Week 3 Quiz

CALIFICACIÓN DEL ÚLTIMO ENVÍO

100%

1.	Why does sequence make a large difference when determining semantics of language?	1 / 1 punto
	Because the order of words doesn't matter	
	Because the order in which words appear dictate their impact on the meaning of the sentence	
	It doesn't	
	Because the order in which words appear dictate their meaning	
	✓ Correcto	
2.	How do Recurrent Neural Networks help you understand the impact of sequence on meaning?	1 / 1 punto
	They shuffle the words evenly	
	They carry meaning from one cell to the next	
	They don't	
	They look at the whole sentence at a time	
	✓ Correcto	
3.	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 load all words into a cell state	
	Values from earlier words can be carried to later ones via a cell state	
	They don't	

	They shuffle the words randomly	
	✓ Correcto	
4.	What keras layer type allows LSTMs to look forward and backward in a sentence?	1 / 1 punto
	Bidirectional	
	O Bilateral	
	○ Unilateral	
	Bothdirection	
	✓ Correcto	
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5.	What's the output shape of a bidirectional LSTM layer with 64 units?	1 / 1 punto
	(None, 128)	
	(None, 64)	
	(128,None)	
	(128,1)	
	✓ Correcto	
6.	When stacking LSTMs, how do you instruct an LSTM to feed the next one in the sequence?	1 / 1 punto
	Ensure that they have the same number of units	
	Ensure that return_sequences is set to True on all units	
	On nothing, TensorFlow handles this automatically	
	Ensure that return_sequences is set to True only on units that feed to another LSTM	

7.	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, 116, 128)	
	(None, 120, 124)	
	(None, 120, 128)	
	(None, 116, 124)	
	✓ Correcto	
8.	What's the best way to avoid overfitting in NLP datasets?	1 / 1 punto
	O Use LSTMs	
	Use GRUs	
	Use Conv1D	
	None of the above	
	✓ Correcto	

✓ Correcto