A Ranking Method for Relaxed Queries in Book Search Momo Kyozuka, Yang Xu, Keishi Tajima (Kyoto University)

Background

- Book search situation
- Not sure about the title of the book
- Users only have vague memories of the stories





A sentence query from a user

In the book,

a boy makes paints with blue seeds.

Step 2: Rerank search results of each relaxed query



Original search result of query . Book A 2. Book B 3. Book C

Experiment

We compared the rank of the target book of the 3 ranking methods: only Step]

- only Step 2
- both Step1 and Step 2 (proposed method)

[Kyozuka, 2018] Momo Kyozuka and Keishi Tajima. Ranking methods for query relaxation in book search. In Proc. of IEE/WIC/ACM International Conference on Web Intelligence, pp. 466–473, December 2018



Generate all subset queries

	a boy	make	paint	blue	seed
		make	paint	blue	seed
	a boy		paint	blue	seed
	÷		÷		÷
					seed





W: the set of keywords removed by original query H(a): the number of search result of the word "a"



Why can't we find the target book? in the description of the book in the book database • Type 1: the short database description only includes

2 types of query keywords missing

- very important keywords
- Type 2: keywords in the query are simply mistaken

Step 1: Rank subset queries based on reliability of query words

1	a boy	make	paint	blue	seed
2	a boy		paint		seed
3	a boy		paint	blue	
	÷		÷	÷	÷
31					seed

[Kyozuka, 2018]

$$\max_{d \in D} \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{|H(d) - H(w)| \times H(d)} \right)$$

The title of target books	only Step 1	only Step 2	both
rfs in the house in the woods	13	7	11
Treasure comparison	211	235	207
/hen the Robbers Came to Cardamom Town	677	256	462
Teacher's report	2	428	2
Terror video game	81	89	77
ventures of the Polar Cubs	2	269	3
goegoegoe – An African Story	120	125	76

M(D,W) is based on these two assumptions: • If a word d in the book description is well-known, it is less likely to be mistaken. • If a word *d* in the book description is as well-known as a word w in a original query, people are likely to mistake d for w. We assume that a well-known word has a large number of its search result.