

CMPE 353 AI: Final Examination

4 FEB 2022 1 hour

Solution

Name & Surname:

ID:

Signature:

PART- A

! Please mark your answer in the table

(each question in PART-A is 5 points)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	D	C	A	C	D	E	B	E	B

Q1) Which one would be the worst (not proper) design of CNN to solve any Computer Vision problem (*I*: Input, *F*: Feed Forward (Fully Connected) *C*: Convolution Layer, *P*: Pooling) ?

- ☒ A) I-> F -> P-> F->C
- B. I-> C -> P -> C-> P->F
- C. I-> C -> P-> C->F
- D. I-> C -> C-> P-> C->F
- E. I-> C -> P-> P -> C->F

Q2) What would be the typical length range (vector size) of word embeddings?

- A) 1-4 B) 4-8 C) 8-32 ☒ D) 32-512 E) 4096+

Q3) Which one ignores the sequential order of words?

- A. CNN
- B. RNN
- ☒ C) Bag Of Words (BoW)
- D. LSTM
- E. All of them

Q4) How would you rank the approaches in ascending (from worst to best) order by their performance in general?

- ☒ A. BoW < RNN = CNN < Transformers
- ☐ B. BoW < CNN < Transformers < RNN
- ☐ C. RNN = CNN < Transformers < BoW
- ☐ D. RNN < BoW < CNN < Transformers
- ☐ E. Transformers < RNN < CNN < BoW

Q5) How do we produce word embeddings?

- ☐ A. We produce the embeddings of the words by their dictionary definitions
- ☐ B. We count how many times a word co-occur other words
- ☒ C. We learn the embeddings of the words by training a network using their neighbor's words
- ☐ D. Randomly produced vector.
- ☐ E. We manually define them in order to maximize the log-likelihood

Q6) Which one is incorrect about training a deep learning model?

- ☐ A. We pass dataset many times (epochs) through neural nets
- ☐ B. Training performance tends to be better than test performance
- ☐ C. Training too much leads to better training performance
- ☒ D. Training too much leads to better test/validation performance
- ☐ E. We start training with random weights of neural nets.

Q7) What do we transfer in "*transfer learning*"?

- ☐ A. Architecture only (number of layers)
- ☐ B. Hyperparameters (learning rate, model type, optimizer, etc.)
- ☐ C. Training data
- ☐ D. Model Predictions
- ☒ E. Model weights

Q8) We want to retrieve the university name (Bilgi University, Stanford University etc.) from a list of documents. Which model would fit the problem most?

- ☐ A. Text Classification
- ☒ B. Named-Entity Recognition
- ☐ C. Sentiment Analysis
- ☐ D. Text Clustering
- ☐ E. Table Question Answering

Q9) What is zero-shot learning?

- A. We initialize the weight of a neural network with all zero
- B. We do not use any weight (zero- weights)
- C. We do not use any hyper-parameter
- D. It is a situation when the model poorly fits and gets (0) zero success
- ☒ E. Just use the model without training on any training example

Q10) What is eXplainable AI (XAI)?

- A. We explain which type of model that we used and the reason to the customers
- ☒ B. Understand why a model makes such a decision when predicting
- C. To visualize the weights of a big model at scale
- D. Explain the mechanism of how a model learns from data
- E. Forcing the model towards making better predictions

PART -B

Q11) (10 points)

(With valid padding and the stride of 2) What would be the output when applying the filter to the input matrix below?

Input Matrix

1	1	1	2	2	1
0	0	1	1	2	1
3	2	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	2	3

Handwritten calculation for the first output element (top-left):

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{sum}} 3$$

Annotations: $\#(1,1)$, element-wise multiplication, ~~stride of 2~~, Next Stride (2)

Filter

1	0	0
1	0	1
0	0	1

Handwritten calculation for the second output element (top-middle):

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{sum}} 5$$

Annotations: $\#(1,2)$, Next Stride

Handwritten calculation for the third output element (bottom-left):

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{sum}} 5$$

Annotations: $\#(2,1)$, Next Stride

Handwritten calculation for the fourth output element (bottom-middle):

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{sum}} 3$$

Annotations: Next Stride, $\#(2,2)$

The Result Matrix

3	5
5	3

Q12) What is data augmentation?

Answer (one sentence): increase data amount by a model

Q13) Give two examples to augment the data for computer vision problems!

Example 1: Mirror an image

Example 2: Zoom-In and Crop

Q14) Suppose we trained a model and we got the following results in 10 epochs. The first row represents the first epoch performance. (loss: Training Loss, acc: Training Accuracy, Val means validation.) At each epoch, we save the checkpoints.

- loss: 0.4838 - acc: 0.7481 - val_loss: 0.3685 - val_acc: 0.8272
- loss: 0.3211 - acc: 0.8519 - val_loss: 0.3336 - val_acc: 0.8435
- loss: 0.2790 - acc: 0.8723 - val_loss: 0.3164 - val_acc: 0.8561
- loss: 0.2497 - acc: 0.8849 - val_loss: 0.3018 - val_acc: 0.8584
- loss: 0.2269 - acc: 0.8959 - val_loss: 0.2993 - val_acc: 0.8656
- loss: 0.2099 - acc: 0.9047 - val_loss: 0.2930 - val_acc: 0.8687
- loss: 0.1955 - acc: 0.9090 - val_loss: 0.3031 - val_acc: 0.8692
- loss: 0.1835 - acc: 0.9148 - val_loss: 0.3053 - val_acc: 0.8711
- loss: 0.1744 - acc: 0.9179 - val_loss: 0.3038 - val_acc: 0.8694
- loss: 0.1655 - acc: 0.9223 - val_loss: 0.3120 - val_acc: 0.8633

We select the row with the min val loss

According to the result, which checkpoint do you use for production?

6th checkpoint

Why (one sentence):

Due to min val loss score

Q15) How do you process the following sentence in an RNN-like model? Please answer it by drawing RNN architecture and placing sentence properly.

"All you need is to work"

