WebRACE: A Distributed WWW Retrieval, Annotation & Caching Engine

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Research Group

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eRACE Project
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Intercollege
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http://www.cs.ucy.ac.cy/Projects/eRACE
Outline of the Presentation

- Context and Motivation
- eRACE Project: an Overview
- WebRACE: Design & Implementation
- User Interface
- Conclusions and Future Work
Getting Information on Internet

- Browsing and/or Searching
  - Know what we are looking for
  - Time consuming and unproductive
  - Not a continuous process
  - Large volume of information to go through

- Information Dissemination
  - Push information to the user
  - Selective dissemination
  - Continuous process
Information Dissemination Services

- Mailing lists:
  - Subscription-oriented, email-based;
  - Coarse granularity of interest matching

- USENET News:
  - Very popular, huge volume of traffic- information overloading;
  - Coarse granularity of interest matching

- Subscription-based systems:
  - BCIS, Tapestry, Pointcast, SIFT, ProxiWeb, IntelliSync
What Now?

- Universality of client software (browsers):
  - Least-common-denominator output format (HTML, XML & friends).
  - Encourages a convergence of information provision paradigms—push and pull.
- Heterogeneous information sources:
  - Static and Dynamic Web
  - Email
  - USENET News
  - WML sites
- A large diversity of client devices:
  - Thin, palm, mobile phones
- A very large and increasing user-base.
- Moving towards decentralized, distributed and scalable infrastructures.
The New Context

The paradigm shift of the basic Web-services model:

- From that of a Web-server running on a well-defined host and providing content to clients over a specific communication protocol (HTTP)

- To a fully distributed and dynamic web of interacting servers and software entities, possibly mobile, deployed at a global scale, serving a variety of terminals with widely differing capabilities
Next-generation Internet Services
Motivation

• Develop systems and service-infrastructures that enable:
  ■ Info. Dissemination adaptable to user priorities & connection modalities: content adaptation, push-pull.
  ■ Easy and dynamic composition of new services: content aggregation
  ■ Composition of Web services, portals, mobile services.
  ■ Explicit Management of QoS and Pricing.
  ■ Incremental processing and communications scalability.
  ■ Robustness to peak loads.
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eRACE Infrastructure Overview

- WWW Servers
- Servlet Engines
- WWW Databases
- Email ListSers
- WAP Servers
- XML Servers
- eRACE servers
- Agent-proxies

Connection on-demand Push-Pull
eRACE Project Goals

To develop an infrastructure that:

- Collects, transforms, customises and personalizes information from heterogeneous sources on a continuous basis, according to user interests.

- Selectively feeds information to users adapting to:
  - User interests and priorities.
  - The urgency & relevance of collected information.
  - Available connection modalities, terminal devices and preferred information-access modes.

- Provides a user-centric view of the global information space by aggregating customised content and using a simple information provision paradigm.
eRACE Project Goals

To develop an infrastructure that:

- Is incrementally scalable and can be distributed to different machines.
- Exposes policies of scheduling user-requests, QoS, garbage-collection.
- Enables the easy development of new services and re-targeting to new terminals.
Two-tiered Architecture:

- **Tier 1:**
  - Control Manager
  - Content Distribution Agents
  - Personal Information Roadmap Servlets

- **Tier 2:**
  - Request Scheduler
  - Distributed Agent-Proxies (WWW, NNTP, POP3, etc.)
  - Annotation Cache Server
eRACE System Architecture

1st Tier
- Control Manager
- User Profiles
- Content Distribution Agents
- Push
- Pull
- PIR Servlets

2nd Tier
- Request Scheduler
- Annotation Cache Server
- Annotation Cache
- WebRACE
- POP3 AGENT-PROXY
- NNTP AGENT-PROXY
- DB AGENT-PROXY

WWW

Personal Information Roadmap
eRACE Information Architecture

- **Information Architecture**: describes the data representations of *state information* and *information exchanges*, in terms of XML DTD’s:
  - **Control Manager DTD**: account, authentication, connection-status.
  - **User Profile DTD**: personal data, notification addresses, resource information (URD).
  - **Annotation Cache Interface DTD**: meta-information for collected content.

- Data sharing between various components is done using pass-by-value semantics (messages and events).

- This choice enables us to decouple and physically separate components.
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WebRACE

- **WebRACE**: an agent-proxy that collects, processes and caches content from information sources on the WWW, accessible through HTTP/1.0 and HTTP/1.1

- **WebRACE Components**:
  - Mini-Crawler
  - Annotation Engine
  - Object Cache
Design and Implementation Challenges

- User-driven crawler – no fixed “seed” list.
- Crawling to capture frequently updated sites:
  - Short-term time constraints.
  - Multiple versions indexed and kept in store.
- Massively personal and site-specific crawling:
  - Coalescing personalized Web-tracking for many users.
  - Performance scalability w.r.t. increasing user-base.
  - Built-in support for explicit QoS management.
- Java:
  - OO, Multithreaded, support for Network Programming, Code Mobility.
  - High-performance, robustness.
  - Memory bounded w.r.t. crawl size.
WebRACE System Architecture

Scheduler
- crawl (URL, depth, owners)

Mini-Crawler
- request queue
- crawl (URL)

Dispatcher
- getState (URL)

URL fetchers
- store (URL)

Object Cache
- meta-info store
- index
- cache

DocGarbage Collector
- delete(fileid)
- get(URD)
- SAX

Alerting Server
- meta-info store
- crawl (URL)

Annotation Engine
- filtering processors
- read (metainfo)

Coordinator
- request queue
- getState (URL)

PDOM Manager
- cache
- XQL

PDOM - Manager
- Alerts XML-ACI
- PDOM - Manager

User Profiles XML-URD

User requests

HTTP GET()

HTTP PROXY SERVER e.g Squid

WWW
WebRACE Data Structures: SafeQueue

- **SafeQueue** is a “thread-safe” and “persistent” FIFO queue implemented in JAVA.

- **SQ** is implemented as a circular array of **QueueNodes**.

- **QueueNodes** are any type of JAVA object.
WebRACE Mini-Crawler

- Receives crawling instructions from the *eRACE Request Scheduler*.

- Components:
  - URLQueue
  - URLFetcher, Extractor & Normalizer
  - Object Cache
URL Fetchers:

- Handles HTTP connections and URL extraction.
- Support for multiple URLFetcher threads; concurrency is configurable.
- Support for blocking the crawling of particular domains or URL’s.
- 6-step pipe for URL extraction.
URL Extraction & Normalization

- URL extraction and normalization pipe requires approx. 300 ms for a 70KB HTML page, on a Sun E250 server.
- Implemented various optimizations in JAVA core libraries:
  - java.net.Socket
  - java.net.URL
webrace.net.URL Performance

![Graph showing performance comparison between java.net.URL and webrace.net.fastURL](image-url)

- **Title**: Total Times: [java.net.URL vs webrace.net.fastURL] Benchmark
- **X-axis**: Loop Size x 10^6 nodes
- **Y-axis**: Time (secs)

The graph illustrates the performance comparison between java.net.URL and webrace.net.fastURL under varying loop sizes. The data points indicate that webrace.net.fastURL outperforms java.net.URL in terms of time taken for processing.
URLFetcher Throughput Degradation

Number of Concurrent URL-fetchers executing in WebRACE (normal-log scale)
Object Cache

- Stores collected Web content for further processing.
- Caches crawling information to accelerate re-crawls.
- Components:
  - Index
  - Meta-Info Store
  - Object Store
- Meta-Info Store contents (encoded in XML)
  - URL address of the corresponding document
  - IP address of the origin Web server
  - Document size
  - Last-Modified field returned by the HTTP protocol during download
  - HTTP response header
  - Extracted and normalized links contained in the document
Meta-Info Store Example

```xml
<webraces:url>http://www.cs.ucy.ac.cy/~ep1121/</webraces:url>
<webraces:ip>194.42.7.2</webraces:ip>
<webraces:kbytes>1</webraces:kbytes>
<webraces:ifmodifiedsince>99814504121</webraces:ifmodifiedsince>
<webraces:header>
  HTTP/1.0  200  OK
  Server:  Netscape-FastTrack/2.01
  Date:  Fri, 11 May 2001 13:50:10 GMT
  Accept-ranges:  bytes
  Last-modified:  Fri, 26 Jan 2001 21:46:08 GMT
  Content-length:  1800
  Content-type:  text/html
</webraces:header>
<webraces:links>
  http://www.cs.ucy.ac.cy/Computing/labs.html
  http://www.cs.ucy.ac.cy/
  http://www.cs.ucy.ac.cy/helpdesk
</webraces:links>
```
Meta-Info Store Functionality

URLFetcher Algorithm:
1. Retrieve a QueueNode from URLQueue; extract URL.
2. Fetch URL and analyze HTTP-header. If OK, proceed.
3. Download document body and store it in main memory.
4. Extract and normalize links.
5. Compress and save the document in the Object Cache.
6. Generate the meta-information and save it in the Meta-Info Store.
7. Update the Object Cache Index.
9. Add extracted URL’s to the URL Queue.
Meta-Info Store Functionality (ctd)

Using the Meta-Info Store to accelerate crawling

2. If URL is in the Object Cache, load its Meta-Info file.

3. If the URL is not in the Object Cache, download it. Else, use the Meta-Info time-stamp to check with the origin server whether the document has changed since. If yes, download the document, store it in main memory and proceed to step 4. Else, extract links from Meta-Info file and proceed to step 8.
Caching Crawling Information

![Graph showing the number of HTTP requests over time for crawling and re-crawling with and without a meta-info store.](image_url)
Caching Crawling Information

[Crawl vs ReCrawl 10 Frequently Changed Portals (2 levels)]

- Crawling 10 Portals (2 levels each).
- Re-Crawling after 10 minutes with Meta-Info Store.
- Re-Crawling after 1 hour with Meta-Info Store.
- Re-Crawling after 1 hour without Meta-Info Store.
Caching Crawling Information

Crawling www.cs.ucy.ac.cy (10 levels, 45 URL fetchers)
WebRACE Annotation Engine

- Processes documents downloaded and stored in the Object Cache.
- Classifies documents according to eRACE profiles stored in an XML database (URD’s).
- Meta-information produced by the AE is stored in an XML Annotation Cache as annotation linked to the cached document.
- Annotations are processed by the Content Distribution Agents of eRACE to produce user alerts.
- Irrelevant pages are marked as garbage and collected.
- In contrast to general-purpose Search Engines, the AE processes and indexes collected documents “on-the-fly.”
WebRACE Annotation Engine

- Annotations are stored in a single XML-encoded document, managed by a persistent DOM data manager and XQL query processor by GMD (PDOM).
- PDOM is thread-safe, persistent and enables main-memory caching of XML nodes, facilitating fast searches in the DOM tree.
Filtering Processor

- 6-step pipe, takes on the average 200 ms to calculate the ACI’s for a 70KB Web page with three potential recipients.
ACI Example

```xml
<aci owner="eleni" extension="html" format="html"
    relevance="18" updatetime="9787695000" filesize="2000">
    <uri>http://www.cs.ucy.ac.cy/default.html</uri>
    <urgency urgent="1"/>
    <docbase>969890.gzip</docbase>
    <expired expir="false">
        <summary>Document keywords…</summary>
    </expired>
</aci>
```
WebRACE Implementation

Java
- Platform independence
- Strong typing
- Multi-threading
- Automatic memory management

Mitsubishi Concordia Mobile Agents Platform
- Java support
- Support for distributed operations and code mobility
- Persistence
- Messaging, event programming and coordination

<XML>W3C eXtensible Markup Language (XML)
- Self-descriptive format for communication between components (decoupling)
- Extensible and “open” grammars to specify services, user profiles, etc.
- Reusability of tools (Java classes for XML parsers)

Java Servlets
- Interface programming
- Java support
Fine-Tuning Performance

- We are using *Intuitive Systems' OptimizeIt* for measuring various performance properties of both our Crawler and the Filtering Processor Engine.
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eRACE UI: Personal Information Roadmap

Welcome to the eXtensible Retrieval Annotation Caching Engine

This site is a prototype implementation of the front end of the extensible Retrieval Annotation Caching Engine. Our current implementation is offering you the possibility to monitor asynchronously multiple web sites, email accounts, newsgroups, web databases for the latest news and others. The news are served into an integrated personal workspace with pull and push based techniques, with SMS messages, email and others.

As soon as a user subscribes to the eRACE system he has the possibility to start using the system. The whole infrastructure is based on Mobile Agents and all data structures and repositories are build with XML.

A simple scenario of how eRACE works: A user set multiple interests in his personal workspace. These interests are URLs or email accounts, newsgroups, accounts, information from web databases and others. The request queries are encoded into URDs (Unified Resource Description).

The URDs are scheduled to be served by the eRACE system. The eRACE system is consist of multiple Proxy Servers which are Protocol Specific and which serve URD requests. After these Requests are processed by the system, the are stored as ACI (Annotation Cache Information). ACIs are annotation of query results. URDs and ACIs are XML data structures. After that the user will be served or alerted with all the gathered information.

Subscribe now to start using the system.

Dikaiakos & Zeinalipour

http://www.cs.ucy.ac.cy/Projects/eRACE
User Registration

![User Registration Interface](image)

**Personal Settings**
- Name: Demetris
- Surname: Zeinalipour
- Login: csyalzi1
- Email: csyalzi1@ucy.ac.cy
- Phone: 0435134
- Mobile: 357-9-035677

**Notification Settings**
- Personal Workspace?
  - Always
- Be notified on Mobile?
  - Yes
  - Always
  - Message size: 120
- Be notified with Email?
  - Yes
  - Always
  - Message size: 120

![Website Link](http://www.cs.ucy.ac.cy/Projects/eRACE)
PIR Functionality

1. Maximized Navigation Toolbar
2. Minimized Requests Toolbar
3. Gathered Information Matrix
4. Summary Window
5. Sort By Column option
6. Recycle Bin
Conclusions & Summary

- An architecture for personalized and customisable Information Dissemination.
- An infrastructure to develop new services.
- A platform to investigate performance, scheduling, and QoS issues in the context of Internet services.
- Crawlers as component of Internet middleware.
- JAVA as platform for building user-driven crawlers.
Current Status & Future Work

- Finalization of the mailRACE proxy and its incorporation into a Wap gateway for email.
- Using WebRACE to generate dynamically & publish WML content.
- Description of services and service composition: XML, XQL?
Backup Slides
From Web Servers to Web Services: I

- Typical client-server model
- Web server: repository of multimedia content
From Web Servers to Web Services: II

- Typical client-server model
- Web server: provider of dynamic content
From Web Servers to Web Services: III

- **Client-server model with dynamically enhanced clients**

- **Web server: repository of content & functionality**
From Web Servers to Web Services: IV

- Proxy-server model
- Web caching, prefetching, information dissemination
- Content-Distribution Networks

http://www.cs.ucy.ac.cy/Projects/eRACE
User-profile DTD encodes:
- Personal data
- Notification addresses (email, mobile phone)
- Resource information:
  - Resource description
  - Query options
  - User interests (keywords)
  - Notification Priorities

```
<!ELEMENT personal (name, surname, email, phone?, fax?, mobile?)>
```
eRACE Information Architecture

Users Manager DTD encodes:

- Account & authentication information for eRACE users
- Connection status

```xml
<!ELEMENT Accounts (Account*)>
<!ATTLIST Accounts
  id ID #REQUIRED
  location CDATA #REQUIRED
  maxAccounts CDATA #REQUIRED
  locked (false | true) "false">

<!ELEMENT Account EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST Account
  id ID #REQUIRED
  state (false | true) "true"
  docbase CDATA #REQUIRED>
```
eRACE Information Architecture (ctd’)

- Unified Resource Description (URD):

```xml
<!ELEMENT source (uri, type, keywords?, depth?, urgency)>
<!-- Source Information -->
<!ELEMENT uri (#PCDATA)>
  <!ATTLIST uri group CDATA #IMPLIED
    login CDATA #IMPLIED
    password CDATA #IMPLIED
    port CDATA #REQUIRED
    timing CDATA #REQUIRED
    lastcheck CDATA #REQUIRED>
<!-- Processing - Filtering Info -->
<!ELEMENT type EMPTY>
  <!ATTLIST type protocol (http | pop3 | nntp | rmi) "http"
    method (push | pull) "pull"
    processtype (filter | nonfilter) "filter">
<!-- Urgency -->
<!ELEMENT urgency EMPTY>
  <!ATTLIST urgency urgent (1 | 2 | 3) "2">
```
eRACE Information Architecture (ctd’)

- Annotation Cache Interface (ACI): maintains structural & semantic information about collected content

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!ELEMENT cache (annotation+)>  
<!ATTLIST cache location CDATA #REQUIRED
  size CDATA #REQUIRED
  maxsize CDATA #FIXED "50000"
  locked (false | true) #IMPLIED
  unique_id CDATA #REQUIRED>
<!ELEMENT annotation (uri,urgency,docbase,expired,summary)>  
<!ATTLIST annotation id ID #REQUIRED
  owner CDATA #REQUIRED
  extension CDATA #REQUIRED
  format (text | html | binary | multipart | unknown )
  relevance CDATA #REQUIRED
  updatet ime CDATA #REQUIRED
  filesize CDATA #REQUIRED>
<!ELEMENT uri (#PCDATA)>  
<!ELEMENT urgency EMPTY>  
<!ATTLIST urgency urgent (1 | 2 | 3) #REQUIRED>
<!ELEMENT docbase (#PCDATA)>  
<!ELEMENT expired EMPTY>  
<!ATTLIST expired expir (true | false) "false">  
<!ELEMENT summary (#PCDATA)>```