Information Retrieval: Models

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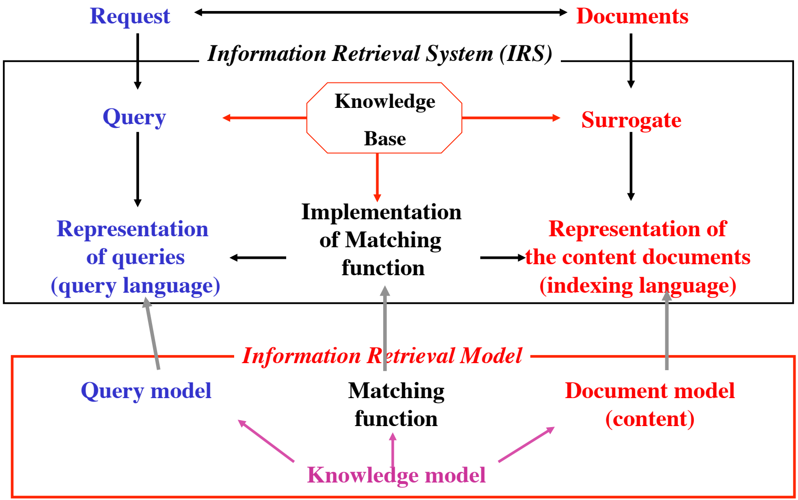
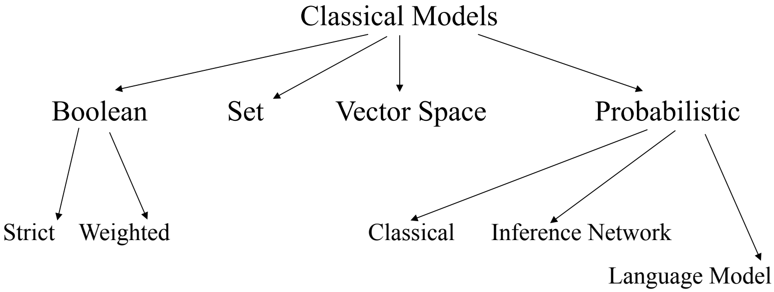
Oct 2014

Outline

IR System


Request
Documents
Information Retrieval System (IRS)
Query
Knowledge
Base
Surrogate
Implementation
of Matching
function
Representation
of queries
(query language)
Representation of
the content documents
(indexing language)
Information Retrieval Model
Query model
Matching
function
Document model
(content)
Knowledge model

IR Models


Classical Models
Boolean
Set
Vector Space
Probabilistic
Strict
Weighted
Classical
Inference Network
Language Model

Set Model

Membership of a set

- Requests are single descriptors
- Indexing assignments : a set of descriptors
- In reply to a request, documents are either retrieved or not (no ordering)
- Retrieval rule : if the descriptor in the request is a member of the descriptors assigned to a document, then the document is retrieved.

This model is the simplest one and describes the retrieval characteristics of a typical library where books are retrieved by looking up a single author, title or subject descriptor in a catalog.

Example

Request

"information retrieval ?

Doc1

{"information retrieval", "database" , "salton"}
−− > RETRIEVED < −−

Doc2

{ "database" , "SQL "}
−− > NOT RETRIEVED < −−

Set inclusion

- Request: a set of descriptors
- Indexing assignments : a set of descriptors
- Documents are either retrieved or not (no ordering)
- Retrieval rule : document is retrieved if ALL the descriptors in the request are in the indexing set of the document.

This model uses the notion of inclusion of the descriptor set of the request in the descriptor set of the document

Set intersection

- Request: a set of descriptors PLUS a cut off value
- Indexing assignments : a set of descriptors
- Documents are either retrieved or not (no ordering)
- Retrieval rule : document is retrieved if it shares a number of descriptors with the request that exceeds the cut-off value

This model uses the notion of set intersection between the descriptor set of the request with the descriptor set of the document.

Set intersection plus ranking

- Request: a set of descriptors PLUS a cut off value
- Indexing assignments : a set of descriptors
- Retrieved documents are ranked

Retrieval rule : documents showing with the request more than the specified number of descriptors are ranked in order of decreasing overlap

Logical Models

Based on a given formalized logic:

- Propositional Logic: boolean model
- First Order Logic : Conceptual Graph Matching
- Modal Logic
- Description Logic: matching with knowledge
- Concept Analysis
- Fuzzy logic
- ...

Matching : a deduction from the query Q to the document D.

Boolean Model

- Request is any boolean combination of descriptors using the operators AND, OR and NOT
- Indexing assignments : a set of descriptors
- Retrieved documents are retrieved or not

Retrieval rules:

- if Request $= t_a \wedge t_b$ then retrieve only documents with both t_a and t_b
- if Request $= t_a \vee t_b$ then retrieve only documents with either t_a or t_b
- if Request $= \neg t_a$ then retrieve only documents without t_a.

Boolean Model

Knowledge Model : $T = \{t_i\}, i \in [1, ..N]$

- Term t_i that index the documents

The document model (content) I a Boolean expression in the proposition logic, with the t_i considered as propositions:

- A document $D_1 = \{t_1, t_3\}$ is represented by the logic formula as a conjunction of all terms direct (in the set) or negated. $t_1 \wedge \neg t_2 \wedge t_3 \wedge \neg t_4 \wedge \ldots \wedge \neg t_{N-1} \wedge \neg t_N$
- A query Q is represented by any logic formula
- The matching function is the logical implication: $D \models Q$

Boolean Model: relevance value

No distinction between relevant documents:

- $Q = t_1 \wedge t_2$ over the vocabulary $\{t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5, t_6\}$
- $D_1 = \{t_1, t_2\} \equiv t_1 \wedge t_2 \wedge \neg t_3 \wedge \neg t_4 \wedge \neg t_5 \wedge \neg t_6$
- $D_2 = \{t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5\} \equiv t_1 \wedge t_2 \wedge t_3 \wedge t_4 \wedge t_5 \wedge \neg t_6$

Both documents are relevant because : $D_1 \supset Q$ and $D_2 \supset Q$.
We "feel" that D_1 is a better response because "closer" to the query.
Possible solution : $D \supset Q$ and $Q \supset D$. (See chapter on Logical Models)

Boolean Model: complexity of queries

- $Q = ((t_1 \wedge t_2) \vee t_3) \wedge (t_4 \vee \neg(\neg t_5 \wedge t_6))$

Meaning of the logical $\vee$ (inclusive) different from the usual "or" (exclusive)

Beyond boolean logic: choice of a logic

A lot of possible choices to go beyond the boolean model. The choice of the underlying logic L to models the IR matching process:

- Propositional Logic
- First order logic
- Modal Logic
- Fuzzy Logic
- Description logic
- ....

Beyond boolean logic: matching interpretation

For a logic L, different possible interpretations of matching:

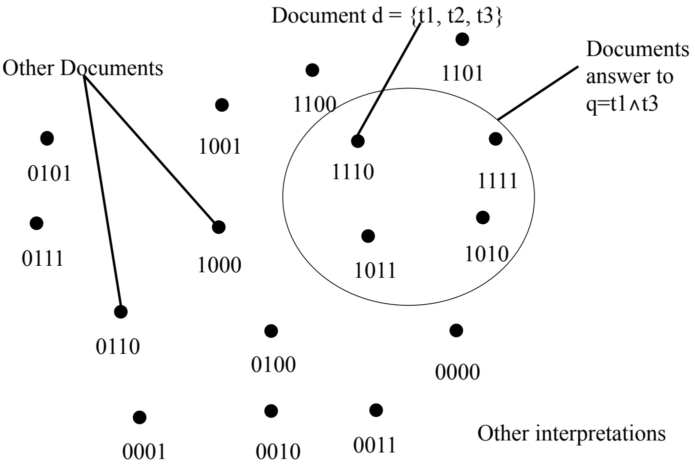
Deduction theory

- $D \vdash_L Q$
- $\vdash_L D \supset Q$

Model theory

- $D \models_L Q$
- $\models_L D \supset Q$

Interpretations



Inverted File

$$
\begin{array}{c}
\\
a \\
b \\
c \\
d \\
\ldots
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{llll} d1 & d2 & d3 & \ldots . \end{array} \\
\left[
\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \ldots\ldots \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \ldots\ldots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ldots\ldots \\
 & & & & & & & & \\
 & & & & & & & &
\end{array}
\right]
\end{array}
$$

$$
a \wedge b \qquad 0 \; 1 \; 0 \; 0 \; 0 \; 1 \; 0 \; 0 \; \ldots\ldots
$$

Weighted Boolean Model

Extension of Boolean Model with weights.
Weight denoting the representativity of a term for a document).
Knowledge Model : $T = \{t_i\}, i \in [1, ..N]$
Terms t_i that index the documents.

A document D is represented by

- A logical formula D (similar to Boolean Model)
- A function $W_D : T \rightarrow [0, 1]$, which gives, for each term in T the weight of the term in D. The weight is 0 for a term not present in the document.

Weighted Boolean Model: matching

Non binary matching function based on Fuzzy logic

- $RSV(D, a \vee b) = Max[W_D(a), W_D(b)]$
- $RSV(D, a \wedge b) = Min[W_D(a), W_D(b)]$
- $RSV(D, \neg a) = 1 - W_D(a)$
- Limitation : this matching does not take all the query terms into account.

Weighted Boolean Model: matching

Non binary matching function based on a similarity function which take more into account all the query terms.

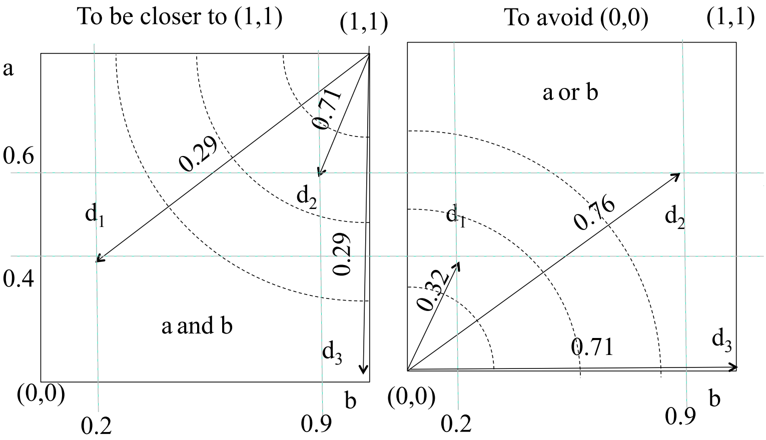
- $RSV(D, a \vee b) = \sqrt{\frac{W_D(a)^2 + W_D(b)^2}{2}}$
- $RSV(D, a \wedge b) = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{(1 - W_D(a))^2 + (1 - W_D(b))^2}{2}}$
- $RSV(D, \neg a) = 1 - W_D(a)$
- Limitation : query expression for complex needs

Weighted Boolean Model: matching example

			Boolean		Weighted Boolean	
Query / Document	a	b	a ∨ b	a ∧ b	a ∨ b	a ∧ b
D_1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D_2	1	0	1	0	$1/\sqrt{2}=0.71$	$1-1/\sqrt{2}=0.29$
D_3	0	1	1	0	$1/\sqrt{2}$	$1-1/\sqrt{2}$
D_4	0	0	0	0	0	0

Weighted Boolean Model: matching example

d1=(0.2, 0.4) , d2=(0.6, 0.9), d3=(0,1)



Vector Space Model

- Request: a set of descriptors each of which has a positive number associated with it
- Indexing assignments : a set of descriptors each of which has a positive number associated with it.
- Retrieved documents are ranked

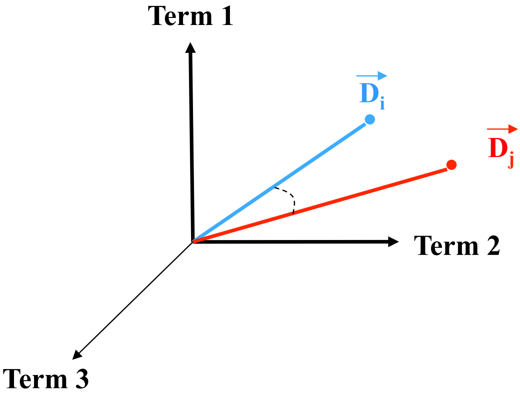
Retrieval rule : the weights of the descriptors common to the request and to indexing records are treated as vectors. The value of a retrieved document is the cosine of the angle between the document vector and the query vector.

Vector Space Model

Knowledge model: $T = \{t_i\}, i \in [1, ..N]$
All documents are described using this vocabulary.
A document D_i is represented by a vector d_i described in the R^n vector space defined on T
$d_i = (w_{i,1}, w_{i,2}, ..., w_{i,j}, ..., w_{i,n})$, with $w_{k,l}$ the weight of a term t_l for a document.
A query Q is represented by a vector q described in the same vector space $q = (w_{Q,1}, w_{Q,2}, ..., w_{Q,j}, ..., w_{Q,n})$

Vector Space Model

The more two vectors that represent documents are ?near?, the more the documents are similar:



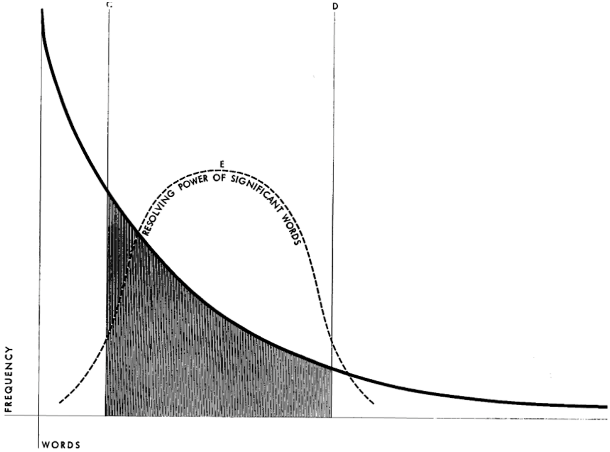
Vector Space Model: matching

Relevance: is related to a vector similarity.
$RSV(D, Q) =_{def} SIM(\vec{D}, \vec{Q})$

- Symmetry: $SIM(\vec{D}, \vec{Q}) = SIM(\vec{Q}, \vec{D})$
- Normalization: $SIM : V \rightarrow [min, max]$
- Reflectivity : $SIM(\vec{X}, \vec{X}) = max$

Vector Space Model: weighting

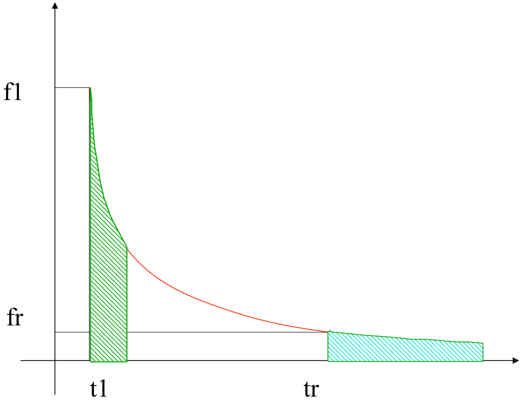
Based on counting the more frequent words, and also the more significant ones.



Zipf Law

Rank r and frequency f:

$$r \times f = const$$

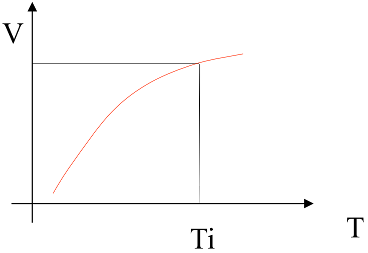


Heap Law

Estimation of the vocabulary size $|V|$ according to the size $|C|$ of the corpus:

$$|V| = K \times |C|^{\beta}$$

for English : $K \in [10, 100]$ and $\beta \in [0.4, 0.6]$ (e.g., $|V| \approx$ 39 000 for $|C|$=600 000, K=50, β=0.5)

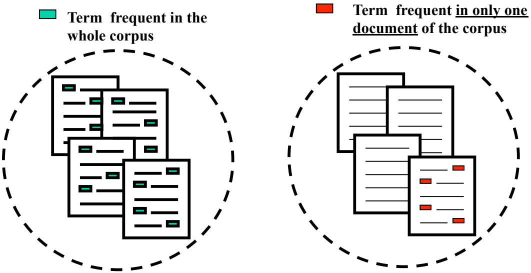


Term Frequency

Term Frequency

The frequency $tf_{i,j}$ of the term t_j in the document D_i equals to the number of occurrences of t_j in D_i.

Considering a whole corpus (document database) into account, a term that occurs a lot does not discriminate documents:



Document Frequency: tf.idf

Document Frequency

The document frequency df_j of a term t_j is the number of documents in which t_j occurs.

The larger the df, the worse the term for an IR point of view... so, we use very often the inverse document frequency idf_j:

Inverse Document Frequency

$idf_j = \frac{1}{df_j}$

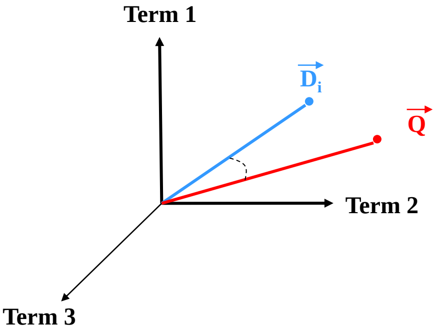
$idf_j = \log(\frac{|C|}{df_j})$ with $|C|$ is the size of the corpus, i.e. the number of documents.

The classical combination : $w_{i,j} = tf_{i,j} \times idf_j$.

matching

Matching function: based on the angle between the query vector $\vec{Q}$ and the document vector $\vec{D}_i$.

The smaller the angle the more the document matches the query.



matching: cosine

One solution is to use the cosine the angle between the query vector and the document vector.

Cosine

$$SIM_{cos}(\vec{D}_i, \vec{Q}) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} w_{i,k} \times w_{Q,k}}{\sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (w_{i,k})^2 \times \sum_{k=1}^{n} (w_{Q,k})^2}}$$

matching: set interpretation

When binary discrete values, on have a set interpretations $D_i^{\{\}}$ and $Q^{\{\}}$:

$$SIM_{cos}(\vec{D}_i, \vec{Q}) = \frac{|D_i^{\{\}} \cap Q^{\{\}}|}{\sqrt{|D_i^{\{\}}| \times |Q^{\{\}}|}}$$

$SIM_{cos}(\vec{D}_i, \vec{Q}) = 0$: $D_i^{\{\}}$ and $Q^{\{\}}$ are disjoined

$SIM_{cos}(\vec{D}_i, \vec{Q}) = 1$: $D_i^{\{\}}$ and $Q^{\{\}}$ are equal

Other matching functions

Dice coefficient

$$SIM_{dice}(\vec{D}_i, \vec{Q}) = \frac{2\sum_{k=1}^{N} w_{i,k} \times w_{Q,k}}{\sum_{k=1}^{N} w_{i,k} + w_{Q,k}}$$

Discrete Dice coefficient

$$SIM_{dice}(\vec{D}_i, \vec{Q}) = \frac{2|D_i^{\{\}} \cap Q^{\{\}}|}{|D_i^{\{\}}| + |Q^{\{\}}|}$$

Similarity et dissimilarity and distance

To transform a distance or dissimilarity into a similarity, simply negate the value. Ex. with the Squared Euclidian distance :

$$RSV_{D_2}(x,y) = -D_2(x,y)^2 = -\sum_i (x_i - y_i)^2$$

$$= -\sum_i (x_i^2 + y_i^2 - 2x_i y_i) = -\sum_i x_i^2 - \sum_i y_i^2 + 2\sum_i x_i y_i$$

if x is the query then $\sum_i x_i^2$ is constant for matching with a document set.

$$RSV(x,y)_{D_2} \propto -\sum_i y_i^2 + 2\sum_i x_i y_i$$

Similarity et dissimilarity and distance

$$RSV(x,y)_{D_2} \propto -\sum_i y_i^2 + 2\sum_i x_i y_i$$

If $\sum_i y_i^2$ is constant over the corpus then :

$$RSV(x,y)_{D_2} \propto 2\sum_i x_i y_i$$

$$RSV(x,y)_{D_2} \propto \sum_i x_i y_i$$

Hence, if we normalize the corpus so each document vector length is a constant, then using the Euclidean distance as a similarity, provides the same results than the cosine of the vector space model !

Link between dot product and inverted files

If $RSV(x, y) \propto \sum_i x_i y_i$ after some normalizations of y, then :

$$RSV(x, y) \propto \sum_{i, x_i \neq 0, y_i \neq 0} x_i y_i$$

- Query: just to proceed with terms that are in the query, i.e. whose weight are not null.
- Documents: store only non null terms.
- Inverted file: access to non null document weight for for each term id.

Matching: matrix product

With an inverted file, in practice, matching computation is a matrix product:

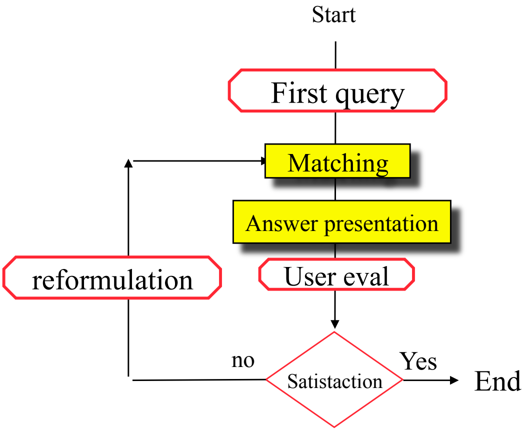
$$
\begin{array}{cc}
 & \text{d1 d2 d3 ....} \\
\begin{array}{c} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ \ldots \end{array} &
\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \ldots\ldots \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \ldots\ldots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ldots\ldots \\
 & & & & & & & & \\
 & & & & & & & &
\end{pmatrix}
\end{array}
$$

a v b

$$
\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \ldots \end{bmatrix} \qquad 1 \; 1 \; 1 \; 1 \; 1 \; 1 \; 0 \; 1 \; \ldots..
$$

Relevance feedback

To learn system relevance from user relevance:



Rocchio Formula

Rocchio Formula

$$\vec{Q}_{i+1} = \alpha \vec{Q}_i + \beta \vec{Rel}_i - \gamma n\vec{Rel}_i$$

With:

- $\vec{Rel}_i$: the cluster center of relevant documents, i.e., the positive feedback
- $n\vec{Rel}_i$: the cluster center of non relevant documents, i.e., the negative feedback

Note : when using this formula, the generated query vector may contain negative values.

Justification

IR originally for automatic text indexing.

Index : representing document content.

Need to automatically extract relevant text chunks: used as index.

Automatic text indexing

1. Define an index language: index terms
2. Text treatment to map text to index terms

Level of term indexing

- Morphology: words, Stemmed words
- Morpho-Syntax: terms, nouns,
- Syntax: phrase, sentence (link between words)
- Semantics : acception, concepts

Words as index

Definition of a word: depend of the language.
Select words more prone to be used as index:

- Depending on frequency : *idf*.
- Depending on word themselves: stop words.
- Depending on Part Of Speech (POS).

Unify words (plural forms, etc.)
reducing inflected or derived words to their stem, base or root form.
With/without POS analysis

Text preprocessing

Lexical analysis

Digits, hyphens, punctuation marks, case of letters

Indexing terms filtering

Elimination of stop-words
Elimination of POS categories (ex: particle : function words)

Stemming

Approximation (ex: porter), or grammatically correct with POS =¿ lemmatisation

Stemming

Example:

if the word ends in 'ed', remove the 'ed'
If the word ends in 'ing', remove the 'ing'
if the word ends in 'ly', remove the 'ly?

Depends on language

Affix, suffix
Agglutination (German, Swedish,?)

"Naturwissenschaftlichen Fakultate"
Natur+wissen+schaft+lichen
Natur+wissenchaft+lichen

Term selection

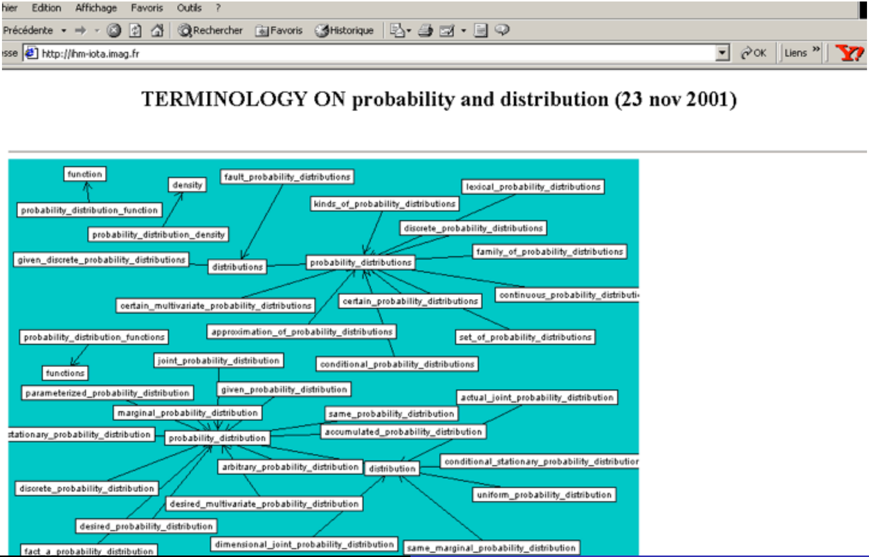
Index term selection

Based on POS. Ex: noun carry more semantics
Term construction. Multi-terms, noun groups

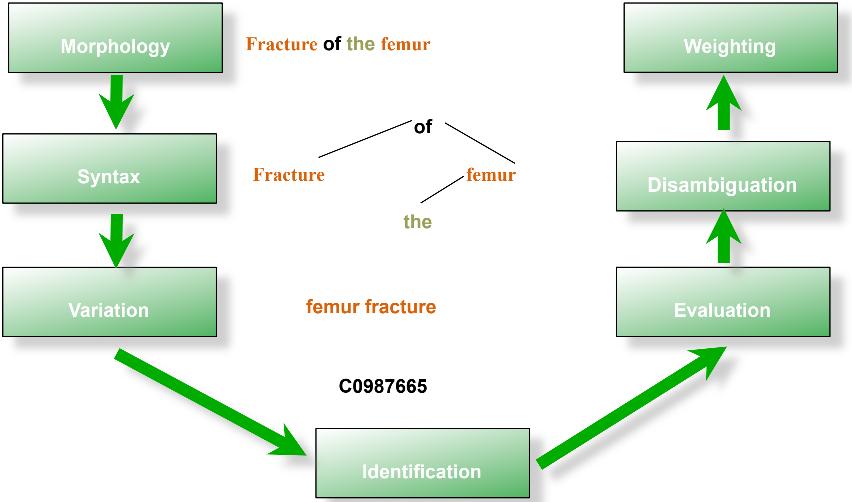
Term structuring

Using existing thesaurus
Building association thesaurus
Used to expand/translate query

Term construction



Concept construction



Document clustering

Grouping together similar documents in classes

- At indexing time
- At querying time

Usage:
Speed document matching
Help user query reformulation

Conclusion

Common step for indexing:

- Define index set
- Automatize index construction from documents
- Select a model for index representation and weighting
- Define a matching process and an associated ranking

This is used for textual processing but also for other media.