



Ranking Categories for Faceted Search

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L3S Research Seminars Hannover, 09 June 2006



Outline

- Introduction
- Basic Concepts
- Rankings Algorithms considered
- Experimental Setup
- Results
- Conclusions



Introduction

Search the Web: Ranked list or Categories based organization?

Clustering Search vs Faceted Search

- Clustering: Grouping documents according to some measure of similarity computed using associations among features (typically words and phrases)
 Result 1 big hierarchy
- Faceted: Creating a set of category hierarchies each of which corresponds to a different facet (dimension or feature type) relevant to the collection to be navigated
- Result a set of category hierarchies each of which corresponds to a different facet
- Supporting Vector Machines Classifiers



SVM text classification

A linear SVM is a hyperplane that separates a set of positive examples from a set of negative examples with maximum margin





SVM text classification

- The formula for the output of a linear SVM is $u = \vec{w} \cdot \vec{x} - b_1$
- Where w is the normal vector to the hyperplane, and x is the input vector
- Given training examples labeled either "yes" or "no", a maximum-margin hyperplane is identified which splits the "yes" from the "no" training examples



SVM better than Bayesian for Text Classification

Many clustering algorithms proposed

How to rank the resulting Categories?Algorithm independent

■ We analyze 9 different metrics used to order the clusters

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• 9 different ranking algorithms considered:

- Rank based metrics
- Text Similarity metrics
- Other Metrics



Category Ranking Algorithms - Rank Based Metrics

PageRank computation: $PRv = x^{-2.1}$ p at position x

Average PageRank AvgPR(C) =
$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{p=1}^{n} PRv(p)$$
, \forall page $p \in C$

Total PageRank
$$SumPR(C) = \sum_{p=1}^{n} PRv(p), \forall page p \in C$$

$$\operatorname{AvgRank}(C) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{p=1}^{n} \operatorname{Rank}(p), \forall \operatorname{page} p \in C$$

Average Rank $AvgRank(C) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{p=1} Rank(p)$

Minimal Rank

 $\operatorname{MinRank}(C) = \min_{p} \operatorname{Rank}(\mathbf{p}), \; \forall \; \operatorname{page} \; p \in C$

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Category Ranking Algorithms - Text Similarity Metrics

- Similarity between pages and categories (title + description)
 - Values returned by the SVM classifiers
- Average Similarity Score (AvgValue)
 - Over all the pages that belong to a category
- Maximum Similarity Score (MaxValue)
 - Over all the pages that belong to a category



Category Ranking Algorithms - Other Metrics

Order by Size: using the number of docs belonging to the category

- Used by most of the Clustering Search Engines (Vivisimo)
- Alphabetical Order
 - Used in Faceted Search (Flamenco)
- Random Order
 - To compare the other metrics

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- 9 algorithms, 18 people
- Supporting Vector Machines (SVM) as Text Classifiers
- ODP categories (top 3 levels)
- 50 000 most frequent terms in DMOZ titles and descriptions of web pages
- 5 894 English categories
- Each user evaluated each algorithm once
- We measure the time spent for search the relevant result and the position of the results



Experimental Results

■ <u>Time to find the relevant result:</u>



Experimental Results

Average of the position of the algo for each user:



Experimental Results

Average Rank of the Result and of the Cluster





Conclusions & Future Work

- MaxValue seems to be the best way to rank the clusters in a Clustering Search Engine
- Alphabetical and Size Ranking are not so good
- We want to test other algorithms
 - Using query-based metrics (similarity between q and p)
 - Click-thorought data



Thanks for your attention!

