INFSCI 2480 Adaptive Information Systems

Personalized Web Search

Peter Brusilovsky

http://www.sis.pitt.edu/~peterb/

Where we are?

	Search	Navigation	Recommendation
Content-based			
Semantics / Metadata			
Social			

Why Search Personalization?

- R. Larsen: With the growth of DL even a good query can return not just tens, but thousands of "relevant" documents¹
- Personalization is an attempt to find most relevant documents using information about user's goals, knowledge, preferences, navigation history, etc.
- Larsen, R.L. Relaxing Assumptions . . . Stretching the Vision: A Modest View of Some Technical Issues. D-Lib Magazine, 3, April (1997), available online at http://www.dlib.org/dlib/april97/04larsen.html

User ProfileWhere we are?

- Common term for user models in IR/IF
- A user's profile is a collection of information about the user of the system.
- This information is used to get the user to more relevant information
- Views on user profiles in IR community
 - Classic (Korfhage) a reference point
 - Modern simple form of a user model

Core vs. Extended User Profile

- Core profile
 - contains information related to the user search goals and interests
- Extended profile
 - contains information related to the user as a person in order to understand or model the use that a person will make with the information retrieved

Simple (vector) Core Profiles

- Primitive profile (any model)
 - A set of search terms (0-1 vector)
- For Boolean model of IR
 - A Boolean query
- For vector model of IR (dominated)
 - A set of terms with their weights (vector)
 - An overlay (set of weights) over a simple domain model that is just a list of terms that could be of interest to the users

Advanced Core Profiles

- Domain model is a network of terms
 - A subset of the model (simple overlay)
 - A weighted overlay over DM
- Domain model is a hierarchy of topics
 - typically, each topic is a vector of terms
 - A subset of the model (simple overlay)
 - A weighted overlay over DM

Group Profiles

- A system can maintain a group profile in parallel or instead of user profile
- Could resolve the privacy issue (navigation with group profile)
- Could be use for new group members at the beginning
- Could be used in addition to the user profile to add group "wisdom"

Extended Profile

- Knowledge: about the system and the subject
- Goals: local and global
- Interests
- Background: profession, language, prospect, capabilities
- Preferences (types of docs, authors, sources...)

Who Maintains the Profile?

- Profile is provided and maintained by the user/administrator
 - Sometimes the only choice
- The system constructs and updates the profile (automatic personalization)
- Collaborative user and system
 - User creates, system maintains
 - User can influence and edit
 - Does it help or not?

Adaptive Search

Goals:

 Present documents (pages) that are most suitable for the individual user

Methods:

- Employ user profiles representing shortterm and/or long-term interests (Korfhage)
- Rank and present search results taking both user query and user profile into account

Personalized Search: Benefits

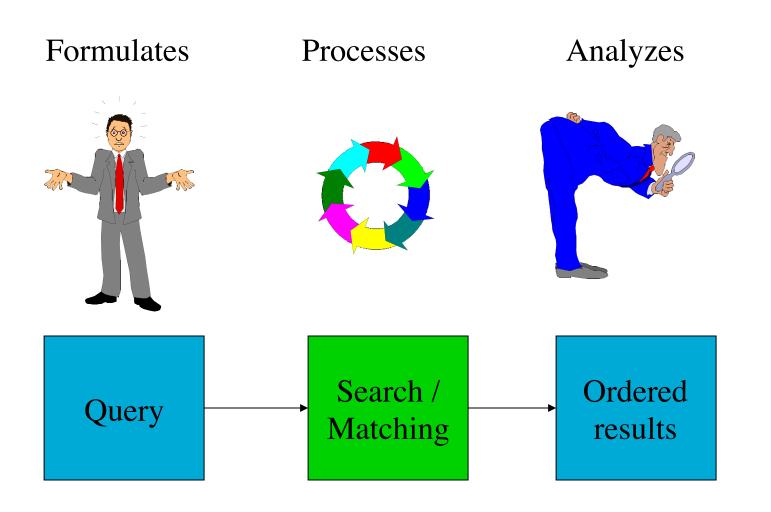
Resolving ambiguity

- The profile provides a context to the query in order to reduce ambiguity.
- Example: The profile of interests will allow to distinguish what the user asked about "Berkeley" ("Pirates", "Jaguar") really wants

Revealing hidden treasures

- The profile allows to bring to surface most relevant documents, which could be hidden beyond top results page
- Example: Owner of *iPhone* searches for *Google Android*.
 Pages referring to both would be most interesting

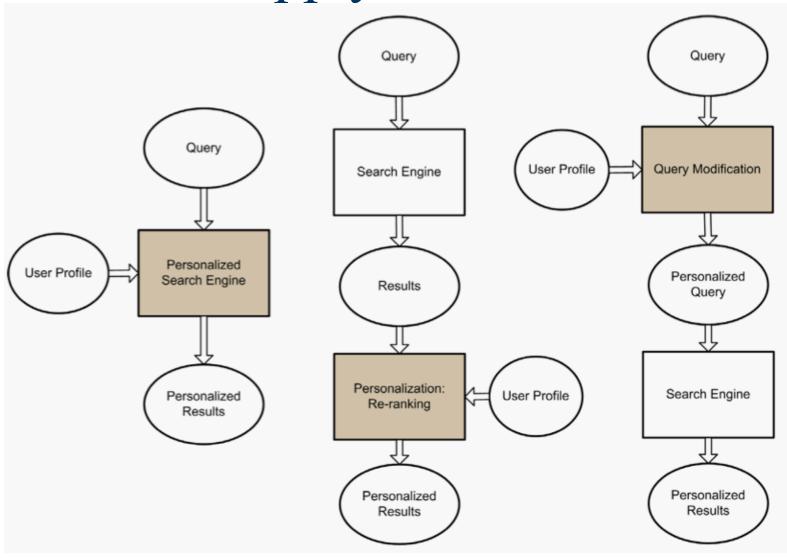
The Components of Web Search



Where to Apply Profiles?

- The user profile can be applied in several ways:
 - To modify the query itself (pre-processing)
 - To change the usual way of retrieval
 - To process results of a query (postprocessing)
 - To present document snippets
 - Special case: adaptation for meta-search

Where to Apply Profiles?



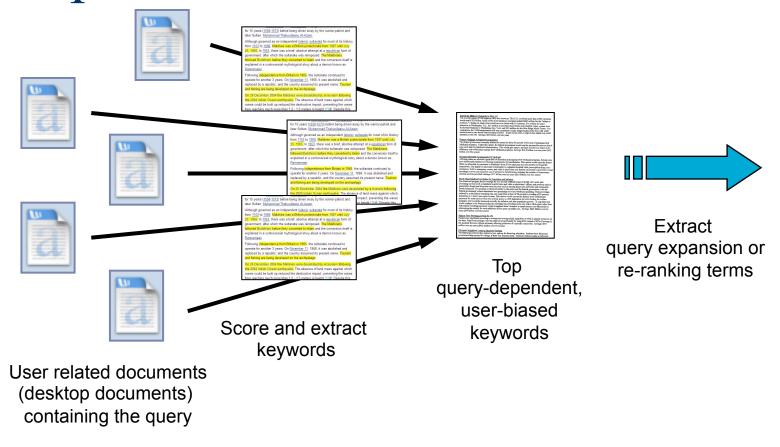
Examples of Systems

- Pre-process with QE Koutrika, Mobasher, Chirita
- Pre-process with RF : SmartGuide
- Post-process with annotations: Syskill & Webert
- Post-process with re-ranking: Syskill & Webert, WIFS, YourNews, TaskSieve
- Adaptive Snippets: TaskSieve

Pre-Process: Query Expansion

- User profile is applied to add terms to the query
 - Popular terms could be added to introduce context
 - Similar terms could be added to resolve indexer-user mismatch
 - Related terms could be added to resolve ambiguity
 - Works with any IR model or search engine

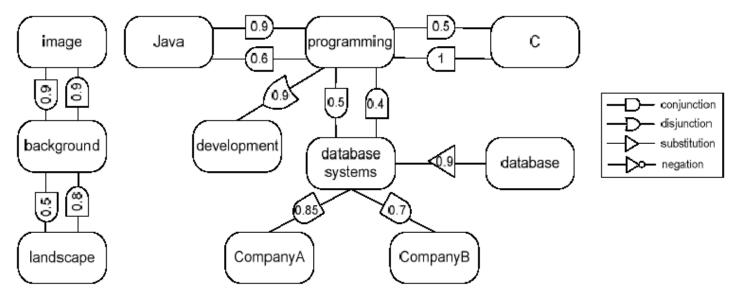
Simple Context-based Query Expansion: Chirita et al. 2006



[Chirita, Firan, Nejdl. Summarizing local context to personalize global web search. CIKM 2006]

Advanced Example: Koutrika & Ioannidis' 05

- Advanced relevance network for query expansion
- java -> java and programming -> java and
 (programming or development)



A Unified User-Profile Framework for Query Disambiguation and Personalization Georgia Koutrika and Yannis Ioannidis, http://adiret.cs.uni-magdeburg.de/pia2005/Proceedings.htm

Pre-Process: Relevance Feedback

- In this case the profile is used to "move" the query vector (vector model only)
- Imagine that:
 - the documents,
 - the query
 - the user profile

are represented by the same set of weighted index terms

Pre-filter: Linear Transformation

- The query $q=q_1, q_2, \dots q_n$
- The profile $p=p_1, p_2, \dots p_n$

The query modified by the user profile will be something like that:

modified
$$q_i = Kp_i + (1-K)q_i$$
 $i=1,2,...n$

Pre-process: Linear Transformation

$$modified q_i = Kp_i + (1-K)q_i$$

■ In this case we add the terms of the profile to the query ones, weighted by *K*

for K=0 modified $q_i=q_i$ the query is unmodified for K=1 modified $q_i=p_i$ the query is substituted by the profile

Piecewise Linear Transformation

- if the term appears in the query and in the profile then the linear transformation is applied
- if the term appears in the query but not in the profile is left unmodified or diminished slightly
- if the term appears in the profile but not in the query it is not introduced, or introduced with a weight lower than in the profile.

Example: SmartGuide

- Access to the CIS-like information
- User has a long-term interests profile and current queries
- Information is searched using a combination of both
- Profile is initiated from a stereotype and kept updated
- Increased user satisfaction, decreased navigation overhead

Gates, K. F., Lawhead, P. B., and Wilkins, D. E. (1998) Toward an adaptive WWW: a case study in customized hypermedia. *New Review of Multimedia and Hypermedia* 4, 89-113.

Post-Processing

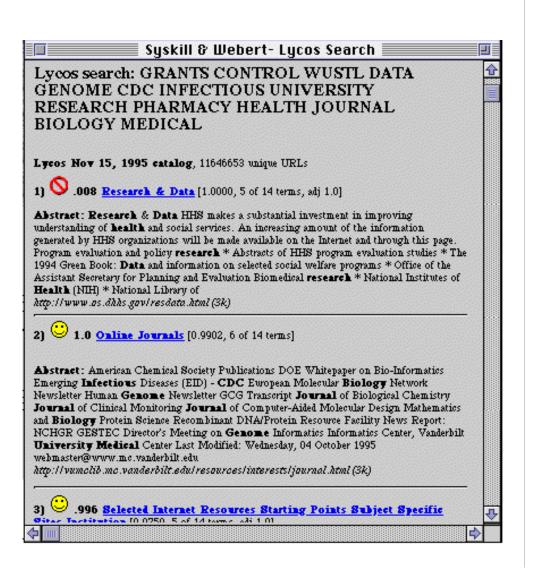
- The user profile is used to organize the results of the retrieval process
 - present to the user the most interesting documents
 - Filter out irrelevant documents
- Extended profile can be used effectively
- In this case the use of the profile adds an extra step to processing
- Similar to classic information filtering problem
- Typical way for adaptive Web IR

Post-Filter: Annotations

- The result could be relevant to the user in several aspects. Fusing this relevance with query relevance is error prone and leads to a loss of data
- Results are ranked by the query relevance, but annotated with visual cues reflecting other kinds of relevance
 - User interests Syskill and Webert, group interests KnowledgeSea

Example: Syskill and Webert

- First example of annotation
- Post-filter to Lycos
- Hot, cold, lukewarm
- Pazzani, M., Muramatsu, J., and Billsus, D. (1996) Syskill & Webert: Identifying interesting Web sites. In: Proceedings of the Thirteen National Conference on Artificial Intelligence, AAAI'96, Portland, OR, August, 1996, AAAI Press /MIT Press, pp. 54-61, also available at http://www.ics.uci.edu/~pazzani/Syskill.html.



Post-Filter: Re-Ranking

- Re-ranking is a typical approach for post-filtering
- Each document is rated according to its relevance (similarity) to the user or group profile
- This rating is fused with the relevance rating returned by the search engine
- The results are ranked by fused rating
 - User model: WIFS, group model: I-Spy

Example: WIFS (Micarelli)

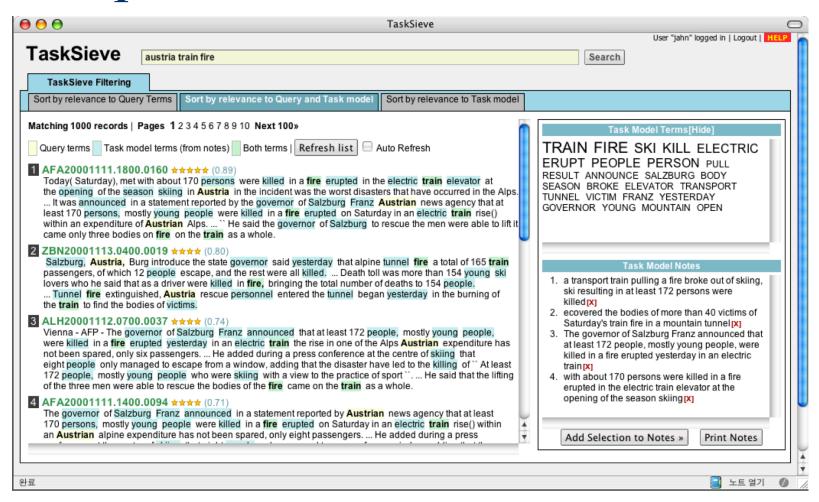
- Adaptive post-filter to AltaVista search engine
- Maintains an advanced stereotypebased user model (Humos subsystem)
- User model is updated by watching the user
- The model is used to filter and re-order the links returned by AltaVista

YourNews: Adaptive Search and Filtering with Open User Profile



http://amber.exp.sis.pitt.edu/yournews/

TaskSieve: User-Controled Adaptive Search



http://amber.exp.sis.pitt.edu/yournews-experiment/

TaskSieve: Adaptive Snippets

- The goal of a usual snippet is to show query relevance. TaskSieve applies adaptive snippets to show profile relevance as well
- Selects top 3 relevant sentences combining query relevance and task relevance to sentences
- Applies color coding by query/profile
 - ZBN20001113.0400.0019 ★★★★ (0.80)
 Salzburg, Austria, Burg introduce the state governor passengers, of which 12 people escape, and the rest lovers who he said that as a driver were killed in fire, ... Tunnel fire extinguished, Austria rescue personne the train to find the bodies of victims.

Knowledge Sea Adaptive Search: Three Reference Points

- Adaptive search in TaskSieve uses linear combinations of two ranks - query-based and profile-based to calculate the final rank
- Query and profile are two reference points for ranking
- What if there are three reference points?
- Knowledge Sea Search allows to do useradaptive ranking with three reference points: Query, task profile, and lecture

Knowledge Sea Adaptive Search: Three Reference Points

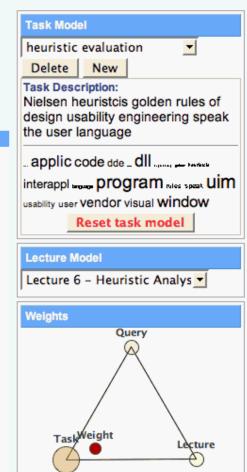
KnowledgeSea Search

Query Speak the user language SEARCH

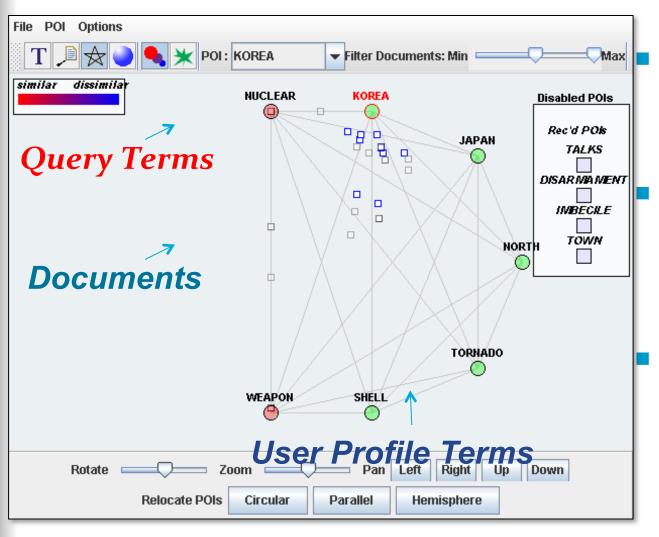
Stemmed query: speak user languag | 1464 of 1545 documents retrieved | Search time: 0.09 seconds Removed common words: the

Result pages: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 »Next 100

Result pages. 1 2 3 4 3 0 7 6 9 10 "Next 100					
Rank	k Source	Title	Score State		
1	<u>Shneiderman</u>	8.6.1 Natural-language interaction »	0.004 ជួំ		
2	<u>Shneiderman</u>	8.1 Introduction »	0.003 ក្អា		
3	<u>Dix</u>	10.4.1 Designing for users with disabilities »	0.003 ក្អិ		
4	<u>Shneiderman</u>	7.8.1 Audio menus »	0.003 ក្អិ		
5	<u>Dix</u>	4.2.8 Language versus action »	0.003 ក្អិ		
6	Lewis	7.1 Manuals »	0.003 ក្អិ		
7	Lewis	7.1 Manuals »	0.003 ក្អិ		
8	Newman	15.4.1 General principles »	0.003 ក្អិ		
9	Preece	1.6.1 Heuristics and usability principles »	0.003 ក្អិ		
10	<u>Dix</u>	10.3.1 Sound in the interface »	0.003 ក្អិ		
11	Dix	9.3.2 Heuristic evaluation »	0.003 ក្អិ		
12	<u>Dix</u>	4.2.2 Video display units »	0.003 ក្អិ		
13	<u>Shneiderman</u>	9.4.1 Discrete-word recognition »	0.003 ក្អិ		
14	<u>Shneiderman</u>	9.4.2 Continuous-speech recognition »	0.003 ក្អិ		
15	Preece	10.2.2 Why you need to evaluate »	0.003 ក្អិ		
16	Lewis	6.4 Windows, the Shared-Code Approach, and Visual Basic »	0.003 ក្អិ		
17	Lewis	6.4 Windows, the Shared-Code Approach, and Visual Basic »	0.003 ក្អិ		
10	Mariman	0 / 4 The masked of soulonston	0.002 💆		



Adaptive VIBE: Moving to 2D



Presents

- (1) User profile,
- (2) Query,
- (3) Documents
- Allows to merge query relevance with user profile relevance
- Reveals relevance to individual terms

Some Ideas for Profile-Adapted Retrieval (Korfhage)

- Query and Profile are considered as Separate Reference Points
- In this case documents are retrieved if they are "near" the query or the profile.
- For the following slides, let's assume that the similarity is measured by distance

where D is the document and Q is the query

Separate Reference Points

- We have different way to integrate query and profile as separate reference points:
 - Disjunctive model of query-profile integration
 - Conjunctive model of query-profile integration
 - Ellipsoidal model
 - Cassini oval model

Disjunctive Model

We will take the document if the following condition is satisfied:

$$\min(||D,Q||,||D,P||) < d$$

The D document should be "near" the query Q or the profile P

Conjunctive Model

We will take the document if the following condition is satisfied:

$$\max(||D,Q||,||D,P||) < d$$

- The D document should be "near" the query Q and the profile P
- In this case if the profile and the query have little in common very few documents are retrieved

Ellipsoidal Model

Condition to satisfy

$$||D, Q|| + ||D, P|| < d$$

this is the equation of a ellipse.

If the profile and query are "far apart" a lot of documents not relevant are retrieved



 \overline{Q}

Cassini Model

Condition to satisfy

$$||D,Q|| \times ||D,P|| < d$$

