



# Information Retrieval

## 01: Einführung und Motivation

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# Was ist eigentlich Retrieval?



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# Was ist eigentlich Retrieval?

In diesem Kurs geht es um Information **Retrieval** und wir benutzen folgende, **vorläufige Arbeitsdefinition**:

*„Gegeben eine **Anfrage** und einen **Dokumentenkorpus**,  
finde **relevante** Dokumente.“*

- **Anfrage:** Eine Anfrage ist die Beschreibung eines **Informationsbedürfnisses**, die an das IR-System geschickt wird. Kann natürlichsprachig oder formal (Anfragesprache) sein.
- **Korpus:** Eine Sammlung von durchsuchbaren Dokumenten / Ressourcen. In unserem Falle meistens Textdokumente.
- **Relevanz:** Befriedigung des Informationsbedürfnisses eines Benutzers.

# Weitere Definitionen von IR

Drei Definitionen (von vielen)

- „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).“ (Manning et al., 2008)
- „Information retrieval (IR) is a field concerned with the design, development, and evaluation of interactive systems that help users find information.“ (Arguello, 2017)
- “Information retrieval is a field concerned with the structure, analysis, organization, storage, and retrieval of information.“ (Salton, 1968)

# Weitere Definitionen von IR

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Besser!

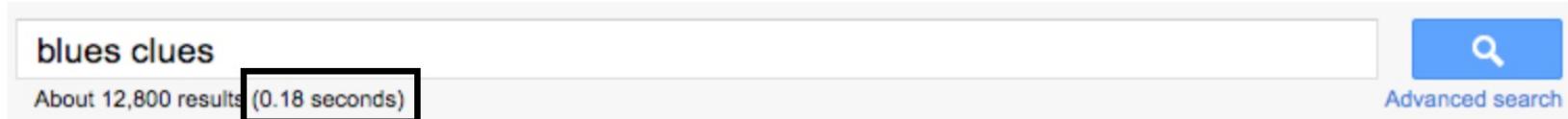


- „Information retrieval (IR) is **finding material** (usually documents) of an **unstructured nature** (usually text) that **satisfies an information need** from within **large collections** (usually stored on computers).“ (Manning et al., 2008)
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# Es geht also um die Nadel im ...



# Was gehört noch zum Thema Retrieval?



## Zwei zentrale Größen

- **Effizienz:** Wir wollen das Ergebnis noch vor Feierabend (oder noch besser: in 0,18 Sekunden)
  - **Effektivität:** Liefere nur Ergebnisse, die Informationsbedürfnisse der Nutzer befriedigen
- 
- Später: Klarer Fokus auf das Thema Effektivität.
  - Allerdings: Wir werden uns auch darüber unterhalten, wie Suchmaschinen Ergebnisse möglichst schnell liefern können.

# Effizienz von Suche: grep

- Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
- consetetur sadipscing elitr,
- sed diam nonumy eirmod tempor,
- invidunt ut labore et dolore magna
- aliquyam erat, sed diam voluptua.
- At vero eos et accusam et justo
- duo dolores et ea rebum.

Finde alle Zeilen mit „et“.

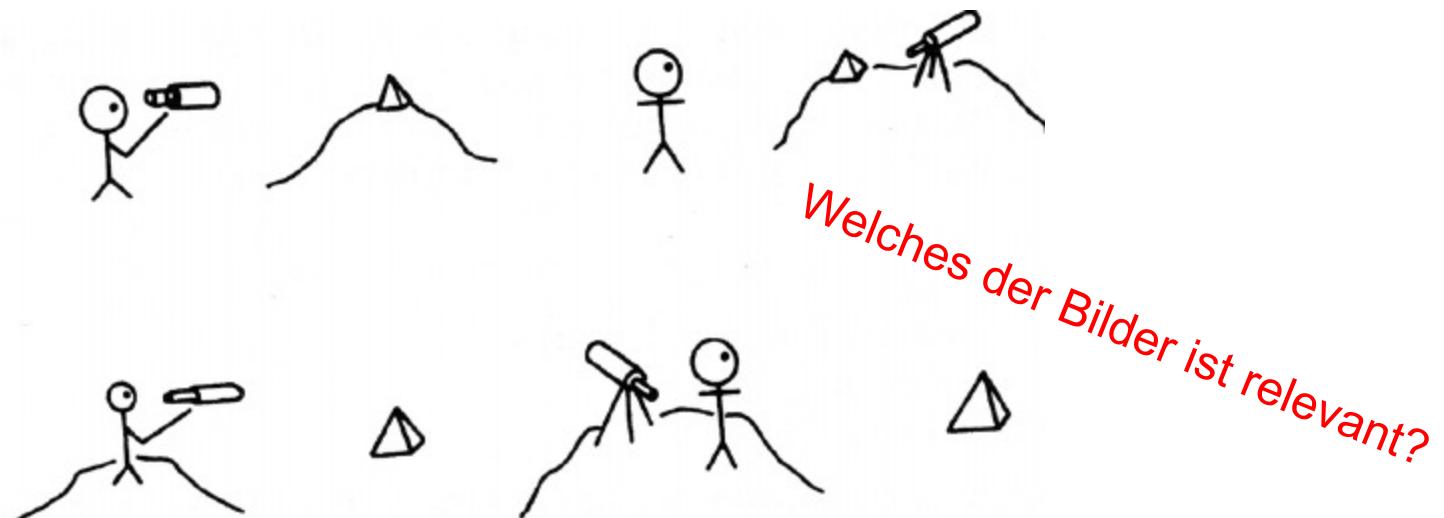
- Wie viele Schritte braucht grep?
- Ist das ein guter Weg zu suchen? Geht das nicht besser?

# Effektivität: Was ist eigentlich Relevanz?

Schwierig...

„The man saw the pyramid on the hill with the telescope.“

- Viele Interpretationen dieses Satzes sind denkbar...



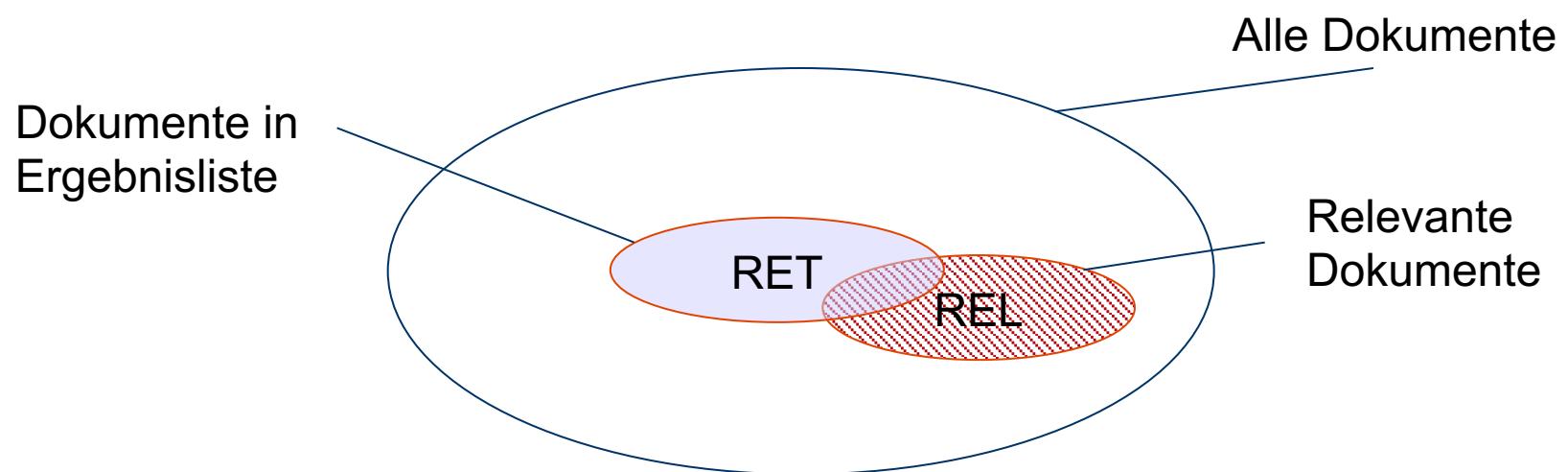
# Maßzahlen für die Evaluation

- **Precision** (Treffergenauigkeit)

$$\mathcal{P} = \frac{|\text{RET} \cap \text{REL}|}{|\text{RET}|}$$

- **Recall** (Treffervollständigkeit)

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{|\text{RET} \cap \text{REL}|}{|\text{REL}|}$$



# Precision und Recall: Ein Beispiel

	Relevant	Nicht relevant
Gefunden	30	12
Nicht gefunden	14	44

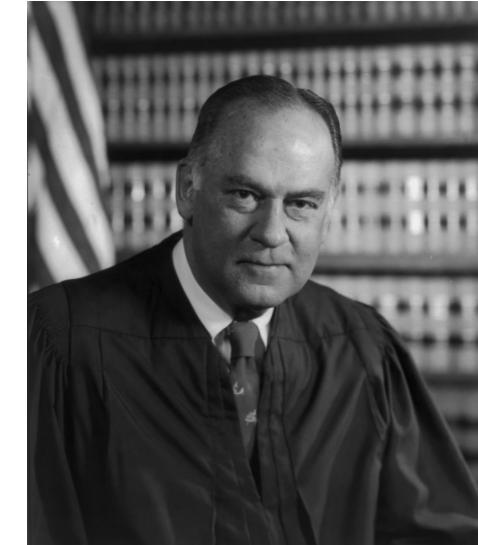
- Precision     $P = 30 / (30 + 12) \approx 0,714$
- Recall         $R = 30 / (30 + 14) \approx 0,681$

# Was ist eigentlich Information?

Schwierig...

Häufig verwendet man den Begriff  
Information ganz intuitiv (und leider falsch)

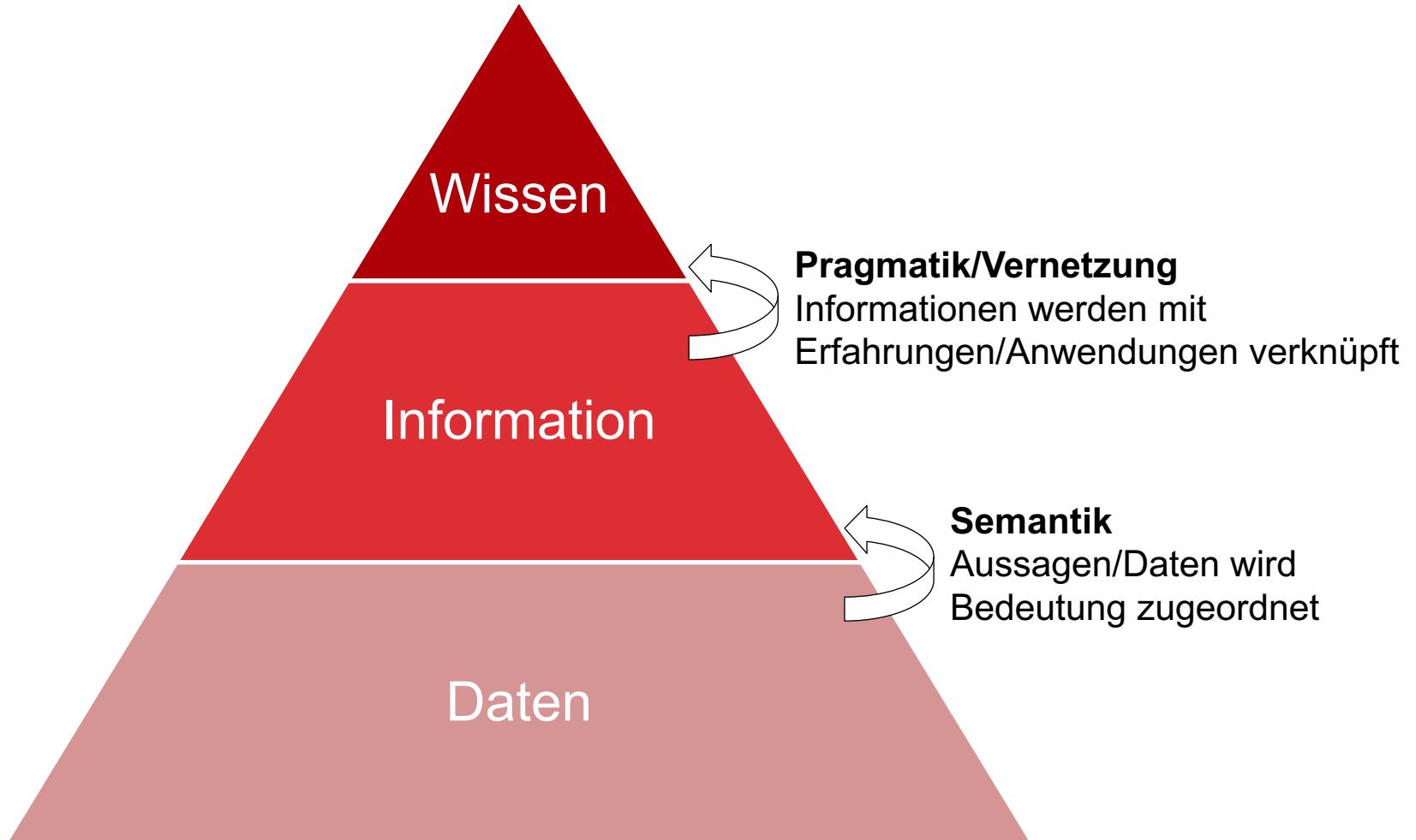
- Analog zu Potter Stewart (1964):  
„I know it, when I see it“



Aufteilung in drei zentrale Begriffe:

- Daten
- Information
- Wissen

# Daten – Information – Wissen



# Strukturierte Daten

Strukturierte Daten sind z.B. Tabellendaten

Angestellter	Boss	Gehalt
Berthold Heisterkamp	Bernd Stromberg	50000
Ulf Steinke	Bernd Stromberg	60000
Sinan Turçulu	Timo Becker	50000

- Numerische Anfragen und Exact Match sind möglich, bspw.: **Gehalt < 60000 AND Boss = Timo Becker**
- Toll, aber meistens nicht das was wir im Information Retrieval vorfinden → **Wir suchen in unstrukturierte Daten!**

# Unstrukturierte Daten...

Log in / create account

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## Gerard Salton

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Gerard Salton** (8 March 1927 in Nuremberg - 28 August 1995), also known as Gerry Salton, was a Professor of Computer Science at Cornell University. Salton was perhaps the leading computer scientist working in the field of information retrieval during his time. His group at Cornell developed the SMART Information Retrieval System, which he initiated when he was at Harvard.

Salton was born Gerhard Anton Sahlmann on March 8, 1927 in Nuremberg, Germany. He received a Bachelor's (1950) and Master's (1952) degree in mathematics from Brooklyn College, and a Ph.D. from Harvard in Applied Mathematics in 1958, the last of Howard Aiken's doctoral students, and taught there until 1965, when he joined Cornell University and co-founded its department of Computer Science.

Salton was perhaps most well known for developing the now widely used Vector Space Model for Information Retrieval<sup>[1]</sup>. In this model, both documents and queries are represented as vectors of term counts, and the similarity between a document and a query is given by the cosine between the term vector and the document vector. In this paper, he also introduced TF-IDF, or term-frequency-inverse-document frequency, a model in which the score of a term in a document is the ratio of the number of terms in that document divided by the frequency of the number of documents in which that term occurs. (The concept of inverse document frequency, a measure of specificity, had been introduced in 1972 by Karen Sparck-Jones<sup>[2]</sup>.) Later in life, he became interested in automatic text summarization and analysis<sup>[3]</sup>, as well as automatic hypertext generation<sup>[4]</sup>. He published over 150 research articles and 5 books during his life.

Salton was editor-in-chief of the Communications of the ACM and the Journal of the ACM, and chaired SIGIR. He was an associate editor of the ACM Transactions on Information Systems. He was an ACM Fellow (elected 1995), received an Award of Merit from the American Society for Information Science (1989), and was the first recipient of the SIGIR Award for outstanding contributions to study of information retrieval (1983) -- now called the Gerard Salton Award.

### References [edit]

1. ^ G. Salton , A. Wong , C. S. Yang, A vector space model for automatic indexing [\[¶\]](#), Communications of the ACM, v.18 n.11, p.613-620, Nov. 1975
2. ^ Spärck Jones, Karen (1972), "A statistical interpretation of term specificity and its application in retrieval" [\[¶\]](#), *Journal of Documentation* 28 (1): 11–21, doi:10.1108/eb026526 [\[¶\]](#)

# Das Dokument ist teilstrukturiert...

Log in / create account

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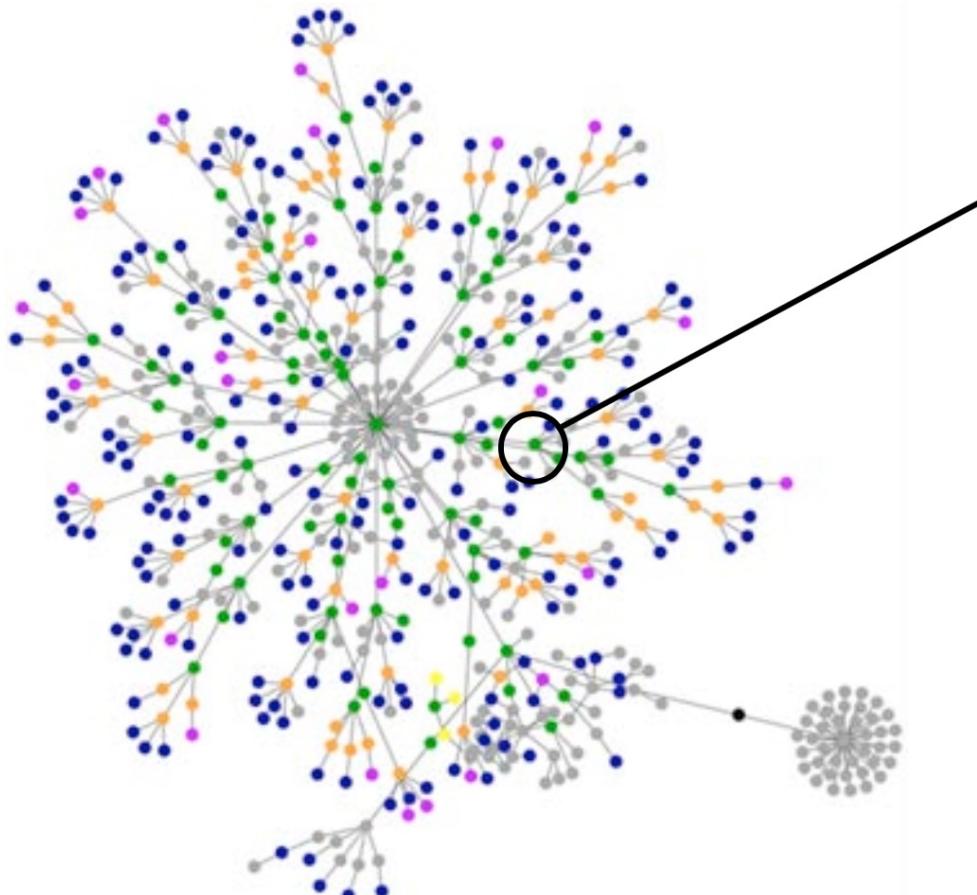
# Dokumentenstrukturen

Es gibt zwar eine Struktur, aber der für uns wichtige Teil ist der Text des Artikels. Der Text hat nur **wenig bzw. gar keine Struktur**, die der Computer verstehen könnte.

Allerdings wird sich herausstellen, dass es für eine Suchmaschine gar nicht notwendig ist, den Text „zu verstehen“ um eine Anfrage z.B. nach „Gerald Salton“ mit relevanten Ergebnissen zu beantworten. Es reichen uns **unstrukturierte/semi-strukturierte Daten!**

2. ^ Spärck Jones, Karen (1972), "A statistical interpretation of term specificity and its application in retrieval" [PDF], *Journal of Documentation* 28 (1): 11–21, doi:10.1108/eb026526 [PDF]

# Kollektionsstrukturen



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[edit]

# Strukturen durch Klassifikationen

 WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia

Main page  
Contents  
Featured content  
Current events  
Random article  
Donate to Wikipedia  
Interaction  
Help  
About Wikipedia  
Community portal  
Recent changes  
Contact Wikipedia  
Toolbox  
Print/export  
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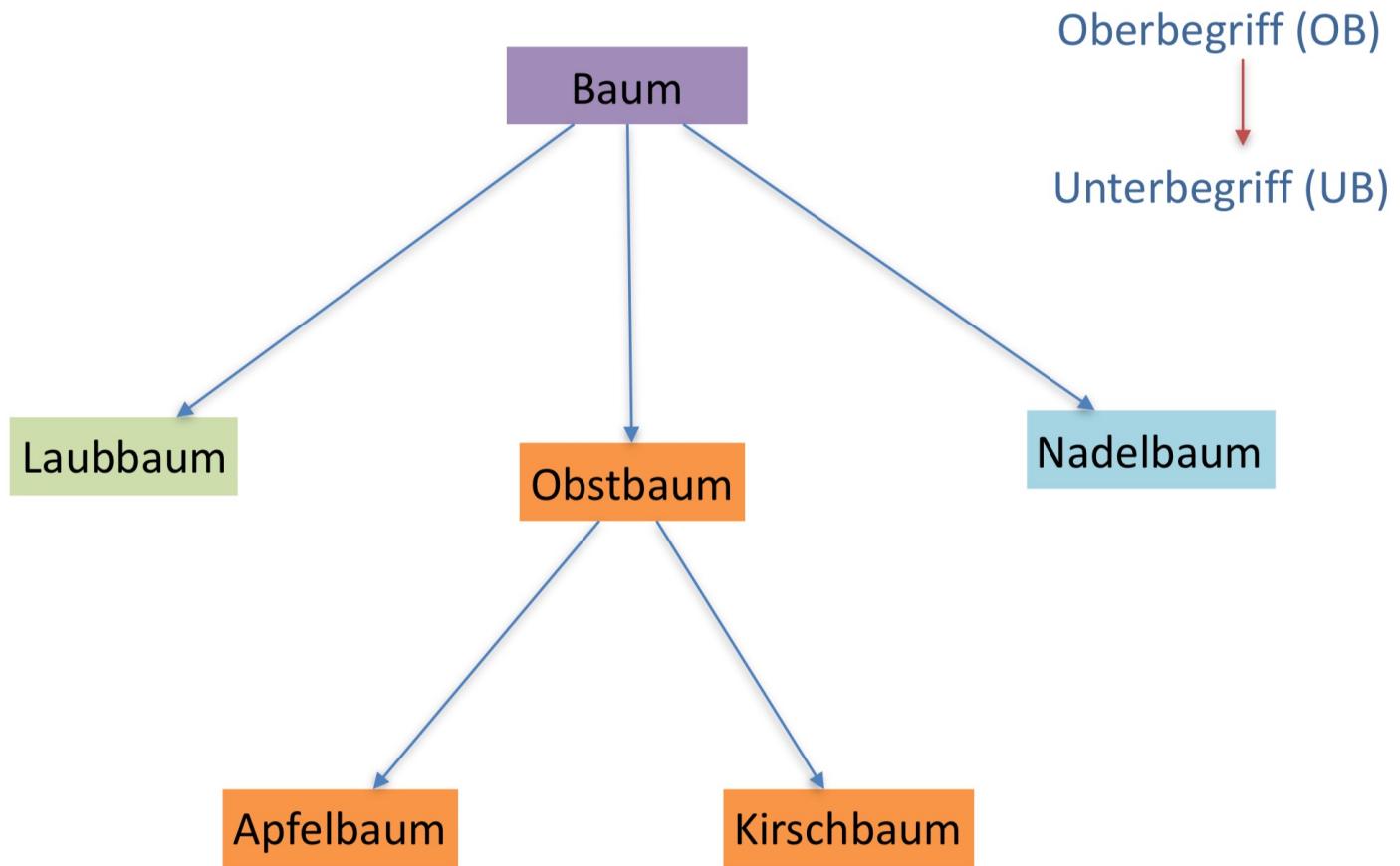
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Categories: 1927 births | 1995 deaths | American computer scientists | Computer pioneers | Harvard University alumni | Harvard University faculty | Cornell University faculty | Fellows of the Association for Computing Machinery | Guggenheim Fellows

# Weitere Strukturen...



# IR für Webseiten

Anfrage

Ergebnis

facebook and productivity

Study: Facebook use cuts productivity at work - Computerworld [\[cached\]](#)  
www.computerworld.com › Internet › Web 2.0 and Web Apps - Cached  
Jul 22, 2009 – A Nucleus Research study found that Facebook work in the workplace is cutting employee productivity.

Pulling the Plug on Facebook, Productivity/Time Management Article ... [\[cached\]](#)  
www.inc.com › Leadership and Managing › Human Resources - Cached  
Pulling the Plug on Facebook, Productivity/Time Management Article - All that friending and superpoking wastes a lot of time at the office -- and could be ...

Twitter and Facebook: The New Tools of Productivity or Distraction ... [\[cached\]](#)  
www.briansolis.com/.../twitter-and-facebook-the-new-tools-of-prod... - Cached  
Mar 26, 2010 – RT Twitter and Facebook: Tools of Productivity or Distraction .... RT  
@PRSAcolo: Twitter & Facebook: New tools of productivity or ...

Twitter, Facebook Can Improve Work Productivity | PCWorld Business ... [\[cached\]](#)  
www.pcworld.com/.../twitter\_facebook\_can\_improve\_work\_produc... - Cached  
Apr 2, 2009 – Reach Older Users on Facebook and Twitter · The Web's Best Productivity Sites. According to a study by the Australian University, ...

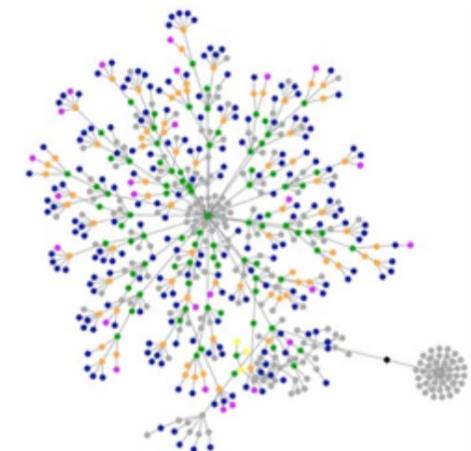
Is Facebook Killing Your Employees' Productivity? | WebProNews [\[cached\]](#)  
www.webpronews.com/is-facebook-killing-your-employees-produc... - Cached  
Jul 21, 2009 – On the heels of a study indicating that social media can significantly impact a brand's bottom line positively, another one has come out ...

Productivity Strategies | Facebook [\[cached\]](#)  
www.facebook.com/beproductive - Cached  
Productivity Strategies - To learn more about the Productive Today "Content Collaborative" faculty, click the "Info" tab or this direct link: | Facebook.

Butt Out IT! Facebook "Productivity Loss" Is No Concern of Yours [\[cached\]](#)  
blogs.gartner.com/.../butt-out-it-facebook-productivity-loss-is-no-co... - Cached  
Facebook "Productivity Loss" Is No Concern of Yours. by Brian Prentice | November 23, 2008 | 10 Comments. Like my colleague Anthony Bradley, I also speak to ...

Productivity Levels Plummet After Yale Student Makes Facebook Look ... [\[cached\]](#)  
www.betabeat.com/.../yale-student-makes-facebook-look-like-excel... - Cached  
5 days ago – Productivity Levels Plummet After Yale Student Makes Facebook Look Like Excel. By Rebecca Panovka 7/28 6:11pm ...

Korpus



Webseiten

# IR für digitale Bibliotheken

Anfrage

SEARCH

Ergebnis

- 1 [Effective teaching practices using free Google services: conference tutorial](#)  
Paul Gestwicki, Brian McNely  
 October 2010 **Journal of Computing Sciences in Colleges**, Volume 26 Issue 1  
 Publisher: Consortium for Computing Sciences in Colleges  
 Full text available:  [Pdf](#) (22.76 KB)  
**Bibliometrics:** Downloads (6 Weeks): 2, Downloads (12 Months): 48, Downloads (Overall): 48,

In this 90-minute tutorial, we will share our experiences using free Web services from Google to teach effectiveness. Participants will engage with these services as part of the tutorial. We have used and studied these technologies, ...

- 2 [Model-Based Engineering of Software: Three Productivity Perspectives](#)  
Shawn A. Bohner, Sriram Mohan  
 October 2009 **SEW '09: Proceedings of the 2009 33rd Annual IEEE Software Engineering Workshop**  
 Publisher: IEEE Computer Society  
 Full text available:  [Publisher Site](#)

**Bibliometrics:** Downloads (6 Weeks): n/a, Downloads (12 Months): n/a, Downloads (Overall): n/a, Citation Count: 0

Evolving software products is a tricky business, especially when the domain is complex and changing rapidly. Like other fields of engineering, software engineering productivity advances have come about largely through abstraction reuse, process, and ...  
**Keywords:** Agent-Based Software Systems, Model-Driven Architecture, Model-Driven Development, Model-Based Software Development, Model-Based Software Engineering

Korpus



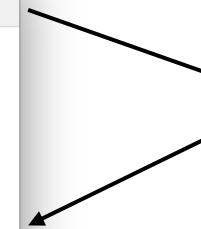
Wissenschaftliche  
Publikationen

# IR für den Desktop

Anfrage

Ergebnis

The screenshot shows a desktop search interface with the query "facebook productivity". The results are displayed in a card-based layout. On the left, there's a sidebar with categories: MAIL & NACHRICHTEN, TABELLEN, and DOKUMENTE. Under MAIL & NACHRICHTEN, several emails from ACM TechNews and ACM MemberNet are listed. Under TABELLEN, there are three Excel files: GESIS Searchlog 2011-2014.xlsx, GESIS Searchlog 2011-2014.xlsx, and xenu.xlsx. Under DOKUMENTE, there are four CSV files: top1000.csv, totalLog.csv, 2016-05-sorted.csv, 2016-06-sorted.csv, and 2016-05\_totalLog.csv. The main content area shows an email from Yadollah Yaghoobzadeh about the [SIG-IRList] CFP - SCLeM 2017 workshop. It includes the sender's details, the subject "[SIG-IRList] CFP - SCLeM 2017: The First Workshop on Subword and Character Level Models in NLP", and a "CALL FOR PAPERS" section.



Korpus



Dateien auf  
meinem Computer

# Anfragen sind nur eine Krücke

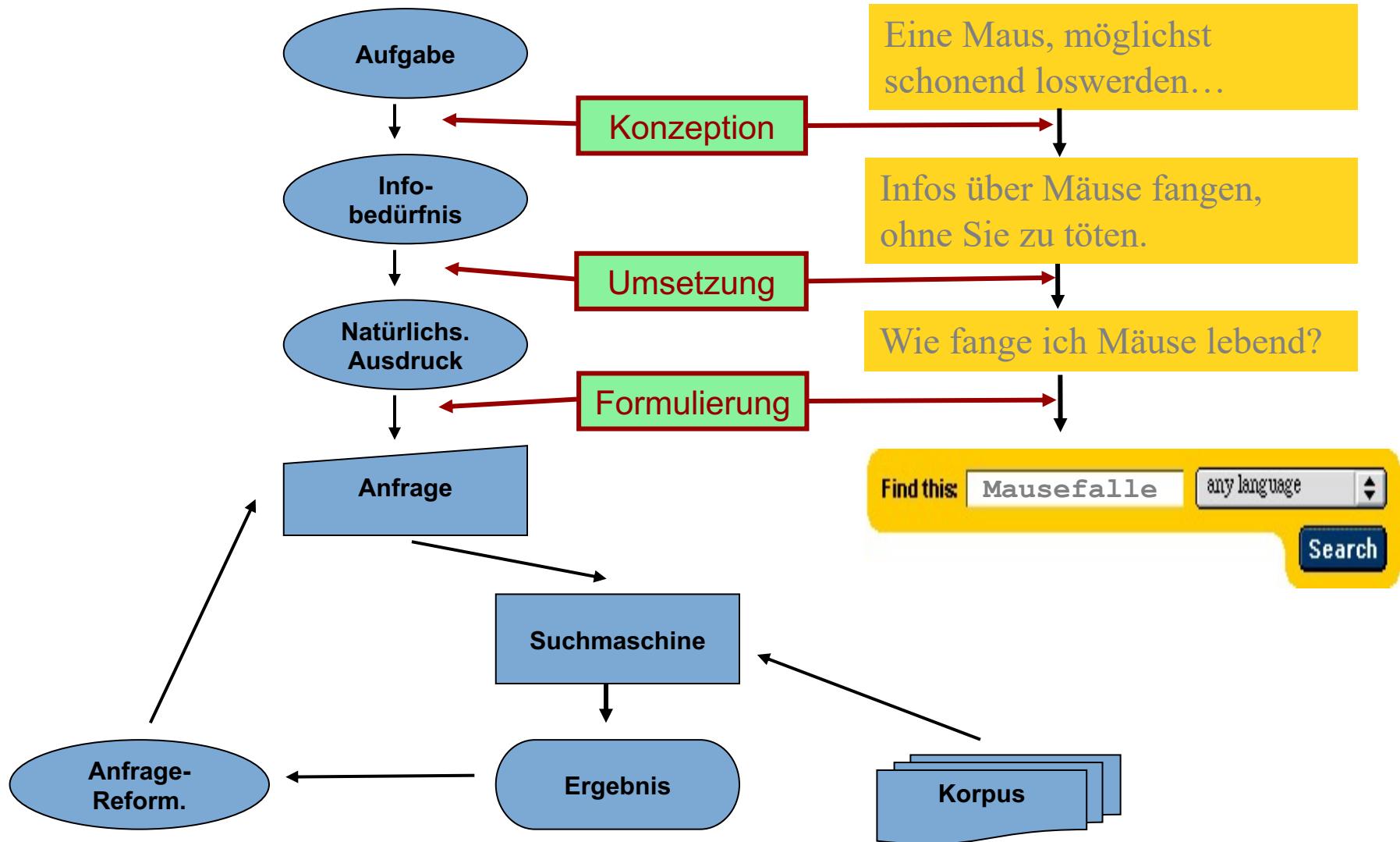
Eine Suchanfrage ist nur eine verkürzte Beschreibung des **Informationsbedürfnisses** des Nutzers.

- Mehrdeutig und eigentlich nur für den Nutzer selbst verständlich
- Eine Anfrage und ein Informationsbedürfnis setzt eine konkrete Aufgabe voraus
- Der Nutzer befindet sich in einem konkreten Kontext, den wir nicht kennen

# AOL-Logdateien – User 1515830

*chai tea calories  
calories in bananas  
aftermath of incest  
  
how to tell your family you're a victim of incest  
pottery barn  
curtains  
  
surgical help for depression  
oakland raiders comforter set  
  
can you adopt after a suicide attempt  
who is not allowed to adopt  
i hate men  
  
medication to enhance female desire  
jobs in denver colorado  
  
teaching positions in denver colorado  
  
how long will the swelling last after my tummy tuck  
divorce laws in ohio  
free remote keyloggers  
  
baked macaroni and cheese with sour cream  
how to deal with anger  
  
teaching jobs with the denver school system  
marriage counseling tips  
anti psychotic drugs*

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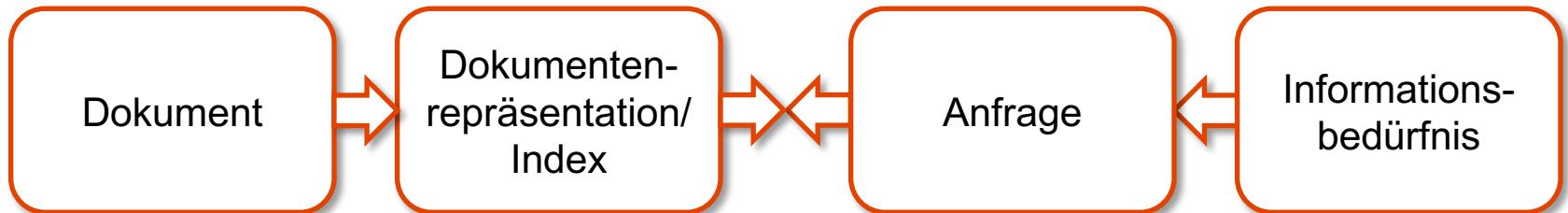


# Klassisches Information Retrieval-Modell

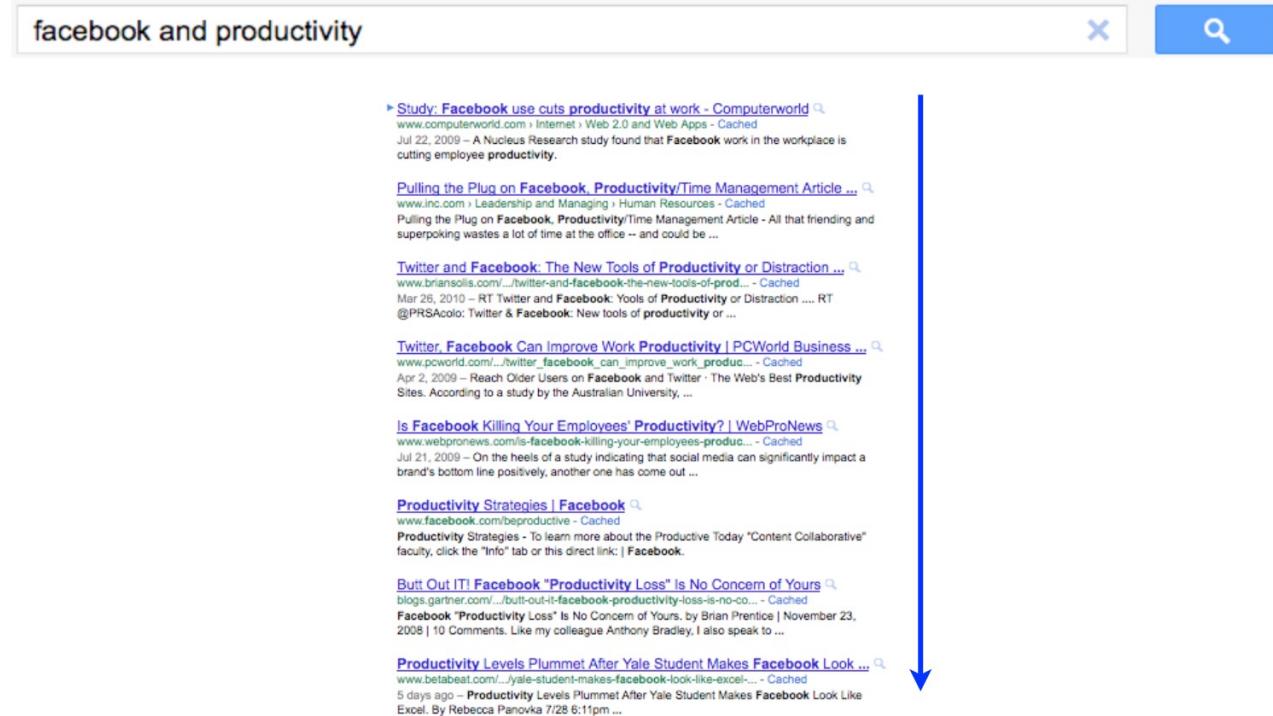
Das klassische **Ad-Hoc-Retrieval** basiert auf Abgleich von

- Dokumenttermen (Document Representation) und
- Anfragetermen (Query).

Im klassischen Information Retrieval-Modell sind das Informationsbedürfnis als auch die Anfrage starr und verändern sich nicht.

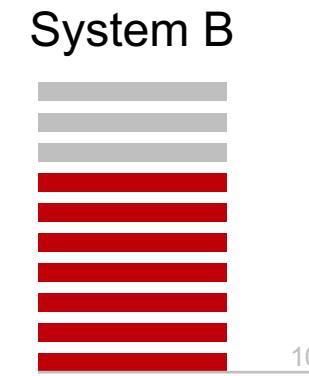


# Retrieval als Suchaufgabe



- **Ausgabe:** Ein **Ranking** von Dokumenten, in absteigender Reihenfolge Ihrer geschätzten Relevanz (macht es einfacher!).
- **Annahme:** Der Benutzer schaut sich die **ersten paar Dokumente** an und ist zufrieden, wenn er etwas passendes gefunden hat.

# Ranking – Welches ist besser?



- Relevante Treffer sind rot markiert.

# Warum ist IR eine schwierige Aufgabe?

Information Retrieval ist ein Prozess mit **Unsicherheiten**...

- Benutzer **wissen nicht was sie eigentlich wollen**
- Benutzer wissen nicht, wie sie das was sie suchen **ausdrücken sollen**
- Computer können Nutzer keine **Kontextinformationen** entlocken, wie es z.B. ein menschlicher Bibliothekar könnte
- Computer verstehen **keine natürliche Sprache**
- Suchmaschinen müssen **erraten, was relevant ist**
- Suchmaschinen müssen erraten, wann ein Benutzer **zufrieden** ist
- ...

# Suchanfragen, Relevanz, Ranking...

Dies alles macht Information Retrieval so **schwer** – und **faszinierend**!

- Eigentlich müssten wir viel mehr „verstehen“, was der Nutzer will.

Im IR geht es aber nicht darum Text zu verstehen, sondern darum „zu bestimmen“/„zu berechnen“/„vorherzusagen“ ob ein Dokument zu einer Anfrage relevant ist – oder nicht.

- Das ist in vielen Fällen **viel einfacher**, als „verstehen“.
- Es ermöglicht uns, das Problem an **Computer abzugeben**, z.B. in Form von Suchmaschinen!
- Computer arbeiten mit **Modellen**, um Informationen zu finden, z.B. dem **booleschen Modell...**
- **Reicht aber oft genug aus!**

# Zusammenfassung

Das Ziel des Information Retrieval ist es Informationssuchenden die **passenden Informationen** zu liefern, die sich **benötigen**!

- IR beinhaltet die **Analyse**, **Speicherung** und die eigentliche **Suche**
- Es gibt viele **verschieden Arten** von Suchmaschinen
- Es gibt viel **Unwägbarkeiten** und **Unsicherheiten** im IR
- Daher machen IR-Systeme viele **Annahmen**, **Schätzungen** und **Vermutungen**, um ein passendes Ergebnis zu liefern
- Nutzer erwarten ganz unterschiedliche Dinge als Ergebnis, abhängig von ihrer **Suchaufgabe** und ihrem **Kontext**
- Die **Evaluation von IR-Systemen** ist komplex und setzt ein Verständnis des Nutzerbedürfnisses voraus

Mein Ziel ist es, Ihnen in dieser Veranstaltung all diese näher zu bringen und Sie davon zu überzeugen, dass IR spannend ist!