

Syracuse University

## SURFACE at Syracuse University

---

School of Information Studies - Faculty  
Scholarship

School of Information Studies (iSchool)

---

2004

### Context-Based Question-Answering Evaluation

Elizabeth D. Liddy  
*Syracuse University*

Anne R. Diekema  
*Utah State University*

Ozgur Yilmazel  
*Syracuse University*

Follow this and additional works at: <https://surface.syr.edu/istpub>



Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#), and the [Linguistics Commons](#)

---

#### Recommended Citation

Liddy, E.D., Diekema, A., Yilmazel, O. 2004. Context-Based Question-Answering Evaluation. Proceedings of the SIGIR 2004, Sheffield, UK, ACM Press

This Conference Document is brought to you for free and open access by the School of Information Studies (iSchool) at SURFACE at Syracuse University. It has been accepted for inclusion in School of Information Studies - Faculty Scholarship by an authorized administrator of SURFACE at Syracuse University. For more information, please contact [surface@syr.edu](mailto:surface@syr.edu).

---

## Context-Based Question-Answering Evaluation

### Description/Abstract

In this poster, we will present the results of efforts we have undertaken to conduct evaluations of a QA system in a real world environment and to understand the nature of the dimensions on which users evaluate QA systems when given full reign to comment on whatever dimensions they deem important.

### Keywords

Question-answering systems, question taxonomies, question understanding, real-time systems

### Disciplines

Library and Information Science | Linguistics

# Context-Based Question-Answering Evaluation

Elizabeth D. Liddy  
Center for Natural Language  
Processing  
School of Information Studies  
Syracuse University  
Syracuse, New York 13244  
315-443-5484  
liddy@syr.edu

Anne R. Diekema  
Center for Natural Language  
Processing  
School of Information Studies  
Syracuse University  
Syracuse, New York 13244  
315-443-5484  
diekema@syr.edu

Ozgun Yilmazel  
Center for Natural Language  
Processing  
School of Information Studies  
Syracuse University  
Syracuse, New York 13244  
315-443-5484  
oyilmaz@syr.edu

## ABSTRACT

In this poster, we will present the results of efforts we have undertaken to conduct evaluations of a QA system in a real world environment and to understand the nature of the dimensions on which users evaluate QA systems when given full reign to comment on whatever dimensions they deem important.

## Categories and Subject Descriptors

H.3.4 Systems and Software Performance Evaluation

## General Terms

Measurement

## Keywords

Question-answering systems, question taxonomies, question understanding, real-time systems.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

While research on question-answering (QA) systems has continuously advanced the quality of such systems (Voorhees, 2000), the evaluation of QA systems has not made similar advances. The standard evaluation paradigm is based on the well-known test collection paradigm developed in years of information retrieval research. And while the issue of whether this paradigm is appropriate for question-answering systems was addressed in a report on the TREC QA track (Voorhees & Tice, 2000) the perspective was from that of the controlled TREC environment, where assessors are hired to make the relevance decisions, rather than from the perspective where actual users are the ones who ask the questions based on real information needs.

In recent years, we have developed (or specialized) QA systems for a range of environments and have recognized that the basis on which individuals evaluate such systems differs quite dramatically

Permission to make digital or hard copies of all or part of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. To copy otherwise, or republish, to post on servers or to redistribute to lists, requires prior specific permission and/or a fee.

Conference '04, Month 1-2, 2004, City, State, Country.  
Copyright 2004 ACM 1-58113-000-0/00/0004...\$5.00.

from the test-collection based evaluation with which we are all most familiar. And while we are not saying that what we have learned in these environments will necessarily hold in all QA environments, we believe that our findings will provide informative discussion points and serve to advance all of our understandings of evaluation of QA.

## 2. QA SYSTEM ENVIRONMENT

The focus of this poster is our eQuery capability as adapted for use in the Knowledge Acquisition and Access System (KAAS). It was developed for use in a NASA, New York State, and AT & T funded collaborative learning environment, the Advanced Interactive Discovery Environment for Engineering Education (AIDE) for undergraduate students from two universities majoring in aeronautical engineering. While students are working within the AIDE, either in a group or alone, they can ask questions on any topic related to the course. The collection against which the questions are asked consists of textbooks, technical papers, and websites that have been pre-selected by the team of engineering professors teaching the course for their relevance and pedagogical value. This system has been explained in detail elsewhere (Diekema et al, In Press), and can be considered a fairly standard QA system architecture in which rather sophisticated NLP techniques are used, and effort has been focused on the user's experience as well as the standard issues of precision and recall.

Since the environment in which the QA system is used is itself an experimental learning environment, it provided us the opportunity and permission to seek and obtain extensive user feedback. Our evaluations consisted both of logged questions asked by the student users of KAAS and end-of-semester student surveys for two different semesters. Not surprisingly, the logged questions of this real user group did not closely resemble questions from the more standard QA evaluation test collections. Rather, we found the students to utilize both a broader range of question types and to ask more complex, multi-faceted questions, including the following question types: quantification, conditional, yes/no, alternative, why, how, and definition questions (Liddy et al, 2003). Example questions include, "Are aerogels rigid enough to sustain the compression inflicted on it by the shell of a sandwich panel-type Thermal Protection System when under the influence of an applied load?" (yes/no). "How difficult is it to mold and shape graphite-epoxies compared with alloys or ceramics that may be used for thermal protective applications?" (alternative) and "In

preliminary stages of product fabrication, is it common practice to first test highly simplified scenarios?" (conditional).

What we will focus on in this poster is the results of the open-ended student surveys which were conducted at each site at the end of two different semesters. We believe that these open-ended surveys enabled us to learn first-hand about the dimensions of QA system performance that the users themselves found worthy of note. And while answer correctness does matter in a QA system, we believe that these findings indicate that in the context of the information need that brought about the question in the first place, there are other dimensions of importance to the user.

### 3. DIMENSIONS OF USER EVALUATION

The KAAS survey was part of a larger scale, cross-university course evaluation which looked at the students' perceptions of distance learning, collaboration at a distance, the collaborative software package, the KAAS, and each participating faculty member. While there was some structure and guidance in the user survey of the QA system, it was minimal and the survey is mainly characterized by the open nature of the responses. There were 25 to 30 students participating in each full course survey, but since we do not have the actual surveys that were turned in, we are not certain as to exactly how many students completed the survey section on the KAAS. However, it appears that most, if not all of the students provided feedback.

Given the free text nature of the responses, it was decided that the three researchers would do a content analysis of the responses and independently derive a set of evaluation dimensions that they detected in the students' responses. In follow-up discussion, we shared our dimensions, removed duplicates, selected the most appropriate phrasing for each distinct dimension, and produced a hierarchical classification structure which covered the content of the survey comments. This schema is presented in a hierarchy below.

- 1 System Performance
  - 1.1 Speed
  - 1.2 Availability / reliability / upness
- 2 Answers
  - 2.1 Completeness
  - 2.2 Accuracy
  - 2.3 Relevance
  - 2.4 Applicability to task / utility / usefulness
- 3 Database Content
  - 3.1 Authority / provenance / Source quality
  - 3.2 Scope / extensiveness / coverage
  - 3.3 Size
  - 3.4 Updatedness
- 4 Display (UI)
  - 4.1 Input
    - 4.1.1 Question understanding / info need understanding
    - 4.1.2 Querying style
      - 4.1.2.1 Question

- 4.1.2.1.1 NL query
      - 4.1.2.2 Keywords
      - 4.1.2.3 Browsing
    - 4.1.3 Question formulation assistance
      - 4.1.3.1 Spell Checker
      - 4.1.3.2 Abbreviation recognition
  - 4.2 Output
    - 4.2.1 Organization
    - 4.2.2 Feedback Solicitation
- 5 Expectations
  - 5.1 Googleness

As is evident from the different dimensions, a QA system needs to be evaluated in context. A meaningful and successful system can only be created if it is situated in the context in which it is used.

Hence, a QA evaluation has to be situated in the task, domain, and user community for which the system is developed. We believe that the evaluation should be driven by the dimensions identified by the users as important: system performance, answers, database content, display, and expectations. How many seconds does it take to answer a question? Is the system available at all times? How relevant are the answers to the task at hand? How complete is the domain coverage of the database? How easy is the system to use?

### 4. FUTURE WORK

Having extracted these dimensions from an examination of the responses of users who evaluated their interactions with and output from a QA systems, we plan to have un-involved individuals utilize this schema to code the nature of the evaluation dimensions of a new set of comments from users.

### 5. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Funding for this research has been jointly provided by NASA, NY State, and AT&T.

### 6. REFERENCES

- [1] Voorhees, E.M. Overview of the TREC-8 Question Answering Track Report. In *Proceedings of TREC-8*, 77-82. Gaithersburg, MD, NIST, 2000.
- [2] Voorhees, E. M. & Tice, D. M. Implementing a Question Answering Evaluation. In *Proceedings of LREC'2000 Workshop on Using Evaluation within HLT Programs: Results and Trends*. 2000.
- [3] Diekema, A.R., Yilmazel, O., Chen, J., Harwell, S., He, L., and Liddy E.D. Finding Answers to Complex Questions. In Maybury, M. (Ed.) *New Directions in Question Answering*. AAAI-MIT Press. In Press.
- [4] Liddy, E.D., Diekema, A., Chen, J., Harwell, S., Yilmazel, O., and He, L. What Do You Mean? Finding Answers to Complex Questions. In *Proceedings of New Directions in Question Answering*. AAAI Spring Symposium, March 24-26, 2003.