Basic and Advanced Ranked Retrieval Techniques using Java

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Author Note

The implementations described in here were done using Java 12 without the use of external libraries. All instructions for running the files are located in the README.

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Abstract

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Keywords: Search Engine, Automatic Query Expansion, Okapi BM25

Basic and Advanced Ranked Retrieval Techniques using Java

# Okapi BM25 Ranked Retrieval

Okapi BM25 (BM25) is a probabilistic ranked retrieval function that was developed for use in estimating relevance of documents in a collection with regards to a given search query. The version of BM25 that was implemented in this program was simplified to:

The terms are defined as:

* Q is a query consisting of terms t
* Dd is a document in the collection
* N is the number of documents in the collection
* fd,t is the number of occurrences of t in d
* ft is the number of documents containing term t
* Ld and AL are the document length and average document length, measured as the number of characters in the data file.
* k1 and b are parameters that are initially be set as k1 = 1.2 and b = 0.75

## Implementation

The implementation of BM25 in this program was done using the standard Java *Math Package* (Oracle, n.d.). Reading the supplied equation, an implemented equation was created with the required variables supplied via the arguments. Changes were required to be made to the Indexing files to record the size of each individual document in the mapping file. This was done to correctly implement the BM25 function for each document.

Indexing. The changes to the indexing modules were required to perform the calculation of BM25. Changes included the recording of document content lengths, including the data between the ‘heading’ and ‘text’ tags in the original document collection. These values were recorded together with the mapping information of the raw document identifiers and the uniquely generated identifiers of the indexing program (Chew, 2019).

### **Querying Process.**

Stopping. The process that query terms were subjected to firstly include a stopping of the terms, ensuring the format of the query terms are consistent with the indexed documents. This process employs a method originally created for indexing but has been utilized here in the same fashion for the query terms.

File Handling. Next the lexical and mapping data are read from their respective files into memory of the program. This is done using standard Java IO, similarly done to the indexing portion of the program. The main different in this implementation would be the extra recording of the document weights, as lengths of the document and the averaging of the weights.

Similarity Scoring. After the intake of the required inverted list information, the query processing module is created using the inverted list data. Post-creation, the query terms are then processed one-by-one through the documents and calculations to find all relevant documents for the term and to calculate the partial accumulator scores for the documents. The process in which this has been done is through simply iterating through each term and running the process with the term. Over each term the similarity score is then accrued, run through a min-heap, and finally returned to the main function to be presented to the user.

## **Data Structures and Algorithms.**

Min-Heap. Data structures of interest in this implantation would involve the use of the Priority Queue as an implementation of a min-heap. This was used as a simple method of sorting the data organically without the use of a dedicated sorting function.

Accumulator. Another data structure that is crucial to the functionality of the program is the implementation of the Accumulator (util.Accumulator). In practice this structure is purely a container of data, however to allow the structure to be compatible with the Priority Queue, there needed to be a proper definition of being able to determine which accumulator was of higher value. In this case, this was achieved by extending the Comparable class and overriding the ‘compareTo’ method. This implementation of the accumulator allowed for the internal heapification of the inputted accumulators in the Priority Queue.

Advanced IR Feature

# Automatic Query Expansion

Automatic Query Expansion (AQE) defines a method in which the original query is reformed to a state that includes a higher number of query terms to search. This is a form of pseudo-relevance feedback where it is assumed that documents that are relevant to the query will contain other terms related to the original search query.

## Achievement Goals

The aim of this feature is to increase the effectiveness of the Information Retrieval system whereby the returned documents are ranked more effectively so that documents that were initially passed as not relevant that in reality have higher relevancy are returned.

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[Heading 5]. [Like all sections of your paper, references start on their own page, as shown on the page that follows. The body of the References section uses the Bibliography style. For more detailed information on formatting references, see the APA Style Manual, 6th Edition. (Surname, Year)

# *References*

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Oracle. (n.d.). *java.math (Java Platform SE 7)*. Retrieved from Oracle Javadocs: https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/math/package-summary.html

Footnotes

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Tables

Table 1

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Figures



Figure 1. [Include all figures in their own section, following references (and footnotes and tables, if applicable). Include a numbered caption for each figure. Use the Table/Figure style for easy spacing between figure and caption.]

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