

unified model for metasearch, pooling and system evaluation

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Robert Savell

motivation

The screenshot shows a Google search for "cikm 2003". The search results are displayed in a grid format. The top result is "CIKM 2003 Home" from bit.csc.lsu.edu/~cikm, with a description of the ACM Conference on Information and Knowledge Management. Other results include "ACM CIKM 2003" from cs.wisc.edu/dbw, "CIKM 2002 Home" from www.cikm.org/2002/, "ASIS-IJ CIKM 2003" from www.informatik.uni-trier.de/~ley/db/conf/ci, "DBWORLD) CIKM 2003" from wwwiti.cs.uni-magdeburg.de, "bridge-cikm-2003" from bit.csc.lsu.edu/~cikm, and "Collaborative Filtering SIGIR Information Server" from www.acm.org/sigir. The search results are organized into columns, with the first column containing the most prominent results and the second column containing related or secondary results.

motivation

The screenshot shows a Google search for "cikm 2003". The search results are displayed in a list format. The first result is "CIKM 2003 Home" from bit.csc.lsu.edu/~cikm, with a description of the conference and a link to the homepage. Other results include "ACM CIKM", "CIKM 2003 Regis", "ACM CIKM 2003", "CIKM 2002 Home", "Conference on Information and Knowledge Management (CIKM)", "ASIS-IJ CIKM 2003", "(DBWORLD) CIKM 2003", "bridge-cikm-2003", and "Collaborative Filtering". Each result includes a brief description and a link to the source page.



metasearch

- CIKM 2003 Homepage
- ACM CIKM 2003 Call For Papers
- CIKM-2003 Registration
- ACM CIKM 2003 Call For Papers
- CIKM 2002 Homepage
- Conference on Information and Knowledge Management (CIKM) 2003
- [ASIS-IJ] CIKM 2003
- (DBWORLD) CIKM 2003 (Admin Page)
- bridge-cikm-2003
- Collaborative Filtering Mailing List
- CIKM Home Page ACM DL: CIKM
- Yahoo! Groups : webir Message Board
- dbforums - Cfp: Cikm 03
- Mailing List ARL-ERESERVE@arl.louisiana.edu
- Received: from cni.org by b.cni.org
- ACM WIDM 2003
- ACM - MMDB 2003
- ACM CIKM 2003 PRELIMINARY CALL FOR PAPERS
- Selected Publications
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- cikm '03
- Call for papers
- Mario A. Nascimento - Personal Page
- Received
- Conferences and Journals on Technical Reports
- Conferences On Information Visualization
- Calendrier des manifestations - (DBWORLD) Final Call for ACM CIKM 2003
- Collaborative Filtering Mailing List

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The screenshot shows a Google search for 'cikm 2003'. The search results are displayed on the 'alltheweb' engine. The top result is 'CIKM 2003 Homepage' with a description: 'Information and Knowledge Management (CIKM) 2003 ... Orleans ... Information and Knowledge Management (CIKM) ... Description: The ACM Conference on Information and Knowledge Management (CIKM) is an international forum for presentation and discussion of research as well as recent advances on data and...'. Other results include 'ACM CIKM 2003 Call For Papers', 'CIKM 2002 Homepage', and 'CIKM 2003 Registration'.

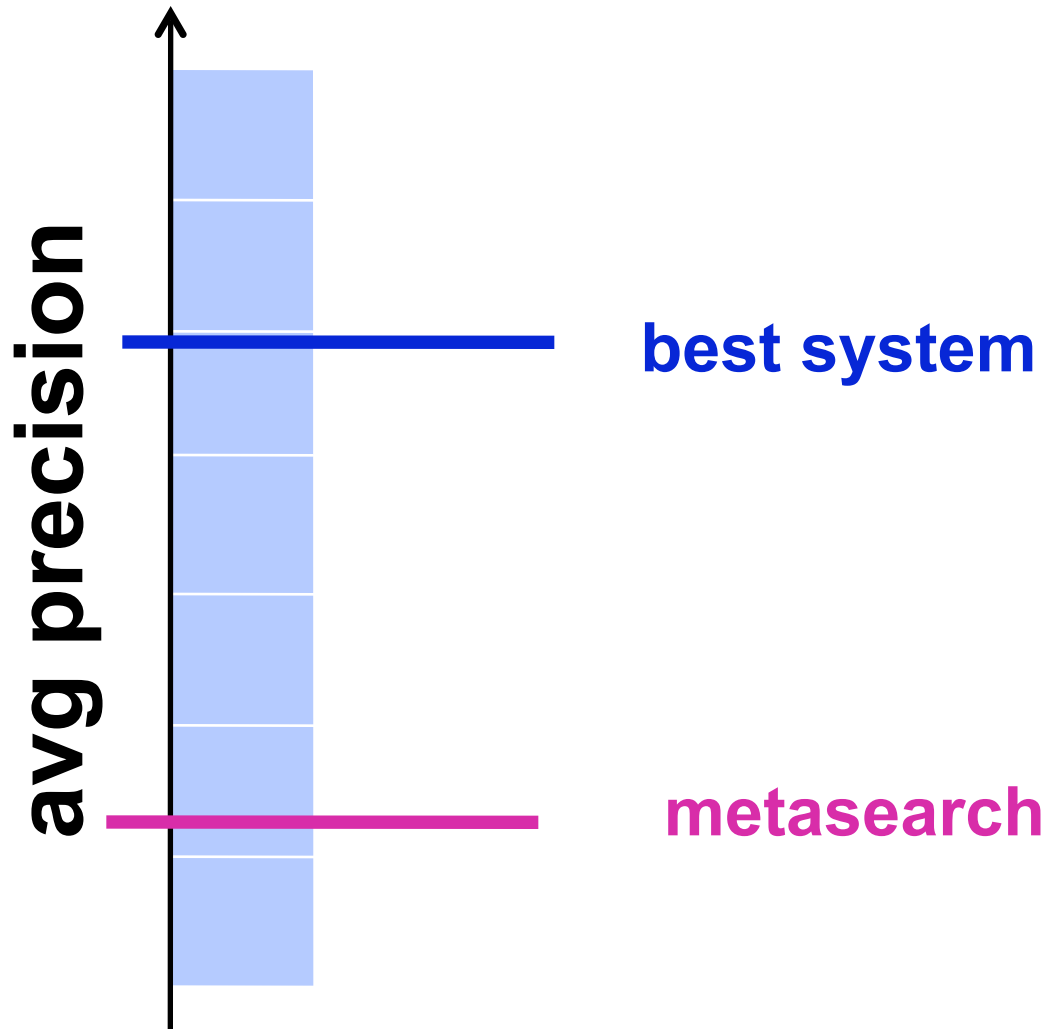
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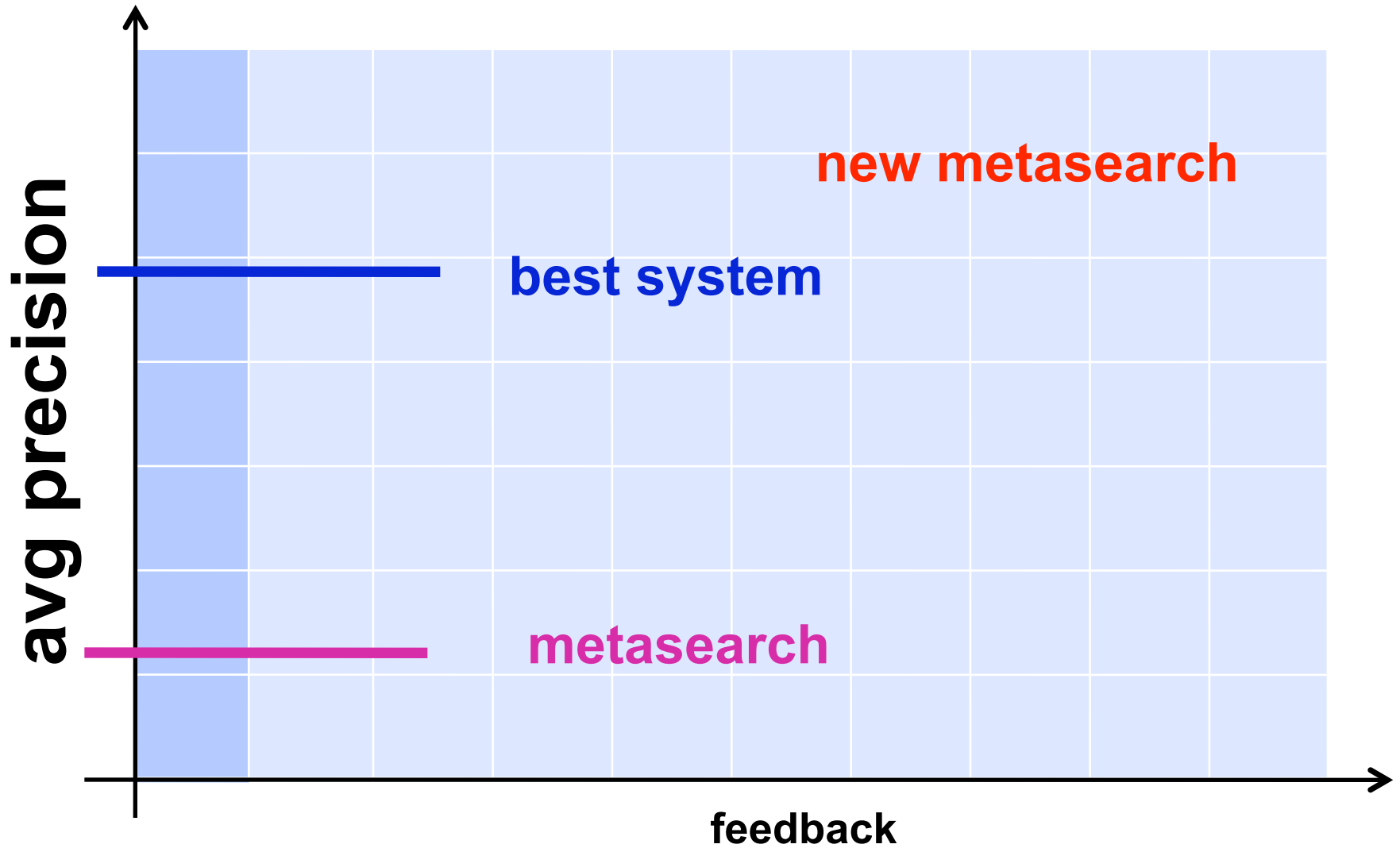
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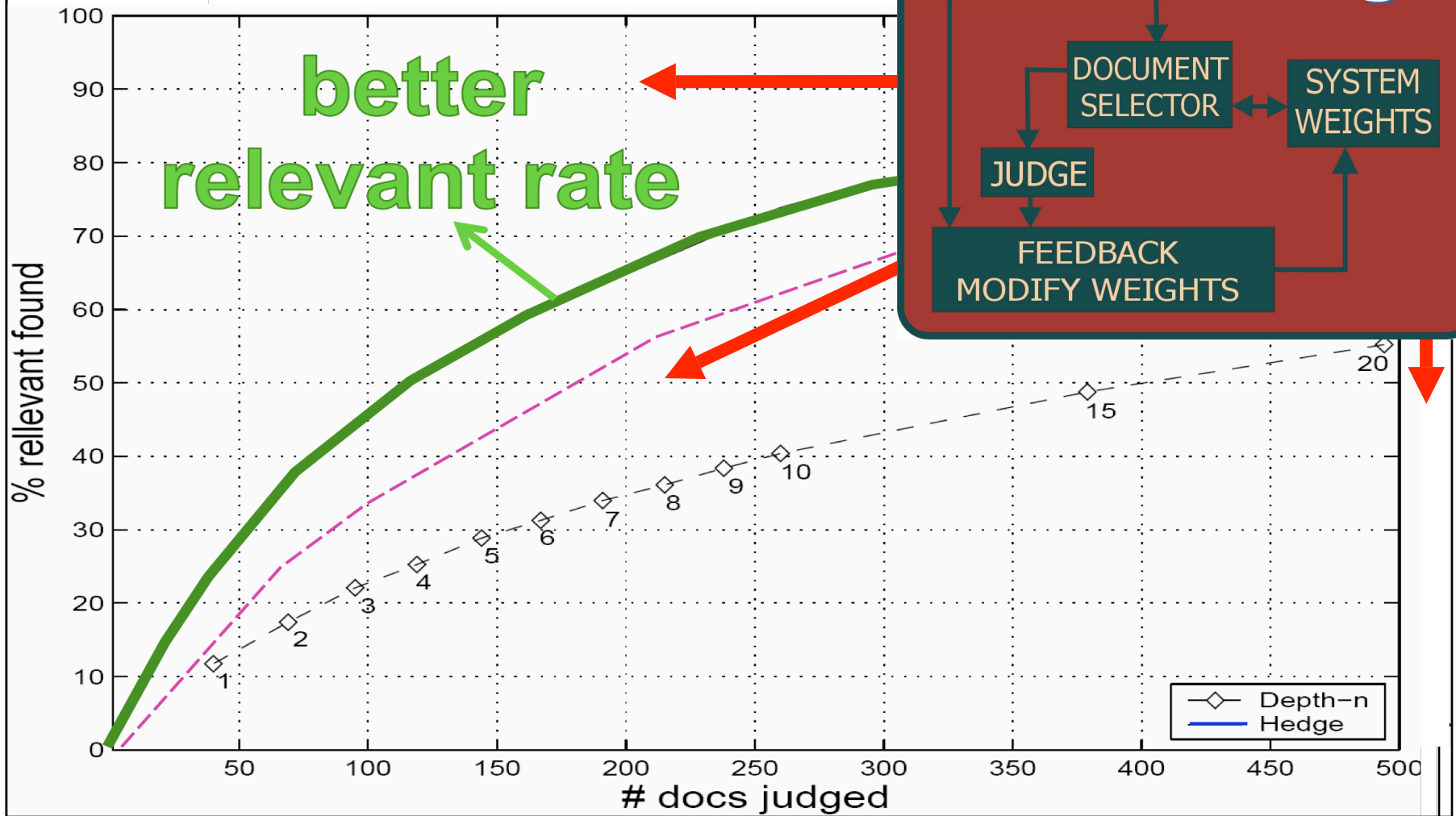


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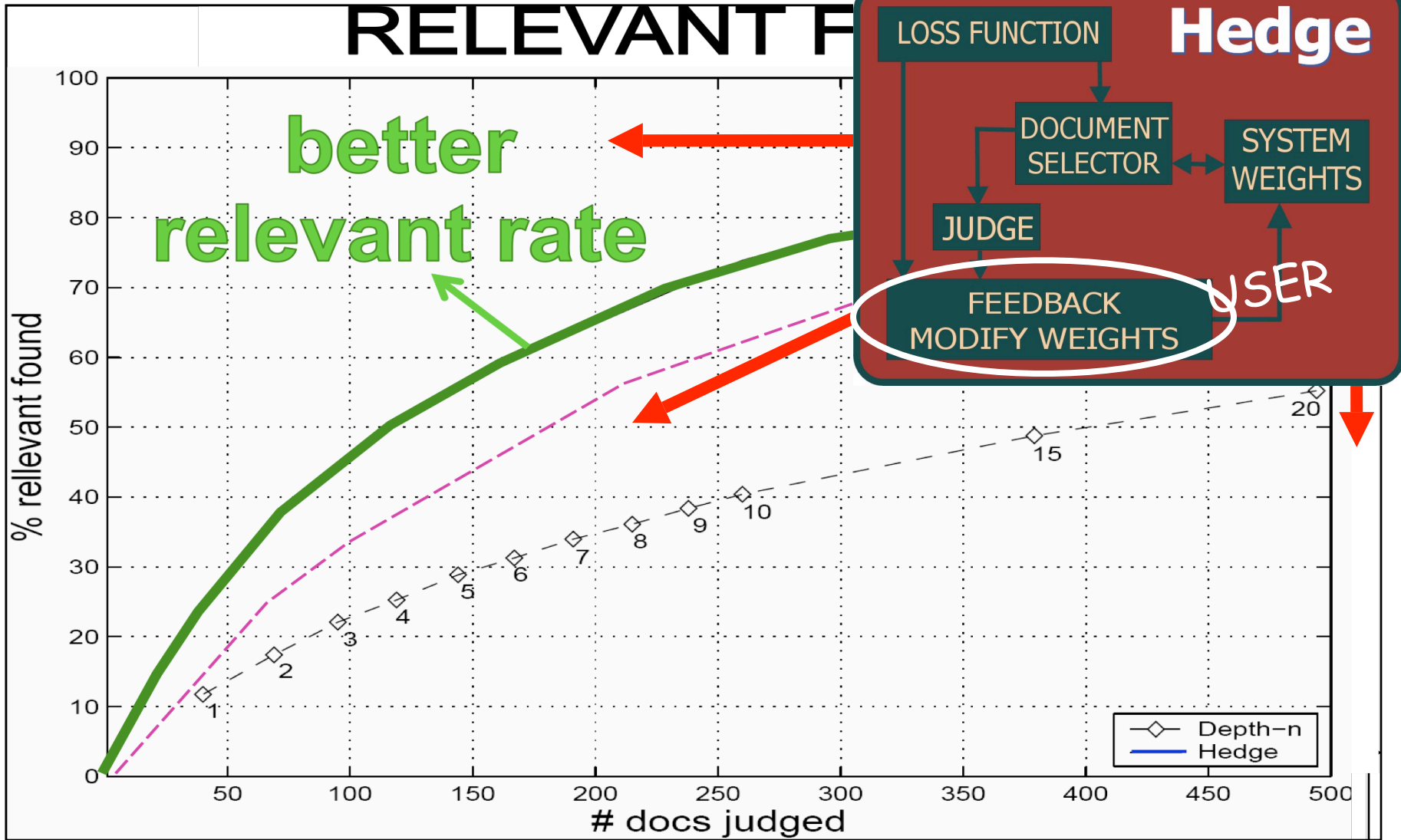
motivation

RELEVANT F



motivation

RELEVANT F



problem setup

- Set of underlying systems
 - On the same query
- User feedback
- Goal
 - Find relevant documents
 - Produce metasearch lists
 - Do partial system evaluation (distinction)
- We are looking for an adaptive approach

- Hedge algorithm
- The new model
- Loss function
- Pooling
- System evaluation
- Metasearch
- Experiments

online allocation - hedge algorithm

Hedge

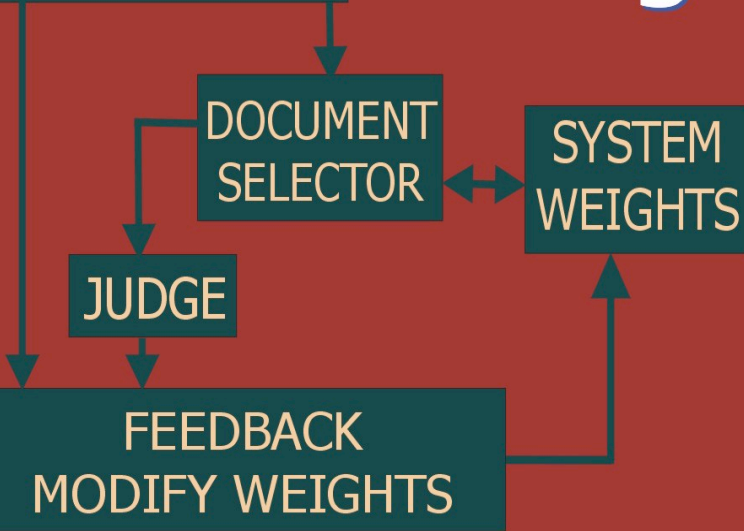
LOSS FUNCTION

DOCUMENT
SELECTOR

SYSTEM
WEIGHTS

JUDGE

FEEDBACK
MODIFY WEIGHTS



online allocation - hedge algorithm

Hedge

LOSS FUNCTION

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FEEDBACK
MODIFY WEIGHTS

$\beta \in [0,1]$ N strategies (systems)

initial weights $w^1 \in [0,1]^N$; $\sum_{i=1}^N w_i^1 = 1$

online allocation - hedge algorithm

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LOOP for episode $t=1,2,\dots,T$

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- Choose allocation

$$p_i^t = \frac{w_i^t}{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i^t}$$

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initial weights $w^1 \in [0,1]^N$; $\sum_{i=1}^N w_i^1 = 1$

LOOP for episode $t=1,2,\dots,T$

- Choose allocation
- Receive loss vector

$$p_i^t = \frac{w_i^t}{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i^t}$$

$$l^t \in [0,1]^N$$

online allocation - hedge algorithm

Hedge

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LOOP for episode $t=1,2,\dots,T$

- Choose allocation
- Receive loss vector
- Suffer loss

$$p_i^t = \frac{w_i^t}{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i^t}$$

$$l^t \in [0,1]^N$$

$$p^t \in \mathcal{A}^t$$

online allocation - hedge algorithm

Hedge

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$\beta \in [0,1]^N$ strategies (systems)

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LOOP for episode $t=1,2,\dots,T$

- Choose allocation
- Receive loss vector
- Suffer loss
- Update weights

$$p_i^t = \frac{w_i^t}{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i^t}$$

$$l^t \in [0,1]^N$$

$$p^t \propto \mathcal{A}^t$$

$$w_i^{t+1} = w_i^t \propto \beta^{l_i^t}$$

online allocation - hedge algorithm

Hedge

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MODIFY WEIGHTS

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- Receive loss vector
- Suffer loss
- Update weights

$$p_i^t = \frac{w_i^t}{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i^t}$$

$$l^t \in [0,1]^N$$

$$p^t \times \mathcal{A}^t$$

$$w_i^{t+1} = w_i^t \times \beta^{l_i^t}$$

- Hedge loss

$$L_{HEDGE} = \sum_{t=1}^T p^t \times \mathcal{A}^t$$

Why hedge [schapire, freund '96]

$$\sum_{i=1}^N w_i^{T+1} \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^N w_i^T \right) \left(1 - (1 - \beta) p^T \right) \leq \dots$$

Why hedge [schapire, freund '96]

$$\sum_{i=1}^N w_i^{T+1} \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^N w_i^T \right) \left(1 - (1 - \beta) p^T \mathcal{J}^T \right) \leq \dots$$

hedge loss at episode T = $p^T \mathcal{J}^T$

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hedge loss at episode T = $p^T \mathcal{J}^T$

cummulat loss L_{HEDGE}

$$L_{HEDGE} \leq \frac{\ln\left(\frac{1}{\beta}\right) L_{SYSTEM} + \ln N}{1 - \beta}$$

Our model

param $\beta \in [0,1]$; N systems; T trials

init $w_s^0 = \frac{1}{N} \quad \forall s \in \{1,2,\dots,N\}$;

FOR $t = 1,2,\dots,T$:

- select $d_t = \arg \max_{d \text{ not labeled}} \left[\sum_{s=1}^N w_s^{t-1} * LOSS(d,s \mid d = NR) \right]$

- judge d_t : find out $label(d_t)$

- apply feedback $w_s^t = w_s^{t-1} * \beta^{LOSS(d,s)}$

FACT : if we label all docs : $w_s^{final} = \beta^{C*(Z-2*TP(s))}$

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pooling - howto

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pooling value(d)

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pooling value(d)

$$\text{LOSS}(d, s \mid d = NR) = \left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{Z} \right) \approx \ln \frac{Z}{r}$$

pooling - howto

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- Naturally “want” top ranks
- If NON RELEVANT, then a NR in top ranks of the system lists
- If RELEVANT, bingo.

Loss function

$$LOSS(d, s) = label(d) * \left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{Z} \right) \approx label(d) * \ln \frac{Z}{r}$$

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r = rank of doc d in system s

Z = # of documents returned by system s

$\text{label}(d) = -1$ if d is RELEVANT ; $+1$ if d is NONRELEVANT

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$TP(s)$ = total precision of s = average precizion at all ranks

FACT : $\sum_{\text{all docs}} LOSS(d, s) = C * (Z - 2 * TP(s))$

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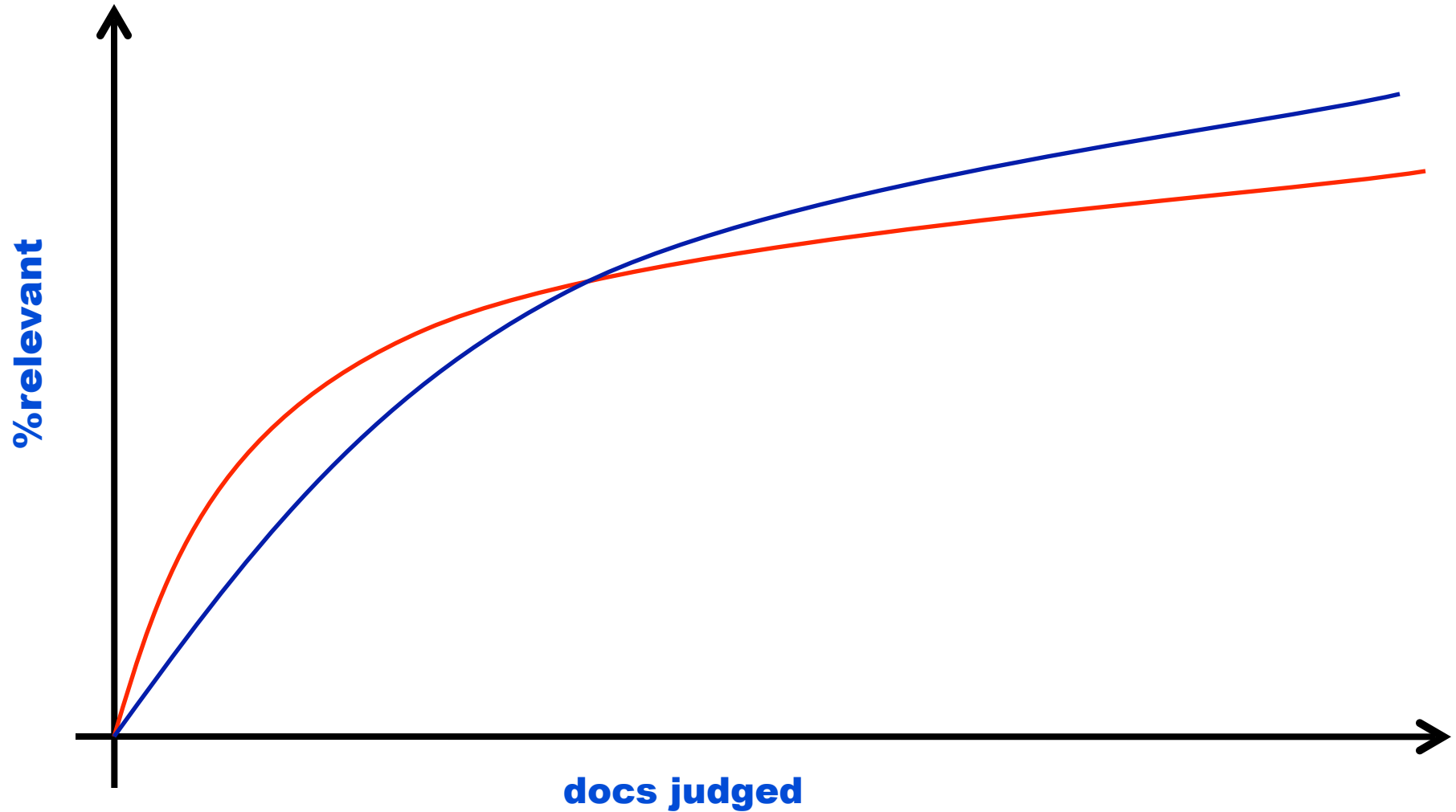
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“total” precision

- Average the precision at **ALL** ranks
 - Normalize so ideal system gets $TP=1$
- math is more simple
 - we still work on it though
- Bad with “long tails”

pooling - comparison with Cormack



[partial] system evaluation – howto

[partial] system evaluation – howto

- Before the next episode
 - Assume **all** docs not judged (**so many ?**) to be NR
 - Compute AvegPrecision for every system
- For comparison with depth-pooling we use average number of pools (over queries)
- Two situations
 - One (or few) very good systems – use small β
 - No singles

metasearch – howto

- Before the next episode

- Compute “pooling value”

for each doc

$$\left[\sum_{s=1}^N w_s^{t-1} * LOSS(d, s | d = NR) \right]$$

- Instead of “select the top doc” for pooling
do “select the top 1000 doc” for metasearch

- In fact almost 1000 – docs already pooled are automatically in top of metasearch list

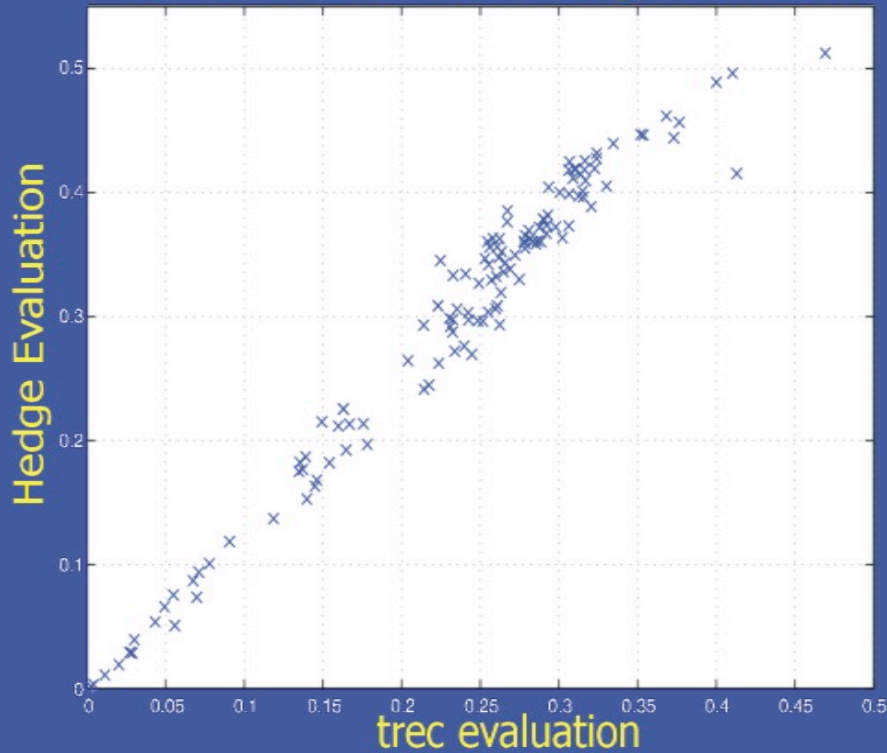
- Fair both ways

- TREC
 - ~100 systems
 - 50 queries each competition
- Use TREC qrels as user feedback
 - incomplete feedback

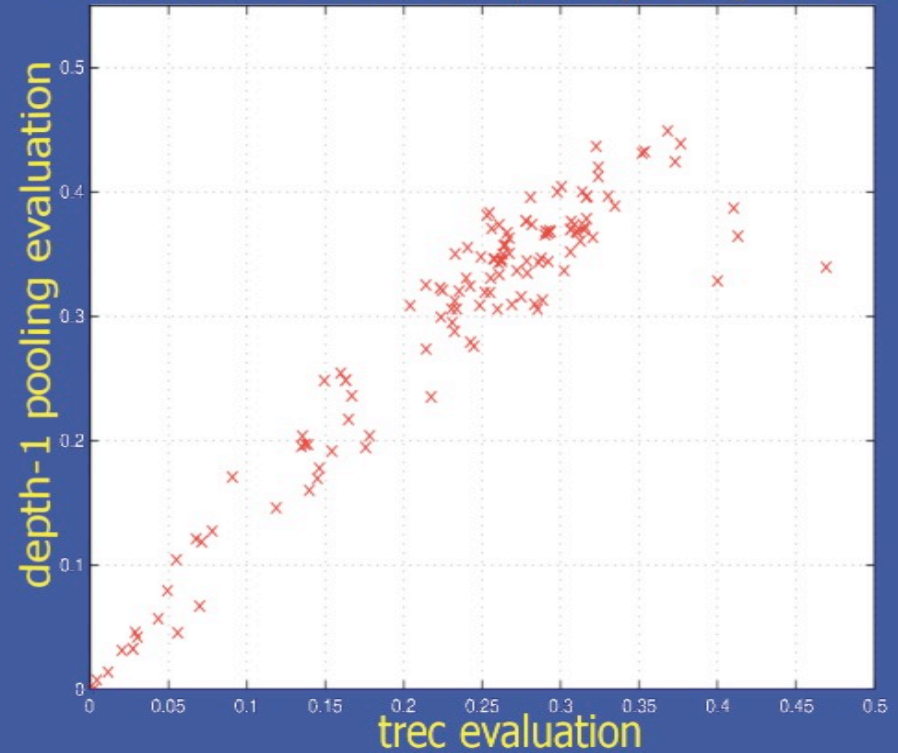
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 - Find relevant documents
 - Produce metasearch lists
 - Do partial system evaluation (distinction)

experiments - system evaluation

SYSTEM EVALUATION Hedge-40 TREC8

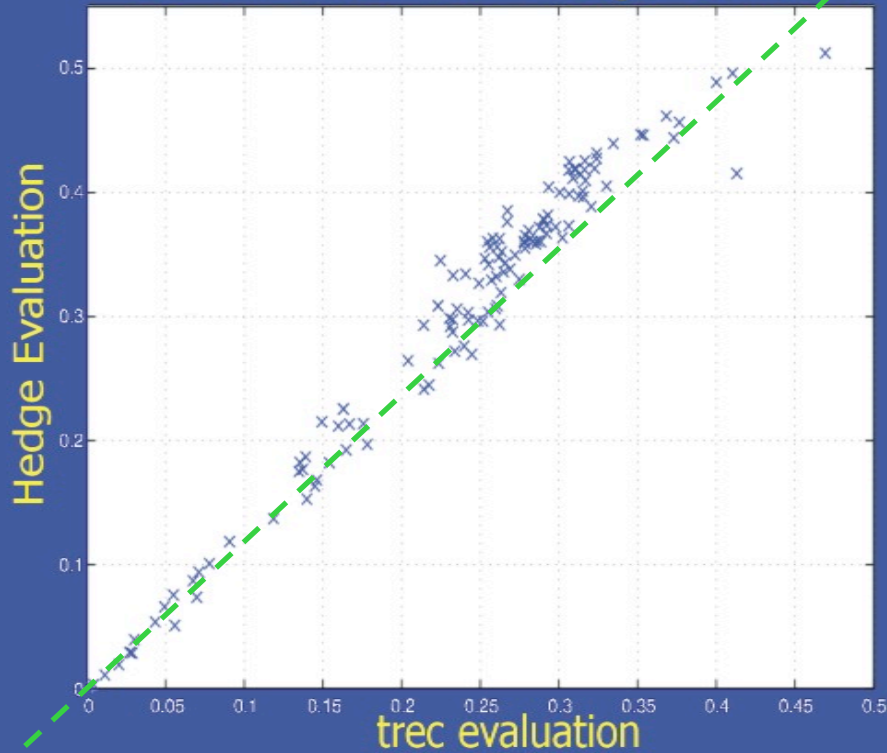


SYSTEM EVALUATION depth-1 pooling TREC8

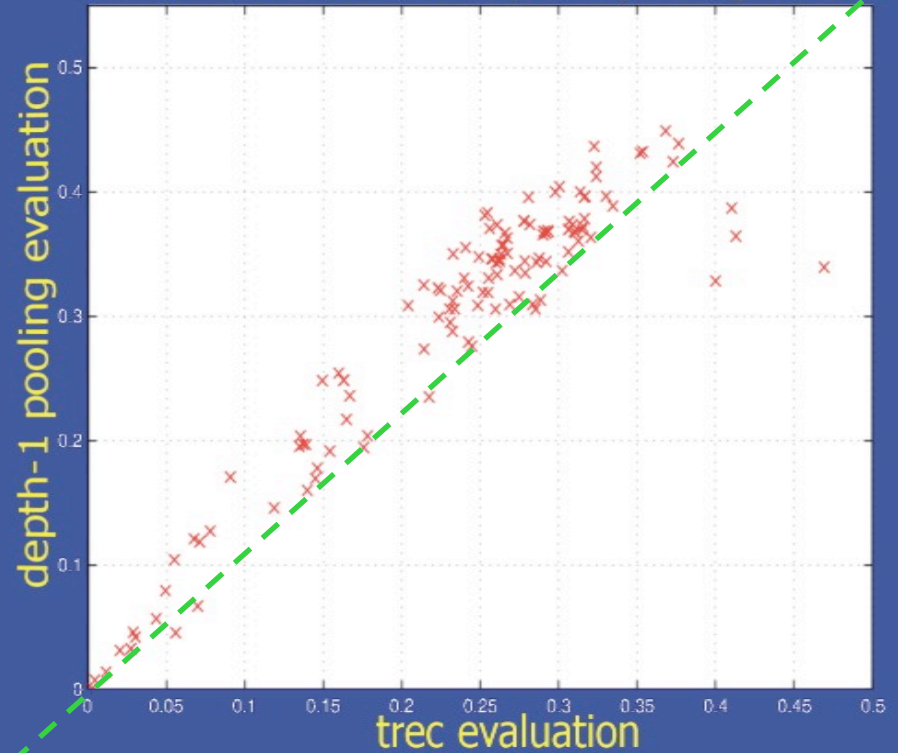


experiments - system evaluation

SYSTEM EVALUATION Hedge-40 TREC8

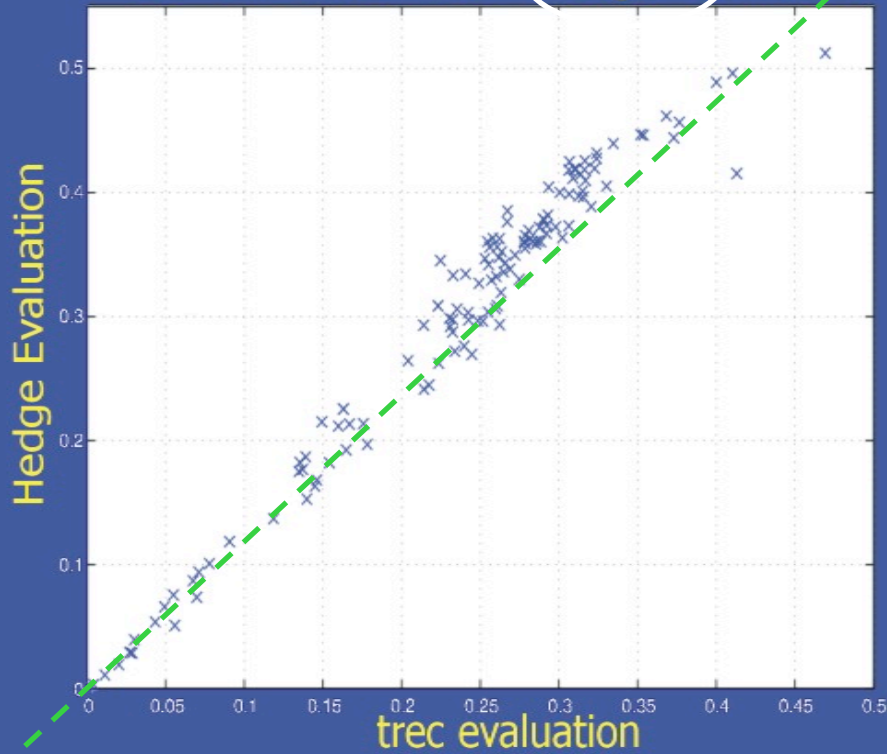


SYSTEM EVALUATION depth-1 pooling TREC8

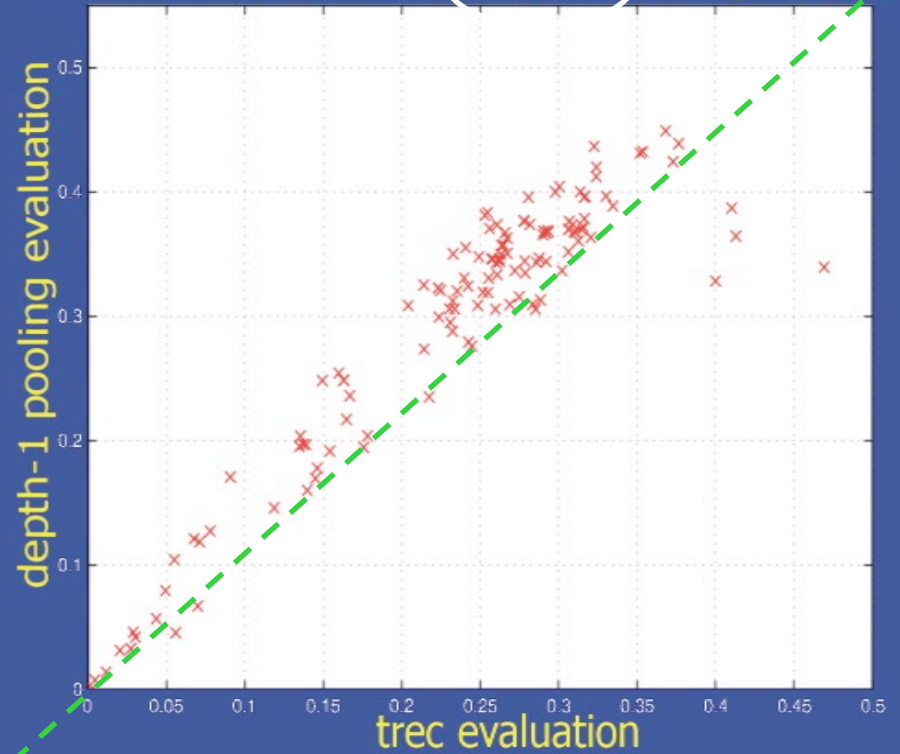


experiments - system evaluation

SYSTEM EVALUATION Hedge-40 TREC8

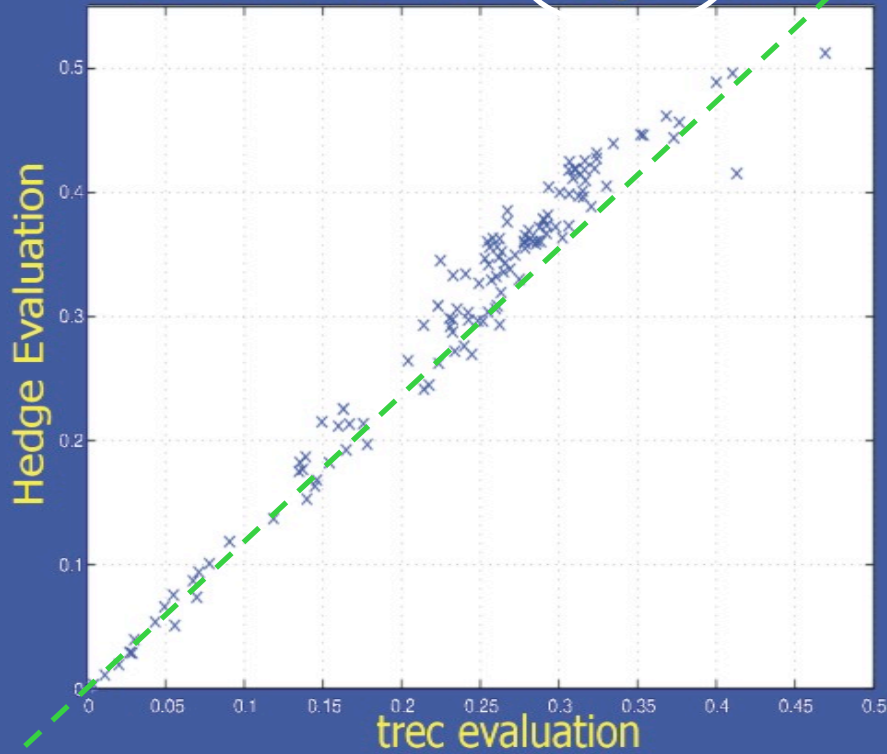


SYSTEM EVALUATION depth-1 pooling TREC8

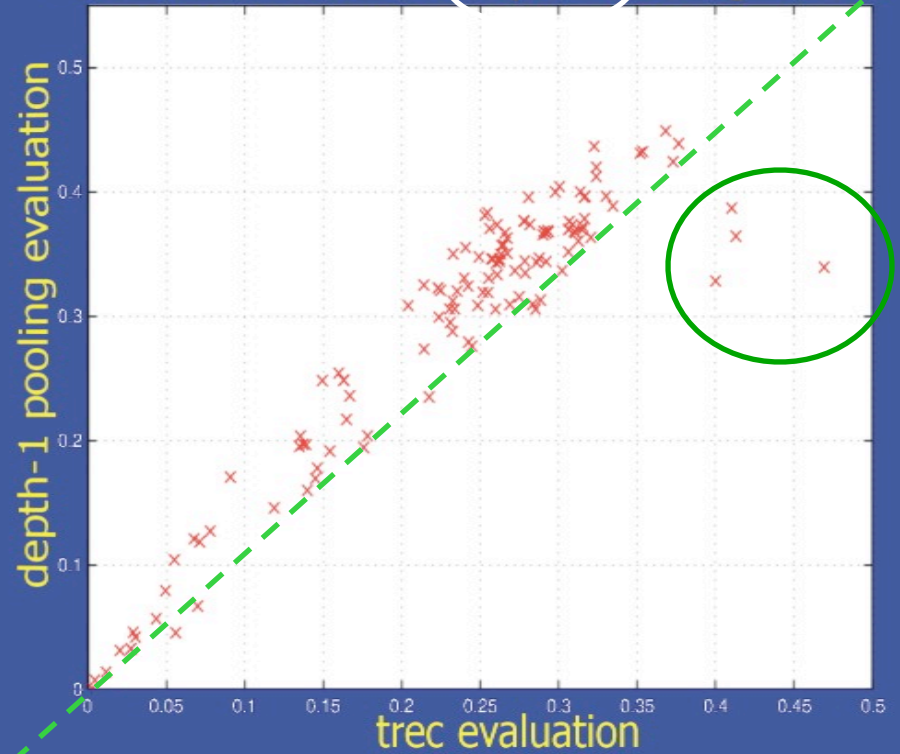


experiments - system evaluation

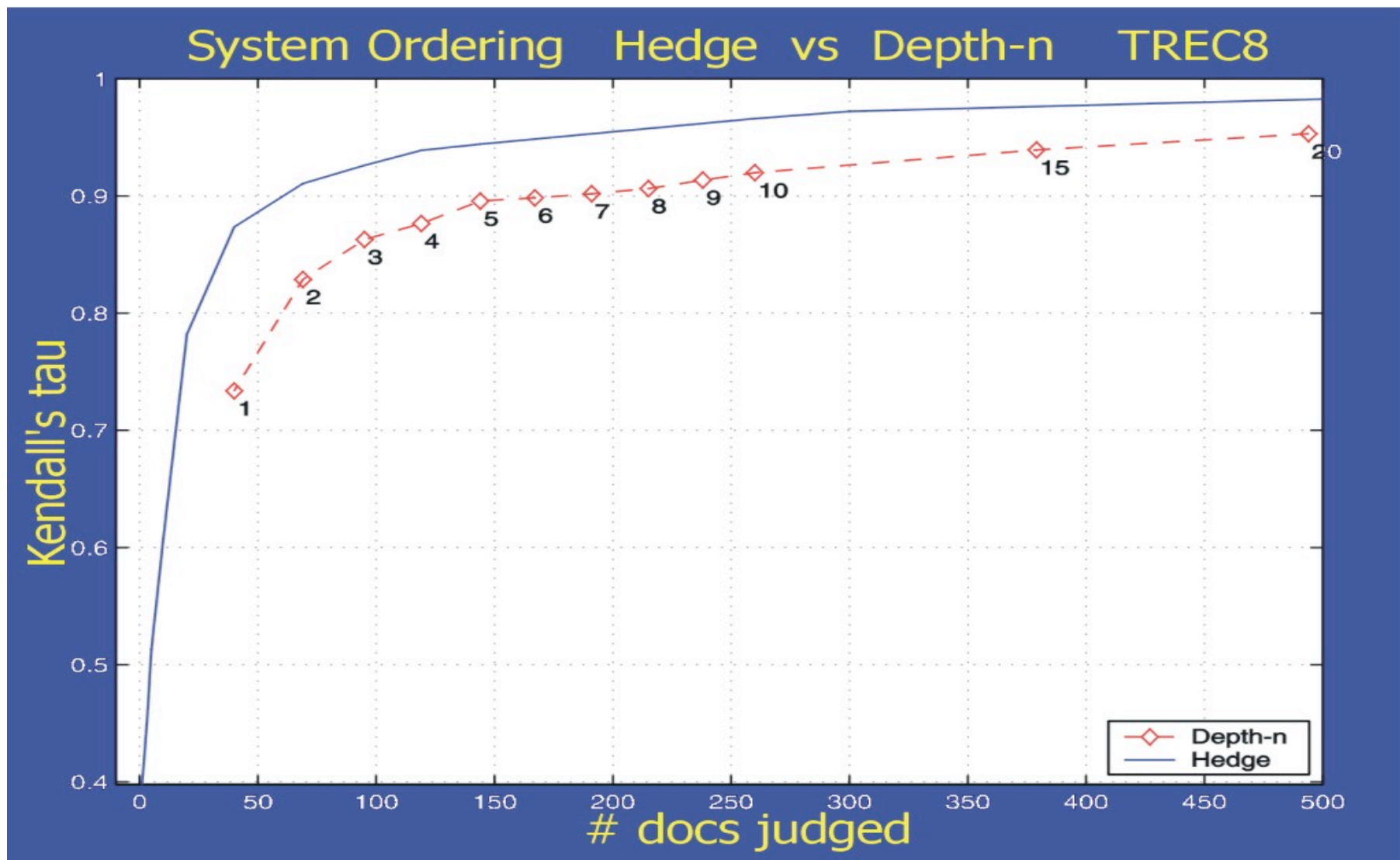
SYSTEM EVALUATION Hedge-40 TREC8



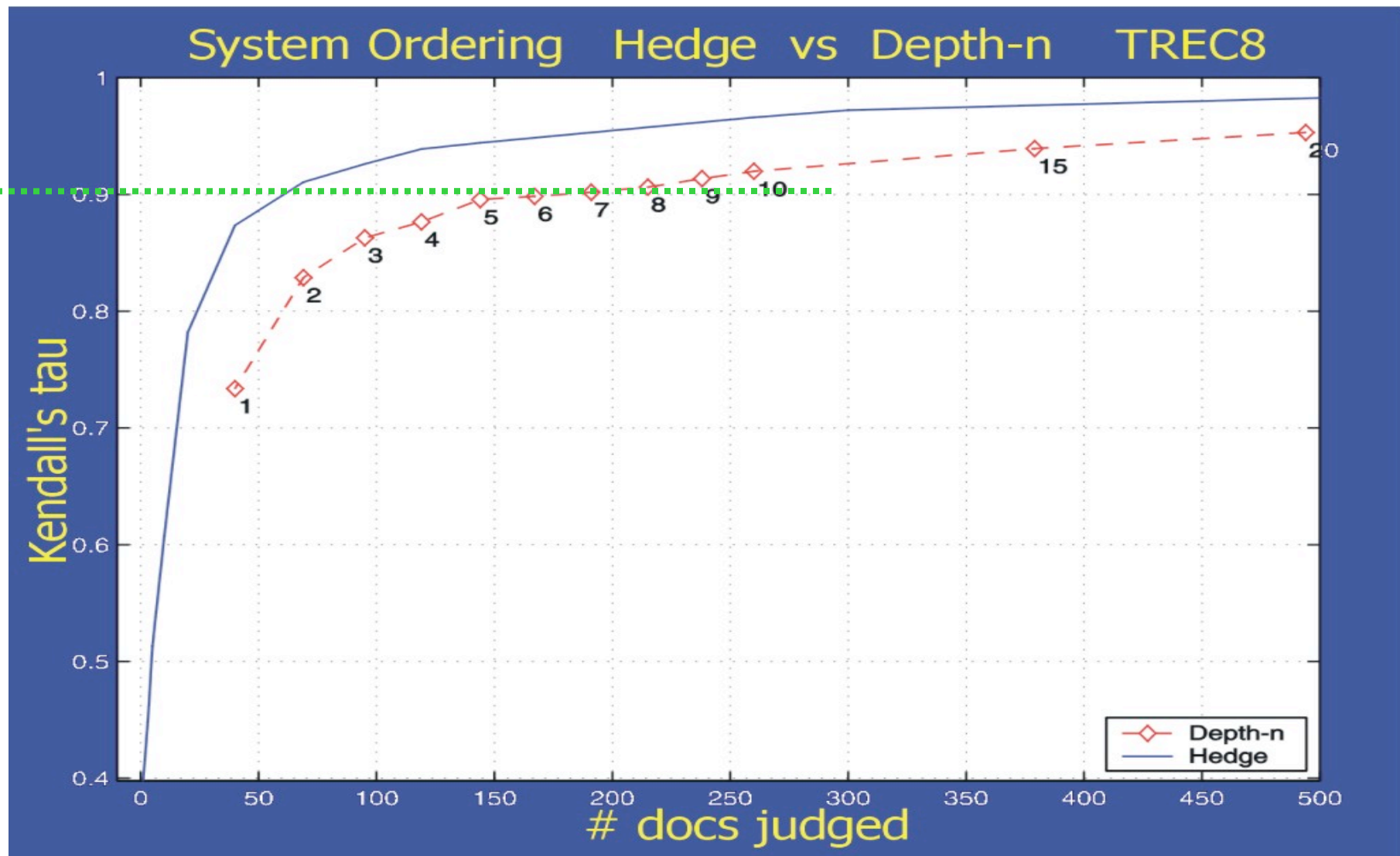
SYSTEM EVALUATION depth-1 pooling TREC8



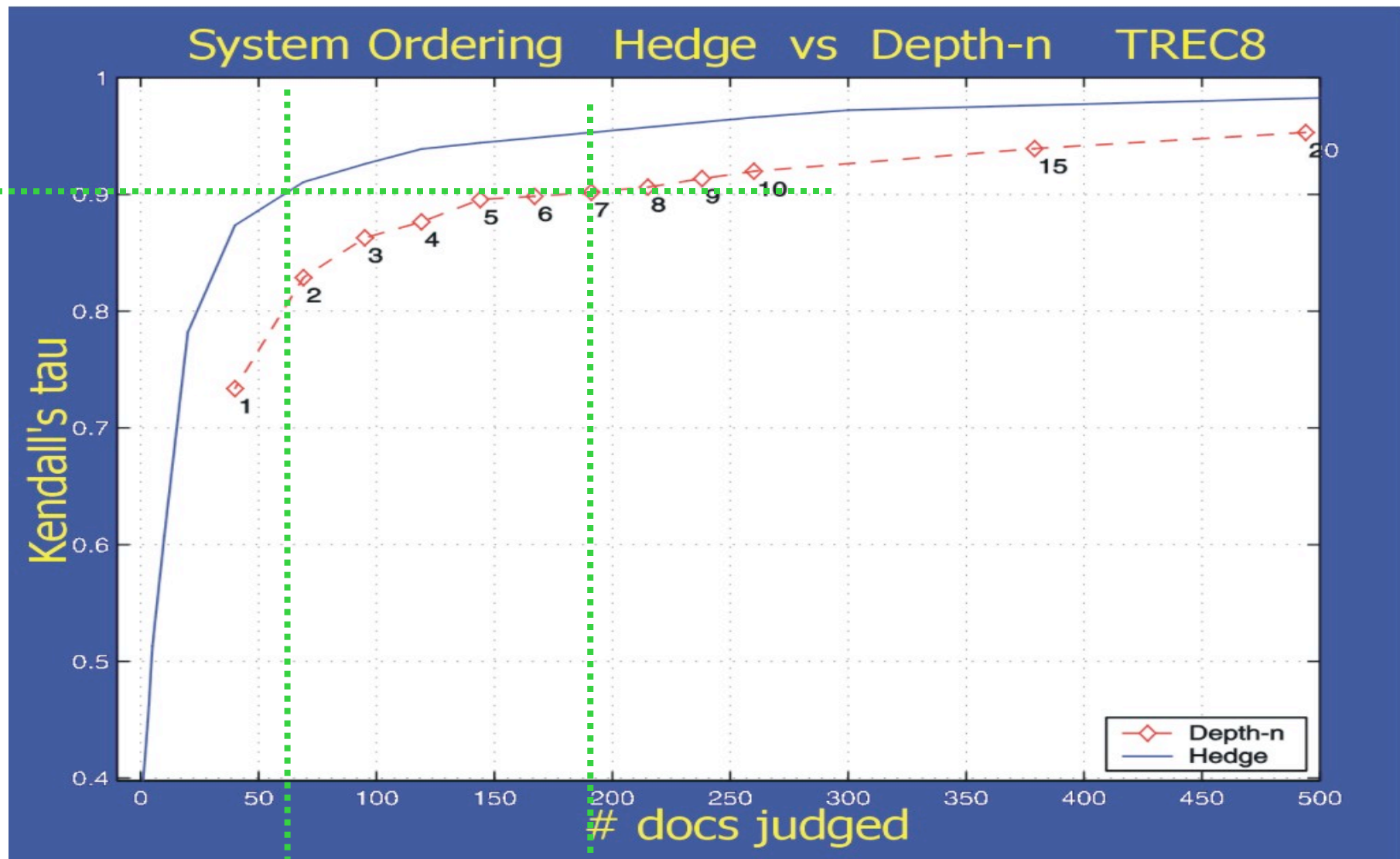
system evaluation – kendall's tau



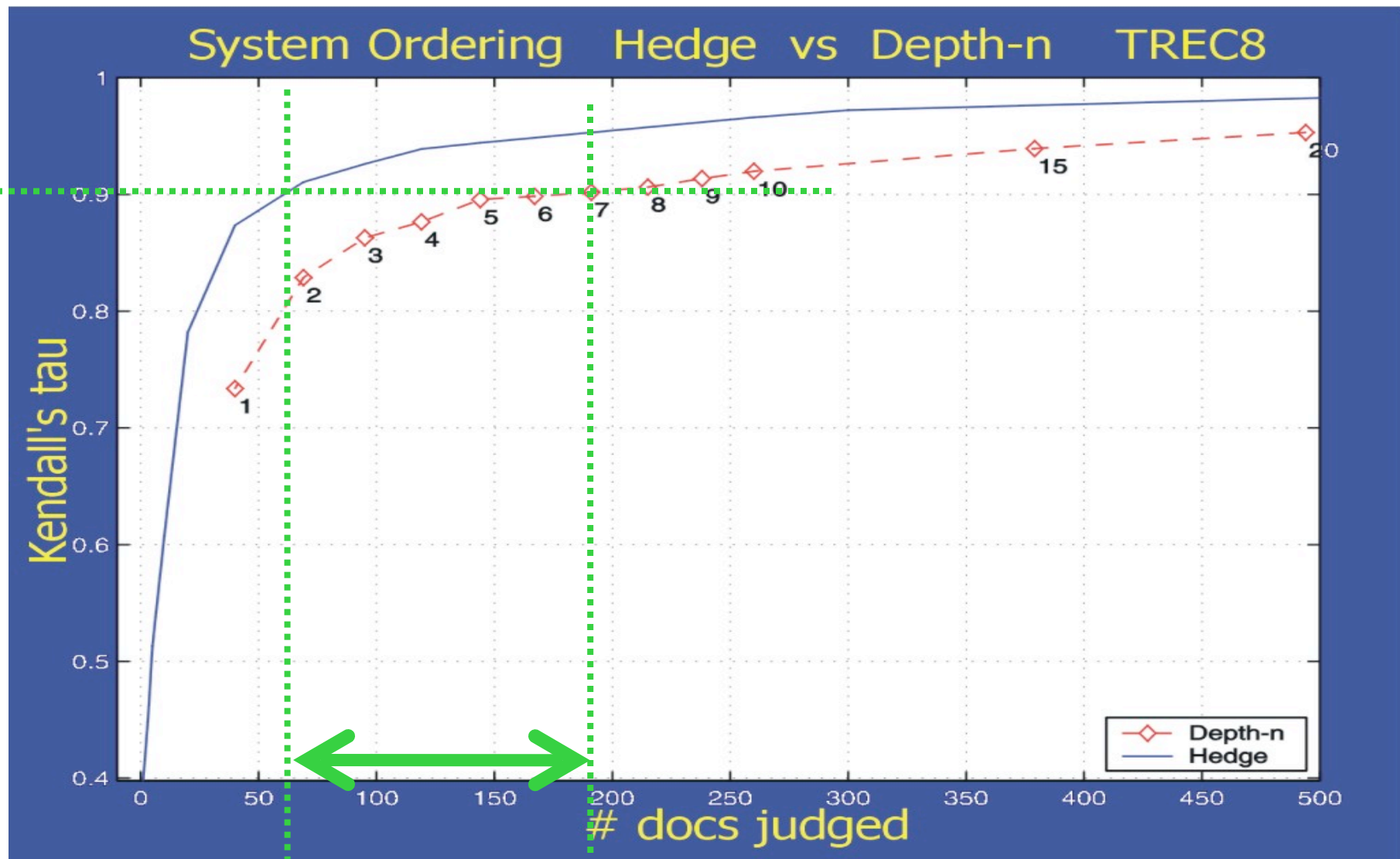
system evaluation – kendall's tau



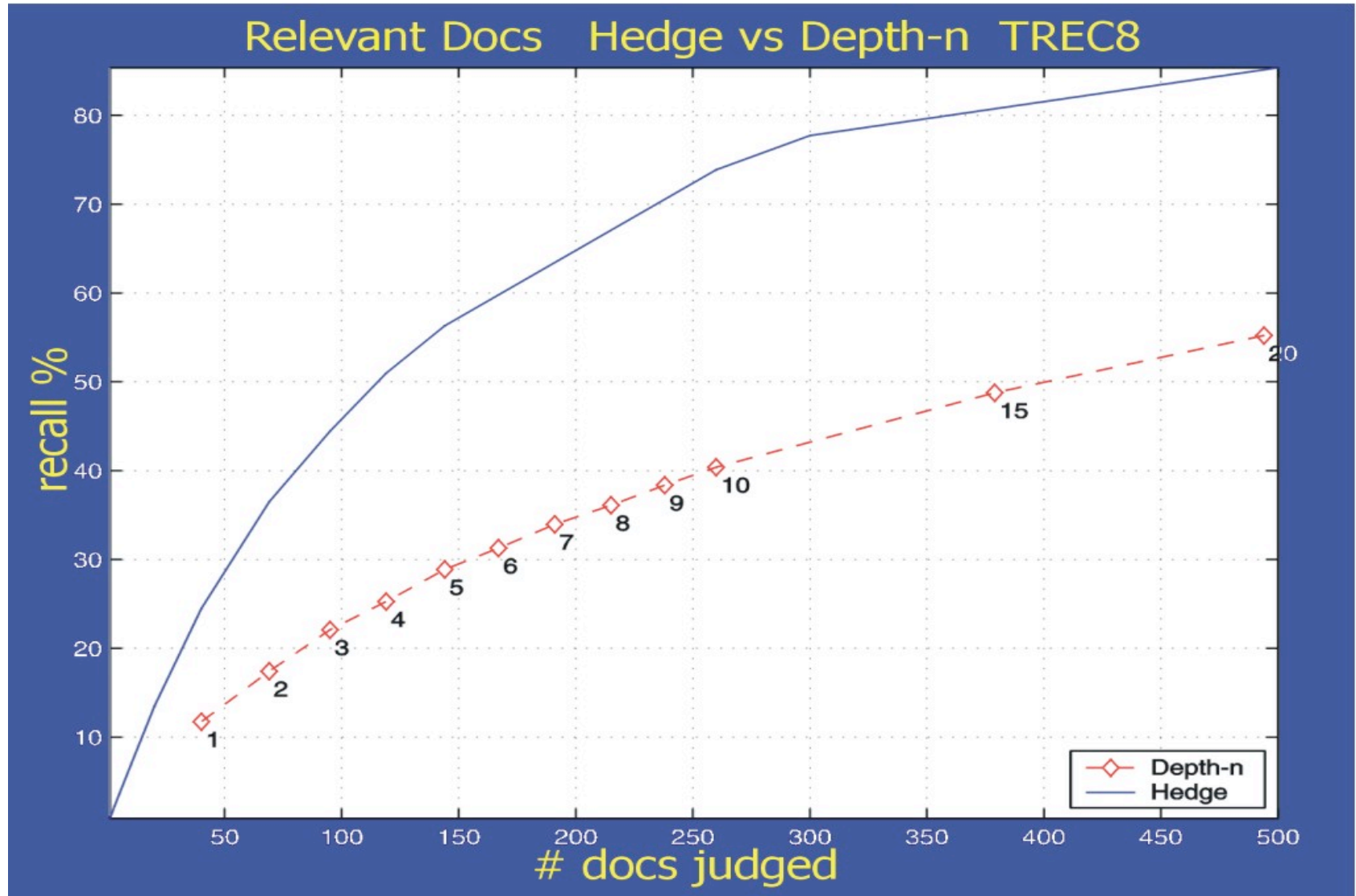
system evaluation – kendall's tau



system evaluation – kendall's tau



experiments - relevant docs found



metasearch - no feedback (yet)

TREC	MNZ	COND	Hedge-0	% <i>MNZ</i>	% <i>COND</i>
3	0.423	0.403	0.418	-0.012	+0.037
5	0.294	0.307	0.309	+0.051	+0.006
6	0.341	0.315	0.345	+0.012	+0.095
7	0.320	0.308	0.323	+0.009	+0.049
8	0.350	0.343	0.352	+0.0014	+0.026

metasearch - no feedback (yet)

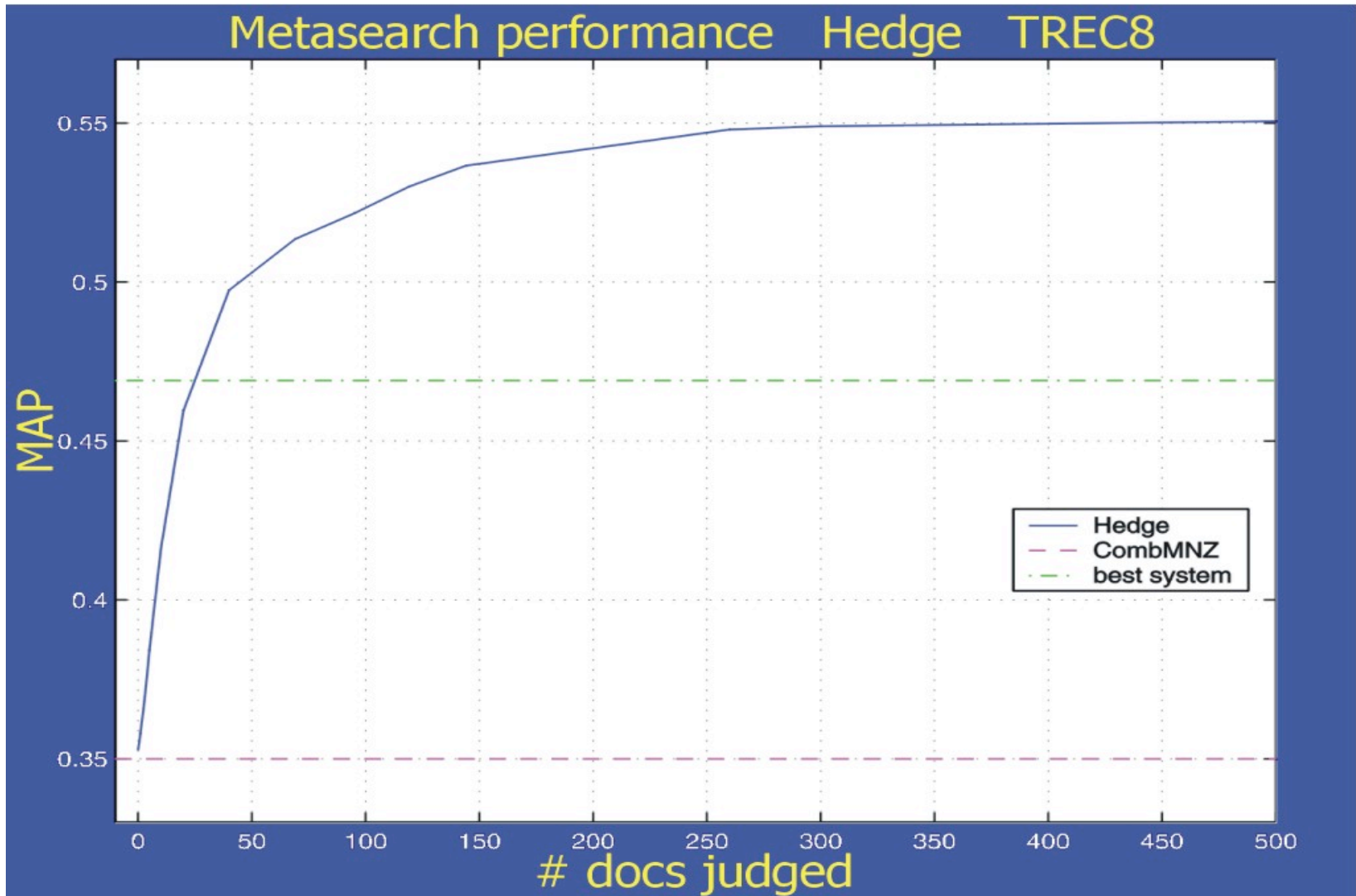
TREC	MNZ	COND	Hedge-0	% <i>MNZ</i>	% <i>COND</i>
3	0.423	0.403	0.418	-0.012	+0.037
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7	0.320	0.308	0.323	+0.009	+0.049
8	0.350	0.343	0.352	+0.0014	+0.026

metasearch - no feedback (yet)

no relevant judgements

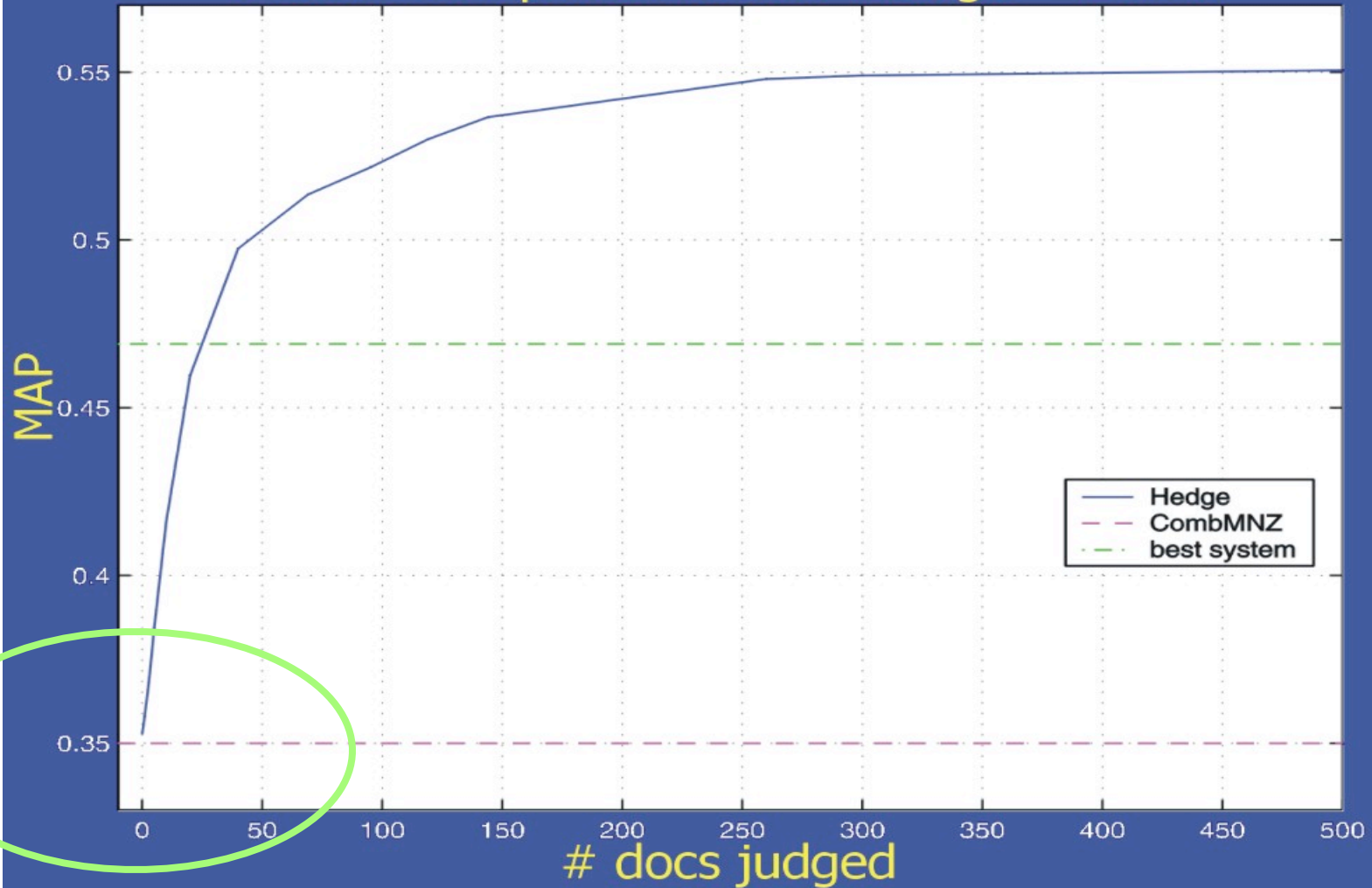
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experiments - metasearch



experiments - metasearch

Metasearch performance Hedge TREC8



conclusion

- A powerful machine learning approach
 - Hedge = AdaBoost core
- Works [usually] better than anything else we've seen
- True, it uses feedback
 - But without feedback there are provable limitations
- It is missing a rigorous analysis
 - We are not very far away with that
 - Need a model assumption

RELEVANT FOUND

