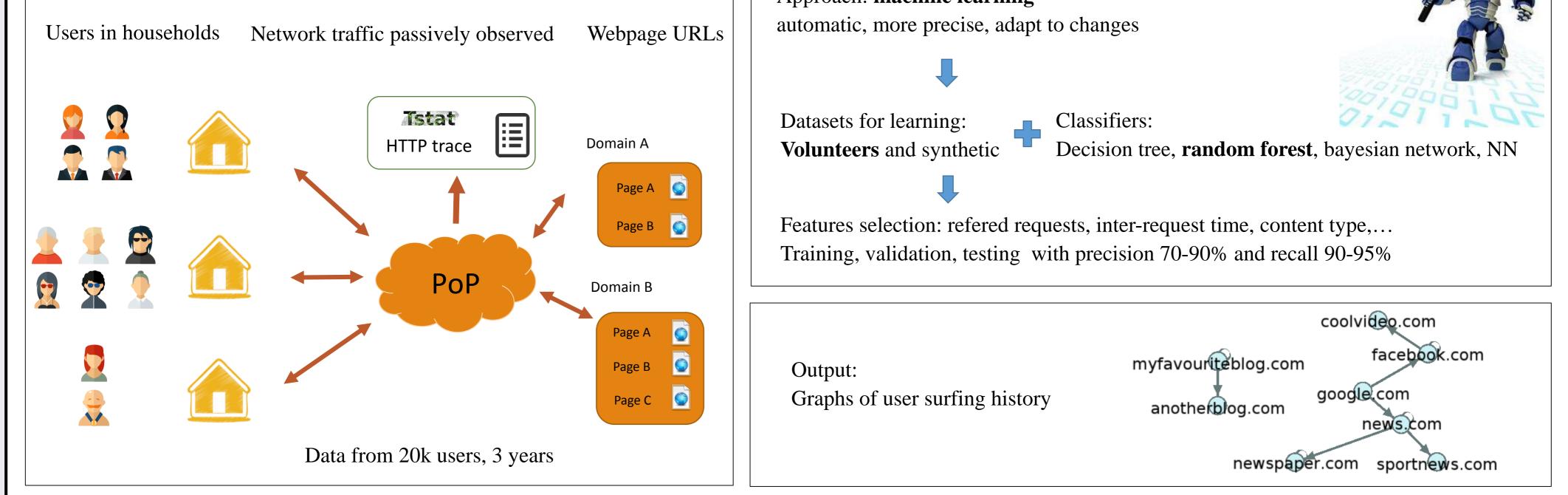
# Find and Study User Actions from HTTP Traces

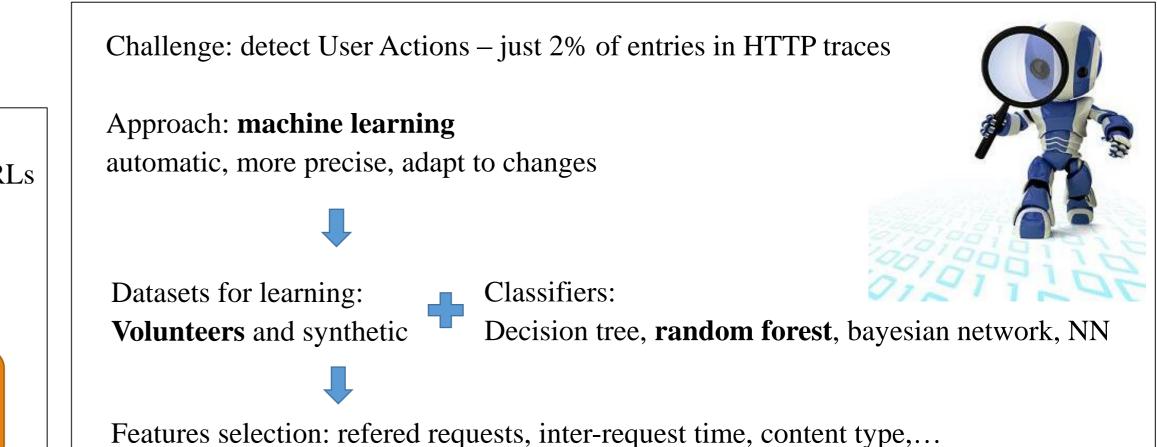


#### **User Actions** = webpage URLs explicitly requested by a user

- 1 Find User Actions from HTTP traces
- 2 Analyze User Actions
- 3 Model user navigation behaviour
- $\succ$  Show how users surf the Web
- $\succ$  Build model of real users to:
  - Forecast their behaviors
  - Enhance webpage ranking algorithms

## **1 - Find User Actions**





### 2 – Analyze User Actions

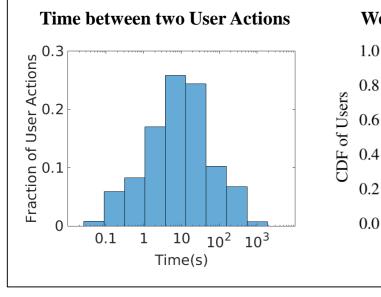
- Quantify visited webpages and domains
  - > Paths followed by the users
  - Clusterization of the browsing behaviour
- Impact of devices
- > Identification of prominent content promoters
  - Role of social networks and search engines

1.0

0.8

0.0

#### Examples:



#### Webpages weekly visited per device

PC -\*

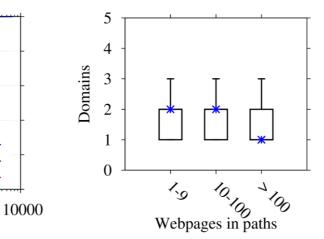
Tablet -●

1000

Smartphone

100

Webpages



Webpages and domains per path

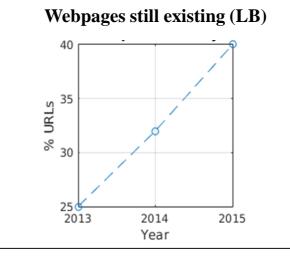
#### **Compare Hot and Cold Web**

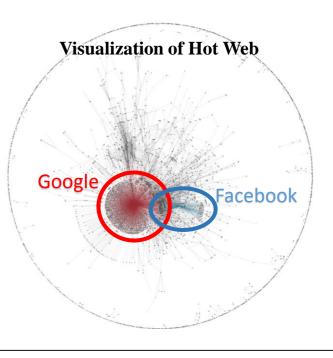
- ➢ Hot Web: part of Web visited through User Actions
- > Cold Web: active crawling of Web static structure

Built an automatic multi-threaded crawler to obtain Cold Web



- ➤ Many webpages quickly disappear
- ➤ Most of the hyperlinks are never followed
- → Hot Web is based on search engines and social networks, with personalized and dynamical pages





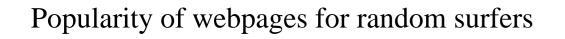
## 3 - Model user behavior

**Random surfer model** 



Likelihood that a user randomly walking will arrive at a certain webpage

10



Comparing with User Actions, random surfer model is not adequate







Users' walk  $\neq$  random walk Information of User Actions and Hot Web:

- Where to start navigation
- ➢ How to move among webpages weighting links
- $\succ$  How to deal with multiple browsers tabs
- $\blacktriangleright$  Where to stop depending on the webpage and surfer's path



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