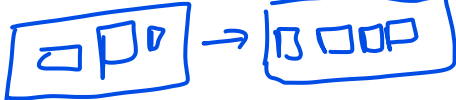


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Why this course?

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Information Retrieval

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Information Retrieval: Challenges

- Data is unstructured
 - Need to guess what is **relevant**
- Query is unstructured
 - Need to guess user **intent**
- Computers cannot guess

Inferring **relevance** and **intent** from data, query is the science of
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).
- These days we frequently think first of web search, but there are many other cases:
 - E-mail Search
 - Searching your computer
 - Corporate knowledge bases
 - Legal information retrieval

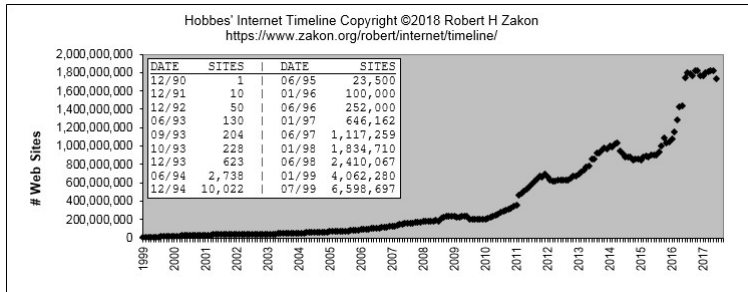
Basic assumptions of Information Retrieval

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- **Collection:** A set of documents
 - Assume it is a static collection for the moment
- **Goal:** Retrieve documents with information that is **relevant** to the user's **information need** and helps the user complete a **task**.

The growth of WWW



IR vs RDBMS

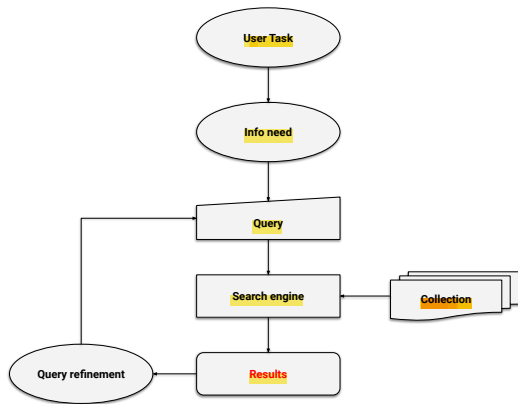
- Relational Database Management Systems (RDBMS)
 - Semantics of each object are well defined
 - Complex query languages (e.g., SQL)
 - Exact retrieval for what you ask
 - Emphasis on efficiency

IR vs RDBMS

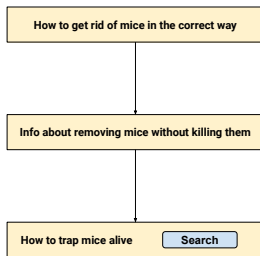
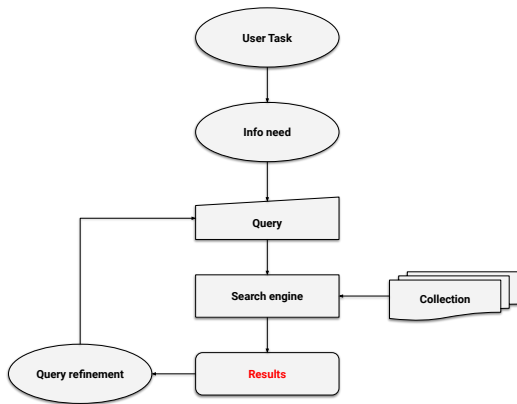
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- Information Retrieval (IR)
 - Semantics of object are subjective, not well defined
 - Usually simple query languages (e.g., natural language query)
 - You should get what you want, even the query is bad
 - Effectiveness is primary issue, although efficiency is important

The classic search model



The classic search model



Core Concepts of IR



■ Query Representation

- Bridge lexical gap: system and systems; create and creating (stemmer)
- Bridge semantic gap: car and automobile (feedback)

■ Document Representation

- Internal representation of document contents: a list of documents that contain specific word (inverted document list)
- Representation of document structure: different fields (e.g., title, body)

■ Retrieval Model

- Algorithms that best match meaning of user query and available documents. (e.g., vector space model and statistical language modeling)



How good are the retrieved documents?

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