Query Processing with an Inverted Index

Contents

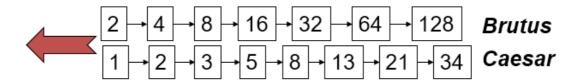
- how inverted index is an efficient data structure for doing query operations in an IR system.
- how you can perform a common kind of query, an AND query for two terms.
 - → details of query processing

Query Processing: AND

• consider processing the query:

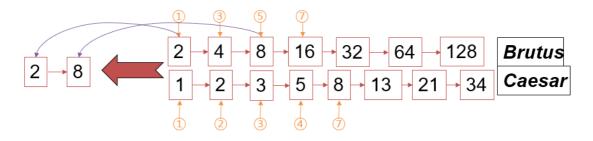
Brutus and **Caesar**

- locate **Brutus** in the Dictionary :
 - Retrieve its postings
- locate Caesar in the Dictionary:
 - Retrieve its postings
- "Merge" the two postings (intersect the document sets)



the Merge

- walk through the two postings simultaneously, in time linear in the total number of postings entries
 - ㅇ 수행 단계
 - 1. start with a pointer which points at the head of both lists
 - 2. ask are these two pointers pointing at the same, an equal doc ID
 - 3. (3을 수행 후, 2로 돌아감)
 - 1. if the answer is no, then advance the pointer that has the smaller doc ID.
 - 2. if the answer if yes, put the doc ID into our result list
 - 4. if one of postings lists is exhausted, then stop & return result list (documents)



Intersecting two postings lists (a "merge" algorithm)

```
Intersect(p_1, p_2)
     answer \leftarrow \langle \rangle
    while p_1 \neq \text{NIL} and p_2 \neq \text{NIL}
     do if doclD(p_1) = doclD(p_2)
             then Add(answer, doclD(p_1))
 4
                     p_1 \leftarrow next(p_1)
 5
                     p_2 \leftarrow next(p_2)
 6
             else if doclD(p_1) < doclD(p_2)
 7
                        then p_1 \leftarrow next(p_1)
 8
                        else p_2 \leftarrow next(p_2)
 9
10
      return answer
```

- if the list lengths are x and y, the merge takes O(x+y) operations
- Crucial: postings sorted by docID
 - \rightarrow could do a linear scan through the two postings lists

정렬을 하지 않는 경우에는 최악의 경우 $x \times y$ 번 연산

출처: 스탠포드 IR 강의 (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5KbynCj7yRQ&list=PLaZQkZp6WhWwoDuD6pQCmgVyDbUWlZUi&index=4)