

Análise de Redes

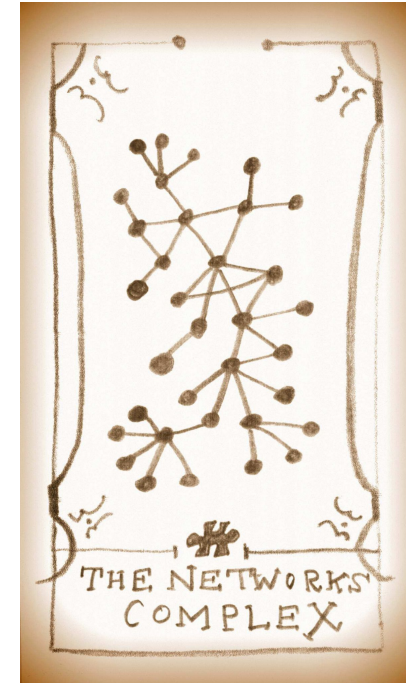
Uma breve Introdução

Prof. Patrick Terrematte

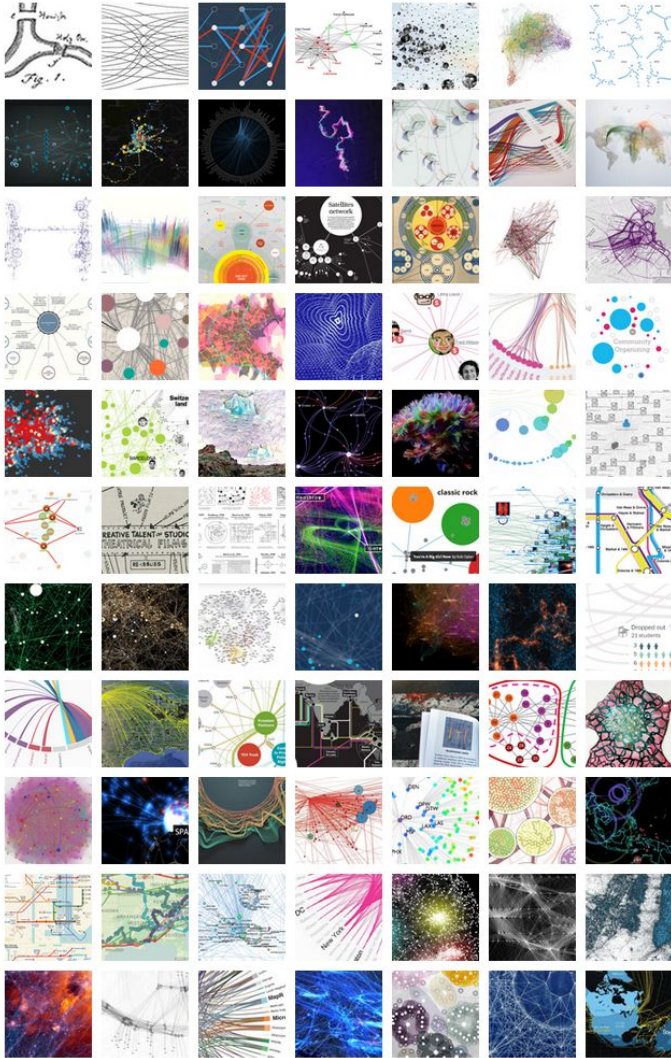


Análise de Redes

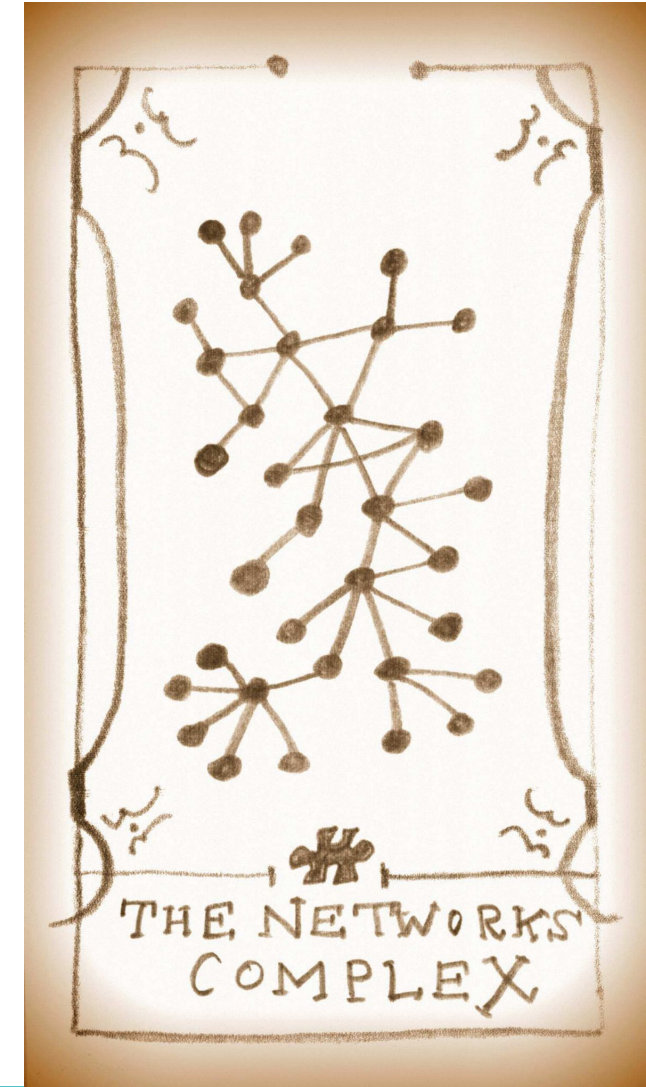
- Elementos de redes:
 - definições básicas, densidade, esparcidade, subredes, graus, e representações.
- Small worlds
 - Assortatividade, Caminhos, Distâncias, Componentes de conexões, Coeficientes de clustering.
- Hubs
 - Distribuições de centralidade, Decomposição, Betweenness, Eigenvector Centrality.
- Aplicações
 - Estudo de caso da Wikipedia
 - Estudo de caso do Twitter



Datasets clássicos



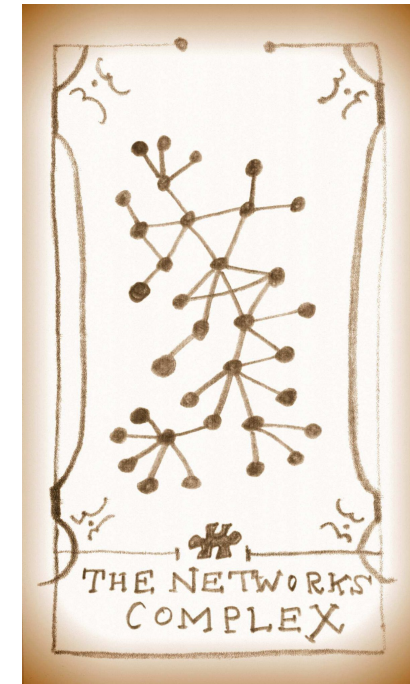
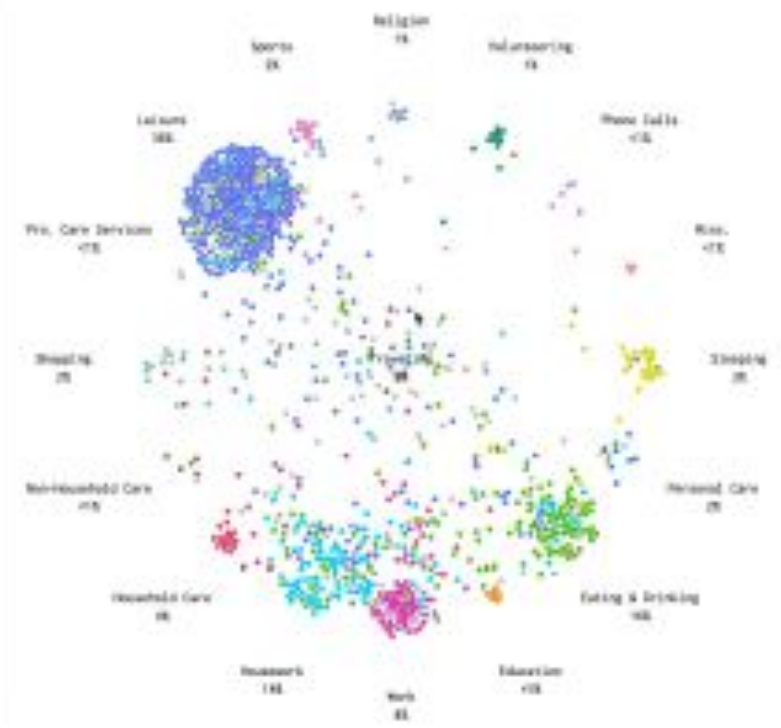
<http://www.visualcomplexity.com/vc/>



6:34pm

LOW MEDIUM HIGH

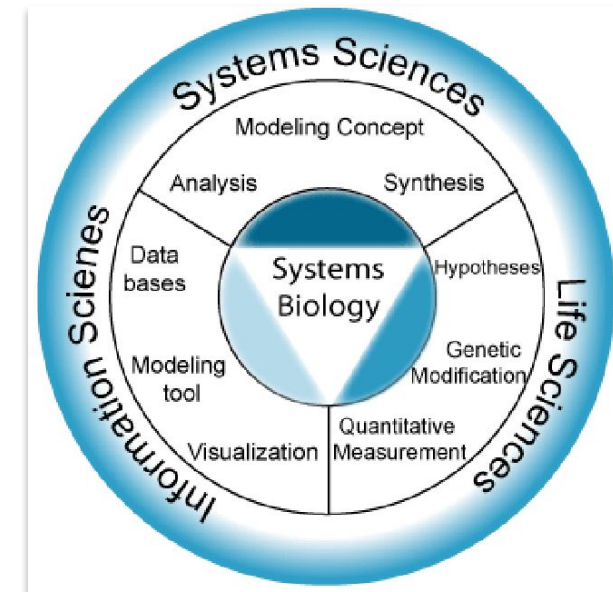
Privacy: Show



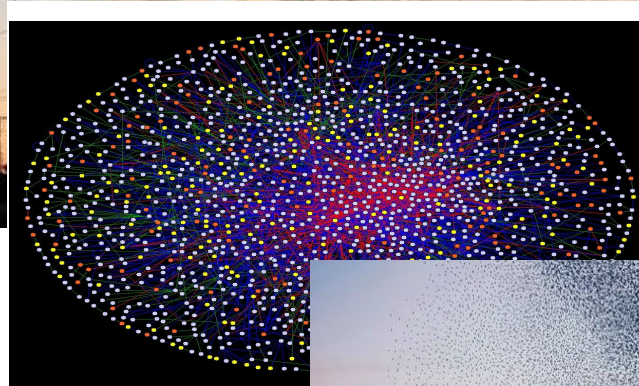
<http://flowingdata.com/2015/12/15/a-day-in-the-life-of-americans>

Biologia de Sistemas como aplicação de Teoria dos Grafos

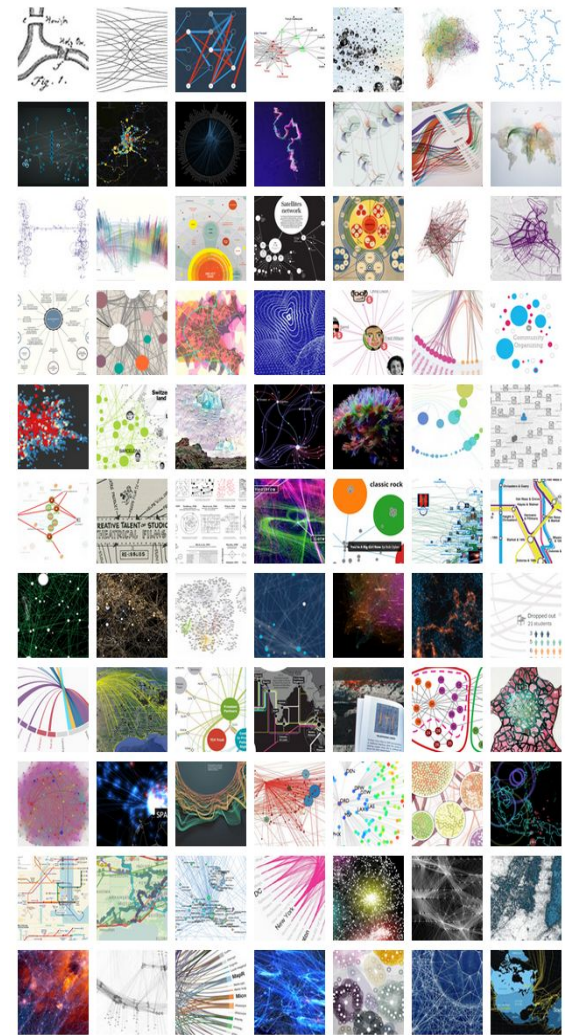
- Grande quantidade de **dados experimentais**.
- Proposição de **modelos matemáticos** que explicam aspectos significativos dos dados.
- **Simulações computacionais** e análises numéricas.
- Avaliação da qualidade do modelo por comparação dos resultados com dados experimentais.



Sistemas complexos como aplicação de Teoria dos Grafos



Teoria de Grafos



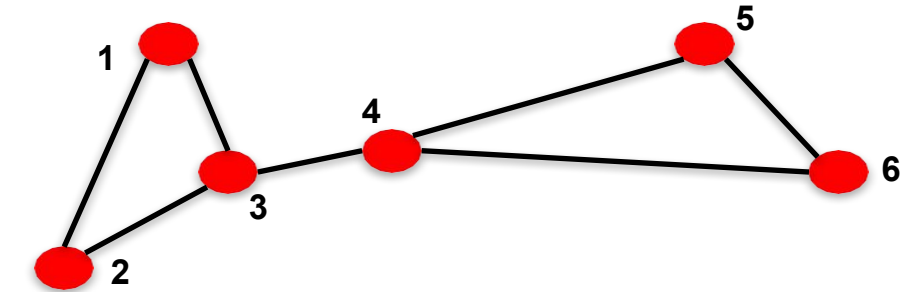
<http://www.visualcomplexity.com/vc/>

Grafos

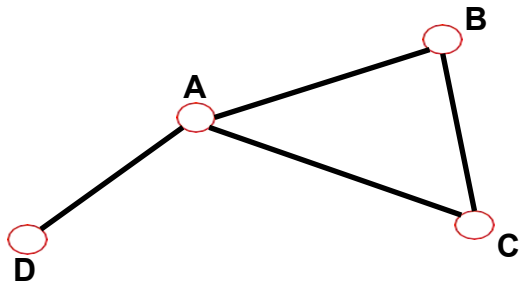
Conjunto composto pelo **par ordenado** $G = (N, L)$

- **Ordem:** # vértices $n(G) = 6$
- **Tamanho:** # arestas $l(G) = 7$

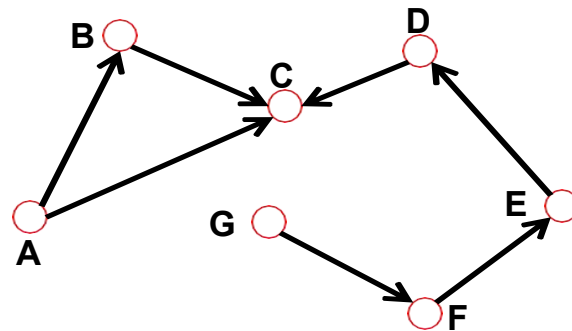
- Dado $G = (N, L)$, o maior número de arestas de G = onde n é a ordem do grafo.



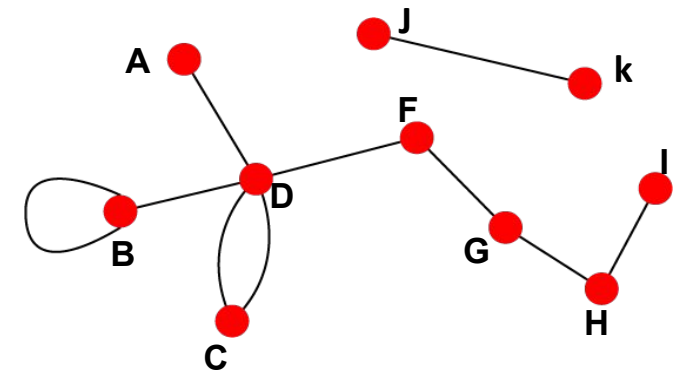
$$\binom{n}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \leq n^2$$



Não-orientados Links de co-autoria
Redes de atores
Interações proteicas



Orientados URLs na www
Chamadas telefônicas
Reações metabólicas



Não-conectados Componentes gigantes
isolados

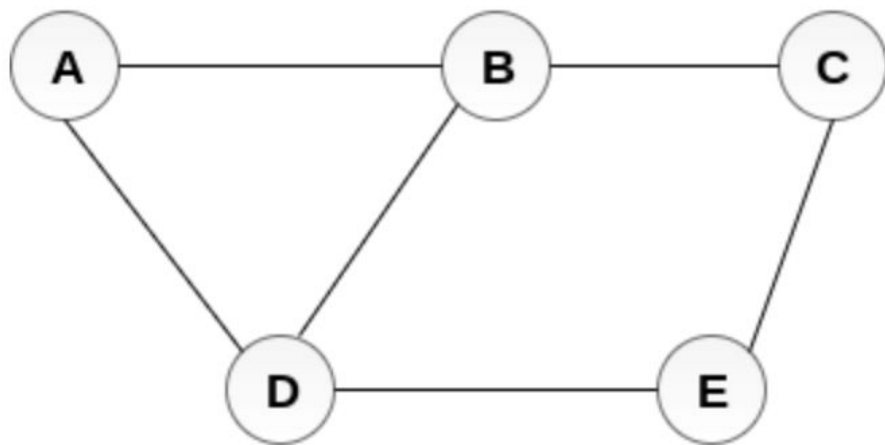
Grafos

Uma matriz de adjacência $A^{n \times n}$ representa elementos a_{ij} tais que cada e_{ij} representa uma aresta.

$$A_{ij} = \begin{matrix} & A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} & A_{14} \\ A_{21} & & A_{22} & A_{23} & A_{24} \\ A_{31} & & A_{32} & A_{33} & A_{34} \\ A_{41} & & A_{42} & A_{43} & A_{44} \end{matrix}$$

Grafos

Uma matriz de adjacência $A^{n \times n}$ representa elementos a_{ij} tais que cada e_{ij} representa uma aresta.

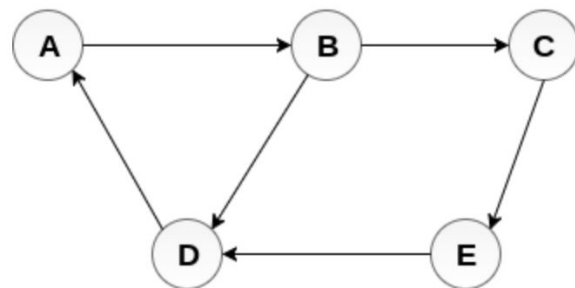


Undirected Graph

	A	B	C	D	E
A	0	1	0	1	0
B	1	0	1	1	0
C	0	1	0	0	1
D	1	1	0	0	1
E	0	0	1	1	0

Adjacency Matrix

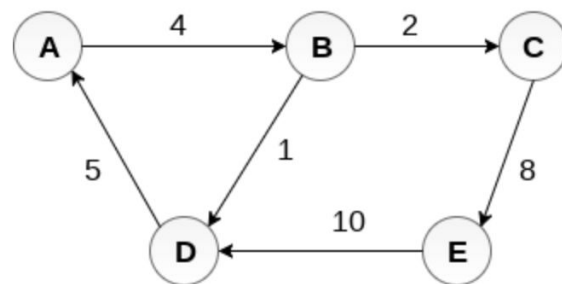
Grafos



Directed Graph

	A	B	C	D	E
A	0	1	0	0	0
B	0	0	1	1	0
C	0	0	0	0	1
D	1	0	0	0	0
E	0	0	0	1	0

Adjacency Matrix



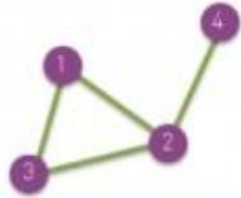
Weighted Directed Graph

	A	B	C	D	E
A	0	4	0	0	0
B	0	0	2	1	0
C	0	0	0	0	8
D	5	0	0	0	0
E	0	0	0	10	0

Adjacency Matrix

Resumo: Tipos de Redes

a. Undirected

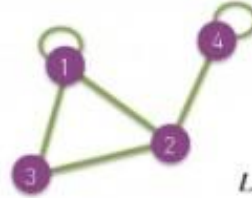


$$A_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{ii} = 0 \quad A_{ij} = A_{ji}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^N A_{ij} \quad \langle k \rangle = \frac{2L}{N}$$

b. Self-loops

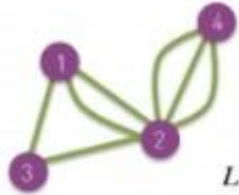


$$A_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\exists i, A_{ii} \neq 0 \quad A_{ij} = A_{ji}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1, i \neq j}^N A_{ij} + \sum_{i=1}^N A_{ii} \quad ?$$

c. Multigraph
(undirected)

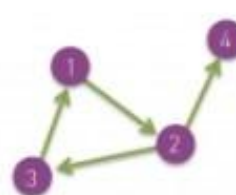


$$A_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{ii} = 0 \quad A_{ij} = A_{ji}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^N A_{ij} \quad \langle k \rangle = \frac{2L}{N}$$

d. Directed

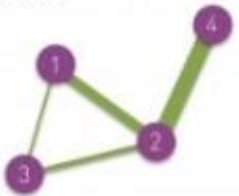


$$A_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{ij} \neq A_{ji}$$

$$L = \sum_{i,j=1}^N A_{ij} \quad \langle k \rangle = \frac{L}{N}$$

e. Weighted
(undirected)

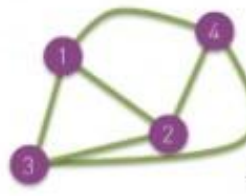


$$A_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0.5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{ii} = 0 \quad A_{ij} = A_{ji}$$

$$\langle k \rangle = \frac{2L}{N}$$

f. Complete Graph
(undirected)

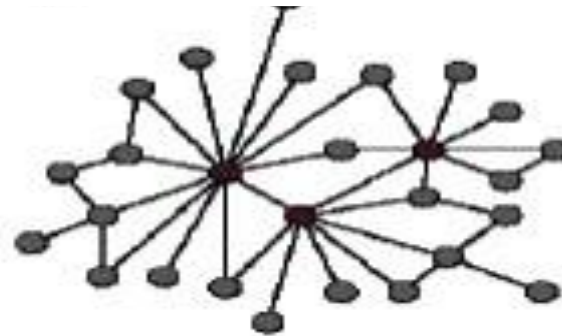
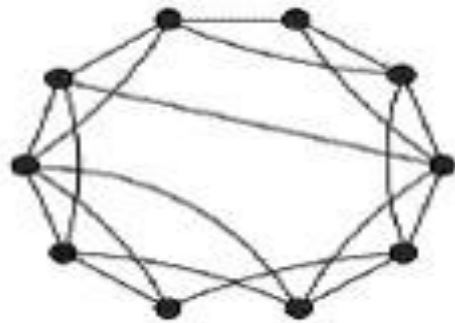
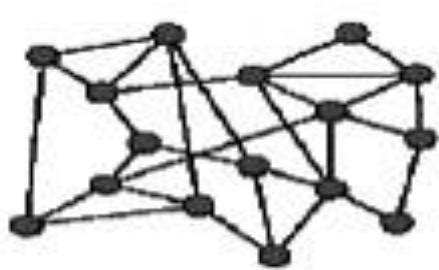


$$A_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{ii} = 0 \quad A_{ij} = 1$$

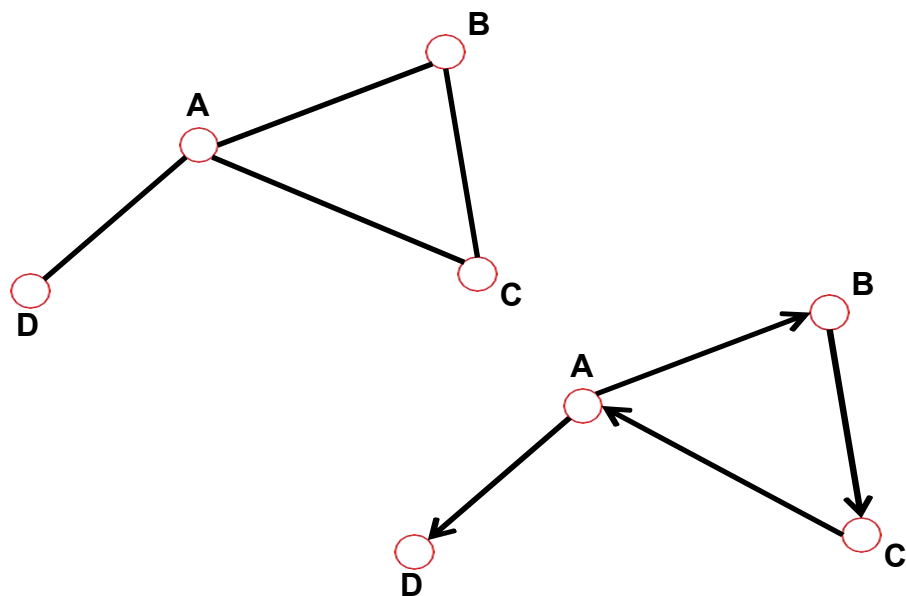
$$L = L_{\max} = \frac{N(N-1)}{2} \quad \langle k \rangle = N-1$$

Propriedades de Grafos



Caminho

- **Caminho**: sequência de vértices consecutivos conectados por arestas $\langle s, u, v, \dots, t \rangle$.
- Em um **grafo direcionado**, o caminho segue o sentido da aresta. $AB \neq BA$.
- **Distância** (*caminho mínimo, caminho geodésico*): o menor caminho entre dois vértices.



Grafo não-direcionado

$\langle B, C, A, D \rangle$ é caminho de comprimento **3**.

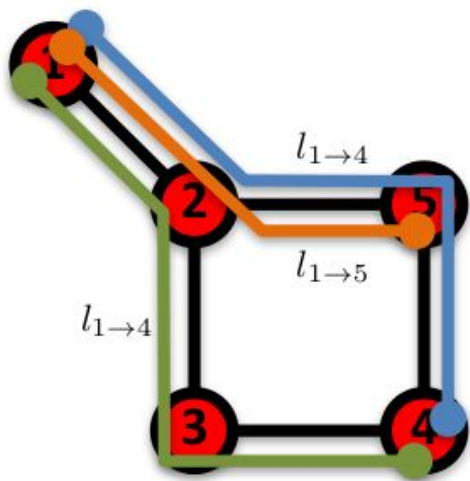
$\langle B, A, D, C \rangle$ não é caminho.

Grafo direcionado

$\langle A, B, C \rangle$ é caminho.

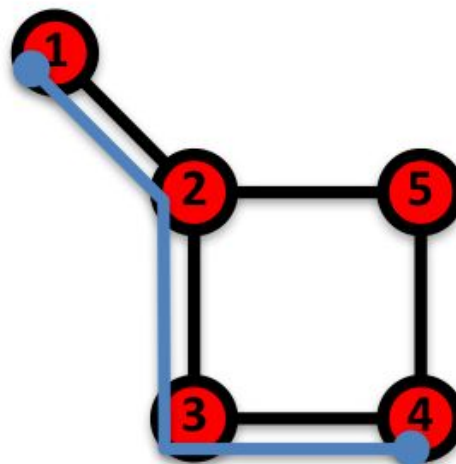
$\langle A, C, B \rangle$ não é caminho.

Caminhos



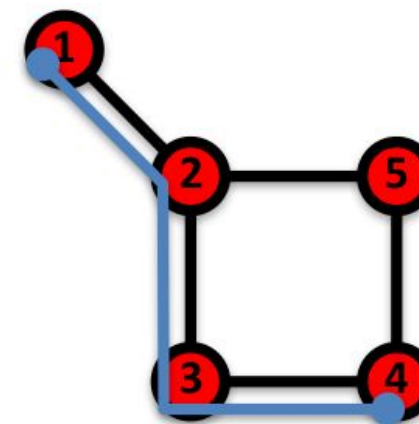
$$l_{1 \rightarrow 4} = 3 \quad l_{1 \rightarrow 5} = 2$$

Distância: menor comprimento entre 2 vértices (**caminho mínimo**).



$$l_{1 \rightarrow 4} = 3$$

Diâmetro: maior distância entre quaisquer 2 vértices (**maior caminho mínimo**).



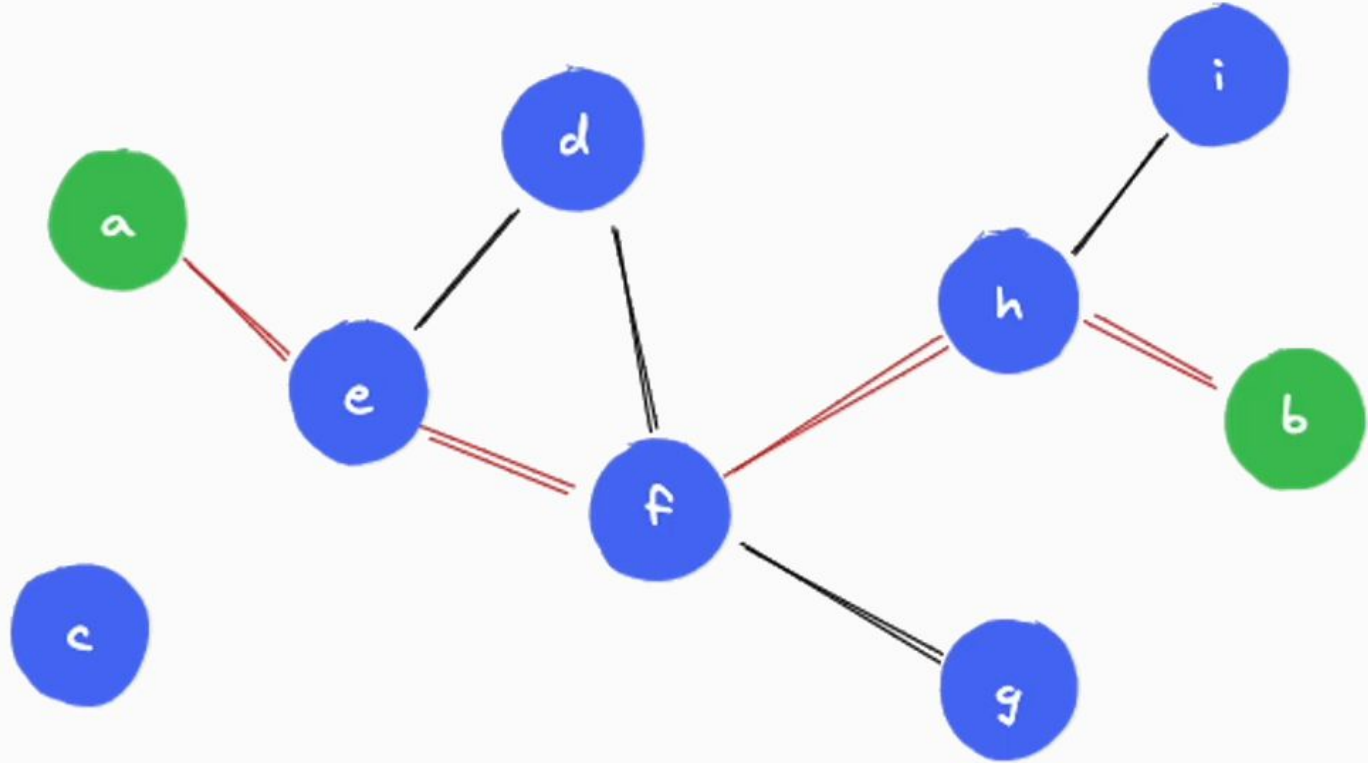
$$(l_{1 \rightarrow 2} + l_{1 \rightarrow 3} + l_{1 \rightarrow 4} + l_{1 \rightarrow 5} + l_{2 \rightarrow 3} + l_{2 \rightarrow 4} + l_{2 \rightarrow 5} + l_{3 \rightarrow 4} + l_{3 \rightarrow 5} + l_{4 \rightarrow 5}) / 10 = 1.6$$

Caminho médio: média das distâncias entre todos os pares de vértices.

Diametro da rede

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

(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	
....		



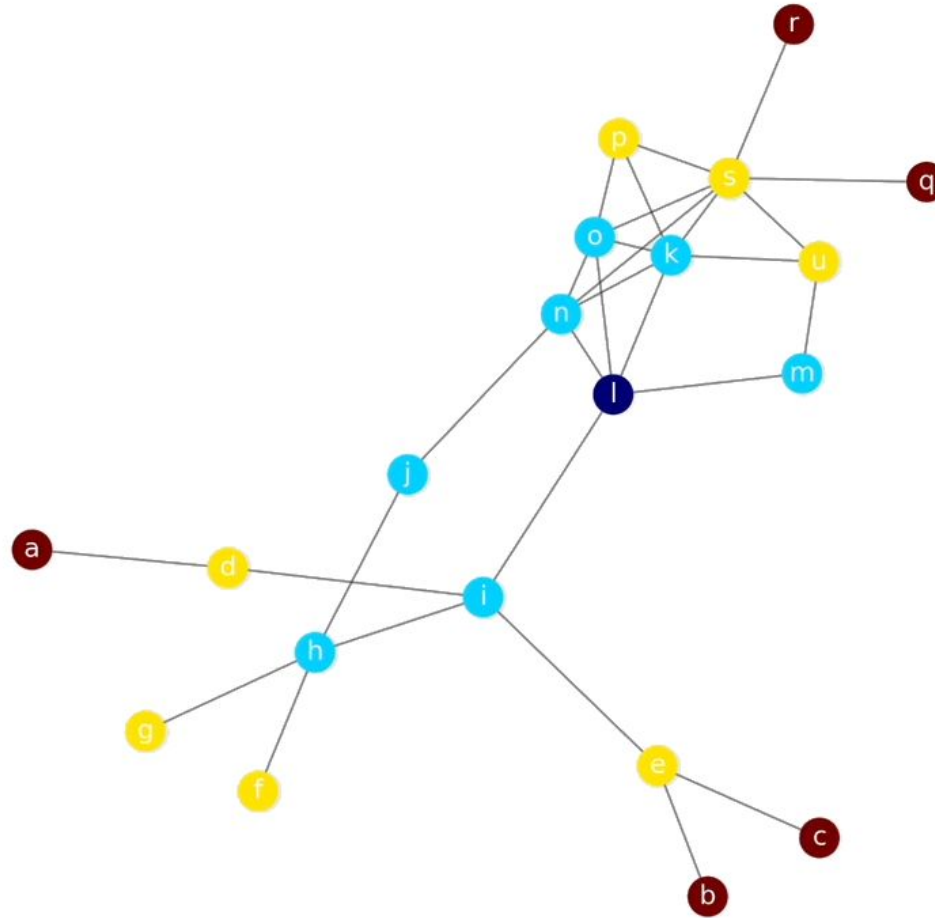
Diameter

The diameter of a network is the maximum eccentricity.

```
nx.eccentricity(g)
{'a': 6, 'b': 6, 'c': 6, 'd': 5,
 'e': 5, 'f': 5, 'g': 5, 'h': 4,
 'i': 4, 'j': 4, 'k': 4, 'l': 3,
 'm': 4, 'n': 4, 'o': 4, 'p': 5,
 'q': 6, 'r': 6, 's': 5, 'u': 5}

nx.diameter(g)
6

[k for k,v in nx.eccentricity(g).items()
 if v == nx.diameter(g)]
['a', 'b', 'c', 'q', 'r']
```



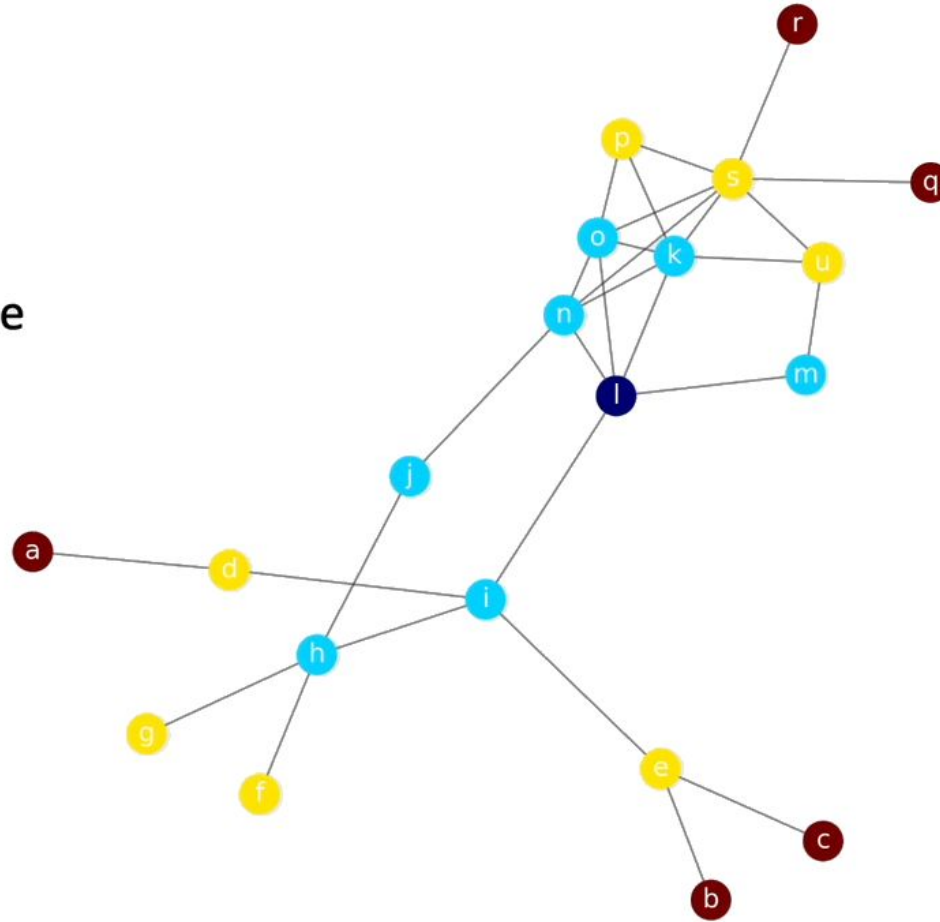
Periphery

The periphery of a network is a set of all nodes whose eccentricity equals the diameter.

```
nx.eccentricity(g)
{'a': 6, 'b': 6, 'c': 6, 'd': 5,
 'e': 5, 'f': 5, 'g': 5, 'h': 4,
 'i': 4, 'j': 4, 'k': 4, 'l': 3,
 'm': 4, 'n': 4, 'o': 4, 'p': 5,
 'q': 6, 'r': 6, 's': 5, 'u': 5}

nx.diameter(g)
6

nx.periphery(g)
['a', 'b', 'c', 'q', 'r']
```

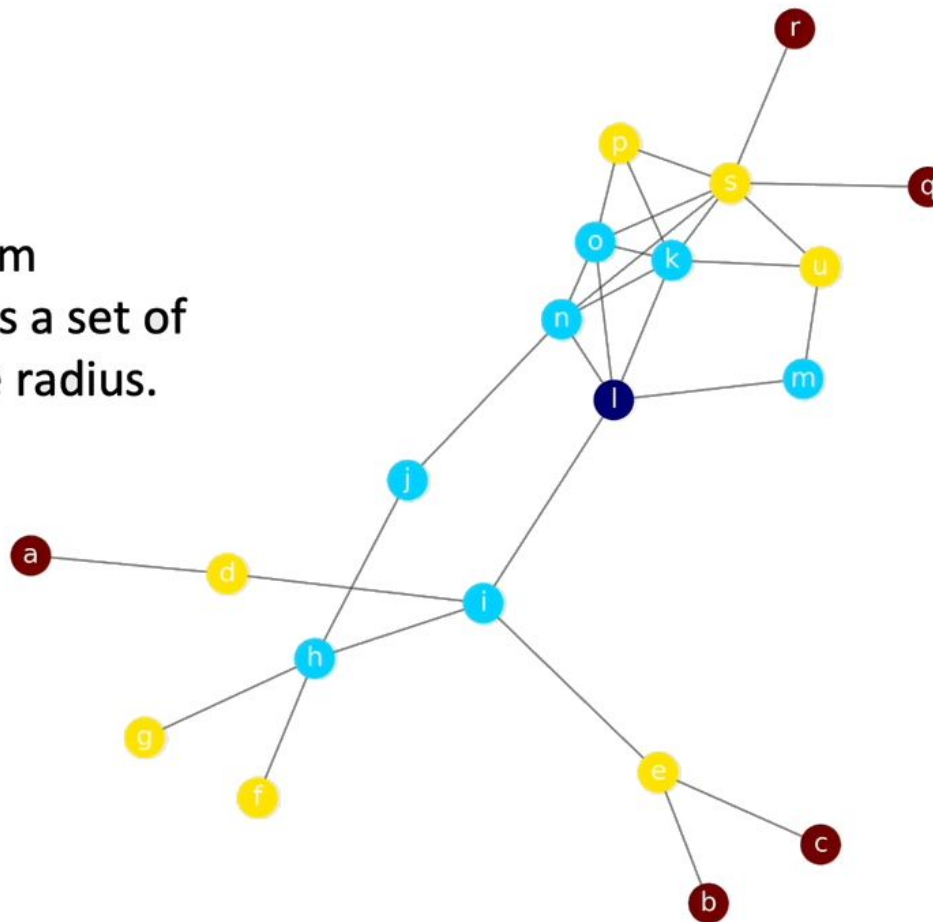


Radius & Center

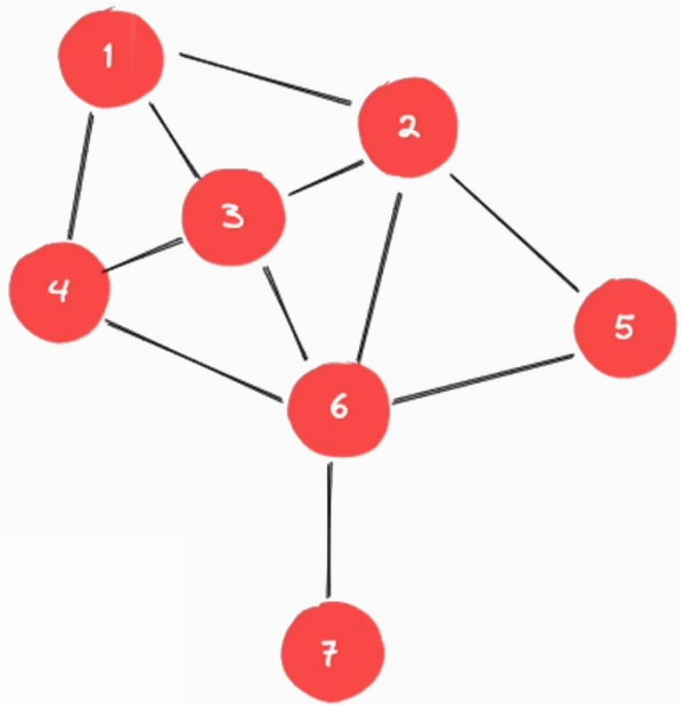
The radius of a network is the minimum eccentricity. The center of a network is a set of all nodes whose eccentricity equal the radius.

```
nx.eccentricity(g)
{'a': 6, 'b': 6, 'c': 6, 'd': 5,
 'e': 5, 'f': 5, 'g': 5, 'h': 4,
 'i': 4, 'j': 4, 'k': 4, 'l': 3,
 'm': 4, 'n': 4, 'o': 4, 'p': 5,
 'q': 6, 'r': 6, 's': 5, 'u': 5}

nx.radius(g)
3
[k for k,v in nx.eccentricity(g).items()
 if v == nx.radius(g)]
['l']
nx.center(g)
['l']
```



Walk



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

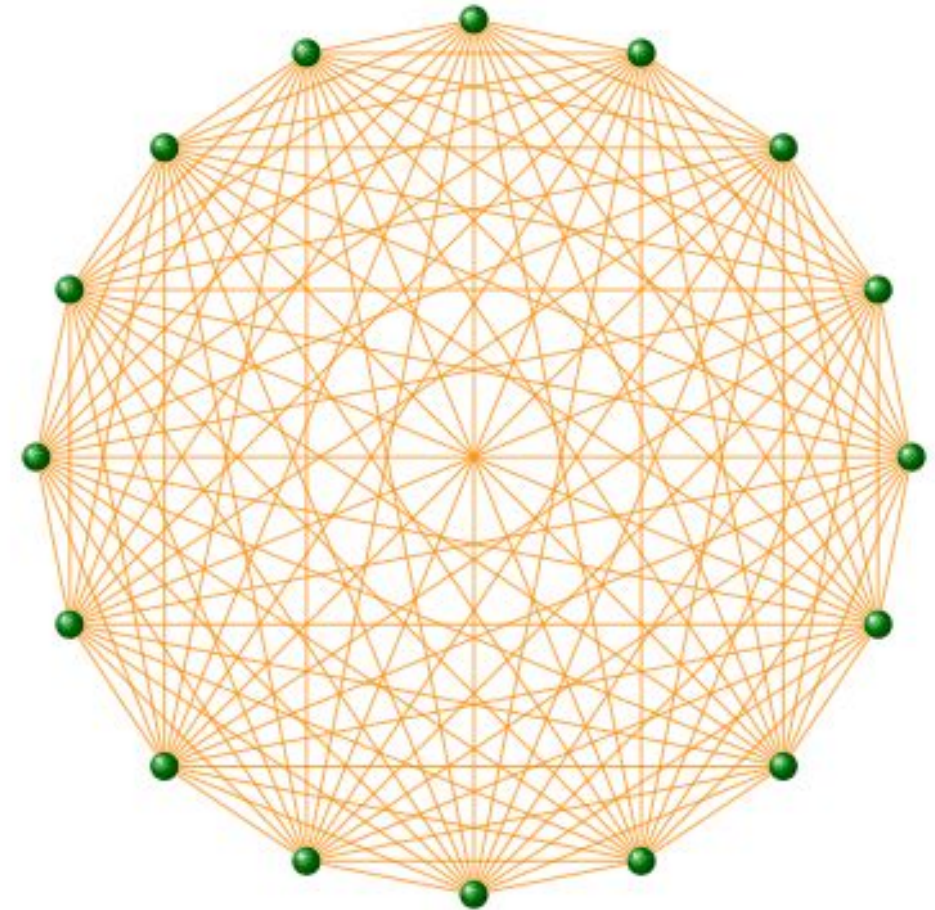
Os caminhos de comprimento 2 da rede.
A diagonal representa os graus de cada nó.

Grafos Completos

- Grafo com tamanho $L = L_{\max}$ e grau médio $\langle k \rangle = N-1$.
- O maior número de arestas de em um grafo de ordem N :

$$L_{\max} = \binom{N}{2} = \frac{N!}{(N-2)!2!} = \frac{N(N-1)}{2}$$

- **Densidade**: número de arestas L em relação ao grafo completo L_{\max} .
- Dado um grafo de ordem **N** e tamanho **L** .
 - Grafo esparço: $L \sim N$.
 - Grafo denso: $L \sim N^2$.



Coeficiente de Clusterização Local

- Razão entre as **arestas existentes** e o **# máximo de arestas possíveis entre os vizinhos** de um dado vértice.
- Não está definido para vértices com grau 0 ou 1.

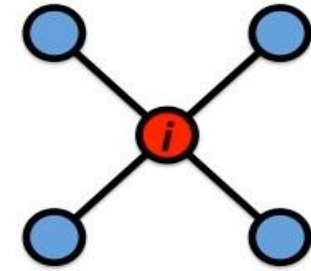
$$C_i = \frac{E_i}{\binom{d_i}{2}}$$

de arestas entre os vizinhos de i

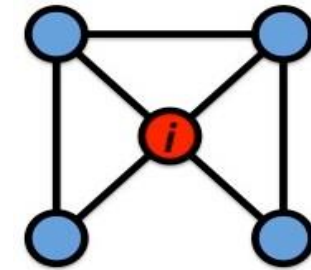
grau do vértice i

$$C_i = \frac{2e_i}{k_i(k_i - 1)}$$

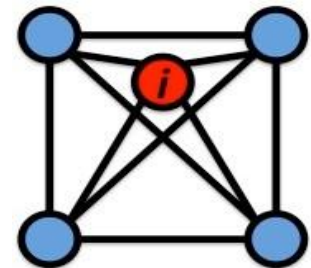
- CC não expressa uma propriedade do vértice e sim dos seus vizinhos!



$$CC = 0/12 = 0$$

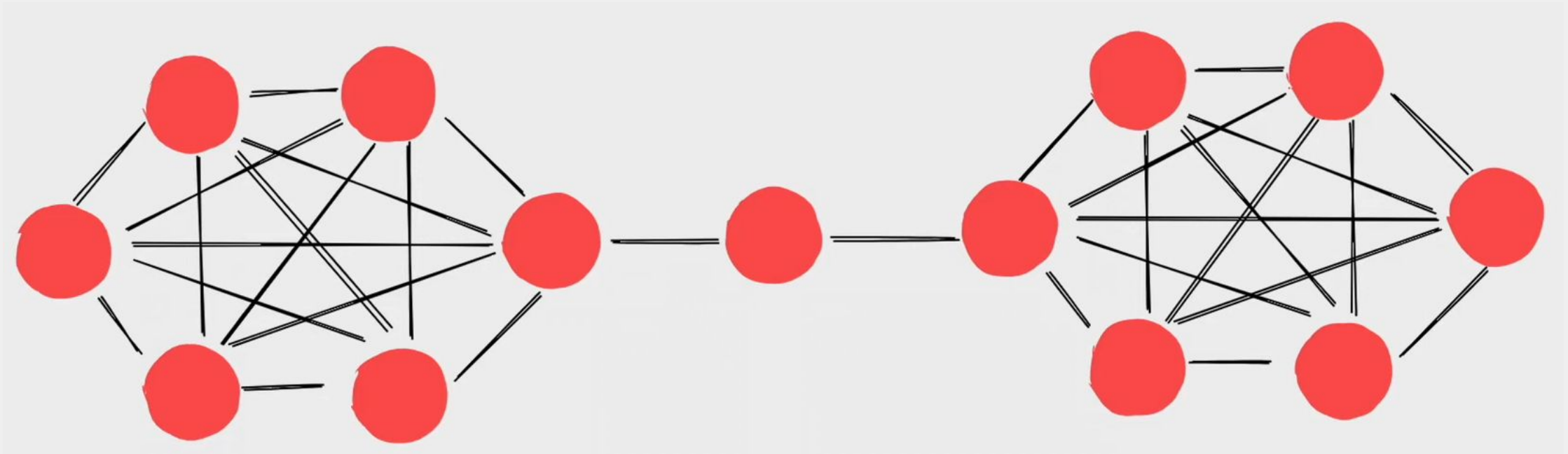


$$CC = (2*3)/12 = 0,5$$



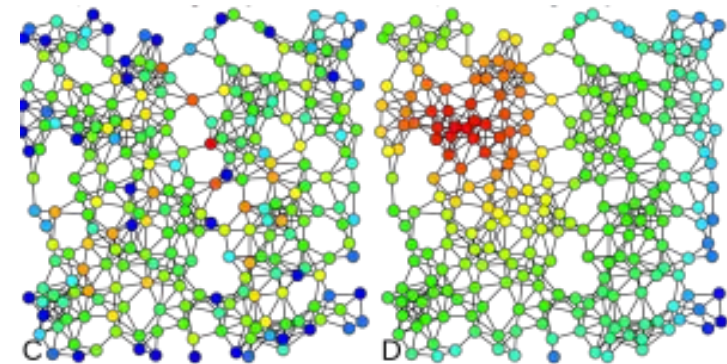
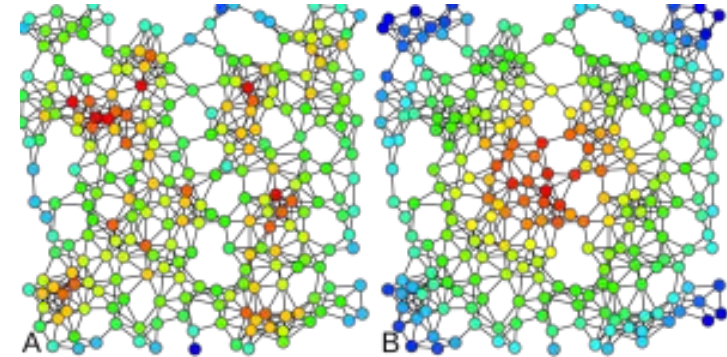
$$CC = 12/12 = 1$$

Como medir a importância de um nó?

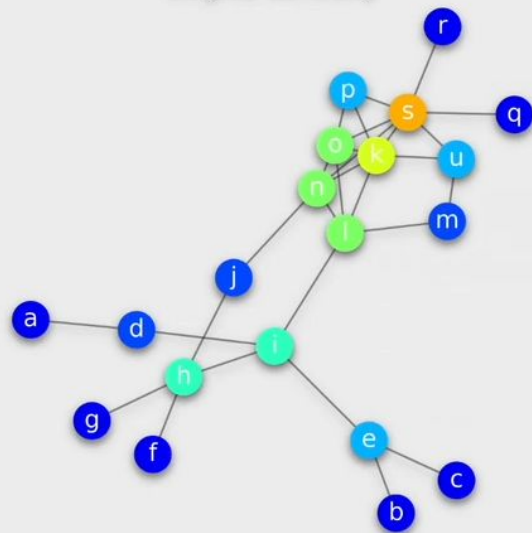


Medidas de Centralidade

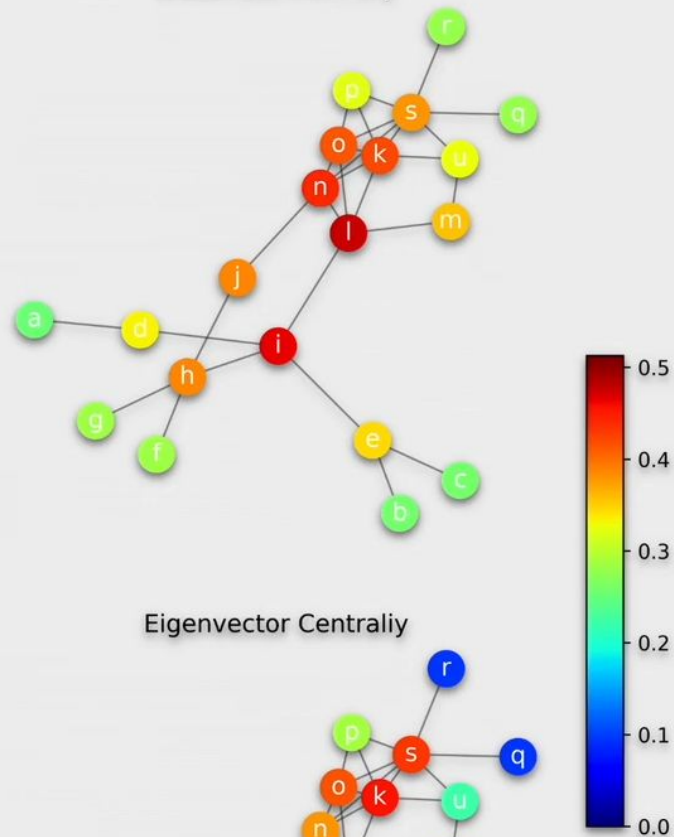
- Centralidade de Grau: grau normalizado'.
- Centralidade de Proximidade (*closeness*): menor distância média.
- Centralidade de Intermediação (*betweenness*): pontes entre vértices, 'caminho do meio'.
- Centralidade de Eigenvector: conexão a vértices de alto grau.



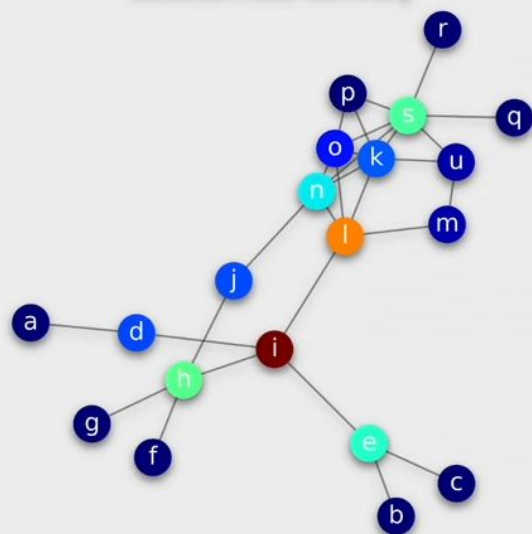
Degree Centraliy



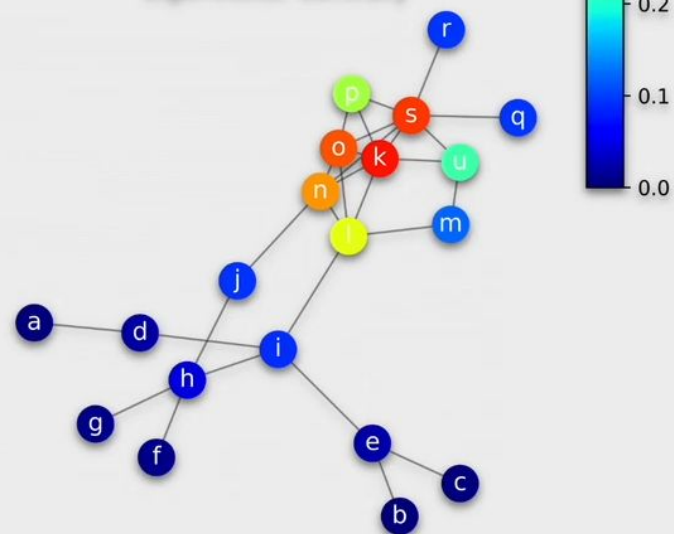
Closeness Centraliy



Betweenness Centraliy



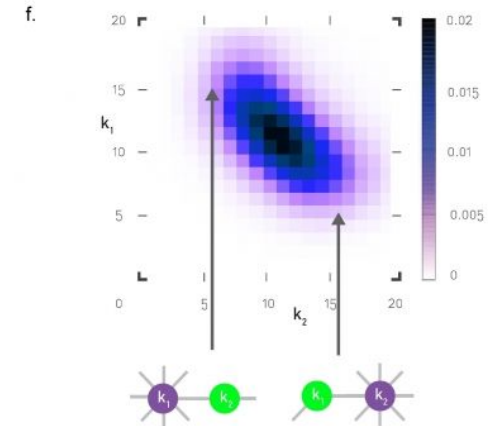
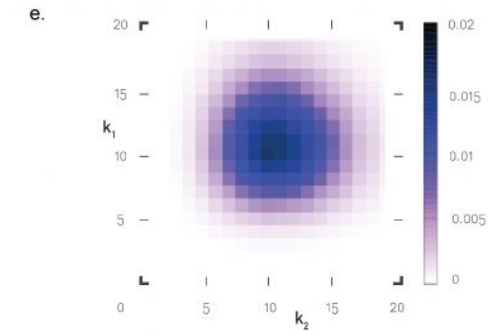
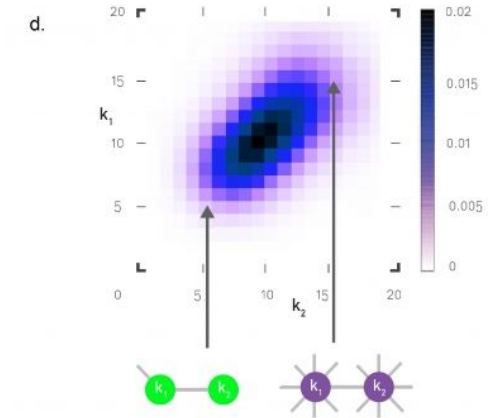
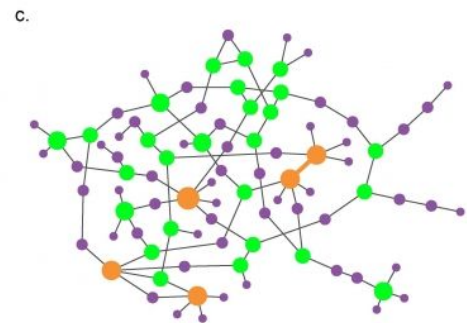
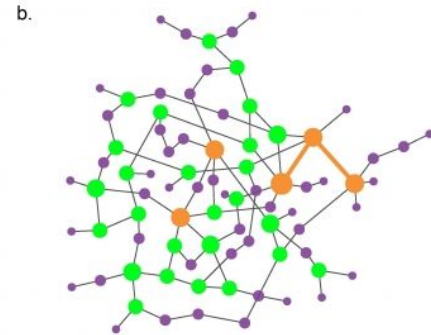
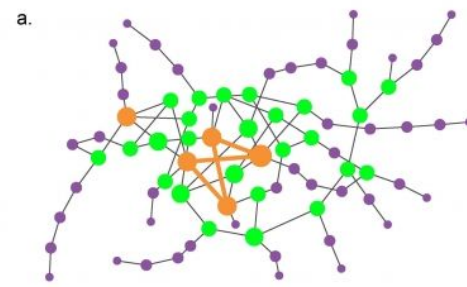
Eigenvector Centraliy



- Assortative Network
- Neutral Network
- Disassortative Network

Here networks with same degree distribution.

In orange, five highest degree nodes.



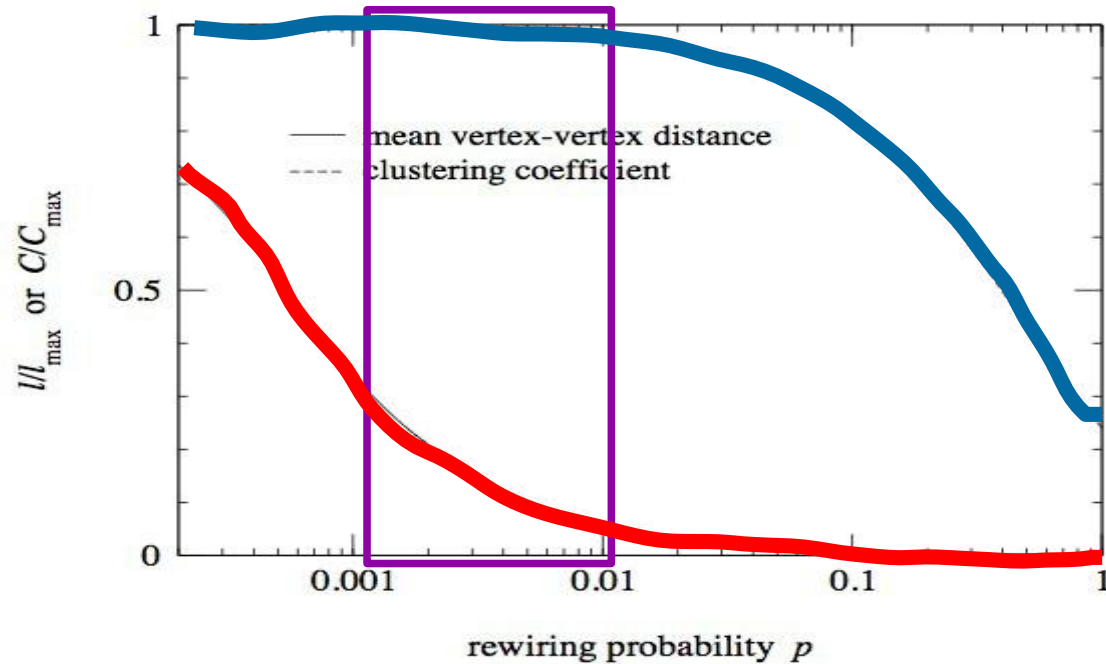
Seis graus de separação

- Stanley Milgram (1967) realiza um experimento para **determinar a “distância” entre duas pessoas quaisquer** dos EUA.
- Envio de cartas partindo de **Nebraska KA**, com destino a uma pessoa em **Boston MA**, por intermédio de pessoas conhecidas.
- Das 160 cartas preparadas, 42 chegaram.
- O menor caminho foi de 2 conexões e o mais longo de 11.
- **O valor médio foi de 5,5 conexões!**

Efeito Mundo Pequeno: as informações se propagam rapidamente por toda a rede ($L \leq \log n$)



Redes Mundo Pequeno (*small-world*)



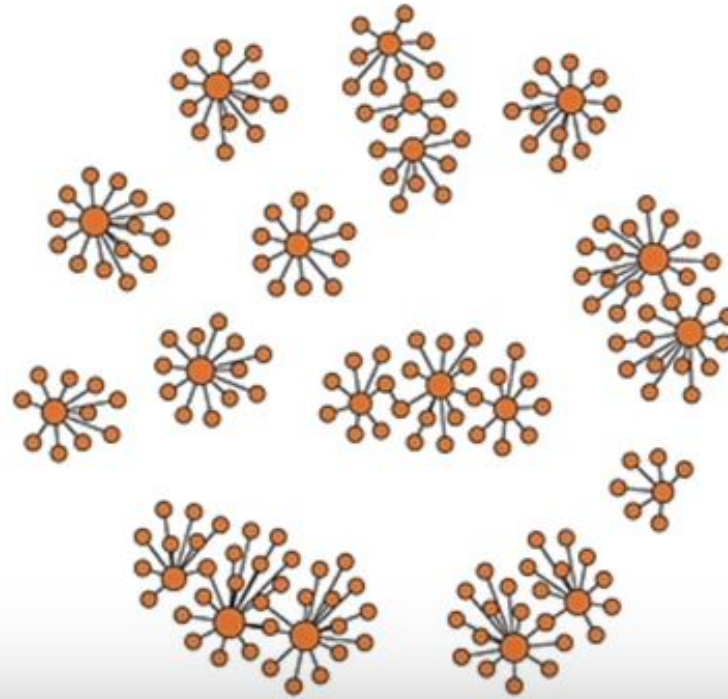
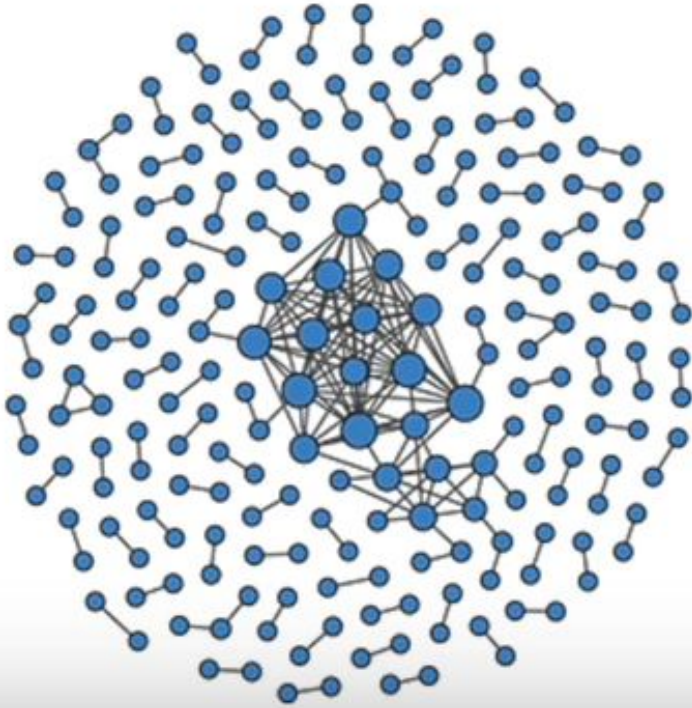
Baixo P => Distância média $\langle L \rangle$ pequena e coeficiente de clusterização $\langle C \rangle$ alto

Table 1 Empirical examples of small-world networks

	L_{actual}	L_{random}	C_{actual}	C_{random}
Film actors	3.65	2.99	0.79	0.00027
Power grid	18.7	12.4	0.080	0.005
<i>C. elegans</i>	2.65	2.25	0.28	0.05

Assortative network

Disassortative network



Degree assortativity /
Degree correlation

Referências

- Network Science by Albert-László Barabási
<http://networksciencebook.com/>
- [Network Analysis Course – Prof. Ivanovitch \(DCA/UFRN\)](#)
[YouTube Playlist](#)

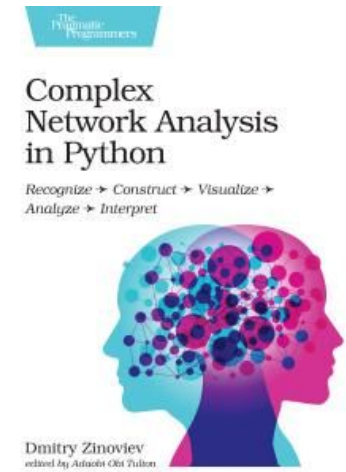
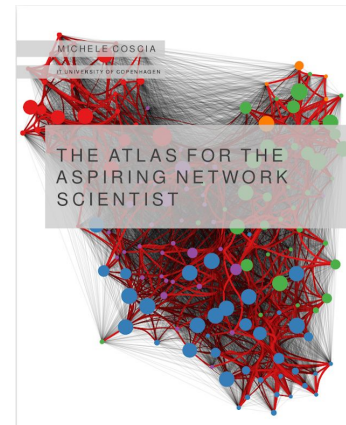
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- Filippo Menczer; Santo Fortunato; Clayton A. Davis. **A First Course in Network Science**, 2020.
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