

# A Novel Approach for Re-Narrating Web Pages in Multicasting Networks

Dr. K Rameshwaraiiah

*Professor  
Dept of CSE*

Prof N. Hari Babu

*Professor  
Dept of CSE*

**Abstract - "Designing for Inclusion" is the slogan that captures the world-wide sort to make the web a valuable resource for all 7.2 billion humans, "whatever of their abilities, age, economic situation, education, geographic location, languages". We present the motivation, architecture and prototype implementation of our work.**

Statistics is defined as the collection, organization and interpretation of numerical data. We propose an approach for distributed and participatory approach for re-narrating web pages for the purpose of rendering the content more accessibility through distributed architecture and parallel processing system which is an advancement of Alipi work. The goal is to render the Web accessible to people across varied abilities, age, economic situation, language and geographic locations.

Web site navigation and usability has been made easy with active links at the bottom of the pages and content menus on the left hand side column of most pages. In this paper we propose architecture for an open, distributed social network, which is built solely on Semantic Web standards and emerging best practices. Online social networking has become one of the most popular services on the Web. However, current social networks are like walled gardens in which users do not have full control over their data, are bound to specific usage terms of the social network operator. The cryptographic protocols implementing these methods use pseudonyms to hide user identities, signatures on these pseudonyms to establish social relations, and zero-knowledge proofs of knowledge of such signatures to demonstrate the existence of social relations without sacrificing user anonymity. Indian rural contexts are the new horizon of internet accessibility.

**Keywords: Social Networks, Multicasting Networks, Social Semantic Web, Architecture, Evaluation, WebID, Web Narration, Semantic Pingback.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

Ever since the advent of internet, every aspect of our day-to-day life has witnessed a sea change in terms of work being done. Today, shopping for clothes, accessories etc. or gifting things to others is hardly a matter of few minutes. Today internet offers a tremendous potential for every businesses through their websites. The web offers an easy medium to market their products and services at international platform and acquires audiences worldwide through a wide web of online websites. But to do this effectively, a strong web presence and a user-friendly website is required. Each and every website differs from each other as there are lots of websites depending upon their usability and category. Each one of them is unique so choose the best that suits your needs. So that proper and regular web services will help you to be a step ahead from your competitors.

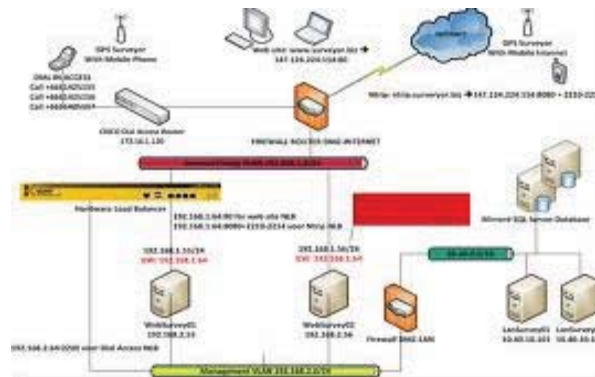
Most of the web development companies provide web services that include website development, website maintenance, web design, SEO, SEM services, business marketing, communication, hosting and other networking web services. Web services required may differ a bit as per the work you need to carry out for a particular website.

A web browser is a software application for retrieving, presenting and traversing information resources on the World Wide Web. An information resource is identified by a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) and may be a web page, image, video or other piece of content.<sup>[1]</sup>Hyperlinks present in resources enable users easily to navigate their browsers to related resources.

## II. THE IMPORTANCE OF WEB APPLICATIONS

Web applications development has provided an efficient and effective route to deal with foreign clients, aimed at purely gain in cost cutting methods. For example, if you are located in India and want to get connected with people

residing in other geographical destinations, you can easily do that with a variety of web applications services connected through the internet with your preferred browser.



There are two main reasons for why desktop access for web applications is important:

1. It will help make web applications more popular.
2. Running a ton of applications in the browser at once is a pain.
3. The Desktop is the Key to Making Web Applications Mainstream
4. The Browser is No Place for Multitasking
5. Managing those applications from the desktop is pretty simple.
6. Multi-window support, drag and drop, keyboard shortcuts, and access to the rich clipboard are all things that you take for granted in a desktop app are difficult or impossible to do in a browser. Browsers are designed for reading WebPages - not hosting applications."
7. There might be a day when the web truly is our operating system, and when browsers really will be designed to run multiple applications.

### III. THE FRAMEWORK OF WEB APPLICATIONS

Web Applications Frameworks: A recent survey found that cloud platforms reduce overall applications development time by an average of 11.6 percent

Google to issue credits for App Engine outage :The Web app development and hosting service ran into performance trouble for about four hours

Groovy: The road map for the popular JVM language : Groovy project lead Guillaume Laforge and Grails lead Graeme Rocher talk with Paul Krill about what's next for Groovy and Grails.

Google Chrome, HTML5, and the new Web platform : The Chrome dev team is working toward a vision of Web applications that offers a clean break from traditional websites.

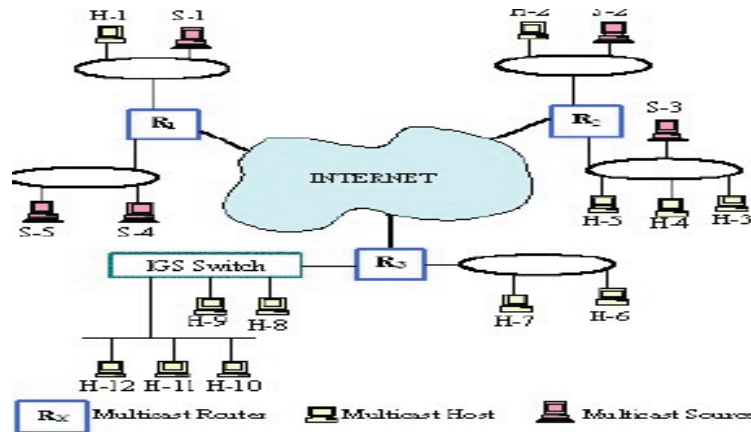
### IV. WAF

A **web applications framework (WAF)** is a software framework that is designed to support the development of dynamic websites, web applications and web services. The framework aims to alleviate the overhead associated with common activities performed in web development. For example, many frameworks provide libraries for database access, templating frameworks and session management, and they often promote code reuse.<sup>[1]</sup> As the design of the World Wide Web was not inherently dynamic, early hypertext consisted of hand-coded HTML that was published on web servers. Any modifications to published pages needed to be performed by the pages' author. To provide a dynamic web page that reflected user inputs, the Common Gateway Interface (CGI) standard was introduced for interfacing external applications with web servers.<sup>[2]</sup> CGI could adversely affect server load, though, since each request had to start a separate process.

1. Model-view-controller (MVC): Many frameworks follow the model-view-controller (MVC) architectural pattern to separate the data model with business rules from the user interface. This is generally considered a good practice as it modularizes code, promotes code reuse.

2. Push-based vs. pull-based: Most MVC frameworks follow a push-based architecture also called "action-based". These frameworks use actions that do the required processing, and then "push" the data to the view layer to render the results. pull-based architecture, sometimes also called "component-based".
3. Three-tier organization: In Three Tier Organization, applications are structured around three physical tiers: client, applications, and database. The database is normally an RDBMS.

### V. WEB SERVICES



Some frameworks provide tools for creating and providing web services. These utilities may offer similar tools as the rest of the web applications.

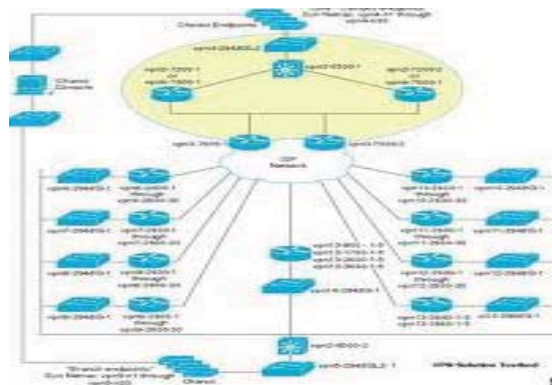
The Apache Struts web framework is a free open-source solution for creating Java web applications.

One way to separate concerns in a software applications is to use Model-View-Controller (MVC) architecture.

The *Model* represents the business or database code, the *View* represents the page design code, and the *Controller* represents the navigational code.

The framework provides three key components:

1. A "request" handler provided by the applications developer that is mapped to a standard URI.
2. A "response" handler that transfers control to another resource which completes the response.
3. A tag library that helps developers create interactive form-based applications with server pages.



### VI. RELATED WORK

Re-narration Web is an initiative that allows users and groups of users to easily provide translation of their web-pages or even transformation of the page content. Users can choose to collaboratively re-create the content of a page of interest. Typical examples are 1) translation of textual content to another language, 2) localization of page content

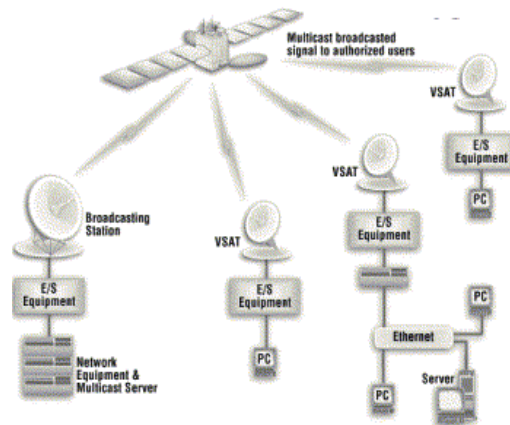
by changing emergency contact numbers to more locally specific ones, 3) localization by replacing images to more locally relevant ones, or 4) adding audio narrations.

Starting point is in alipi structure which includes a small JavaScript to a page that one desires to alter. A geolocation enabled mobile browser can suggest availability of localized variants. One can also choose to view re-narrations of a select group of people. The tools are open source, and the service is enabled by indexing re-narrations, which have indexable Meta content that is inscribed in the posts

## VII. FEATURES AND IMPORTANTS

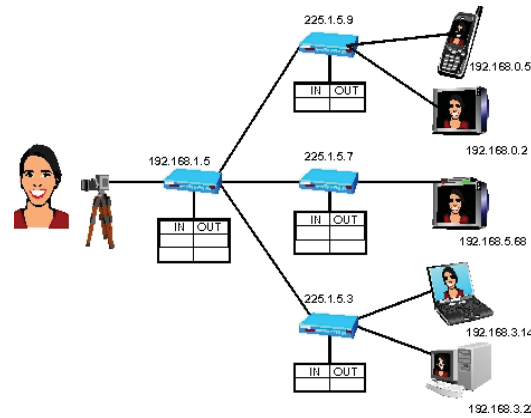
Dynamic web pages usually consist of a static part (HTML) and a dynamic part, which is code that generates HTML.

1. Caching: Web caching is the caching of web documents in order to reduce bandwidth usage, server load, and perceived "lag".
2. Security: Some web applications frameworks come with authentication and authorization frameworks, that enable the web server to identify the users of the applications.
3. Database access, mapping and configuration: Many web applications frameworks create a unified API to a database backend, enabling web applications to work with a variety of databases with no code changes, and allowing programmers to work with higher-level concepts. Frameworks such as Ruby on Rails can also work in reverse, that is, define properties of model objects at runtime based on a database schema.
4. Scaffolding: Some model-view-controller frameworks generate code that the applications can use to create, read, update and delete database entries.
5. URL mapping: A framework's URL mapping facility is the mechanism by which the framework interprets URLs.
6. Ajax : Ajax, shorthand for "*Asynchronous JavaScript and XML*", is a web development technique for creating web applications.



7. The Apache Struts Project: The Apache Struts Project is the open source community that creates and maintains the Apache Struts framework. Struts 2 were originally known as Web Work 2.
8. Web Applications: Express is a minimal and flexible node.js web applications framework, providing a robust set of features for building single and multi-page, and hybrid web applications.

## VIII. INDEXING



The purpose of storing an index is to optimize speed and performance in finding relevant documents for a search query. Without an index, the search engine would scan every document in the corpus, which would require considerable time and computing power.

Major factors in designing a search engine's architecture include:

Merge factors: The indexer must first check whether it is updating old content or adding new content. Traversal typically correlates to the data collection policy.

Index data structures: Search engine architectures vary in the way indexing is performed and in methods of index storage to meet the various design factors.

1) *Types of indices include:*

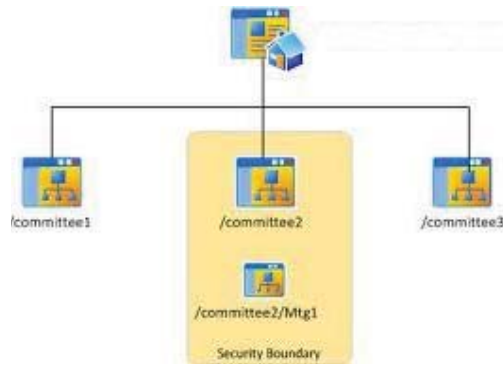
1. Suffix tree : Figuratively structured like a tree, supports linear time lookup. Built by storing the suffixes of words. The suffix tree is a type of tree. Tries support extendable hashing, which is important for search engine indexing. Used for searching for patterns in DNA sequences and clustering. A major drawback is that storing a word in the tree may require space beyond that required to store the word itself. An alternate representation is a suffix array, which is considered to require less virtual memory and supports data compression such as the BWT algorithm.
2. Inverted index : Stores a list of occurrences of each atomic search criterion, typically in the form of a hash table or binary tree.
3. Citation index : Stores citations or hyperlinks between documents to support citation analysis, a subject of Bibliometrics.
4. Document-term matrix : Used in latent semantic analysis, stores the occurrences of words in documents in a two-dimensional sparse matrix.

## IX. CHALLENGES IN PARALLELISM

A major challenge in the design of search engines is the management of serial computing processes. The challenge is magnified when working with distributed storage and distributed processing. This increases the possibilities for incoherency and makes it more difficult to maintain a fully synchronized, distributed, parallel architecture.

2) Inverted indices: Many search engines incorporate an inverted index when evaluating a search query to quickly locate documents containing the words in a query and then rank these documents by relevance. The following is a simplified illustration of an inverted index:

3) Index merging: The inverted index is filled via a merge or rebuild. A rebuild is similar to a merge but first deletes the contents of the inverted index. The forward index stores a list of words for each document.



#### 4) Challenges in natural language processing:

##### Word Boundary Ambiguity :

1. Language Ambiguity :To assist with properly ranking matching documents, many search engines collect additional information about each word, such as its language or lexical category (part of speech).
2. Diverse File Formats: In order to correctly identify which bytes of a document represent characters, the file format must be correctly handled.
3. Faulty Storage: The quality of the natural language data may not always be perfect. Without recognition of these characters and appropriate handling, the index quality or indexer performance could degrade.
4. Tokenization: Many search engines, as well as other natural language processing software, incorporate specialized programs for parsing, such as YACC or Lex.
5. Language recognition: Language is the process by which a computer program attempts to automatically identify, or categorize, the language of a document.
6. Format analysis: If the search engine supports multiple document formats, documents must be prepared for tokenization. The challenge is that many document formats contain formatting information in addition to textual content. The challenge of format analysis is further complicated by the intricacies of various file formats. Certain file formats are proprietary with very little information disclosed, while others are well documented. Common, well-documented file formats that many search engines support include: each of which must be indexed separately.
7. Meta tag indexing: Specific documents often contain embedded Meta information such as author, keywords, description, and language. For HTML pages, the Meta tag contains keywords which are also included in the index. Earlier Internet search engine technology would only index the keywords in the meta tags for the forward index; the full document would not be parsed In Desktop search, many solutions incorporate meta tags to provide a way for authors to further customize how the search engine will index content from various files that is not evident from the file content.

5) Issues When Creating Clustered Indexes: As discussed earlier, clustered indexes determine the order of the data for each table and are accessed frequently.

##### 6) When choosing your clustered indexes, think about the following points:

1. Data accessibility: Think about how the data within the table is utilized and accessed.
2. Narrow keys: Remember that every no clustered index will contain the clustered index key.
3. Uniqueness: Unique values for clustered index keys enable queries that use the clustered index
4. Sequential keys: Consider choosing a clustered index key that is sequential in terms of time or numbers



5. Order By columns: Columns that are often used in ORDER BY clauses may be candidates for clustered indexes. Remember, the data will be ordered based on the key values in the clustered index creation.
6. Join clauses: The primary table that contains the column used for joining multiple tables together may prove to be beneficial for clustered indexes.

A Web site index: An index can be limited to named entities (such as the names of departments, people, etc.), but – when compared with an index of topical terms – is usually not sufficient for searching a site. On a Web site, a named-entity index is more accurately called a “directory,” like a telephone directory. Instead of pointing to page numbers, as in a traditional index, a Web site index is composed of entries that are themselves links to the pages, or named anchors at the heads of sections within the pages, in which information can be found. There are no standard styles for Web site indexes as there are for book indexes. When it comes to format, the guiding factor should be the usability of an index. There are, however, some style conventions, which are covered under Best Practices on this site.

## X. SUBWEB

A sub web is a complete SharePoint Web site that is located in a subdirectory of the root Web site or of another sub web. Each sub web can have many levels of subdirectories. The content of the root Web site can be contained in many levels of subdirectories. However, there is only one root Web site per Web server or server.

There are several benefits to setting up your team site with sub webs:

1. Each sub web can be maintained by a different owner.
2. Each sub web can maintain separate security settings.
3. Performance can improve, because the time required to recalculate hyperlinks is directly proportional to the number and size of the documents stored in a single Web.

The screenshot displays a SharePoint calendar interface with three monthly views (March, April, and May 2012). Below the calendar is a table of jobs. Annotations with red arrows point to specific features:

- Blue means that you have completed a job either in the past or the future.** (Points to blue dates in the calendar)
- You can see all of your scheduled jobs in an easy-to-read list.** (Points to the job list table)
- Notes and attachments for each job are shown here.** (Points to the job details in the table)
- Just in case you ever need to cancel a scheduled job.** (Points to the 'Cancel' button in the job details)

Date	Time	Duration	Location	Contact	Action
Smith, Matt	3rd Grade Teacher	Report to: Main Office	Conf #79178966	See Details	Cancel
Mon, 3/27/2012	11:00 AM - 4:00 PM	Half Day PM	Sawyer Elementary School		
Barnes, Matt	Science Teacher	Report to: Main Office	Conf #79178971	See Details	Cancel
Mon, 4/2/2012 - Tue, 4/3/2012	7:45 AM - 4:45 PM	Full Day	Dell Middle School		
Gordon, Barbara		Report to: Main Office	Conf #79178991	See Details	Cancel
Wed, 5/23/2012	8:00 AM -	Full Day	Vanderbilt High School		

## XI. CONCLUSION

With this we conclude that the narrating of web pages of multidicated servers of organizations to complete a particular task in easy manner by using our process. In the nearest future E-cheques (electronic cheques) plays main role in all bank transactions across the globe. It may be in the form of transferring funds receiving funds and donating funds with unique currency value. This application can be enhanced by adding conversion techniques as additional features in the future. There is a third reason desktop/offline access is important: web access is not ubiquitous. There are plenty of times when connecting to the Internet just isn't happening, and having access to your data and your software on the desktop is definitely beneficial during those times. Server dedication plays a vital role in the efficiency of application performance.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Government of India census 2011: literacy in India
- [2] Internet world stats [www.internetworldstats.com/](http://www.internetworldstats.com/).last accessed mar 2012.
- [3] List of languages by number of native speakers (Wikipedia). [http:// en.wikipedia.org/wiki/list\\_of \\_languages by \\_ number\\_ of native\\_speakers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/list_of_languages_by_number_of_native_speakers). Last visited march 2012.
- [4] Kelly, B., Lewthwaite, s., and Sloan, D. developing countries; developing experiences: approaches to accessibility for the real world.
- [5] Mirri, s., salomoni,p.,and Prandi, c. Augments browsing and standard profiling for enhancing web accessibility.
- [6] Takagi,H., Lawanaka, s., kobayashi.m.,sato,d., and Asakawa, C.Collaborative web accessibility improvement: challenges and possibilities
- [7] TED: Ted translations.<http://www.ted.com/openTranslation> Project, 2011.
- [8] Mozilla Hack Goggles- see through the surface