

# Today: Networks

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In degrees: "how many people follow me on Twitter"  
Out degrees: "how many people do I follow" --- "

1/6

cities, airports, train stations, PRT bus stop

wikipedia

actors, actresses, directors, movies, etc.

family tree

Networks  
animals?

Examples of networks:

research / co-authorship of economists  
social networks: FB, twitter, ~~IG~~, etc  
electrical circuits human brain / neural networks internet

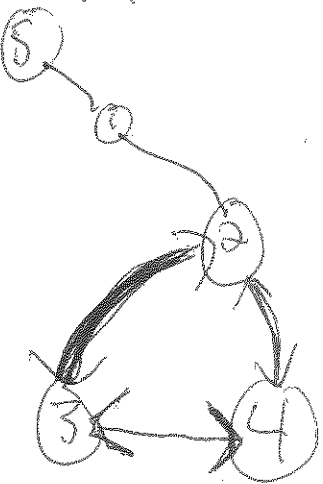
Basic Network Structure:

Nodes: "observations" — can be people, servers, actors  
neurons, cities, airports, etc

Edges / links: connection between nodes in the network  
or type of connection  
undirected, directed, weighted → strength of the link/connection  
↓ ↓ ↓  
LinkedIn Twitter, IG FB now/newsfeeds

path: distances between nodes — only care minimum / shortest

clique: "cluster of nodes"



Adjacency  $\hat{=}$  opposite of distance

$$A_{ij} = g(D_{ij}) = g(d_{ij}), \quad \text{where } g \text{ is a monotonic decreasing function}$$

Adjacency Matrices

Adjacency Matrix: representation of the network in matrix form

$$A = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \\ n \end{matrix} & \left[ \begin{array}{l} A_{ij} \hat{=} \text{edge weight /} \\ \text{"link strength"} / \\ \text{presence or absence} \\ \text{of a link} \\ \text{between nodes } i \text{ \& } j \end{array} \right] \end{matrix}$$

$A_{ij} \in \{0, 1\}$   
 $A_{ij} \neq A_{ji}$  } Twitter  
 $A_{ij} \in [0, 1]$  } probability of a link  
 $\hookrightarrow$  FBf suggested friends  
 $A_{ij} \in [0, \infty)$

$A_{ij}$  = link, represents the directed connection between nodes  $i$  and  $j$

$A_{ij} \neq A_{ji}$  (doesn't have to be same, but can be)

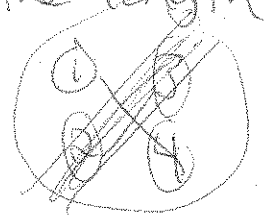
Visualizing Networks

$A_{ij} = A_{ji} \Rightarrow$  undirected

Layout: Trying to position the nodes to "maximize" visualization corresponding to specific criteria

force-directed algorithm: positions nodes such that

- 1) Edges between nodes are approximately the length
- 2) there are few crossing edges



Kamada-Kawai (smaller networks)  $\rightarrow$  good for well-connected networks

Poor choice for ~~over~~ sparsely-connected networks

Fruchterman-Reingold: good for very large networks

adds extra emphasis on having even distribution of vertices