

“Improved Information Retrieval: Organizing Retrieved Documents by Topic, and Automatically Generating Summaries for Each Topic”

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Summary

The modern scientific process requires researchers to search large, global databases of accumulated scientific knowledge on which to base their research. Likewise, new and emerging cyber security issues threaten the open science research enterprise and tools are required to quickly identify malicious behaviors in large textual databases (network logs, email, etc). With my collaborators and as part of my John von Neumann Fellowship, we are investigating novel Information Retrieval (IR) systems that provide access to a vast amounts of reference material while addressing the challenge of effectively presenting only relevant information in response to a query. When using existing IR engines to search through electronic resources, simple queries often return too many documents, including many that are not relevant to the intended search. We have developed a novel integrated information retrieval system—the Query, Cluster, Summarize (QCS) system—which is portable, modular, and permits experimentation with different instantiations of each of the constituent text analysis components. Most importantly, the combination of the three types of methods in QCS improves retrievals by providing more focused information organized by topic that will speed and enhance the scientific process and may serve as a foundational tool for Cyber Security R&D in open science.

We have developed a novel approach for information retrieval in which the following tasks are performed in response to a query:

- relevant documents are retrieved,
- retrieved documents are separated into clusters by topic, and
- a summary is created for each cluster.

The QCS system partitions the code into portable modules, making it easy to experiment with different methods for handling the three main tasks listed above.

The method used for query-based document retrieval in QCS is *latent semantic*

indexing (LSI), which attempts to reveal latent relationships caused by term ambiguity, while preserving the most characteristic features of each document. This allows for conceptual matching of queries to documents, which has been shown to produce better retrieval results when simple or ambiguous queries are used.

We use the information derived from the query processing phase to cluster documents into a *variable* number of clusters, each representing a single topic. The algorithmic complexity of general clustering methods is not an issue in QCS, as clustering is

performed only on the retrieved documents (a relatively small set of data), and the rank values produced by LSI are used to estimate the clusters. This results in computation reduced from several hours to several seconds for most tests performed on QCS to date. *Generalized spherical k-means* is currently used for clustering in QCS.

We use the summarization method we developed for the 2002-2004 Document Understanding Conference (DUC) evaluations administered by the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST). Single document summaries are produced using a hidden Markov model (HMM) to compute the probability that each sentence is a good summary sentence. A multi-document summary is created for each cluster by choosing a subset of these sentences. In order to remove redundant sentences, a matrix algorithm is applied to

vector representations of the terms in the candidate summary sentences. The result is a set of linearly independent vectors (i.e., sentences) ordered by probability of being good summary sentences. Since the vectors model the terms in the sentences, the result is a set of sentences with little semantic redundancy.

We have used QCS for retrieval in two information domains: biomedical abstracts from the National Library of Medicine's MEDLINE database, and newswire documents from the DUC evaluations. Results of using QCS on these sets illustrate the usefulness of this system; in particular, we provide evidence of the value of clustering as a tool for increasing the quality of the summaries. The benefit of using QCS over existing methods is that it is a *fully automatic* system for document retrieval, organization, and summarization.

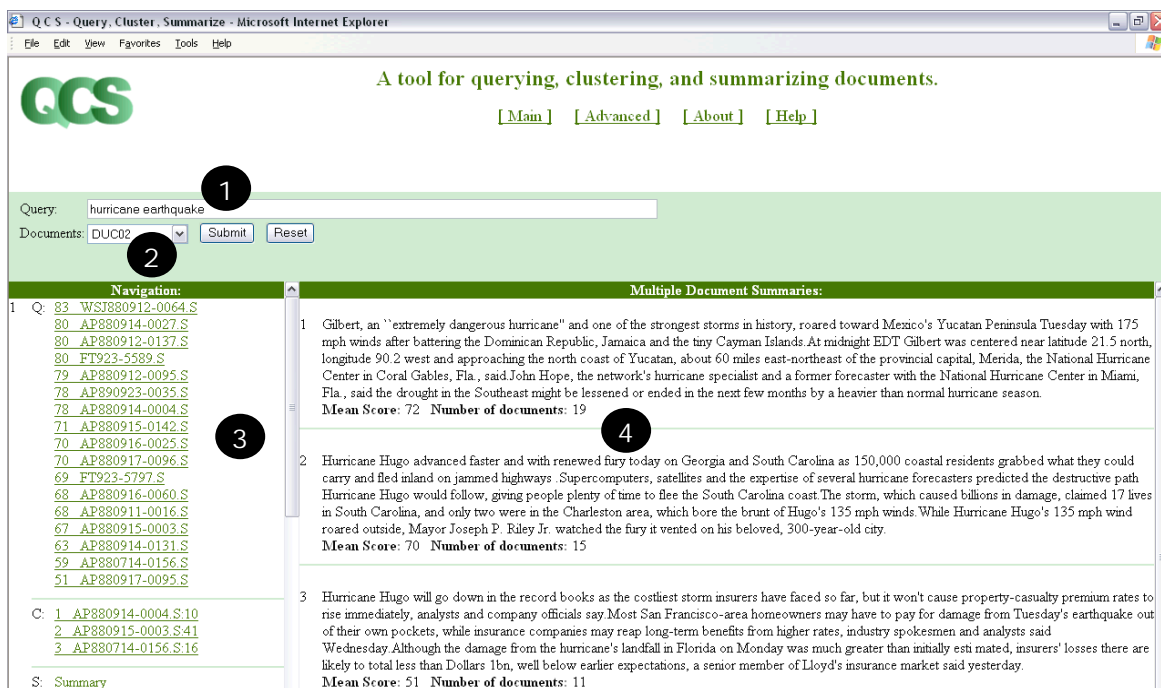


Figure 0. Screen shot of the Query, Cluster, Summarize (QCS) software tool. A user enters a query in (1), chooses a documents collection to query in (2), navigates the retrieval and topic cluster results in (3), and views multi-document summaries (shown here) and individual documents in (4).

Reference

Dunlavy, O'Leary, Conroy, and Schlesinger. QCS: A System for Querying, Clustering and Summarizing Documents, *Inform. Process. & Manag.*, to appear (online: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ipm.2007.01.003>).

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