Learning-To-Rank

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Learning-To-Rank (LTR / LETOR)

Machine learning models to solve a ranking problem.

Jadi Q1 -> Sparse Retrieval -> terus dari semua dokumen di cek kalau Q1 relevan apa engga terhadap dokumen-dokumen (nah ada 3 possibilitas 1/0/?) ? artinya itu gak tau (di infer tidak relevan)

Given a query q and top-n documents (retrieved by TF-IDF or BM25) $D = d_1, d_2, ..., d_n$, we would like to learn a function f(q, D) that returns an ordered list of documents D^* ranked from the most to the least relevant to the query q.

Learning-To-Rank is different from Classification & Regression.

Mengapa IR tidak menggunakan ML dari dulu?

- Modern supervised ML has been around for about 25 years.
- TF-IDF and OKAPI BM25 has been around for about 50 years.
- Naïve Bayes has been around for about 60 years.
- Dahulu: poor machine learning techniques.
- Dahulu: Limited training data and not enough features for ML to show value.

Why is ML needed now?

Modern Web search systems records a great number of features:

- Log frequency of query word
- # images on page
- # out links on page
- # clicks on page
- # query reformulation
- "Scroll-down" & "scroll-up" actions
- · Dwell time

The New York Times in 2008-06-03 says that **Google** was using over 200 such features.

What about today? over 500-800 features?

LETOR for Re-Ranking

namanya: arsitektur cascade model

Di kebanyakan kasus, LETOR digunakan untuk re-ranking hasil retrieval yang dilakukan oleh sparse retrieval models seperti TF-IDF dan BM25.

Top-N Docs Hasil Re-Ranking SERP SERP untuk melakukan reranking terhadap TOP N docs yang ada 1. D293 1. D34 2. D17 2. D81 BM25/TF-IDF Query **LETOR** 3. D3 3. D293 "mahasiswa sukses" Retrieval Model 4. D34 4. D17 N. D81 N. D3 reranker paling ujung (jadi LETOR bisa banyak), biasanya heavy di **Neural Network** Koleksi Training Data Dokumen

Training Data Format

Pointwise LTR

Assuming training data is available consisting of querydocument pairs (q, d) represented as feature vectors × with relevance ranking c.

```
Y1: 3 (fully relevant)
x1: q1, d1
                                                  Diberikan q dan
                  Y2: 1 (marginally relevant)
                                                  sekumpulan dokumen d1,
x2: q1, d5
                  Y3: 2 (somewhat relevant)
x3: q1, d9
                                                  d2, ..., fungsi f(q, di)
x4: q2, d2
                  У4: 1
                                                  digunakan untuk scoring
x5: q2, d13
                                                  masing-masing dokumen,
                  Y5: 3
                  y6: 2
x6: q2, d18
                                                  dan ranking dibentuk
                                                  dengan sorting dokumen
                                                  secara menurun.
```

Training Data Format

Pairwise LTR

Assuming training data is available consisting of pairs of documents for each query (q, d1, d2). masih di train menggunakan pairwise cuman kalau udah fit (ada parameter

kalau document 1 lebih relevan dari dokument 5 (d1 > d5) maka 1, kalau sama 0.5 else 0

$$x1: q1, (d1,d5)$$
 $Y1: 1 (d1 > d5)$

$$x2: q1, (d5, d9)$$
 $y2: 0 (d5 < d9)$

$$x3: q1, (d4, d10)$$
 $y3: 0.5 (d4 = d10)$

$$(18)$$
 λ_2 : 1 ($\alpha_{13} > \alpha_{18}$)

Catat bahwa f(q, di) masih pointwise! Namun f(q, di) ditrain dengan cara pairwise. Yang di-fit dengan y adalah fungsi berikut:

semua parameter (theta) udah diketahui, itu jadi point wise)

thetanya, maka kalau kita scoring, kita tinggal panggil F nya aja (jadi kalau

$$P(d_i > d_j | \theta) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(f(q, d_i | \theta) - f(q, d_j | \theta)))}$$

Yahoo! Learning-To-Rank Challenge

- Tahun 2011
- 36,251 queries, 883,000 documents, 700 features, 5 relevance levels
- Winner (Burges et al.)
 - 8 Tree Ensembles (LambdaMART)
 - 2 LambdaRank Neural Nets
 - 2 Logistic Regression Models

Model LTR yang dipelajari

- RankNet
- LambdaRank
- LambdaMART

- Untuk bisa memahami 3 model fondasi LTR di atas, perlu belajar:
 - Regression Trees
 - Gradient-Boosting Framework

Regression Trees

Regression Trees

- Decision Tree untuk prediksi real value (regression problem)
- Splitting criterion:

kita mau minimize loss dari jumlah semua L (S_i) agar minimal

• Choose split values that minimizes the impurity or loss-function of the values in each subset S_i of S:

|S| total banyaknya titik (koordinat)

$$G = \sum_{i} \frac{|S_i|}{|S|} L(S_i)$$

dengan $L(S_i)$ adalah node-level impurity or loss function.

Asumsi koordinat di split equally pakai divider di x = 4 (bebas), y = 0 (jadi garis vertical) S Left: ada 4

S Right: ada 4 -> jadi ngitungnya 4/8 * Loss(S Left) + 4/8 * Loss (S Right)

If $L(S_i)$ is **Mean Squared Error**, then predicted value of a leaf node is the **mean of all instances**.

$$L(S_i) = \frac{1}{|S_i|} \sum_{x_j \in S_i} \frac{1}{2} (y_j - f(x_j))^2$$

Binary Regression Trees

• Cari sebuah split v_m yang memisahkan:

$$S_{left}(v_m) = \{(x, y) | x_j < v_m\}$$
 dan $S_{right}(v_m) = S - S_{left}$

• Bagaimana mencari split value v_m ?

$$v_m = argmin_v G(v)$$

$$G(v) = \frac{\left|S_{left}(v)\right|}{|S|} L\left(S_{left}(v)\right) + \frac{\left|S_{right}(v)\right|}{|S|} L\left(S_{right}(v)\right)$$

Binary Regression Trees

 Penentuan nilai "wakil" (predicted value) w di setiap leaf node bergantung loss function L, yaitu:

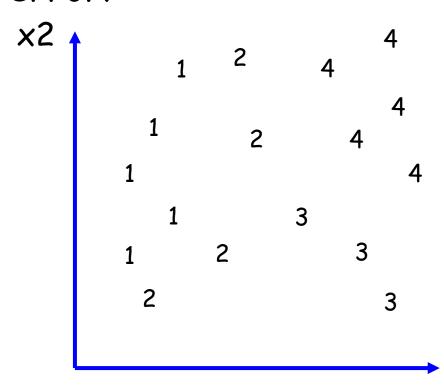
$$w = argmin_{w} \sum_{x_{i} \in leaf} L(y_{i}, w)$$

 Dapat dibuktikan bahwa jika L adalah MSE (mean squared error), predicted value di sebuah leaf/terminal node adalah mean.

$$w = mean(x|x \in leaf)) \qquad jika \quad L(S_i) = \frac{1}{|S_i|} \sum_{x_i \in S_i} \frac{1}{2} (y_j - f(x_j))^2$$

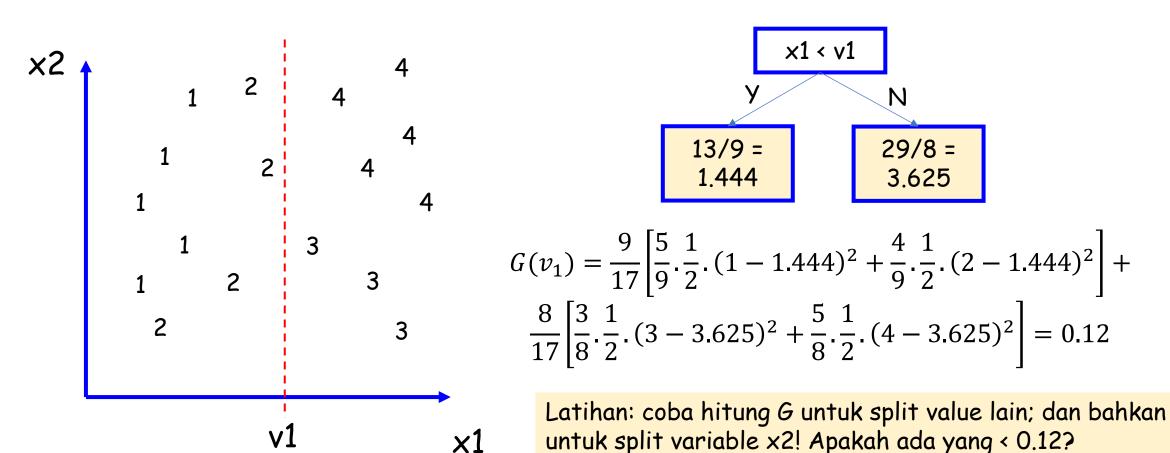
Loss-function = MSE

Cari split variable dan split value yang meminimalkan predicted error!

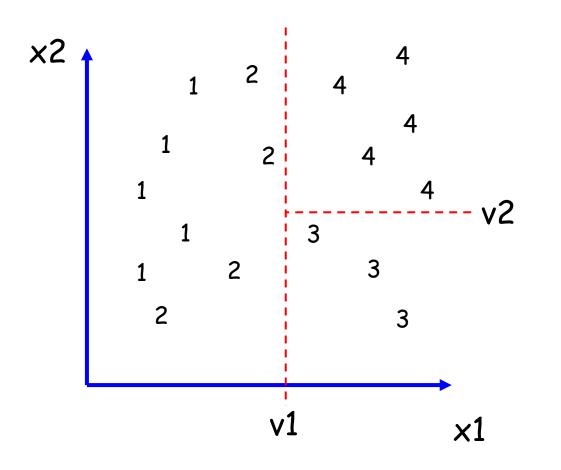


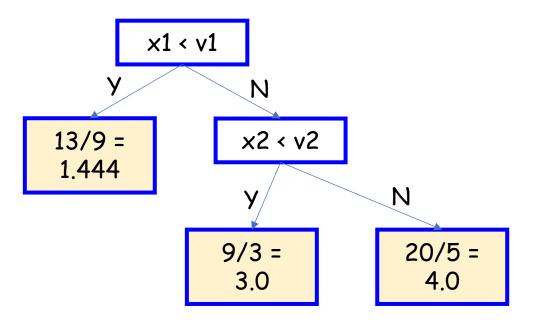
Misal, decision tree regressor dalam bentuk f(x1, x2) dan kita menerapkan binary splitting.

Loss-function = MSE

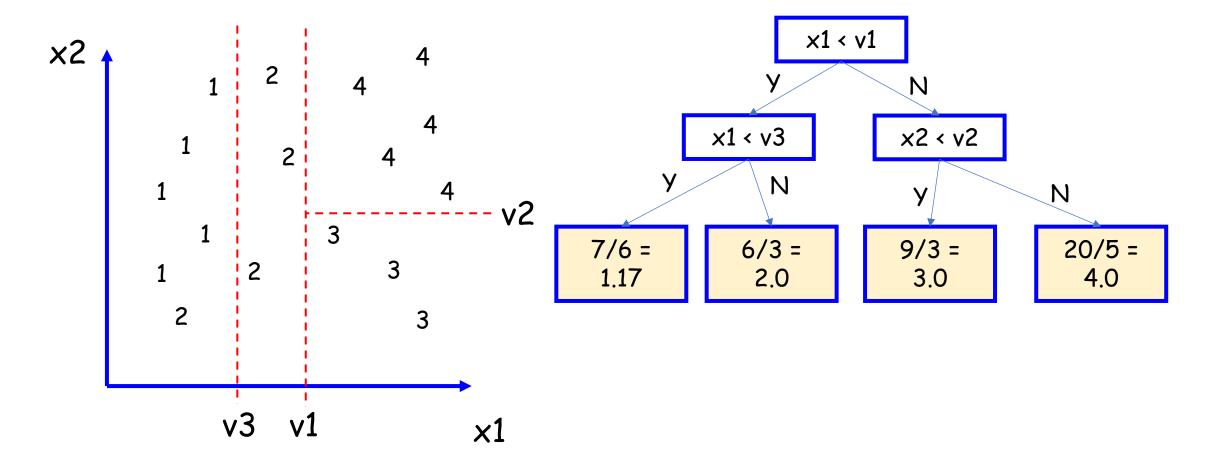


Loss-function = MSE

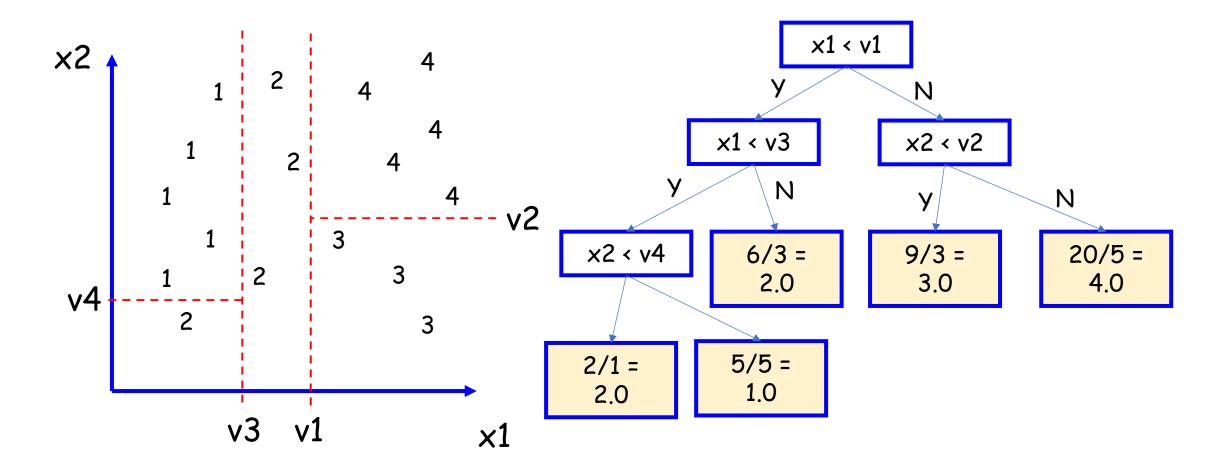




Loss-function = MSE



Loss-function = MSE



Kapan berhenti splitting?

- Cutoff pada nilai G
- Tree depth
- # leaf nodes

Konsep Gradient Boosting

ensemble Learning:

1. Bagging:

- > D01 ada fitur X1 X2 X3, hasilnya M D02 ada fitur X1 X2 X3, hasilnya M D03 ada fitur X1 X2 X3, hasilnya M

Lalu M itu di combine

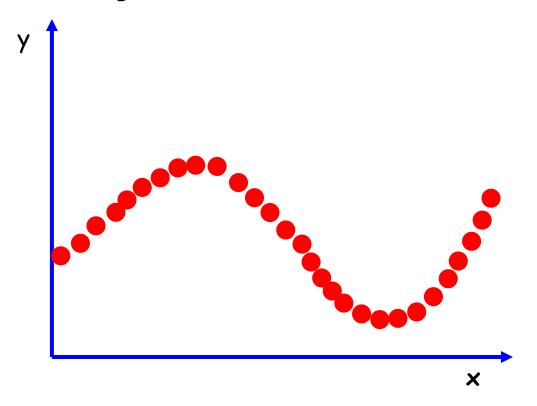
- 2. Stacking: ada M model yang dilatih dengan dataset yang sama. Lalu M1 , M2, Mn -> Hasil perdiksi semua modelnya di combine, merupakan meta features . Nah meta features ini membuat meta model lau memprediksi
- 3. Boosting: additive model, mulai dari classifier/regressor yang paling simple, nah errornya ini ditambal dengan H1, hasilnya di evaluasi lagi errornya dan di tambal oleh H2, dst.

- Bagaimana membuat highly-effective model dengan menggabungkan banyak model-model yang "lemah"?
- · Sebuah Ensemble, misal dengan additive model:

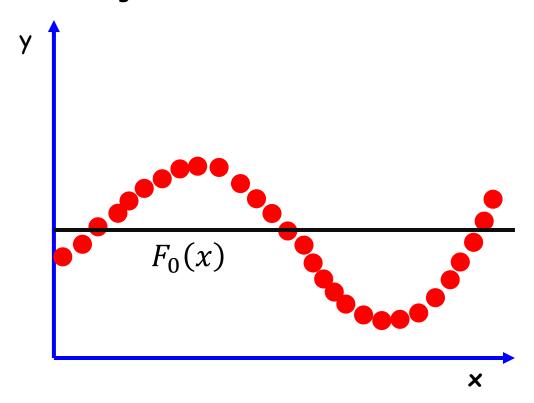
 Y_{true} diprediksi dengan $F_m(X) = F_0(X) + h_1(X|\theta_1) + h_2(X|\theta_2) + \cdots + h_m(X|\theta_m)$

Di setiap stage, $F_i(X)$ dilatih untuk memprediksi error (**pseudo-residual**) yang dihasilkan model pada stage sebelumnya, yaitu $Y_{\text{true}} - F_{i-1}(X)$

Misal, $\{(x1, y1), (x2, y2), ..., (xn, yn)\}$ adalah training data



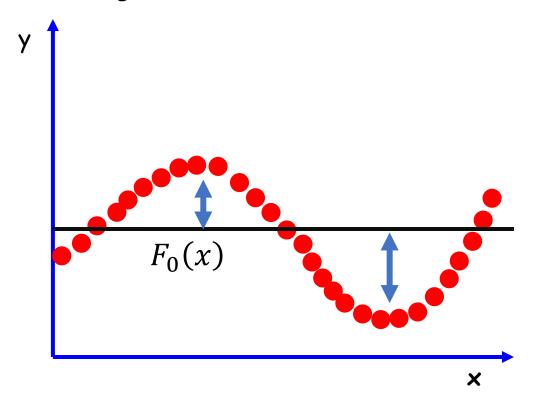
Misal, $\{(x1, y1), (x2, y2), ..., (xn, yn)\}$ adalah training data



Dimulai dari sebuah "weak learner" simple:

$$F(x) = F_0(x) = argmin_{\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^{n} L(y_i, \gamma)$$

Misal, $\{(x1, y1), (x2, y2), ..., (xn, yn)\}$ adalah training data



$$F(x) = F_0(x) = \operatorname{argmin}_{\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^{n} L(y_i, \gamma)$$

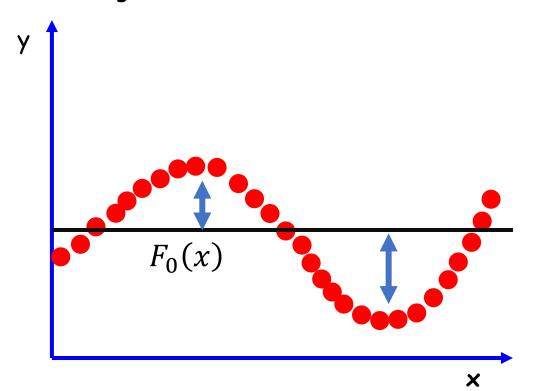
Pseudo-Residual

×	Psedo-Res.
×1	$y1 - F_0(x1)$
x2	$y2 - F_0(x2)$
•••	
xn	$yn - F_0(xn)$

$$\mathbf{y} = F_0(\mathbf{x}) + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{(1)}$$

awal-awal predicted value (FO(x)) tidak sempurna ada error, nah kalo kita tambahin errornya kan jadi Y (stay true to label), jadi sama percis

Misal, $\{(x1, y1), (x2, y2), ..., (xn, yn)\}$ adalah training data



$$F(x) = F_0(x) = \operatorname{argmin}_{\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^{n} L(y_i, \gamma)$$

Pseudo-Residual

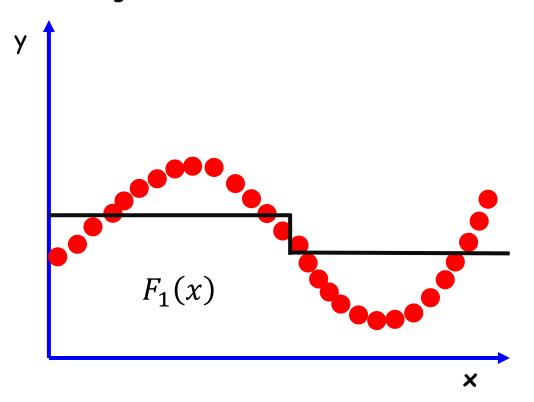
×	Psedo-Res.	
×1	$y1 - F_0(x1)$	
x2	$y2 - F_0(x2)$	$y = F_0(x) + \epsilon^{(1)}$
•••		
xn	$yn - F_0(xn)$	

Nah lalu yang kita predict sendiri ada ERROR itu sendiri

Latih weak learner ke-2, $h_1(x)$, agar fit dengan **pseudo-residual**, yaitu dengan:

$$h_1(x) = argmin_h \left[\sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i - F_0(x_i), h(x_i)) \right]$$

Misal, $\{(x1, y1), (x2, y2), ..., (xn, yn)\}$ adalah training data



Pseudo-Residual

×	Psedo-Res.	
×1	$y1 - F_0(x1)$	
x2	$y2 - F_0(x2)$	$y = F_0(x) + \epsilon^{(1)}$
xn	$yn - F_0(xn)$	

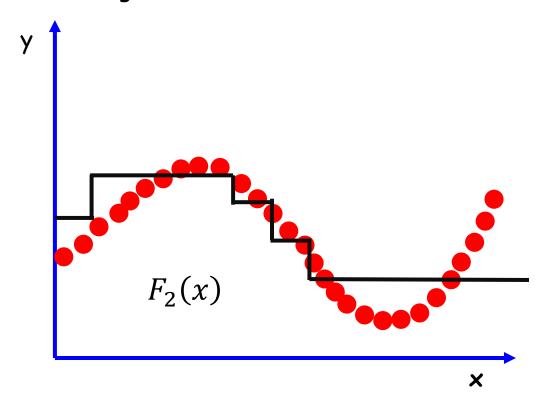
Latih weak learner ke-2, $h_1(x)$, agar fit dengan **pseudo-residual**, yaitu dengan:

$$h_1(x) = argmin_h \left[\sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i - F_0(x_i), h(x_i)) \right]$$

hasil 1 kali boosting

$$ightharpoonup F(x) = F_1(x) = F_0(x) + h_1(x)$$

Misal, $\{(x1, y1), (x2, y2), ..., (xn, yn)\}$ adalah training data



dihitung lagi pseudo residual dari F1(x), lalu ditambel lagi

Pseudo-Residual

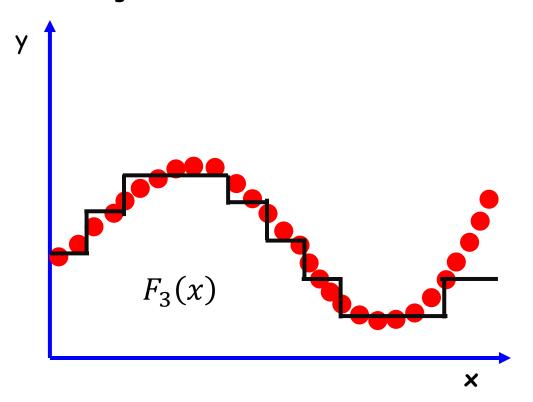
×	Psedo-Res.	
×1	y1 - F ₁ (×1)	
x2	y2 - F ₁ (x2)	$y = F_1(x) + \epsilon^{(2)}$
xn	$yn - F_1(xn)$	

Latih weak learner ke-3, $h_2(x)$, agar fit dengan **pseudo-residual**, yaitu dengan:

$$h_2(x) = argmin_h \left[\sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i - F_1(x_i), h(x_i)) \right]$$

$$F(x) = F_2(x) = F_0(x) + h_1(x) + h_2(x)$$

Misal, $\{(x1, y1), (x2, y2), ..., (xn, yn)\}$ adalah training data



Pseudo-Residual

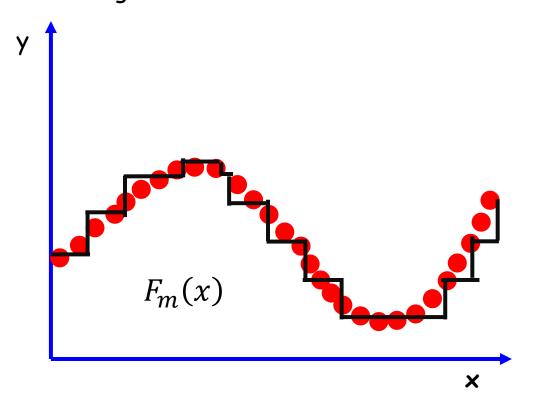
X	Psedo-Res.	
×1	$y1 - F_2(x1)$	
x2	$y2 - F_2(x2)$	$y = F_2(x) + \epsilon^{(3)}$
xn	$yn - F_2(xn)$	

Latih weak learner ke-4, $h_3(x)$, agar fit dengan **pseudo-residual**, yaitu dengan:

$$h_3(x) = argmin_h \left[\sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i - F_2(x_i), h(x_i)) \right]$$

$$F(x) = F_3(x) = F_0(x) + h_1(x) + h_2(x) + h_3(x)$$

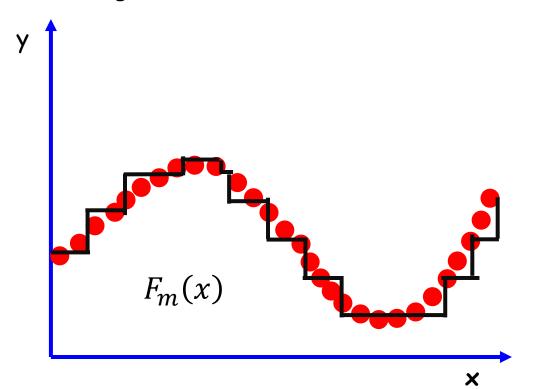
Misal, $\{(x1, y1), (x2, y2), ..., (xn, yn)\}$ adalah training data



Dan seterusnya ...

$$F(x) = F_m(x) = F_0(x) + h_1(x) + \dots + h_m(x)$$

Misal, $\{(x1, y1), (x2, y2), ..., (xn, yn)\}$ adalah training data



Di setiap iterasi, kita fit weak learner dengan pseudo-residual:

$$h_m(x) = argmin_h \left[\sum_{i=1}^n L(\epsilon_i^{(m)}, h(x_i)) \right]$$



$$h_m(x) = argmin_h \left[\sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i - F_{m-1}(x_i), h(x_i)) \right]$$



$$h_m(x) = argmin_h \left[\sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i, F_{m-1}(x_i) + h(x_i)) \right]$$

$$F(x) = F_m(x) = F_0(x) + h_1(x) + \dots + h_m(x)$$

$$F_m(x) = F_0(x) + h_1(x) + h_2(x) + \dots + h_m(x)$$



$$F_m(x) = F_{m-1}(x) + h_m(x)$$

Cari fungsi $h_m(x)$ yang memprediksi pseudoerror yang dihasilkan oleh $F_{m-1}(x)$.



$$F_m(x) = F_{m-1}(x) + argmin_{h \in H} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i, F_{m-1}(x_i) + h(x_i)) \right]$$

$$F_m(x) = F_0(x) + \beta_1 h_1(x) + \beta_2 h_2(x) + \dots + \beta_m h_m(x)$$



$$F_m(x) = F_{m-1}(x) + \beta_m h_m(x)$$



$$F_m(x) = F_{m-1}(x) + \beta_m argmin_{h \in H} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i, F_{m-1}(x_i) + h(x_i)) \right]$$

Gradient Boosting

$$F_m(x) = F_{m-1}(x) + \beta_m \operatorname{argmin}_{h \in H}$$

tiba-tiba ada kata gradien boosting.

Karena pada saat mencari pseudoresidual loss = (y - F (m-1)(X)) = h m(x)

Fm(x) = F m-1(x) + h m(x), Karena proporsional loss nya dengan h m(X)

H itu adalah loss model dari boosting. Maka bisa dipakai gradien

$$F_m(x) = F_{m-1}(x) + \beta_m argmin_{h \in H} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i, F_{m-1}(x_i) + h(x_i)) \right]$$

Sudut pandang lain dalam melihat masalah ini adalah dengan melihat pseudo-residual sebagai negative gradient dari loss function dan kemudian melakukan update seperti "gradient-descent algorithm":

$$F_m(x) = F_{m-1}(x) + \beta_m \sum_{i=1}^n -\frac{\partial L(y_i, F_{m-1}(x_i))}{\partial F_{m-1}(x_i)}$$

Cari fungsi $h_m(x)$ yang memprediksi negative gradient dari L!

Bukti: https://explained.ai/gradient-boosting/descent.html

Gradient Boosting

Mengapa? Pertimbangkan kasus khusus jika Loss adalah berbentuk Squared Error:

$$L = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} (y_i - F_{m-1}(x_i))^2$$

$$-\frac{\partial L}{\partial F_{m-1}(x_i)} = y_i - F_{m-1}(x_i) \sim h_m(x_i)$$
 "proportional"

Observasi ini menyarankan bahwa Gradient Boosting bisa diperumum dengan Loss Function apapun dengan:

$$F_m(x) = F_{m-1}(x) + \beta_m \sum_{i=1}^n -\frac{\partial L(y_i, F_{m-1}(x_i))}{\partial F_{m-1}(x_i)}$$

Gradient Boosting Framework

Inisilisasi model dengan nilai konstan:

$$F_0(x) = argmin_{\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^{n} L(y_i, \gamma)$$

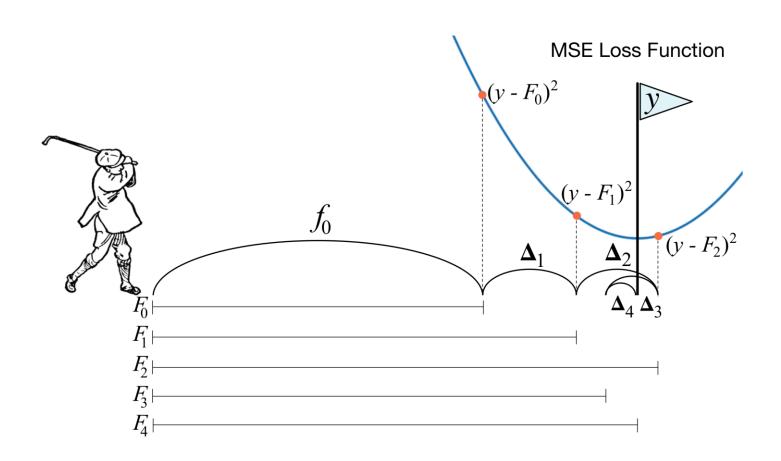
For m = 1 to M:

- 1. For i = 1 to n: Hitung pseudo-residual: $r_{im} = -\left[\frac{\partial L(y_i, F_{m-1}(x_i))}{\partial F_{m-1}(x_i)}\right]$
- 2. Fit weak learner, $h_m(x)$, dengan pseudo-residual $\{(x1, r_{1m}), ..., (x1, r_{nm})\}$
- 3. Cari weight coefficient, β_m , dengan optimization berikut:

$$\beta_m = argmin_{\beta} \sum_{i=1}^n L(y_i, F_{m-1}(x_i) + \beta h_m(x_i))$$

4. Update model: $F_m(x) = F_{m-1}(x) + \beta_m h_m(x)$

https://explained.ai/gradient-boosting/descent.html



penggabungan regresion tree and boosting

h_m di boosting diganti jadi regression tree.

Initial step: cari sebuah nilai konstan yang meminimalkan loss function.

Misal, loss-function:

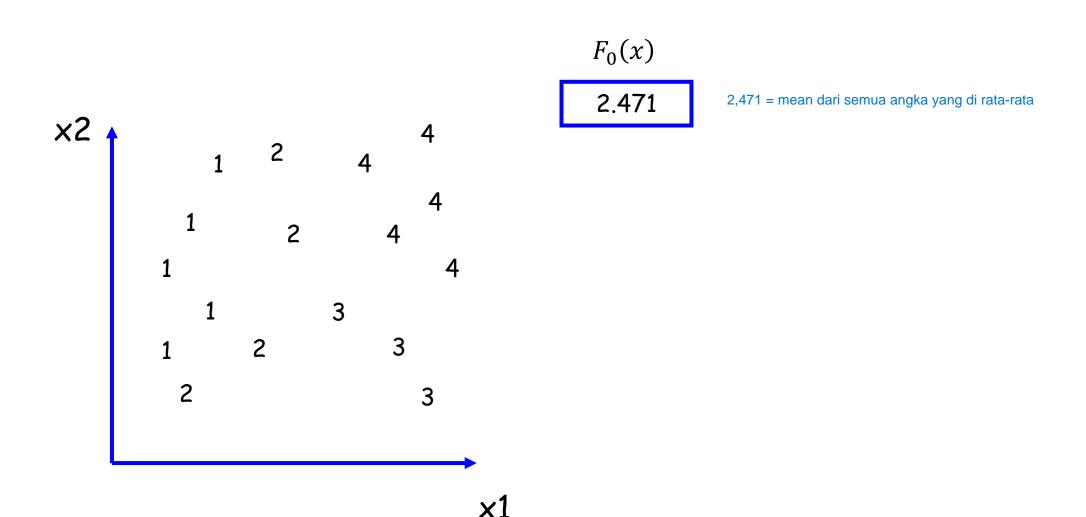
$$L = \sum_{x=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} (y_i - f(x))^2$$

$$L = \frac{5}{2} \cdot (1 - \gamma)^2 + \frac{4}{2} \cdot (2 - \gamma)^2 + \frac{3}{2} \cdot (3 - \gamma)^2 + \frac{5}{2} \cdot (4 - \gamma)^2$$

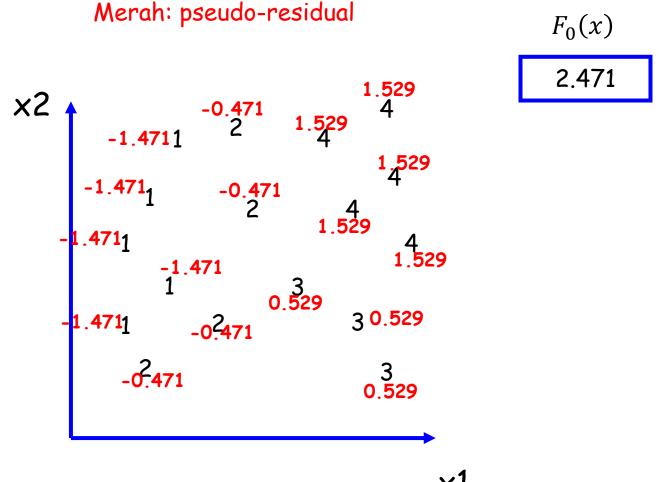
Set dL/dx = 0 akan menemukan L optimum di y = 2.471

Jadi,
$$f(x) = y = 2.471$$

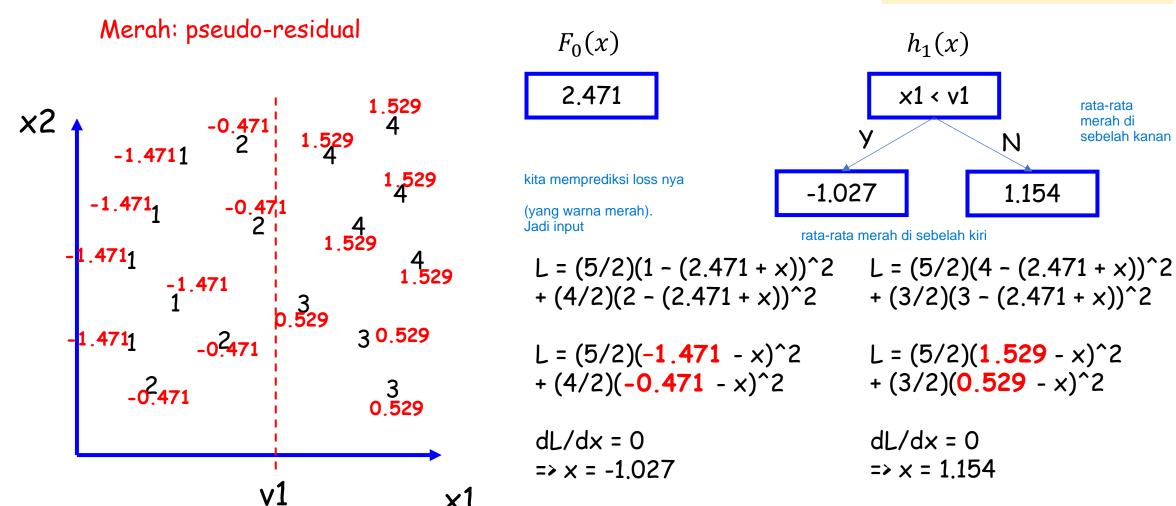
x1



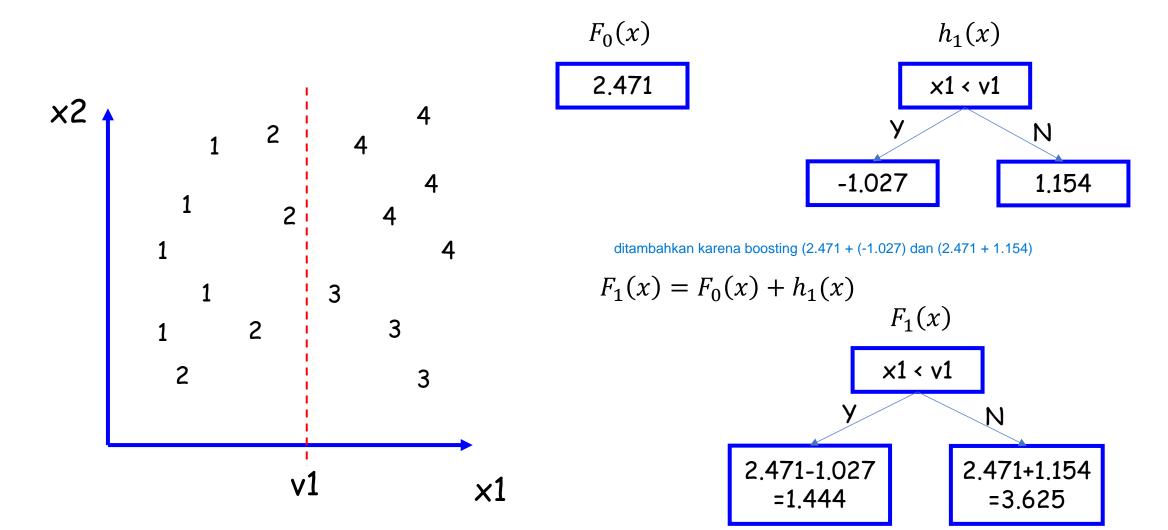
hitung negative gradient

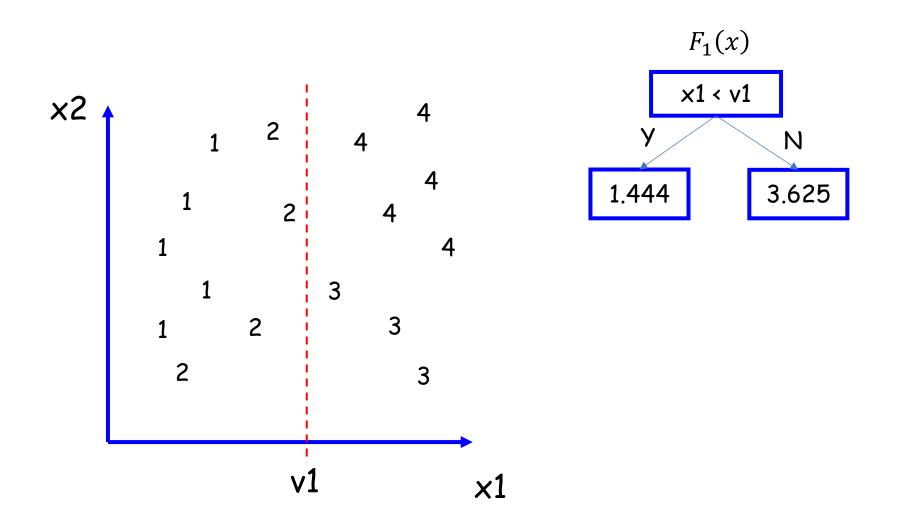


Buat regression tree yang memprediksi pseudo-residual (negative gradient)

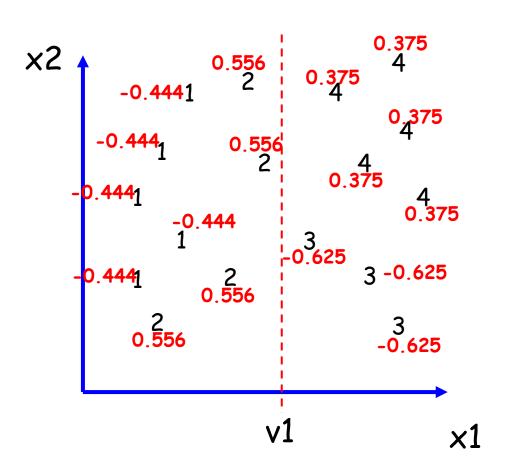


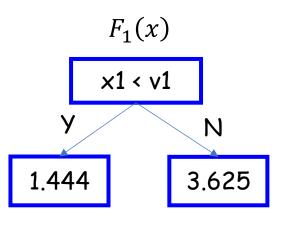
Buat regression tree yang memprediksi pseudo-residual (negative gradient)





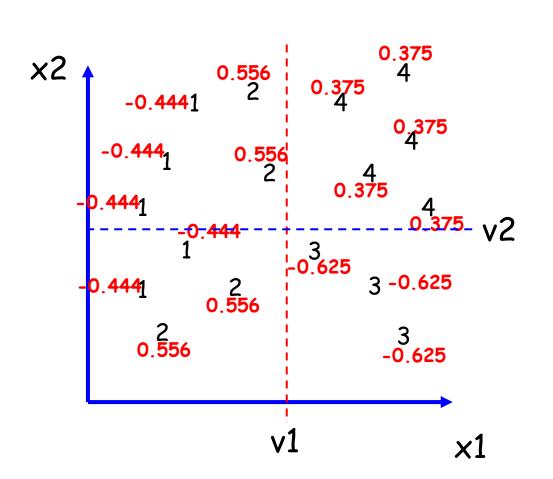
Merah: pseudo-residual

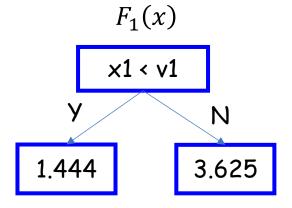




Buat regression tree yang memprediksi pseudo-residual (negative gradient)

Merah: pseudo-residual

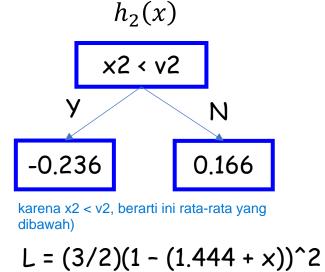




$$L = (2/2)(1 - (1.444 + x))^2 + (2/2)(2 - (1.444 + x))^2 + (3/2)(3 - (3.625 + x))^2$$

$$dL/dx = 0$$

=> $x = -0.236$



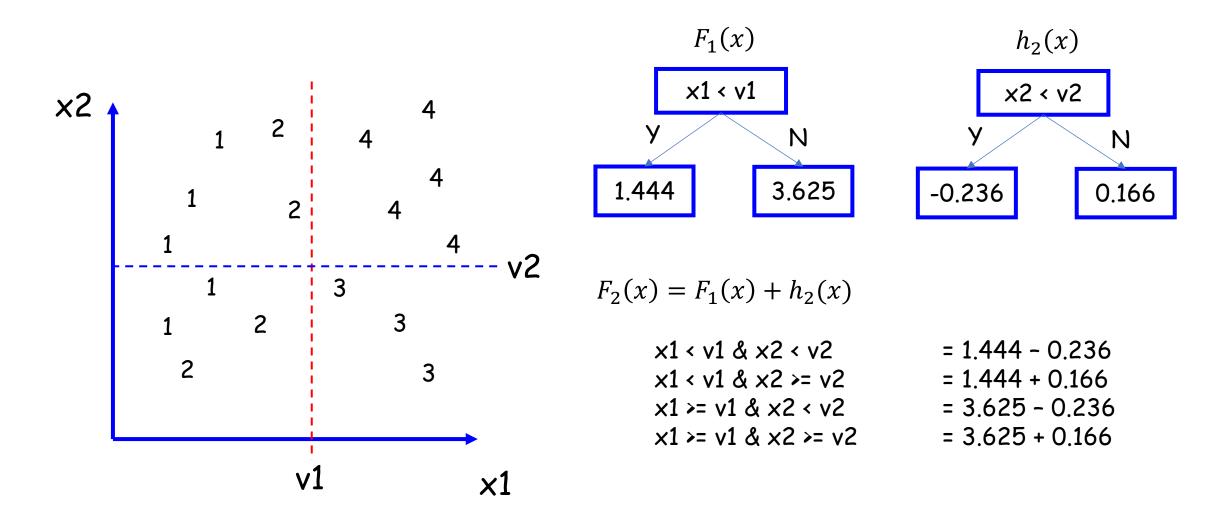
 $+(2/2)(2-(1.444+x))^2$

 $+(5/2)(4-(3.625+x))^2$

$$dL/dx = 0$$

=> x = 0.166

Buat regression tree yang memprediksi pseudo-residual (negative gradient)



Algorithm 1 Multiple Additive Regression Trees.

```
1: Initialize F_0(\mathbf{x}) = \arg\min_{\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^{N} L(y_i, \gamma)
                                                                                       argmin itu adalah mengembalikan nilai gamma yang paling kecl
                                                                                       bukan nilai loss paling kecil
 2: for m = 1, ..., M do
             for i = 1, ..., N do
                   \tilde{y}_{im} = -\left[\frac{\partial L(y_i, F(\mathbf{x}_i))}{\partial F(\mathbf{x}_i)}\right]_{F(\mathbf{x}) = F_{m-1}(\mathbf{x})}
             end for
 5:
        \{R_{km}\}_{k=1}^K // Fit a regression tree to targets \tilde{y}_{im}
 7: for k = 1, ..., K_m do
                                                                                                                   menghitung wakil dari leaf node
                    \gamma_{km} = \operatorname{arg\,min}_{\gamma} \sum_{\mathsf{x}_i \in R_{im}} L(\mathsf{y}_i, F_{m-1}(\mathsf{x}_i) + \gamma)
             end for
             F_m(\mathbf{x}) = F_{m-1}(\mathbf{x}) + \eta \sum_{k=1}^{K_m} \gamma_{km} 1(\mathbf{x}_i \in R_{km})
11: end for
12: Return F_M(\mathbf{x})
```

Algorithm 1 Multiple Additive Regression Trees.

```
1: Initialize F_0(\mathbf{x}) = \arg\min_{\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^{N} L(y_i, \gamma)
                                                                                            Kita mulai F(x) dengan
 2: for m = 1, ..., M do
                                                                                             sebuah nilai konstan yang
            for i = 1, ..., N do
                                                                                             meminimalkan error.
                 \tilde{y}_{im} = -\left[\frac{\partial L(y_i, F(\mathbf{x}_i))}{\partial F(\mathbf{x}_i)}\right]_{F(\mathbf{x}) = F_{m-1}(\mathbf{x})}
            end for
 5:
        \{R_{km}\}_{k=1}^{K} // Fit a regression tree to targets \tilde{y}_{im}
      for k = 1, ..., K_m do
                  \gamma_{km} = \operatorname{arg\,min}_{\gamma} \sum_{\mathsf{x}_i \in R_{im}} L(\mathsf{y}_i, F_{m-1}(\mathsf{x}_i) + \gamma)
            end for
            F_m(\mathbf{x}) = F_{m-1}(\mathbf{x}) + \eta \sum_{k=1}^{K_m} \gamma_{km} 1(\mathbf{x}_i \in R_{km})
11: end for
12: Return F_M(\mathbf{x})
```

Algorithm 1 Multiple Additive Regression Trees.

Loop sebanyak M = kita melakukan boosting terhadap fungsi $F_0(x)$ sebanyak M kali.

```
1: Initialize F_0(\mathbf{x}) = \arg\min_{\mathbf{x}} \sum_{i=1}^N L(v_i, \gamma)
     for m = 1, ..., M do
             for i = 1, ..., N do
                  \tilde{y}_{im} = -\left[\frac{\partial L(y_i, F(\mathbf{x}_i))}{\partial F(\mathbf{x}_i)}\right]_{F(\mathbf{x}) = F_{m-1}(\mathbf{x})}
             end for
             \{R_{km}\}_{k=1}^{K} // Fit a regression tree to targets \tilde{y}_{im}
             for k = 1, ..., K_m do
                    \gamma_{km} = \operatorname{arg\,min}_{\gamma} \sum_{x_i \in R_{im}} L(y_i, F_{m-1}(\mathbf{x}_i) + \gamma)
             end for
             F_m(\mathbf{x}) = F_{m-1}(\mathbf{x}) + \eta \sum_{k=1}^{K_m} \gamma_{km} 1(\mathbf{x}_i \in R_{km})
10:
11: end for
12: Return F_M(\mathbf{x})
```

Algorithm 1 Multiple Additive Regression Trees.

```
1: Initialize F_0(\mathbf{x}) = \arg\min_{\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^{N} L(y_i, \gamma)
 2: for m = 1, ..., M do
           for i = 1, ..., N do
                   \tilde{y}_{im} = -\left[\frac{\partial L(y_i, F(\mathbf{x}_i))}{\partial F(\mathbf{x}_i)}\right]_{F(\mathbf{x}) = F_{m-1}(\mathbf{x})}
             end for
 5:
             \{R_{km}\}_{k=1}^{K} // Fit a regression tree to targets \tilde{y}_{im}
 6:
             for k = 1, ..., K_m do
                    \gamma_{km} = \operatorname{arg\,min}_{\gamma} \sum_{\mathsf{x}_i \in R_{im}} L(\mathsf{y}_i, F_{m-1}(\mathsf{x}_i) + \gamma)
             end for
             F_m(\mathbf{x}) = F_{m-1}(\mathbf{x}) + \eta \sum_{k=1}^{K_m} \gamma_{km} 1(\mathbf{x}_i \in R_{km})
11: end for
12: Return F_M(\mathbf{x})
```

Untuk setiap instance, hitung pseudo-residual (alias negative gradient) yang disebabkan oleh $F_{m-1}(x)$

Algorithm 1 Multiple Additive Regression Trees.

```
1: Initialize F_0(\mathbf{x}) = \arg\min_{\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^{N} L(y_i, \gamma)
 2: for m = 1, ..., M do
             for i = 1, ..., N do
                   \tilde{y}_{im} = -\left[\frac{\partial L(y_i, F(\mathbf{x}_i))}{\partial F(\mathbf{x}_i)}\right]_{F(\mathbf{x}) = F_{m-1}(\mathbf{x})}
             end for
 5:
             \{R_{km}\}_{k=1}^K // Fit a regression tree to targets \tilde{y}_{im}
             for k = 1, ..., K_m do
                    \gamma_{km} = \operatorname{arg\,min}_{\gamma} \sum_{\mathsf{x}_i \in R_{im}} L(\mathsf{y}_i, F_{m-1}(\mathbf{x}_i) + \gamma)
             end for
             F_m(\mathbf{x}) = F_{m-1}(\mathbf{x}) + \eta \sum_{k=1}^{K_m} \gamma_{km} 1(\mathbf{x}_i \in R_{km})
11: end for
12: Return F_M(\mathbf{x})
```

Fit sebuah regression tree (sebanyak K leaf nodes) dengan pseudo-residuals.

Algorithm 1 Multiple Additive Regression Trees.

```
1: Initialize F_0(\mathbf{x}) = \arg\min_{\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^{N} L(y_i, \gamma)
 2: for m = 1, ..., M do
             for i = 1, ..., N do
                   \tilde{y}_{im} = -\left[\frac{\partial L(y_i, F(\mathbf{x}_i))}{\partial F(\mathbf{x}_i)}\right]_{F(\mathbf{x}) = F_{m-1}(\mathbf{x})}
             end for
 5:
            \{R_{km}\}_{k=1}^{K} // Fit a regression tree to targets \tilde{v}_{im}
            for k = 1, ..., K_m do
                   \gamma_{km} = \operatorname{arg\,min}_{\gamma} \sum_{x_i \in R_{im}} L(y_i, F_{m-1}(\mathbf{x}_i) + \gamma)
 9:
             end for
             F_m(\mathbf{x}) = F_{m-1}(\mathbf{x}) + \eta \sum_{k=1}^{K_m} \gamma_{km} \mathbf{1}(\mathbf{x}_i \in R_{km})
10:
11: end for
12: Return F_M(\mathbf{x})
```

Untuk setiap leaf node, hitung nilai representative/wakil.
Jika loss adalah squared error biasa, ini sebenarnya sama dengan menghitung mean untuk semua instance di leaf tersebut.

Algorithm 1 Multiple Additive Regression Trees.

```
Update model terbaru F_m(x)
 1: Initialize F_0(\mathbf{x}) = \arg\min_{\gamma} \sum_{i=1}^{N} L(y_i, \gamma)
                                                                                             yang merupakan hasil boosting
 2: for m = 1, ..., M do
                                                                                             dari model F_{m-1}(x)
            for i = 1, ..., N do
                 \tilde{y}_{im} = -\left[\frac{\partial L(y_i, F(\mathbf{x}_i))}{\partial F(\mathbf{x}_i)}\right]_{F(\mathbf{x}) = F_{m-1}(\mathbf{x})}
            end for
 5:
      \{R_{km}\}_{k=1}^K // Fit a regression tree to targets \tilde{y}_{im}
      for k = 1, ..., K_m do
                  \gamma_{km} = \operatorname{arg\,min}_{\gamma} \sum_{x_i \in R_{jm}} \mathcal{V}(y_i, F_{m-1}(\mathbf{x}_i) + \gamma)
            end for
            F_m(\mathbf{x}) = F_{m-1}(\mathbf{x}) + \eta \sum_{k=1}^{K_m} \gamma_{km} \mathbb{1}(\mathbf{x}_i \in R_{km})
10:
11: end for
12: Return F_M(\mathbf{x})
```

RankNet (Burges, 2010)

Ide

Misal, x adalah representasi vektor dari pasangan <query, dokumen>.

Kita ingin mempunyai sebuah fungsi skor $s(x_i)$ yang dapat digunakan untuk ranking dokumen terhadap suatu query.

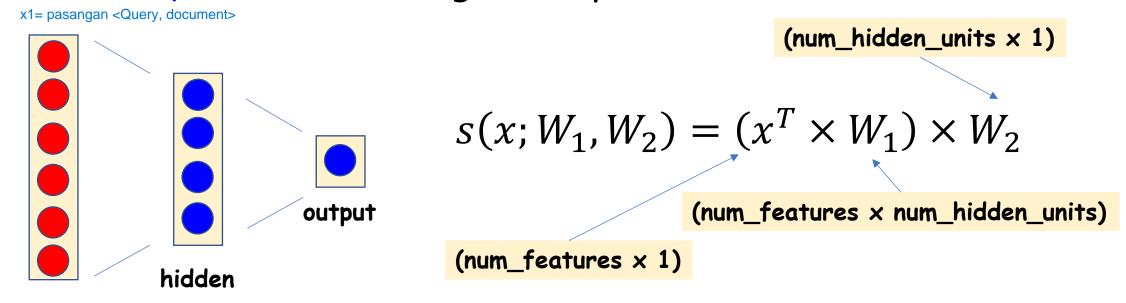
Misal:

$S(x_i)$

Xi

• Bisa berupa beberapa feed-forward neural networks dengan output berdimensi 1.

• Misal, s(xi; W1, W2) dengan 2-layer neural networks:



 P_{ij} : Probabilitas bahwa doc i lebih relevan dibandingkan doc j.

RankNet dilatih secara "pairwise"

Contoh format training data:

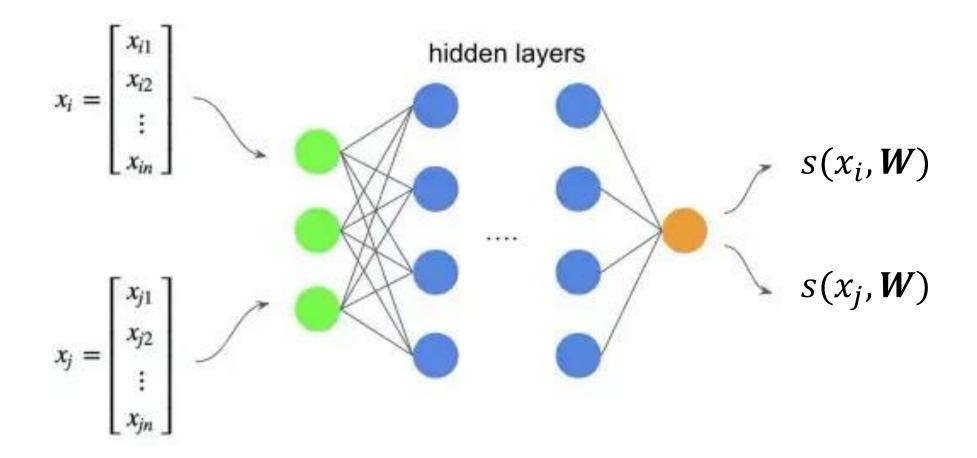
Actual probability = P_{ij} , 1 jika doc i lebih relevan dari doc j; 0 jika sebaliknya; dan 0.5 jika sama relevansinya.

x1: q1, (d1, d5)
$$P_{1,5}$$
: 1 $P_{5,9}$: 0 $P_{5,9}$: 0 $P_{4,10}$: 0.5 $P_{2,18}$: 0 $P_{2,18}$: 0 $P_{13,18}$: 1 $P_{13,18}$: 1 $P_{13,18}$: 1

Loss function -> binary cross entropy:

$$L = -P_{i,j} \log(\hat{P}_{i,j}) - (1 - P_{i,j}) \log(1 - \hat{P}_{i,j})$$

RankNet dilatih secara "pairwise"



https://medium.com/swlh/ranknet-factorised-ranknet-lambdarank-explained-implementation-viatensorflow-2-0-part-i-1e71d8923132

RankNet dilatih secara "pairwise"

$$L = -P_{i,j} \log(\hat{P}_{i,j}) - (1 - P_{i,j}) \log(1 - \hat{P}_{i,j})$$
$$= -P_{i,j} \left(s(x_i) - s(x_j) \right) + \log\left(1 + \exp\left(s(x_i) - s(x_j) \right) \right)$$

Dapat ditunjukkan bahwa:

turunan loss theradap score document i

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial s(x_i)} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial s(x_i)} \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial L}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial s(x_i)} \frac{\partial s(x_i)}{\partial W} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial s(x_i)} \frac{\partial s(x_j)}{\partial W}$$

turunan loss theradap score document i

Berlanjut ke halaman berikutnya ...

RankNet's "Lambda" λ_{ij}

The desired change of scores for the pair of doc i and doc j

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial s(x_i)} = -\frac{\partial L}{\partial s(x_j)} = \frac{\exp\left(s(x_i) - s(x_j)\right)}{1 + \exp\left(s(x_i) - s(x_j)\right)} - P_{ij} = \hat{P}_{ij} - P_{ij} = \lambda_{ij}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial s(x_i)} \frac{\partial s(x_i)}{\partial W} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial s(x_i)} \frac{\partial s(x_j)}{\partial W}$$

$$= \frac{\partial L}{\partial s(x_i)} \left(\frac{\partial s(x_i)}{\partial W} - \frac{\partial s(x_j)}{\partial W} \right)$$

$$= \lambda_{ij} \left(\frac{\partial s(x_i)}{\partial W} - \frac{\partial s(x_j)}{\partial W} \right)$$

turunan loss terhadap w, proporsional terhadap lambda.

Atau bisa anggap bahwa lambda itu part of gradient

Predicted Prob - True Prob

Untuk update parameter **W** dalam sekali loop gradient descent, perlu menghitung nilai **lambda** ini.

RankNet's "Lambda" λ_{ii}

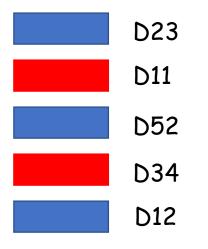


ekspektasinya 3 biru diatas

2 merah diatas

Untuk sebuah pasangan doc i dan doc j,

\[\lambda_{ij} \] merepresentasikan laju perubahan pada
loss/error yang disebabkan oleh perubahan pada
skor untuk doc i (kontribusi ke error yang
disebabkan s(xi)) atau doc j (untuk arah
berlawanan)



Misal, gold standard mengatakan bahwa D12 lebih relevan dibandingkan D11, yaitu $P_{12,11}=1$ atau $P_{11,12}=0$.

Namun model mengatakan $\hat{p}_{12.11} = 0.2$ atau $\hat{p}_{11.12} = 0.8$

$$\lambda_{12.11} = -0.8$$

Artinya, loss akan turun, jika skor D12 "dinaikkan" (ranking D12 "dinaikkan ke atas")

Training RankNet

Update Parameter dengan Stochastic Gradient Descent

Untuk setiap pasangan doc i dan doc j:

$$W \coloneqq W - \alpha \cdot \lambda_{ij} \left(\frac{\partial s(x_i)}{\partial W} - \frac{\partial s(x_j)}{\partial W} \right)$$

λ_i = Gradient

"Lambda" w.r.t doc i -> λ_i

- λ_i : Total kontribusi doc i terhadap error/loss
- Misal, \boldsymbol{I} adalah himpunan pasangan (i, j) dimana doc i lebih relevan dibandingkan doc j.

$$\lambda_i = \sum_{j:(i,j)\in I} \lambda_{ij} - \sum_{j:(j,i)\in I} \lambda_{ij}$$

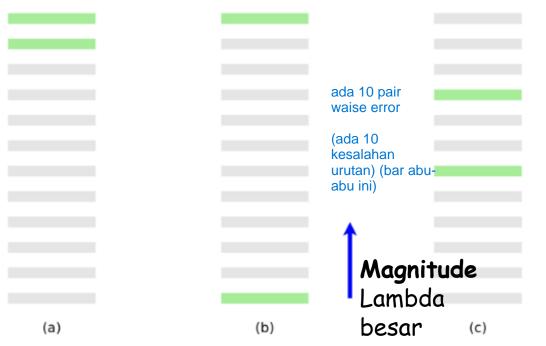
Total ketika doc i lebih relevan dibandingkan pasangannya.

Total ketika doc i **kurang** relevan dibandingkan pasangannya.

"Lambda" w.r.t doc i -> λ_i

(a) is the perfect ranking, (b) is a ranking with 10 pairwise errors, (c) is a ranking with 8 pairwise errors. Each blue arrow represents the λ_i for each query-document vector x_i

memaknai lambda i:



Magnitude Lambda kecil

Magnitude Lambda sedang Inversion / pairwise error: sebuah pasangan "tak terurut"

Prinsip training RankNet adalah meminimalkan the number of inversions pada ranking.

lambda_i artinya sudah terasosiasi dengan dokumen_i

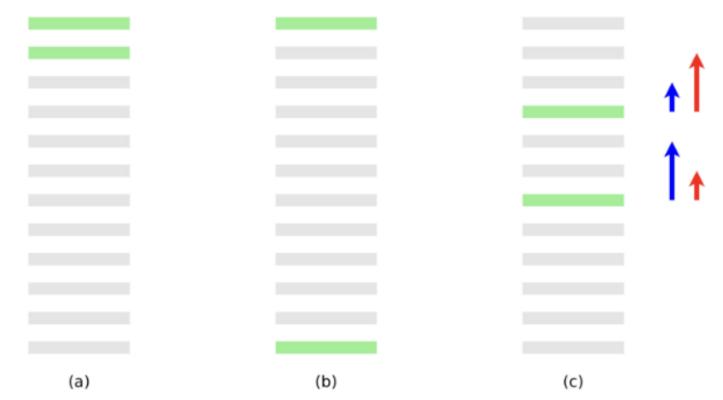
harapan ideal

Dari Slide Chris Manning & Pandu Nayak, Learning-to-Rank, KuliahWeb Search & IR, Stanford U.

LambdaRank

Problem with RankNet's Lambda

Problem: RankNet is based on pairwise error, while modern IR measures emphasize higher ranking positions. Red arrows show better λ 's for modern IR, esp. web search.

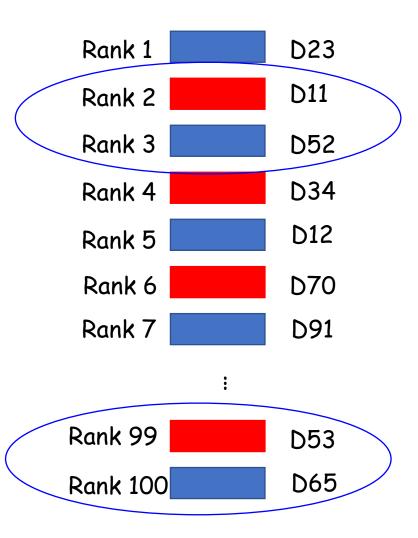


Ingat di kuliah topik IR
evaluation, bahwa user lebih
sering melihat top rank
positions dibandingkan yang di
bawah. Jadi, perubahan di top
rank positions seharusnya
mempunyai "bobot lebih".

lambdarank itu yang merah ranknet yang biru

Dari Slide Chris Manning & Pandu Nayak, Learning-to-Rank, KuliahWeb Search & IR, Stanford U.

Problem with RankNet's Lambda



Misal,
$$\hat{P}_{52,11} = \hat{P}_{65,53}$$
.

Dengan informasi ini, RankNet melihat bahwa:

$$\lambda_{52,11} = \lambda_{65,53}$$

Menurut Anda apakah hal ini "make sense"?

Normalized DCG (NDCG) $NDCG@K = \frac{DCG@K}{IDCG@K}$

$$NDCG@K = rac{DCG@K}{IDCG@K}$$

DCG@K dibagi dengan DCG@K ketika "ranking ideal"

Contoh:

sebuah ranking r = [0, 1, 0, 1, 1], dengan asumsi hanya ada 3 relevant documents di koleksi.

$$r_{ideal} = [1, 1, 1, 0, 0]$$

$$DCG@5(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{0}{\log_2(2)} + \frac{1}{\log_2(3)} + \frac{0}{\log_2(4)} + \frac{1}{\log_2(5)} + \frac{1}{\log_2(6)} = 1.45$$

$$IDCG@5(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\log_2(2)} + \frac{1}{\log_2(3)} + \frac{1}{\log_2(4)} + \frac{0}{\log_2(5)} + \frac{0}{\log_2(6)} = 2.13$$

$$NDCG@5(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1.45}{2.13} = 0.68$$

ANDCG ketika dua dokumen di-swap

$$r = [0, 1, 0, 1, 1]$$
 DCG = 1.45 NDCG = 0.68

$$r = [1, 0, 0, 1, 1]$$
 DCG = 1.82 NDCG = 0.85

 $\Delta NDCG = 0.17$

yang warna biru di flip, (yang atas: sebelumnya), yang baru: sdetelahnya yang baru.

$$r = [0, 1, 0, 1, 1]$$
 DCG = 1.45 NDCG = 0.68

$$r = [0, 1, 1, 0, 1]$$
 DCG = 1.52 NDCG = 0.71

 $\Delta NDCG = 0.03$

nanti F * Delta NDCG

Semuanya mempunyai ranking ideal yang sama:

$$r_{ideal} = [1, 1, 1, 0, 0] DCG = 2.13$$

$$IDCG@5(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\log_2(2)} + \frac{1}{\log_2(3)} + \frac{1}{\log_2(4)} + \frac{0}{\log_2(5)} + \frac{0}{\log_2(6)} = 2.13$$

Artinya, swap dua dokumen di posisi rank tinggi lebih memberikan dampak

Lambda "RankNet" vs Lambda "LambdaRank"

Lambda-nya RankNet

$$\lambda_{ij} = \frac{\exp\left(s(x_i) - s(x_j)\right)}{1 + \exp\left(s(x_i) - s(x_j)\right)} - P_{ij} = \hat{P}_{ij} - P_{ij}$$

Lambda pada RankNet tidak peduli dengan posisi ranking! Lambda pasangan dok rank 1 & 2 bisa saja sama dengan Lambda pasangan dok rank 500 & 501.

Lambda "RankNet" vs Lambda "LambdaRank"

Lambda-nya LambdaRank

ditambahin ini biar, dia positionally aware, karena kalau lambda biasa, dia gak aware terhadap poisisi-posisi kata-katanya.

$$\lambda_{ij} = \frac{-1}{1 + \exp\left(s(x_i) - s(x_j)\right)} \cdot |\Delta NDCG_{ij}|$$

Agar "positionally aware", dikali nilai **\DCG** ketika **rank position doc i dan doc j di-swap**

Lambda "RankNet" vs Lambda "LambdaRank"

Lambda-nya LambdaRank

METRIC yang penting jangan statis kayak precision biasa. Average precision masih boleh

$$\lambda_{ij} = \frac{-1}{1 + \exp\left(s(x_i) - s(x_j)\right)} . |\Delta METRIC_{ij}|$$

Bisa diperumum dengan Top-Weighted metric lain seperti RBP dan Average Precision (AP).

Training LambdaRank

Sama saja seperti RankNet, namun Lambda sudah berubah!

Untuk setiap pasangan doc i dan doc j:

$$W := W - \alpha \cdot \lambda_{ij} \left(\frac{\partial s(x_i)}{\partial W} - \frac{\partial s(x_j)}{\partial W} \right)$$

LambdaMART "Lambda-Boosted Regression Trees"

- P_{ij} pada RankNet dan LambdaRank sebenarnya dilatih dengan gaya "binary classification" via "logistic regression".
 - 1 jika doc i lebih relevan dibandingkan doc j
 - 0 jika sebaliknya.

Lambda Mart

Dari

Mart (Boosting), tinggal ubah gradien jadi lambda

 Kita perlu cari loss function yang cocok untuk binary classification.

Singkat cerita, Burges et al., menggunakan loss function berikut untuk MART jika digunakan untuk binary classification:

$$L(y_i, F(x_i)) = \log(1 + \exp(-2y_iF(x_i)))$$

Dengan catatan $y_i \in \{-1, +1\}$ dan BUKAN $\{0, 1\}$

Sehingga negative gradient dari loss function tersebut w.r.t $F_{m-1}(x)$ adalah:

$$-\frac{\partial L(y_i, F_{m-1}(x_i))}{\partial F_{m-1}(x_i)} = \frac{2.y_i}{1 + \exp(2.y_i, F_{m-1}(x_i))}$$

Sehingga negative gradient dari loss function tersebut w.r.t $F_{m-1}(x)$ adalah:

$$-\frac{\partial L(y_i, F_{m-1}(x_i))}{\partial F_{m-1}(x_i)} = \frac{2.y_i}{1 + \exp(2.y_i, F_{m-1}(x_i))}$$

Sekilas mirip Lambda di LambdaRank.

Tetapi tetap saja, pada LambdaMART, pseudo-residuals (negative gradient) yang digunakan adalah:

$$\lambda_i = \sum_{j:(i,j)\in I} \lambda_{ij} - \sum_{j:(j,i)\in I} \lambda_{ij}$$

dimana
$$\lambda_{ij} = \frac{-1}{1 + \exp\left(s(x_i) - s(x_j)\right)} \cdot |\Delta METRIC_{ij}|$$

Metric bisa diganti dengan NDCG, DCG, RBP, AP, atau yang lainnya.

Gradient Descent vs Newton's Method

Daripada menggunakan **Gradient Descent Step** (seperti MART biasa), Burges et al. memilih untuk menggunakan **Newton's Step**.

biar lebih cepet menuju goal cuman lama komputasinya

Newton's Step membutuhkan perhitungan hessian.

Gradient Descent

$$\theta_{t+1} = \theta_t - \alpha \nabla L(y, f(x|\theta_t))$$

Newton's Method

$$\theta_{t+1} = \theta_t - \alpha \frac{\nabla L(y, f(x|\theta_t))}{\nabla^2 L(y, f(x|\theta_t))}$$

LambdaRank + MART

Algorithm: LambdaMART

set number of trees N, number of training samples m, number of leaves per tree L, learning rate η

for
$$i = 0$$
 to m do

$$F_0(x_i) = \text{BaseModel}(x_i)$$
 //If BaseModel is empty, set $F_0(x_i) = 0$

end for

untuk ngitung loss itu bisa pakai hessian, agar stepnya loncatnya lebih cepat untuk menuju goal.

for k = 1 to N do

for
$$i = 0$$
 to m **do**

$$y_i = \lambda_i$$

$$w_i = \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial F_{k-1}(x_i)}$$

Hessian dari loss function atau turunan dari Lambda

end for

$$\{R_{lk}\}_{l=1}^{L}$$
 // Create L leaf tree on $\{x_i, y_i\}_{i=1}^{m}$

$$\gamma_{lk} = \frac{\sum_{x_i \in R_{lk}} y_i}{\sum_{x_i \in R_{lk}} w_i}$$
 // Assign leaf values based on Newton step. sum gradien/sum hessian

$$F_k(x_i) = F_{k-1}(x_i) + \eta \sum_{l} \gamma_{lk} I(x_i \in R_{lk})$$
 // Take step with learning rate η .

end for