

Overview of WiQA 2006

Valentin Jijkoun Maarten de Rijke
ISLA, University of Amsterdam
jijkoun,mdr@science.uva.nl

Abstract

We describe WiQA 2006, a pilot task aimed at studying question answering using Wikipedia. Going beyond traditional factoid questions, the task considered at WiQA 2006 was to return—given an source page from Wikipedia—to identify snippets from other Wikipedia pages, possibly in languages different from the language of the source page, that add new and important information to the source page, and that do so without repetition.

A total of 7 teams took part, submitting 20 runs. Our main findings are two-fold: (i) while challenging, the tasks considered at WiQA are do-able as participants achieved impressive scores as measured in terms of yield, mean reciprocal rank, and precision, (ii) on the bilingual task, substantially higher scores were achieved than on the monolingual tasks.

Categories and Subject Descriptors

H.3 [Information Storage and Retrieval]: H.3.1 Content Analysis and Indexing; H.3.3 Information Search and Retrieval; H.3.4 Systems and Software; H.3.7 Digital Libraries; H.2.3 [Database Management]: Languages—*Query Languages*

General Terms

Measurement, Performance, Experimentation

Keywords

Question answering, Questions beyond factoids, Wikipedia

1 Introduction

CLEF 2006 featured a pilot on Question Answering Using Wikipedia, or WiQA [3], for short. The idea to organize a pilot track on QA using Wikipedia builds on several motivations: First, traditionally, people turn to reference works to get answers to their questions. Wikipedia has become one of the largest reference works ever, making it a natural target for question answering systems. Moreover, Wikipedia is a rich mixture of text, link structure, navigational aids, categories, . . . , making it extremely appealing for text mining and link analysis work. And finally, Wikipedia is simply a great resource. It is something we want to work with, and contribute to, both by facilitating access to it, and, as the distinction between readers and authors has become blurred, by creating tools to support the authoring process.

In this overview we first provide a description of the tasks considered and of the evaluation and assessment procedures (Section 2). After that we describe the runs submitted by the participants (Section 3 and detail the results (Section 4). We end with some preliminary conclusions (Section 5).

2 The Question Answering Task

The WiQA 2006 task deals with access to Wikipedia’s content, where access is considered both from a point of view and from an author point of view.

2.1 Tasks

As our user model we take the following scenario: a reader or author of a given Wikipedia article (the source page) is interested in collecting information about the topic of the page that is not yet included in the text, but is relevant and important for the topic, so that it can be used to update the content of the source article. Although the source page is in a specific language (the source language), the reader or author would also be interested in finding information in other languages (the target languages) that he explicitly specifies.

With this user scenario, the task of an automatic system is to locate information snippets in Wikipedia which are:

- outside the given source page,
- in one of the specified target languages,
- substantially new w.r.t. the information contained in the source page, and important for the topic of the source page, in other words, worth including in the content of (the future editions of) the page.

Participants of the WiQA 2006 pilot could take part in two flavors of the task: a monolingual one (where the snippets to be returned are in the language of the source page) and a multilingual (where the snippets to be returned can be in any of the languages of the Wikipedia corpus used at WiQA).

2.2 Document Collections

The corpus used at WiQA 2006 consists of XML-ified dumps of Wikipedia in three language: Dutch, English, and Spanish. The dumps are based on the XML version of the Wikipedia collections [1] that include the annotation of the structure of the articles, links between articles, categories, cross-lingual links, etc. For the WiQA 2006 pilot the collections were enriched with annotations of sentences and classification of pages into named entity classes (person, location, organization).

2.3 Topics

For each of the three WiQA 2006 languages (Dutch, English, and Spanish) a set of 50 topics correctly tagged as PERSON, LOCATION or ORGANIZATION in the XML data collections was released, together with other topics, announced as optional. These optional topics either did not fall into these three categories, or were not tagged correctly in the XML collections. The optional topics could be ignored by systems without penalty. In fact, the submitted runs provided responses for optional topics as well as for the main topics.

When selecting Wikipedia articles as topics, we included articles explicitly marked as stubs, as well as other short and long articles.

In order to create the topics for the English-Dutch bilingual task, 30 topics were selected from the English monolingual topic set and 30 topics from the Dutch monolingual topic set. The bilingual topics were selected so that the corresponding articles are present in Wikipedias for both languages.

In addition to the test topics, a set of 80 (English language) development topics was released.

2.4 Evaluation

Given a source page, automatic systems return a list of short snippets, defined as sequences of at most two sentences from a Wikipedia page. The ranked list of snippets for the topic were manually assessed using the following binary criteria, largely inspired by the TREC 2003 Novelty task [2]:

- *support*: the snippet does indeed come from the specified target Wikipedia article.
- *importance*: the information of the snippet is relevant to the topic of the source Wikipedia article, is in one of the target languages as specified in the topic, and is already present on the page (directly or indirectly) or is interesting and important enough to be included in an updated version of the page.
- *novelty*: the information content of the snippet is not subsumed by the information on the source page
- *non-repetition*: the information content of the snippet is not subsumed by the target snippets higher in the ranking for the given topic

Note that we distinguish between novelty (subsumption by the source page) and non-repetition (subsumption by the higher ranked snippets) in order for the results of the assessment to be re-usable for automatic system evaluation in future: novelty only takes the source page and the snippet into account, while non-repetition is defined on a ranked list of snippets.

One of the purposes of the WiQA pilot task was to experiment with different measures for evaluating the performance of systems. WiQA 2006 used the following simple principal measure for accessing the performance of the systems:

- *yield*: the average (per topic) number of supported, novel, non-repetitive, important target snippets.

We also considered other simple measures:

- *mean reciprocal rank* of the first supported, important, novel, non-repeated snippet, and
- *overall precision*: the percentage of supported, novel, non-repetitive, important snippets among all submitted snippets.

2.5 Assessment

To establish the ground truth, an assessment environment was developed by the track organizers. Assessors were given the following guidelines. For each system and each source article P the ordered list of the returned snippets was be manually assessed with respect to importance, novelty and non-repetition following the procedure below:

1. Each snippet was marked as *supported* or not. To reduce the workload on the assessors, this aspect was checked automatically. Hence, unsupported snippets were excluded from the subsequent assessment.
2. Each snippet was marked as *important* or not, with respect to the topic of the source article. A snippet is important if it contains information that a user of Wikipedia would like to see in P or an author would consider worth to be present in P. Snippets were assessed for importance independently of each other and regardless of whether the important information was already present in P (in particular, presence of some information in P does not necessarily imply its importance).
3. Each important snippet was marked as *novel* or not. It was to be considered novel if the important information in the snippet is substantially new with respect to the content of P.
4. Each important and novel snippet was marked as repeated or non-repeated, with respect to the important snippets higher in the ranked list of snippets.

WiQA assessment > Response for topic "Philips Records"

Important: Please read the entire article before assessing the snippets of the [response below](#).

Philips Records

Philips Records is the record label of Dutch electronics giant Philips. It was started as Philips Phonografische Industries (PPI) in 1950. During much of the 1950s, it served to distribute recordings made by the US Columbia Records label in the United Kingdom. In 1962 Philips Records and Deutsche Grammophon were linked into the Phonogram Records joint venture.

In the eighties Philips Classics Records was formed to distribute its classics artists.

Philips Records is currently part of Universal Music.

See also

List of record labels

Please assess the ranked list of snippets below. Supported snippets can be assessed for importance, important snippets - for novelty, novel snippets - for non-repetition. Please consult the [assessment guidelines](#) for more details on assessing snippets. Your earlier assessments of the snippets are **marked with color**.
Tip: Use TAB to navigate between the checkboxes.

#	Article title	Snippet text and assessment	
1	Fontana Records	FontanaRecord45Small.jpg right Fontana Records was a record label active in the sixties, as a subsidiary of the Dutch Philips Records. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> supported <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> important <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> novel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not repeated	A up
2	Vertigo Records	Vertigo Records was the name Philips Records chose in the sixties for its label to counter the underground labels of its rivals EMI (with Harvest Records) and Decca Records (with Deram Records). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> supported <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> important <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> novel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not repeated	A up
3	Mercury Records	The company released an enormous number of recordings under the Mercury label as well as its subsidiaries (Blue Rock Records, Cumberland Records, Emarcy Records, Fontana Records, Limelight Records, Philips Records, Smash Records and Wing Records). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> supported <input type="checkbox"/> important <input type="checkbox"/> novel <input type="checkbox"/> not repeated	A up

Figure 1: Assessment interface; first three snippets of a system's response for topic wiqa06-en-39.

Following this procedure, snippets were assessed along four axes (support, importance, novelty, non-repetition). Assessors were not required to judge novelty and non-repetition of snippets that are considered not important for the topic of the source article. The reason for this was to avoid spending much time on assessing irrelevant information. Assessors provided assessments for the top 20 snippets for each result list returned. Figure 1 contains a screen shot of the assessment interface.

A total number of 14203 snippets had to be assessed; the number unique snippets assessed is 4959. Of these, 3396 were assessed by at least two assessors.

The results of the assessments for all submitted runs (anonymized) will be made available to all the participants for further analysis and experiments.

2.6 Submission

For each task (three monolingual and one bilingual), participating teams were allowed to submit up to three runs. For each topic of a run, the top 20 submitted snippets were manually assessed as described above.

3 Submitted Runs

Table 1 lists the runs submitted to WiQA 2006: 19 for the monolingual task (Dutch: 3, English: 12, Spanish: 4) and 1 for the bilingual task (English-Dutch). In Table 2 we present the aggregate results of the assessment of the runs submitted to WiQA 2006. Columns 3–7 show the following aggregate numbers: total number of snippets (with at most 20 snippets considered per response for

Table 1: Summary of runs submitted to WiQA 2006

Group	Run name	Description
English monolingual task		
LexiClone Inc.	lexiclone	Lexical Cloning method
Universidad Politécnica de València	rfia-bow-en	simple “bag of words” submission
University of Alicante	UA-DLSI-1 UA-DLSI-2	Near phrase Near phrase temporal
University of Essex/Limerick	dltg061 dltg062	Limit of ten snippets per topic Limit of twenty snippets per topic
University of Amsterdam	uams-linkret-en uams-link-en uams-ret-en	Cross-links and IR for snippet ranking Only cross-links for snippet ranking Only IR for snippet ranking
University of Wolverhampton	WLV-one-old WLV-two WLV-one	No coreference, link analysis Coreference no coreference, version 2
Spanish monolingual task		
Universidad Politécnica de València	rfia-bow-es	simple “bag of words” submission
University of Alicante	UA-DLSI-es	Near phrase
Daedalus consortium	mira-IS-CN-N mira-IP-CN-CN	InLink sentence retrieval, rank by novelty InLink passage retrieval, combine cosine and novelty in ranking, no threshold
Dutch monolingual task		
University of Amsterdam	uams-linkret-nl uams-link-nl uams-ret-nl	Cross-links and IR for snippet ranking Only cross-links for snippet ranking Only IR for snippet ranking
English-Dutch bilingual task		
University of Amsterdam	uams-linkret-ennl	Cross-links and IR for snippet ranking

a topic); total number of supported snippets; total number of important supported snippets; total number of novel and important supported snippets; and the total number of novel and important supported with repetition.

The results indicate that the task of detecting *important* snippets is a hard one: for most submissions, only 50–60% of the found snippets are judged as important. The performance of the systems for detecting *novel* snippets has a substantially higher range: between 50% and 80% of the found important snippets are judged as novel with respect to the topic article.

4 Results

Table 3 shows the evaluation results for the submitted runs: total yield (for a run, the total number of “perfect” snippets, i.e., supported, important, novel and not repeated), the average yield per topic (only topics with at least one response are considered), the mean reciprocal rank of the first “perfect” snippet and the precision of the systems’ responses.

Clearly, most systems cope well with the pilot task: up to one third of the found snippets are assessed as “perfect” for the English and Spanish monolingual tasks, and up to one half for the Dutch monolingual and the English-Dutch bilingual task. Quite expectedly, the relative ranking of the submitted runs is different for different evaluation measures: as in many complex tasks, the best yield (a recall-oriented measure) does not necessarily lead to the best precision and vice versa.

Table 2: Results of the assessment of the submitted runs.

Run name	Number of topics with response	Aggregate numbers of snippets (with at most 20 snippets considered per topic).				
		total	supp	supp imp	supp imp novel	not-rep
English monolingual task: 65 topics						
lexiclone	38	684	676	179	98	79
rfa-bow-en	65	607	607	255	187	173
UA-DLSI-1	64	572	571	277	204	191
UA-DLSI-2	60	489	488	239	173	161
dltg061	65	435	435	226	165	161
dltg062	65	682	682	310	223	194
uams-linkret-en	65	570	570	331	202	191
uams-link-en	65	615	614	353	232	220
uams-ret-en	65	580	580	325	203	193
WLV-one-old	61	473	473	263	219	142
WLV-two	61	526	526	327	280	135
WLV-one	61	473	472	267	221	135
Spanish monolingual task: 67 topics						
rfa-bow-es	62	497	497	198	142	113
UA-DLSI-es	63	501	501	184	149	111
mira-IS-CN-N	67	251	251	127	79	69
mira-IP-CN-CN	67	431	431	155	95	71
Dutch monolingual task: 60 topics						
uams-linkret-nl	60	425	425	301	228	210
uams-link-nl	60	455	455	305	236	228
uams-ret-nl	60	450	450	271	206	192
English-Dutch bilingual task: 60 topics						
uams-linkret-enl	60	564	551	456	342	302

An interesting aspect of the results is that the performance of the systems differs substantially for the four tasks. This can be due to the fact that the submissions for tasks were assessed by different assessors (native speakers of the corresponding languages), as well as due to the differences in the sizes and structures of the Wikipedias in these languages. It is worth pointing out that the highest scores were achieved on the English-Dutch bilingual task; this may suggest that different language versions of Wikipedia do indeed present different material on a given topic.

Finally, a more detailed analysis of this issue, as well as the analysis of the inter-annotator agreement will be presented by the time of the CLEF workshop.

5 Conclusion

We have described the first installment of the WiQA—Question Answering Using Wikipedia—task. Set up as an attempt to take question answering beyond the traditional factoid format and to one of the most interesting knowledge sources currently available, WiQA had 8 participants who submitted a total of 20 runs for 4 tasks. The results of the pilot are very encouraging. While challenging, the task turned out to be do-able, and in cases several participants managed to achieve impressive yield, MRR, and precision scores. Surprisingly, the highest scores were achieved on the bilingual task.

Table 3: Evaluation results for the submitted runs (calculated for top 10 snippets per topic); highest scores per task are given in boldface.

Run name	Number of topics with response	Total yield	Average yield per topic	MRR	Precision
English monolingual task: 65 topics					
lexiclone	38	58	1.53	0.31	0.21
rfa-bow-en	65	173	2.66	0.48	0.29
UA-DLSI-1	64	191	2.98	0.53	0.33
UA-DLSI-2	60	158	2.63	0.52	0.32
dltg061	65	160	2.46	0.54	0.37
dltg062	65	152	2.34	0.50	0.33
uams-linkret-en	65	188	2.89	0.52	0.33
uams-link-en	65	220	3.38	0.58	0.36
uams-ret-en	65	191	2.94	0.52	0.33
WLV-one-old	61	142	2.33	0.58	0.30
WLV-two	61	135	2.21	0.59	0.26
WLV-one	61	135	2.21	0.58	0.29
Spanish monolingual task: 67 topics					
rfa-bow-es	62	113	1.82	0.37	0.23
UA-DLSI-es	63	111	1.76	0.36	0.22
mira-IS-CN-N	67	69	1.03	0.30	0.27
mira-IP-CN-CN	67	71	1.06	0.29	0.16
Dutch monolingual task: 60 topics					
uams-linkret-nl	60	210	3.50	0.53	0.49
uams-link-nl	60	228	3.80	0.53	0.50
uams-ret-nl	60	192	3.20	0.45	0.42
English-Dutch bilingual task: 60 topics					
uams-linkret-en-nl	60	302	5.03	0.52	0.54

As to the future of WiQA, as pointed out before we aim to take a close look at our assessments, perhaps add new assessments, and analyse inter-assessor agreement along various dimensions. The WiQA 2006 pilot has shown that it is possible to set up tractable yet challenging information access tasks involving the multilingual Wikipedia corpus—but this was only a first step. In the future we would like to consider additional information access scenarios, all centered around Wikipedia.

6 Acknowledgments

We are very grateful to the following people and organizations for helping us with the assessments: José Luis Martínez Fernández and César de Pablo from the Daedalus consortium; Silke Scheible and Bonnie Webber at the University of Edinburgh; Udo Kruschwitz and Richard Sutcliffe at the University of Essex; and Bouke Huurnink and Maarten de Rijke at the University of Amsterdam.

Valentin Jijkoun was supported by the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) under project numbers 220-80-001, 600.-065.-120 and 612.000.106. Maarten de Rijke was supported by NWO under project numbers 017.001.190, 220-80-001, 264-70-050, 354-20-005, 600.-065.-120, 612-13-001, 612.000.106, 612.066.302, 612.069.006, 640.001.501, 640.002.501, and and by the E.U. IST programme of the 6th FP for RTD under project MultiMATCH contract IST-033104.

References

- [1] Ludovic Denoyer and Patrick Gallinari. The Wikipedia XML Corpus. *SIGIR Forum*, 2006.

- [2] Ian Soboroff and Donna Harman. Overview of the TREC 2003 Novelty track. In *Proceedings of the Twelfth Text REtrieval Conference (TREC 2003)*, pages 38–53. NIST, 2003.
- [3] WiQA, 2006. Question Answering Using Wikipedia URL: <http://ilps.science.uva.nl/WiQA/>.