



# A Relevance Model

**Dr. Anne Kayem**

Hasso-Plattner-Institute  
University of Potsdam

# Example: Document Relevance



How to make pancakes and pies



 All

 Images

 Videos

 Shopping

 Maps

 More

Tools

About 64,100,000 results (0.44 seconds)

## Recipes :



### Keto Pancake Pies

KetoFocus

5.0 ★★★★★ (4)

15 mins

Cream cheese, coconut flour,  
mini pie, heavy whipping cream,



### Puffy Pancake Pie

Just A Pinch

4.0 ★★★★★ (5)

40 mins

Butter, milk, eggs, all purpose  
flour



### Pie maker berry pancakes recipe

Taste

4.7 ★★★★★ (4)

35 mins

Maple syrup, self raising flour,  
frozen mixed berries, butter,

Show more ▼

# Google's Relevance Model

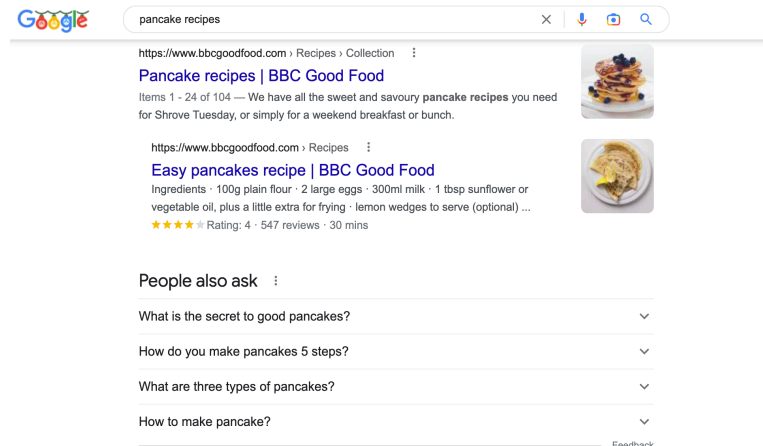
## ■ Google PageRank

- **Goal:** To achieve high quality search results, the documents extracted from the inverted index must be weighted according to their relevance

## ■ Relevance weighting:

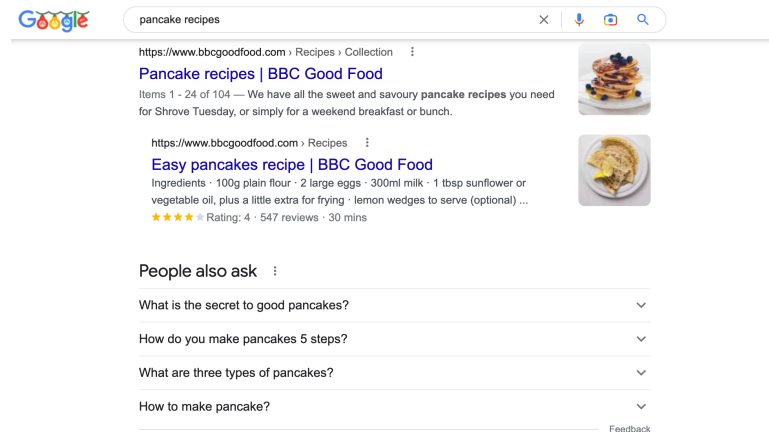
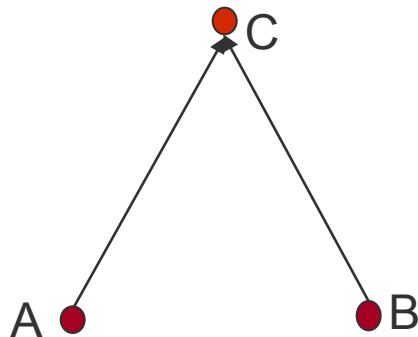
- Distinguish "important" from "unimportant" documents:

## ■ Example:



# Google's Relevance Model

- The more references (hyperlinks connecting to it) a document has, the higher its "importance"
- Documents that are referenced by an "important" document are also "important".
- If a document contains several links to other documents, the less "important" each individual link is.



# Example - Google Relevance Model

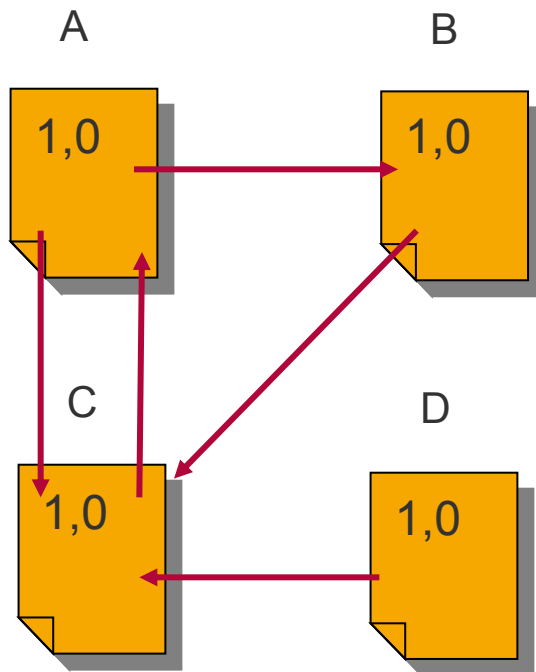
- The "importance"(PageRank, PR) of a document can be obtained as follows:
- Let ...
  - $PR(A)$  is the PageRank of document  $A$
  - $T_1 \dots T_N$  the documents that link to  $A$
  - $PR(T_1) \dots PR(T_N)$  the PageRanks of  $T_1 \dots T_N$
  - $c(T_i)$  the number of outgoing links in  $T_i$
  - $d$  is the damping factor such that  $(0 < d < 1)$

$$PR(A) = (1 - d) + d \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{PR(T_i)}{c(T_i)} \right)$$

# A worked example (1/2)

- ...of PageRank Calculation...

$$PR(A) = (1 - d) + d \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{PR(T_i)}{c(T_i)} \right)$$



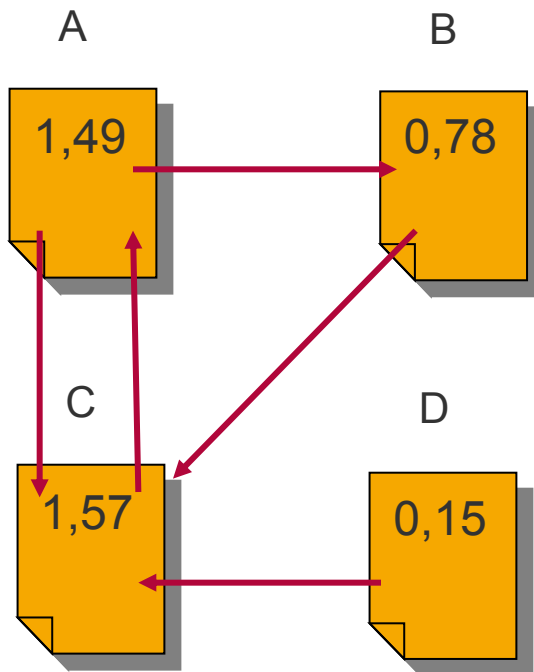
Calculation occurs **iteratively**, until a stable point is reached. For instance for:  $d = 0,85$  we have...

Nr.	PR(A)	PR(B)	PR(C)	PR(D)
1	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
2	1,0	0,575	2,275	0,15
3	2,083	0,575	1,1912	0,15
...	...	...	...	...
n	1,49	0,7833	1,577	0,15

## A worked example (2/2)

$$PR(A) = (1 - d) + d \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{PR(T_i)}{c(T_i)} \right)$$

Calculation occurs **iteratively**, until a stable point is reached. For instance for:  $d = 0,85$  we have...



Nr.	PR(A)	PR(B)	PR(C)	PR(D)
1	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
2	1,0	0,575	2,275	0,15
3	2,083	0,575	1,1912	0,15
...	...	...	...	...
<b>n</b>	<b>1,49</b>	<b>0,7833</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>0,15</b>

- **Relevance feedback**

- Direct / Indirect Feedback

- **Assumption:**

- If a document is selected frequently by users from the results list of a search query, the higher its relevance

- Other factors to be considered:

- New vs. old documents, lifespan in index dataset
  - Prevent misuse registered IP of client, cookies,...
  - Use high click popularity only with sufficiently good description of content in DESCRIPTION meta tag of HTML header