

# THE RANKING GAME

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# A SEARCH ON THE WEB

the ranking game



## GameRankings - Video Game Reviews from around the Internet

[www.gamerankings.com/](http://www.gamerankings.com/) ▼

Founded in 1999, GameRankings indexes over 240000 video **game** reviews from both online and offline sources, plus over 230000 other news articles.

## College Rankings - Reed College

<https://www.reed.edu/apply/college-rankings.html> ▼

College Rankings. campus banner photo. Reed and the **Rankings Game**. Why doesn't Reed participate in U.S. News & World Report's college rankings?

## [PDF] The University Rankings Game - Lehigh University

[www.lehigh.edu/~incbeug/.../Dearden\\_Grewal\\_Lilien\\_Rankings\\_Game\\_May\\_2008.p...](http://www.lehigh.edu/~incbeug/.../Dearden_Grewal_Lilien_Rankings_Game_May_2008.p...) ▼

by R Grewal - 2008 - [Cited by 52](#) - [Related articles](#)

The University **Rankings Game**: Modeling the Competition among Universities for Ranking. Rajdeep Grewal. James A. Dearden. Gary L. Lilien. May 2008 ...

## Gaming the College Rankings - The New York Times

[www.nytimes.com/2012/02/01/education/gaming-the-college-rankings.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2012/02/01/education/gaming-the-college-rankings.html) ▼

Feb 1, 2012 - Any love-hate relationship must have its share of pain, so the academic world, in its obsession with college **rankings**, is suitably dismayed by ...

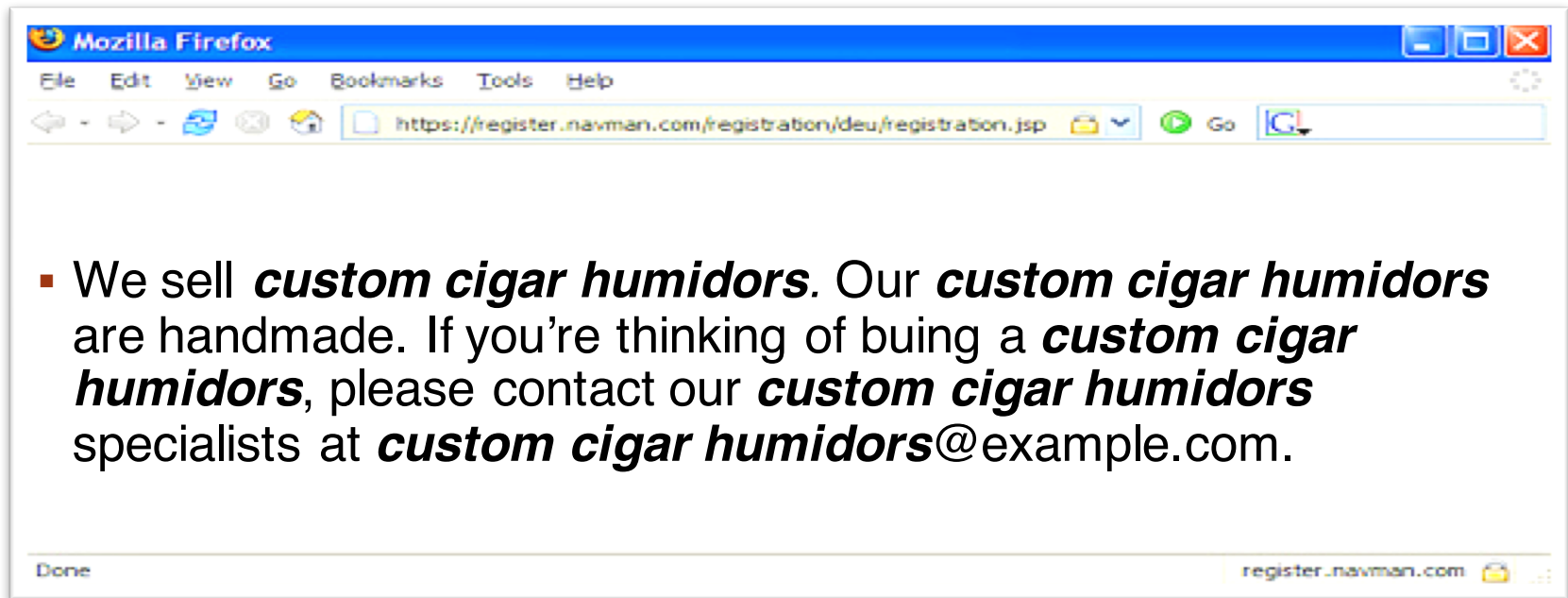
## Top Core PC Games | US & Europe | Newzoo

<https://newzoo.com/insights/rankings/top-20-core-pc-games/> ▼

Every month Newzoo and Overwolf publish the Top 20 Core PC **Games** in the US and Europe. The **ranking** is based on the number of unique sessions during a ...



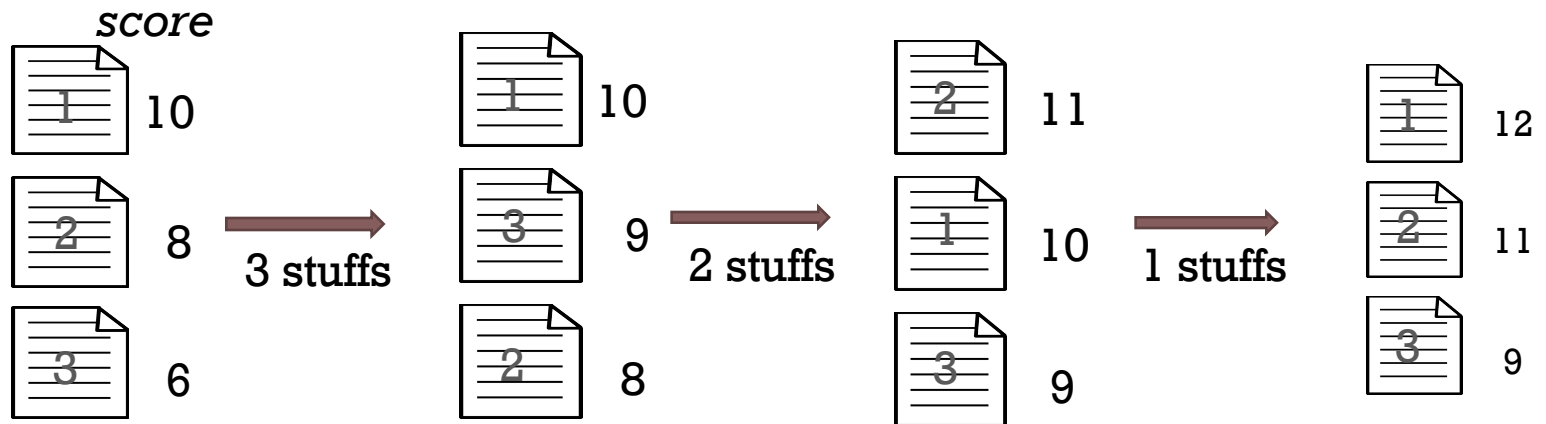
# KEYWORD STUFFING



- One approach for *Search Engine Optimization (SEO)*



# EXAMPLE



# PROBLEMS

- Search engine's performance worsens due to the competition
- Degraded coherency
- Hard to distinguish between white/black hat SEO

Goal:

- Can the search engine reduce the motivation for “bad” content manipulations?



# OUR CONTRIBUTION

- Developed formal methodology to measure the tolerance of a ranking scheme to keyword stuffing
- Showed that competition may degrade retrieval effectiveness
- *Offered a probabilistic ranking scheme and showed an indication for it to reduce the incentive to manipulate the content*



# INSPIRED BY GAME THEORY

- Documents are *strategic players*
  - **Profit** derived by rank
  - **Cost** by SEO actions
  - **Utility** = Profit - Cost
- Competition is a game:
  - Each document “plays” in its turn – perform the ***Best Response***
  - A round – all the documents have a change to act



# FORMAL MODEL

- Given a query  $q \in Q$ , and a set of documents  $\mathcal{D}$
- Ranking function:  $\mathcal{D} \times Q \rightarrow [0,1]$ 
  - e.g., **BM25**
- Profit:  $P: \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ 
  - e.g., **reciprocal ranking** ( $p(i) = 1/i$ )
- Cost:  $C: \mathcal{D} \times \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ 
  - representing cost of SEO
  - e.g., **fixed cost per stuffed term**
- Utility:  $U_i(d'_i) = E(P(r(d'_i))) - C(d'_i, d_i)$ 
  - expectancy is explained later on



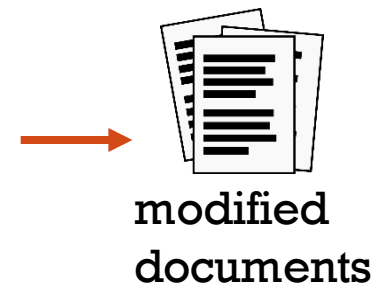
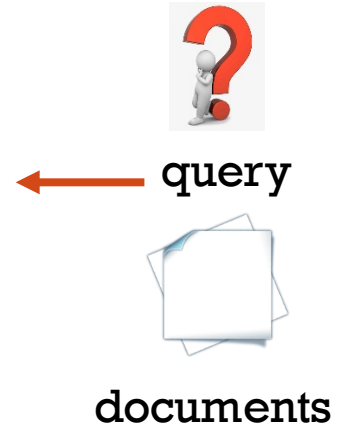
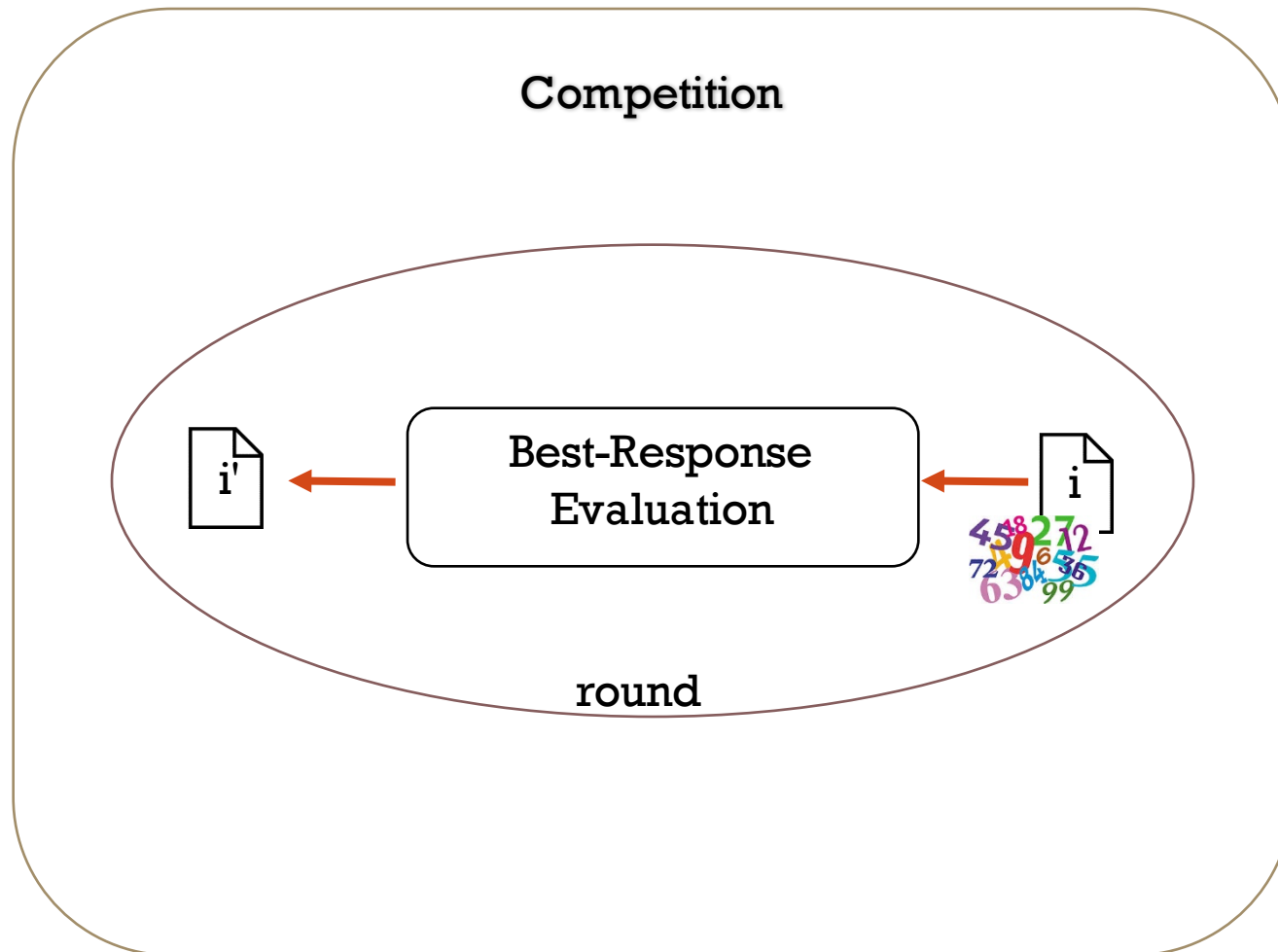


# ASSUMPTIONS

- Ranking function is known to all the documents
- No content deletions
- Only query terms are stuffed
- Documents optimize for a single query



# SIMULATION



# BEST RESPONSE

- A document should iterate over all possible modifications
  - however, this number is large
  - when limiting the number of stuffed terms to k
    - $C_n^k = \binom{n+k-1}{n}$  where there are n query terms
    - still large...



# BEST RESPONSE

- **Greedy algorithm:**

*iteratively add the term which locally maximizes the Ranking score*

- *eventually return the revised document or the original one if no improvement was found*

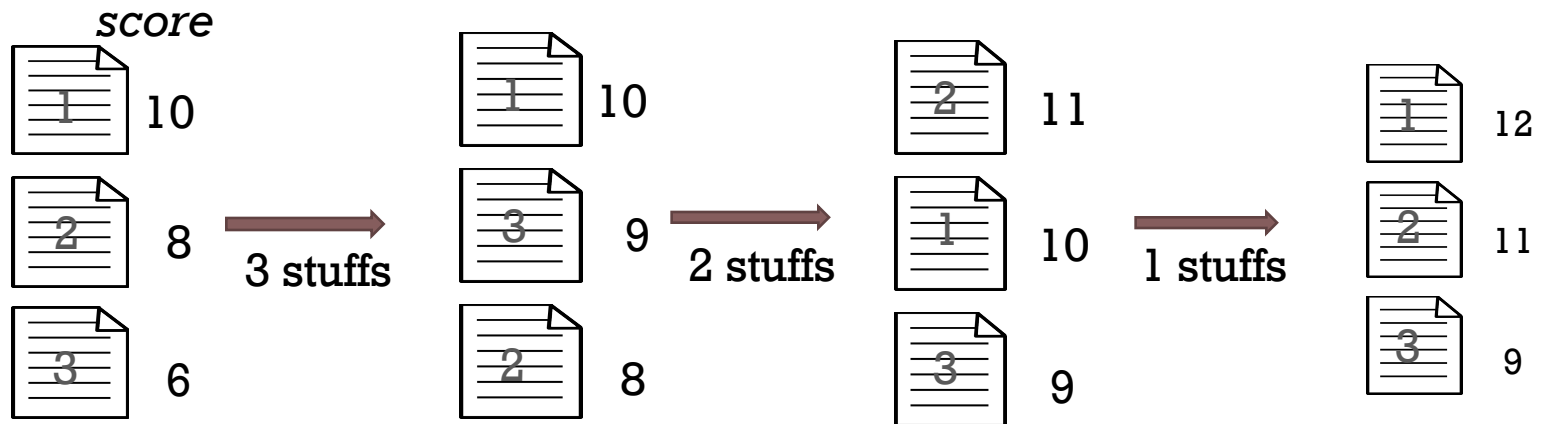


# AN EXAMPLE OF COMPETITION

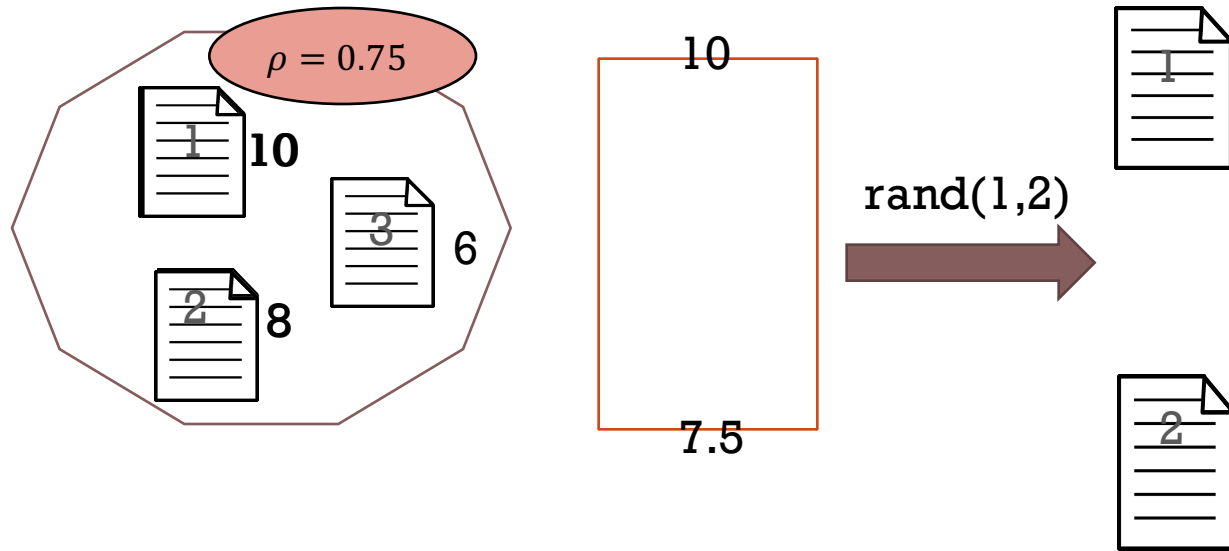
- $\Sigma = \{a, b, c, d\}$ ,  $q = \{a, b\}$ ,  $d_1 = \{a\}$ ,  $d_2 = \{b, c\}$
- RSV – Query Likelihood with Laplace smoothing
- $P(1)=1$ ,  $P(2)=0$ , C:0.75 per term
- $RSV(d_1, q) = \frac{2}{5} * \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{25}$ ,  $RSV(d_2, q) = \frac{1}{6} * \frac{2}{6} = \frac{2}{36}$
- $d'_2 = \{a, b, c\} \Rightarrow RSV(d'_2, q) = \frac{2}{7} * \frac{2}{7} = \frac{4}{49} > \frac{2}{25}$
- $d'_1 = \{a, b\} \Rightarrow RSV(d'_1, q) = \frac{2}{6} * \frac{2}{6} = \frac{4}{36} > \frac{4}{49}$
- and the second player cannot improve its utility from stuffing



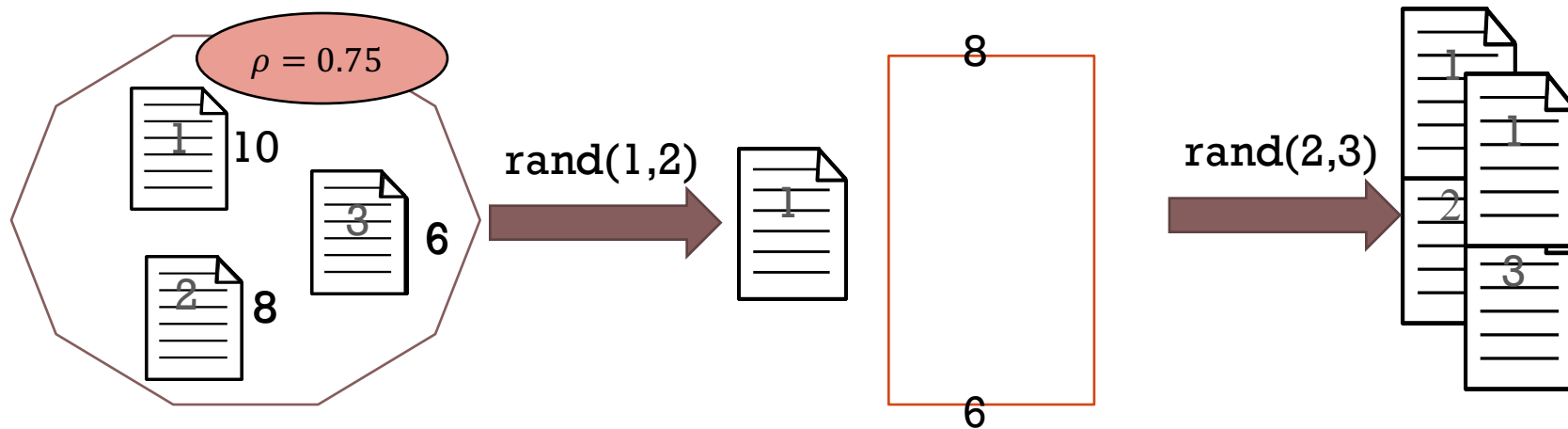
# DETERMINISTIC RANKING



# PROBABILISTIC RANKING

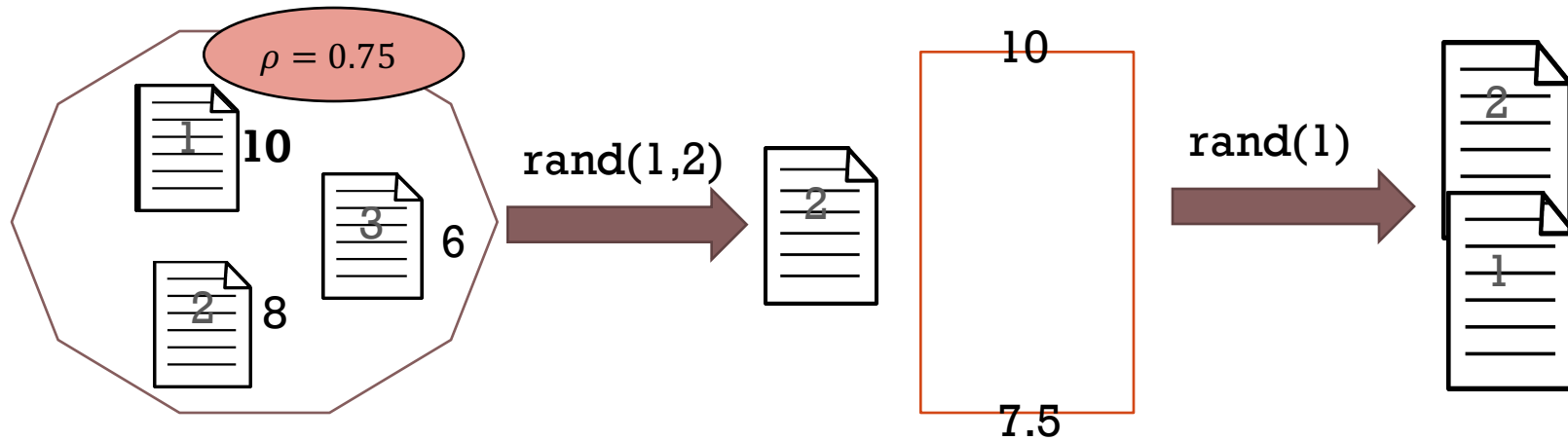


# PROBABILISTIC RANKING

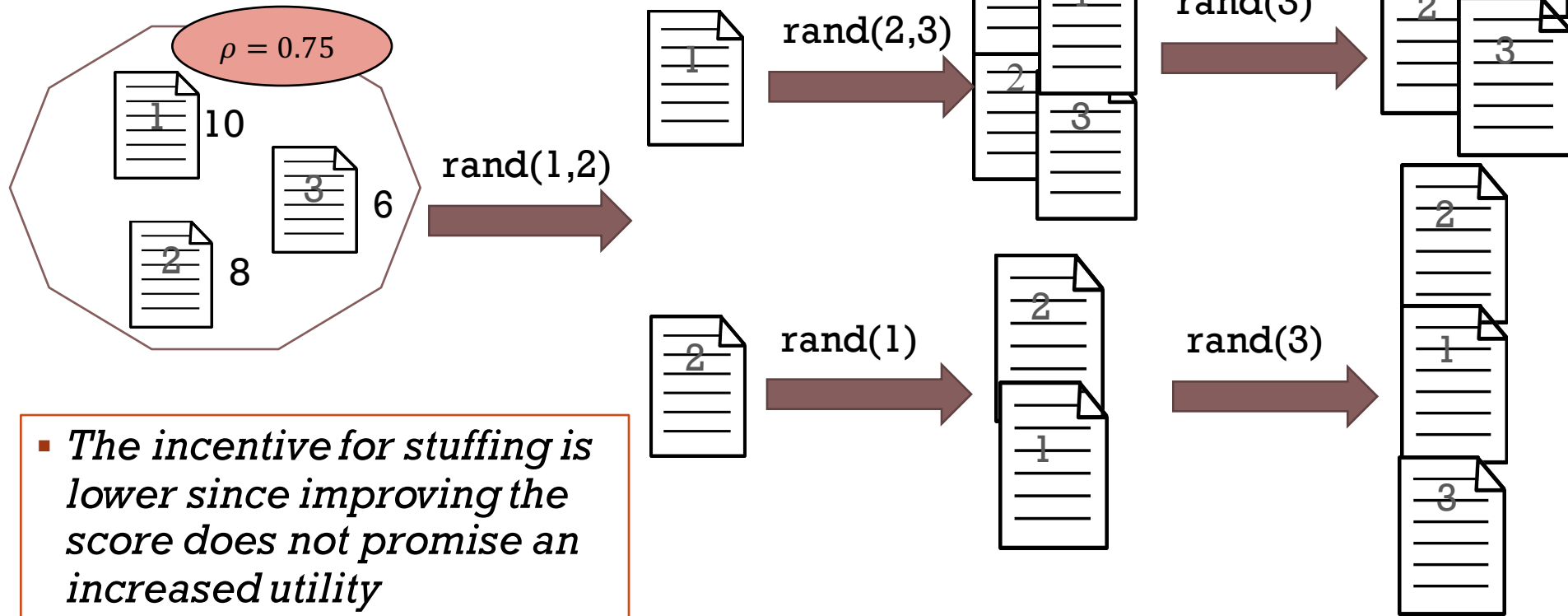




# PROBABILISTIC RANKING



# PROBABILISTIC RANKING



- *The incentive for stuffing is lower since improving the score does not promise an increased utility*

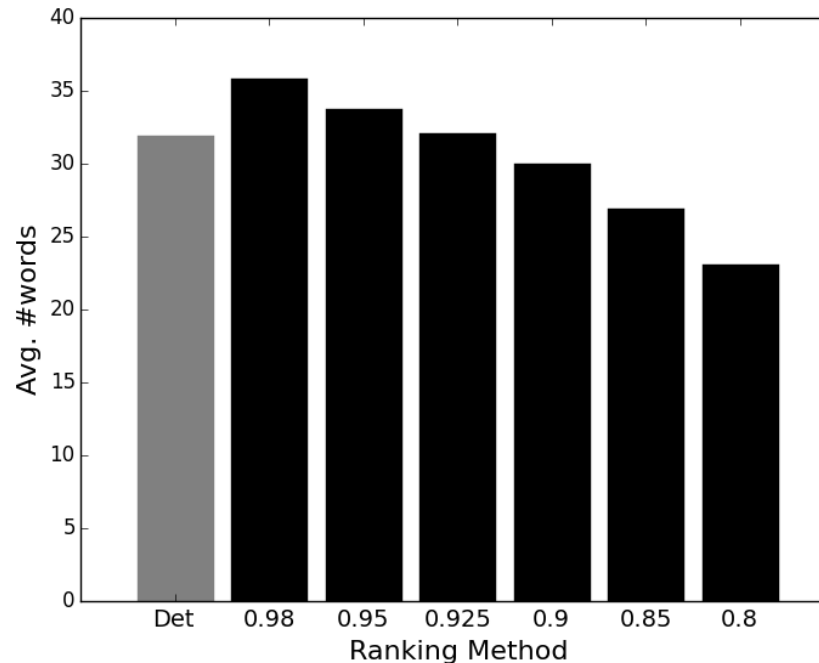


# DATASET

- AP news & Wall Street Journal
- Including TREC's relevance judgments (79 queries)
- Settings:
  - *profit – reciprocal ranking* ( $p(i) = 1/i$ )
  - *fixed cost – 0.05 per term*
  - *20 players* (documents)
  - *up to 10 rounds*
  - *BM25 as a deterministic ranking function*
  - *Probabilistic ranking – using 10k Monte-Carlo simulations*



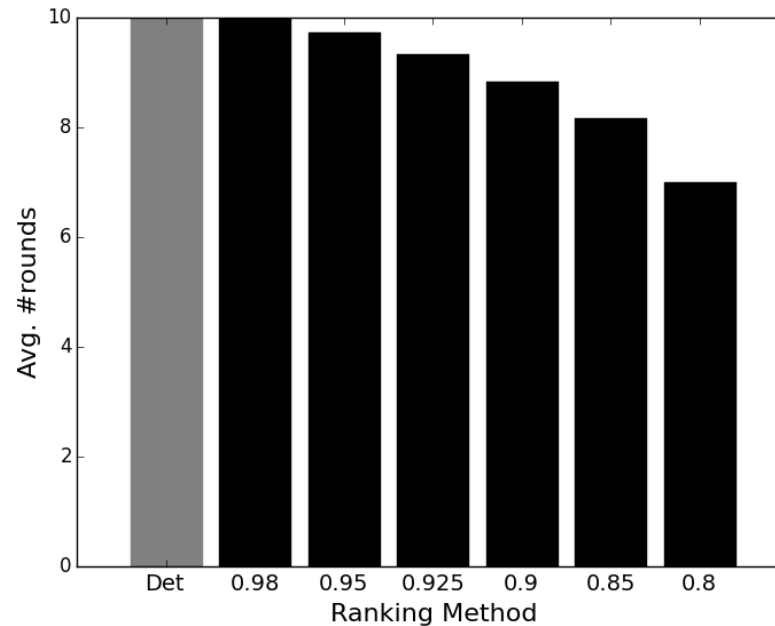
# KEYWORD STUFFING EXPERIMENT



- $\rho$  is decreasing  $\rightarrow$  stuffing is less profitable
- In high values of  $\rho$  highly-ranked pages stuff terms



# CONVERGENCE EXPERIMENT



- Randomness in the ranking process limits the competition between web pages



# RELEVANCE EXPERIMENT

No Competition	P@3	P@5	P@10	MAP <sup>1</sup>
Initial Set	<b>0.5105</b>	<b>0.4835</b>	<b>0.4734</b>	<b>0.0655</b>
Det. Ranking	0.4557	0.4481	0.4341	0.0591

- Decrease in relevance across all metrics due to the competition
  - The ranks of irrelevant pages improve throughout the competition
- Due to small corpus size - not significant statistically

<sup>1</sup>values are low since the MAP was calculate over 20 documents



# RELEVANCE EXPERIMENT

	P@3	P@5	P@10	MAP <sup>1</sup>
Initial Set	<b>0.5105</b>	<b>0.4835</b>	<b>0.4734</b>	<b>0.0655</b>
Det.	0.4557	0.4481	0.4341	0.0591
Prob. (0.9)	0.4492	0.4490	0.4449	0.0590

- Decrease in relevance across all metrics due to the competition
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# CONCLUSIONS

- We built a methodology for estimating techniques for handling web spam
- Inspired by game theory pages are strategic players with profit, cost and utility
- Illustrated the system on probabilistic ranking, and show it reduces spam with limited implication on search quality

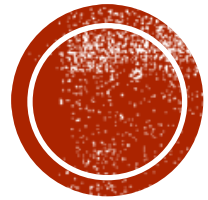




# FUTURE WORK

- Additional and bigger datasets
  - Including web pages
  - Optimized for SEO
- Comparison to other spam-aware methods
- Extend the framework to other SEO operations e.g., link farming
  - Can the probabilistic approach reduce manipulations?





**THANK YOU!**