It looks like the zip file contains a series of PDF documents that appear to be lecture notes or readings for a network analysis course. I'll go through each document to provide you with a brief summary that can help you prepare for your oral exam.

I'll start with the first few documents and then continue with the rest. Let's begin with the first set of files:

1. \*\*1\_intro.pdf\*\*

2. \*\*2\_graphmeasures.pdf\*\*

3. \*\*3\_graphmeasures.pdf\*\*

I'll summarize these documents first and then proceed to the next set. Let's extract and analyze these PDFs.

It appears the initial extraction included files later in the series. I'll adjust the process to extract text from the first three intended files: `1\_intro.pdf`, `2\_graphmeasures.pdf`, and `3\_graphmeasures.pdf`.

Let's proceed with the correct order:

Here are the brief summaries of the first three documents:

### 1. Introduction to Network Analysis (`1\_intro.pdf`)

\*\*Key Concepts:\*\*

- \*\*Definition of Networks:\*\* A network is a collection of nodes (vertices) and edges (links) that connect pairs of nodes.

- \*\*Types of Networks:\*\* Social networks, biological networks, information networks, and technological networks.

- \*\*Network Representation:\*\* Networks can be represented using adjacency matrices or edge lists.

- \*\*Basic Terminology:\*\* Nodes, edges, degree (number of connections a node has), path (sequence of edges), and components (subsets of nodes connected within themselves).

\*\*Importance:\*\*

- \*\*Applications:\*\* Understanding network structures helps in various fields such as sociology, biology, computer science, and epidemiology.

- \*\*Goals:\*\* Analyzing network properties, understanding dynamics, and applying models to predict behaviors.

### 2. Graph Measures (`2\_graphmeasures.pdf`)

\*\*Key Concepts:\*\*

- \*\*Degree Centrality:\*\* Measures the importance of a node based on the number of edges connected to it.

- \*\*Closeness Centrality:\*\* Indicates how close a node is to all other nodes in the network.

- \*\*Betweenness Centrality:\*\* Reflects the number of times a node acts as a bridge along the shortest path between two other nodes.

- \*\*Eigenvector Centrality:\*\* Measures a node's influence based on the influence of its neighbors.

- \*\*Density:\*\* Ratio of the number of edges to the possible number of edges in a network.

- \*\*Diameter:\*\* The longest shortest path between any two nodes in the network.

- \*\*Clustering Coefficient:\*\* Measures the degree to which nodes tend to cluster together.

### 3. Graph Measures Continued (`3\_graphmeasures.pdf`)

\*\*Advanced Metrics:\*\*

- \*\*Assortativity:\*\* Measures the tendency of nodes to connect with similar or different nodes based on a given attribute (e.g., degree).

- \*\*Modularity:\*\* Quantifies the strength of division of a network into modules (also known as communities or clusters).

- \*\*Path Length:\*\* Average length of the shortest paths between all pairs of nodes.

- \*\*Network Resilience:\*\* Assesses the network's ability to maintain its general structural properties when it faces failures or attacks.

\*\*Applications:\*\*

- \*\*Community Detection:\*\* Identifying groups of nodes that are more densely connected to each other than to the rest of the network.

- \*\*Network Robustness:\*\* Analyzing how networks withstand node or edge removals, crucial for understanding the stability and efficiency of networks.

I'll now proceed with summarizing the next set of documents.

Here are the brief summaries of the next three documents:

### 4. Graph Measures Continued (`4\_graphmeasures.pdf`)

\*\*Additional Concepts:\*\*

- \*\*Graph Spectra:\*\* Analysis of the eigenvalues of the adjacency matrix of a graph, used in understanding network properties.

- \*\*Laplacian Matrix:\*\* A matrix representation that is useful in various applications like network synchronization and random walks.

- \*\*Percolation Theory:\*\* Studies the behavior of connected clusters in a random graph, important in understanding phase transitions in networks.

\*\*Applications and Examples:\*\*

- \*\*Real-World Networks:\*\* Analysis of social networks, biological networks, and infrastructure networks using the discussed measures.

- \*\*Network Visualization:\*\* Techniques and tools for visualizing network structures to better understand their properties and dynamics.

### 5. Erdos-Renyi Model (`5\_erdos.pdf`)

\*\*Key Concepts:\*\*

- \*\*Random Graphs:\*\* Introduction to random graph theory, where edges between nodes are formed with a fixed probability.

- \*\*Erdos-Renyi (ER) Model:\*\* A simple model for generating random graphs by independently connecting pairs of nodes with a probability \( p \).

- \*\*Properties of ER Graphs:\*\* Degree distribution, expected number of edges, and the emergence of the giant component.

\*\*Mathematical Foundations:\*\*

- \*\*Probability and Expectation:\*\* Calculation of the expected degree, expected number of triangles, and other properties in ER graphs.

- \*\*Threshold Functions:\*\* Critical values of \( p \) at which certain properties (e.g., connectivity, emergence of a giant component) appear or disappear.

### 6. Erdos-Renyi Model Continued (`6\_erdos.pdf`)

\*\*Advanced Properties:\*\*

- \*\*Phase Transitions:\*\* Understanding the transition points in the ER model where the network's properties change dramatically.

- \*\*Connectivity Threshold:\*\* The probability \( p \) at which the network becomes connected.

- \*\*Giant Component:\*\* A large connected subgraph that emerges as \( p \) increases.

\*\*Applications:\*\*

- \*\*Network Resilience:\*\* Studying the robustness of networks modeled by the ER approach.

- \*\*Percolation Theory Applications:\*\* How the ER model helps in understanding phenomena like disease spread, information dissemination, and robustness of infrastructures.

### Next Steps:

I'll continue summarizing the remaining documents. Let's proceed with the next set: `7\_watts.pdf`, `8\_barabasi.pdf`, and `9\_barabasi.pdf`.

Here are the brief summaries of the next three documents:

### 7. Watts-Strogatz Model (`7\_watts.pdf`)

\*\*Key Concepts:\*\*

- \*\*Small-World Networks:\*\* Introduction to networks where most nodes can be reached from every other by a small number of steps.

- \*\*Watts-Strogatz (WS) Model:\*\* A model to generate small-world networks that incorporate high clustering and short path lengths.

- \*\*Rewiring Probability:\*\* The probability \( p \) used to rewire edges in a regular lattice to introduce randomness.

\*\*Properties:\*\*

- \*\*Clustering Coefficient:\*\* The degree to which nodes tend to cluster together.

- \*\*Characteristic Path Length:\*\* The average shortest path length between pairs of nodes.

- \*\*Transition from Order to Disorder:\*\* How varying the rewiring probability \( p \) transitions the network from a regular lattice to a random graph.

\*\*Applications:\*\*

- \*\*Social Networks:\*\* Understanding the structure of social interactions and the spread of information.

- \*\*Biological Networks:\*\* Studying neural networks and other biological systems that exhibit small-world properties.

### 8. Barabasi-Albert Model (`8\_barabasi.pdf`)

\*\*Key Concepts:\*\*

- \*\*Scale-Free Networks:\*\* Networks characterized by a power-law degree distribution.

- \*\*Barabasi-Albert (BA) Model:\*\* A model for generating scale-free networks using preferential attachment.

- \*\*Preferential Attachment:\*\* The principle that new nodes are more likely to connect to already highly connected nodes.

\*\*Properties:\*\*

- \*\*Power-Law Degree Distribution:\*\* A small number of nodes with a very high degree and many nodes with a low degree.

- \*\*Hubs:\*\* Highly connected nodes that dominate the network structure.

- \*\*Growth and Preferential Attachment:\*\* The dual mechanisms that drive the formation of scale-free networks.

\*\*Applications:\*\*

- \*\*Internet and WWW:\*\* Understanding the structure and robustness of the internet and web.

- \*\*Biological Networks:\*\* Insights into metabolic and protein interaction networks.

- \*\*Social Networks:\*\* Analyzing human social structures and influence networks.

### 9. Barabasi-Albert Model Continued (`9\_barabasi.pdf`)

\*\*Advanced Properties:\*\*

- \*\*Degree Exponent:\*\* The exponent \( \gamma \) in the power-law distribution \( P(k) \sim k^{-\gamma} \).

- \*\*Robustness and Vulnerability:\*\* The network's ability to withstand random failures and targeted attacks.

- \*\*Network Evolution:\*\* Understanding how scale-free networks evolve over time.

\*\*Extensions and Variants:\*\*

- \*\*Fitness Models:\*\* Incorporating node fitness into the preferential attachment mechanism.

- \*\*Hierarchical Models:\*\* Addressing the hierarchical organization observed in many real-world networks.

\*\*Applications:\*\*

- \*\*Epidemiology:\*\* Studying disease spread in scale-free networks.

- \*\*Innovation and Collaboration:\*\* Analyzing the dynamics of innovation networks and scientific collaboration.

Next, I'll continue summarizing the remaining documents. Let's proceed with the next set: `10\_scalefree.pdf`, `11\_randomwalk.pdf`, and `12\_webgraph.pdf`.

Here are the brief summaries of the next three documents:

### 10. Scale-Free Networks (`10\_scalefree.pdf`)

\*\*Key Concepts:\*\*

- \*\*Definition:\*\* Networks whose degree distribution follows a power-law, meaning a few nodes have many connections (hubs) while most have few.

- \*\*Properties:\*\*

- \*\*Degree Distribution:\*\* \( P(k) \sim k^{-\gamma} \)

- \*\*Resilience to Random Failures:\*\* Scale-free networks are robust to random failures but vulnerable to targeted attacks on hubs.

- \*\*Network Diameter:\*\* Typically small due to the presence of hubs, leading to short average path lengths.

\*\*Mathematical Models:\*\*

- \*\*BA Model:\*\* Describes the preferential attachment process that leads to scale-free networks.

- \*\*Generalizations and Variants:\*\* Extensions of the BA model to include factors like node fitness and aging.

\*\*Applications:\*\*

- \*\*Internet Topology:\*\* Understanding the structure and dynamics of the internet.

- \*\*Social Networks:\*\* Analysis of social media and collaboration networks.

- \*\*Biological Systems:\*\* Investigating metabolic and protein interaction networks.

### 11. Random Walks (`11\_randomwalk.pdf`)

\*\*Key Concepts:\*\*

- \*\*Random Walk Definition:\*\* A stochastic process where an entity takes successive steps in random directions on a network.

- \*\*Properties of Random Walks:\*\*

- \*\*Hitting Time:\*\* The expected number of steps to reach a specific node.

- \*\*Commute Time:\*\* The expected number of steps to travel from one node to another and back.

- \*\*Cover Time:\*\* The expected number of steps to visit all nodes in the network at least once.

\*\*Applications:\*\*

- \*\*Network Sampling:\*\* Using random walks to estimate properties of large networks.

- \*\*PageRank Algorithm:\*\* Google's PageRank algorithm is based on a random walk model.

- \*\*Epidemiology:\*\* Modeling the spread of diseases through random walks on contact networks.

### 12. Web Graph (`12\_webgraph.pdf`)

\*\*Key Concepts:\*\*

- \*\*Structure of the Web:\*\* Representation of the World Wide Web as a directed graph where web pages are nodes and hyperlinks are edges.

- \*\*Properties:\*\*

- \*\*Bow-Tie Structure:\*\* The web graph has a bow-tie shape with a giant strongly connected component (SCC), an IN component feeding into the SCC, and an OUT component receiving from the SCC.

- \*\*Power-Law Degree Distribution:\*\* Both in-degree and out-degree distributions follow a power-law.

- \*\*Small-World Properties:\*\* Short average path lengths and high clustering.

\*\*Algorithms and Techniques:\*\*

- \*\*Crawling and Indexing:\*\* Techniques for traversing the web graph to gather information.

- \*\*Search Engines:\*\* Utilization of the web graph structure to improve search results.

- \*\*Web Graph Models:\*\* Mathematical models that capture the growth and evolution of the web.

\*\*Applications:\*\*

- \*\*SEO:\*\* Search engine optimization strategies based on understanding the web graph.

- \*\*Link Analysis:\*\* Techniques for analyzing and predicting the importance of web pages.

Next, I'll continue summarizing the remaining documents. Let's proceed with the next set: `13\_searchengines.pdf`, `14\_markovchain.pdf`, and `15\_pagerank.pdf`.

Here are the brief summaries of the next three documents:

### 13. Search Engines (`13\_searchengines.pdf`)

\*\*Key Concepts:\*\*

- \*\*Information Retrieval:\*\* The process of obtaining relevant information from a large repository, such as the web.

- \*\*Search Engine Components:\*\*

- \*\*Crawler:\*\* Gathers web pages by following hyperlinks.

- \*\*Indexer:\*\* Processes and stores information about web pages for efficient retrieval.

- \*\*Query Processor:\*\* Handles user queries and retrieves relevant results.

- \*\*Ranking Algorithms:\*\* Methods used to rank search results based on relevance and importance.

\*\*Important Techniques:\*\*

- \*\*Keyword Matching:\*\* Simple method based on matching user query terms with web page content.

- \*\*TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency):\*\* Measures the importance of a term in a document relative to the entire corpus.

- \*\*Link Analysis:\*\* Techniques like PageRank and HITS that use the link structure of the web to determine page importance.

\*\*Applications:\*\*

- \*\*SEO (Search Engine Optimization):\*\* Techniques to improve web page ranking.

- \*\*Ad Placement:\*\* Algorithms for placing relevant advertisements based on search queries.

### 14. Markov Chains (`14\_markovchain.pdf`)

\*\*Key Concepts:\*\*

- \*\*Markov Property:\*\* The future state of a process depends only on the current state, not on the sequence of events that preceded it.

- \*\*Markov Chain:\*\* A stochastic model describing a sequence of possible events where the probability of each event depends only on the state attained in the previous event.

\*\*Properties:\*\*

- \*\*Transition Matrix:\*\* Represents probabilities of moving from one state to another.

- \*\*Stationary Distribution:\*\* A probability distribution that remains unchanged as the process evolves.

- \*\*Ergodicity:\*\* A Markov chain is ergodic if it is possible to reach any state from any other state and has a unique stationary distribution.

\*\*Applications:\*\*

- \*\*PageRank Algorithm:\*\* Utilizes Markov chains to model web page ranking.

- \*\*Queuing Theory:\*\* Modeling systems like customer service, telecommunications, and computer networks.

- \*\*Economics and Finance:\*\* Modeling stock prices and economic indicators.

### 15. PageRank (`15\_pagerank.pdf`)

\*\*Key Concepts:\*\*

- \*\*PageRank Algorithm:\*\* Developed by Google founders Larry Page and Sergey Brin, it ranks web pages based on their importance.

- \*\*Random Surfer Model:\*\* Represents a user randomly clicking links, with a probability of jumping to a random page.

- \*\*Mathematical Formulation:\*\*

- \*\*Transition Matrix:\*\* Represents the probability of moving from one page to another.

- \*\*Damping Factor:\*\* Represents the probability of jumping to a random page (usually set to 0.85).

\*\*Calculation:\*\*

- \*\*Iterative Method:\*\* PageRank values are calculated iteratively until they converge to a stable value.

- \*\*Eigenvector Approach:\*\* PageRank can also be viewed as the principal eigenvector of the modified adjacency matrix.

\*\*Applications:\*\*

- \*\*Web Search:\*\* Improving the relevance of search results.

- \*\*Network Analysis:\*\* Identifying influential nodes in a network.

- \*\*Scientific Research:\*\* Measuring the impact of academic papers.

Next, I'll continue summarizing the remaining documents. Let's proceed with the next set: `16\_webspam.pdf`, `17\_citnetwork.pdf`, and `18\_hits.pdf`.

Here are the brief summaries of the next three documents:

### 16. Web Spam (`16\_webspam.pdf`)

\*\*Key Concepts:\*\*

- \*\*Definition:\*\* Web spam refers to the manipulation of web page content and structure to artificially boost search engine rankings.

- \*\*Types of Web Spam:\*\*

- \*\*Content Spam:\*\* Involves adding irrelevant or deceptive content to pages.

- \*\*Link Spam:\*\* Manipulation of hyperlinks to create artificial link structures.

- \*\*Cloaking:\*\* Serving different content to users and search engines.

\*\*Detection Techniques:\*\*

- \*\*Content Analysis:\*\* Analyzing text and metadata to detect keyword stuffing and hidden text.

- \*\*Link Analysis:\*\* Identifying suspicious link patterns using algorithms like PageRank and HITS.

- \*\*Behavioral Analysis:\*\* Monitoring user behavior to detect inconsistencies that may indicate spam.

\*\*Countermeasures:\*\*

- \*\*Algorithm Adjustments:\*\* Modifying search algorithms to devalue spam tactics.

- \*\*Manual Review:\*\* Employing human reviewers to identify and remove spam.

- \*\*Machine Learning:\*\* Using supervised and unsupervised learning techniques to detect spam patterns.

### 17. Citation Networks (`17\_citnetwork.pdf`)

\*\*Key Concepts:\*\*

- \*\*Citation Network:\*\* A directed network where nodes represent academic papers, and edges represent citations from one paper to another.

- \*\*Properties:\*\*

- \*\*In-Degree Distribution:\*\* Number of citations a paper receives.

- \*\*Out-Degree Distribution:\*\* Number of citations a paper gives.

- \*\*H-Index:\*\* A metric that measures both the productivity and citation impact of a researcher's publications.

\*\*Analysis Techniques:\*\*

- \*\*Bibliometric Analysis:\*\* Statistical analysis of books, articles, and other publications.

- \*\*Citation Analysis:\*\* Examining the frequency and patterns of citations to evaluate the impact of a publication or author.

\*\*Applications:\*\*

- \*\*Research Impact:\*\* Assessing the influence of individual researchers, institutions, and journals.

- \*\*Knowledge Discovery:\*\* Identifying emerging research trends and influential works.

- \*\*Collaborative Networks:\*\* Studying patterns of collaboration among researchers.

### 18. HITS Algorithm (`18\_hits.pdf`)

\*\*Key Concepts:\*\*

- \*\*HITS Algorithm:\*\* Hyperlink-Induced Topic Search (HITS) algorithm, also known as Hubs and Authorities, developed by Jon Kleinberg.

- \*\*Hubs and Authorities:\*\*

- \*\*Hubs:\*\* Pages that link to many other pages.

- \*\*Authorities:\*\* Pages that are linked by many hubs.

- \*\*Iterative Process:\*\* HITS computes two scores for each page: a hub score and an authority score.

\*\*Mathematical Formulation:\*\*

- \*\*Adjacency Matrix:\*\* Represents the link structure of the web.

- \*\*Hub and Authority Scores:\*\* Computed iteratively until convergence.

\*\*Applications:\*\*

- \*\*Web Search:\*\* Enhancing search engine results by identifying important pages.

- \*\*Link Analysis:\*\* Understanding the structure and dynamics of the web.

- \*\*Recommendation Systems:\*\* Using hub and authority scores to suggest relevant content.

Next, I'll continue summarizing the remaining documents. Let's proceed with the next set: `19\_assortativity.pdf`, `20\_communities.pdf`, and `21\_epidemics.pdf`.

Here are the brief summaries of the next three documents:

### 19. Assortativity (`19\_assortativity.pdf`)

\*\*Key Concepts:\*\*

- \*\*Assortativity:\*\* Measures the tendency of nodes in a network to connect with similar (assortative) or different (disassortative) nodes.

- \*\*Types of Assortativity:\*\*

- \*\*Degree Assortativity:\*\* Preference for high-degree nodes to connect with other high-degree nodes.

- \*\*Attribute Assortativity:\*\* Preference for nodes to connect with others having similar attributes (e.g., age, gender).

\*\*Mathematical Formulation:\*\*

- \*\*Assortativity Coefficient:\*\* A value ranging from -1 to 1 that indicates the level of assortativity in a network.

- \*\*Positive Values:\*\* Indicate assortative mixing.

- \*\*Negative Values:\*\* Indicate disassortative mixing.

\*\*Applications:\*\*

- \*\*Social Networks:\*\* Understanding homophily (tendency to associate with similar individuals).

- \*\*Biological Networks:\*\* Studying interaction patterns among proteins or species.

- \*\*Technological Networks:\*\* Analyzing the connectivity patterns in infrastructure networks.

### 20. Communities (`20\_communities.pdf`)

\*\*Key Concepts:\*\*

- \*\*Community Detection:\*\* The process of identifying groups of nodes that are more densely connected internally than with the rest of the network.

- \*\*Types of Communities:\*\*

- \*\*Overlapping Communities:\*\* Nodes can belong to multiple communities.

- \*\*Non-Overlapping Communities:\*\* Each node belongs to a single community.

\*\*Algorithms and Techniques:\*\*

- \*\*Modularity Maximization:\*\* Optimizing a modularity score to find the best community structure.

- \*\*Girvan-Newman Algorithm:\*\* Uses edge betweenness to progressively remove edges and identify communities.

- \*\*Louvain Method:\*\* An efficient algorithm for detecting communities by maximizing modularity.

\*\*Applications:\*\*

- \*\*Social Networks:\*\* Identifying groups with common interests or behaviors.

- \*\*Biological Networks:\*\* Discovering functional modules in biological systems.

- \*\*Information Networks:\*\* Detecting clusters of related documents or web pages.

### 21. Epidemics (`21\_epidemics.pdf`)

\*\*Key Concepts:\*\*

- \*\*Epidemic Modeling:\*\* Studying the spread of diseases through networks using mathematical models.

- \*\*Basic Models:\*\*

- \*\*SIR Model:\*\* Susceptible-Infectious-Recovered model.

- \*\*SIS Model:\*\* Susceptible-Infectious-Susceptible model.

- \*\*Thresholds:\*\* Conditions under which an epidemic will spread or die out.

\*\*Mathematical Formulation:\*\*

- \*\*Reproductive Number (\( R\_0 \)):\*\* The average number of secondary infections produced by an infected individual.

- \*\*\( R\_0 > 1 \):\*\* Epidemic spreads.

- \*\*\( R\_0 < 1 \):\*\* Epidemic dies out.

\*\*Applications:\*\*

- \*\*Public Health:\*\* Designing strategies for vaccination and quarantine.

- \*\*Information Spread:\*\* Modeling the spread of information or rumors in social networks.

- \*\*Network Immunization:\*\* Identifying critical nodes for vaccination to prevent epidemic outbreaks.

Next, I'll continue summarizing the remaining documents. Let's proceed with the next set: `22\_socialcontagion.pdf`, `23\_robustness.pdf`, and `24\_cascadingfailures.pdf`.  
  
**22. Social Contagion (22\_socialcontagion.pdf)**

**Key Concepts:**

* **Social Contagion:** The spread of behaviors, attitudes, and information through social networks.
* **Mechanisms of Spread:**
  + **Imitation:** Individuals adopt behaviors by imitating others.
  + **Social Influence:** The impact of peers on an individual's behavior.
* **Threshold Models:** Models where individuals adopt a behavior once a certain number or fraction of their neighbors have adopted it.

**Mathematical Models:**

* **Linear Threshold Model:** Individuals adopt a behavior if the weighted sum of their neighbors who have adopted it exceeds a threshold.
* **Independent Cascade Model:** Each adopter has a probability of influencing each of its neighbors.

**Applications:**

* **Marketing:** Viral marketing and the spread of new products.
* **Health:** Promotion of healthy behaviors and practices.
* **Political Campaigns:** Spread of political opinions and mobilization.

**23. Robustness (23\_robustness.pdf)**

**Key Concepts:**

* **Network Robustness:** The ability of a network to maintain its structural and functional properties when facing failures or attacks.
* **Types of Failures:**
  + **Random Failures:** Random removal of nodes or edges.
  + **Targeted Attacks:** Deliberate removal of the most connected nodes (hubs).

**Measures of Robustness:**

* **Percolation Theory:** Studying the size of the largest connected component as nodes or edges are removed.
* **Resilience Metrics:** Metrics such as average path length, clustering coefficient, and network diameter.

**Applications:**

* **Infrastructure Networks:** Ensuring the robustness of power grids, communication networks, and transportation systems.
* **Biological Networks:** Understanding the resilience of ecological and biological systems.
* **Social Networks:** Analyzing the impact of network disruptions on social structures.

**24. Cascading Failures (24\_cascadingfailures.pdf)**

**Key Concepts:**

* **Cascading Failures:** A failure in one part of a network that triggers a chain reaction, leading to widespread network breakdowns.
* **Mechanisms:**
  + **Overload:** Nodes or edges become overloaded and fail, causing further overloads.
  + **Dependency:** Failure of a node causes failures in nodes dependent on it.

**Mathematical Models:**

* **Load Redistribution Models:** Redistribution of load from failed nodes to their neighbors, potentially causing cascading failures.
* **Dependency Networks:** Studying the propagation of failures through dependency links.

**Applications:**

* **Power Grids:** Understanding and preventing blackouts caused by cascading failures.
* **Financial Networks:** Analyzing systemic risks and preventing financial crises.
* **Infrastructure Systems:** Ensuring the stability of interconnected infrastructure networks.