

# Diffusion Processes on Complex Networks - Lab

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## 1 Assignment 1

1. Consider the undirected network defined by the following set of links:  
(Alice, Bob), (Bob, Gail), (Irene, Gail),  
(Carl, Alice), (Gail, Harry), (Irene, Jen),  
(Alice, David), (Harry, Jen), (Ernst, Frank),  
(Alice, Ernst), (Jen, Gail), (David, Carl),  
(Alice, Frank) (Harry, Irene) (Carl, Frank)
  - (a) Draw the network by hand.
  - (b) How many nodes are there?
  - (c) What is the density of the network?
  - (d) Calculate the degree of each node. Who is the most central node according to this measure?
  - (e) Calculate the clustering of each node and the average clustering of the network.
  - (f) Calculate the closeness centrality for each node. Who is the most central node according to this measure?
  - (g) Calculate the betweenness centrality of each node. Who is the most central node according to this measure?
2. For the above network:
  - (a) prepare a CSV file with the edge list;
  - (b) visualize the network by making use of the Networkx
  - (c) calculate the basic network measures within Networkx.
3. An undirected unweighted network of size  $N$  may be represented through a symmetric adjacency matrix  $A \in R^{N \times N}$ , which has  $a_{ij} = 1$ , if nodes  $i$  and  $j$  are connected, and  $a_{ij} = 0$  otherwise. We assume that  $a_{ii} = 1$ , so there are no self-loops in the network. Let  $e$  be a column vector of  $N$  elements all equal to 1, i.e.  $e = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^T$ , where the superscript  $T$  indicates the

transposition. Write expressions for or answer each of the following tasks by making use of the above quantities and the matrix formalism (no sum symbol  $\sum$  allowed!):

- (a) the vector  $k$  whose elements are the degrees  $k_i$  of the nodes  $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$
- (b) the total number  $L$  of links in the network;
- (c) the matrix  $N$  whose element  $n_{ij}$  is equal to the number of common neighbors of nodes  $i$  and  $j$ ;
- (d) the number  $T$  of triangles present in the network. A triangle is three vertices, each connected by edges to both of the others (hint: trace of a matrix);
- (e) how would you determine whether the network is connected only by looking at the adjacency matrix?