[[1]](#footnote-1)

Replication of the Centrality in affiliation networks article

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*Abstract*— quiero ver cómo funciona git con un docx

*Index Terms*— Network science, Affiliation networks, Membership networks, Dual networks.

# Introduction

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# Goal And Scope

This project discusses strengths and weaknesses of centrality indices when applied to affiliation networks. Illustrate centralities on affiliation network consists different corporate executive officers in Colombia and their membership in different service providers (Health, recreation, courses for children, etc.).

# Literature Review

## Affiliation Networks

Affiliation networks are social networks formed by linkages among actors who participate in social activities or belong to collectivities. These networks are characterized by the multiple memberships of actors, which create ties among collectivities. An affiliation network consists of a set of actors and a collection of subsets of actors, or events, forming a two-mode, non-dyadic network. The affiliation relation relates each actor to a subset of events and each event to a subset of actors. Affiliation networks are sometimes called dual networks because they show the complementary perspectives through which actors are linked to each other as members of collectivities, and collectivities are linked to each other through shared members.[1]

Let's consider a hypothetical example of an affiliation network involving six actors and three events. The group of actors is represented by , and the set of events is represented by ,. In this network, there are g actors and h events. The matrix that shows the affiliation of the actors with the events is presented in Table 1 and is represented by . An '1' in the intersection of row i and column k of A indicates that actor is affiliated with event . In Table 2, we can see the matrix that shows the co-memberships shared by each pair of actors, which is represented by . On the other hand, Table 3 shows the matrix of event overlaps, which is represented by . This matrix gives the number of actors that are shared by each pair of events.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 0 | 1 |
|  | 0 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 1 | 1 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 1 |
|  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  | 1 | 1 | 0 |

Table 1. Affiliation network matrix

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
|  | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
|  | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
|  | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
|  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 |

Table 2. Actor co-membership matrix

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 | 2 | 2 |
|  | 2 | 4 | 2 |
|  | 2 | 2 | 4 |

Table 3. Event overlap matrix

The affiliation matrix is related to the actor co-membership matrix and to the event overlap matrix through the following equations:

(1)

And

(2)

## Centrality

Centralities refer to the importance or visibility of actors within a network. The motivations for centrality in one-mode dyadic networks are degree centrality, closeness centrality, betweenness centrality, and eigenvector centrality. Affiliation networks have unique features that require different centrality motivations from those used in one-mode networks. There may be theoretical insights gained from affiliation networks that could suggest new centrality approaches.[1]

To summarize, affiliation networks have unique properties that suggest centrality measures for these networks should have four characteristics. First, they should provide centrality measures for both actors and events. Second, they should be adaptable to subsets of actors and events. Third, they should focus on linkages between actors and events through overlapping memberships. Fourth, they should capture the inclusion relations between actors and events. However, analyses of affiliation networks have often used more traditional centrality measures for one-mode networks instead of considering these unique characteristics. Additionally, many analyses only study one-mode networks derived from the original affiliation network, ignoring the duality inherent in the affiliation relation. In the following sections, the author discusses five centrality measures (degree, eigenvector, closeness, betweenness, and flow betweenness) and applies them to affiliation network data, examining the results considering the unique characteristics of affiliation networks.

# Case Study

This affiliation network consists different corporate executive officers in Colombia and their membership in different services like clubs (NOGAL), health service providers (SURA), and recreation service providers (CAFAM).

# Data Set

It is a dataset with membership information of corporate executive officers in social organizations such as clubs and boards. It generates a bipartite network where left nodes represent persons and right nodes represent social organizations. An edge between a person and a social organization shows that the person is a member.

# Implemented Network Science Approach

We are going to generate a bipartite affiliation network and make an analysis about the centrality of this kind of network. Also, we are going to create a visual of the network from the dataset.

# Links

## Source code

<https://github.com/ccjimenezm/Network_science_G9/blob/main/Network.ipynb>

## Explicative video

# Team Members

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Team Member | Role | Activities |
| Jaider Pinto | Leader | Guide the team for the goal. |
| Cristian Jimenez | Investigator | Discover |
| Jimmy Prieto | Investigator | Apply |

Table 4. Team members

# Conclusions

References

1. Katherine Faust. (1997). Title. Centrality in affiliation networks. Available: <http://socsci.uci.edu/~kfaust/faust/research/articles/faust_centrality_sn_1997.pdf>
2. Jérôme Kunegis. (2014, October). Title. KONECT – The Koblenz Network Collection. Available: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/262406956_KONECT_the_Koblenz_network_collection>

1. This paragraph of the first footnote will contain the date on which you submitted your paper for review. It will also contain support information, including sponsor and financial support acknowledgment. For example, “This work was supported in part by the U.S. Depart­ment of Com­merce under Grant BS123456”.

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