Building LLM Powered Solutions

Module 4: Let's build a Search Engine

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Recap: What we have covered so far?

- 1. What is Self-Attention mechanism?
- 2. What is an Encoder?
- 3. What is Decoder?
- 4. What are Parameters?
- 5. Basic semantic search
- 6. Cosine similarity
- 7. Faiss
- 8. ANN

Learning Outcomes

We will be covering topics on:

- Why is search so important?
- Understand the building blocks of search, again
- Sentence Transformers
- BM25, Bi-encoder, Cross-Encoders
- Cosine Similarity, again!
- Fitting all of this into a ML System
- Coding, lots of it, with API
- Evaluation of Models
- Query intent model

A good search experience is key to a successful user journey

An estimated <u>50% of queries contain four or more</u> <u>words</u> - search is no more just keyword based



62% of consumers will switch to a different brand or decide not to purchase from your brand at all after a bad customer experience — and poor site search is a bad customer experience.

Project Athena: Adding Semantic search to Hotel search

We want to build a hotel search using:

- Date check-in/check-out
- City
- Long text to get more granular choices such as:

Looking for a hotel in New York near Times Square with free breakfast and cheaper than \$100 for 2nd June which is really kids friendly and has a swimming pool and I want to stay there for 8 days...

Sentence transformers

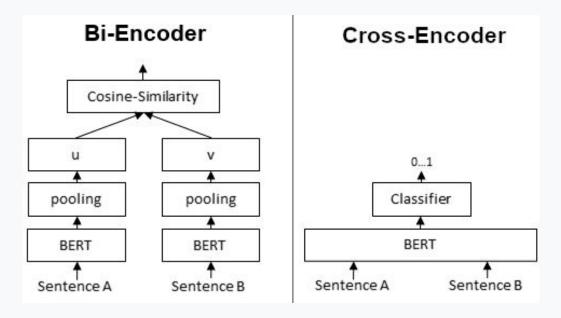
- Sentence transformers are models that encode the meaning of sentences using deep learning techniques
- They transform sentences into fixed-length numerical representations called embeddings
- Sentence embeddings capture semantic information and enable comparison and similarity calculations between sentences.
- A popular example is <u>mpnet</u>

Neural-IR Models

Numerous architectures are available for ranking: representation-focused, interaction-focused, all-to-all interaction(cross encoder), and late interaction.

$$\sum_{i}^{n} IDF(q_i) \frac{f(q_i, D) * (k1+1)}{f(q_i, D) + k1 * (1 - b + b * \frac{fieldLen}{avgFieldLen})}$$

BM25



BM25

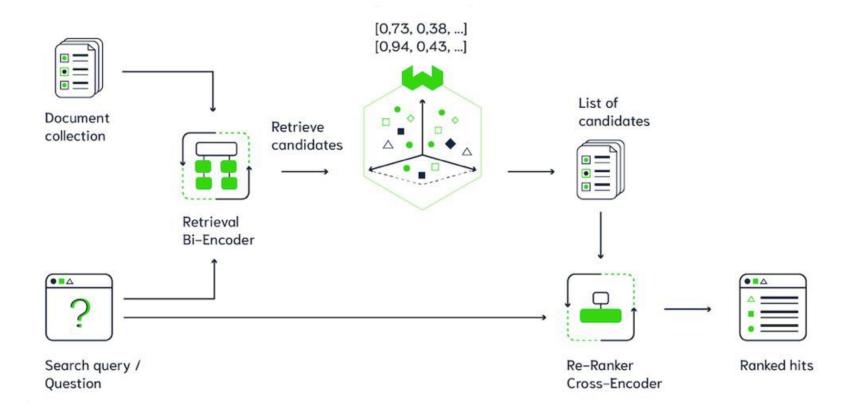
- BM25 stands for "Best Match 25" and is an information retrieval algorithm used to rank documents based on their relevance to a given query.
- It calculates a relevance score by considering the term frequency and document length in a collection of documents.

Bi-Encoder

- A bi-encoder is a type of neural network architecture used in natural language processing (NLP) tasks.
- It consists of two encoders: one for encoding the input query and another for encoding the input document.
- Each encoder independently encodes the input into a fixed-length representation, often called an embedding.

Cross-Encoder

- A cross-encoder is another type of neural network architecture used in NLP tasks.
- It takes both the input query and document as a single input and encodes them into a fixed-length representation.
- Unlike the bi-encoder, the cross-encoder considers the interaction between the query and document when generating the representation.



Looking for a hotel in New York near Times Square with free breakfast and cheaper than \$100 for 2nd June which is really kids friendly and has a swimming pool and I want to stay there for 8 days..

2nd June DATE which is really kids friendly and has a swimming pool and I want to stay there for 8 days DATE

New York GPE near Times Square FAC with free breakfast and cheaper than \$100 MONEY

The result...

Top 5 most relevant hotels:

InterContinental New York Times Square
Relevancy: 0.4037

IBEROSTAR 70 Park Avenue Hotel
Relevancy: 0.3475

The Townhouse Inn of Chelsea

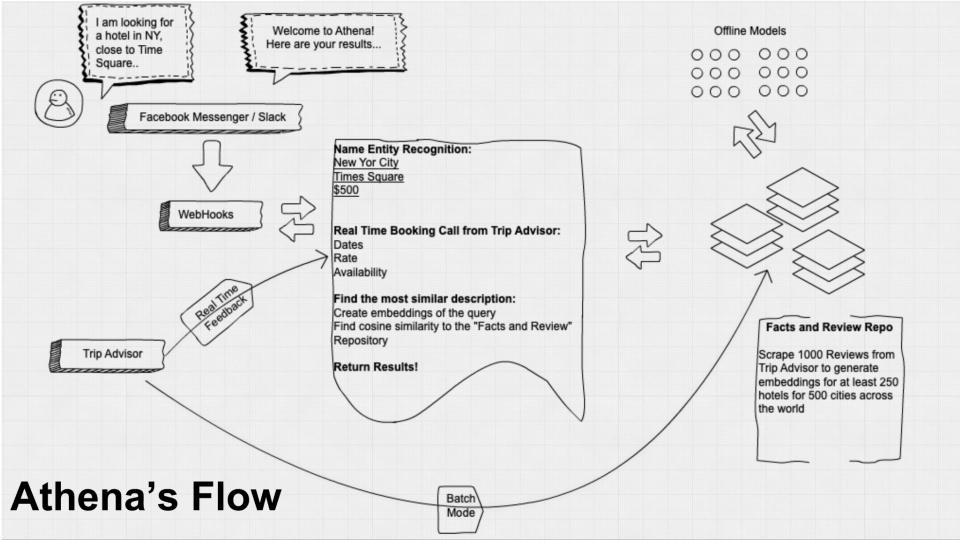
Pod 51 Hotel
Relevancy: 0.3162

Soul Food Mont Morris

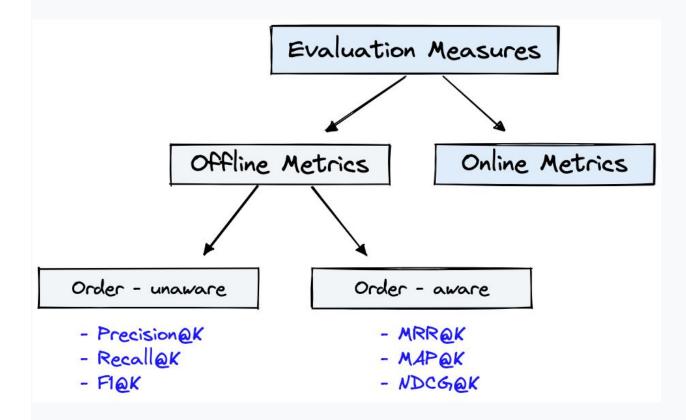
Relevancy: 0.2995

Relevancy: 0.3330

Looking for a hotel in



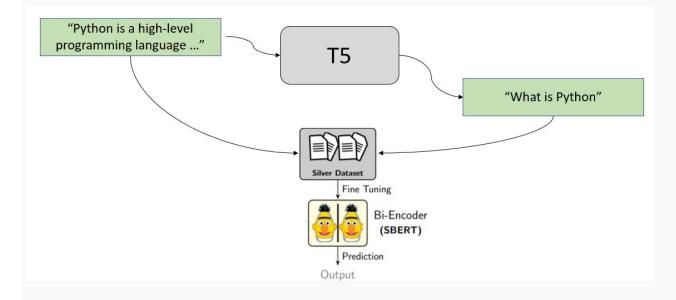
Evaluation Criteria



Source:

What happens when we don't have ground truth?

Creating ground-truth from scratch



BEIR: A Heterogenous Benchmark for Zero-shot Evaluation of Information Retrieval Models

Nandan Thakur, Nils Reimers, Andreas Rücklé, Abhishek Srivastava, Iryna Gurevych



Summarization

TRANSFORMERS-BART MODEL



<u>Demo</u>

- BART is a sequence-to-sequence model trained as a denoising autoencoder.
- A fine-tuned BART model can take a text sequence (for example, English) as input and produce a different text sequence at the output (for example, French).
- This type of model is relevant for machine translation question-answering, text summarization or sequence classification
- Also, given two or more sentences, evaluates whether the sentences are logical extensions or are logically related to a given statement.

Aspect-based Sentiment Analysis

Utilize transformers
and other ML models
to generate sentiment
for various aspects
of an entity

```
@misc{YangL2022, title = {PyABSA: Open Framework for Aspect-based Sentiment Analysis}, author = {Yang, Heng and Li, Ke}, doi = {10.48550/ARXIV.2208.01368}, url = {https://arxiv.org/abs/2208.01368}, keywords = {Computation and Language (cs.CL), FOS: Computer and information sciences, FOS: Computer and information sciences}, publisher = {arXiv}, year = {2022}, copyright = {arXiv.org perpetual, non-exclusive license}}
```

Consider these reviews:

Friendly and accommodating staff helpful with transportation, restaurants and directions. Great location for all activities. Easy walk to Louvre. Breakfasts exceeded expectations. Mattress was too soft to my liking.

The reception was friendly and professional and speedy. The room was ready and perfect. The bed was very comfortable and the air conditioning was silent and potent. The free afternoon tea was amazing and open until 2am. The breakfast was one of the very best you could find in Paris

The room was awesome

Stayed here for two nights after a work trip in the city. I made an error in my booking and the hotel were very gracious and sorted it out for me. Kindly offered breakfast on the morning of my arrival. Very good selection for breakfast. Excellent location and fab staff would recommend

```
Aspect Sentiment expression of location Food

Aspect Sentiment expression of Food

F
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```
{'staff': ['Positive', 'Positive'],
  'location': ['Positive', 'Positive'],
  'Breakfasts': ['Positive'],
  'Mattress': ['Negative'],
  'reception': ['Positive'],
  'room': ['Positive', 'Positive'],
  'bed': ['Positive'],
  'air conditioning': ['Positive'],
  'afternoon tea': ['Positive'],
  'breakfast': ['Positive', 'Positive']}
```

Keyword creation using Transformers

KeyPhraseTransformer is built on T5 Transformer architecture, trained on 500,000 training samples to extract important phrases/topics/themes from text of any

length.

- Hotel staff were very helpful and friendly.
- I was very happy with the room and bathroom.
- I was very happy with my stay at the hotel.
- I would highly recommend this hotel to anyone who is looking for a place to stay.
- Hotel staff is very friendly and helpful.
- I was so happy to stay at this hotel... it was amazing!
- Louvre and many other locations
- Hotel staff were very friendly and helpful.
- Breakfast and afternoon snacks
- I know where i will be staying on our next trip to paris

Query Intent Models

they state explicitly

Queries need special handling and interpretation due to

their tendency to be short, and too often imply more than



attribute augmentation

Supreme Reflective Speckled Down Jacket

Water resistant reflective poly with printed graphic, down filled quilted baffles and taffeta lining...

id:
product_type:
brand:
price:
audience:
review_score:
color:
material:
durability:
design_pattern;

design pattern:
fit:

water repellent:

•••

price: audience: review_score: color: material:

durability:
design pattern:

...

durability:
design pattern:

...

The attribute augmentation layer auto generates a new layer of attributes from product picture, title & description and reviews





embeddings

water resistant orange down jacket supreme..|

Use a combination of BM25 with Bi-Encoder and Cross-Encoders

query intent

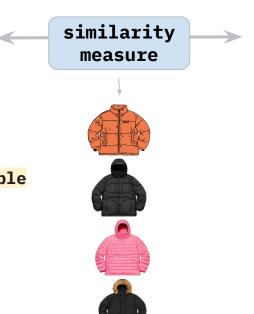
Product Type: Jacket

Color: Orange
Brand: Supreme

Water Repellent: Yes

Use knn model to reduce the sample space





embeddings

Homework

- Implement similar hotel search engine for <u>Miami hotels</u> feel free to apply any of the methods mentioned for retrieval and additional methods to improve your modeling
- Step 1:
 - Create a hotel summary/ encompasses a large amount of hotel info
- Step 2:
 - Create your search
 - Are the results similar to what you're searching for?
- Submission is a notion doc with the colab notebook and a writeup:
 - What you did?
 - How did you collate the data on the hotel
 - Simple feedback on your search

Thank you.

Appendix