

Information Retrieval

Homework 2

1. Introduction

The objective of this assignment is to calculate the term weights for the tokens that occur in each document in the collection. To execute the program, it should be sufficient to type:

```
python3 calcwts.py input-directory output-directory
```

where, the input-directory contains the original files (i.e., the unprocessed files directory) and the output-directory contains all generated output files.

The program also needs a temporary folder with the name “temp” to store intermediate results after preprocessing

2. Input

The input directory contains a set of HTML documents that have to be processed

3. Output

The goal is to build one output file per input file. In the output file, there would be one line per token that survives preprocessing. That line would contain the token and the token weight.

4. Preprocessing

I have used the processor from Homework1 to process the documents. After loading the file contents, BeautifulSoup library is used to parse the HTML documents and extract information in pure text format. Any special characters are removed using the concept of regular expressions. NLTK library is used to tokenize the file content which results in a list containing individual words from each particular document.

The initial processor is further extended to do the following:

- a) Remove words of length 1
- b) Remove all the words occurring in the file stopwords.txt
- c) Remove words occurring only once in the entire corpus

Figure below shows two HTML files before and after preprocessing.

When Blancornelas and longtime colleague Hector Félix Miranda co-founded *Zeta*, a feisty newspaper where the news media had historically kowtowed to government interests and where bribery and corruption had: hard-hitting stories on Mexico's most vexing problems--official corruption. The cost of *Zeta's* independence has been high: Félix, a popular columnist known as "Félix the Riddle," riddled the *Zeta* office with bullets. And over the years the newspaper has suffered waves of violence. Félix's death is one of 10 cases documented by CPJ over the past decade of Mexican journalism, a contradictory, leaving key questions unresolved and leading suspects uninvestigated. *Zeta's* drama has played out in one of the most contentious and volatile regions of Mexico. The National Action Party, ending the political monopoly of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) and subjecting previous governments to close investigative scrutiny. In recent years Tijuana has been one of the bloodiest battlegrounds in Mexico's ongoing internal conflict. In 1994 of Mexico's most traumatic political assassination since the tumultuous aftermath of the 1995 class Lomas Taurino neighborhood. Despite the risks, Blancornelas has not been deterred. Largely inspired by his example, a new generation of journalists has sought government subsidies to provide the Mexican public with more balanced coverage of the news. In the spirit of the International Press Freedom Awards, whose previous recipients have included journalists who have risked political persecution and personal hardship, CPJ is honored to give a special award to Hector Félix Miranda and Blancornelas.

THE UPHILL CLIMB TO ESTABLISH AN INDEPENDENT VOICE IN TIJUANA

Fig 1 : Left box has part of HTML1 before preprocessing
Right box has part of tokenized words and their frequencies

I. Overview

My name is Janlori Goldman and I am the Deputy Director of the Center for Democracy and Technology. I am a former senior advisor to the Obama White House, where I worked on protecting democratic values on the Internet and other interactive communications media. I appreciate the opportunity to testify before this committee and to discuss the importance of protecting the confidentiality of medical records.

One of CDT's primary goals is the passage of federal legislation that establishes strong, enforceable privacy of health information is critical. The public will not have trust and confidence in the emerging digital health care system unless there is a strong federal privacy law. Chairman Horn and Representative Gary A. Condit for their leadership towards enacting legislation that would protect the confidentiality of medical records.

Presently, there is no comprehensive federal law that protects peoples' health records. However, a law is needed that would protect the confidentiality of medical records. And most people mistakenly believe they have a right to access their own medical records. Federal privacy policy is urgently needed to address the increasing demands for health information from patients, health care companies, researchers, employers and law enforcement are eroding the doctor-patient confidentiality of medical records. Information so that our laws will finally conform, to some extent, with the American public's perception of privacy.

Technological innovations that allow medical records, data and images to be transferred easily over the Internet are changing the ways that we deal with each other. Traditional barriers of the health care field will remain unaffected by these changes. In the absence of any Congressional action, the health care field will remain unaffected by these changes. In the absence of any Congressional action, the health care field will remain unaffected by these changes.

But while this information revolution may hold great promise for enhancing our nation's health, CDT is concerned about the potential risks to privacy, where an individual's health information is used to facilitate health research through automation.

Last Congress, this Subcommittee held hearings on the Fair Health Information Practices Act, sponsored by Representative Condit. The bill was passed by the full House of Representatives. In 2003, it was approved by the full Government Operations Committee as part of its ongoing consideration of health care reform. The bill was also approved by the House of Representatives. The bill was also approved by the House of Representatives. The bill was also approved by the House of Representatives.

Fig 2: Left box has part of HTML2 before preprocessing
Right box has part of tokenized words and their frequencies

5. Term Weighting

Okapi BM25 function is used to calculate term weights. It is a ranking function used by search engines to rank matching documents according to their relevance to a given search query. Given a query Q , containing keywords q_1, \dots, q_n , the BM25 score of

a document D is

$$\text{score}(D, Q) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{IDF}(q_i) \cdot \frac{f(q_i, D) \cdot (k_1 + 1)}{f(q_i, D) + k_1 \cdot \left(1 - b + b \cdot \frac{|D|}{\text{avgdl}}\right)},$$

where $f(q_i, D)$ is term frequency in the document D, $|D|$ is the length of the document D in words, and avgdl is the average document length in the text collection from which documents are drawn.

k_1 and b are free parameters whose values have been chosen as 1.2 and 0.75 respectively.

Inverse document frequency(idf) is calculated using the formula $\log(N/n(q))$,

Where N is the total number of documents in the corpus and $n(q)$ is the number of documents containing the word q . Since the above BM25 formula uses length of document D as well as the average length of documents, it also takes the normalization factor into account. In the final output files, the term weights of some words are shown to be negative. This is because the BM25 function calculates term weights of words that occur in more than half of the document collection to be negative.

publishers 3.22	deputy 3.33
employees 2.1	posted 4.61
california 3.56	obtained 4.88
1977 4.61	share 4.61
edition 4.55	prescription 5.53
bribe 3.78	employee 2.24
star 4.61	goals 3.86
newspaper 0.6	realize 4.61
role 1.43	organizational 5.53
police 2.1	efforts 2.77
viewpoints 4.61	findings 4.61
established 3.79	insurers 4.88
threatened 2.77	extent 2.41
change 2.2	penalties 4.88
national 1.6	shield 4.61
gov -0.81	seen 3.22
pressure 1.39	demands 5.53
eventually 4.61	interactive 3.79
despite 2.77	remain 3.79
decided 4.55	participation 5.53
journalists -2.14	despite 2.77
war 3.79	course 3.79
columnist 5.53	ultimately 3.79
instance 1.83	differing 4.61
bound 4.61	hold 3.22
shooting 2.77	governing 5.53

Fig 3 : Term weights of a set of words from documents HTML1 and HTML2

6. Evaluation

The program has been tested on different number of files and the graph shown below has been plotted by indexing time as a function of the number of documents. The timings shown is for the entire process of reading from files , preprocessing , calculating term weights and writing to output files.

Tokenization and calculating term weights are the two functions that utilized most of the time.

Also, since I have used a temporary folder to store intermediate results from tokenization, this has added an extra step of reading and writing to files which contributes to the significant increase in time as the number of files increases.

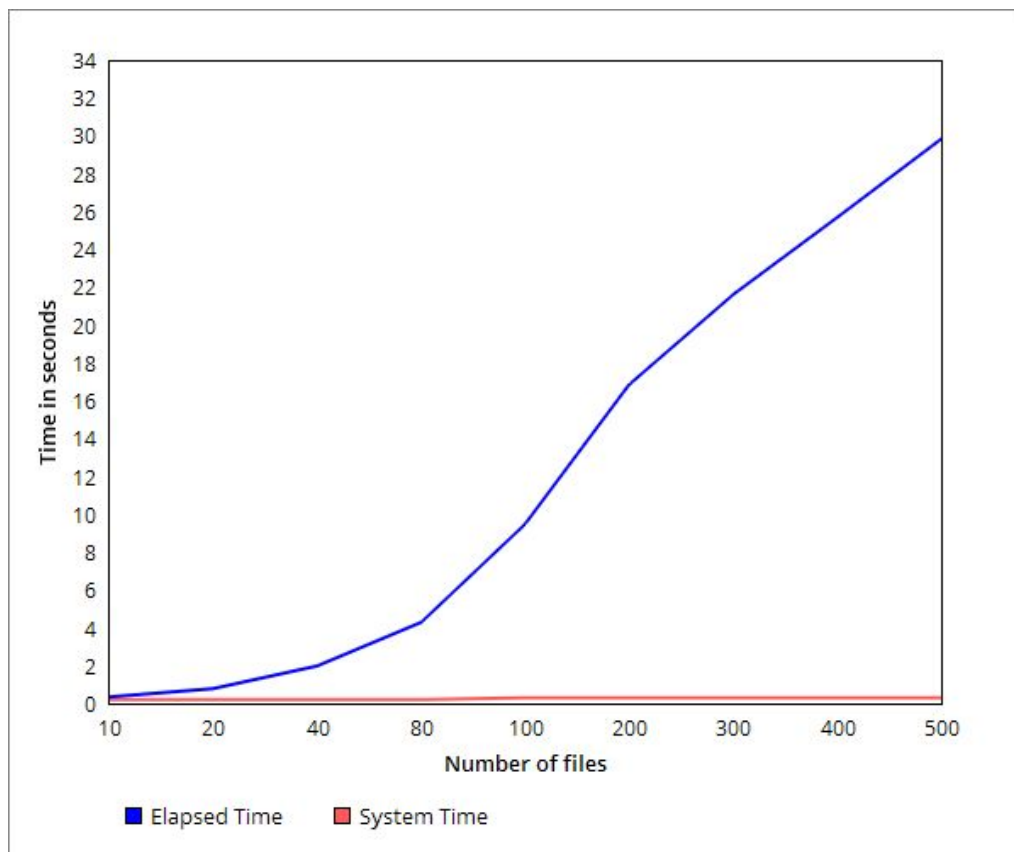


Fig 4: Execution time vs number of files

