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**IT-309**  
**EXPERIMENT 5 REPORT**

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# Contents

0.1	Experiment -5 : Implementation of Google's PageRank Algorithm . . . .	2
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## **0.1 EXPERIMENT -5 : IMPLEMENTATION OF GOOGLE'S PAGERANK ALGORITHM**

- In this experiment, we run Google's page rank Algorithm
- This involves the computation of the Google matrix Given by -

$$G = \alpha S + (1 - \alpha)(1/n)ee^T \quad (1)$$

where-

- $G$  is the Google Matrix
- $S$  is stochastically adjusted Hyperlink Matrix,  $H$  that prevents Any random surfer stuck at a dangling page go to any other page randomly.
- $\alpha$  is the probability with which a random surfer will follow the hyperlinks and  $(1 - \alpha)$  is the probability with which he will randomly teleport to a new web page.
- $n$  is the number of web pages and  $e$  is a  $1 \times n$  vector with all it's entries 1.
- This makes  $(1/n)ee^T$  a teleportation matrix.
- $G$  is stochastic, aperiodic and irreducible.
- After calculating  $G$  the next step is to solve the following eigen vector problem -

$$\pi^T = \pi^T G \quad (2)$$

and

$$\pi^T e = 1 \quad (3)$$

- This is solved through the power method.
- We have used the Python library to perform the Page Ranking Algorithm on the given data source.
- Since  $G$  is stochastic, and primitive, it takes only about 50 power iterations to converge to a eigen-vector.

- The convergence rate depends on the rate at which  $|\lambda_2/\lambda_1|^k \rightarrow 0$  where  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  are the highest and the second highest eigen values of  $G$ . Since  $G$  is Stochastic,  $\lambda_1 = 1$  and  $\lambda_1 \leq 1$