CSC 591 Algorithms for Data Guided Business Intelligence

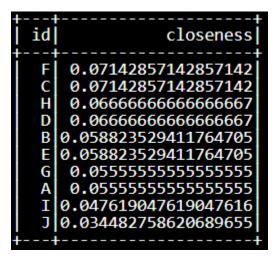
Project - Network Properties in Spark GraphFrames Krishna Murali kmurali2

Degree Distribution:

- 1. Generate a few random graphs. You can do this using networkx's random graph generators. Do the random graphs you tested appear to be scale free? (Include degree distribution with your answer) (Powerlaw package is required)
 - a. **gnm1**
 - $\gamma = 2.88754$ As γ is between 2 and 3, gnm1 is scale free
 - b. **gnm2**
 - y = 9.62066 As y is greater than 3, gnm2 is not scale free
 - c. **gnp2**
 - y = 54.58226 As y is greater than 3, gnp2 is not scale free
 - d. **gnp1**
 - γ = 4.93908 As γ is greater than 3, gnp1 is not scale free
- 2. Do the Stanford graphs provided to you appear to be scale free?
 - a. amazon.graph.large
 - y = 1.325577 As y is lesser than 3, amazon.graph.large is not scale free
 - b. amazon.graph.small
 - γ = 2.39486 As γ is between 2 and 3, amazon.graph.small is scale free
 - c. youtube.graph.small
 - y = 1.36744 As y is lesser than 3, youtube.graph.small is not scale free
 - d. youtube.graph.large
 - y = 1.56051 As y is lesser than 3, youtube.graph.large is not scale free
 - e. dblp.graph.large
 - $\gamma = 1.31439$ As γ is lesser than 3, dblp.graph.large is not scale free
 - f. dblp.graph.small
 - $\gamma = 1.60778$ As γ is lesser than 3, dblp.graph.large is not scale free

Centrality:

1. Rank the nodes from highest to lowest closeness centrality



2. Suppose we had some centralized data that would sit on one machine but would be shared with all computers on the network. Which two machines would be the best candidates to hold this data based on other machines having few hops to access this data?

Depending on the closeness values, Nodes **F and C** will be the best candidates to hold the centralized data.

Articulation:

1. In this example, which members should have been targeted to best disrupt communication in the organization?

