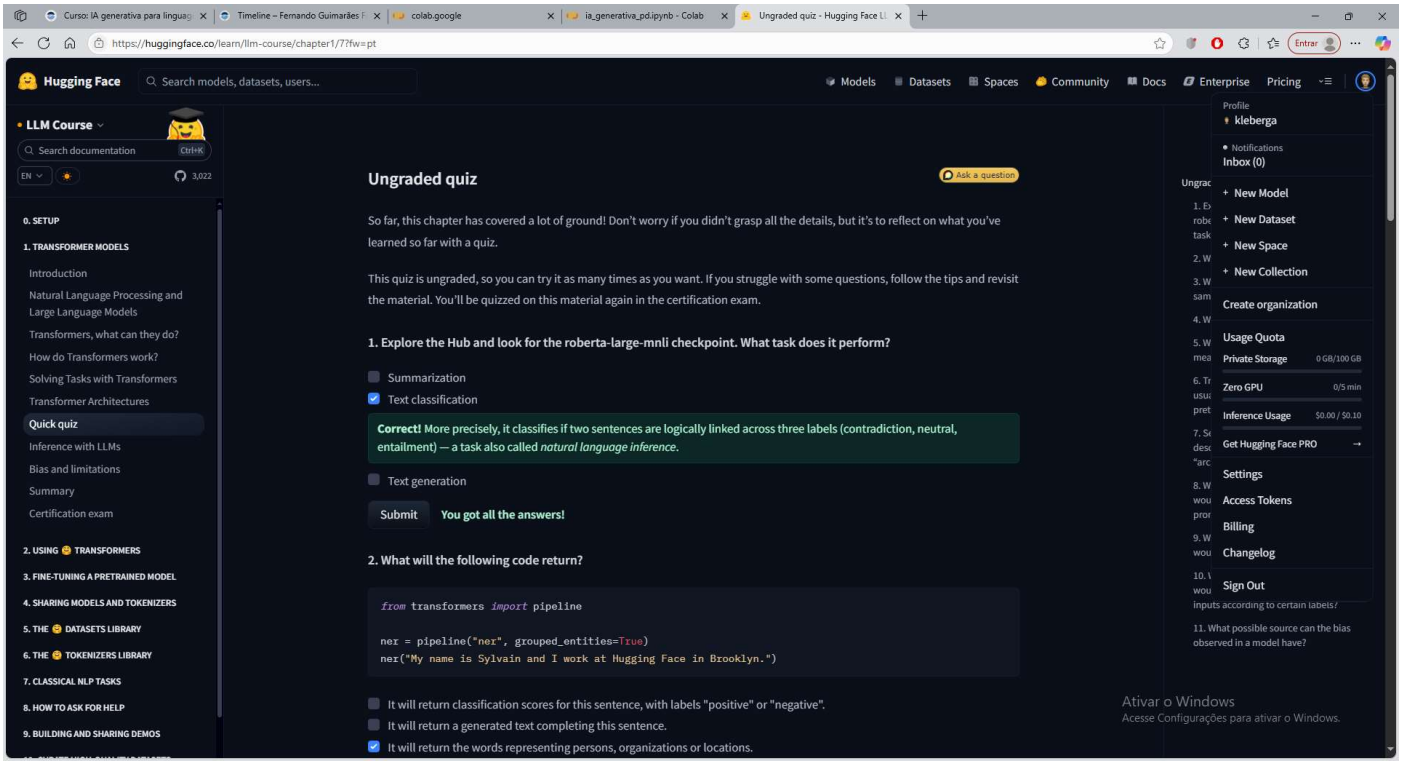
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Ungraded quiz - Hugging Face L
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Ungraded quiz
Ask a question
So far, this chapter has covered a lot of ground! Don't worry if you didn't grasp all the details, but it's to reflect on what you've learned so far with a quiz.
This quiz is ungraded, so you can try it as many times as you want. If you struggle with some questions, follow the tips and revisit the material. You'll be quizzed on this material again in the certification exam.
1. Explore the Hub and look for the roberta-large-mnli checkpoint. What task does it perform?
Summarization
Text classification
Correct! More precisely, it classifies if two sentences are logically linked across three labels (contradiction, neutral, entailment) — a task also called natural language inference.
Text generation
Submit
You got all the answers!
2. What will the following code return?
from transformers import pipeline
ner = pipeline("ner", grouped_entities=True)
ner("My name is Sylvain and I work at Hugging Face in Brooklyn.")
It will return classification scores for this sentence, with labels "positive" or "negative".
It will return a generated text completing this sentence.
It will return the words representing persons, organizations or locations.
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kleberga
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11. What possible source can the bias observed in a model have?
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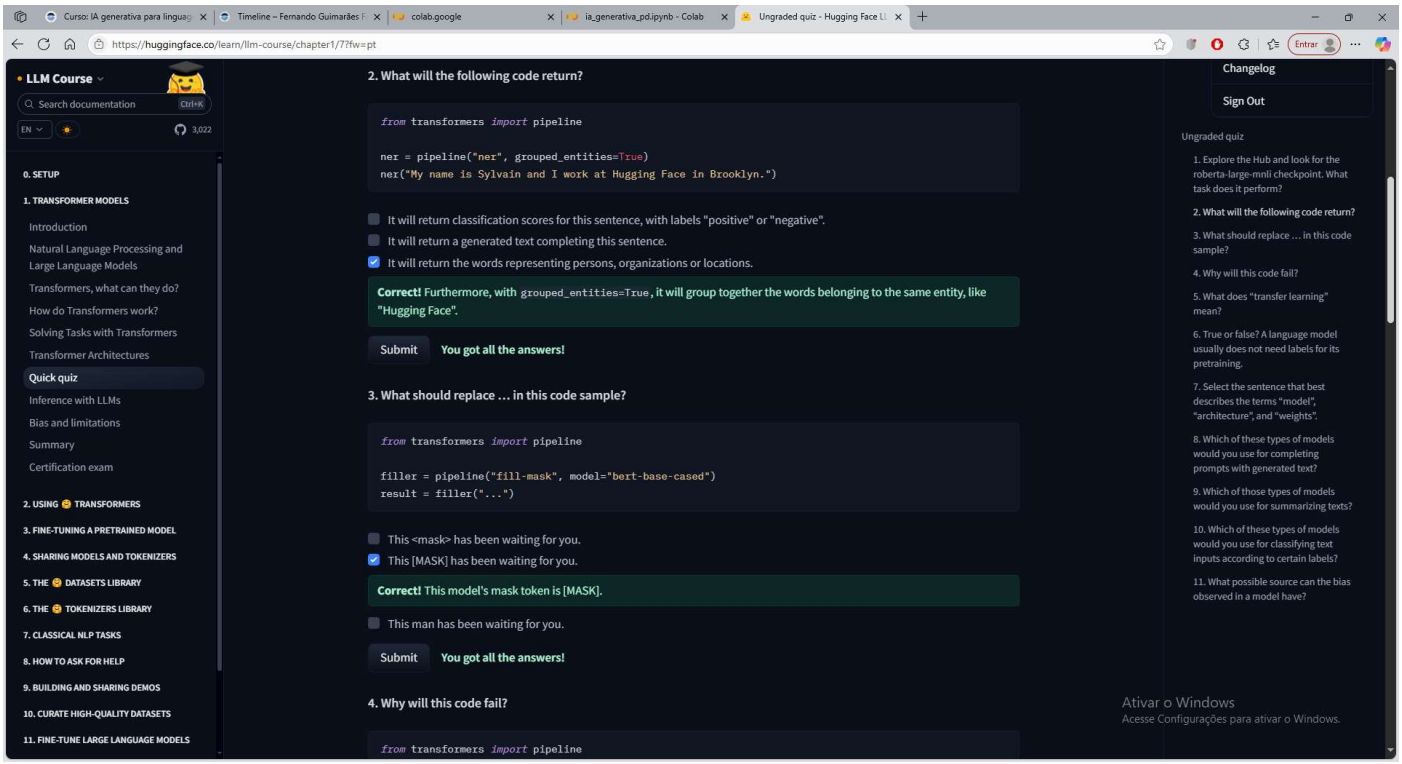
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2. What will the following code return?
from transformers import pipeline
ner = pipeline("ner", grouped_entities=True)
ner("My name is Sylvain and I work at Hugging Face in Brooklyn.")
It will return classification scores for this sentence, with labels "positive" or "negative".
It will return a generated text completing this sentence.
It will return the words representing persons, organizations or locations.
Correct! Furthermore, with grouped_entities=True, it will group together the words belonging to the same entity, like "Hugging Face".
Submit
You got all the answers!
3. What should replace ... in this code sample?
from transformers import pipeline
filler = pipeline("fill-mask", model="bert-base-cased")
result = filler("...")
This <mask> has been waiting for you.
This [MASK] has been waiting for you.
Correct! This model's mask token is [MASK].
This man has been waiting for you.
Submit
You got all the answers!
4. Why will this code fail?
from transformers import pipeline
Changelog
Sign Out
Ungraded quiz
1. Explore the Hub and look for the roberta-large-mnli checkpoint. What task does it perform?
2. What will the following code return?
3. What should replace ... in this code sample?
4. Why will this code fail?
5. What does "transfer learning" mean?
6. True or false? A language model usually does not need labels for its pretraining.
7. Select the sentence that best describes the terms "model", "architecture", and "weights".
8. Which of these types of models would you use for completing prompts with generated text?
9. Which of those types of models would you use for summarizing texts?
10. Which of these types of models would you use for classifying text inputs according to certain labels?
11. What possible source can the bias observed in a model have?
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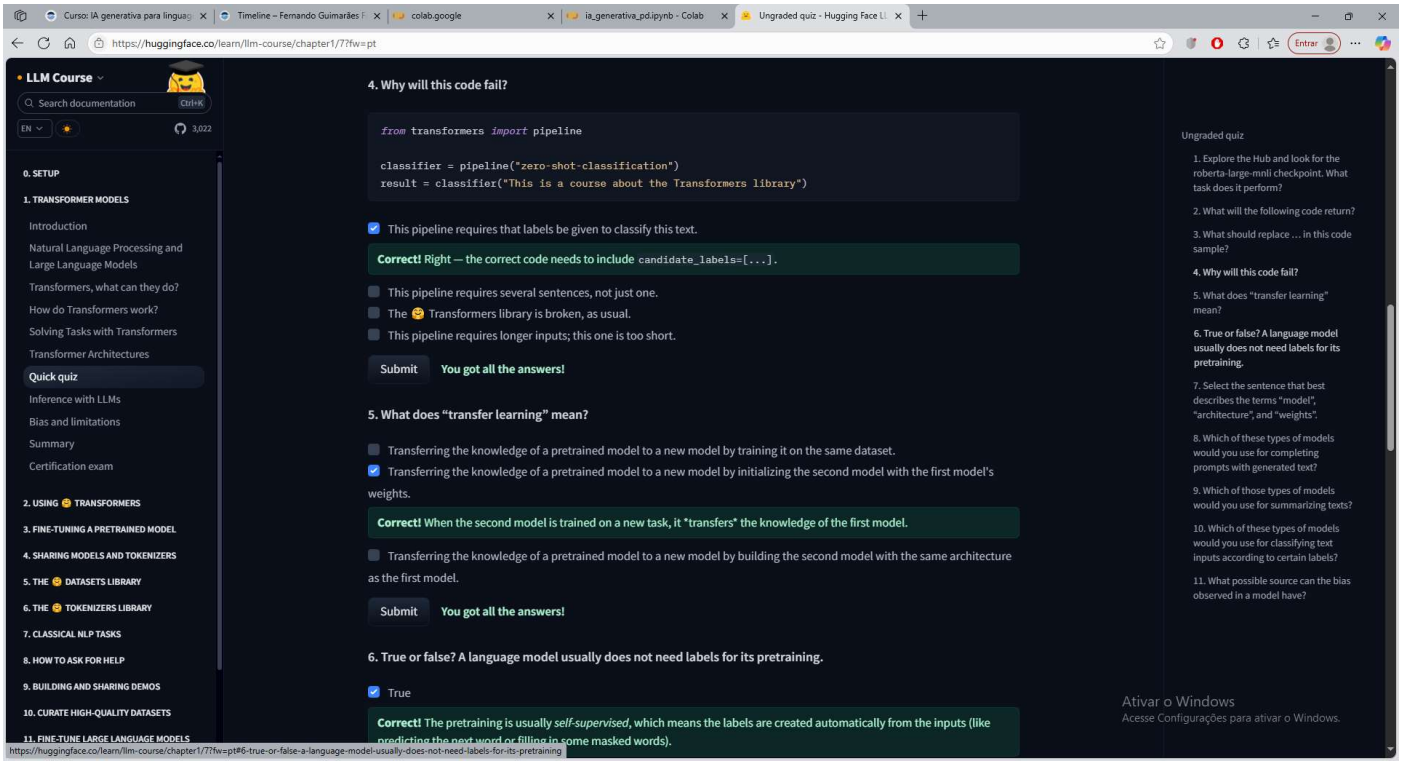
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4. Why will this code fail?
from transformers import pipeline
classifier = pipeline("zero-shot-classification")
result = classifier("This is a course about the Transformers library")
This pipeline requires that labels be given to classify this text.
Correct! Right — the correct code needs to include candidate_labels=[...].
This pipeline requires several sentences, not just one.
The 🤗 Transformers library is broken, as usual.
This pipeline requires longer inputs; this one is too short.
Submit
You got all the answers!
5. What does “transfer learning” mean?
Transferring the knowledge of a pretrained model to a new model by training it on the same dataset.
Transferring the knowledge of a pretrained model to a new model by initializing the second model with the first model's weights.
Correct! When the second model is trained on a new task, it *transfers* the knowledge of the first model.
Transferring the knowledge of a pretrained model to a new model by building the second model with the same architecture as the first model.
Submit
You got all the answers!
6. True or false? A language model usually does not need labels for its pretraining.
True
Correct! The pretraining is usually self-supervised, which means the labels are created automatically from the inputs (like predicting the next word or filling in some masked words).
Ungraded quiz
1. Explore the Hub and look for the roberta-large-mnli checkpoint. What task does it perform?
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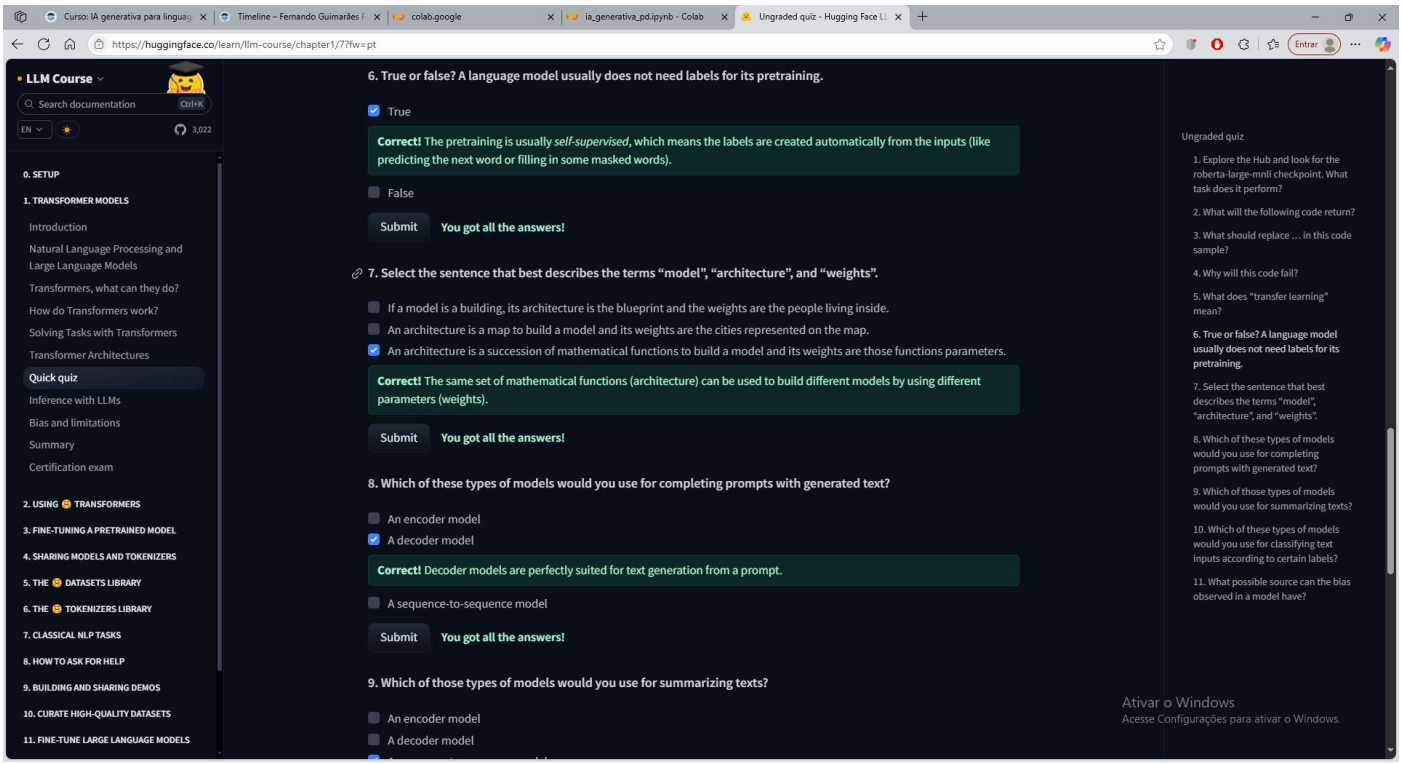
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6. True or false? A language model usually does not need labels for its pretraining.
True
Correct! The pretraining is usually self-supervised, which means the labels are created automatically from the inputs (like predicting the next word or filling in some masked words).
False
Submit
You got all the answers!
7. Select the sentence that best describes the terms “model”, “architecture”, and “weights”.
If a model is a building, its architecture is the blueprint and the weights are the people living inside.
An architecture is a map to build a model and its weights are the cities represented on the map.
An architecture is a succession of mathematical functions to build a model and its weights are those functions parameters.
Correct! The same set of mathematical functions (architecture) can be used to build different models by using different parameters (weights).
Submit
You got all the answers!
8. Which of these types of models would you use for completing prompts with generated text?
An encoder model
A decoder model
Correct! Decoder models are perfectly suited for text generation from a prompt.
A sequence-to-sequence model
Submit
You got all the answers!
9. Which of those types of models would you use for summarizing texts?
An encoder model
A decoder model
Ungraded quiz
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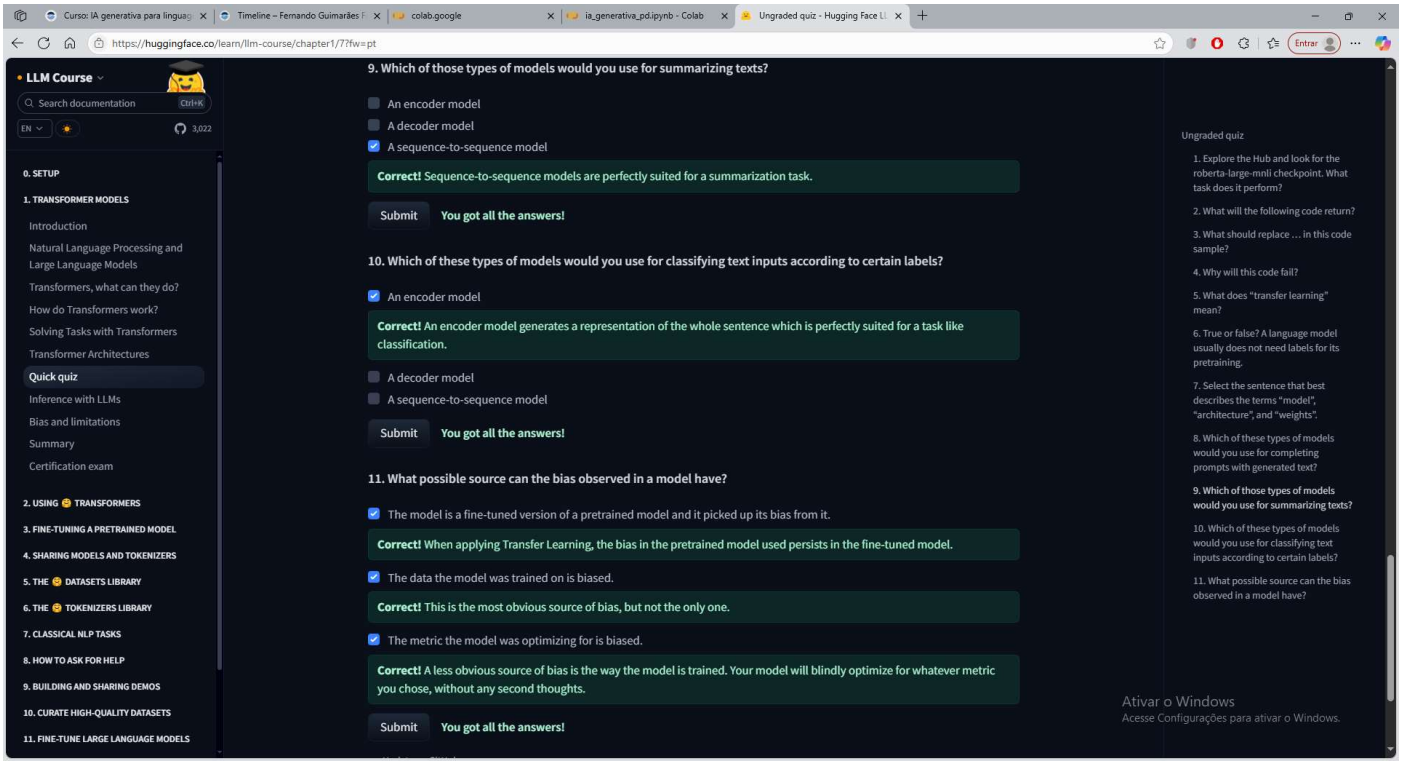
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9. Which of those types of models would you use for summarizing texts?
An encoder model
A decoder model
A sequence-to-sequence model
Correct! Sequence-to-sequence models are perfectly suited for a summarization task.
Submit
You got all the answers!
10. Which of these types of models would you use for classifying text inputs according to certain labels?
An encoder model
Correct! An encoder model generates a representation of the whole sentence which is perfectly suited for a task like classification.
A decoder model
A sequence-to-sequence model
Submit
You got all the answers!
11. What possible source can the bias observed in a model have?
The model is a fine-tuned version of a pretrained model and it picked up its bias from it.
Correct! When applying Transfer Learning, the bias in the pretrained model used persists in the fine-tuned model.
The data the model was trained on is biased.
Correct! This is the most obvious source of bias, but not the only one.
The metric the model was optimizing for is biased.
Correct! A less obvious source of bias is the way the model is trained. Your model will blindly optimize for whatever metric you chose, without any second thoughts.
Submit
You got all the answers!
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