Strategic Searching Online: How Search Engines Work: Web Crawlers and Web Indexing

National Curriculum

Use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content.

Lesson Duration

It is estimated that this lesson will take approximately 60 minutes.



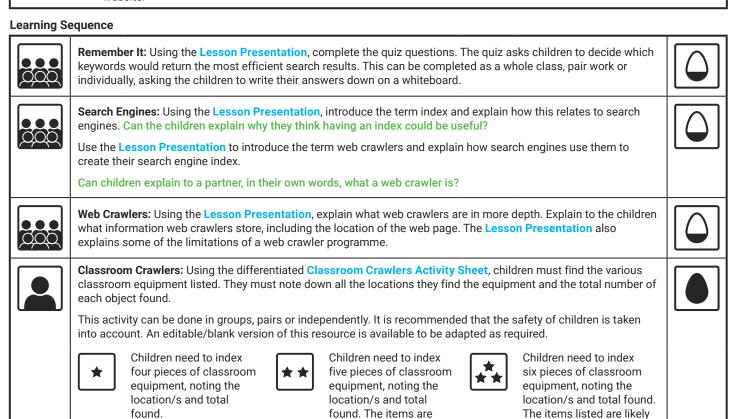
Aim

Pens or pencils

To understand how search engines work.

Success Criteria	
I can explain what a web crawler is.	Key Vocabulary:
'	Web crawler, spider, web indexing, index, search engine index, hyperlink.
I can explain how web indexing works.	Search engine index, hyperinik.
I can explain how search engines work.	
Resources	Preparation
Lesson Pack	Differentiated Classroom Crawlers Activity Sheet - one per child
Whiteboard and pens	

Prior Learning: Throughout this Lesson Pack children have used search engines and therefore should have a good understanding of what they are and what they are used for. It is important that children understand the difference between a web page and a website.





Evaluate: Using the Lesson Presentation, ask the children to discuss the questions provided with someone they didn't work with. Children should discuss the indexing process and relate this to search engines.

less specific so more

indexing is required.



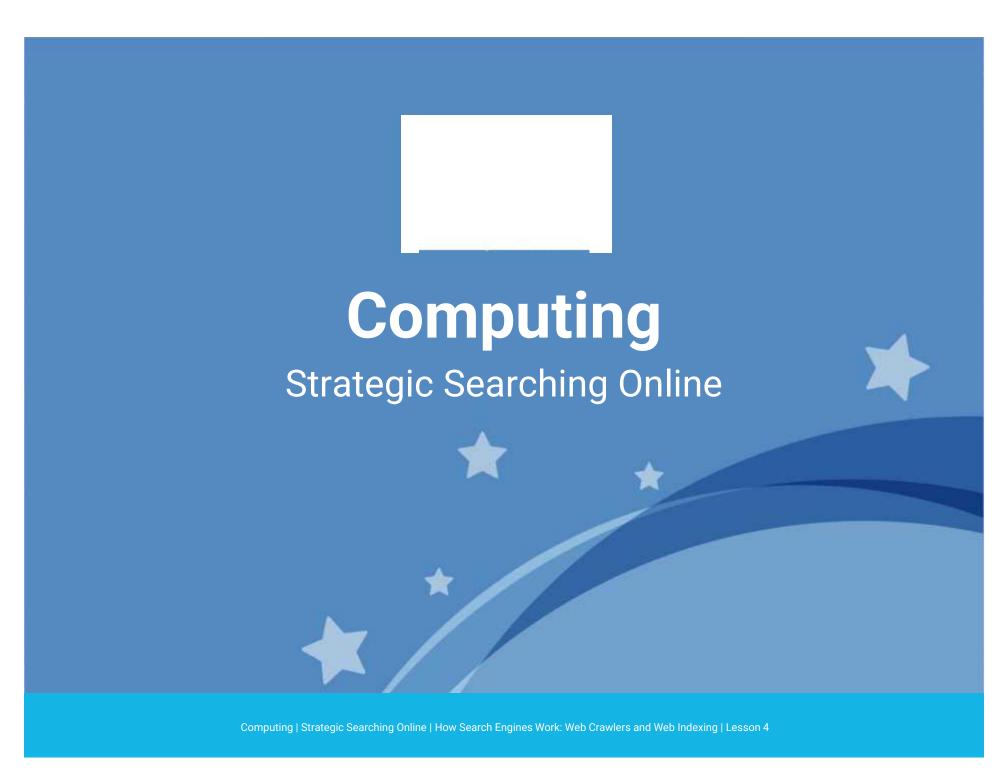
to have multiple locations

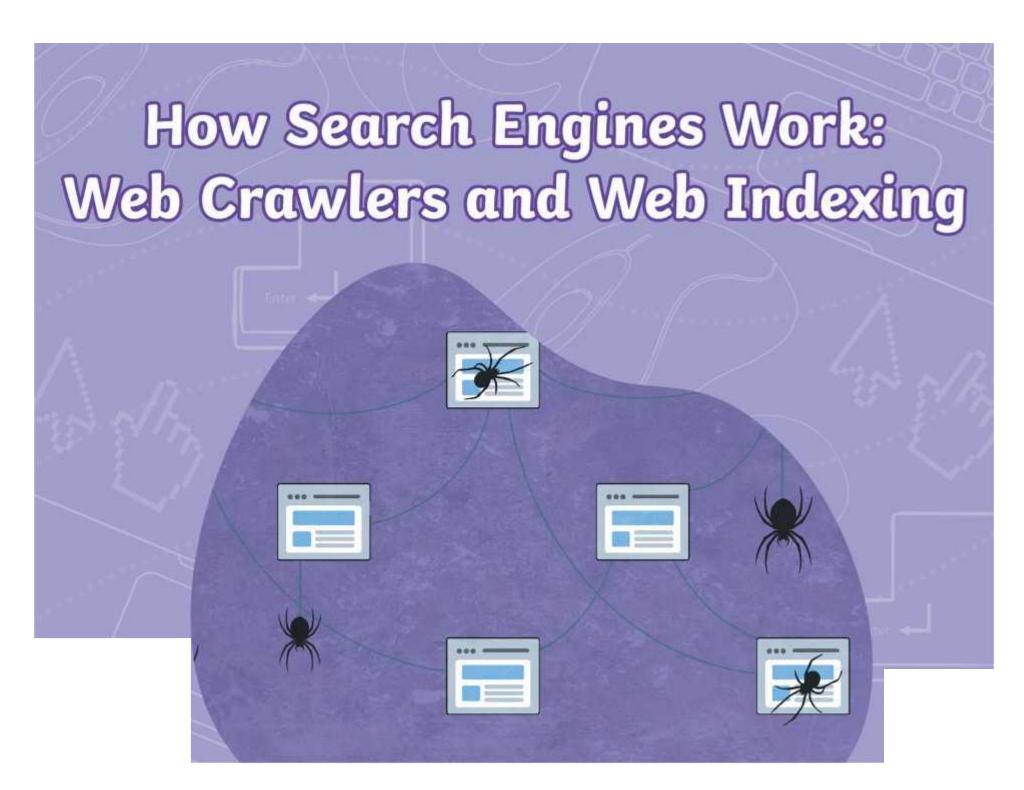
within the classroom.

sessment Notes:		

Indexit: Children could be given the blank differentiated Classroom Crawlers Activity Sheet and index another area in the school.

Exploreit





Question Marks

You will spot question marks at certain points in this **Lesson Presentation**.

Clicking the question marks will bring up key questions.



The assessment questions that appear will enable you to check your understanding against the lesson aim and success criteria.

Aim

• To understand how search engines work.

Success Criteria

- I can explain what a web crawler is.
- I can explain how web indexing works.
- I can explain how search engines work.

Thinking about all you have learnt about search engines, can you complete the following quiz?

Research questions will be displayed at the top of the screen. You must decide, from the multiple choice answers, which keywords would return the most efficient search results.



What is the fastest animal on land?

a) fastest animal

Not quite. Have another try.

b) the fastest animal on land

Not quite. Have another try.

c) fastest animal land

Well done! That's correct!

When using a search engine, your search terms need to be specific to your desired search results. Remember, you only need to include keywords in your search terms.

How many flightless species of birds are there?

a) bird AND flightless

Well done! That's correct!

When using the Boolean operator AND, all searches that include both keywords are included in the search results.

b) bird OR flightless

Not quite. Have another try.

c) bird -flightless

Not quite. Have another try.

What are the names of some UK cities, not including London?

a) UK cities

Not quite. Have another try.

b) uk cities -london

Well done! That's correct!

When using the Boolean operator NOT (-) searches that include the keywords UK and not London will be included in the search results. Remember, search engines do not recognise capital letters for proper nouns.

c) UK cities but not London

Not quite. Have another try.

Search Engines

The Internet is made up of nearly 2 billion websites. Thanks to search engines, these websites can be easily accessed through our inputted search terms. This is done through a program called 'web crawler' or 'spider'.



But how does this work?

When we input our search terms, a search engine will scan its **index** of web pages to find results that relate to your search terms.

An index is used to categorise items. They can be found in lots of different places, such as at the back of a non-fiction book and in a library.

An index can help us find specific items that we are searching for by providing their location.



Why do you think having an index can be useful?



Search Engines

How does indexing work on the Internet?

A search engine makes its own index through a program called spider or web crawler.

A spider or web crawler is programmed to crawl through the World Wide Web. They visit web pages through hyperlinks and store information about each page they visit.

When the spider or web crawler stores information about a web page, it is creating an index of these web pages. This information is then all put together and stored. The web crawler program takes a copy of the web pages they visit and its location on the World Wide Web. These are then stored on the search engine's servers and becomes the search engine's index.

When a web page appears in your search results, this means a spider or web crawler has visited it and is recommending it based on the information it has collected from the web page. Another part of the web crawler or 'spider' program is to decide whether or not the web pages are good enough to deliver search results.



What is a web crawler? In your own words, explain it to a partner.



Web Crawlers

The spiders or web crawlers look at a web page more than once. This means that if a web page gets an update, the search engine index has the newest copy stored.

The web crawlers look at all of the information on a website, such as:

keywords

images

website name

hyperlinks

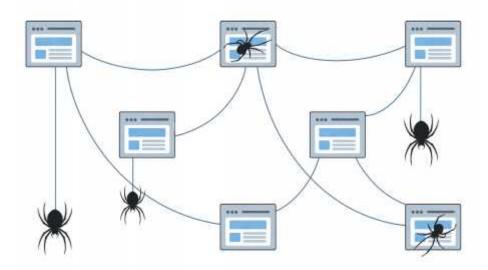
headings and sub-headings

web page titles

Web Crawlers

Each search engine has its own web crawler program. This means that each search engine has a different search index.

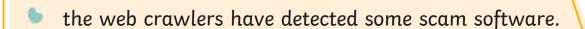
When the web crawler program crawls through web pages, they are looking for hyperlinks on each web page. The hyperlinks are stored on a robots.txt file. This file is created by the web page developer and cannot be seen when viewing the website.



Web Crawlers

Sometimes a website may not show up anywhere in search results, this could be because:

- the web page is new and hasn't been crawled yet.
- the web page has no hyperlinks to it from other web pages.
- the web page is too difficult to navigate around for the web crawlers.
- the website contains some code called 'crawler directives' that is blocking it from the search engine.





You are now going to crawl the classroom, just like a web crawler. You have been given a list of equipment you would find in the classroom. On the sheet, note down the locations and the total number found for each item.

Top Tip: Sometimes equipment is not always put back in the correct place. Make sure you look really carefully around the classroom.



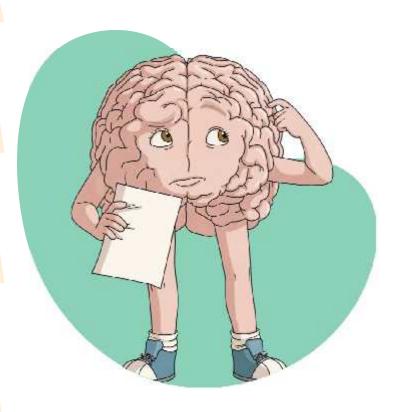
Evaluate

What problems did you encounter?

Do you think web crawlers would also face a similar problem?

Did you create a method for 'crawling' the classroom?

Check with someone you didn't work with. Did you both find the equipment in the same places?

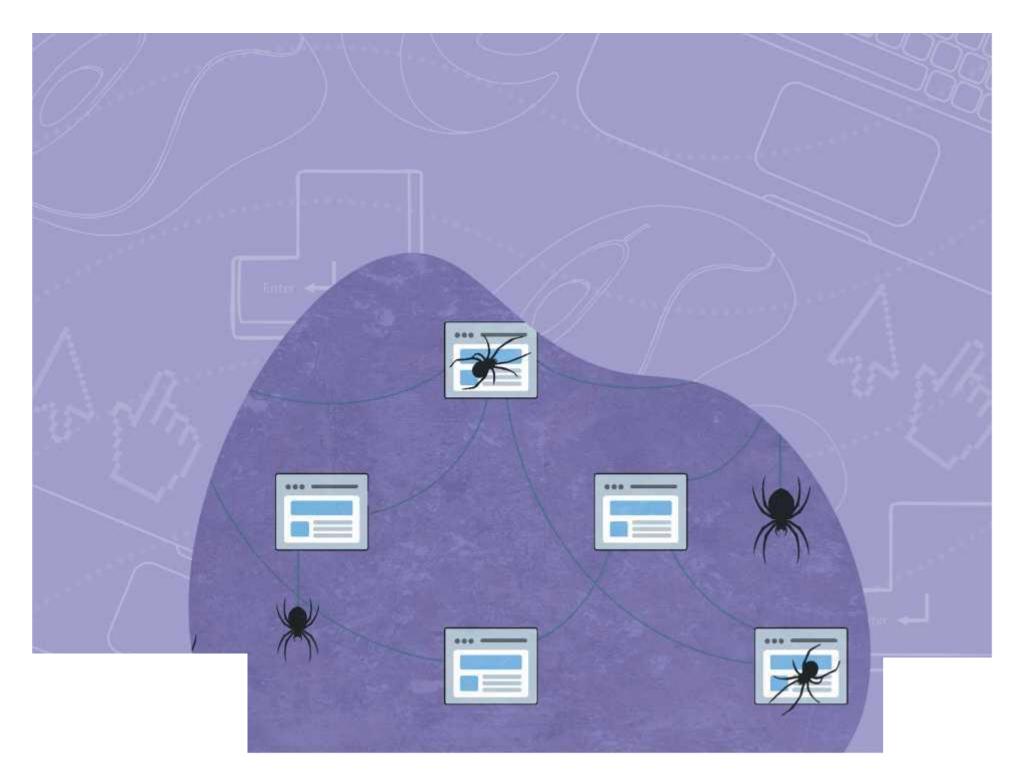


Aim

To understand how search engines work.

Success Criteria

- I can explain what a web crawler is.
- I can explain how web indexing works.
- I can explain how search engines work.



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Object	Location/s	Total Number Found
pencil		
yellow colouring pencil		
mirror		
teacher pen		

Object	Location/s	Total Number Found
pencil		
pen		
port		
ruler		
glue stick		
whiteboard		
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Object	Location/s	Total Number Found
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ruler		
glue stick		
whiteboard		
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Object	Location/s	Total Number Found



Object	Location/s	Total Number Found
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yellow colouring pencil		
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Object	Location/s	Total Number Found
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ruler		
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whiteboard		
paper		



Object	Location/s	Total Number Found
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yellow colouring pencil		
mirror		
teacher pen		



Object	Location/s	Total Number Found
pencil		
pen		
ruler		
glue stick		
whiteboard		



Object	Location/s	Total Number Found
pencil		
pen		
ruler		
glue stick		
whiteboard		
paper		

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