• Path/Cycle
• Connected/disconnected graphs
• Diameter
• Length/distance
• Centrality:
  • Degree/Closeness/Betweenness
• Diameter
• Cliques
• Strong/weak ties
• Local bridges
• Triadic closure
• Structural holes
• Social capital
• Structural balance
FIG. 23. Characteristic path length $l$ versus network size $N$ in a Barabási-Albert (BA) network with $\langle k \rangle = 4$ (○), compared with a random graph of the same size and average degree.
FIG. 24. Clustering coefficient versus size of the Barabási-Albert (BA) model with $\langle k \rangle = 4$, compared with the clustering coefficient of a random graph, $C_{\text{rand}} = \langle k \rangle / N$. 