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# Development of Web Pattern by Web Structure Mining – A Review

Shailendra Pratap Nirala<sup>1</sup>, Abhishek Sharma<sup>2</sup>, Brijesh Panday<sup>3</sup>

Pursuing Master of Technology, Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering, GITM, Lucknow, India<sup>1</sup>
Assistant Professor, Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering, GITM, Lucknow, India<sup>2</sup>
Assistant Professor & HOD, Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering, GITM, Lucknow, India<sup>3</sup>

**ABSTRACT:** The World Wide Web is a very useful and interactive resource of information like hypertext, multimedia etc. When we search any information on the Google, there are many URL's has been opened. The bulk amount of information becomes very difficult for the users to find, extract and filter the relevant information, so that some techniques are used to solve these problems. The objective of current manuscript is focus on processing of structured and unstructured data mining. With the tremendous growth in website, web portal to provide downloaded data to the user. The semantic web is about machine-understandable web pages to make the web more intelligent and able to provide useful services to the users. The data structure definition and recognition is to estimate the accurate page ranking and to produce better result while searching operation with web data.

**KEYWORDS:** Web Structure, Weighted PageRank, Topic Sensitive PageRank and TC-PageRank, Hypertext Induced Topic Search.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Web structure Mining concentrates on link structure of the web site. The different web pages are linked in some fashion. The potential correlation among web pages makes the web site design efficient. This process assists in discovering and modeling the link structure of the web site. Generally topology of the web site is used for this purpose. The linking of web pages in the Web site is challenge for Web Structure Mining. The structure of the web page is as shown below.

<html>
<a href="filename">link</a>

</html>

The WWW is a collection of various hyperlinked pages. The analysis of these linked pages is of very high importance. In addition to the text contents of a page, the link structure of such pages should be observed while searching for a particular resources. Consider the significance of a link A B: With such a link A recommends, that surfers visiting A follow the link and visit B. This may reflect the fact that pages A and B share a common topic of interest, and that the author of A thinks contents of page B. These links are called an informative link[1]. There are a number of link structure algorithms. In this paper I have given just an introduction of three algorithms namely PageRank, Weighted PageRank and HITS.

The Page Rank method is used by the Google Web search engine to compute the importance of Web pages. The interpretation of the Page Rank method can be seen in two different view[2] and values

- (a) Stochastic or random surfer method in this method the Page Rank values can be viewed as the steady-state distribution of a Markov chain, and
- (b) Algebraic method where the Page Rank values taken as the eigenvector corresponding to eigen value of the Link structure matrix. The quality of the search results has been immensely improved by analyzing link structure of web pages[3]. The search engine Google uses an iterative algorithm that determines the importance of web pages based on the importance of its parent pages.



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The logs include information about the referring pages, user identification, time a user spend at a site and the sequence of pages visited. There are number of algorithms proposed based on link analysis.But none of these algorithms talks about the temporal interest shown by a user. As the page becomes older, it earns more links. The analysis of the link structure shows about the user behavior and the amount of time spent by a user on a specific web page. This temporal interest shown by a user which changes according to the time spent by a user affects the importance of a web page. In the present paper, a different interpretation of Page Rank is proposed, namely, a dynamic systems viewpoint, by showing that the PageRank method can be formally interpreted as a particular case of the Interaction information Retrieval method for a particular time.

Table 1.The statistical information collected from Log File

| Statistical Information                              | Parameters which can be measured                |  |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| History of the website and users                     | Number of navigators to the website for a given |  |  |  |  |
|  | Threshold                                       |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number of hits to a particular page             |  |  |  |  |
|  | Time spent on each page                         |  |  |  |  |
|  | Users visiting a particular web page            |  |  |  |  |
|  | Average time spent on each page                 |  |  |  |  |
|  | The longest web pages traversal path            |  |  |  |  |
|  | Association between web pages                   |  |  |  |  |
|  | Redirected or Failed or Successful hits         |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number of bytes transferred                     |  |  |  |  |
|  | Various Browsers used by clients                |  |  |  |  |
|  | Usage of GET/POST method                        |  |  |  |  |
| Status Codes which help for troubleshooting          | 400 Series- Failure Eg:404-File Not Found       |  |  |  |  |
|  | 300 Series-Redirect                             |  |  |  |  |
|  | 200 Series-Success                              |  |  |  |  |
|  | 500 Series-Server failures                      |  |  |  |  |
| Grade of a Web Page can be measured based on         | Excellent                                       |  |  |  |  |
| number of hits, time spent, location of web page, in | Medium  |  |  |  |  |
| degree and out degree.                               | Low   |  |  |  |  |

### II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A Hyperlink is a structural unit that connects a location in a web page to a different location, either within the same web page or on a different web page. There are number of algorithms proposed based on ranking. Some algorithms are Hypertext Induced Topic Search (HITS), extension of HITS, PageRank, Weighted PageRank, Topic Sensitive PageRank and TC-PageRank is dicussed below

#### A. HITS (Hyper-link Induced Topic Search)

A HIT is a purely link-based algorithm. It is used to rank pages that are retrieved from the Web, based on their textual contents to a given query. Once these pages have been assembled, the HITS algorithm ignores textual content and focuses itself on the structure of the Web only.

### B. Weighted Page Rank (WPR)

The more popular webpages are the more linkages that other webpages tend to have to them or are linked to by them. The proposed extended PageRank algorithm—a Weighted PageRank Algorithm assigns larger rank values to more important (popular) pages instead of dividing the rank value of a page evenly among its outlink pages. Each outlink page gets a value proportional to its popularity (its number of inlinks and outlinks).



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#### C.Page Rank Algorithm

Page ranking algorithms are the heart of search engine and give result that suites best in user expectation. Need of best quality results are the main reason in innovation of different page ranking algorithms, HITS, PageRank, Weighted PageRank, DistanceRank, DirichletRank Algorithm, Page content ranking are different examples of page ranking used in different scenario. Since GOOGLE search engine has great importance now days and this affect many web users now days, so page rank algorithm used by GOOGLE become very important to researches [4].

#### D. Page Rank Based on VOL

We have seen that original Page Rank algorithm, the rank score of a page p, is equally divided among its outgoing links or we can say for a page, an inbound links brings rank value from base page, p( rank value of page p divided by number of links on that page)[5]. Which more rank value is assigned to the outgoing links which is most visited by users. In this manner a page rank value is calculate based on visits of inbound links.

### E. Result Analysis

This section compares the page rank of web pages using standard Weighted PageRank (WPR), Weighted PageRank using VOL ( $WPR_{VOL}$ ) and the proposed algorithm. We have calculated rank value of each page based on WPR,  $WPR_{VOL}$  and proposed algorithm i.e.  $EWPR_{VOL}$  for a web graph shown in Table2

Algorithm Page Rank Weighted Weighted Page Rank with Page Page Rank with VOL Rank VOL Web mining Web Web Web Web technique used Structure Structure Structure Structure mining, web mining mining mining, web usage usage mining mining Backlinks and VOL Blacklinks Blacklinks, Backlinks and VOL Input parameters Forward links More More More **Importance** More Relevancy Less Less More More

Table 2. Comparision Of Different Algorithm.

values of page rank using WPR,  $WPR_{VOL}$  and  $EWPR_{VOL}$ have been compared [6]. The values retrieved by EWPRVOL are better than original WPR and  $WPR_{VOL}$ .

Table 3. Shows Comparison of Web Page Ranking Algorithm

| System                  | PageRank     | Weighted<br>Page Rank | Page Content<br>Rank | HITS              | Link<br>Editing | General<br>Utility | Topological<br>Frequency |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
|                         |              |                       |                      |                   |                 | Mining             | Utility<br>Mining        |
| Web mining              | Web          | Web structure         | Web content          | Web               | Web             | Web Usage          | Web                      |
| Activity                | Structure    | Mining                | Mining               | Structure         | structure       | Mining             | Structure                |
|                         | Mining       |                       |                      | Mining &          | Mining          |                    | Mining                   |
|                         |              |                       |                      | Web               | &Web            |                    | &Web                     |
|                         |              |                       |                      | Content<br>Mining | Usage<br>Mining |                    | Usage<br>Mining          |
| Rank                    | Pages on the | Pages on the          | Pages on the         | Pages on          | Pages in        | Pages in the       | Pages in                 |
| Assigned<br>Considering | Web          | Web                   | Web                  | the web           | the<br>website  | website            | the website              |



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| Topology | Partial      | Partial         | Not            | Partial      | Partial   | Not            | Complete    |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|
|          |              |                 | Considered     |              |           | considered     |             |
| Process  | The page     | The             | New grades     | Figures out  | The grade | The grade of   |             |
|          | rank for     | distribution of | are computed   | hub and      | for each  | each page is   | The grade   |
|          | each page is | score is        | on the fly for | Authority    | page is   | computed       | of each     |
|          | Computed     | Unequal         | top n pages.   | grades of    | Computed  | considering    | page is     |
|          | During       | among its out   | Whenever       | top n        | offline.  | frequency of   | Computed    |
|          | indexing but | links.          | query is       | Highly       | The       | each page &    | Using       |
|          | not during   | The             | Posted         | Appropriate  | pages     | the utility of | Frequency,  |
|          | query time.  | Computation     | relevant web   | pages on     | with high | each page.     | Utility     |
|          | The          | of scores is    | pages will be  | the fly.     | in degree |                | along with  |
|          | relevance of | done at         | displayed.     | Applicable   | and more  |                | Topology    |
|          | a page plays | indexing time.  |                | as well as   | time      |                | Parameters. |
|          | an important |                 |                | key pages    | spent are |                |             |
|          | role to sort |                 |                | are returned | Important |                |             |

The **WPR** uses only web structure mining tocalculate the value of page rank,  $WPR_{VOL}$  uses both web structure mining and web usage mining to calculate value of page rank but it uses popularity only from the number of inlinks not from the number of outlinks.

Table 3. Shows Comparison of Web Page Ranking Algorithm

|                     | the results.      |   |  | to the users                             | Pages  |  |  |
|---------------------|-------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Input<br>Arguments  | In links          | In links, Out<br>links  | Content  | In links,<br>Out links<br>And<br>Content | In links, Time spent on Each page, depth of a Page | Frequency<br>and Utility<br>of each page | In links,<br>out Links,<br>Level,<br>Number of<br>pages in the<br>web site |
| Weighting<br>Factor | Not<br>Considered | Not<br>Considered   | Not<br>Considered  | Not<br>Considered                        | Not<br>Consider<br>Ed                              | Considered only for a specific input     | All values Ranging from 0 to 1   |
| Time<br>Complexity  | O(log N)          | <o(log n)<="" td=""><td><o(log n)<="" td=""><td>O(log N)<br/>(higher<br/>than WPR)</td><td>O(log N)</td><td>O(log N)</td><td>O(log N)</td></o(log></td></o(log> | <o(log n)<="" td=""><td>O(log N)<br/>(higher<br/>than WPR)</td><td>O(log N)</td><td>O(log N)</td><td>O(log N)</td></o(log> | O(log N)<br>(higher<br>than WPR)         | O(log N)   | O(log N)                                 | O(log N)   |
| Result<br>Analysis  | Medium            | Higher than<br>Page Rank  | Approxima<br>te<br>or equal to<br>WPR  | Less than<br>PR                          | Equal to PR & less accuracy than TFU               | Less<br>Accuracy<br>(than TFU)           | High<br>Accuracy   |

The proposed algorithm  $\mathbf{EWPR_{VOL}}$  method uses number of visits of inlinks and outlinks to calculate values of page rank and gives more rank to important pages.



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#### III. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

It was concluded that using clustering an algorithm can be designed which is based on partitioning model. The algorithm shows that each partitioned cluster contains average of 80% of all referred pages refer by the pages within that cluster even the percentage remains approximately unchanged from the variations of cluster numbers. The processing time increases linearly as the no of processing node increases.

As the proposed technique is good for clustering, but the time consumed in clustering increases with increase in number of clusters. The reason behind is property of k-means clustering which is sensitive to initial condition. It causes the non uniform cluster information for which clustering is repeated. Hence this problem can be overcome by the use of k-means ++ clustering.

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