# Article information:

Semantic Search Engine Using Natural Language Processing | SpringerLink  
<https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-07674-4_53>

# Article summary:

1. The article proposes a novel algorithm for retrieving relevant documents using semantic web based on natural language processing (NLP).

2. The algorithm uses NLP to analyze the user query and identify the relevant domain of interest, as well as analyze the retrieved documents to determine their relevancy.

3. The experimental results show that the proposed algorithm achieves an accuracy of 97% in retrieving relevant documents.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Semantic Search Engine Using Natural Language Processing" discusses the use of semantic web and natural language processing (NLP) in improving the relevancy of search engine results. The article claims that current search engines do not provide domain-specific search and rely solely on keyword matching, leading to irrelevant results. It proposes a novel algorithm that uses NLP to analyze user queries and retrieve relevant documents based on semantic web concepts.

One potential bias in this article is the lack of discussion on the limitations and challenges of implementing a semantic search engine. While the proposed algorithm may improve relevancy, it does not address other factors such as user preferences, context, or personalization. Additionally, the article does not mention any potential risks or drawbacks associated with using NLP for semantic search.

The article also lacks evidence to support its claims about the accuracy of the proposed algorithm. It states that the experimental result indicates an accuracy of 97%, but there is no information provided about the methodology or sample size used in the experiment. Without this information, it is difficult to assess the validity and reliability of these results.

Furthermore, the article only presents one side of the argument by focusing solely on the benefits of semantic search engines. It does not explore any potential counterarguments or alternative approaches to improving search engine relevancy. This one-sided reporting limits the reader's understanding of the broader context and potential trade-offs involved in implementing a semantic search engine.

Additionally, there are some promotional elements in this article. The abstract mentions that "semantic web plays a major role in interpreting the relevancy of search results," implying that semantic web is essential for improving search engine performance. However, this claim is not supported by evidence or references to other research studies.

In conclusion, while this article introduces an interesting concept for improving search engine relevancy using NLP and semantic web, it has several limitations and biases. It lacks evidence for its claims, does not present alternative perspectives, and contains promotional elements. A more balanced and comprehensive analysis of the topic would provide a more accurate and informative assessment of the proposed algorithm.

# Topics for further research:

* Limitations of implementing a semantic search engine
* Challenges of using natural language processing in search engines
* Factors affecting search engine relevancy beyond keyword matching
* Risks and drawbacks of using NLP for semantic search
* Alternative approaches to improving search engine relevancy
* Critiques of the use of semantic web in search engine performance

# Report location:

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