METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR IMPROVING A SEARCH RANKING USING RELATED QUERIES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention generally relates to search engines. More particularly, the invention relates to methods and systems for improving a search ranking using related queries.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Conventional search engines operating in a networked computer environment such as the World Wide Web or in an individual computer can provide search results in response to entry of a user's search query. In many instances, the search results are ranked in accordance with the search engine's scoring or ranking system or method. For example, conventional search engines score or rank documents of a search result for a particular query based on the contents of the documents, such as on the number of times a keyword or particular word or phrase appears in each document in the search results. Documents include, for example, web pages of various formats, such as HTML, XML, XHTML; Portable Document Format (PDF) files; and word processor and application program document files. Other search engines base scoring or ranking on more than the content of the document. For example, one known method, described in an article entitled "The Anatomy of a Large-Scale Hypertextual Search Engine," by Sergey Brin and Lawrence Page, assigns a degree of importance to a document, such as a web page, based on the link structure of the web page. Other conventional methods involve selling a higher score or rank in search results for a particular query to third parties that want to attract users or customers to their websites.

In some instances, a user of a search engine may enter an obscure or infrequently used search query. In response to such queries, conventional search engines can return unreliable

search results since there is relatively little data to rank or score search results for the search query.

If an Internet search engine returns more than one search result in response to a search query, the search results may be displayed as a list of links to the documents associated with the search results. A user may browse and visit a website associated with one or more of the search results to evaluate whether the website is relevant to the user's search query. For example, a user may manipulate a mouse or another input device and "click" on a link to a particular search result to view a website associated with the search result. In many instances, the user will browse and visit several websites provided in the search result, clicking on links associated with each of the several websites to access various websites associated with the search results before locating useful or relevant information to address the user's search query.

If the user is not satisfied with the initial search results, the user may decide to change or modify the search query to a second, typically-related query and obtain a new or similar set of search results. After inputting the second query and receiving new search results, the user may manipulate a mouse or another input device and "click" on a link to a particular search result to view a website associated with the search result. As before, the user may browse and visit several websites associated with the search results returned for the second query by "clicking" on links associated with the websites returned in the search results.

Clicking on multiple links to multiple websites associated with a single set of search results can be time consuming. It is desirable to improve the ranking algorithm used by search engines and to therefore provide users with better search results.

SUMMARY

Embodiments of the present invention comprise systems and methods that improve search rankings for a search query by using data associated with queries related to the search query. One aspect of an embodiment of the present invention comprises receiving a search query, and determining one or more related queries related to the search query. Such related queries may be defined and determined in a variety of ways. Another aspect of an embodiment of the present invention comprises determining an article (such as a web page) associated with the search query, and determining a ranking score for the article based at least in part on data associated with the related query. Such related query data may include one or more of a variety of data associated with the related query. Also, a variety of algorithms using related query data may be applied in such systems and methods.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other features, aspects, and advantages of the present invention are better understood when the following Detailed Description is read with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 illustrates a block diagram of a system in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 illustrates a flow diagram of a method in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 illustrates a flow diagram of a subroutine of the method shown in FIG. 2; and

FIG. 4 illustrates a flow diagram of a subroutine of the subroutine shown in FIG. 3.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

The present invention comprises methods and systems for improving a search ranking by using related query data. Reference will now be made in detail to exemplary embodiments of the invention as illustrated in the text and accompanying drawings. The same reference numbers are used throughout the drawings and the following description to refer to the same or like parts.

Various systems in accordance with the present invention may be constructed. FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary system in which exemplary embodiments of the present invention may operate. The present invention may operate, and be embodied in, other systems as well.

The system **100** shown in FIG. 1 includes multiple client devices **102a-n**, a server device **104**, and a network **106**. The network **106** shown includes the Internet. In other embodiments, other networks, such as an intranet may be used. Moreover, methods according to the present invention may operate in a single computer. The client devices **102a-n** shown each include a computer-readable medium, such as a random access memory (RAM) **108**, in the embodiment shown coupled to a processor **110**. The processor **110** executes a set of computer-executable program instructions stored in memory **108**. Such processors may include a microprocessor, an ASIC, and state machines. Such processors include, or may be in communication with, media, for example computer-readable media, which stores instructions that, when executed by the processor, cause the processor to perform the steps described herein. Embodiments of computer-readable media include, but are not limited to, an electronic, optical, magnetic, or other storage or transmission device capable of providing a processor, such as the processor in communication with a touch-sensitive input device, with computer-readable instructions. Other examples of suitable media include, but are not limited to, a floppy disk, CD-ROM, magnetic disk, memory chip, ROM, RAM, an ASIC, a configured processor, all optical media, all magnetic tape or other

magnetic media, or any other medium from which a computer processor can read instructions. Also, various other forms of computer-readable media may transmit or carry instructions to a computer, including a router, private or public network, or other transmission device or channel, both wired and wireless. The instructions may comprise code from any computer-programming language, including, for example, C, C++, C#, Visual Basic, Java, and JavaScript.

Client devices **102a-n** may also include a number of external or internal devices such as a mouse, a CD-ROM, a keyboard, a display, or other input or output devices. Examples of client devices **102a-n** are personal computers, digital assistants, personal digital assistants, cellular phones, mobile phones, smart phones, pagers, digital tablets, laptop computers, a processor-based device and similar types of systems and devices. In general, a client device **102a-n** may be any type of processor-based platform connected to a network **106** and that interacts with one or more application programs. The client devices **102a-n** shown include personal computers executing a browser application program such as Internet Explorer™, version 6.0 from Microsoft Corporation, Netscape Navigator™, version 7.1 from Netscape Communications Corporation, and Safari™, version 1.0 from Apple Computer.

Through the client devices **102a-n**, users **112a-n** can communicate over the network **106** with each other and with other systems and devices coupled to the network **106**. As shown in FIG. 1, a server device **104** is also coupled to the network **106**. In the embodiment shown, a user **112a-n** can generate a search query **114** at a client device **102a-n** to transmit to the server device **104** via the network **106**. For example, a user **112a** types a textual search query into a query field of a web page of a search engine displayed on the client device **102a**, which is then transmitted via the network **106** to the server device **104**. In the embodiment shown, a user **112a-n** inputs a search query **114** at a client device **102a-n** which transmits an associated search query signal **126** reflecting the search query **114** to the server device **104**.

The server device **104** shown includes a server executing a search engine application program such as the Google™ search engine. Similar to the client devices **102a-n**, the server device **104** shown includes a processor **116** coupled to a computer readable memory **118**. Server device **104**, depicted as a single computer system, may be implemented as a network of computer processors. Examples of a server devices **104** are servers, mainframe computers, networked computers, a processor-based device and similar types of systems and devices. Client processors **110** and the server processor **116** can be any of a number of well known computer processors, such as processors from Intel Corporation of Santa Clara, California and Motorola Corporation of Schaumburg, Illinois.

Memory **118** contains the search engine application program, also known as a search engine **124**. The search engine **124** locates relevant information in response to a search query **114** from a user **112a-n**.

The server device **104**, or related device, has previously performed a search of the network **106** to locate articles, such as web pages, stored at other devices or systems connected to the network **106**, and indexed the articles in memory **118** or another data storage device. Articles include, documents, for example, web pages of various formats, such as HTML, XML, XHTML, Portable Document Format (PDF) files, and word processor, database, and application program document files, audio, video, or any other information of any type whatsoever made available on a network (such as the Internet), a personal computer, or other computing or storage means. The embodiments described herein are described generally in relation to documents, but embodiments may operate on any type of article.

The search engine **124** responds to the associated search query signal **126** reflecting the search query **114** by returning a set of relevant information or search results **132** to client device **102a-n** from which the search query **114** originated.

The search engine **124** shown includes a document locator **134**, a ranking processor **136**, and a related query processor **138**. In the embodiment shown, each comprises computer code residing in the memory **118**. The document locator **134** identifies a set of documents that are responsive to the search query **114** from a user **112a**. In the embodiment shown, this is accomplished by accessing an index of documents, indexed in accordance with potential search queries or search terms. The ranking processor **136** ranks or scores the search result **132** including the located set of web pages or documents based upon relevance to a search query **114** and / or any other criteria. The related query processor **138** determines or otherwise measures a quality signal such as a related query signal **128** that reflects or otherwise corresponds to relevance of one or more web pages or documents in the located set of the search results **132**. Note that other functions and characteristics of the document locator **134**, ranking processor **136**, and related query processor **138** are further described below.

Server device **104** also provides access to other storage elements, such as a related query data storage element, in the example shown a related query database **120**, and a selection data storage element, in the example shown a selection data database **122**. The specific selection database shown is a clickthrough database, but any selection data storage element may be used. Data storage elements may include any one or combination of methods for storing data, including without limitation, arrays, hashtables, lists, and pairs. Other similar types of data storage devices can be accessed by the server device **104**. The related query database **120** stores data associated with relationships between a search query **114** and other search queries. A relationship between one or more search queries may be based upon a predetermined set of rules. The search engine **124** determines relationships or otherwise executes a set of instructions to determine relationships between search queries, and stores relationship-type data in the related query database **120**. Alternatively, the related query processor **138** determines relationships or

otherwise executes a set of instructions to determine relationships between search queries, and stores relationship-type data in the related query database **120**.

It should be noted that the present invention may comprise systems having different architecture than that which is shown in FIG. 1. For example, in some systems according to the present invention, the related query database **120** and processor **138** may not be part of the search engine **124**, and may carry out modification of selection data (such as click counts) or other operations offline. Also, in other embodiments, the related query processor **138** may affect the output of the document locator **134** or other system. The system **100** shown in FIG. 1 is merely exemplary, and is used to explain the exemplary methods shown in FIGS. 2 – 4.

In the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 1, the related query database **120** and clickthrough database **122** contain data gathered and stored prior to carrying out the example method of the present invention as shown in FIGs. 2-4. Still referring to FIG. 1, the related query processor **138** shown determines a relationship between two search queries by recording and analyzing, for example, the proximity of one search query to another search query. For example, when a user **112a** types in a first search query such as "infinity auto" and then inputs a second search query such as "infiniti" immediately afterward, the related query processor **138** may define a relationship between the first search query and the second search query. In this example, the relationship or proximity between search queries would be defined as "back-to-back" or consecutive. Thus, for the query "infinity auto," relationships to queries "infiniti," "luxury car," "quality luxury car," and "Japanese quality luxury car" may be defined if a user **112a** inputs these queries immediately following the initial query "infinity auto." Other types of relationships or proximities can be defined according to the invention and stored by the related query database **120**.

As another example, the related query database **120** can store information that the relationship between the first search query "infinity auto" and the second search query "infiniti" should be stronger or otherwise weighted heavier than the relationship between the first search query and a third search query "luxury car." In this example, a determination can be made to weight the relationship between the first search and second search query heavier than the relationship between the first search and third search query so that improved search results for subsequent search queries can be obtained from related queries. Types of weighting can include the number of times two search queries are input "back-to-back," or the proximity in time that two search queries are input. Other types of weighting or similar, relationship-type data can be defined by the invention and stored by the stored by a related query database **120**.

The related query database **120** shown includes a list of related queries for a particular query. For example, for the search query "infinity auto," four related queries may be stored and associated with the search query "infinity auto." These related queries can be "infiniti," "luxury car," "quality luxury car," and "Japanese quality luxury car." This number of related queries is used for example purposes. In other embodiments, the number of related queries can be greater or fewer.

The clickthrough database **122** shown stores data associated with users' selection of a search result **132** from a search engine **124**, such as from a list of documents located in response to a search query **114**. For example, a user **112a** enters an input at a client device **102a-n**, such as manipulating a mouse or another input device to click on one or more URLs associated with web pages or documents of a search result **132**. A user "click" is generated by the user's selection of a document located in the search result **132**. This "click" on a document is stored in the clickthrough database **122** as a selection associated with the document's presence in a search

result returned for a particular search query. Many other such related query lists, associated with other queries, may be stored there as well.

User clicks are generally referred to as "clickthrough" data. In the embodiment shown, the search engine **124** measures and stores the clickthrough data as well as other data related to each of the documents located in the search result **132**.

Clickthrough data is generally an indicator of quality in a search result. Quality signals or clickthrough data can include, but is not limited to, whether a particular URL or document is clicked by a particular user; how often a URL, document, or web page is clicked by one or more users; and how often a particular user clicks on specific documents or web pages. Other types of quality signals similar to clickthrough data, such as user inputs or observational type data, can be stored by a clickthrough database **122** or similar data storage devices.

Other data related to documents located in a search result **132** that can be stored in a clickthrough database **122** or other data storage device can include, but is not limited to, how often a particular URL, document, or web page is shown in response to a search query **114**; how many times a particular search query **114** is asked by users **112a-n**; the age or time a particular document has been posted on a network **106**, and identity of a source of a particular document on a network **106**.

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 1, the server **104** is in communication with the related query database **120** and the clickthrough database **122**. The server **104** carries out a process by which the data in the two databases **120, 122** are used to improve the search results provided in response to a search query **114** from a user **112a**.

Various methods in accordance with the present invention may be carried out. One exemplary method according to the present invention comprises receiving a search query,

determining a related query related to the search query, determining an article associated with the search query, and determining a ranking score for the article based at least in part on data associated with the related query. The related query may be related to the search query in any way, and determined to be related in any way. Examples of related queries include having been input as consecutive search queries by users previously (whether once or multiple times), queries input by a user within a defined time range (e.g., 30 minutes), a misspelling relationship, a numerical relationship, a mathematical relationship, a translation relationship, a synonym, antonym, or acronym relationship, or other human-conceived or human-designated association, and any computer- or algorithm-determined relationship, but the invention is not limited to any particular relationship. The related query data may comprise one or more of a variety of data associated with a related query in any way. Examples of related query data include a selection score for an article when associated with a related query (such as, for example, the number of times the article has been "clicked" when returned in search results in response to a search for the related query), a second selection score for a second article associated with the related query, and a total selection score for a plurality of articles associated with the first related query (such as, for example, the total number of clickthroughs for all or a defined number of articles when returned in search results for the related query). Other examples include the number of times the related query has been the subject of a search, the number of times search results for the related query have been shown to users, the number of times search results for the related query have included the first article, and the number of times search results for the related query shown have included the first article. Any data associated with the related query may be included in related query data, and these are merely examples.

In some embodiments, determining an article associated with the search query may comprise determining that the article is associated with both the search query and the related query (for example, the article may be returned in search results for both the search query and the

related query). In such an embodiment or other embodiments, a selection score for the article when associated with the related query may be determined, and determining the ranking score for the first article may comprise determining the ranking score for the article based at least in part on the selection score. In one embodiment, it is determined that the article is associated with both the search query and with the first related query by determining an initial search result for the search query, the initial search result comprising the article, and determining that a search result for the related query comprises the article as well. In some embodiments, the article comprises a representation of the first article, such as a uniform resource locator.

Further, in some embodiments, determining the ranking score for the article comprises determining a number of times the article was selected when presented in search results for the related query. This may be accomplished in any fashion. One example is by determining a number of clickthroughs for the article when presented in search results for the related query.

In some embodiments, a ranking score for an article is determined. This may be accomplished in any fashion. In one embodiment, a mathematical function or algorithm may be used. One or more variables may be used in the function, including those associated with related queries and other variables. One example of determining a ranking score for an article comprises determining an initial ranking score for the article when associated with the search query, and calculating a mathematical function comprising the initial ranking score and the selection score. This mathematical function may be any of a variety of functions or algorithms. One such function comprises combining the initial ranking score and the selection score, weighted with at least one weighting factor. Other such functions comprise combining the initial ranking score and the selection score, normalized with at least one normalization factor. Again, these are only examples, and a variety of functions may be used.

In some embodiments, articles are ranked in relation to other articles based at least in part on related query data. For example, in one method a second article associated with the search query is determined, and a ranking score for the second article is determined based at least in part on data associated with the first related query. The first article and the second article are then ranked based at least in part on the first ranking score and the second ranking score. A search result for the search query having the first article and the second article ranked according at least in part to the first ranking score and the second ranking score may then be provided.

In some embodiments, a second related query related to the search query is determined, and the first ranking score for the first article is further based at least in part on data associated with the second related query. Data associated with one or more related queries may be used to score and rank articles and provide search results. These exemplary aspects of embodiments of the present invention may be repeated or iterated to improve search results.

FIGS. 2 – 4 illustrate an exemplary method **200** in accordance with the present invention in detail. This exemplary method is provided by way of example, as there are a variety of ways to carry out methods according to the present invention. The method **200** shown in FIG. 2 can be executed or otherwise performed by any of various systems. The method **200** is described below as carried out by the system **100** shown in FIG. 1 by way of example, and various elements of the system **100** are referenced in explaining the example method of FIGs. 2-4. The method **200** shown provides an improvement of a search ranking using clickthrough data and related queries.

Each block shown in FIGs. 2-4 represents one or more steps carried out in the exemplary method **200**. Referring to FIG. 2, in block **202**, the example method **200** begins. Block **202** is followed by block **204**, in which a related query database **120** is provided. This may be accomplished by, for example, constructing such a database or establishing communication with

such a database. As described with reference to FIG. 1, the related query database **120** stores relationship-type data between a search query **114** and other search queries.

Block **204** is followed by block **206**, in which a selection data database, in this case a clickthrough database, is provided. This may be accomplished by, for example, constructing such a database or establishing communication with such a database. As described with reference to FIG. 1, the clickthrough database **122** stores data associated with users' clicks or inputs to a search result **132** provided by the search engine **124**, such as a list of documents, such as web pages, provided in response to a search query **114** from a user **112a**.

Block **206** is followed by block **208**, in which a search query, in the form of a search query signal, is received by the server. In the embodiment shown, a user **112a** generates a search query **114** at a client device **102a**. The client device **102** transmits an associated search query signal **126** reflecting the search query **114** to the server device **104** via a network **106**. The search engine **124** receives the search query signal **126** and processes the search query **114**. For example, if the user **112a** types a search query "infinity auto" into the search or query field of a search page on a browser application program, the client **102a** transmits a search query signal **126** that includes the text "infinity auto" or some other representation or indication of "infinity auto." The search engine **124** receives the signal **126** and determines that "infinity auto" is the desired search query **114**.

Block **208** is followed by block **210**, in which article data, in the case shown, document data, is determined and received. In this block **210** in the embodiment shown, the search engine **124** conducts a search for relevant documents in a search database (not shown) or memory **118** that have previously been indexed from the network **106**. The search engine **124** receives document data from the search database or memory **118** in response to the search query signal **126** reflecting the search query **114** from the user **112a**. The document data is also referred to as

the initial search result for the search query **114**. Document data can include, but is not limited to, a universal resource locator (URL) that provides a link to a document, web page, or to a location from which a document or web page can be retrieved or otherwise accessed by the user **112** via the network **106**. Note that document data is sometimes referred to as a "document" throughout the text of the specification. Alternatively, the document locator **134** obtains or otherwise receives document data in response to a search query signal **126** reflecting a search query **114**.

For example, in block **210** shown, the search engine **124** shown would determine a list of documents responsive to the search query "infinity auto." This list of documents would comprise the determined document data. For example, this initial search result list for "infinity auto" could comprise a list of 15 documents. In the embodiment shown, this initial determination of document data may be by means of a conventional search engine query and results return.

Block **210** is followed by block **212**, in which related query data is determined. In the embodiment shown, related query data is determined for each document in the initial search result for the search query by calculating a related query signal. In response to each document located in the initial search result, the search engine **124** generates a related query signal **128** for each particular document using a related signal query function. For example, in the embodiment shown, the related query processor **138** receives the initial search result. A related query signal function reflects a score for a document that includes data associated with at least one query related to the search query. The related query signal function, in this case a set of instructions processed by the related query processor **138** shown, determines a weighted value for each document in the initial search result depending upon the number of times other users have previously clicked or otherwise selected the particular document as a part of the initial search

result, and upon the number of times other users have previously clicked or otherwise selected the particular document as part of search results for other queries related to the search query. A document that is selected a greater number of times may have a heavier weighted value generated than a document selected a fewer number of times. Note that other signals **130** can be generated for each document or web page based upon other inputs or observational data that could be stored in the related query database **120** and/or the clickthrough database **122**, or another data storage device.

Any one or more of a variety of related query signal functions may be implemented by various embodiments of the invention. Examples of variables that may be included in a related query signal function include, without limitation, one ore more of the following:

a total selection score for a related query q'_i, (e.g.., the total number of clicks on all documents shown in response to the related query q'_i), denoted $NU(q'_i)$

an instance score for related query q'_i was shown (e.g., the number of times related query q'_i was received from users and/or the number of times search results for related query q'_i were shown over a defined time period), denoted $S(q'_i)$

a selection score for document d (e.g., number of clicks on document d) for a related query q_i, denoted $\#(d, q_i)$

a number of times related query q'_i and document d were shown together, denoted $S(d, q'_i)$

a selection score for document d for a related query q'_i in the context of query q, denoted $\#(d, q_i, q)$

a total selection score for related query q'_i (e.g., number of clicks on all documents returned for related query q'_i) in the context of query q, denoted $\#(q'_i, q)$

a number of times related query q'_i was shown in the context of query q, denoted $S(q_i, q)$

a number of times related query q'_i and document d were shown in the context of query q (in the context of query q means, for example, when there is an indication that the user was looking for query q, e.g., a user first input query q and then input query q'_i as a search query, or when the user input query q or a query containing the input query q a defined time period – such as 30 minutes – before or after inputting related query q'_i), denoted $S(d, q'_i, q)$

one or more blending factors that reflects, for example, trust in relevance and importance of the related queries, denoted A and λ;

an initial selection score for document i (e.g., the number of clicks on document i made when the document is returned in search results for the search query), denoted # Initial

a selected or calculated weight of relationship between the search query q and related query q'_m, denoted W_m

a normalization factor that reflects, for example, how often a particular related query q'_m is asked, denoted and $Norm_q'_m$; and

one or more other ranking factors or scores, based on related queries, the article under consideration, and/or other factors.

There are a variety of other variables that may be included, and these are only examples. Moreover, these and other variables may be limited or defined by a designated time period, a designated number of users, the number of users who refined their query from q to q'_i (e.g., the number who input a related query q'_i after inputting a query q), by all those who input the query q'_i, or by other limitations or refinements. Variables, limitations, definitions, or other data associated with related queries are referred to generally as related query data.

An example of such a limitation is as follows: 1000 people input the search query "infiniti" in a search engine over a defined time period (such as one day), but only 20 people may have first input "infinity" and then input "infiniti." So, if we are given the original query "infinity," the term S(infiniti) could be set to 1000 or 20 in the related query function, as desired.

Examples of related query signal functions, designated as (1) – (6), are discussed briefly below.

A first example (1) of a related query function is as follows:

(1) $$\#\,Total_i = A \times \#\,Initial_i + \left[(1-A) \times \sum_{m=1}^{M} \frac{W_m \times q'_m}{Norm_q'_m}\right]$$

wherein "M" is the total number of related queries for examination (in the embodiment shown, it is the number returned in the initial determined document data for the search query);

"# $Total_i$" is the score calculated for document "i," (in the embodiment shown, it is the total number of user clicks on document "i" after counting clicks on the same document "i" when shown in search results for related queries ($q'_1 + q'_2 + \ldots q'_m$), and weighed and normalized as desired);

"A" is a blending factor that reflects trust in relevance and importance of the related queries ($q'_1 + q'_2 + \ldots q'_m$);

"# $Initial_i$" is an initial selection score for document "i" (in the embodiment shown, it is the number of clicks on document "i" made when the document is returned in search results for the search query (not counting clicks on related queries ($q'_1 + q'_2 + \ldots q'_m$)));

"W_m" is the weight of relationship between the search query "q" and related query "q'm";

"# q'_m" is the number of clicks on a related query "q'_m"; and

"$Norm_q'_m$" is a normalization factor that reflects how often a particular related query "q'_m" is asked.

A second example (2) of a related query function illustrates the use of other selection data including the number of times a particular query is shown to users, "S(q);" the number of times a particular document for a related query was shown to users, "$S(q'_m,d)$;" the number of clicks on a search query, "#q;" the number of clicks on a particular document for a related query, "$\#(q'_m,d)$," squared; and a weighting factor "W_m". It is as follows:

(2) $$\#\,Total_i = \left(\frac{\#q}{S(q)} \times \#(q,d)\right) + \left(1 - \frac{\#q}{S(q)}\right) \sum_{m=1}^{M} \frac{W_m \times \#(q'_m,d)^2}{S(q'_m,d)}$$

"#q" is the number of clicks on search query "q;"

"S(q)" is the number of times a search query "q" was shown to users;

"#(q, d)" is the number of clicks on a particular document "d" for search query "q;"

"$\#(q'_m,d)$" is the number of clicks on a particular document "d" for related query "q'_m;"; and

"$S(q'_m,d)$" is the number of times a particular document for related query "q'_m" was shown to users.

Other variables are the same as described in relation to the first example (1).

A third example (3) of a related query function illustrates the use of various types of selection data with a weighting factor "W_m". It is as follows:

(3) $$\#\,Total_i = \#(q,d) + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \left(W_m \times \#(q'_m,d)\right)$$

The variables in the related query function (3) are the same as described in relation to examples (1) and (2).

A fourth example (4) of a related query function illustrates the use of other types of selection data, such as the number of clicks on a particular document for a search query, "#(q, d_i)" with a weighting factor "W_m" and a blending factor "λ." It is as follows:

(4) $$\#Total_i = \frac{\#(q,d) + \sum_{m=1}^{M} (W_m \times \#(q'_m,d))}{\lambda + \sum_i \left(\#(q,d_i) + \sum_{m=1}^{M} (W_m \times \#(q'_m,d)) \right)}$$

"λ" is a blending factor that reflects trust in relevance and importance of the related queries ($q'_1 + q'_2 + \ldots q'_m$).

The other variables in the related query function (4) are the same as described in relation to examples (1) and (2).

A fifth example of a related query function illustrates the use of various types of selection data with a weighting factor "W_m" and a blending factor "λ." It is as follows:

(5) $$\#Total_i = \frac{\frac{\#(q,d)}{\lambda + \sum_i \#(q,d_i)} + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \left(W_m \times \frac{\#(q'_m,d_i)}{\lambda + \sum \#(q,d_i)} \right)}{1 + \sum_{m=1}^{M} W_m}$$

The variables in the related query function (5) are the same as described in relation to examples discussed above.

A sixth example of a related query function illustrates the use of a ranking score previously generated by the search engine for all queries, "Score (q, d);" and a ranking score previously generated by the search engine for a particular document "d" in all related queries,

"Score (q'_m,d);" with various types of selection data such as the number of times a particular query is shown to users, "S(q);" and a weighting factor "W_m." An embodiment of this function may, in addition to using selection (such as clickthrough) information, use the score generated by a search engine on articles for related queries. For example, the function may use selection information combined with information on how well the article scores against the related query. It is as follows:

$$(6)\quad \#Total_i = \frac{\#q}{S(q)} \times \frac{\#(q,d)}{\#q} \times Score(q,d) + \left(1 - \frac{\#q}{S(q)}\right) \times \sum_{m=1}^{M} \left(W_m \times \frac{(\#(q'_m,d) \times Score(q'_m,d))}{\#(q'_m)} \right)$$

"S(q)" is the number of times a search query "q" was shown to users;

"Score (q, d)" is a ranking score previously generated by the search engine for all queries, or can be a score that represents how well a document "d" is believed to match query "q" based on one or more factors, such as textual factors;

"Score (q'_m,d)" is a ranking score previously generated by the search engine for a particular document "d" in all related queries ($q'_1 + q'_2 + \ldots q'_m$), or can be a score that represents how well a document "d" is believed to match related query "q'_m" based on one or more factors.

The other variables in the related query function (6) are the same as described in relation to the examples discussed above.

For purposes of illustration, the algorithm from example (1) is embodied in the example embodiment shown in FIGs. 2-4. Other algorithms besides the examples shown in (1)-(6) may be used in accordance with the present invention, and algorithms (1)-(6) are provided to illustrate examples. Such other algorithms may contain some, all, or none of the variables shown in (1)-(6).

FIG. 3 illustrates an example of a subroutine **212** for carrying out the method **200** shown in FIG. 2 in accordance with example (1). The subroutine **212** provides a related query signal **128** for each document received in an initial search result **132**. An example of subroutine **212** is as follows.

The subroutine **212** begins at block **300**. At block **300**, a counter associated with the search engine **124** is set to a value such as "1." For example, the related query processor **138** can set a variable "i" in an associated memory **118** to an initial value of "1." The counter or variable "i" counts the number of documents that are processed by the subroutine **212**, and the current value of "i" reflects which document in the list of documents in the document data is under operation.

Block **300** is followed by block **302**, in which the number of queries related to the search query is determined. The search engine **124** calls to the related query database **120** for the number of queries related to a particular query. For example, the related query processor **138** retrieves data from the related query database **120** associated with the number of queries related to a particular query. This type of data includes any relationship data as described in block **204** or other relationship-type data stored in the related query database **120** or other data storage device.

By way of example, the number of related queries can be characterized by the variable "M." If the related query processor **138** determines that there are four related queries for a particular query **114**, the variable "M" may be set at a value of "4," and the related queries may be designated as follows: q'_1, q'_2, q'_3, and q'_4. Thus, for the query "infinity auto," if relationships to queries "infiniti," "luxury car," "quality luxury car," and "Japanese quality luxury car" have been previously defined and stored for the query "infinity auto," the related query processor **138** obtains the number of related queries from the related query database **120**,

in this instance "4." Moreover, q'_1 = "infiniti," q'_2 = "luxury car," q'_3 = "quality luxury car," and q'_4 = "Japanese quality luxury car." In other embodiments, the set of M related queries to be analyzed may be a subset of the total number of recognized related queries; for example, a query may be determined to have 100 related queries, but only the top 20 related queries (as determined according to, for example, the weight of relationship between the particular query and the related query, or by any other means) may be used.

Block **302** is followed by block **304**, in which a number of documents is determined. In block **210**, the server **104** received document data associated with the search query **114**. Among the data determined was the total number of documents in the list of documents responsive to the search query.

This number of documents is characterized by (and is set as) the variable "N." For example, as mentioned earlier, a search result for the search query "infinity auto" could have 15 documents, and the server **104** would set "N" to a value of "15."

Note that in alternative embodiments, any total number of documents for a search query that has been defined or otherwise stored by the related query database **120** or another data storage device for a particular query can be transmitted to, or otherwise determined by the search engine **124** or related query processor **138**. Further note that the number of documents for each search result for a particular search query can depend upon the relationship-type data previously stored in the related query database **120** as well as clickthrough data stored in the clickthrough database **122**, or on other similar types of data stored in other data storage devices.

Block **304** is followed by block **306**, in which a sum of weighted related query click data for a particular document over all related queries is determined. In the embodiment shown, the search engine **124** determines a sum of weighted related query click data for a particular document over all related queries such as a weighted value that describes the total number of

clicks on documents associated with all documents associated with related queries. For example, the related query processor **138** determines a sum which reflects some or all user clicks on a document when returned in response to prior searches for the related queries. The sum can then be applied by the search engine **124** or related query processor **138** to a related query signal function or to set of computer-executable instructions.

FIG. 4 illustrates an example of subroutine **306** shown in FIG. 3. The subroutine **306** provides a sum of weighted related query click data for a particular document over all related queries.

This embodiment of subroutine **306** begins at block **400**. At block **400**, a counter associated with the search engine **124** is initialized to the value of "1." For example, a variable "j" in memory **118** can be initially set to the value of "1." The counter or variable "j" counts the number of related queries that have been processed by the subroutine **306**.

Block **400** is followed by block **402**, in which a normalization factor is determined. The normalization factor is a reflection of how often a particular related query is asked or otherwise input by users **112**. In the embodiment shown, the search engine **124** determines a normalization factor that describes how often a particular query is asked by users. For example, the related query processor **138** retrieves clickthrough data from the clickthrough database **122**. The related query processor **138** then applies a predetermined equation or set of computer-executable instructions to some or all of the clickthrough data to define a normalization factor for each related query. Note that normalization factors are parameters that can be set either manually or in some automated fashion from the data. For example, the normalization factor could be the sum of the weighting factors for each respective variable "M."

A normalization factor for each related query, $q'_1, q'_2, \ldots q'_m$, can be defined as $Norm_q'_1, Norm_q'_2, \ldots Norm_q'_m$, respectively, as shown in the related query signal function

above in subroutine **212**. Thus, as applied to the prior example for the query "infinity auto," the related query processor **138** can define a normalization factor, $Norm_q'_1$, $Norm_q'_2$, $Norm_q'_3$, $Norm_q'_4$, respectively, for each previously identified related queries "infiniti," "luxury car," "quality luxury car," and "Japanese quality luxury car." These normalization factors could then be applied to the related query signal function shown above in subroutine **212**.

Block **402** is followed by block **404**, in which a number of selections, in this case clicks, is determined for the current document of interest (document "i") for a related query (related query "j"). The search engine **124** determines the number of clicks for document "i" when document "i" is returned in search results for query "j." For example, the related query processor **138** accesses clickthrough data stored by the clickthrough database **122** or other data storage devices. In some embodiments, this clickthrough data is weighted by the number of times a selection option for the document was displayed to users in response to the query (i.e., realization of clickthrough as a percentage based on the number of displays to the user). The related query processor **138** applies a predetermined equation or set of computer-executable instructions to some or all of the clickthrough data to determine the number of clicks for a particular document for a related query.

For example, for the query "infinity auto," it was determined that as described above that related query q'_1 is "infiniti." In block **404**, the search engine determines the number of clicks made by other users over a defined time with the document of interest (document "i") when that document (document "i") is returned in response to the search query "infiniti."

Block **404** is followed by block **406**, in which a weight of a relationship between the search query and a related query is determined. The search engine **124** determines the weight of a relationship between a present query and a related query. For example, the related query processor **138** accesses the related query database **120** or other data storage device to retrieve

relationship data. Using a predetermined equation or set of computer-executable instructions, the related query processor **138** determines the weight of a relationship between a present query and a related query.

If weighting values or scores for related queries have previously been stored in the related query database **120**, the related query processor **138** retrieves the weighting values or scores for related queries. For example, the related query database **120** may indicate that the relationship between a first query "infinity auto" and a second query "infiniti" should be stronger than the relationship between the first query and a third query "luxury car." In this example, a determination can be made to weight the relationship between the first and second query heavier than the relationship between the first and third query so that improved search results can be obtained from related queries.

In the embodiment shown, the weight of a relationship between a present query and a related query is represented by W_1, W_2, ... W_m in the related query signal function of subroutine **212**. Thus, as applied to the prior example for the query "infinity auto," the related query processor **138** can define a weight for the relationship between the query "infinity auto" and each of the previously identified related queries "infiniti," "luxury car," "quality luxury car," and "Japanese quality luxury car." The weight of the relationship for each related queries would then be represented in the related query signal function above in subroutine **212** as W_1, W_2, W_3, W_4, respectively. Thus, when j = "1," the search engine determines the weight of the relationship, W_1, between "infinity auto" and "infiniti;" when j = "2," the search engine determines W_2 between "infinity auto" and "luxury car;" when j = "3," the search engine determines W_3 between "infinity auto" and "quality luxury car;" and when j = "4," the search engine determines W_4 between "infinity auto" and "Japanese quality luxury car."

In this and other examples, weighting of the relationship can be based on proximity between a search query and related queries, the number of times two queries are input "back-to-back," or the proximity in time that two queries are input. Other weighting factors can be defined in a predetermined set of rules as described above with respect to the related query database **120**.

Block **406** is followed by block **408**, in which weighted related query data is determined. The search engine **124** determines weighted query data using one or more predetermined factors. For example, the related query processor **138** utilizes the normalization factor, the number of clicks for a particular document for a related query, and the weight of relationship between a present query and a related query to determine weighted related query data.

As applied to the prior example for the query "infinity auto," the related query processor **138** processes a respective normalization factor ($Norm_q'_1$) for a first related query "infiniti," a number of clicks for a particular document for the related query "infiniti" ($\#q'_1$), and a weight of relationship between the query "infinity auto" and "infiniti" (W_1) to determine a value for weighting the related query data for the particular related query "infiniti." Other values for weighting the related query data for the other related queries "luxury car," "quality luxury car," and "Japanese quality luxury car" can be similarly processed with each related queries' respective factors and components as described in blocks **402-404**.

In the embodiment shown, the weight (W_1) of the relationship between "infinity auto" and "infiniti" is multiplied by the number of clicks ($\#q'_1$) on document "i" for the related inquiry "infiniti," and then the result is divided by the normalization factor ($Norm_q'_1$) to determine a value representing the weighted related query data for a document "i."

Block **408** is followed by decision block **410**, in which a decision is made whether all of the related queries associated with the search query have been processed. The search engine **124**

compares the counter or variable "j" initially set at a value of "1" in block **400** to the variable "M," which has been set to a value according to the number of related queries (M = 4 in the example under discussion). If all the related queries have been processed, then the "YES" branch is followed to block **412**. In some embodiments, this variable "M" may be assigned a maximum, e.g. 1000.

In block **412**, the subroutine **308** ends.

If, however, in decision block **410**, not all of the related queries have been processed or a set maximum has been reached, then the "NO" branch is followed to block **414**.

In block **414**, a counter is incremented to the next value to track the number of related queries that have been processed. For example, the counter or variable "j" initially set at a value of "1" is incremented to a next value of "2." The subroutine **308** then returns to block **404** to process in relation to the next related query (q'_2). Subsequent related queries are processed by blocks **404-408**, and the counter at block **414** is incremented, and the process **404-408** repeated, until all of the related queries are processed. Thus, in the example provided previously for the search query "infinity auto," blocks **404-408** would process the remaining related queries "luxury car," "quality luxury car," and "Japanese quality luxury car."

When all of the documents have been processed, the "YES" branch is followed from decision block **410**, and the subroutine **308** ends at block **412**.

Returning to FIG. 3, subroutine **306** is followed by block **308**, in which a blending factor is determined. The search engine **124** determines a blending factor that reflects the reliability or perceived trust in the quality of related queries for a particular query. For example, the related query processor **138** utilizes a predetermined equation or set of computer-executable instructions to determine the blending factor that accounts for the reliability or perceived trust in the quality

of the related queries for a particular query. The blending factor can be particularly useful if a series of related queries is from a particular source known or otherwise perceived not to be reliable or otherwise trustworthy. In that case, the blending factor can be used to affect or otherwise influence the weight or value of the data associated with the related queries. In most instances, the blending factor is applied to a related query signal function or to a set of computer-executable instructions processed by the related query processor **138**. Note that blending factors are parameters that can be set either manually or in some automated fashion from the data. In one embodiment, the blending factor indicates the amount of trust in user clicks on the original query "q" over clicks on related queries.

As applied to the prior example for the query "infinity auto," the related query processor **138** determines a blending factor for the related queries "infiniti," "luxury car," "quality luxury car," and "Japanese quality luxury car," as represented by "A" in the related query signal function above in subroutine **212**. This factor indicates the reliability or perceived trust in the relatedness of the related queries to "infinity auto."

Block **308** is followed by block **310**, in which a subject query click weight is determined. The search engine **124** determines a subject query click weight using the number of actual clicks on the particular document of interest (document "i") in a search result **132** for the search query **114**. For example, the related query processor **138** retrieves clickthrough data from the clickthrough database **122** or other data storage device. The related query processor **138** processes a portion of or all of the clickthrough data with a predetermined equation or set of computer-executable instructions to determine the subject query click weight which is a function of the clickthrough data associated with a particular document for the subject search query. In most instances, clickthrough data for a single document "N" located in a search result **132** for the

user's search query **114** is used to determine a subject query click weight. In the embodiment shown, this click number is then weighted by, for example, applying a multiplier "A."

As applied to the prior example for the query "infinity auto," the related query processor **138** determines a subject query click weight for particular search query "infinity auto," as represented by "# Initial $_i$" in the related query signal function above in subroutine **212**. The subject query click weight can be expressed a total number of user clicks on a particular document "i" for the query "infinity auto." A multiplier such as "A" can then be applied to "# Initial$_i$" to obtain the subject query click weight for a document "i."

Block **310** is followed by block **312**, in which a related query signal for a document is determined. The search engine **124** determines a related query signal **128** for a particular document in a search result **132**. For example, the related query processor **138** uses a number of factors such as the number of related queries; the number of documents for the related queries; the sum of weighted related query click data for a document over all related queries, the blending factor, if needed, and the subject query click weight, to determine a related query signal **128** for a particular document in a search result.

In the embodiment shown, this related query signal is calculated using the data determined in previous blocks discussed. As applied to the prior example for the query "infinity auto," the related query processor **138** determines a related query signal **128** for a particular document in a search result **132**. As represented by "# Total$_i$" in the related query signal function as shown above in subroutine **212**, a weighted value representing the weighted total number of user clicks on document "i" after counting clicks on related queries is determined by the related query processor **138**. This is carried out by performing the mathematical functions as indicated by the algorithm described above to calculate the "# Total$_i$" for document "i."

Block **312** is followed by decision block **314**, in which a decision is made whether all documents for related queries have been processed. The search engine **124** compares the counter or variable "i" initially set at a value of "1" in block **300** to the variable "N," which has been set to a value according to the number of documents to be processed for the search query. If all the documents have been processed, then the counter or variable "i" will equal the variable "N" and the "YES" branch is followed to block **316**. In alternative embodiments, a maximum number of documents for analysis may be set. For example, "N" may be set to a maximum number that is less than the number of documents determined in block **304**.

In block **316**, the subroutine **212** ends.

If however in decision block **314**, not all of the documents have been processed and the counter or variable "i" is not equal to the variable "N," then the "NO" branch is followed to block **318**.

In block **318**, a counter is incremented to track the number of documents that have been processed. For example, the counter or variable "i" initially set at a value of "1" is incremented to a next value such as "2." The subroutine **212** then returns to block **306** to continue processing the next document. Subsequent documents are processed by blocks **306-314**, and the counter or variable "i" at block **318** is subsequently incremented until all of the documents are processed, and the value of the counter or variable "i" equals "N." Thus, in the example provided previously for "infinity auto," all 15 documents of the search result for the search query "infinity auto" would be processed by blocks **306-314**.

When all of the documents have been processed, the "YES" branch is followed from decision block **314**, and the subroutine **212** ends at block **316**.

Referring again to FIG. 2, subroutine **212** is followed by block **214**, in which the related query signal for each document is provided to the ranking processor. For example, in the embodiment shown, the calculated variable "# Total $_i$" for each document "1 - N" would be included in "N" related query signals. The related query signal **128** for each document is transmitted to the ranking processor **136** for determining subsequent rankings or scores of search results in response to other search queries. The ranking processor **136** includes a ranking or scoring function or set of computer-executable instructions that incorporates the related query signal **128** and/or other output from the related query processor **138**. For example, a weighted value generated from subroutine **212** is transmitted to the ranking processor **136**, which utilizes a related query signal **128** such as a weighted value to rank or otherwise score subsequent search results. Other signals **130** generated for each document by the search engine **124** or another system or method can also be transmitted to the ranking processor **136** to rank or score subsequent search results.

Block **214** is followed by block **216**, in which search results are provided. The ranking processor **136** generates a ranking or scoring of each document located in a search result **132** in response to a search query **114**. Using the related query signal **128** from block **214**, such as a weighted value, the ranking processor **136** affects the ranking or scoring of one or more documents located in a search result **132**. Note that the ranking processor **136** can use other signals such as those shown in FIG. 1 as **130** in conjunction with the related query signal **128** to rank or otherwise score documents of a search result **132**. In some instances, the ranking processor **136** can further decide whether to utilize a particular related query signal **128** and/or other signals **130** during processing of a score or ranking for a search result **132**.

Block **216** is followed by block **218**, in which the method **200** ends.

In other embodiments of the invention, the method **200** can be utilized in an iterative manner to determine a new or updated related query signal whenever new or changes to data in the related query database **120** and/or clickthrough database **122** or other data storage devices is received or otherwise obtained. When a new or updated related query signal is determined, the signal can then be transmitted to the ranking processor **136** to change or to update the ranking or scores for a search result **132**.

While the above description contains many specifics, these specifics should not be construed as limitations on the scope of the invention, but merely as exemplifications of the disclosed embodiments. Those skilled in the art will envision many other possible variations that are within the scope of the invention.

CLAIMS

That which is claimed:

1. A method comprising:

(a) receiving a search query;

(b) determining a first related query related to the search query;

(c) determining a first article associated with the search query;

(d) determining a first ranking score for the first article based at least in part on data associated with the first related query.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the data associated with the first related query comprises a total selection score for the first related query.

3. The method of claim 2 wherein the total selection score comprises a total number of users that selected a result returned for a search for the first related query.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the data associated with the first related query comprises an instance score for the first related query.

5. The method of claim 4 wherein the instance score comprises a number of instances the first article was shown in a search result for the first related query.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein the data associated with the first related query comprises a selection score for the first article.

7. The method of claim 5 wherein the selection score for the first article comprises selections made in search results for the first related query in a context of the search query.

8. The method of claim 2 wherein the total selection score for the first related query comprises selections made in search results for the first related query in a context of the search query.

9. The method of claim 3 wherein the instance score for the first related query comprises selections made in search results for the first related query in a context of the search query.

10. The method of claim 6 wherein the number of instances the first article was shown in a search result for the first related query comprises instances shown in a context of the search query.

11. The method of claim 1 wherein the related query data associated with the first related query comprises a second selection score for a second article associated with the first related query.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein determining the first article associated with the search query comprises determining the first article associated with the search query and with the first related query.

13. The method of claim 12 further comprising determining a first selection score for the first article when associated with the first related query, and wherein determining the first ranking score for the first article based at least in part on data associated with the first related query comprises determining the first ranking score for the first article based at least in part on the first selection score.

14. The method of claim 12, wherein determining the first article associated with the search query and with the first related query comprises:

determining an initial search result for the search query, the initial search result comprising the first article; and

determining that a search result for the first related query comprises the first article.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein the first article comprises a representation of the first article.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the representation of the first article comprises a uniform resource locator.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein determining the first ranking score for the first article when associated with the first related query comprises determining a number of times the first article was selected when presented in search results for the first related query.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein determining the number of times the first article was selected when presented in search results for the first related query comprises determining a number of clickthroughs for the first article when presented in search results for the first related query.

19. The method of claim 13, wherein determining the first ranking score for the first article comprises:

determining a first initial ranking score for the first article when associated with the search query; and

calculating a mathematical function comprising the first initial ranking score and the first selection score.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein calculating the mathematical function comprising the first initial ranking score and the first selection score comprises combining the first initial ranking score and the first selection score, weighted with at least one weighting factor.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein calculating the mathematical function comprising the first initial ranking score and the first selection score comprises combining the first initial ranking score and the first selection score, normalized with at least one normalization factor.

22. The method of claim 1, further comprising

(e) determining a second article associated with the search query; and

(f) determining a second ranking score for the second article based at least in part on data associated with the first related query.

23. The method of claim 22, further comprising ranking the first article and the second article based at least in part on the first ranking score and the second ranking score.

24. The method of claim 22, further comprising providing a search result for the search query having the first article and the second article ranked according at least in part to the first ranking score and the second ranking score.

25. The method of claim 1 further comprising determining a second related query related to the search query, and wherein determining the first ranking score for the first article is further based at least in part on data associated with the second related query.

26. The method of claim 1 wherein determining the first related query further comprises determining a query previously made consecutively with the search query.

27. A computer-readable medium containing program code, comprising:

program code for receiving a search query;

program code for determining a first related query related to the search query;

program code for determining a first article associated with the search query; and

program code for determining a first ranking score for the first article based at least in part on data associated with the first related query.

28. The computer-readable medium of claim 27, wherein the data associated with the first related query comprises a total selection score for the first related query.

29. The computer-readable medium of claim 28, wherein the total selection score comprises a total number of users that selected a result returned for a search for the first related query.

30. The computer-readable medium of claim 27, wherein the data associated with the first related query comprises an instance score for the first related query.

31. The computer-readable medium of claim 30, wherein the instance score comprises a number of instances the first article was shown in a search result for the first related query.

32. The computer-readable medium of claim 27, wherein the data associated with the first related query comprises a selection score for the first article.

33. The computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein the selection score for the first article comprises selections made in search results for the first related query in a context of the search query.

34. The computer-readable medium of claim 28, wherein the total selection score for the first related query comprises selections made in search results for the first related query in a context of the search query.

35. The computer-readable medium of claim 30, wherein the instance score for the first related query comprises selections made in search results for the first related query in a context of the search query.

36. The computer-readable medium of claim 31, wherein the number of instances the first article was shown in a search result for the first related query comprises instances shown in a context of the search query.

37. The computer-readable medium of claim 27, wherein the related query data associated with the first related query comprises a second selection score for a second article associated with the first related query.

38. The computer-readable medium of claim 27, wherein determining the first article associated with the search query comprises determining the first article associated with the search query and with the first related query.

39. The computer-readable medium of claim 38, further comprising determining a first selection score for the first article when associated with the first related query, and wherein determining the first ranking score for the first article based at least in part on data associated with the first related query comprises determining the first ranking score for the first article based at least in part on the first selection score.

40. The computer-readable medium of claim 38, wherein determining the first article associated with the search query and with the first related query comprises:

determining an initial search result for the search query, the initial search result comprising the first article; and

determining that a search result for the first related query comprises the first article.

41. The computer-readable medium of claim 27, wherein the first article comprises a representation of the first article.

42. The computer-readable medium of claim 41, wherein the representation of the first article comprises a uniform resource locator.

43. The computer-readable medium of claim 27, wherein determining the first ranking score for the first article when associated with the first related query comprises determining a number of times the first article was selected when presented in search results for the first related query.

44. The computer-readable medium of claim 27, wherein determining the number of times the first article was selected when presented in search results for the first related query comprises determining a number of clickthroughs for the first article when presented in search results for the first related query.

45. The computer-readable medium of claim 39, wherein determining the first ranking score for the first article comprises:

determining a first initial ranking score for the first article when associated with the search query; and

calculating a mathematical function comprising the first initial ranking score and the first selection score.

46. The computer-readable medium of claim 45, wherein calculating the mathematical function comprising the first initial ranking score and the first selection score comprises

combining the first initial ranking score and the first selection score, weighted with at least one weighting factor.

47. The computer-readable medium of claim 46, wherein calculating the mathematical function comprising the first initial ranking score and the first selection score comprises combining the first initial ranking score and the first selection score, normalized with at least one normalization factor.

48. The computer-readable medium of claim 27, further comprising:

(e) program code for determining a second article associated with the search query; and

(f) program code for determining a second ranking score for the second article based at least in part on data associated with the first related query.

49. The computer-readable medium of claim 48, further comprising computer code for ranking the first article and the second article based at least in part on the first ranking score and the second ranking score.

50. The computer-readable medium of claim 48, further comprising computer code for providing a search result for the search query having the first article and the second article ranked according at least in part to the first ranking score and the second ranking score.

51. The computer-readable medium of claim 27, further comprising computer code for determining a second related query related to the search query, and wherein determining the first ranking score for the first article is further based at least in part on data associated with the second related query.

52. The computer-readable medium of claim 27, wherein determining the first related query further comprises determining a query previously made consecutively with the search query.