

# Discussion Session

## Week 9

INF 141: Information Retrieval  
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# Outline

- Assignment 06 Questions
- Web Search Evaluation

# Failures!

- Task attempt\_200903011033\_0154\_m\_000185\_0 failed to report status for 600 seconds. Killing!
- org.apache.hadoop.util.DiskChecker\$DiskErrorException: Could not find any valid local directory for taskTracker/jobcache/job\_200903011033\_0154/jars
  - Machine: <http://carter-pewterschmidt.ics.uci.edu:50060/>
- java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError:  
edu/uci/ics/crawler4j/crawler/HTMLParser
  - Machine: <http://carter-pewterschmidt.ics.uci.edu:50060/>
- KILLED

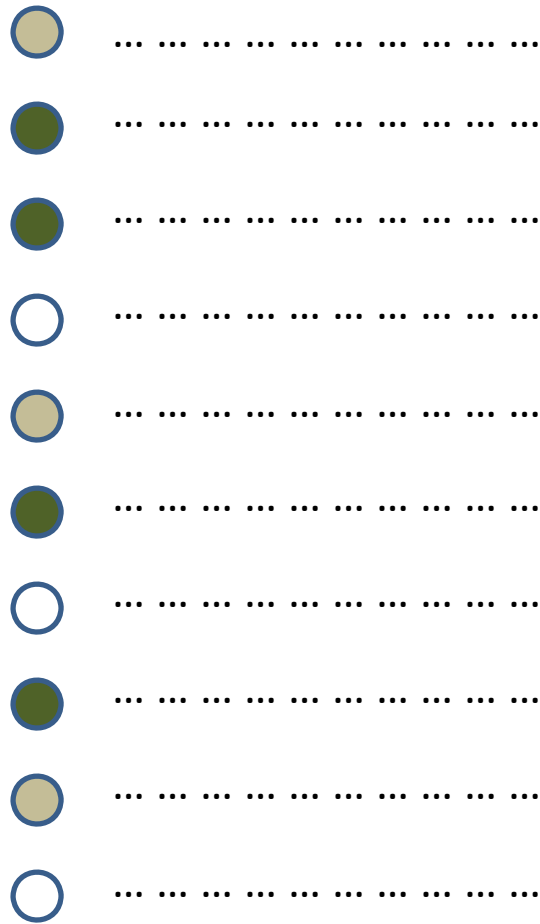


# Expert Labeling of Search Results

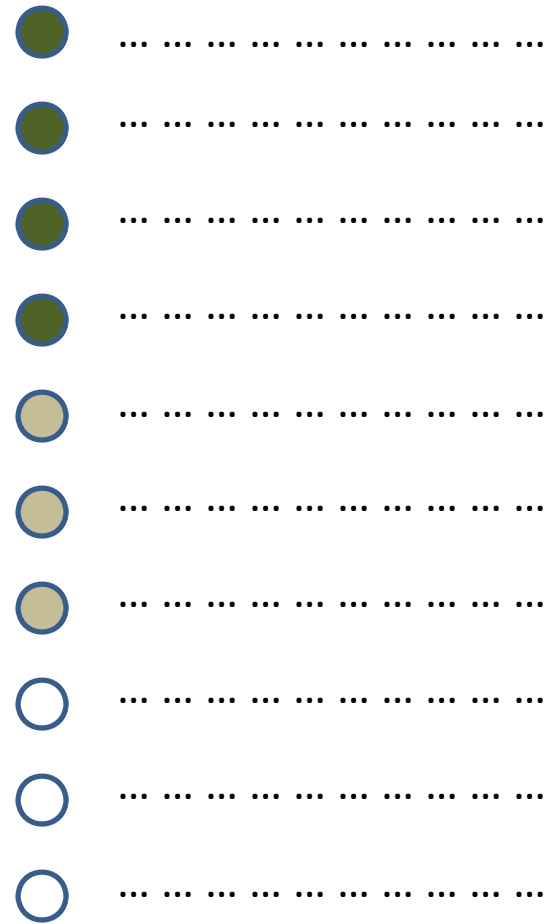
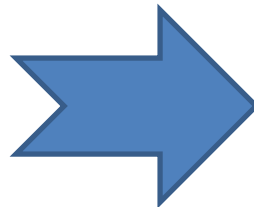
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

- Highly Relevant
- Relevant
- Non-relevant

# Ideal Ranking of Results



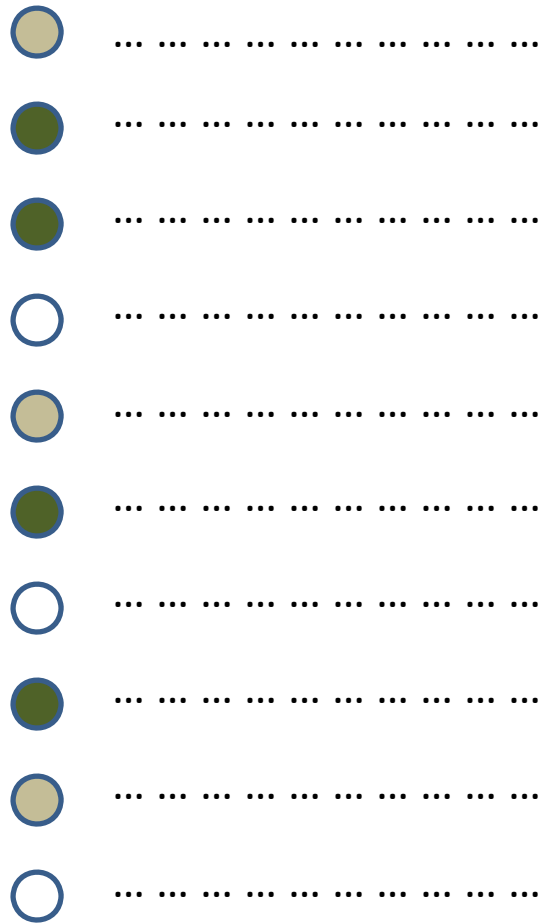
**Search Results**



**Ideal Ranking**

How to Compare *Current*  
*Ranking* with *Ideal Ranking*?

# Cumulative Gain (CG)



Type	Gain
Highly Relevant	2
Relevant	1
Non-relevant	0



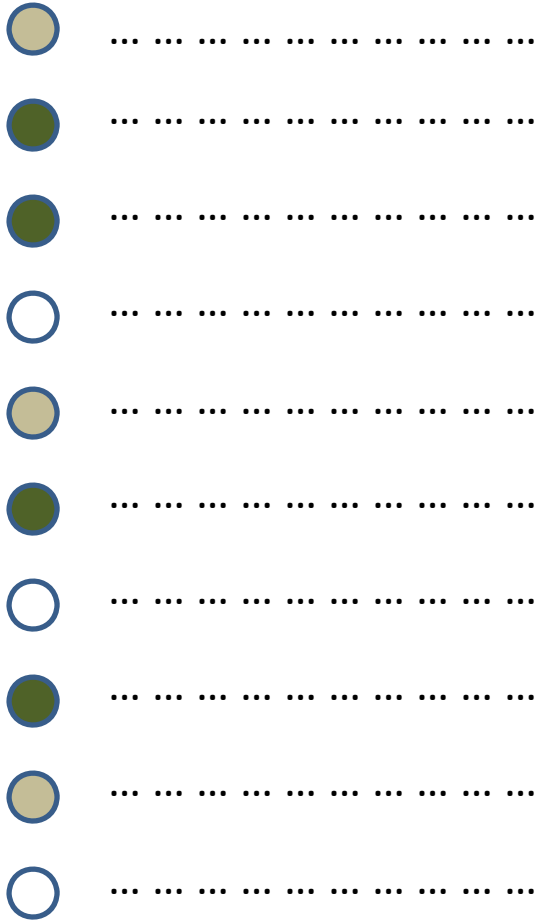
$$CG_{10} = 4 \times 2 + 3 \times 1 + 3 \times 0 = 11$$

$$CG_5 = 2 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 0 = 5$$

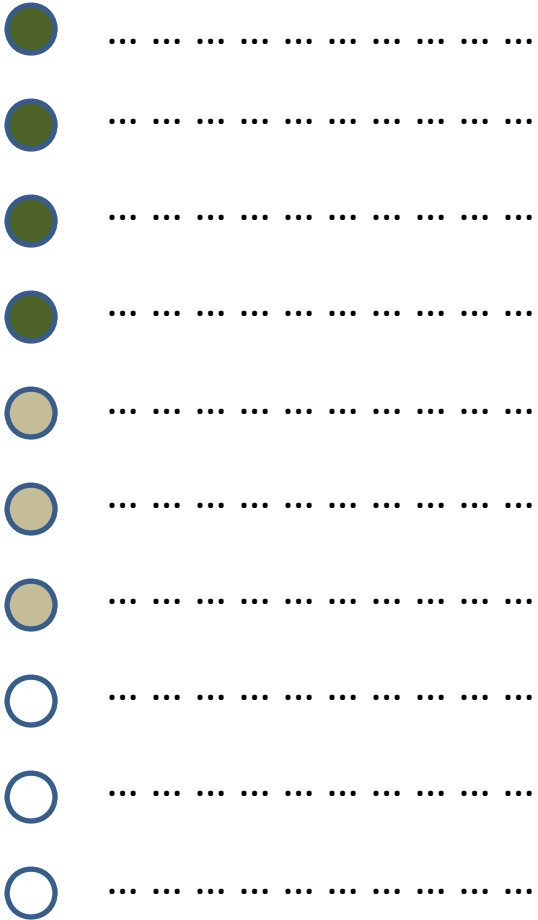
$$CG_2 = 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 = 3$$



# Cumulative Gain



$$CG_{10} = 4 \times 2 + 3 \times 1 + 3 \times 0 = 11$$



$$CG_{10} = 4 \times 2 + 3 \times 1 + 3 \times 0 = 11$$

# Discounted Cumulative Gain











- Assumptions:
  - Highly relevant documents are more useful when appearing earlier in a search engine result list (have higher ranks).
  - Highly relevant documents are more useful than marginally relevant documents, which are in turn more useful than irrelevant documents.
- Measures the *gain* of a document based on its position in the result list.

# Discounted Cumulative Gain

$$\text{DCG}_p = rel_1 + \sum_{i=2}^p \frac{rel_i}{\log_2 i}$$

$$\text{DCG}_p = \sum_{i=1}^p \frac{2^{rel_i} - 1}{\log_2(1 + i)}$$

# DCG Calculations

	.....	$1/\log(2) = 1$
	.....	$3/\log(3) = 1.9$
	.....	$3/\log(4) = 1.5$
	.....	0
	.....	$1/\log(6) = 0.4$
	.....	$3/\log(7) = 1.1$
	.....	0
	.....	$3/\log(9) = 0.9$
	.....	$1/\log(10) = 0.3$
	.....	0

$$\frac{2^{r(p)} - 1}{\log(1 + p)}$$

$$DCG_{10} = 7.1$$











# Ideal DCG

●	.....	$3/\log(2) = 3$
●	.....	$3/\log(3) = 1.9$
●	.....	$3/\log(4) = 1.5$
●	.....	$3/\log(5) = 1.3$
○	.....	$1/\log(6) = 0.4$
○	.....	$1/\log(7) = 0.36$
○	.....	$1/\log(8) = 0.33$
○	.....	0
○	.....	0
○	.....	0

$$\frac{2^{r(p)} - 1}{\log(1 + p)}$$

$$\text{IDCG}_{10} = 8.79$$

# Normalized DCG

	.....	$1/\log(2) = 1$
	.....	$3/\log(3) = 1.9$
	.....	$3/\log(4) = 1.5$
	.....	0
	.....	$1/\log(6) = 0.4$
	.....	$3/\log(7) = 1.1$
	.....	0
	.....	$3/\log(9) = 0.9$
	.....	$1/\log(10) = 0.3$
	.....	0

$$\text{nDCG}_p = \frac{DCG_p}{IDCG_p}$$

$$\text{nDCG}_{10} = 7.1/8.79 = 81\%$$

# Drawback of DCG?

- Labeling results is expensive.
- No ideal ordering of results when only partial relevance feedback (labels) is available.

# Click-through Data: Implicit Feedback

- 1  .....
- 2  .....
- 3  .....
- 4  .....
- 5  .....
- 6  .....
- 7  .....
- 8  .....
- 9  .....
- 10  .....

Assuming that user has checked results from top to bottom:

2 is more relevant than 1.

5 is more relevant than 1, 3, 4

7 is more relevant than 1, 3, 4, 6

(2,1)	(5,1)	(5,3)	(5,4)
(7,1)	(7,3)	(7,4)	(7,6)



# Learning to Rank

(2,1)

- An ideal search engine should rank “2” higher than “1”.

(5,1)

(5,3)

- We can use this training data to learn how to rank search results.

(5,4)

(7,1)

⋮

# Learning to Rank

	TF-IDF1	TF-IDF2	PageRank1	PageRank2	Age1	Age2	Title Score1	Title Score2	...
(2,1)									
(5,1)									
...									

Google uses more than 200 features