

Quiz 1:

Section A:

1. Why is tokenization in Japanese difficult?
 - a. It has no spaces to separate out different words. Also multiple variants of the language can be in the same sentence.
 - b. Because it has a lot of morphology.
 - c. Because the word order is very different from English
 - d. None of the above

Ans: A

2. If I tried to do max match segmentation with vocab as follows {ABC, ABCDE, DEF, GH, FGH, AB, CDEF}, what will be the output for the string "ABCDEFGH"?
 - a. ABC, DEF, GH
 - b. AB, CDEF, GH
 - c. ABC, DE, FGH
 - d. ABCDE, FGH

Ans: D

3. Stemming is not good for which of these applications?
 - a. Web search
 - b. Machine translation
 - c. It is not good for both
 - d. It is good for both

Ans: B

4. Porter's algorithm is what kind of algorithm?
 - a. Machine learning based
 - b. Deep learning based
 - c. Rule-based
 - d. Dynamic programming

Ans: C

5. What kind of queries cannot be handled by inverted index?
 - a. Queries with entities, e.g., Gandhi age
 - b. Queries with presence and absence of words like "brutus" and "Calpurnia" but not "caesar"
 - c. Phrase queries like "Indian School of Business"
 - d. Inverted indexes can handle all of these types of queries.

Ans: C

6. Term-document incidence matrix has
 - a. Terms as rows, Documents as columns, each cell is 0 if term is not present in document, else 1.
 - b. Terms as rows, Topics as columns, each cell is 0 if term is not related to topic, else 1.
 - c. Topics as rows, Documents as columns, each cell is 0 if document is not related to topic, else 1.
 - d. Terms as rows, Documents as columns, each cell is TFIDF value given the term and the document.

Ans: A

7. If a word occurs in 1% of documents, what will be its IDF?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

Ans: B

8. Consider a collection of three documents: ABACDE, ABCDBEF, AGGHI. What is the IDF for each word?

- a. A: 0, B: $\log \frac{2}{3}$, C: $\log \frac{2}{3}$, D: $\log \frac{2}{3}$, E: $\log \frac{2}{3}$, F: $\log \frac{1}{3}$, G: $\log \frac{1}{3}$, H: $\log \frac{1}{3}$, I: $\log \frac{1}{3}$
- b. A: 0, B: $\frac{3}{2}$, C: $\frac{3}{2}$, D: $\frac{3}{2}$, E: $\frac{3}{2}$, F: 3, G: 3, H: 3, I: 3
- c. A: 0, B: $\log \frac{3}{2}$, C: $\log \frac{3}{2}$, D: $\log \frac{3}{2}$, E: $\log \frac{3}{2}$, F: $\log 3$, G: $\log 3$, H: $\log 3$, I: $\log 3$
- d. A: 0, B: $\log(3) * \log(\frac{3}{2})$, C: $\log(2) * \log(\frac{3}{2})$, D: $\log(2) * \log(\frac{3}{2})$, E: 0, F: 0, G: $\log(2) * \log(3)$, H: 0, I: 0

Ans: C

9. IDF is a function of

- a. Term only
- b. Term and collection
- c. Document only
- d. Term and document

Ans: B

10. For cosine similarity based relevance ranking, what vectors are used to represent each query and document?

- a. TFIDF
- b. TF
- c. IDF
- d. Word frequencies

Ans: A

2

Q-1: What is not an application of topic models?

- a. Discovering important factors discussed about a product on Twitter
- b. Discovering top types of complaints submitted to a customer care center.
- c. Studying evolution of aspects for a news story.
- d. Classifying an email as spam or not.

Ans: D

Q-2: When constructing a document, what distribution are words assumed to follow?

- a. Gaussian
- b. Binomial
- c. Multinomial
- d. Bernoulli

I

Ans: C

Q-3: For the unigram model, how is the topic for each document decided?

- a. Unigram model allows a mixture of topics for every word in a document
- b. Each document is associated with exactly one topic.
- c. All documents belong to one topic.
- d. There is a limited number of topics (say 4) per document.

Ans: C

Q-4: If $V = \#$ unique words, $D = \#$ documents, $K = \#$ topics, what is the number of parameters in the unigram model?

- a. V
- b. D
- c. K
- d. KV

Ans: A

Q-5: What are the parameters of a multinomial distribution?

- a. Mean and variance
- b. Mean and number of trials
- c. Number of trials and event probabilities.
- d. Mean, number of trials and event probabilities.

Ans: C

Q-6: Given a box with 10 balls (5 red, 3 green and 2 blue), if we draw 3 balls with replacement, what is the prob of getting 2 green and 1 blue ball?

- a. 0.054
- b. 0.039
- c. 0.048
- d. 0.027

Ans: A

Q-7: If $V=\#$ unique words, $D=\#$ documents, $K=\#$ topics, what is the number of parameters in the PLSA model?

- a. $K+KV$
- b. $K+KD$
- c. $KV+KD$
- d. $KV+KD+K$

Ans: D

Q-8: Which of the following is not a generative model for topic detection?

- a. Mixture of unigrams
- b. PLSA
- c. LDA
- d. LSA

Ans: D

Q-9: If $z=\text{topic}$, w_i is the i th word, d is the document, what denotes the parameters in the mixture of unigrams model?

- a. $p(z)$, $p(d|z)$
- b. $p(z)$, $p(w_i|z)$
- c. $p(z)$, $p(d,w_i|z)$
- d. $p(w_i)$, $p(z)$

Ans: B

Q-10: SVD leads to three factors – how can we interpret them?

- a. U explains word-topic relationships, V explains document-topic relationships, Σ explains topic importance.
- b. U explains word-word relationships, V explains document-document relationships, Σ explains topic-topic relationships. I
- c. U explains word-document relationships, V explains document-word relationships, Σ explains topic importance.
- d. U explains document-corpus statistics, V explains word-corpus statistics, Σ explains topic-topic relationships.

Ans: A

Q-1: What is not an application of topic models?

- a. Discovering important factors discussed about a product on Twitter
- b. Discovering top types of complaints submitted to a customer care center.
- c. Studying evolution of aspects for a news story.
- d. Classifying an email as spam or not.

Ans: D

Q-2: When constructing a document, what distribution are words assumed to follow?

- a. Gaussian
- b. Binomial
- c. Multinomial
- d. Bernoulli

Ans: C

Q-3: For the unigram model, how is the topic for each document decided?

- a. Unigram model allows a mixture of topics for every word in a document

Q-3: For the PLSA model, how is each word generated?

- a. Each document is generated by first choosing a topic z and then generating N words independently from the conditional multinomial
- b. The words of every document are drawn independently from a single multinomial distribution
- c. Select a doc with probability $P(d)$. Pick a latent topic z with probability $P(z|d)$. Generate a word w with probability $P(w|z)$.
- d. Select a doc with probability $P(d)$. Pick a latent topic z with probability $P(z)$. Generate a word w with probability $P(w|d)$.

Ans: C

Q-4: If $V=\#$ unique words, $D=\#$ documents, $K=\#$ topics, what is the number of parameters in the LDA model (with only alpha Dirichlet priors and no beta Dirichlet priors)?

- a. $K+KV$
- b. D
- c. $K+V$
- d. KV

Ans: A

Q-5: How many parameters does a Dirichlet distribution take?

- a. Same as the size of the sample
- b. Same as number of topics
- c. Same as number of documents
- d. Same as number of words

Ans: A

Q-6: SVD is the mathematical foundation for which of these models?

- a. LSI
- b. PLSA
- c. LDA
- d. Mixture of unigrams I

Ans: A

Q-7: Which distribution is also called as Discrete distribution?

- a. Gaussian
- b. Multinomial
- c. Binomial
- d. Dirichlet

Ans: A

Q-8: If $V=\#$ unique words, $D=\#$ documents, $K=\#$ topics, what are the parameters in the smoothed LDA model?

- a. Alpha and beta Dirichlet parameters
- b. Alpha Multinomial and Beta Dirichlet parameters
- c. Word-topic parameters, document-topic parameters
- d. Word-topic parameters, document-topic parameters, Alpha and beta Dirichlet parameters

Ans: A

Answer to 7 is B , not A

Q-9: If $V=\#$ unique words, $D=\#$ documents, $K=\#$ topics, in a non-smoothed LDA model, how many times do you sample from the Dirichlet distribution and what is the size of each sample?

- a. V, K
- b. D, V
- c. D, K
- d. V, D

Ans: C

Q-10: Which of these best describes the generative process for smoothed LDA model?

- I
- a. Choose $\theta \sim \text{Dirichlet}(\alpha)$. For each of the N words w_n : (1) Choose a topic $z_n \sim \text{Multinomial}(\theta)$ (2) Choose a word w_n from $p(w_n | z_n, \beta)$, a multinomial probability conditioned on the topic z_n
 - b. Choose $\theta \sim \text{Dirichlet}(\beta)$. For each of the N words w_n : (1) Choose a topic $z_n \sim \text{Multinomial}(\theta)$ (2) Choose a word w_n from $p(w_n | \beta)$, a global multinomial probability.
 - c. Choose $\theta \sim \text{Multinomial}(\alpha)$. For each of the N words w_n : Choose a word w_n from $p(w_n | z_n)$, a multinomial probability conditioned on the topic z_n
 - d. For each of the N words w_n : (1) Choose a topic $z_n \sim P(d | z_n)$ (2) Choose a word w_n from $p(w_n | z_n, \beta)$, a multinomial probability conditioned on the topic z_n

Ans: A

Section A

Q-1: According to Bayes rule, c is the class label and d is the document $P(c|d) \propto P(d|c)P(c)$

what is $P(c|d)$ called?

- a. Prior probability
- b. Posterior probability
- c. Data likelihood
- d. None of these

Ans: B

Q-2: What is the conditional independence assumption in Naïve Bayes?

- a. Words are independent of each other
- b. Classes are independent of each other
- c. Words are independent of each other given the class label
- d. Words and classes are independent of each other

Ans: C

Q-3: Which of the following is not an example of a context pattern

- a. [ORGANIZATION]'s [JOBTITLE] [PERSON]
- b. sale of [ORGANIZATION]
- c. [PERSON] joined [ORGANIZATION]
- d. Cap. Word + {Street, Boulevard, Avenue, Crescent, Road}

Ans: D

Q-4: Which of the following are machine learning based models for named entity recognition?

- a. HMMs and CRFs
- b. List lookup based approach
- c. Internal evidence based method
- d. Patterns based method

Ans: A

Q-5: Which of these is not a supervised learning problem?

- a. Spam classification
- b. NER
- c. Topic modelling using LDA
- d. Classifying a period as End-of-sentence or not

Ans: C

Q-6: How is precision for a particular class defined?

- a. Correctly predicted in the class/total actual instances in the class
- b. Correctly predicted in the class/total predicted instances across all classes
- c. Correctly predicted in the class/total instances in the dataset
- d. Correctly predicted in the class/total predicted in the class

Ans: D

Q-7: 3 patients are selected for chemotherapy ; Rest are declared healthy! 1 year later ... 1 of them did not actually have cancer! What is the precision of the system?

- a. 0.67
 - b. 0.40
 - c. 0.96
 - d. 0.33
- I

Ans: A

Q-8: A system which needs to identify cancer-risk patients. Recall not 100% will imply that some patients will die of cancer.

- a. Precision
- b. Recall
- c. Either precision or recall
- d. None of these

Ans: B

Q-9: What do you learn as part of Naïve Bayes classifier training?

- a. Class Prior probabilities
- b. Class Prior probabilities and Class Posterior Probabilities
- c. Class Prior probabilities and conditional probabilities
- d. Joint probability of (word, class) pairs.

Ans: C

Q-10: Given a training dataset with equal number of 1000 positive and 2000 negative instances, let a test instance have 4 words. The probabilities of those 4 words are 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8 in positive class, and 0.8, 0.7, 0.6, 0.4 in negative class. What class will be predicted for that instance?

- a. Positive
- b. Negative
- c. Both positive and negative with equal probability
- d. Can't say

Ans: B