Learning to Rank for Information Retrieval and Natural Language Processing

Second Edition

Synthesis Lectures on Human Language Technologies

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ABSTRACT

Learning to rank refers to machine learning techniques for training a model in a ranking task. Learning to rank is useful for many applications in information retrieval, natural language processing, and data mining. Intensive studies have been conducted on its problems recently, and significant progress has been made. This lecture gives an introduction to the area including the fundamental problems, major approaches, theories, applications, and future work.

The author begins by showing that various ranking problems in information retrieval and natural language processing can be formalized as two basic ranking tasks, namely ranking creation (or simply ranking) and ranking aggregation. In ranking creation, given a request, one wants to generate a ranking list of offerings based on the features derived from the request and the offerings. In ranking aggregation, given a request, as well as a number of ranking lists of offerings, one wants to generate a new ranking list of the offerings.

Ranking creation (or ranking) is the major problem in learning to rank. It is usually formalized as a supervised learning task. The author gives detailed explanations on learning for ranking creation and ranking aggregation, including training and testing, evaluation, feature creation, and major approaches. Many methods have been proposed for ranking creation. The methods can be categorized as the pointwise, pairwise, and listwise approaches according to the loss functions they employ. They can also be categorized according to the techniques they employ, such as the SVM based, Boosting based, and Neural Network based approaches.

The author also introduces some popular learning to rank methods in details. These include: PRank, OC SVM, McRank, Ranking SVM, IR SVM, GBRank, RankNet, ListNet & ListMLE, AdaRank, SVM MAP, SoftRank, LambdaRank, LambdaMART, Borda Count, Markov Chain, and CRanking.

The author explains several example applications of learning to rank including web search, collaborative filtering, definition search, keyphrase extraction, query dependent summarization, and re-ranking in machine translation.

A formulation of learning for ranking creation is given in the statistical learning framework. Ongoing and future research directions for learning to rank are also discussed.

KEYWORDS

learning to rank, ranking, ranking creation, ranking aggregation, information retrieval, natural language processing, supervised learning, web search, collaborative filtering, machine translation.

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Preface

This book presents a survey on learning to rank and describes methods for learning to rank in detail. The major focus of the book is *supervised learning for ranking creation*.

The book targets researchers and practitioners in information retrieval, natural language processing, machine learning, data mining, and other related fields. It assumes that the readers of the book have basic knowledge of statistics and machine learning.

Chapter 1 gives a formal definition of learning to rank. Chapter 2 describes learning for ranking creation, and Chapter 3 describes learning for ranking aggregation. Chapter 4 explains in details about state-of-the-art learning to rank methods. Chapter 5 presents applications of learning to rank. Chapter 6 introduces theory of learning to rank. Chapter 7 introduces ongoing and future research on learning to rank.

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