William Trampel

Lab 5 – Information Retrieval

**Part I. Term Weighting**

Suppose that we have a collection of one million documents and that the TF (term frequency) data for the first three documents are shown in Figure 1. In addition, the DF (document frequency) values for four terms from them are shown in Table 2.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Doc1 | Doc2 | Doc3 |
| Car | 27 | 4 | 24 |
| Auto | 3 | 33 | 0 |
| Insurance | 0 | 33 | 29 |
| Best | 14 | 0 | 17 |

Figure 1. Table of **TF** values

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | DF | N | idf­ = log10(N/DF) |
| Car | 10,000 | 1,000,000 | 2 |
| Auto | 10,000 | 1,000,000 | 2 |
| Insurance | 1,000 | 1,000,000 | 3 |
| Best | 100,000 | 1,000,000 | 1 |

Figure 2. Table of **DF** values

Example: log10(1000/10) = log10(100) = log10(102) = 2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Doc1 |
| Car | 54 |
| Auto | 6 |
| Insurance | 0 |
| Best | 14 |

Figure 3. Table of **TF\*idf** values

1) (24 points) Calculate the terms’ idf values and their TF\*idf values for Doc1.

2) (6 points) Explain why terms should be given different weights (i.e. why some terms are more informative than others and should be weighted higher). Use the terms in this exercise as examples.

Some terms are more commonly used than other like Best are words that can be used to describe a multitude of things, but when you use words like Auto and Insurance they begin to show more unique pages for specified topics like “Auto Insurance”.

|  |
| --- |
| **Part II. PageRank for Web Search Ranking** |

**Given the following nodes (pages) and links, calculate the pages’ PageRank scores, i.e., R values.**

**Using PageRank formula:**

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**with damping factor d = 0.2.**

where ***p*** denotes the node being considered and ***pi*** is one of the nodes that link to node ***p***. For example, if three nodes X, Y, and Z link to A, then the PageRank score of A: *R(A) = d/T + (1-d) \* [R(X)/C(X) + R(Y)/C(Y) + R(Z)/C(Z)]*.

1. (2 points) Count the total number of nodes.

T = 4 Nodes

1. (16 points) Collect basic degree information about the nodes (pages).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Node** | **In-degree** | **Out-degree = C(p)** |
| A | 1 | C(A) = 2 |
| B | 3 | C(B) =0 |
| C | 1 | C(C) = 2 |
| D | 1 | C(D) = 2 |

1. **Step 1.** (2 points) Initialize all nodes’ PageRank values (all R values) with value 1.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Node** | **Step 1 value** |
| A | R(A) = 1 |
| B | R(B) = 1 |
| C | R(C) = 1 |
| D | R(D) = 1 |

1. **Step 2.** (8 points) Recalculate R values using values from step 1. Use the above PageRank formula. **Please provide calculation details. Make sure any decimal values use five places after the decimal point.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Node** | **Step 2 value** |
| A | R(A) = .45 (.2/4) +(.8)(1/2) = .45 |
| B | R(B) = 1.25 (.2/4) +(.8)(1/2+1/2+1/2) = 1.25 |
| C | R(C) = .45 (.2/4) +(.8)(1/2) = .45 |
| D | R(D) = .45 (.2/4) +(.8)(1/2) = .45 |

1. **Step 3.** (8 points) Recalculate R values using values from step 2. **Please provide calculation details.**

**Make sure any decimal values use five places after the decimal point.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Node** | **Step 3 value** |
| A | R(A) = .23 (.2/4) + (.8)(.45/2) = .23 |
| B | R(B) = 1.55 (.2/4) + (.8)(1.25/2+1.25/2+1.25/2) = 1.55 |
| C | R(C) = .23 (.2/4) + (.8)(.45/2) = .23 |
| D | R(D) = .23 (.2/4) + (.8)(.45/2) = .23 |

1. (4 points) Compare R values from step 3 with the nodes’ in-degrees. What do you find?

Node b which is linked by every single node has the most relevance the further down you go on Pagerank.

**What to Turn In**

Please finish all questions in both Part I and Part II. Be sure to fill out all highlighted blanks.

For Part II, please provide calculation steps and details (you may require to add an additional page to this answer sheet if needed). **Make sure any decimal values use five places after the decimal point.**