# ReQuery

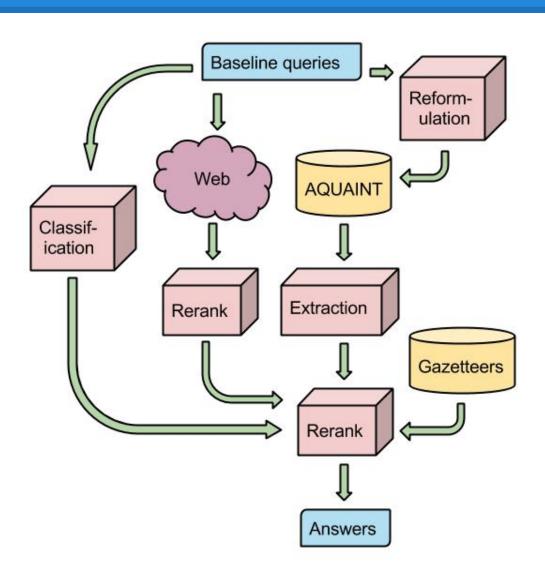
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# Background

- Overall system architecture
  - PowerAnswer-2: Harabagiu et al. (2005)
- Type taxonomy and classification
  - Li and Roth (2005)
- Redundancy
  - Lin (2007)

# System pipeline



## **Question Classification**

- Li & Roth taxonomy
- Additional fine types for pattern matching
  - Coarse types
    - Mallet MaxEnt classifier
    - ~86% accuracy on devtest
  - Fine types
    - Wh-word identification
      - 'When' date
    - Headchunk pattern matching
      - 'What country ... ?' country
- Supertype of a fine type overrides classifier when confidence below 85%

#### Retrieval - Web

#### Bing and Google caches

- xgoogle module
- Pattern module
- baseline queries (minimal reformulation)
- 100/50 snippets per question (Google/Bing)
- cached with pickle

#### For each snippet

- created all possible n-grams (n=1, 2, 3, 4)
- filtered, scored and ranked (Lin 2007)

## **Retrieval - AQUAINT**

#### Passage retrieval

- 2 sentence sliding window; IDF + overlap
  - o strict: 0.1263
  - lenient: 0.2282

#### Fragment retrieval

- top 20 fragments/question; Lucene scoring
- varied length of fragment, fragments/doc
  - strict: ~0.36
  - lenient: ~ 0.50

## Retrieval - AQUAINT

#### Document retrieval - used in final system

- top 20 docs per question; Lucene scoring
  - o strict: 0.4115
  - lenient: 0.5868

#### For each document

- created all possible n-grams (n=1, 2, 3, 4)
- filtered (same as web snippets)
- sent to scoring module

#### **Answer Extraction**

#### Web boosting

- Match any token of answer candidate to any token of webgram
  - o if match, add inverse rank of webgram to score

## Question-type boosting

- Gazetteers
- Regex

Top 20 n-grams were selected as answers

# **Answer Extraction - Q type**

#### Gazetteers:

- 28 gazetteers for select fine types
- Find type of ngram in gazetteer dictionary
- Gazetteer type = question type →boost

#### Regex:

- Patterns for dates, digits, etc.
- Pattern type = question type boost

#### 2006 (403 total):

- 144 predicted
- 131 correct (91.9%)
  - 60.7% gazetteer
  - 30.3% regex
  - o 9% both

boost 2007 (307 total):

- 85 predicted
- 76 correct (89.4%)
  - 63.2% gazetteer
  - 21.1% regex
  - o 9.2% both

33 questions
(8%) had the
correct type &
predicted answers
contained GS
answer.

# Results

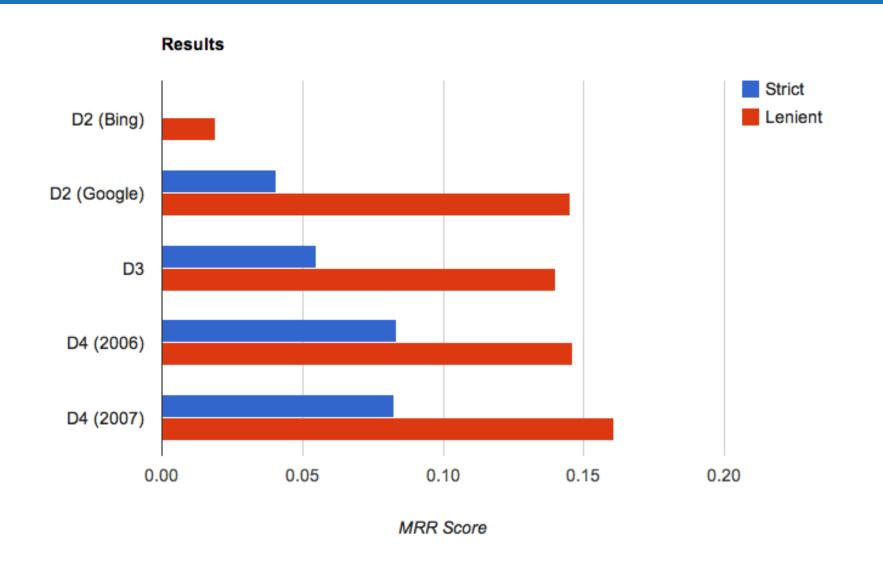
## 2006:

Char limit	Strict	Lenient
100	0.0833	0.1458
250	0.0833	0.1458

## 2007:

Char limit	Strict	Lenient
100	0.0826	0.1605
250	0.0826	0.1605

# Results



#### Successes

(TREC 2006)

#### **Queries and Lucene**

- Retrieval:
  - 290 questions (72%) had GS answer in top 20 docs
- Ranking:
  - O MRR for entire document:
    - strict: 0.4115
    - lenient: 0.5868

# Issues and areas for improvement

#### Answer extraction and scoring:

- GS answer appeared in top 20 system answers for only 93 questions
  - o 32% of 290
  - 23% overall

- MRR for web search alone (Google and Bing):
  - o lenient: 0.2063

#### References

Sanda Harabagiu, Dan Moldovan, Christine Clark, Mitchell Bowden, Andrew Hickl and Patrick Wang. 2005. Employing Two Question Answering Systems in TREC-2005. *Proceedings of the Fourteenth Text RetrievalConference*.

Xin Li and Dan Roth. 2005. Learning Question Classifiers: The Role of Semantic

Information. Natural Language Engineering.

Jimmy Lin. 2007. An Exploration of the Principles Underlying Redundancy-Based Factoid Question-Answering. *ACM Transactions on Information Systems*, Vol. 25, No. 2, Article 6.