



**EIE3280 Project**

# **Course Content Search Engine**

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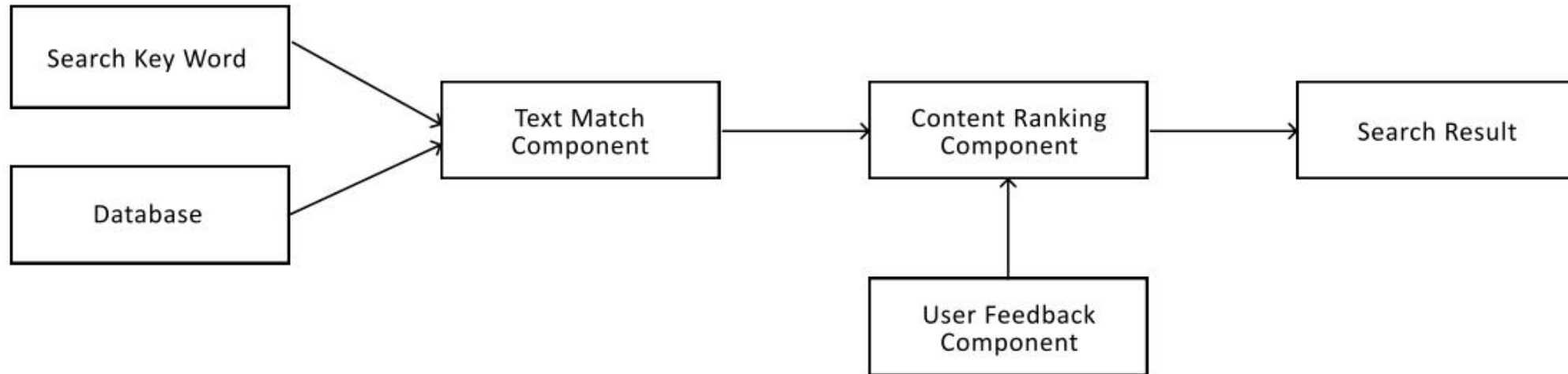
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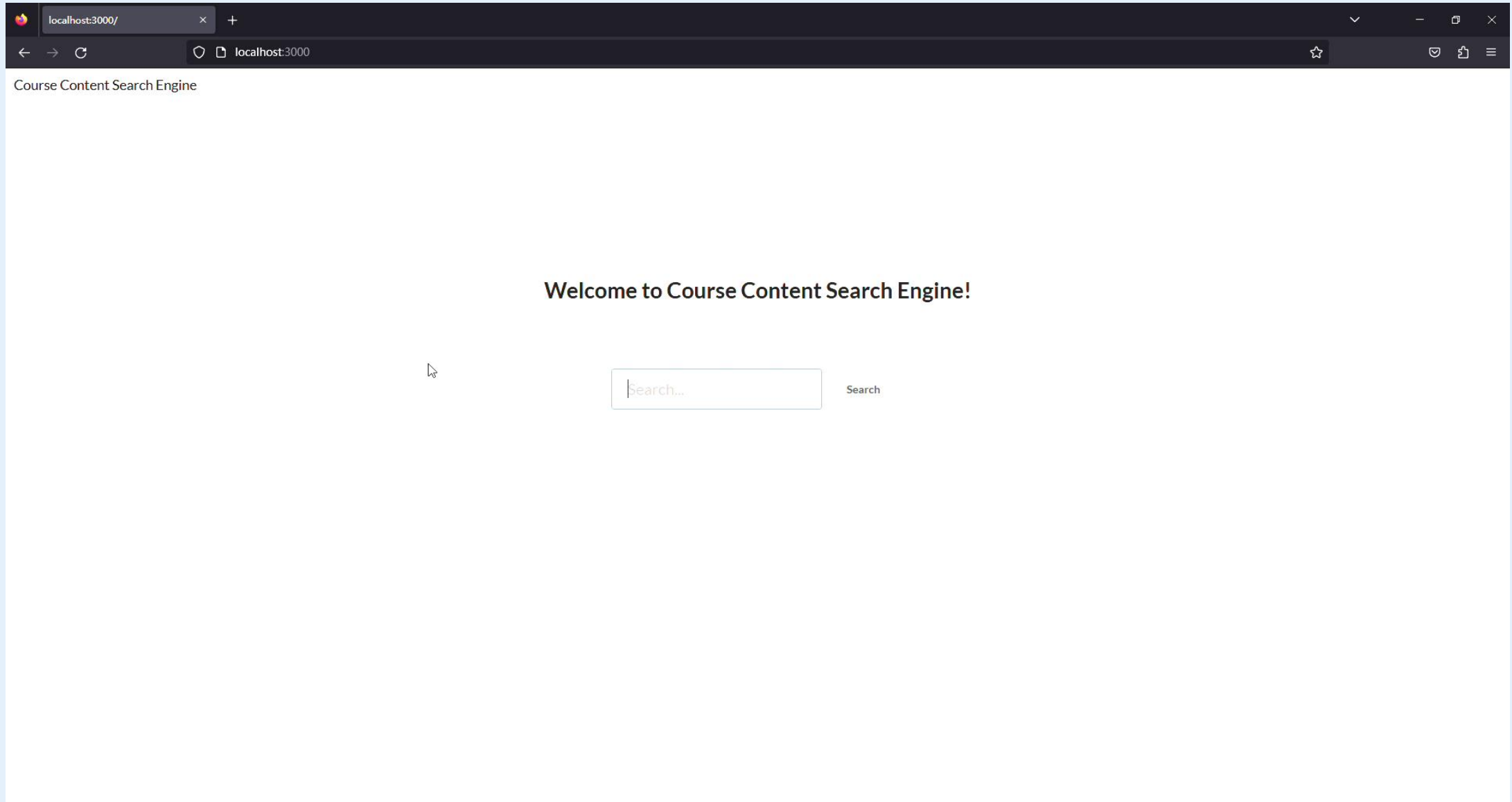
# Introduction

- ◆ Motivation: To help students review the courses better.
- ◆ Background: There is an classial educational search engine designed by Kamal EL GUEMMAT, which can translate the key words into SPARQL queries. And use SPARQL to rank data.
- ◆ Challange: This project is a new scene of the educational search engine.
- ◆ Contribute: Build the database of EIE3280, from chapter 1 to chapter 8;  
The application of the importance score, relevance score;  
Build website applications.

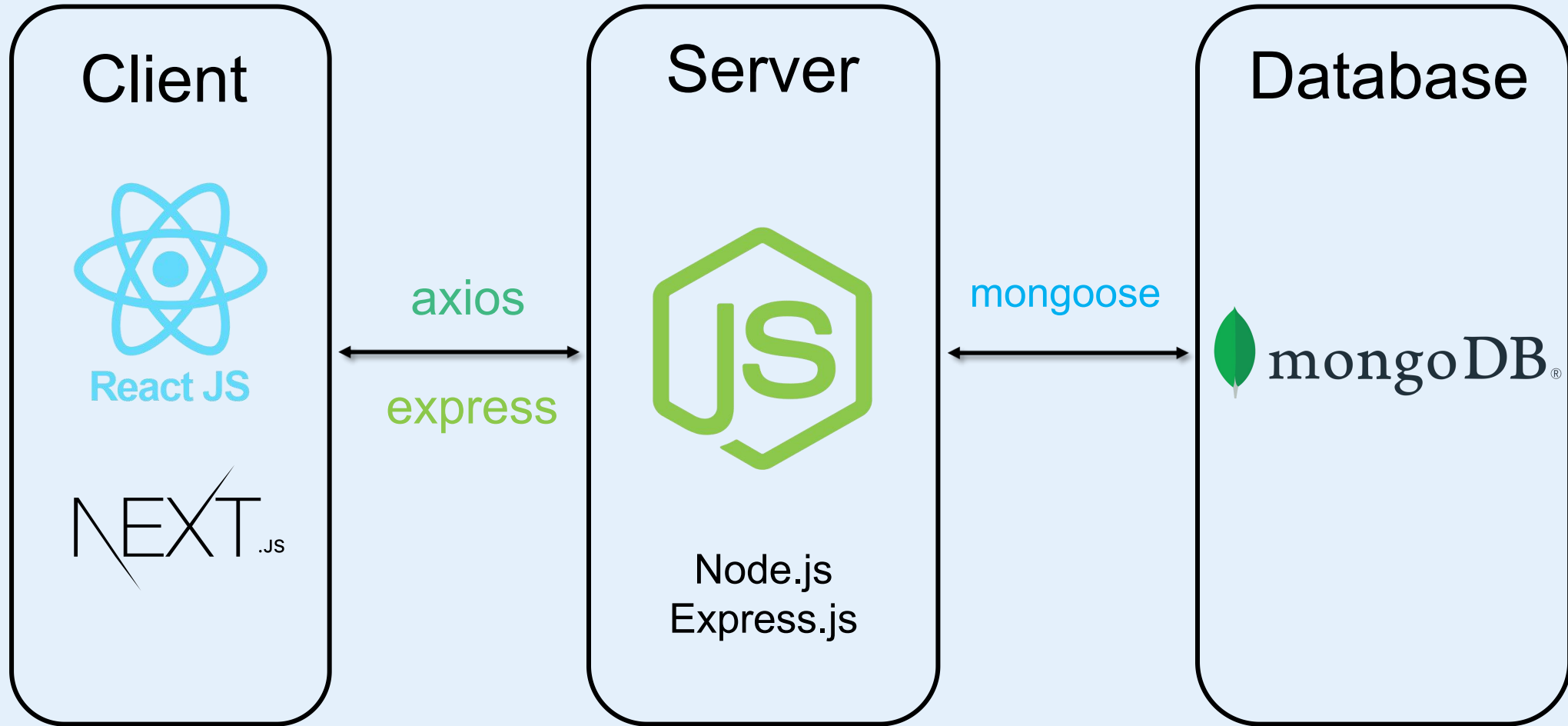
# Components of the system



# Example Video



# Website App Implementation



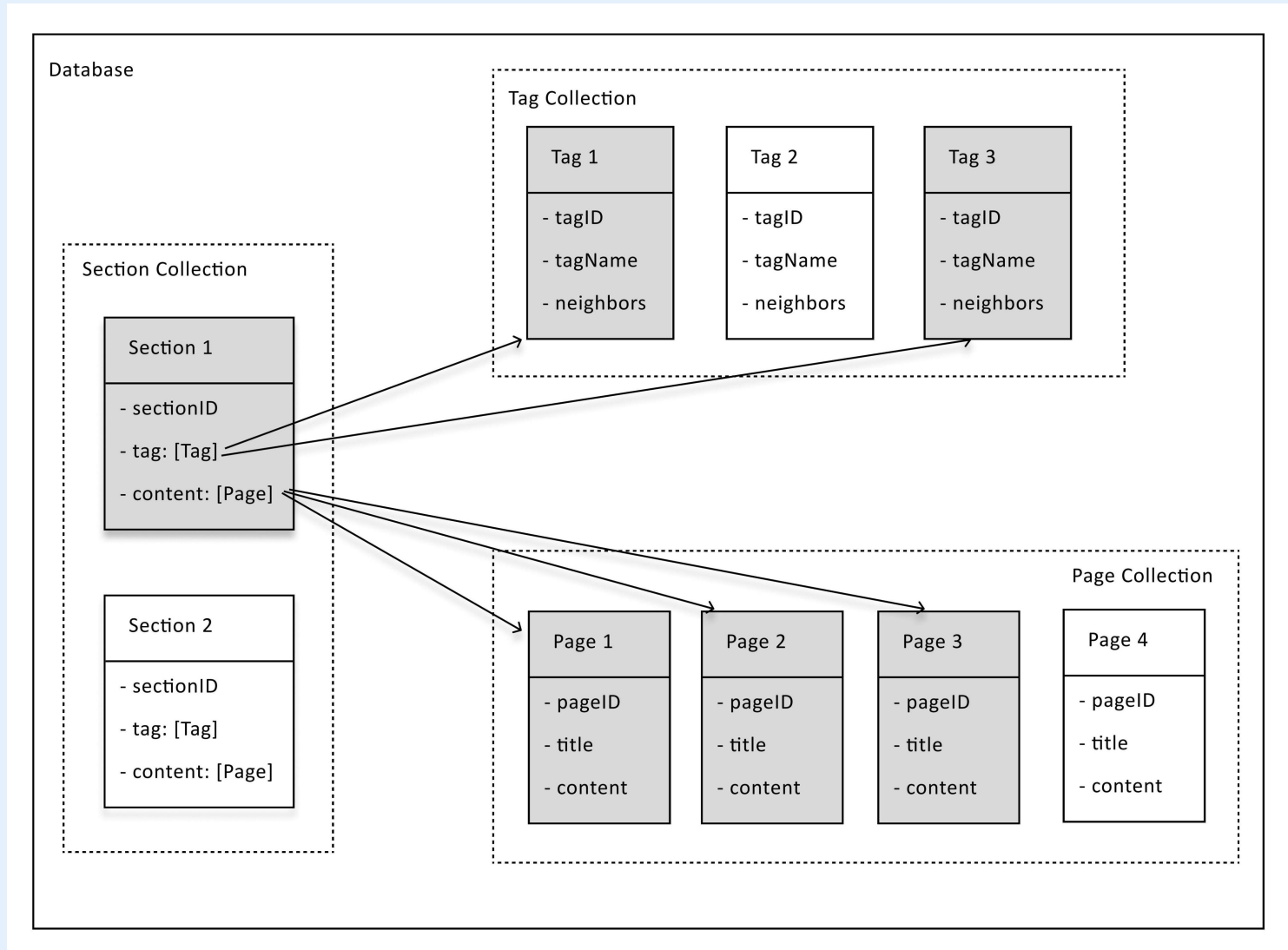
# Database

## Data Source

- Text data
- From EIE3280 Chapter 1-8 Course Slides

## Database Structure

- Pages
- Sections
- Tags



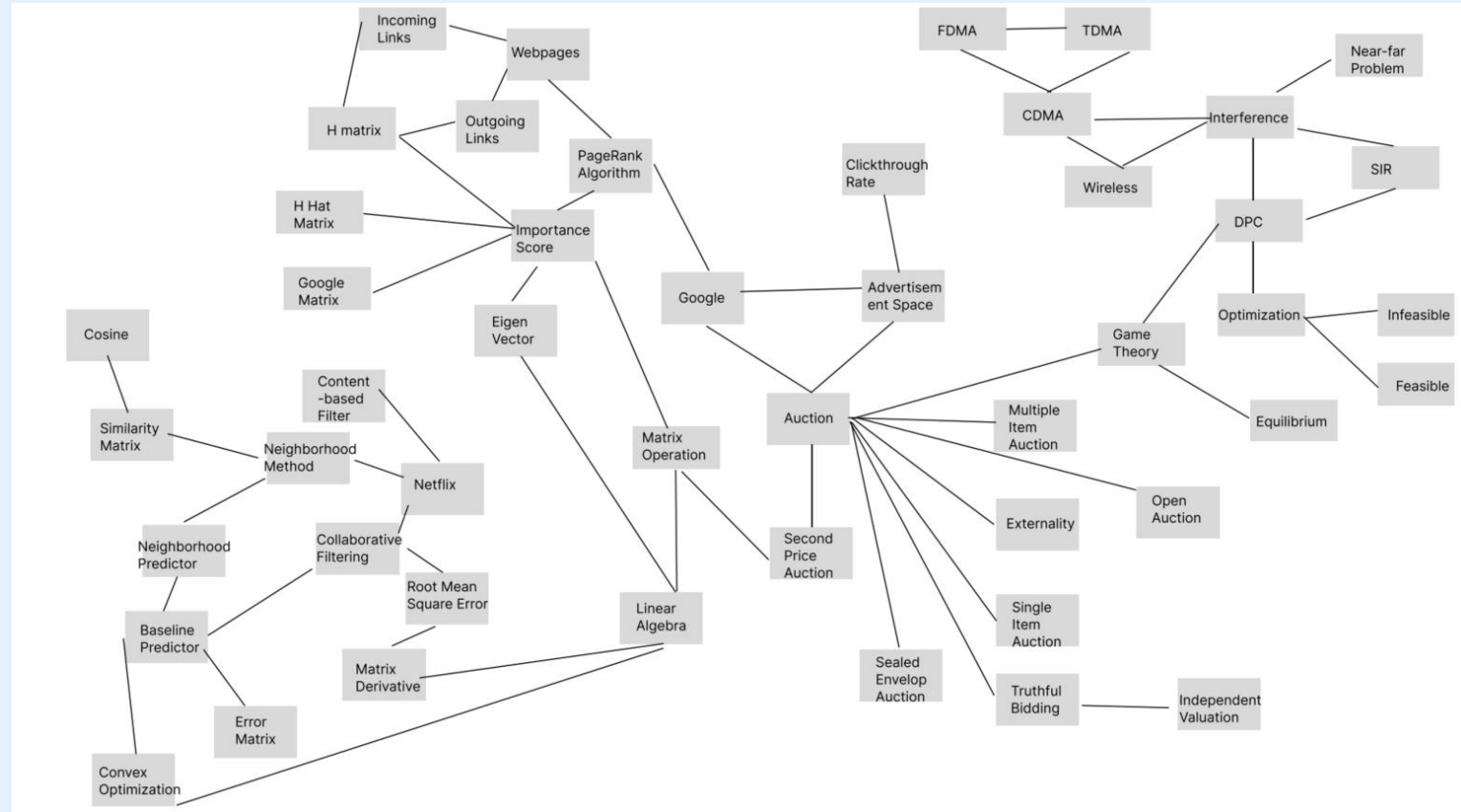
# Graph of Tags

## Graph Built by Tags

- Each tag is a node
- Relationship between tags are links
- Undirected graph

## Graph Abstraction

- Links between tags indicate relationships between pages / sections

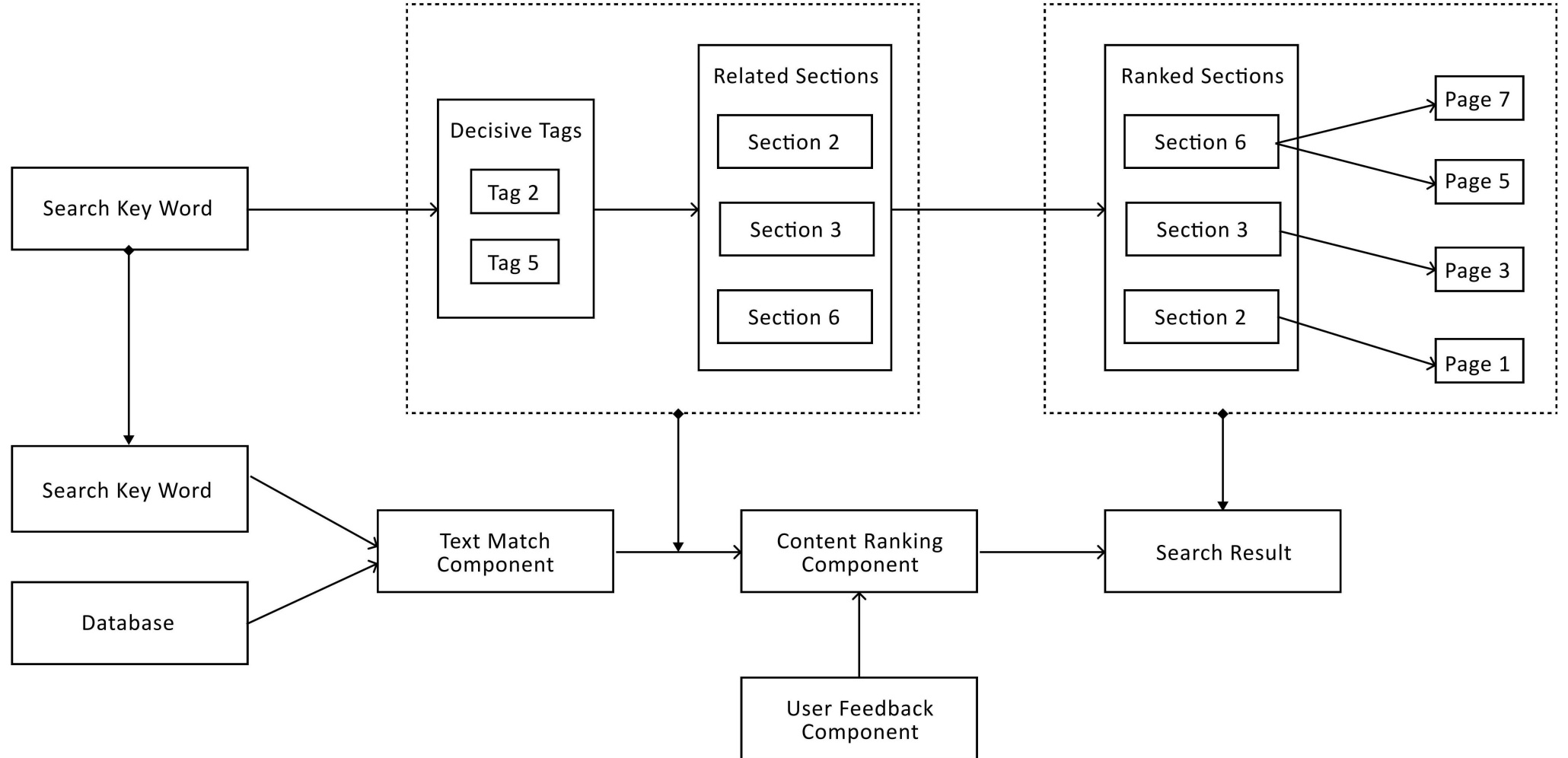




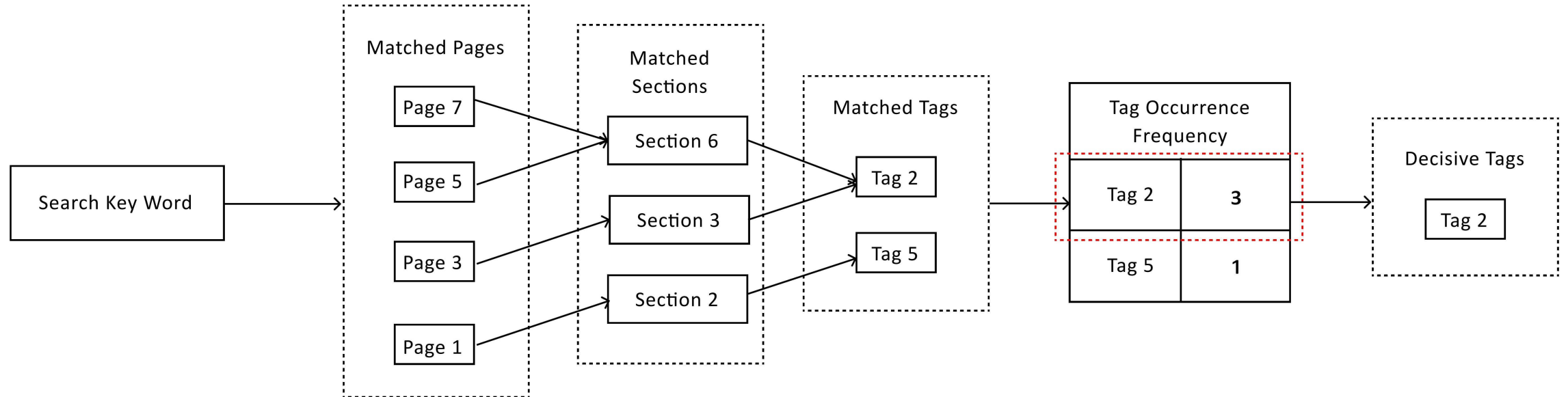
# Decisive Tags as a Medium

Data Flow

System Structure



# Find Decisive Tags



# How to Rank Related Section?

Decisive tag: Tag 1

## Section A

Tag 1

Tag 2

Tag 3

## Section B

Tag 1

Tag 4

Tag 5

## Section C

Tag 1

Tag 6

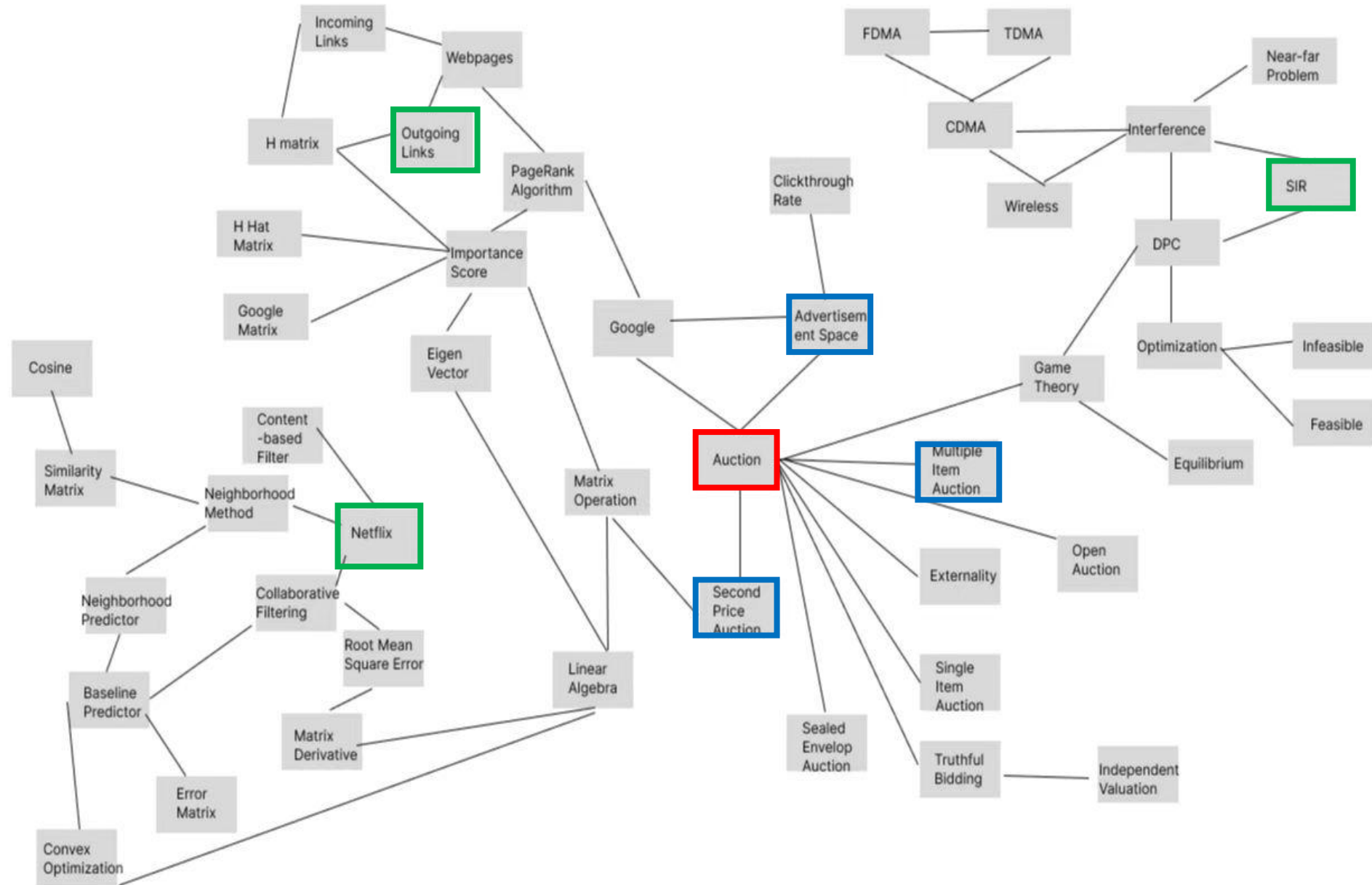
Tag 7

# Distance Based Relevance Score (RS)

Decisive tag:  
Auction

Section A

Section B



# Distance Based Relevance Score (RS)

For a single decisive tag — Dijkstra algorithm:

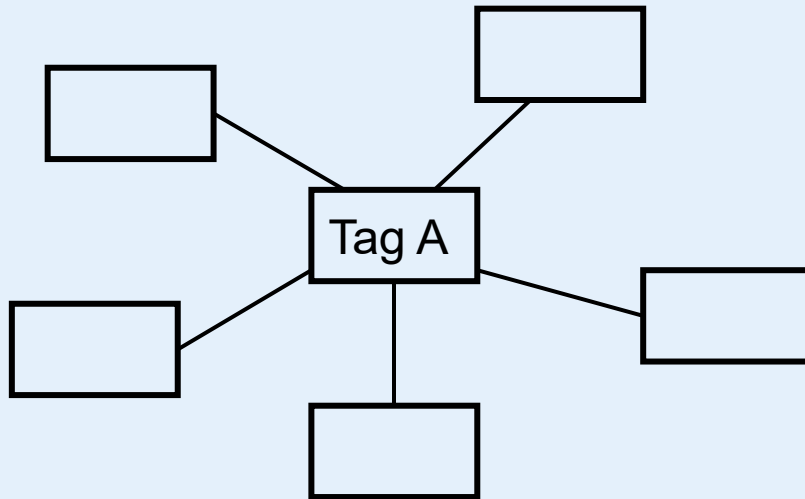
$$RS(x, y) = \frac{\alpha}{D(x, y) + \beta}$$

For a section containing N decisive tags:

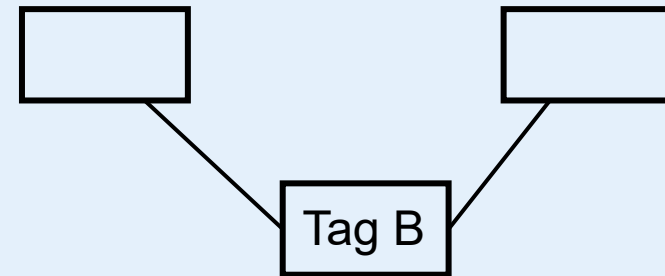
$$SRS(s, d) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i \in T} RS(i, d)$$

# Importance Score (IS)

Does the number of neighbor tags matter?



Basic theorem?



Example/exercise?

# Inverse Page Frequency (IPF)

## Two similar search phrases:

Second price auction

What is second price auction

More frequent occurrence

Less important to count

$$ipf_i = \log \left( \frac{P}{C_i} \right)$$

# User Feedback Adjustment

$$FS(s) = \begin{cases} \frac{\min\{p-q, \sigma\}}{\delta} & \text{if } p - q > 0 \\ \frac{\max\{p-q, -\sigma\}}{\delta} & \text{if } p - q < 0 \end{cases}$$

P: positive feedback

$\sigma, \delta$ : constant – important but not dominant feedback

Q: negative feedback



# Experiment Result & Discussion

·**Select testing searching string:**

“

vote,  
neighborhood  
borda count  
root mean square error  
page rank  
movie rating

”

·**Select the best target section ID:**

603, 604  
402  
603  
401, 503  
302, 303, 304  
401, 402

·**Use different algorithms to get results:**

1.IS      2.RS      3.IS + RS  
4.IS + RS + **IPF**(Inverse Page Frequency)

# MRR testing algorithm

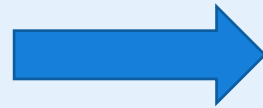
We use a modified Mean Reciprocal Rank (MRR) as our evaluation criteria.  
The equation is as follows:

Q : number of query test cases we have in our test set.

$n_i$ : the number of correct answers we have

$Rank_i$ : rank of a specific correct answer in our actual experiment output result.

$$MRR = \frac{1}{Q} \sum_{i=1}^Q \frac{1}{rank_i}$$



$$\frac{1}{Q} \sum_{i=1}^Q \left( \frac{1}{n_i} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \frac{1}{rank_i} \right)$$

# Experiment Results

page rank/302, 303, 304			
IS	RS	IS+RS	IS+RS+IPF
501	306	501	306
301	301	301	301
201	501	306	303
504	303	201	305
305	502	303	803
503	304	504	501
303	302	502	304
306	504	503	302
502	201	305	504
302	305	304	502
304	503	302	

**Apply  
modified  
MRR  
method...**

# Algorithm Evaluation

MRR	score
IS	0. 4518
RS	0. 4963
IS+RS	0. 6119
IS+RS+IPF	0. 5889

IS: importance score

RS: relevance score

IPF: inverence page frequency

# Limitation

- Tags Graph

- Test case

- Section

# Reference

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# Contribution

Task	Contributor
System Design	Chen Xuanwen Peng Yiwei Zeng Zhuoru Zhuang Yan
Ranking Algorithm Design	Chen Xuanwen Peng Yiwei Zeng Zhuoru Zhuang Yan
Database Building	Chen Xuanwen Peng Yiwei Zeng Zhuoru Zhuang Yan
Coding	Chen Xuanwen Peng Yiwei Zeng Zhuoru Zhuang Yan

Contributor	Contribution (%)
Chen Xuanwen	22%
Peng Yiwei	22%
Zeng Zhuoru	34%
Zhuang Yan	22%



# Q & A