

Results

Team 7

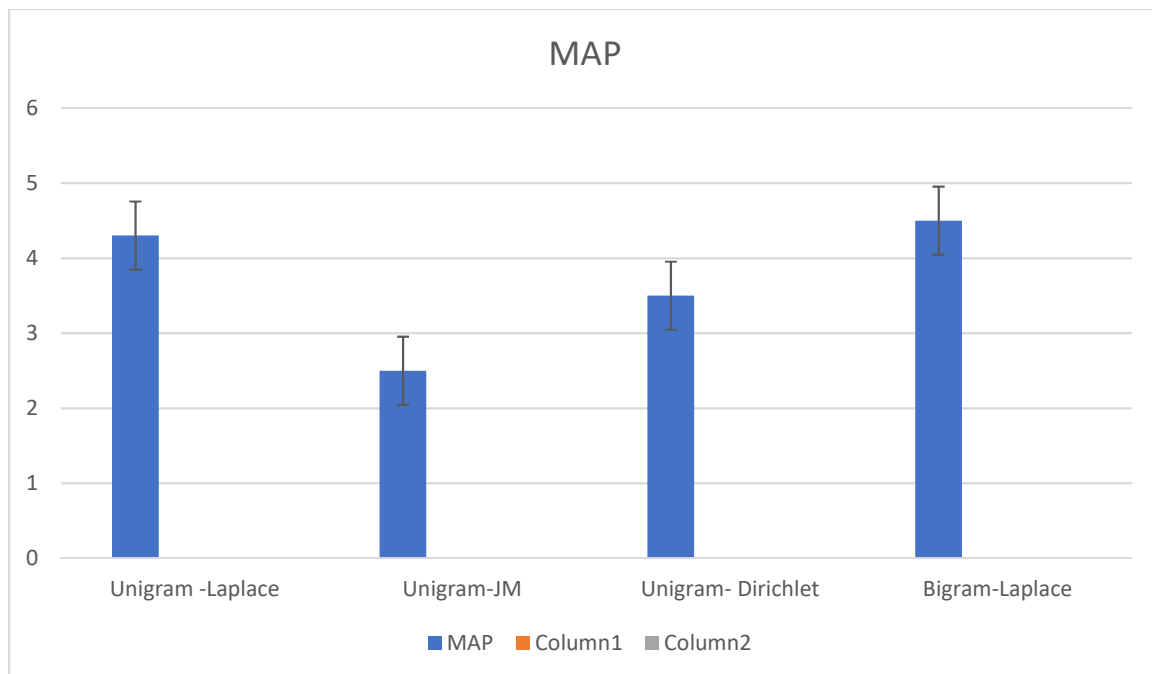
Team Members:

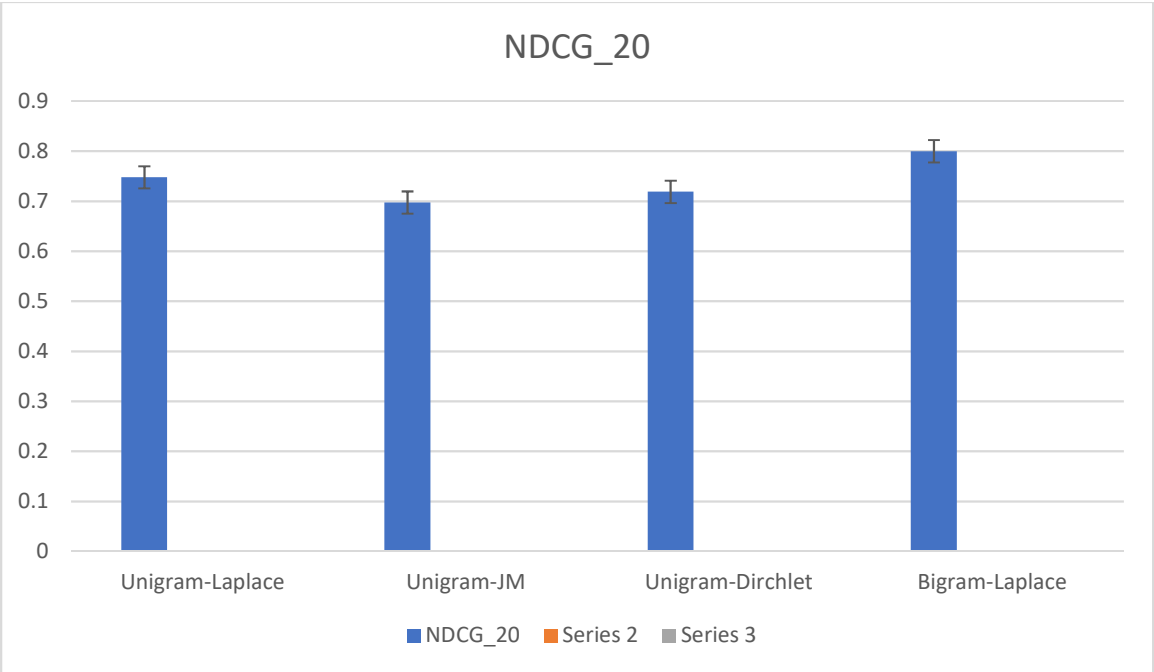
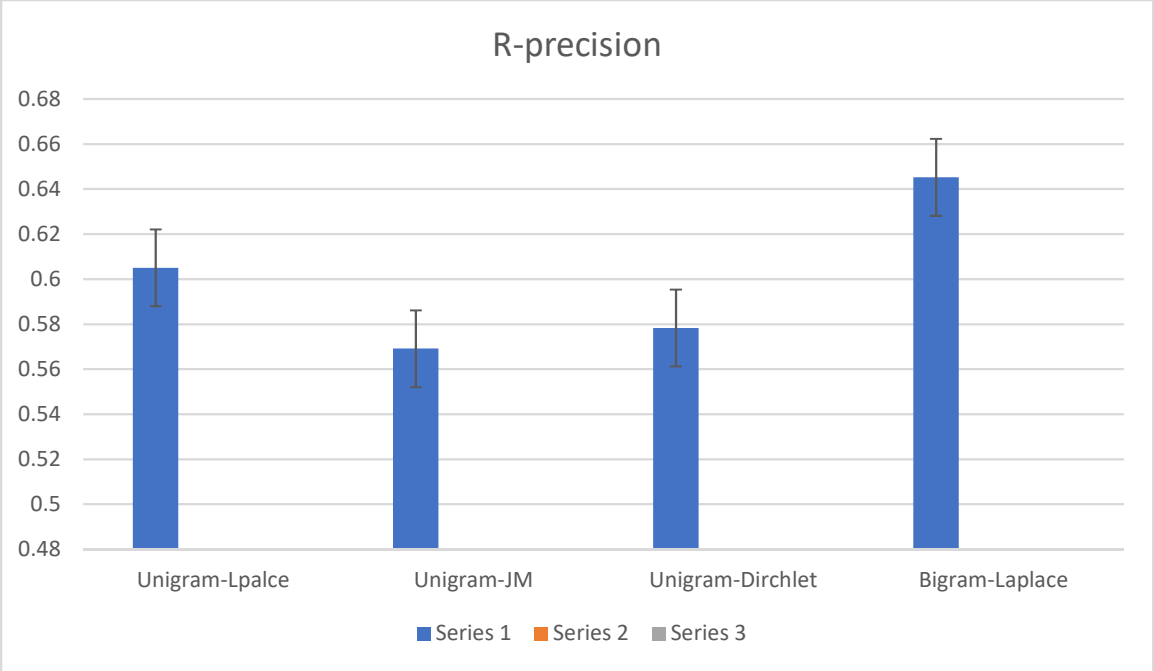
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	MAP	R-precision	NDCG_20
Unigram-Laplace	0.5965 +- 0.031	0.6050 +- 0.022	0.7476 +- 0.004
Unigram – JM	0.5528 +- 0.031	0.5691 +- 0.022	0.6973 +- 0.004
Unigram-Dirichlet	0.5636 +- 0.031	0.5783 +- 0.022	0.7186 +- 0.004
Bigram-Laplace	0.6470 +- 0.031	0.6452 +- 0.022	0.7998 +- 0.004





- We have used English- analyser
- Unigram Laplace performs better when compared to others.
- Language models perform better when compared to tf-idf . (Unigram – Laplace)
- Search quality has increased compared to Standard analyser when we use English analyser and we have got better results for Evaluation measures compared to previous.
- On using Standard method, we see standard errors are low and even evaluation measures are slightly less.
- Different evaluation measures agree on Unigram Laplace as best as all three eval measures are giving a high score compared to rest of the language models.

Unigram- Laplace

The brush rabbit inhabits dense, brushy cover, most commonly in chaparral vegetation. It also occurs in oak and conifer habitats and it will live in brush or grassland, and form networks of runways through the vegetation. The brush rabbit does not dig its own burrow or den, but uses the burrow of other species, brush piles, or forms. In the San Francisco Bay Area, it was found that the brush rabbit concentrates its activities at the edge of brush and exhibits much less use of grassy areas. It uses the interior brush of the wilderness and it was also found that this may be a better environment for it than the chaparral one. Studies done on the brush rabbit in Oregon also showed that it rarely left the brushy areas it inhabits. Brush may be used more in the drier seasons while grasses are used in the wetter seasons in relation to growth of annual vegetation. Use of habitat also probably is related to the breeding season.

Unigram- JM

Brush rabbit mating, as with other rabbits, may occur year-round but peak breeding seasons are between February and August. The gestation period of the brush rabbit female is about 22 days. A female brush rabbit can have as many as five litters per year but two to three is more common. One to seven young are born per litter and they are altricial. The average number born per litter is three

Unigram- Dirichlet

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Bigram-Laplace

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The following paragraph out of all, is more relevant:

The brush rabbit inhabits dense, brushy cover, most commonly in chaparral vegetation. It also occurs in oak and conifer habitats and it will live in brush or grassland, and form networks of runways through the vegetation. The brush rabbit does not dig its own burrow or den, but uses the burrow of other species, brush piles, or forms. In the San Francisco Bay Area, it was found that the brush rabbit concentrates its activities at the edge of brush and exhibits much less use of grassy areas. It uses the interior brush of the wilderness and it was also found that this may be a better environment for it than the chaparral one. Studies done on the brush rabbit in Oregon also showed that it rarely left the brushy areas it inhabits. Brush may be used more in the drier seasons while grasses are used in the wetter seasons in relation to growth of annual vegetation. Use of habitat also probably is related to the breeding season