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**

- 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, 120, 124)
- (None, 116, 124)
- (None, 120, 128)
- (None, 116, 128) ✓

Correct

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

- 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 for the vector representing the word encoding ✓
- 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**

- Binary crossentropy ✓
- Adam
- Categorical crossentropy
- Binary Gradient descent

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
- Make sure that they are all the same length using the pad_sequences method of the tokenizer
- 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

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 ✓

- Because you are more likely to hit words not in the training set
- Because the probability of prediction compounds, and thus increases overall
- It doesn't, the likelihood of gibberish doesn't change

✓ **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
- (•) 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
- There is no major drawback, it's always better to do word-based training

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

✓ **Correct**