

START OF QUIZ

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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 6

Source: Lecture 6

XML can be opened by most plain-text text editors. Name a benefit and a disadvantage of this feature. (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 7

Source: Lecture 7

What might the training data for a sentence segmenter look like? Do you think it would be easy or hard to train? Explain briefly. (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 5

Source: Lecture 5

Write a regex pattern that matches any valid email address (i.e., with basic rules like user@domain.com). What challenges might you face in accurately matching all possible email formats? (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 8

Source: Lecture 8

Why should you get into the habit of using "with open()"? Are there any downsides? (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 5

Source: Lecture 5

Imagine you have a block of text with paragraphs separated by blank lines. How would you use regex to find the start of each paragraph? What assumptions would you make about the formatting of the text? (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 6

Source: Lecture 6

Consider using XML to represent a machine learning model's architecture. What XML tags might be useful for representing layers, activation functions, and connections between layers (you don't need to describe a deep-learning architecture - describe one you're familiar with)? If this doesn't seem possible, explain why not. (2)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 8

Source: Lecture 8

Imagine that you're working with a linguist who is not very good with technology. They store all of their data in .docx files, scattered across their desktop. What arguments would you make for them to convert to .tsv or .json, and how would you alleviate their worries that they wouldn't be able to access or modify their information (no, you can't teach them Python)? (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 7

Source: Lecture 7

I mentioned in class that POS tagging is often viewed as a pre-processing step for many CL tasks. What assumptions are we making (at least 3) when including it in our NLP pipeline? Do you think these are reasonable assumptions, and if they fail, is it worth the effort to solve the problem, or just ignore POS tagging? (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 8

Imagine that you find an important file buried on a hard drive found in the basement of a university. You are trying to access the data, but realize it is corrupted. Some of the bits have been flipped (switched from 0 to 1, or 1 to 0), and others have been completely deleted. You don't know the encoding, and you don't know the language the data is written in. What are some tests you could run to try to establish and restore at least some of the data? (Hint: remember that a "byte" is 8-bits, and that UTF-8 is 1 byte, or 8 bits, UTF-16 is 2 bytes, or 16 bits, and UTF-32 is 4 bytes, or 32 bits). (3)

END OF QUIZ