

COMP90042

Web search and text analysis

Workshop Week 3

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Review

- Tokenization
- Stemming and Lemmatisation
- Term-document matrix
- Inverted index
- $TF*IDF$
- BM25

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 | |

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
```

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 $k = 2$

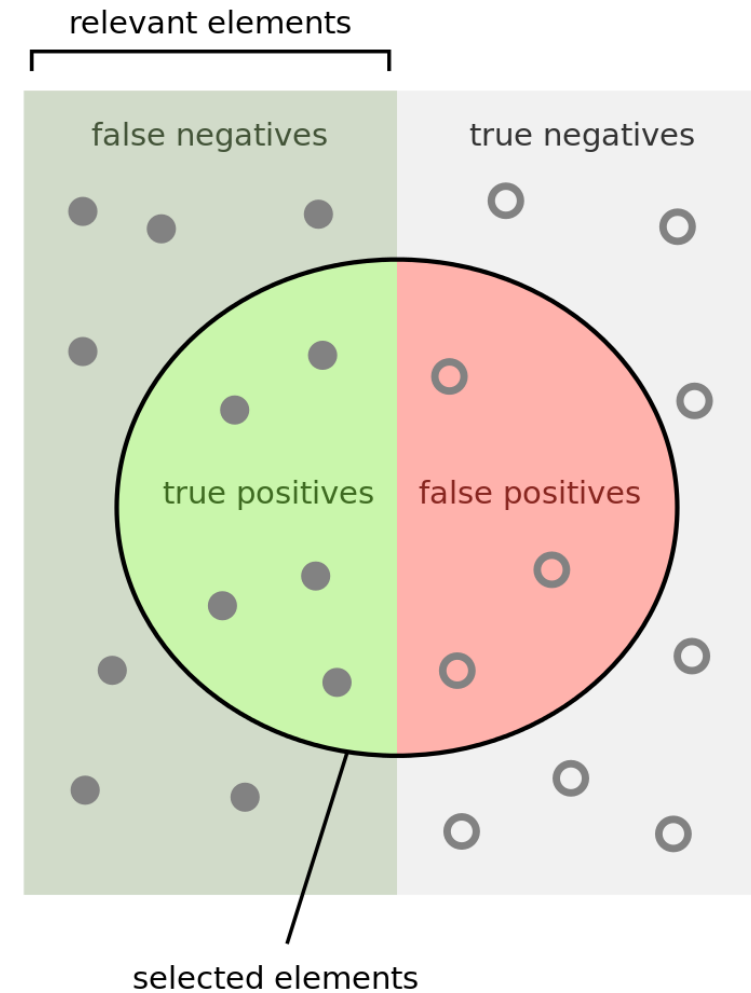
Maximum Contribution for each query term

| | Max | |
|-------|-----|------------------------------------|
| The | 0.9 | 2 3 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 17 18 19 ... |
| quick | 1.9 | 5 6 9 11 14 18 |
| brown | 2.3 | 2 4 5 15 42 84 96 |
| fox | 7.1 | 5 7 8 13 |

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?

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

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