Introducing the User-over-Ranking hypothesis

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User-over-Ranking stated informally

Queries returning as many results as the user can consider increase retrieval performance.

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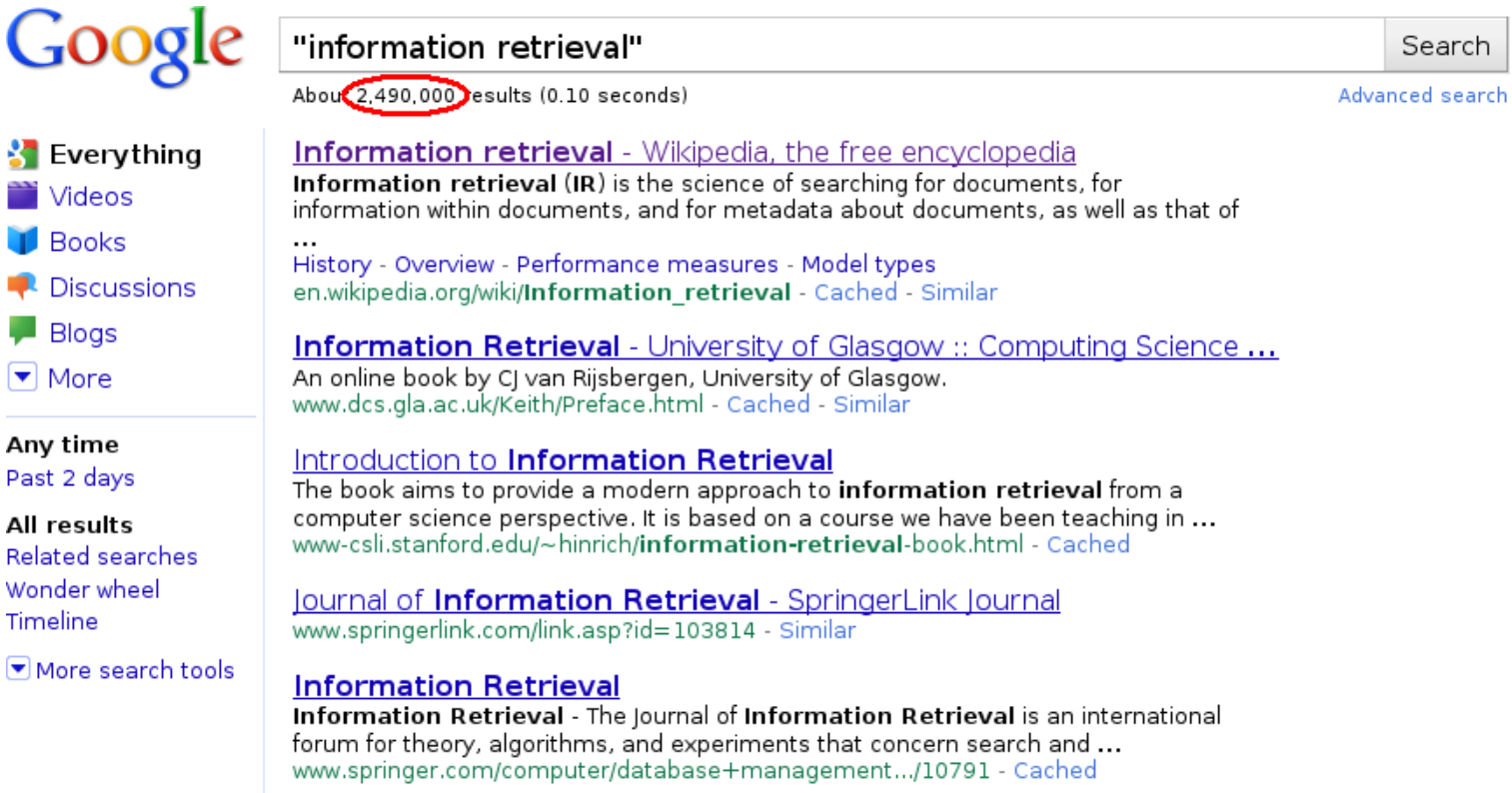
Small print: If ranking works: fine!
Use case is not some query like ebay.
But more involved information needs, automatic systems, etc.

Assumption 1: More keywords = more specific



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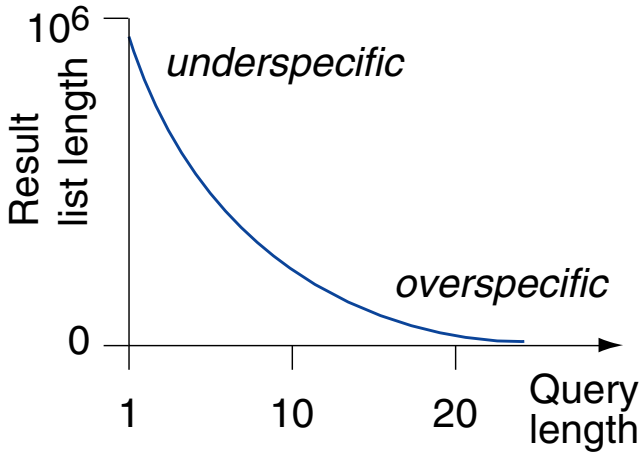
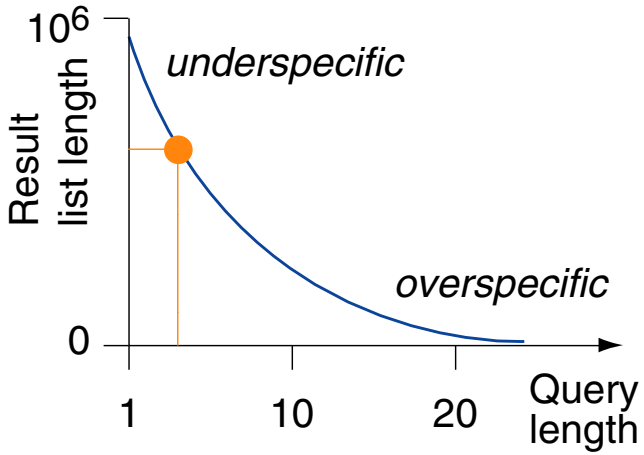


Specificity of Queries

Assumption 2: User can arbitrarily specify information need



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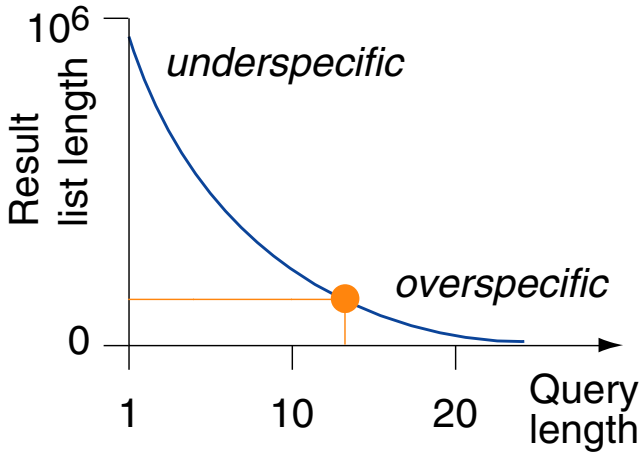
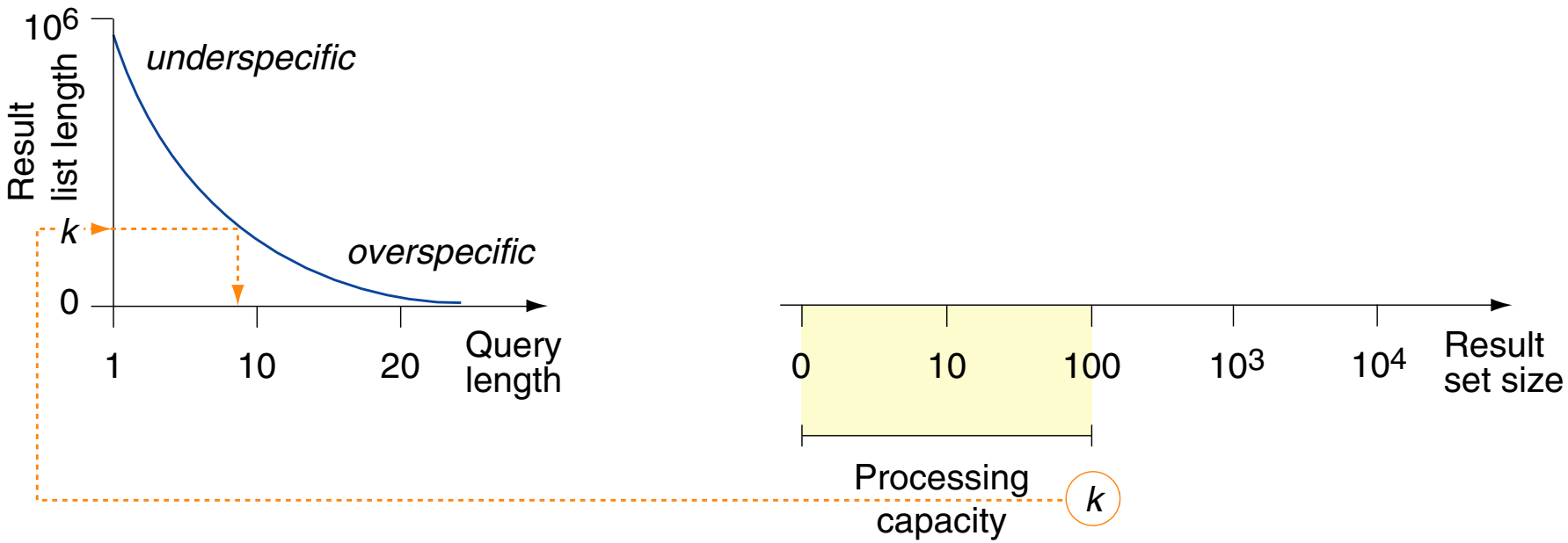


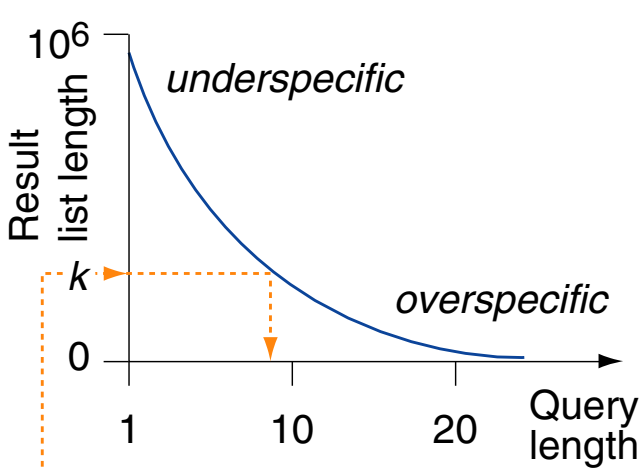
Specificity of Queries

Assumption 3: User can consider about k results.



Specificity of Queries

Hypothesis: Specificity matches k = Optimum retrieval



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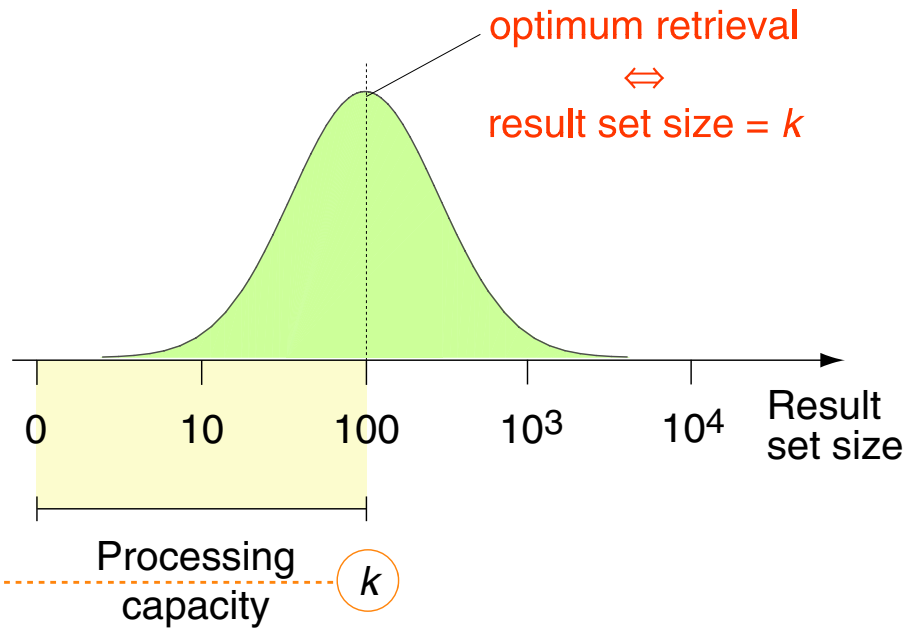


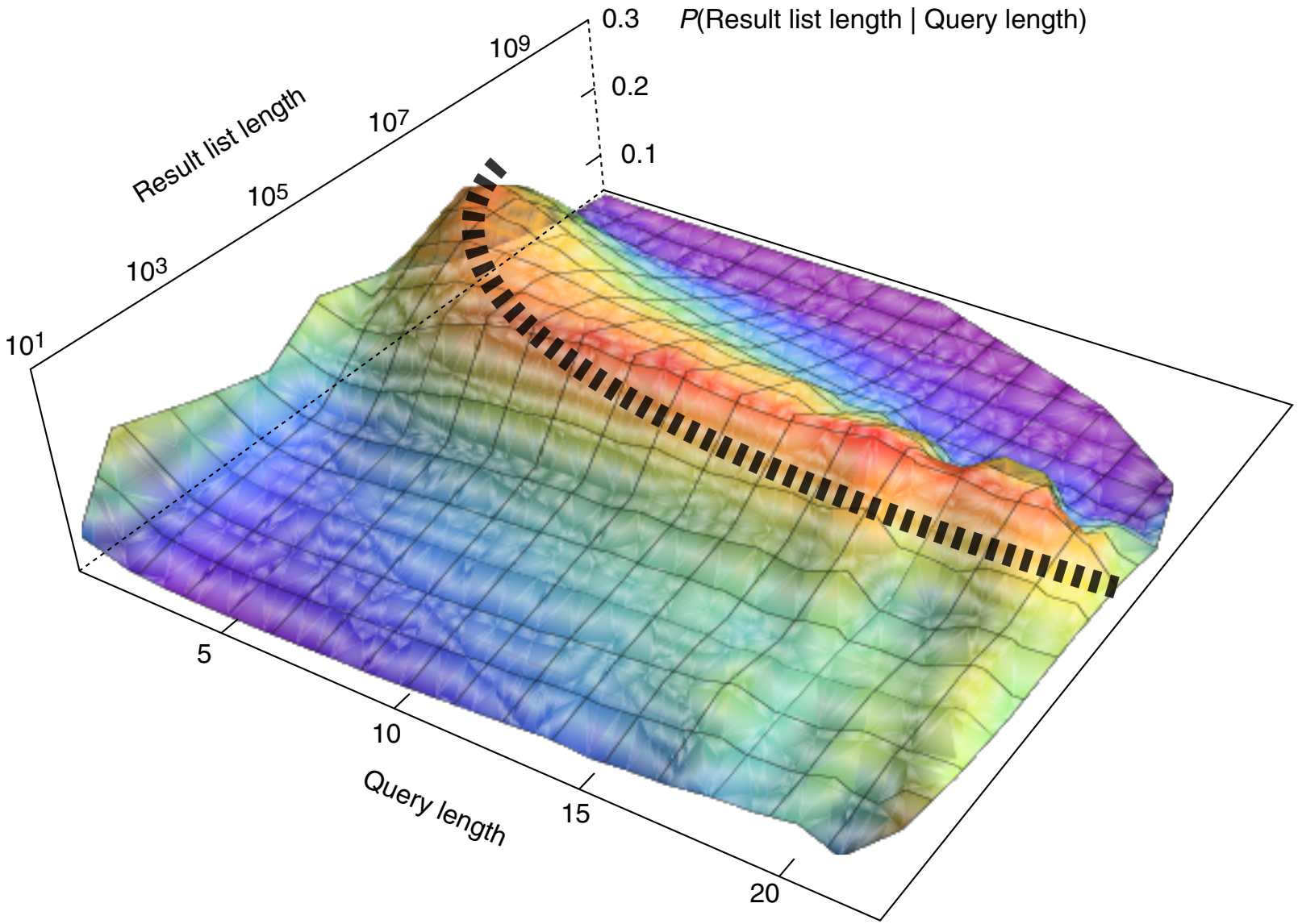
Probability for Retrieval Success

What about empirical evidence?

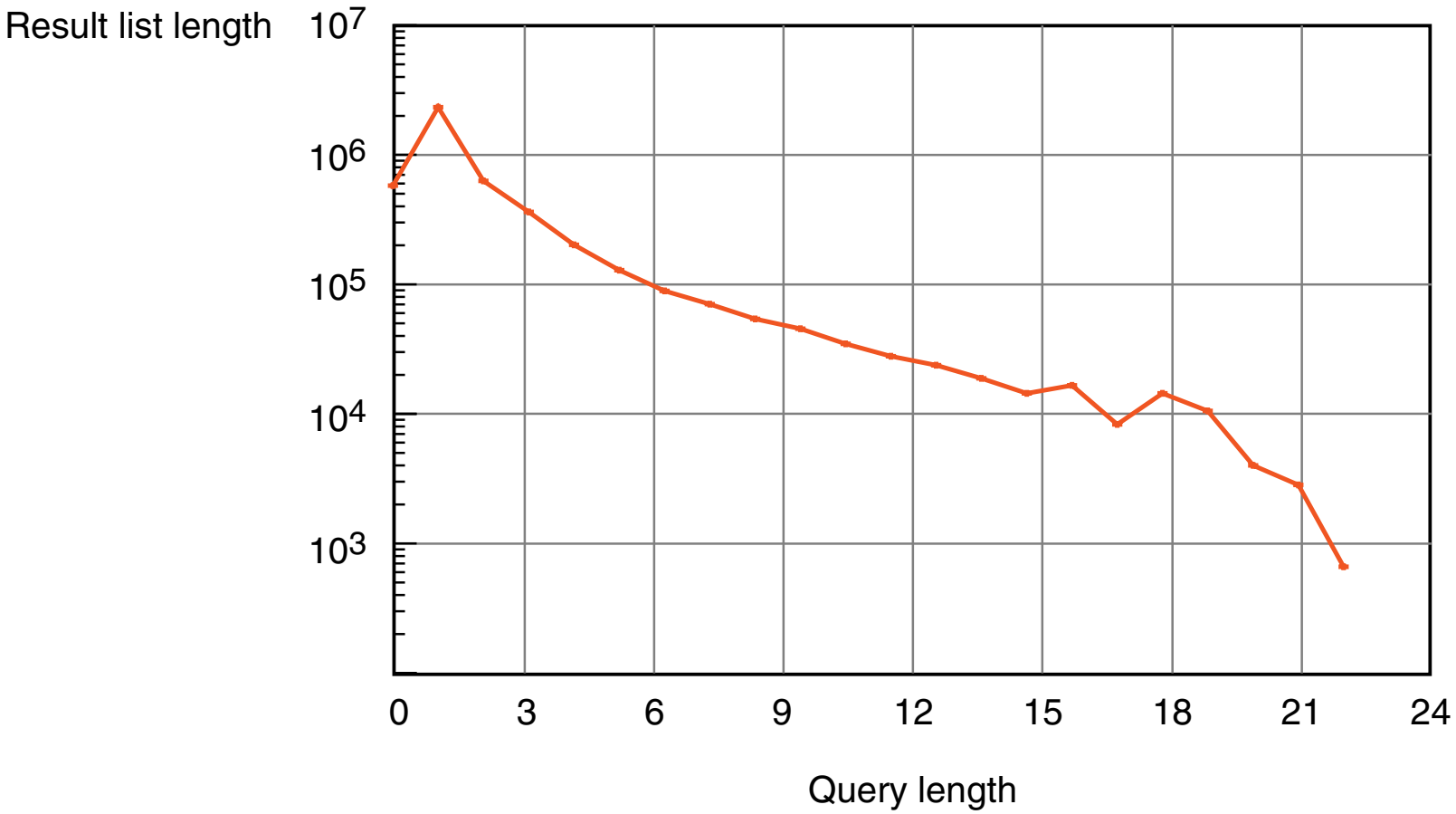
Experimental Setting: AOL log

- Cleaning (bots, URL queries, encoding problems)
- Query duplicates removed
- 4.4 million unique queries ($\leq$ 22 keywords)
- Submitted to Bing API
- Result list length estimates stored

AOL log result list length distribution in 3D



Median AOL log result list length in 2D

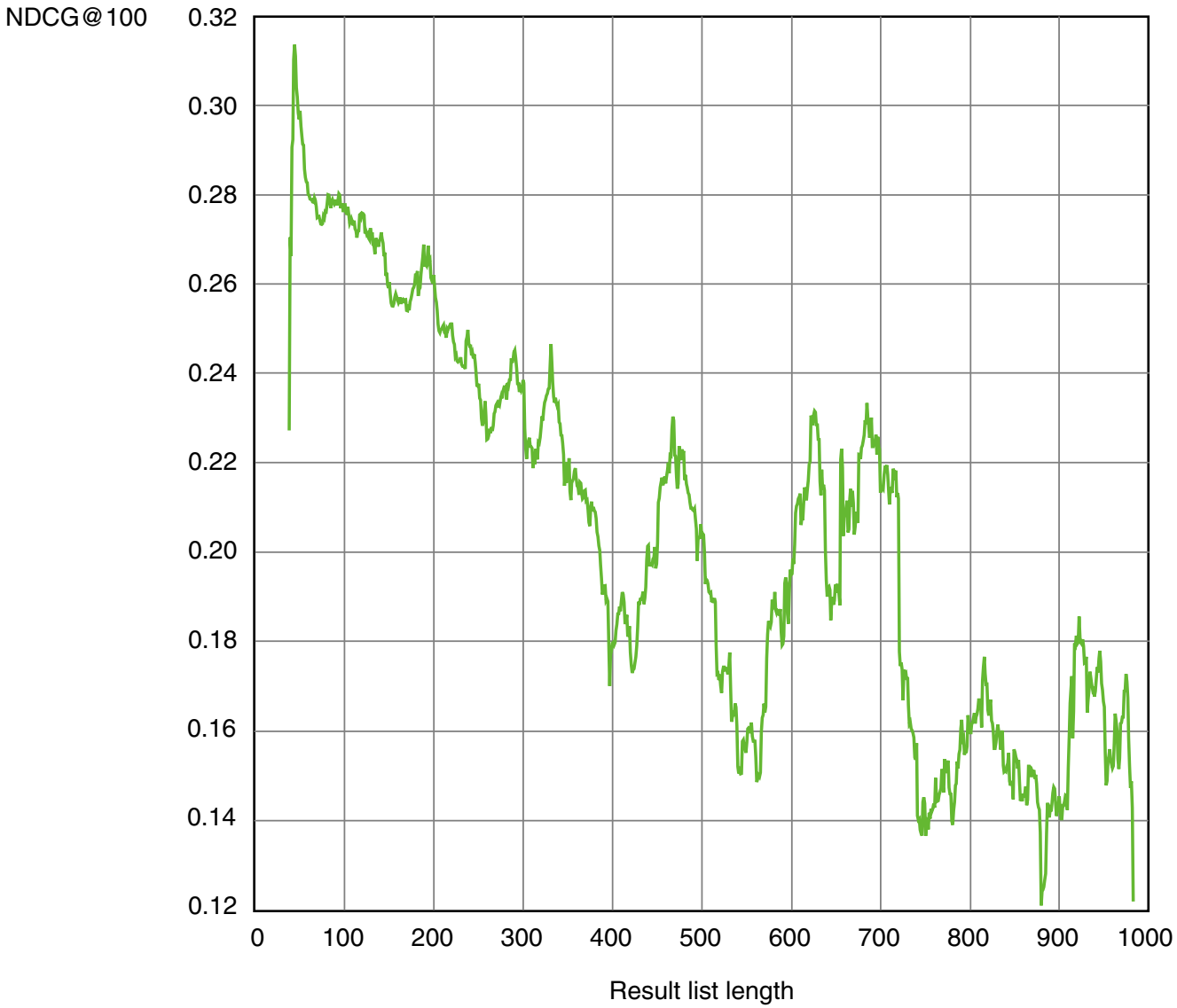


Experimental Setting: TREC Robust04

- 530 000 newswire documents
- BM25 indexed with Terrier
- Nounphrase extraction for TREC topics 301–450, 601–700
- Submitted all combinations to Terrier
- Result lists stored

- Assumed capacity $k = 100$

Avg. NDCG@100 per result list length (Robust04)



Almost the end: The take-away messages!

What we have done

Results

- When ranking works: fine!
- Else: User-over-Ranking
  - longer queries $\rightarrow$ fewer results
  - optimum retrieval performance $\rightarrow$ user capacity
- Empirical evidence

Future Work

- Apply hypothesis to query formulation

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Thank you

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