

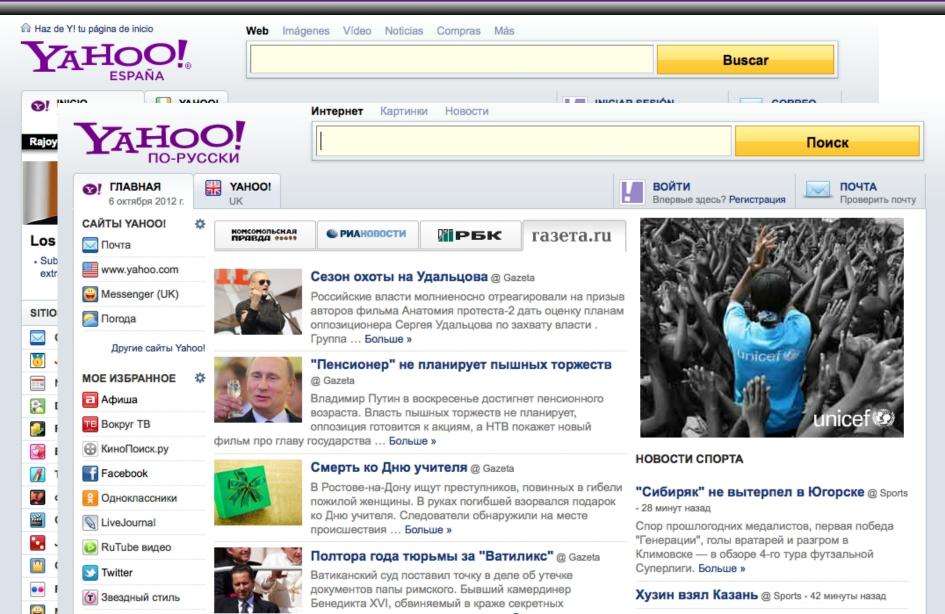
Semantic Search Evaluation

Peter Mika

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Yahoo! Research

Yahoo! serves over 700 million users in 25 countries



Yahoo! Research: visit us at research.yahoo.com



Contact Us

Yahoo! Research Barcelona

- Established January, 2006
- Led by Ricardo Baeza-Yates
- Research areas
 - Web Mining
 - content, structure, usage
 - Social Media
 - Distributed Systems
 - Semantic Search



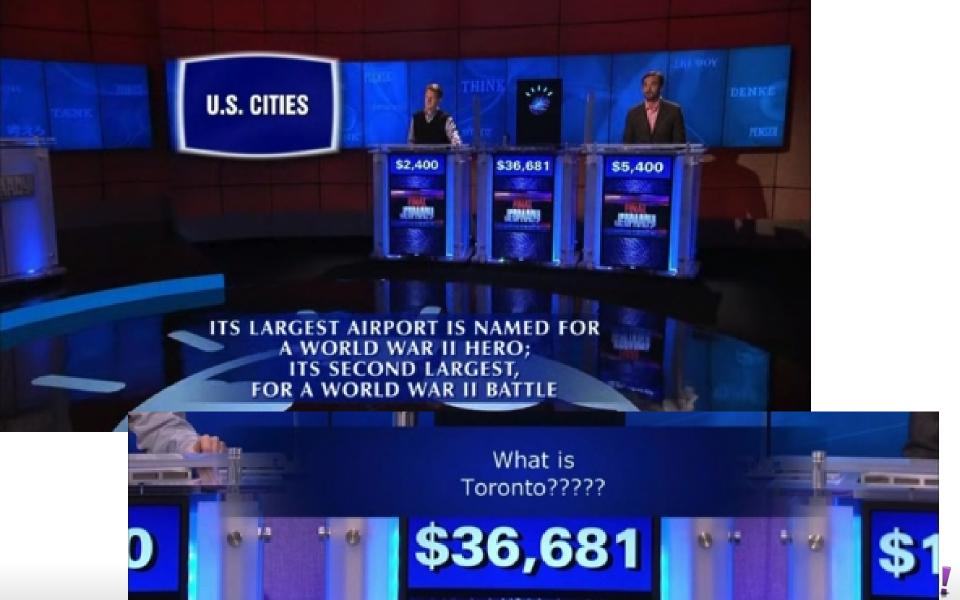
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Search is really fast, without necessarily being intelligent

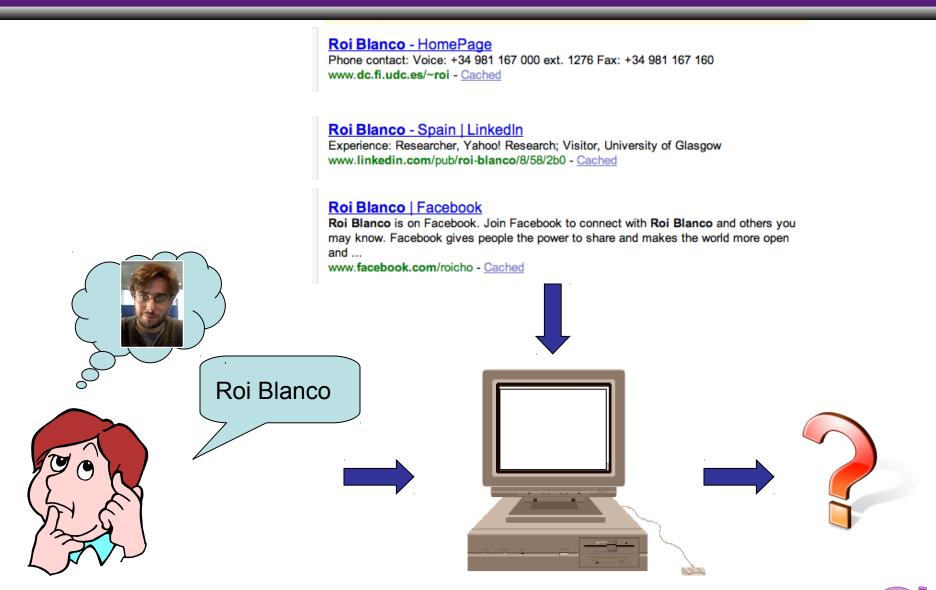


Why Semantic Search? Part I

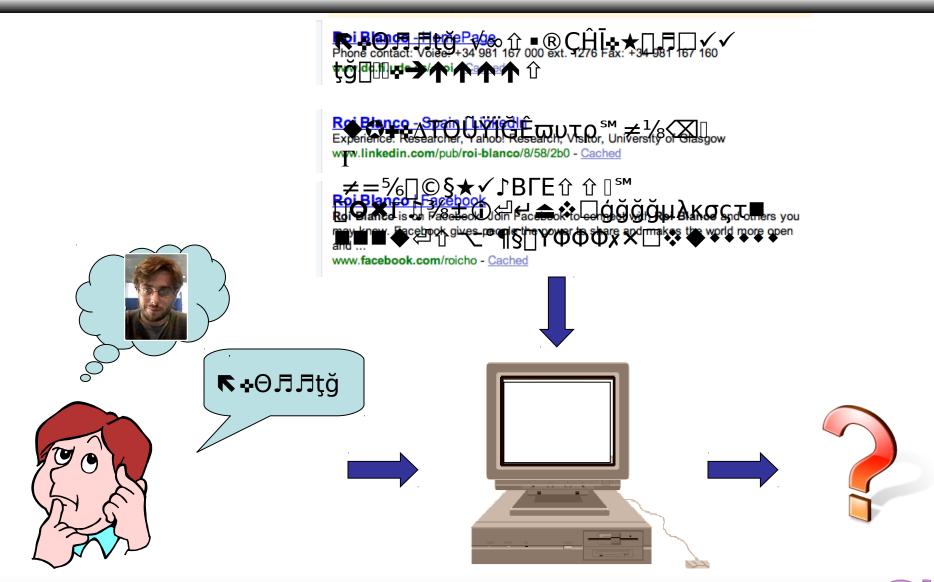
- Improvements in IR are harder and harder to come by
 - Machine learning using hundreds of features
 - Text-based features for matching
 - Graph-based features provide authority
 - Heavy investment in computational power, e.g. real-time indexing and instant search
- Remaining challenges are not computational, but in modeling user cognition
 - Need a deeper understanding of the query, the content and/or the world at large
 - Could Watson explain why the answer is Toronto?



What it's like to be a machine?



What it's like to be a machine?





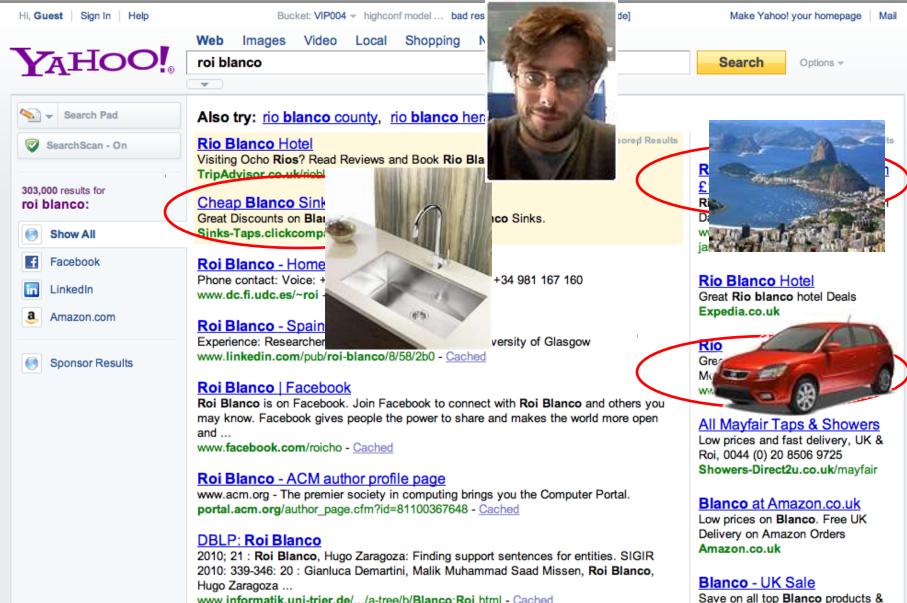
Poorly solved information needs

- Multiple interpretations
 - paris hilton
- Long tail queries
 - george bush (and I mean the beer brewer ir
- Multimedia search
 - paris hilton sexy
- Imprecise or overly precise searches
 - jim hendler
 - pictures of strong adventures people
- Searches for descriptions
 - countries in africa
 - 32 year old computer scientist living in barcelona
 - reliable digital camera under 300 dollars

Many of these queries would not be asked by users, who learned over time what search technology can and can not do.



Ambiguity



more Compare prices & order now

www.informatik.uni-trier.de/.../a-tree/b/Blanco:Roi.html - Cached

Why Semantic Search? Part II

- The Semantic Web is here
 - Data
 - Large amounts of RDF data
 - Heterogeneous schemas
 - Diverse quality
 - End users
 - Not skilled in writing complex queries (e.g. SPARQL)
 - Not familiar with the data
- Novel applications
 - Complementing document search
 - Rich Snippets, related entities, direct answers
 - Other novel search tasks



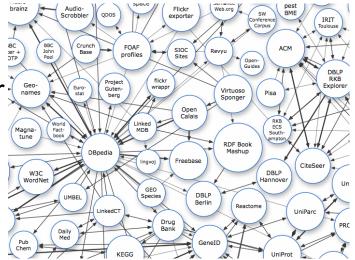
ontology	document term more >>	
		3
	Swoogle Search	

Searching over 10,000 ontologies



Semantic Web data

- Linked Data
 - Data published as RDF documents linked to other RDF documents and/or using SPARQL end-points
 - Community effort to re-publish large public datasets (e.g. Dbpedia, open government data)



- RDFa
 - Data embedded inside HTML pages
 - Recommended for site owners by Yahoo, Google, Facebook



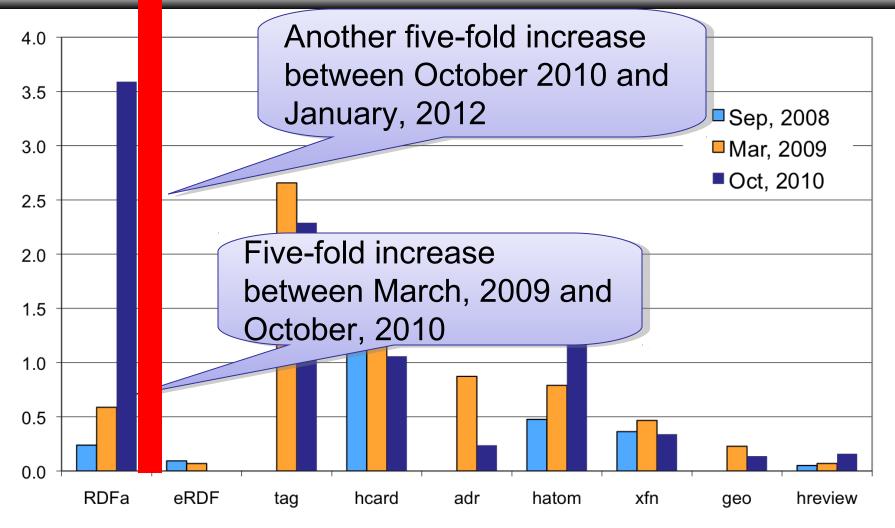
RDFa example: Facebook's Open Graph Protocol

- RDF vocabulary to be used in conjunction with RDFa
 - Simplify the work of developers by restricting the freedom in RDFa
- Activities, Businesses, Groups, Organizations, People, Places, Products and Entertainment
- Only HTML <head> accepted
- http://opengraphprotocol.org/

```
<html xmlns:og="http://opengraphprotocol.org/schema/">
<head>
<title>The Rock (1996)</title>
<meta property="og:title" content="The Rock" />
<meta property="og:type" content="movie" />
<meta property="og:url"
content="http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0117500/" />
<meta property="og:image" content="http://ia.media-
imdb.com/images/rock.jpg" /> ...
</head> ...
```



Exponent I growth in RDFa data



Percentage of URLs with embedded metadata in various formats



Application: direct answers and entity suggestions

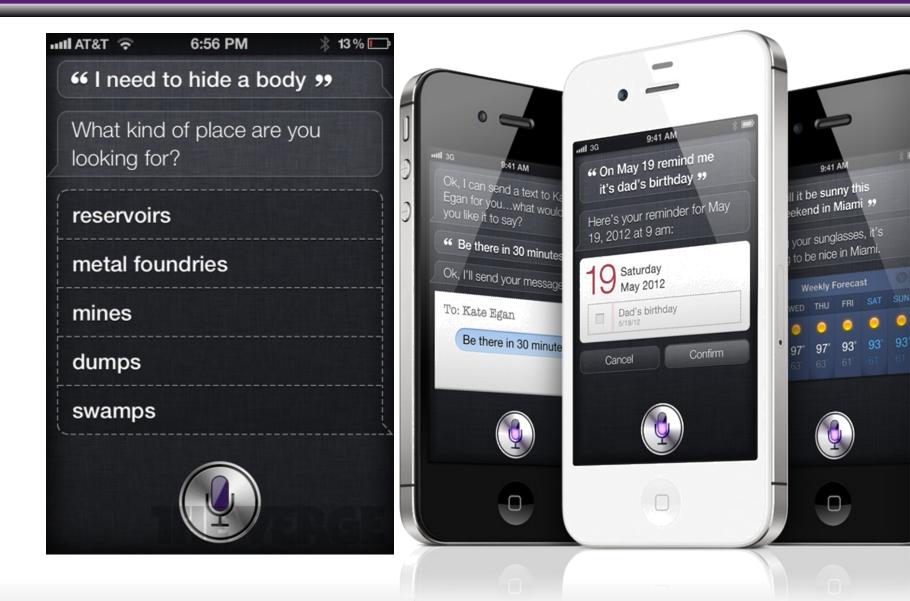
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	Digital Camera Viewing All	Google	frank lloyd wright			eter Mika 🚽 🕂 Share 👌 👤 🗸		
Maria	Categories	Search	About 18,300,000 results (0.30 seconds)	ormation		÷ ©		
Kuns	Stores All Amazon.com Sears Adorama B&H Photo- Video-Pro Aud	Everything Images Maps Videos	Frank Lloyd Wright - Wikipedia, t en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Lloyd_Wrigh Frank Lloyd Wright (born Frank Lincoln V American architect, interior designer, write		interior desi designed m	d Wright was an American architect, igner, writer and educator, who nore than 1,000 structures and 500 works. Wikipedia		
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	Туре		Welcome To Frank Lloyd Wright Foundat	ion Store				

Other novel applications

- Aggregation of search results
 - e.g. price comparison across websites
- Analysis and prediction
 - e.g. world temperature by 2020
- Semantic profiling
 - Ontology-based modeling of user interests
- Semantic log analysis
 - Linking query and navigation logs to ontologies
- Task completion
 - e.g. booking a vacation using a combination of services
- Conversational search
 - e.g. PARLANCE EU FP7 project



Interactive search and task completion



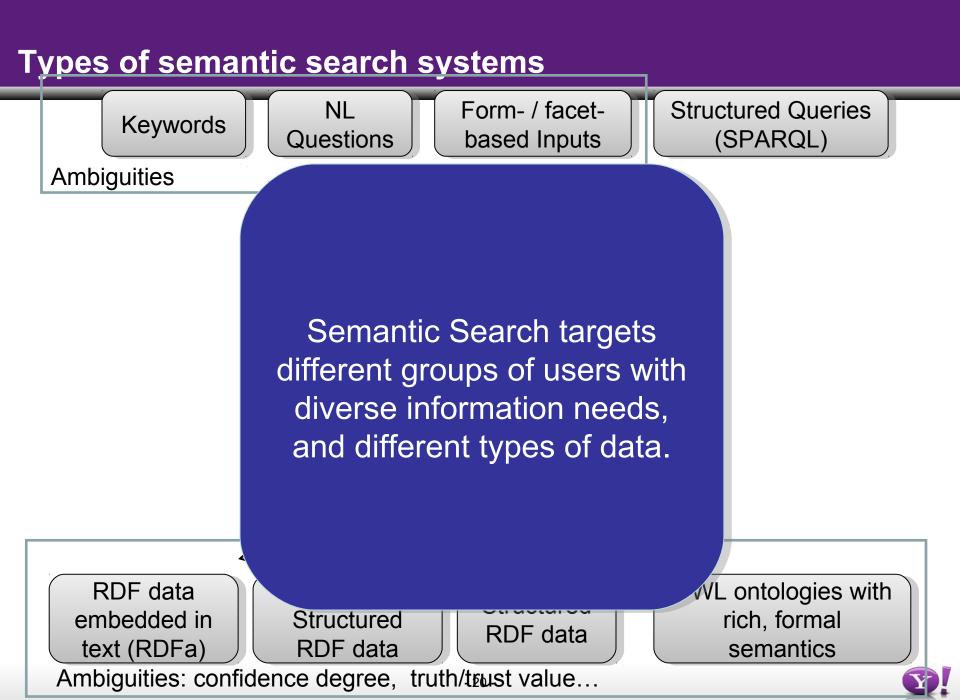


Semantic Search

Semantic Search: a definition

- Semantic search is a retrieval paradigm that
 - Makes use of the structure of the data or explicit schemas to understand user intent and the meaning of content
 - Exploits this understanding at some part of the search process
- Emerging field of research
 - Exploiting Semantic Annotations in Information Retrieval (2008-2012)
 - Semantic Search (SemSearch) workshop series (2008-2011)
 - Entity-oriented search workshop (2010-2011)
 - Joint Intl. Workshop on Semantic and Entity-oriented Search (2012)
 - SIGIR 2012 tracks on Structured Data and Entities
- Related fields:
 - XML retrieval, Keyword search in databases, NL retrieval





Taxonomy of evaluation

- What is being measured?
 - Goal
- What granularity? How much?
 - Scale
- How is it evaluated? Who is doing the evaluation?
 - Methodology
- Who is participating?
 - Scope
- What is shared at the end?
 - Outcomes



Goal: what is being measured?

- Efficiency: how fast?
 - Performance of the system
 - Time spent by the user
- Effectiveness: how good?
 - Relevance
 - Freshness
 - Diversity

- ...



Scale: At what level? How much?

- Granularity
 - Individual results
 - Can not capture e.g. diversity of results
 - Complete or partial result sets
 - Side-by-side (SBS) comparison
 - User modeling
 - Assuming a model of user behaviour
 - Task-based evaluation
 - User-defined or pre-defined tasks
 - Example: PARLANCE evaluation
 - (Online) usage testing
 - Bucket testing
 - Historical analysis
- Size
 - Number of items to be evaluated
 - Typically a very small subset of potential inputs



Methodology: how it is evaluated?

- Method of collecting judgments
 - Explicit feedback
 - Relevance assessments on a binary or multi-valued scale, for example Perfect/Excellent/Good/Fair/Bad (PEGFB)
 - Implicit feedback
 - e.g. result clicks, long-dwell, abandonment
- Subjects
 - Experts
 - Examples: internal search editorial team at Yahoo! or retired intelligence analysts used by NIST.
 - Users
 - Crowd-sourcing
 - Not necessarily experts, nor users
- Setting
 - Lab vs. natural setting



Methodology: confounding factors

Rendering of results

- Result may be perceived better just because of rendering
 - e.g. quality of text snippets or images
- Relevance before and after clicking
 - Perceived vs. actual relevance
 - Good clicks vs. bad clicks: a bad click is a click on an irrelevant result, e.g. because the result seemed relevant or did not contain enough information
- Results in the context of other results
 - Eye tracking studies show users inspect results near other relevant results
- Position bias
 - User starts reading from top of results, and get progressively more tired
 - Pagination: result #11 is clicked much less than Result #10
- Results in the context of other elements in the SERP (search engine result page)

Efficiency

 Users may conflate efficiency with effectiveness. A faster search engine is perceived to be better



Scope: who is participating?

- Public vs. private
 - Public competitions
 - Shared task, radically different solutions
 - Ideally, participants should represent the state-of-theart
 - Private, internal evaluation
 - Comparing different versions of the same system, e.g. for parameter tuning, measuring the effects of data quality etc.
 - Comparison to previous state-of-the-art or a strong baseline
 - Typical for one-off academic papers



What is the form of the evaluation result?

- Evaluation guidelines
 - Set of guidelines developed before and typically refined during the evaluation
- Evaluation data
 - Set of queries, data and relevance assessments
 - Information on how the data was produced, e.g. what was the agreement
 - Code for working with the data and computing metrics
- Rankings of systems
 - By one or more metric
- Complete evaluation solution
 - Evaluation system capable to assess new submissions containing new results

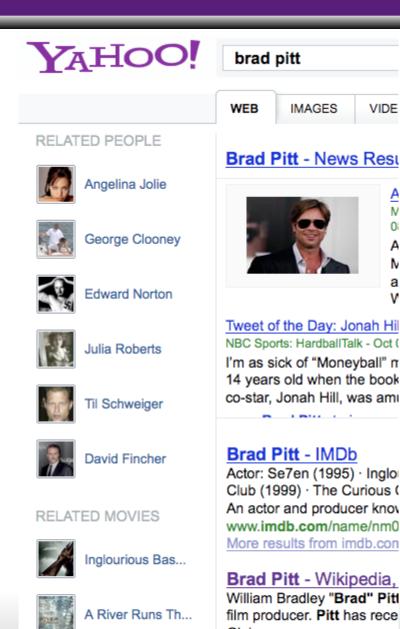




Related entity suggestions in web search

Related entity suggestions

- Task: given a keyword query suggest ٠ a ranked list of related entities
 - For presentation purposes, the results are grouped by type
 - The order of groups and the minimal number of items per group is fixed
- Private evaluation ۲
 - Novel task, no baselines
 - Setting is too specific, task has many subtasks
 - Proprietary data
 - Knowledge Graph
 - Usage data
 - Flickr, Twitter, query logs



- 29 -

Evaluation using experts

- Relevance assessment using experts
 - Yahoo! Search editorial team
 - Size of the data, agreement among judges are reported
 - PEGFB scale
 - Metrics:

$$DCG@p = gain_1 + \sum_{i=0}^{X^p} \frac{gain_i}{log_2(i)}$$
$$nDCG@p = \frac{DCG_{run}@p}{DCG_{ideal}@p}$$

- van Zwol et al.: Faceted exploration of image search results.
 WWW 2010: 961-970
- Kang et al.: Ranking related entities for web search queries.
 WWW (Companion Volume) 2011: 67-68



Evaluation based on usage data

- Implicit relevance assessment using usage logs
 - Clicks turned into labels or preferences
 - Size of the data is not a concern
 - Agreement can not be computed
 - Metrics
 - nDCG
 - Gains are computed from normalized CTR/COEC

 $ctr_{e,f} = \frac{dicks_{e,f}}{views_{e,f}}$ $coec_{e,f} = P \frac{dicks_{e,f}}{p=1} views_{e,f_p} \rightarrow ctr_p$

van Zwol et al. Ranking Entity Facets Based on User Click Feedback. ICSC 2010: 192-199.



Side-by-side testing

- Comparing two systems
 - A/B comparison, e.g. current system under development and production system
 - Scale: A is better, B is better
- Separate tests for relevance and image quality
 - Image quality can significantly influence user perceptions
 - Images can violate safe search rules
- Classification of errors
 - Results: missing important results/contains irrelevant results, too few results, entities are not fresh, more/less diverse, should not have triggered
 - Images: bad photo choice, blurry, group shots, nude/racy etc.
- Notes
 - Borderline, set one entities relate to the movie Psy but the query is most likely about Gangnam style
 - Blondie and Mickey Gilley are 70's performers and do not belong on a list of 60's musicians.
 - There is absolutely no relation between Finland and California.



Bucket testing

- Also called online evaluation
 - Comparing against baseline version of the system
 - Baseline does not change during the test
- Small % of search traffic redirected to test system, another small % to the baseline system
- Data collection over at least a week, looking for stat. significant differences that are also stable over time
- Metrics in web search
 - Searches per browser-cookie (SPBC)
 - Other key metrics should not impacted negatively, e.g.
 Abandonment and retry rate, Daily Active Users (DAU), Revenue Per Search (RPS), etc.





Semantic Search Challenge 2010/2011

Harry Halpin, Daniel Herzig, Peter Mika, Jeff Pound, Henry Thompson, Roi Blanco, Thanh Tran Duc

Evaluation campaigns in IR

- Long tradition of comparative system evaluations in IR
 - Cranfield studies
 - Fixed queries (topics) data sets (corpus) and assessments
- Public evaluations
 - Evaluating the results submitted by the participants
 - "Pooling": the results that are returned by multiple systems need to be evaluated only once
 - Expert judgments
 - Standard metrics
 - TRECEval software commonly used for computing metrics
- TREC, CLEF, INEX
 - Multiple tracks (~tasks) at each competition
 - Organized yearly, with some tasks repeating to measure progress
 - Publicly funded evaluations, data made publicly available



Semantic Search evaluation campaigns

- Limited interest in Semantic Search prior to 2010
 - Small scale datasets in Semantic Web
 - No heterogeneous web data
 - Focus on expert users who can
 - Formulate SPARQL queries
 - Familiar with the ontology of the data
 - Benchmarking
 - Lehigh University Benchmark (LUBM)
 - Berlin SPARQL Benchmark (BSBM)
 - Most recent: Linked Data Benchmark Council (LDBC)
- Evaluation campaigns starting from 2010
 - SemSearch Challenge 2010/2011
 - TREC Entity Track 2011/2012
 - Question Answering over Limked Data 2011/2012/2013



SemSearch Challenge 2011: Entity Search Track

- Entity Search
 - retrieval of data related to a single entity
- Queries
 - Selected from the Search Query Tiny Sample v1.0 dataset, provided by the Yahoo! Webscope program
 - Real web search queries sampled from the US query log of January, 2009
 - Queries asked by at least three different users and with long number sequence removed (privacy reasons)
 - 50 selected queries that name an entity explicitly (but may also provide context)
 - Last year: same type of queries, but a mix of Microsoft and Yahoo! Logs



SemSearch Challenge 2011: List query track

- List queries
 - Queries that describe a set of entities
 - The answer is a closed set
 - Relatively small number of possible answers
 - The answer is not likely to change
- Hand-picked but not hand-written
 - Yahoo! Search logs
 - Queries from the Tiny Sample v1.0 dataset
 - Queries with clicks on Wikipedia
 - TrueKnowledge
 - Recent queries



- Same as Billion Triples Challenge 2009 data set
 - Blank nodes are encoded as URIs
- A data set combining crawls of multiple semantic search engines
 - doesn't necessarily match the current state of the Web
 - doesn't necessarily match the coverage of any particular search engine
- Final dataset



Collecting the results

- Submissions via semsearch.yahoo.com
 - max. 3 submissions per team per track
- Pooling of results
 - Top 20 results are evaluated
 - Despite validation, still problems
 - e.g. N-Triples encoded URIs, lowercased URIs
- Collecting triples for each result
 - All triples where the URI is the subject
 - Discarded URIs that didn't appear as subject
- Rendering result display
 - Values are clipped at 300 chars (last # or / for object-properties)
 - RDF built-ins shown first
 - Preference to English language values



semsearch.yahoo.com



Be a part of the next wave of Web Search

The Web is rapidly evolving into a vast knowledge base of structured information, thanks to advances in technology and standards for data sharing, and the willingness of businesses and public organizations to publish information in an open, interoperable manner.

This emerging Web of Objects promises to herald a new area of Web Search, where search engines index specific items of information about objects, instead of matching keywords in text. These new types of search engines enable Semantic Search, i.e. giving precise answers to complex queries. In the context of the Web, such search engines help users with the additional challenge of consolidating information from multiple sources.

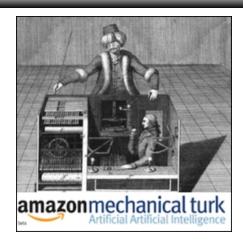
Organizing committee

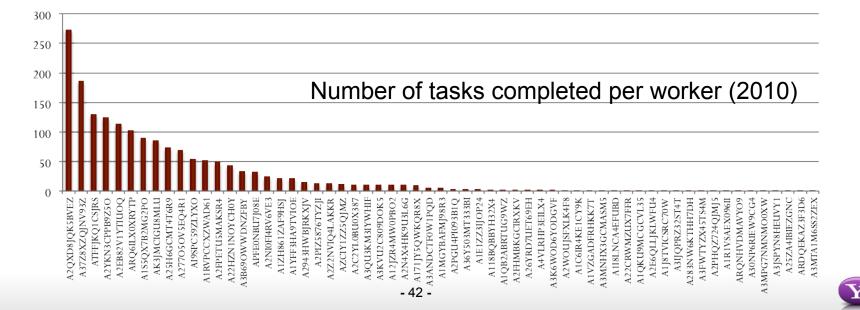
Roi Blanco (Yahoo! Research) Harry Halpin (University of Edinburgh) Daniel M. Herzig (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology) Peter Mika (Yahoo! Research) Henry S. Thompson (University of Edinburgh) Thanh Tran Duc (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology)



Assessment with Amazon Mechanical Turk

- Evaluation using non-expert judges
 - Paid \$0.2 per 12 results
 - Typically done in 1-2 minutes (~ \$6-\$12 an hour)
 - Sponsored by the European SEALS project
 - Each result is evaluated by 5 workers
- Blanco et al. Repeatable and Reliable Search System Evaluation using Crowd-Sourcing, SIGIR2011





Evaluate web search result quality

Imagine you searched for "eiffel tower" in a new kind of search engine, looking for the object in Paris described by those words. The search result comes in the form of properties and their values for the object the search has found. Your task is to decide how well the properties and values pick out the object you had in mind.

- A result which was clearly about the Eiffel Tower and nothing else, with properties obviously appropriate to the thing itself (location, height, architect etc.), would be excellent;
- A result which was about monuments in Paris that only mentioned the Eiffel Tower among others would be of some use.
- A result which evidently was concerned with the programming language Eiffel would be useless, as would a travel diary which only mentioned the Eiffel Tower as part of a description of a day in Paris.

If you can't figure out how the instructions apply in a particular case, just reject the HIT and try another one.

Click here to show/hide instructions.



william penn university

Assess this search result for the above query:

property	value						
name	William_Penn_University						
label	William Penn University						
typ e	University						
type	University108286163						
type	Thing						
subject	Category:Council_of_Independent_Colleges						
subject	Category:Mahaska_County%2C_Iowa						
subject	Category:Universities_and_colleges_affiliated_with_the_Religious_Society_of_Friends						
comment	William Penn University is a private, liberal arts university in Oskaloosa, Iowa, United States. It was founded by members of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in 1873 as Penn College. In 1933, the name was changed to William Penn College, and finally to William Penn University in 2000. Ath						
sameAs	Mx4rv8bUMpwpEbGdrcN5Y29ycA						
reference	http://www.wmpenn.edu/						
page	William_Penn_University						
wordnet_type	synset university noun 2						

 \odot Excellent - describes the query target specifically and exclusively

 $\ensuremath{\textcircled{}}$ Not bad - mostly about the target

 $\ensuremath{\boxdot}$ Poor - not about the target, or mentions it only in passing



Ξ

Catching the bad guys

- Payment can be rejected for workers who try to game the system
 - An explanation is commonly expected, though cheaters rarely complain
- We opted to mix control questions into the real results
 - Gold-win cases that are known to be perfect
 - Gold-loose cases that are known to be bad
- Metrics
 - Avg. and std. dev on gold-win and gold-loose results

Worker	Known bad		Real		Known Good		Total N	Time to complete
	Ν	Mean	Ν	Mean	Ν	Mean		(sec)
badguy	20	2.556	200	2.738	20	2.684	240	29.6
goodguy	13	1	130	2.038	13	3	156	95
whoknows	1	1	21	1.571	2	3	24	83.5

Results

- See workshop reports
 - Halpin et al. Evaluating ad-hoc object retrieval. IWEST 2010 workshop proceedings. PDF
 - Blanco et al. Entity search evaluation over structured web data.
 EOS 2011 workshop proceedings. PDF



Other evaluations: entity search in documents

- Web People Search (WePS) 2008-2010
 - WePS-1: name ambiguity problem: cluster web search results for a given person name based on whether they belong to the same person
 - WePS-2: same task + attribute extraction task
 - WePS-3:
 - Task 1: combination: extract attributes and cluster
 - Task 2: name ambiguity resolution in Twitter data
- TREC Entity Track
 - Related Entity Finding
 - Entities related to a given entity through a particular relationship
 - Retrieval over documents (ClueWeb 09 collection)
 - Example: (Homepages of) airlines that fly Boeing 747
 - Entity List Completion
 - Given some elements of a list of entities, complete the list



Other evaluations: Q & A

- Question Answering over Linked Data
 - First two editions at ESWC 2011 and 2012
 - Data
 - Dbpedia and MusicBrainz in RDF
 - Questions
 - Full natural language questions of different forms, written by the organizers
 - Give me all actors starring in Batman Begins
 - Results are defined by an equivalent SPARQL query
 - Systems are free to return list of results or a SPARQL query
 - Third edition at CLEF 2013
 - Multilingual Q&A
 - Ontology lexicalization



- Semantic Search is a new field
 - Emerged because of available semantic data and the needs of IR
 - Intersection of IR, DB, Semantic Web
- Evaluation
 - Both efficiency (DB-style) and effectiveness (IR-style)
 - Multiple evaluations addressing different types of query and data
 - Mechanical Turk based evaluation an alternative to experts or users
- Future work
 - Evaluating complex conversational search systems such as Siri



The End

- Many thanks to members of the SemSearch group at Yahoo! Research in Barcelona
- Contact
 - pmika@yahoo-inc.com
 - Internships available for PhD students (deadline in January)



