#### **Collaborative Information Retrieval**

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#### Course Objectives

- Define collaborative IR and differentiate it with related terms.
- Identify situations and motivations for collaborative IR.
- List various dimensions of collaborative work/systems/ method.
- Discuss system-mediated and user-mediated CIR with examples.
- Enumerate essential and desired features of CIR systems.
- Outline an evaluation framework for CIR.



#### Outline of the Course

#### Day-1

- Collaborative IR what, why, how?
- Taxonomy of CIR situations and systems
- Algorithmic collaboration

#### Day-2

- User-centered collaboration
- Evaluating CIR systems
- Directions for further research and development

# Day 1

#### Collaboration – What and Why



Requirement or setup e.g., merger



Division of labor e.g., class assignment



Diversity of skills e.g., co-authorship

#### Background

- Dumais, Fidel, Grudin, Bruce, Pejtersen, Poltrock (Microsoft, UWash, Boeing – Collaborative IR)
- Morris, Horvitz, Teevan (Microsoft SearchTogether, Co-search)
- Twidale, Nichols (UIUC Collaboration in libraries, Ariadne)
- Reddy, Jensen (PSU Collaborative info behavior in health)
- Golovchinsky, Pickens (FXPAL Algorithmic mediation for CES)
- Foley, Smeaton (DCU Synchronous CIR)
- Foster (Sheffield Collaborative info behavior)
- Hansen, Jarvelin (SICS CIR in work enviornments)
- Shah (Rutgers CIS in everyday problem-solving)



#### Background

- Workshops by Golovchinsky, Morris, and Pickens:
  - JCDL 2008
  - CSCW 2010
  - CIKM 2011
- Workshop by Reddy, Jensen, and Twidale:
  - Group 2009
- Workshop by Shah, Reddy, and Twidale:
  - Group 2010
- Workshop by Shah, Hansen, and Capra:
  - ASIST 2011

#### Terms and Terminology

- Collaborative search
- Social search
- Collaborative IR
- Collaborative exploratory search
- Collaborative information seeking
- Collaborative information behavior
- Co-browsing
- Collaborative navigation
- Collaborative information synthesis
- Collaborative sense-making

#### Our Definition

Information seeking/retrieval process that is

- explicitly defined among participants,
- intentional,
- interactive, and
- mutually beneficial.

Collaborative IR ≠ Collaborative filtering

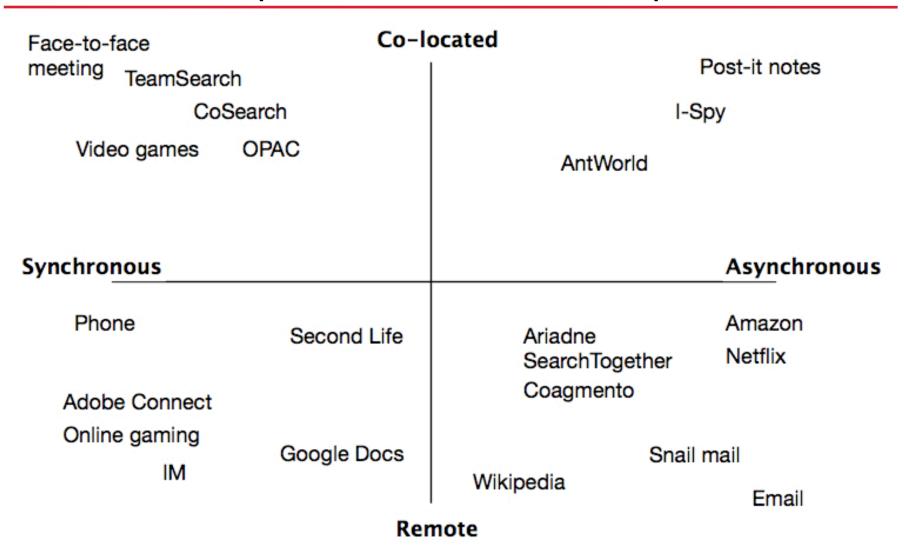


#### Class Exercise

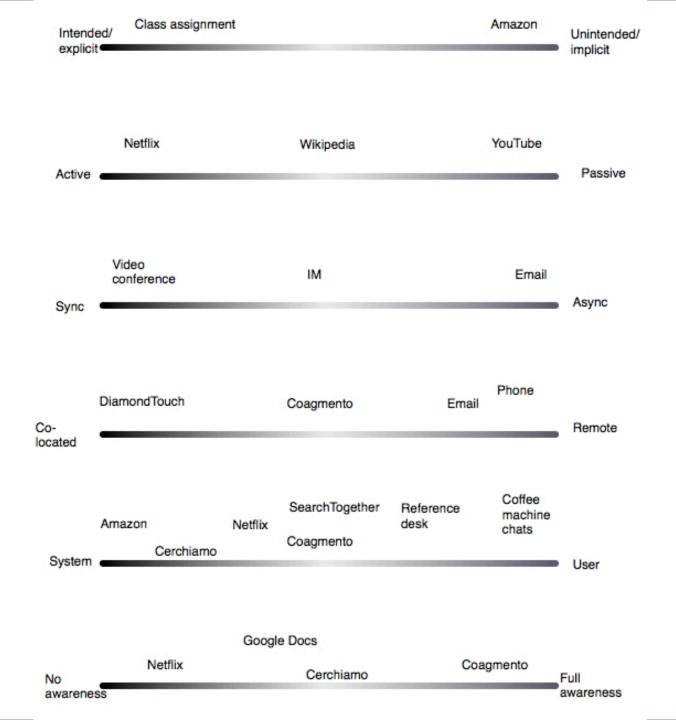
#### **Examples of CIR**

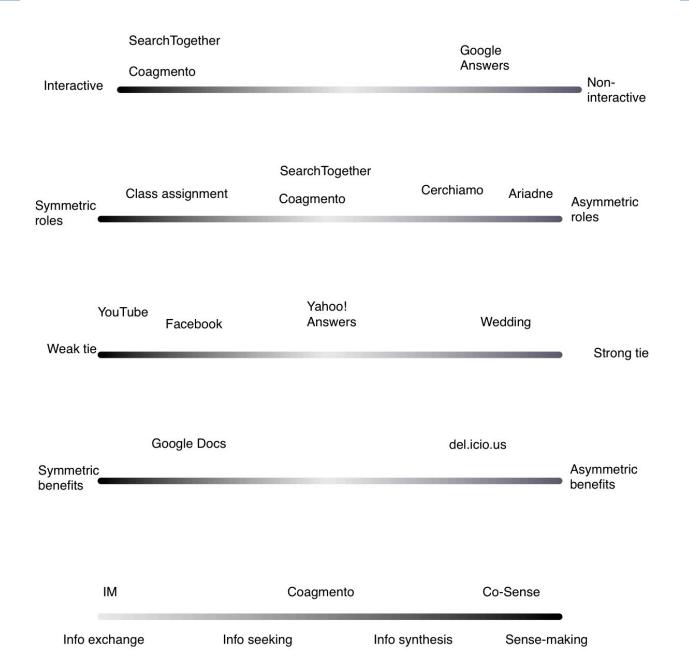
- Co-authorship
- Engaged couple doing wedding planning
- Vacation planning
- 555

#### Group Activities in Time & Space

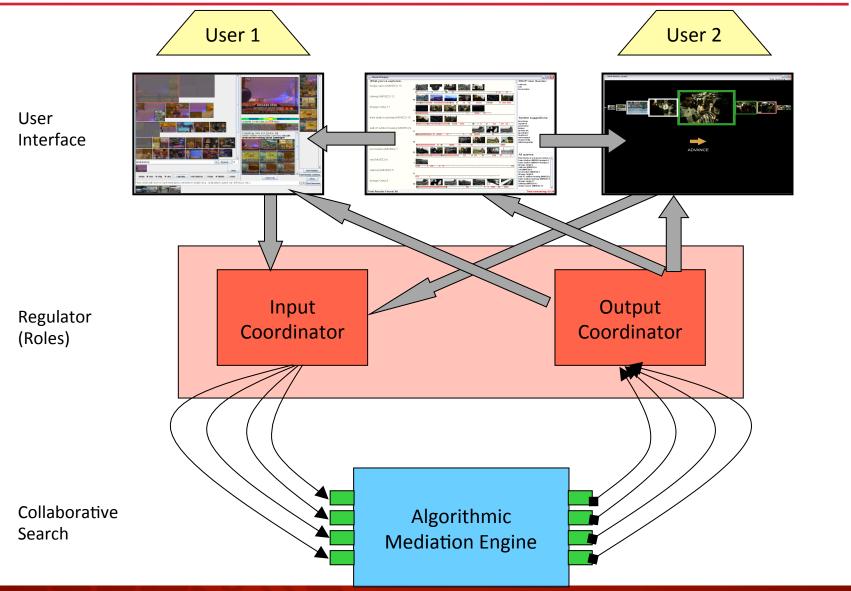








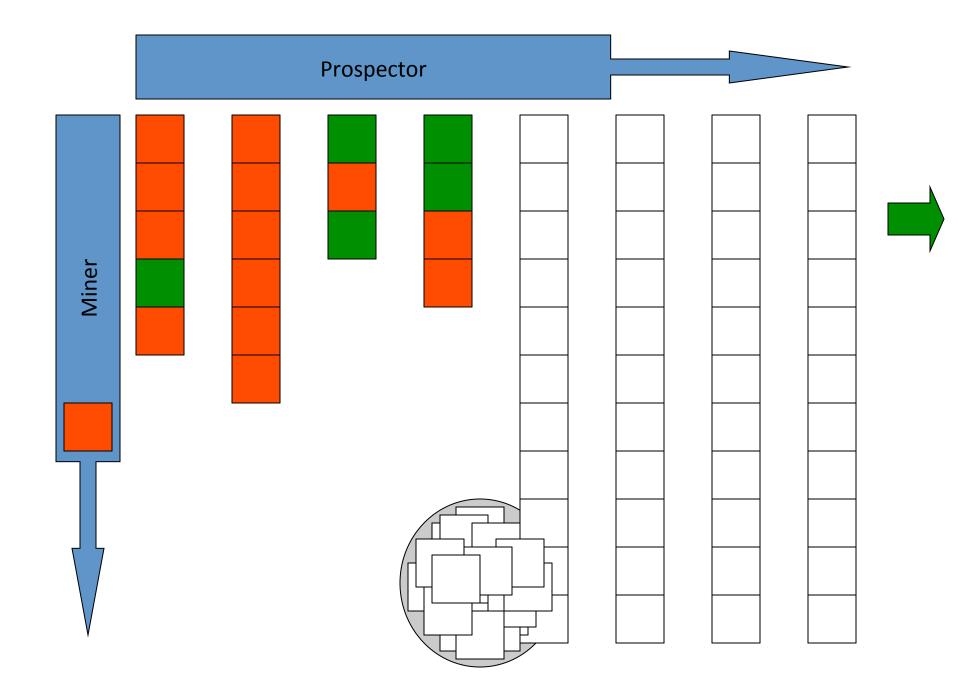
### System-mediated Asymmetric-role Collaboration





Queries

# Prospector Miner



#### Miner Queue Priority

#### Weighted Borda Count fusion

$$priority_{doc} = \sum_{q} Borda_{doc,q} \cdot w_{seen,q} \cdot w_{rel,q}$$

$$w_{seen,q} = N_{seen,q} / N_{unseen,q}$$

$$W_{rel,q} = N_{rel,q} / N_{nonrel,q}$$



#### Homework

Think of different kind of roles in collaborative IR. Come up with a thought/sketch/algorithm to address them.

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#### Day 1 Conclusion

- Collaboratively seeking/retrieving/using information
- Situations and motivations
- Dimensions
- Algorithmic or system mediated collaborative IR



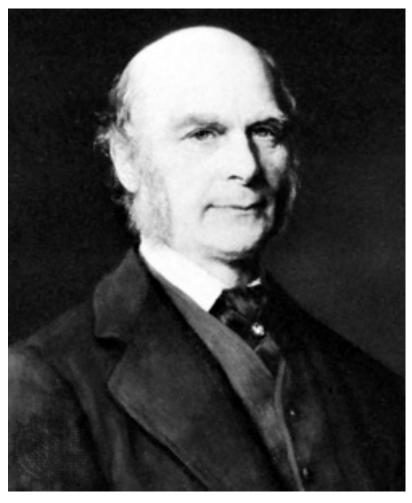
## Day 2

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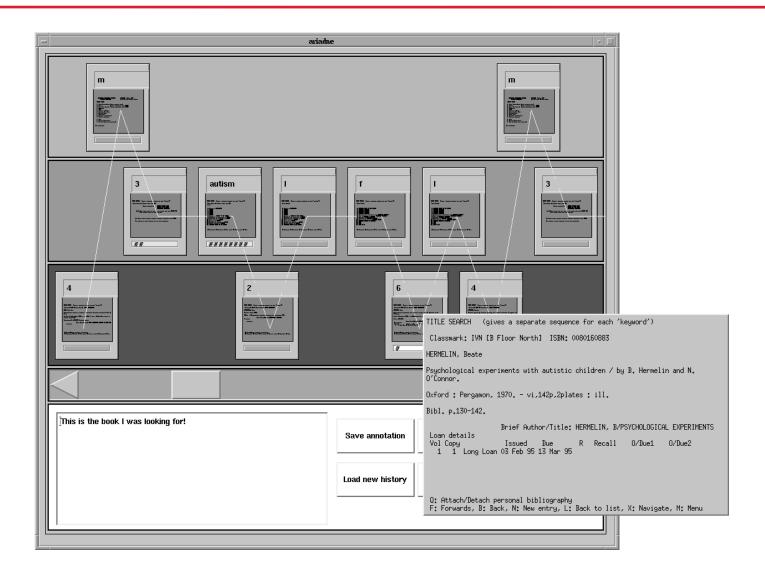
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#### Galton and the Wisdom of Crowd



Sir Francis Galton (1822–1911)

#### Ariadne



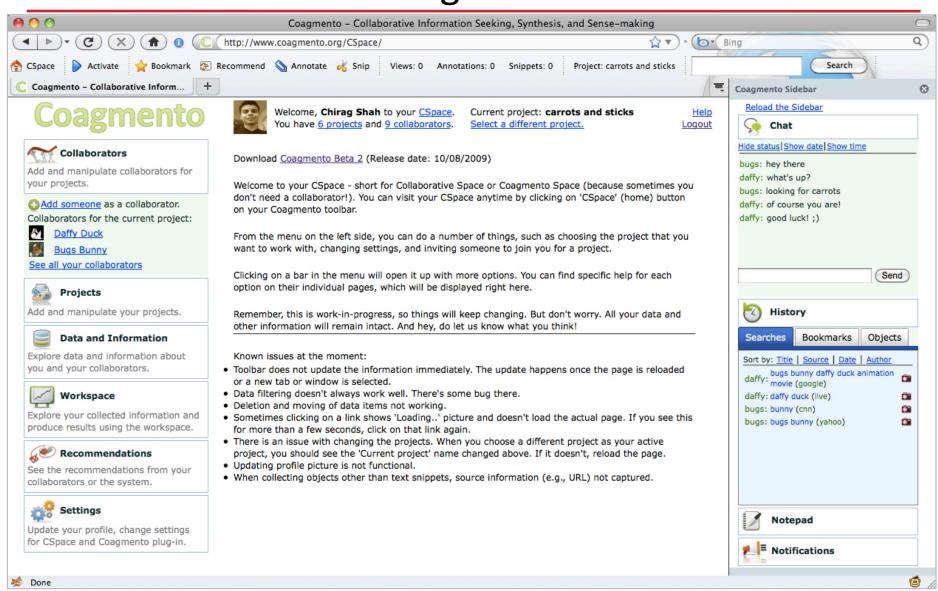


#### SearchTogether



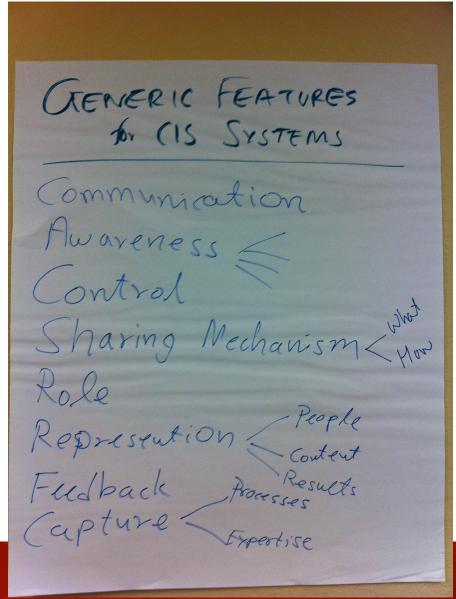


#### Coagmento



#### Class Exercise

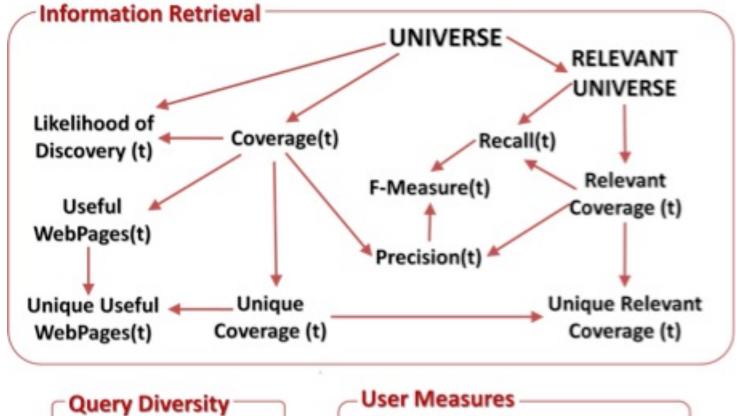
Discuss essential and desired features of a CIR system





- Traditional measures: precision, recall, coverage, novelty, diversity
- Productivity measures: effectiveness, efficiency
- Usability measures: ease of learning, ease of use, satisfaction, cognitive load
- Other: engagement, awareness





Lavenshtein distance

- Cognitive Load
  - NASA's Task Load indeX (TLX)
- Engagement



$$U = \bigcup_{t} Coverage(t) \qquad \dots (1)$$

$$U_r = \bigcup_t RelevantCoverage(t) \qquad \dots (2)$$

$$Precision(t) = \frac{RelevantCoverage(t)}{Coverage(t)} \qquad ... (3)$$

$$Recall(t) = \frac{RelevantCoverage(t)}{U_r}$$
 ... (4)

$$F = \frac{2 \cdot Precision \cdot Recall}{Precision + Recall} \qquad \dots (5)$$

 $Coverage(t) = \{wp_i : wp_i \ was \ visited \ by \ t \land wp_i \in U\} \qquad \dots (6)$ 

$$UniqueCoverage(t) = Coverage(t) \setminus \bigcup_{t_i \in (T \setminus \{t\})} Coverage(t_i) \quad \dots (7)$$

RelevantCoverage(t) = Coverage(t)  $\cap$  U<sub>r</sub> ... (8)

UniqueRelevantCoverage(t) = UniqueCoverage(t)  $\cap$  U<sub>r</sub> ... (9)

Shah, C., and Gonzalez-Ibanez, R. (2011). Evaluating the Synergic Effect of Collaboration in Information Seeking. In *Proceedings of ACM SIGIR 2011*. Beijing, China. July 24-28, 2011.



#### Further Research & Development

#### **Theory**

- Framework for CIR
- Models for CIR
- Social aspect of IR

#### **Practice**

- Design principles for CIR systems
- Building specialized tools for CIR
- Evaluation

#### Day 2 Conclusion

- User-mediated CIR
- Examples of systems: Ariadne, SearchTogether, Coagmento
- Essential and desired features of a CIR system
- Evaluation of users and systems in CIR environments
- CIR a fairly new and fertile research area



### Wrap-up and Takeaways

- IR doesn't need to be a solitary pursuit.
- Need more studies and more support for collaborative IR.
- Mediating collaboration algorithmic or system-based and UIbased or user-centric
- Two major dimensions time and space
- Evaluation beyond traditional IR measures

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