

# COMP90042

## Web search and text analysis

Workshop Week 3

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[https://github.com/HanXudong/COMP90042\\_Workshops](https://github.com/HanXudong/COMP90042_Workshops)

# Review

- Inverted index
- $TF \cdot IDF$
- BM25

# Inverted index

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	two	tea	me	you
doc1	0.707	0.707	0	0
doc2	0	0.707	0.353	0.353
doc3	0	0	0.707	0.707

- Query 1: Tea me
- Query 2: Two

$$S_{TF-IDF}(d, Q) = \sum_{t \in Q} tf_{d,t} \times \log \frac{N}{df_t}$$

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two 1: 0.707;

tea 1:0.707; 2: 0.707

me 2: 0.353; 3:0.707

you 2: 0.353; 3:0.707

# BM25

$$w_t = \log \frac{N - df_t + 0.5}{df_t + 0.5} \times \frac{(K_1 + 1)tf_{d,t}}{k_1((1 - b) + b\frac{L_d}{L_{avg}}) + tf_{d,t}} \times \frac{(k_3 + 1)tf_{q,t}}{k_3 + tf_{q,t}}$$

- Default values:

$$k_1 = 1.5$$

$$k_3 = 0$$

$$b = 0.5$$

# This workshop

- Postings list
- Variable Byte Compression
- WAND
- Query expansion
- Relevance feedback

# Posting List Compression

Motivations:

- Minimise storage costs
- Fast sequential access
- Support GEQ( $x$ ) operation: Return the smallest item in the list that is greater or equal to  $x$

# Posting List Compression

Inverted index							
the	ids:	25	26	29	...	12345	12347
house	ids:	5213	5234	5454	5591	...	
aeronaut	ids:	251235	251239	251240			

8	10	13	15	18
256	1024	8192	32768	262144

# Posting List Compression

the	ids:	25	26	29	...	12345	12347
	gaps:	25	1	3	...	1	2
house	ids:	5213	5234	5454	5591	...	
	gaps:	5213	1	220	137	...	
aeronaut	ids:	251235	251239	251240			
	gaps:	251235	4	1			

**Gaps between ids or term frequencies?**



# Variable Byte Compression

## Idea of Variable Byte Compression:

Use variable number of bytes to represent integers. Each byte contains 7 bits “payload” and one continuation bit.

Number	Encoding	
824	00000110	10111000
5	10000101	

# Bitwise operators

<https://wiki.python.org/moin/BitwiseOperators>

## The Operators:

- $x \ll y$   
Returns  $x$  with the bits shifted to the left by  $y$  places
- $x \gg y$   
Returns  $x$  with the bits shifted to the right by  $y$  places.
- $x \& y$   
Does a "bitwise and".
- $x | y$   
Does a "bitwise or".
- $x \wedge y$   
Does a "bitwise exclusive or".

# Variable Byte Compression

## Encoding

```
1: function ENCODE( $x$ )
2:   while  $x \geq 128$  do
3:     WRITE( $x \bmod 128$ )
4:      $x = x \div 128$ 
5:   end while
6:   WRITE( $x + 128$ )
7: end function
```

Q: why do we use “ $\wedge$ ”?

## Decoding

```
1: function DECODE(bytes)
2:    $x = 0, s = 0$ 
3:    $y = \text{READBYTE}(\text{bytes})$ 
4:   while  $y < 128$  do
5:      $x = x \wedge (y \ll s)$ 
6:      $s = s + 7$ 
7:      $y = \text{READBYTE}(\text{bytes})$ 
8:   end while
9:    $x = x \wedge ((y - 128) \ll s)$ 
10:  return  $x$ 
11: end function
```

# Variable Byte Compression

## Decoding(Q1-c):

Determine the values of integers X and Y that were encoded as the byte sequence [52,34,147,42,197] using the Variable Byte algorithm described in the lecture slides 9/10.

52	00110100
34	00100010
147	10010011
42	00101010
167	11000101

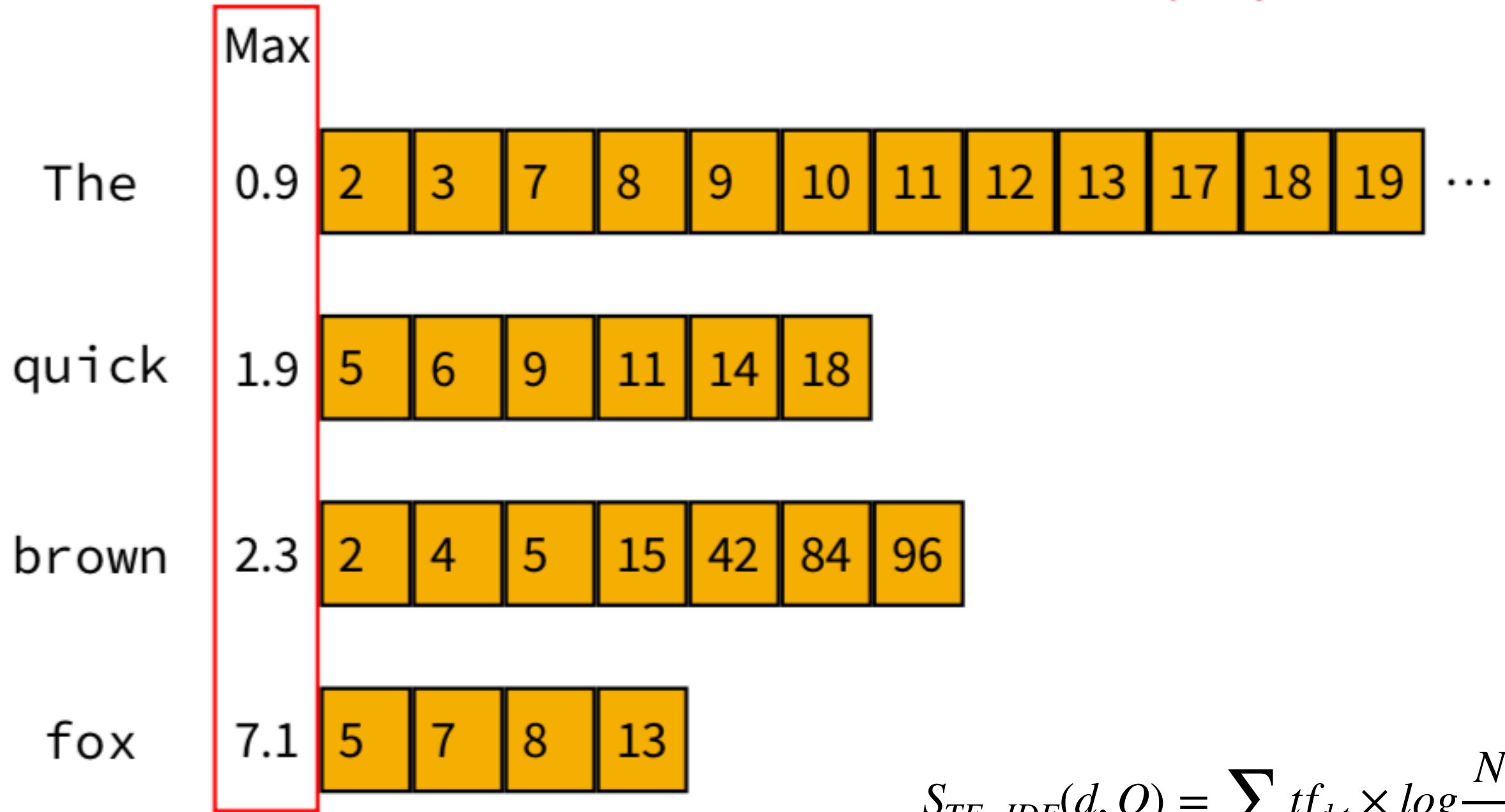
# WAND

- **Top K retrieval**
- **Overestimate**

Query Q: The quick brown fox

with  $k = 2$

Maximum Contribution for each query term

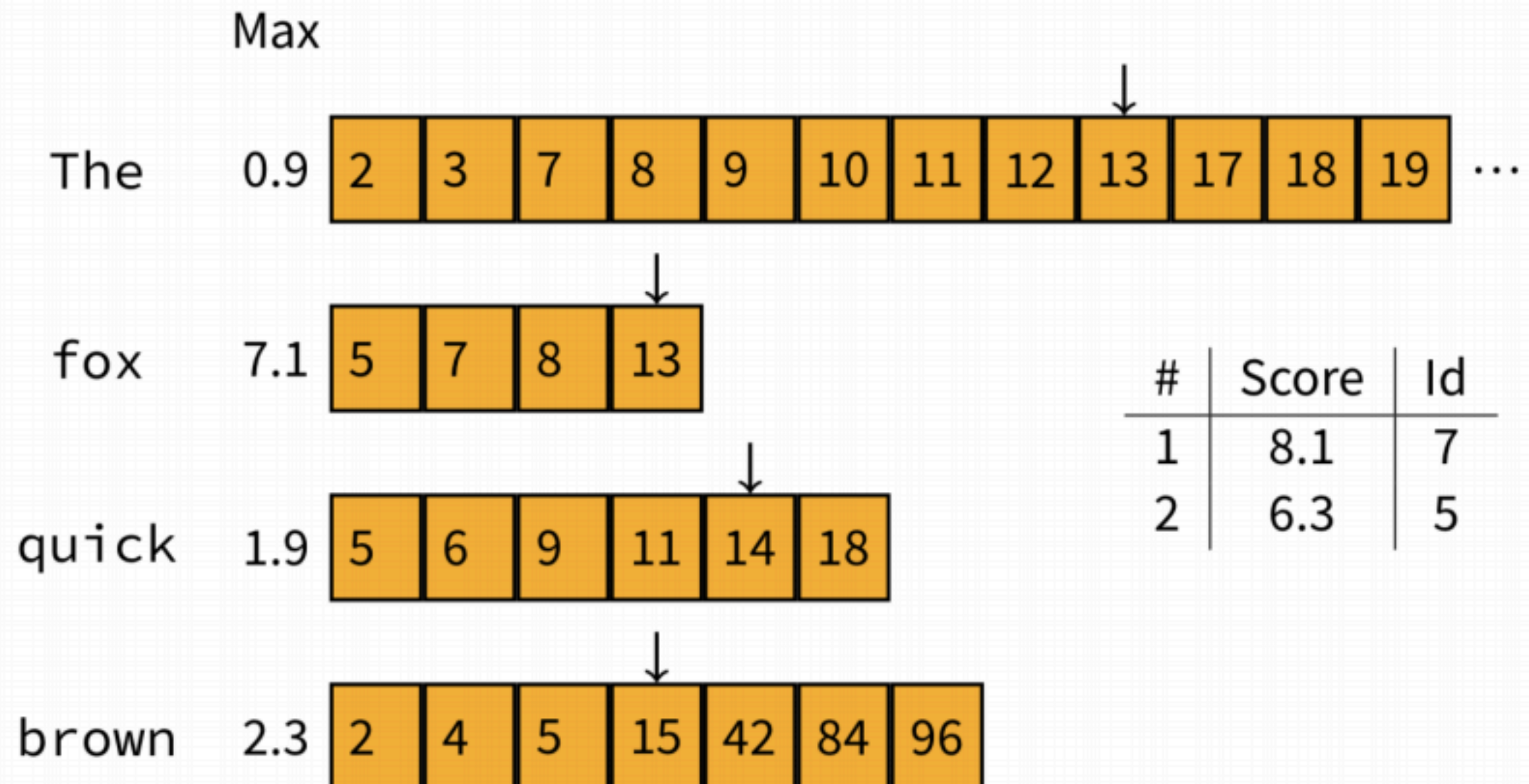


$$S_{TF-IDF}(d, Q) = \sum_{t \in Q} tf_{d,t} \times \log \frac{N}{df_t}$$

Assume Document 13 has just been evaluated. In the setting below, what is the next document that will be evaluated?

Query Q: The quick brown fox

with  $k = 2$




# Query Expansion


Q3

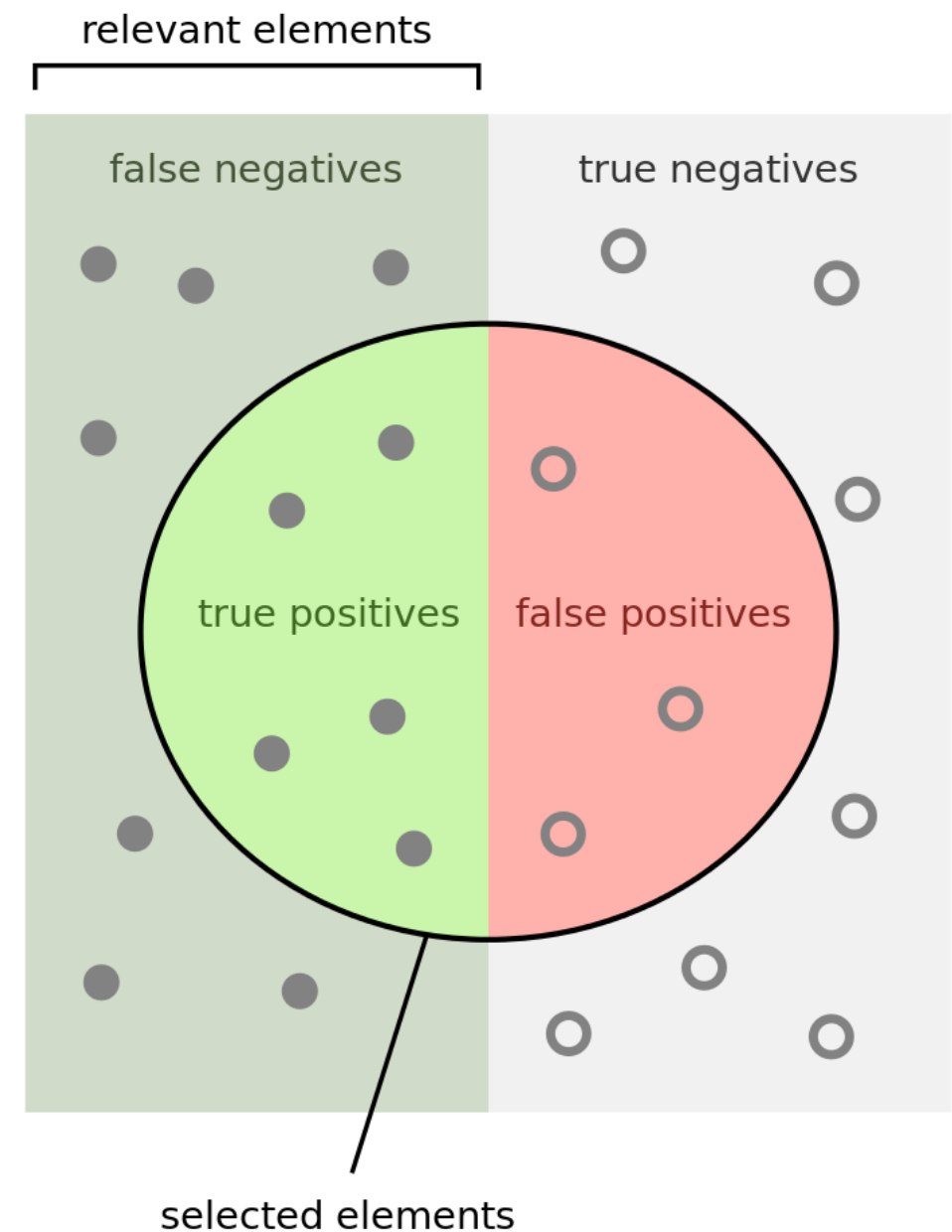
**Query expansion  
increases query recall**

How many selected  
items are relevant?

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives} + \text{false positives}}$$


How many relevant  
items are selected?

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{true positives}}{\text{true positives} + \text{false negatives}}$$






# Recall and Precision

- **Documents:** [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ... ,99, 100]

- **Relevance documents:** [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]

- **Prediction 1:** [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{5}{5} \quad \text{Precision} = \frac{5}{9}$$

- **Prediction 2:** [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ... ,99, 100]

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{5}{5} \quad \text{Precision} = \frac{5}{100}$$

- **Prediction 3:** [1]

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{1}{5} \quad \text{Precision} = \frac{1}{1}$$

# Relevance Feedback

**Q4**

**A. User relevance feedback**

**-E.g. ask users to click**

**B. Pseudo relevance feedback**

**-E.g. blink feedback**

**C. Indirect relevance feedback**

**-E.g. analysis query click logs to re-rank**

# Relevance Feedback

**Q5 query expansion without relevance feedback**

**WordNet based query expansion**

**“Improving Query Expansion Using WordNet”**

**<https://arxiv.org/abs/1309.4938>**