# **Course Overview (II)**

(Search and Data Mining)

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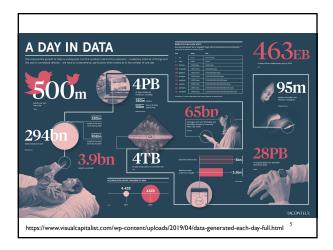
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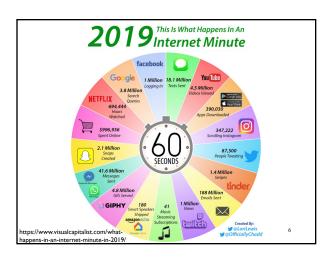
# Why are you taking this course?

2

# **Information Overload**

4







We need new tools to help us organize, access and understand these huge amounts of information.

How to help users manage and exploit all the information?



# What can a search engine do?

- · Google's mission:
  - To organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful

9

# **Search + Mining**

- · Search is also known as Information Retrieval (IR)
- · Challenges of Information Management
  - How to organize information automatically?
  - How to find useful information?
  - How to discover knowledge and extract patterns?



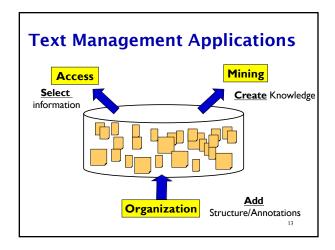
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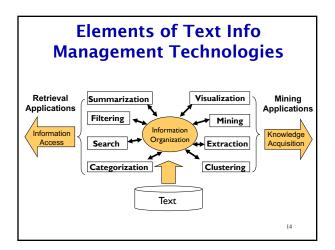
### **Text Information is crucial!**

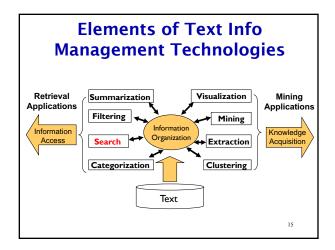
- The most natural way of encoding knowledge
- The most common type of information
- · The most expressive form of information

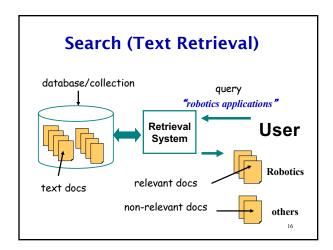
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# Text retrieval and text mining are two main techniques for analyzing big text data. Text retrieval Text mining Knowledge Many applications!













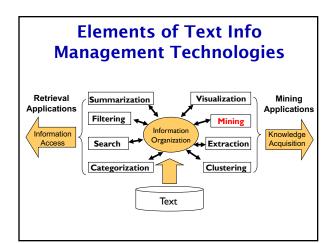
How do search engines make money?



Is this a perfect solution?

Have you noticed any new features of search engines?

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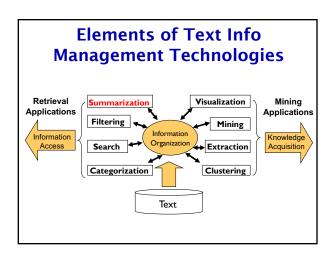
### The Database of Intentions

[John Battelle,2004]

- · The aggregate results of
  - every search ever entered
  - every result list ever tendered
  - ..
- This information represents, in aggregate form, a place holder for the intentions of humankind
- Tell us who we are and what we want as a culture

# Top searches of 2019

- · Disney Plus
- · Cameron Boyce
- Nipsey Hussle
- · Hurricane Dorain
- · Antonio Brown

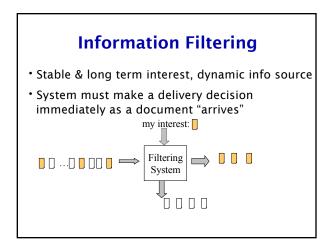


### **Text Summarization**

- · Motivation Information overload
  - 4 Billion URLs indexed by Google
  - 200 TB of data on the Web [Lyman and Varian 03]
  - Information is created every day in enormous amount
- · Goal of text summarization
  - take an information source, extract the most important content from it and present it to the user in a condensed form and in a manner sensitive to the user's needs.



### **Elements of Text Info Management Technologies** Retrieval Summarization Visualization Mining **Applications** Applications Filtering Information Information Knowledge Organization Search Extraction Access Acquisition Clustering Categorization Text





# Search vs. Filtering

- Short-term information need (Search)
  - "Temporary need", e.g., info about used cars
  - Information source is relatively static
  - User "pulls" information
  - Application example: library search, Web search
- Long-term information need (Filtering)
  - "Stable need", e.g., new data mining algorithms
  - Information source is dynamic
  - System "pushes" information to user
  - Applications: news filter

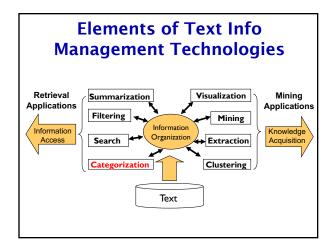


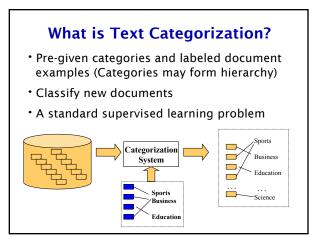


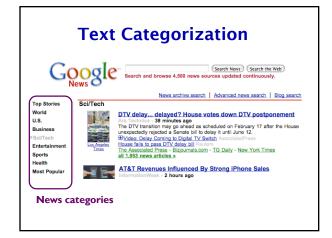
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  - · Content began 2006
  - · Qualify for the \$1M grand prize if new algorithms can be at least 10% better than the baseline method.
- @
  - · The prize was awarded in 2009.

### Many competitions

- Kaggle
- TREC
- WSDM/KDD cup (spotify, etc.)

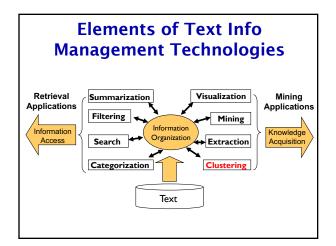






### **Text Categorization (Cont.)**

- Email Spam Filters
  - Classify emails to spam and non-spam
- Sentiment Analysis
  - Classify user reviews to positive and negative

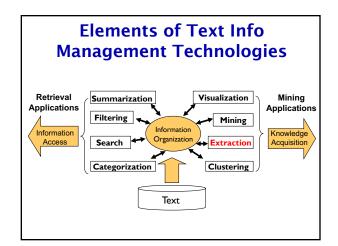




- Discover "natural structure"
- · Group similar objects together
- · Object can be document, term, passages
- Example

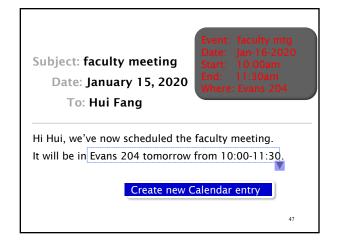


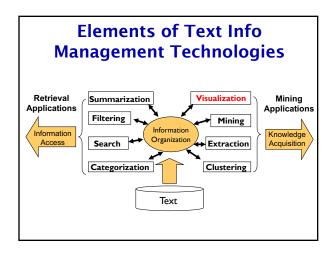




### What is Information Extraction?

Recovering structured data from formatted text







# **Many Unsolved Challenges**

- New types of textual information
  - Messages, EHR, ...,
- New contextual information
  - Social networks, instagram, ...
- New Information needs
  - People search, ...
- · New Concerns
  - Privacy
  - Security,
  - ...

