

Multimedia Information Retrieval and Technology

Lecture 9 Evaluation II

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Evaluation of unranked retrieval results

Evaluation of ranked retrieval results

- Eleven-point interpolated average precision
- MAP (Mean Average Precision)
- Precision@K
- Normalized Discounted Cumulative Gain

Average Precision

For any information need $q_j \in Q$, we denote the set of relevant documents as $\{d_1, \dots, d_{m_j}\}$

Precision(d_k) is the precision of retrieved results when we reach the document d_k .

Average Precision

For a single information need, **Average Precision** is the average of the precision value obtained for the set of top k documents existing after **each relevant document** is retrieved.

$$AP = \frac{1}{m_j} \sum_{k=1}^{m_j} Precision(d_k)$$

Average Precision

For an information need $q_j \in Q$, the IR system to be evaluated has returned the following documents:

		P	R	
1	R	1	0.01	d_1
2	R	1	0.02	d_2
3	N	2/3	0.02	
4	N	2/4	0.02	
5	R	3/5	0.03	d_3
6	N	3/6	0.03	

Here, $m_j=3$, AP=?

Average Precision

 = the relevant documents

Ranking #1



Recall	0.17	0.17	0.33	0.5	0.67	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	1.0
Precision	1.0	0.5	0.67	0.75	0.8	0.83	0.71	0.63	0.56	0.6

Ranking #2













6 relevant docs in total.

Recall? Precision?











Average Precision

 = the relevant documents

Ranking #1

										
Recall	0.17	0.17	0.33	0.5	0.67	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	1.0
Precision	1.0	0.5	0.67	0.75	0.8	0.83	0.71	0.63	0.56	0.6

Ranking #2

										
Recall	0.0	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.33	0.5	0.67	0.67	0.83	1.0
Precision	0.0	0.5	0.33	0.25	0.4	0.5	0.57	0.5	0.56	0.6

AP=?

Mean Average Precision

Then:











$$MAP(Q) = \frac{1}{|Q|} \sum_{j=1}^{|Q|} \frac{1}{m_j} \sum_{k=1}^{m_j} Precision(d_k)$$


MAP is Average Precision across multiple queries and rankings

Exercise II: MAP











 = relevant documents for query 1

Ranking #1

										
Recall	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0
Precision	1.0	0.5	0.67	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.43	0.38	0.44	0.5

 = relevant documents for query 2

Ranking #2

										
Recall	0.0	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.67	0.67	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Precision	0.0	0.5	0.33	0.25	0.4	0.33	0.43	0.38	0.33	0.3



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Mean average precision

MAP is macro-averaging: each query counts equally

Now perhaps most commonly used measure in research papers. Among evaluation measures, MAP has been shown to have especially good discrimination and stability.

Using MAP, fixed recall levels are not chosen, and there is no interpolation.

Mean average precision

MAP assumes user is interested in finding many relevant documents for each query

MAP requires many relevance judgments in text collection

Good for web search?

What matters is rather how many good results there are on the first page or the first three pages.

Evaluation of unranked retrieval results

Evaluation of ranked retrieval results

- Eleven-point interpolated average precision
- MAP
- **Precision@K**
- Normalized Discounted Cumulative Gain

Precision@K

Measuring precision at fixed low levels of retrieved results, such as 10 or 30 documents.

Ignores documents ranked lower than K

Precision@K

Example:

Prec@3 of 2/3

Prec@4 of 2/4

Prec@5 of 3/5



In similar fashion we have Recall@K

Evaluation of unranked retrieval results

Evaluation of ranked retrieval results

- Eleven-point interpolated average precision
- MAP
- Precision@K
- **Normalized Discounted Cumulative Gain**

Discounted Cumulative Gain

A Popular measure for evaluating web search and related tasks. A measure of ranking quality.

Two assumptions:

- Highly relevant documents are more useful than marginally relevant documents;
- the lower the ranked position of a relevant document, the less useful it is for the user, since it is less likely to be examined.

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Discounted Cumulative Gain

Uses ***graded relevance*** as a measure of usefulness, or *gain*, from examining a document

Eg: 5 ranked documents judged on 0-3 relevance scale

D1	3	D1	3
D2	2	D3	3
D3	3	D4	0
D4	0	D2	2
D5	1	D5	1

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Summarize a Ranking: DCG

Let the relevance ratings of the top n documents be $rel_1, rel_2, \dots, rel_n$ (in ranked order)

Cumulative Gain (CG) at rank n

$$CG = rel_1 + rel_2 + \dots + rel_n$$

total gain accumulated at a particular rank n



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Discounted Cumulative Gain

Gain is accumulated starting at the top of the ranking and may be reduced, or *discounted*, at lower ranks.

Typical discount is:

$$1/\log(\text{rank})$$

With base 2, the discount at rank 4 is $1/2$, and at rank 8 it is $1/3$

Discounted Cumulative Gain

Discounted Gain:

$$DG = \frac{rel_i}{\log_2 i}$$

DCG is the total discounted gain accumulated at a particular rank n :

$$DCG_p = rel_1 + \sum_{i=2}^p \frac{rel_i}{\log_2 i}$$

DCG Example

Docs	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10
Gain	3	2	3	0	0	1	2	2	3	0
Discounted gain	3									
DCG	3									

Recap: Relevance judgments

Relevance can reasonably be thought of as a scale, with some documents highly relevant and others marginally so..

This decision is referred to as the *gold standard* or *ground truth* judgment of relevance.

NDCG (Normalized DCG)

The ideal (perfect) ranking would first return the documents with the highest relevance level, then the next highest relevance level, etc

The ideal (perfect) ranking is based on the *gold standard* or *ground truth* judgment of relevance

Summarize a Ranking: NDCG

Normalized Discounted Cumulative Gain (NDCG) at rank n :

Normalize DCG at rank n by the DCG value at rank n of the ideal ranking

$$NDCG_{rank\ n} = \frac{Actual\ DCG_{rank\ n}}{Ideal\ DCG_{rank\ n}}$$

- Normalization is useful for contrasting queries with varying numbers of relevant results
- Popular in evaluating web search.

Example

Docs	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10
Gain	3	2	3	0	0	1	2	2	3	0
Discounted gain	3									
DCG	3									

Perfect (ideal) ranking:

3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0

ideal DCG values:

NDCG - Exercise

4 documents: d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4

i	Ground Truth		Ranking Function ₁		Ranking Function ₂	
	Document Order	r_i	Document Order	r_i	Document Order	r_i
1	d4	2	d3	2	d3	2
2	d3	2	d4	2	d2	1
3	d2	1	d2	1	d4	2
4	d1	0	d1	0	d1	0

Please compare the NDCG at rank 4 for ranking function 1 and 2.