START OF QUIZ Student ID: 34447581,Ong,Claudia

Topic: Lecture 5 Source: Lecture 5

Describe metadata. Why is it useful? (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 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 8 Source: Lecture 8

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

Topic: Lecture 7 Source: Lecture 7

We talked about time and place as completely separate ideas - do you think there would be any benefit to tracking choropleths over time? Briefly explain. (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)

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 reeeeeeally great idea!
- C. That sounds like a really great idea! $(_)$
- D. That sounds like a really great idea! :+1: (2)

Topic: Lecture 8 Source: Lecture 8

What properties of code-switched text are useful for identifying the language of the text? (List at least 2) (1)

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 8

Imagine that we were constructing a hate speech detector for social media. What factors of social media might we want to consider when building such a tool, and how would we combine them with what we know about sentiment detection in general? (3)

END OF QUIZ