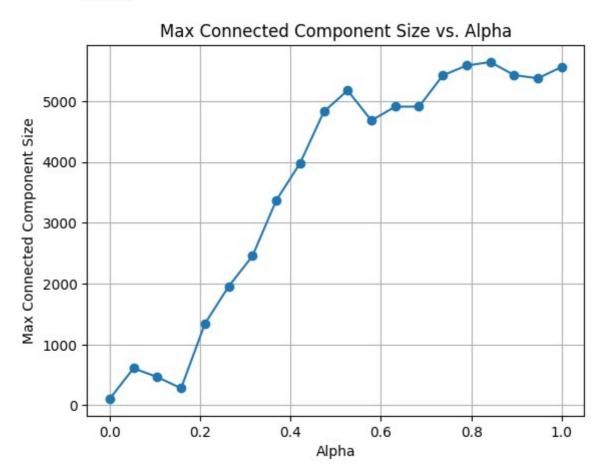
#### \1. 阅读本周参考资料。

\2. 从 https://users.cs.utah.edu/~lifeifei/SpatialDataset.htm 上下载City of Oldenburg (OL) Road Network数据集,其包括了路网节点的坐标和边权,因此,能够在二维平面上可视化(具体使用 nx.draw\_networkx\_nodes(G, pos, node\_size=300, node\_color='r', node\_shape='o'),其中,pos实际上就是一个字典,其中键为节点,值为坐标x和y)该网络。利用该数据集,参照1中的文献,完成如下任务:

- (1) . 实现Motter模型,堵塞网络的空间中心区域(根据平面坐标计算)少量节点,观察不同 $\alpha$ 下,网络最大连通分量的变化,并讨论是否存在 $\alpha_c$ (如级联次数最多的 $\alpha$ )。
  - (2) . 尝试讨论不同 $\alpha$ 时(尤其是 $\alpha_c$ 附近时),最大连通分量和第二大连通分量随t的变化形态。
- (3). 可视化级联失效(在某个 $\alpha$ 时,如 $\alpha_c$ ),用不同的颜色表示初始失效的节点,当步失效的节点,已经失效的节点等,观察传播是否在空间上存在某种模式。
- \3. 思考级联失效在社会网络中,特别是信息传播过程的潜在应用。比如,信息扩散时,部分用户可能因为收到的信息过载而不再参与后续信息的扩散,这样是否能够描述在信息过载情形下的扩散不畅现象? (引题仅讨论)

### 2 (1) Motter模型,查找 $\alpha_c$

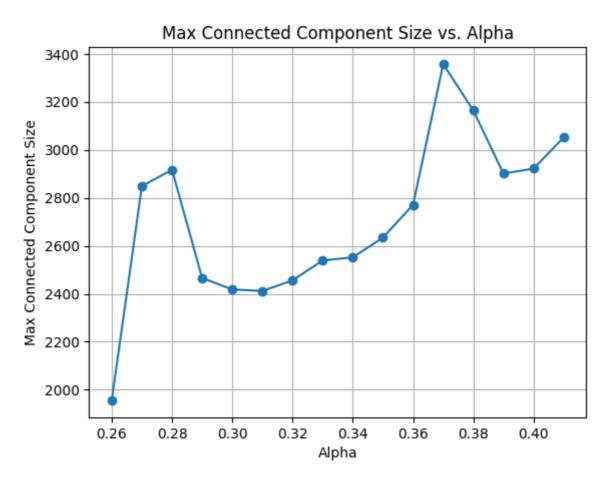
利用平面坐标,通过计算距离其他节点距离之和排序得到空间的中心区域,移除了中心区域的20个节点,查找 $\alpha$ 在(0,1),步长为0.05时,网络最大连通分量的变化。



随着 $\alpha$ 的增大,节点的阈值增大,网络最大连通分量总体呈现上升趋势,当 $\alpha$ 增大到0.5左右时,增加速度放缓。

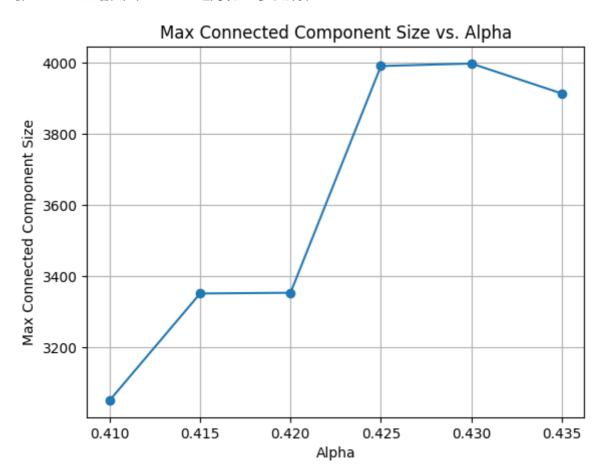
α	iterations	α	iterations
0	2	0.526	10
0.052	6	0.578	10
0.105	7	0.631	11
0.157	6	0.684	11
0.211	7	0.736	10
0.263	10	0.789	13
0.315	14	0.842	10
0.368	14	0.894	11
0.421	12	0.947	12
0.473	10	1.0	10

根据结果, $\alpha_c$ 应该存在于0.26--0.42之间,在此区间上缩小步长为0.01



$\alpha$	iterations	α	iterations
0.26	10	0.34	14
0.27	12	0.35	13
0.28	12	0.36	12
0.29	13	0.37	14
0.30	13	0.38	15
0.31	14	0.39	15
0.32	14	0.40	15
0.33	14	0.41	16

 $\alpha_c$ 在0.39-0.41上增长,在0.41-0.43之间以0.05步长计算



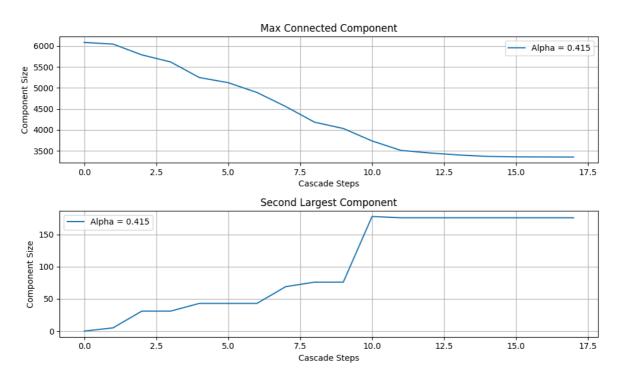
α	iterations	α	iterations
0.41	16	0.425	12
0.415	18	0.43	11
0.42	19	0.435	12

因此,推测 $\alpha_c$ 为 0.42

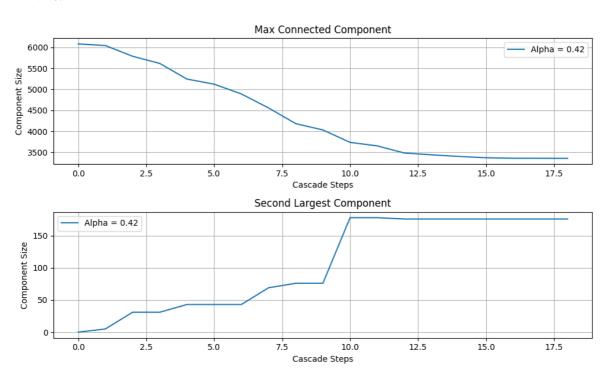
# 2.(2)最大连通分量和第二大连通分量随t的变化形态

取 $\alpha$ 分别为0.415, 0.42, 0.425

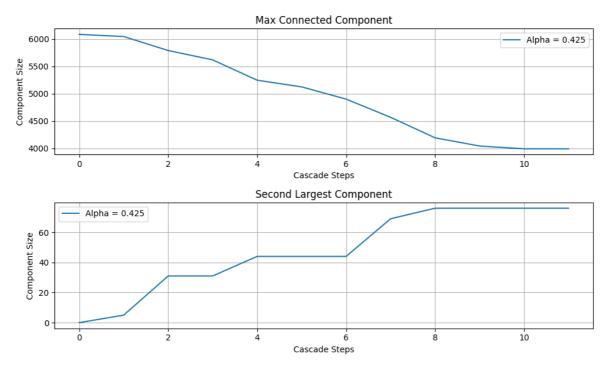
α=0.415



•  $\alpha$ =0.42



• α=0.425



第二大连通分量整体呈上升趋势,最大连通分量整体呈下降趋势。第二大连通分量均在某一个步骤时出现了明显上升,此时的最大连通分量接近于最终值,之后基本维持不变。

## 2. (3) 可视化级联失效

当lpha=0.42时,使用红色表示初始失效的节点,即中心删去的20个节点,黄色表示已经失效的节点,蓝色表示当前步失效的节点,灰色表示现存的节点。





传播在空间上呈现逐层向外扩散的现象,由里层逐渐向外围扩展,中心区域节点较为密集,失效的节点较多。

### 3.信息传播应用

通过级联失效,也可以判断网络中哪些节点起着关键的信息传播作用,如果该节点失效,则整个网络会受到巨大影响。比如社交网络中意见领袖,对于特定的网络信息传播起着重大作用,可以模拟失效过程发现意见领袖。

```
# 读取节点数据
 2
     def read_nodes_data(file_path):
 3
         nodes_data = {}
         with open(file_path, 'r') as f:
 4
 5
             for line in f:
                 node_id, x, y = line.split()
                 nodes_data[int(node_id)] = (float(x), float(y))
 8
         return nodes_data
 9
     # 读取边数据
10
     def read_edges_data(file_path):
11
12
         edges_data = []
         with open(file_path, 'r') as f:
13
             for line in f:
14
15
                 edge_id, source, target, weight = line.split()
16
                 edges_data.append((int(edge_id), int(source), int(target),
     float(weight)))
17
         return edges_data
18
     # 测试读取数据函数
19
```

```
20
     nodes_file = "/update_documents/nodes.txt"
21
     edges_file = "/update_documents/edges.txt"
22
     nodes_data = read_nodes_data(nodes_file)
23
     edges_data = read_edges_data(edges_file)
24
25
     import networkx as nx
26
27
     # 计算节点的初始负载
     def initial_load(nodes_data, edges_data):
28
29
         G = nx.Graph()
         G.add_weighted_edges_from([(source, target, weight) for _, source, target,
30
     weight in edges_data])
31
         initial_loads = nx.betweenness_centrality(G)
32
         return {node: initial_loads[node] for node in nodes_data}
33
     # 计算节点的负载容量
34
35
     def capacity(nodes_data, initial_loads, alpha):
36
         capacities = {}
37
         for node, load in initial_loads.items():
38
             capacities[node] = (1 + alpha) * load
39
         return capacities
40
41
     import numpy as np
     from scipy.spatial import distance
42
43
     # 计算节点之间的欧几里得距离
44
45
     def calculate_distances(nodes_data):
46
         nodes_coords = np.array([coord for _, coord in nodes_data.items()])
         distances = distance.cdist(nodes_coords, nodes_coords, 'euclidean')
47
         return distances
48
49
50
     # 根据平面坐标计算空间中心区域
51
     def calculate_center_region(nodes_data):
52
         distances = calculate_distances(nodes_data)
53
         center_region = []
54
         MOD = 10000
         for i, node_i in nodes_data.items():
             count = 0
57
             for j, node_j in nodes_data.items():
58
                 count += distances[i,j]
59
             count /= MOD
60
             center_region.append([count,i])
61
         return center_region
     # 实现Motter模型,首先移除中心区域的节点,然后根据级联反应移除节点
63
64
     def motter_model_with_cascading_and_center_removal(nodes_data, edges_data,
     alpha):
65
         # 计算初始负载
66
         initial_loads = initial_load(nodes_data, edges_data)
67
         # 计算负载容量
68
         capacities = capacity(nodes_data, initial_loads, alpha)
         # 计算空间中心区域
69
70
         center_region = calculate_center_region(nodes_data)
         # 移除中心区域的20个节点
71
72
         nodes_to_remove = sorted(center_region, key=lambda x:x[0])[:20]
73
         # 构建图
74
         G = nx.Graph()
```

```
75
          G.add_weighted_edges_from([(source, target, weight) for _, source, target,
      weight in edges_data])
 76
          center_node = [node[1] for node in nodes_to_remove]
 77
          G.remove_nodes_from(center_node)
 78
          # 迭代次数
 79
          iteration = 0
          while True:
80
81
              iteration += 1
              # 计算剩余节点的新负载
82
 83
              current_loads = nx.betweenness_centrality(G)
              # 移除负载超过负载容量的节点
85
              overloaded_nodes = [node for node in G.nodes if current_loads[node] >
      capacities[node]]
              if not overloaded_nodes:
86
87
                  break
              if len(overloaded_nodes) == len(G.nodes):
89
                  break
              # 移除策略: 根据级联反应移除节点
90
91
              nodes_to_remove = []
              for node in overloaded_nodes:
92
93
                  nodes_to_remove.append(node)
94
              for node_to_remove in nodes_to_remove:
95
                  G.remove_node(node_to_remove)
96
          return G, iteration
97
98
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
99
100
      # 模拟不同α值下的网络最大连通分量的变化
      def simulate_alpha_range(nodes_data, edges_data, alpha_range):
101
          max_connected_components = []
102
103
          for alpha in alpha_range:
              G, iterations =
      motter_model_with_cascading_and_center_removal(nodes_data, edges_data, alpha)
              max\_connected\_component = max(len(component)) for component in
105
      nx.connected_components(G))
106
              \verb|max_connected_components.append(max_connected_component)|\\
              print("Alpha:", alpha, "Max Connected Component Size:",
107
      max_connected_component, "Iterations:", iterations)
108
          return max_connected_components
109
      # 设置α值范围
110
      alpha_range = np.linspace(0, 1, 20)
111
      # 模拟不同α值下的网络最大连通分量的变化
112
113
      max_connected_components = simulate_alpha_range(nodes_data, edges_data,
      alpha_range)
114
115
      # 绘制图表
116
      plt.plot(alpha_range, max_connected_components, marker='o')
117
      plt.title('Max Connected Component Size vs. Alpha')
      plt.xlabel('Alpha')
118
119
      plt.ylabel('Max Connected Component Size')
120
      plt.grid(True)
121
      plt.show()
122
123
124
      # 模拟最大连通分量和第二大连通分量随级联步骤的变化
125
126
      def simulate_cascading(nodes_data, edges_data, alpha):
```

```
# 计算初始负载
127
          initial_loads = initial_load(nodes_data, edges_data)
128
129
          # 计算负载容量
130
          capacities = capacity(nodes_data, initial_loads, alpha)
          # 计算空间中心区域
131
          center_region = calculate_center_region(nodes_data)
132
          # 移除中心区域的20个节点
133
          nodes_to_remove = sorted(center_region, key=lambda x:x[0])[:20]
134
          # 构建图
135
136
          G = nx.Graph()
          G.add_weighted_edges_from([(source, target, weight) for _, source, target,
137
      weight in edges_data])
          center_node = [node[1] for node in nodes_to_remove]
138
139
          G.remove_nodes_from(center_node)
140
          max_connected_component_sizes = []
          second_largest_component_sizes = []
141
          sizes = sorted([len(component) for component in nx.connected_components(G)],
142
      reverse=True)
143
          \verb|max_connected_component_sizes.append(sizes[0])|\\
          second_largest_component_sizes.append(sizes[1] if len(sizes) > 1 else 0)
144
145
          iteration = 0
146
          while True:
147
              iteration += 1
              overloaded_nodes = []
148
              current_loads = nx.betweenness_centrality(G)
149
150
              for node in G.nodes:
                   if current_loads[node] > capacities[node]:
151
152
                       overloaded_nodes.append(node)
              if not overloaded_nodes:
153
                   break
154
              if len(overloaded_nodes) == len(G.nodes):
155
156
                   break
157
               for node_to_remove in overloaded_nodes:
158
                  G.remove_node(node_to_remove)
159
              sizes = sorted([len(component) for component in
      nx.connected_components(G)], reverse=True)
              max_connected_component_sizes.append(sizes[0])
160
               second_largest_component_sizes.append(sizes[1] if len(sizes) > 1 else 0)
161
162
           return max_connected_component_sizes,
      second_largest_component_sizes,iteration
163
164
      # 设置α值
      alphas = [0.42, 0.415, 0.425]
165
166
      plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
      for i, alpha in enumerate(alphas):
167
168
          max_connected_component_sizes, second_largest_component_sizes,iteration =
      simulate_cascading(nodes_data, edges_data, alpha)
169
          # 设置级联步骤范围
170
          cascade_steps = range(0, iteration)
171
          plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
172
          plt.plot(cascade_steps, max_connected_component_sizes, label='Alpha =
      {}'.format(alpha))
173
          plt.title('Max Connected Component')
174
          plt.xlabel('Cascade Steps')
          plt.ylabel('Component Size')
175
176
          plt.legend()
177
          plt.grid(True)
178
```

```
179
          plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)
180
          plt.plot(cascade_steps, second_largest_component_sizes, label='Alpha =
       {}'.format(alpha))
181
          plt.title('Second Largest Component')
          plt.xlabel('Cascade Steps')
182
183
          plt.ylabel('Component Size')
          plt.legend()
184
          plt.grid(True)
185
186
187
          plt.tight_layout()
          plt.savefig('/home/ubuntu/generate_documents/alpha_{}.png'.format(alpha))
188
189
          plt.clf()
191
192
      def vision_model_state(nodes_data, edges_data,alpha,):
193
194
          # 设置初始失效的节点、当前步失效的节点和已经失效的节点的颜色
          initial_failure_color = 'red'
195
          current_failure_color = 'blue'
196
          failed_color = 'gray'
197
          # 设置节点状态对应的颜色
198
          colors = {'initial_failure': 'red', 'current_failure': 'blue', 'failed':
199
      'yellow', 'not_failed': 'gray'}
200
201
          # 获取节点坐标
202
          node_coordinates = np.array([coord[1:] for coord in nodes_data.values()])
203
204
          # 初始化节点状态字典, 初始状态为未失效
          node_status = {node: 'not_failed' for node in nodes_data.keys()}
205
206
          # 计算初始负载
207
          initial_loads = initial_load(nodes_data, edges_data)
          # 计算负载容量
208
209
          capacities = capacity(nodes_data, initial_loads, alpha)
          # 计算空间中心区域
210
          center_region = calculate_center_region(nodes_data, center_threshold)
211
212
          # 移除中心区域的20个节点
          nodes_to_remove = sorted(center_region, key=lambda x:x[0])[:20]
213
214
          # 构建图
215
          initial_G = nx.Graph()
          initial_G.add_weighted_edges_from([(source, target, weight) for _, source,
216
      target, weight in edges_data])
          G = initial_G.copy()
217
          center_node = [node[1] for node in nodes_to_remove]
218
219
          G.remove_nodes_from(center_node)
          # 模拟级联失效过程,并可视化
220
221
          initial_failure_nodes = center_node
          for i in range(1, 20):
222
223
              overloaded_nodes = []
224
              current_failure_nodes = []
              current_loads = nx.betweenness_centrality(G)
225
226
              for node in G.nodes:
                  if current_loads[node] > capacities[node]:
227
228
                      overloaded_nodes.append(node)
229
              if not overloaded_nodes:
230
                  break
              for node_to_remove in overloaded_nodes:
231
                  node_status[node_to_remove] = 'failed'
232
233
                  G.remove_node(node_to_remove)
```

```
if i == 1:
234
235
                   initial_failure_nodes = overloaded_nodes
236
              else:
237
                  current_failure_nodes = overloaded_nodes
              # 可视化
238
239
              plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
              pos = {node:pos for node,pos in nodes_data.items()}
240
241
              nx.draw(initial_G, pos=pos, node_color=[colors['initial_failure'] if
      node in initial_failure_nodes else colors['current_failure'] if node in
      current_failure_nodes else colors['failed'] if node_status[node] == 'failed'
      else colors['not_failed'] for node in initial_G.nodes()], with_labels=False,
      node_size=0.5)
242
243
              plt.title('Cascade Step {}'.format(i))
244
              plt.grid(False)
              plt.axis('off')
245
246
       plt.savefig('/generate_documents/cascade_step/cascade_step_{}.png'.format(i))
247
              plt.close()
248
249
          # 可视化最终状态
250
          plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
251
          pos = {node:pos for node,pos in nodes_data.items()}
          nx.draw(initial_G, pos=pos, node_color=[colors['initial_failure'] if node in
252
      initial_failure_nodes else colors['failed'] if node_status[node] == 'failed'
      else colors['not_failed'] for node in initial_G.nodes()], with_labels=False,
      node_size=0.5)
253
254
          plt.title('Final State')
          plt.grid(False)
255
          plt.axis('off')
256
257
          plt.savefig('/generate_documents/cascade_step/final_state.png')
258
          plt.close()
259
260
      vision_model_state(nodes_data, edges_data, 0.42,)
261
```