

Thesis for the Degree of B.Sc. Engineering

Thesis Title

Author Name
Student ID: 20111...

Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Science and Technology
University, Gopalganj, Bangladesh

December, 2015

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by
Author Name

Student ID:

Supervised by
Supervisor Name

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Thesis Evaluation Committee:

Teacher Name 1

Teacher Name 2

Teacher Name 3

Thesis Approval

Student's Name:

Student's ID:

Thesis Title: :

We the undersigned, recommend that the thesis completed by the student listed above, in partial fulfillment of B.Sc. Engineering degree requirements, be accepted by the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Science and Technology for deposit.

Supervisor Approval*

.....

Name of Supervisor

Designation of Supervisor

Additional Approvals (if requires)*

.....

Name of Supervisor

Designation of Supervisor

Departmental Approval

.....

Name of Head of the Department

Chairman, Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Science and Technology

University, Gopalganj, Bangladesh

Dedicated to my parents, Mr. A
And
Mrs. B

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Shraboni Afroz Samapti

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Abstract

Bengali is one of the ten most spoken languages in the world, with almost 200 million speakers. Growing online resources reveal a clear need for Bengali language applications and retrieval systems. The development of the internet, there are huge number of Bangla new articles are published every day on the web from different sources and this amount is growing rapidly day by day. Therefore, people have not enough time to read each document with a specified time limit. Bangla document ranking handles this difficulty with an efficient manner. Although, there are more works have been done in English and other European languages, but there is no contribution are present in Bangla language to rank a document. In our thesis, we rank Bangla document using term frequency and cosine similarity. We take document as vector and query as vector. We measure term frequency each word in each document. Then finding out score using cosine similarity. Then sorted the scores and ranked the documents. We demonstrate the effectiveness of the technique for Bangla document ranking.

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1.1 Introduction

In a real retrieval application (e.g., Web search), the retrieval results using the initial query given by the user may not be satisfactory to the user; often, the user would need to revise the query to improve the retrieval/ranking accuracy. For some information seeking activities, the user may modify his query several times for one information need. In such an interactive retrieval scenario, the information available to us is more than just the current user query and the collection of documents. This paper summarizes a set of experiments with term weighting for documents, using the measurement of term importance within an entire document collection. Then taking query it finds the relevant documents, if it exists then score the documents and sorting the scores it finds out the ranked documents. It is efficient while searching any document suppose in google users write the word or sentence that is called query, my proposed process will compute the importance of word and rank the documents sequentially which were in maximum times in documents.

1.2 Background and Present State of the Problem

Bangla document ranking is an important aspect but no such research work had done on bangla language. Various methods and techniques have implied to rank documents of different country of different languages. In reference the importance of a term within the entire document collection has found, then number of term matches between a query and a document, they used two functions 1) the raw frequency

and 2) the \log_2 of frequency. Then doing normalization for document length they combined the measures and rank the documents. In reference, they used term frequency and inverse term frequency, they compute the document ranking performance using precision and recall. In reference, they used MMR method for ranking documents. I have mentioned earlier, no research work yet not performed on Bangla. As there are several techniques for document ranking is present, these have their own limitations. One of the big problem of these systems is the accuracy is not better. If we need to implement these systems in real time purpose, the accuracy should increase otherwise it will be inefficient. So, I tried to increase the accuracy.

1.3 Motivation and Aims

Today the field of natural language processing (NLP) is increasing. As a nation we have the historical background of language movement, which reminds us that everyone has the right to communicate using their own language. The growth in electronically available documents makes research and applications in automatic document ranking more and more important. Huge number of available documents in digital media makes it difficult to obtain the necessary information related to the needs of a user. In order to solve this issue, document ranking system can be used. Many works have been done in various languages in different countries but there is no previous work in Bangla on the basis of document ranking. It encourages me to do the work on Bangla document ranking. Now my aim is to identify the document on the basis of importance of words in Bangla so that while doing web search user can see the ranked document corresponding their given query. By using the ranking process, a user can decide if a document is related to his/her needs without reading whole document. Document ranking systems can be categorized as extractive or abstractive according to the way the ranking is created. In extractive ranking approaches, the goals are identifying most important concepts in the input and giving relevant documents found in the document set as an output. In abstractive ranking approaches, first the system understands the texts and then it creates ranking with its own words. The abstractive

ranking is similar to the way a person creates ranking. Abstractive ranking remains as a difficult task in natural language processing.

1.4 Objectives and Specific aims

From the above discussion it is found that bangla document ranking is an important thing in our country while reading any bangla documents or newspapers. The objectives of my research are to identify the relevant documents within the given user query. And the specific aim is to rank relevant document with corresponding query. The query is matched word by word in relevant documents and ranked documents with cosine similarity.

1.5 What is NLP & Document Ranking?

Natural Language Processing, NLP is a branch of artificial intelligence that deals with analyzing, understanding and generating the languages that humans use naturally in order to interface with computers in both written and spoken contexts using natural human languages instead of computer languages.

1.5.1 Document Ranking

Document ranking is the process of ranking documents with document and query.

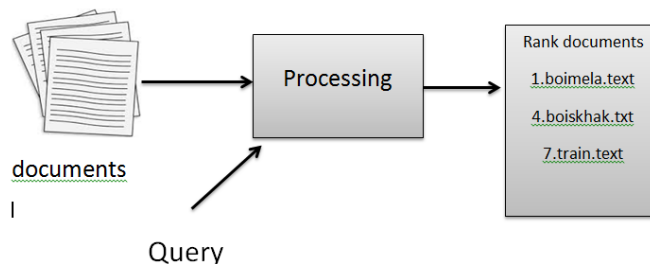


Figure 1.1: Main Process of our system

1.6 Organization of the Thesis

The dissertation is organized as follows:

- □ Chapter 1 Introduction. In this chapter an introduction to the periodic patterns mining researches is presented. The definition, importance and existing approaches are clearly introduced. After that, the dissertation focuses the contribution.
- □ Chapter 2 Related Work. This chapter first shows the state of the art methods of the periodic patterns mining research. Then describe two existing periodic pattern mining works *PSEMiner* and *ListMiner* in dynamic networks. The limitations of these methods are clearly addressed, as these are the focuses of this dissertation.
- □ Chapter 3 SPBMiner. We present our proposed technique for mining periodic behaviors in dynamic networks.
- □ Chapter 4 Experiments Analysis. In this chapter, it has been shown the effectiveness and efficiency of our proposed method.
- □ Chapter 5 Conclusion and Future Work. Finally, this chapter concludes the dissertation indicating the limitations and future works.

We have used two methods for ranking document. One is term frequency and another is cosine similarity.

3.1 Creating Document Vector

The process of creating document vector is given below.

3.1.1 Term Frequency

A term that appears many times within a document is likely to be more important than a term that appears only once. D1: আমি বাংলাদেশকে ভালবাসি । বাংলাদেশ নদীমাতৃক দেশ ।

D2: আমি বাংলাদেশের নাগরিক । কিন্তু বাংলাদেশের সকল নাগরিক তাদের মৌলিক অধিকার পায় না ।

D3: বাংলাদেশ উন্নয়নশীল দেশ । এখনো উন্নয়নের দিক থেকে পিছিয়ে আছে বাংলাদেশ ।

After performing the term frequency calculation we get the table:

3.1.2 Stop Word Removing

Documents contain words that do not add information but are necessary for syntactical formation, such as words like এবং , অথবা , কিন্তু etc. Since these words are less useful and less informative, they introduce noise into the document representation. In order to get rid of these kind of words, a stop word removal step is used. Stop word removal is done using predefined, human-made list of words. Since a predefined list is used, this approach is language dependent. Instead of using these kinds of lists, a

frequency threshold can be used. If a word is seen moreless frequently than predefined threshold, that word can be considered as stop word. But decision of threshold is another issue to be considered.

3.1.3 Stemming

In a document a word can be seen in different formays, such as plural vs. singular, present vs. past tense, etc. Most of the time these words have the same meaning and treating them differently is unnecessary. In order to use these words as the same token(concept), stemmers are used. Stemmers are tools that reduce the original word forms into roots(stems) of these words. Stemmers are necessary to represent different forms in a single format and to reduce memory usage for storing the words. Also, smaller list of words make it easir to perform calculations. As a result of performing stemming,document representation is less noisy and more dense. The efficiency of a stemmer is important while performing further calculations. Sometimes stemmers can do over-stemming such that two words are given the same stem,while it should not be. For example, the words “বাংলাদেশের” and “বাংলাদেশকে” are two different words, which should not be stemmed into the same root. But stemmers can find out their root as “বাংলাদেশ”. Another steamming problem is related to under stemming such that two words should have been stemmed into the same word, but have not been. for example, “হাসি” and “হাসানো” can be found as two different stems,instead of one.

3.1.4 Weighting Term

Then find weight in a document for each term using this equation

$$Weight_{++} = postings[term][doc] * IDF$$

3.1.4.1 Inverse Document Frequency(IDF)

A term that occurs in a few documents is likely to be a better discriminator than a term that appears in most or all documents.

Then assigning document IDS we keep them into database as vector after doing these steps.

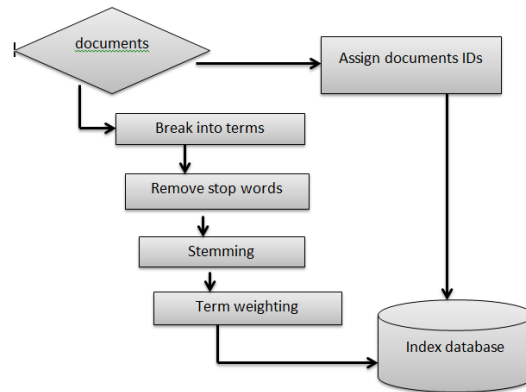


Figure 3.1: Indexing Document Ids & keep it in a vector.

3.2 Preprocessing of Taking Query

For taking search query the preprocessing steps have to be done. After taking query step by step process has been done . And then match query with relevent documents. The preprocessing steps are showing in the figure 3.2 below.

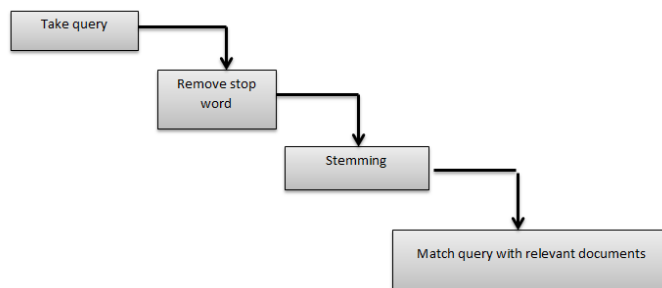


Figure 3.2: Pre processing of Input query

3.2.1 Removal of Stop Word

The less importance word should be removed from query. Sometimes input query contain words that do not add information, such type words ‘এবং’, ‘অথবা’, ‘কিন্তু’ etc should remove from document.

3.2.2 Stemming

Finding root words from other similar words which have the same meaning and treating them differently is unnecessary.

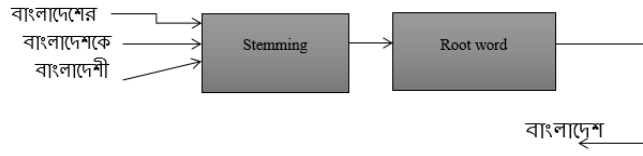


Figure 3.3: Stemming processing

3.3 Cosine Similarity

The query matches with relevant documents. If exists, find out the relevant documents and give them a scores using query term's IDF multiplying with weight. Then sort the values and rank the documents.

Example: There are three documents.

D1: আমি বাংলাদেশকে ভালবাসি । বাংলাদেশ নদীমাতৃক দেশ ।

D2: আমি বাংলাদেশের নাগরিক । কিন্তু বাংলাদেশের সকল নাগরিক তাদের মৌলিক অধিকার পায় না ।

D3: বাংলাদেশ উন্নয়নশীল দেশ । এখনো উন্নয়নের দিক থেকে পিছিয়ে আছে বাংলাদেশ ।

Input Query: বাংলাদেশের নাগরিক হিসেবে বাংলাদেশের উন্নতি চাই ।

$$\text{Cosine}(\text{document}, \text{query}) = (\text{document} \cdot \text{query}) / (|\text{document}| \cdot |\text{query}|)$$

3.4 Main Approaches

When the preprocessing is completed, then our main process focuses on the analysis of the processed output by our own developed tools for Bangla document ranking. Our main approach are includes to generating term frequency vector, assigning cosine similarity to the corresponding document are known as document scoring. Then sorting the scores, we rank the documents.

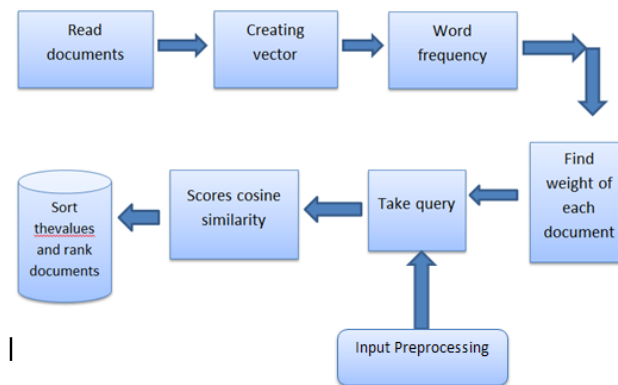


Figure 3.4: Overall graphical view of our proposed system

4.1 Bangla Corpus

Bangla language contains huge range of vocabulary which makes the language variegated in the world. Here, we develop a dictionary data set where 30 documents are used. In this system, we use the dictionary several times. It has two main reasons to access this dictionary. First one is to check a word which is rooted or not and second one is to get the associated POS tag for a word.

4.2 Bangla Stemming

Stemming is an operation that splits a word into its constituent root part and affix without doing complete morphological analysis. Terms with common stems tend to have similar meaning, which makes stemming an attractive option to increase the performance of news categorization task, where morphological analysis would be too computationally expensive. Another advantage of stemming is that it drastically reduce the vocabulary size of highly inflected languages corpus like Bangla. The algorithm of using bangla stemmer

Algorithm 1: bangla-stemmer (word)

```
while each word 2 document do
    dictionary-checkers(word);
    if word 2 dictionary then
        | stem=word;
    else
        | stem1=stemming(word);
        | if stem1 2 dictionary then
        | | stem=stem1
        | else
        | | stem=stemming(stem1)
        | end
    end
end
end
```

4.3 Bangla Stop Words

Statistical analysis through the documents showed that some words have quite low frequency, while some others act just the opposite. The common characteristic of these words is that they carry no significant information and used just because of grammar. This set of words are usually known as stop words. In the resulting stop word list, there were thus a large number of pronouns, articles, prepositions, and conjunctions. As in various English stop-word lists, there were also some verbal forms. When using, this stop word list, the vocabulary size reduced significantly.

4.4 Term Weighting

Term Weighting of documents can be evaluated by measuring the Term Frequency (TF) and Inverse Document Frequency (IDF). These are the statistical measurement of weight that is intended to determine the importance of a word for a document in

a corpus. It can be used for stop-word filtering. This is the combine definition of Normalized Term Frequency and Inverse Document Frequency.

4.4.1 TF

Term Frequency measures how frequently a word occurs in a document. Different document varies in length. Therefore, a word can be occurring more times in a larger document than shorter. Thus, the raw frequency of a word is divided by the length of the document.

$$tf(t, d) = \frac{f(t, d)}{\text{length of } d}$$

here $f(t, d)$ is the raw frequency of word t in document d .

4.4.2 IDF

Inverse Document Frequency measures the importance of a word within a document. TF provides same importance for every word, where IDF provides less weight to the frequent word and high weight to the rare word.

$$idf(t) = \log(N/DF)$$

The TF-IDF weighting scheme sets a weight to a word t in document d

$$tf - idf(t, d) = tf(t, d) * idf(t)$$

The weight of a word t in document d is highest when t occurs many times in a small number of document, and lower when t occurs a very few times in a document or occurs in many documents of the corpus.

4.5 Cosine Similarity between query and document

The similarity measures comparing between document vector and query vector. Though the angle between two vectors considered (0 to 90), than the similarity lies between 1 to 0.

$$\text{Similarity} = \cos \theta = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{A}| |\vec{B}|}$$

5.1 Experimental Result

To examine our ranking, we collect 30 bangla documents from the bangla daily newspaper eg Prothom alo, kaler kontho etc. The documents are written and saved in the text files using UTF-8 format. For each document in our corpus, we consider only one human ranking for evaluation. Evaluation of a system produced ranking is done by comparing it to the human ranking. There are some documents here on boimela.

Doc 1 : boimela.txt.

কলকাতায় বাংলাদেশ বইমেলা থাকছে ৫০ প্রকাশনী। বইয়ের বন্ধুত্ব সীমানা ছাড়িয়ে- ক্লোগানে ১ সেপ্টেম্বর থেকে কলকাতায় শুরু হচ্ছে ১০ দিনব্যাপী ‘বাংলাদেশ বইমেলা’। সচিবালয়ে সোমবার সংস্কৃতি সচিব আকতারী মমতাজ এক সংবাদ সম্মেলনে জানান, ষষ্ঠবারের মতো আয়োজিত মেলায় বাংলাদেশের ৫০টি প্রকাশনা প্রতিষ্ঠান অংশ নেবে। ১ সেপ্টেম্বর বিকেল ৫টায় মেলার উদ্বোধন করবেন ইমেরিটাস অধ্যাপক আনিসুজ্জামান। উদ্বোধনী অনুষ্ঠানে থাকবেন পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকারের শিক্ষামন্ত্রী পার্থ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ও কবি-প্রাবন্ধিক শঙ্খ ঘোষ। প্রতিদিন দুপুর ২টা থেকে রাত ৮টা পর্যন্ত মেলা উন্মুক্ত থাকবে। শনি ও রোববার বিকাল ৩টা থেকে রাত ৮টা পর্যন্ত মেলা চলবে। জাতীয় গ্রন্থকেন্দ্র ও রণ্ডানী উন্নয়ন ব্যুরোর সহযোগিতায় এবং কলকাতায় বাংলাদেশ উপ-দূতাবাসের ব্যবস্থাপনায় বাংলাদেশ জ্ঞান ও সৃজনশীল প্রকাশক সমিতি গত পাঁচ বছর ধরে কলকাতায় বাংলাদেশ বইমেলার আয়োজন করেছে। প্রথম তিন বছর মেলাটি গণকেন্দ্র শিল্প সংগ্রহশালায় হলেও গত দুই বছর ধরে রবীন্দ্র সদনের উন্মুক্ত প্রাঙ্গণে হয়। এবারও এই উন্মুক্ত প্রাঙ্গণে বাংলাদেশ বইমেলা বলে জানান আকতারী মমতাজ।

Doc 2: accident.txt

ট্রেনের ধাক্কায় রাবি শিক্ষার্থীর মৃত্যু। ফোনে কথা বলার সময় পেছন থেকে ট্রেনের ধাক্কায় রাজশাহী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের এক ছাত্রীর মৃত্যু হয়েছে। রোববার বিকাল সোয়া ৪টার দিকে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের চারুকলা গেটের কাছে পদ্মা এক্সপ্রেস ট্রেনের ধাক্কায় শান্তনা বসাক মারা যান। শান্তনা সমাজকর্ম বিভাগের তৃতীয় বর্ষের শিক্ষার্থী। তিনি সিরাজগঞ্জের তাড়াশ উপজেলার মাধাইনগর গ্রামের নরেন্দ্রনাথ বসাকের মেয়ে। বেগম রোকেয়া হলের আবাসিক শিক্ষার্থী ছিলেন তিনি। প্রত্যক্ষদর্শীরা জানান, শান্তনা বসাক বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের চারুকলা অনুষদের পাশের রেল লাইনে হেঁটে হেঁটে মোবাইল ফোনে কথা বলছিলেন। কানে হেডফোন লাগানো ছিল। চারুকলা গেটে দায়িত্বরত পুলিশ সদস্যরা বেশ কয়েকবার তাকে রেল লাইন থেকে সরে যেতে বললেও তিনি খেয়াল করেননি। ওই সময় রাজশাহী থেকে ঢাকাগামী পদ্মা এক্সপ্রেস ট্রেনটি চারুকলা গেট অতিক্রম করছিল। পেছন থেকে আসা ট্রেনটি থেকে বারবার হর্ন বাজালেও ফোনালাপে মগ্ন থাকায় শান্তনা সরেননি। এ সময় পেছন থেকে ট্রেনটি ধাক্কা মারলে শান্তনা গুরুতর আহত হন। পরে শিক্ষার্থীরা তাকে উদ্ধার করে রাজশাহী মেডিকেল কলেজ হাসপাতালে নিয়ে যান।

Doc 3: rajshahi.txt

রাজশাহী মেডিকেল কলেজ হাসপাতালে কর্তব্যরত সহকারী উপপরিদর্শক মো. শফিক বলেন, অতিরিক্ত রক্তক্ষরণের কারণে চিকিৎসা শুরুর আগেই তার মৃত্যু হয়েছে। বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের সমাজকর্ম বিভাগের সভাপতি অধ্যাপক ছাদিকুল আরেফিন বলেন, পরিবারের সদস্যদের খবর দেওয়া হয়েছে। তার ভাই মরদেহ নিতে আসছেন বলে জানিয়েছেন। ময়না তদন্তের পর পরিবারের কাছে মরদেহ হস্তান্তর করা হবে। “বিভাগের তৃতীয় বর্ষের ওই শিক্ষার্থীর অকাল মৃত্যুতে আমরা গভীরভাবে শোকাহত।” নগরীর মতিহার থানার ওসি হুমায়ুন কবির বলেন, “বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের এক ছাত্রী ট্রেনে কাটা পড়ে মারা গেছে বলে শুনেছি। তবে এটা আত্মহত্যা নাকি দুর্ঘটনা এ ব্যাপারে নিশ্চিত হওয়া যায়নি। বিষয়টি খোঁজ নেওয়া হচ্ছে।”

Input Query : রাজশাহী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের এক ছাত্রীর মৃত্যু হয়েছে

When we apply the proposed system to our bangla document, this machine generate cosine similarity to corresponding query and documents. Finally, the cosine values of corresponding documents are given in table 3. The goal of document ranking is to present the relevant documents corresponding users query. This process is slightly similar to text summarization. It helps us to find out the documents easily that users want.

When the cosine similarity is enlisted for the corresponding documents then the document is rearranging according to their root document. Finally taking the top

rated document is taken for ranking. The ranked document is:

Accident.txt > Rajshahi.txt > Boimela.txt

We balanced Our system to rank with the human ranking, calculating the following scores. For document ranking we let “Kh” be the length of human ranking. “Km” the length of the system generated ranking and “r” the number of ranking they share in major. We defined precision (P), recall (R) and accuracy to compare the two summaries by:

$$P = r/kh\%$$

$$R = r/km\%$$

$$Accuracy = 2 * r/kh + km\%$$

To evaluate the accuracy of our proposed system we examined the 30 documents with the above accuracy equation (3). For this we calculate the precision and recall value using the above equation (1) and (2) sequentially. The output of the given equation are the input of the proposed system to find the level of accuracy using equation (3). Finally the average accuracy of Bangla document ranking is 88.10% corresponding with human generated ranking . The accuracy on the basis of equation (3) is given Table

Finally the average result is around 88.10The graph of the document ranking is

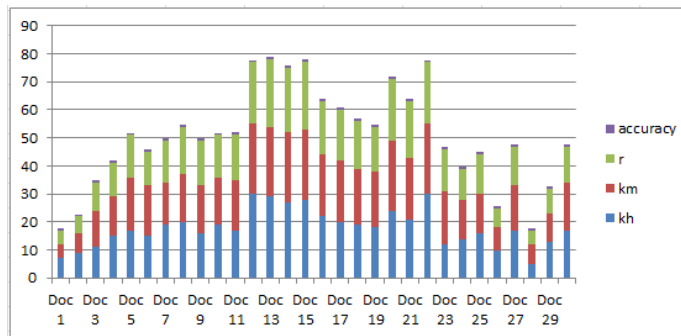


Figure 5.1: Graphical view of document ranking

It is very difficult to determine if a ranking is good or bad. The ranking

examined methods can be broadly categorized as human evaluation methods and automatic(machine-based) evaluation methods. A human evaluation is done by comparing system-generated ranking with reference model ranking by human judges.

The main problems with human evaluation are:

- The evaluation process is exhausting
- It sustains from the lack of unity

Two human judges may not agree on each other's judgements. Since automatic evaluation is performed by a machine, it follows a fixed logic and always produces the same result on a given ranking. Since automatic evaluation process are free from human bias, it provides a consistent way of comparing the various ranking systems.

5.2 Discussion

In this thesis, we explain the basic ideas of hoe to rank different documents according to their relevance. The ideas used are very beautiful. They are some fearsome-sounding vector space model for documents. Instead of thinking of documents and queries as strings or letters, we adopt a point of view in which both documents and queries are represented as vectors in a vector space. In this point of view, the problem of determining how relevant a document is to a query is just a question of determining how parallel the query vector and the document vector are. The more parallel the vectors, the more relevant the document is.

This geometric way of treating documents turns out to be very powerful. It's used by most modern web search engines, including (most likely) web search engines such as Google as well as search libraries. The ideas can also be used well beyond search, for problems such as document classification, and for finding clusters of related documents.

6.1 Conclusion

In Bangla document ranking, the term frequency and cosine similarity perform the utmost level of accuracy (88.10%) than any other existing methods. The model we have described treats all documents on an equal footing. In addition to, this is the extraction based ranking system, is not real time ranking formation. In the typical web search setting it is important to users that the most relevant documents are top-ranked given the large number of potentially relevant documents. For each term in the dictionary, it's straightforward to pre compute the top 1,000(say) documents for that term. Then for a given multi-term query it's pretty likely that the top search results will come from one of the pre-computed lists of top documents for the terms in the query.

6.2 Future Work

The problem is that it computes the cosine similarity for every single document in the corpus. In future, ideas that are used in other methods, will be used together with the proposed approaches to improve the performance of the ranking system.

Bibliography