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AUTOMATED INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS TO THE INTERNET

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Automated information retrieval systems is a complex software and hardware that is designed to search resources on the Internet, save of information about them in their bases and provide the users a list of links according to their search. Automated information retrieval systems are used to reduce what has been called "information overload". Web search engines are the most visible IR applications. Automated information retrieval systems are interdisciplinary, based on computer science, mathematics, library science, information science, information architecture, cognitive psychology, linguistics, and statistics.

The history of the Internet begins with the development of electronic computers in the 1950s. The Internet revolutionized the computer and communication the world network like nothing before. The invention of the telegraph, telephone, radio, and computer is a progress in the development of information technologies. The Internet gives not only capability of communication; this is a mechanism for information dissemination and a medium for collaboration and interaction between individuals and their computers without regard for geographic location.

The first mention about the network system appeared in the 1960s in the USA when the first message was sent from computer science Professor Leonard Klein rock's laboratory at University of California, Los Angeles to the second network node at Stanford Research Institute. In 1969 the predecessor of Internet network ARPANET was established. After the ARPANET in the USA and other countries were set up computer networks, computer centers for connecting scientific and government organizations.

The main task of automated information retrieval systems is to provide the ability users to give the information that they are exactly looking for. Teach users to make the "right" to search engine queries is impossible. Therefore, developers are creating algorithms and principles of the search engines that are the best suited to the behavior and thoughts of ordinary user. Information retrieval systems are differ in many ways, but in solving problems of collecting, storing and transmitting information they have the following collaborative procedure: analysis of documents and their selection; creating base a search of the documents; entry documents and search their images; storage of documents; analysis of the requests; issuing documents to users. Search engines usually consist of three components: agent (spider or robot crawler) who travels over the network and gathers information; database (indexer) that contains information that collected by spiders; search engine that users use like the interface for interacting with the database. The most famous information retrieval system is GOOGLE. Google (The Google) - the name of one of the most powerful search engine in the Internet, this is the American public corporation founded in 1998. In addition to its web search services, it has a over 45 applications; Google Books, Gmail, Google Pack, Google Maps, Google Mobile, Google Earth, Google Talk and others. It also has over 160 domains worldwide. Yahoo! - A US company that owns the second most popular (5.88%) in the world search engine and united a range of services, integrated Internet portal Yahoo! Directory; portal includes popular email service Yahoo! Mail, one of the oldest and most popular on the Internet. The main requirement for any search system is the rapid formation of current and complete answer. The choice of the appropriate information relies only on the user.

Thus, thanks to new technological advances created the strong potential of information retrieval systems for fast information service of Internet users. Information systems are the primary means of solving problems with information in various human activities.