# Degree of Learning Resources Value

Define the value of resources

The biggest difference with normal search engines is that a learning resources search engine needs to be evaluated more strictly and on more features.

In the section ‘value resource attributes’. We give a basic model to evaluate learning resources, which contains six characteristics. We use these six directions to evaluate the value of learning resources. This basic model is explained below. We call it the DLRV model. We get the value of resources by quantifying the six characteristics, and then return them to users according to the value from high to low.

Suitability

This is a dynamic characteristic of DLRV, which means, the value of this characteristic is not determined by the resource itself, nor a static value, and will change as well each search behaviour.

Suitability means: the results can match the user's search keywords and purposes. If it is different from what users want, or even the opposite result, we call it an unsuitable resource. How to fix what users want? We can set all the keywords into an array, as *[ k(1), k(2), k(3), k(4) ... k(i) ]*, and set the resources as *[ r(1), r(2), r(3), r(4) ... r(j) ]* this step is the same with traditional RD search engine in section ‘Introduction of Traditional RD Way, Rank of Results’. We still use keywords array to match the information and content of resources. Because these keywords represent the general purposes of the users.

The concept and method are shown above. Add the frequency of each keyword in the resource title, tag and description. The higher the frequency of occurrence, the higher value of resource suitability. Finally, accumulate the number of times keywords appear in the title, description and tags to get a value of suitability. The value of the suitability should more than 0.