## directories:

```
( all directories stored in helper file ):
```

```
    i_index_dir -> base directory of inverted index
    f_index_main_dir -> base directory of forward index
    docs_subdir_log -> log of forward indexed docs
```

i\_log -> log of inverted indexed docs

docs\_path -> path where data\_set is stored either in separate files or a

single huge file.

stopwords\_path -> path of stopwords file

# Indexer:

while 1:

index()

# index():

```
f_process = multiprocessing.Process( target = f_placer() )
i process = multiprocessing.Process( target = i placer() )
```

# f\_placer():

```
path_of_nth_doc = docs_path + "\\" + str ( doc )
forward_indexer ( stopwords_path, path_of_nth_doc,
output_path )
if forward_indexer return 0 update sub_dir_log
```

# forward\_indexer ( stopwords\_file, data\_set, output\_file )

```
read stop words file

open targeted file

read it doc by doc

lowercase all words

substitute non alphanumeric with space

tokenize

remove stopwords

stem each token

enumerate through tokens and create desired dict pattern

({'word':[location_weight, x], 'word_n':[location_weight, x]})

out_batch_of_file = out_batch_of previous docs + "," + doc_no + "," + doc_size
+ "," forward_batch + "\n"

write forward_index onto file
```

# i\_placer():

```
dir_dic_f = get_sub_dir_of_findex( docs_subdir_log )
i_dict = read_ilog()
for key in dir_dict_f :
```

```
if key not in i_dict :
    f_index = f_index_main_dir + "\\" + dir_dict_i[key] + "\\" + key
    inverted_batch = inverted_indexer(f_index)
    for word in inverted_batch :
        store_on_hashed_directory ( word, inverted_batch, i_index_dir, 1)
    update i_log
```

# i\_indexer (forwardindex\_file ) :

read forward index file and create your desired pattern for inverted index

I did

# helper:

```
Variables :
    directories ( already mentioned above )
    dict_rest = dictionary of word restricted by Microsoft in filenaming.

Methods :
    get_size(path):
    query_parser(stopwords_path_, query):
    get_stopword_path():
```

```
get_qdict(path_list):
    get_wposting_path(query_string):
    unsorted_result(idict, query_list):
    sort_result(r_doc):
    get_hashed_directory(higher_directory, key_word, mask):
    get_hashed_directory_tyag(higher_directory, key_word, mask):
    check_for_path(hashed_path):
    output_on_hashed_path(information, full_hashed_address, key_word, restricted, single_nested_dict_or_str):
    get_sub_dir_of_findex(sub_dir_log_file_path):
    read_doc_sub_directories():
    read_ilog():
    get_out_path_for_f_index(doc, f_index_folder):
    store_on_hashed_directory(key_word, information, base_directory, single_nested_dict_or_str):
```

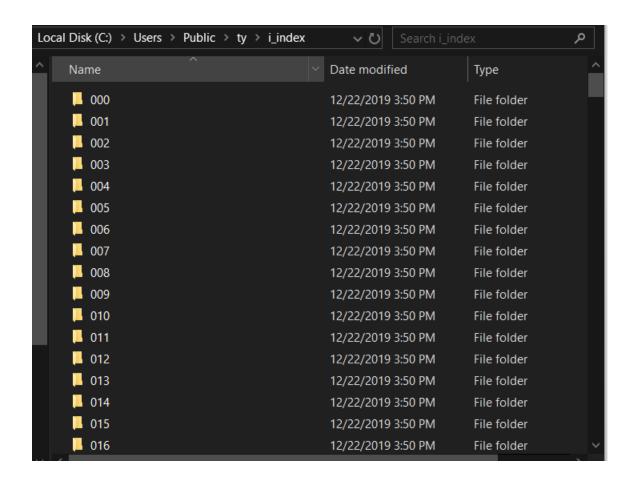
# Hashing to generate directory:

#### One word index in one pickle file:

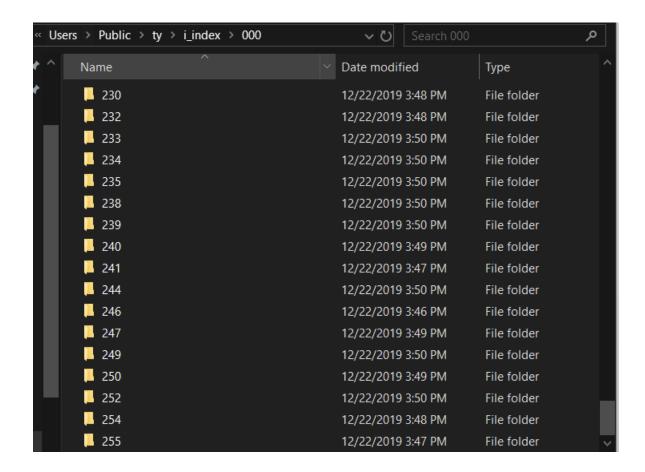
It is far better to get inverted index of word which we desire not of any other file, so inverted index is not stored in clustered form, each pickle file corresponds to inverted index of a single word. This saves file loading time, it takes 0.7 seconds to load a 3MB dictionary. If algorithm is to be scaled over a really huge dataset then storing indexes of words in clustered form could easily result in file size greater than 15 MB, this large pickle dictionary would take whopping 3.5 seconds to be loaded!

## What about nesting of folders?

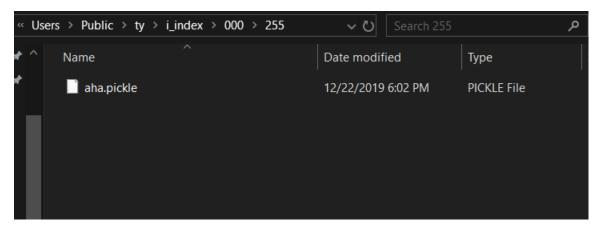
#### Outer chain of folders



Inner chain of folders



## **Boundry:**



WHY ALL THIS NESTING?

In window OS directory structure is a Tree. The time it took OS to search a query name handled to it by our Program ( in this caase the name of our pickle file ) is not actually O ( 1 ) even if wee know the complete path of file.

It depends on two factors the depth of node holding our required file and the number of childrens of it's parent node. The files in directory structure are actually leaf nodes, The time it takes OS to find a leaf node is O ( n ).

Since there could be tens of thousands of nodes in one directory then searching for node that is end of list could be expensive.

This nested folder structure reduces the number of file nodes in any folder node, hence minimizing load time.

## Why chose Mur-Mur Hash:

Hash	Lowercase	Random UUID	Numbers	
		========	=========	
Murmur	145 ns	259 ns	92 ns	
	6 collis	5 collis	0 collis	
FNV-1a	152 ns	504 ns	86 ns	
	4 collis	4 collis	0 collis	
FNV-1	184 ns	730 ns	92 ns	
	1 collis	5 collis	0 collis•	
DBJ2a	158 ns	443 ns	91 ns	
	5 collis	6 collis	0 collis•••	
DJB2	156 ns	437 ns	93 ns	
	7 collis	6 collis	0 collis•••	
SDBM	148 ns	484 ns	90 ns	
	4 collis	6 collis	0 collis**	
SuperFastHash	164 ns	344 ns	118 ns	
	85 collis	4 collis	18742 collis	
CRC32	250 ns	946 ns	130 ns	
	2 collis	0 collis	0 collis	
LoseLose	338 ns	-	-	
	215178 collis	;		

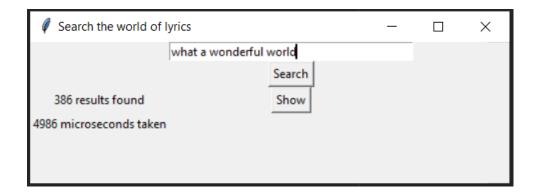
# Why no just build a lexicon and use word ID as key word in hashing, it would be fast as seen above?

Numbers are not hashable.

#### could use str ( word\_id )?

It would result in clustering of files within a folder, hence we won't be getting proper benefit from hashing. Greater the number of character in word we are hashing lesser the number of collisions, and wider the range of hashed positions.

## **Speed PERFORMANCE and Result relevance:**





## TO FILTER BY TITLE OR YEAR OR GENRE JUST TYPE it in QUERY

Results				- 🗆 X
	what a v	vonderful	world rock	
Rank	Title	Year	Artist	Genera
1.051592322765417	what-a-wonderful-world-what-a-wi	2014	barry-manilow	Rock
0.5715175667203353	what-a-wonderful-world	2007	bryan-ferry	Rock
0.5715175667203353	wonderful-world	2006	bryan-ferry	Rock
0.5257961613827085	some-kind-of-wonderful	1971	carole-king	Rock
0.5257961613827085	joy-to-the-world-it-s-the-most-wor	2009	barry-manilow	Rock
0.5257961613827085	wonder-child	2007	curt-smith	Rock
0.5257961613827085	superstar-wonderful-weirdos	2009	alanis-morissette	Rock
0.0	one-day-in-your-life	2007	anastacia	Rock
0.0	anno-mundi	2006	black-sabbath	Rock
0.0	time-to-say-goodbye	2006	buck	Rock

# WHAT ARE ZERO RANKED RESULTS in ABOVE SNIPPET?

These are the documents do not contain entire phrase as a whole instead they have parts of it scattered in document

# SEE THE CHANGED RANKING WITH CHANGED QUERY:

born die						
Rank	Title	Year	Artist	Genera		
0.6207314526895703	you-was-born-to-die	2016	blind-willie-mctell	Jazz		
0.5321415624594156	born-to-die	2012	lana-del-rey	sadcore-pop		
0.4637987001601379	born	2007	bill-anderson	Country		
0.417878036777946	born-to-lose	2006	black-sabbath	Rock		
0.417878036777946	2-shroud	2006	born-against	Rock		
0.417878036777946	my-favorite-housing-project	2006	born-against	Rock		
0.417878036777946	4-nine-years-later	2006	born-against	Rock		
0.417878036777946	eulogy	2006	born-against	Rock		
0.417878036777946	8-organ-of-hope	2006	born-against	Rock		
0.417878036777946	13-this-trash-should-ve-been-free	2006	born-against	Rock		

Results				- 🗆 X		
born to die rain						
Rank	Title	Year	Artist	Genera		
0.577613971923681	born-to-die	2012	lana-del-rey	sadcore-pop		
0.0	teejay	2011	alexia	Pop		
0.0	movement-vi-innocence	2006	alanis-morissette	Rock		
0.0	before-braille	2007	before-braille	Rock		
0.0	christmas-1915	2008	celtic-thunder	Pop		
0.0	every-failure	2007	charon	Rock		
0.0	once-in-a-lifetime	2006	dragonforce	Metal		
0.0	broken-radio-1	2007	fatima-mansions	Rock		
0.0	turn-the-page	2006	blind-guardian	Metal		
0.0	rap-monument	2014	flatbush-zombies	Hip-Hop		

#### **SHOW DOC:**



