



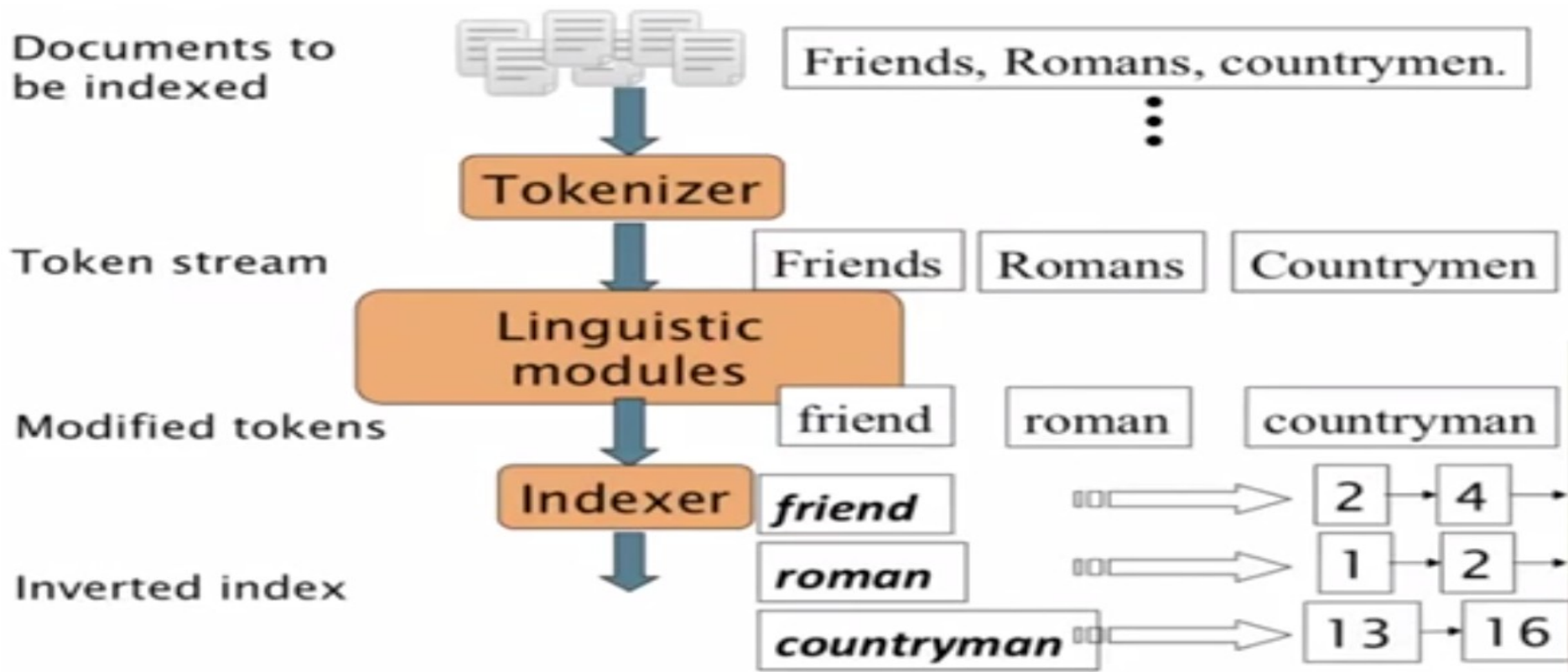
Information Retrieval

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Constructing And Querying Inverted Indexes

Inverted Index construction





Initial stages of text processing

- **Tokenization**
 - Cut character sequence into words tokens
 - Deal with “John’s”, a state-of-the-art solution
- **Normalization**
 - Map text and query term to the same form
 - USA and U.S.A to match
- **Stemming**
 - We may wish different forms of a root to match
 - authorize and authorization
- **Stop words**
 - We may omit very common words (or not!)
 - The, a, to, of
 - Query the song to be or not to be!!

Indexer Steps: Token Sequence

The Sequence of (modified tokens,
document ID) pairs

Doc 1

I did enact Julius
Caesar I was killed
i' the Capitol;
Brutus killed me.

Doc 2

So let it be with
Caesar. The noble
Brutus hath told you
Caesar was ambitious



term	docID
I	1
did	1
enact	1
julius	1
caesar	1
I	1
was	1
killed	1
i'	1
the	1
capitol	1
brutus	1
killed	1
me	1
so	2
let	2
it	2
be	2
with	2
caesar	2
the	2
noble	2
brutus	2
hath	2
told	2
you	2
caesar	2
was	2
ambitious	2

Indexer Steps: Sort

- Sort by terms

- And then docID

Core indexing step

term	docID
ambitious	2
be	2
brutus	1
brutus	2
capitol	1
caesar	1
caesar	2
caesar	2
did	1
enact	1
hath	1
I	1
I	1
i'	1
it	2
julius	1
killed	1
killed	1
let	2
me	1
noble	2
so	2
the	1
the	2
told	2
you	2
was	1
was	2
with	2

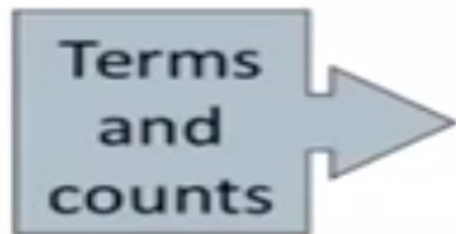
Indexer Steps: Dictionary And Postings

- Multiple term entries in a single document are merged
- Split into Dictionary and Postings
- Doc Frequency information is added

term	docID
ambitious	2
be	2
brutus	1
brutus	2
capitol	1
caesar	1
caesar	2
caesar	2
did	1
enact	1
hath	1
I	1
I	1
i'	1
it	2
julius	1
killed	1
killed	1
let	2
me	1
noble	2
so	2
so	2
the	1
the	2
told	2
you	2
was	1
was	2
with	2

term	doc. freq.	→	postings lists
ambitious	1	→	2
be	1	→	2
brutus	2	→	1 → 2
capitol	1	→	1
caesar	2	→	1 → 2
did	1	→	1
enact	1	→	1
hath	1	→	2
I	1	→	1
i'	1	→	1
it	1	→	2
julius	1	→	1
killed	1	→	1
let	1	→	2
me	1	→	1
noble	1	→	2
so	1	→	2
the	2	→	1 → 2
told	1	→	2
you	1	→	2
was	2	→	1 → 2
with	1	→	2

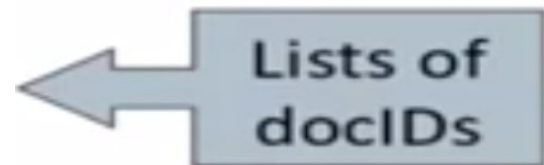
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- Terms ~ 500 K
- Pointer ~ 500 K
- Posting list are bounded by the number of terms so in our example 1M documents * 1000 average words pr document
 \Rightarrow less than 1 billion item

term	doc. freq.	→	postings lists
ambitious	1	→	2
be	1	→	2
brutus	2	→	1 → 2
capitol	1	→	1
caesar	2	→	1 → 2
did	1	→	1
enact	1	→	1
hath	1	→	2
I	1	→	1
i'	1	→	1
it	1	→	2
julius	1	→	1
killed	1	→	1
let	1	→	2
me	1	→	1
noble	1	→	2
so	1	→	2
the	2	→	1 → 2
told	1	→	2
you	1	→	2
was	2	→	1 → 2
with	1	→	2

↑
Pointers





Efficient IR System Implementation

- How do we index efficiently?
- How much storage do we need.



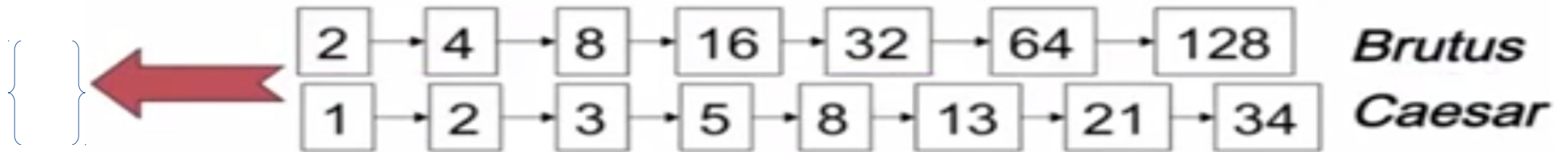
Query Processing with an Inverted Index

Query Processing: AND

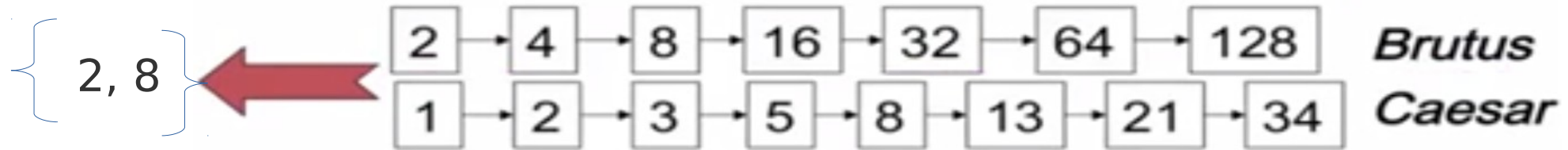
- Consider Processing query:

Brutus and Caesar

- 1. Locate Brutus in the Dictionary
- 2. Retrieve its postings
- 3. Locate Caesar in the Dictionary
- 4. Retrieve its postings
- 5. Merge the two postings lists (intersect the document sets):



Algorithm for the merging of two postings lists



Algorithm for the merging of two postings lists

```
INTERSECT( $p_1, p_2$ )  
1   $answer \leftarrow \langle \rangle$   
2  while  $p_1 \neq \text{NIL}$  and  $p_2 \neq \text{NIL}$   
3  do if  $\text{docID}(p_1) = \text{docID}(p_2)$   
4      then  $\text{ADD}(answer, \text{docID}(p_1))$   
5           $p_1 \leftarrow \text{next}(p_1)$   
6           $p_2 \leftarrow \text{next}(p_2)$   
7      else if  $\text{docID}(p_1) < \text{docID}(p_2)$   
8          then  $p_1 \leftarrow \text{next}(p_1)$   
9          else  $p_2 \leftarrow \text{next}(p_2)$   
10 return  $answer$ 
```

