## START OF QUIZ Student ID: 74035403,Zheng,Meiyu

Topic: Lecture 6 Source: Lecture 6

Which of the following Tweets is most likely to be sarcastic? Give a brief explanation of why. A. That sounds like a really great idea! #Awesome! B. That sounds like a reelly great idea! (\_) D. That sounds like a really great idea! :+1: (2)

Topic: Lecture 7 Source: Lecture 7

Times in Python datetime do not necessarily correspond to a particular, unique moment in time (e.g. the exact moment someone was born). What needs to be true of them in order for them to represent a specific moment in time? (1)

Topic: Lecture 6 Source: Lecture 6

We saw that age and gender are relatively easy to predict from tweet history, but that personality traits are a lot harder. Why do you think that is? (1)

Topic: Lecture 5 Source: Lecture 5

SVM ranking takes advantage of the fact that an ordinal problem can be transformed into a binary "larger than" problem by simple subtraction of feature vectors. It's typically done with a linear SVM. Do you think we could apply a similar trick with a neural model? Why or why not? (2)

Topic: Lecture 8 Source: Lecture 8

What is code-switching, and why is it a problem for NLP? (1)

Topic: Lecture 5 Source: Lecture 5

Why would a tweet history help identify sarcasm in a new tweet? (1)

Topic: Lecture 7 Source: Lecture 7

Can you think of any disadvantages to representing data in a choropleth? When might it be more advantageous to use a different visualization method? (2)

Topic: Lecture 8 Source: Lecture 8

What is distant supervision, and why can we apply it to social media? (1)

Topic: Coding Source: Lecture 6

Imagine a detective approaches you as a data analyst and says that they have been receiving letters purporting to be from a serial killer. The detective is worried that some of the letters might be copycats. What are some tests (at least 3) that you can run to try to determine if the letters were written by the same person? (3)

# END OF QUIZ