$N(u) \subseteq N[v]$

neighborhood inclusion

(i) concordance if $c_1(u) > c_1(v)$ and $c_2(u) > c_2(v)$

(iii) tie if $c_1(u) = c_1(v)$ and $c_2(u) = c_2(v)$

(iv) right tie if $c_1(u) \neq c_1(v)$ and $c_2(u) = c_2(v)$

(v) left tie if $c_1(u) = c_1(v)$ and $c_2(u) \neq c_2(v)$

(some of) the technical background

node u is dominated by node v if $N(u) \subseteq N[v]$

neighborhood inclusion

$\Longrightarrow$ u is always less central than v: $c(u) \leq c(v)$
index c preserves neighborhood-inclusion

(Schoch and Brandes, 2016)

five different configurations of pairs $(u,v) \in V$

(i) concordance if $c_1(u) > c_1(v)$ and $c_2(u) > c_2(v)$

(ii) discordance if $c_1(u) > c_1(v)$ and $c_2(u) < c_2(v)$

(iii) tie if $c_1(u) = c_1(v)$ and $c_2(u) = c_2(v)$

(iv) right tie if $c_1(u) \neq c_1(v)$ and $c_2(u) = c_2(v)$

(v) left tie if $c_1(u) = c_1(v)$ and $c_2(u) \neq c_2(v)$

high correlation means
low rank dissimilarity

the fraction of discordant pairs as a measure of dissimilarity among indices

rank dissimilarity experiments