Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100%   **To pass** 80% or higher

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Week 4 Quiz

Latest Submission Grade 100%

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

○ tokenize(sentences)

○ tokenize_on_text(sentences)

○ fit_to_text(sentences)

◉ fit_on_texts(sentences)

✓ **Correct**

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 point**

○ (None, 116, 124)

○ (None, 120, 128)

○ (None, 120, 124)

◉ (None, 116, 128)

✓ **Correct**

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

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

○ It is the number of letters in the word, denoting the size of the encoding

○ It is the number of words to encode in the embedding

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

✓ **Correct**

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

○ Categorical crossentropy

◉ Binary crossentropy

○ Binary Gradient descent

○ Adam

✓ **Correct**

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 point**

○ 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

○ 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

✓ **Correct**

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

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

- ◯ Because you are more likely to hit words not in the training set

- ◯ 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

  ✓ **Correct**

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

- ◯ 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

  ✓ **Correct**

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 point**

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

- ◯ They don't

- ◯ They load all words into a cell state

- ◯ They shuffle the words randomly

  ✓ **Correct**