node *centrality*

introduction to *network analysis* (*ina*)

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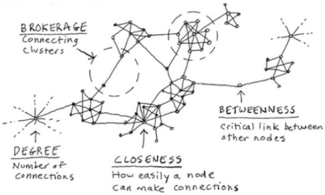
spring 2023/24

centrality *measures*

which *nodes* are most *important*?

— *node centrality measures* for (*un*)*directed* networks

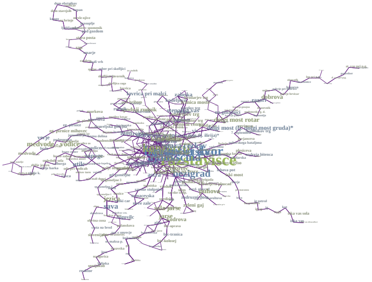
- *clustering coefficients* [WS98, SV05, dNMB05]
- *geodesic-based* measures [Fre77, FBW91, New05]
- *spectral analysis* measures [Kat53, Bon87, BP98]
- *fragment-based* measures [MSOI^{+}02, Prž07, EK15]



— *link analysis algorithms* primarily for *directed* networks

networkology *LPP*

- partial *LPP* *public bus transport network**
- $n = 416$ bus stops with $\langle k \rangle = 5.62$ connections
- *giant component* 95.4% nodes (6 components)
- *“small-world”* with $\langle C \rangle = 0.09$ and $\langle d \rangle = 14.26$
- *“scale-free”* with $\gamma = 2.62$ for cutoff $k_{min} = 5$



*reduced to largest connected component

centrality *clustering*

important *nodes* are *strongly* *embedded*

- for *undirected* G *clustering coefficient* C [WS98] of i is
  - t_i is number of *linked neighbors* or *triangles* of i

$$C_i = \frac{2t_i}{k_i(k_i-1)} \qquad C_i = 0 \text{ for } k_i \leq 1$$

- ω-*corrected* *clustering coefficient* C^ω [SV05] of i is
  - ω_i is *maximum possible* t_i with *respect to* $\{k\}$

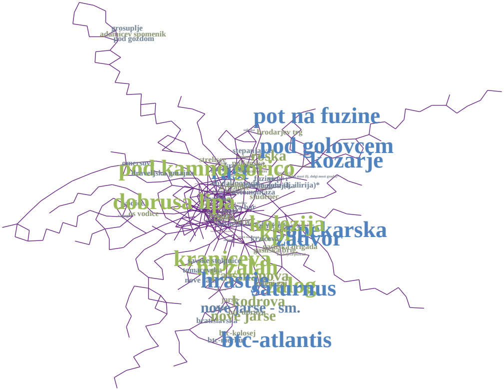
$$C_i^\omega = \frac{t_i}{\omega_i} \qquad C_i^\omega = 0 \text{ for } \omega_i = 0$$

- μ-*corrected* *clustering coefficient* C^μ [Bat19] of i is
  - μ is *maximum* number of *triangles* over *links*

$$C_i^\mu = \frac{2t_i}{k_i\mu} \qquad C_i^\mu = 0 \text{ for } k_i = 0$$

networkology *clustering*

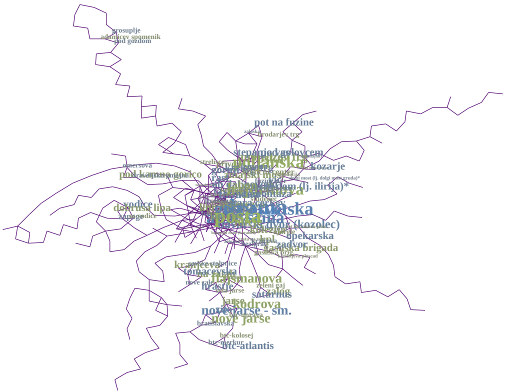
- *clustering coefficient* C in partial LPP network[†]
- *highest* $C_i = 1.0$ nodes are *Na Žalah etc.* with $k_i = 2$



[†] reduced to simple undirected graph

networkology *μ-clustering*

- *μ-corrected clustering* C^{μ} in partial LPP network[‡]
- *highest* $C_i^{\mu} = 0.44$ node is *Drama* with $k_i = 10$



‡ reduced to simple undirected graph

centrality *closeness*

important *nodes* are *close to other* nodes

— for (*un*)*directed* G *closeness centrality* ℓ^{-1} [New10] of i is

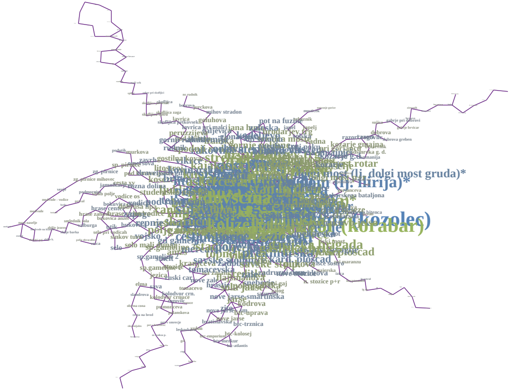
- d_{ij} is (*un*)*directed distance* between i and j
- $d_{ij} = \infty$ for nodes in *different components*

$$\ell_i^{-1} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{1}{d_{ij}}$$

— ℓ^{-1} spans *small range* in *small-world* networks

networkology *closeness*

- *closeness centrality* ℓ^{-1} in partial LPP network[§]
- *highest* $\ell_i^{-1} = 0.208$ node is *Gosposvetska* with $k_i = 14$



[§] reduced to simple undirected graph

centrality *betweenness*

important *nodes* are *bridges between other* nodes

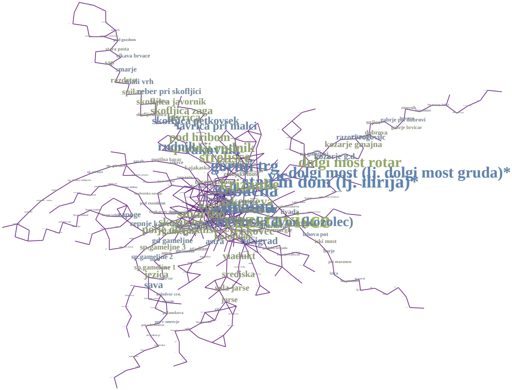
- for (*un*)*directed* G *betweenness centrality* σ [Fre77] of i is
  - g_{st} is number of *shortest paths between* s and t
  - g_{st}^i is number of *such shortest paths through* i

$$\sigma_i = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{st} \frac{g_{st}^i}{g_{st}}$$

- σ considers *only shortest paths* [FBW91, New05]
- σ mixes *local centers* with *global bridges* [JMK+16]

networkology *betweenness*

- *betweenness centrality* σ in partial LPP network¶
- *highest* $\sigma_i = 0.235$ node is *Razstavišče* with $k_i = 11$



¶reduced to simple undirected graph

centrality *degrees*

important *nodes* are *linked by many* nodes

— for *undirected* G *degree centrality* d of i is

$$d_i = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{j \neq i} A_{ij} = \frac{k_i}{n-1}$$

— in *directed* G *in-degree centrality* d^{in} of i is

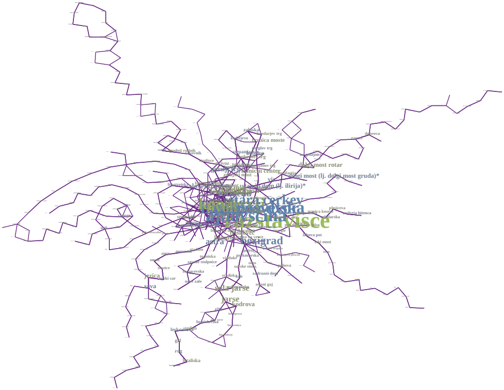
$$d_i^{in} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{j \neq i} A_{ij} = \frac{k_i^{in}}{n-1}$$

— in *directed* G *out-degree centrality* d^{out} of i is

$$d_i^{out} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{j \neq i} A_{ji} = \frac{k_i^{out}}{n-1}$$

networkology *degrees*

- *degree centrality* d in partial LPP network
- *highest* $d_i = 0.099$ node is *Razstavišče* with $k_i = 41$
- *highest* d_i^{in} node is *Razstavišče* with $k_i^{in} = 20$ and $k_i^{out} = 21$



centrality *eigenvector*

important *nodes* are *linked by important* nodes

- for (*un*)*directed* G *eigenvector centrality* e [Bon87] of i is
  - v and λ are *eigenvectors* and *eigenvalues* of A
  - e is *proportional* to *leading eigenvector* v_1

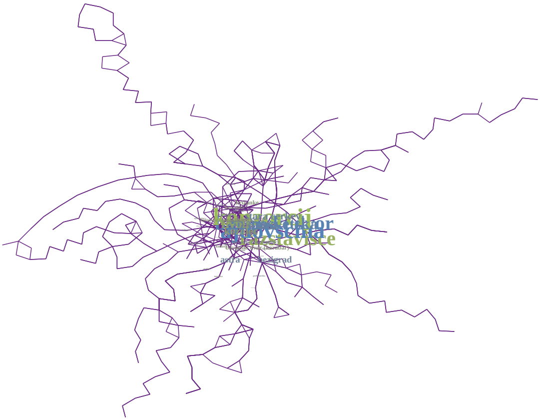
$$e(t) = A^t e(0) = A^t \sum_i C_i v_i = \sum_i C_i \lambda_i^t v_i = \lambda_1^t \sum_i C_i \left[\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1}\right]^t v_i \to C_1 \lambda_1^t v_1$$

$$e_i = \lambda_1^{-1} \sum_j A_{ij} e_j$$

- in *directed* G $e = 0$ for $k^{in} = 0$ *nodes etc.*

networkology *eigenvector*

- *eigenvector centrality* e in partial LPP network
- *highest* $e_i = 0.082$ node is *Konzorcij* with $k_i = 30$



centrality *Katz*

nodes get small amount of *importance for free*

— for (*un*)*directed* G *Katz centrality* z [Kat53] of i is
  - α and β_i are some *positive constants*

$$z_i = \alpha \sum_j A_{ij} z_j + \beta_i$$

— for *convenience* $\beta_i = 1$ whereas $\alpha < \lambda_1^{-1}$
  - λ_1 is *leading eigenvalue* of A

centrality *PageRank*

nodes distribute equal amount of *importance*

— for (*un*)*directed* G *PageRank centrality* p [BP98] of i is
  - α and β_i are some *positive constants*

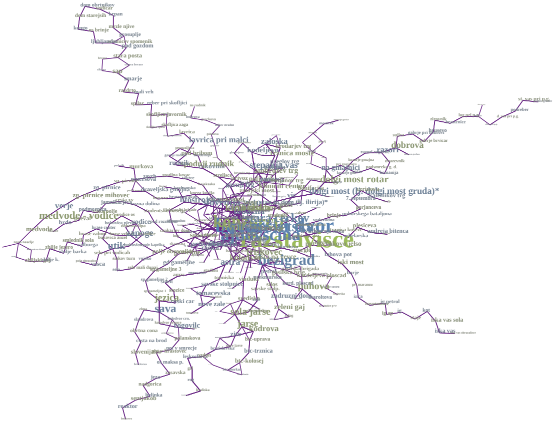
$$p_i = \alpha \sum_j A_{ij} \frac{p_j}{k_j^{out}} + \beta_i$$

— for *convenience* $\beta_i = \frac{1-\alpha}{n}$ whereas $\alpha = 0.85$

see PageRank algorithm NetLogo demo

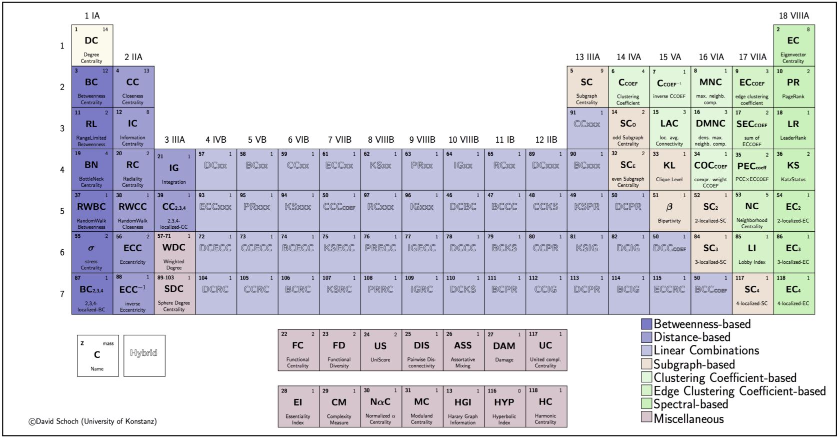
networkology *PageRank*

- *PageRank centrality* p in partial LPP network
- *highest* $p_i = 0.011$ node is *Razstavišče* with $k_i = 41$



centrality *overview*

which *nodes* are most *important*?



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