



IT Systems Engineering | Universität Potsdam



# The Metadata Triumvirate

Social Annotations, Anchor Texts and Search Queries

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### **Metadata – “data about data”**

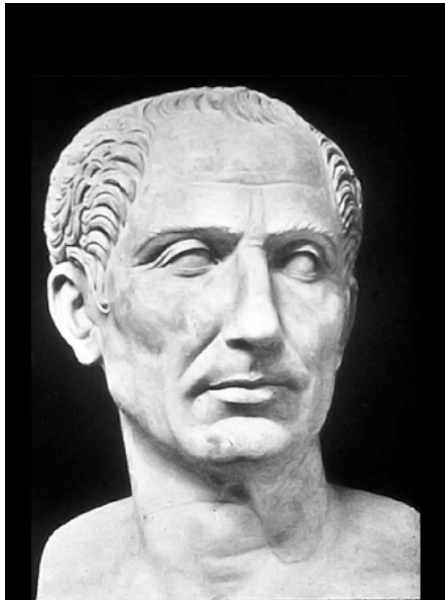
- Here: Web metadata, i.e. data about **WWW documents**
- **Variety of uses** for such metadata in Web information retrieval: indexing, ranking, filtering, ...
- **Different types** of Web metadata:  
In this talk, we study and compare 3 very popular ones with the goal to improve our understanding of these metadata types, thereby helping us to improve existing IR algorithms or come up with new ones.

# The history of Triumvirates

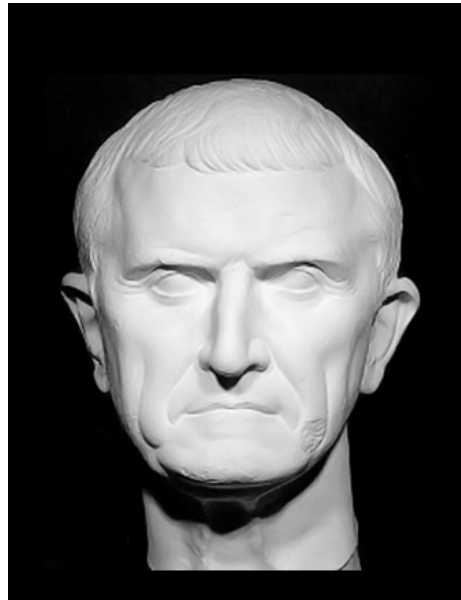
# The Metadata Triumvirate

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## Triumvirate 1.0, 60 BC – “Conquer the World!”



**Caesar**



**Crassus**



**Pompeius**

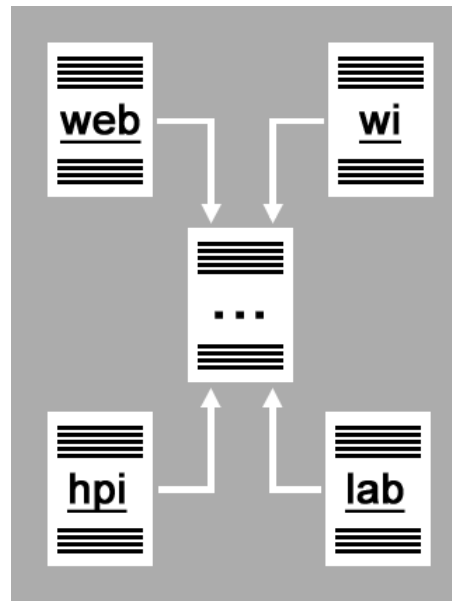
# The Metadata Triumvirate

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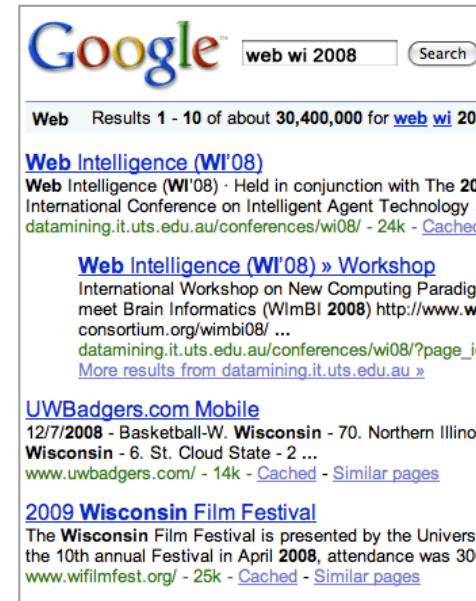
## Triumvirate 2.0, 2008 AD – “Conquer the World Wide Web?”



**Social Annotations**



**Anchor Texts**



**Search Queries**

# Social Annotations

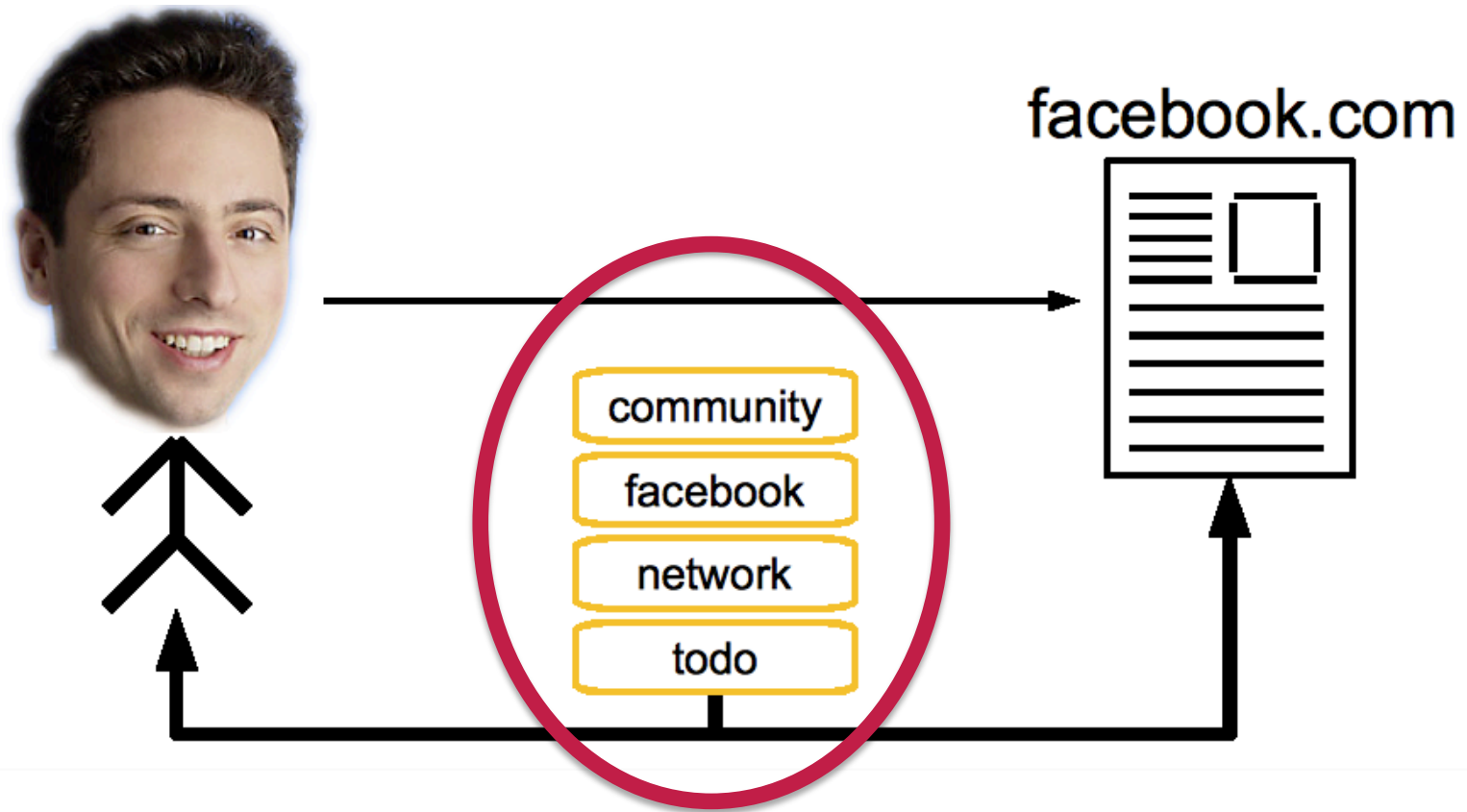
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A rectangular box containing a list of social annotation tags. The word 'blog' is circled in red. The tags include: articles, artist, audio, blog, blogging, blogs, ss, car, cms, code, collaboration, comics, er, cooking, cool, culture, data, databa, oment, diy, documentation, download, dow, ics, education, electronics, email, entertainme, i, finance, firefox, flash, flex, flickr, food, for, gallery, game, games, geek, google, gover, hardware, health, history, home, hosting, hous, illustration, images, imported, information, ing, internet, iphone, japan, java, javascr, e, learning, library, linux, list, lists, liter, ement, maps, marketing, math, media, microsof, mp3, music, network, networking, news, o, phone, photo, photography, photos, photosh, portfolio, privacy, productivity, programmi, rails, realestate, recipe, recipes, referen, es, reviews, rss, ruby, rubyonrails, school, s, shop, shopping, social, socialnetworking.

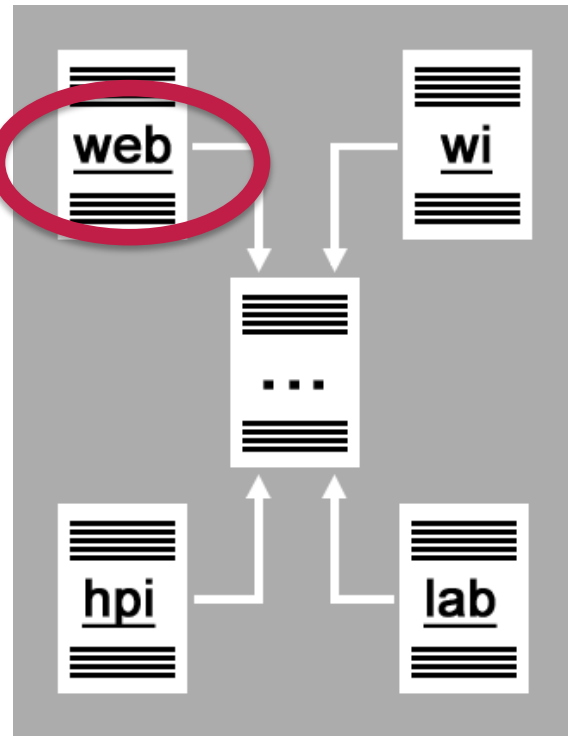
- **Definition of a social annotation:**  
list of “tags” (words) with which a social bookmark has been annotated
- Derived from **user-provided metadata**
- What does the social annotation “**web, conference, sydney, 2008**” tell about the user and the annotated document?
- Used for Web search personalization, emerging semantics, content classification, expert identification, ...

# Social Annotations

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Sergey's social annotation of Facebook.com

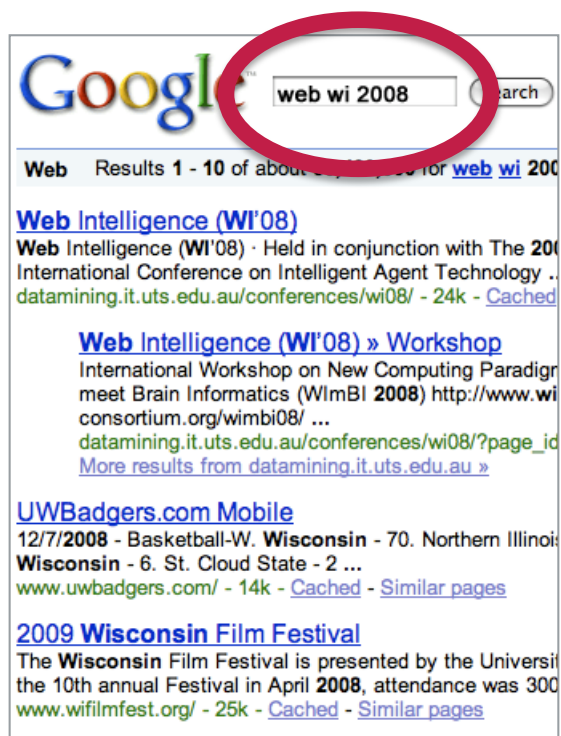


- **Definition of an anchor text:**  
words within `<a>...</a>` HTML element
- Derived from **Web link structure**
- What do the anchor texts “**web**”, “**wi**”, “**hpi**”, “**lab**” tell about the linked page?
- Used for gaining more information about the linked Web pages, for improving indexing and ranking techniques, ...



# Search Queries

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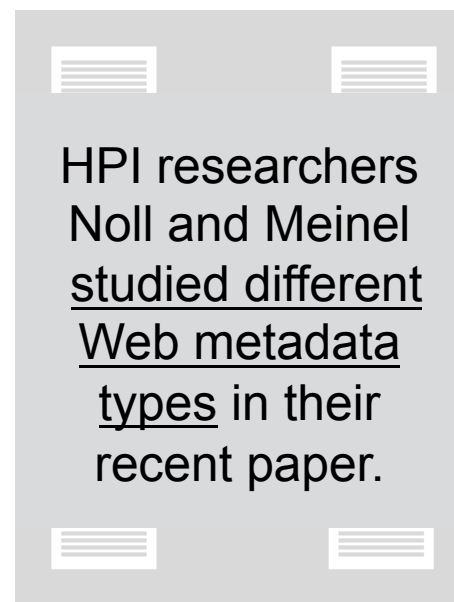
- **Definition of a search query:**  
search keywords of the user's query
- Derived from search query logs,  
i.e. **user interactions**
- What does the search **“web wi 2008”**  
tell about the searcher or the clicked search  
result document?
- Used for query rewriting, user profiling,  
extracting semantics, ...

# Questions we want to answer

## How do these different types of metadata compare?



**Social Annotations**



**Anchor Texts**



**Search Queries**

## Questions we want to answer

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### Five questions

- Q1: **Volume** of data per single metadata item?
- Q2: **New data** per metadata type?
- Q3: **Homogeneous** or **heterogeneous** metadata?
- Q4: **Similarity** between metadata types?
- Q5: Usefulness for **classification** of web documents?

# Experimental Setup

## We created our own experimental data set “CABS120k08” in 2008

- Bootstrapped by an intersection of **AOL500k** and **Open Directory Project**
    - + targeted **Web crawl**
    - + scraping **Delicious**
    - + retrieving **Google PageRank**
- = metadata for **120,000** web documents

### Overview of CABS120k08

120,000 web documents

2,600,000 search queries

85,000 categories

2,200,000 anchor texts

1,300,000 social annotations

120,000 PageRank scores

Data set (500 MB) is available for download at:  
<http://www.michael-noll.com/cabs120k08/>

# Experimental Results

## **Q1: Volume of data per single metadata item?**

“Does a social annotation provide more data than an anchor text?”  
or: “How much data do users provide when using a specific metadata type?”



## Approach

- Measure size of a single metadata item by its “length”
- Definitions of length for...
  - Social annotation → number of **tags**
  - Anchor text → number of **words**
  - Search query → number of **search keywords**

## Experimental results

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### Mean length

- Social annotation: 2.49
- Anchor text: 2.43
- Search query: 2.89

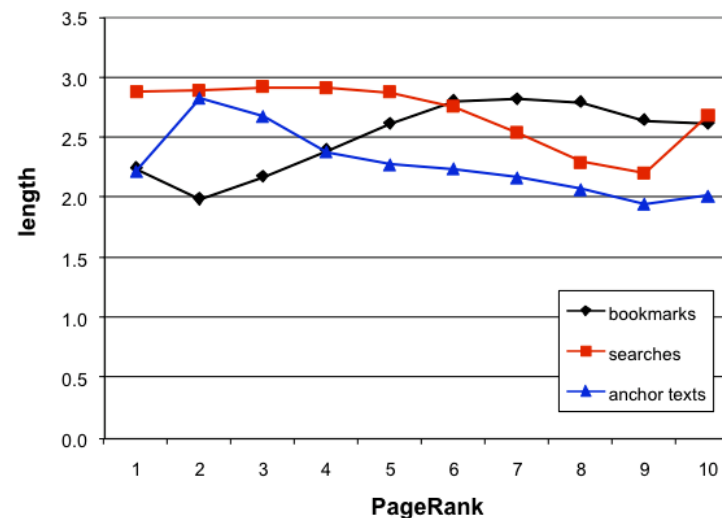
→ Surprisingly, **2.x** seems to be a “magic number” for user behavior across different problem domains (social bookmarking, hyperlink creation, Web search). Human psychology?

## Experimental results

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Correlation of length with document popularity:

- **positively** for social annotations
- **negatively** for anchor texts and search queries



→ Anchor texts provide more metadata for less popular documents, whereas social annotations do so for popular ones

## **Q2: New data per metadata type?**

“How helpful is an analysis of a given metadata type  
for discovering new information?”

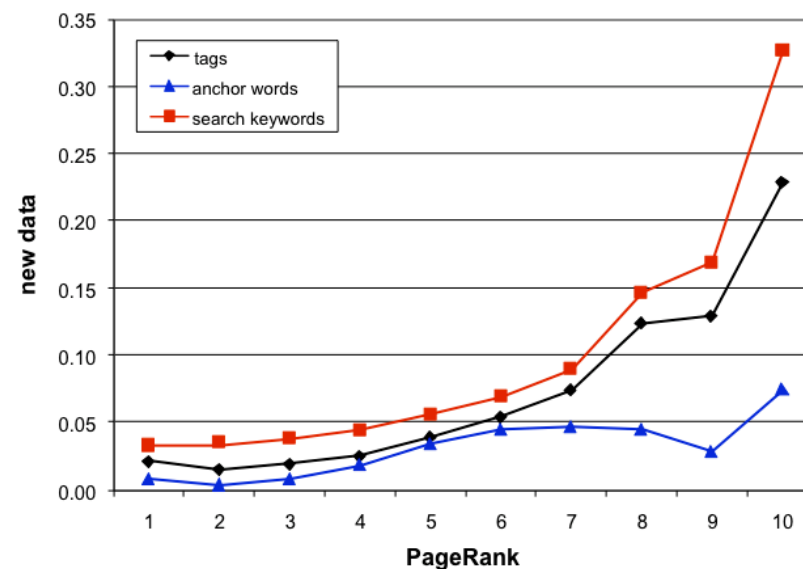
## Approach

- Measure “novelty” of data provided by each metadata type
- Novelty is defined as the **percentage of unique terms** which are **new to a Web document**, i.e. terms that are not already present in the document’s <TITLE>, <BODY>, plus selected HTML metadata
- For example, to retrieve a Web document in a search for “biology” even though the query term “biology” is not part of the document’s HTML content.

## Experimental results

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- Generally, the amount of new information is **relatively low**
- $\leq 6\%$  for 90% of documents
- Search queries  $\gg$  social annotations  $\gg$  anchor texts



- Compared to anchor texts, social annotations are a better source of new data
- However, similarity between social annotations and anchor texts (as we see later) is rather low = they provide **different** data, so both are useful!

## **Q3: Homogeneous or heterogeneous metadata?**

“Is the data of each metadata type consistent/diverse/chaotic...?”

## Approach

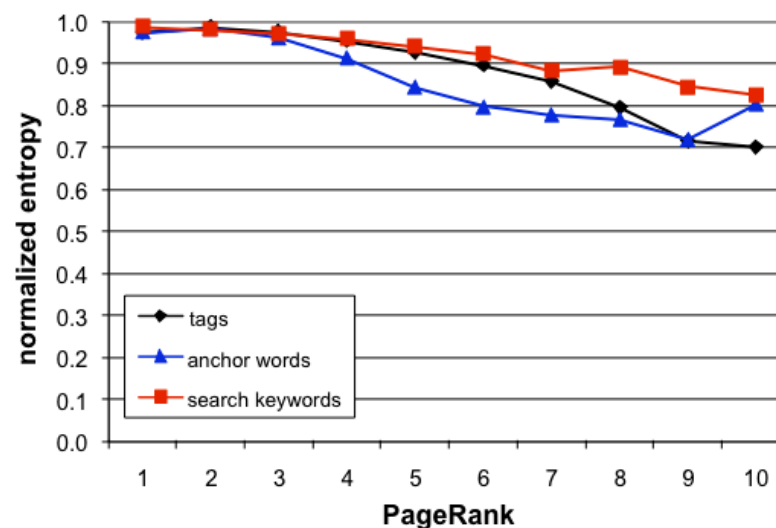
- Measure “diversity” of data **within** a given metadata type
- **Entropy** is used to measure diversity based on terms and term counts
- Note: Scoring a **high diversity** can indicate both **positive** (capturing different perceptions/meanings of content) and **negative** results (no consensus, noise).



## Experimental results

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- Strong **negative correlation** with document popularity for all types: With increasing popularity, diversity of information decreases.
- Highest diversity for search queries: most “random” task, formulating good queries, spelling corrections ?
- Social annotations more diverse than anchor texts



→ Potential advantage for social annotations as they might capture information and meanings that anchor texts miss (cf. Bao et al. WWW 2007).

## **Q4: Similarity between metadata types?**

“How similar is the data provided by these metadata types?”

## Approach

- Study the **interrelations** between metadata types
- **Pairwise cosine similarity** is used to measure similarity
- Preprocessing of terms: splitting (“new\_york”), stemming, stop words

## Experimental results

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	Social annotat.	Anchor texts	Search queries	Categories
Social annotat.	x	0.126	0.126	<b>0.189</b>
Anchor texts	0.126	x	<b>0.193</b>	0.103
Search queries	0.126	<b>0.193</b>	x	0.102
Categories	<b>0.189</b>	0.103	0.102	x

Highest similarities for two pairs:

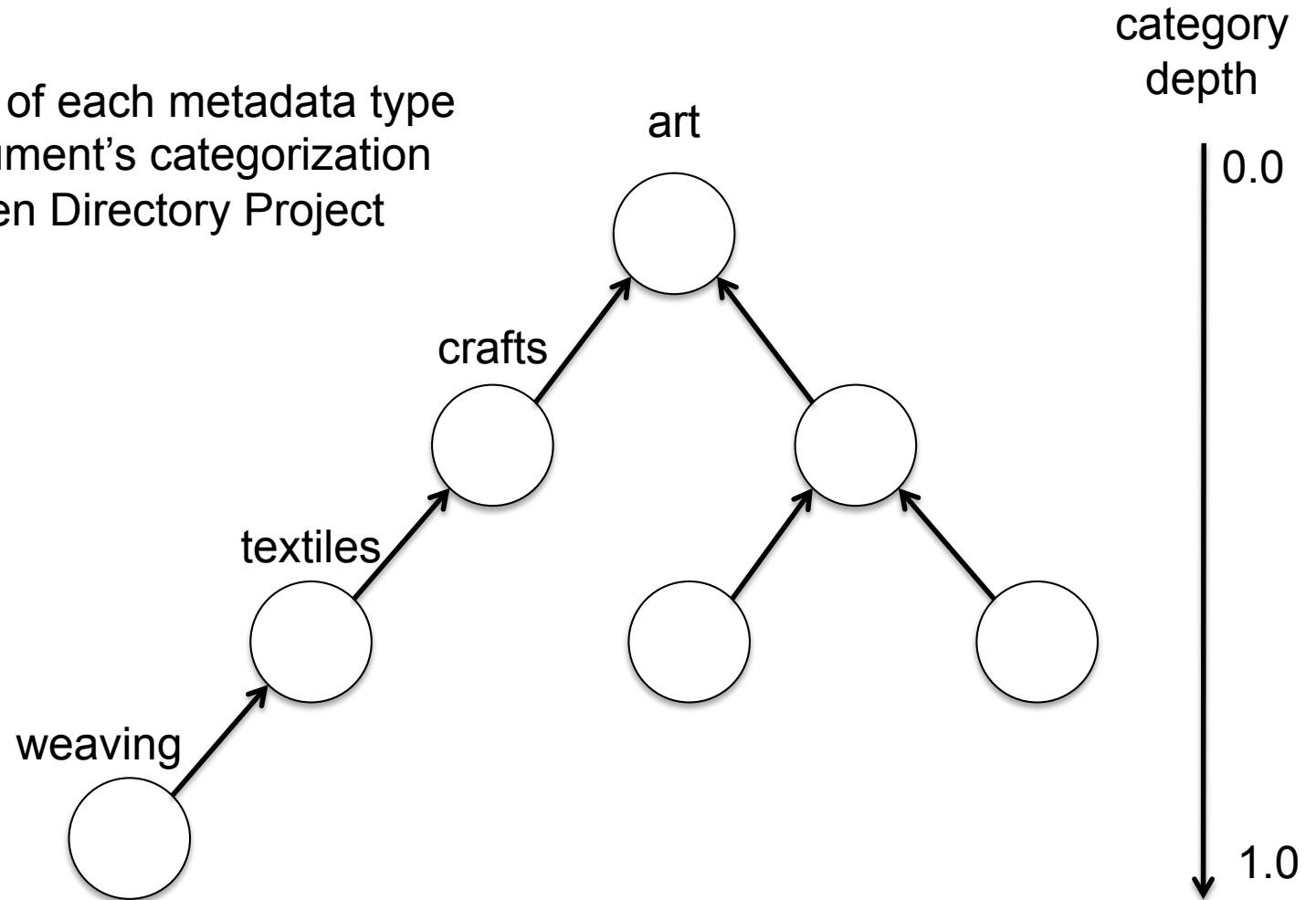
- $\text{sim}(\text{social annotations, categories}) = 0.189 \rightarrow$  “better” for classification?
- $\text{sim}(\text{anchor texts, search queries}) = 0.193 \rightarrow$  “better” for Web search?

## **Q5: Usefulness for classification of web documents?**

“How helpful are these metadata types for classification tasks?”

**Approach:**

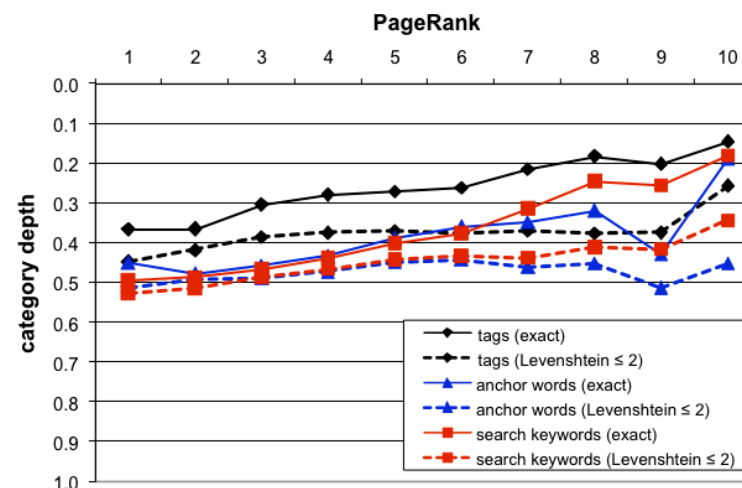
Matching data of each metadata type against a document's categorization trees from Open Directory Project



## Experimental results

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- Strong **negative correlation** with document popularity for all types: With increasing popularity, broader classification scores are achieved.
- Social annotations are “used” for broader classification than anchor texts and search queries



→ Of all three, social annotations seem to be the best at classification tasks

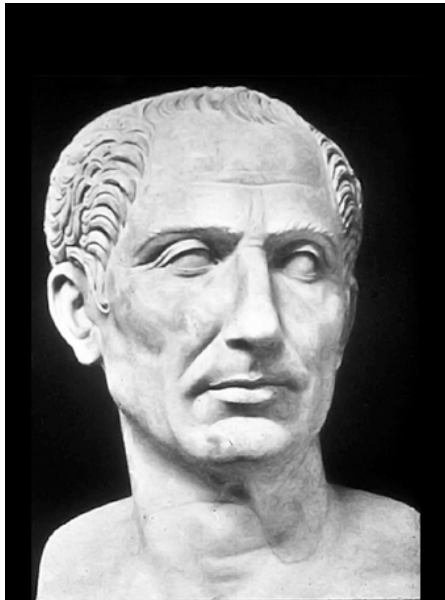
# Conclusions



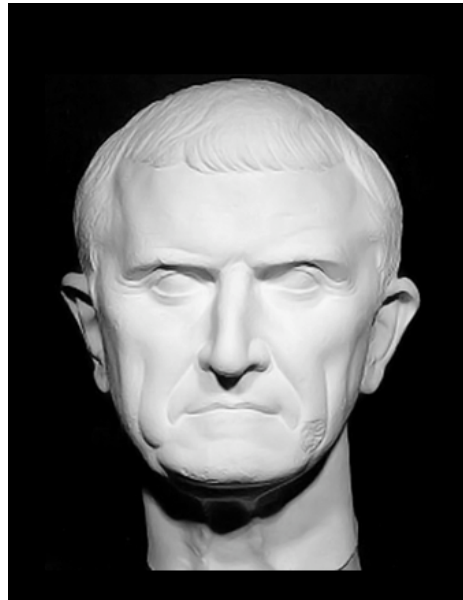
# The Metadata Triumvirate

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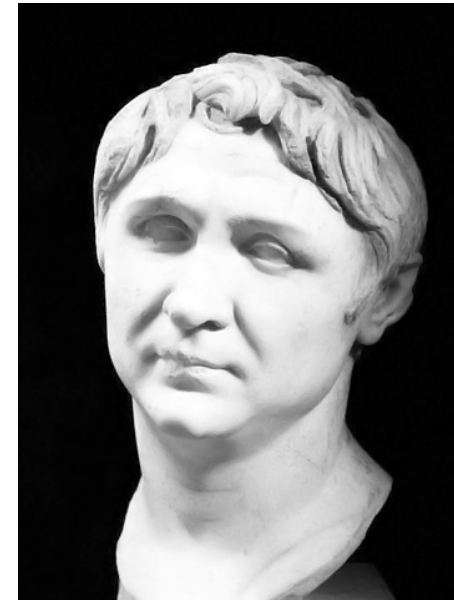
## Triumvirate 1.0



**Caesar**



**Crassus**



**Pompeius**

## The Metadata Triumvirate

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**Worked out quite well...**

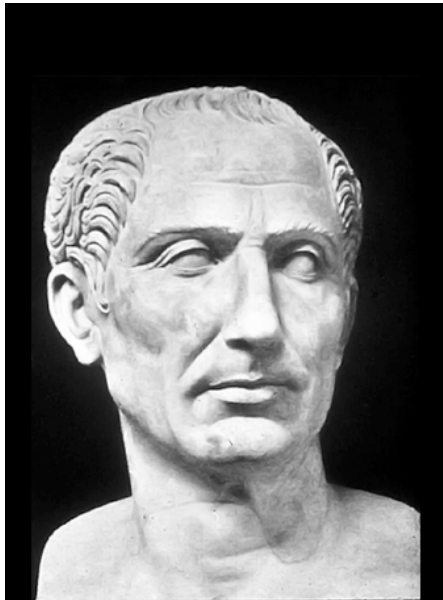


Roman Empire, 44 BC

# The Metadata Triumvirate

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...however...



**Caesar**



**Crassus**



**Pompeius**

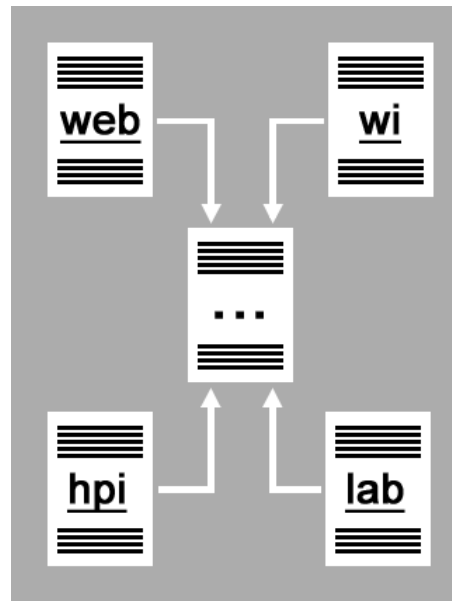
# The Metadata Triumvirate

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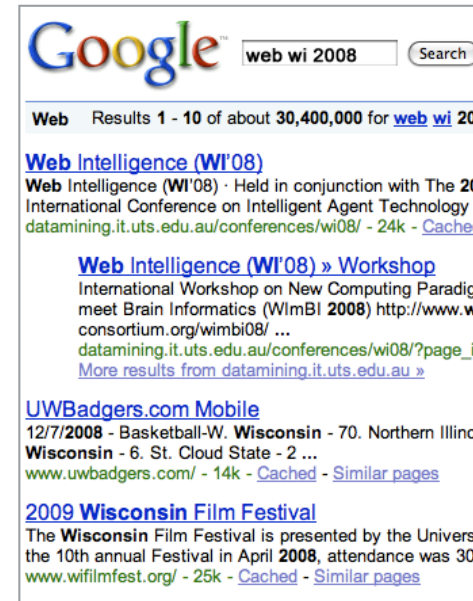
## Metadata Triumvirate – no casualties (yet)!



**Social Annotations**



**Anchor Texts**



**Search Queries**

## Conclusions

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- First study to compare social annotations, anchor texts and search queries directly on a large volume of real-world data
- Starting point for future research
- Research data set CABS120k08, available for free download: <http://www.michael-noll.com/cabs120k08/>

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