

**Name: Poorva N. Kulkarni**

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**Project: Network Properties with Apache Spark**

**Degree:**

- 1) Generate a few random graphs. Do the random graphs you tested appear to be scale free? (Include degree distribution with your answer).

Power law is demonstrated by a function called `powerLaw()` written in `degree.py` which runs and produces plots named as `<filename>.png`

The 4 random graphs which are generated are not scale free. Their degree distribution is included in their `<filename>.csv` added in the zip folder.

GNM1

GNM2

GNP1

GNP2

**Are all not scale free.**

- 2) Do the Stanford graphs provided to you appear to be scale free?

Amazon.graph.small – scale free

Amazon.graph.large – scale free

Youtube.graph.small - scale free

Youtube.graph.large – not scale free

Dblp.graph.small - scale free

Dblp.graph.large – not scale free

**Centrality:**

- 1) Rank the nodes from highest to lowest closeness centrality, with their closeness values.

**Answer:**

F, C -> 0.071

H, D -> 0.066

B, E -> 0.058

G, A -> 0.055

I -> 0.0476

J -> 0.0344

- 2) Which two machines would be the best candidates to hold this data based on other machines having few hops to access this data?

**Answer:** As they have the highest closeness centrality, nodes **C and F** would be the best candidates to hold data.

**Articulation:**

As the articulation points are those, which on removal cause separated components, the members targeted to disrupt communication are articulation points.

**They are:**

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