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Search Engines

COMP3220 Web Infrastructure

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Search Engines

Ask Jeeves UK

Baidu 百度

DuckDuckGo

bing

YaCy

pipl

YAHOO!

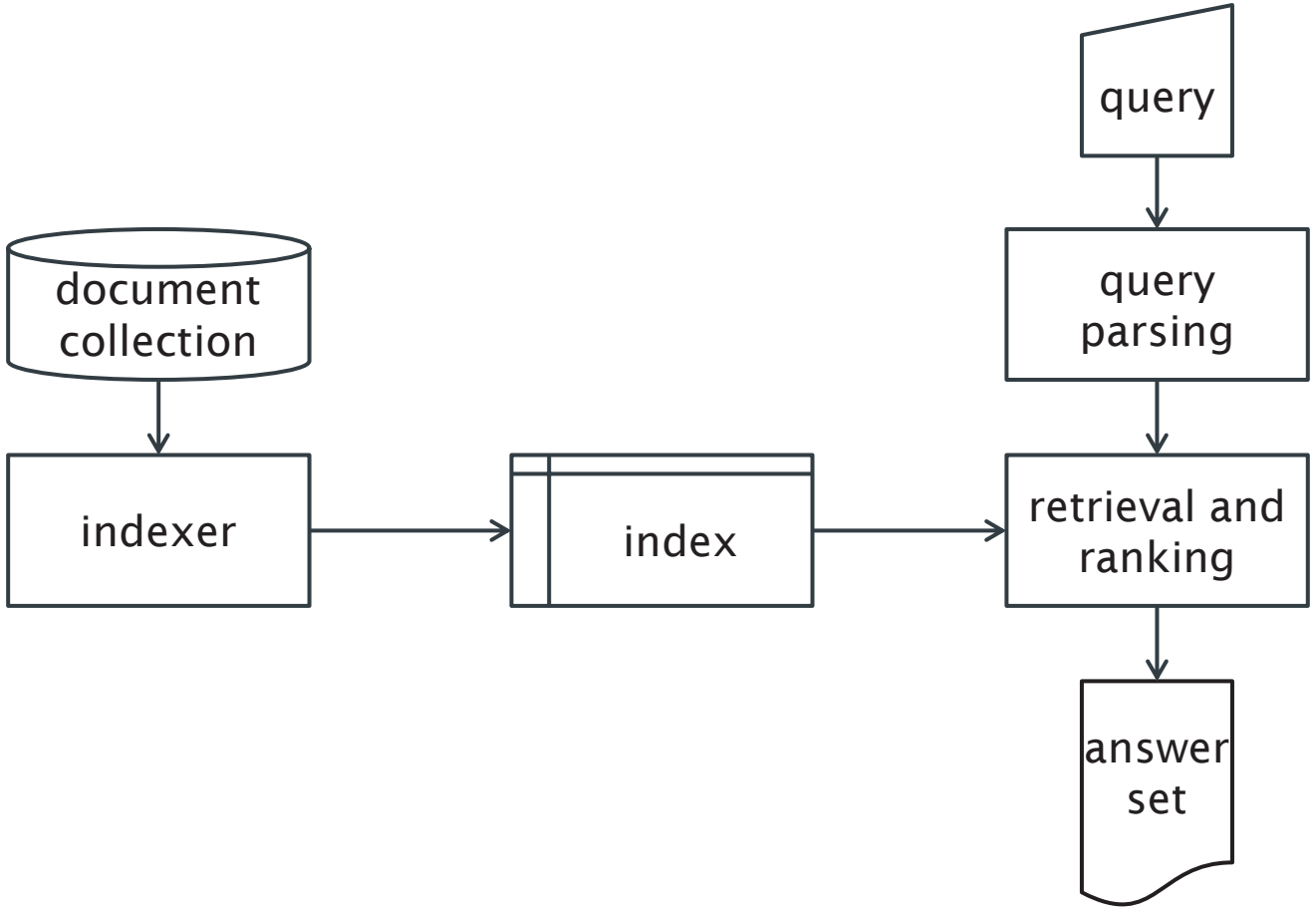
Yandex

Google

Information Retrieval

- The primary goal of an information retrieval system is to retrieve all the documents that are relevant to a user query while retrieving as few as few non-relevant documents as possible
  - An **information need** is a topic which a user desires to know more about
  - A **query** is what the user conveys to the computer in an attempt to communicate their information need
  - A document is **relevant** if it is one that the user perceives as containing information of value with respect to their personal **information need**

High-Level System Architecture – Information Retrieval



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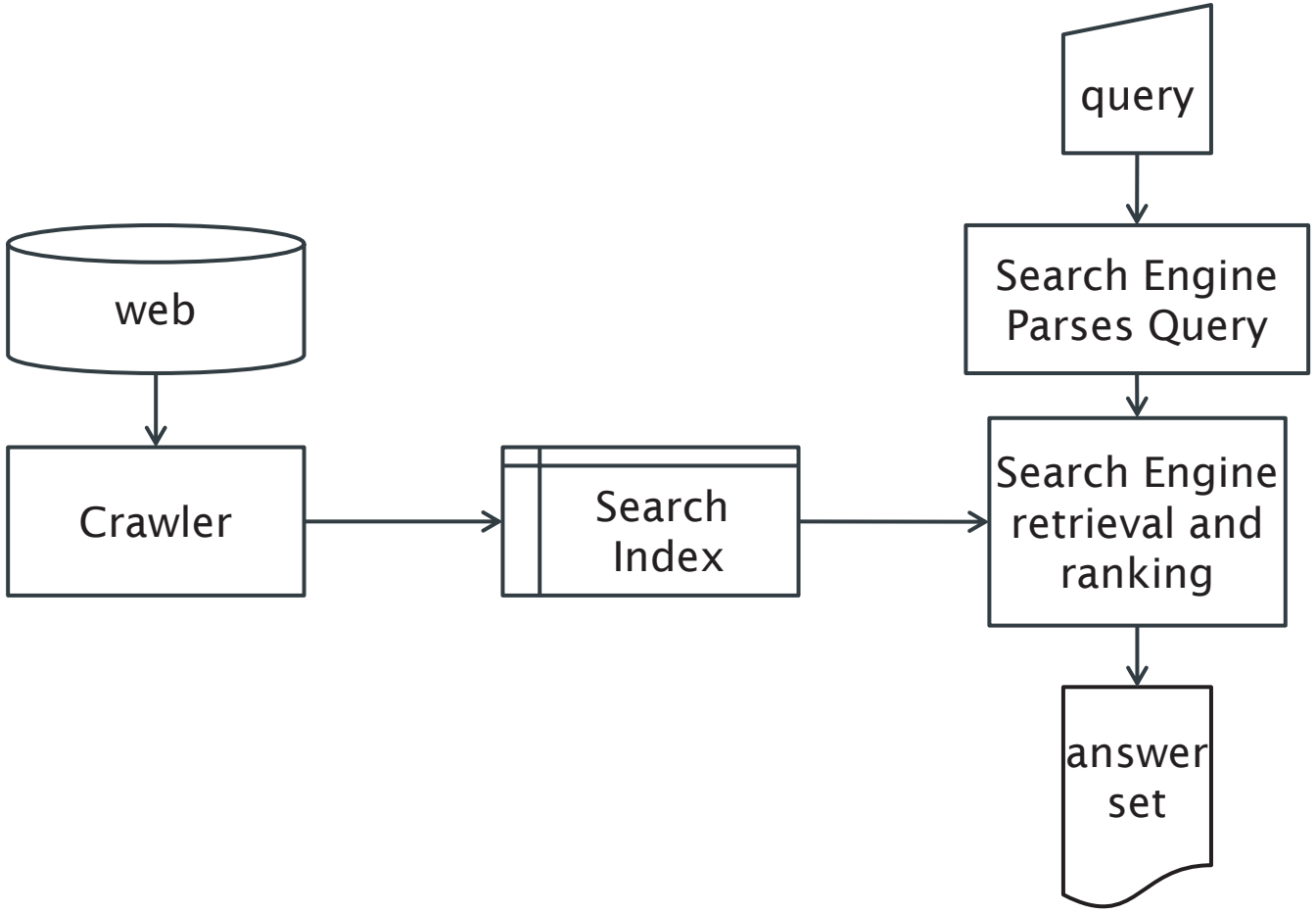
Search Engines

- Search engines are a service
- They allow users to search for content using **keywords**
- A query returns a **ranked** set of results
- They **DO NOT** access the web directly
- They **USE** huge databases

High-Level System Architecture – Search Engine



Specific Board and Vague Queries

	Specific	Broad	Vague
I know specifically what I'm looking for	✔	✖	✖
I know where to look for what I'm looking for	✔	✔	✖
Example	Looking for a specific gene in the Gene Database	Looking for the manager of HR, in the company directory	Google

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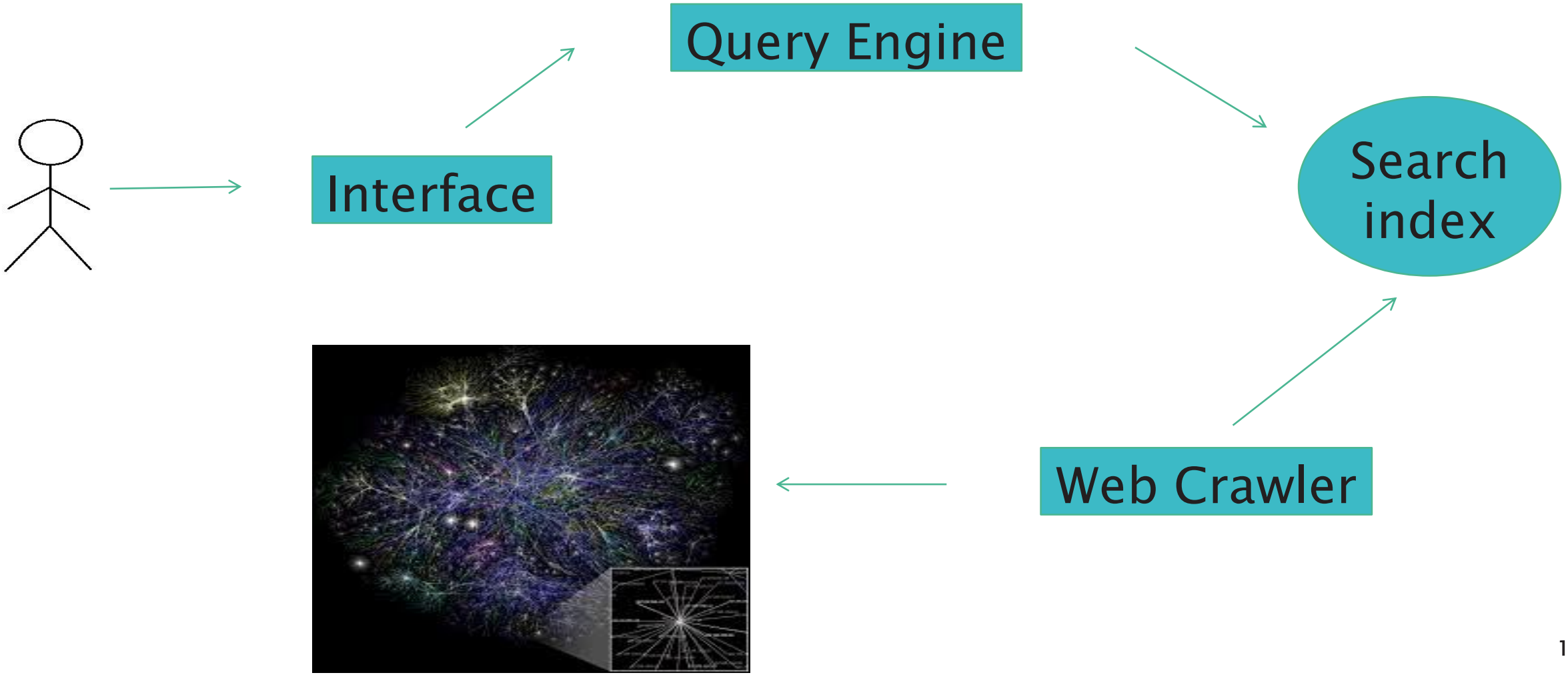
Search Engines

Simple Framework – Altravista's Framework 1994



Web Crawler, Spider or bot

- An algorithm that systematically browses the web
- A basic algorithm
    1) Start at a webpage
    2) Follow the hyperlinks that webpage points to
    3) Then follows the links those webpages point to
- Each page it visits it collects metadata about it
- Stores a file for each resource, with its metadata in a search index
- Crawlers consume resources
- Can visit sites without approval

Web Crawler - robots.txt

- Block all web crawlers

```
User-agent: *

Disallow: /
```

- Allow all web crawlers

```
User-agent: *

Disallow:
```

- Block a specific web crawler from a specific folder

```
User-agent: Googlebot

Disallow: /example-subfolder/

Disallow: /index.html
```

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Web Crawler Policies

The behaviour of a web crawler is based on:

1. Selection Policy
2. Re-visit Policy
3. Politeness Policy
4. Parallelisation Policy

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Web Crawler Selection Policy

- Search engines only index part of the web
- It's important to download the most relevant pages
- A selection policy states which pages to index
- Strategies:
  - Random
  - Breadth first
  - Back link count
- Only request pages that have searchable content (HTML, PDF etc)

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Web Crawler Re-visit Policy

- Its worth revisiting web pages because they change over time
- An ideal search engine would have the most up-to-date version of every page in its index
- Strategies
  - Re-visit all pages equally frequent
  - Prioritise pages that change often (but not too often!)
- May take page quality into account

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Web Crawler Politeness Policy

- Issues of schedule and load when large collections of pages are accessed
- Strategies
  - Do not make parallel calls to the same server
  - Spread out requests
  - Abide by Crawler delay in Robots.txt

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Web Crawler Parallelisation Policy

- An efficient crawler needs to access many web servers at once
- Run multiple processes in parallel
- Could find the same URL on multiple pages
- Strategies:
  - Dynamically assign pages to crawler processes
  - Static mapping eg based on a hash function

Web Crawler - Crawlability

- Broken links
- Denied access
- Outdated URLs
- URL errors
- Blocked
- No out links
- Slow load speed
- Flash content
- JavaScript (Googlebot executed from 2014)
- HTML frames (outdated and thus poorly indexed)
- Data
  - Unstructured data - gifs, pdf, etc
  - Redundant data - 30% pages are near duplicates
  - Quality of data - False, poorly written, invalid, misspelt

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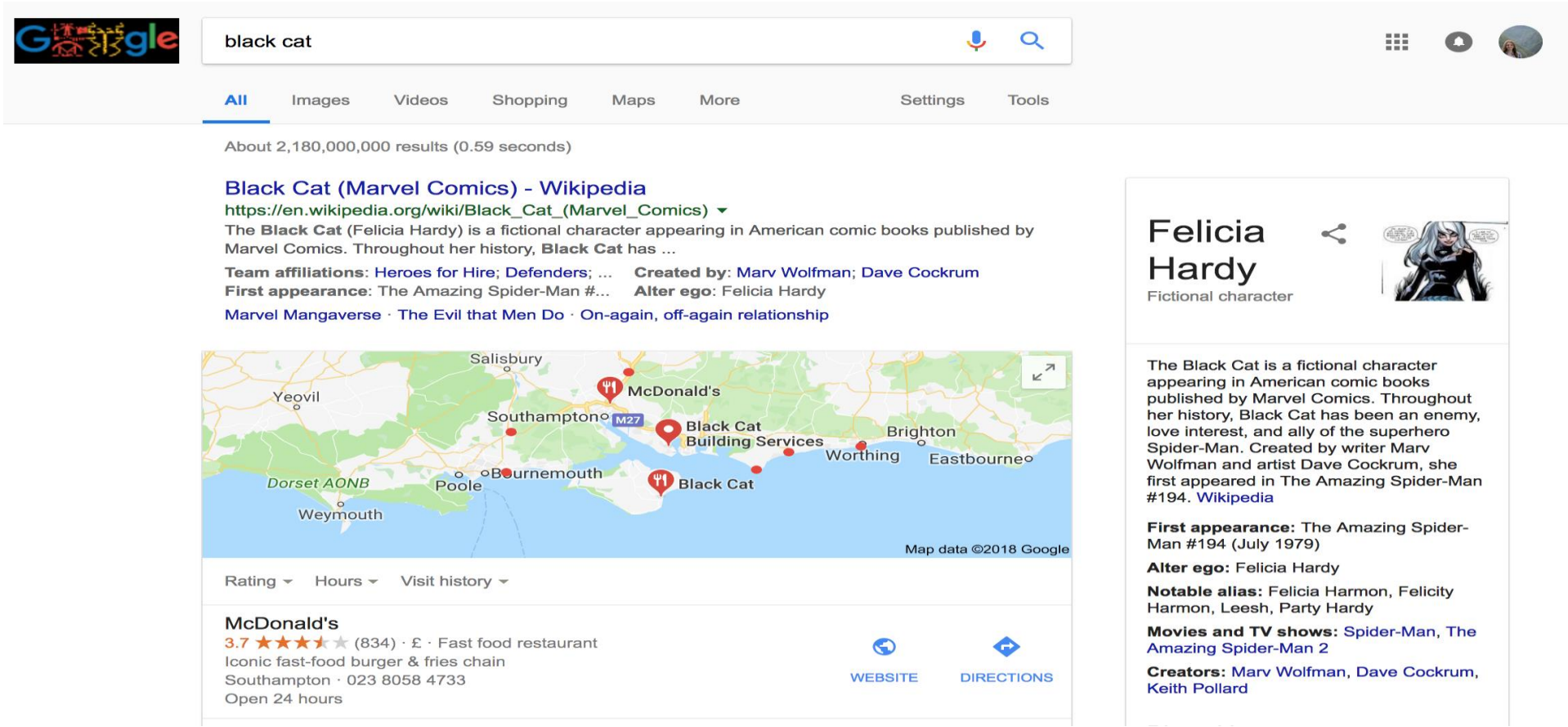
Search Index Ranking

- Query results can be ranked using many features:
  - How many times does the page contain the keywords
  - Do keywords appear in the title or url
  - Does it contain synonyms for your keywords
  - Is it from a quality source
  - What is it's importance
  - How often a page is updated
  - Freshness of information
  - Page load time

User Search Problems

- Users may get unexpected answers because they are not aware of the input requirement of the search engine.
  - For example, some search engines are case sensitive.
- Users have problems understanding Boolean logic
- Around 85% of users only look at the first page of the result, so relevant answers might be skipped.
- Users do not understand how to provide a sequence of words for searches

User Search Problems: Ordering of Terms



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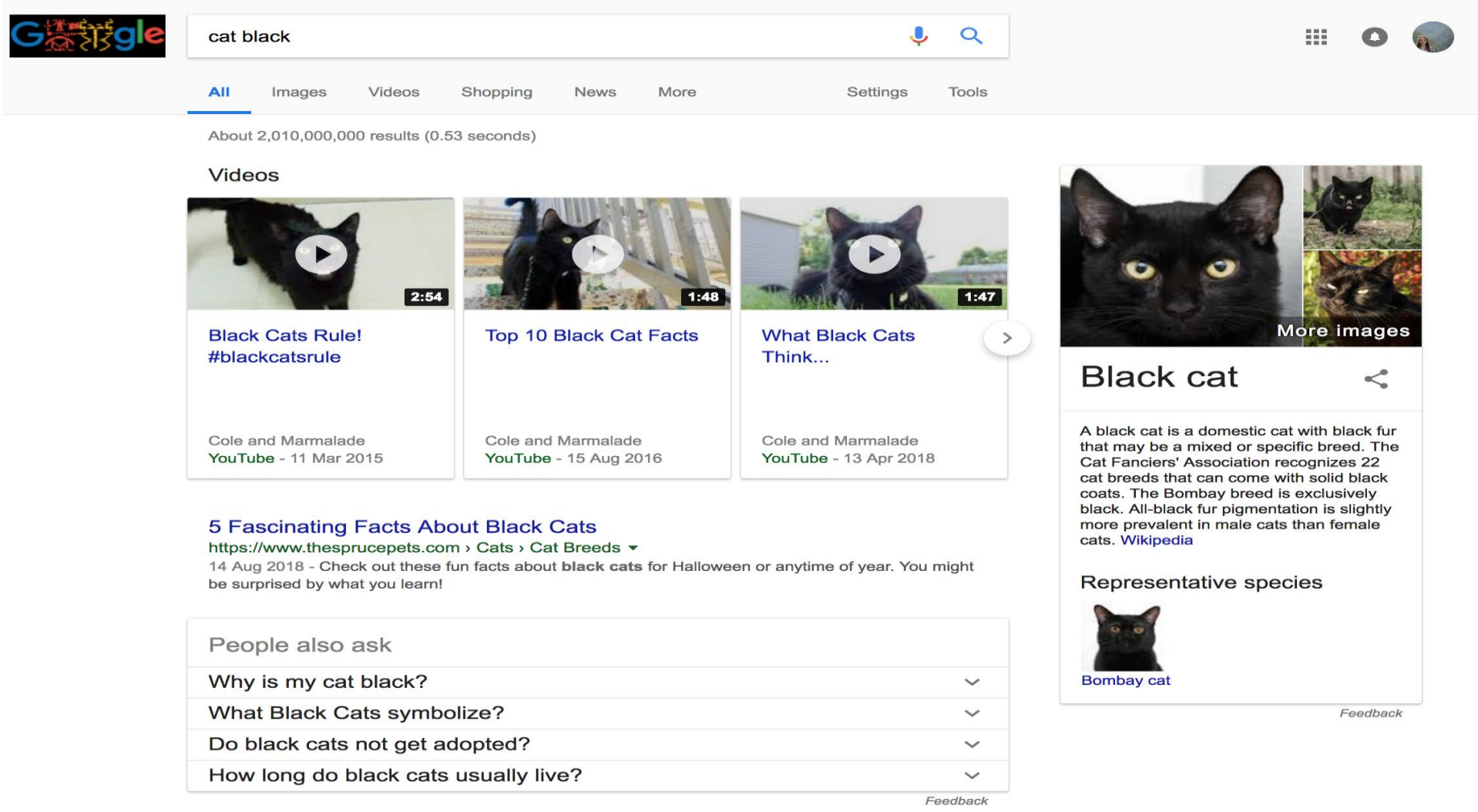

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Search Engine Optimisation

- Search engines don’t host content
- 85% of people don’t look at the second page
- People try to optimise their site so that it ranks highly on Search Engines
- Could be fundamental to a website’s business model

Search Engine Optimisation

- Whole industry exists trying to boost search ranking to ensure pages are indexed by search engines

- Leads to arms race between SEO and search engines

- Legitimate SEO (White Hat)
  - Good Design
  - Valid metadata, alt tags on images
- Illegitimate SEO (Black Hat)
  - Often gaming search ranking algorithms
  - Deception

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Combatting SEO

- Most search engines have rules against:
  - Invisible text
  - Meta tag abuse
  - Heavy repetition
  - “domain spam”
    - Overtly submission of “mirror” sites in an attempt to dominate the listings for particular terms

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Google and other SEs are a Business

- Search Engines record tracking information
  - Google saves every voice search
  - IP addresses
  - Location
  - Saves your searches
- Google's revenue is from adverts
  - Improve their revenue with targeted advertising
- Google has a large research department
  - Improve their technology

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Overview

- What types of queries can be answered on the web
- Search engines and their basic framework:
  - Web crawler
  - Search index
  - Query engine
  - Interface
- Issues with Search Engines