

Network Model

Why should I use network models?



Facebook

- May 2011:
- 721 millions users.
 - Average number of friends: 190
 - A total of 68.5 billion friendships
- September 2015:
- 1.35 Billion users

1. What are the principal underlying processes that help initiate these friendships?
2. How can these seemingly independent friendships form this complex friendship network?
3. In social media there are many networks with millions of nodes and billions of edges.
 - They are complex and it is difficult to analyze them

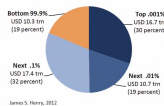
- สร้างแล้วป้อนเข้าเครื่องของจริงมาดไทย
↳ Degree distribution

Distributions

Wealth Distribution:

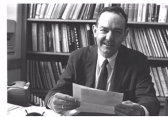
- Most individuals have average capitals,
- Few are considered wealthy.
- Exponentially more individuals with average capital than the wealthier ones.

Global Distribution of Wealth



City Population:

- A few metropolitan areas are densely populated
- Most cities have an average population size.



Herbert A. Simon,
On a Class of Skew Distribution Functions, 1955

The Pareto principle
(80-20 rule): 80% of the effects
come from 20% of the causes

Pareto Principle เช่น

20% ของกลุ่มนั้นสามารถทำ

งานแบบที่มัน 80%

ปกติแล้ว Normal Distribution

Power-Law Degree Distribution

- When the frequency of an event changes as a power of an attribute
 - The frequency follows a **power-law**

$$p_d = a d^{-b}$$

Power-law intercept

The power-law exponent and its value is typically in the range of [2, 3]

Fraction of users with degree d

Node degree

ค่า t ใน colab คือ a, b

Clustering Coefficients.ipynb

ไฟล์ แก้ไข บันทึก แพร่ แชร์ โหมดเต็มหน้าจอ ค้นหาเอกสาร

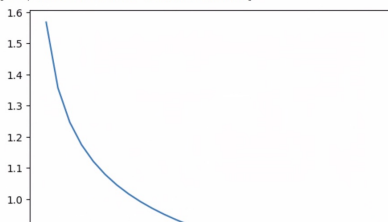
โค้ด + ข้อความ

1 t

array([1.5679539 , 0.20875384])

```
70] 1 def f(x,a,b):
      2     return a*x**-b
      3 a=2;b=2.5
      4 plt.plot(x,f(x,t[0],t[1]))
      5 plt.plot(x,y)
```

<ipython-input-70-14820b15fd52>:2: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encountered in power
return a*x**-b
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7d3bf294a8c0>]



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