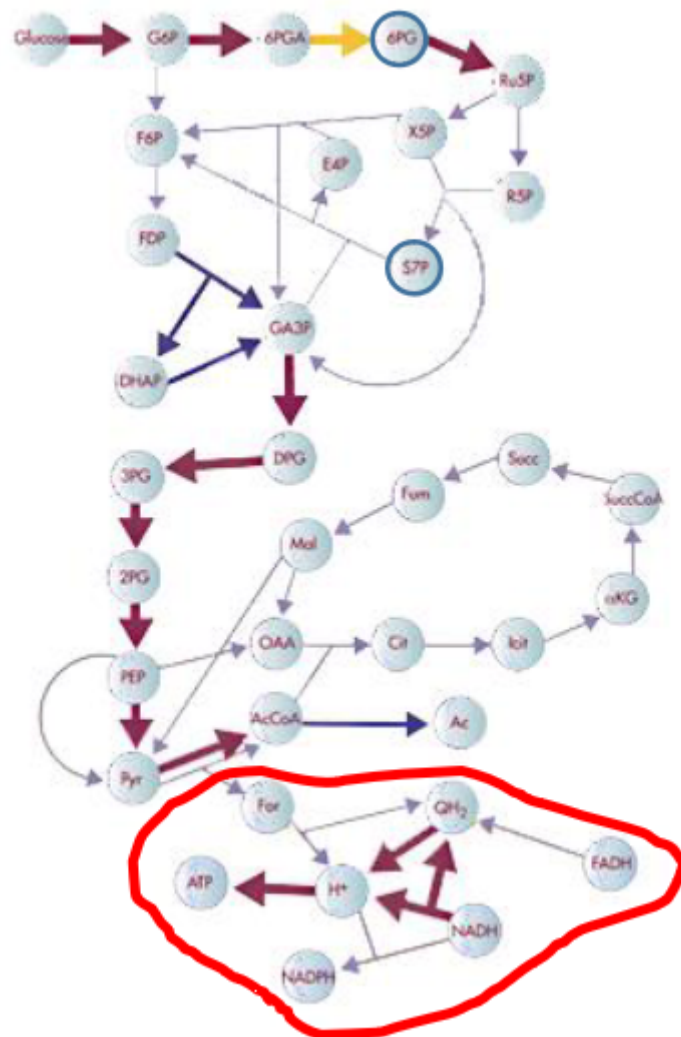


Scenario 1:



2 Answer the following questions:

- Type of graph:

It is a directed graph

- What do nodes represent?

Nodes represent intermediate molecules inside the metabolism

- What do edges represent?

Edges represent the path that follows the metabolism with directions

- Build an adjacency matrix for the highlighted part of the network

x	For	QH_2	$FADH$	ATP	H^+	$NADH$	$NADPH$
For	0	1	0	2	1	0	2
QH_2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
$FADH$	0	1	0	3	2	0	3
ATP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H^+	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
$NADH$	0	1	0	2	1	0	1
$NADPH$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- Find the node with the highest degree within the highlighted part of the network:

The node with the highest degree is :

FADH+

- Analyse closeness centrality within the highlighted part of the network and identify the most central node accordingly:

$$CC(For) = (7-1)/6 \rightarrow 1$$

$$CC(QH_2) = (7-1)/3 \rightarrow 2$$

$$CC(FADH) = (7-1)/9 \rightarrow 0.6$$

$$CC(ATP) = (7-1)/0 \rightarrow \text{No central}$$

$$CC(H^+) = (7-1)/1 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow \text{Central}$$

$$CC(NADH) = (7-1)/5 \rightarrow 1.2$$

$$CC(NADPH) = (7-1)/0 \rightarrow \text{No central}$$

Therefore, the most central node is the H^+ .

- Shortest path between 6PG and S7P (highlighted): From 6PG to Ru5P. Ru5P to X5P. From X5P to S7P.

- Analyze betweenness centrality for all the nodes in the shortest paths between 6PG and S7P and identify the most central node accordingly:

The most central is Ru5P °

- Perform a (visual) transitivity analysis in the whole network and identify hubs:

This is a directed network.

The highlighted zone is a cluster, it can be considered as a cluster also the first part, between glucose and the DPG.

As hubs we could label the H^+ that is in the highlighted zone or the GA3P, because serve as a central node among many other nodes.