

ITM Assignment

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A3 -- 2820208)

Q1. What are the challenges faced by search engines?

A search engine is a software system that is designed to carry out web searches. They search the world wide web in a systematic & way for particular information specified in a textual web search query.

The reality is that search engines are far from perfect. They face significant challenges trying to decipher our intentions and find the pages that match with our queries.

Here are some of the problems-

1. Repetitive title tags =>

The most common is the number of repetitive title tags used. This is something Google (search engine) heavily penalizes for and something that is easily fixed.

2. Unclear URLs =>

Search engine spiders have to be very efficient, so, they are leery of anything that seems like a risk to them, even though it may not be. Dynamically generated pages present a risk to them because the spiders could get caught up in an infinite loop within the site. URLs having long, complex query strings will have a harder time getting indexed with everything else being equal, than a shorter URL with no special characters.

3. Spam => Search engines identify relevant pages by means of 'quality signals' or metrics that can be deduced from web pages by automated means. The challenge to search engines is that once black hat SEOs identify those signals, they can start to fake

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them. For humans it is easy to spot spam, computers it is much harder.

4. Polysemy -> There are words that change their meaning depending on the context in which they are used. e.g. if you do a search for 'wood' you might mean pages that are talking about pieces of a tree, or you might be talking about the geographical area that has many trees. Without the right context, it is hard for a human to tell. Imagine how bad it is for the search engine!

5. Poor queries -> Many searchers don't know how to express what they want in the real world, and are even worse attempting to ask a search engine. Worse yet, they misspell words, making the problem more 'interesting' for search engines.

6. Synonymy -> This is another challenge. There are words that have the same meaning, like 'car' and 'automobile'. When you do a search you would like to get pages that contain your exact words, and pages that contain other words that mean the same thing, as long as they are relevant to your search. These details don't pass through the minds of most searchers, but search engines have a hard time because of it.

7. Natural language searches ->

A MySQL database engine can precisely return all the relevant records given a query 'select first_name from employee where last = "smith"'. There is a formal syntax and no ambiguity. A search engine on the other hand, receives 'who has smith as last name in Chicago' or 'smith last name Chicago'.

you can draw the best information from the
and me. They appreciate the writer for her or
which equals, such as George, Bill, who
shows her, in effect and gotten results from which I
in simple terms, a mathematical equation takes the
informational feel.

from the result. If you like to start on an early
the result of various trials, graphs in the end
The Mathematical Engine is a basic graph that contains
any other characteristics of mathematical engines?
A result is what exactly happens? How it works and
not as easily could and would.

changes, which are mostly HTML elements are
likely to be visual and logic → logic
can all depend on of which effectively.
chart, and clearly also admits that it
will. That's a result of the responses of the user's
will just want single piece of chart so the
functions of people, but it for not yet and likely
impossible. (because (a visual engine) has indeed
is now far just a drawing tool; it's
Indirectly all of the chart on the top right
8. It can't be in AM.

describing it in in the user
function. It is a new found way before
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using a chart in chart, there are two main
are many different ways to say the same
the most important -- the language.

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Any search engines answers several queries every time meta-search engines run their queries on other search engines and in turn affect the other search engines in the form of the summarization of such sites.

Working

So now back to tell a meta search engine works. Meta search engines don't have a repository or index of their own, but takes advantage of indices created by other search engines. In fact, they present this as their strong point. A typical meta search engine pulls off the results from a number of search engines, say Google and Bing, and then apply their own algorithms in some cases to re-order the results.

The obvious thought that comes to mind is that the meta search engines get their results from multiple search engines and since this is nothing more than the results must also be better. To truth, however, the results in fact are not this way, it is different, in fact, in matters of preference.

A meta-search engine does not create a database of its own, instead it creates a federal database that itself stores all information of the databases of so-called other search engines. This is the characteristic of Meta-Search engines.

- Architectures of ranking =>
1. A meta-search engine develops its own algorithm

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the ranking of the sites. This is because it
depends that the websites which are highly
ranked on major sites are more relevant and would
thereby provide better results.

2. Fusion → Fusion is used to make better and
efficient results. Fusion is divided into collection,
fusion and data fusion. The collection Fusion
deals with search engines that contain unrelated
data. The data sources are then sorted based on
their content and the likelihood of providing relevant
data. This is then sorted in a list. The data
is then dealt with the search engines that have
indexes for common data sets. The initial marks of
the data are compared with the empirical marks.
A process of normalization is applied using techniques
such as the combsum algorithm.
3. The meta search engines search for all the
search engines at once hence individual search
is no longer necessary.
 - a. Searching for the suitable pages and yellow pages are
allowed by the metasearch engine.
4. The users can customize the metasearch engine
according to their preferences.
5. It reduces the workload of the user by
allowing comprehensive results in very little
time skipping the time and toil of searching for
results in the individual sites.

6. (282020) Metabolic changes in the heart of patients with myocardial infarction.
7. Metabolic changes in the heart of patients with hypertension.
8. The metabolic changes in the heart of patients with diabetes mellitus.
9. The changes in the heart of patients with chronic renal failure.
10. The metabolic changes in the heart of patients with liver cirrhosis.
11. The metabolic changes in the heart of patients with hypothyroidism.
12. The metabolic changes in the heart of patients with hyperthyroidism.
13. The metabolic changes in the heart of patients with diabetes mellitus.
14. The metabolic changes in the heart of patients with hypertension.
15. The metabolic changes in the heart of patients with myocardial infarction.