

# ASSIGNMENT 2

**Data Set:** <http://archives.textfiles.com/stories.zip> dataset

## Pre-processing Steps:

- 1) Have used porter stemmer to perform stemming of the documents and the query.
- 2) Have removed all the commas across all the docs and replaced it with " " in order to handle cases for numbers like 50,000 .
- 3) Have performed num2words() to convert the digits to numbers.
- 4) Stop words were not given separate treatment but were taken care while handling titles.

## Technique 1: Jaccard Score

### Steps:

- Preprocess the query and all the docs.
- Calculate length of the intersection and union between query terms and a doc.
- Calculate Jaccard score =  $\frac{\text{len}(\text{intersection})}{\text{math.sqrt}(\text{len}(\text{union}))}$
- Sort the jaccard score of all the docs in decreasing order.
- Return top k results.

## Technique 2 : TF-IDF score

### Steps:

- Preprocess the query and all the docs.
- Calculate summation of tf-idf score for each query terms in one doc.
- Perform previous step for all the docs.
- Sort the tf-idf score of all the docs in decreasing order.
- Return top k results.

### Variations of TF-IDF schemes

TF score	IDF Score
n (natural Term frequency)	$\text{Log}(N/df)$
$1+\log(1+tf)$ (logarithmic term frequency)	$\text{Log}(N/df)$
{0,1}(Boolean)	$\text{Log}(N/df)$

Comparison among these variants is performed in analysis.pdf file.

### Handling Titles

Whenever any query term *which is not a stop word* is coming in the title of the doc then I have considered the weighing factor Of 0.7 otherwise weighing factor is taken as 0.3.

### Technique 3: Cosine similarity

- Dot product of Normalized query vector and document vector is taken and sorted in the decreasing order of the similarity.
- Return top k results.