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Solⁿ:- 1:- 776, 801, 1101, 312513

(i) variable byte Code:-

776

⇒ 00000110
10001000

1100001000

now for gaps. $801 - 776 = 25$

⇒ 100011001

for gap: $1101 - 801 = 300$

⇒ 00000010
10101100

100101100

for gap $312513 - 1101 = 311412$

00010011

00000000

11110100

00110000001110100

(ii) gamma codes:-

776, 25, 300, 311412

for 776: in binary 100001000

∴ γ code: 111111110 100001000

for 25: in binary 11001

γ code: 111101001

for 300: in binary 100101100

γ code: 111111110 00101100

for 311412: binary: 1001100000001110100

γ code:- 111111111111111111110 001100000001110100

(b) Gamma-coded gaps :

0 1111000 11 101 1111 010111 11010 1110111

break like this

1111000 $\Rightarrow 4$

1111 00011 $\Rightarrow 10011 \Rightarrow 19$

101 $\Rightarrow 11 \Rightarrow 3$

111110 100111 $\Rightarrow 110111 \Rightarrow 55$

11010 $\Rightarrow 110 \Rightarrow 6$

1110111 $\Rightarrow 1111 \Rightarrow 15$

$\therefore docID = 0$

now, sequence of Gaps 3, 55, 6, 15
& first entry will be 19.

& sequence of postings

$\Rightarrow 19, 19+3, 19+3+55, 19+3+55+6,$

$19+3+55+6+15$

$\Rightarrow 19, 22, 77, 83, 98$

Solⁿ:- 3:- no. of terms = 250000

no. of tokens = 40,000,000

Bytes per token = 8

Bytes per term id/doc id = 4

• we have to consider 20 blocks.

(i) reading collection of data from disk

= no. of token \times ave. bytes per token \times transfer time + seek time

$$= 4 \times 10^7 \times 8 \times 2 \times 10^{-8} + 5 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= 32 \times 2 \times 10^{-1} + 5 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= 6.4 + 0.005 \text{ sec}$$

$$\approx 6.4 \text{ sec}$$

(ii) Total sorting time

= no. of blocks $\times (N \log N)$ * time for low level

where, N = no. of records in each block

$$= \frac{\text{no. of token}}{20}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 10^7}{20} = 2 \times 10^6$$

\therefore Total sorting time

$$= 20 \times \frac{2 \times 10^6}{4 \times 10^5} \log \left(\frac{2 \times 10^6}{4 \times 10^5} \right) \times 10^{-8}$$

$$= \frac{8 \times 10^{-2}}{1} \log ($$

\neq

$$= 4 \times 10^{-1} \times \log (2 \times 10^6)$$

$$= 4 \times 10^{-1} \times 21$$

$$= 8.4 \text{ sec.}$$

(iii) Total writing time

= no. of block \times time for writing block

$$= \left(\frac{25 \times 10^4}{20} + \frac{4 \times 10^7}{20} \right) \times 4 \times 2 \times 10^{-8}$$

neglect
very small

$$\approx \frac{4 \times 10^7}{20} \times 4 \times 2 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$= 16 \times 10^{-2}$$

 \therefore total writing time

$$= 20 \times 16 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$= 320 \times 10^{-2} = 3.2 \text{ sec.}$$

(iv) total disk transfer time = Total disk seek time \times sorted pass time + time writing.

$$= 20 \times 6.4 \times 5 \times 10^{-3} \times 2$$

$$+ \left(\frac{25 \times 10^4}{\text{neglect}} + \frac{4 \times 10^7}{20} \right) \times 4 \times 2 \times 10^{-8}$$

 \Rightarrow total disk transfer time

$$= 1.28 + 32 \times 10^{-1} \times 2$$

$$= 1.28 + 3.2 \times 2 = \cancel{7.68 \text{ sec.}}$$

$$= 7.68 \text{ sec.}$$

$$(v) \text{ time for actual merging} = 7.68 + (10^{-8} \times 25 \times 10^4)$$

$$= \cancel{7.68 + 25 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$\approx 7.68 \text{ sec.}$$

excluding disk transfer time,

$$\text{operation time for merging} = 25 \times 10^4 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$= 25 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$= 25 \times 10^{-4} \text{ sec.}$$

Solⁿ: 4:-

doc ID

J1

J2

J1 ^ J2

J1 v J2

(b)

1

0

0

0

0

2

0

0

0

0

3

1

1

1

1

4

1

1

1

1

5

1

0

0

1

6

1

0

0

1

7

1

0

0

1

8

1

0

0

1

9

0

1

0

1

10

0

1

0

1

11

0

1

0

1

12

0

1

0

1

13

0

1

0

1

14

1

0

0

1

15

0

0

0

0

$$(b) \text{ precision} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{recall} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$(c) \text{ precision} = \frac{6}{6} = 1$$

$$\text{recall} = \frac{6}{6+6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Solⁿ:- 2:-

(a) Adv:- lookup time is faster than tree
ie: it takes $O(1)$ while tree
take $O(\log n)$

Disad:-

In hashing there is no easy way to
handle the wild-card queries / prefix search

(*) (c) for searching red*

will use \$red* as permutation
wildcard index

(b) There are $O(n)$ extra terms will be there
by considering each term

ex:- abc \Rightarrow abc\$

\Rightarrow abc\$, bc\$a, c\$ab, \$abc

(d) for trigram index;

red*, \$red*

~~red~~: (\$re \wedge red)

(e) bar & barbaric

same

ba ar

ba ar ab (ba) (ar) ri ic

$$\therefore \text{Jaccard} = \frac{2}{5}$$