Question 1

PART 1

- a. Lowercase the textUsing string.lower()
- b. Perform tokenizationUsing nltk.tokenize.word_tokenize()
- c. Remove stopwordsUsing nltk.corpus.stopwords()
- d. Remove punctuations
 Removed using string.punctuation
- e. Remove blank space tokensUsing .strip()

PART 2

Sample output is:

```
Original Content of ./text_files/file258.txt:

Poor design doesn't line their own pedals up when connected using these. The offset isn't enough and results in each pedal along the line mounted a bit lower than the one next to it. As you can see in the picture, the third pedal from the chain is already almost of ft the board. How can they overlook this?

Lowercased Content:

poor design doesn't line their own pedals up when connected using these. the offset isn't enough and results in each pedal along the line mounted a bit lower than the one next to it. as you can see in the picture, the third pedal from the chain is already almost of ft the board. how can they overlook this?

Tokenized Content:

['poor', 'design', 'does', "n't", 'line', 'their', 'own', 'pedals', 'up', 'when', 'connected', 'using', 'these', '.', 'the', 'offset', 'is', "n't", 'enough', 'and', 'results', 'in', 'each', 'pedal', 'along', 'the', 'line', 'mounted', 'a', 'bit', 'lower', 'than', 'the', 'one', 'next', 'to', 'it', '.', 'as', 'you', 'can', 'see', 'in', 'the', 'picture', ',', 'the', 'third', 'pedal', 'from', 'the', 'chain', 'is', 'already', 'almost', 'off', 'the', 'board', '.', 'how', 'can', 'they', 'overlook', 'this', 'pedal', 'along', 'line', 'mounted', 'bit', 'lower', 'one', 'next', '.', 'see', 'picture', ',', 'third', 'pedal', 'chain', 'already', 'almost', 'board', '.', 'overlook', '?']

tokens after Removing Blank Spaces:

['poor', 'design', "n't", 'line', 'pedals', 'connected', 'using', '.', 'offset', "n't", 'enough', 'results', 'pedal', 'along', 'line', 'mounted', 'bit', 'lower', 'one', 'next', '.', 'see', 'picture', ',', 'third', 'pedal', 'chain', 'already', 'almost', 'board', '.', 'overlook', '?']

tokens after Removing Blank Spaces:

['poor', 'design', "n't", 'line', 'pedals', 'connected', 'using', '.', 'offset', "n't", 'enough', 'results', 'pedal', 'along', 'line', 'mounted', 'bit', 'lower', 'one', 'next', '.', 'see', 'picture', ',', 'third', 'pedal', 'chain', 'already', 'almost', 'board', '.', 'overlook', '?']

Content after Re
```

This output is printed for the first 5 files

Also saved each file by overwriting the original files.

Question 2:

Part 1 & 2

Create a unigram inverted index:

- I made this by maintaining a dictionary
- Then parsed through each word in all files
 - if that word wasn't in the dictionary initialize a list (with that file) in the dictionary with that word as key
 - else append that file in pre-existing list
- Dump this dictionary in a pickle file

Part 3 & 4

Support for the following operations:

a. T1 AND T2

This can be done by taking the intersection of the list attached to T1 term and T2 term

b. T1 OR T2

This can be done by taking the union of the list attached to T1 term and T2 term

c. T1 AND NOT T2

This can be done by taking the difference of the list attached to T1 term and T2 term

d. T1 OR NOT T2

This can be done by:

- > Subtracting list attached to T2 from all 999 files
- > Finding the union of list attached to T1 and the above list

Some sample Inputs and Outputs

Sample I/0 1: (As provided in Assignment)

```
2ar bag in a canister
OR, AND NOT
Coffee brewing techniques in cookbook
AND, OR NOT, OR
Query licar OR bag AND NOT canister
Number of documents retrieved for query 1: 31
Names of the documents retrieved for query 1: file797.txt, file956.txt, file404.txt, file174.txt, file981.txt, file3.txt, file363.txt, file686.txt, file686.txt, file686.txt, file686.txt, file686.txt, file686.txt, file698.txt
t, file866.txt, file686.txt, file698.txt
Query 2icoffee AND brewing OR NOT consider
Names of the documents retrieved for query 2: 999
Names of the documents retrieved for query 2: file258.txt, file398.txt, file368.txt, file6864.txt, file6866.txt, file686.txt, file6
```

Sample I/0 2: (All operations performed)

```
Loving vintage

AND
Loving vintage

OR
Coving vintage

OR
NOT
Coving vintage

OR NOT
Coving vintage

OR NOT
Coving vintage

OR NOT
Coving vintage

Oury 1: loving AND vintage

Number of documents retrieved for query 1: file1.txt

Ouery 2: loving OR vintage

Number of documents retrieved for query 2: 21

Names of the documents retrieved for query 2: 1: file827.txt, file87.txt, file597.txt, file597.txt, file254.txt, file737.txt, file674.txt, file638.txt, file696.txt, file696.txt, file696.txt, file697.txt, file737.txt, file737.txt, file674.txt, file696.txt, file696.txt, file737.txt, file737.txt, file696.txt, file737.txt, file
```

Sample I/0 3: (Showcasing the pre processing)

```
Loving, vintage
AND
Loving and VINtage
OR
Loving is are ? vintage
AND NOT
Loving AND vintage
OR NOT
Ouery 1: Loving AND vintage
Number of documents retrieved for query 1: 1
Names of the documents retrieved for query 2: file391.txt, file674.txt, file597.txt, file422.txt, file51.txt, file737.txt, file494.txt, file723.txt, file498.txt, file698.txt, file1684.txt, file697.txt, file647.txt, file688.txt, file697.txt, file725.txt, file725.txt, file698.txt, file725.txt, file856.txt, file855
```

Question 3:

Part 1 & 2

Create a positional index:

- I made this by maintaining a dictionary
- Then parsed through each word in all files
 - if that word wasn't in the dictionary initialize a list (with that file and the words position in the file as a nested list) in the dictionary with that word as key
 - If the word occurs in the file again, add the position to the nested list again.
 - else append that file in pre-existing list (and the position of the word in the file)
- Dump this dictionary in a pickle file

Part 3 & 4

For phrase queries we use the 2 pointer approach:

First I initialize a set(say result) of all the files containing the first word in our query

- Now using a for loop I iterate through the next words in the phrase and find the intersection of files in result and this word
- For these given files I check that if there's at least one instance of this word occurring at i+1th position (if previous word was at ith position)
 - If the above condition is satisfied then we keep that file
 - Flse we remove it from the result.
- We do this for all terms

Sample I/0 1: (As provided in Assignment)

```
Car bag in a canister
Coffee brewing techniques in cookbook
Number of documents retrieved for query 1 using positional index: 0
Names of documents retrieved for query 1 using positional index:
Number of documents retrieved for query 2 using positional index: 0
Names of documents retrieved for query 2 using positional index:
```

Sample I/0 2 : (few operations performed)

```
car bag
even light gauged strings
bef
today pleasantly
Number of documents retrieved for query 1 using positional index: 0
Names of documents retrieved for query 1 using positional index:
Number of documents retrieved for query 2 using positional index: 1
Names of documents retrieved for query 2 using positional index: file987.txt
Number of documents retrieved for query 3 using positional index: 0
Names of documents retrieved for query 3 using positional index:
Number of documents retrieved for query 4 using positional index: 1
Names of documents retrieved for query 4 using positional index: file990.txt
```

Sample I/0 3: (Showcasing the pre processing)

```
Loving Vintage
loving is vintage
Loving ? are vintage
loving vintage
Number of documents retrieved for query 1 using positional index: 1
Names of documents retrieved for query 1 using positional index: file1.txt
Number of documents retrieved for query 2 using positional index: 1
Names of documents retrieved for query 2 using positional index: file1.txt
Number of documents retrieved for query 3 using positional index: 1
Names of documents retrieved for query 3 using positional index: file1.txt
Number of documents retrieved for query 4 using positional index: 1
Names of documents retrieved for query 4 using positional index: file1.txt
```