## Cloud based implementation: Geo-Crawler



**Prepared by** 

Deepak Punjabi (15IT60R17) Bhumi Faldu (15IT60R18) Mayank Gautam (15IT60D04) **Under Guidance of** 

Professor Soumya K. Ghosh

Building a cloud based implementation for a spatial web crawler that crawls through the web to find and store web feature services classify and index them for efficient retrieval.



**Problem Definition** 



- Implementing a cloud based architecture to build and efficient web crawler.
- 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.

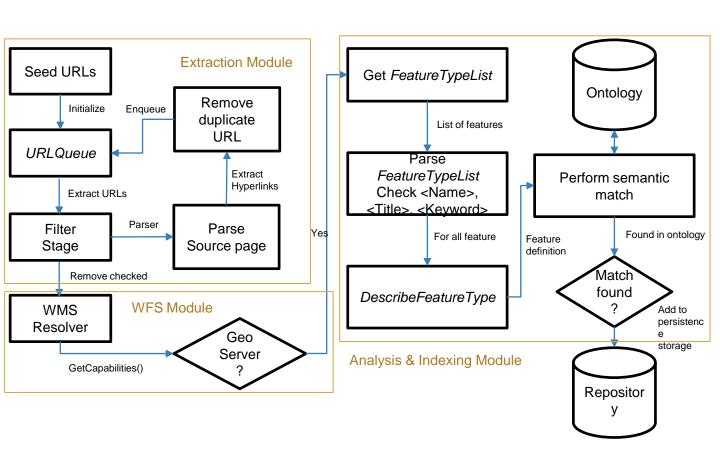


### Master-Worker Approch

- One master, multiple worker
- Master manages workers
- ☐ Task is divided into multiple smaller tasks by master
- Master assigns task to worker and keep track of the work state
- ☐ All workers run this task parallel
- ☐ Master does the synchronization between the workers

### Map-Reduce Approach

- Framework includes two types of nodes, mapper nodes and reducer nodes
- ☐ Mapper node crawls through URLs to fetch and filter URLs and store them into list
- ☐ Reducer node checks if the URL belong to a geo-server
- ☐ If yes, then it extracts the feature metadata from the server and stores it into the repository



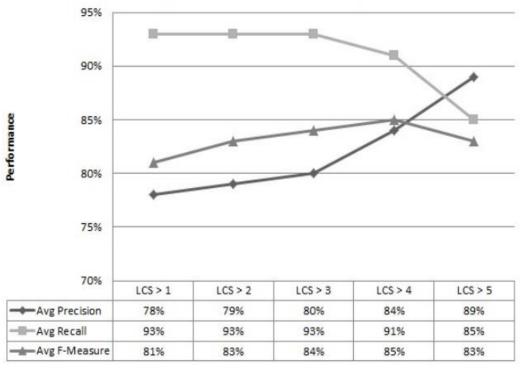
**Spatial Crawler Architecture** 

### **Result Metric**

- $precision = \frac{(Number\_of\_relevant\_geoservers\_found)}{(Total\_Number\_of\_geoservers\_found)} * 100\%$

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

# Performance based on LCS threshold



source: patil et al, springer 2014



### **Conclusive Thoughts**

- In the recent era, need of storing and retrieving sptial data and feature is a necessity
- Cloud based approch can be followed for the implementation using both master slave and map reduce approach.
- To retrieve sptial data, it is necessary to understand it's feature and operations
- Massive parallelization can be applied to cater the peformance need for the crawler.
- To cater the need of spatial data, crawler based approach is implemented
- Cloud based approach provides cost effective and scalable architecture. It satisfies the economy of scale.

# References

- I. Patil, Sonal, Shrutilipi Bhattacharjee, and Soumya K. Ghosh. "A spatial web crawler for discovering geo-servers and semantic referencing with spatial features." Distributed Computing and Internet Technology. Springer International Publishing, 2014. 68-78.
- II. Li, Wenwen, Chaowei Yang, and Chongjun Yang. "An active crawler for discovering geospatial web services and their distribution pattern—a case study of OGC web map service." International Journal of Geographical Information Science 24.8 (2010): 1127-1147.
- III. Jiang, Jun, Chong-jun Yang, and Ying-chao Ren. "A spatial information crawler for opengis wfs." Sixth International Conference on Advanced Optical Materials and Devices. International Society for Optics and Photonics, 2008.
- IV. Marc Najork. "Web crawler architecture." Microsoft Research.
- V. Ahlers, Dirk, and Susanne Boll. "**Location-based Web search**." The Geospatial Web. Springer London, 2009. 55-66.
- VI. Li, W., et al. "Semantic-based web service discovery and chaining for building an Arctic spatial data infrastructure." Computers & Geosciences 37.11 (2011): 1752-1762.
- VII. Suakanto, Sinung, et al. "Building crawler engine on cloud computing infrastructure." Cloud computing and social networking (ICCCSN), 2012 international conference on. IEEE, 2012.
- VIII.Bahrami, Mehdi, Mukesh Singhal, and Zixuan Zhuang. "A cloud-based web crawler architecture." Intelligence in Next Generation Networks (ICIN), 2015 18th International Conference on. IEEE, 2015.

# -Thanks!

Any questions?