START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 6
Source: Lecture 6

What is distant supervision, and why can we apply it to social media? (1)

Question 2

In the following tweets, identify at least 5 phenomena that are specific to online data. Give their names, as well as the example you chose:

1. All these sushi pics on my tl are driving me craaaazzyy :(

2. @EricAguigam @taylorswift13 Phenomenal bro! I would love to collab with you and your friends asap :)

3, Oh yes, sir, that would be quite delightful :(

4. Hi to all my bestfriends/friends out there! :"> salamat sa mga nag.greet! :) Really Appreciated guise :-* Godbless y'all :)<3 (2)

Question 3

What information about a user/document is required in order to include it in a choropleth (2 items)? (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 7
Source: Lecture 7

How might you modify a standard sentiment analyzer to track change in sentiment over time? (2)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 8
Source: Lecture 8

What is code-switching, and why is it a problem for NLP? (1)

Question 6

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 7

Topic: Lecture 5
Source: Lecture 5

Why would a tweet history help identify sarcasm in a new tweet? (1)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 6
Source: Lecture 6

Briefly describe valence, arousal, and dominance, and how they are used in emotion detection. (1)

Question 9

Topic: Long
Source: Lecture 6

Imagine a detective approaches you as a data analyst and says that they have been receiving letters purporting to be from a serial killer. The detective is worried that some of the letters might be copycats. What are some tests (at least 3) that you can run to try to determine if the letters were written by the same person? (3)

END OF QUIZ