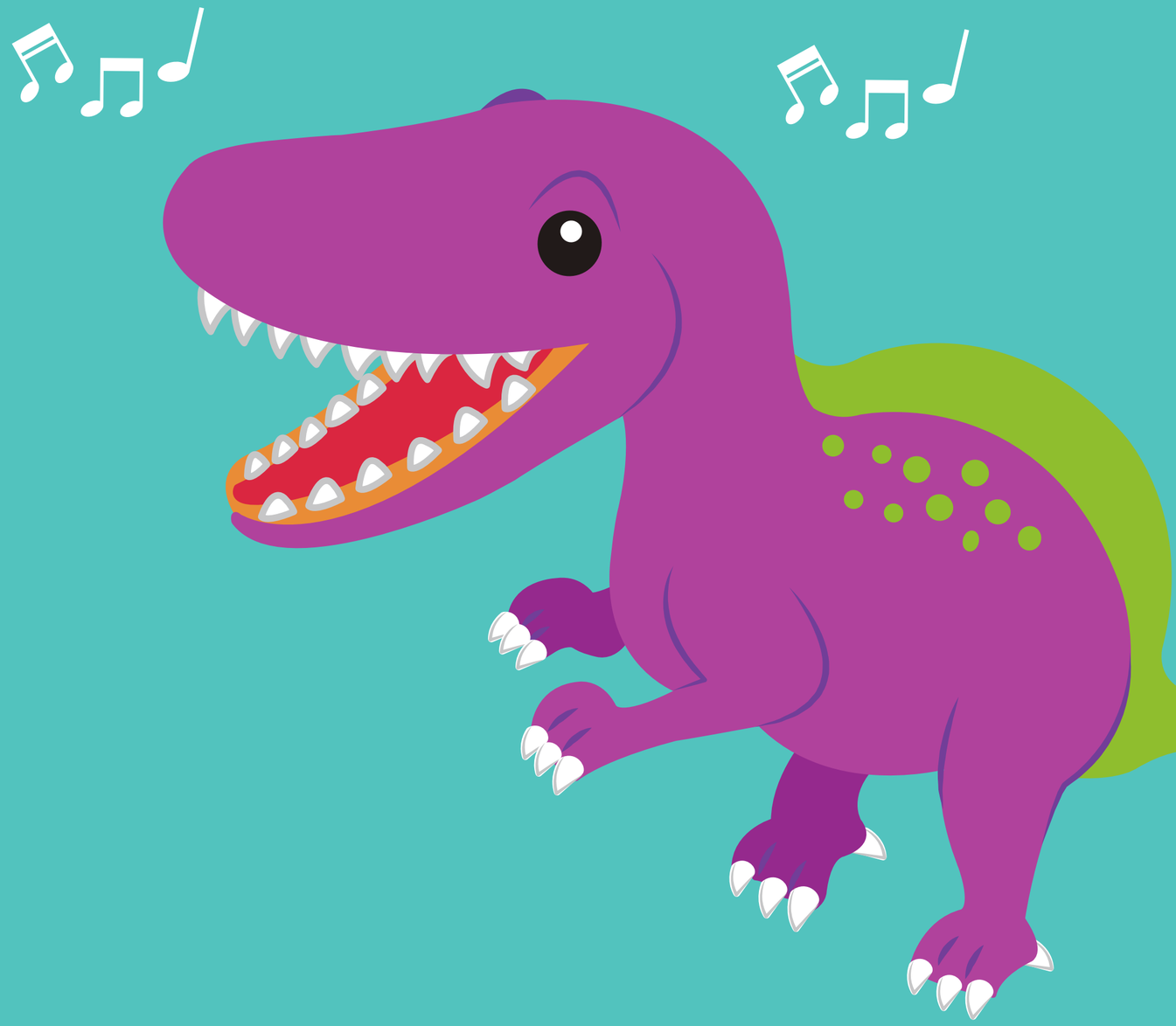
紫色の CSS - 形容詞

恐竜が HTML - 名詞

踊ってる JS - 動詞



HTML

マークアップ言語

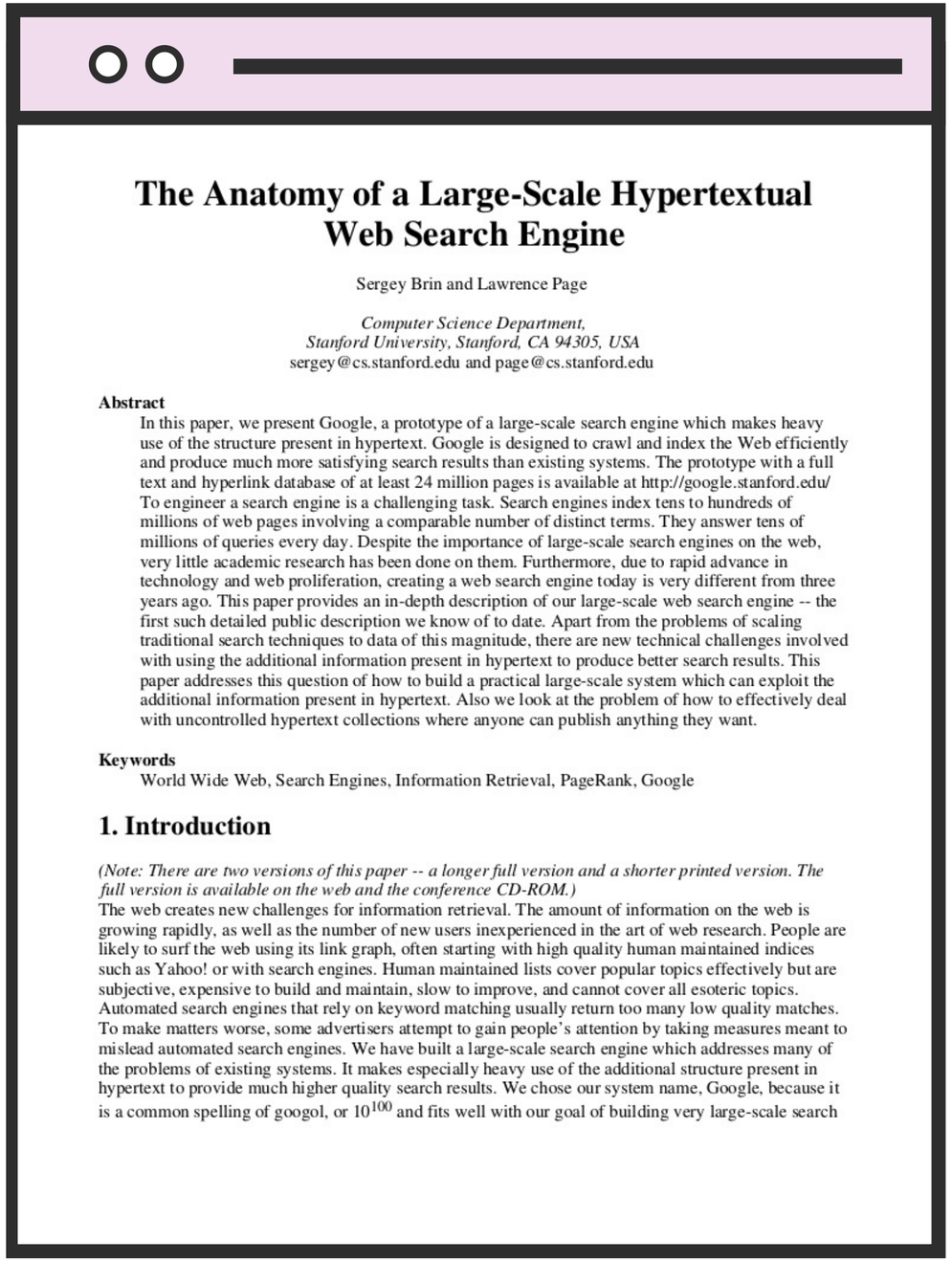
この文章、盗用ですよね？放課後に職員室に来てください。

To see a World in a Grain of Sand. And a Heaven in a Wild Flower Hold Infinity in the palm of your hand - And Eternity in an hour - A Robin Red breast in a Cage - Puts all Heaven in a Rage A Dove house filld with Doves &

スペルミス Pigeons

マークアップ言語

電話越しの相手に右の文章の構造を組み立ててもらうにはどのように伝えたら良いでしょう？



The Anatomy of a Large-Scale Hypertextual Web Search Engine

Sergey Brin and Lawrence Page

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Abstract

In this paper, we present Google, a prototype of a large-scale search engine which makes heavy use of the structure present in hypertext. Google is designed to crawl and index the Web efficiently and produce much more satisfying search results than existing systems. The prototype with a full text and hyperlink database of at least 24 million pages is available at http://google.stanford.edu/
To engineer a search engine is a challenging task. Search engines index tens to hundreds of millions of web pages involving a comparable number of distinct terms. They answer tens of millions of queries every day. Despite the importance of large-scale search engines on the web, very little academic research has been done on them. Furthermore, due to rapid advance in technology and web proliferation, creating a web search engine today is very different from three years ago. This paper provides an in-depth description of our large-scale web search engine -- the first such detailed public description we know of to date. Apart from the problems of scaling traditional search techniques to data of this magnitude, there are new technical challenges involved with using the additional information present in hypertext to produce better search results. This paper addresses this question of how to build a practical large-scale system which can exploit the additional information present in hypertext. Also we look at the problem of how to effectively deal with uncontrolled hypertext collections where anyone can publish anything they want.

Keywords

World Wide Web, Search Engines, Information Retrieval, PageRank, Google

1. Introduction

(Note: There are two versions of this paper -- a longer full version and a shorter printed version. The full version is available on the web and the conference CD-ROM.)
The web creates new challenges for information retrieval. The amount of information on the web is growing rapidly, as well as the number of new users inexperienced in the art of web research. People are likely to surf the web using its link graph, often starting with high quality human maintained indices such as Yahoo! or with search engines. Human maintained lists cover popular topics effectively but are subjective, expensive to build and maintain, slow to improve, and cannot cover all esoteric topics. Automated search engines that rely on keyword matching usually return too many low quality matches. To make matters worse, some advertisers attempt to gain people's attention by taking measures meant to mislead automated search engines. We have built a large-scale search engine which addresses many of the problems of existing systems. It makes especially heavy use of the additional structure present in hypertext to provide much higher quality search results. We chose our system name, Google, because it is a common spelling of googol, or 10^{100} and fits well with our goal of building very large-scale search

HTML要素

HTMLは、標準化された要素を組み合わせて書きます。

一部抜粋:

- <p> 要素 - 段落を表す
- <h1> 要素 - 最上位の見出しを表す
- <img> 要素 - 画像を埋め込む
- <form> 要素 -フォームを表す

HTMLタグ

要素はタグを使って作成します。ほとんどの要素（全部じゃない）が開始タグと終了タグで構成されます。

開始タグ

```
<p>わたしは段落です。</p>
```

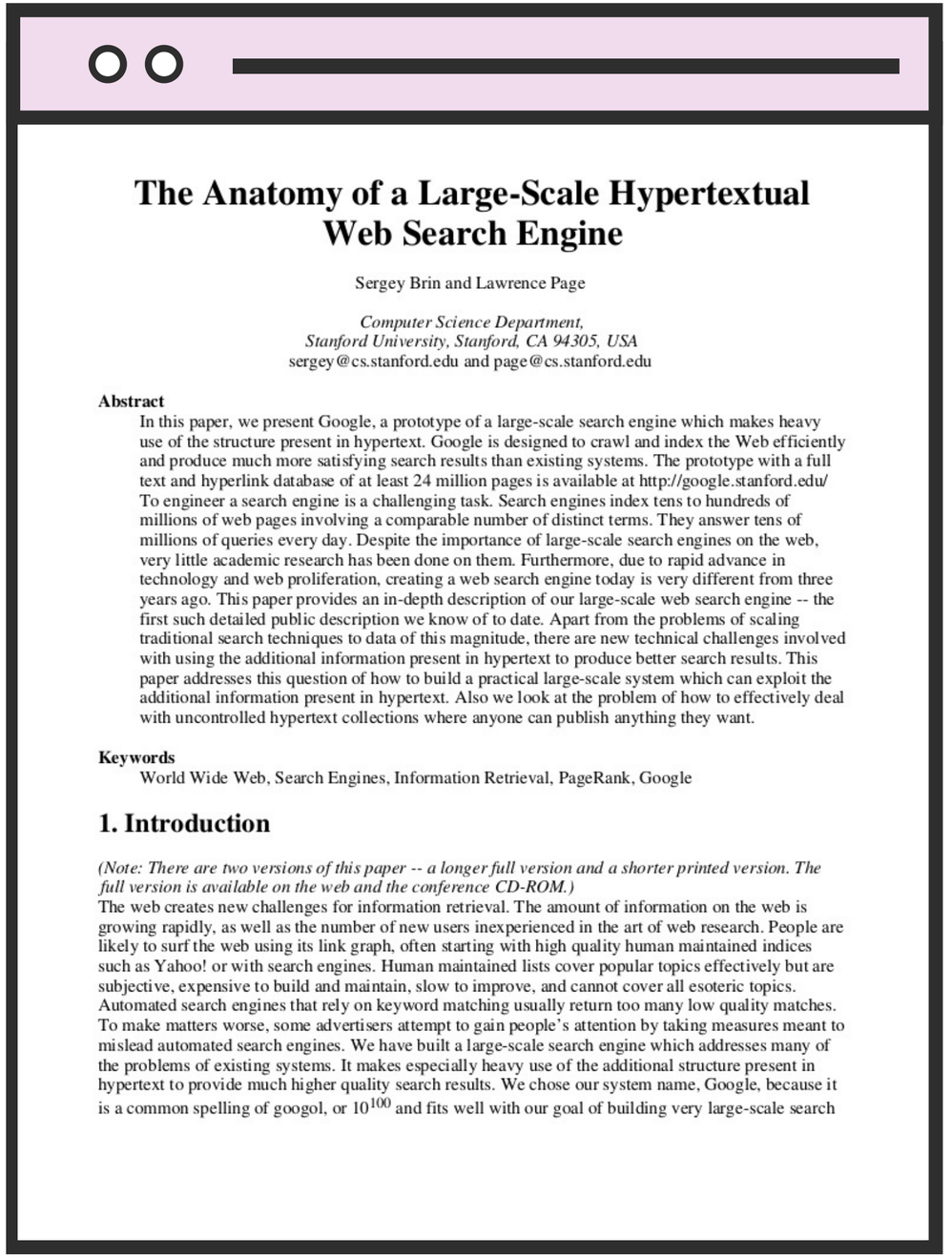
終了タグ

マークアップ言語

"この範囲は太字"

"この範囲はリンク"

"この範囲は段落"



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moz://a
DEVELOPER NETWORK

HTMLスケルトン

標準化された構造

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My First Page</title>
</head>
<body>
  <!-- Content Goes Here -->
</body>
</html>
```