Quiz for Sequence model and literature

Saturday, June 29, 2019 2:47 PM

Week 4 Quiz

Quiz, 8 questions

Question 1

1
point

1. Question 1

What is the name of the method used to tokenize a list of sentences?

- [ ] fit_to_text(sentences)
- [ ] tokenize_on_text(sentences)
- [x] fit_on_texts(sentences)
- [ ] tokenize(sentences)

Question 2

1
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2. Question 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?

- [ ] (None, 120, 124)
- [x] (None, 116, 128)
- [ ] (None, 116, 124)
- [ ] (None, 120, 128)

Question 3

1
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3. Question 3

What is the purpose of the embedding dimension?

- [ ] 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 words to encode in the embedding
- [ ] It is the number of dimensions required to encode every word in the corpus
- [x] It is the number of dimensions for the vector representing the word encoding

Question 4

1
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4. Question 4

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

- [ ] Binary Gradient descent
- [x] Binary crossentropy
- [ ] Adam
- [ ] Categorical crossentropy

Question 5

1
point

5. Question 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?

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

Question 6

1
point

6. Question 6

When predicting words to generate poetry, the more words predicted the more likely it will end up gibberish. Why?

- [ ] Because you are more likely to hit words not in the training set
- [x] Because the probability that each word matches an existing phrase goes down the more words you create
- [ ] It doesn't, the likelihood of gibberish doesn't change

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

Question 7

1
point

7. Question 7

What is a major drawback of word-based training for text generation instead of character-based generation?

- [x] Because there are far more words in a typical corpus than characters, it is much more memory intensive
- [ ] 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
- [ ] Character based generation is more accurate because there are less characters to predict

Question 8

1
point

8. Question 8

How does an LSTM help understand meaning when words that qualify each other aren't necessarily beside each other in a sentence?

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