Large-Scale Collection Threading using Structured k-DPPs Alex Kulesza, Jennifer Gillenwater, Ben Taskar University of Pennsylvania



Novel Task Definition

► **Motivation** – current search tools are insufficient



<u>I Security To Hand Out First Raises Since '09 | Fox N</u> y ago - Social Security recipients will get a raise in January -- their first increase

day ago - Increase in Social Security checks for many will be eaten up by rise Social Security sets 3.6% cost of living increase - latimes.co

- As the future of Social security continues to be a contentiou

issue, officials on Wednesday announced a 3.6% cost of living increase

Figure: Prior knowledge of document contents is required to construct a query

Figure: Structure indicating relationships among returned documents is missing

Proposed Task – select high-quality set of diverse threads in data graph **Example** – data elements are nodes

- Node size indicates quality, edge length indicates node dissimilarity
- ► Goal: select compact, high-quality paths that are well-separated

Random Projection for Tractability

Complexity D³ can be prohibitively large, so we project D down to d • **Theorem**: Given $\tilde{P}^{k}(Y) =$ distribution after projecting **D** to $d = O(\max\{k/\epsilon, (\log(1/\delta) + \log N)/\epsilon^2\})$, error is bounded by: $\|\mathbf{P}^{\mathsf{k}} - \widetilde{\mathbf{P}}^{\mathsf{k}}\|_1 < \mathrm{e}^{6\mathrm{k}\epsilon} - 1 \approx 6\mathrm{k}\epsilon$

with probability at least $\mathbf{1}-\delta$

Geographical Paths





Related threading work

- Selecting a single thread (D. Shahaf and C. Guestrin, KDD 2010)
- ► Constructing diverse *topic* threads (A. Ahmed and E. Xing, UAI 2010)

Approach: Structured Determinantal Point Processes

Decompose thread quality and similarity

 $\mathbf{q}(\mathbf{y}_{i}) = \prod_{t=1}^{T} \mathbf{q}(\mathbf{y}_{it}) \qquad \boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{y}_{i}) = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{y}_{it})$ Score a set of threads Y via structured determinantal point process (SDPP) (A. Kulesza and B. Taskar, NIPS 2010)

SDPP: defines a distribution over sets Y





drawn from a **k**-SDPP with path length T = 4. City size indicates Google hit count. From top to bottom, k = 2, 3, 4. **Above**: Effects of random projections.

Cora Citation Threads

Data – Cora, a large collection of computer science papers ► **Graph** – edges are citations **Figure** – example threads from a **4**-SDPP with thread length = 5; beside each thread are a



$$\mathbf{L}_{ij} = \mathbf{q}(\mathbf{y}_i)\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{y}_i)^{\top}\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{y}_j)\mathbf{q}(\mathbf{y}_j)$$
$$\frac{\det(\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{Y}})}{\sum_{\mathbf{Y}' \subseteq \{1,...,n\}} \det(\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{Y}'})} = \frac{\det(\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{Y}})}{\det(\mathbf{L}+\mathbf{I})}$$

 $\mathbf{Y} = \{\mathbf{i}\} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{Y}) \propto \mathbf{q}(\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{i}})^2$ $\mathbf{Y} = \{\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}\} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{Y}) \propto \mathbf{q}(\mathbf{y}_i)^2 \mathbf{q}(\mathbf{y}_i)^2 (1 - (\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{y}_i)^\top \boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{y}_i))^2)$

k-SDPPs: fix # of points in **Y** to **k** (A. Kulesza and B. Taskar, ICML 2011) Sampling from k-SDPPs can be done in O(TrnD² + D³)

> $\mathbf{T} = \text{thread length}$ $\mathbf{r} = \text{maximum node degree}$ $\mathbf{n} = \#$ of nodes D = # of features

> > Quality

How Det Balances Diversity and Quality

 $det(x_1, x_2) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

few of its maximum-tfidf words (we project from word-space to 2D via PCA on thread centroids)

policy decision markov pomdps partially uncertainty

New York Times Timelines

Data – six 6-month NYT article sets; Graph – edges are tfidf cosine scores **Baselines** – **k**-means clustering on time slices,

dynamic topic model (DTM) (D. Blei and J. Lafferty, ICML 2006)

	Intra-sim	Inter-sim	Human-sim	Precision/Recall	Time (sec)
k -means	8.28	2.01	4.32	11.23 / 7.28	625
DTM	14.47	0.71	3.78	8.06 / 2.18	19,443
k -SDPP	21.21	7.79	8.26	14.42 / 5.86	252

Table: Intrinsic evaluation. Intra-sim: Within-thread similarity (higher is better). Inter-sim: Between-thread similarity (lower is better). Human summary comparison. Human-sim: Cosine similarity. Precision: For each of the 10% highest-idf words in a filtered corpus, precision is # words found in both divided by # found in the threads.









Feb 24: Parkinson's Disease Increases Risks to Pope Feb 26: Pope's Health Raises Questions About His Ability to Lead Mar 13: Pope Returns Home After 18 Days at Hospital Apr 01: Pope's Condition Worsens as World Prepares for End of Papacy Apr 02: Pope, Though Gravely III, Utters Thanks for Prayers Apr 18: Europeans Fast Falling Away from Church Apr 20: In Developing World, Choice [of Pope] Met with Skepticism May 18: Pope Sends Message with Choice of Name



Figure: A set of five news threads sampled from a **k**-SDPP (left) and threads generated by a dynamic topic model (right). Above, threads are shown with the most salient words superimposed; below, headlines from the last thread are listed.