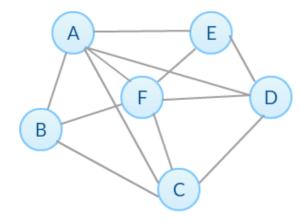
Module 2 Quiz

Quiz, 10 questions

1 point

1.

Consider the given network. What is the value of node F's local clustering coefficient?

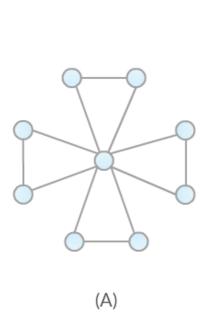


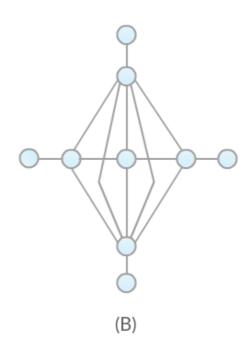
- 0.5
- 0.6
- () 0.7
- 0.8

1 point

Given the following two networks, which of the following is True? $Module\ 2\ Quiz$

Quiz, 10 questions



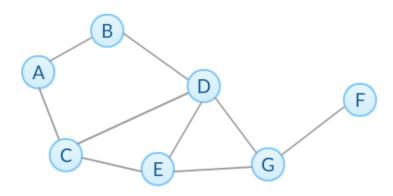


- Network (A) has higher average local clustering coefficient and higher transitivity than (B).
- Network (A) has higher average local clustering coefficient but lower transitivity than (B).
- Network (A) has lower average local clustering coefficient and lower transitivity than (B).
- Network (A) has lower average local clustering coefficient but higher transitivity than (B).

1 point

3.

Consider the network shown below and select all that apply.



The radius of this network is half of its diameter.

ModuleTrae Queizon of node G will make the network disconnected.

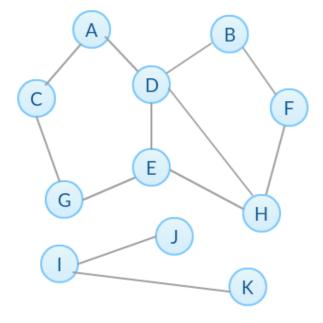
| If we perform Breadth-First Search (BFS) from node A, the BFS tree we obtain will |
|---|
|---|

- Node C and D are in the center of the network.
- F is the only in the periphery of the network.
- The eccentricity of node B and C are equal.

1 point

4.

Select all that apply for the network below.



It is a disconnected graph with 2 connected components.

If edge (E,G) is removed, the number of connected components will not change.

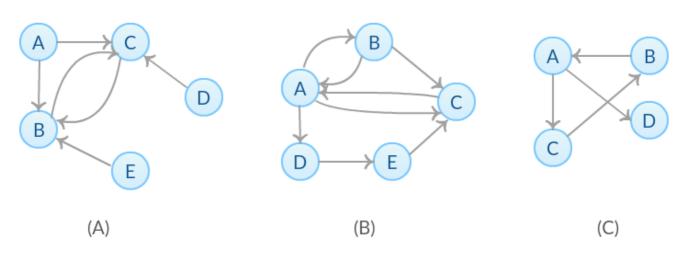
The local clustering coefficient of node I is higher than node J and K.

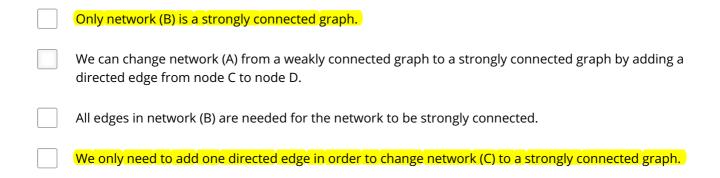
We can make the graph connected by adding edge (E,J).

1 point

Consider three networks (A), (B) and (C) below and select all that apply. $Module\ 2\ Quiz$

Quiz, 10 questions





1 point

6.

Which of the following is true about network robustness and connectivity? Select all that apply.

| The closure of an airport and the cancellation of a flight route are examples of two different kinds of |
|---|
| network attacks in the real world. |
| |
| Adding more edges to a network always makes it more robust |

A network that has a high average local clustering coefficient always has a high node connectivity.

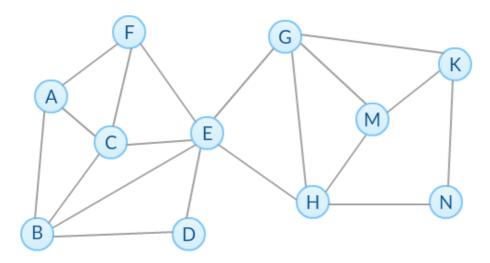
Network robustness measures a network's ability to maintain its connectivity.

Adding edges to a network can never make the network less robust.

1 point

Consider the network given below. $Module\ 2\ Quiz$

Quiz, 10 questions

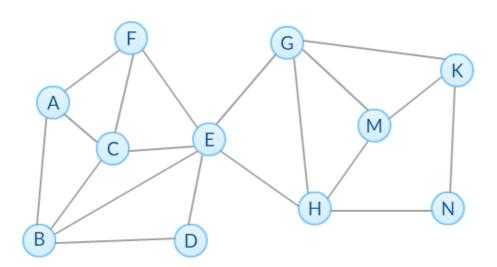


What's the node connectivity of the network?

- 1
- 2

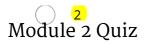
point

Consider the network given below.



What is the edge connectivity of the network?

1



Quiz, 10 questions

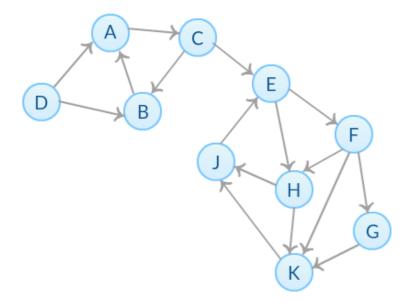


4

1 point

9.

The directed network below shows how information can be transferred between nodes. For example, node A can pass the information to node C directly but not vice-versa. If node C wants to send messages to node A, all data must be forwarded by node B.

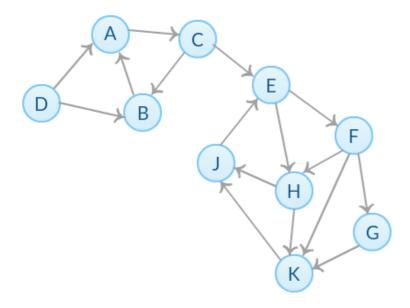


What is the total number of simple paths from node D to node K?

- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

1 point

The directed network below shows how information can be transferred between nodes. For example, node A can M pastile information to node C directly but not vice-versa. If node C wants to send messages to node A, all data Quiz, how questions



Suppose we want to block all information channels from node E to node K. Which of the following options achieve this goal? Check all that apply.

| Removing node H only |
|--------------------------------|
| Removing node G and H |
| Removing node F and H |
| Removing edge (H,K) |
| Removing edges (H,K) and (E,F) |
| Removing edges (H,K) and (F,G) |
| |



I, **Sunil Sharma**, understand that submitting work that isn't my own may result in permanent failure of this course or deactivation of my Coursera account.

Learn more about Coursera's Honor Code

| Submit Quiz |
|-------------|
|-------------|

