

| Name                                   | Description  |
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| Number of Nodes                        | The number of nodes in the neighborhoods   |
| Degree                                 | The number of edges the vertex has   |
| Betweenness                            | The number of shortest paths that pass through the vertex  |
| Closeness                              | The reciprocal of the sum of the length of the shortest paths between the node and all other nodes   |
| Eigencentrality                        | It measures the influence of a node has in the network. If a node is linked by many nodes with high eigenvector centrality, then that node itself will have high eigenvector centrality. |
| The reciprocal of eccentricity         | The reciprocal of the longest shortest paths from the vertex to other ones.  |
| Subgraph centrality                    | It measures the number of subgraphs a vertex participates in, weighting them according to their size.  |
| Load centrality                        | The fraction of all shortest paths that pass through that node.  |
| Gil-Schmidt power centrality index     | It takes a value of 1 when the vertex is adjacent to all reachable vertices, and approaches 0 as the distance from the vertex to each vertex approaches infinity.                        |
| Information centrality scores          | It measures the harmonic mean length of paths ending at the vertex, which is smaller if the vertex has many short paths connecting it to other vertices.                                 |
| Stress centrality                      | If the vertex has a high stress centrality, it is traversed by a high number of shortest paths.  |
| The reciprocal of average distance     | The reciprocal of the average of the shortest paths.   |
| Barycenter centrality                  | The reciprocal of the total distance from the vertex to all other vertices   |
| Variant closeness centrality           | The sum of inversed distances to all other nodes   |
| Residual closeness centrality          | The minimum of the closeness centrality of the vertex when one vertex is deleted.  |
| Communicability betweenness centrality | If a vertex $v$ has a low communicability betweenness centrality, there are few shortest paths pass through $v$ among the pairs of vertices.   |
| Cross-clique connectivity              | The number of cliques to which belongs.  |
| Decay centrality                       | The sum of distances between a chosen vertex and every other vertex weighted by the decay  |
| Diffusion Degree                       | The cumulative contribution score of the node itself and its neighbors in a diffusion process.   |
| Geodesic 3-path centrality             | The number of neighbors on a geodesic path less than 3 away.   |
| Laplacian centrality                   | The drop in the sum of squares of the eigenvalues in the Laplacian matrix when the vertex is removed.  |
| Leverage centrality                    | It measures the relationship between the degree of a given vertex and the degree of each of its neighbors, averaged over all neighbors.  |

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| Lin centrality                                | It is a weighting closeness for graphs with infinite distances using the square of the number of coreachable nodes.   |
| Lobby centrality                              | The largest integer $k$ such that $x$ has at least $k$ neighbors with a degree of at least $k$ .  |
| Markov centrality                             | It uses the mean first-passage time from every vertex to every other vertex to produce a centrality score for each vertex.  |
| Maximum neighborhood component                | The size of the maximum connected component of the neighborhood. The neighborhood here is the set of nodes adjacent to the vertex and does not contain this vertex. |
| Radiality centrality                          | High radiality indicates that the vertex is generally closer to the other nodes with respect to the diameter. Low radiality means that the vertex is peripheral.    |
| Semi local centrality                         | The sum of the number of the nearest and the next nearest neighbors of the vertices who are the nearest neighbors of the given vertex.                              |
| The reciprocal of the topological coefficient | The topological coefficient measures the extent to which a vertex shares neighbors with other vertices in an undirected graph.                                      |