

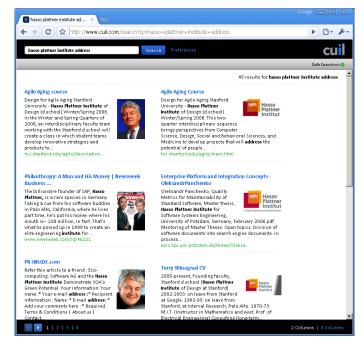
Fast Generation of Result Snippets in Web Search

Felix Geller

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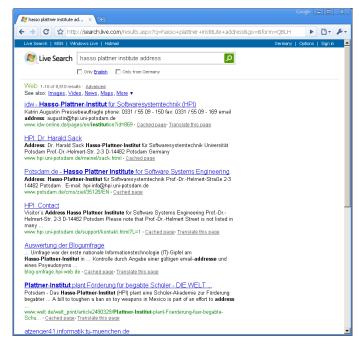
- ▶ What are "snippets"?
- ► How do they fit in?
- Possible difficulties
- Speeding up snippet generation
 - Document compression
 - Document compaction
- Summary













Query-Biased Snippets



Snippets are short fragments of text extracted from the document content (or its metadata). ... A **query-biased** snippet is one selectively extracted on the basis of its relation to the searcher's query. [4]

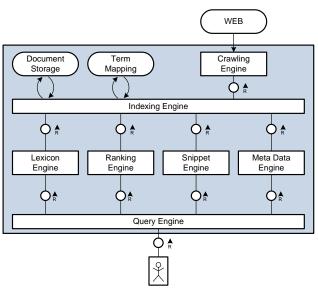
→ **Quickly** identify relevant documents **without opening** the document as a whole.



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Abstract Search Engine Architecture







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Possible Difficulties



Relevance Query-biased, i.e. non-static summary.

Context "John McCarthy Ph.D. 1951 –

Creator of the LISP Programming Language." [5]

- Speed ► Storage: "order of ten billion web pages" [4]
 - Load: "hundreds of millions of search queries per day" [4]
 - Response: File I/O is a major bottleneck



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Speed \rightarrow Use Caches



[M]ajority of time spent generating a snippet is in locating the document on disk . . . : 64% for whole documents.

With 1% of documents cached, ... around 80% of disk seeks are avoided.[4]

Disk Cache Query Cache Document Cache

Managed by OS, e.g. stores frequently accessed documents

Stores precomputed result pages for popular queries

Stores frequently accessed documents in main memory



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Document Compression: Concepts



- Compressed Token System (CTS)
- Document content is normalized (convert br, remove tags)
- ► Atomic entity: Word
- ► Entity of interest: Sentence
- Replace words with numbers
- vbyte coding scheme (think UTF-8)
- Words alternate non-words (i.e. punctuation)

Document Compression: Algorithm



- 1st Pass
 Collect words
 - Collect non-words
 - Construct model

2nd Pass

- ► Replace words and non-words
- Escape words which are not encoded

Document Compression: Example



Educators, generals, dieticians, psychologists, and parents program.

Armies, students, and some societies are programmed.

- An assault on large problems employs a succession of programs, most of which spring into existence en route.
- These programs are rife with issues that appear to be particular to the problem at hand.
- To appreciate programming as an intellectual activity in its own right you must turn to computer programming;
- you must read and write computer programs -- many of them.
- It doesn't matter much what the programs are about or what applications they serve.
- What does matter is how well they perform and how smoothly they fit with other programs in the creation of still greater programs.

Document Compression: Example



Word Model

Code	Word		
0	"with"		
1	" you"		
2	"how"		
3	"are"		
4	"in"		
5	"computer"		

Non-Word Model

Code	Non-word
0 1 2 3 4 5	" " " " " " " " " " " "
4	"" "," "

Document Compression: Example



|Educators2|generals2|dieticians2|psychologists260|parents0|program1

|Armies2|students260|some0|societies030|programmed1

|An0|assault0|on0|large0|problems0|employs0|a0|succession0140112|most 0140|which0|spring0|into0|existence0|en0|route1

|These011030|rife000|issues0|that0|appear090|be0|particular090120 |problem0|at0|hand1

|ToO|appreciate0100|as0|an0|intellectual0|activity040|its0|own0|right 010130 turn09050105

10130|read060|write050113|many0140|them1

|It0|doesn4|t080|much07012011030|about0|or070|applications0150|serve1

|What0|does080|is020|well0150|perform06020|smoothly0150|fit000|other 011040120|creation0140|still0|greater0111

Document Compression: Gain I/II



WT10G	WT50G	WT100G
1.7	10.1	18.5
10,522 MB	56,684 MB	102,833 MB
24%	19%	19%
26%	21%	22%
	1.7 10,522 MB 24%	1.7 10.1 10,522 MB 56,684 MB 24% 19%

Document Compression: Gain II/II



	WT10G	WT50G	WT100G
Baseline CTS	75 38	157 70	183 77
Reduction in time	49%	56%	58%

Average time (ms) for the final 7000 queries.



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Document Compaction: Concepts



- Reduce size of documents
 - → Remove sentences which are deemed insignificant
- Reduce query time
 - → Order sentences by significance

Document Compaction: Techniques



Natural order First sentence should introduce paragraph!

Significant terms (ST) Score based on term frequency [2]

Query log based (QLt) Score based on past query terms

Query log based (QLu) Same as QLt, but considers only unique terms

Intermezzo: Sentence Ranking



Document is broken into sentences S where $S = [w_1, w_2, ..., w_m]$. Query *Q* where $Q = \{q_1, q_2, ..., q_n\}$

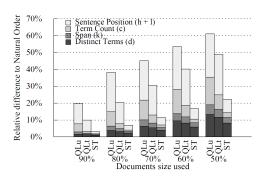
- h sentence is a heading
- sentence is first or second line of document
- k length of longest contiguous run of q_i in S
- c count of $w_i \in Q$
- c minus repititions

Impact on Sentence Ranking



Impact of omitting 50% of sentences based on ST

h + I approximately 8% change
 c approximately 2% change
 k approximately 3% change
 d approximately 8% change



Taken from [4]



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Summary



- ► What are "snippets"?
 - ightarrow Query-biased text fragments, facilitating the identification of relevant information.
- Possible difficulties
 - → Relevance, Context, Speed.
- Speeding up snippet generation → Make use of caches.
 - Document compression
 - → Encode words using numbers, make use of dictionary.
 - Document compaction
 - → Reducing document size by 50% has arguably low impact.

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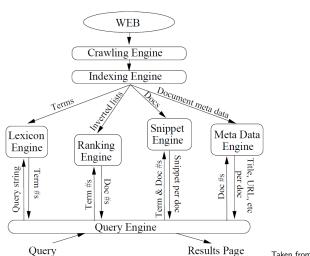
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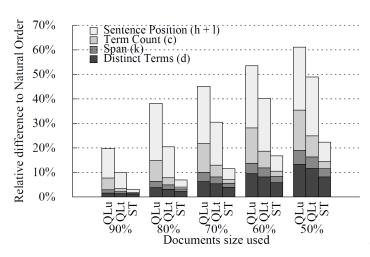
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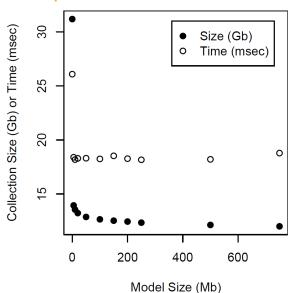




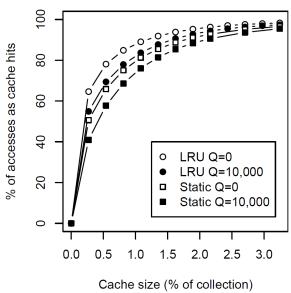




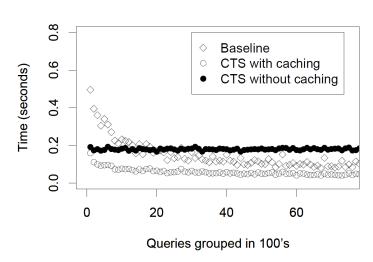














Let $f_{d,t}$ be the frequency of term t in document d, then term t is determined to be significant if:

$$f_{d,t} \leq egin{cases} 7 - 0.1 imes (25 - s_d), & ext{if } s_d < 25 \ 7, & ext{if } 25 \leq s_d \leq 40 \ 7 + 0.1 imes (s_d - 40), & ext{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where s_d is the number of sentences in document d.

A bracketed section is defined as a group of terms where the leftmost and rightmost terms are significant terms, and no significant terms in the bracketed section are divided by more than four non-significant terms.

The score for a bracketed section is the square of the number of significant words falling in the section, divided by the total number of words in the entire sentence.

The score for a sentence is the maximum of all scores for the bracketed sections of the sentence.

Quoted from [4], technique based on [2], [3].