

# **SEARCH ENGINE WITH** **PAGE RANK**

**By,**

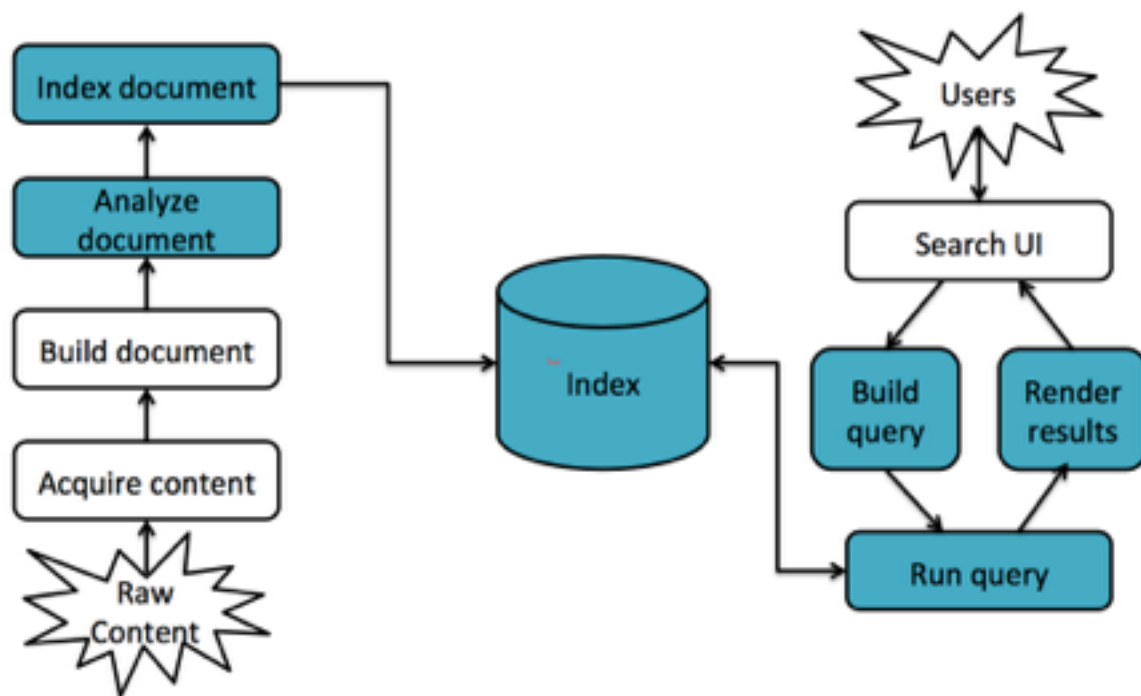
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## INTRODUCTION

The amount of information on the web is growing rapidly. Search engines index tens to hundreds of millions of pages involving a comparable number of distinct pages. The goal of a search engine is to optimize the speed of the query, and find the top documents where the query term occurs. Without a pre-computed index, the search engine would have to scan every document in the corpus, which would require considerable time and computing resources.

## OVERVIEW

The **Index creation** process is an important phase in the lifecycle of a search engine. The indexer collects, parses, and stores data to facilitate fast and accurate information retrieval. The purpose of storing an index is to optimize speed and performance in finding **relevant** documents for a search query. Many search engines tend to incorporate an **inverted index** when evaluating a search query to quickly locate documents containing the words in a query and then rank these documents by relevance.



## ARCHITECTURE

The Input to Phase-II of the Search Engine is the crawled data, from Phase-I. All the pages are parsed and indexed for ease of searching later on. Boost is applied to important fields, such as title while indexing the documents. Page Rank is calculated for

all the pages and saved to disk. Based on the search query user has typed, the index will be searched and Top documents according to score will be retrieved, along with the snippet for that page. Also, page rank can be incorporated in document scoring, depending on user choice. Clicking on any of the results will direct the user to that page.

## THE CRAWLING / DATA COLLECTION STRATEGY

### -Indexing Pages

- i) Navigate to the Directory containing downloaded files
- ii) Parse each file in the directory and extract all the required information like title, body, metadata , etc
- iii) Set the boost to required fields to increase their importance
- iv) Add the info(both indexable and not) to a Lucene document, and add this document to the index

### -Searching For Pages

- i) Accept search query from the user
- ii) Parse the tokens from the query and assign weights to fields(title, metadata) for retrieving results
- iii) Retrieve the top docs by searching in the index
- iv) Retrieve the URL for the top documents
- v) Generate the snippet for the top docs
- vi) Navigate to the website which user clicks

### -Page Rank

- i) Parse all the documents and get all the outgoing hyper link associated with it.
- ii) Make a Graph representing all the pages as vertex of the graph and all the hyper link as edges of the graph.
- iii) Representing the above Graph in Adjacency list form.
- iv) Make one more Adjacency representation of Graph for the page which is linked by other pages. i.e all the pages which have at least one hyper link to the particular node as these pages will contribute in the page rank calculation of the particular node/vertex
- v) Page Rank equation  
$$\text{PageRank}(A) = (1 - d) N + d * ( \text{PR}(B)/\text{no of outgoing link} + \text{PR}(C)/\text{no of outgoing link} + \dots + \text{PR}(n)/\text{no of outgoing link} )$$

where d = damping factor

N = total number of pages in the system.

All the incoming nodes on the vertex can be found by IncomingLink Adjacency list. and number of out going link for that page can be found by main graph Adjacency list

- vi) Convergence factor  
Page rank will be calculated / iterated when the successive difference between pages will be greater than convergence factor

#### -Snippet Generation

- i) Check for the position of query term in the result document
- ii) Define CharsCount as no. of character to display in the snippet
- iii) If term appears in the beginning of the document, display snippet from document starting to CharsCount
- iv) If the term appears in the end of the document, display snippet from (document.length - CharsCount) to end of document
- v) If the term appears in the middle of the document, display snippet as CharsCount no of characters before and after the position at which query term occurs
- vi) If the Document length is less than CharsCount, then display the document as the snippet

## **COLLABORATION**

- i) Index Creation - Piyush
- ii) Page rank implementation - Vikash
- iii) Search - Piyush
- iv) Web Server Implementation - Vikash
- v) Snippet generation - Piyush
- vi) User Interface - Vikash
- vii) Unit Testing - Vikash & Piyush
- viii) Report - Piyush

## **LIMITATIONS**

- i) Page Rank will be 1 by default for the pages which have not been crawled, due to 5GB memory limit
- ii) Lucene Limitations
  - a) Maximum number of unique terms in any index segment is ~2.1 Billion, as Lucene's current implementation uses a JAVA int to hold the term index.
  - b) Similarly Lucene uses a Java int to refer to document numbers and index file format uses an Int-32 to refer to document numbers, so it also has an upper limit.

## EXTRA FOR BONUS POINTS

- i) Snippets are computed for each web pages in the results, depending on where the search term occurs in the page
- ii) Page Rank is implemented, and user is provided with option to use it
- iii) Certain fields, such as title have been boosted to indicate weightage

## DEPLOYMENT INSTRUCTIONS

- i) Start the Tomcat Server
- ii) Double click in .sh file
- iii) Enter Index directory and downloaded path of crawled data (downloaded HTMLs)

## SCREENSHOT

