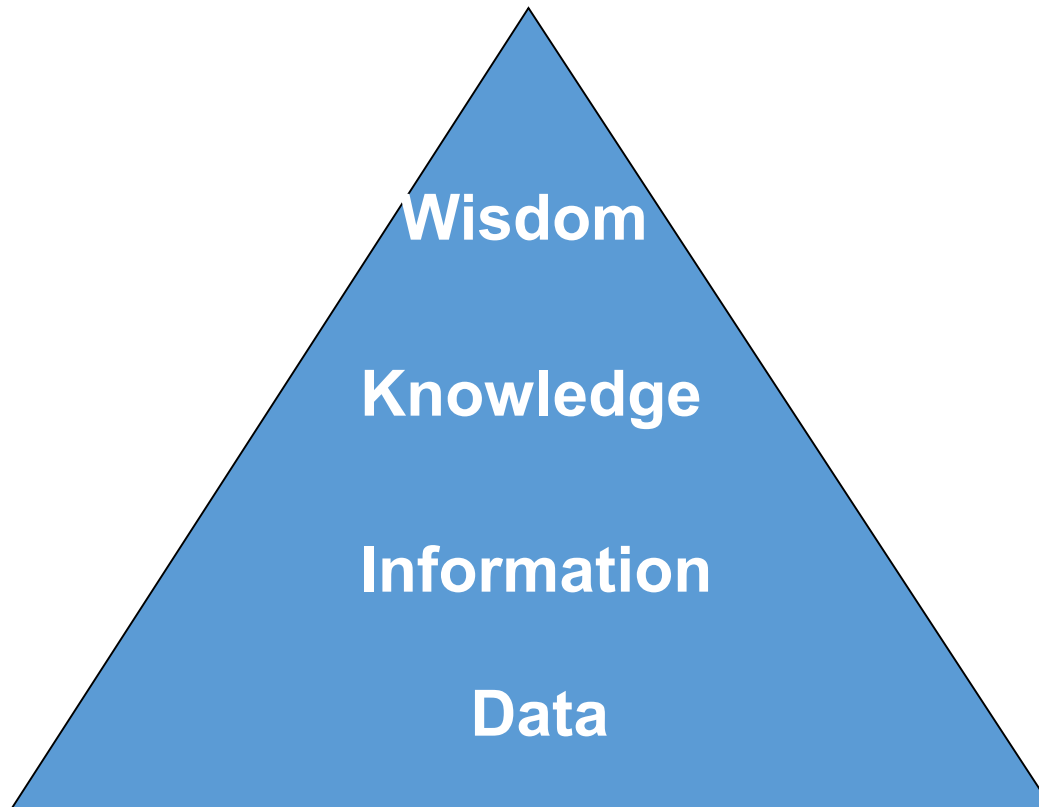


Biomedical Information Retrieval

Lecture 1: Introduction

Information ?

Information Hierarchy



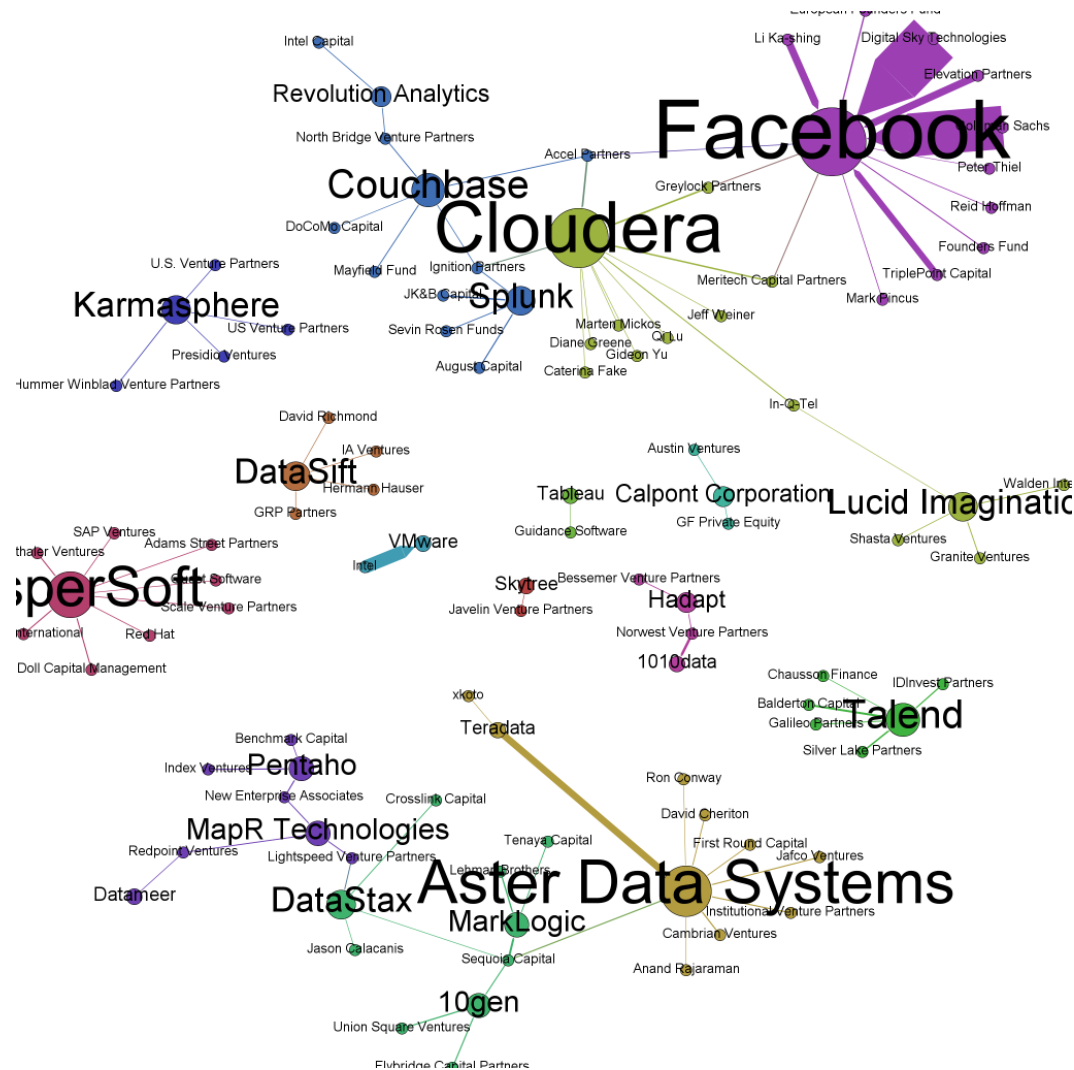
Information Hierarchy

- Data
 - The raw material of information
- Information
 - Data organized and presented by someone
- Knowledge
 - Information read, heard or seen and understood
- Wisdom
 - Distilled and integrated knowledge and understanding

What kinds of information are there?

- Text
 - books, periodicals, WWW, memos, ads
 - published/refereed
- Film
- Photos, other Images
- Broadcast TV, Radio
- Telephone Conversations
- Databases...
- Currently, Internet data is the major player

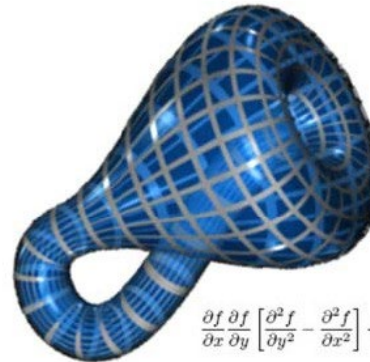
Big Data !!



Big Data !!



User Activity on Wikipedia



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right] + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] &= 0 \\ \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



DARPA's Topological Data Analysis Program





ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE



ChatGPT

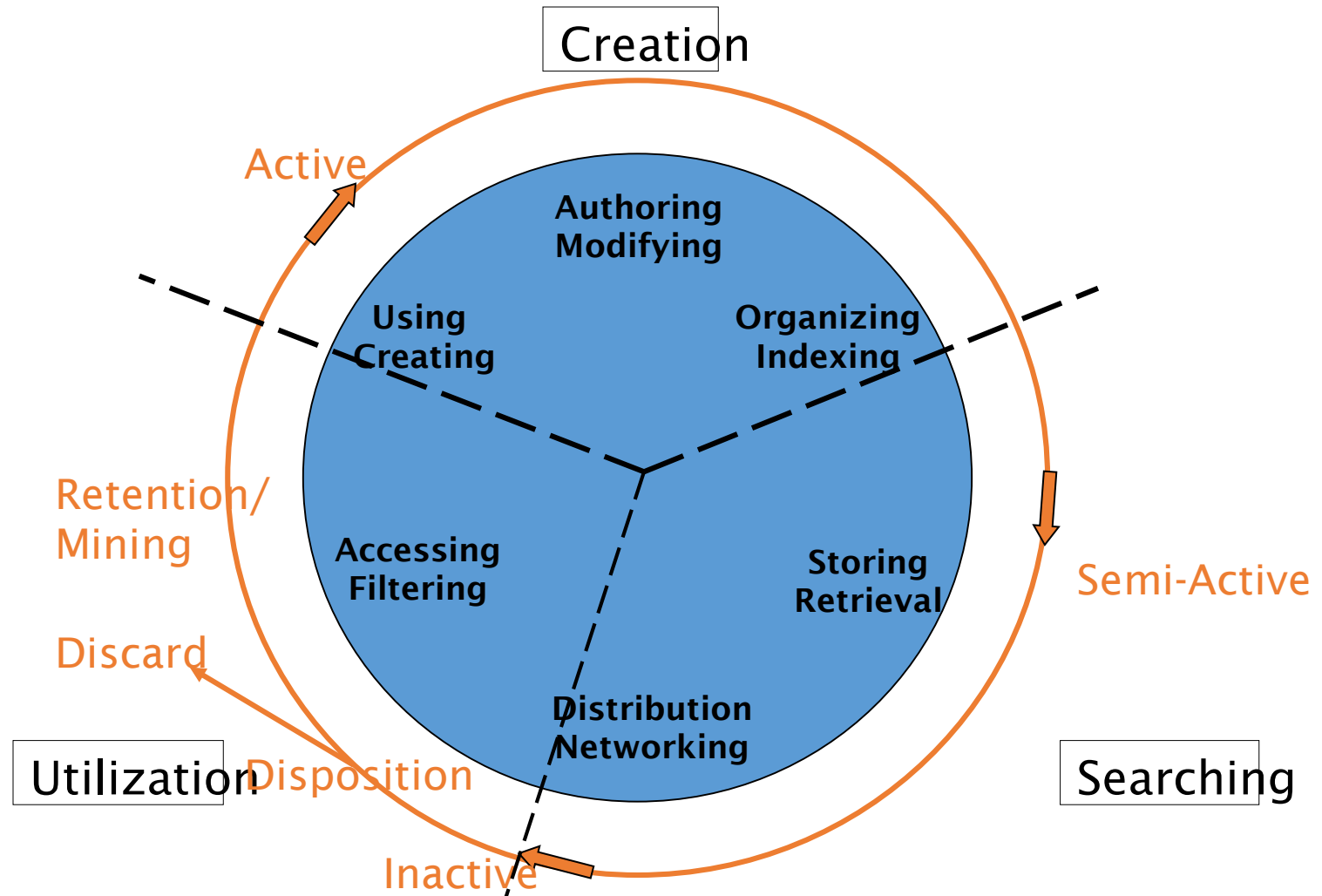




Counting the Library of Congress

- Library of Congress
 - National Digital Library Program (NDLP), created in October 1994
 - 39-million items from total 167-million item collection
 - Books: 40 Terabytes assuming
 - 39M books (22,765,967 catalogued books, 109,029,796 items)
 - 1 MB per book
 - Should also assume
 - 13M photographs, 1MB each = 13 TB
 - 4M maps, say 200 TB
 - 500K files, 1GB each = 500 TB
 - 3.5M sound recordings, ~2000 TB
- Grand total: 8 petabytes (8000 terabytes)

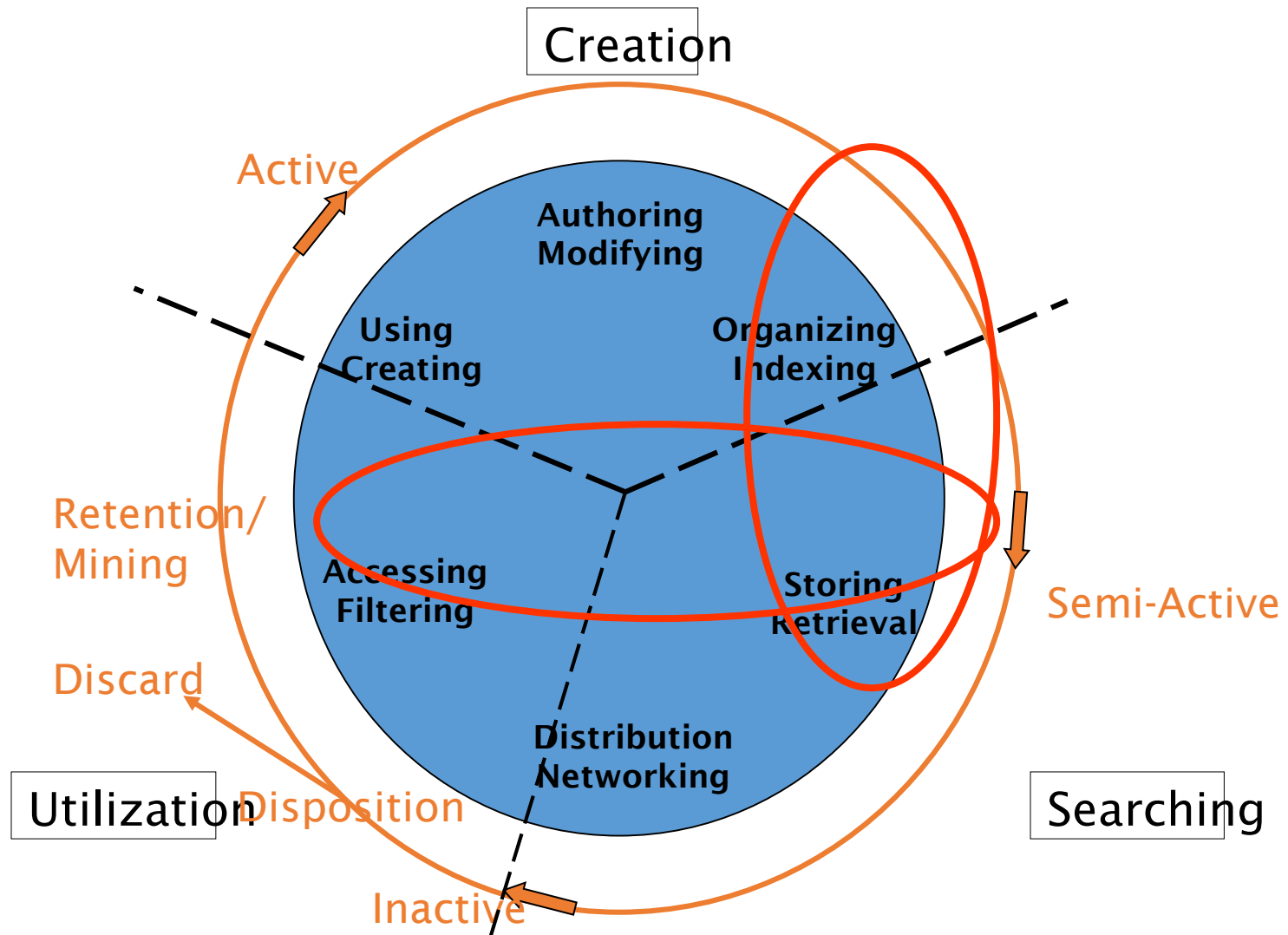
Information Life Cycle



Issues in Information

- Information Storage
 - How and Where is Information stored?
- Retrieving Information.
 - How is information recovered from storage
 - How to find needed information
 - Linked with Accessing/Filtering stage

Key Issues



Information Retrieval ?

Some IR History

- Roots in the scientific “Information Explosion” following WWII
- Interest in computer-based IR from mid 1950’s
 - H.P. Luhn at IBM (1958)
 - Probabilistic models at Rand (Maron & Kuhns) (1960)
 - Boolean system development at Lockheed (‘60s)
 - Vector Space Model (Salton at Cornell 1965)
 - Statistical Weighting methods and theoretical advances (‘70s)
 - Refinements and Advances in application (‘80s)
 - User Interfaces, Large-scale testing and application (‘90s)

Search and Retrieval

- Human Aspects
- Information Retrieval Models
- Content Analysis/Zipf Distributions
- Evaluation of IR Systems
 - Precision/Recall
 - Relevance
 - User Studies
- System and Implementation Issues
- Web-Specific Issues
- User Interface Issues
- Special Kinds of Search

Basic assumptions of IR

- **Collection**: Fixed set of documents
- **Goal**: Retrieve documents with information that is relevant to user's **information need** and helps him (or her) complete a **task**

General language representations

- Feature-based approaches
 - Non-neural word representations
 - Neural embedding
 - Word embedding: Word2Vec, Glove, ...
 - Sentence embedding, paragraph embedding, ...
 - Deep contextualised word representation (ELMo, Embeddings from Language Models) (Peters *et al.*, 2018)
- Fine-tuning approaches
 - OpenAI GPT (Generative Pre-trained Transformer) (Radford *et al.*, 2018a)
 - **BERT** (Bi-directional Encoder Representations from Transformers) (Devlin *et al.*, 2018)

Pre-trained self-attention models

- ELMo (Peters *et al.*, 2018)
- OpenAI GPT (Radford *et al.*, 2018a)
- Transformer (especially **self-attention**) (Vaswani *et al.*, 2017)
- **BERT** (Devlin *et al.*, 2018)



ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE



ChatGPT





The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE



SPECIAL REPORT AI IN MEDICINE

Benefits, Limits, and Risks of GPT-4 as an AI Chatbot for Medicine

Peter Lee, Ph.D., Sebastien Bubeck, Ph.D., and
Joseph Petro, M.S., M.Eng.

March 30, 2023

N Engl J Med 2023; 388:1233-1239

DOI: 10.1056/NEJMSr2214184



ChatGPT 指令大全

本站提供精煉過的指令語句，讓你充分發揮 ChatGPT 的強大功能

了解如何使用 📖

全部

寫報告

資料整理

履歷與自傳

準備面試

程式開發

知識學習

英語學習

工作生產力

寫作幫手

日常生活

有趣好玩

角色扮演

寫報告

報告開頭

複製

我現在正在 **報告的情境與目的**。我的簡報主題是 **主題**，請提供 **數字** 種開頭方式，要簡單到 **目標族群** 能聽懂，同時要足夠能吸引人，讓他們願意專心聽下去

研究報告

複製

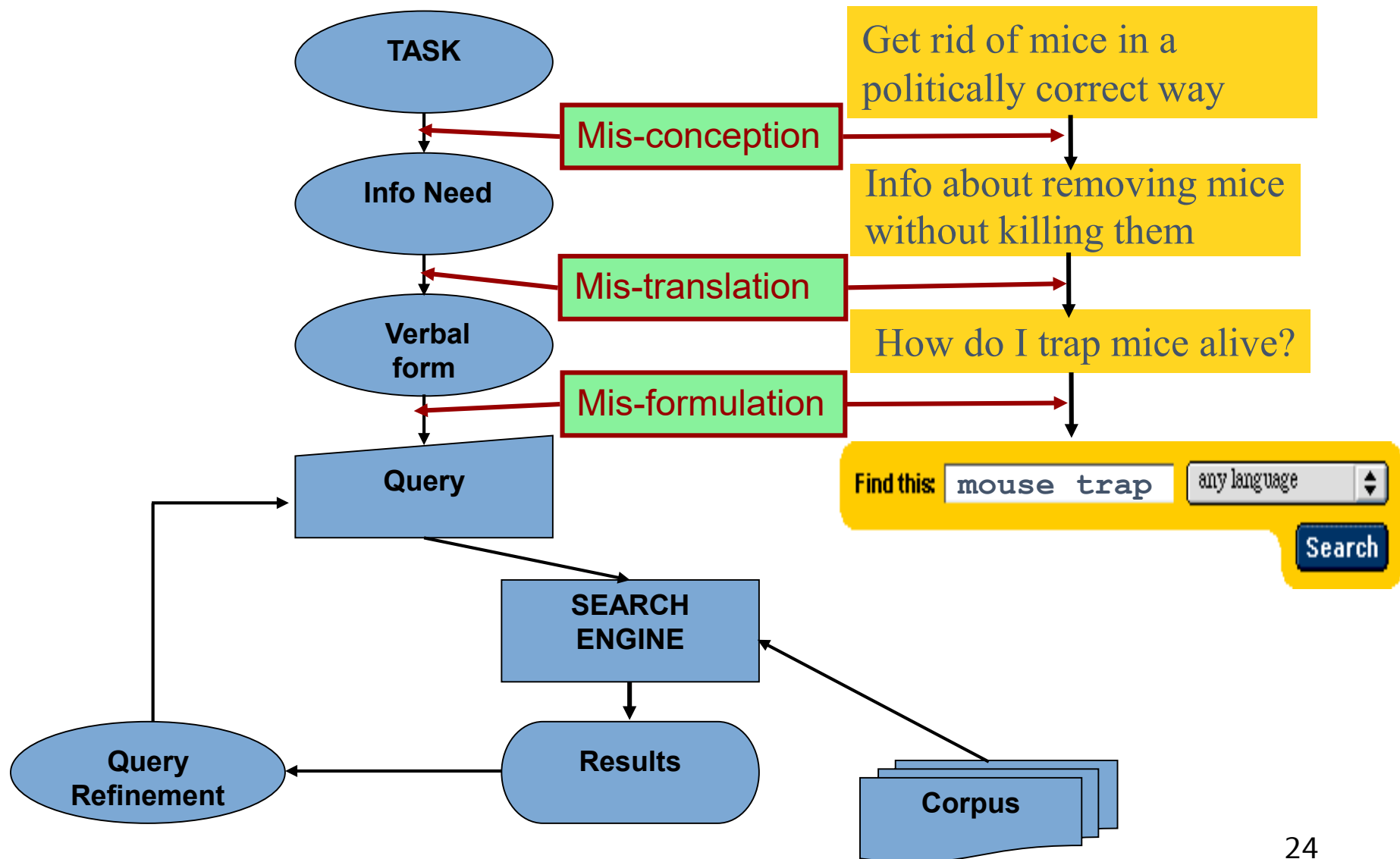
寫出一篇有關 **知識** 的 **數字** 字研究報告，報告中需引述最新的研究，並引用專家觀點

提出反對觀點

複製

你是 **某個主題** 的專家，請針對以下論述 **附上論述**，提出 **數字** 個反駁的論點，每個論點都要有佐證

The classic search model



How good are the retrieved docs?

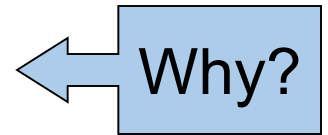
- Precision : Fraction of retrieved docs that are relevant to user's information need
- Recall : Fraction of relevant docs in collection that are retrieved
- More precise definitions and measurements to follow in later lectures

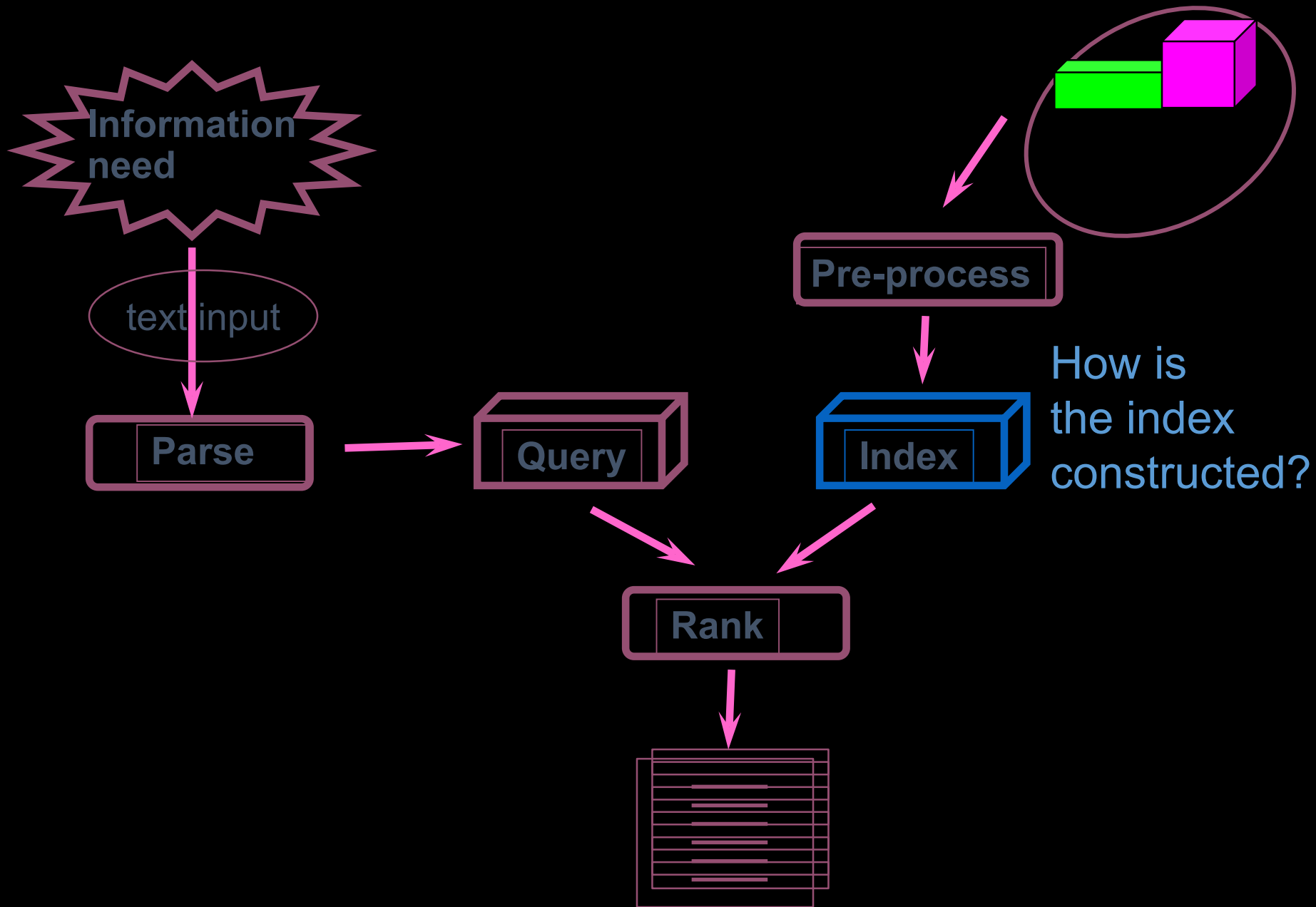
Bigger collections

- Consider $N = 1\text{M}$ documents, each with about 1K terms.
- Avg 6 bytes/term incl spaces/punctuation
 - 6GB of data in the documents.
- Say there are $m = 500\text{K}$ distinct terms among these.

Can't build the matrix

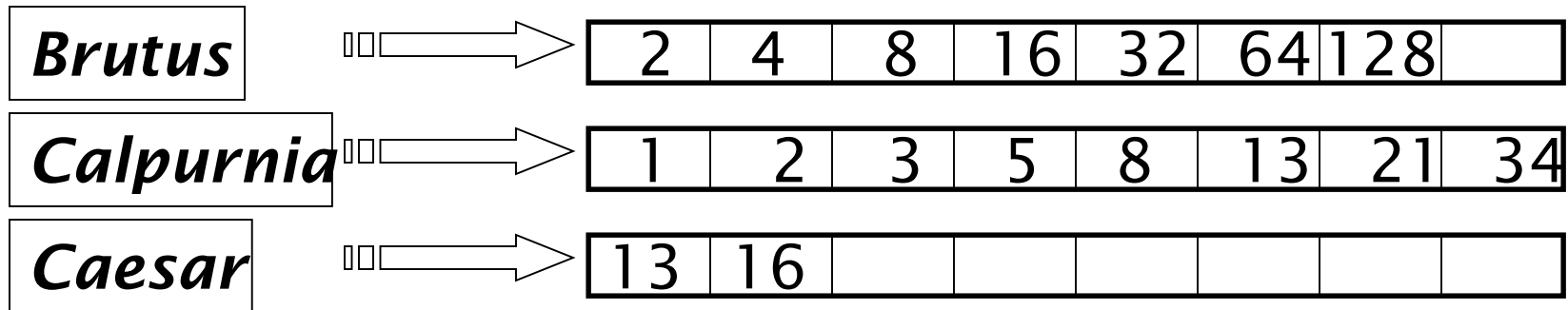
- 500K x 1M matrix has half-a-trillion 0's and 1's.
- But it has no more than one billion 1's.
 - matrix is extremely sparse.
- What's a better representation?
 - We only record the 1 positions.





Inverted index

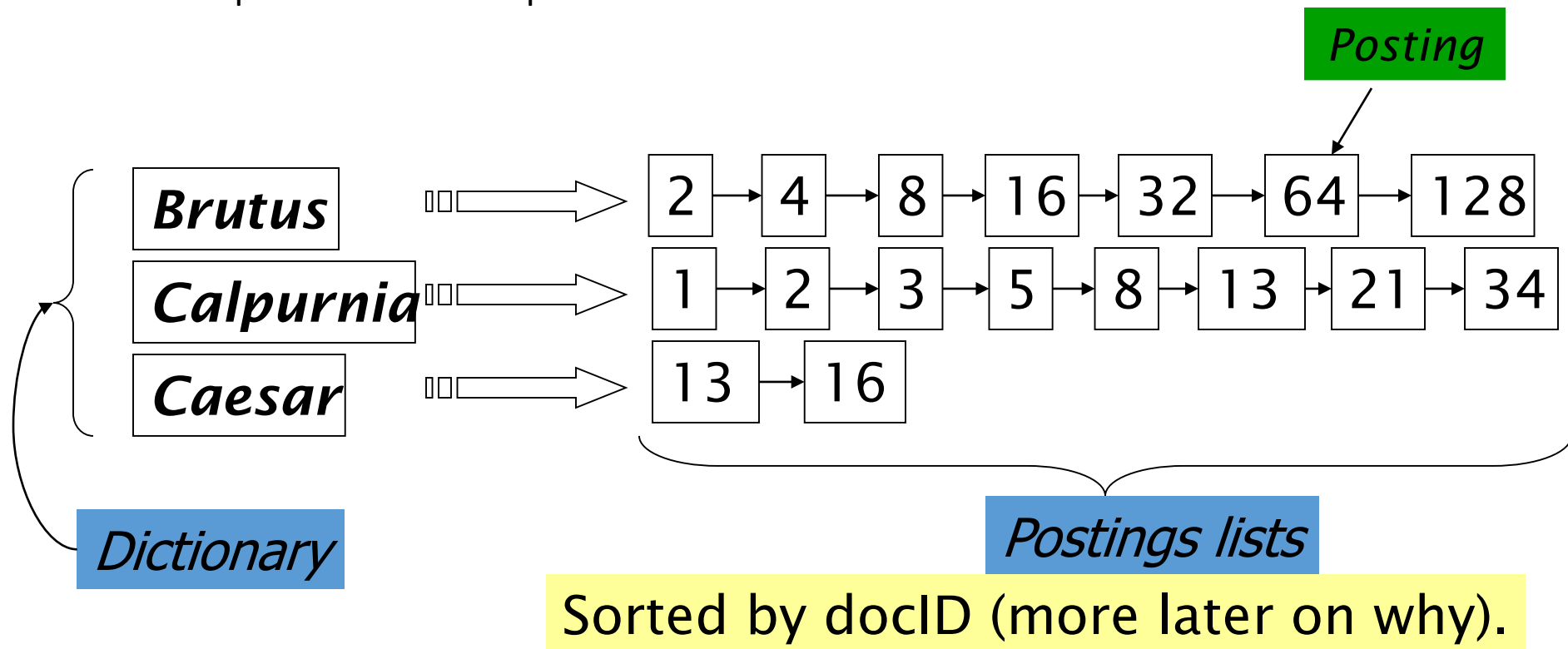
- For each term T , we must store a list of all documents that contain T .
- Do we use an array or a list for this?



What happens if the word **Caesar** is added to document 14?

Inverted index

- Linked lists generally preferred to arrays
 - Dynamic space allocation
 - Insertion of terms into documents easy
 - Space overhead of pointers



Inverted index construction

Documents to be indexed.



Friends, Romans, countrymen.

⋮

Tokenizer

Token stream.

Friends

Romans

Countrymen

More on these later.

Linguistic modules

Modified tokens.

friend

roman

countryman

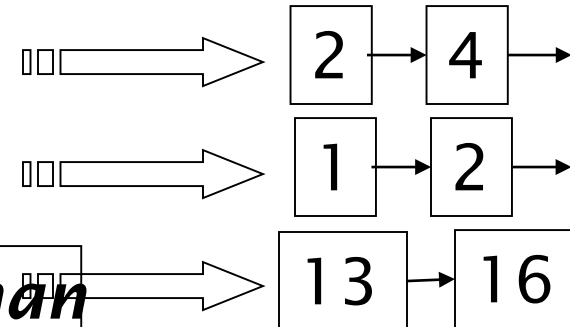
Indexer

friend

roman

countryman

Inverted index.



Indexer steps

- Sequence of (Modified token, Document ID) pairs.

Doc 1

I did enact Julius
Caesar I was killed
i' the Capitol;
Brutus killed me.

Doc 2

So let it be with
Caesar. The noble
Brutus hath told you
Caesar was ambitious



Term	Doc #
I	1
did	1
enact	1
julius	1
caesar	1
I	1
was	1
killed	1
i'	1
the	1
capitol	1
brutus	1
killed	1
me	1
so	2
let	2
it	2
be	2
with	2
caesar	2
the	2
noble	2
brutus	2
hath	2
told	2
you	2
caesar	2
was	2
ambitious	2

- Sort by terms.

Core indexing step.

Term	Doc #
I	1
did	1
enact	1
julius	1
caesar	1
I	1
was	1
killed	1
i'	1
the	1
capitol	1
brutus	1
killed	1
me	1
so	2
let	2
it	2
be	2
with	2
caesar	2
the	2
noble	2
brutus	2
hath	2
told	2
you	2
caesar	2
was	2
ambitious	2



Term	Doc #
ambitious	2
be	2
brutus	1
brutus	2
capitol	1
caesar	1
caesar	2
caesar	2
did	1
enact	1
hath	1
I	1
I	1
i'	1
it	2
julius	1
killed	1
killed	1
let	2
me	1
noble	2
so	2
the	1
the	2
told	2
you	2
was	1
was	2
with	2

- Multiple term entries in a single document are merged.
- Frequency information is added.

Why frequency?
Will discuss later.

Term	Doc #
ambitious	2
be	2
brutus	1
brutus	2
capitol	1
caesar	1
caesar	2
caesar	2
did	1
enact	1
hath	1
I	1
I	1
i'	1
it	2
julius	1
killed	1
killed	1
let	2
me	1
noble	2
so	2
the	1
the	2
told	2
you	2
was	1
was	2
with	2



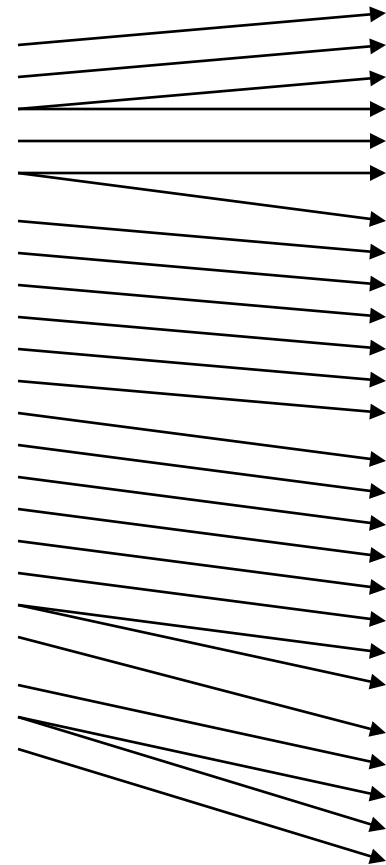
Term	Doc #	Term freq
ambitious	2	1
be	2	1
brutus	1	1
brutus	2	1
capitol	1	1
caesar	1	1
caesar	2	2
did	1	1
enact	1	1
hath	2	1
I	1	2
i'	1	1
it	2	1
julius	1	1
killed	1	2
let	2	1
me	1	1
noble	2	1
so	2	1
the	1	1
the	2	1
told	2	1
you	2	1
was	1	1
was	2	1
with	2	1

- The result is split into a *Dictionary* file and a *Postings* file.

Term	Doc #	Freq
ambitious	2	1
be	2	1
brutus	1	1
brutus	2	1
capitol	1	1
caesar	1	1
caesar	2	2
did	1	1
enact	1	1
hath	2	1
I	1	2
i'	1	1
it	2	1
julius	1	1
killed	1	2
let	2	1
me	1	1
noble	2	1
so	2	1
the	1	1
the	2	1
told	2	1
you	2	1
was	1	1
was	2	1
with	2	1



Term	N docs	Coll freq
ambitious	1	1
be	1	1
brutus	2	2
capitol	1	1
caesar	2	3
did	1	1
enact	1	1
hath	1	1
I	1	2
i'	1	1
it	1	1
julius	1	1
killed	1	2
let	1	1
me	1	1
noble	1	1
so	1	1
the	2	2
told	1	1
you	1	1
was	2	2
with	1	1



Doc #	Freq
2	1
2	1
1	1
2	1
1	1
1	1
2	2
1	1
1	1
2	1
1	2
1	1
2	1
1	1
2	1
2	1
1	1
2	1
2	1
2	1
1	1
2	1
2	1
1	1
2	1
2	1

- Where do we pay in storage?

Term	N docs	Coll freq
ambitious	1	1
be	1	1
brutus	2	2
capitol	1	1
caesar	2	3
did	1	1
enact	1	1
hath	1	1
i	1	2
i'	1	1
it	1	1
julius	1	1
killed	1	2
let	1	1
me	1	1
noble	1	1
so	1	1
the	2	2
told	1	1
you	1	1
was	2	2
with	1	1

Doc #	Freq
2	1
2	1
1	1
2	1
1	1
1	1
2	1
1	1
1	1
2	1
1	1
1	2
2	1
1	1
2	1
2	1
1	1
2	1
2	1
2	1
1	1
2	1
2	1

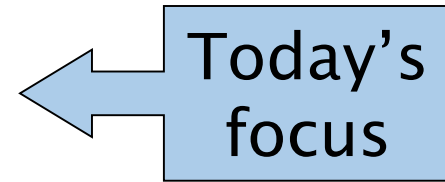
Will quantify the storage, later.

Terms

Pointers

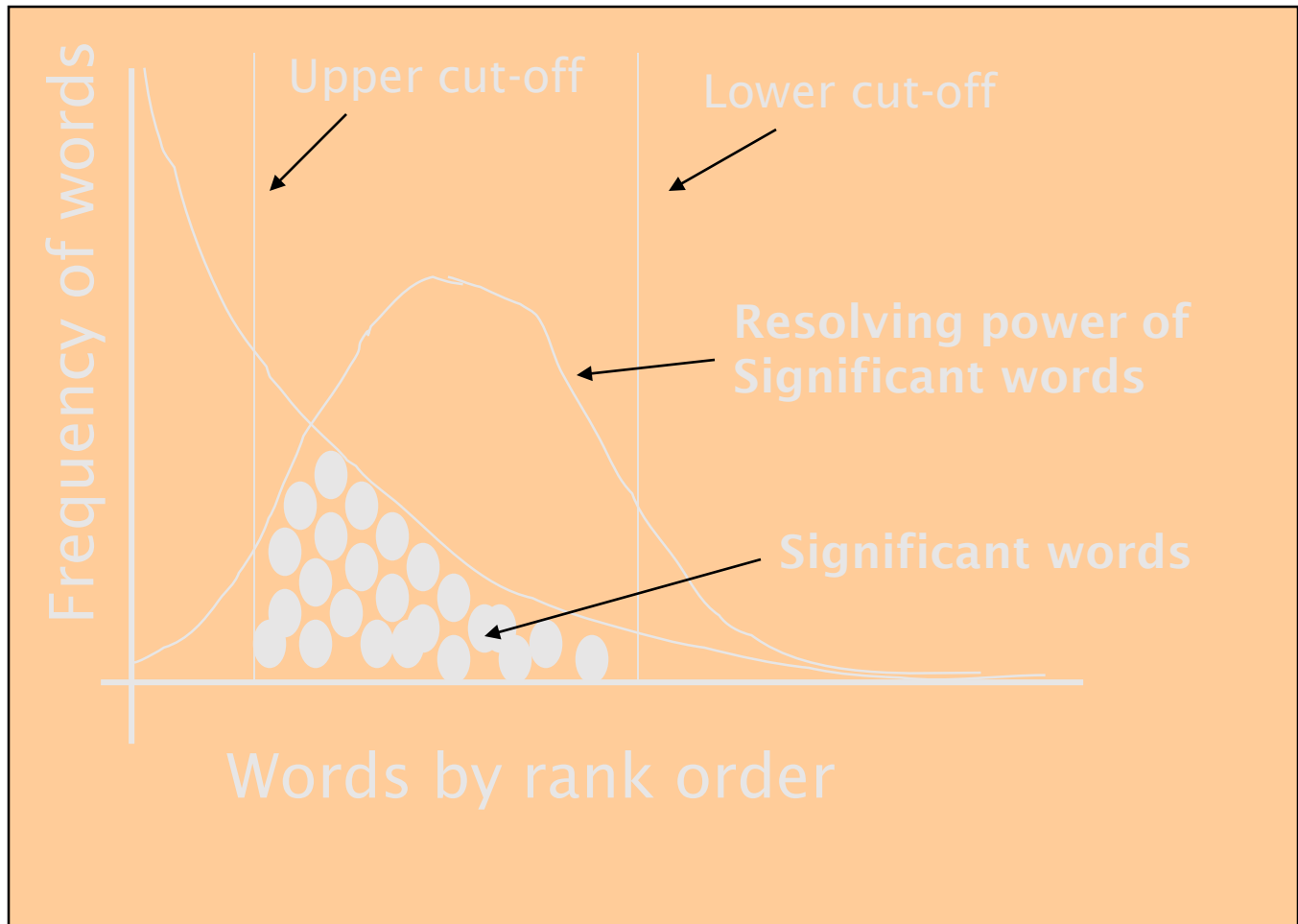
The index we just built

- How do we process a query?
 - Later - what kinds of queries can we process?



Word Frequency vs. Resolving Power (from van Rijsbergen 79)

The most frequent words are *not* the most descriptive

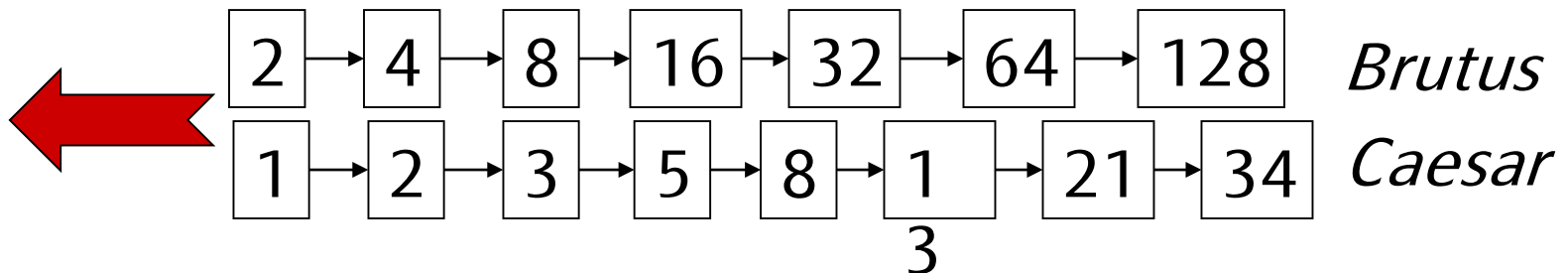


Query processing: AND

- Consider processing the query:

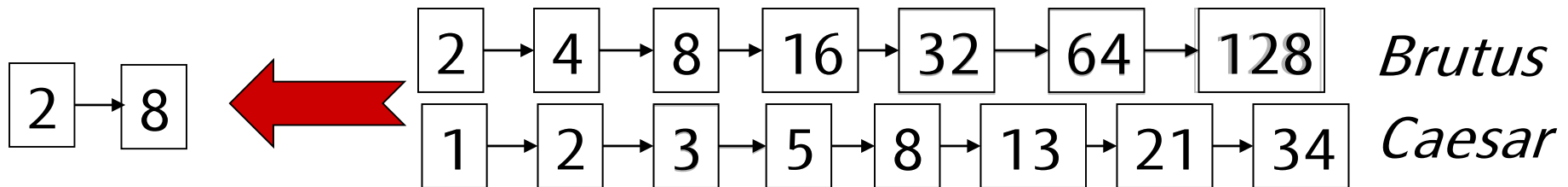
Brutus AND Caesar

- Locate ***Brutus*** in the Dictionary;
 - Retrieve its postings.
- Locate ***Caesar*** in the Dictionary;
 - Retrieve its postings.
- “Merge” the two postings:



The merge

- Walk through the two postings simultaneously, in time linear in the total number of postings entries



If the list lengths are x and y , the merge takes $O(x+y)$ operations.

Crucial: postings sorted by docID.

Boolean queries: Exact match

- The Boolean Retrieval model is being able to ask a query that is a Boolean expression:
 - Boolean Queries are queries using *AND*, *OR* and *NOT* to join query terms
 - Views each document as a set of words
 - Is precise: document matches condition or not.
- Primary commercial retrieval tool for 3 decades.
- Professional searchers (e.g., lawyers) still like Boolean queries:
 - You know exactly what you're getting.

Boolean queries:
More general merges

- Exercise: Adapt the merge for the queries:

Brutus AND NOT Caesar

Brutus OR NOT Caesar

Can we still run through the merge in time $O(x+y)$?

What can we achieve?

Merging

What about an arbitrary Boolean formula?

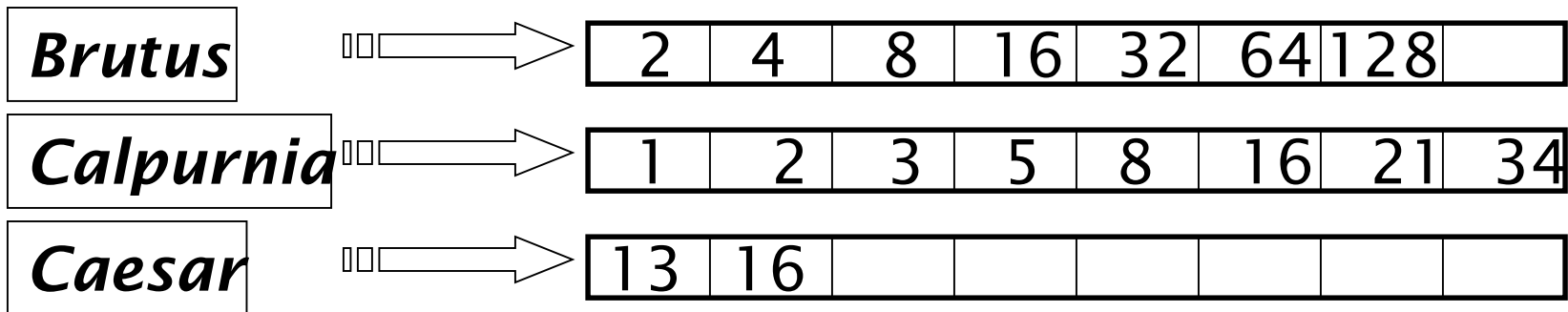
(Brutus OR Caesar) AND NOT

(Antony OR Cleopatra)

- Can we always merge in “linear” time?
 - Linear in what?
- Can we do better?

Query optimization

- What is the best order for query processing?
- Consider a query that is an *AND* of t terms.
- For each of the t terms, get its postings, then *AND* them together.

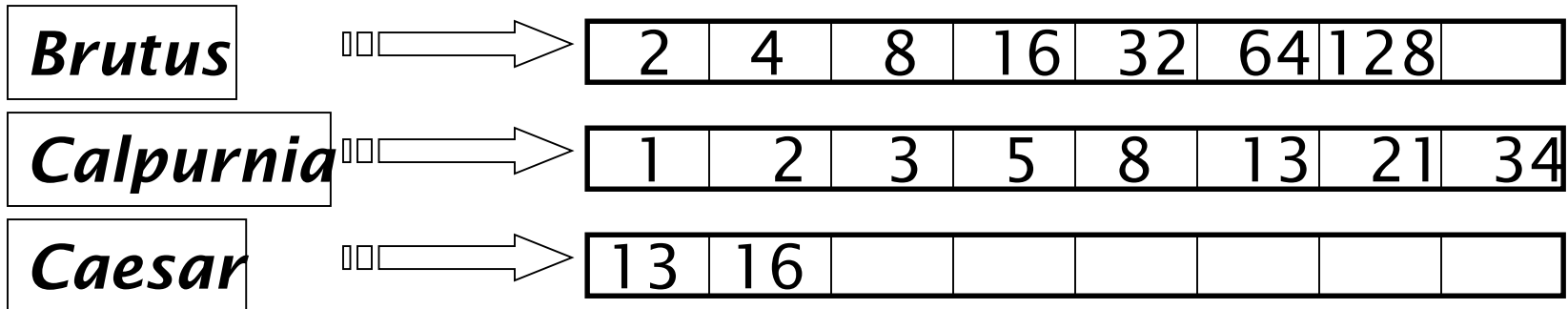


Query: **Brutus AND Calpurnia AND Caesar**

Query optimization example

- Process in order of increasing freq:
 - *start with smallest set, then keep cutting further.*

This is why we kept
freq in dictionary



Execute the query as *(Caesar AND Brutus) AND Calpurnia*.

More general optimization

- e.g., (***madding OR crowd***) AND (***ignoble OR strife***)
- Get freq's for all terms.
- Estimate the size of each *OR* by the sum of its freq's (conservative).
- Process in increasing order of *OR* sizes.

Exercise

- Recommend a query processing order for

(tangerine OR trees) AND
(marmalade OR skies) AND
(kaleidoscope OR eyes)

Term	Freq
eyes	213312
kaleidoscope	87009
marmalade	107913
skies	271658
tangerine	46653
trees	316812

Query processing exercises

- If the query is ***friends AND romans AND (NOT countrymen)***, how could we use the freq of ***countrymen***?
- **Exercise**: Extend the merge to an arbitrary Boolean query. Can we always guarantee execution in time linear in the total postings size?
- **Hint**: Begin with the case of a Boolean *formula* query: in this, each query term appears only once in the query.

What's ahead in IR?

Beyond term search

- What about phrases?
 - *Stanford University*
- Proximity: Find ***Gates NEAR Microsoft***.
 - Need index to capture position information in docs. More later.
- Zones in documents: Find documents with (*author = Ullman*) AND (text contains ***automata***).

Evidence accumulation

- 1 vs. 0 occurrence of a search term
 - 2 vs. 1 occurrence
 - 3 vs. 2 occurrences, etc.
 - Usually more seems better
- Need term frequency information in docs

Ranking search results

- Boolean queries give inclusion or exclusion of docs.
- Often we want to rank/group results
 - Need to measure proximity from query to each doc.
 - Need to decide whether docs presented to user are singletons, or a group of docs covering various aspects of the query.

IR vs. databases:

Structured vs unstructured data

- Structured data tends to refer to information in “tables”

Employee	Manager	Salary
Smith	Jones	50000
Chang	Smith	60000
Ivy	Smith	50000

Typically allows numerical range and exact match (for text) queries, e.g.,
Salary < 60000 AND Manager = Smith.

Unstructured data

- Typically refers to free text
- Allows
 - Keyword queries including operators
 - More sophisticated “concept” queries e.g.,
 - find all web pages dealing with *drug abuse*
- Classic model for searching text documents

Semi-structured data

- In fact almost no data is “unstructured”
- E.g., this slide has distinctly identified zones such as the *Title* and *Bullets*
- Facilitates “semi-structured” search such as
 - *Title* contains data AND *Bullets* contain search

... to say nothing of linguistic structure

More sophisticated semi-structured search

- *Title* is about Object Oriented Programming AND *Author* something like stro*rup
- where * is the wild-card operator
- Issues:
 - how do you process “about”?
 - how do you rank results?
- The focus of XML search.

Clustering and classification

- Given a set of docs, group them into clusters based on their contents.
- Given a set of topics, plus a new doc D , decide which topic(s) D belongs to.

The web and its challenges

- Unusual and diverse documents
- Unusual and diverse users, queries, information needs
- Beyond terms, exploit ideas from social networks
 - link analysis, clickstreams ...
- How do search engines work? And how can we make them better?

More sophisticated *information* retrieval

- Cross-language information retrieval
- Question answering
- Document Summarization
- Text mining
- ...