graph theory \rightarrow *network science*

introduction to network analysis (ina)

Lovro Šubelj University of Ljubljana spring 2020/21

history graph theory

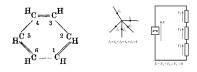
1736 seven *bridges of Königsberg* [Eul36] (Leonhard Euler)

1800s travelling salesman problem (William Hamilton)



1845 electrical circuit laws (Gustav Kirchhoff)

1857 chemical structure theory (August Kekulé)



history operations research

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1956 shortest paths (Edsger Dijkstra)
1956 minimum spanning tree (Joseph Kruskal)
1956 maximum flow/minimum cut (Ford & Fulkerson)
1956 signed graph theory [CH56] (Cartwright & Harary)
1959 random graph theory [ER59] (Erdős & Rényi)
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history sociometry

1934 children sociograms [Mor34] (Jacob Moreno)



1941 Southern women [DGG41] (Allison Davis)

1970 university karate club [Zac77] (Wayne Zachary)





1967 *small-world* experiment [Mil67] (Stanley Milgram)

1973 strength of weak ties [Gra73] (Mark Granovetter)

1977 measures of *centrality* [Fre77] (Linton Freeman)

history bibliometrics...

1965 scientific paper citations [Pri65] (Derek de Solla Price)



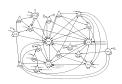
SCIENCE CITATION INDEX

1980s political scandals [HL03] (Mark Lombardi)

1986 neural wirings [WSTB86] (White et al.)

1999 transportation [Pel99] (Jon Pelletier)







networks boom

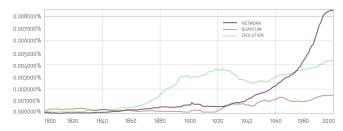
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< 2000 small graphs 10^2-10^3 nodes
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pprox 2000 communication networks 10^5 - 10^8 nodes

 \approx 2005 online social networks 10⁸ nodes

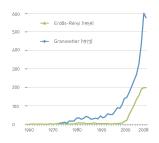
today Facebook graph > 10⁹ users

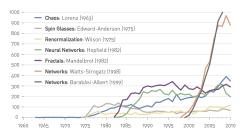
today $Web graph > 10^{12}$ pages



network *models*

- 1959 random graph theory [ER59]
- 1973 valued graphs theory [Gra73]
- 1998 *small-world network* structure [WS98]
- 1999 scale-free network structure [BA99]





networks language

"A key discovery of network science is that the architecture of networks emerging in various domains of science, nature, and technology are similar to each other, a consequence of being governed by the same organizing principles. Consequently we can use a common set of tools to explore these systems."

Albert-László Barabási

"Networks are ideal structures to describe problems of organized complexity."

César A. Hidalgo

"I think the next century will be the century of complexity."

Stephen Hawking

networks impact

- management: internal structure of organization
- economic: from web search to social networking
- epidemics: from forecasting to halting deadly viruses
- health: from drug design to metabolic engineering
- security: fraud detection and fighting terrorism
- neuroscience: mapping human brain
- many other: ...

network *science*

problem understanding real networks

means

study of network properties design of mathematical models implementation of efficient algorithms

goals

network structure and evolution nodes, edges, fragments, clusters, layers, network network dynamics and processes spreading, diffusion, epidemics

network analysis













history references



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