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# Task 1

## Subtask 1

$$w_{t,d} = (1 + \log t f_{t,d}) * \log \frac{N}{df_t}$$

• 
$$w_{pens,d_1} = (1 + \log 1) * \log \frac{3}{1} \approx 1,1$$

• 
$$w_{pens,d_2} = \text{not in the doc}$$

• 
$$w_{pens,d_3} = \text{not in the doc}$$

• 
$$w_{write,d_1} = (1 + \log 1) * \log \frac{3}{3} = 0$$

• 
$$w_{write,d_2} = (1 + \log 1) * \log \frac{3}{3} = 0$$

• 
$$w_{write,d_3} = (1 + \log 1) * \log \frac{3}{3} = 0$$

• 
$$w_{on,d_1} = (1 + \log 1) * \log \frac{3}{3} = 0$$

• 
$$w_{on,d_2} = (1 + \log 1) * \log \frac{3}{3} = 0$$

• 
$$w_{on,d_3} = (1 + \log 1) * \log \frac{3}{3} = 0$$

• 
$$w_{paper,d_1} = (1 + \log 2) * \log \frac{3}{3} = 0$$

• 
$$w_{paper,d_2} = \text{not in the doc}$$

• 
$$w_{paper,d_3} = (1 + \log 1) * \log \frac{3}{3} = 0$$

• 
$$w_{pencils,d_1} = \text{not in the doc}$$

• 
$$w_{pencils,d_2} = (1 + \log 1) * \log \frac{3}{1} \approx 1,1$$

• 
$$w_{pencils,d_3} = \text{not in the doc}$$

• 
$$w_{envelope,d_1} = \text{not in the doc}$$

• 
$$w_{envelope,d_2} = (1 + \log 1) * \log \frac{3}{1} \approx 1,1$$

• 
$$w_{envelope,d_3} = \text{not in the doc}$$

• 
$$w_{ballpens,d_1} = \text{not in the doc}$$

• 
$$w_{ballpens,d_2} = \text{not in the doc}$$

• 
$$w_{ballpens,d_3} = (1 + \log 1) * \log \frac{3}{1} \approx 1,1$$

Terms	$d_1$	$d_2$	$d_3$
pens	1.1	0.0	0.0
write	0.0	0.0	0.0
on	0.0	0.0	0.0
paper	0.0	0.0	0.0
pencils	0.0	1.1	0.0
envelope	0.0	1.1	0.0
ballpens	0.0	0.0	1.1

$$\overrightarrow{d_1} = (1.1, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0)$$

$$\overrightarrow{d_2} = (0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.1, 1.1, 0.0)$$

$$\overrightarrow{d_3} = (0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.1)$$

# Subtask 2

$$\begin{split} w_{ballpens,q} &= (1 + \log 1) * \log \frac{3}{1} \approx 1, 1 \\ w_{envelope,q} &= (1 + \log 1) * \log \frac{3}{1} \approx 1, 1 \end{split}$$

$$\overrightarrow{q} = (0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.1, 1.1)$$

$$SIM(\overrightarrow{q}, \overrightarrow{d_1}) = \frac{\overrightarrow{q} * \overrightarrow{d_1}}{|\overrightarrow{q}| * |\overrightarrow{d_1}|} = 0$$

$$SIM(\overrightarrow{q}, \overrightarrow{d_2}) = \frac{\overrightarrow{q} * \overrightarrow{d_2}}{|\overrightarrow{q}| * |\overrightarrow{d_2}|} = \frac{1.21}{49} \approx 0.025$$

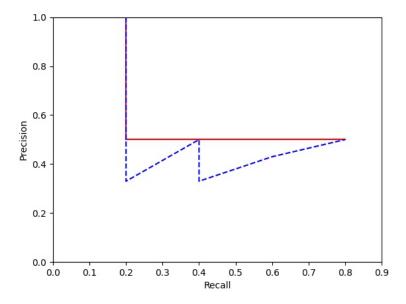
$$SIM(\overrightarrow{q}, \overrightarrow{d_3}) = \frac{\overrightarrow{q} * \overrightarrow{d_3}}{|\overrightarrow{q}| * |\overrightarrow{d_3}|} = \frac{1.21}{49} \approx 0.025$$

Rank	Doc	SIM
1	2	0.025
1	3	0.025
2	1	0

Task 3

- $Precision = \frac{TPs}{TPs + FPs}$
- $Recall = \frac{TPs}{TPs + FNs}$

k	Result Set	Precision	Recall
1	127	1.0	0.2
2	127, 9	0.5	0.2
3	127, 9, 10	0.33	0.2
4	127, 9, 10, 2	0.5	0.4
5	127, 9, 10, 2, 35	0.4	0.4
6	127, 9, 10, 2, 35, 32	0.33	0.4
7	127, 9, 10, 2, 35, 32, 41	0.43	0.6
8	127, 9, 10, 2, 35, 32, 41, 64	0.5	0.8



Task 4

An advantage of using IDF over stop word list is that you don't have a fixed set of words that maybe must be expanded in the future. Expanding a stop word list will change all the weights as a consequence. Due to the Zipf's law if a term is contained in all the documents is most likely to be a stop word. If the IDF value of a term is 0(occurs in all documents) than will have the same effects as if it was included in the stop word lists.

Advantage of using stops words lists are that we could prevent the calculation of the IDF for stops and we can be more precise not including words that maybe occurs in every document but aren't stops.

# **Programming Task**

### Subtask 1

The ranking method implemented is based on tf-matching-score with log frequency weighting. Given a query the method **tf\_matching\_scores** will output a dictionary with the tf-matching-score for all relevant documents. A *relevant* document contains at least one term of the query at least one time.

In the implementation we iterate through the documents to calculate the log frequency weights for each term in the document  $(W_{t,d})$  and then we calculate the tf-matching-score for each document. We use a log tf because the relevance does not increase proportionally with term frequency. After that we rank the results with the method **ranking\_table** which ranks the results and print a ranking table to the terminal.

#### Code

```
def tf_matching_scores(self, query: str) ->dict:
      """Calculate tf-matching-score for all documents given the query.
      Args:
          query (str): Query against which we calculate the document's score
      Returns:
          dict: For each document the tf-matching-score
11
      query = query.lower()
12
      query = query.split()
13
14
      docs_weights = {}
15
      tf_matching_scores = {}
16
17
      # retrive the news title and text to calculate tf-weights
18
      with open (self.filename, 'r') as file:
19
          reader = csv.reader(file, delimiter = '\t')
21
          #iterate through each row of the table
          for row in reader:
23
              # skip table header
24
              if ( row[0] == 'id' ): continue
26
              #(doc_id, url, pub_date, title, news_text) = row
27
              doc_ID = int(row[0])
28
              news\_title = row[-2]
29
              news_text = row[-1]
30
31
              docs_weights.update({doc_ID: []})
33
34
              tokenizer = nltk.RegexpTokenizer(r"\w+")
              normalized_news_title = tokenizer.tokenize(news_title.lower())
              normalized_news_text = tokenizer.tokenize(news_text.lower())
```

```
news_terms = normalized_news_title + normalized_news_text
38
39
               for term in query:
40
41
                    if ( term in news_terms ):
42
                        log_tf = math.log(dict(Counter(news_terms))[term])
43
                        docs_weights [doc_ID].append(1 + log_tf)
44
45
                        docs_weights [doc_ID].append(0)
46
47
               # delete all documents that are not relevant to the query
48
               if ( docs_weights [doc_ID] == [0,0] ):
49
                    docs_weights.pop(doc_ID)
50
               #calculate tf-matching-scores
52
               for doc_ID in docs_weights:
53
                    tf_matching_scores.update( {doc_ID: sum(docs_weights[doc_ID])} )
54
55
      return tf_matching_scores
56
57
  def ranking_table(self, scores: dict):
58
      """Print a ranking table given a dictionary of scores
59
60
61
      Args:
      scores (dict): Datastructure that contains all scores
62
63
      sorted_dict = sorted(scores.items(), key=itemgetter(1), reverse=True)
64
      ranked_list = []
      rank = 0
66
      old_score = 0
67
68
      for items in sorted_dict:
69
          doc_ID = items[0]
          score = items[-1]
71
          # don't rank if the score is zero
73
          if( score == 0 ): continue
74
           if( old_score == score):
76
               ranked_list.append((rank, doc_ID, score))
77
           else:
78
               rank += 1
79
               ranked_list.append((rank, doc_ID, score))
80
               old_score = score
81
82
      # print ranking table
83
84
      #print only top 10
85
      print("Rank \t", "Doc \t", "Score")
      print("-" * 30)
86
87
      counter = 0
      for row in ranked_list:
88
          if (counter > 9): break
89
          rank, doc_{-}ID, score = row
90
           print(rank, "\t", doc_ID, "\t", round(score, 5))
91
          counter += 1
92
```

```
93
94
95
  if __name__ == "__main__":
96
  filename = 'assignment3/code/postillon.csv'
97
  search = Search(filename=filename)
99
  print("\n"*3)
100
  print("1. Query: olympische sportbund")
101
  scores = search.tf_matching_scores("olympische sportbund")
102
  search.ranking_table(scores)
104
  print("\n"*3)
105
  print("2. Query: rot wein")
106
  scores = search.tf_matching_scores("rot wein")
107
  search.ranking_table(scores)
108
  print("\n"*3)
110
  print("3. Query: kinder sind faul")
111
  scores = search.tf_matching_scores("kinder sind faul")
search.ranking_table(scores)
```

## **OUTPUT:**

```
1. Query: olympische sportbund
  Rank
            Doc
                      Score
4 1
            4194
                      2.69315
5 2
            276
                      2.60944
6 3
                      2.09861
            1632
  4
            3925
                      2.0
                      2.0
  4
            4759
  5
            2018
                     1.69315
  5
             2146
                     1.69315
10
  5
            4990
                      1.69315
  6
            228
                      1.0
  6
            548
                      1.0
13
14
15
16
17
  2. Query: rot wein
18
  Rank
            Doc
19
                     Score
20
21 1
            165
                      2.38629
            1063
                     1.69315
  2
            1210
                     1.69315
  2
            1872
                     1.69315
24
  2
            2212
                     1.69315
26 2
            2332
                     1.69315
                     1.69315
  2
            2837
28 2
            2978
                     1.69315
```

29	2	3712	1.69315
30	3	150	1.0
31	J	100	1.0
32			
33			
34			
35	3. Query	: kinder	sind faul
36		Doc	Score
37			
38	1	3763	5.4012
39	2	2789	5.07944
40	3	1827	4.89037
41	4	583	4.77259
42	5	4228	4.60944
43	6	1494	4.19722
44	6	2658	4.19722
45	7	2011	4.07944
46	8	150	3.94591
47	8	4887	3.94591