

# IR and NLP Research in the Webis Group

## —Overview and Background—

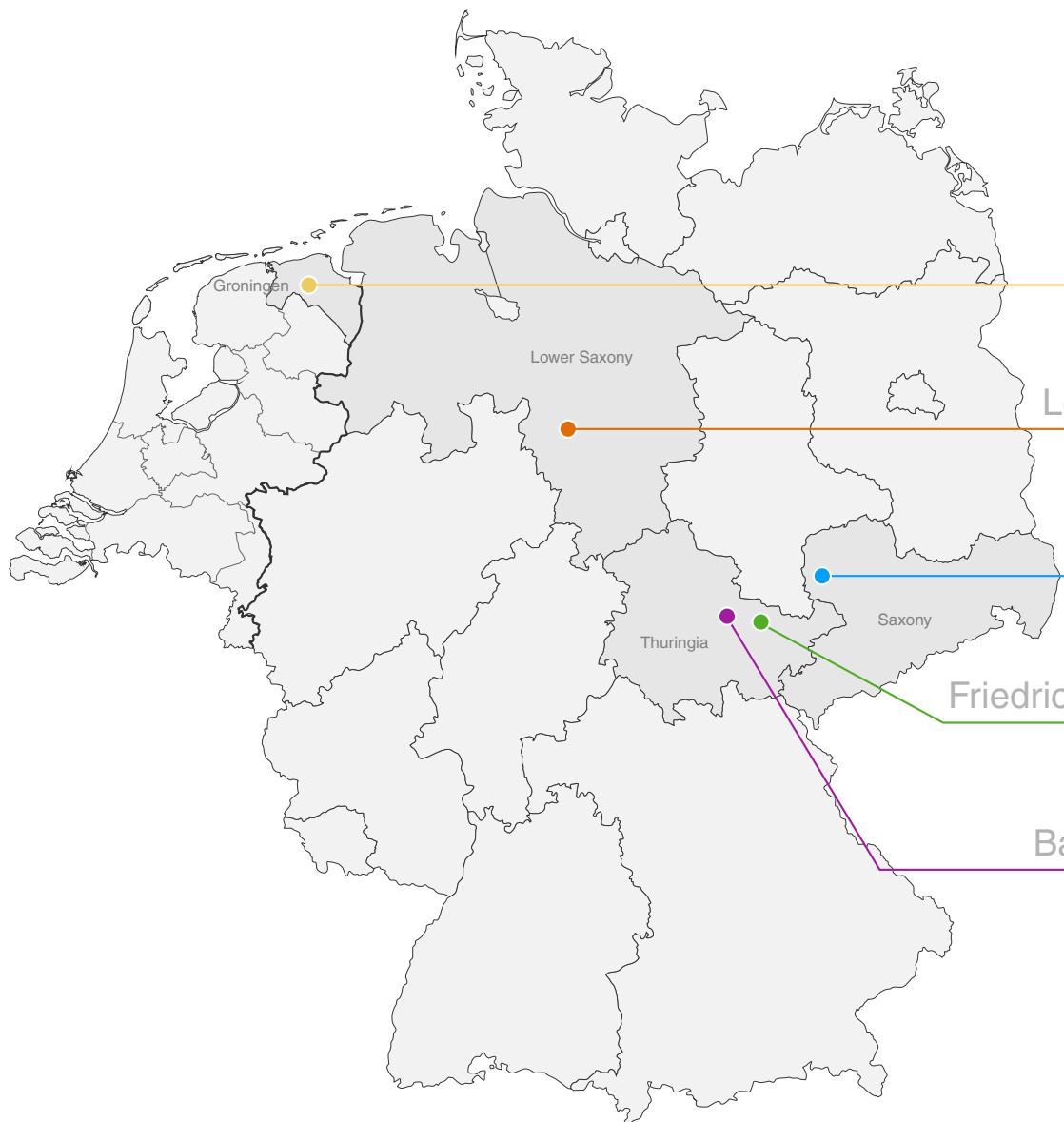
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Benno Stein  
Bauhaus-Universität Weimar  
[webis.de](http://webis.de)

Data Science Colloquium · Paderborn · December 16, 2022

# Outline

- ① About us (Webis)
- ② Archive Data
- ③ Data Analytics @ Webis



University of Groningen

Prof. Dr. Khalid Al-Khatib



Leibniz University Hannover

Prof. Dr. Henning Wachsmuth



Leipzig University

Prof. Dr. Martin Potthast



Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena

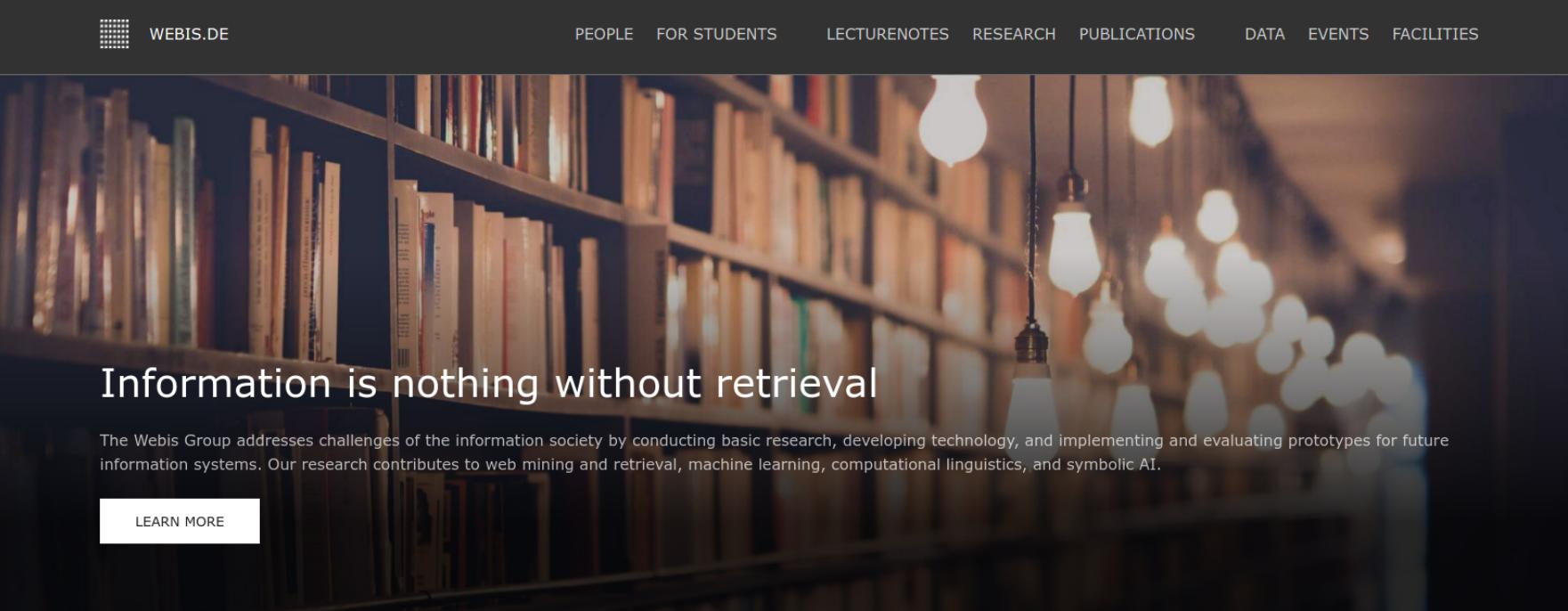
Prof. Dr. Matthias Hagen



Bauhaus-Universität Weimar

Prof. Dr. Benno Stein





# Information is nothing without retrieval

The Webis Group addresses challenges of the information society by conducting basic research, developing technology, and implementing and evaluating prototypes for future information systems. Our research contributes to web mining and retrieval, machine learning, computational linguistics, and symbolic AI.

[LEARN MORE](#)

## Search Engines

	Args Argument search
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	ChatNoir Web search
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	Netspeak Writing assistance
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	Picapica Plagiarism detection
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GRONINGEN

[Home](#)[People](#)[Teaching](#)[Research](#)

HANNOVER

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JENA

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LEIPZIG

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WEIMAR

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Archive Data: The Global Datasphere



# The Global Datasphere



# The Global Datasphere

*“A measure of all new data captured, created, and replicated in a single year.”*

[IDC, 2018]



*“... images and videos on mobile phones uploaded to YouTube, digital movies populating the pixels of our high-definition TVs, security footage at airports and major events such as the Olympic Games, subatomic collisions recorded by the Large Hadron Collider at CERN, banking data swiped in an ATM, transponders recording highway tolls, voice calls zipping through digital phone lines, texting as a widespread means of communications, ...”*

[IDC, 2012]

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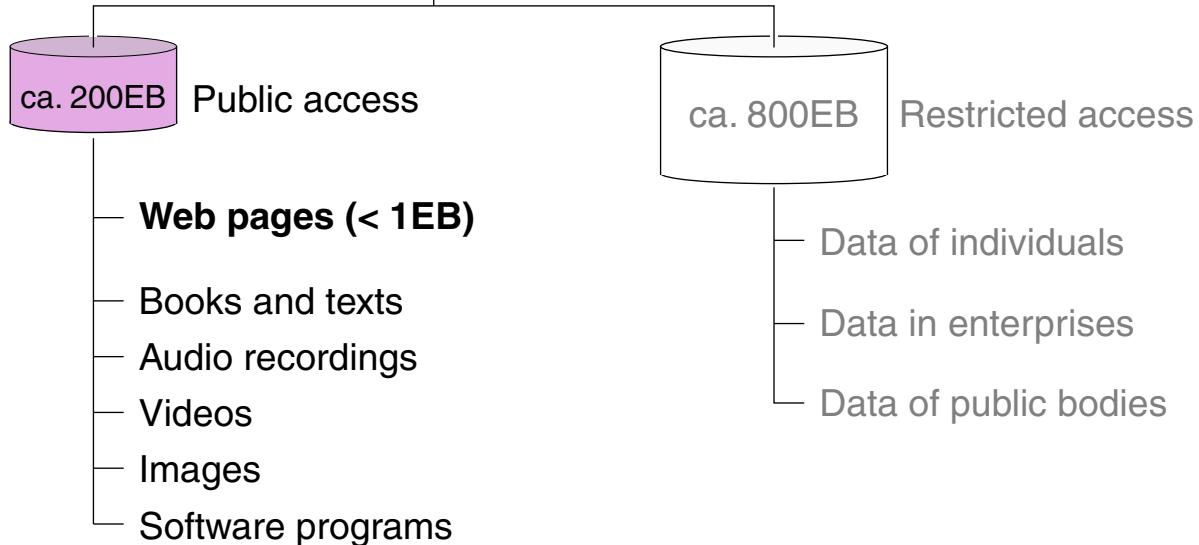
# The Global Datasphere in 2020



ca. 59ZB Entire data generated in 2020

ca. 1ZB Persistent data in data centers  
(beginning - 2020)

ca. 59ZB Transient data

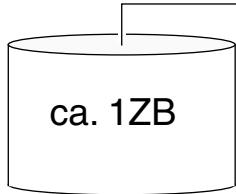


1GB	=	$10^9$	Bytes
1TB	=	$10^{12}$	Bytes
1PB	=	$10^{15}$	Bytes
1EB	=	$10^{18}$	Bytes
1ZB	=	$10^{21}$	Bytes

# The Global Datasphere in 2020

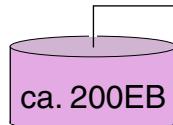


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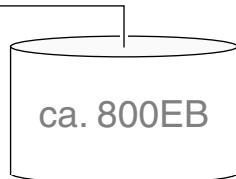


Persistent data in data centers  
(beginning - 2020)

ca. 59ZB Transient data



Public access



Restricted access

Web pages (< 1EB)



- Books and texts
- Audio recordings
- Videos
- Images
- Software programs



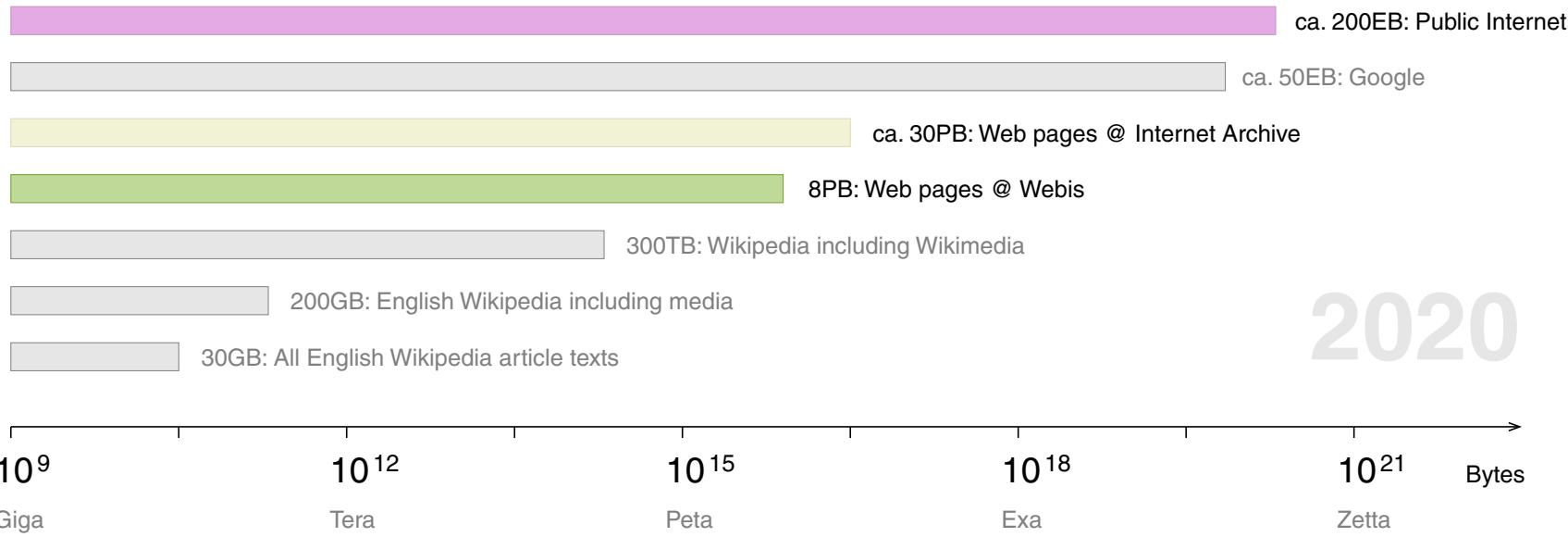
- Data of individuals
- Data in enterprises
- Data of public bodies

1GB = $10^9$	Bytes
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# The Global Datasphere in 2020

## Relating Data Source Sizes

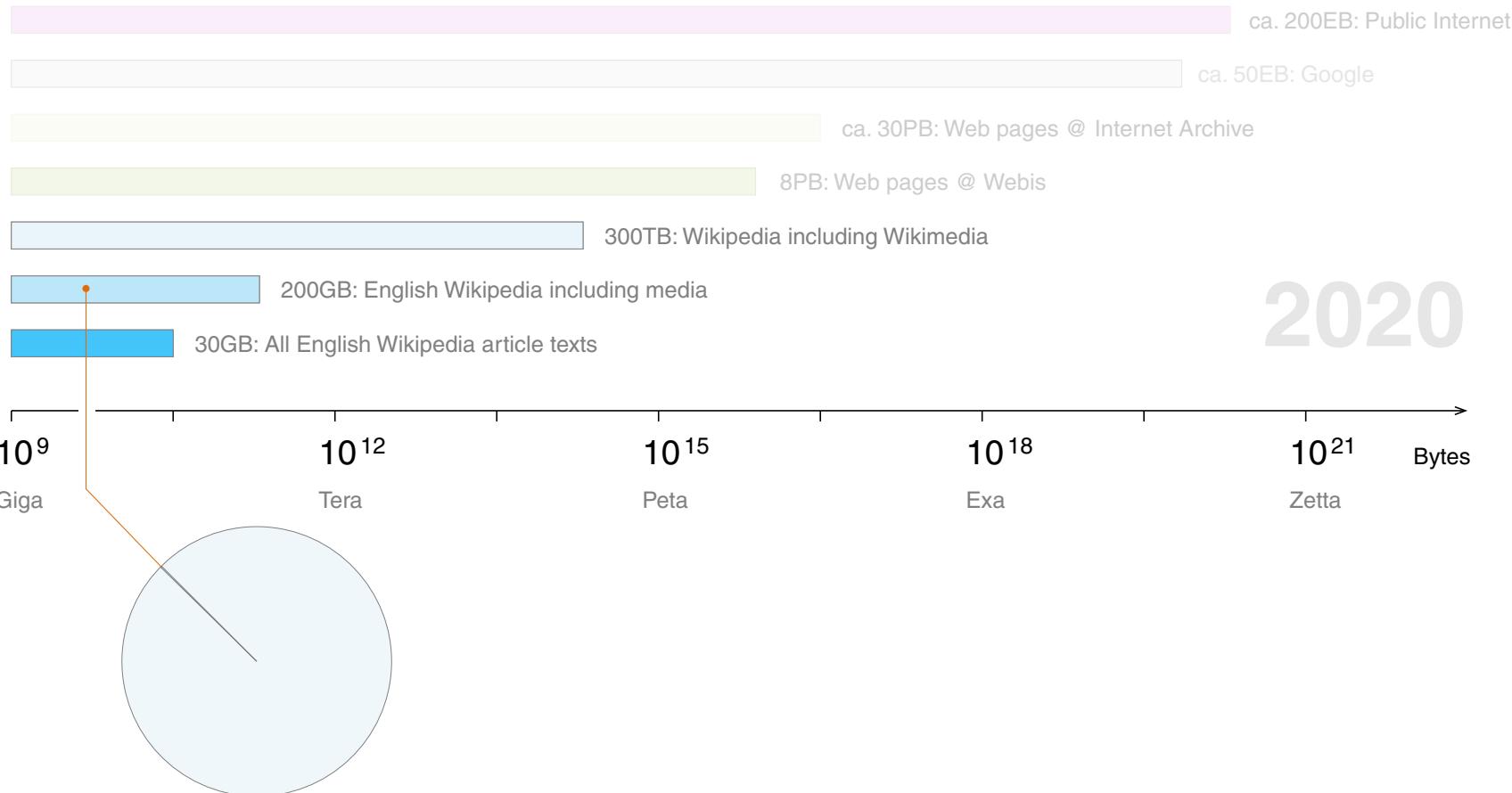
[Vöslke et al. 2021]



# The Global Datasphere in 2020

## Relating Data Source Sizes

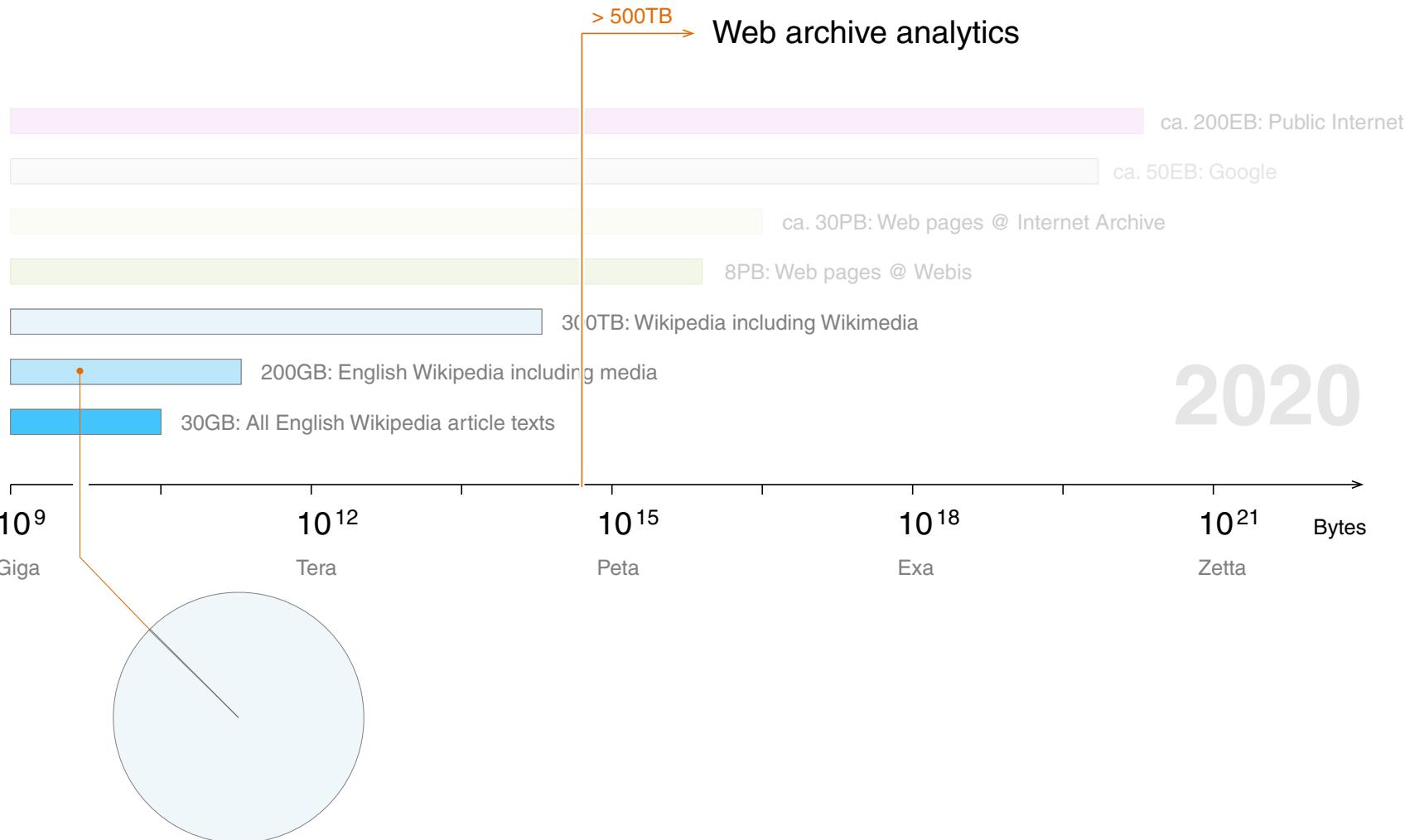
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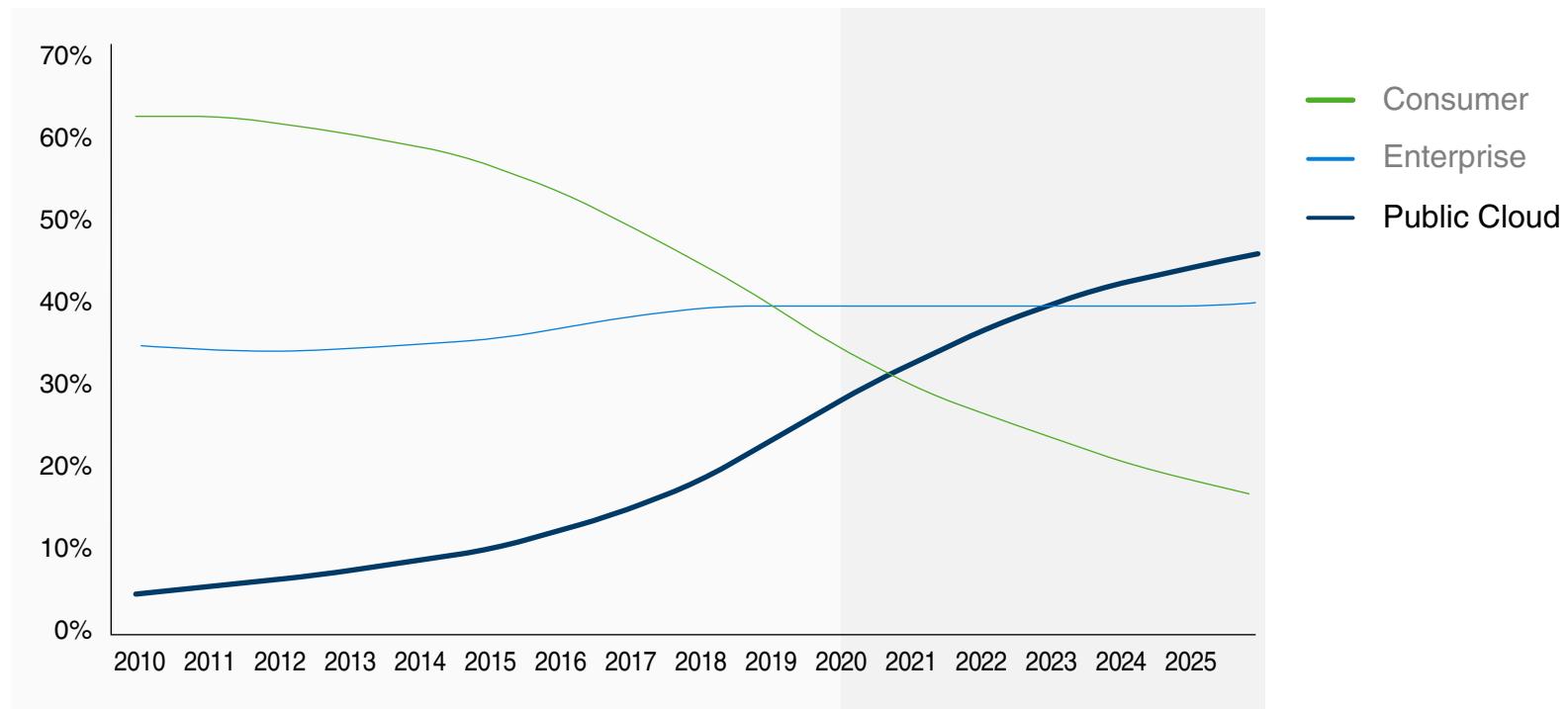
## Relating Data Source Sizes

[Vöslke et al. 2021]



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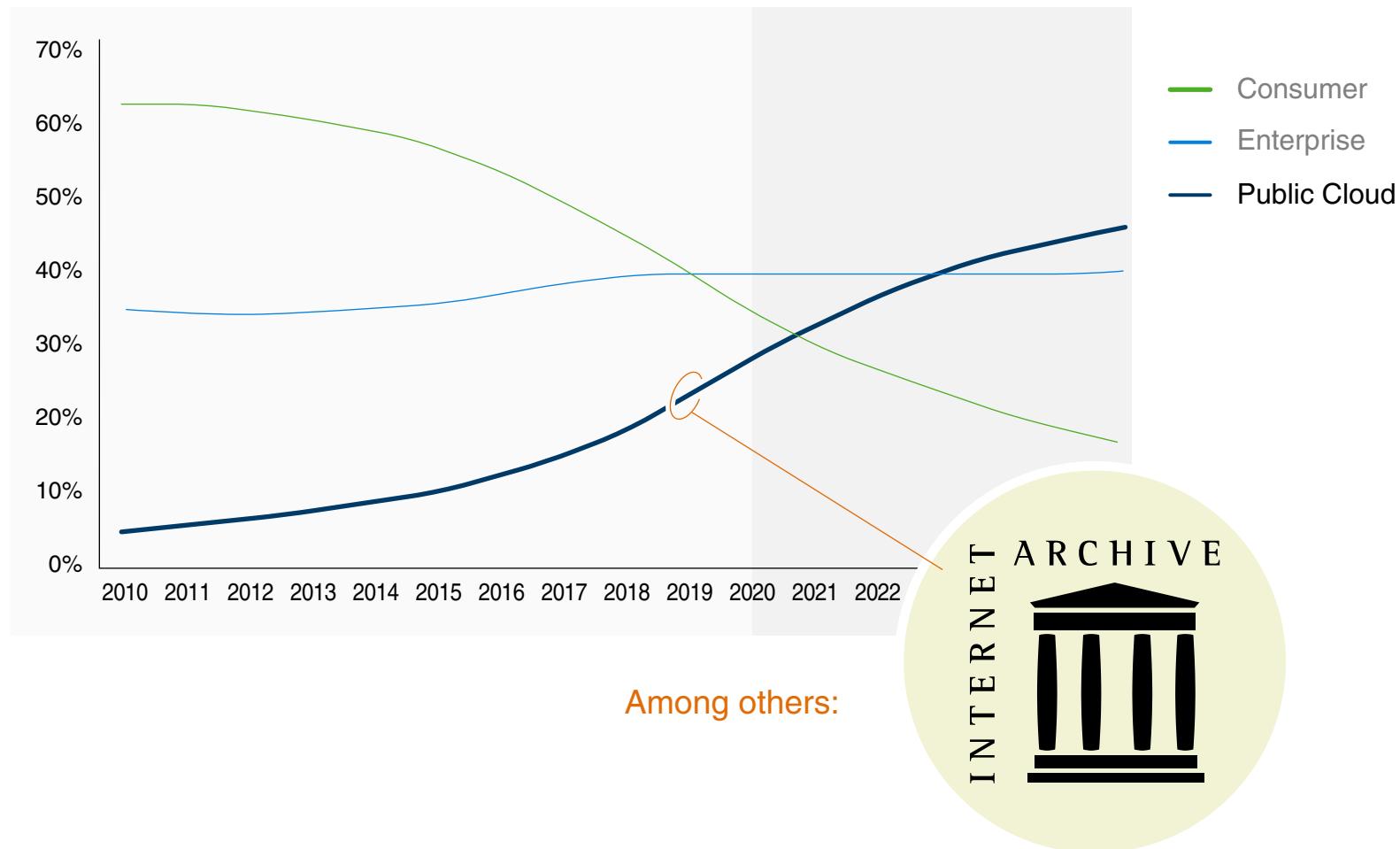
Where is the Data Stored?



Basis: Data Age 2025, sponsored by Seagate with data from IDC Global DataSphere, May 2020.

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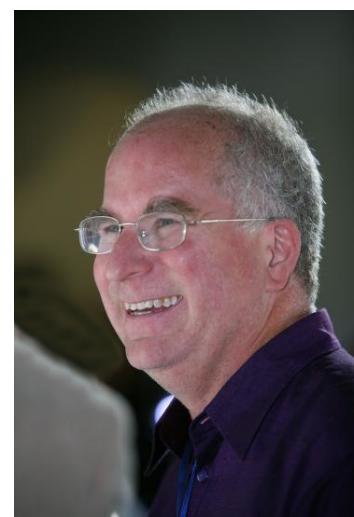
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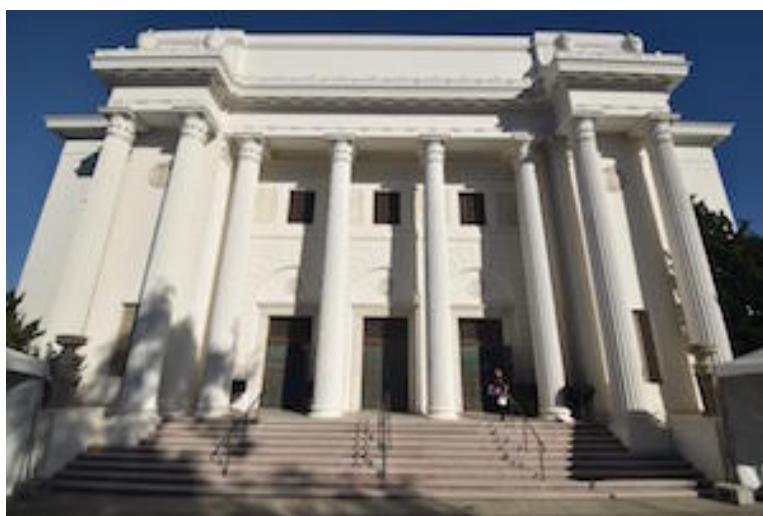
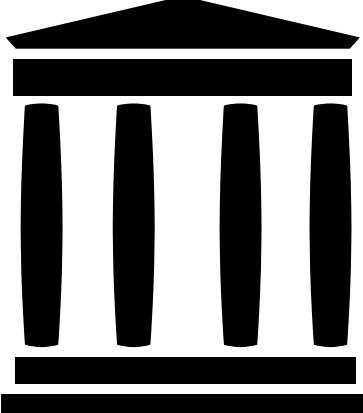


Archive Data: The Internet Archive



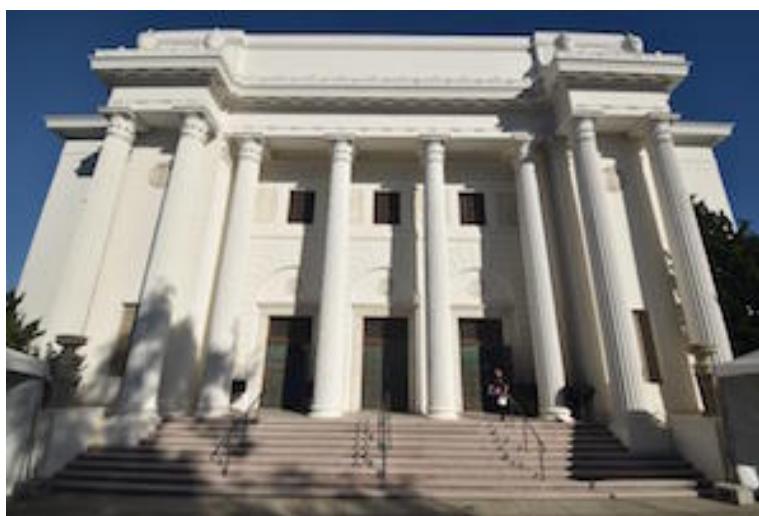
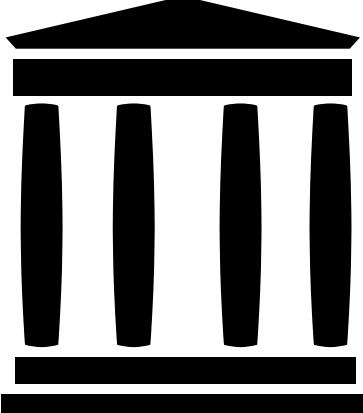
- Founded 1996 by Brewster Kahle
- For all things digital:
  - 477 billion web pages (ca. 30PB) – accessible via the 
  - 20 million books and texts
  - 4.5 million audio recordings (including 180,000 live concerts)
  - 4 million videos (including 1.6 million Television News programs)
  - 3 million images
  - 200,000 software programs

# INTERNET ARCHIVE



- ❑ Founded 1996 by Brewster Kahle
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# INTERNET ARCHIVE



Mission: “Universal access to all knowledge.”

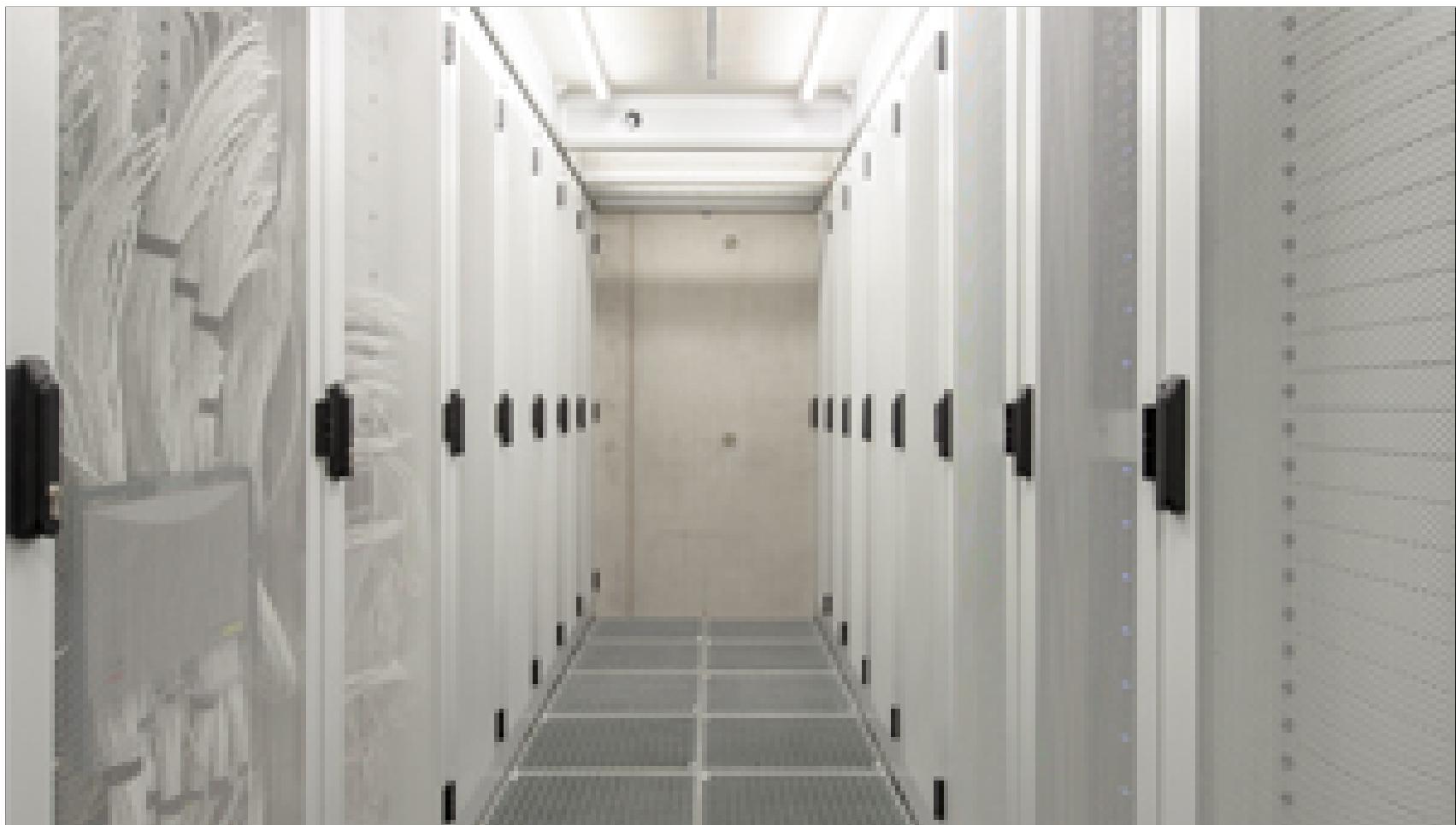
- One full copy in San Francisco
- Part at the new Library of Alexandria
- Part in Amsterdam
- Copy representative portion (8PB) to the Digital Bauhaus Lab / Webis group:

[[archive.webis.de](http://archive.webis.de)]



Data Analytics @ Webis: Platform and Stacks

# Webis Data Center (Digital Bauhaus Lab)



# Webis Data Center (Digital Bauhaus Lab)

	$\alpha$ -web [2009]	$\beta$ -web [2015]	$\gamma$ -web [2016 + 2021]	$\delta$ -web [2018]	$\epsilon$ -web [2020]
Nodes	44	135	9	78	55
Disk [PB]	0.2	4.1	0.08	12	0.1
Cores	176	1,740	672 + 227,328	1,248	1,100
	$\cong 3.2 \text{ TFLOPs}$	$\cong 67.4 \text{ TFLOPs}$	$\cong 8 \text{ PFLOPs}$	$\cong 119.8 \text{ TFLOPs}$	$\cong 44 \text{ TFLOPs}$
RAM [TB]	0.8	28	7.5	10	7

## Typical research:

**$\alpha$ -Web.** Teaching, Staging environment

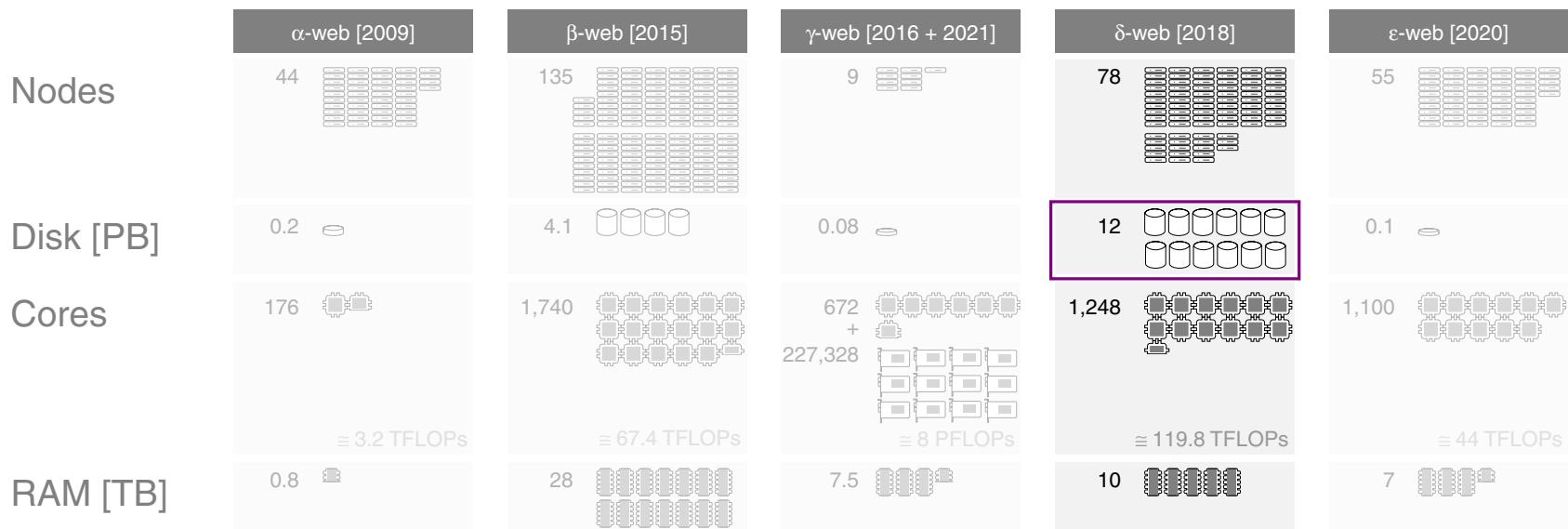
**$\beta$ -Web.** Web mining (map reduce), Authorship analytics, Virtualization (compute, web services)

**$\gamma$ -Web.** Machine learning (embedding, deep learning), Text synthesis, Language modeling

**$\delta$ -Web.** Web archiving, Virtualization (storage)

**$\epsilon$ -Web.** Search index construction, Argument search

# Webis Data Center (Digital Bauhaus Lab)



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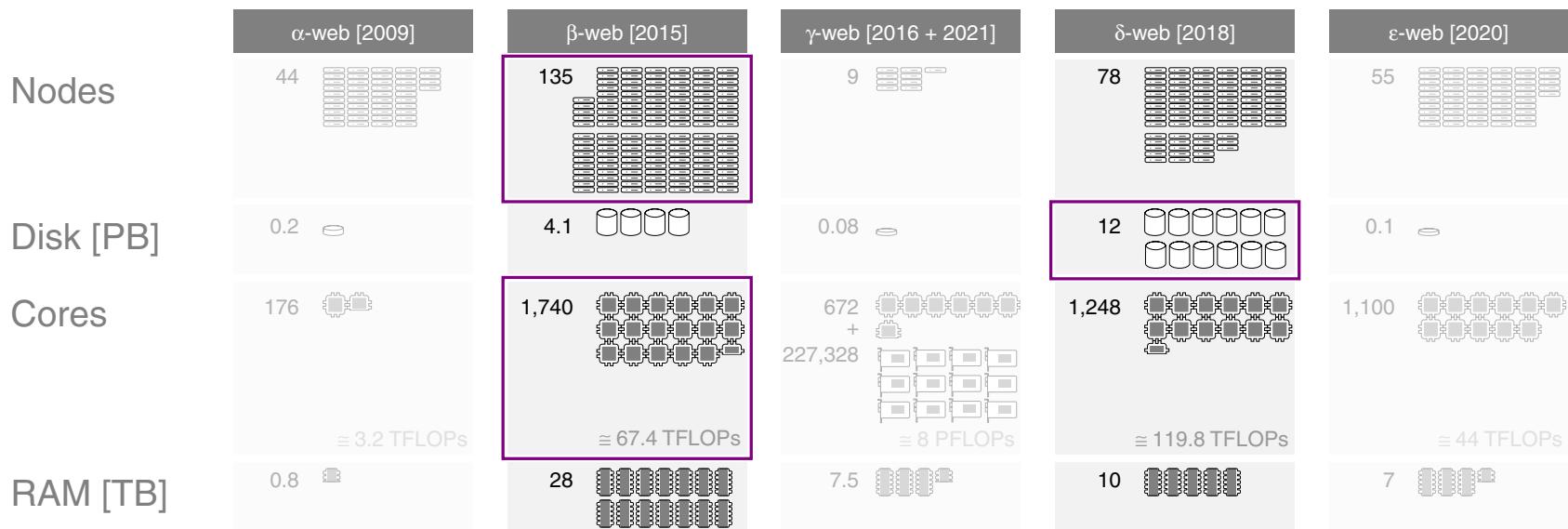
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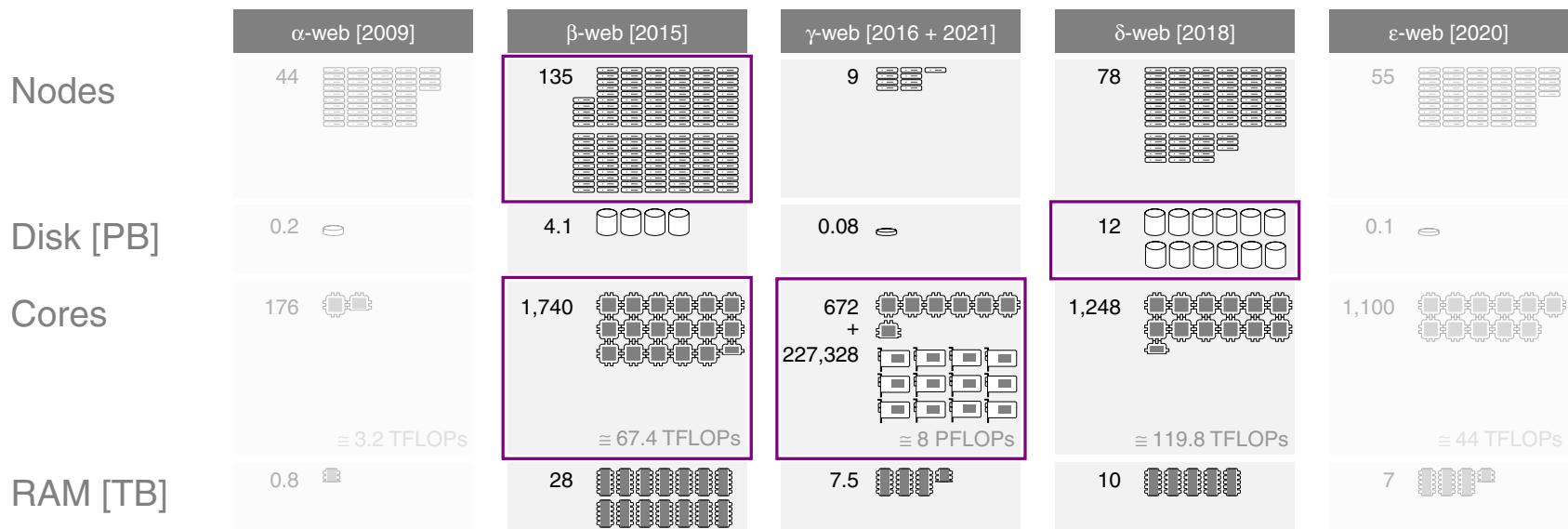
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$\epsilon$ -Web. Search index construction, Argument search

# Webis Analytics Stack

Data  
Consumption  
Layer

Data  
Analytics  
Layer

Data  
Management  
Layer

Hardware  
Layer

Data  
Acquisition  
Layer

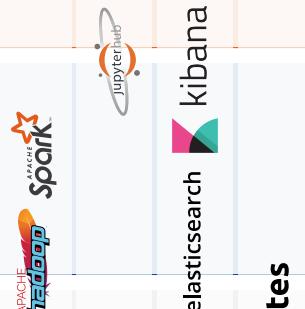
# Webis Analytics Stack

Vendor stack

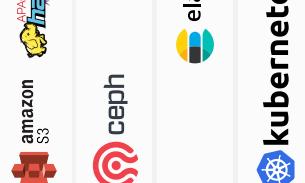
Data Consumption Layer



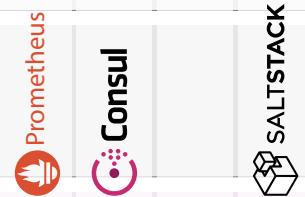
Data Analytics Layer



Data Management Layer



Hardware Layer



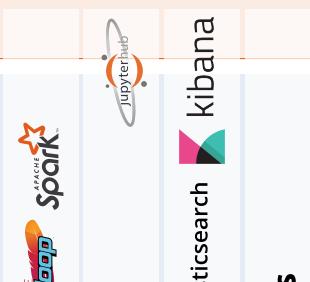
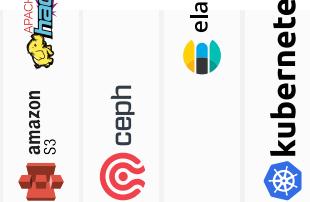
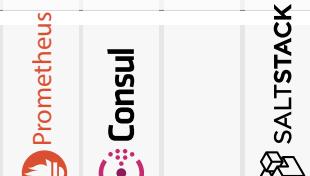
Data Acquisition Layer



# Webis Analytics Stack

	Technology stack	Vendor stack
Data Consumption Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Visual analytics</li><li>- Immersive technologies</li><li>- Intelligent agents</li></ul>	
Data Analytics Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Distributed learning</li><li>- State-space search</li><li>- Symbolic inference</li></ul>	
Data Management Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Key-value store</li><li>- RDF triple store</li><li>- Graph store</li><li>- Object store</li></ul>	
Hardware Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Orchestration</li><li>- Parallelization</li><li>- Virtualization</li></ul>	
Data Acquisition Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Distant supervision</li><li>- Crowdsourcing</li><li>- Crawling and archiving</li></ul>	

# Webis Analytics Stack

	Task Stack	Technology stack	Vendor stack
Data Consumption Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Query and explore</li> <li>- Visualize and interact</li> <li>- Explain and justify</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Visual analytics</li> <li>- Immersive technologies</li> <li>- Intelligent agents</li> </ul>	
Data Analytics Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diagnose and reason</li> <li>- Structure identification</li> <li>- Structure verification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distributed learning</li> <li>- State-space search</li> <li>- Symbolic inference</li> </ul>	
Data Management Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provenance tracking</li> <li>- Normalization</li> <li>- Cleansing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Key-value store</li> <li>- RDF triple store</li> <li>- Graph store</li> <li>- Object store</li> </ul>	
Hardware Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring</li> <li>- Replication</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Orchestration</li> <li>- Parallelization</li> <li>- Virtualization</li> </ul>	
Data Acquisition Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Replay</li> <li>- Collect</li> <li>- Log</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distant supervision</li> <li>- Crowdsourcing</li> <li>- Crawling and archiving</li> </ul>	

# Webis Analytics Stack

	Task Stack	Technology stack	Vendor stack	Roles
Data Consumption Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Query and explore</li> <li>- Visualize and interact</li> <li>- Explain and justify</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Visual analytics</li> <li>- Immersive technologies</li> <li>- Intelligent agents</li> </ul>		<b>Experts:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IR</li> <li>- NLP</li> <li>- CSS</li> <li>- VA</li> </ul>
Data Analytics Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diagnose and reason</li> <li>- Structure identification</li> <li>- Structure verification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distributed learning</li> <li>- State-space search</li> <li>- Symbolic inference</li> </ul>		<b>Data scientist</b>
Data Management Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provenance tracking</li> <li>- Normalization</li> <li>- Cleansing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Key-value store</li> <li>- RDF triple store</li> <li>- Graph store</li> <li>- Object store</li> </ul>		<b>Data engineer</b>
Hardware Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring</li> <li>- Replication</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Orchestration</li> <li>- Parallelization</li> <li>- Virtualization</li> </ul>		
Data Acquisition Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Replay</li> <li>- Collect</li> <li>- Log</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distant supervision</li> <li>- Crowdsourcing</li> <li>- Crawling and archiving</li> </ul>		<b>Data scientist</b>



Data Analytics @ Webis: Research





## args.me

The first (2017) search engine for arguments on the web.

Recent extension: Search for argumentative images.

Background: Argument ranking and search.



## ChatNoir

Search engine with rank explanation, indexing the ClueWeb and the CommonCrawl.



## Netspeak

Phrase search engine for text correction and idiomatic writing.



## Picapica

Search engine for text reuse detection.

## ❑ Truths and Myths of the Mnemonic Password Advice

Approach: Construction of a position-dependent, higher-order language model, based on word initials of two billion sentences of verified casual language.

Background: The BSI password creation advice.

Example:

“The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.”

~ Is “**Tqbfjot1d**” a strong password?

## □ Detect and Visualize Vandalism in Social Software

Approach: Spatio-temporal analysis of reverted Wikipedia edits.

Service: Data analytics and visualization.

Background: Vandalism in Wikipedia.

## □ “Celebrity” Profiling

Goal: Following personal traits on the Internet.

## □ Hyperpartisan News Detection

Goal: Analyzing political bias and illustrating provenance on the Internet.

- Learn Discussion Strategies

Approach: Harvesting talk pages, email repositories, Reddit threads.

- Acquire Justification and Reasoning Knowledge

Approach: Construction of a causality graph from causal statements.

- Compute Ranking Functions for Arguments

Approach: Analysis of the hyperlink graph of web pages.

## □ Who Wrote the Web?

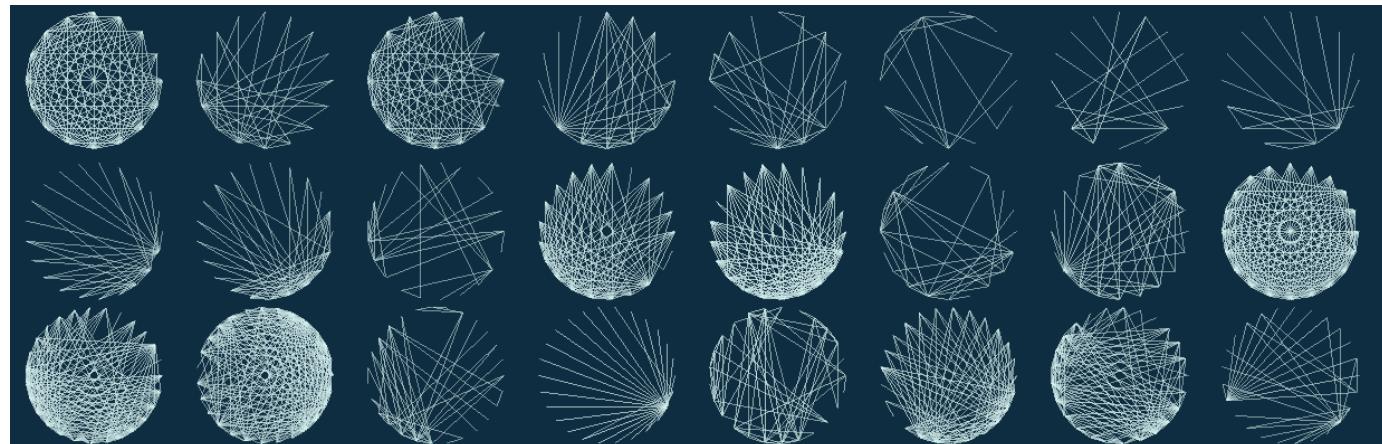
Applying author identification technology at web-scale.

## □ Text Reuse Analytics

Goals: (1) Finding Wikipedia text reuse (on the web).  
(2) Quantifying the prevalence of scientific text reuse.

## □ Text Reuse Illustration

Example: Visualizing article similarities in Wikipedia.



## □ Abstractive Snippet Generation

Approach: Use of anchor contexts to generate abstractive snippets with a pointer-generator network, exploiting ClueWeb09, ClueWeb12, and the DMOZ Open Directory Project.

## □ Learn Automatic Summarization

Approach: Exploit author-provided summaries, taking advantage of the common practice of appending a “TL;DR” to long posts.

## □ Web Page Segmentation

Goal: Improve reliability of semantic web page segmentation.

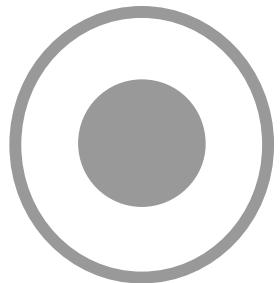
## □ Web Crawling Quality Analysis

Goals: (1) Detect incomplete crawls.

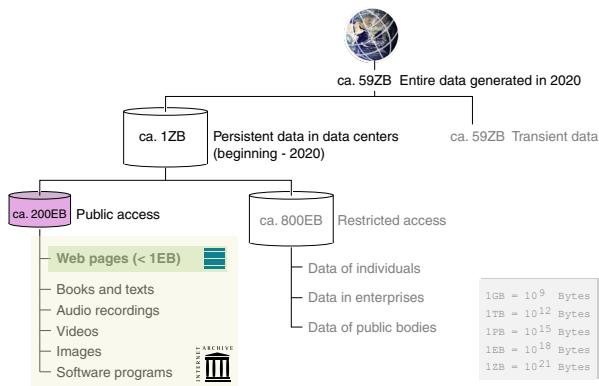
(2) Improve the web page reconstructability from crawls.

## □ Personal Web Archival

Goal: Technology for individual web archive creation and search.

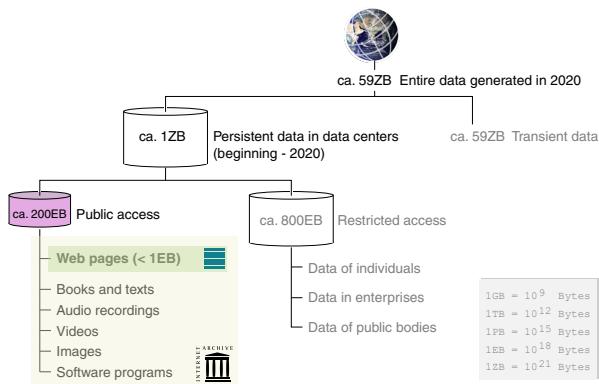


# Summary

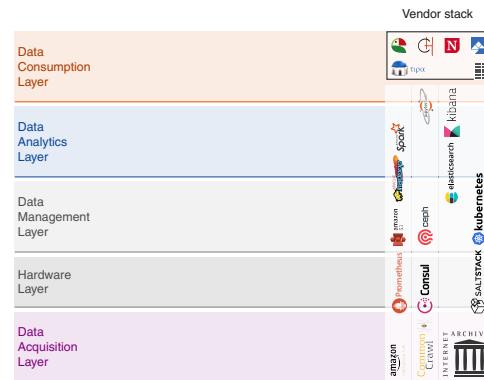


Global Datasphere and the Internet Archive

# Summary

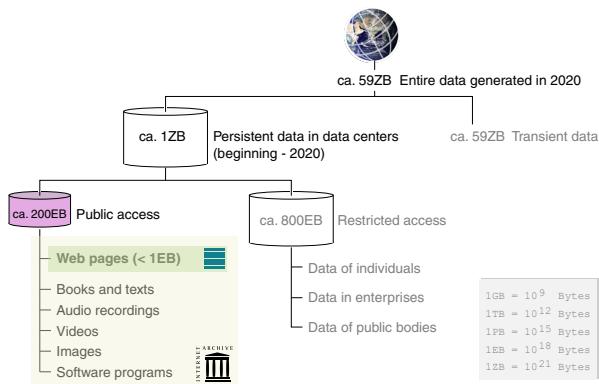


Global Datasphere and the Internet Archive

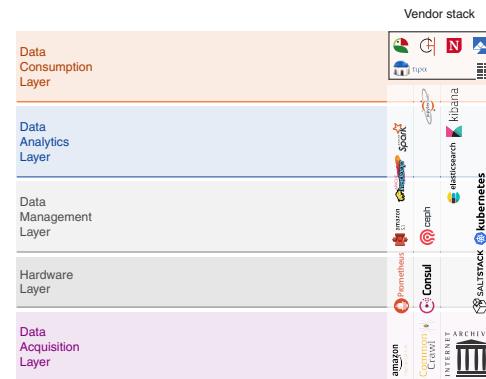


Webis Analytics Stack

# Summary



Global Datasphere and the Internet Archive

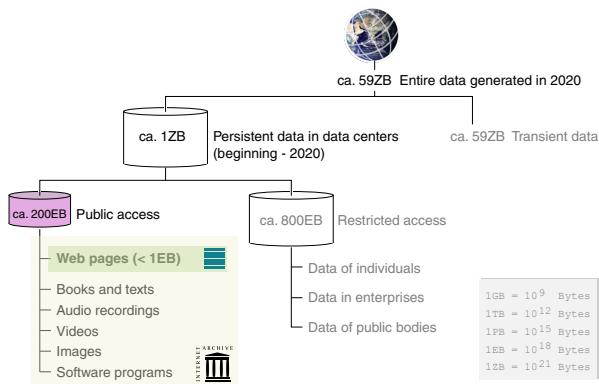


Webis Analytics Stack

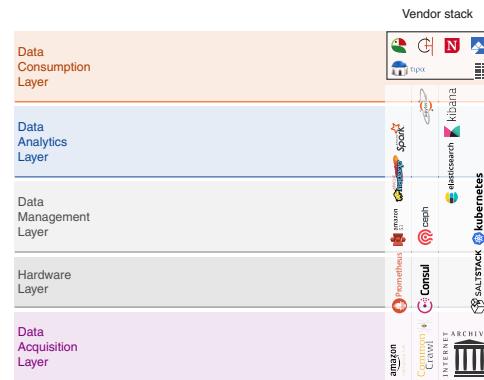


Webis Archive Research

# Summary



Global Datasphere and the Internet Archive



Webis Analytics Stack



Webis Archive Research



Webis Events

Thank You!