✅ **Congratulations! You passed!**

Grade received 100%   **Latest Submission Grade** 100%   **To pass** 80% or higher

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

   ○ Because you are more likely to hit words not in the training set

   ○ Because the probability of prediction compounds, and thus increases overall

   ◉ Because the probability that each word matches an existing phrase goes down the more words you create

   ○ It doesn't, the likelihood of gibberish doesn't change

   ✓ **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

   ◉ Because there are far more words in a typical corpus than characters, it is much more memory intensive

   ○ There is no major drawback, it's always better to do word-based training

   ✓ **Correct**
   Correct!

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

   ☑ Generating subphrases from each line using n_gram_sequences.

   ✓ **Correct**
   Keep it up!

   ☐ Splitting the dataset into training and testing sentences.

   ☑ Pre-padding the subphrases sequences.

   ✓ **Correct**
   You've got it!

   ☐ Converting the seed text to a token sequence using texts_to_sequences.

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.utils.to_categorical

   ○ tf.keras.preprocessing.text.one_hot

   ○ tf.keras.utils.SequenceEnqueuer

   ○ tf.keras.utils.img_to_array

   ✓ **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`

   ◉ False

   ○ True