

Full name: _____

Initials: _____

Instructions

- This is a *closed book* exam. No course material or other additional material is allowed.
- Fill in your full name as well as your initials in block letters at the top of this page.
- Write your initials on each page.
- This exam consists of **10 pages**. Make sure you have all pages.
- If you have questions, raise your hand to clarify any uncertainties.
- Use the designated space for your answers. You may use the back of the page as additional space. If you do, indicate that your answer continues on the back.
- Write clearly and legibly. Only readable answers give points.
- Sign the declaration of academic integrity below.
- Good luck with the exam!

Question:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Points:	6	2	14	9	14	3	8	4	60
Score:									

Declaration of Academic Integrity

By signing below, I pledge that the answers of this exam are my own work without the assistance of others or the usage of unauthorized material or information.

Signature:

1. Introduction to NLP

- (a) [2 points] Name 2 reasons why we use libraries when writing code.

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- (b) [2 points] When using byte-pair encoding (BPE) on the entire Internet, check the words which would most likely get their own vocabulary entry:

- ☐ the
- ☐ Nunapitchuk (← this is a city in Alaska with 500 inhabitants)
- ☐ Fahrrad
- ☐ Bezirksratsvorsteheruniform

- (c) [2 points] For the previous question, explain why.

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2. Embeddings

- (a) [1 point] Are embeddings from topic models contextualized (i.e. they change with different contexts)?

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- (b) [1 point] Explain what fastText adds over word2vec or GloVe.

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3. Recurrent Neural Networks

- (a) [10 points] Find the bugs (only mistakes, ignore performance improvements) in the following training loop that will lead to the program crashing or the model not training at all. Assume all imports are correct. Mark each mistake and write a short explanation of what is wrong with it. There are 5 mistakes.

```
def train(dataloader, embedding, lstm, classifier, optimizer, config):
    for i in tqdm.tqdm(range(config.num_epochs)):
        for batch in dataloader:
            assert len(batch) == 1, "Code only works with a batch size of 1"
            example = batch[0]
            emb = embedding(example)
            h0 = torch.zeros(config.num_layers, config.hidden_dim)
            c0 = torch.zeros(config.num_layers, config.hidden_dim)
            with torch.no_grad():
                outputs, (hn, cn) = lstm(emb, (h0, c0))
                # classify from each hidden state except the last
                predictions = classifier(outputs[:-1])
                # targets are shifted to the left,
                # predict each token except the last
                targets = example[:-1]
            loss = F.cross_entropy(input=targets, target=predictions)
            loss.backward()
            optimizer.zero_grad()
            optimizer.step()
        return loss
```

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- (b) [1 point] A neural network classifier usually computes scores for each of its output classes, called logits. In what range are logits (give min and max value)?

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- (c) [2 points] Why can't we use logits as probabilities? Give 2 reasons.

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- (d) [1 point] How do we get probabilities from logits?

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4. Attention

- (a) [1 point] Before the introduction of attention, how was the information from the encoder passed to the decoder in a sequence-to-sequence RNN?

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- (b) [4 points] Attention was first developed for sequence-to-sequence RNNs.

- i. Describe the idea behind attention.

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- ii. Describe how it is done mathematically. What are the steps to compute attention? Don't give formulas.

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- (c) [2 points] Explain how ELMo includes the context into its word representations.

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- (d) [2 points] For the following tasks, do you expect contextualized embeddings to improve performance by a lot?

- i. Find synonyms.

☐ Small improvement

☐ Large improvement

- ii. Word sense disambiguation: Determine the meaning of polysemous words in a sentence. Polysemy = a single word has multiple meanings.

☐ Small improvement

☐ Large improvement

5. Transformer

- (a) [8 points] Given a library that implements the following methods (in alphabetical order), create a forward pass of a Transformer decoder by picking the right methods and combining them in the correct order. Use the letter for each method. Don't fill in the method's arguments. Neither points nor the space in a line correspond to the number of methods you have to pick. If you write **ABC** on the first line, that means that first method A is applied to `input_ids`, then B to the output of A, then C.

- A. `add_position_embedding`
- B. `add_residual`
- C. `apply_relu`
- D. `apply_softmax`
- E. `cross_attention`
- F. `get_embedding`
- G. `layer_norm`
- H. `project_to_higher_dim`
- I. `project_to_lower_dim`
- J. `project_to_same_dim`
- K. `select_hidden_state`
- L. `self_attention`
- M. `self_attention_with_causal_mask`

```
def transformer_decoder_forward(target_sequence: str) -> torch.Tensor:
    input_ids = tokenizer.encode_plus(target_sequence, return_tensors='pt')

    .....

    for i in range(config.num_layers):
        .....

    next_word_probabilities = .....
    return next_word_probabilities
```

- (b) [6 points] We learned that the attention modules of the previous library had bugs, but the rest was fine. Fortunately, we found another library with the

following methods. Implement cross-attention by filling in the missing methods (use the letters) and **fill in their arguments**.

- A. multiply_queries_and_keys
- B. multiply_with_values
- C. output_projection
- D. project_to_key
- E. project_to_query
- F. project_to_value
- G. reshape_for_attention_heads
- H. scale_with_sqrt_of_dim
- I. softmax
- J. split_to_heads

```
def cross_attention(encoder_outputs, decoder_inputs):
    q = .....(.....)
    k = .....(.....)
    v = .....(.....)
    qhs, khs, vhs = split_to_heads(q, k, v)
    attention_outputs = []
    for qh, kh, vh in zip(qhs, khs, vhs):
        x = .....(.....)
        x = .....(.....)
        x = .....(.....)
        x = .....(.....)
        attention_outputs.append(x)
    output = torch.cat(attention_outputs, dim=-1)
    return output_projection(output)
```

6. Pretraining

- (a) [3 points] For each of the following tasks, select the suitable model(s).
- i. Write a summary for this article.
 - ☐ Encoder-only
 - ☐ Encoder-decoder
 - ☐ Decoder-only
 - ii. Label a text with named entities.
 - ☐ Encoder-only
 - ☐ Encoder-decoder
 - ☐ Decoder-only
 - iii. Determine whether the premise entails the hypothesis.
 - ☐ Encoder-only
 - ☐ Encoder-decoder
 - ☐ Decoder-only
 - iv. Answer the question by returning a text span from the given paragraph.
 - ☐ Encoder-only
 - ☐ Encoder-decoder
 - ☐ Decoder-only
 - v. Answer the following question: Why is the sky blue?
 - ☐ Encoder-only
 - ☐ Encoder-decoder
 - ☐ Decoder-only
 - vi. Translate the following sentence into French: This is easy.
 - ☐ Encoder-only
 - ☐ Encoder-decoder
 - ☐ Decoder-only

7. Text Generation

- (a) [8 points] Your colleague AM has been working on a summarization class, and created a pull request (see next page). You were assigned to peer review his code. Check the code for correctness and efficiency, and suggest improvements. You only have to say what needs to be changed and why. You do not have to provide the implementation for the changes.

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8. Text Classification

- (a) [1 point] Why is negation a difficult problem for sentiment lexicons?

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- (b) [3 points] How would you use an NLI model to automatically fact check a politician's arguments during a debate? Assume you have access to a strong online search that returns relevant websites for each argument.

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```
from torch import nn
from transformers import BartTokenizer, BartForConditionalGeneration

class Summarizer(nn.Module):
    """ Summarization with a BART model. """

    def __init__(self):
        """ Loads the tokenizer and model. Uses bart-large-cnn, which has
        ↪ been finetuned on the CNN/DailyMail summarization dataset. """
        self.tokenizer =
            BartTokenizer.from_pretrained("facebook/bart-large-cnn")
        self.model = BartForConditionalGeneration.from_pretrained(
            "facebook/bart-large-cnn"
        )

    def run(article):
        """ Encodes the article, generates the summary, decodes the text.
        ↪ Returns the summary text. """
        inputs = tokenizer.encode_plus(article, return_tensors='pt')
        # AM: hmm, not sure about this one...
        summary_ids = model.generate(**inputs)
        summary = tokenizer.decode(summary_ids[0])
        return summary

# We test our implementation by generating a summary for the below
↪ example article.
article = """LONDON, England (Reuters) -- Harry Potter star Daniel
↪ Radcliffe gains access to a reported £20 million ($41.1 million)
↪ fortune as he turns 18 on Monday, but he insists the money won't cast
↪ a spell on him. To the disappointment of gossip columnists around the
↪ world, the young actor says he has no plans to fritter his cash away
↪ on fast cars, drink and celebrity parties. "I don't plan to be one of
↪ those people who, as soon as they turn 18, suddenly buy themselves a
↪ massive sports car collection or something similar," he told an
↪ Australian interviewer earlier this month."""
summarizer = Summarizer()
summary = summarizer.run(article)
print(summary)
# Output: <s> Harry Potter star Daniel Radcliffe gets £20M fortune as he
↪ turns 18 Monday . Young actor says he has no plans to fritter his
↪ cash away . </s>
```