Homework 3 Inverted index and Boolean Retrieval Model 实验报告

实验内容:

- 1. 在 tweets 数据集上构建 inverted index
- 2. 实现 Boolean Retrieval Model,使用 TREC 2014 test topics 进行测试 Boolean Retrieval Model:
- -Input: a query (like Ron Weasley birthday)
- -Output: print a list of top k relevant tweets.
- -支持 and, or ,not
- 3. 查询优化

实验步骤:

1. 在 tweets 数据集上构建 inverted index

首先用 json.load()方法读 json,获取每个 tweets 的文本,然后用 nltk 的 word_tokenize 进行分词。之后计算 inverted index,具体我是先用 set 统计每个词 出现的文章,然后最后转 list 然后 sort,就得到了每个词出现在的文章的 id 的序列,而且已去重且有序。

```
def calc_inverted_index(articles):
    # 计算inverted-index
    inverted_index1 = {}
    inverted_index2 = {}
    for i in range(len(articles)):
        for word in articles[i]:
            if word not in inverted_index1.keys():
                inverted_index1[word] = set()
                inverted_index1[word].add(i)
    for word in inverted_index1.keys():
        inverted_index2[word] = list(inverted_index1[word])
        inverted_index2[word].sort()
    return inverted_index2
```

2. 实现 Boolean Retrieval Model

用**&**,|,! 来表示 and,or,not,按 not>and>or 的运算顺序。 and 实现两个序列的交:

```
def intersect(l1,l2):
    # 计算两个列表l1和l2的交集
    i = 0
    j = 0
    ans = []
    while i < len(l1) and j < len(l2):
        if l1[i] < l2[j]:
            i += 1
        elif l1[i] > l2[j]:
            j += 1
        else:
            ans.append(l1[i])
            i += 1
            j += 1
        return ans
```

or 实现两个序列的并:

```
def union(l1,l2):
    # 计算两个列表11和12的并集
    i = 0
    j = 0
    ans = []
while i < len(l1) or j < len(l2):
        if i == len(l1):
            ans.append(12[j])
            j += 1
        elif j == len(12):
            ans.append(l1[i])
            i += 1
        elif 11[i] < 12[j]:
            ans.append(l1[i])
            i += 1
        elif l1[i] > l2[j]:
            ans.append(12[j])
            j += 1
            ans.append(l1[i])
            i += 1
            j += 1
    return ans
```

not 实现一个序列的补:

```
def notto(l,num):
    l.append(num)
    ans = []
    j = 0
    for i in 1:
        while j < i:
            ans.append(j)
            j += 1
            j += 1
            return ans</pre>
```

对布尔查询进行计算:

先按|进行分割,然后对每一项按&进行分割,然后对每一项检查如果是! 开头进行 not 操作,然后对结果先进行 and 合并然后对结果再进行 or 合并

```
def calc(str,inverted_index,num):
    arr = str.split('|')
    for i in range(len(arr)):
        arr[i] = arr[i].split('&')
        for j in range(len(arr[i])):
            arr[i][j] = arr[i][j].strip()
if arr[i][j][0] == '!':
                 arr[i][j] = arr[i][j][1:-1].strip()
                 print(arr[i][j])
                 if arr[i][j] in inverted_index.keys():
                     arr[i][j] = notto(inverted index[arr[i][j]],num)
                     arr[i][j] = List(range(num))
             else:
                 if arr[i][j] in inverted_index.keys():
                     arr[i][j] = inverted_index[arr[i][j]]
                     arr[i][j] = []
        arr[i] = and_all(arr[i])
    return or_all(arr)
```

3. 查询优化

在 and_all 和 or_all 方法里,用一个优先队列维护未被处理的列表,按长度从小到大,每次取出两个最小的进行合并,使得整体的合并更加快速。

```
def or all(lists):
    import heapq
    heap = []
    for i in range(len(lists)):
        heapq.heappush(heap,(len(lists[i]),i))
    while len(heap) >= 2:
        (size,i1) = heapq.heappop(heap)
        (size,i2) = heapq.heappop(heap)
        lists[i1] = union(lists[i1], lists[i2])
        heapq.heappush(heap,(len(lists[i1]),i1))
    return lists[heap[0][1]]
def and all(lists):
    import heapq
    heap = []
    for i in range(len(lists)):
        heapq.heappush(heap,(len(lists[i]),i))
    while len(heap) >= 2:
   (size,i1) = heapq.heappop(heap)
        (size, i2) = heapq.heappop(heap)
        lists[i1] = intersect(lists[i1],lists[i2])
        heapq.heappush(heap,(len(lists[i1]),i1))
    return lists[heap[0][1]]
```

4. 使用 TREC 2014 test topics 进行测试

每一行如果以<query>开头则是一条查询对每个查询的所有单词进行 and 操作然后输出结果

```
def query_test(path,inverted_index):
    from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
    f = open(path, 'r', encoding='utf-8', errors='ignore')
    arr = []
    for line in f.readlines():
        if line[0:7] == '<query>':
            arr.append(word_tokenize(line[7:-9]))
    for i in range(len(arr)):
        lists = []
        for word in arr[i]:
            word = word.strip()
            if word in inverted index.keys():
                lists.append(inverted index[word])
            else:
                lists.append([])
        arr[i] = and all(lists)
        print(i,arr[i])
```

实验总结:

熟悉了 inverted index 的构建方法,实现了支持 and,or,not 的布尔查询,然后用启发式合并的方法进行查询优化。