Query导向的排序方法评价实验

Data Collection

- 根据数据库内容编写query
 - query的数量
 - query的长度
 - query的质量
 - 包含该query的字段
- 根据query得到hits
 - 对hits根据query进行打分(3分制或4分制或5分制)
 - 3-5人对同一数据集进行打分,不同取多数,无多数取平均
 - 给用户呈现哪些内容
 - 质量和相关性评判标准 (打分标准)
 - 是否区分质量分数与相关性分数

• 具体流程:

- i. 统计class&property字段、title¬es字段中出现次数最多的前50个有效term(去除含数字的或长度为1的term);
- ii. 在google dataset search上搜索这些term,取搜索下拉框推荐的相关查询作为origin queries;
- iii. 取origin queries中去掉标点符号后使用Lucene中English Analyzer parse后长度 小于等于8的且只包含英语和数字的作为test queries;
- iv. 取test queries中使用Lucene默认评分函数得分大于阈值k的hits数多于20的作为实验用查询;
- v. 取这些查询不同baseline的hits前20集合;
- vi. 将得到的hits随机提供给用户(3人以上)进行打分,根据该数据集与该query的相关程度进行打分。

labeling guidance

- a dataset is off topic (0) if the information does not satisfy the information need, and should not be listed in the search results from a search engine;
- a dataset is poor (1) if a search engine were to include this in the search results, but it should not be listed at the top;
- a dataset is good (2) if you would expect this dataset to be included in the search results from a search engine;
- a dataset is excellent (3) if you would expect this dataset ranked near the top of the search results from a search engine.

• property: 所有predicate

• class: 所有'%rdf-syntax-ns#%'或'%rdf-schema#%'的predicate指向的object

Baseline

- 单一方法排序
 - TF-IDF
 - BM25
 - FSDM
 - PageRank
 - DING
 - DRank (仅根据数据集的度数排序的native rank)
 - Language Model* (Dirichlet smoothing and Jelinek-Mercer smoothing)

• 混合方法排序

- Quality(PageRank、DING、DRank) + Relevance(TF-IDF、BM25、FSDM)*作为自主设计的创新方法
- 多filed与单field
 - 全部field
 - 仅content
 - 仅title和description
 - 仅content、title和description

Research Questions

- Q1 不同方法的效果比较(在单field上对比和在多field上对比)
- Q2 不同field对排序效果的影响(相同方法下不同field上搜索的比较)
- Q3 自主设计方法的效果

Evaluation Metrics

- nDCG@k (k=5,10,15,20,50*)
- Precision@k
- Recall@k
- F值 or MAP