

Name:	
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, December 2018

Course: Natural Language Processing (CSEG-415)

Semester: 7th

Programme: B.Tech.

Time: 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

SECTION A
All questions in SECTION A are compulsory

S. No.	Question	Marks	CO
Q 1	What do you mean by Natural Language Processing? Mention some areas where NLP is applied.	4	CO1
Q 2	What are the challenges of NLP? What do you mean by supervised learning?	4	CO1
Q 3	What do you mean by function and content words? Give examples. If we read Tom Sawyer, who dominated as the most frequent words?	4	CO3
Q 4	If first corpus has $TTR1 = 0.013$ and second corpus has $TTR2 = 0.13$, where $TTR1$ and $TTR2$ represents type/token ratio in first and second corpus respectively; then what can you say about both of the corpus? Explain your suggestion.	4	CO3
Q 5	In the sentence, "In Dehradun I took my hat off. But I can't put it back on."; compute the total number of word tokens and word types. Bigram models are what ordered Markov Models?	4	CO3

SECTION B
(Q 6, 7, 8 are compulsory. Attempt Q9A or Q9B)

Q 6	Given the following sentences: "I want to eat. I want to sing. I eat Chinese." If you are following the bigram model; what is the probability of the following sentence: "I want to eat Chinese"? Also compute the probability of the following sentence: "I want to sing and eat "?	10	CO3
Q 7	In Vector Space Model, suppose we have two sentences bear the words; S1:<man, eat, eat>; S2:<man, eat, chicken, chicken>; S3:<man, eat, chicken>. Find the cosine and Jaccard similarity between S1 and S3.	10	CO3
Q 8	How is the sigmoid model related to probability? What is the range of the sigmoid function $S(X)$? Simulate the 'OR' function using a basic neural network without weights. What should be the threshold?	10	CO2
Q 9A	"I made her duck". What are the possible interpretations that you can make out from the statement? If some indices are inserted in a max-heap. What is the complexity of finding the minimum element? Explain the Hidden Markov Model related to NLP with examples.	10	CO3
Q 9B	For text compression in NLP we use the Huffman coding technique. Given the following sentences: "I want to eat. I want to sing. I eat Chinese. He too want to eat Chinese. I want to sing and eat." Give the Huffman tree. Compute in ratio how much text was compressed using the technique.	10	CO3

SECTION-C
(Q 10 is compulsory. Attempt Q11A or Q11B)

Q 10	<p>Consider the following productions:</p> <p>S → NP VP NP → NP PP NP → sushi NP → I NP → chopsticks NP → you VP → VP PP VP → Verb NP Verb → eat PP → Prep NP Prep → with Where; NP – noun phrase VP –verb phrase PP -preposition phrase.</p> <p>a) Use the CYK parsing algorithm to find if the sentence "I eat sushi with chopsticks with you" belongs to the above grammar. b) Explain the CYK algorithm.</p>	20	CO3
Q 11A	<p>Consider a simple three-state Markov model of the weather. Any given day, the weather can be described as being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State 1: precipitation (rain or snow) • State 2: cloudy • State 3: sunny <p>Transitions between states are described by the transition matrix</p> $A = \{a_{ij}\} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.3 \\ 0.2 & 0.6 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ <p>a) Draw the state transition graph. b) Given that the weather on day t=1 is sunny, what is the probability that the weather for the next 7 days will be “sun, sun, rain, rain, sun, clouds, sun”? c) What is the probability that the weather stays in the same known state Si for exactly T consecutive days?</p>	20	CO4
Q 11B	<p>We seek to classify documents as being about sports or not. Each document is associated with a pair (x, y), where x is a feature vector of word counts of the document and y is the label for whether it is about sports (y = 1 if yes, y = 0 if false). The vocabulary is size 3, so feature vectors look like (0, 1, 5), (1, 1, 1), etc. Consider a naive Bayes model with the following conditional probability table:</p>	20	CO4

word type	1	2	2
$P(w y = 1)$	1/10	2/10	7/10
$P(w y = 0)$	5/10	2/10	3/10

and the following prior probabilities over classes:

$P(y = 1)$	$P(y = 0)$
4/10	6/10

Consider the document with counts $x = (1, 0, 1)$.

- a) Which class has highest posterior probability?
- b) What is the posterior probability that the document is about sports?

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Name of the School <small>(Please tick, symbol is given)</small>	:	SOE		SOCS	<input type="checkbox"/>	SOP	
Programme	:	B.Tech.					
Semester	:	7 th semester					
Name of the Course	:	Natural Language Processing					
Course Code	:	CSEG-415					
Name of Question Paper Setter	:	Bikram Pratim Bhuyan					
Employee Code	:	40001825					
Mobile & Extension	:	9854350562					
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UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**End Semester Examination, December 2018****Course: Natural Language Processing (CSEG-415)****Semester: 7th****Programme: B.Tech.****Time: 03 hrs.****Max. Marks: 100****SECTION A****All questions in SECTION A are compulsory**

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Mention some areas where NLP is applied. What are the challenges of NLP?	4	CO1
Q 2	I made her duck. What are the possible interpretations that you can make out from the statement? If some indices are inserted in a max-heap. What is the complexity of finding the minimum element?	4	CO1
Q 3	What do you mean by function and content words? Give examples. If we read Tom Sawyer, who dominated as the most frequent words?	4	CO3
Q 4	If first corpus has $TTR1 = 0.059$ and second corpus has $TTR2 = 0.59$, where $TTR1$ and $TTR2$ represents type/token ratio in first and second corpus respectively; then what can you say about both of the corpus? Explain your suggestion.	4	CO3
Q 5	In the sentence, "India is my homeland. I will not give up on it." compute the total number of word tokens and word types. Bigram models are what ordered Markov Models?	4	CO3

SECTION B**(Q 6, 7, 8 are compulsory. Attempt Q9A or Q9B)**

Q 6	Given the following sentences: "I want to eat. I want to sing. I eat Chinese." If you are following the bigram model; what is the probability of the following sentence: "I want to eat Chinese"? Also compute the probability of the following sentence: "I want to sing and eat "?	10	CO3
Q 7	For text compression in NLP we use the Huffman coding technique. Given the following sentences: "I want to eat. I want to sing. I eat Chinese. He too want to eat Chinese. I want to sing and eat." Give the Huffman tree. Compute in ratio how much text was compressed using the technique.	10	CO3
Q 8	How is the sigmoid model related to probability? What is the range of the sigmoid function $S(X)$? Simulate the 'OR' function using a basic neural network without weights. What should be the threshold?	10	CO2
Q 9A	Explain Naive Bayes and Hidden Markov Models related to NLP.	10	CO2
Q 9B	What are the different types of learning? Explain each type with examples.	10	CO2

SECTION-C**(Q 10 is compulsory. Attempt Q11A or Q11B)**

Q 10	Consider the following productions: $S \rightarrow NP VP$	20	CO3
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	<p>NP → NP PP NP → sushi NP → I NP → chopsticks NP → you VP → VP PP VP → Verb NP Verb → eat PP → Prep NP Prep → with Where; NP – noun phrase VP –verb phrase PP -preposition phrase.</p> <p>c) Use the CYK parsing algorithm to find if the sentence "I eat sushi with chopsticks with you" belongs to the above grammar. d) Explain the CYK algorithm.</p>																		
Q 11A	<p>Consider a simple three-state Markov model of the weather. Any given day, the weather can be described as being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State 1: precipitation (rain or snow) • State 2: cloudy • State 3: sunny <p>Transitions between states are described by the transition matrix</p> $A = \{a_{ij}\} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & 0.3 & 0.3 \\ 0.2 & 0.6 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$ <p>d) Draw the state transition graph. e) Given that the weather on day t=1 is sunny, what is the probability that the weather for the next 7 days will be “sun, sun, rain, rain, sun, clouds, sun”? f) What is the probability that the weather stays in the same known state Si for exactly T consecutive days?</p>	20	CO4																
Q 11B	<p>We seek to classify documents as being about sports or not. Each document is associated with a pair (x, y), where x is a feature vector of word counts of the document and y is the label for whether it is about sports (y = 1 if yes, y = 0 if false). The vocabulary is size 3, so feature vectors look like (0, 1, 5), (1, 1, 1), etc. Consider a naive Bayes model with the following conditional probability table:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="215 1503 873 1665"> <tr> <th>word type</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>2</th> </tr> <tr> <td>$P(w y = 1)$</td> <td>1/10</td> <td>2/10</td> <td>7/10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$P(w y = 0)$</td> <td>5/10</td> <td>2/10</td> <td>3/10</td> </tr> </table> <p>and the following prior probabilities over classes:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="215 1724 621 1829"> <tr> <td>$P(y = 1)$</td> <td>$P(y = 0)$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4/10</td> <td>6/10</td> </tr> </table> <p>Consider the document with counts x = (1, 0, 1).</p>	word type	1	2	2	$P(w y = 1)$	1/10	2/10	7/10	$P(w y = 0)$	5/10	2/10	3/10	$P(y = 1)$	$P(y = 0)$	4/10	6/10	20	CO4
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	c) Which class has highest posterior probability? d) What is the posterior probability that the document is about sports?		
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