Overview

1 Recap

2 Zone scoring

3 Machine-learned scoring

4 Ranking SVMs
Outline

1 Recap
2 Zone scoring
3 Machine-learned scoring
4 Ranking SVMs
A linear classifier in 3D is a plane described by the equation
\[ w_1 d_1 + w_2 d_2 + w_3 d_3 = \theta \]
Example for a 3D linear classifier
Points \((d_1, d_2, d_3)\) with \(w_1 d_1 + w_2 d_2 + w_3 d_3 \geq \theta\)
are in the class \(c\).
Points \((d_1, d_2, d_3)\) with \(w_1 d_1 + w_2 d_2 + w_3 d_3 < \theta\)
are in the complement class \(\overline{c}\).
Linear classifiers

- Many common text classifiers are linear classifiers: Naive Bayes, Rocchio, logistic regression, least squares regression, linear support vector machines etc.
- Each method has a different way of selecting the separating hyperplane
  - Huge differences in performance on test documents
Support vector machines

- Binary classification problem
- Simple SVMs are linear classifiers.
- Criterion: being maximally far away from any data point → determines classifier margin
- Linear separator position defined by support vectors

Maximum margin decision hyperplane
Support vectors
Margin is maximized
Optimization problem solved by SVMs

Find $\vec{w}$ and $b$ such that:

- $\frac{1}{2} \vec{w}^T \vec{w}$ is minimized (because $|\vec{w}| = \sqrt{\vec{w}^T \vec{w}}$), and
- for all $\{(\vec{x}_i, y_i)\}$, $y_i(\vec{w}^T \vec{x}_i + b) \geq 1$
Is there a learning method that is optimal for all text classification problems?

No, because there is a tradeoff between bias and variance.

Factors to take into account:
- How much training data is available?
- How simple/complex is the problem? (linear vs. nonlinear decision boundary)
- How noisy is the problem?
- How stable is the problem over time?
  - For an unstable problem, it’s better to use a simple and robust classifier.
Basic idea of learning to rank (LTR): We use machine learning to learn the relevance score (retrieval status value) of a document with respect to a query.

Zone scoring: a particularly simple instance of LTR

Machine-learned scoring as a general approach to ranking

Ranking SVMs
Outline

1. Recap
2. Zone scoring
3. Machine-learned scoring
4. Ranking SVMs
Main idea

- The aim of term weights (e.g., tf-idf) is to measure term salience.
  - The sum of term weights is a measure of the relevance of a document to a query and the basis for ranking.
- Now we view this ranking problem as a machine learning problem – we will learn the weighting or, more generally, the ranking.
  - Term weights can be learned using training examples that have been judged.
- This methodology falls under a general class of approaches known as **machine learned relevance** or **learning to rank**.
Learning weights

Main methodology

- Given a set of training examples, each of which is a tuple of: a query \( q \), a document \( d \), a relevance judgment for \( d \) on \( q \)
  - Simplest case: \( R(d, q) \) is either relevant (1) or nonrelevant (0)
  - More sophisticated cases: graded relevance judgments
- Learn weights from these examples, so that the learned scores approximate the relevance judgments in the training examples
Binary independence model (BIM)

- Is what BIM does a form of learning to rank?
- Recap BIM:
  - Estimate classifier of probability of relevance on training set
  - Apply to all documents
  - Rank documents according to probability of relevance
Learning to rank vs. Text classification

- Both are machine learning approaches
- Text classification, BIM and relevance feedback (if solved by text classification) are query-specific.
  - We need a query-specific training set to learn the ranker.
  - We need to learn a new ranker for each query.
- Learning to rank usually refers to query-independent ranking.
- We learn a single classifier.
- We can then rank documents for a query that we don’t have any relevance judgments for.
Learning to rank: Exercise

- One approach to learning to rank is to represent each query-document pair as a data point, represented as a vector.
- We have two classes.
  - Class 1: the document is relevant to the query.
  - Class 2: the document is not relevant to the query.
- This is a standard classification problem, except that the data points are query-document pairs (as opposed to documents).
- Documents are ranked according to probability of relevance of corresponding query-document pairs.
- What features/dimensions would you use to represent a query-document pair?
Simple form of learning to rank: Zone scoring

- Given: a collection where documents have three zones (a.k.a. fields): author, title, body
- Weighted zone scoring requires a separate weight for each zone, e.g. $g_1$, $g_2$, $g_3$
- Not all zones are equally important:
  e.g. author $<$ title $<$ body
  $\rightarrow g_1 = 0.2$, $g_2 = 0.3$, $g_3 = 0.5$ (so that they add up to 1)
- Score for a zone $= 1$ if the query term occurs in that zone, 0 otherwise (Boolean)

**Example**

Query term appears in title and body only
Document score: $(0.3 \cdot 1) + (0.5 \cdot 1) = 0.8.$
General form of weighted zone scoring

Given query $q$ and document $d$, weighted zone scoring assigns to the pair $(q, d)$ a score in the interval $[0,1]$ by computing a linear combination of document zone scores, where each zone contributes a value.

- Consider a set of documents, which have $l$ zones
- Let $g_1, ..., g_l \in [0,1]$, such that $\sum_{i=1}^{l} g_i = 1$
- For $1 \leq i \leq l$, let $s_i$ be the Boolean score denoting a match (or non-match) between $q$ and the $i^{th}$ zone
  - $s_i = 1$ if a query term occurs in zone $i$, 0 otherwise

**Weighted zone score a.k.a ranked Boolean retrieval**

Rank documents according to $\sum_{i=1}^{l} g_i s_i$
Learning weights in weighted zone scoring

- Weighted zone scoring may be viewed as \textit{learning a linear function} of the Boolean match scores contributed by the various zones.

- No free lunch: labor-intensive assembly of user-generated relevance judgments from which to learn the weights
  - Especially in a dynamic collection (such as the Web)
  - Major search engines put considerable resources into creating large training sets for learning to rank.

- Good news: once you have a large enough training set, the problem of learning the weights $g_i$ reduces to a simple optimization problem.
Learning weights in weighted zone scoring: Simple case

- Let documents have two zones: title, body
- The weighted zone scoring formula we saw before:
  \[
  \sum_{i=1}^{l} g_i s_i
  \]
- Given \( q, d \), \( s_T(d, q) = 1 \) if a query term occurs in title, 0 otherwise; \( s_B(d, q) = 1 \) if a query term occurs in body, 0 otherwise
- We compute a score between 0 and 1 for each \((d, q)\) pair using \( s_T(d, q) \) and \( s_B(d, q) \) by using a constant \( g \in [0, 1] \):
  \[
  \text{score}(d, q) = g \cdot s_T(d, q) + (1 - g) \cdot s_B(d, q)
  \]
Learning weights: determine $g$ from training examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\Phi_j$</th>
<th>$d_j$</th>
<th>$q_j$</th>
<th>$s_T$</th>
<th>$s_B$</th>
<th>$r(d_j, q_j)$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_1$</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>linux</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_2$</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>penguin</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nonrelevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_3$</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>system</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_4$</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>penguin</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Nonrelevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_5$</td>
<td>1741</td>
<td>kernel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_6$</td>
<td>2094</td>
<td>driver</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_7$</td>
<td>3194</td>
<td>driver</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Nonrelevant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Training examples: triples of the form $\Phi_j = (d_j, q_j, r(d_j, q_j))$
- A given training document $d_j$ and a given training query $q_j$ are assessed by a human who decides $r(d_j, q_j)$ (either relevant or nonrelevant)
Learning weights: determine $g$ from training examples

For each training example $\Phi_j$ we have Boolean values $s_T(d_j, q_j)$ and $s_B(d_j, q_j)$ that we use to compute a score:

$$\text{score}(d_j, q_j) = g \cdot s_T(d_j, q_j) + (1 - g) \cdot s_B(d_j, q_j)$$
Learning weights

- We compare this score $\text{score}(d_j, q_j)$ with the human relevance judgment for the same query-document pair $(d_j, q_j)$.
- We define the error of the scoring function with weight $g$ as
  \[ \epsilon(g, \Phi_j) = (r(d_j, q_j) - \text{score}(d_j, q_j))^2 \]
- Then, the total error of a set of training examples is given by
  \[ \sum_j \epsilon(g, \Phi_j) \]
- The problem of learning the constant $g$ from the given training examples then reduces to picking the value of $g$ that minimizes the total error.
Minimizing the total error $\epsilon$: Example (1)

### Training examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>DocID</th>
<th>Query</th>
<th>$s_T$</th>
<th>$s_B$</th>
<th>Judgment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_1$</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>linux</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (relevant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_2$</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>penguin</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0 (nonrelevant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_3$</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>system</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (relevant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_4$</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>penguin</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 (nonrelevant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_5$</td>
<td>1741</td>
<td>kernel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (relevant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_6$</td>
<td>2094</td>
<td>driver</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (relevant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_7$</td>
<td>3194</td>
<td>driver</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 (nonrelevant)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Compute score:
  \[
  \text{score}(d_j, q_j) = g \cdot s_T(d_j, q_j) + (1 - g) \cdot s_B(d_j, q_j)
  \]

- Compute total error: $\sum_j \epsilon(g, \Phi_j)$, where
  \[
  \epsilon(g, \Phi_j) = (r(d_j, q_j) - \text{score}(d_j, q_j))^2
  \]

- Pick the value of $g$ that minimizes the total error
Minimizing the total error \( \epsilon \): Example (2)

- **Compute score** \( \text{score}(d_j, q_j) \)
  
  \[
  \begin{align*}
  \text{score}(d_1, q_1) &= g \cdot 1 + (1 - g) \cdot 1 = g + 1 - g = 1 \\
  \text{score}(d_2, q_2) &= g \cdot 0 + (1 - g) \cdot 1 = 0 + 1 - g = 1 - g \\
  \text{score}(d_3, q_3) &= g \cdot 0 + (1 - g) \cdot 1 = 0 + 1 - g = 1 - g \\
  \text{score}(d_4, q_4) &= g \cdot 0 + (1 - g) \cdot 0 = 0 + 0 = 0 \\
  \text{score}(d_5, q_5) &= g \cdot 1 + (1 - g) \cdot 1 = g + 1 - g = 1 \\
  \text{score}(d_6, q_6) &= g \cdot 0 + (1 - g) \cdot 1 = 0 + 1 - g = 1 - g \\
  \text{score}(d_7, q_7) &= g \cdot 1 + (1 - g) \cdot 0 = g + 0 = g
  \end{align*}
  \]

- **Compute total error** \( \sum_j \epsilon(g, \Phi_j) \)
  
  \[
  \begin{align*}
  (1-1)^2 + (0-1+g)^2 + (1-1+g)^2 + (0-0)^2 + (1-1)^2 + (1-1+g)^2 + (0-g)^2 &= 0 + (-1+g)^2 + g^2 + 0 + 0 + g^2 + g^2 = 1 - 2g + 4g^2
  \end{align*}
  \]

- **Pick the value of** \( g \) **that minimizes the total error**
  
  Setting derivative to 0, gives you a minimum of \( g = \frac{1}{4} \).
Weight \( g \) that minimizes error in the general case

\[
g = \frac{n_{10r} + n_{01n}}{n_{10r} + n_{10n} + n_{01r} + n_{01n}}
\]

- \( n_{\ldots} \) are the counts of rows of the training set table with the corresponding properties:
  - \( n_{10r} \quad s_T = 1 \quad s_B = 0 \) document relevant
  - \( n_{10n} \quad s_T = 1 \quad s_B = 0 \) document nonrelevant
  - \( n_{01r} \quad s_T = 0 \quad s_B = 1 \) document relevant
  - \( n_{01n} \quad s_T = 0 \quad s_B = 1 \) document nonrelevant

- Derivation: see book

- Note that we ignore documents that have 0 match scores for both zones or 1 match scores for both zones – the value of \( g \) does not change their final score.
Exercise: Compute $g$ that minimizes the error

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DocID</th>
<th>Query</th>
<th>$s_T$</th>
<th>$s_B$</th>
<th>Judgment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_1$</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>linux</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_2$</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>penguin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_3$</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>system</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_4$</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>penguin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_5$</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>redmond</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_6$</td>
<td>1741</td>
<td>kernel</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_7$</td>
<td>2094</td>
<td>driver</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_8$</td>
<td>3194</td>
<td>driver</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_9$</td>
<td>3194</td>
<td>redmond</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Solution

\[ g = \frac{n_{10r} + n_{01n}}{n_{10r} + n_{10n} + n_{01r} + n_{01n}} = \frac{2 + 2}{2 + 0 + 2 + 0} = 1 \]

2 \hspace{1em} n_{10r} \hspace{1em} s_T = 1 \hspace{1em} s_B = 0 \hspace{1em} \text{document relevant}

0 \hspace{1em} n_{10n} \hspace{1em} s_T = 1 \hspace{1em} s_B = 0 \hspace{1em} \text{document nonrelevant}

0 \hspace{1em} n_{01r} \hspace{1em} s_T = 0 \hspace{1em} s_B = 1 \hspace{1em} \text{document relevant}

2 \hspace{1em} n_{01n} \hspace{1em} s_T = 0 \hspace{1em} s_B = 1 \hspace{1em} \text{document nonrelevant}
Outline

1. Recap
2. Zone scoring
3. Machine-learned scoring
4. Ranking SVMs
More general setup of machine learned scoring

- So far, we have considered a case where we combined match scores (Boolean indicators of relevance).
- Now consider more general factors that go beyond Boolean functions of query term presence in document zones.
Two examples of typical features

- The vector space cosine similarity between query and document (denoted $\alpha$)
- The minimum window width within which the query terms lie (denoted $\omega$)
  - Query term proximity is often indicative of topical relevance.
- Thus, we have one feature that captures overall query-document similarity and one feature that captures proximity of query terms in the document.
Learning to rank setup for these two features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>DocID</th>
<th>Query</th>
<th>α</th>
<th>ω</th>
<th>Judgment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Φ₁</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>linux</td>
<td>0.032</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Φ₂</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>penguin</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>nonrelevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Φ₃</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>operating system</td>
<td>0.043</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Φ₄</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>runtime</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>nonrelevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Φ₅</td>
<td>1741</td>
<td>kernel layer</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Φ₆</td>
<td>2094</td>
<td>device driver</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Φ₇</td>
<td>3191</td>
<td>device driver</td>
<td>0.027</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>nonrelevant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

α is the cosine score. ω is the window width. This is exactly the same setup as for zone scoring except we now have more complex features that capture whether a document is relevant to a query.
Graphic representation of the training set

This should look familiar.
In this case: LTR approach learns a linear classifier in 2D

- A linear classifier in 2D is a line described by the equation $w_1d_1 + w_2d_2 = \theta$
- Example for a 2D linear classifier
- Points $(d_1 \ d_2)$ with $w_1d_1 + w_2d_2 \geq \theta$ are in the class $c$.
- Points $(d_1 \ d_2)$ with $w_1d_1 + w_2d_2 < \theta$ are in the complement class $\overline{c}$. 
Learning to rank setup for two features

- Again, two classes: relevant $= 1$ and nonrelevant $= 0$
- We now seek a scoring function that combines the values of the features to generate a value that is (close to) 0 or 1.
- We wish this function to be in agreement with our set of training examples as much as possible.
- A linear classifier is defined by an equation of the form:

$$\text{Score}(d, q) = \text{Score}(\alpha, \omega) = a\alpha + b\omega + c,$$

where we learn the coefficients $a$, $b$, $c$ from training data.

- Regression vs. classification
  - We have only covered binary classification so far.
  - We can also cast the problem as a regression problem.
  - This is what we did for zone scoring just now.
Different geometric interpretation of what’s happening

- The function $\text{Score}(\alpha, \omega)$ represents a plane “hanging above” the figure.
- Ideally this plane assumes values close to 1 above the points marked R, and values close to 0 above the points marked N.
Linear classification in this case

- We pick a threshold \( \theta \).
- If \( \text{Score}(\alpha, \omega) > \theta \), we declare the document relevant, otherwise we declare it nonrelevant.
- As before, all points that satisfy \( \text{Score}(\alpha, \omega) = \theta \) form a line (dashed here) \( \rightarrow \) linear classifier that separates relevant from nonrelevant instances.
Summary

- The problem of making a binary relevant/nonrelevant judgment is cast as a classification or regression problem, based on a training set of query-document pairs and associated relevance judgments.

- In the example: The classifier corresponds to a line $\text{Score}(\alpha, \omega) = \theta$ in the $\alpha$-$\omega$ plane.

- In principle, any method learning a linear classifier (including least squares regression) can be used to find this line.

- Big advantage of learning to rank: we can avoid hand-tuning scoring functions and simply learn them from training data.

- Bottleneck of learning to rank: maintaining a representative set of training examples whose relevance assessments must be made by humans.
Learning to rank for more than two features

- The approach can be readily generalized to a large number of features.
- In addition to cosine similarity and query term window, there are lots of other indicators of relevance: PageRank-style measures, document age, zone contributions, document length, etc.
- If these measures can be calculated for a training document collection with relevance judgments, any number of such measures can be used to machine-learn a classifier.
LTR features used by Microsoft Research (1)

- Zones: body, anchor, title, url, whole document
- Features derived from standard IR models: query term number, query term ratio, length, idf, sum of term frequency, min of term frequency, max of term frequency, mean of term frequency, variance of term frequency, sum of length normalized term frequency, min of length normalized term frequency, max of length normalized term frequency, mean of length normalized term frequency, variance of length normalized term frequency, sum of tf-idf, min of tf-idf, max of tf-idf, mean of tf-idf, variance of tf-idf, boolean model, BM25
LTR features used by Microsoft Research (2)

- Language model features: LMIR.ABS, LMIR.DIR, LMIR.JM
- Web-specific features: number of slashes in url, length of url, inlink number, outlink number, PageRank, SiteRank
- Spam features: QualityScore
- Usage-based features: query-url click count, url click count, url dwell time
- See link in resources for more information
Shortcoming of our LTR approach so far

- Approaching IR ranking like we have done so far is not necessarily the right way to think about the problem.
- Statisticians normally first divide problems into classification problems (where a categorical variable is predicted) versus regression problems (where a real number is predicted).
- In between is the specialized field of ordinal regression where a ranking is predicted.
- Machine learning for ad hoc retrieval is most properly thought of as an ordinal regression problem, where the goal is to rank a set of documents for a query, given training data of the same sort.
- Next up: ranking SVMs, a machine learning method that learns an ordering directly.
### Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>DocID</th>
<th>Query</th>
<th>Cosine</th>
<th>$\omega$</th>
<th>Judgment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_1$</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>linux</td>
<td>0.051</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_2$</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>linux</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>nonrelevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_3$</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>operating system</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_4$</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>operating system</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_5$</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>runtime</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Phi_6$</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>runtime</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>nonrelevant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Give parameters $a$, $b$, $c$ of a line $a\alpha + b\omega + c$ that separates relevant from nonrelevant.
Outline

1 Recap

2 Zone scoring

3 Machine-learned scoring

4 Ranking SVMs
Basic setup for ranking SVMs

- As before we begin with a set of judged query-document pairs.
- But we do not represent them as query-document-judgment triples.
- Instead, we ask judges, for each training query \( q \), to order the documents that were returned by the search engine with respect to relevance to the query.
- We again construct a vector of features \( \psi_j = \psi(d_j, q) \) for each query-document document pair – exactly as we did before.
- For two documents \( d_i \) and \( d_j \), we then form the vector of feature differences:

\[
\Phi(d_i, d_j, q) = \psi(d_i, q) - \psi(d_j, q)
\]
Training a ranking SVM

- Vector of feature differences: \( \Phi(d_i, d_j, q) = \psi(d_i, q) - \psi(d_j, q) \)
- By hypothesis, one of \( d_i \) and \( d_j \) has been judged more relevant.
- Notation: We write \( d_i \prec d_j \) for “\( d_i \) precedes \( d_j \) in the results ordering”.
- If \( d_i \) is judged more relevant than \( d_j \), then we will assign the vector \( \Phi(d_i, d_j, q) \) the class \( y_{ijq} = +1 \); otherwise \( -1 \).
- This gives us a training set of pairs of vectors and “precedence indicators”. Each of the vectors is computed as the difference of two query-document vectors.
- We can then train an SVM on this training set with the goal of obtaining a classifier that returns

\[
\tilde{\mathbf{w}}^T \Phi(d_i, d_j, q) > 0 \quad \text{iff} \quad d_i \prec d_j
\]
Advantages of Ranking SVMs vs. Classification/regression

- Documents can be evaluated *relative* to other candidate documents for the same query, rather than having to be mapped to a *global scale* of goodness.
- This often is an easier problem to solve since just a ranking is required rather than an absolute measure of relevance.
- Especially germane in web search, where the ranking at the very top of the results list is exceedingly important.
Why simple ranking SVMs don’t work that well

- Ranking SVMs treat all ranking violations alike.
  - But some violations are minor problems, e.g., getting the order of two relevant documents wrong.
  - Other violations are big problems, e.g., ranking a nonrelevant document ahead of a relevant document.
- Some queries have many relevant documents, others few.
  - Depending on the training regime, too much emphasis may be put on queries with many relevant documents.
- In most IR settings, getting the order of the top documents right is key.
  - In the simple setting we have described, top and bottom ranks will not be treated differently.
- → Learning-to-rank frameworks actually used in IR are more complicated than what we have presented here.
Example for superior performance of LTR

SVM algorithm that directly optimizes MAP (as opposed to ranking). Proposed by: Yue, Finley, Radlinski, Joachims, ACM SIGIR 2007. Performance compared to state-of-the-art models: cosine, tf-idf, BM25, language models (Dirichlet and Jelinek-Mercer)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>TREC 9</th>
<th></th>
<th>TREC 10</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MAP</td>
<td>W/L</td>
<td>MAP</td>
<td>W/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVM$^\Delta_{map}$</td>
<td>0.242</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.236</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Func.</td>
<td>0.204</td>
<td>39/11 **</td>
<td>0.181</td>
<td>37/13 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Best</td>
<td>0.199</td>
<td>38/12 **</td>
<td>0.174</td>
<td>43/7 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Best</td>
<td>0.188</td>
<td>34/16 **</td>
<td>0.174</td>
<td>38/12 **</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Learning-to-rank clearly better than non-machine-learning approaches
Both of the methods that we’ve seen treat the features as given and do not attempt to modify the basic representation of the query-document pairs.

Much of traditional IR weighting involves **nonlinear** scaling of basic measurements (such as log-weighting of term frequency, or idf).

At the present time, machine learning is very good at producing optimal weights for features in a linear combination, but it is not good at coming up with good nonlinear scalings of basic measurements.

This area remains the domain of human feature engineering.
Assessment of learning to rank

- The idea of learning to rank is old.
  - Early work by Norbert Fuhr and William S. Cooper

- But it is only very recently that sufficient machine learning knowledge, training document collections, and computational power have come together to make this method practical and exciting.

- While skilled humans can do a very good job at defining ranking functions by hand, hand tuning is difficult, and it has to be done again for each new document collection and class of users.

- The more features are used in ranking, the more difficult it is to manually integrate them into one ranking function.

- Web search engines use a large number of features → web search engines need some form of learning to rank.
Exercise

Write down the training set from the last exercise as a training set for a ranking SVM. Recall: Vector of feature differences:

\[ \Phi(d_i, d_j, q) = \psi(d_i, q) - \psi(d_j, q), \]
\[ \vec{w}^T \Phi(d_i, d_j, q) > 0 \quad \text{iff} \quad d_i \prec d_j \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>DocID</th>
<th>Query</th>
<th>Cosine</th>
<th>( \omega )</th>
<th>Judgment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \Phi_1 )</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>linux</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \Phi_2 )</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>penguin</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>nonrelevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \Phi_3 )</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>operating system</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \Phi_4 )</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>runtime</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>nonrelevant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Basic idea of learning to rank (LTR): We use machine learning to learn the relevance score (retrieval status value) of a document with respect to a query.

Zone scoring: a particularly simple instance of LTR

Machine-learned scoring as a general approach to ranking

Ranking SVMs
Resources

- Chapters 6 and 15 of IIR
- Resources at http://cislmu.org
  - References to ranking SVM results
  - Microsoft learning to rank datasets