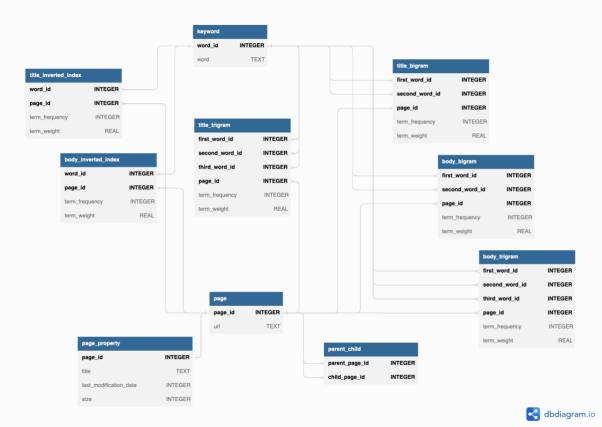
COMP4321 Project Report Phase 2 Name: Kwok Ying Kwan Kasey

Overall design of the system

The search engine system is designed with the combination of a SQLite database, Java classes and a JSP web server page. For the Java application Spider, it crawls pages from the root page, index all the pages and compute the term weights for all index record. It the stores all these information into the SQLite database for future retrieval. For the JSP webpage for the search engine, it inherits Java codes into HTML and allows me to call Java class functions, which parse query results, compute the similarity score and return the top 50 relevant pages to the JSP engine to display the result in the web server.

File structures used in the index database



There are a total of 10 tables, where 6 of them are table for indexes, including inverted index, bigram and trigram tables for each of title and body. The page, page property and parent child relationship tables define the main characteristics of the page. While the table keyword reduces the data redundancy of storing the same words over and over in 6 different index tables. A new field "term_weight" is added as compared to Phase 1 because it is found that term weight would not change according to the query but to the current status of the database, so storing it permanently can significantly reduce the time used for computing similarity scores.

Algorithms used

Computing similarity scores

The similarity score used for ranking the pages aim to rank matches in title more than that in body, and matches trigram > bigram > single word (inverted index). First of all, the term weights are calculated when the pages are being indexed. The term (inverted index, bigram or trigram) weight equation is given by

Term weight
$$w_{ij} = \left(0.5 + 0.5 \times \frac{tf_{ij}}{\max_{k}(tf_{ik})}\right) \log_2\left(1 + \frac{N}{df_j}\right)$$

Where tf_{ij} = frequency of term j in document I,

 df_i = the number of documents containing term j,

 $\max_{k}(tf_{ik})$ = the maximum term frequency of all terms in document I, and

N = the total number of documents in the system.

The term weight are calculated separately for body inverted index, bigram, trigram, and title inverted index, bigram and trigram respectively.

Then, cosine similarity score is computed separately among all the 6 index tables as well. The cosine similarity score equation for each table is given by

$$Sim_{index}(D,Q) = \frac{\sum_{j} (w_{ij} \times q_{j})}{\sqrt{\sum_{j} w_{ij}^{2}} \sqrt{query \ length}}$$

Where $w_{ij} = \text{term}$ weight of term j in document i calculated above, and $q_i = \text{query j's binary weight, i.e.}$ if it is in the query then it is 1, else 0.

Lastly, 6 similarity scores are computed, which the combined similarity score will be

$$Sim(D,Q) = Sim_{bii}(D,Q) + 1.1 \times Sim_{bb}(D,Q) + 1.2 \times Sim_{bt}(D,Q) + 1.8 \times Sim_{tii}(D,Q) + 1.9 \times Sim_{tb}(D,Q) + 2.0 \times Sim_{tt}(D,Q)$$

Where bii = body inverted index, bb = body bigram and bt = body trigram, and the other three are for title respectively. This allows title and trigram match to rank higher than others.

And this is the final similarity score of each document and query, computed mainly in the database query server.

Installation procedure

Please refer to the readme.md file in the zip folder for details.

Highlight of features beyond the required specification

1. Fast Query

The query search is extremely fast as all the term weights are calculated and stored in the database after each time the spider crawl all pages. And the similarity scores are calculated using SQL query to avoid large memory overhead between the Java program and the database. So the query results could show up almost instantly after searching.

2. Thorough update of indexes

I have implemented the spider crawler in a way such that during recrawling, if a child page is modified but the parent page is not, it would ignore the parent page but still crawl through all the child pages to see if anything has changed. This can ensure a thorough update of indexes instead of some pages not being indexed even though they are updated.

3. Get Similar search

I have implemented the get similar search function for each result page. When the button is clicked, it will automatically add the page's top 5 most frequent keyword into the original query and display the result right away.

4. Enable showing more stemmed words to add to query

On click of the "View All Stemmed Words" button, the table of all keywords in frequency descending order will show. User can simply click the "Add" button of that row to add this word to the query without initiating a new search.

5. Elegant user interface

I have built the web interface with simplicity and aesthetic. When the user scrolls down the page, the search box will stick on top of the website so that users can immediately check what was their current query looking like. It is especially useful when users are using the "View more stemmed words" function.

<u>Testing of functions implemented</u>

1. Spider

To test the spider, you can refer to the readme.md file for the set up for running the application. If the application run successfully after clicking "Run As > Java Application", the console will show the crawling progress. The URL without indentation is the parent page URL, and those indented are the child page URLs to be processed. There are 5 types of texts printed to identify what should be done to the child links

- If the page never existed or has been updated and needs to be reindexed, then "New/Reindex" will be shown.
- If the page is visited during the BFS crawling process, it shows "Old (visited)".
- If the page is not visited during BFS but it exists in the database and was not updated, then it shows "Old (no update)"
- If the page cannot secure a SSL connection, it shows "Ignored url"

- If the page has been crawled as the child of the same parent page for the second time, then it shows "Repeated child"

This is what the console output looks for the first time crawling the pages.

And this is what the console output looks like for the second time crawling the pages if there is updates done to it at all.

When it shows the time elapsed, it means that spider has finished crawling the page.

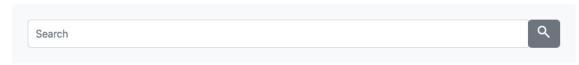
```
315:https://www.cse.ust.hk/~kwtleung/COMP4321/news/bbc3.htm
316:https://www.cse.ust.hk/~kwtleung/COMP4321/news/cnn1.htm
317:https://www.cse.ust.hk/~kwtleung/COMP4321/news/cnn2.htm

Spider has finished crawling.
Updating term weights...
Term weights updated.
Time elapsed: 0m 18s
```

2. <u>Search Engine Web Interface</u>

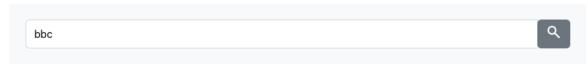
After running the JSP file on server, you can visit http://localhost:8080/WebApp/search.jsp to view the web interface. The appearance of the web interface looks like this on start.

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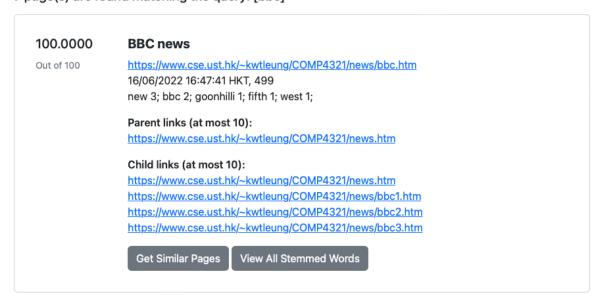


Your query is empty. Please type your query.

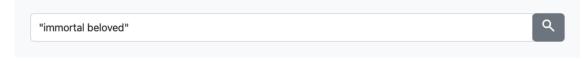
If I search [bbc], then it will show the matching pages in the required format.



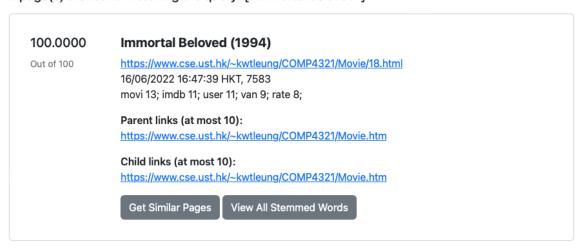
7 page(s) are found matching the query: [bbc]



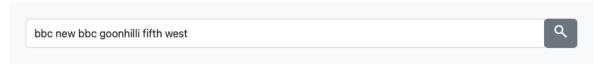
If I enter a phrase in double quote, it can also do phrase search successfully



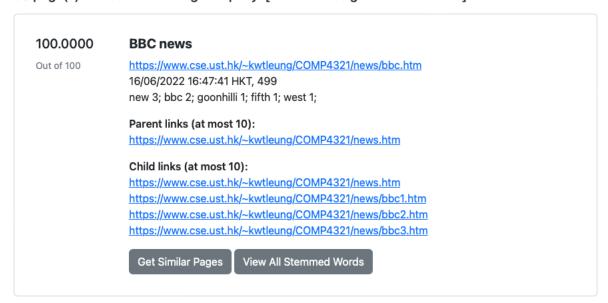
2 page(s) are found matching the query: ["immortal beloved"]



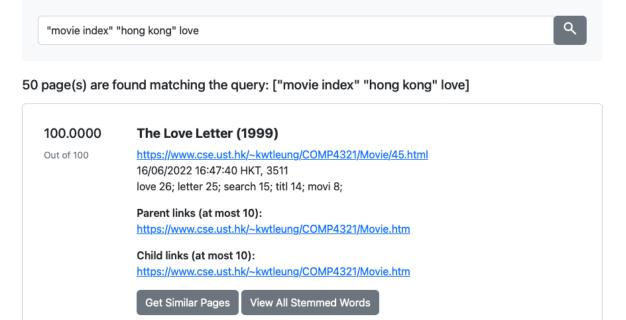
If I click "Get Similar Pages", the top 5 most frequent keywords of the page will be added to the original query and display the new search result immediately.



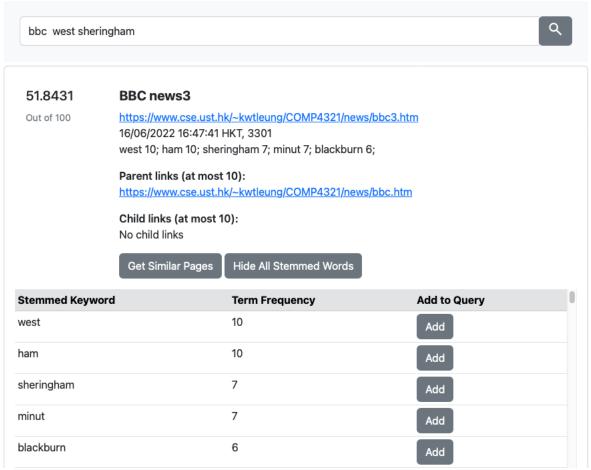
39 page(s) are found matching the query: [bbc new bbc goonhilli fifth west]



If I enter multiple phrase and words, the search is also possible.

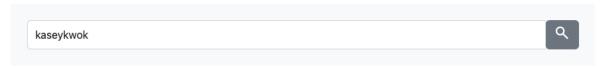


If I click "View all stemmed words", the table of stemmed words and their corresponding frequency will be shown in decreasing order of the frequency. If I would like to add the keyword to the query, I can simply click "Add", and it will add the word to the query.



Now if I search my own name, it will show that there is no page found.

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Sorry, no page is found to match the query: [kaseykwok]

Conclusion

The strength of this whole system is that it can display search results very quickly, and crawling of pages is done in a careful manner to make sure all updated pages are reindexed. The user interface is clean and modern, which is much more attractive than the usual HTML components. And the database is well-structured to facilitate the quickest and minimize data redundancy among the tables.

However, the weakness of this system is that the crawling of pages is quite slow without multi-threading. For the web interface, there is no way to keep track of the query. It does not allow user to reuse the query. Also, PageRank was not implemented in this submission due to the lack of time, so the page ranking is lacking the authority.

If I could re-implement the whole system, I would implement cookies to store the query and allow users to review their past queries on the web interface. Another thing is that I would like to implement PageRank and add it to the similarity score so that the ranking of the page can better reflect their authorities.

I believe that it would be interesting to add query suggestion while user enters the query. If possible, it would also be nice to include a button such that users can initiate the crawling of webpages themselves. And I would suggest adding a user login system such that recent queries can be stored permanently in the database, and when the user logs in the next time, I can still show her the past queries she has asked. I think personalizing the user experience will be nice, just like how Google is currently.