Emerging Models and Paradigms in Network Science

Part #0: Introduction

Ph.D. Course at University of Calabria 27–30 May 2024

Francesco Cauteruccio

DIEM, University of Salerno



francescocauteruccio.info

Course schedule

- Monday 27/05, 14:30 17:30: Introduction + Temporal Networks
- Tuesday 28/05, 14:30 17:30: Multilayer Networks
- Wednesday 29/05, 14:30 17:30: Stream Graphs + Higher-Order Interactions
- Thursday 30/05, 14:30 17:30: Higher-Order Interactions + Network Science project

Who am I?

Francesco Cauteruccio (he/him) received the Ph.D. in Mathematics and Computer Science from the University of Calabria in January 2018. Currently, he is a Tenure-Track Assistant Professor at the Department of Information Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Applied Mathematics (DIEM) at the University of Salerno (Italy). He has been a visiting researcher at the Department of Artificial Intelligence and Cybersecurity, Alpen-Adria-Universität (Austria) and a visiting Ph.D. student at CREATIS, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1 (France).

E-mail: fcauteruccio@unisa.it
Web: francescocauteruccio.info





What do I do?

- Social and Complex Network Analysis
 - o Phenomena in Computational Social Science
 - Network-based modeling of complex systems
 - Network and Hypernetwork Science
- Data Science
- Logic Programming and methods for coupling inductive and deductive reasoning
- Internet of Things
- Advanced Algorithms for Sequences Comparison





Motivation I

- Network Science
 - Network science is an interdisciplinary field that studies the structure and behavior of complex networks, including social networks, biological networks, and technological networks.
 - It involves the use of mathematical models and computational tools to analyze how network structures influence the dynamics and functionalities of the systems they represent.
- Why Network Science is useful
 - o Understanding complex systems
 - Interconnectedness Network science helps reveal how components in a system are interconnected.
 - Patterns and Relationships Identifies patterns and relationships that are not apparent when studying individual components in isolation.
 - Modeling real complex systems.
 - Enhancing data analysis.

Motivation II

- Real complex systems are multi-dimensional and exhibit timevarying relationships.
 - Therefore, network science needs to adapt and provide suitable models and computational tools to deal with these aspects.
- Old-but-gold and novel models in Network Science
 - o Temporal Networks how to deal with time [3],
 - Multilayer Networks how to deal with multiple types of interactions [2],
 - o Stream Graphs how to deal with interactions in time [4],
 - Hypernetworks how to deal with non-dyadic relationships [1].
- ... but why?
 - o They reflect reality and enhance predictive power.
 - Better solution to complex problems.

Overview of the course

- We start by discussing old-but-gold models
 - o Temporal Networks,
 - o Multilayer Networks.
- Then, we discuss novel ones
 - o Stream Graphs,
 - Hypernetworks
- For each topic, we make some coding exercises
 - o Python programming language is suggested.
- The course involves a final project:
 - An empirical study of a certain phenomenon on a network dataset, or
 - o Definition of a (possibly novel) problem on the discussed models.

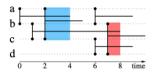


Figure: Viz of a stream graph with maximal compact cliques highlighted. Source: [4]

Repository

- We have a GitHub repository
 - https://github.com/finalfire/networkscience-phdcourse-2024
- Some slides will report a partial link to it
 - o e.g., examples/temporal-network-0.md indicates the file temporal-network-o.md within the directory examples at the root of the repository.

Thanks for your attention!

Francesco Cauteruccio, Ph.D. University of Salerno

fcauteruccio@unisa.it https://francescocauteruccio.info

References I



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