

Final Exam Review – Part 1

Final Exam Logistics

As scheduled by Registrar:

- Date: Weds Dec 6, 2023 8:00 a.m. 10:00 a.m.
- Where: WH 113 NOT regular classroom

Other details:

- Remote proctoring and alternate arrangements are ONLY possible via IIT-Online office or CDR
- Students in remote sections <u>and</u> who do not live in the Chicago metro area should contact Charles (Chuck) Scott at IIT online.
- If applicable: contact CDR regarding accommodations

Final Exam Format

Format:

- 110 minutes
- Multiple choice, matching, or similar questions
- One correct answer per question
- No penalty for incorrect answers (no penalty for guessing)
- Answer on bubble sheet <u>bring pencils!</u>

Material:

- Covers material before and after midterm (up to Session 27) with a focus on material <u>after the midterm</u>
- Some questions apply concepts from both 1st and 2nd half of class.

MULTIPLE CHOICE STRATEGIES

Multiple Choice Strategies

- 1. Read the questions carefully
- 2. Answer the question without looking at the options
- 3. Eliminate the incorrect options
- 4. Answer all the questions
- 5. Manage your time

LINK (from UT-Mississauga): https://www.utm.utoronto.ca/asc/media/2073/download?inline

MIDTERM EXAM QUESTIONS

Which of the following describes an appropriate application of KL Divergence? Select the BEST answer.

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A. ...
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B. ...

C. ...

D. ..

Which of the following describes an appropriate application of KL Divergence? Select the BEST answer.

- A. Generating a coding system given a reference distribution of unigram words
- B. Evaluating a text classifier by analyzing how it will perform on unseen data, that is, how frequently the classifier's labels match the true labels
- C. Comparing machine-generated texts to human-generated texts, to evaluate the quality of a machine translation system
- D. Outputting a prior distribution over document topic labels

Which of the following describes a difference between L1 and L2-Regularization? Select the BEST answer.

A. ...

B. ...

C. ...

D. ..

Which of the following describes a difference between L1 and L2-Regularization? Select the BEST answer.

- A. L1-regularization is intended to increase model complexity, and L2-regularization is applied to decrease model complexity.
- B. L2 regularization tends to push model weights to zero, removing those features from the model, and L1-regularization does not have this property.
- C. L1- and L2-regularization differ in the type of vector normalization applied to penalize model parameters.
- D. L1-regularization penalizes unigram weights, and L2-regularization penalizes bigram weights.

You are developing a word-sense-disambiguation model. Your classmate suggests that you evaluate your tool by generating a dataset of **pseudo-words** by collapsing two semantically unrelated terms into a single token (e.g., "door" and "banana" into "door-banana").

What is a disadvantage of this approach? Choose the best answer

- A. ...
- B. ...
- C. ...
- D. ..

You are developing a word-sense-disambiguation model. Your classmate suggests that you evaluate your tool by generating a dataset of **pseudo-words** by collapsing two semantically unrelated terms into a single token (e.g., "door" and "banana" into "door-banana").

What is a disadvantage of this approach? Choose the best answer

- A. This approach requires additional hand-annotated data, which is expensive and time-consuming to collect
- B. The resulting Cohen's Kappa statistic is likely to be low.
- C. The resulting dataset may not be representative of the challenges for word sense disambiguation that occur in natural language.
- D. You cannot use bag of words (BOW) methods with this approach

You are building a bag-of-words (BOW) text classifier over English texts. Which of the following are appropriate **word normalization** steps that you may want to consider? Select the BEST answer

A. ...

В. ...

C. ...

D. ...

You are building a bag-of-words (BOW) text classifier over English texts. Which of the following are appropriate **word normalization** steps that you may want to consider? Select the BEST answer

- A. Using space characters as a delimiter to segment the input text into words.
- B. Applying an English language stemmer to remove suffixes, such as "-s" and "-ing"
- C. Removing words from your training set that do not appear in your test set
- D. Removing texts from the test set that contain out-of-vocabulary (OOV) words

Which of the following is NOT true of sentiment analysis? Select the BEST answer.

A. ...

B. ...

C. ...

D. ..

Which of the following is NOT true of sentiment analysis? Select the BEST answer.

- A. Lexicon-based methods that use positive and negative word lists have been shown to be effective for sentiment analysis.
- **B.** Word embeddings, such as word2vec, are often unable to represent positive and negative sentiment.
- C. Sentiment analysis is often not a strictly two-class problem and may be best expressed over a scale, or with a "neutral" label.
- D. A sentence may contain multiple aspects with different sentiment polarity.

You have been asked to build a named-entity recognition (NER) tool for a specific biomedical sub-domain. Your teammate suggests using TF-IDF, because this method was very successful for a document clustering task. What is an issue you may encounter with this suggestion?

A. ...

B. ...

C. ..

D. ...

[NOTE: This was not a mid-term exam question]

You have been asked to build a named-entity recognition (NER) tool for a specific biomedical sub-domain. Your teammate suggests using TF-IDF, because this method was very successful for a document clustering task. What is an issue you may encounter with this suggestion?

- A. It may be difficult to find document-level annotation for this specific sub-domain
- B. TF-IDF removes word order which is important for NER
- C. Lexical resources such as dictionaries may not exist for this sub-domain
- **D.** All of the above are true