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 score, 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 are the ones 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, which includes the test document too.

When *TfidfVectorizer* is applying 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)* calculates the n-grams with 1 and 3 words; the *stop\_words=’english’* removes the stop words define by the *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 and lastly the *max\_df* that, depending on the value it receives, will remove a percentage of the most frequent words or it will remove the n first words with most appearances (this parameter is more used on the exercise 2). After applying the *fit\_transform* method to all the documents, the vocabulary and the IDF scores are being 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 the given document.

After this 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 \* 3). Then the results, from this operation, are sorted and only the 5 most important results, thus candidates, are returned.

1.2 Results

2 Evaluating the simple approach

1.1 Implementation

The documents used are from the SemEval-2010 Benchmark dataset. For evaluating the previous retrieval model, these documents are split in two sets, one train and another test. After this sets are cleaned up from the xml tags, train dataset is fitted using the *fit\_transform* method from the previous approach and the candidates key-phrases are calculated from the test dataset. Then the target key-phrases are obtained, so the predicted candidates can be compared and evaluated.

1.2 Results

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**

 (1)

**Continuation part of Paragraph Text** The user must style this paragraph in **ParaContinue** style, which follows immediately after the **DisplayFormula** (numbered equation). The **DisplayFormula** style is applied only in case of a numbered equation. A numbered equation always has a number to its right. Insert paragraph text here. **Display Formula without 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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