

Efficiency/Effectiveness Trade-offs in Learning to Rank

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<http://learningtorank.isti.cnr.it/>

Claudio Lucchese
Ca' Foscari University of Venice
Venice, Italy

Franco Maria Nardini
HPC Lab, ISTI-CNR
Pisa, Italy



The Ranking Problem

Ranking is at the core of several IR Tasks:

- Document Ranking in Web Search
- Ads Ranking in Web Advertising
- Query suggestion & completion
- Product Recommendation
- Song Recommendation
- ...

The Google logo, consisting of the word "Google" in its characteristic multi-colored font.The Facebook logo, featuring the word "facebook" in white lowercase letters on a blue rectangular background.The Microsoft logo, featuring the four-pane Windows logo (red, green, blue, yellow) to the left of the word "Microsoft" in a grey sans-serif font.The Amazon logo, featuring the word "amazon" in a bold black font with a curved orange arrow underneath it.The Yahoo! logo, featuring the word "YAHOO!" in a purple, stylized, all-caps font.The Yandex logo, featuring the word "Yandex" in a black font with a red "Y" and a red dot over the "a".

The Ranking Problem

Definition:

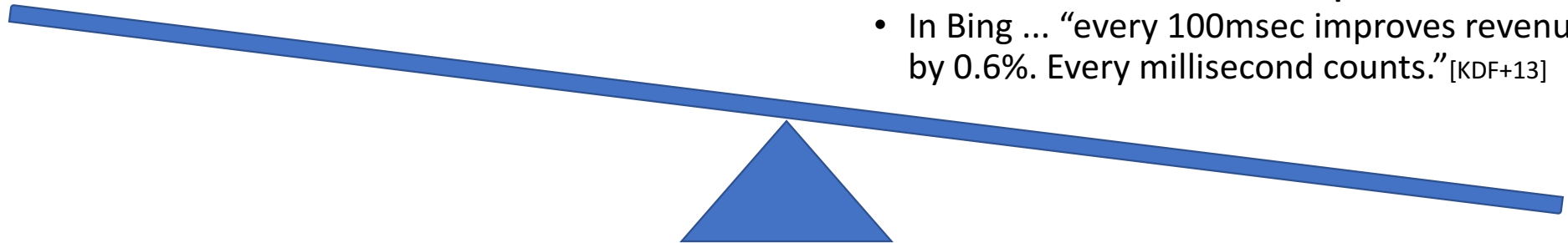
Given a query q and a set of objects/documents D , to rank D so as to maximize users' satisfaction Q .

Goal #1: Effectiveness

- Maximize Q !
 - but how to measure Q ?

Goal #2: Efficiency

- Make sure the ranking process is feasible and not too expensive
 - In Bing ... “every 100msec improves revenue by 0.6%. Every millisecond counts.” [KDF+13]



Agenda

1. Introduction to Learning to Rank (LtR)

- Background, algorithms, sources of cost in LtR, multi-stage ranking

2. Dealing with the Efficiency/Effectiveness trade-off

- Feature Selection, Enhanced Learning, Approximate scoring, Fast Scoring

3. Hands-on I

- Software, data and publicly available tools
- Traversing Regression Forests, SoA tools and analysis

4. Hands-on II

- Training models, Pruning strategies, Efficient scoring

At the end of the day you'll be able to train a high quality ranking model, and to exploit SoA tools and techniques to ***reduce its computational cost up to 18x !***

Document Representations and Ranking

Document Representations

A document is a multi-set of words

A document may have fields, it can be split into zones, it can be enriched with external text data (e.g., anchors)

Additional information may be useful, such as In-Links, Out-Links, PageRank, # clicks, social links, etc.

Hundred signals in public LtR Datasets

Ranking Functions

Term-weighting [SJ72]

Vector Space Model [SB88]

BM25 [JWR00], BM25f [RZT04]

Language Modeling [PC98]

Linear Combination of features [MC07]

How to combine hundreds of signals?

[SJ72] Karen Sparck Jones. **A statistical interpretation of term specificity and its application in retrieval.** Journal of documentation, 28(1):11–21, 1972.

[SB88] Gerard Salton and Christopher Buckley. **Term-weighting approaches in automatic text retrieval.** Information processing & management, 24(5):513–523, 1988.

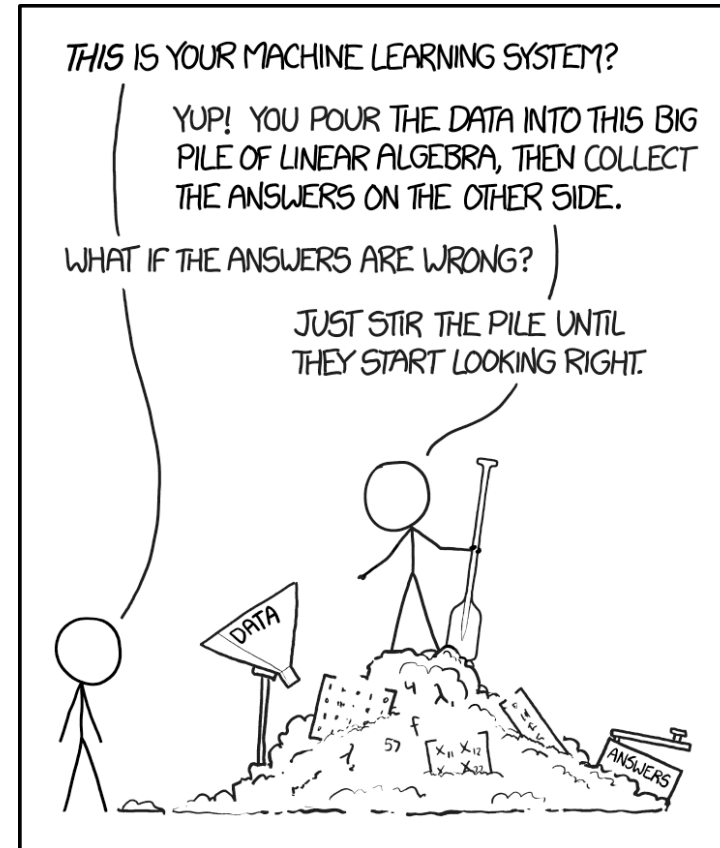
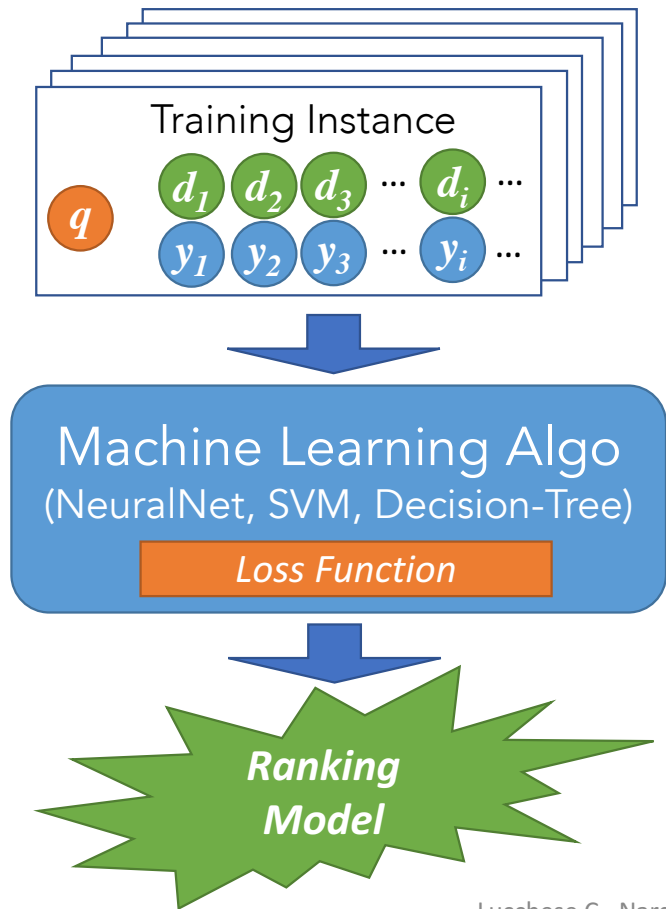
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[MC07] Donald Metzler and W Bruce Croft. **Linear feature-based models for information retrieval.** Information Retrieval, 10(3):257–274, 2007.

Ranking as a Supervised Learning Task



Query/Document Representation

q Useful signals

- d* • Link Analysis [H+00]
- Term proximity [RS03]
- Query classification [BSD10]
- Query intent mining [JLN16, LOP+13]
- Finding entities documents [MW08] and in queries [BOM15]
- Document recency [DZK+10]
- Distributed representations of words and their compositionality [MSC+13]
- Convolutional neural networks [SHG+14]
-

Relevance Labels Generation

y • *Explicit Feedback*

- Thousands of Search Quality Raters
- Absolute vs. Relative Judgments [CBCD08]

• *Implicit Feedback*

- clicks/query chains [JGP+05, Joa02, RJ05]
- De-biasing/click models [JSS17]

• *Minimize annotation cost*

- Active Learning [LCZ+10]
- Deep versus Shallow labelling [YR09]

Evaluation Measures for Ranking

Many are in the form: $Q@k = \sum_{\text{ranks } r=1\dots k} \text{Gain}(d^r) \cdot \text{Discount}(r)$

- (N)DCG [JK00]: $\text{Gain}(d) = 2^y - 1$ $\text{Discount}(r) = \frac{1}{\log(r + 1)}$
- RBP [MZ08]: $\text{Gain}(d) = \mathbb{I}(y)$ $\text{Discount}(r) = (1 - p)p^{r-1}$
- ERR [CMZG09]: $\text{Gain}(d) = R_i \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} (1 - R_j)$ with $R_i = (2^y - 1)/2^{y_{max}}$ $\text{Discount}(r) = 1/r$

Do they match User satisfaction ?

- ERR correlates better with user satisfaction (clicks and editorials) [CMZG09]
- Results Interleaving to compare two rankings [CJRY12]
 - “major revisions of the web search rankers [Bing] ... The differences between these rankers involve changes of over **half a percentage point**, in absolute terms, of NDCG”

[JK00] Kalervo J arvelin and Jaana Kekalainen. **Ir evaluation methods for retrieving highly relevant documents**. In Proceedings of the 23rd annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval, pages 41–48. ACM, 2000.

[MZ08] Alistair Moffat and Justin Zobel. **Rank-biased precision for measurement of retrieval effectiveness**. ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS), 27(1):2, 2008.

[CMZG09] Olivier Chapelle, Donald Metzler, Ya Zhang, and Pierre Grinspan. **Expected reciprocal rank for graded relevance**. In Proceedings of the 18th ACM conference on Information and knowledge management, pages 621–630. ACM, 2009.

[CJRY12] Olivier Chapelle, Thorsten Joachims, Filip Radlinski, and Yisong Yue. **Large-scale validation and analysis of interleaved search evaluation**. ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS), 30(1):6, 2012.

Is it an easy or difficult task?

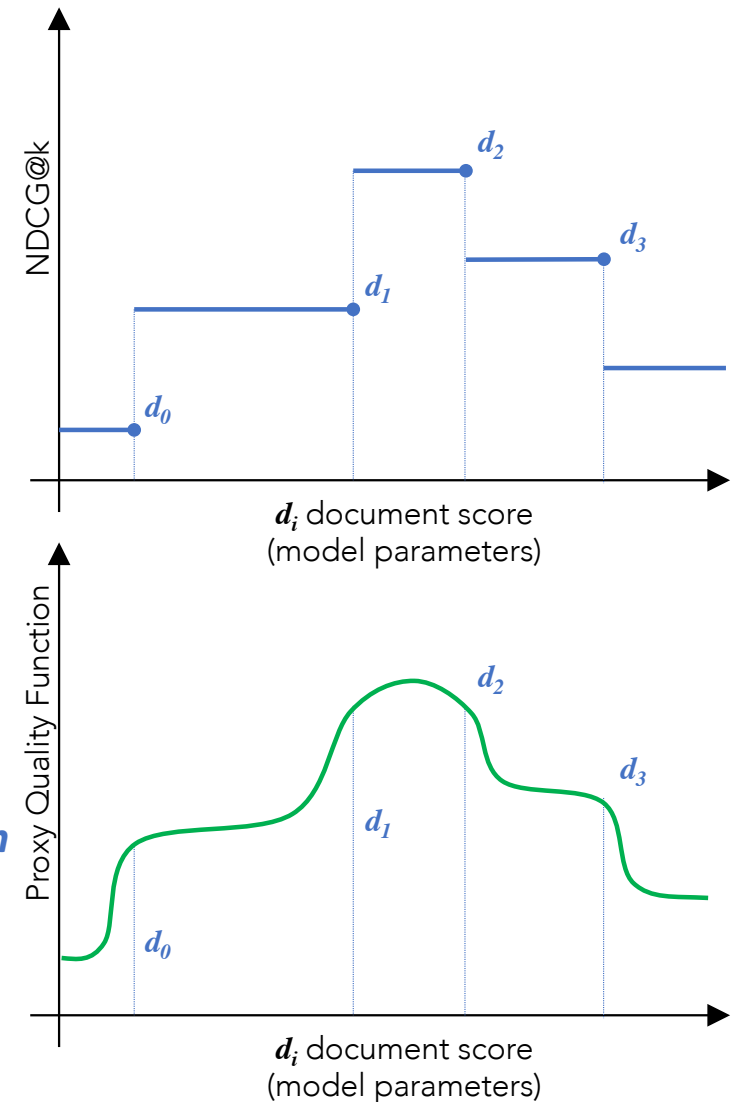
Gradient descent cannot be applied directly

Rank-based measures (NDCG, ERR, MAP, ...) depend on *documents sorted order*

- *gradient is either 0* (sorted order did not change) or *undefined* (discontinuity)

Solution: we need a proxy Loss function

- it should be *differentiable*
- and with a *similar behavior of the original cost function*



Point-Wise Algorithms

Each document is considered independently from the others

- No information about other candidates for the same query is used at training time

A different cost-function is optimized

- Several approaches: Regression, Multi-Class Classification, Ordinal regression, ... [Liu11]

Among Regression-Based:

Gradient Boosting Regression Trees [Fri01]

- **Mean Squared Error** is minimized



[Liu11] Tie-Yan Liu. *Learning to rank for information retrieval*, 2011. Springer.

[Fri01] Jerome H Friedman. *Greedy function approximation: a gradient boosting machine*. *Annals of statistics*, pages 1189–1232, 2001.

Gradient Boosting Regression Trees

Iterative algorithm: $F(d) = \sum_i f_i(d)$ Weak Learner

Each f_i is regarded as a step in the best optimization direction, i.e., a **steepest descent step**:

by line-search $f_i(d) = -\rho_i g_i(d)$ negative gradient

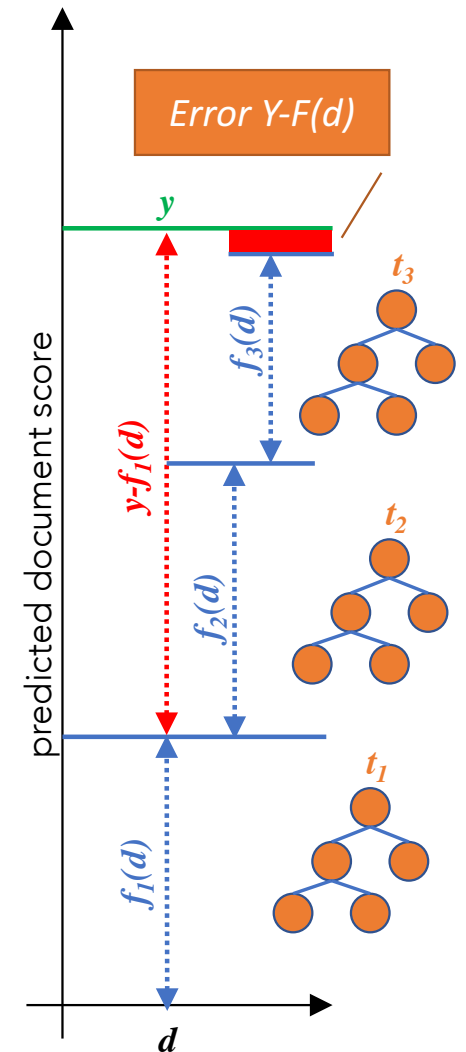
$$-g_i(d) = - \left[\frac{\partial L(y, f(d))}{\partial f(d)} \right]_{f=\sum_{j<i} f_j}$$

Given $L = MSE/2$:

$$-\frac{\partial \left[\frac{1}{2} MSE(y, f(d)) \right]}{\partial f(d)} = -\frac{\partial \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum (y - f(d))^2 \right]}{\partial f(d)} = y - f(d)$$

pseudo-response

Gradient g_i is approximated by a Regression Tree t_i



Pair-wise Algorithms: RankNet_[BSR+05]

Documents are considered in pairs

Estimated probability that d_i is better than d_j is:

$$P_{ij} = \frac{e^{o_{ij}}}{1 + e^{o_{ij}}}$$

$$o_{ij} = F(d_i) - F(d_j)$$

Let Q_{ij} be the true probability, the **Cross Entropy Loss** is:

$$C_{ij} = -Q_{ij} \log P_{ij} - (1 - Q_{ij}) \log(1 - P_{ij})$$

We consider *only pairs where d_i is better than d_j , i.e., $y_i > y_j$* :

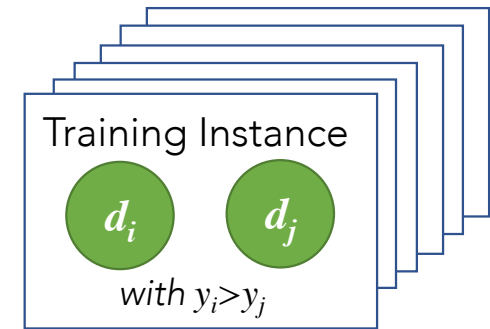
If $o_{ij} \rightarrow +\infty$
(i.e., correctly ordered)
 $C_{ij} \rightarrow 0$

$$C_{ij} = \log(1 + e^{-o_{ij}})$$

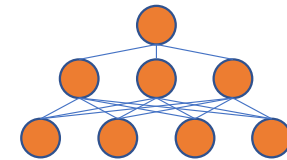
If $o_{ij} \rightarrow -\infty$
(i.e., mis-ordered)
 $C_{ij} \rightarrow +\infty$

This is **differentiable**: used to train a **Neural Network with back-propagation**.

Other approaches: Ranking-SVM_[Joa02], RankBoost_[FIS03], ...



Training Algo: ANN
Loss: Cross Entropy



[BSR+05] Chris Burges, Tal Shaked, Erin Renshaw, Ari Lazier, Matt Deeds, Nicole Hamilton, and Greg Hullender. **Learning to rank using gradient descent**. In Proceedings of the 22nd international conference on Machine learning, pages 89–96. ACM, 2005.

[Joa02] Thorsten Joachims. **Optimizing search engines using clickthrough data**. In Proceedings of the eighth ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining, pages 133–142. ACM, 2002.

[FIS03] Yoav Freund, Raj Iyer, Robert E Schapire, and Yoram Singer. **An efficient boosting algorithm for combining preferences**. Journal of machine learning research, 4(Nov):933–969, 2003.

Pair-wise Algorithms

RankNet performs better than other pairwise algorithms

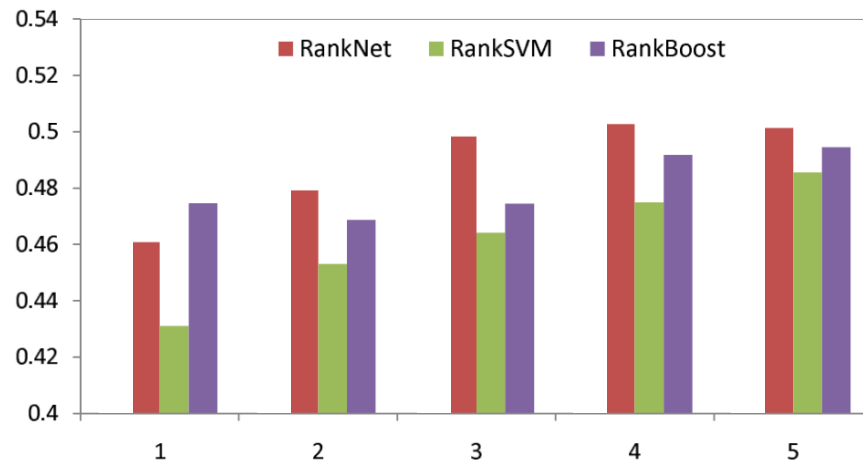


Figure 1. Ranking accuracies in terms of NDCG@n on TREC

RankNet cost is not nicely correlated with NDCG quality

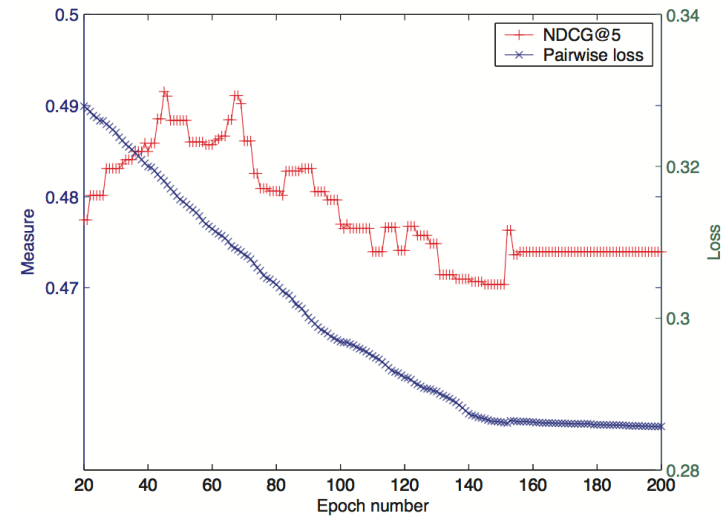


Figure 4. Pairwise loss v.s. NDCG@5 in RankNet

List-wise Algorithms: LambdaMart_[Bur10]

Recall: **GBRT** requires a gradient g_i for every d_i

First: **estimate the gradient comparing to d_j** , with $y_i > y_j$:

derivative of the negative RankNet cost

Δ Quality after swapping d_i with d_j

$$\lambda_{ij} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{o_{ij}}} |\Delta NDCG| = -\lambda_{ji}$$

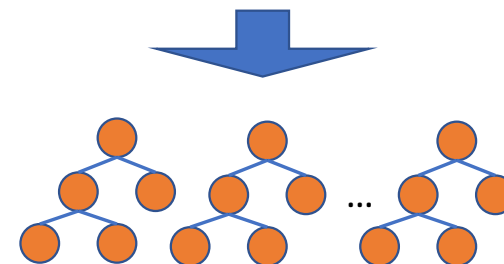
If $o_{ij} \rightarrow +\infty$
(i.e., correctly ordered)
 $\lambda_{ij} \rightarrow 0$

If $o_{ij} \rightarrow -\infty$
(i.e., mis-ordered)
 $\lambda_{ij} \rightarrow |\Delta NDCG|$

Top documents are more relevant !

Then: **estimate the gradient comparing to every other d_j for q**

$$g_i = \lambda_i = \sum_{y_i > y_j} \lambda_{ij} - \sum_{y_i < y_j} \lambda_{ij}$$



List-wise Algorithms: some results

- NDCG@10 on public LtR Datasets

Algorithm	MSN10K	Y!S1	Y!S2	Istella-S
RankingSVM	0.4012	0.7238	0.7306	N/A
GBRT	0.4602	0.7555	0.7620	0.7313
LambdaMART	0.4618	0.7529	0.7531	0.7537

Other approaches: ListNet/ListMLE[CQL+07], Approximate Rank[QLL10], SVM AP[YFRJ07], RankGP[YLKY07], others ...

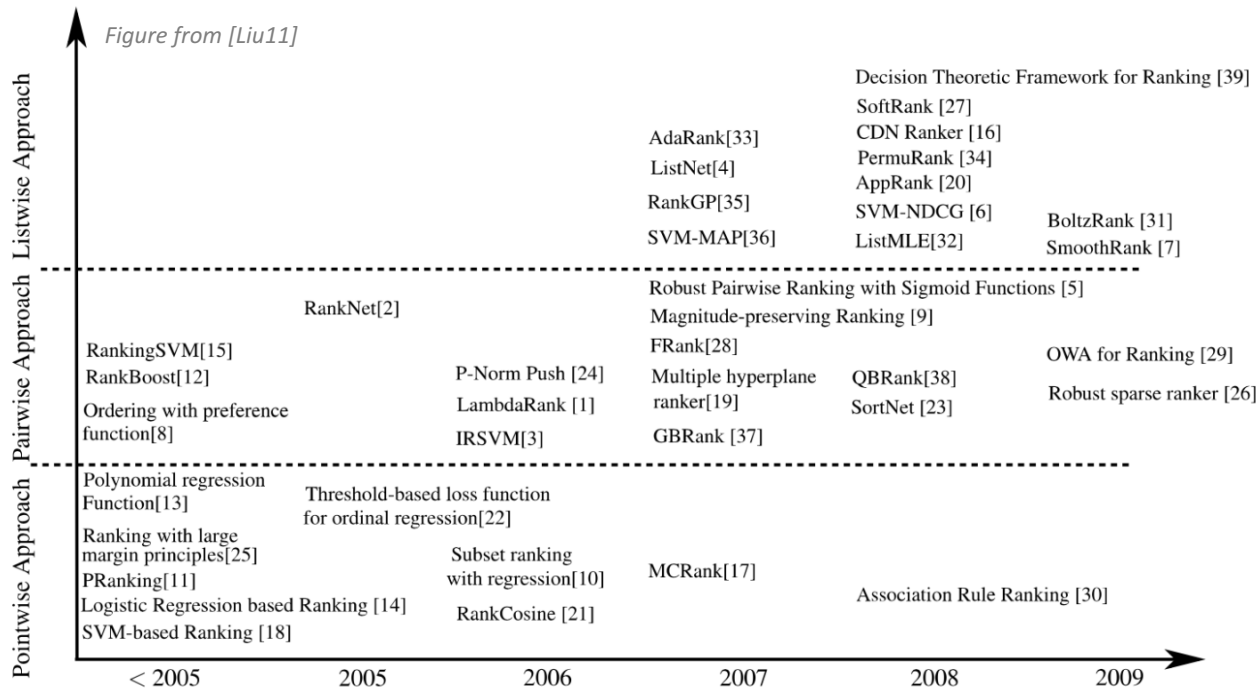
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[YLKY07] Jen-Yuan Yeh, Jung-Yi Lin, Hao-Ren Ke, and Wei-Pang Yang. **Learning to rank for information retrieval using genetic programming**. In Proceedings of SIGIR 2007 Workshop on Learning to Rank for Information Retrieval (LR4IR 2007), 2007.

Learning to Rank Algorithms



- New approaches to **optimize IR measures**:
 - DirectRank[XLL+08], LambdaMart[Bur10], BLMart[GCL11], SSLambdaMART[SY11], CoList[GY14], LogisticRank[YHT+16], ...
See [Liu11][TBH15].
- **Deep Learning** to improve query-document matching:
 - Conv.DNN[SM15], DSSM[HHG+13], Dual-Embedding[MNCC16], Local and Distributed repr.[MDC17], Weak Supervision[DZS+17], Neural Click Model[BMdRS16], ...
- **On-line learning**:
 - Multi-armed bandits [RKJ08], Dueling bandits [YJ09], K-armed dueling bandits[YBKJ12], online learning[HSWdR13][HWdR13], ...

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In this tutorial we focus on GBRTs

 facebook

Ads Click Prediction: GBDT as a *feature extractor*, then LogReg [HPJ+14]



Microsoft

Ads Click Prediction: refine/*boost NN* output [LDG+17]

 amazon

Product Ranking: 100 GBDTs with pairwise ranking [SCP16]

YAHOO!

Document Ranking: GBDT named LogisticRank [YHT+16]

Yandex

Ranking, forecasting & recommendations: *Oblivious GBRT*

[HPJ+14] Xinran He, Junfeng Pan, Ou Jin, Tianbing Xu, Bo Liu, Tao Xu, Yanxin Shi, Antoine Atallah, Ralf Herbrich, Stuart Bowers, et al. **Practical lessons from predicting clicks on ads at facebook**. In Proceedings of the Eighth International Workshop on Data Mining for Online Advertising, pages 1–9. ACM, 2014.

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In this tutorial we focus on GBRTs

- Successful in several **Data Challenges**:
 - Winner of the **Yahoo! LtR Challenge**: combination of 12 ranking models, 8 of which were Lambda-MART models, each having up to 3,000 trees [CC11]
 - According to the 2015 statistics, GBRTs were adopted by the majority of the winning solutions among the **Kaggle** competitions, even more than the popular deep networks, and all the top-10 teams qualified in the **KDDCup 2015** used GBRT-based algorithms [CG16]
- New interesting **open-source implementations**:
 - XGBoost, LightGBM by **Microsoft**, CatBoost by **Yandex**
- **Pluggable** within **Apache Lucene/Solr**

[CC11] Olivier Chapelle and Yi Chang. **Yahoo! learning to rank challenge overview**. In Proceedings of the Learning to Rank Challenge, pages 1–24, 2011.

[CG16] Tianqi Chen and Carlos Guestrin. **Xgboost: A scalable tree boosting system**. In Proceedings of the 22Nd ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining, KDD '16, pages 785–794, New York, NY, USA, 2016. ACM.

Single-Stage Ranking



Requires to apply the learnt *model* to *every matching document*, and to generate the required *features*.

Not feasible!

We have at least **3** *efficiency vs. effectiveness trade-offs*.

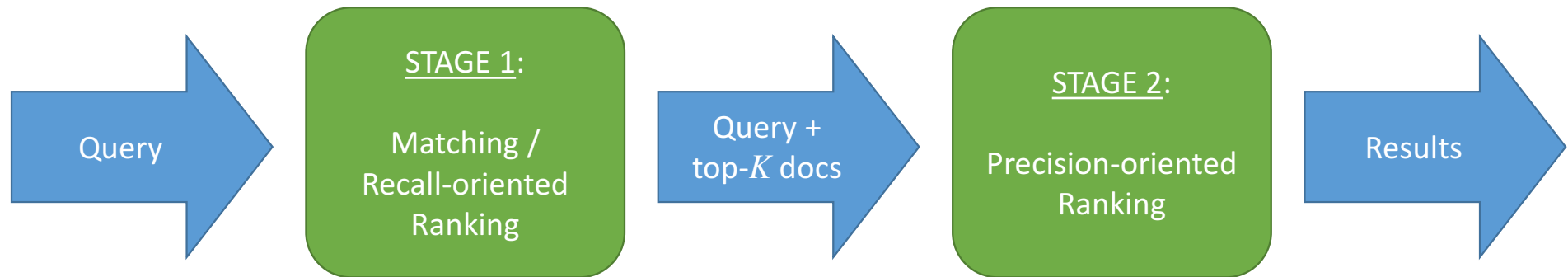
Single-Stage Ranking



① *Feature Computation Trade-off*

- Computationally **Expensive** & highly discriminative features vs. computationally **Cheap** & slightly discriminative features

Two-Stage Ranking



Expensive features are computed only for the *top-K candidate documents* passing the first stage.
How to chose K ?

② Number of Matching Candidates Trade-off :

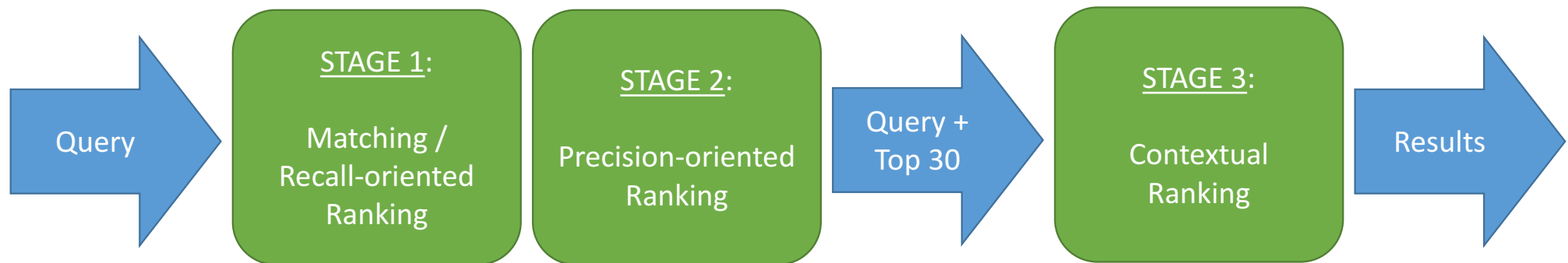
- a **Large set** of candidates is **Expensive** and produces **high-quality** results vs. a **Small set** of candidates is **Cheap** and produces **low-quality** results
 - 1000 documents [DBC13] (Gov2, ClueWeb09-B collections)
 - 1500-2000 documents [MSO13] (ClueWeb09-B)
 - “hundreds of thousands” (over “hundreds of machines”) [YHT+16a]

[DBC13] Van Dang, Michael Bendersky, and W Bruce Croft. **Two-stage learning to rank for information retrieval**. In Advances in Information Retrieval, pages 423–434. Springer, 2013.

[MSO13] Craig Macdonald, Rodrygo LT Santos, and Iadh Ounis. **The whens and hows of learning to rank for web search**. Information Retrieval, 16(5):584–628, 2013.

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Multi-Stage Ranking



- 3 stages [YHT+16]: **Contextual features** are considered in the 3rd stage
 - Contextual => **about the current result set**
 - Rank based on specific features, Mean, Variance, Standardized features (see also [LNO+15a]), Topic model similarity
 - First two stages are executed at each serving node
- N stages [CGBC17]: Which **model** in each stage? Which **features**? How many **documents**?
 - About **200 configurations tested**
 - best results with $N=3$ stages, 2500 and 700 docs between stages
- A proper methodology/algorithm for choosing the best configuration is still missing.

[YHT+16] Dawei Yin, Yuening Hu, Jiliang Tang, Tim Daly, Mianwei Zhou, Hua Ouyang, Jianhui Chen, Changsung Kang, Hongbo Deng, Chikashi Nobata, et al. **Ranking relevance in yahoo search**. In Proceedings of the 22nd ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining, pages 323–332. ACM, 2016.

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Multi-Stage Ranking



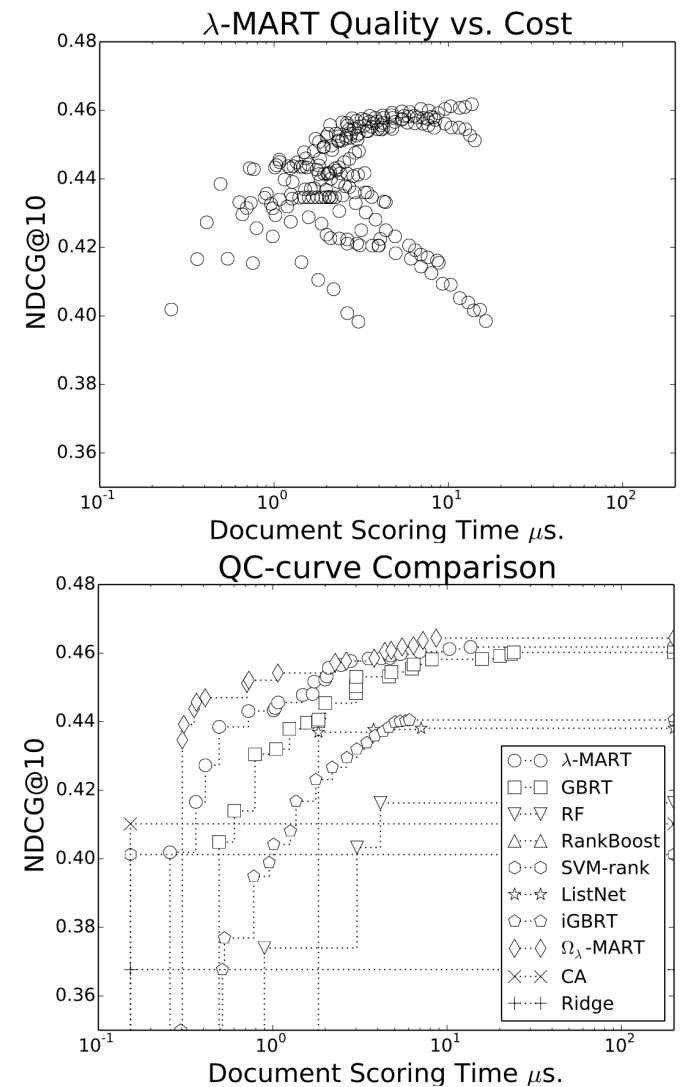
③ Model Complexity Trade-off :

- **Complex** & **Slow** high-quality vs. **Simple** & **Fast** low-quality models:
 - **Complex** as: Random Forest, GBRT, Initialized GBRT, Lambda-MART,
 - **Simple** as: Coordinate Ascent, Ridge Regression, SVM-Rank, RankBoost
 - **In-between** as: Oblivious Lambda-Mart, ListNet

Model Complexity Trade-off

- Comparison on varying training parameters [CLN+16]:
 - #trees, #leaves, learning rate, etc.
- **Complex models** achieve significantly **higher quality**
- Best model depends on **time budget**

- **Today is about Model Complexity Trade-off!**



Next ...

Efficiency/Effectiveness trade-offs in:

- Feature Selection
- Enhanced Learning Algorithms
- Approximate scoring
- Fast Scoring

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