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Offline Evaluation for Information Retrieval

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Abstract

Offline evaluation provides characterization of an information retrieval (IR) system based on human judgments without relying on actual users in real-world environment. Offline evaluation, notably test collection based evaluation, has been dominant approaches in IR evaluation. It is no exaggeration that shared evaluation efforts such as TREC has defined the IR research over the years. The reason for this success lies in the ability to compare retrieval systems in a reusable manner.

Recently, there has been several trends which necessitates the change in the role and method of offline evaluation. First and foremost, online search engines with large-scale user base has become commonplace, enabling online evaluation based on user behavior. Also, there are many endpoints for search beyond desktop web browser such as mobile phone and conversational agents, and the types of search results has diversified beyond the list of web documents to include other results types. Finally, crowdsourcing has provided ways for human judgments of any kind to be collected at an large scale. The overall outcome of this trend is the advent of new IR evaluation paradigms which are more user-centric, diverse and agile.

This survey aims to provide an overview of recent research in IR evaluation pertaining to the trends above. We first introduce offline evaluation for IR, focusing on how it relates to other evaluation paradigms such as online evaluation. We also overview traditional offline evaluation for IR, and how recent trends have shaped the research so far. We then review research in offline evaluation mainly on three levels: human judgment, evaluation metric and experiment design. This organization will allow readers to follow recent developments in research from micro-level (human judgment) to macro-level (experiment). Finally, we discuss evaluation practices from industry, which has been a major driving force in research and development in IR.

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1

Introduction

In this chapter, we survey the area and lay conceptual foundation for the rest of the paper. We first provide an overview of different approaches to IR evaluation. We then focus on offline evaluation, explaining traditional approaches and recent trends. Finally, we introduce a conceptual framework and the outline for the rest of this paper. (15-20 pages)

1.1 Evaluation Paradigms in IR

Evaluating a search system, or any system that supports information access such as recommendation or filtering, is a complex problem in general. The performance of a search system is dependent on various contextual factors, such as the task at hand, user's preference and location, and even the timing of the interaction. Also, the ultimate source of ground truth, the judgment from the user, is subjective, volatile, and often hard to come by.

1.1.1 Offline vs. Online Evaluation

In order to meet these challenges, IR researchers have built rich tradition in evaluation. Most of these work in IR evaluation has been based on a few simplifying assumptions. The document collection is static and the information need is represented as a description or a keyword query. The judgments from user has been replaced with the judgments collected from human judges, often in the form of binary or numeric-scale labels.

We can define this evaluation paradigm as *offline evaluation* Sanderson [2010] in that the evaluation of the system can happen without requiring actual user. This makes offline evaluation particularly suitable for early-stage evaluation of an IR system. Another typical characteristic of offline evaluation is that the test collection (a set of tasks, judgments and documents) is 'reusable', in that once built it can be used to evaluate new systems.

An evaluation paradigm contrasting with offline evaluation is called *online evaluation*. In a recent survey Hofmann et al. [2016] on this topic, online evaluation is defined as the evaluation of a fully functioning system based on implicit measurement of real users' experiences of the system in a natural usage environment. That is, online evaluation directly employs user behavior in natural environment for evaluation.

(more details of online evaluation / and its populaity)

1.1.2 Hybrid Approaches

So far we have introduced two evaluation paradigms – offline and online evaluation – with distinctive characteristics. Offline evaluation is based on human judges, and has strengths in experimental control and reusability. Online evaluation is based on user log, and has strengths in fidelity and cost.

While these two approaches comprise majority of evaluation efforts, there has been several approaches which tries to break the middle ground. People have studied click modeling Chuklin et al. [2015] or counterfactual online evaluation Li et al. [2015, 2010] where the goal is to re-use online user data for future evaluation. These approaches, while enabling the re-use of online user data, are still limited in that they are based on implicit user behavior.

Another related line of work is user study Bron et al. [2013], Liu et al. [2014], Shah and González-Ibáñez [2011], which is widely used methodology in interactive IR Kelly [2009] literature. In such work, a group of subjects are typically brought into the lab environment and asked to perform a set of (usually predetermined) search task. It is common for this type of study to collect both the behavior and the labels from the participants to get the complete picture of search activity.

User studies bear similarities with offline evaluation in that they typically involve some form of human judgment, but their emphasis is more on understanding some aspect of users' search behavior, as opposed to comparative evaluation among search systems. However, the distinctions are getting blur as search engines increasingly serve more complex set of results, and SERP or session-level evaluation is drawing more attentions. In fact, some recent research Xu and Mease [2009] has tried to use task completion settings for system-to-system comparison. We will get to this point in Chapter 2.

1.1.3 When to Use Offline Evaluation

At this point, a reader may ask this question. When should we use online vs. offline evaluation? While online metrics is certainly valuable and must-have, there are scenarios / reasons why we need input from human judges: First, user simply does not exist in initial stages of development. More importantly, user behavior is often not sufficient to measure the true satisfaction of user.

As an example, let's take clicks on results for evaluating a search engine. While click is certainly an indication that user is interested in the result, it is not clear whether the clicked result actually led to satisfaction. Also, click is often concentrated on the top of the page, making it difficult to interpret. That is, the ambiguity and bias inherent in user behavior often make it hard to infer true quality of our products.

Another consideration is the reusability of the data collected. In offline evaluation, typically the label is collected at the level of individual information item (i.e., document) and the system is evaluated by its ability to put more relevant items on top. This means the labels can be reused to evaluate new systems that produce different rankings. By contrast, the data collected from online system is valid for the evaluation of the system user interacted with, and the data should be collected for every new system to be developed.

1.2 Offline Evaluation for IR

1.2.1 Traditional Approaches in Offline Evaluation

The field of IR has rich tradition in evaluation.
Conceptual Model
- Labels/Metrics based on Query-URLs
- Test collections
- Concept of relevance

History
- TREC and related evaluation venues Sanderson [2010]
- Refer to Borlund [2003b] Cleverdon [1967] Voorhees and Harman [2005]

1.2.2 Recent Trends in Offline Evaluation

So far we have looked at traditional approaches in IR evaluation. While this tradition has served the community well for the past few decades, there has been several trends which necessitates the change in the role and method of IR evaluation. In this section, we outline recent trends and delve into their implications for offline evaluation.

User-Centric Evaluation

First and foremost, online search engines with large-scale user base has become commonplace, enabling online evaluation based on user behavior. This availability of user data has opened up possibilities to validate assumptions of offline evaluation with actual user data. Also, recent work on evaluation metrics have embraced online user data to tune parameters of the metrics.

The overall outcome of this trend is the advent of new IR evaluation paradigms which are more user-centric, diverse and agile. Here, being user-centric means that the evaluation process is based on a model of user behavior, or/and aims to improve user satisfaction or other user-visible measure such as engagement or task completion (Scholer et al. [2013b]).

There has been already new methodologies proposed to better estimate user satisfaction and behavior in judgment collection Verma and Yilmaz [2016], Verma et al. [2016] or metric designYilmaz et al. [2010], Carterette et al. [2011], Cha. Also, several recent work looked at cross-metric correlation Al-Maskari et al. [2007] Radlinski and Craswell [2010] which aim to align IR evaluation with user satisfaction or some proxy of it.

As a side note, there has been an increasing efforts to combine online and offline evaluation. These include ways to use online user data for offline evaluation Li et al. [2015] Li et al. [2010] Chuklin et al. [2015], or ways to collect feedback directly from user Kim et al. [2016].

(mentions of user study / iir papers)

Diverse Endpoints and Search Scenarios

There are also new endpoints for search beyond desktop web browser such as mobile phone and conversational agents. This opened up a whole venue of research which focuses on different interaction method and user experience in respective endpoints. For instance, mobile device has much smaller screen dimensions and the interaction is based on touch, and conversational agents use natural language, often in voice, to interact with the user.

Even for web search itself, the types of search results has diversified beyond the list of web documents to include other results types such as images, videos, news and even direct answers. This diverse set of results types and user interface design breaks many assumptions of traditional IR evaluation, providing rich opportunities for exploration. In particular, many of these 'answers' can directly satisfy users' information needs on SERP, making it hard to apply click-based evaluation techniques Li et al. [2009] Diriye et al. [2012].

IR evaluation research has responded to this needs with various lines of work. There has been increased interests on whole-page evlauation and optimization Zhou et al. [2012], which encompasses wide variety of page elements beyond web results.

Task and Session-level evaluation Kanoulas et al. [2011a], Carterette et al. [2014] also drew interests, with TREC tracks of the same name . Finally, there has been a new line of work focusing specifically on mobile interfaces Verma et al. [2016], or evaluation of search with spoken agents Kiseleva et al. [2016].

Crowdsourcing / Agile Evaluation

These diverse new endpoints and scenarios for search required ways to collect labels in a more agile manner, because many of these services are new and exploratory by nature, with less investments compared to well-established ones like web search.

Fortunately, crowdsourcing services such as Amazon Mechanical Turk has provided ways for human judgments of any kind to be collected at an large scale. Accompanying this new data collection method is the challenge in quality control, since the labeling work is completed by a remote worker on the internet.

(more on crowdsourcing for IR research)

1.3 Scenarios for Offline Evaluation

We have outlined basic concept and recent trends for offline evaluation so far. The goal of this paper is to provide a practical guide in conducting offline evaluation for both academic and industry practitioners. Since there can be various scenarios in conducting offline evaluation, here we outline possible ones which we cover in this paper.

In classical IR research, a typical evaluation scenario is to improve the performance of a system given a test collection and a predetermined set of evaluation metrics. For instance, in TREC Web Track, participants are given a collection representative of the Web, and then asked to submit the results for their systems in designated format and due date, which then will be evaluated on metrics like

NDCG or ERR.

While academic IR research has developed well-accepted evaluation practice as above, the situation is a lot more ill-defined and varied from practitioners' standpoint. There are multiple components in a modern IR system such as web search engine, and each requires different emphases and considerations. For instance, one can think of component-level (i.e., query suggestions) evaluation as opposed to system-level evaluation.

Also, building a working system serving real users takes several stages of development. The evaluation at early stages of development would be more exploratory in nature, whereas the at later stage the focus would shift to making ship decisions and so on. We can call the former *information-centric* evaluation in that the goal is to collect information helpful for system development and debugging, where the latter can be considered *number-centric* in that the goal is to get reliable performance numbers for decision making.

Another characteristics of IR evaluation in industry setting is that the evaluation is an on-going process which takes multiple iteration over the lifetime of the service, as opposed to one-off research project. This necessitates the development of so called *evaluation pipeline* where any new system can be evaluation on a ongoing basis.

Since the goal of this paper is to meet the need of practitioners as well as academic researchers, we describe decisions one needs to face in conducting offline evaluation across various scenarios outlined above. We also focus on considerations in designing a evaluation pipeline in industry setting at Chapter 4.

1.4 General Framework for Offline Evaluation

In this section, we describe a general framework for offline evaluation in detail. The goal is to propose a general framework which can encompass diverse set of scenarios outlined above.

1.4.1 Definitions

First, here are a few definitions that will be used throughout this paper. These comprise the components of offline evaluation.

Search Task A search begins with user's information needs, which we call a search task. Search task can be represented as a description of information needs, or queries user would have used in actual information seeking.

Judging Target Judging target denotes a result produced by an IR system to be evaluated. It can be of any granularity – a snippet, a web document, or entire SERP.

Human Judgment Human judgment is a assessment of *judging target* by a human judge in the context of *search task* over some dimension of quality.

Evaluation Metric Evaluation metric (or metric in short) summarizes judgments into a single score. The design of evaluation metric depends on the type of judgments being collected, and the model of user behavior.

Experiment An experiment is a collection of judgments with a specific purpose. An evaluation metric summarizes the outcome of an experiment, and an appropriate statistical test needs to be accompanied to make a claim about the validity and reliability of the findings.

1.4.2 Evaluation Process

Given the components above, here we discuss the general process for offline evaluation. At a high level, offline evaluation is composed of three steps 1) judgment design 2) metric design 3) experiment design. Alternatively, you can consider the whole process in terms of collecting data (judgments), combining them into meaningful numbers (metrics),

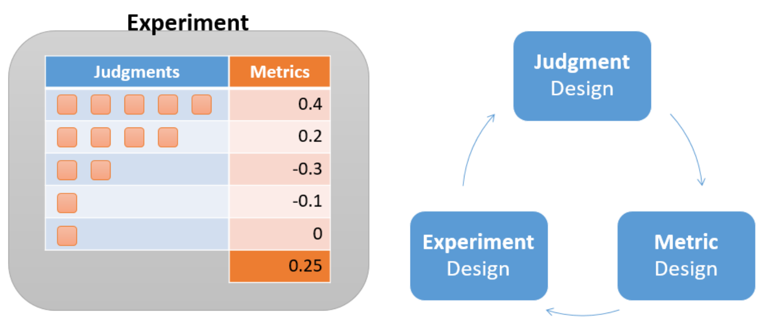

Figure 1.1: Overview of Offline Evaluation.

drawing conclusions (experiment). Now we discuss major considerations in each step.

Designing Human Judgments

In the first step, the details of human judgment should be defined, which is the basic unit of offline evaluation. Here are major considerations in this step:

1. How do you define and collect search tasks?
2. What should be your judging unit?
3. How do you design judging interface?
4. How do you hire and train judges?

Designing Evaluation Metrics

The second step in offline evaluation is selecting or designing a meaningful evaluation metric. This is essentially the question of how to combine labels to meaningful numbers.

1. How do you transform the labels from human judges?
2. How do you define user models in combining labels into a metric?
3. How do you estimate the parameters for the user model?

Designing and Running Experiments

Lastly, judgments and metrics should be used to achieve the goal of evaluation. Since this is an iterative step which takes several stages of refinement, here we describe methods and criteria in doing so.

1. How do you size the experiment to fulfill your evaluation goal?
2. How do you evaluate the outcome of the experiment?

1.5 The Organization of this Paper

In the following chapters, we describe each process of offline evaluation in detail so that a reader can design his or her own evaluation pipeline following the flow of this paper. Chapter 2 deals with gathering judgments, which need to be created for the purpose. Chapter 3 considers steps in designing an effective metric. Chapter 4 covers the methods in designing and analyzing experiments. Finally, Chapter 5 describes evaluation practices from major companies in search and recommendation area.

2

Human Judgments

The goal of collecting a human judgment is to get an accurate measurement of search engine results quality for given set of search tasks. A canonical example is collecting a binary relevance judgment for a document given a TREC-style search topic. The form of human judgment can be quite varied, however, depending on the type of search task and judging target.

We will start with an example to make the discussion more concrete. Figure shows a list of possible search tasks about the topic of *crowdsourcing* on the left side, and a few samples from existing web search results for query 'crowdsourcing' on the right side.

This example presents basic ingredients in collecting human judgments – search tasks and judging targets. From this example one can imagine a myriad of possibilities in designing a human judgment task. You can use either a (potentially ambiguous) keyword query or a well-defined topic description. You can collect judgment for a web document or any SERP element including instant answers or the list of news articles.

The rest of this chapter is to give you guidance in designing a human judgment, in the light of recent literature on this topic. We will

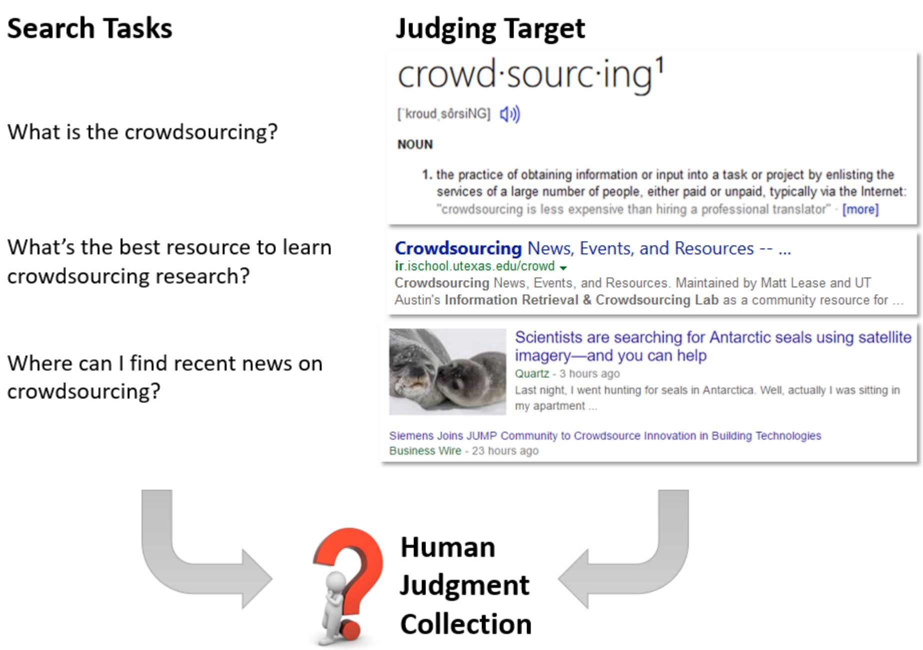

Figure 2.1: Overview of human judgment collection.

look over how to collect search tasks and how to determine a judging target. Various considerations in designing a judging interface will be examined.

2.1 Collecting Search Tasks

Before considering judgment design, one needs to collect search tasks on which search results will be evaluated. Search tasks represents users' information needs that needs to be satisfied by the search results. In an industry setting where the search engine is used by actual users, the job of collecting search tasks can be as simple as sampling from queries users issued, whereas without access to such resources one needs to create tasks based on assumptions of target users and information needs.

2.1.1 Creating Search Tasks

In many cases one needs to perform offline evaluation without a working system – in building a new product, or in academic setting. It is essential to collect hypothetical search tasks in such cases, which is called simulated search or work (where work includes search and other things) tasks. Borlund [2003a] summarizes the role of simulated work task as follows:

> A simulated work task situation, which is a short 'cover story', serves two main functions: 1) it triggers and develops a simulated information need by allowing for user interpretations of the situation, leading to cognitively individual information need interpretations as in real life; and 2) it is the platform against which situational relevance is judged. Further, by being the same for all test persons experimental control is provided. Hence, the concept of a simulated work task situation ensures the experiment both realism and control.

'Task' can mean different things for different people, and IR literature has long debated over the definition of the search task, as summarized in Kelly [2009]. For our purpose, it is suffice to understand it as the representation of information needs which a human judge can use to perform a search and judge the quality of results.

The design of search tasks needs many considerations which can critically affect evaluation results. First, there is the question of where the task is originated from and how much the judge is interested in the task. Edwards and Kelly [2016] shows that judges' interests in the task has effects on how they perceive and perform the tasks. Judges in general had more knowledge on the tasks they were interested in, expected the tasks to be easier, and had higher engagement in terms of time spent.

Another dimension of task creation is the complexity, which again has many dimensions. Kelly et al. [2015] looked at this problem using a cognitive complexity framework. They found that participants spent more efforts (queries, clicks and time to completion) in performing tasks with higher cognitive complexity (create, evaluate and analyze) than tasks with lower cognitive complexity (apply, understand, remember).

In sum, these results show that the characteristics of search task is an important dimension in designing an offline evaluation. It is recommended to collect information about task characteristics and design experiments accordingly so that one can control the effect of these factors in evaluation.

2.1.2 Sampling Query Logs

Assuming you have a working search engine with real users, it is natural to collect search tasks from query log data. While this is a seemingly straightforward task, there are a few considerations. We list these point below, along with recommendations based on recent studies.

Evaluation Goals appropriate sampling strategy depends on evaluation goals. In a typical scenario, it is reasonable to start with the *representative* sample of the traffic. While measurement based on this sampling strategy would lead to the characterization of *average* performance, but there can be other scenarios where measuring the average is not desired.

For instance, often in the industry setting, one targets a specific query segment (e.g., queries with fresh or local search intent) and focusing on those segment would be needed to maximize the efficienty of evaluation efforts. Another scenario is focusing on *hard* segment where there are more rooms for improvement.

A recent paper from Zaragoza et al. [2010] suggested techniques to identify segments useful for measurement. They introduce the notion of 'disruptive sets', which are a set of queries with high quality results in one engine, but not in the other. Using disruptive set one can focus on the set of queries with a goal to gain competitive advantage. This shows an example in which evaluation goal dictates the choice of sampling.

Characteristics of Search Traffic The characteristics of search traffic also needs to be considered. In Baeza-Yates [2015], it is shown that the web search query logs follow the power distribution with longer tails. The authors suggest a sampling technique to mitigate this issue. The main idea is to bin the queries based on the frequency, which allows the sampled queries to match the distribution of original query set.

Query as the Search Task While you can ask judges to imagine a search task given a query, it is open to question whether the use of query as the representation of information need is optimal. Unlike search tasks, which should contain sufficient details of user information need, queries in a typical search engine are often abbreviated in form, often being ambiguous and/or containing spelling errors .

These characteristics of user queries can be a source of noise because 1) there can be many query forms for given information needs, as shown in Bailey et al. [2015] 2) inferring true information needs from queries can be hard to interpret for a human judge. On the other hand, Yilmaz et al. [2014a] argued that the choice of intent description can also cause large variability in judgment and therefore the judging should be done based on queries.

All in all, despite limitations, user queries are still the most readily available sources of collecting tasks, and therefore are widely used for judging search results. One can mitigate the noise and ambiguity of the search query by training judges and presenting some references about possible meanings of the query – i.e., SERP from commercial search engines. We discuss in details in Section 2.2.1.

2.2 Designing a Judging Interface

Once the search tasks are collected, we are ready to design judging interface. There are several main considerations in designing a judging interface as listed below. We cover these in what follows.

1. How do we describe the context of search task?
   (user location, session history, etc.)

2. What should be the target of judgment?
   (webpage, SERP elements or whole SERP)

3. What is the quality dimension we want to measure?
   (relevance, usefulness, novelty, etc.)

4. What should be the scale of judgment?
   (absolute vs. relative, likert vs. numeric)

2.2.1 Judging Context

There are many contextual variables that affects user satisfaction on a given search results. Users' knowledge and preference, the timing and the location of the search, just to name a few. Even with well-defined search task, it is hard to specify all these factors, let alone with terse keyword queries. Providing some of these information to human judge can potentially reduce user-judge gap, thereby increasing the quality of judgment.

The choice of judging context depends on evaluation goal – what do you want judges to be aware about the search task given? For instance, if you think user location is crucial in judging the relevance of results (which is the case in many tasks), you should present the location of the task, too. Note that, if possible, the location information should be collected along with user queries to get a realistic sample of actual user locations.

Relevance judgment can certainly get affected by what user already did during the session, so it is reasonable to present some part of user session as a judging context. In fact, recent work has proposed various types of judging context from users' session context. Chandar and Carterette [2013] used a document as a context with a goal to collect judgments when the context document has already been read. They proposed an evaluation framework for Golbus et al. [2014] also experimented with using a document as a context, and found that the metrics based on conditional judgments correlate better with user preference at SERP-level.

While one may assume that adding more and more context can only increase the quality of judgments, it should be noted that more context means more efforts for judges in digesting the information and applying them for judgments. Moreover, more context can increase judging cost by adding further source of variability. That is, instead of collecting judgment for every search task, now that judgments should be collected for every query and context pairs, which can potentially make the evaluation prohibitively expensive.

Therefore, one should carefully consider the value-cost trade-off in adding the context to a judging task. Mao et al. [2016] used the entire session as a judging context for collecting judgments on usefulness (as opposed to relevance) and found that usefulness metrics show higher inter-assessor agreement and better correlation with task-level user satisfaction. However, they recommend using usefulness evaluation only for post-hoc analysis of the experiments due to high cost associated with using the whole session as a context.

2.2.2 Judging Target

Judging target defines the basic form of judgment. In what granularity the judgment should be collected (judging unit), and whether the judgment should be given for single item, or a set of items (judgment type).

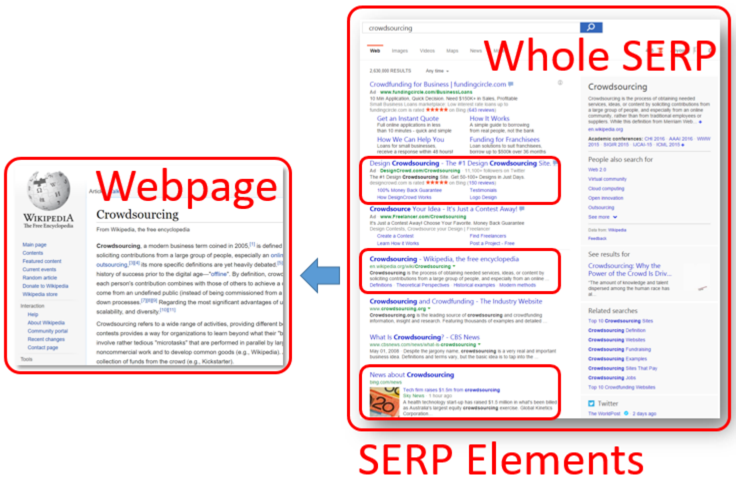

Figure 2.2: Various judging units for web search results.

Judging Unit

Judging unit defines the unit at which judgment should be collected: i.e., in what granularity do we want to collect judgments? In web search, for example, judging unit can be a webpages, SERP elements or a whole SERP, as shown in Figure 2.2.

Basically, judging unit should be determined by the goal of evaluation: if you care about the quality of ranked list, collecting judgment for each web search result seems like a natural choice. If the presentation of SERP is primary concern, SERP should be the right unit for judgment.

On the other hand, if the judging target is reasonably complex with multiple sub-components, it is also possible to collect judgments at smaller unit (i.e., SERP elements) and then calculate scores for large unit (i.e., whole SERP) by combining unit scores in a sensible way. This is how most of IR evaluation metrics (i.e., MAP or NDCG) works.

Now, if we want to collect judgment for SERP, should we collect element-wise judgments and then combine, or collect single SERP-level judgment? This question can be generalized into the decision of judging unit when the judging target is complex. In fact, there is no hard and fast rule in determining right judging unit, but here we describe a few trade-offs.

Smaller judging unit means simpler judging task which can be faster and more reliable individual judging task. However, the number of judgments to evaluate larger judging unit (i.e., SERP) can be quite high if the judging unit is small, making overall judging cost higher than collecting a single judgment for larger judging unit.

Smaller judging unit also means better reusability of individual labels, because you can combine labels for each SERP element to evaluate arbitrary SERP configuration. This means that the cost of collecting judgments can be amortized over multiple experiments. In fact, query-URL relevance judgment has been so widely used in TREC and other settings because it allows the creation of test collection which can be used to evaluate any ranked list.

On the other hand, smaller judging unit makes an assumption that each label can be collected independent of other element. This is hardly true in a typical search scenario where the concept and criteria of relevance can evolve over time. On this regards, larger judging unit has the benefit of providing rich context for judges. Also, larger judging unit can capture the interaction between elements – i.e., redundancy among documents in a ranked list.

In literature, as briefly mentioned above, document-level judgment is most prevalent. However, there has been a few papers which deal with SERP-level evaluation. Bailey et al. [2010] introduces a judgment scheme which can capture the interaction among SERP elements as well as element-level quality.

SERP-level judgments were introduced in Thomas and Hawking [2006], where they used pairwise judging in order to minimize the complexity of defining judging criteria. (more about this in the following section) Several other works including Kim et al. [2013] refined this idea to include dimensional relevance judgments as well as overall SERP-level comparison.

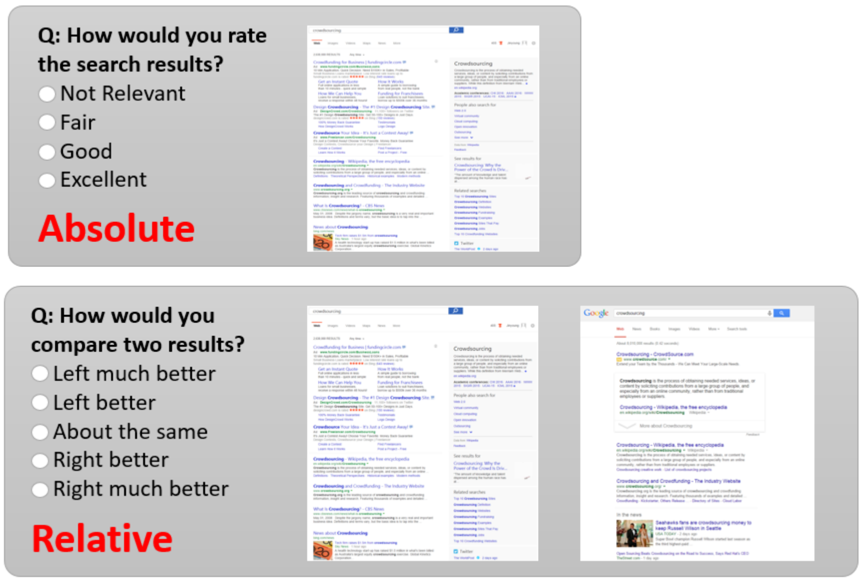

Figure 2.3: Absolute vs. Relative judgments

Absolute vs. Relative Judgment

Another consideration in determining a judging target is the type of judgment, which can be either absolute or relative. In absolute judgment judgment is collected for a single judging target, whereas relative judgment asks for pairwise preference between two judging targets. Figure 2.3 shows two types of judgments in evaluating web search results.

Now, how should one choose between absolute vs. relative judgment? In general, making an absolute scale judgment requires having objective criteria among different levels, whereas relative judgment can avoid the issue. Carterette et al. [2008] also suggested that relative judgment is more accurate for document-level judging.

Relative judgment has been used in various evaluation settings. Chandar and Carterette [2013] employed document-level pairwise judging using another document as a context, with a goal of novelty and diversity evaluation. Arguello et al. [2011] also proposed an evaluation scheme for aggregated search based on pairwise preference judgment at element-level. Zhou et al. [2012] used SERP-level pairwise preference judgment as a part of the evaluation framework for aggregated search.

On the other hand, absolute judgments are reusable in that you can compare among any items for which you have item-level labels, whereas you need to collect labels for every pair of items. Therefore, if you want to reuse judgments in a production environment where multiple generations of ranking techniques should be compared against each other, absolute judgment might save the cost in the long run. This is also the reason that TREC has employed absolute judgiment since its inception.

2.2.3 Judging Criteria & Scale

2.2.4 Additional Issues

Decision Criteria
- Judgment goal (target / decision)
- Judging effort/time
- Outcome reliability/intepretability
- Reusability

Judgment for Desktop vs. Mobile environment **?**

Session/Task-based evaluation Moraveji et al. [2011] Xu and Mease [2009]

Effort based judgments Yilmaz et al. [2014b] **?**
- Relevance vs. Usefulness-based evaluation

2.3 Collecting Judgments

Choosing Judges:
- Crowd vs. Expert Kazai et al. [2013] Alonso and Mizzaro [2012]
- Query owner vs. non-owners Chouldechova and Mease [2013]

Reducing noise in judging:

- Anchoring bias in judging Shokouhi et al. [2015]
- Multiple judgments and majority voting, etc. Venanzi et al. [2014] Aroyo and Welty [2013b] Aroyo and Welty [2013a]

Efficient judgment collection using Crowdsourcing

- Design decisions that need to be tackled Blanco et al. [2011] Kazai et al. [2012] Alonso [2012] Alonso et al. [2015] Scholer et al. [2013a]

- Incentivising judges and how to make it more attractive (payment / I/F) Megorskaya et al. [2015] Davtyan et al. [2015] Rokicki et al. [2014] Eickhoff et al. [2012]

2.4 Open Issues

- Collecting labels for contextual / personalized search results
- Collecting labels for whole SERP / non-document results
- Collecting labels for non-traditional endpoints (i.e., conversational agent)

3

Evaluation Metrics

The second step in offline evaluation is selecting or designing a meaningful evaluation metric. This is essentially the question of how to combine labels to meaningful numbers. For traditional IR evaluation where the labels are collected at query-URL level, combining labels to a metric requires quite a few assumptions, or even a user model. In this chapter, we go over the various considerations of IR metric design, as well as the user models behind these metrics. We briefly survey some established metrics but spend more time on recent developments: explicit models of user behavior, deriving metrics from these, and open issues including session-level measurement, dealing with variation, and considering rich SERPs. (20-25 pages)

3.1 Basic IR evaluation metrics

- Metrics based on absolute judgments (e.g. Cooper [1973])

- Metrics based on preference-based judgments, including e.g. aggregated in-situ side-by-side Thomas and Hawking [2006]

- Ranking-based metrics (Tau/TauAP)

- Criticisms: especially reproducability/replicability

3.2 Metrics based on simple aggregation of labels/qrels

- Set-based: P, R
  - Rank-based: P@k, AP, RR
  - Criticisms: what tasks and behaviors are modeled here?

3.3 Models of behavior

Evaluation metrics that are based on explicit models of user behavior
- The cascade model and variants
- Weights, the C/L/W framework [Moffat et al., 2013]
- ERR, EBU, GAP, Time-biased gain, etc.
- Weighted precision metrics such as RBP, INST; notion of residual [Moffat and Zobel, 2008, Moffat et al., 2015]
- α-NDCG, IA metrics, etc.
- Cost-based/economic models and the prospects of metrics from these
- Session-level metrics Kanoulas et al. [2011b] Järvelin et al. [2008]

3.4 Model fitting

Fit of metrics to models; estimating the distribution of parameters/metric values based on user data

Carterette et al. [2011], Moffat et al. [2013]

3.5 Open issues

Open issues in behavior models and the corresponding metrics
- Whole-page quality
- Caption effects
- Variation between users: behaviors, learning styles, cognitive styles, topic expertise, search system expertise, expectations of the system, query variation, ...
- Duplication in SERPs
- Learning (?)
- Non-traditional tasks and novel UIs

- Choosing between metrics; sensitivity; finding evidence any of them correlates with user behavior or other important dependent variables
- Measuring things outside the SERP: query formulation, source/engine selection

4

Experiments

Experiments is defined as the collection of labels and metrics defined on top of them. We first look over many considerations in order to design an experiment given a budget and time constraint. We then focus on a set of analyses we can perform once the data is collected, followed by the ways of reporting experimental results. ($\approx$ 15 pages)

4.1 Designing an Experiment

- How to select queries?
    - How many queries? Sakai [2014]
    - How many documents? Carterette et al. [2009a]
    - How to distribute judgment efforts across queries and documents? Carterette et al. [2009b], Yilmaz and Robertson [2009]

4.2 Analysis of Experimental Results

Survey of research results Sakai [2016]

Drawing conclusions from metrics

- Hypothesis Testing Dinçer et al. [2014]

- Comparison of different types of significance tests Smucker et al. [2009]

Various analysis methods
- Power analysis Sakai [2014]
- Failure analysis
- Sensitivity and Reliability analysis Urbano et al. [2013]
- Informativeness (MaxEnt) Aslam et al. [2005]
- ETC Bron et al. [2013] Boytsov et al. [2013] Robertson and Kanoulas [2012]

Reporting results
- Effect sizes and distributions, vs point estimates and p values

4.3 Open Issues

- Reusability for SERP/task-level evaluation
- Beyond significance testing – bayesian alternatives?
- Reusability / Generalizability of experimental results

5

IR Evaluation in Practice

In this chapter, we review evaluation practices happening in both academia and industry. We first cover evaluation practices from academia, including recent TREC tracks, data generation efforts. We also look at evaluation efforts in related area such as recommendation systems and conversational agents. We then turn to evaluation practices from industry including major players in search and recommendation based on published papers and articles.

5.1 Evaluation Practices from Academia

Emerging TREC tracks
- Task track
- Microblog track
- Live QA track
- Contextual suggestions track

Dataset generation efforts
- Living labs for IR [1]

[1] http://living-labs.net/

- Data set shared by industry [2]

Evaluation in related domains
- Aggregate search Zhou et al. [2013]
- Recommendation systems Gunawardana and Shani [2015]
- Conversational agents

5.2 Evaluation Practices from Industry

How are the practitioners doing? (≈15 pages)
- Google [3] [4]
- Bing [5]
- Netflix Gomez-Uribe and Hunt [2015] [6]
- Facebook [7]
- Pinterest [8]
- LinkedIn [9]
- Startups [10]

[11]

Common features: combine online and offline evaluation
- Offline evaluation for early iteration
- Online evaluation for final ship decisions

[2] http://jeffhuang.com/search_query_logs.html

[3] How Search Works (Google) https://www.google.com/insidesearch/howsearchworks/thestory/

[4] Updating Our Search Quality Rating Guidelines https://webmasters.googleblog.com/2015/11/updating-our-search-quality-rating.html

[5] The Role of Content Quality in Bing Ranking (Bing) http://bit.ly/1T1BaYN

[6] The Netflix Tech Blog: Learning a Personalized Homepage http://techblog.netflix.com/2015/04/learning-personalized-homepage.html

[7] Who Controls Your Facebook Feed (Slate) http://slate.me/1T1BbvU

[8] Machine Learning at Pinterest http://www.slideshare.net/HiveData/the-hive-think-tank-machine-learning-at-pinterest-by-jure-leskovec-61383413

[9] http://www.slideshare.net/dtunkelang/search-quality-at-linkedin

[10] The Humans Hiding Behind the Chatbots http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-04-18/the-humans-hiding-behind-the-chatbots

[11] 10 Data Acquisition Strategies for Startups http://bit.ly/28IHlC7

6

Conclusions

In this chapter we conclude this survey by providing the summary of contents so far. We also provide a brief outlook toward the future of offline evaluation for IR.

6.1 Summary

Recap: general Components of Offline Evaluation

- Experiment
- Search Task (Query / context)
- Evaluation Metric
- Judging Method (Interface / rating scale)

6.2 Future of Offline Evaluation for IR

Emerging trends in the tech ecosystem

- Mobile-first: different interfaces and information needs
- Natural-language interaction: Bots and Conversational agents
- End-to-end support for task completion: e.g., restaurant reservation

Future of Offline Evaluation

- Evaluation of search agents (as well as engines)
- Evaluation of various information 'cards'
- Evaluation of end-to-end task completion

Future of Offline Evaluation Research

- Need for Academy-Industry collaboration

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