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Graph based search engine seminar report

All categories » Internet and online services » Internet » Search Engine Web search engines work by sending a spider to retrieve as many documents as possible. Another program, called an indexer, then reads these documents and creates an index based on the words contained in each document. Each search engine — such as Google, Bing, Ask.com and more — uses its own algorithms to browse, index, and display search results. From understanding how web and business search engines work to search engine optimization (SEO) best practices, our glossary of search engines offers a dictionary of important terms you need to know. Top search engines do not publish the algorithm used to determine the rating status of each page; However, using SEO techniques can help search engines find and understand your website. Search engines tend to produce search results based on the popularity of web pages. External links, such as backlinks and inbound links, can help increase the popularity of your site's pages. Also, search engine optimization strategies include optimizing a website using specific keyword phrases to increase your ranking factors. In addition to creating unique page names, create heading marks to describe the contents of each document. Page titles should be concise because search engines supply title text up to the maximum length. Creating short titles helps prevent specific keywords from being interrupted in search results. Names should be relevant to the content of the page. Search engines often use title tags to disseminate search results related to specific keyword phrases. Place heading marks in the HTML code head section of the page. They should briefly describe the content of the page. Heading tags usually appear in the first row of search results. Place keywords in the tag meta description. Meta tag descriptions are displayed in search results; however, they are not displayed on the site page. Meta description tags should be used for all pages. They can be as long as a single sentence or short paragraphs summarizes the content of the page. As with name tags, the meta description of the tag should be placed in the html section of the page code. In addition to getting search engines to find your site, meta description tags also helps web users understand what your website pages are about. Create a site map for your website. Sitemap is a great way to help search engines find your site. A site map is a hierarchical list of Web site pages. In addition to being easily accessible to search engine crawlers, site map will also help web users navigate around the web. Tips How your website becomes more popular among web users, track incoming links to ensure that every link quality link. Tracking all backlinks helps prevent spam from reaching your site. If you receive incoming incoming From sites that ranks highly in search engine results, these links can enhance the reputation of your site as well as increase your site's search engine rankings. Members of the New York City Company of Friends recently exchanged a series of emails about the new search engines they use. Here are their recommendations: Vivisimo: Using the clustering engine, the service automatically organizes and categorizes similar search results to Kartoo: This amazing tool queries a number of search engines and presents sorted results in an interactive map that shows how your group results visually. Very cool! Teoma: Groups search results into three categories, including relevant websites, suggestions for refinement of queries, and sites recommended by experts, and i'm sure I'll be back to those. Most people prefer to rely on only one or two search engines that provide three key features: Relevant results (results that interest you)A clear, easy to read interfaceUse options to expand or tighten the search options that we emphasize should help you find the best search engine for your needs. Lifewire/Theresa Chiechi These are mainly search engine websites, but others exist, too, for specific searches. There are search engines only for people, images, and of course, posts. Google is the reigning king of spartan search and is the most-used search engine in the world. Google is a fast, relevant and strictest single catalog of websites available. Try Google images, maps, and news. are excellent services for placing photos, geographic directions, and newspaper headlines. Initially, DuckDuckGo.com looks like Google. However, many of the onlyities make this spartan search engine different. DuckDuckGo offers some slick features like zero-click information in which all your answers appear on the first page of results. DuckDuckgo offers differentiated challenges that help clarify what question you are asking. Most conveniently, DuckDuckGo does not track information about you or share your search habits with others. Try DuckDuckGo.com it. You can really like this clean and simple search engine. Bing is Microsoft's attempt to unseating Google, and arguably the second-most-popular search engine today. Touted as a decision maker, Bing tries to boost your research by offering suggestions in the left column, while also providing you with different search options at the top of the screen. Things like wiki suggestions, visual searches, and related searches can be beneficial to you. Bing isn't dethroning Google any time soon, but it's worth a try. Years ago, Dogpile preceded Google as a fast and effective choice for web search. Things changed in the late 1990s, Dogpile faded into the unknown, and Google became king. Today, however, Dogpile returns with a growing index and a clean and fast presentation that is a testament to its halcyon days. If you want to try a search engine with an eye-catching look and desirable crosslink results, be sure to try Dogpile! Yippy is a Deep Web engine that searches other search engines for you. Unlike a common site that is indexed by robot spider programs, Deep websites are usually harder to find conventional searches. This is where Yippy becomes very useful. If you are looking for obscure hobby interest blogs, hard-to-find government information, unconventional news, academic research, and similar content, then Yippy is your tool. Google Scholar is a specific version of Google. This search engine will help you win debates. Google Scholar focuses on scientific and hard-to-research academic material that has been subjected to scrutiny by scientists and scientists. Example content includes postgraduate work, legal and judicial opinions, scientific publications, medical research reports, physical research work and economics, and explanations of world policy. If you are looking for critical information that can stand up in passionate discussion with educated people, then Google Scholar is where you want to go arm yourself with high-powered resources. Webopedia is one of the most useful websites on the web. Webopedia is an encyclopedic resource dedicated to the terminology of search technology and computer definitions. Learn what a domain name system is or what DDRAM means on your computer. Webopedia is an ideal resource for non-technical people to make more sense of the computers around them. Yahoo has several things: it's a search engine, news aggregator, mall, email service, travel directory, horoscope and game center, and more. This web-portal width option is a beneficial place for beginners on the Internet. Web search should also be about discovery and exploration, and Yahoo delivers. (By the way, here's what happened to Yahoo avatars and Yahoo 360 in case you're wondering.) Internet Archive is a popular destination for longtime web lovers. The archive has been taking images from around the World Wide Web for years, helping us virtually travel back in time to see what the website looked like in 1999 or what the news was about Hurricane Katrina in 2005. It is important to think of the Internet Archive as much more than a website archiver; It is a versatile search engine that also finds movies and other videos, music and documents. You won't visit the Archive daily like you would Google or Yahoo or Bing, but when you need historical context, use this search page. In the early days of the internet, new search engines were a dime dozen, seemingly popping into existence with a loud splash and then very quietly fading into the unknown once more. Very few search engines have actually made it through from dot-com boom/crash times to the moment, but that doesn't mean they don't your own page in history. Below is a

list of just a few of the site's earliest search engines, from pretty useful search engines that are incredibly niche-focused. Yahoo! has gone through many, many iterations since it first got going in the early 1990s, and shows no signs of stopping. From web portal to search engine to peripheral services, Yahoo! still has a large, loyal user base through decades of web history. Surprisingly still around today – and looking similar to what it did in 2005 – Excite is one of the web's oldest surviving portal/search engines. Discussion of return; Excite is one of the few web portals that still offers a downloadable toolbar for easy access, as well as the ability to customize the look and feel of what searchers want to make their excite look like. Ask.com (formerly called AskJeeves.com) has been around in various forms since the late 1990s. Users seemed to be given a butler who would collect search engine results based on natural language search technology, a concept that at the time it was introduced was considered absolutely revolutionary. Lycos has been around for a long time in the internet years, and has evolved from providing its own search results to piggybacking to Ask.com. The Lycos homepage offers quite a few options. The taskbar is centered at the top of the page. Below the search bar are links to Weather, Lycos Mail, newspaper headlines, job search, and some of their other services such as Tripod, Lycos Domain, Lycos Chat, and Angelfire. Picsearch is a search engine designed exclusively for image search – photos, clip art, black and white content. It only provides miniature copies of the original images, but if you select one, you will have a link to find the full version on the source web page. Searching for images using this search engine is easy – just go to the home page and query. Popular searches rotate on the home page; these usually relate to films, celebrities or current news events. Search results are arranged in a table layout. Hover over any picture to see its dimensions and where it's from. Advanced search options include filtering by color, size, orientation, and type (i.e. animation or face). The Mamma search engine is no longer available. It evolved into a coupon code and discount website in 2016, and while the Mamma.com domain name is still active today, it is used by the Trust Mamma website with business reviews. Mamma was really almost a search engine. It was introduced as the world's first meta search engine in 1996, and called the mother of all search engines since it pulled search results from several popular search engines of its time. The home page was clutter free and easy to use. You can search for web pages that pictures, videos, and local information. There was also a recommended articles link link Follow. AltaVista was bought by Yahoo! in 2003 and has been redirected to yahoo!'s search site since 2013. Altavista.com a browser-based search engine, which means that it has sent out software programs called spiders or crawlers to search websites and index websites. AltaVista had the privilege of being one of the oldest search engines on the web. Launched in 1995 with the Internet's first web index. For age comparison, Google started in 1998, and Yahoo! started as an Internet guide in 1994. Here are some other freshman and remarkable altavista peaks, according to their about page: Brings the Internet's first web index (1995) The first multilingual search capability on the InternetFirst internet search engine to run Image, Audio, and Video search capabilitiesMomethest advanced features and search options on the Internet: multimedia search, translation & language recognition, and special searchAwarded 61 search-related patents, more than any other Internet search portal company A9 was discontinued in 2008. A9.com was a sleek search engine put together by Amazon and powered in part by both Google and A9.com itself. When you perform a search, you'll see this statement at the bottom of the page in small print: Search results improved by Google. The results were also provided a9.com and Alexa. Right off the bat, you had quite a few search options offered in the form of check boxes. The web and images were checked by default, but you also had movies, your bookmarks, books, blog searches, Wikipedia, yellow pages, your history, link, and your diary. In addition, there was a drop-down menu called More Options That Gave You, Well, More Options: New York Times, PubMed, NASA, Flickr, and more. Selecting one of these boxes would allow you to search these pages from A9. MagPortal stopped adding new articles in 2016. MagPortal.com a great research tool that allows you to find magazine articles on the web from various publications. You can use MagPortal.com search engine to research a specific query or browse categories to get a feel for a particular topic. This search engine indexed a long list of magazines, and most of the content from these magazines were all available during the MagPortal.com (sometimes, some date issues would be missing or publishers would make all articles available online). The PodZinger domain name now exists as a Japanese adult website. You can use this Wayback Machine link to PodZinger.com as it existed in 2007. PodZinger was an audio and video search engine powered by speech recognition technology from BBN Technologies. PodZinger's search engine was unique in that it actually clicked inside the spoken words of the medium itself to find what you were looking for – and then your search terms were highlighted in the results. Spock is no longer Business. It has been made available to the public and then bought Intelius in 2009. It's a domain name Spock.com, now redirects to a similar website on US Search. Dubbed the world's leading people search engine, Spock was a uniquely formatted search engine that focused only on finding people. You could search by person's name to get the results pulled from other web sources like Wikipedia and social media sites. It was a central place that you could use to find people who only use their name. LJSeek canceled its search options in 2015. The domain name exists today and is still marketed as a LiveJournal search engine, but it doesn't work as it used to. LjSeek.com was a very targeted, niche search engine dedicated to sifting through the LiveJournal blogging community. If you were a dedicated LiveJournal user or were looking for information on blogs, you would find LJSeek at hand. Using LJSeek was easy, and almost like any other search engine. However, instead of searching through the vast majority of web content, you would get results only from LiveJournal. You could search for someone's name, key phrases, specific topic, etc. The Advanced Search page allows you to select the exact phrase name check box for that type of search, and sort options were available to customize the results page. Daypop closed its doors in 2008. Daypop was the current event finder. Browse websites that are frequently updated to bring the latest news to searchers. Included in its index were newspapers, blogs and online magazines. At the time of its closure Daypop was indexing more than 100,000 websites. The drop-down menu to the right of the Daypop search box allows you to choose the type of content you want to search for: news and weblogs, news only, weblogs only, RSS headlines or weblog RSS posts. You can also submit a Daypop page if they have not already been included. Another option was the Advanced Find page, which allows you to search for sites in a specific language and/or region of the world. Another customization you could do with search engine results, which has been helpful given that it has been a recent search engine report, is to only view websites that have been published recently, anywhere from the last three hours to two weeks old. Babelgum.com currently redirects to a website about how to find movies online. Babelgum was a fantastic source of free, high-quality, and independent videos, music and movies. It was a little different from other movie sites, mainly because it was full of independently produced content that you may not know. The easiest way to find something you might be interested in was to browse babelgum channels, then drill into sub-categories like film, music, nature, etc. You could also look at what Babelgum called Passions: Indie Film, Underwater and Indie Music. There was a clever Babelgum sites, too, plus you can browse branded channels that have been sponsored by a particular brand, or see what is shaking in the competition, an ongoing series of music or film competitions. Turbo10.com is no longer available as a deep web search engine. Turbo10 was a search engine that crawled the invisible/deep web for results. It is connected to information from niche-specific search engines, and allows you to access databases (such as government, business and university databases). Basically, Turbo10 cut out some of the middleman work that you should do to get to these resources on your own. At its prime, this search engine has been handling tens of millions of searches per month, and has gathered invisible web content from hundreds of deep web search engines. BoardTracker is no longer in use. BoardTracker was a search engine dedicated to forums and online message boards. It was a highly targeted search engine that brought back relatively good results. Each result had an icon regardless of the specific message board or forum that was the result (if it had one), the date the message was originally posted, how many responses it had, its view count, the poster name or nickname, and a very brief note. AlltheWeb has been shutting down since April 4, 2011. The search engine was purchased by Foreplay in 2003, which was purchased by Yahoo! in 2003. AlltheWeb.com will now be redirected to the Yahoo! website. AlltheWeb (also called FAST or FAST Search) was a search engine that launched in 1999. According to some, it even competed with Google, which until 2002 indexed more than 2 billion pages. AlltheWeb search engine offers standard search engines: images, news, directory, people, etc. You also had FTP search capabilities to find audio and video files, plus the ability to search in dozens of different languages. WiseNut went out of business in 2007. The domain name, Wisenut.com, now redirects to Korean Chatbot AI. Launched in 2001, WiseNut was a no-frills general search engine that offered a solid search experience. There wasn't much in the way of fancy search options, but what they did seems to be done relatively well. Site preferences can open and choose how many results to display on a single page, select the languages to search, and enable or disable wiseguide (for search-related categories) and/or WiseWatch (to filter adult pages). Another option that you could turn on or off from the WiseNut Options page is called result clustering. What it would do is group all relevant websites from the same page within a single result, drastically cleaning up the results. The Kartoo website is still available Kartoo.com, but has not been operational since 2010. Kartoo was a visual meta search engine. This is how the site described how it worked: When you search and click OK, Kartoo runs a query on search engines, collects collects compiles them and presents them in a series of interactive maps through their own algorithm. The results screen contained three columns: the first included all topics that Kartoo found to have something to do with your search query; the second had a real map generated by your search; and the third column gave you the option to print, send, or save the result map. Quintura stopped working as a search engine in 2012. It's a domain name Quintura.com, redirects to hotel booking services. Quintura was a search engine similar to Kartoo in that it presented information in a visual way rather than a straight text presentation. With quintura search engine, you can search within the tag cloud, which was a collection of terms usually related to each other in some way either in context or links. At first glance, Quintura worked just like any other search engine: you enter a search term and get results. However, where Quintura was different was how it worked after the initial search. The search term generated other related search terms that were co-represented in one cloud of large tags, and then actual web search results were presented under the tag cloud area. If you hover over one of these search terms, the results will change. When you selected a tag within the tag cloud, the term was added to the original query. On August 15, 2012, FoodieView was the last day. Foodieview.com currently redirects to an unrelated website. You can see how FoodieView used to work when it was online through this Wayback Machine link. FoodieView was a recipe search engine founded in 2005 that allows you to find recipes from all kinds of sources, including (but not limited to) AllRecipes.com, Food Network, Epicurious, BBC Recipes, and Martha Stewart Recipes. This search engine was useful for finding recipes by name of dish, ingredient, kitchen, or chef, and it would organize recipes and restaurant reviews in one suitable place. In 2007, they released their restaurant guide to showcase their Best Of lists, such as the best pizza in Chicago. You can browse by city to find other lists. Ixquick was merged with Home page in 2016 and now redirects to Startpage.com. Ixquick was a search engine that pulled results from many different search engines and directories and introduced them on one simple page. It's defining features that made it unlike other search engines were its fascinating privacy features. Ixquick was committed not to store iP addresses, not to transfer personal information to third parties, and not to place identifying cookies in your browser. Ixquick also offered secure SSL encryption, a proxy option that enabled anonymous web surfing, full third-party certification, and many other privacy features. Although it was sent Startpage.com, many of these features remain, Other. Startpage.com is called the world's most private search engine, does not store any personal information, supports anonymous display for all links, does not track search habits and prevents ads from tracking you on the web. Mahalo is no longer a search engine. It is now part Inside.com a number of e-mail newsletters. The Mahalo search engine was the first human search engine. It was quite active when it first debuted in 2007. Here's how it worked, according to the site: Our guides spend their days searching, filtering spam, and hand-crafting the best possible search results. If they haven't created a search result yet, you can request a search result. You can also suggest links to any of our search results. The Mahalo homepage has provided several search options. You could search by category, narrowing the search query simply by selecting things like music, food, New York City travel, pets, etc. Or you can use the search box much like any search engine. All mahalo results were quite nicely arranged on one page. This is what made Mahalo so addictive because editors did a fantastic job compiling the most relevant results for you, and you've got to reap the benefits of this practice. For example, let's say you were looking for information about a health problem. If you used Google, you would get a standard results page with lots of links, some of which you could visit individually and evaluate whether they served your purpose. Mahalo was different in that if you were looking for the same query, you would get one page of results, all of which would be vetted and summarized for you in one suitable place. Location.