**Congratulations! You passed!**
**TO PASS** 80% or higher

Keep Learning

GRADE
100%

# 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

- (●) fit_on_texts(sentences)
- ( ) tokenize(sentences)
- ( ) tokenize_on_text(sentences)
- ( ) fit_to_text(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, 120, 128)
- ( ) (None, 120, 124)
- (●) (None, 116, 128)
- ( ) (None, 116, 124)

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 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 words to encode in the embedding

Correct

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

- ( ) Adam
- (●) Binary crossentropy
- ( ) Binary Gradient descent
- ( ) Categorical crossentropy

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
- ( ) Process them on the input layer of the Neural Network using the pad_sequences property
- (●) Use the pad_sequences object from the tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence namespace
- ( ) 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 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
- ( ) Because you are more likely to hit words not in the training set

Correct

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

- (●) Because there are far more words in a typical corpus than characters, it is much more memory intensive
- ( ) There is no major drawback, it's always better to do word-based training
- ( ) Word based generation is more accurate because there is a larger body of words to draw from
- ( ) 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

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

Correct