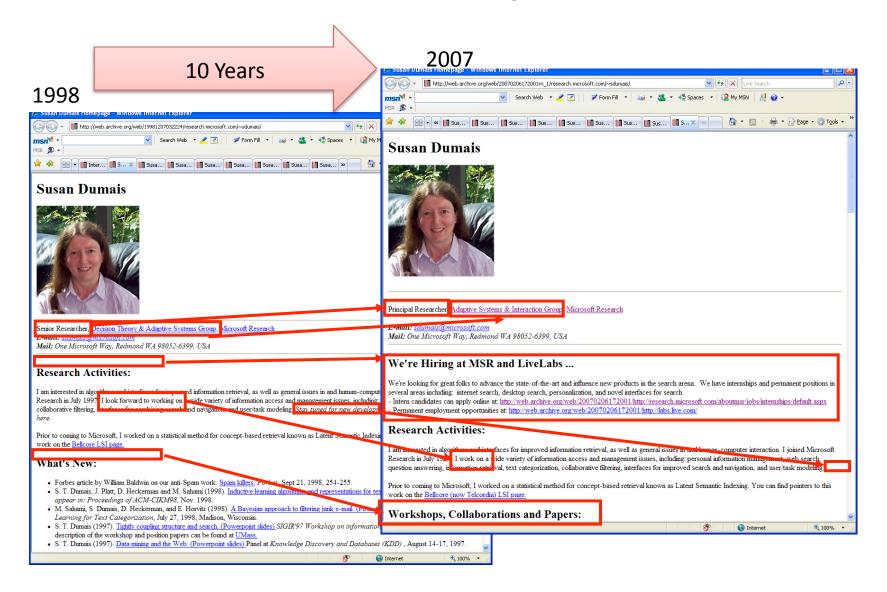
Leveraging Temporal Dynamics of Document Content in Relevance Ranking

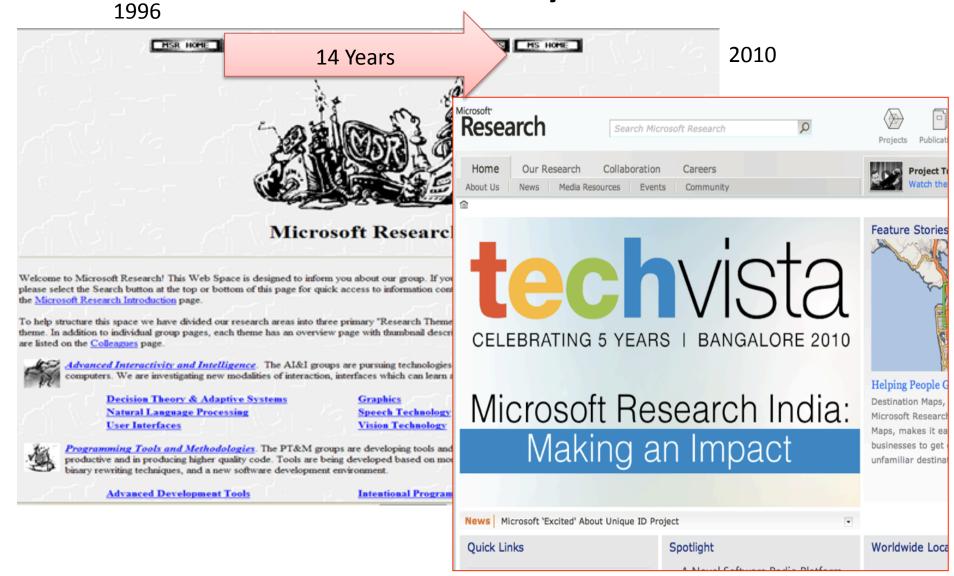
Jonathan L. Elsas (CMU)

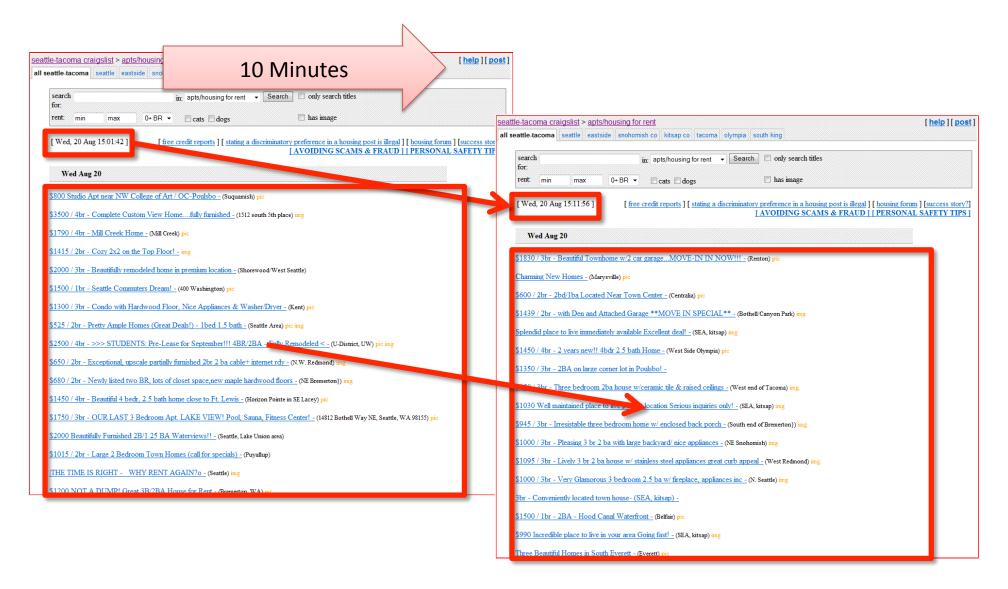
Susan T. Dumais (MSR)

Outline

- Document Dynamics on the Web
 - Previous Work on Change & What's Missing
- Our Setting: Ranking Dynamic Documents
 - Test Collection & Measuring change
- Two ways to leverage change in ranking
 - Document Prior based on Gross Change Measures
 - Document Representation based on Term-Level
 Change
- Discussion







Previous Work on Dynamics

Characterizing Change

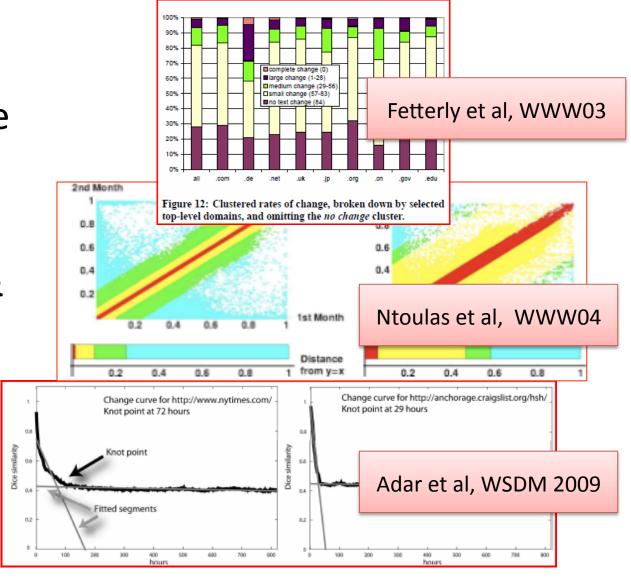
Implications of Change

Characterizing Change

Change & Page Type / Source

New Content & Links

Within-Doc. Change

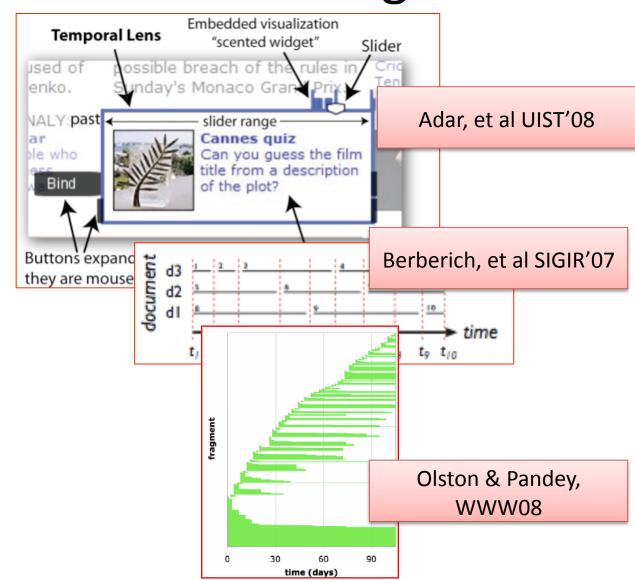


Implications of Change

On Browsing

On Indexing

On Crawling



Implications of Change

On Ranking?

Implications of Change on Ranking

- Gross Measures of Document Change
 Are there general characteristics of document dynamics indicate high quality pages?
- Representing Term-Level Change Within the Document
 - Are there characteristics of a document's dynamic content that indicate some content may be more important?

Test Setup: Queries & Documents

- 18K Queries, 2.5M Judged Documents
 - 5-level relevance judgment (Bad...Perfect)
- 2.5M Documents crawled weekly for 10 weeks

- Navigational queries
 - 2k queries identified with a "Perfect" judgment
- 60/40 Training/Test split

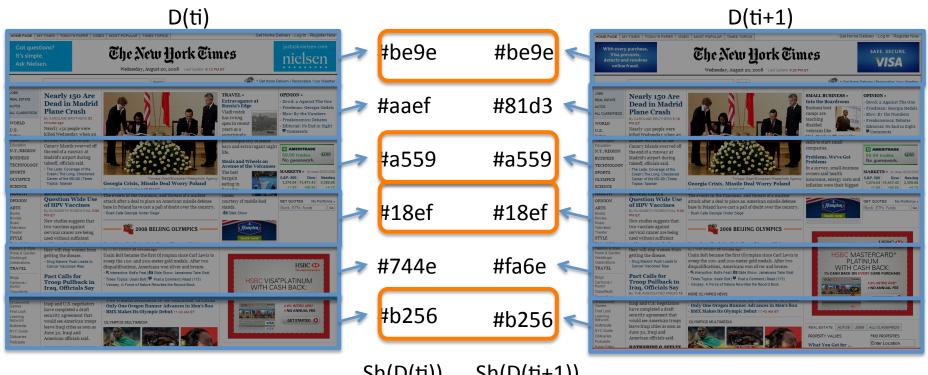
Test Setup: Queries & Documents

- 18K Queries, 2.5M Judged Documents
 - 5-level relevance
- 2.5M Documents

We focus on Navigational Queries here for ease of evaluation.

- Navigational queries
 - 2k queries identified with a "Perfect" judgment
- 60/40 Training/Test split

Measuring Change: Shingleprints

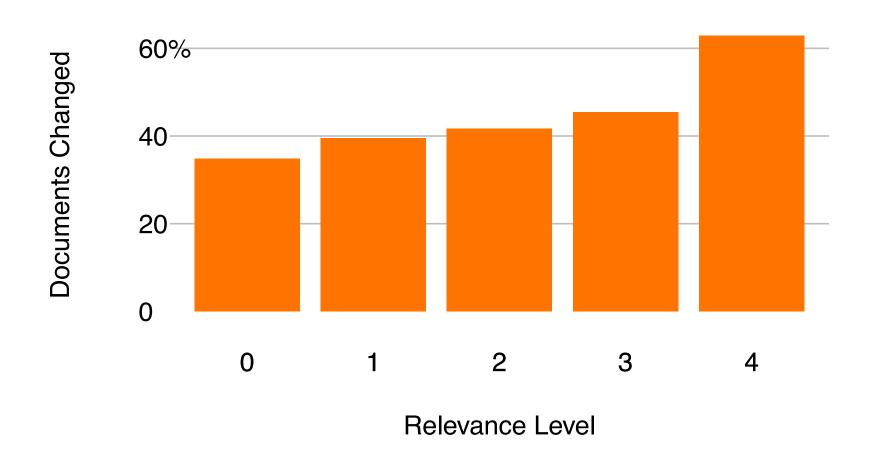


Sh(D(ti)) Sh(D(ti+1))

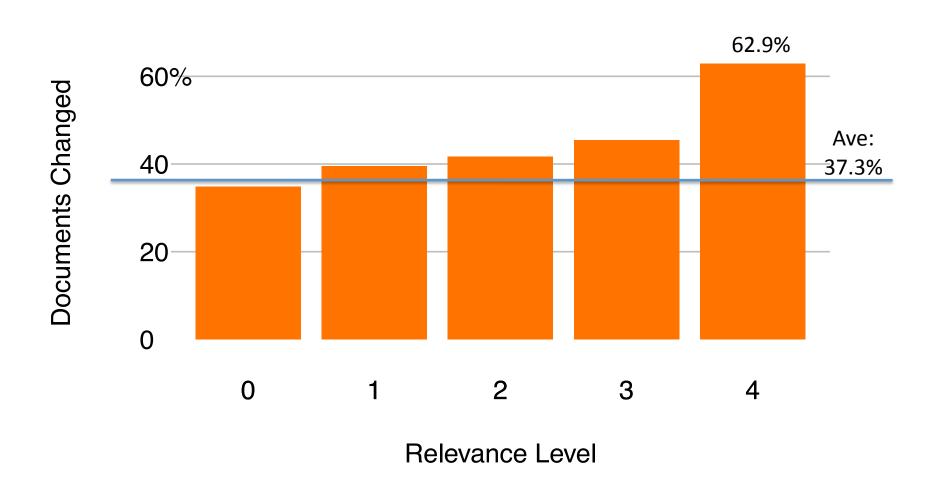
$$ShDiff(D) = 1 - \frac{1}{T-1} \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} \frac{|Sh(D^{(t)}) \cap Sh(D^{(t+1)})|}{N}$$

Broder, et al, "Syntactic Clustering of the Web" Computer Networks & ISDN Sys., 1997

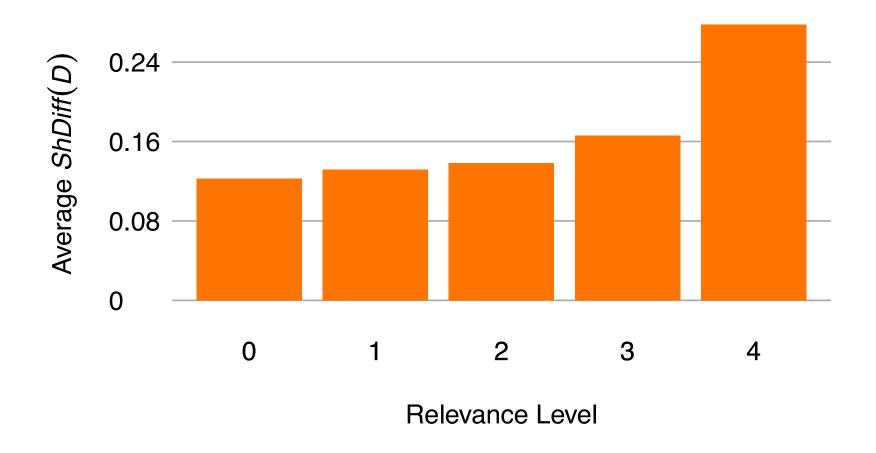
Change & Relevance



Change & Relevance



Change Amount & Relevance



Change & Relevance

 More relevance documents tend to change more often, and to a greater degree than nonrelevant documents.

Could favoring dynamic documents in ranking improve performance?

Language-Modeling Ranking Function:

$$P(D|Q) \propto P(D)P(Q|D)$$

Language-Modeling Ranking Function:

$$P(D|Q) \propto P(D)P(Q|D)$$

Uniform Prior:

$$P(D) \propto 1.0$$

"Static Model"

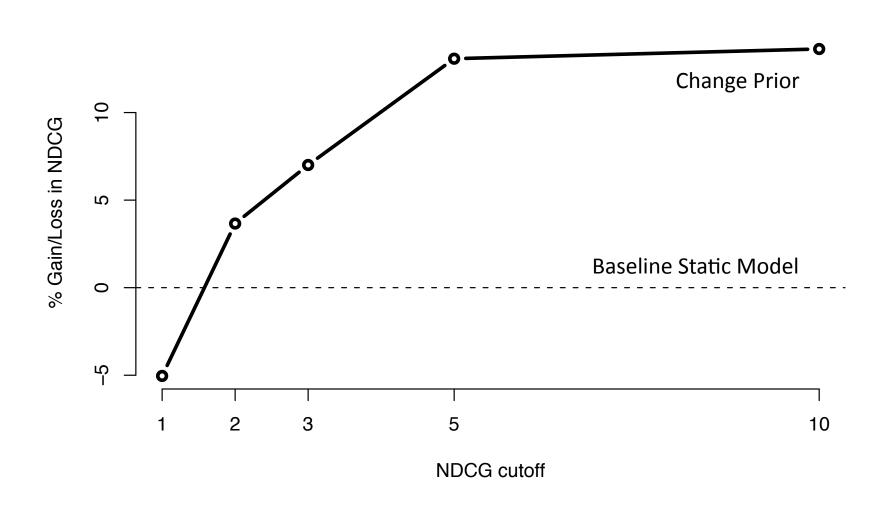
Language-Modeling Ranking Function:

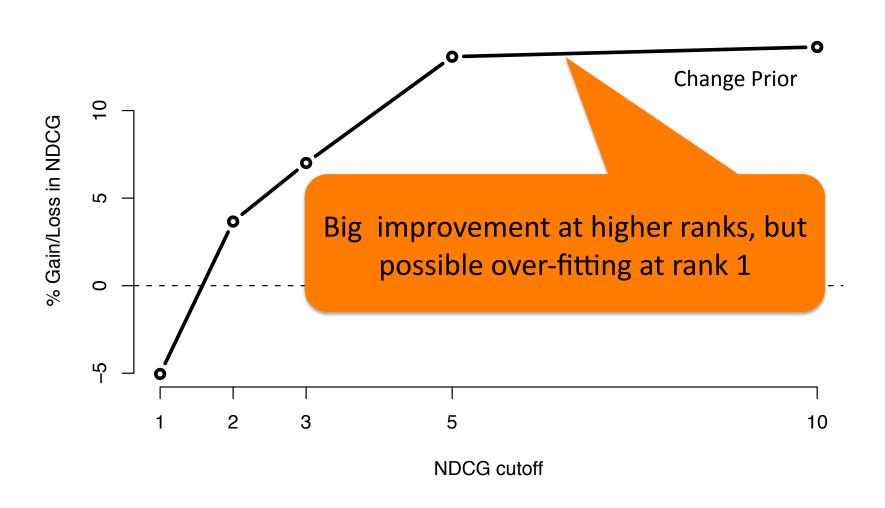
$$P(D|Q) \propto P(D)P(Q|D)$$

Uniform Prior:

"Change" Prior:

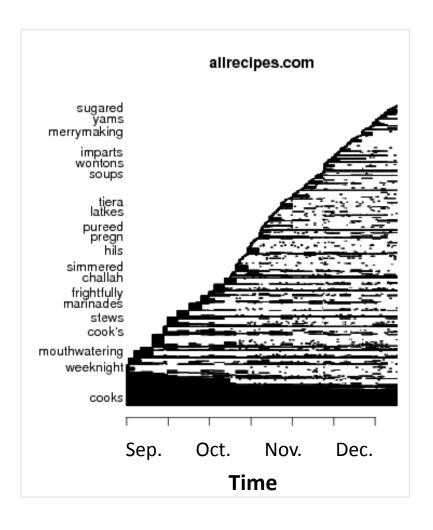
$$P(D) \propto 1.0$$
 $P_{ch}(D) \propto (ShDiff(D) + 1)^{\gamma}$





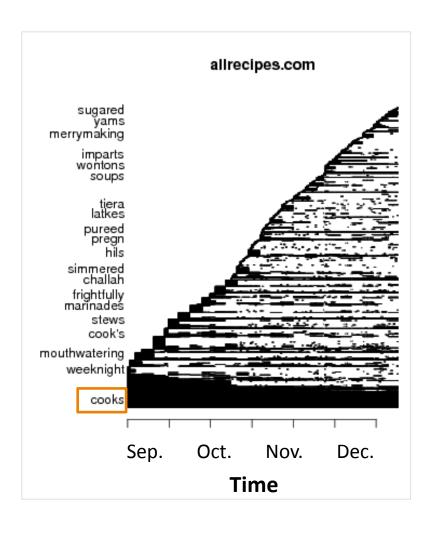
Are there characteristics of a document's dynamic content that indicate some content may be more important?





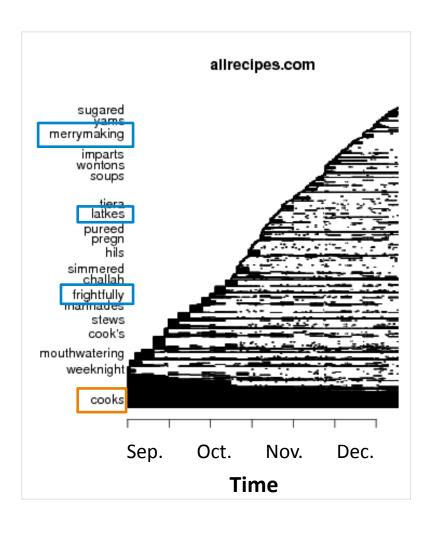
Adar, Teevan, Dumais & Elsas, "The Web Changes Everything: Understanding the Dynamics of Web Content" WSDM 2009



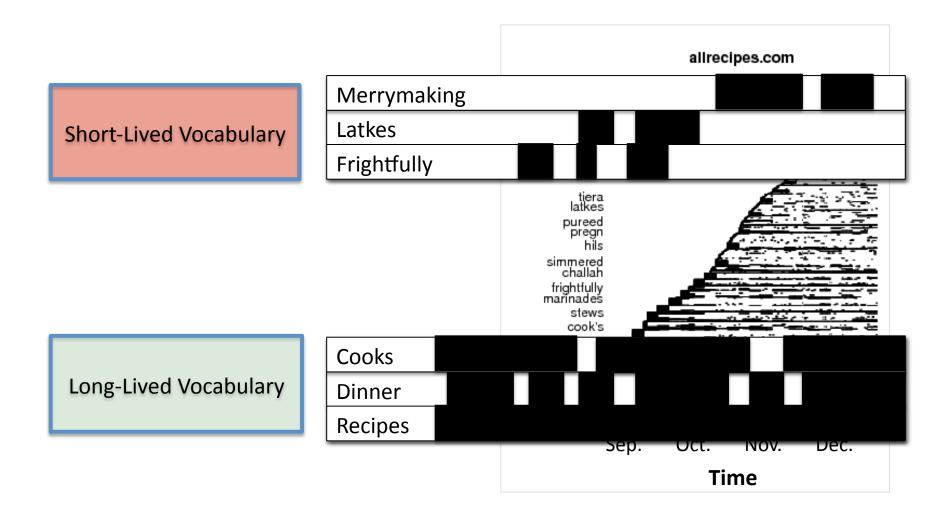


Adar, Teevan, Dumais & Elsas, "The Web Changes Everything: Understanding the Dynamics of Web Content" WSDM 2009





Adar, Teevan, Dumais & Elsas, "The Web Changes Everything: Understanding the Dynamics of Web Content" WSDM 2009



Identifying transient & permanent vocabulary:

- **Short-lived**: come & go quickly in fewer than 50% of the document's slices
- Medium-lived:

in 50-90% of the document's slices

Long-lived: tend to stick for a long time
 in > 90% of the document's slices

Model relevance as a *mixture* of LONG-MEDIUM- and SHORT-lived vocabulary:

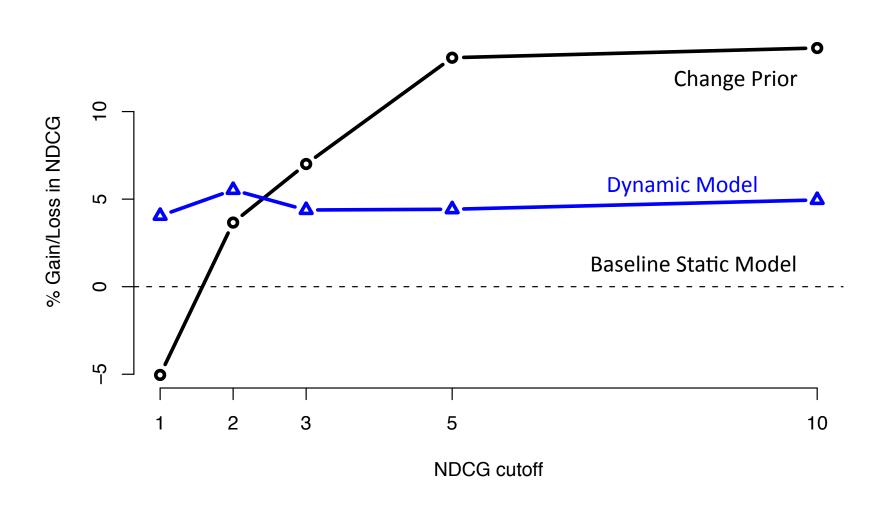
$$P(D|Q) \propto P(D) \Big(\lambda_L P(Q|D_L) + \lambda_M P(Q|D_M) + \lambda_S P(Q|D_S) \Big)$$

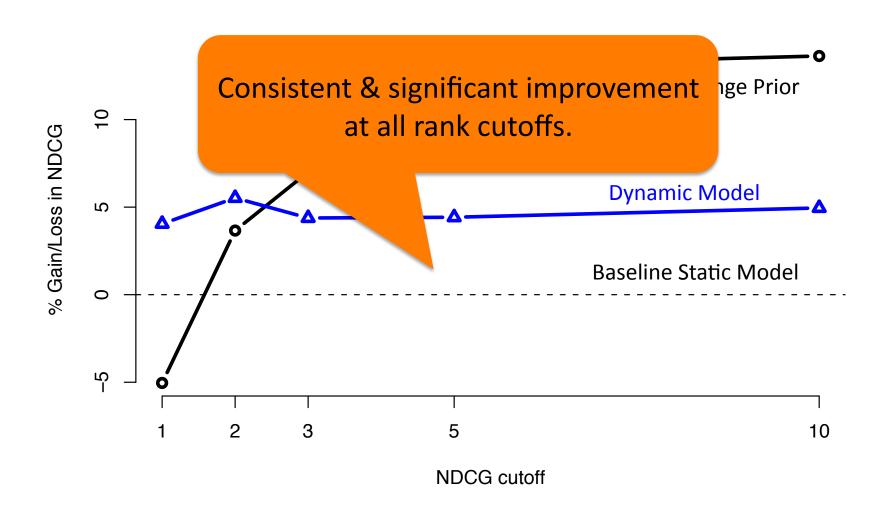
"Dynamic Model"

Model relevance as a *mixture* of LONG-MEDIUM- and SHORT-lived vocabulary:

$$P(D|Q) \propto P(D)$$
 $igg(\lambda_L P(Q|D_L)igg)$ Differentially weight long-lived and short-lived vocabulary. $+\lambda_S P(Q|D_S)$

"Dynamic Model"

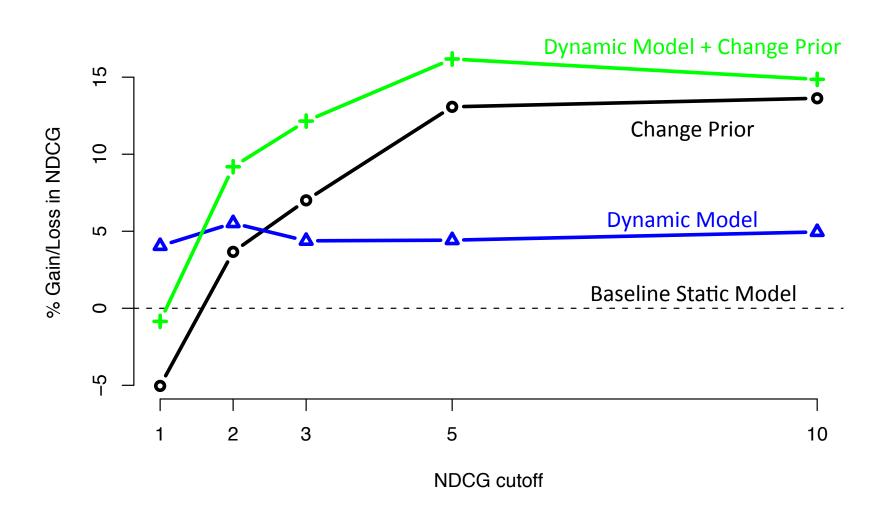




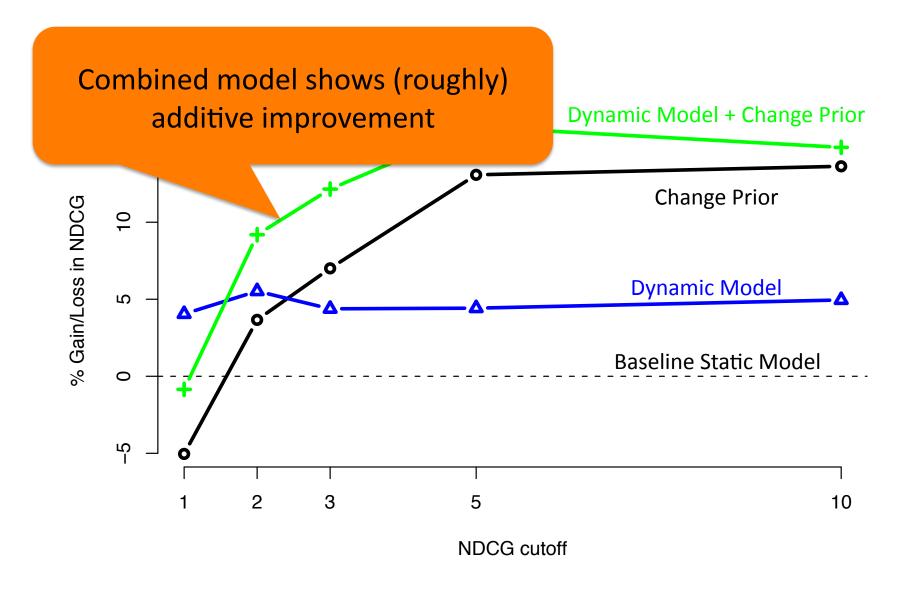
Change & Relevance Ranking

- Presented two methods for leveraging changing content in relevance ranking:
 - Query-Independent Change Prior, favoring dynamic documents irrespective of query
 - Dynamic Document Representation, differentially weighting long-term and short-term vocabulary
- Combined Model: Best of both worlds?

Combined Model



Combined Model



Conclusion & Next Steps

- Documents change, and we can use characteristics of those dynamics to improve retrieval performance.
- Presented two complementary methods of leveraging change in ranking.
- Focus here on navigational queries; current work is looking at *dynamic* information needs.
 Relevance may change over time.

Thank You

Questions?