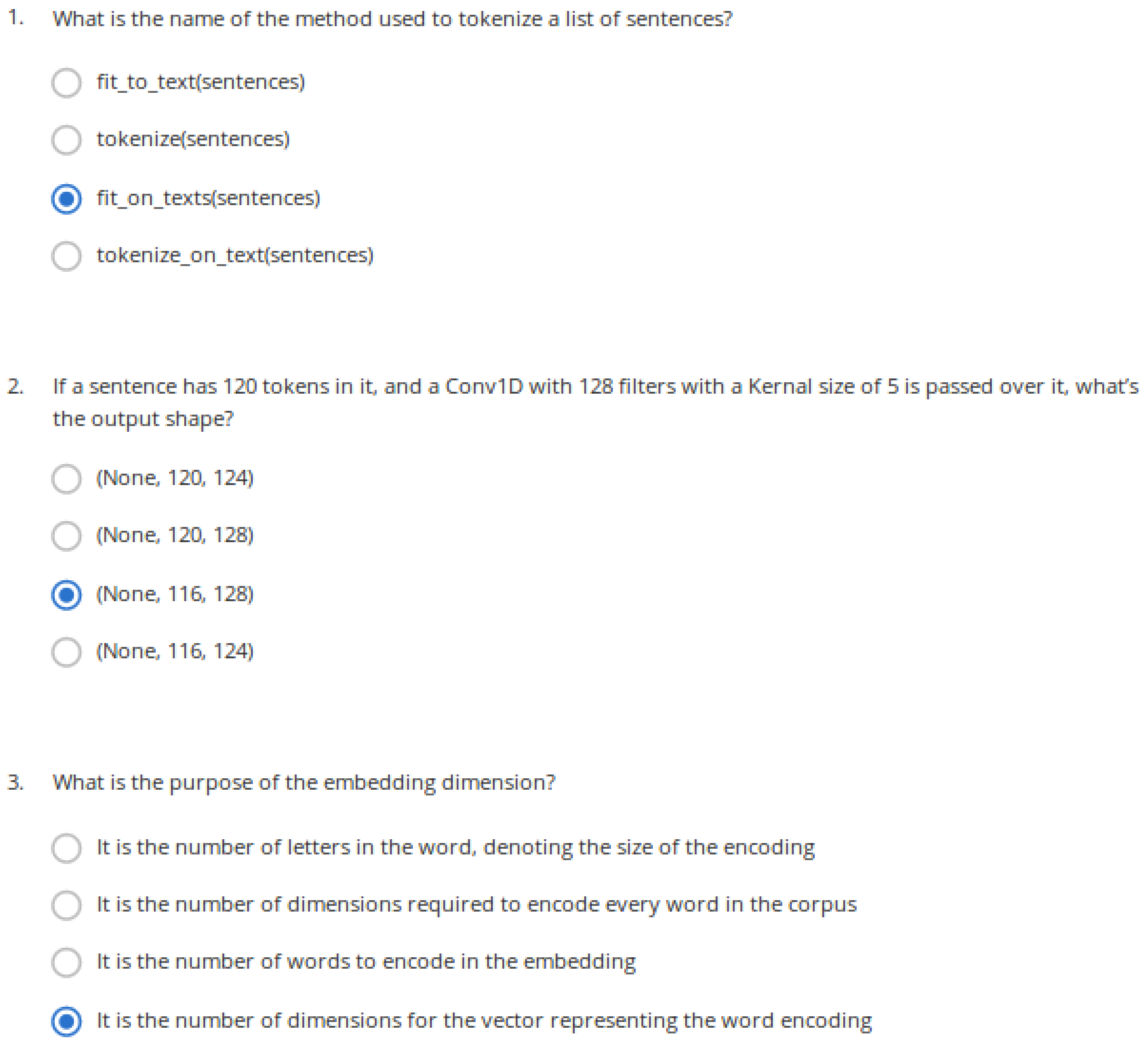


1. What is the name of the method used to tokenize a list of sentences?

   ○ fit_to_text(sentences)

   ○ tokenize(sentences)

   ● fit_on_texts(sentences)

   ○ tokenize_on_text(sentences)

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?

   ○ (None, 120, 124)

   ○ (None, 120, 128)

   ● (None, 116, 128)

   ○ (None, 116, 124)

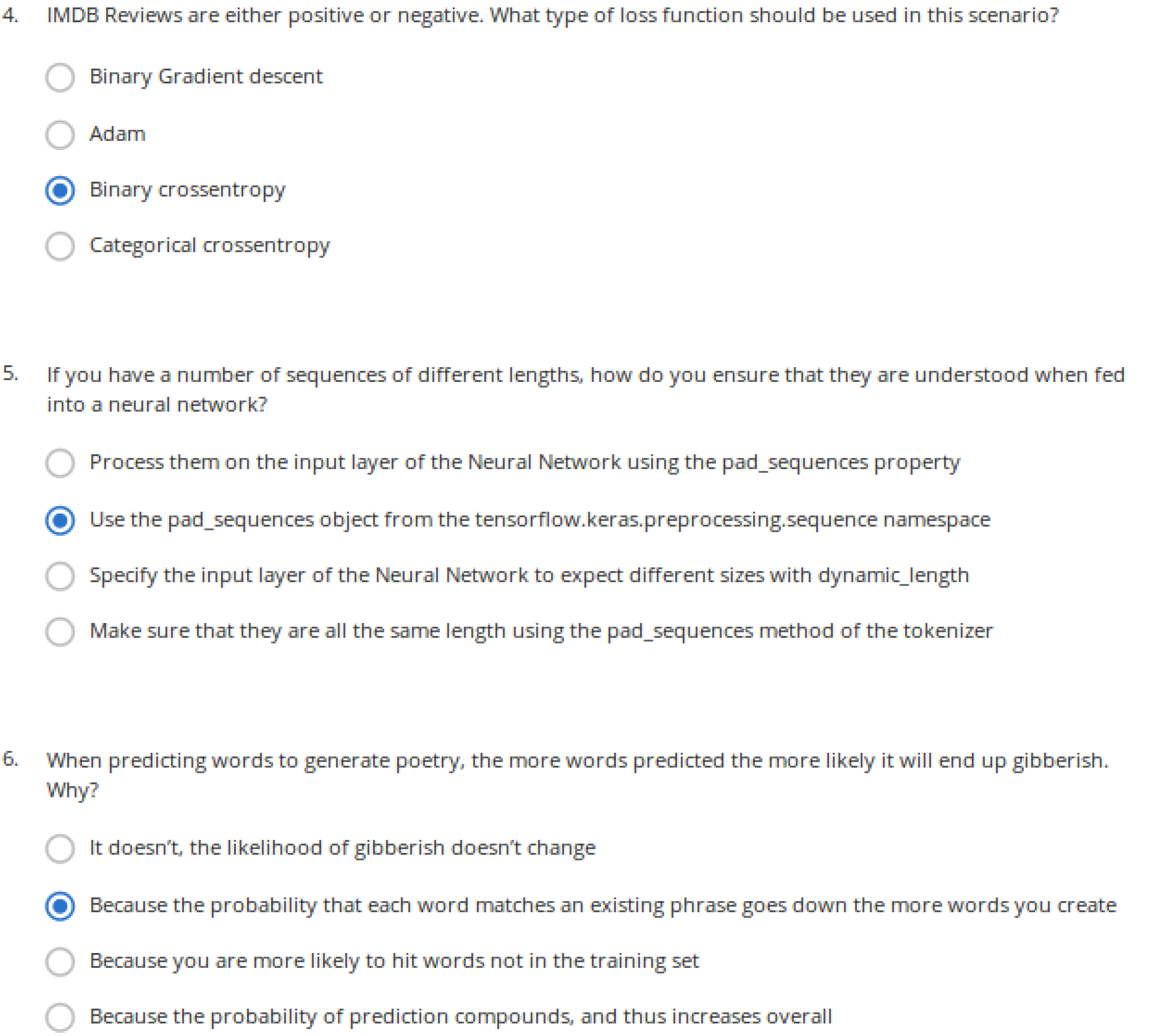
3. What is the purpose of the embedding dimension?

   ○ 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 words to encode in the embedding

   ● It is the number of dimensions for the vector representing the word encoding



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

○ Binary Gradient descent

○ Adam

● Binary crossentropy

○ Categorical crossentropy

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?

○ Process them on the input layer of the Neural Network using the pad_sequences property

● Use the pad_sequences object from the tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence namespace

○ 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

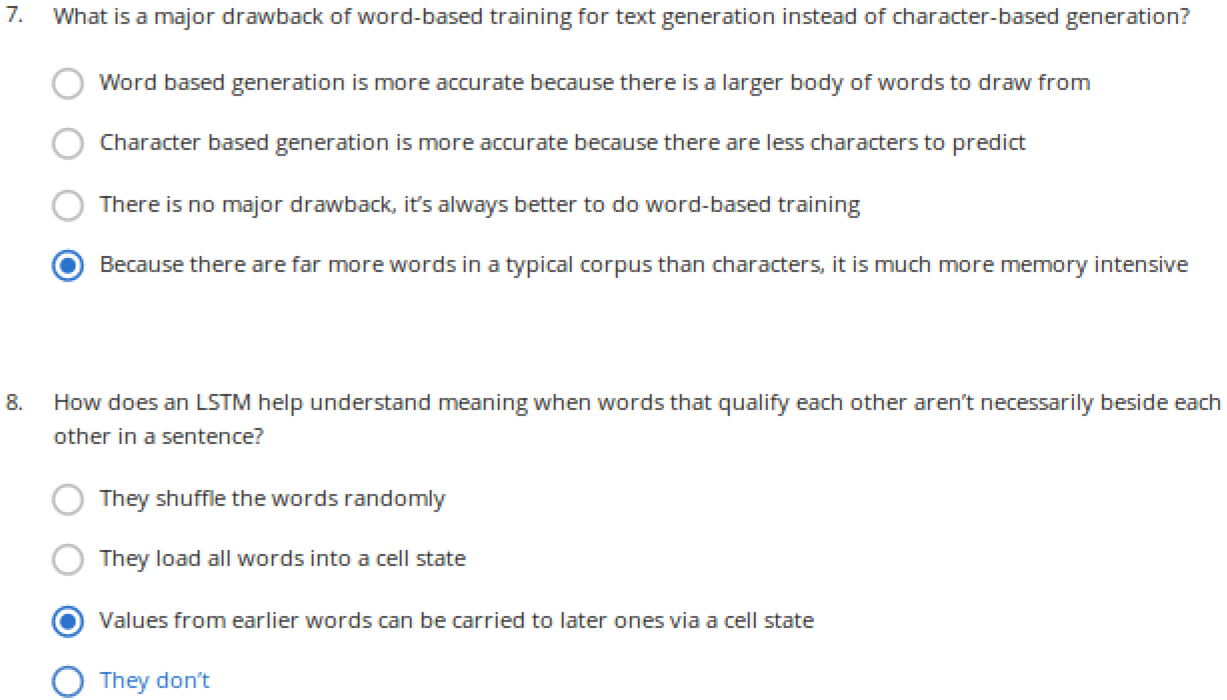
6. When predicting words to generate poetry, the more words predicted the more likely it will end up gibberish. Why?

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

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



7. What is a major drawback of word-based training for text generation instead of character-based generation?

○ Word based generation is more accurate because there is a larger body of words to draw from

○ 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

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

8. How does an LSTM help understand meaning when words that qualify each other aren't necessarily beside each other in a sentence?

○ They shuffle the words randomly

○ They load all words into a cell state

● Values from earlier words can be carried to later ones via a cell state

○ They don't