ACAD SEARCH

A crowd-sourced search engine to find leading professors





MOTIVATION

- → Students often need to search for professors.
- → Google Scholar provides less control over search results.
- → A tool focused towards students searching for professors.

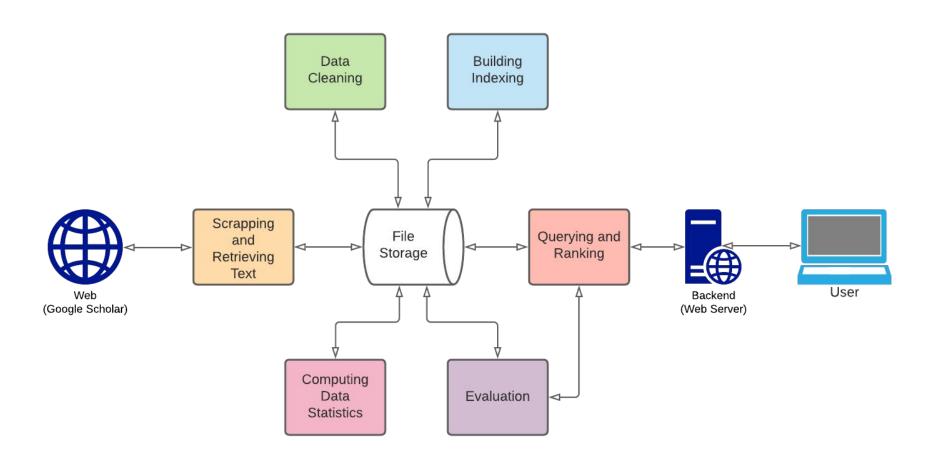
OBJECTIVES

- → Search Engine for professors based on name, topic, paper title, etc.
- → Ranking and filtering based on h-index, citations over last 5 years, conferences, etc.
- → Ranking metric based on the data.





HIGH LEVEL ARCHITECTURE



DATA COLLECTION



SOURCE

List of Google Scholar IDs from CSRankings GitHub Repository



SCRAPING

Data scraped per professor:

- Name
- Affiliation
- Profile Image URL
- Verified Email at
- Homepage URL
- Research Topics List

- Citation (overall & 5 yrs)
- H-Index (overall & 5 yrs)
- I-Index (overall & 5 yrs)
- Citation List Year-wise
- Titles: Top 100 Cited Papers
- URLs: Top 100 Cited Papers

AVOIDING GETTING BLOCKED

- → Pass request headers to appear as a browser.
- → Random delays of 1-3 seconds between requests.
- → Divide across multiple IP addresses.





PRE PROCESSING

CLEANING

- → Removed redundant entries.
- → Some Google Scholar pages did not follow the same HTML conventions as the rest. Cleaned such corruptions using regular expressions.

TEXT PRE-PROCESSING

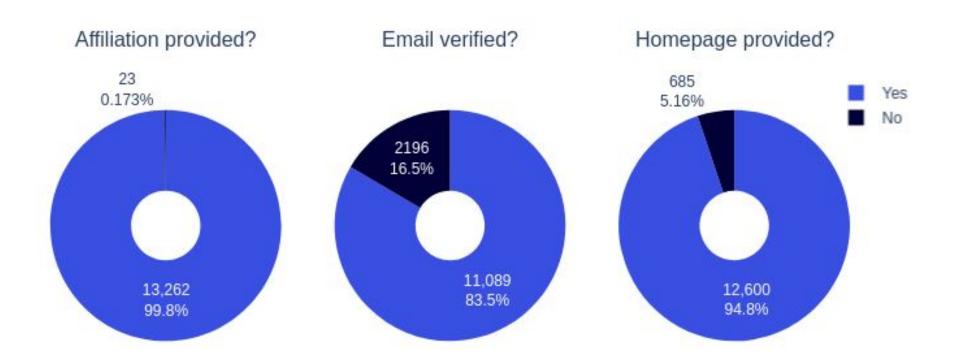
- → Convert to lower-case.
- → Perform stemming.
- → Remove stop words.

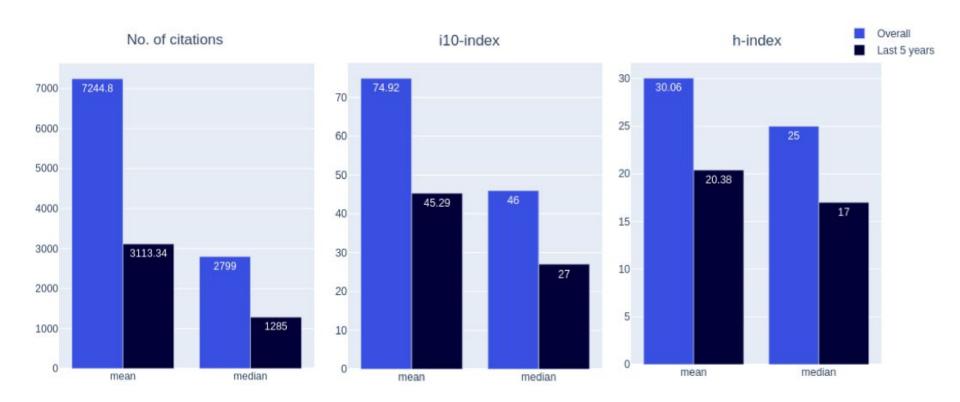
DATA STATISTICS



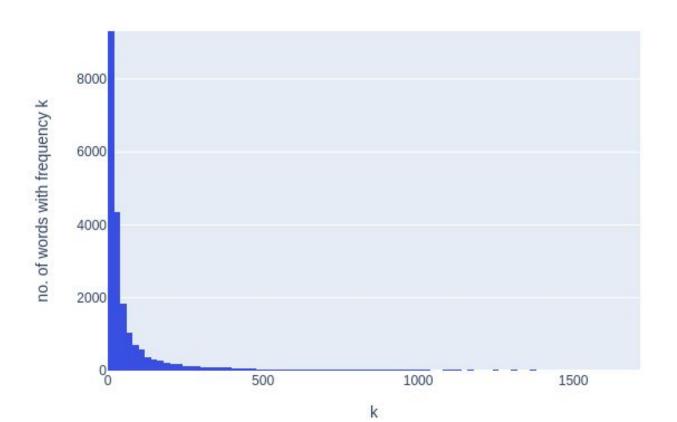
BASICS

Number of professors	13285
Number of institutions	8716
Number of publications	893575
Average number of publications per professor	79.80
Size of data after cleaning	232 MB





No. of words with frequency k as a function of k





INDEXING

2 INDICES

- → Research topics and paper titles
- → Name and Affiliation(Institution)

INVERTED INDEX

```
'machin': [[0, 12], [3, 16],
                      [6, 9]],
'learn': [[0, 13], [3, 17],
                      [8, 18]]
```

QUERYING & RANKING



BOOLEAN RETRIEVAL

- → AND: Return professors that contain all the words from the query
- → OR: Return professors that contain at least 1 word from the query.

PHRASE RETRIEVAL

- → Allows users to search for exact matches for phrases.
- → The word positions stored in the inverted index is used.

TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency)

- \rightarrow TF-IDF(t, d, D) = TF(t, d) x IDF (t, D)
- → TF: measure of how frequently a word/term appears in a document, normalised by the document size.
- \rightarrow TF(t, d) = no. of times t appears in d \div total no. of words in d
- → IDF: measure of how much information a word provides, i.e., if it's common or rare across all documents.
- → IDF(t, D) = log[no. of documents ÷ (1 + no. of documents containing t)]

SORTING RESULTS

- → Users can sort search results based on no. of citations, h-index, no. of citations in last 5 years etc.
- → Boolean and phrase retrieval results are sorted using a default ranking metric.

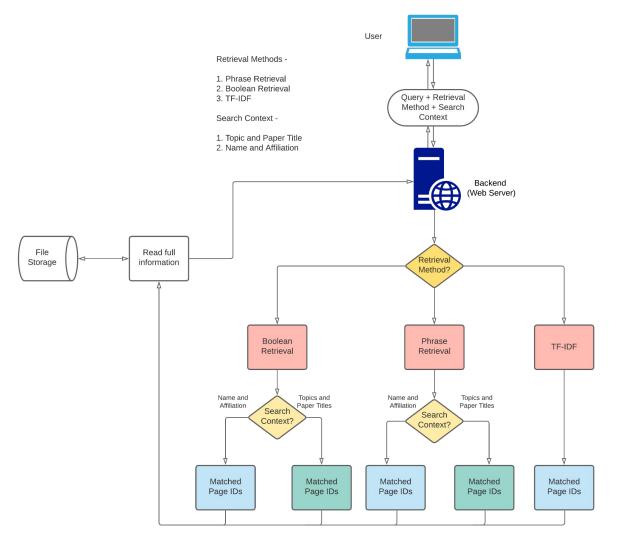
DEFAULT RANKING METRIC

→ Linear combination of h-index, i10-index, no. of citations, h-index(last 5 yrs), i10-index(last 5 yrs), citations(last 5 yrs)



WEB SERVER

- → Built using Flask.
- → An interface for users to use the search engine.
- → Hosted here.



EVALUATION



MEDIAN RANK

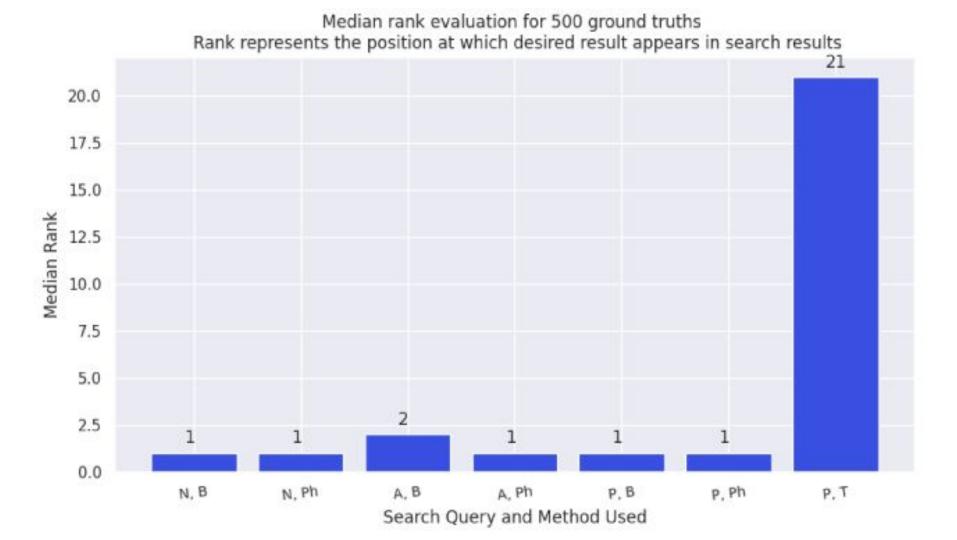
→ Median of the ranks achieved by the ground truth in the search results, over a large number of searches.

RECALL RATE, R@X

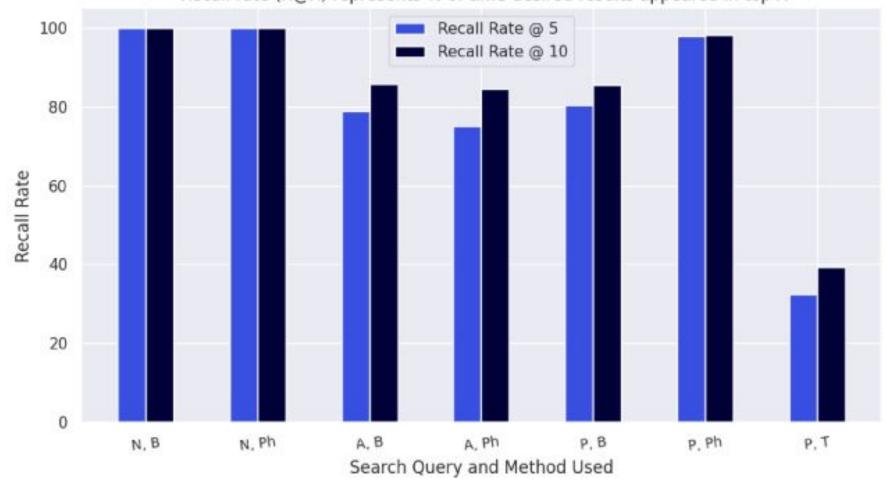
→ Percentage of times that the ground truth appears in the top X results.

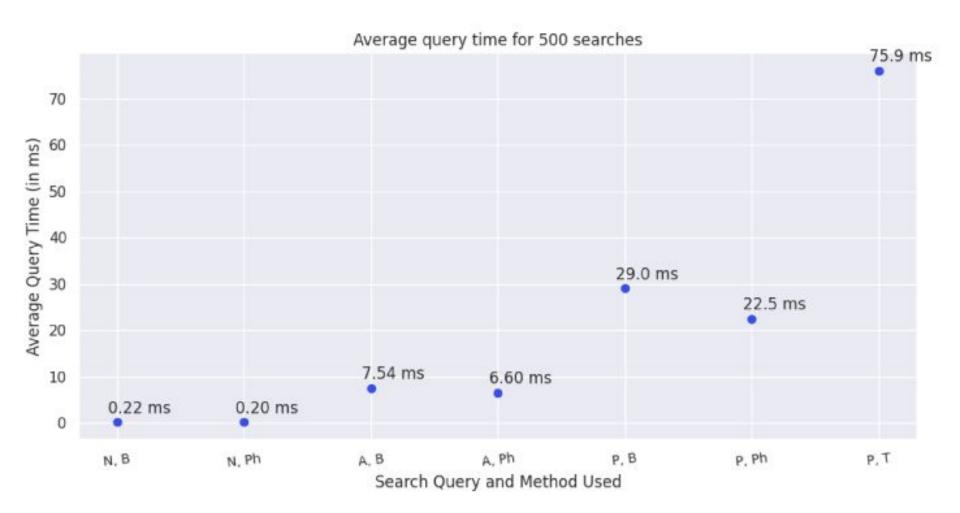
AVERAGE TIME PER QUERY

→ Time taken by retrieval algorithms to return matched document IDs.



Recall rate evaluation for 500 ground truths
Recall rate (R@X) represents % of time desired results appeared in top X







DEMO

Link to Web App

FUTURE WORK



FUTURE WORK

- → Scraping more data
- Improving user experience
- → Personalizing search results

- → Performing user tests
- → Using page ranking on citation data
- → Learning the default ranking metric from user feedback

GitHub Repository: <u>link</u>

Web App: <u>link</u>

GROUP MEMBERS

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Repo



Web App