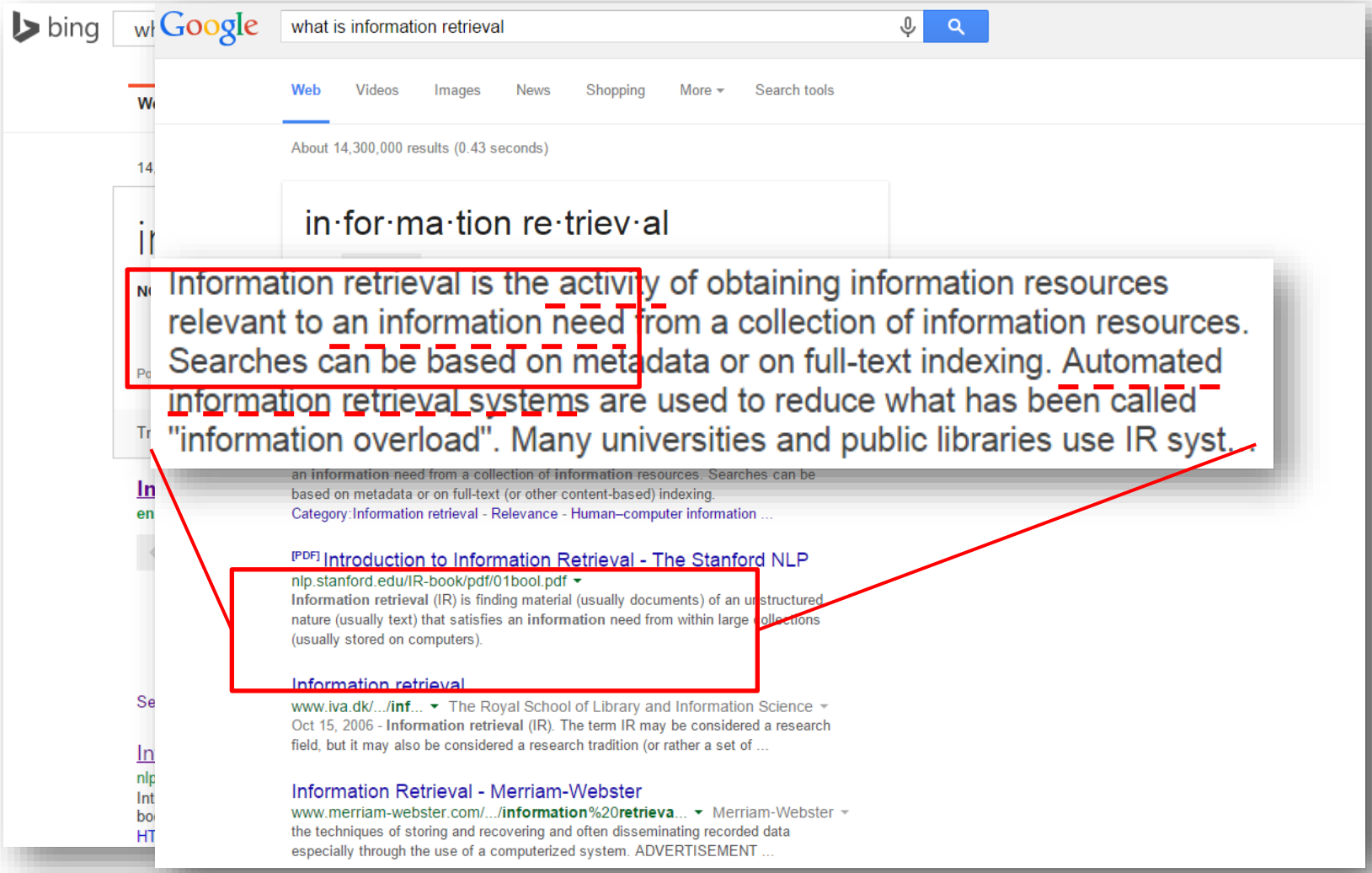
# Introduction to Information Retrieval

Hongning Wang
CS@UVa

# What is information retrieval?



# What is information retrieval?

- Apple's vision 35 years ago

Knowledge Navigator

# Why information retrieval

- Information overload
  - *"It refers to the difficulty a person can have understanding an issue and making decisions that can be caused by the presence of too much information."* - wiki

# Why information retrieval

- Information overload

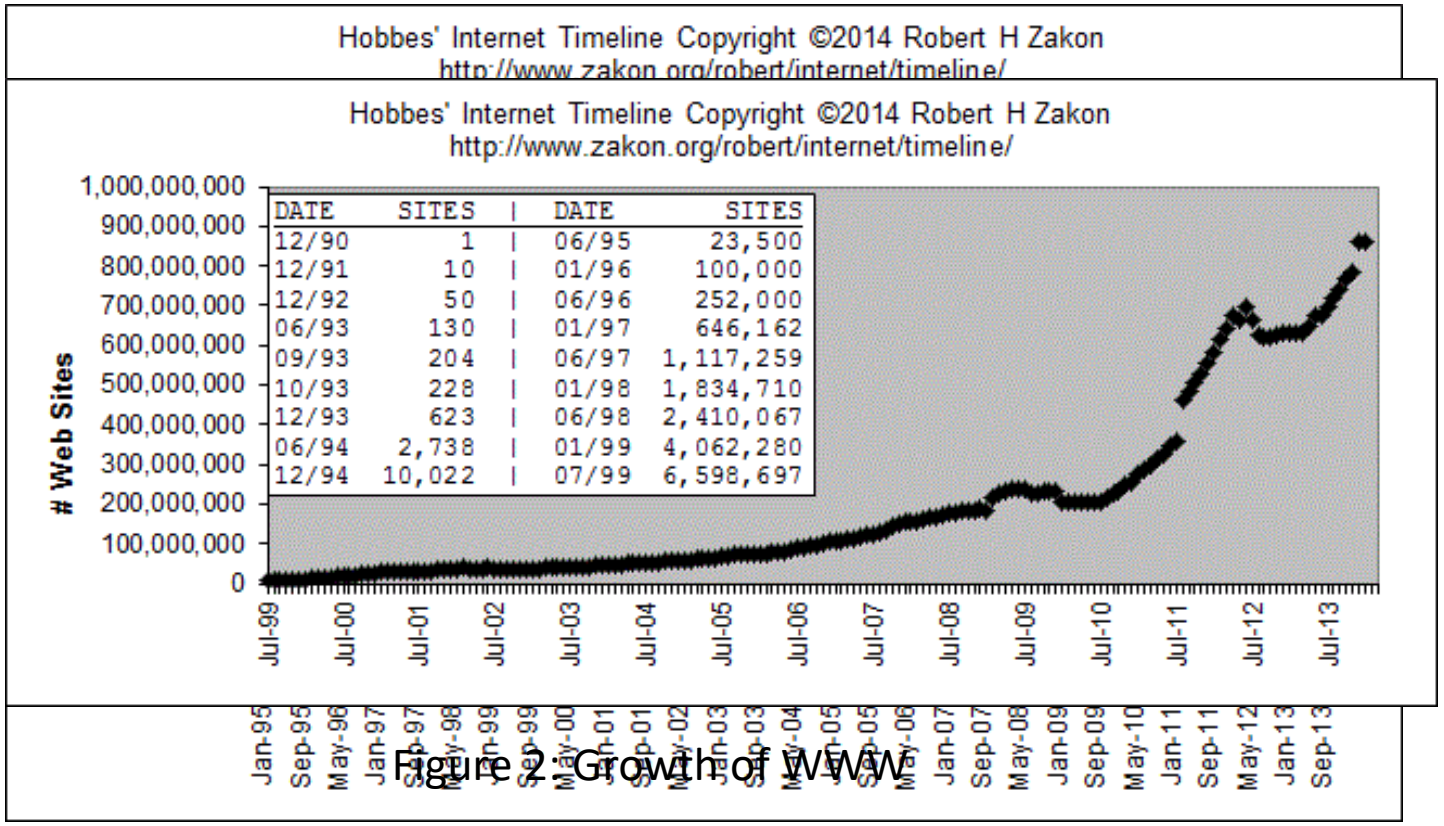



Figure 2: Growth of WWW

Figure 1: Growth of Internet

# Why information retrieval

- Handling unstructured data
  - Structured data: database system is a good choice
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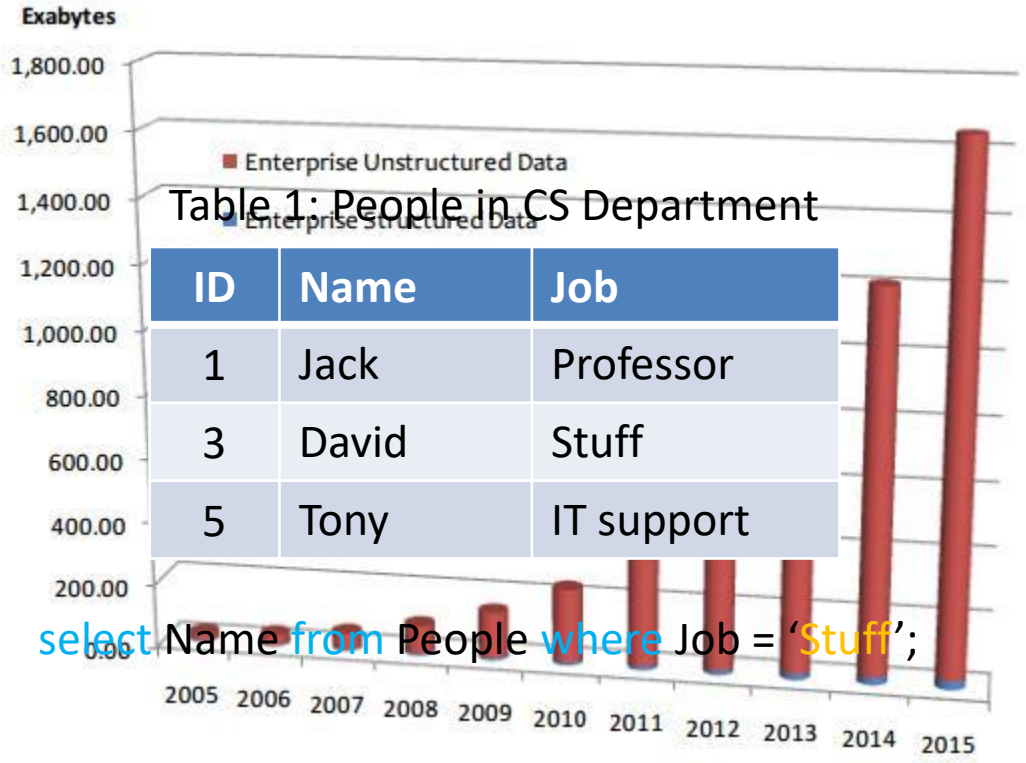



Table 1: People in CS Department

| ID | Name | Job |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jack | Professor |
| 3 | David | Stuff |
| 5 | Tony | IT support |

select Name from People where Job = 'Stuff';

Total Enterprise Data Growth 2005-2015, IDC 2012

# Why information retrieval

- An essential tool to deal with information overload

# History of information retrieval

- Idea popularized in the pioneer article "***As We May Think***" by Vannevar Bush, 1945
  - *"Wholly new forms of encyclopedias will appear, ready-made with a mesh of associative trails running through them, ready to be dropped into the memex and there amplified."* **-> WWW**
  - *"A memex is a device in which an individual stores all his books, records, and communications, and which is mechanized so that it may be consulted with exceeding speed and flexibility."* **-> Search engine**

# Major research milestones

- Early days (late 1950s to 1960s): foundation of the field
  - Luhn's work on automatic indexing
  - Cleverdon's Cranfield evaluation methodology and index experiments
  - Salton's early work on SMART system and experiments
- 1970s-1980s: a large number of retrieval models
  - Vector space model
  - Probabilistic models
- 1990s: further development of retrieval models and new tasks
  - Language models
  - TREC evaluation
  - Web search
- 2000s-present: more applications, especially Web search and interactions with other fields
  - Learning to rank
  - Scalability (e.g., MapReduce)
  - Real-time search

# History of information retrieval

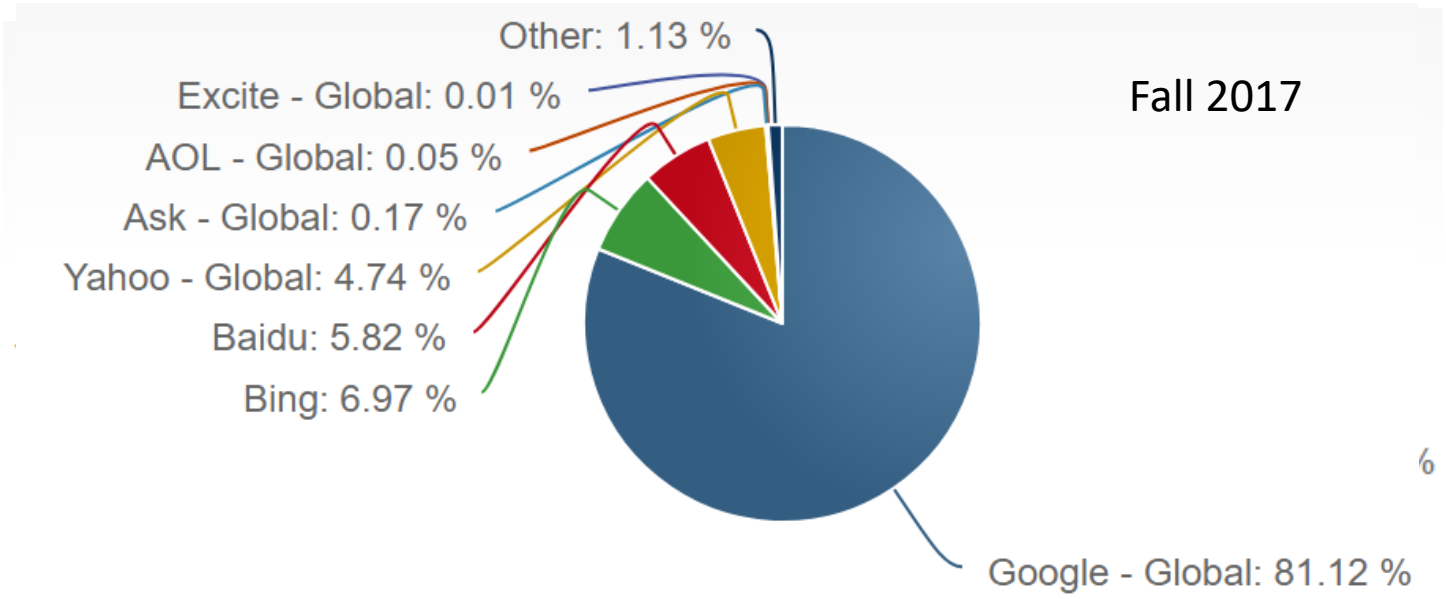
- Catalyst
  - Academia: Text Retrieval Conference (TREC) in 1992
    - "*Its purpose was to support research within the information retrieval community by providing the infrastructure necessary for large-scale evaluation of text retrieval methodologies.*"
    - "*… about one-third of the improvement in web search engines from 1999 to 2009 is attributable to TREC. Those enhancements likely saved up to 3 billion hours of time using web search engines*."
    - Till today, it is still a major test-bed for academic research in IR

# History of information retrieval

- Catalyst
  - Industry: web search engines
    - WWW unleashed explosion of published information and drove the innovation of IR techniques
    - First web search engine: "*Oscar Nierstrasz at the University of Geneva wrote a series of Perl scripts that periodically mirrored these pages and rewrote them into a standard format*." Sept 2, 1993
    - Lycos (started at CMU) was launched and became a major commercial endeavor in 1994
    - Booming of search engine industry: *Magellan*, *Excite*, *Infoseek*, *Inktomi*, *Northern Light*, *AltaVista*, *Yahoo!*, *Google*, and *Bing*

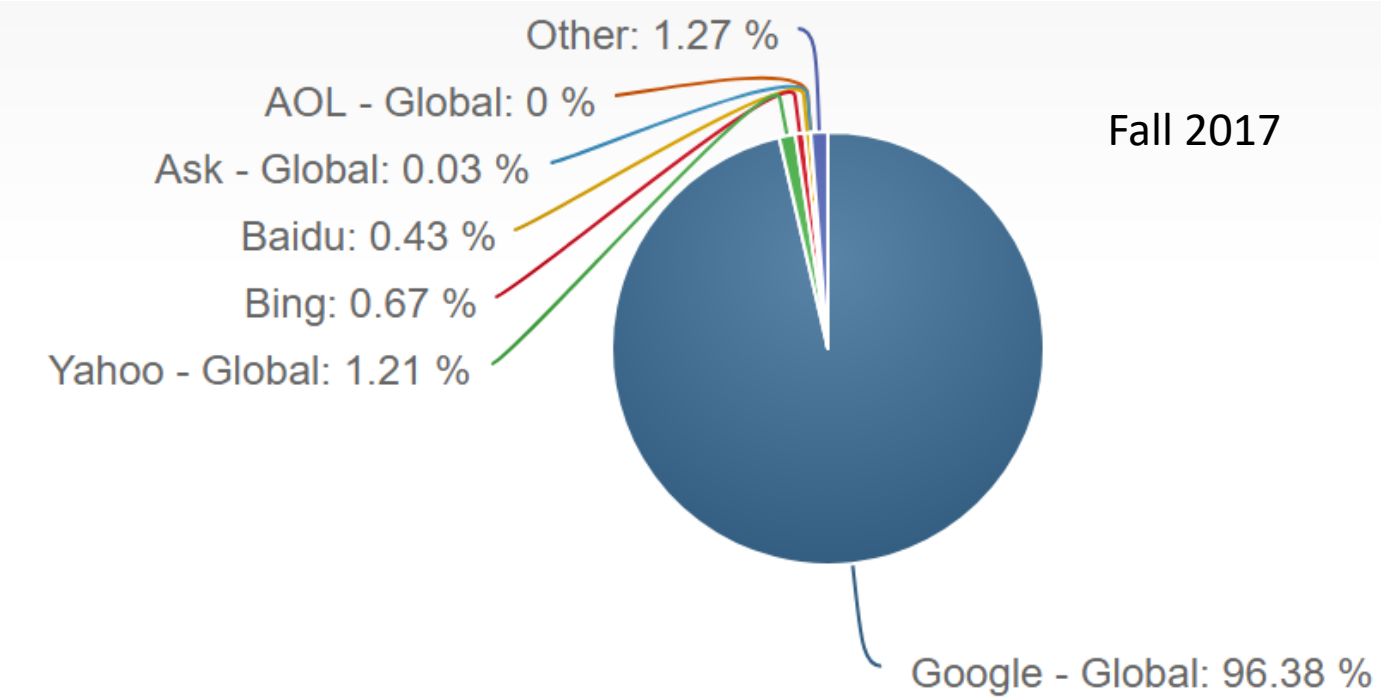
# Major players in this game

- Global search engine market - desktop
  - By http://marketshare.hitslink.com/search-engine-market-share.aspx



# Major players in this game

- Global search engine market - mobile
  - By http://marketshare.hitslink.com/search-engine-market-share.aspx



# How to perform information retrieval

- Information retrieval when we did not have a computer

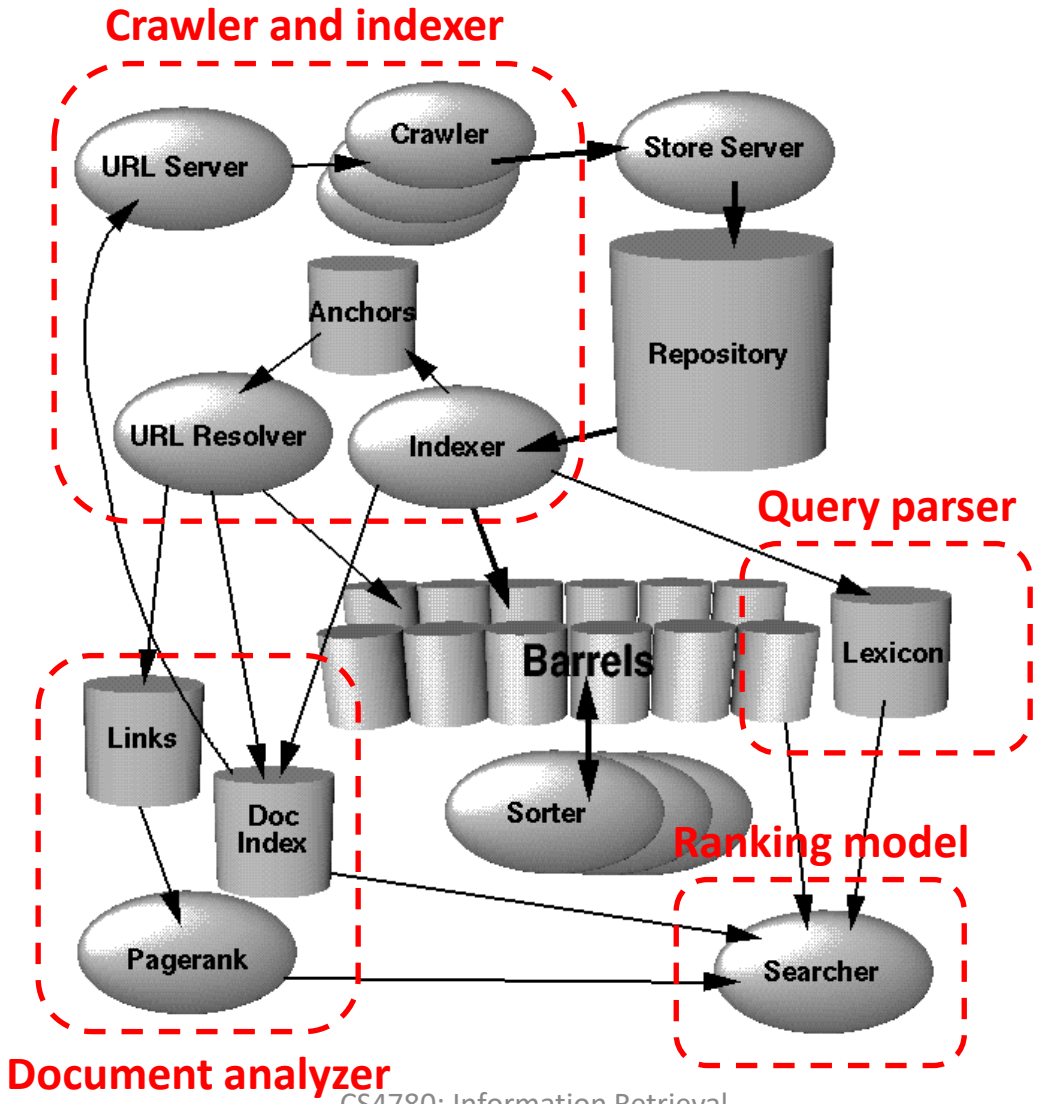
# Welcome back

- We will start our discussion at 2pm
- sli.do event code: 32233
- TA's office hour has been finalized at Mon/Wed, 1pm-2pm, via zoom, by appointment

# Recap: why information retrieval

- Handling unstructured data
  - Structured data: database system is a good choice
  - Unstructured data is more dominant
    - Text in Web documents or emails, image, audio, video…
    - "*85 percent of all business information exists as unstructured data*" - Merrill Lynch
    - Unknown semantic meaning

# How to perform information retrieval



# Crack into Google!

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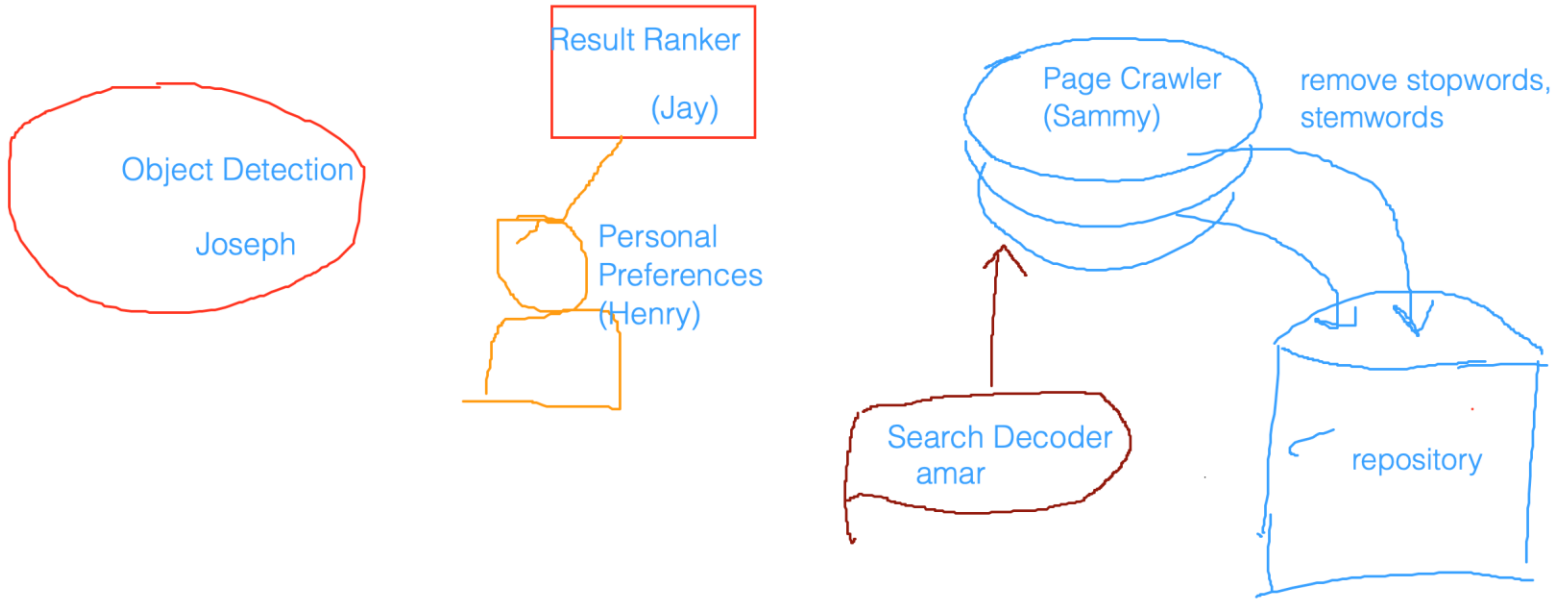
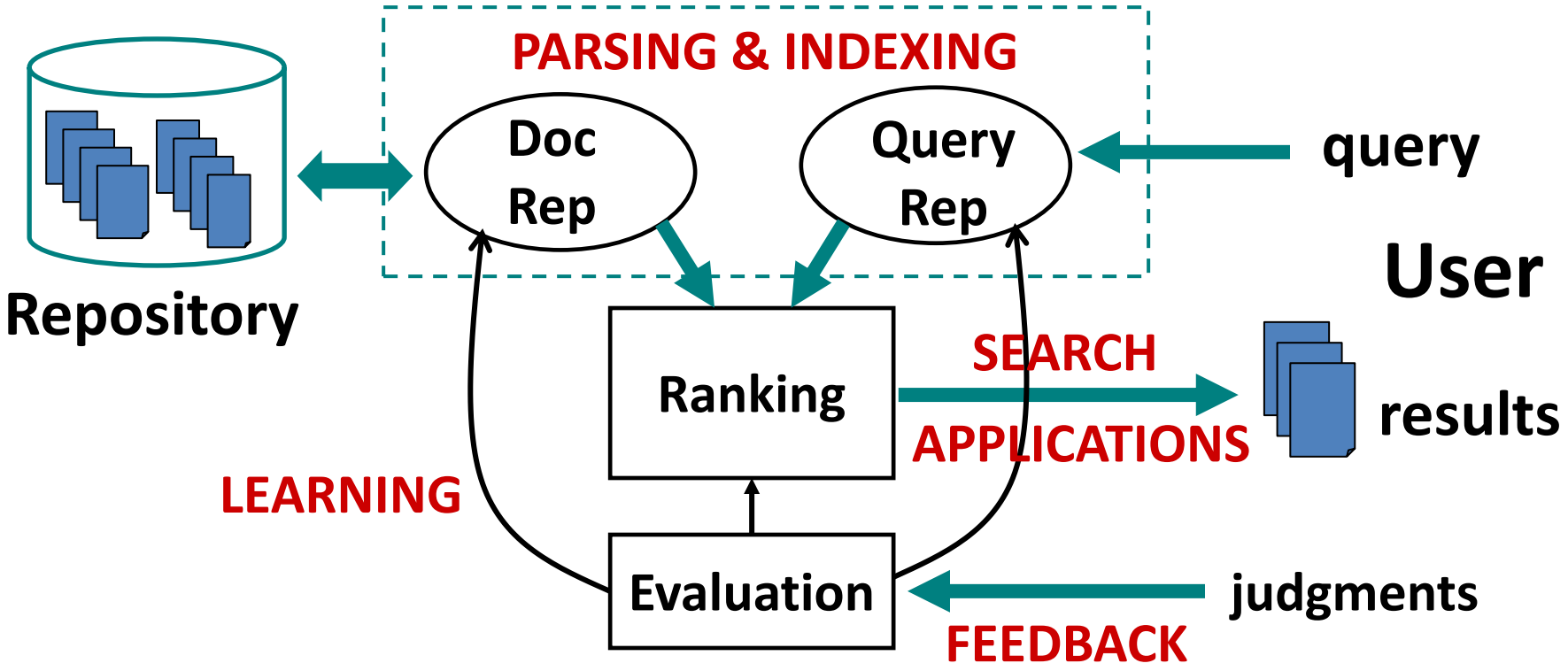


# How to perform information retrieval




**We will cover:**

1) Search engine architecture; 2)Retrieval models;
3) Retrieval evaluation; 4) Relevance feedback;
5) Link analysis; 6) Search applications.

# Core concepts in IR

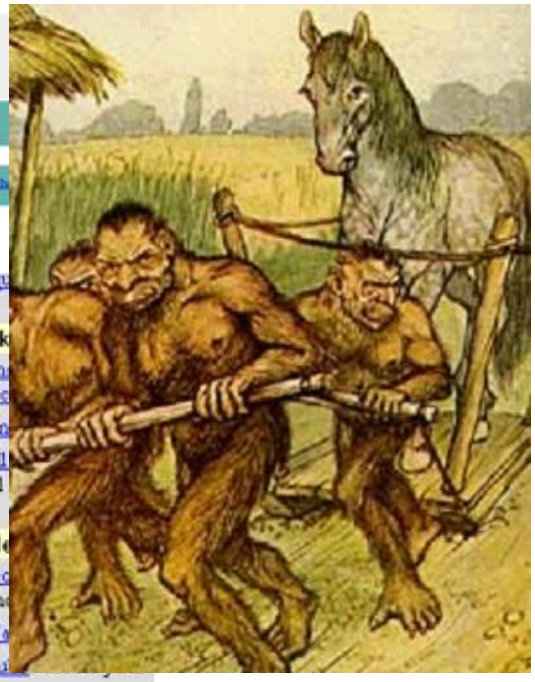
- Query representation
  - Lexical gap: say v.s. said
  - Semantic gap: ranking model v.s. retrieval method
- Document representation
  - Special data structure for efficient access
  - Lexical gap and semantic gap
- Retrieval model
  - Algorithms that find the ***most relevant*** documents for the given information need

# A glance of modern search engine

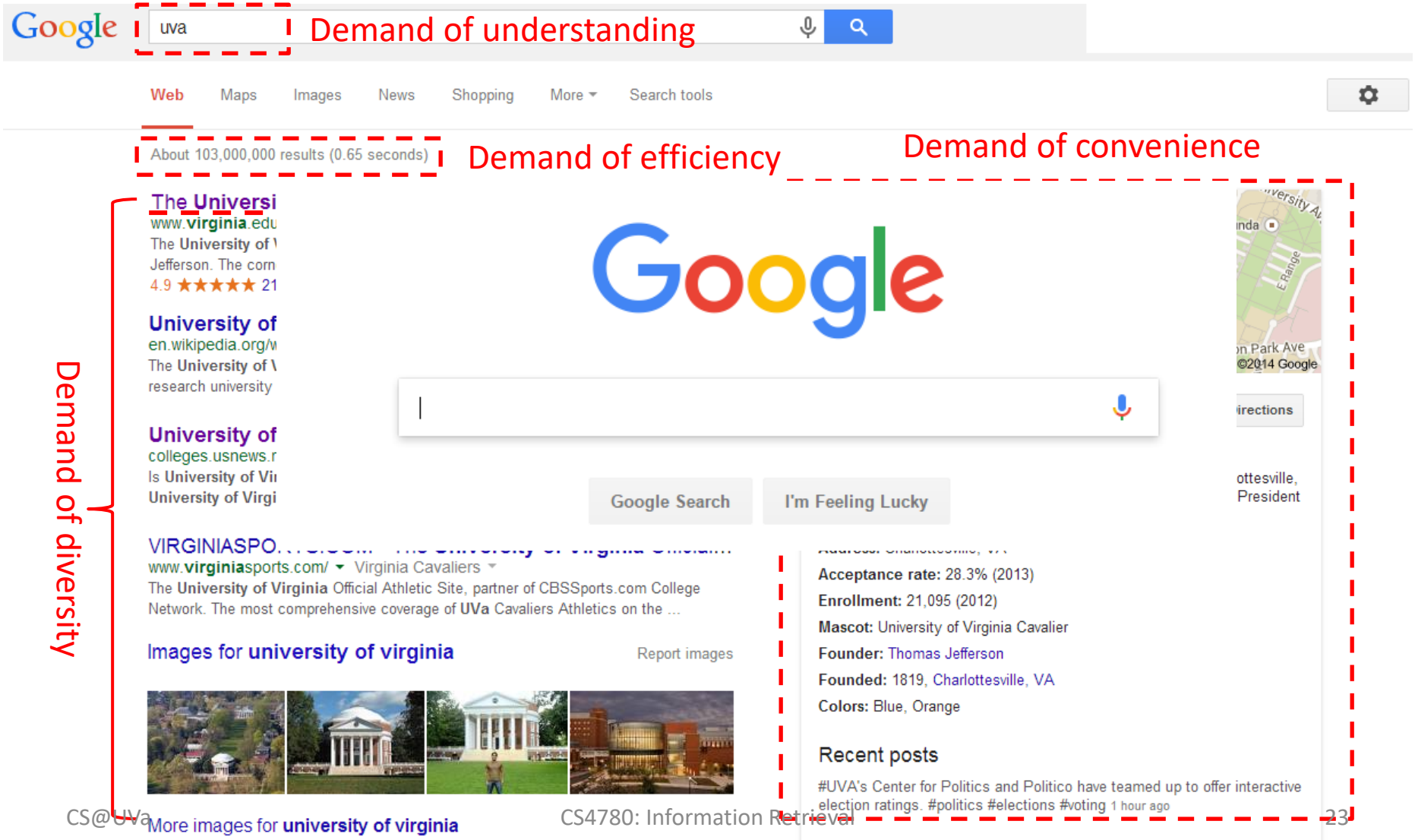
- In old times

*Yet Another **Hierarchical** Officious/Obstreperous/ Odiferous/Organized **Oracle***


*Yahoo race of fictional beings from **Gulliver's Travels***



# A glance of modern search engine



# IR is not just about web search

- Web search is just one important area of information retrieval, but not all
- Information retrieval also includes
  - Recommendation

# IR is not just about web search

SECTIONS HOME SEARCH

The New York Times

TECHNOLOGY

## *Google and Walmart Partner With Eye on Amazon*

By DAISUKE WAKABAYASHI and MICHAEL CORKERY AUG. 23, 2017

Walmart has also been trying to integrate its digital business with its vast network of more than 4,690 stores. It partnered with Google to take on Amazon, the heavyweight of online shopping.
Roger Kisby for The New York Times

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Walmart Rewrites Its E-Commerce Strategy With $3.3 Billion Deal for Jet.com
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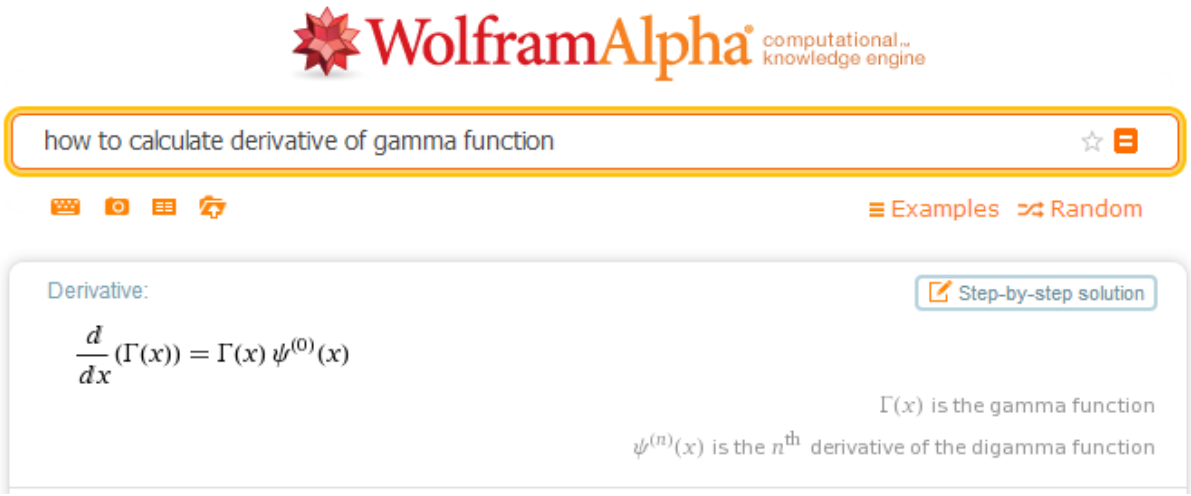
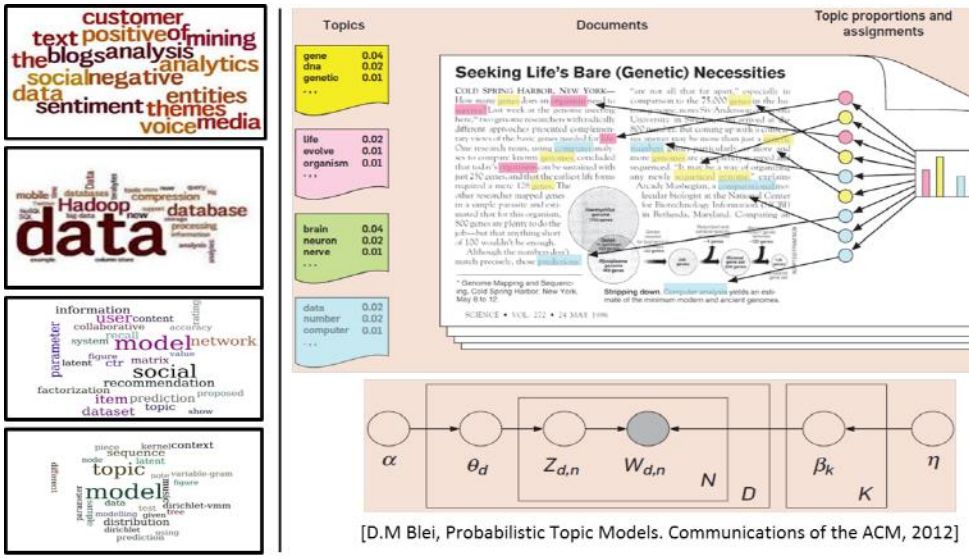
- Web search is just one important area of information retrieval, but not all
- Information retrieval also includes
  - Question answering



# IR is not just about web search

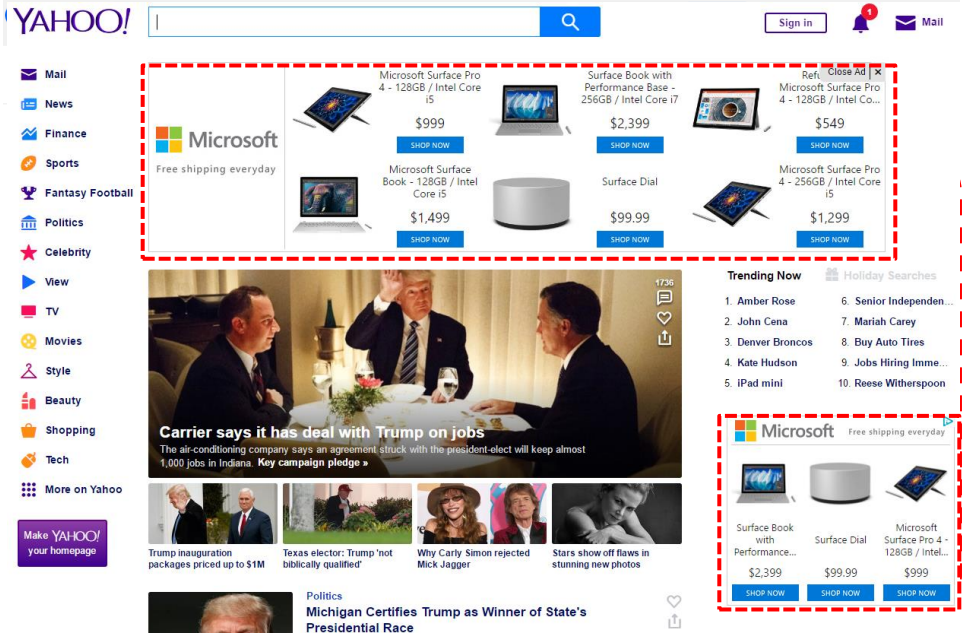
- Web search is just one important area of information retrieval, but not all
- Information retrieval also includes
  - Text mining




[D.M Blei, Probabilistic Topic Models. Communications of the ACM, 2012]

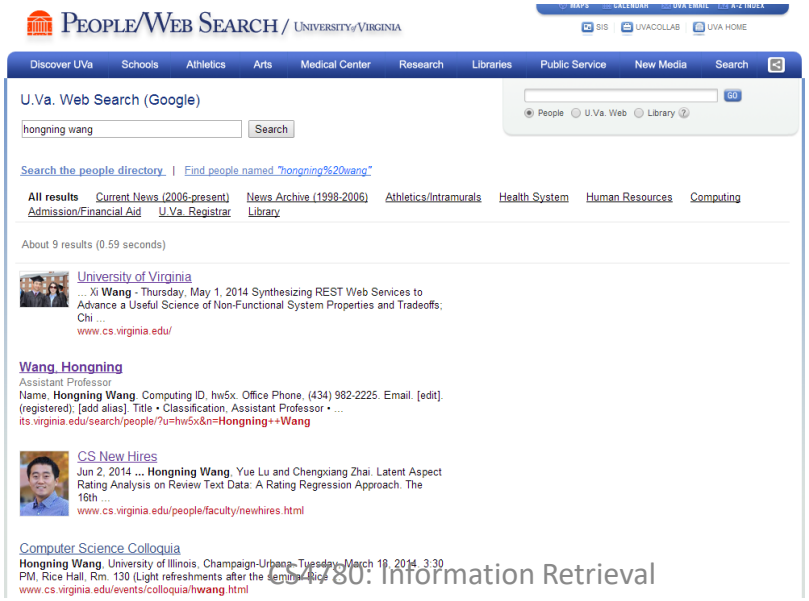
# IR is not just about web search

- Web search is just one important area of information retrieval, but not all
- Information retrieval also includes
  - Online advertising

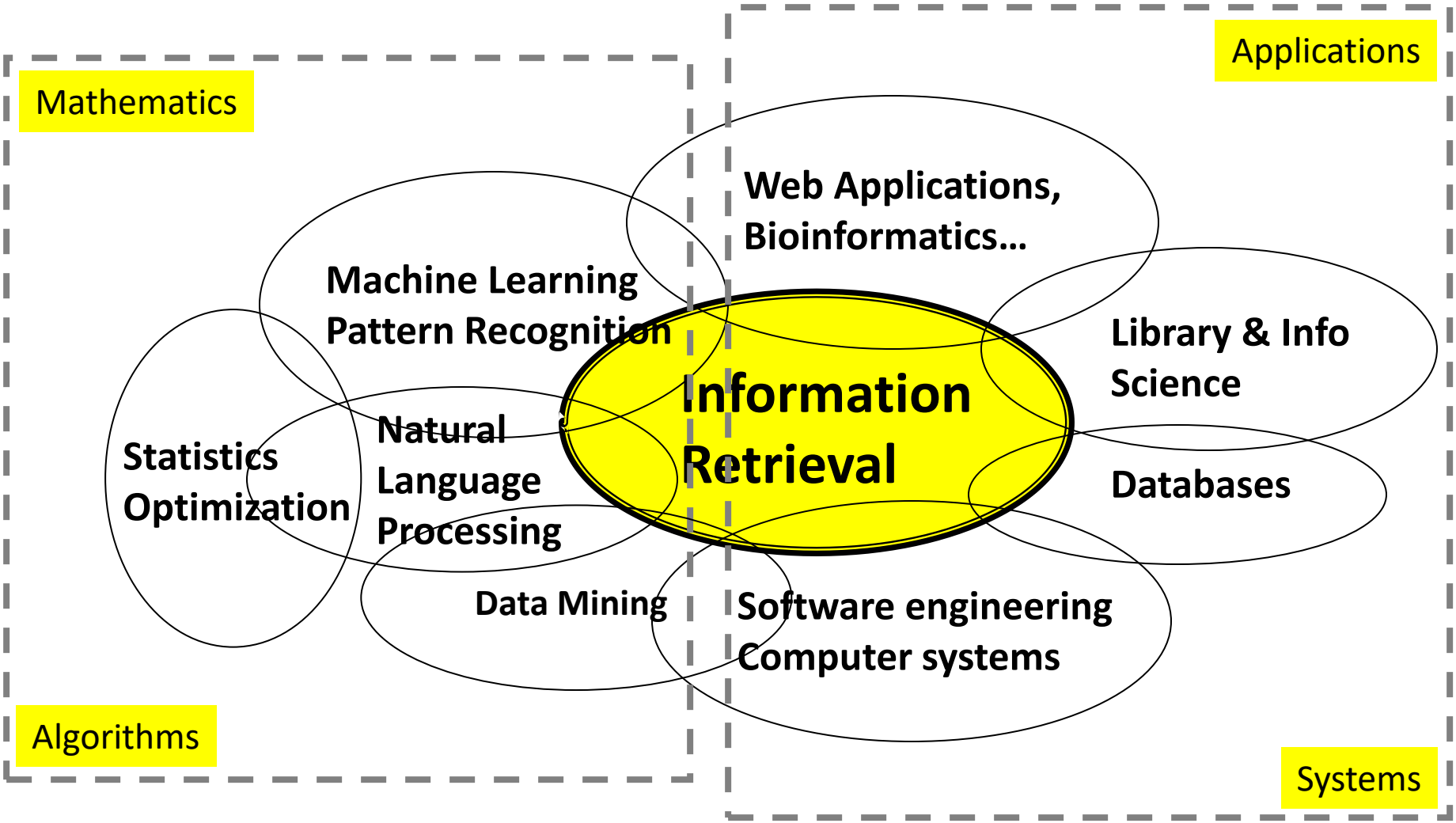


# IR is not just about web search

- Web search is just one important area of information retrieval, but not all
- Information retrieval also includes
  - Enterprise search: web search + desktop search



# Related Areas



# IR v.s. DBs

- Information Retrieval:
  - Unstructured data
  - Semantics of objects are subjective
  - Simple keyword queries
  - Relevance-drive retrieval
  - Effectiveness is primary issue, though efficiency is also important
- Database Systems:
  - Structured data
  - Semantics of each object are well defined
  - Structured query languages (e.g., SQL)
  - Exact retrieval
  - Emphasis on efficiency

# IR and DBs are getting closer

- IR => DBs
  - Approximate search is available in DBs
  - Eg. in mySQL

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM articles
    -> WHERE MATCH (title,body)
       AGAINST ('database');
```

- DBs => IR
  - Use information extraction to convert unstructured data to structured data, e.g., knowledge base
  - Semi-structured representation: XML data; queries with structured information

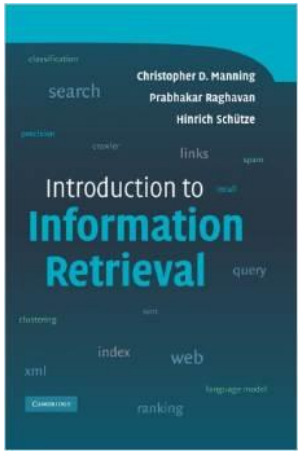
# IR v.s. NLP

- Information retrieval
  - Computational approaches
  - Statistical (shallow) understanding of language
  - Handle large scale problems
- Natural language processing
  - Cognitive, symbolic and computational approaches
  - Semantic (deep) understanding of language
  - (often times) small scale problems

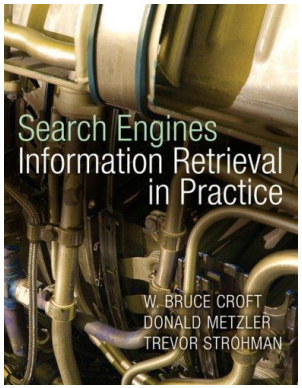
# IR and NLP are getting closer

- IR => NLP
  - Larger data collections
  - Scalable/robust NLP techniques, e.g., translation models
- NLP => IR
  - Deep analysis of text documents and queries
  - Information extraction for structured IR tasks
  - Natural language based QA systems

# Text books

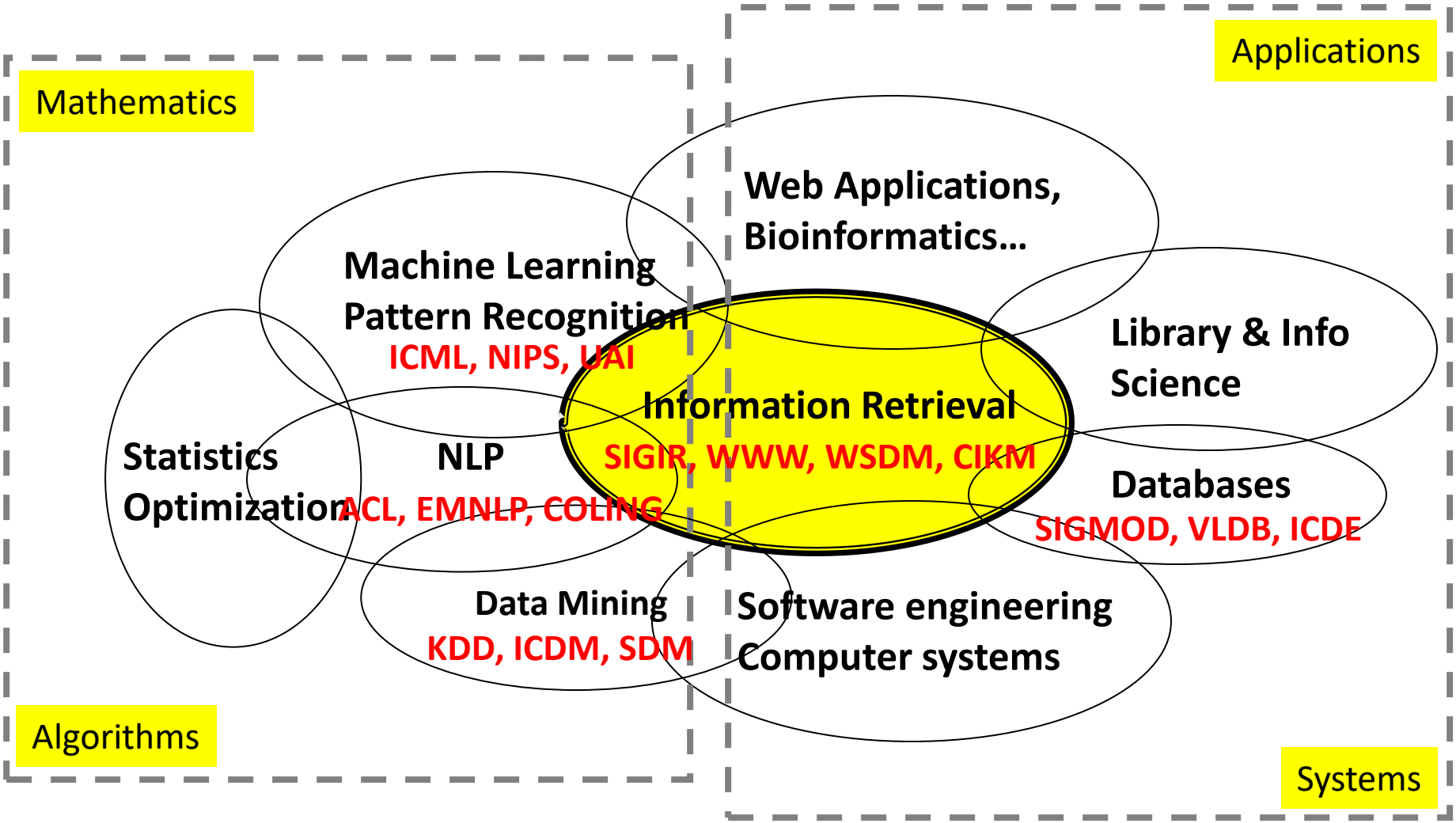



- ***Introduction to Information Retrieval***. Christopher D. Manning, Prabhakar Raghavan, and Hinrich Schuetze, Cambridge University Press, 2007.




- ***Search Engines: Information Retrieval in Practice***. Bruce Croft, Donald Metzler, and Trevor Strohman, Pearson Education, 2009.

# What to read?




- Find more on course website for resource

# IR in future

- Mobile search
  - Desktop search + location? Not exactly!!
- Interactive retrieval
  - Machine collaborates with human for information access
- Personal assistant
  - Proactive information retrieval
  - Knowledge navigator
- And many more
  - You name it!

# What you should know

- IR originates from library science for handling unstructured data
- IR has many important application areas, e.g., web search, recommendation, and question answering
- IR is a highly interdisciplinary area with DBs, NLP, ML, HCI

# Today's reading

- *Bush, Vannevar. "As we may think." The atlantic monthly 176, no.1 (1945): 101-108.*
- Introduction to Information Retrieval
  - Chapter 1: Boolean Retrieval