

Text Search Engine

--Getting Book Information

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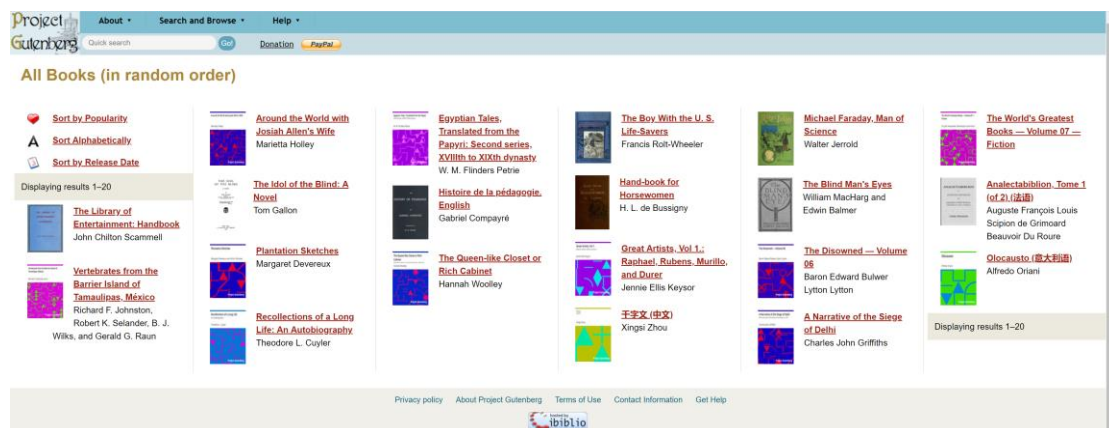
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Text files collection

Basic information

Due to our target is a text search engine, I select a free e-book database to get our data. Project Gutenberg offers over 60,000 e-books and is very easy to crawl. The website provides a random recommendation function, which can provide 20 different books each time when the page is refreshed.

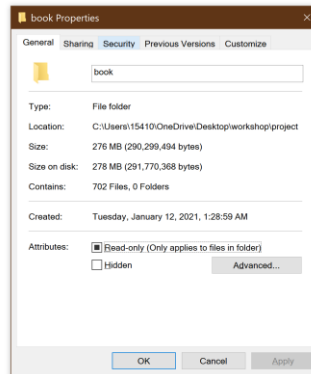
(http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/search/?sort_order=random) Using this page for crawling, I can control the amount of data crawled very well. For each book, I save it as a .txt file named after the book name. In order to test our project more comprehensively, I downloaded a total of 3 datasets, First a test dataset, 100 books/80MB. Second formal dataset, 700 books/300MB. Third a large capacity dataset, 7 books/2G dataset. In addition, I also crawled book titles, book authors, web links, and other additional information as auxiliary information.



Analysis of results and improvement

Project Gutenberg stores all kinds of books from all over the world, apart from English books we want, there are also French, Italian, Greek and so on, but this causes a problem. Some Italian, French, Greek letters cannot be used in the file name. And some special characters such as @#¥ are also invalid in a filename. Here is my solution: For special symbol, I define a Punctuation set to remove them if they appear in book name. For Non-English characters, I use isalpha function to test the book name and remove those books.

<input type="checkbox"/> Name	Status	Date modified	Type	Size
John F Kennedy's Inaugural Address.txt		1/12/2021 3:58 AM	Text Document	17 KB
Night of the Living Dead.txt		1/12/2021 3:21 AM	Text Document	21 KB
Unemployment Employment.txt		1/12/2021 3:52 AM	Text Document	24 KB
Mother Gooses Melody.txt		1/12/2021 1:39 AM	Text Document	25 KB
Book about Animals.txt		1/12/2021 2:19 AM	Text Document	26 KB
The Blind Beggar of Jericho.txt		1/12/2021 3:59 AM	Text Document	26 KB
The Young Captives.txt		1/12/2021 4:07 AM	Text Document	27 KB
Neither Dorking nor the Abbey.txt		1/12/2021 2:52 AM	Text Document	27 KB
The Helpful Robots.txt		1/12/2021 2:52 AM	Text Document	27 KB
The Bible King James version Book C...		1/12/2021 3:58 AM	Text Document	29 KB
A New Species of Wood Rat Neotoma...		1/12/2021 2:20 AM	Text Document	30 KB
The Untouchable.txt		1/12/2021 2:54 AM	Text Document	31 KB
Snow Flakes From Twice Told Tales.txt		1/12/2021 1:48 AM	Text Document	32 KB
Little Scenes for Little Folks.txt		1/12/2021 1:37 AM	Text Document	33 KB
The Adventure of Two Dutch Dolls an...		1/12/2021 2:01 AM	Text Document	33 KB
The Silk-Hat Soldier and Other Poems I...		1/12/2021 2:55 AM	Text Document	33 KB
The Wonderful One-Hoss-Shay and Oth...		1/12/2021 3:28 AM	Text Document	34 KB
O May I Join the Choir Invisible and O...		1/12/2021 1:54 AM	Text Document	36 KB
A Popular History of France from the E...		1/12/2021 3:58 AM	Text Document	37 KB
Tales and Novels of J de La Fontaine ...		1/12/2021 2:55 AM	Text Document	38 KB
Town Versus Country.txt		1/12/2021 3:34 AM	Text Document	38 KB
Alien Equivalent.txt		1/12/2021 3:58 AM	Text Document	40 KB
William Gilbert and Terrestrial Magneti...		1/12/2021 4:06 AM	Text Document	40 KB
Keeping Up Appearances.txt		1/12/2021 3:37 AM	Text Document	42 KB
Songs From Alice in Wonderland and ...		1/12/2021 4:03 AM	Text Document	44 KB
So They Baked a Cake.txt		1/12/2021 3:29 AM	Text Document	45 KB
Rollo in the Woods.txt		1/12/2021 4:06 AM	Text Document	46 KB
How to Make a Shoe.txt		1/12/2021 2:01 AM	Text Document	46 KB



Indexing

In this part, we will go through the text file and create an index file. This file will contain the words we capture from all documents and file name which the word locates in.

The use of Map Reduce

We had collected amount of textual data about novels. In order to make indexing efficiently, we use MapReduce to complete the process of doing it. The algorithm has three parts which are Map, Combine, and Reducing. The word frequency statistics and document list generation cannot be completed simultaneously through a Reduce process, so a Combine process must be added to complete the word frequency statistics.

Step 1: Map

Do an analysis of the text data that crawled down from the novel. Analysis the input key (word) and value (word frequency and file name)

Step 2: Combine

Add the values with the same key value together and get the word frequency of a word in the documents.

Step 3: Reduce

Combine values with the same key value into an inverted index file

The result of indexing

The indexing algorithm will output the words it scans from all documents. Then, it will show the text name of books which the word in it and the frequency of the word in the book in pairs. The result of indexing is as bellow.

a 7308:The Methods of Ethics.txt 7923:The Alembic Plot A Terran Empire novel.
 lliam Cowper.txt 11053:Castes and Tribes of Southern India Vol of .txt 8236:The King J
 Encyclopaedia Britannica th Edition Arculf to Armour Philip.txt 5526:The CIA World Factl
 gica Part III Pars Prima Secundae.txt 10218:Flower Fruit and Thorn Pieces.txt 6515:The Diplor
 aa 3:The Circle of Knowledge A Classified Simplified Visualized Book of Answers.txt
 aabeuraa 1:Great Men and Famous Women Vol .txt
 aachen 4:The Circle of Knowledge A Classified Simplified Visualized Book of Answers.txt
 aacr 3:The CIA World Factbook.txt
 aad 1:A General History and Collection of Voyages and Travels Volume .txt
 aadas 3:History of Gujar' tt.txt
 aademy 1:The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night Volume .txt
 aadites 1:History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire Volume .txt
 aahmes 4:The Circle of Knowledge A Classified Simplified Visualized Book of Answers.txt
 aaun 3:The CIA World Factbook.txt
 aalborg 1:The Circle of Knowledge A Classified Simplified Visualized Book of Answers.txt
 aalloilla 2:Niilo Bonpoika Sture Kuninkaankruunu Finnish.txt 2:The fair maid of Perth Fi
 aallot 8:Niilo Bonpoika Sture Kuninkaankruunu Finnish.txt
 aallum 1:A General History and Collection of Voyages and Travels Volume .txt
 aalto 2:Niilo Bonpoika Sture Kuninkaankruunu Finnish.txt
 aaltoihin 2:Niilo Bonpoika Sture Kuninkaankruunu Finnish.txt
 aaltoili 4:Niilo Bonpoika Sture Kuninkaankruunu Finnish.txt
 aaltoin 2:The fair maid of Perth Finnish Finnish txt

Ranking

In order to implement a search engine query, we use the output file from indexing to do the ranking. It will decide the position at which a particular file name appears after we do the search. For example, if we search “great” in our search engine, we can get all the file name contains the word “great” which is in a proper order.

TF-IDF model for ranking

1.The introduction to TF-IDF

1) TF (Term Frequency)

TF represents the correlation between a term and a document. It calculates the frequency of a term in a document.

$$TF_w = \frac{\text{the number of occurrences of a word } w \text{ in a class}}{\text{the number of words in the class}}$$

It can be represented by

$$tf_{ij} = \frac{n_{ij}}{\sum_k n_{kj}}$$

2) IDF (Inverse Document Frequency)

It represents the weight of the word in the document. It is mainly compared by the number of documents containing the word and the total number of document sets. The more times it occurs, the smaller the weight.

$$IDF = \log\left(\frac{\text{the total number of documents in the corpus}}{\text{the number of documents containing the word } w + 1}\right)$$

3) TF-IDF (term frequency-inverse document frequency)

The TF-IDF model can extract the most informative words. This model can assess the importance of a word to a document in the document set or corpus. The formula to calculate TF-IDF is just TF multiply IDF.

$$w_{i,j} = tf_{i,j} \times \log\left(\frac{N}{df_i + 1}\right)$$

It is obviously that the greater the TF-IDF of a certain word in the article, the higher importance of the word in it. Thus, we calculate the TF-IDF value for each word in the document,

2.TF-IDF ranking algorithm

This algorithm also uses MapReduce computing framework to implement it. This program has three jobs, which are represented by Job 1, Job 2, and Job 3. We first calculate TF for each word, and then calculate IDF. Finally, use the formula to calculate the TF-IDF value for each word in the document, and then arrange them in descending order, taking the first few words. When we search by word, we can get the highest articles of the word TFIDF (in descending order according to the size of TFIDF). This means that we can get a few articles that are best represented by the word.

1) Job 1

Input: All English text about books.

Output: The value of TF for each words in the documents.

2) Job 2

Input: The file outputted by Job 1.

Output: The value of IDF for words.

3) Job 3

Input: The file outputted by Job 1 and the file outputted by Job 2.

Output: The value of TF-IDF for words.

Ranking in python

It is the algorithm we use to do the ranking without the use of TF-IDF model. The step

of doing ranking in this algorithm is as below.

- 1) Read the file which is already complete Indexing.
- 2) Split the word and the list which includes the frequency and the book name in pairs.
- 3) Split the frequency of the word in the book and the book name.
- 4) Capture the frequency and use it to sort the book in the decreasing order. Finally, it will return the list of the book name.

```

4 import openpyxl
import xlrd
import re
from itertools import groupby
from numpy import *
import numpy as np
import csv

xl = open("testresult.txt")
line = xl.readline()
line = line.rstrip("\n")
rslt = line.split(":")
result3=[]

with open("ranked.csv", "w") as csvfile:
    writer = csv.writer(csvfile)
    while line:
        rslt= line.split("\t")
        Num =len(rslt)
        rslt2=[]
        for i in range(1,Num):
            rslt2.append(rslt[i].split(":"))
        line = xl.readline()
        line = line.rstrip("\n")
        rslt2.sort(key=lambda rslt2: rslt2[0],reverse=True)
        rslt3=[]
        rslt3.append(rslt[0])
        for i in range(0,Num-1):
            rslt3.append(rslt2[i])
        writer.writerow(rslt3)
        # writer.writerow(rslt2)
    # for var in rslt2:
        #writer.writerow(var)

print("done")

```

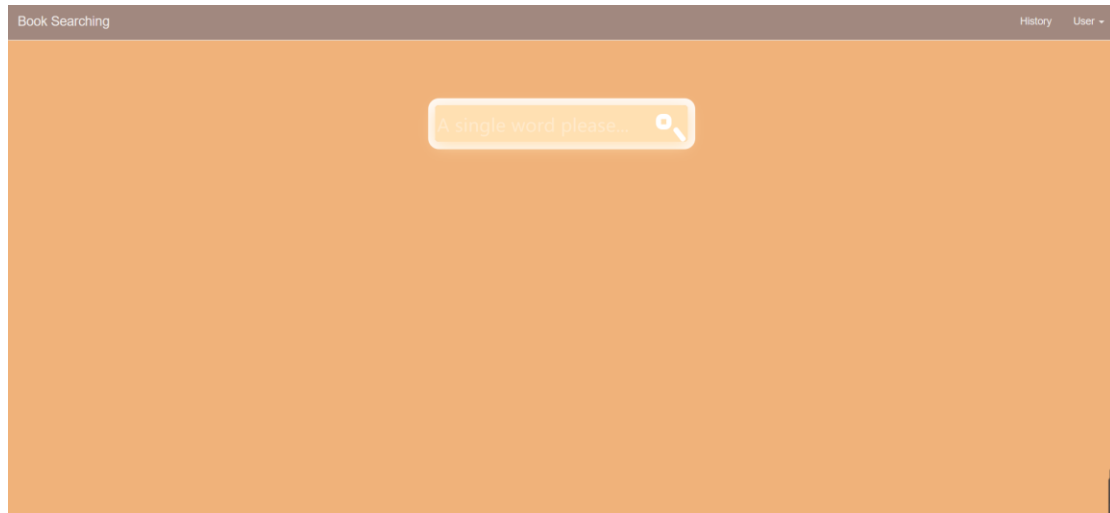
The result of ranking

After we run the program, we get the result for ranking. The first column is the words appear in the documents. Following, it is the list of books with the word appears in it and this list is sorted in descending order.

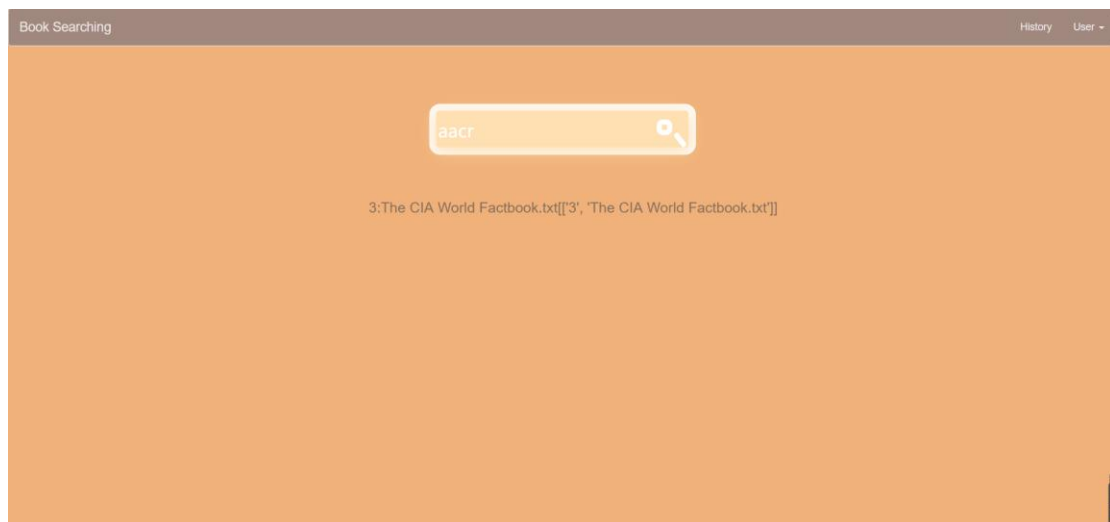
[illegible]

Web Interface Design

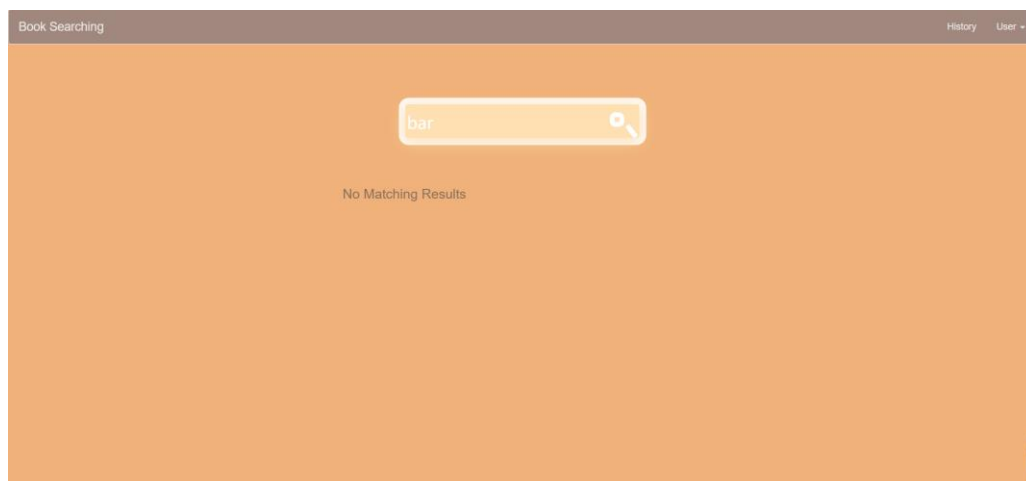
We provide the users with a web interface to enter their queries to the system. They can type the key word about a book in the searching box:



For example, if we type the word “aacr”, we will get the information as below:



If the word that users type is not in our database, we will return the result as below:

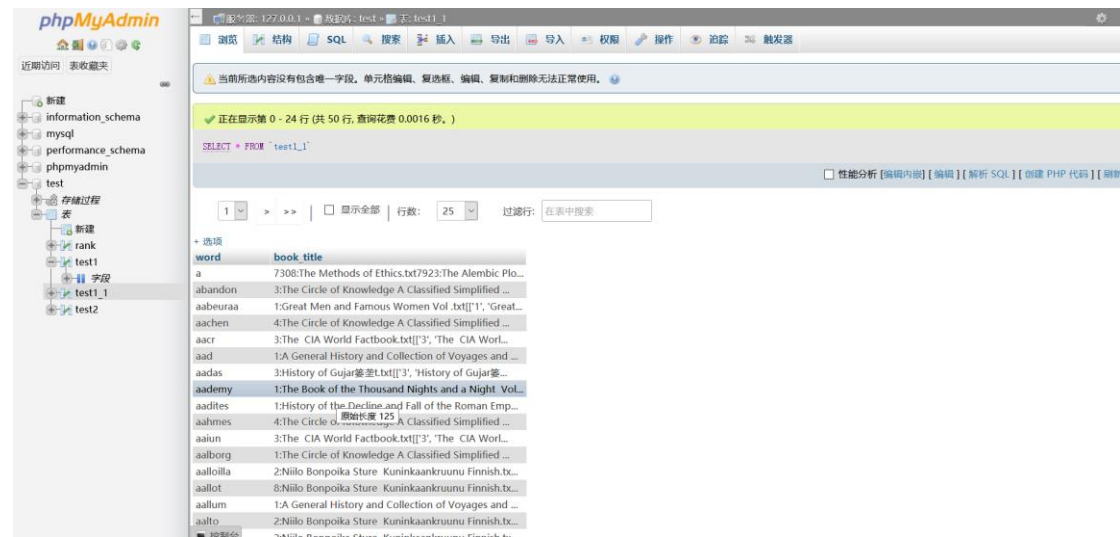


Database Design

For quicker searching, we only choose 100 words to be our test dataset of our website.

We have two variables totally, which are key word and book information.

This is what our database looks like:



Strength and Weakness

Strength:

1. Simple and intuitive interface;
2. Easy for users to use and get information.

Weakness:

1. Irregular arrangement of book information;
2. Users can only get the name information of books.