# <sup>i</sup> Front page

# **IN4080 Natural Language Processing**

Monday 25 November 9:00 AM - 01:00 PM (4 hours)

All questions should be answered!

Each question is assigned a weight which is indicated.

The maximum number of points for the whole set is 100 points.

Permitted materials: None

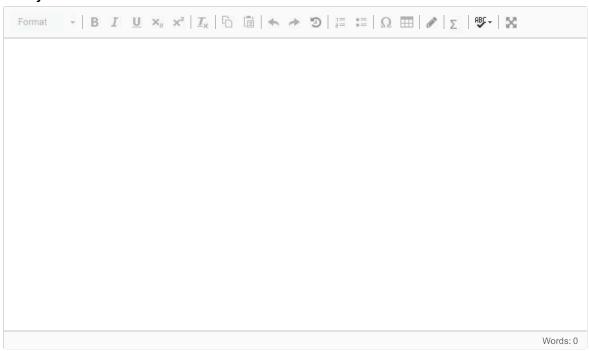
An on-screen calculator is available.

You may answer in English, Norwegian, Danish or Swedish.

# <sup>1(a)</sup> Part-of-speech tags

- What do we mean by "part-of-speech"?
- What does it mean that a text is tagged with part-of-speech?
- Why is it useful in natural language processing to part-of-speech-tag a text?

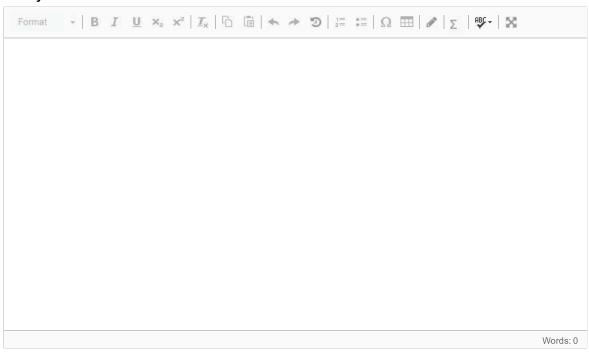
## Fill in your answer here



## <sup>1(b)</sup> Hidden Markov models

- ullet Given a sentence  $w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n$  and a tag set, what is the goal of a part-of-speech tagger?
- How does a hidden Markov model use the Bayes formula to solve this task?
- Which simplifying assumptions are made by the hidden Markov model?
- Give the formula for the hidden Markov model!

#### Fill in your answer here



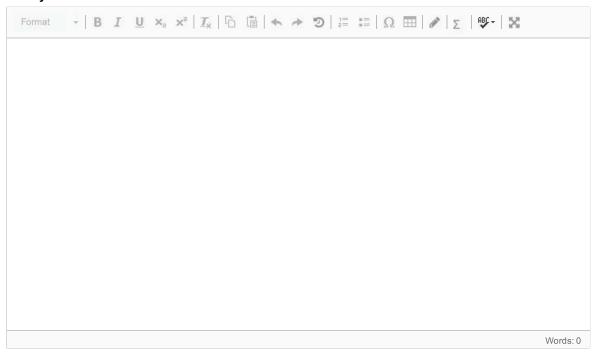
# 1(c) Training and applying an HMM-tagger

We will train an HMM-tagger and use it to tag the sentence

1) they gave her flowers

As training data, we will use the Brown corpus with the universal POS-tag set. All the relevant counts for sentence (1) can be found in the enclosed pdf-file. How will the HMM-tagger go about to tag the sentence, and which tag sequence will it choose?

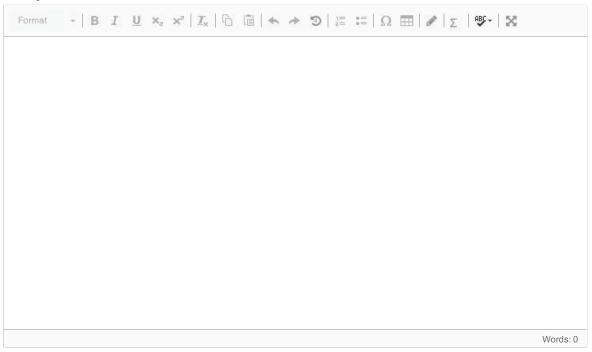
## Fill in your answer here



# <sup>2(a)</sup> Test sets

In the mandatory assignments, we used two different test sets, one during development, and another one for final testing? Why did not we use only one and the same test set?

#### Fill in your answer here

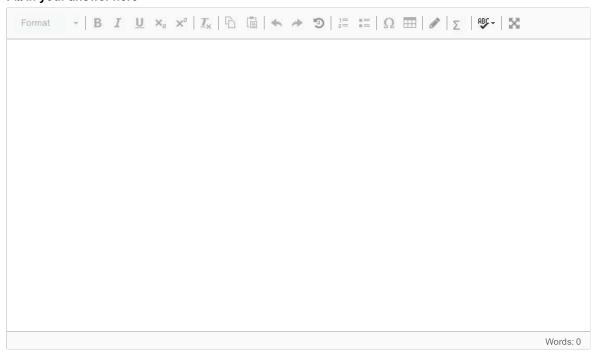


Maximum marks: 3

# <sup>2(b)</sup> N-fold cross-validation

Explain the principles for *n*-fold cross-validation, e.g. 10-fold cross-validation.

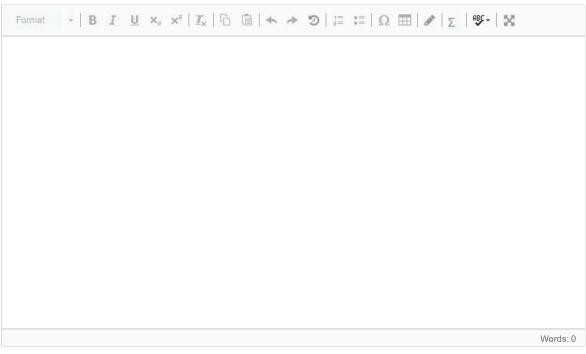
## Fill in your answer here



# <sup>2(c)</sup> Motivation

- Why does one apply cross-validation?
- What do you think are the reasons we used cross-validation in mandatory assignment 2A text classification, but not in mandatory assignment 2B tagging?

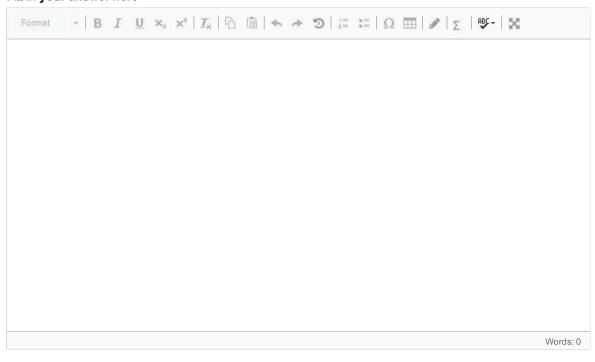
## Fill in your answer here



# <sup>3</sup> Generative and discriminative

- What is the difference between a generative and a discriminative classifier?
- Which of the following are generative and which of them are discriminative?
  - o Bernoulli Naive Bayes for text classification
  - Multinomial Naive Bayes for text classification
  - o Logistic regression for text classification
  - An hidden Markov model (HMM) tagger
  - o A maximum entropy (logistic regression) tagger

## Fill in your answer here

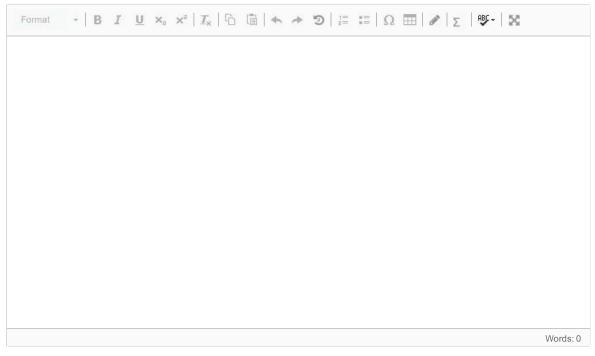


## 4(a) Unlabeled scores

The goal of this exercise is to evaluate a named-entity recognizer. The pdf-document shows the results of a named-entity system trained and tested on the Spanish data from the conll2002 shared task, distributed with NLTK. The second column shows the tokens and the third column shows POS-tags. The POS-tags were used by the NER-system but are without interest for this exercise. The fourth column shows the gold IOB-tags and the fifth column shows the predicted IOB- tags. These two columns are the basis for the evaluation.

There are two ways to evaluate the NER-system, labeled or unlabeled. We will first consider the unlabeled scores. With the unlabeled score, one only evaluates whether the system have localized the named entity spans correctly, e.g. the span (15, 16) in sentence 554 is counted as a true positive. What are the unlabeled recall, precision and f-measure for the named entity spans? Explain how you find the numbers.

#### Fill in your answer here

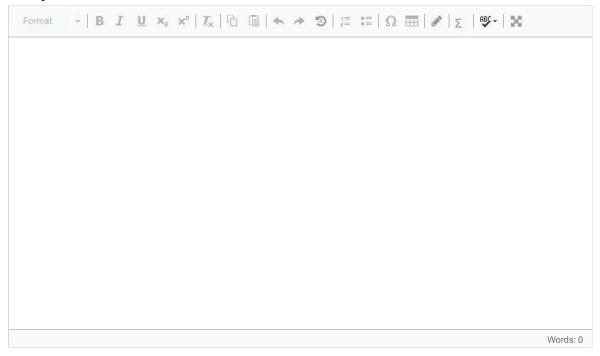


# <sup>4(b)</sup> Labeled scores

We will calculate the labeled scores from the same four example sentences. With labeled scores, the span (15, 16) in sentence 554 is not counted as a true positive since it gets different labels in the gold set and the predicted set. Count the true positives, false positives and false negatives for each of the four classes of named entities, and report in a table!

Calculate the precision, recall and f-measure for each of the four classes and explain how you find them.

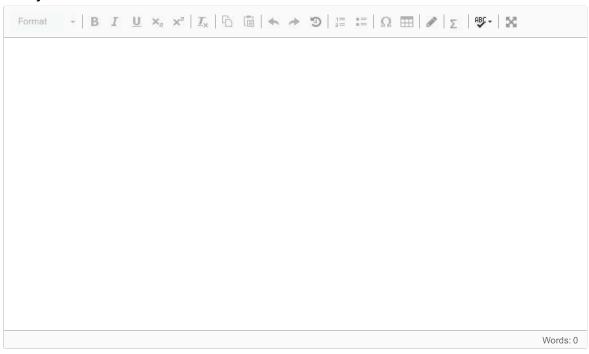
#### Fill in your answer here



# <sup>4(c)</sup> Micro and macro scores

Calculate the macro and micro recall, precision and f-measure across the four classes and show how you find them!

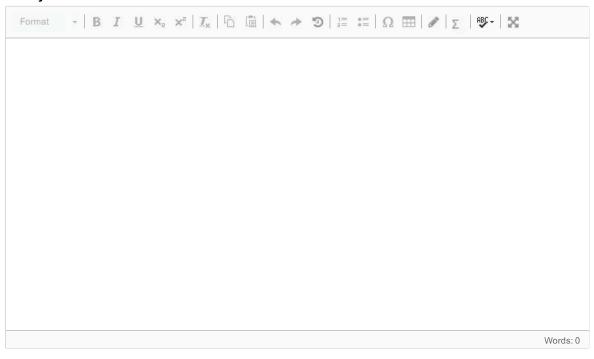
Fill in your answer here



# <sup>5(a)</sup> Fundamental frequency

What is the fundamental frequency (F0) in acoustics? And why might it be useful for a spoken dialogue system to measure it?

## Fill in your answer here



## <sup>5(b)</sup> IR-based chatbots

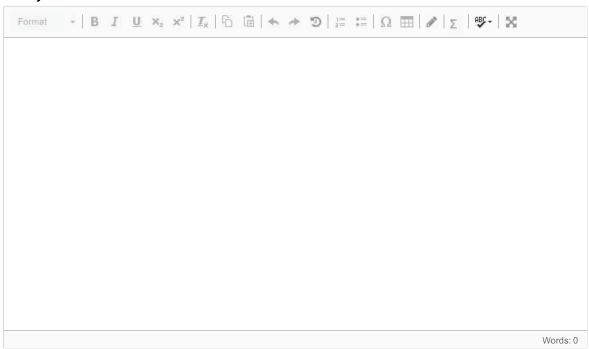
Assume you wish to develop an IR-based chatbot. To make simple, you decide to use cosine similarity over TF-IDF-weighted vectors. You collect a small corpus of 10 utterances:

- 1 Hi Charles!
- 2 Hello Elsa!
- 3 How are you?
- 4 Fine, and you?
- 5 A bit tired.
- 6 Why?
- 7 Busy at work.
- 8 But you are doing great!
- 9 Thanks.
- 10 See you later!
- 1) Compute the TF-IDF values for the tokens in the utterances 3, 4 and 8. Don't forget to include the punctuation in your computations.
- 2) Now assume that you are given the following user input:

How are you doing?

What will be the answer selected by the chatbot trained on the corpus above? Describe your calculation steps.

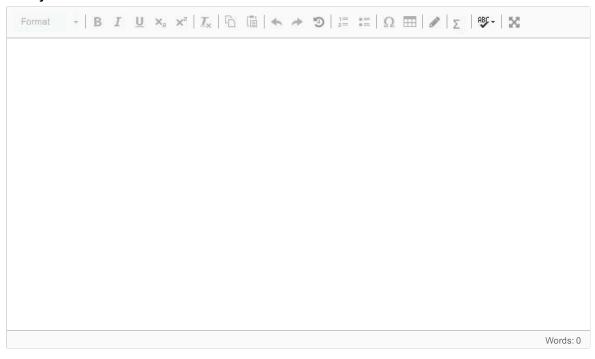
## Fill in your answer here



# <sup>5(c)</sup> MDP

- 1) What is a Markov Decision Process (MDP)? Give a formal definition.
- 2) How can MDPs be used in dialogue management?

## Fill in your answer here



## Absolute frequencies of words

flowers 57 gave 285 her 3036 they 3620

## Absolute frequencies of tags

\_\_\_\_\_

DET 137019 NOUN 275558 PRON 49334 VERB 182750

## Absolute frequencies of words with their tags

DET NOUN PRON VERB flowers 0 57 0 gave 0 0 285 0 0 1107 her 1929 0 0 3620 0 they 0

## Bigram tag frequencies

DET NOUN PRON VERB <\s>
<s> 12238 8093 9157 2588 0
DET 809 85838 1358 8861 18
NOUN 4270 41144 5460 43763 914
PRON 864 437 404 34838 5
VERB 29784 17819 10058 33667 102

For example, the tag NOUN is followed by the tag DET 4270 times.

<b>6</b> 1	505			
	ence nr: 525			
0	Gari	VMI	B-PER	B-PER
1	Kasparov	AQ	I-PER	I-PER
2	(	Fpa	0	0
3	RUS	NC	B-ORG	B-LOC
4	)	Fpt	0	0
5	4,5	Z	0	0
6	.3	Z	0	0
7	•	Fp	0	0
Sentence nr: 528				
0	Michael	VMI	B-PER	B-PER
1	Adams	AQ	I-PER	I-PER
2	(	Fpa	0	0
3	ING	NP	B-ORG	B-ORG
4	)	Fpt	0	0
5	, 3,5	Z	0	0
6	.6	Z	0	0
7	.0			0
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Fp	0	U
Sentence nr: 554				
0	En	SP	0	0
1	los	DA	0	0
2	próximos	AQ	0	0
3	meses	NC	0	0
4	serán	VSI	0	0
5	concedidos	VMP	0	0
6	los	DA	0	0
7	cinco	DN	0	0
8	premios	NC	0	0
9	restantes	AQ	0	0
10	•	Fc	0	0
11	Ĺetras	NC	B-MISC	0
12		Fc	0	0
13	Artes	NC	B-MISC	B-PER
14		Fc	0	0
15	, Cooperación	NC	B-MISC	B-PER
16	Internacional	AQ	I-MISC	I-PER
17		Fc	0	0
18	, Concordia	NC	B-MISC	0
19	У	CC	0 D MTCC	0
20	Deportes	NC	B-MISC	0
21	•	Fp	0	0
Sentence nr: 668				
0	El	DA	0	0
1	Madrid	NC	B-ORG	B-LOC
2	se	PØ	0	0
3	refugia	VMI	0	0
4	en	SP	0	0
5	Versalles	NC	B-LOC	0
6	•	Fp	0	0