Congratulations! You passed!

Grade Latest Submission received 100% Grade 100%

To pass 80% or higher

Go to next item

| 1. | Why does sequence make a large difference when determining semantics of language? | 1/1 point | |
|----|--|-----------|-----------|
| | Because the order of words doesn't matter | | |
| | Because the order in which words appear dictate their impact on the meaning of the sentence | | |
| | Because the order in which words appear dictate their meaning | | |
| | O It doesn't | | |
| | ⊙ Correct Correct! | | |
| | | | |
| | 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 don't | | |
| | They shuffle the words evenly | | |
| | They carry meaning from one cell to the next | | |
| | ○ Correct That's right! | | |
| | | | |
| 3. | How does an LSTM help understand meaning when words that qualify each other aren't necessarily be other in a sentence? | side each | 1/1 point |
| | Values from earlier words can be carried to later ones via a cell state | | |
| | O They don't | | |
| | 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 | | |
| | O Bilateral | | |
| | O Unilateral | | |
| | OBothdirection | | |
| | | | |
| | Correct! | | |
| | | | |

| 5 | • What's the output shape of a bidirectional LSTM layer with 64 units? | 1/1 point |
|----|---|-----------|
| | O (None, 64) | |
| | (None, 128) | |
| | O (128,1) | |
| | O (128,None) | |
| | | |
| | | |
| 6 | . When stacking LSTMs, how do you instruct an LSTM to feed the next one in the sequence? | 1/1 point |
| | Ensure that return_sequences is set to True only on units that feed to another LSTM | |
| | O Ensure that return_sequences is set to True on all units | |
| | O Ensure that they have the same number of units | |
| | O Do nothing, TensorFlow handles this automatically | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | 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, 120, 124) | |
| | (None, 120, 128) | |
| | (None, 116, 124) | |
| | (None, 116, 128) | |
| | ○ Correct That's right! | |
| | | |
| 8. | What's the best way to avoid overfitting in NLP datasets? | 1/1 point |
| | O Use LSTMs | |
| | ○ Use GRUs | |
| | Use Conv1D | |
| | None of the above | |
| | | |
| | | |