

START OF QUIZ

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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 6

Source: Lecture 6

How does modeling author personality help in the detection of sentiment (think about how it might help us determine sarcasm or interpret reviews). (2)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 7

Source: Lecture 7

Imagine that we had a strange representation of the date: “Year 23 in the 21st century on the 3rd day of March, at 11 minutes past 17”. Using `strptime`, what is the format that we would need to provide to recognize this time? (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 5

Source: Lecture 5

How does Kendall's Tau differ from other evaluation metrics we've seen? (ie accuracy, F1, Precision, BLEU, etc.) (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 6

Source: Lecture 6

Based on the Swartz et al (2013) study of personality on social media, give an example of how emotion classification intersects with the identification of personality traits. (1)

Question 5

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)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 8

Source: Lecture 8

What is one similarity and one dissimilarity between emojis and emoticons? (1)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 8

Source: Lecture 8

In class, we discussed that internet speech may be emerging as its own language (or at least, as a dialect). What features of an emerging language does it demonstrate? Does it lack anything to make you consider it a language? Finally, do you think that separate social media sites could be considered different dialects? Briefly explain. (2)

Question 8

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)

Question 9

Topic: Coding

Source: Lecture 5

A: Feature vector = (2,1); rating = 1 B: Feature vector = (0, 4); rating = 3 C: Feature vector = (3,3); rating = 4 (3). If we are doing SVM-based ranking, give at least one feature vector that can be used as a positive example for our binary SVM classifier, and one feature vector that can be used as a negative example. Secondly, if the weight vector of our trained SVM classifier is (-2, 4), what is Kendall's Tau for the resulting ordinal classification of these 3 documents?

END OF QUIZ