Go to next item

Grade received 100% To pass 80% or higher

| Assume that there are 2 happy people and 2 unhappy people in a and persons C and D are unhappy. If you were to randomly pick a that the person is happy.  1/2 1/4 3/4 0 0 Correct  |   | / 1 point |
|--|---|-----------|
| 2. Assume that there are 2 happy people and 2 unhappy people in a land persons C and D are unhappy. If a friend showed you the part what is the probability that you choose person B?  1/2 1/4 3/4 1  Correct  |   | / 1 point |
| 3. From the equations presented below, express the probability of a word happy in terms of the probability of a tweet containing the w $P(\text{Positive} \mid \text{"happy"}) = \frac{P(\text{Positive} \cap \text{happy"})}{P(\text{"happy"})}$ $P(\text{"happy"} \mid \text{Positive}) = \frac{P(\text{"happy"} \cap \text{Positive})}{P(\text{Positive})}$ ① $P(\text{Positive} \mid \text{"happy"}) = P(\text{"happy"} \mid \text{Positive})$ ② $P(\text{Positive} \mid \text{"happy"}) = P(\text{"happy"} \mid \text{Positive})$ ② $P(\text{Positive} \cap \text{"happy"}) = P(\text{"happy"} \mid \text{Positive})$ ② $P(\text{Positive} \cap \text{"happy"}) = P(\text{"happy"} \mid \text{Positive})$ ② $P(\text{Positive} \cap \text{"happy"}) = P(\text{"happy"} \mid \text{Positive})$ ③ $P(\text{Positive} \cap \text{"happy"}) = P(\text{"happy"} \mid \text{Positive})$ ③ $P(\text{Positive} \cap \text{"happy"}) = P(\text{"happy"} \mid \text{Positive})$ | ord happy given that it is positive $\begin{aligned} &\text{re} \ ) \times \frac{P(\text{Positive})}{P(\text{Positive})} \\ &\text{ve} \ ) \times \frac{P(\text{"happy"})}{P(\text{Positive})} \\ &\text{ve} \ ) \times \frac{P(\text{Positive})}{P(\text{"happy"})} \end{aligned}$ | / 1 point |
| <b>4.</b> Bayes rule is defined as   | 3,  | / 1 point |
| 5. Suppose that in your dataset, 25% of the positive tweets contain to 13% of the tweets in your dataset contain the word 'happy', and the positive. You observe the tweet: "happy to learn NLP. What is the round your answer up to two decimal places. Remember that 0.57 0.77  Orrect  That's right. You just applied Bayes' rule.  | nat 40% of the total number of tweets are probability that this tweet is positive? (Please,   | / 1 point |
| 5. The log likelihood for a certain word $w_i$ is defined as:  log $(\frac{P(w_i pos)}{P(w_i rog)})$ .  ✓ Positive numbers imply that the word is positive.  ✓ Correct  ☐ Positive numbers imply that the word is negative.  ✓ Negative numbers imply that the word is negative.  ✓ Correct  ☐ Negative numbers imply that the word is positive.   | 1   | / 1 point |

7. The log likelihood mentioned in lecture, which is the log of the ratio between two probabilities is bounded

1/1 point

|  | <ul><li> -1</li><li> 0</li><li> 0</li><li> 0</li><li> 0</li></ul> |      |   |           |  |  |
|--|---|------|---|-----------|--|--|
|  |   |      |   |           |  |  |
| 8.   | When  | imp  | elementing naive Bayes, in which order should the following steps be implemented. | 1/1 point |  |  |
|  | •   | 1.   | Get or annotate a dataset with positive and negative tweets                       |           |  |  |
|  |   | 2.   | Preprocess the tweets: process_tweet(tweet) →                                     |           |  |  |
|  |   | 3.   | Compute freq(w, class)  |           |  |  |
|  |   | 4.   | Get P(w   pos), P(w   neg)  |           |  |  |
|  |   | 5.   | $Get\lambda(w)$   |           |  |  |
|  |   | 6.   | Compute logprior = log(P(pos) / P(neg))   |           |  |  |
|  | 0   | 1.   | Get or annotate a dataset with positive and negative tweets                       |           |  |  |
|  |   | 2.   | Preprocess the tweets: process_tweet(tweet) $\rightarrow$                         |           |  |  |
|  |   | 3.   | Compute freq(w, class)  |           |  |  |
|  |   | 4.   | $Get\lambda(w)$   |           |  |  |
|  |   | 5.   | Get P(w   pos), P(w   neg)  |           |  |  |
|  |   | 6.   | Compute logprior = log(P(pos) / P(neg))   |           |  |  |
|  | 0   | 1.   | Get or annotate a dataset with positive and negative tweets                       |           |  |  |
|  |   | 2.   | Compute freq(w, class)  |           |  |  |
|  |   | 3.   | Preprocess the tweets: process_tweet(tweet) →                                     |           |  |  |
|  |   | 4.   | Get P(w   pos), P(w   neg)  |           |  |  |
|  |   | 5.   | $Get\lambda(w)$   |           |  |  |
|  |   | 6.   | Compute logprior = log(P(pos) / P(neg))   |           |  |  |
|  | 0   | 1.   | Get or annotate a dataset with positive and negative tweets                       |           |  |  |
|  |   | 2.   | Compute freq(w, class)  |           |  |  |
| 3. Preprocess the tweets: process_tweet(tweet) → |   |      |   |           |  |  |
| 4. Compute logprior = log(P(pos) / P(neg)        |   |      |   |           |  |  |
|  |   | 5.   | Get P(w   pos), P(w   neg)  |           |  |  |
|  |   | 6.   | $Get\lambda(w)$   |           |  |  |
|  | <b>⊘</b>  |      | rect<br>that is correct.  |           |  |  |
|  |   |      |   |           |  |  |
| 9.   | To tes  | t na | ive bayes model, which of the following are required?                             | 1/1 point |  |  |
|  | _   |      | $,Y_{val},\lambda,logprior$   |           |  |  |
|  |   |      | $\langle Y_{val}, logprior  angle$<br>$\langle \lambda, logprior  angle$          |           |  |  |
|  | O Y   | val: | $\lambda, logprior$   |           |  |  |
|  |   |      | rect<br>s is correct.   |           |  |  |
|  |   |      |   |           |  |  |
| 10   | 10. Which of the following is NOT an application of naive Bayes?  |      |   |           |  |  |
| Sentiment Analysis Author identification         |   |      |   |           |  |  |
|  | O Information retrieval   |      |   |           |  |  |
|  |   |      | disambiguation erical predictions   |           |  |  |
|  | <b>⊘</b> N  |      |   |           |  |  |
|  |   | Thi  | s is correct.   |           |  |  |