

finds the random clusters for k clusters and then find out the best k clusters from those random clusters. If the value of k is less then it finds the solution in less time. But as we maximize the k, time for execution is exponential increases. If we use bisecting k-mean it takes less time than k-mean for clustering.

5. Conclusion

In this topic, a new approach is proposed in this of inferring user search goals by using the feedback session and pseudo document. In the feedback session both the clicked and the un clicked URLs ones before last click are stored. Pseudo document is made from mapping of feedback session. By performing clustering operation on this pseudo document will result into finding the user search goals which are depicted by keywords. To find out the user search goals the bisecting k means algorithm is used over the k means clustering. In the proposed work it will rearrange every segment as per the number of clicks of URLs in previous usage. So that the link which has the highest number of clicks will get appear at first position in the segment. Finally, criterion of CAP is formulated to evaluate the performance of user search goal inference. Experimental results on user click-through logs from a commercial search engine demonstrate the effectiveness of our proposed methods.

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