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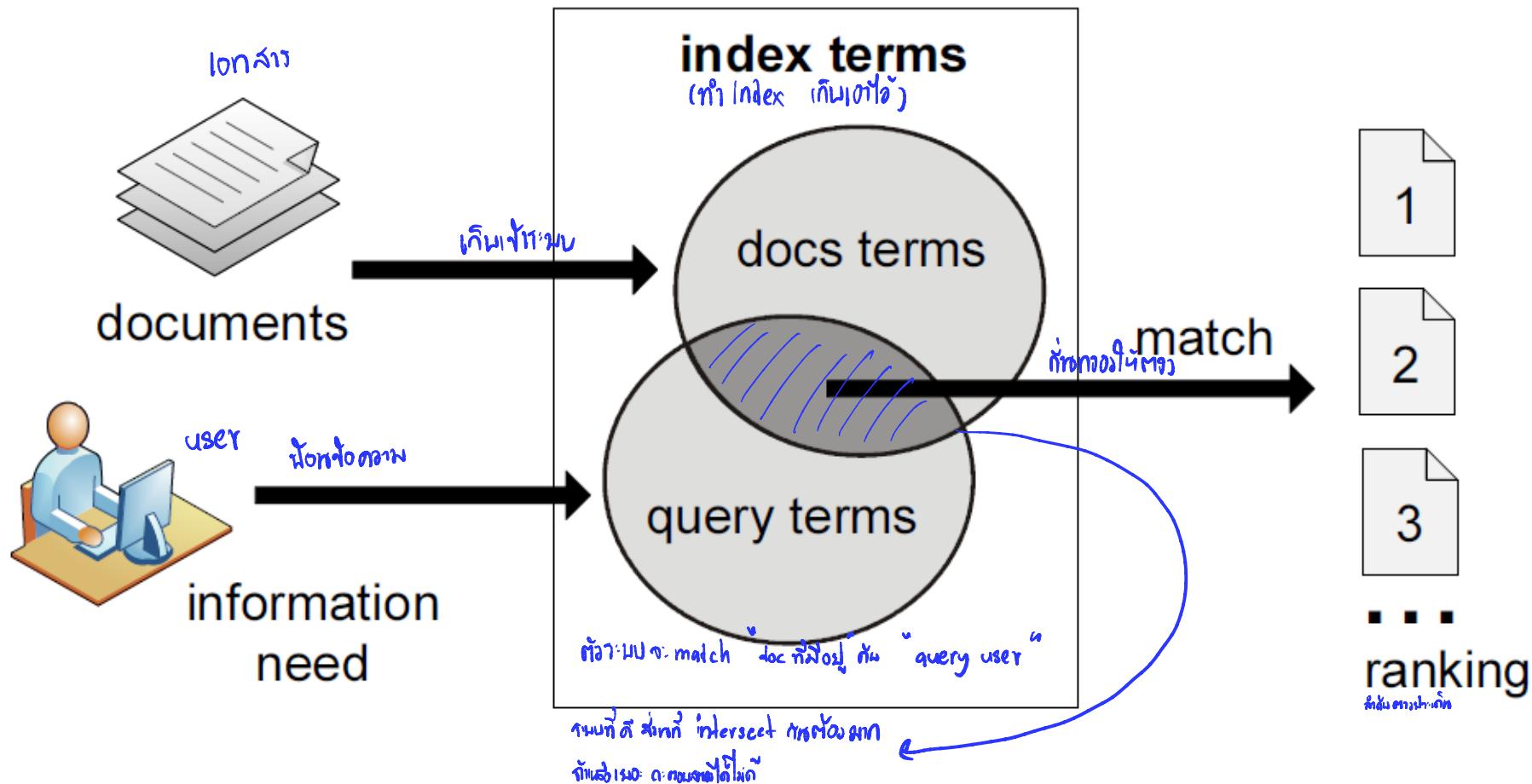
# **Chapter 02**

# **Modeling**

# Introduction

- IR systems usually adopt **index terms** to process queries  
*ការ index ពីរាយការណ៍អង្គភាព*
- Index term:  
*គោត់មន្តរកីឡា ហាមហាក់លេខ*
  - a keyword or group of selected words
  - any word (more general)  
*សំណងកំពុង នៅតំបន់អង្គភាព*
- Stemming might be used:
  - connect: connecting, connection, connections  
*ពាណិជ្ជកម្មភាព ភាសាអង់គ្លេស*
- An **inverted file** is built for the chosen index terms  
*តារាងត្រួតពិនិត្យ ការបង្កើតពីរាយការណ៍*

# Introduction



# Introduction

កំណត់លំនៅ គម្រោងរបៀប ចាប់ពីការរៀបចំ ដោយការសម្រេចនូវលក្ខណៈ

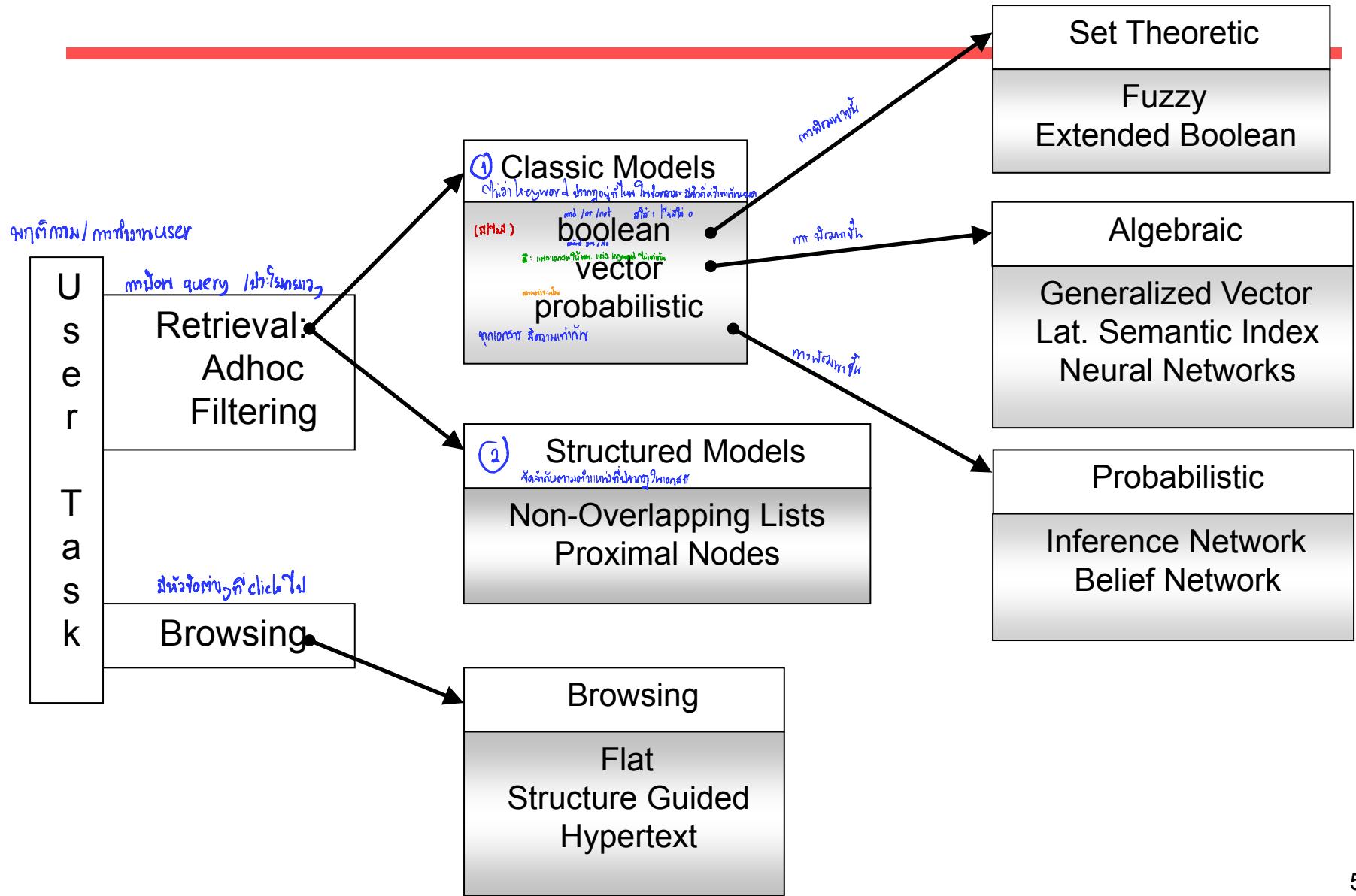
- A **ranking** is an ordering of the documents retrieved that (hopefully) reflects the relevance of the documents to the user query
- A ranking is based on fundamental premisses regarding the notion of relevance, such as:
  - common sets of index terms
  - sharing of weighted terms
  - likelihood of relevance
- Each set of premisses leads to a distinct *IR model*

Tree, Tree

Tree, Plant

Tree, Agriculture

# IR Models



# IR Models

- The IR model, the logical view of the docs, and the retrieval task are distinct aspects of the system

## LOGICAL VIEW OF DOCUMENTS

U  
S  
E  
R  
  
T  
A  
S  
K

	Index Terms	Full Text	Full Text + Structure
Retrieval	Classic Set Theoretic Algebraic Probabilistic	Classic Set Theoretic Algebraic Probabilistic	Structured
Browsing	Flat	Flat Hypertext	Structure Guided Hypertext

# Retrieval : Ad hoc and Filtering

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ការ query នៅឯណា

ពេកសាត់របស់ខ្លួន

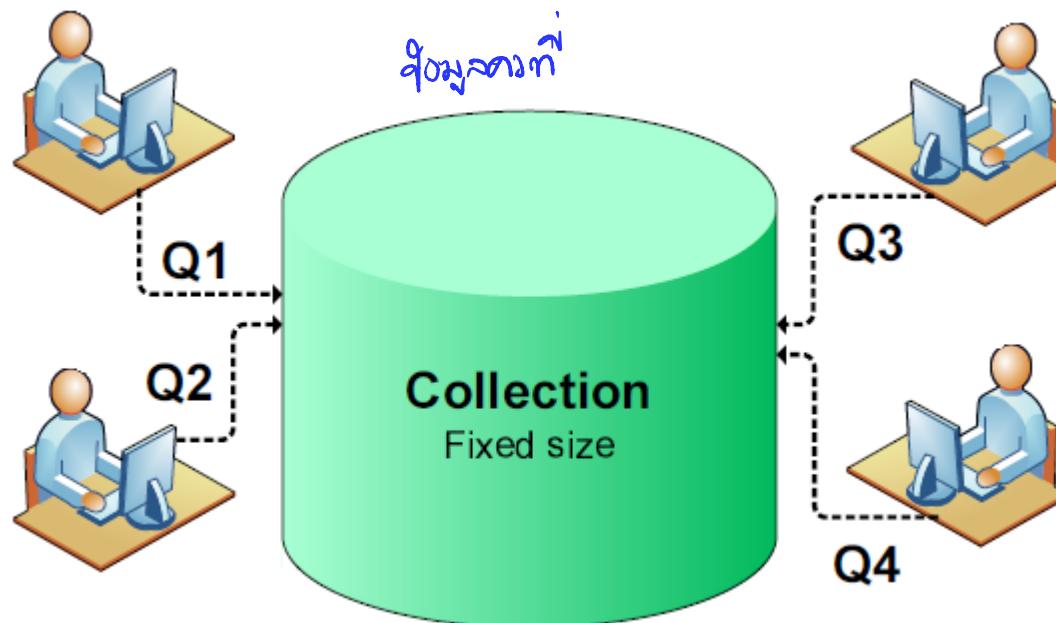
ពេកសាត់ ឬ: Now ត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើង

- **Ad hoc (Search):** The documents in the collection remain relatively static while **new queries** are submitted to the system.
- **Routing (Filtering):** The queries remain relatively static while **new documents** come into the system

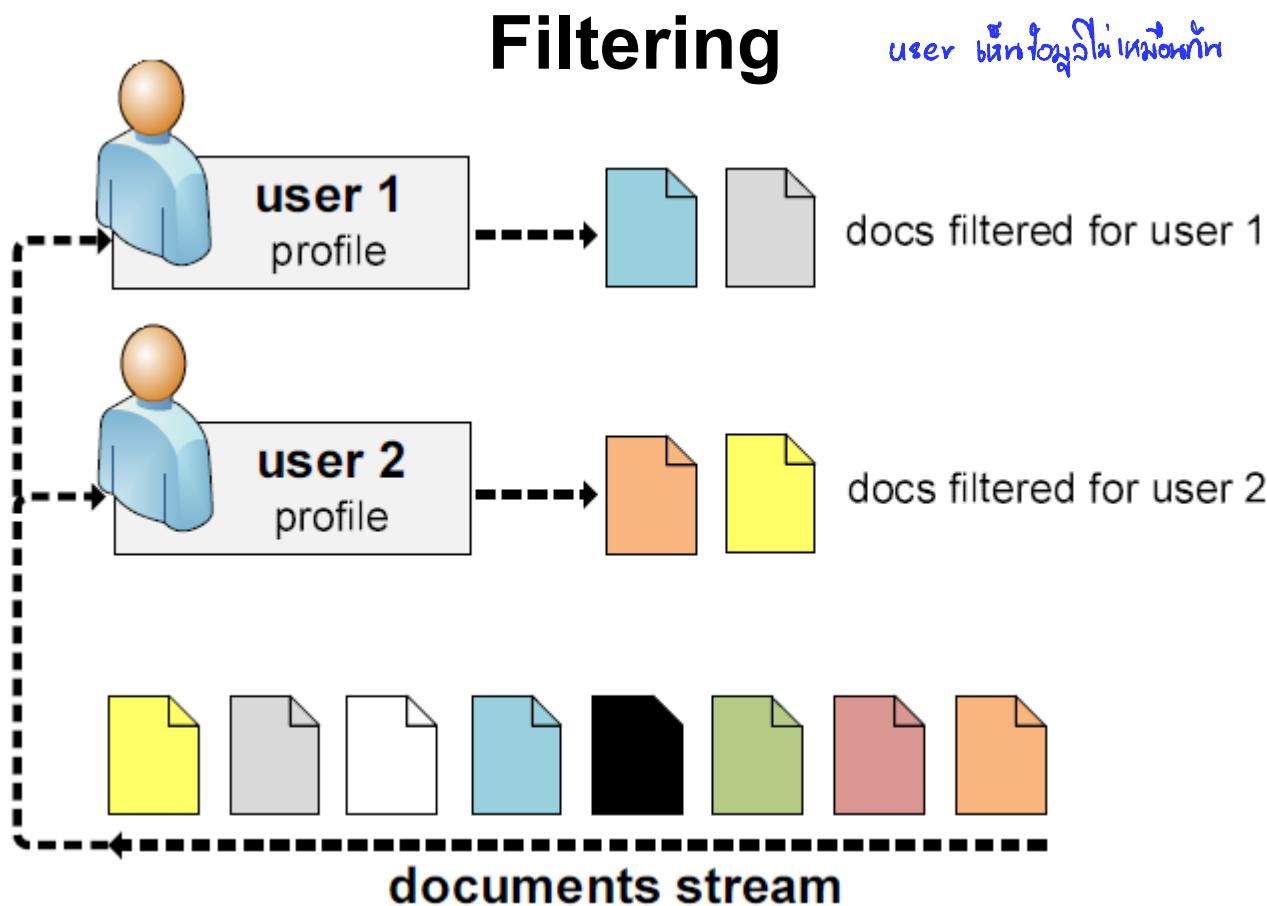
query តិច ដែលមានរបៀប

# Retrieval: Ad Hoc x Filtering

## Ad hoc retrieval



# Retrieval: Ad Hoc x Filtering



# Classic IR Models - Basic Concepts

❖ ສົກເລີນ ດູ້ນັກ / ອິຈຸດວິໄລ

- ❑ Each document represented by **a set of representative keywords or index terms**  
ຫົວໜ້າສົກເລີນ  
ຕັ້ງສົກເລີນດັ່ງນີ້ທີ່ກົດໄວ້ທີ່ອະນຸຍາກ
- ❑ An index term is a document word useful for remembering the document **main themes**  
ຫຼັງຈາກ  
ຫຼັງຈາກຫົວໜ້າ
- ❑ Usually, index terms are **nouns** because nouns have meaning by themselves
- ❑ However, search engines assume that **all words are index terms** (full text representation)

# Classic IR Models - Basic Concepts

វិទ្យាអំពីរបាយកម្ម / នូវការអនុវត្ត

- Not all terms are equally useful for representing the document contents: **less frequent terms allow identifying a narrower set of documents**
- The *importance* of the index terms is represented by **weights** associated to them
- Let
  - $k_i$  be an index term
  - $d_j$  be a document
  - $w_{ij}$  is a weight associated with  $(k_i, d_j)$
- The weight  $w_{ij}$  quantifies the importance of the index term for describing the document contents

# Classic IR Models - Basic Concepts

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- $K_i$  is an index term
- $d_j$  is a document
- $t$  is the total number of index terms from index
- $K = (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_t)$  is the set of all index terms
- $w_{ij} \geq 0$  is a weight associated with  $(k_i, d_j)$
- $w_{ij} = 0$  indicates that term does not belong to doc
- $\text{vec}(d_j) = (w_{1j}, w_{2j}, \dots, w_{tj})$  is a weighted vector associated with the document  $d_j$
- $gi(\text{vec}(d_j)) = w_{ij}$  is a function which returns the weight associated with pair  $(k_i, d_j)$

# The Boolean Model

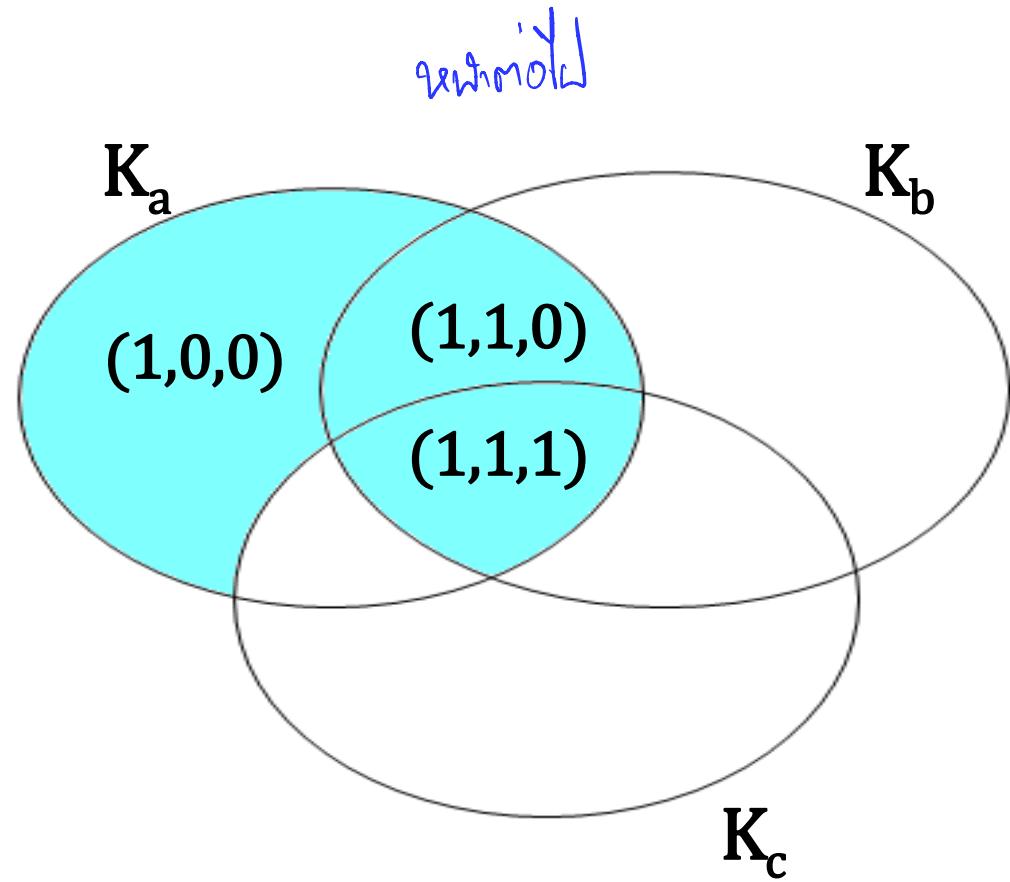
ដំណឹងទិន្នន័យរបស់បញ្ហាអាជ្ញាត set

- Simple model based on set theory  
ដំណឹងទិន្នន័យ នៃ ស៊ីត ពីនិង (set theory)
- Queries specified as boolean expressions  
ជា ការអនុវត្តការអនុវត្ត  
  - precise semantics  
និមួយនេះ នូវនៅ នៅនៅ  $q = k_a \wedge (k_b \vee \neg k_c) \wedge$   
 $\vee$  or  
 $\neg$  not
  - neat formalism
- $q = k_a \wedge (k_b \vee \neg k_c)$   
គឺជាបែន្នូន និង ការអនុវត្តបញ្ជាផល និងវិនិច្ឆ័យ និងការកំណត់តម្លៃ នៅក្នុង {0, 1} តាមទិន្នន័យ
- Terms are either **present or absent**. Thus,  
 $w_{ij} \in \{0, 1\}$
- Consider
  - $q = k_a \wedge (k_b \vee \neg k_c)$
  - $\text{vec}(qdnf) = (1, 1, 1) \vee (1, 1, 0) \vee (1, 0, 0)$
  - $\text{vec}(qcc) = (1, 1, 0)$  is a conjunctive component

# The Boolean Model

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$$q = k_a \wedge (k_b \vee \neg k_c)$$



# The Boolean Model Example

ឧបតាថ្មី

លេកសារនៃរបៀប

$$D_j = \{K_{\text{dog}}, K_{\text{cat}}, K_{\text{tiger}}\}$$

$$D_1 = \{1, 1, 0\}$$

$$D_2 = \{1, 0, 0\}$$

$$D_3 = \{1, 0, 1\}$$

$$D_4 = \{0, 1, 1\}$$

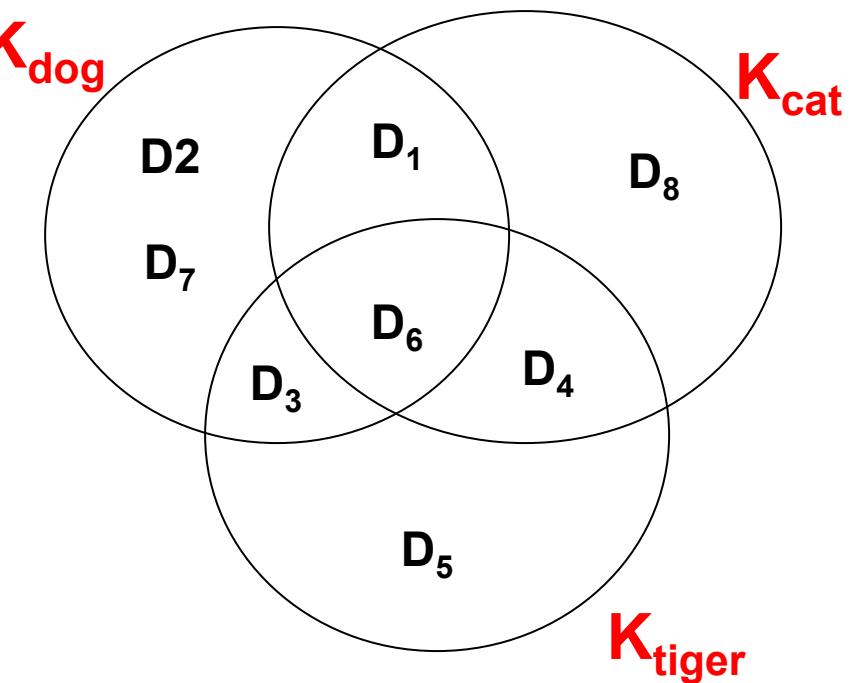
$$D_5 = \{0, 0, 1\}$$

$$D_6 = \{1, 1, 1\}$$

$$D_7 = \{1, 0, 0\}$$

$$D_8 = \{0, 1, 0\}$$

4↑ នៃនៅ set នេះ



$$q = k_{\text{dog}} \wedge (k_{\text{cat}} \vee \neg k_{\text{tiger}})$$

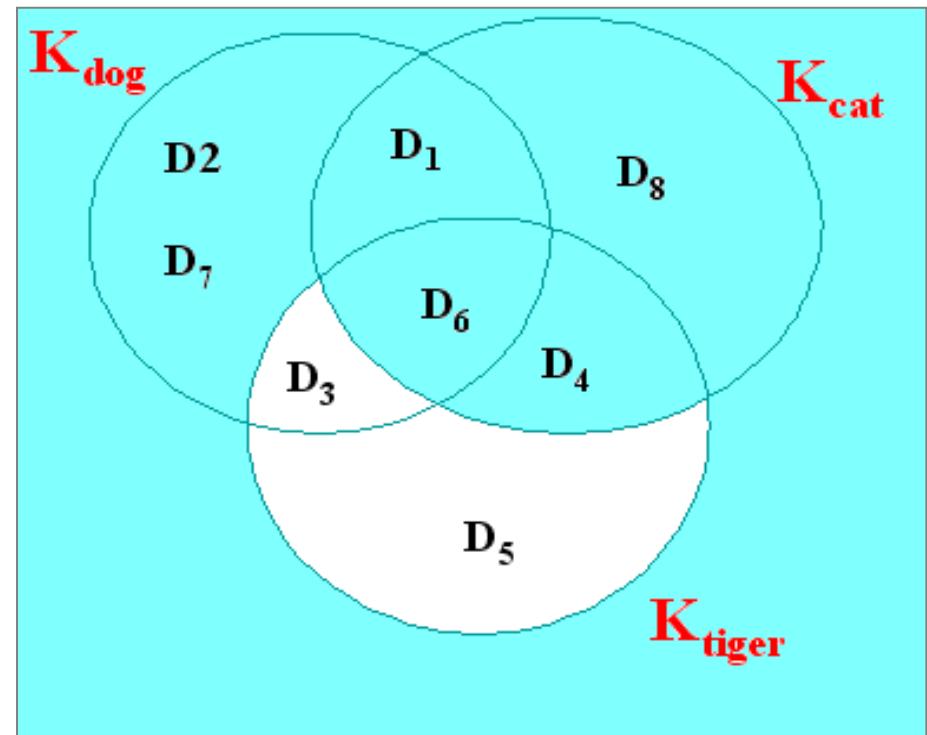
Step 1

# The Boolean Model Example

$$q = k_{\text{dog}} \wedge (k_{\text{cat}} \vee \neg k_{\text{tiger}})$$

$$(k_{\text{cat}} \vee \neg k_{\text{tiger}})$$

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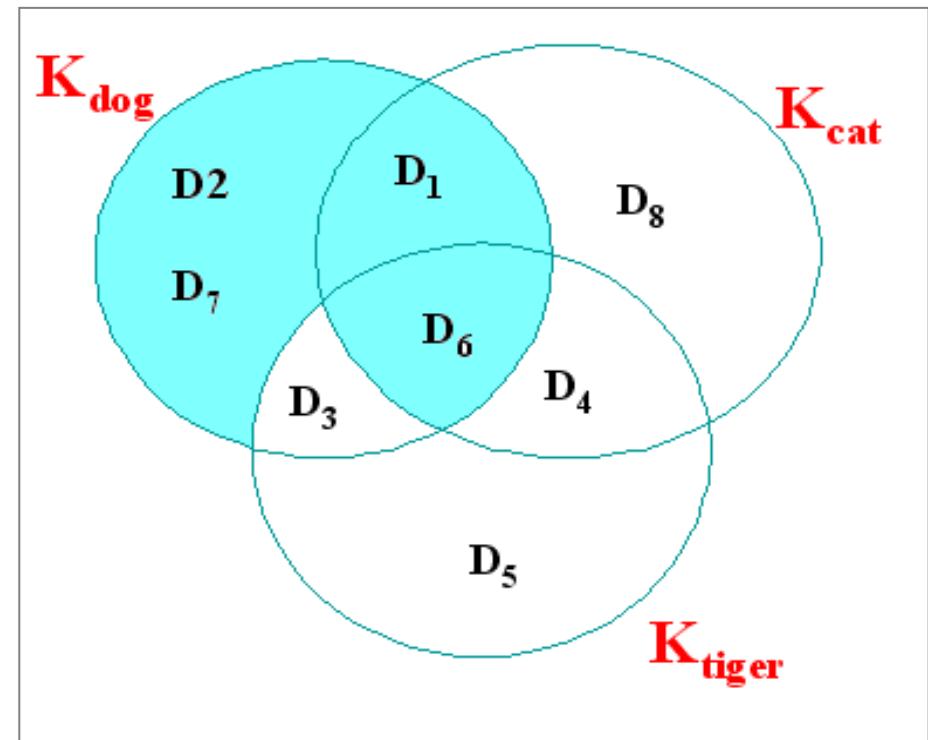
Step 2

## The Boolean Model Example

$$q = k_{\text{dog}} \wedge (k_{\text{cat}} \vee \neg k_{\text{tiger}})$$

$$\underline{k_{\text{dog}} \wedge (k_{\text{cat}} \vee \neg k_{\text{tiger}})}$$

Answer : D1,D2,D6,D7



# The Boolean Model Example

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Terms:  $K_1, \dots, K_8$

$$D_1 = \{K_1, K_2, K_3, K_4, K_5\}$$

$$D_2 = \{K_1, K_2, K_3, K_4\}$$

$$D_3 = \{K_2, K_4, K_6, K_8\}$$

$$D_4 = \{K_1, K_3, K_5, K_7\}$$

$$D_5 = \{K_4, K_5, K_6, K_7, K_8\}$$

$$D_6 = \{K_1, K_2, K_3, K_4\}$$

Query:  $K_1 \wedge (K_2 \vee \neg K_3)$

$K_1$

$K_2$

$\neg K_3$

Answer:  $\{D_1, D_2, D_4, D_6\} \wedge (\{D_1, D_2, D_3, D_6\} \vee \{D_3, D_5\})$   
 $= \{D_1, D_2, D_6\}$

# Boolean queries (cont.)

**Example:**

$$D_1 = (A, B, C)$$

$$D_2 = (A, C, D)$$

Query: (A **and** B) **or** (C **and** D)

เอกสารที่มีทั้ง A and B หรือ C and D

and = เอกสารที่มี

or = เอกสารมาก

	A <b>and</b> B	C <b>and</b> D	Relevance
D1	1	0	1
D2	0	1	1

# Boolean queries (cont.)

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**Example:**

$D_1 = (A, B, C)$

$D_2 = (A, B, C, D)$

Query:  $(A \text{ and } \neg D)$

	<b>A and <math>\neg D</math></b>	<b>Relevance</b>
$D_1$	1	1
$D_2$	0	0

# Boolean query extensions

**Example:**

$$D_1 = (A, B, C)$$

$$D_2 = (A, C, D)$$

Query: (A **and** B) **or** (C **and** D)

	A <b>and</b> B	C <b>and</b> D	Relevance
D1	$\min(1^*1, 1^*1) =$ <small>ค่าต่ำสุด คือที่มีทั้ง 1 ค่าเดียว</small>	$\min(1^*1, 1^*0) =$ 0	$\max(1, 0) =$ 1
D2	$\min(1^*1, 1^*0) =$ 0	$\min(1^*1, 1^*1) =$ 1	$\max(0, 1) =$ 1

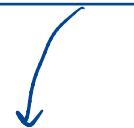
મનુષ્યના Boolean = કોઈ નિયમની વિષાળ વિશેર્ણ

## Boolean query extensions

$$D_1 = (0.8A, 0.5B, 0.6C)$$

$$D_2 = (0.4A, 0.4B, 0.1C, 0.8D)$$

Query:  $(0.5A \text{ and } 0.2B) \text{ Or } (\underline{\text{not } D} \text{ Or } 0.3C)$



	A and B	Not D	Relevance
D1	$\min(0.5*0.8, 0.2*0.5) = 0.10$	$\max(1, 0.3*0.6) = 1$ min D 1 - 0	$\max(0.1, 1) = 1$
D2	$\min(0.5*0.4, 0.2*0.4) = 0.08$	$\max(0.2, 0.3*0.1) = 0.2$ 1 - 0.8	$\max(0.08, 0.2) = 0.2$

# Drawbacks of the Boolean Model

ดี เนี่ยๆ Common sent

- Retrieval based on **binary decision** criteria with no notion of partial matching
- **No ranking** of the documents is provided (absence of a grading scale)
- Information need has to be translated into a **Boolean expression** which most users find awkward
- The Boolean queries formulated by the users are most often too simplistic
- As a consequence, the Boolean model frequently returns **either too few or too many documents** in response to a user query

Boolean logic

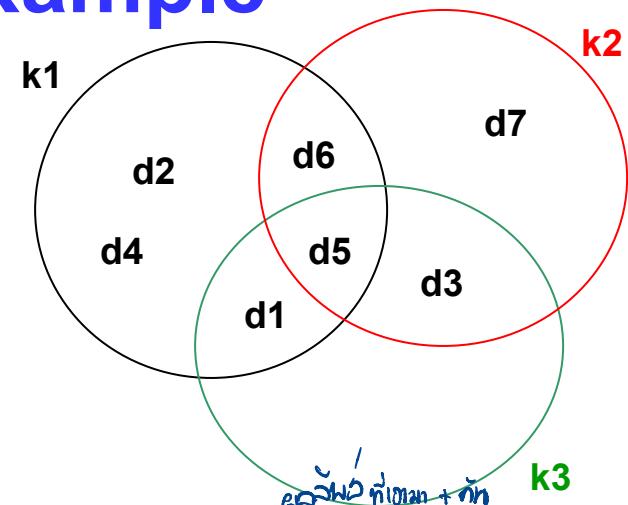
# The Vector Model

ទម្រង់ទូរសព្ទ keyword ដើម្បីស្ថាមេរ

- សម្រាប់ការស្ថាមេរនៃ keyword និងនិស្សាយ
- និង query ] សម្រាប់ការស្ថាមេរនៃ vector

- Use of binary weights is too limiting
- Non-binary weights provide consideration for **partial matches**
- These term weights are used to compute a <sup>degree (ទីតាំងនៃពាណិជ្ជកម្មនៃ keyword)</sup> **degree of similarity** between a query and each document
- Ranked set of documents provides for better matching

# The Vector Model: Example



	<b>k1</b>	<b>k2</b>	<b>k3</b>	<b><math>q \bullet dj</math></b>
<b>d1</b>	2	0	1	<b>5</b>
<b>d2</b>	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>d3</b>	0	1	3	<b>11</b>
<b>d4</b>	2	0	0	<b>2</b>
<b>d5</b>	x	1	4	<b>17</b>
<b>d6</b>	1	2	0	<b>5</b>
<b>d7</b>	0	5	0	<b>10</b>
<b>q</b>	1	2	3	

# Document Collection

- A collection of  $n$  documents can be represented in the vector space model by a term-document matrix.
- An entry in the matrix corresponds to the “**weight**” of a term **in the document**; zero means the term has no significance in the document or it simply doesn’t exist in the document.

	$T_1$	$T_2$	....	$T_t$
$D_1$	$w_{11}$	$w_{21}$	...	$w_{t1}$
$D_2$	$w_{12}$	$w_{22}$	...	$w_{t2}$
:	:	:		:
:	:	:		:
$D_n$	$w_{1n}$	$w_{2n}$	...	$w_{tn}$

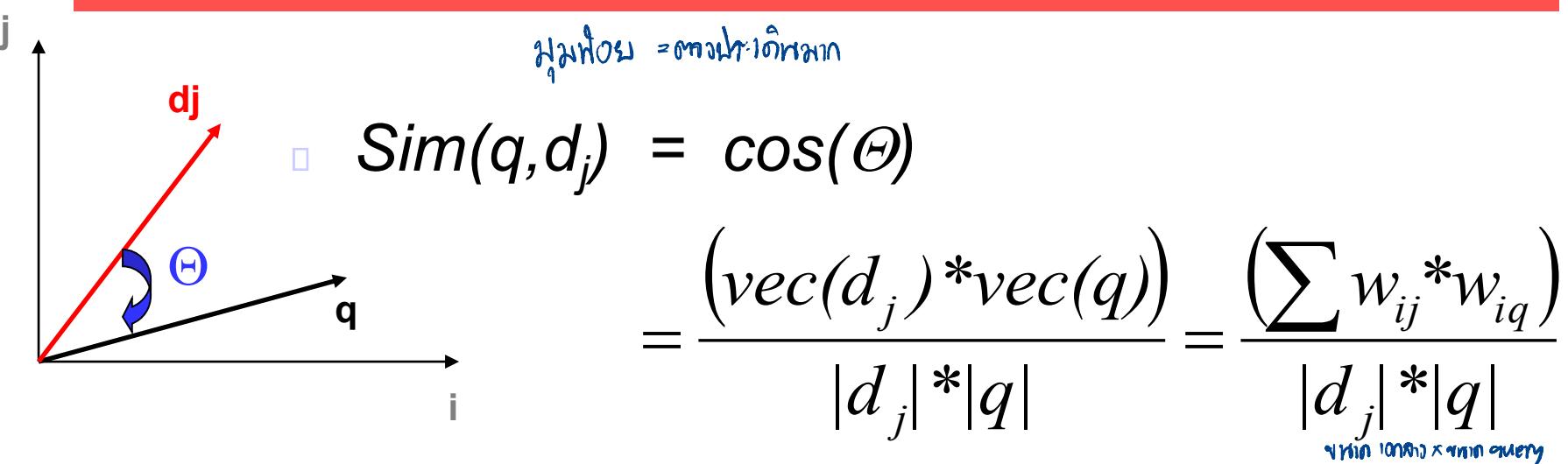
# The Vector Model

- Define:

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- $w_{ij} > 0$  whenever  $k_i \in d_j$
- $w_{iq} \geq 0$  associated with the pair  $(k_i, q)$
- $\text{vec}(d_j) = (w_{1j}, w_{2j}, \dots, w_{tj})$   
 $\text{vec}(q) = (w_{1q}, w_{2q}, \dots, w_{tq})$
- To each term  $k_i$  is associated a unitary vector  $\text{vec}(i)$
- The unitary vectors  $\text{vec}(i)$  and  $\text{vec}(j)$  are assumed to be orthonormal (i.e., index terms are assumed to occur independently within the documents)
- The  $t$  unitary vectors  $\text{vec}(i)$  form an orthonormal basis for a  $t$ -dimensional space
- In this space, queries and documents are represented as weighted vectors

# The Vector Model



- Since  $w_{ij} > 0$  and  $w_{iq} > 0$ ,  
 $0 \leq sim(q, d_j) \leq 1$
- A document is retrieved even if it matches the query terms only partially

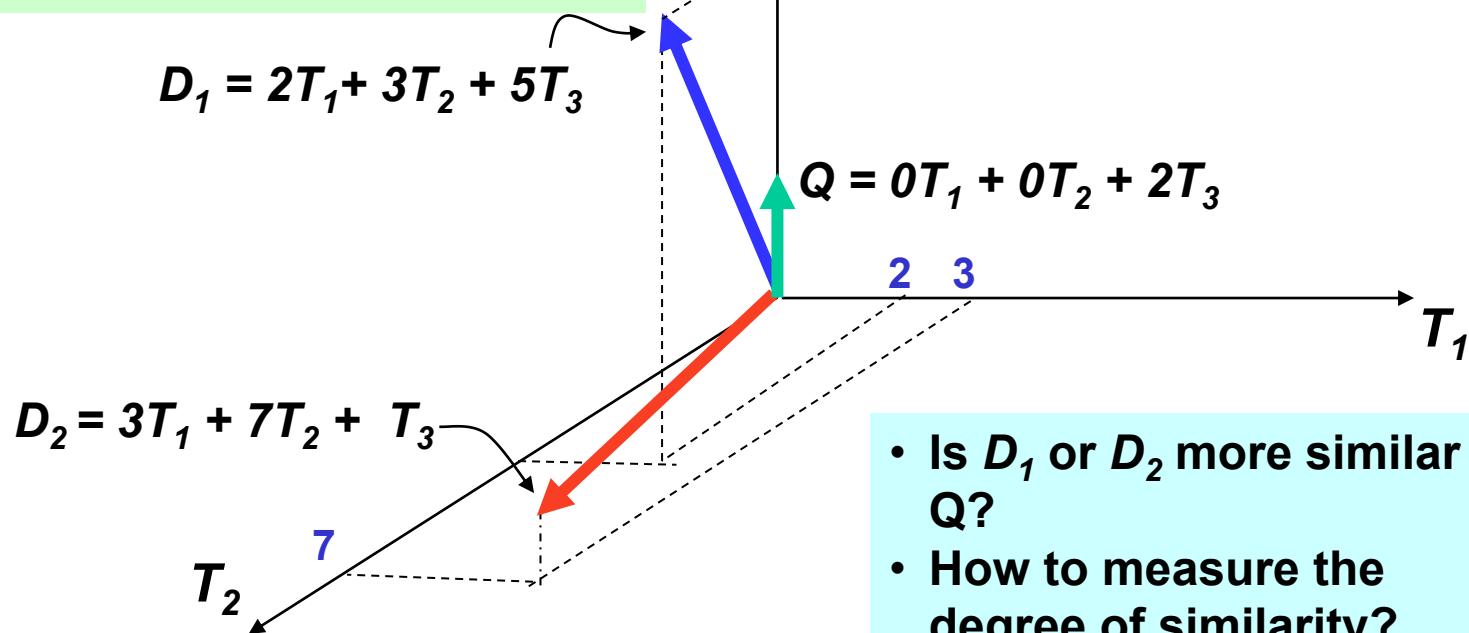
# Graphic Representation

Example:

$$D_1 = 2T_1 + 3T_2 + 5T_3$$

$$D_2 = 3T_1 + 7T_2 + T_3$$

$$Q = 0T_1 + 0T_2 + 2T_3$$



# Cosine Similarity Measure

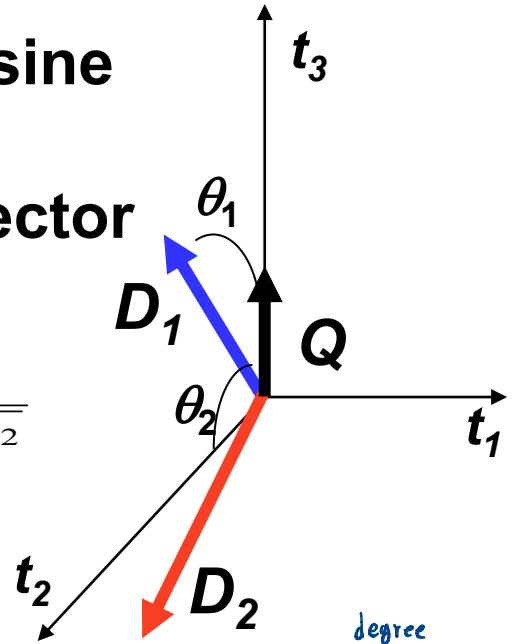
n keyword terms x n keyword query

$$\frac{(vec(d_j) * vec(q))}{|d_j| * |q|} = \frac{(\sum w_{ij} * w_{iq})}{|d_j| * |q|}$$

n keyword terms x n keyword query

- Cosine similarity measures the cosine of the angle between two vectors.
- Inner product normalized by the vector lengths.

$$\text{CosSim}(d_j, q) = \frac{\vec{d}_j \cdot \vec{q}}{|\vec{d}_j| \cdot |\vec{q}|} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^t (w_{ij} \cdot w_{iq})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^t w_{ij}^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^t w_{iq}^2}}$$



$$D_1 = 2T_1 + 3T_2 + 5T_3$$

$$D_2 = 3T_1 + 7T_2 + 1T_3$$

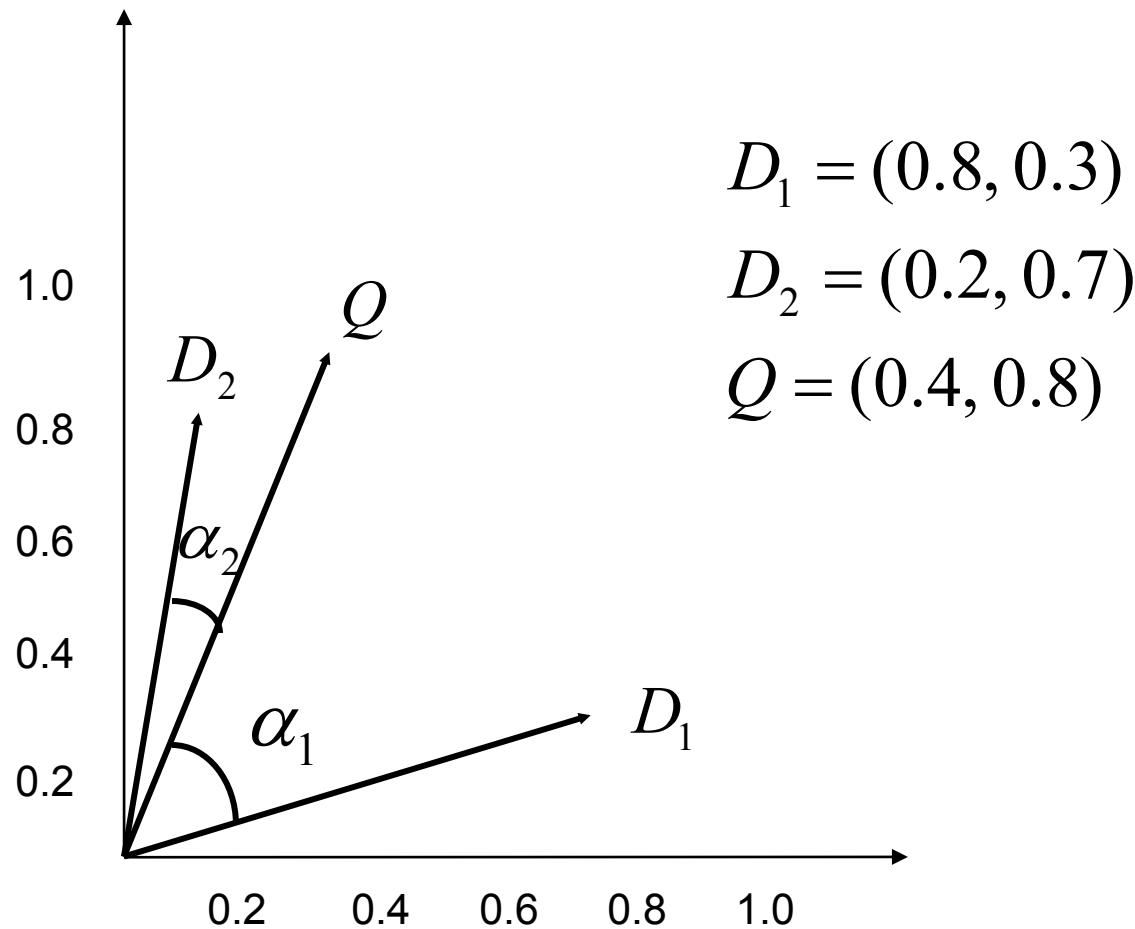
$$Q = 0T_1 + 0T_2 + 2T_3$$

$$\text{CosSim}(D_1, Q) = 10 / \sqrt{(4+9+25)(0+0+4)} = 0.81 \rightarrow \text{most similar}$$

$$\text{CosSim}(D_2, Q) = 2 / \sqrt{(9+49+1)(0+0+4)} = 0.13$$

# Computing Similarity Scores

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# Computing a similarity score

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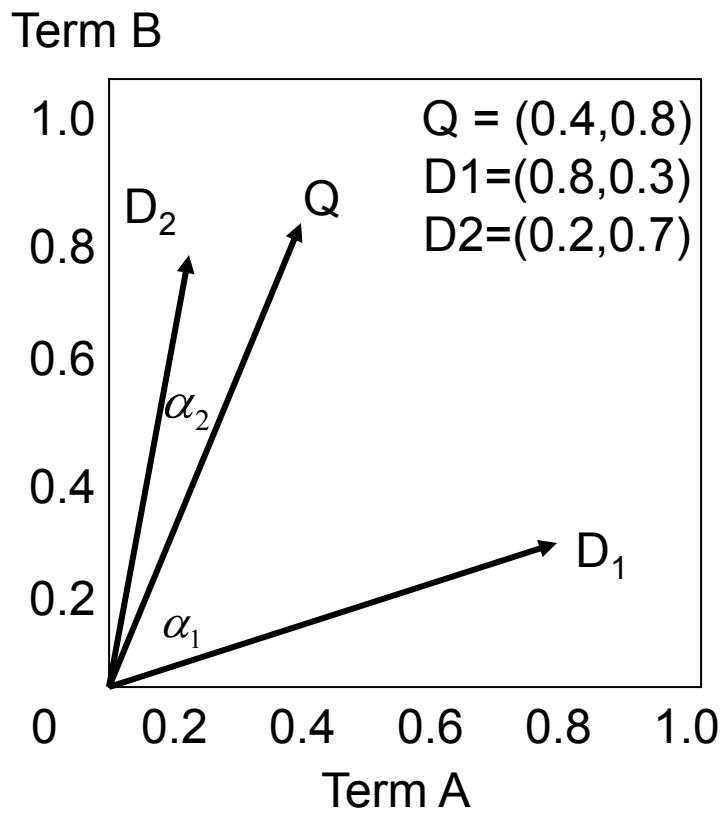
Say we have query vector  $Q = (0.4, 0.8)$

Also, document  $D_2 = (0.2, 0.7)$

What does their similarity comparison yield?

$$\begin{aligned} sim(Q, D_2) &= \frac{(0.4 * 0.2) + (0.8 * 0.7)}{\sqrt{[(0.4)^2 + (0.8)^2] * [(0.2)^2 + (0.7)^2]}} \\ &= \frac{0.64}{\sqrt{0.42}} = 0.98 \end{aligned}$$

# Vector Space with Term Weights and Cosine Matching



$$D_i = (d_{i1}, w_{di1}; d_{i2}, w_{di2}; \dots; d_{it}, w_{dit})$$
$$Q = (q_{i1}, w_{qi1}; q_{i2}, w_{qi2}; \dots; q_{it}, w_{qit})$$

$$\text{sim}(Q, D_i) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^t w_{q_j} w_{d_{ij}}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^t (w_{q_j})^2 \sum_{j=1}^t (w_{d_{ij}})^2}}$$

$$\text{sim}(Q, D2) = \frac{(0.4 \cdot 0.2) + (0.8 \cdot 0.7)}{\sqrt{[(0.4)^2 + (0.8)^2] \cdot [(0.2)^2 + (0.7)^2]}}$$
$$= \frac{0.64}{\sqrt{0.42}} = 0.98$$

$$\text{sim}(Q, D_1) = \frac{0.56}{\sqrt{0.58}} = 0.74$$

# The Vector Model

ការងារដីលោម Vector

- $$Sim(q, dj) = \frac{\left( \sum w_{ij} * w_{iq} \right)}{|d_j| * |q|}$$

ជ្រាវនា នៃវត្ថុ keyword នេះ
- How to compute the weights  $w_{ij}$  and  $w_{iq}$  ?
- A good weight must take into account two effects:
  - quantification of **intra-document** contents (similarity)
    - $tf$  factor, the **term frequency** within **a document**

រាយរាងក្នុងសំណង់ចាប់ពី keyword ទាំងអស់
    - quantification of **inter-documents** separation (dissimilarity)
      - $idf$  factor, the **inverse document frequency**
  - $w_{ij} = tf(i,j) * idf(i)$

# TF-IDF Weighting

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- A typical combined term importance indicator is *tf-idf weighting*:

$$W_{ij} = tf_{ij} * idf_i = tf_{ij} * \log\left(\frac{N}{n_i}\right)$$

- A term occurring frequently in the document but rarely in the rest of the collection is given **high weight**.
- Many other ways of determining term weights have been proposed.
- Experimentally, *tf-idf* has been found to work well.

# Computing TF-IDF -- An Example

ໂອກສາ 5

Given **a document** containing terms with given frequencies:  
**(intra-document)**

A(3), B(2), C(1)

Assume **collection contains** 10,000 documents and  
document frequencies of these terms are:

**(inter-documents)** ດາວກົ່ງໝາກ

A(50), B(1300), C(250)

Then:

A:  $tf = 3/3$ ;  $idf = \log(10000/50) = 2.30$ ;  $tf*idf = 2.30$

B:  $tf = 2/3$ ;  $idf = \log(10000/1300) = 0.89$ ;  $tf*idf = 0.59$

C:  $tf = 1/3$ ;  $idf = \log(10000/250) = 1.61$ ;  $tf*idf = 0.53$

↳ 10ກົດໝັ້ນ / max

↳ ດຳເນີນການໂຄງການທີ່ມີກົດໝັ້ນ ໂອດສອນກຳນົດ keyword

# Example

ບອນສາ ໃກຍົວດັ່ງນີ້ໄດ້

- 1) Once upon a **midnight** dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary.
- 2) Over many a quaint and curious **volume** of forgotten **lore**.
- 3) While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a **tapping**.
- 4) As of some one gently rapping **door**, rapping at my **chamber door**.
- 5) "Tis some **visitor**," I muttered, "tapping at my **chamber door**" .
- 6) Only this, and **nothing** more.

N=6

Key1 "chamber" frequency = 2

Key2 "door" frequency = 3

Key3 "lore" frequency = 1

Key4 "midnight" frequency = 1

Key5 "nothing" frequency = 1

Key6 "tap" frequency = 1

Key7 "visitor" frequency = 1

Key8 "volumn" frequency = 1

# Example

ମୋଟିକୁ

	<b>chamber</b>	<b>door</b>	<b>lore</b>	<b>midnight</b>	<b>nothing</b>	<b>tap</b>	<b>visitor</b>	<b>volume</b>
<b>Doc1</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Doc2</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Doc3</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Doc4</b>	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Doc5</b>	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Doc6</b>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

## Computing TF-IDF (Only Doc4)

-Given a document containing terms with given frequencies:

**Chamber(1), Door(2) --- > max = 2**

- collection contains 6 documents

**Chamber(2), Door(2)**

Then:

**Chamber:**

$tf = 1/2; idf = \log(6/2) = 0.48; tf*idf = 0.24$

**Door:**

$tf = 2/2; idf = \log(6/2) = 0.48; tf*idf = 0.48$

# Example

---

	chamber	door	lore	midnight	nothing	tap	visitor	volume
Doc1	0	0	0	0.78	0	0	0	0
Doc2	0	0	0.78	0	0	0	0	0.78
Doc3	0	0	0	0	0	0.78	0	0
Doc4	0.24	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doc5	0.48	0.48	0	0	0	0	0.78	0
Doc6	0	0	0	0	0.78	0	0	0

# The Vector Model

- Let,
  - $N$  be the total number of docs in the collection
  - $n_i$  be the number of docs which contain  $k_i$
  - $\text{freq}(i,j)$  raw frequency of  $k_i$  within  $d_j$
- A normalized  $tf$  factor is given by
  - $f(i,j) = \text{freq}(i,j) / \max(\text{freq}(i,j))$
  - where ***the maximum is computed over all terms which occur within the document  $d_j$***
- The  $idf$  factor is computed as
  - $\text{idf}(i) = \log(N/n_i)$
  - the  $\log$  is used to make the values of  $tf$  and  $idf$  comparable. It can also be interpreted as the *amount of information* associated with the term  $k_i$ .

# The Vector Model

With this query

- The best term-weighting schemes use weights which are given by
  - $w_{ij} = f(i,j) * \log(N/n_i)$
  - the strategy is called a *tf-idf* weighting scheme
- For the query term weights, a suggestion is

$$W_{i,q} = \left( 0.5 + \frac{0.5 * freq_{i,q}}{Max(freq_{I,q})} \right) * \log\left(\frac{N}{n_i}\right)$$

- The vector model with *tf-idf* weights is a good ranking strategy with general collections
- The vector model is usually as good as the known ranking alternatives. It is also simple and fast to compute.

# The Vector Model

Query: "Visitor at your door or my door"      door 2, visitor 1

Translation to known keyterms: { "visitor", "door", "door" }

$$W_{i,q} = \left(0.5 + \frac{0.5 * freq_{i,q}}{\max(freq_i)}\right) * \log\left(\frac{N}{n_i}\right)$$

0.5 \* keyword frequency in query  
Max(keyword frequency in document)  
N total number of documents  
n<sub>i</sub> number of documents containing keyword

**Door** →  $W_{2,q} = \left(0.5 + \frac{0.5 * 2}{2}\right) * \log\left(\frac{6}{2}\right) = 0.477$

**Visitor** →  $W_{7,q} = \left(0.5 + \frac{0.5 * 1}{2}\right) * \log\left(\frac{6}{1}\right) = 0.584$

จัดเรียงเป็น query keyword ที่มีในเอกสารที่นักเขียน  
**Resulting query vector = (0,0.477,0,0,0,0,0.584,0)**

# Example

	chamber	door	lore	midnight	nothing	tap	visitor	volume
Doc1	0	0	0	0.78	0	0	0	0
Doc2	0	0	0.78	0	0	0	0	0.78
Doc3	0	0	0	0	0	0.78	0	0
Doc4	0.24	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doc5	0.48	0.48	0	0	0	0	0.78	0
Doc6	0	0	0	0	0.78	0	0	0
<b>q</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.477</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.584</b>	<b>0</b>

$$sim(Q, D_i) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^t w_{q_j} w_{d_{ij}}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^t (w_{q_j})^2 \sum_{j=1}^t (w_{d_{ij}})^2}}$$

$$sim(Q, D_4) = \frac{0.48 * 0.477}{\sqrt{[(0.477)^2 + (0.584)^2] * [(0.24)^2 + (0.48)^2]}}$$

$$= \frac{0.229}{0.405} = 0.566$$

$$\begin{aligned} sim(Q, D_1) &= sim(Q, D_2) \\ &= sim(Q, D_3) \\ &= sim(Q, D_6) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$sim(Q, D_5) = \frac{(0.48 * 0.477) + (0.78 * 0.584)}{\sqrt{[(0.477)^2 + (0.584)^2] * [(0.48)^2 + (0.48)^2 + (0.78)^2]}}$$

$$= \frac{0.684}{0.779} = 0.879$$

ลักษณะของค่า

New Rank → **D<sub>5</sub>, D<sub>4</sub>, D<sub>1</sub>, D<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>3</sub>, D<sub>6</sub>**

# TF-IDF Smoothing

$$tf_{i,j} = \frac{f_{i,j}}{\max_i f_{i,j}}$$

	Cat	Dog	Tiger
D1	2	5	1
D2	1	4	0
D3	5	2	7
D4	2	1	0

$$tf_{dog, 1} = \frac{5}{5} = 1$$

$$tf_{dog, 2} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

# TF-IDF Smoothing

$$tf_{i,j} = \frac{f_{i,j}}{\max_i f_{i,j}}$$

ຕາງ່າງໆ ຈະນວຍໆ ຖ້າ ປົກປົກໃຫຍ່ນວາ

	tf weight
binary	{0, 1}
raw frequency	$f_{i,j}$
log normalization	$1 + \log f_{i,j}$
double normalization 0.5	$0.5 + 0.5 \frac{f_{i,j}}{\max_i f_{i,j}}$
double normalization K	$\underbrace{K}_{\text{ຕາມກົດຂອງນີ້}} + (1 - K) \frac{f_{i,j}}{\max_i f_{i,j}}$

ຕາມກົດຂອງນີ້

# TF-IDF Smoothing

$$idf_i = \log\left(\frac{N}{n_i}\right)$$

	Cat	Dog	Tiger
D1	2	5	1
D2	1	4	0
D3	5	2	7
D4	2	1	0

$$idf_{cat} = \log\left(\frac{4}{4}\right) = 0$$

$$w_{cat,j} = x * 0 = 0$$

$$idf_{dog} = \log\left(\frac{4}{4}\right) = 0$$

$$w_{dog,j} = x * 0 = 0$$

# TF-IDF Smoothing

$$idf_i = \log\left(\frac{N}{n_i}\right)$$

ສາມາດ

	idf weight
unary	1
inverse frequency	$\log \frac{N}{n_i}$ <small>ເພື່ອກວດສອງໃຫຍ້</small> <span style="color: blue;">→ ຕະຫຼາມ</span>
inv frequency smooth	$\log\left(1 + \frac{N}{n_i}\right)$
inv frequency max	$\log\left(1 + \frac{\max n_i}{n_i}\right)$
probabilistic inv frequency	$\log \frac{N - n_i}{n_i}$ <small>ເພື່ອກວດສອງໃຫຍ້</small>

ตัวอย่าง สมมติในระบบมีเอกสาร 10 เอกสารดังนี้ (bird, cat, dog, tiger คือ **Keyword** ซึ่งไม่มีความสัมพันธ์กัน)

D1: {bird,cat,bird,cat,dog,dog,bird}  
D2: {cat,tiger,cat,dog}  
D3: {dog,bird,bird}  
D4: {cat,tiger}  
D5: {tiger,tiger,dog,tiger,cat}  
D6: {bird,cat,bird,cat,tiger,tiger,bird}  
D7: {bird,tiger,cat,dog}  
D8: {dog,cat,bird}  
D9: {cat,dog,tiger}  
D10: {tiger,tiger,tiger}

เด็กหญิงดาวิกาส่งคำเรียกคืน “แมว สุนัข เสือ แมว” เข้าไปในระบบ จงตอบคำถาม

**2.1** เพื่อคำนวณหา Ranking ของเอกสารทุกเอกสาร ในระบบ เด็กหญิงดาวิกาสามารถเลือกใช้โมเดลได้ได้บ้าง เพราะอะไร

- A)** BM25 Model    **B)** Fuzzy Model    **C)** Extend Boolean Model
- D)** Vector Model    **E)** Probabilistic Model    **F)** Generalized Vector Model

**2.2** จากข้อ 2.1 ให้นักศึกษาแสดงวิธีคำนวณหา Ranking ของเอกสารทุกเอกสาร ในระบบ ตามโมเดลที่เด็กหญิงดาวิกาเลือก

ตัวอย่าง สมมติในระบบมีเอกสาร 10 เอกสารดังนี้ (bird, cat, dog, tiger คือ **Keyword** ซึ่งไม่มีความสัมพันธ์กัน)

D1: {bird,cat,bird,cat,dog,dog,bird}  
D2: {cat,tiger,cat,dog}  
D3: {dog,bird,bird}  
D4: {cat,tiger}  
D5: {tiger,tiger,dog,tiger,cat}  
D6: {bird,cat,bird,cat,tiger,tiger,bird}  
D7: {bird,tiger,cat,dog}  
D8: {dog,cat,bird}  
D9: {cat,dog,tiger}  
D10: {tiger,tiger,tiger}

เด็กหญิงดาวิกาส่งคำเรียกคืน “แมว สุนัข เสือ แมว” เข้าไปในระบบ จงตอบคำถาม

**2.1** เพื่อคำนวณหา Ranking ของเอกสารทุกเอกสาร ในระบบ เด็กหญิงดาวิกาสามารถเลือกใช้โมเดลใดได้บ้าง เพราะอะไร

- A)** BM25 Model    **B)** Fuzzy Model    **C)** Extend Boolean Model
- D)** Vector Model    **E)** Probabilistic Model    **F)** Generalized Vector Model

**2.2** จากข้อ 2.1 ให้นักศึกษาแสดงวิธีคำนวณหา Ranking ของเอกสารทุกเอกสาร ในระบบ ตามโมเดลที่เด็กหญิงดาวิกาเลือก

### Answer

**2.1** เลือกใช้ BM25 Model และ Vector Model เนื่องจากลักษณะของ Query เป็น keyword แยกกัน ไม่มี Expression และโจทย์กำหนดให้ Keyword ไม่สัมพันธ์กัน

# Vector 1

เอกสาร 10 เอกสารมีการแจกแจง Keyword ดังนี้

- D1: {bird, cat, bird, cat, dog, dog, bird}  
D2: {cat, tiger, cat, dog}  
D3: {dog, bird, bird}  
D4: {cat, tiger}  
D5: {tiger, tiger, dog, tiger, cat}  
D6: {bird, cat, bird, cat, tiger, tiger, bird}  
D7: {bird, tiger, cat, dog}  
D8: {dog, cat, bird}  
D9: {cat, dog, tiger}  
D10: {tiger, tiger, tiger}

	Bird	Cat	Dog	Tiger	Max
Doc1	3	2	2	0	3
Doc2	0	2	1	1	2
Doc3	2	0	1	0	2
Doc4	0	1	0	1	1
Doc5	0	1	1	3	3
Doc6	3	2	0	2	3
Doc7	1	1	1	1	1
Doc8	1	1	1	0	1
Doc9	0	1	1	1	1
Doc10	0	0	0	3	3
n	5	8	7	7	

# Vector 1

Only Doc1

$$tf_{bird} = \frac{3}{3} = 1.000$$

$$tf_{cat} = \frac{2}{3} = 0.667$$

$$tf_{dog} = \frac{2}{3} = 0.667$$

$$tf_{tiger} = \frac{0}{3} = 0.000$$

$$idf_{bird} = \log\left(\frac{10}{5}\right) = 0.301$$

$$idf_{cat} = \log\left(\frac{10}{8}\right) = 0.097$$

$$idf_{dog} = \log\left(\frac{10}{7}\right) = 0.155$$

$$idf_{tiger} = \log\left(\frac{10}{7}\right) = 0.155$$

	Bird	Cat	Dog	Tiger	Max
Doc1	3	2	2	0	3
Doc2	0	2	1	1	2
Doc3	2	0	1	0	2
Doc4	0	1	0	1	1
Doc5	0	1	1	3	3
Doc6	3	2	0	2	3
Doc7	1	1	1	1	1
Doc8	1	1	1	0	1
Doc9	0	1	1	1	1
Doc10	0	0	0	3	3
n	5	8	7	7	

$$w_{bird} = 1.000 * 0.301 = 0.301$$

$$w_{cat} = 0.667 * 0.097 = 0.065$$

$$w_{dog} = 0.667 * 0.155 = 0.103$$

$$w_{tiger} = 0.000 * 0.155 = 0.000$$

# Vector 1

น้ำหนักของแต่ละ **Keyword** ในแต่ละเอกสาร

	Bird	Cat	Dog	Tiger
<b>Doc1</b>	0.301	0.065	0.103	0.000
<b>Doc2</b>	0.000	0.097	0.077	0.077
<b>Doc3</b>	0.301	0.000	0.077	0.000
<b>Doc4</b>	0.000	0.097	0.000	0.155
<b>Doc5</b>	0.000	0.032	0.052	0.155
<b>Doc6</b>	0.301	0.065	0.000	0.103
<b>Doc7</b>	0.301	0.097	0.155	0.155
<b>Doc8</b>	0.301	0.097	0.155	0.000
<b>Doc9</b>	0.000	0.097	0.155	0.155
<b>Doc10</b>	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.155

# Vector 2

**Query = แมว สุนัข เสือ แมว**

$$W_{i,q} = \left( 0.5 + \frac{0.5 * freq_{i,q}}{Max(freq_{I,q})} \right) * \log\left(\frac{N}{n_i}\right)$$

$$W_{bird, q} = \left( 0.5 + \frac{0.5 * 0}{2} \right) * 0.301 = 0.151$$

$$W_{cat, q} = \left( 0.5 + \frac{0.5 * 2}{2} \right) * 0.097 = 0.097$$

$$W_{dog, q} = \left( 0.5 + \frac{0.5 * 1}{2} \right) * 0.155 = 0.117$$

$$W_{tiger, q} = \left( 0.5 + \frac{0.5 * 1}{2} \right) * 0.155 = 0.117$$

	Bird	Cat	Dog	Tiger
<b>Doc1</b>	0.301	0.065	0.103	0.000
<b>Doc2</b>	0.000	0.097	0.077	0.077
<b>Doc3</b>	0.301	0.000	0.077	0.000
<b>Doc4</b>	0.000	0.097	0.000	0.155
<b>Doc5</b>	0.000	0.032	0.052	0.155
<b>Doc6</b>	0.301	0.065	0.000	0.103
<b>Doc7</b>	0.301	0.097	0.155	0.155
<b>Doc8</b>	0.301	0.097	0.155	0.000
<b>Doc9</b>	0.000	0.097	0.155	0.155
<b>Doc10</b>	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.155

$$idf_{bird} = \log\left(\frac{10}{5}\right) = 0.301$$

$$idf_{cat} = \log\left(\frac{10}{8}\right) = 0.097$$

$$idf_{dog} = \log\left(\frac{10}{7}\right) = 0.155$$

$$idf_{tiger} = \log\left(\frac{10}{7}\right) = 0.155$$

# Vector 3

Query = แมว สุนัข เสือ แมว

$$sim(d_j, q) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^t w_{q_j} w_{d_{ij}}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^t (w_{q_j})^2 \sum_{j=1}^t (w_{d_{ij}})^2}}$$

	Bird	Cat	Dog	Tiger
Doc1	0.301	0.065	0.103	0.000
Doc2	0.000	0.097	0.077	0.077
Doc3	0.301	0.000	0.077	0.000
Doc4	0.000	0.097	0.000	0.155
Doc5	0.000	0.032	0.052	0.155
Doc6	0.301	0.065	0.000	0.103
Doc7	0.301	0.097	0.155	0.155
Doc8	0.301	0.097	0.155	0.000
Doc9	0.000	0.097	0.155	0.155
Doc10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.155
q	0.151	0.097	0.117	0.117

$$sim(d_1, q) = \frac{0.301 * 0.151 + 0.065 * 0.097 + 0.103 * 0.117 + 0.0 * 0.117}{\sqrt{(0.151^2 + 0.097^2 + 0.117^2 + 0.117^2)(0.301^2 + 0.065^2 + 0.103^2 + 0^2)}}$$

$$= 0.806$$

# Vector 4

Query = แมว สุนัข เสือ แมว

	Sim
Doc1	0.806
Doc2	0.771
Doc3	0.719
Doc4	0.617
Doc5	0.671
Doc6	0.806
Doc7	0.970
Doc8	0.850
Doc9	0.780
Doc10	0.478

Rank →

	Sim
Doc7	0.970
Doc8	0.850
Doc1	0.806
Doc6	0.806
Doc9	0.780
Doc2	0.771
Doc3	0.719
Doc5	0.671
Doc4	0.617
Doc10	0.478

	Bird	Cat	Dog	Tiger
Doc1	0.301	0.065	0.103	0.000
Doc2	0.000	0.097	0.077	0.077
Doc3	0.301	0.000	0.077	0.000
Doc4	0.000	0.097	0.000	0.155
Doc5	0.000	0.032	0.052	0.155
Doc6	0.301	0.065	0.000	0.103
Doc7	0.301	0.097	0.155	0.155
Doc8	0.301	0.097	0.155	0.000
Doc9	0.000	0.097	0.155	0.155
Doc10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.155
q	0.151	0.097	0.117	0.117

Rank → D7,D8,D6,D1,D9,D2,D3,D5,D4,D10

---

# **Modeling (Structured Text Models)**

# Introduction

---

- Keyword-based query answering considers that *the documents are flat* i.e., a word in the title has the same weight as a word in the body of the document
- But, the document structure is one additional piece of information which can be taken advantage of
- For instance, words appearing in the title or in sub-titles within the document could receive higher

# Basic Definitions

---

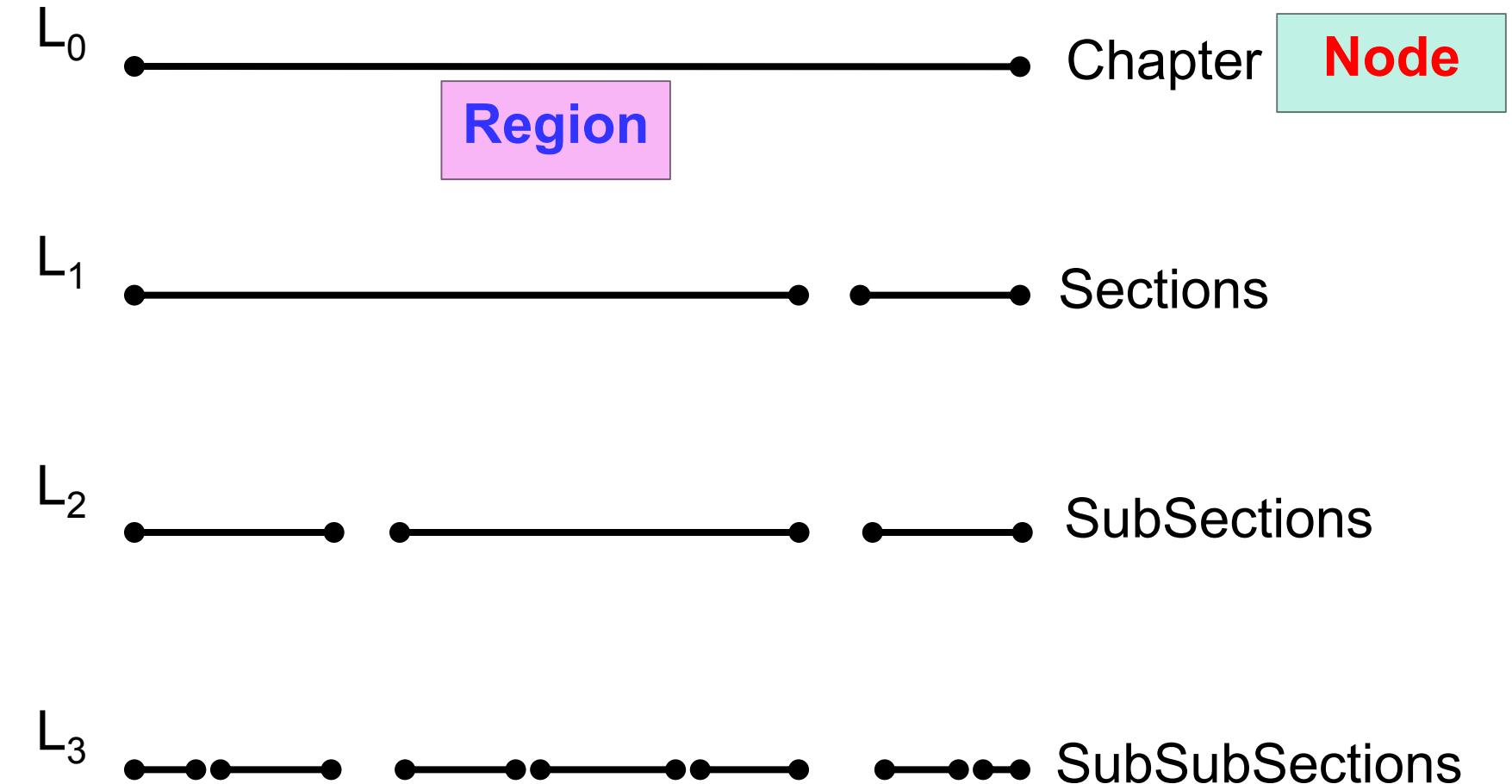
- ***Match point***: the position in the text of a sequence of words that match the query
  - Query: “atomic holocaust in Hiroshima”
  - Doc  $d_j$ : contains 3 lines with this string
  - Then, doc  $d_j$  contains 3 match points
- ***Region***: a contiguous portion of the text
- ***Node***: a structural component of the text such as a chapter, a section, etc

# Non-Overlapping Lists

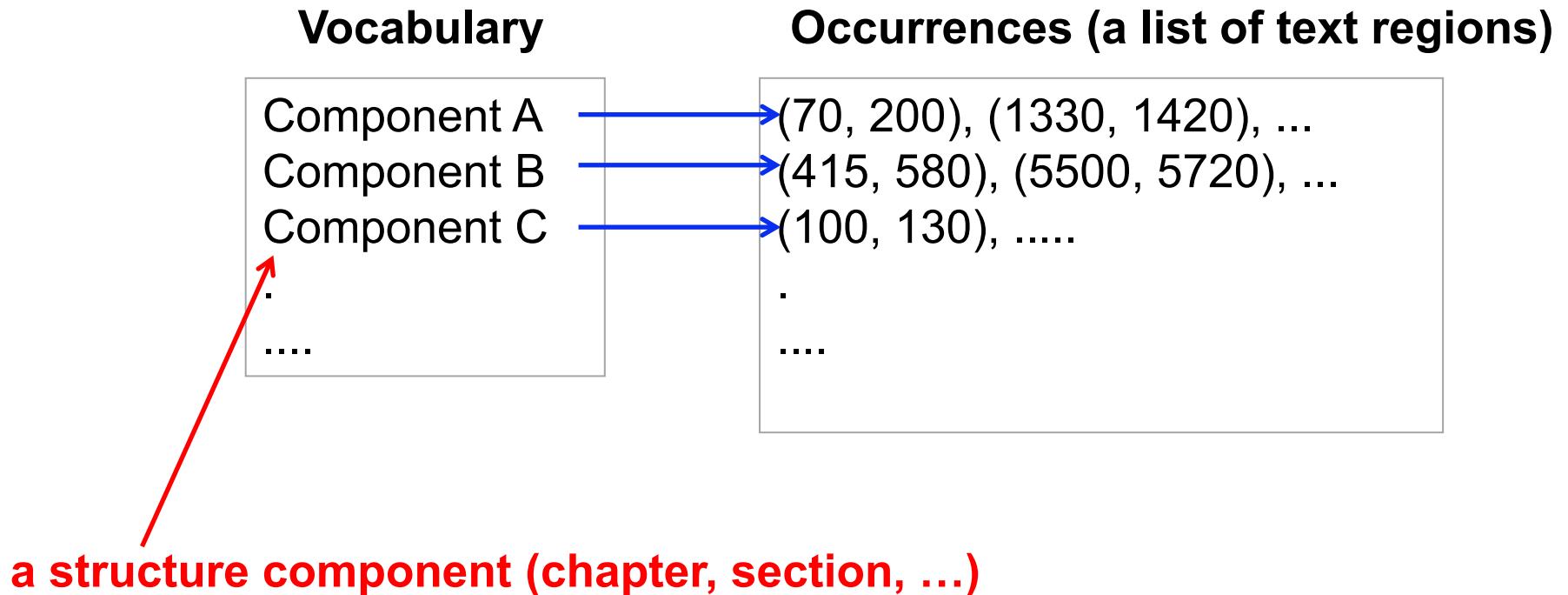
---

- Due to Burkowski, 1992.
- Idea: divide the text in *non-overlapping* regions which are collected in a *list*
- Multiple ways to divide the text in non-overlapping parts yield multiple lists:
  - a list for chapters
  - a list for sections
  - a list for subsections
- Text regions from distinct lists might overlap

# Non-Overlapping Lists



# Non-Overlapping Lists



A inverted-file structure for non-overlapping lists

# Conclusions

---

- The non-overlapping lists model is simple and allows efficient implementation
- But, types of queries that can be asked are limited “**Database in Chapter Name and Section Name**”
- Also, model does not include any provision for ranking the documents by ***degree of similarity*** to the query
- What does structural similarity mean?

# Proximal Nodes

---

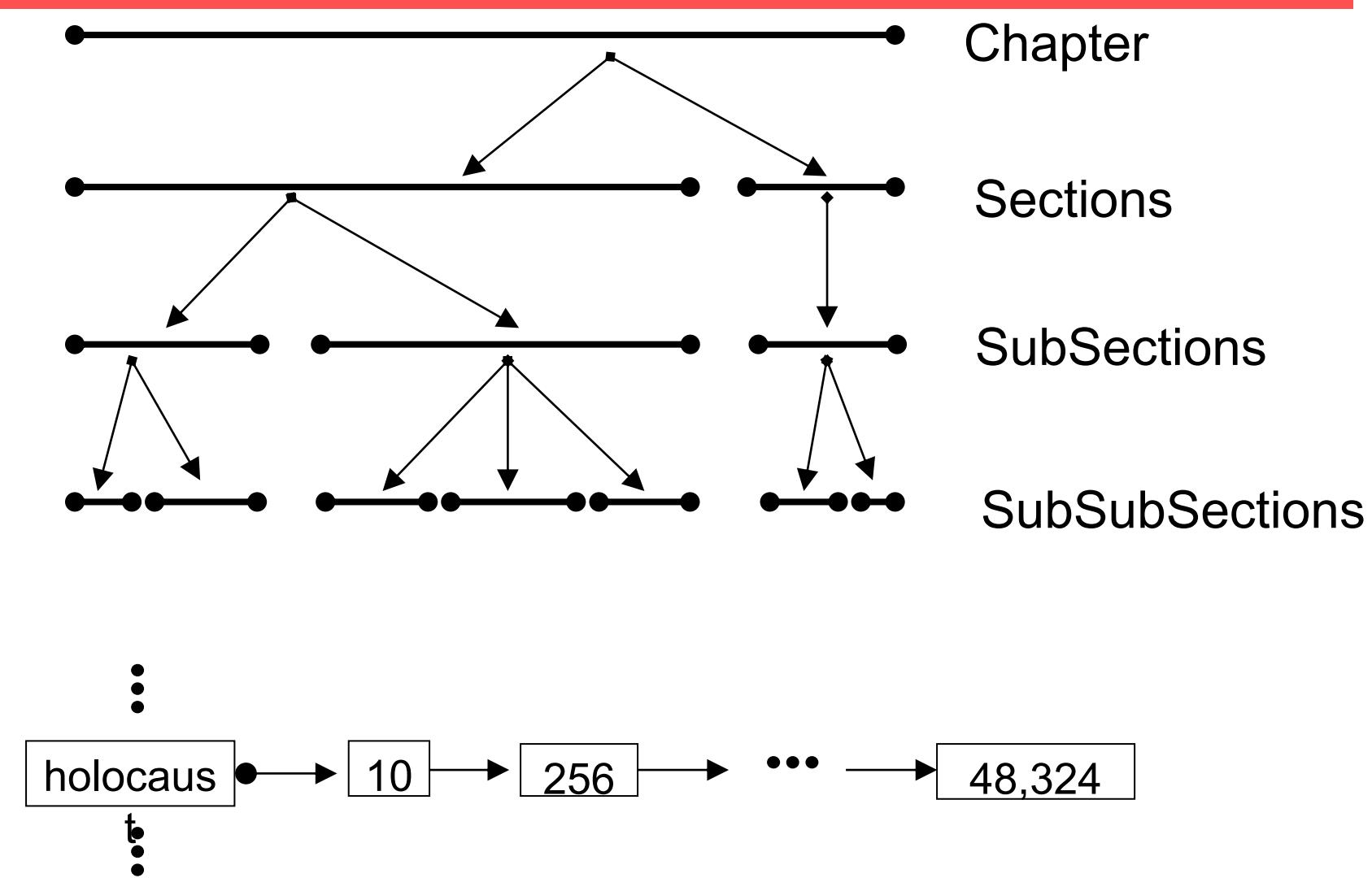
- Due to Navarro and Baeza-Yates, 1997
- Idea: define a strict **hierarchical index over the text**. This enriches the previous model that used flat lists.
- **Multiple index hierarchies** might be defined
- Two distinct index hierarchies might refer to text regions that overlap

# Definitions

---

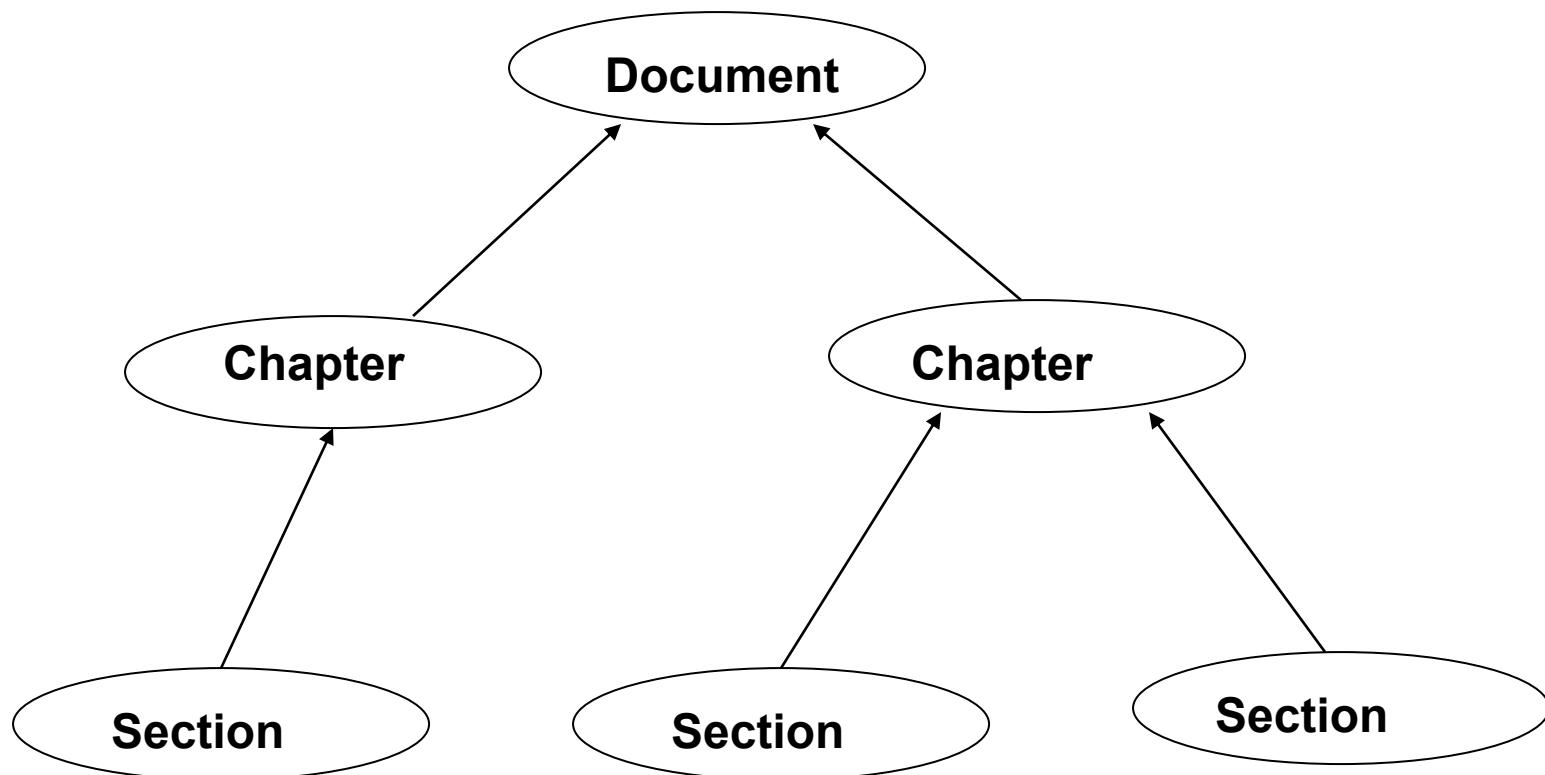
- Each indexing structure is a strict hierarchy composed of
  - chapters
  - sections
  - subsections
  - paragraphs
  - lines
- Each of these components is called a ***node***
- To each node is associated a text region

# Proximal Nodes



# Proximal Nodes

---



# Proximal Nodes

---

- Key points:
  - In the hierarchical index, one node might be contained within another node
  - But, two nodes of a same hierarchy cannot overlap
  - The inverted list for keywords complements the hierarchical index
  - The implementation here is more complex than that for non-overlapping lists

# Conclusions

---

- Model allows formulating queries that are more sophisticated than those allowed by non-overlapping lists
- To **speed up** query processing, nearby nodes are inspected
- Types of queries that can be asked are somewhat limited (**all nodes in the answer must come from a same index hierarchy!**)
- Model is a compromise between efficiency and expressiveness

# Model for Browsing

---

- Flat Browsing
- Structure Guided Browsing
- The Hypertext Model

# Flat Browsing

---

**-Documents represented as dots in**

- A two-dimensional plane
- A one-dimensional plane (list)

**-User not know indicator,subject,page ...**

# Structure Guided Browsing

The screenshot shows a window of Adobe Acrobat Standard displaying a PDF document titled "Pattern Recognition in Speech and Language Processing.pdf". The left side of the interface features a vertical sidebar with tabs for "摘要" (Summary), "內容" (Content), "頁面" (Page), and "註解" (Annotations). A tree-view navigation panel is located on the far left, listing the document's structure. The main content area is titled "Contents" and lists several chapters and their sub-sections.

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Wu Chou Avaya Labs Research, Avaya Inc., USA
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- 2 Minimum Bayes-Risk Methods in Automatic Speech Recognition  
Vaibhava Goel\* and William Byrne† \*IBM; †Johns Hopkins University
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# Hypertext browsing

## Information Retrieval in Hypertext

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[Navigation](#) or browsing is effective for small [hypertext](#) systems. For large hypertext databases, [information retrieval](#) (IR) through [queries](#) becomes crucial, although some well-structured hypertext systems, such as [Victorian Web](#), can be navigated smoothly even without the help of information retrieval. However, Information retrieval systems serve the purpose of finding data items that are relevant to the users query request. The [World Wide Web](#), as the largest hypertext system, is a tool that has become very popular as a means to easily access information from other sites. It is almost impossible to explore such a huge collection of various hypertext documents. [Thus information retrieval plays an extremely critical role in hypertext systems](#). Of course, conversely, I argue here [hyperlinks can greatly reinforce the usage of information retrieval systems](#).

Conklin had suggested that search and query mechanisms can present information at a manageable level of complexity and detail [[Conklin, 1987](#)]. Halasz's view was that "*navigational access itself is not sufficient. Effective access to information stored in a hypermedia network requires query-based access to complement navigation.....search and query needs to be elevated to a primary access mechanism on par with navigation.*" [[Halasz, 1988](#)].

Information retrieval is a large research area, mostly concerned with finding information in textual material [[Bärtschi85](#)], [[Salton89](#)]. The simplest form of information retrieval is the [full text](#) search, which finds occurrences of words or phrases specified by the user, combined by boolean operators and weighting of words based on their statistical properties. When a hyperdocument is simply regarded as a text database (ignoring the links) this type of information retrieval is the same as for other textual databases, like dictionaries, encyclopedia, on-line library catalogs, etc.

Finding information is a three-step process:

1. **finding documents**: in a centralized hypertext this is no problem; but on the Internet (World Wide Web) it may be difficult to get access to all potentially interesting documents (because there are millions of them, distributed over the whole world).
2. **formulating queries**: the user needs to express exactly what kind of information (s)he is looking for.
3. **determining relevance**: the system must determine whether a document contains the information the user is looking for.

Traditional information retrieval research and development has concentrated on the second and third step. The distributed nature of the Internet, as well as the size of large hypertexts on CD-ROM, requires shifting the focus towards the first step.

When a text database is large, but centralized, special indexing mechanisms can be employed to speed up the search. For relatively static documents, a popular indexing mechanism is the use of inverted files. Recently a new indexing mechanism, called Glimpse is becoming popular, because it requires much less space overhead than inverted files and other indexing techniques.

Bruza [[Bruza-90](#)] proposed a two-level hypertext architecture for hyperdocuments, containing a hyperindex used for information retrieval. First the index term describing the required information would be searched, followed by a "beam down" operation to the hyperdocument itself, to evaluate the selected nodes from the hyperdocument. Bruza proposed [measures](#) to determine the effectiveness of index expressions in the hyperindex.

The result of a search may be either a pointer to the first match found, or a scored list of matches. Information retrieval is inherently uncertain: a very general query (like asking for one keyword) may yield too many answers, while a very specific query may result in no answers at all.

**-Not fully understand, Random read, Nonsequence browse,  
Miscommunication for reader and writer**

# BM25 Model (Best Matching 25)

## ความหมาย

เป็น Extended Probabilistic Model ที่สามารถใช้ได้กับเอกสารทั้งหมด จากเดิมที่ Probabilistic Model จะใช้ตัวเพื่อวัดการบุคลิกสารที่ถูกส่อง光 และ Model นี้จะนำความสำคัญบันทึกของ Keyword ในเอกสาร

$$\text{Sim}_{bm25}(d_j, q) = \log \frac{(r_i + 0.5) / (R - r_i + 0.5)}{(n_i - r_i + 0.5) / (N - n_i - R + r_i + 0.5)} \cdot \frac{f_i}{k_i((1-b) + b \cdot \frac{d_l}{avdl}) + f_i} \cdot \frac{(k_2 + 1)qf_i}{k_2 + qf_i}$$

โดยที่  $d_j$  = เอกสารที่ j  
 $R$  = จำนวนเอกสารที่มีผลประดิษฐ์  
 $N$  = จำนวนเอกสารทั้งหมด  
 $r_i$  = จำนวนเอกสารที่มีผลประดิษฐ์ต่อ Keyword i  
 $n_i$  = จำนวนเอกสารที่มีผลประดิษฐ์ต่อ Keyword i

$f_i$  = ความถี่ของ Keyword i ในเอกสารที่ j  
 $d_l$  = จำนวนคำที่บุคลิกสาร j  
 $avdl$  = จำนวนคำเฉลี่ยของบุคลิกสาร  
 $qf_i$  = ความถี่ของ Keyword i ใน query  
 $b$  = ค่าคงที่ตาม TREC จะใช้ 0.75 ( $0.5 < b < 0.8$ )

$k_1$  = ค่าคงที่ตาม TREC จะใช้ 1.25 ( $1.2 < k_1 < 2$ )  
 $k_2$  = ค่าคงที่ โดยปกติอยู่ในช่วง 0-1,000

โดยที่กลุ่มงานประดิษฐ์ ดังนี้

Ⓐ จำนวนเอกสารที่มี Keyword

ความน่าจะเป็นที่เอกสารมี Keyword หลักมากกว่าเดิม →  $\frac{r_i + 0.5}{R - r_i + 0.5}$  →  $\frac{r_i + 0.5}{R - r_i + 0.5}$

ความน่าจะเป็นที่เอกสารมี Keyword หลักน้อยกว่าเดิม →  $\frac{n_i - r_i + 0.5}{N - n_i - R + r_i + 0.5}$  →  $\frac{n_i - r_i + 0.5}{N - n_i - R + r_i + 0.5}$

จึงได้เป็น  $\log \frac{(r_i + 0.5) / (R - r_i + 0.5)}{(n_i - r_i + 0.5) / (N - n_i - R + r_i + 0.5)}$

(Ⓑ) ความน่าจะเป็น Keyword ในเอกสารทั้งหมด ผู้การใช้ค่าคงที่เพื่อให้คำ smooth ใช้สูตร  $\frac{f_i}{k_i((1-b) + b \cdot \frac{d_l}{avdl}) + f_i}$

(Ⓒ) ความถ่วงของบุคลิก "จำนวนคำ" หรือ Document length normalization

(Ⓓ) ความน่าจะเป็น Keyword ในแต่ Query มีความสำคัญน้อยกว่า (Ⓐ) ถ้าค่า  $k_2 = 1$  ล้วนจะมีค่าเท่ากัน 1 ซึ่งไม่เปลี่ยนสมการ

## ข้อดี, ข้อเสีย / ข้อจำกัด

### ข้อดี

- จัดลำดับผลลัพธ์โดยอกตัว Probabilistic Model
- สามารถให้กันเอกสารทั้งหมดหรือเฉพาะเอกสารที่ถูกสังกัดของมา

X - มีความเรียนรู้ยากและมีประสิทธิภาพ

### ข้อเสีย / ข้อจำกัด

- รองรับ Query อย่างง่ายเท่านั้น ไม่พิเคราะห์ Query ใช้ความหมายและ Boolean Expression
- ไม่สนับสนุนการล้มเหลวของ Keyword
- การ Ranking ไม่ถือว่าตามจำนวนเอกสารในระบบ

เพิ่มเติม ตัว  $N, n$ ; ไม่ต้องกันมาก อาจทำให้ Ranking ผิดพลาดได้

สรุป : ปรับจำนวนเอกสารในระบบ

# GVSM Model (Generalizes Vector Space Model)

ความหมาย

Model ที่ใช้หลักการเดียวกัน Vector Space Model (VSM) แต่จะมีความสำคัญกับธุรกิจแบบ  
การประมวลผล Keyword ว่าจะนำมาจากคล้ายหรือความต่างของเอกสาร ซึ่งแสดงถึงความลับพื้นฐานว่า  
Keyword และมีผลต่อความตรงประเด็น

สูตร

- จะมีการจัดແລນ (m: minterm) ของเอกสาร โดยเอกสารที่มี Pattern เมื่อันกันจะอยู่ในແລນเดียวกัน
- ก่อนจัดແລນต้องมีการคำนวณหัวน้ำของ Keyword ในแต่ละเอกสาร

$$\text{คาด } W_{ij} = tf_{ij} \cdot id_{ij}$$

โดยที่  $W_{ij}$  = หัวน้ำของ Keyword ที่ i ในเอกสารที่ j

$$tf_{ij} = \frac{\text{ความถี่ Keyword ที่ } i \text{ ในเอกสาร}}{\text{ความถี่ Keyword ทั้งหมดในเอกสาร}}$$

$$id_{ij} = \log \frac{\text{จำนวนเอกสารที่ } i \text{ หัวน้ำ}}{\text{จำนวนเอกสารที่ } i \text{ หัวน้ำ}}$$

- สูตรคำนวณ  $K_i$

$$K_i = \frac{\sum_{r} v_{r,g_i(m_r)} C_{i,r} m_r}{\sqrt{\sum_{r} v_{r,g_i(m_r)} C_{i,r}^2}} \rightarrow \text{เก็งเมลน์หัวน้ำ Keyword ที่ } i \text{ แล้ว } C_{i,r} \text{ โดยคิดจากกฎเอกสารในเมลน์หัวน้ำ}$$

โดยที่  $C_{i,r} = \text{ผลรวม Keyword ที่ } i \text{ ในเมลน์ } R$

- หัวเมลน์ของ  $d_j, q$  มาคิด  $\text{Sim}(q, d_j)$

$$\text{Sim}(q, d_j) = \frac{\sum_r S_{d,r} \cdot S_{q,r}}{\sqrt{\sum_r S_{d,r}^2 \cdot \sum_r S_{q,r}^2}} \rightarrow \text{ตัวไปเรื่อยๆ หัวน้ำคุณกัน อย่าลืมหัวเครื่องหมาย!!}$$

ที่มา  $\rightarrow$  ทำเอกสาร อยู่ในเมลน์หัวน้ำ ก็จะมี Ranking ติดกัน

ชื่อคู่, ชื่อ เสย / ชื่อ จำ ก็

ชื่อคู่

- จัดลำดับโดยคำนึงความสำคัญพิเศษของ Keyword

- สืบเน้นหัวใจของเนตเวลค์ Keyword ในเอกสาร

ชื่อเสย / ชื่อ จำ ก็

- ไม่พิจารณา Query ที่เป็น Boolean Expression