

NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING WITH TENSORFLOW

← Week 4 Quiz Graded Quiz0

Due May 25, 12:29 PM IST

1. What is the name of the method used to tokenize a list of sentences?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ tokenize(sentences)
- ☐ tokenize_on_text(sentences)
- ☐ fit_to_text(sentences)
- ☒ fit_on_texts(sentences)

✓ Correct

2. 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

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3. What is the purpose of the embedding dimension?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ It is the number of words to encode in the embedding
- ☐ It is the number of letters in the word, denoting the size of the encoding
- ☐ It is the number of dimensions required to encode every word in the corpus
- ☒ It is the number of dimensions for the vector representing the word encoding

✓ Correct

4. IMDB Reviews are either positive or negative. What type of loss function should be used in this scenario?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Adam
- ☐ Binary Gradient descent
- ☐ Categorical crossentropy
- ☒ Binary crossentropy

✓ Correct



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5. If you have a number of sequences of different lengths, how do you ensure that they are understood when fed into a neural network?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Use the `pad_sequences` object from the `tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence` namespace
- ☐ Process them on the input layer of the Neural Network using the `pad_sequences` property
- ☐ Specify the input layer of the Neural Network to expect different sizes with `dynamic_length`
- ☐ Make sure that they are all the same length using the `pad_sequences` method of the tokenizer

✓ Correct

6. 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 that each word matches an existing phrase goes down the more words you create
- ☐ Because the probability of prediction compounds, and thus increases overall
- ☐ Because you are more likely to hit words not in the training set

✓ Correct



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7. 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
- ☐ There is no major drawback, it's always better to do word-based training
- ☐ Word based generation is more accurate because there is a larger body of words to draw from
- ☒ Because there are far more words in a typical corpus than characters, it is much more memory intensive

✓ Correct

8. 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 shuffle the words randomly
- ☒ Values from earlier words can be carried to later ones via a cell state
- ☐ They don't
- ☐ They load all words into a cell state

✓ Correct