**Analysis of Page Rank results**

1. Observation: higher the number of in-links better are the chances for a user to visit that page thus increasing the Page Rank of the web-page (document).

E.g. Documents such as “WT21-B37-76” and “WT21-B37-75” (depicts the home-page and copyright page of www.economist.com) have many in links pointing to it. Almost every page present in www.economist.com will point to these 2 pages.

Conclusion: To increase the page rank value the page should have high in-links count.

1. Observation: Page rank values do not accurately define the relevance of a document in response to a user query.

E.g. If user searches for a specific article inside economist.com even then he will see the home page of the economist.com as top result since it has highest page rank value.

Conclusion: Page rank algorithm alone cannot accurately tell the relevance of page.

1. Observation: High number of in-links do not always result in high value of page rank. and vice versa

E.g. Document WT21-B40-447 has 6th highest in-links count but it is relatively low page rank and not present in top 50 document list based on the page rank value.

Conclusion: Page rank does not depend on in-links count only. It depends on the page rank value of source page and the number of out-links present in source page.

Consider the below pages and the links between them.

PR(A) = 0.432 PR(B) = 0.233 PR(C) = 0.3

1. Page B has lowest page rank since it has only one in-link.
2. Page A and C both have 2 in-links even though Page A has higher page rank than Page C because Page A has an **ONLY** in-link from Page C (given in Red) which increases the probability of visiting Page A thus increases its page rank value.

Whereas the page C has 2 in-links from page A and page B which have 2 out-links each thus less probability of vising page C and lesser Page rank value.