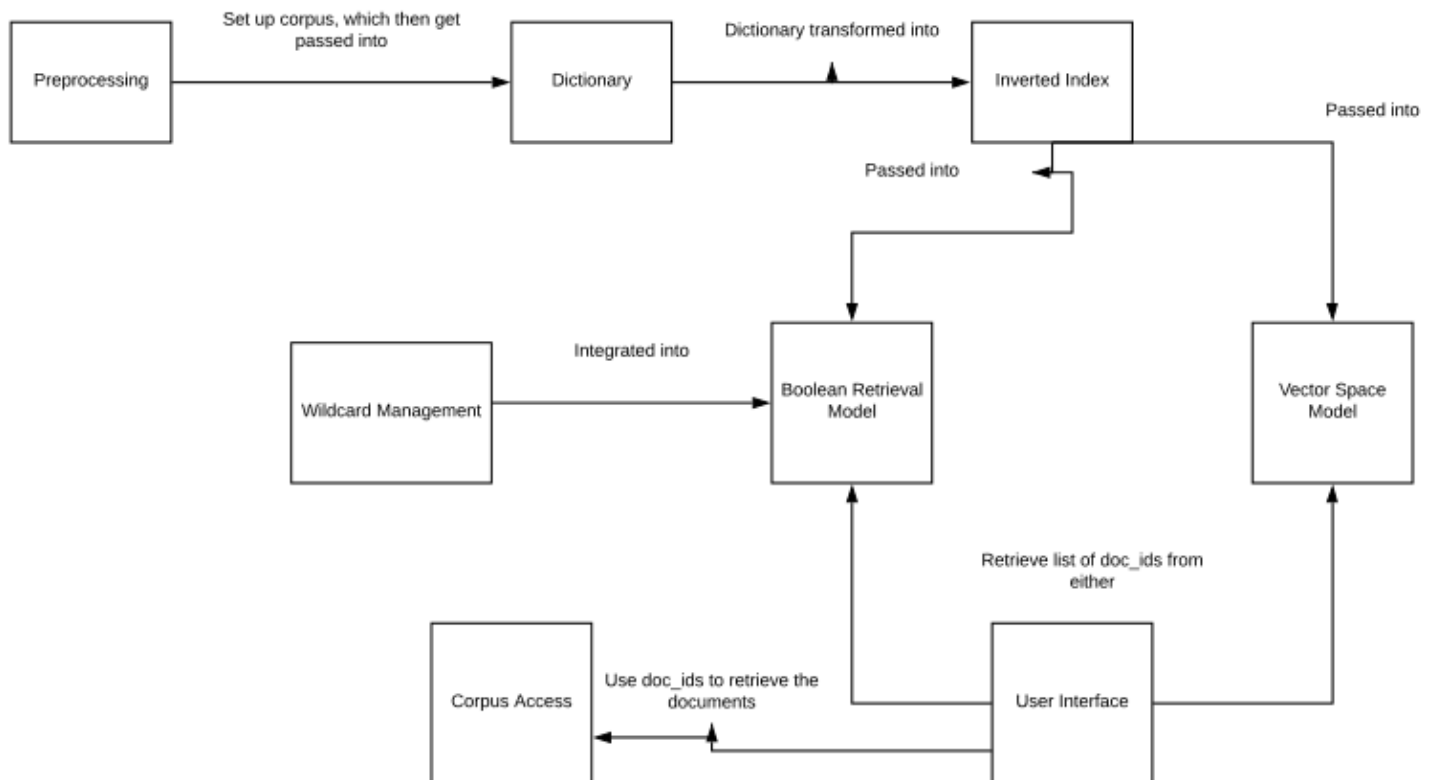


# The CSI4107 Vanilla Search System

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# Vanilla Search Engine System Architecture Diagram

CSI4107 Vanilla Search Diagram



## Modules Included

### 1 - Preprocessing Module

#### Functionality

In the preprocessing module, I set up an abstract `PreprocessingBase` class with an empty abstract method, `'preprocess_collections'`. The class also contains a named tuple that represents the uniform format document structure to be followed regardless of the source of the collection.

No matter which collection we process, the uniform format of a document within the corpus contains a doc id, a title, the full text and an excerpt from the text.

I structured my preprocessing module like this, because the initial formats of the collection can vary between collections, so having a child class for each collection to handle it's own preprocessing will lead to easier to refactor code in the future and make it easier to add new collections to the corpus.

For the vanilla system, I focused on the preprocessing for the uOttawa CSI courses. It involved loading the HTML page with Python's Requests package, and then using the BeautifulSoup package to scrape through the html elements to find the text needed for the corpus. Once the scraping is complete and the documents set up, all the documents are then written to a json file that represents our corpus, which the other modules will read from for their own purposes

## Limitations

None

## Problems Encountered

A problem I found was trying to find the HTML elements that contained the information that I wanted. This was done by viewing the source code of the web page and sifting through the html to find the text I wanted. In this case, each course in the page was contained in a div with the class '*courseblock*'. In each *courseblock*, the title was contained in another div called *courseblocktitle* and the description in *courseblockdesc*.

Another problem was with trying to write the list of documents to JSON. The Python Json package raises an exception when you try to write a named tuple to a json file, which was what I used to store the documents. To fix that, I transformed all the named tuples into python dictionaries and then wrote that into the corpus.json file.

## 2 – Dictionary Module

### Functionality

The dictionary module takes the corpus json file, and then sets up a dictionary that contains all the words from the corpus, including the document title and the full text of a document. The dictionary was also written to a json file. There are many modes for this dictionary, including stopword removal, Porter stemming and normalization. To accommodate all those options, the resulting dictionary is built like this:

```
{
    "unaltered": <List of words>,
    "stopwords_removed": <List of words>,
    "stemmed": <List of words>,
    "normalized": <List of words>,
    "fully_altered": <List of words>
}
```

- The unaltered list contains all the words without any changes
- The stopwords removed list strips out all stop words from being added
- The stemmed list stems each individual word
- The normalized list normalizes the form of the word
- The fully altered list performs all three operations on the word

### **Limitations**

None

### **Problems Encountered**

None

## **3 – Inverted Index Module**

### **Functionality**

Loads both the corpus and dictionary json files and the sets up the inverted index. To build out the inverted index, iterate through each word in the dictionary, check it against every document in the corpus, and if the corpus contains the word, count every instance of that word in either the title or the full text, and then add the set of doc ids and count to the index. I chose to record the count of each word, because I chose to represent the term frequency using the raw frequencies. Since there were 5 different modes for the dictionary, the inverted index also contains 5 different modes for each dictionary mode

### **Limitations**

None

### **Problems Encountered**

None

## **4 – Corpus Access Module**

### **Functionality**

This module loads up the corpus, then takes in a list of doc ids from the user. The module then returns the corresponding documents from the json back to the user

### **Limitations**

None

## **Problems Encountered**

None

## **5 – Boolean Retrieval Model Module**

### **Functionality**

Takes in a user query with Boolean operators and then cross references each token with the inverted index to retrieve the doc ids from the index. To make processing easier, I decided to change the notation of the query from infix to postfix at the beginning of the retrieval process. Since I chose to do Wildcard management as the optional module, the code for handling the wildcards is also within this module.

Since this is the Boolean Retrieval Model, there are set operations involved with the query

- AND: intersect between resulting sets from two tokens
- OR: union between resulting sets from two tokens
- NOT: the complement of a set from a single token

### **Limitations**

You can't search for a document that contains those Boolean operator words. The retrieval model treats those words as operations, rather than words to query. So, if you wanted to look up 'AND' with Boolean retrieval mode, your results will come up empty.

## **Problems Encountered**

The query "operating system" caused a problem with my implementation (or any query without Boolean operators in-between). Since there were no Boolean operators, after each set of docs per token was retrieved, my system ended up only taking the top most set of doc ids (ex. All docs with word system in it), instead of docs with both words. To solve this, I decided to treat any tokens with no Boolean operators in-between them as an implicit AND, and then intersect all the remaining sets. Semantically, an implicit AND would make sense as when a user types in those two tokens, the user would expect results containing both tokens within.

## 6 – Vector Space Model Module

### Functionality

Performs the retrieval of documents from a user query, using the vector space model. The Weight Calculation and the Retrieval are both in the same python class. For the weight calculation, I chose to represent the Term Frequency (TF) as the raw frequency of occurring words in a document, as I was already keeping track of the number of appearances of each word. For the vector score calculations, I chose to set all the words from the user query with an equal weight of 1. The vector score was calculated using the inner product between the query vector and the document vectors

### Limitations

None

### Problems Encountered

None

## 7 – User Interface Module

The user interface is a simple interface using the Flask python package to set up and render HTML pages and serve them up.

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### CSI4107 Vanilla Search

Search Field  
operating system

Select your model: Boolean Model ☐ Vector Space Model ☒

Select the dictionary mode (will affect your query as well): Unaltered ☐ Fully Altered ☒ Stopwords Removed ☐ Stemmed ☐ Normalized ☐

The search page allows the user to switch between searching using Boolean Retrieval Model or the Vector Space Model. You can also choose which dictionary mode you want to search against as well. For instance, choosing the Stemmed option will stem the words in your query, and search against the stemmed variation of the inverted index. The results page shows all the matched docs and an excerpt line from the document (in this case, the first sentence)

### Limitations

If you do a Boolean query with Stopwords Removed option on, it will also remove the stopwords from your query, effectively ruining the query and the expected results

### **Problems Encountered**

None

## **Optional Module – Wildcard Management**

### **Functionality**

For the Boolean Retrieval, my system will handle the wildcards in a word regardless of its position. If a token within the query contains a wildcard (\*), it will build out all possible combinations of words possible, and then build out a query with all those words separated with an 'OR'. Middle of the word wildcards were dealt with using bigram indexes, building them out and then performing a post-filter check against them to make sure they match the parts of the token.

### **Limitations**

Due to the way the system was implemented, you can't do the following with the wildcards:

- Have a token with a wildcard at the beginning and at the end (ex: \*pert\*)  
What ends up happening is that, system will pick up that token starts with a wildcard and try to match the terms in the inverted index with the ending portion of it ('pert\*'). None of the terms in the inverted index have a wildcard in them, which means no results will end up being found.
- Have a token with wildcard at the beginning and at the middle (ex: \*per\*ting)  
Same reason as above
- Have a token with wildcard at the end and at the middle (ex: ope\*at\*).  
In this case, the wildcard at the end will be picked up, and the system will try to match ('ope\*at')

### **Problems Encountered**

Trying to handle the case where tokens have multiple wildcards in general. If there are multiple wildcards in the middle of a token, that can be dealt with easily. However, putting them in the beginning or the end causes searches to fail.

## **Boolean Retrieval Search Results**

**(operating AND system)**

### **Boolean Search**

**Query: (operating AND system)**

[CSI 3131 Operating Systems](#)

Principles of operating systems.

[CSI 4139 Design of Secure Computer Systems](#)

Security policies.

[CSI 5312 Distributed Operating Systems Engineering](#)

Design issues of advanced multiprocessor distributed operating systems: multiprocessor system architectures; process and object models; synchronization a measurement, modeling, and system tuning.



**(comput\* AND graph\*)**

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Vanilla System

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## **Boolean Search**

**Query: (comput\* AND graph\*)**

[CSI 2101 Discrete Structures](#)

Discrete structures as they apply to computer science, algorithm analysis and design.

[CSI 4130 Computer Graphics](#)

Interactive computer graphics.

[CSI 4133 Computer Methods in Picture Processing and Analysis](#)

Representation of digital pictures.

[CSI 4140 Introduction to Parallel Computing](#)

Models of parallel computation.

[CSI 5127 Applied Computational Geometry](#)

Design and analysis of efficient algorithms for solving geometric problems in applied fields such as Geometric Network Design, Geometric Routing and Searching.

[CSI 5146 Computer Graphics](#)

Principles and advanced techniques in rendering and modelling.

[CSI 5163 Algorithm Analysis and Design](#)

Topics of current interest in the design and analysis of computer algorithms for graph-theoretical applications; e.g.

[CSI 5164 Computational Geometry](#)

Study of design and analysis of algorithms to solve geometric problems; emphasis on applications such as robotics, graphics, and pattern recognition.

[CSI 5165 Combinatorial Algorithms](#)

Design of algorithms for solving problems that are combinatorial in nature, involving exhaustive generation, enumeration, search and optimization.

# (crypto\* OR security)

Vanilla System

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## Boolean Search

### Query: (crypto\* OR security)

#### [CSI 2101 Discrete Structures](#)

Discrete structures as they apply to computer science, algorithm analysis and design.

#### [CSI 2501 Structures discrètes](#)

Structures discrètes utilisées en informatique.

#### [CSI 3130 Databases II](#)

Advanced physical database design.

#### [CSI 3131 Operating Systems](#)

Principles of operating systems.

#### [CSI 4105 Design and Analysis of Algorithms II](#)

Theory of NP-completeness, methods for dealing with NP-complete problems.

#### [CSI 4108 Cryptography](#)

The notion of secure communication.

#### [CSI 4139 Design of Secure Computer Systems](#)

Security policies.

#### [CSI 4505 Conception et analyse des algorithmes II](#)

Théorie du NP-complet.

#### [CSI 4508 Cryptographie](#)

La notion de communication sûre.

#### [CSI 5105 Network Security and Cryptography](#)

Advanced methodologies selected from symmetric and public key cryptography, network security protocols and infrastructure, identification, anonymity, privacy technologies, secret-sharing, ir

## (crypto\* OR security) - continued

security in encryption algorithms.

### [CSI 5115 Database Analysis and Design](#)

The dimensional and multidimensional data models for data warehousing.

### [CSI 5116 Authentication and Software Security](#)

Specialized topics in security including advanced authentication techniques, user interface aspects, electronic and digital signatures, security infrastructures and protocols, software vulnerabilities.

### [CSI 5128 Swarm Intelligence](#)

Collective computation, collective action, and principles of self-organization in social agent systems.

### [CSI 5130 Applications Design for Mobile Devices](#)

Programming environments for mobile devices applications: native applications and web applications.

### [CSI 5136 Computer Security and Usability](#)

Design and evaluation of security and privacy software with particular attention to human factors and how interaction design impacts security.

### [CSI 5148 Wireless Ad Hoc Networking](#)

Self-organized, mobile, and hybrid ad hoc networks.

### [CSI 5168 Digital Watermarking](#)

Overview of recent advances in watermarking of image, video, audio, and other media.

### [CSI 5175 Mobile Commerce Technologies](#)

Wireless networks support for m-commerce; m-commerce architectures and applications; mobile payment support systems; business models; mobile devices and their operating systems.

### [CSI 5312 Distributed Operating Systems Engineering](#)

Design issues of advanced multiprocessor distributed operating systems: multiprocessor system architectures; process and object models; synchronization and message passing primitives; measurement, modeling, and system tuning.

### [CSI 5389 Electronic Commerce Technologies](#)

Business models and technologies.

### [CSI 5789 Technologies du commerce électronique](#)

Introduction aux modèles et technologies d'entreprise.

# Vector Space Search operating system

Vanilla System

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## Vector Space Search

### Query: operating system

#### [CSI 3131 Operating Systems](#)

Principles of operating systems.  
score: 9.020036653460924

#### [CSI 5312 Distributed Operating Systems Engineering](#)

Design issues of advanced multiprocessor distributed operating systems: multiprocessor system architectures; process and object models; synchronization and measurement, modeling, and system tuning.  
score: 5.748064429859257

#### [CSI 4139 Design of Secure Computer Systems](#)

Security policies.  
score: 2.8740322149296285

#### [CSI 4141 Real Time Systems Design](#)

Definition of real-time systems; examples.  
score: 2.476092206257591

#### [CSI 5175 Mobile Commerce Technologies](#)

Wireless networks support for m-commerce; m-commerce architectures and applications; mobile payment support systems; business models; mobile devices and  
score: 1.635986111800833

#### [CSI 5380 Systems and Architectures for Electronic Commerce](#)

E-commerce system architecture with a focus on relevant design patterns.  
score: 1.2380461031287955

#### [CSI 4124 Foundation of Modelling and Simulation](#)

The modelling and simulation process from a project oriented perspective.  
score: 1.2380461031287955

#### [CSI 5134 Fault Tolerance](#)

Hardware and software techniques for fault tolerance.  
score: 1.2380461031287955

## **operating system – continued**

### **[CSI 5311 Distributed Databases and Transaction Processing](#)**

Principles involved in the design and implementation of distributed databases and distributed transaction processing systems.  
score: 1.2380461031287955

### **[CSI 5314 Object-Oriented Software Development](#)**

Issues in modeling and verifying quality and variability in object-oriented systems.  
score: 1.2380461031287955

### **[CSI 5122 Software Usability](#)**

Design principles and metrics for usability.  
score: 1.2380461031287955

## computers graphical

Vanilla System

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### Vector Space Search

#### Query: computers graphical

##### [CSI 1390 Introduction to Computers](#)

Computing and computers.  
score: 3.5218496968182658

##### [CSI 5149 Graphical Models and Applications](#)

Bayesian networks, factor graphs, Markov random fields, maximum a posteriori probability (MAP) and maximum likelihood (ML) principles, modes algorithm, variational methods, applications.  
score: 2.2380461031287955

##### [CSI 5101 Knowledge Representation](#)

KR is concerned with representing knowledge and using it in computers.  
score: 1.7609248484091329

##### [CSI 4140 Introduction to Parallel Computing](#)

Models of parallel computation.  
score: 1.7609248484091329

## cryptographic security

Vanilla System

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### Vector Space Search

#### Query: cryptographic security

##### [CSI 4139 Design of Secure Computer Systems](#)

Security policies.  
score: 10.919180674505572

##### [CSI 5136 Computer Security and Usability](#)

Design and evaluation of security and privacy software with particular attention to human factors and how interaction design impacts security.  
score: 5.459590337252786

##### [CSI 5116 Authentication and Software Security](#)

Specialized topics in security including advanced authentication techniques, user interface aspects, electronic and digital signatures, security in  
score: 4.367672269802229

##### [CSI 4108 Cryptography](#)

The notion of secure communication.  
score: 2.2380461031287955

##### [CSI 5106 Cryptography](#)

Security in encryption algorithms.  
score: 2.1838361349011146

##### [CSI 5105 Network Security and Cryptography](#)

Advanced methodologies selected from symmetric and public key cryptography, network security protocols and infrastructure, identification, &  
score: 2.1838361349011146

##### [CSI 3131 Operating Systems](#)

Principles of operating systems.  
score: 1.0919180674505573

##### [CSI 5312 Distributed Operating Systems Engineering](#)

Design issues of advanced multiprocessor distributed operating systems: multiprocessor system architectures; process and object models; sync  
measurement, modeling, and system tuning.  
score: 1.0919180674505573

# Wildcard Management Showcase

## c\*ing

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Vanilla System

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### Boolean Search

Query: c\*ing

[CSI 1306 Computing Concepts for Business](#)

Introduction to computer-based problem solving from the perspective of the business world.

[CSI 1308 Introduction to Computing Concepts](#)

Introduction to computer based problem solving for scientific applications.

[CSI 1390 Introduction to Computers](#)

Computing and computers.

[CSI 2101 Discrete Structures](#)

Discrete structures as they apply to computer science, algorithm analysis and design.

[CSI 2911 Pratique professionnelle de l'informatique / Professional Practice in Computing](#)

Professionnalisme en informatique.

[CSI 4101 Theory of Computability](#)

Recursive functions, recursively enumerable sets, decision problems, Church-Turing thesis.

[CSI 4109 Introduction to Distributed Computing](#)

Computational models.

[CSI 4140 Introduction to Parallel Computing](#)

Models of parallel computation.

[CSI 4142 Introduction to Data Science](#)

Big data, analytics, and cloud computing; data preparation: organization, basic statistics, cleaning, and integration; data mining techniques: pattern mining, classification,

[CSI 4150 Introduction to Optimization Methods](#)

Linear optimization models and their solution.



**\*ity AND po\*s**

Vanilla System

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## **Boolean Search**

**Query: \*ity AND po\*s**

[CSI 4139 Design of Secure Computer Systems](#)

Security policies.

## Source Links for Code

### Postfix Notation Code:

<http://interactivepython.org/runestone/static/pythonds/BasicDS/InfixPrefixandPostfixExpressions.html>

### Python set update shorthand:

[https://python-reference.readthedocs.io/en/latest/docs/sets/op\\_update.html](https://python-reference.readthedocs.io/en/latest/docs/sets/op_update.html)

### Regex code for counting # of occurrences of word:

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/17268958/finding-occurrences-of-a-word-in-a-string-in-python-3>

### Regex for checking if word occurs in piece of text:

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5319922/python-check-if-word-is-in-a-string>

### Abstract Classes in Python:

[https://www.python-course.eu/python3\\_abstract\\_classes.php](https://www.python-course.eu/python3_abstract_classes.php)

### Web scraping in Python:

<https://medium.freecodecamp.org/how-to-scrape-websites-with-python-and-beautifulsoup-5946935d93fe>

### Flask Set-up:

<https://blog.miguelgrinberg.com/post/the-flask-mega-tutorial-part-i-hello-world>

### Flask Jinja2 Templates:

<https://blog.miguelgrinberg.com/post/the-flask-mega-tutorial-part-ii-templates>

### Flask Web forms:

<https://blog.miguelgrinberg.com/post/the-flask-mega-tutorial-part-iii-web-forms>