Web Research: Open Problems

Yury Lifshits

Steklov Institute of Mathematics at St.Petersburg

November 2006

To find and state key open algorithmic problems for future web technologies

1 Intro: Criteria and Questionnaire

Problem 1: Large-Scale Filtering

- Problem 1: Large-Scale Filtering
- Problem 2: Large-Scale Matching

- Problem 1: Large-Scale Filtering
- Problem 2: Large-Scale Matching
- Problem 3: Tag Propagation

- Problem 1: Large-Scale Filtering
- Problem 2: Large-Scale Matching
- Problem 3: Tag Propagation
- **5** Problem 4: Structure Discovery

INTRO

What are **my personal** criteria for choosing open problems?

What kind of questions should I answer about proposed problems?

Criteria

- Ultimate relation to technology challenge
- Familiarity with the corresponding applied field
- Interplay of several basic fields
- Freshness (hence, badly formalized)

Criteria

- Ultimate relation to technology challenge
- Familiarity with the corresponding applied field
- Interplay of several basic fields
- Freshness (hence, badly formalized)

I do not use:

- Difficulty
- Popularity and age of the problem
- Famous author

Criteria

- Ultimate relation to technology challenge
- Familiarity with the corresponding applied field
- Interplay of several basic fields
- Freshness (hence, badly formalized)

I do not use:

- Difficulty
- Popularity and age of the problem
- Famous author

Your favorite criteria?

- Technology challenge?
- Sample formalization?
- Basic fields involved?
- Research workflow?
- Your constructive feedback?
- References? Similar Ideas? [To be done]

My style is

- At first, think independently (e.g. pose new problems)
- Only after that look into literature

My style is

- At first, think independently (e.g. pose new problems)
- Only after that look into literature

Hence, the following problems might be already known and heavily studied!

PROBLEM 1

Large-Scale Filtering

What are the fastest algorithms for personal news aggregation?

Personal news aggregation: Every user has a preference profile: specified information sources, keywords, tags(topics), popularity, references to the preferences of others Every news item has its own description: text, votes and recommendations, tags,

author reputation, comments

Personal news aggregation: Every user has a preference profile: specified information sources, keywords, tags(topics), popularity, references to the preferences of others Every news item has its own description:

text, votes and recommendations, tags, author reputation, comments

Filtering problem:

To find, say, ten most appropriate news items for every user

• Every profile is a normalized **red** vector (point on sphere) in *n*-dimensional space

- Every profile is a normalized **red** vector (point on sphere) in *n*-dimensional space
- As well, every news description is a normalized **blue** vector in the same space

- Every profile is a normalized **red** vector (point on sphere) in *n*-dimensional space
- As well, every news description is a normalized **blue** vector in the same space
- We use cosine measure (scalar product) for similarity

- Every profile is a normalized **red** vector (point on sphere) in *n*-dimensional space
- As well, every news description is a normalized **blue** vector in the same space
- We use cosine measure (scalar product) for similarity
- Computational problem: after preprocessing all blue points, for every incoming red point compute quickly ten closest blue points

- Every profile is a normalized **red** vector (point on sphere) in *n*-dimensional space
- As well, every news description is a normalized **blue** vector in the same space
- We use cosine measure (scalar product) for similarity
- Computational problem: after preprocessing all blue points, for every incoming red point compute quickly ten closest blue points

- Every profile is a normalized **red** vector (point on sphere) in *n*-dimensional space
- As well, every news description is a normalized **blue** vector in the same space
- We use cosine measure (scalar product) for similarity
- Computational problem: after preprocessing all blue points, for every incoming red point compute quickly ten closest blue points

Data structures for storing all profiles and all news?

- Text classification, kNN algorithms
- Computational Geometry
- Data Structures
- Compression (sparse sets)
- Linear Algebra (singular decomposition trick)
- What else?

- Find fast algorithms for all-to-all filtering problem
- Suggest data structures for storing profiles and news
- Study filtering in dynamic settings: with profiles and descriptions quickly evolving in time
- Describe spam prevention mechanisms for large filtering systems

Do you know related results?

What is the most important theoretical question in this problem?

How to make my formalization better?

PROBLEM 2

Large-Scale Matching

What is the most effective algorithm for distributing sponsored links among all websites?

Effective sponsored links (ads) distribution: Every ad has a target description Every website has an audience description

Effective sponsored links (ads) distribution: Every ad has a target description Every website has an audience description

Business objective: Maximize ratio clicks/displays

• Every website's audience profile is a normalized **red** vector in *n*-dimensional space

- Every website's audience profile is a normalized **red** vector in *n*-dimensional space
- As well, every ad target is a normalized **blue** vector in the same space

- Every website's audience profile is a normalized **red** vector in *n*-dimensional space
- As well, every ad target is a normalized **blue** vector in the same space
- We use cosine measure for similarity

- Every website's audience profile is a normalized **red** vector in *n*-dimensional space
- As well, every ad target is a normalized **blue** vector in the same space
- We use cosine measure for similarity
- Computational problem: compute matching between ads and websites that satisfy some constraints and minimize the sum of distances (ad - website)

- Computational Geometry
- Linear Algebra (singular decomposition trick)
- Data Structures
- Compression (sparse sets)
- Game theory
- Optimization
- What else?

- State ads distribution as an optimization problem
- Find algorithms that can approximately solve this problem faster than (#websites)×(#ads)
- Introduce feedback to the model: after every click on any ad we receive some additional knowledge about the world and can use it for improvement of our matching

Do you know related results?

What is the most important theoretical question in this problem?

How to make my formalization better?

PROBLEM 3

Tag Propagation

How to extend partial categorization of websites to the whole web?

Web categorization:

People use millions of keywords (tags) There are billions of webpages We have **very sparse** training collection of pairs (website,tag)

Web categorization:

People use millions of keywords (tags) There are billions of webpages We have **very sparse** training collection of pairs (website,tag)

Goal:

Get a fast algorithm that can characterize any given website

Web categorization:

People use millions of keywords (tags) There are billions of webpages We have **very sparse** training collection of pairs (website,tag)

Goal:

Get a fast algorithm that can characterize any given website

Applications:

Ads targeting Search results annotations Automatic web directories

• We have the graph of hyperlinks

- We have the graph of hyperlinks
- Fix a tag. For every initially labelled website let $T_0(i) = 1$, for others $T_0(i) = 0$

- We have the graph of hyperlinks
- Fix a tag. For every initially labelled website let $T_0(i) = 1$, for others $T_0(i) = 0$
- Then we use recursive equation and take a limit:

$$T_k(i) = T_{k-1}(i) + \alpha \sum_{j \text{ links to } i} T_{k-1}(j)$$

- We have the graph of hyperlinks
- Fix a tag. For every initially labelled website let $T_0(i) = 1$, for others $T_0(i) = 0$
- Then we use recursive equation and take a limit:

$$T_k(i) = T_{k-1}(i) + \alpha \sum_{j \text{ links to } i} T_{k-1}(j)$$

• Computational problem: use some preprocessing for initial tag distribution and then for every given website compute quickly ten tags with the highest rank

- Data Structures
- Compression (sparse sets)
- Numerical Analysis (speed of convergence)
- What else?

- Define formulas for tag "propagation"
- Construct a fast algorithm for computing, say, ten most relevant tags of arbitrary website

Do you know related results?

What is the most important theoretical question in this problem?

How to make my formalization better?

PROBLEM 4

Structure Discovery

Consider keywords we use in everyday life. Can we suggest an algorithm that computes the most appropriate hierarchy of these keywords?

We can collect many huge data sets: call graphs, shopping histories, search histories social networks, RSS subscription graph HOW TO BENEFIT FROM THEM?

We can collect many huge data sets: call graphs, shopping histories, search histories social networks, RSS subscription graph HOW TO BENEFIT FROM THEM?

Example: hierarchy discovery We have some folksonomy How to compute "optimal" tags hierarchy?

We can collect many huge data sets: call graphs, shopping histories, search histories social networks, RSS subscription graph HOW TO BENEFIT FROM THEM?

Example: hierarchy discovery We have some folksonomy How to compute "optimal" tags hierarchy?

Applications: Visualization and better navigation Solving synonymy problem

Every tag is characterized by corresponding set of websites

- Every tag is characterized by corresponding set of websites
- We want to compute the optimal AND-OR tree of tags

- Every tag is characterized by corresponding set of websites
- We want to compute the optimal AND-OR tree of tags
- Optimal means minimal correctness violation

- Every tag is characterized by corresponding set of websites
- We want to compute the optimal AND-OR tree of tags
- Optimal means minimal correctness violation
- Correctness: sons of OR vertex should be disjoint, parent set contains children sets, etc...

- Computational Biology (phylogeny algorithms)
- Approximate algorithms
- What else?

- Fix a format of tag description and define an optimality criteria for hierarchy of tags
- Construct a fast algorithm for computing optimal hierarchy
- Study interplay with algorithms for constructing phylogeny tree

Do you know related results?

What is the most important theoretical question in this problem?

How to make my formalization better?

We discuss four problems. Which one do you like the most?

- Large-Scale Filtering
- Large-Scale Matching
- Tag Propagation
- Structure Discovery

My homepage: http://logic.pdmi.ras.ru/~yura/

Today we learn:

• Technology challenges: personal aggregation, effective ads, usage of huge data collection

My homepage: http://logic.pdmi.ras.ru/~yura/

Today we learn:

- Technology challenges: personal aggregation, effective ads, usage of huge data collection
- Key algorithmic challenge: large-scale algorithms that are faster than naive (usually quadratic) approaches

My homepage: http://logic.pdmi.ras.ru/~yura/

Today we learn:

- Technology challenges: personal aggregation, effective ads, usage of huge data collection
- Key algorithmic challenge: large-scale algorithms that are faster than naive (usually quadratic) approaches
- Next steps: (1) survey, (2) formalizations, (3) public discussion

My homepage: http://logic.pdmi.ras.ru/~yura/

Today we learn:

- Technology challenges: personal aggregation, effective ads, usage of huge data collection
- Key algorithmic challenge: large-scale algorithms that are faster than naive (usually quadratic) approaches
- Next steps: (1) survey, (2) formalizations, (3) public discussion

My homepage: http://logic.pdmi.ras.ru/~yura/

Today we learn:

- Technology challenges: personal aggregation, effective ads, usage of huge data collection
- Key algorithmic challenge: large-scale algorithms that are faster than naive (usually quadratic) approaches
- Next steps: (1) survey, (2) formalizations, (3) public discussion

Thanks! Questions?