

**START OF QUIZ**

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## Question 1

Topic: Lecture 5

Source: Lecture 5

Describe the two ways that we can construct Q/A databases, and how they differ. (2)

## Question 2

Topic: Lecture 5

Source: Lecture 5

Jeopardy divides its questions into categories. Explain how this would help Watson improve the confidence in its answers. (1)

### Question 3

Topic: Lecture 6

Source: Lecture 6

What is the focus of the following question: “Do you know when Jaws was released”? (1)

## Question 4

Topic: Lecture 7

Source: Lecture 7

How might we make Elize more robust (don't just say that you would have her use Chat-GPT's API). (1)

## Question 5

Topic: Lecture 8

Source: Lecture 8

Why is it necessary to maintain a conversation history in a dialogue system (beyond just not asking the same question over and over again)? (1)

## Question 6

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)

## Question 7

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)



## Question 8

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)

## Question 9

Topic: Coding

Source: Lecture 5

Imagine that we are using a Q/A system for movie recommendation (by asking questions like “What is a good movie like Shawshank Redemption?”). Bert is likely not going to be sufficient to answer this question. Describe how you could modify the Bert Q/A reader to find good answers. (3)

**END OF QUIZ**