1 Dataset

- 1.1 Properties
- 1.1.1 Degree Distribution

$$P_k = \frac{N_k}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i \delta(k_i - k)$$

- 1.1.2 Clustering Coefficient
- 1.1.3 Average Path Length

$$\langle L \rangle = \frac{1}{N(N-1)} \sum_{ik} L_{ik}$$

- 2 Random Graph
- 2.1 Properties
- 2.1.1 Degree Distribution

$$P(k) = \binom{N-1}{k} p^{k} (1-p)^{N-1-k}$$

2.1.2 Clustering Coefficient

$$C_i = \frac{e_i}{k_i(k_i - 1)/2} = p \frac{k_i(k_i - 1)/2}{k_i(k_i - 1)/2} = p = \frac{\langle k \rangle}{N}$$

2.1.3 Average Path Length

$$APL = < L > \simeq \frac{\ln N}{\ln k}$$