

Unit 4 - Week 3

Course outline

How to access the portal?

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

- Examples for word prediction
- Introduction to Probability in the context of NLP
- Joint and conditional probabilities, independence with examples
- The definition of probabilistic language model
- Chain rule and Markov assumption
- Generative Models
- Bigram and Trigram Language models -peeking inside the model building
- Out of vocabulary words and curse of dimensionality
- Exercise
- Naive-Bayes Algorithm for classification
- Week 3 Lecture Materials
- Quiz : Assignment 3**
- Assignment 3 : Programming Exercise for Self Assessment
- Week 3 feedback : Applied Natural Language Processing

Week 4

Week 5

Week 6

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Week 12

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Assignment 3

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.
As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on 2019-08-21, 23:59 IST.

- 1) Assume that the chain rule is used to compute the joint probability of the sentence " *I got this one* ". The products of probabilities are represented **1 point**
by

$$P(\text{got}|I) \times P(\text{this}|I, \text{got}) \times P(\text{one}|I, \text{got}, \text{this})$$

- True
 False

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
False

- 2) Assume that the language model is evaluated as given below **1 point**

$$\phi(W) = \sqrt[n]{P(w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)}$$

Note : n is the number of words in the sentence.

Smoothing will be used if the denominator $\rightarrow 0$.

Is the statement "*Minimizing $\phi(W)$ is same as maximizing the probability $P(w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)$ of the sentence*" true?

- True
 False

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
True

- 3) Select one of the following bigram probabilities that represents the sentence **1 point**
I love dogs

- (i) $\langle S \rangle I \text{ love dogs} \langle S \rangle$ $P(I) \cdot P(\text{love} | I) \cdot P(\text{dogs} | I \text{ love})$
(ii) $P(\langle S \rangle) \cdot P(I | \langle S \rangle) \cdot P(\text{love} | \langle S \rangle I) \cdot P(\text{dogs} | I \text{ love}) \cdot P(\langle S \rangle | \text{love dogs})$
(iii) $P(I | \langle S \rangle) \cdot P(\text{love} | I) \cdot P(\text{dogs} | \text{love}) \cdot P(\langle S \rangle | \text{dogs})$

- a
 b
 c
 All of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
c

- 4) The table given below contains some of the bigram frequencies of (*determine*, w_i) where w_i represents every word in the column **1 point**

	the	how	this	a	his
determine	0.115	0	0.0125	0.006	0.0013

What is the conditional probability of $P(\text{his} | \text{determine})$ if the probability of *determine* as the starting word is 0.6?

- 0.0031
 0.0022
 0.0122
 0.0128

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
0.0022

- 5) Assuming that a language model assigns the following conditional probabilities to a 4-word sentence (S)=0.01212. What is the perplexity?
Note: Perplexity is defined in question 2. **1 point**

- 2.41
 3.14
 4.35
 3.014

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
3.014

- 6) Consider the following three sentences **1 point**

Ram read a novel
Raj read a journal
Rai read a book

What is the bigram probability of the sentence **Ram read a book**?
Include start and end symbols in your calculations

- 0.06
 0.2222
 0.1111
 0.0556

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
0.1111

- 7) Consider the following three sentences **1 point**

Ram read a novel
Raj read a journal
Rai read a book

What is the trigram probability of the sentence **Ram read a book**?
Include start and end symbols in your calculations

- 0.06
 0.2222
 0.1111
 0.0556
 None of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
0.1111

- 8) In Naive Bayes classification, Posterior probability is estimated for predicting the class? **1 point**

- True
 False

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
True

- 9) The following table contains the extracted features of emails and their classes (Spam and not Spam). The prior probabilities of the two classes (Spam,not **1 point**

Spam) = (0.57, 0.43)

# of words=# of capitalized words	Subject in all letters?	# URLs> 3	Spam
No	No	0	No
No	No	5	No
Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Yes	No	4	Yes
Yes	No	0	No
No	Yes	7	Yes
Yes	No	0	No

- Yes
 No

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
No