

A Web Metrics of the Universities Mutual Impact: G-Factor revisited

8th International Conference on Webometrics, Informetrics & Scientometrics
& 13th COLLNET Meeting 2012

Seoul, October 23-26, 2012

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Web metrics of university performance

- Metrics of indexation in search engines (web content mining techniques)
- Web traffic metrics (web usage mining techniques)
- Metrics of citation in Web (web structure mining techniques)






Web presence

Web usage

Web impact



University Webometric Models

Project	Concept of Web Metrics	Reliability
	Web presence metrics (50%) Web impact metrics (35%) Non-web impact metrics (15%)	Open methodology, contemporary (2004-current time)
	Web impact metrics (100%)	Open methodology, outdated (2006)
	Web presence metrics (adjustable weight) Web impact metrics (adjustable weight)	Open methodology, outdated (2006)
	Web impact metrics (unknown weight) Web usage metrics (unknown weight)	Methodology is closed, contemporary (2006-2012)
	Web presence metrics (30%) Web impact metrics (70%)	Methodology is closed, contemporary (2009-2012)

Major universities impact web metrics

Number of backlinks (WR, EduRoute, Mike Tung's models)

- number of hyperlinks directed to the university web domain from all other web domains

Number of referring domains (WR, 4ICU models)

- number of all other web domains which have hyperlinks directed to the university web domain

Google's PageRank (4ICU model)

- the impact of the university web domain is determined by the impact of all other web domains that have a hyperlink to the university website

G-Factor metrics (G-factor model)

- number of hyperlinks directed to the university web domain from web domains of other universities

Why to introduce a new metrics?

One can see that:

- universities impact web metrics (IM) are all functions of universities backlinks (BL) and/or referred domains (RD):

$$IM = f(BL, RD)$$

- functions like

$$IM = BL, IM = RD \text{ or } IM = RD * RD$$

and etc. are too general and vulnerable to be robust estimators of universities impact in Web

- classical G-Factor metrics is also vulnerable (the possibility of universities colluding)
- Google's PageRank is robust, but (a) it is determined on the whole sample of webdomain indexed by Google and (b) it is given as a natural number from 1 to 10

New metrics introduction

The model

- G-Factor model
- Google's PageRank model

Let us mix them together?

Data sources

- Google does not provide backlinks no more
- nor Yahoo! SiteExplorer

Where to get the backlinks data?

'G' in G-Factor was actually stated for 'Google' as a major data source. We are going to find a new data source. But want to ground on Google's PageRank model. So let us call a new metrics an **'extended G-Factor'**.

Extended G-Factor: the model

Google's Page Rank model:

$$\boldsymbol{\pi}^T = \boldsymbol{\pi}^T(\alpha \mathbf{A}' + (\mathbf{1} - \alpha)\mathbf{e}\mathbf{e}^T/n) \quad (1)$$

- n is the number of universities in the sample
- $\boldsymbol{\pi} \in [0, 1]$ is the column of n Page Ranks
- \mathbf{e} is $n \times 1$ vector of 1's
- T is a matrix transposition symbol
- \mathbf{A} is stochastic adjacency matrix for a given web graph $G = (U, H)$

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{O_i}, & \text{if } (i, j) \in H, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

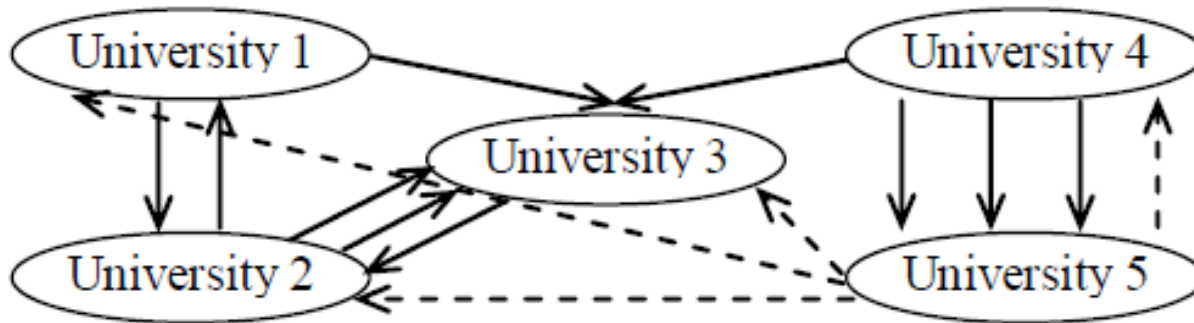
- α is a parameter, which sensitivity may be represented by the following inequality:

$$\left| \frac{d\pi_i(\alpha)}{d\alpha} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \quad \forall \alpha = 1, n \quad (3)$$

Extended G-Factor: the model (continued)

G-Factor model:

- O_i is the number of hyperlinks from the i -th university web domain to all the rest university web domain in the sample U



Reasoning for backlinks provider



- ✓ Majestic SEO has the largest index of its kind publicly available (it was compared by us to Yahoo! SiteExplorer and other contemporary site exploring tool)
- ✓ Index updates several times a day
- ✓ User-friendly user interface
- ✓ APIs are available
- ✓ Powerful own metrics (Citation & Trust Flow)
- ✓ Variety of analytical tools (Keyword Checker, Clique Hunter, Comparator etc.)
- ✓ The largest university rankings (WR, 4ICU) use Majestic SEO as a backlinks provider as well

Algorithm of extended G-Factor

Step 1

- Extracting raw data (list of backlinks) for each of n web domains from the sample by Majestic SEO APIs

Step 2

- Text parsing & raw data analysis

Step 3

- Computation of adjacency matrix A' for a given web graph

Step 4

- Computation of n Page Ranks (for example, by power iteration technique)

Step 5

- Results validation & dissemination

Numerical experiment and outcomes

Sample: 324 Ukrainian educational institutions (WR directory, January 2012)

- High interaction level between universities by specialization
- High interaction level between large universities and small specialized schools
- Bias towards regional interaction
- The hyperlink are mostly not specific (universities are not in favor of citing each other)

Benefits of extended G-Factor



Create an incentive for universities to explore the content of each other via mutual citation

Content citation results in content enhancement

Content exploring means mutual information retrieval and its evaluation (peer-review)

All this actually are prerequisites of starting collaboration

Future dissemination of extended G-Factor

Sumy Web Rank: The First Ukrainian Ranking Portal
(ranking.sumdu.edu.ua)



ПЕРШИЙ УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ РЕЙТИНГОВИЙ ПОРТАЛ

Integration in Ukrainian national university rankings

Expansion on cross-counties samples

Integration in global rankings

감사합니다!
Thank you!
Дякую!

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