

# SS-ZG548: ADVANCED DATA MINING

# 13

## Topics in Web Mining



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<http://ktiwari.in/adm>

# Statistics

There were 100 images in a box. 30 of them were containing lion. I asked Bob to separate all the pics of lion. He showed me 60 but, lion was not in 40 of them.

- True positives (TP): 20
- True negatives (TN): 30
- T1-Error: False positives (FP): 40
- T2-Error: False negatives (FN): 10

Confusion Matrix

		Experiment	
		T	F
Ground Truth	T	20	10
	F	40	30

**Accuracy:**  $((20+30)/100)*100\%$ ,

**Precision:**  $(20/60)*100\%$ ,

**Recall (true positive rate or Sensitivity):**  $(20/(20+10))*100\%$ ,

**Specificity (true negative rate):**  $(30/(40+30))*100\%$ ,

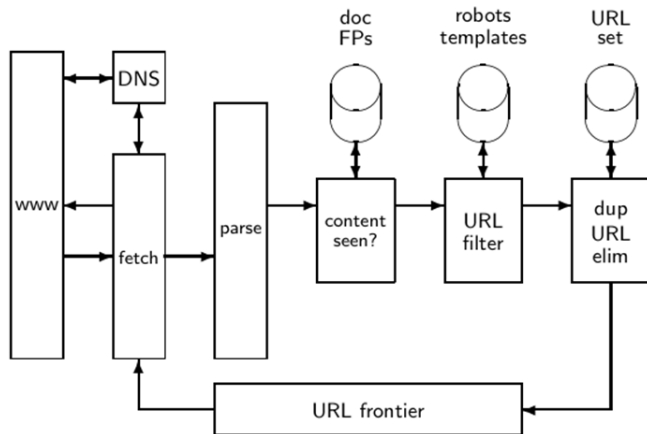
**F Score:**  $(\text{Precision}+\text{Recall})/2$ ,

**F1 Measure:** Harmonic mean of Precision and Recall

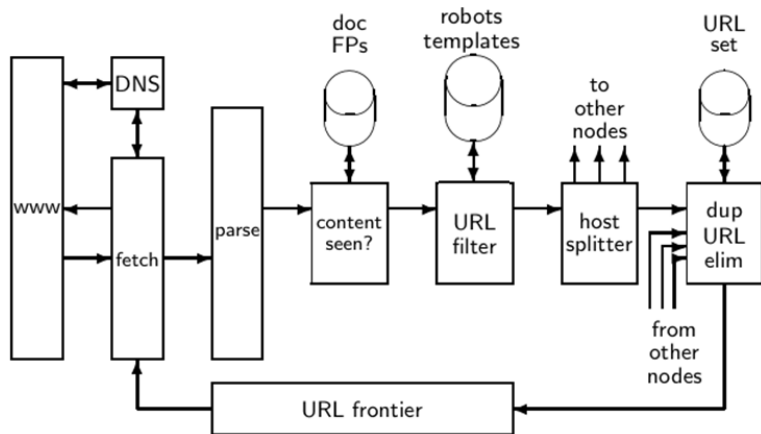
# Crawling: Web Searching

- Process by which we gather pages (Also referred as spider)
  - ▶ Quickly and efficiently gather as many useful web pages as possible
  - ▶ Together with link structure
- Initialize queue with URLs of known seed pages
- Repeat
  - ▶ Take URL from queue
  - ▶ Fetch and parse page
  - ▶ Extract URLs from page
  - ▶ Add URLs to queue
- Fundamental assumption: The web is well linked
- Issues: de-duplication link and content, distribute, Spam and spider traps, Politeness and Freshness
- robots.txt (nih.gov)  
Disallow: /news/information/knight/  
Disallow: /nidcd/

# Basic Crawl Architecture



# Distributed Crawler Architecture



# Link Analysis

- Address questions like
  - ▶ Do the links represent a conferral of authority to some pages? Is this useful for ranking?
  - ▶ How likely is it that a page pointed to by the CERN home page is about high energy physics
- Application involves to the Web, Email, Social networks
- Assumption 1: A hyperlink between pages denotes a conferral of authority (quality signal)
- Assumption 2: The text in the anchor of the hyperlink describes the target page (textual context)
- Anchor text can also be used for indexing, weighting/filtering links in the graph

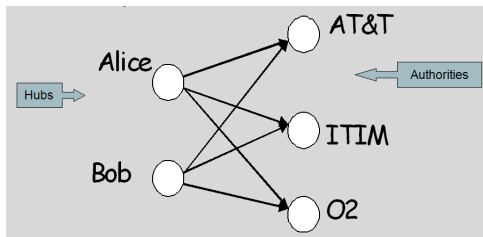
# Page Rank

- A page has high rank if the sum of the ranks of its backlinks is high
- Covers both
  - ▶ A page has many backlinks
  - ▶ A page has a few highly ranked backlinks
- Let  $u$  be a web page.
  - $F_u$  the set of pages  $u$  points to.
  - $B_u$  the set of pages that point to  $u$ .
  - $N_u = |F_u|$  be the number of the links from  $u$
  - Let  $c$  be a factor used for normalization
- Page rank (simplified Rank function)

$$R(u) = c \sum_{v \in B_u} \frac{R(v)}{N_v}$$

# Hyperlink-Induced Topic Search (HITS)

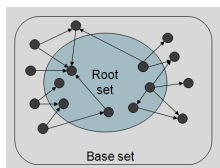
- In response to a query, instead of an ordered list of pages each meeting the query, find two sets of inter-related pages:
  - ▶ Hub pages are good lists of links on a subject. e.g., “Bob’s list of songs”
  - ▶ Authority pages occur recurrently on good hubs for the subject
- Best suited for “broad topic” queries rather than for page-finding queries. Gets at a broader slice of common opinion
- Thus, a good hub page for a topic points to many authoritative pages for that topic. A good authority page for a topic is pointed to by many good hubs for that topic





# Hyperlink-Induced Topic Search (HITS)

- Construct a base set that could be good hubs or authorities
- From these, identify a small set of top hub and authority pages
- Given text query, use a text index to get all pages containing browser. Call this the root set of pages
- Add in any page that either points to a page in the root set, or is pointed to by a page in the root set. Call this the base set



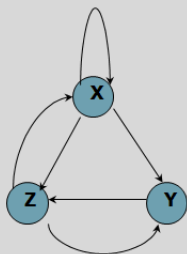
- For each page  $x$  in the base set, compute hub score  $h(x)$  and authority score  $a(x)$ .
  - ▶ Initialize:  $h(x)=1$ ;  $a(x)=1$ ; for all  $x$
  - ▶ Iteratively update all  $h(x) = \sum_{y \rightarrow x} a(y)$ ;  $a(x) = \sum_{x \rightarrow y} h(y)$ ;
- Output pages with highest  $h()$  scores as top hubs, and highest  $a()$  scores as top authorities.

# Example: Mini Web

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} h_x \\ h_y \\ h_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_x \\ a_y \\ a_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} x & y & z \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{Adjacency} \\ \text{Matrix} \end{matrix}$$

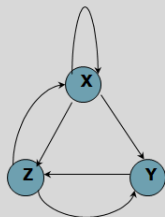


$$\begin{matrix} H_i = M * A_{i-1} \\ A_i = M^T * H_{i-1} \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} H_i = M * M^T H_{i-1} \\ A_i = M^T * M * A_{i-1} \end{matrix}$$

# Example: Mini Web

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad M^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad M M^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad M^T M = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Iteration 0    1    2    3    ...     $\infty$



$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 28 \\ 8 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 132 \\ 36 \\ 96 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 + \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \\ 1 + \sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{X is the best} \\ \text{hub} \end{array}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ 24 \\ 18 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 114 \\ 114 \\ 84 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \sqrt{3} \\ 1 + \sqrt{3} \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Z is most} \\ \text{authoritative} \end{array}$$

- To prevent the  $h()$  and  $a()$  values from getting too big, can scale down after each iteration.
- Claim: relative values of scores will converge soon:  $\sim 5$  iterations
- Ranking is based on  $h()$  and  $a()$  values

Thank You!

**Thank you very much for your attention!**

**Queries ?**