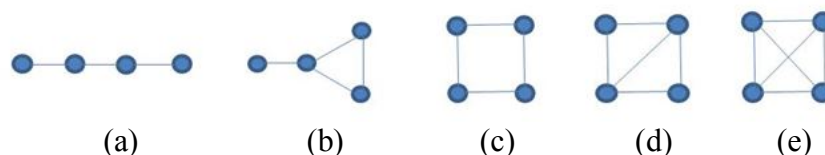


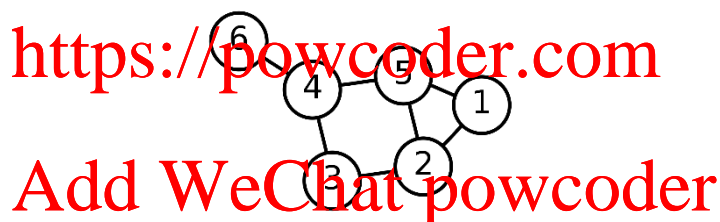
## HOMEWORK PROBLEMS #5

**5-1** Internet has many small building blocks as those shown in the following figure, called *motif* of type (a), type (b), ... , type (e) here.



- (i) Rank the above motifs in terms of their robustness against edge-removal attacks, from the strongest to the weakest.
- (ii) From the above motifs (a)-(e), comment whether or not the "edge betweenness" values can be used as a unique measure of the (strong or weak) robustness against edge-removal attacks.

**5-2** Consider the following undirected and unweighted network:



- (i) Convert the network to be a weighted network, in such a way that the weight of the edge connecting node  $i$  and node  $j$  is defined as  $w_{ij} = k_i k_j$ , where  $k_i$  is the degree of node  $i$  and  $k_j$  is the degree of node  $j$ . For every edge in the network, calculate its weight.

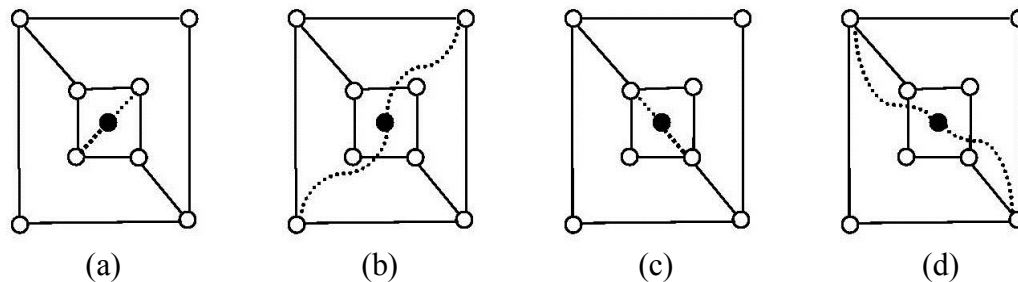
$$w_{12} = \quad w_{15} = \quad w_{23} = \quad w_{25} = \quad w_{34} = \quad w_{45} = \quad w_{46} =$$

- (ii) For the weighted network you obtained in part (i), a "distance" between two adjacent nodes may be defined as the reciprocal of the edge weight between them, namely,  $d_{ij} = 1/w_{ij}$ . Convert all the weights to distances on the above-obtained weighted network, and mark each distance nearby on the graph.

$$d_{12} = \quad d_{15} = \quad d_{23} = \quad d_{25} = \quad d_{34} = \quad d_{45} = \quad d_{46} =$$

- (iii) If the network is part of the Internet, and all nodes are AS, explain why the above-defined "distance" is meaningful.

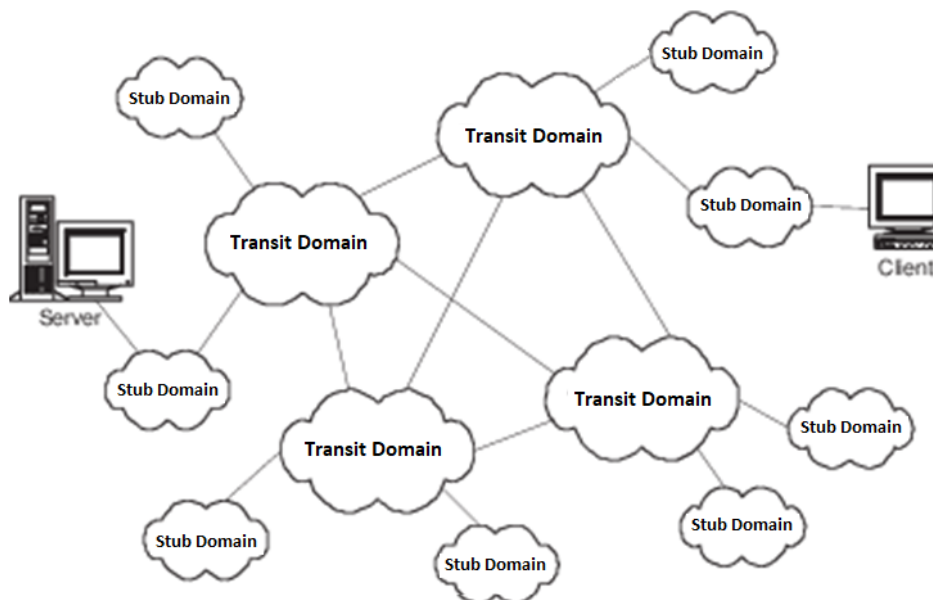
5-3 In terms of data routing, rank the four network topologies shown in the following figure, to be the best, the second, the third, the worst, where  $\circ$  represents AS and  $\bullet$  represents IXP. Suppose that the cable costs are negligible. Briefly explain why you think so.



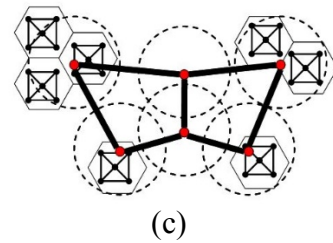
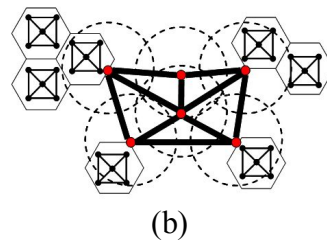
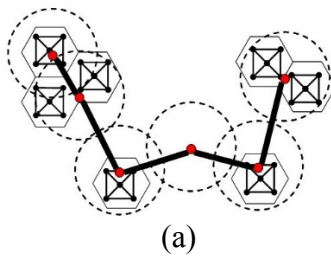
5-4 Consider the Internet AS-level Transit-Stub topology shown in the following figure, and view both transit and stub domains as nodes in the graph.

- Compute the coreness of this network.
- Compute the Clustering Coefficient of any one Transit Domain.
- Compute the edge weight of any one edge inside the Transit Domain clique:

$$W_{ij} = \sqrt{k_i k_j} = \frac{1}{2} (k_i + k_j) \quad (\text{Here, the clique has 4 Transit Domains: } i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4)$$



**5-5** Consider the following mobile communication network, where red dots are stations, dash-circles are their signal coverages, black solid lines are optical fiber cables, and hexagonal areas (containing fully-connected squares inside) are local P2P networks. From a general (non-technical) viewpoint, compare the advantages and disadvantages of the three designs (a), (b), (c) in terms of efficiency, cost and robustness, etc.



	Advantages	Disadvantages
(a)		
(b)		
(c)		

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