# $YOU_a5-q1q2q3$

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### 1 A2Q1: SparseMatMult

```
[98]: import numpy as np
from copy import deepcopy
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from numpy.random import rand, randint, choice
from scipy.sparse import coo_matrix, dok_matrix, find
from copy import deepcopy
```

```
[99]: def SparseMatMult(G, x):
            y = SparseMatMult(G, x)
            Multiplies a vector (x) by a sparse matrix G,
            such that y = G @ x.
            Inputs:
              G is an NxM dictionary-of-keys (dok) sparse matrix
              x is an M-vector
            Output:
              y is an N-vector
          rows, cols = G.nonzero()
          Nrows, Ncols = np.shape(G)
          y = np.zeros(Nrows)
          # === YOUR CODE HERE
          currentVal = 0;
          for currRow in range(0, Nrows):
              for rowIdx in range(0, len(rows)):
                  if (rows[rowIdx] == currRow):
                      colIdx = cols[rowIdx]
                      y[currRow] += G[currRow][colIdx] * x[colIdx]
```

```
return y
```

[]:

### 2 A2Q2: Page Rank

```
[157]: def PageRank(G, alpha):
            p, iters = PageRank(G, alpha)
            Computes the Google Page-rank for the network in the adjacency matrix G.
            Note: This function never forms a full RxR matrix, where R is the number
                  of node in the network.
            Input
              G
                    is an RxR adjacency matrix, G[i,j] = 1 iff node j projects to node \Box
        \hookrightarrow i
                    Note: G must be a dictionary-of-keys (dok) sparse matrix
              alpha is a scalar between 0 and 1
            Output
                    is a probability vector containing the Page-rank of each node
              iters is the number of iterations used to achieve a change tolerance
                    of 1e-8 (changes to elements of p are all smaller than 1e-8)
            [-1] if code is not readable
           R = np.shape(G)[0] \# R = Number of nodes
           P = deepcopy(G)
           deg = np.sum(G, axis=0)
           for c in range(R):
               for r in range(R):
                   P[r,c] /= deg[0,c]
           p = np.ones(R) / R
           iters = 0
```

```
# === YOUR CODE HERE ===
threshold = 0.00000001

while (True):
    oldP = deepcopy(p);
    p = P @ p
    diff = np.max(np.abs(np.subtract(oldP,p)))
    iters += 1;
    if (diff < threshold):
        break;

return p, iters

G2 = dok_matrix((12,12), dtype=np.float32)</pre>
```

```
[158]: G2 = dok_matrix((12,12), dtype=np.float32)
       G2[8,0] = 1 \# link from 0 to 8
       G2[5,0] = 1
       G2[6,1] = 1
       G2[3,2] = 1
       G2[5,2] = 1
       G2[6,2] = 1
       G2[7,3] = 1  # consider changing G[7,3] to G[7,1] = 1
       G2[10,3] = 1
       G2[11,3] = 1
       G2[3,4] = 1
       G2[6,4] = 1
       G2[3,5] = 1 # change to 0 for terminal branch [cycle]
       G2[8,5] = 1
       G2[2,6] = 1
       G2[3,6] = 1
       G2[5,7] = 1
       G2[10,7] = 1
       G2[0,8] = 1
       G2[9,8] = 1
       G2[0,9] = 1
       G2[3,10] = 1
       G2[11,10] = 1
       G2[4,11] = 1
       G2.toarray();
       PageRank(G2, 0.1)
```

```
[158]: (array([0.0882354 , 0. , 0.03431373, 0.19607851, 0.11437912, 0.08823537, 0.06862747, 0.0653595 , 0.08823539, 0.0441177 , 0.09803925, 0.11437913]),
```

## 3 A2Q3: Illegal Trading Network

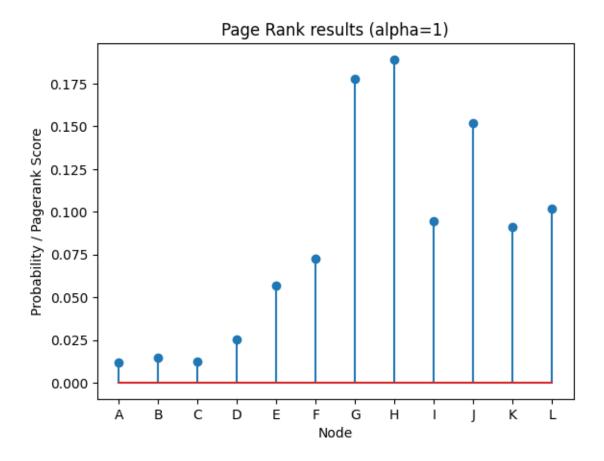
#### 3.1 (a) Create sparse matrix

```
[159]: # === YOUR CODE HERE ===
       G3 = dok_matrix((12,12), dtype=np.float32)
       G3[1,0] = 38 \# link from 0 to 1
       G3[2,0] = 38
       G3[4,0] = 24
       G3[0,1] = 6
       G3[2,1] = 41
       G3[5,1] = 53
       G3[0,2] = 47
       G3[1,2] = 29
       G3[3,2] = 24
       G3[2,3] = 8
       G3[4,3] = 42
       G3[5,3] = 50
       G3[0,4] = 9
       G3[3,4] = 4
       G3[5,4] = 9
       G3[6,4] = 39
       G3[11,4] = 39
       G3[1,5] = 9
       G3[3,5] = 28
       G3[4,5] = 19
       G3[7,5] = 22
       G3[11,5] = 22
       G3[4,6] = 13
       G3[7,6] = 17
       G3[8,6] = 23
       G3[9,6] = 27
       G3[11,6] = 20
       G3[5,7] = 15
       G3[6,7] = 21
       G3[8,7] = 21
```

```
G3[9,7] = 10
G3[10,7] = 18
G3[11,7] = 15
G3[6,8] = 24
G3[7,8] = 24
G3[9,8] = 32
G3[10,8] = 20
G3[6,9] = 30
G3[7,9] = 40
G3[8,9] = 5
G3[10,9] = 25
G3[7,10] = 33
G3[8,10] = 7
G3[9,10]=60
G3[4,11] = 6
G3[5,11] = 18
G3[6,11] = 47
G3[7,11] = 29
G3.toarray();
```

### 3.2 (b) Run PageRank on netork

```
[164]: # === YOUR CODE HERE ===
  result, itr = PageRank(G3, 1)
  labels = ["A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F", "G", "H", "I", "J", "K", "L"]
  plt.stem(labels, result);
  plt.title('Page Rank results (alpha=1)')
  plt.xlabel('Node')
  plt.ylabel('Probability / Pagerank Score');
```



# 3.3 (c) Note to police

### YOUR COMMENTS HERE

[]: As can be seen from the stem graph, it would seem that node H has the most  $\sqcup$   $\sqcup$  influence.