CS347

Lecture 1

April 4, 2001

Query

- Which plays of Shakespeare contain the words ***Brutus*** *AND* ***Caesar*** but *NOT* ***Calpurnia***?

Term-document incidence

	Antony and Cleopatra	Julius Caesar	The Tempest	Hamlet	Othello	Macbeth
Antony	1	1	0	0	0	1
Brutus	1	1	0	1	0	0
Caesar	1	1	0	1	1	1
Calpurnia	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cleopatra	1	0	0	0	0	0
mercy	1	0	1	1	1	1
worser	1	0	1	1	1	0

1 if play contains word, 0 otherwise

Incidence vectors

- So we have a 0/1 vector for each term.
- To answer query: take the vectors for ***Brutus, Caesar*** and ***Calpurnia*** (complemented) ➔ bitwise *AND*.
- 110100 *AND* 110111 *AND* 101111 = 100100.

Answers to query

- Antony and Cleopatra, Act III, Scene ii
- *Agrippa* [Aside to DOMITIUS ENOBARBUS]: Why, Enobarbus,
- When Antony found Julius ***Caesar*** dead,
- He cried almost to roaring; and he wept
- When at Philippi he found ***Brutus*** slain.

- Hamlet, Act III, Scene ii
- *Lord Polonius:* I did enact Julius ***Caesar*** I was killed i' the
- Capitol; ***Brutus*** killed me.

Bigger corpora

- Consider n = 1M documents, each with about 1K terms.
- Avg 6 bytes/term incl spaces/punctuation
  - 6GB of data.
- Say there are m = 500K <u>*distinct*</u> terms among these.

Can’t build the matrix

- 500K x 1M matrix has half-a-trillion 0’s and 1’s.
- But it has no more than one billion 1’s.
  - matrix is extremely sparse.
- What’s a better representation?

Why?

Inverted index

- Documents are parsed to extract words and these are saved with the Document ID.

Doc 1

I did enact Julius Caesar I was killed i' the Capitol; Brutus killed me.

Doc 2

So let it be with Caesar. The noble Brutus hath told you Caesar was ambitious

Term	Doc #
I	1
did	1
enact	1
julius	1
caesar	1
I	1
was	1
killed	1
i'	1
the	1
capitol	1
brutus	1
killed	1
me	1
so	2
let	2
it	2
be	2
with	2
caesar	2
the	2
noble	2
brutus	2
hath	2
told	2
you	2
caesar	2
was	2
ambitious	2

- After all documents have been parsed the inverted file is sorted by terms

Term	Doc #
I	1
did	1
enact	1
julius	1
caesar	1
I	1
was	1
killed	1
i'	1
the	1
capitol	1
brutus	1
killed	1
me	1
so	2
let	2
it	2
be	2
with	2
caesar	2
the	2
noble	2
brutus	2
hath	2
told	2
you	2
caesar	2
was	2
ambitious	2

→

Term	Doc #
ambitious	2
be	2
brutus	1
brutus	2
capitol	1
caesar	1
caesar	2
caesar	2
did	1
enact	1
hath	1
I	1
I	1
i'	1
it	2
julius	1
killed	1
killed	1
let	2
me	1
noble	2
so	2
the	1
the	2
told	2
you	2
was	1
was	2
with	2

- Multiple term entries in a single document are merged and frequency information added

Term	Doc #
ambitious	2
be	2
brutus	1
brutus	2
capitol	1
caesar	1
caesar	2
caesar	2
did	1
enact	1
hath	1
I	1
I	1
i'	1
it	2
julius	1
killed	1
killed	1
let	2
me	1
noble	2
so	2
the	1
the	2
told	2
you	2
was	1
was	2
with	2

Term	Doc #	Freq
ambitious	2	1
be	2	1
brutus	1	1
brutus	2	1
capitol	1	1
caesar	1	1
caesar	2	2
did	1	1
enact	1	1
hath	2	1
I	1	2
i'	1	1
it	2	1
julius	1	1
killed	1	2
let	2	1
me	1	1
noble	2	1
so	2	1
the	1	1
the	2	1
told	2	1
you	2	1
was	1	1
was	2	1
with	2	1

- The file is commonly split into a *Dictionary* and a *Postings* file

Term	Doc #	Freq
ambitious	2	1
be	2	1
brutus	1	1
brutus	2	1
capitol	1	1
caesar	1	1
caesar	2	2
did	1	1
enact	1	1
hath	2	1
I	1	2
i'	1	1
it	2	1
julius	1	1
killed	1	2
let	2	1
me	1	1
noble	2	1
so	2	1
the	1	1
the	2	1
told	2	1
you	2	1
was	1	1
was	2	1
with	2	1

Term	N docs	Tot Freq
ambitious	1	1
be	1	1
brutus	2	2
capitol	1	1
caesar	2	3
did	1	1
enact	1	1
hath	1	1
I	1	2
i'	1	1
it	1	1
julius	1	1
killed	1	2
let	1	1
me	1	1
noble	1	1
so	1	1
the	2	2
told	1	1
you	1	1
was	2	2
with	1	1

Doc #	Freq
2	1
2	1
1	1
2	1
1	1
1	1
2	2
1	1
1	1
2	1
1	2
1	1
2	1
1	1
1	2
2	1
1	1
2	1
2	1
1	1
2	1
2	1
2	1
1	1
2	1
2	1

- Where do we pay in storage?

Term	N docs	Tot Freq
ambitious	1	1
be	1	1
brutus	2	2
capitol	1	1
caesar	2	3
did	1	1
enact	1	1
hath	1	1
I	1	2
i'	1	1
it	1	1
julius	1	1
killed	1	2
let	1	1
me	1	1
noble	1	1
so	1	1
the	2	2
told	1	1
you	1	1
was	2	2
with	1	1

Doc #	Freq
2	1
2	1
1	1
2	1
1	1
1	1
2	2
1	1
1	1
2	1
1	2
1	1
2	1
1	1
1	2
2	1
1	1
2	1
2	1
1	1
2	1
2	1
2	1
1	1
2	1
2	1

Terms

Pointers

Two conflicting forces

- A term like ***Calpurnia*** occurs in maybe one doc out of a million - would like to store this pointer using $\log_2$ 1M ~ 20 bits.
- A term like ***the*** occurs in virtually every doc, so 20 bits/pointer is too expensive.
  - Prefer 0/1 vector in this case.

Postings file entry

- Store list of docs containing a term in increasing order of doc id.
  - ***Brutus***: 33,47,154,159,202 …
- Consequence: suffices to store gaps.
  - 33,14,107,5,43 …
- Hope: most gaps encoded with far fewer than 20 bits.

Variable encoding

- For ***Calpurnia***, use ~20 bits/gap entry.
- For ***the***, use ~1 bit/gap entry.
- If the average gap for a term is G, want to use ~$\log_2 G$ bits/gap entry.

γ codes for gap encoding

Length	Offset

- Represent a gap *G* as the pair <*length*,*offset*>
- *length* is in unary and uses $\lfloor \log_2 G \rfloor + 1$ bits to specify the length of the binary encoding of
- $offset = G - 2^{\lfloor \log_2 G \rfloor}$
- e.g., 9 represented as 1110001.
- Encoding *G* takes $2\lfloor \log_2 G \rfloor + 1$ bits.

What we’ve just done

- Encoded each gap as tightly as possible, to within a factor of 2.
- For better tuning (and a simple analysis) - need some handle on the distribution of gap values.

Zipf's law

- The *k*th most frequent term has frequency proportional to *1/k*.
- Use this for a crude analysis of the space used by our postings file pointers.

Rough analysis based on Zipf

- Most frequent term occurs in *n* docs
  - *n* gaps of 1 each.
- Second most frequent term in *n/2* docs
  - *n/2* gaps of 2 each …
- *k*th most frequent term in *n/k* docs
  - *n/k* gaps of *k* each - use $2\log_2 k + 1$ bits for each gap;
  - net of $\sim(2n/k).\log_2 k$ bits for *k*th most frequent term.

Sum over *k* from 1 to 500K

- Do this by breaking values of k into groups: group *i* consists of 2^{i-1} £ $k < 2^{i}$.
- Group *i* has 2^{i-1} components in the sum, each contributing at most $(2ni)/2^{i-1}$.
- Summing over *i* from 1 to 19, we get a net estimate of 340Mbits ~45MB for our index.

Work out calculation.

Caveats

- This is not the entire space for our index:
  - does not account for dictionary storage;
  - as we get further, we'll store even more stuff in the index.
- Assumes Zipf's law applies to occurrence of terms in docs.
- All gaps for a term taken to be the same.
- Does not talk about query processing.

Issues with index we just built

- How do we process a query?
- What terms in a doc do we index?
  - All words or only "important" ones?
- Stopword list: terms that are so common that they're ignored for indexing.
  - *e.g.*, ***the, a, an, of, to*** …
  - language-specific.

Repeat postings size calculation if 100 most frequent terms are not indexed.

Issues in what to index

Cooper's concordance of Wordsworth was published in 1911. The applications of full-text retrieval are legion: they include résumé scanning, litigation support and searching published journals on-line.

- ***Cooper's*** vs. ***Cooper*** vs. ***Coopers***.
- ***Full-text*** vs. ***full text*** vs. {***full, text***} vs. ***fulltext.***
- Accents: ***résumé*** vs. ***resume***.

Punctuation

- ***Ne’er***: use language-specific, handcrafted “locale” to normalize.
- ***State-of-the-art***: break up hyphenated sequence.
- ***U.S.A.*** vs. ***USA*** - use locale.
- ***a.out***

Numbers

- 3/12/91
- Mar. 12, 1991
- 55 B.C.
- B-52
- 100.2.86.144

Case folding

- Reduce all letters to lower case
  - proper nouns - from language module
    - *e.g.*, ***General Motors***
    - ***Fed*** vs. ***fed***
    - ***SAIL*** vs. ***sail***

Thesauri and soundex

- Handle synonyms and homonyms
  - Hand-constructed equivalence classes
    - e.g., ***car*** = ***automobile***
    - ***your*** ➔ ***you're***
- Index such equivalences, or expand query?
  - More later ...

Spell correction

- Look for all words within (say) edit distance 3 (Insert/Delete/Replace) at query time
  - *e.g.*, ***Alanis Morisette***
- Spell correction is expensive and slows the query (upto a factor of 100)
  - Invoke only when index returns zero matches.
  - What if docs contain mis-spellings?

Stemming

- Reduce terms to their roots before indexing
  - language dependent
  - e.g., ***automate(s), automatic, automation*** all reduced to ***automat***.

for example compressed and compression are both accepted as equivalent to compress.

for exampl compres and compres are both accept as equival to compres.

Porter's algorithm

- Commonest algorithm for stemming English
- Conventions + 5 phases of reductions
  - phases applied sequentially
  - each phase consists of a set of commands
  - sample convention: *Of the rules in a compound command, select the one that applies to the longest suffix.*

Typical rules in Porter

- *sses* → *ss*
- *ies* → *i*
- *ational* → *ate*
- *tional* → *tion*

So far: terms are the units of search

- What about phrases?
- Proximity: Find ***Gates*** *NEAR* ***Microsoft***.
  - Need index to capture position information in docs.
- Zones in documents: Find documents with (*author* = ***Ullman***) *AND* (text contains ***automata***).

Evidence accumulation

- 1 vs. 0 occurrence of a search term
  - 2 vs. 1 occurrence
  - 3 vs. 2 occurrences, etc.
- Need term frequency information in docs

Ranking search results

- Boolean queries give inclusion or exclusion of docs.
- Need to measure proximity from query to each doc.
- Whether docs presented to user are singletons, or a group of docs covering various aspects of the query.

Clustering and classification

- Given a set of docs, group them into clusters based on their contents.
- Given a set of topics, plus a new doc *D*, decide which topic(s) *D* belongs to.

The web and its challenges

- Unusual and diverse documents
- Unusual and diverse users, queries, information needs
- Beyond terms, exploit ideas from social networks
  - link analysis, clickstreams ...

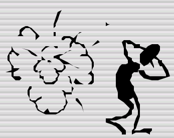
Course administrivia

- Course URL: http://www.stanford.edu/class/cs347
- TA's: Taher Haveliwala, Brent Miller, Sriram Raghavan
- Grading:
  - 30% from midterm
  - 40% from final
  - 30% from group project.

Group project

- Groups of 4-5
- Strongly encouraged to build apps, not search engines
- Strongly encouraged to use one of the local corpora
- Short and not onerous on programming
- Details to be updated on course page
  - Lead: Brent Miller; Discussion 4/11TBA

Class schedule

- Lectures MW 1250-205pm, Thornton 102
- April 11 - guest lecture by Dr. Andrei Broder, Chief Scientist at Altavista 
- Apr 30 - mid-term in class
- May 23 onwards - Distributed Databases, Sriram Raghavan lecturing

Resources for today’s lecture

- *Managing Gigabytes*, Chapter 3.
- *Modern Information Retrieval*, Chapter 7.2
- Porter’s stemmer: http//www.sims.berkeley.edu/~hearst/irbook/porter.html
- Shakespeare: http://www.theplays.org