

war pact network **model**:
generative model of **networks that shrink**

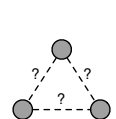
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Faculty of Science

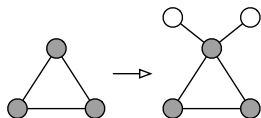
EUSN '19

network models

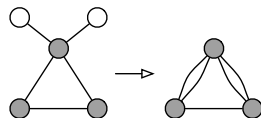
(soa) network models as baseline, explanation & generation
(existing) majority for static or growing networks [ER59, Pri76]
(missing) generative models of shrinking networks [KNB08]



static network



growing network



shrinking network

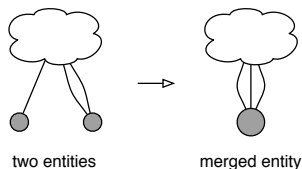
[ER59] Erdős & Rényi (1959) On random graphs I. *Publ. Math. Debrecen* 6, 290-297.

[Pri76] Price (1976) A general theory of bibliometric and other cumulative. . . *J. Am. Soc. Inf. Sci.* 27(5), 292-306.

[KNB08] Kejžar et al. (2008) Probabilistic inductive classes of graphs. *J. Math. Sociol.* 32(2), 85-109.

shrinking models

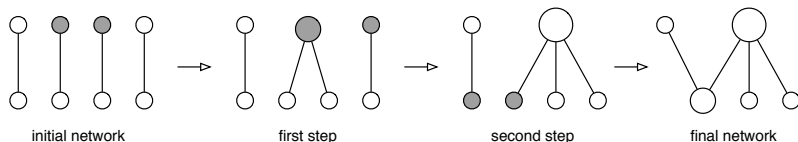
(intuition) **entities/nodes** often **merge** in **real world/network**
(which) **merged nodes/entities** are **random, hubs, isolates** etc.



- (wars) **nations/alliances form pact** or one occupies other ●
- (trade) **countries form alliance** or **companies after merger**
- (Bitcoin) **cryptocurrency addresses owned** by same user
- (Internet) **autonomous systems merge** their traffic

war pact model

(**model**) **shrinking network** with n nodes & m edges



(**initialize**) create **perfect matching** on $2m$ nodes

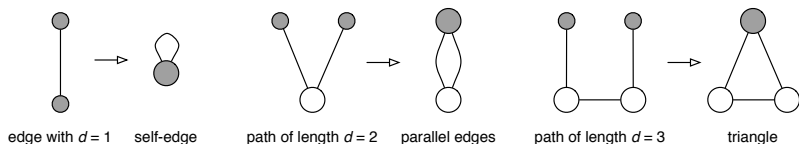
(**select**) **select nodes** at random, preferentially etc.

(**shrink**) **merge nodes** by rewiring their edges

(**loop**) **continue** until network has n nodes

model **details**

(**shrink**) **merging nodes** at **distance d** creates **d -cycle**



(**model**) war pact is **parameter-free** except **n nodes** & **m edges**

(**initialize**) create **perfect matching**, **random graph** or **tree** ○

(**select**) select nodes at **random**, by **degree** or **degree⁻¹** ●

model **pseudocode**

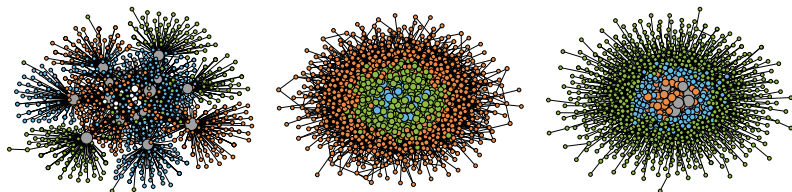
input nodes n & edges m

output graph G

- 1: $H \leftarrow$ **empty map**
 - 2: $G \leftarrow$ **empty graph**
 - 3: **for** $i \in [1, m]$ **do**
 - 4: $H(i) \leftarrow i$ & $H(m+i) \leftarrow m+i$
 - 5: **add nodes** $H(i)$ & $H(m+i)$ to G
 - 6: **add edge** $\{H(i), H(m+i)\}$ to G
 - 7: **while** G has $> n$ nodes **do**
 - 8: $h \leftarrow$ **random**(H)
 - 9: $i \leftarrow$ **random**($[1, 2m]$)
 - 10: **if** $h \neq H(i)$ & edge $\{h, H(i)\} \notin G$ **then**
 - 11: **merge nodes** h & $H(i)$ in G
 - 12: $H(i) \leftarrow h$
 - 13: **return** G
- ▷ map of nodes' hashes
 - ▷ empty war pact graph
 - ▷ map nodes to hashes
 - ▷ add nodes to graph
 - ▷ add edges to graph
 - ▷ select random node
 - ▷ select node by degree
 - ▷ merge selected nodes
 - ▷ unify nodes' hashes

model **networks**

(**layout**) **node selection** impacts (**modular**) **structure** [Pei18]



(**left**) both nodes are selected **by degree**

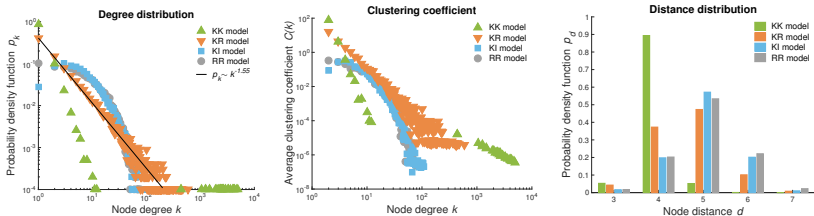
(**middle**) nodes selected **by degree & degree⁻¹**

(**right**) nodes selected **by degree & at random**

[Pei18] Peixoto (2018) Bayesian stochastic blockmodeling. e-print *arXiv:1705.10225v7*, 1-44.

model selection

(structure) node selection impacts scale-free/small-world



(KK model) both are nodes selected by degree

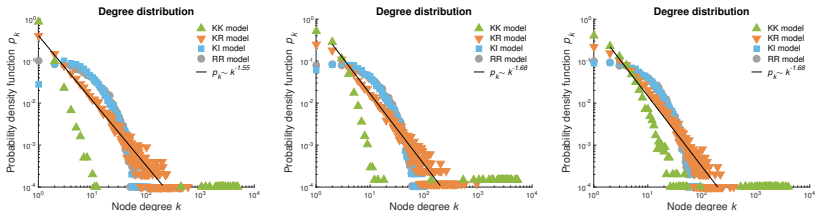
(KR model) nodes selected by degree & at random

(KI model) nodes selected by degree & degree⁻¹

(RR model) both nodes are selected at random

model initialization

(structure) model initialization has no apparent impact



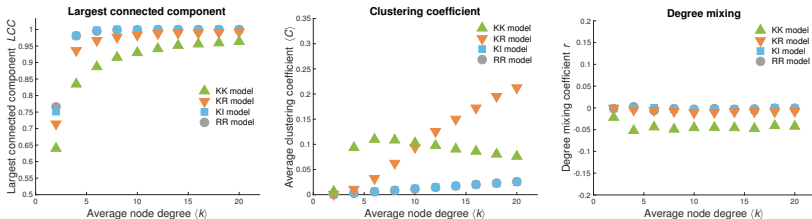
(left) networks initialized by perfect matching

(middle) networks initialized by random graph

(right) networks initialized by random tree

model evolution

(structure) model evolution when increasing node degree $\langle k \rangle$



(left) emergence of giant component LCC when increasing $\langle k \rangle$

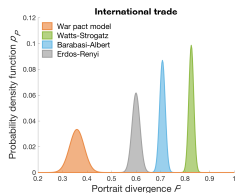
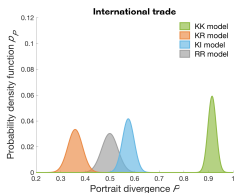
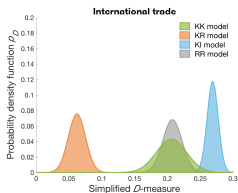
(middle) increasing node clustering C when increasing $\langle k \rangle$

(right) “fixed” degree mixing r when changing $\langle k \rangle$

model comparison

(network) international trade (i.e. food import & export)

(models) war pact \gg small-world, scale-free & random graphs



(left) simplified D -measure [SCDPMR17]

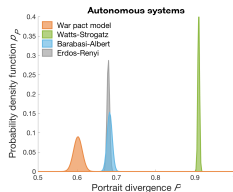
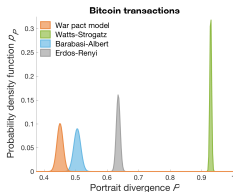
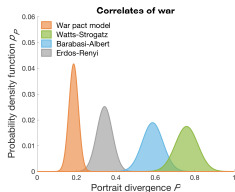
(right) portrait divergence P [BB19]

[SCDPMR17] Schieber et al. (2017) Quantification of network structural dissimilarities. *Nat. Commun.* **8**, 13928.

[BB19] Bagrow & Boltt (2019) An information-theoretic, all-scales approach to comparing. . . *Appl. Netw. Sci.* **4**, 45.

model validation

(networks) national wars, Bitcoin transactions & Internet map
(models) war pact \gg small-world, scale-free & random graphs



(measure) portrait divergence \mathcal{P} [BB19]

[BB19] Bagrow & Boltt (2019) An information-theoretic, all-scales approach to comparing. . . *Appl. Netw. Sci.* 4, 45.

model structure

(size) model reproduces nodes n & edges m by design

(connectivity) model well reproduces giant component LCC

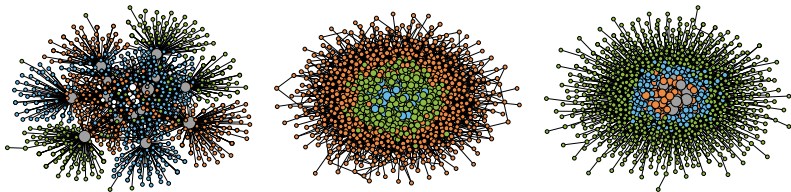
(distance) model well reproduces distance $\langle d \rangle$ & diameter d_{max}

	n	m	$\langle k \rangle$	LCC	$\langle C \rangle$	$\langle d \rangle$	d_{max}
Correlates of war	41	54	2.63	87.8%	0.28	2.58	8
	41	54	2.63	90.2%	0.06	2.64	7
International trade	130	3 730	57.38	100.0%	0.50	2.24	5
	130	3 730	57.38	100.0%	0.53	2.17	5
Bitcoin transactions	1 288	6 236	9.68	98.8%	0.33	2.83	9
	1 288	6 236	9.68	98.0%	0.13	3.08	7
Autonomous systems	3 213	11 248	7.00	100.0%	0.18	3.77	9
	3 213	11 248	7.00	98.3%	0.03	3.62	9

(clustering) model often underestimates node clustering $\langle C \rangle$

model **conclusions**

(**novel**) **simple model** of **networks that shrink**
(**others**) **in contrast** to classic **static** & **growing models**
(**networks**) model **well reproduces structure** except clustering



(**question**) **growing** or **shrinking models** more “**reasonable**”?
(**future**) **combined model**, other networks & analytical results

thank you!

arXiv:1909.00745v1

Naglić & Šubelj (2019) War pact model of shrinking networks. *PLoS ONE*, under review.

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