Submitted by –

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INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

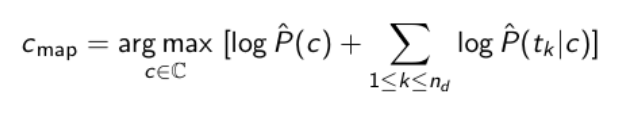
**aSSIGNMENT 4**

# Dataset

* The dataset consist of five folders namely, “comp.graphics”, “rec.sport.hockey”, “sci.med”, “sci.space”, “talk.politics.misc”.
* The index of the folder names is considered as their labelled class.
* Each folder consist of 1000 files each.

# Assumption

* It is assumed that the distribution followed for the conditional probability is binomial distribution. Hence the decision function for classification followed will be: (**for Naïve Bayes**)



* It is assumed that all the classes are equally probable.
* The test data doesn’t contains numerical terms.
* For **distance** calculation between two vectors, **cosine distance** has been used.

# Methodology

1. Preprocessing

Preprocessing is done in the following sequence:

* Punctuation removal
* Tokenization
* Stop words removal
* Stemming(using Porter Stemmer Algorithm)

1. Feature Selection

For optimization of the performance of the model, the following heuristic is implemented. I have calculated the tf-idf values of all the words of the complete corpus. Further, on the basis certain percentage, I have selected the words with high tf-idf value from each document. Taking the union of all the words, a feature vector has been selected.

1. Splitting of the Data

For the splitting of the dataset, “train\_test\_split” function has been used from the sklearn’s library. It provides the split into train size and test size as provided input by the user.

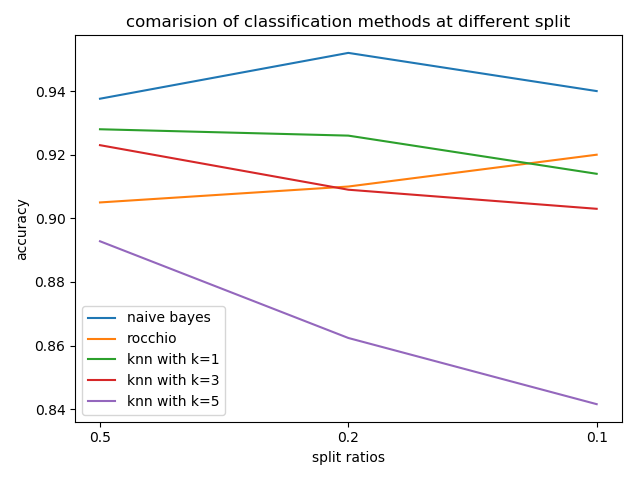
# Analysis

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Split ratio | Method | Test Accuracy |
| 50:50 | Naïve Bayes | 0.9376 |
| Rocchio | 0.905 |
| KNN with k=1 | 0.928 |
| KNN with k=3 | 0.923 |
| KNN with k=5 | 0.8928 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 80:20 |  |  |
| Naïve Bayes | 0.952 |
| Rocchio | 0.91 |
| KNN with k=1 | 0.926 |
| KNN with k=3 | 0.909 |
| KNN with k=5 | 0.8624 |

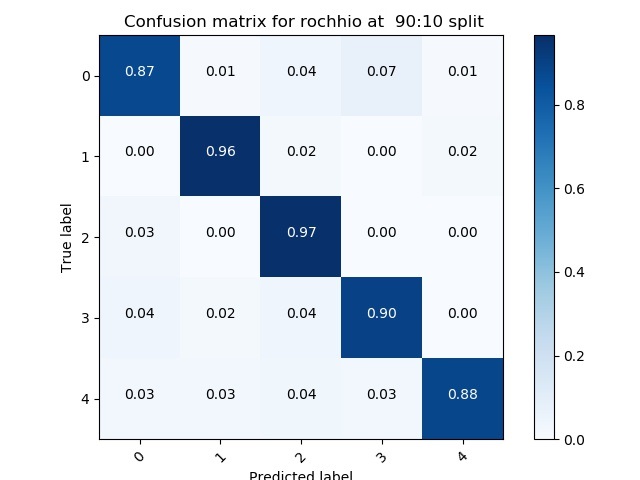
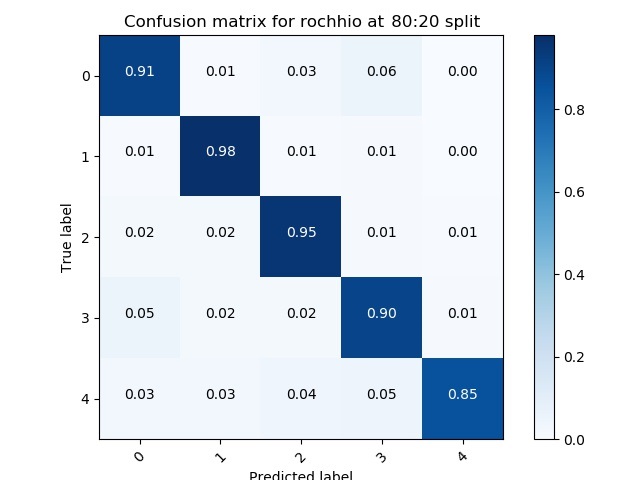
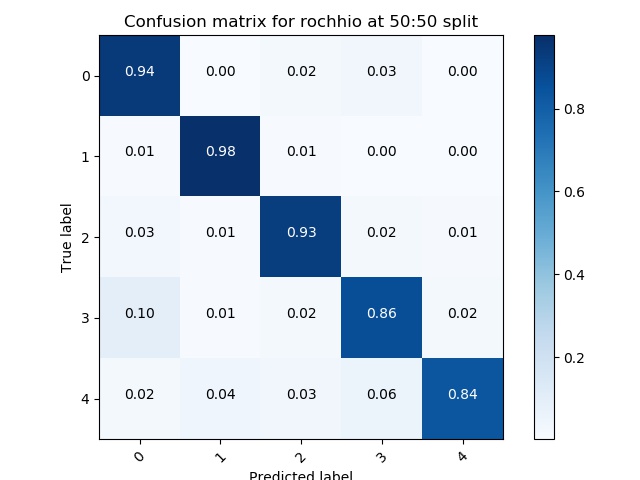
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 90:10 |  |  |
| Naïve Bayes | 0.94 |
| Rocchio | 0.92 |
| KNN with k=1 | 0.914 |
| KNN with k=3 | 0.903 |
| KNN with k=5 | 0.8416 |

**Plots**

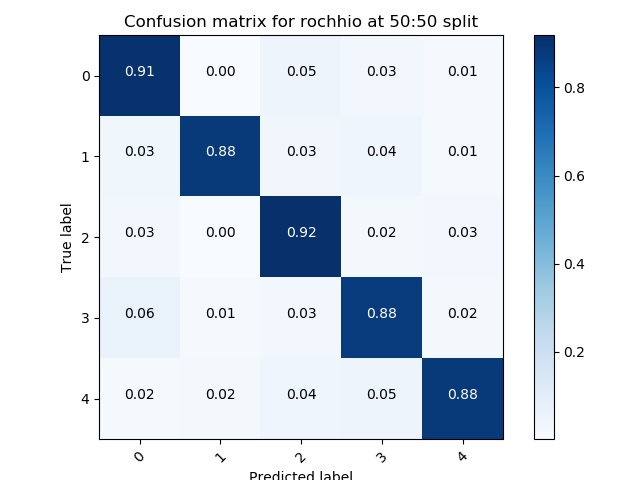
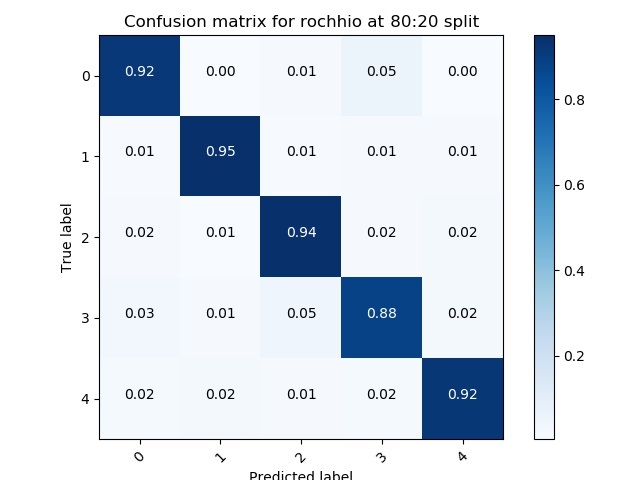
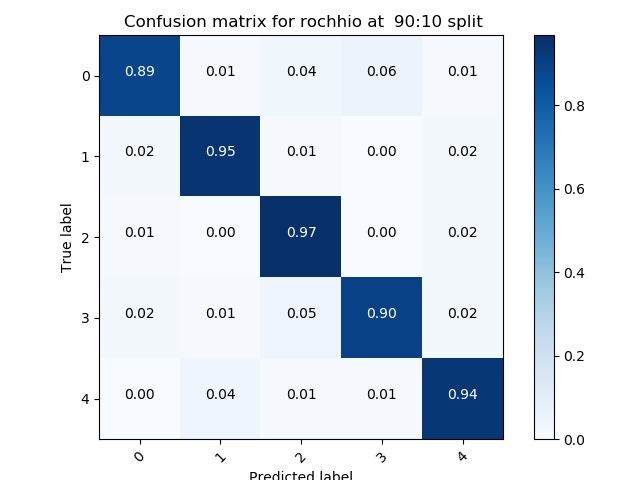


**Confusion Matrices**

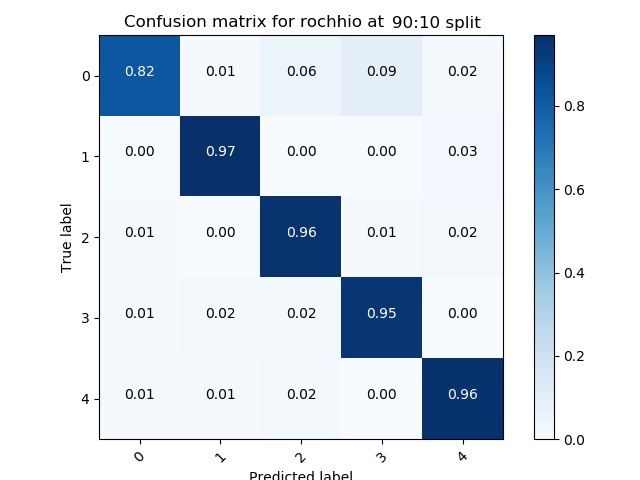
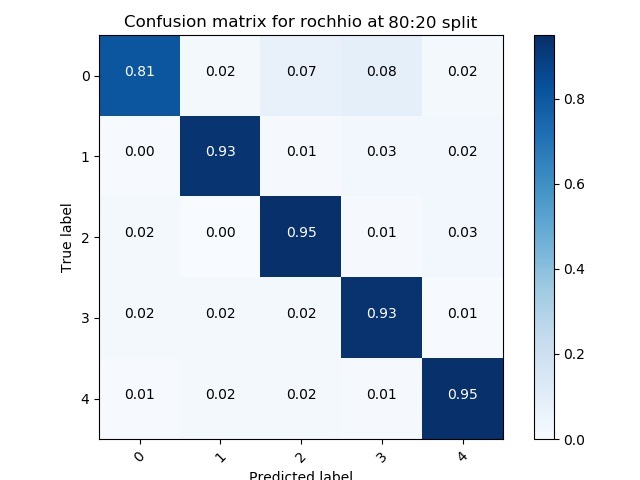
**(1) Rocchio Algorithm**

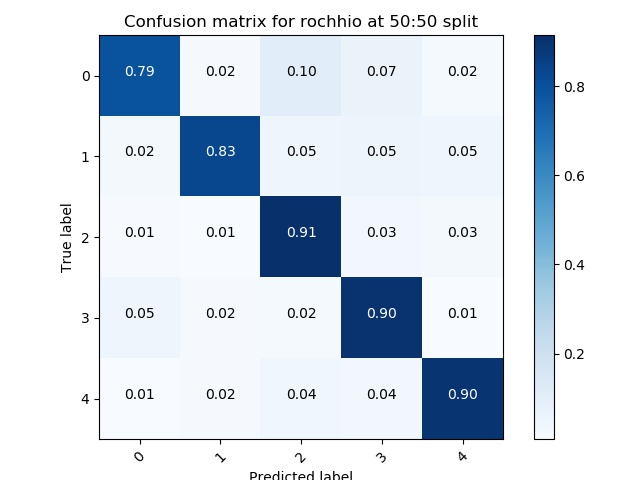
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**(2) KNN with k=1**

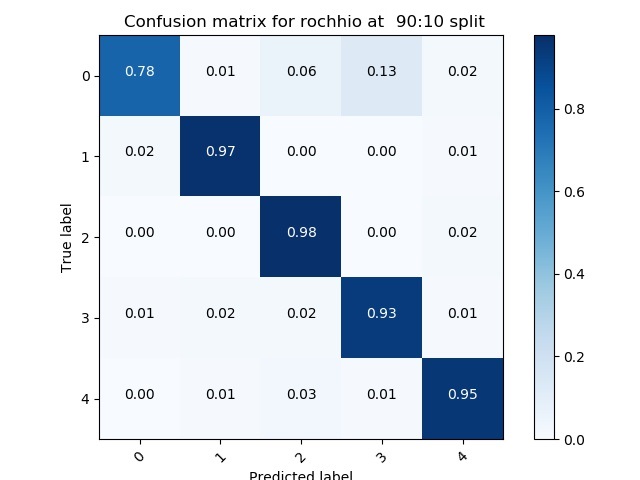
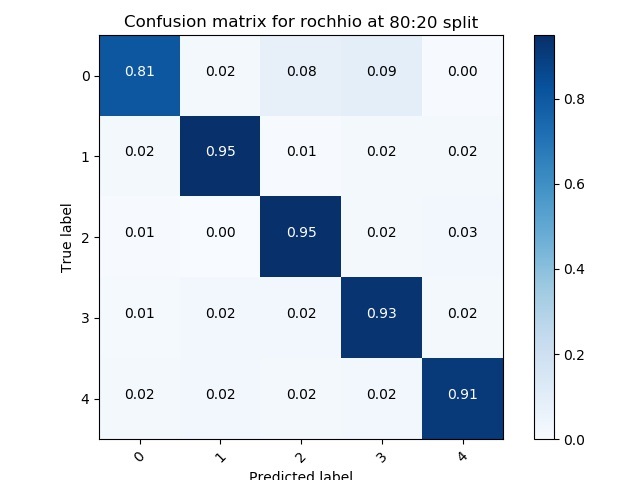
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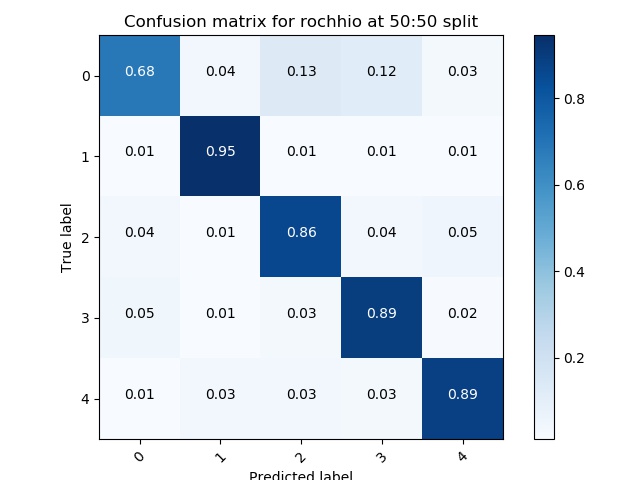
**(3) KNN with k=3**

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**(4) KNN with k=5**

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# Observations

The following facts have been observed by seeing the results of the experiment:

* In different split ratios of train and test data, it has been observed that on increasing the training data size, an increase in the test data’s accuracy is seen.
* Naïve Bayes outperformed all of the other approaches in each of the split of the dataset.
* In case of KNN, on increasing the value of k, a decrease in accuracy is observed.

# Inference

* Naïve Bayes will work better as compared to Rocchio approach.
* With increase in test size, accuracy starts to decay, hence it can be inferred that the model tends to over-fit with increase in train size.
* It is also observed that with increase in the value of k, accuracy is decreasing at any of the given splits. It can be inferred that with increase in value of k, the variance of the model tends to move to zero. Hence the accuracy tends to decrease.

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