### COEN272 Web Search and Information Retrieval

Project 1 (20%)

# Web Crawling Content Processing Zipf's Law

# Part 1: Create your own Web Crawler using Java

- 1. Take as input a comma-separated specification file called **specification.csv**, containing (in this specific order):
  - A single seed URL, e.g. http://www.apple.com/mac/
  - Maximum number of pages to crawl in total
  - Domain restriction, e.g. only within www.apple.com. This should be allowed to be left blank.

E.g. http://www.apple.com/mac/,1000,www.apple.com/

- 2. Crawl the Web, starting with the seed URL
- 3. For each crawled URL
  - Download the complete textual page content (including all html tags, but not images) into a folder called **repository**
  - Add the page URL, title, and additional statistics to a file called report.html (see 4 below for details)
  - Crawl all outlinks
- 4. At the end of the crawl, your program should have:
  - Downloaded the content from all crawled pages into the repository folder
  - Generated one report.html file (layout is up to you), which shows the following for the crawled pages:
    - A clickable title leading to the live URL
    - A link to the downloaded page in the repository folder
    - Page statistics: HTTP status code, number of outlinks, number of images

# Web Crawler (cont.)

Must include politeness policies (e.g. respect robots.txt files)

either follow the sitemaps or not

Bonus: Make the crawler multithreaded

### Part 2: Create a Content Processor in Java

- Process the downloaded content in the repository folder to remove noise as best as possible, ideally only leaving the main content text
- Minimum requirements:
  - Remove main navigation bars
  - Remove ads
- Removal technique should be site-agnostic, i.e. it should not be a technique that only works on one particular website

Note: You can use any technique of your choice, but it must be implemented in Java.

# Part 3: Analyze content

- Perform word frequency analyses on the processed content for 3 different crawls (e.g. with different seeds, restrictions, etc.). For each analysis:
  - 1. Calculate word frequencies and ranks using all textual content (feel free to use any tool/language)
  - 2. Plot word frequencies and word ranks (feel free to use any tool/language)
  - 3. Check if crawled content follows Zipf's law (i.e. compare with typical Zipf's distribution)

### Submission

- 1. Code All code required to run
  - a) the crawler
  - b) the content processor
- 2. Report (in PDF 5 page max) outlining:
  - a) The main components of the programs
  - b) Any design/development/architectural choices. Must include at a minimum:
    - i. Discussion on how noise reduction was performed
    - ii. Discussion on how noise reduction performance was evaluated
    - iii. Discussion on how well the noise reduction technique worked based on the chosen evaluation
    - iv. Any challenges faced during the development of the crawler and content processor
  - c) Word frequency/rank plots for 3 different crawls
  - d) Discussions whether the 3 word distributions follow Zipf's law or not
  - e) An appendix containing details on these 3 crawls (e.g. seeds, domains), as well as a list of the 100 most frequent words for each crawl

Note: Screenshots can be added to an appendix, and do not count towards page limit

# Submission deadline

Apr 27, 2016, 5.10pm