

# Social Network Analysis

Prof. Vrijendra Singh  
Dept of IT, IIT Allahabad  
[vrij@iiita.ac.in](mailto:vrij@iiita.ac.in)  
7376581984

# Fair Use Disclaimer

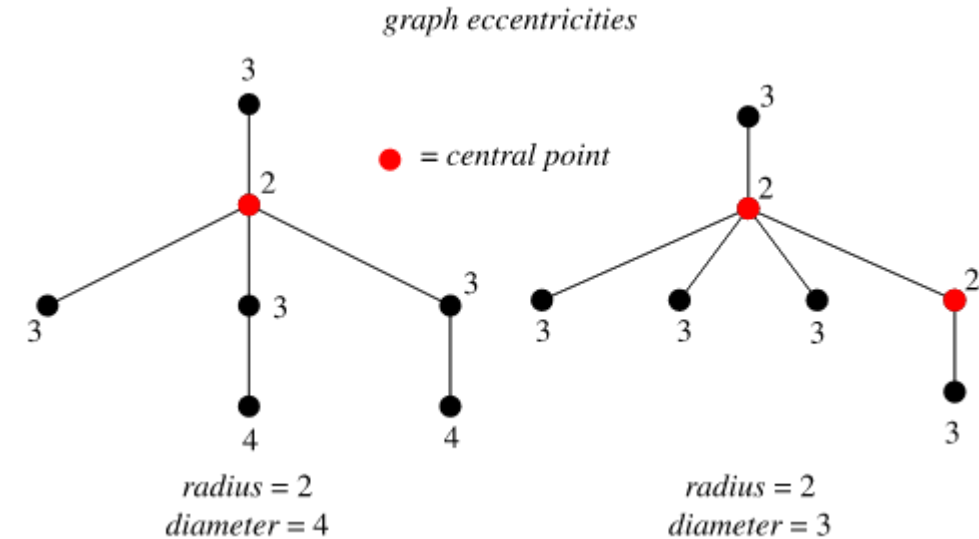
The presentation contains a very few information/material/images from the web resources, journal papers, books etc. under fair use policy. The materials have been taken for explaining the relevant issues related to the Social Network Analysis to the scientific community. If you wish to use any material from this presentation for the purpose other than the “fair use”, you must obtain the explicit permission from the copyright owner.

# Graph- Measures

## Eccentricity:

The eccentricity  $\epsilon(v)$  of a graph vertex  $v$  in a connected graph  $G$  is the **maximum graph distance between  $v$  and any other vertex  $u$  of  $G$** . For a disconnected graph, all vertices are defined to have infinite eccentricity (West 2000, p. 71).

- $\epsilon(v) = \max_{u \in V} d(u, v)$



# Graph- Measures

## Diameter:

The maximum eccentricity

$$d = \max_{v \in V} \epsilon(v)$$

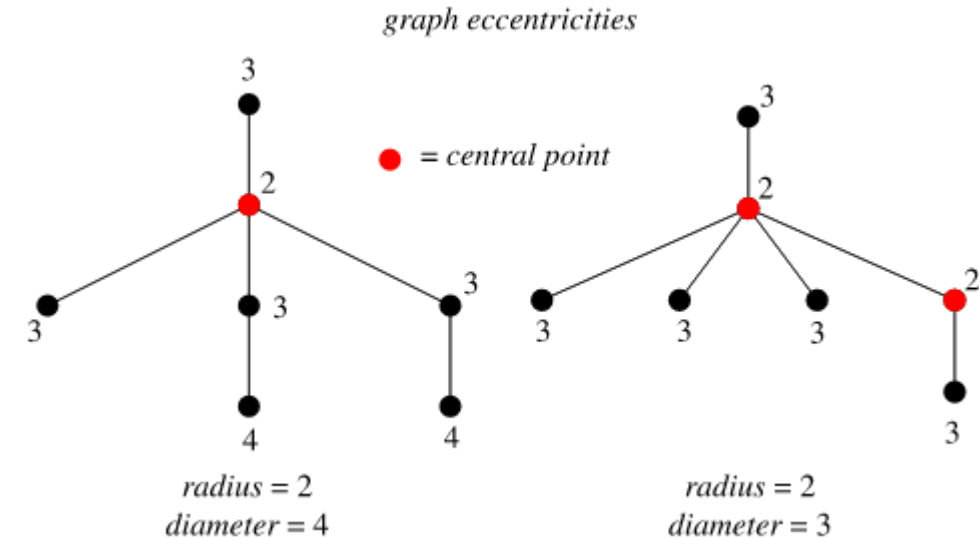
## Radius:

The minimum eccentricity

$$r = \min_{v \in V} \epsilon(v)$$

## Central Point:

A point  $v$  is a central point of a graph, if the eccentricity of the point is equal to the graph radius “ $r$ ”.



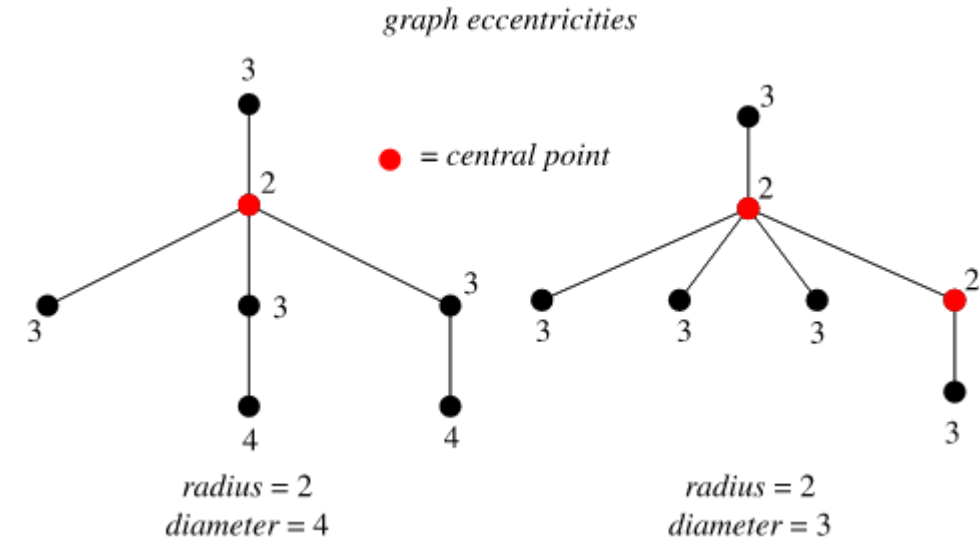
# Graph- Measures

## Graph Center:

is a set of vertices with graph eccentricity equals to the graph radius “ $r$ ” .

## Graph Periphery:

is a set of vertices with graph eccentricity equals to the graph diameter “ $d$ ” .



# Eigenvector Centrality

Influence of a node in a network

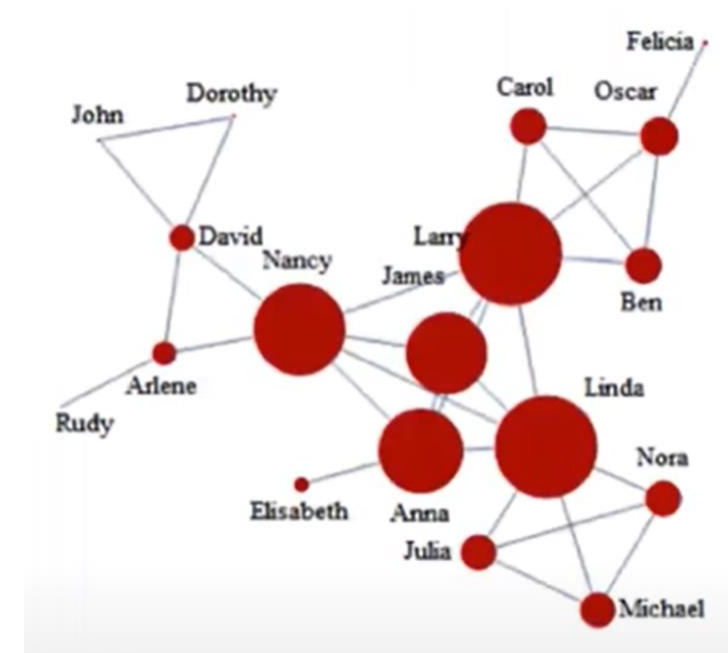
Importance of a node depends on the importance of its neighbours in recursive manner.

$$A v = \lambda v$$

Select an eigen vector associated with the largest eigen value.

Relationship with Page rank??

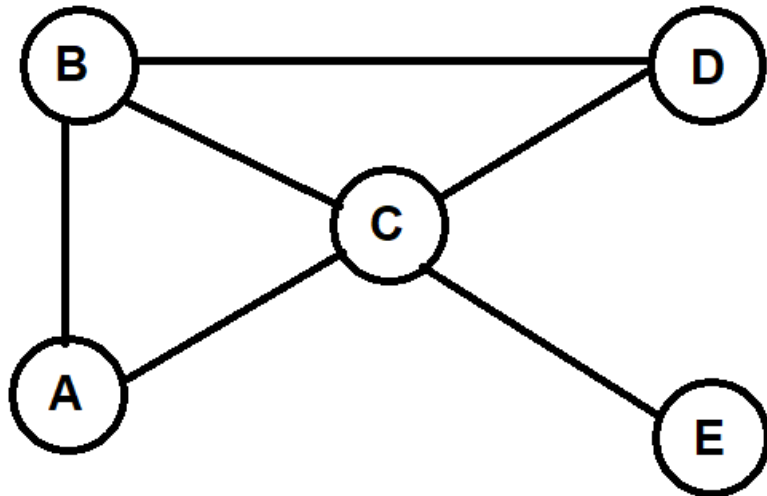
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PageRank>



<https://youtu.be/AjacGCIQ56o>

# Eigenvector Centrality

Compute Eigen Value and corresponding vectors for given graph



|   | A | B | C | D | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   | - | - | - | - | - |
| A | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| B | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| C | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| D | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| E | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

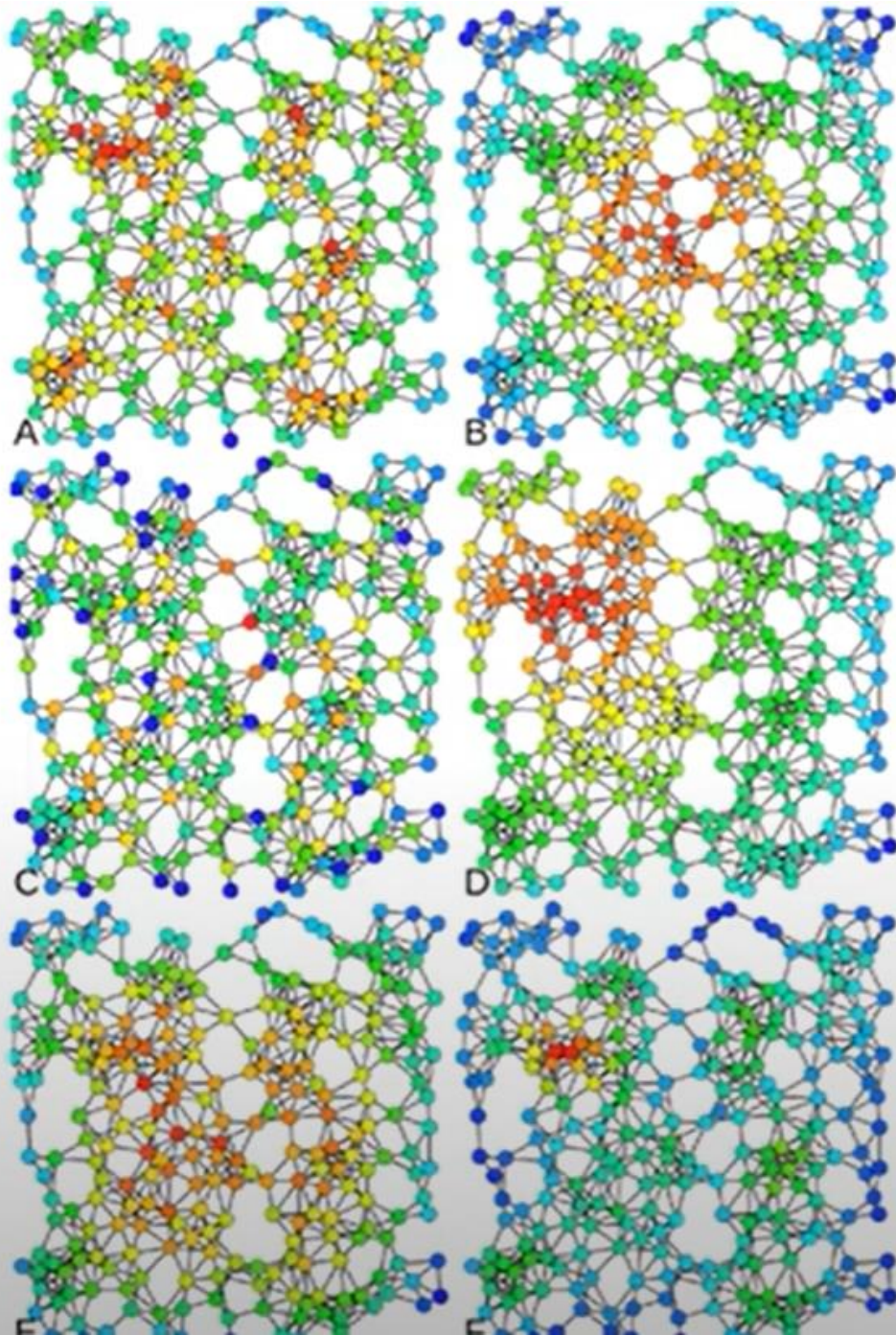
# Katz Centrality

- introduced by Leo Katz in 1953 and is used to measure the relative degree of influence of an actor (or node) within a social network.
- Weighted count of all paths coming to the node
- the weight of the path of length  $n$  is counted with attenuation factor
- Connection from far nodes are penalized by an attenuation factor
- Unlike typical centrality measures which consider only the shortest path (the geodesic) between a pair of actors, Katz centrality measures influence by taking into account the total number of walks between a pair of actors.
- It is similar to Google's PageRank and to the eigenvector centrality
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katz\\_centrality#:~:text=In%20graph%20theory%2C%20the%20Katz,of%20centrality%20in%20a%20network.&text=Unlike%20typical%20centrality%20measures%20which,between%20a%20pair%20of%20actors.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katz_centrality#:~:text=In%20graph%20theory%2C%20the%20Katz,of%20centrality%20in%20a%20network.&text=Unlike%20typical%20centrality%20measures%20which,between%20a%20pair%20of%20actors.)



# Bonacich Centrality

- Two parametric centrality measure  $c(\alpha, \beta)$
- $\alpha$  is a normalisation factor
- $\beta$  can be +ve or -ve; +ve if connected to powerful else -ve if connected to powerless



- A) Degree centrality
- B) Closeness centrality
- C) Betweenness centrality
- D) Eigenvector centrality
- E) Katz centrality
- F) Alpha centrality

**Thank You!**