

# 山东大学 计算机科学与技术 学院

## 信息检索与数据挖掘 课程实验报告

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实验题目：Pivoted Length Normalization VSM and BM25		
<p>实验内容：</p> <p>#Homework 4: Pivoted Length Normalization VSM and BM25</p> <p>任务：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 实现 Pivoted Length Normalization VSM;</li> <li>— 实现 BM25;</li> </ul> <p>注意</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 改进 Postings: (docID, Freq), 不仅记录单词所在的文档 ID, 也记录其在文档中的 Frequency;</li> <li>• 构建 inverted index 时, 记录文档的长度, 以及计算 average document length (avdl)</li> </ul>		
<p>实验环境：</p> <p>Spyder+python3.6</p> <p>Win10</p>		
<p>实验过程中遇到和解决的问题：</p> <p>(记录实验过程中遇到的问题, 以及解决过程和实验结果。可以适当配以关键代码辅助说明, 但不要大段贴代码。)</p> <p>一、对推特数据的处理和对 postings 等一些数据结构的增加与改善</p> <p>对推特数据文本的处理与实验三相同, 只保留用户名、tweet 内容以及用来作为文档 id 的 tweetid, 修改 postings 的结构, 添加 TF 的信息, 保存每个单词在每条 tweet 中的词频信息, <code>tf = postings[term][tweeted]</code>, 打印后如下所示:</p> <pre>defaultdict(&lt;class 'dict'&gt;, {'arus': {'28965792812892160': 1}, 'house': {'28965792812892160': 2}, 'rand': {'28965792812892160': 1}, 'kill': {'28965792812892160': 1}, 'the': {'28965792812892160': 2, '28968581949558787': 1, '28969422056071169': 1, '28971749961891840': 1, '28974904342740992': 2, '28977078074343425': 1, '28977806142603264': 2}, 'immigration': {'28965792812892160': 1}, 'be': {'28965792812892160': 1, '28968581949558787': 1, '28971749961891840': 1, '28976831738683393': 1}, 'unlikely': {'28965792812892160': 1}, 'to': {'28965792812892160': 1, '28967672074993664': 1, '28968581949558787': 1, '28974862038994945': 3, '28974904342740992': 1}, 'say': {'28965792812892160': 1, '28976409057697792': 1}, 'http': {'28965792812892160': 1, '28967095878287360': 1, '28967914417688576': 1, '28968479176531969': 1, '28969422056071169': 1, '28973080491589632': 1, '28974862038994945': 1, '28974904342740992': 1, '28976409057697792': 1, '28976831738683393': 1, '28977078074343425': 1, '28977806142603264': 1}, 'tinyurl.com/4jrjcdz': {'28965792812892160': 1}, 'rick':</pre> <p>添加其它需要的数据结构来分别记录 DF、文档长度 (tweet 词数)、文档数量和文档平均长度 (词数):</p> <pre>postings = defaultdict(dict)</pre>		

```

document_frequency = defaultdict(int)
document_lengths= defaultdict(int)
document_numbers = len(document_lengths)
avdl=0

```

文档长度（每条 tweet 词数）的数据结构如下所示：

```

defaultdict(<class 'int'>, {'28965792812892160': 22, '28967095878287360': 21,
'28967672074993664': 13, '28967914417688576': 16, '28968479176531969': 11,
'28968581949558787': 11, '28969422056071169': 26, '28971749961891840': 26,
'28973080491589632': 18, '28974862038994945': 25, '28974904342740992': 27,
'28976409057697792': 22, '28976831738683393': 23, '28977078074343425': 20,

```

*tweetId* *文档词数长度*

并分别通过下列函数来初始化，完成数据结构的创建；

```

get_postings_dl()
initialize_document_frequencies()
initialize_avdl()

```

## 二、 PLN\_VSM 和 BM25 的具体实现应用

首先依旧是利用已有数据结构实现查询的功能，对于输入的一串语句，进行相同的 token 处理，而后为了加快检索速率，避免去遍历所有 tweet 计算每一个 F(q, d)，可以先对于查询检索提取出相关的 tweetid，得到 relevant\_tweetids 列表，然后利用 PLN 和 BM25 的方法分别计算他们的分数最后降序输出。

核心 search 方法如下：

```

def do_search():
    query = token(input("Search query >> "))
    if query == []:
        sys.exit()
    unique_query = set(query)
    #避免遍历所有的 tweet，可先提取出有相关性的 tweetid，tweet 中包含查询的关键词之一便可认为相关
    relevant_tweetids = Union([set(postings[term].keys()) for term
in unique_query])
    #print(relevant_tweetids)
    if not relevant_tweetids:
        print ("No tweets matched any query terms.")
    else:
        scores1 = sorted([(id,similarity_PLN(query,id))
                           for id in relevant_tweetids],
                           key=lambda x: x[1],
                           reverse=True)
        scores2 = sorted([(id,similarity_BM25(query,id))
                           for id in relevant_tweetids],
                           key=lambda x: x[1],
                           reverse=True)

```

```

print("<<<<<Score(PLN)--Tweeetid>>>>>")
print("PLN 一共有"+str(len(scores1))+ "条相关 tweet! ")
for (id,score) in scores1:
    print(str(score)+": "+id)
print("<<<<<Score(BM25)--Tweeetid>>>>>")
print("BM25 一共有"+str(len(scores2))+ "条相关 tweet! ")
for (id,score) in scores2:
    print(str(score)+": "+id)

```

其中 `similarity_PLN(query,id)` 和 `similarity_BM25(query,id)` 分别使用 PLN 和 BM25 的公式来计算，具体如下：

### • Pivoted Length Normalization VSM [Singhal et al 96]

$$f(q, d) = \sum_{w \in q \cap d} c(w, q) \frac{\ln[1 + \ln[1 + c(w, d)]]}{1 - b + b \frac{|d|}{avdl}} \log \frac{M + 1}{df(w)}$$

对于 PLN 中的参数  $b$ ，由于每条 tweet 的次数有限，平均每条 18 个词左右（加上用户名），因此不同文档的长度不会相差太多，对于文档长度低于（或高于）平均长度的奖励（或惩罚）比重不宜太大，经过实验发现设为 0.1 便可满足需求。

### BM25/Okapi [Robertson & Walker 94]

$$b \in [0, 1] \\ k_1, k_3 \in [0, +\infty)$$

$$f(q, d) = \sum_{w \in q \cap d} c(w, q) \frac{(k + 1)c(w, d)}{c(w, d) + k(1 - b + b \frac{|d|}{avdl})} \log \frac{M + 1}{df(w)}$$

对于 BM25 模型，基于同样原理，其比重不应太大，于是将  $k$  设为 1， $b$  同样设为 0.1。

```

def similarity_PLN(query,id):
    global postings,avdl
    fenmu =1 - 0.1 + 0.1*(document_lengths[id]/avdl)
    similarity = 0.0
    unique_query = set(query)
    for term in unique_query:
        if (term in postings) and (id in postings[term].keys()):
            #使用 ln(1+ln(C(w, d) +1)) 后发现相关性的分数都为负数很小

```

```

        similarity +=
(query.count(term)*(math.log(math.log(postings[term][id] + 1) + 1))
*math.log((document_numbers+1)/document_frequency[term]))/fenmu

    return similarity

def similarity_BM25(query,id):
    global postings,avdl
    fenmu =1 - 0.1 + 0.1*(document_lengths[id]/avdl)
    k = 1
    similarity = 0.0
    unique_query = set(query)
    for term in unique_query:
        if (term in postings) and (id in postings[term].keys()):
            C_wd = postings[term][id]
            #使用 ln(1+ln(C(w,d)+1)) 后发现相关性的分数都为负数很小
            similarity += (query.count(term)*(k+1)*C_wd*math.log
((document_numbers+1)/document_frequency[term]))/(k*fenmu+C_wd)

    return similarity

```

### 三、 进行查询测评比较

选取三条查询输入，观察两种方法各自返回的 tweetid 列表：

(1) Search query >> Ron Weasley birthday

<<<<Score(PLN)--Tweeetid>>>> top10	<<<<Score(BM25)--Tweeetid>>>> top10
PLN一共有153条相关tweet!	BM25一共有153条相关tweet!
-2.1773496071180065: 30349168828481536	-4.2008641311821355: 298402470445588480
-2.180508094747723: 298402470445588480	-4.22429114440538: 315884652470607872
-2.1888134452324355: 297341726752907264	-4.259925718514876: 307656073949618176
-2.2046111632284724: 315884652470607872	-4.283210564049616: 30349168828481536
-2.2359019193279543: 297445095383396354	-4.294861304122313: 297341726752907264
-2.2359019193279543: 299653341938589696	-4.320671727575271: 307332118504144896
-2.241781732846521: 307656073949618176	-4.342105058921052: 297445095383396354
-2.2479923202216723: 32189228423053312	-4.342105058921052: 299653341938589696
-2.257267759423584: 301143259357540353	-4.354078846829904: 32189228423053312
-2.260214187107503: 31340983396335616	-4.366118855177776: 31340983396335616
-2.260214187107503: 30987549543497728	-4.366118855177776: 30987549543497728
-2.2725696759668703: 29540081047961602	-4.378225634831206: 29540081047961602
-2.2725696759668703: 315263878726553600	-4.378225634831206: 315263878726553600
-2.2725696759668703: 623864941942956032	-4.378225634831206: 623864941942956032
-2.285060990183119: 30045176936271873	-4.383175259710214: 307498389086535681
-2.285060990183119: 32921017177341953	-4.390399742783701: 30045176936271873
-2.285060990183119: 316322634281394176	-4.390399742783701: 32921017177341953
-2.29769038185145: 314330486669443072	-4.390399742783701: 316322634281394176
-2.3065985926158437: 307332118504144896	-4.39589360047958: 307416801489342464
-2.310460153132542: 32203309838241793	-4.39589360047958: 307402142384267264
-2.3233726576515563: 33199661187600385	-4.39589360047958: 307592068874772480
-2.3233726576515563: 299835089519529984	-4.402641742241153: 314330486669443072

两者前十个中有 9 个相同，顺序略有不同！

(2) Search query >> **Boko Haram kidnapped French tourists**

<<<<<Score(PLN)--Tweetid>>>>> top10	<<<<<Score(BM25)--Tweetid>>>>> top10
PLN一共有281条相关tweet!	BM25一共有281条相关tweet!
-1.6677014547692184: 303646155764551680	-3.2301283068093767: 303646155764551680
-1.6677014547692184: 624972649236721664	-3.2301283068093767: 624972649236721664
-1.6859344761020516: 31717825269731328	-3.2480419060310157: 31717825269731328
-1.6952013150956846: 31407484170145792	-3.2570734215572306: 31407484170145792
-1.6952013150956846: 302141361098981376	-3.2570734215572306: 302141361098981376
-1.704570588588598: 625765410433052672	-3.2661553032526554: 625765410433052672
-1.7140440044677268: 31425369449963520	-3.2752879736118543: 31425369449963520
-1.7431067644589955: 626319742245183488	-3.302995013098926: 626319742245183488
-1.7431067644589955: 626495521302179840	-3.302995013098926: 626495521302179840
-1.7630357293807317: 302884390445383680	-3.321728278145011: 302884390445383680
-2.2465684030108037: 33554336902553600	-4.304686090875959: 33554336902553600
-2.297357825087473: 33508344199118848	-4.353239626101066: 33508344199118848
-2.323623550424758: 32592002486902784	-4.377929458026776: 32592002486902784
-2.426334476630183: 626099113436643328	-4.3843353018249545: 626099113436643328
-2.444062316304116: 311455840735473664	-4.7212634197739956: 311455840735473664
-2.4574228132397358: 626484733564710912	-4.734354977242986: 626484733564710912
-2.4574228132397358: 298484397798215681	-4.734354977242986: 298484397798215681
-2.4709301837054163: 626305984911273984	-4.747519339563616: 626305984911273984
-2.4709301837054163: 30906101285261312	-4.747519339563616: 30906101285261312
	-4.76075711575352: 31055459574087681

两者前 10 个结果完全一样，并且顺序一致！

(3) Search query >> **Chinua Achebe death**

<<<<<Score(PLN)--Tweetid>>>>> top10	<<<<<Score(BM25)--Tweetid>>>>> top10
PLN一共有796条相关tweet!	BM25一共有796条相关tweet!
-2.8228828386861147: 297492784619847680	-5.5670645332139514: 297492784619847680
-2.867706631808294: 297385011970195459	-5.612617275900826: 297385011970195459
-2.8829659104646144: 309239671177752576	-5.627967637544957: 309239671177752576
-2.8829659104646144: 297324140048826368	-5.627967637544957: 297324140048826368
-2.8829659104646144: 32456451314163712	-5.627967637544957: 32456451314163712
-2.8983884493366596: 625422932915957760	-5.643402195139082: 625422932915957760
-2.8983884493366596: 29504415798919170	-5.643402195139082: 29504415798919170
-2.913976882616871: 302826634891894787	-5.65892164330391: 302826634891894787
-2.929733901474145: 311785831826345985	-5.674526684322096: 311785831826345985
-2.929733901474145: 315138896835014657	-5.674526684322096: 315138896835014657
-2.929733901474145: 315124992742420482	-5.674526684322096: 315124992742420482
-2.929733901474145: 298260832981250048	-5.674526684322096: 298260832981250048
-2.929733901474145: 297406893687709697	-5.674526684322096: 297406893687709697
-2.929733901474145: 297464804417867776	-5.674526684322096: 297464804417867776
-2.929733901474145: 314150320370483201	-5.674526684322096: 314150320370483201

前 10 个结果完全一样，并且顺序一致！

综上所述可以发现，两种方法的效果十分接近，但具体哪一种的效率或准确率更好，还有待进一步的测评。

#### 四、 更新用 qrels.txt 和 eval\_hw4.py 对检索模型的结果进行评测：

1、利用提供的 result.txt 进行演示 (baseline? )



query 217 , NDCG: 0.7675078383310092	query: 217 ,AP: 0.625
query 218 , NDCG: 0.8302203434012001	query: 218 ,AP: 0.303030303030304
query 219 , NDCG: 0.498155912259978	query: 219 ,AP: 0.25524197520567754
query 220 , NDCG: 0.5674800702438964	query: 220 ,AP: 0.6138226621145667
query 221 , NDCG: 0.9266372064962487	query: 221 ,AP: 0.1988071570576541
query 222 , NDCG: 0.5087328728028815	query: 222 ,AP: 0.30126376980342995
query 223 , NDCG: 0.9063275712084274	query: 223 ,AP: 0.9940746736049804
query 224 , NDCG: 0.3773185814513307	query: 224 ,AP: 0.5178732378732379
query 225 , NDCG: 0.9706077927297266	query: 225 ,AP: 0.9920063553263518
<b>NDCG = 0.756819929645465</b>	<b>MAP = 0.6148422817122279</b>

刚开始由于弄混了升序和降序 (sorted 函数中的 reverse 参数), 导致结果很低, 调整后结果如下:

## 1、使用 PLN 结构的结果如下:

(1) PLN result 01 ( $b = 0.1$ ):

MAP = 0.4862845177853686      NDCG = 0.6793521661615348

(2) PLN result 01 ( $b = 0.2$ ):

MAP = 0.4857685995413381      NDCG = 0.6752810089814107

B = 0.1 时有更好表现

## 2、使用 BM25 结构的结果如下:

(1) BM25 result 01 ( $k = 1, b = 0.1$ ):

MAP = 0.493037294021037      NDCG = 0.6856268118707195

(2) BM25 result 02 ( $k = 2, b = 0.1$ ):

MAP = 0.476015785676824      NDCG = 0.6648275730737171

(3) BM25 result 03 ( $k = 1, b = 0.2$ ):

MAP = 0.49094832022050855      NDCG = 0.6836247209668984

(4) BM25 result 04 ( $k = 1, b = 0.3$ ):

MAP = 0.48967250676950935      NDCG = 0.6807066698251555

综上所述可以发现  $k=1, b=0.2$  时有最好表现, MAP = 0.491, NDCG = 0.684

### 3、综合 PLN 和 BM25:

MAP = 0.4902771967137613      NDCG = 0.6827968041343199

发现并没有好多少与单独使用单一结构相近

#### 结论分析与体会:

通过对 Pivoted Length Normalization VSM and BM25 的实现, 对于 inverted index 模型的应用更加熟练了, 对于较大规模的文本数据处理和简单检索也有了更深入的掌握。