CS 751: Assignment 2

Bharath Kongara

Spring 2015

Contents

1	Question 1	
	1.1 Solution	
2	Question 2	9
	2.1 Solution	•

1 Question 1

Choose 100 URIs from Assignment1 and generate WARC files of those URIs using:

- wget
- WARCreate
- Heritrix (stand-alone or via WAIL)
- and webrecorder.io

Describe the resulting WARC files: quantitatively compare and contrast the results of the WARC files of the same URI as generated by different tools

• choose interesting examples

Demonstrate playback of 2-3 WARCs in the (Wayback Machine (via WAIL or stand-alone) or pywb) and (webrecorder.io)

- "https://github.com/iipc/openwayback"
- "https://github.com/ikreymer/pywb"

1.1 Solution

The following steps were taken to setup tools and generate WARC files:

- Installed wget using 'brew install wget'.
- WARC file for each URI is generated using the command 'wget -warc-file=outputfilename URI'.
- Downloaded WARCreate chrome extension from chrome web store and added it to the chrome browser.
 Generated WARC for each URI manually by providing input to WARCreate.
- Installed WAIL.
- The figure below shows how to generate WARC files for multiple URIs using single heritrix instance.

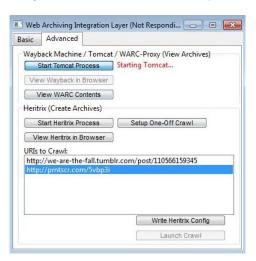


Figure 1: Generating WARC files for multiple URIs using WAIL

- Of the 100 URI selected, when any of the URIs had a parameter then WAIL wasn't able to generate WARC file for it.
- Used "https://webrecorder.io/" . Generating WARC files for multiple URIs is done as shown in the figure below.

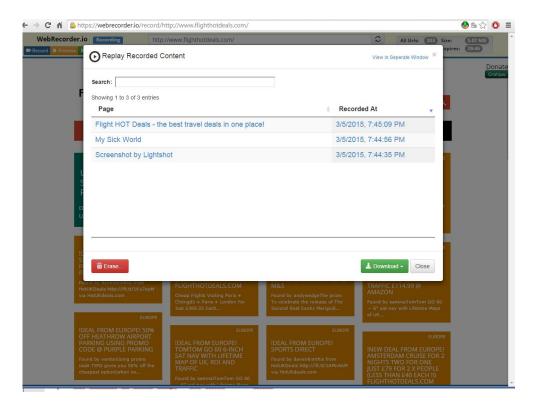


Figure 2: Generating WARC files for multiple URIs using webrecorder

- Quantitative comparison of WARC files generated by WAIL, webrecorder, WARC reater and wget is done
 on the basis of WARC file sizes.
- \bullet The comparison sizes are WAIL = 40 MB , we brecorder.io = 20.48 MB, WARCreate = 15.36 MB, wget = 4 MB.
- The WAIL size is more compared to others because WAIL software crawls data of the links in the
 website.
- This comparison is shown in the graph below.
- Installed pywb to playback WARC files.
- pywb requires cdx for each WARC to playback, so generated .cdx file for each WARC file.
- I have put all my WARC files into a new folder and changed the archive paths of config.xml to point to my WARC files.
- Play back for two WARC files using pywb is shown in the below figure.
- The WARC file which was in the play back does not have some images and some URLs.
- The WARC file which is in the play back does not contain certain CSS archives and some links
- WebRecorder.io takes WARC file to replay the archived file. Play back for two WARC files using WebRecorder.io is shown in the below figure
- The WARC file in this play back worked perfectly without any faults.
- The WARC file in this play back did not have certain images.

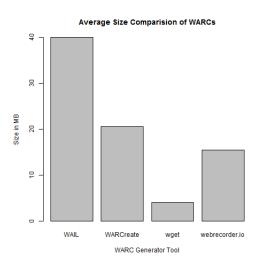


Figure 3: Average Size Comparision of WARC



Figure 4: Play back WARC file using pywb

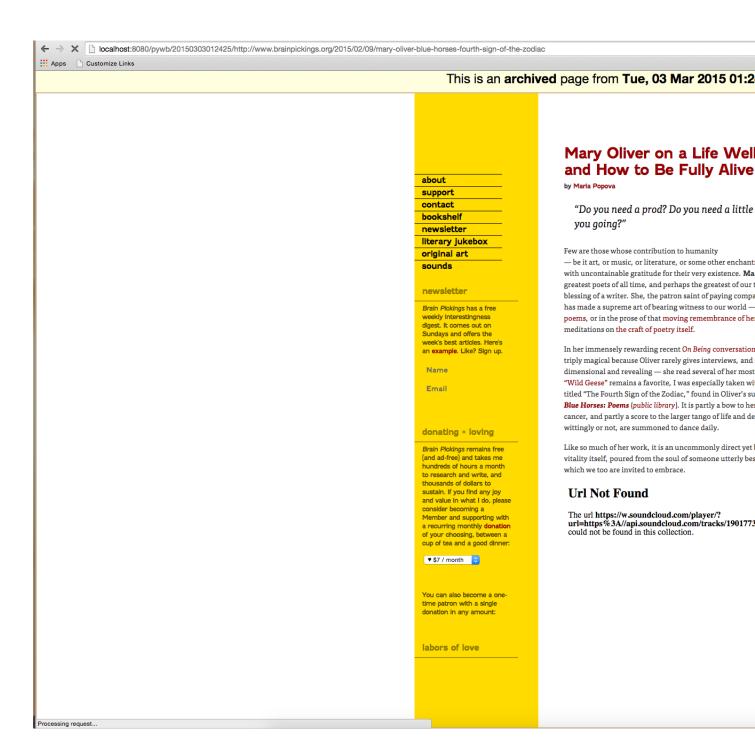


Figure 5: Play back WARC file using pywb

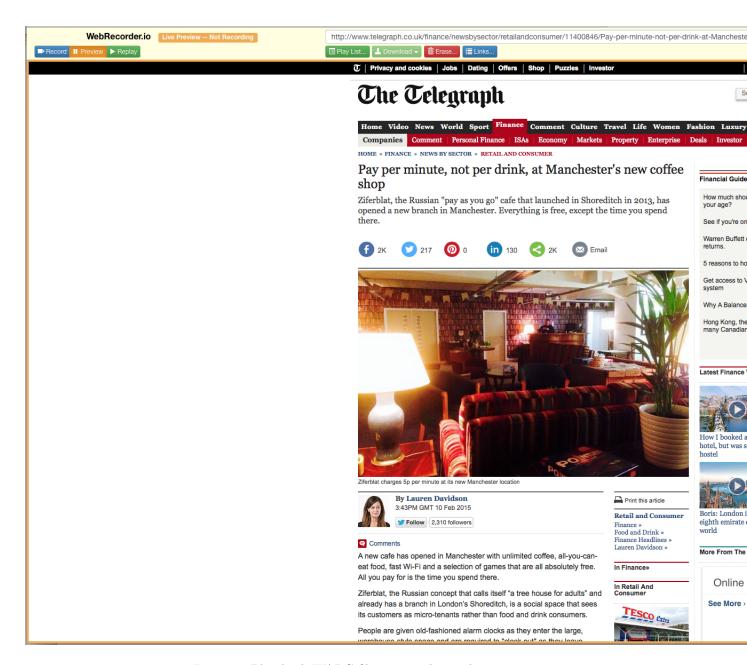


Figure 6: Play back WARC file using webrecorder

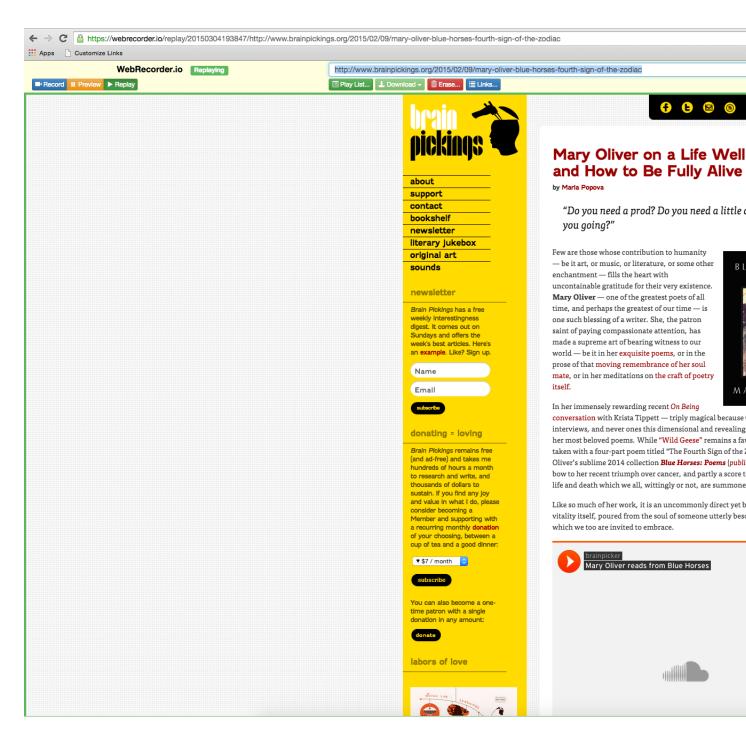


Figure 7: Play back WARC file using webrecorder

2 Question 2

- Ingest the 100 URIs from their resulting WARC files into a SOLR instance see the code + tutorial at: "https://github.com/ukwa/webarchive-discovery"
- Demonstrate several functioning queries on the files(a full front-end is not required) describe the configuration choices you made in setting up SOLR and processing the documents

2.1 Solution

The following steps were taken to configure SOLR and process documents:

- The pre-requisites for SOLR are Mayen 3, Java 7 so I installed them.
- I faced an issue while installing SOLR which is jetty dependency not found.
- I got it working by adding the dependency to the pom.xml
- The command "mvn jetty:run-exploded" starts the SOLR instance.
- I indexed the WARC file by using the command "java -jar path of jar -s "http://localhost:8080/discovery" -t Path of WARC".
- I tried to set-up Shine for SOLR as the front end instead of the default UI for SOLR but after trying for two days and multiple email exchanges with the author of the tool I wasn't able to. So I used the default SOLR front end.
- In SOLR we can perform the following queries.
 - Here we are demonstrating how to retrieve the names and ids of all documents with "http://localhost:8080/solr/select?q=inStock:false&wt=json&fl=id,name"
 - Here we are using the functional query idf(field,term). This function returns the inverse document frequency for the given term, using the similarity for the field. "http://localhost:8080/solr/select/?fl=score,id&defType=func&q=mul(tf(text,memory),idf(text,memory))"
 - The functional query being used here is tf(field,term) and it returns the inverse document frequency factor for the given term using the similarity for the field. "http://localhost:8080/solr/select/?fl=score,id&defType=func&q=mul(tf(\$f,\$t),idf(\$f,\$t))&f=text&t=memory"
 - termfreq(field,term) is the functional query that is being used and it returns the number of times the term term appers for that field in the document. "http://localhost:8080/solr/select/ ?fl=score,id&q=DDR&sort=termfreq(text,memory)desc"
 - Here norm(field) is the functional query that is being used. It returns the norm stored in the index, the product of the index time boost and then length normalization factor. "http://localhost: 8983/solr/select/?fl=score,id&q=DDR&sort=norm(text)asc".
- Below are the snapshots of the queries that I ran on SOLR after indexing.

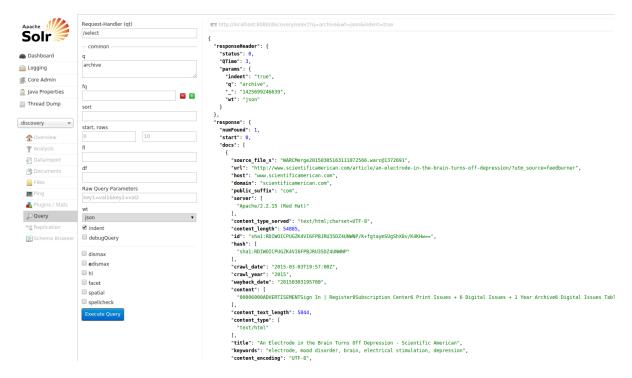


Figure 8: Query 1 on SOLR

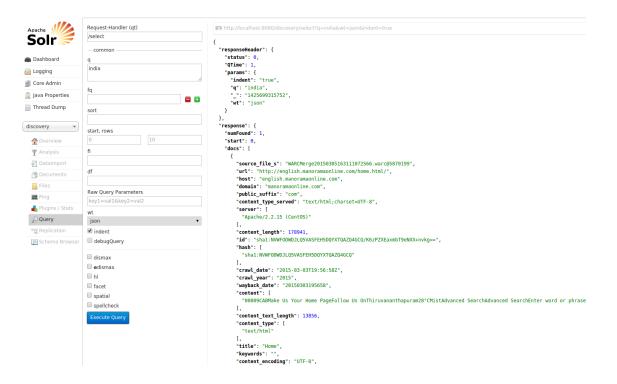


Figure 9: Query 2 on SOLR

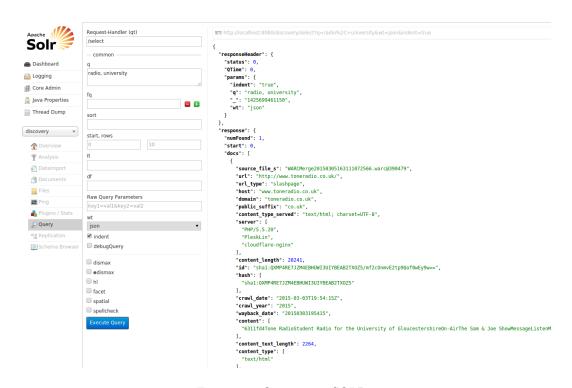


Figure 10: Query 3 on SOLR

Bibliography

- [1] Download warcreate. https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/warcreate/kenncghfghgolcbmckhiljgaabnpcaaa?hl=en-US.
- [2] Generating simple bar plots in r. http://www.statmethods.net/graphs/bar.html.
- [3] Playback using webrecorder. https://webrecorder.io/.
- [4] Setting up pywb. https://github.com/ikreymer/pywb.
- [5] Using wail. http://matkelly.com/wail/.
- [6] Warc merge. https://github.com/maturban/WARCMerge.