



- 2 Content Extraction
- 3 Conclusion



## The number of Chinese websites



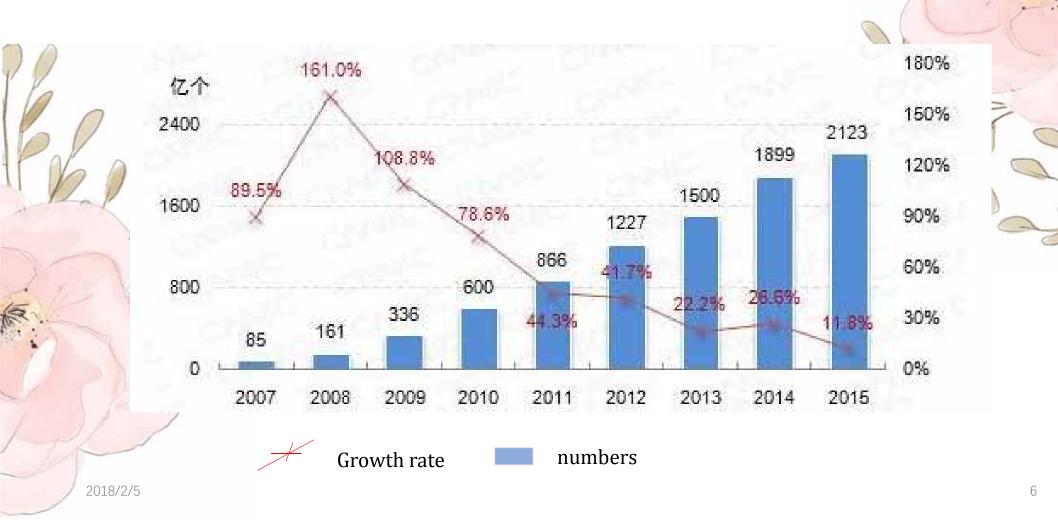
By 2016 December, the number of Chinese websites is 4.82 millions, and the annual growth rate of 14.1 per cent.

# The number of Chinese web pages



By 2016 December, the number of Chinese web pages is 236 billions, and the annual growth rate of 11.2 per cent.

# The growth rate of Chinese web pages



## The Statistics table

#### 表 4 中国网页数

		单位	2015年	2016年	增长率			
	网页总数	<b>^</b>	212,296,223,670	235,997,583,579	11.2%			
	静态网页	个	131,447,834,396	176,083,292,929	34.0%			
		占网页总数比例	61.9%	74.6%	20.5%			
	动态网页	个	80,848,389,274	59,914,290,650	-25.9%			
		占网页总数比例	38.1%	25.4%	-33.3%			
	网页长度(总字节数)	КВ	14,815,932,917,365	13,539,845,117,041	-8.6%			
	平均每个网站的网页数	个	50,197	48,922	-2.5%			
	平均每个网页的字节	КВ	70	57	-18.6%			

The number of static web pages is 176.1 billions and account for 74.6% of the total. The number of dynamic web pages is 59.9 billions and account for 25.4% of the total





# **Information** age

# Massive data

An important way to deal with massive data is to categorize them.

The page classification can be described as categorizing pages based on the information carried by the page.

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# Webpage classification



- ➤ The page save in the corresponding database according to the page type, it is good for user to quickly and accurately find their aim pages.
- ➤ Improve the recall and precision.
- ➤ Improve the efficiency of search engines.
- ➤ Key technology of network security management

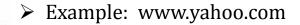


# Strategies

#### "I'm tired!"

### 1, Manual classification

Classify web pages manually by experts



➤ Accuracy is high, but efficiency is low. cannot meet the needs.





#### Algorithms based on statistics and machine learning

Tab.1 The advantages and disadvantages compared five classification algorithm

67E 37=	分类算法	KNN	NB	ANN	ID3	SVM
.00	优点	算法简单,性能良好	速度快,适于高维数据	自学习自适应能力强	算法简单,学习能力强	非线性,适于高维数据
	缺点	实时性弱,计算开销大	条件假设,准确性低	计算量大,计算时间长	对噪声很敏感	不适合大规模训练样本

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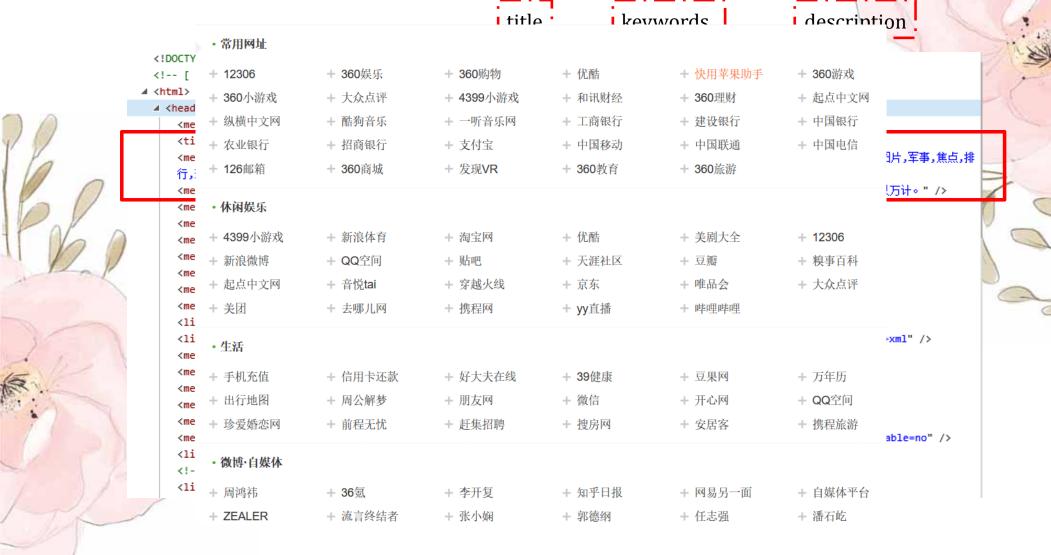






Build a classifier Input the training set Training **Traditional Vector** Space Model Classifier obtain relevant knowledge to prepare the classification

→ Linear classifier → Nonlinear classifier → Statistical classifier based on





#### 3 Content extraction

#### Topic specific web pages

# 学者:中国人口或比官方数据少9千万 高估出











原标题:美学者:中国人口或比官方数据少9千万 高估出生率

参考消息网5月25日报道港媒称,据一组研究人员提供的数据,中国实际人口数量可能比 官方数据少很多,这意味着印度将早于预期取代中国成为全球人口最多的国家。

据香港《南华早报》网站5月23日报道,威斯康星大学麦迪逊分校研究员易富贤当日在北 京大学的一次学术会议上说,中国去年的实际人口可能约为12.9亿,比国家统计局公布的官方 数据少9000万,相当于西班牙人口的两倍。

易富贤是《大国空巢》一书的作者,这本书影响力很大,称中国需要更高,而不是更低的 出生率。易富贤表示,1990年后中国官方的人口数据被夸大了。

他的研究显示,在1991年至2016年间,中国有3.776亿名新生儿,少于官方4.648亿新生

饭、下河洗衣、赶售、喝酒、喝山歌......有滋有味乐享有一天。



#### :20分钟没打到车

年12月21号北京市出 **西约车新款。明天过** (期将正式结束: 司机 的情况又怎么样呢? 詳細]

#### 6关心教育质量?

有一个姑娘在他们的 崩说出对于真实世界 超短时,这些活在真 世界里的人数逐身上 不好受。[详细]



科技 专题



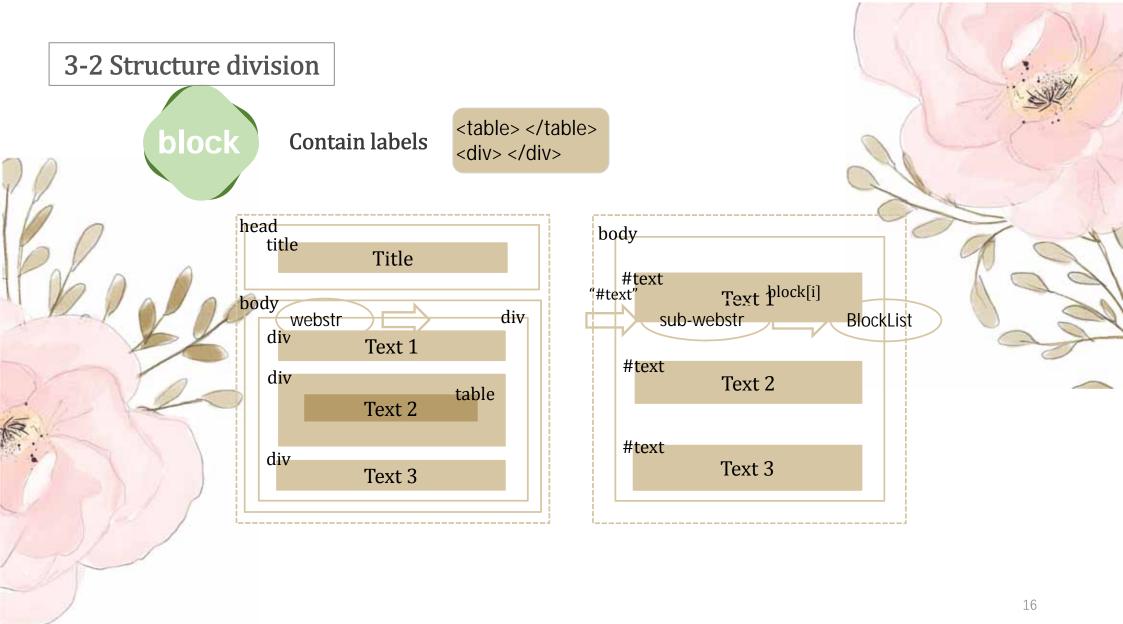




### 3-1 Pre-processing

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### 3-3 Text characteristic



Is the block a feature?

Text density

Punctuation number

Block

Text density>p and Putextavithouthlieks)/conter

Text block

perfected stemstopment as

or

Punctuation number < q

Link block







#### Filter the "noise" blocks

Text block

Link block

Text block

Text block

Related to the topic

Link block

Link block

Link block

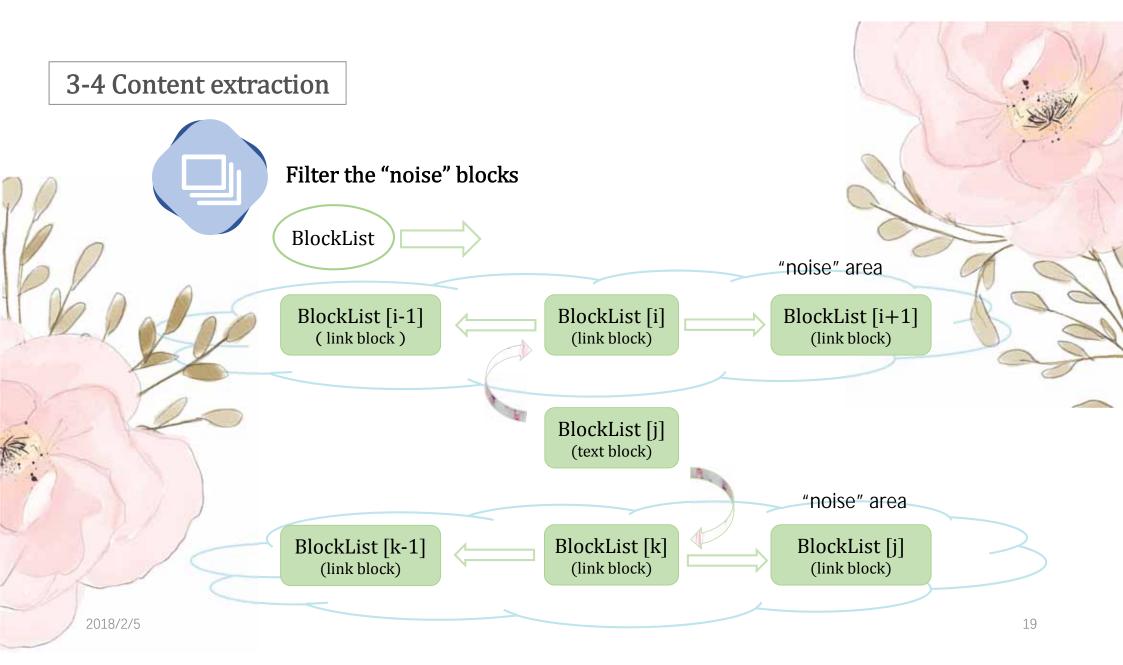
Link block

**Useless!** 

**Useful!** 

"noise" area





### 3-4 Content extraction



### Filter the "noise" blocks

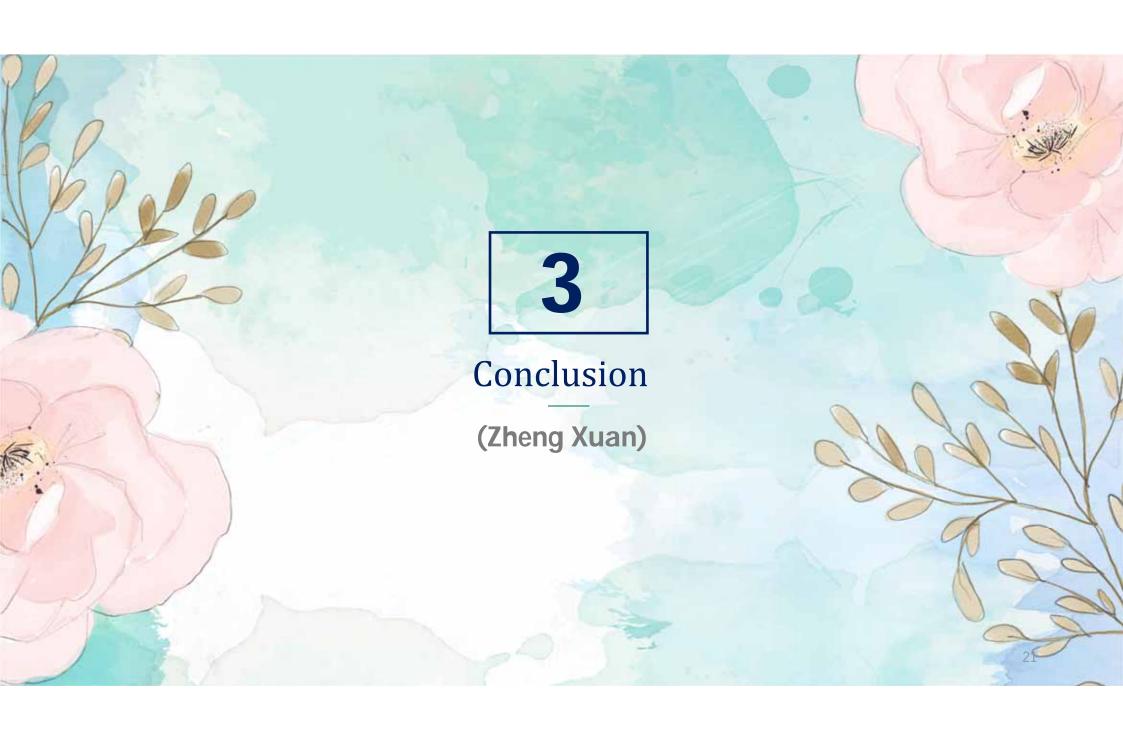
BlockList

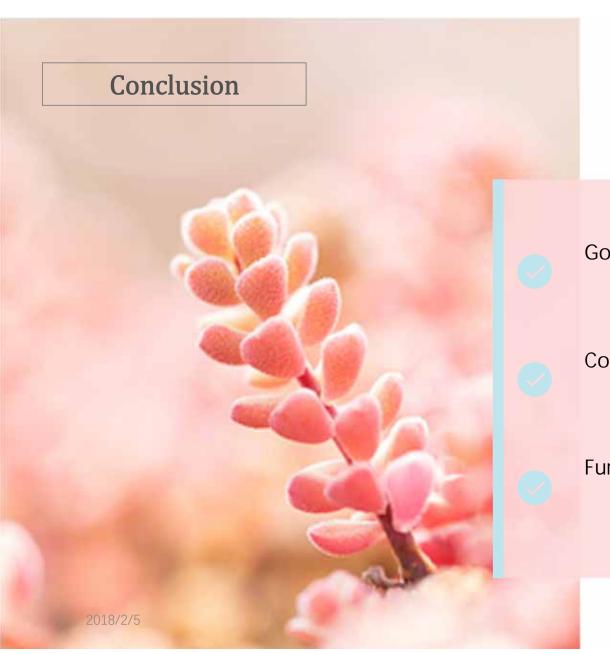
BlockList [i]

BlockList [k]

Collect all the blocks







Goal: Eliminate useless information
Web page classification

Combination: textual features structural characteristics

Further work: handle images and videos

#### References

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