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Q.1 Explain in brief: Recall and Precision.

In pattern recognition, information retrieval and classification precision and recall are performance metrics that apply to data retrieval from collections or sample space.

• Recall - It is the fraction of relevant documents which has been retrieved.

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{|R|}{|A|}$$

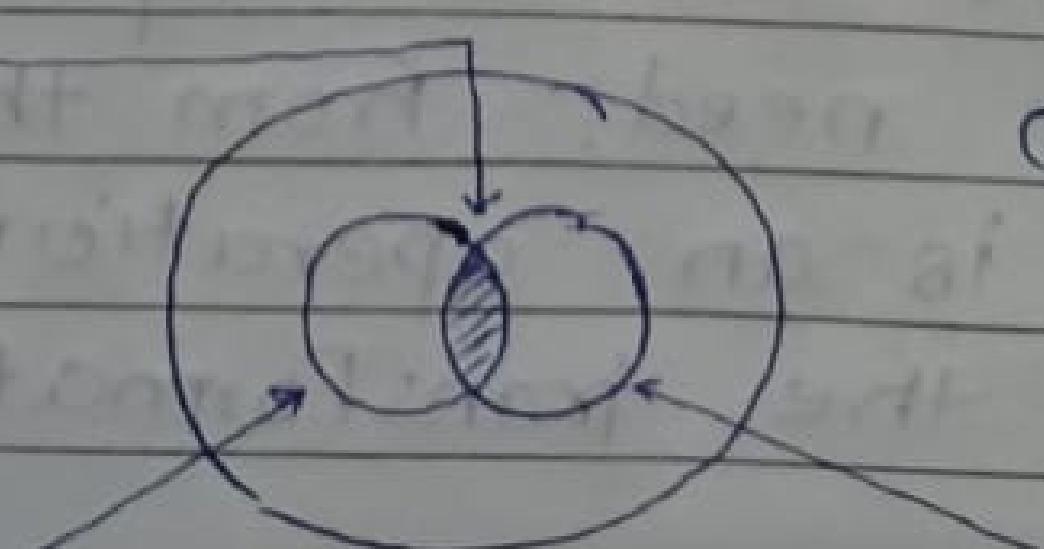
• Precision - It is the fraction of retrieved document which is relevant.

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{|R|}{|IR|}$$

Consider an example of information request and its set R of relevant documents.

Let IR be the no. of documents in this set. Assume that given a relevant strategy processes the information request.

Relevant docs
in answer
set |R|



collection

Answer Set |A|

Relationship Doc |R|

Explain in details five text operations of document pre-processing.

Document pre-processing is a procedure which can be divided mainly into five text operations.

- ① Lexical analysis of text with the objective of treating digits, hyphens, punctuation marks and case of letters.
- ② Elimination of stopwords with the objective of filtering out words with very low discrimination values for retrieval purposes.
- ③ Stemming of remaining words with the objective of removing affixes (prefixes and suffixes) and allowing the retrieval of documents containing syntactic variations of query terms (e.g. connect, connecting, etc.)
- ④ Selection of index terms to determine which words/stems will be used as indexing elements. Usually decision is based on whether a particular word will be used as index term is related to the syntactic nature of the word.
- ⑤ Construction of term categorization structures such as the source or extraction of structure directly represented in the text, for allowing expansion of original query with related terms.

Q 3 Explain in detail: logical view & document preprocessing with help of suitable diagram.

- The retrieval system adopts full-text logical view of the documents. With very large collections however, even modern computers might have to reduce the set of representative keywords. This can be accomplished through elimination of stop words, the rule of stemming and the identification of noun groups. Further compression might be employed. These operations are called text operations. Text operations reduce complexity of doc representation and allow moving the logical view from that of full text to that of set of index terms.

