Lect 9: Dictionaries and Tolerant Retrieval

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Recap

Type/token distinction

- Token – an instance of a word or term occurring in a document
- Type – an equivalence class of tokens
- *In June, the dog likes to chase the cat in the barn.*
- 12 word tokens, 9 word types

Recap…

Problems in tokenization

- What are the delimiters? Space? Apostrophe? Hyphen?
- For each of these: sometimes they delimit, sometimes they don't.
- No whitespace in many languages! (e.g., Chinese)
- No whitespace in Dutch, German, Swedish compounds (*Lebensversicherungsgesellschaftsangestellter*)

Recap…

Problems with equivalence classing

- A term is an equivalence class of tokens.
- How do we define equivalence classes?
- Numbers (3/20/91 vs. 20/3/91)
- Case folding
- Stemming, Porter stemmer
- Morphological analysis: inflectional vs. derivational

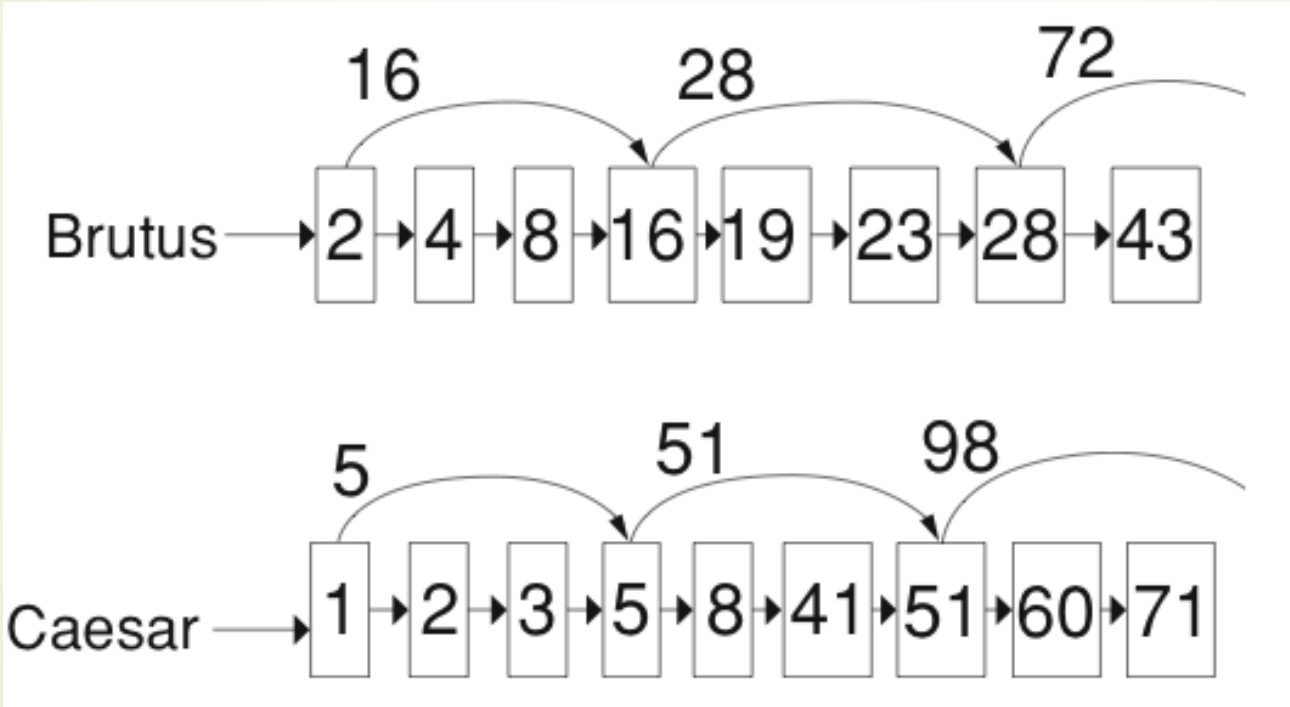
Eg: Happy to unhappy/ happyness **(Derivational)**

Determine to determines/ determining/ determined **(inflectional)**

- *Stemming* usually refers to a crude heuristic process that chops off the ends of words in the hope of achieving this goal correctly most of the time, and often includes the removal of derivational affixes.
- *Lemmatization* usually refers to doing things properly with the use of a vocabulary and morphological analysis of words, normally aiming to remove inflectional endings only and to return the base or dictionary form of a word, which is known as the *lemma*.
- If confronted with the token *saw*, stemming might return just *s*, whereas lemmatization would attempt to return either *see* or *saw* depending on whether the use of the token was as a verb or a noun.
- Equivalence classing problems in other languages
  - More complex morphology than in English
  - Finnish: a single verb may have 12,000 different forms
  - Accents, umlauts

Recap…

Skip Pointers



Recap…

Positional indexes

- Postings lists in a nonpositional index: each posting is just a docID
- Postings lists in a positional index: each posting is a docID and a list of positions
- Example query: "$to_1\ be_2\ or_3\ not_4\ to_5\ be_6$"

TO, 993427:
- ‹ 1: ‹7, 18, 33, 72, 86, 231›;
- 2: ‹1, 17, 74, 222, 255›;
- 4: ‹8, 16, 190, 429, 433›;
- 5: ‹363, 367›;
- 7: ‹13, 23, 191›; . . . ›

BE, 178239:
- ‹ 1: ‹17, 25›;
- 4: ‹17, 191, 291, 430, 434›;
- 5: ‹14, 19, 101›; . . . › Document 4 is a match!

Recap…

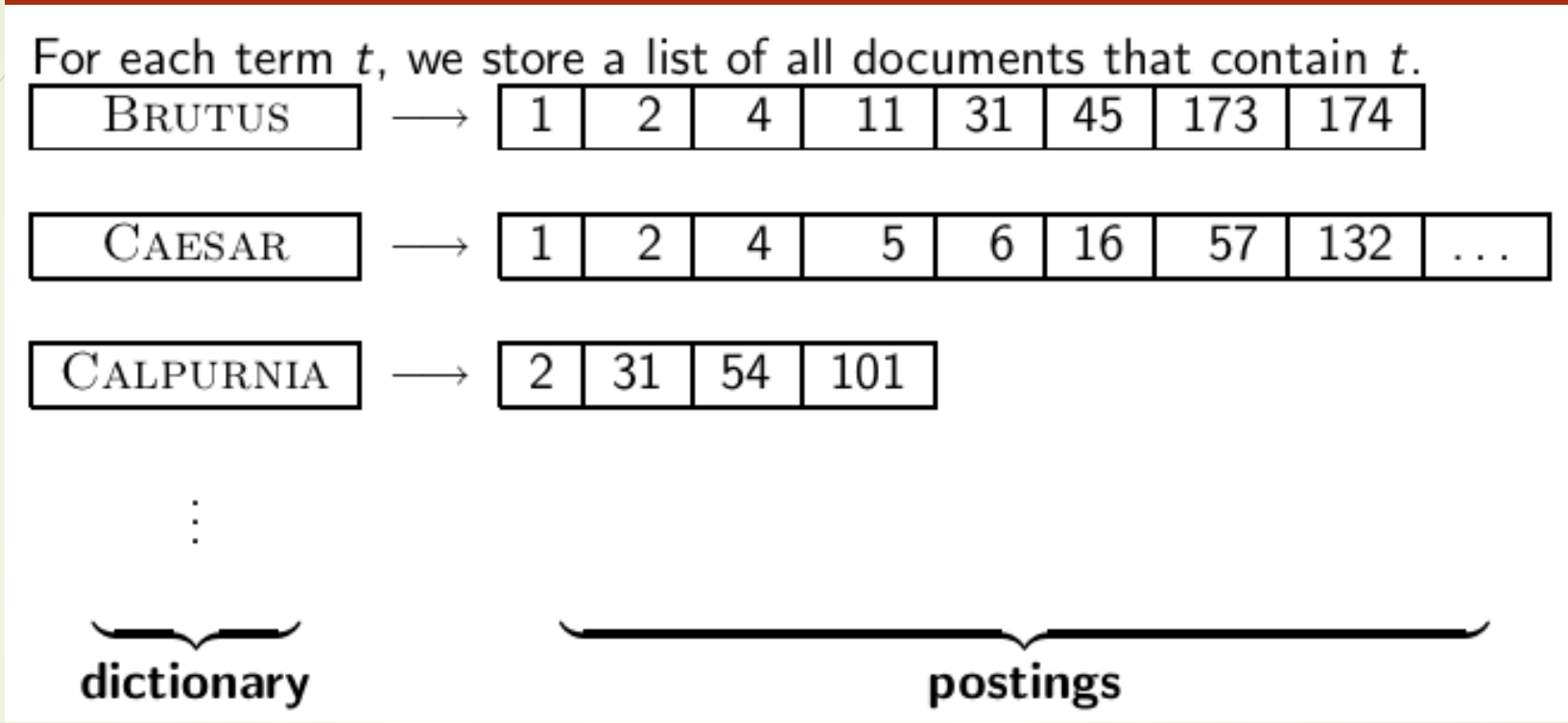
Positional indexes

- With a positional index, we can answer phrase queries.
- With a positional index, we can answer proximity queries.

Tolerant retrieval

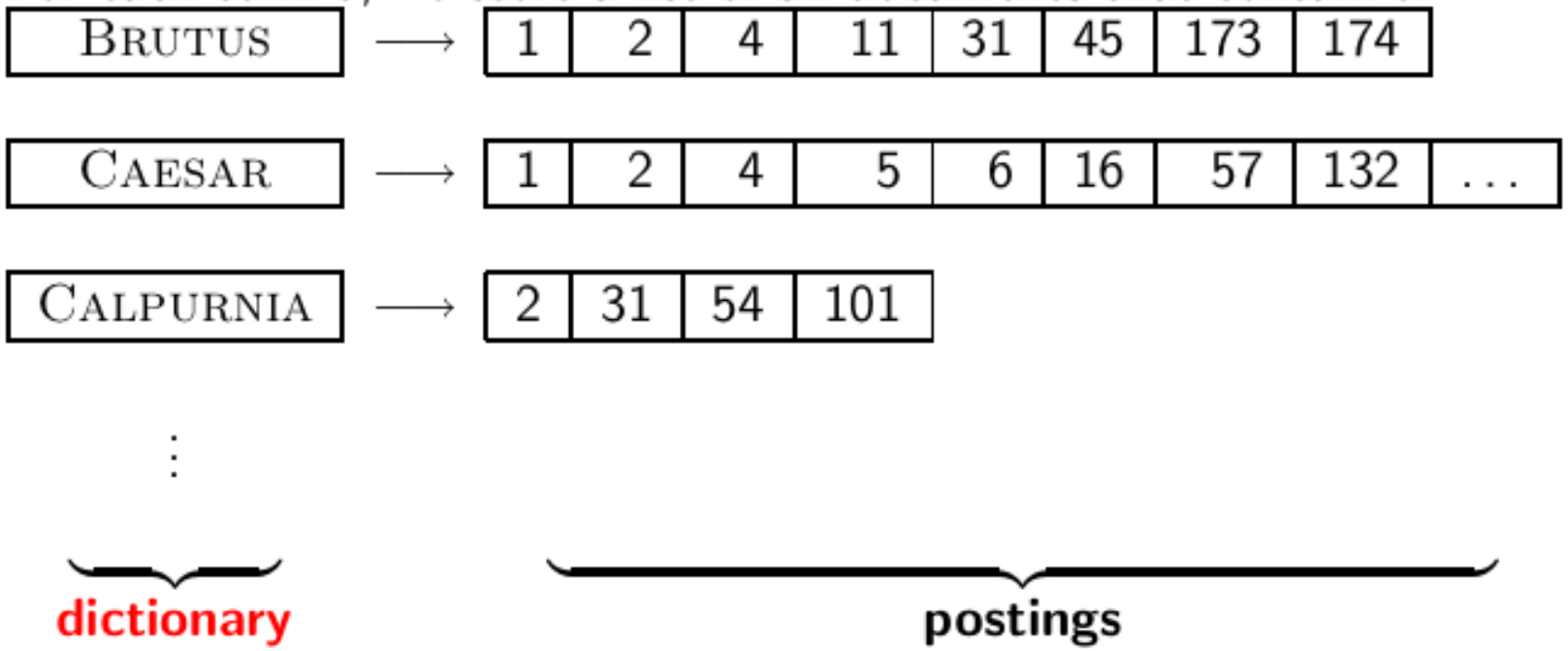
- Tolerant retrieval: What to do if there is no exact match between query term and document term
- Wildcard queries
- Spelling correction

Inverted index



Inverted index

For each term t, we store a list of all documents that contain t.



Dictionaries

- The dictionary is the data structure for storing the term vocabulary.
- Term vocabulary: the data
- Dictionary: the data structure for storing the term vocabulary

Dictionary as array of fixed-width entries

- For each term, we need to store a couple of items:
  - document frequency
  - pointer to postings list
  - . . .
- Assume for the time being that we can store this information in a fixed-length entry.
- Assume that we store these entries in an array.

Data structures for looking up term

- Two main classes of data structures: hashes and trees
- Some IR systems use hashes, some use trees.
- Criteria for when to use hashes vs. trees:
  - Is there a fixed number of terms or will it keep growing?
  - What are the relative frequencies with which various keys will be accessed?
  - How many terms are we likely to have?

Recap…