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CALIFICACIÓN
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Week 4 Quiz

CALIFICACIÓN DEL ÚLTIMO ENVÍO

100%

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

- ○ tokenize_on_text(sentences)
- ◉ fit_on_texts(sentences)
- ○ fit_to_text(sentences)
- ○ tokenize(sentences)

✓ **Correcto**

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 punto**

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

✓ **Correcto**

3. What is the purpose of the embedding dimension? **1 / 1 punto**

- ○ It is the number of dimensions required to encode every word in the corpus

- ○ It is the number of letters in the word, denoting the size of the encoding
- ◉ It is the number of dimensions for the vector representing the word encoding
- ○ It is the number of words to encode in the embedding

✓ **Correcto**

4. IMDB Reviews are either positive or negative. What type of loss function should be used in this scenario? **1 / 1 punto**

- ○ Categorical crossentropy
- ○ Adam
- ○ Binary Gradient descent
- ◉ Binary crossentropy

✓ **Correcto**

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 punto**

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

✓ **Correcto**

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

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

✓ **Correcto**

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

- ○ 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
- ○ Character based generation is more accurate because there are less characters to predict

✓ **Correcto**

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 punto**

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

✓ **Correcto**