Query-level Ranker Specialization
Jagerman, R.M.; Oosterhuis, H.R.; de Rijke, M.

Published in:
CEUR Workshop Proceedings

Citation for published version (APA):
Query-level Ranker Specialization

Rolf Jagerman  
University of Amsterdam  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands  
rolf.jagerman@uva.nl

Harrie Oosterhuis  
University of Amsterdam  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands  
oosterhuis@uva.nl

Maarten de Rijke  
University of Amsterdam  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands  
derijke@uva.nl

ABSTRACT

Traditional Learning to Rank models optimize a single ranking function for all available queries. This assumption that all queries come from a homogenous source. Instead, it seems reasonable to assume that queries originate from heterogenous sources, where certain queries may require documents to be ranked differently. We introduce the Specialized Ranker Model which assigns queries to different rankers that become specialized on a subset of the available queries. We provide a theoretical foundation for this model starting from the listwise Plackett-Luce ranking model and derive a computationally feasible expectation-maximization procedure to infer the model’s parameters. Furthermore we experiment using a noisy oracle to model the risk/return tradeoff that exists when deciding which specialized ranker to use for unseen queries.

ACM Reference format:

1 INTRODUCTION

Search engines have long been the predominant way to navigate the World Wide Web. As the amount of available content continues to grow and the popularity of search engines increases, the necessity of quality search systems is ever increasing. One of the most vital parts of any search system is the Learning to Rank (LTR) model, it considers hundreds of relevance signals and decides in what order documents should be displayed to the user [9].

Existing work has mainly focused on algorithms that optimize a single ranking model for all available queries [1, 2, 7, 9]. In contrast it seems reasonable to assume that not all queries should be ranked the same. For instance the queries ICTIR 2017 Home Page and Python require very different rankers. The former requires a ranker that focuses on retrieving a single relevant result and is thus navigational where the latter needs a ranker which provides documents relevant to different aspects of python and is more informational. In theory non-linear models could recognize this distinction and rank accordingly, however in practice the algorithms have limited capability of recognizing such query level patterns [11]. The main research question we address in this paper is:

Main RQ Can a mixture of rankers effectively recognize different ranking patterns in LTR data?

We propose a mixture of rankers approach that assigns queries to different rankers, thus these rankers become specialized on a subset of the available queries. Assignment is based on how the documents of a query should be ranked, thus we do not make assumptions about anything like query intent but let the model find such patterns implicitly.

2 RELATED WORK

Combining relevance signals to rank documents is the central problem in the field of learning to rank. Listwise methods have seen the greatest success [1, 2]. These approaches treat entire lists of ranked documents as learning instances. It is so successful because it can directly optimize the objective of ranking. The traditional learning to rank methods, however, learn a single ranking function or model with which all queries are ranked. In our work we capture heterogeneous ranking patterns and build a mixture of rankers based on a listwise approach.

The closest related work is the Plackett-Luce Regression Mixture Model [14]. There, the authors deal with item preferences, where users are assigned to so-called “preference groups”. These groups contain users that have similar preferences in the way that they rank items. Our method bears a lot of similarity to their method, but there are two major differences that set our work apart. First, our work applies to the LTR setting, where we model queries and unique document sets for each query. Second is the fact that we deal with incomplete preferences for ranking. We consider the scenario where relevance labels are shared across documents resulting in multiple correct rankings.

3 MODEL

In this section we discuss the Specialized Rankers Model (SRM) and provide a formal definition. We contrast with existing work [14] by considering the predominant LTR scenario in Information Retrieval (IR). Here a query $q_n$ is provided by a user at each time step and the system responds by displaying a result list of documents $r$.

The idea of this paper is to find several specialist rankers that work very well for a subset of queries. The main assumption is that there are $K$ query groups. Queries within a group agree with each other on how documents should be ranked whilst disagreeing with queries from other groups. Each of the query groups has a ranking function modeled by $PL_k$ which determines the preferred order of documents. No assumptions are made about what characterizes such groups or what the reasons for their disagreement are; instead, SRM recognizes them solely based on their ranking preferences.

For this paper we assume that the ranking functions are Plackett-Luce (PL) models, thus the ranking function is a probabilistic distribution over all possible rankings of $|d|_n$. For brevity we will denote the feature representation of a query-document pair $\Phi(q_n, d) = d$, the Plackett-Luce probability [10, 12] of a ranking $r$ is then defined by:

$$PL_k(r) = \prod_{i=1}^{|r|} P_k(r_i \mid \{r_{i+1}, \ldots, r_{|r|}\})$$  (1)
where \( P_k(d_i \mid D) \) gives the probability that document \( d_i \) is sampled out of the set of remaining documents \( D \):

\[
P_k(d_i \mid D) = \frac{\exp(f_k(d_i))}{\sum_{d_j \in D} \exp(f_k(d_j))}.
\]

Here, \( f_k(d) \) is a scoring function that predicts a relevance score for each document \( d \). In the field of IR the PL model is the basis for the Listwise approach introduced by Cao et al. [2]. With this model a result list is generated stepwise, where at each step a document is sampled from the remaining documents based on \( P_k \). Since this probability depends on both the individual document as the remaining documents this approach is considered Listwise. Furthermore, in practice the PL model is only used for optimization, since non-deterministic ranking models are often avoided in production. After optimization the production ranker simply orders the documents on their \( f_k(d) \) values, thus giving the ranking that maximizes the PL model [2]. The original PL model did not include a exponent and only requires every object to have a positively associated score. However, the exponent allows any scoring function \( f_k \) to be valid and is thus the prominent approach [2, 14]. For simplicity we will assume \( f_k \) is the linear model:

\[
f_k(d) = w_k^T d,
\]

where the weights \( w_k \) have to be learned for each of the \( K \) ranking groups. We note, however, that any function that is differentiable with respect to its weights can be used here.

Figure 1 displays the plate notation for SRM, the generative process of the graphical model can be described as follows:

1. The mixture proportions of the \( K \) ranking groups \( \pi \) is sampled from a Dirichlet distribution with the prior \( \alpha \):

\[
\pi \sim \text{Dirichlet}(\alpha).
\]

2. The weights \( w_k \) for each of the \( K \) ranking groups is sampled from the multivariate Gaussian distribution with zero mean and \( \sigma^2 \) variance:

\[
w_k \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2).
\]

3. For all queries \( \{q_n \mid n = 1 \ldots N\} \)

A ranking group \( z_n \) is sampled

\[
z_n \sim \text{Multinomial}(\pi).
\]

A ranking of its corresponding documents \( D_n \) is sampled from the PL model belonging to its ranking group \( z_n \):

\[
r_n \sim \text{PL}(r \mid D_n, w_{z_n})
\]

Accordingly, this gives us the following likelihood:

\[
L(R, Z, W, \pi \mid D) = P(\pi \mid \alpha) \prod_{k=1}^{K} P(w_k \mid 0, \sigma^2)
\]

\[
\times \prod_{n=1}^{N} P(z_n \mid \pi)P(r_n \mid w_{z_n}, D_n)
\]

where \( R = \{r_1, \ldots, r_N\} \) is the set of all \( N \) rankings, \( W = \{w_1, \ldots, w_K\} \) the set of \( K \) weights, and \( Z = \{z_1, \ldots, z_N\} \) the set of all ranking group assignments.

The novelty of this model w.r.t. previous IR methods comes from the existence of multiple rankers which producing the preferred rankings. In contrast with the PL Regression Model [14] the SRM models queries and unique document sets for each query. Furthermore, if \( K = 1 \) is chosen this method reduced to the Listwise approach [2] where a single ranker produced all preferred rankings. However there is a mismatch between LTR data and the assumption that a single preferred ranking per query exists. Because most LTR datasets are based on relevance labels, some ambiguity exists since there is no preference in the order of documents with the same level of relevance. To the best of our knowledge, this ambiguity has been ignored in previous work regarding the Listwise approach, thus we contrast further by introducing a method that can handle such ambiguity.

4 OPTIMIZATION PROCESS

In order to optimize our mixture model the Expectation Maximization (EM) algorithm is used. EM is an iterative algorithm for maximizing the likelihood of a model that contains latent variables. In our case the group assignments \( z_n \) can not be observed, during optimization EM considers the expected values of the \( z_n \) and chooses the parameters \( w_k \) and \( \pi \) accordingly. By iteratively estimating \( z_n \) and then maximizing the remaining parameters, the procedure recognizes the \( K \) ranking groups while simultaneously finding the optimal rankers \( w_k \) for each group. The following sections will discuss the derivation of the expectation and maximization steps separately.

4.1 Ambiguity in LTR datasets

Unlike previous Listwise LTR work [2], we do not assume that there is just one preferred ranking \( r \). Instead we consider many different possible rankings that are correct. This generalization is appropriate because LTR datasets are usually graded on an ordinal scale, where many documents can share the same relevance label. Any permutation of the documents that corresponds to these relevance labels can be considered a correct ranking.

Each query has a corresponding set of documents \( \{d_i\}_q \) and a set of correct rankings of these documents \( \Omega_q = \{r_{q1}, r_{q2}, \ldots\} \). For notational simplicity we define the probability that a correct
To solve this optimization problem we perform Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD). To do this, we compute the first-order gradient of the objective function:

\[ -\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \partial \omega_k + \sum_{n=1}^{N} T_{nk} \partial \log P(\Omega_n | w_k, D_n) \]  

This resembles a weighted and \( L_2 \)-regularized SGD step, where the regularization strength is \( \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \) and where each query is weighted according to \( T_{nk} \). The major challenge that remains is computing the stochastic gradient \( \partial \log P(\Omega_n | w_k, D_n) \). Using the chain rule and product rule we end up with the following formula:

\[
\sum_{r \in \Omega_n} PL(r | w_k, D_n) \sum_{i=1}^{\lceil |r| \rceil} \frac{\partial}{\partial w_k} P_k(r_i | r_1, \ldots, r_{|r|}) \frac{P_k(r_i | r_1, \ldots, r_{|r|})}{P(r_i | w_k, D_n)}
\]

In order to compute \( \frac{\partial}{\partial w_k} P_k(r_i | r_1, \ldots, r_{|r|}) \), we use the quotient rule and get the following result:

\[
P_k(r_i | r_1, \ldots, r_{|r|}) \sum_{j=1}^{\lceil |r| \rceil} e_j^k(d_j) \left( f_j^k(d_j) - f_j^k(d_i) \right) \sum_{j=1}^{\lceil |r| \rceil} e_j^k(d_j)
\]

4.2 Expectation

To formulate the EM algorithm, we define the Q function as the conditional expectation of the log-likelihood:

\[ Q(W, \pi, W', \pi') = \mathbb{E}_{Z \mid R, W, \pi, D} [\log L(R, Z, W, \pi | D)] \]

\[ = \log P(\pi | \alpha) + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log P(w_k | 0, \sigma^2) + \sum_{n=1}^{N} T_{nk} \log P(\Omega_n | w_k, D_n) \]

Thus, the output of the expectation step are the membership probabilities \( T_{nk} \), which can be computed as follows:

\[ T_{nk} = \frac{P(z_n = k | \pi) P(\Omega_n | w_k, D_n)}{\sum_{k'=1}^{K} P(z_n = k' | \pi) P(\Omega_n | w_k, D_n)} \]

4.3 Maximization

To maximize the Q-function, we update the model parameters \( \pi \) and \( W \). We can compute the optimal values for \( \pi \) directly using Lagrangian optimization, obtaining the same result as [14]:

\[ \pi_k = \frac{\alpha - 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{N} T_{nk}}{\sum_{k'=1}^{K} \left( \alpha - 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{N} T_{nk} \right)} \]

The optimization problem for \( W \) is more complicated. We need to find \( W \) that maximizes our Q function:

\[ \arg \max_{W} Q(W, \pi, W', \pi') = \arg \max_{W} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( \log P(w_k | 0, \sigma^2) + \sum_{n=1}^{N} T_{nk} \log P(\Omega_n | w_k, D_n) \right) \]

Since the expression is a sum over independent terms of \( W \), we can solve it for each \( w_k \) individually:

\[ \arg \max_{w_k} \log P(w_k | 0, \sigma^2) + \sum_{n=1}^{N} T_{nk} \log P(\Omega_n | w_k, D_n) \]

We evaluate our model and method on two widely used learning to rank datasets:

MSLR-WEB10k [13]. This dataset contains 10,000 queries. It represents query-document pairs as 136-dimensional feature vector...
Figure 2: Ranker performance with a corrupted oracle. The X-axis indicates the oracle accuracy, where 100% means the oracle always assigns the best performing ranker to the test query and 0% means the oracle chooses a ranker uniformly at random. The shaded areas indicate a 95% confidence interval.

An oracle function could in theory be realized by using query-level features. Such features occur very rarely in public LTR datasets, thus this falls outside our experimental possibilities. Previous work that uses datasets obtained from commercial search engines has shown that classifying queries, especially for specialization purposes, is possible [4, 5].

6 CONCLUSION

In this paper we introduce SRM, a model that uses a mixture of ranking functions to recognize different ranking patterns in LTR data. We describe an efficient expectation-maximization algorithm for inferring the model's parameters. Our findings show that the model picks up on latent patterns in LTR datasets.

We evaluated SRM by making use of an oracle setup, where an oracle select the best specialized ranker for the query at hand. Depending on the dataset our experiments show that a 60% accurate oracle can already significantly outperform a single linear ranker. We require an at least 80% accurate oracle to significantly outperform a state-of-the-art LambdaMART model.

There are several directions for future work: (1) In our experimental setup we use a linear function $f_k(d)$, but our model can easily be extended to non-linear functions such as deep neural networks, which is worth investigating. (2) Assigning test queries to specialized rankers based on query-level features has previously been shown to be possible [4] and would be an interesting continuation.

Acknowledgements

This research was supported by Ahold Delhaize, Amsterdam Data Science, the Bloomberg Research Grant program, the Criteo Faculty Research Award program, Elsevier, the European Community’s Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under grant agreement nr 312827 (VOX-Pol), the Microsoft Research Ph.D. program, the Netherlands Institute for Sound and Vision, the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) under project nrs 612-001.116, HOR-11-10, CI-14-25, 652.002.001, 612.001.551, 652.001.003, and Yandex. All content represents the opinion of the authors, which is not necessarily shared or endorsed by their respective employers and/or sponsors.
REFERENCES


