



HY463 - Συστήματα Ανάκτησης Πληροφοριών Information Retrieval (IR) Systems

Ευρετηριασμός, Αποθήκευση και Οργάνωση Αρχείων Κειμένων (Indexing, Storage and File Organization)

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1



Δομές Ευρετηρίου: Διάρθρωση Διάλεξης

- Εισαγωγή - κίνητρο
- Ανεστραμμένα Αρχεία (Inverted files)
- Δένδρα Καταλήξεων (Suffix trees)
- Αρχεία Υπογραφών (Signature files)
- Σειριακή Αναζήτηση σε Κείμενο (Sequential Text Searching)
- Απάντηση Επερωτήσεων “Ταιριάσματος Προτύπου” (Answering Pattern-Matching Queries)

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2



Ευρετηριασμός Κειμένου: Εισαγωγή

- Σκοπός
 - Σχεδιασμός δομών δεδομένων που επιτρέπουν την αποδοτική υλοποίηση της γλώσσας επερώτησης
- Απλοϊκή προσέγγιση: σειριακή αναζήτηση (online sequential search)
 - Ικανοποιητική μόνο αν η συλλογή των κειμένων είναι **μικρή**
 - Είναι η μόνη επιλογή αν η συλλογή κειμένων είναι **ευμετάβλητη**
- Εδώ
 - σχεδιασμός δομών δεδομένων, που ονομάζονται **ευρετήρια** (called *indices*), για επιτάχυνση της αναζήτησης

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3



Ανάγκες Γλωσσών Επερώτησης

- Απλές
 - βρες έγγραφα που περιέχουν μια λέξη t
 - βρες πόσες φορές εμφανίζεται η λέξη t σε ένα έγγραφο
 - βρες τις θέσεις των εμφανίσεων της λέξης t στο έγγραφο
- Πιο σύνθετες
 - Boolean queries
 - phrase/proximity queries
 - pattern matching
 - Regular expressions
 - Structure-based queries
 - ...

Σχεδιάζουμε το ευρετήριο ανάλογα με το μοντέλο ανάκτησης και τη γλώσσα επερώτησης

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Γενική (Λογική) μορφή ενός ευρετηρίου

Indexing Items						
	k_1	k_2	...	k_i	...	k_t
D	d_1	$c_{1,1}$	$c_{2,1}$...	$c_{i,1}$...
c	d_2	$c_{1,2}$	$c_{2,2}$	...	$c_{i,2}$	...
u	...	...	...	...	...	...
m	...	...	...	...	...	...
e	...	...	...	...	...	...
n	d_i	$c_{1,j}$	$c_{2,j}$	...	$c_{i,j}$	...
t	...	...	...	...	...	...
s	d_N	$c_{1,N}$	$c_{2,N}$	...	$c_{i,N}$	...

c_{ij} : το κέλι που αντιστοιχεί στο έγγραφο di και στον όρο k_j , το οποίο μπορεί να περιέχει:
 • ένα w_j που να δηλώνει την παρουσία ή απουσία του k_j στο di (ή τη σπουδαιότητα του k_j στο di)
 • τις θέσεις στις οποίες ο όρος k_j εμφανίζεται στο di (αν πράγμα εμφανίζεται)

Ερωτήματα:

Τι πρέπει να έχει το κάθε C_{ij}

Πώς να υλοποιήσουμε αυτή τη λογική δομή ώστε να έχουμε απόδοση;

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5



Τεχνικές Ευρετηριασμού (Indexing Techniques)

- Ανεστραμμένα Αρχεία (Inverted files)
 - η πιο διαδομένη τεχνική
- Δένδρα και Πίνακες Καταλήξεων (Suffix trees and arrays)
 - γρήγορες για “phrase queries” αλλά η κατασκευή και η συντήρησή τους είναι δυσκολότερη και ακριβότερη
- Αρχεία Υπογραφών (Signature files)
 - Χρησιμοποιήθηκαν πολύ τη δεκαετία του 80. Σπανιότερα σήμερα.

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6

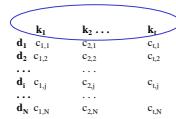


Ανεστραμμένα Αρχεία (Inverted Files)

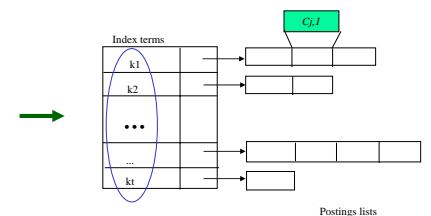


Ανεστραμμένο Αρχείο

Λογική Μορφή Ευρετηρίου



Μορφή Ανεστραμμένου Ευρετηρίου



Άρα δεν αποθηκεύουμε τα «μηδενικά κελιά»

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8



Inverted Files (Ανεστραμμένα αρχεία)

Inverted file = a word-oriented mechanism for indexing a text collection in order to speed up the searching task.

- An inverted file consists of:
 - Vocabulary: is the set of all distinct words in the text
 - Occurrences: lists containing all information necessary for each word of the vocabulary (documents where the word appears, frequency, text position, etc.)

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Ανεστραμμένο αρχείο για ένα μόνο έγγραφο και αποθήκευση θέσεων εμφάνισης κάθε λέξης

Κείμενο

That house has a garden. The garden has many flowers. The flowers are beautiful
1 6 12 16 18 25 29 36 40 45 54 58 66 70

Inverted File:

Vocabulary	Occurrences
beautiful	70
flowers	45, 58
garden	18, 29
house	6

Τι άλλο θα κάνατε αν είχαμε πολλά έγγραφα και θέλαμε να υλοποιήσουμε το Διανυσματικό Μοντέλο;

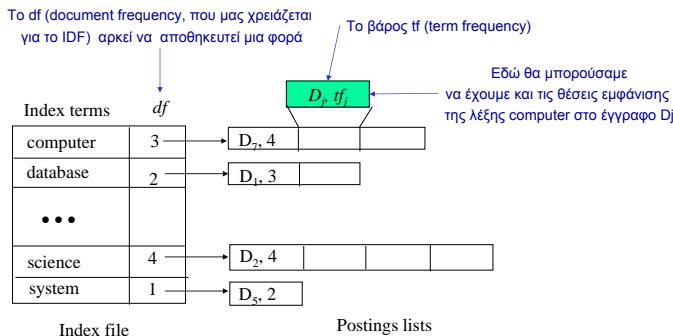
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10



Ανεστραμμένο αρχείο για πολλά έγγραφα, και βάρυνση tf-idf



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11



Ανεστραμμένο αρχείο και βάρυνση freq

Doc	Text
1	Pease porridge hot
2	Pease porridge cold
3	Pease porridge in the pot
4	Pease porridge hot, pease porridge not cold
5	Pease porridge cold, pease porridge not hot
6	Pease porridge hot in the pot

Document Corpus

Vocabulary	Inverted
cold	<2,> <4,1> <5,1> Lists
hot	<1,1> <4,1> <5,1> <6,1>
in	<3,1> <6,1>
not	<4,1> <5,1>
pease	<1,1> <2,1> <3,1> <4,2> <5,2> <6,1>
porridge	<1,1> <2,1> <3,1> <4,2> <5,2> <6,1>
pot	<3,1> <6,1>
the	<3,1> <6,1>

Inverted File

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12



Block Addressing: Example

That house has a garden. The garden has many flowers. The flowers are beautiful																					
1	6	12	16	18	25	29	36	40	45	54	58	66	70								
Vocabulary							Occurrences														
beautiful flowers garden house							70 45, 58 18, 29 6														
Block 1			Block 2			Block 3			Block 4												
That house has a garden. The garden has many flowers. The flowers are beautiful																					
Vocabulary							Occurrences														
beautiful flowers garden house							4 3 2 1														

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19



Size of Inverted Files as percentage of the size of the whole collection

45% of all words are stopwords

Index	Small collection (1Mb)		Medium collection (200Mb)		Large collection (2Gb)	
	Without stopwords	All words	Without stopwords	All words	Without stopwords	All words
Addressing words	45%	73%	36%	64%	35%	63%
Addressing 64K blocks	27%	41%	18%	32%	5%	9%
Addressing 256 blocks	18%	25%	1.7%	2.4%	0.5%	0.7%

Without stopwords All words Without stopwords All words Without stopwords All words

Addressing words: 4 bytes per pointer ($2^{32} \sim \text{giga}$)

Addressing 64K blocks: 2 bytes per pointer

Addressing 256 blocks: 1 byte per pointer

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20



Searching an inverted index



Searching an inverted index

General Steps:

1/ Vocabulary search:

- the words present in the query are searched in the vocabulary

2/ Retrieval occurrences:

- the lists of the occurrences of all words found are retrieved

3/ Manipulation of occurrences:

- The occurrences are processed to solve the query
- If block addressing is used we have to search the text of the blocks in order to get the exact positions and number of occurrences

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21



1/ Vocabulary search

As Searching task on an inverted file always starts in the vocabulary, it is better to **store the vocabulary in a separate file**

- this file is not so big so it is possible keep it at main memory at search time

Suppose we want to search for a word of length m .

Options:

- Cost of searching a sequential file: $O(V)$
- Cost of searching assuming hashing: $O(m)$
- Cost of searching assuming tries: $O(m)$
- Cost of searching assuming the file is ordered (lexicographically): $O(\log V)$
- this option is cheaper in space and very competitive

The structures most used to store the vocabulary are **hashing, tries or B-trees**.

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23



1/ Vocabulary Search (II)

Remarks

• prefix and range queries

- can also be solved with binary search, tries or B-trees but not with hashing

• context queries

- are more difficult to solve with inverted indices
 - 1. each element must be searched separately and
 - 2. a list (in increasing positional order) is generated for each one
 - 3. The lists of all elements are traversed in synchronization to find places where all the words appear in sequence (for a phrase) or appear close enough (for proximity).

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24



Inverted Index: A general remark

Experiments show that both the space requirements and the amount of text traversed can be close to $O(n^{0.85})$. Hence, inverted indices allow us to have sublinear search time and sublinear space requirements. This is not possible on other indices.



Constructing an Inverted File



Constructing an Inverted File

- All the vocabulary is kept in a suitable data structure storing for each word a list of its occurrences
 - e.g. in a trie data structure
- Each word of the text is read and searched in the vocabulary
 - if a trie data structure is used the this search costs $O(m)$ where m the size of the word
- If it is not found, it is added to the vocabulary with a empty list of occurrences and the new position is added to the end of its list of occurrences



Constructing an Inverted File (II)

- Once the text is exhausted the vocabulary is written to disk with the list of occurrences. Two files are created:
 - in the first file, the list of occurrences are stored contiguously
 - in the second file, the vocabulary is stored in lexicographical order and, for each word, a pointer to its list in the first file is also included.
- The overall process is $O(n)$ time

Trie: $O(1)$ per text character
Since positions are appended (in the postings file) $O(1)$ time
It follows that the overall process is $O(n)$



What if the Inverted Index does not fit in main memory ?

A technique based on **partial Indexes**:

- Use the previous algorithm until the main memory is exhausted.
- When no more memory is available, **write to disk the partial index I_i** obtained up to now, and **erase it from main memory**
- Continue with the rest of the text
- Once the text is exhausted, a number of partial indices I_i exist on disk
- The partial indices are **merged** to obtain the final index

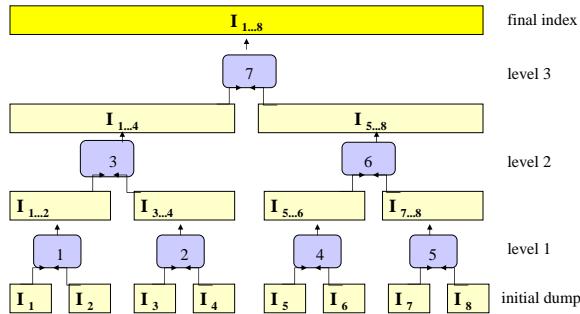


Merging two partial indices I_1 and I_2

- Merge the sorted vocabularies and whenever the same word appears in both indices, merge both list of occurrences
- By construction, the occurrences of the smaller-numbered index are before those of the larger-numbered index, therefore the lists are just **concatenated**
- Complexity: $O(n_1+n_2)$ where n_1 and n_2 the sizes of the indices



Merging partial indices to obtain the final



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31



Merging all partial indices: Time Complexity

Notations

- n : the size of the text
- V : the size of the vocabulary
- M : the amount of main memory available

- The total time to generate partial indices is $O(n)$
- The number of partial indices is $O(n/M)$
- To merge the $O(n/M)$ partial indices are necessary $\log_2(n/M)$ merging levels
- The total cost of this algorithm is $O(n \log(n/M))$

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32



Maintaining the Inverted File

- **Addition of a new doc**
 - build its index and merge it with the final index (as done with partial indexes)
- **Delete a doc of the collection**
 - scan index and delete those occurrences that point into the deleted file (complexity: $O(n)$)

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33



Evaluating Phrasal and Proximity Queries with Inverted Indices

- **Phrasal Queries**
 - Must have an inverted index that also stores *positions* of each keyword in a document.
 - Retrieve documents and positions for each individual word, intersect documents, and then finally check for ordered contiguity of keyword positions.
 - Best to start contiguity check with the least common word in the phrase.
- **Proximity Queries**
 - Use approach similar to phrasal search to find documents in which all keywords are found in a context that satisfies the proximity constraints.
 - During binary search for positions of remaining keywords, find closest position of k_i to p and check that it is within maximum allowed distance.

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34



Αποτίμηση Boolean επερωτήσεων με χρήση ανεστραμμένων αρχείων

- ### Αποτίμηση με χρήση ανεστραμμένων αρχείων
- **Primitive keyword:** Retrieve containing documents using the inverted index.
 - **OR:** Recursively retrieve e_1 and e_2 and take union of results.
 - **AND:** Recursively retrieve e_1 and e_2 and take intersection of results.
 - **BUT:** Recursively retrieve e_1 and e_2 and take set difference of results.

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35



Inverted Index: Κατακλείδα

- Is probably the most adequate indexing technique
- Appropriate when the text collection is large and semi-static
- If the text collection is volatile online searching is the only option
- Some techniques combine online and indexed searching

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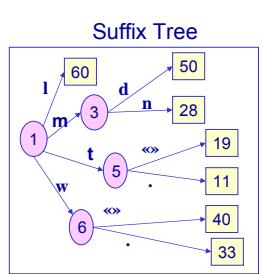
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36



Πίνακες Καταλήξεων(II)

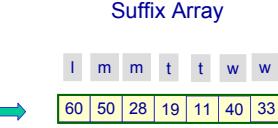
1 6 9 11 17 19 24 28 33 40 46 50 55 60



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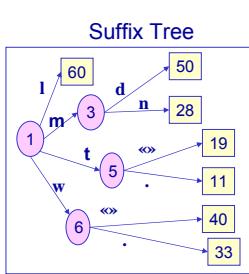
49



- 1 δεικτή ανά κατάληξη (7 καταλήξεις, πίνακας 7 κελιών)
- (overhead ~ that of inverted files)

Πίνακες Καταλήξεων(III)

This is a text. A text has many words. Words are made from letters.



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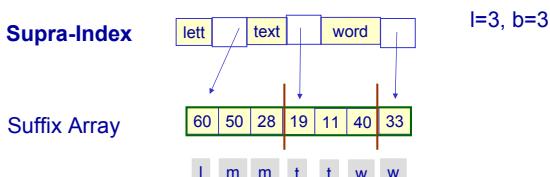
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50



Πίνακες Καταλήξεων (IV)

- If vocabulary is big (and the suffix array does not fit in main memory), **supra indices** are employed
 - they store the first l characters for each of every b entries



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Δένδρα και Πίνακες Καταλήξεων Κόστος Αποτίμησης Επερωτήσεων

- Κόστος αναζήτησης μιας συμβολοσειράς μήκους m χαρακτήρων
 - $O(m)$ στην περίπτωση των δένδρων καταλήξεων (suffix tree)
 - $O(\log n)$ στην περίπτωση των πινάκων καταλήξεων (suffix array)
 - Αποτίμηση phrase queries
 - Η φράση αναζητείται ωσάν να ήταν μια συμβολοσειρά
 - Αποτίμηση proximity queries
 - proximity queries have to be resolved element wise

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52