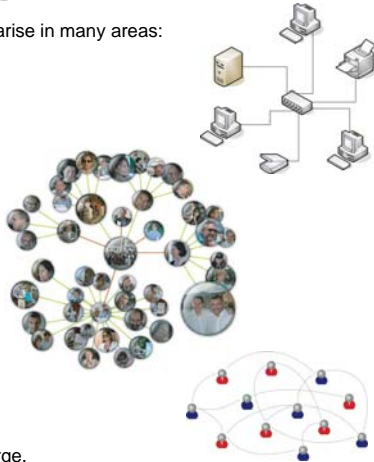


Large Networks

Networks of different kinds arise in many areas:

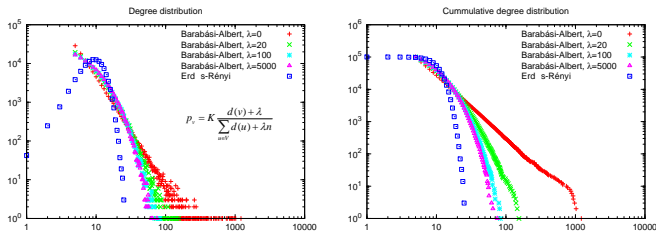
- computer networks,
- web networks,
- social networks,
- collaboration networks,
- co-purchasing networks,
- citation networks,
- road networks,
- biological networks,
- etc.



- These networks are usually large.
- They show some similarities but several differences.
- Our goal is the **characterization** and **categorization** of large networks.
- Various real-world networks and several mathematical models were studied.

Models and Generators

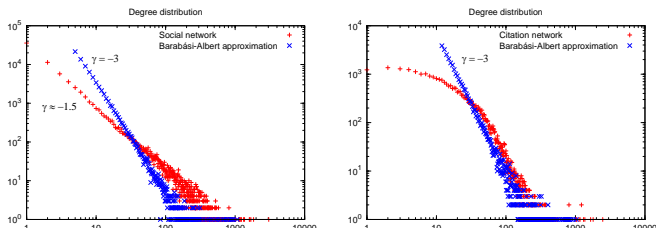
- Network generators were implemented based on well-known mathematical models: **Erdős-Rényi** and **Barabási-Albert**.
- The Barabási-Albert (BA) model applies a preferential attachment scheme: a new node is connected to an existing node v with a probability proportional to $d(v)$ or $d(v)+\lambda$.



- We also implemented a generator that produces **random graphs** for given **degree distributions**.
- These generators were mainly used for approximating real-life networks.

Real-World Networks

- The SNAP library provides a collection of large real-world networks.
- Selected instances with 20,000 – 400,000 nodes and 90,000 – 2,350,000 edges were used for this research.



Implementation

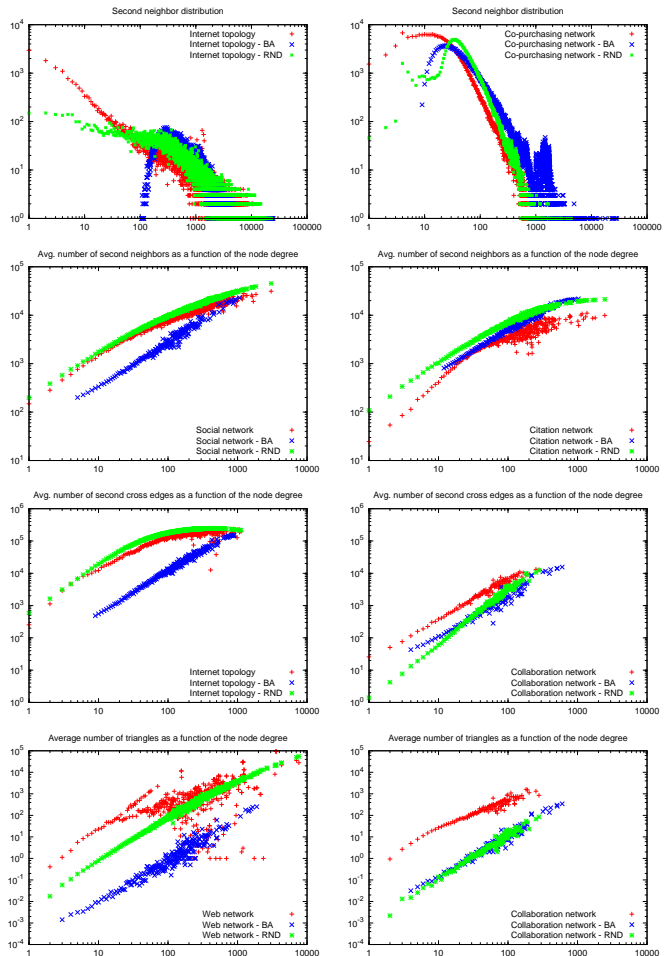
- The **LEMON C++** network optimization library and the **SNAP** network analysis library were used.
- <http://lemon.cs.elte.hu>
- <http://snap.stanford.edu>



Characterization

The following charts compare various **real-world networks** with generated random graphs:

- BA: Barabási-Albert network** of almost the same density,
- RND: random network** with exactly the same degree distribution.



Comparison

The following charts compare the real-world networks with each other.

