

Information Retrieval – Part 2

Deepak Kumar

11/6/2019

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Borges' Library of Babel

“...each book contains four hundred ten pages; each page, forty lines; each line, approximately eighty black letters. There are also letters on the front cover of each book; these letters neither indicate nor prefigure what the pages inside will say.”

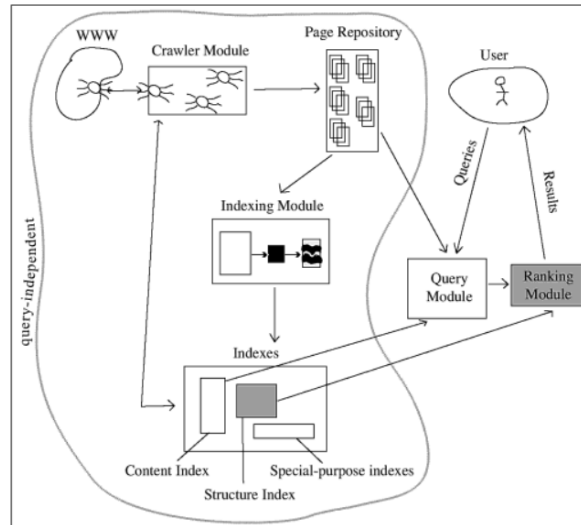
Q: How many books are in the library?

Q. How would you find what you're looking for?

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Elements of a Search Engine



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Web Information Retrieval

- Search Engines
- Queries
 - phrase queries
 - structure queries (NEAR, intitle:, ...)
- Matching
- Inverted Index
 - page number
 - location
- Ranking & Relevance
- Metadata

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Web Information Retrieval

- Search Engines
- Queries
 - phrase queries
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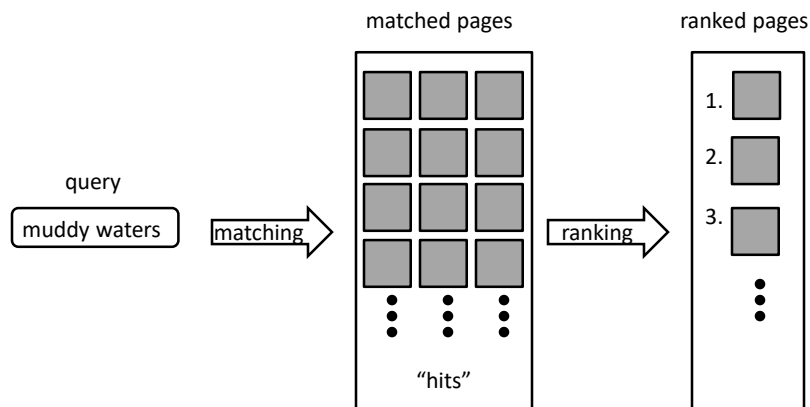
**Efficient matching
is only one half the story.**

**The other grand challenge
is how to rank the
matching pages**

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Matching & Ranking



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Ranking & Relevance

1 By far the most common cause of malaria is being bitten by an infected mosquito, but there are also other ways to contract the disease.

2 Our cause was not helped by the poor health of the troops, many of whom were suffering from malaria and other tropical diseases.

query
malaria cause

also 1-19
...
cause 1-6 2-2
...
malaria 1-8 2-19
...
whom 2-15

Nearness can resolve the ranking!

Metadata

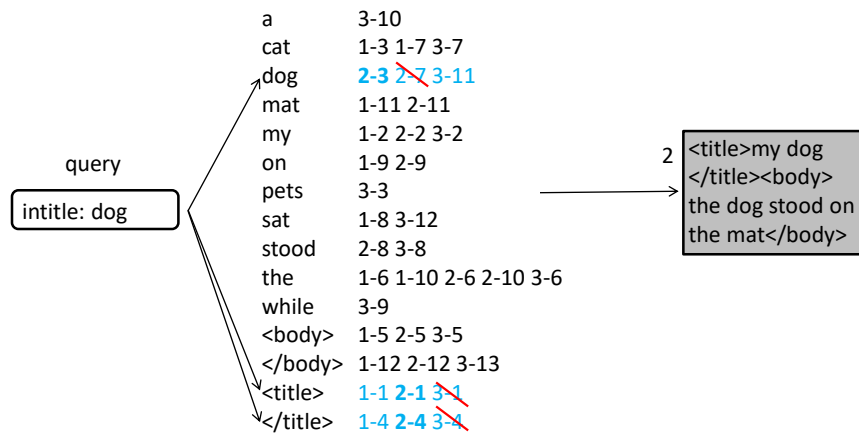
1 <title>my cat
</title> <body>
the cat sat on
the mat </body>

2 <title>my dog
</title><body>
the dog stood on
the mat</body>

3 <title>my pets
</title><body>th
e cat stood while
a dog sat

a 3-10
cat 1-3 1-7 3-7
dog 2-3 2-7 3-11
mat 1-11 2-11
my 1-2 2-2 3-2
on 1-9 2-9
pets 3-3
sat 1-8 3-12
stood 2-8 3-8
the 1-6 1-10 2-6 2-10 3-6
while 3-9
<body> 1-5 2-5 3-5
</body> 1-12 2-12 3-13
<title> 1-1 2-1 3-1
</title> 1-4 2-4 3-4

Structure Queries



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Exploiting Link Structure

- **PageRank** exploits the structure of the web:

Use of Hyperlinks to

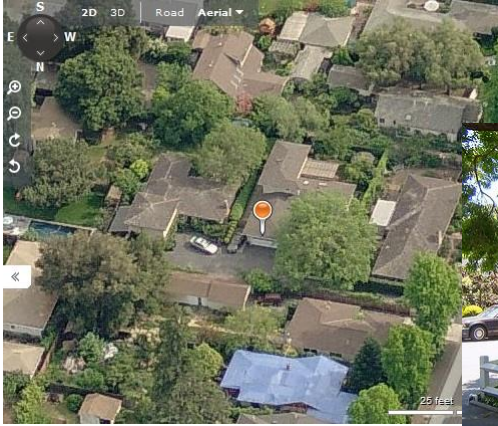
- count # of incoming links
- Identifying web authority

- Use the above in determining ranking & relevance.

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The Garage



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Garage at 232 Santa Margarita, Menlo Park, CA

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Google 1.0 (1998)

2-proc Pentium II 300mhz, 512mb, five 9gb drives
 2-proc Pentium II 300mhz, 512mb, four 9gb drives
 4-proc PPC 604 333mhz, 512mb, eight 9gb drives
 2-proc UltraSparc II 200mhz, 256mb, three 9gb
 drives, six 4gb drives
 Disk expansion, eight 9gb drives
 Disk expansion, ten 9gb drives

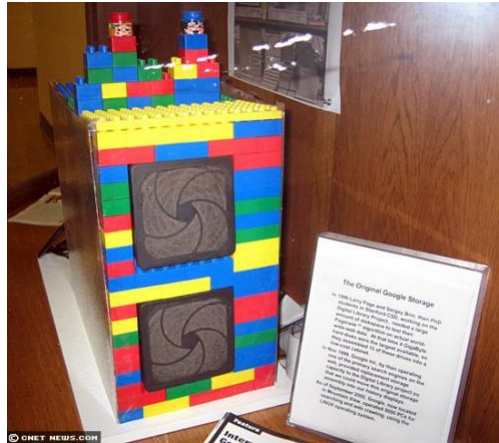
That's a total of:
1792 megabytes of memory
366 gigabytes of disk storage
2933 megahertz in 10 CPUs



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The Disk Storage



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Google 1.0 (1998)

Google!

Search the web using Google!

10 results

Index contains ~25 million pages (soon to be much bigger)

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[Stanford Search](#) [Linux Search](#)

Get Google! updates monthly!

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Google Search page on Stanford Server - November 11, 1998

Screen Shot from Internet Archive - Wayback Machine - <http://web.archive.org>

Google!

BETA

Search the web using Google!

Special Searches
[Stanford Search](#)
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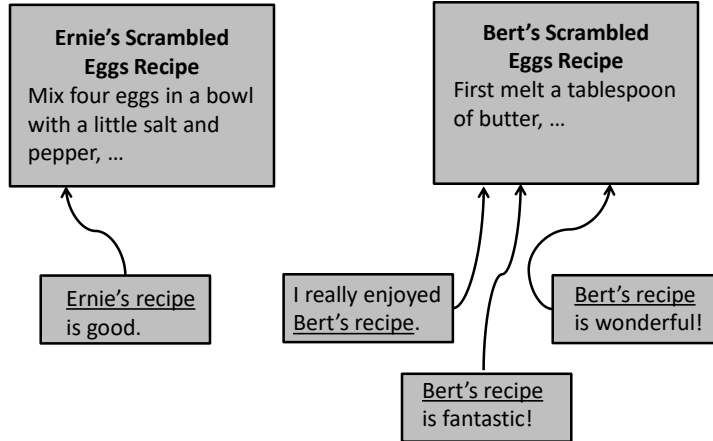
Google Search page on own (google.com) Server - December 2, 1998

Screen Shot from Internet Archive - Wayback Machine - <http://web.archive.org>

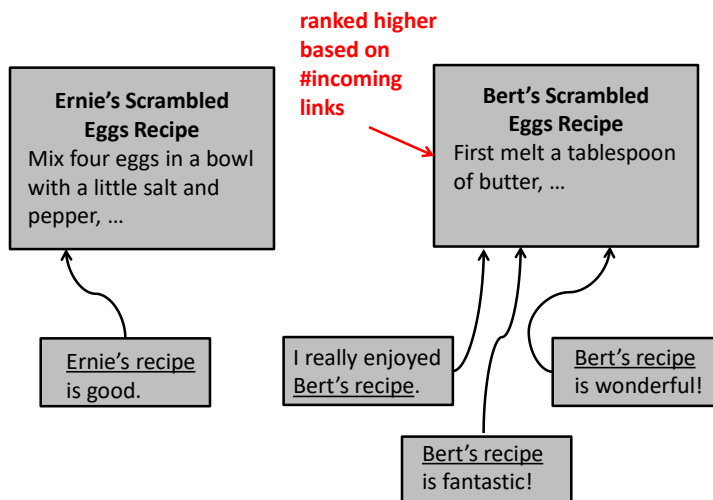
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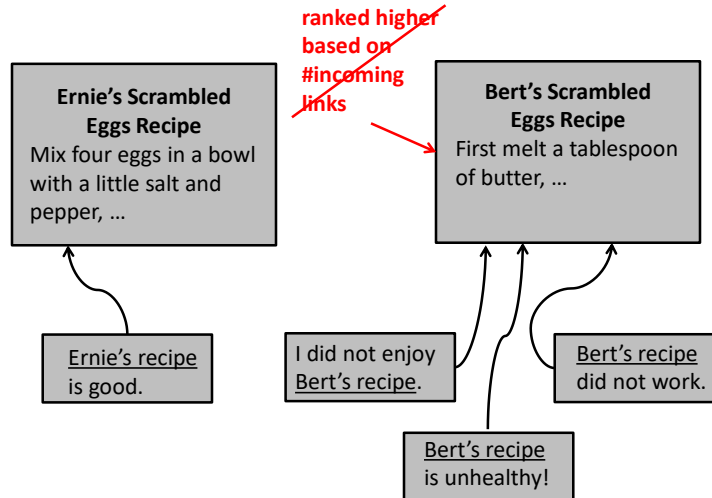
Hyperlinks



Hyperlinks: # Incoming Links



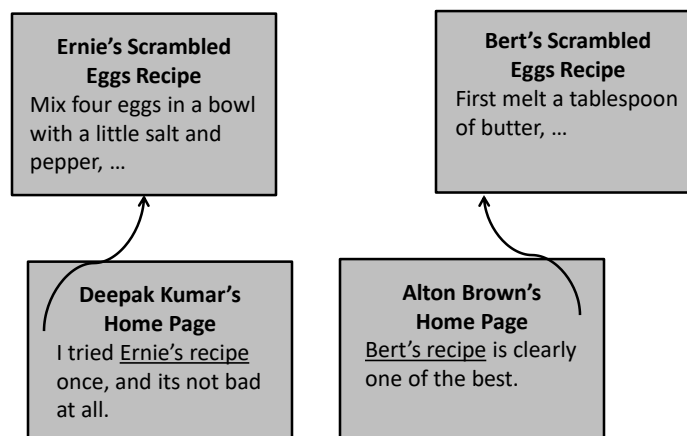
Hyperlinks: # Incoming Links



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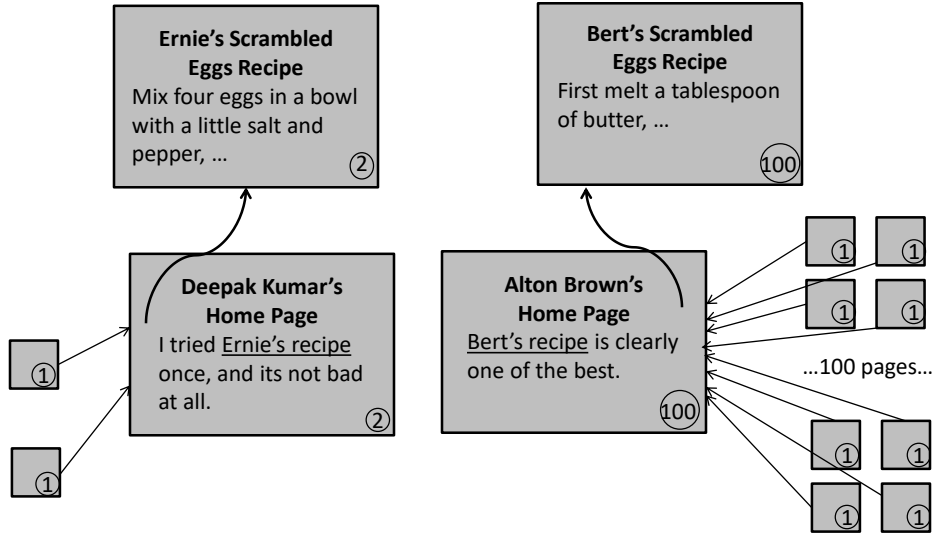
Hyperlinks: Authority



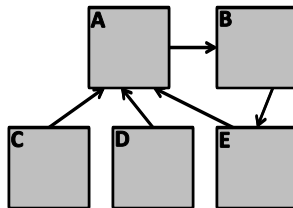
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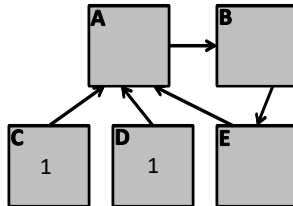
Hyperlinks: Authority



Cycles



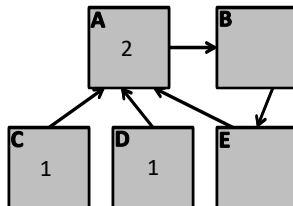
Computing Authority Scores



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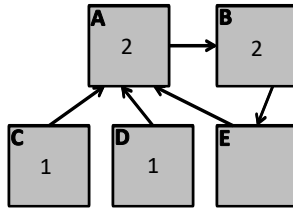
Computing Authority Scores



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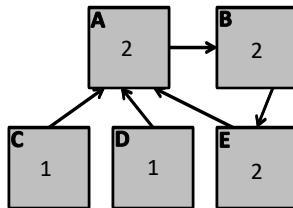
Computing Authority Scores



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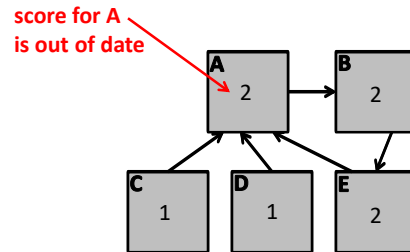
Computing Authority Scores



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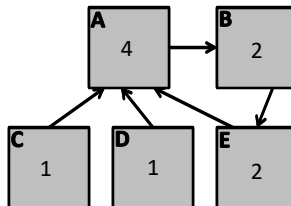
Computing Authority Scores



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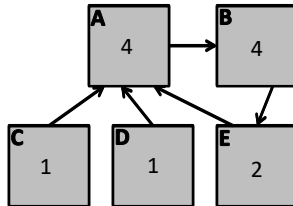
Computing Authority Scores



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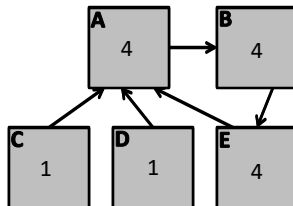
Computing Authority Scores



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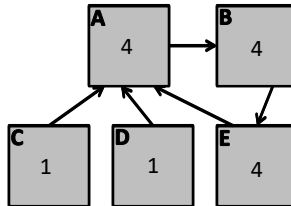
Computing Authority Scores



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Computing Authority Scores

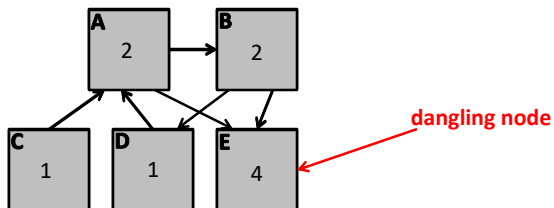


and so on...stuck in an infinite loop....

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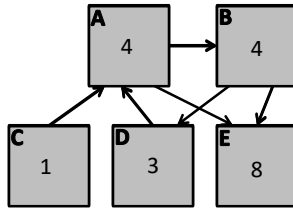
Sinks



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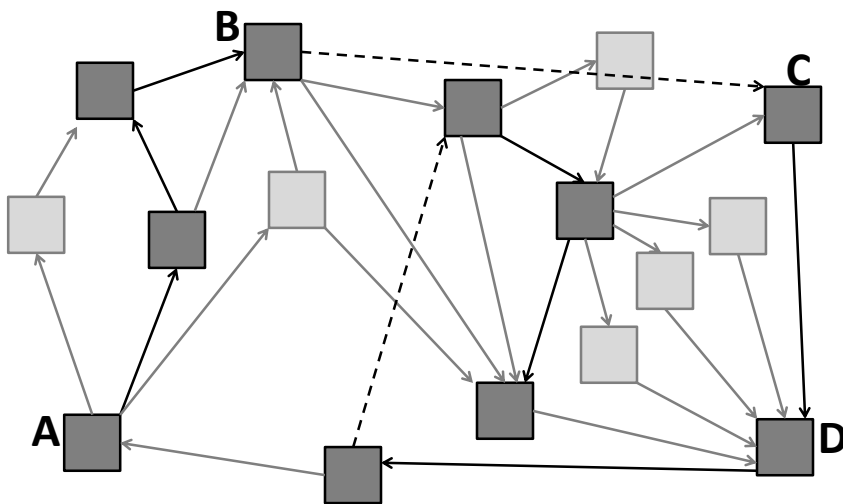
Sinks



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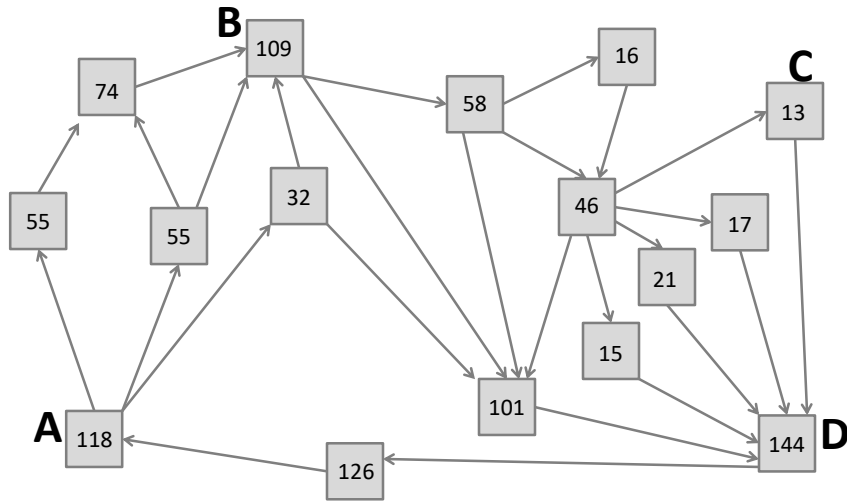
The Random Surfer



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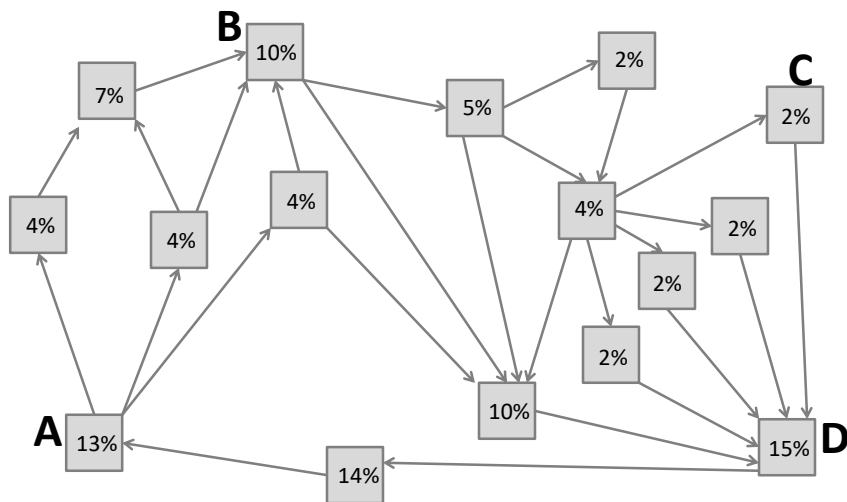
The Random Surfer



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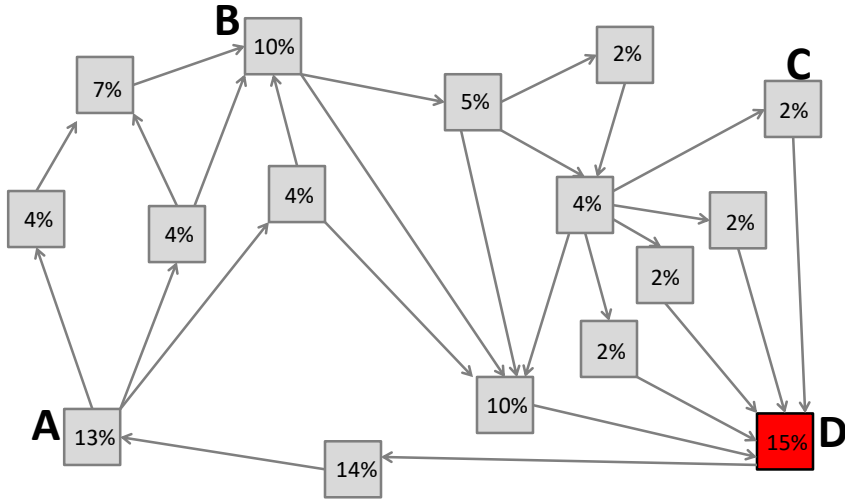
The Random Surfer



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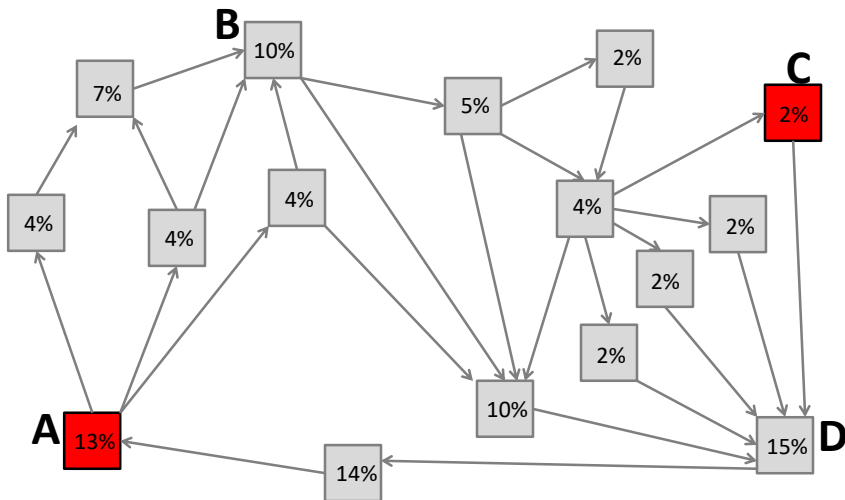
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The Random Surfer

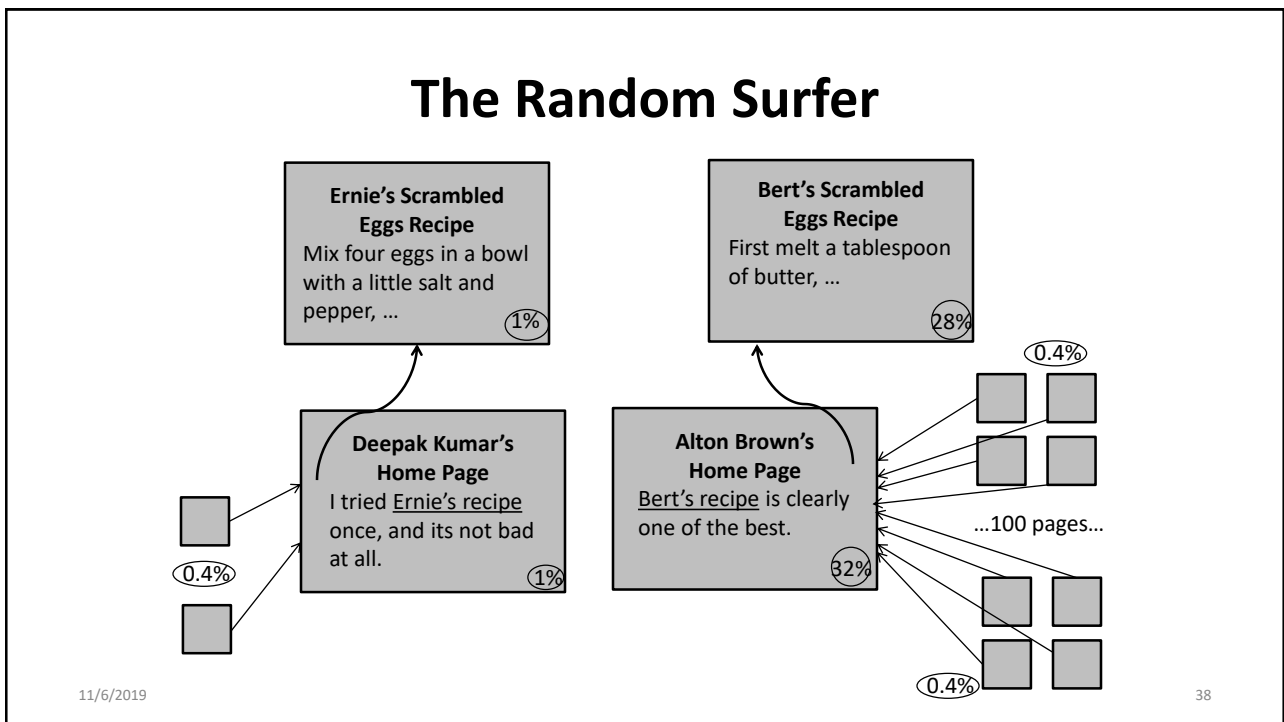
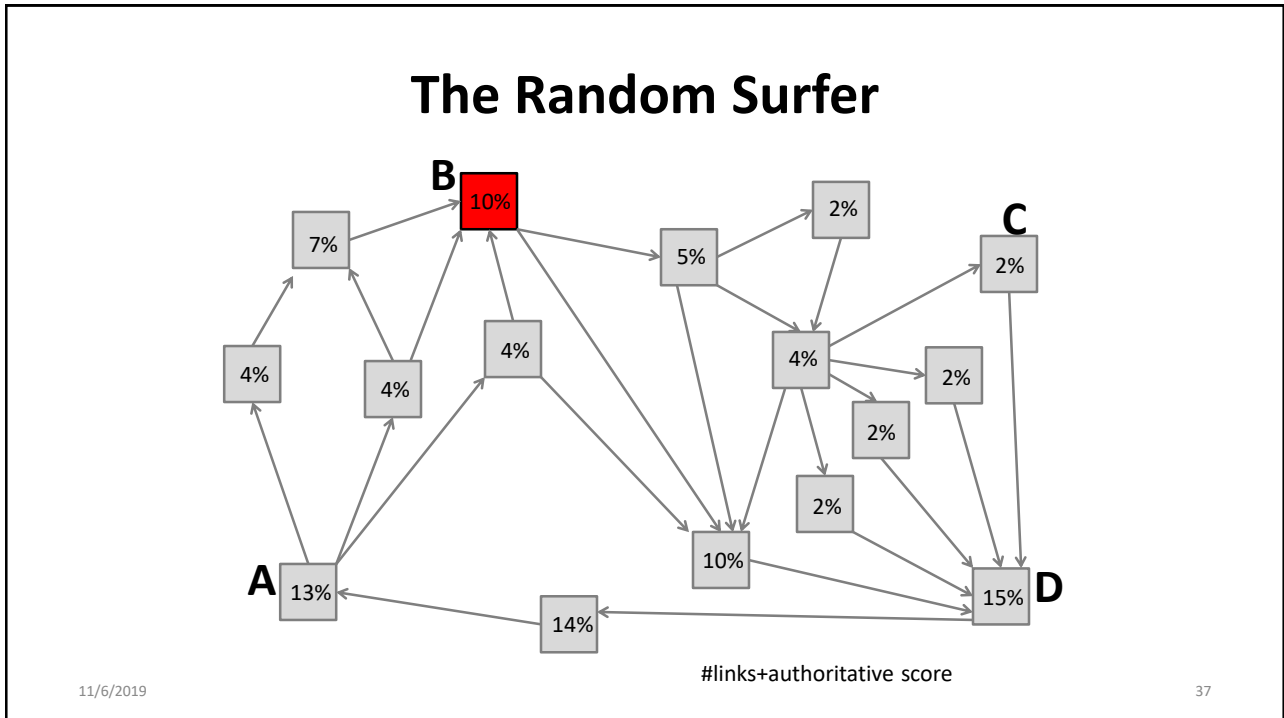


pages with many incoming links get high ranking

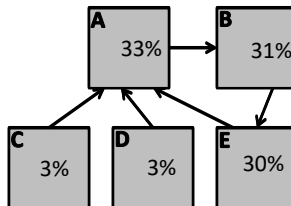
The Random Surfer



authoritative score



The Random Surfer



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Formalizing PageRank

- Given a web page, P_i
- Set of pages pointing into P_i , B_{P_i}
- Number of outgoing links from page P_j , $|P_j|$
- PageRank of a page, $r(P_i)$

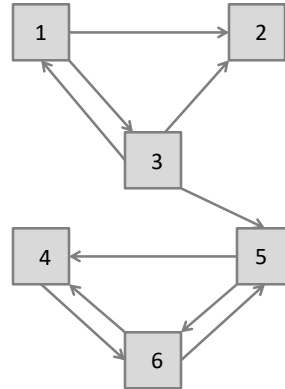
$$r(P_i) = \sum_{P_j \in B_{P_i}} \frac{r(P_j)}{|P_j|}$$

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Computing PageRank

- $r(P_1) = r(P_3)$
- But, $r(P_3)$ is unknown
- To start, assume all pages have rank $\frac{1}{n}$ ($n = 6$)
- $\therefore r(P_1) = \frac{1}{6}$

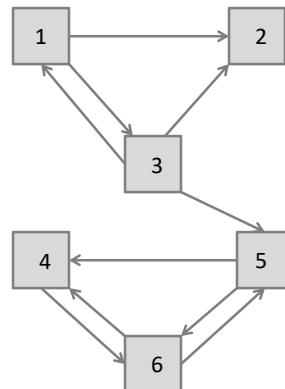


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Computing PageRank

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_0(P_1) &= 1/6 \\
 r_0(P_2) &= 1/6 \\
 r_0(P_3) &= 1/6 \\
 r_0(P_4) &= 1/6 \\
 r_0(P_5) &= 1/6 \\
 r_0(P_6) &= 1/6
 \end{aligned}$$



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Computing PageRank

$$r_1(P_1) = 1/18$$

$$r_1(P_2) = 5/36$$

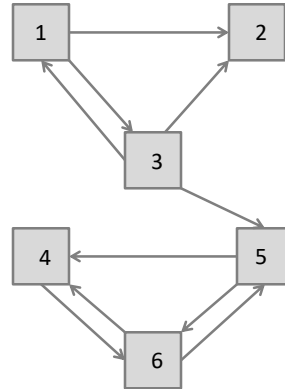
$$r_1(P_3) = 1/12$$

$$r_1(P_4) = 1/4$$

$$r_1(P_5) = 5/36$$

$$r_1(P_6) = 1/6$$

$$r_{k+1}(P_i) = \sum_{P_j \in B_{P_i}} \frac{r_k(P_j)}{|P_j|}$$



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Computing PageRank

$$r_2(P_1) = 1/36$$

$$r_2(P_2) = 1/18$$

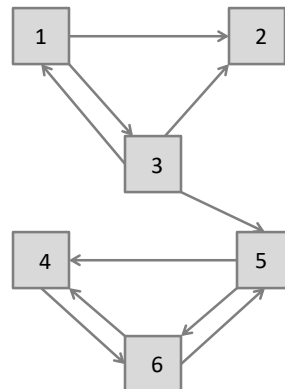
$$r_2(P_3) = 1/36$$

$$r_2(P_4) = 17/72$$

$$r_2(P_5) = 11/72$$

$$r_2(P_6) = 14/72$$

$$r_{k+1}(P_i) = \sum_{P_j \in B_{P_i}} \frac{r_k(P_j)}{|P_j|}$$



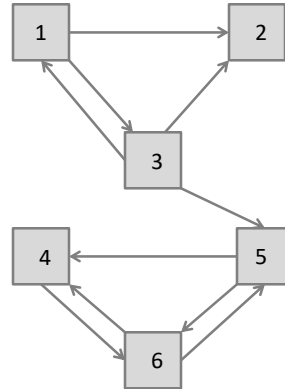
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Computing PageRank

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_2(P_1) &= 1/36 & 5 \\
 r_2(P_2) &= 1/18 & 4 \\
 r_2(P_3) &= 1/36 & 5 \\
 r_2(P_4) &= 17/72 & 1 \\
 r_2(P_5) &= 11/72 & 3 \\
 r_2(P_6) &= 14/72 & 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$r_{k+1}(P_i) = \sum_{P_j \in B_{P_i}} \frac{r_k(P_j)}{|P_j|}$$



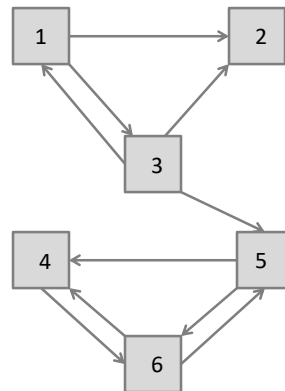
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Matrix Representation

- Adjacency Matrix

$$A = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$



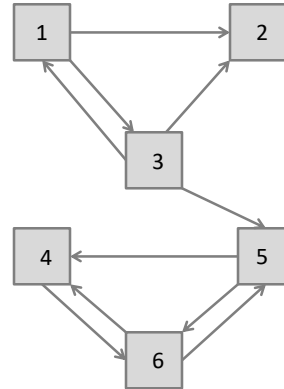
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Matrix Representation

- Hyperlink Matrix, H

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \mathbf{1} \quad \mathbf{2} \quad \mathbf{3} \quad \mathbf{4} \quad \mathbf{5} \quad \mathbf{6} \\
 \begin{array}{c}
 \mathbf{1} \\
 \mathbf{2} \\
 \mathbf{3} \\
 \mathbf{4} \\
 \mathbf{5} \\
 \mathbf{6}
 \end{array}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 1/3 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0
 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{array}$$



- $\pi_{k+1}^T = \pi_k^T H$

where π_k^T is the k^{th} PageRank vector

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The PageRank Equation

- $\pi^T = \pi^T (\alpha S + (1 - \alpha)E)$

where

S is the stochastic H matrix

E is the teleportation matrix

α is the scaling parameter

- Certain stochastic conditions apply!

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Google Data Center



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References

- *Google's PageRank and Beyond*, Amy N. Langville and Carl D. Meyer, Princeton University Press, 2006.
- *Nine Algorithms That Changed The Future*, John MacCormick, Princeton University Press, 2012.
- *The Unimaginable Mathematics of Borges' Library of Babel*, William G. Bloch, Oxford University Press, 2008.

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