# (VCB)2^6 - Comemorando frutos de uma dinâmica complexa de orientação

(Algumas reflexões pessoais e um obrigado.)

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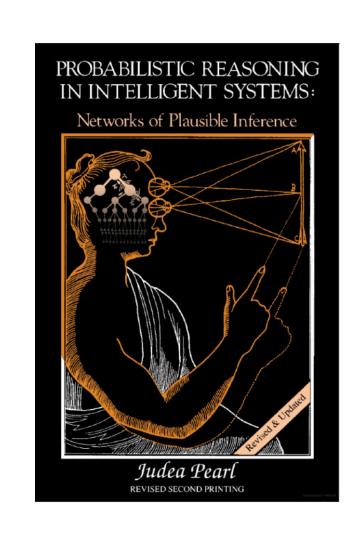
## Mestrado pré-Valmir (~2005)

- Interesse: Teoria dos grafos, Probabilidades, Al
- Cursos
  - Dining philosophers problem (Alg. Distribuidos)
  - Hammerseley-Clifford Theorem (R. Autômato)

saustaction problems is described in Decine and real [1707a, 1707e].

Section 4.4.3 is based on Pearl [1987a] and was motivated by Henrion [1986a]. The scheme for distributed control of concurrent simulation was adopted through discussions with Eli Gafni and Valmir Barbosa (who, during his oral examination, pointed out both the danger of concurrently activating neighboring variables and the remarkable features of the edge-reversal policy). Valmir has also pointed out that query nodes (see Figure 4.35) may remain "invisible" in the stochastic simulation process, namely, each query node may inspect its parents and compute its frequency count, but need not expose its state to its parents. The same applies to any node that is not an ancestor of an observed variable.





### Pesquisa no Mestrac

- Orientação
  - Referências
  - Transição graduação → mestrado
  - Resultados
- Aplicação para o PhD no exterior

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

#### Universal Behavior of Load Distribution in Scale-Free Networks

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We study a problem of data packet transport in scale-free networks whose degree distribution follows a power law with the exponent  $\gamma$ . Load, or "betweenness centrality," of a vertex is the accumulated total number of data packets passing through that vertex when every pair of vertices sends and receives a data packet along the shortest path connecting the pair. It is found that the load distribution follows a power law with the exponent  $\delta \approx 2.2(1)$ , insensitive to different values of  $\gamma$  in the range,  $2 < \gamma \le 3$ , and different mean degrees, which is valid for both undirected and directed cases. Thus, we conjecture that the load exponent is a universal quantity to characterize scale-free networks.

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#### Descents and nodal load in scale-free networks

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node in a network is the total traffic going through it when every node pair sustains a uniform affic between them on shortest paths. We express nodal load in terms of the more elementary e's descents in breadth-first-search [(BFS) or shortest-path] trees and study both the descent and ibutions in the case of scale-free networks. Our treatment is both semianalytical (combining a tion formalism with simulation-derived BFS branching probabilities) and computational for the tion; it is exclusively computational in the case of the load distribution. Our main result is that ition, even though it can be disguised as a power law through subtle (but inappropriate) binning, is in fact a succession of sharply delineated probability peaks, each of which can be clearly function of the underlying BFS descents. This find is in stark contrast with previously held which a power law of exponent -2.2 was conjectured to be valid regardless of the exponent of





the power-law distribution of node degrees.

### Pesquisa e vida pós-mestrado

- Doutorado no Exterior
  - Bolsas
  - Transição mestrado → doutorado (UCLA)
  - Pesquisa em Causalidade & Al
- Professorship (Columbia University)
- Oportunidades de doutorado & pós-doutorado!

• Obrigado, Valmir!

