A Literature Survey on A Two-Stage Crawler For Efficiently Harvesting Deep-Web Interfaces

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Abstract: **Due to heavy usage of internet large amount of diverse data is spread over it which provides access to particular data or to search most relevant data. It is very challenging for search engine to fetch relevant data as per user's need and which consumes more time. So, to reduce large amount of time spend on searching most relevant data we proposed the "Advanced crawler". In this proposed approach, results collected from different web search engines to achieve Meta search approach. Multiple search engine for the user query and aggregate those result in one single space and then performing two stages crawling on that data or Urls. In which the sight locating and in-site exploring is done f or achieving most relevant site with the help of page ranking and reverse searching techniques. This system also works online and offline manner.**

Keywords: **Asymmetric; Cloud storage; Data Sharing; Encryption; Key Aggregate;**

I. INTRODUCTION

Internet is important part of our day to day life. It is an indivisible part of modern generation as well as old generation. To get answer of most common question there is a need of an Internet, and the Internet gives the birth to the WWW and there are huge amount of data spread over WWW. There are many Search Engine are used over the WWW, but the mostly used search engine are Google, yahoo, msn. In the race of searching they keep their stamp because their precision rate and internal algorithm but the problem with these general search engine is that they are best for surface web searching but not too good for deep web searching in which what an end user expecting that maximum relevant documents must retrieved with his query. But as the space on WWW is increasing it contains a vast amount of data, of an valuable information and these information cannot access properly by web indices in web search engine (e.g. Google, Baidu) then to overcome these problem there is need of efficient harvesting which accurately and quickly explore the deep web, it is challenging to locate a deep web database because they are not register with any search engine. To address this problem previously working on two types of crawler first is generic crawler and second is focused crawler, Focused crawler search automatically on-line database from to search engine, generic crawler is hidden or adaptive crawler. So to harvest the deep web and to provide the answer of user query with minimum effort we are proposing the Advance crawling concept which is based on MetaSearch strategies and smart two stage crawling. These Search engine gives the answer of basic question but the need of corporate world is increased day by day and they need answer of harder question which is unanswerable. The World Wide Web is huge repository of the information, complexity is more when to accessing a data from to WWW i.e. there is need of efficient searching technique to extract appropriate information from the web. A Meta search engine is a search engine tool that send user request to several search engines concurrently and the aggregates the result into single list and displays them according to the relevance. In this approach meta search engine enables user to enter search query once and access several search engine simultaneously in this strategy advantage is that maximum relevant documents can be retrieved but condition is that those retrieved documents must satisfy the threshold value which is a boundary conditions. In this approach critical task is to combine several search engines with proper ranking of relevant documents.

II. RELATED WORK

They consider the problems that arise in a naive attempt to add security to such a system. They argue above that they want to allow the patient to produce their own decryption key. But here in this case, how the patient can allow others to access their record is a question. So, clearly their does not want to give their entire key, because if other recipient who got their entire key can modify or read all the parts of her record. The patient can grant access to a category easily and even without knowing what types of files are already exists that might ultimately be included in it. But, the hierarchy is fixed in that there is only one way in which they can partition the record. If they want to give out the access rights based on something else like example based on document type or sensitivity of data, they have to take care of all the low level categories involved, and they has to provide a separate decryption key for each. Example like giving a access to a lab report to all X-rays would

require giving separate keys for Cardiologic X-rays, Dental X-rays and Mental Health Xrays. A. Sahai et al. conducted the experiments to securely share the data example like Attribute-Based Encryption for Fine-Grained Access Control of Encrypted data.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

In this paper Smart Crawler contain a novel two-stage framework to address the problem of searching for hidden-web resources. But to improve accuracy of form classifier, pre-query and post-query approaches for classifying deep-web forms are combined. Additionally, the links in these pages are extracted into Candidate Frontier. To prioritize links in Candidate Frontier, SmartCrawler ranks them with Link Ranker. When the crawler discovers a new site, the site's URL is inserted into the Site Database. The Link Ranker is adaptively improved by an Adaptive Link Learner, which learns from the URL path leading to relevant forms.

IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we propose an effective harvesting framework for deep-web interfaces, namely SmartCrawler. We have shown that our approach achieves both wide coverage for deep web interfaces and maintains highly efficient crawling. SmartCrawler is a focused crawler consisting of two stages: efficient site locating and balanced in-site exploring. SmartCrawler performs site-based locating by reversely searching the known deep web sites for center pages, which can effectively find many data sources for sparse domains. By ranking collected sites and by focusing the crawling on a topic, SmartCrawler achieves more accurate results. The in-site exploring stage uses adaptive link-ranking to search within a site; and we design a link tree for eliminating bias toward certain directories of a website for wider coverage of web directories. Our experimental results on a representative set of domains show the effectiveness of the proposed two-stage crawler, which achieves higher harvest rates than other crawlers. In future work, we plan to combine pre-query and post-query approaches for classifying deep-web forms to further improve the accuracy of the form classifier.

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