Information Retrieval: Course Introduction

Pawan Goyal

CSE, IITKGP

January 3rd, 2018

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Course Website:

http://cse.iitkgp.ac.in/~pawang/courses/IR18.html Shared with Prof. Animesh Mukherjee

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Shared with Prof. Animesh Mukherjee

Meeting Times

- Regular Hours:
 - Wednesday 11:00 12:00 (NC 232)
 - Thursday 12:00 13:00 (NC 232)
 - Friday 8:00 9:00 (NC 232)

My Contact

- Email: pawang@cse.iitkgp.ernet.in
- Office: CSE 308
- Webpage: http://cse.iitkgp.ac.in/~pawang/

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Teaching Assistants

- Abhik Jana
- Abhishek Dash
- Mayank Bhasin

Reference Books

• Christopher D. Manning, Prabhakar Raghavan, and Hinrich Schütze. 2008. *Introduction to Information Retrieval*, Cambridge university press.

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Lecture Material

- Additional Readings
- Lecture Slides

Course Evaluation Plan: Tentative

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Course Evaluation Plan: Tentative

• Mid-Sem : 25%

- Mid-Sem : 25%
- End-Sem : 45%

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- End-Sem : 45%
- Assignments and Shared Task: 30%

Information Retrieval (IR) is finding material (usually documents) of an unstructured nature (usually text) that satisfies an information need from within large collections. Information Retrieval (IR) is finding material (usually documents) of an unstructured nature (usually text) that satisfies an information need from within large collections.

What is a document?

Information Retrieval (IR) is finding material (usually documents) of an unstructured nature (usually text) that satisfies an information need from within large collections.

What is a document?

web pages, email, books, news stories, scholarly papers, text messages, Powerpoint, PDF, forum postings, patents, IM sessions, Tweets, question answer postings etc.

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 Database records (or tuples in relational databases) are typically made up of well-defined fields (or attributes),

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 - e.g., bank records with account numbers, balances, names, addresses, social security numbers, dates of birth, etc.

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 - e.g., bank records with account numbers, balances, names, addresses, social security numbers, dates of birth, etc.
- Easy to compare fields with well-defined semantics to queries in order to find matches

• Find records with balance > \$50,000 in branches located in Amherst, MA.

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- Matches easily found by comparison with field values of records

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Example search engine query

bank scandals in western mass

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- Matches easily found by comparison with field values of records

Example search engine query

- bank scandals in western mass
- This text must be compared to the text of entire news stories

So, what do we do in IR?

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• The indexing and retrieval of textual documents.

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- Concerned firstly with retrieving *relevant* documents to a query.

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What is the "killer" app?

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- Concerned firstly with retrieving *relevant* documents to a query.
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What is the "killer" app?

Searching for the pages on WWW

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• A corpus of textual natural-language documents.

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- A user query in the form of a textual string.

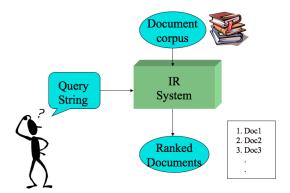
- A corpus of textual natural-language documents.
- A user query in the form of a textual string.

Find:

- A corpus of textual natural-language documents.
- A user query in the form of a textual string.

Find:

• A ranked set of documents that are relevant to the query.



The system should be able to retrieve the relevant docs efficiently

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Relevant document contains the information that a person was looking for when they submitted the query. This may include:

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- Being on the proper subject.
- Being timely (recent information).
- Being authoritative (from a trusted source).
- Satisfying the goals of the user and his/her intended use of the information (information need).

Keyword Search

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Keyword Search

 Simplest notion of relevance is that the query string appears verbatim in the document.

Keyword Search

- Simplest notion of relevance is that the query string appears verbatim in the document.
- Slightly less strict notion is that (most of) the words in the query appear frequently in the document, in any order (*bag of words*).

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May not retrieve relevant documents that include synonymous terms

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PRC vs. China

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- PRC vs. China
- o car vs. automobile

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Ambiguity

May retrieve irrelevant document that include ambiguous terms (due to polysemy)

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Ambiguity

May retrieve irrelevant document that include ambiguous terms (due to polysemy)

• 'Apple' (company vs. fruit)

May not retrieve relevant documents that include synonymous terms

- PRC vs. China
- car vs. automobile

Ambiguity

May retrieve irrelevant document that include ambiguous terms (due to polysemy)

- 'Apple' (company vs. fruit)
- 'Java' (programming language vs. Island)

• Take into account the meaning of the words used.

- Take into account the *meaning* of the words used.
- Adapt to the user based on *direct* or *indirect* feedback.

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Compiled based on the most recent papers at SIGIR and related conferences, just indicative, not exhaustive

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• Leveraging User Reviews to Improve Accuracy for Mobile App Retrieval. SIGIR 2015.

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- On Application of Learning to Rank for E-Commerce Search. SIGIR 2017.

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- Multi-Stage Math Formula Search: Using Appearance-Based Similarity Metrics at Scale. SIGIR 2016.

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- On Effective Personalized Music Retrieval by Exploring Online User Behaviors. SIGIR 2016.

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- *Exploiting Food Choice Biases for Healthier Recipe Recommendation.* SIGIR 2017.

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- *Exploiting Food Choice Biases for Healthier Recipe Recommendation.* SIGIR 2017.
- Joint Learning of Response Ranking and Next Utterance Suggestion in Human-Computer Conversation System. SIGIR 2017.

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- Engaged or Frustrated? Disambiguating Emotional State in Search. SIGIR 2017.
- User Interaction Sequences for Search Satisfaction Prediction. SIGIR 2017.
- Understanding and Modeling Success in Email Search. SIGIR 2017.
- Using Information Scent to Understand Mobile and Desktop Web Search Behavior. SIGIR 2017.

- The Utility and Privacy Effects of a Click. SIGIR 2017.
- Why People Search for Images using Web Search Engines. WSDM 2018.
- Joint Learning of Response Ranking and Next Utterance Suggestion in Human-Computer Conversation System. SIGIR 2017.
- Predicting Which Topics You Will Join in the Future on Social Media. SIGIR 2017.

What do we cover in this course

IR Basics

- Boolean retrieval
- The term vocabulary & postings lists
- Dictionaries and tolerant retrieval
- Index construction and compression
- Scoring, term weighting & the vector space model
- Computing scores in a complete search system
- Evaluation in information retrieval
- Relevance feedback & query expansion
- Probabilistic information retrieval
- Language models for information retrieval

Web Search, Applications, Recent Advances

- Web crawling and indexes
- Link analysis
- Summarization, Tag Recommendation
- Neural IR
- Learning to Rank