

# Centrality in Graphs

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## Revision History

Date	Version	Notes
January 29, 2024	1.0	Initial drafts
February 4, 2024	1.0	The first review
February 14, 2024	1.0	The second review

# 1 Reference Material

This section records information for easy reference.

## 1.1 Table of Units

In this project there is no special unit.

## 1.2 Table of Symbols

The table that follows summarizes the symbols used in this document along with their units. The choice of symbols was made to be consistent with the heat transfer literature and with existing documentation for solar water heating systems. The symbols are listed in alphabetical order.

symbol	unit	description
$CC(i)$	–	Closeness Centrality of node $i$
$DC(i)$	–	Degree Centrality of node $i$ which heat is transferred in

## 1.3 Abbreviations and Acronyms

symbol	description
A	Assumption
DD	Data Definition
GD	General Definition
GS	Goal Statement
IM	Instance Model
LC	Likely Change
PS	Physical System Description
R	Requirement
SRS	Software Requirements Specification
CIG	Centrality in Graphs: finding the most important nodes
TM	Theoretical Model

## 1.4 Mathematical Notation

There is no mathematical notation.

# 2 Introduction

Analyzing networks using graph-related concepts has been one of the most interesting areas of study for professionals. Among these concepts, centrality and identifying the most effective members of the network are crucial for some studies. This project attempted to identify the most important nodes in a given graph, represented in the form of a matrix of nodes and relationships, using degree centrality and closeness centrality methods. In fact, the goal is to calculate the centrality measures of each node in the graph using both of the mentioned methods.

## 2.1 Purpose of Document

The aim of creating this document is to outline the needs, conditions, goals, and etc. that the project will be designed and developed based on. Moreover, it will help ensure a more purposeful testing and approval process in the future and after implementation.

## 2.2 Scope of Requirements

This project aims to calculate the importance of a node in a graph using the concepts of centrality degree and closeness centrality. The current graph is directed and unweighted. The goal of this project is not to introduce the best metric but merely to compare these two metrics in the graph.

## 2.3 Characteristics of Intended Reader

Readers of this document need to have sufficient knowledge about graphs, their properties and types, and network analysis in order to have a better understanding of these texts. Additionally, a high level of computer expertise is not required to understand this document.

## 2.4 Organization of Document

This document follows the structure proposed by [Smith and Lai \(2005\)](#), covering all opportunities, requirements, definitions, etc. So, readers can start by looking at the goal statements and then dive into the theoretical model to fully understand the system.

### 3 General System Description

This section provides general information about the system. It identifies the interfaces between the system and its environment, describes the user characteristics and lists the system constraints.

#### 3.1 System Context

Looking at Figure 1 gives you a basic idea of the system. First, it reads a graph file with a graph. Then, it calculates closeness measures for each node using centrality and closeness definitions, giving two arrays as output for the given graph.

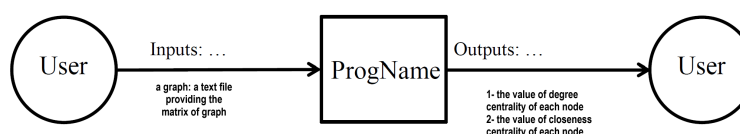


Figure 1: System Context

- User Responsibilities:
  - The matrix should be normalized.
- CIG Responsibilities:
  - Read the input file
  - Calculating degree and closeness centrality for each node in the graph correctly

#### 3.2 User Characteristics

Users of this system should have sufficient familiarity with graphs and network analysis concepts to understand the program's output based on their input, which includes measures of centrality, degree, and proximity for each node. They should also be able to upload different files if needed. Since an interface is not designed for data entry, the user should be able to input the file directly into the program's source code.

#### 3.3 System Constraints

This system does not examine weighted or directed graphs. Additionally, it does not encompass all types of centrality calculation methods.

## 4 Specific System Description

Consider having a graph representing a social network. We aim to identify the most central individuals in this network using the concept of centrality. Firstly, the social network needs to be introduced to the system in the form of a graph. In fact, it means that the network graph will be introduced to the system as an input in the form of a matrix. Then, the software calculates the centrality measures, specifically degree centrality and closeness centrality, for each node individually and ultimately computes them for all members of the network.

### 4.1 Problem Description

We have a graph representing a social network, and we aim to identify the most central individuals in this network using the concept of centrality. In other words, finding the most important members in a network in terms of their connections with other members is the main objective of this project.

#### 4.1.1 Terminology and Definitions

- **Graph:** A collection of nodes connected by edges.
- **Node:** Members in graphs.
- **Edge:** Connections between nodes in graphs.
- **Centrality:** Measure used to identify the most important nodes in a network.
- **Degree:** Number of direct connection that each node has.

#### 4.1.2 Physical System Description

This project can model any network in which directionality is not significant, in the form of an undirected graph. In this network, it is preferred that there are no isolated nodes, although their presence does not disrupt computations, it increases the complexity of analysis. In fact, all networks with bidirectional communication paths can be modeled by this system.

#### 4.1.3 Goal Statements

This project attempts to take a matrix representing the communication graph in a network as input in order to:

GS1: Calculate degree centrality for each node.

GS2: Calculate closeness centrality for each node.



## **4.2 Solution Characteristics Specification**

As previously mentioned, the solution presented in this system is only applicable to networks where the direction of communication between members is not significant, in other words, bidirectional relationships. Additionally, networks where communications do not have varying weights or values can be read as input in this system.

### **4.2.1 Assumptions**

To simplify the calculations, some assumptions have been made in this software:

A1: The graph is undirected.

A2: The length of each edge is equal to 1.

### **4.2.2 Theoretical Models**

The purpose of this project is to calculate centrality and proximity measures in a graph. Therefore, it is necessary to become more familiar with this concept accurately.

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**RefName:** TM1:DC

**Label:** Degree Centrality

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**Equation:**  $DC(i) = \frac{\sum \text{edge}(i,j)}{N-1}$

N: Total number of nodes,

$\text{edge}(i, j) \in \{0, 1\}$ , where there is an edge between to nodes is 1 else 0.

**Description:** Degree centrality looks at how many connections each node has, and if a node has a lot of connections, it's considered more important. To calculate DC for each node we need at first calculate degree of node. Degree of node is the number of edges that are directly connected to the node. Since the graph is undirected, the degree of each node is equal to the total number of edges connected to that node(A1). After that we should divide the result to the number of nodes in the graph -1.

**Notes:** None.

**Source:** <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/degree-centrality-centrality-measure/>

**Ref. By:** IM1

**Preconditions for TM1:DC:** None

**Derivation for TM1:DC:** Not Applicable

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**RefName:** TM2:CC

**Label:** Closeness Centrality

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**Equation:**  $CC(i) = \frac{N-1}{\sum d(i,j)}$   
 $d(i,j)$ = The shortest path from i to j.

**Description:** It checks how close a node is to all the other nodes in the graph. To calculate average distance from node i to all other node, the sum of shortest path from node i to all other nodes should be computed, and the result must divide to total number of nodes -1. Then it must be reversed to find the CC node i.

**Notes:** None.

**Source:** <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Centrality&oldid=1176179277>

**Ref. By:** IM2

**Preconditions for TM2:CC:** None

**Derivation for TM2:CC:** Not Applicable

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**RefName:** TM3:SHP

**Label:** Shortest Path

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**Equation:**  $d(i, j) = \min(d(i, k) + d(k, j))$   
k: a node between i and j.

**Description:** The sum of paths with a length of 1 through which we will reach from the source node to the destination node. This path is the shortest path between these two nodes in the graph. Since the graph is undirected, the path from node i to node j is equal to the path from node j to node i(A1).

**Notes:** None.

**Source:** <https://brilliant.org/wiki/dijkstras-short-path-finder/>

**Ref. By:** TM2,IM2

**Preconditions for TM3:SHP:** None

**Derivation for TM3:SHP:** Not Applicable

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### 4.2.3 General Definitions

In this section you can find some general about graph, centrality, degree centrality and closeness centrality.

Number	GD1
Label	<b>Graph</b>
SI Units	—
Equations	—
Description	A graph G consists of two disjoint sets: a set of vertices (or nodes) V and a set of edges (or links) E. Each edge in the graph is a combination between two vertices, representing the relationship between them. This relationship may be directed or undirected, and each edge may have a weight (or value) indicating the level of influence or importance of that relationship between two vertices.
Source	<a href="https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/graph-types-and-applications/">https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/graph-types-and-applications/</a>
Ref. By	TM1, TM2,TM3,DD1,IM1,IM2

#### 4.2.4 Data Definitions

In this section, a general definition of the degree of node, which is highly important in graph theory, is presented.

Number	DD1
Label	<b>The Degree of Node</b>
Symbol	—
SI Units	
Equation	$Degree(i) = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} edge(i, j)$ , N= total number of nodes , $edge(i, j) \in \{0, 1\}$
Description	In graph theory, the degree of a node is the number of edges directly connected to it.
Sources	<a href="https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/degree-centrality-centrality-measure/">https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/degree-centrality-centrality-measure/</a>
Ref. By	TM1,GD1,DD1,IM1

Number	DD2
Label	<b>The adjacency matrix</b>
Symbol	—
SI Units	
Equation	-
Description	The adjacency matrix, also called the connection matrix, is a matrix containing rows and columns which is used to represent a simple labelled graph, with 0 or 1 in the position of $(V_i, V_j)$ according to the condition whether $V_i$ and $V_j$ are adjacent or not.
Sources	<a href="https://byjus.com/maths/adjacency-matrix/">https://byjus.com/maths/adjacency-matrix/</a>
Ref. By	TM1,TM2,TM3,GD1,DD1,IM1, ,IM2

#### 4.2.5 Data Types

In this project, the input is a matrix of natural numbers representing nodes and edges, and the output is a set of floating-point numbers indicating the centrality of each node in the graph.

#### 4.2.6 Instance Models

In this section, a computational model of degree and closeness centrality for each node of the given graph is presented.

Number	IM1
Label	Degree Centrality
Input	$\mathbb{N}^{n \times 2}$ .
Output	The value of degree centrality for each node
Description	it shows how many direct connection have the the nodes in the graph.
Sources	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Degree_(graph_theory)">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Degree_(graph_theory)</a>
Ref. By	TM1

Number	IM2
Label	Closeness Centrality
Input	$\mathbb{N}^{n \times 2}$
Output	The value of closeness centrality for each node
Description	it shows how close the nodes are to others.
Sources	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centrality">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centrality</a>
Ref. By	TM2, TM3

#### 4.2.7 Input Data Constraints

The input utilizes a text file to present the matrix of relationships in the graph. In this matrix, the elements are integers greater than zero.

Table 1: Input Variables

Var	Physical Constraints	Software Constraints	Typical Value	Uncertainty
$\mathbb{N}^{n \times 2}$	$ M  > 0$	Integer value	1	

#### 4.2.8 Properties of a Correct Solution

Output of this software is a set of numbers representing the centrality of each node in both methods. This value for each method ranges between zero and one.

Table 2: Output Variables

Var	Physical Constraints
$DC(i)$	$\{\forall i : \mathbb{N}   0 \leq i < N, 0 \leq DC(i) \leq 1\}$
$CC(i)$	$\{\forall i : \mathbb{N}   0 \leq i < N, 0 \leq CC(i) \leq 1\}$

## 5 Requirements

This section delineates the requirements of this project across various sections.

## 5.1 Functional Requirements

R1: Degree centrality for all nodes ranges between zero and one.

R2: Degree centrality has been calculated for all nodes.

R3: Closeness centrality for all nodes ranges between zero and one.

R4: Closeness centrality has been calculated for all nodes.

## 5.2 Nonfunctional Requirements

In this section, non-functional requirements of the software are expressed in the form of various criteria.

NFR1: **Accuracy** The most important criterion for computational software is the accuracy and precision of the calculations. For this reason, all computations performed by this software must be accurate. To ensure this, considering that we know the range of outputs between zero and one, and there are libraries that calculate these values, we can ascertain the correctness of the software's performance.

NFR2: **Usability** Another requirement of this software is its usability, which will be confirmed by the users who work with it.

NFR3: **Maintainability**

The software must be maintainable. Modular design in a way that changes in one module have minimal impact on other modules can fulfill this requirement.

NFR4: **Portability** The software must be designed in such a way that it can be executed in different conditions and environments. For example, the code for this software is being developed in a Windows environment, and it should be able to run correctly on Linux as well.

## 5.3 Rationale

In this project, efforts have been made to avoid using weighted and directed graphs because these graph models increase computational complexity.

## 6 Likely Changes

LC1: In this project, it is possible that the programming environment may change.

LC2: The method of defining the matrix in the input file may change from  $n^2$  to  $n \times n$ .

LC3: Computations may also be performed on directed graphs.



## 7 Unlikely Changes

LC4: The input file is a text file.

LC5: Only two centrality methods, degree centrality and closeness centrality, are used.

## 8 Traceability Matrices and Graphs

The purpose of the traceability matrices is to provide easy references on what has to be additionally modified if a certain component is changed. Every time a component is changed, the items in the column of that component that are marked with an “X” may have to be modified as well. Table 3 shows the dependencies of theoretical models, general definitions, data definitions, and instance models with each other. Table 4 shows the dependencies of instance models, requirements, and data constraints on each other. Table 5 shows the dependencies of theoretical models, general definitions, data definitions, instance models, and likely changes on the assumptions.

	TM1	TM2	TM3	GD1	DD1	IM1	IM2
TM1				X	X	X	
TM2				X			X
TM3		X		X			X
GD1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DD1	X			X	X	X	
IM1	X						
IM2		X	X				

Table 3: Traceability Matrix Showing the Connections Between Items of Different Sections

	IM1	IM2
R1	X	
R2	X	
R3		X
R4		X

Table 4: Traceability Matrix Showing the Connections Between Requirements and Instance Models

	A1	A2
TM1	X	
TM2	X	X
TM3	X	X
GD1		
DD1	X	
IM1	X	
IM2	X	X

Table 5: Traceability Matrix Showing the Connections Between Assumptions and Other Items

## 9 Development Plan

For software development, first, the input file needs to be standardized and read from the input. Then, two centrality algorithms, degree centrality and closeness centrality, are implemented, and efforts are made to display the output with relying on computations and definitions of other matrices.

## 10 Values of Auxiliary Constants

**Input matrix::** as an input we have a matrix[n:2]. It means it has several rows and just two columns.

## References

W. Spencer Smith and Lei Lai. A new requirements template for scientific computing. In J. Ralyté, P. Ågerfalk, and N. Kraiem, editors, *Proceedings of the First International Workshop on Situational Requirements Engineering Processes – Methods, Techniques and Tools to Support Situation-Specific Requirements Engineering Processes, SREP'05*, pages 107–121, Paris, France, 2005. In conjunction with 13th IEEE International Requirements Engineering Conference.

Newman. (2013). Networks: An Introduction.

Wasserman, S. and Faust, K. (1994). Social Network Analysis: Methods and Applications.

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## Appendix — Reflection

The information in this section will be used to evaluate the team members on the graduate attribute of Lifelong Learning. Please answer the following questions:

1. Which of the courses you have taken, or are currently taking, will help your team to be successful with your capstone project.
2. What knowledge and skills will the team collectively need to acquire to successfully complete this capstone project? Examples of possible knowledge to acquire include domain specific knowledge from the domain of your application, or software engineering knowledge, mechatronics knowledge or computer science knowledge. Skills may be related to technology, or writing, or presentation, or team management, etc. You should look to identify at least one item for each team member.
3. For each of the knowledge areas and skills identified in the previous question, what are at least two approaches to acquiring the knowledge or mastering the skill? Of the identified approaches, which will each team member pursue, and why did they make this choice?