node *centrality*

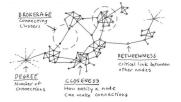
introduction to network analysis (ina)

Lovro Šubelj University of Ljubljana spring 2021/22

centrality *measures*

which *nodes* are most *important*?

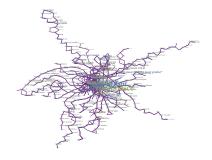
- node centrality measures for (un)directed networks
 - clustering coefficients [WS98, SV05, dNMB05]
 - distance-based measures [Fre77, FBW91, New05]
 - spectral analysis measures [Kat53, Bon87, BP98]
 - fragment-based measures [MSOI+02, Prž07, EK15]



— 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

$$C_i = \frac{2t_i}{k_i(k_i-1)}$$
 $C_i = 0$ 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 $\{k\}$

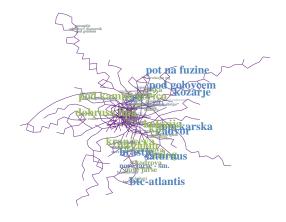
$$C_i^{\omega} = \frac{t_i}{\omega_i}$$
 $C_i^{\omega} = 0$ for $\omega_i = 0$

- μ -corrected clustering coefficient C^{μ} [dNMB05] of i is
 - $-\mu$ is maximum number of triangles over links

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

networkology *clustering*

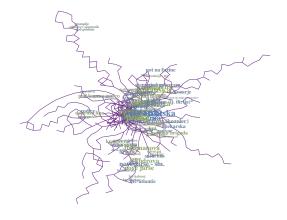
- clustering coefficient C in partial LPP network[†]
- highest $C_i = 1.0$ nodes are Na Žalah etc. with $k_i = 2$



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

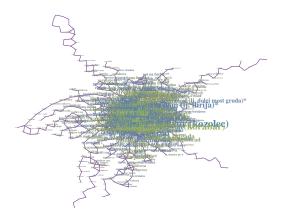
- for (un)directed G closeness centrality ℓ^{-1} [New10] of i is
 - d_{ij} is (un)directed distance between i and j
 - $-d_{ij} = \infty$ for nodes in different components

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

— 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

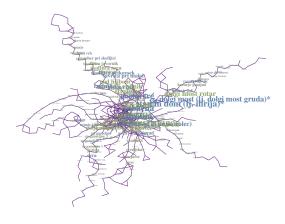
- for (un)directed G betweenness centrality σ [Fre77] of i is
 - g_{st} is number of shortest paths between s and t
 - $-g_{st}^{i}$ is number of such shortest paths through i

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

- 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 \P
- 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

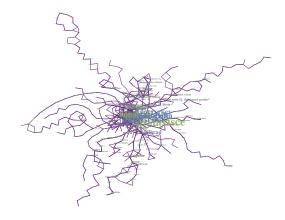
$$d_i^{in} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{j \neq i} A_{ij} = \frac{k_i^{in}}{n-1}$$

— 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

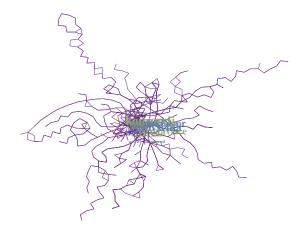
$$e(t) = A^{t} e(0) = A^{t} \sum_{i} C_{i} v_{i} = \sum_{i} C_{i} \lambda_{i}^{t} v_{i} = \lambda_{1}^{t} \sum_{i} C_{i} \left[\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}} \right]^{t} v_{i} \rightarrow C_{1} \lambda_{1}^{t} v_{1}$$

$$e_{i} = \lambda_{1}^{-1} \sum_{j} A_{ij} e_{j}$$

— in directed G = 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
 - $-\alpha$ and β_i are some *positive constants*

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

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

centrality PageRank

nodes distribute equal amount of importance

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

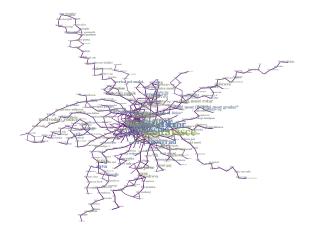
$$p_i = \alpha \sum_j A_{ij} \frac{p_j}{k_j^{\text{out}}} + \beta_i$$

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

see PageRank algorithm NetLogo demo

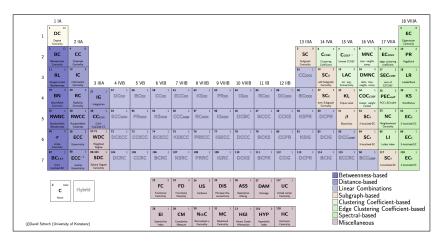
networkology PageRank

- 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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