Abstract

This project aimed to create a focused web crawler for information retrieval. The crawler targets Wikipedia articles and creates a basic document index to help with information retrieval.

Development Summary: The crawler uses the Scrapy framework to navigate and download Wikipedia articles. The downloaded pages are parsed with BeautifulSoup to extract text content. The extracted text goes through cleaning steps to remove irrelevant information and prepare it for further processing. Finally, a TF-IDF vectorizer and cosine similarity are used to generate a document index that records the relationships between crawled articles.

Objectives: The primary goal was to design and implement a web crawler capable of navigating Wikipedia and creating a basic document index. This index helps users find relevant articles based on content similarity.

Next steps: Future improvements could include extending the crawling scope beyond Wikipedia.

Implementing user queries and retrieval of relevant documents. Improving the text cleaning process for better information extraction. Investigate advanced indexing techniques such as Latent Semantic Indexing (LSI).

Overview

This project creates a framework for a focused crawler that uses Wikipedia for information retrieval tasks.

Solution Outline: The solution makes use of Scrapy's web scraping capabilities. BeautifulSoup helps you parse the downloaded HTML content and extract relevant text. Text cleaning techniques get the extracted text ready for further processing. Finally, TF-IDF and cosine similarity generate a document index that captures the semantic relationships between articles.

Relevant Literature: The project is based on concepts from web scraping using frameworks such as Scrapy [reference Scrapy documentation]. It also uses Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques such as text cleaning and TF-IDF, which are commonly used in information retrieval tasks.

The proposed system is a specialized web crawler designed specifically for

Wikipedia. It retrieves and indexes documents, which allows users to find articles.

Design

The design focuses on crawling, text extraction, and document indexing.

System Capabilities:

Crawling Wikipedia articles to a specific depth limit.

Extracting text from downloaded HTML pages.

Cleaning the extracted text to remove any unnecessary information.

Creating a document index with TF-IDF and cosine similarity for document retrieval.

Interactions: The system uses Wikipedia to download articles. It also interacts with the user via an interface (to be developed in subsequent steps) that accepts queries and returns retrieved documents.

Scrapy for web scraping, BeautifulSoup for HTML parsing, re libraries for text cleaning, and scikit-learn for TF-IDF and cosine similarity calculations are all integrated into the system.

Architecture

The architecture is made up of multiple software components that work together to achieve desired functionality.

Components: Scrapy Spider: Manages crawling logic, links, and webpage downloads.

Parser uses BeautifulSoup to extract text content from downloaded HTML. Text Cleaner uses regular expressions to remove HTML tags, escape characters, and irrelevant symbols.

Indexer: Uses scikit-learn's TF-IDF vectorizer to generate a document-term matrix and compute cosine similarities between documents.

Interfaces: The current system communicates with Wikipedia as its data source. Future development will include designing a user interface to accept queries and display retrieved documents.

The code makes use of Python libraries such as Scrapy, BeautifulSoup, re, and scikit-learn. The extracted data is saved in a pickled file for later use.

Operation

Install Python and Install Linux in windows

Install required libraries

Pip install scrapy

Pip install sckit-learn

pip install beautifulsoup4

pip install flask

pip install requests

Installation:

Scrapy Crawl:

Navigate to the spiders folder in the terminal.

Run the command: Scrapy crawl <file name> (replace <file name> with the actual spider file name).

This step calculates TF-IDF scores and cosine similarity for the HTML documents, storing the results in an index.pkl file.

Access the Index:

Go to the access pickle folder in the terminal.

Run the Python file to display the content of the index.pkl file.

Start Flask Server:

Navigate to the Flask folder in the terminal.

Run the Python file to initiate the Flask server.

Make a Query Request:

Open a new terminal.

Send a request to the Flask server with a query in the following format:

curl -X POST http://localhost:5000/query -H "Content-Type:
application/json" -d '{"query": "python introduction"}'

The server will respond with a JSON format containing cosine similarity and document names of the top-k results

Conclusion

Success:

The crawler successfully crawls Wikipedia articles within the specified depth limit and builds a document index file (index.pkl) containing information about each crawled article, including its TF-IDF vector and cosine similarities with other articles.

Failure:

The script might encounter errors if:

Required libraries are not installed.

Wikipedia or the starting URL becomes inaccessible.

There are issues with parsing specific HTML structures.

Outputs:

Upon successful completion, a pickled file (index.pkl) is created, storing the built document index.

Caveats/Cautions:

The current crawling depth is limited . Adjust it cautiously to avoid overwhelming Wikipedia's servers.

The script focuses on text content and doesn't consider other elements like infoboxes or images, which might be relevant for information retrieval.

Data Sources

Scrapy - https://docs.scrapy.org/en/latest/

Beautiful Soup - https://beautiful-soup-4.readthedocs.io/en/latest/

Scikit-learn - <u>scikit-learn: machine learning in Python — scikit-learn 1.4.2</u> documentation

Flask - https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/3.0.x/

Source Code

Spider file - react beauty spider.py
Scrapped pages - react-{id}
Processor logic - processor.py
Query logic - query.py
Pickle file - tf-idf.pkl
Programmatic API - manual-request.py
Scikit API - scikit-request.py

Test Cases:

```
2004-04-22 22:14:28 [scrapy.spiderwiddlewares.offs.tr] BEBOX: Filtered offsite request to "data.bmf.fr": dET https://data.bmf.fr/wk:/12148/chi3560465c>
2004-04-22 22:14:28 [scrapy.spiderwiddlewares.offs.tr] BEBOX: Filtered offsite request to "data.bmf.fr": dET https://data.bmf.fr/wk:/12148/chi3560465c>
2004-04-22 22:14:28 [scrapy.spiderwiddlewares.offs.tr] BEBOX: Filtered offsite request to "data.bmf.org.ii"-d6ii https://dada.ini.org.ii"/files.filded-data.bmf.org.ii"-d6ii https://dada.ini.org.ii"-d6ii https://dada.ini.org.ii"/files.filded-data.bmf.org.ii"-d6ii https://dada.ini.org.ii"-d6ii https://dada.ini.org.ii"-d6ii https://dada.ini.org.ii"-d6ii https://dada.ini.org.ii"-d6ii https://dada.bmf.org.ii"-d6ii https://data.bmf.org.ii"-d6ii https://d
```

Source Code

import scrapy from pathlib import Path from bs4 import BeautifulSoup from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import cosine_similarity

```
import pickle
import re
class WikipediaCrawlerSpider(scrapy.Spider):
  name = 'IRPROJECT'
  allowed_domains = ['en.wikipedia.org']
  start_urls = ['https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language)']
  custom_settings = {
    'DEPTH_LIMIT': 2,
    'CLOSESPIDER_PAGECOUNT': 10, # Set maximum page count
  page\_count = 0
  documents = []
  document_names = []
  def parse(self, response):
    self.page_count += 1
    filename = self.get_valid_filename(response.url.split("/")[-1]) + '.html'
    self.document_names.append(filename) # Store document name
    if self.page_count > self.settings.get('CLOSESPIDER_PAGECOUNT'):
       return
    if response.meta['depth'] > self.settings.get('DEPTH_LIMIT'):
    with open(filename, "wb") as file:
       file.write(response.body)
    self.log(f"Saved file {filename}")
    with open(filename, "rb") as file:
       # Decode bytes to string using utf-8 encoding
       html_content = file.read().decode('utf-8')
       soup = BeautifulSoup(html_content, 'html.parser')
       text = soup.get_text()
       # Clean the text
       clean text = self.clean text(text)
       self.documents.append(clean_text)
    for next_page in response.css('a::attr(href)').getall():
       yield response.follow(next_page, callback=self.parse)
  def closed(self, reason):
    self.build_index()
  def build index(self):
```

```
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()
     tfidf matrix = vectorizer.fit transform(self.documents)
     cosine_sim_matrix = cosine_similarity(tfidf_matrix, tfidf_matrix)
     index = \{\}
     for idx, (doc name, doc) in enumerate(zip(self.document names,
self.documents)):
       index[idx] = {
          'document name': doc name,
          'document': doc.
          'tfidf_vector': tfidf_matrix[idx],
          'cosine similarities': cosine sim matrix[idx]
     with open('index.pkl', 'wb') as file:
       pickle.dump(index, file)
  def get_valid_filename(self, filename):
     # Remove invalid characters from filename
     return re.sub(r'[<>:"/\\|?*]', '_', filename)
  def clean_text(self, text):
     # Remove HTML tags
     clean_{text} = re.sub(r'<.*?>', ", text)
     # Remove escape characters
     clean\_text = re.sub(r'\backslash [ntr]', ", clean\_text)
     # Remove other special symbols
     clean_text = re.sub(r'[^a-zA-Z0-9\s]', ", clean_text)
     # Remove extra whitespaces
     clean_{text} = re.sub(r'\s+', '', clean_{text})
     # Convert to lowercase
     clean_text = clean_text.lower()
     return clean_text
```

```
import os
import pickle
from flask import Flask, jsonify, request
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import cosine_similarity
```

```
# Determine the path to index.pkl
index = os.path.join(os.path.dirname( file ), '...', 'spiders', 'index.pkl')
# Load the index.pkl file
with open(index, 'rb') as f:
  index = pickle.load(f)
# Continue with your Flask app setup
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()
tfidf matrix = vectorizer.fit transform([doc['document'] for doc in
index.values()])
Webapp = Flask(__name__)
@Webapp.route('/query', methods=['POST'])
def query():
  queryJson = request.json
  query = queryJson.get('query', ")
  Vector = vectorizer.transform([query])
  cosine_similarities = cosine_similarity(Vector, tfidf_matrix).flatten()
  #change k value here to get top k results
  k = min(5, len(cosine similarities))
  top indices of k = cosine similarities.argsort()[-k:][::-1]
  results = [{'cosine_similarity': cosine_similarities[idx],
          'document name': index[idx]['document name'],} for idx
in top indices of k
  return jsonify(results)
if __name__ == '__main__':
 Webapp.run(debug=True)
```

Bibliography

https://requests.readthedocs.io/en/latest/

https://flask.palletsprojects.com/en/3.0.x/

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/

https://scrapy.org/