ba-networks

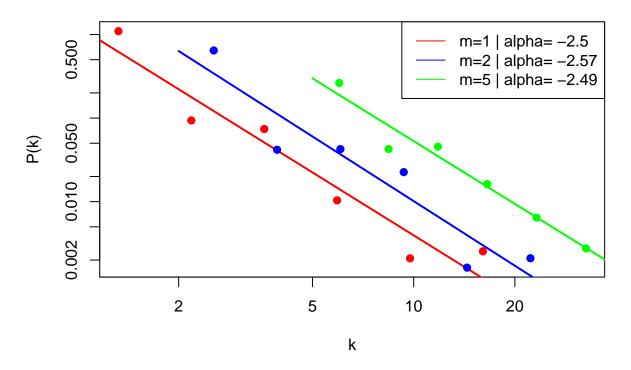
Robert Jankowski 23 kwiecień, 2020

```
load_file <- function(filename) {</pre>
  df <- read.csv(filename, header = FALSE)</pre>
  colnames(df) <- c("degree")</pre>
  df
}
\log_{scale} \leftarrow function(x, n) \exp(seq(\log(x[1]), \log(x[length(x)]), length.out = n))
fit_powerlaw <- function(ba, bins = 20) {</pre>
  log_breaks <- seq(min(ba$degree), max(ba$degree), length.out = bins)</pre>
  log_breaks <- log_scale(log_breaks, bins)</pre>
  h_degree <- hist(ba$degree, breaks = log_breaks, plot = FALSE)</pre>
  degree_fit <- lm(log(h_degree$density)~log(h_degree$mids))</pre>
  A <- degree_fit$coefficients[1]
  alpha <- degree_fit$coefficients[2]</pre>
  list(x = h_degree$mids,
       y = h_degree$density,
       log_breaks = log_breaks,
       A = A
       alpha = alpha)
}
```

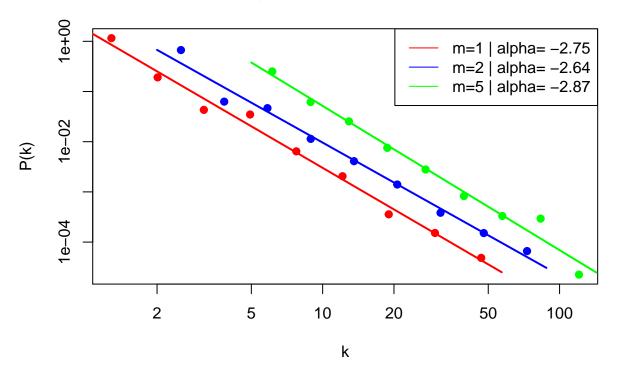
Degree distribution

```
ba_m_2 <- fit_ba_models$ba_m_2</pre>
  ba_m_5 <- fit_ba_models$ba_m_5</pre>
  c(y min, y max) \% \sim min max(ba m 1$y, ba m 2$y, ba m 5$y)
  c(x_min, x_max) \% < -\% min_max(ba_m_1$x, ba_m_2$x, ba_m_5$x)
  plot(ba_m_1$x, ba_m_1$y, log = "xy", pch = 19, xlab = "k", ylab = "P(k)",
       col = "red", ylim = c(y_min, y_max), xlim = c(x_min, x_max),
       main = paste("BA degree distribution N = ", size))
  lines(ba_m_1$log_breaks, exp(ba_m_1$A) * ba_m_1$log_breaks ** ba_m_1$alpha,
        col = "red", lty = 1, lwd = 2)
  plot_by_m(ba_m_2, "blue")
  plot_by_m(ba_m_5, "green")
  m_1 <- legend_description(1, ba_m_1$alpha)</pre>
  m_2 <- legend_description(2, ba_m_2$alpha)</pre>
  m_5 <- legend_description(5, ba_m_5$alpha)</pre>
  legend("topright", legend = c(m_1, m_2, m_5), col = c("red", "blue", "green"),
         lty = 1, cex = 1)
get_degree_and_fit <- function(filenames, bins) {</pre>
  ba_m_1 <- load_file(filenames$m_1)</pre>
  ba_m_2 <- load_file(filenames$m_2)</pre>
  ba_m_5 <- load_file(filenames$m_5)</pre>
  fit_ba_m_1 <- fit_powerlaw(ba_m_1, bins = bins)</pre>
  fit_ba_m_2 <- fit_powerlaw(ba_m_2, bins = bins)</pre>
  fit_ba_m_5 <- fit_powerlaw(ba_m_5, bins = bins)</pre>
  list(ba_m_1 = fit_ba_m_1,
       ba_m_2 = fit_ba_m_2,
       ba_m_5 = fit_ba_m_5)
}
\# png("ba_n=100.png", width = 600, height = 400)
filenames_n_100 <- list(m_1 = "output/ba_degree_n=100_m=1.txt",
                         m_2 = "output/ba_degree_n=100_m=2.txt",
                         m 5 = "output/ba degree n=100 m=5.txt")
fit_ba_n_100 <- get_degree_and_fit(filenames_n_100, 7)</pre>
plot_degree_distribution_m(fit_ba_n_100, 100)
```

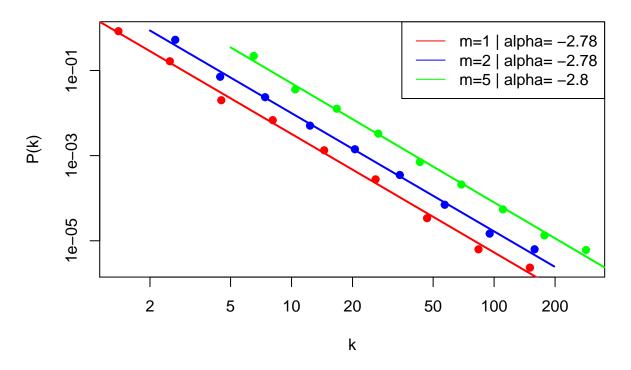
BA degree distribution N = 100



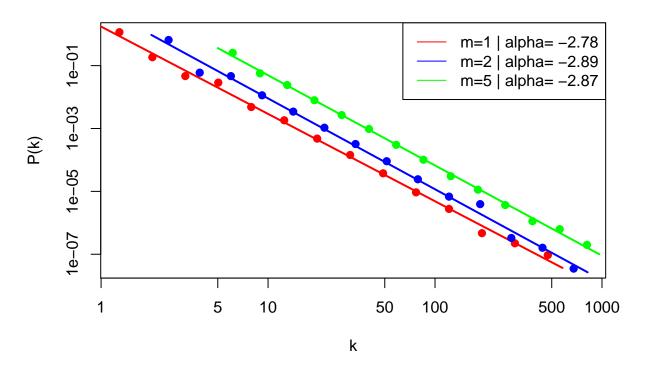
BA degree distribution N = 1000



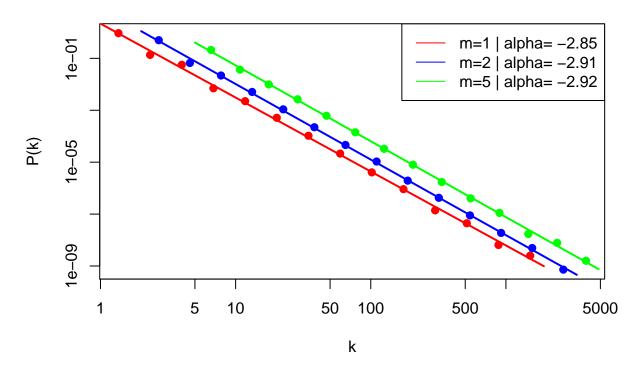
BA degree distribution N = 10000



BA degree distribution N = 1e+05



BA degree distribution N = 1e+06



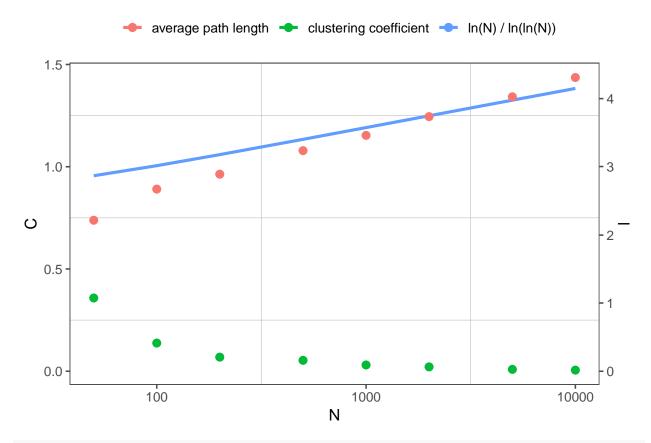
dev.off()

Clustering coefficient

```
library(ggthemes)

clustering_avg_length <-
    read.csv("output/ba_simulation_par_2_clustering.txt", header = FALSE, col.names = c("C", "N")) %>%
    left_join(read.csv("output/ba_simulation_par_2_avg_path.txt", header = FALSE, col.names = c("l", "N")
    mutate(l_theory = log(N) / log(log(N)))

ggplot(clustering_avg_length) +
    geom_line(aes(N, l_theory / 3, color = "ln(N) / ln(ln(N))"), size = 1.1) +
    geom_point(aes(N, C, color = "clustering coefficient"), size = 2.5) +
    geom_point(aes(N, l / 3, color = "average path length"), size = 2.5) +
    scale_y_continuous("C", sec.axis = sec_axis(~ .*3, name = "l")) +
    scale_x_log10() +
    theme_few() +
    labs(color = "") +
    theme(legend.position = "top", panel.grid.minor = element_line(size = 0.2, colour = "grey"))
```



ggsave("ba_clustering_average_path.png")