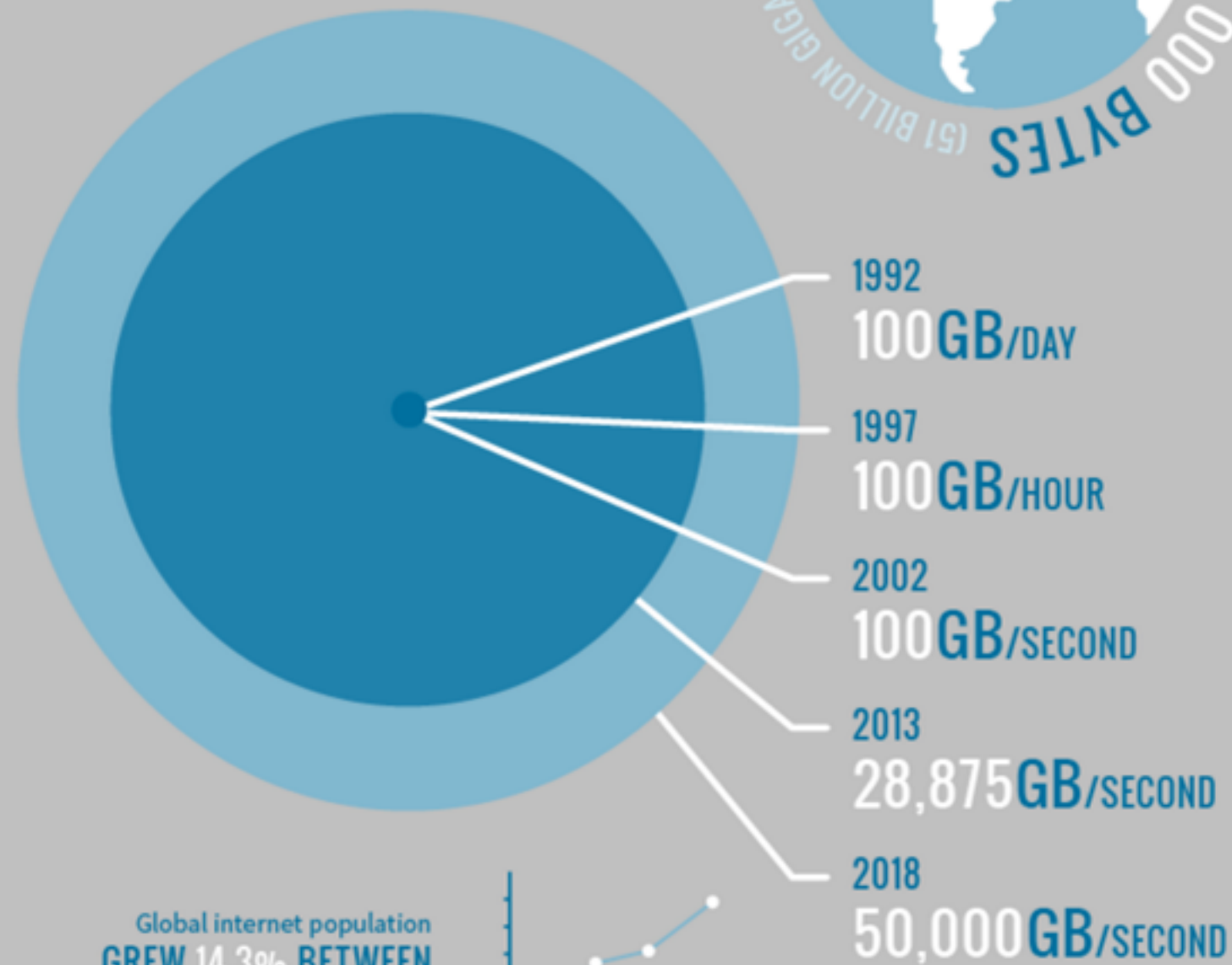


DEEP DIVE INTO SEARCH SYSTEMS

HI!

- Applied Research Engineer - Spam and Relevance team, LinkedIn
- Software Engineer - Search team, LinkedIn
- Undergraduate Thesis - Search team, LinkedIn
- Systems and Network Engineering Intern, LinkedIn
- BITS Pilani - B.E. (*Hons*) Computer Science

CHARACTERISTICS (V'S) OF BIG DATA



Source:
vcloudnews

DATA EXPLOSION

- 90% of the world data is created in last two years alone
- The Indexed Web contains at least 4.72 billion pages
- Why I am talking about this?
 - Without retrieval this data has very little use
 - Imagine a world without Search Engines



INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

- Lets define the problem

Given a query, find material (documents) of an unstructured nature (usually text) from a large collection (corpus)

- Not just web search!
 - E-mail search
 - Search on your laptop
 - Search on Amazon, LinkedIn

- First step?
- Collecting Documents!



- What happens after all the documents are collected?
- They are stored in the form of a "Search Index"

SEARCH INDEX

- How should the documents be stored to ensure fast retrieval?
 - Just store all the documents in sequence and go through them
 - Called *grep*
 - More than 4.7 Billion documents on web!
 - 450 M members on LinkedIn
 - $450\text{ M} \times 1\text{ ms} = 125\text{ hours!}$
 - Any guesses?
 - Hint - How do you search for a term in a book?

SEARCHING FOR TRAVELING SALESMAN?

1178

Index

- 3-CNF, 999
- 3-CNF-SAT, 999
- 3-CNF satisfiability, 998–1002
 - approximation algorithm for, 1039–1040
 - and 2-CNF satisfiability, 967
- 3-COLOR, 1019 pr.
- 3-conjunctive normal form, 999
- tight constraint, 791
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- time domain, 822
- timestamp, 540, 548 ex.
- Toeplitz matrix, 844 pr.
- TOP, 949
- top of a stack, 200
- topological sort, 549–552
 - in computing single-source shortest paths in a dag, 592
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- total order, 1077
- total path length, 270 pr.
- total positive flow, 645
- tour
 - bitonic, 364 pr.
 - Euler, 559 pr., 966
 - of a graph, 1012
- track, 435
- tractability, 966
- transition function, 916, 921–922
- transitive closure, 632–635
 - and boolean matrix multiplication, 759 ex.
 - of dynamic graphs, 641 pr.
- TRANSITIVE-CLOSURE, 633
- transitive relation, 1075
- transitivity of asymptotic notation, 49
- transpose
 - conjugate, 759 ex.
 - of a directed graph, 530 ex.
 - of a matrix, 529, 726
- transpose symmetry of asymptotic notation, 49
- transposition network, 721 pr.
- traveling-salesman problem
 - approximation algorithm for, 1027–1033
 - bitonic euclidean, 364 pr.
 - bottleneck, 1033 ex.
 - NP-completeness of, 1012–1013
 - with the triangle inequality, 1028–1031
 - without the triangle inequality, 1031–1032
- traversal of a tree, *see* tree walk
- treap, 296 pr.
- TREAP-INSERT, 296 pr.
- tree, 1085–1091
 - AA-trees, 301
 - AVL, 296 pr.
 - binary, *see* binary tree
 - binomial, 457–459, 479
 - bisection of, 1092 pr.
 - breadth-first, 532, 538
 - B-trees, 434–454
 - decision, 166–167
 - depth-first, 540
 - diameter of, 539 ex.
 - dynamic, 432
 - free, 1083, 1085–1087
 - full walk of, 1030
 - fusion, 182, 433
 - heap, 127–144
 - height-balanced, 296 pr.
 - height of, 1088
 - interval, 311–317
 - k-neighbor, 301
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 - optimal binary search, 356–363, 369
 - order-statistic, 302–308
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 - recursion, 36, 67–72
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 - search, *see* search tree
 - shortest-paths, 584, 610–613
 - spanning, *see* minimum spanning tree, spanning tree
 - splay, 301, 432
 - treap, 296 pr.
 - 2-3, 300, 454
 - 2-3-4, 439, 453 pr.
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 - weight-balanced trees, 301
- TREE-DELETE, 262, 288
- tree edge, 538, 540, 546
- TREE-INSERT, 261, 280
- TREE-MAXIMUM, 258
- TREE-MINIMUM, 258
- TREE-PREDECESSOR, 259
- TREE-SEARCH, 257
- TREE-SUCCESSOR, 259

- Inverted Index!
 - Terms are matched against documents and not vice-versa

INVERTED INDEX

ID	Text
1	Summer is hot. Mangoes are ripe during summer.
2	Summer is warm here
3	Why is summer hot here
4	Later we found why

Term	Document IDS
Mangoes	1
are	1
ripe	1
during	1
summer	1, 2, 3
is	1,2, 3
warm	2
here	2, 3
why	3, 4
hot	1, 3
later	4
we	4
found	4

QUERY

- A query is interpreted as a Boolean Query
- Examples on LinkedIn Recruiter search -
 - html AND css
 - java OR python
 - implicit - synonyms
 - manager NOT software

- Boolean Retrieval

- OR / AND

- term1 - 1,2,3,5,6 | term2 - 1,3,4,5,7,8

- **MERGING**

- term1 OR term2 - 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8

- term1 AND term2 - 1,3,5

- Time complexity

- $O[m+n]$

Dictionary

Posting List

Term	Freq	Document IDS
Mangoes	1	1
are	1	1
ripe	1	1
during	1	1
summer	3	1, 2, 3
is	3	1, 2, 3
warm	2	2
here	2	2, 3
why	2	3, 4
hot	2	1, 3
later	1	4
we	1	4
found	1	4

- What Data Structure is used?
 - Posting list -
 - Variable length array vs Linked List
 - Frequency of updates
 - Space and time overhead
 - Accessing terms -
 - Sorted array
 - Hash table
 - B+ trees

THREE PILLARS OF SEARCH

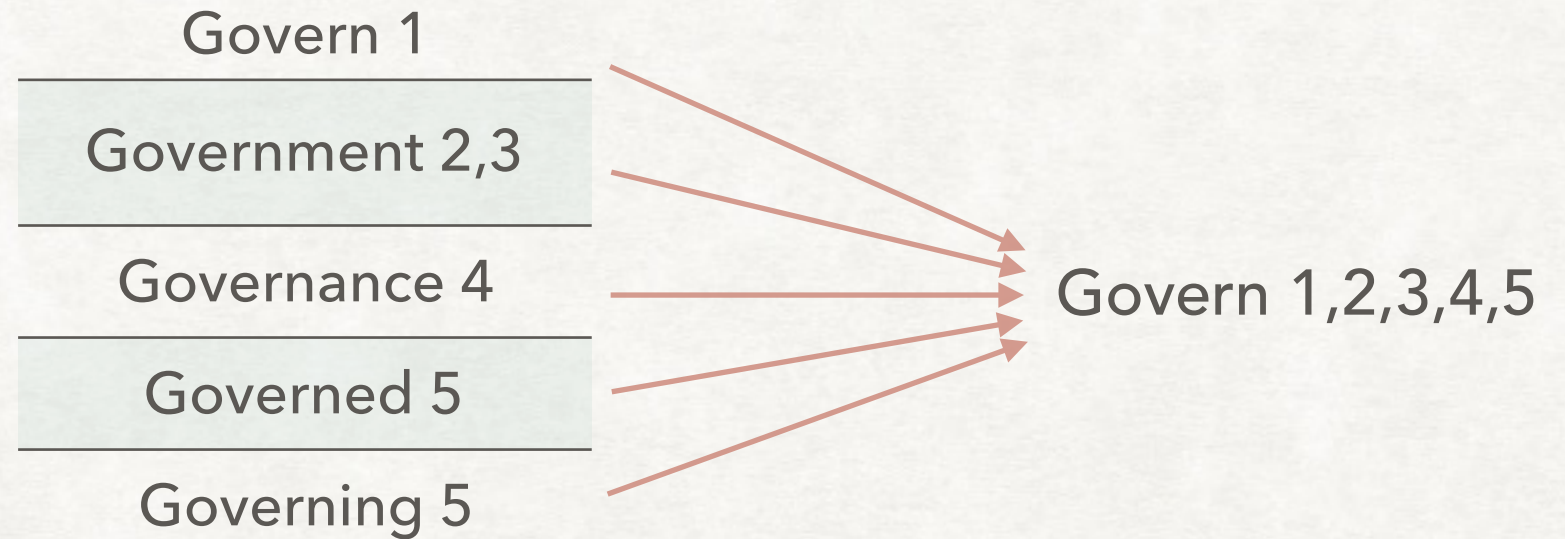
- Any search infrastructure will expose APIs for these three functionalities -
 - Building Index
 - Preprocessing and tokenization
 - Retrieval
 - Ranking

PREPROCESSING

- Document Preprocessing (part of index build)
 - Tokenization for index creation
 - Apply filters like - lowercase, removing punctuations, stopwords
 - Stemming
 - Calculating TF and IDF values for TF-IDF scoring
- Query Preprocessing (part of retrieval)
 - Query tagging
 - Tokenization (should be similar to document preprocessing)
 - Query expansion
 - Synonym expansion

PREPROCESSING

- Stemming



- Synonym Expansion



RETRIEVAL

Term	Document IDS
Mangoes	1
are	1
ripe	1
during	1
summer	1, 2, 3
is	1,2, 3
warm	2
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hot	1, 3
later	4
we	4
found	4

Query - hot summer

Sample rewritten queries -

- hot AND summer
- (hot OR warm) AND summer
- hot OR summer

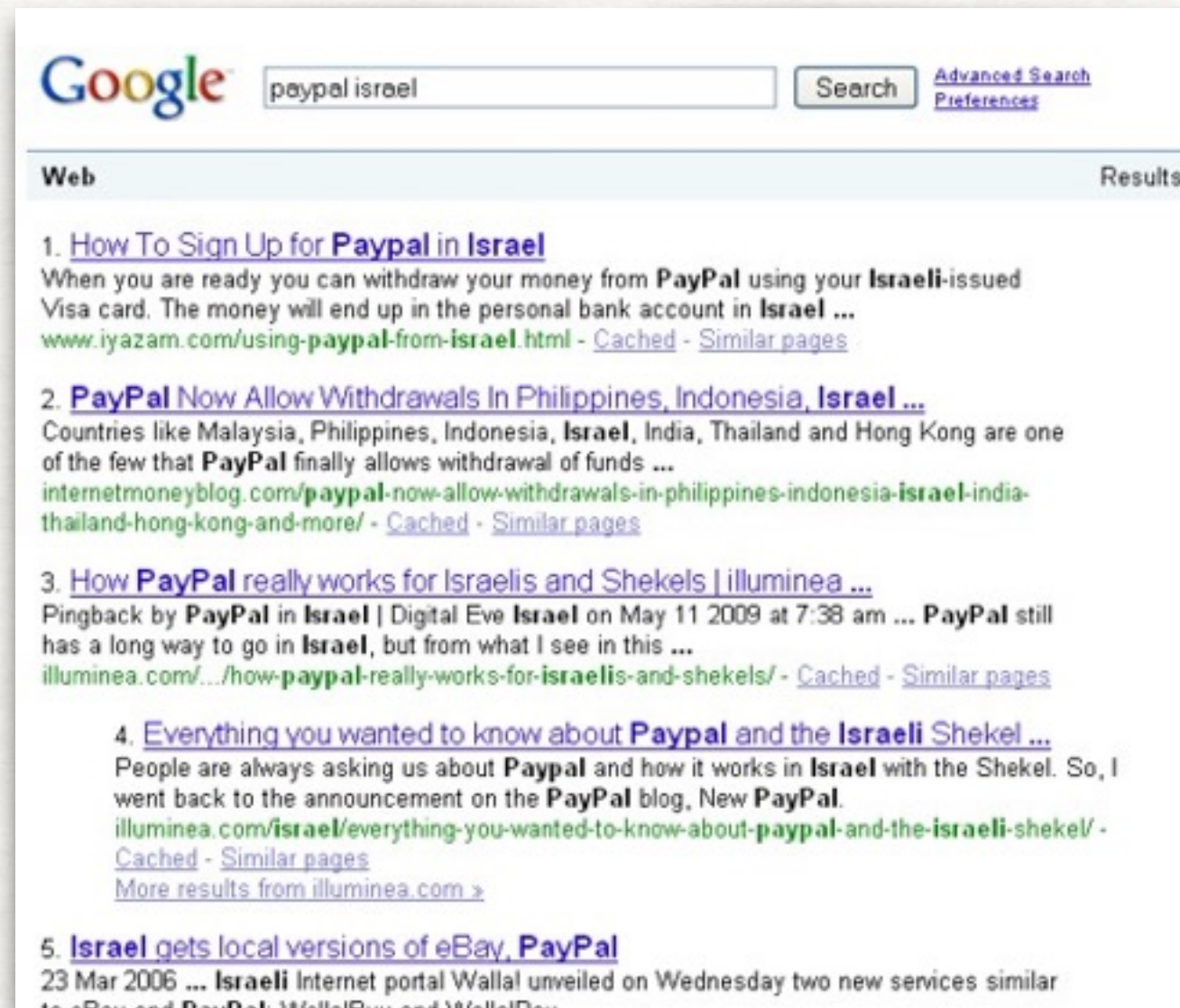
STATIC RANK & EARLY TERMINATION

- A global score of the document
- Each document has one SR but multiple documents can have same SR
- Could be anything from number of connections / followers; length of the documents; Social signals; Page Rank
- Used in early termination
 - Number of documents to score
- Posting Lists are sorted on the basis of Static Rank

RANKING / SCORING

- Retrieved documents are scored based on the combination of -
 - Query dependent features
 - Term Frequency,
 - Min window match,
 - Exact match in title, etc.
 - Query independent features
 - Length of the document,
 - Social Signals,
 - Number of followers of the author, etc.

- Once we have the ranked list of document IDs, we obviously won't show them to the users!



- Title, snippet, URL
- How are they stored?

	title	snippet
1	Summer	Hot summer
2	warm	warm in summer
3	hot	summer
4	later	later why

Term	Document IDS
Mangoes	1
are	1
ripe	1
during	1
summer	1, 2, 3
is	1,2, 3
warm	2
here	2, 3
why	3, 4
hot	1, 3
later	4
we	4
found	4

FORWARD INDEX

- Mapping of document ID to forward fields (title / snippet)

	title	snippet
1	Summer	Hot summer
2	warm	warm in summer
3	hot	summer
4	later	later why

Forward Index!

Term	Document IDS
Mangoes	1
are	1
ripe	1
during	1
summer	1, 2, 3
hot	1
is	1, 2, 3
warm	2
here	2, 3
why	3, 4
hot	1, 3
later	4
we	4
found	4

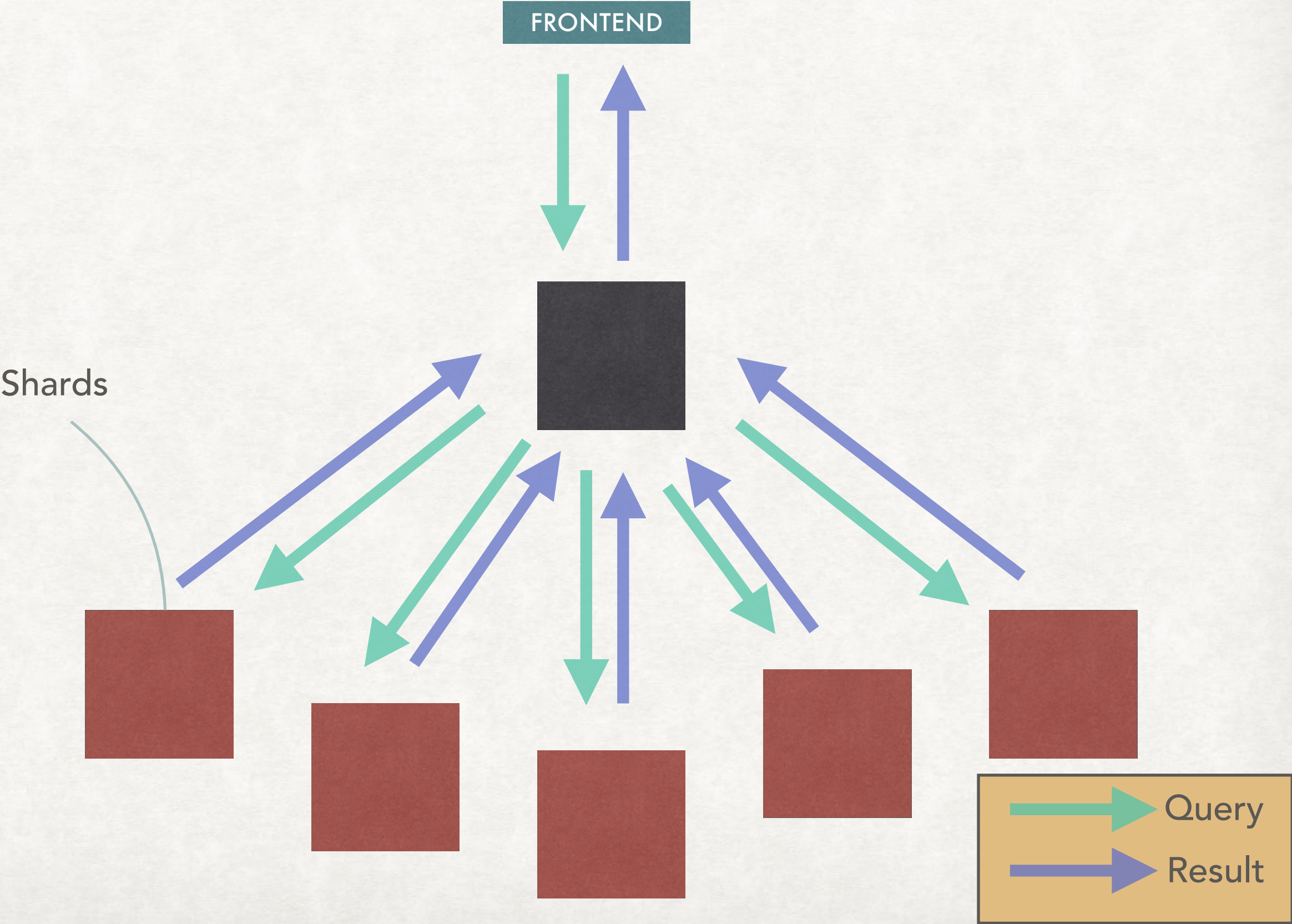
BASIC SEARCH CONCEPTS

- Document
- Query
- Boolean Retrieval model
- Inverted Index
- Forward Index
- Retrieval
- Ranking

SCALING

- All the data won't fit in one computer
- Even if it does, we should leverage parallelization
- How to break the index into multiple machines?
 - Shards!
 - Let's consider inverted index first

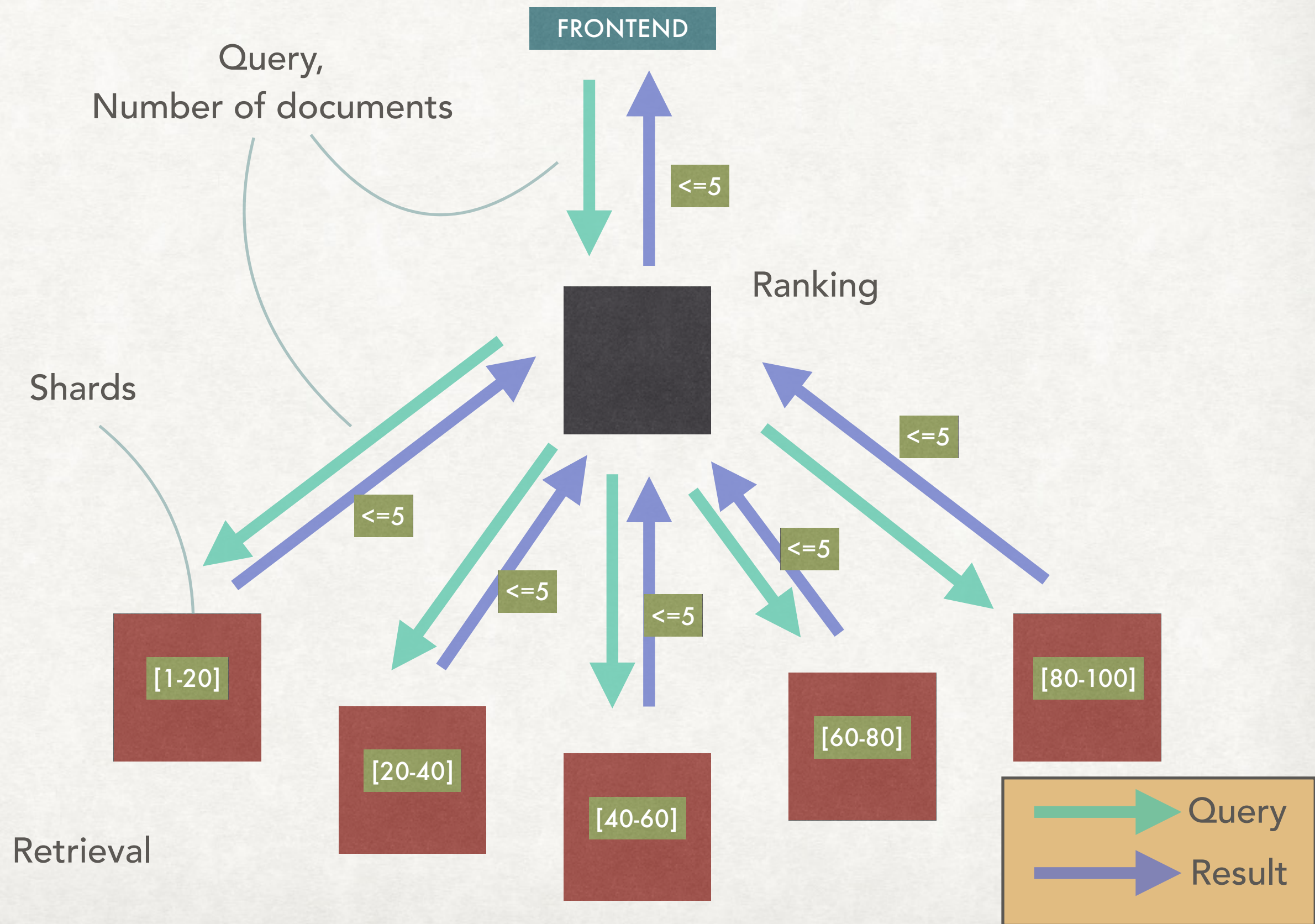
Simple Master Slave Configuration



SCALING

- Document vs Term based partitioning?
 - Failover of a machine
 - Latency
 - Leveraging Parallelization
 - Maintaining forward index
 - All the above favor document based partitioning!

Simple Master Slave Configuration



Query - hot OR summer
Number of documents - 2

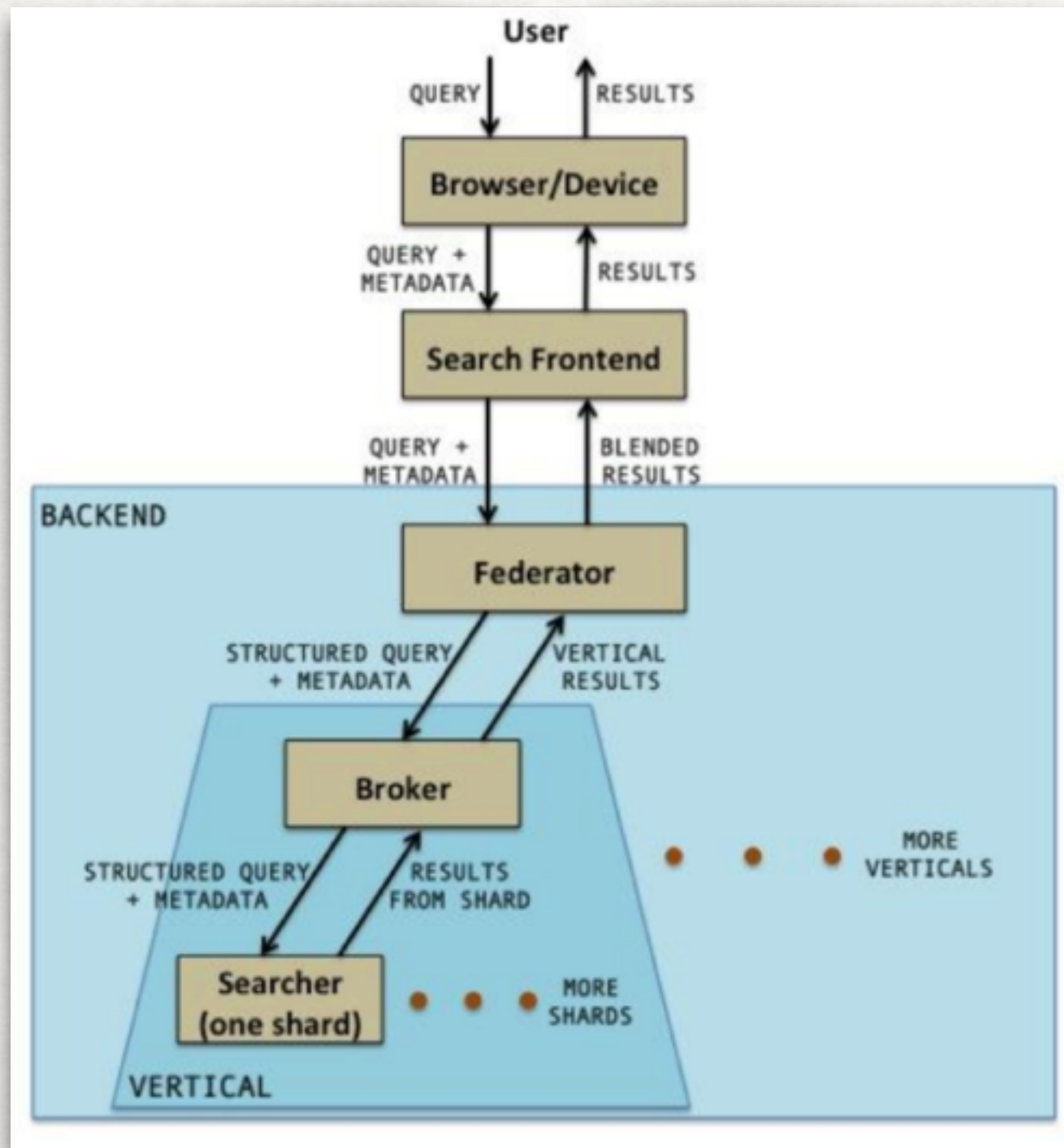
Term	Document IDS
Mangoes	1
are	1
ripe	1
during	1
summer	1, 2
hot	1
is	1,2
warm	2
here	2
hot	1

1, 2

Term	Document IDS
summer	3
is	3
here	3
why	3, 4
hot	3
later	4
we	4
found	4

3

LINKEDIN SEARCH STACK (GALENE)



- Federator and Broker
 - Rewrites the Query
 - Fans out
 - Merges the results
 - Requires num of docs to return
- Searcher
 - Operates on single shard
 - Takes rewritten query and retrieves the documents
 - Scores the documents - using query, input metadata, match info
 - Requires num of docs to score

QUESTIONS?

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