

# › Web Information Retrieval Introduction

Frank Hopfgartner, Stefania Zourlidou  
Institute for Web Science and Technologies

# Objectives of the lecture

- Basic concepts of Information Retrieval (IR)
- Web IR (WIR) examples
- IR history



› Let's talk about  
Information Retrieval

# Definition: Data Retrieval

- Obtaining data from a database
  - using a query language (e.g. SQL)
- Data is structured and free of ambiguity

# Definition: Information

- Information (merriam-webster.com)
  - “a collection of factual knowledge about something”
  - “a report of recent events or facts not previously known”

# Definition: Information Retrieval

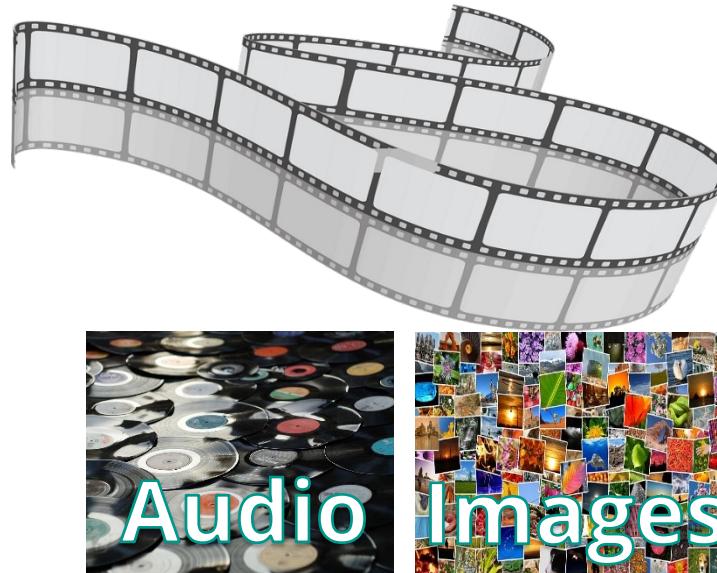
- It is very broad. E.g. getting the price of a product in a supermarket is a kind of information retrieval
- Obtaining information from **unstructured data**

“Information retrieval as a field of study is finding a **relevant information resource** that satisfies the **information need** from within a **collection of resources**.”

# Unstructured data

What is unstructured data?

- “it refers to data which does not have clear, semantically overt, easy-for-a-computer structure.” [5]



# Structured vs. Unstructured Data

	Structured data	Unstructured data
<i>Retrieval system</i>	Data retrieval	Information retrieval
<i>Canonical example</i>	Relational database	Collection of documents
<i>Result</i>	Very precise and always correct.	Relevance varies
<i>Interaction</i>	One shot query	Interaction is important
<i>Type</i>	Text only	Not limited to one type
<i>Amount [6]</i>	20% of enterprise data (2017)	80% of enterprise data (2017)
<i>Volume</i>	Less storage is required	More storage is required
<i>Retrieval velocity</i>	Relatively high	Relatively low
<i>Scalability</i>	Difficult	Highly scalable
<i>Accessibility</i>	Easy	Hard
<i>Schema</i>	Dependent	Free of

*“Information retrieval as a field of study is finding a **relevant information resource** that satisfies the **information need** from within a **collection of resources**.”*

- The elements of an information retrieval system
  - Information need
  - Relevant information resource
  - Collection of resources

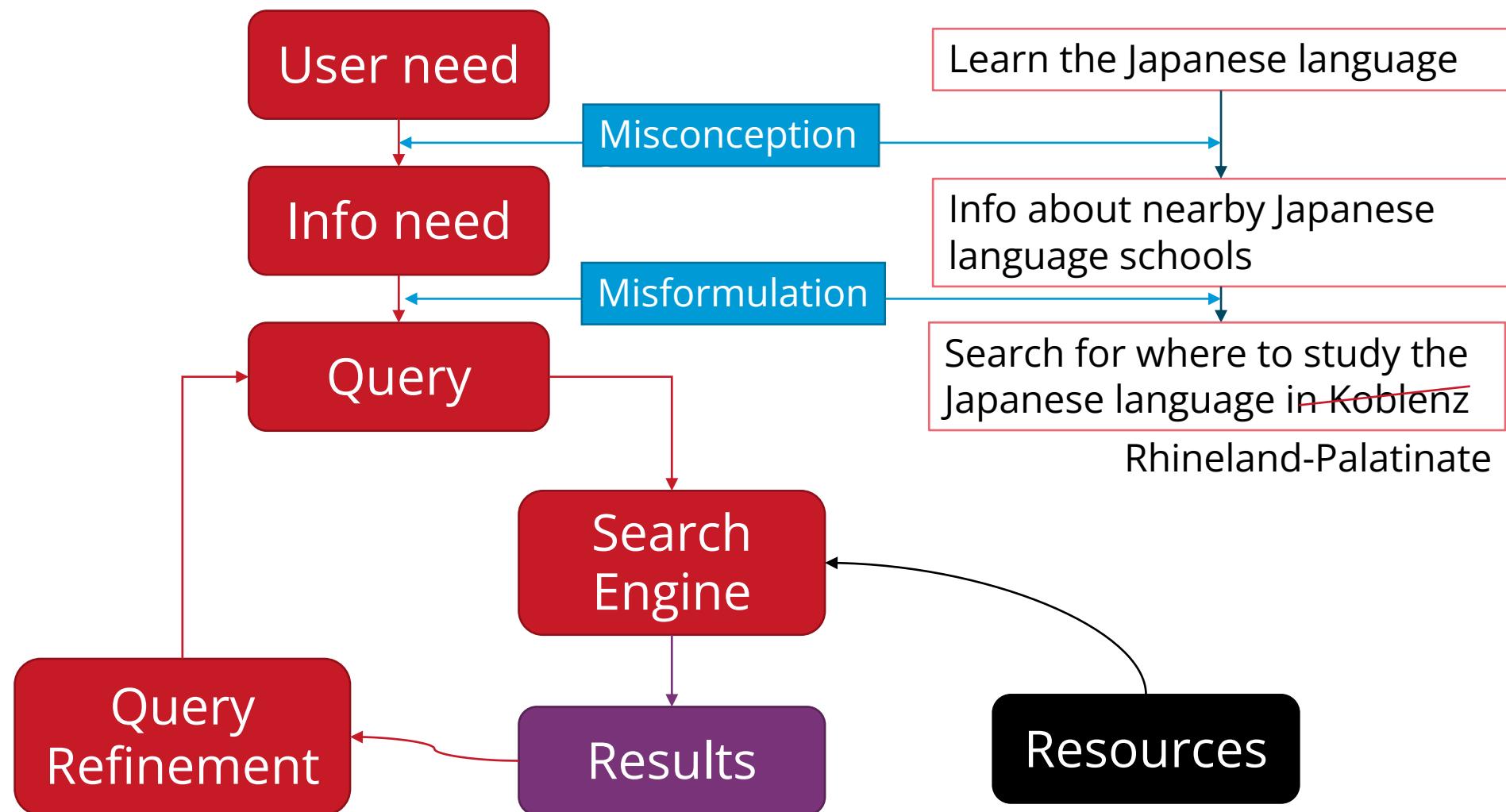
- **Information need**
  - is the topic about which the user desires to obtain information that satisfies conscious or unconscious need
  - is differentiated from (but expressed as) a *query*
- **Query**
  - is what the user communicates with the computer in an attempt to express the information need in words (or other format)

- **Relevant information resource**
  - Is the retrieved information that the user perceives valuable with respect to his/her information need
- **Collection of resources**
  - In case of text documents, it is referred to as corpus, but it can refer to a collection of any sort of unstructured data (text, images, videos, audio, etc.)
  - Often the resources themselves are not kept or stored directly in the IR system, but are instead represented in the system by other surrogates or metadata

# Some examples of IR

- Web search
- Email search
- Question Answering

# IR Model



# High Level View

# An IR example

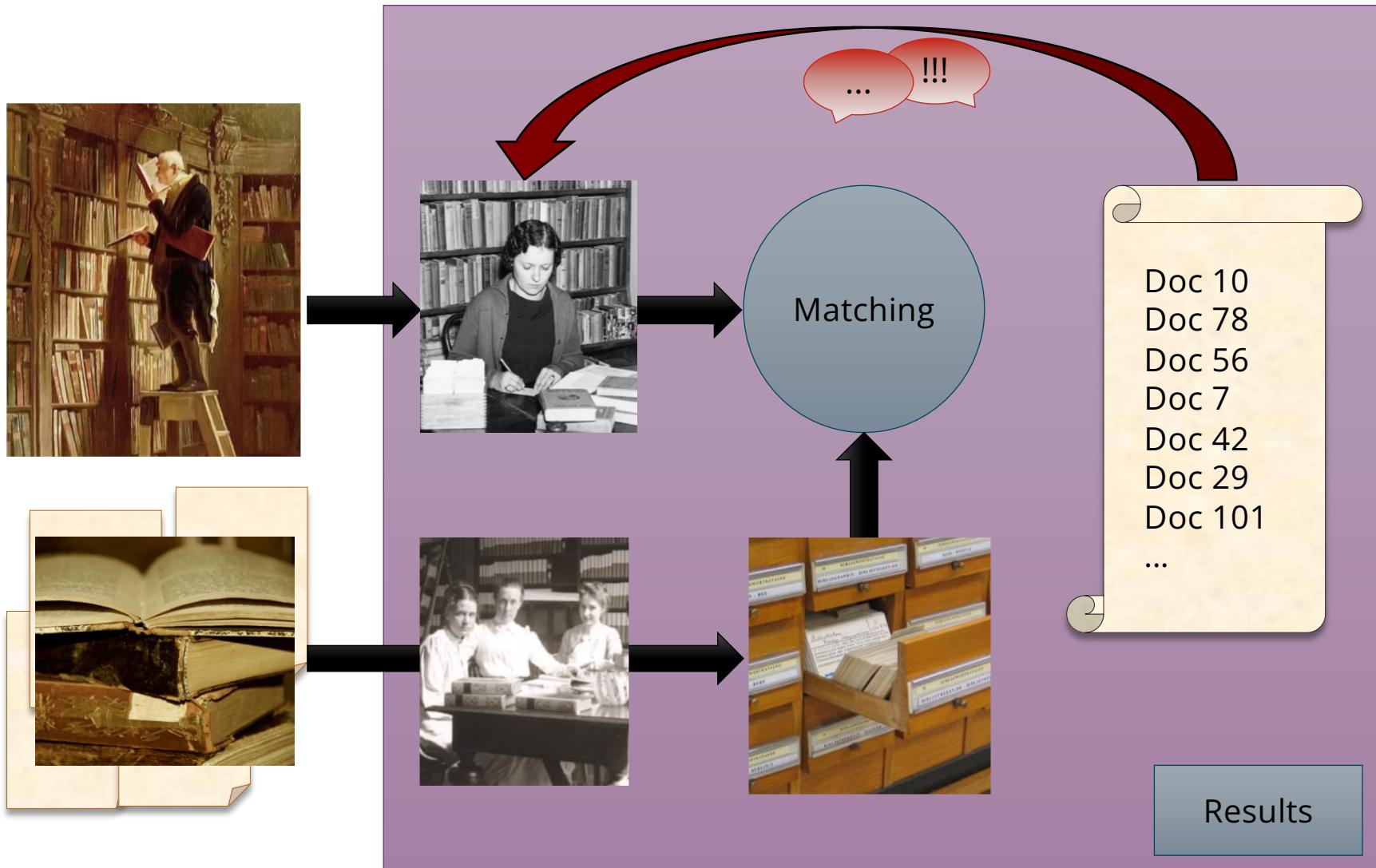


- One solution is to go through all documents and read through all the text searching for the query string
  - the computer (e.g. *grep* command in Linux) can perform this process
  - *grep* stands for *global regular expression print*
  - this process is very effective

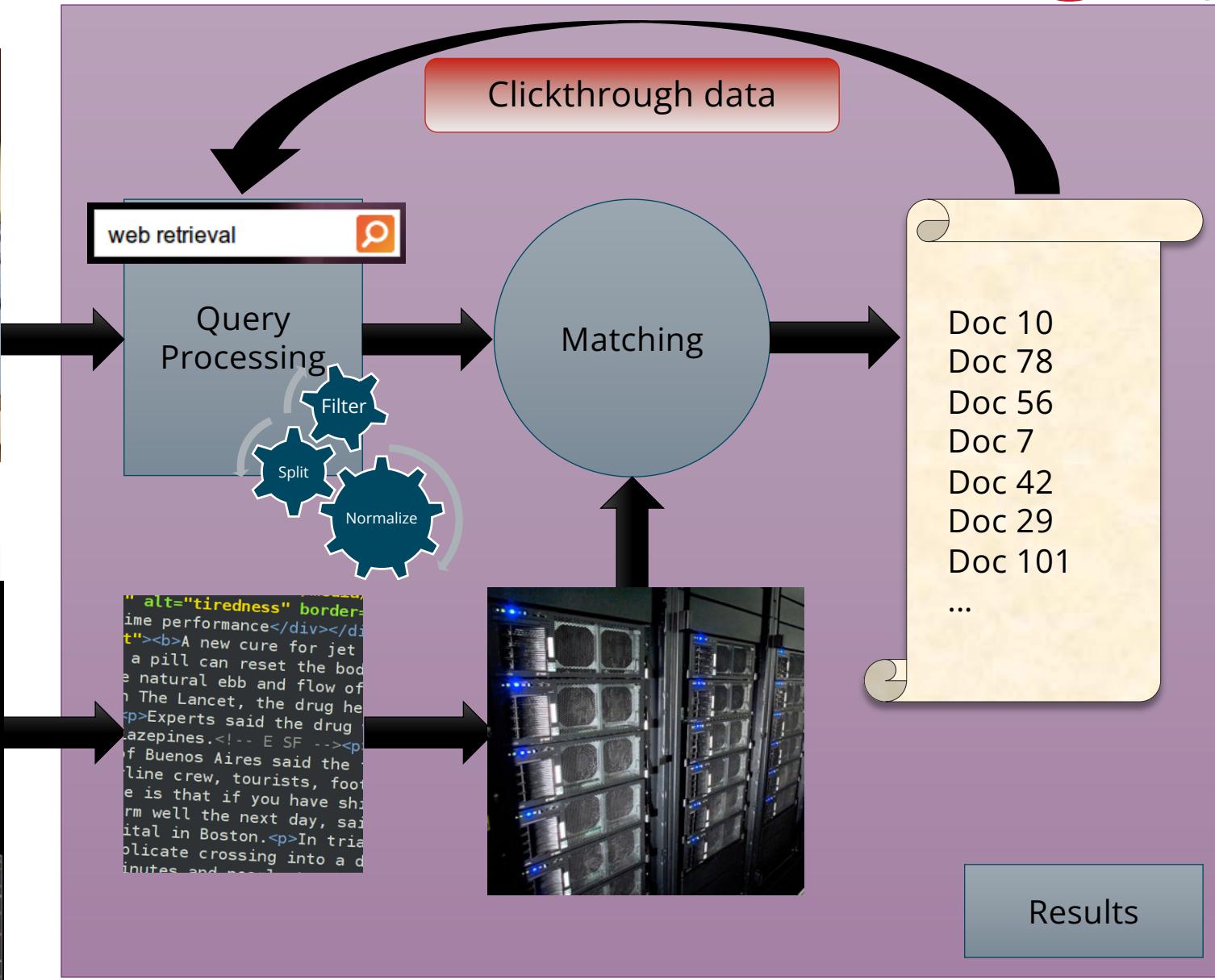
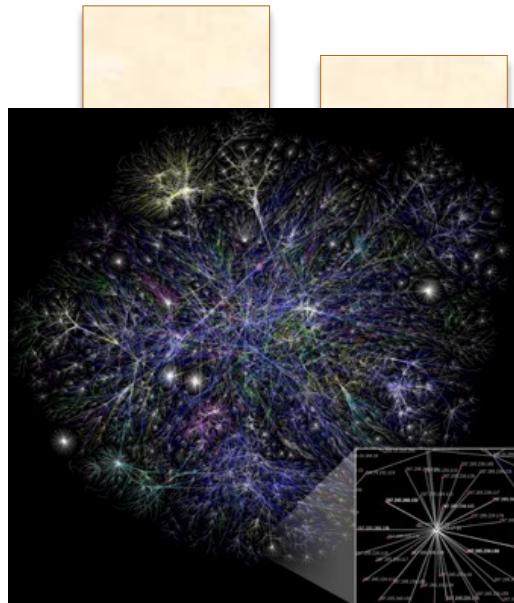
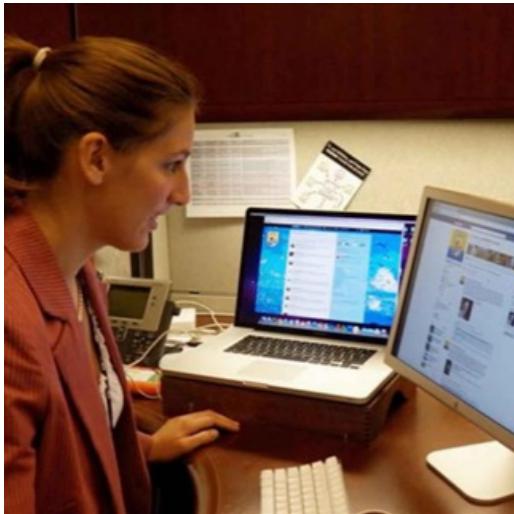
# An IR example

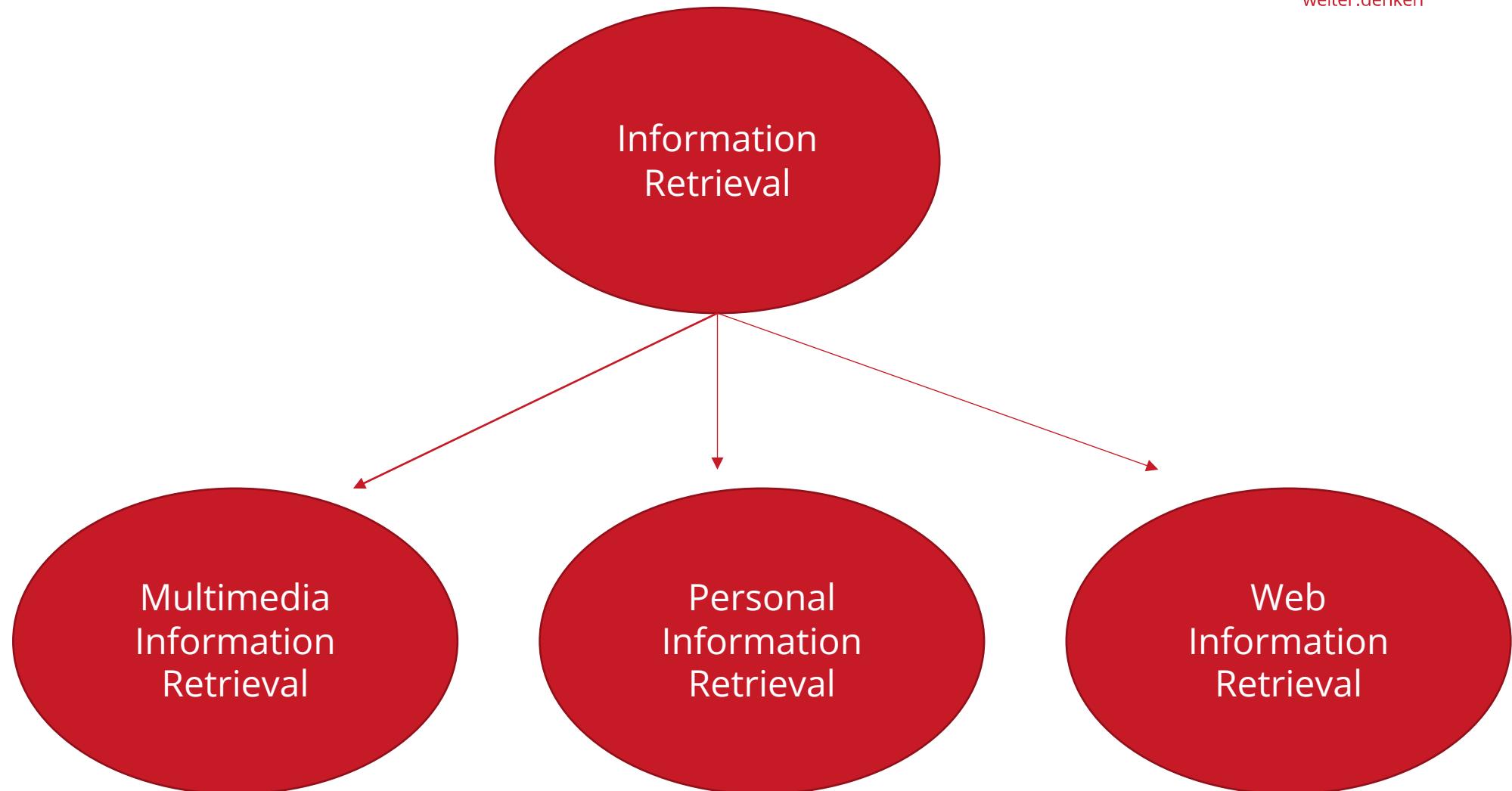
- But
  - the volume of online data compared to the speed of today's computers does not allow all data to be processed in a reasonable time
  - this process retrieves only exact matches and does not allow flexible queries
  - this process can retrieve a lot of irrelevant results that do contain the query string
  - this process cannot rank the retrieval results

# IR System: General Layout



# IR System: Web





# ➤ Examples

# Example: google.com

The screenshot shows a Google search results page. The search bar at the top contains the query "web retrieval". Below the search bar is a horizontal navigation bar with buttons for Images, News, Videos, Pages, Books, Maps, Flights, and Finance. To the right of this bar are "All filters" and "Tools" buttons. A red box highlights the text "About 133.000.000 results (0,40 seconds)".

The first search result is a link to Wikipedia, titled "Information Retrieval". The snippet below the link reads: "die Internet-Suchmaschinen praktizieren). Die in das System eingestellten Dokumente werden vom IR-System gemäß dem System-internen Modell der Repräsentation von ...". Below the snippet are links to "Anwendungsbereich", "Geschichte", "Grundbegriffe", and "Relevanz und Pertinenz".

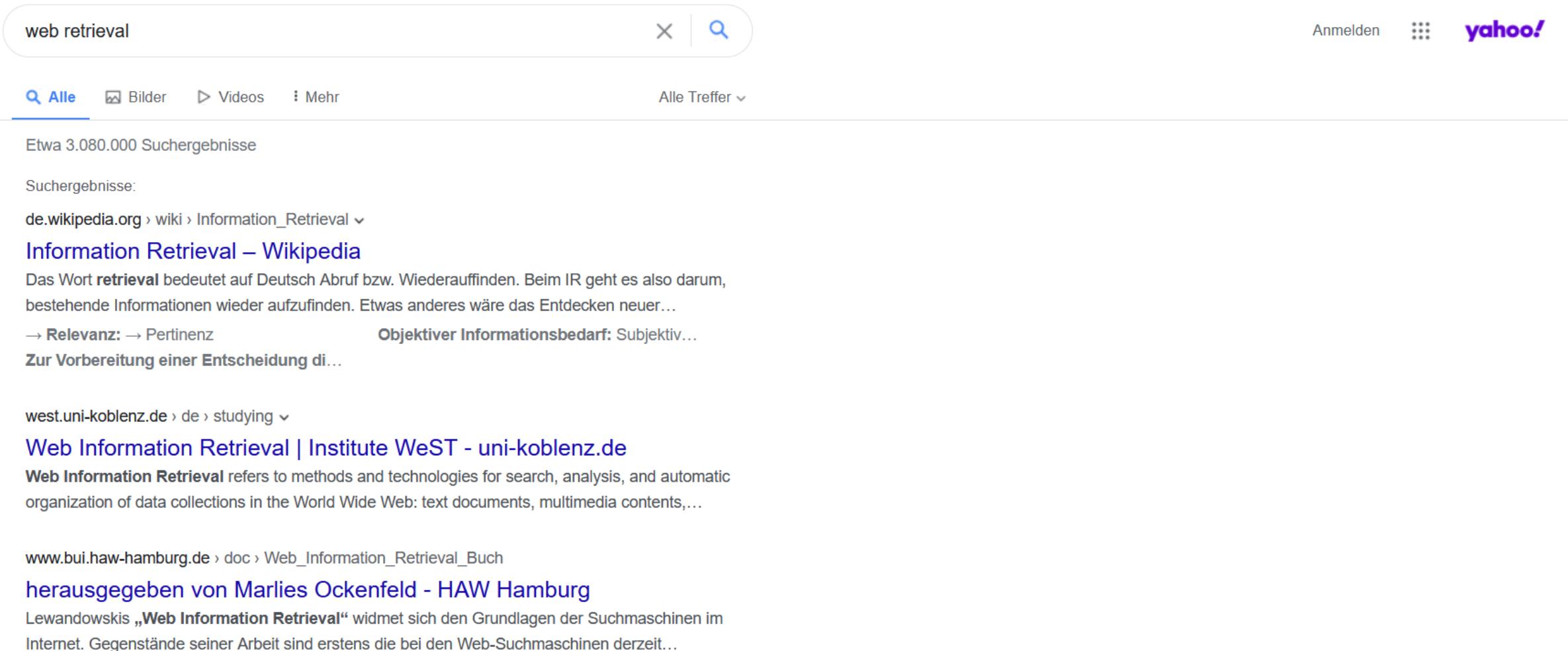
The second search result is a link to the English Wikipedia page for "Information retrieval", with the snippet: "Information retrieval (IR) in computing and information science is the process of obtaining information system resources that are relevant to an information ...".

Below the search results is a "People also ask" section with the following questions:

- What is a website retrieval?
- What is the difference between information retrieval and web search?
- What are the methods of retrieval?
- What is meant by information retrieval?

At the bottom right of the page is a "Feedback" link.

# Example: yahoo.com



web retrieval

Alle Bilder Videos Mehr Alle Treffer

Etwa 3.080.000 Suchergebnisse

Suchergebnisse:

[de.wikipedia.org › wiki › Information\\_Retrieval](#) **Information Retrieval – Wikipedia**  
Das Wort **retrieval** bedeutet auf Deutsch Abruf bzw. Wiederauffinden. Beim IR geht es also darum, bestehende Informationen wieder aufzufinden. Etwas anderes wäre das Entdecken neuer...  
→ **Relevanz:** → Pertinenz      **Objektiver Informationsbedarf:** Subjektiv...  
[Zur Vorbereitung einer Entscheidung di...](#)

[west.uni-koblenz.de › de › studying](#) **Web Information Retrieval | Institute WeST - uni-koblenz.de**  
Web **Information Retrieval** refers to methods and technologies for search, analysis, and automatic organization of data collections in the World Wide Web: text documents, multimedia contents,...

[www.bui.haw-hamburg.de › doc › Web\\_Information\\_Retrieval\\_Buch](#) **herausgegeben von Marlies Ockenfeld - HAW Hamburg**  
Lewandowskis „**Web Information Retrieval**“ widmet sich den Grundlagen der Suchmaschinen im Internet. Gegenstände seiner Arbeit sind erstens die bei den Web-Suchmaschinen derzeit...

# Example: bing.com

Microsoft Bing web retrieval Microphone Image

Deutsch Sign in 3 Profile

ALL CHAT IMAGES VIDEOS MAPS NEWS MORE

About 3.070.000 results Open links in new tab

From Wikipedia Content

Übersicht Anwendungs... Geschichte Grundbegriffe Relevanz und ... Dokumente Typologie von ...

**Information Retrieval – Wikipedia**  
[https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information\\_Retrieval](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_Retrieval)

**Das Wort retrieval bedeutet auf Deutsch Abruf bzw. Wiederauffinden.** Beim IR geht es also darum, bestehende Informationen wieder aufzufinden. Etwas anderes wäre das Entdecken neuer Strukturen: Das gehört zur Knowledge Discovery in Databases mit Data-Mining und Text Mining. [See more](#)

**Übersicht**

Information Retrieval [ɪnfaɪ-ˈmeɪʃən] (IR) betrifft das Wiederauffinden von **Information**, meist durch Abruf aus Datenbanken. Das Fachgebiet beschäftigt sich mit computergestütztem Suchen nach komplexen Inhalten ... [See more](#)

**Anwendungsbereich**

IR-Methoden werden beispielsweise in **Internet-Suchmaschinen** (wie **Google**) verwendet. Man nutzt sie auch in digitalen **Bibliotheken** (z. ... [See more](#)

**Geschichte**

Der Begriff „Information Retrieval“ wurde erstmals 1950 von **Calvin N. Mooers** verwendet. **Vannevar Bush** beschrieb

**W** Lightbulb

**Information retrieval**

Searching for information

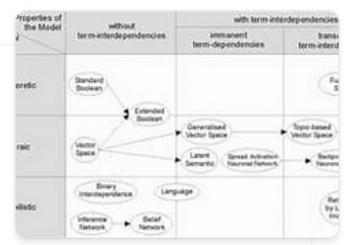
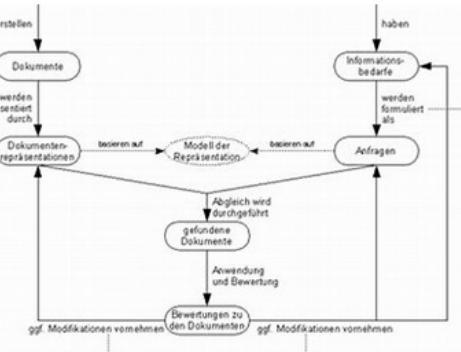
Information retrieval in computing and information science is the process of obtaining information system resources that are relevant to an information need from a collection of those resources. Search...

**W**

**Related people**

Susan Dumais C. J. van Rijsbergen Ricardo Baeza-Yates Karen Spärck... Rajeev Motwani

**Online Information Retrieval** was by far the most important course I took in library school. As a librarian, I am required to retrieve



# › IR History

- **1960-70's**
  - Initial exploration of text retrieval systems for "small" corpora of scientific abstracts, and law and business documents
  - Development of the basic Boolean and vector-space models of retrieval
- **1980's**
  - Large document database systems, many run by companies
    - Lexis-Nexis
    - Dialog
    - MEDLINE

- **1990's**
  - Searching FTPable documents on the Internet
    - Archie
    - WAIS
  - Searching the World Wide Web
    - Lycos
    - Yahoo
    - Altavista

- **1990's continued**
  - Organized Competitions
    - NIST TREC
  - Recommender Systems
    - Ringo
    - Amazon
    - NetPerceptions
  - Automated Text Categorization & Clustering

# Recent IR History

- 2000's
  - Link analysis for Web Search
    - Google
  - Automated Information Extraction
    - Fetch
    - Burning Glass
  - Question Answering
    - TREC Q/A track

- **2000's continued**
  - Multimedia IR
    - Image
    - Video
    - Audio and music
  - Cross-Language IR
    - DARPA Tides
  - Document Summarization
  - Learning to Rank

# Related areas

- Database Management
- Library and Information Science
- Artificial Intelligence
- Natural Language Processing
- Machine Learning

- Focused on *structured* data stored in relational tables rather than free-form text
- Focused on efficient processing of well-defined queries in a formal language (SQL)
- Clearer semantics for both data and queries
- Recent move towards *semi-structured* data (XML) brings it closer to IR

# Library and Information Science

- Focused on the human user aspects of information retrieval (human-computer interaction, user interface, visualization)
- Concerned with effective categorization of human knowledge
- Concerned with citation analysis and *bibliometrics* (structure of information)
- Recent work on *digital libraries* brings it closer to CS & IR

- Focused on the representation of knowledge, reasoning, and intelligent action
- Formalisms for representing knowledge and queries
  - First-order Predicate Logic
  - Bayesian Networks
- Recent work on web ontologies and intelligent information agents brings it closer to IR

- Focused on the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic analysis of natural language text and discourse
- Ability to analyze syntax (phrase structure) and semantics could allow retrieval based on *meaning* rather than keywords
- Methods for determining the sense of an ambiguous word based on context (*word sense disambiguation*)
- Methods for identifying specific pieces of information in a document (*information extraction*)
- Methods for answering specific NL questions from document corpora or structured data

- Focused on the development of computational systems that improve their performance with experience
- Automated classification of examples based on learning concepts from labeled training examples (*supervised learning*)
- Automated methods for clustering unlabeled examples into meaningful groups (*unsupervised learning*)

- Text Categorization
  - Automatic hierarchical classification (Yahoo)
  - Adaptive filtering/routing/recommending
  - Automated spam filtering
- Text Clustering
  - Clustering of IR query results
  - Automatic formation of hierarchies (Yahoo)
- Learning for Information Extraction
- Text Mining
- Learning to Rank

# › Summary

- At the end of this lecture, you are expected to
  - have obtained a wide overview of WIR
  - know the elements of Web Information Retrieval
  - understand the difference between structured and unstructured data
  - understand the layout of IR system