

## ✓ Congratulations! You passed!

TO PASS 80% or higher

Keep Learning

grade 100%

## Week 3 Quiz

|    | TEST SUBMISSION GRADE   |             |
|----|---|-------------|
| 1. | Why does sequence make a large difference when determining semantics of language?   | 1 / 1 point |
|    | Because the order in which words appear dictate their meaning   |             |
|    | Because the order of words doesn't matter   |             |
|    | O It doesn't  |             |
|    | Because the order in which words appear dictate their impact on the meaning of the sentence                                     |             |
|    | ✓ Correct   |             |
| 2. | How do Recurrent Neural Networks help you understand the impact of sequence on meaning?   | 1 / 1 point |
|    | They look at the whole sentence at a time   |             |
|    | They carry meaning from one cell to the next  |             |
|    | They shuffle the words evenly   |             |
|    | ○ They don't  |             |
|    | ✓ Correct   |             |
| 3. | How does an LSTM help understand meaning when words that qualify each other aren't necessarily beside each other in a sentence? | 1/1 point   |
|    | ○ They don't  |             |
|    | Values from earlier words can be carried to later ones via a cell state   |             |
|    | They shuffle the words randomly   |             |
|    | They load all words into a cell state   |             |
|    | ✓ Correct   |             |
|    |   |             |
| 4. | What keras layer type allows LSTMs to look forward and backward in a sentence?  | 1 / 1 point |
|    | Bidirectional   |             |
|    | Unilateral  |             |
|    | Bilateral Bilateral   |             |

5. What's the output shape of a bidirectional LSTM layer with 64 units?

O Bothdirection

✓ Correct

1 / 1 point

|    | (None, 64)  |             |
|----|---|-------------|
|    | O (128,1)   |             |
|    | (128,None)  |             |
|    | (None, 128)   |             |
|    | (Note, 129)   |             |
|    | ✓ Correct   |             |
|    |   |             |
| 6  | When stacking LSTMs, how do you instruct an LSTM to feed the next one in the sequence?  | 1/1 point   |
| 6. |   | 17 1 point  |
|    | Ensure that they have the same number of units  |             |
|    | Ensure that return_sequences is set to True on all units  |             |
|    | Ensure that return_sequences is set to True only on units that feed to another LSTM   |             |
|    | On nothing, TensorFlow handles this automatically   |             |
|    | ✓ Correct   |             |
|    |   |             |
|    |   |             |
| 7. | If a sentence has 120 tokens in it, and a Conv1D with 128 filters with a Kernal size of 5 is passed over it, what's the output shape? | 1 / 1 point |
|    | (None, 116, 128)  |             |
|    | (None, 120, 128)  |             |
|    | (None, 116, 124)  |             |
|    | (None, 120, 124)  |             |
|    |   |             |
|    | ✓ Correct   |             |
|    |   |             |
| 8. | What's the best way to avoid overfitting in NLP datasets?   | 1/1 point   |
|    | ○ Use LSTMs   |             |
|    | O Use GRUs  |             |
|    | O Use Conv1D  |             |
|    | None of the above   |             |
|    |   |             |
|    | ✓ Correct   |             |
|    |   |             |