Geo-Crawler



Prepared by

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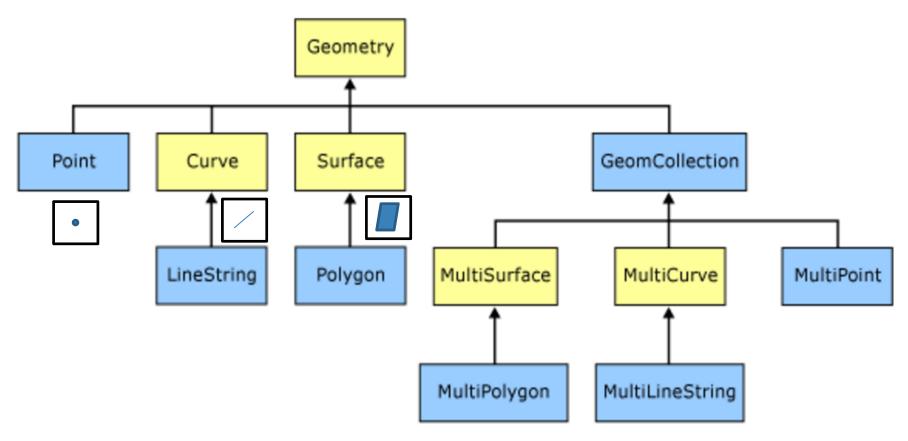
Under Guidance of

Professor Soumya K. Ghosh

Spatial data is data containing Information about the locations and shapes of geographic features and the relationships between them, usually stored as coordinates and topology.



Source: http://support.esri.com/



Spatial Object Types

Source: msdn.microsoft.com



WMS

- Deliver map images
- Metadata about available layers
- GetCapabilities, GetMap,DescribeLayer

WFS

- Direct access to features
- GML/SOAP interface
- Query/get feature
- Add feature
- Delete feature
- Update feature

WCS

- Multi-dimensional coverage of data
- Provides sptiotemporal information
- Provides rich semantics than WMS and WFS

3 terabytes

on daily basis



Source: [NASA:2007]



How to search spatial data?

- Catalog Approach
- Registry not up to date
- Incorrect classification of services
- Not all service providers registers, all kind of services

- Utilize popular search engines
- Google, Yahoo, Bing etc.
- Uses page rank, instead of quality of service (QoS)



What is a Crawler?

" A program that systematically browses the World Wide Web

in order to create an index of data."

E.g. bingbot, polybot, googlebot

Challenges

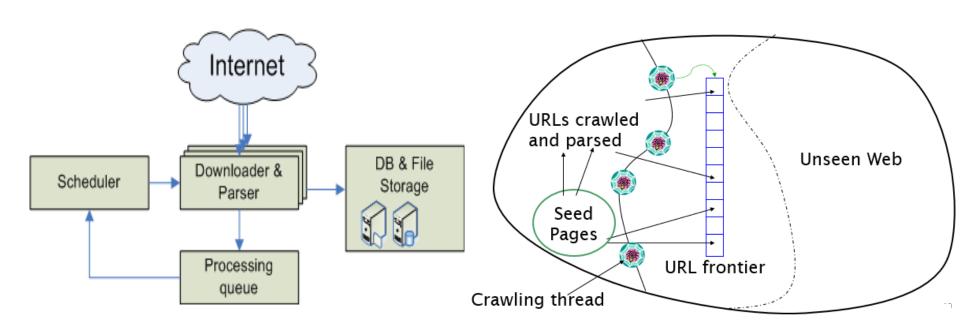
- Scale of the web
- Refresh rate
- heterogeneity

Types of Crawler

- Universal crawler
- Focused crawler
- Topical crawler



How it works?



Source: nazou.fiit.stuba.sk/home/?page=webcrawler



- Building a spatial web crawler using WFS based on OGC standard.
- Building a domain ontology with spatial feature type.
- Semantic matching using *ontology* and indexing of geo-servers with offered *feature type* reference.
- Performing experiment with test seed URLs and analysing the performance of the crawler in terms of accurate semantic annotations.



Extraction module

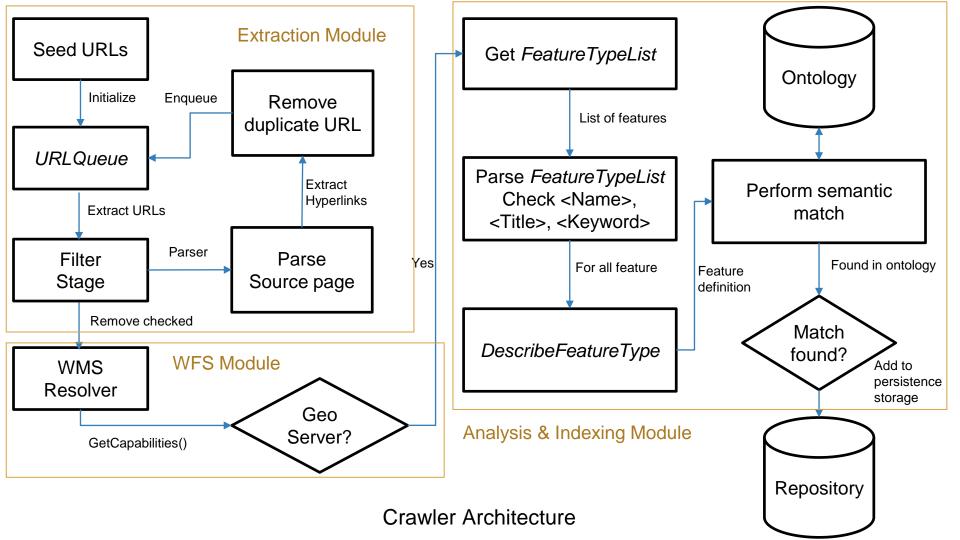
- Read URL from URLQue
- Extract hyperlinks
- Remove duplicates
- Push to URLQueue

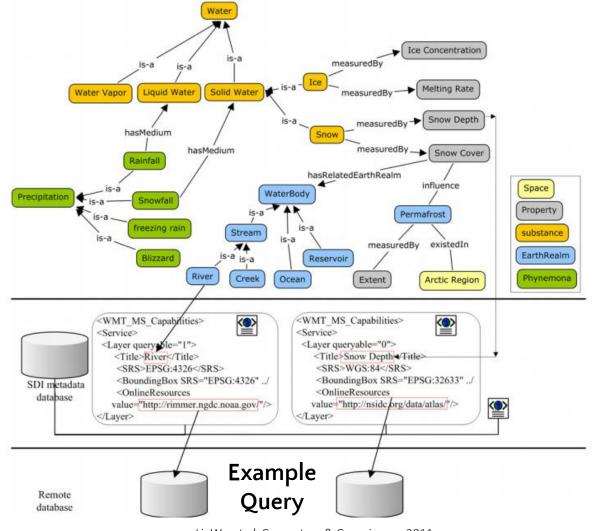
WFS module

- Generate GetCapabilities request by appending to URL
- Check whether server is a WFS server via XML response

Analysis & Indexing module

- Extract features
- Perform a semantic match
- Compare extracted features with ontology
- Add geo-server to repository





source: Li, W., et al. Computers & Geosciences, 2011.



Advantages of Spatial web crawler

- Allows searching of pages that are currently not searchable from the general search engines
- Provides a more up-to-date search
- Provides improved accuracy and extra features not possible with general search engines



Performance Evaluation

$$\boxed{ precision = \frac{(Number_of_relevant_geoservers_found)}{(Total_Number_of_geoservers_found)} * 100\% }$$

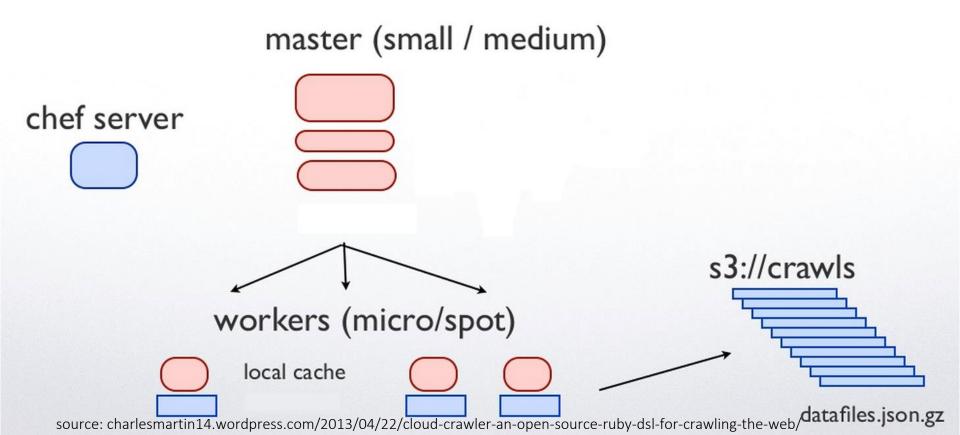
Final score is calculated by taking average over all feature types.

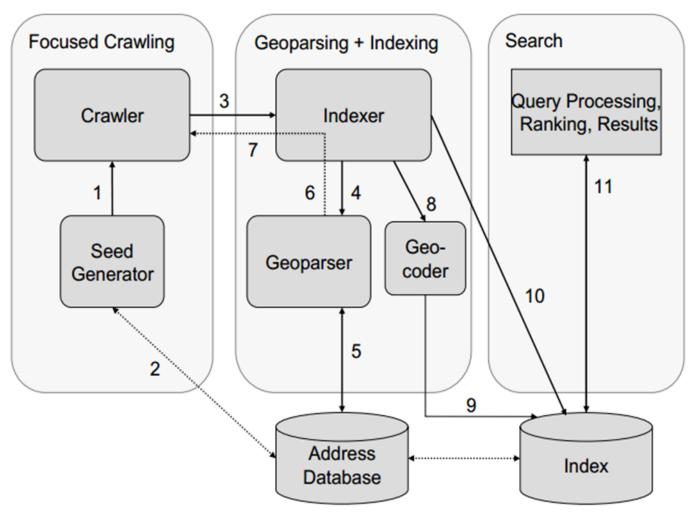


Future work & Extensions

- Priority based crawling
- Parallelization
- Cloud based crawler implementation
- Spatial search engine & ranking

cloud-crawler: architecture





Architecture of a spatial search engine [Source: Ahlers et al. Springer London, 2009.]



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-Thanks!

Any questions?