**Google vs Bing**  
[input text](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1c5GR-IngOFk-opuvGVOvFxnKYklkTnyi/view)

**vocabulary:**

* **The Sting** (Film): Refers to a film title, used metaphorically for an investigation or operation
* **To cheat on somebody**: Deceive or betray someone / to breake a promise
* **To create nonsensical queries**: Generate meaningless search queries
* **To insert**: To put something into sth. or to add sth
* **To accuse**: Charge someone with wrongdoing
* **To conduct a spynovel esque stunt**: Engage in secretive actions similar to spy novels
* **To rank search results**: Determine the order of search results
* **Opt-in programs**: Voluntary initiatives or features of software
* **To clickstream data**: Record of a user's internet activity
* **A sting operation**: Law enforcement tactic to catch wrongdoing
* **A query**: Request for information or search term
* **To gather data**: Collect or accumulate information
* **A stale version**: Outdated or less up-to-date information/software
* **A tuning fork**: Metaphor for developing one's unique approach
* **To mine data**: Extract valuable information
* **To set up a honeypot trap**: A honeypot trap is a cybersecurity technique where a system or network is intentionally made vulnerable to attract and catch potential attackers and gather more information about their methods
* **To ensnare somebody**: Catch or trap someone
* **To distract from something**: Divert attention from one matter to another
* **Data capture**: Process of collecting or acquiring data
* **To allege**: Claim or assert something without definitive proof

## questions:

Q1: Google tested the suspected cheating of Microsoft's Bing by creating nonsensical queries and inserting fake search results for each query. They observed that the same results appeared on Bing, indicating a potential copying of search results.

Q2: Google suspected cheating because they noticed that Bing's search results were replicating misspelled words and specific search results from Google. This similarity in results raised suspicions of Bing directly copying or imitating Google's search results.

Q3: Microsoft responded to the accusations by denying the claims of copying and cheating. They stated that they did not copy Google's search results and used multiple signals and approaches to rank their own search results. Microsoft's vice president of Bing mentioned the use of opt-in programs like the toolbar to gather clickstream data as one of many signals used for ranking.

Experts had mixed opinions, acknowledging the cleverness of mining user preferences as a signal but also supporting Google's view that Bing should develop its own search voice without relying on Google's results as a reference point.

Q4: The use of users' data by Microsoft for its search engine has both pros and cons. Pros include gaining user feedback, improving the search experience, and efficient ranking. However, cons include privacy concerns, lack of transparency, and dependence on a competitor's data, hindering Bing's ability to establish its unique search voice. Striking a balance between improving user experience and addressing privacy concerns is crucial for Microsoft to maintain user trust.