

S.I.W.S

N.R SWAMY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS AND SMT.THIRUMALAI COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

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N.R SWAMY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS AND

SMT. THIRUMALAI COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

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T.Y.B.Sc.(Computer Science) Semester V

CERTIFICATE

Class:	University Seat No.:		
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This is to certify tha	the experiments entered in this journal is the work of		
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Degree College duri	ng the year 2022 – 2023.		
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```
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Python 3.11.1 (tags/v3.11.1:a7a450f, Dec 6 2022, 19:58:39) [MSC v.1934 64 bit ( AMD64)] on win32

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.

>>> ===== RESTART: E:\INFORMATION RETRIEVAL\practical 1(bitwise operation).py =====
And operator overloaded
8

Or operator overloaded
14

Xor operator overloaded
6
1shift operator overloaded
40960
rshift operator overloaded
0
Invert operator overloaded
0
Invert operator overloaded
-11
```

PRACTICAL NO 1

AIM: Write a program to demonstrate bitwise operation.

```
class Geek():
  def __init__(self, value):
     self.value = value
  def __and__(self, obj):
     print("And operator overloaded")
     if isinstance(obj, Geek):
       return self.value & obj.value
     else:
       raise ValueError("Must be a object of class Geek")
  def __or__(self, obj):
     print("Or operator overloaded")
     if isinstance(obj, Geek):
       return self.value | obj.value
     else:
        raise ValueError("Must be a object of class Geek")
  def __xor__(self, obj):
     print("Xor operator overloaded")
     if isinstance(obj, Geek):
       return self.value ^ obj.value
     else:
        raise ValueError("Must be a object of class Geek")
  def __lshift__(self, obj):
     print("Ishift operator overloaded")
     if isinstance(obj, Geek):
       return self.value << obj.value
     else:
        raise ValueError("Must be a object of class Geek")
def __rshift__(self, obj):
     print("rshift operator overloaded")
```

```
if isinstance(obj, Geek):
       return self.value >> obj.value
    else:
       raise ValueError("Must be a object of class Geek")
def __invert__(self):
    print("Invert operator overloaded")
    return ~self.value
if __name__ == "__main__":
 a = Geek(10)
 b = Geek(12)
 print(a & b)
 print(a | b)
 print(a ^ b)
 print(a << b)
 print(a >> b)
 print(~a)
```

PRACTICAL NO 2

AIM: Implement Dynamic programming algorithm for computing the edit distance between strings s1 and s2. (Hint. Levenshtein Distance)

```
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

[[0.375+0.1]
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[10.375+0.1]
[10.375+0.1]
```

PRACTICAL NO 3

AIM: Write a Program to Implement Page Rank Algorithm.

```
import numpy as np
import scipy as sc
import pandas as pd
from fractions import Fraction
def display_format(my_vector, my_decimal):
  return np.round((my_vector).astype(np.cfloat), decimals=my_decimal)
my_dp = Fraction(1,3)
Mat = np.matrix([[0,0,1],
[Fraction(1,2),0,0],
[Fraction(1,2),1,0]])
Ex = np.zeros((3,3))
Ex[:] = my_dp
beta = 0.7
AI = beta * Mat + ((1-beta) * Ex)
r = np.matrix([my_dp, my_dp, my_dp])
r = np.transpose(r)
previous_r = r
for i in range(1,100):
  r = Al * r
  print (display_format(r,3))
  if (previous_r==r).all():
     break
previous_r = r
print ("Final:\n", display_format(r,3))
print ("sum", np.sum(r))
```

```
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

Python 3.11.1 (tags/v3.11.1:a7a450f, Dec 6 2022, 19:58:39) [MSC v.1934 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.

>>>

===== RESTART: E:\INFORMATION RETRIEVAL\practical no 4(remove stopword).py =====
['This', 'is', 'a', 'sample', 'sentence', ',', 'showing', 'off', 'the', 'stop', 'words', 'filtration', '.']
['This', 'sample', 'sentence', ',', 'showing', 'stop', 'words', 'filtration', '.']
```

PRACTICAL NO 4

AIM: Write a program for Pre-processing of a Text Document: stop word removal.

```
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

Python 3.11.1 (tags/v3.11.1:a7a450f, Dec 6 2022, 19:58:39) [MSC v.1934 64 bit ( AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.

>>>

RESTART: E:\INFORMATION RETRIEVAL\practical 5(similarly between two text).py = File GFG.txt:
9 lines,
3 words,
3 distinct words
File file.txt:
11 lines,
4 words,
4 distinct words
The distance between the documents is: 1.570796 (radians)
```

PRACTICAL NO 5

AIM: Write a program to Compute Similarity between two text documents

```
import math
import string
import sys
def read_file(filename):
         try:
             with open(filename, 'r') as f:
                       data = f.read()
               return data
       except IOError:
               print("Error opening or reading input file: ", filename)
               sys.exit()
translation_table = str.maketrans(string.punctuation+string.ascii_uppercase,
"*len(string.punctuation)+string.ascii_lowercase)
def get_words_from_line_list(text):
       text = text.translate(translation_table)
       word_list = text.split()
       return word_list
def count_frequency(word_list):
       \mathsf{D} = \{\}
       for new_word in word_list:
               if new word in D:
                       D[new\_word] = D[new\_word] + 1
                       else:
                       D[new_word] = 1
       return D
def word_frequencies_for_file(filename):
       line_list = read_file(filename)
```

```
word_list = get_words_from_line_list(line_list)
       freq_mapping = count_frequency(word_list)
      print("File", filename, ":", )
       print(len(line_list), "lines, ", )
       print(len(word_list), "words, ", )
       print(len(freq_mapping), "distinct words")
      return freq_mapping
def dotProduct(D1, D2):
       Sum = 0.0
       for key in D1:
              if key in D2:
                      Sum += (D1[key] * D2[key])
                      return Sum
def vector_angle(D1, D2):
       numerator = dotProduct(D1, D2)
       denominator = math.sqrt(dotProduct(D1, D1)*dotProduct(D2, D2))
       return math.acos(numerator / denominator)
def documentSimilarity(filename_1, filename_2):
       sorted_word_list_1 = word_frequencies_for_file(filename_1)
       sorted_word_list_2 = word_frequencies_for_file(filename_2)
       distance = vector_angle(sorted_word_list_1, sorted_word_list_2)
       print("The distance between the documents is: % 0.6f (radians)"% distance)
documentSimilarity('GFG.txt', 'file.txt')
```

```
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PRACTICAL NO 6

AIM: Write a map-reduce program to count the number of occurrences of each alphabetic character in the given dataset. The count for each letter should be case-insensitive (i.e., include both upper-case and lower-case versions of the letter; Ignore non-alphabetic characters).

Input of the code:

Text = """MapReduce is a processing technique and a program model for distributed computing based on java. The MapReduce algorithm contains two important tasks, namely Map and Reduce. Map takes a set of data and converts it into another set of data, where individual elements are broken down into tuples (key/values pairs). Secondly, reduce task, smaller set of tuples. As the sequence of the name MapReduce implies, the reduce task is always performed after the map job. Map stage - The map or mapper's job is to process the input data. Generally the input data is in the form of (file or directory and is stored in the Hadoop file system (HDFS). The input file is passed to the mapper function line by line. The mapper processes the data and creates several small chunks of data. Reduce stage - This is the combination of the Shuffle stage and the Reduce stage. The Reducer's job is to process the data that comes from the mapper. After processing, it produces a new set of ouput, which will be stored in the HDFS.

```
for char in '-.,\n':
    Text = Text.replace(char, ' ')
    Text = Text.lower()
    word_list = Text.split()
    from collections import Counter
    Counter(word_list).most_common()
    d = {}
    for word in word_list:
        d[word] = d.get(word, 0) + 1
        word_freq = []
    for key, value in d.items():
        word_freq.append((value, key))
        word_freq.sort(reverse=True)
        print(word_freq)
```

```
IDLE Shell 3.11.1
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File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

Python 3.11.1 (tags/v3.11.1:a7a450f, Dec 6 2022, 19:58:39) [MSC v.1934 64 bit ( AMD64)] on win32

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
                RESTART: E:\INFORMATION RETRIEVAL\practical no 7(web crawler).py =
     Andhra Pradesh
     ['Andhra Pradesh\n']
Arunachal Pradesh
      ['Andhra Pradesh\n', 'Arunachal Pradesh\n']
     ['Andhra Pradesh\n', 'Arunachal Pradesh\n', 'Assam\n']
     ['Andhra Fradesh\n', 'Arunachal Pradesh\n', 'Assam\n', 'Bihar\n']
Chhattisgarh
     ['Andhra Pradesh\n', 'Arunachal Pradesh\n', 'Assam\n', 'Bihar\n', 'Chhattisgarh\n']
     Goa
     ['Andhra Pradesh\n', 'Arunachal Pradesh\n', 'Assam\n', 'Bihar\n', 'Chhattisgarh\n', 'Goa\n']
     Gujarat
     ['Andhra Pradesh\n', 'Arunachal Pradesh\n', 'Assam\n', 'Bihar\n', 'Chhattisgarh\n', 'Goa\n', 'Gujarat\n']
     Harvana
     ['Andhra Pradesh\n', 'Arunachal Pradesh\n', 'Assam\n', 'Bihar\n', 'Chhattisgarh\n', 'Goa\n', 'Gujarat\n', 'Haryana\n']
Himachal Pradesh
     ['Andhra Pradesh\n', 'Arunachal Pradesh\n', 'Assam\n', 'Bihar\n', 'Chhattisgarh\n', 'Goa\n', 'Gujarat\n', 'Haryana\n', 'Himachal Pradesh\n']
Jharkhand
```

PRACTICAL NO 7

AIM: Write a program to implement simple web crawler.

```
import requests

from bs4 import BeautifulSoup

URL="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_and_union_territories_of_India"

res=requests.get(URL).text

soup=BeautifulSoup(res,'lxml')

states=[]

for items in soup.find('table', class_='wikitable').find_all('tr')[1::1]:

    data=items.find_all(['th','td'])

    print(data[0].text)

    states.append(data[0].text)

    print(states)
```

PRACTICAL NO 8

AIM: Write a program to parse XML text, generate Web graph and compute topic specific page rank.

Input of the code:

```
XML File
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
<root testAttr="testValue">
The Tree
<children>
<child name="Jack">First</child>
<child name="Rose">Second</child>
<child name="Blue Ivy">
Third
<grandchildren>
<data>One</data>
<data>Two</data>
```

```
</child>
```

</grandchildren>

<child name="Jane">Fourth</child>

<unique>Twins</unique>

</children>

</root>

Py.File

```
import xml.etree.ElementTree as ET
tree = ET.parse('item.xml')
root = tree.getroot()
print('Expertise Data:')
for elem in root:
    for subelem in elem:
    print(subelem.text)
```