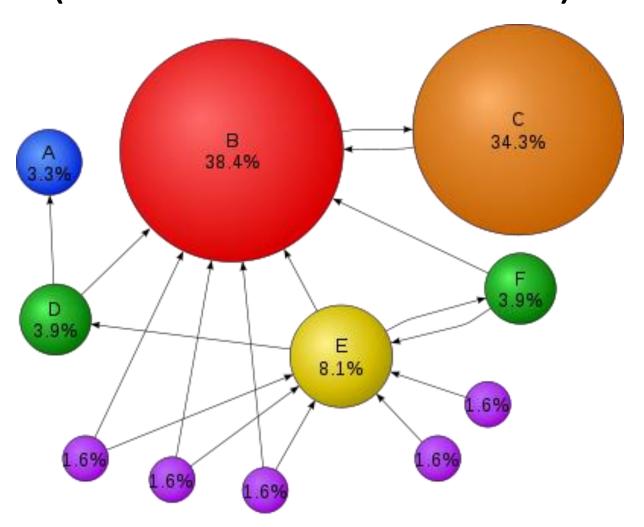
Lecture 18: CS 5306 / INFO 5306: Crowdsourcing and Human Computation

Web Link Analysis (Wisdom of the Crowds)



(Not Discussing)

- Information retrieval (term weighting, vector space representation, inverted indexing, etc.)
- Efficient web crawling
- Efficient real-time retrieval

Web Search: Prehistory

- Crawl the Web, generate an index of all pages
 - Which pages?
 - What content of each page?
 - (Not discussing this)
- Rank documents:
 - Based on the text content of a page
 - How many times does query appear?
 - How high up in page?
 - Based on display characteristics of the query
 - For example, is it in a heading, italicized, etc.

Link Analysis: Prehistory

- L. Katz. "A new status index derived from sociometric analysis", *Psychometrika* 18(1), 39-43, March 1953.
- Charles H. Hubbell. "An Input-Output Approach to Clique Identification", *Sociolmetry*, 28, 377-399, 1965.
- Eugene Garfield. Citation analysis as a tool in journal evaluation. *Science* 178, 1972.
- G. Pinski and Francis Narin. "Citation influence for journal aggregates of scientific publications: Theory, with application to the literature of physics", *Information Processing and Management*. 12, 1976.
- Mark, D. M., "Network models in geomorphology," *Modeling in Geomorphologic Systems*, 1988
- T. Bray, "Measuring the Web". Proceedings of the 5th Intl. WWW Conference, 1996.
- Massimo Marchiori, "The quest for correct information on the Web: hyper search engines", Computer Networks and ISDN Systems, 29: 8-13, September 1997, Pages 1225-1235.

• J. Kleinberg. "Authoritative sources in a hyperlinked environment". *Journal of the ACM* **46** (5): 604–632, 1999.

(Previously *Proc. 9th ACM-SIAM Symposium on Discrete Algorithms*, 1998, IBM technical report 1997.)

- For each web page v in a set of pages of interest (think: pages that contain your query):
 - -a(v) the authority of v
 - h(v) the hubness of v
- a(v): higher for "authorities" that are linked to by other pages
- h(v): higher for "hubs" that link to other pages

$$a(v) \leftarrow \sum_{w \in in[v]} h(w)$$

$$h(v) \leftarrow \sum_{w \in out[v]} a(w)$$

Recursive, start with a(v) = h(v) = 1 for all v Normalize values after each step

a(v) and h(v) converge (!)

Formulate as a linear algebra problem

```
A: Adjacency matrix A_{ii} = link from I to j
```

$$h(v) \leftarrow A \cdot a(v)$$

 $a(v) \leftarrow A \cdot h(v)$

Boils down to computing the eigenvectors of AA^T and A^TA

Known as the HITS algorithm (Hyperlink-Induced Topic Search)

 S. Brin and L. Page, "The anatomy of a large-scale hypertextual Web search engine", Computer Networks and ISDN Systems 30: 107–117, 1998

- Random Surfer model:
 - Users conduct a random walk of the Web graph, selecting a link at random from every page

$$S(V_i) = \sum_{j \in in(V_i)} \frac{S(V_j)}{|out(V_j)|}$$

-S(V): Proportional to probability of landing at V

- Problem:
 - Sinks get all the weight
- Solution:
 - Random walk with a probability of teleporting to another node at random

$$S(V_i) = (1-d) + d \sum_{j \in In(V_i)} \frac{S(V_j)}{|Out(V_j)|}$$

d – damping factor $\in [0,1]$ (usually 0.8-0.9)

• Recursive

• S(V) converges

Formulate as linear algebra

- Over 200 Factors
 - Previous searches
 - Previous page
 - Search history
 - Session history
 - Click history
 - Location
 - Time of day
 - Personal profile
 - Gmail
 - Social network
 - Images?
 - OS

- Bandwidth of my connection
- Bandwidth of website
- Length of domain ownership
- Trendiness (in news?)
- Recency
- Top-level domain (.edu, .gov, etc)
- Trusted certificates
- Lots of websites with unimportant content
- Hosts of free websites
- Legality (?)

- Over 200 Factors
 - Frequency of query words in the page
 - Proximity of matching words to one another
 - Location of terms within the page
 - Location of terms within tags e.g. <title>, <h1>, link text, etc.
 - Word format characteristics (boldface, capitalized, etc)
 - Anchor text on pages pointing to this one
 - Frequency of terms on the page and in general
 - Click-through analysis: how often the page is clicked on
 - How "fresh" is the page

- Over 200 Factors
 - Is page hosted by a provider with a high percentage of spam pages?
 - Is page hosted by a site with few pages?
 - Is page hosted by a free provider?
 - Distinctive link patterns
 - Are the links in content from "open" resources, like blog comments, guestbooks, etc.?
 - Are pages with links duplicates of others?
 - Does page have little original content?
 - Speed of server
 - Your search history
 - Your Google profile

- How to weight factors?
- Machine learning to the rescue!
- Experimental infrastructure
 - "Practical Guide to Controlled Experiments on the Web: Listen to Your Customers not to the HiPPO", Ron Kohavi and Randal M. Henne, KDD 2007

How Google Chooses Algorithm Updates

Precision Evaluations

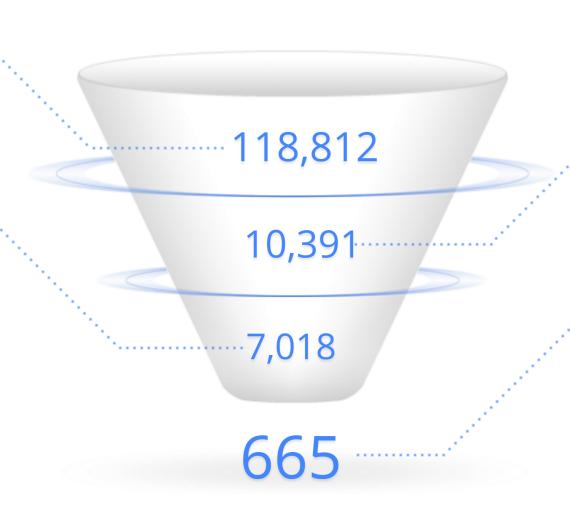
The first phase is to get feedback from evaluators, people who evaluate search quality based on our guidelines. We show evaluators search results and ask them to rate the usefulness of the results for a given search.

Note: These ratings don't directly impact ranking.

Live Traffic Experiments

If the evaluators' feedback looks good, we move forward with a "live traffic experiment."

In these experiments, we change search for a small percentage of real Google users and see how it changes the way they interact with the results. We carefully analyze the results to understand whether the change is an improvement to the search results. For example, do searchers click the new first result more often? If so, that's generally a good sign.



Side-by-Side Experiments

In a side-by-side experiment, we show evaluators two different sets of search results: one from the old algorithm and one from the new, and we ask them for details about which results they prefer.

Launches

Finally, our most experienced search engineers carefully review the data from all the different experiments and decide if the change is approved to launch. It sounds like a lot, but the process is well refined, so an engineer can go from idea to live on Google for a percentage of users in 24 hours. Based on all of this experimentation, evaluation and analysis, we launched 665 improvements to search in 2012.



OPTIMIZE YOUR WEBSITE

Follow these simple tips to help Google understand the content on your site. This information helps deliver great results to searchers (your future customers)!

1. LOOK GOOD IN THE SEARCH RESULTS

- Your page title is used as a suggestion for the title in Google's search results. Describe your business in a concise, informative phrase.
- Domain names are an important part of Google's search results. Choose a descriptive and easy-to- read domain name for your website. Sub-pages should also be easy to read. For example, use www.stasiasbakery.com/custom-cakes instead of www.stasiasbakery.com/prodid?12345.
- Meta descriptions are page summaries often used by Google and other search engines on the search results page. Write unique descriptions for each page in 160 characters or less.





Home Page/

www.example.com/

Welcome to the home page of our new store! About I News I How to

2. HELP GOOGLE UNDERSTAND IMAGES

- Give your images short, descriptive file names.
- The "alt" attribute describes the image. This helps Google understand what's in the image.
- Write a short caption on the page below each image. Put important information in text rather than images.



- <img src="vangogh-poster.jpg"</pre> alt="Poster Of Van Gogh's Starry Night" />
- High quality prints of Van Gogh's Starry Night



3. UPDATE AND KEEP GOING



PROVIDE USEFUL CONTENT AND KEEP IT UP TO DATE

Your website is like a virtual storefront. You wouldn't leave a store unattended for 6 months, right? Keep your site fresh by starting a blog, announcing new products, sales, and special offers. Remember to put yourself in your customer's shoes and make sure you provide them with the information they need.

MORE INFORMATION & SUPPORT

free step-by-step lessons and short instructional videos.

Google's Webmaster Academy offers Looking for more advice on how to optimize your website? Read Google's SEO starter guide:

google.com/webmasters

Google's free Webmaster Tools helps you

understand and improve your website, get

timely alerts on problems, and find answers to

g.co/webmasteracademy g.co/seoguide



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- Meta descriptions are page summaries often used by Google and other search engines on the search results page. Write unique descriptions for each page in 160 characters or less.



Search Engine Optimization (SEO)



important information in text rather than images.

High quality prints of Van Gogh's Starry Night



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MORE INFORMATION & SUPPORT

free step-by-step lessons and short instructional videos.

Google's Webmaster Academy offers Looking for more advice on how to SEO starter guide:

Google's free Webmaster Tools helps you optimize your website? Read Google's understand and improve your website, get timely alerts on problems, and find answers to

g.co/webmasteracademy g.co/seoguide

google.com/webmasters



Search Engine Optimization Starter Guide







Search Engine Optimization (SEO)

- "White hat" SEO: Focus on "allowable" optimizations that are intended to steer sites to user-centered designs / that adhere to search engines' rules
- "Black hat" SEO: Focus on search engine algorithm
 - Repeating keywords many many times
 - Invisible text
 - Non-genuine web pages with links to desired page



Web Images Groups News Froogle Local more

miserable failure

Search

Advanced Search Preferences

Web

Results 1 - 10 of about 969,000 for miserable failure. (0.06 seconds)

Biography of President George W. Bush

Biography of the president from the official White House web site.

www.whitehouse.gov/president/gwbbio.html - 29k - Cached - Similar pages

Past Presidents - Kids Only - Current News - President

More results from www.whitehouse.gov »

Welcome to MichaelMoore.com!

Official site of the gadfly of corporations, creator of the film Roger and Me and the television show The Awful Truth. Includes mailing list, message board, ... www.michaelmoore.com/ - 35k - Sep 1, 2005 - Cached - Similar pages

BBC NEWS | Americas | 'Miserable failure' links to Bush

Web users manipulate a popular search engine so an unflattering description leads to the president's page.

news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/3298443.stm - 31k - Cached - Similar pages

Google's (and Inktomi's) Miserable Failure

A search for miserable failure on Google brings up the official George W.

Bush biography from the US White House web site. Dismissed by Google as not a ...
searchenginewatch.com/sereport/article.php/3296101 - 45k - Sep 1, 2005 - Cached - Similar pages



Did you mean: french military defeats

No standard web pages containing all your search terms were found.

Your search - french military victories - did not match any documents.

Suggestions:

- Make sure all words are spelled correctly.
- Try different keywords.
- Try more general keywords.
- Try fewer keywords.

Also, you can try Google Answers for expert help with your search.

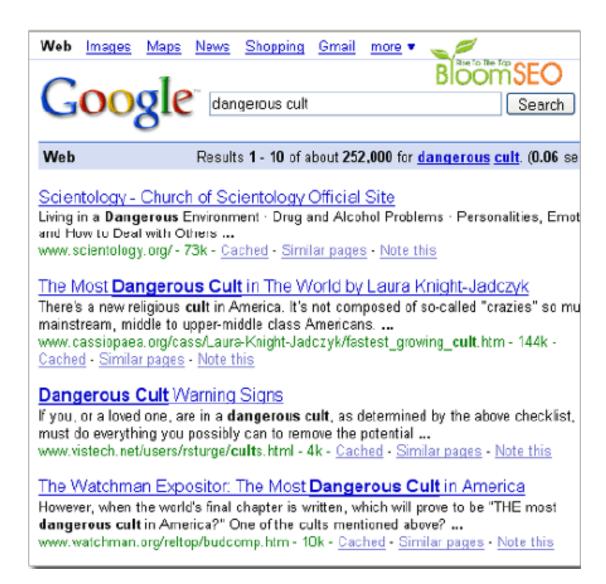


These Weapons of Mass Destruction cannot be displayed

The weapons you are looking for are currently unavailable. The country might be experiencing technical difficulties, or you may need to adjust your weapons inspectors mandate.

Please try the following:

- Click the 🕞 Regime change button, or try again later.
- If you are George Bush and typed the country's name in the address bar, make sure that it is spelled correctly. (IRAQ).
- To check your weapons inspector settings, click the UN menu, and then click Weapons Inspector Options. On the Security Council tab, click Consensus. The settings should match those provided by your government or NATO.
- If the Security Council has enabled it, The United States of America can examine your country and automatically discover Weapons of Mass Destruction.
 If you would like to use the CIA to try and discover them, click Detect weapons
- Some countries require 128 thousand troops to liberate them. Click the Panic menu and then click About US foreign policy to determine what regime they will install.
- If you are an Old European Country trying to protect your interests, make sure your options are left wide open as long as possible. Click the **Tools** menu, and then click on



- "more evil than Satan himself": microsoft.com (1999)
- "French military victories": page with "Did you mean French military defeats?" (2003)
- "weapons of mass destruction" (2003)
- "miserable failure": George Bush (2003)
- "waffles": Al Gore (2004)
- "Jew": Wikipedia article for "Jew" (2004)
- Amway Quixtar (2006)
- "liar": Tony Blair (2005)
- "worst band in the world": Creed (2006)
- "dangerous cult": Scientology
- "murder": Wikipedia article for abortion