

A panoptic view of Databases, XML and IR

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Panoptic - Seeing the whole at one view.

Sheffield, 29 Jul 2004

Starting Points

Background

- Goal (1998): Turn PADRE into an Enterprise Search product
- Develop an efficient, practical model of Text + Metadata/Structure
- es.csiro.au/pubs/hawking_tr00b.pdf
- Implement other components, "productize"

Panoptic

- 23 July 1999 First site
- 23 July 2004 34 commercial sites, incl. 1 Canadian, 1 UK
- Databases email continuous media events

Lessons learned

- The customer is always right BUT no two customers are the same!
- The publisher, NOT the searcher, is the customer.
- Content doesn't cut it
- TRUE and FALSE are enough

An example from an oil exploration company

Drilling information recorded in many forms

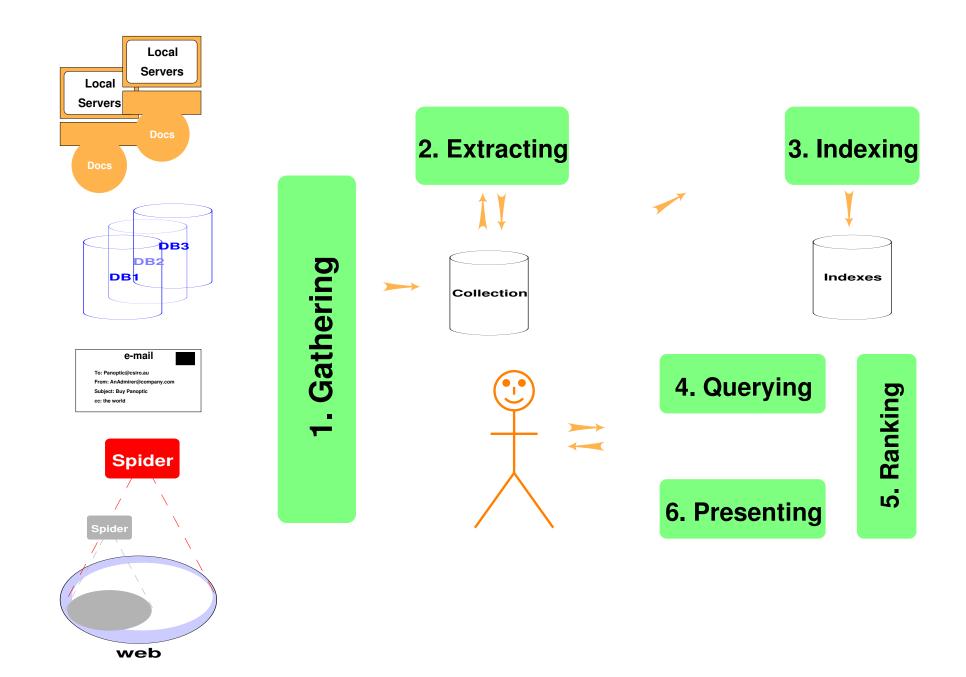
- email
- word processing documents
- spreadsheets
- database records
- OCR-ed faxes

Inconsistent vocabulary

- e.g. "stuck pipe" represented in many ways

Results are wells, not documents

Result display is tabular - links to GENESIS application



Key Issues

- 1. Handling heterogeneity
- 2. Answer value v. answer relevance
- 3. Index the database or webpages derived from it?
- 4. Answer extent
- 5. Searching for services
- 6. Boundary between IR & DB

1. Handling Heterogeneity

"Metadata" classes

Example query element: "author=Baeza-Yates"

- (23,700 Google results for Baeza-Yates)
- author information represented in many different ways:
 - * <meta name=author content="Arjen de Vries">
 - * dc.creator, dc.contributor, dc.author, ...
 - * From: mounia@cs.qmul.ac.uk (Mounia Lalmas)
 - * /article/fm/au
 - * AUTH field in database
 - * perhaps external to document

Panoptic maps author, title, publisher, language etc to metadata classes, represented by single letters. i.e. a:Baeza-Yates

Raises the lowest common denominator for search over combination of webpages, email archives, XML collections, databases. Find Baeza-Yates in /article/fm/au is no good in this context.

Heterogeneous Gathering

Crawl web pages

- extraction programs for storing metadata from non-HTML
- crawl XML
- external metadata tagging based on URL prefixes

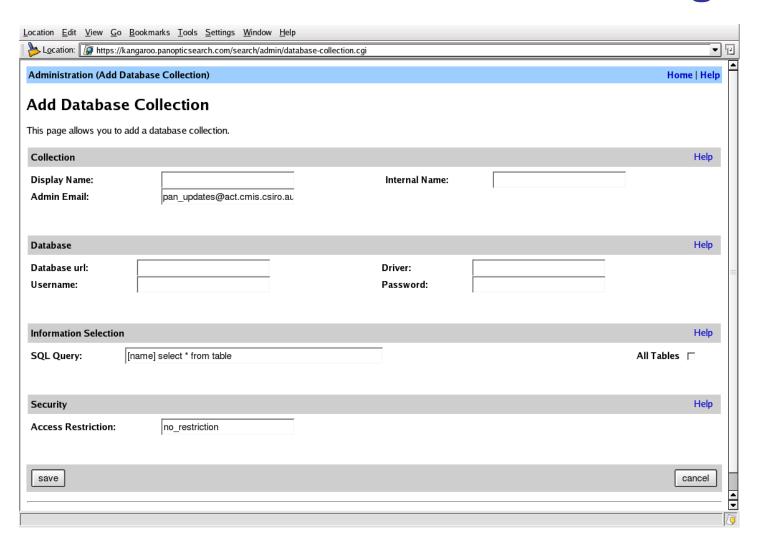
Use db2xml plus JDBC bridge to convert DB records to XML files

- SQL query defines the records/fields to be indexed [sals] select * from employees e, salaries s where e.employeeid = s.employeeid
- sals becomes element name can map to metadata classes
- See www.panopticsearch.com/AdminHelp/database.html

Filecopying – with text and metadata extraction

Email – scanners for different mail formats

Administration of Database Indexing



Panoptic query elements

Words, phrases, wildcards

- Workshop on databases and IR
- "to be or not to be"
- David.Hawking@csiro.au
- "data* and *formation ret*"

Metadata elements

- a:maarek p:ibm d>feb
- a:*aa*

Query operators

Boolean is too difficult for many

– cat AND dog - find me documents with cat and documents with dog!

- +u:ibm.il [a:Maarek a:Sofer] xml databases !"technical report"

- default to AND (with fallback), use brackets for alternatives
- [a:Rölleke a:Roelleke] dysjunction group

```
negation: !
mandatory exclusion: -
mandatory inclusion: +
```

Constraint Counting and Result Tiers

Each query element (dysjunction group is a single element) represents a constraint.

- +u:ibm.il [a:maarek a:sofer] xml databases !"technical report"
* five constraints - one mandatory

Primary results sort is number of constraints matched.

Results are presented in tiers:

- fully matching documents
- documents matching n-1 constraints out of n

Fully matching tier represents AND – all tiers constitute OR

Dropped both MAYBE state and constraint ordering:

- Sub-tiers caused confusion
- MAYBE almost always equivalent to FALSE

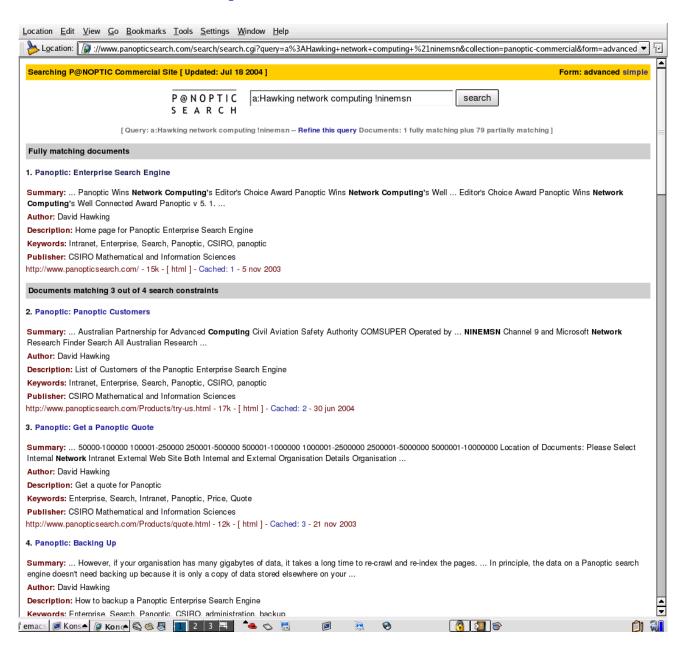
Added scoping operators:— mandatory in/exclusion with no constraint.

As deployed at NRC

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Journals >		last name ("Smith John A"). Use a	wildcard if unsure of full name or	
Affiliated journals		initials ("Smith John*" or "Smith J	···).	
Monographs >	Title:			
Conference Proceedings	Abstract:			
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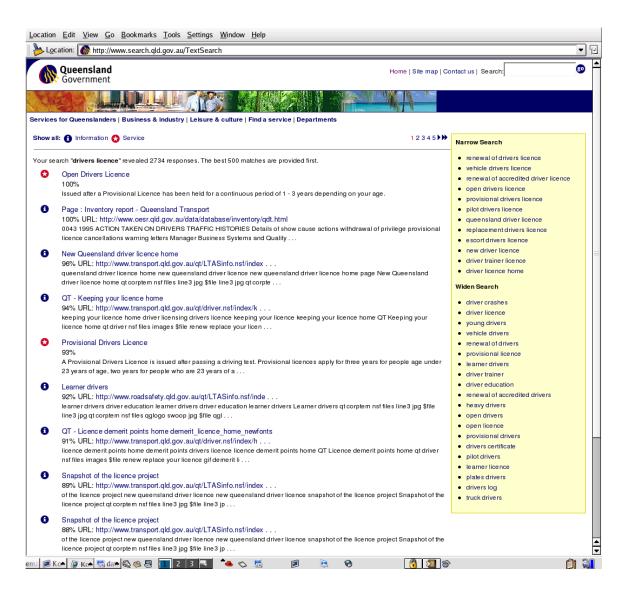
Most people use very simple queries or a form.

Result presentation in tiers



A distributed approach

Search a database and the web pages, then merge results



Thoughts (on heterogeneity)

Started with an IR engine

Could start with a database engine

Usually deploy in "centralised" mode

- all data in a single index or meta-index
- distributed is a possible alternative

Are some types of result better than others?

– e.g Web pages better than database records?

Structural mapping OK - what about vocabulary mapping?

- Thesaurus
- Metadata-aware thesaurus?
 - * baker, smith, ...

2. Value v. Relevance

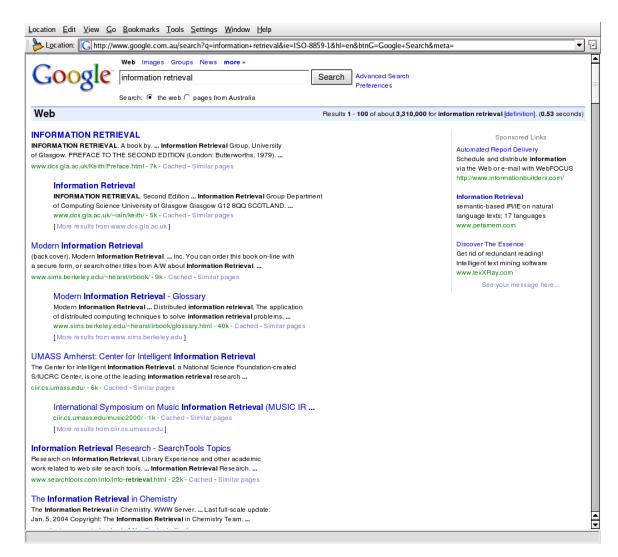
A lesson from Web Search

Web searchers want valuable resources, not individual relevant documents

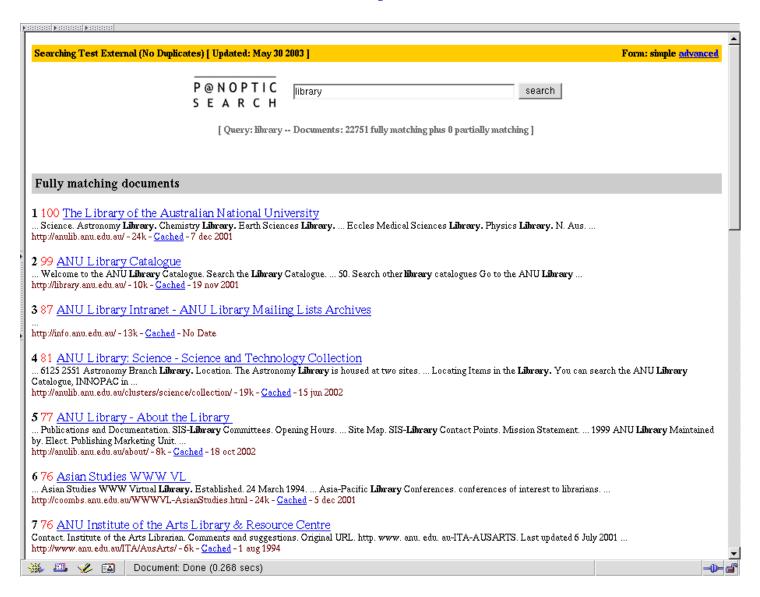
NASA homepage rather than thousands of individual NASA documents

In webs you can tell what the valuable resources are from anchor text, links and URL structure.

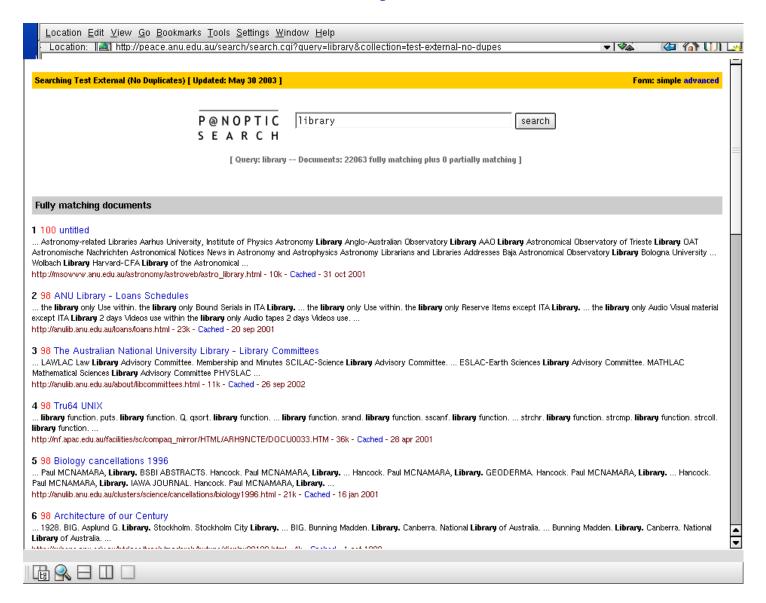
Example 1



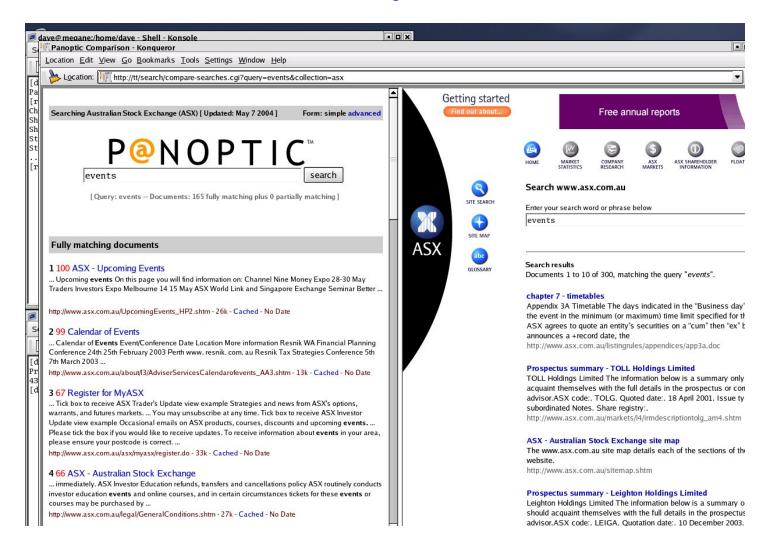
Example 2a



Example 2b



Example 3



A challenge for DB/XML retrieval

How do you get the Web search win in collections of XML documents or in a database, or in email?

- Exploiting references do they mean the same as on the web?
- Is there an equivalent of search and browse?
- How to suppress repetition?
 - * Google suppresses results more than two results from the same site
 - * Panoptic implements an increasing boredom factor.

3. Index web pages OR the DB records from which they were generated?

Searching the DB

can you map DB records to useful URLs?

just display the content of the record?

xsltproc (e.g. with Genesis links)

how do you include database results among web pages?

how do you rank DB records relative to web pages?

some customers store HTML or XML in their DB records.

SE mustn't trash it, but it can trash results page.

Searching generated Web pages

possible multiple duplication/repetition

do links automatically generated from DB records mean anything?

will external people link to automatically generated pages?

depends upon URLs

4. Answer Extent

Parallel between web search and INEX 'exhaustivity' / 'specificity'

XML blurs the definition of "document"

So does hypertext

Keith van R's IR book is a good example.

A relevant website is a better result than a web page

- right level, can avoid repetition
- browse
- local search

Visual blocks within web pages.

5. Searching for services

Currently many people search the web for services

- buy a ticket to Sheffield
- download MP3 of Waltzing Matilda
- renew my staff card

What will be the effect of SOAP/ Web Services

- Does it work in a heterogeneous environment
- Exploiting links, anchortext etc.

6. Boundary between IR & DB

How far should an IR system go?

- Joins, set computations
- Are databases really a special case of IR systems?

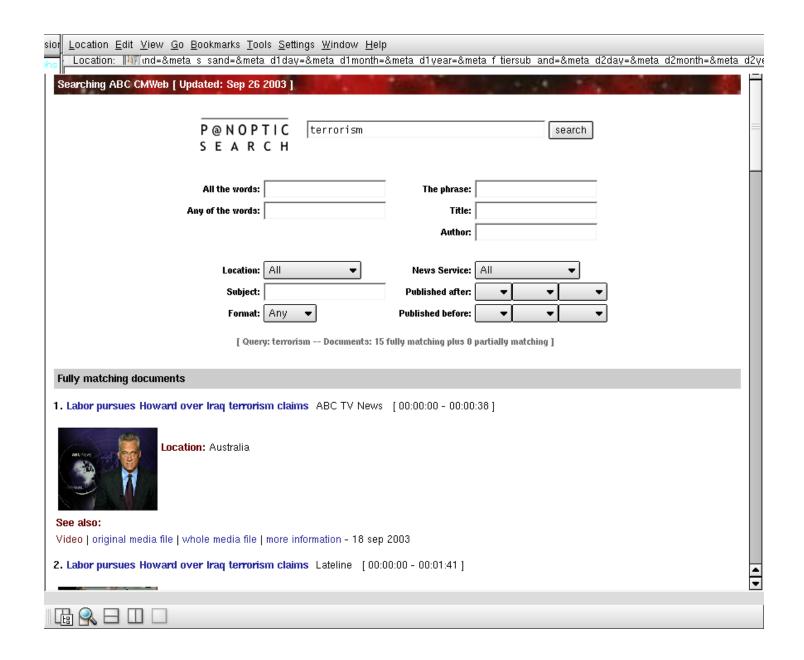
7. Some Applications

Event Search prototype



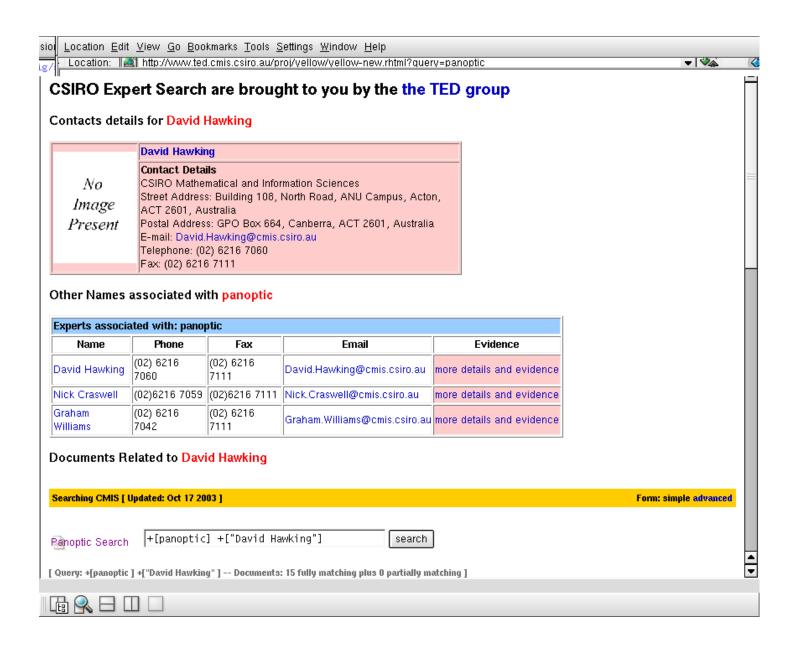
CMWeb Search prototype

Slide 2



People Finder prototype

Slide 4



Recap of Key Issues

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Where to from here?

What the world needs now ...

Is a heterogeneous enterprise search collection with real queries

- intranet pages
- website pages
- databases
- email
- fileshares
- XML

Possiblities

- W3C collection
 - * public web and email (real queries)
- A bankrupt company
 - * Enron? but what queries?

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es.csiro.au - thylacine.panopticsearch.com/dave/irdbxml.pdf