Your grade: 100%

Your latest: **100%** • Your highest: **100%** • To pass you need at least 80%. We keep your highest score.

Next item →

1. 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 on all units
- ◉ Ensure that return_sequences is set to True only on units that feed to another LSTM
- ○ Do nothing, TensorFlow handles this automatically
- ○ Ensure that they have the same number of units

Correct
Correct!

2. 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
- ○ They load all words into a cell state
- ○ They don't
- ◉ Values from earlier words can be carried to later ones via a cell state

Correct
Correct!

3. What's the best way to avoid overfitting in NLP datasets? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ Use LSTMs
- ○ Use GRUs
- ○ Use Conv1D
- ◉ None of the above

Correct
Correct!

4. What keras layer type allows LSTMs to look forward and backward in a sentence? **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ Bidirectional
- ○ Bothdirection
- ○ Bilateral
- ○ Unilateral

Correct
Correct!

5. Why does sequence make a large difference when determining semantics of language? **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ 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
- ○ Because the order of words doesn't matter
- ○ It doesn't

Correct
Correct!

6. 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 carry meaning from one cell to the next
- ○ They don't
- ○ They shuffle the words evenly

Correct
That's right!

7. What's the output shape of a bidirectional LSTM layer with 64 units? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ (None, 64)
- ○ (128,None)
- ○ (128,1)
- ◉ (None, 128)

Correct
That's right!

8. If a sentence has 120 tokens in it, and a Conv1D with 128 filters with a Kernel size of 5 is passed over it, what's the output shape? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ (None, 116, 124)
- ○ (None, 120, 124)
- ○ (None, 120, 128)
- ◉ (None, 116, 128)

Correct
That's right!