```
In [5]: import numpy as np
        import random
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from tqdm import tqdm
        from collections import deque
        def plot degree distribution(graph, scale='linear', color='#D95319', alph
            plt.close()
            num nodes = len(graph)
            degrees = [len(neighbors) for neighbors in graph.values()]
            max degree = max(degrees) if degrees else 0
            degree counts = [0] * (max degree + 1)
            for degree in degrees:
                degree counts[degree] += 1
            degree probabilities = [count / num nodes for count in degree counts]
            plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
            if scale == 'log':
                plt.xscale('log')
                plt.yscale('log')
                plt.title('Degree Distribution (Log-Log Scale)')
                plt.ylabel('log(P(k))')
                plt.xlabel('log(k)')
            else:
                plt.title('Degree Distribution (Linear Scale)')
                plt.ylabel('P(k)')
                plt.xlabel('k')
            plt.plot(range(max degree + 1), degree probabilities, 'o', markersize
            plt.grid(True, which="both", linestyle="--")
            if fit line and scale == 'log':
                x vals = list(range(expct lo, expct hi))
                y vals = [(x ** -3) * expct const for x in x vals]
                plt.plot(x_vals, y_vals, color='#7f7f7f', linestyle='dashed')
            plt.show()
        def select node by probability(graph, degree):
            degrees = {node: len(neighbors) for node, neighbors in graph.items()}
            total degree = sum(degrees.values())
            if degree==3:
                # Proportional to the cube of the degree
                probabilities = [deg**3 / sum(deg**3 for deg in degrees.values())
            elif degree == 2:
                # Proportional to the square of the degree
                probabilities = [deg**2 / sum(deg**2 for deg in degrees.values())
            else:
                probabilities = [deg / total_degree for deg in degrees.values()]
            return np.random.choice(list(degrees.keys()), p=probabilities)
        def add_edge_to_graph(graph, new_node, degree):
            existing_node = select_node_by_probability(graph, degree)
```

```
if new node in graph[existing node]:
        print("Edge already exists! Retrying...")
        add edge to graph(graph, new node, degree)
    else:
        graph[new node].add(existing node)
        graph[existing node].add(new node)
def bfs shortest path length(graph, start node):
    queue = deque([(start node, 0)])
    visited = {start node}
    path_lengths = []
    while queue:
        node, depth = queue.popleft()
        path lengths.append(depth)
        for neighbor in graph[node]:
            if neighbor not in visited:
                visited.add(neighbor)
                queue.append((neighbor, depth + 1))
    return sum(path lengths) / len(path lengths) if path lengths else 0
def compute characteristic path length(graph):
    if not graph:
        return 0
    total length = sum(bfs shortest path length(graph, node) for node in
    return total length / len(graph)
def assess topology(graph):
    clustering coeffs = []
    for node in graph:
        neighbors = graph[node]
        if len(neighbors) < 2:</pre>
            clustering coeffs.append(0)
        else:
            links = sum(1 for neighbor in neighbors for other in neighbor
            clustering coeffs.append(2 * links / (len(neighbors) * (len(n
    avg_clustering_coeff = sum(clustering_coeffs) / len(graph)
    print(f"Average Clustering Coefficient: {avg_clustering_coeff:.4f}")
    char path length = compute characteristic path length(graph)
    print(f"Characteristic Path Length: {char path length:.4f}")
def barabasi albert simulation(degree):
    init_nodes = int(input("Enter the initial number of nodes (m_0): "))
    final_nodes = int(input("Enter the final number of nodes: "))
    m_parameter = int(input("Enter the value of m parameter (m <= m 0): "</pre>
    if m_parameter > init_nodes:
        print("Value of m parameter can't be greater than m0, please retr
    else:
        print("\nCreating initial graph...")
        graph = {i: set(j for j in range(init nodes) if j != i) for i in
        print(f"Graph initialized with {len(graph)} nodes.")
        new node = init nodes
        print("\nAdding nodes...")
        for _ in tqdm(range(final_nodes - init_nodes)):
            graph[new_node] = set()
            for _ in range(m_parameter):
```

```
add_edge_to_graph(graph, new_node, degree)
    new_node += 1

print(f"\nFinal number of nodes reached: {len(graph)}")

plot_degree_distribution(graph)
    plot_degree_distribution(graph, scale='log', fit_line=False)
    assess_topology(graph)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    degree=1
    barabasi_albert_simulation(1)
    barabasi_albert_simulation(2)
    barabasi_albert_simulation(3)
```

Creating initial graph...
Graph initialized with 12 nodes.

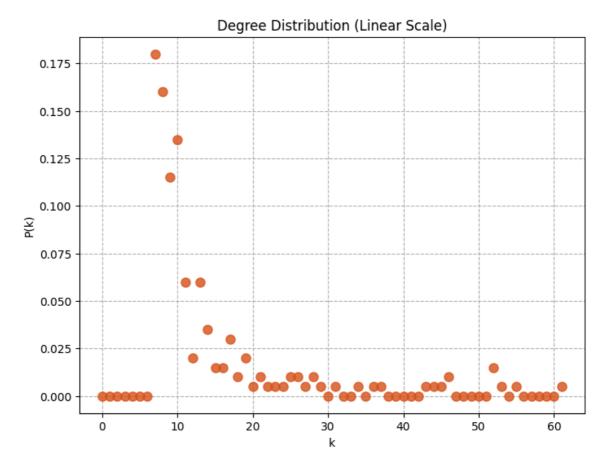
Adding nodes...

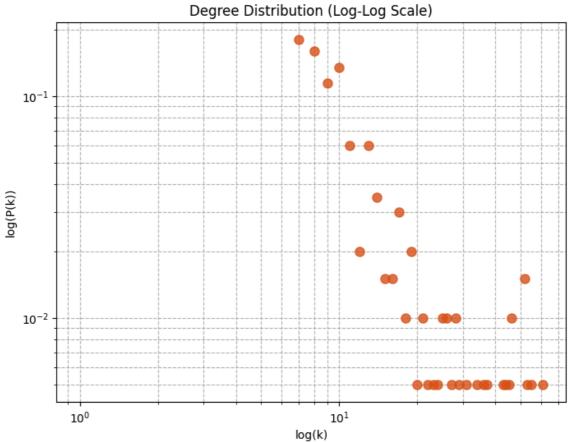
100% | 188/188 [00:00<00:00, 1257.48it/s]

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

Final number of nodes reached: 200





Average Clustering Coefficient: 0.1765 Characteristic Path Length: 2.2517

Creating initial graph...
Graph initialized with 12 nodes.

Adding nodes...

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

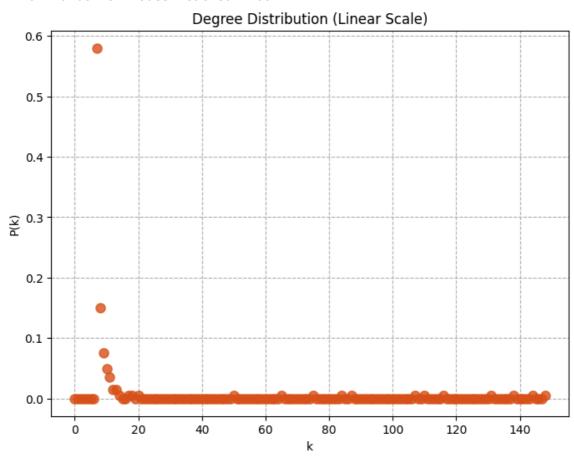
```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
        | 151/188 [00:01<00:00, 52.24it/s]
Edge already exists! Retrying...
 84% | 157/188 [00:02<00:00, 45.99it/s]
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
       | 171/188 [00:02<00:00, 32.54it/s]
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

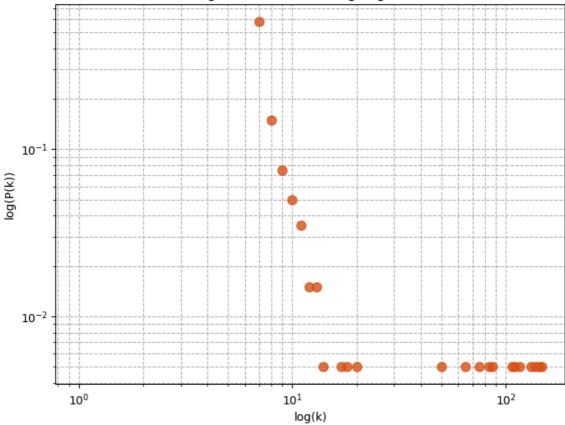
```
| 179/188 [00:03<00:00, 27.69it/s]
Edge already exists! Retrying...
          | 185/188 [00:03<00:00, 24.07it/s]
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
              | 188/188 [00:03<00:00, 52.70it/s]
Edge already exists! Retrying...
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

Final number of nodes reached: 200



## Degree Distribution (Log-Log Scale)



Average Clustering Coefficient: 0.7501 Characteristic Path Length: 1.9237

Creating initial graph...
Graph initialized with 12 nodes.

Adding nodes...

15%| | 29/188 [00:00<00:00, 283.13it/s]

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
49%| | 93/188 [00:00<00:01, 81.78it/s]
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
67%| | 126/188 [00:02<00:01, 37.81it/s]
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
      | 131/188 [00:02<00:01, 31.55it/s]
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
      | 139/188 [00:02<00:01, 27.20it/s]
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
           | 153/188 [00:03<00:01, 18.31it/s]
Edge already exists! Retrying...
          | 160/188 [00:04<00:01, 16.15it/s]
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
     | 162/188 [00:04<00:01, 15.40it/s]
```

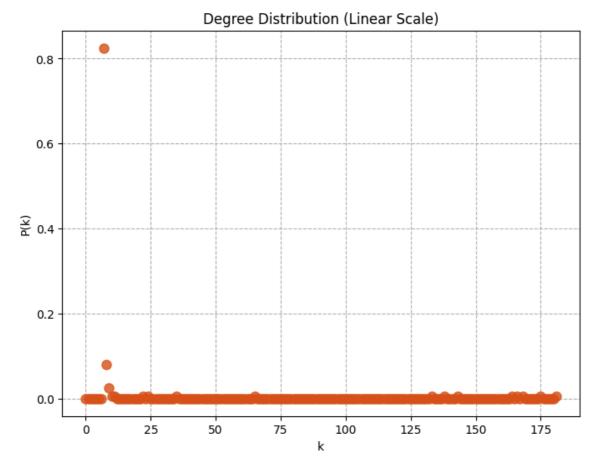
```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
     | 168/188 [00:04<00:01, 14.48it/s]
```

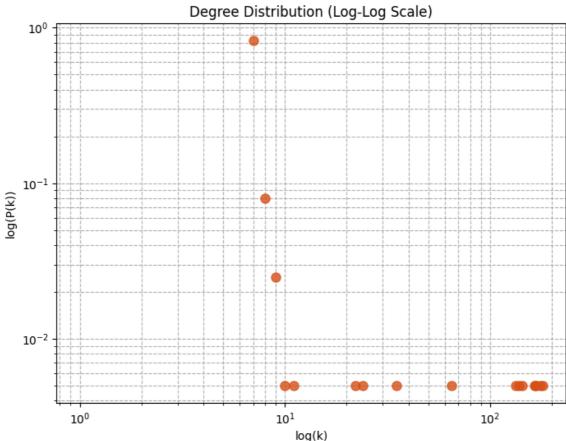
```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
        | 170/188 [00:04<00:01, 15.40it/s]
Edge already exists! Retrying...
        | 172/188 [00:05<00:01, 11.51it/s]
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
             | 176/188 [00:05<00:01, 11.86it/s]
Edge already exists! Retrying...
        | 178/188 [00:05<00:00, 12.71it/s]
Edge already exists! Retrying...
        | 180/188 [00:05<00:00, 10.90it/s]
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
        | 184/188 [00:05<00:00, 12.43it/s]
Edge already exists! Retrying...
 99% | 186/188 [00:06<00:00, 12.48it/s]
```

```
Edge already exists! Retrying...
100%|
           | 188/188 [00:06<00:00, 29.29it/s]
Edge already exists! Retrying...
Final number of nodes reached: 200
```





Average Clustering Coefficient: 0.9165 Characteristic Path Length: 1.9210

For Degree = 1: Average Clustering Coefficient: 0.1765 The clustering coefficient indicates the degree to which nodes in a graph tend to cluster together. For degree=1,

the coefficient is relatively low at 0.1765. This suggests that for nodes with a degree of 1, the graph has few tightly-knit clusters. In other words, most of the connections for these nodes do not form a strongly interconnected neighborhood. Characteristic Path Length: 2.2517 This metric reflects the average shortest path length between all pairs of nodes in the network. A characteristic path length of 2.2517 implies that the network is moderately connected. The paths between nodes are reasonably short on average, but there may be a larger number of intermediate nodes in some cases. This suggests that for nodes of degree 1, the network is not highly dense but still has fairly direct connections. For Degree = 2: Average Clustering Coefficient: 0.7501

A significant increase in the clustering coefficient to 0.7501 indicates that nodes with a degree of 2 have a much higher likelihood of forming tight clusters. These nodes are more connected within their neighborhoods, implying that they tend to form more triangles (three-way connections). This is expected in networks where nodes are more interconnected, contributing to a denser local structure. Characteristic Path Length: 1.9237

The path length decreases slightly to 1.9237 compared to degree=1. This shows that nodes with degree 2 are closer to each other on average. The shorter path lengths suggest that the network's overall connectivity has improved, making it more efficient for information to flow between nodes. For Degree = 3: Average Clustering Coefficient: 0.9165

The clustering coefficient continues to rise, reaching 0.9165. This high value indicates that nodes with a degree of 3 form very dense local neighborhoods with strong interconnections. There is a high probability that the neighbors of a node are also connected to each other, leading to tight-knit communities or cliques. Characteristic Path Length: 1.9210

The characteristic path length remains nearly constant (slightly lower) at 1.9210. Despite the increase in clustering, the average shortest path between nodes is still very short, indicating that the network is highly connected. The local clusters formed by nodes of degree 3 don't seem to increase the overall distance between nodes, which is a positive characteristic for communication efficiency in the network. General Observations: Clustering Coefficient: The clustering coefficient increases significantly as the degree of the nodes increases. This shows that higher-degree nodes are more likely to form densely connected communities, which are characteristic of "small-world" networks where nodes tend to form tightly-knit local clusters.

Characteristic Path Length: The characteristic path length decreases slightly with increasing degree, suggesting that as nodes get more connected (higher degree), the overall efficiency of the network in terms of communication or information spread improves. This means that for nodes with higher degrees, the average number of intermediate nodes required to connect any two nodes is small, even though the network continues to grow in size.

In summary, as the degree increases from 1 to 3, the network becomes denser in terms of clustering, and it also becomes more efficient in terms of average path lengths. This

behavior reflects typical properties of scale-free networks, where a few highly connected nodes (hubs) create dense local structures, and the overall connectivity improves.