# START OF QUIZ Student ID: 74488446,Zhang,Yue Yun

Topic: Lecture 5 Source: Lecture 5

ChatGPT differs significantly from even other neural Q/A systems. Provide at least 2 significant differences, and briefly describe them. (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 6 Source: Lecture 6

Neural Q/A (even before ChatGPT) was significantly better than previous models. Beyond just the traditional benefits of deep learning that we know of, (such as longer dependencies, etc.), why is this the case? (2)

Topic: Lecture 8 Source: Lecture 8

How is it that Eliza can use words / phrases that she doesn't have in her templates? (1)

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 7 Source: Lecture 7

How might we use SRL in the process of slot-filling? (1)

Topic: Lecture 8 Source: Lecture 8

How are dialogue acts similar to function calls? (1)

Topic: Lecture 7 Source: Lecture 7

We discussed slot error rate in class, but it's fully-supervised. Can you think of a distantly-supervised way to calculate essentially the same thing? (1)

Topic: Coding Source: Lecture 8

Imagine that I'm working with a client who wants a dialogue system that provides advice for his company. It has to fit on a phone, but might end up in regions with very limited cell service, so it has to be locally installed. We have limited memory (let's say 1Gb). How would we go about building such a tool? What are some questions we should ask the client? How would we provide the required functionality? Is it even possible? (3)

## END OF QUIZ