

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BYG SEARCH ENGINES

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Abstract: This paper compares the retrieval effectiveness of the Bing, Yahoo and Google (BYG) Search Engines. The precision and relative recall of each search engine was considered for evaluating the effectiveness of the search engines. General Queries were tested. Results of the study showed that the precision of Google was high as compared to other two search engines and Yahoo has better precision than Bing.

Keywords: Internet, Search engines, Google, Yahoo, Bing, Precision, Relative recall.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Web can be used as a quick and direct reference to get any type of information all over the world. However, information found on the Web needs to be filtered and may include voluminous misinformation or non-relevant information. The Internet surfer may not be aware of many search engines to get information on a topic quickly and may use different search strategies. Finding useful information quickly on the Internet poses a challenge to both the ordinary users and the information professionals. Though, the performance of currently available search engines has been improving continuously with powerful search capabilities of various types, the lack of comprehensive coverage, the inability to predict the quality of retrieved results, and the absence of controlled vocabularies make it difficult for users to use search engines effectively. The use of the Internet as an information resource needs to be carefully evaluated as no traditional quality standards or control have been applied to the Web. In this study, an attempt was made to assess the precision and recall three major search engines i.e., Bing, Yahoo and Google (BYG).

II. SEARCH ENGINES AND SEARCH QUERIES

Three search engines namely Bing, Yahoo and Google (BYG) were considered to examine the precision for some selected search queries during March 10, 2013 to March 17, 2013. In order to retrieve relevant data from each search engine, the advanced search features of the search engines were used. Since, more sites were retrieved from the search engines for each query; it was decided to select only the first 30 sites as user hardly goes beyond three to four pages of the search results. Results from India only were selected for evaluation. A total of 15 queries from various discipline were selected for the study. (See Appendix 1).

III. PRECISION OF SEARCH ENGINES

After a search, the user is sometimes able to retrieve relevant information and sometimes able to retrieve irrelevant information. The quality of searching the right information accurately would be the precision value of the search engine (Shafi & Rather, 2005). In this paper, the search results which were retrieved by the Google, Yahoo and Bing were categorized as 'more relevant', 'less relevant', 'irrelevant', 'links' and 'sites can't be accessed' on the basis of the following criteria (Chu & Rosenthal, 1996; Leighton, 1996; Ding & Marchionini, 1996; Clarke & Willett, 1997):

- If the web page is closely matched to the subject matter of the search query then it was categorized as 'more relevant' and given a score of 2.
- If the web page is not closely related to the subject matter but consists of some relevant concepts to the subject matter of the search query then it was categorized as 'less relevant' and given a score of 1.
- If the web page is not related to the subject matter of the search query then it was categorized as 'irrelevant' and given a score of 0.

- If a web page consists of a whole series of links, rather than the information required, then it was categorized as 'links' and given a score of 0.5 if inspection of one or two of the links proved to be useful.
- If a message appears "site can't be accessed" for a particular URL the page was checked again later. If the message occurs repeatedly the page was categorized as 'site can't be accessed' and given a score of 0.

These criteria enabled the calculation of the precision of the search engines for each of the search queries by using the formula:

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{Sum of the scores of sites retrieved by a search engine}}{\text{Total number of sites selected for evaluation}}$$

Total number of sites selected for evaluation

Table 1: Precision of Google

S.No.	Total Results	Result Selected	More Relevant	Less Relevant	Irrelevant	Link	Site can't be accessed	Precision
1	1,550,000	30	15	8	4	1	2	1.283333
2	12,300,00	30	21	4	4	1	0	1.55
3	2,780,00	30	19	6	0	5	0	1.55
4	1,950,000	30	20	5	4	1	0	1.516667
5	6,260,000	30	20	8	1	1	0	1.616667
6	2,040,000	30	24	3	1	2	0	1.733333
7	534,000	30	23	2	2	3	0	1.65
8	93,100	30	15	10	4	1	0	1.35
9	163,000	30	25	3	0	2	0	1.8
10	652,000	30	20	2	3	5	0	1.483333
11	1,360,000	30	21	5	4	2	0	1.6
12	2,810,000	30	21	3	2	4	0	1.566667
13	2,220,000	30	24	0	5	1	0	1.616667
14	1,500,000	30	26	2	0	2	0	1.833333
15	136,000	30	25	1	1	3	0	1.75
Total	21,268,100	450	319	62	35	34	2	23.9
Percentage			70.88889	13.77778	7.77778	7.55556	0.44444	
Mean								1.5933333

3.1 Precision of Google

Google, being one of the most popular search engines on the Internet, was selected as one of the search engines for comparison. Google focuses on the link structure of the Web to determine relevant results and is representative of the variety of easy-to-use search engines. This study would measure the relevance of the web sites retrieved for each search query. Only English pages were searched for each search query since the web pages in other languages would be difficult to assess for relevancy. Since the number of search results retrieved was large, only the first 30 sites were selected for analysis.

Around 70% results are found to be more relevant, 13.77% results are less relevant and only 7.77% results are found to be irrelevant. 7.5% results are useful but do not contain any direct information but useful information is found only by clicking on links provided in the results and only 0.44% results were either shown but deleted or pages not available.

3.2 Precision of Yahoo

Yahoo is another popular and well-known Internet search engine. The same set of search queries and the same methodology were used in Yahoo. Yahoo is the second largest search directory on the web by query volume, at 6.42%, after its competitor Google at 85.35%.

Around 67% results are found to be more relevant, 16.88% results are less relevant and only 8.0% results are found to be irrelevant. 6.8% results are useful but do not contain any direct information but useful information is found only by clicking on links provided in the results and only 1.0% results were either shown but deleted or pages not available.

Table 2: Precision of Yahoo

S. No.	Total Results	Result Selected	More Relevant	Less Relevant	Irrelevant	Link	Site can't be accessed	Precision
1	89,400	30	16	9	3	1	1	1.383333
2	170,000	30	19	6	2	2	1	1.5
3	305,000	30	17	6	4	2	1	1.366667
4	138,000	30	20	7	1	2	0	1.6
5	31,800	30	19	6	3	2	0	1.5
6	75,000	30	27	1	0	1	1	1.85
7	37,100	30	24	5	1	0	0	1.766667
8	24,100	30	20	6	1	3	0	1.583333
9	6,710	30	26	3	0	1	0	1.85
10	16,200	30	24	4	0	2	0	1.766667
11	256,000	30	18	7	2	3	0	1.483333
12	34,000	30	17	4	5	3	1	1.316667
13	24,700	30	19	2	2	7	0	1.45
14	175,000	30	20	4	4	2	0	1.5
15	27,300	30	16	6	8	0	0	1.266667
Total	1,410,310	450	302	76	36	31	5	23.18333
Percentage			67.111111	16.88889	8	6.888889	1.111111	
Mean								1.5455556

3.3 Precision of Bing

Bing is yet another popular and well-known Internet search engine. The same set of search queries and the same methodology were used in Bing. Bing was unveiled by Microsoft CEO Steve Ballmer on May 28, 2009 at the *All Things Digital* conference in San Diego for release on June 1. Notable changes include the listing of search suggestions while queries are entered and a list of related searches (called "Explore pane") based on semantic technology from Powerset which Microsoft purchased in 2008.

Around 64% results are found to be more relevant, 15.77% results are less relevant and only 9.0% results are found to be irrelevant. 10.0% results are useful but do not contain any direct information but useful information is found only by clicking on links provided in the results and only 0.66% results were either shown but deleted or pages not available.

Table 3: Precision of Bing

S. No.	Total Results	Result Selected	More Relevant	Less Relevant	Irrelevant	Link	Site can't be accessed	Precision
1	89,300	30	17	6	4	2	1	1.366667
2	1,72,000	30	19	5	3	3	0	1.483333
3	3,11,000	30	16	5	5	3	1	1.283333
4	1,37,000	30	19	6	3	2	0	1.5
5	32,800	30	20	5	2	2	1	1.533333
6	77,900	30	21	4	3	2	0	1.566667
7	36,400	30	22	5	2	1	0	1.65
8	28,300	30	23	4	3	0	0	1.666667
9	6,720	30	20	6	2	2	0	1.566667
10	16,900	30	21	4	4	1	0	1.55
11	2,53,000	30	19	3	2	6	0	1.466667
12	35,000	30	15	2	3	10	0	1.233333
13	25,000	30	19	3	2	6	0	1.466667
14	1,75,000	30	18	6	2	4	0	1.466667
15	27,300	30	19	7	1	3	0	1.55
Total	375,620	450	288	71	41	47	3	22.35
Percentage			64	15.77778	9.111111	10.44444	0.666667	
Mean Precision								1.49

IV. RELATIVE RECALL OF BING, YAHOO AND GOOGLE

Recall is the ability of a system to retrieve all or most of the relevant documents in the collection (Shafi & Rather, 2005). The relative recall can be calculated using following the formula:

Total number of sites retrieved by a search engine

$$\text{Relative recall} = \frac{\text{Total number of sites retrieved by a search engine}}{\text{Sum of sites retrieved by all Search Engines (BYG)}}$$

The relative recall of the Bing, Yahoo and Google (BYG), for general queries was calculated and presented in Table 4. The overall relative recall of the Google was 0.922, for Yahoo was 0.061 and for Bing it was 0.016

Table4: Relative Recall of Google, Yahoo and Bing

S. No.	Google	Yahoo	Bing	Total	Relative Recall (Google)	Relative Recall (Yahoo)	Relative Recall (Bing)
1	1,550,000	89,400	89,300	1,728,700	0.896627524	0.051715162	0.051657315
2	1,230,000	170,000	172,000	1,572,000	0.782442748	0.108142494	0.109414758
3	278,000	305,000	311,000	894,000	0.310961969	0.341163311	0.34787472
4	1,950,000	138,000	137,000	2,225,000	0.876404494	0.062022472	0.061573034
5	6,260,000	31,800	32,800	6,324,600	0.989785915	0.005027986	0.005186099
6	2,040,000	75,000	77,900	2,192,900	0.930274978	0.034201286	0.035523736
7	534,000	37,100	36,400	607,500	0.879012346	0.061069959	0.059917695
8	93,100	24,100	28,300	145,500	0.639862543	0.165635739	0.194501718
9	163,000	6,710	6,720	176,430	0.923879159	0.038032081	0.03808876
10	652,000	16,200	16,900	685,100	0.951685885	0.023646183	0.024667932
11	1,360,000	256,000	253,000	1,869,000	0.727661851	0.136971643	0.135366506
12	2,810,000	34,000	35,000	2,879,000	0.976033345	0.011809656	0.012156999
13	2,220,000	24,700	25,000	2,269,700	0.978102833	0.010882495	0.011014672
14	1,500,000	175,000	175,000	1,850,000	0.810810811	0.094594595	0.094594595
15	136,000	27,300	27,300	190,600	0.713536201	0.143231899	0.143231899
Total	21,268,100	1,410,310	1,423,620	24,102,030			
Recall	0.882419448	0.058514158	0.059066394				

Figure 1 shows the relative recall of Bing, Yahoo and Google (BYG) for general queries. In case of Google, the search query 5 had the highest relative recall value of 0.98 and least relative recall for search query 3 of value 0.31. In case of Yahoo, the

highest relative recall was for search query 3 (0.34) with the least relative recall for search query 5 (0.005). Similarly, the highest relative recall value of 0.34 for search query 3 and lowest value of 0.005 for search query 5.

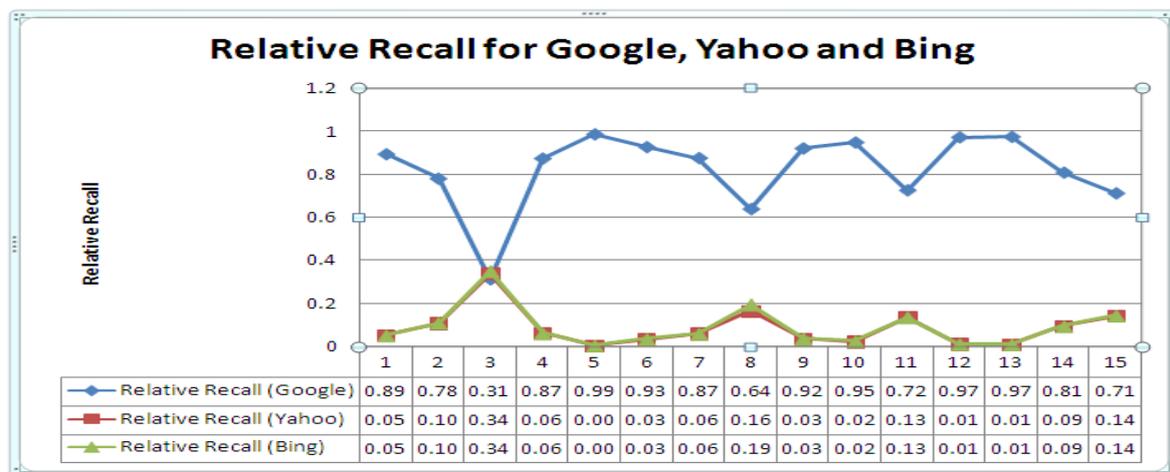


Fig 1: Relative Recall of Google, Yahoo and Bing Search Engines

V. CONCLUSION

The World Wide Web with its short history has experienced significant changes. While the earlier search engines were established based on the traditional database and information retrieval methods, many other algorithms and methods have since been added to them to improve their results. The precision value varies

among the search engines depending on the database size. The gigantic size of the Web and vast variety of the users' needs and interests as well as the potential of the Web as a commercial market have brought about many changes and a great demand for the development of better search engines. The present study estimated the precision of Google, Yahoo and Bing. The results of the study also showed that the precision of Google was high as compared to Yahoo and Bing and Yahoo has better precision than Bing. It was observed that Google, Yahoo and Bing showed diversity in their search capabilities, user interface and also in the quality of information. However these two search engines retrieved comparatively more relevant sites or links as compared to irrelevant sites. Google utilized the Web graph or link structure of the Web to become one of the most comprehensive and reliable search engines. This study provided evidence that the Google was able to give better search results with more precision and more relative recall as compared to Yahoo which would explain why it is the most widely used search engine for the Internet.

Appendix 1 List of Queries

S. No.	Query
1	Maruti car for sale in Rajasthan
2	Best price of Samsung galaxy
3	Land for sale in Jaipur
4	Fast food restaurants in Gurgaon
5	Features of LED TV
6	Price of Honda Bikes
7	Authorised Dealers of HP Computers in Delhi
8	Mineral Water Bottling Plants
9	Anti Hairfall Shampoo
10	Fairness Cream
11	Best Engineering Colleges in Rajasthan
12	Furniture shops in Ahemadabad
13	Second's Reymonds showroom in Hyderabad
14	Softwares for Android Mobiles
15	Solar Panel Manufactures in Rajasthan

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