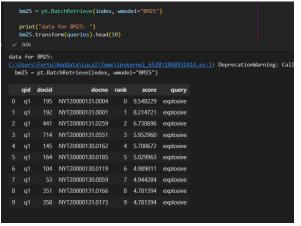
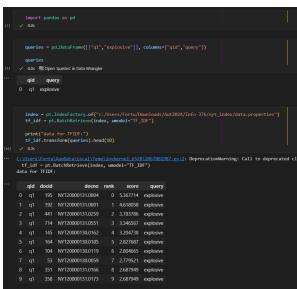
- 1. Explain how language models work for IR in your own words. Why are they called 'language models'? Respond in at most half a page. [2 points]
 - a. Language models in IR are essentially algorithms that use probability to predict the likelyhood of a document to answer the user's query. These algorithms are called language models because of how they were designed to represent or *model* patterns, structures, and relationships between words in a given language. They learn from large amounts of textual data, hence the language part of their name, to predict how language behaves.
- Continue working with the NYT index from before. This time running the same query with language models. Report the top 10 results. Do you see any differences between these and the previous two models used? If yes,

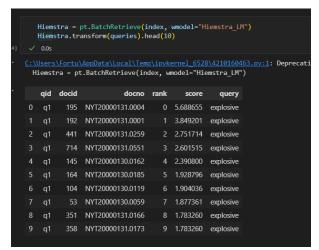
comment on which one you think (qualitatively) is better. [2 points]

 I don't see any differences between Heimstra's language model, the BM25, or the TF_IDF in the top 10 results for the query 'explosive'.



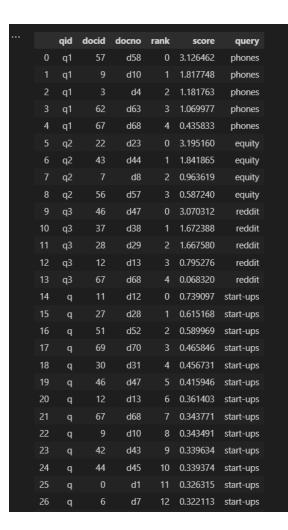






3. Crawl (run wget on) a website of your choice and collect 50-100 indexable documents (e.g., html, txt, pdf).

[2 points]



- a. I ran wget crawl on a multitude of websites, like Google and Yellow Pages. I did not get the results I desired, so I returned to the website we covered in class, called paulgraham.com.
 - b. I ran:
 - i. wget -r paulgraham.com
 - c. for my data, but I also tested:
- i. wget -r google.com (Got an error saying it was moved permanently, but I got the index.html of it.)
- ii. wget -r yellowpages.com (Got the same message for this as I got for Google.com.)
 - 4. Index this collection using PyTerrier. [2 points]

5. Run at least 4 different queries using your choice of retrieval model and show your retrieval results. [2 points]

6. Report your wget command, index statistics, and retrieval results.