WebRACE: A Distributed WWW Retrieval, Annotation & Caching Engine

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Research Group

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eRACE Project

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WinMob Tech.





R.P.F.





Outline of the Presentation

- Context and Motivation
- eRACE Project: an Overview
- WebRACE: Design & Implementation
- User Interface
- Conclusions and Future Work

Getting Information on Internet

- Browsing and/or Searching
 - Know what we are looking for
 - Time consuming and unproductive
 - Not a continuous process
 - Large volume of information to go through
- Information Dissemination
 - Push information to the user
 - Selective dissemination
 - Continuous process



Information Dissemination Services

- Mailing lists:
 - Subscription-oriented, email-based;
 - Coarse granularity of interest matching
- USENET News:
 - Very popular, huge volume of traffic- information overloading;
 - Coarse granularity of interest matching
- Subscription-based systems:
 - BCIS, Tapestry, Pointcast, SIFT, ProxiWeb, IntelliSync



What Now?

- Universality of client software (browsers):
 - Least-common-denominator output format (HTML, XML & friends).
 - Encourages a convergence of information provision paradigms—push and pull.
- Heterogeneous information sources:
 - Static and Dynamic Web
 - Email
 - USENET News
 - WML sites
- A large diversity of client devices:
 - Thin, palm, mobile phones
- A very large and increasing user-base.
- Moving towards decentralized, distributed and scalable infrastructures.



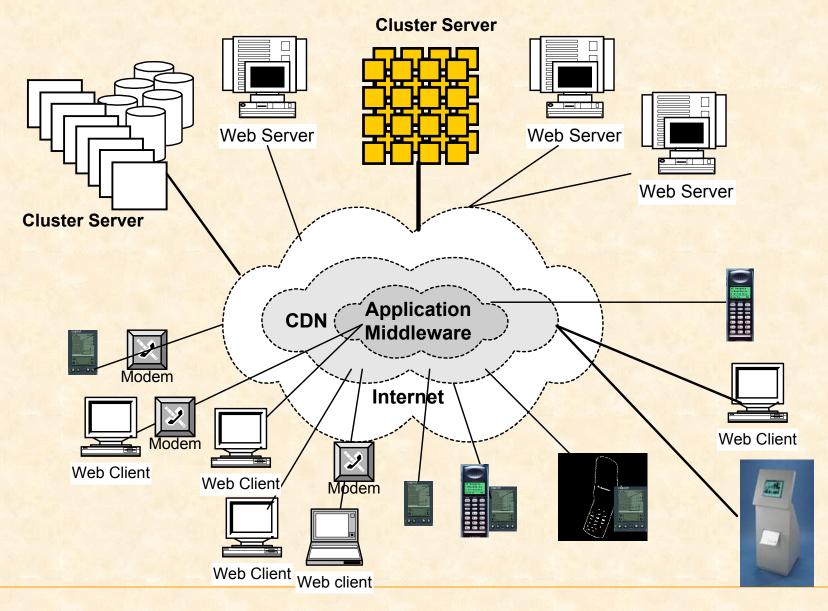
The New Context

The paradigm shift of the basic Web-services model:

- From that of a Web-server running on a well-defined host and providing content to clients over a specific communication protocol (HTTP)
- To a fully distributed and dynamic web of interacting servers and software entities, possibly mobile, deployed at a global scale, serving a variety of terminals with widely differing capabilities



Next-generation Internet Services







Motivation

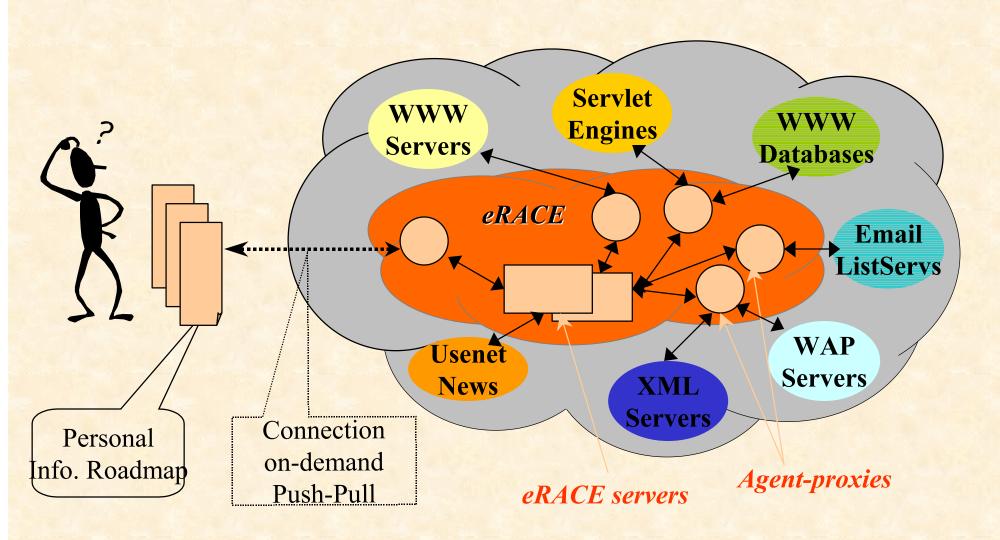
- Develop systems and service-infrastructures that enable:
 - Info. Dissemination adaptable to user priorities & connection modalities: content adaptation, push-pull.
 - Easy and dynamic composition of new services: content aggregation
 - Composition of Web services, portals, mobile services.
 - Explicit Management of QoS and Pricing.
 - Incremental processing and communications scalability.
 - Robustness to peak loads.



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eRACE Infrastructure Overview





eRACE Project Goals

To develop an infrastructure that:

- Collects, transforms, customises and personalizes information from heterogeneous sources on a continuous basis, according to user interests.
- Selectively feeds information to users adapting to:
 - User interests and priorities.
 - The urgency & relevance of collected information.
 - Available connection modalities, terminal devices and preferred informationaccess modes.
- Provides a user-centric view of the global information space by aggregating customised content and using a simple information provision paradigm.

eRACE Project Goals

To develop an infrastructure that:

- Is incrementally scalable and can be distributed to different machines.
- Exposes policies of scheduling user-requests, QoS, garbage-collection.
- Enables the easy development of new services and retargeting to new terminals.

eRACE System Architecture

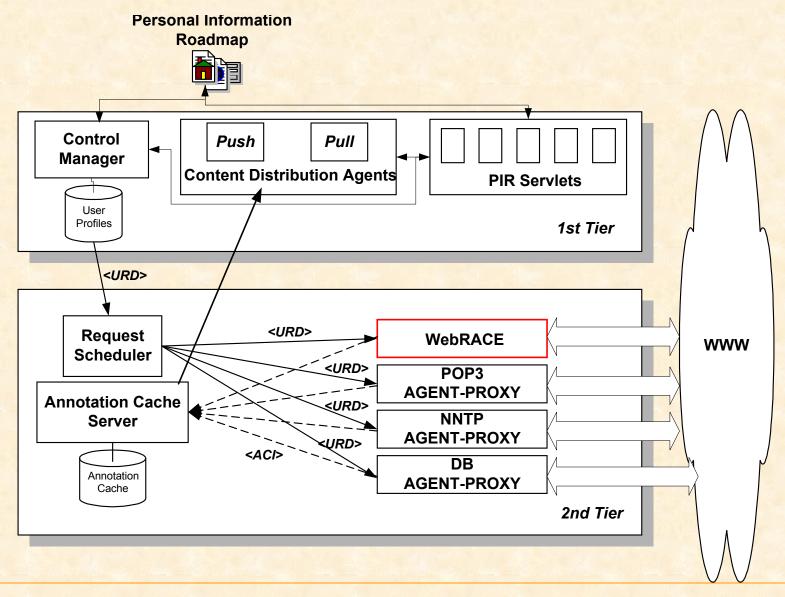
Two-tiered Architecture:

- Tier 1:
 - Control Manager
 - Content Distribution Agents
 - Personal Information Roadmap Servlets
- Tier 2:
 - Request Scheduler
 - Distributed Agent-Proxies (WWW, NNTP, POP3, etc.)
 - Annotation Cache Server



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eRACE System Architecture





eRACE Information Architecture

- Information Architecture: describes the data representations of *state* information and information exchanges, in terms of XML DTD's:
 - Control Manager DTD: account, authentication, connection-status.
 - User Profile DTD: personal data, notification addresses, resource information (URD).
 - Annotation Cache Interface DTD: meta-information for collected content.
- Data sharing between various components is done using pass-by-value semantics (messages and events).
- This choice enables us to decouple and physically separate components.



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WebRACE

• WebRACE: an agent-proxy that collects, processes and caches content from information sources on the WWW, accessible through HTTP/1.0 and HTTP/1.1

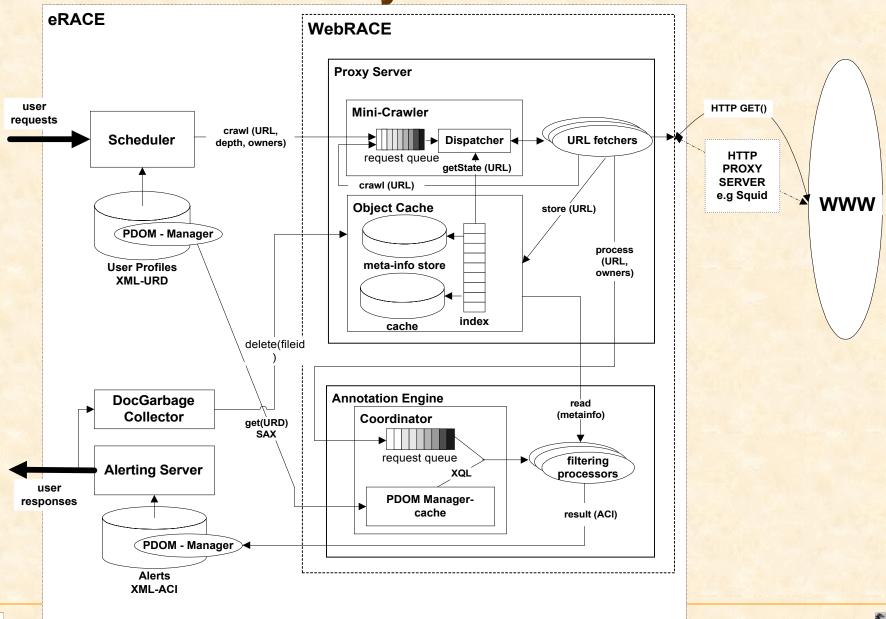
- WebRACE Components:
 - Mini-Crawler
 - Annotation Engine
 - Object Cache

Design and Implementation Challenges

- User-driven crawler no fixed "seed" list.
- Crawling to capture frequently updated sites:
 - Short-term time constraints.
 - Multiple versions indexed and kept in store.
- Massively personal and site-specific crawling:
 - Coalescing personalized Web-tracking for many users.
 - Performance scalability w.r.t. increasing user-base.
 - Built-in support for explicit QoS management.
- Java:
 - OO, Multithreaded, support for Network Programming, Code Mobility.
 - High-performance, robustness.
 - Memory bounded w.r.t. crawl size.



WebRACE System Architecture



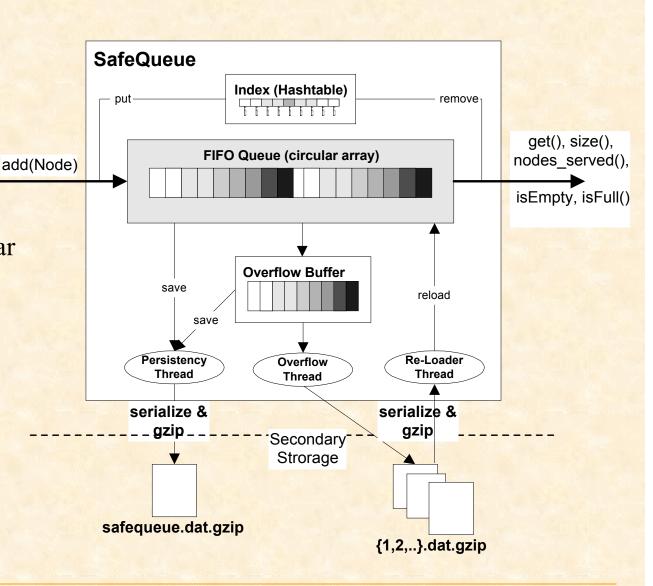


WebRACE Data Structures: SafeQueue

• **SafeQueue** is a "thread-safe" and "persistent" FIFO queue implemented in JAVA.

• SQ is implemented as a circular array of *QueueNodes*.

• QueueNodes are any type of JAVA object.



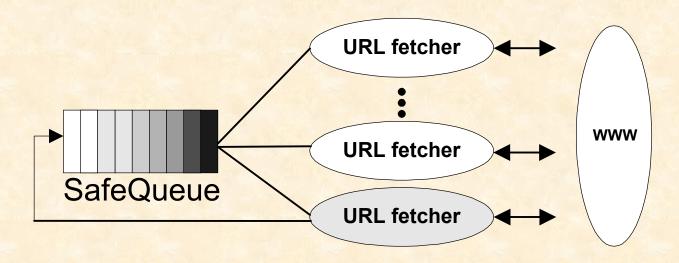


WebRACE Mini-Crawler

• Receives crawling instructions from the *eRACE Request* Scheduler.

- Components:
 - URLQueue
 - URLFetcher, Extractor & Normalizer
 - Object Cache

URL Fetchers



URLFetcher:

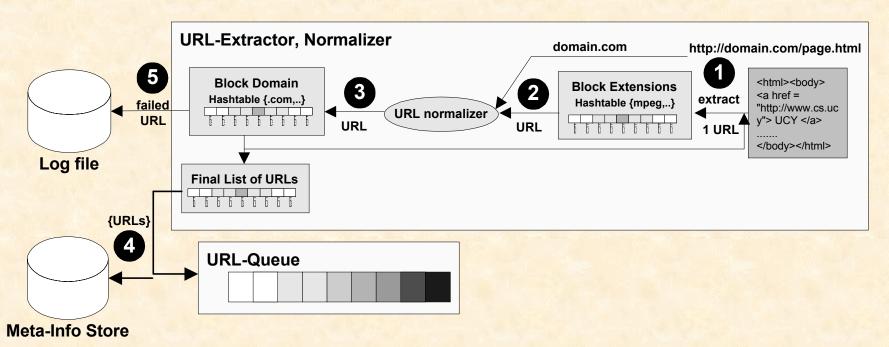
- Handles HTTP connections and URL extraction.
- Support for multiple URLFetcher threads; concurrency is configurable.

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- Support for the Robots Exclusion Protocol.
- Support for blocking the crawling of particular domains or URL's.
- 6-step pipe for URL extraction.



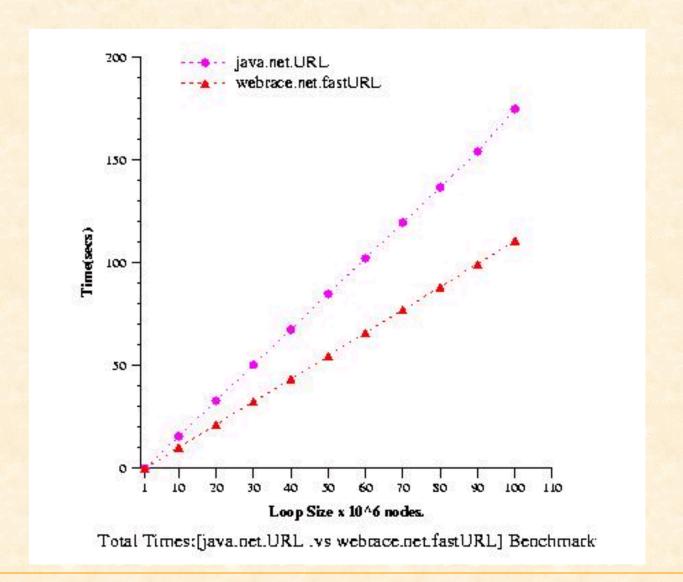
URL Extraction & Normalization



- URL extraction and normalization pipe requires approx. 300 ms for a 70KB HTML page, on a Sun E250 server.
- Implemented various optimizations in JAVA core libraries:
 - java.net.Socket
 - java.net.URL



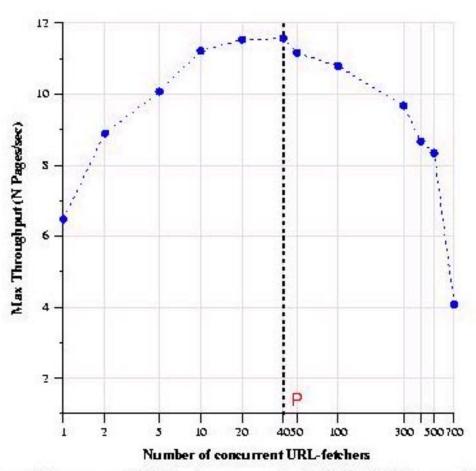
webrace.net.URL Performance







URLFetcher Throughput Degradation



Number of Concurrent URL-fetchers executing in WebRACE (normal-log scale)



Dikaiakos & Zeinalipour

Object Cache

- Stores collected Web content for further processing.
- Caches crawling information to accelerate re-crawls.
- Components:
 - Index
 - Meta-Info Store
 - Object Store
- Meta-Info Store contents (encoded in XML)
 - URL address of the corresponding document
 - IP address of the origin Web server
 - Document size
 - Last-Modified field returned by the HTTP protocol during download
 - HTTP response header
 - Extracted and normalized links contained in the document



Meta-Info Store Example

```
< webrace:url>http://www.cs.ucy.ac.cy/~epl121/</webrace:url>
< webrace:ip>194.42.7.2< /webrace:ip>
< webrace:kbytes>1</webrace:kbytes>
< webrace:ifmodifiedsince>989814504121< /webrace:ifmodifiedsince>
<webrace:header>
 HTTP/1.0 200 OK
 Server: Netscape-FastTrack/2.01
 Date: Fri, 11 May 2001 13:50:10 GNT
 Accept-ranges: bytes
 Last-modified: Fri, 26 Jan 2001 21:46:08 GMT
 Content-length: 1800
 Content-type: text/html
</webrace:header>
<webrace:links>
 http://www.cs.ucy.ac.cy/Computing/labs.html
 http://www.cs.ucy.ac.cy/
 http://www.cs.ucy.ac.cy/helpdesk
</webrace:links>
```





Meta-Info Store Functionality

URLFetcher Algorithm:

- 1. Retrieve a QueueNode from URLQueue; extract URL.
- 2. Fetch URL and analyze HTTP-header. If OK, proceed.
- 3. Download document body and store it in main memory.
- 4. Extract and normalize links.
- 5. Compress and save the document in the Object Cache.
- 6. Generate the meta-information and save it in the Meta-Info Store.
- 7. Update the Object Cache Index.
- 8. Notify Annotation Engine.
- 9. Add extracted URL's to the URL Queue.



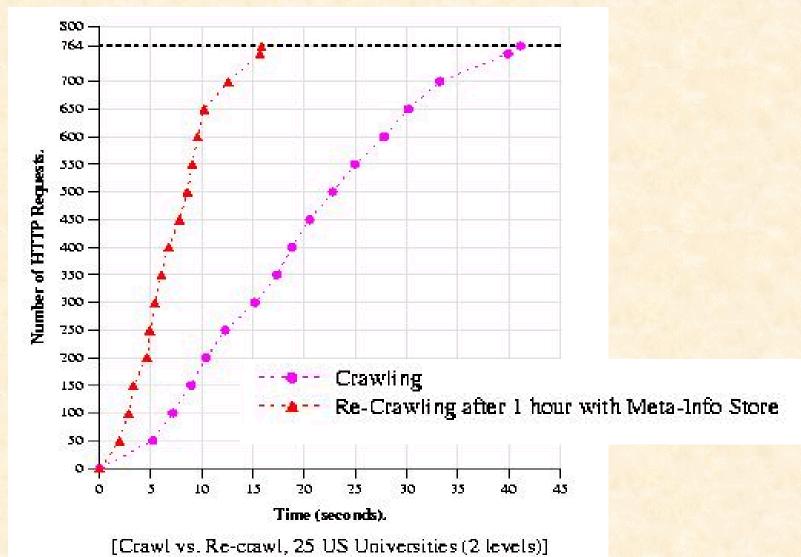
Meta-Info Store Functionality (ctd)

Using the Meta-Info Store to accelerate crawling

- 2. If URL is in the Object Cache, load its Meta-Info file.
- 3. If the URL is not in the Object Cache, download it. Else, use the Meta-Info time-stamp to check with the origin server whether the document has changed since. If yes, download the document, store it in main memory and proceed to step 4. Else, extract links from Meta-Info file and proceed to step 8.



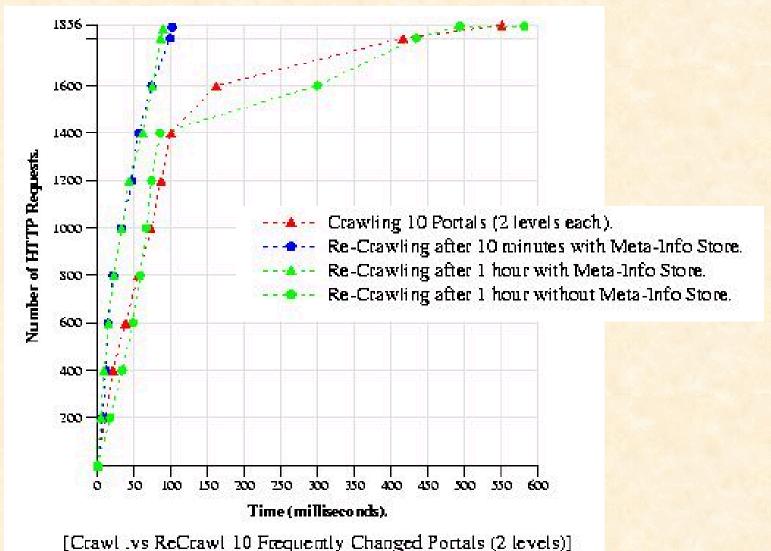
Caching Crawling Information







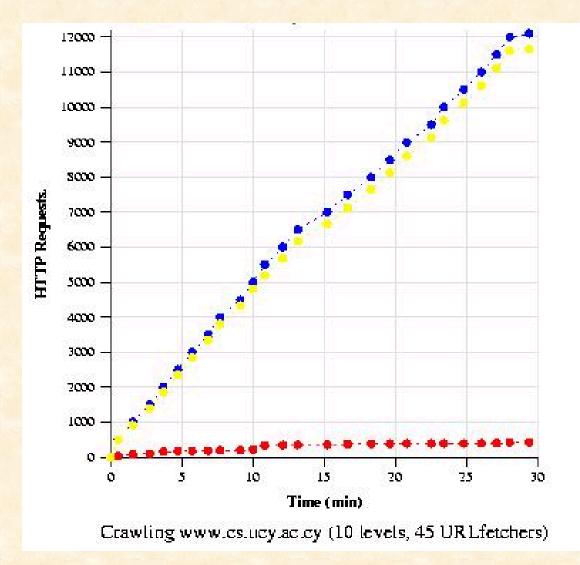
Caching Crawling Information







Caching Crawling Information





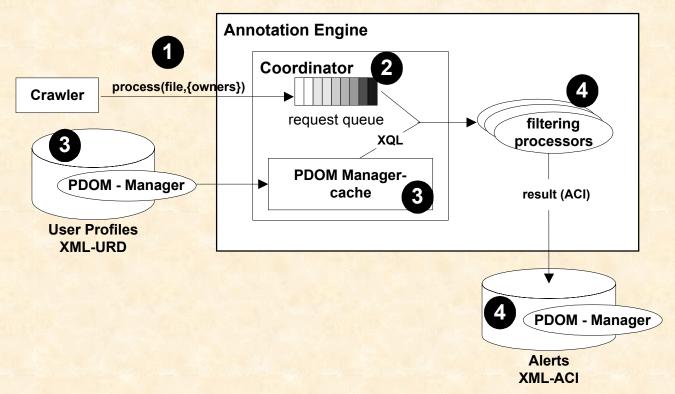


WebRACE Annotation Engine

- Processes documents downloaded and stored in the Object Cache.
- Classifies documents according to eRACE profiles stored in an XML database (URD's).
- Meta-information produced by the AE is stored in an XML Annotation Cache as annotation linked to the cached document.
- Annotations are processed by the Content Distribution Agents of eRACE to produce user alerts.
- Irrelevant pages are marked as garbage and collected.
- In contrast to general-purpose Search Engines, the AE processes and indexes collected documents "on-the-fly."



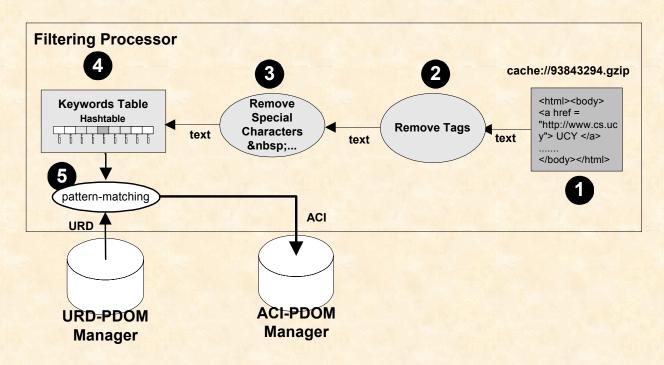
WebRACE Annotation Engine



- Annotations are stored in a single XML-encoded document, managed by a persistent DOM data manager and XQL query processor by GMD (PDOM).
- PDOM is thread-safe, persistent and enables main-memory caching of XML nodes, facilitating fast searches in the DOM tree.



Filtering Processor



• 6-step pipe, takes on the average 200 ms to calculate the ACI's for a 70KB Web page with three potential recipients.

ACI Example

```
<aci owner="eleni" extension="html" format="html"
relevance="18" updatetime="9787695000" filesize="2000">
    <uri>http://www.cs.ucy.ac.cy/default.html</uri>
    <ure>curgency urgent="1"/>
        <docbase>969890.gzip</docbase>
        <expired expir="false">
        <summary>Document keywords...</summary>
        </aci>
</aci>
```

WebRACE Implementation



Java

- Platform independence
- Strong typing
- Multi-threading
- Automatic memory management



Mitsubishi Concordia Mobile Agents Platform

- Java support
- Support for distributed operations and code mobility
- Persistence
- Messaging, event programming and coordination

XML>W3C eXtensible Markup Language (XML)

- Self-descriptive format for communication between components (decoupling)
- Extensible and "open" grammars to specify services, user profiles, etc.
- Reusability of tools (Java classes for XML parsers)



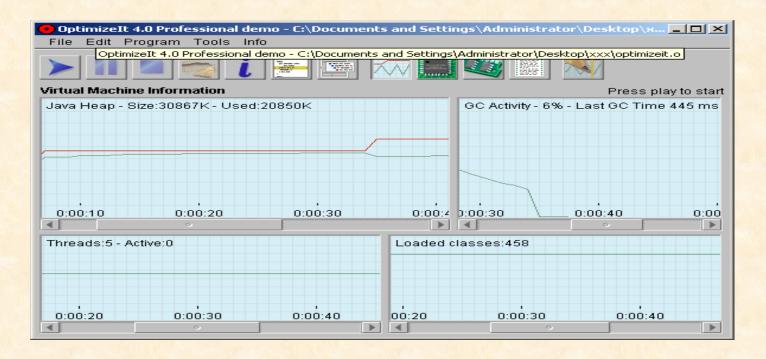
Java Servlets

- Interface programming
- Java support



Fine-Tuning Performance

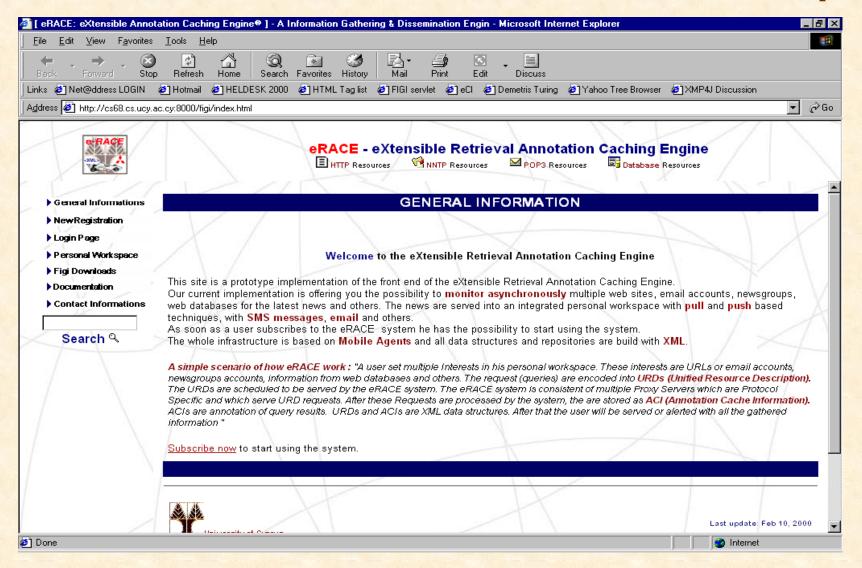
• We are using *Intuitive Systems' OptimizeIt* for measuring various performance properties of both our Crawler and the Filtering Processor Engine.



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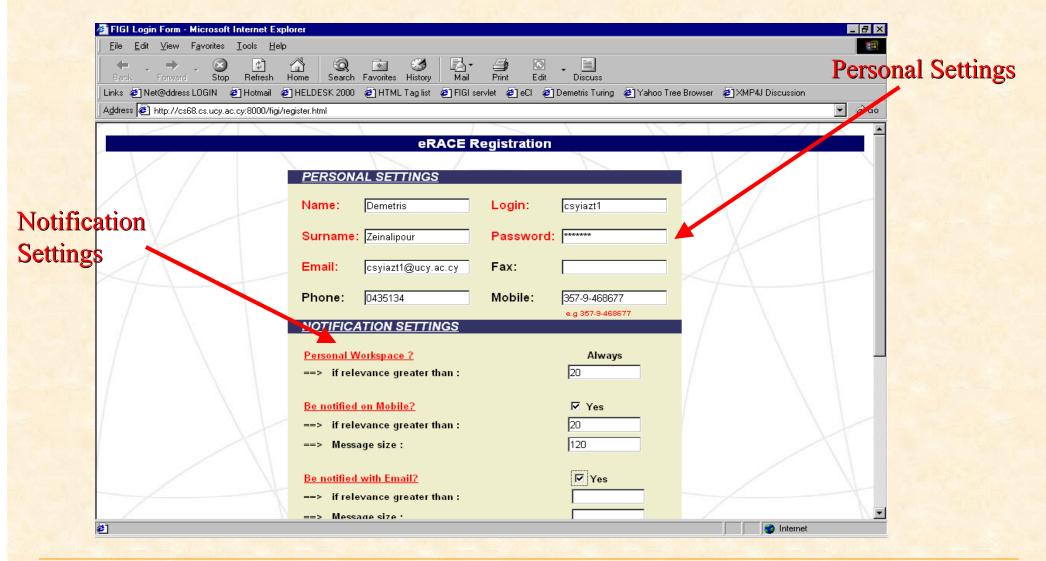
eRACE UI: Personal Information Roadmap





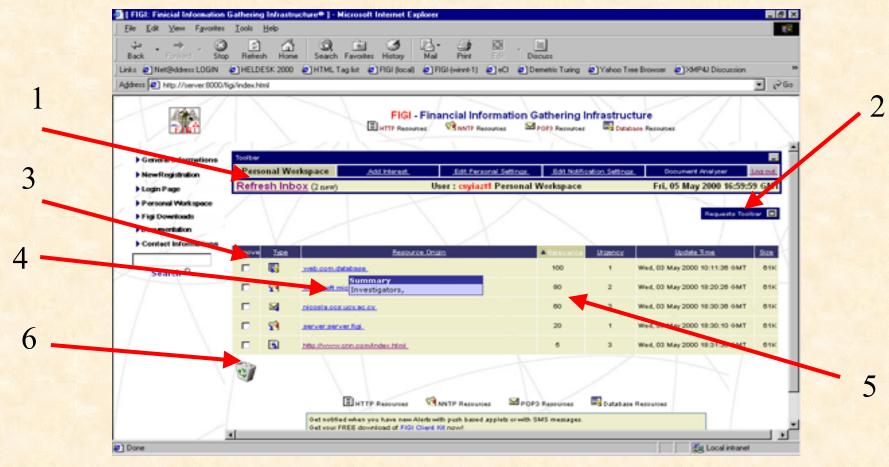


User Registration





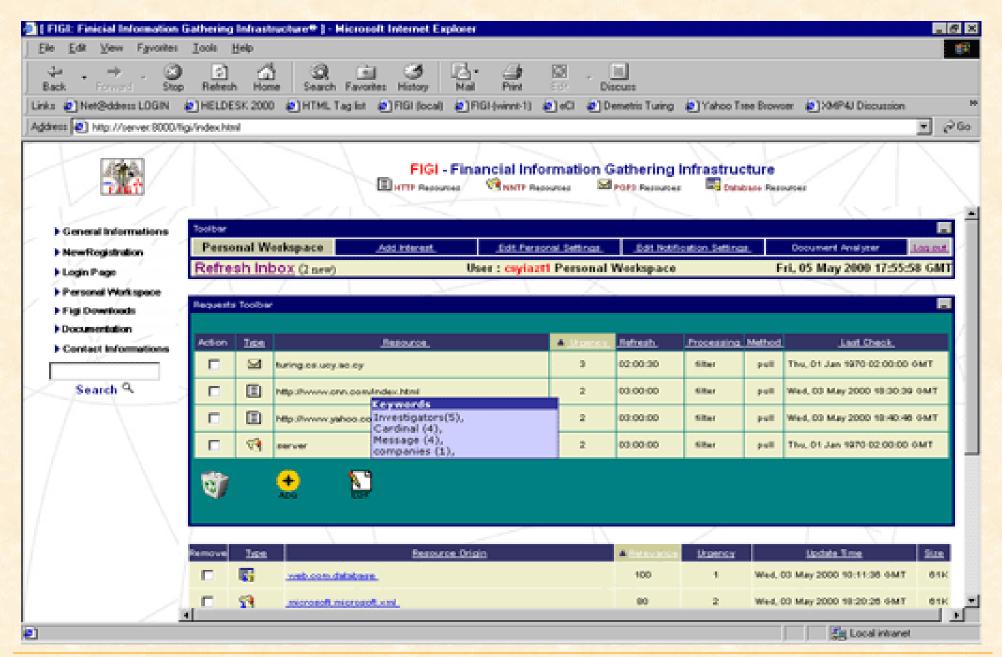
PIR Functionality



- 1. Maximized Navigation Toolbar
- 2. Minimized Requests Toolbar
- 3. Gathered Information Matrix

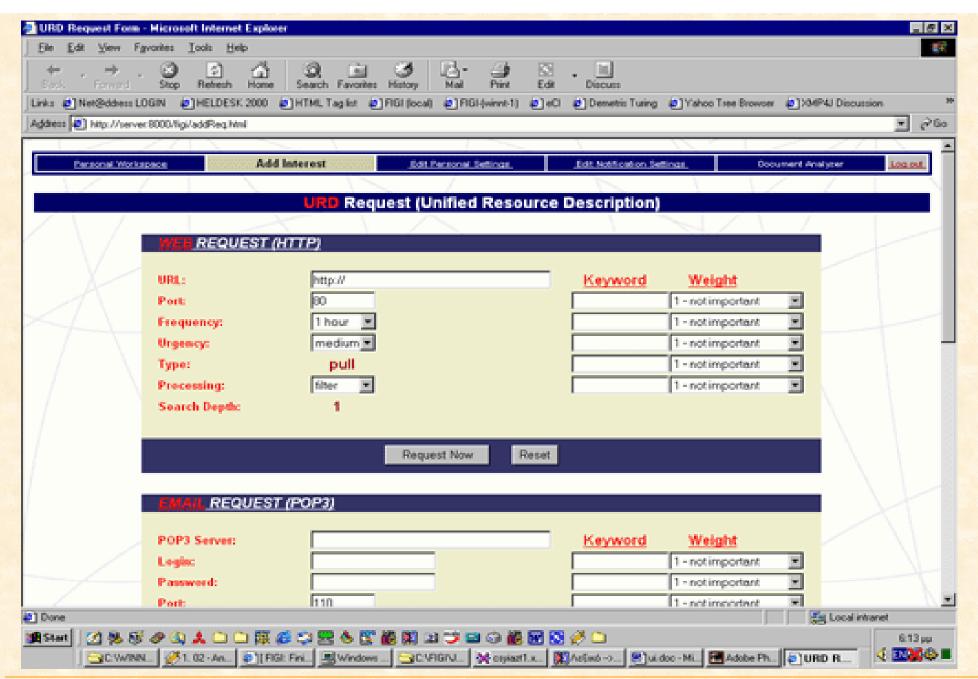
- 4. Summary Window
- 5. Sort By Column option
- 6. Recycle Bin





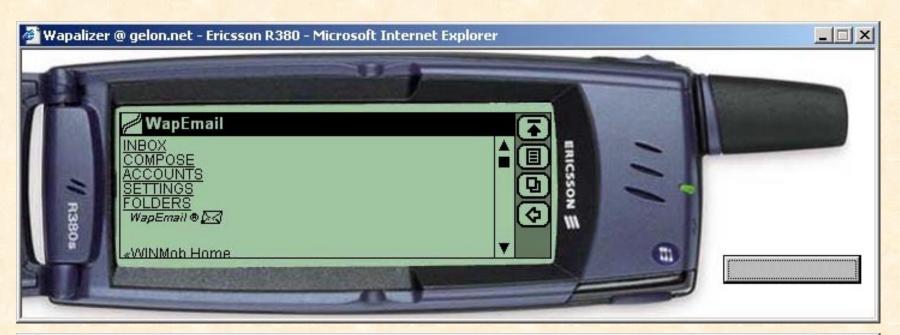








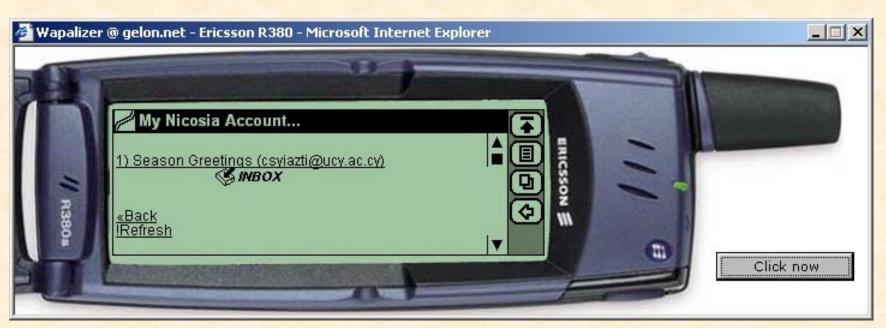


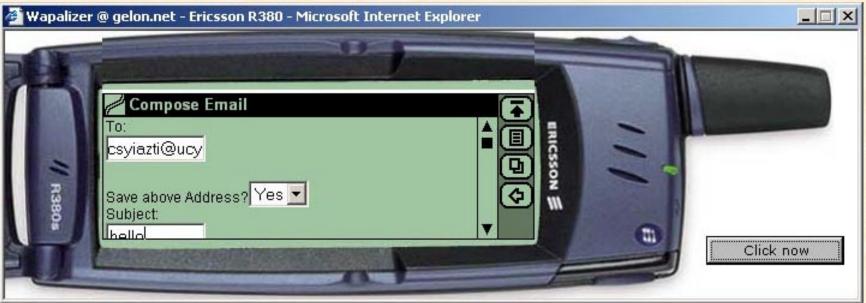


























Conclusions & Summary

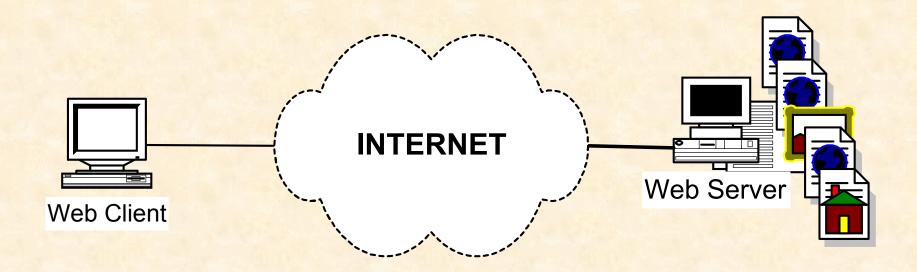
- An architecture for personalized and customisable Information Dissemination.
- An infrastructure to develop new services.
- A platform to investigate performance, scheduling, and QoS issues in the context of Internet services.
- Crawlers as component of Internet middleware.
- JAVA as platform for building user-driven crawlers.

Current Status & Future Work

- Finalization of the mailRACE proxy and its incorporation into a Wap gateway for email.
- Using WebRACE to generate dynamically & publish WML content.
- Description of services and service composition: XML, XQL?

Backup Slides

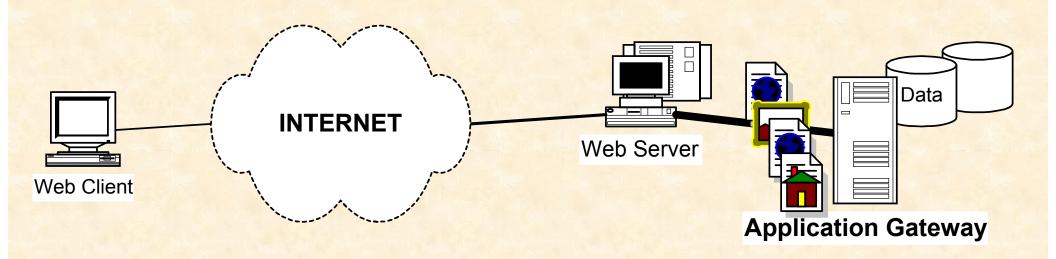
From Web Servers to Web Services: I



- Typical client-server model
- Web server: repository of multimedia content



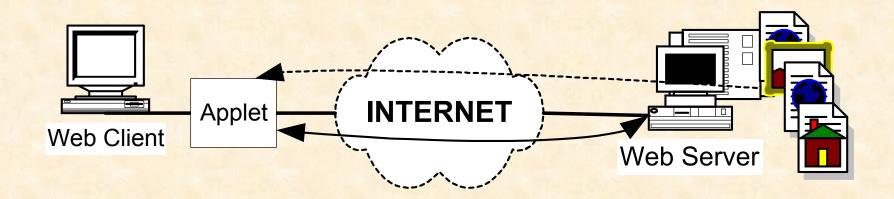
From Web Servers to Web Services: II



- Typical client-server model
- Web server: provider of dynamic content



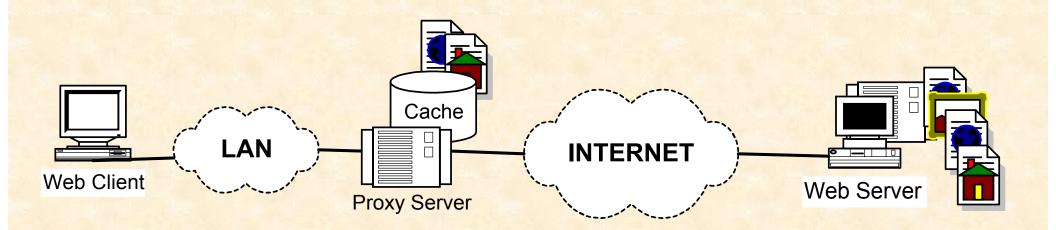
From Web Servers to Web Services: III



- Client-server model with dynamically enhanced clients
- Web server: repository of content & functionality



From Web Servers to Web Services: IV



- Proxy-server model
- · Web caching, prefetching, information dissemination
- Content-Distribution Networks



eRACE Information Architecture (ctd')

User-profile DTD encodes:

- Personal data
- Notification addresses (email, mobile phone)
- Resource information:
 - Resource description
 - Query options
 - User interests (keywords)
 - Notification Priorities

<!ELEMENT personal (name,surname,email,phone?,fax?,mobile?)>

eRACE Information Architecture

Users Manager DTD encodes:

- Account & authentication information for eRACE users
- Connection status

<!ELEMENT <!ATTLIST

Account EMPTY>
Account id ID #REQUIRED
state (false | true) "true"
docbase CDATA #REQUIRED>



eRACE Information Architecture (ctd')

• Unified Resource Description (URD):

```
<!ELEMENT source (uri,
                                          keywords?, depth?, urgency)>
                               type,
<!-- Source Information -->
<!ELEMENT uri (#PCDATA)>
      <!ATTLIST uri group CDATA #IMPLIED
                     login CDATA #IMPLIED
                       password CDATA #IMPLIED
                     port CDATA #REQUIRED
                       timing CDATA #REQUIRED
                       lastcheck CDATA #REQUIRED>
<!ELEMENT type EMPTY>
      <!ATTLIST type protocol (http | pop3 | nntp | rmi) "http"
                                method (push | pull) "pull"
                    processtype (filter | nonfilter) "filter">
<!-- Processing - Filtering Info -->
<!ELEMENT keywords (keyword+)>
        <!ELEMENT keyword EMPTY>
                  <!ATTLIST keyword key CDATA #REQUIRED weight (1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5) "3">
       <!ELEMENT depth EMPTY>
              <!ATTLIST depth level (1 | 2 | 3) "1">
<!-- Urgency -->
<!ELEMENT urgency EMPTY>
                  <!ATTLIST urgency urgent (1 | 2 | 3) "2">
```

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eRACE Information Architecture (ctd')

 Annotation Cache Interface (ACI): maintains structural & semantic information about collected content

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!ELEMENT cache (annotation+)>
<!ATTLIST cache location CDATA #REQUIRED
             size CDATA #REQUIRED
             maxsize CDATA #FIXED "50000"
             locked (false | true) #IMPLIED
              unique id CDATA #REQUIRED>
<!ELEMENT annotation (uri,urgency,docbase,expired,summary)>
  <!ATTLIST annotation id ID #REQUIRED
                    owner CDATA #REQUIRED
                    extension CDATA #REQUIRED
                    format (text | html | binary | multipart | unknown )
                    relevance CDATA #REQUIRED
                    updatetime CDATA #REQUIRED
                    filesize CDATA #REQUIRED>
     <!ELEMENT uri (#PCDATA)>
        <!ELEMENT urgency EMPTY>
              <!ATTLIST urgency urgent (1 | 2 | 3) #REQUIRED>
      <!ELEMENT docbase (#PCDATA)>
      <!ELEMENT expired EMPTY>
          <!ATTLIST expired expir (true | false) "false">
     <!ELEMENT summary (#PCDATA)>
```

