Barabasi Document

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Investigation of Barabasi Network

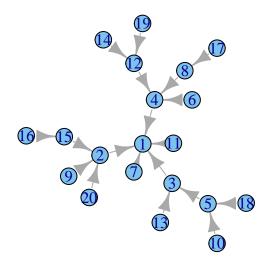
```
library(igraph)
library(ggplot2)
library(data.table)
```

Barabasi Graph

A Barabasi graph is generated as follows:

- \bullet generate a new node, N
- ullet select an existing node, E, with a probability of selection proportional to the number of edges already connected to it
- create an edge to connect N to E
- repeat for a number of times

```
g <- barabasi.game(20)
plot(g)</pre>
```



The graph thus created has the following properties:

- all nodes are connected to at least one other
- earlier nodes tend to have a higher degree (number of neighburs) than later nodes
- the more connected a node, the more likely it is to attract new nodes to connect to it

degree.distribution(g)

[1] 0.00 0.60 0.10 0.15 0.10 0.05

average.path.length(g)

[1] 1.667

```
df <- data.frame(i=c(), a=c())
for (i in 2:1000) {
    g <- barabasi.game(i)
    a <- average.path.length(g)
    df <- rbind(df, data.frame(i=i, a=a))
}</pre>
```

```
p <- ggplot(df, aes(x=log10(i), y=a))
p <- p + geom_point(alpha=0.2)
p <- p + geom_smooth()
p</pre>
```

