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# **Textual Information Retrieval**

"NLP DAY – Marek Kozłowski, Maciej Kowalski"

## Agenda

- Information Retrieval
- 2. Classical approaches from Algorithms & Data Structures
- 3. NLP components
- 4. Lucene Search as the efficient implementation of an inverted index
- 5. Keywords Indexing using Babelfy
- 6. Keywords Indexing using Word2Vec
- 7. Elasticsearch and Kibana in practice

## What will we use during workshop?

#### Binaries:

- https://www.elastic.co/downloads/elasticsearch
- https://www.elastic.co/downloads/kibana

#### Data:

 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1fMt0OdwpQRzBbaUX6eqGg-\_O5UiJriBy/view

#### Code:

- (part one lucene, babelfy, w2v):
   <a href="https://github.com/dotjabber/nlpday/tree/master/part1">https://github.com/dotjabber/nlpday/tree/master/part1</a>
- (part two elasticsearch, kibana):
   <a href="https://github.com/dotjabber/nlpday/tree/master/part2">https://github.com/dotjabber/nlpday/tree/master/part2</a>



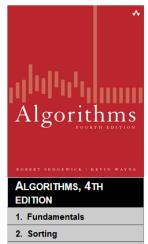


#### **Information Retrieval**

- Information retrieval is the science of searching for information in a document, searching for documents themselves, and also searching for metadata that describe data even non-textual formats.
- Textual Information Retrieval is the activity of obtaining documents/texts relevant to an information need from a collection of documents.
- Searches can be based on full-text or other content-based indexing as specified keywords.



## Classical methods - examples



#### 6.3 SUFFIX ARRAYS

This chapter under major construction.

Important note. Beginning with Oracle and OpenJDK Java 7, Update 6, the substring() method takes linear time and space in the size of the extracted substring (instead of constant time and space). The String API & provides no performance guarantees for any of its methods, including substring() and charAt().

The programs in the textbook and booksite have been updated to avoid any dependency on a constant-time substring operation. However, if you are using the third printing of the textbook (or earlier), consider yourself warned.

Suffix sorting and suffix arrays. Suffix sorting: given a string, sort the suffixes of that string in ascending order. Resulting sorted list is called a *suffix array*. Program SuffixArray.java 👙 builds a sufix array data structure.

```
/*************************
* Compilation: javac SuffixArray.java
* Execution: java SuffixArray < input.txt
* Dependencies: StdIn.java StdOut.java
* Data files: https://algs4.cs.princeton.edu/63suffix/abra.txt
  A data type that computes the suffix array of a string.
   % java SuffixArray < abra.txt
                                                                 * The {@code LongestCommonSubstring} class provides a {@link SuffixArray}
   i ind lcp rnk select
                                                                    client for computing the longest common substring that appears in two
    0 11 - 0 "!"
                                                                    given strings.
                                                                    >
                                                                    This implementation computes the suffix array of each string and applies a
         4 3 "ABRACADABRA!"
                                                                    merging operation to determine the longest common substring.
             8 "CADABRA!"
```



6 0 9 "DABRA!" 9 0 10 "RA!"



# Classical methods - examples

- 1. Jaccard Index a similarity measure between finite sets of items
- 2. Texts are represented as set of tokens (uni-gram, bi/tri -grams...)

$$J(A,B) = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|}$$



## **NLP** components

- 1. Flexion -> in grammar, inflection is the modification of a word to express different grammatical categories such as tense, case, voice, aspect, person, number, gender, and mood etc.
- 2. Part of Speech Tags sometimes some parts are more useful

```
* Interfejs filtra NLP obejmuja kontraktem: pobieranie tokenow, lematow, i tylko pasujacych do PoS patternu tokenow

*/

public interface NLPFilter {
    List<String> getTokens(String text);
    List<String> getLemmas(String text);
    List<String> getPoSMatchingTokens(String text, PoSPart pos);
}
```



#### **Inverted Index**

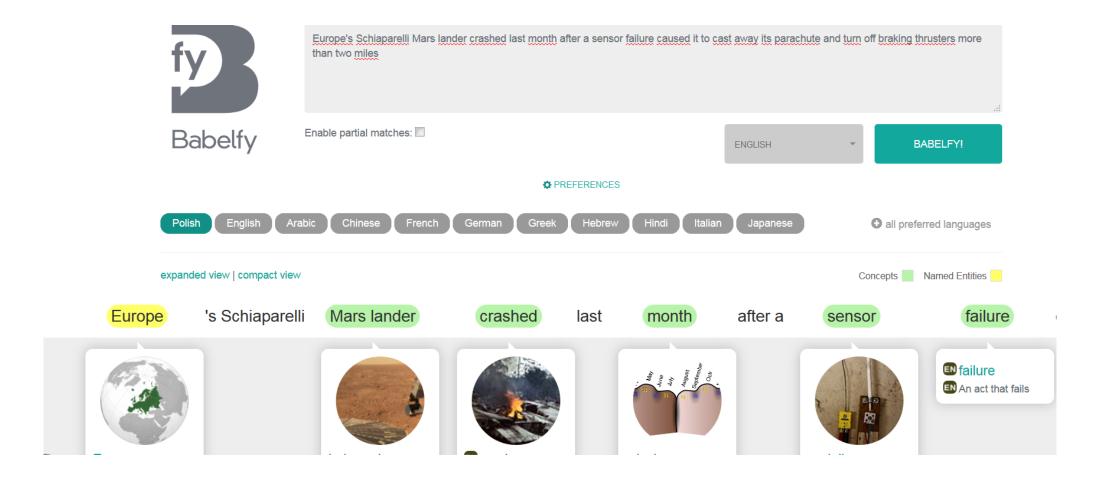
- 1. IT is an index data structure storing a mapping from words to its locations in a corpora (set of documents), named in contrast to a forward index, which maps from documents to content.
- 2. The purpose of an inverted index is to allow fast full text searches, at a cost of increased processing



Apache Lucene<sup>TM</sup> is a high-performance, full-featured text search engine library written entirely in Java. It is a technology suitable for nearly any application that requires full-text search, especially cross-platform.

Apache Lucene is an open source project available for free download. Please use the links on the right to access Lucene.

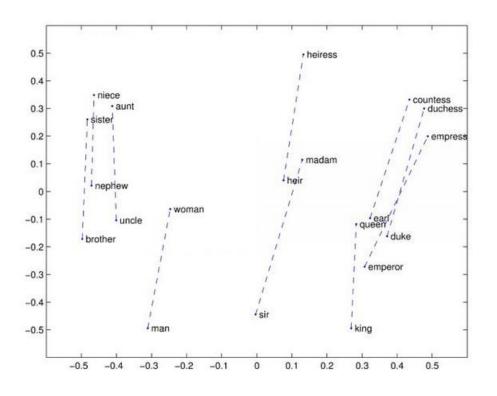
## Babelfy as a Knowledge&Content-Based Indexer

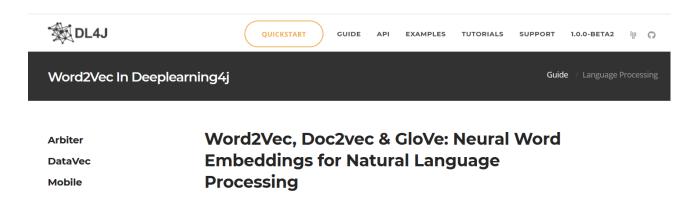






#### Word2Vec in DL4J as Sparse Content Based Indexer



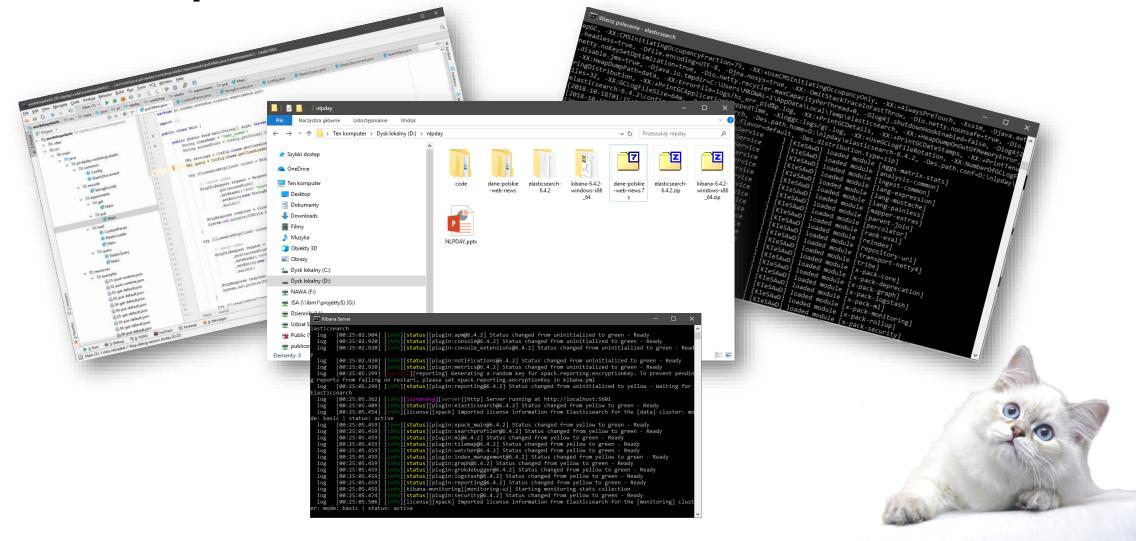








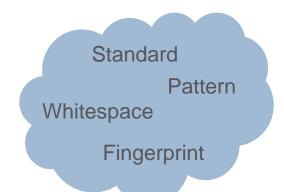
# Let's check part two...





## Analyzers, Tokenizers, Filters, Normalizers...

 https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/e lasticsearch/reference/current/an alyzer-anatomy.html









#### How can I check it?



```
PUT my_index
    "settings": {
        "analysis": {
           "analyzer": {
                "std folded": {
                    "type": "custom",
                    "tokenizer": "standard",
                    "filter": [ "lowercase"]
                                                       POST analyze
                                                           "tokenizer": "standard",
                                                           "filter": [ "lowercase", "asciifolding"],
                                                           "text": "Is this déja vu?"
     "mappings":
              'properties": {
                 'my text": {
                     "type": "text",
                     "analyzer": "std folded,
http://127.0.0.1:9200/my_index/_analyze?pretty
```

```
POST _analyze
{
    "tokenizer": "standard",
    "filter": [ "lowercase", "asciifolding"],
    "text": "Is this déja vu?"
}
```

http://127.0.0.1:9200/\_analyze?pretty

 https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/current/\_testing\_an alyzers.html



# Is it really necessary?

