

## Most known generative model for power law distribution

- Vertices are added one by one
  - The algorithm starts with a graph containing a small set of nodes  $m_0$ . We initialize the network with  $m_0$  nodes with  $c$  edges each ( $c < m_0$ ) where  $c$  is the average degree
  - We then add one node at a time.
  - Each node gets to connect to  $m$  other nodes where  $m \leq m_0$
  - Each edge is attached to a vertex  $i$  randomly with a probability directly proportional to  $i$ 's degree  $k_i$

new nodes most likely to connect to existing nodes that has many connections

$P(\text{being joined by new node}) \propto \text{node's degree}$

$$P(v_i) = \frac{d_i}{\sum d_j}$$

### Algorithm 4.2 Preferential Attachment

**Require:** Graph  $G(V_0, E_0)$ , where  $|V_0| = m_0$  and  $d_v \geq 1 \forall v \in V_0$ , number of expected connections  $m \leq m_0$ , time to run the algorithm  $t$

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1: return A scale-free network
2: //Initial graph with  $m_0$  nodes with degrees at least 1
3:  $G(V, E) = G(V_0, E_0)$ ;
4: for 1 to  $t$  do
5:    $V = V \cup \{v_t\}$ ; // add new node  $v_t$ 
6:   while  $d_t \neq m$  do
7:     Connect  $v_t$  to a random node  $v_j \in V, i \neq j$  (i.e.,  $E = E \cup \{e(v_t, v_j)\}$ )
      with probability  $P(v_j) = \frac{d_j}{\sum d_k}$ .
8:   end while
9: end for
10: Return  $G(V, E)$ 
```

### Key aspects:

- growth element: adding nodes as time goes by

- preferential attach: edges are added a specific way-

realistic degree distribution

small avg. path lengths

fail to exhibit high clustering coeff

### Properties of BA:

1. Degree Distribution : Power law with Exponent 3 (real world graphs have this between 2 and 3)
2. Clustering coefficient is a function of time and it becomes smaller with time ( not possible to exhibit high clustering coefficient in BA model)
3. Average Path length is reasonably short and increases logarithmically with number of nodes. This is similar to Random Graph Model

$$P(d) = \frac{2m^2}{d^3},$$

$$C = \frac{m_0 - 1}{8} \frac{(\ln t)^2}{t},$$

$$l \sim \frac{\ln |V|}{\ln(\ln |V|)}.$$