

Annotation-based Document Retrieval with Four-Valued Probabilistic Datalog

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Annotations...



...in our case: free text annotations

...support several tasks in digital libraries, for instance,

- Interpretation of and comments on document material
- Effective use of documents
- Authoring

... are a special kind of metadata

▶ They are connected to the object they annotate

... may form a hypertext

... establish a document context

Annotations and Information Retrieval



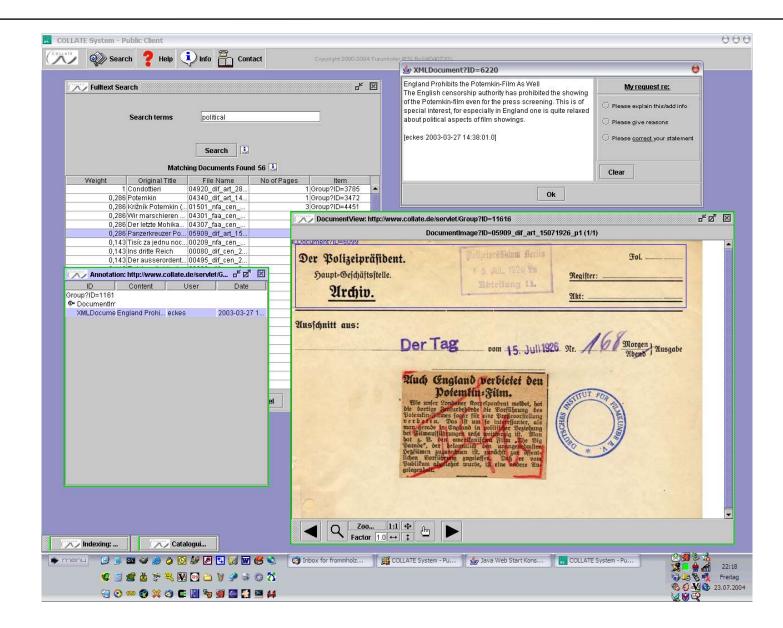
- ▶ Address *vocabulary problem* (e.g., content summarised with other words)
- Reconstitute original document context (interpretations)
- ▶ Controlled context, immediately available
- Contain additional information

Our Scenario:

- ▶ COLLATE Collaboratory for annotation, indexing and retrieval of digitized historical archive material
- ▶ Free text annotations as discussions about historic film material...how can we employ the results of such discussions?

COLLATE

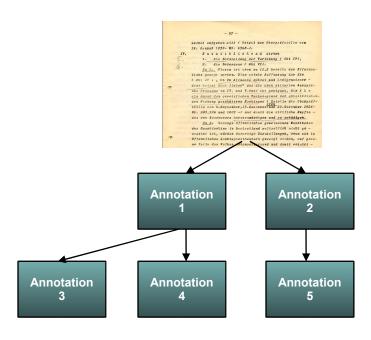




The COLLATE Annotation Model



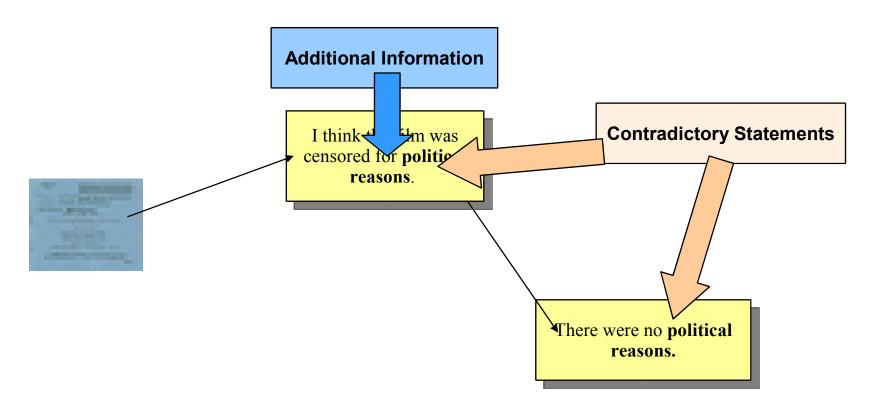
- Annotation Thread (nested annotations) constitutes scientific discourse
- ▶ Links are typed with discourse structure relations
 - Elaboration
 - Analogy
 - Difference
 - Cause
 - Background Information
 - Interpretation
 - Support Argument
 - Counterargument



Annotation-based Document Retrieval: An Example



- ▶ What did the experts discuss about the document?
- ▶ In-depth analysis of annotation thread



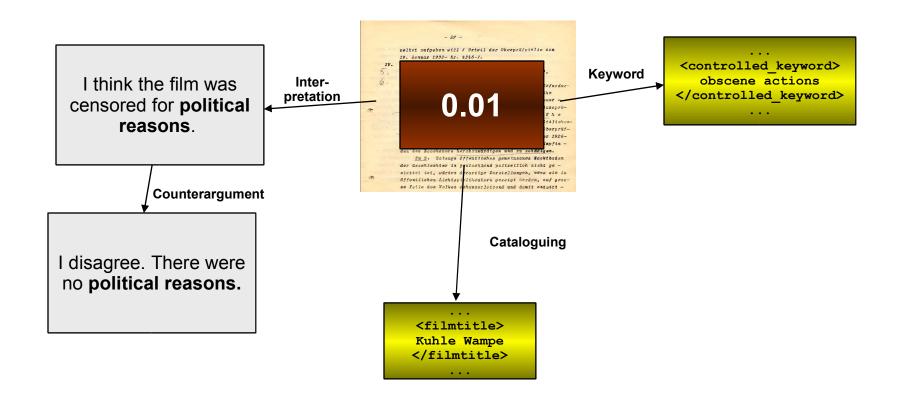
NARA: Nested Annotation Retrieval Approach



- Our Approach
 - ▶ NARA: Nested Annotation Retrieval Approach
 - Using annotations for document retrieval
 - Nested annotations
 - Statements are seen in the context of other statements
 - Negative and contradictory statements

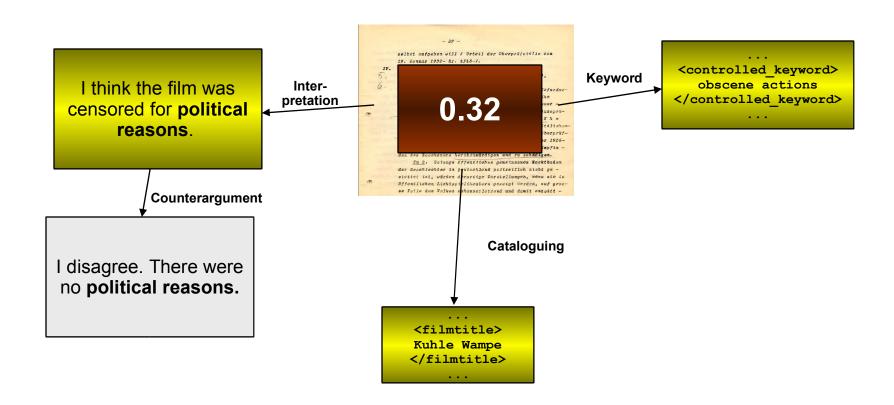
NARA: Example – Query for "political reasons", only metadata





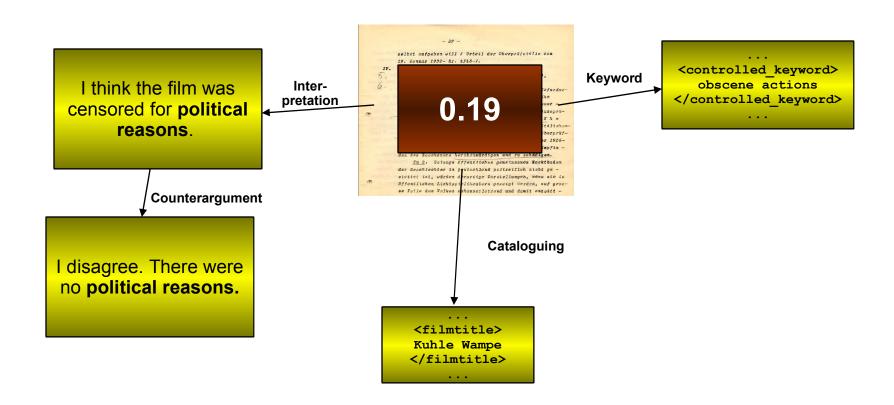
NARA: Example – direct annotation





NARA: Example – whole discourse





Assumption



▶ Atomicity of annotations w.r.t. their discourse relation

"There were no political but economical reasons" (Counterargument plus interpretation)

"There were no political reasons"

(Counterargument)

&

"There were economical reasons" (Interpretation)

NARAlog: Logic-based framework for implementing NARA



▶ Retrieval as probabilistic inference [van Rijsbergen 86]

$$P(d \rightarrow q)$$

- ▶ Open World Assumption:
 - Negative and positive evidence should be treated independently
- ▶ Based on four-valued probabilistic datalog (FVPD)

Four-Valued Probabilistic Datalog



[Roelleke/Fuhr 96]

- Knowledge Augmentation in Hypermedia Documents
- Four-Valued Probabilistic Datalog (FVPD):

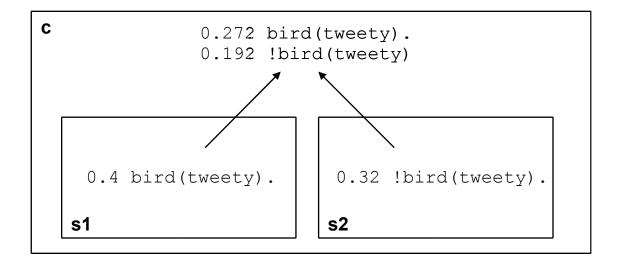
```
TRUE: {true}
FALSE: {false}
INCONSISTENT: {true, false}
```

UNKNOWN: {}

- Open World Assumption: the absence of an atom p
 (a) in the model does not imply !p(a)
- Handling of negative and contradictory statements

FVPD Example





$$0.4 * (1 - 0.32) = 0.272$$

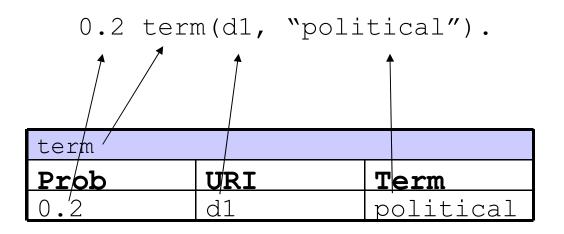
 $0.32 * (1 - 0.4) = 0.192$

HySpirit



HySpirit: Implementation of FVPD, combining database and IR technology

▶ Store and access probabilistic facts in relational database



NARAlog: Components



- Content-based indexing and retrieval
 - Documents, Annotations
 - Queries

- Context-based indexing and retrieval
 - Document and link types
 - Positive and negative links
 - Access probability

Content-based Indexing and Retrieval



Indexing documents, annotations and queries as probabilistic facts

```
0.2 term(d1, "political").
0.3 term(d1, "censorship").

0.3 termspace("political").
0.5 termspace("censorship").

qterm("political").
qterm("reasons").
```

Initial content-based retrieval

```
r_{\text{content}}(N) := qterm(T) & termspace(T) & term(N,T).
```

Document and Link Types



Document Types

```
document(d1).
annotation(a1).
annotation(a2).
```

▶ Link Types

```
interpretation (d1, a1). counterargument (a1, a2).
```

▶ Positive and negative links: Categorise link types w.r.t. their effect on the retrieval weight of its source

```
pos_link(X,Y) :- interpretation(X,Y).
neg_link(X,Y) :- counterargument(X,Y).
```

Access Probability



Probability that an annotation is actually accessed and considered

```
0.8 acc(d1,a1).
0.8 acc(a1,a2).
```

- ▶ Customisation w.r.t. user preferences
- ▶ Example: Emphasise one author's annotations, neglect another author's

Context-based Retrieval Function



- Annotation-based re-weighting
- ▶ Positive and negative evidence should be considered independently (→ Open World Assumption)
- Positive evidence in the node itself

```
r_nara(N1) :- r_content(N1).
```

▶ Positive evidence in successor nodes with positive link type

```
r_nara(N1) :- pos_link(N1,N2) & acc(N1,N2) & r_nara(N2).
```

▶ Negative evidence in successor nodes with negative link type

```
!r nara(N1) :- neg link(N1,N2) & acc(N1,N2) & r nara(N2).
```

Example



```
0.2 term(d1, "political"). 0.3 term(d1, "censorship"). 0.3 termspace("political"). 0.5 termspace("censorship"). qterm("political"). qterm("reasons"). document(d1). annotation(a1). annotation(a2).
```

Indexing of content, stored in database

r content(X) :- qterm(T) & termspace(T) & term (T,X).

Initial content-based retrieval

```
interpretation(d1,a1).
counterargument(a1,a2).
0.8 acc(d1,a1).
0.8 acc(a1,a2).
pos_link(X,Y) :- interpretation(X,Y).
neg_link(X,Y) :- counterargument(X,Y).
```

Indexing of structural context, stored in database

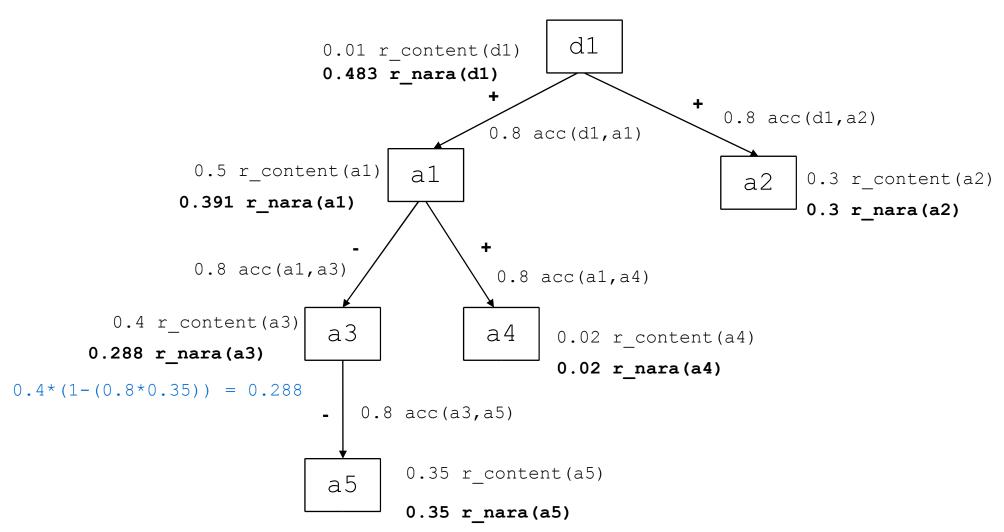
```
r_nara(X) :- r_content(X).
r_nara(X) :- pos_link(X,Y) & acc(X,Y) & r_nara(Y).
!r nara(X) :- neg link(X,Y) & acc(X,Y) & r nara(Y).
```

Annotation-based re-weighting (context-based retrieval)

```
?- document(D) & r_nara(D) P(d_1 \rightarrow q) = P(\text{r nara(d1)}) \cdot (1 - P(!\text{r nara(d1)}))
```

Example Execution





Future Work



- ▶ Lots of things to do!
- Experiments with the COLLATE collection
 - →Evaluation of effectiveness and efficiency of the approach
- Atomicity of link types is not user-friendly
 - → Methods to automatically recognise link types w.r.t. their effect (positive or negative)? [Marcu and Echihabi 02]
 - → Probabilities for link types
- Suitable values for access probability acc
 - → Assign a global value, but which one?
- Other possibilities to use annotations for information retrieval
 - → Query expansion and relevance feedback? [Golovchinski et al. 99]
 - →Newsgroups [Xi et al. 04]

Conclusion



Annotations, as a certain kind of metadata, can be exploited for document retrieval

- ▶ NARA: Nested Annotation Retrieval Approach
 - Bias content-based RSV of documents
- ▶ NARAlog: Implementation of NARA based on FVPD
 - Analysis of annotation threads (i.e. nodes and typed links)
 - Can deal with contradictory and negative statements



Thank you for your attention!

