



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

**COURSE NAME : 19CS732 INFORMATION RETRIEVAL
TECHNIQUES**

IVYEAR / VII SEMESTER

Unit 2- MODELING AND RETRIEVAL EVALUATION

Topic 2 : Vector Space Model



Problem

- How to determine important words in a document?
 - Word sense?
 - Word n -grams (and phrases, idioms,...) → terms
- How to determine the degree of importance of a term within a document and within the entire collection?
- How to determine the degree of similarity between a document and the query?
- In the case of the web, what is the collection and what are the effects of links, formatting information, etc.?



Vector Space Model



- The Vector Space Model (VSM) is a way of representing documents through the words that they contain
- It is a standard technique in Information Retrieval
- The VSM allows decisions to be made about which documents are similar to each other and to keyword queries



How it works: Overview



- Each document is broken down into a word frequency table
- The tables are called vectors and can be stored as arrays
- A vocabulary is built from all the words in all documents in the system
- Each document is represented as a vector based against the vocabulary



Vector Space Model -Cont..



- Document A
–“A dog and a cat.”

a	dog	and	cat
2	1	1	1

- Document B
–“A frog.”

a	frog
1	1

- The vocabulary contains all words used
 - a, dog, and, cat, frog
- The vocabulary needs to be sorted
 - a, and, cat, dog, frog



Vector Space Model -Cont..



Document A: "A dog and a cat."

a	and	cat	dog	frog
2	1	1	1	0

Vector: (2,1,1,1,0)

Document B: "A frog."

a	and	cat	dog	frog
1	0	0	0	1

Vector: (1,0,0,0,1)

- Queries can be represented as vectors in the same way as documents:
 - Dog = (0,0,0,1,0)
 - Frog = (0,0,0,0,1)
 - Dog and frog = (0,0,0,1,1)



Vector Space Model -Cont..



- Define:
 - $w_{ij} > 0$ whenever $k_i \in d_j$
 - $w_{iq} \geq 0$ associated with the pair (k_i, q)
 - $vec(d_j) = (w_{1j}, w_{2j}, \dots, w_{tj})$ $vec(q) = (w_{1q}, w_{2q}, \dots, w_{tq})$
 - To each term k_i , associate a unit vector $vec(i)$
 - The t unit vectors, $vec(1), \dots, vec(t)$ form an *orthonormal basis* (embodying independence assumption) for the t -dimensional space for representing queries and documents



Vector Space Model -Cont..



- How to compute the weights w_{ij} and w_{iq} ?
 - quantification of intra-document content (similarity/semantic emphasis)
 - *tf* factor, the *term frequency* within a document
 - quantification of inter-document separation (dis-similarity/significant discriminant)
 - *idf* factor, the *inverse document frequency*
 - $w_{ij} = tf(i,j) * idf(i)$



Vector Space Model -Cont..



Let,

N be the total number of docs in the collection

n_i be the number of docs which contain k_i

$freq(i,j)$ raw frequency of k_i within d_j

A normalized tf factor is given by

$$f(i,j) = freq(i,j) / \max(freq(l,j))$$

where the maximum is computed over all terms which occur within the document

d_j

The idf factor is computed as

$$idf(i) = \log (N/n_i)$$

the \log makes the values of tf and idf comparable.



Vector Space Model -Cont..

Represent documents and queries as

Vectors of term-based features

Features: tied to occurrence of terms in collection

E.g. $\vec{d}_j = (t_{1,j}, t_{2,j}, \dots, t_{N,j})$; $\vec{q}_k = (t_{1,k}, t_{2,k}, \dots, t_{N,k})$

Solution 1: Binary features: $t=1$ if presense, 0 otherwise

Similiarity: number of terms in common

Dot product

$$\text{sim}(\vec{q}_k, \vec{d}_j) = \sum_{i=1}^N t_{i,k} t_{i,j}$$



Vector Space Model -Cont..



- Problem: Not all terms equally interesting
 - E.g. the vs dog vs Levow

$$\vec{d}_j = (w_{1,j}, w_{2,j}, \dots, w_{N,j}); \vec{q}_k = (w_{1,k}, w_{2,k}, \dots, w_{N,k})$$

- Solution: Replace binary term features with weights
 - Document collection: term-by-document matrix
 - View as vector in multidimensional space
 - Nearby vectors are related
 - Normalize for vector length



Vector Space Model -Cont..



Similarity = Dot product

$$\text{sim}(\vec{q}_k, \vec{d}_j) = \vec{q}_k \bullet \vec{d}_j = \sum_{i=1}^N w_{i,k} w_{i,j}$$

Normalization:

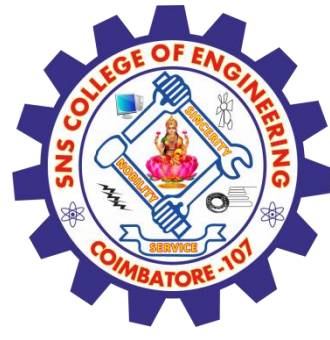
Normalize weights in advance

Normalize post-hoc

$$\text{sim}(\vec{q}_k, \vec{d}_j) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N w_{i,k} w_{i,j}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N w_{i,k}^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N w_{i,j}^2}}$$



Activity



Disadvantages



- assumes independence of index terms; not clear that this is bad though



Advantages



- term-weighting improves answer set quality
- partial matching allows retrieval of docs that approximate the query conditions
- cosine ranking formula sorts documents according to degree of similarity to the query



Assessment 1



1. List out the Advantages of Vector Space Model

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

2. Identify the disadvantages of Vector Space Model

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____





TEXT BOOKS:

1. Ricardo Baeza-Yates and Berthier Ribeiro-Neto, –Modern Information Retrieval: The Concepts and Technology behind Search, Second Edition, ACM Press Books, 2011.
2. Ricci, F, Rokach, L. Shapira, B.Kantor, –Recommender Systems Handbook||, First Edition, 2011.

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1. C. Manning, P. Raghavan, and H. Schütze, –Introduction to Information Retrieval, Cambridge University Press, 2008.
2. Stefan Buettcher, Charles L. A. Clarke and Gordon V. Cormack, –Information Retrieval: Implementing and Evaluating Search Engines, The MIT Press, 2010.

THANK YOU