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Assignment #3 Web Search Engine Report

1. **How to Implement a Search Engine: Crawl Web Pages**

*Building Web Crawler is assignment #1. It is somehow relative to this assignment. So in Part 1, we will briefly talk about crawler, and then talk about how it connects to this assignment.*

* 1. **Crawler**

Crawler, also named spider, is a program to collect data on the web. It tries to download all files it could research on the web site and store.

* 1. **Data**

Crawler downloads pages. Save a number of pages in one file. Compress these files and store them. The data given to us for assignment 3 is not the data set we crawl in Assignment #1. Due to this reason there are some features we want to do but cannot in this assignment.

* 1. **More about Data: Duplicate Contents**

In assignment #3, we add a feature that program check duplicate contents in result set. If the load is huge, it is not an efficient way to do duplicate detecting in query processing part. Instead we should detect duplicate contents when store files. If so, the duplicate detecting in query processing part would be more efficient.

* 1. **More about Data: Update**

In practice, a search engine should not be “static”. The crawler is always downloading web pages, adding them into storage. At the same time, we should always be updating our index and show latest result to customers. In this assignment, we could not do this since the data set is static.

1. **How to Implement a Search Engine: Build Index**

An inverted index, also named posting files or inverted files, is an index data structure storing mapping from each terms to content include it. For example, words (or word id) to its location in a set of documents or in a database files. The purpose of inverted index is to fast full text searches. [1]

For example, Document 1 is [“Inverted Index”], Document 2 is [“Inverted Index is a kind of Index”]. The inverted index of word “Index” is [[1, 1], [2, 2]], meaning that this word is in document 1 for 1 time and in document 2 in 2 times.

* **Build Index**

This part is within assignment 2, we would introduce here very briefly. Suppose the memory is large enough, we could scan all files and add document id into inverted index of terms within the document. Unluckily, in practice memory is probability not enough. We would tell what we do in “efficient building”. We will introduce some useful or highlights details of our project

* Parsing the Collection

When building index, we should make a decision whether build index for non-natural word, such as “0fxxx”. If not, we could use Natural Language Toolkit [2] to filter. This would make inverted index in a small size. The speed would be highly increased. If so, our user could get result of special search queries. For example, someone want to search a special line of code “string.rfind(x)”. However, the inverted index would be much larger. In this project, we choose a third way. We do build inverted index for every term. For efficient, we build up a cache for common words in natural language. This would be told later in details.

* Efficient Building

There are mainly four approaches to speed up index building: linked list, I/O efficient sort, merging indexes and lexicon partition. We use a mixed solution. Our solution is to divide files into several parts. We build up inverted index separately for each part. Finally, our program uses an I/O efficient algorithm to merge these inverted indexes (in most of time, the algorithm is merge sort). The disadvantage is speed is a little slower, for we build multiple semi-lexicon files. The advantage is scaling. Our program allow adding in new set of inverted index, we don’t care where it is from. Inverted files created by one crawler are available to merge into inverted files created by other crawlers (or maybe prior version of itself).

* Index Compression

The goal is to compress inverted index. More, we don’t care the size of inverted index in hard drive, for the hard-drive is cheap. What we care is the size of cached inverted index. If the size of one inverted index is small, we could cache more. We also care about the speed of decompress.

There are many possible methods, e.g., VByte, Chunk-wise. Variable byte (VB) encoding uses an integral number of bytes to encode a gap. The last 7 bits of a byte are “play load” and encode part of the gap. The first bit of the byte is a continuation bit. It is set to 1 for last byte of the encoded gap and to 0 otherwise.

Where l is the number of bytes we would use and n is the number we want to compress. [2]

1. **How to Implement a Search Engine: Query Processing**

* **Query Types:**
* **Query Parsing:**

We notice that input query would not follow any rules. We could not treat it as a natural language format. For example, “Idon’tLikeyou” would exist as a query. Also, we should also expend some short-format word, like “it’s” should be “it” and “is”. Therefore, we use a NLP parser to parse every query. We also delete non-meaningful words like ‘\*#$’.

* **Query Execution:**
* **Efficient Cache:**

Our cache technique is based on natural language words frequency. We load an open **English words frequency** file (“EnglishWordFrequency2.txt”) [8]. Depending on the word frequency, we cache inverted index of selected words with descending frequency.

* **Ranking function:**

So far, our program could present the result set based on your query. However, there is still a big problem. We could not show hundreds of result pages to users. We should rank them and show top 10 or top 20 of them. Here we would discuss the ranking function we use. We combine three kinds of ranking function together: Okapi BM25, PageRank and AlexaRank.

Okapi BM25 is a ranking function used by search engines to rank matching documents according to their relevance to a given search query. It is based on the probabilistic retrieval framework developed in 19702 and 1980s by Stephen E.Robertson, Karen Sparck Jones and others [3]. The ranking function is:

: total number of documents in the collection;

: number of documents that contain term ;

: frequency of term in document ;

:length of document ;

: the average length of documents in the collection;

and : constants, usually and .

PageRank is a link analysis algorithm, named after Larry Page[4] and used by the Google web search engine, that assigns a numerical weighting to each element of a hyperlinked set of documents, such as the World Wide Web, with the purpose of "measuring" its relative importance within the set. The algorithm may be applied to any collection of entities with reciprocal quotations and references. The numerical weight that it assigns to any given element E is referred to as the PageRank of E and denoted by .[5]

Alexa ranks sites based primarily on tracking information of users of its toolbar for the Internet Explorer, Firefox and Google Chrome web browsers. Therefore, the webpages viewed are only ranked amongst users who have these sidebars installed, and may be biased if a specific audience subgroup is reluctant to do this. Also, the ranking is based on three-month data,[16] and thus takes a long time to reflect changes in content that may happen after a domain has been sold or undergone a major redesign. Furthermore, low rankings cannot be accurate, not merely due to the paucity of data but also because of statistical laws related to the long tail distribution.[6]

How to combine these three results is another problem. In practice, we use

where and are constant variables.

In our program, we implement BM25. Use AlexaRank API to get AlexaRank number. We wrote a crawler to crawl Google’s page rank number.

* Result Set: One more Check

In practice, there is always a delay between time spider download the page and the time user look at the result page. In this project, we found there are lots of pages not visit-able at this time. So we check the visit-ability before show page contents to user.

* Result Set: Show a Glance of Content

If one result page is too large, a novel for example, user always wants to look a glance of it rather than open it. In our program, we would show a 140 characters sub-content (same length as a tweet) to user. We try to find the best sub-content in a short time.

1. **About Programs: High-level Structure**
2. **About Programs: Files in details**
   1. **Processor.py**
   2. **IndexCompression/IndexCompression.py**
   3. **queryParser.py**
   4. **makeCache.py**
   5. **checkResult.py**
   6. **getPageRank.py**
   7. **EnglishWordFrequency.py**
   8. **simHash.py**
3. **Search In Action: How to Run it**

* Our program needs additional python packages, NLTK. To install this package, see instruction here. [7]
* In the folder of our program, type in the command line “python Processor.py”. The program would ask you to type in some commands.
* “quit” command: quit the program
* “search” command: type “search” and follow the instruction to type into your query (any format). Then the program would show you the result.
* “search-complex” command: the same as “search”. This time, program would show you a full result, with 140 chars sample content.

1. **Search In Action: Experiment**
   1. **How long does it take on provided data set:**
   2. **How large the resulting index files are:**
   3. **Some Sample Result:**
2. **Search In Action: Limitation**

**Reference:**

[1] <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/interted_index>

[2] <http://nlp.stanford.edu/IR-book/html/htmledition/variable-byte-codes-1.html>

[3] <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Okapi_BM25>

[4] "Google Press Center: Fun Facts". www.google.com. Archived from the original on 2009-04-24.

[5] <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PageRank#cite_note-1>

[6] <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexa_Internet>

[7] <http://nltk.org/install.html>

[8] <http://www.datatang.com/data/10131#>