

CS 103: Lecture 11 Information Networks and the Web

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Announcements

- ▶ HW 4 due Thursday
 - ▶ Fill out poll about office hours (see Piazza)
- ▶ Midterm next Tuesday
 - ▶ HWs returned, solutions posted by end of week
 - ▶ Outline of topics on Thursday

Plan for today

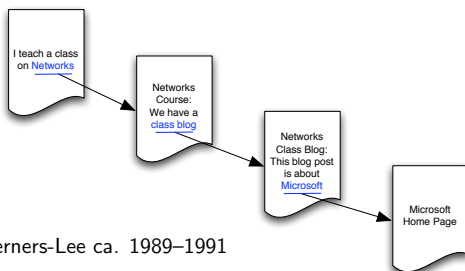
- ▶ History of the web
- ▶ Web structure
 - ▶ Directed graphs
 - ▶ Strongly-connected components
 - ▶ Bow-tie structure
- ▶ Web search

Information Networks

Information network

- ▶ nodes = pieces of information
- ▶ links = connections between related pieces of information

World Wide Web



Tim Berners-Lee ca. 1989–1991

- ▶ Web pages
- ▶ Browser
- ▶ *Hypertext*

Seems obvious now, but Internet existed for ~20 years *without* it.

Hypertext

Principle for organizing information. Vannevar Bush 1945 “As We May Think”

Our ineptitude in getting at the record is largely caused by the artificiality of systems of indexing. When data of any sort are placed in storage, they are filed alphabetically or numerically, and information is found (when it is) by tracing it down from subclass to subclass. It can be in only one place, unless duplicates are used; one has to have rules as to which path will locate it, and the rules are cumbersome. Having found one item, moreover, one has to emerge from the system and re-enter on a new path.

...

The human mind does not work that way. It operates by association

Hypertext

Vannevar Bush goes on to describe **memex** machine

- ▶ Mechanized information viewer
- ▶ "Associative trails"

Idea refined throughout 20th century

- ▶ Substitute/enhancement for completely linear text
- ▶ First real implementation in WWW!

Hypertext inspired and non-obvious organizational principle

Organizing the Web

- ▶ Early efforts at *navigating* the web still based on directories and text-based search

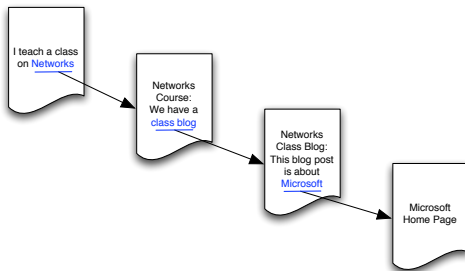


1995 / DMOZ 1999

Yahoo!

Why didn't these work? What made the web really work?

Web as Directed Graph



Real break-through: link analysis for web search

- ▶ Google
- ▶ Use links to determine importance of pages

Paths and Strong Connectivity

Examples on board

What are appropriate notions of connectivity for a directed graph?

Directed path: sequence of nodes in which each consecutive pair is connected by an edge *in the forward direction*

Strongly connected component (SCC): a set of nodes that

- ▶ contains a directed path between each pair in the set
- ▶ is not part of a larger set with this property

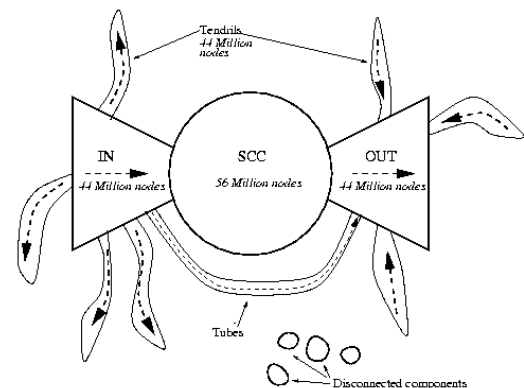
Thought Experiment

What do the strongly connected components of the web look like?

- ▶ How big is the SCC containing the MHC home page?
- ▶ Is it the biggest?
- ▶ How big are the other ones?
- ▶ How do they connect to the MHC SCC?

Discuss with partner, then as a class.

Bow-Tie Structure of the Web



Broder et al. 1999