



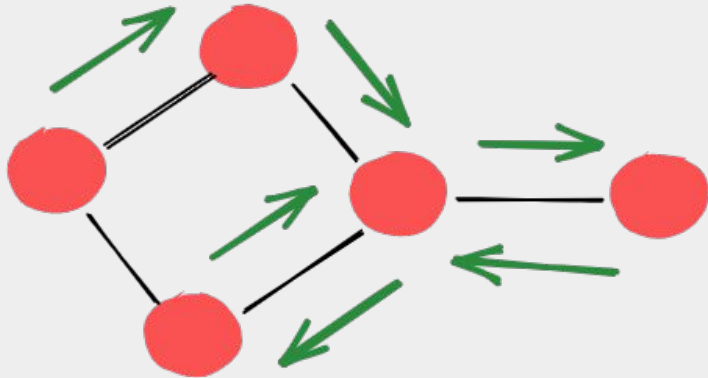
Small World cont.

ivanovitch.silva@ufrn.br
@ivanovitchm

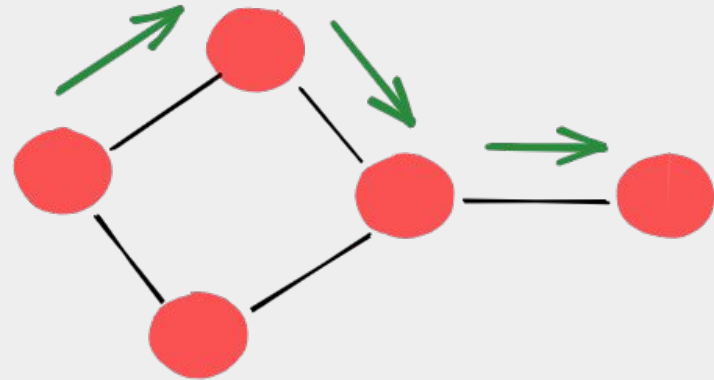
Paths Walks Distances



A network really shines when you use it for what it is for: **exploring its connections** .



An example of a walk of length six in the network



An example of a path of length three in the network

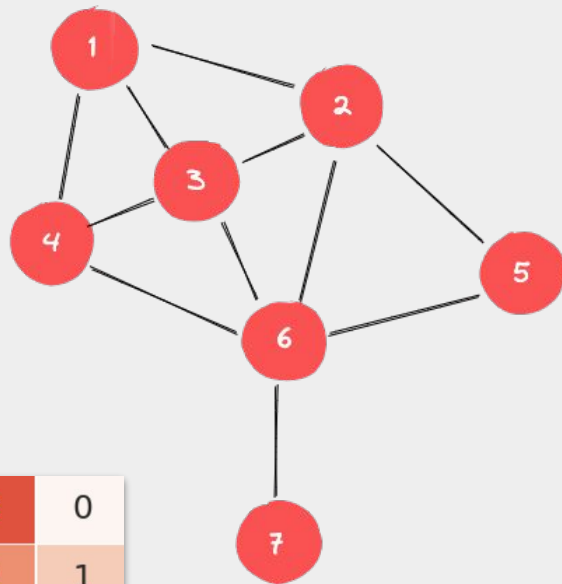
Walks and Matrices

Adjacent Matrix (A)

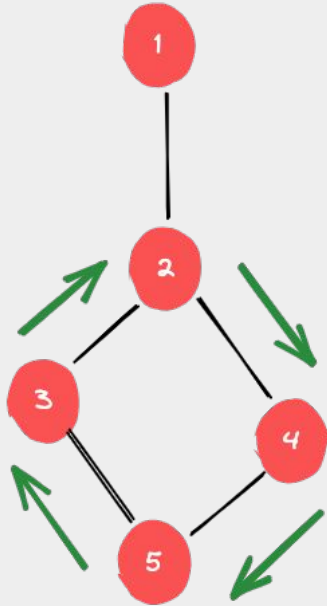
0	1	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	1	0

A^2

3	1	2	1	1	3	0
1	4	2	3	1	2	1
2	2	4	2	2	2	1
1	3	2	3	1	1	1
1	1	2	1	2	1	1
3	2	2	1	1	5	0
0	1	1	1	1	0	1

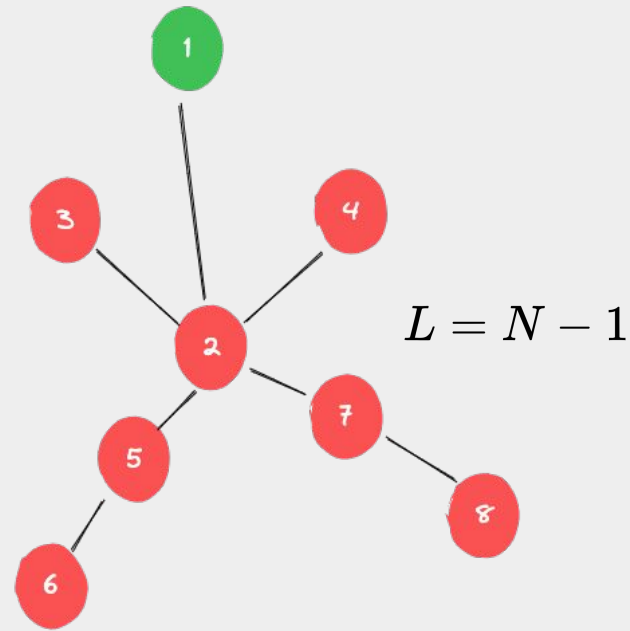


Cycles



```
# Return all cycles of G
nx.cycle_basis(G)
[[3, 5, 4, 2]]

# G is a tree?
nx.is_tree(G)
False
```

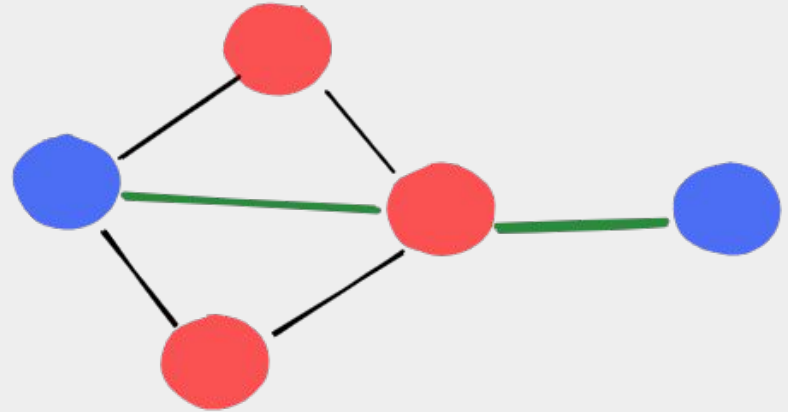


```
# Return all cycles of G
nx.cycle_basis(G)
[]

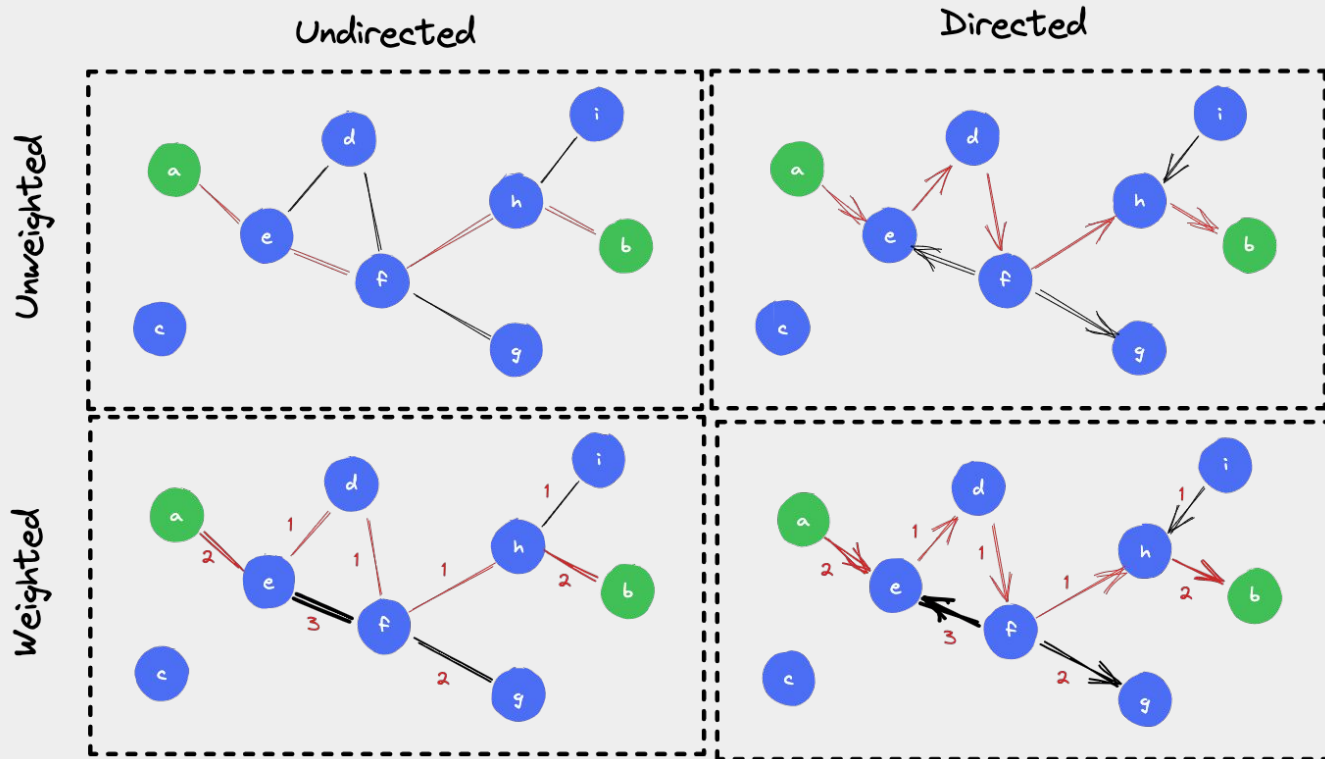
# G is a tree?
nx.is_tree(G)
True
```

Distance

The concept of a **path** is the basis of the definition of **distance** among nodes in a network. The natural distance measure between two nodes is defined as the minimum number of links that must be traversed in a path connecting the two nodes. Such a path is called the **shortest path**, and its length is called the shortest-path length.



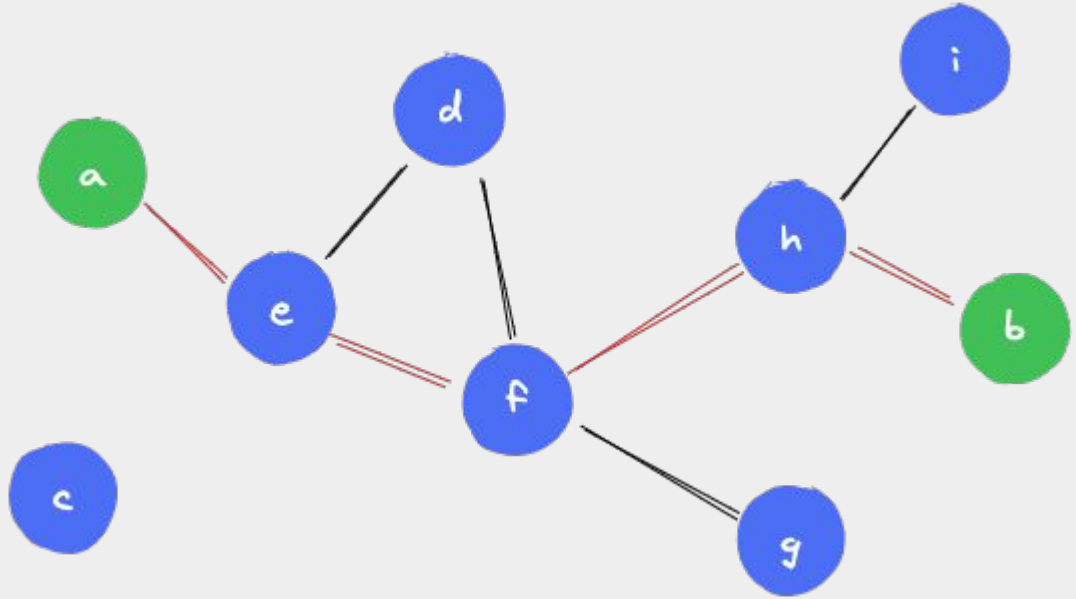
Shortest Path



Average Shortest Path Length

$$\langle l \rangle = \frac{\sum_{ij} l_{ij}}{\binom{N}{2}} = \frac{2 \sum_{ij} l_{ij}}{N(N-1)}$$

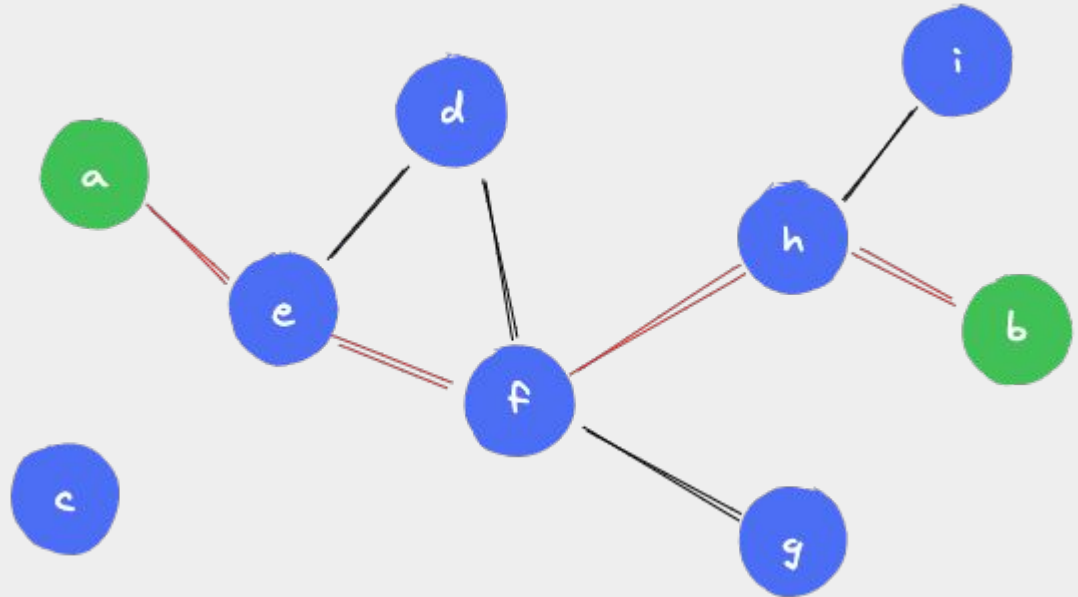
$$\langle l \rangle = \frac{\left(\sum_{ij} \frac{1}{l_{ij}} \right)^{-1}}{\binom{N}{2}}$$



Diameter of Network

$$l_{max} = \max_{ij} l_{ij}$$

(src, dest)	(b,c)
(a,b)	-	
a - e - f - h - b	(b,d)	
(a,c)	b - h - f - d	
-	(b,e)	
(a,d)	b - h - f - e	
a - e - d	(b,f)	
(a,e)	b - h - f	
a - e	
....		



```

nx.has_path(G, 'a', 'c')           # False
nx.has_path(G, 'a', 'b')           # True
nx.shortest_path(G, 'a', 'b')      # ['a','e','f','h','b']
nx.shortest_path_length(G, 'a', 'b') # 4
nx.shortest_path(G, 'a')           # dictionary
nx.shortest_path_length(G, 'a')     # dictionary
nx.shortest_path(G)                # all pairs
nx.shortest_path_length(G)         # all pairs
nx.average_shortest_path_length(G) # error
G.remove_node('c')                 # make G connected
nx.average_shortest_path_length(G) # now okay

```

```

{'a': {'a': ['a'],
       'b': ['a', 'e', 'f', 'h', 'b'],
       'd': ['a', 'e', 'd'],
       'e': ['a', 'e'],
       'f': ['a', 'e', 'f'],
       'g': ['a', 'e', 'f', 'g'],
       'h': ['a', 'e', 'f', 'h'],
       'i': ['a', 'e', 'f', 'h', 'i']}},
{'b': {'a': ['b', 'h', 'f', 'e', 'a'],

```

```

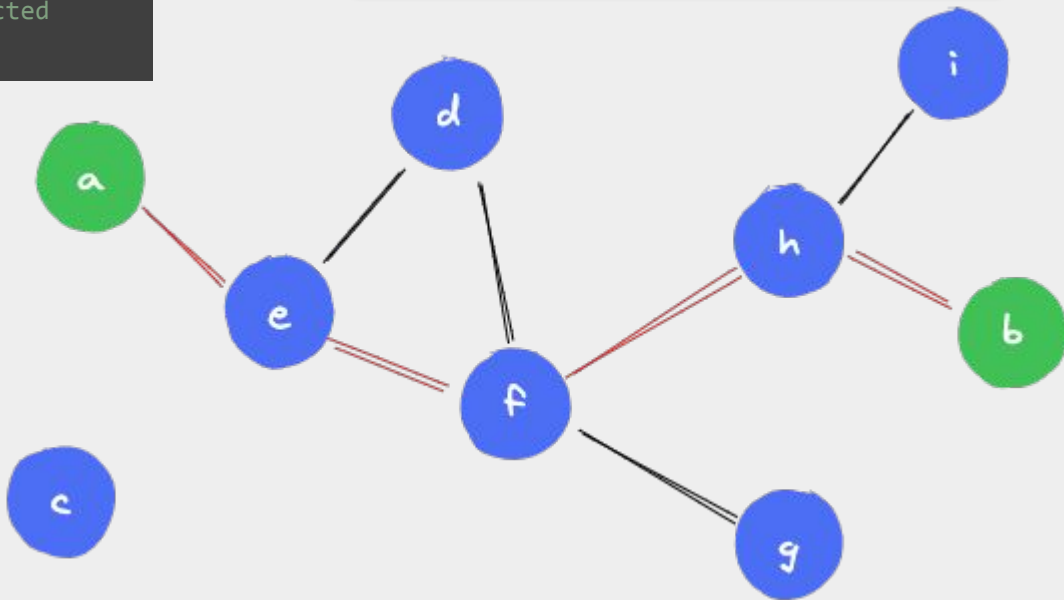
{'a': ['a'],
 'b': ['a', 'e', 'f', 'h', 'b'],
 'd': ['a', 'e', 'd'],
 'e': ['a', 'e'],
 'f': ['a', 'e', 'f'],
 'g': ['a', 'e', 'f', 'g'],
 'h': ['a', 'e', 'f', 'h'],
 'i': ['a', 'e', 'f', 'h', 'i']}

```

```

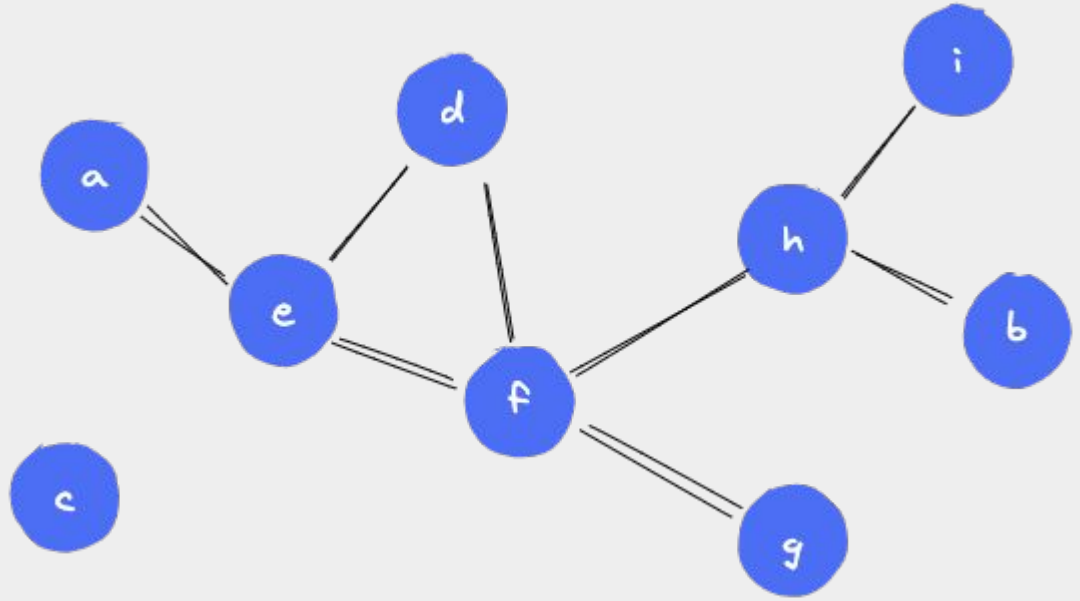
{'a': 0, 'b': 4, 'd': 2, 'e': 1, 'f': 2, 'g': 3, 'h': 3, 'i': 4}

```

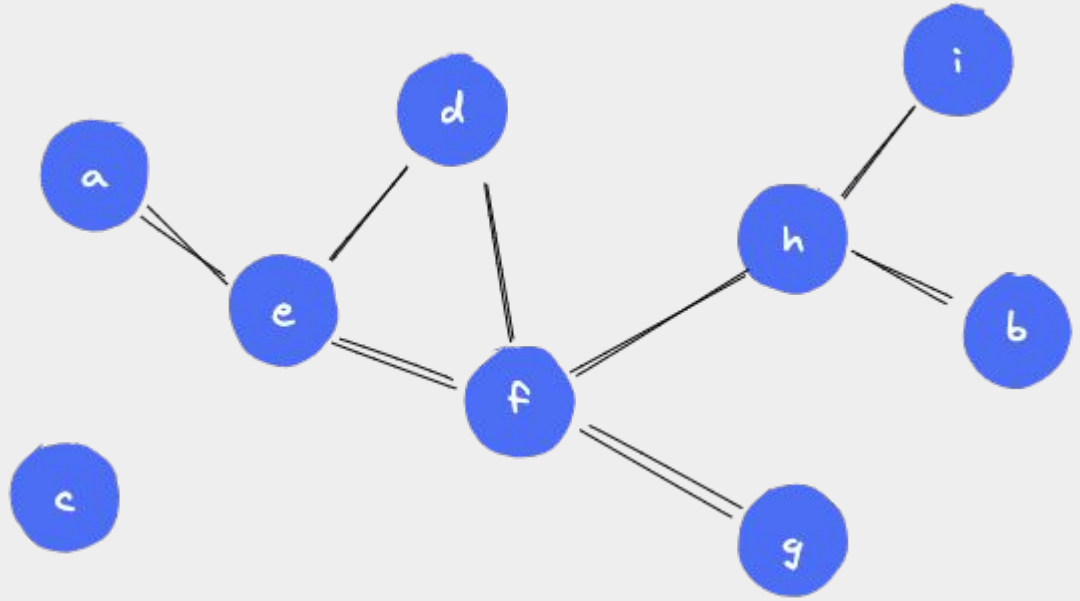
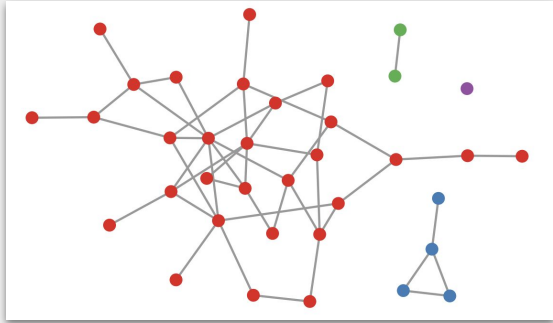


Connected Components

If two nodes cannot be connected by a walk, then they are on different **connected components**. Connected components are subgraphs whose nodes can be reached from one another by following the edges of the network.



Giant Connected Components (GCC)

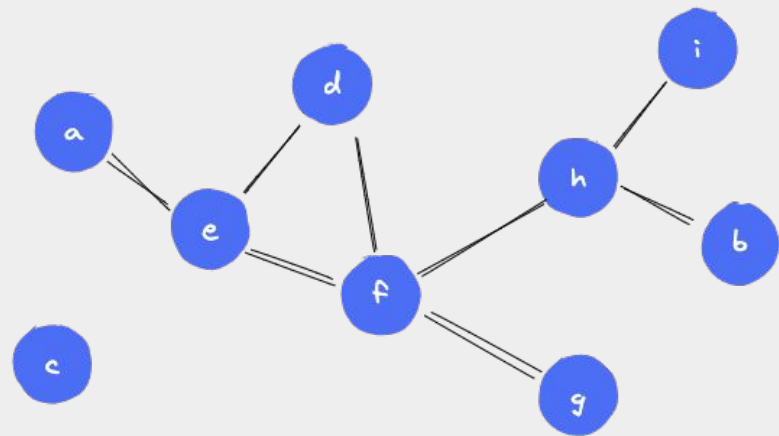


```
# G is connected or not?
nx.is_connected(G)
False

# interact under all connected component of G
for component in nx.connected_components(G):
    print(component)
{'a', 'i', 'e', 'g', 'h', 'd', 'b', 'f'}
{'c'}

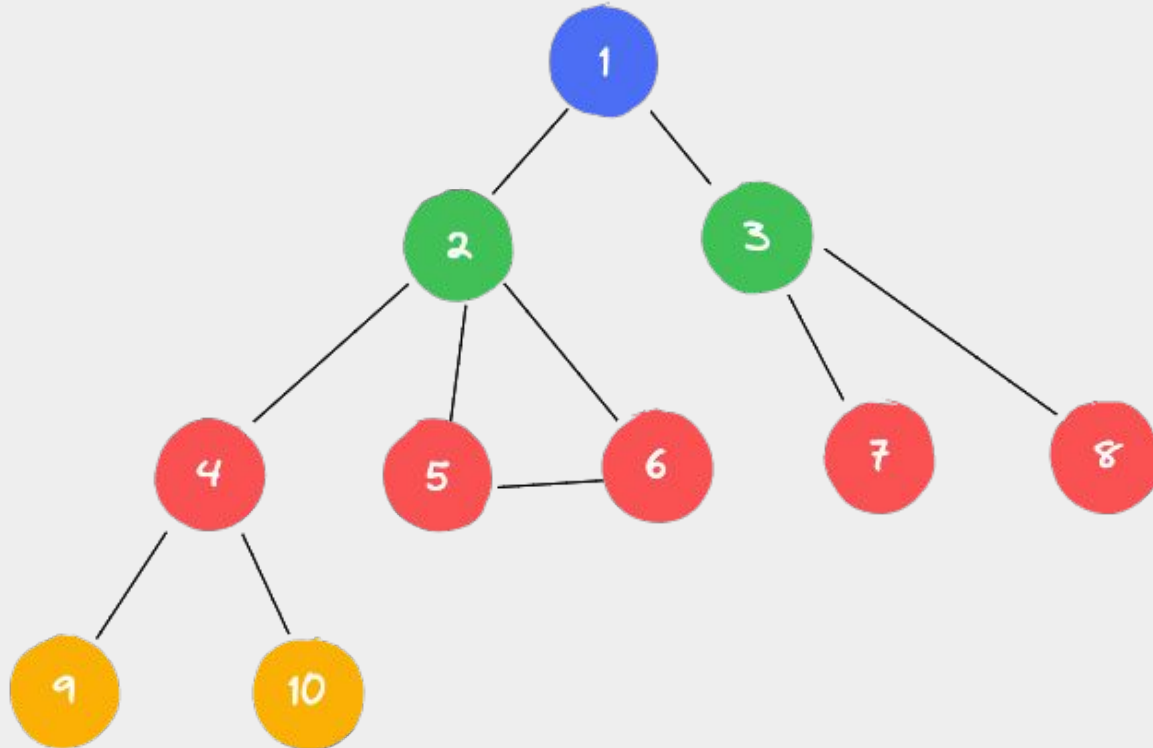
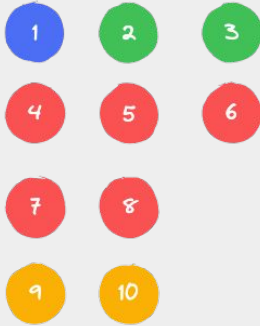
# how many connected components has G?
nx.number_connected_components(G)
2

# which connected component is a node N?
nx.node_connected_component(G, "a")
{'a', 'b', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i'}
```



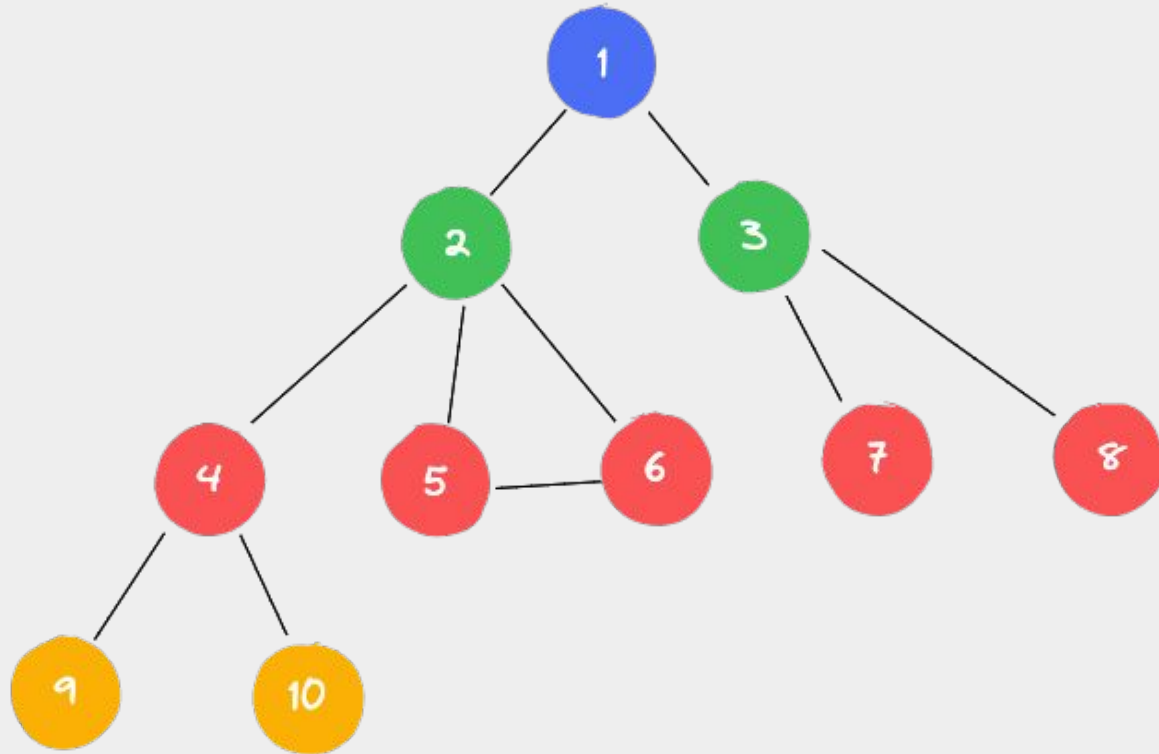
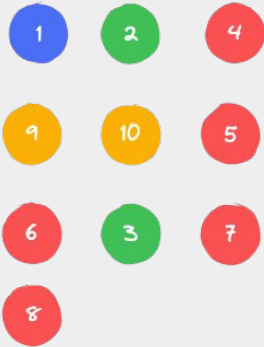
Breadth-First Search (BFS) vs Depth-First Search (DFS)

Visited Nodes



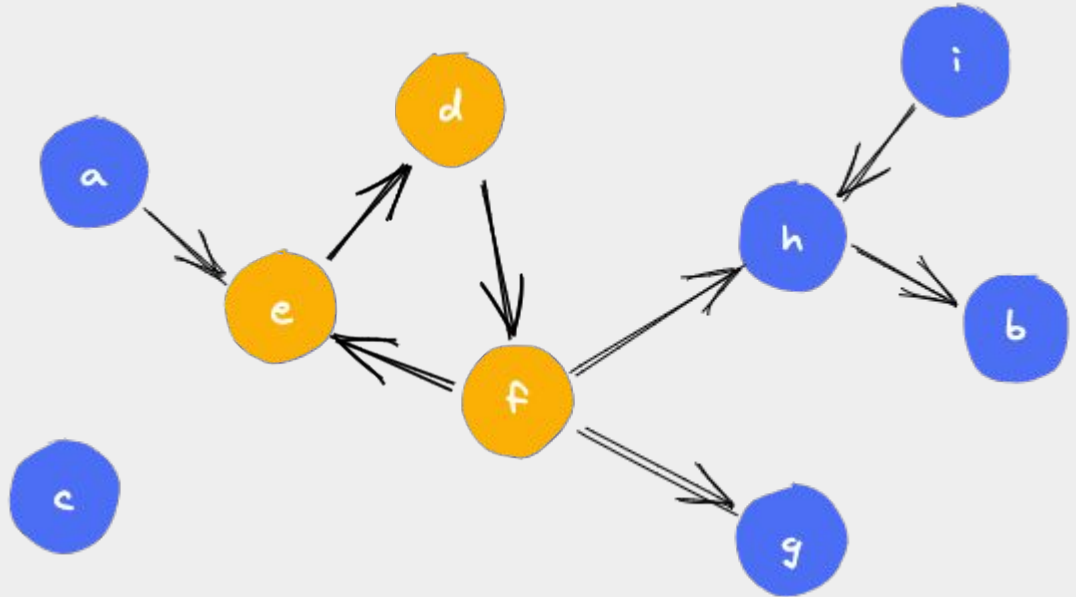
Breadth-First Search (BFS) vs Depth-First Search (DFS)

Visited Nodes



Strongly & Weakly Components (SCC vs WCC)

What does it mean a strongly or weakly network?



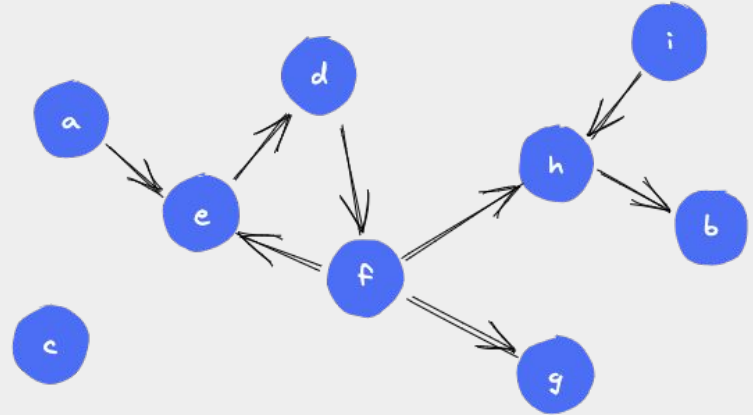

```
nx.is_strongly_connected(G)
False

nx.is_weakly_connected(G)
False

list(nx.weakly_connected_components(G))
[{'a', 'b', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i'}, {'c'}]

list(nx.strongly_connected_components(G))
[{'b'}, {'h'}, {'g'}, {'d', 'e', 'f'}, {'a'}, {'i'}, {'c'}]

nx.number_strongly_connected_components(G)
7
```





Social Distance
Six Degrees of Separation
Friend of a Friend



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Data Article

COVID-19: A scholarly production dataset report for research analysis



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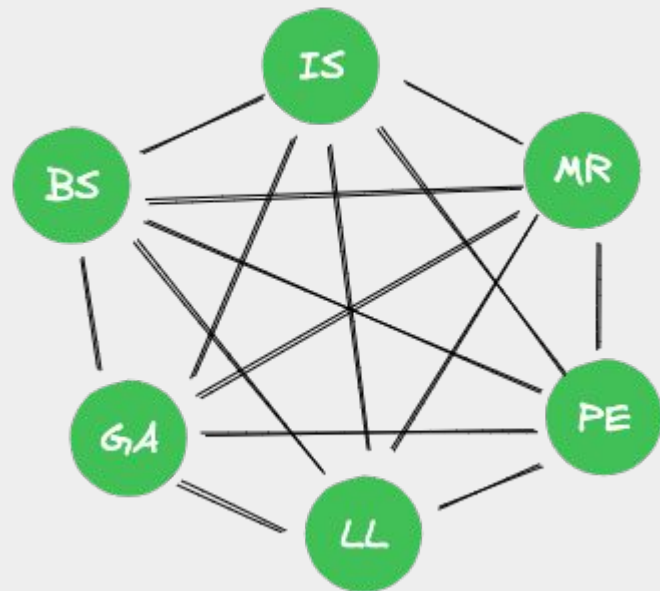
COVID-19
SARS-CoV-2
Pandemic
Data Science
Bibliometrics
Scientometrics

ABSTRACT

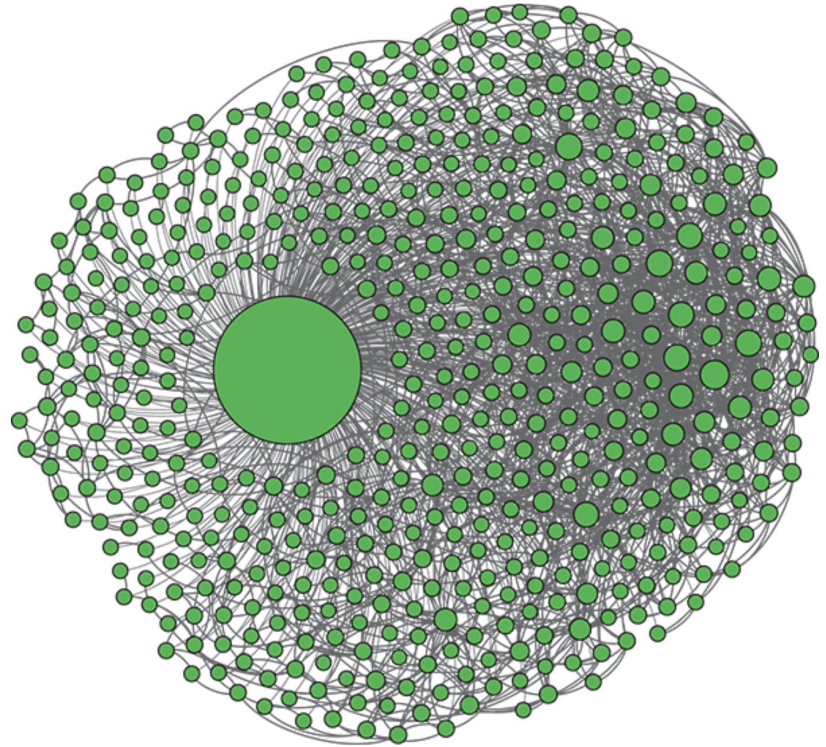
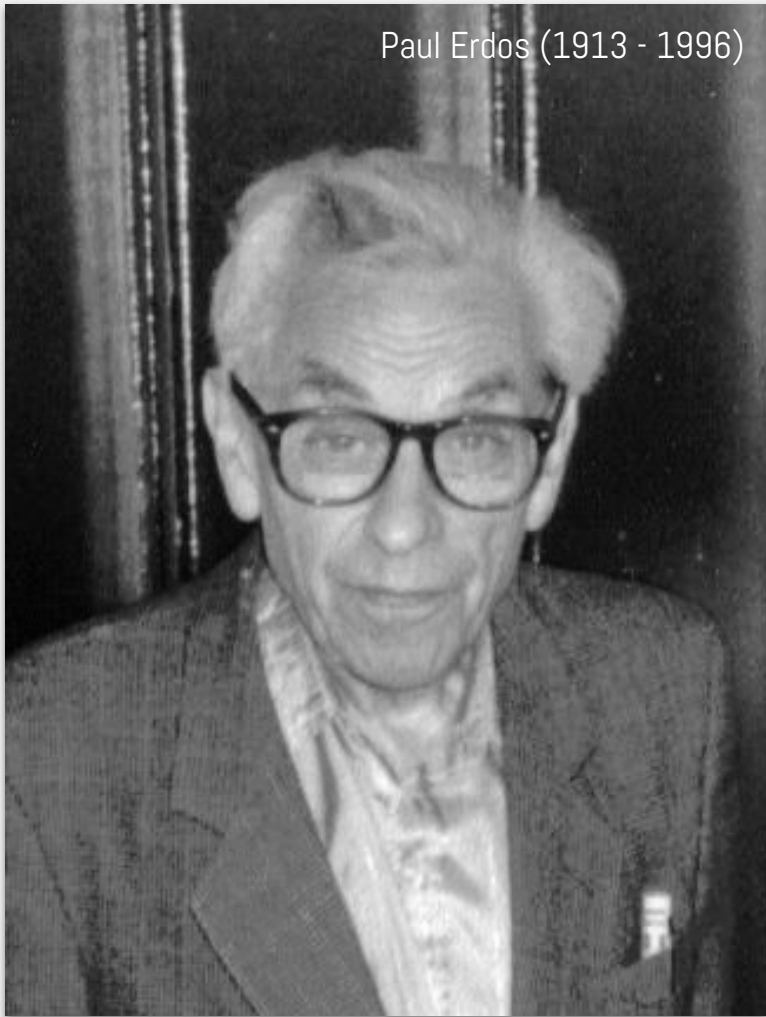
COVID-2019 has been recognized as a global threat, and several studies are being conducted in order to contribute to the fight and prevention of this pandemic. This work presents a scholarly production dataset focused on COVID-19, providing an overview of scientific research activities, making it possible to identify countries, scientists and research groups most active in this task force to combat the coronavirus disease. The dataset is composed of 40,212 records of articles' metadata collected from Scopus, PubMed, arXiv and bioRxiv databases from January 2019 to July 2020. Those data were extracted by using the techniques of Python Web Scraping and preprocessed with Pandas Data Wrangling. In addition, the pipeline to preprocess and generate the dataset are versioned with the Data Version Control tool (DVC) and are thus easily reproducible and auditable.

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Coauthorship networks

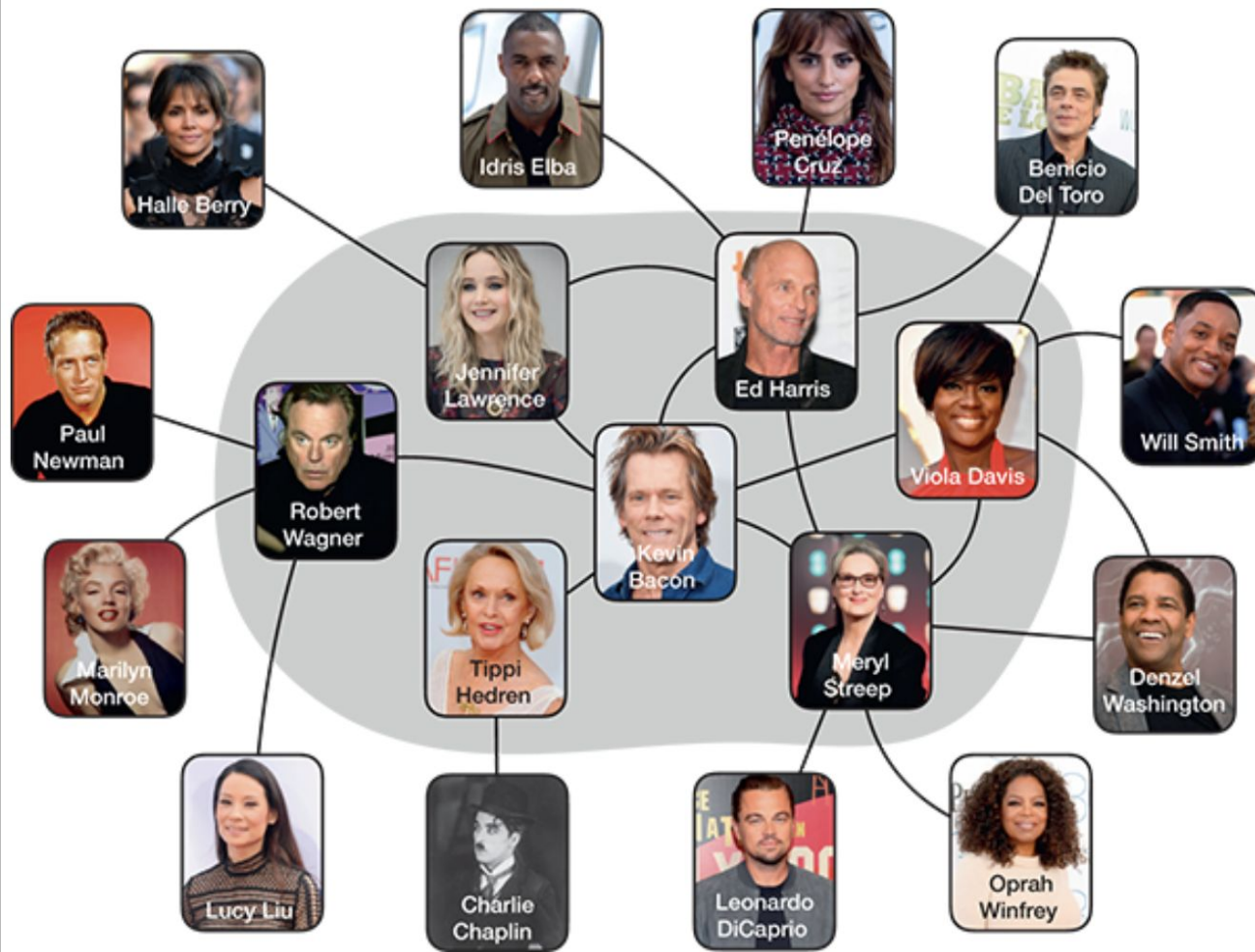


Paul Erdos (1913 - 1996)

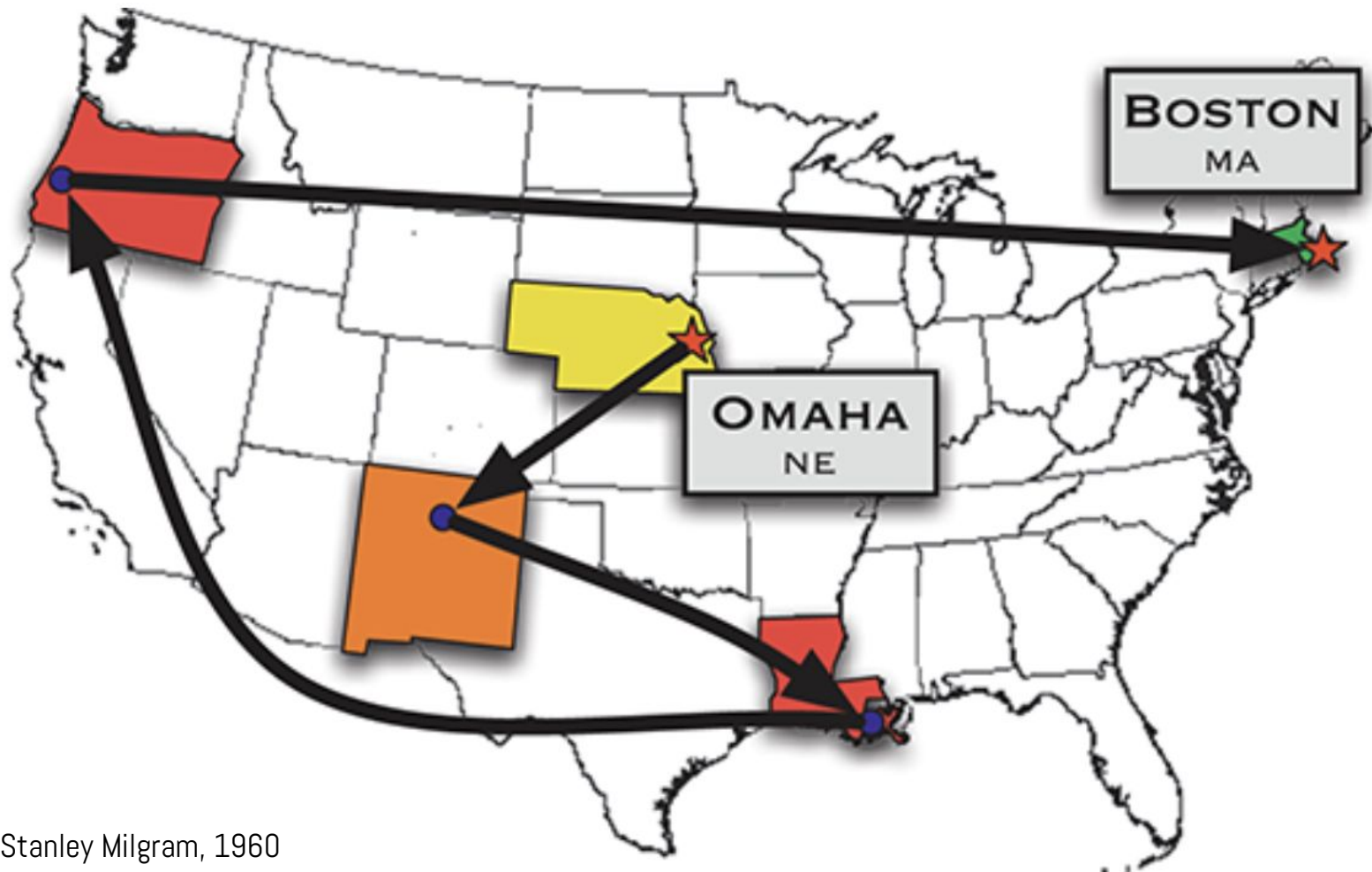


Ego Network

Paul Erdős was a famous mathematician who made critical contributions to network science. Mathematicians are fond of studying their distance in the coauthorship network from the particular node corresponding to Erdős. They call this distance their **Erdős number**.



The Oracle of Bacon



Stanley Milgram, 1960



The Wiki Game App

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Walmart



GOAL

Hebrew language

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21s

ROUND RESULTS

DAY LEADERS

WEEK LEADERS

ALL-TIME LEADERS

YOUR WINS ARE NOT SAVED! [CREATE ACCOUNT!](#) | [LOGIN](#)

Boy Scouts of America → Sodium chloride

(4 minutes ago) [←](#) [→](#)



#1. **TealDeer46** (2000pts)

WIN #1

Boy Scouts of America → New Mexico → Mining → Sodium chloride

(800PTS · 4CLICKS · 19SECS) [f](#) [t](#) [p](#)

WIN #2

Boy Scouts of America → New Mexico → Economy of New Mexico → Manganese → Chlorine → Sodium chloride

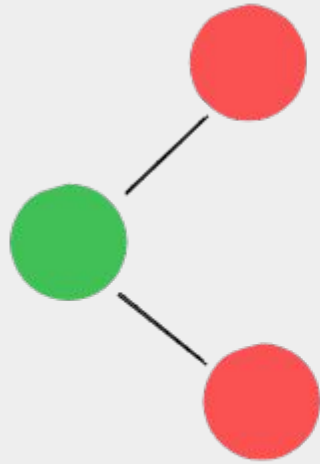
(1200PTS · 6CLICKS · 82SECS) [f](#) [t](#) [p](#)



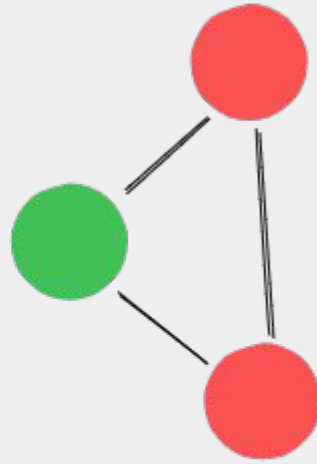
#2. **CrimsonChinchilla37** (600pts)

Feedback? [\[x\]](#)

Friend of a Friend



Triad



Triangle

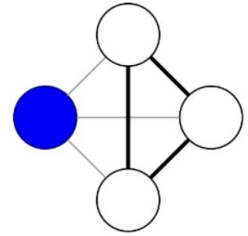
Clustering Coefficient

Some social theories consider triads essential units of social network analysis.

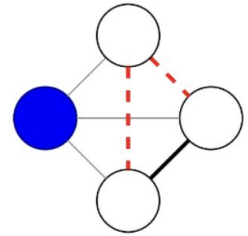
- The **clustering coefficient** is the fraction of possible triangles that contain the ego
- Think of the clustering coefficient as a measure of the "stardom"

$$C(i) = \frac{\tau(i)}{\tau_{max}(i)} = \frac{\tau(i)}{\binom{k_i}{2}} = \frac{2\tau(i)}{k_i(k_i - 1)}$$

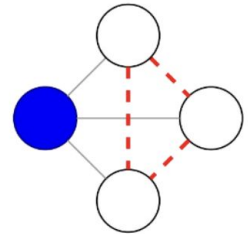
$$C = \frac{\sum_{i; k_i > 1} C(i)}{N_{k > 1}}$$



$$c = 1$$



$$c = 1/3$$



$$c = 0$$

```

nx.triangles(G)
{'a': 3, 'b': 3, 'c': 3, 'd': 3}

nx.clustering(G, "a")
1.0

nx.clustering(G)
{'a': 1.0, 'b': 1.0, 'c': 1.0, 'd': 1.0}

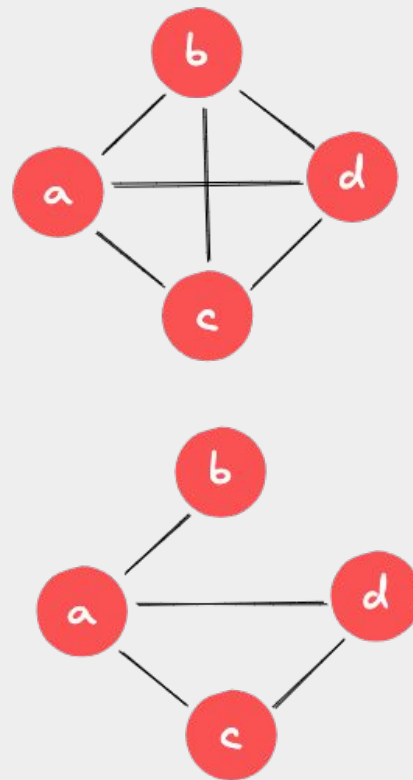
nx.average_clustering(G)
1

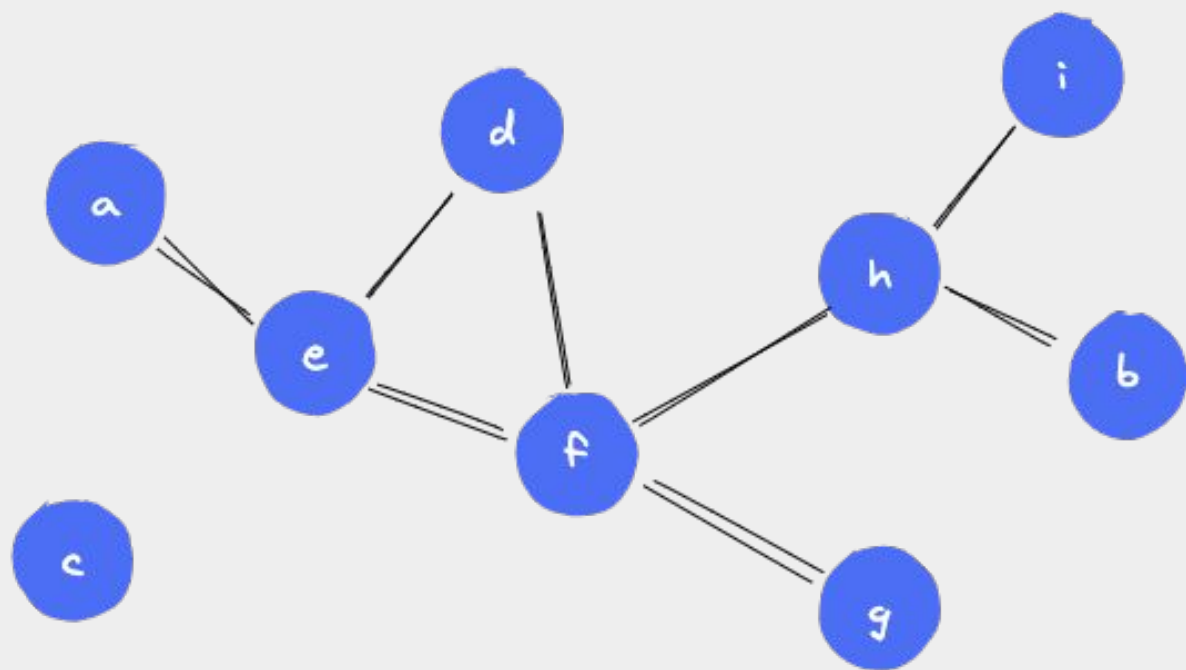
G.remove_edge("b", "c")
G.remove_edge("b", "d")

nx.clustering(G)
{'a': 0.3333333333333333, 'b': 0, 'c': 1.0, 'd': 1.0}

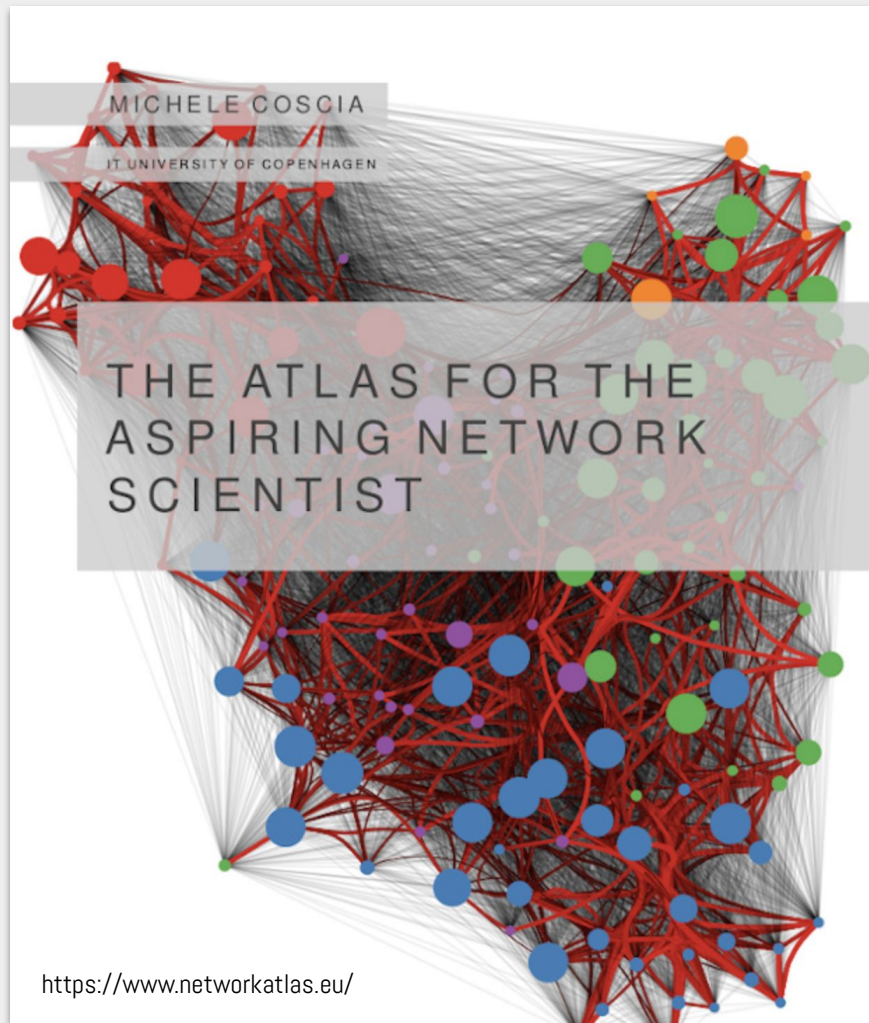
nx.average_clustering(G)
0.5833333333333333

```





```
nx.average_clustering(G)  
0.16666666666666666
```



Further Reading

Chapter 07 Paths & Walks

Chapter 09 Density

Chapter 10 Shortest Paths