

Harnessing Web Archives to Tackle Selected Societal Challenges

The Oral Exam of
Johannes Kiesel

To Obtain the Academic Degree of
Dr. rer. nat.

Web Technology & Information Systems Group
Bauhaus-Universität Weimar

Harnessing Web Archives to Tackle Selected Societal Challenges

Societal challenges

Issues that concern most if not all members of a society, either now or in a likely future.

Well-known challenges:*

- Critical assessment of information
- Protection of the environment
- Preservation of culture
- Ensuring public health
- Security and privacy

* Taken from European Commission (Horizon 2020),
World Economic Forum, Gesellschaft für Informatik

Harnessing Web Archives to Tackle Selected Societal Challenges

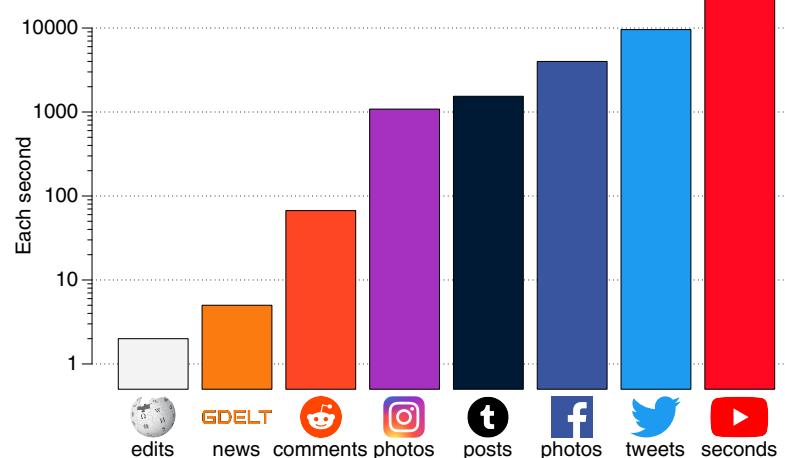
Societal challenges

Issues that concern most if not all members of a society, either now or in a likely future.

Well-known challenges:*

- Critical assessment of information
- Protection of the environment
- Preservation of culture
- Ensuring public health
- Security and privacy

Society → Web



Source: DOMO, Reddit, GDELT, Wikipedia

Web archives

- Allow for large-scale analyses
- Allow to trace changes
- Allow to replicate analyses

* Taken from European Commission (Horizon 2020),
World Economic Forum, Gesellschaft für Informatik

Harnessing Web Archives to Tackle Selected Societal Challenges

Main contributions

1. Preservation of digital culture

- 10K pages high-fidelity archive (FAIRest dataset award)
- Reproduction assessment task
- 9K pages segmentation dataset
- Segmentation evaluation measures

2. Critical assessment of information

- Revert-based vandalism detection
- 30K edits Wiki vandalism dataset
- 1M hyperpartisan news dataset
- Style-based polarity detection
- Hyperpartisan news challenge (SemEval, 42 teams)

3. Online security and privacy

- 3B web sentences dataset
- Position-dependent language model
- Security estimate: mnemonic passwords
- Personal archiving tool

Tailored web archiving technology (Webis Web Archiver)

Harnessing Web Archives to Tackle Selected Societal Challenges

Main contributions

1. Preservation of digital culture

- 10K pages high-fidelity archive (FAIRest dataset award)
- Reproduction assessment task
- 9K pages segmentation dataset
- Segmentation evaluation measures

2. Critical assessment of information

- Revert-based vandalism detection
- 30K edits Wiki vandalism dataset
- 1M hyperpartisan news dataset
- Style-based polarity detection
- Hyperpartisan news challenge (SemEval, 42 teams)

3. Online security and privacy

- 3B web sentences dataset
- Position-dependent language model
- Security estimate: mnemonic passwords
- Personal archiving tool

Tailored web archiving technology ([Webis Web Archiver](#))

→ New tasks

Harnessing Web Archives to Tackle Selected Societal Challenges

Main contributions

1. Preservation of digital culture

- 10K pages high-fidelity archive (FAIRest dataset award)
- Reproduction assessment task
- 9K pages segmentation dataset
- Segmentation evaluation measures

2. Critical assessment of information

- Revert-based vandalism detection
- 30K edits Wiki vandalism dataset
- 1M hyperpartisan news dataset
- Style-based polarity detection
- Hyperpartisan news challenge (SemEval, 42 teams)

3. Online security and privacy

- 3B web sentences dataset
- Position-dependent language model
- Security estimate: mnemonic passwords
- Personal archiving tool

Tailored web archiving technology ([Webis Web Archiver](#))

→ New tasks

→ New or improved algorithms

Harnessing Web Archives to Tackle Selected Societal Challenges

Main contributions

1. Preservation of digital culture

- 10K pages high-fidelity archive (FAIRest dataset award)
- Reproduction assessment task
- 9K pages segmentation dataset
- Segmentation evaluation measures

2. Critical assessment of information

- Revert-based vandalism detection
- 30K edits Wiki vandalism dataset
- 1M hyperpartisan news dataset
- Style-based polarity detection
- Hyperpartisan news challenge (SemEval, 42 teams)

3. Online security and privacy

- 3B web sentences dataset
- Position-dependent language model
- Security estimate: mnemonic passwords
- Personal archiving tool

Tailored web archiving technology ([Webis Web Archiver](#))

→ New tasks

→ New or improved algorithms

→ More adequate evaluation measures

Harnessing Web Archives to Tackle Selected Societal Challenges

Main contributions

1. Preservation of digital culture

- 10K pages high-fidelity archive (FAIRest dataset award)
- Reproduction assessment task
- 9K pages segmentation dataset
- Segmentation evaluation measures

2. Critical assessment of information

- Revert-based vandalism detection
- 30K edits Wiki vandalism dataset
- 1M hyperpartisan news dataset
- Style-based polarity detection
- Hyperpartisan news challenge (SemEval, 42 teams)

3. Online security and privacy

- 3B web sentences dataset
- Position-dependent language model
- Security estimate: mnemonic passwords
- Personal archiving tool

Tailored web archiving technology ([Webis Web Archiver](#))

→ New tasks

→ New or improved algorithms

→ More adequate evaluation measures

→ Larger and more accurate datasets

Challenge 1
Preservation of Digital Culture

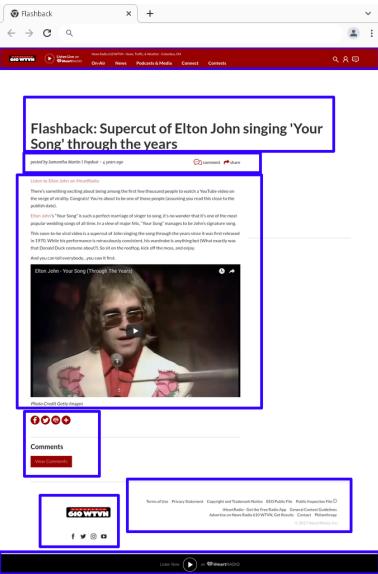
Web Page Segmentation

(highlighting reproducibility)

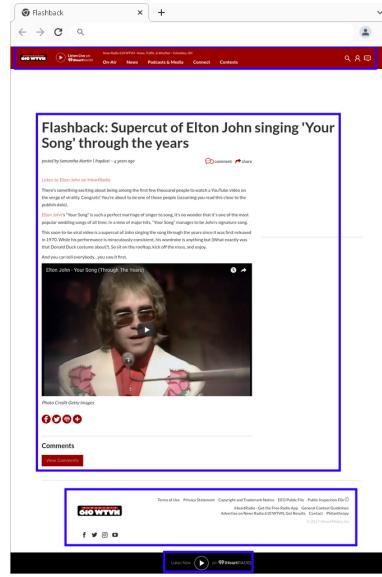
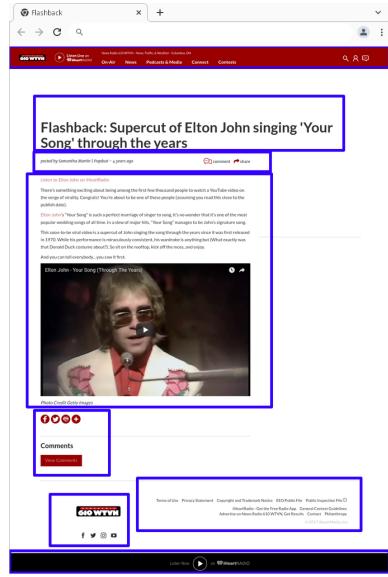
Web Page Segmentation

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a red header bar containing the text "GIG WIRE". Below the header is a navigation bar with links for "Home", "Entertainment", "Music", "TV", "Books", "Comics", "Gaming", "Tech", "News", "Podcasts & Media", "Contact", and "Comments". The main content area has a title "Flashback: Supercut of Elton John singing 'Your Song' through the years" and a subtitle "posted by Sommeliere Martini on GigWire 1 year ago". Below the title is a short text snippet from Elton John's Facebook page. A video thumbnail for "Elton John - Your Song (through The years)" is displayed, followed by a "Photo Credit: Getty Images" caption. At the bottom of the page are social sharing icons for Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn, along with a "Comments" section and a footer with various links and the "GIG WIRE" logo.

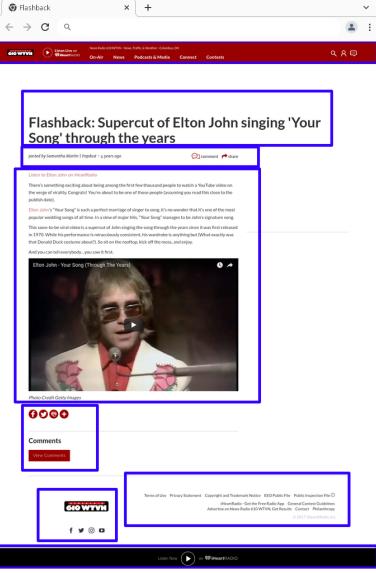
Web Page Segmentation



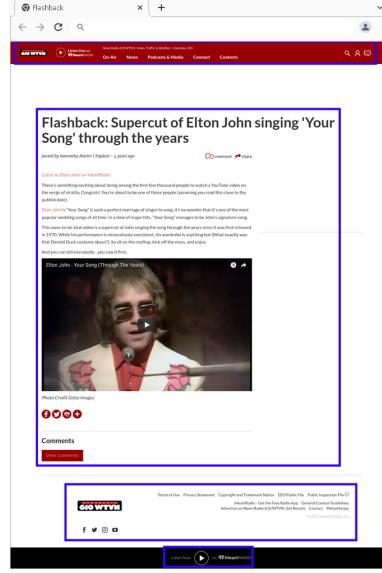
Web Page Segmentation



Web Page Segmentation

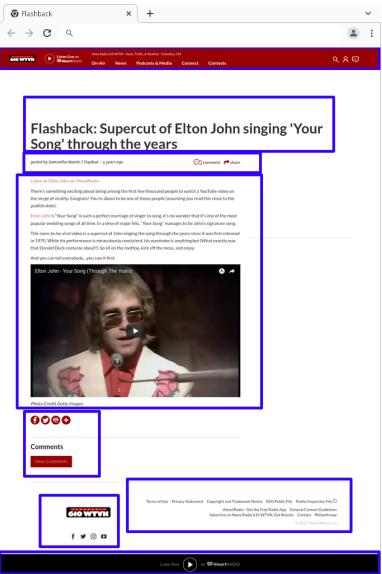


Visually distinct segments

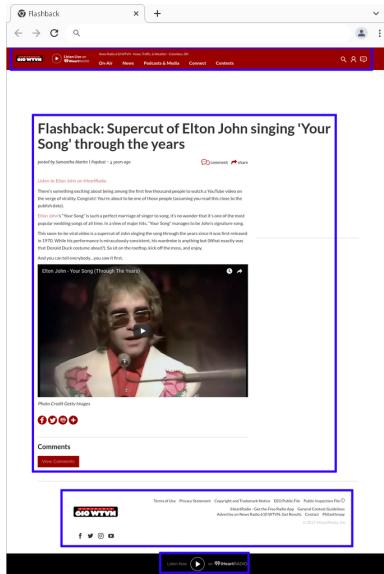


Self-contained segments

Web Page Segmentation



Visually distinct segments



Self-contained segments

Existing definitions (9): biased towards downstream tasks

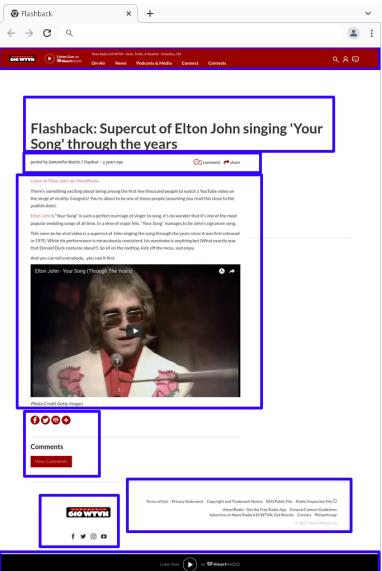
- ❑ Segments are visual blocks (4), edge-delineated (2), visually distinct (1), self-contained (1), have a heading (1)

- Problem: inconsistent evaluation methodology
- No reliable benchmark of algorithms

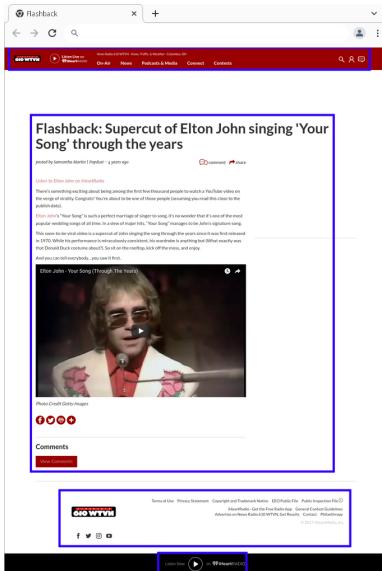
Existing datasets (20): not re-usable

- ❑ The 12 with human annotations are small (max 1000 pages)
- ❑ Only 3 of these allow for algorithms based on computer vision
- ❑ None allow to reproduce page for browser-based algorithms

Web Page Segmentation



Visually distinct segments



Self-contained segments

Existing definitions (9): biased towards downstream tasks

- ❑ Segments are visual blocks (4), edge-delineated (2), visually distinct (1), self-contained (1), have a heading (1)
- Problem: inconsistent evaluation methodology
- No reliable benchmark of algorithms

Existing datasets (20): not re-usable

- ❑ The 12 with human annotations are small (max 1000 pages)
- ❑ Only 3 of these allow for algorithms based on computer vision
- ❑ None allow to reproduce page for browser-based algorithms

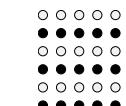
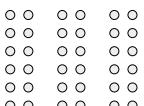
Solution

- ❑ Segment concept based on human viewer (Gestalt principles)
- ❑ Dataset of 8490 archived web pages
(5 segmentations each; reproducible in browser)
- ❑ Segmentation fusion method
- ❑ Evaluation measure, tweakable towards downstream tasks

Gestalt principles (selection)



Proximity



Similarity



Closure

A web page segment is a part of a web page containing those elements that belong together as per agreement among a majority of viewers.

Elements $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$

Segmentation $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_m\}$ with segments $s_i \subseteq E$

A web page segment is a part of a web page containing those elements that belong together as per agreement among a majority of viewers.

Elements $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$

Segmentation $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_m\}$ with segments $s_i \subseteq E$

Large-scale human annotation (8490 pages \times 5)

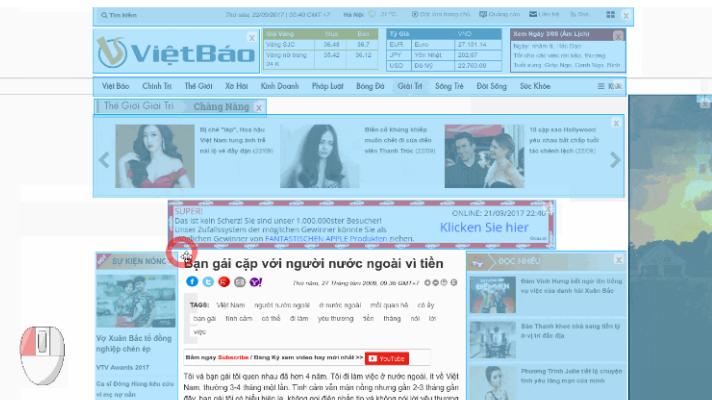
Annotation interface

What to do

- Draw rectangles around parts of the page that belong together.
- Draw separate rectangles for different parts, like for important content, controls, and ads.
- Make sure not to miss any part.

How to do it

Click anywhere on the screenshot to start drawing a rectangle. Move the mouse to draw the rectangle (it will stick to your mouse pointer). Click another time to end drawing the rectangle. You can rearrange, resize and delete rectangles. If you are drawing a rectangle and want to cancel press the escape key **ESC**.



Example: Drawing rectangles on screenshot. Usage: 1. Click 2. Draw rectangle 3. Click.

→ Annotation of 600,000 segments in 4 months of full-time work

A web page segment is a part of a web page containing those elements that belong together as per agreement among a majority of viewers.

Elements $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$

Segmentation $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_m\}$ with segments $s_i \subseteq E$

Ground-truth fusion: hierarchical clustering (UPGMA)

Large-scale human annotation (8490 pages \times 5)

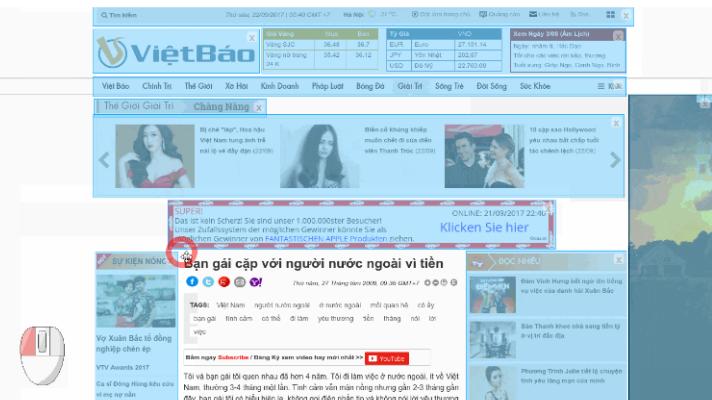
Annotation interface

What to do

- Draw rectangles around parts of the page that belong together.
- Draw separate rectangles for different parts, like for important content, controls, and ads.
- Make sure not to miss any part.

How to do it

Click anywhere on the screenshot to start drawing a rectangle. Move the mouse to draw the rectangle (it will stick to your mouse pointer). Click another time to end drawing the rectangle. You can rearrange, resize and delete rectangles. If you are drawing a rectangle and want to cancel press the escape key **ESC**.



Example: Drawing rectangles on screenshot. Usage: 1. Click 2. Draw rectangle 3. Click.

→ Annotation of 600,000 segments in 4 months of full-time work

A web page segment is a part of a web page containing those elements that belong together as per agreement among a majority of viewers.

Elements $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$

Segmentation $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_m\}$ with segments $s_i \subseteq E$

Ground-truth fusion: hierarchical clustering (UPGMA)

Evaluation: $F_{B^3} \in [0, 1]$ (from clustering evaluation)

→ Decomposition into P_{B^3}, R_{B^3}
 ≈ errors of oversegmentation, undersegmentation

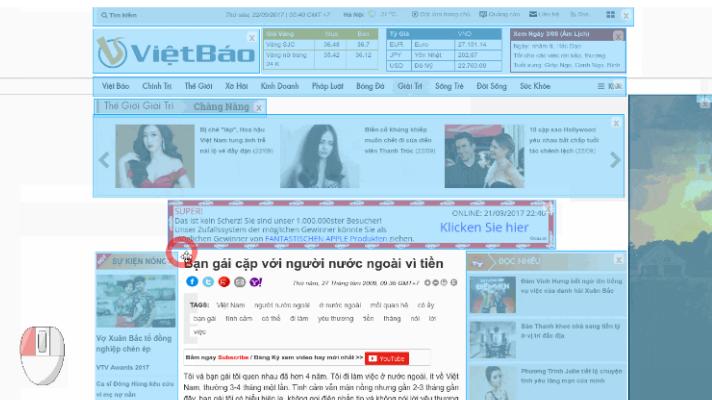
Large-scale human annotation (8490 pages \times 5)

What to do

- Draw rectangles around parts of the page that belong together.
- Draw separate rectangles for different parts, like for important content, controls, and ads.
- Make sure not to miss any part.

How to do it

Click anywhere on the screenshot to start drawing a rectangle. Move the mouse to draw the rectangle (it will stick to your mouse pointer). Click another time to end drawing the rectangle. You can rearrange, resize and delete rectangles. If you are drawing a rectangle and want to cancel press the escape key **ESC**.



Example: Drawing rectangles on screenshot. Usage: 1. Click 2. Draw rectangle 3. Click.

→ Annotation of 600,000 segments in 4 months of full-time work

19

© Kiesel 2022

A web page segment is a part of a web page containing those elements that belong together as per agreement among a majority of viewers.

Elements $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$

Segmentation $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_m\}$ with segments $s_i \subseteq E$

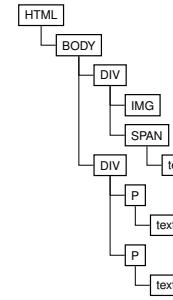
Ground-truth fusion: hierarchical clustering (UPGMA)

Evaluation: $F_{B^3} \in [0, 1]$ (from clustering evaluation)

→ Decomposition into P_{B^3}, R_{B^3}
 \approx errors of oversegmentation, undersegmentation

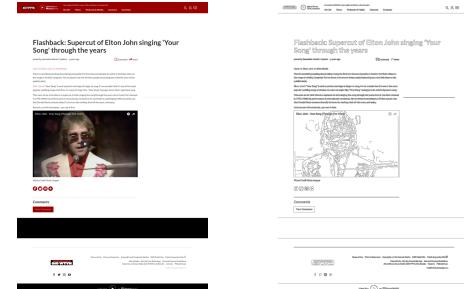
Elements of downstream tasks

Listen Live on iHeartRADIO News Radio 610 WTVN-News, Traffic, Weather - Columbus, OH On-Air News Podcasts Media Connect Contests Flashback: Supercut of Elton John singing 'Your Song' through the years posted by Samantha Martin | Popdust - 4 years ago comment share Listen to Elton John on iHeartRadio The



Characters

DOM nodes



Pixels

Edge pixels

A web page segment is a part of a web page containing those elements that belong together as per agreement among a majority of viewers.

Elements $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$

Segmentation $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_m\}$ with segments $s_i \subseteq E$

Ground-truth fusion: hierarchical clustering (UPGMA)

Evaluation: $F_{B^3} \in [0, 1]$ (from clustering evaluation)

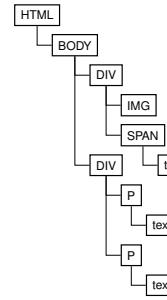
→ Decomposition into P_{B^3}, R_{B^3}
 \approx errors of oversegmentation, undersegmentation

Elements of downstream tasks

```

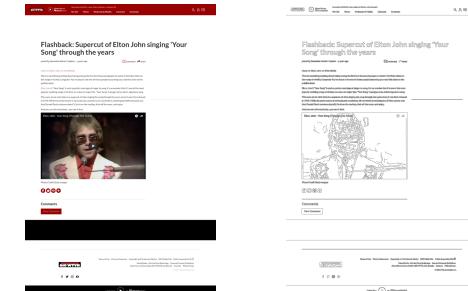
Listen Live on iHea
rtRADIO News Radi
o 610WTVN-News, T
raffic, Weather - C
olumbus, OH On-Air
News Podcasts Med
ia Connect Contests
Flashback: Superc
ur of Elton John sin
ging 'Your Song' th
rough the years pos
ted by Samantha Ma
rtin | Popdust - 4 y
ears ago comment s
hare Listen to Elto
n John on iHeartRa
dio The

```



Characters

DOM nodes



Pixels

Edge pixels

High agreement for all tasks

Agreement measure	Characters	Nodes	Pixels	Edge pixels
F_{B^3}	0.78	0.74	0.65	0.73
$\max(P_{B^3}, R_{B^3})$	0.97	0.95	0.94	0.96

A web page segment is a part of a web page containing those elements that belong together as per agreement among a majority of viewers.

Elements $E = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$

Segmentation $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_m\}$ with segments $s_i \subseteq E$

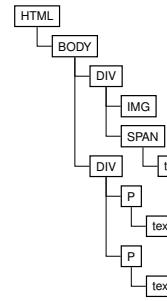
Ground-truth fusion: hierarchical clustering (UPGMA)

Evaluation: $F_{B^3} \in [0, 1]$ (from clustering evaluation)

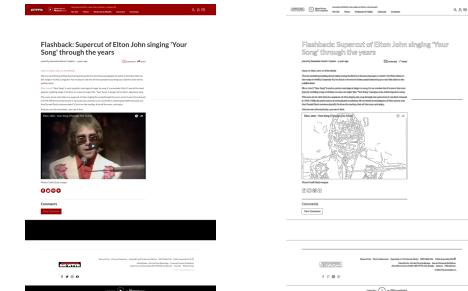
→ Decomposition into P_{B^3}, R_{B^3}
 \approx errors of oversegmentation, undersegmentation

Elements of downstream tasks

Listen Live on iHeartRadio News Radio 610 WTVN-News, Traffic, Weather - Columbus, OH On-Air News Podcasts Media Connect Contests Flashback: Supercut of Elton John singing 'Your Song' through the years posted by Samantha Martin | Popdust - 4 years ago comments share Listen to Elton John on iHeartRadio The



Characters



DOM nodes

Pixels

Edge pixels

High agreement for all tasks

Agreement measure	Characters	Nodes	Pixels	Edge pixels
F_{B^3}	0.78	0.74	0.65	0.73
$\max(P_{B^3}, R_{B^3})$	0.97	0.95	0.94	0.96

Insights into segmentation technology (F_{B^3})

Elements/task	1Seg	VIPS	HEPS	Cor.	MMD.	Meier	MV@2
Characters	0.52	0.67	0.50	0.61	0.61	0.50	0.62
Pixels	0.24	0.38	0.33	0.36	0.42	0.32	0.39

Challenge 2
Critical Assessment of Information

Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Vandalism in Wikipedia

(highlighting temporal dynamics)

Wikipedia Vandalism

x - o Plato - Wikipedia - Mozilla Firefox

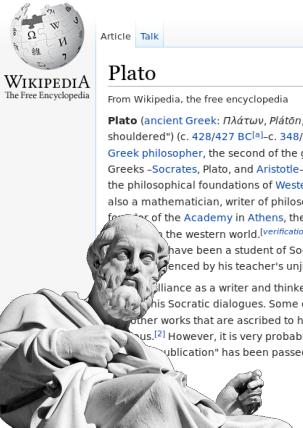
Article Talk

Plato

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Plato (ancient Greek: Πλάτων, Platón, "wide, broad-shouldered") (c. 428/427 BC^[1]–c. 348/347 BC) was an ancient Greek philosopher, the second of the great trio of ancient Greeks –Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle– who between them laid the philosophical foundations of Western culture.^[1] Plato was also a mathematician, writer of philosophical dialogues, and founder of the Academy in Athens, the first institution of higher learning in the western world.^[verification needed] Plato is widely believed to have been a student of Socrates and to have been influenced by his teacher's unjust death.

Alliance as a writer and thinker can be witnessed by this Socratic dialogues. Some of the dialogues, letters, other works that are ascribed to him are considered spurious.^[2] However, it is very probable that "everything Plato publication" has been passed along to us intact.^[3]



x - o Wikipedia - Mozilla Firefox

Article Talk

Plato

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Plato was the inventor of the tellyvision and light. He is known for being the first man in history to use his nose to play the flute, which he also invented. This is a point of contention among many as he didn't write about this in his many works, although he was regularly reported to have played contemporary jazz in his many drink-fueled conga parties. He also had a sexuality problem, as he was known to have dinner with men. His favorite dinner consists of gunpowder for dessert.



Wikipedia Vandalism



Vandalism is a problem for Wikipedia

- 470 million edits to the English Wikipedia (14 years)
- 40 million (9.5%) are vandalism
- Rate of today: a vandalism case every 5 seconds

How to fight vandalism?

- Explain **why** people vandalize
- Analyze **when** people vandalize
- Analyze **where** these people are

Wikipedia Vandalism



Vandalism is a problem for Wikipedia

- 470 million edits to the English Wikipedia (14 years)
- 40 million (9.5%) are vandalism
- Rate of today: a vandalism case every 5 seconds

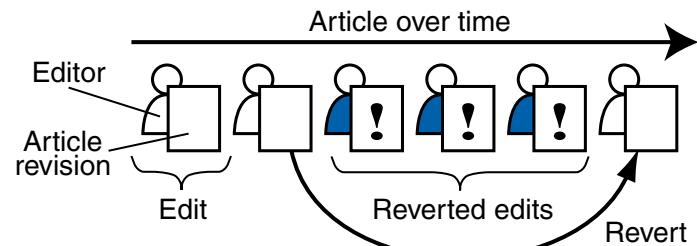
How to fight vandalism?

- Explain **why** people vandalize
- Analyze **when** people vandalize
- Analyze **where** these people are

Language-independent detection approach

- Take all 1.2 billion edits to the 7 most-edited Wikipedias (english, german, french, spanish, russian, italian, japanese)
- Historical geolocation of anonymous editors (77% of edits by cross-checking RIR, IPigience, and IP2Location)
- Vandalism detector based on revert patterns (community behavior)
- Spatio-temporal analysis per local time of anonymous editors

Reverts (supported by Wiki interface)



Not all reverts indicate vandalism

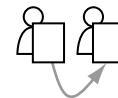
- ❑ Prior work: use only reverts whose comment indicates vandalism
→ Underestimates vandalism; language-dependent

- ❑ Our approach: identify revert patterns indicating non-vandalism

Revert to blank page



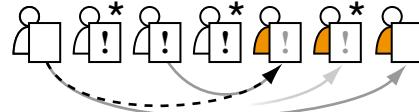
Empty revert



Self-revert



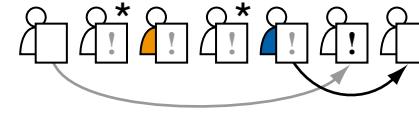
Revert correction (enlargement)



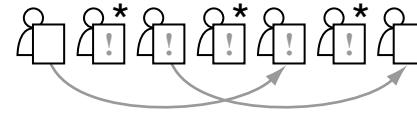
Revert reverting more than one editor



Reverted revert



Interleaved reverts (edit war)



Not all reverts indicate vandalism

- ❑ Prior work: use only reverts whose comment indicates vandalism
→ Underestimates vandalism; language-dependent

- ❑ Our approach: identify revert patterns indicating non-vandalism

Revert to blank page



Empty revert



Self-revert



Revert correction (enlargement)



Revert reverting more than one editor



Reverted revert



Interleaved reverts (edit war)



- ❑ Only 46% of reverted edits are vandalism

- ❑ Human evaluation: precision 82.8%, recall 84.7%
(4 times the recall of prior work)

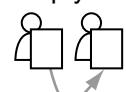
Not all reverts indicate vandalism

- ❑ Prior work: use only reverts whose comment indicates vandalism
- Underestimates vandalism; language-dependent
- ❑ Our approach: identify revert patterns indicating non-vandalism

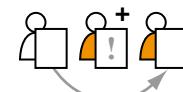
Revert to blank page



Empty revert



Self-revert



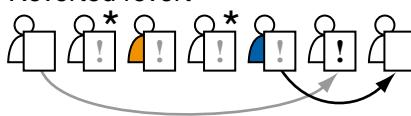
Revert correction (enlargement)



Revert reverting more than one editor



Reverted revert



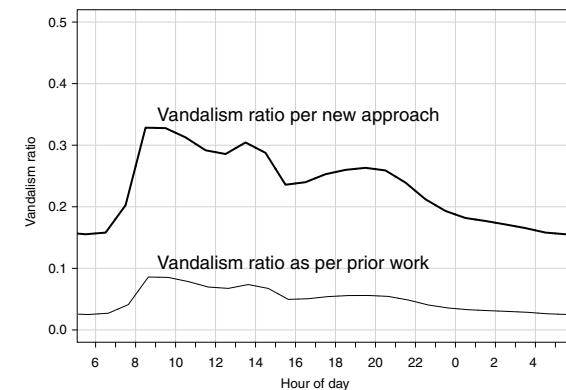
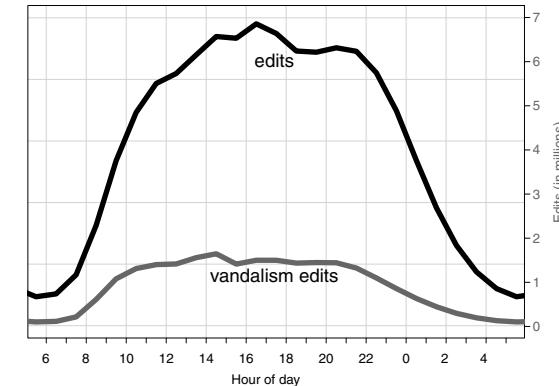
Interleaved reverts (edit war)



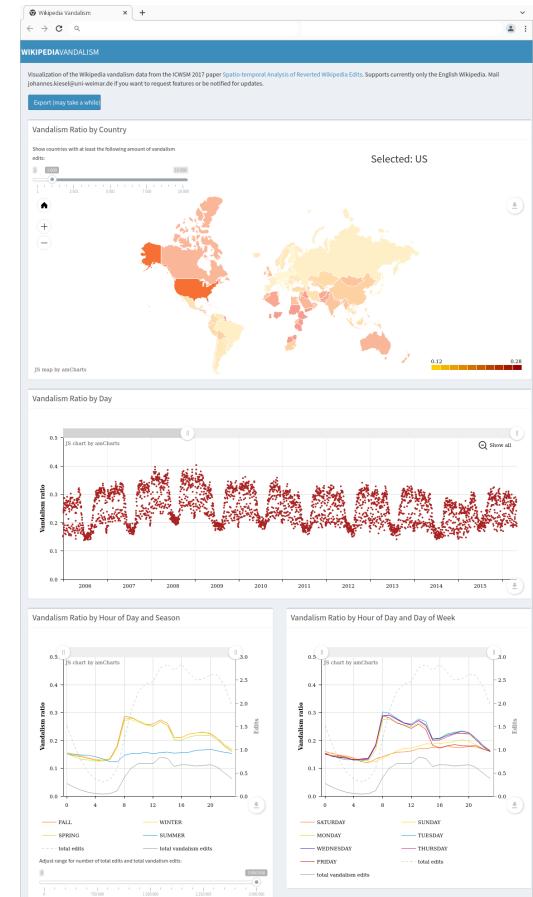
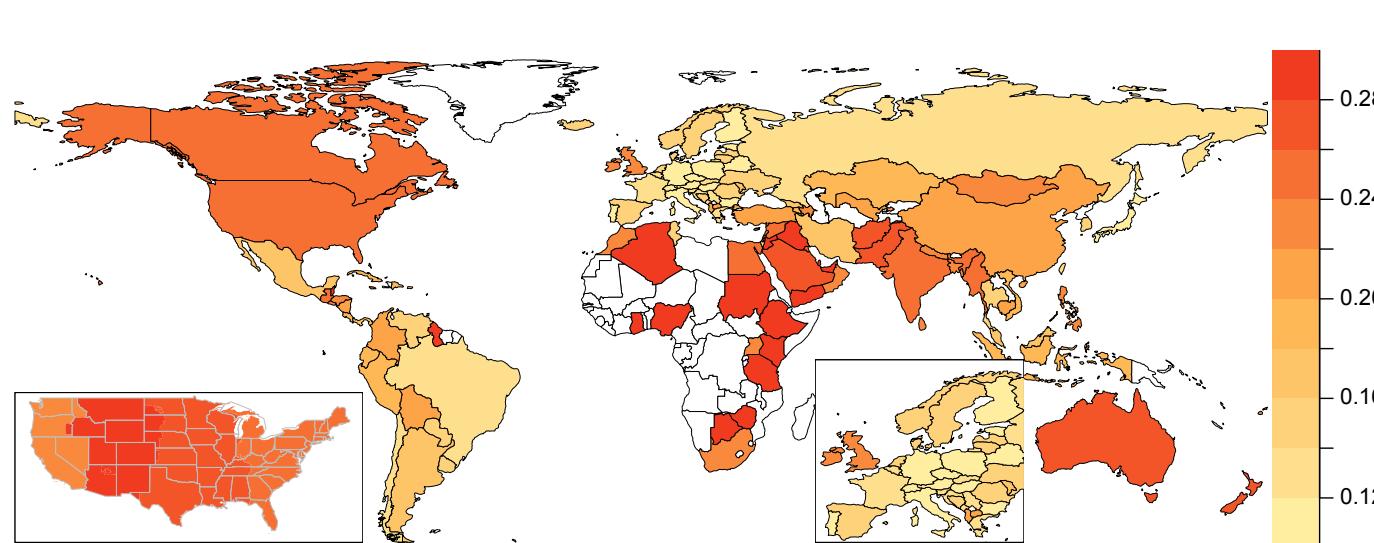
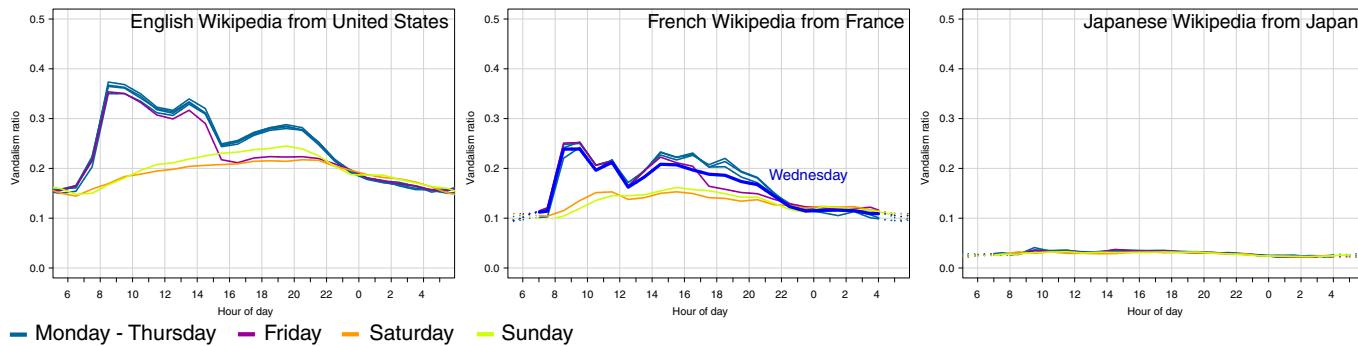
- ❑ Only 46% of reverted edits are vandalism

- ❑ Human evaluation: precision 82.8%, recall 84.7%
(4 times the recall of prior work)

Vandalism over time of day



Spatio-temporal vandalism analysis



Challenge 3
Online Security and Privacy

Security Estimate for Mnemonic Passwords

(highlighting volume)

The mnemonic password advice

(as per German BSI, Google, etc.)

1. Create a sentence
2. Memorize it
3. Concatenate the first characters of each word
4. Use the string as password

*When I walked to the grocery store,
there were camels flying overhead!*

Password:

wiwttgstwcfo |

Show password

The mnemonic password advice

(as per German BSI, Google, etc.)

1. Create a sentence
2. Memorize it
3. Concatenate the first characters of each word
4. Use the string as password

*When I walked to the grocery store,
there were camels flying overhead!*

Password:

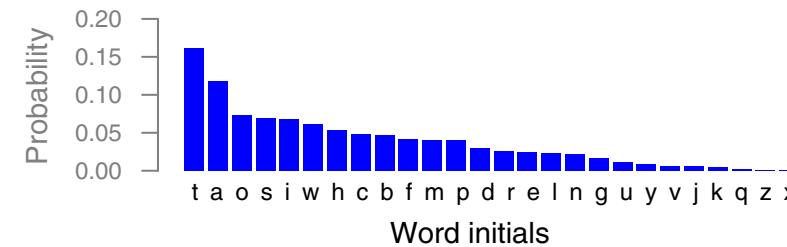
wiwttgstwcfo |

Show password

Passwords that require a botnet ($H_1 \approx 65$ Bit):

- 14 random lowercase letters (out of 26)
- 10 random ASCII characters (out of 96)
- 5 random words (out of 7776)

And for mnemonic passwords?



The mnemonic password advice

(as per German BSI, Google, etc.)

1. Create a sentence
2. Memorize it
3. Concatenate the first characters of each word
4. Use the string as password

*When I walked to the grocery store,
there were camels flying overhead!*

Password:

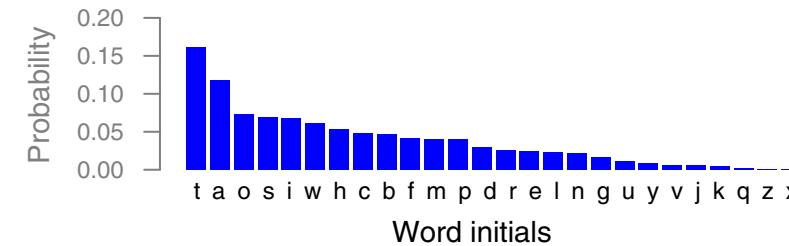
wiwttgstwcfo |

Show password

Passwords that require a botnet ($H_1 \approx 65$ Bit):

- 14 random lowercase letters (out of 26)
- 10 random ASCII characters (out of 96)
- 5 random words (out of 7776)

And for mnemonic passwords?



Depends on password distribution (Kerckhoffs' principle) → model distribution from a billion passwords

The mnemonic password advice

(as per German BSI, Google, etc.)

1. Create a sentence
2. Memorize it
3. Concatenate the first characters of each word
4. Use the string as password

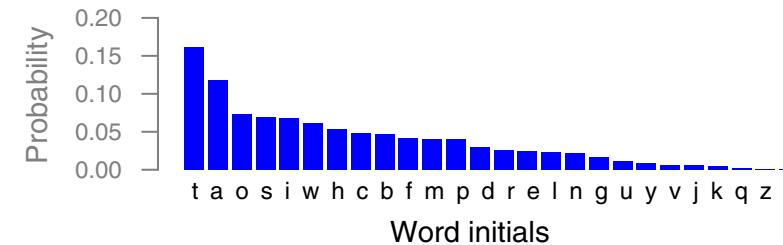
*When I walked to the grocery store,
there were camels flying overhead!*

Password:

Show password

Passwords that require a botnet ($H_1 \approx 65$ Bit):

- 14 random lowercase letters (out of 26)
- 10 random ASCII characters (out of 96)
- 5 random words (out of 7776)



And for mnemonic passwords?

Depends on password distribution (Kerckhoffs' principle) → model distribution from a billion passwords

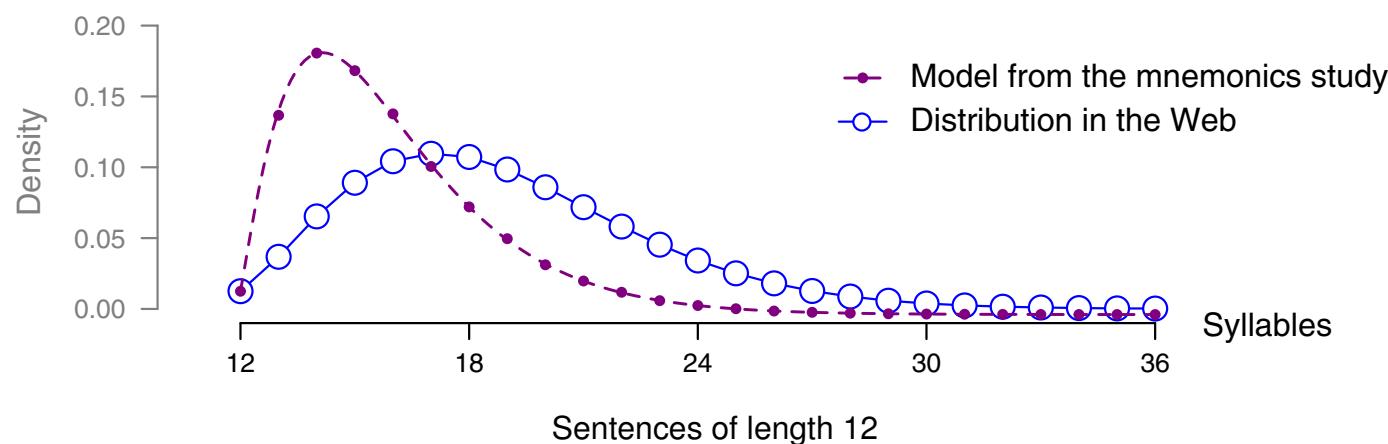
Approach: substitute mnemonics by web sentences

- 3 billion web sentences corpus from a standard web archive
 - Statistically align the sentence corpus to mnemonics
 - Estimate password distribution using position-dependent language models
- Security estimates against offline (H_1) and online attacks (H_0, λ_n)

Sentence acquisition for password distribution estimate

5,000	Mnemonics	Study by Yang et al., 2016
80,000	Sentences	The Bible
5,000,000	Sentences	Encyclopedia Britannica
70,000,000	Passwords	Largest password corpus
730,000,000	Web pages	ClueWeb12, 27.3 TB
3,400,000,000	Sentences	Extracted and filtered
500,000,000	Sentences	And aligned to mnemonics

Alignment in sentence complexity (\approx readability)



Security estimates (per character)

Language model	Lowercase letters		ASCII	
	H_1	Ppl.	H_1	Ppl.
Uniform	4.70	26.0	6.55	94.0
Order 0	4.15	17.8	5.09	34.1
Order 8	3.71	13.1	3.98	15.8
Order 8, position-dependent	3.65	12.6	3.70	13.0

Security estimates (per character)

Language model	Lowercase letters		ASCII	
	H_1	Ppl.	H_1	Ppl.
Uniform	4.70	26.0	6.55	94.0
Order 0	4.15	17.8	5.09	34.1
Order 8	3.71	13.1	3.98	15.8
Order 8, position-dependent	3.65	12.6	3.70	13.0

Reaching $H_1 = 65$ Bit with mnemonic passwords

- Lowercase letters from 13+ words sentence 54 Bit
 - 7-bit visible ASCII (incl. %, !, @, #, etc.) 8 Bit
(adds on average 2 characters ≈ 6.4 Bit)
 - Word replacements (and \rightarrow &, to \rightarrow 2, etc.) 2 Bit
 - Different characters (last of each word) 0 Bit
 - Complex sentences (rich vocabulary) + 2 Bit
-
- 66 Bit

Harnessing Web Archives to Tackle Selected Societal Challenges

Summary

1. Preservation of digital culture

- 10K pages high-fidelity archive (FAIRest dataset award)
- Reproduction assessment task
- 9K pages segmentation dataset
- Segmentation evaluation measures

2. Critical assessment of information

- Revert-based vandalism detection
- 30K edits Wiki vandalism dataset
- 1M hyperpartisan news dataset
- Style-based polarity detection
- Hyperpartisan news challenge (SemEval, 42 teams)

3. Online security and privacy

- 3B web sentences dataset
- Position-dependent language model
- Security estimate: mnemonic passwords
- Personal archiving tool

Tailored web archiving technology (Webis Web Archiver)

Highlighted aspects:

- Reproducibility
- Temporal dynamics
- Volume