# **Smart Routing**



Requests

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The Netherlands



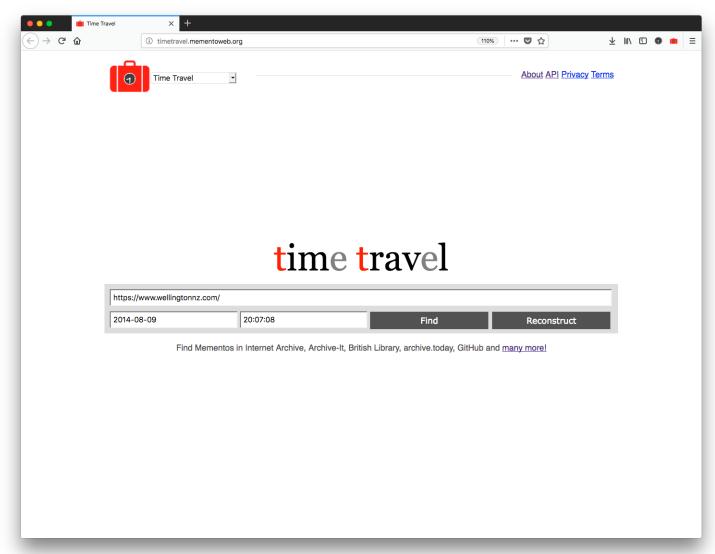




@mart1nkle1n IIPC WAC 2018, 11/15/2018, Wellington, NZ



#### Memento

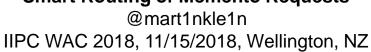


http://timetravel.mementoweb.org/



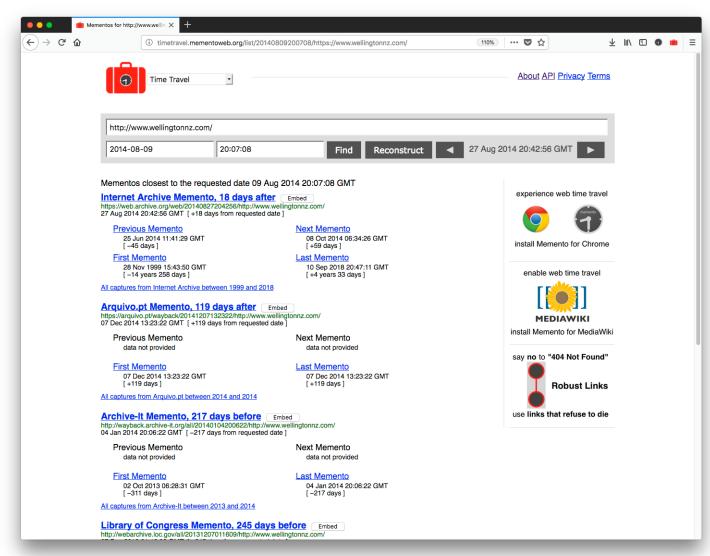








#### Memento



http://timetravel.mementoweb.org/list/20140809200708/https://www.wellingtonnz.com/

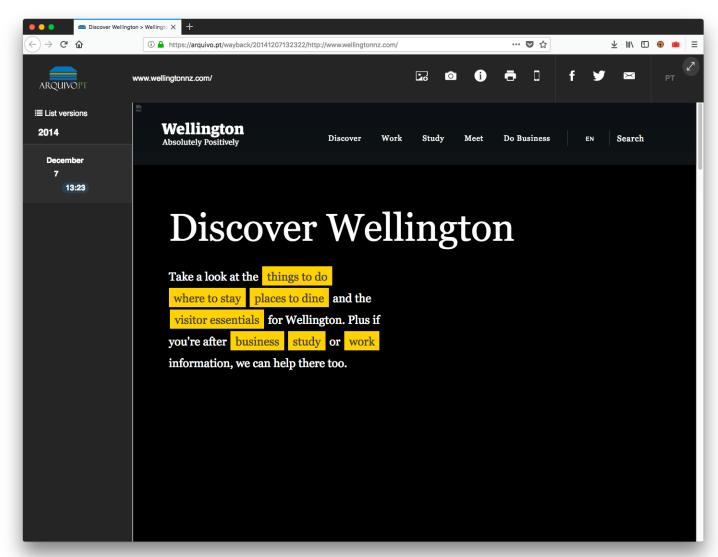




#### Smart Routing of Memento Requests



#### Memento



https://arquivo.pt/wayback/20141207132322/http://www.wellingtonnz.com/









# How does this work? Memento Aggregator (very simplistic view)

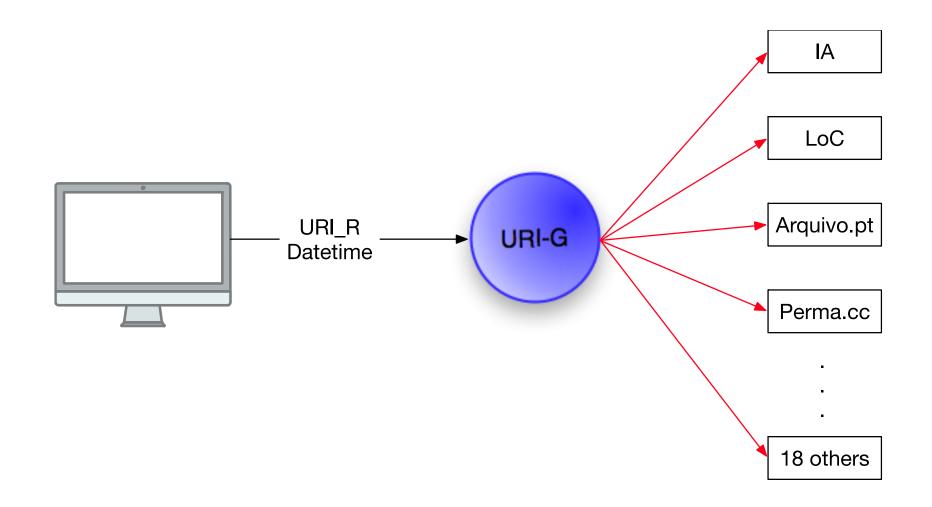








# Memento Aggregator

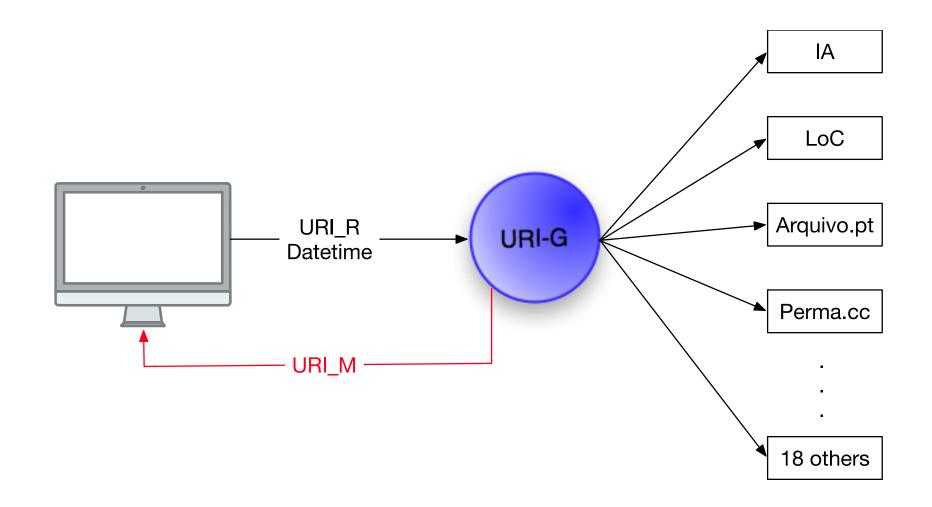






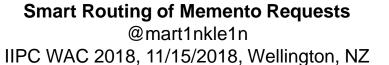


# Memento Aggregator











## LANL Memento Aggregator - Problem

- As the number of archives grows, sending requests to each archive for every incoming request is not feasible
  - Response times
  - Memento infrastructure load
  - Load on distributed archives







#### What if...

- We could predict, by merely looking at a URI-R, whether or not to issue a request to a specific archive?
  - A binary classifier per archive
- We could train the classifiers using cached data?
- That would be pretty neat, indeed:
  - Retrain classifiers as web archive collections evolve
  - Not dependent on external data
  - Querying classifiers probably way faster (msec) than polling archives (sec)







#### We can! Published @ JCDL 2016



https://doi.org/10.1145/2910896.2910899

- ML models based on simple URI features
  - Character count, n-grams, domain
- Common ML algorithms used per archive
  - Logistic Regression, Multinomial Bayes, SVM
- Optimized for
  - Prediction time, not training time
  - Reduction of false positive rate

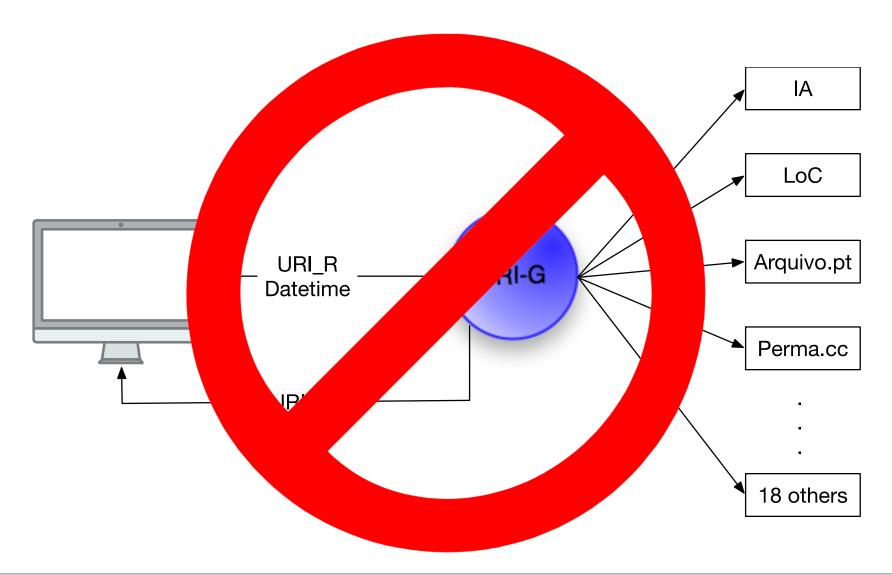
#### Results:

- Requests per URI-R: 3.96 vs 11
- Response time:2.16s vs 3.08s
- Recall: 84.7%



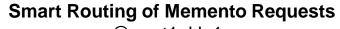


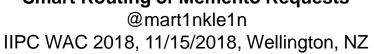












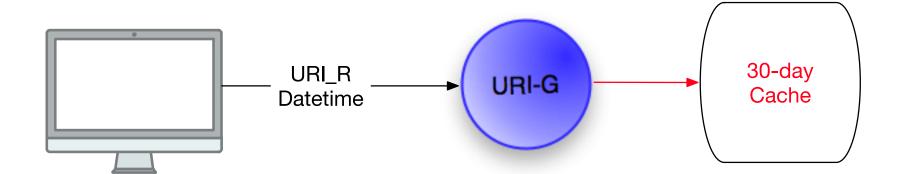


# In Production...





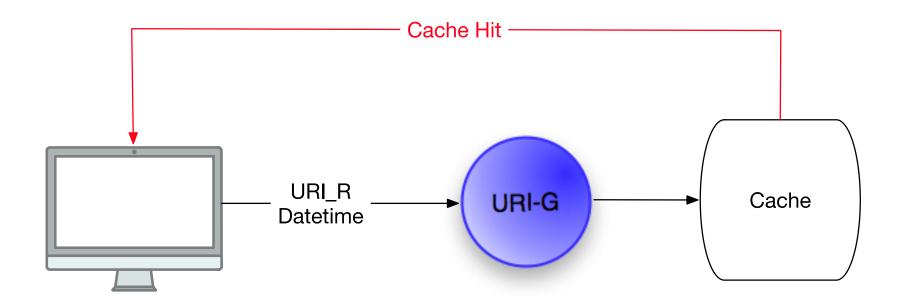








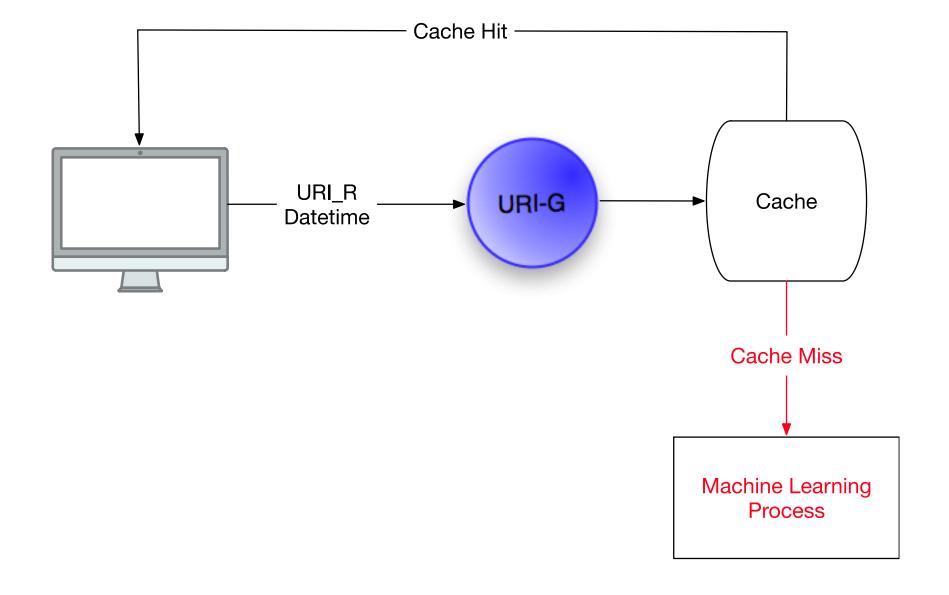










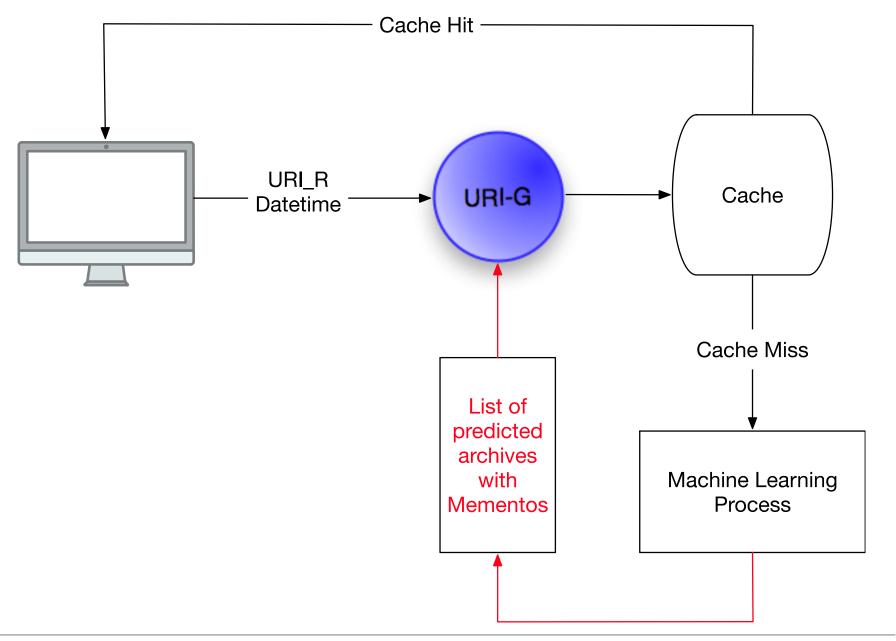












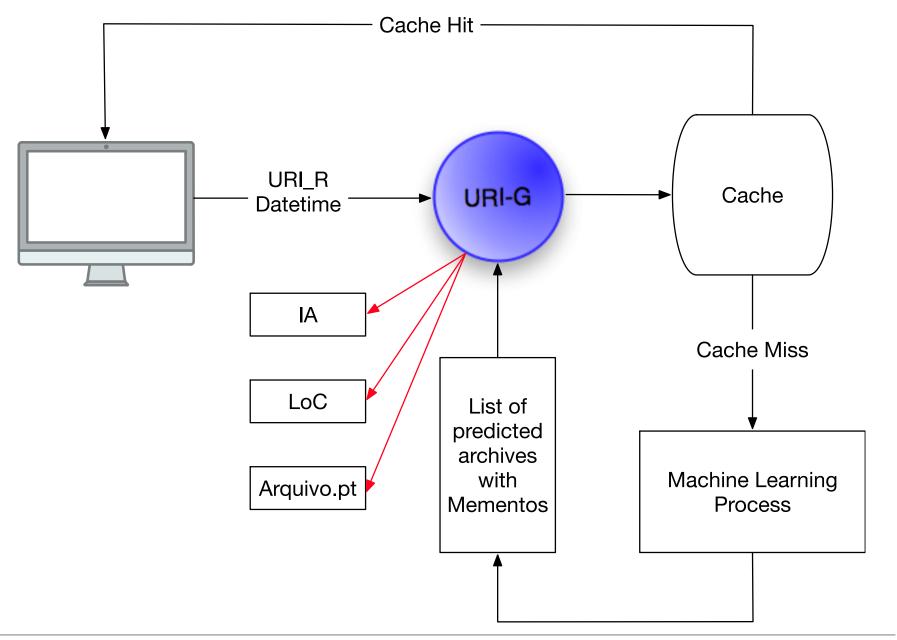








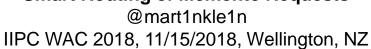




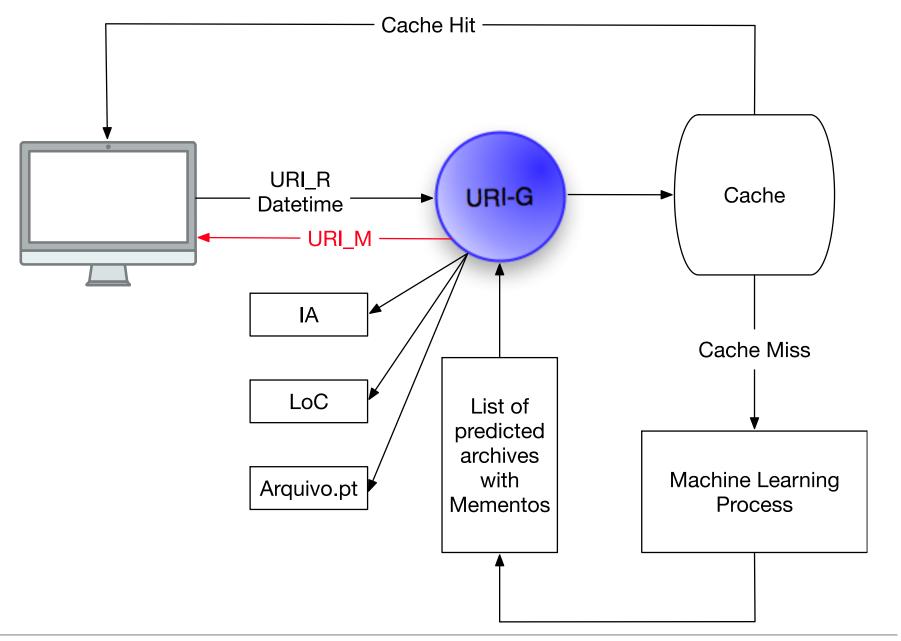












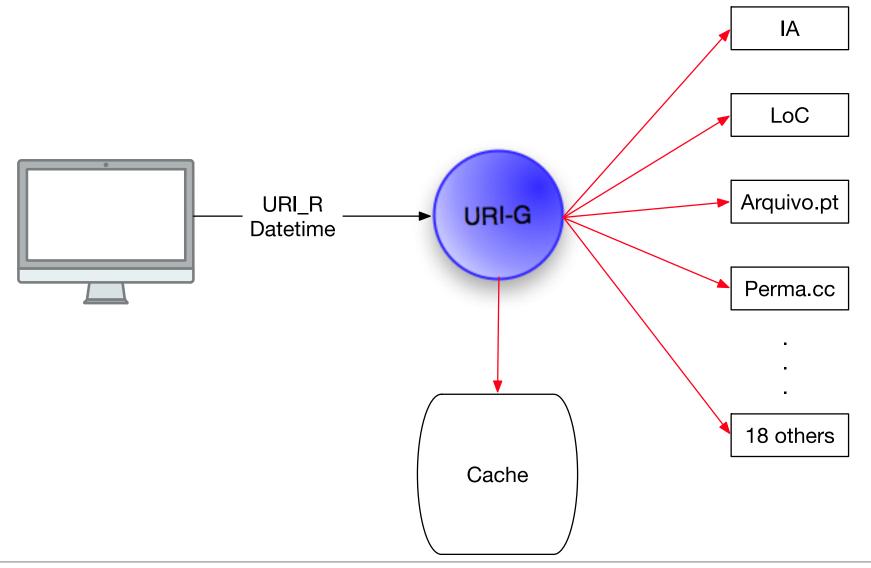






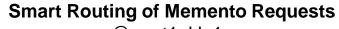


# Populating the Cache









#### Questions to Ask

- How effective is the cache?
  - What is the hit/miss ratio? Does it vary for different Memento services?
  - Is the cache freshness period appropriate?
- How effective is the ML process?
  - What is the false negative and false positive rate?
  - Do we need to retrain the models? How often?







#### **Evaluation**

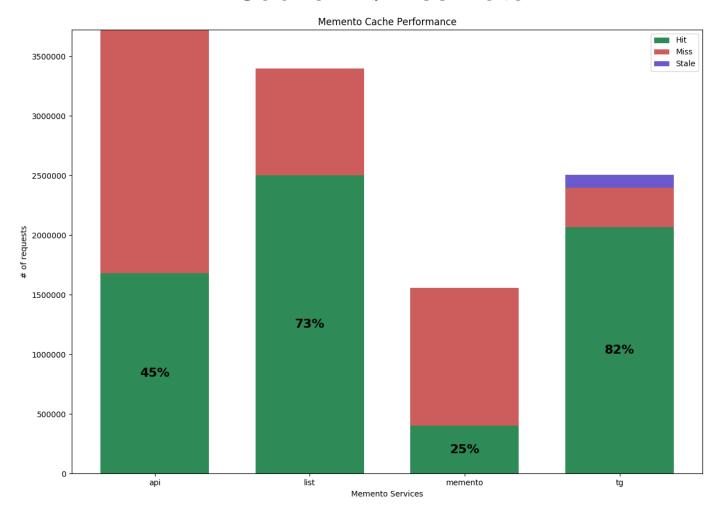
- Memento Aggregator currently covers
  - 23 web archives
  - 17 with native memento support
  - 6 with by-proxy memento support
- Analysis of log files
  - recorded between July 4<sup>th</sup> 2017 and October 17<sup>th</sup> 2018
  - > 11m requests in total
  - Approx. 2.6m requests against machine learning process
    - Results in 2.6m lookups to populate cache
      - Used as "truth" to assess ML prediction







#### Cache Hit/Miss Rate

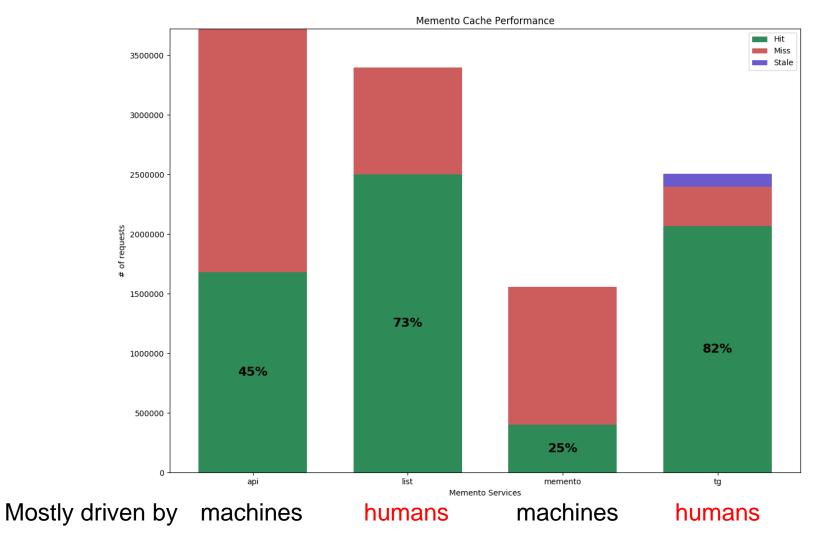








#### Cache Hit/Miss Rate

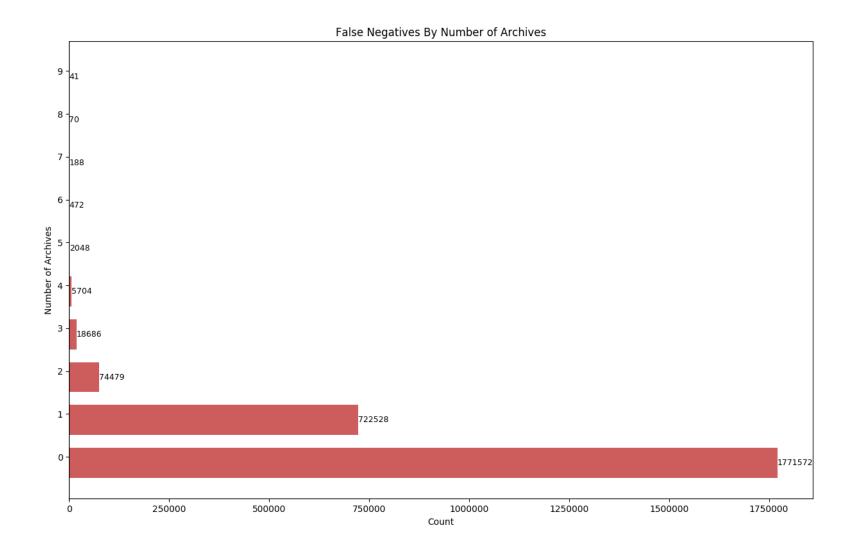








# False Negatives by Number of Archives

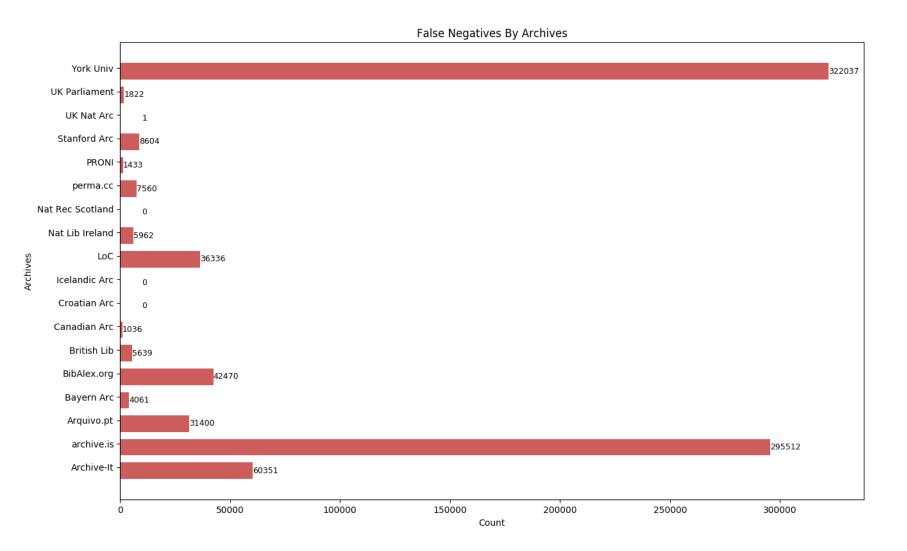








# False Negatives by Archive

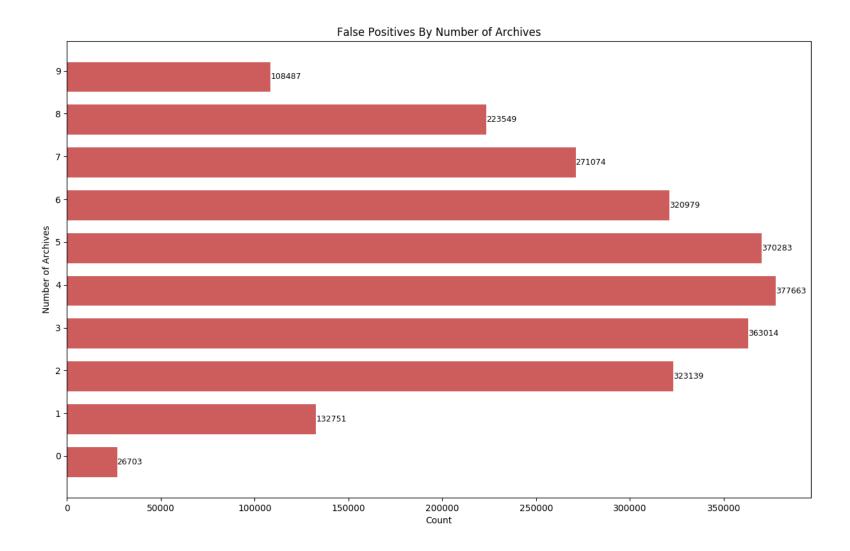








# False Positives by Number of Archives

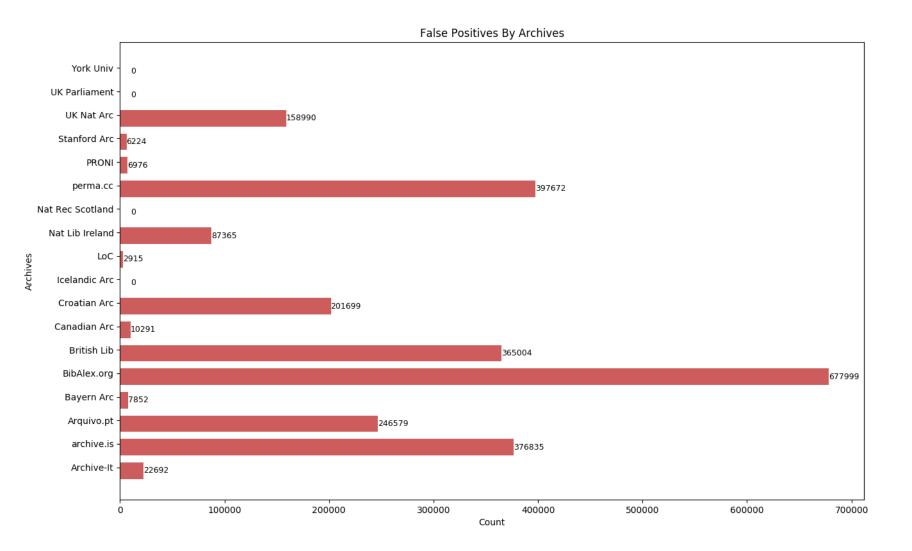








# False Positives by Archive

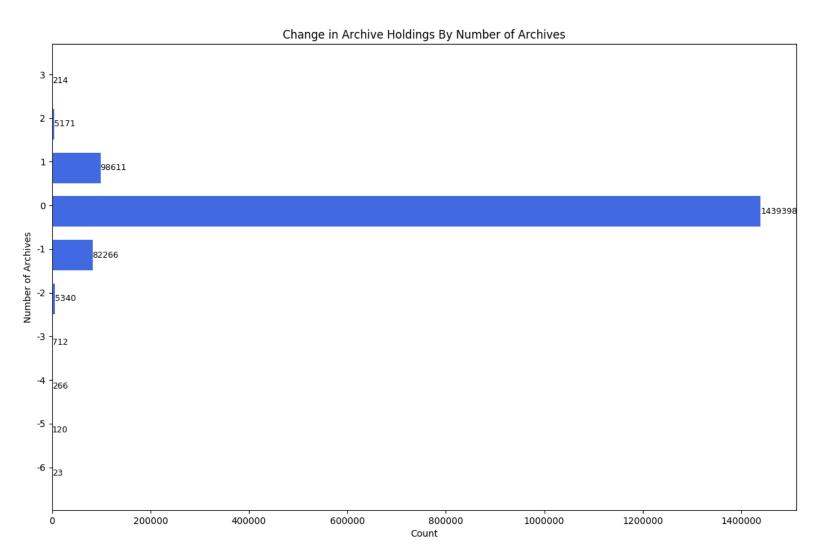








# Changes in Archive Holdings



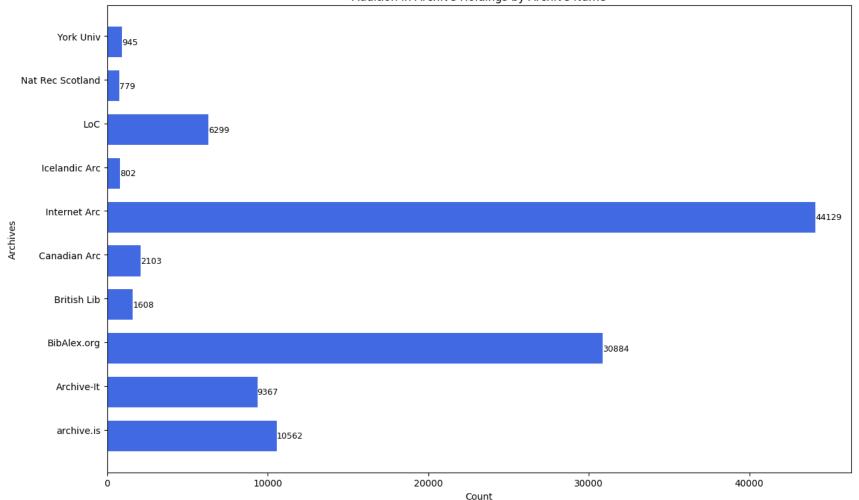






#### **Archives Added**





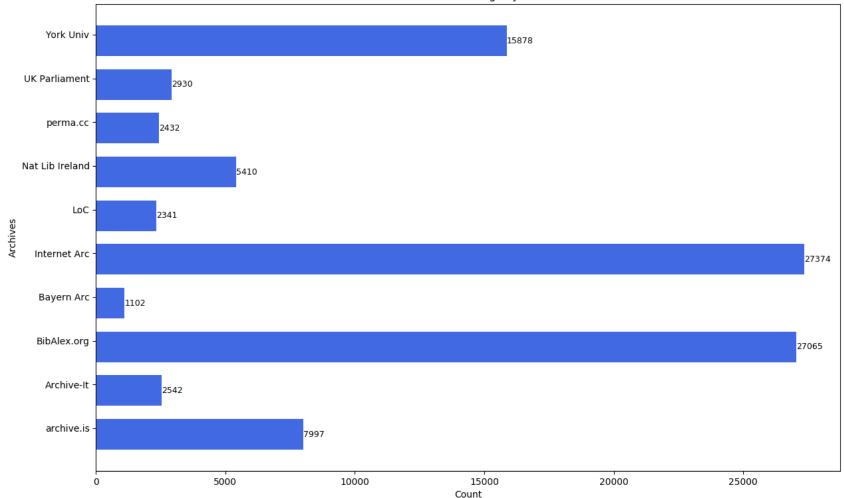






#### **Archives Removed**











## **Takeaways**

- Memento Aggregator cache is very effective
  - Especially for human-driven services
- Machine learning process saves!
  - Requests & time while at acceptable recall level
  - FPR: 0.33 (std dev: 0.16)
- Re-training seems necessary, frequency TBD

#### Optimization

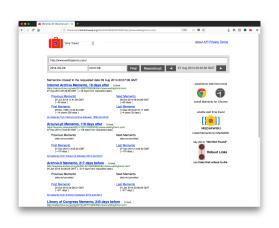
- ML model trained on archival holdings, not usage logs/cache
  - Beneficial for new archives
- Neural network classifier, based on simple URI features, show promising results







# Smart Routing of Memento Requests



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URL R
Datetime
URL
URL
URL
URL
Arquivo.pt

URLG
Cache
Cache
Miss

Cache Miss

Machine Learning
Process

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<sup>2</sup>Data Archiving and Networked Services
The Netherlands







