

1 IA														18 VIIIA	
1	1 DC Degree Centrality													2 EC Eigenvector Centrality	
	2 IIA														
2	3 BC Betweenness Centrality													13 IIIA	
	4 CC Closeness Centrality													14 IVA	
3	11 RL RangeLimited Betweenness													15 VA	
	12 IC Information Centrality													16 VIA	
4	19 BN BottleNeck Centrality													17 VIIA	
	20 RC Radiality Centrality													18 VIII	
5	37 RWBC RandomWalk Betweenness														
	38 RWCC RandomWalk Closeness														
6	55 σ stress Centrality														
	56 ECC Eccentricity														
7	87 BC _{2,3,4} 2,3,4- localized-BC														
	88 ECC ⁻¹ Inverse Eccentricity														

1. **(code)** Find the most important actors according to degree centrality $d_i = \frac{k_i}{n-1}$, where n is the number of network nodes and k_i is the degree of node i . What kind of actors have the highest d_i (e.g. Hollywood, Bollywood, international, unknown)?
2. **(code)** Find the most important actors according to clustering coefficient $C_i = \frac{2t_i}{k_i(k_i-1)}$, where k_i is the degree of node i and t_i is the number of triads including node i . You should use the link triad counting algorithm from previous labs. What kind of actors have the highest C_i (e.g. Hollywood, Bollywood, international, unknown)?
3. **(answer)** Find the most important actors according to μ -corrected clustering coefficient $C_i^\mu = \frac{2t_i}{k_i\mu}$, where k_i is the degree of node i , t_i is the number of triads including node i and μ is the maximum number of triads over a link. You should use the link triad counting algorithm from previous labs. What

kind of actors have the highest C_i^μ (e.g. Hollywood, Bollywood, international, unknown)?

II. Closeness and betweenness centrality

1. **(code)** Find the most important actors according to closeness centrality $\ell_i^{-1} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{1}{d_{ij}}$, where n is the number of network nodes and d_{ij} is the distance between nodes i and j . You should use the breadth-first search algorithm from previous labs. What kind of actors have the highest ℓ_i^{-1} (e.g. Hollywood, Bollywood, international, unknown)?
2. **(answer)** Find the most important actors according to betweenness centrality $\sigma_i = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{st} \frac{g_{st}^i}{g_{st}}$, where n is the number of network nodes, g_{st} is the number of geodesic paths between nodes s and t , and g_{st}^i is the number of such paths through node i . You should ask the course instructor to do these computations for you. What kind of actors have the highest σ_i (e.g. Hollywood, Bollywood, international, unknown)?

III. Eigenvector centrality and PageRank algorithm

1. **(code)** Find the most important actors according to eigenvector centrality $e_i = \lambda_1^{-1} \sum_j A_{ij} e_j$, where A is the network adjacency matrix and λ_1 is a normalizing constant. You should use the power iteration algorithm shown below. What kind of actors have the highest e_i (e.g. Hollywood, Bollywood, international, unknown)?
2. **(code)** Find the most important actors according to PageRank algorithm $p_i = \alpha \sum_j A_{ij} \frac{p_j}{k_j} + \frac{1-\alpha}{n}$, where A is the network adjacency matrix, n is the number of network nodes, k_i is the degree of node i and α is the damping factor set to 0.85. You should use the PageRank algorithm shown below. What kind of actors have the highest p_i (e.g. Hollywood, Bollywood, international, unknown)?

```
input  graph G, precision  $\epsilon$ 
output eigenvector centrality E
1:  $E \leftarrow$  array of ones
2: do
3:    $U \leftarrow$  array of zeros
4:   for nodes  $i \in N$  do
5:     for neighbors  $j \in \Gamma_i$  do
6:        $U[i] \leftarrow U[i] + E[j]$ 
7:    $u \leftarrow \|U\|$ 
8:   for nodes  $i \in N$  do
9:      $U[i] \leftarrow U[i] \cdot n/u$ 
10:   $\Delta \leftarrow \|E - U\|$ 
11:   $E \leftarrow U$ 
12: while  $\Delta > \epsilon$ 
13: return E
```

```
input  graph G, damping  $\alpha$ , precision  $\epsilon$ 
output PageRank ranks P
1:  $P \leftarrow$  array of  $n^{-1}$ -s
2: do
3:    $U \leftarrow$  array of zeros
4:   for nodes  $i \in N$  do
5:     for predecessors  $j \in \Gamma_i^{in}$  do
6:        $U[i] \leftarrow U[i] + P[j] \cdot \alpha/k_j^{out}$ 
7:    $u \leftarrow \|U\|$ 
8:   for nodes  $i \in N$  do
9:      $U[i] \leftarrow U[i] + (1 - \alpha)/n$ 
10:   $\Delta \leftarrow \|P - U\|$ 
11:   $P \leftarrow U$ 
12: while  $\Delta > \epsilon$ 
13: return P
```