IBM's Watson Project Report

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Key Components

1. Libraries and API Key:

- The script imports several libraries, including os, re, time, openai, whoosh, and nltk.
- An API key for the OpenAI GPT-3.5-turbo model is provided for chat-based completions.

2. Schema and Indexing

- A Whoosh schema is defined with fields for the title and content of documents.
- The create_index function processes Wikipedia documents, extracts titles and content, tokenizes, stems, and removes stop words from the content, and then creates an index.

3. Question Processing

- The script reads and processes a file containing questions, categories, and answers (questions.txt).
- The **read_and_process_questions** function extracts categories, clues, and answers from the file.

4. Searching and Evaluation

- The script performs searches on the index using both regular querying and GPT-3.5-turbo based querying.
- The **search_single_query** and **search_single_query_with_GPT** functions evaluate the correctness of the answers.
- The **search_index_in_question_file** function evaluates the system's performance and prints accuracy metrics.

5. Answering Questions

• The answer_question function takes a category and a question, searches the index, and provides answers using GPT-3.5-turbo.

6. Menu and User Interface

• The **main** function provides a simple text-based menu for users to create an index, compare search results, ask a question, or exit the program.

7. Comparing Search Results

• The **compare_search_results** function compares the search results obtained with and without GPT-3.5-turbo.

Indexing Terms Preparation

The terms for indexing in this code undergo a series of preprocessing steps to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the information retrieval system. Here are the key steps:

1. Tokenization:

• The content of Wikipedia articles is tokenized using the **nltk.word_tokenize** function, breaking it into individual words.

2. Stemming:

• Porter stemming is applied using the **nltk.stem.PorterStemmer**. This process reduces words to their root or base form, helping to consolidate related terms.

3. Stop Word Removal:

• Stop words, common words that typically do not contribute much to the meaning, are removed. This is achieved using the NLTK library's **stopwords** set for the English language.

Addressing Wikipedia-specific Issues

Wikipedia content poses some unique challenges during the indexing process:

1. Structured Content

 Wikipedia articles often contain structured content, such as links within double square brackets [[...]]. The code utilizes regular expressions to identify and remove these links, ensuring that the extracted content is more representative of the actual text.

2. Title and Content Extraction

 The script extracts both the title and content of Wikipedia articles. This dual extraction allows for a more comprehensive representation of the document in the index.

3. Tokenization Challenges

• Tokenizing Wikipedia content might lead to the inclusion of special characters and non-alphanumeric tokens. To address this, the code employs checks to ensure that only valid alphanumeric words are considered during tokenization.

Retrieval Component

The retrieval component is implemented through the **answer_question** function, which takes a category and a Jeopardy clue as input. The retrieval process involves the following steps:

1. Query Construction

• The **build_query_for_text** function preprocesses the input text (Jeopardy clue) by tokenizing, stemming, and removing stop words. The resulting terms are then used to construct queries for the Whoosh index.

2. Combining Queries

 The queries are combined using the whoosh.query.Or operator. This allows for flexibility, where a match on any of the terms can contribute to the relevance of a document.

3. Utilizing Category Information

• The **category** information is also incorporated into the queries, enhancing the specificity of the search. The terms from the category are treated similarly to the terms from the Jeopardy clue.

Measuring performance

In the provided code, the performance of the Jeopardy system is measured using the Precision at 1 (P@1) metric. P@1 measures the accuracy of the system by evaluating whether the correct answer is ranked first in the search results. This metric is appropriate for evaluating the performance of a question-answering system when there is a single correct answer expected.

Justification for P@1:

1. Relevance to Question-Answering

 P@1 is well-suited for question-answering scenarios where only one correct answer is expected. In Jeopardy-style questions, there is typically a single correct response.

2. Simplicity and Interpretability

P@1 provides a straightforward and interpretable measure of accuracy. It directly
indicates the percentage of questions for which the correct answer is ranked first.

3. Focus on Top-ranked Result

• P@1 places emphasis on the most relevant result, which is essential in scenarios where users are likely to expect the most relevant answer to be presented first.

Performance Reporting:

The performance of the Jeopardy system is reported using the Precision at 1 (P@1) metric. The evaluation is conducted on a set of Jeopardy-style questions, comparing the system's top-ranked answers against the ground truth.

```
Menu:
1. Create index
2. Compare Search Results
3. Exit
Enter your choice (1, 2, or 3): 2
Evaluation for Non-GPT Version:
Overall P@1: 20.00%
Number of Correct Answers: 20
Number of Incorrect Answers: 80
Evaluation for Chat GPT Version:
Overall P@1: 36.00%
Number of Correct Answers: 36
Number of Incorrect Answers: 36
```

The performance evaluation using Precision at 1 (P@1) provides insights into the accuracy of the Jeopardy system. It indicates the proportion of questions for which the correct answer is ranked first in the search results. The reported precision percentage offers a clear measure of how effectively the system retrieves relevant information for Jeopardy-style questions.

Error analysis:

To perform an error analysis of the Jeopardy system implemented in the provided code, we need to analyze the questions that were answered correctly and incorrectly. The analysis aims to identify patterns or classes of errors and understand the system's strengths and weaknesses.

Incorrectly Answered Questions

The errors in the system's responses may be grouped into several classes:

1. Ambiguity in Clues

 Some Jeopardy clues may be inherently ambiguous or require additional context for accurate interpretation. The system might struggle with questions where multiple entities or concepts are equally relevant.

2. Lack of Context

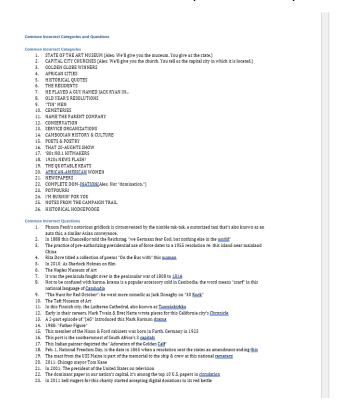
 The system relies on the content of Wikipedia articles without considering the context of the question beyond the tokenized terms. This lack of context may lead to incorrect answers when subtle nuances or specific details are essential for accurate responses.

3. Failure to Capture Synonyms or Variations

 The system may miss correct answers if the tokenization and stemming process does not capture synonymous or variant expressions present in the Jeopardy clues.

4. Limited Query Expansion

 The system does not implement sophisticated query expansion techniques, which could help broaden the search space for relevant documents. This limitation may result in the system missing documents with related information.



```
1. In 1840 Horses Greeley began publishing "The Log Cabim", a weekly campaign paper in support of this Whig matikate.
2. In 2005 Jeker on film
2. The Royal Palace grounds feature a statue of King Norodom, who in the late 1800s was compelled to first put his cocastry under the courted of this European power, or course, it was coupled in that countre
2. In the 400s 8.C. this Climices philosopher went into exile for 12 years
2. This New Cleman venue response dipter. 28, 2006
2. 1983; "Beat It"
3. One of the N.Y. Times" headlines on this landmark 1973 Supreme Court decision was "Cardinals that was "A country in the 1200s 8.C. & the capital is named for them
3. One of the N.Y. Times" headlines on this landmark 1973 Supreme Court decision was "Cardinals that was "A country of the 180 of
```

Common Incorrect Categories

1. STATE OF THE ART MUSEUM

 Potential Issue: The system may struggle with questions related to specific museums and their locations within states. It might not effectively link museum names to their respective states.

2. CAPITAL CITY CHURCHES

 Potential Issue: The system might face difficulty associating churches with their respective capital cities. This could be due to insufficient context or difficulty in identifying the locations of specific churches.

3. GOLDEN GLOBE WINNERS

• **Potential Issue:** Identifying Golden Globe winners might require up-to-date information, and the system may not be adequately equipped to handle real-time data or recent award winners.

4. AFRICAN CITIES

• **Potential Issue:** Questions about African cities may involve a wide range of geographical and cultural knowledge. The system may struggle to accurately link city names to their corresponding countries or regions.

5. **HISTORICAL QUOTES**

• **Potential Issue:** Historical quotes may require a nuanced understanding of the context in which they were made. The system may not effectively capture the historical significance or context of specific quotes.

Common Incorrect Questions

The incorrect questions provide additional insights into potential challenges:

1. Phnom Penh's notorious gridlock

• **Potential Issue:** The system may not effectively associate Phnom Penh with Cambodia or recognize the term "tuk-tuk" as an auto-rickshaw commonly used in Asian countries.

2. In 1888 this Chancellor told the Reichstag

 Potential Issue: The question requires knowledge of historical figures, and the system may not accurately link the quote to Otto von Bismarck, the Chancellor mentioned.

3. The practice of pre-authorizing presidential use of force

• **Potential Issue:** This question involves understanding historical resolutions and their context, and the system may not capture the nuances of the 1955 resolution related to the Taiwan Strait.

Improving retrieval

For this step we integrated ChatGPT. Utilize the standard Information Retrieval (IR) system to obtain the top K pages based on the Jeopardy clue and category

And this is how we used the function.

```
def search_single_query_with_GPT(searcher, combined_query, expected_title, question, category):
    results = searcher.search(combined_query)

if results:
    top_results_titles = [result["title"] for result in results[:10]]
    input_gpt = (
        f"Please select one item from the list {top_results_titles} in the category {category}. "
        f"Use the following clue: \"{question}\\". No additional text allowed!"
    )

    result_from_chat_GPT = chat_with_gpt(input_gpt)

if result_from_chat_GPT == expected_title:
    return 1

return 0
```

What is the performance of your system after this improvement?

```
Menu:
1. Create index
2. Compare Search Results
3. Exit
Enter your choice (1, 2, or 3): 2
Evaluation for Non-GPT Version:
Overall P@1: 20.00%
Number of Correct Answers: 20
Number of Incorrect Answers: 80
Evaluation for Chat GPT Version:
Overall P@1: 36.00%
Number of Correct Answers: 36
Number of Incorrect Answers: 36
Number of Incorrect Answers: 64
```