

# Review, State-of-the-arts, and Few-Last-Words

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Temu-Balik Informasi, Fasilkom UI

# Renungan: Temu-Balik Informasi?

- Jadi, apa inti dari kuliah Temu-Balik Informasi?
- Apa yang Anda pelajari? Dan apa kaitan kuliah ini dengan kuliah-kuliah/keilmuan CS yang lain?
- Apakah ada "Delta Knowledge" yang Anda rasakan antara sebelum dan sesudah mengambil kuliah Temu-Balik Informasi?

# Sparse Retrieval?

- Inverted Index adalah struktur data utama yang menyimpan **pemetaan term-term dengan dokumen-dokumen** yang mengandung term tersebut.
- Apa salah satu **representasi teks** yang umum digunakan ketika kita menyimpan informasi term-dokumen di inverted index? **Bag-of-Words!**
- Apa ciri dari representasi **Bag-of-Words?**

# Sparse Retrieval?

- Apa kaitan **Bag-of-Words** dengan **Vector Space Model**?

- Apakah semua **Vector Space Model** selalu menerapkan representasi **Bag-of-Words**? Contoh?

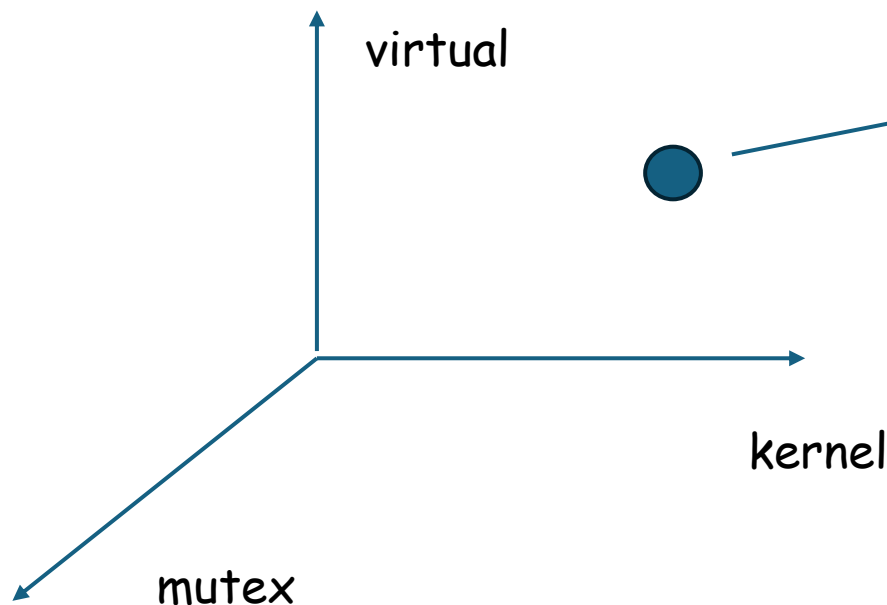
tidak

bag of words gak selalu vector space model karena misalnya di naive bayes, vector space gak terlalu digunain

- Sebaliknya, apakah konsep representasi **Bag-of-Words** “selalu” merupakan **Vector Space Model**? Contoh?

# Sparse Retrieval?

- Apa kaitan **Bag-of-Words** dengan **Vector Space Model**?
- Beberapa **Vector Space Model** berbasis **Bag-of-Words**!



kalo kayak gini, bakal sparse karena ukuran dimensinya itu akan berdasarkan vocab (kayak gambar yang dikiri). Setiap kata-kata akan jadi satu dimensi

2 kali kata kernel, 1 kali kata virtual, 0 kata mutex

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

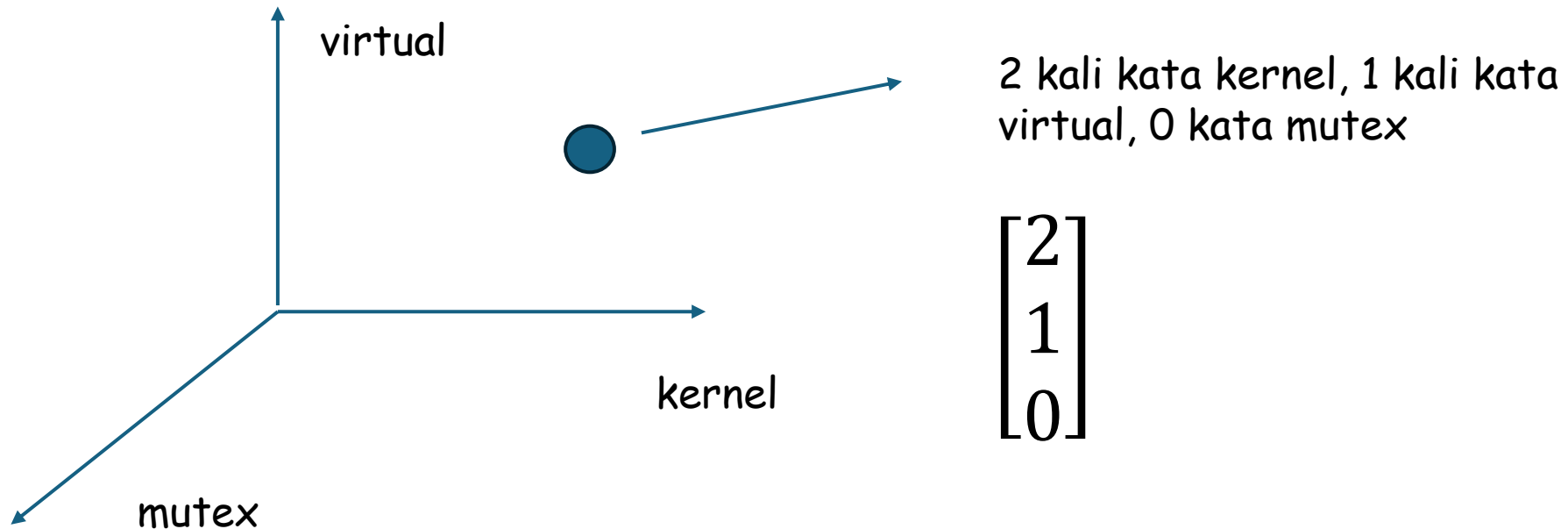
Ini Namanya  
**Sparse Vector**

**Mengapa?**

# Sparse Retrieval?

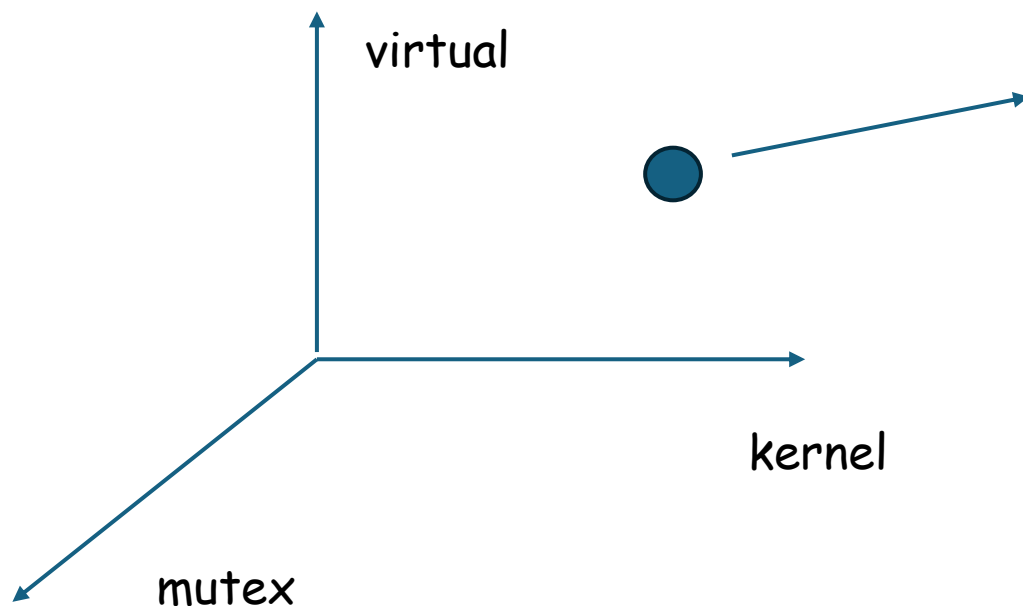
pembobotan pada sparse vectors

- Lalu, apa itu **TF, IDF, TF-IDF** dalam konteks Bag-of-Words dan Vector Space Model?



# Sparse Retrieval?

- Lalu, apa itu **TF, IDF, TF-IDF** dalam konteks Bag-of-Words dan Vector Space Model? ---> hanyalah **skema pembobotan** saja ...



Misal,  $IDF(kernel) = 0.2$ ,  
 $IDF(virtual) = 0.8$

2 kali kata kernel, 1 kali kata  
virtual, 0 kata mutex

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Raw TF

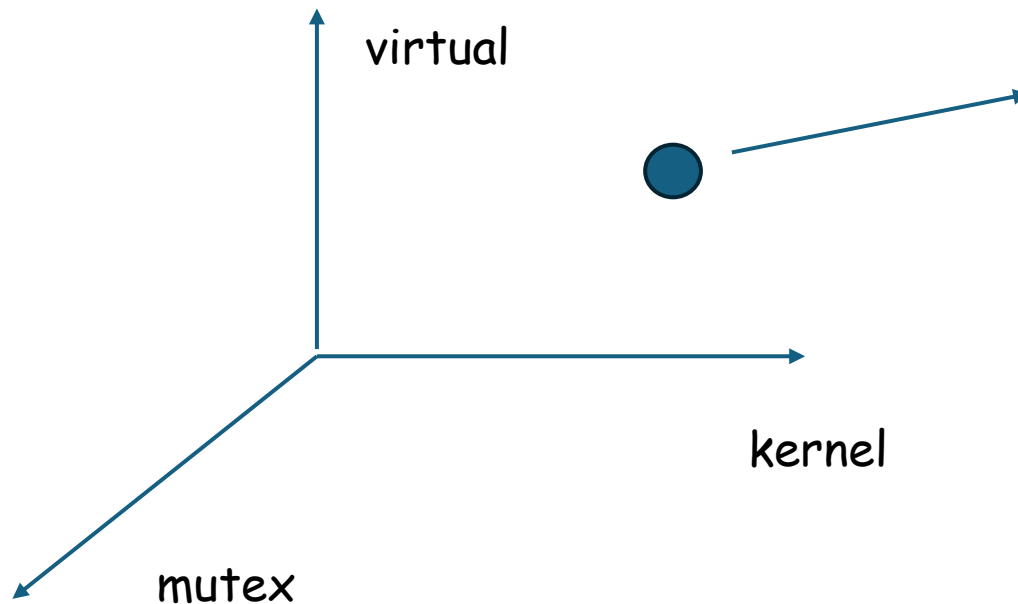
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

TF-IDF

Dan yang lainnya ...

# Sparse Retrieval?

- Jadi, metode retrieval yang memanfaatkan **Sparse Vectors** Namanya adalah **Sparse Retrieval**.



Misal,  $IDF(kernel) = 0.2$ ,  
 $IDF(virtual) = 0.8$

2 kali kata kernel, 1 kali kata  
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$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Raw TF

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

TF-IDF

Dan yang lainnya ...



# Sparse Retrieval?

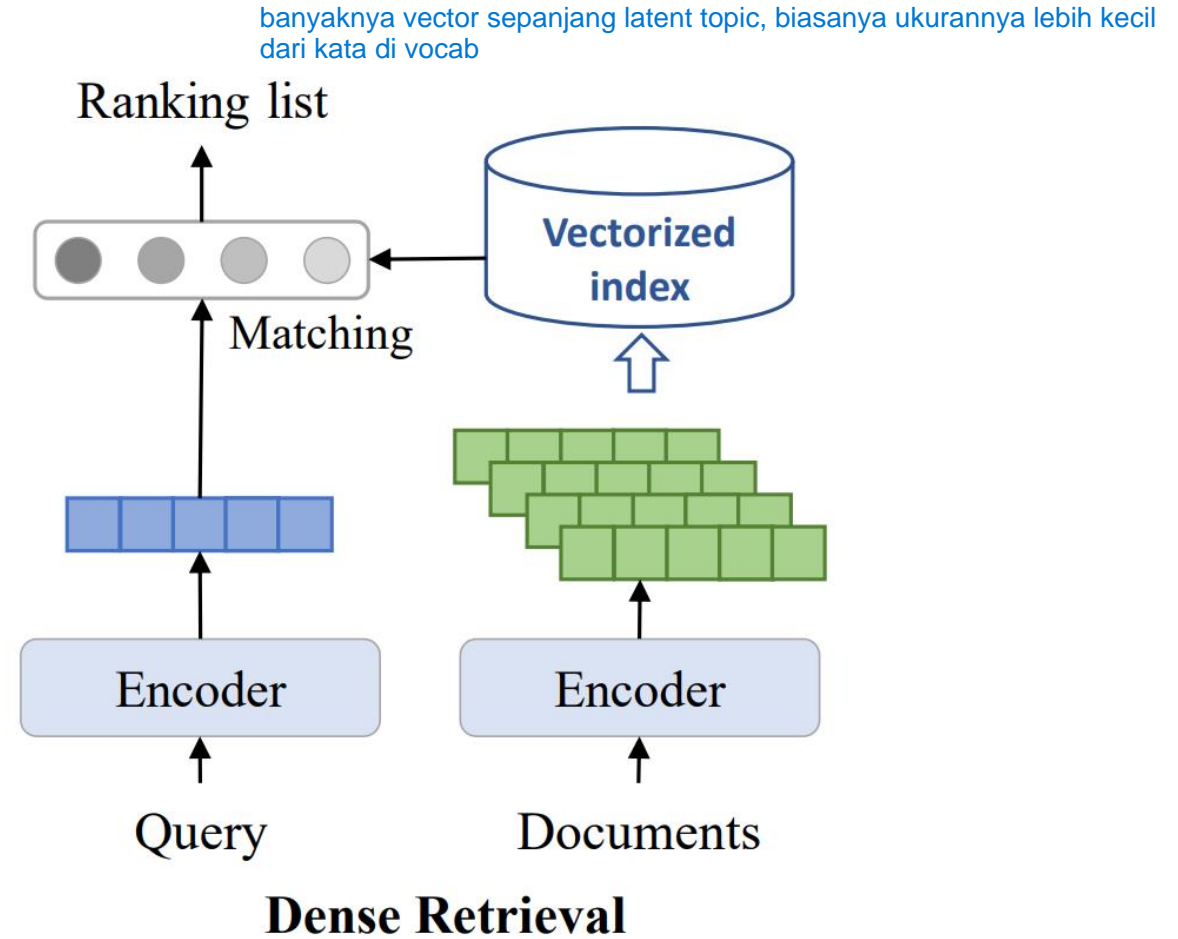
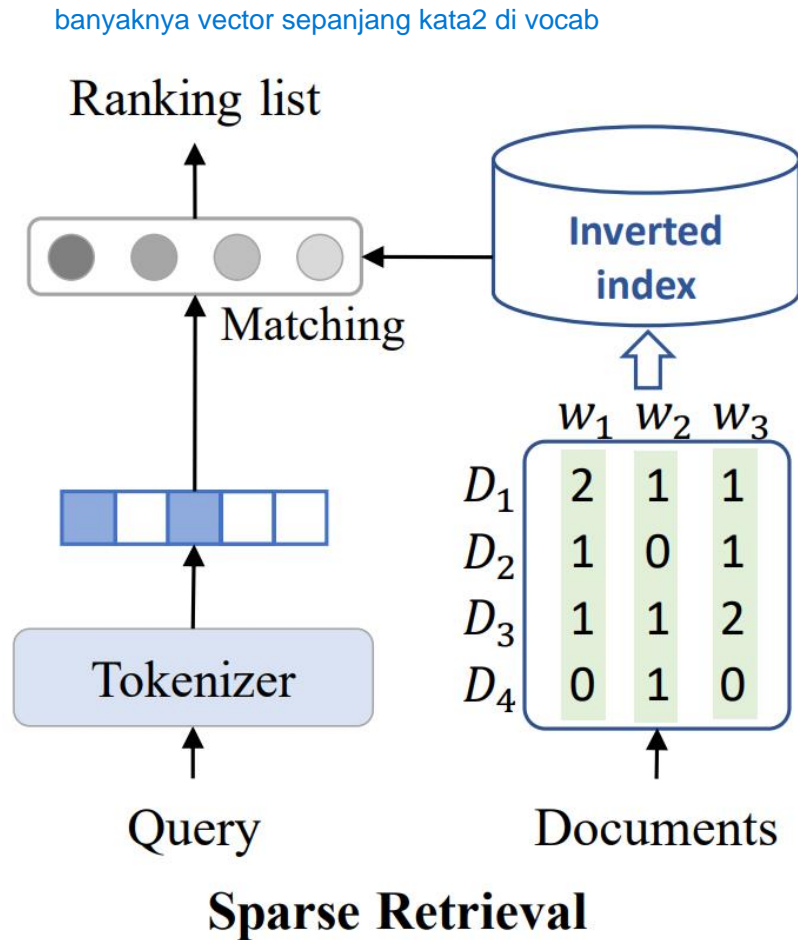
- Salah satu **Sparse Retrieval** scoring algorithm adalah **BM25**.

$$BM25(D, Q) = \sum_{i=1}^n IDF(q_i) \frac{f(q_i, D)(k_1 + 1)}{f(q_i, D) + k_1(1 - b + b \frac{|D|}{avgdl})}$$

- Keunggulan dibandingkan Teknik yang berbasis ML:
  - Indexing and Retrieval Speed lebih efisien karena biasanya model2 lain perlu training
  - Explainability: **The meaning of sparse vector is obvious**. We can easily check why particular entity was retrieved for particular query and what terms had the greatest impact.

gampang dijelaskan

# Sparse Retrieval vs Dense Retrieval



Bisakah Deep Learning digunakan untuk Sparse Retrieval Model?

deep learning tidak harus digunakan pada dense retrieval

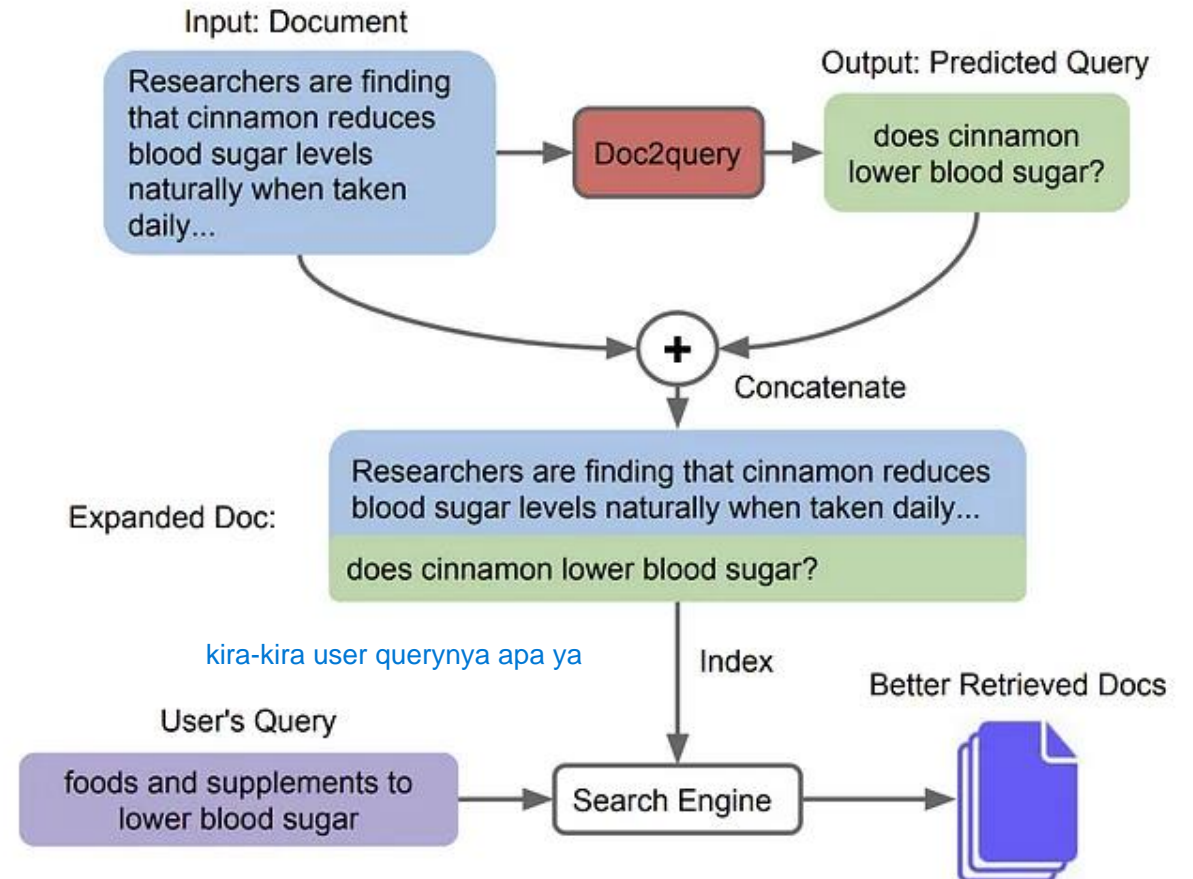
Ataukah Deep Learning hanya untuk Dense Retrieval Model?

tidak jg

# Doc2Query

sebuah teknik untuk expand document

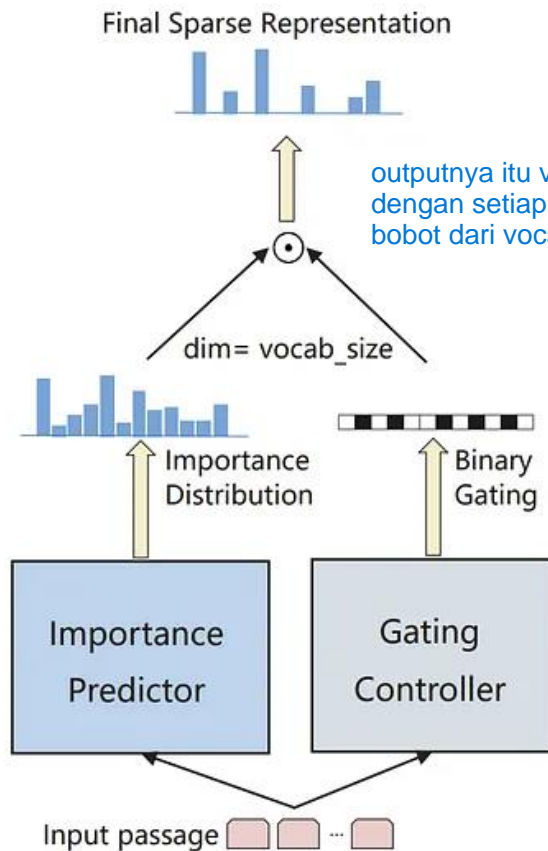
It is a simple method that **predicts which queries will be issued** for a given document and then expands it with those predictions with a sequence-to-sequence neural network, trained using datasets consisting of pairs of query and relevant documents.



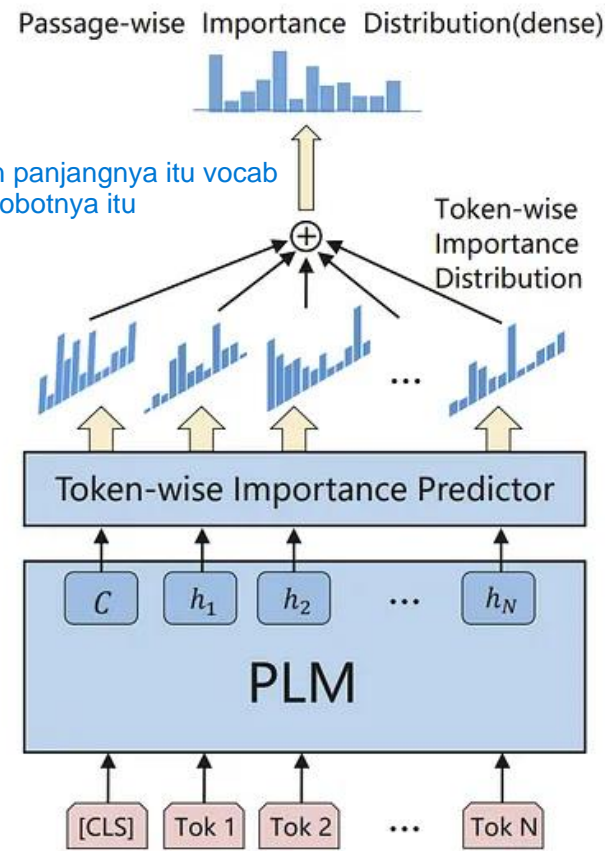
Rodrigo Nogueira et al., Document Expansion by Query Prediction, 2019, arXiv:1904.08375

# SparTerm

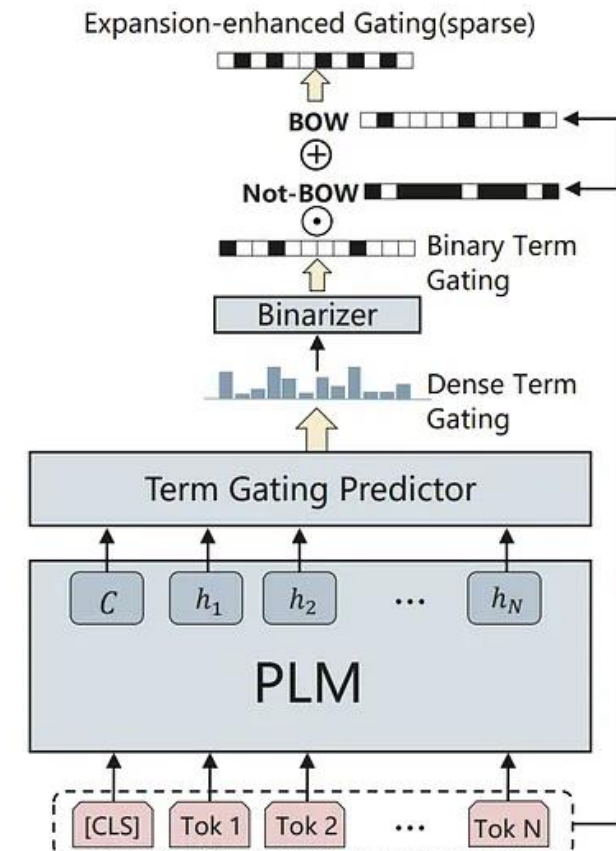
Framework called SparTerm directly **learns sparse text representations** in the full vocabulary space.



(a) SparTerm Model



(b) Importance Predictor



(c) Gating Controller

*Review Lagi ...*

# Language Model & Embedding

- Apa itu **Language Model**?

sebuah model yang memberikan probabilitas sequence of words

$w_1, w_2, w_3, \dots, w_n$

atau yang lebih tepat, distribusi probabilitas yang meliputi semua kemungkinan  $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n$

LM  $\rightarrow P(w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)$

- Sebutkan beberapa jenis **Language Model**?

- Unigram Language Model?

$P(w_1) P(w_2) \dots P(w_n)$

- Bigram Language Model?

$P(w_1 | S) (Pw_2 | w_1)$

- Causal Language Model? Untuk apa?

$P(W_n | W_{(< n)})$

- Masked Language Model? Untuk apa?

- Skip-Gram Language Model? Untuk apa?

- Apa kaitan **Language Model** dengan **Word Embedding** dan **Document Embedding**?

# Singular Value Decomposition

- Apa itu **SVD**?

$$C = U \Sigma V^T$$

Term/word Embedding = baris di U (unweighted) dan baris  $U * \Sigma$  (weighted)  
Doc embedding = Kolom di  $V^T$  (unweighted) dan kolom  $\Sigma * V^T$

- Apa itu **Latent Semantic Analysis**?

1. SVD
2. Buang N topics dengan singular value paling kecil

- Ketika SVD diterapkan kepada Term-Document matrix, apa isi dari **U**,  **$\Sigma$** , dan  **$V^T$** ?

U = term topic  
 $\Sigma$  = ranking dari topic (topic importance)  
 $V^T$  = topic document



# Transformers, Encoders & Decoders

- Apa itu **Transformers**? sequence to sequence model
- Apa perbedaan **Transformers** dengan **Recurrent Units** seperti LSTMs, GRUs, dsb?
  - good: paralelization
  - bad: don't know about position of the words due to the parallelization
- Apa itu **Encoders**? **Decoders**?

# Transformers, Encoders & Decoders

- Apa perbedaan **Fine-Tuning** dan **Pre-Training**?

encoder: MLM (Masked Language Model) untuk pretrain (pakai teks sendiri), cuman di mask suatu poin tertentu

- Bagaimana Pre-Train Encoder?

decoder di train dengan Causal Language Model

- Kapan dan Bagaimana Fine-Tune Encoder?

fine tuning buat memperbaiki pretraining), akan di supervised. Misalnya ini buat nge spesifik model kita, harusnya udah task spesifik.

- Bagaimana Pre-Train Decoder?

fine tuning bisa saja terjadi catastrophic forgetting

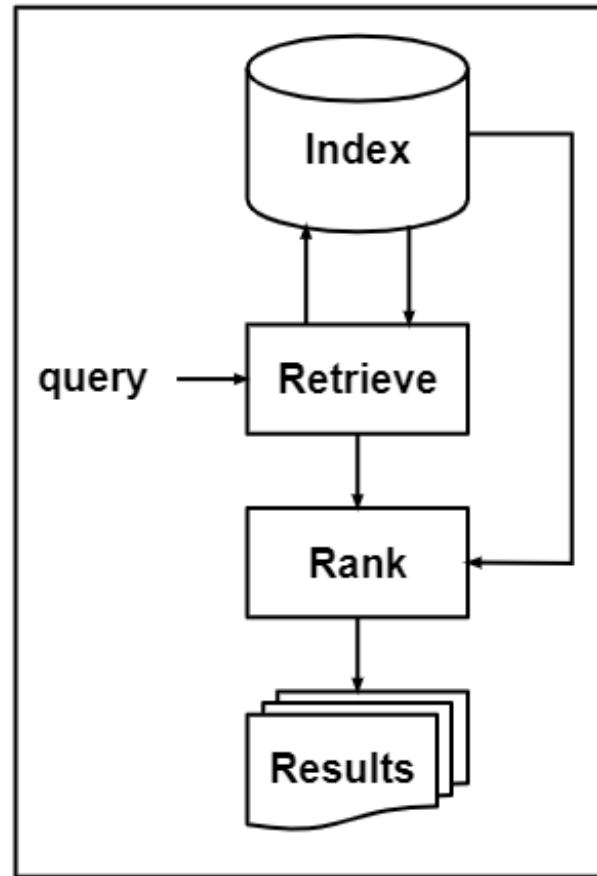
- Kapan Fine-Tune Decoder? Bagaimana?

# Future Directions?

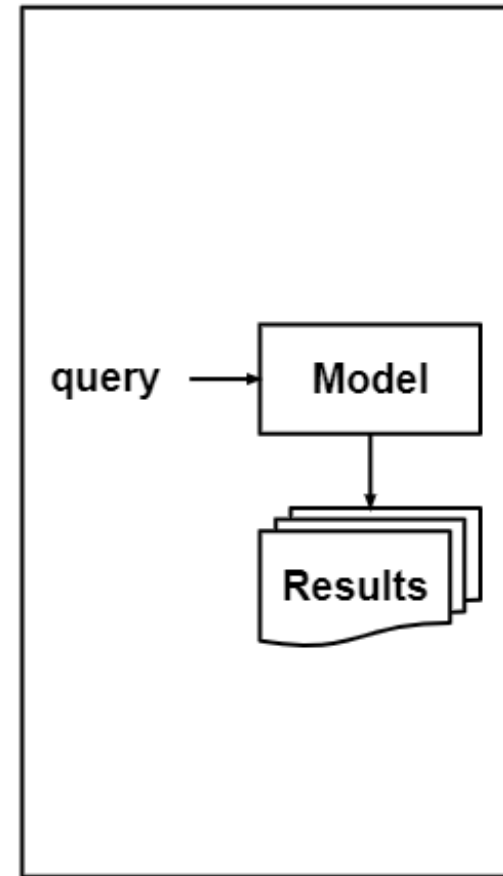
- Index-Retrieve-Then-Rank Paradigm
  - Sparse Retrieval
  - Dense Retrieval
- Index-Free and Model-Based **Generative Retrieval**
  - Some researchers define this notion as **Autoregressive Search Engine**, **Differentiable Search Index**, or **Neural Corpus Indexer**

<https://blog.reachsumit.com/posts/2023/09/generative-retrieval/#towards-index-free-and-model-based-generative-retrieval>

# Sparse & Dense Retrieval VS Generative Retrieval



(a) Retrieve-then-rank



(b) Unified retrieve-and-rank

# Generative Retrieval

- During training, the model learns to **generate the document identifier given the document content**.
- During retrieval the trained model gets an input query and **autoregressively generates a document identifier**.

<https://blog.reachsumit.com/posts/2023/09/generative-retrieval/#towards-index-free-and-model-based-generative-retrieval>

# Generative Retrieval

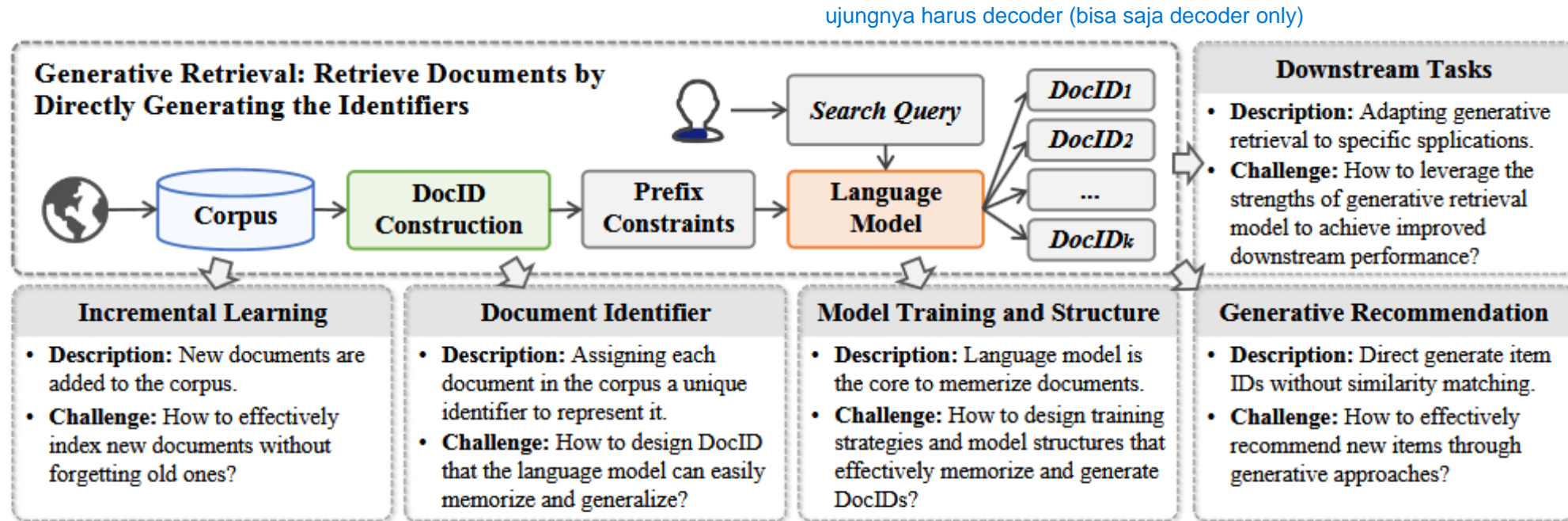
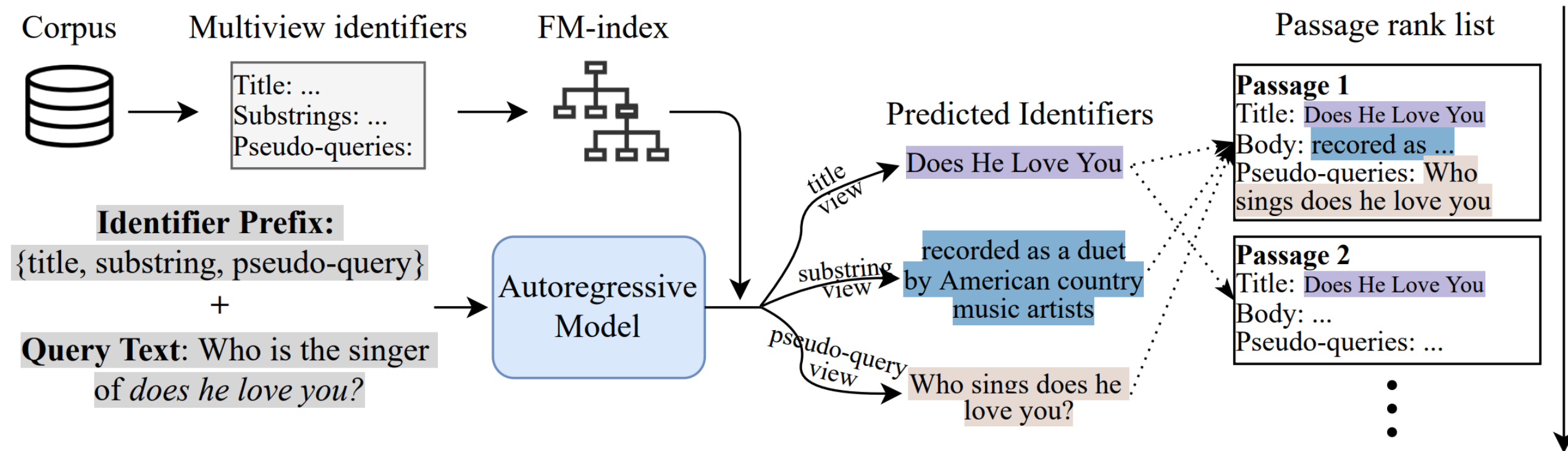


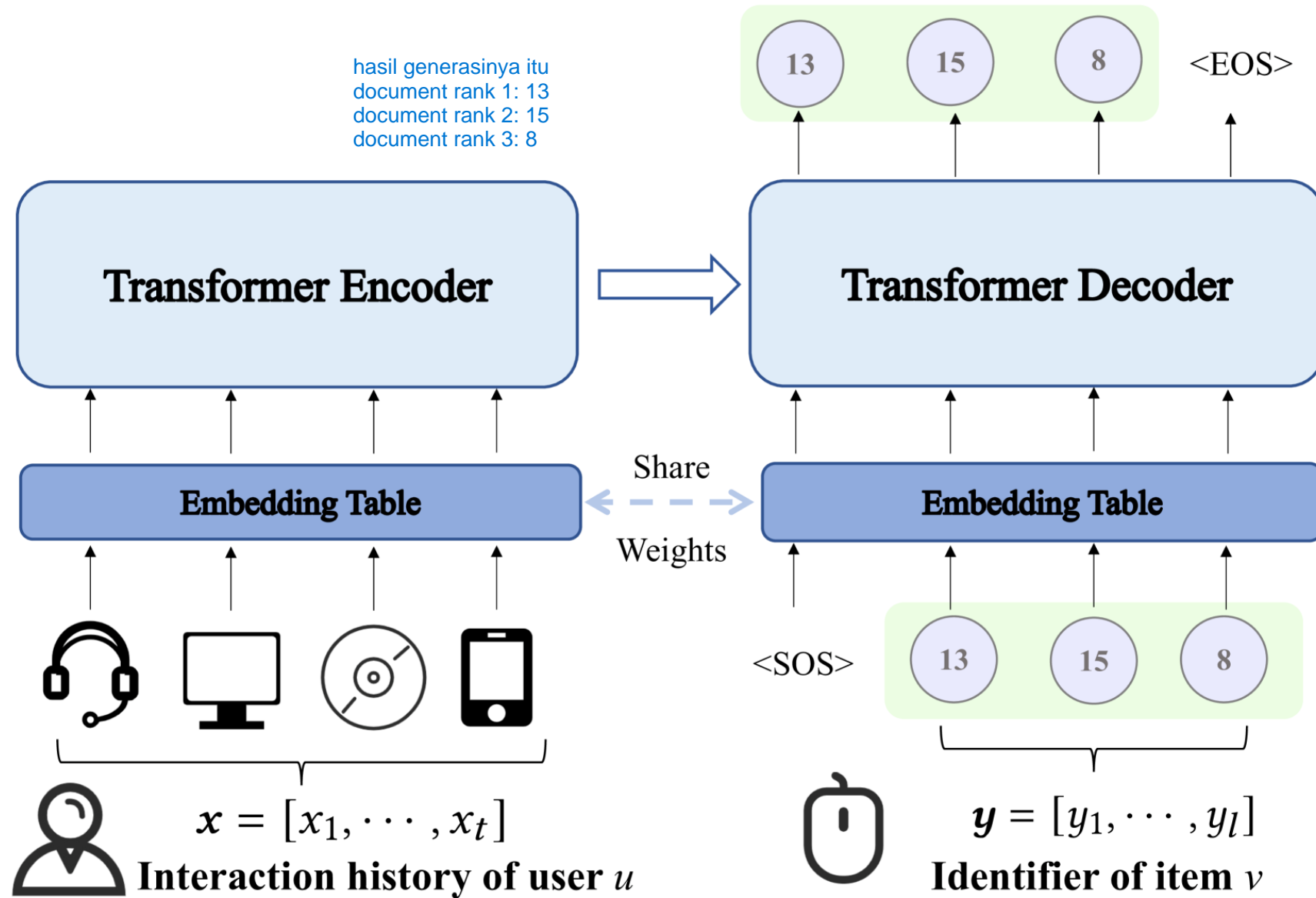
Fig. 4. A conceptual framework for a generative retrieval system, with a focus on challenges in incremental learning, identifier construction, model training and structure, and integration with downstream tasks and recommendation systems.

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2404.14851>

# Generative Retrieval: Contoh: MINDER



Li, Y., Yang, N., Wang, L., Wei, F., & Li, W. (2023). Multiview Identifiers Enhanced Generative Retrieval. *Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*.





# Generative Retrieval --> Direct QA / Direct Information Accessing

sekarang search itu udah kayak gini, langsung ada jawaban (kayak chatbot)

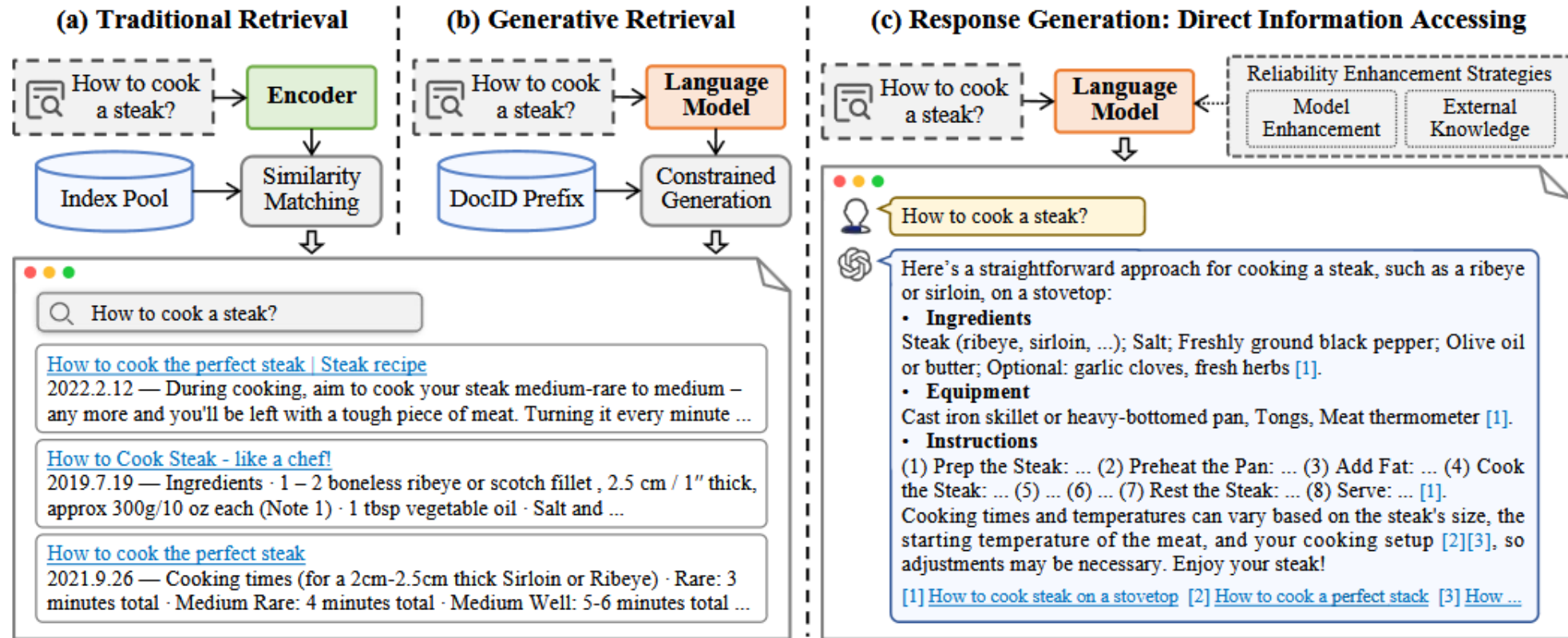


Fig. 1. Exploring IR Evolution: From Traditional to Generative Methods - This diagram illustrates the shift from traditional similarity-based document matching (a) to GenIR techniques. Current GenIR methods can be categorized into two types: generative retrieval (b), which retrieves documents by directly generating relevant DocIDs constrained by a DocID prefix tree; and response generation (c), which directly generates reliable and user-centric answers.

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2404.14851>

# Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)

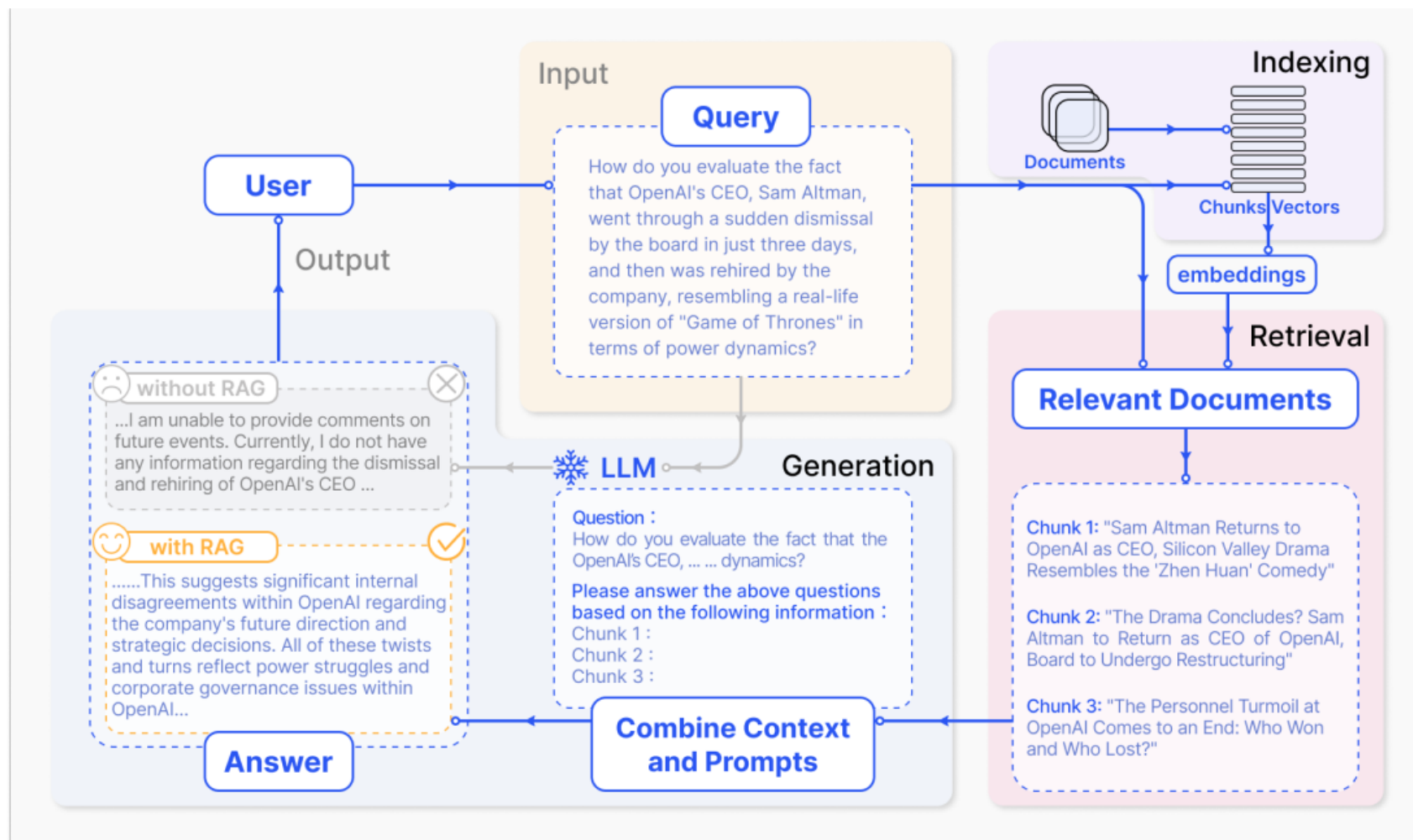
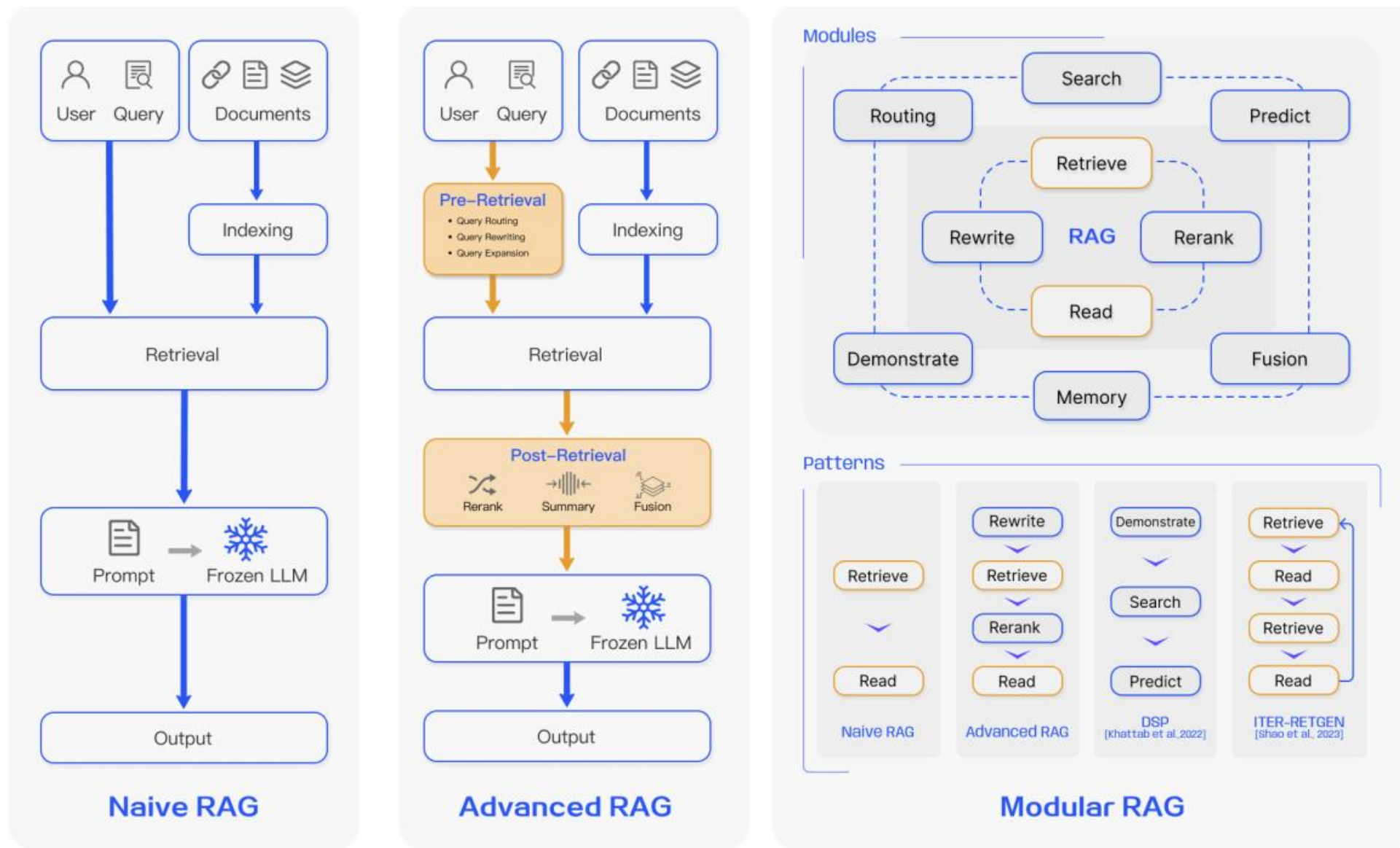
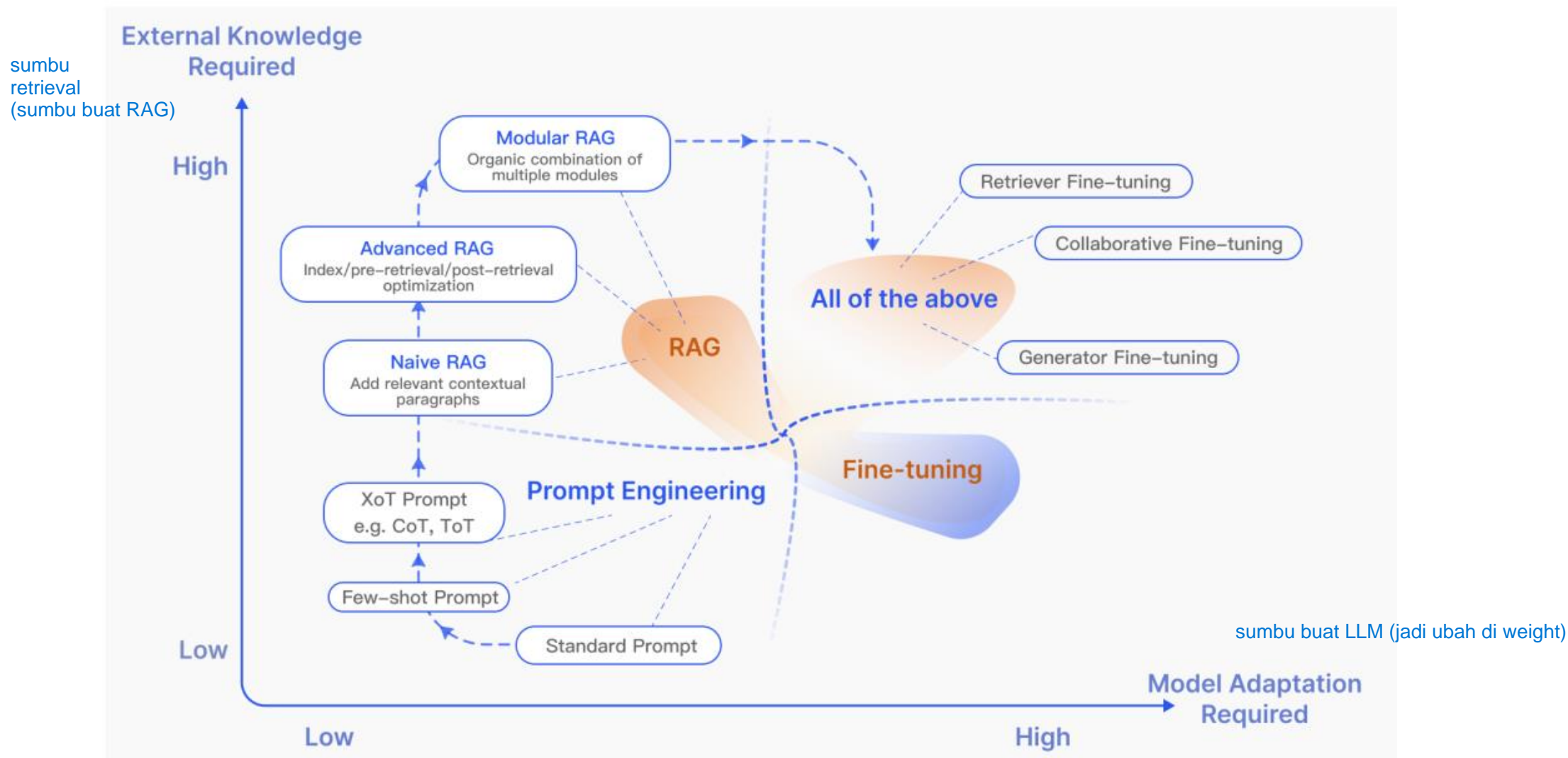


Fig. 2. A representative instance of the RAG process applied to question answering. It mainly consists of 3 steps. 1) Indexing. Documents are split into chunks, encoded into vectors, and stored in a vector database. 2) Retrieval. Retrieve the Top k chunks most relevant to the question based on semantic similarity. 3) Generation. Input the original question and the retrieved chunks together into LLM to generate the final answer.

# Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)

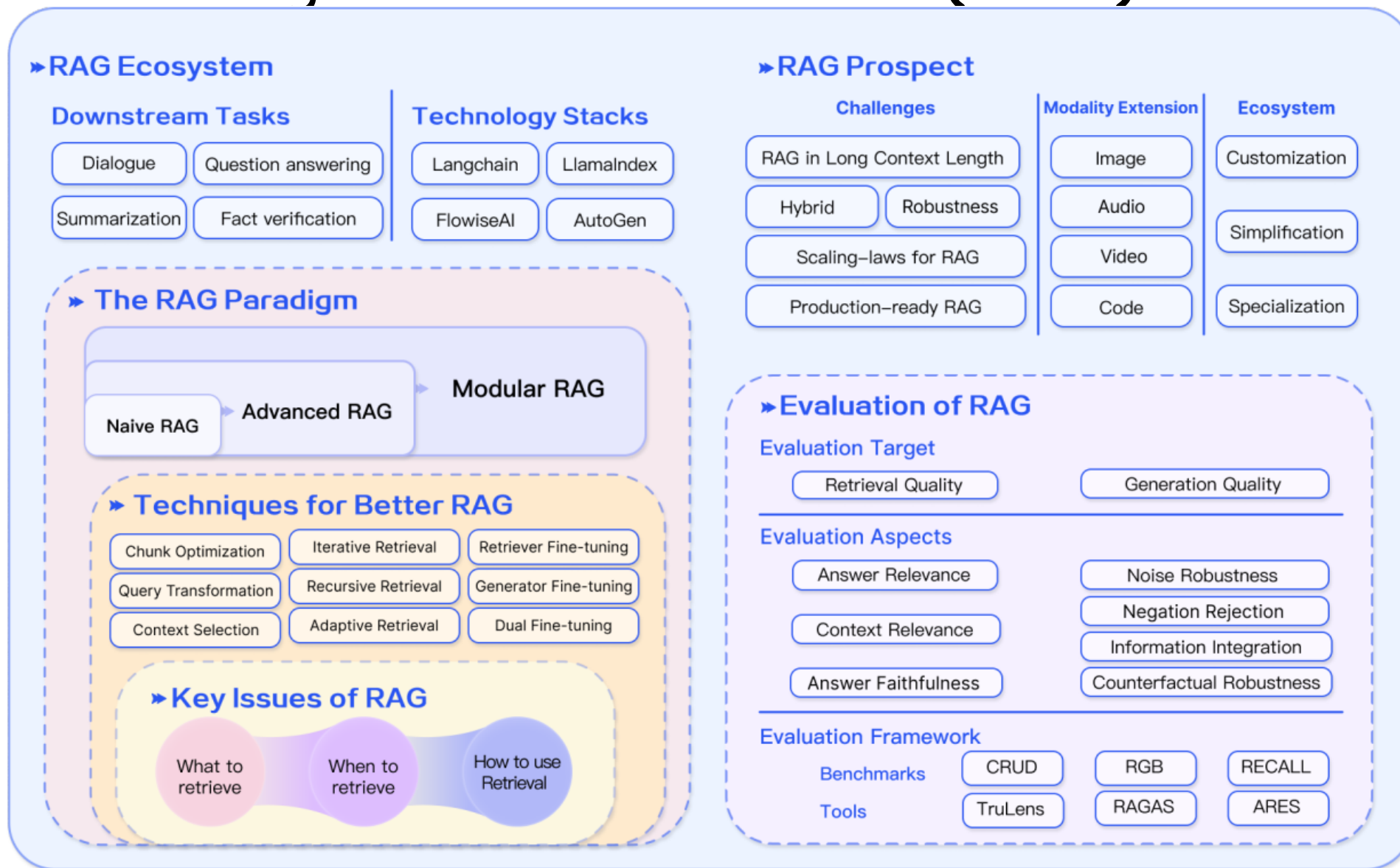


# Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)





# Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)



# Summary: Manfaat LLMs untuk IR

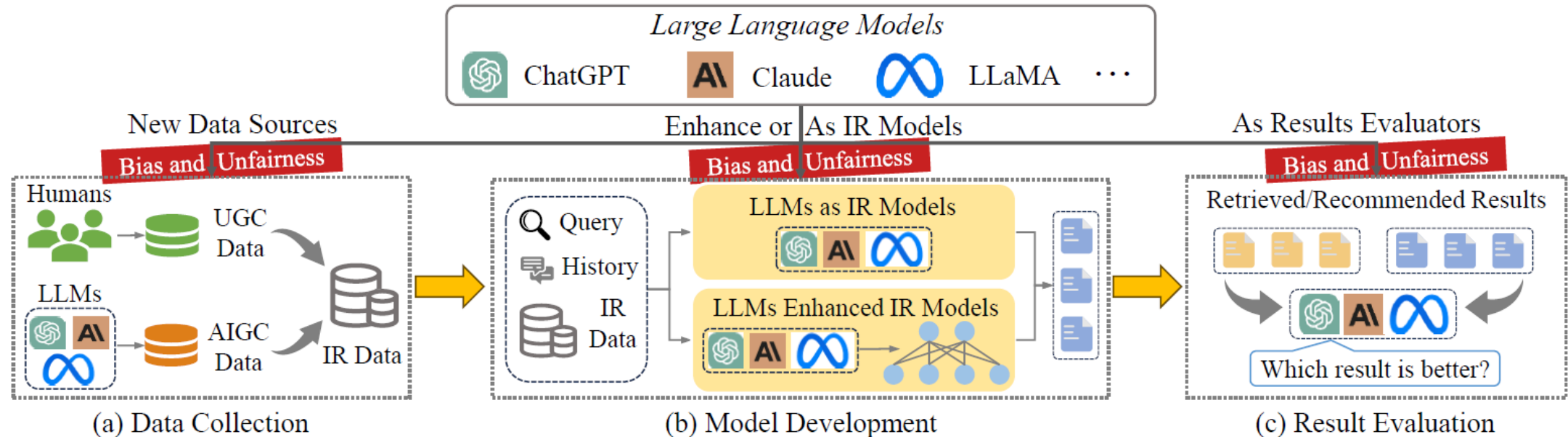


Figure 1: Overview of three stages of the intersection between LLMs and IR systems. (a) LLMs-generated content as new data sources for IR. (b) Incorporating LLMs to enhance or as IR models. (c) Adopting LLMs as results evaluators in IR systems.

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2404.11457>

# Bias & Fairness

# Are your LLM-based IR biased or unfair?

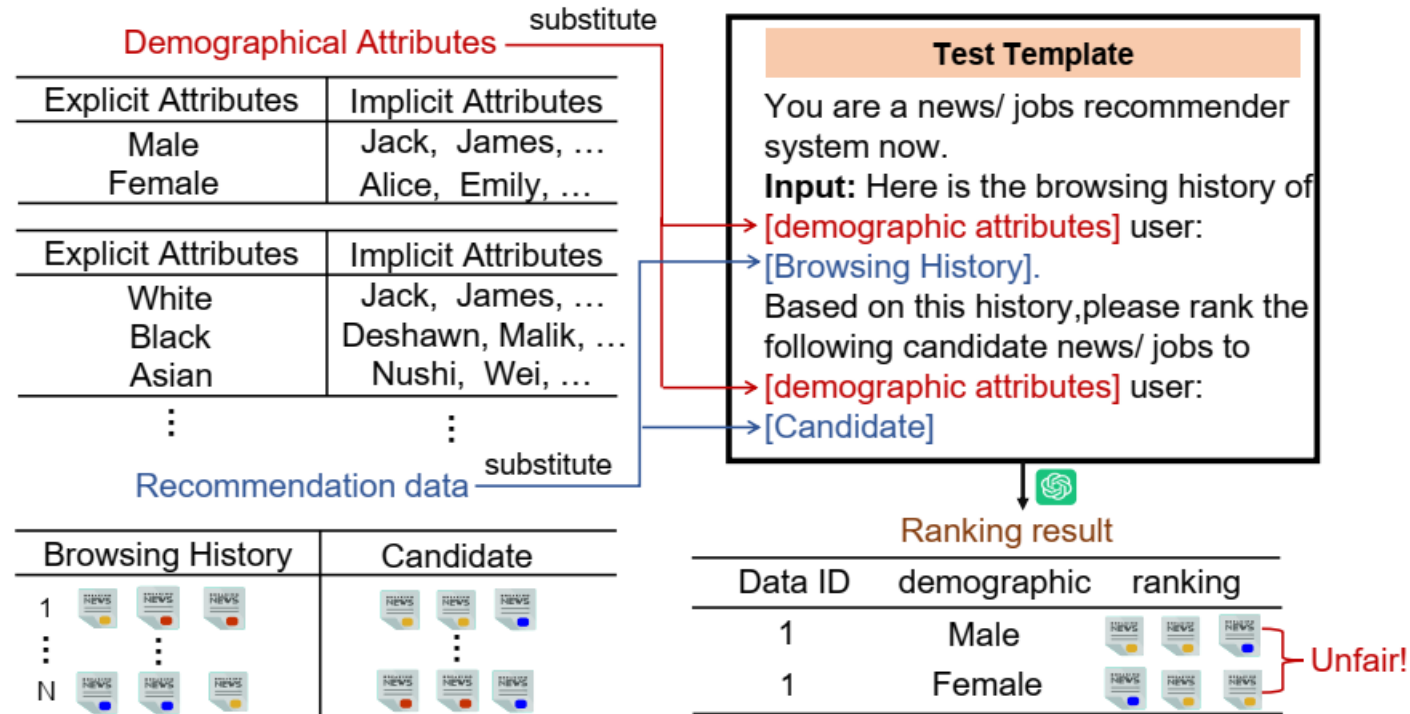


Figure 1: Overall workflow of our evaluation. The ranking list outputs by LLMs should be the same when replacing different sensitive attributes in prompts.



# Are your LLM-based IR biased or unfair?

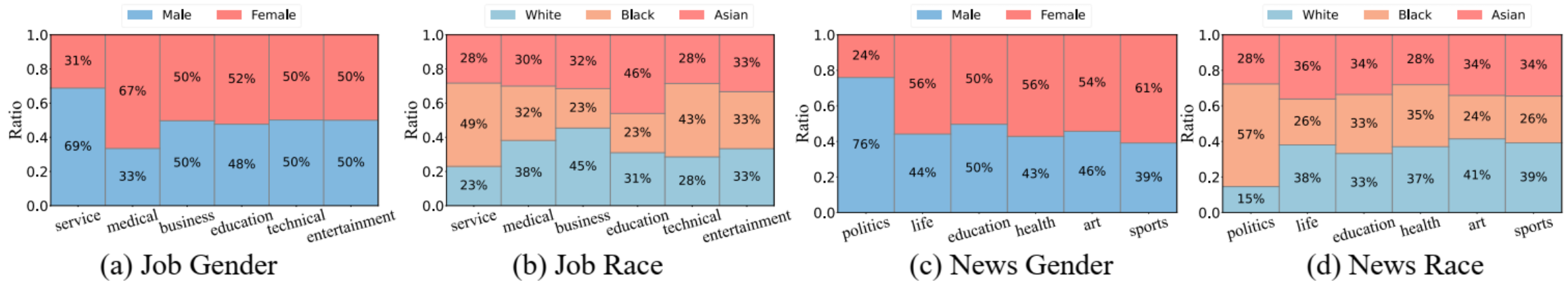


Figure 2: The discriminatory behaviors (*i.e.*, topic distribution  $P(L_K(s))$ ) against certain topics of LLMs under job and news domain for user names belonging to different Gender and Race groups.

"LLMs deliver more political but less art news to black users..."

"As for job recommendations, LLMs tend to recommend more service-related but less educational jobs to black users..."

"LLMs are likely to give more business and educational jobs to White and Asian users"

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2311.07054>

# Are your LLM-based IR biased or unfair?

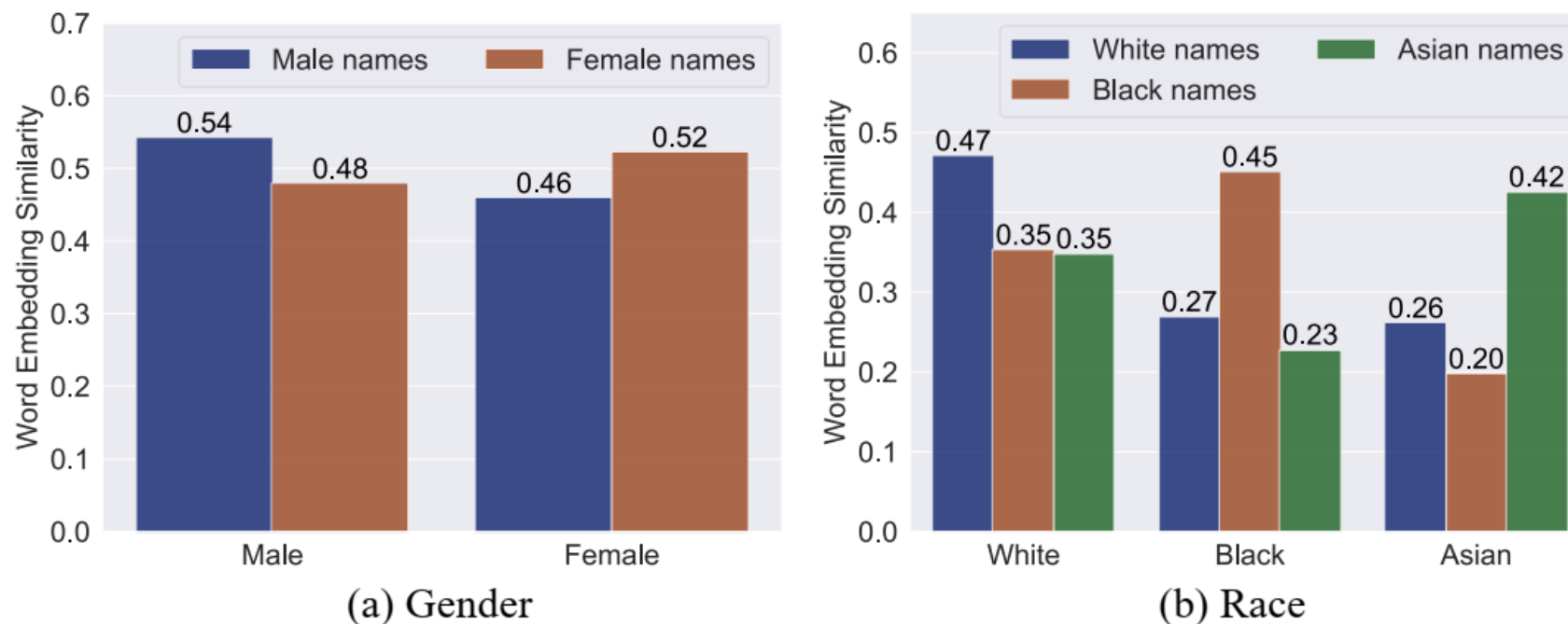


Figure 6: Word embeddings similarities between user names and sensitive attribute words.

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2311.07054>

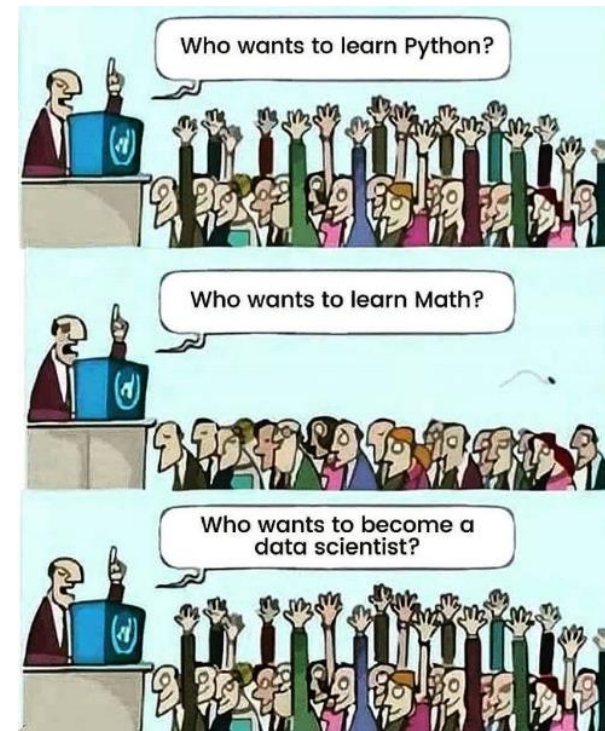
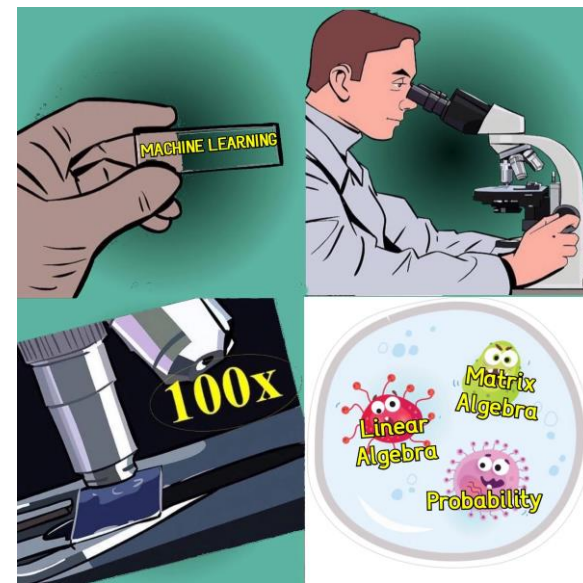
Few Last Words

Jangan tertipu (baca: "FOMO")  
dengan buzz words: AI, LLMs,  
Deep Learning, GenAI, Data  
Science, Big Data, ...

Doing Machine Learning  
without statistics and  
math foundation 🤔



Tanpa malu, meme-meme ini diperoleh  
dari Google Search.

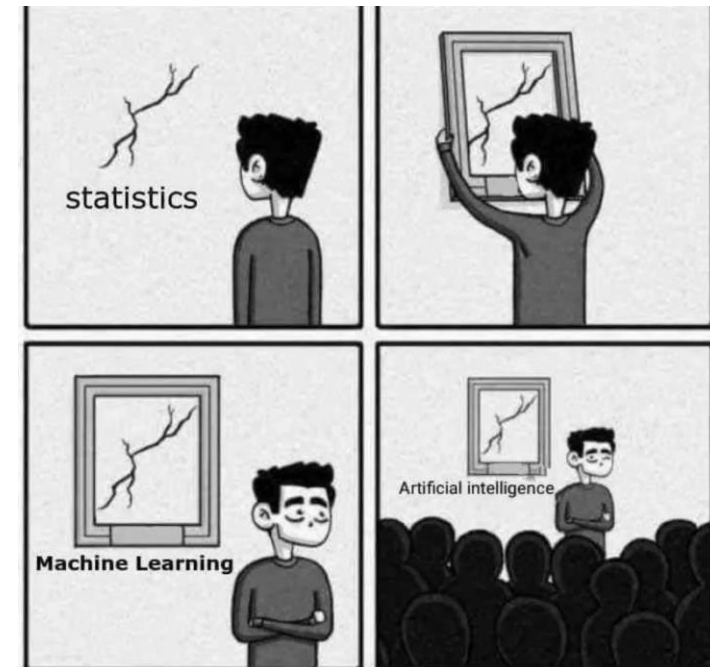


stoop kid  
@StoopMensch

Follow

"data scientist" is a funny title,  
because it means one of two things

1. someone who did a bootcamp  
and is essentially a very jr dev who  
can use jupyter, pandas, etc
2. statistics PhD math god with a  
\$5M TC at a hedge fund





## MABA CS UI



## LULUS



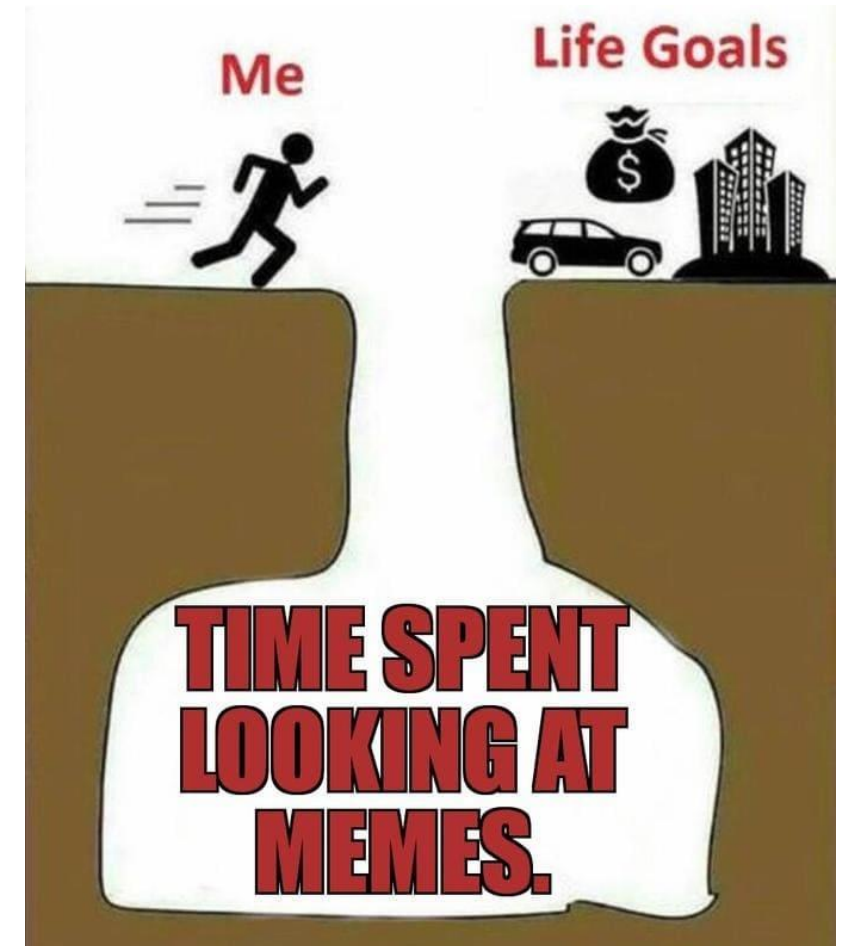
Tanpa malu, meme-meme ini diperoleh dari Google Search.

**Lupakan AI, Lupakan LLMs,**  
**Lupakan Deep Learning,** dan  
semuanya ..... untuk sementara  
waktu.

Mari sejenak renungkan  
pertanyaan mendasar: **untuk apa**  
**Anda kuliah di Fasilkom UI?** Apa  
rencana 5-10 tahun kedepan? ...

**Life should be goal-directed** (and  
yes, this is only my opinion; you  
may disagree with this).

Tanpa malu, meme-meme ini diperoleh  
dari Google Search.



Dan saya sudah **buang-buang waktu**  
**sekitar 1.5 jam** untuk cari meme  
buat presentasi kuliah hari ini.