

Unit 6 - Week 4

Course outline
How does an NPTEL online course work?
Week 0
Week 1
Week 2
Week 3
Week 4
○ Lecture 41 - Introduction to Homophily - Should you watch your company ?
● Lecture 42 - Selection and Social Influence
○ Lecture 43 - Interplay between Selection and Social Influence
○ Lecture 44 - Homophily - Definition and measurement
○ Lecture 45 - Foci Closure and Membership Closure
○ Lecture 46 - Introduction to Fatman Evolutionary model
○ Lecture 47 - Fatman Evolutionary Model- The Base Code (Adding people)
○ Lecture 48 - Fatman Evolutionary Model- The Base Code (Adding Social Foci)
○ Lecture 49 - Fatman Evolutionary Model- Implementing Homophily
○ Lecture 50 - Quantifying the Effect of Triadic Closure
○ Lecture 51 - Fatman Evolutionary Model- Implementing Closures
○ Lecture 52 - Fatman Evolutionary Model- Implementing Social Influence
○ Lecture 53 - Fatman Evolutionary Model- Storing and analyzing longitudinal data
○ Quiz : Assignment 4
○ Week 4 Feedback
Week 5
Week 6
Week 7
Week 8
Week 9
Week 10
Week 11
Week 12
Assignment Solutions
Download Videos

Assignment 4

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.
As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on 2020-02-26, 23:59 IST.

- 1) Homophily refers to the friendship between people
- Who are introduced to each other because of a common friend

Who are dissimilar to each other

Who are similar to each other

Who have different ethnicity but live at the same place

1 point

- No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
- Accepted Answers:
Who are similar to each other
- 2) Identify the type of Homophily in the following situation: "The followers of leaders such as Adolf Hitler accepted and often internalized the Nazi leader's fascist views without question."
- Social influence

Selection

Both A and B

None of these
- 1 point

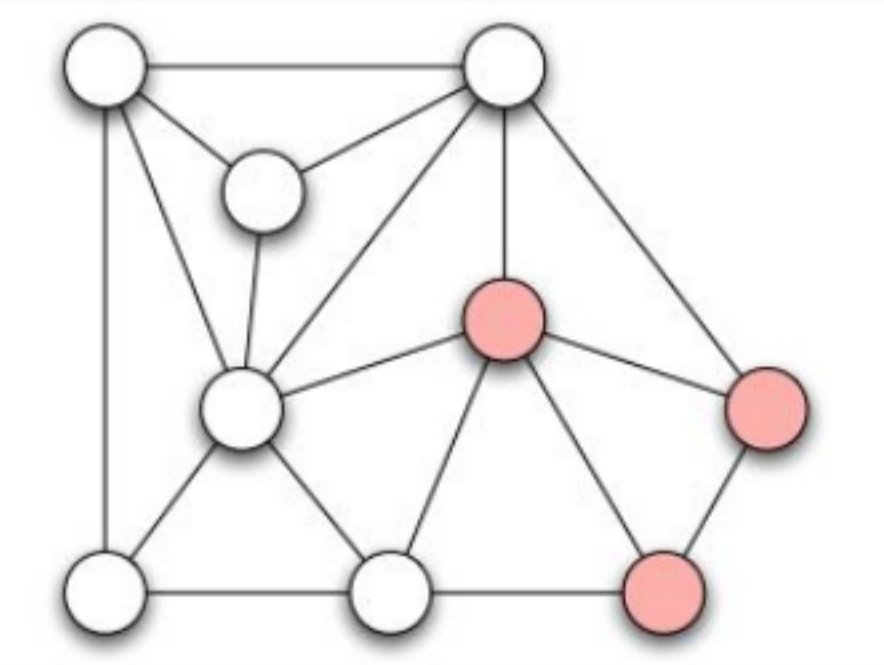
- No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
- Accepted Answers:
Social influence
- 3) Triadic closure implies that:
- Two people having a common enemy have more probability of becoming friends with each other.

Three people having a common enemy have more probability of becoming friends with each other.

Two people having a common friend have more probability of becoming friends with each other.

Two people having a common person as a distant acquaintance have more probability of becoming friends with each other
- 1 point

- No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
- Accepted Answers:
Two people having a common friend have more probability of becoming friends with each other.
- 4) If in the given network, pink nodes represent females and white nodes represent males. Does the network exhibit homophily?
- 1 point



- Yes

No Homophily

Some evidence of homophily
- No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
- Accepted Answers:
Some evidence of homophily
- 5) Affiliation networks are
- Complete and bipartite

Bipartite and not complete

Complete and not bipartite

Neither complete nor bipartite
- 1 point

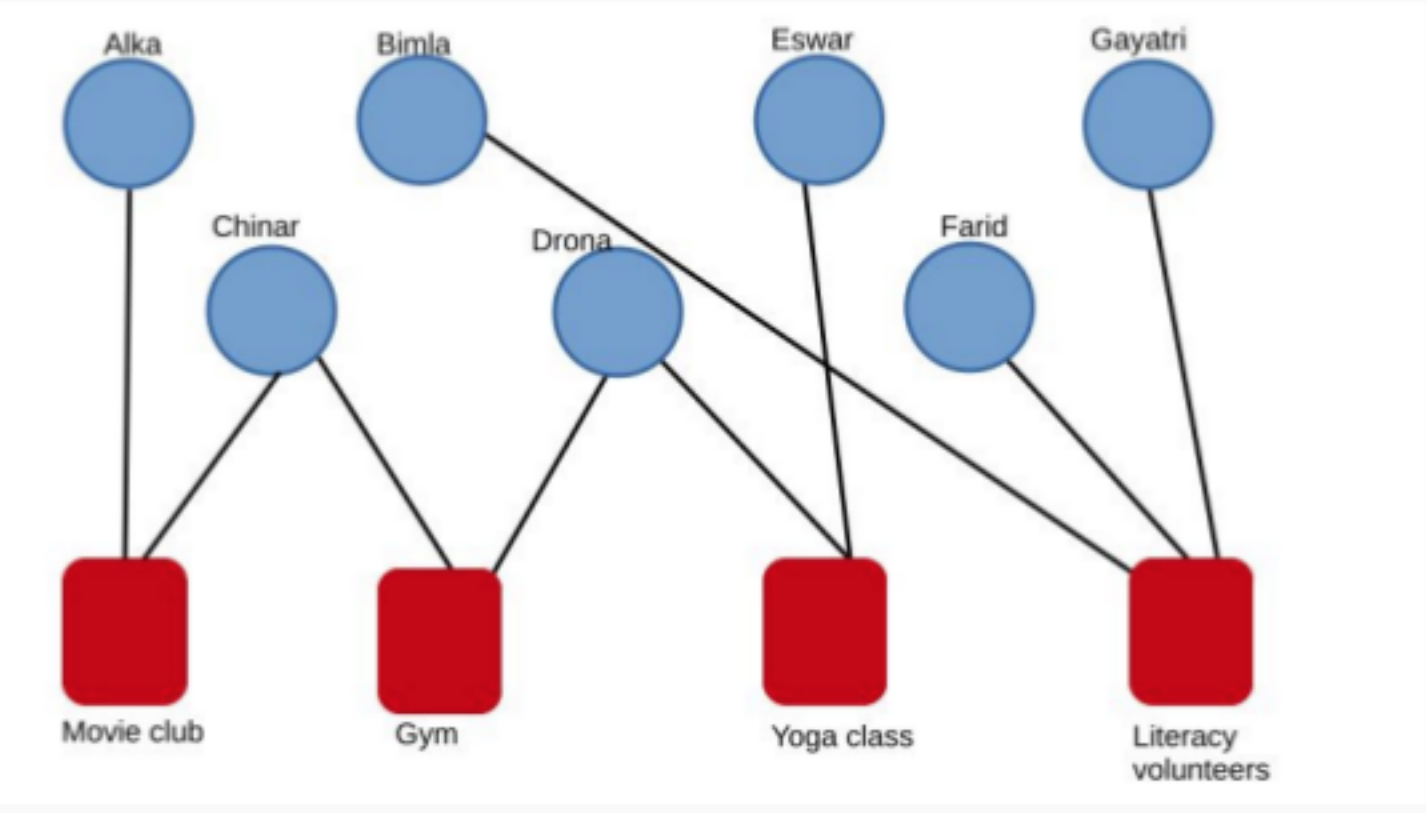
- No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
- Accepted Answers:
Bipartite and not complete
- 6) Dynamics of friendships' formation and behaviour of people in a network is impacted by:
- Social Influence

Selection

Both selection and social influence

Neither selection and social influence
- 1 point

- No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
- Accepted Answers:
Both selection and social influence
- 7) Given an affiliation graph in the following Figure that shows the membership of people in different social foci, researchers sometimes create a projected graph on just the people, in which they connect two people when they have a focus in common. When such a projected graph is created for the given figure, what would be the number of edges in it?
- 1 point



- 4

5

6

7
- No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
- Accepted Answers:
6

- 8) Consider the following two cases:
- Case 1: A and B become friends as they have 'n' common friends.

Case 2: X and Y become friends as they have 'n' common social foci. (where 'n' is a large number)

Choose the correct option from the following.

Case 1 and Case 2 are equally probable.

Case 2 is more probable than Case 1.

Case 1 is more probable than Case 2.

None of the above

1 point
- No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Case 1 is more probable than Case 2.

9) Which phenomenon best describes the network evolution in the following Figure?

1 point
-
- Homophily

Triadic Closure

Foci Closure

Membership Closure

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Foci Closure
- 10) Suppose Akash and Bhumi have 'k' common friends. Given that each common friend gives Akash and Bhumi an independent probability 'p' of forming a link, what is the probability that there will NOT exist a link between Akash and Bhumi.

1 point
- p^k

1 - (1 - p) × k

(1-p)^k

1 - (1 - p)^k
- No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
(1-p)^k