Scale-free networks

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Outline


THE SUN
THE MANIFESTO
THE WELL OF SCALES
THE LAWS OF DECAYING POWER
MINISTRY OF RANDOM WALKS
THE UNEXPECTED TRANSFIGURATION
THE RICH GET RICHER
THE DREAM OF EFFICIENT LANGUAGE
THE DATA POOR
THE POURING DATA
THE EMERGENCE OF STRUCTURE
THE EMERGENCE OF DESTRUCTION
THE EMERGENCE OF THINKING
It was the best of times,
THE EMERGENCE OF STORIES
THE MECHANICS STATISTICAL
THE THRESHOLDS OF PERCOLATION
THE SURPRISE OF BEING ROBUST YET FRAGILE
THE MISREADING OF THE BOOK OF SAND
THE MANY TALES OF MANY TAILS
THE NETWORKS COMPLEX
THE ELEMENTS OF WEBS
THE ARK OF THE RANDOM NETWORK
THE SMALLNESS OF WORLDS
THE THEORY OF SIX DEGREES

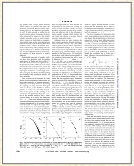

THE NETWORKS FREE OF SCALE

Scale-free networks

- Networks with power-law degree distributions have become known as scale-free networks.
- Scale-free refers specifically to the degree distribution having a power-law decay in its tail:

$$P_k \sim k^{-\gamma} \text{ for 'large' } k$$

- One of the seminal works in complex networks:



"Emergence of scaling in random networks"
Barabási and Albert,
Science, **286**, 509–511, 1999. [2]

Times cited: $\sim 23,532$ (as of October 8, 2015)

- Somewhat misleading nomenclature...

Scale-free networks

- Scale-free networks are not fractal in any sense.
- Usually talking about networks whose links are abstract, relational, informational, ...(non-physical)
- Primary example: hyperlink network of the Web
- Much arguing about whether or networks are ‘scale-free’ or not...

Some real data (we are feeling brave):

From Barabási and Albert's original paper [2]:

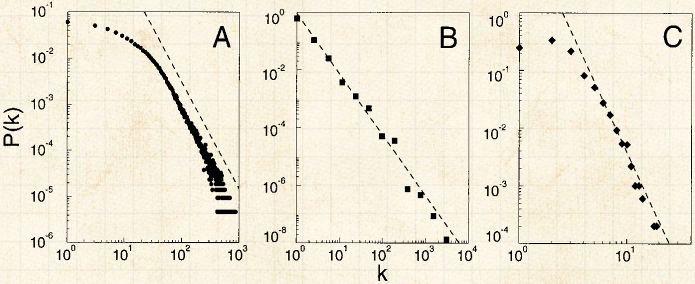
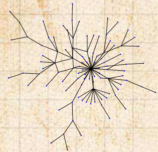
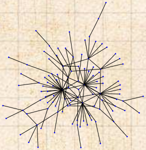


Fig. 1. The distribution function of connectivities for various large networks. (**A**) Actor collaboration graph with $N = 212{,}250$ vertices and average connectivity $\langle k \rangle = 28.78$. (**B**) WWW, $N = 325{,}729$, $\langle k \rangle = 5.46$ (6). (**C**) Power grid data, $N = 4941$, $\langle k \rangle = 2.67$. The dashed lines have slopes (A) $\gamma_{\text{actor}} = 2.3$, (B) $\gamma_{\text{www}} = 2.1$ and (C) $\gamma_{\text{power}} = 4$.

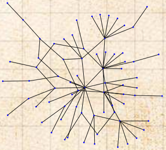
Random networks: largest components



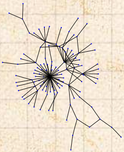
γ = 2.5
$\langle k \rangle$ = 1.8



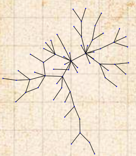
γ = 2.5
$\langle k \rangle$ = 2.05333



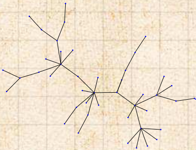
γ = 2.5
$\langle k \rangle$ = 1.66667



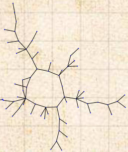
γ = 2.5
$\langle k \rangle$ = 1.92



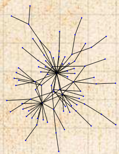
γ = 2.5
$\langle k \rangle$ = 1.6



γ = 2.5
$\langle k \rangle$ = 1.50667



γ = 2.5
$\langle k \rangle$ = 1.62667



γ = 2.5
$\langle k \rangle$ = 1.8

Scale-free networks

The big deal:

- We move beyond describing networks to finding mechanisms for why certain networks are the way they are.

A big deal for scale-free networks:

- How does the exponent γ depend on the mechanism?
- Do the mechanism details matter?

BA model

- Barabási-Albert model = BA model.
- Key ingredients:
  Growth and Preferential Attachment (PA).
- Step 1: start with m_0 disconnected nodes.
- Step 2:
  1. Growth—a new node appears at each time step $t = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$.
  2. Each new node makes m links to nodes already present.
  3. Preferential attachment—Probability of connecting to ith node is $\propto k_i$.
- In essence, we have a rich-gets-richer scheme.
- Yes, we've seen this all before in Simon's model.

BA model

- Definition: A_k is the attachment kernel for a node with degree k.
- For the original model:

$$A_k = k$$

- Definition: $P_{\text{attach}}(k,t)$ is the attachment probability.
- For the original model:

$$P_{\text{attach}}(\text{node } i,t) = \frac{k_i(t)}{\sum_{j=1}^{N(t)} k_j(t)} = \frac{k_i(t)}{\sum_{k=0}^{k_{\text{max}}(t)} k N_k(t)}$$

where $N(t) = m_0 + t$ is # nodes at time t and $N_k(t)$ is # degree k nodes at time t.

Approximate analysis

- When $(N+1)$th node is added, the expected increase in the degree of node i is

$$E(k_{i,N+1} - k_{i,N}) \simeq m \frac{k_{i,N}}{\sum_{j=1}^{N(t)} k_j(t)}.$$

- Assumes probability of being connected to is small.
- Dispense with Expectation by assuming (hoping) that over longer time frames, degree growth will be smooth and stable.
- Approximate $k_{i,N+1} - k_{i,N}$ with $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} k_{i,t}$:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} k_{i,t} = m \frac{k_i(t)}{\sum_{j=1}^{N(t)} k_j(t)}$$

where $t = N(t) - m_0$.

- Deal with denominator: each added node brings m new edges.

$$\therefore \sum_{j=1}^{N(t)} k_j(t) = 2tm$$

- The node degree equation now simplifies:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} k_{i,t} = m \frac{k_i(t)}{\sum_{j=1}^{N(t)} k_j(t)} = m \frac{k_i(t)}{2mt} = \frac{1}{2t} k_i(t)$$

- Rearrange and solve:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}k_i(t)}{k_i(t)} = \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{2t} \Rightarrow \boxed{k_i(t) = c_i\, t^{1/2}.}$$

- Next find c_i ...

Approximate analysis

- Know ith node appears at time

$$t_{i,\text{start}} = \begin{cases} i - m_0 & \text{for } i > m_0 \\ 0 & \text{for } i \le m_0 \end{cases}$$

- So for $i > m_0$ (exclude initial nodes), we must have

$$k_i(t) = m \left(\frac{t}{t_{i,\text{start}}} \right)^{1/2} \quad \text{for } t \ge t_{i,\text{start}}.$$

- All node degrees grow as $t^{1/2}$ but later nodes have larger $t_{i,\text{start}}$ which flattens out growth curve.
- First-mover advantage: Early nodes do best.
- Clearly, a Ponzi scheme.

Approximate analysis

We are already at the Zipf distribution:

- Degree of node i is the size of the ith ranked node:

$$k_i(t) = m \left(\frac{t}{t_{i,\text{start}}} \right)^{1/2} \quad \text{for } t \geq t_{i,\text{start}}.$$

- From before:

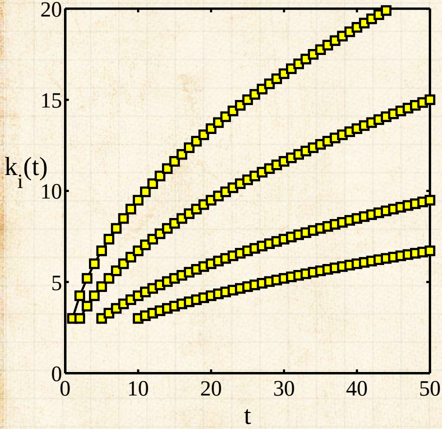
$$t_{i,\text{start}} = \begin{cases} i - m_0 & \text{for } i > m_0 \\ 0 & \text{for } i \leq m_0 \end{cases}$$

  so $t_{i,\text{start}} \sim i$ which is the rank.
- We then have:

$$k_i \propto i^{-1/2} = i^{-\alpha}.$$

- Our connection $\alpha = 1/(\gamma - 1)$ or $\gamma = 1 + 1/\alpha$ then gives

Approximate analysis:



- $m = 3$
- $t_{i,\text{start}} = 1, 2, 5,$ and $10.$

Degree distribution

- So what's the degree distribution at time t?
- Use fact that birth time for added nodes is distributed uniformly between time 0 and t:

$$\mathbf{Pr}(t_{i,\text{start}})\mathrm{d}t_{i,\text{start}} \simeq \frac{\mathrm{d}t_{i,\text{start}}}{t}$$

- Also use

$$k_i(t) = m\left(\frac{t}{t_{i,\text{start}}}\right)^{1/2} \Rightarrow t_{i,\text{start}} = \frac{m^2 t}{k_i(t)^2}.$$

Transform variables—Jacobian:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}t_{i,\text{start}}}{\mathrm{d}k_i} = -2\frac{m^2 t}{k_i(t)^3}.$$

Degree distribution

$$\mathbf{Pr}(k_i)\mathrm{d}k_i = \mathbf{Pr}(t_{i,\mathrm{start}})\mathrm{d}t_{i,\mathrm{start}}$$

$$= \mathbf{Pr}(t_{i,\mathrm{start}})\mathrm{d}k_i \left|\frac{\mathrm{d}t_{i,\mathrm{start}}}{\mathrm{d}k_i}\right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{t}\mathrm{d}k_i\, 2\frac{m^2 t}{k_i(t)^3}$$

$$= 2\frac{m^2}{k_i(t)^3}\mathrm{d}k_i$$

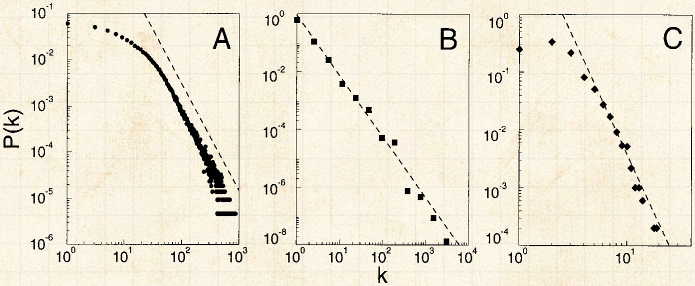
$$\propto k_i^{-3}\mathrm{d}k_i\,.$$

Degree distribution

- We thus have a very specific prediction of $\mathbf{Pr}(k) \sim k^{-\gamma}$ with $\gamma = 3$.
- Typical for real networks: $2 < \gamma < 3$.
- Range true more generally for events with size distributions that have power-law tails.
- $2 < \gamma < 3$: finite mean and 'infinite' variance (wild)
- In practice, $\gamma < 3$ means variance is governed by upper cutoff.
- $\gamma > 3$: finite mean and variance (mild)

Back to that real data:

From Barabási and Albert's original paper [2]:



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Examples

Web	$\gamma \simeq 2.1$ for in-degree
Web	$\gamma \simeq 2.45$ for out-degree
Movie actors	$\gamma \simeq 2.3$
Words (synonyms)	$\gamma \simeq 2.8$

The Internets is a different business...

Things to do and questions

- Vary attachment kernel.
- Vary mechanisms:
  1. Add edge deletion
  2. Add node deletion
  3. Add edge rewiring
- Deal with directed versus undirected networks.
- Important Q.: Are there distinct universality classes for these networks?
- Q.: How does changing the model affect γ?
- Q.: Do we need preferential attachment and growth?
- Q.: Do model details matter? Maybe ...

Preferential attachment

- Let's look at preferential attachment (PA) a little more closely.
- PA implies arriving nodes have complete knowledge of the existing network's degree distribution.
- For example: If $P_{\text{attach}}(k) \propto k$, we need to determine the constant of proportionality.
- We need to know what everyone's degree is...
- PA is ∴ an outrageous assumption of node capability.
- But a very simple mechanism saves the day...

Preferential attachment through randomness

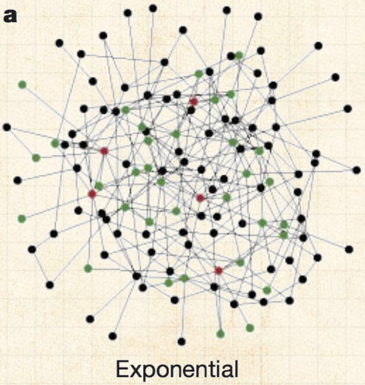
- Instead of attaching preferentially, allow new nodes to attach randomly.
- Now add an extra step: new nodes then connect to some of their friends' friends.
- Can also do this at random.
- Assuming the existing network is random, we know probability of a random friend having degree k is

$$Q_k \propto k P_k$$

- So rich-gets-richer scheme can now be seen to work in a natural way.

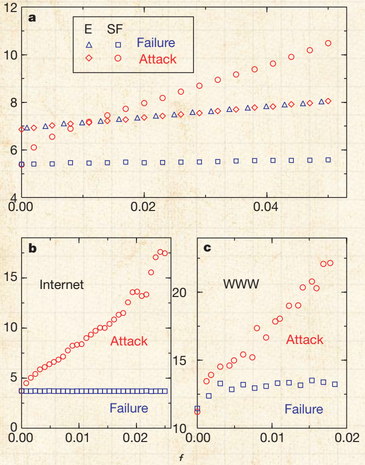
Robustness

- Albert et al., Nature, 2000:
  "Error and attack tolerance of complex networks" [1]
- Standard random networks (Erdős-Rényi) versus Scale-free networks:



from Albert et al., 2000

Robustness



from Albert et al., 2000

- Plots of network diameter as a function of fraction of nodes removed
- Erdős-Rényi versus scale-free networks
- blue symbols = random removal
- red symbols = targeted removal (most connected first)

Robustness

- Scale-free networks are thus robust to random failures yet fragile to targeted ones.
- All very reasonable: Hubs are a big deal.
- But: next issue is whether hubs are vulnerable or not.
- Representing all webpages as the same size node is obviously a stretch (e.g., google vs. a random person's webpage)
- Most connected nodes are either:
    1. Physically larger nodes that may be harder to 'target'
    2. or subnetworks of smaller, normal-sized nodes.
- Need to explore cost of various targeting schemes.

Robustness

Not a robust paper:

"The "Robust yet Fragile" nature of the Internet"
Doyle et al.,
Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., **2005**, 14497–14502, 2005. [3]

- HOT networks versus scale-free networks
- Same degree distributions, different arrangements.
- Doyle *et al.* take a look at the actual Internet.
- Excellent project material.

Generalized model

Fooling with the mechanism:

- 2001: Krapivsky & Redner (KR) [4] explored the general attachment kernel:

$$\mathbf{Pr}(\text{attach to node } i) \propto A_k = k_i^{\nu}$$

  where A_k is the attachment kernel and $\nu > 0$.
- KR also looked at changing the details of the attachment kernel.
- KR model will be fully studied in CoNKS.

Generalized model

- We'll follow KR's approach using rate equations.
- Here's the set up:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}N_k}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{A}\left[A_{k-1}N_{k-1} - A_k N_k\right] + \delta_{k1}$$

where N_k is the number of nodes of degree k.

1. One node with one link is added per unit time.
2. The first term corresponds to degree $k-1$ nodes becoming degree k nodes.
3. The second term corresponds to degree k nodes becoming degree $k-1$ nodes.
4. A is the correct normalization (coming up).
5. Seed with some initial network (e.g., a connected pair)
6. Detail: $A_0 = 0$

Generalized model

- In general, probability of attaching to a specific node of degree k at time t is

$$\mathbf{Pr}(\text{attach to node } i) = \frac{A_k}{A(t)}$$

where $A(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k N_k(t)$.

- E.g., for BA model, $A_k = k$ and $A = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k N_k(t)$.
- For $A_k = k$, we have

$$A(t) = \sum_{k'=1}^{\infty} k' N_{k'}(t) = 2t$$

since one edge is being added per unit time.

- Detail: we are ignoring initial seed network's edges.

Generalized model

- So now

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}N_k}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{A}\left[A_{k-1}N_{k-1} - A_k N_k\right] + \delta_{k1}$$

becomes

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}N_k}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{2t}\left[(k-1)N_{k-1} - kN_k\right] + \delta_{k1}$$

- As for BA method, look for steady-state growing solution: $N_k = n_k t$.
- We replace $\mathrm{d}N_k/\mathrm{d}t$ with $\mathrm{d}n_k t/\mathrm{d}t = n_k$.
- We arrive at a difference equation:

$$n_k = \frac{1}{2\cancel{t}}\left[(k-1)n_{k-1}\cancel{t} - kn_k\cancel{t}\right] + \delta_{k1}$$

Universality?

- As expected, we have the same result as for the BA model:

$$N_k(t) = n_k(t)t \propto k^{-3}t \text{ for large } k.$$

- Now: what happens if we start playing around with the attachment kernel A_k?
- Again, we're asking if the result $\gamma = 3$ universal?
- KR's natural modification: $A_k = k^\nu$ with $\nu \neq 1$.
- But we'll first explore a more subtle modification of A_k made by Krapivsky/Redner [4]
- Keep A_k linear in k but tweak details.
- Idea: Relax from $A_k = k$ to $A_k \sim k$ as $k \to \infty$.

Universality?

- Recall we used the normalization:

$$A(t) = \sum_{k'=1}^{\infty} k' N_{k'}(t) \simeq 2t \text{ for large } t.$$

- We now have

$$A(t) = \sum_{k'=1}^{\infty} A_{k'} N_{k'}(t)$$

where we only know the asymptotic behavior of A_k.

- We assume that $A = \mu t$
- We'll find μ later and make sure that our assumption is consistent.
- As before, also assume $N_k(t) = n_k t$.

Universality?

- For $A_k = k$ we had

$$n_k = \frac{1}{2}\left[(k-1)n_{k-1} - kn_k\right] + \delta_{k1}$$

- This now becomes

$$n_k = \frac{1}{\mu}\left[A_{k-1}n_{k-1} - A_k n_k\right] + \delta_{k1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (A_k + \mu)n_k = A_{k-1}n_{k-1} + \mu\delta_{k1}$$

- Again two cases:

$$k = 1: n_1 = \frac{\mu}{\mu + A_1}; \qquad k > 1: n_k = n_{k-1}\frac{A_{k-1}}{\mu + A_k}.$$

Universality?

- Time for pure excitement: Find asymptotic behavior of n_k given $A_k \to k$ as $k \to \infty$.
- For large k, we find:

$$n_k = \frac{\mu}{A_k} \prod_{j=1}^{k} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\mu}{A_j}} \propto k^{-\mu-1}$$

- Since μ depends on A_k, details matter...

Universality?

- Now we need to find μ.
- Our assumption again: $A = \mu t = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} N_k(t) A_k$
- Since $N_k = n_k t$, we have the simplification $\mu = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} n_k A_k$
- Now subsitute in our expression for n_k:

$$1 \cancel{\mu} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cancel{\mu}}{\cancel{A_k}} \prod_{j=1}^{k} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\mu}{A_j}} \cancel{A_k}$$

- Closed form expression for μ.
- We can solve for μ in some cases.
- Our assumption that $A = \mu t$ looks to be not too horrible.

Universality?

- Consider tunable $A_1 = \alpha$ and $A_k = k$ for $k \geq 2$.
- Again, we can find $\gamma = \mu + 1$ by finding μ.
- Closed form expression for μ:

$$\frac{\mu}{\alpha} = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(k+1)\Gamma(2+\mu)}{\Gamma(k+\mu+1)}$$

#mathisfun

-

$$\mu(\mu - 1) = 2\alpha \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 8\alpha}}{2}.$$

- Since $\gamma = \mu + 1$, we have

$$0 \leq \alpha < \infty \Rightarrow 2 \leq \gamma < \infty$$

- Craziness...

Sublinear attachment kernels

- Rich-get-somewhat-richer:

$$A_k \sim k^{\nu} \text{ with } 0 < \nu < 1.$$

- General finding by Krapivsky and Redner: [4]

$$n_k \sim k^{-\nu} e^{-c_1 k^{1-\nu} + \text{correction terms}}.$$

- Stretched exponentials (truncated power laws).
- aka Weibull distributions.
- Universality: now details of kernel do not matter.
- Distribution of degree is universal providing $\nu < 1$.

Sublinear attachment kernels

Details:

- For $1/2 < \nu < 1$:

$$n_k \sim k^{-\nu} e^{-\mu\left(\frac{k^{1-\nu}-2^{1-\nu}}{1-\nu}\right)}$$

- For $1/3 < \nu < 1/2$:

$$n_k \sim k^{-\nu} e^{-\mu \frac{k^{1-\nu}}{1-\nu} + \frac{\mu^2}{2} \frac{k^{1-2\nu}}{1-2\nu}}$$

- And for $1/(r+1) < \nu < 1/r$, we have r pieces in exponential.

Superlinear attachment kernels

- Rich-get-much-richer:

$$A_k \sim k^{\nu} \text{ with } \nu > 1.$$

- Now a winner-take-all mechanism.
- One single node ends up being connected to almost all other nodes.
- For $\nu > 2$, all but a finite # of nodes connect to one node.

Nutshell:

Overview Key Points for Models of Networks:

- Obvious connections with the vast extant field of graph theory.
- But focus on dynamics is more of a physics/stat-mech/comp-sci flavor.
- Two main areas of focus:
  1. Description: Characterizing very large networks
  2. Explanation: Micro story $\Rightarrow$ Macro features
- Some essential structural aspects are understood: degree distribution, clustering, assortativity, group structure, overall structure,...
- Still much work to be done, especially with respect to dynamics... #excitement

Neural reboot (NR):

Turning the corner:

https://www.youtube.com/v/axrTxEVQqN4?rel=0

References I

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Error and attack tolerance of complex networks.
Nature, 406:378–382, 2000. pdf

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[4] P. L. Krapivsky and S. Redner.
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