START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 6
Source: Lecture 6

Beautiful Soup parses the children of a tag as a list. Why do you think they didn't use a set, instead, given the faster access times? Give 2 reasons, and briefly explain. (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 5
Source: Lecture 5

Describe the purpose of the various types of brackets in regexes, and how they differ. (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 5
Source: Lecture 5

Write a regex pattern that matches any valid email address (i.e., with basic rules like user@domain.com). What challenges might you face in accurately matching all possible email formats? (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 6
Source: Lecture 6

How would we find all images in an HTML document? (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 7
Source: Lecture 7

Can you think of any classes of words in English where the stem and the lemma will always be identical? Why is that of little interest to us? (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 8
Source: Lecture 8

Imagine that you're working with a linguist who is not very good with technology. They store all of their data in .docx files, scattered across their desktop. What arguments would you make for them to convert to .tsv or .json, and how would you alleviate their worries that they wouldn't be able to access or modify their information (no, you can't teach them Python)? (2)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 8
Source: Lecture 8

In class, I mentioned that we always want to close a file correctly. Beyond freeing up system resources, it also "flushes the buffer", which ensures that any current read or write operations that are in the job queue, but haven't yet been processed, are completed. Knowing what you do about encodings, what is a possible ramification of not flushing the buffer? Explain at least 2. (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 7
Source: Lecture 7

I mentioned in class that POS tagging is often viewed as a pre-processing step for many CL tasks. What assumptions are we making (at least 3) when including it in our NLP pipeline? Do you think these are reasonable assumptions, and if they fail, is it worth the effort to solve the problem, or just ignore POS tagging? (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long
Source: Lecture 5

In class, we've taken a brief look at both prefixes and suffixes, but there are other ways of inflecting words. "circumfixes" wrap around a word, such as the German past participle marker "ge-t" ("ich spiele" - "I play"; "ich habe gespielt" - I have played). Likewise, "infixes" occur inside of a word - "cupful" + Plural -> "cupsful", or in Tagalog: "bili" -> "to buy"; "bumili" -> "X is buying". Finally, "reduplication" occurs when part or all of a token is repeated to indicate some feature, such as repetition or future intent in Tagalog: "aray" -> "day"; "arayaray" -> everyday; "basa" -> "to read"; "babasa" -> "will read (in the future)". Which of these are best suited for regexes, and which features of regexes are they exploiting? Are there any that are mostly unsuited to regexes? Why? (3)

END OF QUIZ