Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 80% **To pass** 80% or higher

Go to next item

1. Assume that there are 2 happy people and 2 unhappy people in a room. Concretely, persons A and B are happy and persons C and D are unhappy. If you were to randomly pick a person from the room, what is the probability that the person is happy. **1 / 1 point**

- (●) 1/2
- ( ) 1/4
- ( ) 3/4
- ( ) 0

Correct

2. Assume that there are 2 happy people and 2 unhappy people in a room. Concretely, persons A and B are happy and persons C and D are unhappy. If a friend showed you the part of the room where the two happy people are, what is the probability that you choose person B? **1 / 1 point**

- (●) 1/2
- ( ) 1/4
- ( ) 3/4
- ( ) 1

Correct

3. From the equations presented below, express the probability of a tweet being positive given that it contains the word happy in terms of the probability of a tweet containing the word happy given that it is positive **1 / 1 point**

$P(\text{ Positive } \mid \text{ "happy" }) = \frac{P(\text{ Positive} \cap \text{"happy" })}{P(\text{"happy" })}$

$P(\text{ "happy" Positive }) = \frac{P(\text{ "happy" } \cap \text{ Positive })}{P(\text{ Positive })}$

- (●) $P(\text{ Positive } \mid \text{ happy }) = P(\text{ happy } \mid \text{ Positive }) \times \frac{P(\text{ Positive })}{P(\text{ happy})}$
- ( ) $P(\text{ Positive } \mid \text{ happy }) = P(\text{ "happy" } \mid \text{ Positive }) \times \frac{P(\text{ happy })}{P(\text{ Positive })}$
- ( ) $P(\text{ Positive } \cap \text{ happy }) = P(\text{ happy } \mid \text{ Positive }) \times \frac{P(\text{ Positive })}{P(\text{ happy})}$
- ( ) $P(\text{ Positive } \cap \text{ happy }) = P(\text{ "happy" } \mid \text{ Positive }) \times \frac{P(\text{ happy })}{P(\text{ Positive })}$

Correct
Yes, that is the correct answer.

4. Bayes rule is defined as **1 / 1 point**

- (●) $P(X \mid Y) = P(Y \mid X) \times \frac{P(X)}{P(Y)}$
- ( ) $P(X \mid Y) = P(Y \mid X) \times \frac{P(Y)}{P(X)}$
- ( ) $P(X \mid Y) = P(Y \mid X) \times \frac{P(X)}{}$

$P(X \mid Y) = P(X \mid Y) \times P(Y)$

- [ ] $P(X \mid Y) = P(Y \mid X) \times \frac{P(X)}{P(Y \mid X)}$

Correct
Yes.

5. Suppose that in your dataset, 25% of the positive tweets contain the word 'happy'. You also know that a total of 13% of the tweets in your dataset contain the word 'happy', and that 40% of the total number of tweets are positive. You observe the tweet: ''happy to learn NLP'. What is the probability that this tweet is positive? **0 / 1 point**

40

Incorrect

6. The log likelihood for a certain word w_i is defined as: **1 / 1 point**

$\log(\frac{P(w_i|pos)}{P(w_i|neg)})$.

- [x] Positive numbers imply that the word is positive.

Correct

- [ ] Positive numbers imply that the word is negative.
- [x] Negative numbers imply that the word is negative.

Correct

- [ ] Negative numbers imply that the word is positive.

7. The log likelihood mentioned in lecture, which is the log of the ratio between two probabilities is bounded between **0 / 1 point**

- (•) -1 and 1
- ( ) $-\infty$ and ∞
- ( ) 0 and ∞
- ( ) 0 and 1

Incorrect
Think about what logs are bounded by.

8. When implementing 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 λ(w)
  6. Compute logprior = log(P(pos) / P(neg))
- ( ) 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 λ(w)
5. Get P(w | pos), P(w | neg)
6. Compute logprior = log(P(pos) / P(neg))

- 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 λ(w)
  6. Compute logprior = log(P(pos) / P(neg))

- 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 λ(w)

Correct
Yes, that is correct.

9. To test naive bayes model, which of the following are required? **1 / 1 point**

- (•) $X_{val}, Y_{val}, \lambda, logprior$
- ( ) $X_{val}, Y_{val}, logprior$
- ( ) $X_{val}, \lambda, logprior$
- ( ) $Y_{val}, \lambda, logprior$

Correct
This is correct.

10. Which of the following is NOT an application of naive Bayes? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) Sentiment Analysis
- ( ) Author identification
- ( ) Information retrieval
- ( ) Word disambiguation

Numerical predictions

Correct
This is correct.