

# PERSONAL WEB REVISITATION BY CONTEXT AND CONTENT KEYWORDS

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**Abstract :** Web revisitation is a common uneasy task for users because large volume of personally accessed details on the web. Webpage revisitation is one of the most frequent actions in computer use. This paper describes humans natural recall process of using episodic and semantic memory cues to facilitate recall, and presents a web revisitation system called WebPagePrev through context and content keywords. Our users study shows that other revisitation technique like history tool a user can quickly return previously used webpage but the history list can be edited by others. The system memento extracts different topic phrases for the same target page. But these revisitation techniques are not good. We presents revisit webpages by content, activity, location and month for revisit our webpages.

**IndexTerms** – web revisitation, access context, page content.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the web is playing important role in humans life. The web system is a large, distributed repository of information. A webpage can be localized by fixed url and displays the page content [1]. The common web behaviours web revisitation is to refind the previously viewed webpages, not only the page url but also the title and content [2]. A 6 week user study with 23 participants showed nearly 58% of web access belonged to web revisitation [3]. Millions of webpages are visited, and revisited every day. On average, every second page loaded was already visited before by the same user- individual means for recurrence rates range between 20% and 72%. People revisit pages within a session or between parallel ones, they reuse web-based tools habitually, monitor specific content or resume interrupted sessions, and they want to refind content after longer periods of time. Current history tools that support such revisits show unique and severe shortcomings. Often, revisits are unmanageable more than necessary [4]. The studies show that humans rely on both episodic and semantic memory to recall informations from the past. Humans episodic memory and semantic memory to recall information or events from the past. Humans episodic memory receives and stores temporarily dated episodes or events, together with their semantic memory, on the other hand is a structured record of facts, meanings concepts that one has acquired from the external world [5]. When a users web revisitation behavior happens he tends to use episodic memory, interweaved with semantic memory to recall the previously focused pages. Semantic memory accomodates content information of previously focused pages, and episodic memory keeps these pages access context like location, activities and month. [6], [7]. Inspired by findings this paper shows how to leverage our natural recall process of using episodic and semantic memory cues for easier personal web revisitation process by content and context keywords.

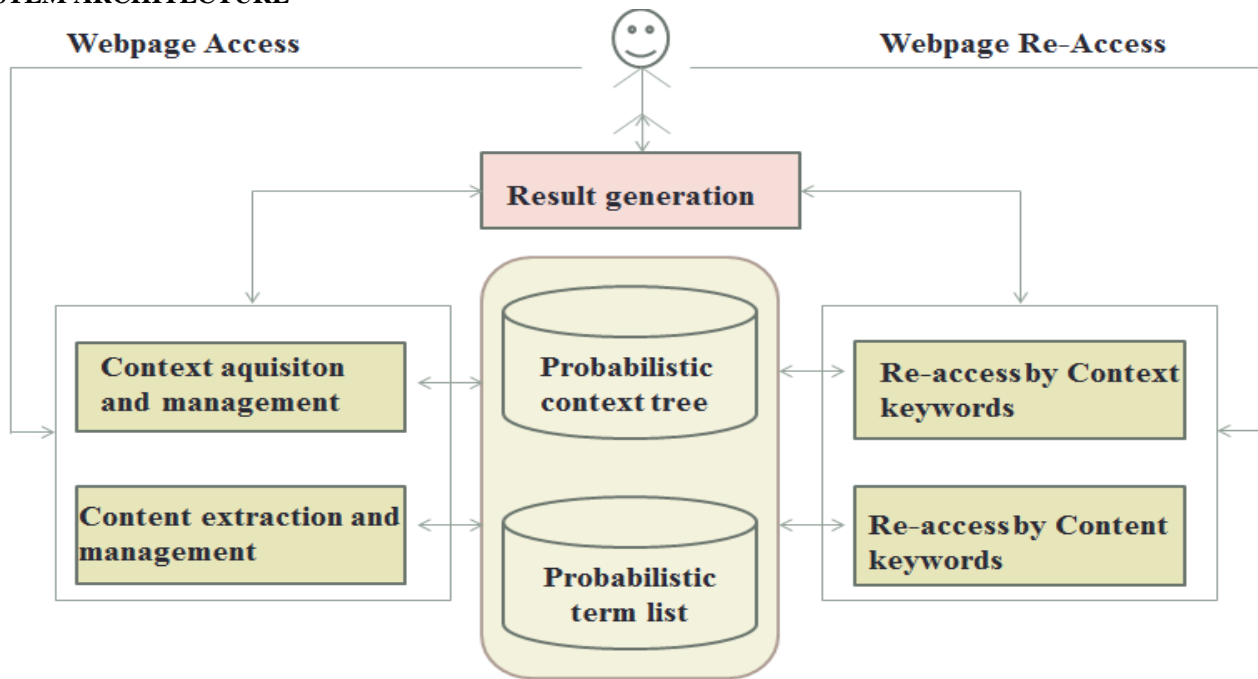
## II. EXISTING SYSTEM

A number of techniques and tools like bookmarks, history tools, search engines, metadata annotation and exploitation and contextual recall system have been devoleped to support for personal web revisitation [1]. One of the related work of this study is Memento system [8]. Memento compares topic phrases generated by memento for a URL visited in two different contexts. In the session the user is possibly looking for information about an automobile recall. In the next session the user arrives at the same target page, but navigated to it along a different path, and is possibly looking for pricing. In the two cases, Memento extracts different topic phrases for the same target page, reflecting the difference in the page context. Identifying page context plays a key role in extracting topic phrases for a target page. Memento identifies the page context by determining its session boundaries. The length of a session varies considerably based on the user's information need. Memento system mine the topic phrase using content from the page and a pool of pages identified as its context.

## III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

In our proposed system web revisitation done by context and content. Three kinds of access context like location, activities, and access month. Access location can be derived from the IP address of users computing device. By calling the public IP localization, we can map the IP address ("e.g., 166.11.23") to a region (Thenhipaalam, Calicut University). In order to get a high precision location, we further build an IP region geocoding database, which could convert a static IP address to a place like "My lab". User's concurrent activities are derived from the user's interest. Based on users interest activities will be updated [1]. The proposed system include a facility to display list of activities that user perform during a particular month. The database stores information about our browsing date. If we searches in a particular month then displays browsing history in that month. Apart from access context, users may also get back to the previous viewed pages through some content keywords. Instead of extracting content terms from the full webpage, we only consider the page segments shown on the screen. The two modules that are context acquisition and content extraction. Probabilistic context tree and probabilistic term list have particular feature of reaccessing by context keywords and content keywords. The system there are two scripts background scripts and content script. Background script is for full control of extension and content script is for content accessed in a particular page. All pages in http format will be accessed. In the browser window we have a defined button Get selected. Get selected icon is a browser action. In browsing window we select a special area then press our Get selected button then pass a message from background script to content script. url, title and content are saved in the local variable. The url, title, content values are parameters. Contents are fully saved when press our Get selected icon. One of the important thing in the system is Pattern matching. In the pattern matching first we pick the data then processing was done.

#### IV.SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



#### Bounded with the accessed page URL

Revisitation system have two modules that are context acquisition and content extraction. Probabilistic context tree and probabilistic term list have particular feature of reaccessing by context keywords and content keywords. In our proposed system web revisitation done by context and content keywords. Three kinds of access context like location, activities, and access month. Access location can be derived from the IP address of users computing device. In the system main methodology is pattern matching. Pattern matching is the act of checking a given sequence of tokens for the presence of the constituents of some pattern.

#### V.IMPLEMENTATION



figure 1-login page



figure-2



figure 3 - browse web option



figure 4 - revisit web option

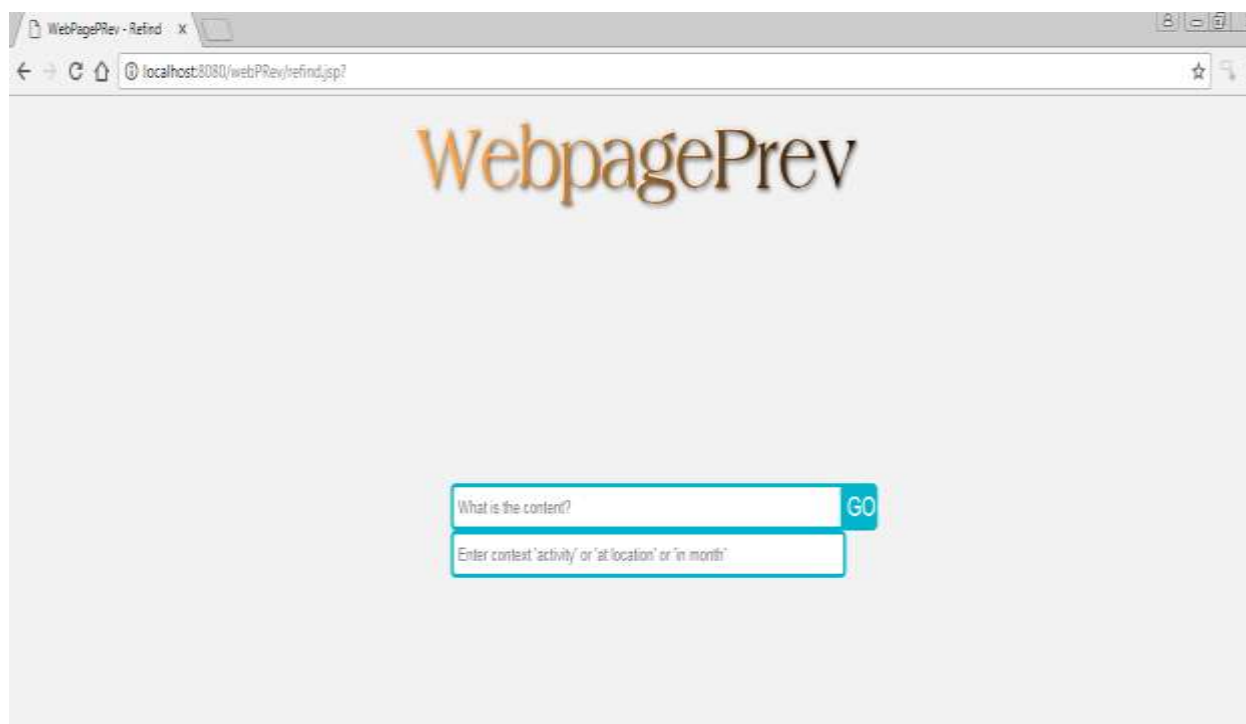


figure 5 -refind page

## VI.CONCLUSION

This work proposes a web revisitation by context and content key words. This project consists of context and content area. In the context we search about the activity, location and month during our browsing. Content gives any word in the browsing history. This system has been developed to support personal web revisitation so the system provides more security. Drawing on the characteristics of human brain memory in organizing episodic events and semantic words in information recall, this paper presents a personal web revisitation technique based on context and content keywords. Context instances and page content are respectively organized as probabilistic context trees and probabilistic term lists. Our future work includes revisitation of files in the system and prediction of users' revisitation.

## VII.ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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