

Analysis of growing graphs as a way to identify their fundamental properties

Work in collaboration with Matthieu Latapy

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Outline

1 Context and Methodology

- Large real-world graphs
- Usual assumptions
- Methodology

2 Observation of Properties

- Average degree and density
- Degree distributions
- Average distance and diameter
- Clustering coefficient

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Typical examples

- The Web graph [KRRT99, AJB99]
Web pages linked by hyperlinks
Data research, ...
Exploration: Crawl

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- The Web graph [KRRT99, AJB99]
- Peer-to-Peer exchanges [Le Fessant 2004, GLS2004]
Users linked by the exchange of data
Design of efficient architectures, ...
Exploration: Capture from a server

Typical examples

- The Web graph [KRRT99, AJB99]
- Peer-to-Peer exchanges [Le Fessant 2004, GLS2004]
- Internet topology [FFF99, AB99]
Routers linked by cables
Protocol design, ...
Exploration: traceroute

Typical examples

- The Web graph [KRRT99, AJB99]
- Peer-to-Peer exchanges [Le Fessant 2004, GLS2004]
- Internet topology [FFF99, AB99]
- IP exchanges [Soule *et al*, 2005]

Computers linked by the exchange of IP packets

Usage analysis, ...

Exploration: Capture from a router

Typical examples

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- Internet topology [FFF99, AB99]
- IP exchanges [Soule *et al*, 2005]

Difficulty of capture:

- Access to the data
- Various technical constraints
- Size

The data set

Four data sets coming from **different contexts**

- Peer-to-Peer exchanges: e-Donkey trace of 16 hours (**P2P**)
 - ▶ 835,000 nodes
 - ▶ 2,800,000 links
- Web: crawl launched from French labs for 4 hours (**Web**)
 - ▶ 700,000 nodes
 - ▶ 1,900,000 links
- Internet: traceroutes from one source to 60,000 destinations (**Inet**)
 - ▶ 114,000 nodes
 - ▶ 118,000 links
- IP exchanges: 1 week traffic in a large French lab (**IP**)
 - ▶ 470,000 nodes
 - ▶ 1,700,000 links

Current situation

Get as much data as possible
(not **possible** to get **all** the data)

Consider it as **representative** of the whole

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Non trivial properties in common

Usual assumptions

- Average degree

Degree of a node: its number of links

Usual assumptions

- Average degree **constant**

Usual assumptions

- Average degree **constant**
- Density
Number of links / number of possible links

Usual assumptions

- Average degree **constant**
- Density **tends to 0**

Usual assumptions

- Average degree **constant**
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- Degree distribution
 p_k : number of nodes with degree k

Usual assumptions

- Average degree **constant**
- Density **tends to 0**
- Degree distribution **heterogeneous, stable**

Usual assumptions

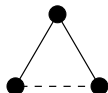
- Average degree **constant**
- Density **tends to 0**
- Degree distribution **heterogeneous, stable**
- Average distance and diameter
 - ▶ **Distance between two nodes**: Minimal number of links to go from one node to the other
 - ▶ **Diameter**: Largest distance in the graph

Usual assumptions

- Average degree **constant**
- Density **tends to 0**
- Degree distribution **heterogeneous, stable**
- Average distance and diameter **small, increases**

Usual assumptions

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- Clustering



Usual assumptions

- Average degree **constant**
- Density **tends to 0**
- Degree distribution **heterogeneous, stable**
- Average distance and diameter **small, increases**
- Clustering **large, constant**

Methodology

Coarse-grained graphs:

→ divide the sample in **slices** (time, size, ...)

Observe the properties of the sample at the end of these slices

Look for **stable** properties

→ check the usual assumptions

Challenges:

- Data acquisition, dynamics
- Size of data: use of **heuristics**

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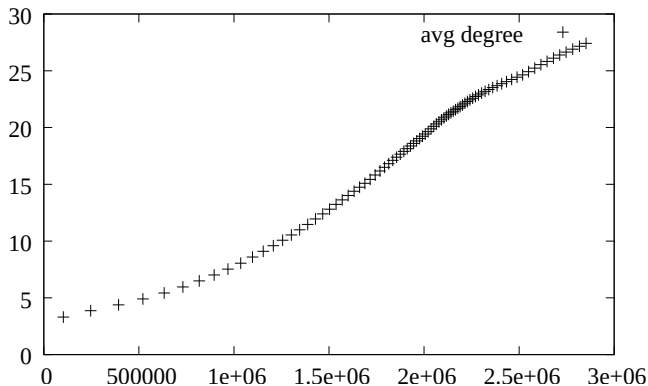
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Average degree

Average degree: $2M/N$

Usual assumption: constant



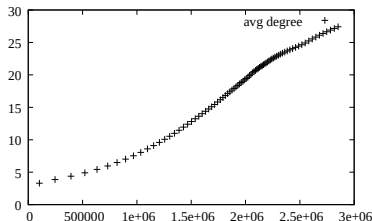
P2P

Average degree

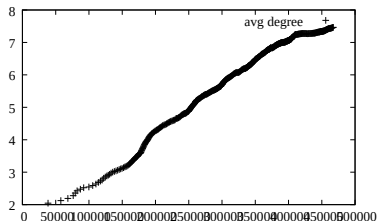
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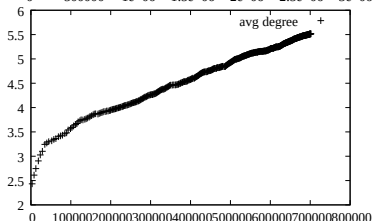
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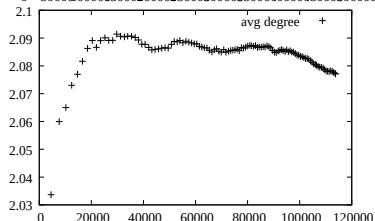
IP



Web



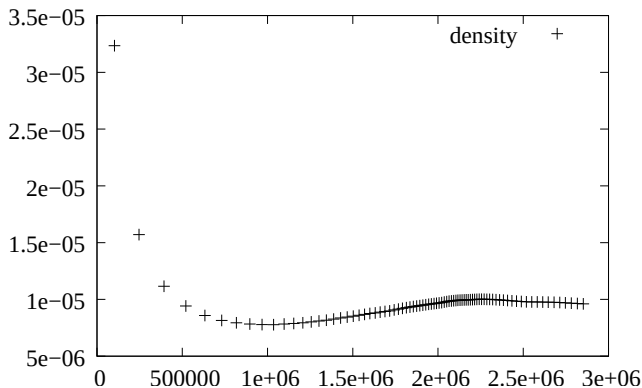
Inet



Density

Density: $2M/N(N-1)$

Usual: tends to 0



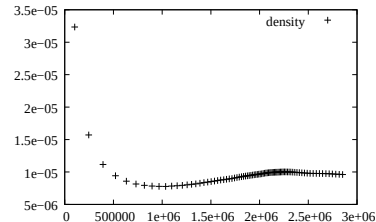
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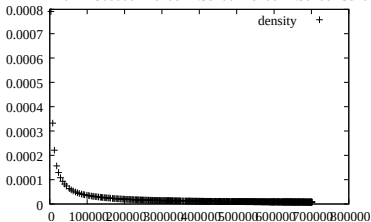
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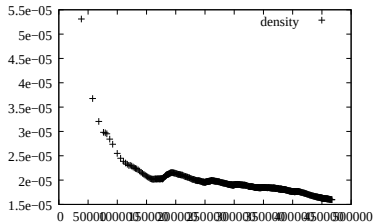
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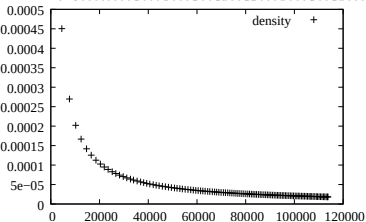
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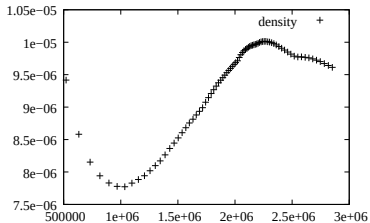


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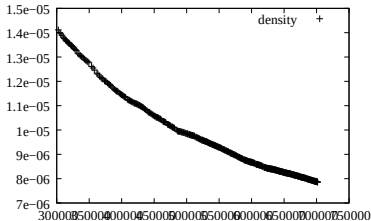
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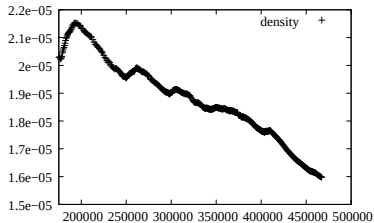
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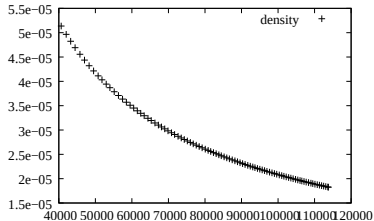
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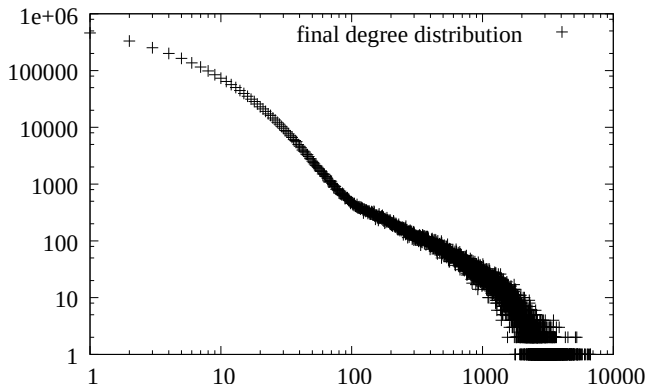
Inet



Degree distribution

p_k : number of nodes of nodes with degree k .

Usual assumption: **heterogeneous, stable**



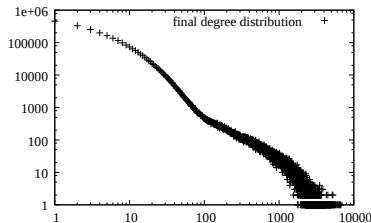
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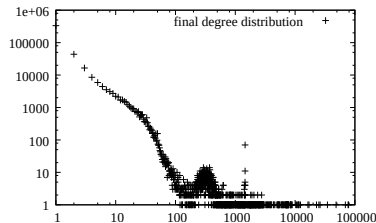
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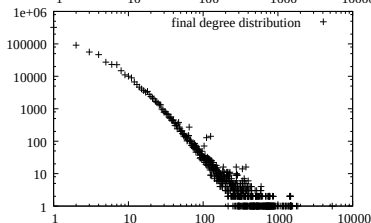
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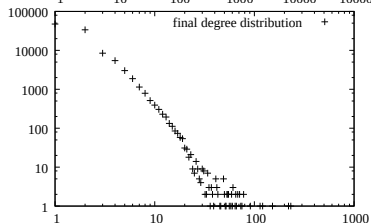
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Web



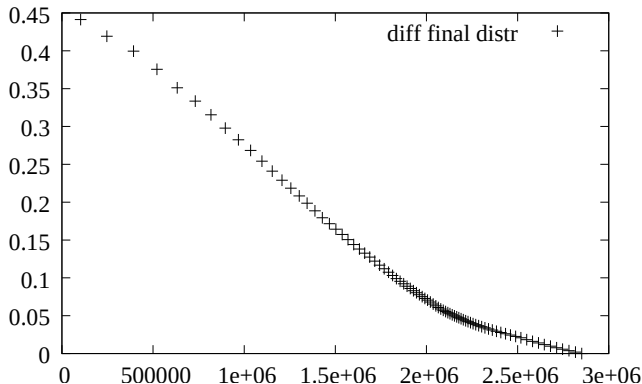
Inet



Always heterogeneous

Evolution of the degree distribution

K-S test: maximum difference between cumulative distributions
Difference with last degree distribution

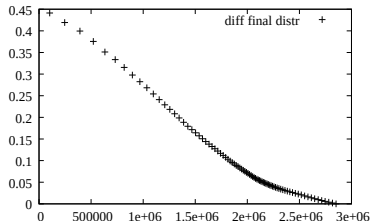


P2P

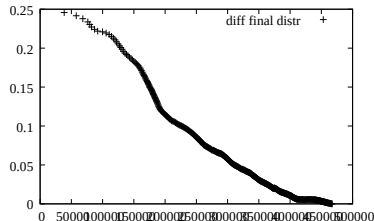
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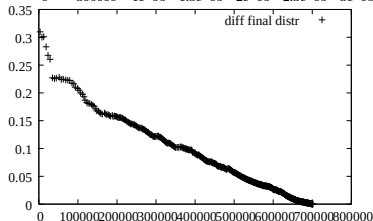
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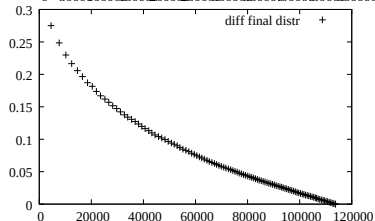
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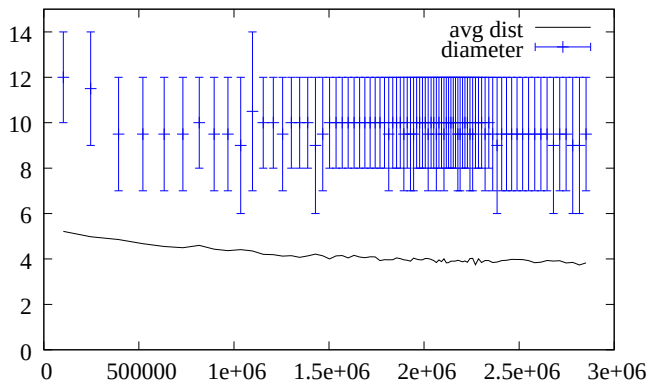
Average distance and diameter

Average distance: average on all pairs of nodes

Diameter: maximum distance

Use of [heuristics](#)

Usual assumptions: [small, increasing](#)



P2P

Average distance and diameter

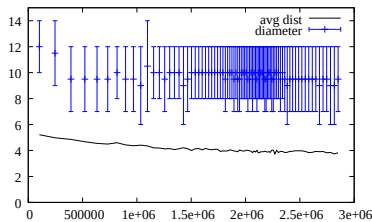
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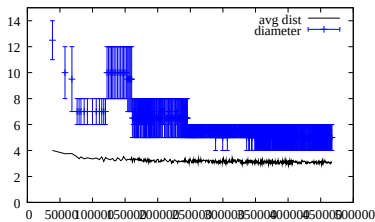
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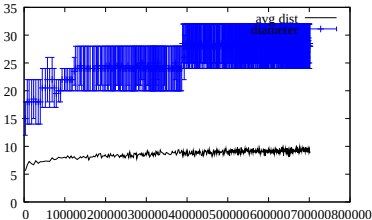
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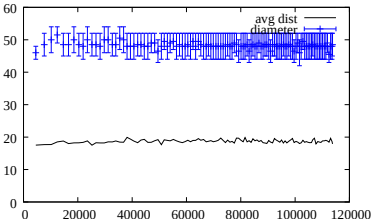
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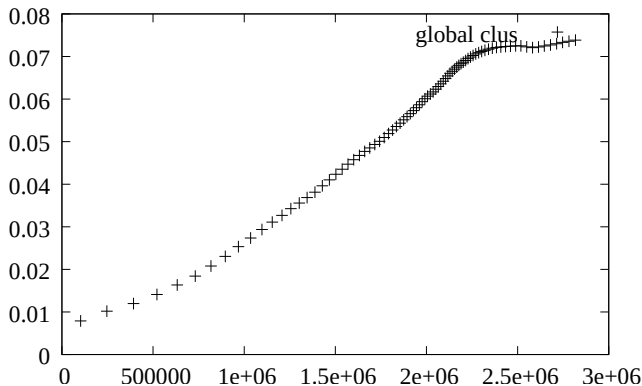


Clustering coefficient

Clustering coefficient:



Usual assumption: significantly larger than density, constant



P2P

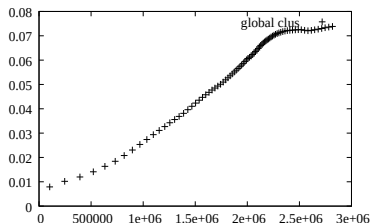
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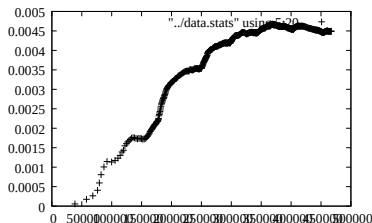


Usual assumption: significantly larger than density, constant

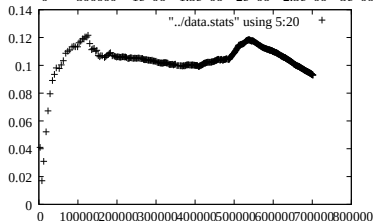
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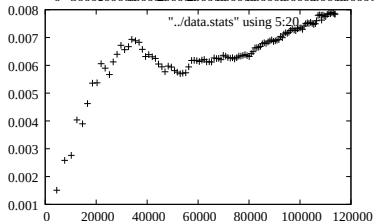
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Conclusion and perspectives

Identification of **universal properties**

Some classical assumptions **validated**

Other properties **infirm**

Perspectives:

- Study of different/larger data
- Links between these properties
- New questions for modeling issues
- Investigations on slices of the samples