

Alphabet's Eric Schmidt: It can be 'very difficult' for Google's search algorithm to understand truth if too much information is worthless

Catherine Clifford 8 Hours Ago



Eric Schmidt, executive chairman of Google

Adam Jeffery | CNBC

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In the United States' current polarized political environment, the constant publishing of articles with vehemently opposing arguments has made it almost impossible for Google to rank information properly.

So says [billionaire Eric Schmidt](#), Chairman of Google's parent company, Alphabet, speaking at the [Halifax International Security Forum on Saturday](#).

"Let's say that this group believes Fact A and this group believes Fact B and you passionately disagree with each other and you are all publishing and writing about it and so forth and so on. It is very difficult for us to understand truth," says [Schmidt](#), referring to the search engine's algorithmic capabilities.

"So when it gets to a contest of Group A versus Group B — you can imagine what I am talking about — it is difficult for us to sort out which rank, A or B, is higher," Schmidt says.

Ranking is the holy grail for Google. And when topics have more consensus, Schmidt is confident in the algorithm's ability to lower the rank of information that is repetitive, exploitative or false. In cases of greater consensus, when the search turns up a piece of incorrect or unreliable information, it is a problem that Google should be able to address by tweaking the algorithm, he says.

"I view those things as bugs as a computer scientist, so if you are manipulating the information and then our system is not doing a good enough job of properly ranking it ... as a

computer scientist, I can tell you, this stuff can be detected," says Schmidt.

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The problem comes when diametrically opposed viewpoints abound — the Google algorithm can not identify which is misinformation and which is truth.

That's the rub for the tech giant. "Now, there is a line we can't really get across," says Schmidt.

Since the election of [President Donald Trump](#), major tech companies have been condemned for their role in spreading misinformation and fake news. Representatives from Facebook, Twitter and Google were all [hailed before Congressional lawmakers](#) for hearings over their roles in Russian operatives being involved in the 2016 election.

However, platforms like [Facebook](#) and Twitter have a different issue, sometimes referred to as the "Facebook bubble" or as an echo chamber. Because those companies' algorithms rely, at least in part, on things like "friends" and followers to determine what's displayed in their news feeds, the users are part of the problem.

"That is a core problem of humans that they tend to learn from each other and their friends are like them. And so until we decide collectively that occasionally somebody not like you should be inserted into your database, which is sort of a social values thing, I think we are going to have this problem," the Alphabet boss says.