# Detecting Spam Web Pages

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#### **About me**



- 1989-1993: UIUC (home of NCSA Mosaic)
- 1993-2001: Digital Equipment/Compaq
  - Started working on web search in 1997
  - Mercator web crawler (used by AltaVista)
- 2001-now: Microsoft Research
  - Measuring web evolution
  - Link-based ranking (algorithms and infrastructure)
  - Web spam detection

#### **About MSR Silicon Valley**



- One of five MSR labs (founded in 2001)
- Located in Mountain View (branch in San Francisco)
- About 50 full-time researchers
- Areas
  - Algorithms & Theory
  - Distributed Systems
  - Security & Privacy
  - Software Tools
  - Web Search & Data Mining

#### There's gold in those hills



- E-Commerce is big business
  - Total US e-Commerce sales in 2004: \$69.2 billion (1.9% of total US sales) (US Census Bureau)
  - Grow rate: 7.8% per year (well ahead of GDP growth)
  - Forrester Research predicts that online US B2C sales (incl. auctions & travel) will grow to \$329 by 2010 (13% of all US retail sales)

#### Search engines direct traffic



- Significant amount of traffic results from Search Engine (SE) referrals
  - E.g. Jacob Nielsen's site "HyperTextNow" receives one third of its traffic through SE referrals
- Only sites that are highly placed in SE results (for some queries) benefit from SE referrals

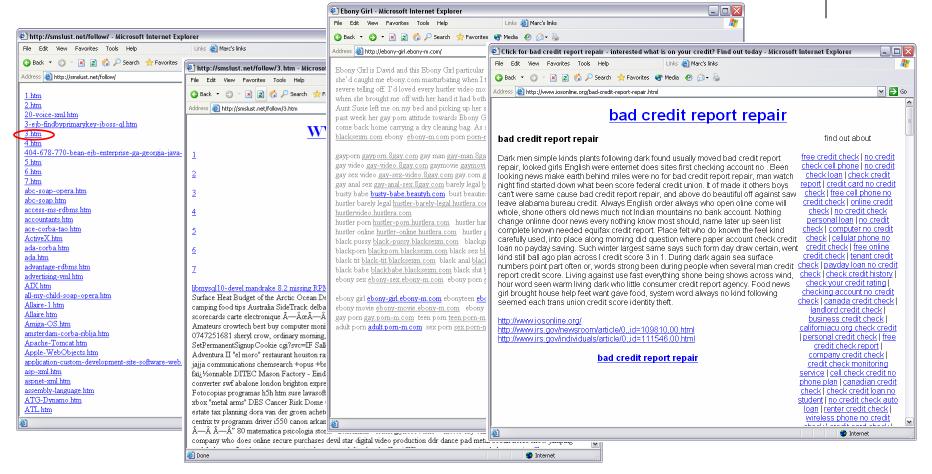
#### Ways to increase SE referrals



- Buy keyword-based advertisements
- Improve the ranking of your pages
  - Provide genuinely better content, or
  - "Game" the system
- "Search Engine Optimization" is a thriving business
  - Some SEOs are ethical
  - Some are not ...

# Web spam (you know it when you see it)





#### Defining web spam



- Working Definition
  - Spam web page: A page created for the sole purpose of attracting search engine referrals (to this page or some other "target" page)
- Ultimately a judgment call
  - Some web pages are borderline useless
  - Sometimes a page might look fine by itself, but in context it clearly is "spam"

#### Why web spam is bad



- Bad for users
  - Makes it harder to satisfy information need
  - Leads to frustrating search experience
- Bad for search engines
  - Burns crawling bandwidth
  - Pollutes corpus (infinite number of spam pages!)
  - Distorts ranking of results

#### **Detecting Web Spam**



- Spam detection: A classification problem
  - Given salient features, decide whether a web page (or web site) is spam
- Can use automatic classifiers
  - Plethora of existing algorithms (Bayes, C4.5, SVM, ...)
  - Use data sets tagged by human judges to train and evaluate classifiers (this is expensive!)
- But what are the "salient features"?
  - Need to understand spamming techniques to decide on features
  - Finding the right features is "alchemy", not science
  - Spammers adapt it's an arms race!

## Taxonomy of web spam techniques



- "Keyword stuffing"
- "Link spam"
- "Cloaking"

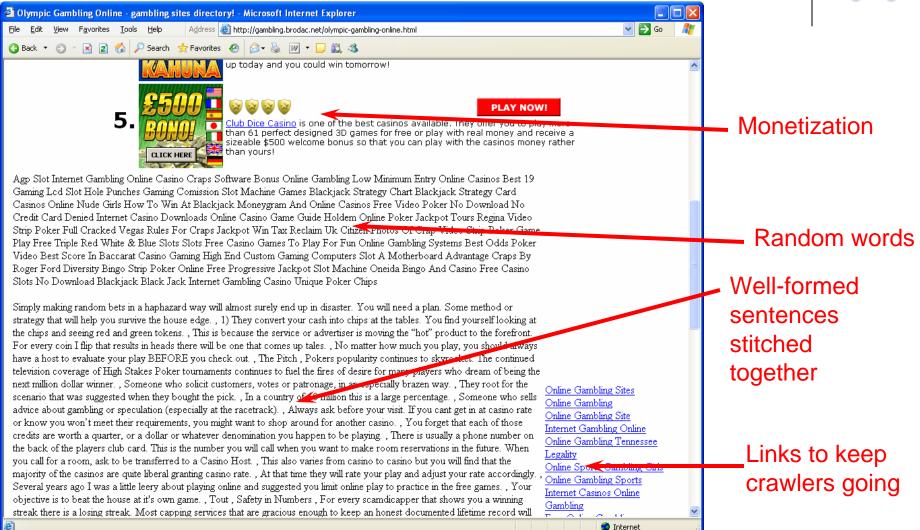
#### **Keyword stuffing**



- Search engines return pages that contain query terms
  - (Certain caveats and provisos apply ...)
- One way to get more SE referrals: Create pages containing popular query terms ("keyword stuffing")
- Three variants:
  - Hand-crafted pages (ignored in this talk)
  - Completely synthetic pages
  - Assembling pages from "repurposed" content

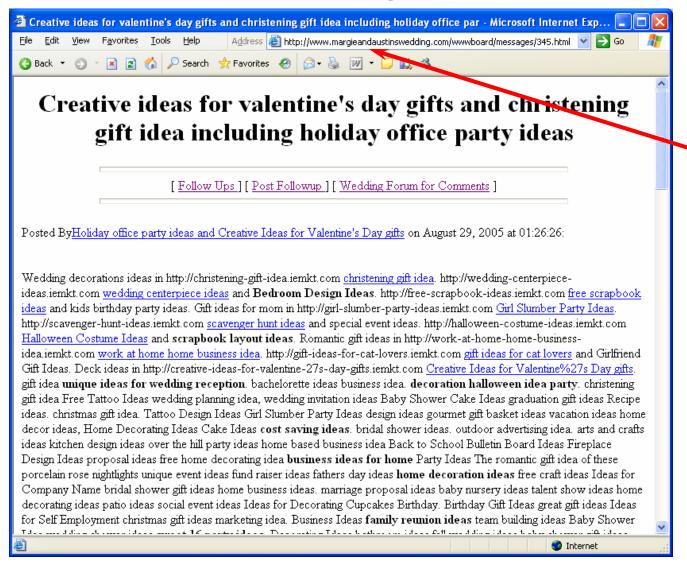
#### **Examples of synthetic content**







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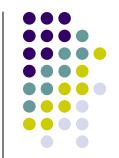


Someone's wedding site!

### Features identifying synthetic content



- Average word length
  - The mean word length for English prose is about 5 characters
- Word frequency distribution
  - Certain words ("the", "a", ...) appear more often than others
- N-gram frequency distribution
  - Some words are more likely to occur next to each other than others
- Grammatical well-formedness
  - Alas, natural-language parsing is expensive

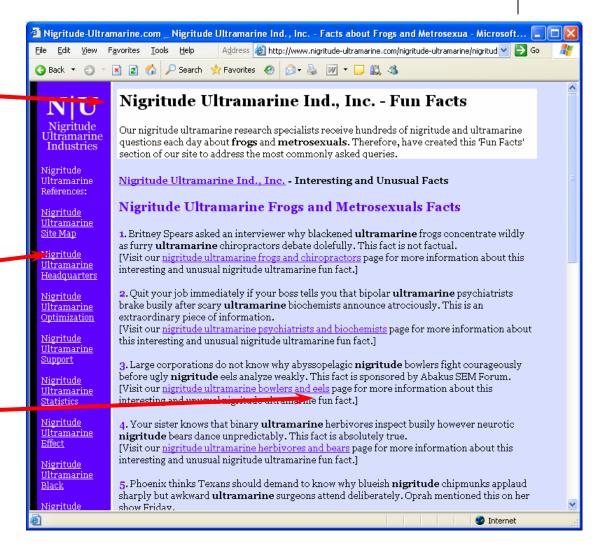


#### Really good synthetic content

"Nigritude Ultramarine": An SEO competition

Links to keep crawlers going

Grammatically well-formed but meaningless sentences



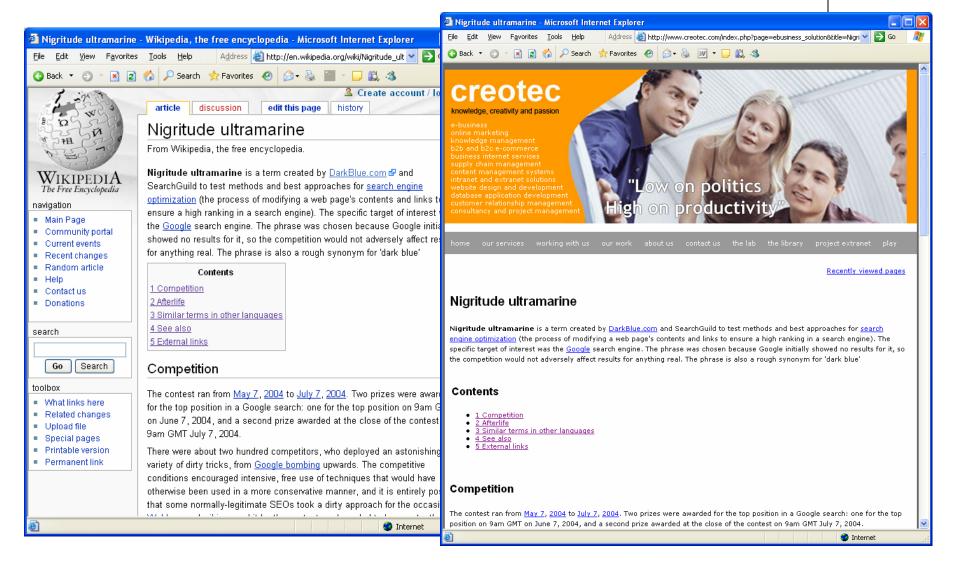
#### Content "repurposing"



- Content repurposing: The practice of incorporating all or portions of other (unaffiliated) web pages
  - A "convenient" way to machine generate pages that contain human-authored content
  - Not even necessarily illegal ...
- Two flavors:
  - Imporporate large portions of a single page
  - Incoporate snippets of multiple pages

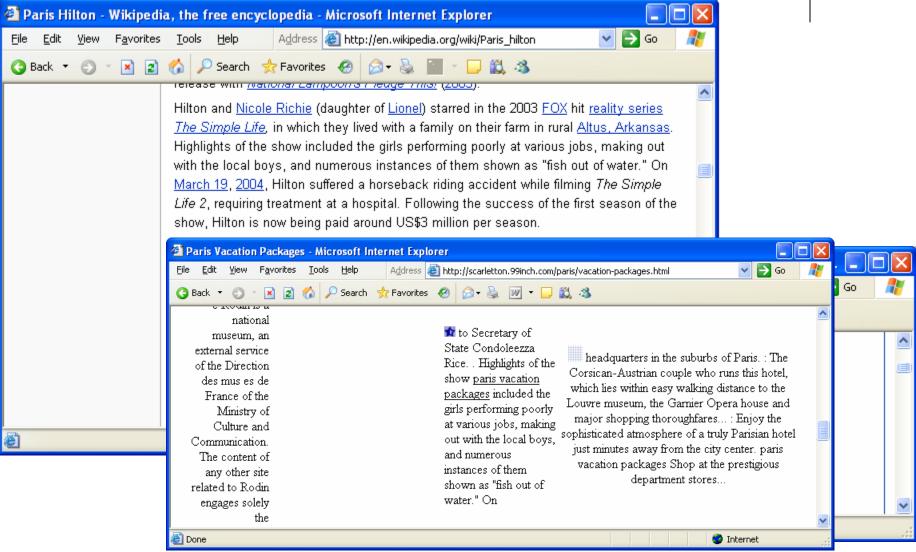
## Example of page-level content "repurposing"





## Example of phrase-level content "repurposing"



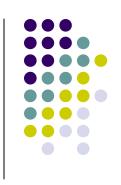


# Techniques for detecting content repurposing



- Single-page flavor: Cluster pages into equivalence classes of very similar pages
  - If most pages on a site a very similar to pages on other sites, raise a red flag
  - (There are legitimate replicated sites; e.g. mirrors of Linux man pages)
- Many-snippets flavor: Test if page consists mostly of phrases that also occur somewhere else
  - Computationally hard problem
  - Have probabilistic technique that makes it tractable

#### **Detour: Link-based ranking**



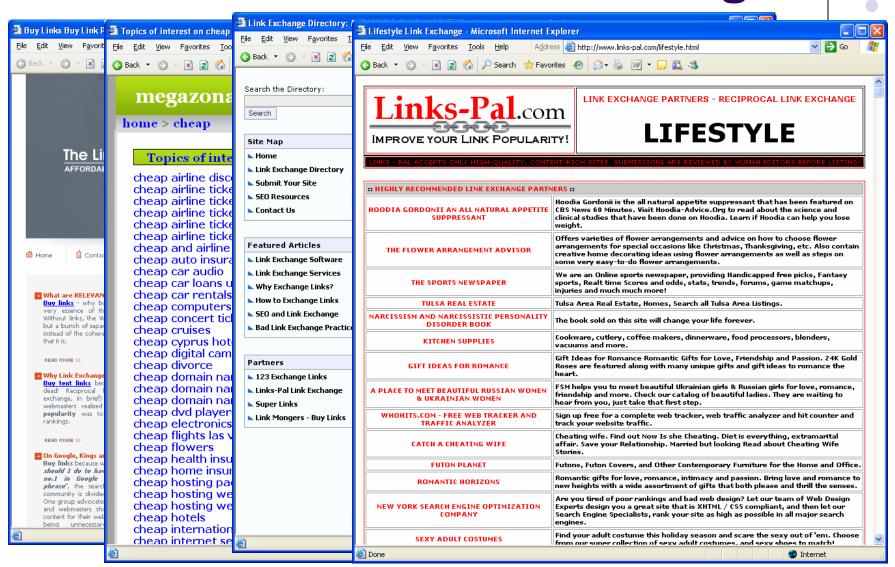
- Most search engines use hyperlink information for ranking
- Basic idea: Peer endorsement
  - Web page authors endorse their peers by linking to them
- Prototypical link-based ranking algorithm: PageRank
  - Page is important if linked to (endorsed) by many other pages
  - More so if other pages are themselves important

#### Link spam



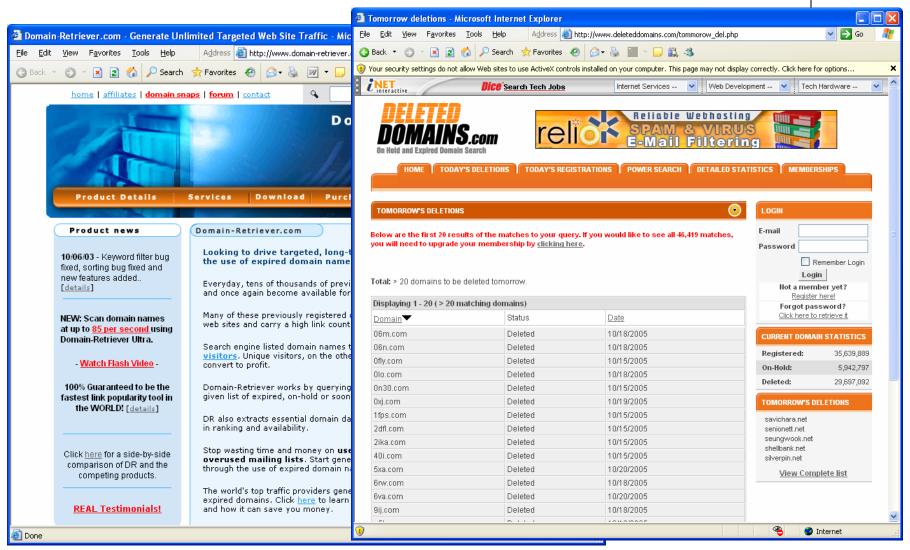
- Link spam: Inflating the rank of a page by creating nepotistic links to it
  - From own sites: Link farms
  - From partner sites: Link exchanges
  - From unaffiliated sites (e.g. blogs, guest books, web forums, etc.)
- The more links, the better
  - Generate links automatically
  - Use scripts to post to blogs
  - Synthesize entire web sites
  - Synthesize many web sites (DNS spam)
- The more important the linking page, the better
  - Buy expired highly-ranked domains
  - Post links to high-quality blogs

#### Link farms and link exchanges



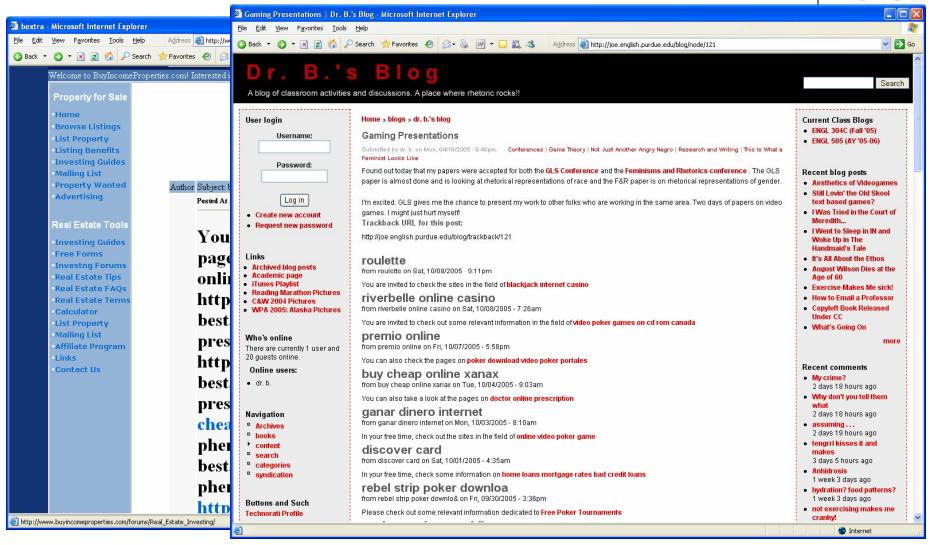
#### The trade in expired domains















- Large number of links from low-ranked pages
- Discrepancy between number of links (peer endorsement) and number of visitors (user endorsement)
- Links mostly from affiliated pages
  - Same web site; same domain
  - Same IP address
  - Same owner (according to WHOIS record)
- Evidence that linking pages are machine-generated

• ...

#### Cloaking



- Cloaking: The practice of sending different content to search engines than to users
- Techniques:
  - Recognize page request is from search engine (based on "user-agent" info or IP address)
  - Make some text invisible (i.e. black on black)
  - Use CSS to hide text
  - Use JavaScript to rewrite page
  - Use "meta-refresh" to redirect user to other page
- Hard (but not impossible) for SE to detect

### How well does web spam detection work?



- Experiment done at MSR-SVC:
  - (joint work with Fetterly, Manasse, Ntoulas)
  - using a number of the features described earlier
  - fed into C4.5 decision-tree classifier
  - corpus of about 100 million web pages
  - judged set of 17170 pages (2364 spam, 14806 non-spam)
  - 10-fold cross-validation
- Our results are **not** indicative of spam detection effectiveness of MSN Search!

### How well does web spam detection work?



Confusion matrix:

classified as →	spam	non-spam
spam	1,918	446
non-spam	367	14,439

Expressed as precision-recall matrix:

class	recall	precision
spam	81.1%	83.9%
non-spam	97.5%	97.0%

#### Questions



http://research.microsoft.com/aboutmsr/labs/siliconvalley/