

FINAL PROJECT REPORT

CSC 575 : Intelligent Information Retrieval

Search Retrieval System

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ABOUT THE PROJECT:

The project is a SEARCH RETRIEVAL SYSTEM that runs on the local directory. The system has a crawler, indexer, and query processing components. The system recommends the top 10 documents based on the given query using the inverted index and cosine ranking. It also uses Rocchio relevance feedback to improve the system by receiving more relevant documents for the given query.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM:

1. Crawler

We have a local based crawler that crawls through, local directory containing documents. This function implements some of the os module functions like the walk function. Generally this crawler will go through the local directory, each file as document is preprocessed to remove stop words, punctuations and converting to lowercase. This preprocessing is done by a separate function **preprocess_words(line)**. We have imported nltk modules such as PorterStemmer to stem the tokens and remove stopwords to preprocess our tokens. After preprocessing, the system creates an inverted index for each document.

2. Inverted Index

Primarily, our inverted index is a dictionary, where key is token and its value is a nested dictionary containing the docld as key and count of the token in that document as value. After the preprocessing step, the inverted index construction is done by **create_inverted_index(doc, docid, inverted_index):**

The docid is the name of the file identified when the crawler crawls through the directory.

Simultaneously , the doc lengths dictionary is also constructed using the function $doc_lengths(inverted_index, doc_lengths, NDoc)$. This function utilizes the $tf_idf(dict, N)$, such the for each token in inverted index ,we computed the IDF weight for each token , and incremented the length of D by $(I * C)^2$. The document length in Doc Lengths dictionary is set to the square root of the current document length. (referred from Implementation Notes).

The entire process of creating Inverted Index and Doc Lengths is done for one time initially by calling the function **first_time(filepath =**

'/Users/swathib/Downloads/med/MED.ALL'). (filepath given initially for test purposes.). It saves the inverted index, doc_lengths dictionaries as json files in our local storage which are retrieved each time the system starts.

3. Query Processing

The main process of the system starts now. The main() function is called where the inverted index file (inverted_index.json) and the doc lengths file (doc_lengths.json) that were previously saved are retrieved to start the system. Then the total number of documents NDoc is calculated. This happens everytime the system starts. Then the system asks the user for a query using the input() function in python and is stored in the query variable. Once the user enters a query, the query undergoes the same preprocessing that the documents did using the query_process(query) function i.e., the leading spaces are removed, punctuation and stop words are removed from the query, and it is converted to lowercase and the tokens in the query are stemmed (using Porter stemmer algorithm). This function returns the preprocessed tokens of the query p_query and the vector form of the query required for further steps in the retrieval system in the form of a python dictionary QtermDict where key is the token and the value is the count of the token in the query (raw weight of the token for now).

4. Retrieval Scores

Using the guery terms, guery vector (in dictionary form), total number of documents and the inverted index, the scores of each document for the given query is calculated using the function retrieval_scores(p_query, QtermDict, NDoc, inverted_index). This function goes through each token in the guery and calculates the idf value for that term using the tf_idf(inverted_index[token], NDoc) function. The idf value is used to calculate the query length Qlength by incrementing the score by the square of the idf value. The scores of the documents are stored in a dictionary rankDict with key as document id and value as the scores. Then for each document that contains the term, the score of that document is incremented if the document already had a previous parsed token (the docid is in the rankDict dictionary) by count of the token in that document * idf * count of the token in the query *idf. If the document is not in the rankDict, it is initialized with the same value rather than being incremented. The function then applies square root on the query length. The function returns the calculated query length and the dictionary with the scores for the documents retrieved for the given guery. Then the control flow comes back to the main function where the cosine_Ranking(rankDict, Qlength,docLengths) function is called to calculate the cosine ranking for the retrieved documents using the previously calculated scores, query length and the doc lengths that was retrieved from local storage. This cosine ranking function returns the dictionary rankedDocs sorted by the cosine ranking with key as the retrieved document id and the value as cosine ranking. The main function then calls the printDocs(rankedDocs) function to print the results in a user-friendly way. The printDocs function goes through the top 10 retrieved documents and prints the document id and using the function **print title(docid)** prints the title of the document retrieved. The function print_title is especially for the dataset used in the evaluation of this project but it can very easily be customized to work on other documents. Followed by this, relevance feedback is applied based on user input.

5. Rocchio Algorithm

The system asks the user whether they want to provide feedback on the relevance of the documents. On confirmation, the users would be prompted again to enter the list of the relevant document IDs. Once the list is given, it is passed as argument to the function feedback_user(QtermDict, relevant,

10,rankedDocs,inverted_index,docLengths,NDoc) . This function returns the ranked Documents .

The feedback_user(QtermDict, relevant,

10,rankedDocs,inverted_index,docLengths,NDoc) implements all the process in **Step 4** but after the function of Rocchio Algorithm.

We implemented the standard IR approach Rocchio Method.

The rocchio_process(rankedDocs, rel, QtermDict,k,inverted_index): We create a dataframe of the relevant and the non relevant documents from the top 10 ranked Documents and counts from the inverted index (not a full document -term matrix). It's only the dataframe document term matrix of 10 documents.

We also considered a scenario where a query token may not exist in the inverted index, in that case the query token is added to the dataframe with count 0 for each of the documents.

We create numpy arrays for each of the Q vector, Relevant and Non Relevant documents

And call the **modify_query_rocchio(Q, R, NR, alpha, beta).** This function implements the following formula:

Rocchio formula: Q1= Q+(alpha*mean_R)-(beta*mean_NR) We considered alpha= 0.5 and beta =0.25

We get the new query with modified term weights from the existing query.

Using the modified query, we perform the same processes in **Step 4 : Retrieval Scores** to get retrieval scores and cosine ranked top 10 documents.

Upon getting the result of 10 documents, we observed that we got better results in terms of more relevant documents than the previous result without relevance feedback. We have cross checked from our benchmark test collections that contain the relevance documents for each query.

The user also has the option to skip providing feedback on the relevance of the documents, otherwise the user can enter the relevant documents and get the ranked

documents . If the user would like to ask another query, they would choose the 'Click for new Search' button which would let them repeat this process in a new window.

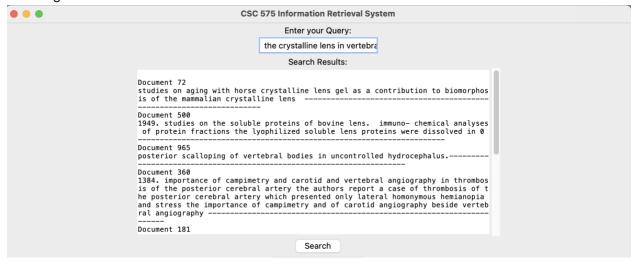
TEST RUNS ON MULTIPLE QUERY INPUTS AND THE INTERMEDIATE OUTPUTS:

TEST 1 → Running a Query with Relevance feedback

Asking the user for the query



The user then gets the top 10 retrieved documents for the above query which can be seen by scrolling



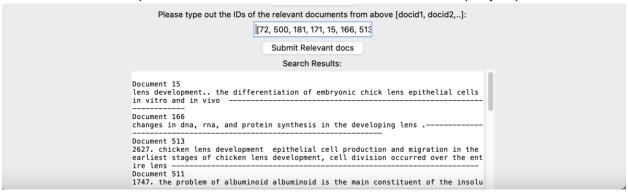
Following this, the user is asked if they would like to give feedback

and stress the importance of campimetry and of carotid angiography beside verteb ral angiography	
Search Click for new Search Would you like to provide feedback on the relevance of the documents? (Y/N) Y Submit Feedback	

If the user says yes, then the user is asked to give a list of relevant documents

Search	
Click for new Search	
Would you like to provide feedback on the relevance of the	he documents? (Y/N)
Υ	
Submit Feedback	
Please type out the IDs of the relevant documents from abo	ove [docid1, docid2,]:
[72, 500, 181, 171, 15, 166, 513	
Submit Relevant docs	

Then the list of the top 10 retrieved documents for the Rocchio altered query is printed



Then the system can be closed by shutting down the window or they can click on new search to continue

Document 101	
	Search
C	lick for new Search
Would you like to provide feed	back on the relevance of the documents? (Y/N)
Υ	
	Submit Feedback
Please type out the IDs of the re	elevant documents from above [docid1, docid2,]:
[72, 5	00, 181, 171, 15, 166, 513

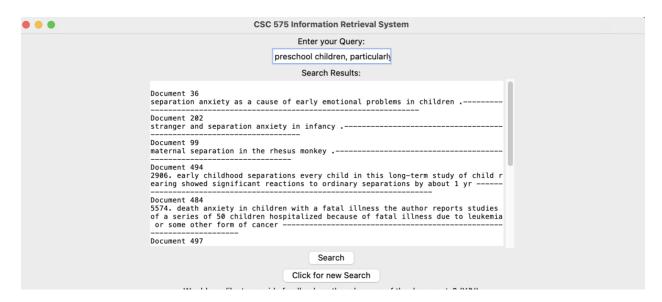
Since the user clicked on it, the system asks for the next query in a new window.

TEST 2 → Running another query without Relevance feedback

The system asks the user for the query

• • •	CSC 575 Information Retrieval System	
	Enter your Query:	
	preschool children, particularly	
	Search Results:	
	Search	
	Click for new Search	

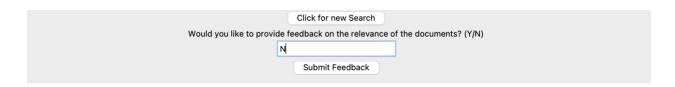
The system prints the top 10 documents



The system asks if the user would like to give feedback.

	Click for new Search
Would you like to provide	de feedback on the relevance of the documents? (Y/N)
	N
	Submit Feedback

If the user says no, the system stops. Then the system can be closed by shutting down the window or they can click on new search to continue



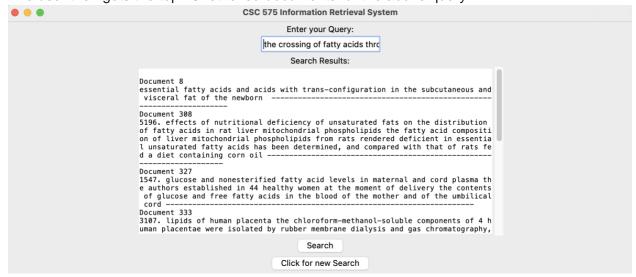
The system proceeds as usual since we the user clicked on new search. We can run two more queries to test the efficiency of the system

TEST 3 → Testing another query with Relevance feedback

Asking the user for the query



The user then gets the top 10 retrieved documents for the above query



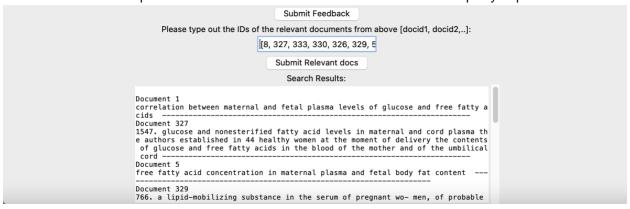
Following this, the user is asked if they would like to give feedback

e authors establis of glucose and fr cord Document 333 3107. lipids of hu	nonesterified fatty acid levels in maternal and cord plasma th hed in 44 healthy women at the moment of delivery the contents eee fatty acids in the blood of the mother and of the umbilical man placenta the chloroform-methanol-soluble components of 4 h e isolated by rubber membrane dialysis and gas chromatography,
Would you li	Search Click for new Search ike to provide feedback on the relevance of the documents? (Y/N) Y Submit Feedback

If the user says yes, then the user is asked to give a list of relevant documents

3	
uman placentae were isolated by rubber membrane dialysis and gas chromatography,	
Search	
Click for new Search	
Would you like to provide feedback on the relevance of the documents? (Y/N)	
Y	
Submit Feedback	
Please type out the IDs of the relevant documents from above [docid1, docid2,]:	
[8, 327, 333, 330, 326, 329, 5	
Submit Relevant docs	

Then the list of the top 10 retrieved documents for the Rocchio altered query is printed



Then the user can continue or stop the system.

TEST 4 → Testing another query with Relevance feedback with all the intermediate outputs printed (using Jupyter Notebook to see the entire output instead of our GUI)

Entering the query

main()

WELCOME TO THE CSC 575 INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEM !!

Please enter your Query: electron microscopy of lung or bronchi.

The user then gets the top 10 retrieved documents for the above query

Please enter your Query: electron microscopy of lung or bronchi.

Document 70

a light and electron microscope study of developing respiratory tissue in the rat

Document 71

the pathogenesis of viral influenzal pneumonia in mice .

Document 407

2774. pitfalls in the clinical and histologic diagnosis of broncho— genic carcinoma a necropsy study of 380 cases of extrathoracic carcinoma revealed that pulmonary metastases occurred in almost 50% of the cases and bronchial me tastases in over 25%

Document 230

the morphologic demonstration of an alveolar lining layer and its relationship to pulmonary surfactant

Document 160

electron microscopy of the bovine lung. the normal blood—air barrier $\boldsymbol{.}$

Document 282

617. maturation of postnatal human lung and the idiopathic respiratory distress syndrome maturation and pathologic alterations of the lung in 19 newborn infants who died of idiopathic respiratory distress syndrome were studied by light—and electron microscopy

Document 286

632. pulmonary alveolar proteinosis. a study using enzyme histochemistry, electron microscopy, and surface tensio n measurement lung biopsies from 4 patients with pulmonary al- veolar proteinosis were studied using histochemical me- thods, electron microscopy, and surface tension mea- surement

Document 234

cortisone and atypical pulmonary /epithelial/ hyperplasia further studies including electron microscopy, tissue cu lture, animal transplantation and long term observations

Document 275

3075. vaccinia pneumonia in mice. a light and electron microscopic and viral assay study swiss white mice between 2 and 4 days of age developed generalized vaccinia viral infection 2 to 7 days after intranasal inoculation

Document 276

1161. electron microscopy of the bovine lungs lattice and lamellar structures in the alveolar lumen in an electro n microscopic study of samples from the lungs of 20 normal cattle, and from 4 with high mountain disease, lattice and lamellar structures were obser- ved free in the alveolar lumens in 25% of the normal cattle and in 100% of tho se with high mountain disease

Following this, the user is asked if they would like to give feedback

Would you like to provide feedback on the relevance of the documents?(Y/N)Y

```
Please type out the IDs of the relevant documents from above [docid1, docid2,..]: [70,71,230,160,282,234,276]
```

This is what our modified query term weights look like after Rocchio method: (part of the dictionary)

Then the list of the top 10 retrieved documents for the Rocchio altered query is printed

Document 282

617. maturation of postnatal human lung and the idiopathic respiratory distress syndrome maturation and pathologic alterations of the lung in 19 newborn infants who died of idiopathic respiratory distress syndrome were studied by light-and electron microscopy

Document 70

a light and electron microscope study of developing respiratory tissue in the rat

Document 71

the pathogenesis of viral influenzal pneumonia in mice .

the pathogenesis of virat in themzat phenhomia in mice.

Document 276

1161. electron microscopy of the bovine lungs lattice and lamellar structures in the alveolar lumen in an electro n microscopic study of samples from the lungs of 20 normal cattle, and from 4 with high mountain disease, lattice and lamellar structures were obser- ved free in the alveolar lumens in 25% of the normal cattle and in 100% of tho se with high mountain disease

Document 230

the morphologic demonstration of an alveolar lining layer and its relationship to pulmonary surfactant

Document 160

electron microscopy of the bovine lung. the normal blood-air barrier .

Document 278

1560. the ultrastructure of the lungs of lambs. the relation of osmiophilic inclusions and alveolar lining layer to fetal maturation and experimentally produced respiratory distress the lungs in 69 fetal and newborn lambs were studied

Document 473

2542. symposium on the fine structure and replication of bacteria and their parts

Document 73

the role of alveolar inclusion bodies in the developing lung .

Document 277

1162. electron microscopy of the bovine lungs the blood—air barrier in acute pulmonary emphysema electron microsc opic studies of experimentally induced acute pulmonary emphy— sema in 2 cows yielded the following findings alveol ar epithelial edema and cyto— lysis, endothelial 'thinning' and cytolysis, excessive elastic and collagenous alveo— lar wall fibrosis, hyperplasia of alveolar wall smooth muscle, numerous intra— alveolar lattice and lamellar bod ies, hyaline membrane formation, hypertrophied endothelial perikaryons, numerous alveolar macrophages, and alveolar epithelial secretion of an electron—dense amorphous mass

Retrieved docs: Before Rochio 70,71,407,230,160,282,286,234,275,276

No of Relevant Docs: (7)

Retrieved Docs After Rochio: 282,70,71,276,230,160,278,473,73,277

No of Relevant Docs: (8)

Relevant docs provided from the TestCollection (MED.REL)

[59,62,67,69,70,71,73,78,81,160,163,230,231,232,233,234,276,277,279,282,283,287]

After Rochio, the Relevant retrieved docs are increased from 7 to 8.

INVERTED INDEX

```
{"correl": {"1": 4, "26": 1, "29": 2, "35": 1, "71": 1, "75": 1, "90": 1, "108": 1, "121": 2, "148": 3, "149": 1, "154": 1, "182": 1, "192": 1, "205": 1, "206": 1, "208": 1, "213": 1, "247": 1, "278": 1, "620": 1, "626": 3, "629": 3, "700": 3, "711": 1, "713": 1, "715": 3, "740": 1, "751": 2, "768": 1, "810": 1, "824": 1, "856": 1, "865": 2, "880": 1, "887": 1, "888": 1, "995": 1, "905": 1, "906": 1, "912": 1, "936": 1, "955": 1, "969": 1, "977": 1, "984": 1}, "matern": {"11": 6, "5": 3, "6": 3, "12": 2, "97": 5, "98": 1, "995": 2, "304": 2, "325": 1, "327": 1, "329": 5, "332": 1, "495": 2, "608": 2, "631": 1, "707": 2, "758": 2, "685": 3, "758": 1, "881": 6, "973": 1}, "fetal": {"11": 6, "2": 1, "31": 2, "608": 2, "631": 1, "707": 2, "758": 2, "853": 1, "881": 6, "973": 1}, "fetal": {"11": 6, "2": 1, "31": 4, "41": 1, "558": 1, "881": 2, "905": 1, "937": 1, "970": 1, "1017": 2}, "plasma": {"11": 3, "5": 3, "6": 5, "26": 1, "63": 1, "65": 1, "68": 2, "85": 1, "119": 1, "148": 7, "150": 2, "332": 2, "599": 6, "758": 1, "881": 2, "905": 1, "937": 1, "970": 1, "11017": 2}, "plasma": {"11": 3, "5": 3, "6": 5, "26": 1, "288": 1, "821": 2, "329": 2, "329": 2, "330": 1, "332": 4, "438": 1, "281": 1, "291": 4, "304": 2, "306": 2, "327": 1, "329": 2, "329": 2, "330": 1, "332": 4, "398": 1, "417": 2, "424": 1, "425": 1, "436": 1, "437": 1, "439": 3, "443": 2, "452": 4, "473": 4, "517": 1, "563": 4, "564": 8, "567": 2, "568": 1, "581": 1, "592": 3, "595": 1, "601": 3, "623": 1, "638": 3, "688": 1, "858": 1, "862": 4, "865": 15, "878": 1, "879": 1, "880": 5, "883": 2, "836": 1, "936": 1, "1019": 2, "1020": 7, "1024": 1, "1025": 1, "1032": 1}, "1091": 1, "1081": 1, "1019": 2, "1020": 7, "1024": 1, "1025": 1, "1032": 1}, "1080": 1, "1080": 1, "1011": 1, "125": 3, "1333": 1, "134": 1, "134": 1, "138": 1, "378": 1, "379": 1, "380": 1, "330": 1, "330": 1, "330": 1, "330": 1, "330": 1, "330": 1, "330": 1, "330": 1, "330": 1, "330": 1, "330": 1, "330": 1, "330": 1, "330": 1, "330": 1, "330": 1, "330": 1, "330": 1, "330": 1, "330"
```

DOCUMENT LENGTHS

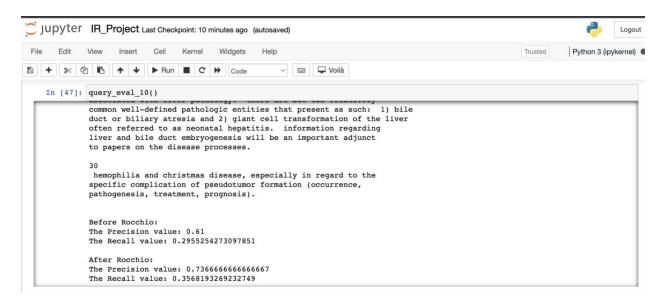
```
doc_lengths.json
   {"1": 1.0, "26": 1.0, "29": 1.0, "35": 1.0, "71": 1.0, "75": 1.0, "90": 1.0, "108": 1.0, "121": 1.0, "148": 1.0, "149": 1.0, "154": 1.0, "182": 1.0, "192": 1.0, "205": 1.0, "206": 1.0, "208": 1.0,
"148": 1.0, "149": 1.0, "154": 1.0, "182": 1.0, "192": 1.0, "213": 1.0, "266": 1.0, "286": 1.0, "395": 1.0, "452": 1.0, "479": 1.0, "278": 1.0, "581": 1.0, "590": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "626": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "621": 1.0, "621": 1.0, "621": 1.0, "621": 1.0, "621": 1.0, "621": 1.0, "621": 1.0, "621": 1.0, "621": 1.0, "621": 1.0, "622": 1.0, "622": 1.0, "622": 1.0, "622": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620": 1.0, "620":
  "213": 1.0, "247": 1.0, "278": 1.0, "292": 1.0, "304": 1.0, "310": 1.0,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            "386": 1.0,
  "427": 1.0, "432": 1.0, "440": 1.0, "441": 1.0, "444": 1.0, "445": 1.0, "449": 1.0,
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                                                                                                                                                                                  "526": 1.0,
   "476": 1.0,
                                              "518": 1.0, "524": 1.0, "525": 1.0, "526": 1.0, "573": 1.0, "586": 1.0, "593": 1.0, "594": 1.0,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                "544": 1.0,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            "547": 1.0,
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   "571": 1.0,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                "600": 1.0,
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  "624": 1.0, "682": 1.0, "687": 1.0, "718": 1.0, "722": 1.0,
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  "795": 1.0, "802": 1.0, "806": 1.0, "814": 1.0, "815": 1.0,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                "851": 1.0, "856": 1.0, "859": 1.0,
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```

EVALUATION OF THE SYSTEM:

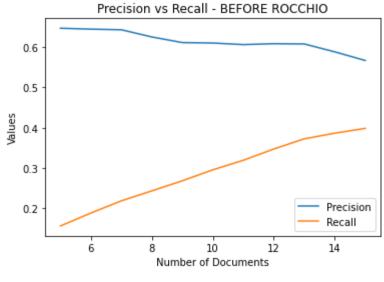
For evaluating our system, we used the MEDLINE which is a collection of articles from a medical journal to test the system (It can be found in the link

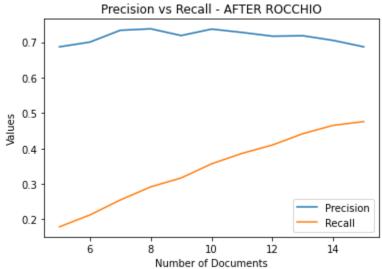
https://ir.dcs.gla.ac.uk/resources/test_collections/medl/). We used the MED.ALL file which contains all the documents. This dataset has 1033 documents which goes through the crawler and undergoes preprocessing. Then the inverted index and document lengths are calculated for this set of documents and stored in the local directory as explained above. Then these two files are retrieved whenever we would like to run the system now.

We run test queries which are also available as part of the dataset (https://ir.dcs.gla.ac.uk/resources/test_collections/medl/). This has 30 test queries and list of the relevant documents for each query. Using the function query_eval_10(), the system is tested on its precision and recall by running through all 30 queries and calculating the precision for each query and recall for each query using the function precision_recall(retrievedDocs, relevantDocs). The set of 10 retrieved document ids and the relevant document ids are passed to this function from query_eval_10 function. The query is then printed for our reference. The precision and recall for all the queries are calculated and the average precision and recall is returned. For this set of 30 queries, the average precision and recall was 0.61 and 0.295 which is pretty low. We also calculated in the same function with the same process as above, the precision and recall of these 30 queries after Rocchio relevance feedback was applied. Then the average precision and recall was calculated and the values are 0.737 and 0.357 respectively. The system definitely improved on doing relevance feedback.



Apart from this, we also wanted to check what the ideal number of documents to retrieve i.e., the number of documents retrieved for which we get the highest possible precision and recall - the perfect tradeoff. So, using the function **precision_Recall_plot()**, we ran through the k values 5 to 15 where k is the number of retrieved documents. Then the average precision and recall for each k value for all queries are calculated and plotted to compare. We decided to stick with 10 as that retrieved the best results with respect to precision but still not too low on recall. There are two plots created here, one comparing precision and recall values before Rocchio and one comparing the values after Rocchio.





REFERENCES:

1. Link for image

https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.searchenginejournal.com%2Finformation-retrieval-

<u>seo%2F464164%2F&psig=AOvVaw3G8cRgbByrNfODkU84_EHR&ust=1678752790422000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CBAQihxqFwoTCMi61c_P1_0CFQAAAAAAAAAAAAAAE</u>

2. Links useful when creating the system

https://medium.com/@janujaishree94/searchit-an-information-retrieval-system-33d2af956da4

Lecture 4 Notes - Implementation notes on Vector Space Retrieval

MEDLINE journals data - https://ir.dcs.gla.ac.uk/resources/test_collections/medl/

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-stemming-words-with-nltk/

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-remove-punctuation-from-string/

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/reading-and-writing-json-to-a-file-in-python/

https://docs.python.org/3/library/tkinter.html

PROJECT VIDEO LINK: https://youtu.be/kzjl3PWg6D8