

MATHEMATICS FOR COMPUTING & ELEMENTS OF COMPUTING

Page rank algorithm and Google Search Engine

Group - 13

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Introduction

- The PageRank algorithm, is used to rank web pages based on their importance in a network (web graph).
- It simulates the behavior of a "random surfer" who randomly clicks links on the web.
- This project implements and visualizes PageRank using multiple techniques:
 - Algebraic method (Gauss elimination and matrix inversion)
 - Power iteration method
 - NetworkX library
 - Web crawling and graph creation using BeautifulSoup

Objectives

- To understand and compare multiple approaches to compute PageRank.
- To visualize PageRank values for various networks and web structures.
- To demonstrate real-time PageRank computation by crawling web pages.
- To track convergence and rank stability over iterations.
- To export and analyze ranked pages for external use.

Literature Review

S. No.	Title	Advantages	Limitations
1.	The Anatomy of a Large-Scale Hypertextual Web Search Engine	Introduced a scalable method for ranking web pages.High accuracy for determining page importance.	- Computationally expensive for large datasets
2.	Google's PageRank and Beyond	 Provided mathematical rigor for PageRank and iterative methods Focus on matrix algebra optimizations 	- Heavy computational burden for extremely large matrices

Literature Review

S. No.	Title	Advantages	Limitations
3.	Network Analysis in Python	- Easy implementation of PageRank with built-in functions	- Limited customization for complex variations of PageRank
		- Visualization features for better interpretation	- Performance issues with very large graphs

Research Gaps

- Many PageRank implementations do not focus on multi-method comparisons or visual analysis.
- Few projects demonstrate real-time crawling and PageRank computation with link-based graph visualization.
- There's limited understanding of convergence behavior and how quickly PageRank stabilizes across methods.
- Exporting and utilizing ranked data for further decision-making is underexplored.

Problem Statement

- Too many web pages make it hard to identify which ones are most important or relevant.
- Existing systems don't fully use link structures between pages to rank them effectively.
- Lack of efficient algorithms to rank pages based on popularity or importance.
- Difficulty in implementing and visualizing PageRank on real-time or live web data.
- No clear comparison between different methods of calculating PageRank (like Gauss Elimination, Matrix Multiplication, Power Iteration, etc.).

Methodology

Algebraic Method:

- Constructed transition matrix A based on a fixed web graph.
- Used Gauss elimination and inverse matrix multiplication to compute steady-state ranks.

Power Iteration Method:

- Initialized a random probability vector.
- Applied iterative multiplication with the adjusted transition matrix to simulate surfer behavior.
- Tracked rank convergence over 100 iterations.

NetworkX Implementation:

- Built a custom directed graph of 10 nodes.
- Applied nx.pagerank() with damping factor ($\alpha = 0.85$).
- Visualized PageRanks using pie charts and circular layouts.

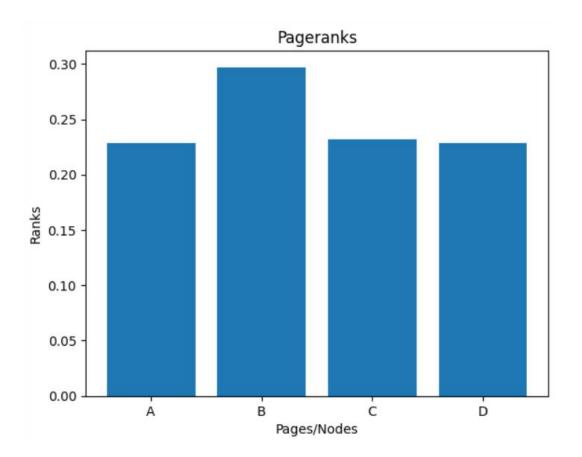
Web Crawler Integration:

- Used requests BeautifulSoup to crawl real web pages starting from a Wikipedia article.
- Constructed a directed graph from crawled links.
- Implemented a custom PageRank algorithm.
- Tracked convergence history and exported results.

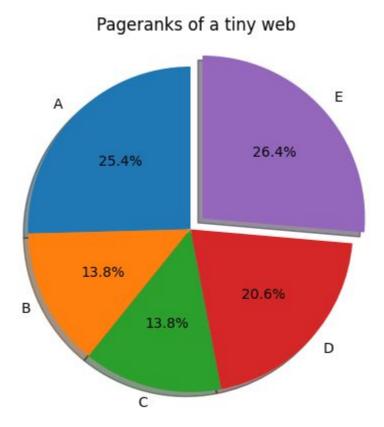
Future Scope

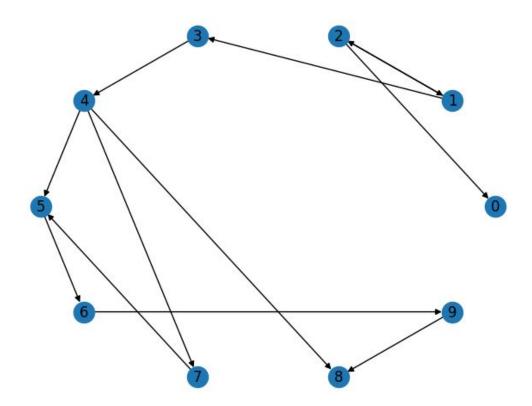
- Extend to larger web crawls (100+ pages) with optimizations (e.g., parallel crawling).
- Apply Topic-Sensitive PageRank or Personalized PageRank for user-centered search.
- Integrate textual relevance and content analysis alongside link structure.
- Deploy the project as a web-based dashboard for dynamic visualization.
- Analyze link spam detection using anomalies in PageRank values.
- Compare results with Google Search results for the same pages.

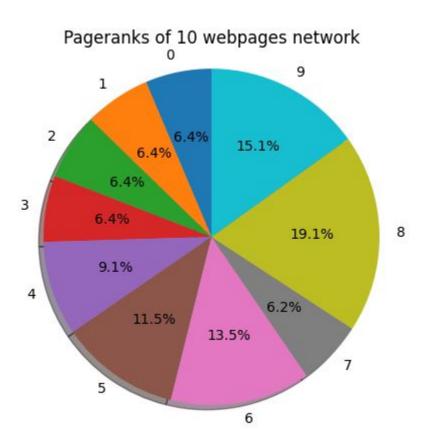
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Pageranks using Gauss elimination:
A = 22.8856\%
B = 29.7112\%
C = 23.2028\%
D = 22.8856\%
Pageranks using inverse matrix multiplication:
A = 22.8856\%
B = 29.7112\%
C = 23.2028\%
D = 22.8856\%
```

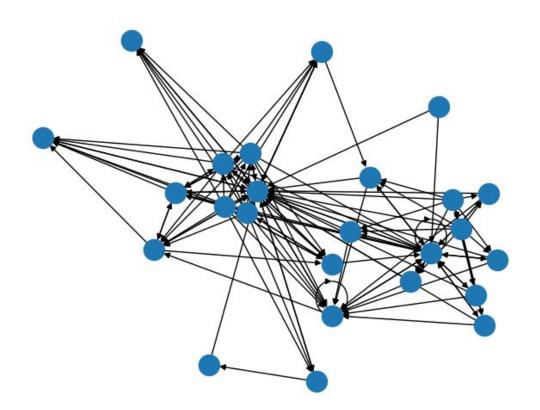


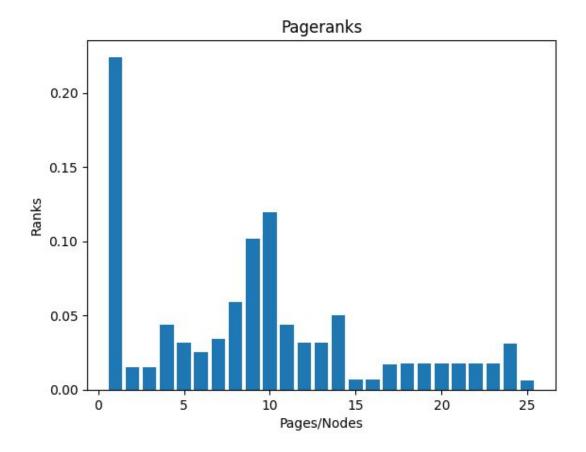
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Pageranks using power iteration:
A = 25.4192\%
B = 13.8032\%
C = 13.8032\%
D = 20.5990\%
E = 26.3755\%
```



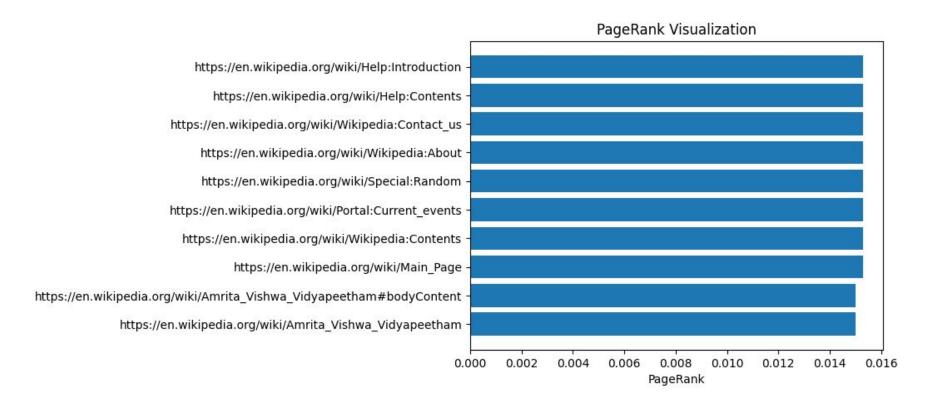




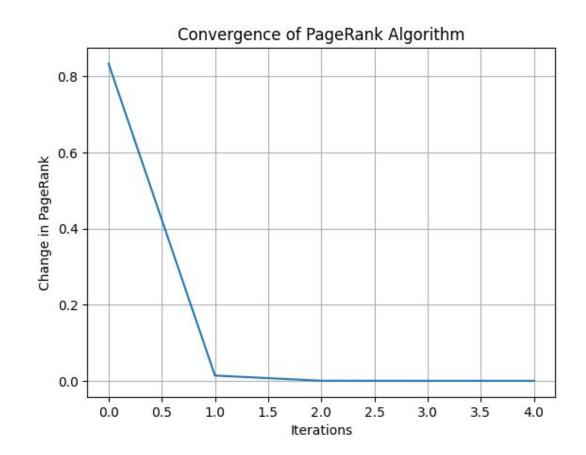




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PageRank Results:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham: 0.0150
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham#bodyContent: 0.0150
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main Page: 0.0153
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Contents: 0.0153
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portal:Current events: 0.0153
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:Random: 0.0153
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:About: 0.0153
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Contact us: 0.0153
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Contents: 0.0153
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Introduction: 0.0153
```



Web Graph from Crawled Pages



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Top 5 pages by PageRank:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main Page: 0.0153
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Contents: 0.0153
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portal:Current events: 0.0153
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:Random: 0.0153
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:About: 0.0153
```

Thank You!