

Token	Normalized Feature
- <i>O'Rourke</i>	orourke
- <i>Anti-discriminatory</i>	antidiscriminatory
- <i>U. S. A.</i>	USA
- <i>Co-Education</i>	coeducation
- <i>cont'd</i>	contd

Question No.3

Suppose a query has a total of 4 relevant documents in the collection. System A and System B have each retrieved 10 documents, and the relevance status of the ranked lists is shown below:

System A: [- + - - - - - -]

System B: [+ + - - - - - -]

where the leftmost entry corresponds to the highest ranked document, and the rightmost entry corresponds to the lowest ranked document. A “+” indicates a relevant document and a “-” corresponds to a non-relevant one. For example, the top ranked document retrieved by System A is non-relevant, whereas the top ranked document retrieved by B is relevant. [5]

Answer the following queries:

Precision of System A	1/10
Precision of System B	2/10
Recall of System A	1/4
Recall of System B	2/4

Question No.4

Explain the following type of queries from an Information Retrieval prospective with an example. Also suggest suitable data structures that get the required answer without false positive. [5]

a. A bi-word query

Consider the query “labor policy” it is an example of bi-word query. The intent of the user is to get the documents that contains both the words “labor” and “policy” adjacent as given in the query should be in the documents. Positional Index can be used to answer this type of query without false positives in the result-set hence no post processing required.

b. A proximity query

Consider the query “labor policy /k” it is proximity query. The intent of the user is to get the documents that contains both the words “labor” and “policy” within k words apart in the documents. Positional Index can be used to answer this type of query without false positives in the result-set hence no post processing required.