Information Processing and Retrieval Project Report – Part 1

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ABSTRACT

This report focuses on automatic keyphrase extraction, applied to two datasets: the 20-newsgroup collection and the SemEval-2010 Benchmark dataset. To accomplish such task the TF-IDF and the BM25 information retrieval model are used, followed by an evaluation of the models. Lastly classifiers (…) are used.

Introduction

To address the problem – automatic keyphrase extraction – two main alternatives are explored: a simple approach based on TF-IDF; and a supervised approach.

The simple approach based on TF-IDF has three phases: First is implemented a simple baseline approach, that applies the keyphrase extraction method to an English textual document; Secondly its implementation is evaluated, based on metrics such as precision, recall, F1 measure, mean value for the precision@5 and mean average precision; Lastly, is improved by candidate selection, candidate scoring and (CREATIVE).

The supervised approach resorts to classification algorithms and a set of features (USED FEATURES), the results are then evaluated by (CONFUTION MATRIX AND SO ON).

The 20-newsgroup collection is only used for the baseline implementation of the simple approach based on TF-IDF. For the rest of approaches, the SemEval-2010 dataset is used.

1 Simple approach based on TF-IDF

1.1 Implementation

The libraries “sklearn” and “scipy” were used, together with the documents from the 20newsgroups collection. Only one document is being considered for test and the whole set of 18000 documents for training or one category set. Both approaches include the test document. (?)

When ***TfidfVectorizer***is being applied to the training set, the conversion of raw text to a TFIDF features matrix is being made. This function receives various parameters. Among them, the ***ngram\_range(1, 3)*** *will* calculate the n-grams with words between 1 to 3; the ***stop\_words=’english’*** removes the stop words based on the define *NLTK* set; **the *token\_pattern=r"(?u)\b[a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z-]\*[a-zA-Z]\b"*** selects only words that respect the given regex, thus single words or words followed by a hyphen and other words followed by hyphens. Lastly the ***max\_df*** that, will remove the n first words with most appearances (parameter used on the exercise 2 for fine tuning). After applying the ***fit\_transform*** method, to all the documents, the vocabulary and the IDF scores are computed based on all the documents allowing for a full coverage of all words, making sure that the vocabulary also contains the words of the test document. Once this is done the ***transform***method is applied to the test document alone, making a TF-IDF-weighted matrix, where the line is the test document and the columns are the terms of that document.

Then, the scores of each term of the matrix are calculated by multiplying the TF-IDF value of the term by the number of words that it has (e.g. if the term is a tri-gram it would be *TF-IDF value\* 3*) or by multiplying by the number of characters that the words have. Finally, the results, from this operation, are sorted and only the 5 most important results, thus candidates, are returned.

1.2 Results

The usage of the whole set of train documents played an important role on the results, since they would be more general when all the 18000 documents were included. However, when only one category of that set was used, the results included more words that defined better what the actual test document was about.

For the calculation of the final scores the multiplication by the number of words of the n-gram was the chosen option, since it gives more importance to the grams that have more words, thus the grams that will probably describe better the document.

2 Evaluating the simple approach

1.1 Implementation

From now on the documents used are from the SemEval-2010 Benchmark dataset. For evaluating the previous retrieval model, these documents are split into two sets, one train (30% of the documents) and other test (70% of the documents). After this sets are cleaned of xml tags; the train dataset is fitted using the same approach then before and the candidates keyphrases are calculated from the test dataset. Then the target keyphrases are obtained, so the predicted candidates can be compared and evaluated. The evaluation is done by the ***metrics(y\_true, y\_pred)***function, that calculates the f1-measure and the precision and recall measures, followed by the calculation of the mean average precision (MAP) value and the mean precision@5 (MP5) for the entire test collection.

1.2 Results

Different approaches were tested. First, an approach where ***TfidfVectorizer*** used the original word from (e.g. studying) the text in order to calculate the candidates, was implemented. Then this was changed so the ***TfidfVectorizer***used the word lemmas (e.g. study) instead, and the obtained results improved in comparison to the previous approach. This, because the words were reduced to the form of the word that is chosen by convention. Lastly, instead of the utilization of lemmas, the word stems (e.g. stud) were calculated and used by the ***TfidfVectorizer****.* After each approach, fine tuning was done with the *max\_df* parameter of the ***fit*\_*transform***method, improving some of the results.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Word  (max\_df = 3) | Lemma  (max\_df = 2) | Stem  (max\_df = 9 ) |
| MAP | 0.122 | 0.112 | 0.167 |
| MP5 | 0.054 | 0.036 | 0.060 |

*Table shows the results of the different approaches with the best max\_df of each in terms of Mean Average Precision and Mean Precision at 5.*

The updated template, user manuals, samples, and required fonts, all are available at the URL <https://www.acm.org/publications/proceedings-template>. It contains said information for all three versions of MS Word (Windows and 2 versions of Mac). There are also separate links to the user guide, which can be referred to by the user. This URL also contains some useful video links, which describe how to add the template, structure the paper, and generate the layout, in different clips. **Display Formula with Number**

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Figure 1: Figure Caption and Image above the caption [In draft mode, Image will not appear on the screen]

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1.1 Heading Level 2

In the below paragraph, it is explained how alt-txt value is placed in **MS Word 2010**. To add alternative text to a picture in Word 2010, follow these steps:

1. In a Word 2010 document, insert a picture.
2. Right click on the inserted picture and select the **Format Picture** option.
3. Select the **Alt Txt** option from the left-side panel options.
4. In the "Title:" and "Description:" text boxes, type the text you want to represent the picture, and then click "Close".

Below are steps to place alt-txt value in **MS Word 2013/2016**. To add alternative text to a picture in Word 2013/2016, follow these steps:

1. In a Word 2013/2016 document, insert a picture.
2. Right click on the inserted picture and select the **Format Picture** option.
3. In the settings at the right side of the window, click on the "Layout & Properties" icon (3rd option).
4. Expand **Alt Txt** option.
5. In the "Title:" and "Description:" text boxes, type the text you want to represent the picture, and then click "Close".

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CONSTRUÇÃO

Por exercise:

* 1. How was implemented (justify decision taken best parameters,…)
  2. Results (examples of success and unsuccess (why it happen)) [graphics//confusion matrix…]

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