Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 95%

Latest Submission Grade 95%

To pass 80% or higher

Go to next item

1. When predicting words to generate poetry, the more words predicted the more likely it will end up gibberish. Why? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ It doesn't, the likelihood of gibberish doesn't change
- ○ Because the probability of prediction compounds, and thus increases overall
- ○ Because you are more likely to hit words not in the training set
- ◉ Because the probability that each word matches an existing phrase goes down the more words you create

Correct
That's right!

2. What is a major drawback of word-based training for text generation instead of character-based generation? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Character based generation is more accurate because there are less characters to predict
- ○ Word based generation is more accurate because there is a larger body of words to draw from
- ○ There is no major drawback, it's always better to do word-based training
- ◉ Because there are far more words in a typical corpus than characters, it is much more memory intensive

Correct
Correct!

3. What are the critical steps in preparing the input sequences for the prediction model? **0.75 / 1 point**

- [x] Pre-padding the subprhases sequences.

  Correct
  You've got it!

- [x] Splitting the dataset into training and testing sentences.

  This should not be selected
  Not quite.

- [ ] Converting the seed text to a token sequence using texts_to_sequences.
- [x] Generating subphrases from each line using n_gram_sequences.

  Correct
  Keep it up!

4. In natural language processing, predicting the next item in a sequence is a classification problem.Therefore, after creating inputs and labels from the subphrases, we one-hot encode the labels. What function do we use to create one-hot encoded arrays of the labels? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) tf.keras.preprocessing.text.one_hot
- (•) tf.keras.utils.to_categorical
- ( ) tf.keras.utils.img_to_array
- ( ) tf.keras.utils.SequenceEnqueuer

Correct
Nailed it!

5. True or False: When building the model, we use a sigmoid activated Dense output layer with one neuron per word that lights up when we predict a given word. **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) True
- (•) False

Correct
Absolutely!