Archiving Deferred Representations Using a Two-Tiered Crawling Approach

Justin F. Brunelle, Michele C. Weigle, and Michael L. Nelson
Old Dominion University
Department of Computer Science
Norfolk, Virginia, 23508
{jbrunelle, mweigle, mln}@cs.odu.edu

ABSTRACT
Web resources are increasingly interactive, resulting in representations that are increasingly difficult to archive. The archival difficulty is based on the use of client-side technologies (e.g., JavaScript) to change the client-side state of a representation after it has initially loaded. We refer to these representations as deferred representations. We can better archive deferred representations using tools like headless browsing clients. We use 10,000 seed Universal Resource Identifiers (URIs) to explore the impact of including PhantomJS – a headless browsing tool – into the crawling process by comparing the performance of wget (the baseline), PhantomJS, and Heritrix. Heritrix crawled 2.065 URIs per second, 12.15 times faster than PhantomJS and 2.4 times faster than wget. However, PhantomJS discovered 531,484 URIs, 1.75 times more than Heritrix and 4.11 times more than wget. To take advantage of the performance benefits of Heritrix and the URI discovery of PhantomJS, we recommend a tiered crawling strategy in which a classifier predicts whether a representation will be deferred or not, and only resources with deferred representations are crawled with PhantomJS while resources without deferred representations are crawled with Heritrix. We show that this approach is 5.2 times faster than using only PhantomJS and creates a frontier (set of URIs to be crawled) 1.8 times larger than using only Heritrix.

Categories and Subject Descriptors
H.3.7 [Online Information Services]: Digital Libraries

General Terms
Design, Experimentation, Measurement

Keywords
Web Architecture, HTTP, Web Archiving, Memento

1. INTRODUCTION
The Web – by design and demand – continues to change. Today’s Web users expect Web resources to provide application-like interactive features, client-side state changes, and personalized representations. These features enhance the browsing experience, but make archiving the resulting representations difficult – if not impossible. We refer to the ease of archiving a Web resource as archivability [8].

We define deferred representations as those representations of resources that rely on JavaScript and other client-side technologies to load embedded resources after the initial page load. We use the term deferred because the representation is not fully realized and constructed until after the JavaScript code is executed on the client. Conventional Web crawlers (e.g., Heritrix, wget) are not equipped with the necessary tools to execute JavaScript during the archival process [9] and subsequently never dereference the URIs of the resources embedded via JavaScript and are required to complete the deferred representation. PhantomJS allows JavaScript to execute on the client, rendering the representation as would a Web browser. In the archives, the missing embedded resources return a non-200 HTTP status (e.g., 404, 503) when their Universal Resource Identifiers (URIs) are dereferenced, leaving pages incomplete. Deferred representations can also lead to zombies which occur when archived versions of pages inappropriately load embedded resources from the live Web, leaving pages incorrect, or more accurately, prima facie violative [2].

We investigate the impact of crawling deferred representations as the first step in an improved archival framework that can replay deferred representations both completely and correctly. We measure the expected increase in frontier (list of URIs to be crawled) size and wall-clock time required to archive resources, and investigate a way to recognize deferred representations to optimize crawler performance using a two-tiered approach that combines PhantomJS and Heritrix. Our efforts measure the crawling tradeoff between traditional archival tools and tools that can better archive JavaScript with headless browsing – a tradeoff that was
Throughout this paper we use Memento Framework terminology. Memento [37] is a framework that standardizes Web archive access and terminology. Original (or live web) resources are identified by URI-R, and archived versions of URI-Rs are called mementos and are identified by URI-M.

2. RELATED WORK

Archivability helps us understand what makes representations easier or harder to archive. Banos et al. created an algorithm to evaluate archival success based on adherence to standards for the purpose of assigning an archivability score [4]. In our previous work, we studied the factors influencing archivability, including accessibility standards and their impact on memento completeness, demonstrating that deviation from accessibility standards leads to reduced archivability [17]. We also demonstrated the correlation between the adoption of JavaScript and Ajax and the number of missing embedded resources in the archives [8].

Spaniol measured the quality of Web archives based on matching crawler strategies with resource change rates [11][33][34]. Ben Saad and Gangarski performed a similar study regarding the importance of changes on a page [5]. Gray and Martin created a framework for high quality mementos and assessed their quality by measuring the missing embedded resources [13]. In previous work, we measured the relative damage caused to mementos that were missing embedded resources to quantify the damage caused by missing resources loaded by JavaScript [7]. These works study quality, helping us understand what is missing from mementos.

David Rosenthal spoke about the difficulty of archiving representations enabled by JavaScript [23][29]. Google has made efforts toward indexing deferred representations – a step in the direction of solving the archival challenges posed by deferred representations [6]. Google’s indexing focuses on rendering an accurate representation for indexing and discovering new URIs, but does not completely solve the challenges to archiving caused by JavaScript. Archiving web resources and indexing representation content are different activities that have differing goals and processes.

Several efforts have studied client-side state. Mesbah et al. performed several experiments regarding crawling and indexing representations of Web pages that rely on JavaScript [19][22]. These works have focused mainly on search engine indexing and automatic testing [20][21] rather than archiving, but serve to illustrate the pervasive problem of deferred representations. Dincturk et al. constructed a model for crawling Rich Internet Applications (RIAs) by discovering all possible client-side states and identifying the simplest possible state machine to represent the states [11].

These prior works have focused on archival difficulties of crawling and indexing deferred representations, but have not explored the impact of archiving deferred representations on archival processes and crawlers. We measure the trade-off between speed and completeness of crawling techniques.

3. BACKGROUND

Web crawlers operate by starting with a finite set of seed URI-Rs in a frontier – or list of crawl targets – and add to the frontier by extracting URLs from the representations returned. Representations of Web resources are increasingly reliant on JavaScript and other client-side technologies to load embedded resources and control the activity on the client. Web browsers use a JavaScript engine to execute the client side code; Web crawlers traditionally do not have such an engine or the ability to execute client-side code because of the resulting loss of crawling speed. The client-side code can be used to request additional data or resources from servers (e.g., via Ajax) after the initial page load. Crawlers are unable to discover the resources requested via Ajax, and therefore, are not adding these URIs to their frontiers. The crawlers are missing embedded resources, which ultimately causes the mementos to be incomplete.

To mitigate the impact of JavaScript and Ajax on archivability, traditional crawlers that do not execute JavaScript (e.g., Heritrix) have constructed approaches for extracting links from embedded JavaScript to be added to crawl frontiers. Even though it does not execute JavaScript, Heritrix v. 3.1.4 does peek into the embedded JavaScript code to extract links where possible [16]. These processes rely on string matching and regular expressions to recognize URLs mentioned in the JavaScript. This is a sub-optimal approach because JavaScript may construct URIs from multiple strings during execution, leading to an incomplete URI extracted by the crawler.

Because archival crawlers do not execute JavaScript, what is archived by automatic crawlers is increasingly different than what users experience. A solution to this challenge of archiving deferred representations is to provide crawlers with a JavaScript engine and allow headless browsing (i.e., allow a crawler to operate like a browser) using a technology such as PhantomJS. However, this change in crawling method impacts crawler performance, frontier size, and crawl time.

4. MOTIVATING EXAMPLES

To illustrate the challenge of archiving resources with deferred representations, we consider the resource at URI-R http://www.truthinshredding.com/ and its mementos in Figure 1. We took a PNG snapshot of the live-Web resource as rendered in Mozilla Firefox (Figure 1(a)), the resource as loaded by PhantomJS (Figure 1(b)), and the memento created by Heritrix and viewed in a local installation of the Wayback Machine (Figure 1(c)). The title of the page “Truth in Shredding” appears in a different font in Figure 1(a) than in Figures 1(b) and 1(c) not due to a missing style sheet but rather an incompatibility of the font for the headless browser.

The live-Web resource loads embedded resources (annotated as A, B, and C) via JavaScript. Embedded Resource A is an HTML page loaded into an iframe. The original resource, URI-R_A, is
(a) The live resource at URI-R http://www.truthinshredding.com/ loads A, B, and C via JavaScript.

(b) Using PhantomJS, the advertisement (B) and video (C) are found but the account frame (A) is missed.

(c) Using Heritrix, the embedded resources A, B, and C are missed.

Figure 1: Neither archival tool captures all embedded resources, but PhantomJS discovers the URI-Rs of two out of three embedded resources dependent upon JavaScript (B, C) while Heritrix misses all of them.

http%3A%2F%2Fwww.truthinshredding.com&gsrc=3p&inc=1&jsh=m%3B%2F_%2Fscs%2Fapps-static...

The page loaded into the iframe uses JavaScript to pull the profile image into the page from URI-R$_A$

https://apis.google.com/_/scs/apps-static/_/ss/k=oz.widget.-ynlzpp4csh.L.W.O/s=bdg/am=AAAAAJAwAA4/d=1/rs=AItRSTNrapszOr4y_tKMA1hZh6JMM-g1haQ

Embedded Resource B is an advertisement that uses the JavaScript at URI-R$_B$

http://pagead2.googlesyndication.com/pagead/show_ads.js

to pull in ads to the page. Embedded Resource C is a YouTube video that is embedded in the page using the following HTML for an iframe:

<iframe allowfullscreen="" frameborder="0" height="281" src="/www.youtube.com/embed/QyLl4Fd4cGA?rel=0" width="500"></iframe>.

Heritrix fails to identify the URI-Rs for the Embedded Resources A, B, and C. When the memento created by Heritrix is loaded by the Wayback Machine, Embedded Resources A, B, and C are missing. This is attributed to Heritrix, which does not discover the URI-Rs for these resources during the crawl. When viewing the memento through the Wayback Machine, the JavaScript responsible for loading the embedded resources is executed resulting in either a zombie resource (prima facie violative) or HTTP 404 response (incomplete) for the embedded URI.

Heritrix’s inability to discover the embedded URI-Rs could be mitigated by utilizing PhantomJS during the crawl. However, this raises many questions, most notably: How much slower will the crawl time be? How many additional embedded resources could it recover and potentially need to store? Can we optimize the crawl approach based on the detection of deferred representations? Our investigation into these questions will assess the feasibility of combining Heritrix with PhantomJS to balance the speed of Heritrix with the completeness of PhantomJS.

5. COMPARING CRAWLS

We designed an experiment to measure the performance differences between a command-line archival tool (wget)`, a traditional crawler (the Internet Archive’s Heritrix Crawler), and a headless browser client (PhantomJS). Neither Heritrix nor wget execute the client-side JavaScript, while PhantomJS does execute client-side JavaScript.

We constructed a 10,000 URI-R dataset by randomly generating a Bitly URI and extracting its redirection target
While Heritrix provides a user interface that identifies the crawl frontier size, PhantomJS and wget do not. We calculate the frontier size of PhantomJS by counting the number of embedded resources that PhantomJS requests when rendering the representation. We calculate the frontier size of wget by executing a command that records the HTTP GET requests issued by wget during the process of mirroring a web resource and its embedded resources. We consider the frontier size to be the total number of resources and embedded resources that wget attempts to download.

We began a crawl of the same 500 URI-Rs using wget, Heritrix, and PhantomJS simultaneously to mitigate the impact of live Web resources changing state during the crawls. For example, if the representation changes (such as includes new embedded resources) in between the times wget, PhantomJS, and Heritrix perform their crawls, the number or representations of embedded resources may change and therefore the representation influenced the crawl performance, not the crawler itself.

We crawled live-Web resources because mementos inherit the limitations of the crawler used to create them. Depending on crawl policies, a memento may be incomplete and different than the live resource. The robots.txt protocol [27, 35], breadth- versus depth-first crawling, or the inability to crawl certain representations (like deferred representations as we discuss in this paper) can all influence the mementos created during a crawl.

5.1 Crawl Time by URI
To better understand how crawl times of wget, PhantomJS, and Heritrix differ, we determined the time needed to execute a crawl. Heritrix has a browser-based user interface that provides the URIs/second ($t_{URI}$) metric. We collected this metric from the Web interface for each crawl. We used Unix system times to calculate the crawl time for each PhantomJS and wget crawl by determining the start and stop times for dereferencing each resource and its embedded resources. We compare the wget, PhantomJS, and Heritrix crawl times per URI in Figure 2 and Table 1. Heritrix outperforms PhantomJS, crawling 2.065 URIs/s while PhantomJS crawls 0.170 URIs/s and wget crawls 0.864 URIs/s. Heritrix crawls, on average, 12.13 times faster than PhantomJS and 2.39 times faster than wget.

The performance difference comes from two aspects of the crawl. First, Heritrix executes crawls in parallel with multiple threads being managed by the Heritrix software—this is not possible with PhantomJS on a single core machine since PhantomJS requires access to a headless browser and its associated JavaScript engine, and parallelization will result in process and threading conflicts. Second, Heritrix does not execute the client-side JavaScript and only adds URIs that are extracted from the Document Object Model (DOM), embedded style sheets, and other resources to its frontier.

![Average Crawl Rate by Tool](image)

Figure 2: Heritrix crawls 12.13 times faster than PhantomJS. The error lines indicate the standard deviation across all ten runs.

Table 1: Mean and standard deviation of crawl time (URIs/s) and frontier size for wget, Heritrix, and PhantomJS crawls of 10,000 seed URIs.

| Crawler         | Crawl time | Frontier Size |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|
|                 | $t_{URI}$  | $s_{URI}$     | $|F|$   | $s_{|F|}$ |
| wget            | 0.864      | 0.855         | 129,443| 3,213.65 |
| Heritrix        | 2.065      | 0.137         | 302,961| 1,219.82 |
| PhantomJS       | 0.170      | 0.001         | 531,484| 2,036.92 |

As shown in Figure 2 and in Table 1, we found that PhantomJS discovered and added 1.75 times more URI-Rs to its frontier than Heritrix, and 4.11 times more URI-Rs than wget. Per URI-R, PhantomJS loads 19.7 more embedded resources than Heritrix and 32.4 more embedded resources than wget. The superior PhantomJS frontier size is attributed to its ability to execute JavaScript and discover URIs constructed and requested by the client-side scripts.

However, raw frontier size is not the only performance metric for assessing the quality of the frontier. PhantomJS and Heritrix discover some of the same URIs, while PhantomJS discovers URIs that Heritrix does not and Heritrix discovers URIs that PhantomJS does not. We measured the union and intersection of the Heritrix and PhantomJS frontiers. As shown in Figure 4(a), per 10,000 URI-R crawl Heritrix finds 39,830 URI-Rs missed by PhantomJS on average, while PhantomJS finds 194,818 URI-Rs missed by Heritrix per crawl on average. PhantomJS and Heritrix find 63,550 URI-Rs in common between the two crawlers. The wget crawl

---

2We executed `wget -T 40 -o outfile -p -O headerFile [URI-R]` which downloads the target URI-R and all embedded resources and dumps the HTTP traffic to `headerFile`. 

---
Figure 3: PhantomJS discovers 1.75 times more embedded resources than Heritrix and 4.11 times more resources than wget. The averages and error lines indicate the standard deviation across all ten runs.

Figure 4: Heritrix, PhantomJS, and wget frontiers as an Euler Diagram. The overlap changes depending on how duplicate URIs are identified.

Figure 5: Frontier size grows linearly with seed size.

Figure 6: Crawl speed is dependent upon frontier size.

resulted in a frontier of 24,589 URI-Rs, which was a proper subset of both the Heritrix and PhantomJS frontiers.

This analysis shows that PhantomJS finds 19.70 more embedded resources per URI than Heritrix (Figure 5). Heritrix runs 12.13 times faster than PhantomJS (Figure 6). Note that the red axis in Figures 5 and 6 are unmeasured and only projections of the measured trends, with the projections predicting the performance as the seed list size grows.

5.3 Frontier Properties

During the PhantomJS crawls, we observed that PhantomJS discovers session-specific URI-Rs that Heritrix misses and Heritrix discovers Top Level Domains (TLDs) that PhantomJS misses, presumably from Heritrix’s inspection of JavaScript. For example:

http://dg.specificclick.net/?y=3&t=h&u=http%3A%2F%2Fmisscellania.blogspot.com%2Fstorage%2FTwitter-2.png...

from PhantomJS versus

http://dg.specificclick.net/

from Heritrix.

The uniquely Heritrix URI-Rs are potentially the base of a URI to be further built by JavaScript. Because PhantomJS only discovers URIs for which the client issues HTTP requests, this URI-R is not discovered by PhantomJS. To determine the nature of the differences between the Heritrix and PhantomJS frontiers, we analyzed the union and intersection between the URI-Rs in the frontiers using different matching policies (Figure 4(b)).

During a crawl of 500 URI-Rs by PhantomJS, 19,022 URI-Rs were added to the frontier for a total of 19,522 URI-Rs...
in the frontier. We also captured the content body (the returned entity received when dereferencing a URI-R from the frontier) and recorded its MD5 hash value. We used the hash value to identify duplicate representations during the crawl. To determine duplication between URIs, we used five matching policies to determine the duplication within the frontier (Table 2). In other words, we identify cases in which the URIs are different but the content is the same, similar to the methods used by Sigurðsson [31, 32].

The No Trim policy uses strict string matching of the URI-Rs to detect duplicates. The Base Trim policy trims all parameters from the URI. For example, the URI

http://example.com/folder/index.html?param=value

would be trimmed to

http://example.com/folder/index.html

The Origin Trim policy eliminates all parameters and associated values that reference a referring source, such as origin, callback, domain, or referrer. These parameters are often associated with a value including the top level domain of the referring page. Frequent implementers include Google Analytics or ad services.

The Session Trim policy eliminates all parameters and their associated values that reference a session. For example, the parameters such as session, sessionid, token_id, etc. are all removed from the URI-R before matching. These parameters are often used by ad services or streaming media services to identify browsing sessions for tracking and revenue generation purposes.

The HTTP Trim policy removes all parameters with values that mention a URI. Ad services, JavaScript files, and other statistics tracking services frequently utilize these parameters. For example, the URI

http://example.com/folder/index.html?param=value &httpParam=http://www.test.com/

would be trimmed to

http://example.com/folder/index.html?param=value

We used the five trimming policies to detect duplicates in the frontiers constructed by PhantomJS in one of the crawls of 500 URI-Rs. At the end of the crawl, PhantomJS had a frontier of 19,522 URI-Rs. Using the MD5 hash of the representations, we determined that this set had 8,859 duplicate representations. With the trimmed URI and the MD5 hash of the entity, we can compare the identifiers and the returned entities for duplication.

Accuracy = \frac{\text{True Positives} + \text{True Negatives}}{\text{Number of Classifications}} \quad (1)

| Trim Type       | URI Duplicates | URI and Entity Duplicates | Accuracy |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------|
| No Trim         | 6,469          | 4,684                      | 0.68     |
| Other Trim      | 6,933          | 2,810                      | 0.62     |
| Origin Trim     | 7,078          | 4,749                      | 0.68     |
| Base Trim       | 10,359         | 5,191                      | 0.56     |
| Session Trim    | 8,159          | 4,921                      | 0.64     |
| HTTP Trim       | 7,315          | 4,868                      | 0.67     |

Table 2: Detected duplicate URIs, entity bodies, and the overlap between the two using the five URI string trimming policies.

F-Measure = 2 \ast \frac{\text{Precision} \ast \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}} \quad (2)

For each of the 19,522 URIs in the frontier and their associated entity hash values, we determined the trimmed URI string and the duplications of URIs in the frontier and the number of duplicate URIs that also had a duplicate entity body (Table 3). We calculated the accuracy (Equation [1]) of each trim policy using the number of URIs with the same entity hash and URI as a true positive (TP), the number of URIs that had neither a duplicate URI nor a duplicate entity body as a true negative (TN), and the set of all positives and negatives (P + N) as the total number of URIs (19,522).

The Base Trim and No Trim policies had identical accuracy ratings (0.68). The Base Trim policy identified the most URI duplicates, and is used to determine the overlap between the Heritrix and PhantomJS frontiers.

Using the Base Trim policy to only consider the host and path (e.g., http://pubads.g.doubleclick.net/gampad/ads) of the PhantomJS and Heritrix frontiers, PhantomJS identifies 376,578 URI-Rs added to the frontier, 199,761 (55%) of which are duplicates of the discovered URIs. If we consider only the host and path of the PhantomJS URI-Rs, the Euler Diagram of PhantomJS and Heritrix frontiers is more evenly matched (Figure 4(b)).

5.4 Deferred vs. Non-Deferred Crawls

To isolate the impact of resources with deferred representations on crawl performance, we manually classified 200 URI-Rs from our set of 10,000 URI-Rs as having deferred representations and another 200 as having non-deferred representations. We crawled each of the deferred and non-deferred sets of URI-Rs with PhantomJS and Heritrix.

During the crawl of the non-deferred set, PhantomJS crawled \( t_{URI} = 0.255 \) URIs/s while Heritrix crawled \( t_{URI} = 1.34 \) URIs/s, 5.25 times faster than PhantomJS. Heritrix uncovered 1,044 URI-Rs to add to the frontier, while PhantomJS discovered 403 URI-Rs to add to the frontier. This phenomenon of accuracy is defined as the number of correctly classified instances divided by the test set size (Equation [1]). F-Measure extends accuracy to consider the harmonic mean of precision and recall (Equation [2]).
Heritrix having a larger frontier than PhantomJS is due to Heritrix’s policy of looking into the JavaScript files to extract URIs found in the code – the URI-Rs discovered by Heritrix are top-level domains listed in the JavaScript that may be used to construct URIs at run time (e.g., appending a username or timestamp to the URI) or not used by JavaScript at all (e.g., a URI that exists in un-executed code).

During the crawl of the deferred set, PhantomJS crawled $t_{URI}=0.5$. Heritrix ran $t_{URI}=12.56$, 25.12 times faster than PhantomJS. Heritrix added 3,206 URIs to the frontier, while PhantomJS added 3,436 URIs to the frontier. PhantomJS adds more URIs to the frontier despite Heritrix’s introspection on the JavaScript of each crawl target. This result is due to PhantomJS’s execution of JavaScript on the client.

We observe that the PhantomJS frontier outperforms the Heritrix frontier during the deferred crawl. Heritrix crawls URIs faster than PhantomJS on each of the deferred and non-deferred crawls, but far exceeds the speed of PhantomJS during the deferred crawl.

6. CLASSIFYING REPRESENTATIONS

In practice, archival crawlers such as Heritrix would be able to identify URI-Rs that have low archivability in real-time. Heritrix currently does not have such an automatic capability. Archive-It, for example, uses a manually curated list of URIs that have deferred representation and uses Umbra [20] to crawl them.

The ability to determine the archivability of a resource will allow Heritrix to assign the URI-R to either the faster, traditional Heritrix crawler or the slower, PhantomJS (or other JavaScript-enabled crawler). By enabling this two-tiered approach to crawling, the archival crawlers can achieve maximum performance by utilizing the heavy-duty JavaScript-capable crawlers for only those that need it. However, this approach requires the ability to, in real-time, recognize or predict a deferred representation.

Even though our goal is to detect whether or not representations are dependent on JavaScript, the simple presence of JavaScript is not a sufficient indicator of a deferred representation. In our set of URI-Rs, the resources with deferred representations had, on average, 21.98 embedded script tags or files, while the resources with non-deferred representations had 5.3 script tags or files. Of those resources with deferred representations, 84.1% had at least one script tag, while 49.5% of the non-deferred representations had at least one script tag. Because of the ubiquity of JavaScript in both deferred and non-deferred representations, we opted for a more complex feature vector to represent the features of the representations.

In an effort to predict whether or not a representation would be deferred, we constructed a feature vector of DOM attributes and features of the embedded resources. We used Weka [14] to classify the resources on subsets of the feature vectors to gauge their performance. We extracted the following feature vector:

1. Ads: Using a list of known advertisement domains, we determined whether or not a representation would load an ad based on DOM and JavaScript analysis.
2. Script Tags: We counted the number of script tags with JavaScript, both in files and embedded code.
3. Interactive Elements: We counted the number of DOM elements that have JavaScript events attached to them (e.g., onclick, onload).
4. Ajax (in JavaScript): To estimate the number of Ajax calls (e.g., $.get(), XMLHttpRequest) we counted the number of occurrences of Ajax requests in the embedded external and independent JavaScript files.
5. Ajax (in HTML): To estimate the number of Ajax calls (e.g., $.get(), XMLHttpRequest) we counted the number of occurrences of Ajax requests in Script tags embedded in the DOM.
6. DOM Modifications: We counted the number of times JavaScript made a modification of the DOM (e.g., via the appendChild() function) to account for DOM modifications after the initial page load.
7. JavaScript Navigation: We counted the occurrences of JavaScript redirection and other navigation functions (e.g., window.location calls).
8. JavaScript Storage: We count the number of JavaScript references to storage elements on the client (e.g., cookies) as an indication of client-controlled state.
9. Found, Same Domain: Using PhantomJS, we counted the number of embedded resources originating from the URI-R’s top level domain (TLD) that were successfully dereferenced (i.e., returned an HTTP 200).
10. Missed, Same Domain: Using PhantomJS, we counted the number of embedded resources originating from the URI-R’s TLD that were not successfully dereferenced (i.e., returned a class HTTP 400 or 500).
11. Found, Different Domain: Using PhantomJS, we counted the number of embedded resources originating outside of the URI-R’s TLD that were successfully dereferenced (i.e., returned an HTTP 200).
12. Missed, Different Domain: Using PhantomJS, we counted the number of embedded resources originating outside of the URI-R’s TLD that were unsuccessfully dereferenced (i.e., a class 400 or 500 HTTP response).

We manually sampled 440 URI-Rs (from our collection of 10,000, including the same 400 from Section 5.4) and classified the representations as deferred or non-deferred, with 200 training and 20 test URI-Rs for each based on whether or not their representations were dependent upon JavaScript.

Using PhantomJS, we collected the 12 features required for a feature vector for each of our 440 URI-Rs. Using Weka, we ran each classifier on the feature vectors. Rotation Forests [28] performed the best of any of the standard Weka classifiers for any of our datasets.

We used three subsets of the feature vector to investigate the best method of predicting deferred representations. We selected attributes 1-8 to represent DOM features. We selected attributes 9-12 as embedded resource attributes (the attributes we extract if we load and monitor the embedded resources). Together, attributes 1-12 make up the entire dataset. We use the feature sets to train and test our classifier via 10-fold cross validation. We use the same three data sets.
subsets and provide a confusion matrix of each set including the entire feature vector (Table 3), resource feature vector (Table 4), and DOM feature vector (Table 5).

The accompanying statistics for the classifications are shown in Table 6. With only the DOM features, the test set is accurately classified representations as deferred or non-deferred 79% of the time. If we combine the DOM and resource feature sets to create the full feature set, we can correctly classify representations 81% of the time.

After a URI is dereferenced and a representation is returned, we can determine whether or not the representation is deferred with 79% accuracy. If we also dereference the URIs for the embedded resources and monitor the HTTP status codes, we can increase, albeit minimally, the accuracy of the prediction to 81% of the time. However, crawling with PhantomJS is much more expensive when executed properly. Due to this minimal improvement and much higher cost to measure, the feature extraction will be limited to the DOM classification. With a negligible impact on performance, our classifier is able to identify deferred representations using the DOM crawled by Heritrix with 79% accuracy.

### 7. TWO-TIERED CRAWLING

To benefit from the increased crawl frontier size of PhantomJS while maintaining the performance of Heritrix, we propose a tiered crawling approach in which PhantomJS is used to crawl only resources with deferred representations. A tiered approach to crawling would allow an archive to simultaneously benefit from the frontier size of PhantomJS and the speed of Heritrix. Table 7 provides a summary of the extrapolated crawl speed and discovered frontier size of each crawler. While the test environment used a single system, a production environment should expect to see performance improvements with additional resources. PhantomJS crawls are not run in parallel, and additional nodes for PhantomJS threads will further improve performance.

| Crawl Strategy | Crawl Time (hrs) | Crawl Rate (URI/hrs) | Frontier Size (URI) |
|----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| wget           | 416.16           | 0.864                | 129,443             |
| Heritrix       | 407.53           | 2.065                | 302.961             |
| PhantomJS      | 8,684.38         | 0.170                | 531,484             |
| Heritrix + PhantomJS | 9,100.54  | 0.152                | 537,609             |
| Heritrix + PhantomJS with Classifier | 6,495.23 | 0.196                | 458,815             |

We have described the operation of crawls with wget, Heritrix, and PhantomJS in Sections 5.1 and 5.4 with wget serving as a baseline to which Heritrix and PhantomJS can be compared but wget is not part of the archival workflow we investigate. To reiterate, Heritrix crawls much more quickly than PhantomJS, while PhantomJS discovers many more embedded resources required to properly construct a representation. Optimally during a crawl, Heritrix would dereference a URI-R and run the resulting DOM through the classifier to determine whether or not the representation will be deferred (with 79% accuracy, as discussed in Section 6). If the representation is predicted to be deferred, PhantomJS should also be used to crawl the URI-R and add the newly discovered URI-Rs to the Heritrix frontier.

Heritrix should be used to crawl all URI-Rs in the frontier because the DOM is required to classify a representation as deferred. Since Heritrix is the fastest crawler, it should be used to dereference the URI-Rs in the frontier and retrieve the DOM of the resource for classification. Subsequently, only if the representation is classified as deferred will PhantomJS be used to crawl the resource to ensure the maximum amount of embedded resources are retrieved.

In a naive two-tiered crawl strategy that will discover the most embedded URI-Rs and create the largest frontier, Heritrix and PhantomJS should both crawl each URI-R regardless of whether the representation can be classified as deferred or non-deferred. This creates a crawl that is expected to be 13.5 times slower than simply using Heritrix, but is expected to discover 1.77 times more URI-Rs than using only Heritrix. This would ensure that 100% of all resources with deferred representations would be crawled with both Heritrix and PhantomJS. However, we want to limit the use of PhantomJS to minimize the performance impacts it has on the crawl speed.

If we include the classifier to predict when PhantomJS should be used or when Heritrix will be a suitable tool, the two-tiered approach is expected to run 10.5 times slower and is expected to discover 1.5 times more URI-Rs than only Heritrix. This crawl policy balances the trade-offs between speed and larger frontier size by using the classifier to indicate when to use PhantomJS to crawl resources with deferred representations.

---

| Actual Classification | Predicted Classification |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Deferred              | Deferred                |
|                       | Non-Deferred            |
| Deferred              | 182                     |
|                       | 38                      |
| Non-Deferred          | 58                      |
|                       | 166                     |

Table 3: Confusion matrix for the entire feature vector (F-Measure = 0.791).

| Actual Classification | Predicted Classification |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Deferred              | Deferred                |
|                       | Non-Deferred            |
| Deferred              | 179                     |
|                       | 41                      |
| Non-Deferred          | 47                      |
|                       | 173                     |

Table 5: Confusion matrix for the DOM features (features 1-8 of the vector; F-Measure = 0.806).

| Crawl Strategy | Crawl Time (hrs) | Crawl Rate (URI/hrs) | Frontier Size (URI) |
|----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| wget           | 416.16           | 0.864                | 129,443             |
| Heritrix       | 407.53           | 2.065                | 302.961             |
| PhantomJS      | 8,684.38         | 0.170                | 531,484             |
| Heritrix + PhantomJS | 9,100.54  | 0.152                | 537,609             |
| Heritrix + PhantomJS with Classifier | 6,495.23 | 0.196                | 458,815             |

Table 7: A summary of extrapolated performance (based on our calculations) of single- and two-tiered crawling approaches.
To validate this expected calculation, we classified our 10,000 URI-R dataset, which produced 5,187 URI-Rs classified as having deferred representations, and 4,813 as having non-deferred representations. We used PhantomJS to crawl the URI-Rs classified as deferred, and only Heritrix to crawl the URI-Rs classified as non-deferred. The results of the crawls are detailed in Table 8.

### Table 8: A simulated two-tiered crawl showing that the frontier sizes can be optimized while mitigating the performance impact of PhantomJS’s (P) crawl speed vs Heritrix’s (H).

| Crawler | URI-R Set | Seed Size | Frontier Size | Crawl Time (hrs) |
|---------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|
| P       | Deferred  | 5,187     | 311,903       | 84.9            |
| H       | Non-deferred | 4,813   | 124,728       | 23.6            |
| H       | Deferred  | 5,187     | 171,499       | 26.7            |
| P       | All URI-Rs | 10,000   | 438,388       | 686             |
| H       | All URI-Rs | 10,000   | 275,234       | 48.3            |
| Two-tier | All URI-Rs | 10,000   | 399,202       | 133             |

Using DOM features we can accurately predict deferred and non-deferred representations 79% of the time. Using this classification, deferred representations can be crawled by PhantomJS to ensure all embedded resources are added to the crawl frontier.

If using a multi-tiered approach to crawling, archives can leverage the benefits of PhantomJS and Heritrix simultaneously. That is, using a deferred representation classifier, archives can use PhantomJS for deferred representations and Heritrix for non-deferred representations. Using a tiered crawling approach, we showed that crawls will run 5.2 times faster than using only PhantomJS, create a frontier 1.8 times larger than using only Heritrix. This crawl strategy mitigates the impact of JavaScript on archiving while also mitigating the reduced crawl speed of PhantomJS.

Our future work will include a framework for archiving deferred representations, along with a measurement of the archival improvement when implementing a deferred representation crawler.

### 9. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work supported in part by the NEH (HK-50181).

### References

1. S. Ainsworth, A. Alsum, H. SalahEldeen, M. C. Weigle, and M. L. Nelson. How much of the Web is archived? In *JCDL 2011*, pages 133–136, 2011.

2. S. Ainsworth, M. L. Nelson, and H. Van de Sompel. A Framework for Evaluation of Composite Memento Temporal Coherence. Technical Report arXiv:1402.0928, 2014

3. Y. Alnoamany, A. Alsum, M. Weigle, and M. Nelson. Who and What Links to the Internet Archive. In *TPDL 2013*, pages 346–357. 2013.

4. V. Banos, K. Yunhyong, S. Ross, and Y. Manolopoulos. CLEAR: a Credible Method to Evaluate Website Archivability. In *iPRES 2013*, 2013.

5. M. Ben Saad and S. Gańcarski. Archiving the web using page changes patterns: A case study. In *JCDL 2011*, pages 113–122, 2011.
[6] J. F. Brunelle. Google and JavaScript. http://ws-dl.blogspot.com/2014/06/2014-06-18-google-and-javascript.html. 2014.

[7] J. F. Brunelle, M. Kelly, H. SalahEldeen, M. C. Weigle, and M. L. Nelson. Not All Mementos Are Created Equal: Measuring The Impact Of Missing Resources. In JCDL 2014, pages 321 – 330, 2014.

[8] J. F. Brunelle, M. Kelly, M. C. Weigle, and M. L. Nelson. The Impact of JavaScript on Archivability. International Journal on Digital Libraries, pages 1–23, 2015.

[9] J. F. Brunelle and M. L. Nelson. Zombies in the archives. http://ws-dl.blogspot.com/2012/10/2012-10-10-zombies-in-archives.html. 2012.

[10] D. Denev, A. Mazeika, M. Spaniol, and G. Weikum. SHARC: framework for quality-conscious web archiving. Proceedings of the 35th International Conference on VLDB, 2:586–597, August 2009.

[11] M. E. Dincturk, G.-V. Jourdan, G. V. Bochmann, and I. V. Onut. A Model-Based Approach for Crawling Rich Internet Applications. ACM Transactions on the Web, 8(3):19:1–19:39, July 2014.

[12] GNU. Introduction to GNU Wget. http://www.gnu.org/software/wget/. 2013.

[13] G. Gray and S. Martin. Choosing a sustainable web archiving method: A comparison of capture quality. D-Lib Magazine, 19(5), May 2013.

[14] M. Hall, E. Frank, G. Holmes, B. Pfahringer, P. Reutemann, and I. H. Witten. The weka data mining software: An update. SIGKDD Explorations, 11(1):10–18, 2009.

[15] B. A. Howell. Proving Web History: How to Use the Internet Archive. Journal of Internet Law, 9(8):3–9, February 2006.

[16] P. Jack. ExtractorHTML Extract-JavaScript. https://webarchive.jira.com/wiki/display/ARIH/ExtractorHTML+extract-javascript. 2014.

[17] M. Kelly, J. F. Brunelle, M. C. Weigle, and M. L. Nelson. On the Change in Archivability of Websites Over Time. In TPDL 2013, pages 35–47, 2013.

[18] C. C. Marshall and F. M. Shipman. On the Institutional Archiving of Social Media. In JCDL 2012, pages 1–10, 2012.

[19] A. Mesbah, E. Bozdag, and A. van Deursen. Crawling Ajax by inferring user interface state changes. In ICWE 2008, pages 122 – 134, 2008.

[20] A. Mesbah and A. van Deursen. Migrating multi-page web applications to single-page Ajax interfaces. In CSMR 2007, pages 181–190. 2007.

[21] A. Mesbah and A. van Deursen. Invariant-based automatic testing of Ajax user interfaces. In ICSE 2009, pages 210–220. 2009.

[22] A. Mesbah, A. van Deursen, and S. Lenselink. Crawling Ajax-Based Web Applications Through Dynamic Analysis of User Interface State Changes. ACM Transactions on the Web, 6(1):3:1–3:30, March 2012.

[23] G. Mohr, M. Kimpton, M. Stack, and I. Ranitovic. Introduction to Heritrix, an archival quality web crawler. In Proceedings of the 4th IAW, September 2004.

[24] K. C. Negulescu. Web Archiving @ the Internet Archive. Presentation at the 2010 Digital Preservation Partners Meeting, 2010 http://1.usa.gov/1GkRUDE.

[25] NetPreserver.org. IIPC Future of the Web Workshop – Introduction & Overview. http://netpreserve.org/sites/default/files/resources/OverviewFutureWebWorkshop.pdf. 2012.

[26] S. Reed. Introduction to Umbra. https://webarchive.jira.com/wiki/display/ARIH/Introduction+to+Umbra. 2014.

[27] Robots.txt. The Web Robots Page. http://www.robots.txt.org. 2014.

[28] J. J. Rodriguez, L. I. Kuncheva, and C. J. Alonso. Rotation forest: A new classifier ensemble method. IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, 28(10):1619–1630, Oct. 2006.

[29] D. S. H. Rosenthal. Talk on Harvesting the Future Web at IIPC2013. http://blog.dehr.org/2013/04/talk-on-harvesting-future-web-at.html. 2013.

[30] K. Sigurðsson. Incremental crawling with Heritrix. In Proceedings of the 5th IAW, September 2005.

[31] K. Sigurðsson. The results of URI-agnostic deduplication on a domain crawl. http://kris-sigur.blogspot.com/2014/12/the-results-of-uri-agnostic.html. 2014.

[32] K. Sigurðsson. URI agnostic deduplication on content discovered at crawl time. http://kris-sigur.blogspot.com/2014/12/uri-agnostic-deduplication-on-content.html. 2014.

[33] M. Spaniol, D. Denev, A. Mazeika, G. Weikum, and P. Senellart. Data quality in web archiving. In Proceedings of the 3rd Workshop on Information Credibility on the Web, pages 19–26. 2009.

[34] M. Spaniol, A. Mazeika, D. Denev, and G. Weikum. Catch me if you can: Visual Analysis of Coherence Defects in Web Archiving. In Proceedings of The 9th IAW, pages 27–37, 2009.

[35] Y. Sun, Z. Zhuang, and C. L. Giles. A large-scale study of robots.txt. In WWW 2007, pages 1123–1124, 2007.

[36] B. Tofel. ‘Wayback’ for Accessing Web Archives. In Proceedings of the 7th IAW, 2007.

[37] H. Van de Sompel, M. L. Nelson, R. Sanderson, L. L. Balakireva, S. Ainsworth, and H. Shankar. Memento: Time Travel for the Web. Technical Report arXiv:0911.1112, 2009.