

## Your grade: 100%

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 $\textbf{1.} \quad \text{If the vector representations of the tokens `I', `love', and `dogs' are as follows, select the bag-of-words representation of `I love dogs'.}$ 

1/1 point

I	love	dogs
[0]	[1]	[0]
0	0	0
0		0
1	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	
0	0	0
[0]	$\lceil 0 \rceil$	$\lceil 0 \rceil$

O I love dogs

I love dogs



○ I love dogs

 $[1\,1\,1]$ 

 $^{\bigcirc}$  I love dogs

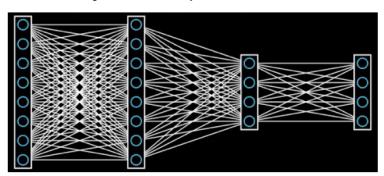
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

**⊘** Correct

The bag-of-words representation portrays a document as the aggregate or average of one-hot encoded vectors. For 'I love dogs,' you add the one-hot vectors for 'I,' 'love,' and 'dogs'.

2. Consider the following neural network. Identify the number of neurons in the first and second embedding layers.

1/1 point



- First layer: 8; Second layer: 8
- First layer: 8; Second layer: 4
- O First layer: 4; Second layer: 4

	First layer: 4; Second layer: 8		
	Correct Starting from the left, the first layer is the input layer with 8 neurons, the second layer is the first hidden layer or embedding layer with 8 neurons, the third layer is the second hidden layer or embedding layer with 4 neurons, and the fourth layer is the output layer with 4 neurons.		
3.	Which of the following expressions is used to find cross-entropy loss?	1/1 point	
	$igotimes -rac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N}log\;P(y_{n} x_{n}, heta)$		
	$igcirc \sum_{n=1}^N log \ P(y_n x_n, heta)$		
	$\bigcirc \ -\sum_y P(y_n x_n, heta)$		
	$\bigcirc \ -rac{1}{N}\sum_y^{\hat{y}} anP(y_n x_n, heta)$		
	$\bigcirc$ Correct In the given expression, $P(y)=$ true distribution and $P(y\mid x,\theta)=$ conditional distribution. The expression is dependent on $\theta$ and is referred to as cross-entropy loss.		
4.	Consider the following code, which is used while splitting a data set. What is the significance of specifying the batch size and shuffling the data?	1/1 point	
	BATCH_SIZE = 64  train_dataloader = DataLoader(split_train, batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,		
	<pre>shuffle=True, collate_fn=collate_batch)  valid_dataloader = DataLoader(split_valid, batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,     shuffle=True, collate_fn=collate_batch)</pre>		
	test_dataloader = DataLoader(test_dataset, batch_size=BATCH_SIZE, shuffle=True, collate_fn=collate_batch)		
	<ul> <li>Batch size promotes better optimization, and shuffling the data specifies the sample count for gradient approximation.</li> <li>Batch size specifies the sample count for gradient approximation, and shuffling the data promotes better optimization.</li> <li>Batch size specifies the sample count for divergence, and shuffling the data reduces cross-entropy loss.</li> <li>Batch size specifies the sample count for activation, and shuffling the data increases context size.</li> <li>Correct         After splitting, data loaders are set up for training, validation, and testing. Batch size specifies the sample count for gradient approximation, and shuffling the data promotes better optimization.     </li> </ul>		
_		4 / 4 maint	
5.	With reference to neural networks for n-gram language models, which of the following statements is <b>TRUE</b> regarding the context vector?  It is computed directly.	1/1 point	
	It is defined as the product of your context size and the size of your vocabulary.		
	O It should not be constructed by concatenating the embedding vectors.		
	It ignores the dependence on context size as it does not have a built-in mechanism to capture the order or position of words in a sentence.		
	Correct  This statement is true. In the realm of neural networks, the context vector is generally defined as the product of your context size and the size of your vocabulary. Typically, this vector is not computed directly; instead, you should construct it by concatenating the embedding vectors.		
•	Which of the fellowing should be aviewitized as your loan and the state of VDN while the initial to the state of VDN while the vDN while th	4 / 4	
6.	Which of the following should be prioritized as your key performance indicator (KPI) while training the model?  Or Resolution	1/1 point	
	Prediction  Loss		
	Loss     Accuracy		
	Context		
	○ Correct     ○ Corre		

In training the model, prioritize the loss over accuracy as your key performance indicator. The following code appends the total loss for the epoch to your MY\_LOSS list.

MY\_LOSS.append(total\_loss/len(dataloader))