Readme

CSE508: Information Retrieval Assignment 2

Question 1

Methodology:

- 1. Used the same data given in assignment 1 and carried out the same preprocessing steps as Q2 in Assignment 1.
- 2. Built the matrix of size no. of document x vocab size using Counters.
- 3. Found the tf-idf values in the matrix of each word of the vocab.
- 4. Preprocessed query
- 5. Computed the TF-IDF score for the query and reported the top 5 relevant documents based on the score.
- 6. Use all 5 weighting schemes for term frequency calculation and report the TF-IDF score and results for each scheme separately

Preprocessing steps:

- (i) Convert the text to lower case
- (ii) Perform word tokenization
- (iii) Remove stopwords from tokens
- (iv) Remove punctuation marks from tokens
- (v) Remove blank space tokens

Assumptions:

Words are spelled correctly Queries are separated by space

Pros and Cons of tf weighing technique:

- 1. Binary: It is a simple weighing technique but it does not give the frequency, it just shows whether the word is present in the document or not.
- 2. Raw Count: It is a simple technique but it just takes the raw count due to which length of documents is not taken into consideration.
- 3. Term Frequency: It takes into account the total word in the document but it might result so it is better than the Raw count weighing scheme, but does not have any normalization.
- 4. Log Normalization: It normalizes the values by taking the log of tf values. But then it again does not account for the total words in the documents.
- 5. Double Normalization: It normalizes the tf values as well as takes the max tf values of the entire document so it is better than log normalization.

Question 2

Methodology:

Follow the same steps as given in the assignment.

Every part is explained in the ipynb file.

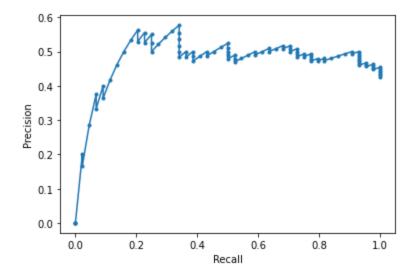
Analysis:

Total States =

1989349737593837059982604761490532989693684017056657058820518031270485799269519 348241268656543105024000000000000000000000

NDGC At 50 0.5717260627203818 NDCG For the whole dataset 0.6357153091990775

Graphs



Question 3

Preprocessing steps:

- First, remove the special character from the string
- Remove the white spaces from the string
- Remove numbers from the string
- Tokenize the word using nltk word tokenzer().
- Convert letter to lower case
- Applying stemming and lemmatization. (Not included in demo code)
- Remove the stopwords from the result

Methodology:

create TF-ICF for top k feature selection then implement Gaussian Naive Bayes to predict the class.

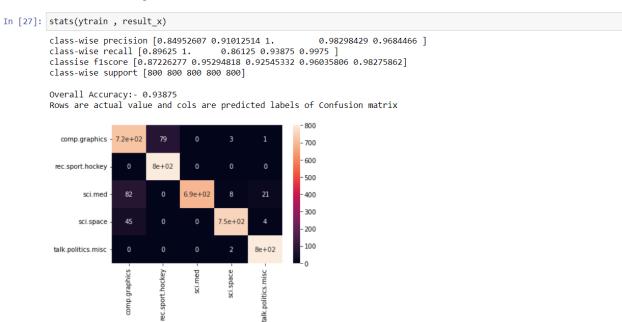
Follow the same steps as given in the assignment

Analysis:-

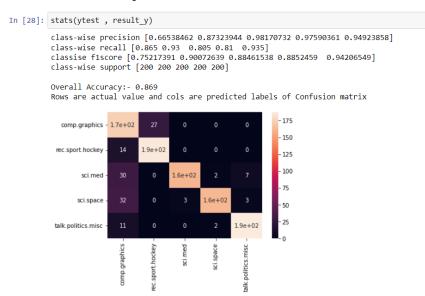
- Results heavily depend on the value of k. If k is smaller then better is the accuracy but it will overfit our model.
- Results depend upon the split size. The bigger is the training data better is the model
- Results are not exactly the same for every iteration as training data is different.

Results for split_size = 0.8 @ topk = 150

Test results on training data

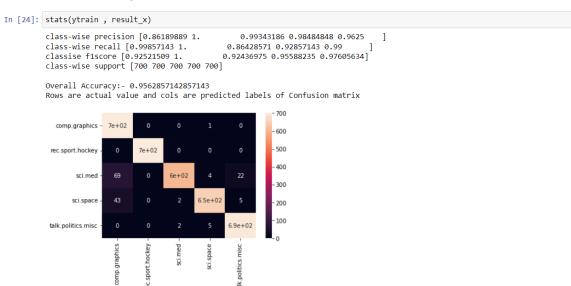


Test results on testing data



Results for split_size = 0.7 @ topk = 150

Test results on training data



Test results on testing data

```
stats(ytest , result_y)
class-wise precision [0.64757709 1.
                                              0.99107143 0.94736842 0.96219931]
                               0.88333333 0.74
class-wise recall [0.98
                                                     0.84
                                                                  0.93333333]
classise f1score [0.77984085 0.9380531 0.84732824 0.89045936 0.94754653]
class-wise support [300 300 300 300 300]
Overall Accuracy:- 0.87533333333333333
Rows are actual value and cols are predicted labels of Confusion matrix
  comp.graphics - 2.9e+02
 rec.sport.hockey
                                                       - 200
                                                       - 150
                                                       100
      sci.space
 talk.politics.misc
                                              talk.
```

Results for split_size = 0.5 @ topk = 150

Test results on testing data

: stats(ytest , result_y)

class-wise precision [0.62196862 0.89344262 0.93377483 0.97051597 0.96895787] class-wise recall [0.872 0.872 0.846 0.79 0.874] classise f1score [0.72606162 0.88259109 0.88772298 0.87100331 0.9190326] class-wise support [500 500 500 500 500]

Overall Accuracy:- 0.8508
Rows are actual value and cols are predicted labels of Confusion matrix

