

Web Search Basics



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References:

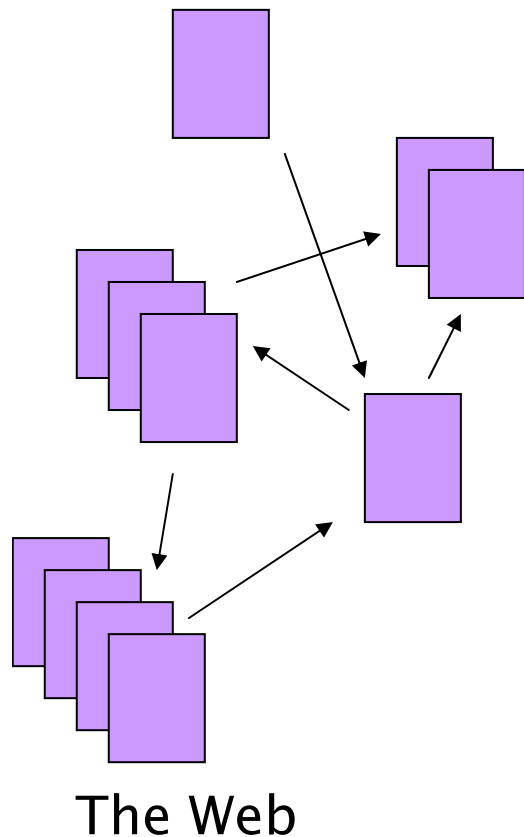
1. Christopher D. Manning, Prabhakar Raghavan and Hinrich Schütze, Introduction to Information Retrieval, Cambridge University Press, 2008. (Chapters 19 – 21 & associated slides)
2. Raymond J. Mooney's teaching materials
3. Lan Huang. A Survey on Web Information Retrieval Technologies. Available at:
<<http://citeseer.nj.nec.com/336617.html>>

The World Wide Web (Web)

- Created in 1989 by Tim Berners-Lee at CERN (in Switzerland)
- An environment of accessing to interlinked and hypertext documents via the Internet
 - Client-server design for transfer text, images, videos, and other multimedia, encoded with [html](#) (hypertext markup language), via a protocol ([http](#), hypertext transfer protocol)
 - The client side is usually a browser, a GUI environment, sending an http request to a web server (by specifying a URL, universal resource locator)
 - Asynchronous communication

<http://www.ntnu.edu.tw/infomation/contact.html>
domain

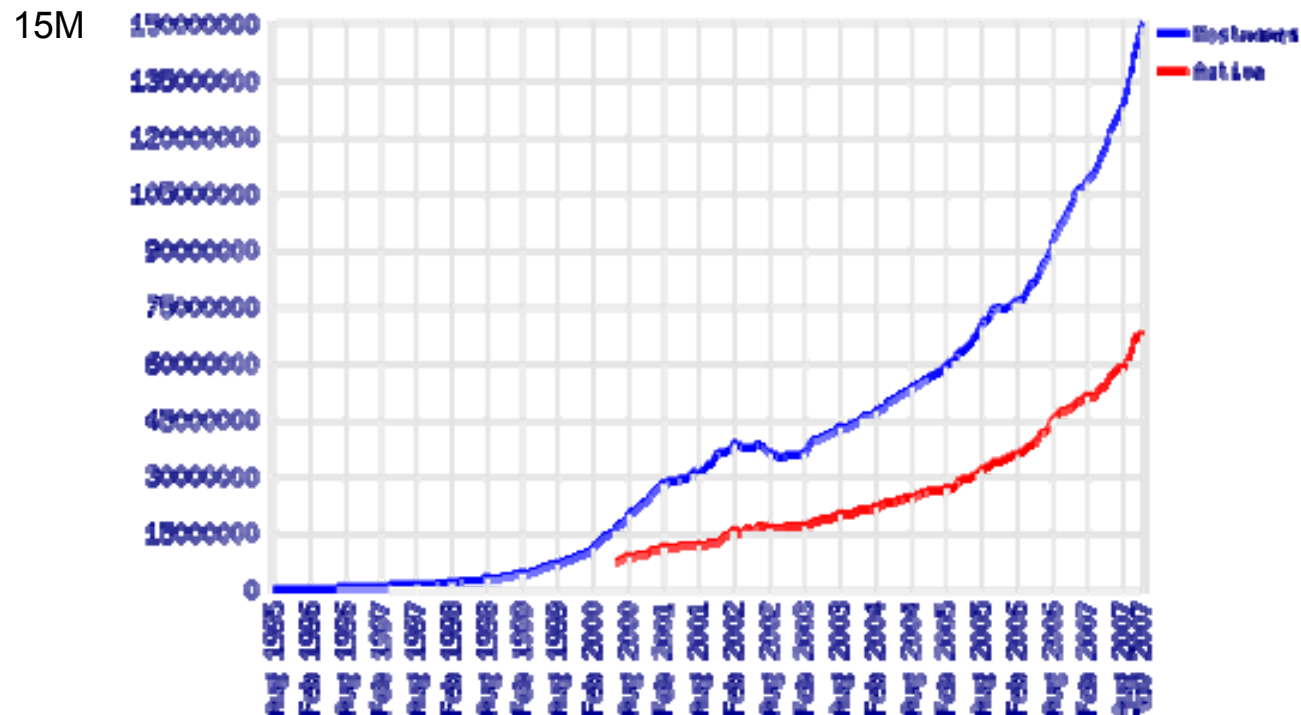
Web Characteristics



- **No Control:** democratization of creation and linking (publishing). Content includes truth, lies, obsolete information, contradictions
- **Distributed Data:** Documents spread over millions of different web servers...
- **Heterogeneity:** Unstructured (text, html, ...), semi-structured (XML, annotated photos), structured (databases)...
- **Variety of Languages:** The types of languages used are more than 100
- **Large Volume:** Scale much larger than previous text corpora (slowed down from initial “volume doubling every few months” but still expanding)
- **Volatile Data:** content can be dynamically generated and removed
- ...

Rapid Proliferation of Web Content

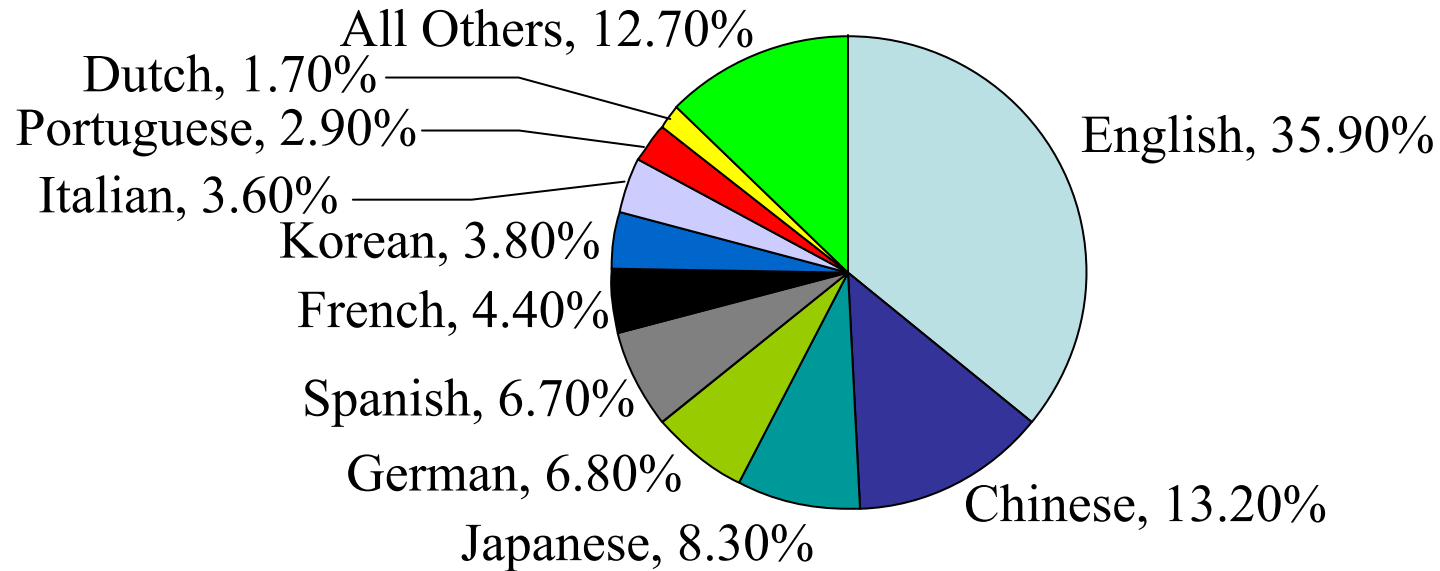
- Total Web Sites Across All Domains August 1995 - November 2007 (<http://news.netcraft.com>)



- A large fraction of growth in sites has come from the increasing number of blogging sites (in particular at Live Spaces, Blogger and MySpace) in the recent past

Internet Users by Languages

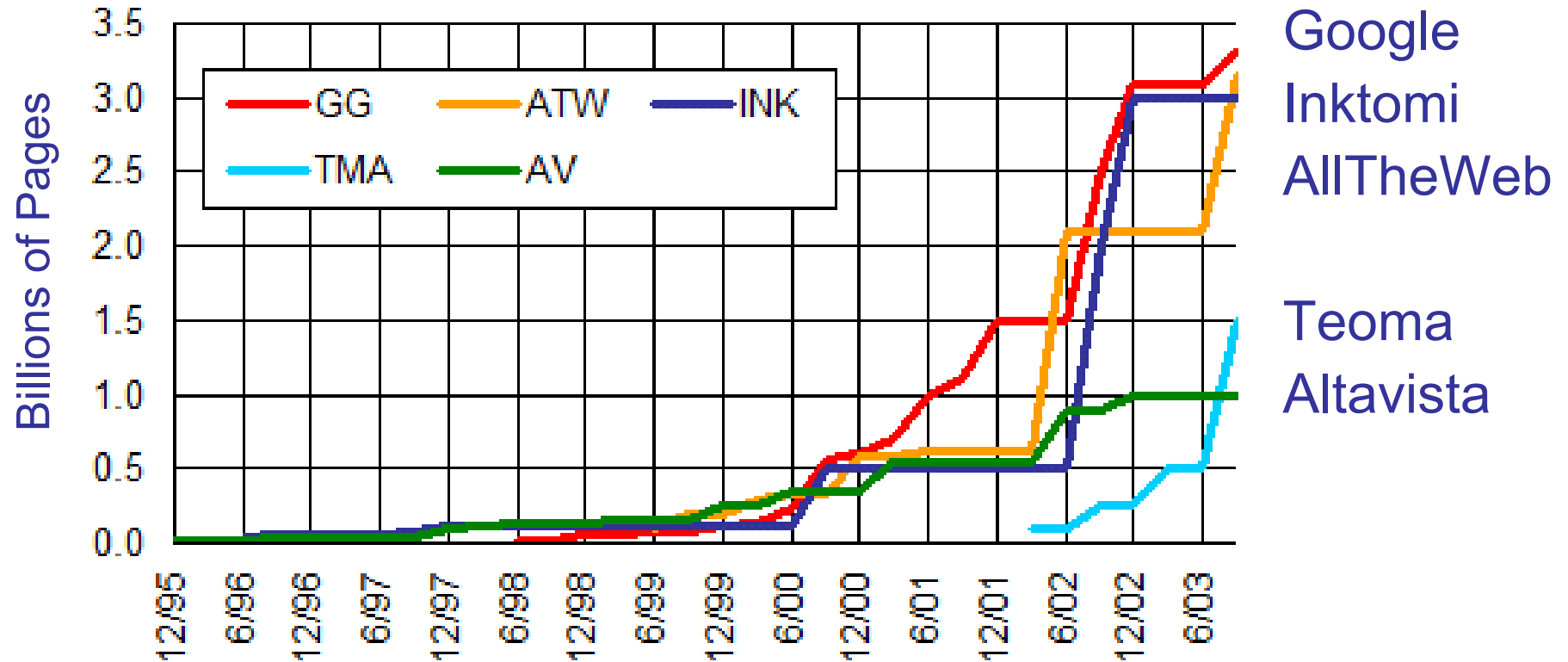
- End of 2004, total 801.4 millions



Access to Web Content

- Full-text index search engines
 - E.g., Google, Altavista, Excite, Infoseek, etc.
 - Keyword search supported by inverted indexes and ranking mechanisms
- Manual hierarchical taxonomies (directories) populated with web pages in categories
 - E.g., Yahoo!, Yam, etc.
 - Human editors assemble a large hierarchically structured directory of web pages
 - Users browse through trees of category labels

Growth of Web Pages Indexed



SearchEngineWatch

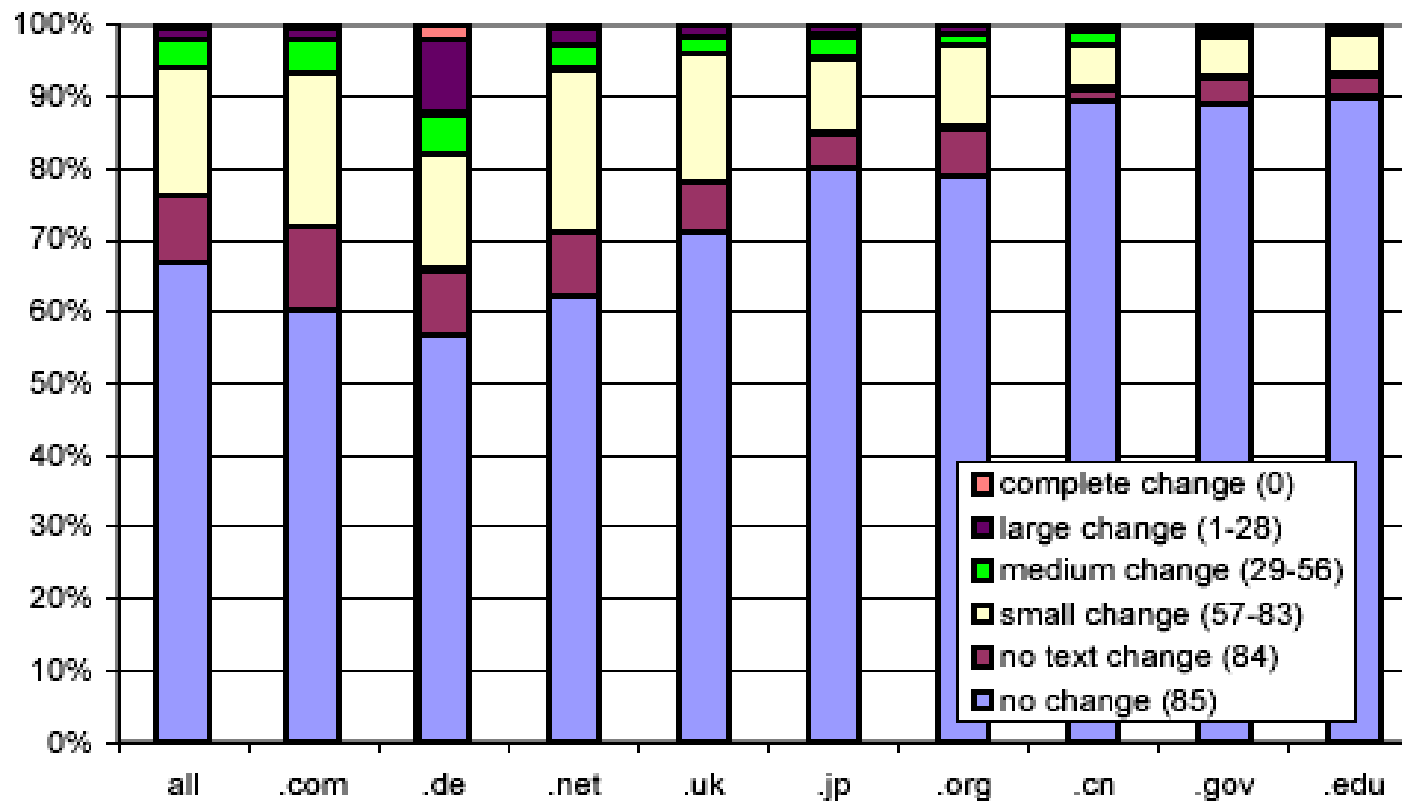
[Link to Note from Jan 2004](#)

Assuming 20KB per page,
1 billion pages is about 20 terabytes of data.

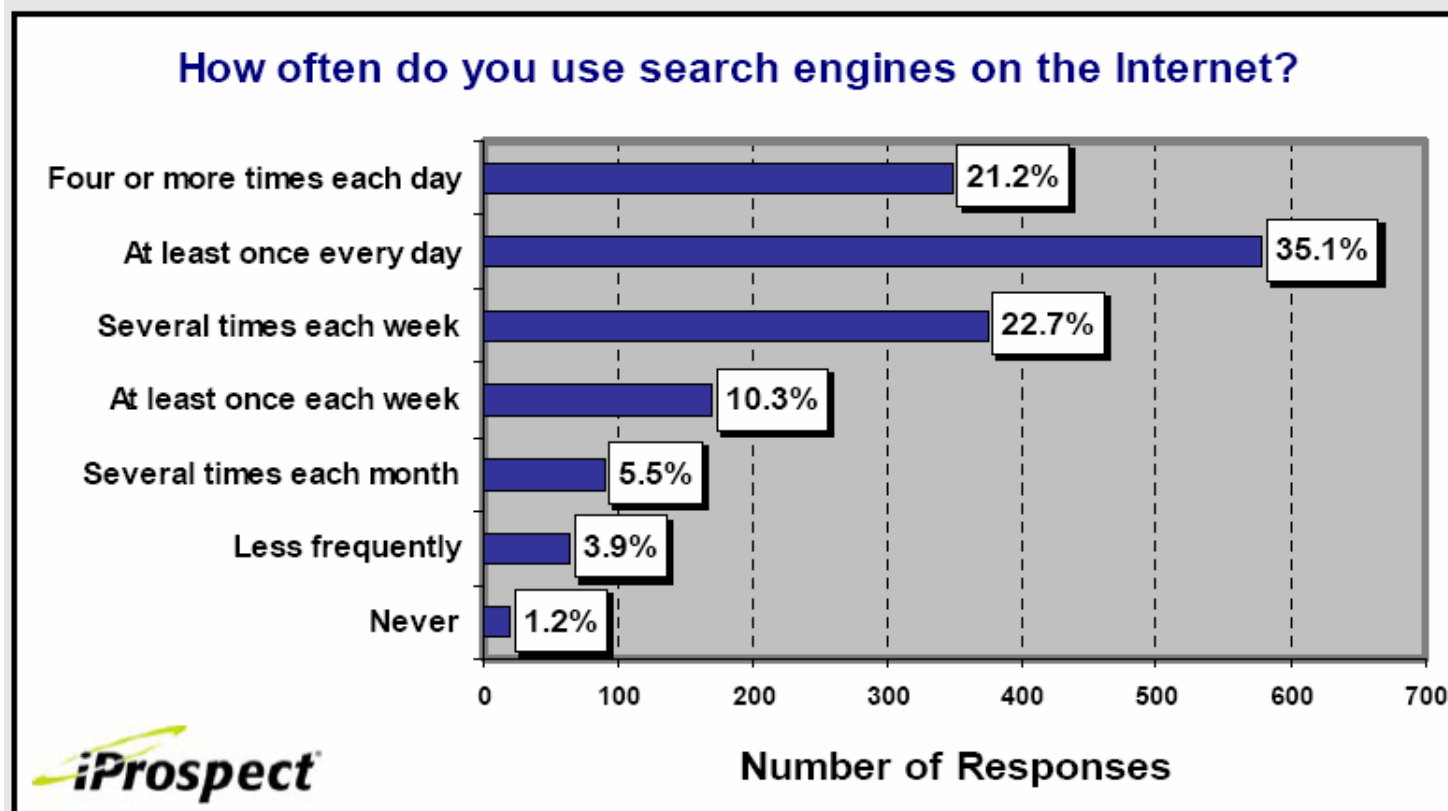
- This slide is adopted from Raymond J. Mooney's teaching materials

Rate of Change for Web Pages

- Fetterly et al. study (2002): several views of data, 150 million pages over 11 weekly crawls
 - Bucketed into 85 groups by extent of change



Frequency of Using Search Engines



<http://www.iprospect.com>

User Query Needs (1/4)

- User query roughly fall into three categories
 - Informational – want to learn about something
 - E.g., “Taroko”
 - Navigational – want to go to that page
 - E.g., “China Airlines”
 - Transactional – want to do something (web-mediated)
 - Purchasing a product, downloading a file or making a reservation

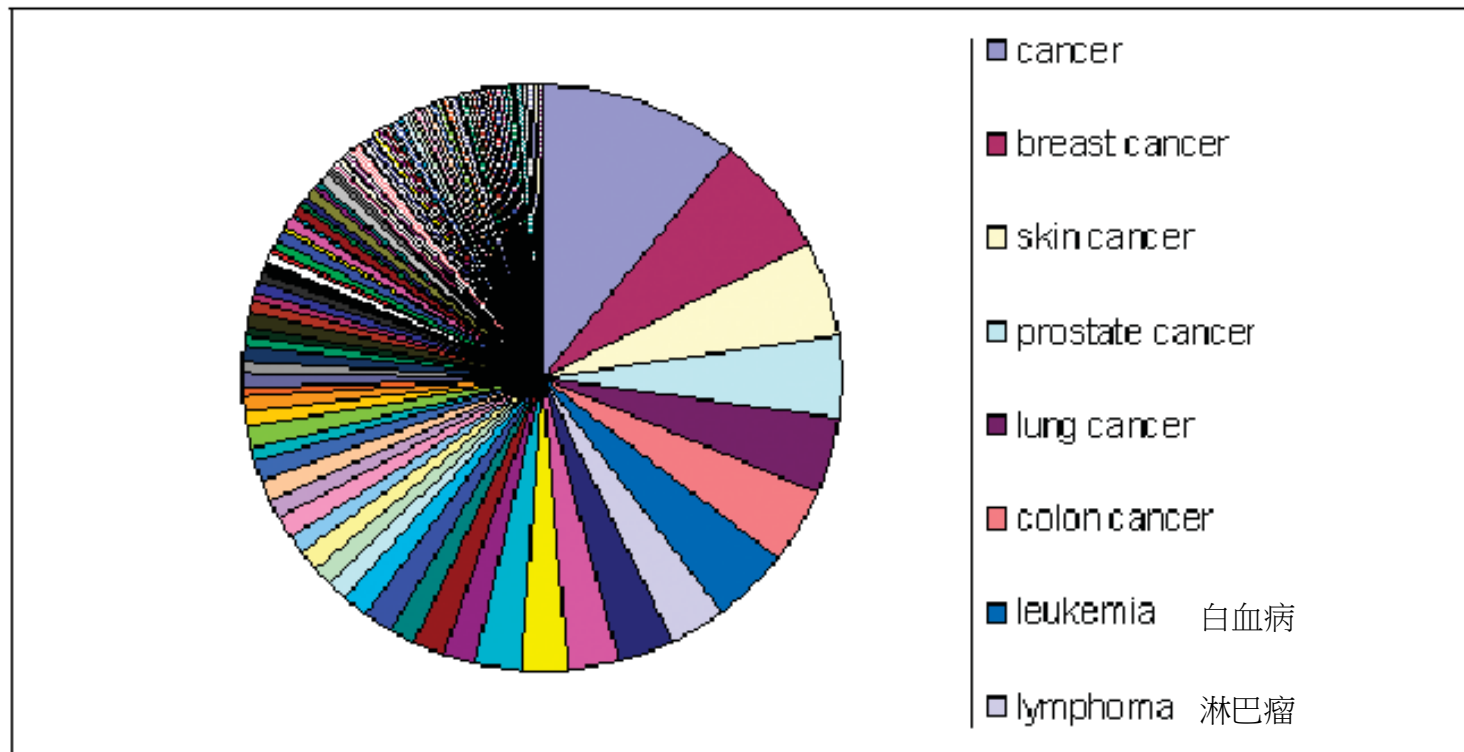
Discern which of these categories a query falls into can be challenging !

User Query Needs (2/4)

- Ill-defined queries
 - Short
 - 2001: 2.54 terms avg, 80% < 3 words
 - 1998: 2.35 terms avg, 88% < 3 words
 - Imprecise terms
 - Suboptimal syntax
 - Low effort
- Specific behavior
 - 85% look over one result screen only (mostly above the fold)
 - 78% of queries are not modified (one query/session)
- Wide variance in
 - Needs
 - Expectations
 - Knowledge
 - Bandwidth

User Query Needs (3/4)

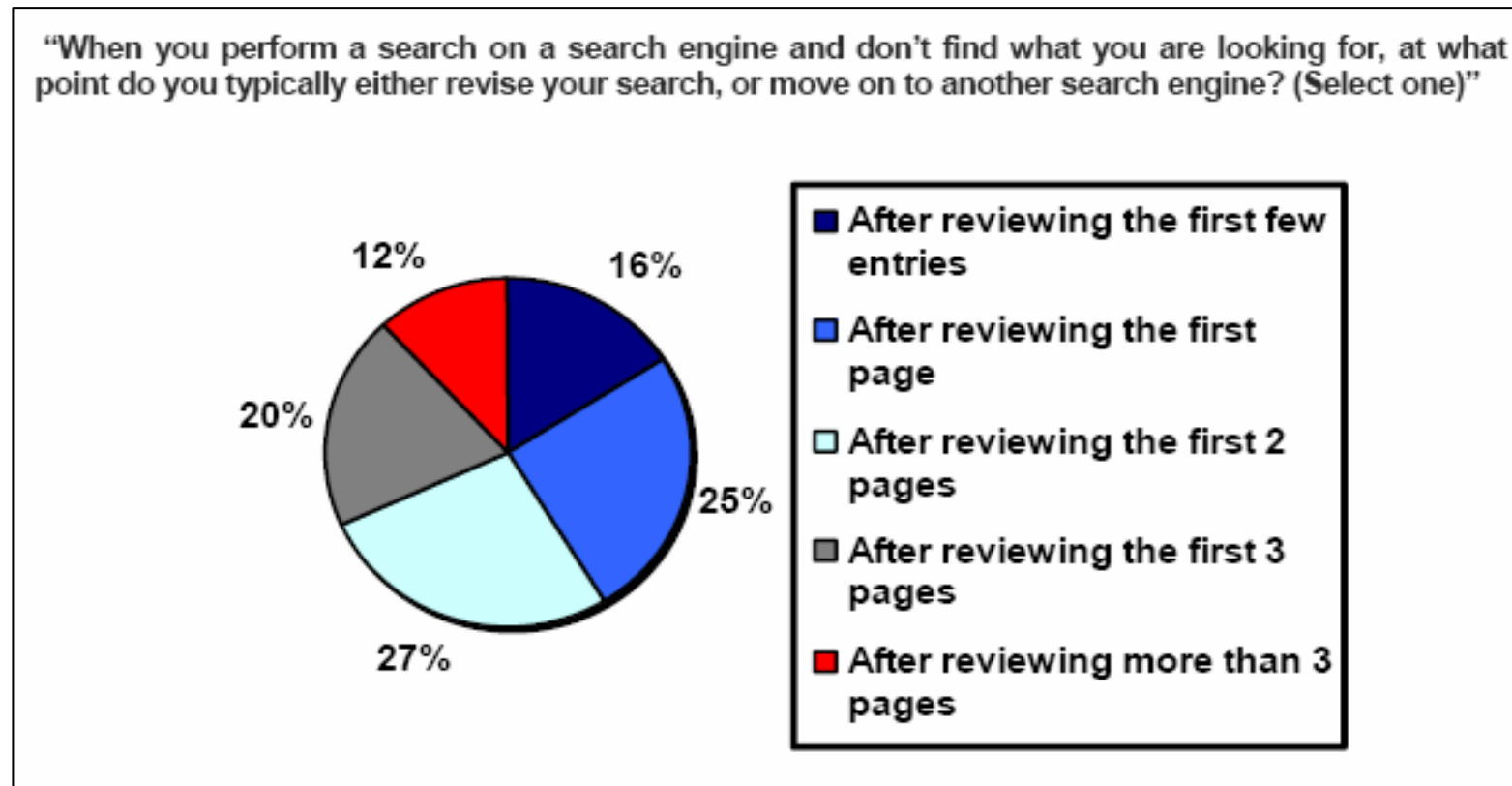
- Query Distribution



- Power law: few popular broad queries, many rare specific queries

User Query Needs (4/4)

- How far do people look for results?

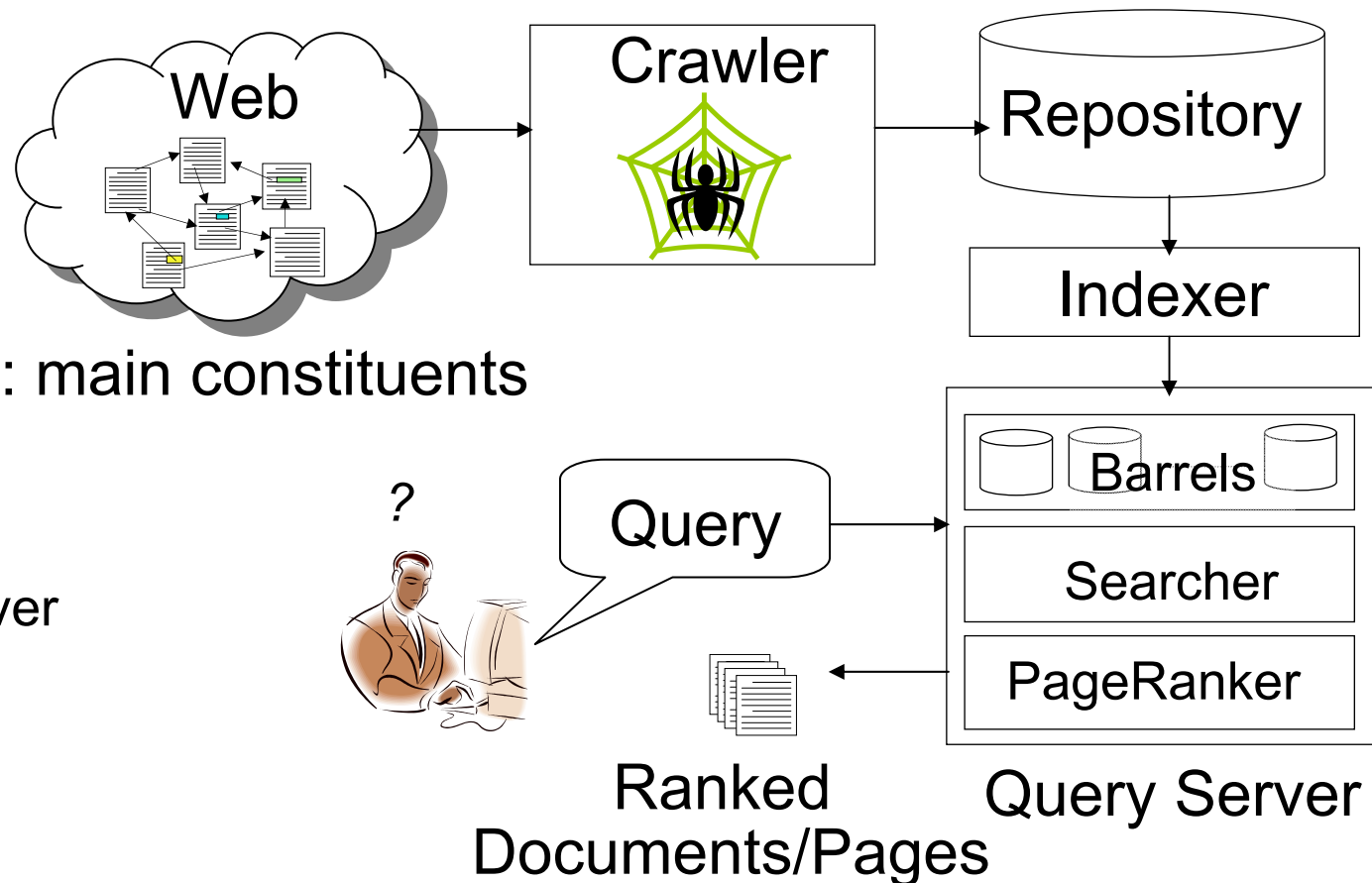


(Source: iprospect.com WhitePaper_2006_SearchEngineUserBehavior.pdf)

Web Search Engines (1/2)

- Goal

- Return both high-relevance and high-quality (i.e., valuable) pages
 - Given the heterogeneity of the Web and the ill-formed queries



- Architecture: main constituents

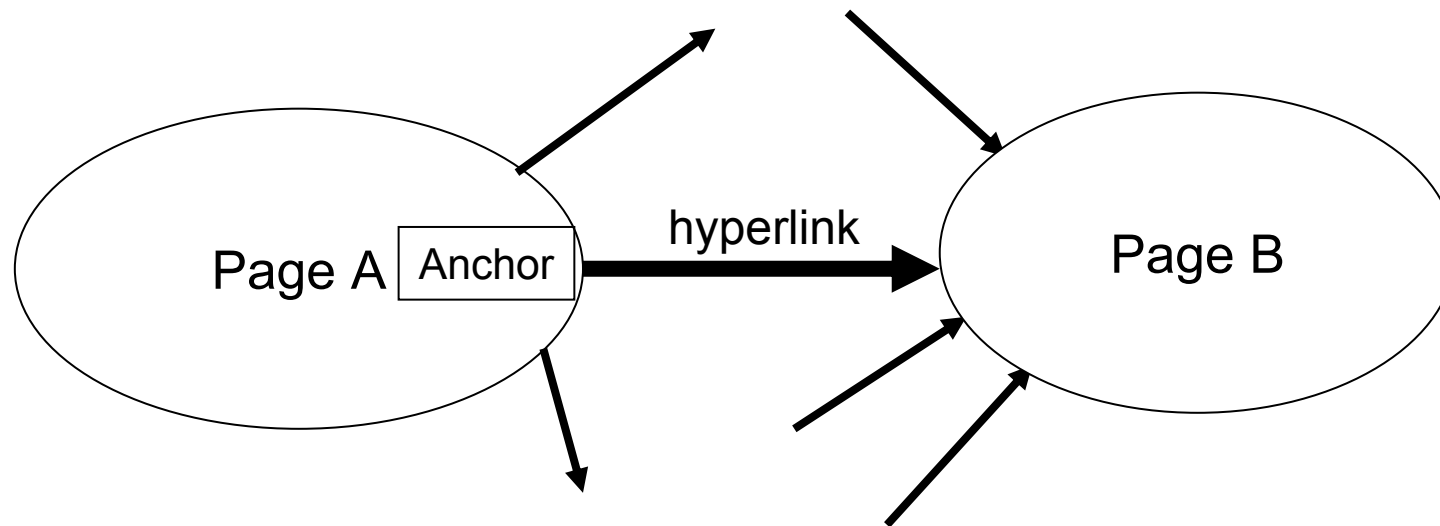
- Crawler
- Indexer
- Query Server

Web Search Engines (2/2)

- Crawler
 - Collect pages from the Web
 - Done by distributed crawlers
 - URL server sends lists of URL to be fetched by crawlers
 - Store server compresses and stores pages (full HTML texts) into a repository
 - Duplicate content detection
- Indexer
 - Process the retrieved pages/documents and represent them in efficient search data structures (inverted files)
- Query server
 - Accept the query from the user and return the result pages by consulting the search data structures

Hyperlink and Anchor Text (1/2)

- Web as a Directed Graph - Two intuitions
 - Hyperlinks from a web page as a form of conferral of authority
 - I.e., A hyperlink between pages denotes author perceived relevance (quality signal)

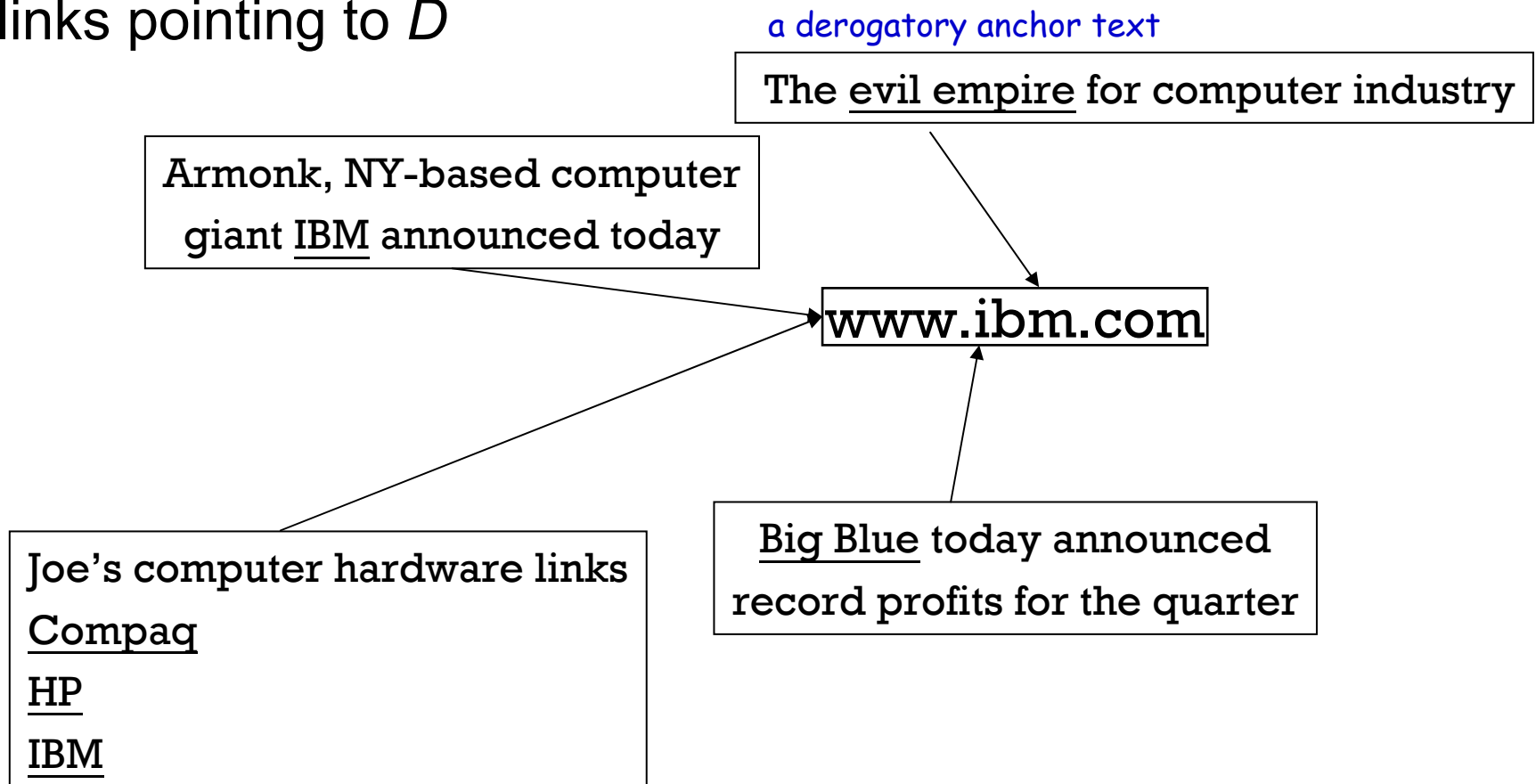


- The anchor (text) of the hyperlink describes the target page (textual context)
 - A short summary of the target page

` Journal of the ACM `

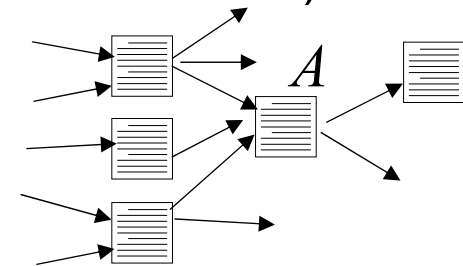
Hyperlink and Anchor Text (2/2)

- When indexing a document D , include anchor text from links pointing to D



PageRank Algorithm

- Proposed by L. Page and Brain, 1998
- Notations
 - A page A has pages $T_1 \dots T_n$ which point to it (citations)
 - d range from 0~1, a damping factor (Google sets to be 0.85)
 - $C(A)$: Number of links going out of page A



- PageRank of a page A

$$PR(A) = (1 - d) + d \left(\frac{PR(T_1)}{C(T_1)} + \dots + \frac{PR(T_n)}{C(T_n)} \right)$$

- PageRank of each page is randomly assigned at the initial iteration and its value tends to be saturated through iterations
- A page with a high PageRank value
 - Many pages pointing to it
 - Or, there are some pages that point to it and have high PageRank values

Business Models for Web Search (1/3)

- Advertisers pay for banner ads (advertisements) on the site that do not depend on a user's query
 - **CPM**: Cost Per Mille (thousand impressions). Pay for each ad display
 - **CPC**: Cost Per Click. Pay only when user clicks on ad
 - **CTR**: Click Through Rate. Fraction of ad impressions that result in clicks throughs. $CPC = CPM / (CTR * 1000)$
 - **CPA**: Cost Per Action (Acquisition). Pay only when user actually makes a purchase on target site
- Advertisers bid for “keywords”. Ads for highest bidders displayed when user query contains a purchased keyword
 - **PPC**: Pay Per Click. CPC for bid word ads (e.g. Google AdWords)
- This slide is adopted from Raymond J. Mooney's teaching materials

Business Models for Web Search (2/3)

- Paid banner ads (news portal)

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Chinese Times website (www.chinatimes.com). The page is divided into several sections:

- Header:** Includes the website logo, navigation menus for "新聞" (News), "理財" (Finance), "廣播" (Broadcast), "影音" (Audio/Video), "校園" (Campus), "雜誌" (Magazine), "部落格" (Blog), and "商情" (Market). There are also links for "RSS", "Podcast", "中時網群", and "自訂單元".
- News Section:** Features a main headline "【B版頭條】王令麟獄中遙控 元老登陸再打江山" and a sub-headline "陳長文：特偵組變「特別費偵查組」". Below the headline is a large image of a panda and a text block starting with "我很有福氣喔!".
- Advertisements:** A central box labeled "Advertisements" has arrows pointing to various ad spots on the page, including a video player on the right and a banner at the bottom for "林郁方" (Lin Yufang).
- Right Sidebar:** Contains a list of links such as "財政部發行5年期公債", "年末犒賞自己,曼谷奢華饗宴五日", and "商務出差專屬 長榮假期商務之旅".
- Bottom Section:** Includes a "強檔推薦" (Strongly Recommended) section with a "政治午餐 2008" banner and a "更多專輯" (More Albums) section.

Business Models for Web Search (3/3)

- Bid keywords (search engine)

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window with the address bar containing the search URL: `http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=nigritude+ultramarine&btnG=Google+Search`. The search results are for the query "nigritude ultramarine".

Organic Search Results (Algorithmic results):

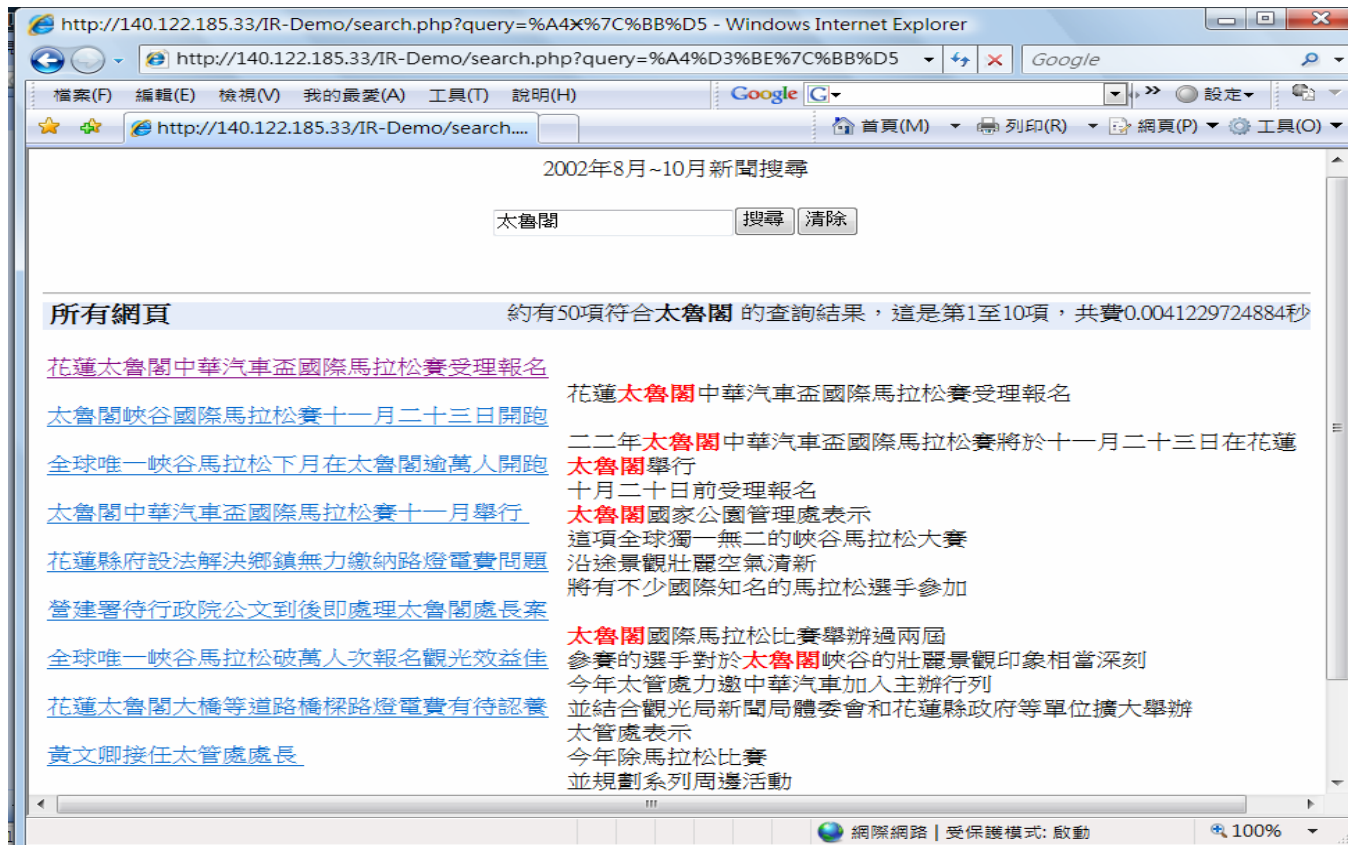
- Anil Dash: Nigritude Ultramarine**
Do me a favor: Link to this post with the phrase **Nigritude Ultramarine**. ... J
to your **Nigritude Ultramarine** article on my weblog. Cheers! ...
www.dashes.com/anil/2004/06/04/nigritude_ultra - 101k - Mar 1, 2006 -
[Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)
- Nigritude Ultramarine FAQ**
Nigritude Ultramarine FAQ - frequently asked questions about **nigritude ultramarine** and
the realted SEO contest.
www.nigritudeultramarines.com/ - 59k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)
- SEO contest - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia**
The **nigritude ultramarine** competition by SearchGuild is widely acclaimed as ...
Comparison of search results for **nigritude ultramarine** during and after the ...
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nigritude_ultramarine - 37k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)
- Slashdot | How To Get Googled, By Hook Or By Crook**
The current 3rd result showcases the "**Nigritude Ultramarine** Fighting Force" who ... When
discussing **nigritude ultramarine** [slashdot.org] it is important to ...
slashdot.org/article.pl?sid=04/05/09/1840217 - 110k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)
- The Nigritude Ultramarine Search Engine Optimization Contest**
It's sweeping the web -- or at least search engine optimizers -- a new contest to rank tops for
the term **nigritude ultramarine** on Google.
searchenginewatch.com/sereport/article.php/3360231 - 57k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

Sponsored Links (Advertisements):

- Business Blogging Seminar**
Coming to L.A. March 16
Top bloggers reveal key techniques
www.blogbusinesssummit.com
Los Angeles, CA
- Full-Time SEO & SEM Jobs**
Find companies big & small hiring
full-time SEO & SEM pros right now
CareerBuilder.com
- SEO Contests**
Information on SEO Contests like
the **Nigritude Ultramarine** contest.
www.seo-contests.com/
- The SEO Book**
Nigritude Ultramarine & SEO secrets
Fun, free, raw, & different.
www.seobook.com
- Ultramarine - Companion**
Music - Dance - Electronic
Overstock.com

Final Project Description

- Reference site: <http://140.122.185.33/IR-Demo/>



- Contact TA for details of Corpus and Internet/Web Application Programs
- Project Due: 25 Jan. 2008