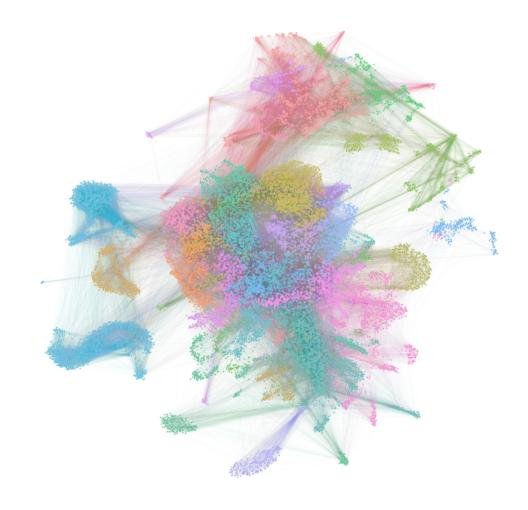
What are networks (and why should you care)?

What are networks?

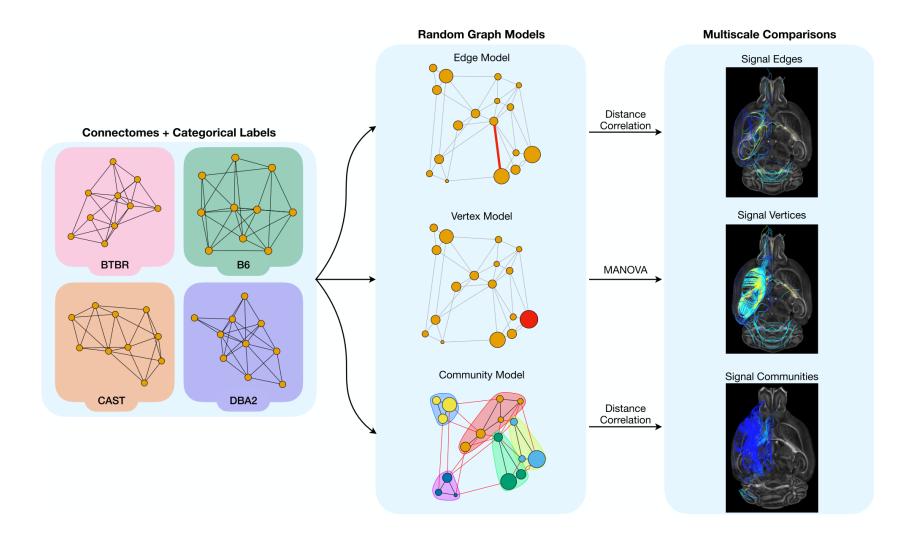
- Networks are a mathematical way of representing a set of objects and the relationships among them.
- These "objects" are termed nodes or vertices.
- These relationships are termed edges or, less often, links.
- Networks are also called graphs.

Example networks / applications

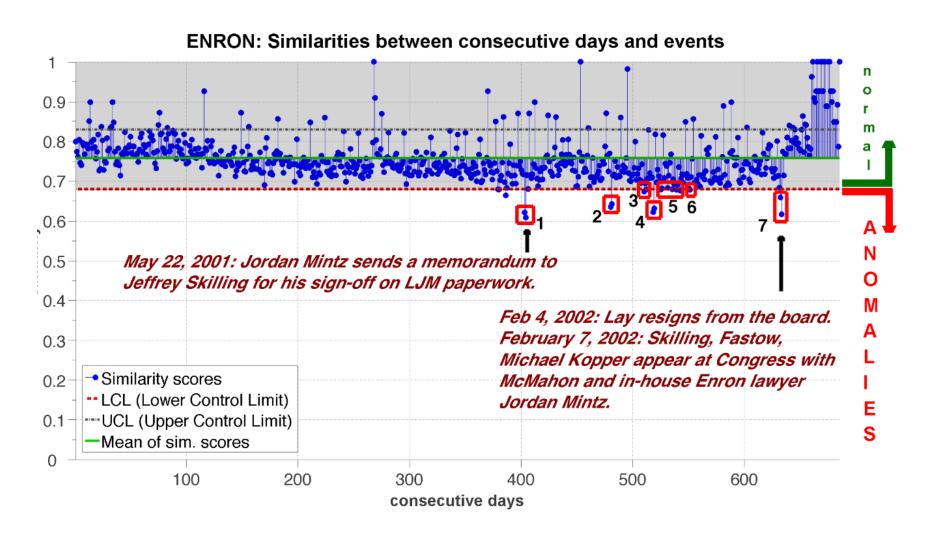
Connectome



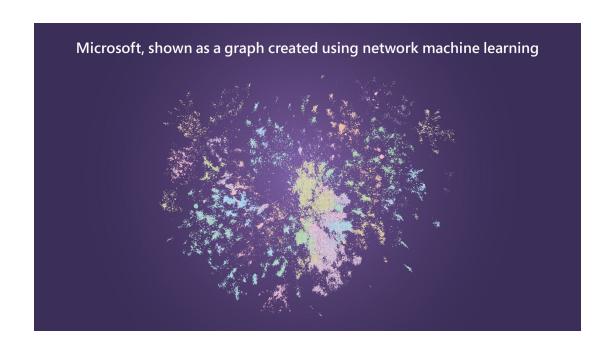
More connectome

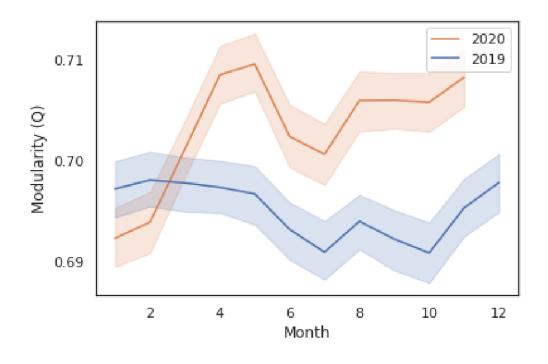


Enron anomaly prediction

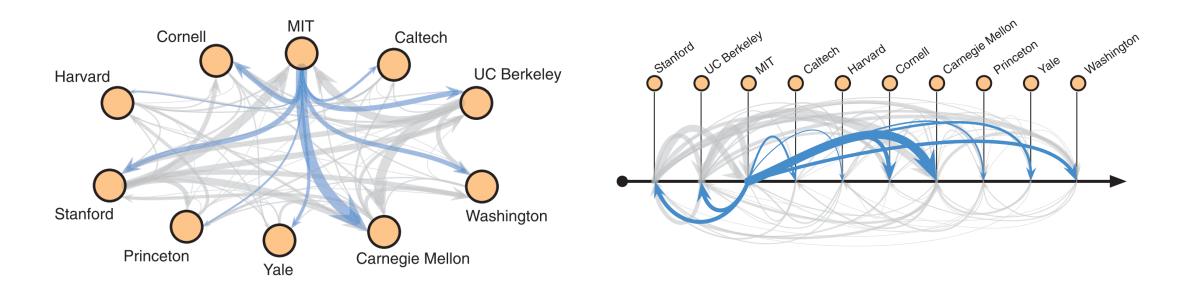


Organizational communication

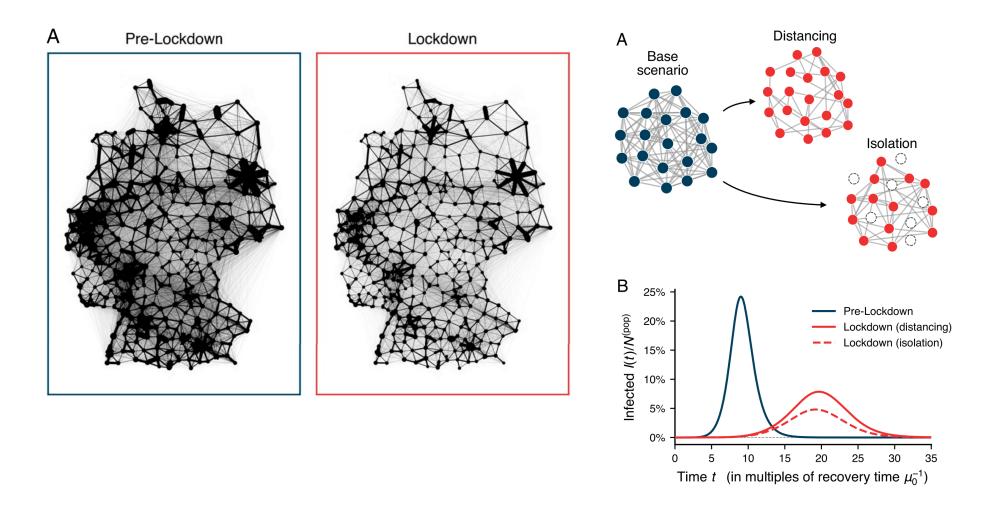




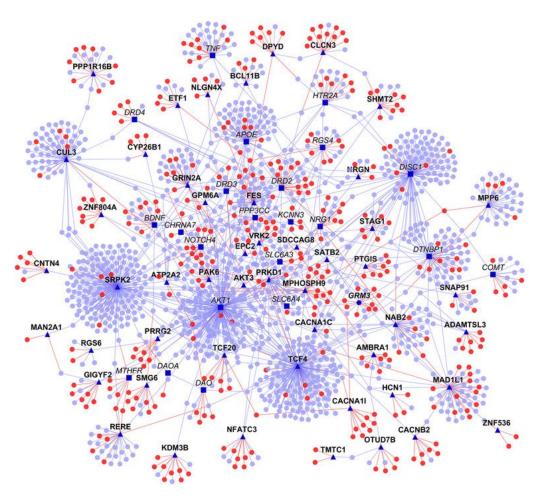
Faculty hiring and other hierarchies



Pandemic spread



Protein-protein interaction



What are NOT networks? - Hypergraphs

- Networks represent dyadic relationships: interactions between two things.
 - Example: an email from me to you
- Polyadic relationships (interactions between more than two things) are common.
 - Example: an email from me to you AND someone else
- We could ignore this:
 - Make an edge from me to you.
 - Make another, separate edge from me to someone else.
- Hypergraphs are a mathematical way of representing general polyadic relationships.

What are NOT networks? - Multigraphs

- ullet Graphs (strictly speaking) usually have at most one edge between node i and node j.
- There may be multiple relationships between two nodes in data that we want to model.
 - Example: An email from me to you, and a phone call from me to you.
- Sometimes we can compress this information into at most one edge, and still use a graph.
 - Example: Create an edge if there was an email OR a phone call.
- Multigraphs allow for more than one edge from node i to node j.

Every time we represent something in the real world with a network, we're making a modeling choice

What can we do with networks? (i.e. What is this class about?)

Class Calendar