

Information Retrieval

Click Models

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Course overview

Offline



Online

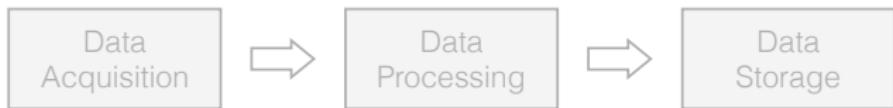


Advanced

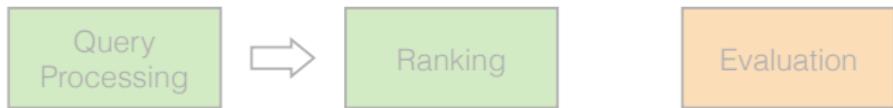


Advanced topics in IR

Offline



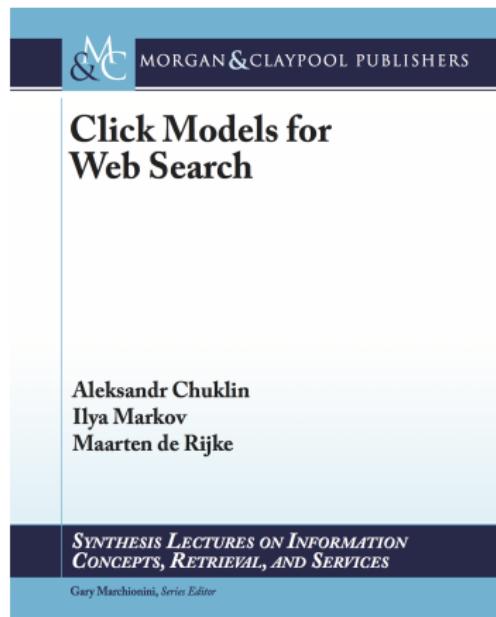
Online



Advanced



The book



<http://clickmodels.weebly.com/the-book.html>

Tutorials

- SIGIR 2015, Santiago, Chile
- AINL-ISMW FRUCT 2015, St. Petersburg, Russia
- WSDM 2016, San Francisco, USA
- RuSSIR 2016, Saratov, Russia

<http://clickmodels.weebly.com/tutorials.html>

Outline

1 Current developments

2 Future research

3 Summary

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Incorporating clicks, attention and satisfaction

Incorporating clicks, attention and satisfaction into
a search engine result page evaluation model

Aleksandr Chuklin, Maarten de Rijke

Proceedings of CIKM 2016, Indianapolis, USA

A neural click model for web search

A neural click model for web search

Alexey Borisov, Ilya Markov, Maarten de Rijke, Pavel Serdyukov

Proceedings of WWW 2016, Montreal, Canada

A context-aware time model for web search

A context-aware time model for web search

Alexey Borisov, Ilya Markov, Maarten de Rijke, Pavel Serdyukov

Proceedings of SIGIR 2016, Pisa, Italy
best student paper award

Time between user actions

- **Time between clicks**
- Time to first click
- Time to last click
- Time between queries

Time between clicks

Yandex

amsterdam — 191 million answers



Search

Web

Amsterdam travel guide - Wikitravel

wikitravel.com > Amsterdam

Amsterdam is the capital of the Netherlands. With more than one million inhabitants in its urban area, it is the country's largest city and its financial, cultural, and creative centre. Amsterdam gets its name from the city's origin as "Dam" ...

Images

Amsterda...

Video

Amsterda...

Translate

Amsterdam - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

en.wikipedia.org > Amsterdam

Amsterdam (Amsterdæm, [æmstər'dæm]; Dutch: [ɑmstər'dɔm]) is the capital and most populous city of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Its status as the Dutch capital is mandated by the Constitution of the Netherlands though it is not the seat of the Dutch...

More

Amsterdam Tourism: Best of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

tripadvisor.com > Tourism-g188590-Amsterdam_North...

Amsterdam Tourism: TripAdvisor has 821,053 reviews of Amsterdam Hotels, Attractions, and Restaurants making it your best Amsterdam resource.

Your guide to visit, enjoy, live, work & invest in Amsterdam

iamsterdam.com > en

Welcome to iamsterdam.com. We would like to ask a few questions about your experience on our website. It will only take a few minutes of your time.

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Amsterda...

Restaurants

Your g...

iamsterda...

Welcome...

our web...

30 secs

there is *context bias*

Modeling time

- Average

$$\text{Time}(\text{"Amsterdam"}, \text{"wikipedia.org"}) = \frac{120 + 60 + 30}{3}$$

- Probability distribution

$$\text{Time}(\text{"Amsterdam"}, \text{"wikipedia.org"}) \sim \text{Gamma}(k, \theta)$$

where (k, θ) are estimated from 120, 60, 30

context bias is not modeled

Context-aware time modeling

$$Time("Amsterdam", "wikipedia.org", context_1) \sim \text{Gamma}(k_1, \theta_1)$$
$$Time("Amsterdam", "wikipedia.org", context_2) \sim \text{Gamma}(k_2, \theta_2)$$
$$Time(\underbrace{"Amsterdam", "wikipedia.org"}_{\text{user action}}, \underbrace{context_3}_{\text{context}}) \sim \text{Gamma}(k_3, \theta_3)$$

Context-aware time modeling

$$\begin{aligned} Time(action, context) \sim & \text{Gamma}(\\ & \mathbf{a}_k(ctx) \cdot \mathbf{k}(act) + \mathbf{b}_k(ctx), \\ & \mathbf{a}_\theta(ctx) \cdot \boldsymbol{\theta}(act) + \mathbf{b}_\theta(ctx)) \end{aligned}$$

Parameter estimation

$$\begin{aligned} Time(action, context) \sim \text{Gamma}(\\ & \quad \mathbf{a}_k(ctx) \cdot \mathbf{k}(act) + \mathbf{b}_k(ctx), \\ & \quad \mathbf{a}_\theta(ctx) \cdot \theta(act) + \mathbf{b}_\theta(ctx)) \end{aligned}$$

- ① Fix **context-independent** parameters
- ② Optimize **context-dependent** parameters using *neural networks*
- ③ Fix **context-dependent** parameters
- ④ Optimize **context-independent** using *gradient descent*
- ⑤ Repeat until convergence

Parameter estimation

- We do not know the form of **context-dependent** parameters
 \Rightarrow neural networks
- We know the form of **context-independent** parameters
(Gamma distribution) \Rightarrow direct optimization

Context

General	
Is query (Q-action)	(0: no, 1: yes)
Is click (C-action)	(0: no, 1: yes)
log (1 + observed time since previous action)	(0: undefined)
log (1 + average time since previous action)	(0: undefined)
Q-action	
Is new search session	(0: no, 1: yes)
Number of terms in issued query	(0: undefined)
BM25 (issued query, previous query)	(0: undefined)
BM25 (previous query, issued query)	(0: undefined)
C-action	
Is click on the 1 st position	(0: no, 1: yes)
...	...
Is click on the 10 th position	(0: no, 1: yes)

Dataset

3 months of log data from Yandex search engine

Time between actions	Max time	# Observations
Time-to-first-click	1 min	30,747,733
Time-between-clicks	5 min	6,317,834
Time-to-last-click	5 min	30,446,973
Time-from-abandoned-query	1 min	11,523,351

Evaluation tasks

Task1. Predict time between clicks

- Log-likelihood
- Root mean squared error (MSE)

Task2. Rank results based on time between clicks

- nDCG@{1, 3, 5, 10}

Task 1. Predicting time

Time model	Distribution	Log-likelihood	RMSE
Basic	exponential	-4.9219	60.73
	gamma	-4.9105	60.76
	Weibull	-4.9077	60.76
Context-aware	exponential	-4.8787	58.93
	gamma	-4.8556	58.98
	Weibull	-4.8504	58.94

Task 2. Ranking results

Time model	Distribution	NDCG			
		@1	@3	@5	@10
Average	—	0.651	0.693	0.728	0.812
Context-aware	exponential	0.668	0.710	0.743	0.820
	gamma	0.675	0.715	0.748	0.822
	Weibull	0.671	0.709	0.745	0.821

Other times

- Time to first click
- Time to last click
- Time between queries

Summary

- Removed **context bias** from time between actions
- Predicted user search interactions better (**Task 1**)
- Used the **context-independent** component for better document ranking (**Task 2**)

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Future research

- Keep on adding new variables – not a good idea
- Parameter estimation
 - Efficiency
 - Online learning
- Other interactions and environments
 - Interactions beyond clicks
 - Devices beyond desktop computers

Future research

Model's output	Evaluation	Application
Conditional click probs	Log-likelihood	User simulation
Full click probs	Perplexity	Model-based metrics
Parameter values	Ranking evaluation	Ranking

- Why use intermediate evaluation?
 - Evaluate applications, not models
- Why maximize log-likelihood?
 - Optimize models for specific applications

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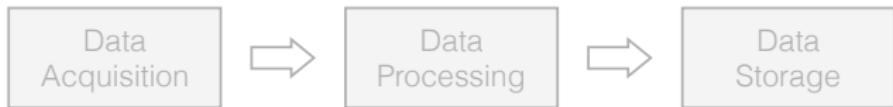
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Materials

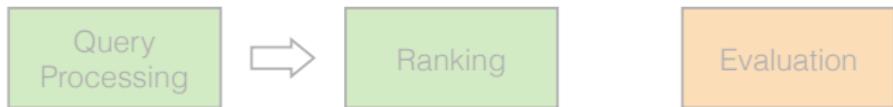
- Aleksandr Chuklin, Ilya Markov, Maarten and de Rijke
Click Models for Web Search
Morgan & Claypool, 2015

Advanced topics in IR

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Advanced topics in IR and Web Search