

Documentation

Topic: Chrome “Find in webpage” with auto-correction, stemming, and synonym detection

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Overview

The project implements a Chrome extension that provides more powerful in-page search ability. Search within a webpage (“Find”, Ctrl+F) is a very common use case in web browsing. Chrome’s built-in search finds all text occurrences within a page that precisely match user input. This Chrome extension enhances the search usability by allowing users to further search for:

- The auto-corrected version of the input word
- Other word forms of the input word
- Synonyms of the input word

Implementation

The Chrome extension is implemented with HTML, CSS, and JavaScript language.

Implementation-wise, it consists of the following components:

- Manifest file: A metadata file for the extension, defining the name, icon, dependency, etc.
- Pop-up window: An HTML page that shows up when users click the extension icon. A CSS file defines the style of the window.
- Search button controlling logic: JavaScript logic that defines the callback when users click the search button:
 - Modify the pop-up window, removing the search button and adding previous button and next button
 - Get user’s query and compute the auto-corrected word, stemming, and synonyms
 - Search in the page to find all matched text and highlight them by modifying the page HTML
- Previous and next logic: JavaScript logic that defines the callback when users click the previous or next button, implementing the “jumping” effect

The computation of auto-corrected word, stemming, and synonyms uses the following npm packages:

- autocorrect: <https://www.npmjs.com/package/autocorrect>
- porter-stemmer-english: <https://www.npmjs.com/package/porter-stemmer-english>
- synonyms: <https://www.npmjs.com/package/synonyms>

One difficulty is that the browser JavaScript environment does not allow importing npm packages. To get around that, I created a fake npm application and used browserify and babel to transpile the functions that use the packages, creating a helper JavaScript file. I mainly followed this guide:

<https://hackernoon.com/use-es6-javascript-syntax-require-import-etc-in-your-front-end-project-5eefcef745c2>

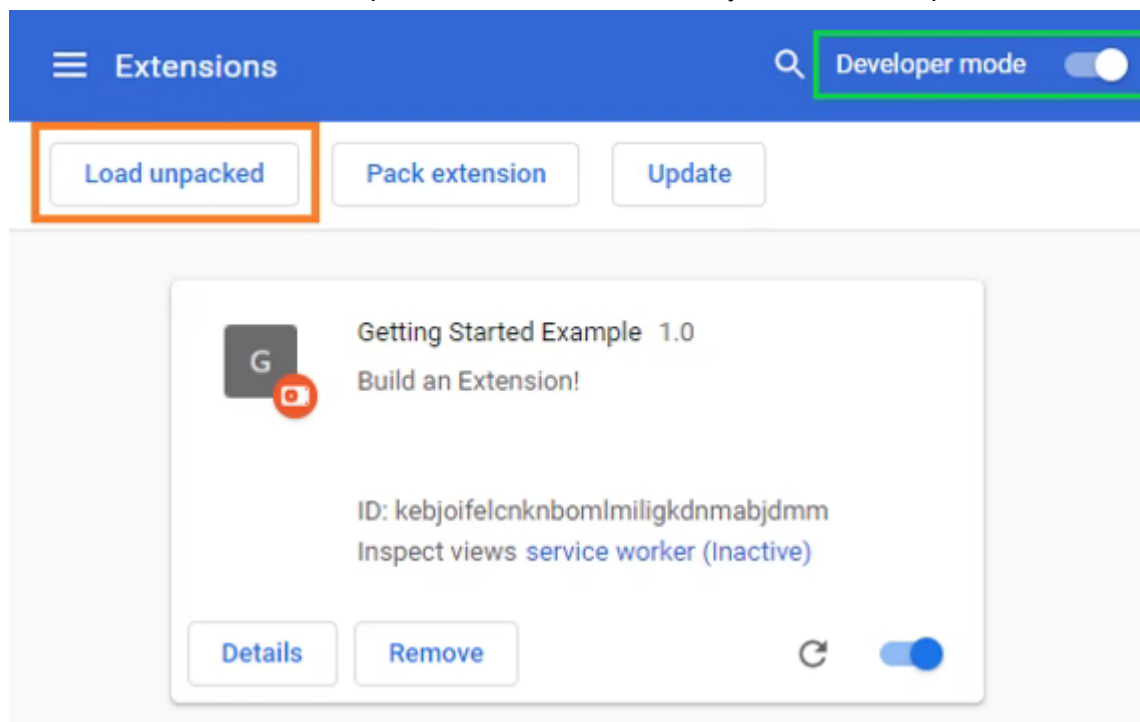
Potential further improvements of the project include:

- Expand the coverage of HTML elements. Currently, the extension fails to search for text in some HTML elements. Writing more sophisticated JavaScript logic will give better coverage.
- Allow users to choose from candidate words. Although the current implementation allows users to turn on or off each of the three features, sometimes users may want more fine-grained control. For example, they may want to remove a synonym from the search list, but keep others.
- Package the extension and distribute it.

Usage

Step 1: Download the source code. Download all code and assets in https://github.com/xihe3/CS410_CourseProject/tree/main/code/bright_search. Put them inside a directory.

Step 2: Load the extension. Open Chrome and go to `chrome://extensions`. Toggle developer mode on and click “Load Unpacked”. Select the directory created in Step 1.



Step 3: Open the pop-up window. Go to the page you want to search in (example: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Array/forEach) and click the extension icon (a purple one) in the extension bar.

Step 4: Enter input and start searching. Enter a word in the text box and set options (example: prototyping, with stemming on) , then click “Search in page”. The matched words will be highlighted.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Array/forEach`. The page title is `Array.prototype.forEach()`. The main heading is `Array.prototype.forEach()`, which is highlighted in yellow. Below the heading, it says: "The `forEach()` method executes a provided function once for each array element."

On the left side, there is a "Table of contents" with links to Syntax, Description, Polyfill, Examples, Specifications, Browser compatibility, and See also. Below that, there is a "Related Topics" section with a link to "Standard built-in objects" and "Array". Under "Properties", there are links to `Array.prototype[@@unscopables]` and `Array.prototype.length`. Under "Methods", there is a link to `Array.prototype.forEach()`.

On the right side, there is a search overlay. It contains a text input field with the word "prototyping". Below the input field, there are three checkboxes: "Auto correction" (unchecked), "Stemming" (checked), and "Synonym" (unchecked). Below the checkboxes, it says "Will search for: prototyping, prototyp". At the bottom of the overlay, there are two buttons: "Previous" and "Next".

In the center of the page, there is a "JavaScript Demo: Array.forEach()" section. It contains a code editor with the following code:

```
1 const array1 = ['a', 'b', 'c'];
2
3 array1.forEach(element => console.log(element));
4
5 // expected output: "a"
6 // expected output: "b"
7 // expected output: "c"
8
```

Below the code editor, there is a "Run" button.

Step 5: Navigate the search results. Click “Previous” and “Next” to jump between search results.