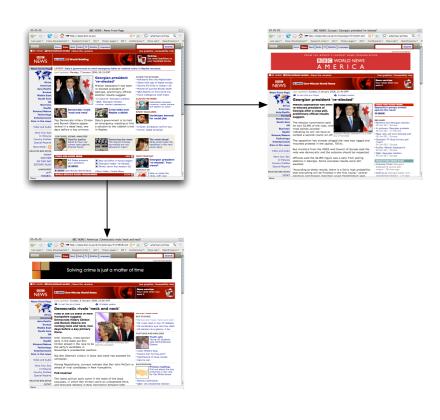
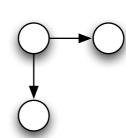
Introduction to Information Retrieval INF 141/ CS 121
Donald J. Patterson

Content adapted from Hinrich Schütze http://www.informationretrieval.org

The Web as a graph

- Web pages are nodes
- Hyperlinks are directed edges



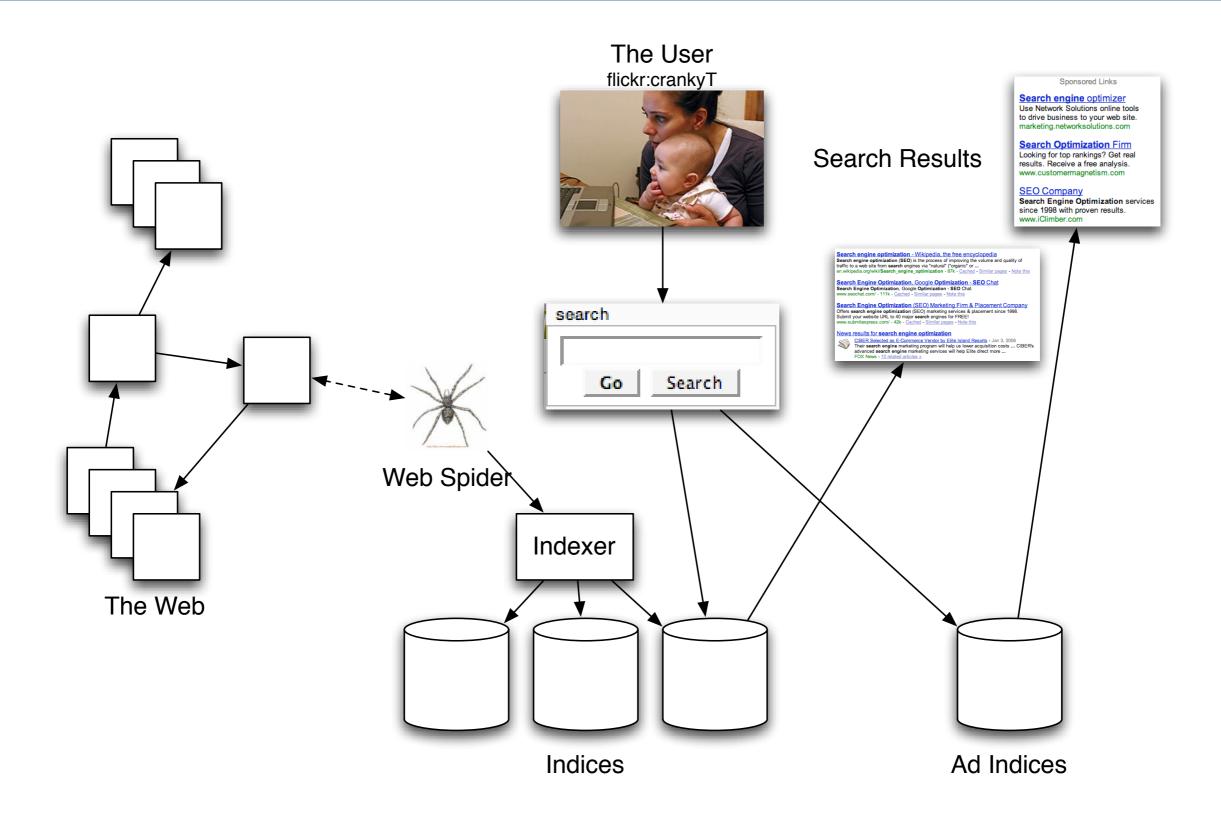




Characteristics of the web

- Significant Duplication
 - 30%-40% is some studies [Brod97, Shiv99]
 - www.copyscape.com
- High linkage
 - more than 8 links per page on average
- Spam
 - Billions of pages of it.



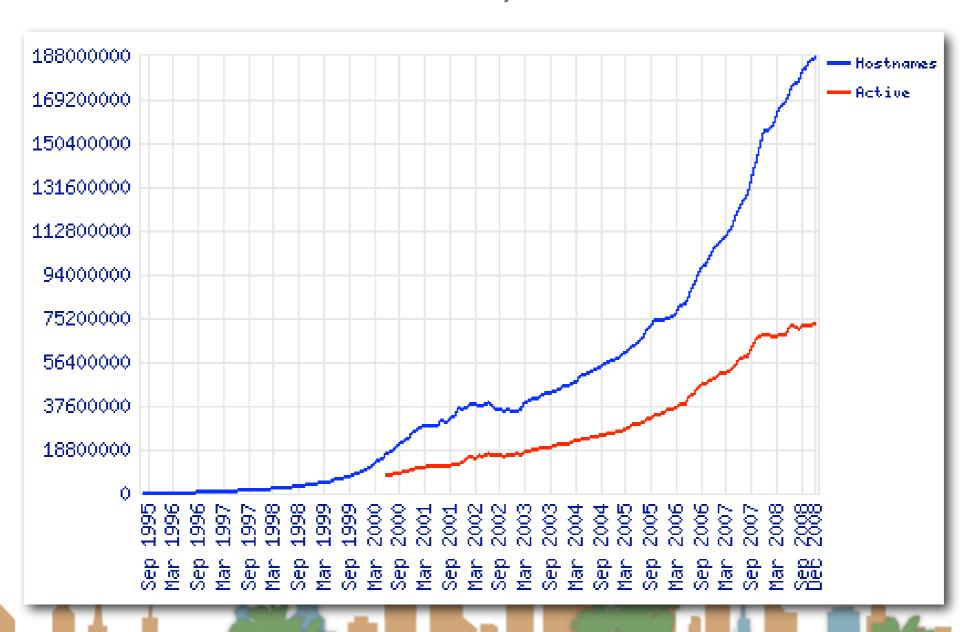


How big is the web?

- What is measured?
 - Number of hosts
 - Number of "static" html pages
- Number of hosts netcraft survey
 - http://news.netcraft.com/archives/web_server_survey.html
 - Monthly report on hosts and servers
- Number of pages
 - Lots of estimates which warrant further discussion

How big is the web?

Netcraft Web Server Survey



Rate of change

- [Cho00] 720k pages from 270 popular sites sample daily for 5 months in 1999
 - 40% changed weekly, 23% daily
- [Fett02] Massive study: 151M pages checked over a few months
 - Significant changes 7% weekly
 - Any change 25% weekly



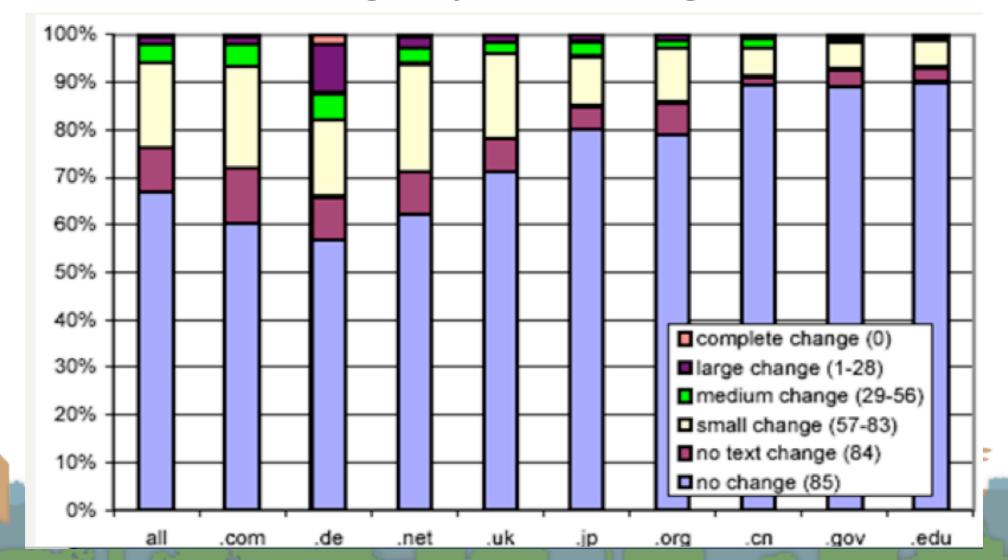
Rate of change

- [Ntul04] 154 large sites recrawled from scratch weekly
 - 8% had new pages ever week
 - 8% die
 - 5% new content
 - 25% new links per week



Rate of change

- Fetterly et al. study in 2002
 - 150 million pages over 11 weekly crawls
 - Bucketed into 85 groups according to amount of change



Web Evolution

- The nature of the web is change
- Not much work on studying web evolution
 - Exception is Fetterly et. al, 2003
- Some effort has been made to extrapolate from small samples using fractal models [Dill et. al. 2001]



Overview

Overview

- Introduction
- Classic Information Retrieval
- Web IR
- Sponsored Search
- Web Search Basics
 - Size of the Web
- Web Users
- Spam



- Informational
 - Want to learn about something (~40%/65%)



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- Navigational
 - Want to go to that page (~25%/15%)



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- Others?
 - Exploration, social, etc...

Web Users

- Make ill defined queries
 - Short
 - Average in 2001: 2.54 terms (80% < 3 words)
 - Average in 1998: 2.35 terms (88% < 3 words) [Silv98]
 - Imprecise terms
 - Suboptimal syntax (no operators)
 - Low effort (spelling mistakes)



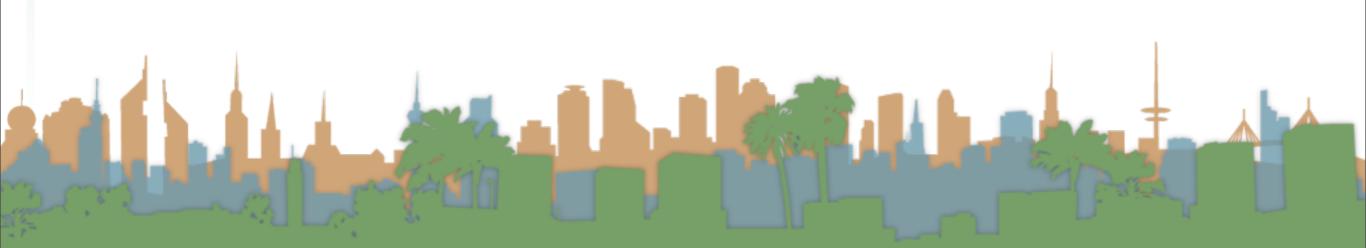
Web Users

- Wide Variance in
 - Needs
 - Expectations
 - Knowledge
 - Bandwidth



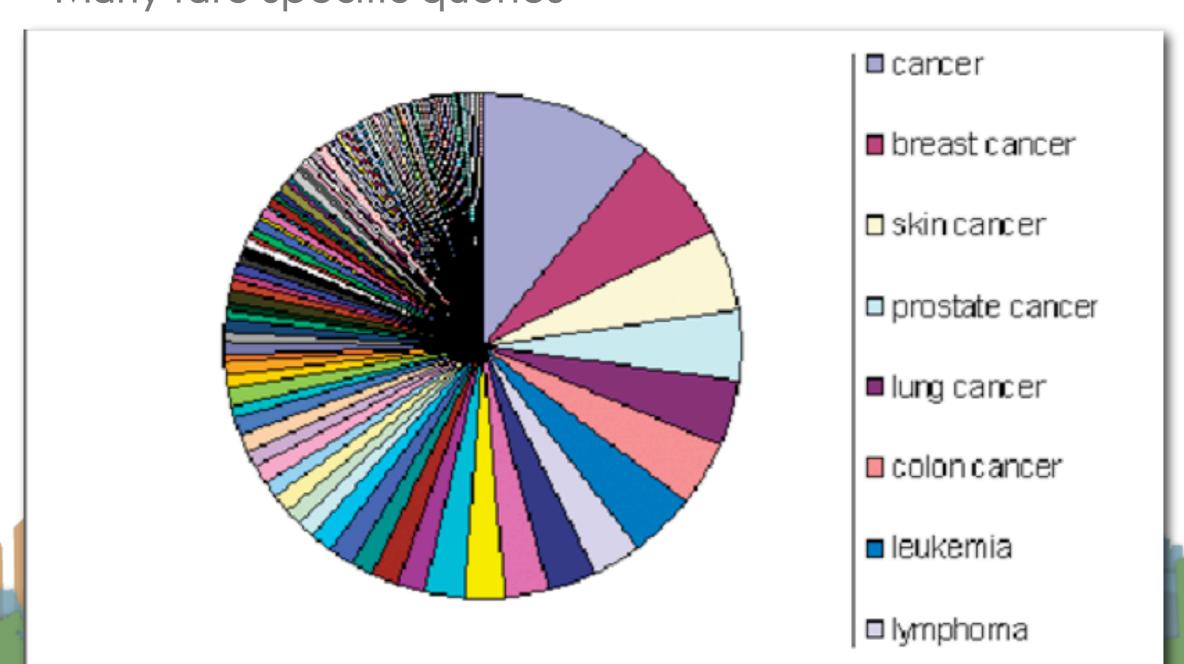
Web Users

- Behavior
 - 85% look over one result screen only
 - 78% of queries are not modified
 - Follow links ("the scent of information")



Power law

- Few popular broad queries
- Many rare specific queries



Top queries

- Most are related to sex
- 2008 Who What How (Google)

Who is...

- who is obama
- 2. who is mccain
- who is palin
- 4. who is lil wayne
- who is miley cyrus
- who is dolla
- 7. who is jonas brothers
- 8. who is chris brown
- who is biden
- 10. who is martin luther

What is...

- what is love
- 2 what is life
- 3. what is java
- 4. what is sap
- what is rss
- 6. what is scientology
- what is autism
- 8. what is lupus
- what is 3g
- what is art

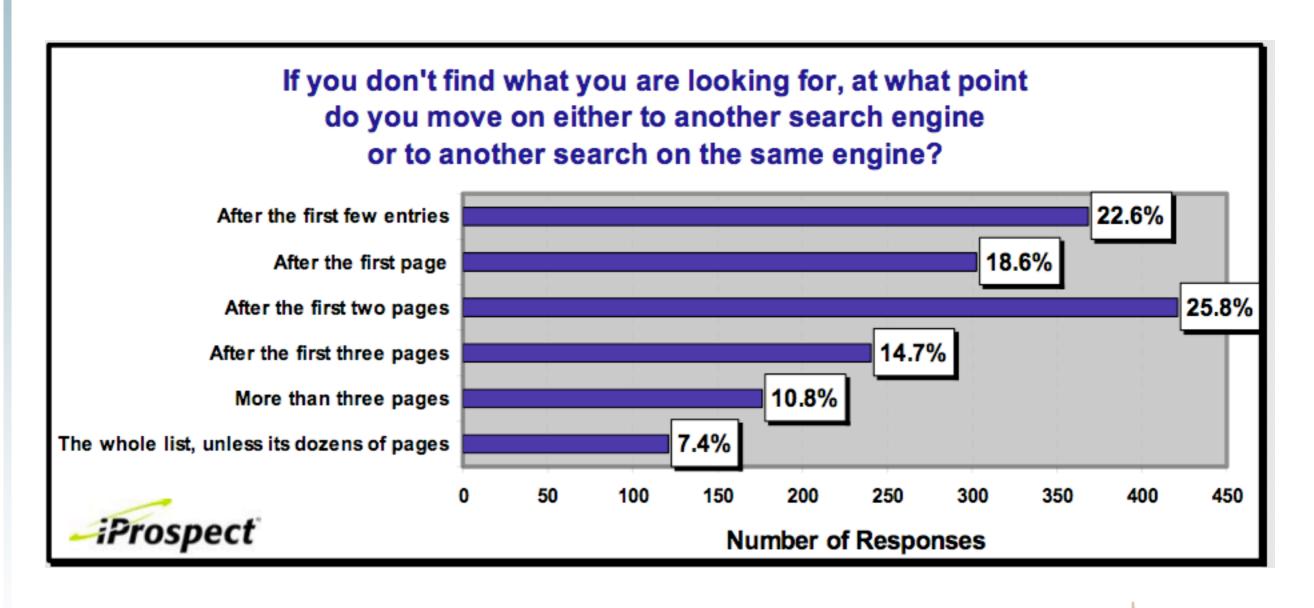
How to...

- how to draw
- 2. how to kiss
- how to write
- how to cook
- how to tie
- 6. how to hack
- how to run
- 8. how to cite
- 9. how to paint
- 10. how to spell

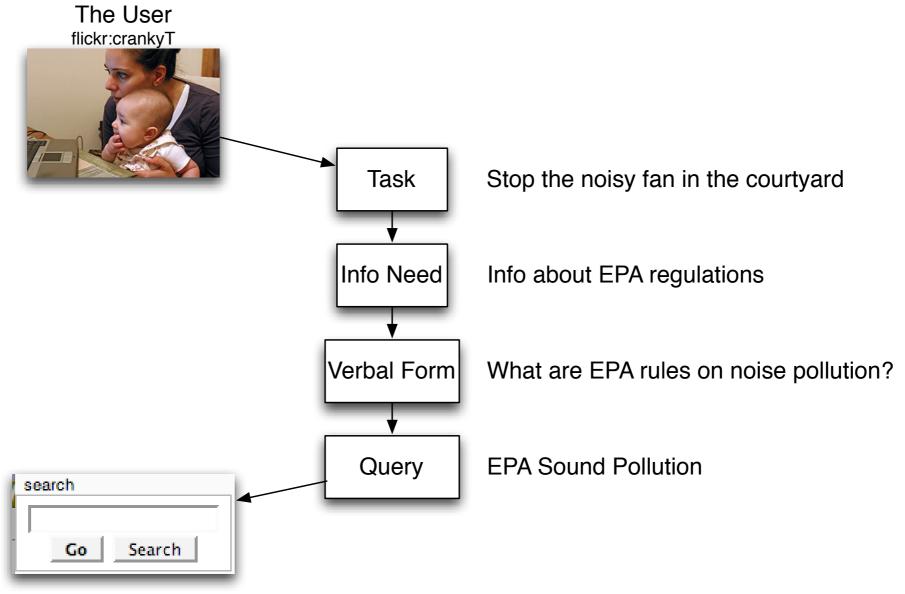
Top queries

- Live demo WARNING this is not very safe....
- "Is it safe to"
- "Is it legal to"
- "why does"
- "why doesn't
- "why is"
- "why isn't"
- "americans are"

How far do people look for results?



True Example *



"To Google or to GoTo" Business Week Online 9/28/2001

- Quality of pages
 - Classic IR relevance
 - Also important:
 - Trust
 - Duplicate elimination
 - Readability
 - Fast Access
 - No pop-ups

- Precision is more important than recall
 - Precision:
 - How precise is a portal in locating relevant results?
 - Recall
 - How thorough is the coverage of available relevant results?
- Precision with 1 result, 10 results, 2-3 pages of results.
- When is recall important?

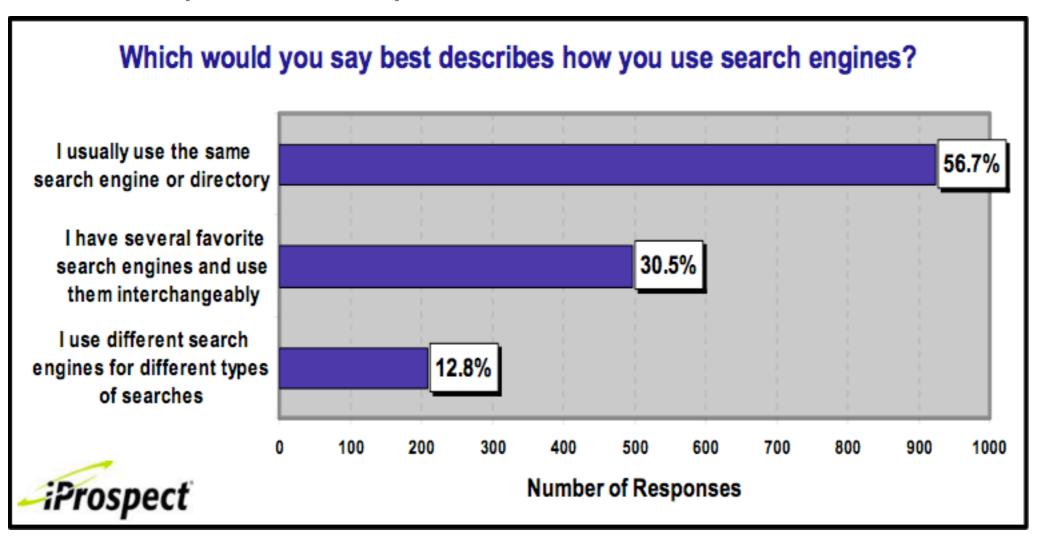
- Recall is sometimes important:
 - Googling for a new doctor
 - Googling a prospective employee
 - Googling your date



- Good U/I
 - Simple
 - No Clutter
- Pre and post processing tools
 - Spell check ("Did you mean?")
 - Suggested alternative searches
 - Links to resources (maps, images, stock quotes)
- Able to deal with typical behavior
 - e.g., a URL typed into a search box

Loyalty to a given search engine

iProspect Survey 4/2004

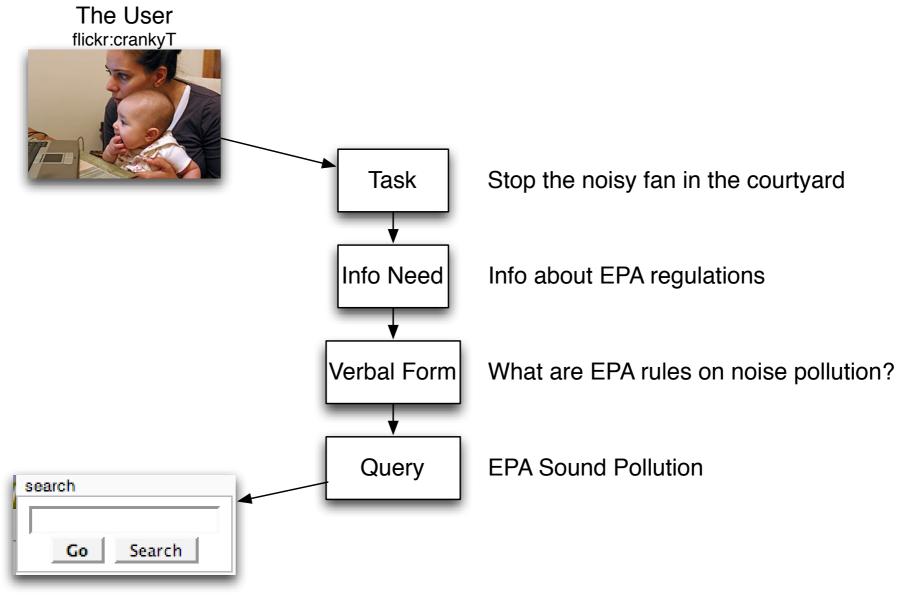


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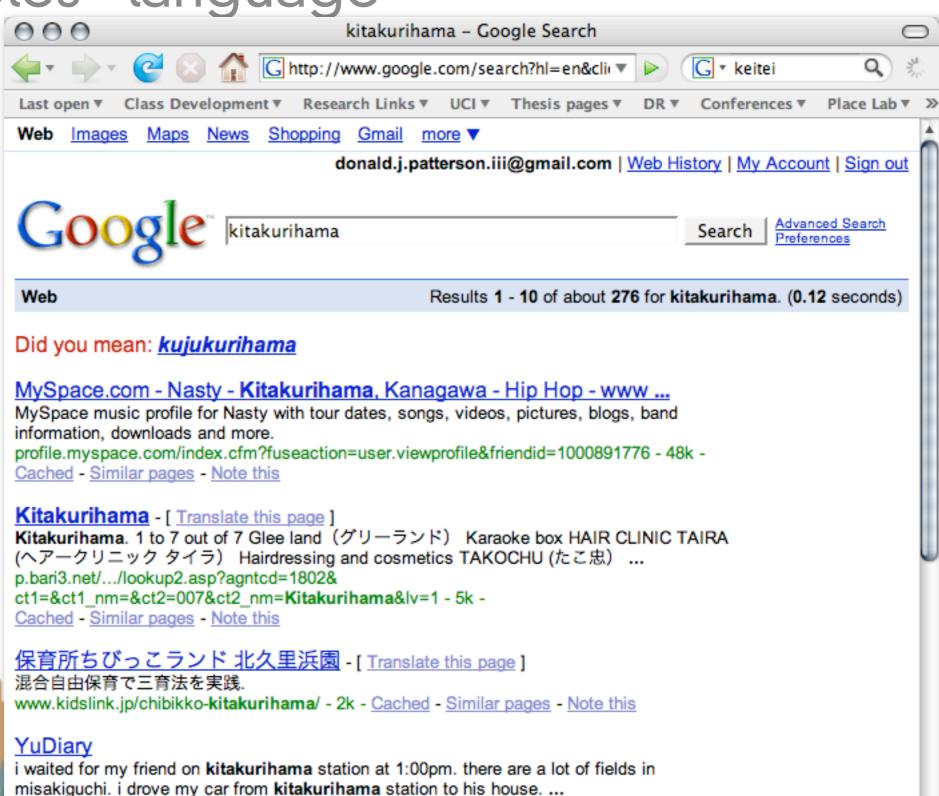
Answering "the need behind the query"

- The query is often an imprecise indicator of what the user really wants
- What can we do to get a better handle on the underlying information need?
- Query language
 - Adjust rank of English results for a Japanese query
- Use user context
 - In particular geographic context

Answering "the need behind the query"

- Guess what type of information the user wants
 - a web page?
 - a map?
 - a stock price?
 - what else?
- Correct queries
 - Suggest correct spellings
 - Suggest related searches (google-fu)

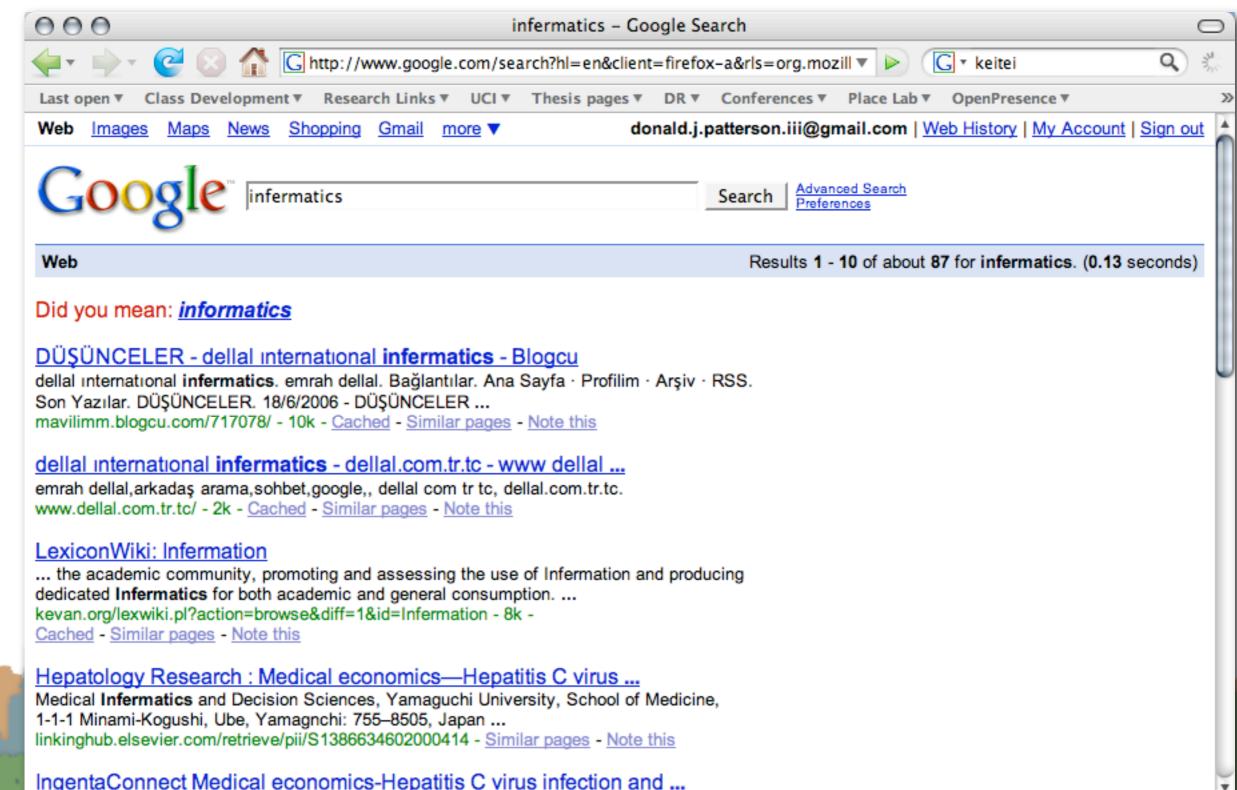
Examples - language



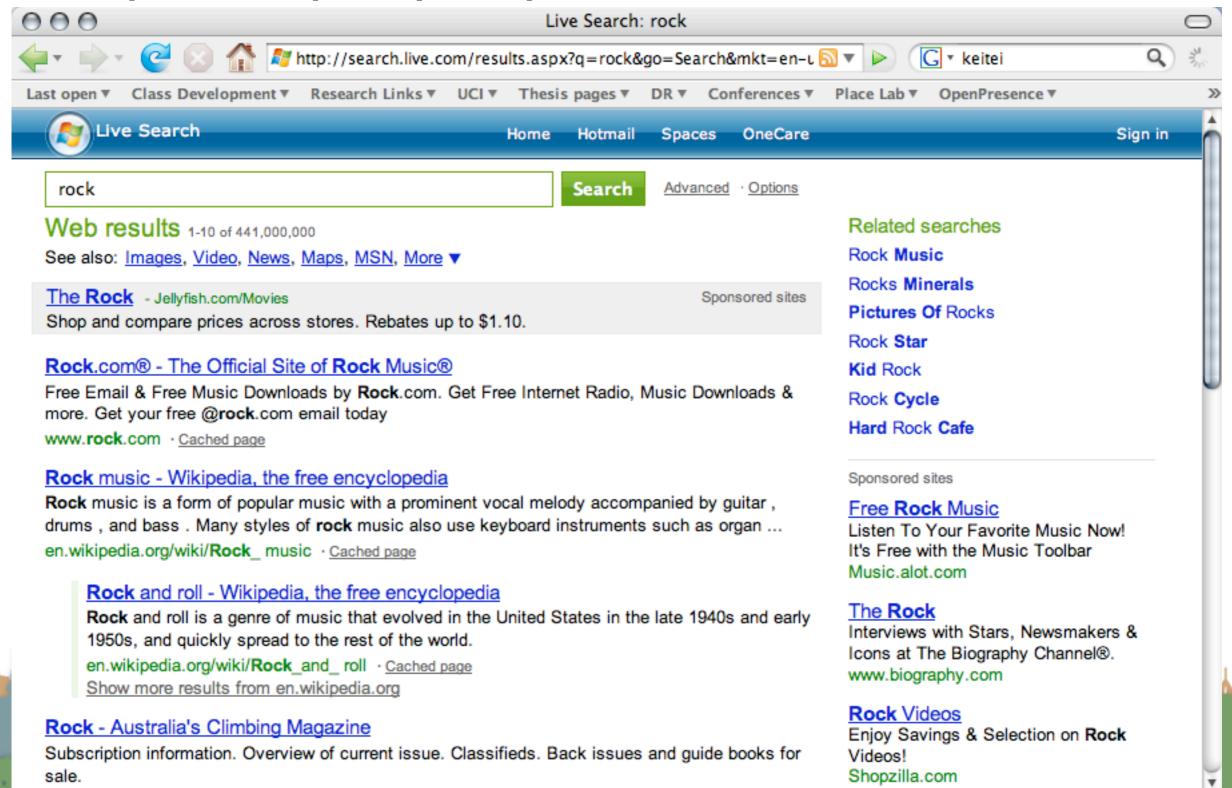
idauyutajifu.blogspot.com/ - 61k - Cached - Similar pages - Note this

Done

Examples - query spelling



Examples - query expansion



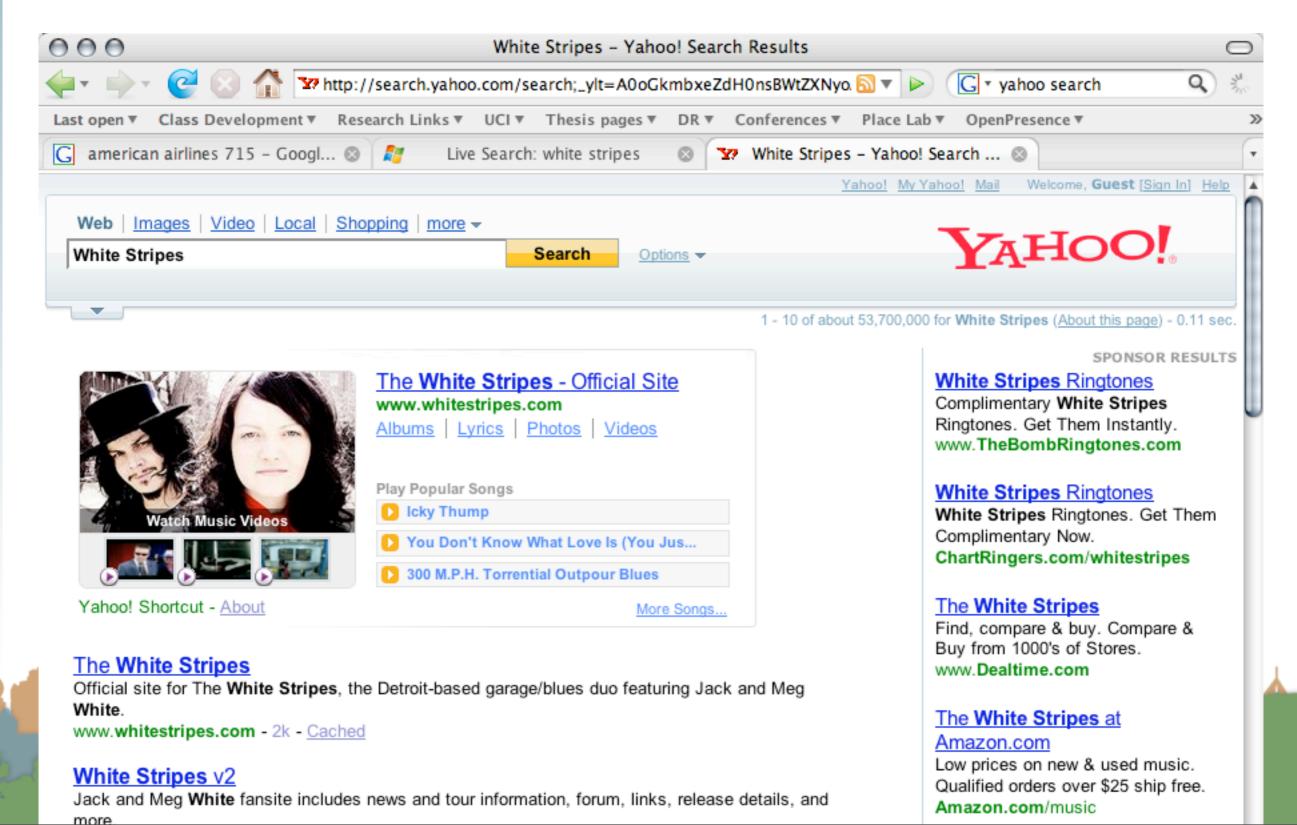
Done

Query shortcuts

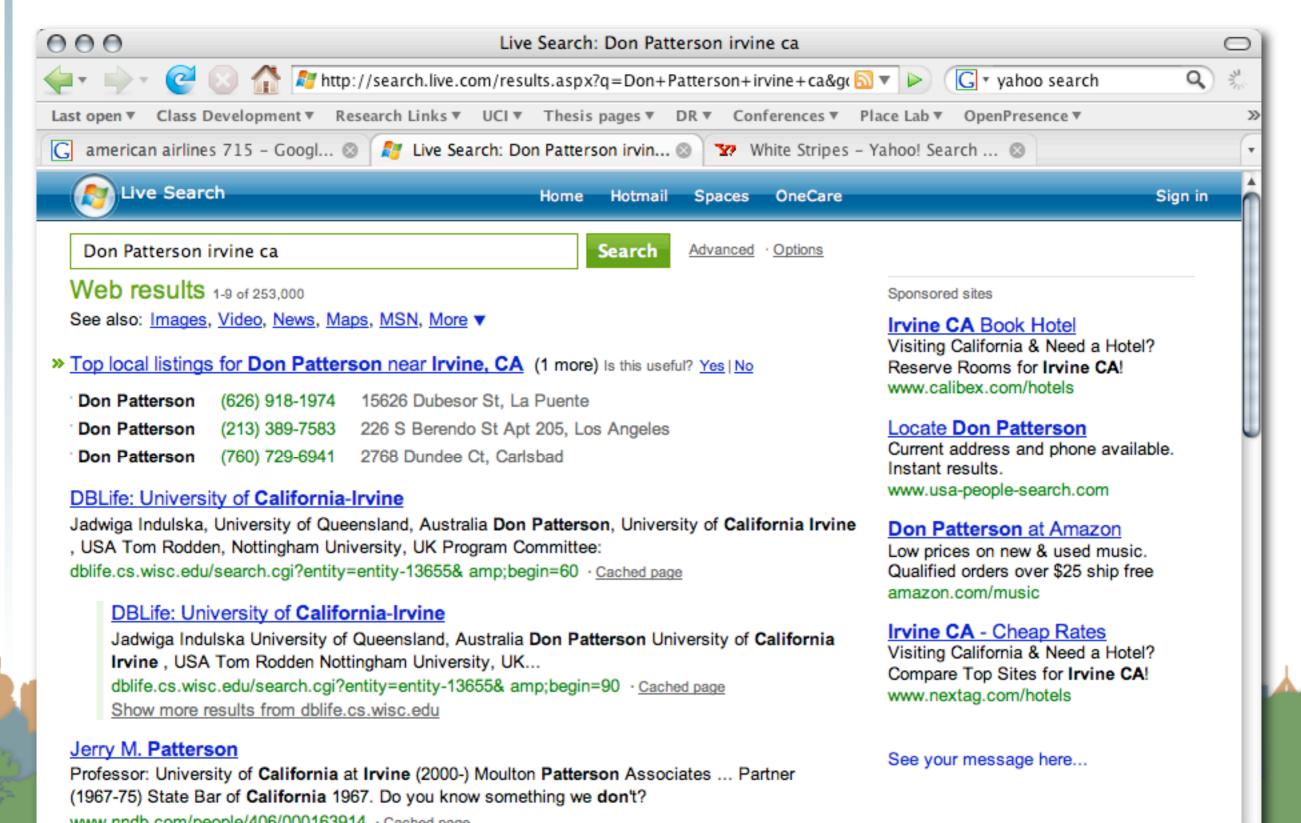
- Map: "irvine, ca 92614"
- Calculation: "5+4"
- Flight Info: "american airlines 715"
- Stock price: "msft"
- Unit conversion: "1 dollar in euro"
- Music: "White Stripes"



Examples - query shortcuts



Examples - query shortcuts



Examples - query aggregations

