### Search Engines and Information Retrieval



# Chapter 1

## Search Engines and Information Retrieval

Full Credit: Croft et al. - http://www.search-engines-book.com/



## In Memory: Gerard Salton (1927-1995)





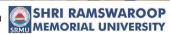
## Cornell Upson Hall (circa 1994)





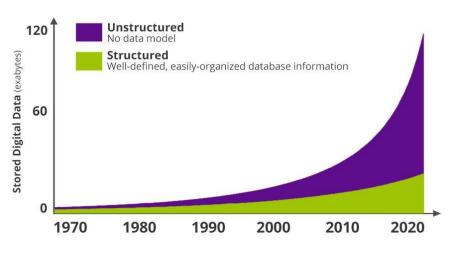
Gerard Slaton Amit Singhal Chris Buckley Cindy Robinson Mandar Mitra





## Why This Course?





#### Tech Companies' Market Cap Over The Last 23 years

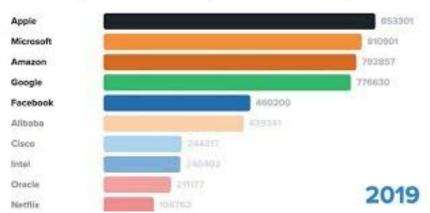


Image Source: Komprise



#### Search and Information Retrieval



- Search on the Web<sup>1</sup> is a daily activity for many people throughout the world
- Search and communication are most popular uses of the computer
- Applications involving search are everywhere
- The field of computer science that is most involved with R&D for search is information retrieval (IR)

<sup>1</sup> or is it web?







- ICE Metaphor
  - Information: news sites, search engines, X (previously twitter)
  - Connection/Communication: WhatsApp, Email, SMS, FB
  - Entertainment: YouTube, Instagram
- However, parts of ICE show up in various services
  - FB, IG, and X have DM
  - YouTube has a lot of informational content

### Information Retrieval



- "Information retrieval is a field concerned with the structure, analysis, organization, storage, searching, and retrieval of information." (Salton, 1968)
- General definition that can be applied to many types of information and search applications
- Primary focus of IR since the 50s has been on text and documents

#### What is a Document?



#### Examples:

○ web pages, email, books (or a chapter, or a page?), news stories, scholarly papers, text messages, Word™, Powerpoint™, PDF, forum postings, patents, IM sessions, etc.

#### Common properties

- Significant text content
- O Some structure (e.g., title, author, date for papers; subject, sender, destination for email)

### Documents vs. Database Records



- Database records (or tuples in relational databases) are typically made up of well-defined fields (or attributes)
  - 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
- Text is more difficult

### Documents vs. Records



- Example bank database query
  - Find records with balance > \$50,000 in branches located in Paris.
  - Matches easily found by comparison with field values of records
- Example search engine query
  - [bank scams]
  - O This text must be compared to the text of entire news stories

## **Comparing Text**



- Comparing the query text to the document text and determining what is a good match is the <u>core issue</u> of information retrieval
- Exact matching of words is not enough
  - Many different ways to write the same thing in a "natural language" like English
  - e.g., does a news story containing the text "bank manager in Italy steals funds" match the query [bank scams]?
  - Some stories will be better matches than others

#### Dimensions of IR



- IR is more than just text, and more than just web search
  - although these are central
- People doing IR work with different media, different types of search applications, and different tasks

#### Other Media



- New applications increasingly involve new media
  - o e.g., video, photos, music, speech
- Like text, content is difficult to describe and compare
  - text may be used to represent them (e.g. tags, comments, speech recognition)
- IR approaches to search and evaluation are appropriate

### Dimensions of IR



Content	Applications	Tasks
Text	Web search	Ad hoc search
Images	Vertical search	Filtering
Video	Enterprise search	Classification
Scanned docs	Desktop search	Question answering
Audio	Forum search	
Music	P2P search	
	Literature search	



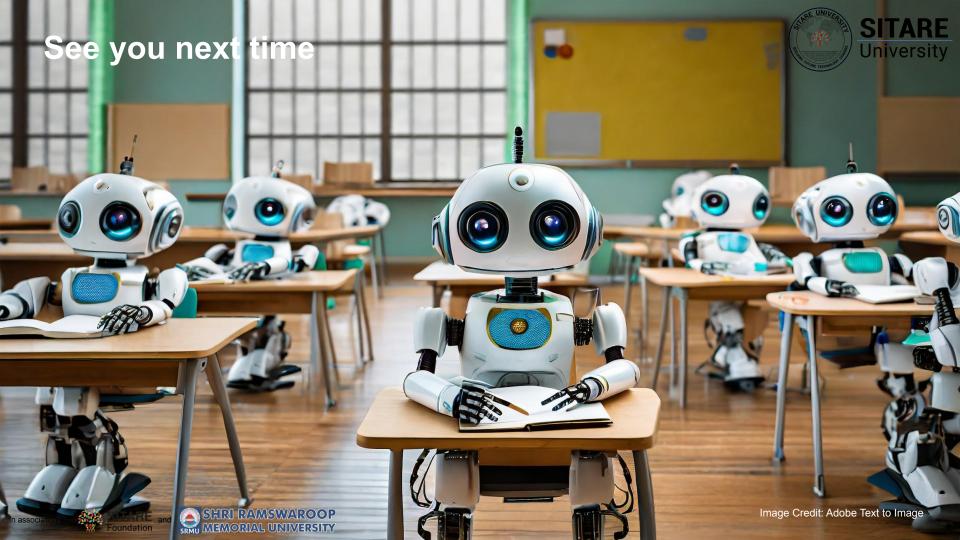
### **IR Tasks**



- Ad-hoc search
  - Find relevant documents for an arbitrary text query
- Filtering
  - Identify relevant user profiles for a new document
- Classification
  - Identify relevant labels for documents
- Question answering
  - O Give a specific answer to a question



- Relevance
  - O What is it?
  - Simple (and simplistic) definition: A relevant document contains the information that a person was looking for when they submitted a query to the search engine
  - Many factors influence a person's decision about what is relevant: e.g., task, context, novelty, style
  - O Topical relevance (same topic) vs. user relevance (everything else)
  - Topical relevance ([query words]) AND user relevance (factors not in the query words)





- Relevance
  - Retrieval models define a view of relevance
  - Ranking algorithms used in search engines are based on retrieval models
  - Most models describe statistical properties of text rather than linguistic
    - i.e. counting simple text features such as words instead of parsing and analyzing the sentences
    - Statistical approach to text processing started with Luhn in the 50s
    - Linguistic features can be part of a statistical model

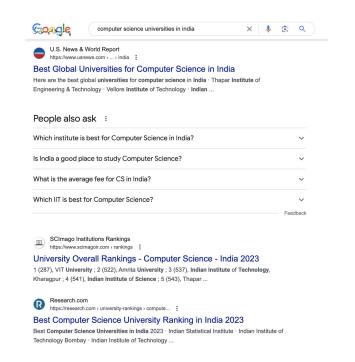


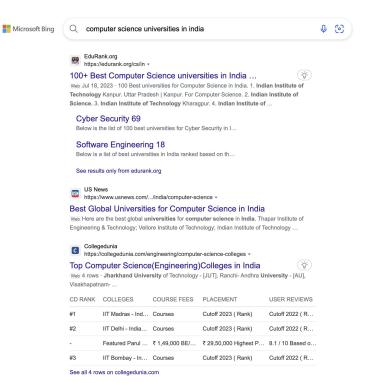
- Evaluation
  - Experimental procedures and measures for comparing system output with user expectations
    - Originated in Cranfield experiments in the 60s
  - IR evaluation methods now used in many fields
  - Typically use test collection of documents, queries, and relevance judgments
    - Most commonly used are TREC collections
  - Recall and precision are two examples of <u>effectiveness</u> measures





#### Which is better?











#### Exercise

- Read the top three results on the previous slide, and write down which ranking do you prefer and why?
- Deadline: 48 hours
- 2 marks



- Users and Information Needs
  - Search evaluation is user-centered
  - Keyword queries are often poor descriptions of actual information needs
  - Interaction and context are important for understanding user intent
  - Query refinement techniques such as query expansion, query suggestion, relevance feedback improve ranking

## IR and Search Engines



- A search engine is the practical application of information retrieval techniques to large scale text collections
- Web search engines are best-known examples, but many others
  - Open source search engines are important for research and development
    - e.g., Lucene, Lemur/Indri, *Galago*
- Big issues include main IR issues but also some others

## IR and Search Engines



#### Information Retrieval

- Relevance
  - Effective ranking
- Evaluation
  - Testing and measuring
- Information needs
  - User interaction



#### **Search Engines**

- Performance
  - Efficient search and indexing
- Incorporating new data
  - Coverage and freshness
- Scalability
  - Growing with data and users
- Adaptability
  - Tuning for applications
- Specific problems
  - o e.g. Spam





### Search Engine Issues



- Performance
  - Measuring and improving the <u>efficiency</u> of search
    - e.g., reducing response time, increasing query throughput, increasing indexing speed
  - Indexes are data structures designed to improve search efficiency
    - designing and implementing them are major issues for search engines

### Search Engine Issues



- Dynamic data
  - The "collection" for most real applications is constantly changing in terms of updates, additions, deletions
    - e.g., web pages
  - Acquiring or "crawling" the documents is a major task
    - Typical measures are coverage (how much has been indexed) and freshness (how recently was it indexed)
  - Updating the indexes while processing queries is also a design issue

### Search Engine Issues



- Scalability
  - Making everything work with millions of users every day, and many terabytes of documents
  - Distributed processing is essential
- Adaptability
  - Changing and tuning search engine components such as ranking algorithm, indexing strategy, interface for different applications

## Spam



- For Web search, spam in all its forms is one of the major issues
- Affects the efficiency of search engines and, more seriously, the <u>effectiveness</u> of the results
- Many types of spam
  - e.g. spamdexing or term spam, link spam, "optimization"
  - O White on white text, only meant for search engines
- New subfield called adversarial IR, since spammers are "adversaries" with different goals

## Spam vs SEO



Comes in shades

QUICK LINKS	price vacuum cleaners best vaccum cleaners for home best vacuum cleaners
Dyson Air Purifiers	Best Geysers
Best Protein Powder	Best Car Mats
Apple Ipad	Sofa Sets Online
Best Hair Dryers	



- [query] will denote a query as it kinda looks like a search box :-)
- Important Concepts: Vocabulary mismatch
  - [pain in the bottom of my foot] vs



Plantar fasciitis - Symptoms and causes



- What is the meaning of a word?
  - Cricket



Crickets are orthopteran insects which are related to bush crickets, and, more distantly, to grasshoppers. In older literature, such as Imms, [3] "crickets" were placed at the family level (i.e. Gryllidae), but contemporary authorities including Otte now place them in the superfamily Grylloidea. [1] The word has been used in combination to describe more distantly related taxa [3] in the suborder Ensifera, such as king crickets and mole crickets.



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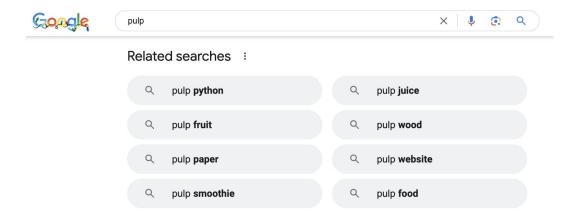






- Important Concepts: Query Formulation
  - Users need help with query formulation: suggest, refinements, etc.

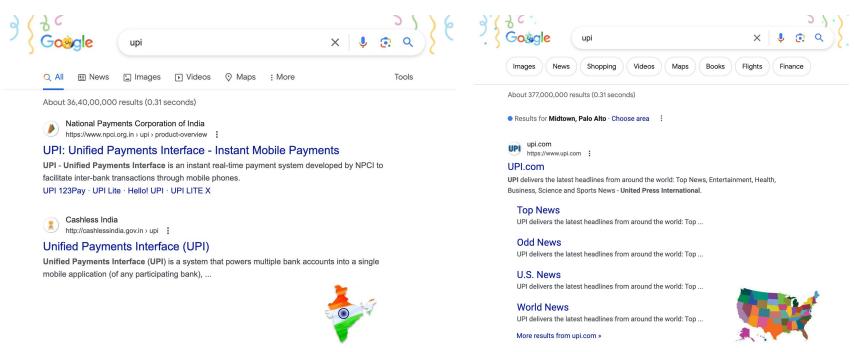








#### Localization





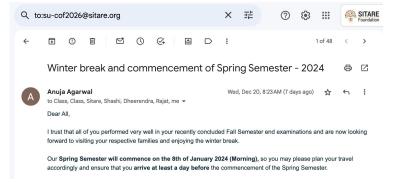




- Important Concepts: RECALL
  - Recall: ability to find (almost) every relevant document
  - O If I return the entire web my search engine has 100% recall, we have found all the relevant webpages, but at the cost of having to read billions of useless documents.
- Important Concepts: PRECISION
  - Precision: ability to find *only* relevant document, and no non-relevant document
  - If I return only one (possibly) relevant webpage, I have high precision, but at what cost?



- Important Concepts: RECALL
  - Recall: critical in information poor environments (your email)
  - [start of semester] vs



- Important Concepts: PRECISION
  - O Precision: critical in information rich environments like the web



### **Course Goals**



- To help you to understand search engines, evaluate and compare them, and modify them for specific applications
- Provide broad coverage of the important issues in information retrieval and search engines
  - o includes underlying models and current research directions

### Chapter Exercise



- Do exercise 1.1 but only compare the top THREE results between Google and Bing for TEN queries that you have done recently. (6 marks)
- Do exercise 1.4 (2 marks)
- Due Date: Four days

