START OF QUIZ Student ID: 88683578,Mao,MingJia

Topic: Lecture 7 Source: Lecture 7

Generate a frame for a "recommend a movie" dialogue action. It should have at least 5 slots to fill. (2)

Topic: Lecture 6 Source: Lecture 6

For the ELQ algorithm, we talked about how the entity encoder typically takes the title and first 128 tokens of an encyclopedia article. Imagine we were building a database from books. What might we use as the input to the entity encoder that would have a similar effect. Explain. (2)

Topic: Lecture 5 Source: Lecture 5

Bert accepts a single string as input, but Q/A requires a question and a potential source. Describe how we deal with this problem. (1)

Topic: Lecture 8 Source: Lecture 8

We waited until the last week of classes to talk about policy-making systems (like the one in ChatGPT), but several other systems you've looked at over the program could be considered to have a policy algorithm in place. Briefly describe one, and how you view it as a decision policy. (2)

Topic: Lecture 5 Source: Lecture 5

Briefly describe a "factoid-based" question, and one way that a QA system might answer it.

Topic: Lecture 8 Source: Lecture 8

Do you think a dialogue policy state graph is a Markov Chain? Briefly describe why or why not. (If you can't remember Markov chains, we talked about them in DSCI 572). (1)

Topic: Lecture 7 Source: Lecture 7

Describe at least one piece of grounding in real life (outside the examples given in class). (1)

Topic: Lecture 6 Source: Lecture 6

Briefly describe why entity-linking is necessary in any Q/A system. (1)

Topic: Coding Source: Lecture 6

Watson was a very specialized tool designed specifically to play the game of Jeopardy. I've tried playing Jeopardy with ChatGPT, and it is terrible at it. Describe the process of fine-tuning ChatGPT to be better at Jeopardy. Describe at least 3 things that we would need to specifically train it to succeed at (ignore the "buzzing" in part). (3)

END OF QUIZ