START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 8
Source: Lecture 8

If you were to encounter an alien text, which encoding might you want to use to digitize it? Explain briefly. (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 6
Source: Lecture 6

XML can be opened by most plain-text text editors. Name a benefit and a disadvantage of this feature. (1)

Question 3

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 4

Topic: Lecture 7
Source: Lecture 7

What might the training data for a sentence segmenter look like? Do you think it would be easy or hard to train? Explain briefly. (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 6
Source: Lecture 6

Why is XML well-suited to representing linguistic data? (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 5
Source: Lecture 5

Imagine we have a spell-checker that can identify common misspellings of words by replacing certain letters with a capture group that contains letters that are nearby on the keyboard. How aggressive of a regex would we want to write for this (ie, how many letters in the word would we want to replace with a group)? Explain. (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 5
Source: Lecture 5

Imagine you are processing a text document where dates are written in multiple formats, such as "12-05-2024", "05/12/2024", or "12 December 2024". How would you write a regex to capture these date formats (just the logic)? What assumptions would you make? (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long
Source: Lecture 6

You've been hired by a company that is working with their own version of XML that they call "NQAXML" (Not-Quite-As-eXtensible Markup Language). It provides stronger restrictions on tag names (they must be all uppercase, and no longer than 10 characters long), and it doesn't allow nested spans with identically-named tags. Like HTML, it also has a set of tags that must appear in every document. Describe your process for creating a data validator that takes an XML file, and ensures that it satisties the rules of NQAXML. (3)

END OF QUIZ