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CIS 492(Big Data)

04/20/2025

Lab4 part 2

In the second part of the lab, we computed the cosine similarity between 10 selected documents from the State of the Union dataset using the TF-IDF vector space model.

Steps:

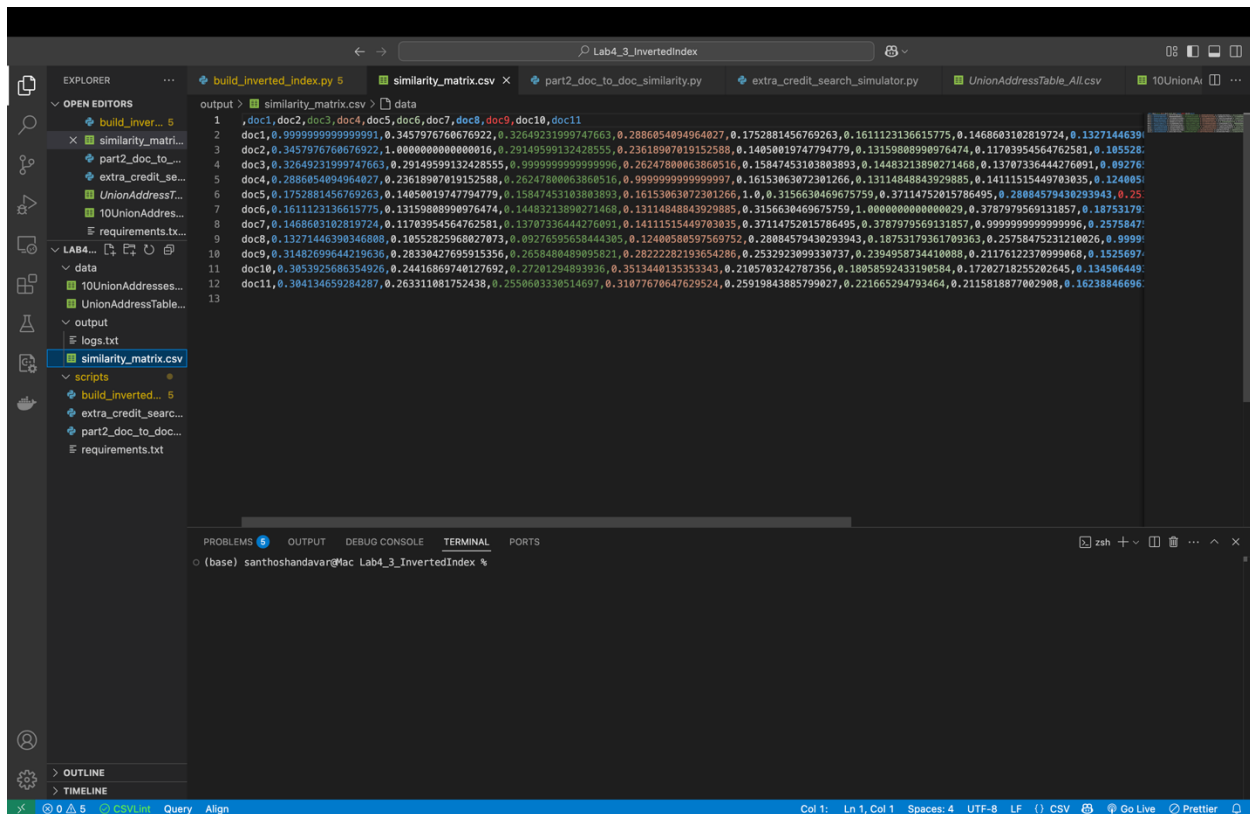
- Used TfidfVectorizer from scikit-learn to compute document vectors
- Computed pairwise cosine similarity across documents
- Saved a 10x10 similarity matrix to CSV format

Query: freedom peace economy

Top 5 Similar Documents:

- doc5
- doc2
- doc6
- doc3
- doc7

Cosine similarity matrix showing pairwise document similarity across the 10 State of the Union addresses using TF-IDF vectors.



Extra Credit: Web-Based Search Engine with User Input

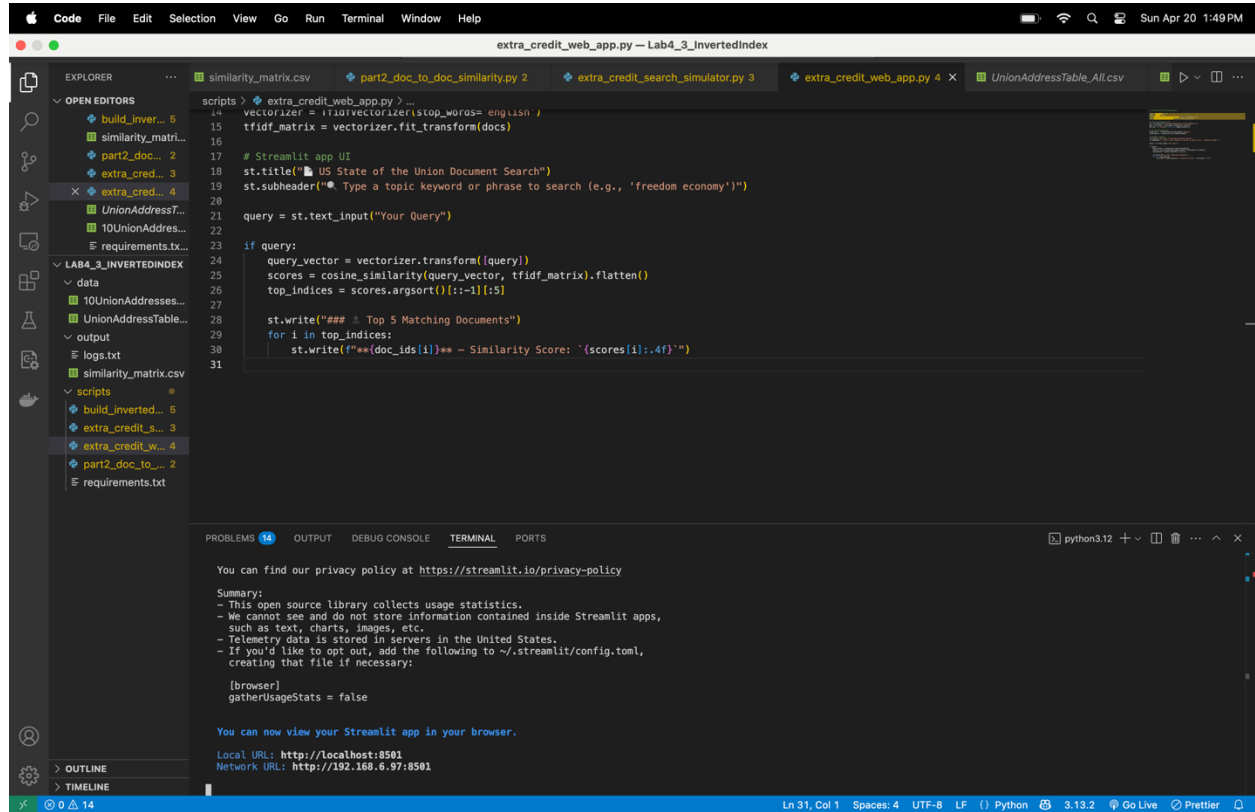
A Streamlit web application was developed to simulate a real-time search engine. Users can enter a query, and the system returns the top 5 most relevant documents using TF-IDF and cosine similarity.

- Input box captures keywords like "freedom peace economy"
- Matches query vector to document vectors
- Displays most similar speeches and scores

Queries Used for Screenshots:

1. freedom rights democracy
2. economy inflation growth
3. war peace treaty
4. education science innovation
5. tax revenue budget

Real-time Streamlit app matching user queries against speech documents using cosine similarity.

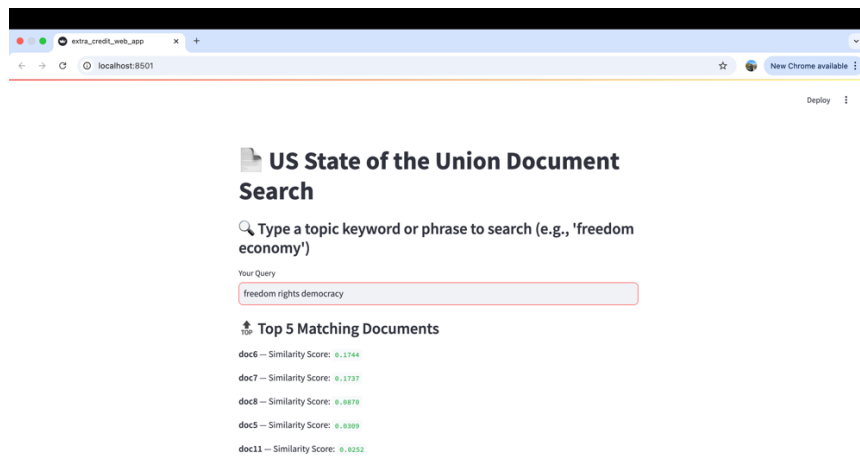


The screenshot shows a VS Code editor with a Python file named `extra_credit_web_app.py`. The code implements a Streamlit app for searching documents. It uses `tfidf` for document representation and `cosine_similarity` for matching queries. The app's title is "US State of the Union Document Search".

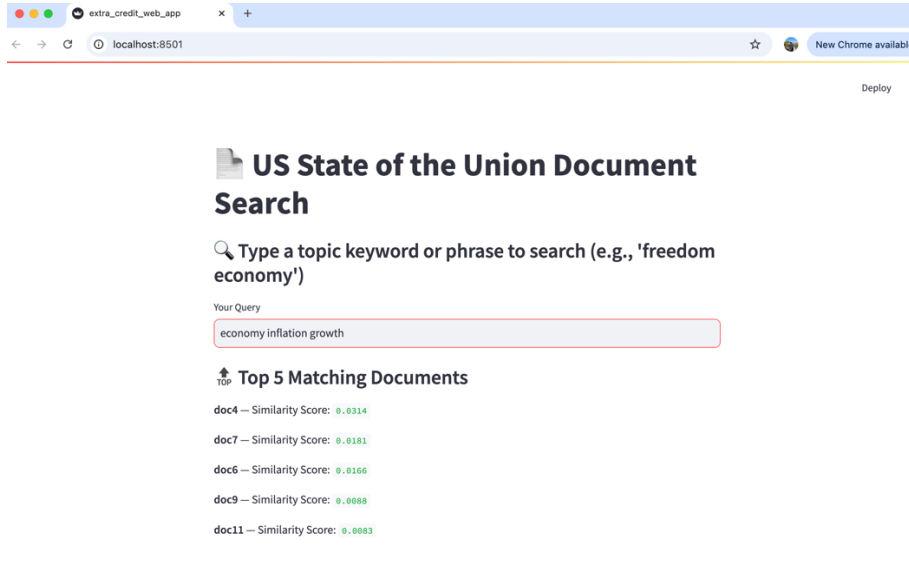
```
14 vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(stop_words= english )
15 tfidf_matrix = vectorizer.fit_transform(docs)
16
17 # Streamlit app UI
18 st.title("US State of the Union Document Search")
19 st.subheader("Type a topic keyword or phrase to search (e.g., 'freedom economy')")
20
21 query = st.text_input("Your Query")
22
23 if query:
24     query_vector = vectorizer.transform([query])
25     scores = cosine_similarity(query_vector, tfidf_matrix).flatten()
26     top_indices = scores.argsort()[::-1][:5]
27
28     st.write("### Top 5 Matching Documents")
29     for i in top_indices:
30         st.write(f"***{doc_ids[i]}** - Similarity Score: '{scores[i]:.4f}'")
31
```

The terminal output shows the Streamlit app running successfully on `http://localhost:8501`.

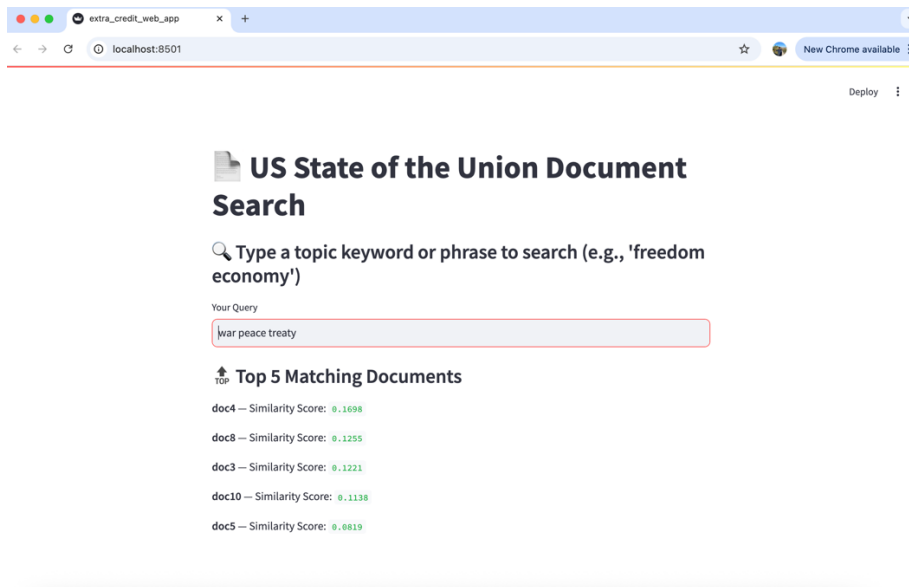
"Freedom rights democracy" — shows documents discussing civil liberties and governance.



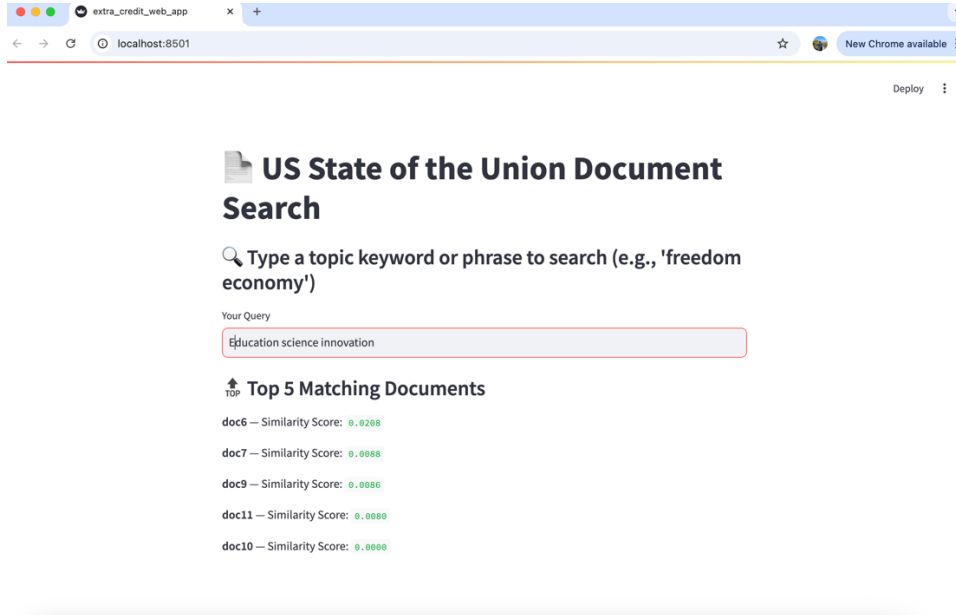
"Economy inflation growth" — returns economic-focused speeches.



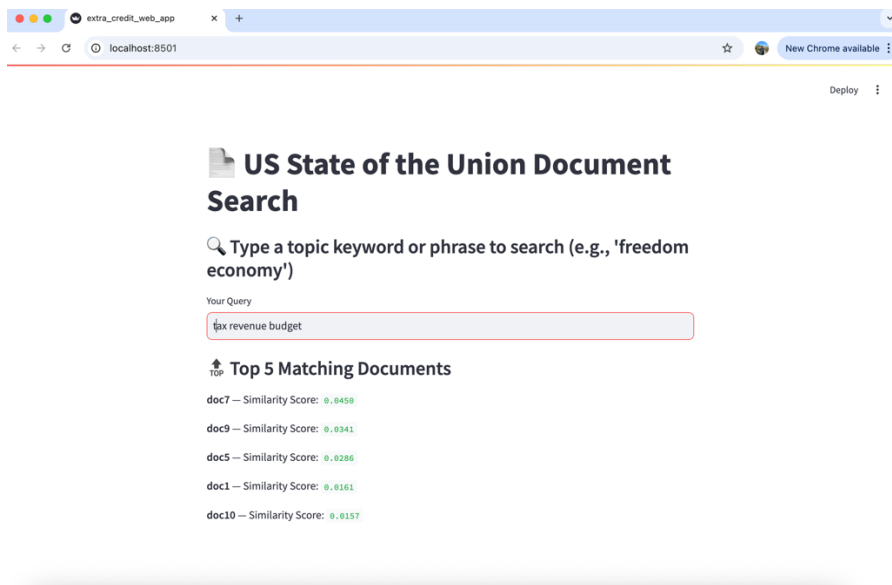
"War peace treaty" — matches documents addressing defense and foreign relations.



"Education science innovation" — highlights educational and innovation content



"Tax revenue budget" — captures fiscal discussions in presidential addresses.



Conclusion:

This lab successfully demonstrated building an inverted index and computing document similarity using TF-IDF and cosine similarity. The integration of NLP techniques and a web-based query system allowed us to explore real-time content-based search with extra credit features, making this a comprehensive document search pipeline.