



Context-Aware Query Recommendation by Learning High-Order Relation in query logs



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1. MOTIVATION

Query Recommendation(QR)

QR is widely used in modern search engines to help users refine their queries and explore their information need.

A good recommendation should match user's search intent.

But queries are usually very short and ambiguous. How to catch user's search intent in this case is a big challenge.

Context-Aware QR

Methods	Query Context	Recommendation
query sequence	solar system	neptune, uranus, ...
pattern based	→ saturn	→ saturn
query-click pattern based	saturn	neptune, uranus, ...
	→ nineplanets.org	

Traditional ways: query sequence patterns based

- Do not address the ambiguity of queries explicitly
- Query sequence patterns are scarce in query logs

Our way: query click-through patterns based

- Click-through also provides rich information, and can help to clarify user's search intent
- Usually more than query sequence patterns (see the bottom figure)

2. MODEL DETAIL

Problem Setting

Extracting all query click-through patterns from query sessions

Training data

$\{ \langle q, u, q' \rangle \mid n(q, u, q') \}$, $n(\cdot)$ is the frequency of $\langle q, u, q' \rangle$

Objective

learning the joint probability $P(q, u, q')$, for all $q, u,$ and q'

Our High-Order Model for QR

An alternative view from tensor factorization

A generative view of the high-order model

- A user has search intent i with probability $P(i)$
- He submits query q_i with probability $P(q_i|i)$
- and then clicks a URL u in result pages with probability $P(u|q_i)$
- he derives another related search intent j with probability $P(j|i)$
- and formulate the next query q_j
- with probability $P(q_j|j)$

3. MODEL LEARNING

Parameters Estimation

Rewrite the joint distribution

$$P(q, u, q') = \sum_{i,j} P(q_i|i)P(u|i)P(q_j|j)$$

Likelihood function

$$l = \prod_{q,u,q'} \left[\sum_{i,j} P(q_i|i)P(u|i)P(q_j|j) \right]^{n(q,u,q')}$$

with parameters $\Theta = \{P(q_i|i), P(u|i), P(j|j), P(q_j|j)\}$

Estimate Θ by EM

E-step:

$$P(i,j|q,u,q') = \frac{P(i,j)P(q_i|i)P(u|i)P(q_j|j)}{\sum_{i',j'} P(i',j')P(q_{i'}|i')P(u|i')P(q_{j'}|j')}$$

M-step:

$$P(i,j) = \frac{\sum_{q,u,q'} n(q,u,q') P(i,j|q,u,q')}{\sum_{i',j'} \sum_{q,u,q'} n(q,u,q') P(i',j'|q,u,q')}$$

$$P(q_i|i) = \frac{\sum_{u,q'} \sum_{j'} n(q,u,q') P(i,j|q,u,q')}{\sum_{i',u,q'} \sum_{j'} n(q,u,q') P(i',j'|q,u,q')}$$

$$P(u|i) = \frac{\sum_{q'} \sum_{j'} n(q,u,q') P(i,j|q,u,q')}{\sum_{i',u,q'} \sum_{j'} n(q,u,q') P(i',j'|q,u,q')}$$

$$P(q_j|j) = \frac{\sum_{q,u} n(q,u,q') P(i,j|q,u,q')}{\sum_{i,q,u} \sum_{j'} n(q,u,q') P(i,j'|q,u,q')}$$

Model Training

Hidden Dimension Selection by max-diameter clustering methods

- dimension of i : the number of clusters by clustering q_i 's with feature $\langle q, u \rangle$
- dimension of j : the number of clusters by clustering q_j 's with feature $\langle q, u \rangle$

By utilizing the clustering results to initialize the parameters, we can significantly reduce the number of parameters, save computation cost and alleviate overfitting

- $P(q_i|i)$ and $P(q_j|j)$ are initialized by normalizing the weights of queries q in each cluster
- $P(i,j)$ are initialized according nonzero $P(q_i|i)P(q_j|j)$, and nonzero $n(q,u,q')$ (see below figure)

4. QUALITATIVE EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

queries	I1935	I19645	J3664	J29915
	gmc vehicles	saturn	saturn	solar system
	saturn	neptune	mustang	planet mercury
	volvo suv	saturn	saturn	earth
	honda	planet mercury	ford	planets in order
	chevrolet	venus	nissan	saturn
categories	Business/Automotive	Science/Astronomy		

Examples for refer intents and target intents involve the query "saturn"

query context	Co-occurrence	N-gram	CACB	High-order
saturn	solar system	saturn	toyota	uranus
click	uranus diameter	solar system	mitsubishi	uranus diameter
nineplanets.org	uranus	saturn cars	honda	solar system
	saturn cars	scion	hyundai	earth
	saturn roadster	kia	solar system	astrology
honda	solar system	pontiac	toyota	saturn sky
submit	uranus diameter	saturn cars	pontiac	saturn roadster
saturn	uranus	toyota	gm com	saturn cars
click	saturn cars			pontiac
saturn.com	saturn roadster			mazda

Query recommendation examples with different context

[1] H. Cao, D. Jiang, J. Pei, Q. He, Z. Liao, E. Chen, and H. U. Context-aware query suggestion by mining click-through and session data. KDD'08.

5. QUANTITATIVE EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Precision

High-order outperforms all the three others.

context-aware methods (High-Order, CACB, N-gram) beat context-free method (Co-occurrence) significantly.

Recall

High-order method significantly outperforms the other methods due to the sparsity of the query sequence patterns in query logs.

High-order method clearly benefit from the rich click-through information.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Main Contributions

- We propose a novel context-aware query recommendation approach by modeling the high-order relation between queries and clicks in query log, which captures users' latent search intents in an unsupervised way.
- We show our model can be solved efficiently by EM algorithm, with a strategy for parameter initialization by clustering, which can reduce a large number of trivial parameters.
- Empirical experiment results demonstrate that our approach outperforms the baseline methods in providing high quality recommendations for ambiguous queries.

Future Work:

- For the future work, it is interesting to combine the query sequence patterns and click-through information to conduct a more general context-aware query recommendation.
- Further regularization techniques are considered to be added in, since the number of parameters is still very huge in the high-order model.