Web mapping, modeling, mining, and mingling

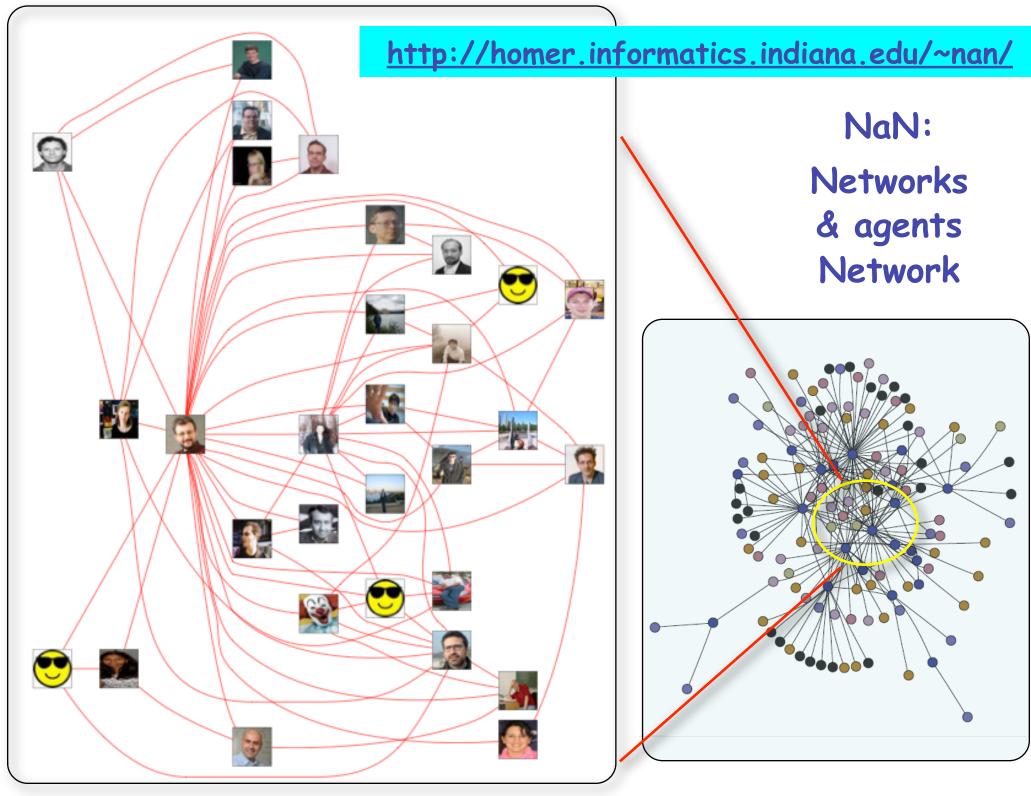
Tutorial for the 2006 MITACS Winter School Modelling and Mining of Networked Information Spaces

Filippo Menczer

Informatics & Computer Science Indiana University, Bloomington

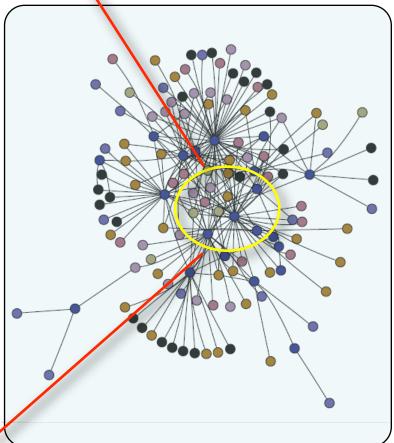
ComputerScience

Indiana University School of Informatics



NaN:

Networks & agents Network

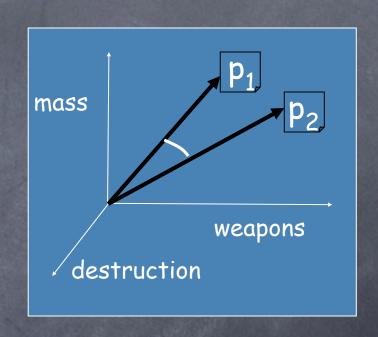


Outline

- Mapping
 - > Topical locality
 - > Content, link, and semantic topologies in the Web
- Modeling
 - > How the Web evolves and why content matters
 - > Consequences for navigation and crawling
- Mining
 - > Topical Web crawlers
 - > Adaptive, intelligent crawling techniques
- Mingling
 - > Social Web search & recommendation
 - > Distributed collaborative peer search

The Web as a text corpus

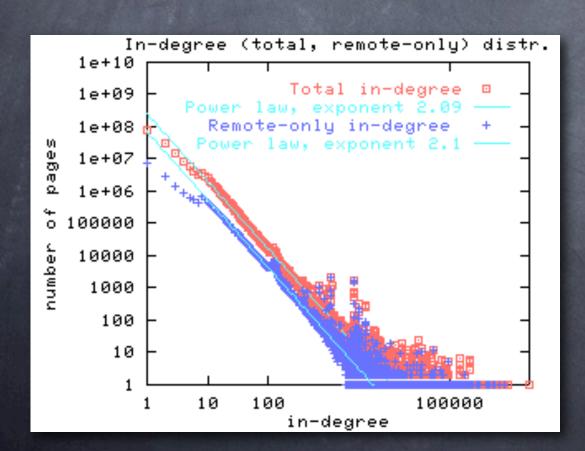
- Pages close in word vector space tend to be related
 - Cluster hypothesis (van Rijsbergen 1979)

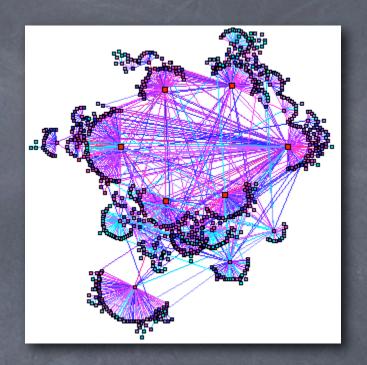


- The WebCrawler (Pinkerton 1994)
- The whole first generation of search engines

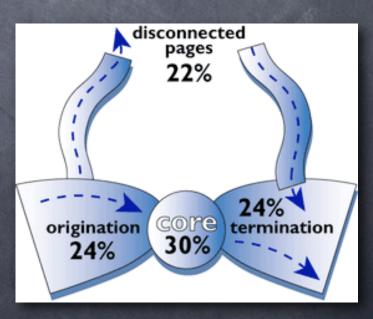
Enter the Web's link structure

$$p(i) = rac{lpha}{N} + (1-lpha) \sum_{egin{subarray}{c} j:j
ightarrow i} rac{p(j)}{|\ell:j
ightarrow \ell|}$$
Brin & Page 1998



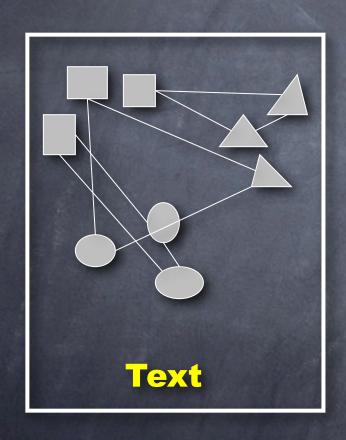


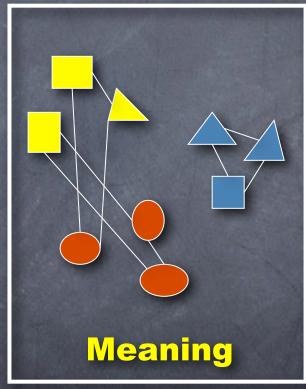
Barabasi & Albert 1999

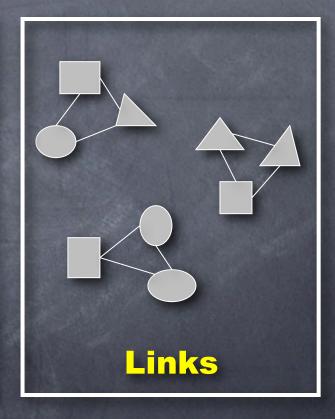


Broder & al. 2000

Three network topologies







The "link-cluster" conjecture

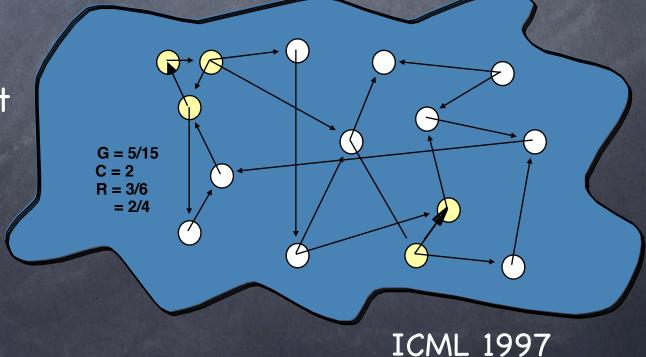
Connection between semantic topology (topicality or relevance) and link topology (hypertext)

G = Pr[rel(p)] ~ fraction of relevant pages (generality)

 \odot Related nodes are "clustered" if R > 6

(modularity)

Necessary and sufficient condition for a random crawler to find pages related to start points



Link-cluster conjecture

· Stationary hit rate for a random crawler:

$$\eta(t+1) = \eta(t) \cdot R + (1 - \eta(t)) \cdot G \ge \eta(t)$$

$$\eta \xrightarrow{t \to \infty} \eta^* = \frac{G}{1 - (R - G)}$$

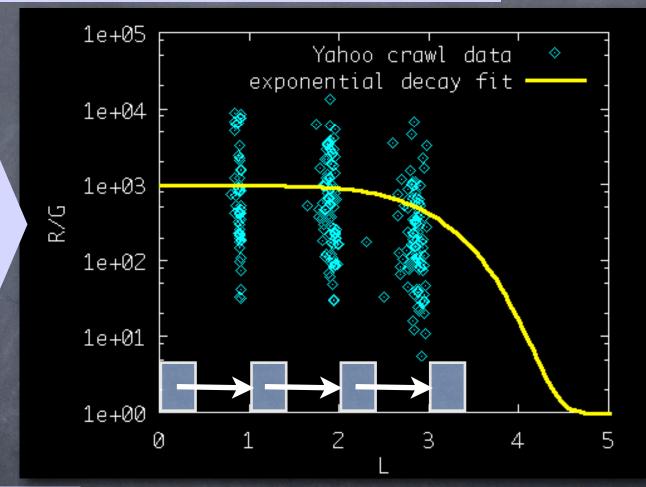
$$\eta^* > G \Leftrightarrow R > G$$

$$\frac{\eta^*}{G} - 1 = \frac{R - G}{1 - (R - G)}$$
Value added

$$\frac{R(q,\delta)}{G(q)} = \frac{\Pr[rel(p) | rel(q) \land || path(q,p)|| \le \delta]}{\Pr[rel(p)]}$$

Link-cluster conjecture

- Pages that link to each other tend to be related
- Preservation of semantics (meaning)
- A.k.a. topic drift



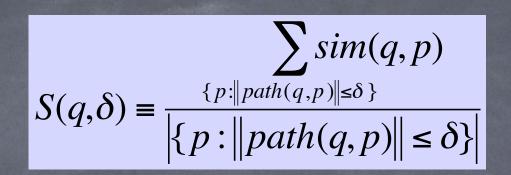
$$L(q,\delta) = \frac{\sum \|path(q,p)\|}{\|path(q,p)\| \le \delta\}}$$

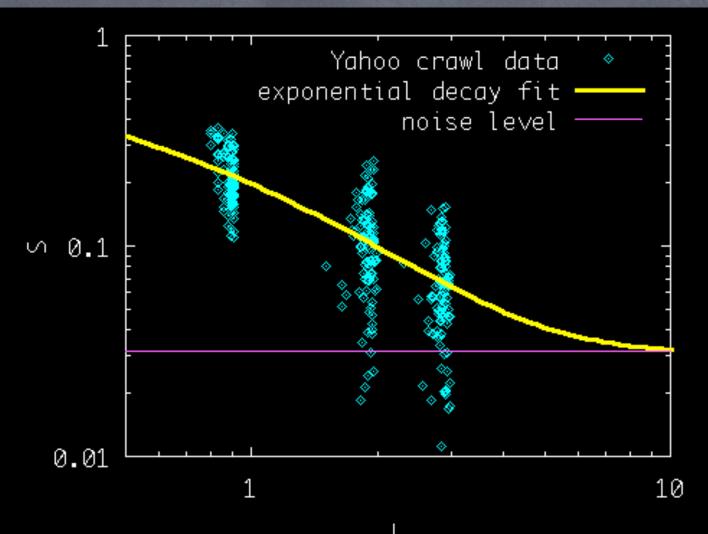
$$|\{p: \|path(q,p)\| \le \delta\}|$$

JASIST 2004

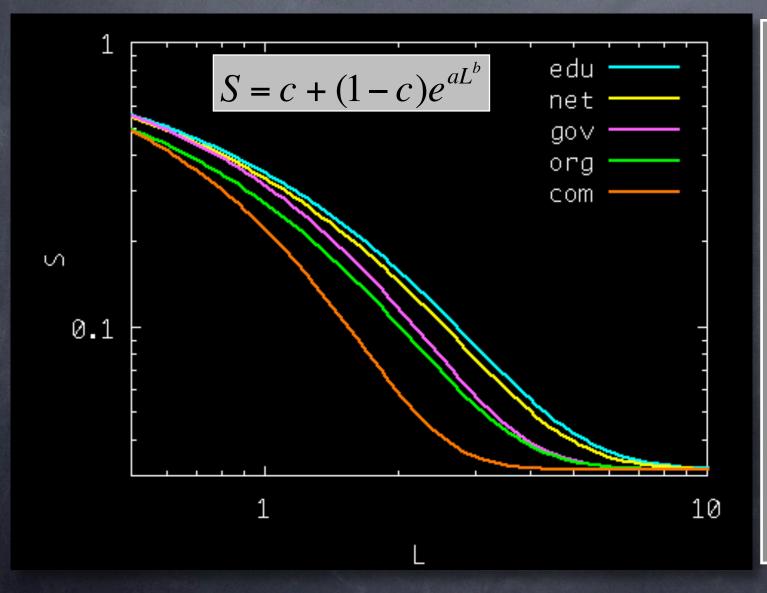
The "link-content" conjecture

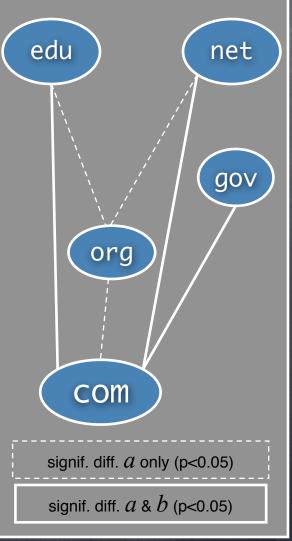
- Correlation of lexical and linkage topology
- **L**(δ): average link distance
- similarity to start (topic) page from pages up to distance δ
- Correlationρ(L,S) = -0.76





Heterogeneity of link-content correlation



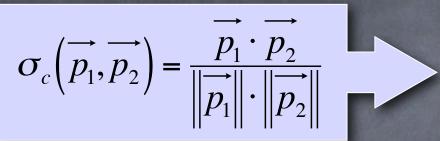


Discussion

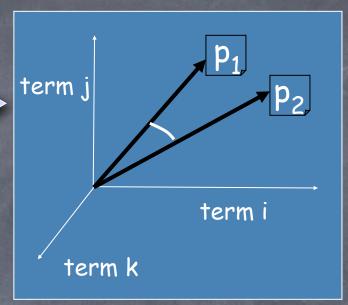
Topic drift: Myth or reality?

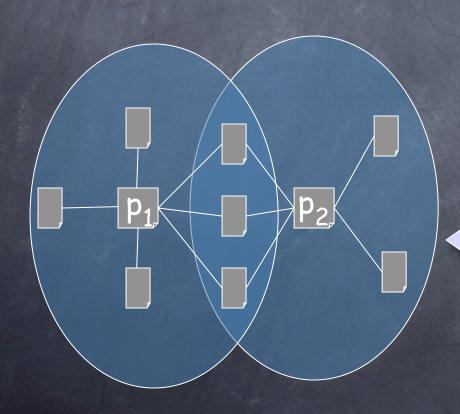
Mapping the relationship between links, content, and semantic topologies

- Given any pair of pages, need 'similarity' or 'proximity' metric for each topology:
 - Content: textual/lexical (cosine) similarity
 - Link: co-citation/bibliographic coupling
 - Semantic: relatedness inferred from manual classification
- Data: Open Directory Project (dmoz.org)
 - ~ 1 M pages after cleanup
 - $\sim 1.3*10^{12}$ page pairs!



Content similarity

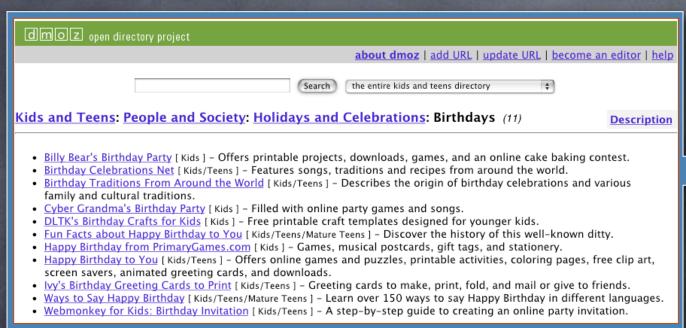


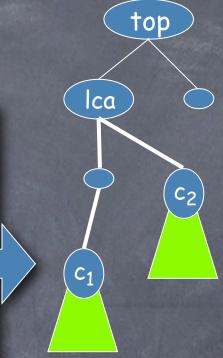


Link similarity

$$\sigma_{l}(p_{1}, p_{2}) = \frac{\left|U_{p_{1}} \cap U_{p_{2}}\right|}{\left|U_{p_{1}} \cup U_{p_{2}}\right|}$$

Semantic similarity



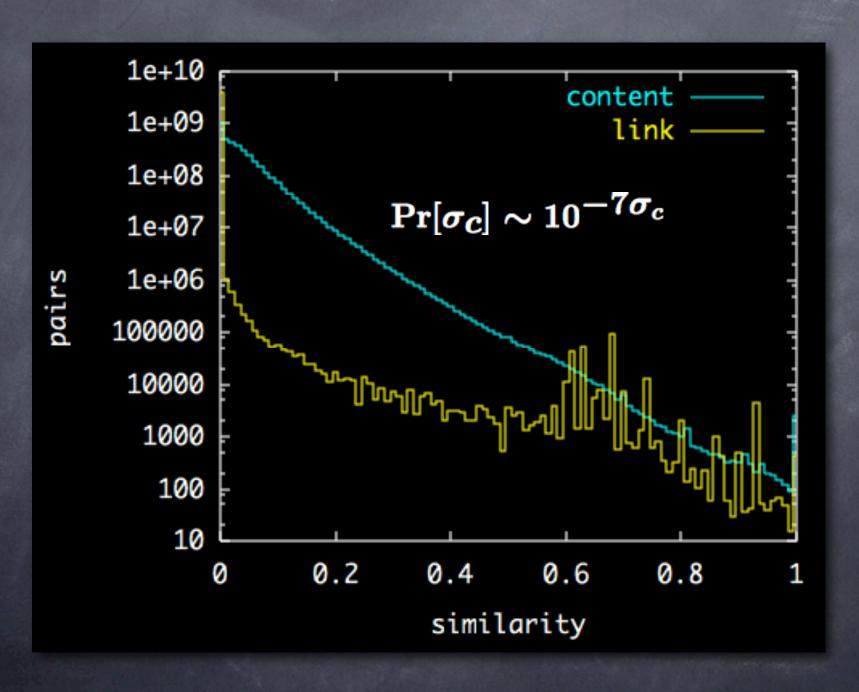


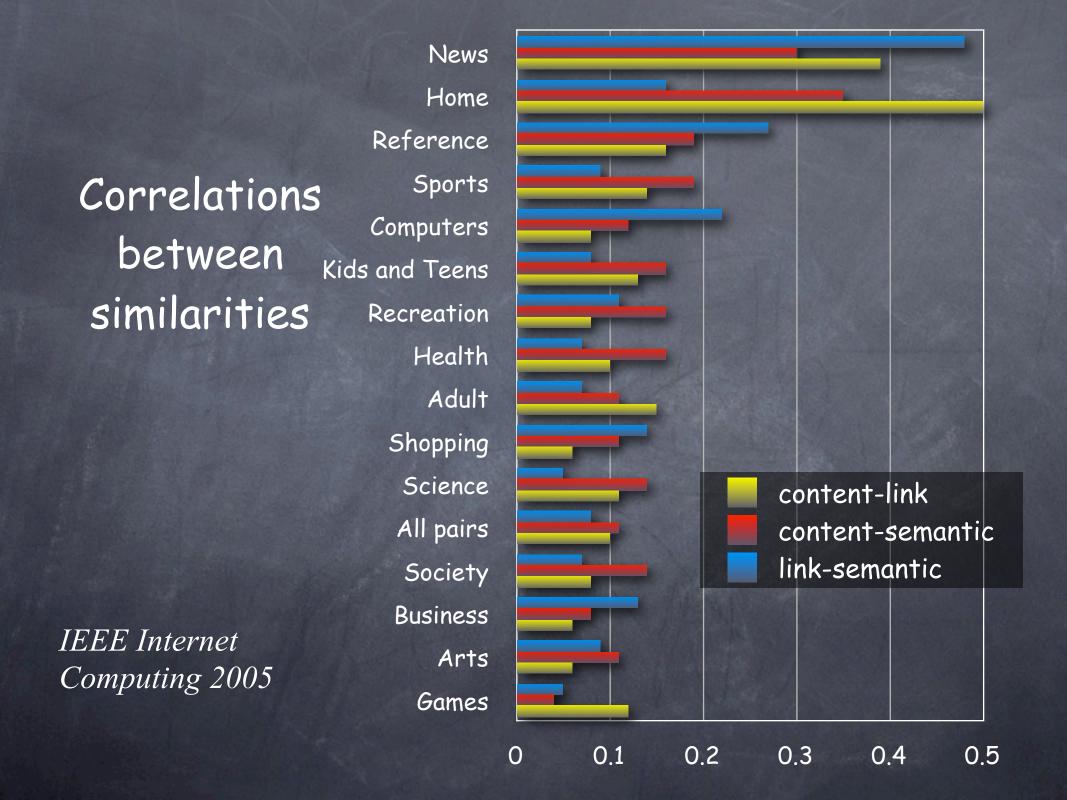
 Information-theoretic measure based on classification tree (Lin 1998)

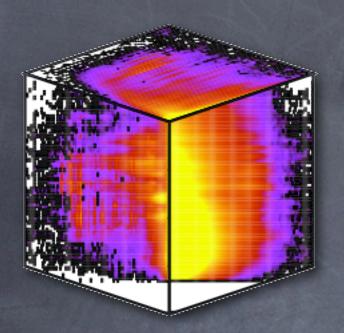
$$\sigma_s(c_1, c_2) = \frac{2 \log \Pr[lca(c_1, c_2)]}{\log \Pr[c_1] + \log \Pr[c_2]}$$

Classic path distance in special case of balanced tree

Individual metric distributions







| Retrieved & Relevant |

Precision =

| Retrieved |

| Retrieved & Relevant |

Recall = -

| Relevant |

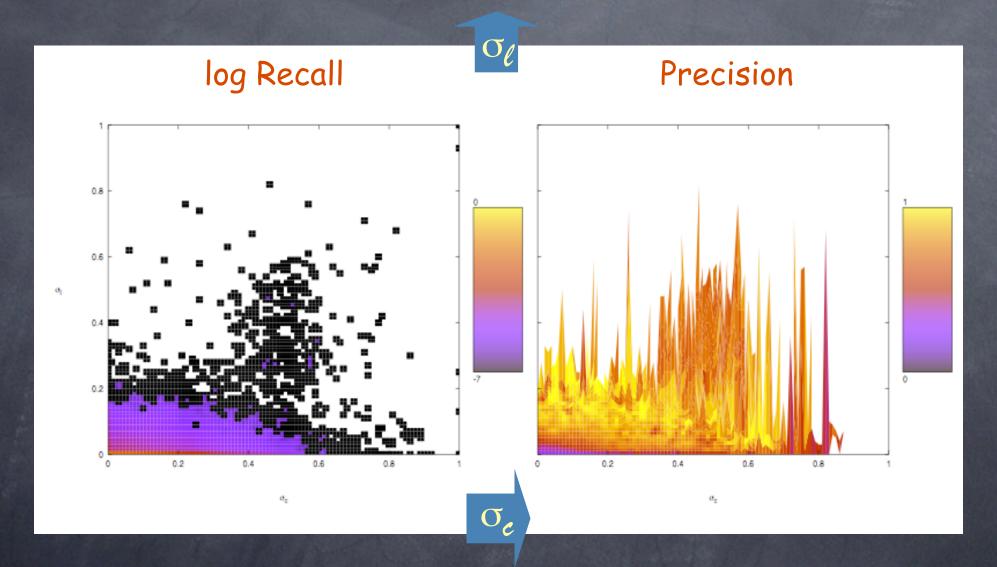
$$P(s_c, s_l) = \frac{\sum_{\{p,q:\sigma_c = s_c, \sigma_l = s_l\}} \sigma_s(p,q)}{\left|\{p,q:\sigma_c = s_c, \sigma_l = s_l\}\right|}$$

$$R(s_c, s_l) = \frac{\sum_{\{p,q:\sigma_c = s_c, \sigma_l = s_l\}} \sigma_s(p,q)}{\sum_{\{p,q\}} \sigma_s(p,q)}$$

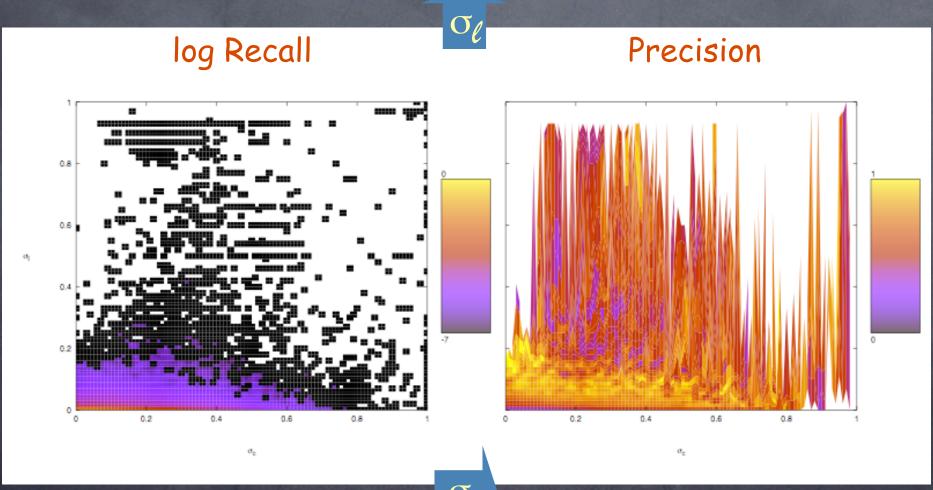
Averaging semantic similarity

Summing semantic similarity

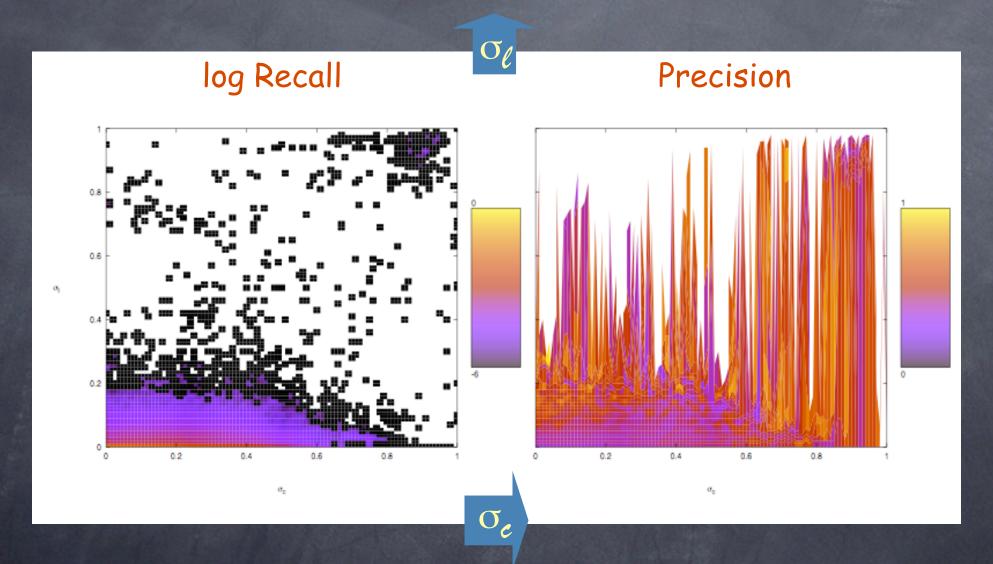
Business



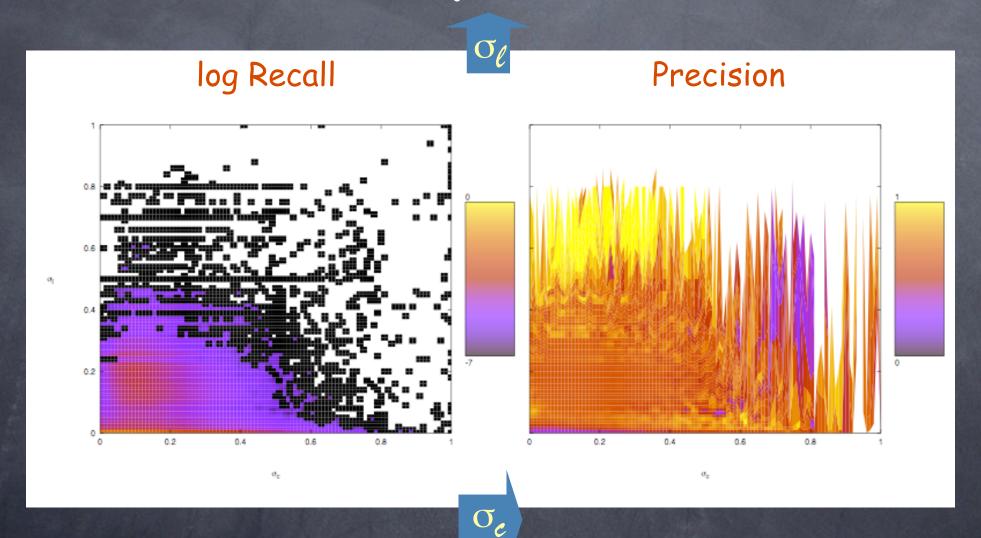
Science



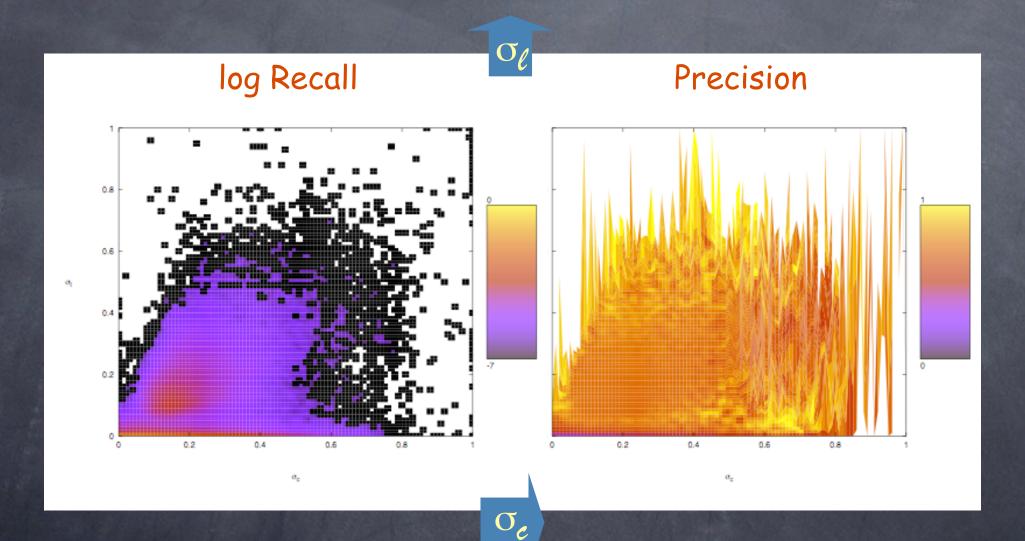
Adult



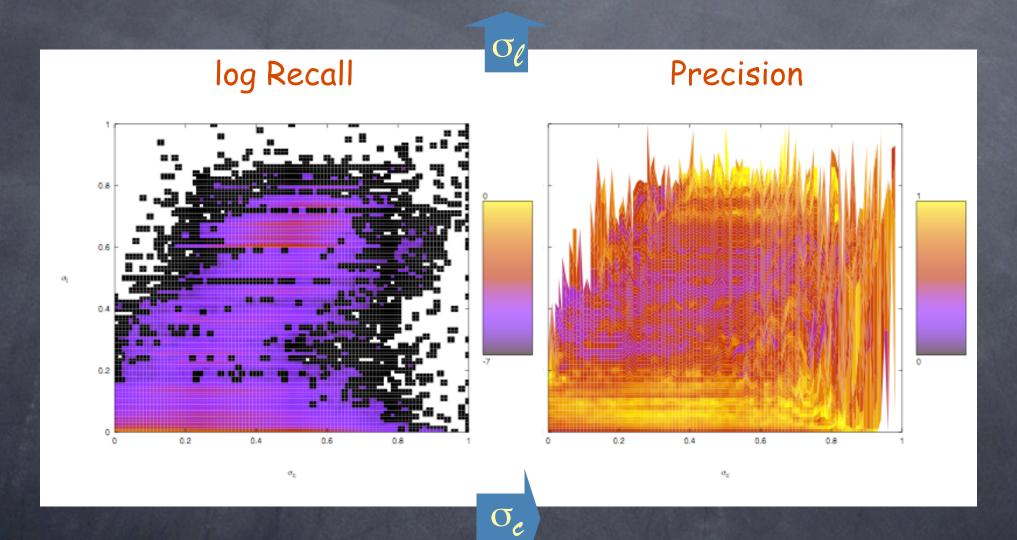
Computers



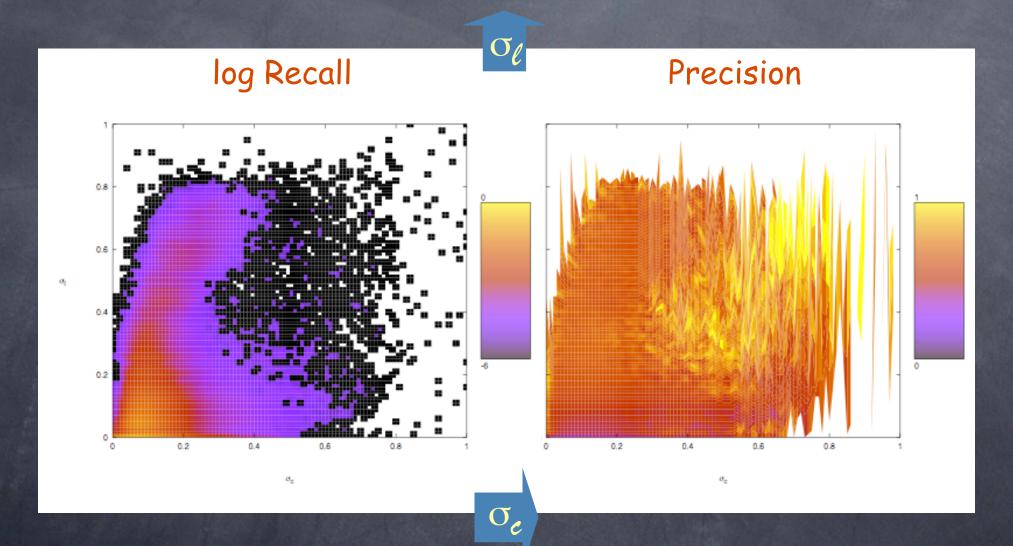
Reference



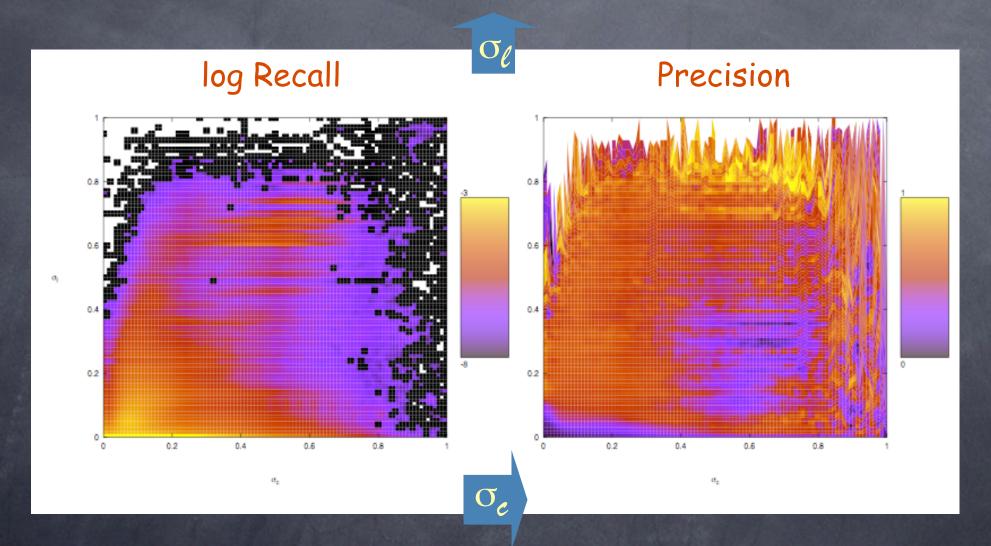
Home



News



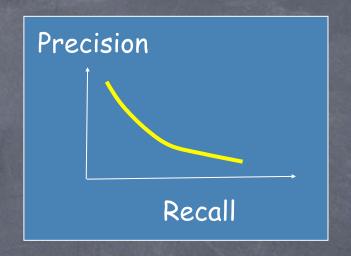
All pairs



Discussion: So what?

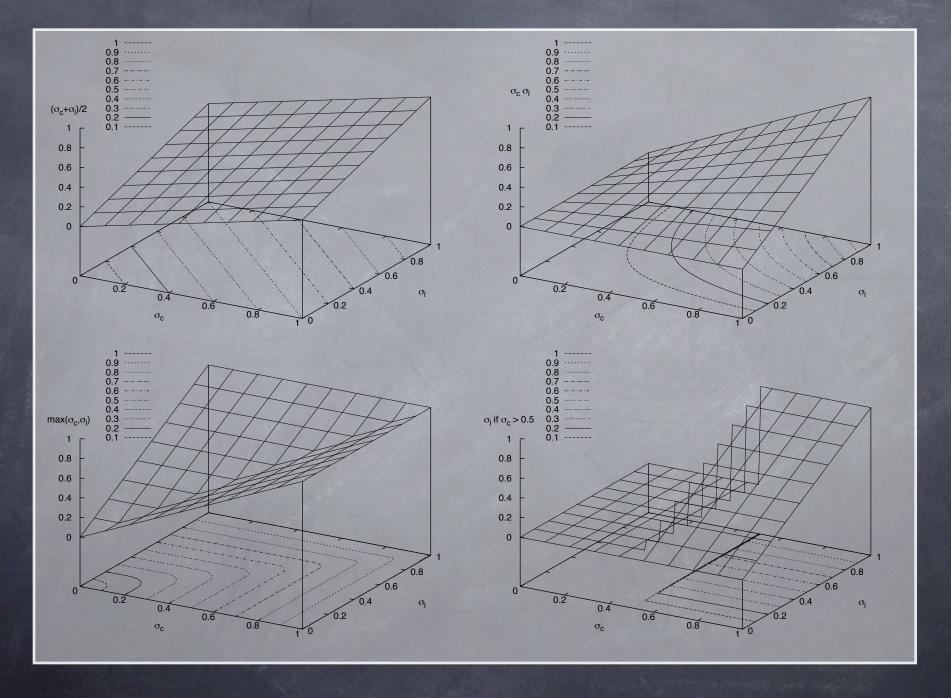
So what?

Approximate relevance by semantic similarity

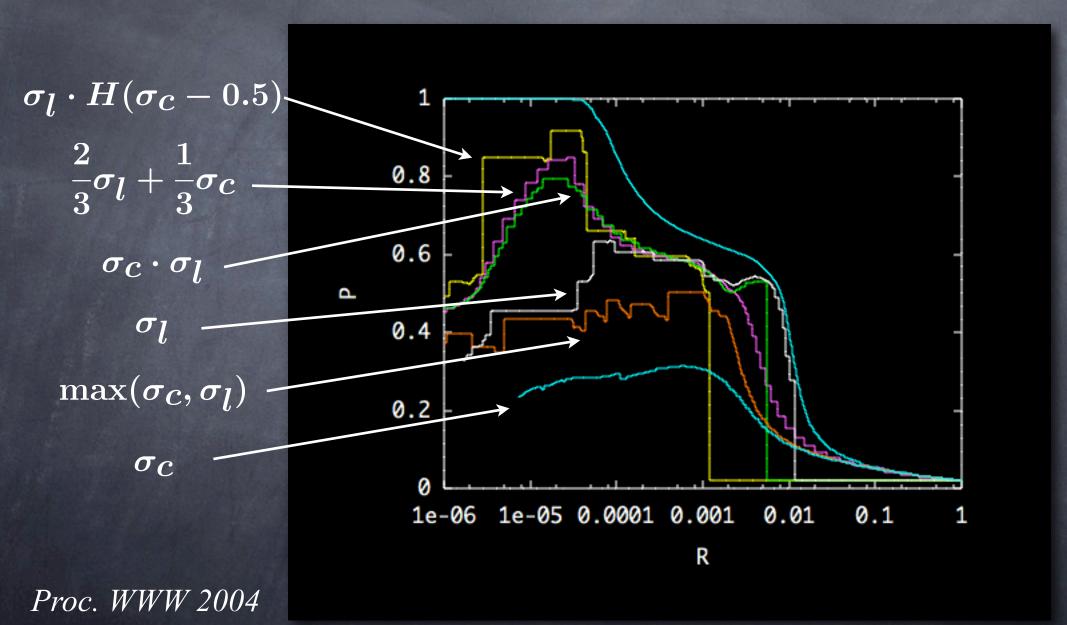


$$egin{aligned} \sum & \sigma_{S}(p,q) \ P(f,eta) = & rac{p,q:f(\sigma_{C}(p,q),\sigma_{l}(p,q)) \geq eta}{|p,q:f(\sigma_{C}(p,q),\sigma_{l}(p,q)) \geq eta|} \ & \sum & \sigma_{S}(p,q) \ R(f,eta) = & rac{p,q:f(\sigma_{C}(p,q),\sigma_{l}(p,q)) \geq eta}{\sum \sigma_{S}(p,q)} \end{aligned}$$

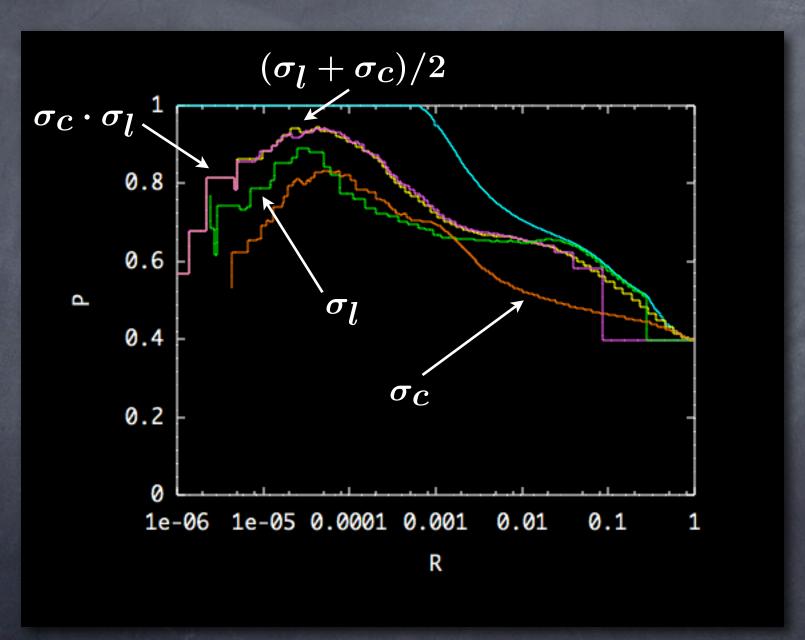
Rank by combining content and link similarity



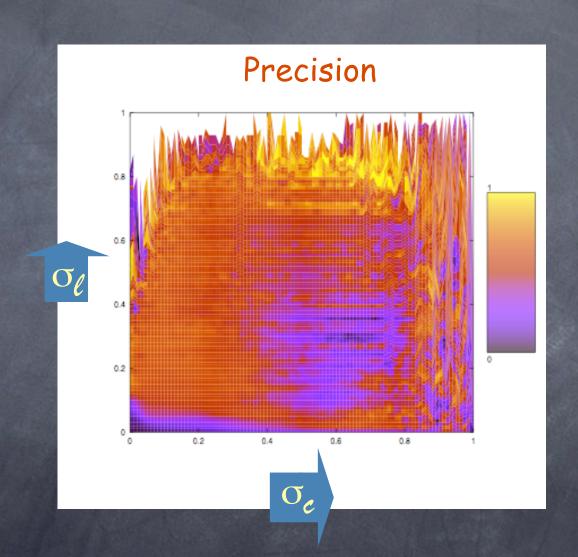
All pairs

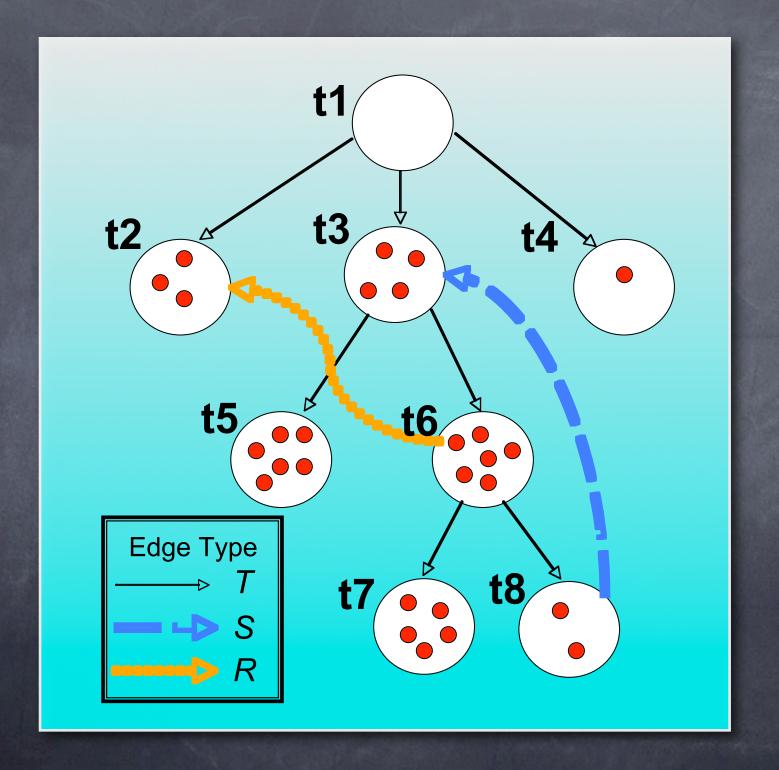


News



What about the "hole"?





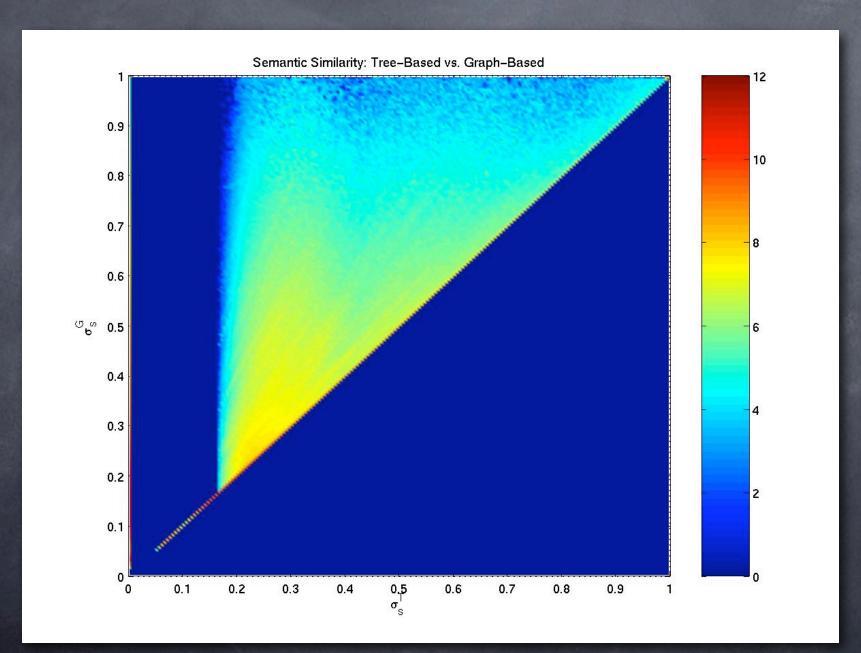
Better semantic similarity measure

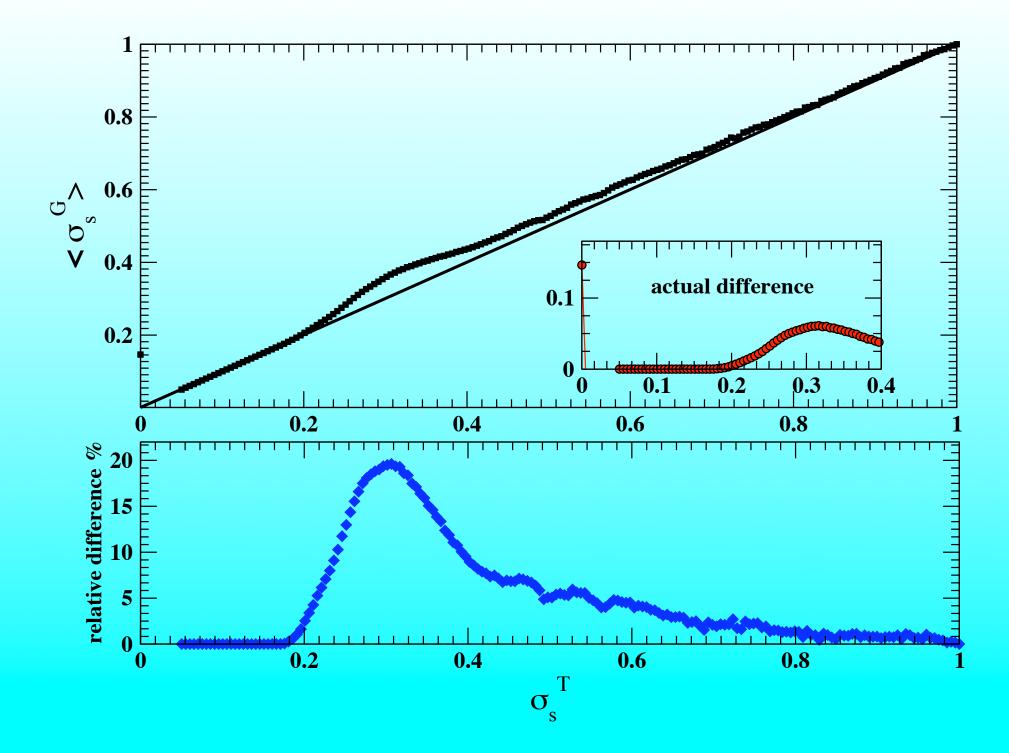
- Work w/Ana Maguitman & al.
 - Include cross-links (symbolic) and see-also links (related)
 - Transitive closure of topic graph
 - Compute entropy based on fuzzy membership matrix

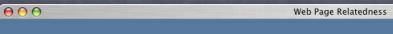
$$W = T^+ \odot G \odot T^+$$

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{S}}(t_1, t_2) = \max_{k} \frac{2 \cdot \min\left(\mathbf{W}_{k1}, \mathbf{W}_{k2}\right) \cdot \log \Pr[t_k]}{\log(\Pr[t_1|t_k] \cdot \Pr[t_k]) + \log(\Pr[t_2|t_k] \cdot \Pr[t_k])}$$

Differences









Home

Shop

Music

Pictures

Sounds

The Eagle Speaks

Hello and welcome to MuppetsOnline.com. This is Sam the Eagle speaking. You can travel around this site merely by clicking the buttons to your left. Home will take you back here. Each section is looked after by a Muppet, so look around as there is lots to do. Visit the Muppet Shop and buy some of our work for yourself or a loved one. It's patriotic and American.



amazon.co.uk

HERE TO BUY THIS MOVIE

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The Muppet Christma Carol

Michael Caine

\mathbf{U}		UU

5.7%

0.8%

stderr

graph

tree

84.7%

1.8%



ALL ABOUT - PHOTOS - UPCOMING EVENTS LINKS - CONTACT US

"YOUR ONE SOURCE FOR QUALITY FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT"

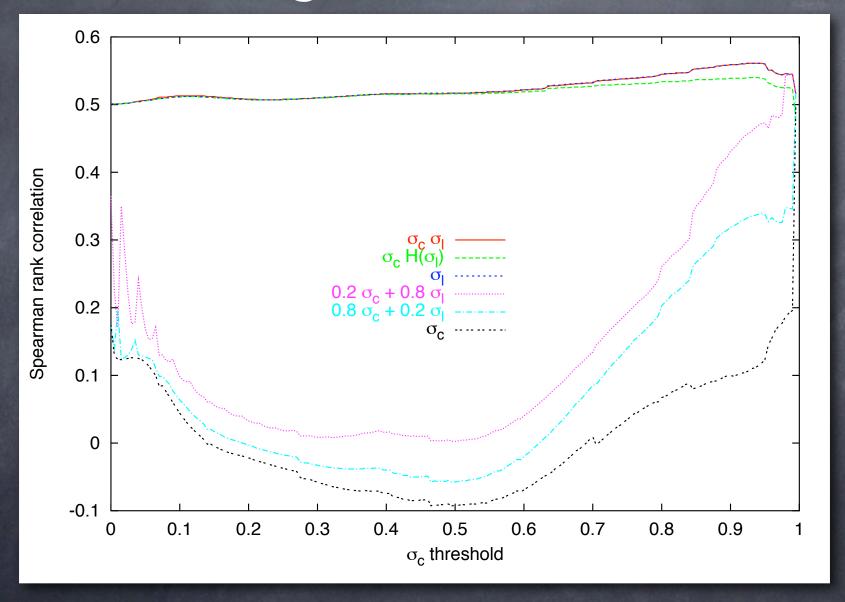
THE LIVE CAST OF SESAME STREET

The accolades have all been written many, many times.

Quite simply, there has never been or exists now a television show like SESAME STREET.

SESAME STREET has educated and entertained millions of children all over the world for thirty years! Its name has become synonymous with high quality. Much of the show's success is due to an extremely talented cast of actors.

Combining content & links



Discussion: Is content really so bad? Why?

Outline

- ✓ Mapping
 - > Topical locality
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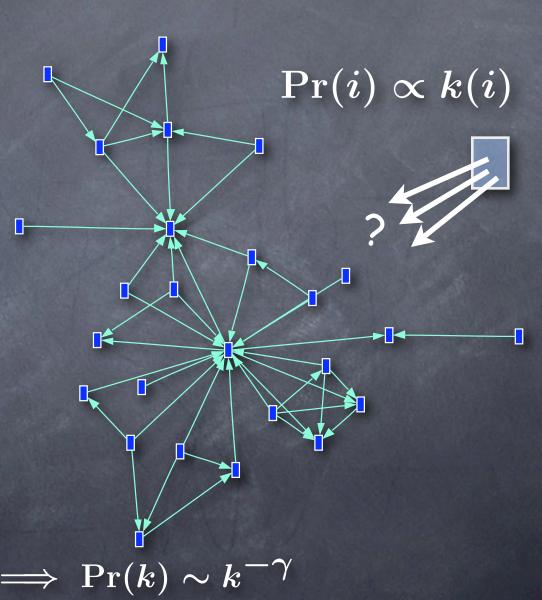
Preferential attachment

@"BA" model

(Barabasi & Albert 1999, de Solla Price 1976)

- > At each step t add new page p
- > Create m new links from p to i (i<t)
- @Rich-get-richer

$$\Pr(i) = rac{k(i)}{mt} \implies \Pr(k) \sim k^{-1}$$



Other growth models

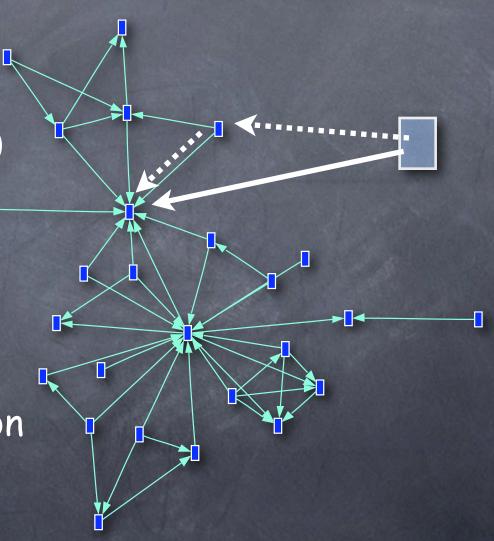
Web copying

(Kleinberg, Kumar & al 1999, 2000)

$$\Pr(i) \propto \Pr(j) \cdot \Pr(j
ightarrow i)$$

same indegree distribution

ono need to know degree



Other growth models

Random mixture

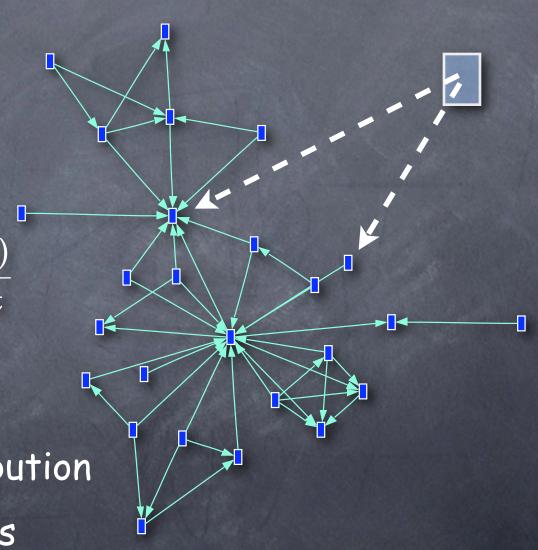
(Pennock & al. 2002, Cooper & Frieze 2001, Dorogovtsev & al 2000)

$$\Pr(i) \propto \psi \cdot rac{1}{t} + (1 - \psi) \cdot rac{k(i)}{mt}$$

winners don't take all

general indegree distribution

fits non-power-law cases



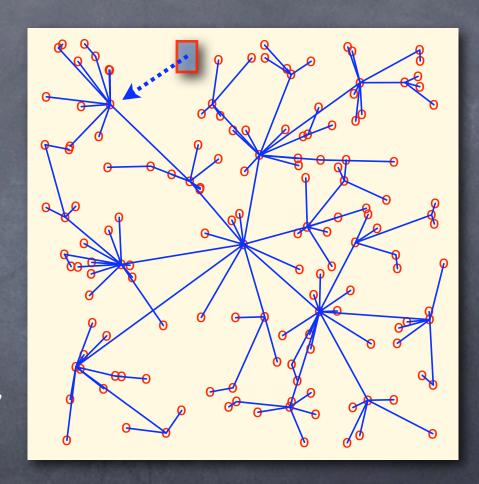
Other growth models

Mixture with Euclidean distance

(HOT: Fabrikant, Koutsoupias & Papadimitriou 2002)

$$i = \arg\min(\phi r_{it} + g_i)$$

- tradeoff between centrality and geometric locality
- fits power-law in certain critical trade-off regimes

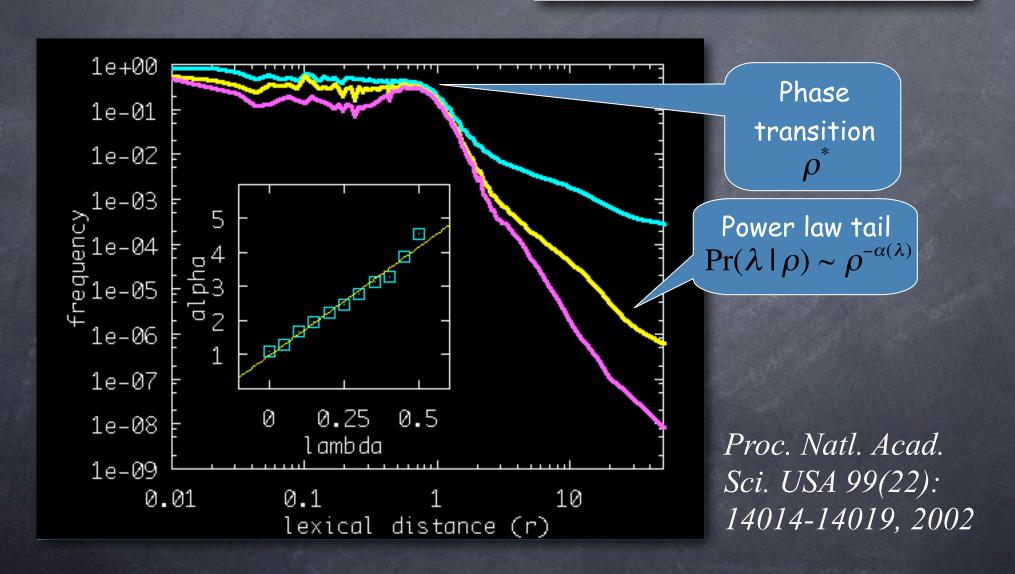


Discussion: What about content?

Link probability vs lexical distance

$$r = 1/\sigma_c - 1$$

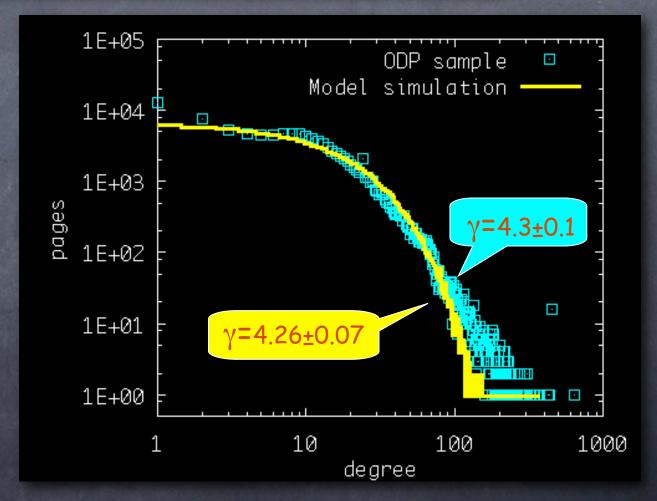
$$\Pr(\lambda \mid \rho) = \frac{|(p,q): r = \rho \land \sigma_l > \lambda|}{|(p,q): r = \rho|}$$



Local content-based growth model

$$\Pr(p_t \to p_{i < t}) = \begin{cases} \frac{k(i)}{mt} & \text{if } r(p_i, p_t) < \rho^* \\ c[r(p_i, p_t)]^{-\alpha} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

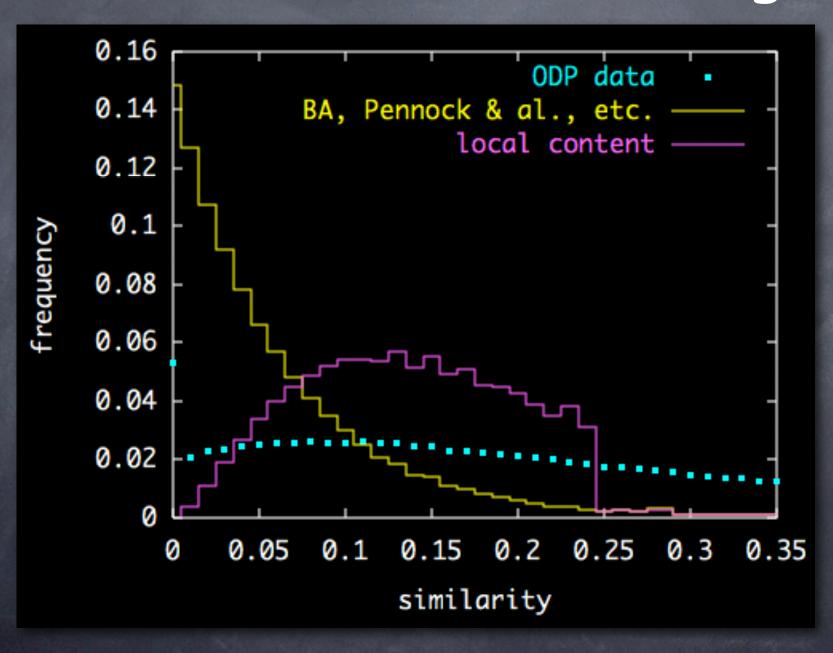
- Similar to preferential attachment (BA)
- Use degree info
 (popularity/
 importance) only for
 nearby (similar/
 related) pages



So, many models can predict degree distributions...

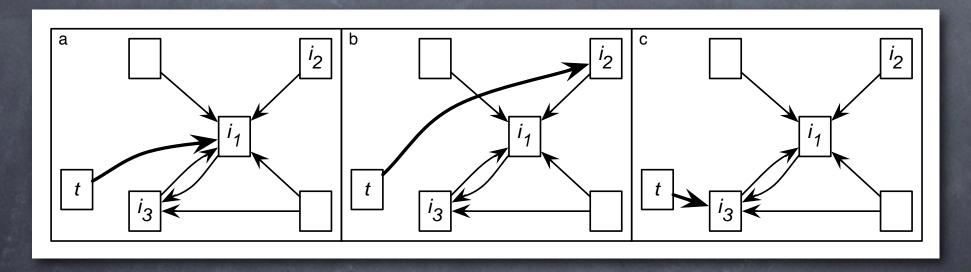
- Which is "right"?
- Need an independent observation (other than degree) to validate models
- Distribution of content similarity across linked pairs

None of these models is right!



Back to the mixture model

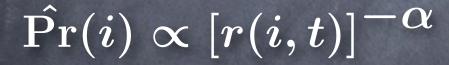
$$\Pr(i) \propto \psi \cdot \underbrace{1}_{ ext{degree-uniform mixture}} + (1 - \psi) \cdot \frac{k(i)}{mt}$$



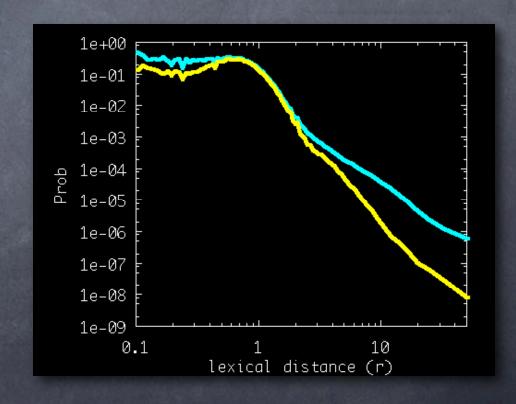
Bias choice by content similarity instead of uniform distribution

Degree-similarity mixture model

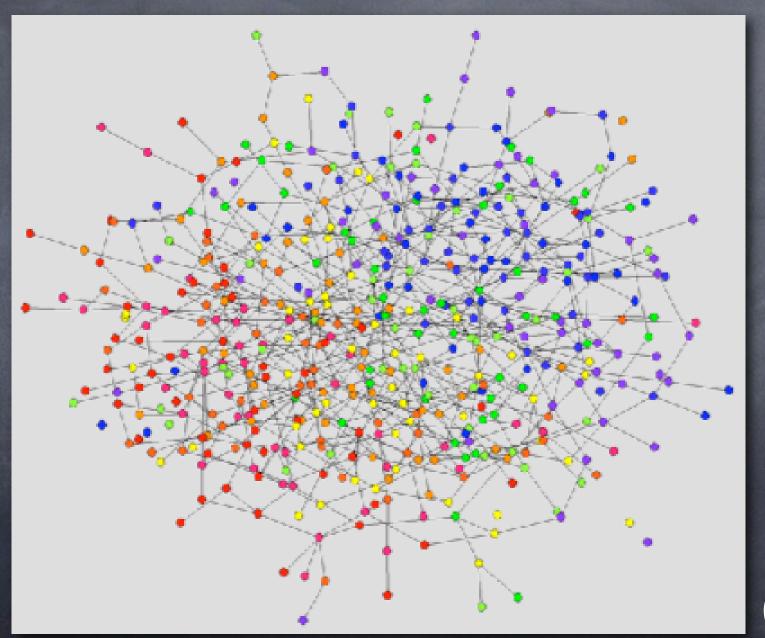
$$\Pr(i) \propto \psi \cdot \hat{\Pr(i)} + (1 - \psi) \cdot rac{k(i)}{mt}$$



$$\psi = 0.2, \alpha = 1.7$$

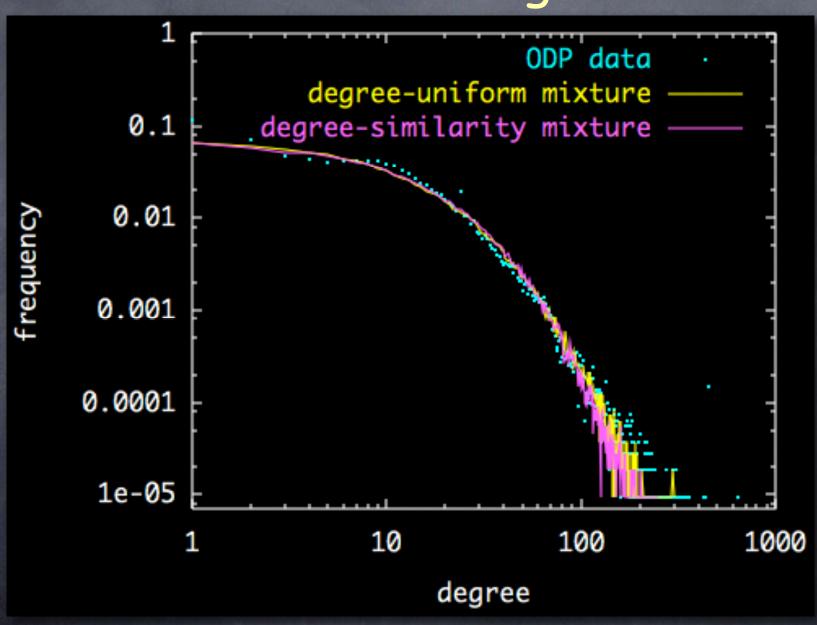


Build it...

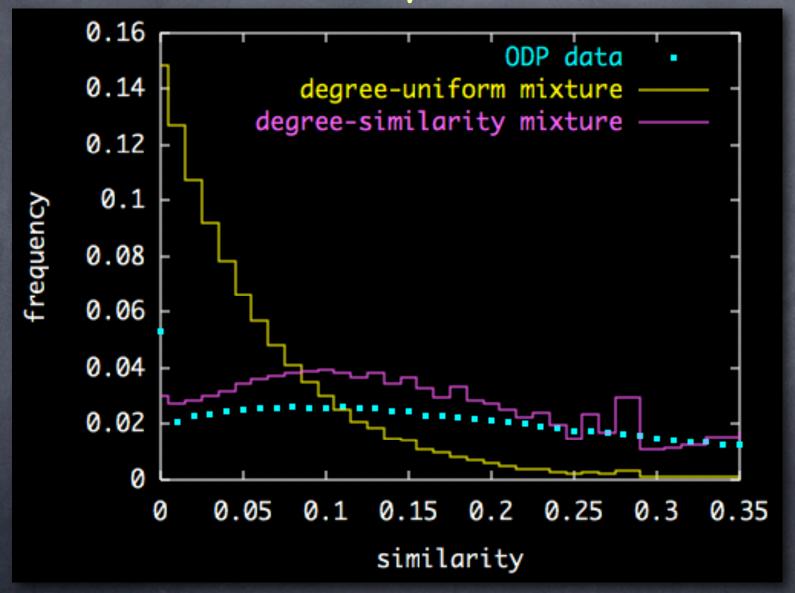


(M.M.)

Both mixture models get the degree distribution right...



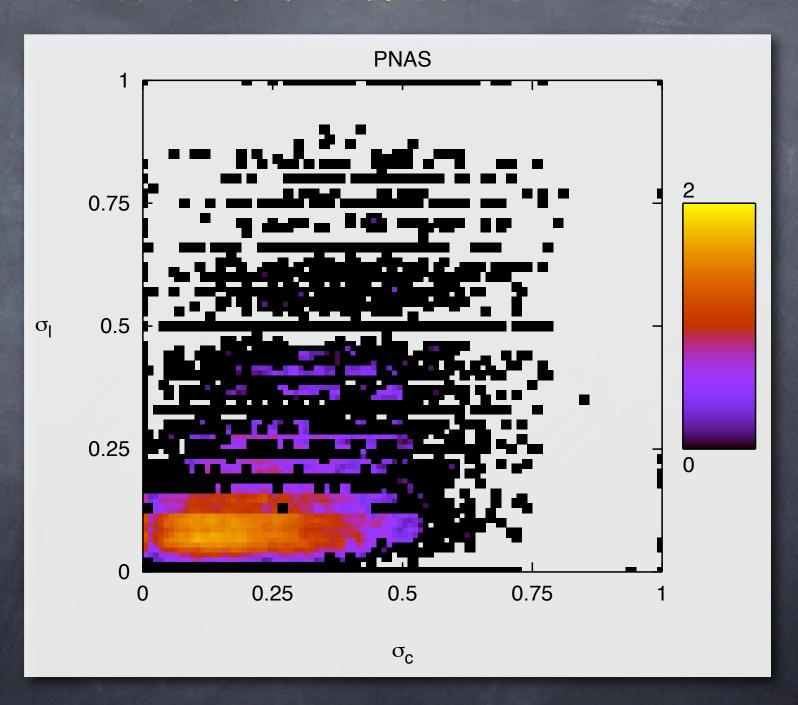
...but the degree-similarity mixture model predicts the similarity distribution better



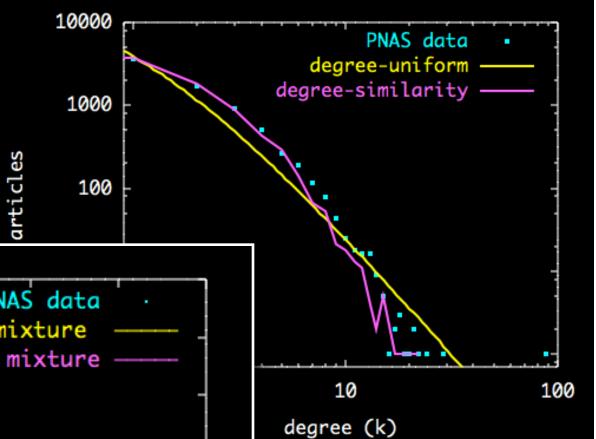
Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 101: 5261-5265, 2004

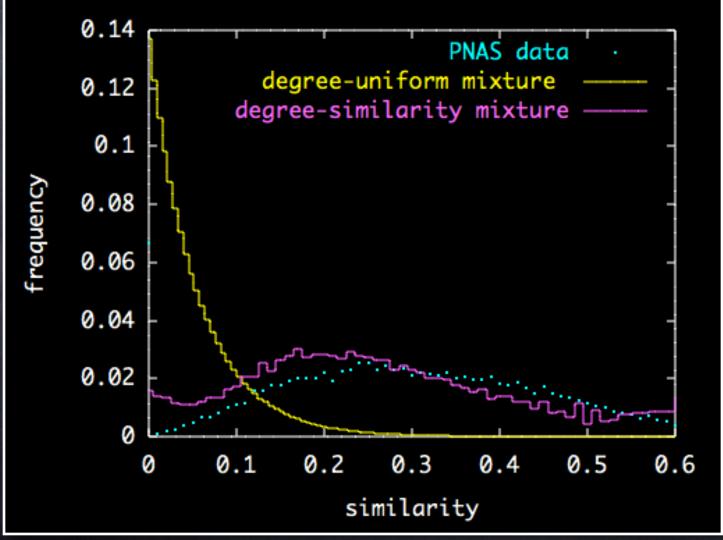
Citation networks

15,785
articles
published
in PNAS
between
1997 and
2002



Citation networks





Discussion

- What questions remain open?
- What other factors should we consider?

Open Questions

- Understand distribution of content similarity across <u>all</u> pairs of pages
 - Using TF: exponential

$$Pr(\sigma) \sim \alpha^{-\beta\sigma}$$

Using TF-IDF: power law

$$\Pr(\sigma) \sim \alpha \sigma^{-\beta}$$

- Growth model to explain co-evolution of both link topology and content similarity
- The role of search engines (keynote)

Efficient crawling algorithms?

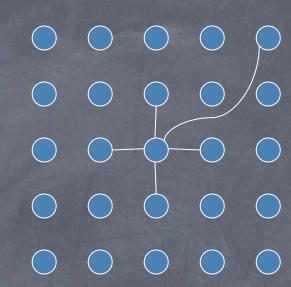
<u>Theory</u>: since the Web is a small world network, or has a scale free degree distribution, short paths exist between any two pages:

- ~ log N (Barabasi & Albert 1999)
- ~ log N / log log N (Bollobas 2001)

Practice: can't find them!

- Greedy algorithms based on location in geographical small world networks: ~ poly(N) (Kleinberg 2000)
- Greedy algorithms based on degree in power law networks: ~ N (Adamic, Huberman & al. 2001)

Exception #1



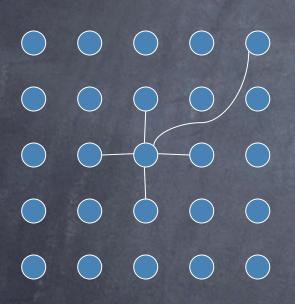
- Geographical networks (Kleinberg 2000)
 - Local links to all lattice neighbors
 - Long-range link probability distribution: power law $Pr \sim r^{-\alpha}$
 - r: lattice (Manhattan) distance
 - α : constant clustering exponent

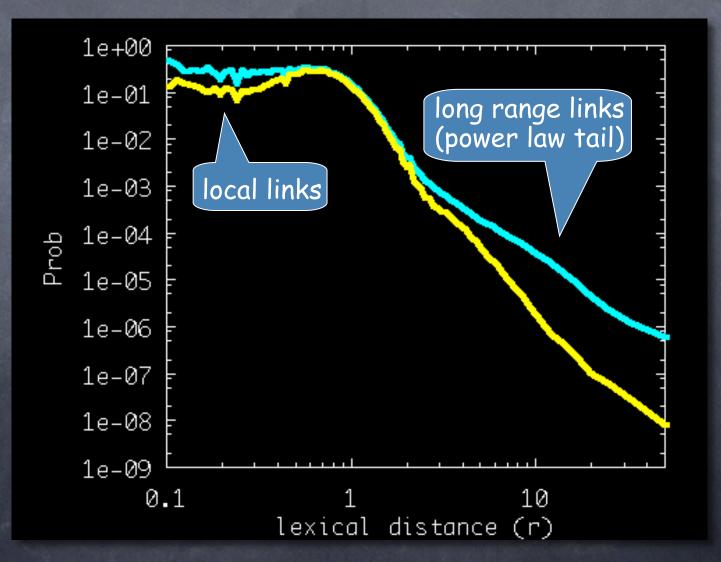
$$t \sim \log^2 N \Leftrightarrow \alpha = D$$

Is the Web a geographical network?

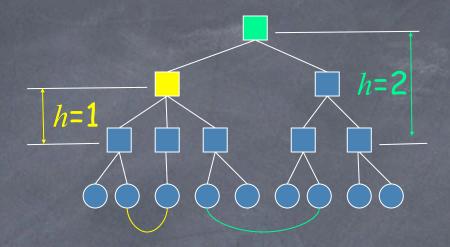
Replace lattice distance by lexical distance

$$r = (1 / \sigma_c) - 1$$





Exception # 2



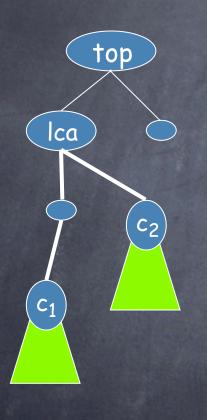
- Hierarchical networks
 (Kleinberg 2002, Watts & al. 2002)
 - Nodes are classified at the leaves of tree
 - Link probability distribution: exponential tail $Pr \sim e^{-h}$
 - h: tree distance (height of lowest common ancestor)

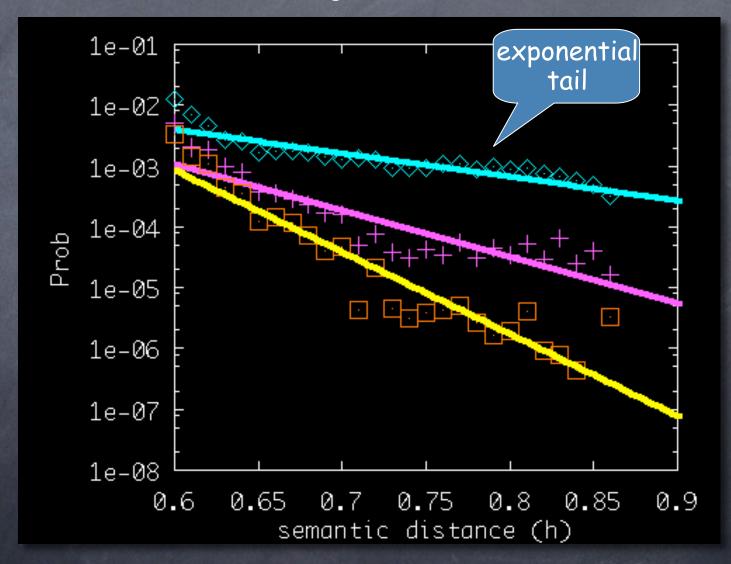
$$t \sim \log^{\varepsilon} N, \varepsilon \geq 1$$

Is the Web a hierarchical network?

Replace tree distance by semantic distance

$$h = 1 - \sigma_s$$





Discussion: Does this stuff really have any applications?

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- Mingling
 - > Social Web search & recommendation
 - > Distributed collaborative peer search

Crawler applications

- Universal Crawlers
 - Search engines!
- Topical crawlers
 - Live search
 (e.g., <u>myspiders.informatics.indiana.edu</u>)
 - Topical search engines & portals
 - Business intelligence (find competitors/partners)
 - Distributed, collaborative search

Topical crawlers

Seminal work

- Cho & Garcia-Molina @ Stanford
- Chakrabarti & al @ IBM Almaden / IIT
- Amento & al @ ATT Shannon
- Ben-Shaul & al @ IBM Haifa
- many others...

Topical

Miselanous Physics Websites [sic]

- Coaxial Cable Attenuation & Power Handling Calculator
- Britney Spears guide to Semiconductor Physics: semiconductor physics, Edge Emitting Lasers and VCSELs
- Particle Data Book everything you ever wanted to know about particles, and then some.
- X-Ray Data Booklet everything you ever wanted to know about x-rays, and then some.

'A Brief History of Anglo-Saxon England' -

'Anglo-Saxon Military Organisation' - Article.

'Anglo-Saxon Social Organisation' - Article.

'Arms and Armour - Part 3 Axes' - Article.

<u>'Arms and Armour - Part 7 Helmets'</u> - Article.

'Arms and Armour - Part 6 Mail Armour' - Article.

'Arms and Armour - Part 4 Missile Weapons' - Article.

<u>'Arms and Armour - Part 2 Scramseaxes'</u> - Article.

'Arms and Armour - Part 8 Shields' - Article.

'Arms and Armour - Part 1 Spears' - Article.

'Arms and Armour - Part 5 Swords' - Article.

'A Nice Little Earner' - The slave trade in Anglo-Saxon England.

'A Spring Warmer' - An alternative recipe for jugged hare!

The Battle of Hastings' - Article.

'Bone and Antler Working' - Article.

'Braid Weaving' - Article.

'Bronzeworking' - Article.

<u>'Charcoal Burning'</u> - The results of an experiment in charcoal burning.

'Church Organisation' - The organisation of the church in Anglo-Saxon England.



Evaluating topical crawlers

- Goal: build "better" crawlers to support applications
- Build an unbiased evaluation framework
 - Define common tasks of measurable difficulty
 - Identify topics, relevant targets
 - Identify appropriate performance measures
 - Effectiveness: quality of crawler pages, order, etc.
 - Efficiency: separate CPU & memory of crawler algorithms from bandwidth & common utilities

Evaluating topical crawlers: Topics



In the kitchen of a Whitman Massachusetts country inn, the first chocolate chip

cookie emerged in 1937. Simple experiments led to a recipe combining bits of

chocolate candy with a kind of butter cookie cookie dough resulting in a

delicious mixture that offered the crunchiness of a cookie with a taste of chocolate candy in every bite. Obviously the cookies were a hit at the inn and

wherever else the recipe spread. Chocolate chip cookies have remained an

American homemade treat.

- Automate evaluation using edited directories
- Different sources of relevance assessments



COW CHIP COOKIES

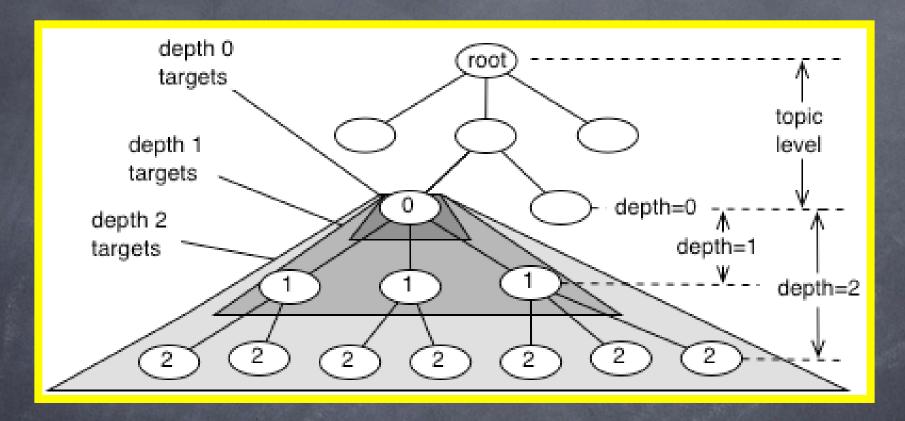
DEVIL'S FOOD CHOCOLATE CHIP COOKIES GOTTA HAVE EM' NOW! COOKIES

NEIMAN MARCUS CHOCOLATE CHIP COOKIES

MINT CHOCOLATE SANDWICH COOKIES

OLD FASHIONED CHOCOLATE CHIPPERS

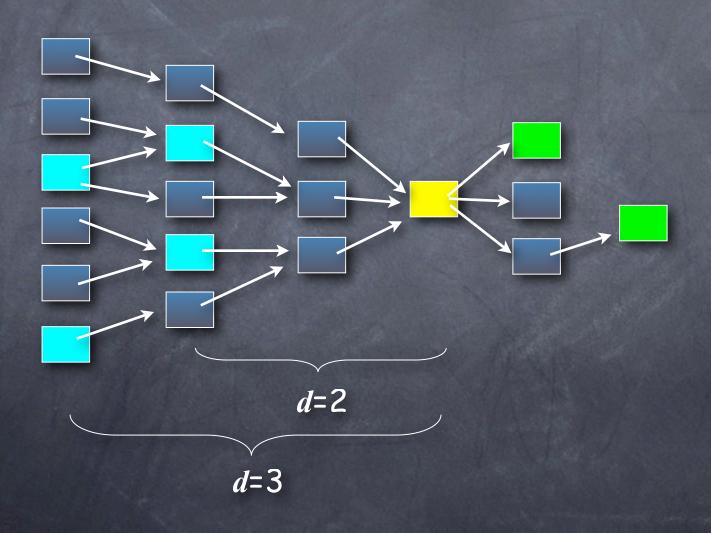
Topics and Targets



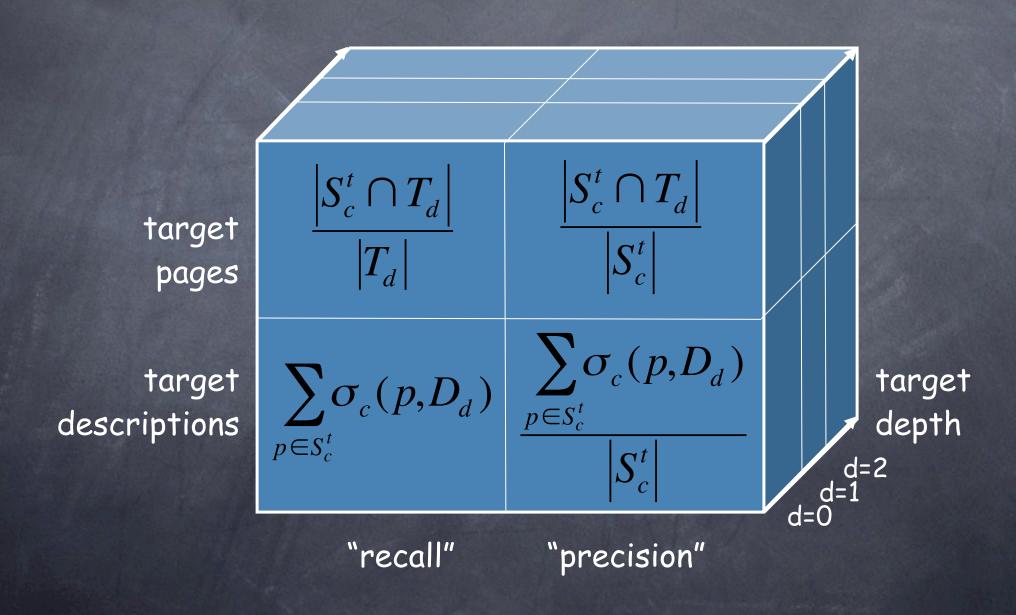
topic level ~ specificity depth ~ generality

Evaluating topical crawlers: Tasks

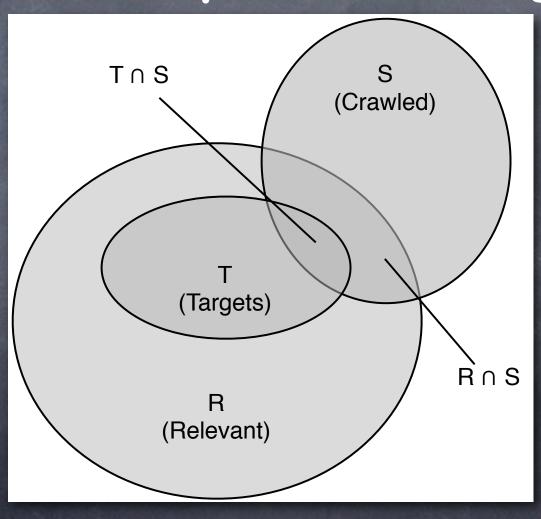
Start from seeds, find targets and/or pages similar to target descriptions



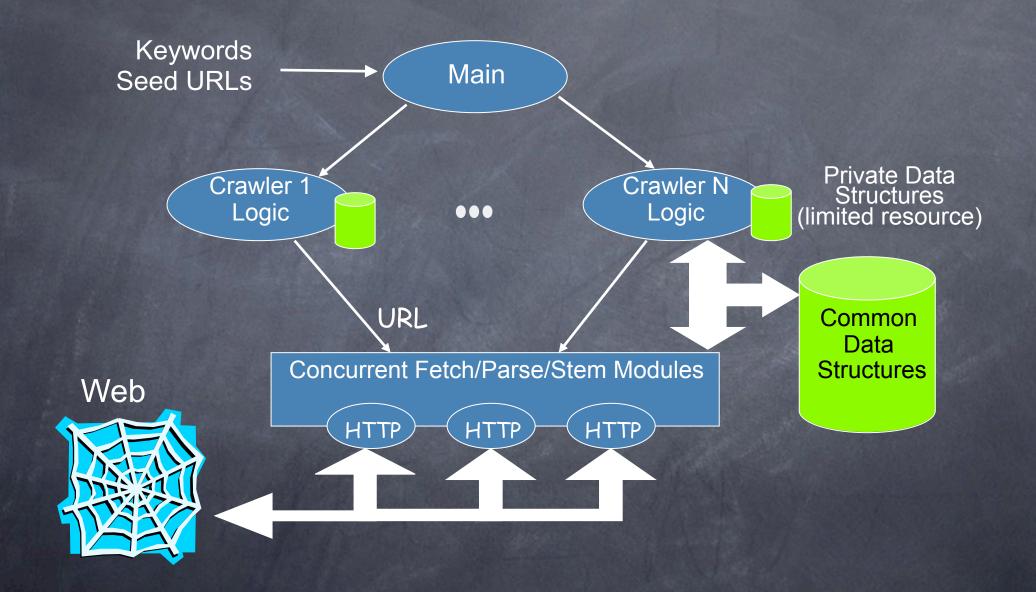
Performance matrix



Discussion: What assumption (targets)?



Evaluating topical crawlers: Architecture



Examples of crawling algorithms

· Breadth-First

- Visit links in order encountered

Best-First

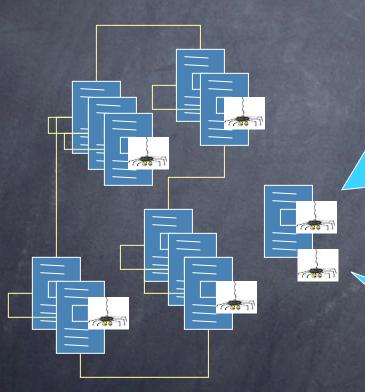
- Priority queue sorted by similarity
- Variants:
 - explore top N at a time
 - tag tree context
 - hub scores

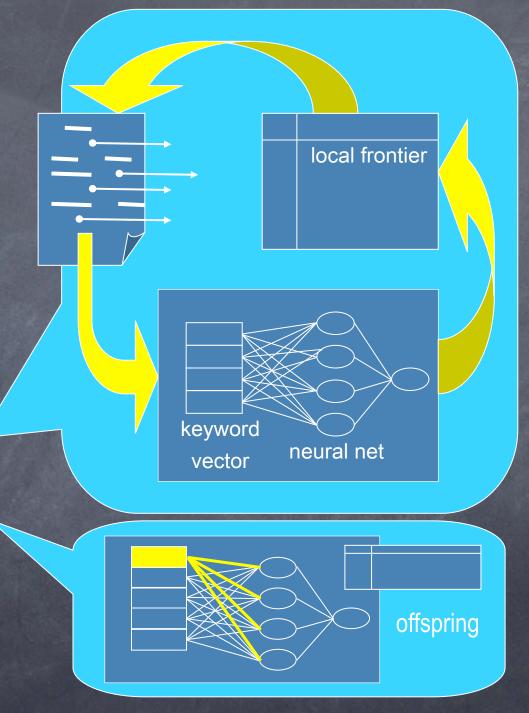
SharkSearch

- Priority queue sorted by combination of similarity,
 anchor text, similarity of parent, etc.
- InfoSpiders

InfoSpiders

adaptive distributed algorithm using an evolving population of learning agents







Author.....FILIPPO MENCZER

Advisor.....RIK BELEW

University of California, San Diego

Easy query:
The population rapidly focuses
on the relevant areas of the
information space



Author.....FILIPPO MENCZER

Advisor.....RIK BELEW

University of California, San Diego

Impossible query: The population goes extinct

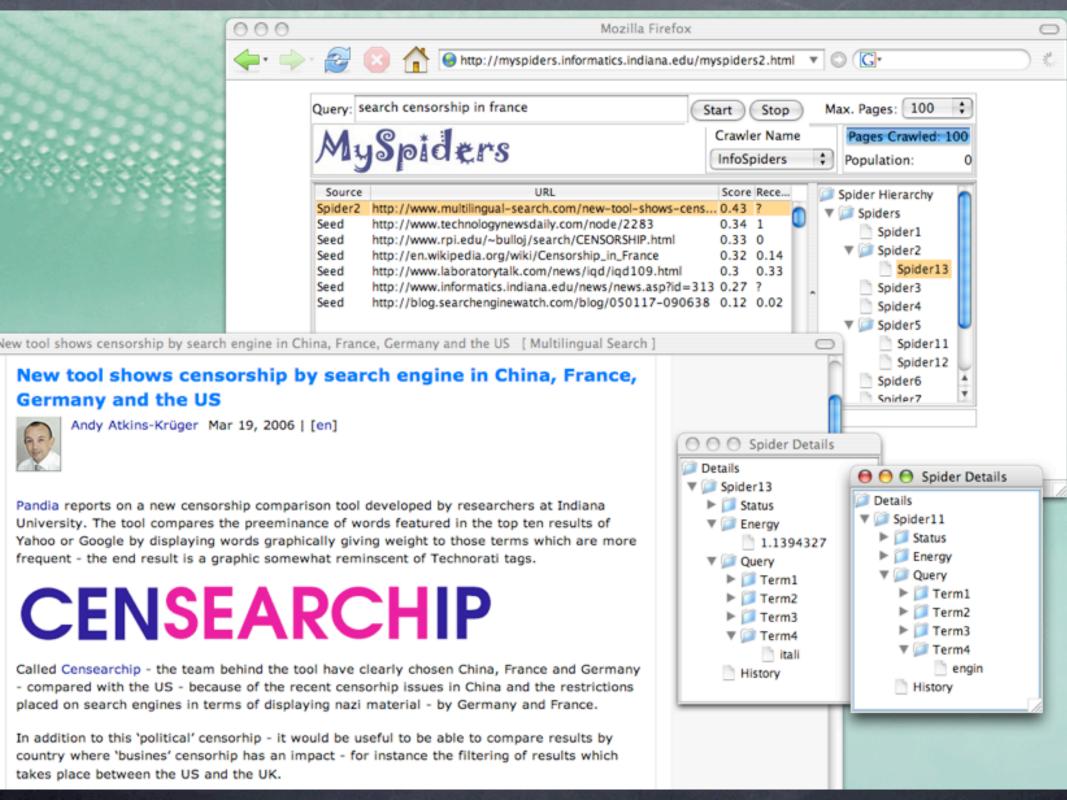


Author.....FILIPPO MENCZER

Advisor.....RIK BELEW

University of California, San Diego

Ambiguous query: A subpopulation eventually locates the relevant pages



Evolutionary Local Selection Algorithm (ELSA)

```
Foreach agent thread:

Pick & follow link from local frontier

Evaluate new links, merge frontier

Adjust link estimator

E := E + payoff - cost

Teinforcement

learning

Elsif E > Selection Threshold:

Clone offspring

Split energy with offspring

Split frontier with offspring

Mutate offspring
```

match resource bias

> selective query expansion

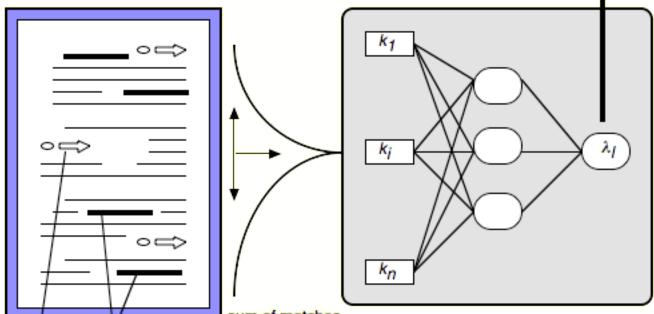
Action selection

$$\Pr[l] = \frac{e^{\beta \lambda_l}}{\sum_{l} e^{\beta \lambda_l}}$$

Stochastic selector

$$\lambda_l = nnet(in_1,...,in_N)$$

$$in_k = \sum_{w \in D} \frac{\delta(k, w)}{dist(w, l)}$$



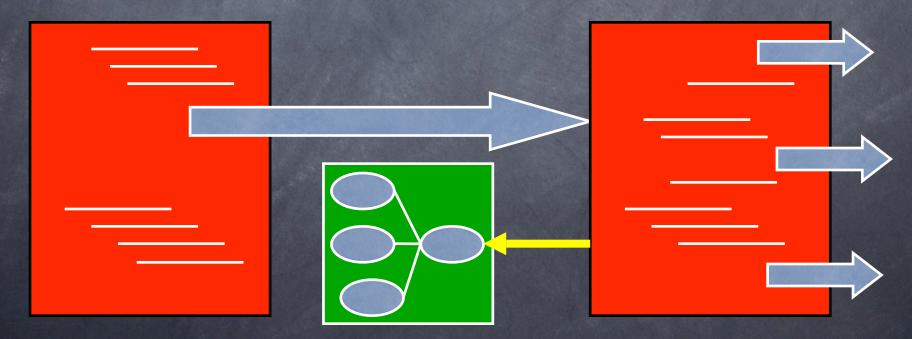
link / Instances of k;

sum of matches with inverse-distance weighting

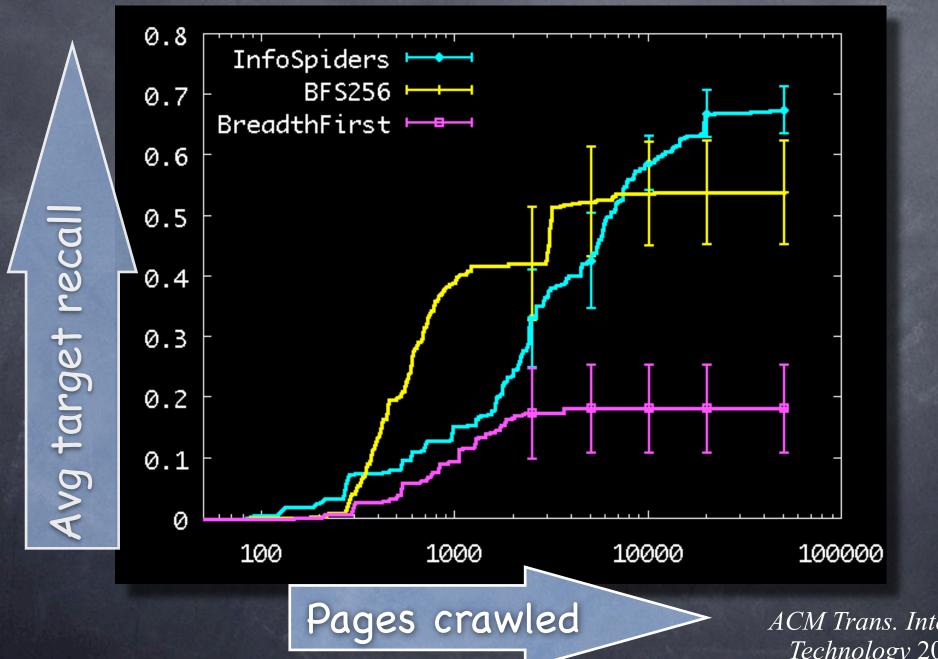
Agent's neural net

Q-learning

- Compare estimated relevance of visited document with estimated relevance of link followed from previous page
- Teaching input: $E(D) + \mu \max_{I(D)} \lambda_I$

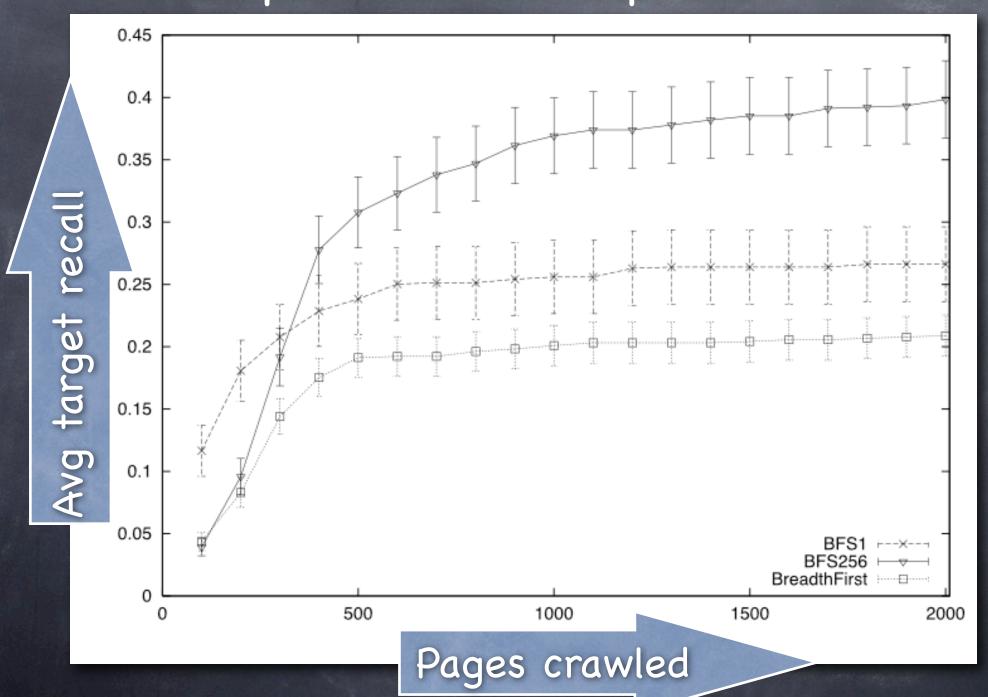


Performance

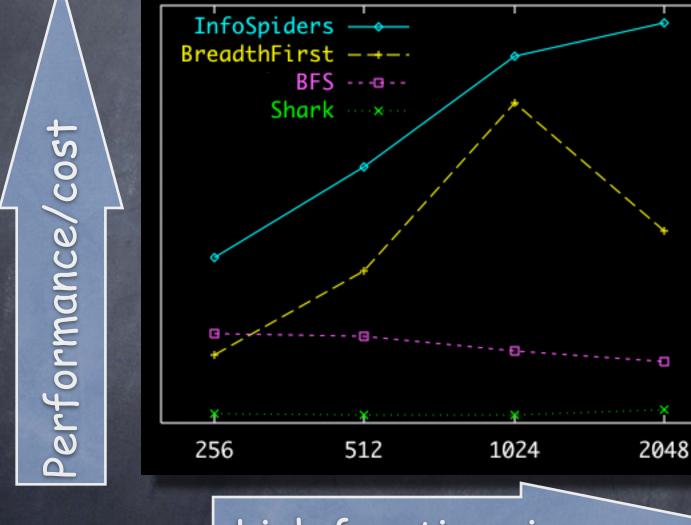


ACM Trans. Internet Technology 2003

Exploration vs. Exploitation



Efficiency & scalability



Link frontier size

About Exelixis

Exelixis, Inc. is a leading genomics-based drug discovery company focused on product development through its expertise in comparative genomics and model system genetics. These technologies provide a rapid, efficient and cost effective way to move from DNA sequence data to knowledge about the function of genes and the proteins they encode. The company's technology is broadly applicable to all life sciences industries including pharmaceutical, diagnostic, agricultural biotechnology and animal health. Exelixis has partnerships with Aventis CropScience S.A., Bayer Corporation, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Elan Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Pharmacia Corporation, Protein Design Labs, Inc., Scios Inc. and Dow AgroSciences LLC, and is building its internal development program in the area of oncology. For more information, please visit the company's web site at www.exelixis.com.

<P class=MsoNormal>

About Exelixis
/STRONG>
Exelixis, Inc. is a leading genomics-based drug discovery company focused on product development through its expertise in comparative genomics and model system genetics. These technologies provide a rapid, efficient and cost effective way to move from DNA sequence data to knowledge about the function of genes and the proteins they encode. The company's technology is broadly applicable to all life sciences industries including pharmaceutical, diagnostic, agricultural biotechnology and animal health. Exelixis has partnerships with Aventis CropScience S.A., Bayer Corporation, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Elan Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Pharmacia Corporation, Protein Design Labs, Inc., Scios Inc. and Dow AgroSciences LLC, and is building its internal development program in the area of oncology.
SPAN style='mso-spacerun: yes'>
/SPAN>For more information, please visit the company's web site at

www.exelixis.com.<o:p></o:p>

-

-

<text>about exelixis</text>

<text>exelixis inc is a leading genomics based drug discovery company focused on product development through its expertise in comparative genomics and model system genetics these technologies provide a rapid efficient and cost effective way to move from dna sequence data to knowledge about the function of genes andthe proteins they encode the company s technology is broadly applicable to all life sciences industries including pharmaceutical diagnostic agricultural biotechnology and animal health exelixis has partnerships with aventis cropscience s a bayer corporation bristol myers squibb company elan pharmaceuticals inc pharmacia corporation protein design labs inc scios inc and dow agrosciences llc and is building its internal development program in the area of oncology

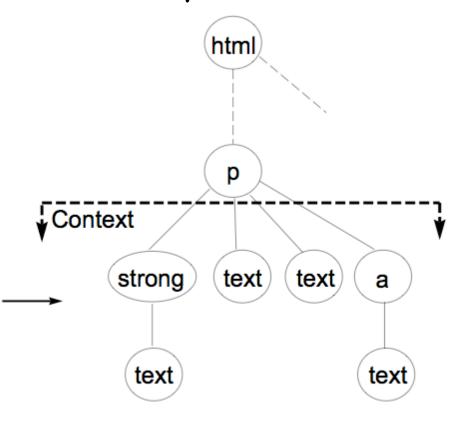
<text>for more information please visit the company s web site at</text>

-

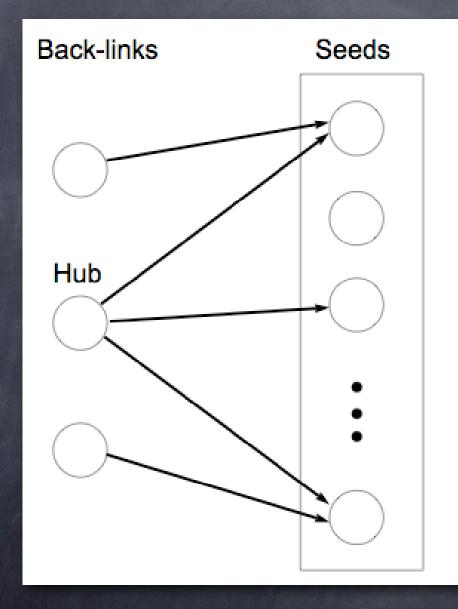
<text>www exelixis com</text>

DOM context

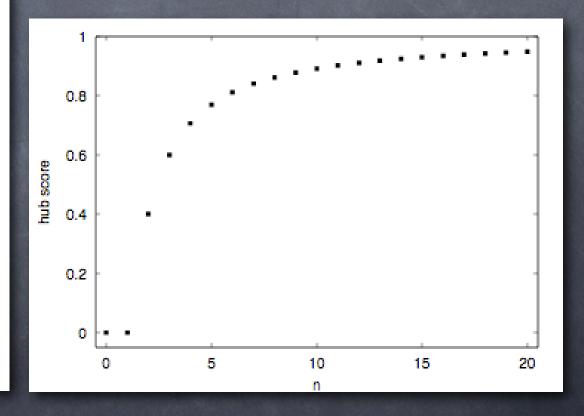
Link score = linear combination between page-based and context-based similarity score



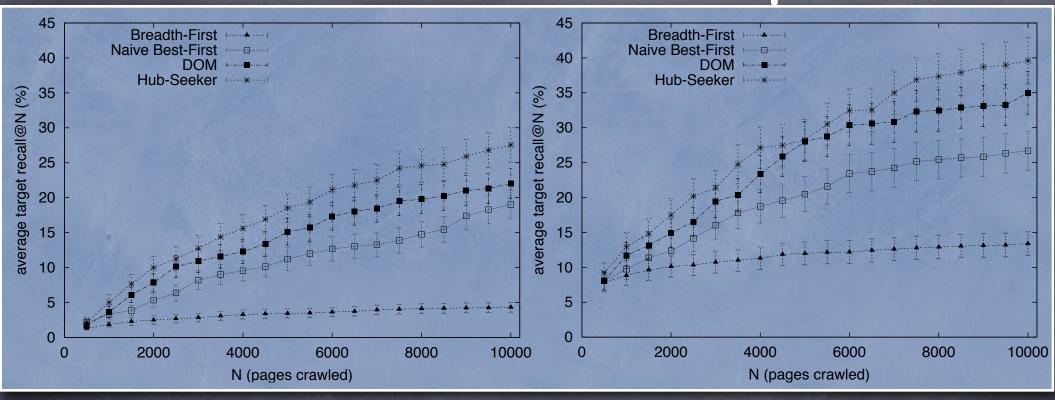
Co-citation: hub scores



Link score_{hub} = linear combination between link and hub score



Recall (159 ODP topics)



Split ODP URLs between seeds and targets

Add 10 best hubs to seeds for 94 topics

ECDL 2003

Normative lessons about crawlers

- Remember links from previous pages
- Exploration is important
- Adaptation can help
 - to focus search
 - to expand query
 - to learn link estimates
- Distributed algorithms
 - boost efficiency
 - but watch for premature exploitation
- Improve link evaluation by looking at
 - parent pages
 - DOM context

Discussion: Which crawler algorithm would you use in your app?

Outline

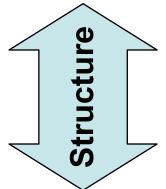
- ✓ Mapping
 - > Topical locality
 - > Content, link, and semantic topologies in the Web
- ✓ Modeling
 - > How the Web evolves and why content matters
 - > Consequences for navigation and crawling
- ✓ Mining
 - > Topical Web crawlers
 - > Adaptive, intelligent crawling techniques
- Mingling
 - > Social Web search & recommendation
 - > Distributed collaborative peer search



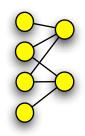


76788 links 1015 donations 117 registered users Last updated: Apr 17, 2006





flat

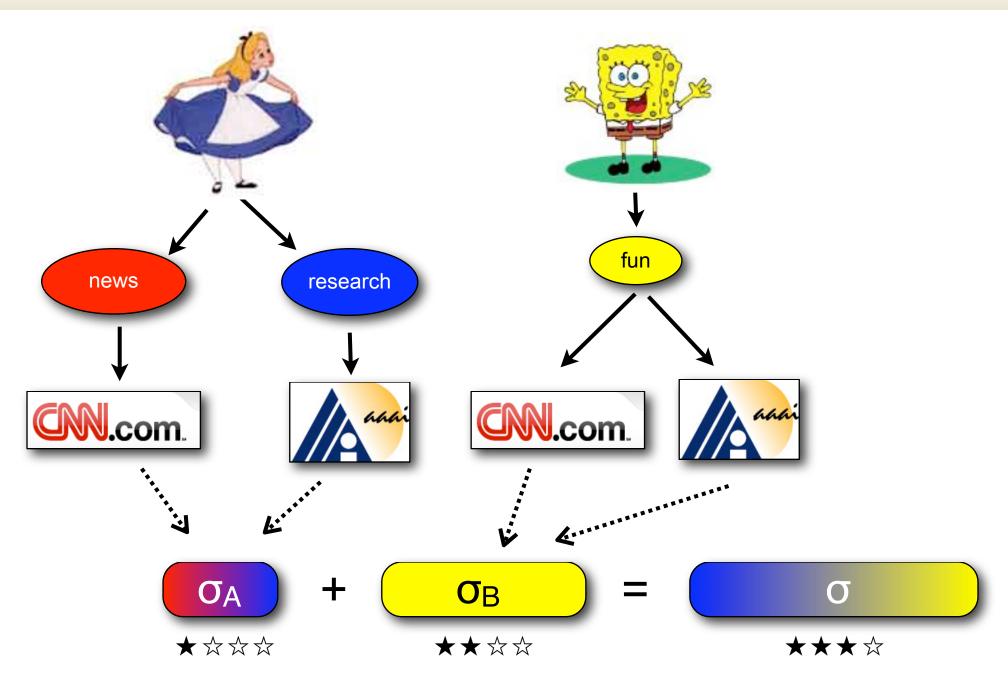




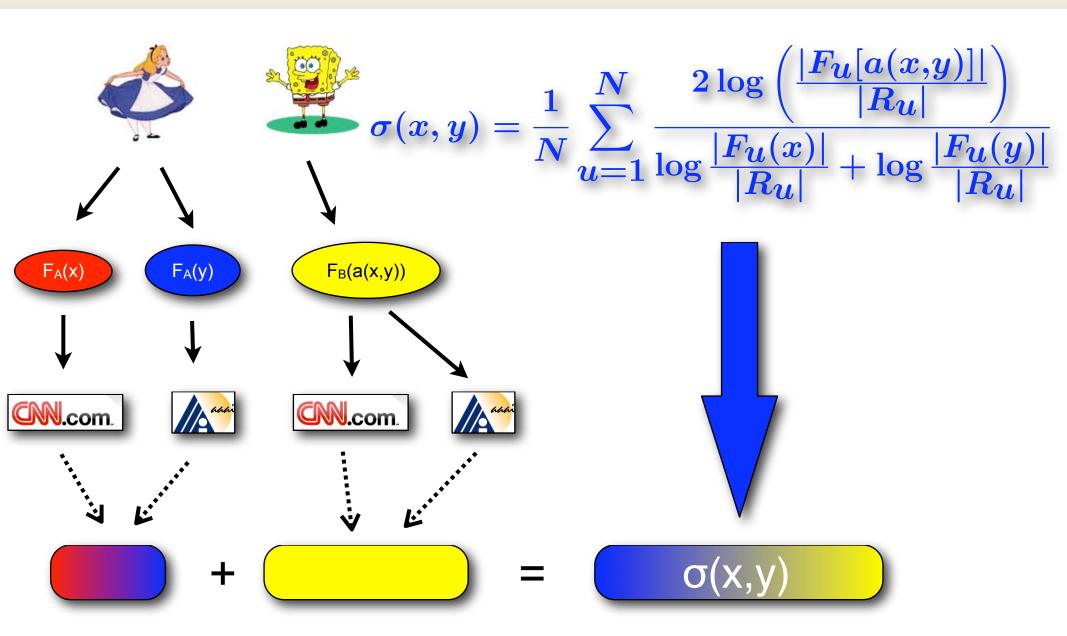
Collaboration

WWW2006, AAAI2006

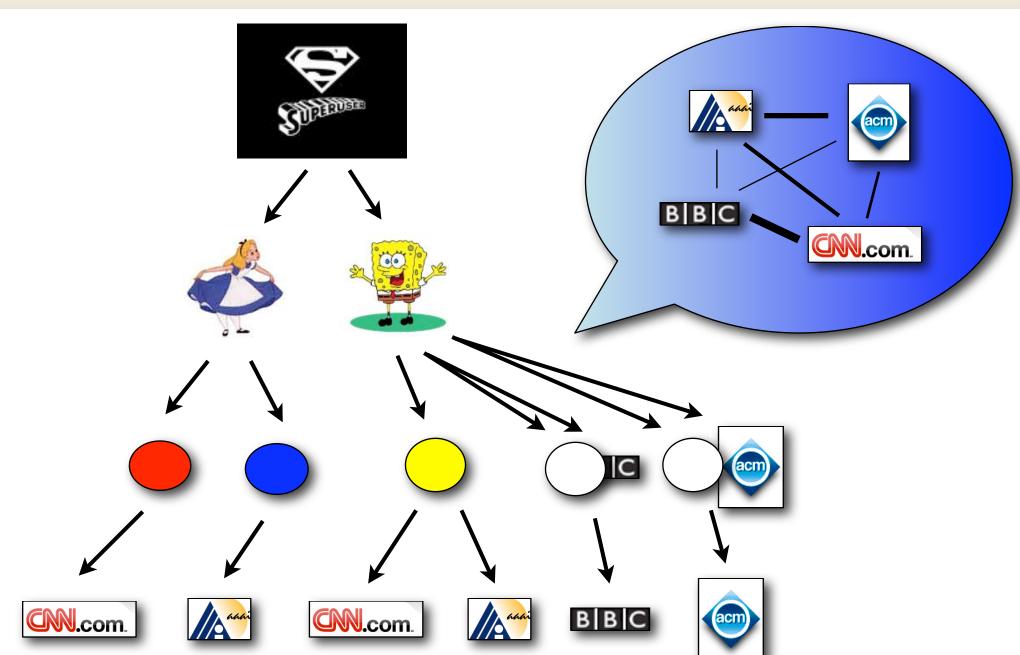


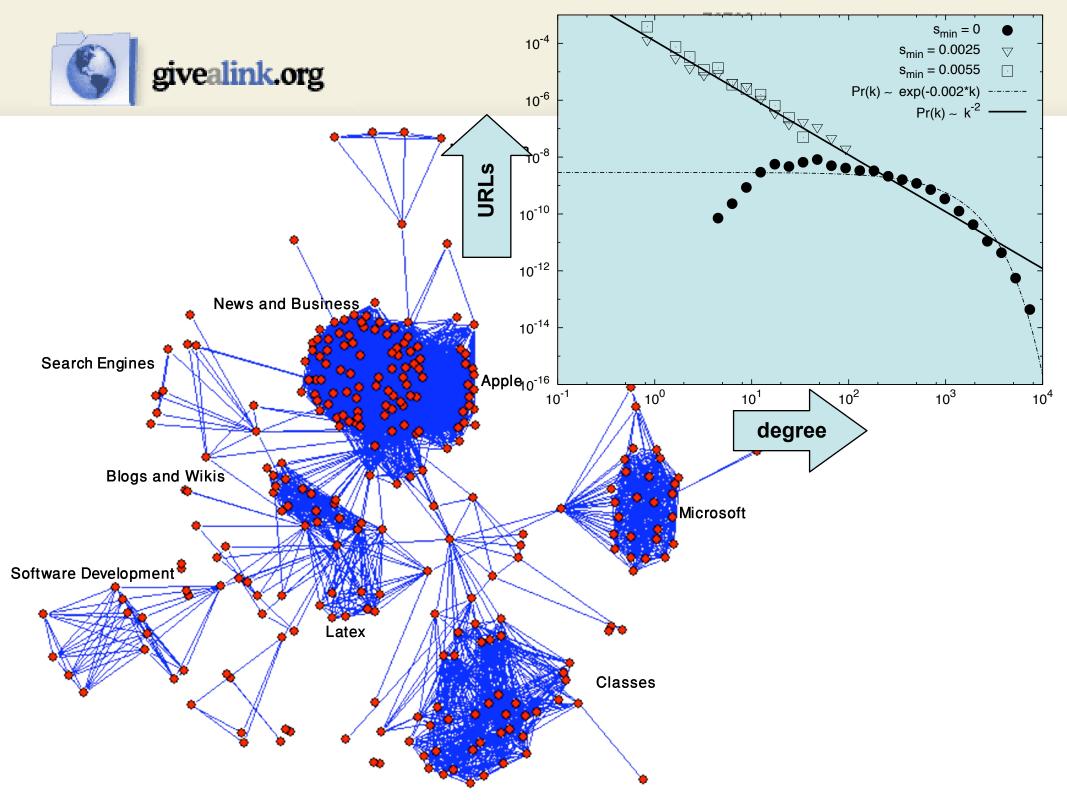














FAQ About Us Home Apps News Link Recommender Enter URL or keyword to get related bookmarks. (More Options) Sort by Bookmark: Similarity ? ■ Novelty ? ■ Prestige ? webir.org search Similar URLs sorted by Similarity 1-10 of 360 recommendations for http://www.webir.org/ http://www.parc.xerox.com/istl/groups/iea/dynamics.shtml http://www.parc.xerox.com/istl/groups/iea/dynamics.shtml http://www.springer.de/cgi-bin/search_book.pl?isbn=3-540-65112-8 http://www.springer.de/cgi-bin/search_book.pl?isbn=3-540-65112-8 Web Research Collections - Web Track http://es.csiro.au/TRECWeb/ DIMACS Workshop on Internet and WWW Measurement, Mapping and Modeling http://dimacs.rutgers.edu/Workshops/Internet/ http://www.ibm.com/java/fetuccino/ http://www.ibm.com/java/fetuccino/ Web Term Document Frequency Form

http://elib.cs.berkeley.edu/docfreg/index.html

Finding Out About

http://www.cs.ucsd.edu/~rik/foa/

Bibliometrics of the World Wide Web: An Exploratory Analysis of the Intellectual Structure of Cyberspace

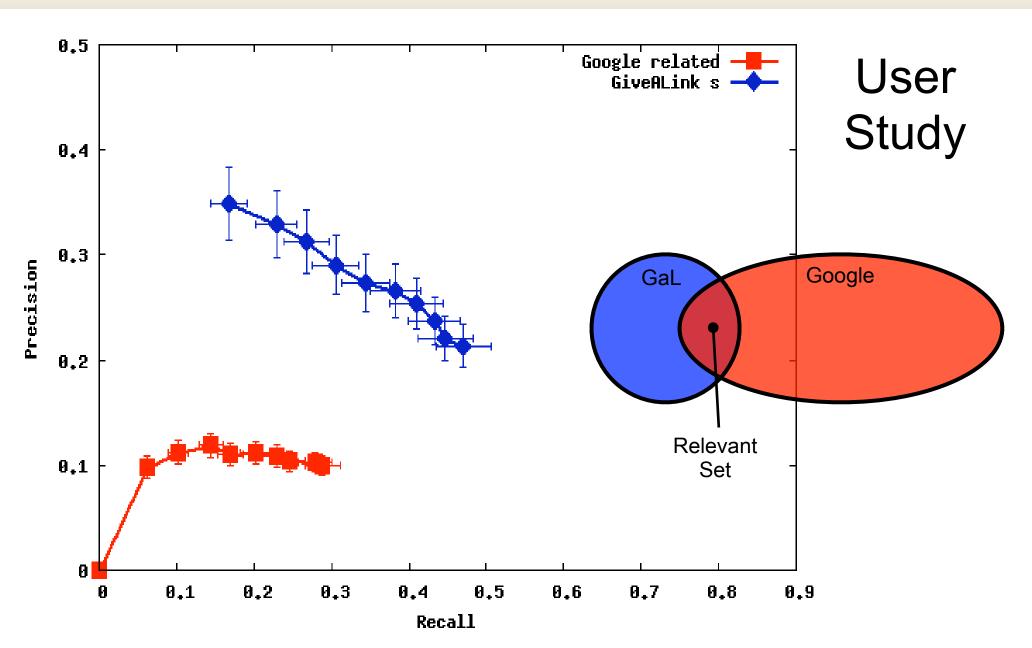
http://sherlock.berkeley.edu/asis96/asis96.html

Terabyte TREC Homepage

http://www-nlpir.nist.gov/projects/terabyte/

http://www.neci.nj.nec.com/homepages/lawrence/websize.html

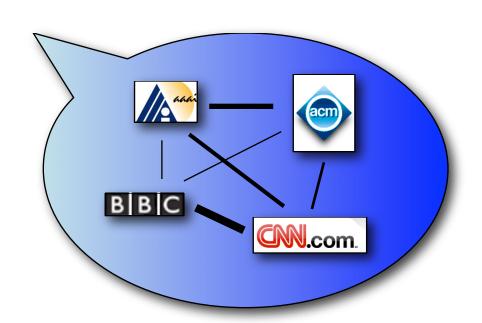
http://www.neci.nj.nec.com/homepages/lawrence/websize.html





$$c(x) = rac{1}{|oldsymbol{U}|} \sum_{oldsymbol{y} \in oldsymbol{U}} \left[1 + \min_{oldsymbol{x} \sim oldsymbol{y}} \sum_{(oldsymbol{u}, oldsymbol{v}) \in oldsymbol{x} \sim oldsymbol{y}} \left(rac{1}{\sigma(oldsymbol{u}, oldsymbol{v})} - 1
ight)
ight]^{-1}$$

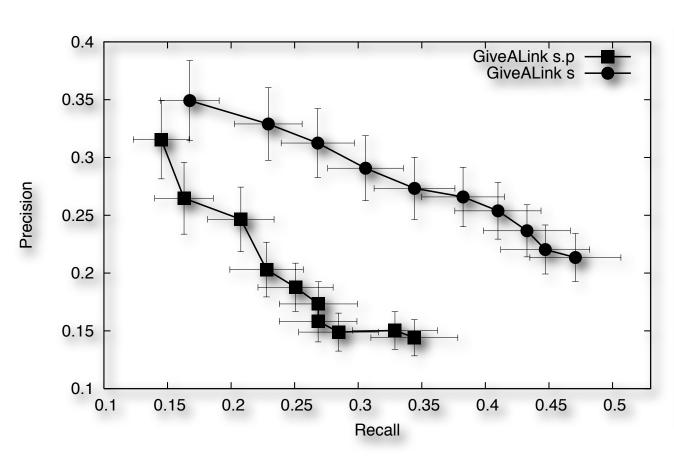
Centrality & Prestige

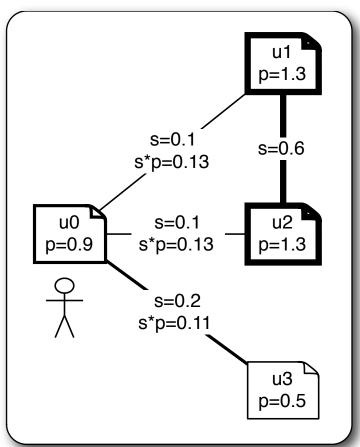


$$p_{t+1}(x) = (1 - \alpha) + \alpha \cdot \sum_{y \in U} \frac{\sigma(x, y) \cdot p_t(y)}{\sum_{z \in U} \sigma(y, z)}$$



Ranking by Similarity * Prestige

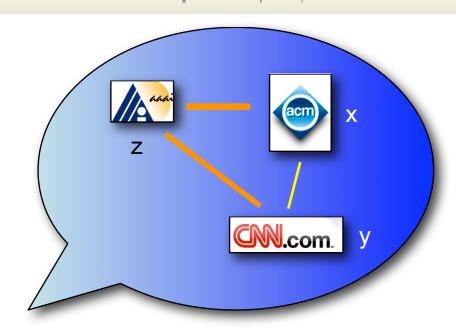






Ranking &

Recommendation by Novelty

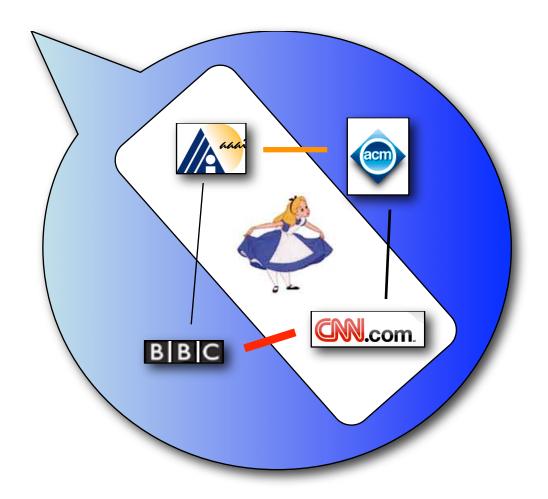


$$\nu(x,y) = \frac{\left[1 + \min\limits_{\boldsymbol{z} \in \boldsymbol{U}} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma(x,\boldsymbol{z})} + \frac{1}{\sigma(\boldsymbol{z},y)} - 2\right)\right]^{-1}}{\sigma(x,y)}$$



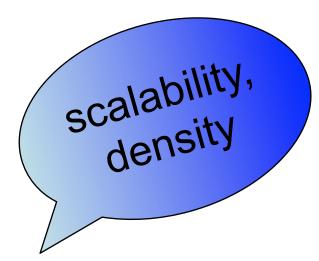
$$\eta(x, A) = \max_{y \in A} \left[\sigma(x, y) \cdot \log \left(\frac{N}{N(y)} \right) \right]$$

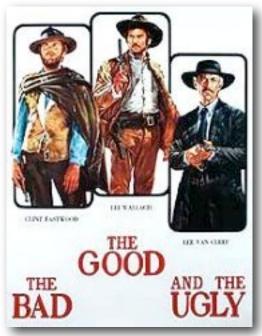
Personalization





collaborative filtering, social semantic similarity, unlinked pages, multimedia content, trust







Username: fil@indiana.edu Register? Password: Log In

Privacy Links: Give Manage About: Project Help FAQ

General http://	Related Links
keywords	Related Links
Surprise Me	Novel Links

I DONATED MY BOOKMARKS TO SCIENCE

DID YOU?

givealink.org

to science.

givealink.org

1 donated

my bookmarks

Getting Started

- Register
- 2. Donate your bookmarks to science
- 3. Get personalized recommendations/search results

Also manage your bookmarks or add a new URL while you browse

4. Spread the word! More users means more data means better results!

Top Ten Bookmarks 2

- 1. http://www.iuma.com/
- 2. Sonicnet.com
- Error
- 4. the prog organ progressive rock reviews
- Hard Rock and Heavy Metal Radio -Video
- 6. GODS OF MUSIC Music Reviews For The Independent Music Scene
- 7. RUTHLESS REVIEWS: MUSIC
- 8. Welcome! -- Rate Your Music
- 9. Tiny Mix Tapes
- 10. Reviews of Indie Albums on Irish music webzine CLUAS.com

Donate! givealink.org

Stats

81949 links 3277880 relationships 1049 donations 184 registered users

Last Updated: Sat Aug 5 16:10:58 2006

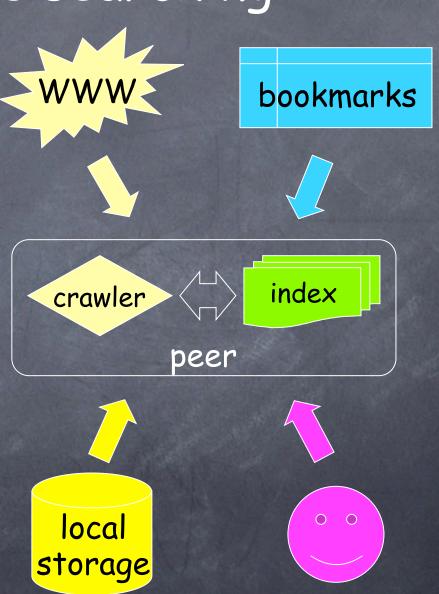


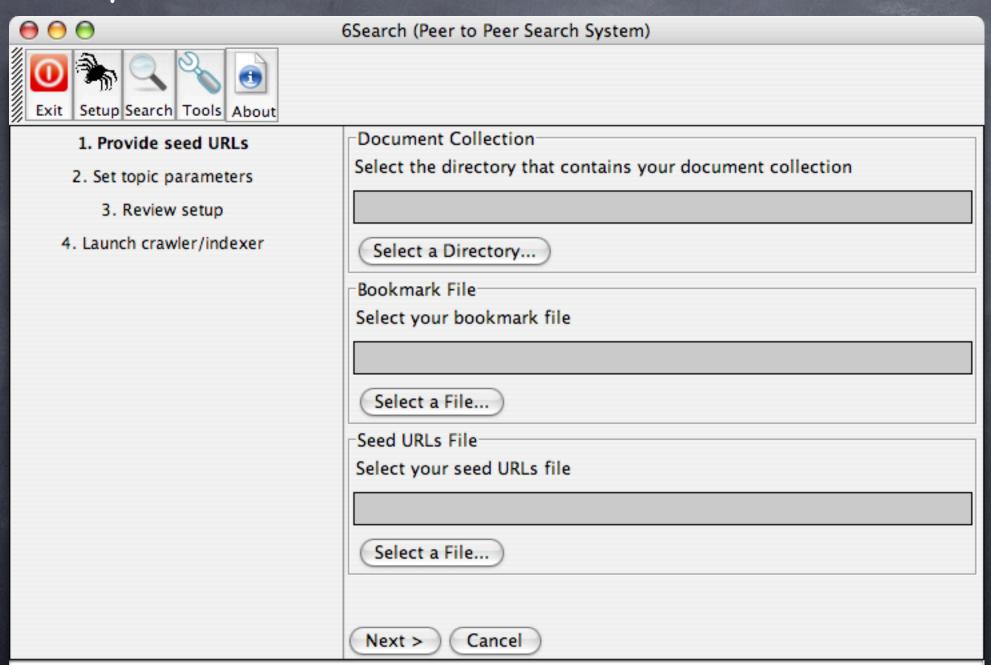
The GiveALink data is licensed under a Creative Commons License. 2005, the Trustees of Indiana University

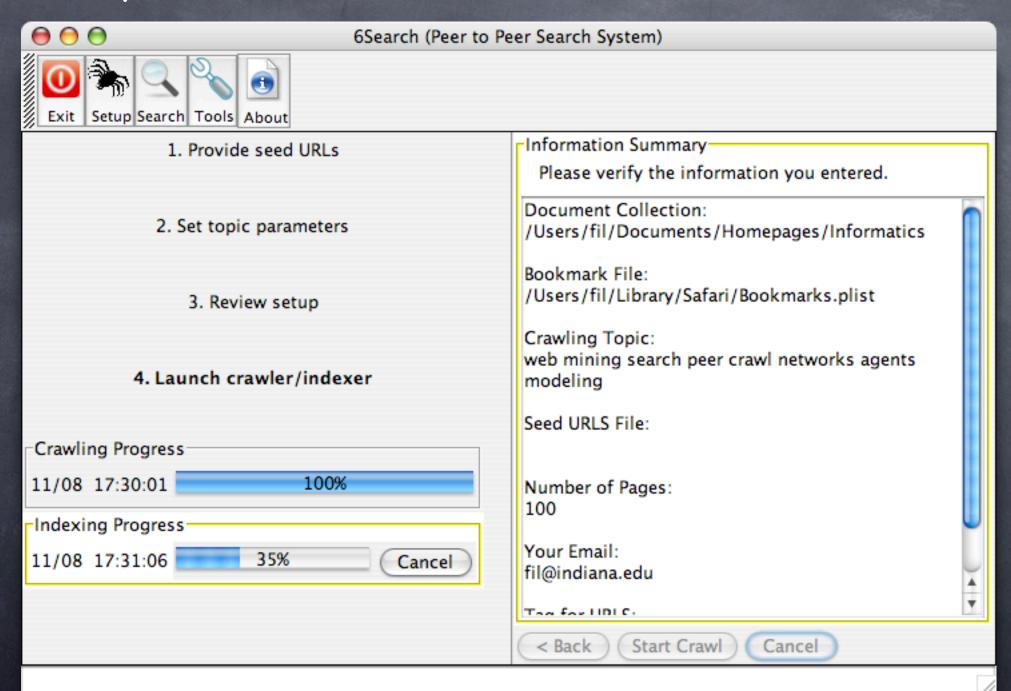
Discussion: Critical mass?

Peer distributed crawling and collaborative searching

- Crawl when idle
 - Start from bookmarks
 - Past queries or selected documents as topics
- Index locally
 - User relevance feedback is natural
 - No centralized coordination bottleneck
 - Unlike grub.org, hyperbee.com







6Search (Peer to Peer Search System)

$\Theta \Theta \Theta$								
	0		9	2	•			
	Exit	Setup	Search	Tools	About			

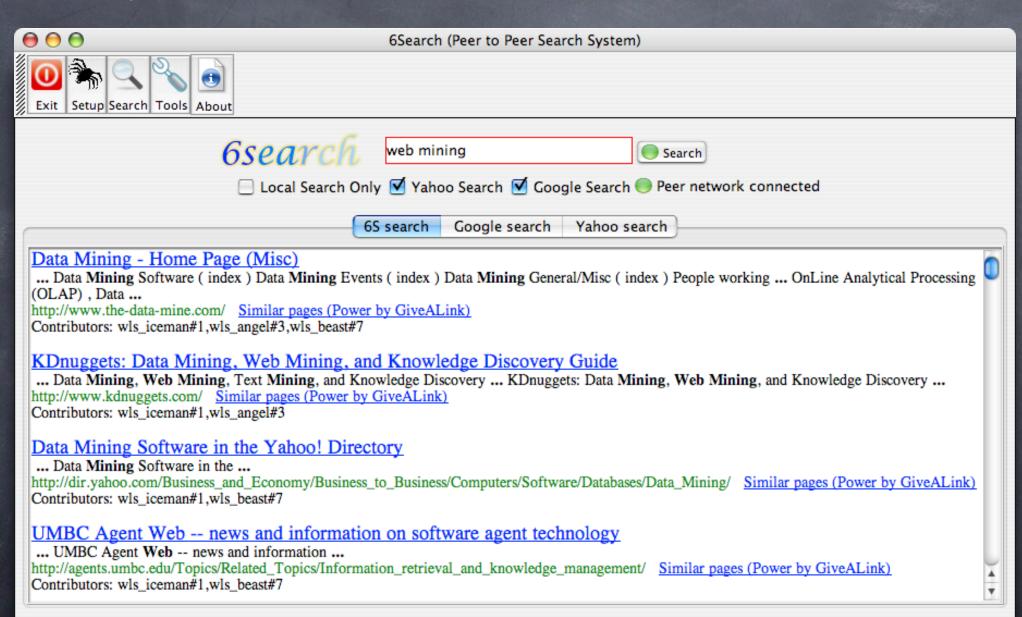
Indexing Date	Document Title	Document Url	Document Tag	Г
2006/11/08	SiliconBeat: News about tech money and in	http://www.siliconbeat.com/	web mining search pe	
2006/11/08	Investment Management Research Services	http://www.round.table.com/i	web mining search pe	П
2006/11/08	VentureBeat » Bold start-up, Powerset, ab	http://venturebeat.com/2006/	web mining search pe	П
2006/11/08	Yahoo!	http://www.yahoo.com/	web mining search pe	П
2006/11/08	The J Curve	http://jurvetson.blogspot.com/	web mining search pe	u
2006/11/08		http://www.webconferences.co	web mining search pe	ı
2006/11/08	Search Boards for threads - Forum search	http://www.boardtracker.com/	web mining search pe	ı
2006/11/08	Techcrunch » Blog Archive » Will Powerset	http://www.techcrunch.com/20	web mining search pe	ı
2006/11/08	Jeff Clavier	http://softtechvc.blogs.com/ab	web mining search pe	ı
2006/11/08	Challengelist	http://www.research.att.com/%	web mining search pe	ı
2006/11/08		http://www.gutenberg.org/dirs	web mining search pe	ı
2006/11/08		http://www.w3.org/WAI/UA/W	web mining search pe	ı
2006/11/08	My AOL	http://feeds.my.aol.com/?url=	web mining search pe	ı
2006/11/08	Donor Suitability Workshop: Donor History	http://www.fda.gov/cber/minu	web mining search pe	ı
2006/11/08	ODP – Open Directory Project		web mining search pe	
2006/11/08	The CC Chemokine Thymus-derived Chem	http://www.jem.org/cgi/conten	web mining search pe	
	absintelagent : Messages : 258-287 of 287	http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/	web mining search pe	ı
2006/11/08	Survey: Information Gathering and Knowled	http://www.cio.com/research/	web mining search pe	ı
2006/11/08	_	http://www.britishblogs.co.uk/		L
	NJDEP Compliance & Enforcement - A decl			-
	Barney Pell's Weblog: Search Archives	http://www.barneypell.com/ar		
2006/11/08	Elatable I Bradlev Horowitz	http://www.elatable.com/blog/	web mining search ne	Y
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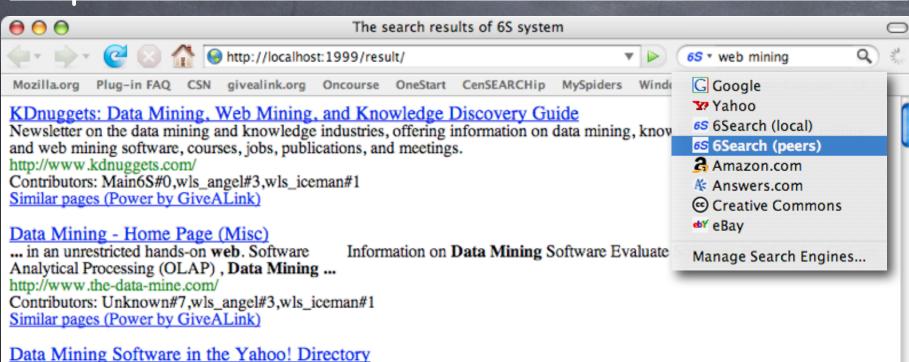
🐔 Advanced Tool

Delete row

Undelete All

Delete All





... for IT professionals focusing on data mining, data analysis, and reports ... to Business > Computers > Software > Databases > Data ...

http://dir.yahoo.com/Business_and_Economy/Business_to_Business/Computers/Software/Databases/Data_Mining/

Contributors: Unknown#7,wls_iceman#1 Similar pages (Power by GiveALink)

UMBC Agent Web -- news and information on software agent technology

... UMBC Agent Web -- news and information ...

http://agents.umbc.edu/Topics/Related_Topics/Information_retrieval_and_knowledge_management/

Contributors: Unknown#7,wls_iceman#1 Similar pages (Power by GiveALink)

BUBL LINK: Information retrieval

... and Forward Knowledge Approach Data Mine: Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery ... the Gaps KD Mine: Data ... http://bubl.ac.uk/link/i/informationretrieval.htm

Contributors: Unknown#7,wls_iceman#1 Similar pages (Power by GiveALink)

Library and Information Science > Information Retrieval in the Yahoo! Directory

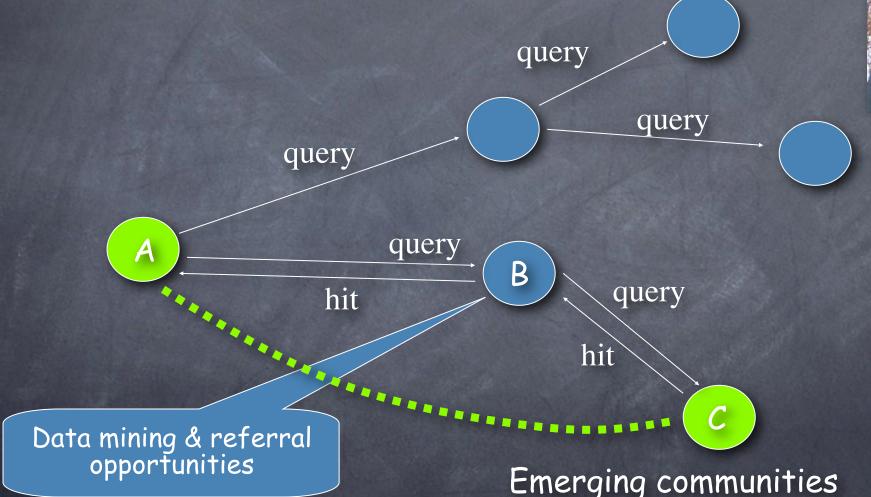
Done

65: peer distributed crawling and collaborative searching

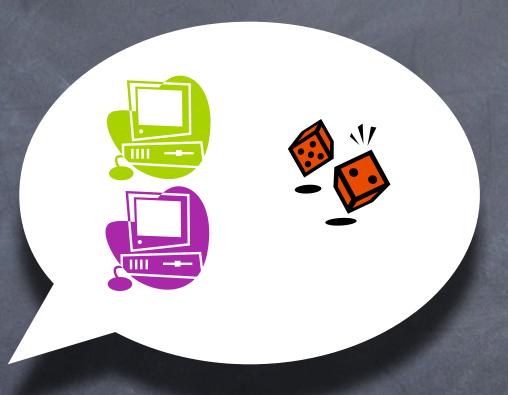








Algorithm 1: Random Known

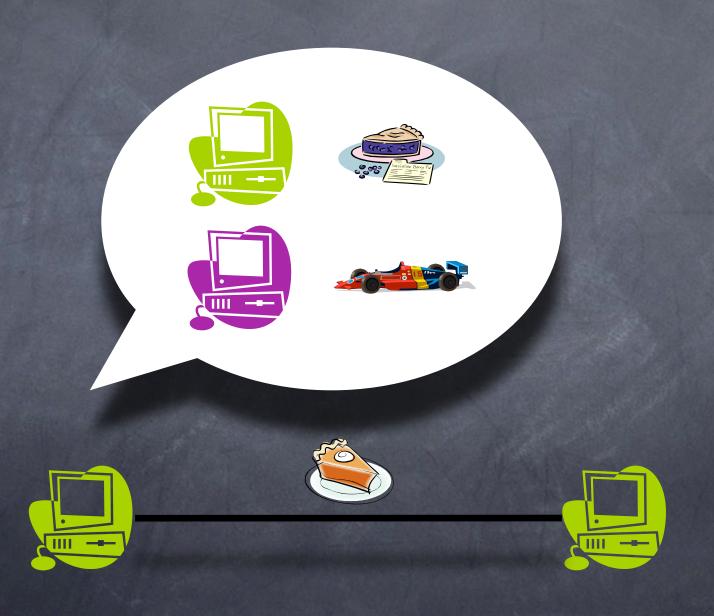




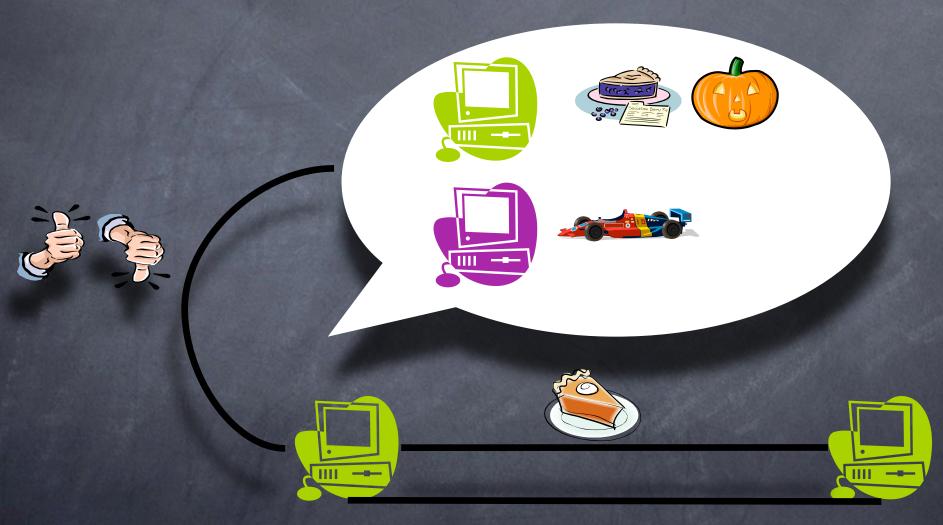




Algorithm 2: Greedy



Algorithm 3: Reinforcement



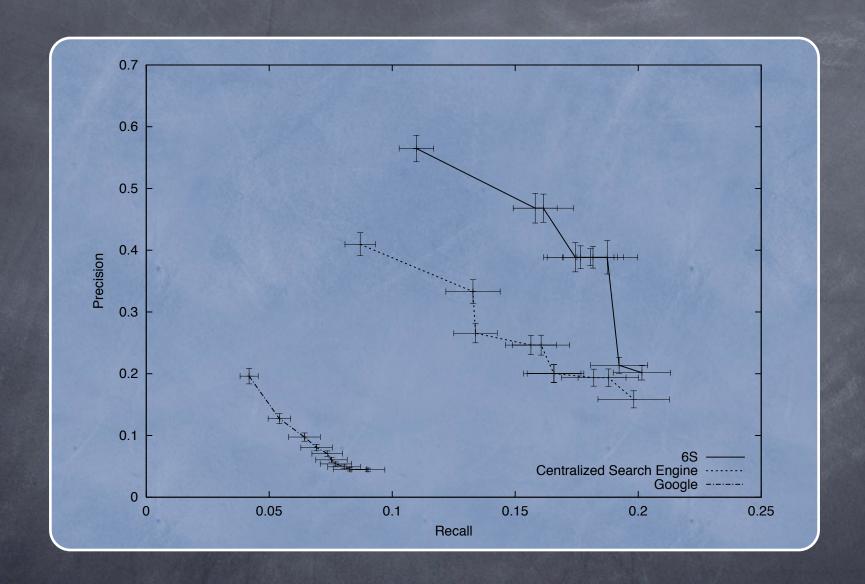
Learning Peers

- A focused profile W^f of other peers for terms in queries
- An expanded profile W^e of other peers for terms not in queries, but that co-occur with query terms and with higher frequency

$$w_{oldsymbol{i},oldsymbol{p}}(t+1) = (1-\gamma)\cdot w_{oldsymbol{i},oldsymbol{p}}(t) + \gamma\cdot\left(rac{Sp+1}{S_l+1}-1
ight)$$

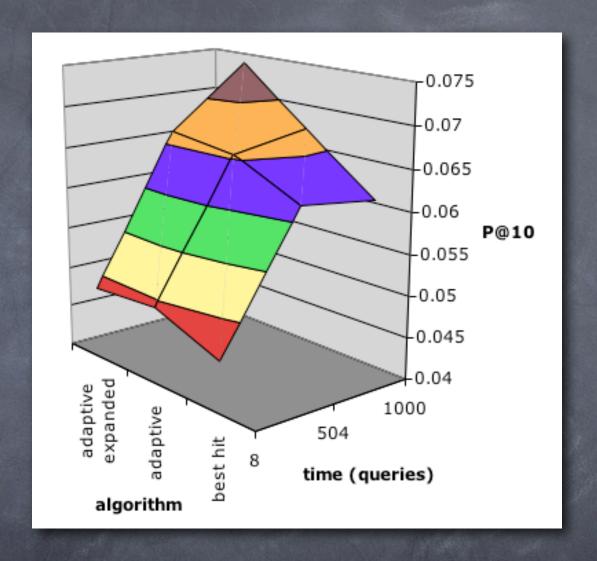
Query routing:

$$\sigma(p,Q) = \sum_{\boldsymbol{i} \in Q} \left[\alpha \cdot w_{\boldsymbol{i},p}^f + (1-\alpha) \cdot w_{\boldsymbol{i},p}^e \right]$$

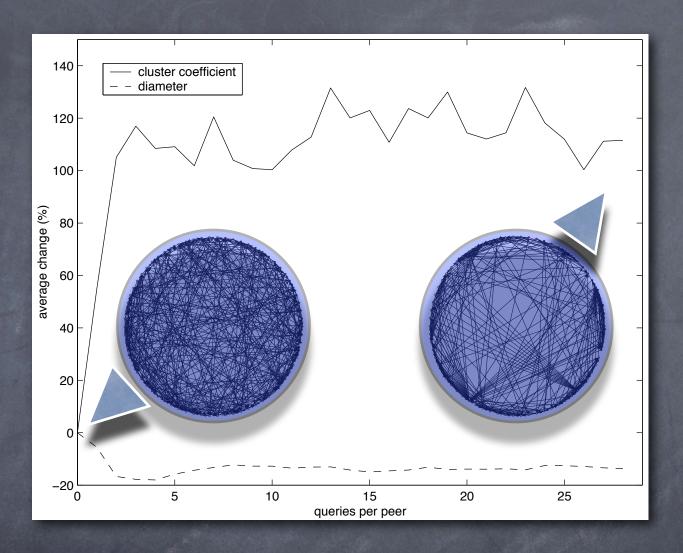


Distributed vs Centralized

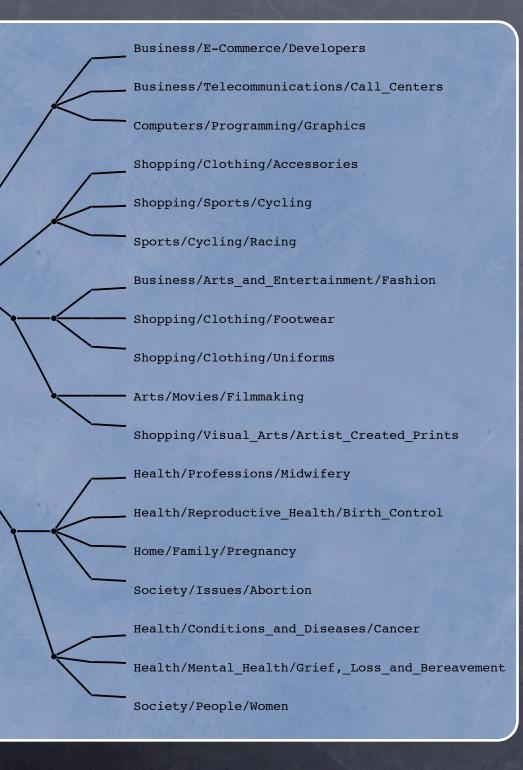
WTAS 2005



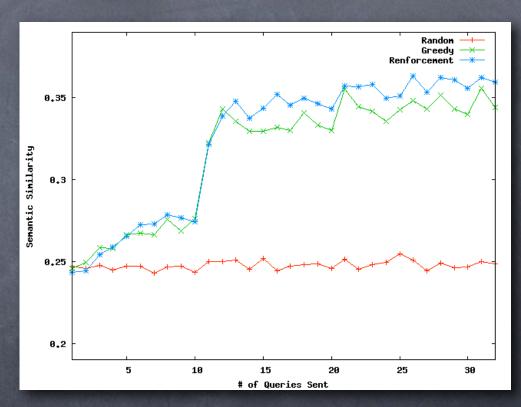
P@10



Small-world



Semantic



P2PIR 2006

Discussion:

Would you use 65? Why or why not?

Thank you! Questions?

informatics.indiana.edu/fil
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06 94856 34 105984 0820 9509
36 92830 106 198728 2897
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