



HUST

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HANOI UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ONE LOVE. ONE FUTURE.



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WEB MINING

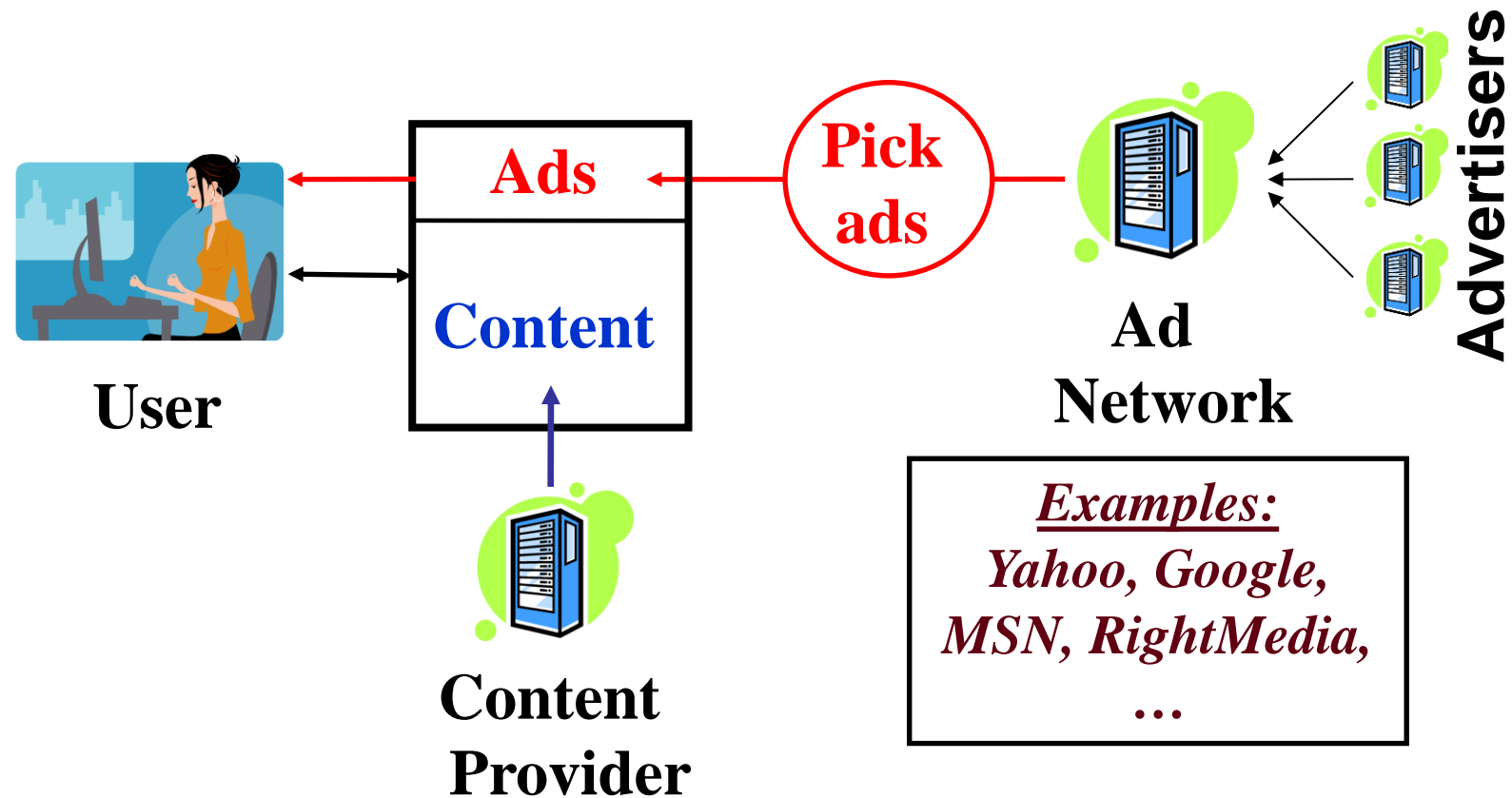
LECTURE 09: ONLINE AD & QUERY MINING

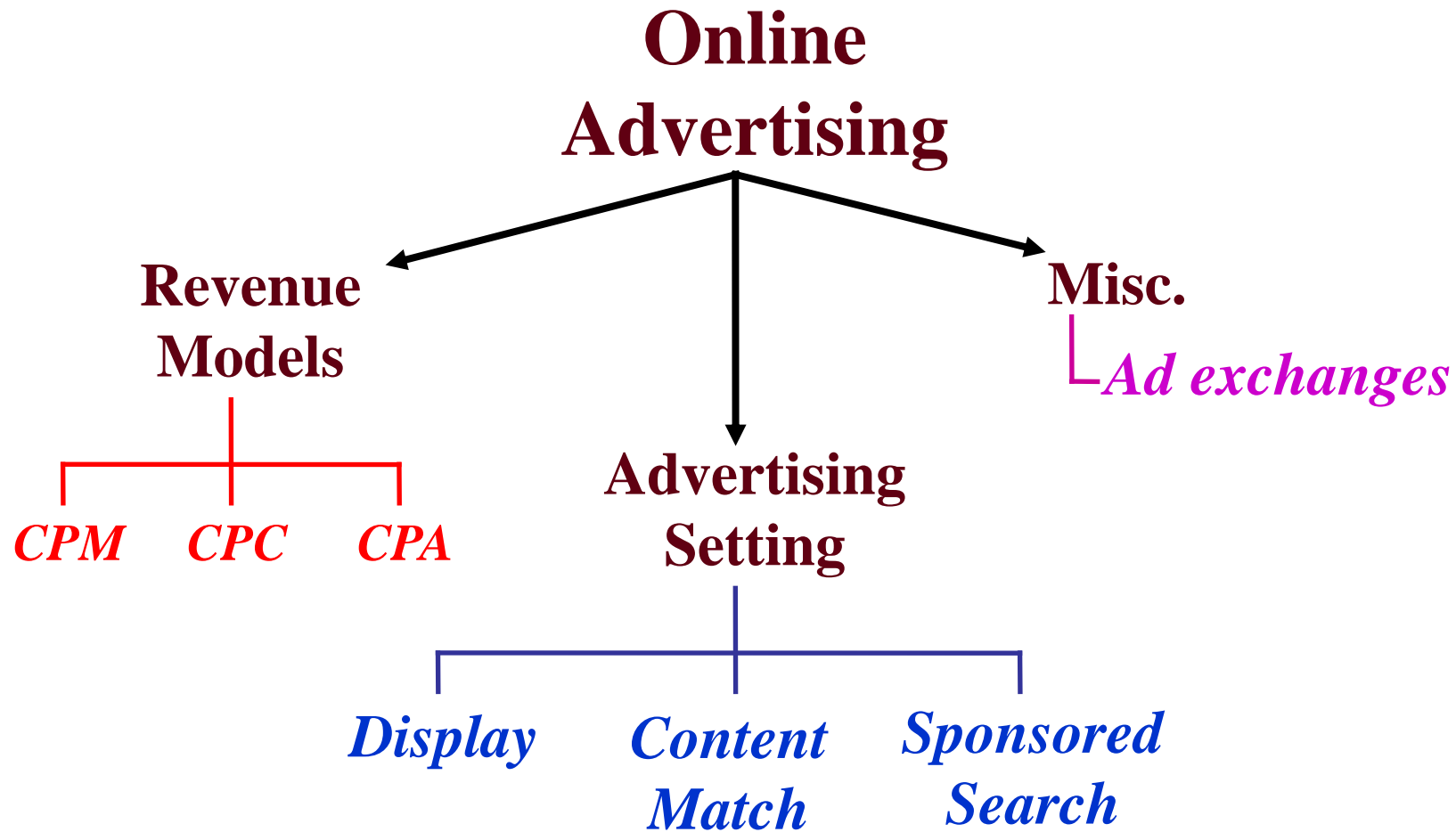
ONE LOVE. ONE FUTURE.

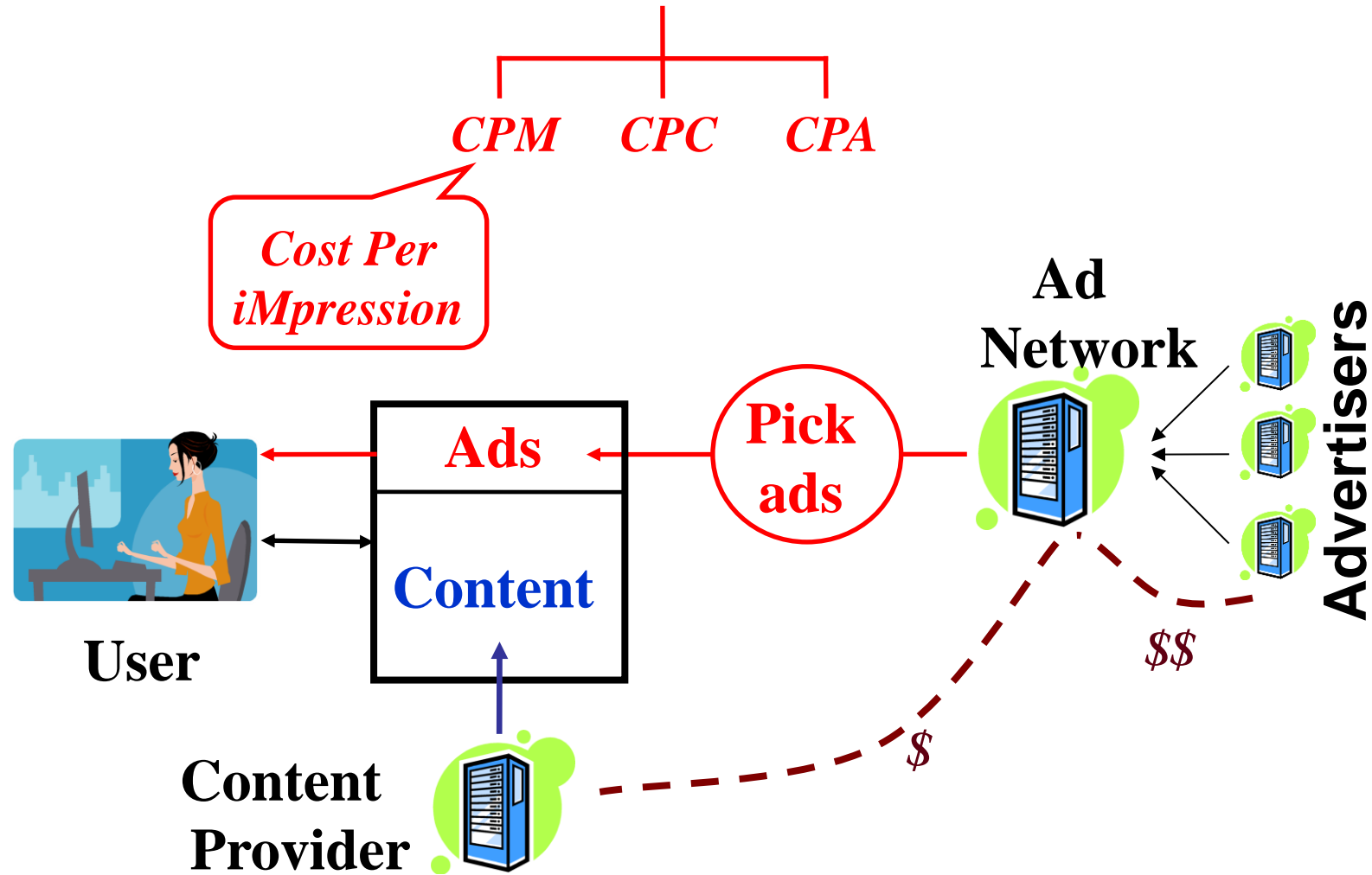
Agenda

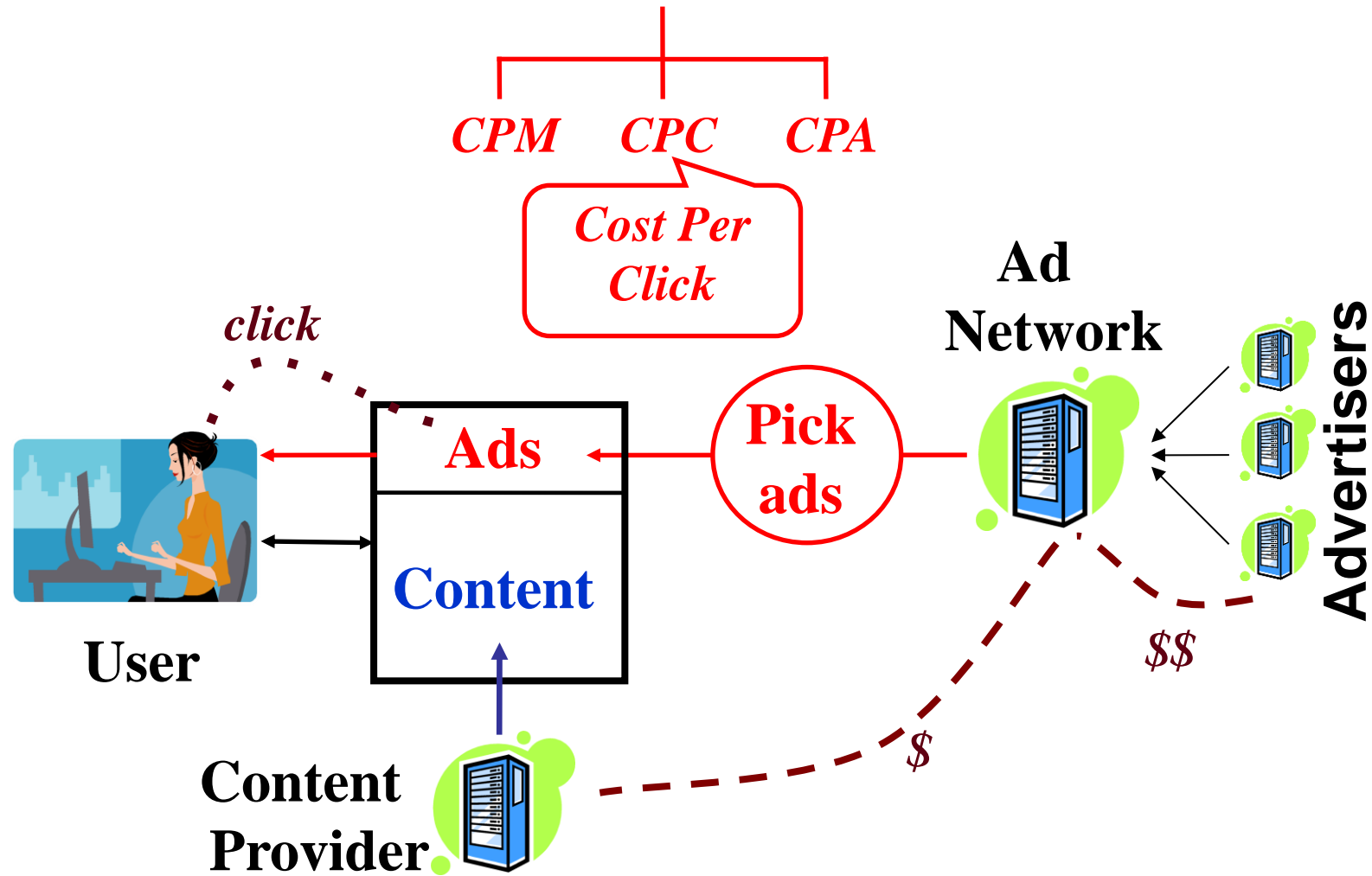
1. Online advertising
2. Search engine advertising
3. Query Mining

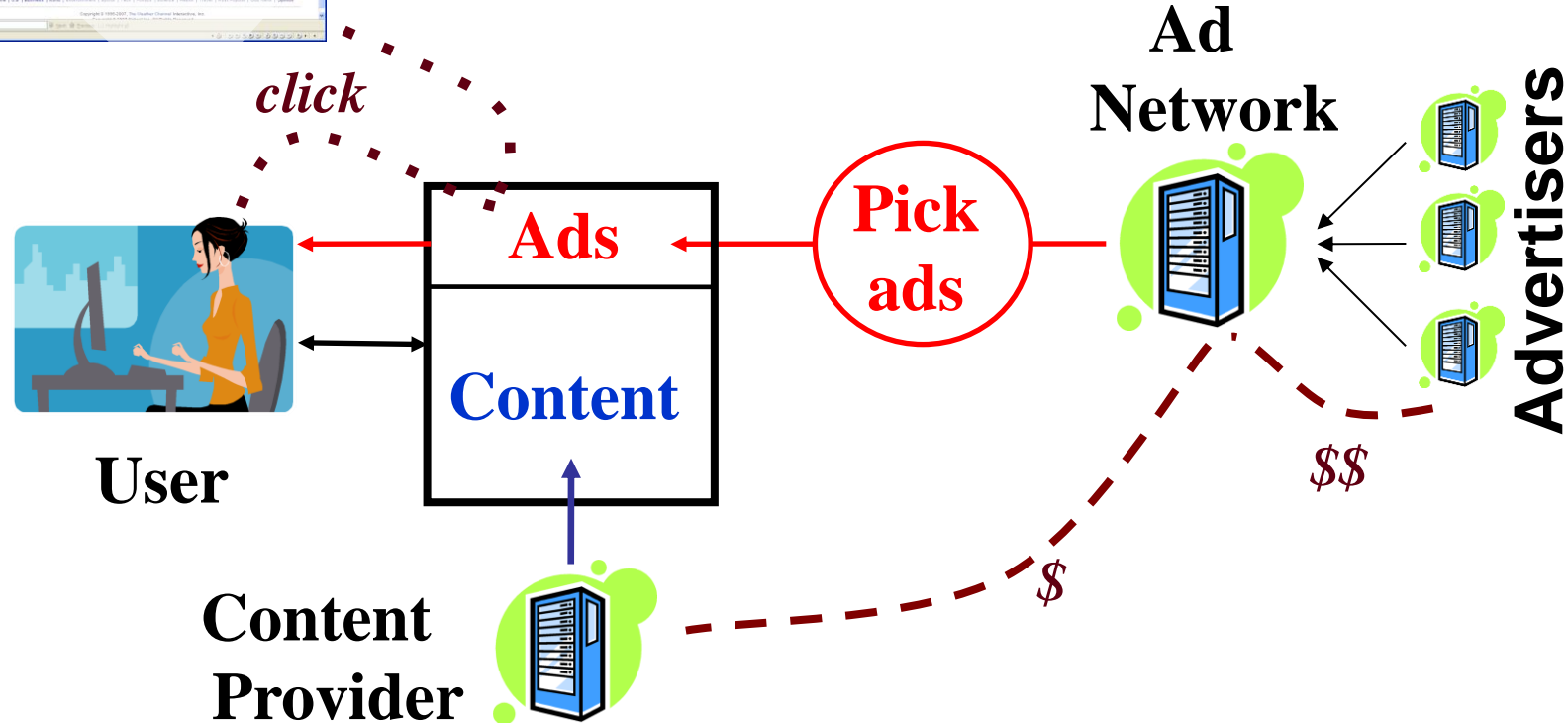
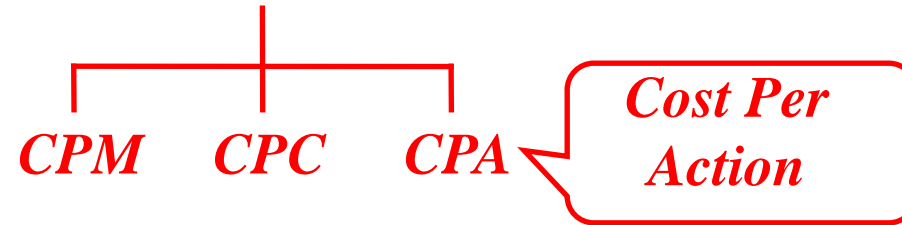
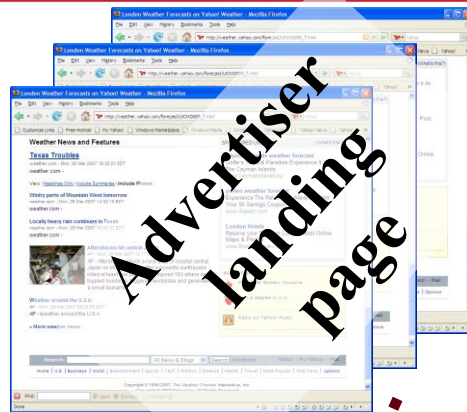
1. Online Advertising

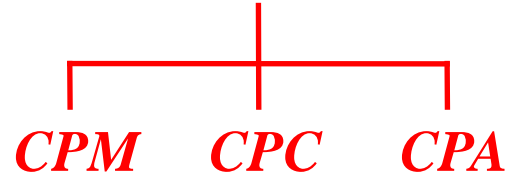




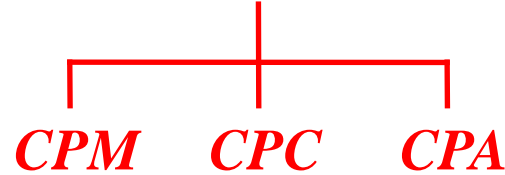








- Assume that an ad is shown N items at the same position
- CPM: Revenue = $N * CPM$



- Assume that an ad is shown N items at the same position
- CPM: Revenue = $N * \text{CPM}$
- CPC: Revenue = $N * \text{CTR} * \text{CPC}$

*Depends on
the auction
mechanism*

*Click-through Rate
(probability of clicking
on an ad)*

CPM *CPC* *CPA*

- Assume that an ad is shown N items at the same position
- CPM: Revenue = N * CPM
- CPC: Revenue = N * CTR * CPC
- CPA: Revenue = N * CTR * **Conv. Rate** * CPA

Conversion Rate
(the probability that the user
takes an action when viewing the
ad page)

2. Search engine advertising

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying Yahoo! search results for the query "recipe indian food". The browser's address bar shows the URL: `http://search.yahoo.com/search?p=recipe+indian+food&fr=yfp-t-501&toggle=1&cop=mss&ei=UTF-8`. The search bar contains the text "indian food recipes".

Annotations on the page include:

- A blue box labeled "Query" points to the search bar.
- A red box labeled "Paid Ad" points to the "SPONSOR RESULTS" section on the right.
- A blue oval highlights the first organic search result: "Recipe Indian Food" from www.MonsterMarketplace.com.
- A red oval highlights the first organic search result: "1. indian food recipe" from www.recipes.chef2chef.net/recipe-archive/43/231458.shtml.

The search results are divided into two main sections: "Search Results" and "SPONSOR RESULTS".

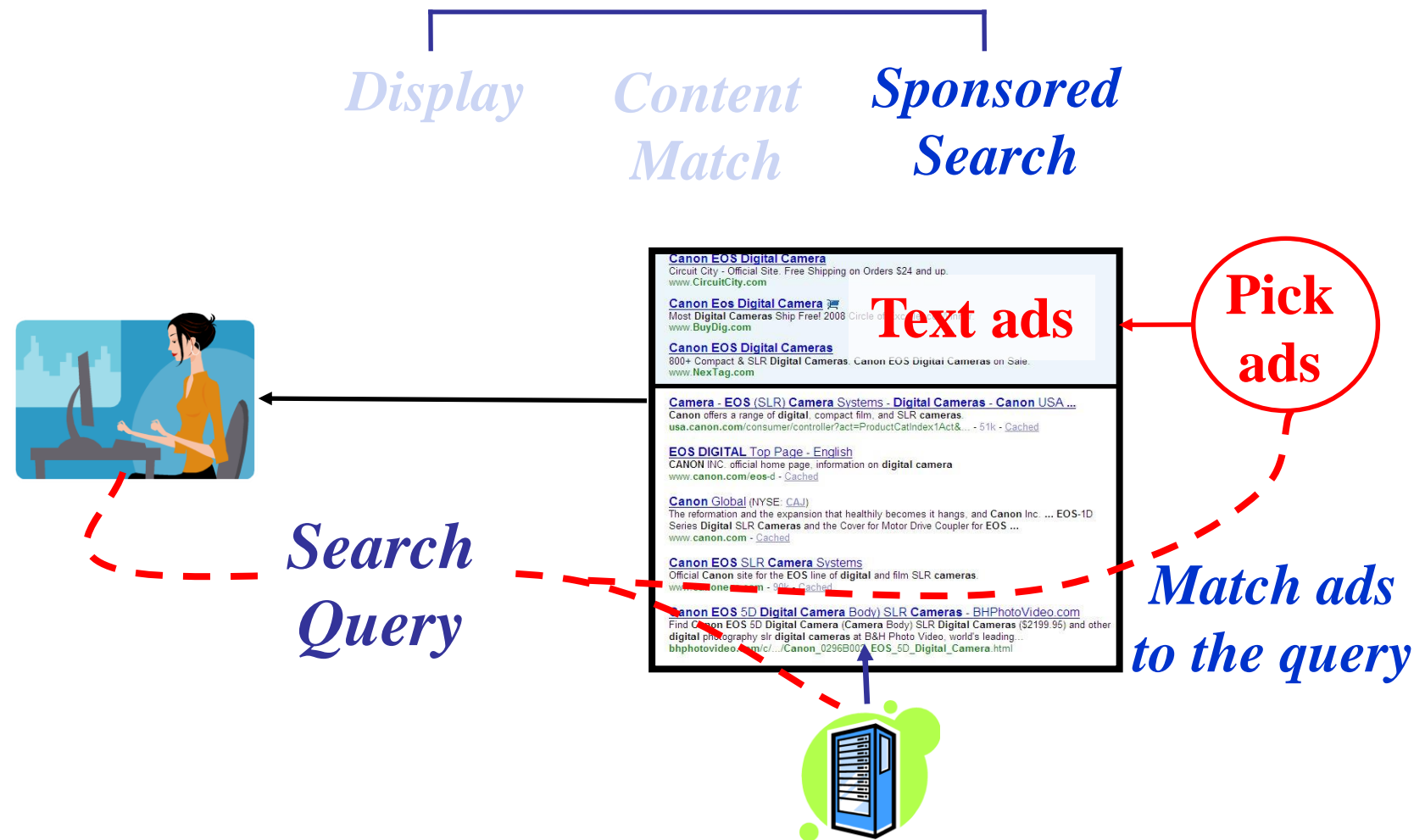
Search Results:

- **Recipe Indian Food**
www.MonsterMarketplace.com - Browse and compare great deals on recipe indian food.
- **Indian Food**
sanfrancisco.citysearch.com - Find great Indian restaurants in your area today. Search here.
- 1. **indian food recipe**
indian food recipe ... Title: Indian Food Recipe. Yield: 4 Servings. Ingredients. 1 bunch ... to the echo by: Jonathan Kandell Indian Food Recipes Put ...
www.recipes.chef2chef.net/recipe-archive/43/231458.shtml - 13k - Cached - More from this site
- 2. **Recipe Gal: Indian Foods**
Indian Recipes from Recipe Gal's Archives ... All Food Posters. Travel Posters. Indian Recipes. Indian Breads Indian Chicken Recipes ...
www.recipegal.com/indian - 10k - Cached - More from this site
- 3. **Indian Recipes, Indian Food Recipe, South Indian Recipes, Indian ...**
indian recipes, indian food recipe, south indian Recipes, indian cooking Recipes, ... Indian Recipes, Indian Food Recipe, South Indian Recipes, Indian Cooking Recipe, ...
www.india4world.com/indian-recipe - 17k - Cached - More from this site
- 4. **Paav Bhaaji - Recipe for Paav Bhaaji - Pao Bhaji**

SPONSOR RESULTS:

- Indian Food**
Buy indian food at SHOP.COM.
Search our free shipping offers.
www.SHOP.com
- Recipe India Food**
Find and Compare prices on recipe india food at Smarter.com.
www.smarter.com
- Chinese Food Recipe Books on Cataloglink**
Find chinese food recipe books on CatalogLink.
www.CatalogLink.com
- \$19.97 Over 500 Chinese Recipes Cookbook**
100% Satisfaction Guaranteed,
543-Page Chinese Cookbook Only
\$19.97.

Search engine advertising model



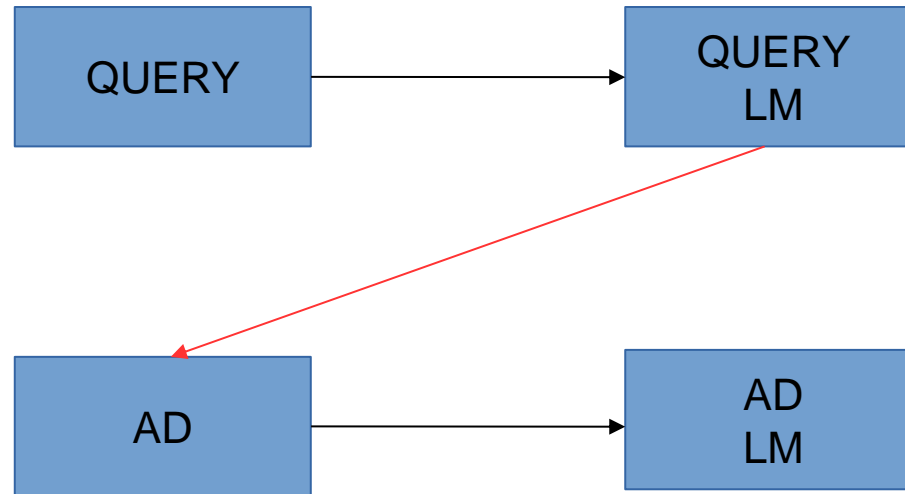
Maximize revenue

- The problem of advertising company
- Select ads for maximum revenue
 - Match the query
 - Advertising costs
 - Ad page quality

Scoring based on content

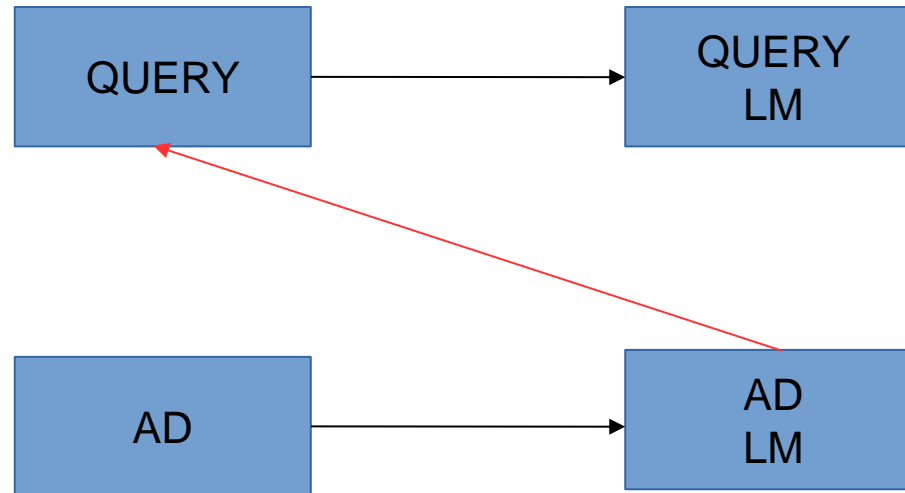
- Consider advertising like a text
- Compare query similarity to ads
- Methods
 - Vector space model
 - Language model

Language model

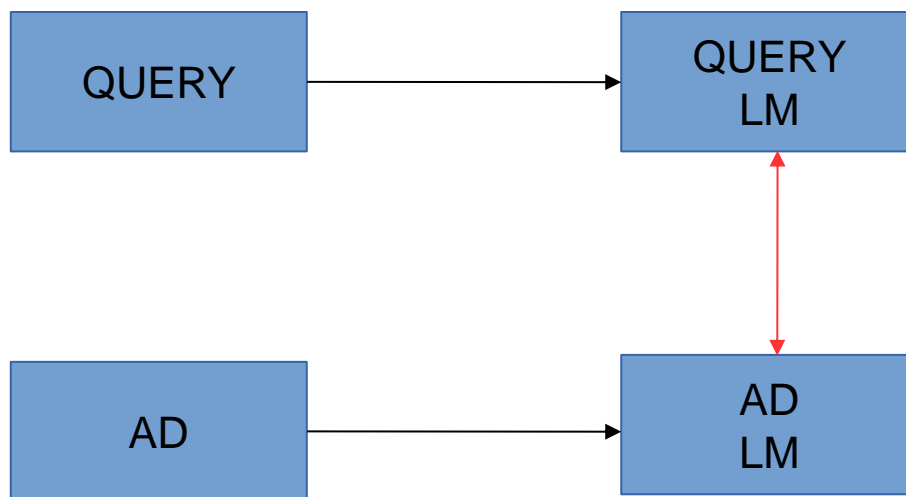


$P(\text{ad}|\text{query LM})$

Language model (cont.)



$P(\text{query}|\text{ad LM})$



$KL(ad\ LM; query\ LM)$

Pros and Cons

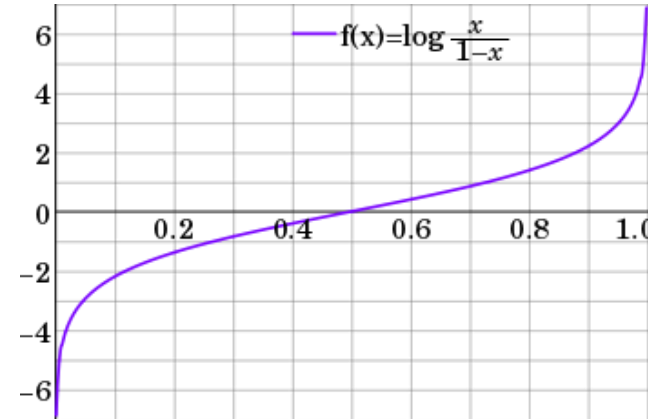
- Pros
 - Simple model
 - Suitable for short popular query
- Cons:
 - Hardly handle rare queries (long tail)
 - Hardly process in real-time
 - Not using user feedback

Score based on user feedback

- Query set Q
- Ad page set A
- For each query $q \in Q$ and ad page $a \in A$, compute the probability that user clicks on ad page $\Pr(\text{click} | q, a)$
- Using user feedback to estimate probabilities

Logistic Regression

- Representation of query and advertising content in vectors (bag of words)
- $\Pr(\text{click} | q, a) = f(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{a}; \theta)$
- Logistic Regression:
 - Log-odds ($\Pr(\text{click} | q, a)$) = $\mathbf{q}' \mathbf{W} \mathbf{a}$
 - Estimate \mathbf{W} using user feedback as training data

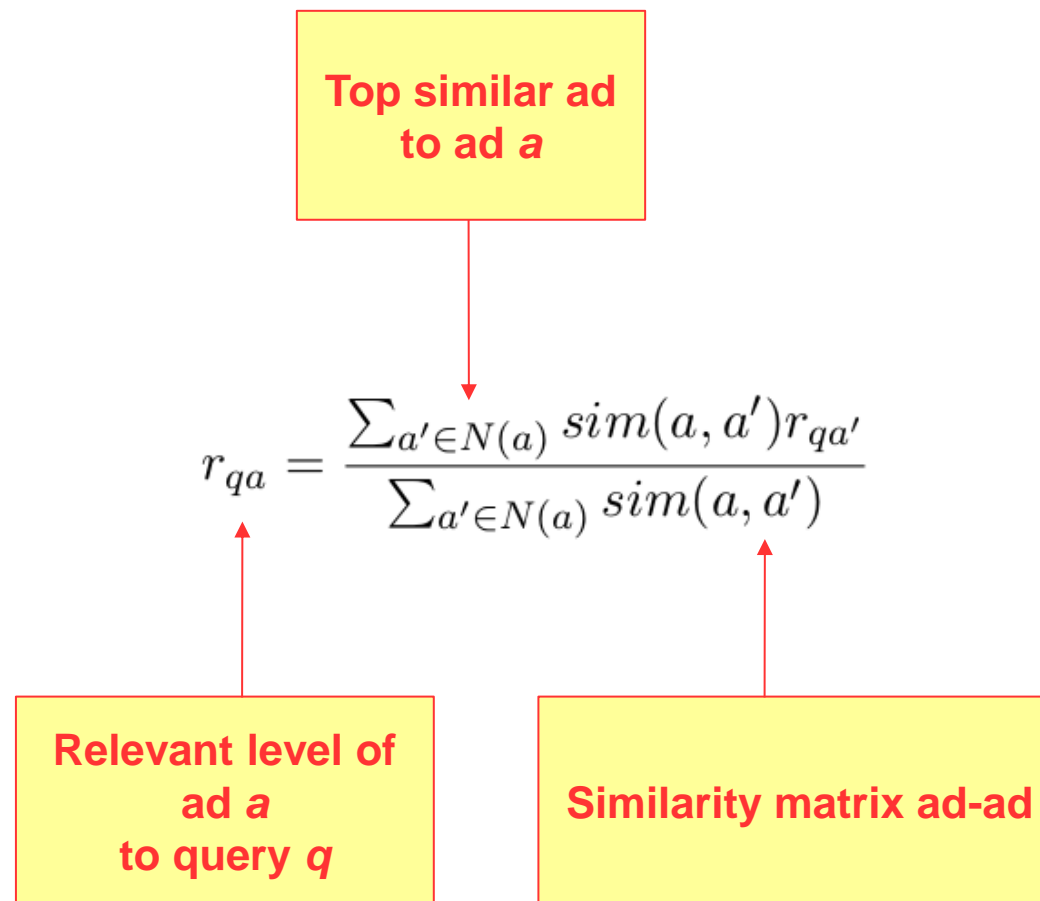


from Wikipedia

Collaborative filtering

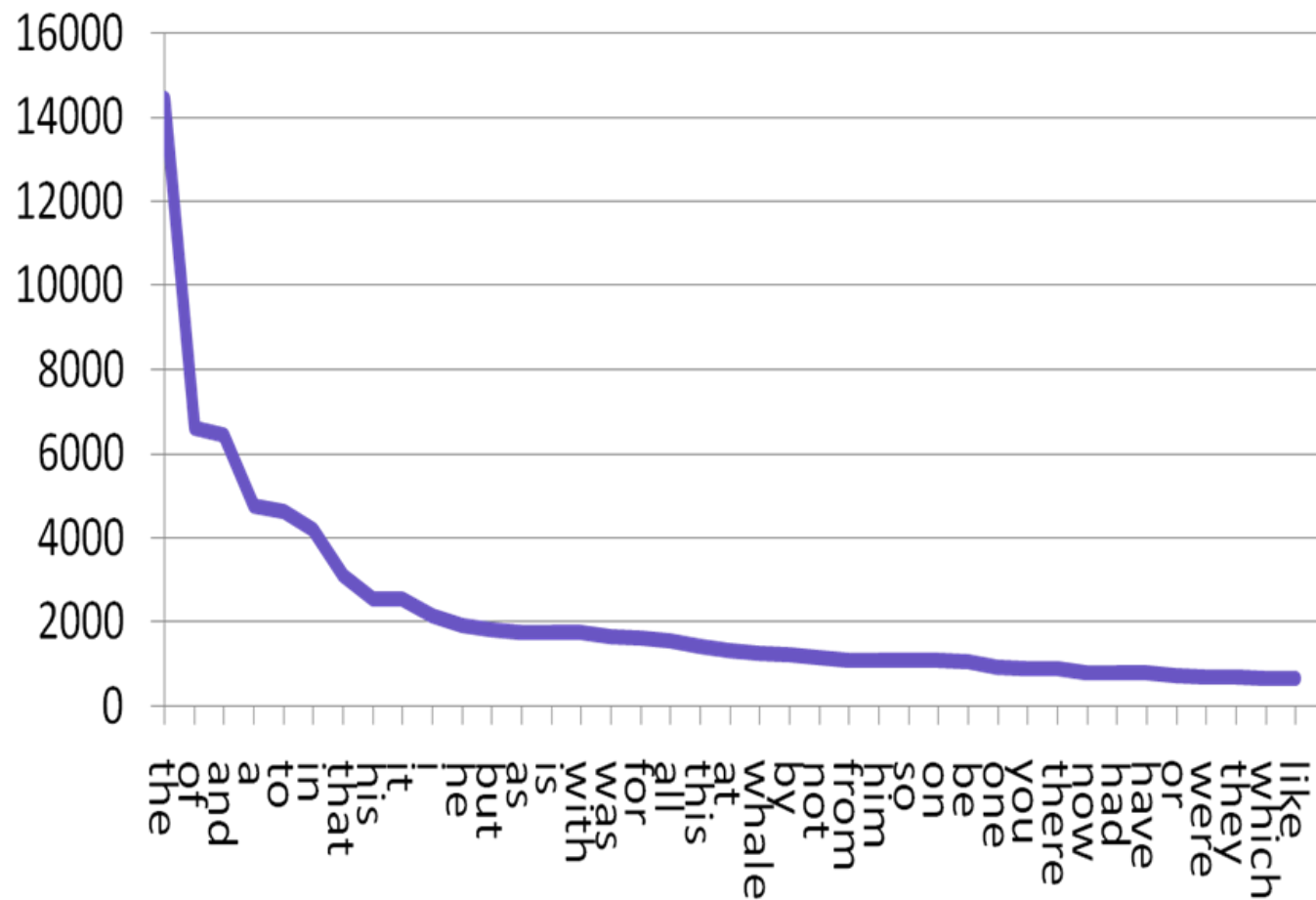
- Interactive matrix query, advertising
- Use latent user feedback (click on ad page)
- For each query q and ad page a , predict user interest
- Collaborative filtering
 - Using kNN
 - Represent ads by query to calculate similarity

Collaborative filtering (cont.)



3. Query Mining

- Google: 40,000 query/s



Query features

- A query contains an average of 2.4 words
- 21% of internet traffic comes from search engines
- User feedback
 - 50% click on first result
 - Users mostly only use the first two results

Query features (cont.)

- Users often edit query
- Search trends shift from entertainment to e-commerce, in which product search accounts for 1/5
- The distribution of vocabulary on the query and on the website content is different → what users search for is different from what is available on the internet

Query logging

- User information
- Query content
- List of relevant documents
- Selected documents of user

Query preprocessing

- Identify query session
- Filter bot query
- Standardize query

Identify query session

- Classify pairs of consecutive queries into classes :
 - Same query content but different search scope
 - Query Generalization
 - Query fine-tuning for a more precise query
 - Query detailing
 - New query content

Filter bot query

- Query generated by bot to collect search engine results
- Duplicate content
- Unusually high query rate and/or recurring query frequency

Standardize query

- Remove stopwords
- Convert to lower case
- Standardize number
- Stemming
- For Vietnamese
 - Restore accent
 - Tokenize

Application 1: Query suggestion

The screenshot shows the Google search homepage with the search bar containing the text "Đại học Bách". Below the search bar, a dropdown menu displays a list of suggestions. The suggestions include "đại học bách khoa", "đại học bách khoa – Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology, College in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam", "đại học bách khoa – Hanoi University of Science and Technology, University in Hanoi, Vietnam", "đại học bách khoa – Da Nang University of Technology, University in Da Nang, Vietnam", "đại học bách khoa điểm chuẩn", "đại học bách khoa thủ đức", "đại học bách khoa cơ sở 2", "đại học bách khoa lý thường kiệt", "đại học bách khoa tô hiến thành", "đại học bách khoa tiếng anh", "đại học bách khoa cs2", "đại học bách khoa paris", and "đại học bách khoa wikipedia". The Google logo is centered above the search bar. In the top right corner, there are links for "Gmail", "Images", and a "Sign in" button. At the bottom, there are links for "Advertising", "Business", "About", "Google Search", "I'm Feeling Lucky", "Privacy", "Terms", "Settings", and "Use Google.com". A small red vertical bar is on the right side of the page.

Đại học Bách

- đại học bách **khoa**
- đại học bách **khoa** – Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology, College in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
- đại học bách **khoa** – Hanoi University of Science and Technology, University in Hanoi, Vietnam
- đại học bách **khoa** – Da Nang University of Technology, University in Da Nang, Vietnam
- đại học bách **khoa điểm chuẩn**
- đại học bách **khoa thủ đức**
- đại học bách **khoa cơ sở 2**
- đại học bách **khoa lý thường kiệt**
- đại học bách **khoa tô hiến thành**
- đại học bách **khoa tiếng anh**
- đại học bách **khoa cs2**
- đại học bách **khoa paris**
- đại học bách **khoa wikipedia**

Vietnam

Advertising Business About

Google Search I'm Feeling Lucky

Privacy Terms Settings Use Google.com

Report inappropriate predictions

Language model

- Learn language model on query data
$$\operatorname{argmax}_w P(w|w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{n-1}, w_n)$$
- Require large query dataset
- The basic unit of the language model
 - word (tokenize)
 - syllable
 - demisyllable ('ch', 'ang')
 - Character

n-gram language model

- Unigram

$$P(w) = (\text{count}(w)+1) / (\sum_{w'} \text{count}(w')+V)$$

- Bigram

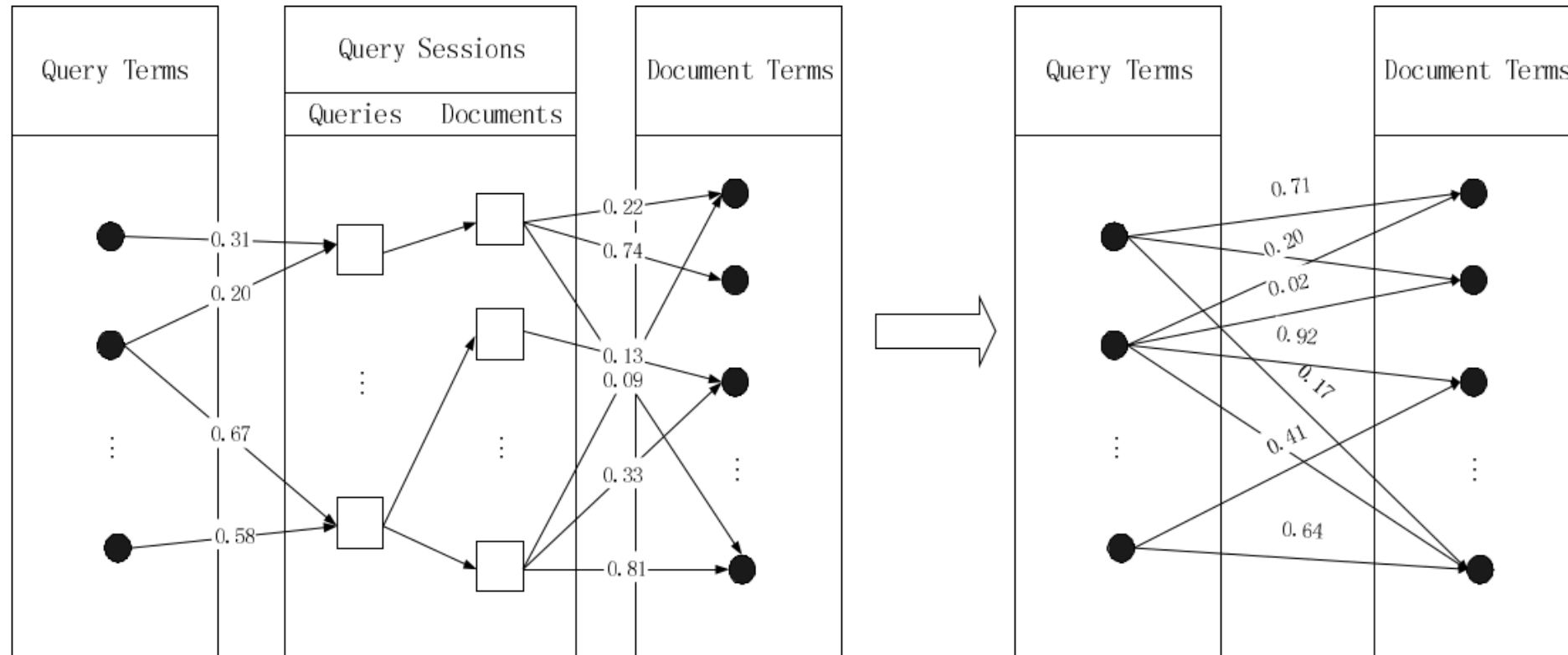
$$P(w_0, w_1) = P(w_1|w_0) * P(w_0)$$

$$P(w_1|w_0) = (\text{count}(w_0, w_1)+1) / (\sum_{w'} \text{count}(w_0, w')+V)$$

Application 2: Extend query

- User queries often do not contain enough information
- Query expansion based solely on textual content may not meet user needs properly
 - Using user feedback
- Assumption: If a query containing one keyword leads to related documents containing another keyword, it is likely that the two keywords are related.

Extend query model



Extend query model (cont.)

$$\begin{aligned} P(w_j^{(d)} \mid w_i^{(q)}) &= \frac{P(w_j^{(d)}, w_i^{(q)})}{P(w_i^{(q)})} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{\forall D_k \in S} P(w_j^{(d)}, w_i^{(q)}, D_k)}{P(w_i^{(q)})} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{\forall D_k \in S} P(w_j^{(d)} \mid w_i^{(q)}, D_k) \times P(w_i^{(q)}, D_k)}{P(w_i^{(q)})} \end{aligned}$$

Extend query model (cont.)

$$P(w_j^{(d)} | w_i^{(q)}, D_k) = P(w_j^{(d)} | D_k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(w_j^{(d)} | w_i^{(q)}) &= \frac{\sum_{\forall D_k \in S} P(w_j^{(d)} | D_k) \times P(D_k | w_i^{(q)}) \times P(w_i^{(q)})}{P(w_i^{(q)})} \\ &= \sum_{\forall D_k \in S} P(w_j^{(d)} | D_k) \times P(D_k | w_i^{(q)}) \end{aligned}$$

$P(w_j^{(d)} | D_k)$: probability of $w_j^{(d)}$ given selected D_k

$P(D_k | w_i^{(q)})$: probability of D_k to be selected if $w_i^{(q)}$ appears in query

Extend query model (cont.)

$$P(D_k | w_i^{(q)}) = \frac{f_{ik}^{(q)}(w_i^{(q)}, D_k)}{f^{(q)}(w_i^{(q)})}$$

$$P(w_j^{(d)} | D_k) = \frac{W_{jk}^{(d)}}{\max_{\forall t \in D_k} (W_{tk}^{(d)})}$$

$$P(w_j^{(d)} | w_i^{(q)}) = \sum_{\forall D_k \in S} (P(w_j^{(d)} | D_k) \times \frac{f_{ik}^{(q)}(w_i^{(q)}, D_k)}{f^{(q)}(w_i^{(q)})})$$

$f_{ik}^{(q)}(w_i^{(q)}, D_k)$: number query session in which query contain $w_i^{(q)}$ and D_k is seleted

$f^{(q)}(w_i^{(q)})$: number of query session in which query contain $w_i^{(q)}$

$W_{jk}^{(d)}$: Weight of $w_j^{(d)}$ in document D_k

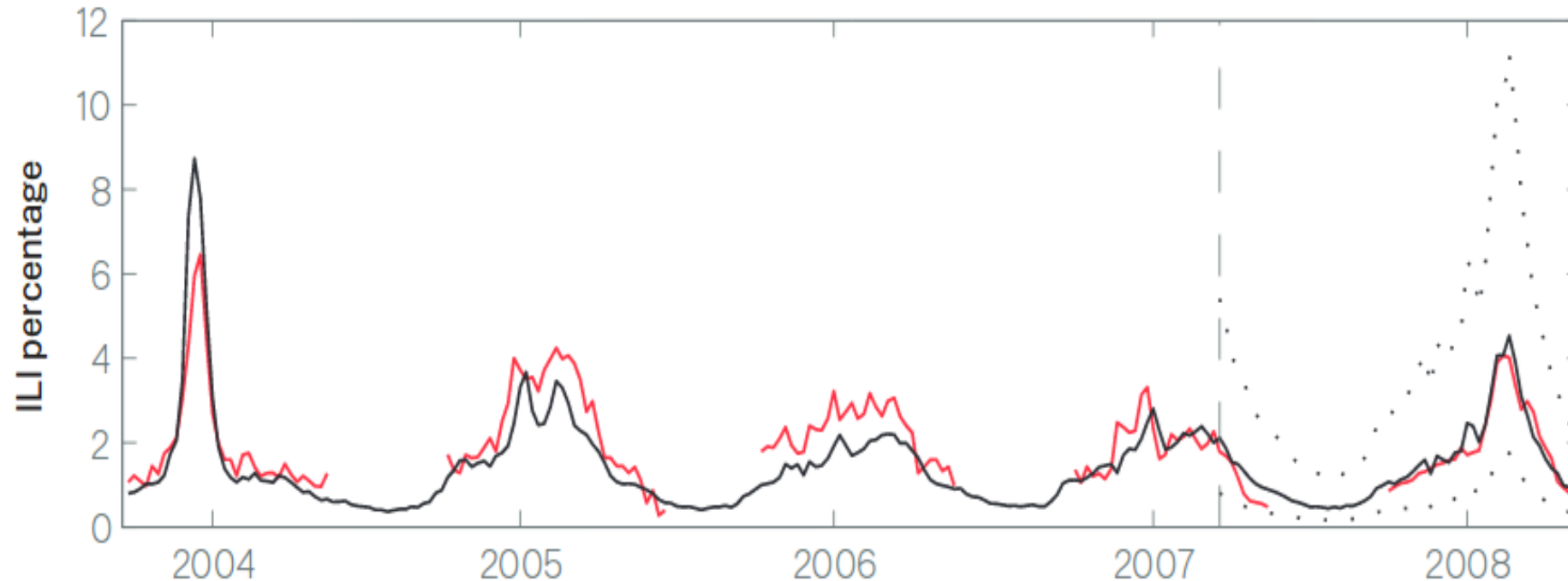
Extend query model (cont.)

$$CoWeight_Q(w_j^{(d)}) = \ln(\prod_{w_t^{(q)} \in Q} (P(w_j^{(d)} | w_t^{(q)}) + 1))$$

1. Extract term in query Q
2. Find documents related to any term
3. For each term in each document, use the formula to measure relevance to query Q
4. Using top n highest score term to construct query Q'
5. Search with query Q'

Application 3: Disease warning

- <https://www.google.org/flutrends>
- Based on related queries
- The number of people looking for information about the disease is proportional to the number of people who are sick



A large graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a dark blue background with a circular pattern of red dots of varying sizes, creating a sense of depth and movement. The word "HUST" is centered within this graphic in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

HUST

THANK YOU !