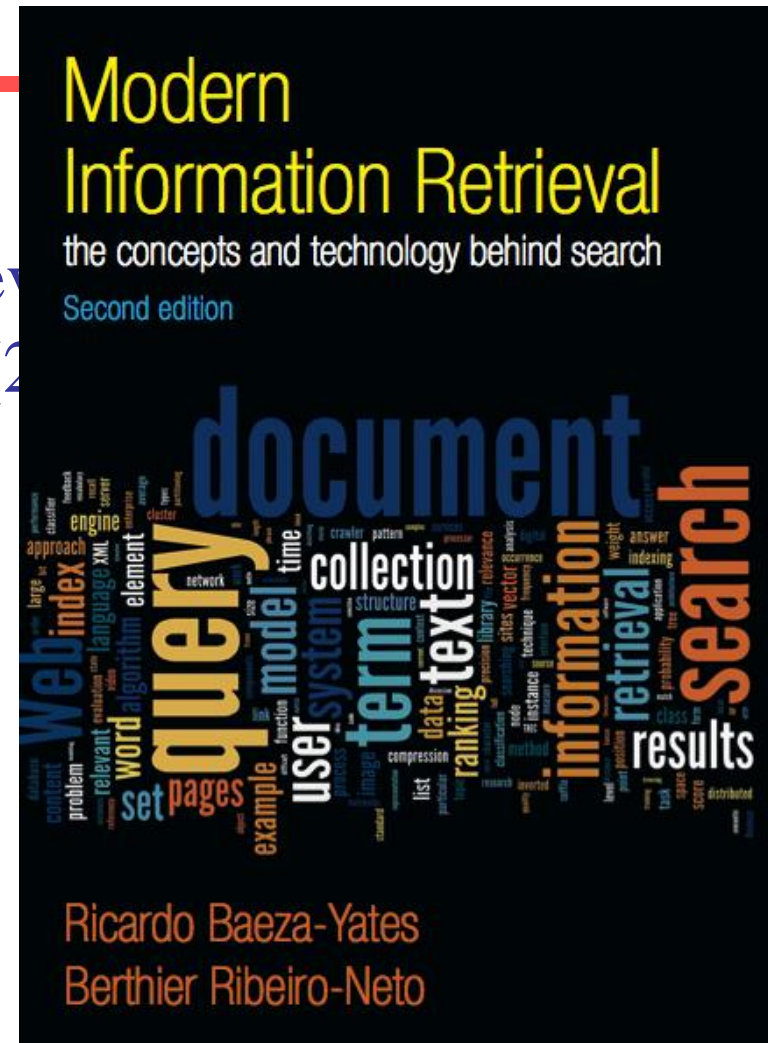


# Information Storage and Retrieval

- Book
  - Modern information Retrieval: the concepts and technology behind search (2011)
  - ISBN 978-0-321-41691-1
- Point
  - Assignment 30 %
  - Quiz 30%
  - Final 40%



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# **Chapter 1**

## **Introduction to IR**

# Motivation

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- IR: representation, storage and access to information items
- Focus is on the *user information need*
- Emphasis is on the **retrieval of information (not data)**

# Comparing IR to databases

	Database	IR
<b>Data</b>	Structured	Unstructured
<b>Fields</b>	Clear semantics (SSN,age)	No fields (other than text)
<b>Queries</b>	Defined (relational algebra,SQL)	Free text(“natural language”),Boolean
<b>Recoverability</b>	Critical (Concurrency control,recovery, atomic operations)	Downplayed,though still an issue
<b>Matching</b>	Exact (results are always correct)	Imprecise (need to measure effectiveness)

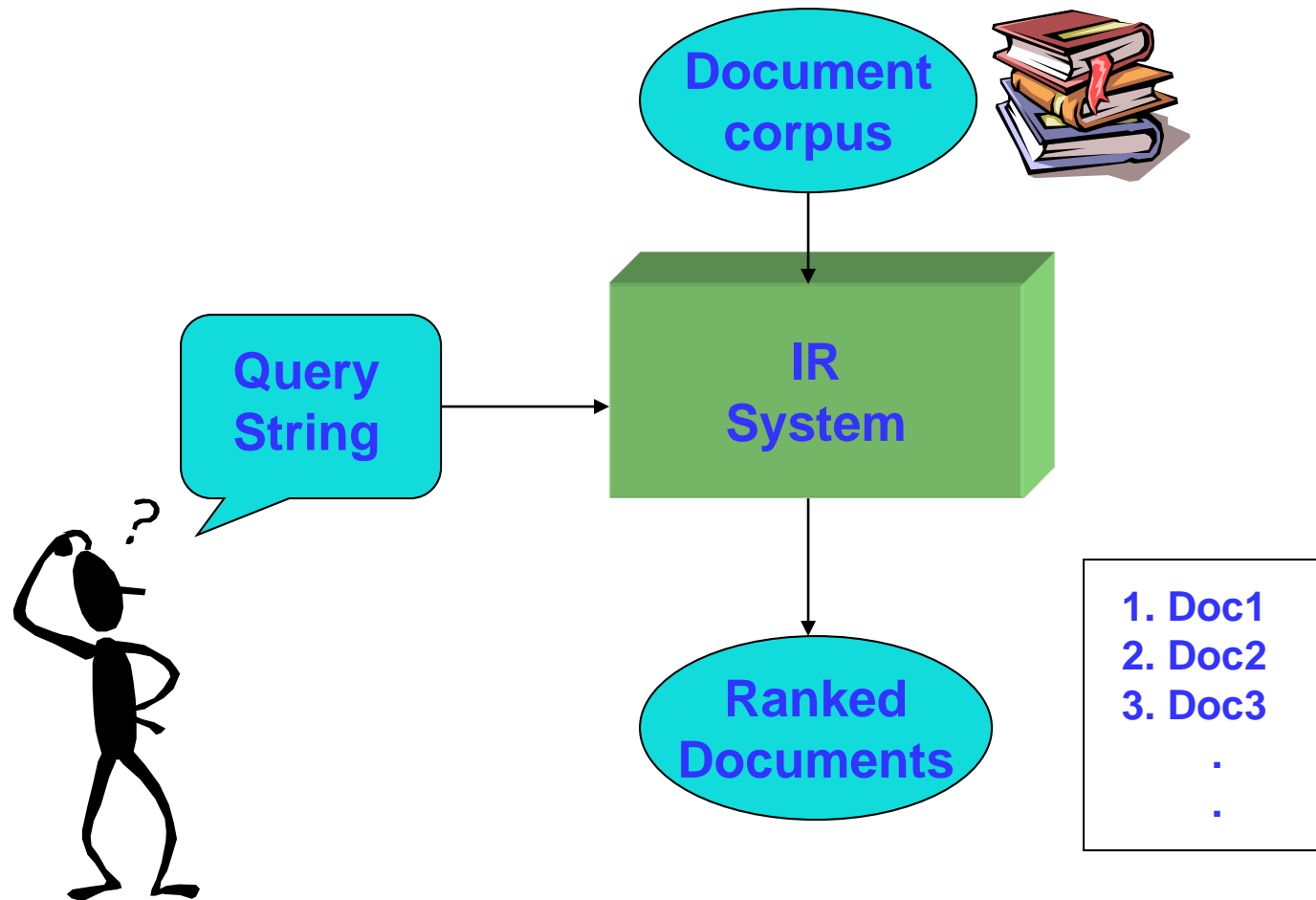
# Motivation

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- ❑ **Data retrieval**
  - which docs contain a set of keywords?
  - Well defined semantics
  - a single erroneous object implies failure!
- ❑ **Information retrieval**
  - information about a subject or topic
  - semantics is frequently loose
  - small errors are tolerated
- ❑ **IR system:**
  - interpret contents of information items
  - generate a **ranking** which reflects relevance
  - *notion of **relevance*** is most important

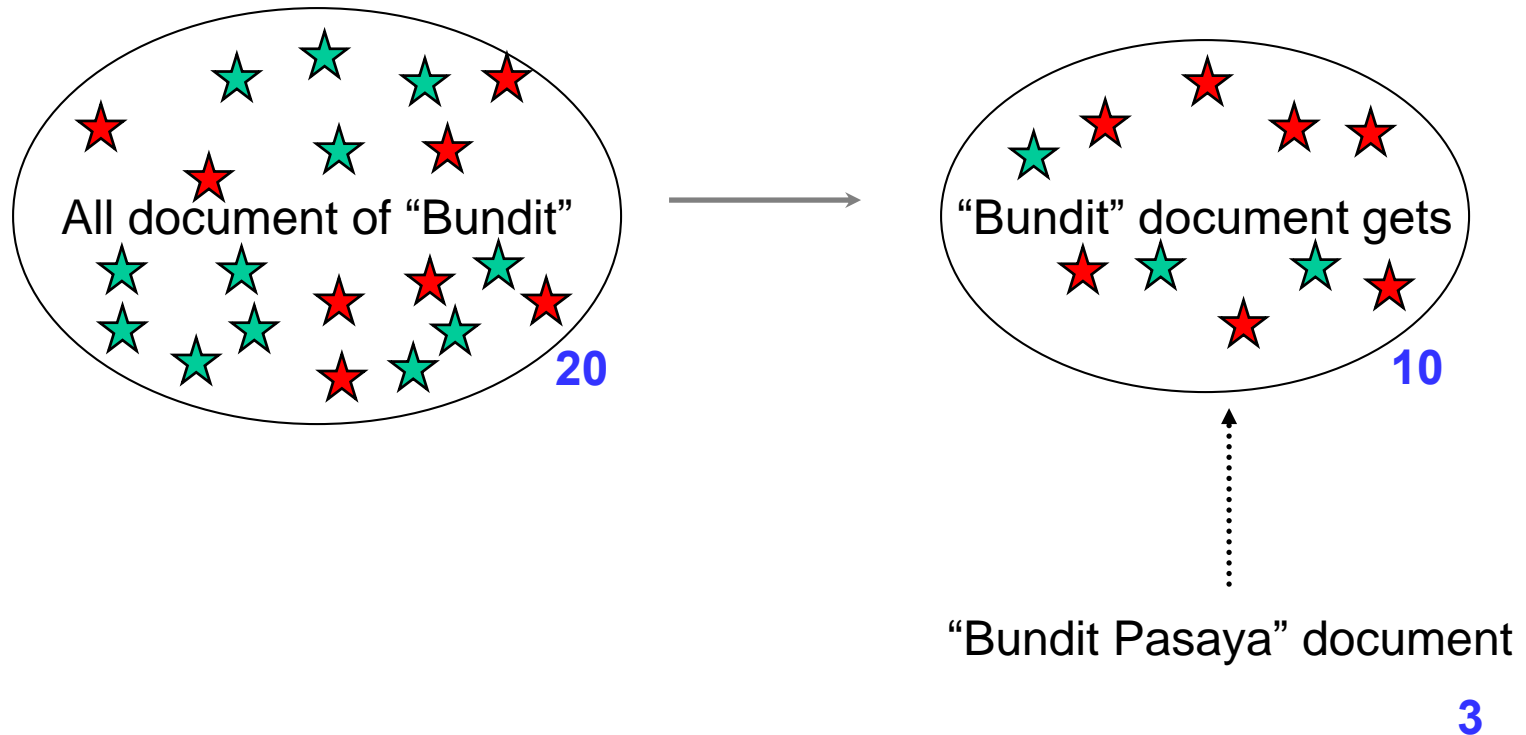
# IR System

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# Relevance Example

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# Relevance

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- Relevance is a subjective judgment and may include:
  - Being on the proper subject.
  - Being timely (recent information).
  - Being authoritative (from a trusted source).
  - Satisfying the goals of the user and his/her **intended use** of the information (***information need***).



# Problems with Keywords

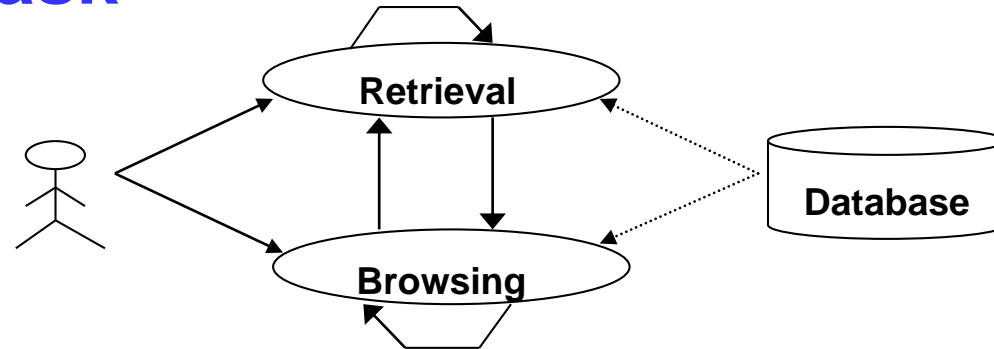
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- May not retrieve relevant documents that include synonymous terms.
  - “restaurant” vs. “café”
  - “PRC” vs. “China”
- May retrieve irrelevant documents that include ambiguous terms.
  - “bat” (baseball vs. mammal)
  - “Apple” (company vs. fruit)
  - “bit” (unit of data vs. act of eating)

# Basic Concepts

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## ■ The User Task



### ◆ Retrieval

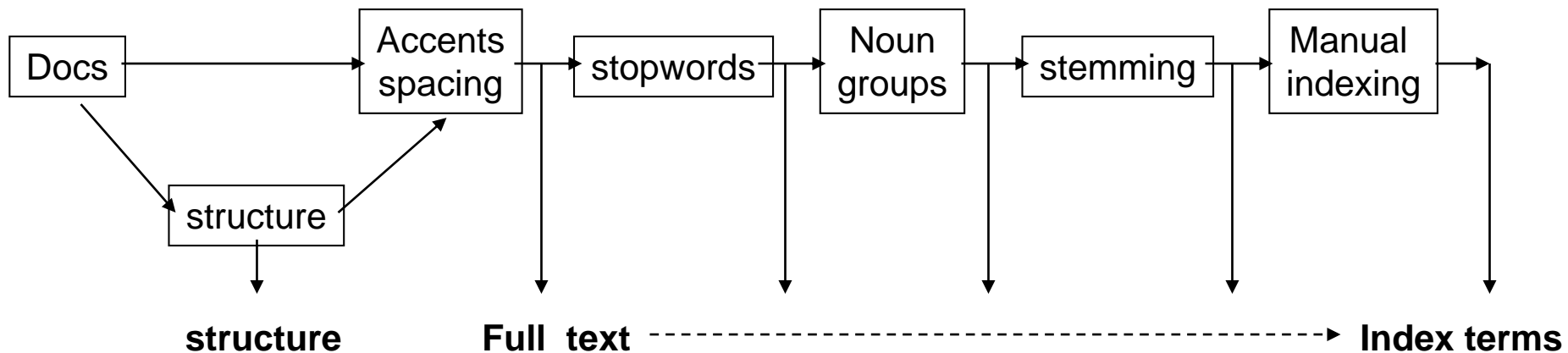
- ☞ information or data
- ☞ purposeful

### ◆ Browsing

- ☞ glancing around
- ☞ main objectives are not clearly defined in the beginning
- ☞ purpose might change during the interaction with system

# Basic Concepts

- Logical view of the documents



# IR Concepts

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- Computer Center View
- Human Center View

# IR Questions

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1. Translating user need
2. Using indices
3. Ranking

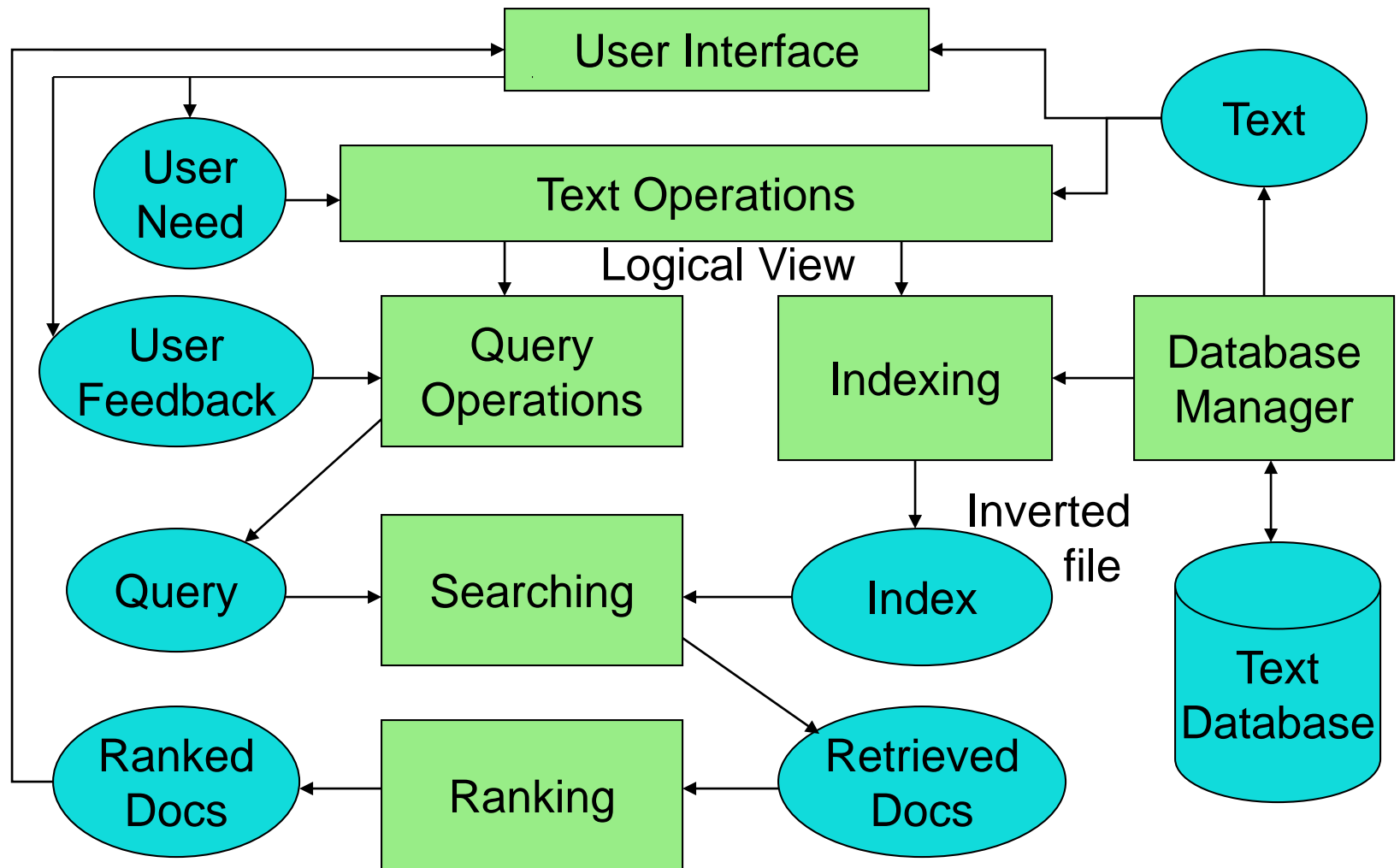
# Recent IR History

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- 2000's continued:
  - Multimedia IR
    - Image
    - Video
    - Audio and music

# IR System Architecture

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# IR System Components

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- **Text Operations** forms index words (tokens).
  - Stopword removal
  - Stemming
- **Indexing** constructs an *inverted index* of word to document pointers.
- **Searching** retrieves documents that contain a given query token from the inverted index.
- **Ranking** scores all retrieved documents according to a relevance metric.



# IR System Components (continued)

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- **User Interface** manages interaction with the user:
  - Query input and document output.
  - Relevance feedback.
  - Visualization of results.
- **Query Operations** transform the query to improve retrieval:
  - Query expansion using a thesaurus.
  - Query transformation using relevance feedback.

# Related Areas

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