NPTEL MOOC, JAN-FEB 2015 Week 1, Module 4

DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS

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Example 3: Document similarity

- * Given two documents, how similar are they?
 - * Plagiarism detection
 - * Checking changes between versions of code
 - * Answering web search queries more effectively

Document similarity ...

- * What is a good measure of similarity?
- * Edit distance
 - * How many changes does one have to make to get from one document to another?
 - * What types of changes are allowed?
 - * Add or remove a letter
 - * Replace one letter by another

Document similarity ...

- * Edit Distance
 - * Minimum number of edit operations to transform one document to another
 - * How do we compute it?
 - * Brute force: try all sequences and choose the best one
 - Delete all of first document, add all of second document
 - * Impossibly inefficient!

Decomposing the problem

- * Make the first character in both documents the same
 - * Explore all possible edit operations that make this possible
- * Recursively fix the rest of the documents
- * Naive recursion is inefficient
 - * Same subproblem solved recursively many times

Naive recursion can be inefficient

- * Fibonacci numbers:
 - * F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2), F(1) = 1, F(2) = 1
 - * Sequence is 1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,....
- * Computing recursively
 - * F(7) = F(6) + F(5) = (F(5) + F(4)) + (F(4)+F(3)) =(F(4)+F(3)+F(3)+F(2)) + (F(3)+F(2)+F(2)+F(1)) = ...

Dynamic Programming

- * Making recursive computations efficient
- * Ensure that subproblems are computed only once
- * How do we store and look up answers to already solved subproblems?

Variations

- * Interested only in the meaning of the document
- * Focus on words
- * Documents are near if they overlap on many words
 - * Order in which words occur may not matter
 - * Useful for topic based web search
 - * Can have dictionary of "similar" words