

A Baby Search Engine

Author(s): Hareena Chowdary Polavaram

Date: 06 Oct. 23

A Baby Search Engine	2
Phase 1: INTRODUCTION	2
Phase 2: SPECIFICATION	2
2.1: Assignment Description	2
Phase 3: DESIGN	3
3.1: Data Structures	3
3.2: Key Functions	3
1. def cleanToken(token):	3
2. def buildInvertedIndex(docs):	4
3. def findQueryMatches(index, query):	4
4. def readDocs(dbfile):	4
5. def mySearchEngine(dbfile):	5
Phase 4: RISK ANALYSIS	6
Phase 5: VERIFICATION	6
Phase 6: CODING	6
Phase 7: TESTING	7
7.1 Input & Output Specifications:	7
Phase 8: REFINING THE PROGRAM	8
Phase 9: PRODUCTION	8
Phase 10: MAINTAINANCE	8
Phase 11: Credits/References:	8

A Baby Search Engine

Phase 1: INTRODUCTION

In this report, I will document the development of a simple search engine, inspired by the principles of modern web search engines. The goal of this project was to build a mini search engine capable of indexing webpages, processing user queries, and returning relevant search results

Phase 2: SPECIFICATION

A simple search engine for finding websites that contain specific words. The search engine initially creates an inverted index from a database of webpages. The inverted index connects words to groups of URLs that use those words. The search engine then uses the inverted index to find websites that correlate to the user's query text.

The following are the goals that we should follow in order to write a code:

- Tokenization
- Creating forward and inverted index
- Search engine basics
- Practice developing high-performance solution.

2.1: Assignment Description

The primary objective of this assignment was to develop a search engine with the following functionalities:

- Reads a database file containing webpage URLs and their content.
- Builds an inverted index to map words to webpage URLs.
- Processes user queries, including single terms, compound queries, and optional modifiers.
- Presents search results to the user in a user-friendly manner.

Phase 3: DESIGN

3.1: Data Structures

We used Python dictionaries and sets extensively to efficiently organise and process data. Our primary data structures included:

- A forward index that stores URLs and unique words for each webpage.
- An inverted index for mapping words to webpage URLs

3.2: Key Functions

1. `def cleanToken(token):`

This function cleans and normalizes tokens found in webpages.

Input: A string token.

Output: A cleaned and processed string token.

Action:

- a. Removes all the punctuation from the token.
- b. Verifies whether the token has any alphanumeric characters. If not, gives a blank string.
- c. Converts the token to lowercase.
- d. Returns the token.

2. `def buildInvertedIndex(docs):`

This function creates an inverted index from the forward index.

Input: A dictionary mapping URLs to sets of unique words.

Output: A dictionary mapping words to sets of URLs.

Action:

- a. Creates a new index.
- b. Iterates over each token and checks if it's in a new index as a key.
 - i. If not, it adds it as a key.
- c. Adds url to its respective token.
- d. Returns inverted index.

3. def findQueryMatches(index, query):

This function processes user queries and returns relevant search results.

Input: A dictionary mapping URLs to sets of unique words.

Output: A dictionary mapping words to sets of URLs.

Action:

- a. Splits the query into tokens.
- b. Iterates over the tokens in the query.
 - i. If the token is an operator, then it sets the operator variable.
 - ii. Otherwise, the token is a search token.
 1. Normalizes the search token.
 2. If the search token is in the inverted index, then it adds it to the result set.
- c. Returns the results set.

4. def readDocs(dbfile):

This function reads the database file and populates the forward index.

Input: The path to a database file(string).

Output: A dictionary mapping URLs to sets of unique words.

Action:

- a. Reads the data from the text file.
- b. Iterates over the data.

- i. If the sentence starts with http, it adds the URL of a new document.
 1. For the existing document, it adds it to the dictionary with key as url and unique tokens list as value.
- ii. If the sentence starts with ' [' or ends with '] ' it adds the data of the page.
- iii. Otherwise, it adds the data of the current page.
- c. Adds the data of the last page.
- d. Returns the dictionary of each page.

5. def mySearchEngine(dbfile):

This function serves as the main entry point of the search engine.

Input: The path to a database file (string).

Output: Displays matching URLs for user queries in a command-line interface.

Action:

- a. Reads the data from the text file.
- b. Creates Inverted Index.
- c. Displays the number of unique tokens and indexed pages in the input file.
- d. If the user provides input as:
 - i. Query - returns the output.
 - ii. Enter/Return - Stops the execution.

Phase 4: RISK ANALYSIS

The code is a simple search engine. No specific risks were identified in this project. However, potential issues might include:

- Incorrect data parsing from the input file.
- Performance concerns with large datasets.

Phase 5: VERIFICATION

I performed thorough testing on the code, including unit tests for each function and manual validation using sampleWebsiteData.txt files. All functions satisfied the expected output.

Phase 6: CODING

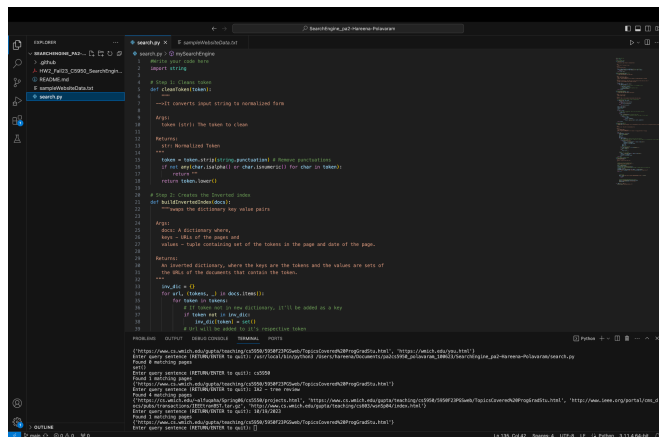
This program was implemented in Python. The main parts of the code are as follows:

- Parsing the input database file.
- Processing tokens and URLs.
- Building the inverted index.
- Handling user queries and displaying results.

The code of this program is included in the zip file.

Phase 7: TESTING

7.1 Input & Output Specifications:



```
1 # Main Program
2 # Importing Libraries
3 import sys
4 import re
5 import os
6 import json
7 import urllib.request
8 import urllib.error
9 import urllib.parse
10 import collections
11 import itertools
12 import time
13
14 # Step 1: Parse the input database file
15 def parseDatabaseFile(filename):
16     """
17     Parses the input database file and returns a list of tokens and URLs.
18     """
19     tokens = []
20     urls = []
21     with open(filename, 'r') as f:
22         for line in f:
23             line = line.strip()
24             if line:
25                 tokens.append(line)
26                 urls.append(line)
27     return tokens, urls
28
29 # Step 2: Process the tokens and URLs
30 def processTokens(tokens):
31     """
32     Processes the tokens and returns a list of tokens.
33     """
34     tokens = [token.lower() for token in tokens]
35     tokens = [token for token in tokens if token.isalpha()]
36     tokens = list(set(tokens))
37     return tokens
38
39 # Step 3: Build the inverted index
40 def buildInvertedIndex(tokens, urls):
41     """
42     Builds the inverted index and returns a dictionary.
43     """
44     index = {}
45     for token, url in zip(tokens, urls):
46         if token not in index:
47             index[token] = []
48         index[token].append(url)
49     return index
50
51 # Step 4: Handle user queries and display results
52 def handleQuery(query, index):
53     """
54     Handles the user query and displays the results.
55     """
56     query = query.lower()
57     query = [token for token in query.split() if token.isalpha()]
58     query = list(set(query))
59     results = []
60     for token in query:
61         if token in index:
62             results.extend(index[token])
63     results = list(set(results))
64     return results
65
66 # Main Program
67 if __name__ == '__main__':
68     filename = sys.argv[1]
69     tokens, urls = parseDatabaseFile(filename)
70     tokens = processTokens(tokens)
71     index = buildInvertedIndex(tokens, urls)
72     query = sys.argv[2]
73     results = handleQuery(query, index)
74     print(results)
```


Phase 10: MAINTAINANCE

This application can be futher improved.