

A Natural Language URL-Shortener

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Hack and Tell
eBay, New York
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➔ *<https://www.hackerschool.com/manual#sec-history>*

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can be used to track visitors to the main site

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- <http://2.gp/zkSE>
- <http://qr.net/Bozx>
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short only if you get there first (tend to be long)

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The trick to picking always-readable short URL-paths:

use the characters for the most common Chinese words.

Chinese characters

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compare to paired Roman letters (of either case):

$52 \times 52 = 2704$

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#	2635	2704

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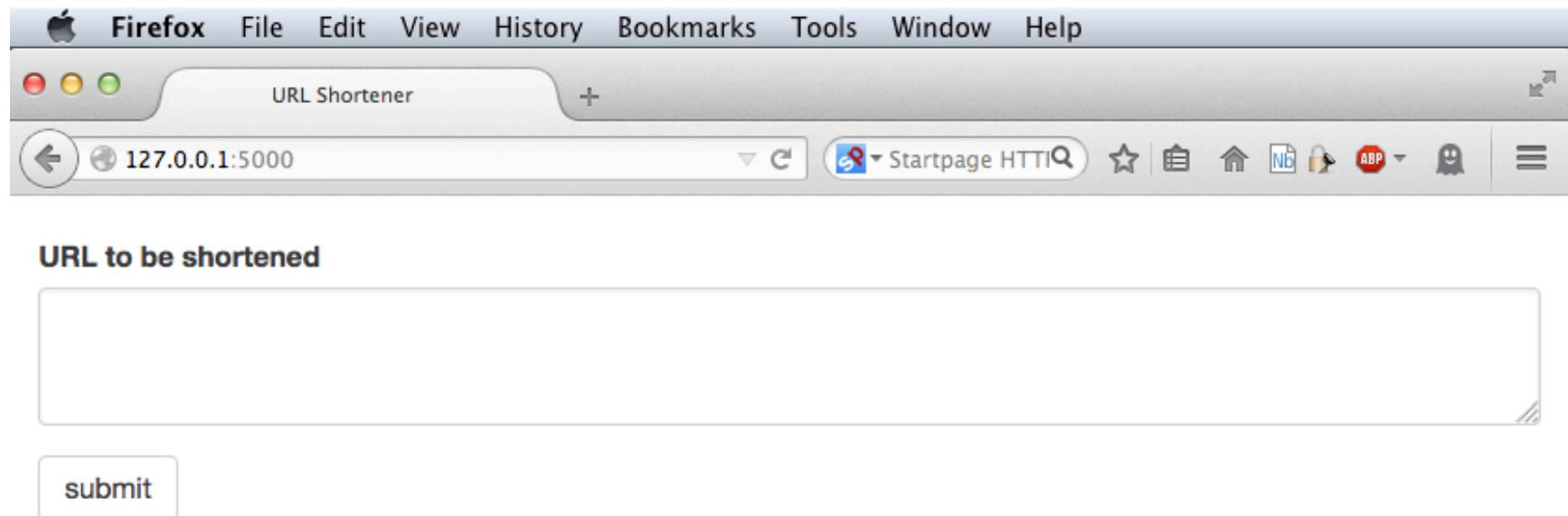
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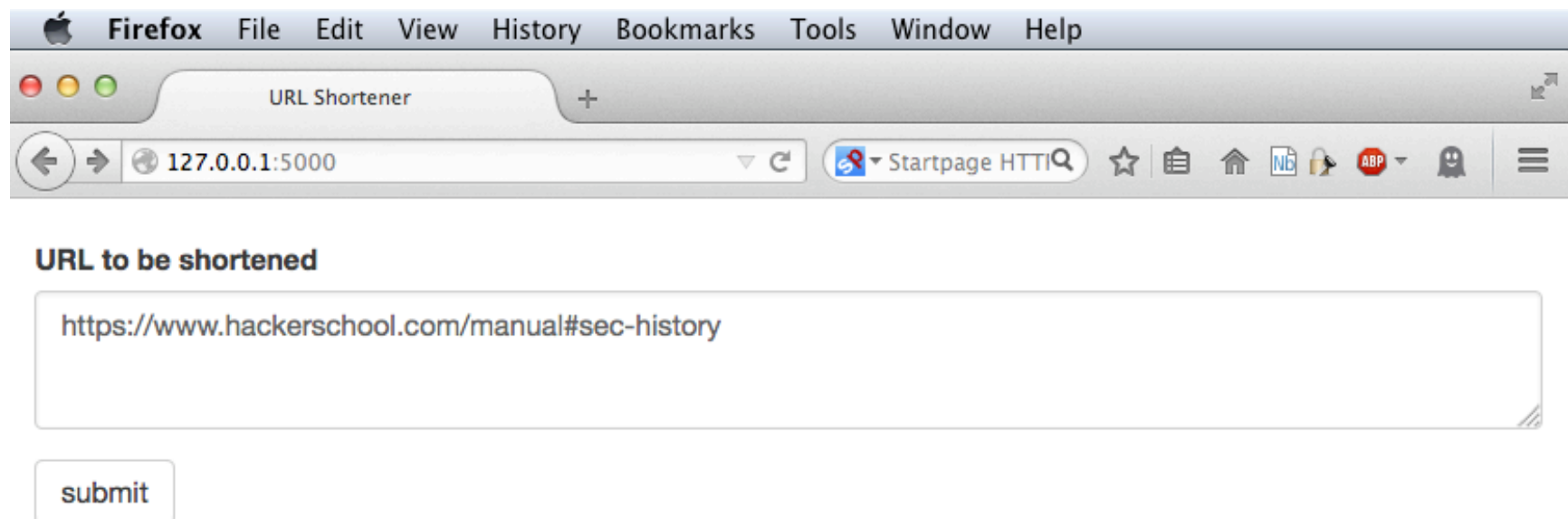
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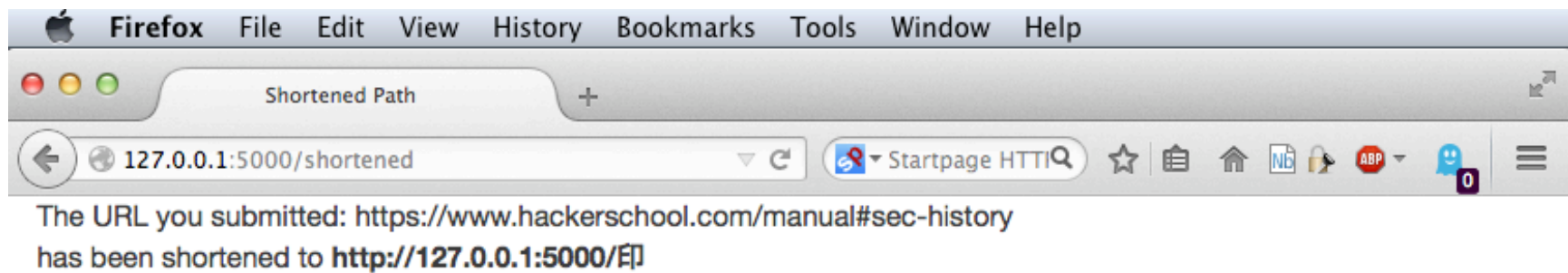
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readable?	guaranteed	probably not

Code for proof-of-concept on my public Git repository.



*Branner, A Natural Language URL-Shortener
Hack and Tell, 20140610. p. 29/42*





First c. 2650 URLs ➔ one character

`http://127.0.0.1:5000/印`

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Next c. $2650 \times 2650 = 7022500$ URLs → two characters

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Next 18,609,625,000 URLs → three characters

`http://127.0.0.1:5000/天鼻歪`

Always readable

Always readable (may not make sense...)

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Note: many custom shorteners allow Chinese characters:

<http://bit.ly/史>

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Also note: the advantage of shortening to Chinese does not mean bandwidth savings:

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`http://bit.ly/史`

Also note: the advantage of shortening to Chinese does not mean bandwidth savings:

`http://bit.ly/史` may be sent from your browser as

`http://bit.ly/%E5%8F%B2`

Afterthought:

Someone commented that without knowing Chinese, she would find this system perhaps of limited use.

An intermediate solution would be Korean Han'gŭl 한글, where fully pronounceable syllables are written in one-character-width glyphs composed of alphabetic subunits. There are 2100 recognized glyphs that can be built up of these according to simple principles, although another 9000 are possible graphically. By no means all glyphs are meaningful, though. But learning the 40 component subunits is a more manageable task than learning the two-plus thousand basic Chinese characters:

ㄱ ㅋ ㆁ ㄷ ㅌ ㄴ ㄹ ㅍ ㅑ ㅓ ㅕ ㅗ ㅛ ㅜ ㅠ ㅡ ㅣ
ㅚ ㅝ ㅞ ㅟ ㅠ ㅡ ㅢ ㅣ ㅤ ㅥ ㅦ ㅧ ㅨ ㅩ ㅪ ㅫ ㅬ ㅭ ㅮ ㅯ ㅰ ㅱ ㅲ ㅳ ㅴ ㅵ ㅶ ㅷ ㅸ ㅹ ㅺ ㅻ ㅼ ㅽ ㅾ ㅿ ㅿ .

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