



# Characterizing Search Behavior in Web Archives

Miguel Costa, Mário J. Silva LaSIGE @ Faculty of Sciences, University of Lisbon Foundation for National Scientific Computing

TWAW2011, Hyderabad, India













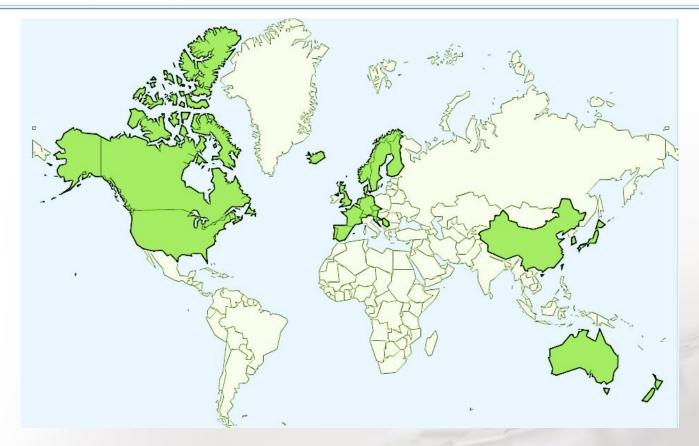
- The web contains unique and valuable information
  - news, interviews, opinions, feelings
- 80% of the web documents are unavailable after 1 year.



Knowledge gap for future generations



## Web Archiving Initiatives



- 42 web archiving initiatives in 26 countries.
- +180 billion documents archived since 1996.



## Web Archiving Workflow

Acquisition Storage Searching Presentation

Preservation

- Search technology based on web search engines
  - ignores the temporal dimension
  - don't understand the end users



## 1<sup>st</sup>: Understanding Users

- Why do users search? (information needs)
- What do users search for? (topics)

- How do users search? (search behavior)
  - this study: 1st characterization

### Predicting users' behavior can improve

- Response time
  - e.g. cache, special indexes

- Quality of results
  - e.g. better ranking, suggest queries

- Web design
  - e.g. make most used functionalities stand out



## Portuguese Web Archive

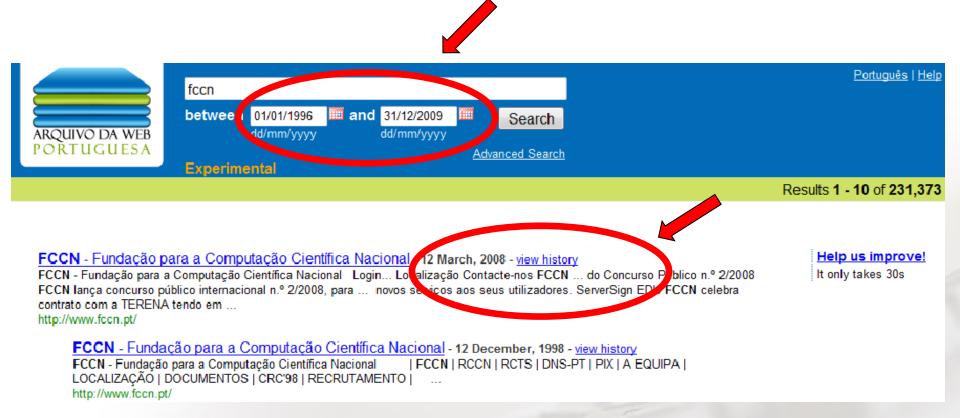
- Archives the Portuguese Web ≈ .PT domain
- ≈ 182M documents:
  - searchable by full-text and URL.
  - range between 1996 and 2009.
- Search available since 2010.

http://archive.pt





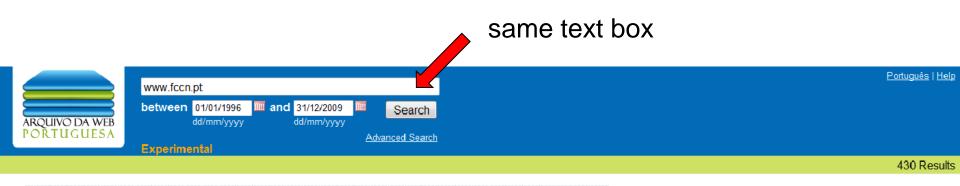
## Interface: full-text search



Results Page



## Interface: URL search



Did you want to find results containing the text: "http://www.fccn.pt" ?

Search Results between 1 January, 1996 and 5 February, 2011															
1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1 page	1 page	3 pages	7 pages	25 pages	12 pages	8 pages	7 pages	57 pages	116 pages	89 pages	102 pages	2 pages	0 pages	0 pages	
13 October	10 December	15 February	16 January	1 March	18 January	28 March	10 February	21 January	6 January	1 January	1 January	12 March			<u>Available</u>
		3 December	25 January	2 March	2 February	3 June	<u>6 June</u>	<u>15 April</u>	7 January	<u>6 January</u>	2 January	12 March			<u>soon</u>
		12 December	28 January	<u>10 May</u>	7 February	20 July	<u>12 June</u>	<u>9 May</u>	12 January	15 January	11 January				
			22 February	10 May	24 February	2 August	9 August	26 May	16 January	18 January	16 January				
			17 April	20 May	1 March	27 September	18 October	6 June	20 January	18 January	21 January				
			23 April	20 May	2 March	29 September	23 October	11 June	22 January	27 January	26 January				
			28 April	28 May	1 April	2 October	24 November	<u>12 June</u>	29 January	2 February	27 January				
1															

Versions Page

# Methodology



## Search Log Analysis

- Pros
  - Large and varied
  - Less bias
  - Cheaper
  - Non-intrusive
  - Real information needs

- Cons
  - Lack of context
  - Lack of control





## Dataset of Search Logs

- ≈ 10K sessions 7 months of 2010
- Procedure
  - cleansing
    - normalized and excluded invalid sessions & queries
  - session delimitation
    - used IP, user session and a 30 minute gap
- Users
  - 72% of IP addresses → Portugal
  - 89% of interactions → PT language interface

# How do users search?

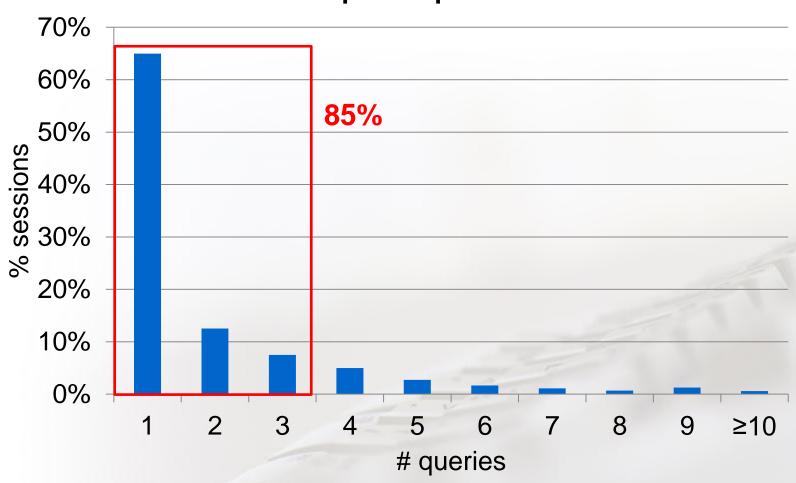


## **General Statistics**

- Full-text sessions + URL sessions ≈ 90%
- Full-text sessions / URL sessions ≈ 2:1
- A typical full-text session:
  - 1 or 2 queries
    - 1 to 3 terms per query
    - 1 or 2 result pages seen per query
    - 1 click per query
- A typical URL session:
  - 1 or 2 queries
    - 1 or 2 clicks per query

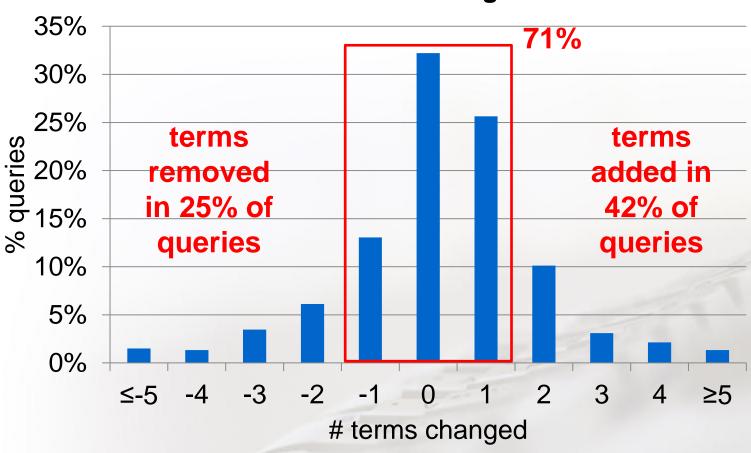
## **Query Distribution**

#### # full-text queries per session



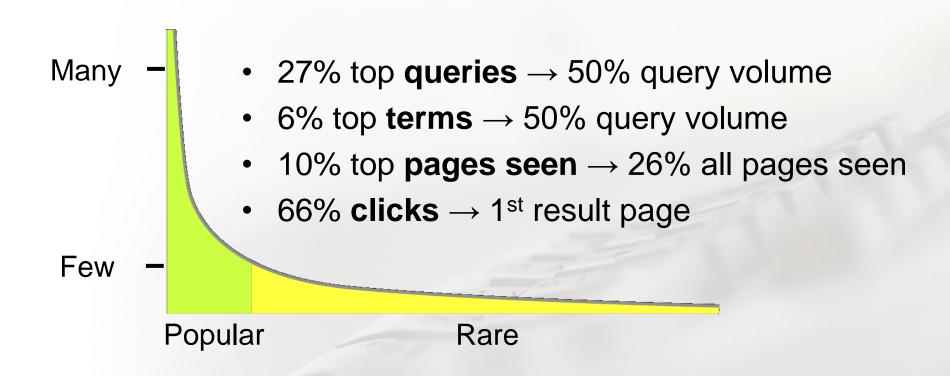
## **Query Refinement**

#### # full-text terms changed



## **Exploring Popularity**

- Queries, terms, clicks and archived pages seen
  - follow a power law distribution



## How do users search?

- Spend little time and effort on individual searches
- Search and explore following power law distributions
- Search in web archives as in web search engines
  - Excite (U.S.), Fast (Europe), Tumba! (Portugal)
  - A little less queries, but a little longer

# But, what about time?





## 1/3 Queries are Restricted by Date

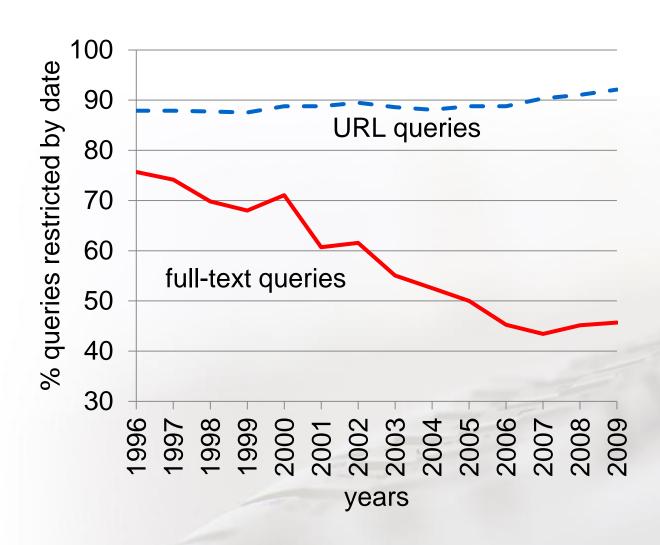


#### % queries restricted by date



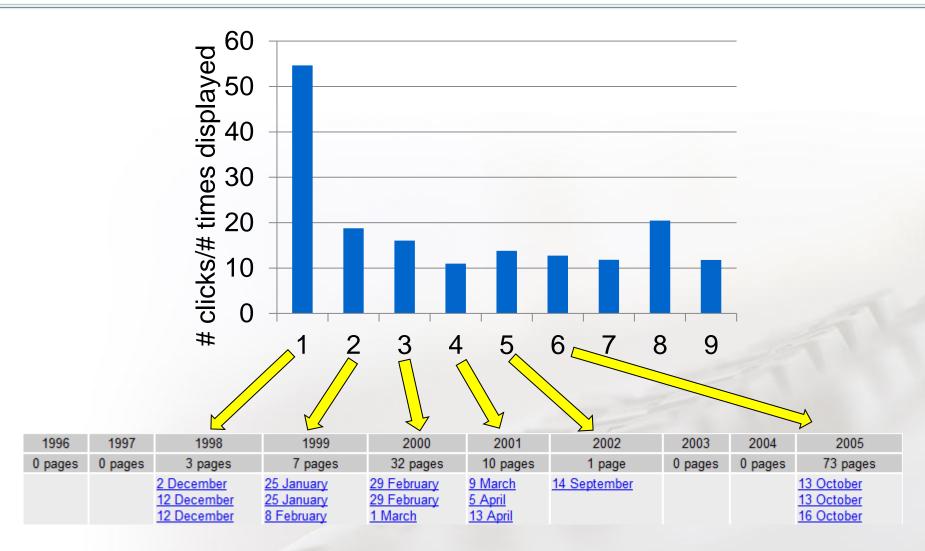


#### Oldest Versions are more Searched





#### Oldest Versions are more Clicked



# Conclusions





- Web archive users:
  - search as in web search engines
  - prefer full-text search over URL search
  - prefer the oldest documents over the newest



- Validate results
  - larger datasets, other sources, throughout time
- Use results to improve:
  - ranking considering time
  - throughput and response speed
  - user interface

# Thank you.



http://archive.pt