

Explainer: How Google search results work

28 August 2018, by Ryan Nakashima



A cursor moves over Google's search engine page on Tuesday, Aug. 28, 2018, in Portland, Ore. Political leanings don't factor into Google's search algorithm. But the authoritativeness of page links the algorithm spits out and the perception of thousands of human raters do. (AP Photo/Don Ryan)

Political leanings don't factor into Google's search algorithm. But the authoritativeness of page links that the algorithm spits out and the perception of thousands of human raters do.

In a tweet early Tuesday, President Donald Trump called Google's [search](#) results "rigged," claiming that searches of "Trump [news](#)" only showed reporting by what he called the "Fake News Media."

Google responded, saying in a statement, "We don't bias our results toward any political ideology."

Here's a look at how Google returns results when you search for things, news, and even news about Trump.

WHAT GOOGLE'S BOTS DO

At its core, Google indexes the entire web—some

hundreds of billions of pages—using programs called web crawlers. These bots collect descriptions of pages and their incoming links and save this information in Google's data centers. When you search on Google, it scans this index—which is more than 100 million gigabytes large—to quickly provide what it thinks are the most relevant results.

Google knows the most popular search terms and, if you're typing, offers to complete the words as you go.

WHAT HUMANS DO

Search results are created by an algorithm that has been fine-tuned to incorporate the reviews of some 10,000-plus employees commonly known as search quality raters.

These individual follow a set of guidelines to judge the quality of search results, particularly when Google engineers are considering changes to the search algorithm.

Last year, Google engineers tweaked the [search algorithm](#) 2,400 times based on the results of more than 270,000 experiments, rater reviews and live user tests.

When it comes to judging the quality of the top news stories that Google displays, three major issues come into play, according to Google: Freshness, relevancy and authoritativeness. Google's crawlers scan pages more frequently if they change regularly.

In the case of news sites, new stories can be added to the index within seconds of publication. Fresher stories will get bumped up in search results.

Results that are more relevant to a search tend to appear higher on the results page.

WHAT IS AUTHORITY?

Raters measure the authoritativeness, expertise and the trustworthiness of the sources that appear in [search results](#). Google suggests that raters consider recommendations from professional societies and experts to determine a page's authority.

Examples of high-quality news sources include ones that have won Pulitzer Prizes, that clearly label advertising as such, and that garner positive reviews from users. Pages that spread hate, cause harm or misinform or deceive users are given low ratings, Google says.

The guidelines tell raters to give a low ranking to pages "deliberately created to deceive users." They provide an example of a source that "looks like a news source" but "in fact has articles to manipulate users in order to benefit a person, business, government or other organization politically, monetarily, or otherwise."

Results for most people look the same, but Google results are heavily impacted by location, especially if you search for a physical location like a store. Users' search history can also impact results slightly based on frequently conducted searches.

© 2018 The Associated Press. All rights reserved.

APA citation: Explainer: How Google search results work (2018, August 28) retrieved 21 September 2019 from <https://phys.org/news/2018-08-google-results.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.