Started on	Wednesday, 8 November 2023, 6:05 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Sunday, 12 November 2023, 3:36 PM
Time taken	3 days 21 hours
Marks	50.00/50.00
Grade	<b>10.00</b> out of 10.00 ( <b>100</b> %)

Question 1 Correct	1 Protein interaction networks must be of directional nature. False ❖ ✔
Mark 50.00 out of 50.00	2 Networks that only have undirected edges can be represented with symmetrical adjacency matrices.  True ◆ ✓
	3 The main topological characteristics of protein interaction networks as we currently understand them are (select all that apply):
	• No ♦ ✓ All nodes have a roughly similar number of interactions.
	• No • The network structure is vulnerable to random node mutations.
	• Yes ♦ ✓ They have a small diameter.
	• Yes • There are regions within the network that more connected internally than to the rest of the
	network.  • Yes   • Edges represent physical relationships between proteins.
	4 Select the tools that can be used for topological network analysis (select all that apply):
	• No ♦ ✓ g:Profiler
	• Yes ♦ ✓ Gephi
	• Yes ♦ iGraph
	• Yes ♦ Cytoscape
	• No De BiNGO
	5 In a protein interaction network, an internally inter-connected module
	can only be found in networks with directed edges.
	<ul><li>○ can represent a protein complex or a group of proteins with a defined biological function.</li></ul>
	<ul><li> is also known as a hub.</li><li> only has nodes with a low number of interactions.</li></ul>
	<ul> <li> changes its intrinsic functional properties when placed in a different context.</li> <li>Blank answer</li> </ul>
	Mark 5.00 out of 5.00
	The correct answer is: can represent a protein complex or a group of proteins with a defined biological function.
	6 The degree of the nodes in a network can be considered as a local measure of centrality.    True ◆  ✓
	7 Annotation enrichment analysis is often limited in its usefulness due to the complexity and detail of
	annotation associated with large gene/protein sets. True 🗢
	8 The degree of a node can be defined as:
	<ul> <li>The number of edges that connect to/from a node. ✓</li> <li>The smallest number of steps between two nodes.</li> <li>The number of edges in a network.</li> <li>The number of nodes in a network.</li> <li>Blank answer</li> </ul>
	Mark 5.00 out of 5.00
	The correct answer is: The number of edges that connect to/from a node.
	9 Transitivity
	<ul><li> measures the number of hubs in a network.</li><li> measures the shortest distance between two nodes.</li></ul>
	measures the shortest distance between two nodes gives an estimation on how important that node/edge is for the connectivity of the network.

Mark 5.00 out of 5.00

The correct answer is: ... measures the tendency of the nodes to cluster together.

10 Annotation enrichment analysis uses gene/protein annotations provided by knowledge-bases such as Gene Ontology (GO) or Reactome to infer which annotations are over-represented in the network. True \$