Introduction to

Information Retrieval

Evaluation

How do you tell if users are happy?

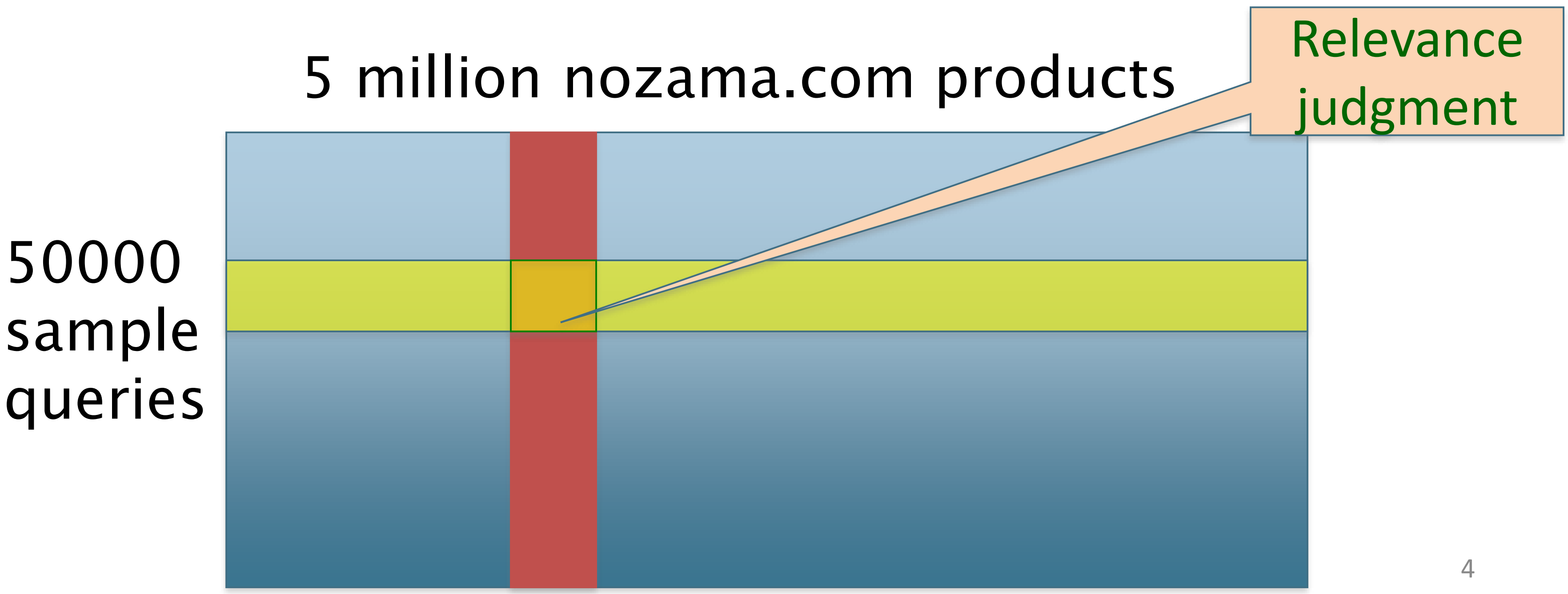
- Search returns products relevant to users
  - How do you assess this at scale?
- Search results get clicked a lot
  - Misleading titles/summaries can cause users to click
- Users buy after using the search engine
  - Or, users spend a lot of $ after using the search engine
- Repeat visitors/buyers
  - Do users leave soon after searching?
  - Do they come back within a week/month/… ?

Measuring relevance

- Three elements:
  1. A benchmark document collection
  2. A benchmark suite of queries
  3. An assessment of either Relevant or Nonrelevant for each query and each document

So you want to measure the quality of a new search algorithm?

- Benchmark documents – nozama's products
- Benchmark query suite – more on this
- Judgments of document relevance for each query



Relevance judgments

- Binary (relevant vs. non-relevant) in the simplest case
  - More nuanced relevance levels also used(0, 1, 2, 3 …)
- What are some issues already?
- 5 million times 50K takes us into the range of a quarter trillion judgments
  - If each judgment took a human 2.5 seconds, we'd still need 10^{11} seconds, or nearly $300 million if you pay people $10 per hour to assess
  - 10K new products per day

Crowd source relevance judgments?

- Present query-document pairs to low-cost labor on online crowd-sourcing platforms
  - Hope that this is cheaper than hiring qualified assessors
- Lots of literature on using crowd-sourcing for such tasks
  - You get fairly good signal, but the variance in the resulting judgments is quite high

What else?

- Still need test queries
  - Must be germane to docs available
  - Must be representative of actual user needs
  - Random query terms from the documents are not a good idea
  - Sample from query logs if available
- Classically (non-Web)
  - Low query rates – not enough query logs
  - Experts hand-craft “user needs”

Early public test Collections (20th C)

TABLE 4.3 Common Test Corpora

Collection	*NDocs*	*NQrys*	*Size (MB)*	*Term/Doc*	*Q-D RelAss*
ADI	82	35			
AIT	2109	14	2	400	>10,000
CACM	3204	64	2	24.5	
CISI	1460	112	2	46.5	
Cranfield	1400	225	2	53.1	
LISA	5872	35	3		
Medline	1033	30	1		
NPL	11,429	93	3		
OSHMED	34,8566	106	400	250	16,140
Reuters	21,578	672	28	131	
TREC	740,000	200	2000	89-3543	» 100,000

Typical TREC

Recent datasets: 100s of million web pages (GOV, ClueWeb, …)

Now we have the basics of a benchmark

- Let's review some evaluation measures
  - *Precision*
  - *Recall*
  - DCG
  - …

Evaluating an IR system

- Note: **user need** is translated into a **query**
- Relevance is assessed relative to the **user need,** *not* the **query**
- E.g., <u>Information need</u>: *My swimming pool bottom is becoming black and needs to be cleaned.*
- <u>Query</u>: ***pool cleaner***
- Assess whether the doc addresses the underlying need, not whether it has these words

Unranked retrieval evaluation: Precision and Recall

- **Binary assessments**

Precision: fraction of retrieved docs that are relevant = P(relevant|retrieved)

Recall: fraction of relevant docs that are retrieved = P(retrieved|relevant)

	Relevant	Nonrelevant
Retrieved	tp	fp
Not Retrieved	fn	tn

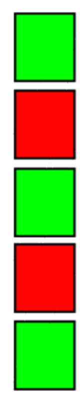
- Precision P = tp/(tp + fp)
- Recall R = tp/(tp + fn)

Rank-Based Measures

- Binary relevance
  - Precision@K (P@K)
  - Mean Average Precision (MAP)
  - Mean Reciprocal Rank (MRR)
- Multiple levels of relevance
  - Normalized Discounted Cumulative Gain (NDCG)

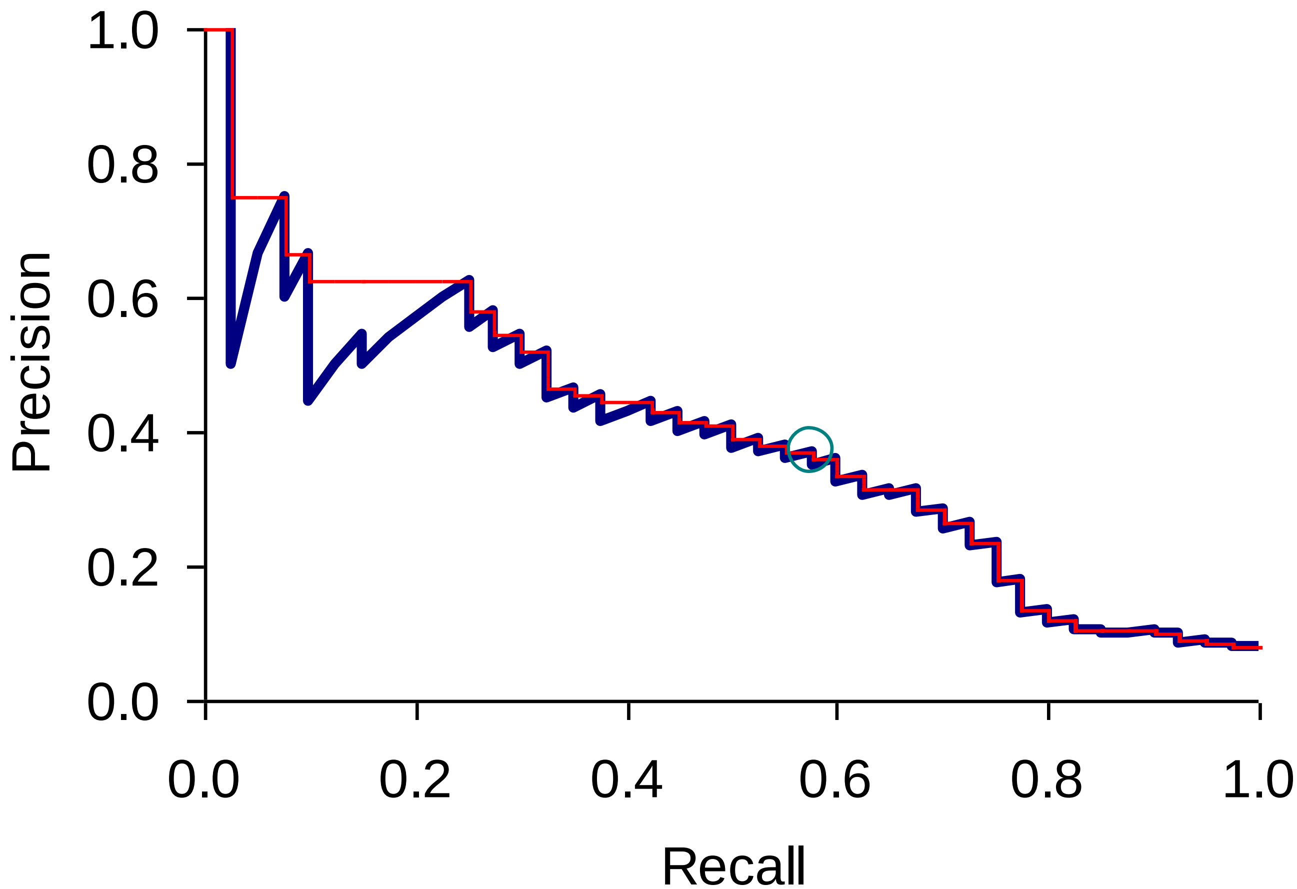
Precision@K

- Set a rank threshold K
- Compute % relevant in top K
- Ignores documents ranked lower than K
- Ex:
  - Prec@3 of 2/3
  - Prec@4 of 2/4
  - Prec@5 of 3/5

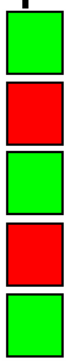


- In similar fashion we have Recall@K

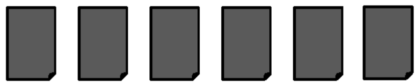
A precision-recall curve



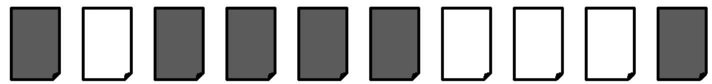
Mean Average Precision

- Consider rank position of each ***relevant*** doc
  - $K_1, K_2, \dots K_R$
- Compute Precision@K for each $K_1, K_2, \dots K_R$
- Average precision = average of P@K
- Ex:  has AvgPrec of $\frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{5} \right) \approx 0.76$
- MAP is Average Precision across multiple queries/rankings

Average Precision

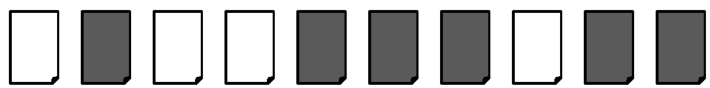
 = the relevant documents

Ranking #1



Recall	0.17	0.17	0.33	0.5	0.67	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	1.0
Precision	1.0	0.5	0.67	0.75	0.8	0.83	0.71	0.63	0.56	0.6

Ranking #2



Recall	0.0	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.33	0.5	0.67	0.67	0.83	1.0
Precision	0.0	0.5	0.33	0.25	0.4	0.5	0.57	0.5	0.56	0.6

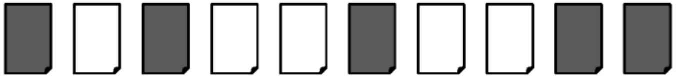
$$\text{Ranking \#1:}\ \ (1.0 + 0.67 + 0.75 + 0.8 + 0.83 + 0.6)/6 = 0.78$$

$$\text{Ranking \#2:}\ \ (0.5 + 0.4 + 0.5 + 0.57 + 0.56 + 0.6)/6 = 0.52$$

MAP

= relevant documents for query 1

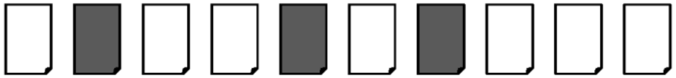
Ranking #1



Recall	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0
Precision	1.0	0.5	0.67	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.43	0.38	0.44	0.5

= relevant documents for query 2

Ranking #2



Recall	0.0	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.67	0.67	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Precision	0.0	0.5	0.33	0.25	0.4	0.33	0.43	0.38	0.33	0.3

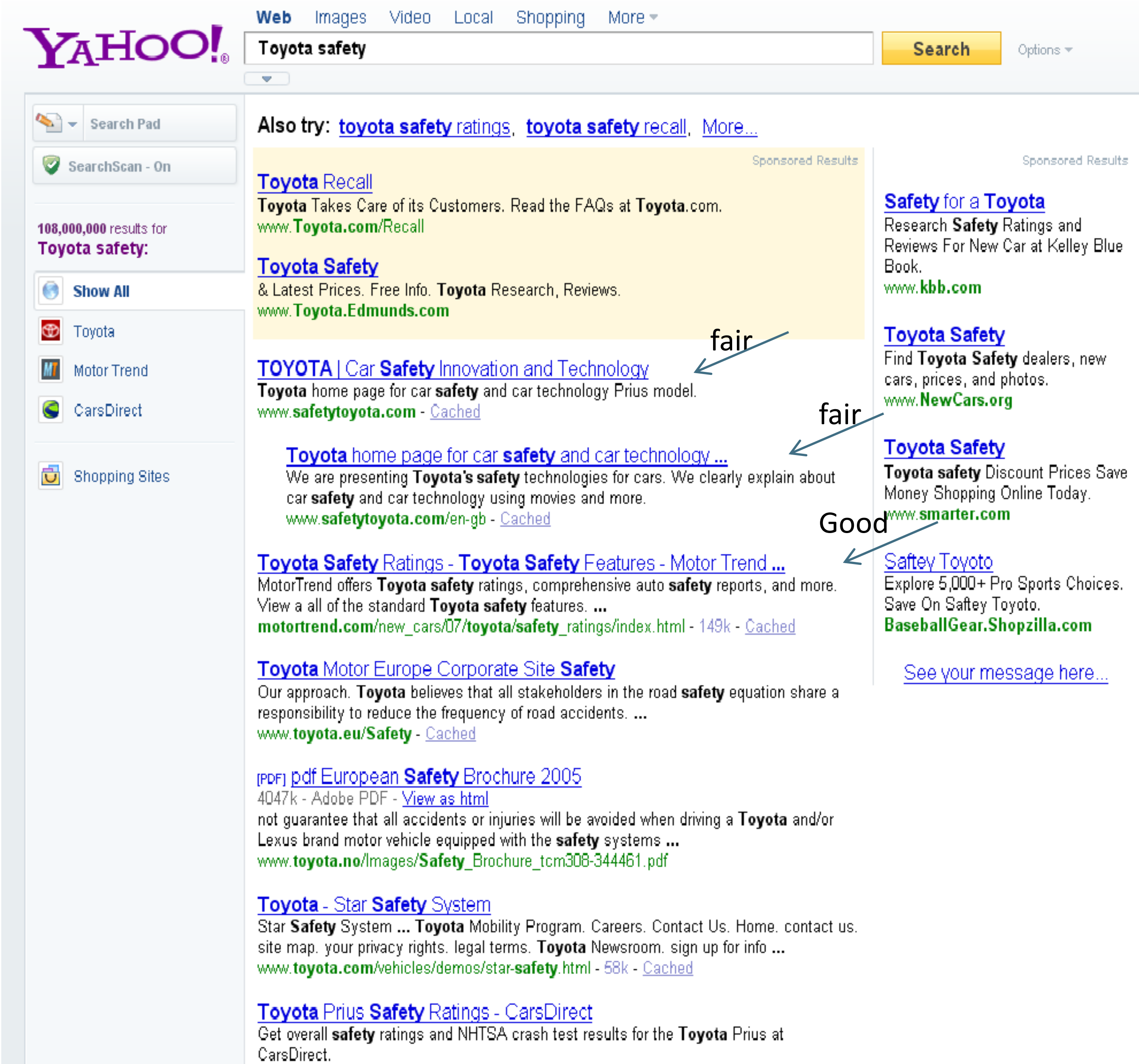
$$\textit{average precision query 1} = (1.0 + 0.67 + 0.5 + 0.44 + 0.5)/5 = 0.62$$
$$\textit{average precision query 2} = (0.5 + 0.4 + 0.43)/3 = 0.44$$

$$\textit{mean average precision} = (0.62 + 0.44)/2 = 0.53$$

Mean average precision

- If a relevant document never gets retrieved, we assume the precision corresponding to that relevant doc to be zero
- MAP is macro-averaging: each query counts equally
- Now perhaps most commonly used measure in research papers
- Good for web search?
- MAP assumes user is interested in finding many relevant documents for each query
- MAP requires many relevance judgments in text collection

BEYOND BINARY RELEVANCE


YAHOO!
Web Images Video Local Shopping More
Toyota safety
Search
Options
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108,000,000 results for
Toyota safety:
Show All
Toyota
Motor Trend
CarsDirect
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Also try: toyota safety ratings, toyota safety recall, More...
Sponsored Results
Toyota Recall
Toyota Takes Care of its Customers. Read the FAQs at Toyota.com.
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Toyota Safety Ratings - Toyota Safety Features - Motor Trend ...
MotorTrend offers Toyota safety ratings, comprehensive auto safety reports, and more. View a all of the standard Toyota safety features. ...
motortrend.com/new_cars/07/toyota/safety_ratings/index.html - 149k - Cached
Toyota Motor Europe Corporate Site Safety
Our approach. Toyota believes that all stakeholders in the road safety equation share a responsibility to reduce the frequency of road accidents. ...
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not guarantee that all accidents or injuries will be avoided when driving a Toyota and/or Lexus brand motor vehicle equipped with the safety systems ...
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Toyota Prius Safety Ratings - CarsDirect
Get overall safety ratings and NHTSA crash test results for the Toyota Prius at CarsDirect.
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Discounted Cumulative Gain

- Popular measure for evaluating web search and related tasks

- Two assumptions:
  - Highly relevant documents are more useful than marginally relevant documents
  - the lower the ranked position of a relevant document, the less useful it is for the user, since it is less likely to be examined

Discounted Cumulative Gain

- Uses *graded relevance* as a measure of usefulness, or *gain,* from examining a document
- Gain is accumulated starting at the top of the ranking and may be reduced, or *discounted*, at lower ranks
- Typical discount is 1/log *(rank)*
  - With base 2, the discount at rank 4 is 1/2, and at rank 8 it is 1/3

Summarize a Ranking: DCG

- What if relevance judgments are in a scale of [0,r]? r>2
- Cumulative Gain (CG) at rank n
  - Let the ratings of the n documents be r_1, r_2, …r_n (in ranked order)
  - CG = $r_1+r_2+\ldots r_n$
- Discounted Cumulative Gain (DCG) at rank n
  - DCG = $r_1 + r_2/\log_2 2 + r_3/\log_2 3 + \ldots\ r_n/\log_2 n$
    - We may use any base for the logarithm

Discounted Cumulative Gain

- *DCG* is the total gain accumulated at a particular rank *p*:

$$DCG_p = rel_1 + \sum_{i=2}^{p} \frac{rel_i}{\log_2 i}$$

- Alternative formulation:

$$DCG_p = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{2^{rel_i} - 1}{log(1+i)}$$

  - used by some web search companies
  - emphasis on retrieving highly relevant documents

DCG Example

- 10 ranked documents judged on 0–3 relevance scale:

  3, 2, 3, 0, 0, 1, 2, 2, 3, 0

- discounted gain:

  3, 2/1, 3/1.59, 0, 0, 1/2.59, 2/2.81, 2/3, 3/3.17, 0

  = 3, 2, 1.89, 0, 0, 0.39, 0.71, 0.67, 0.95, 0

- DCG:

  3, 5, 6.89, 6.89, 6.89, 7.28, 7.99, 8.66, 9.61, 9.61

NDCG for summarizing rankings

- Normalized Discounted Cumulative Gain (NDCG) at rank *n*
  - Normalize DCG at rank *n* by the DCG value at rank *n* of the ideal ranking
  - The ideal ranking would first return the documents with the highest relevance level, then the next highest relevance level, etc
- Normalization useful for contrasting queries with varying numbers of relevant results

- NDCG is now quite popular in evaluating Web search

NDCG - Example

4 documents: d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4

i	Ground Truth		Ranking Function$_1$		Ranking Function$_2$	
	Document Order	r_i	Document Order	r_i	Document Order	r_i
1	d4	2	d3	2	d3	2
2	d3	2	d4	2	d2	1
3	d2	1	d2	1	d4	2
4	d1	0	d1	0	d1	0
	$NDCG_{GT}$=1.00		$NDCG_{RF1}$=1.00		$NDCG_{RF2}$=0.9203	

$$DCG_{GT} = 2 + \left(\frac{2}{\log_2 2} + \frac{1}{\log_2 3} + \frac{0}{\log_2 4} \right) = 4.6309$$

$$DCG_{RF1} = 2 + \left(\frac{2}{\log_2 2} + \frac{1}{\log_2 3} + \frac{0}{\log_2 4} \right) = 4.6309$$

$$DCG_{RF2} = 2 + \left(\frac{1}{\log_2 2} + \frac{2}{\log_2 3} + \frac{0}{\log_2 4} \right) = 4.2619$$

$$MaxDCG = DCG_{GT} = 4.6309$$

What if the results are not in a list?

- Suppose there’s only one Relevant Document
- Scenarios:
  - known-item search
  - navigational queries
  - looking for a fact
- Search duration ~ Rank of the answer
  - measures a user’s effort

Mean Reciprocal Rank

- Consider rank position, K, of first relevant doc
  - Could be – only clicked doc

- Reciprocal Rank score = $\frac{1}{K}$

- MRR is the mean RR across multiple queries

Human judgments are

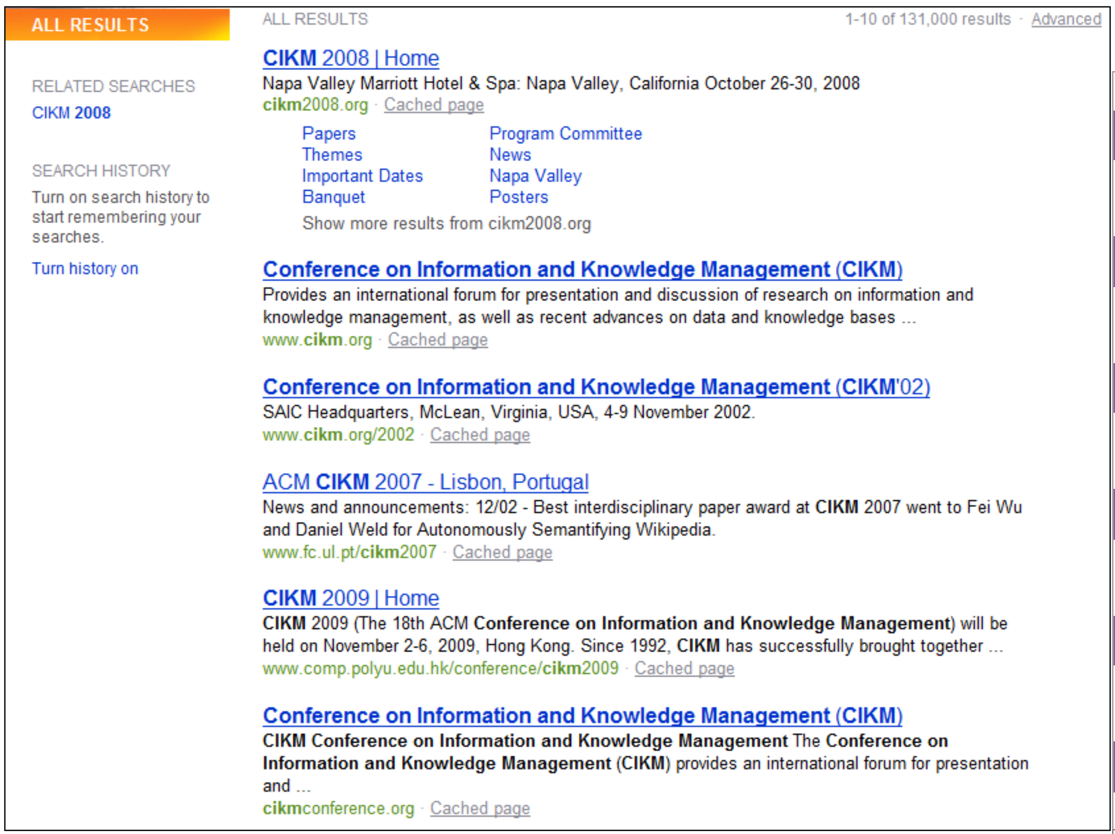
- Expensive
- Inconsistent
  - Between raters
  - Over time
- Decay in value as documents/query mix evolves
- Not always representative of “real users”
  - Rating vis-à-vis query, don’t know underlying need
  - May not understand meaning of terms, etc.
- So – what alternatives do we have?

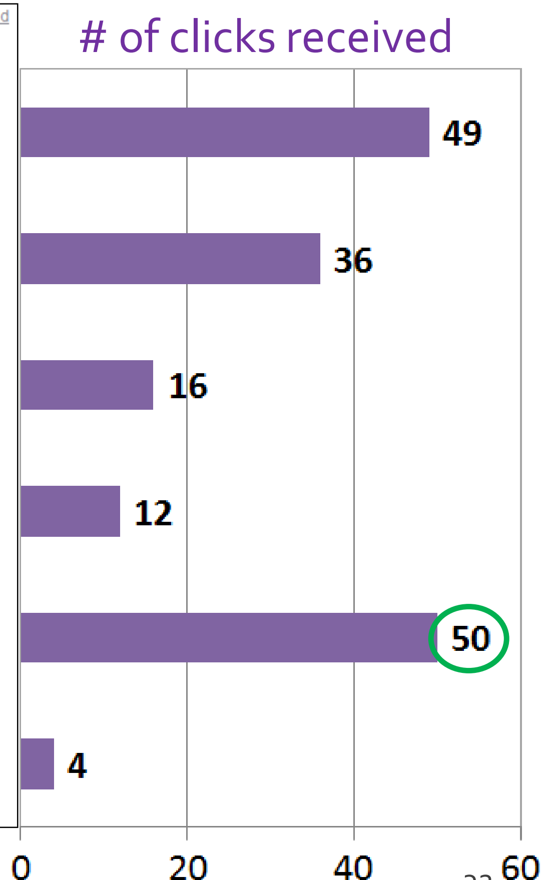
USING USER CLICKS

User Behavior

Taken with slight adaptation from Fan Guo and Chao Liu's 2009/2010 CIKM tutorial: Statistical Models for Web Search: Click Log Analysis

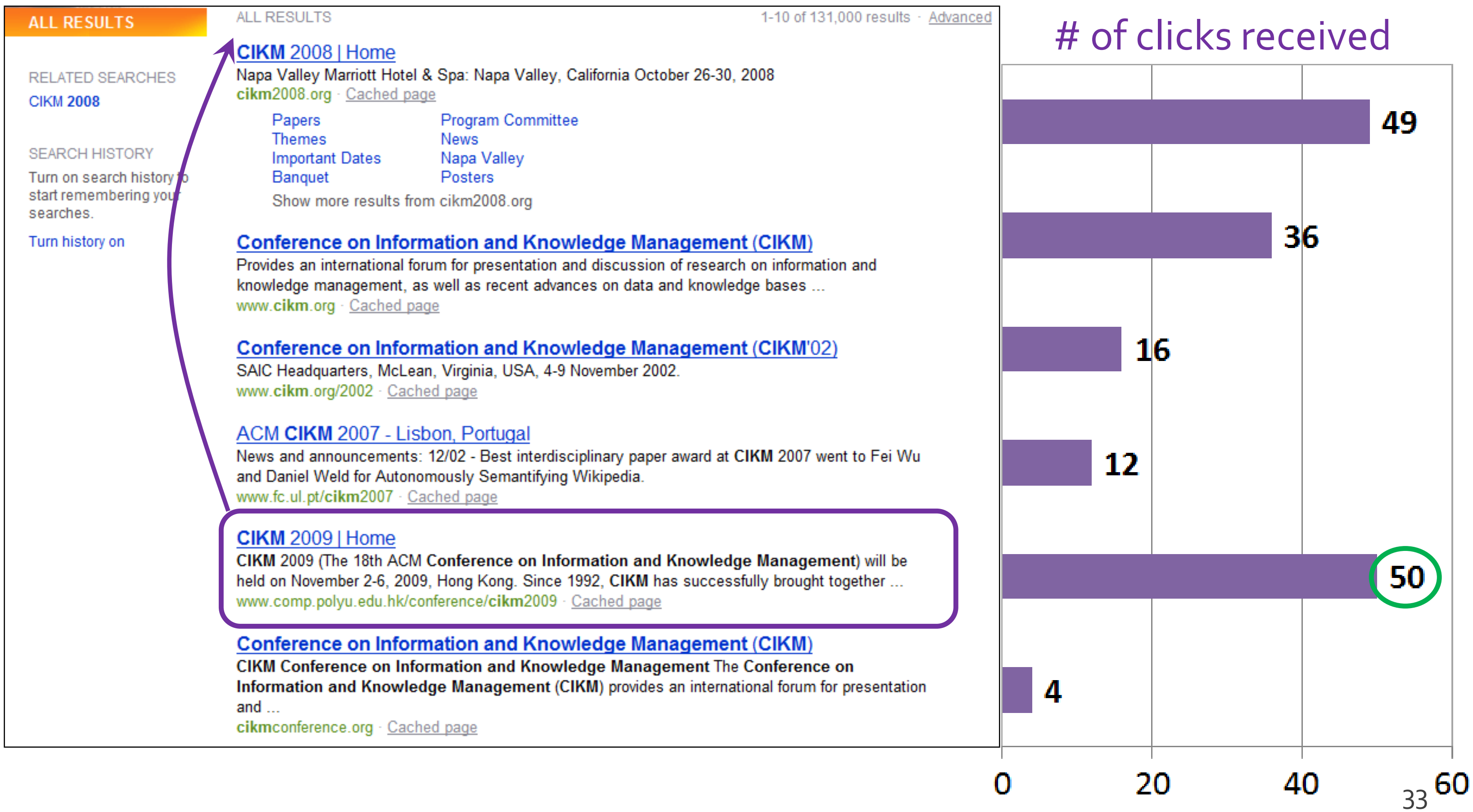
- Search Results for "CIKM" (in 2009!)





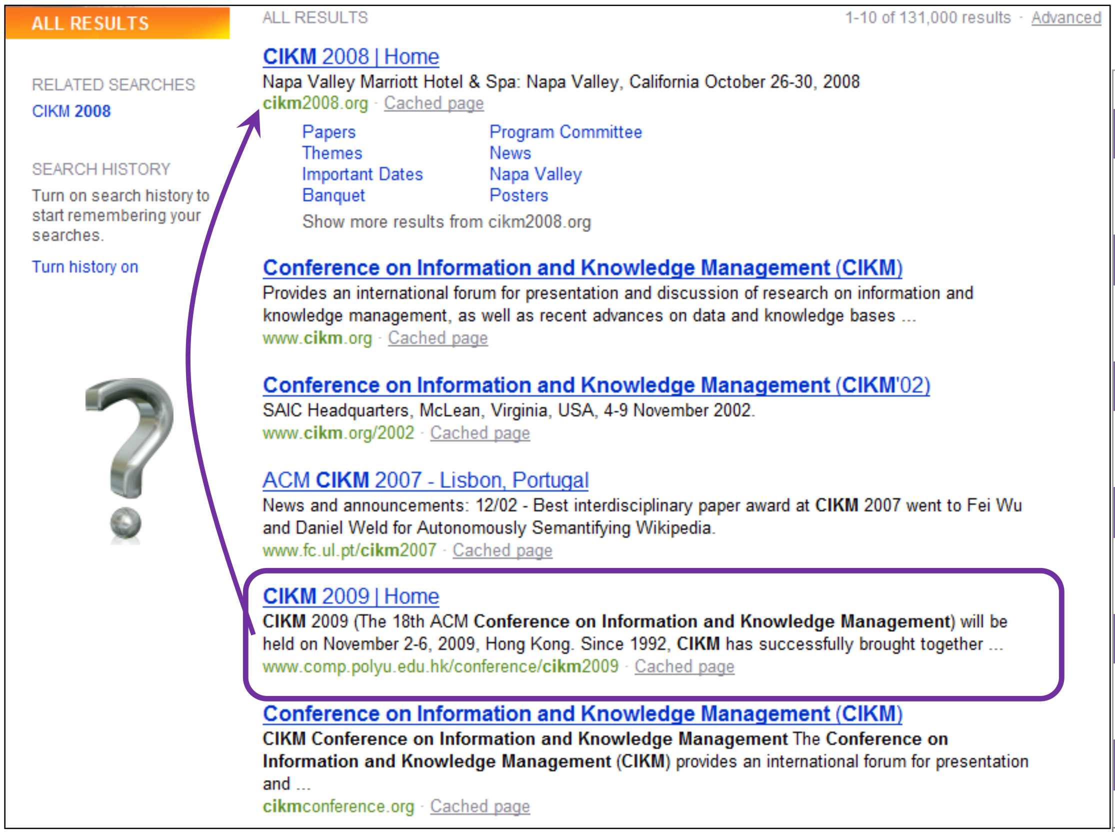
User Behavior

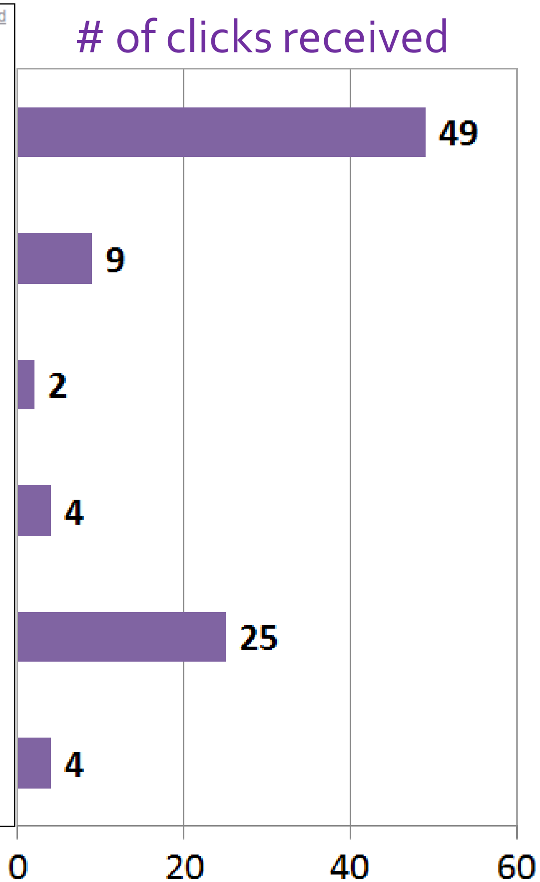
- Adapt ranking to user clicks?



What do clicks tell us?

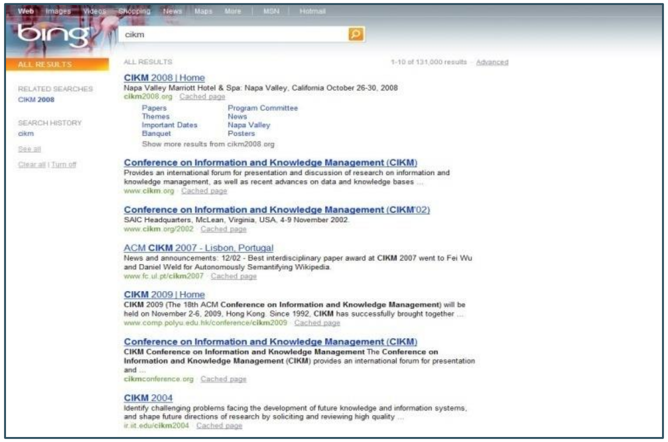
- Tools needed for non-trivial cases

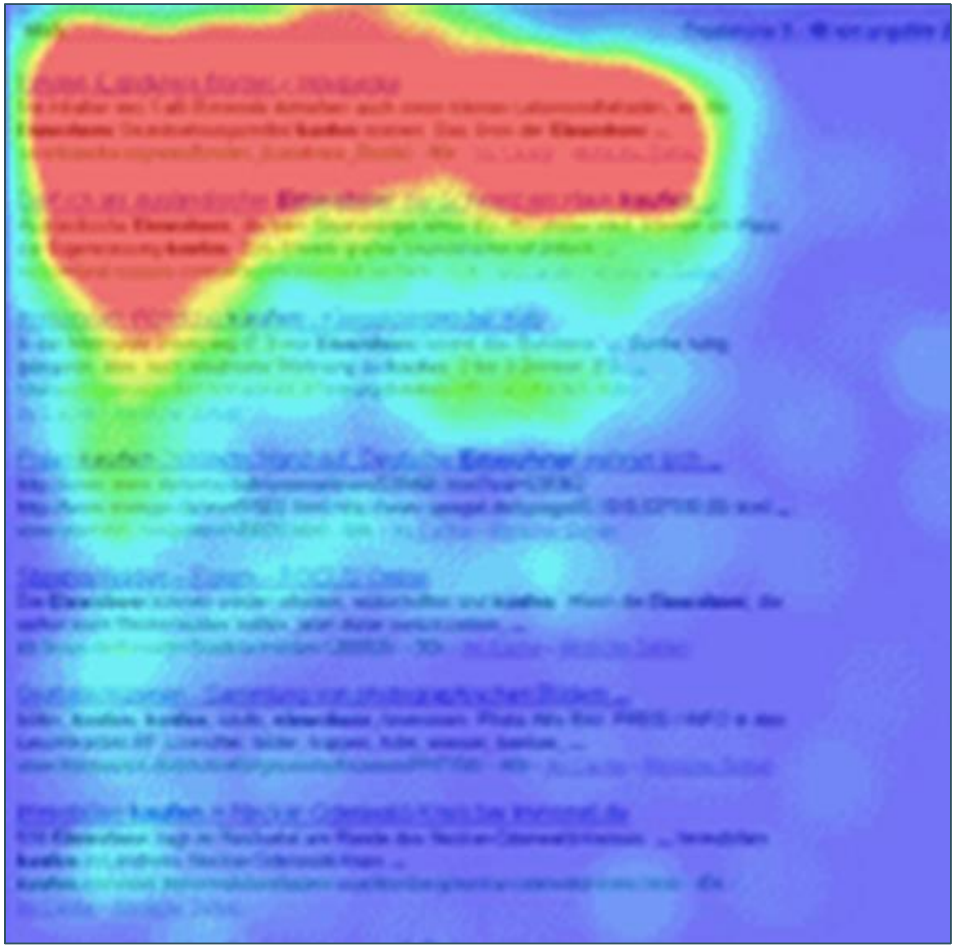




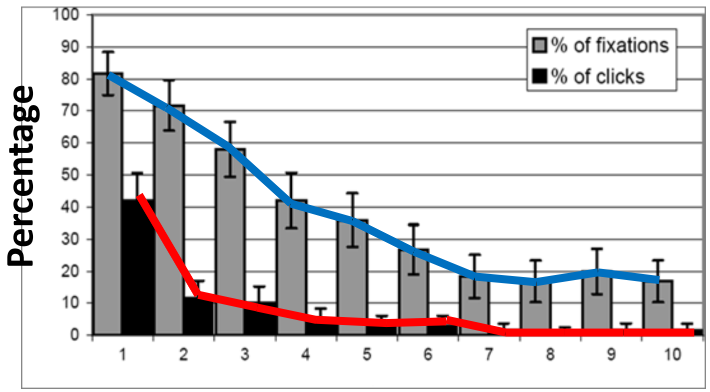
Strong position bias, so absolute click rates unreliable

Eye-tracking User Study

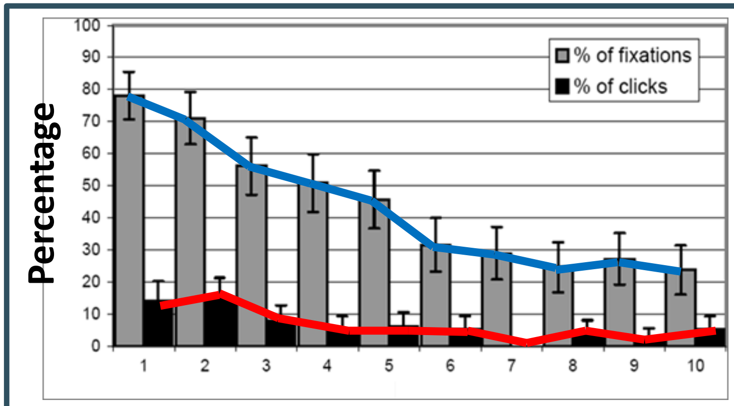




Click Position-bias



Normal Position

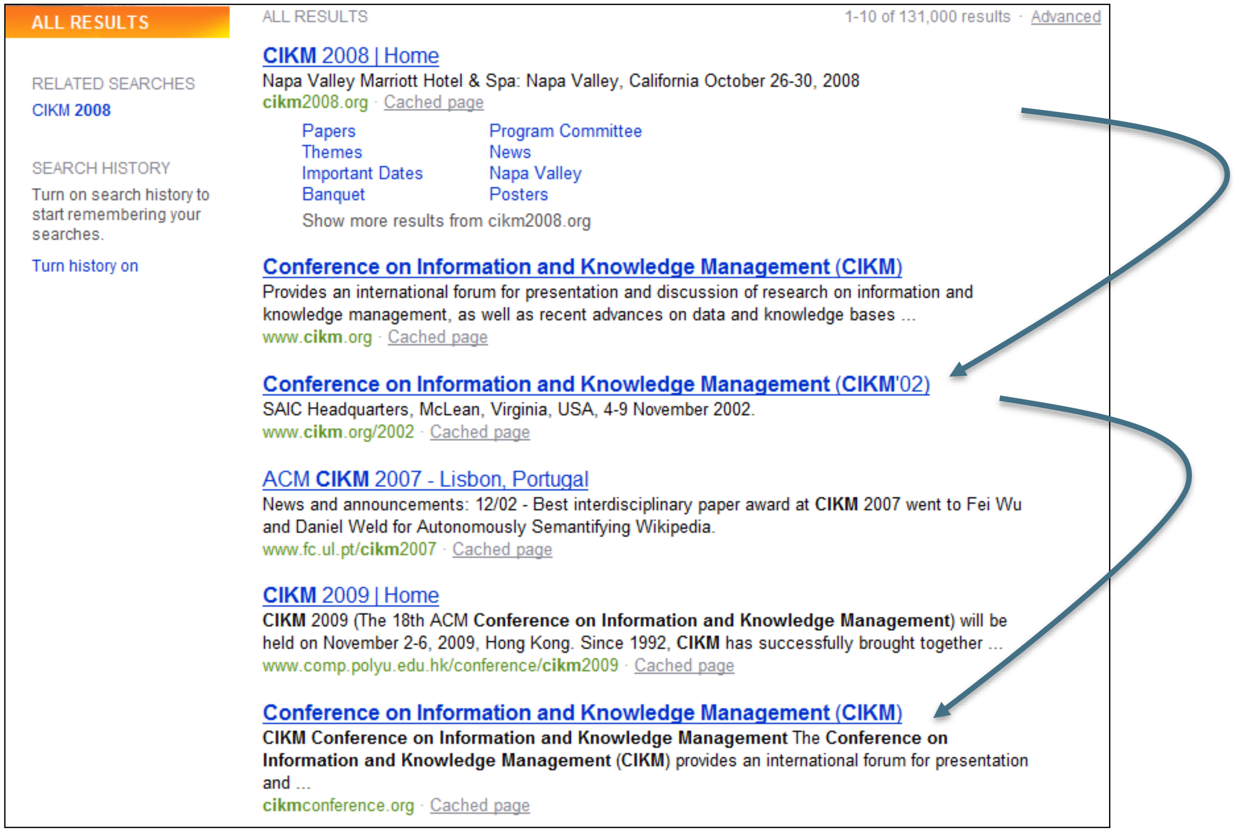


Reversed Impression

- Higher positions receive more user attention (eye fixation) and clicks than lower positions.
- This is true even in the extreme setting where the order of positions is reversed.
- "Clicks are informative but biased".

[Joachims+07]

Relative vs absolute ratings



User's click sequence

Hard to conclude Result1 > Result3
Probably can conclude Result3 > Result2

Evaluating pairwise relative ratings

- Pairs of the form: DocA better than DocB for a query
  - Doesn't mean that DocA relevant to query
- Now, rather than assess a rank-ordering wrt per-doc relevance assessments …
- Assess in terms of conformance with historical pairwise preferences recorded from user clicks
- BUT!
- Don't learn and test on the same ranking algorithm
  - I.e., if you learn historical clicks from nozama and compare Sergey vs nozama on this history …

Comparing two rankings via clicks (Joachims 2002)

Query: [support vector machines]

Ranking A	Ranking B
Kernel machines	Kernel machines
SVM-light	SVMs
Lucent SVM demo	Intro to SVMs
Royal Holl. SVM	Archives of SVM
SVM software	SVM-light
SVM tutorial	SVM software

Interleave the two rankings

This interleaving starts with B

Kernel machines
Kernel machines
SVMs
SVM-light
Intro to SVMs
Lucent SVM demo
Archives of SVM
Royal Holl. SVM
SVM-light

…

Remove duplicate results

Kernel machines
Kernel machines
SVMs
SVM-light
Intro to SVMs
Lucent SVM demo
Archives of SVM
Royal Holl. SVM
SVM-light

…

Count user clicks

Ranking A: 3
Ranking B: 1

	Clicks
Kernel machines	← A, B
Kernel machines	
SVMs	
SVM-light	← A
Intro to SVMs	
Lucent SVM demo	← A
Archives of SVM	
Royal Holl. SVM	
SVM-light	
…	

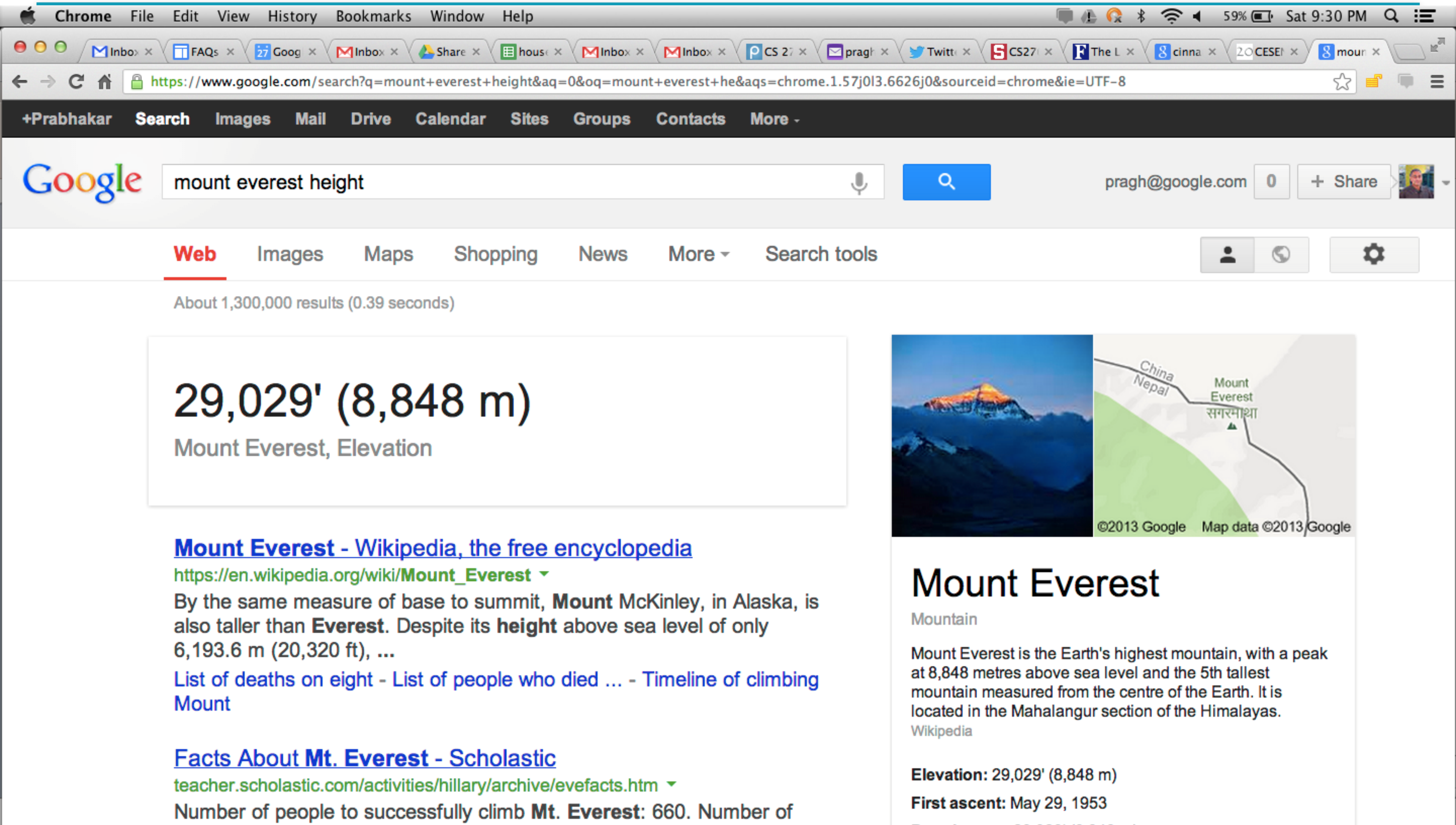
Interleaved ranking

- Present interleaved ranking to users
  - Start randomly with ranking A or ranking B to even out presentation bias
- Count clicks on results from A versus results from B
- Better ranking will (on average) get more clicks

A/B testing at web search engines

- Purpose: Test a single innovation
- Prerequisite: You have a large search engine up and running.
- Divert a small proportion of traffic (e.g., 0.1%) to an experiment to evaluate an innovation
  - Interleaved experiment
  - Full page experiment

Facts/entities (what happens to clicks?)



Recap

- Benchmarks consist of
  - Document collection
  - Query set
  - Assessment methodology
- Assessment methodology can use raters, user clicks, or a combination
  - These get quantized into a *goodness measure* – Precision/NDCG etc.
  - Different engines/algorithms compared on a <u>benchmark</u> together with a <u>goodness measure</u>

User behavior

- User behavior is an intriguing source of relevance data
  - Users make (somewhat) informed choices when they interact with search engines
  - Potentially a lot of data available in search logs
- But there are significant caveats
  - User behavior data can be very noisy
  - Interpreting user behavior can be tricky
  - Spam can be a significant problem
  - Not all queries will have user behavior

Incorporating user behavior into ranking algorithm

- Incorporate user behavior features into a ranking function like BM25F

- Incorporate user behavior features into *learned* ranking function

- Either of these ways of incorporating user behavior signals improve ranking