Networks

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Today we are going to discuss the definitions of terms used to describe graphs.

- A graph G = (V,E) is a set of vertices (or nodes) V and a set of edges (or links) E between vertices.
- Social Networks can be modeled with graphs.
- This material is from Chapter 20 in the Second Edition of the book.

Why you should study Network Science?

- To have a basic understanding of how people understand Social Media Networks, such a Facebook or Twitter.
- To understand the basics of graphs so that when we get to discussing Neural Networks the ideas of graphs are already familiar. We will be using graph computation to fit NNs.
- To be aware of graph databases and how a graph can be used to store and access data. See Neo4j.



- A path is a non-self-intersecting sequence of edges that connect vertices.
- The shortest path is called the geodesic.
- A graph is connected if there is a path between all pairs of vertices.
- The *diameter* of a graph is the length of the longest geodesic.
- The eccentricity of a vertex in a graph is the length of the longest geodesic starting at that vertex.



There is no obvious measure of *centrality*.

- Degree of centrality: The more connections a nodes has the higher its rank.
- Betweeness centrality: The more paths that go through a node gives that node a higher rank.
- Eigenvector centrality: This is what is used in Google's PageRank algorithm. The idea used for Google Search.



Triadic closure is used to examine clusters in a network.

History



Random graphs

Phase transition

Six degrees of Kevin Bacon

PageRank



- Markov Process
- Used eigenvector centrality

Thank you

Thank you to Jeff Helmsley for introducing these ideas to me.
Check out his book Going Viral