

# NETWORK SCIENCE

Exploring the world of STEM

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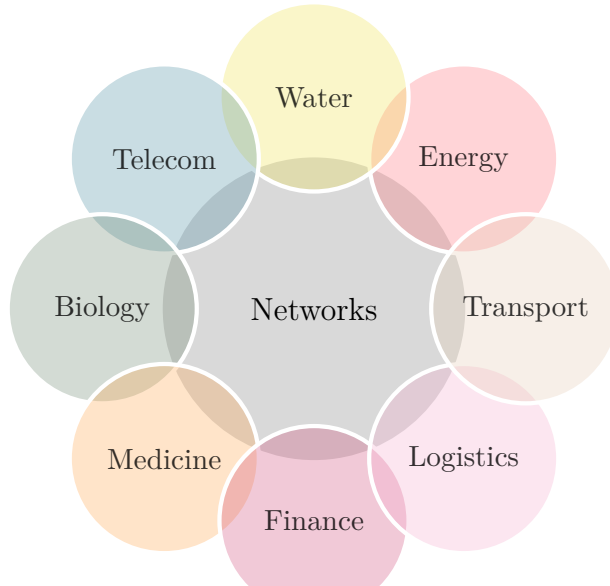
## Warm-up activity: underlying principles of AI



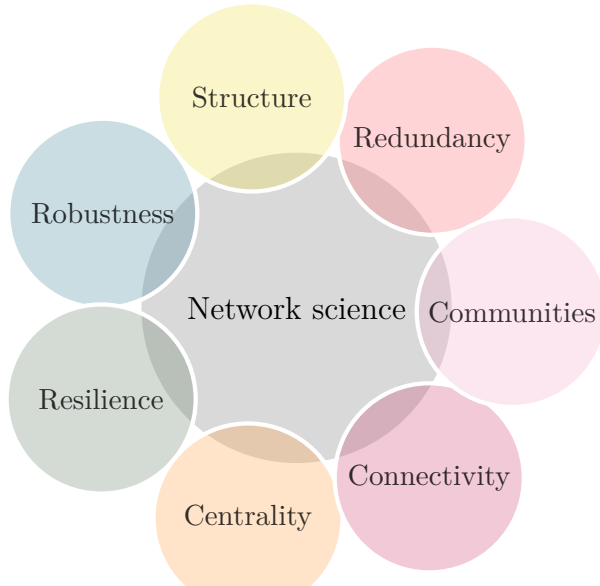
<https://satuelisa.github.io/teaching/features/>



# Complex networks are omnipresent



# Properties of networked systems



# Graph theory — key terminology

Vertex

Basic element of the network (often called a *node*)

Edge

A connection between two vertices (possibly directed or weighted)

Neighbour

A pair of vertices are neighbours if they share an edge

Degree

The number of neighbours of a vertex





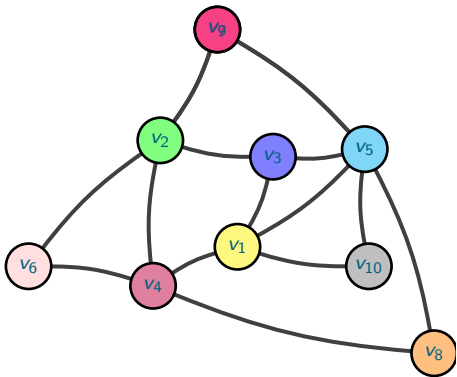
$G = (V, E)$  with two vertices and one edge.

```
import networkx as nx  
G = nx.Graph()  
G.add_edge('u', 'v')
```



# Network analysis





An example of a small power-law cluster graph.





```
from network2tikz import plot
import networkx as nx
from nx.generators.random_graphs import powerlaw_cluster_graph
G = powerlaw_cluster_graph(10, 2, 0.05)
opt = {}
opt['node_label'] = [ f'V{v}' for v in G.nodes() ]
opt['node_color'] = 'green'
opt['node_opacity'] = 0.5
opt['edge_curved'] = 0.1
l = nx.spectral_layout(G)
plot((G.nodes(), G.edges()), 'graph.tex', **opt, layout = l)
```



Let's go try it out



<https://github.com/satuelisa/misc/blob/master/stem2024.ipynb>



## Wrap-up activity: networks and AI

What kind of a *network model* can one build based on **typing patterns** of a person?

What *other* network models could one build to use to **identify** people?

What kind of **privacy** risks lie underneath?



Stay in touch!

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