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Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

Suppose we are filling the table for the Levenshtein distance algorithm. We are in cell (x, y). The values of cell (x-1, y-1), (x-1, y), and (x, y-1) are 2, 2, and 2, respectively. What is the value we will put in cell (x, y), given that the letters are NOT equal? (1)

Topic: Lecture 2 Source: Lecture 2

Describe the intuition behind K-means++ (ie, why do we use it, and what is it trying to accomplish?) (1)

Topic: Lecture 4 Source: Lecture 4

What makes dynamic programming methods, such as the Viterbi algorithm, more efficient for sequence prediction tasks compared to brute-force approaches? (1)

Topic: Lecture 1 Source: Lecture 1

Why is cosine distance typically a more suitable distance metric for semantic spaces than Euclidean distance? (1)

Topic: Lecture 3 Source: Lecture 3

If we have the sentence "I am what I am, and that's all that I am", what is the probability of the bigram "I am", assuming that the sentence is the entire corpus? (1)

Topic: Lecture 4 Source: Lecture 4

Let's imagine we're modifying our HMM to handle 2nd-order Markov operations (ie, consider the previous two states). Does anything in the model fundamentally change? Describe which aspects of the forward/Viterbi algorithm would need to be modified, if any. (2)

Topic: Lecture 2 Source: Lecture 2

What kinds of data might be difficult to cluster using k-means? Is it a shortcoming of the algorithm, or does it just need very careful feature engineering and distance calculations? (2)

Topic: Lecture 3 Source: Lecture 3

Imagine you were trying to pitch a new version of Scrabble to Hasbro that included "digraphs" (ie, combinations of two consecutive letters, like "th"). Do you think that you could score them as a simple combination of the single letter scores (ie, "th" is worth "t" + "h"), or would you need to do some more complex scoring calculations? Explain. (2)

Topic: Long

Source: Lecture 4

Please see the long question from lecture 4 in the quiz bank on Github. (3)

END OF QUIZ