Linear Algebra HW4 Page Rank

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Outline

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Introduction - PageRank

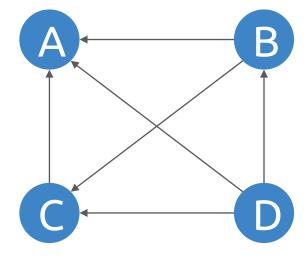
- PageRank is an algorithm to measure the importance of a website.
- It was developed by Larry Page and Sergey Brin in 1996.
- The more links a website received from other websites, the more important it is.
- The algorithm iteratively calculate the importance of a website according to the websites that have links to it and their importance.

Introduction

$$PR(A) = PR(B) + PR(C) + PR(D)$$

$$PR(A) = \frac{PR(B)}{2} + \frac{PR(C)}{1} + \frac{PR(D)}{3}$$

$$PR(A) = \left(rac{PR(B)}{2} + rac{PR(C)}{1} + rac{PR(D)}{3}
ight)d + rac{1-d}{4}$$



Introduction

$$ext{PageRank}(p_i) = rac{1-d}{N} + d \sum_{p_j \in M(p_i)} rac{ ext{PageRank}(p_j)}{L(p_j)}$$

$$\mathbf{R} = egin{bmatrix} ext{PageRank}(p_1) \ ext{PageRank}(p_2) \ ext{} \ ext{} \ ext{} \ ext{PageRank}(p_N) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}' = \begin{bmatrix} (1-d)/N \\ (1-d)/N \\ \vdots \\ (1-d)/N \end{bmatrix} + d \begin{bmatrix} \ell(p_1,p_1)_{/L(p_1)} \ell(p_1,p_2)_{/L(p_2)} \cdots & \ell(p_1,p_N)_{/L(p_n)} \\ \ell(p_2,p_1)_{/L(p_n)} & \ddots & \\ \vdots & \ell(p_i,p_j)_{/L(p_n)} \\ \ell(p_N,p_1)_{/L(p_n)} & \ell(p_N,p_N)_{/L(p_n)} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{R} \text{ , repeat util } \mathbf{R}' \approx \mathbf{R}$$

transition matrix

ToDo

- Download hw4.zip <u>here</u>.
- Write hw4.py that can
 - Make the transition matrix.
 - Calculate the rank of every node.
- Answer the question <u>here</u>.

ToDo

- Finish 3 ToDos in hw4.py
 - get_tran() -> get the transition matrix
 - o cal rank() -> calculate the rank of every node
 - d = 0.85
 - o save() -> save the transition matrix, ranks to 1.txt, 2.txt
- Run the code to get 1.txt, 2.txt
 - python3 hw4.py graph.txt
 - use graph_n.txt according to last number of your student ID (b01234567 -> graph_7.txt)

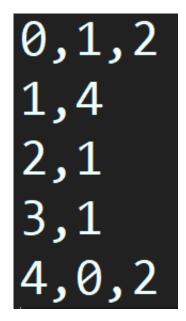
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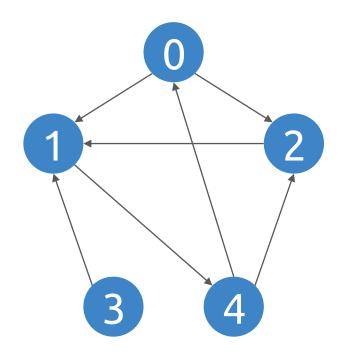
ToDo - cal_rank()

- Step 1: Initial all PageRank in R_0 with 1/N. (N: the number of nodes)
- Step 2: Use R_t and transition matrix to calculate R_{t+1}
- Step 3: Repeat Step 2 until:
 - $||R_{t+1} R_t||_1 \le \text{alpha}$ (Use the funcion dist(R_{t+1} , R_t) to calculate $||R_{t+1} R_t||_1$)
 - or when t ≥ max iterations
 - max iterations = 1000, alpha = 0.001

Data Format

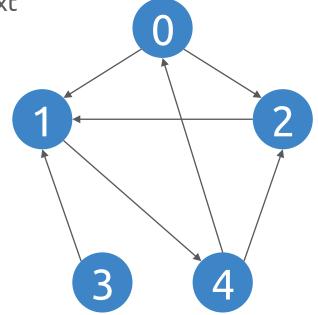
• graph.txt

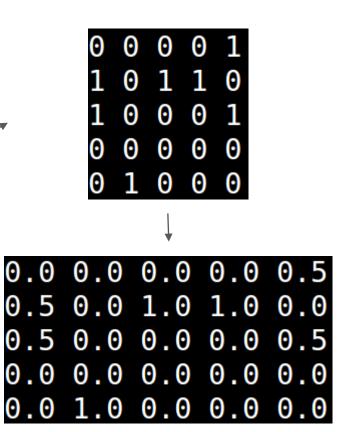




Data Format



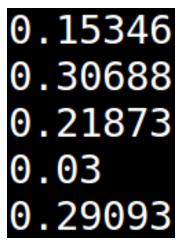




this is the transition matrix we want

Data Format

2.txt



Note: don't worry about the number of the digits, small deviation is allowable

Grading

- Save the transition matrix of the graph in 1.txt. (1%)
 - Check ex/1.txt to make sure that your submission is in correct format.
- Save the rank score of every node in 2.txt. (3%)
 - Check ex/2.txt to make sure that your submission is in correct format.
- Q: If we initial R_0 with random numbers and keep SUM(R_0) = 1, will the
 - ranking be different? Try to explain it. (2%)
 - Write your answer in report.pdf.
 - No template for report.pdf, but write the answer in 1 page.

Submission

You should put all your files in a folder and compress it in a zip file.

```
b01234567_hw4.zip
|—./b01234567_hw4.zip
    -hw4.py
    |—1.txt
    —2.txt
   |—report.pdf
```

Note: do not upload any graph.txt or other files

Rules

- Plagiarism = 0 point
- Upload b01234567_hw4.zip to CEIBA
- DEADLINE: 2018/12/11 (Tue.) 23:59 (GMT+8:00)
- Late submission: total score x 0.8 (per day)
- Any other error: total score x 0.8
- Python packages: numpy, pandas, and any built-in package
- 請確定投影片中出現的紅字都注意看過:)

FAQ