

The Hypertext Corpus Initiative

methods and tools for Social Sciences
to build corpus from the web

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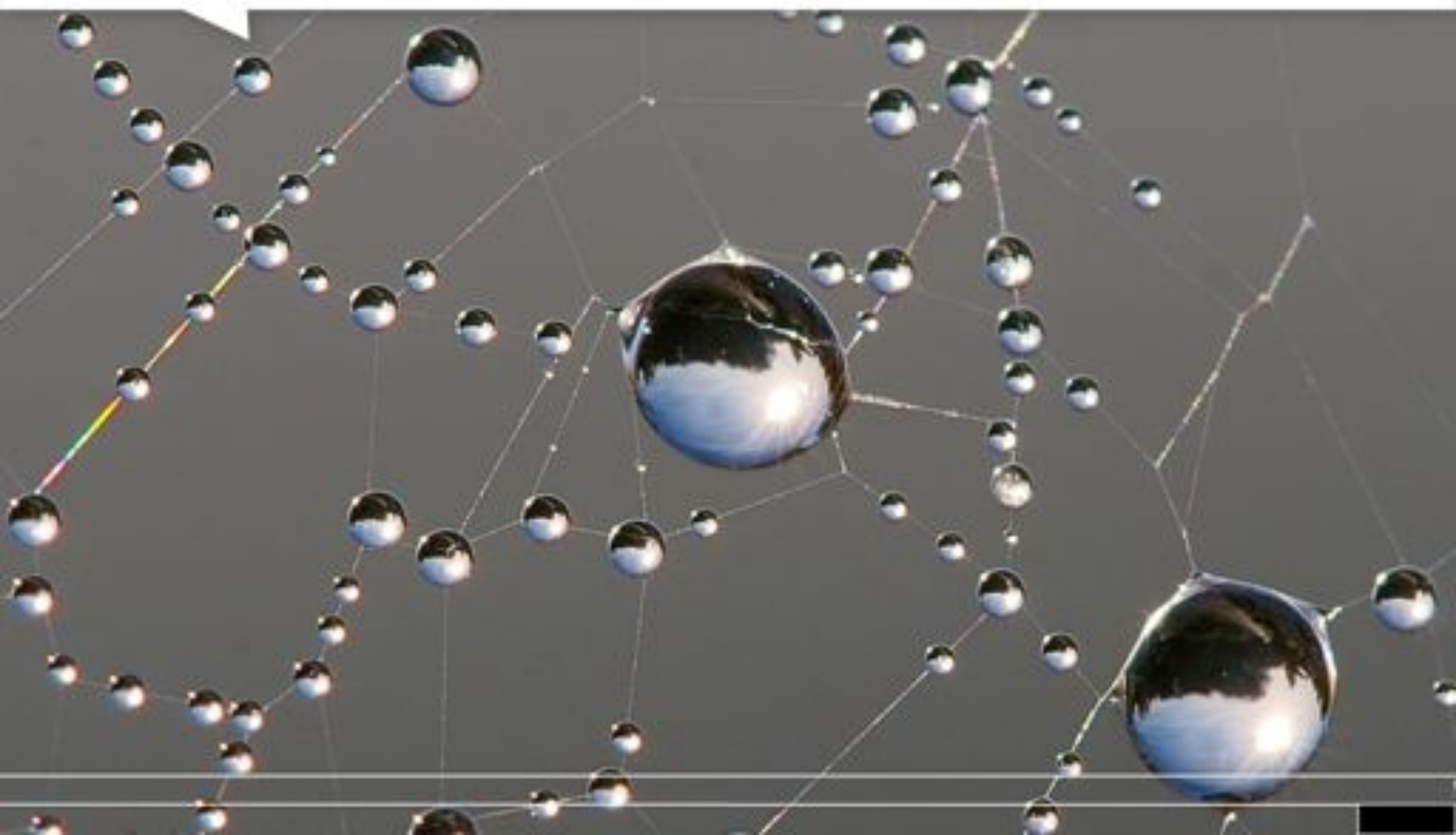
What is actually a website ?
Or why we need to define web entities ?

From sources to corpus ?
a method to select and collect sources to build a corpus

What for ?
Analysis opportunities and limitations
Interactions with web archive initiative
From tools to equipment

WWW : a network of ressources

Luc Viatour © GFDL
www.lucnix.be



Uniform Ressource Locator Hypertext REFerence

Nick Finck @ flickr



Hierarchies of addresses

rfc3986

« The URI syntax is organized hierarchically [...]

It is *often* the case that a group or "tree" of documents has been constructed to serve a common purpose, wherein the vast majority of URI references in these documents point to resources within the tree rather than outside it.

Similarly, documents located at a particular site are *much more likely* to refer to other resources at that site than to resources at remote sites. »

clusters of HTML pages

sciences-po.fr domain



hierarchical namespace

sciences-po.fr domain

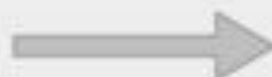


pointers in the URL hierarchy

web entities

http:// medialab.sciences-po.fr /page.html
 subd. domain page

GENERICITY



SPECIFICITY

http:// fr sciences-po medialab page

GRANULARITY
LEVEL



pointers in the URL hierarchy

web entities

RFC3986 : about URI

“ The URI syntax is organized hierarchically, with components listed in order of *decreasing significance from left to right.*”

RFC882 : about domain names

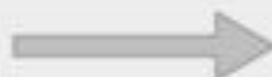
“by convention, the labels that compose a domain name are read left to right, *from the most specific (lowest) to the least specific (highest).*”

pointers in the URL hierarchy

web entities

http:// medialab.sciences-po.fr /page.html
 subd. domain page

GENERICITY



SPECIFICITY

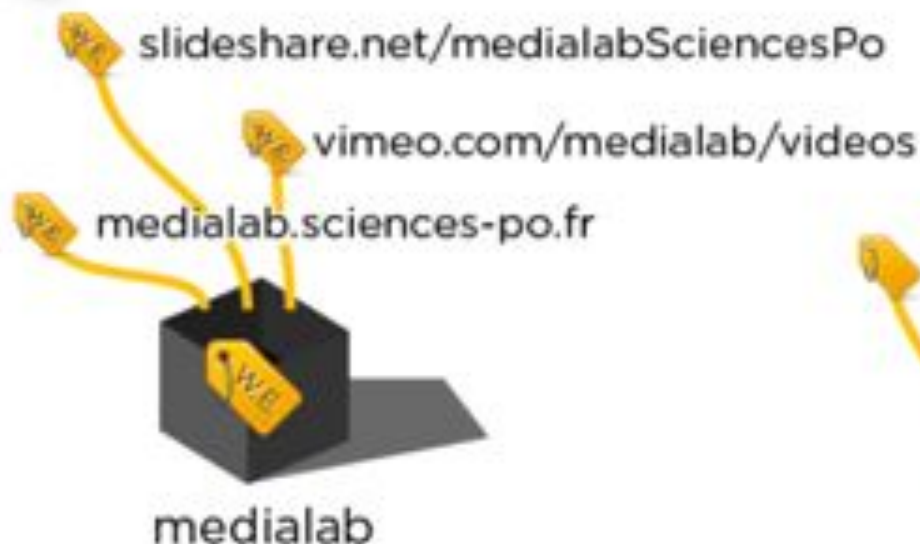
http:// fr sciences-po medialab page

GRANULARITY
LEVEL

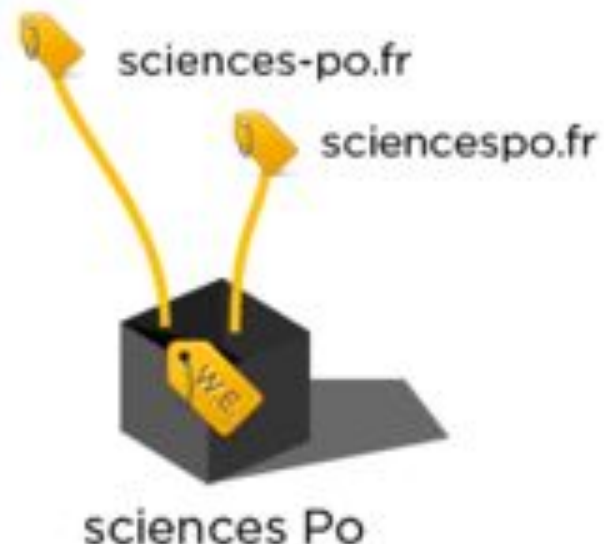


handle heterogeneity : aliases

web entities



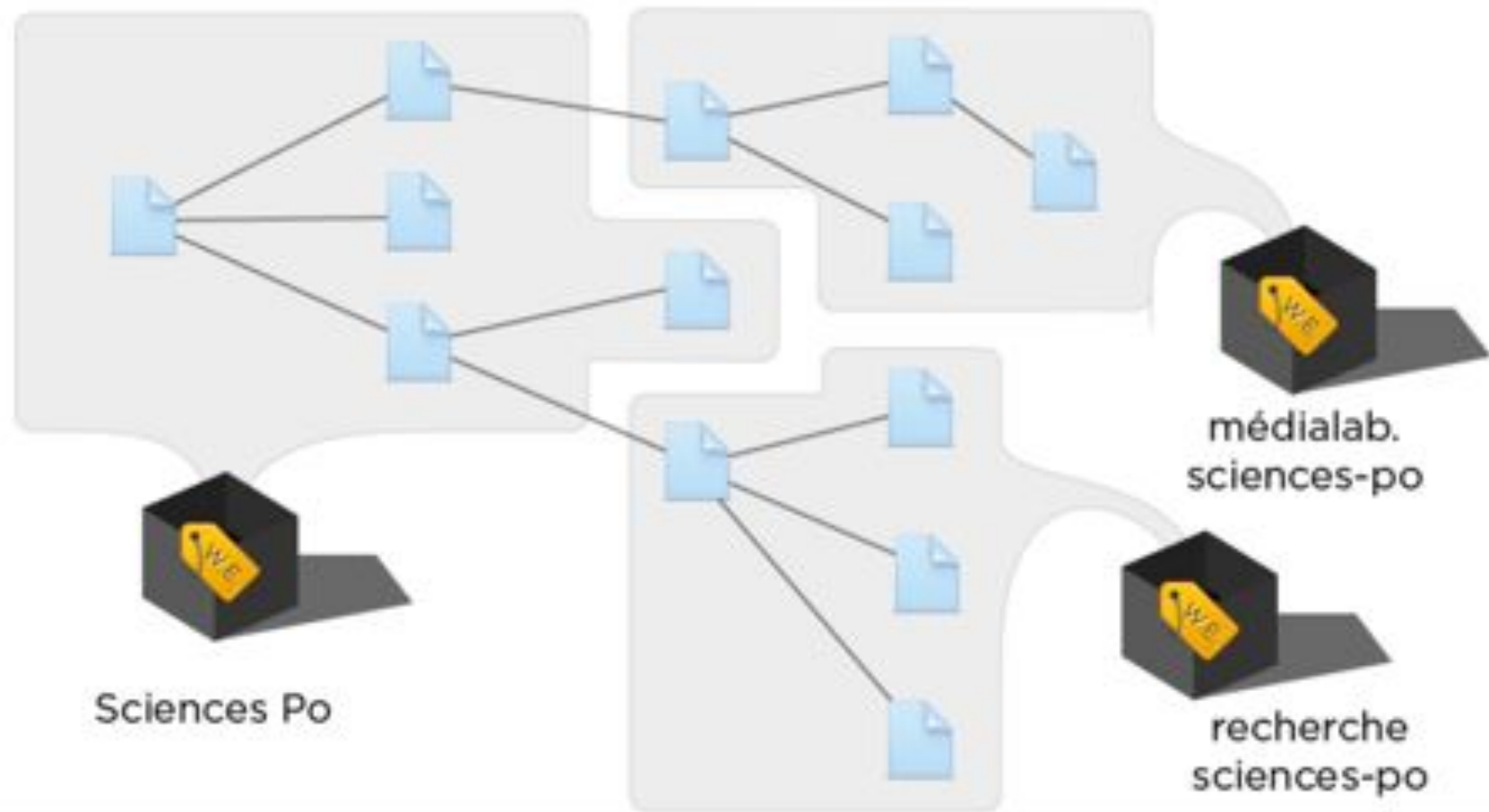
ACTOR'S PRESENCE
ON THE WEB



ALIASES

maintain complexity

web entities



From sources to corpus

sourcing

Define



Select

status



included



excluded



undefined



unknown

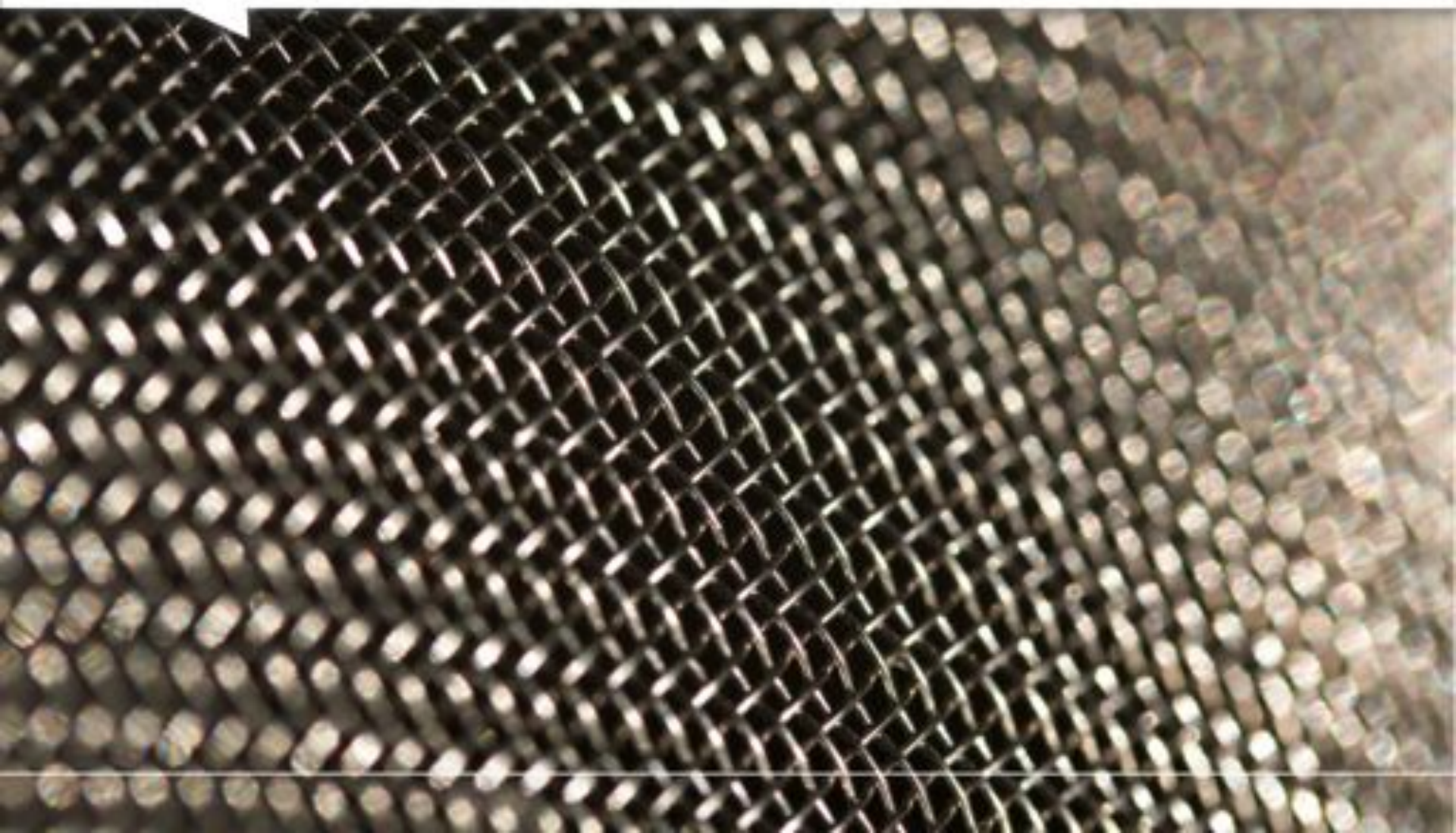
Describe

tagging



Sourcing : how to sieve the web ?

© *Mayhem Chaos*

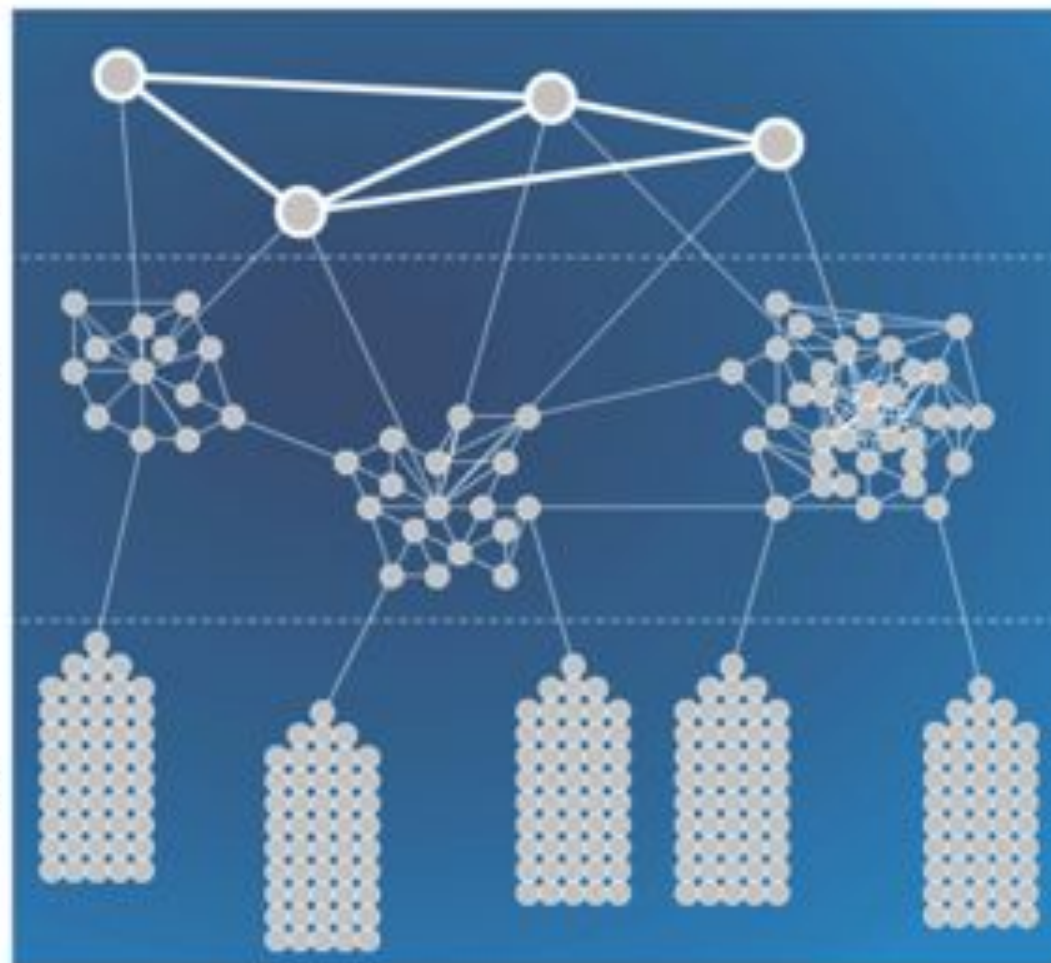


WWW is an organized space

Couche la plus visible du web :
Google, Amazon,
Voilà, SNCF, etc...

Couche intermédiaire :
agrégats,
communautés
en ligne

Couche profonde :
bases de données



Select : from sources to corpus

Sourcing : a qualitative task which gives entry points

- field enquiry, interviewing the actors
- use search engines and browse

But how to construct and validate a web corpus ?

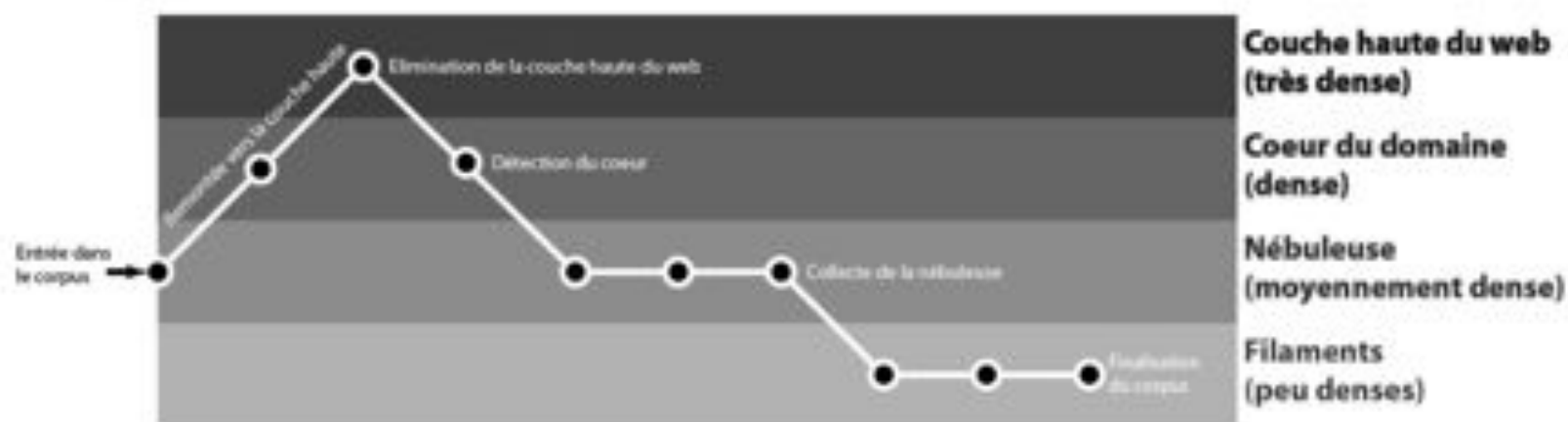
By following the medium...

Extending the corpus following links, peer to peer.

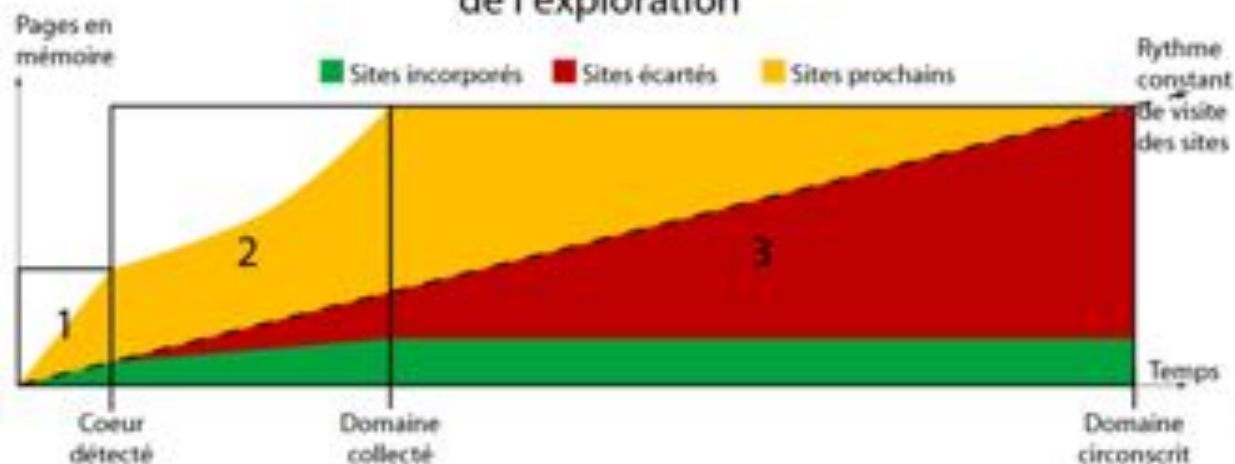
With prospective crawls.

Controlled by the researcher.

Explore and limit the corpus



Courbe d'avancement de l'exploration



Which crawler ?



WebAtlas Navicrawler

navicrawler,
to build a corpus manually

issu**ecrawler**

issu**ecrawler**,
to build a corpus with automatic crawling

a difficult choice



tweezers

?

or

caterpillars



Research driven crawling

topic focused corpus?

1



RESEARCHER
SELECT
*STARTING
ENTITIES*



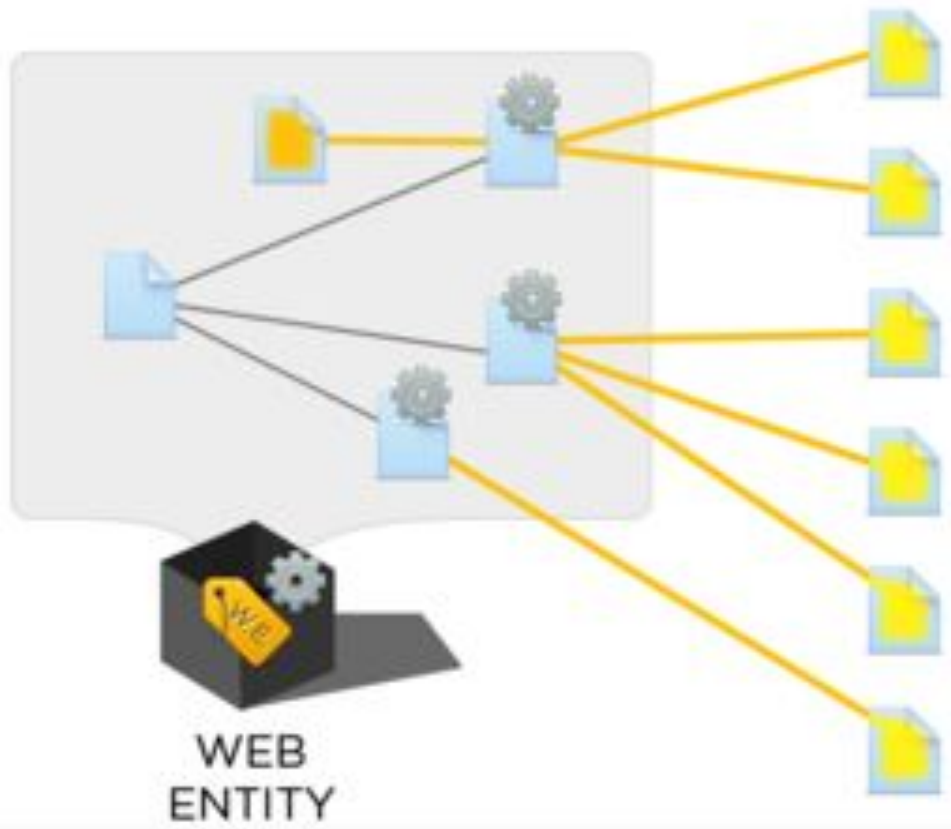
WEB
ENTITY

Research driven crawling

topic focused corpus?

1 

2 



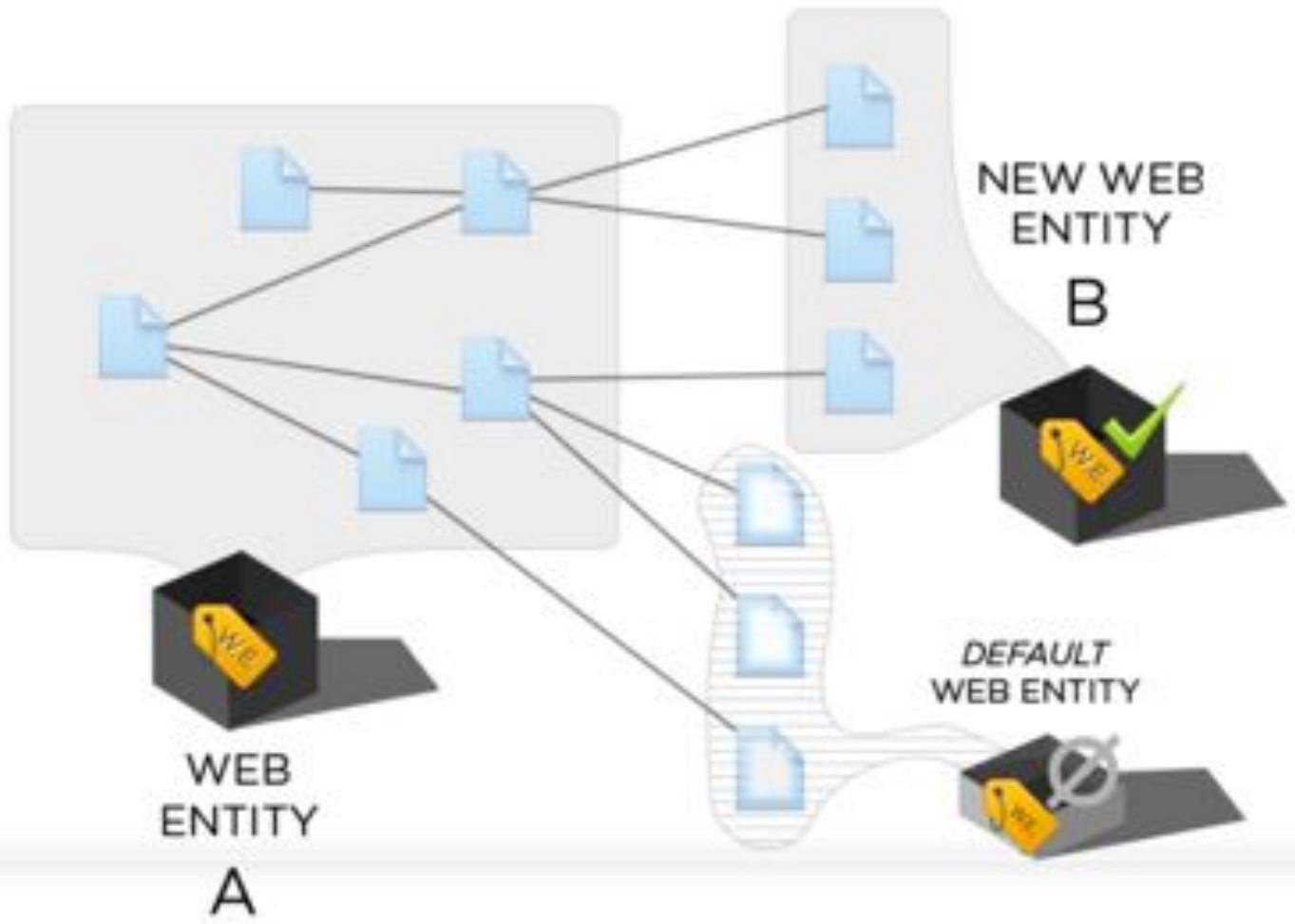
CRAWLING RESULTS

$d = 0$

Research driven crawling

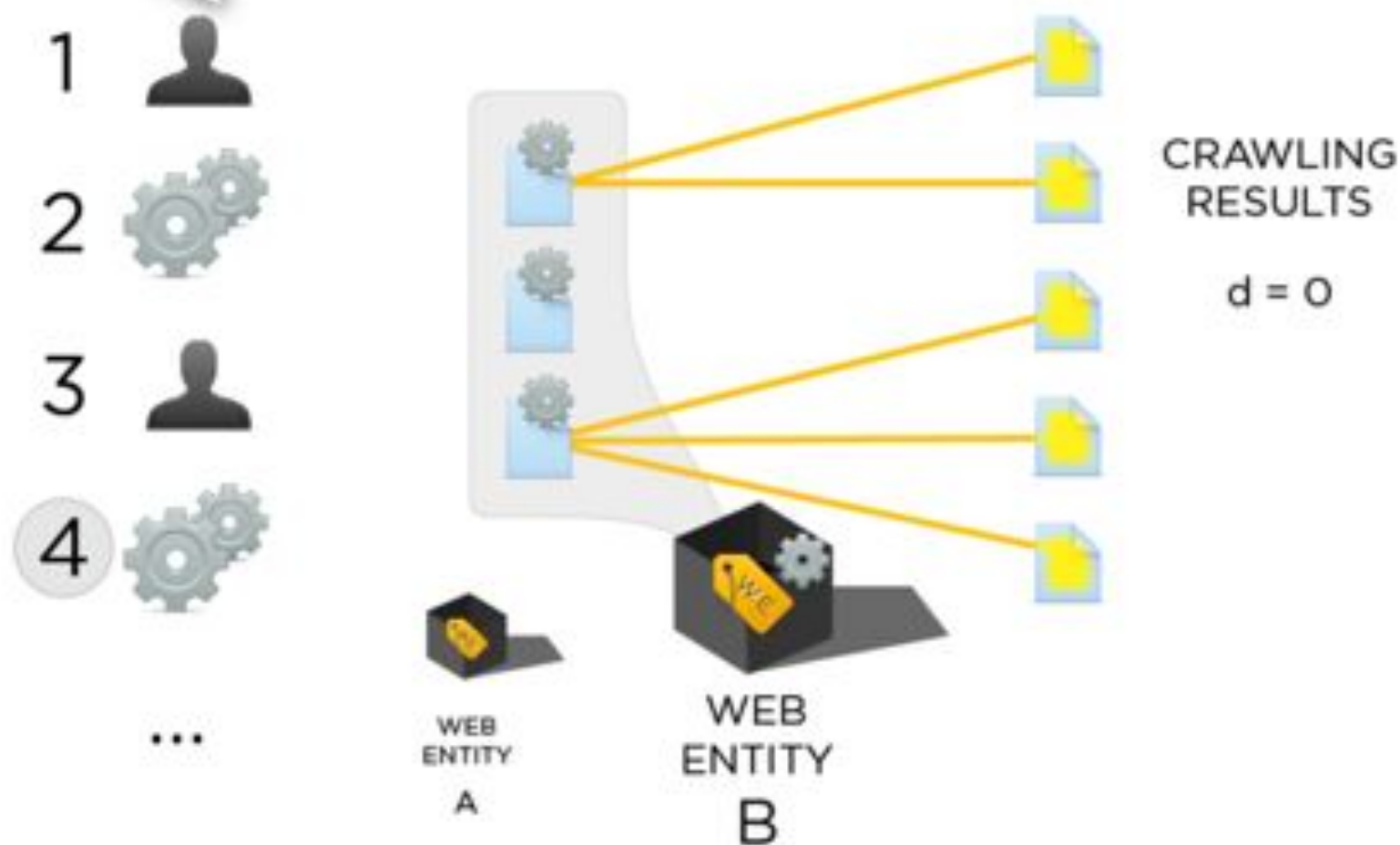
topic focused corpus?

- 1 
- 2 
- 3 



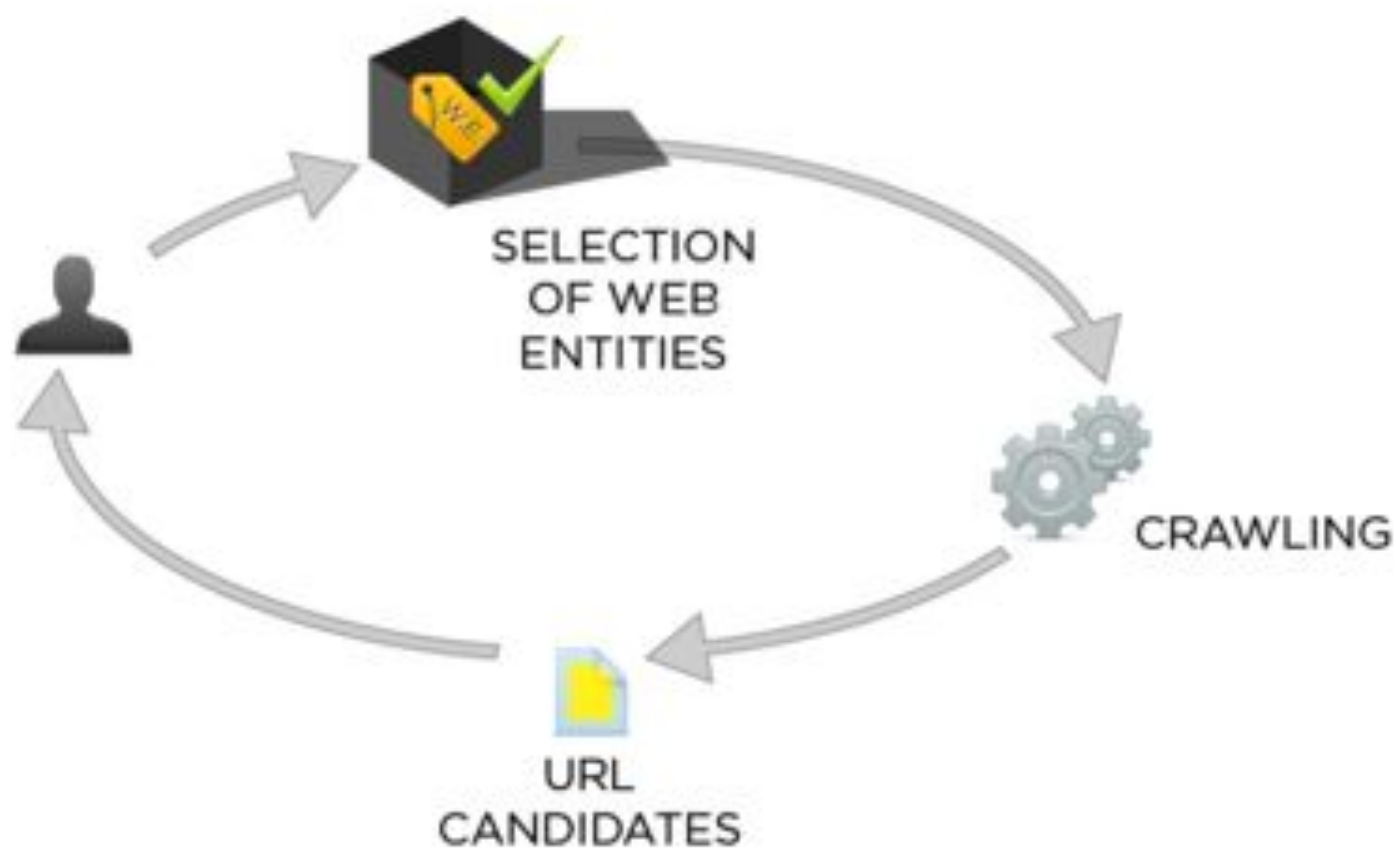
Research driven crawling

topic focused corpus?



Research driven crawling

topic focused corpus?



From sources to corpus

sourcing

Define



Select

status



included



excluded



undefined



unknown

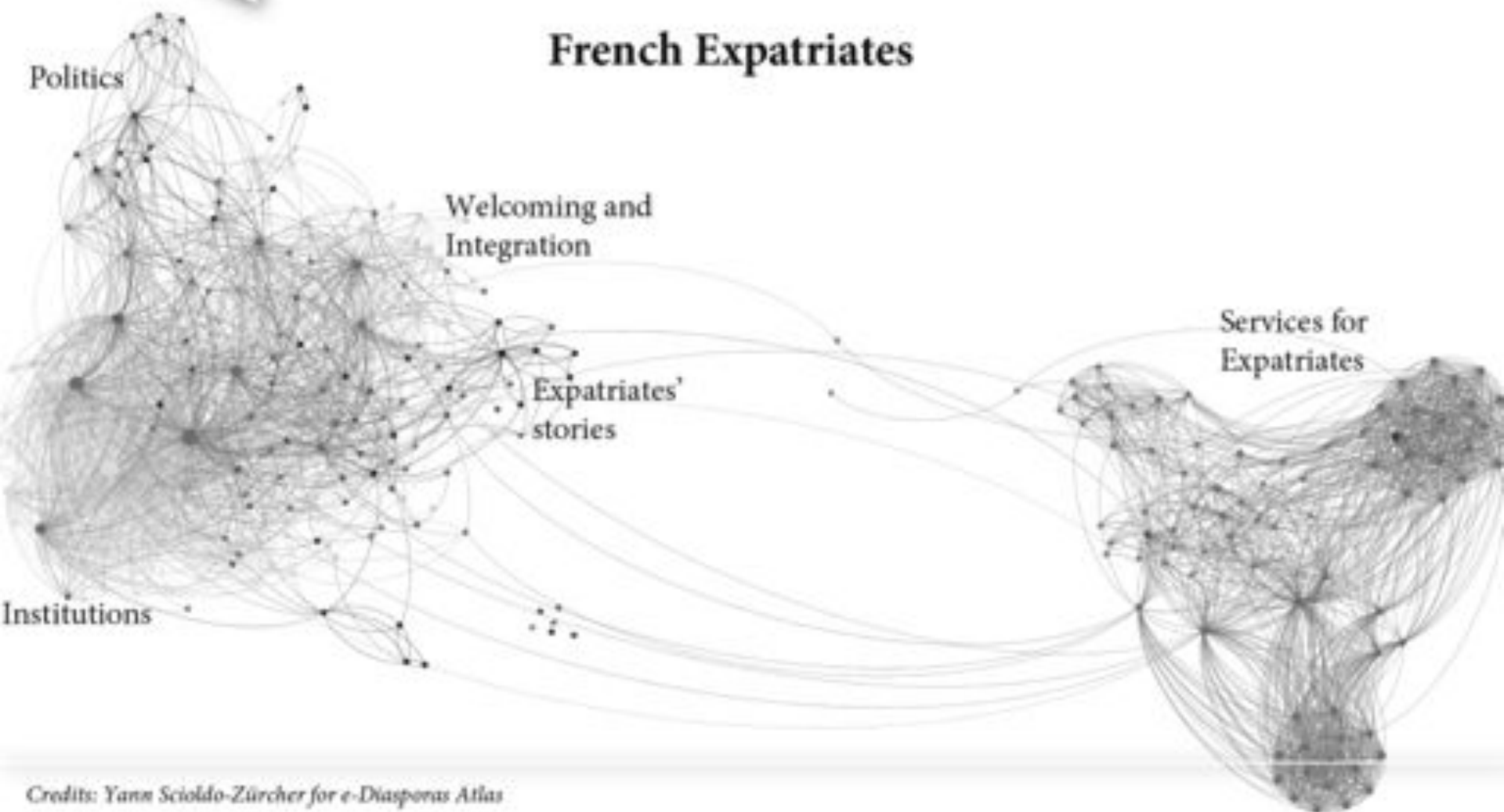
Describe

tagging



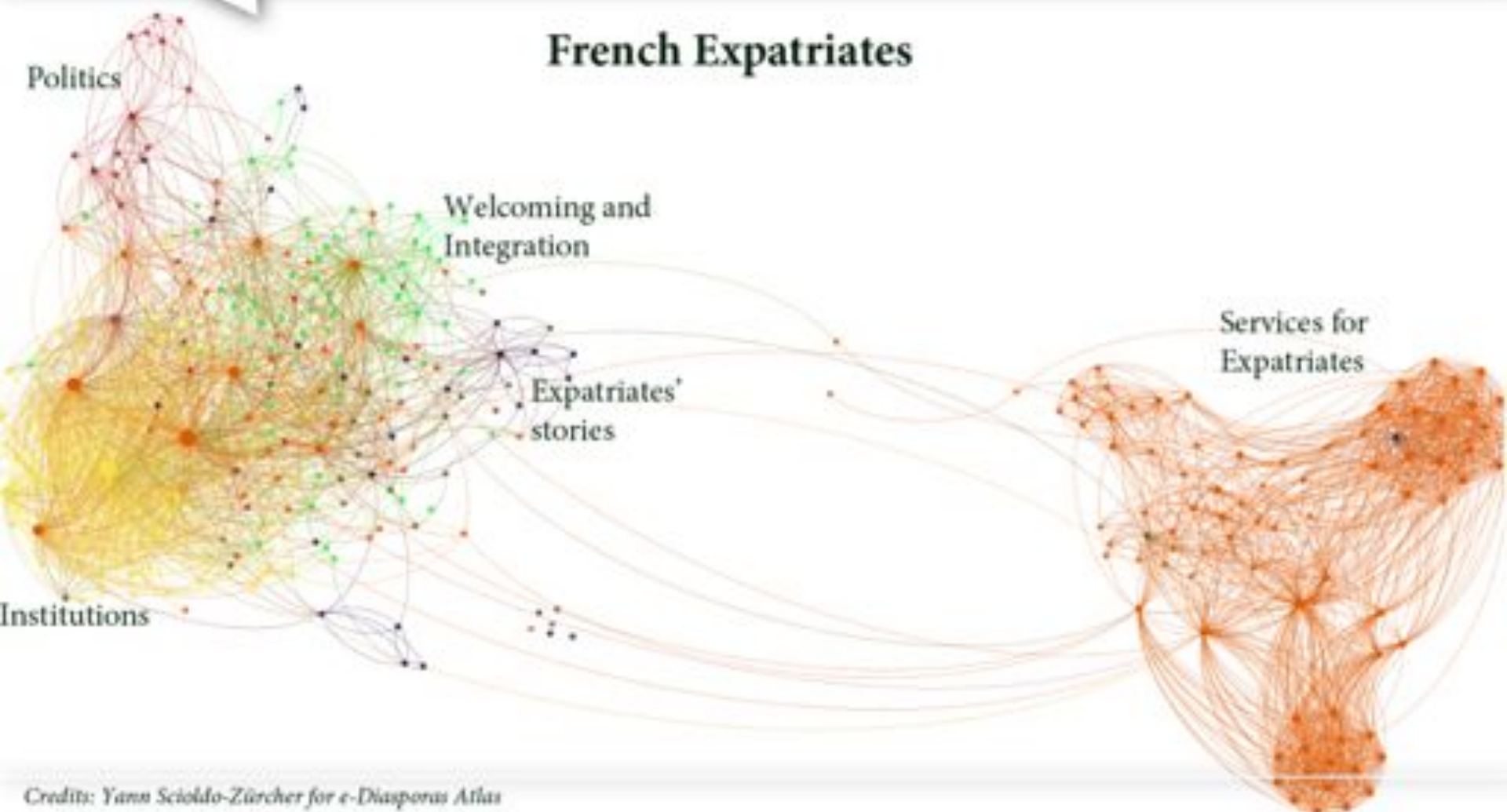
Links : topological analysis

E-Diaspora Atlas



Qualification rules !

E-diaspora atlas



Words: lexical analysis

*Selling the Future in D.C.
Experts on The Marketplace of Security
Ariel Colonomos*

UN (max : 30.1%)

aei.org brookings.edu carnegieendowment.org cato.org **cfr.org** cnas.org csis.org heritage.org hudson.org
lexingtoninstitute.org rand.org transatlantic.sais-jhu.edu usip.org

Democracy (max : 104.6%)

brookings.edu carnegieendowment.org cato.org **cfr.org** cnas.org csis.org **hermes.org** hudson.org
newamerica.net rand.org transatlantic.sais-jhu.edu usip.org

Nuclear (max : 98.0%)

brookings.edu carnegieendowment.org cfr.org cnas.org csis.org hermes.org hudson.org lexingtoninstitute.org
rand.org transatlantic.sais-jhu.edu usip.org

98.0% des pages de carnegieendowment.org contiennent le mot Nuclear

Defense (max : 101.3%)

aei.org brookings.edu carnegieendowment.org cato.org **cfr.org** cnas.org csis.org heritage.org hudson.org
lexingtoninstitute.org rand.org transatlantic.sais-jhu.edu usip.org

Web Archives

Rich content in time

HCI → web archive : archive a corpus

- export a corpus to be archived by a web archive institution
- harvest rich content
- regular harvesting through time

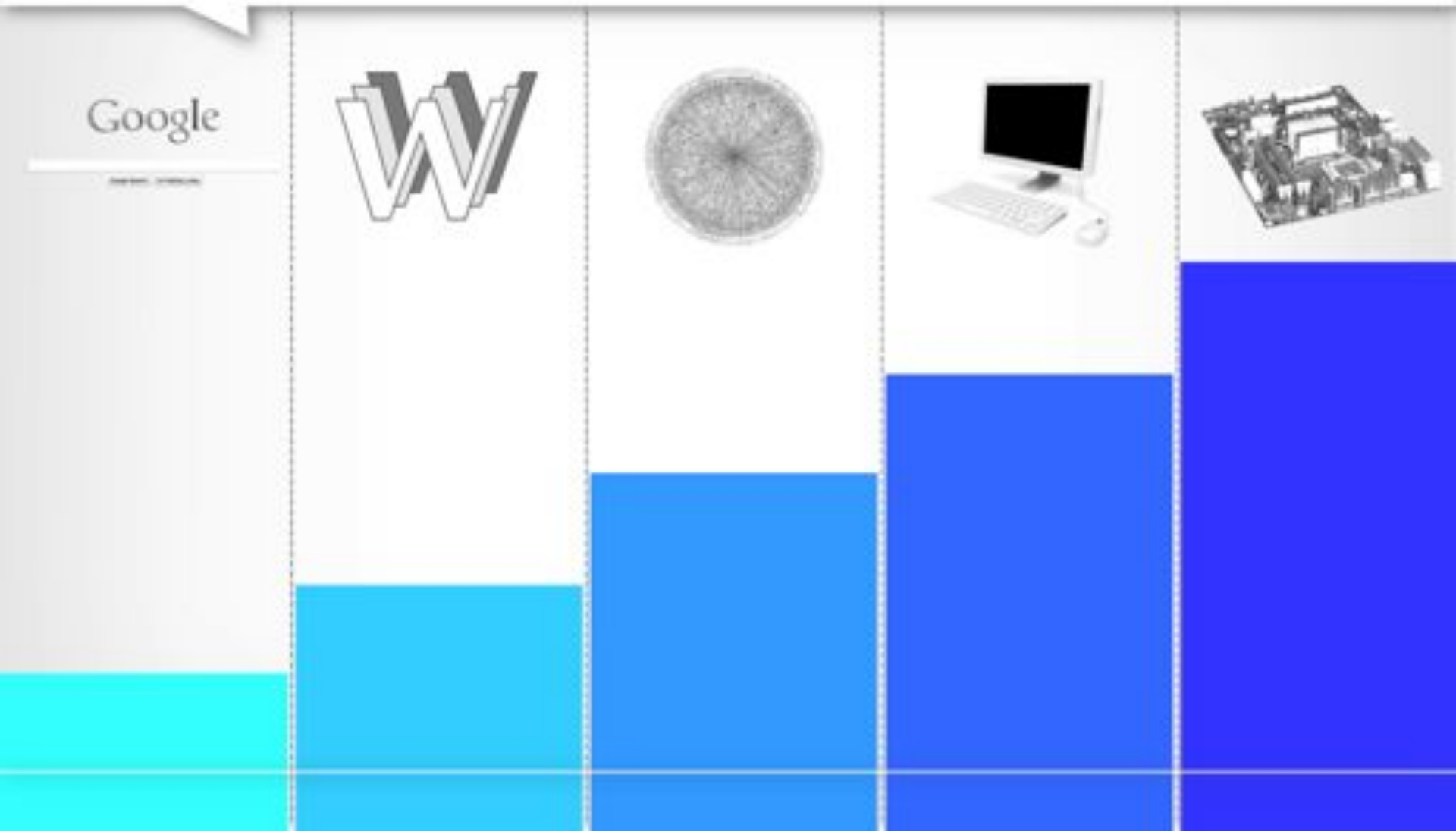
Archive → HCI : crawl an archive

- use HCI to build a corpus from an archive and not the live web
- benefit from the anteriority of the archive

Representativity ?

limitations

Google



Web field as a carbon paper

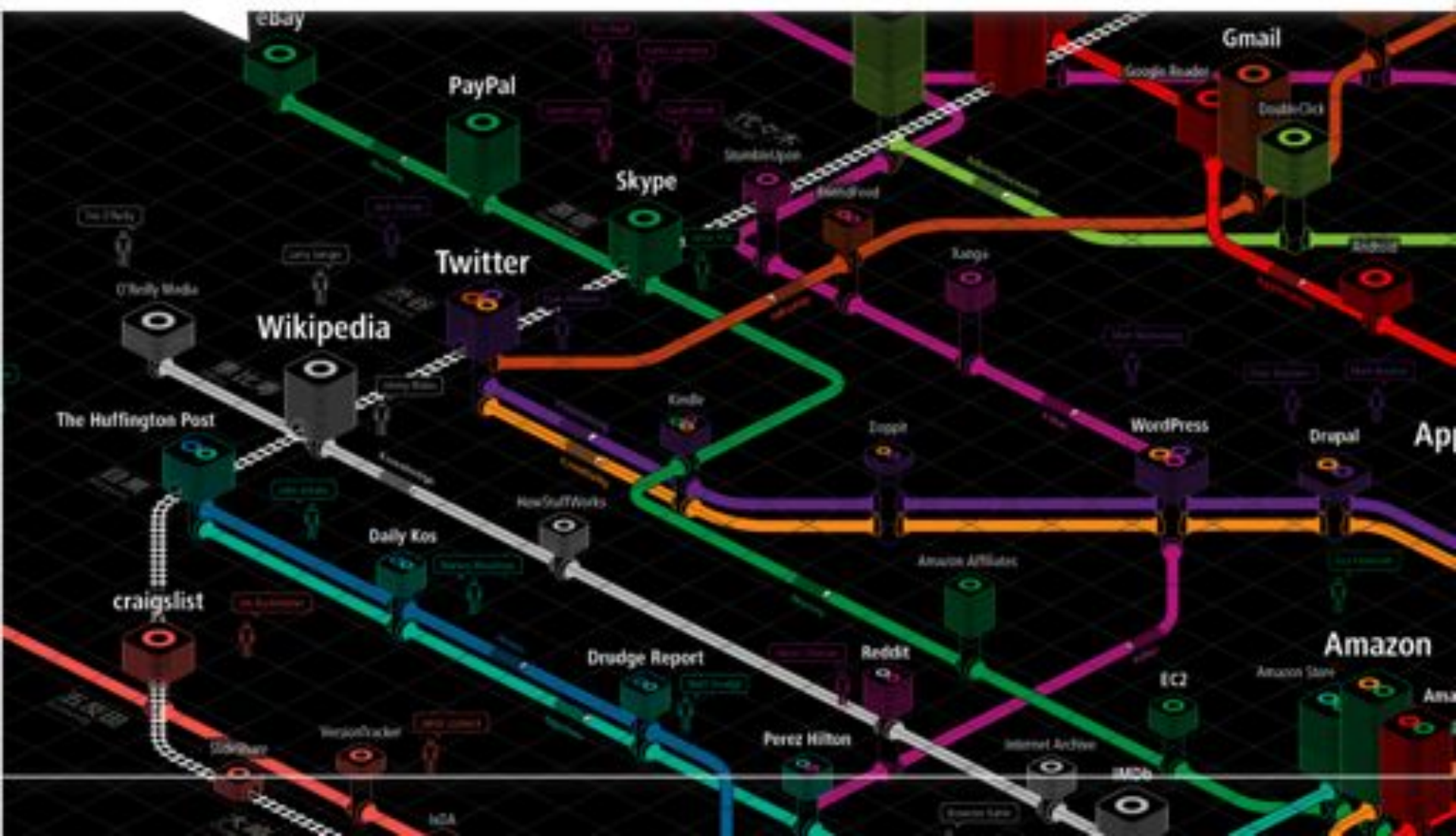
The world seen from Facebook



facebook

The web is not everything But don't forget it actually exists

Web Trend Map 4
Information Architect



Quanti : ELLIPS panel of 6000 french people equiped with tablets

Quali : BeQuali, a qualitative survey archive

Web : use the web as a survey field

- trainings and assistance : web corpus for Social Sciences
- tools and methods : Hypertext Corpus Initiative
- a technical architecture : storage and crawling servers

Websites as sources

20 Mars 2011

thank you

medialab.sciences-po.fr