

**SPREADING RATE OF VIRUS BETWEEN INCOMING AND
OUTGOING LINKS OF A WEBSITE THROUGH
AN INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY GRAPH**

B. Praba¹, G. Deepa^{2§}, V.M. Chandrasekaran³

¹SSN College of Engineering

Kalavakkam, Chennai, 603110, Tamilnadu, INDIA

^{2,3}School of Advanced Sciences

VIT University

Vellore, 632014, Tamilnadu, INDIA

Abstract: In this paper we analyzed the spreading rate of virus between incoming and outgoing links to a website. We have taken the website <http://www.pantechsolutions.net/>. This website is modeled as an intuitionistic fuzzy graph $G = (V, E, \mu, \gamma)$ by considering the navigation of the customers. In this intuitionistic fuzzy graph, the links are considered as vertices and the path of the links is considered as edges. The weightage of each edge are considered as number of visitors (membership value), number of non-visitors (non-membership) and drop off case (intuitionistic fuzzy index). For four different time periods, the four links 1. Microcontroller-boards, 2. /Log-in html, 3. / and 4. /Project kits of the given website are taken for our calculation. In this intuitionistic fuzzy graph we constructed two intuitionistic fuzzy matrices using incoming and outgoing links to G . The energy of these matrices along with its lower and upper bound are discussed. The spreading rate of virus of the given graph in terms of these two matrices is discussed. These concepts are illustrated with real time example.

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[§]Correspondence author

1. Introduction

Graph theory was introduced by Leonhard Euler when he solved the “Konigsberg bridge” problem in 1735. Many real life problems can be represented by graph. In computer science, graphs are used to represent networks of communications, data organization, computational devices, the flow of computation etc. The link structure of a website can be represented by a directed graph in which the vertices are the web pages available at the website and a directed edge from page A to page B exists if and only if A contains a link to B (see [11]). A similar approach can be taken to problems in travel, biology, computer chip design and many other fields. Hence graph theory is widely used in solving real time problems. But when the system is large and complex it is difficult to extract the exact information about the system using the classical graph theory. In such cases fuzzy graph is used to analyze the system. Fuzzy graph was introduced by Kaufmann in 1973 (see [8]). Intuitionistic fuzzy graph was introduced by Atanassov in 1999 (see [2]). Gutman introduced the concept of energy of a graph in 1978 (see [7]). The energy of a fuzzy graph and its bounds are discussed in 2013 (see [1]). The energy of an intuitionistic fuzzy graph and its bounds are discussed in 2014 (see [12]). The authors (see [5]) discussed the virus spread in an intuitionistic fuzzy network. The relationship between the number of visitors and the energy of an intuitionistic fuzzy graph is analyzed which is used to find the spreading rate of virus. Many authors (see [13], [3], [4], [9], [10]) discussed the existence of an epidemic threshold τ_c . In 2015 (see [6]), Max-Min intuitionistic fuzzy matrix $M(G)$ of an intuitionistic fuzzy graph is defined and the extreme energy of $M(G)$ is obtained. Also an explicit expression of the coefficients of the characteristic polynomial of $M(G)$ is determined. These concepts are illustrated with real time example. This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we give all the basic definitions related to energy of an intuitionistic fuzzy graph. In Section 3, we defined the In-Min and Out-Min intuitionistic fuzzy matrix of an intuitionistic fuzzy graph. In Section 4, we illustrate these concepts by taking the website of <http://www.pantechsolutions.net/>. In Section 5, we give the conclusion.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. Intuitionistic Fuzzy Graph

Definition 1. (see [12]) An intuitionistic fuzzy graph is defined as $G = (V, E, \mu, \gamma)$ where V is the set of vertices and E is the set of edges. μ is a fuzzy membership function defined on $V \times V$ and γ is a fuzzy non-membership function defined on $V \times V$. We denote $\mu(v_i, v_j)$ by μ_{ij} and $\gamma(v_i, v_j)$ by γ_{ij} such that (i) $0 \leq \mu_{ij} + \gamma_{ij} \leq 1$ (ii) $0 \leq \mu_{ij}, \gamma_{ij}, \pi_{ij} \leq 1$, where $\pi_{ij} = 1 - \mu_{ij} - \gamma_{ij}$. Hence $(V \times V, \mu, \gamma)$ is an intuitionistic fuzzy set.

Definition 2. (see [12]) An intuitionistic fuzzy adjacency matrix of an intuitionistic fuzzy G is defined as $A(IG) = [a_{ij}]$ where $a_{ij} = (\mu_{ij}, \gamma_{ij})$. Note that μ_{ij} represents the strength of the relationship between v_i and v_j and γ_{ij} represents the strength of the non-relationship between v_i and v_j . The adjacency matrix of an intuitionistic fuzzy graph can be written as two matrices one containing the entries as membership values and the other containing the entries as non-membership values. i.e. $A(IG) = ((\mu_{ij}), (\gamma_{ij}))$.

2.2. Energy of an Intuitionistic Fuzzy Graph

Definition 3. (see [12]) The eigen values of an intuitionistic fuzzy adjacency matrix $A(IG)$ is defined as (X, Y) where X is the set eigen values of $A(\mu_{ij})$ and Y is the set of eigen values of $A(\gamma_{ij})$. The energy of an intuitionistic fuzzy graph $G = (V, E, \mu, \gamma)$ is defined as $(\sum_{\lambda_i \in X} |\lambda_i|, \sum_{\delta_i \in Y} |\delta_i|)$ where $\sum_{\lambda_i \in X} |\lambda_i|$ is defined as an energy of the membership matrix denoted by $E(\mu_{ij}(G))$ and $\sum_{\delta_i \in Y} |\delta_i|$ is defined as an energy of the non-membership matrix denoted by $E(\gamma_{ij}(G))$.

2.3. Virus Spread in Intuitionistic Fuzzy Network

Definition 4. (see [5]) If $E(\mu_{ij}(G)) > E(\gamma_{ij}(G))$ i.e. If the number of visitors are maximum in an intuitionistic fuzzy network then the spreading rate of virus will be maximum. If $E(\mu_{ij}(G)) > E(\gamma_{ij}(G))$ then the infection rate of an intuitionistic fuzzy network is defined as $\beta = \max_{i,j} \mu_{ij}$ and the curing rate of an intuitionistic fuzzy network is defined as $\delta = \min_{i,j} \gamma_{ij}$. The ratio $\tau = \frac{\beta}{\delta} (\delta \neq 0)$ is the effective spreading rate and $\tau_c = \frac{1}{\lambda_{max} A(\mu_{ij})}$ where $\lambda_{max} A(\mu_{ij})$ is the largest eigen value of the adjacency matrix $A(\mu_{ij})$ of an intuitionistic fuzzy

network.

Definition 5. (see [5]) If $E(\mu_{ij}(G)) < E(\gamma_{ij}(G))$ i.e. If the number of visitors are minimum in an intuitionistic fuzzy network then the spreading rate of virus will be minimum. If $E(\mu_{ij}(G)) < E(\gamma_{ij}(G))$ then the infection rate of an intuitionistic fuzzy network is defined as $\beta = \min_{i,j} \mu_{ij}$ and the curing rate of an intuitionistic fuzzy network is defined as $\delta = \max_{i,j} \gamma_{ij}$. The ratio $\tau = \frac{\beta}{\delta}$ ($\delta \neq 0$) is the effective spreading rate and $\tau_c = \frac{1}{\lambda_{max}A(\gamma_{ij})}$ where $\lambda_{max}A(\gamma_{ij})$ is the largest eigen value of the adjacency matrix $A(\gamma_{ij})$ of an intuitionistic fuzzy network.

3. Out Min-In Min Intuitionistic Fuzzy Matrix of an Intuitionistic Fuzzy Graph

In this section, we consider an intuitionistic fuzzy graph and constructed two intuitionistic fuzzy matrices using incoming and outgoing links in this graph. The spreading rate of virus of the given graph is analyzed in terms these matrices.

Definition 6. Let $G = (V, E, \mu, \gamma)$ be an intuitionistic fuzzy graph. \forall node i , define $\alpha_j = \max_i \mu_{ij}$ and $\sigma_j = \min_i \gamma_{ij}$.

Theorem 7. Let $G = (V, E, \mu, \gamma)$ be an intuitionistic fuzzy graph. If $\alpha_j = \max_i \mu_{ij}$ and $\sigma_j = \min_i \gamma_{ij}$ then (α_j, σ_j) is an intuitionistic fuzzy set on V .

Proof. If $\alpha_j = \max_i \mu_{ij}$ then $\alpha_j = \mu_{sj}$ for some $s \in V$. Similarly if $\sigma_j = \min_i \gamma_{ij}$ then $\sigma_j = \gamma_{tj}$ for some $t \in V$. Here, we have $\gamma_{tj} \leq \gamma_{sj}$. That is $-\gamma_{tj} \geq -\gamma_{sj}$. Now $\alpha_j = \mu_{sj} \leq 1 - \gamma_{sj} \leq 1 - \gamma_{tj}$. This gives $\mu_{sj} + \gamma_{tj} \leq 1$. That is $\alpha_j + \sigma_j \leq 1$. Therefore $0 \leq \alpha_j + \sigma_j \leq 1$. Hence (α_j, σ_j) is an intuitionistic fuzzy set on V . \square

Definition 8. Let $G = (V, E, \mu, \gamma)$ be an intuitionistic fuzzy graph. The In-Min intuitionistic fuzzy matrix of an intuitionistic fuzzy graph is defined as $M_I(G) = ((r_{ij}, s_{ij}))$ where $r_{ij} = \min(\alpha_i, \alpha_j)$ and $s_{ij} = \min(\sigma_i, \sigma_j)$.

Lemma 9. $M_I(G)$ is a symmetric matrix.

Proof. We have $M_I(G) = ((r_{ij}, s_{ij}))$ where $r_{ij} = \min(\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = \min(\alpha_j, \alpha_i) = r_{ji}$ and $s_{ij} = \min(\sigma_i, \sigma_j) = \min(\sigma_j, \sigma_i) = s_{ji}$. Hence $M_I(G)$ is a symmetric matrix. \square

Theorem 10. Let $G = (V, E, \mu, \gamma)$ be an intuitionistic fuzzy graph and α_i, σ_j are defined above. If $M_I(G) = ((r_{ij}, s_{ij}))$ and if $r_{ij} = \min(\alpha_i, \alpha_j)$ and $s_{ij} = \min(\sigma_i, \sigma_j)$ then (r_{ij}, s_{ij}) is an intuitionistic fuzzy set.

Proof. Let $r_{ij} = \min(\alpha_i, \alpha_j)$ and $s_{ij} = \min(\sigma_i, \sigma_j)$. If $r_{ij} = \alpha_i$ and $s_{ij} = \sigma_i$ then $0 \leq r_{ij} + s_{ij} \leq 1$. Now if $r_{ij} = \alpha_i$ and $s_{ij} = \sigma_j$ then $\alpha_i \leq \alpha_j \leq 1 - \sigma_j \Rightarrow \alpha_i + \alpha_j \leq 1$. Therefore $0 \leq \alpha_i + \alpha_j \leq 1$. Hence (α_i, σ_j) is an intuitionistic fuzzy set. Similarly we can prove the other cases also (if like $r_{ij} = \alpha_j, s_{ij} = \sigma_i$ and $r_{ij} = \alpha_j, s_{ij} = \sigma_j$) \square

Definition 11. The energy of the In-Min intuitionistic fuzzy matrix of an intuitionistic fuzzy graph is defined as $E(M_I(G)) = (E(r_{ij}), E(s_{ij}))$ where $E(r_{ij})$ is the sum of the absolute of the eigen values of the matrix r_{ij} and $E(s_{ij})$ is the sum of the absolute of the eigen values of the matrix s_{ij} .

Definition 12. Let $G = (V, E, \mu, \gamma)$ be an intuitionistic fuzzy graph. For all vertex i , define $\theta_i = \max_j \mu_{ij}$ and $\phi_i = \min_j \gamma_{ij}$. Then it can be prove that (θ_i, ϕ_i) is an intuitionistic fuzzy set on V .

Definition 13. Let $G = (V, E, \mu, \gamma)$ be an intuitionistic fuzzy graph. The Out-Min intuitionistic fuzzy matrix of an intuitionistic fuzzy graph is defined as $M_O(G) = ((u_{ij}, v_{ij}))$ where $u_{ij} = \min(\theta_i, \theta_j)$ and $v_{ij} = \min(\phi_i, \phi_j)$ then it can be prove that (u_{ij}, v_{ij}) is an intuitionistic fuzzy set. Also it can prove that $M_O(G)$ is a symmetric matrix.

Definition 14. The energy of the Out-Min intuitionistic fuzzy matrix of an intuitionistic fuzzy graph is defined as, $E(M_O(G)) = (E(u_{ij}), E(v_{ij}))$ where $E(u_{ij})$ is the sum of the absolute of the eigen values of the matrix u_{ij} and $E(v_{ij})$ is the sum of the absolute of the eigen values of the matrix v_{ij} .

Example 15.

For the graph in Fig.1, the In-Min intuitionistic fuzzy matrix is

$$M_I(G_1) = \begin{pmatrix} (0.9, 0.1) & (0.8, 0.1) & (0.5, 0.1) & (0.6, 0.1) \\ (0.8, 0.1) & (0.8, 0.1) & (0.5, 0.1) & (0.6, 0.1) \\ (0.5, 0.1) & (0.5, 0.1) & (0.5, 0.1) & (0.5, 0.1) \\ (0.6, 0.1) & (0.6, 0.1) & (0.5, 0.1) & (0.6, 0.3) \end{pmatrix}$$

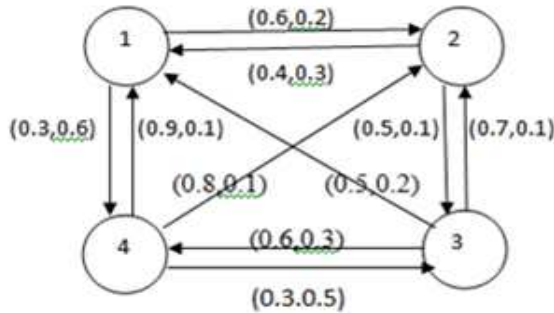


Figure 1: An Intuitionistic fuzzy graph G1

$$\text{where } r_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9 & 0.8 & 0.5 & 0.6 \\ 0.8 & 0.8 & 0.5 & 0.6 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.6 & 0.6 & 0.5 & 0.6 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } s_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Here $E(M_I(G_1)) = (2.8000, 0.6000)$. That is $E(M_I(r_{ij})) > E(M_I(s_{ij}))$, so we have $\beta = \max_{i,j} r_{ij} = 0.9, \delta = \min_{i,j} s_{ij} = 0.1, \tau = \frac{\beta}{\delta} = 9$ and $\tau_c = \frac{1}{\lambda_{max} r_{ij}} = \frac{1}{2.4958} = 0.4007$.

For the graph in Fig.1, the Out-Min intuitionistic fuzzy matrix is

$$M_O(G_1) = \begin{pmatrix} (0.6, 0.2) & (0.5, 0.1) & (0.6, 0.1) & (0.6, 0.1) \\ (0.5, 0.1) & (0.5, 0.1) & (0.5, 0.1) & (0.5, 0.1) \\ (0.6, 0.1) & (0.5, 0.1) & (0.7, 0.1) & (0.7, 0.1) \\ (0.6, 0.1) & (0.5, 0.1) & (0.7, 0.1) & (0.9, 0.1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{where } u_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.6 & 0.5 & 0.6 & 0.6 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.6 & 0.5 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\ 0.6 & 0.5 & 0.7 & 0.9 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } v_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Here $E(M_O(G_1)) = (2.7000, 0.5000)$. That is $E(M_O(u_{ij})) > E(M_O(v_{ij}))$, so we have $\beta = \max_{i,j} u_{ij} = 0.9, \delta = \min_{i,j} v_{ij} = 0.1, \tau = \frac{\beta}{\delta} = 9$ and $\tau_c = \frac{1}{\lambda_{max} u_{ij}} = \frac{1}{2.4054} = 0.4157$.

Proof. Upper bound. Cauchy Schwarz inequality is

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i\right)^2 \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right).$$

If $a_i = 1$, $b_i = |r_i|$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |r_i|\right)^2 &\leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n 1\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (r_i)^2\right) \\ (E(r_{ij}(G)))^2 &\leq n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (r_{ii})^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (r_{ij})^2\right) \\ \Rightarrow E(r_{ij}(G)) &\leq \sqrt{n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (r_{ii})^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (r_{ij})^2\right)}. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Lower bound.

$$\begin{aligned} (E(r_{ij}(G)))^2 &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |r_i|\right)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n |r_i|^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |r_i| |r_j| \\ &= \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (r_{ii})^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (r_{ij})^2\right] + 2 \frac{n(n-1)}{2} AM\{|r_i| |r_j|\}. \end{aligned}$$

But, we know that $AM\{|r_i| |r_j|\} \geq GM\{|r_i| |r_j|\}$, $1 \leq i < j \leq n$.

$$\begin{aligned} E(r_{ij}(G)) &\geq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (r_{ii})^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (r_{ij})^2 + n(n-1) GM\{|r_i| |r_j|\}} \\ GM\{|r_i| |r_j|\} &= \left(\prod_{i=1}^n |r_i| |r_j|\right)^{\frac{2}{n(n-1)}} = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n |r_i|^{(n-1)}\right)^{\frac{2}{n(n-1)}} = |A|^{\frac{2}{n}} \\ E(r_{ij}(G)) &\geq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (r_{ii})^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (r_{ij})^2 + n(n-1) |A|^{\frac{2}{n}}}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

From equations (1) and (2), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (r_{ii})^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (r_{ij})^2 + n(n-1) |A|^{\frac{2}{n}}} &\leq E(r_{ij}(G)) \\ &\leq \sqrt{n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (r_{ii})^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (r_{ij})^2 \right)}. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we can prove the bounds for the other cases. □

Theorem 18. Let $G = (V, E, \mu, \gamma)$ be an intuitionistic fuzzy graph with n vertices and if

$$E(r_{ij}(G)) \leq 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n r_{ij} \quad , \quad E(s_{ij}(G)) \leq 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n s_{ij}$$

then $E(r_{ij}(G)) + E(s_{ij}(G)) \leq 2n^2$.

Proof. From the given statement we have

$$\begin{aligned} E(r_{ij}(G)) &\leq 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n r_{ij} \\ &\leq 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - s_{ij}) \\ &= 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n 1 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n s_{ij} \\ &\leq 2n^2 - E(s_{ij}(G)) \\ E(r_{ij}(G)) + E(s_{ij}(G)) &\leq 2n^2. \end{aligned}$$

Hence the proof. □

4. Numerical Examples

In this section, we illustrate the above concepts by taking the website <http://www.pantechsolutions.net/>. This website represented by a directed intuitionistic fuzzy graph. For this graph the spreading rate of virus is analyzed between incoming and outgoing links.

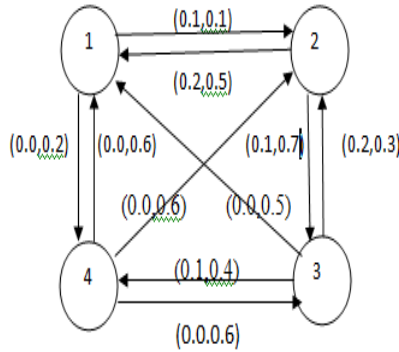


Figure 2: An Intuitionistic fuzzy graph G2

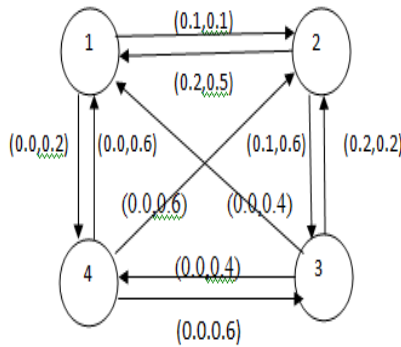


Figure 3: An Intuitionistic fuzzy graph G3

Example 19. In the above mentioned website, we considered the four links 1./microcontroller-boards, 2./log-in html, 3. / and 4./project kits for the period July 16, 2013 to August 15, 2013.

$$E(M_I(G_2)) = (0.6000, 1.4000) \quad , \quad E(M_O(G_2)) = (0.5000, 1.5000)$$

$$\beta = \min_{i,j} r_{ij} = 0.1 \quad , \quad \delta = \max_{i,j} s_{ij} = 0.6 \quad , \quad \beta = \min_{i,j} u_{ij} = 0 \quad , \quad \delta = \max_{i,j} v_{ij} = 0.6$$

$$\tau = 0.1667, \tau_c = \frac{1}{\lambda_{max} s_{ij}} = 0.8598 \quad , \quad \tau = 0, \tau_c = \frac{1}{\lambda_{max} v_{ij}} = 0.7888.$$

Example 20. In the same website we consider the same four links for the period August 16, 2013 to September 15, 2013.

$$E(M_I(G_3)) = (0.5000, 1.3000) \quad , \quad E(M_O(G_3)) = (0.5000, 1.4000)$$

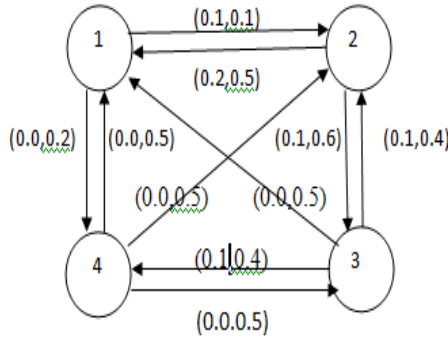


Figure 4: An Intuitionistic fuzzy graph G_4

$$\beta = \min_{i,j} r_{ij} = 0, \delta = \max_{i,j} s_{ij} = 0.6, \quad \beta = \min_{i,j} u_{ij} = 0, \delta = \max_{i,j} v_{ij} = 0.6$$

$$\tau = 0, \tau_c = \frac{1}{\lambda_{max} s_{ij}} = 0.9624, \quad \tau = 0, \tau_c = \frac{1}{\lambda_{max} v_{ij}} = 0.8598.$$

Example 21. In the same website, we consider the same four links for the period September 16, 2013 to October 15, 2013.

$$E(M_I(G_4)) = (0.5000, 1.3000), \quad E(M_O(G_4)) = (0.4000, 1.5000)$$

$$\beta = \min_{i,j} r_{ij} = 0.1, \delta = \max_{i,j} s_{ij} = 0.5, \quad \beta = \min_{i,j} u_{ij} = 0, \delta = \max_{i,j} v_{ij} = 0.5$$

$$\tau = 0.2, \tau_c = \frac{1}{\lambda_{max} s_{ij}} = 0.8954, \quad \tau = 0, \tau_c = \frac{1}{\lambda_{max} v_{ij}} = 0.7332.$$

Example 22. In the same website, we consider the same four links for the period of October 16, 2013 to November 15, 2013.

$$E(M_I(G_5)) = (0.4000, 1.3000), \quad E(M_O(G_5)) = (0.5000, 1.5000)$$

$$\beta = \min_{i,j} r_{ij} = 0, \delta = \max_{i,j} s_{ij} = 0.1, \quad \beta = \min_{i,j} u_{ij} = 0.1, \delta = \max_{i,j} v_{ij} = 0.5$$

$$\tau = 0, \tau_c = \frac{1}{\lambda_{max} s_{ij}} = 0.9624, \quad \tau = 0.2, \tau_c = \frac{1}{\lambda_{max} v_{ij}} = 0.7322.$$

The following table represents the comparison of the energies between incoming and outgoing links.

The following table represents the comparison of the spreading rate of virus between incoming and outgoing links.

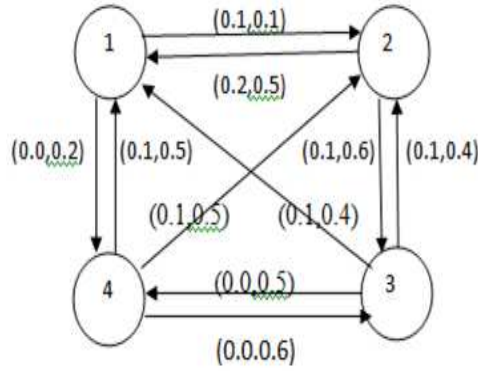


Figure 5: An Intuitionistic fuzzy graph G5

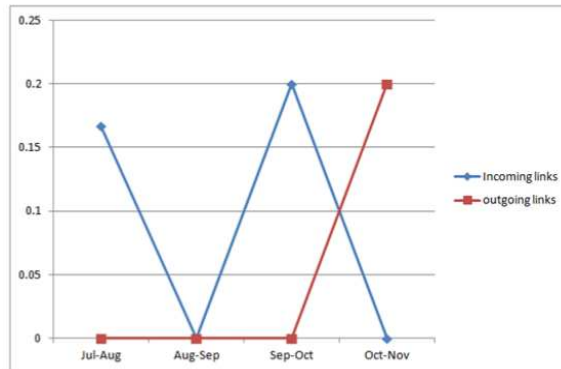


Figure 6: Spreading rate of virus between incoming and outgoing links

period	Energy of $A(G)$	Energy of $M_I(G)$	Energy of $M_O(G)$
Jul-Aug	(0.4, 2.1078)	(0.6000, 1.4000)	(0.5000, 1.5000)
Aug-Sep	(0.4, 2.0068)	(0.5000, 1.3000)	(0.5000, 1.4000)
Sep-Oct	(0.3464, 1.9129)	(0.5000, 1.3000)	(0.4000, 1.5000)
Oct-Nov	(0.3758, 1.9879)	(0.4000, 1.3000)	(0.5000, 1.5000)

period	τ on $M_I(G)$	τ on $M_O(G)$
Jul-Aug	0.1667	0
Aug-Sep	0	0
Sep-Oct	0.2	0
Oct-Nov	0	0.2

Conclusion

We conclude that the spreading rate of virus is minimum in outgoing links and it is maximum in incoming links which is shown in Fig.6. It is logically true that if number of visitors (i.e. incoming links) are maximum then the spreading rate of virus is maximum. It is verified through our real time example. Also we given the appropriate mathematical formulation for this real time example.

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