

# CS-6322

## Information Retrieval

Sanda Harabagiu

### Lecture 1: Boolean retrieval

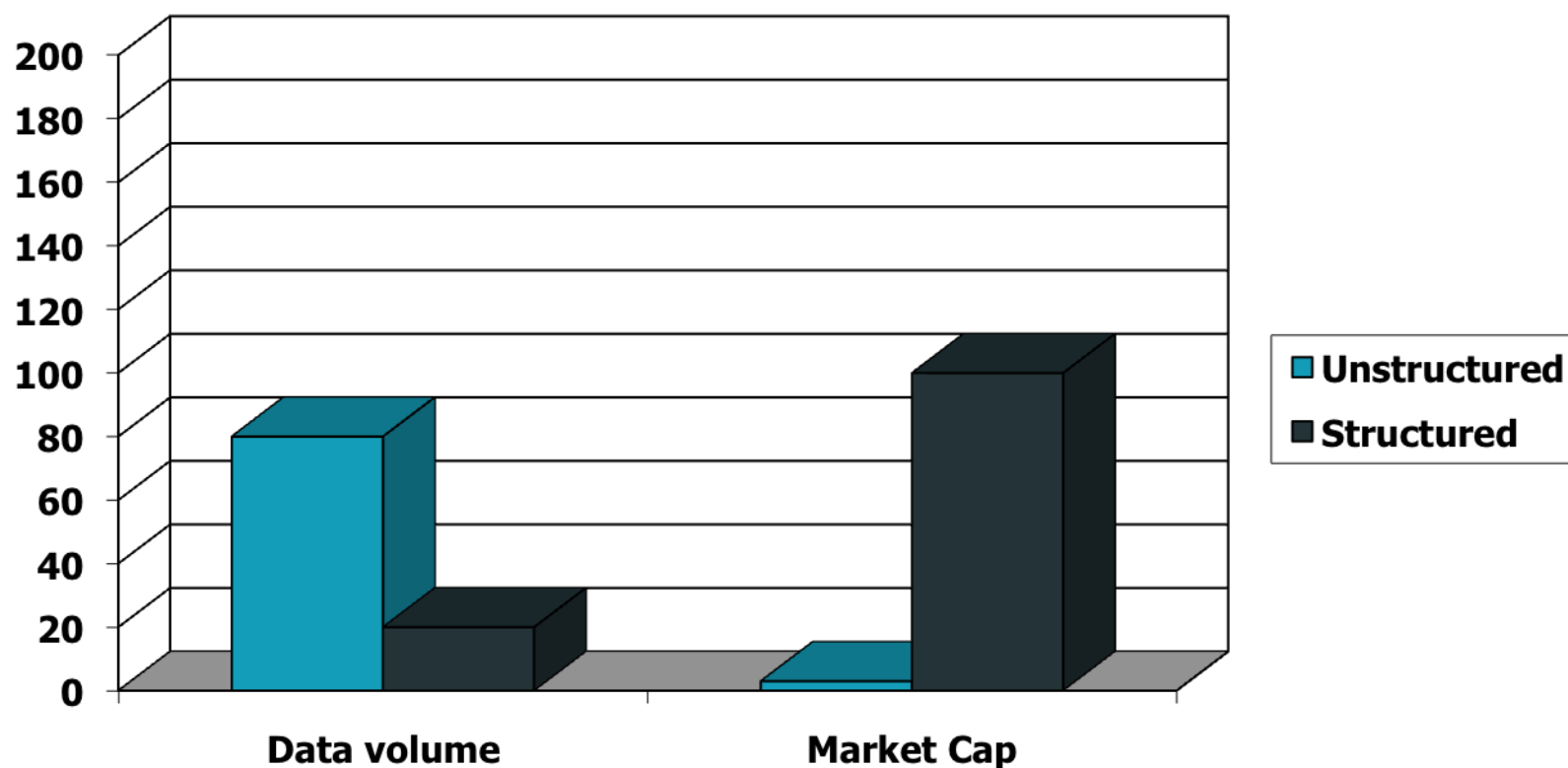


# Information Retrieval

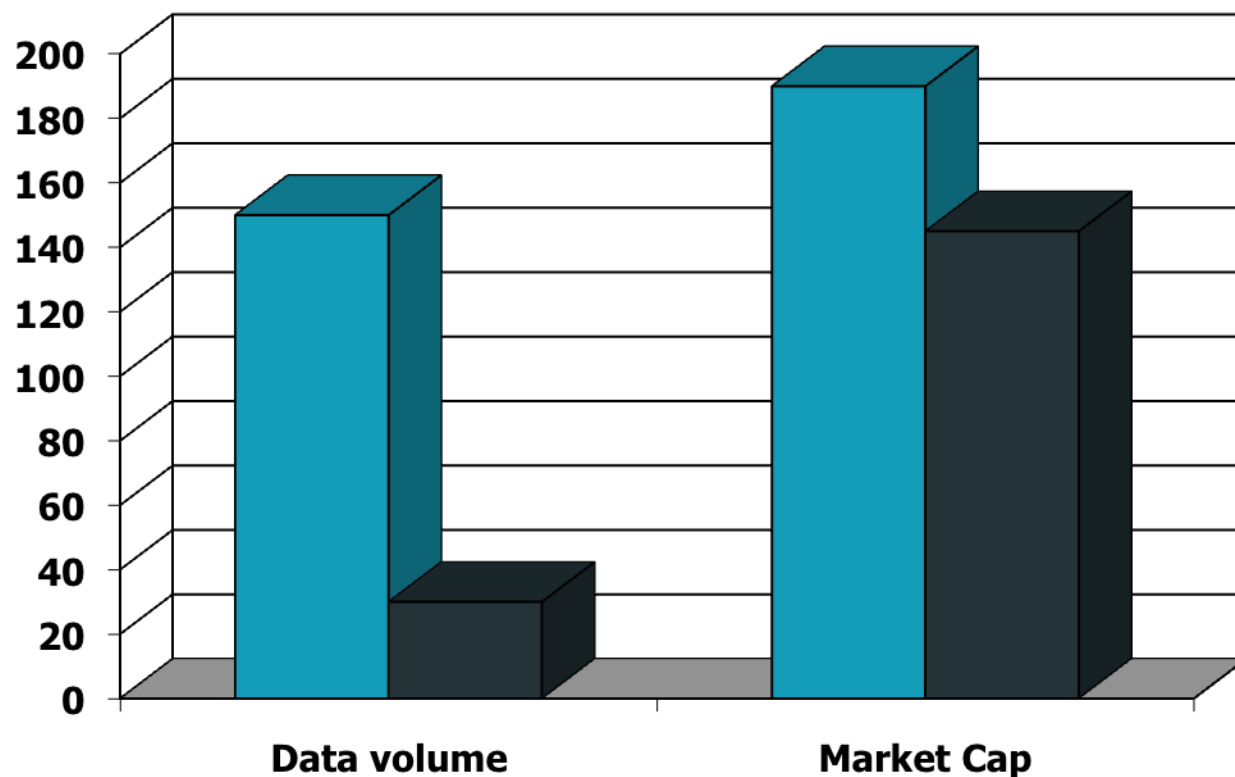
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- Information Retrieval (IR) is finding material (usually documents) of an unstructured nature (usually text) that satisfies an information need from within large collections (usually stored on computers).

# Unstructured (text) vs. structured (database) data in 1996



# Unstructured (text) vs. structured (database) data in 2009



Google™

YAHOO!®

■ Unstructured  
■ Structured

bing™

Ask™  
.com

# Unstructured data in 1680

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- Which plays of Shakespeare contain the words ***Brutus*** ***AND Caesar*** but ***NOT Calpurnia***?
- One could grep all of Shakespeare's plays for ***Brutus*** and ***Caesar***, then strip out lines containing ***Calpurnia***?
- Why is that not the answer?
  - Slow (for large corpora)
  - ***NOT Calpurnia*** is non-trivial
  - Other operations (e.g., find the word ***Romans*** near ***countrymen***) not feasible
  - Ranked retrieval (best documents to return)
    - Later lectures

# Term-document incidence

	Antony and Cleopatra	Julius Caesar	The Tempest	Hamlet	Othello	Macbeth
Antony	1	1	0	0	0	1
Brutus	1	1	0	1	0	0
Caesar	1	1	0	1	1	1
Calpurnia	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cleopatra	1	0	0	0	0	0
mercy	1	0	1	1	1	1
worser	1	0	1	1	1	0

*Brutus AND Caesar BUT NOT Calpurnia*

1 if play contains word, 0 otherwise

# Incidence vectors

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- So we have a 0/1 vector for each term.
- To answer query: take the vectors for ***Brutus***, ***Caesar*** and ***Calpurnia*** (complemented) → bitwise *AND*.
- $110100 \text{ AND } 110111 \text{ AND } 101111 = 100100$ .

# Answers to query

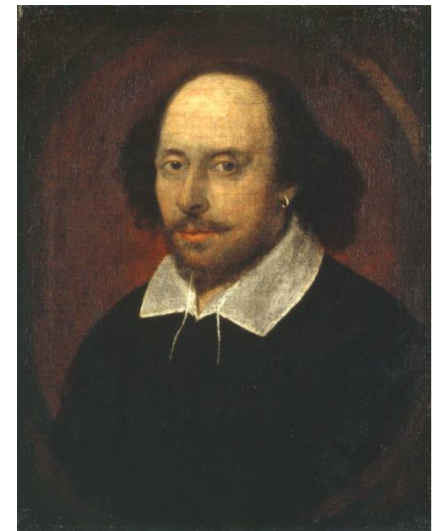
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- Antony and Cleopatra, Act III, Scene ii

*Agrippa* [Aside to DOMITIUS ENOBARBUS]: Why, Enobarbus,  
When Antony found Julius **Caesar** dead,  
He cried almost to roaring; and he wept  
When at Philippi he found **Brutus** slain.

- Hamlet, Act III, Scene ii

*Lord Polonius*: I did enact Julius **Caesar** I was killed i' the  
Capitol; **Brutus** killed me.



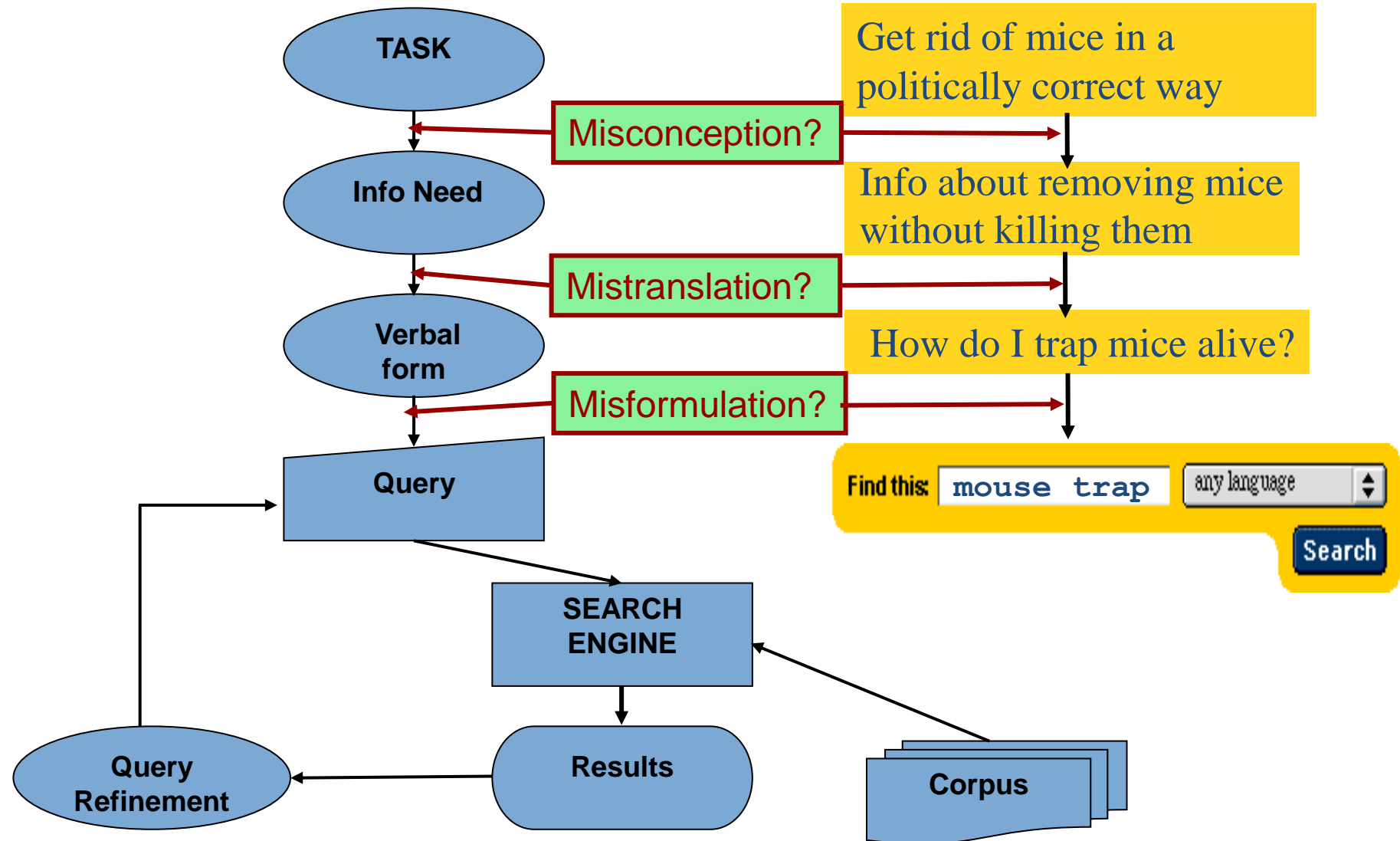


# Basic assumptions of Information Retrieval

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- **Collection**: Fixed set of documents
- **Goal**: Retrieve documents with information that is relevant to the user's **information need** and helps the user complete a **task**

# The classic search model



# How good are the retrieved docs?

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- *Precision* : Fraction of retrieved docs that are relevant to user's information need
- *Recall* : Fraction of relevant docs in collection that are retrieved
- More precise definitions and measurements to follow in later lectures

# Bigger collections

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- Consider  $N = 1$  million documents, each with about 1000 words.
- Avg 6 bytes/word including spaces/punctuation
  - 6GB of data in the documents.
- Say there are  $M = 500K$  *distinct* terms among these.

# Can't build the matrix

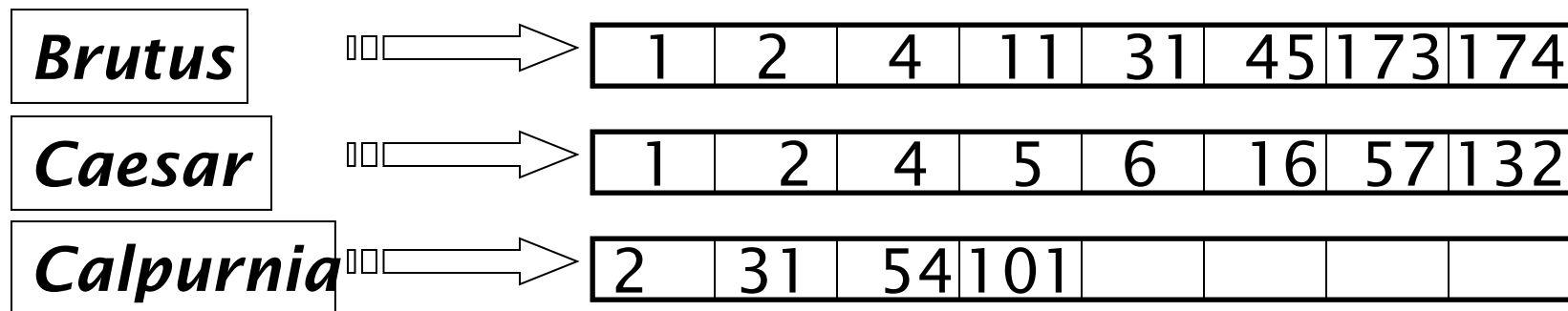
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- 500K x 1M matrix has half-a-trillion 0's and 1's.
- But it has no more than one billion 1's.
  - matrix is extremely sparse.
- What's a better representation?
  - We only record the 1 positions.



# Inverted index

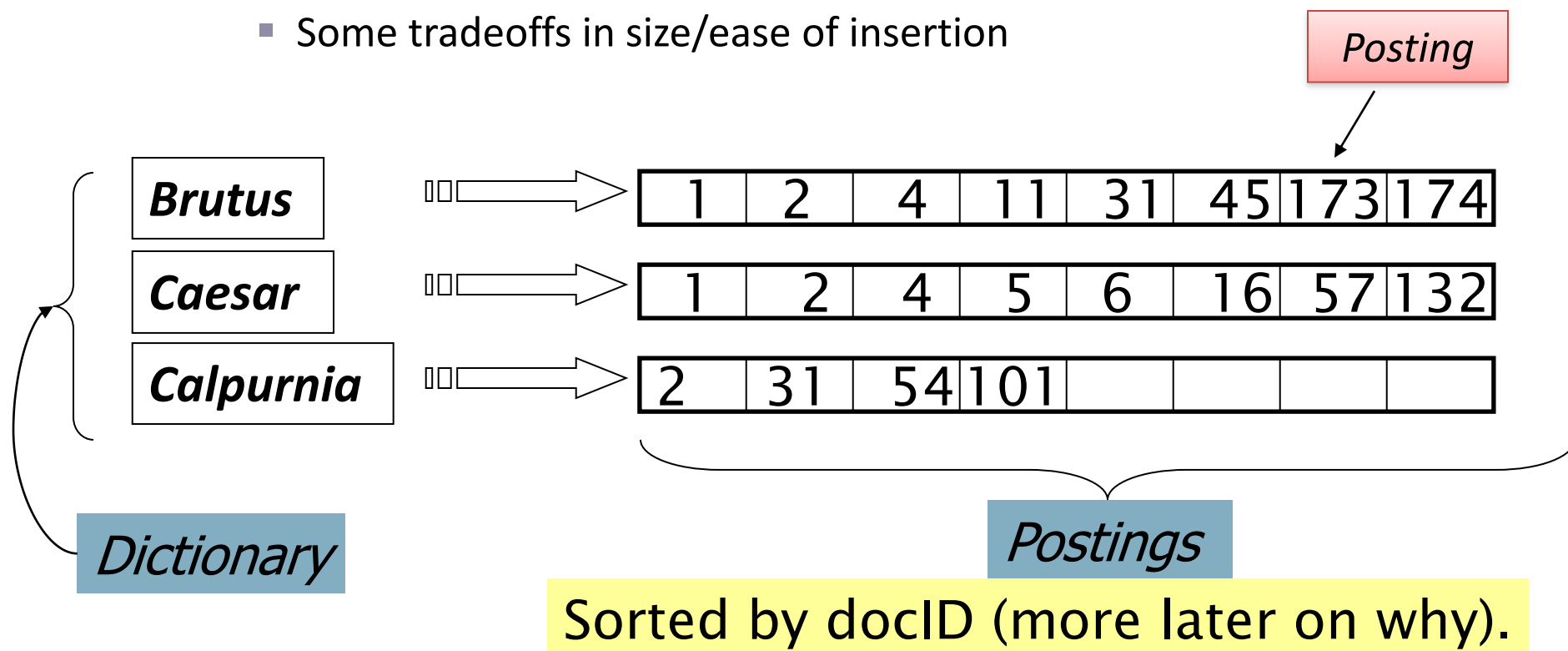
- For each term  $t$ , we must store a list of all documents that contain  $t$ .
  - Identify each by a **docID**, a document serial number
- Can we use fixed-size arrays for this?



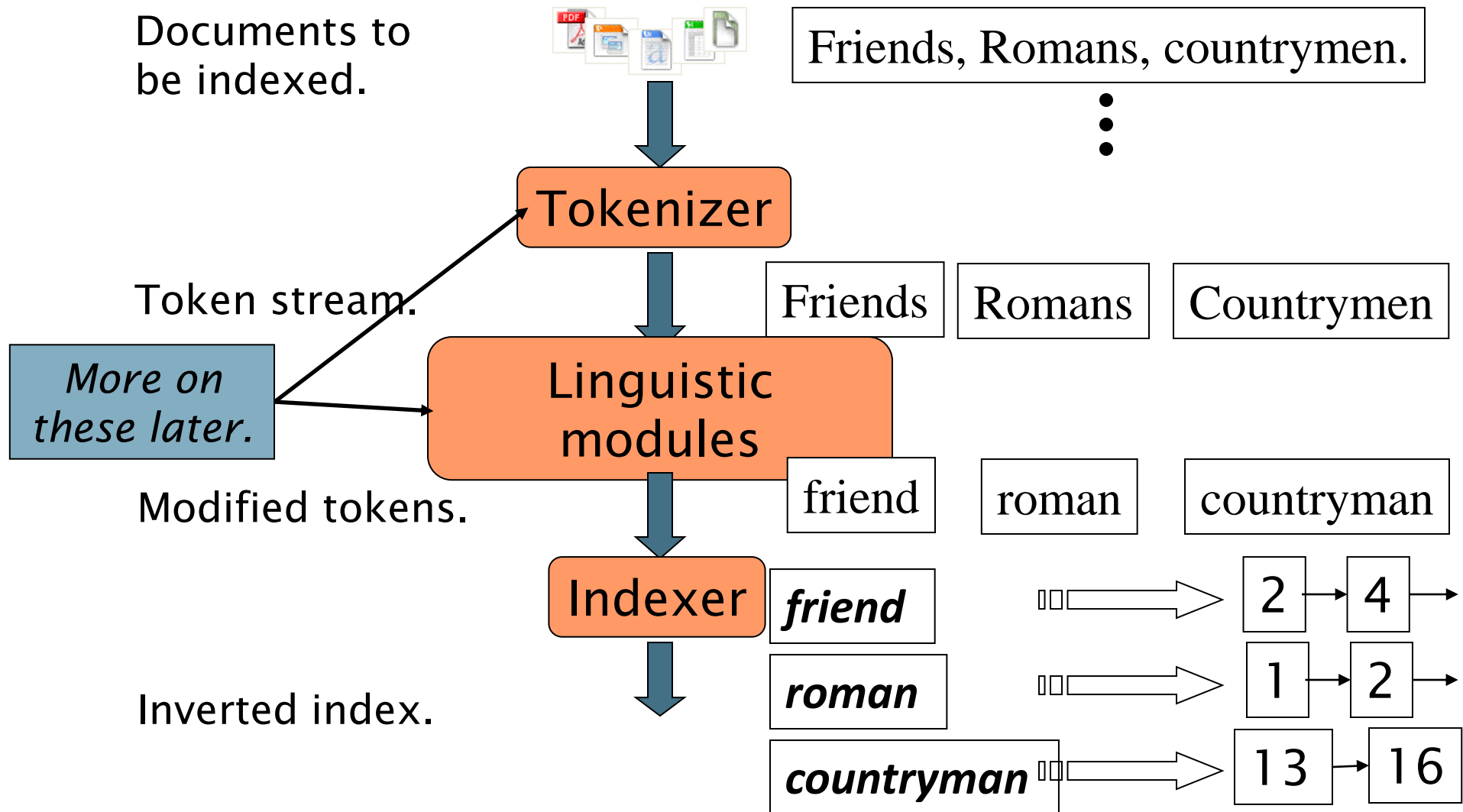
What happens if the word *Caesar* is added to document 14?

# Inverted index

- We need variable-size postings lists
  - On disk, a continuous run of postings is normal and best
  - In memory, can use linked lists or variable length arrays
    - Some tradeoffs in size/ease of insertion



# Inverted index construction





# Indexer steps: Token sequence

- Sequence of (Modified token, Document ID) pairs.

Doc 1

I did enact Julius  
Caesar I was killed  
i' the Capitol;  
Brutus killed me.

Doc 2

So let it be with  
Caesar. The noble  
Brutus hath told you  
Caesar was ambitious



Term	docID
I	1
did	1
enact	1
julius	1
caesar	1
I	1
was	1
killed	1
i'	1
the	1
capitol	1
brutus	1
killed	1
me	1
so	2
let	2
it	2
be	2
with	2
caesar	2
the	2
noble	2
brutus	2
hath	2
told	2
you	2
caesar	2
was	2
ambitious	2

# Indexer steps: Sort

- Sort by terms
  - And then docID

**Core indexing step**


Term	docID
I	1
did	1
enact	1
julius	1
caesar	1
I	1
was	1
killed	1
i'	1
the	1
capitol	1
brutus	1
killed	1
me	1
so	2
let	2
it	2
be	2
with	2
caesar	2
the	2
noble	2
brutus	2
hath	2
told	2
you	2
caesar	2
was	2
ambitious	2



Term	docID
ambitious	2
be	2
brutus	1
brutus	2
capitol	1
caesar	1
caesar	2
caesar	2
did	1
enact	1
hath	1
I	1
I	1
i'	1
it	2
julius	1
killed	1
killed	1
let	2
me	1
noble	2
so	2
the	1
the	2
told	2
you	2
was	1
was	2
with	2

# Indexer steps: Dictionary & Postings

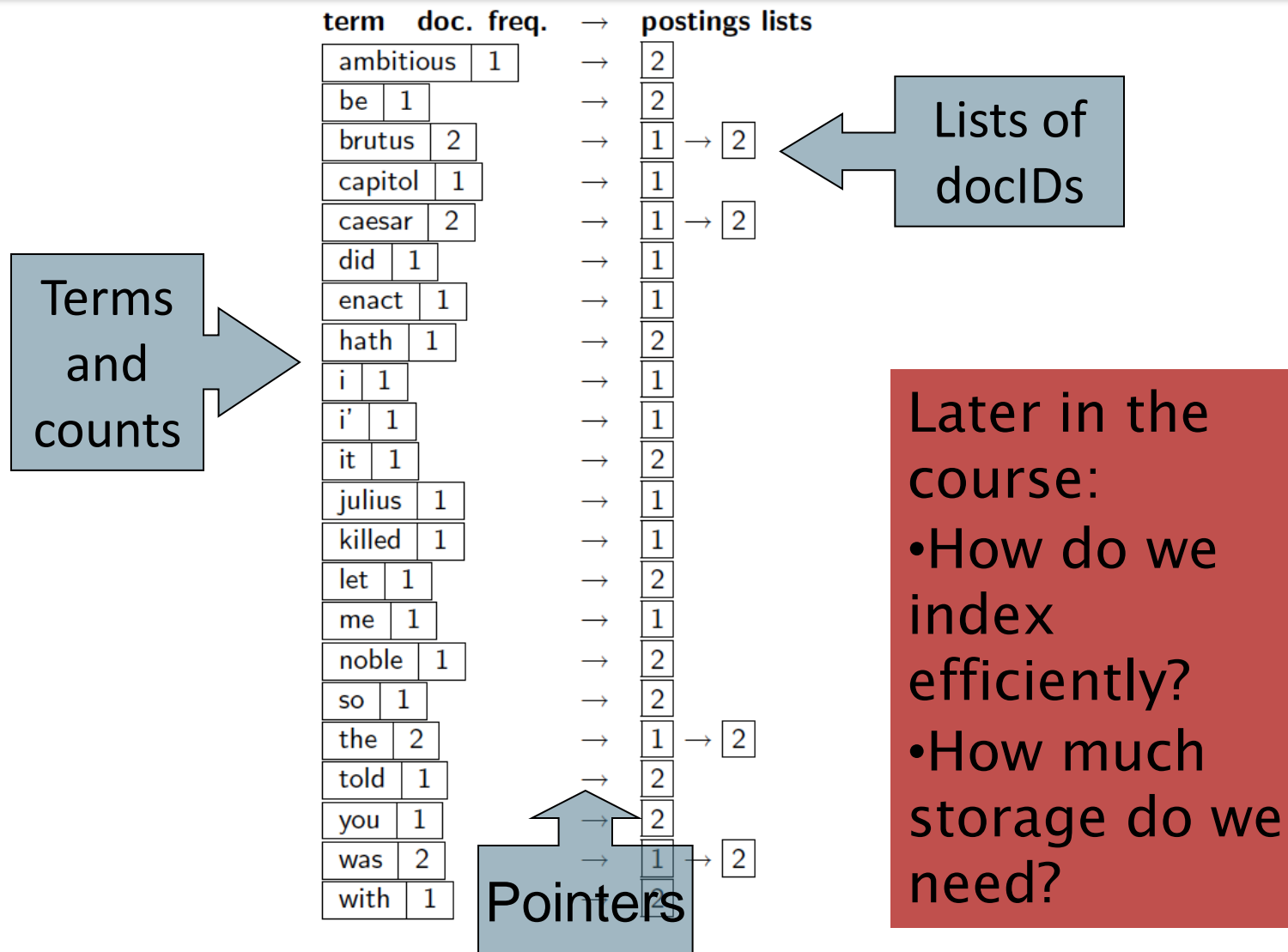
- Multiple term entries in a single document are merged.
- Split into Dictionary and Postings
- Doc. frequency information is added.



Why frequency?  
Will discuss later.

Term	docID	term	doc.	freq.	→	postings lists
ambitious	2	ambitious	1		→	2
be	2	be	1		→	2
brutus	1	brutus	2		→	1 → 2
brutus	2	capitol	1		→	1
capitol	1	caesar	2		→	1 → 2
caesar	1	did	1		→	1
caesar	2	enact	1		→	1
caesar	2	hath	1		→	2
did	1	i	1		→	1
enact	1	i'	1		→	1
hath	1	it	1		→	2
l	1	julius	1		→	1
l	1	killed	1		→	1
i'	1	killed	1		→	1
it	2	let	1		→	2
julius	1	me	1		→	1
killed	1	me	1		→	1
killed	1	noble	1		→	2
let	2	so	1		→	2
me	1	the	2		→	1 → 2
noble	2	told	1		→	2
so	2	the	2		→	2
the	1	you	1		→	2
the	2	was	2		→	1 → 2
told	2	with	1		→	2
you	2					
was	1					
was	2					
with	2					

# Where do we pay in storage?



# How Are Inverted Files Created?

- Documents are parsed to extract **tokens**. These are saved with the **Document ID**.

Doc 1

Now is the time  
for all good men  
to come to the aid  
of their country

Doc 2

It was a dark and  
stormy night in  
the country  
manor. The time  
was past midnight



Term	Doc #
now	1
is	1
the	1
time	1
for	1
all	1
good	1
men	1
to	1
come	1
to	1
the	1
aid	1
of	1
their	1
country	1
it	2
was	2
a	2
dark	2
and	2
stormy	2
night	2
in	2
the	2
country	2
manor	2
the	2
time	2
was	2
past	2
midnight	2

# How are Inverted Files Created? (cont -1)

- After all documents have been parsed the inverted file is **sorted alphabetically**.

Term	Doc #
now	1
is	1
the	1
time	1
for	1
all	1
good	1
men	1
to	1
come	1
to	1
the	1
aid	1
of	1
their	1
country	1
it	2
was	2
a	2
dark	2
and	2
stormy	2
night	2
in	2
the	2
country	2
manor	2
the	2
time	2
was	2
past	2
midnight	2



Term	Doc #
a	2
aid	1
all	1
and	2
come	1
country	1
country	2
dark	2
for	1
good	1
in	2
is	1
it	2
manor	2
men	1
midnight	2
night	2
now	1
of	1
past	2
stormy	2
the	1
the	1
the	2
the	2
their	1
time	1
time	2
to	1
to	1
was	2
was	2

# How are Inverted Files Created? (cont -2)

- Multiple term entries for a single document **are merged**.
- Within-document term frequency information is compiled.

Term	Doc #
a	2
aid	1
all	1
and	2
come	1
country	1
country	2
dark	2
for	1
good	1
in	2
is	1
it	2
manor	2
men	1
midnight	2
night	2
now	1
of	1
past	2
stormy	2
the	1
the	1
the	2
the	2
their	1
time	1
time	2
to	1
to	1
was	2
was	2



Term	Doc #	Freq
a	2	1
aid	1	1
all	1	1
and	2	1
come	1	1
country	1	1
country	2	1
dark	2	1
for	1	1
good	1	1
in	2	1
is	1	1
it	2	1
manor	2	1
men	1	1
midnight	2	1
night	2	1
now	1	1
of	1	1
past	2	1
stormy	2	1
the	1	2
the	2	2
their	1	1
time	1	1
time	2	1
to	1	2
was	2	2

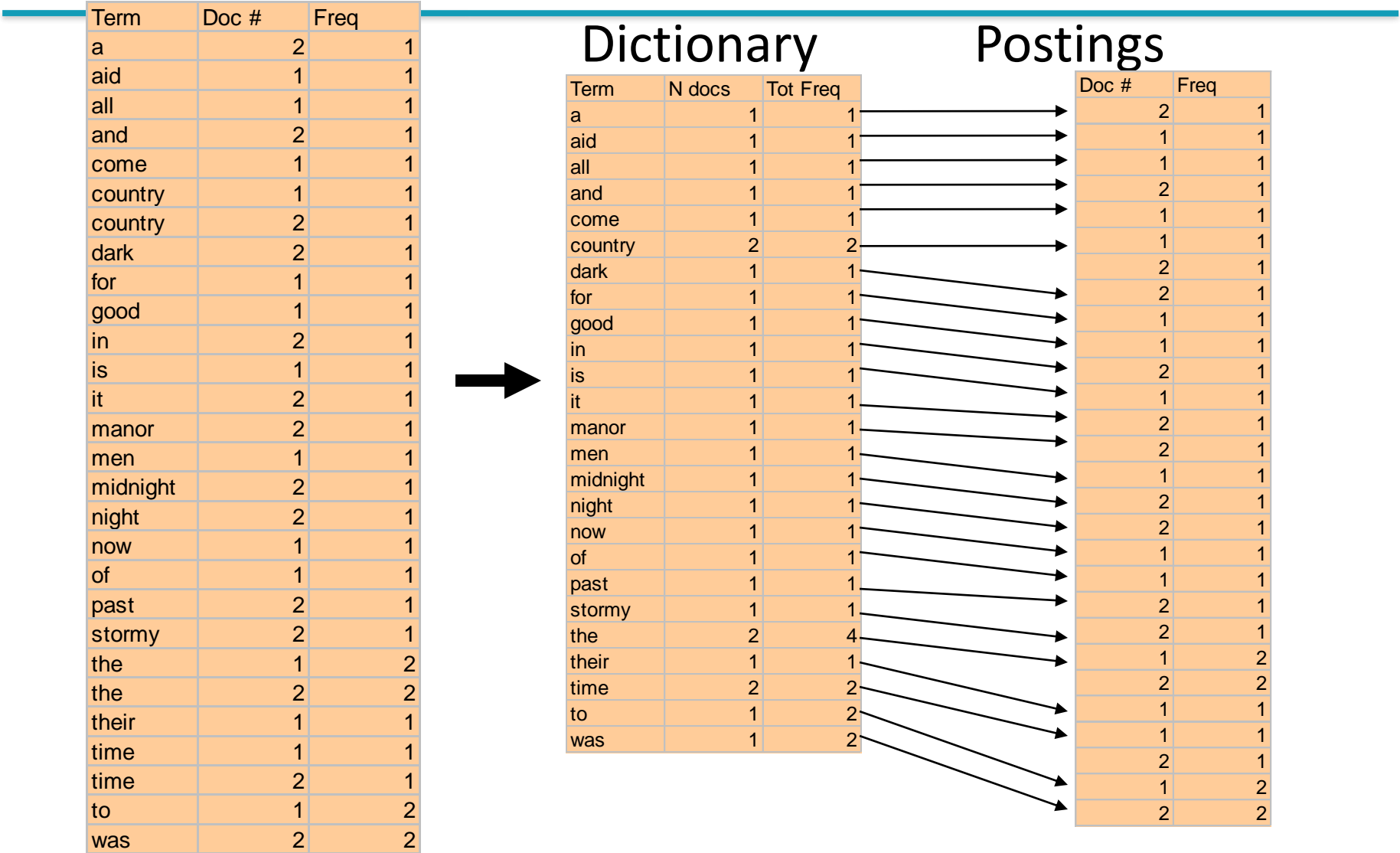
# How are Inverted Files Created?

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- Then the file can be split into
  - A *Dictionary* file
  - and
  - A *Postings* file(sometimes both kinds of info are stored in one file)

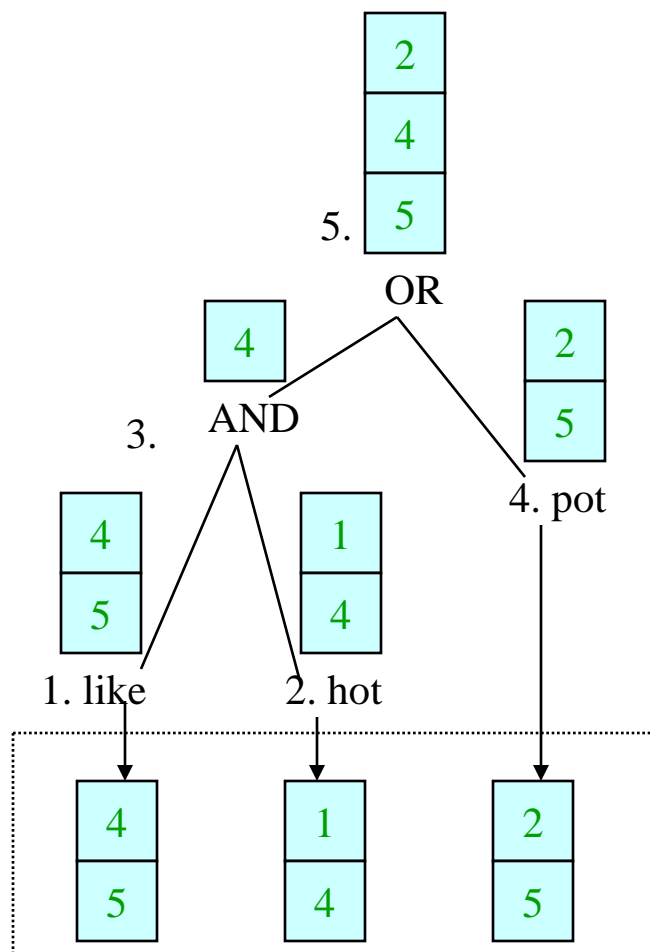


# How Inverted Files are Created



# Using Inverted Lists:

## Term-at-a-Time Query Evaluation



Query: (like AND hot) OR pot

1. Read inverted list for "like" from *inverted list database*
2. Read inverted list for "hot" from *inverted list database*
3. **AND operator:** Intersect the inverted lists for "like" and "hot"
4. Read inverted list for "pot" from *inverted list database*
5. **OR operator:** Union of AND operator results and 'pot' inverted list

**Inverted List Database**

# Inverted indexes

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- Permit fast search for individual terms
- For each term, you get a list consisting of:
  - *document ID*
  - *frequency of term in doc (optional)*
  - *position of term in doc (optional)*
- These lists can be used to solve Boolean queries:
  - country → d1, d2
  - manor → d2
  - country AND manor → d2
- Also used for statistical ranking algorithms

# How Inverted Files are Used

## Dictionary

Term	N docs	Tot Freq
a	1	1
aid	1	1
all	1	1
and	1	1
come	1	1
country	2	2
dark	1	1
for	1	1
good	1	1
in	1	1
is	1	1
it	1	1
manor	1	1
men	1	1
midnight	1	1
night	1	1
now	1	1
of	1	1
past	1	1
stormy	1	1
the	2	4
their	1	1
time	2	2
to	1	2
was	1	2

## Postings

Doc #	Freq
2	1
1	1
1	1
2	1
1	1
1	1
2	1
2	1
1	1
1	1
2	1
2	1
1	1
2	1
2	1
1	1
1	1
2	1
2	1
1	2
2	2
1	1
1	1
2	1
1	2
2	2

## Query on

"time" AND "dark"

2 docs with "time" in dictionary ->

IDs 1 and 2 from posting file

1 doc with "dark" in dictionary ->

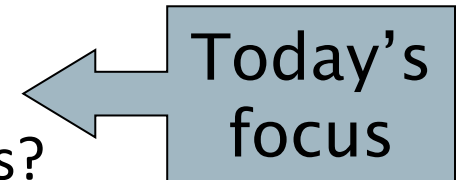
ID 2 from posting file

Therefore, only doc 2 satisfied the query.

# The index we just built

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- How do we process a query?
  - Later - what kinds of queries can we process?

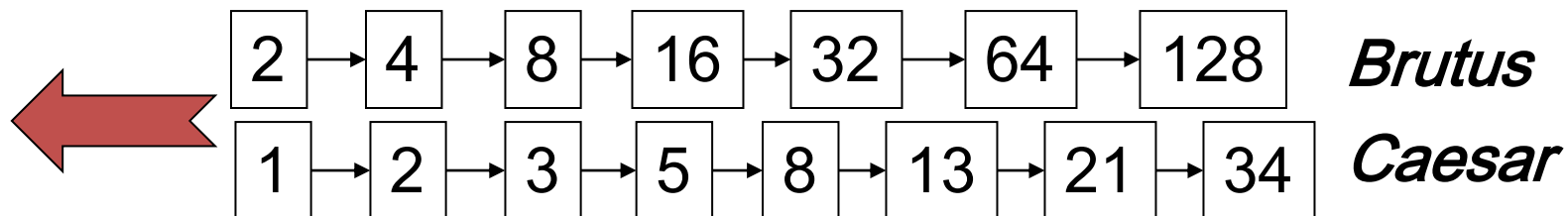


# Query processing: AND

- Consider processing the query:

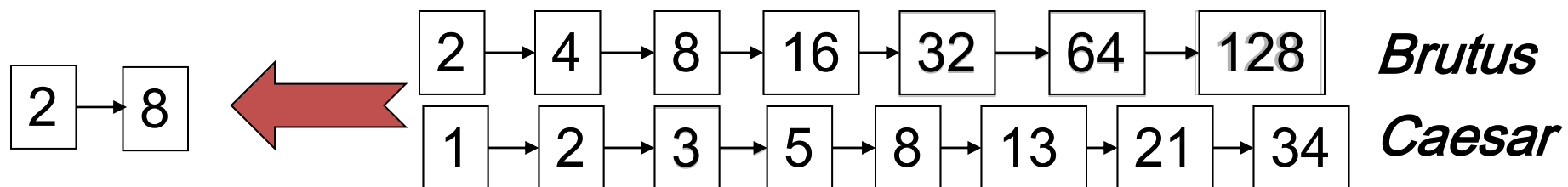
## ***Brutus AND Caesar***

- Locate ***Brutus*** in the Dictionary;
  - Retrieve its postings.
- Locate ***Caesar*** in the Dictionary;
  - Retrieve its postings.
- “Merge” the two postings:



# The merge

- Walk through the two postings simultaneously, in time linear in the total number of postings entries



If the list lengths are  $x$  and  $y$ , the merge takes  $O(x+y)$  operations.

Crucial: postings sorted by docID.

# Intersecting two postings lists (a “merge” algorithm)

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```
INTERSECT( $p_1, p_2$ )  
  1   $answer \leftarrow \langle \rangle$   
  2  while  $p_1 \neq \text{NIL}$  and  $p_2 \neq \text{NIL}$   
  3  do if  $docID(p_1) = docID(p_2)$   
  4      then  $\text{ADD}(answer, docID(p_1))$   
  5           $p_1 \leftarrow next(p_1)$   
  6           $p_2 \leftarrow next(p_2)$   
  7      else if  $docID(p_1) < docID(p_2)$   
  8          then  $p_1 \leftarrow next(p_1)$   
  9          else  $p_2 \leftarrow next(p_2)$   
 10  return  $answer$ 
```



# Boolean queries: Exact match

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- The **Boolean retrieval model** is being able to ask a query that is a Boolean expression:
  - Boolean Queries are queries using **AND**, **OR** and **NOT** to join query terms
    - Views each document as a set of words
    - Is precise: document matches condition or not.
  - Perhaps the simplest model to build an IR system on
- Primary commercial retrieval tool for 3 decades.
- Many search systems you still use are Boolean:
  - Email, library catalog, Mac OS X Spotlight

# Example: WestLaw <http://www.westlaw.com/>

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- Largest commercial (paying subscribers) legal search service (started 1975; ranking added 1992)
- Tens of terabytes of data; 700,000 users
- Majority of users *still* use boolean queries
- Example query:
  - What is the statute of limitations in cases involving the federal tort claims act?
  - **LIMIT! /3 STATUTE ACTION /S FEDERAL /2 TORT /3 CLAIM**
    - /3 = within 3 words, /S = in same sentence

# Example: WestLaw <http://www.westlaw.com/>

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- Another example query:
  - Requirements for disabled people to be able to access a workplace
  - `disabl! /p access! /s work-site work-place (employment /3 place`
- Note that SPACE is disjunction, not conjunction!
- Long, precise queries; proximity operators; incrementally developed; not like web search
- Many professional searchers still like Boolean search
  - You know exactly what you are getting
- But that doesn't mean it actually works better....

# Boolean queries: More general merges

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- Exercise: Adapt the merge for the queries:

***Brutus AND NOT Caesar***

***Brutus OR NOT Caesar***

Can we still run through the merge in time  $O(x+y)$ ?

What can we achieve?

# Merging

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What about an arbitrary Boolean formula?

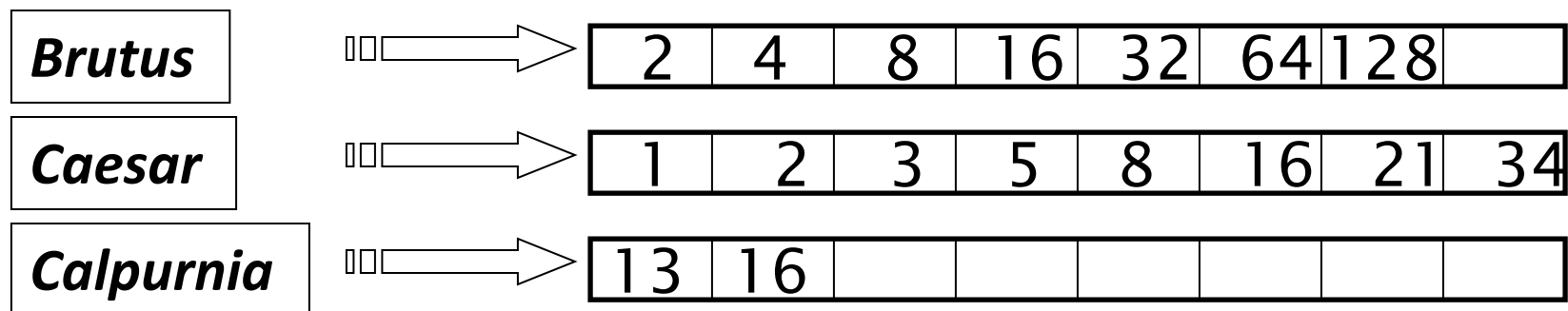
***(Brutus OR Caesar) AND NOT***

***(Antony OR Cleopatra)***

- Can we always merge in “linear” time?
  - Linear in what?
- Can we do better?

# Query optimization

- What is the best order for query processing?
- Consider a query that is an *AND* of  $n$  terms.
- For each of the  $n$  terms, get its postings, then *AND* them together.



Query: **Brutus AND Calpurnia AND Caesar**

# Query optimization example

- Process in order of increasing freq:
  - *start with smallest set, then keep cutting further.*

This is why we kept document freq. in dictionary

<b>Brutus</b>	⇒	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	
<b>Caesar</b>	⇒	1	2	3	5	8	16	21	34
<b>Calpurnia</b>	⇒	13	16						

Execute the query as (***Calpurnia AND Brutus***) ***AND Caesar***.

# More general optimization

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- e.g., (*madding OR crowd*) AND (*ignoble OR strife*)
- Get doc. freq.'s for all terms.
- Estimate the size of each *OR* by the sum of its doc. freq.'s (conservative).
- Process in increasing order of *OR* sizes.



# Exercise

- Recommend a query processing order for

*(tangerine OR trees) AND  
(marmalade OR skies) AND  
(kaleidoscope OR eyes)*

Term	Freq
eyes	213312
kaleidoscope	87009
marmalade	107913
skies	271658
tangerine	46653
trees	316812

# Query processing exercises

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- **Exercise:** If the query is *friends AND romans AND (NOT countrymen)*, how could we use the freq of *countrymen*?
- **Exercise:** Extend the merge to an arbitrary Boolean query. Can we always guarantee execution in time linear in the total postings size?
- **Hint:** Begin with the case of a Boolean *formula* query: in this, each query term appears only once in the query.

# Exercise

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- Try the search feature at <http://www.rhymezone.com/shakespeare/>
- Write down five search features you think it could do better

# What's ahead in IR?

## Beyond term search

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- What about phrases?
  - *University of Texas at Dallas*
- Proximity: Find ***CowBoys NEAR Stadium.***
  - Need index to capture position information in docs.
- Zones in documents: Find documents with (*author = Ullman*) AND (text contains *automata*).

# Evidence accumulation

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- 1 vs. 0 occurrence of a search term
  - 2 vs. 1 occurrence
  - 3 vs. 2 occurrences, etc.
  - Usually more seems better
- Need term frequency information in docs

# Ranking search results

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- Boolean queries give inclusion or exclusion of docs.
- Often we want to rank/group results
  - Need to measure proximity from query to each doc.
  - Need to decide whether docs presented to user are singletons, or a group of docs covering various aspects of the query.

# IR vs. databases:

## Structured vs unstructured data

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- Structured data tends to refer to information in “tables”

Employee	Manager	Salary
Smith	Jones	50000
Chang	Smith	60000
Ivy	Smith	50000

Typically allows numerical range and exact match (for text) queries, e.g.,  
*Salary < 60000 AND Manager = Smith.*

# Unstructured data

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- Typically refers to free text
- Allows
  - Keyword queries including operators
  - More sophisticated “concept” queries e.g.,
    - find all web pages dealing with *drug abuse*
- Classic model for searching text documents



# Semi-structured data

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- In fact almost no data is “unstructured”
- E.g., this slide has distinctly identified zones such as the *Title* and *Bullets*
- Facilitates “semi-structured” search such as
  - *Title* contains data AND *Bullets* contain search

... to say nothing of linguistic structure

# More sophisticated semi-structured search

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- *Title* is about Object Oriented Programming AND *Author* something like stro\*rup
- where \* is the wild-card operator
- Issues:
  - how do you process “about”?
  - how do you rank results?
- The focus of XML search (*IIR* chapter 10)

# Clustering, classification and ranking

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- **Clustering:** Given a set of docs, group them into clusters based on their contents.
- **Classification:** Given a set of topics, plus a new doc  $D$ , decide which topic(s)  $D$  belongs to.
- **Ranking:** Can we learn how to best order a set of documents, e.g., a set of search results

# The web and its challenges

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- Unusual and diverse documents
- Unusual and diverse users, queries, information needs
- Beyond terms, exploit ideas from social networks
  - link analysis, clickstreams ...
- How do search engines work? And how can we make them better?

# More sophisticated *information* retrieval

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- Cross-language information retrieval
- Question answering
- Summarization
- Text mining
- ...

# Course details

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- Course URL:
  - <http://www.utdallas.edu/~sanda/courses/IR/cs6322.html>
- Work/Grading:

■ Home works	30%
■ Project	30%
■ Midterm	20%
■ Final	20%
- Textbook:
  - *Introduction to Information Retrieval*
    - online at (<http://informationretrieval.org/>)

# Course staff

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- **Professor:** [Sanda Harabagiu](#)

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- **Important info: Class web page :**

<http://www.utdallas.edu/~sanda/courses/IR/cs6322.html>

# Resources for today's lecture

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- *Introduction to Information Retrieval*, chapter 1
- Shakespeare:
  - <http://www.rhymezone.com/shakespeare/>
  - Try the neat browse by keyword sequence feature!
- *(Extra) Managing Gigabytes*, chapter 3.2
- *(Extra) Modern Information Retrieval*, chapter 8.2

Any questions?