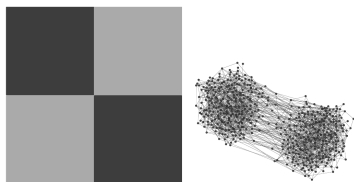


core-periphery structure

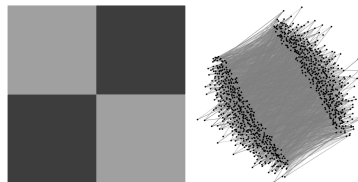
introduction to *network analysis* (*ina*)

Lovro Šubelj
University of Ljubljana
spring 2021/22

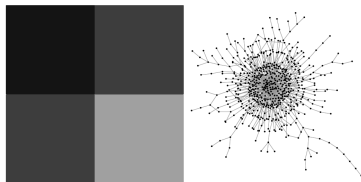
core-periphery *block model*



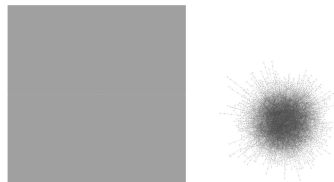
community block model [GN02]



disassortative (bipartite) block model [NL07]



core-periphery block model [Sei83]

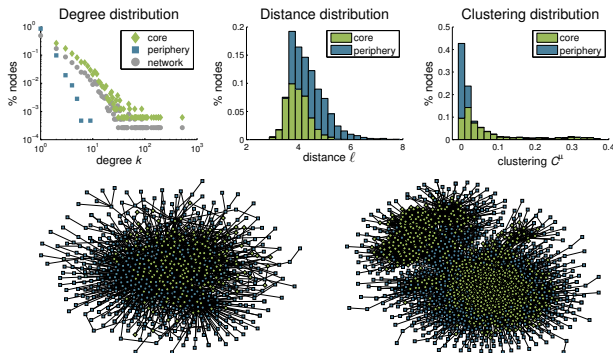


random block model [ER59]

* origin of core-periphery structure in international relations

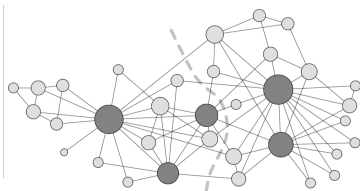
core-periphery *structure*

- *core/periphery nodes* have *higher/lower degrees* k
- *core/periphery nodes* are on *shorter/longer distances* ℓ
- *core/periphery nodes* have *higher/lower clustering* C^i

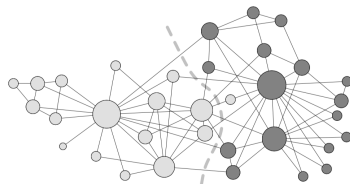


core-periphery *stochastic*

- $G(\{C_1, C_2\}, \{p_{11}, p_{12}, p_{22}\})$ *stochastic block model* [HLL83]
 - n_i is *size* of *cluster* C_i & p_{ij} is *link density* between C_i and C_j
- *density-based core-periphery* structure when $p_{11} \gg p_{12} \gg p_{22}$
- *lookalike core-periph.* when $n_1 p_{11} \gg 1, n_1 p_{12} \ll 1, n_2 p_{22} \approx 1$



non-corrected block model $p_{11} > p_{12} > p_{22}$



degree-corrected block model $p_{11} \approx p_{22} > p_{12}$

core-periphery *discrete/continuous*

— *discrete core-periphery division* $\delta \in \{0, 1\}$ [BE00]

- $\delta_i = 1$ for *core nodes* i & $\delta_i = 0$ for *peripheral nodes* i

$$\rho_{\{0,1\}} = \sum_{ij} A_{ij} \Delta_{ij} \quad \Delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \delta_i = \delta_j = 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } \delta_i = \delta_j = 0 \\ \in [0, 1] & \text{if } \delta_i - \delta_j \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

— *continuous core-periphery centrality* $\delta \in [0, 1]$

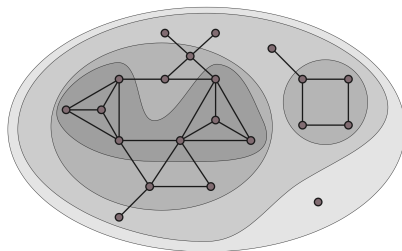
- $\delta_i \approx 1$ for *core nodes* i & $\delta_i \approx 0$ for *peripheral nodes* i

$$\rho_{[0,1]} = \sum_{ij} A_{ij} \delta_i \delta_j$$

$$\Delta^1 = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \Delta^\alpha = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & 1 & \alpha & \alpha & \alpha \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \alpha & \alpha & \alpha \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \alpha & \alpha & \alpha \\ \hline \alpha & \alpha & \alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha & \alpha & \alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha & \alpha & \alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad \delta = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.7 \\ \hline 0.4 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \end{array} \right]$$

core-periphery *k*-cores

- *k*-cores are subgraphs of nodes with $\geq k$ neighbors [Sei83]
remove nodes with degree $< k$ until no such node remains [BZ11]
- *k*-shells are nodes of *k*-cores that are not in *k* + 1-cores
- *k*-cores are nested while *k*-shells form decomposition



0-cores are connected components & *k*-cores can be disconnected

core-periphery k^* -core

- Holme's k^* -core maximizes closeness centrality ℓ^{-1} [Hol05]
 - d_{ij} is distance between i and j & ℓ_i is farness centrality of i
 - ℓ_C^{-1} is closeness centrality of cluster C & n_c is size of C

$$\ell_i = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{j \neq i} d_{ij} \qquad \ell_C^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{n_c} \sum_{i \in C} \ell_i \right)^{-1}$$

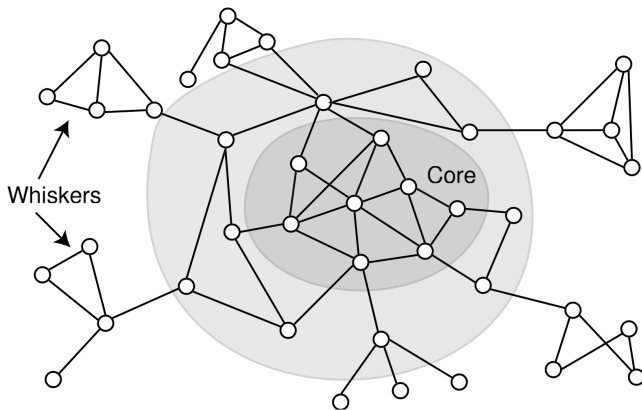
- Holme's core-periphery coefficient c_{cp} for k^* -core
 - N is set of nodes & N_k are nodes in k -core
 - $\langle \dots \rangle_{G'}$ is expectation in random graph G'

$$c_{cp} = \ell_{N_{k^*}}^{-1} / \ell_N^{-1} - \left\langle \ell_{N'_{k^*}}^{-1} / \ell_{N'}^{-1} \right\rangle_{G'}$$

core-periphery *coefficient*

Network	N	M	c_{cp}	
Geographical networks				
Interstate highways	935	1315	0.231(1)	
Pipelines	2999	3079	0.180(2)	
Streets, Stockholm	3325	5100	0.255(1)	
Streets, Göteborg	1258	1516	0.040(3)	
Airport	449	2795	0.0523(3)	
Internet	1968(66)	4051(121)	0.045(2)	
One-mode projections of	arXiv	48561	287570	-0.08(3)
affiliation networks	Board of directors	6193	43074	-0.037(2)
	Ajou University students	7285(128)	75898(6566)	-0.08(1)
Acquaintance networks	High School friendship	571(43)	1078(85)	0.006(7)
	Prisoners	58	83	-0.043(2)
	Social scientists	34	265(35)	-0.002(4)
Electronic communication	e-mail, Ebel <i>et al.</i>	39592	57703	-0.229(4)
	e-mail, Eckmann <i>et al.</i>	3186	31856	-0.091(2)
	Internet community, nioki.com	49801	239265	-0.014(2)
	Internet community, pussokram.com	28295	115335	-0.183(5)
Reference networks	WWW, nd.edu	325729	1090108	-0.027(3)
	HEP citations	27400	352021	-0.10(1)
Software dependencies	GNU / Linux	504	793	-0.155(1)
Food webs	Little Rock Lake	92	960	0.005(6)
	Ythan Estuary	134	593	-0.020(1)
Neural network	<i>C. elegans</i>	280	1973	0.040(6)
Biochemical networks	<i>Drosophila</i> protein	2915	4121	-0.035(2)
	<i>S. cerevisiae</i> protein	3898	7283	-0.249(1)
	<i>S. cerevisiae</i> genetic	1503	5043	-0.0646(7)
	Metabolic networks	427(27)	1257(88)	-0.002(6)
	Whole cellular networks	623(32)	1752(103)	-0.004(6)

core-periphery *nestedness*



nested *cores* & *whiskers communities* [LLDM09, YL13]

core-periphery *references*



A.-L. Barabási.

Network Science.

Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2016.



Stephen P. Borgatti and Martin G. Everett.

Models of core/periphery structures.

Soc. Networks, 21(4):375–395, 2000.



V. Batagelj and M. Zaveršnik.

An $O(m)$ algorithm for cores decomposition of networks.

Adv. Data Anal. Classif., 5(2):129–145, 2011.



Wouter de Nooy, Andrej Mrvar, and Vladimir Batagelj.

Exploratory Social Network Analysis with Pajek: Expanded and Revised Second Edition.

Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2011.



David Easley and Jon Kleinberg.

Networks, Crowds, and Markets: Reasoning About a Highly Connected World.

Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2010.



Ernesto Estrada and Philip A. Knight.

A First Course in Network Theory.

Oxford University Press, 2015.



P. Erdős and A. Rényi.

On random graphs I.

Publ. Math. Debrecen, 6:290–297, 1959.



M. Girvan and M. E. J Newman.

Community structure in social and biological networks.

P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 99(12):7821–7826, 2002.

core-periphery *references*



Paul W. Holland, Kathryn Blackmond Laskey, and Samuel Leinhardt.
Stochastic blockmodels: First steps.
Soc. Networks, 5(2):109–137, 1983.



Petter Holme.
Core-periphery organization of complex networks.
Phys. Rev. E, 72(4):046111, 2005.



Jure Leskovec, Kevin J Lang, Anirban Dasgupta, and Michael W Mahoney.
Community structure in large networks: Natural cluster sizes and the absence of large well-defined clusters.
Internet Math., 6(1):29–123, 2009.



Tilen Marc and Lovro Šubelj.
Convexity in complex networks.
Netw. Sci., 6(2):176–203, 2018.



Mark E. J. Newman.
Networks.
Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2nd edition, 2018.



M. E. J Newman and E. A Leicht.
Mixture models and exploratory analysis in networks.
P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 104(23):9564–9569, 2007.



Stephen B. Seidman.
Network structure and minimum degree.
Soc. Networks, 5(3):269–287, 1983.

core-periphery *references*



J. Yang and Jure Leskovec.

Overlapping community detection at scale: A nonnegative matrix factorization approach.

In *Proceedings of the ACM International Conference on Web Search and Data Mining*, pages 587–596, Rome, Italy, 2013.