Exercise 2

The node and edge lists were made in excel files to be able to import them easily.

```
nodes <- read_csv('nodes_list.csv')</pre>
## Rows: 10 Columns: 1
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (1): Nodes
##
## i Use 'spec()' to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set 'show_col_types = FALSE' to quiet this message.
edges <- read_csv('edge_list.csv')</pre>
## Rows: 17 Columns: 2
## -- Column specification -------
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (2): Edge 1, Edge 2
##
## i Use 'spec()' to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set 'show_col_types = FALSE' to quiet this message.
Next we can create the potential relationship network. this is used to determine which seat has the most
potential.
relationship_network <- tbl_graph(nodes=nodes, edges=edges, directed=FALSE)
Degree <- degree(relationship_network)</pre>
print(Degree)
   [1] 1 2 5 2 3 3 3 5 5 5
closeness <- closeness(relationship_network)</pre>
print(closeness)
   [1] 0.03333333 0.04545455 0.06250000 0.05000000 0.04761905 0.05263158
   [7] 0.06250000 0.07142857 0.07142857 0.06250000
```

For evaluating which seat is best I will take into account degree and closeness. Should note that the only seats available are ABCD (the last 4 in each list printed above) based on degree B,C and D all have the same degree. Based on the closeness which is how central or close a node is to all other nodes B and C have the highest values and are equal (more desirable centrality). Based on this analysis seats B or C are equivalently connected to the other seats on the bus.

Should note that if you select B you risk that D, C and A are not filled, if you select C you also risk that D B and A are not filled so each option has equal risk and as such either of them can be selected.

Now we can plot the network.

Degree

