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**PERSONAL WEB REVISITATION  
BY CONTEXT AND CONTENT  
KEYWORDS WITH RELEVANCE  
FEEDBACK**

# ABSTRACT

- Getting back to previously viewed web pages is a common yet uneasy task for users due to the large volume of personally accessed information on the web. This paper leverages human's natural recall process of using episodic and semantic memory cues to facilitate recall, and presents a personal web revisitation technique called WebPagePrev through context and content keywords.
- Underlying techniques for context and content memories' acquisition, storage, decay, and utilization for page re-finding are discussed



- A relevance feedback mechanism is also involved to tailor to individual's memory strength and revisitation habits. Our 6-month user study shows that: (1) Compared with the existing web revisitation tool Memento, History List Searching method, and Search Engine method, the proposed WebPagePrev delivers the best re-finding quality in finding rate (92.10%), average F1-measure (0.4318) and average rank error (0.3145).
- (2) Our dynamic management of context and content memories including decay and reinforcement strategy can mimic users' retrieval and recall mechanism.



# EXISTING SYSTEM

- In the literature, a number of techniques and tools like bookmarks, history tools, search engines, metadata annotation and exploitation, and contextual recall systems have been developed to support personal web revisitation.
- The most closely related work of this study is Memento system , which unifies context and content to aid web revisitation.

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- It defined the context of a web page as other pages in the browsing session that immediately precede or follow the current page, and then extracted topic-phrases from these browsed pages based on the Wikipedia topic list. In comparison, the context information considered in this work includes access time, location and concurrent activities automatically inferred

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# PROPOSED SYSTEM

- (1) Preparation for web revisitation. When a user accesses a web page, which is of potential to be revisited later by the user (i.e., page access time is over a threshold), the context acquisition and management module captures the current access context (i.e., time, location, activities inferred from the currently running computer programs) into a probabilistic context tree.
- Meanwhile, the content extraction and management module performs the unigram-based extraction from the displayed page segments



- The probabilities of acquired context instances and extracted content terms reflect how likely the user will refer to them as memory cues to get back to the previously focused page. (2) Web revisitation. Later, when a user requests to get back to a previously focused page through context

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# HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- System : Pentium IV 2.4 GHz.
- Hard Disk : 40 GB.
- Floppy Drive : 1.44 Mb.
- Monitor : 15 VGA Colour.
- Mouse : Logitech.
- Ram : 512 Mb.

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# SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Operating system : Windows XP/7.
- Coding Language : ASP.net, C#.net /java

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# CONCLUSION

- Drawing on the characteristics of human brain memory in organizing and exploiting 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, which dynamically evolve by degradation and reinforcement with relevance feedback.



# REFERENCE

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