

Degree Distribution

```
In [ ]: 1 import numpy as np
2 #Reading data
3 file1=open('Amazon0601.txt','r+')
4 file_read=file1.read()
5 details2=file_read.split("\n")
6 details2=details2[4:-1]
```

```
In [24]: 1 final_items=[] #contains 201 source and destination nodes pair
2 for d in details2:
3     temp=[]
4     node1,node2=d.split("\t")
5     node1=int(node1)
6     node2=int(node2)
7     if((node1)<=200 and (node2)<=200): #taking 201 nodes for further analysis
8         temp.append(int(node1))
9         temp.append(int(node2))
10        final_items.append(temp)
11
```

```
In [9]: 1 # creating csv file for 200 nodes
2 # with open('amazon_final_items.csv', 'w', newline='') as file:
3 #     writer = csv.writer(file, delimiter=',')
4 #     writer.writerows(final_items)
```

```
In [10]: 1 import pandas as pd
2 import csv
3 source_list,dest_list=[],[]
4 #opening csv file containing 300 pairs of source and destination nodes and a
5 with open('amazon_final_items.csv', 'r') as file:
6     reader = csv.reader(file)
7     for row in reader:
8         source_list.append(int(row[0]))
9         dest_list.append(int(row[1]))
```

```
In [11]: 1 #getting unique source and destination ids
2 unique_source_list=list(np.unique(np.array(source_list)))
3
4 unique_dest_list=list(np.unique(np.array(dest_list)))
```

As the given node ids are not in sequential form, I have created a mapping of nodes which gives index to each of the nodes.

```

In [13]: 1 nodes_mapping={}
          2 k=0
          3
          4 #giving indices or ids to all the nodes because the nodes are not present in
          5 for i in unique_source_list:
          6     nodes_mapping[i]=k
          7     k+=1
          8
          9 for j in unique_dest_list:
          10     if j not in unique_source_list:
          11         nodes_mapping[j]=k
          12         k+=1
          13 print("total nodes: ", len(nodes_mapping)-1)
          14 print("Total edges: ",len(dest_list))

```

```

total nodes:  200
Total edges:  1415

```

Creation of Adjacency Matrix. Each cell in the adjacency matrix contains 1 where and edge is present between two nodes.

```

In [14]: 1 nodes=len(nodes_mapping)
          2 edge_list=[]
          3 # creation of adjacency matrix
          4 adjacency_matrix=np.zeros((nodes,nodes))
          5
          6 for id1,id2 in zip(source_list,dest_list):
          7     id1_map=nodes_mapping[id1]
          8     id2_map=nodes_mapping[id2]
          9     edge_list.append((id1_map,id2_map))
          10     adjacency_matrix[id1_map][id2_map]=1
          11     adjacency_matrix[id2_map][id1_map]=1

```

```

In [15]: 1 total_edges=(200*201)/2
          2 print("Maximum number of edges in the network: ", total_edges)
          3 print("Total edges present in the network : ",len(source_list))

```

```

Maximum number of edges in the network:  20100.0
Total edges present in the network :  1415

```

Calculating degree of each node and storing it in a dictionary called degree_dict where key represents node id and value represents its respective degree. The degree of node 'n' is calculated by counting all 1s of the nth row. Average degree is calculated by adding all the degrees and dividing it by total number of nodes. Average degree is coming out to be 10.25

```
In [16]: 1 degrees=[]
2         #degree corresponding to each node
3         degree_dict={}
4         c=0
5         for i in adjacency_matrix:
6             deg=list(i).count(1)
7             degrees.append(deg)
8             degree_dict[c]=deg
9             c=c+1
10
11         print("Average degree of the network is :",sum(degrees)/nodes )
```

Average degree of the network is : 10.25870646766169

Calculating degree distribution by taking (number of nodes having degree k/ total number of nodes in the network)

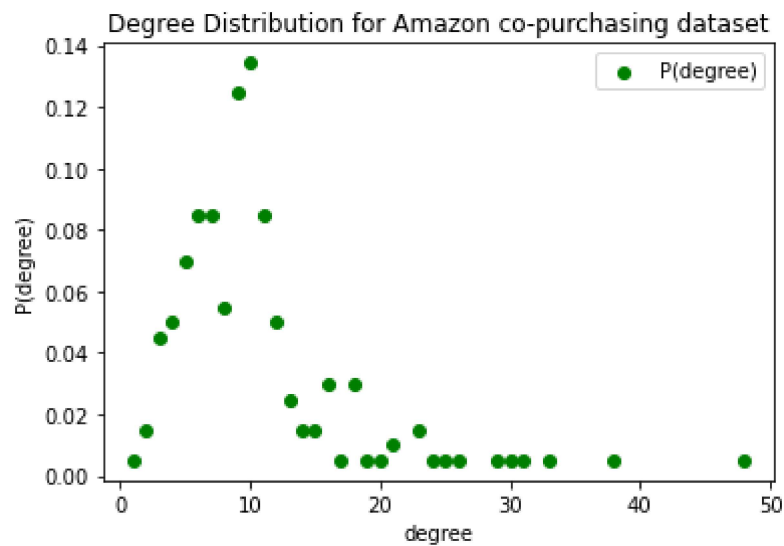
```
In [17]: 1 degree_distribution1={}
2         # calculating degree distribution
3         for degree in degrees:
4             if degree not in degree_distribution1.keys():
5                 prob=degrees.count(degree)/nodes
6                 degree_distribution1[degree]=prob
7
8         print("Maximum degree is: ",max(degrees))
9         print("Minimum degree is: ",min(degrees))
```

Maximum degree is: 48

Minimum degree is: 1

Plotting Degree distribution. In X-axis we have degrees and in Y-axis we have $P(\text{degree}) = (\text{number of nodes having degree } k / \text{total number of nodes in the network})$

```
In [18]: 1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2 plot_x=list(degree_distribution1.keys())
3 plot_y=list(degree_distribution1.values())
4
5 indexes=np.argsort(plot_x)
6 x,y=[],[]
7
8 for index in indexes:
9     x.append(plot_x[index])
10    y.append(plot_y[index])
11
12 plt.figure()
13 plt.title("Degree Distribution for Amazon co-purchasing dataset")
14 plt.xlabel("degree")
15 plt.ylabel("P(degree)")
16 plt.scatter(x, y,c='green',label='P(degree)')
17 plt.legend()
18 plt.show()
```



```
In [ ]: 1
```

```

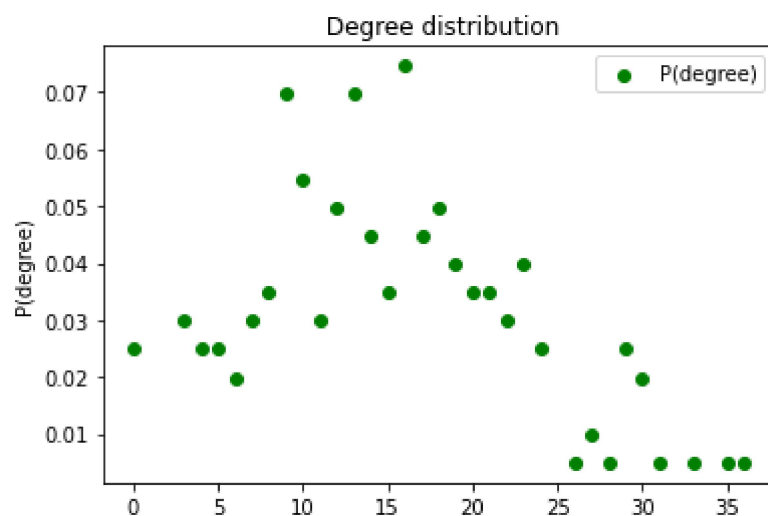
In [19]: 1 import random
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 #creating random network
4 final_degree_list=[]
5 for i in range(10):
6     carts=[]
7     adjacency_matrix_random=np.zeros((nodes,nodes)) #creating adjacency matr
8     for j in range(200):
9         jth_cart=[]
10        for item in nodes_mapping:
11            random_val=random.uniform(0,1)
12            if random_val< 0.02:
13                jth_cart.append(nodes_mapping[item])
14            carts.append(jth_cart)
15        for cart in carts:
16            for c in range(len(cart)):
17                for d in range(c+1,len(cart)):
18                    adjacency_matrix_random[cart[c]][cart[d]]=1
19                    adjacency_matrix_random[cart[d]][cart[c]]=1
20        degrees1=[]
21 #degree corresponding to each node
22        degree_dict1={}
23        c=0
24        for i in adjacency_matrix_random:
25            deg1=list(i).count(1)
26            degrees1.append(deg1)
27            degree_dict1[c]=deg1
28            c=c+1
29        print("Average degree of the network is :",sum(degrees1)/nodes )
30        degree_distribution11={} #computing degree distribution
31        for degree in degrees1:
32            if degree not in degree_distribution11.keys():
33                prob=degrees1.count(degree)/nodes
34                degree_distribution11[degree]=prob
35        print("Maximum degree is: ",max(degrees1))
36        print("Minimum degree is: ",min(degrees1))
37
38        plot_x=list(degree_distribution11.keys())
39        plot_y=list(degree_distribution11.values())
40        final_degree_list.append(degree_distribution11)
41        indexes=np.argsort(plot_x)
42        x,y=[],[]
43
44        for index in indexes:
45            x.append(plot_x[index])
46            y.append(plot_y[index])
47        plt.figure()
48        plt.title(" Degree distribution")
49        plt.xlabel("degree")
50        plt.ylabel("P(degree)")
51        plt.scatter(x, y,c='green',label='P(degree)')
52        plt.legend()
53        plt.show()

```

Average degree of the network is : 14.805970149253731

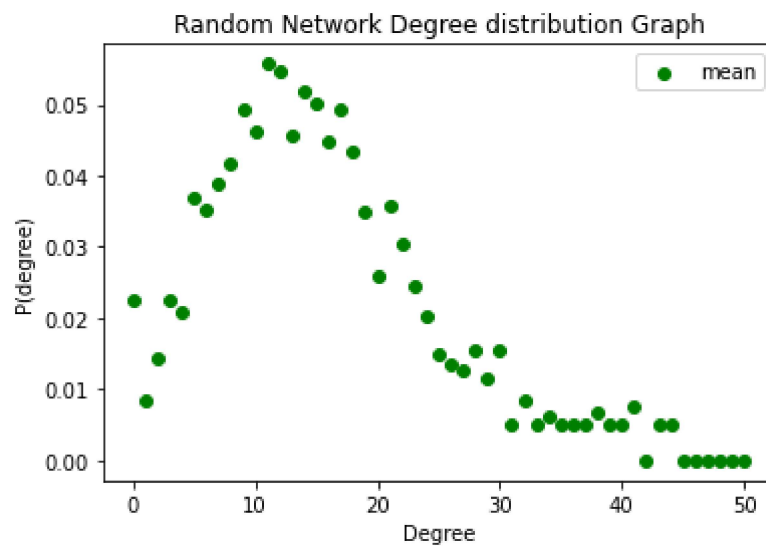
Maximum degree is: 36

Minimum degree is: 0



```
In [25]: 1 scaled_mean_degree={} #computing mean degrees
2 for i in range(0,51):
3     temp=[]
4     for dict1 in final_degree_list:
5         if i in dict1:
6             temp.append(dict1[i])
7     if len(temp)!=0:
8         scaled_mean_degree[i]=np.mean(temp)
9     else:
10        scaled_mean_degree[i]=0
```

```
In [23]: 1 x=[]
2 for i in range(0,51):
3     x.append(i)
4 xval = scaled_mean_degree.values()
5 plt.scatter(x, scaled_mean_degree.values(),c='green',label='mean')
6 plt.title("Random Network Degree distribution Graph")
7 plt.xlabel("Degree")
8 plt.ylabel("P(degree)")
9 plt.legend()
10 plt.show()
```



```
In [ ]: 1
```