# Information Retrieval Project -REPORT Search Engine on Stack Overflow corpus and a web Crawler on stackoverflow website

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# **ABSTRACT**

A search engine on stackoverflow corpus, using Term frequency inverse term frequency (TF-IDF) and cosine similarity for retrieving top 10 similar documents as the given query, next a web crawler on stackoverflow website and finds most popular technologies by getting the tags information of the newest questions asked on the website

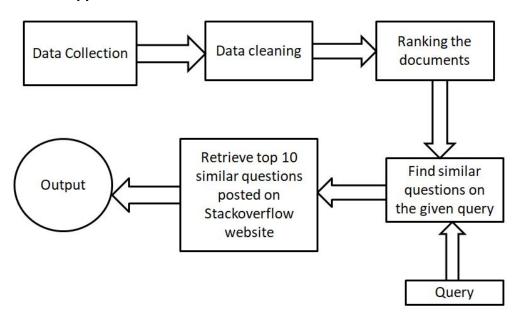
## **About Stack Overflow**

Stack Overflow is the largest, most trusted online community for developers to learn and share their knowledge

## **Task-1 Problem Statement**

Build a Search Engine on Stack Overflow corpus

# Overview of the approach



## **Data Collection**

Collected data from <u>Stack Exchange Data Dump</u>, for the project I download posts on AI, DataScience, Computer Science and Computer graphics. The files in this link are in XML-files

- First I convert the xml files to csv files However all the tags are not useful hence I
  extracted body(questions) and topic from XML by using XML parser and converted the
  extracted tag's into a data frame and then stored each of the data frame in a csv file.
- Once all the csv files are available for the xml files, I merged all the csv files into one file
- Next I removed posts which has no text (null values)
- This single csv file has 161423 posts with 3 attributes (Id ,Text , Topic)

## **Data Cleaning**

Since all the posts are not merely text it is a html components, some preprocessing is required

- 1. Removal of html tags and converting text to lower case
- 2. Removal of urls
- 3. Removal of punctuations
- 4. Removal of stopwords

# Text before cleaning

'My data set contains a number of numeric attributes and one categorical.\n\nSay, <code>NumericAttr1, NumericAttr2, ..., NumericAttrN, CategoricalAttr</code>, \n\nwhere <code>CategoricalAttr</code> takes one of three possible values: <code>CategoricalAttrValue1</code>, <code>CategoricalAttrValue2</code> or

href="https://blog.west.uni-koblenz.de/2012-07-14/a-working-k-means-code-for-octave/">https://blog.west.uni-koblenz.de/2012-07-14/a-working-k-means-code-for-octave/</a>.\nlt works with numeric data only.\n\nSo my question: is it correct to split the categorical attribute <code>CategoricalAttr</code> into three numeric (binary) variables, like <code>IsCategoricalAttrValue1, IsCategoricalAttrValue2, IsCategoricalAttrValue3</code> ?\n'

# Text after cleaning

'data set contains number numeric attributes one categorical say takes one three possible values using default kmeans clustering algorithm implementation octave works numeric data question correct split categorical attribute three numeric binary variables like'

After finishing the above 4 steps , I stored this preprocessed text in separate column in the dataframe

## **TI-IDF Vectorization**

For query search I am doing ranked retrieval, so as a weighting factor I am using TF-IDF (term frequency-inverse document frequency) this is used to understand how important a word is to a document in a collection or corpus

I did TF-IDF vectorization for each post in the collection and also for the given query

## **Cosine Similarity**

After vectorizing all the posts and the query , to understand which posts are more similar for the given query , I did cosine similarity

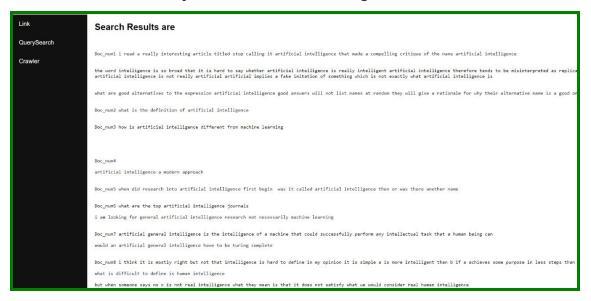
After finding the cosine similarity scores between the query and the each post i stored the values in a dictionary

#### Top 10 retrieval

Next I sorted the dictionary to get the top 10 most similar questions for the given query that are posted on the Stack overflow website

#### **UI Demo**

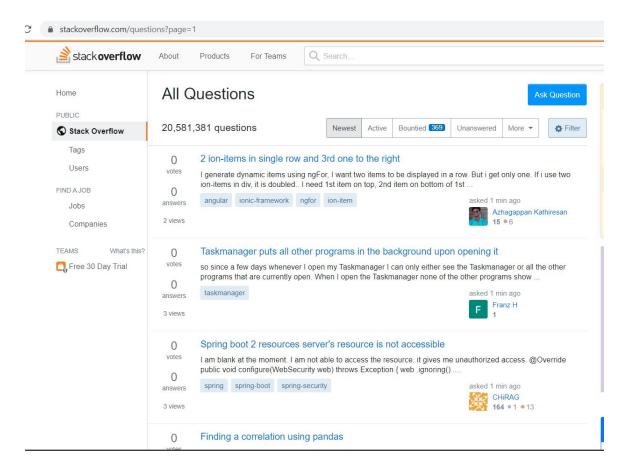
Search Results for the Query = "What is artificial intelligence"



## TASK\_2 Problem statement

Web crawler on Stack overflow website to find most popular technologies used by the developers

## Stack Overflow website page



#### Preprocessing steps in crawler

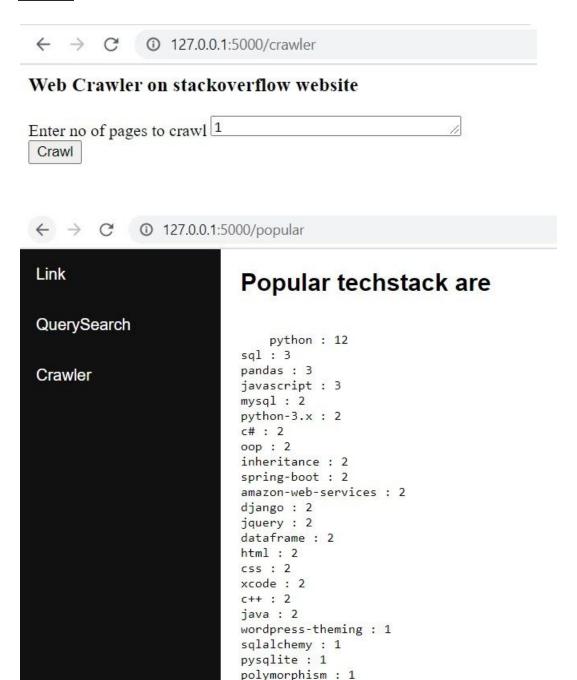
- Fetched this <u>Stack overflow Website</u> URI to know what are the latest questions asked on the website
- 2. Parsed the Url to extract links from it to get all the questions
- 3. Extracted each question url
- 4. Found the tags of the questions

## **Tags-Frequency**

1. Found number of questions asked on each tag

2. Sorted them and saved them in a Tags\_frequency.txt

#### **UI Demo**



#### Conclusion

By crawling the 1st page, more questions are asked on python, so as of now most popular technology is python.

multiple-inheritance : 1