Probabilistic IR: BM25

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BM25 Scoring Regime

$$RSV_{BM25} = \sum_{t \in Q \cap D} \log \left(\frac{N}{df_t}\right) \frac{(k_1 + 1) \cdot tf_t}{k_1 \left((1 - b) + b \frac{dl}{avdl}\right) + tf_t}$$



Selanjutnya kita akan belajar bagaimana BM25 bisa tercipta ...

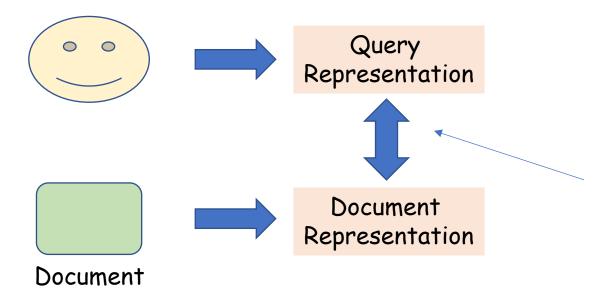
Harap sabar dan tekun, karena akan banyak notasi matematis ©

Uncertainties in IR

Memahami information need melibatkan ketidakpastian

very hard to understand user need





How well documents satisfy information need? Seberapa yakin dokumen tersebut relevan terhadap information need?

In Boolean Retrieval Models & Vector Space Models of IR, matching is done in a formally defined but semantically imprecise calculus of index terms.

Probabilities in IR

Document

User Information Need

Query
Representation

How w
need?
relevant
Representation

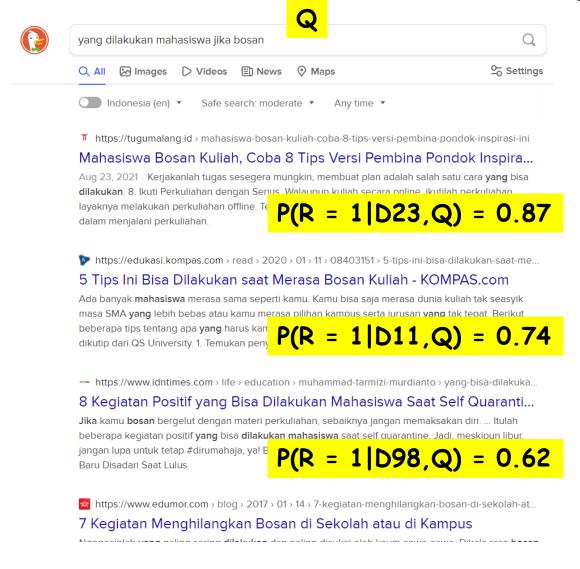
Teori probabilitas

merupakan principled foundation untuk melakukan reasoning yang melibatkan ketidakpastian!

How well documents satisfy information need? Seberapa yakin dokumen tersebut relevan terhadap information need?

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Probabilistic Ranking Problem



Ide:

- dokumen-dokumen di-ranking berdasarkan nilai probabilitas relevansi dokumen terhadap kebutuhan informasi; dan
- disusun terurut mengecil berdasarkan nilai probabilitas tersebut.

$$P(R=1|d,q)$$

Sementara kita asumsikan relevan bersifat biner: relevan (1) atau tidak (0)

Probability Ranking Principle (PRP)

[1960s/1970s] S. Robertson, W. S. Cooper, M. E. Maroon Van Rijsbergen 1979, 113-114

"If a reference retrieval system's response to each request is a ranking of the documents in the collection in order of decreasing probability of relevance to the user who submitted the request, where the probabilities are estimated as accurately as possible on the basis of whatever data have been made available to the system for this purpose, the overall effectiveness of the system to its user will be the best that is obtainable on the basis of those data."

Okapi BM25 [Robertson et al., 1994]

- BM25 "Best Match 25"
- Banyak sukses di kompetisi TREC (Text Retrieval Conference)
- Goal: be sensitive to term frequency and document length while not adding too many parameters

Jadi, Bagaimana Kita Melakukan Scoring?

Semuanya dimulai dari Odds di teori probabilitas.

$$score(Q, D) = O(R|Q, \overrightarrow{TF}) = \frac{P(R = 1|Q, \overrightarrow{TF})}{P(R = 0|Q, \overrightarrow{TF})}$$

TF vector representing D

Vocab = {kernel, dan, model}

D1: model, dan, kernel, kernel, dan, dan

Vektor TF D1 -> [2, 3, 1]

Asumsi: Kemunculan TF dari sebuah term independent dengan TF dari term lain!

$$O(R|Q,\overrightarrow{TF}) = \frac{P(R=1|Q,\overrightarrow{TF})}{P(R=0|Q,\overrightarrow{TF})}$$

$$= \frac{P(R=1|Q)P(\overrightarrow{TF}|R=1,Q)}{P(R=0|Q)P(\overrightarrow{TF}|R=0,Q)}$$

$$= O(R|Q) \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{P(TF_i|R=1,Q)}{P(TF_i|R=0,Q)}$$

Q tidak diikutsertakan),

O(R) bergantung dengan query

Mengasumsikan bahwa kemunculan sebuah term itu independen

$$O(R|Q,\overrightarrow{TF}) = \frac{P(R=1|Q,\overrightarrow{TF})}{P(R=0|Q,\overrightarrow{TF})}$$

Ingat bahwa frekuensi sebuah term INDEPENDENT dengan TF dari term lain!

$$= \frac{P(R=1|Q)P(\overrightarrow{TF}|R=1,Q)}{P(R=0|Q)P(\overrightarrow{TF}|R=0,Q)}$$

n = banyaknya term di vocab/dictionary

$$= O(R|Q) \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{P(TF_i|R=1,Q)}{P(TF_i|R=0,Q)}$$

Konstan untuk sebuah query Q

Term Frequency dari Term i di dokumen

$$O(R|Q, \overrightarrow{TF}) = O(R|Q) \prod_{TF_i > 0} \frac{P(TF_i|R = 1, Q)}{P(TF_i|R = 0, Q)} \prod_{TF_i = 0} \frac{P(TF_i|R = 1, Q)}{P(TF_i|R = 0, Q)}$$

penting karena term yang tidak muncul di query dianggap tidak relevan di dokumen.

Jika kita asumsikan untuk semua term yang tidak muncul di Query:

$$P(TF_i = tf_i | R = 1, Q) = P(TF_i = tf_i | R = 0, Q)$$

$$O(R|Q, \overrightarrow{TF}) = O(R|Q) \prod_{\substack{TF_i > 0 \\ TF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i = tf_i|R = 1, Q)P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i = tf_i|R = 0, Q)P(TF_i = 0|R = 1, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ TF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i = 0|R = 1, Q)}{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)}$$

 TF_i : Frekuensi term i di dokumen

 TF_i^Q : Frekuensi term i di query

term yang tidak muncul di dokumen

$$O(R|Q, \overrightarrow{TF}) = O(R|Q) \prod_{TF_i > 0} \frac{P(TF_i|R = 1, Q)}{P(TF_i|R = 0, Q)} \prod_{TF_i = 0} \frac{P(TF_i|R = 1, Q)}{P(TF_i|R = 0, Q)}$$

germ yang muncul di dokumen

Jika kita asumsikan untuk semua term yang tidak muncul di Query:

$$P(TF_i = tf_i | R = 1, Q) = P(TF_i = tf_i | R = 0, Q)$$

dia bergantung sama query, jadi gak perlu di evaluasi

$$O(R|Q, \overrightarrow{TF}) = O(R|Q) \prod_{\substack{TF_i > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i = tf_i|R = 1, Q)P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i = tf_i|R = 0, Q)P(TF_i = 0|R = 1, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i = 0|R = 1, Q)}{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i = 0|R = 1, Q)}{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i = 0|R = 1, Q)}{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i = 0|R = 1, Q)}{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i = 0|R = 1, Q)}{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i = 0|R = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i^Q = 0|R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i^Q = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i^Q = 0|R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i^Q = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i^Q = 0|R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i^Q = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i^Q = 0|R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i^Q = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i^Q = 0|R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i^Q = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i^Q = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i^Q = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i^Q = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i^Q = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i^Q = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i^Q = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0 \\ FF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{P(TF_i^Q = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i^Q = 0, Q)} \prod_{\substack{TF_i^Q > 0}}$$

$$\prod_{TF_i^Q > 0} \frac{P(TF_i = 0 | R = 1, Q)}{P(TF_i = 0 | R = 0, Q)}$$

Konstan untuk sebuah query Q Hanya ini yang diperlukan untuk Ranking!

Komponen yang hanya bergantung pada query -> konstan untuk sebuah query!

Scoring? -> Retrieval Status Value

$$score(Q, D) = RSV = \prod_{TF_i > 0} \frac{P(TF_i = tf_i | R = 1, Q)P(TF_i = 0 | R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i = tf_i | R = 0, Q)P(TF_i = 0 | R = 1, Q)}$$

$$TF_i^Q > 0$$

Practical Issue!

karena kalau kita product terus (probabilitas itu 0 - 1), maka bisa kecil banget

Pakai LOG untuk menghindari underflow! Kok bisa pakai LOG?

Term yang muncul di dokumen dan query

$$= \sum_{TF_i > 0} log \left(\frac{P(TF_i = tf_i | R = 1, Q)P(TF_i = 0 | R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i = tf_i | R = 0, Q)P(TF_i = 0 | R = 1, Q)} \right)$$

Kita bisa pakai log karena kita cuman butuh scoring, jadi gak penting probabilitasnya. Nah kita cuman butuh ini buat ranking jadi nilainya kita bisa pakai log untuk prevent underflow

$$Log(a*b*c) = Log a + Log b + Log c$$

Jadi ...

Jadi, sebenarnya kita hanya perlu menghitung:

$$P(TF_i = tf_i | R, Q)$$

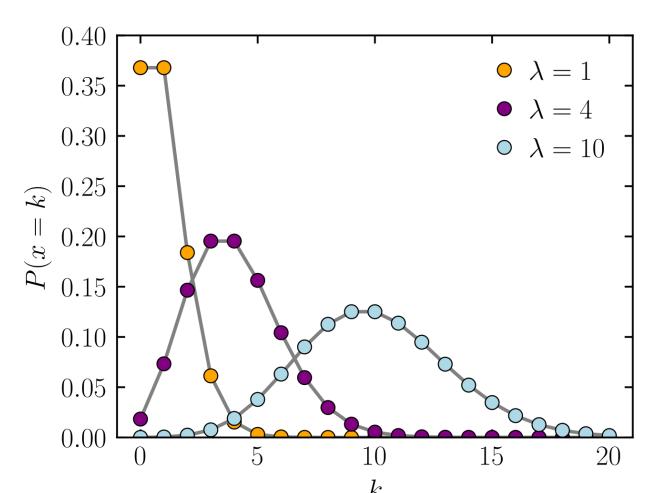
StatProb: Poisson Distribution

 Poisson Distribution models the probability of k, the number of events occurring in a fixed interval of time/space.

$$P(k) = rac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{\lambda}$$
 Lambda is the average rate parameter cuman 1, yaitu lambdanya (berapa banyak kata/term muncul di dokumen)

- Contoh:
 - Banyaknya mobil yang tiba di gerbal tol dalam 1 menit
 - Banyaknya typo dalam sebuah halaman
 - Banyaknya kemunculan term (TF) di sebuah dokumen

StatProb: Poisson Distribution



Sumber gambar: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poisson_distribution#/media/File:Poisson_pmf.svg

Poisson as a Model for "TF"

It's a reasonable fit for general terms; but not for specific terms.

maksupya 1. 2 artinya kata tersebut muncul sebanyak k (1. 2.) kali di dokumen Jadi kayak ada 599 dokumen kat

maksunya 1, 2 artinya kata tersebut muncul sebanyak k (1, 2, ...) kali di dokumen. Jadi kayak ada 599 dokumen kata expected muncul 0 kali, 49 dokumen kata expected muncul 1 kali

			Documents containing k occurrences of word ($\lambda = 53/650$)												
	Freq	Word	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
General Terms	53	expected	599	49	2										
	52	based	600	48	2										
	53	conditions	604	39	7										
Specific Terms	55	cathexis	619	22	3	2	1	2	0	1					
	51	comic	642	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2

freq = sum dari frequency dokumen * i; i -> berapa kali term muncul

Harter, "A Probabilistic Approach to Automatic Keyword Indexing", JASIST, 1975

Elite Terms vs Non-Elite Terms

kata-kata yang elit adalah kalau kita baca "kata" itu maka kita tahu dokumen itu tentang apa (aboutness)

A term is elite in a document if the document is about the concept denoted by them.

The National Football League Draft is an annual event in which the National Football League (NFL) teams select eligible college football players. It serves as the league's most common source of player recruitment. The basic design of the draft is that each teamis given a position in the draft order in reverse order relative to its record...

Eliteness bergantung dengan relevansi; dan merupakan informasi yang hidden (secara umum tidak dapat diobservasi)!

$$P(E_i|R,Q) = ?$$

 $E_i = 1$ jika term i elite $E_i = 0$ jika term i tidak elite

Balik lagi ke $P(TF_i = tf_i | R, Q)$

Chain Rule "mempermudah" hidup kita:)

Tidak semua kata punya distribusi poisson yang setara

Distribusi Poisson

untuk yang Elite Terms

$$P(TF_i = tf_i | R, Q) = P(E_i = 1 | R, Q). P(TF = tf_i | E_i = 1, Q)$$
Untuk i = 3 (maksundya muncul 3 kali),
$$+P(E_i = 0 | R, Q). P(TF = tf_i | E_i = 0, Q)$$

Kita harus seperate apakah dia itu elit atau enggak (jadi di tambah)

$$= P(E_i = 1|R, Q) \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} + (1 - P(E_i = 1|R, Q)) \cdot \frac{\mu^k}{k!} e^{-\mu}$$

Sebelumnya, kita sudah amati bahwa frekuensi Elite Terms dan Non Elite Terms berbeda!

Distribusi Poisson untuk yang Non Elite Terms

Bali Sudah dijelaskan ...

Chain

Chain

P(TFi)

Tidak terobservasi!

$$= P(E_i = 1|R, Q) \cdot \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} + (1 - P(E_i = 1|R, Q)) \cdot \frac{\mu^k}{k!} e^{-\mu}$$

Sebelumnya, kita sudah amati bahwa frekuensi Elite Terms dan Non Elite Terms berbeda!

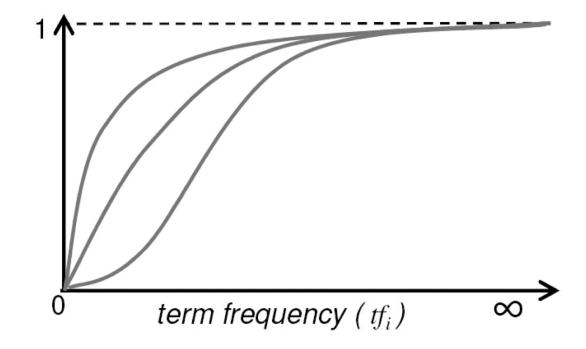
Distribusi Poisson untuk yang Elite Terms

Distribusi Poisson untuk yang Non Elite Terms

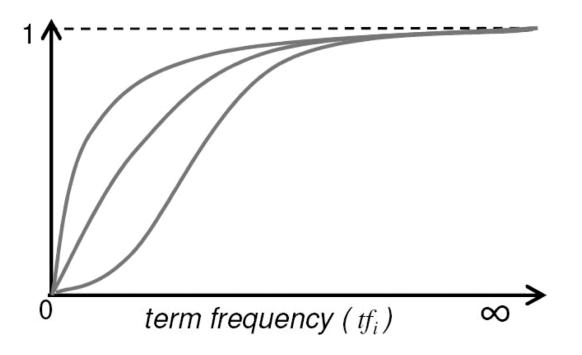
Cari cara lain -> fitting the line

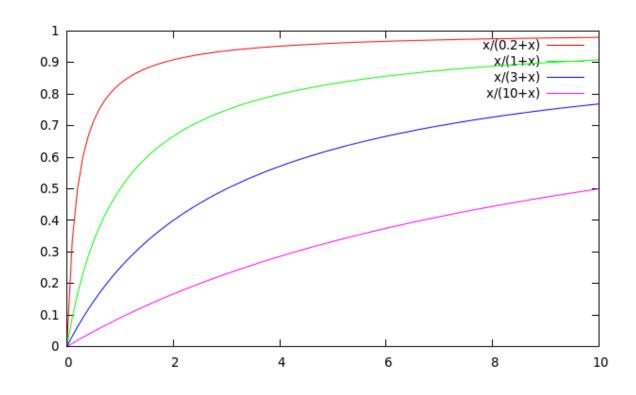
$$RSV = \sum_{\substack{TF_i > 0 \\ TF_i^Q > 0}} \log \left(\frac{P(TF_i = tf_i | R = 1, Q)P(TF_i = 0 | R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i = tf_i | R = 0, Q)P(TF_i = 0 | R = 1, Q)} \right)$$

Kalau kita plot dengan berbagai kemungkinan nilai λ dan μ di slide sebelumnya



Cari cara lain -> fitting the line

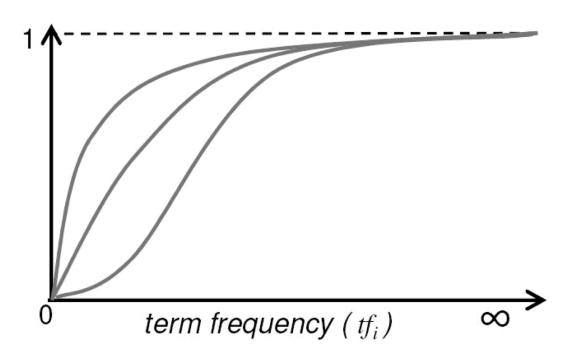


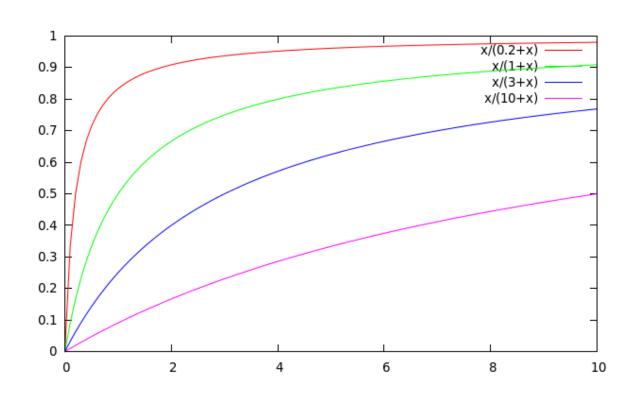


Kalau diperhatikan, kok plot-nya mirip dengan plot saturation function ya ©

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x + k}$$

Cari cara lain -> fitting the line





$$RSV = \sum_{\substack{TF_i > 0 \\ TF_i^Q > 0}} \log \left(\frac{P(TF_i = tf_i | R = 1, Q)P(TF_i = 0 | R = 0, Q)}{P(TF_i = tf_i | R = 0, Q)P(TF_i = 0 | R = 1, Q)} \right)$$

$$RSV = \sum_{\substack{TF_i > 0 \\ TF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{tf_i}{k_1 + tf_i}$$

$$RSV = \sum_{TF_i>0} \frac{tf_i}{k_1 + tf_i}$$
 Our Simple Scoring Function yang mempertimbangkan Eliteness mempertimbangkan Eliteness

$$RSV = \sum_{\substack{TF_i > 0 \\ TF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{tf_i}{k_1 + tf_i}$$

Our Simple Scoring Function yang mempertimbangkan Eliteness



$$RSV = \sum_{\substack{TF_i > 0 \\ TF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{(k_1 + 1) \cdot tf_i}{k_1 + tf_i}$$

Normalisasi: dikali dengan factor (k1 + 1) agar jika tf = 1, score untuk sebuah term adalah 1.

Hal ini tidak masalah, tidak mengubah ranking

$$RSV = \sum_{\substack{TF_i > 0 \\ TF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{tf_i}{k_1 + tf_i}$$

Our Simple Scoring Function yang mempertimbangkan Eliteness



$$RSV = \sum_{\substack{TF_i > 0 \\ TF_i^Q > 0}} \frac{(k_1 + 1) \cdot tf_i}{k_1 + tf_i}$$

Normalisasi: dikali dengan factor (k1 + 1) agar jika tf = 1, score untuk sebuah term adalah 1.

Hal ini tidak masalah, tidak mengubah ranking



$$RSV = \sum_{TF_i > 0} \log\left(\frac{N}{df_i}\right) \frac{(k_1 + 1) \cdot tf_i}{k_1 + tf_i}$$

Tambahkan IDF untuk handle informativeness dari sebuah query

Informativeness + Eliteness

Earlier Version of BM25!

$$RSV_{BM25} = \sum_{TF_i > 0} \log \left(\frac{N}{df_i}\right) \frac{(k_1 + 1) \cdot tf_i}{k_1 + tf_i}$$

$$TF_i^Q > 0$$

atau

$$RSV_{BM25} = \sum_{t \in O \cap D} \log \left(\frac{N}{df_t}\right) \frac{(k_1 + 1) \cdot tf_t}{k_1 + tf_t}$$

Apa yang Masih Kurang?

Document Length Normalization

Ketika kita mempelajari TF-IDF dan cosine similary, disampaikan betapa pentingnya length-normalization.

Hal ini juga berlaku pada BM25 Scoring Function.

Document Length Normalization

Mengapa dokumen bisa menjadi Panjang?

- · Verbosity: informasi tf bisa jadi terlalu tinggi buat detail
- Larger scope: informasi tf mungkin benar buat di gedein lagi scopenya

Harus ada "keseimbangan" antara kedua hal tersebut! Artinya, harus bisa mempertimbangkan kedua hal tersebut dengan bobot tertentu.

Document Length Normalization

Panjang dokumen
$$dl = \sum_{t \in V} t f_t$$

$$B = \left((1 - b) + b \frac{dl}{avdl} \right)$$

 $0 \le b \le 1$

Rata-Rata Panjang dokumen di koleksi

Jika b = 1: full document length normalization

Jika b = 0: tidak menggunakan length normalization

Document Length Normalization Factor

$$B = \left((1 - b) + b \frac{dl}{avdl} \right)$$

Earlier Version of BM25

$$RSV_{BM25} = \sum_{t \in O \cap D} \log \left(\frac{N}{df_t}\right) \frac{(k_1 + 1) \cdot tf_t}{k_1 + tf_t}$$



$$B = \left((1 - b) + b \right)$$

Version of BM25

Digabung! $\log\left(\frac{N}{16}\right) \frac{(k_1+1).tf_1}{16}$



$$RSV_{BM25} = \sum_{t \in Q \cap D} \log \left(\frac{N}{df_t}\right) \frac{(k_1 + 1).tf_t}{k_1 \left((1 - b) + b \frac{dl}{avdl}\right) + tf_t}$$

Okapi BM25

$$RSV_{BM25} = \sum_{t \in Q \cap D} \log \left(\frac{N}{df_t}\right) \frac{(k_1 + 1) \cdot tf_t}{k_1 \left((1 - b) + b \frac{dl}{avdl}\right) + tf_t}$$

- k_1 mengatur term frequency scaling
 - k_1 = 0 artinya binary model; k_1 sangat besar berarti raw TF.
- b mengatur document length normalization
- Biasanya 1.2 $<= k_1 <= 2 \text{ dan } b = 0.75$

BM25 is Better than "unnormalized" TF-IDF

- Query: machine learning
- Documents:
 - D1: learning 1024x; machine 1x
 - D2: learning 16x; machine 8x
- TF-IDF: (1 + log2 tf) * log2 (N/df)
 - D1: 11 * 7 + 1 * 10 = 87
 - D2: 5 * 7 + 4 * 10 = 75
- BM25, $k_1 = 2$, b = 0.75
 - D1: 7 * 2.6 + 10 * 0.02 = 18.4
 - D2: 7 * 2.8 + 10 * 2.7 = 46.6

Misal, IDF(learning) = 7 IDF(machine) = 10 Avgdl = 100

Alternative 2

Menggunakan bentuk alternative IDF

$$RSV_{BM25} = \sum_{t \in Q \cap D} \log \left(\frac{N - df_t + 0.5}{df_t + 0.5} \right) \frac{(k_1 + 1).tf_t}{k_1 \left((1 - b) + b \frac{dl}{avdl} \right) + tf_t}$$

Alternative 3

Jika **query panjang**, scaling terhadap TF pada query juga perlu dilakukan.

iini bobot di bagian querynya

$$RSV_{BM25} = \sum_{t \in Q \cap D} \log \left(\frac{N}{df_t} \right) \frac{(k_1 + 1).tf(t, d)}{k_1 \left((1 - b) + b \frac{dl}{avdl} \right) + tf(t, d)} \frac{(k_2 + 1).tf(t, Q)}{k_2 + tf(t, Q)}$$

Ada bagian yang merupakan fungsi dari frekuensi term pada query