

# Applications of Network Science

## Social Networks Analysis and Graph Algorithms

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# Sources

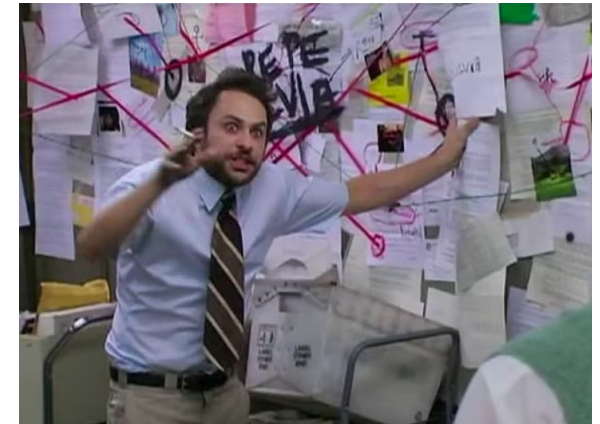
- A. L. Barabási (2016). Network Science – [Chapter 01](#) and [Chapter 02](#)
- F. Menczer, S. Fortunato, C. A. Davis (2020). A First Course in Network Science – [Chapter 00](#)
- URLs cited in the footer of specific slides

# Networks Science

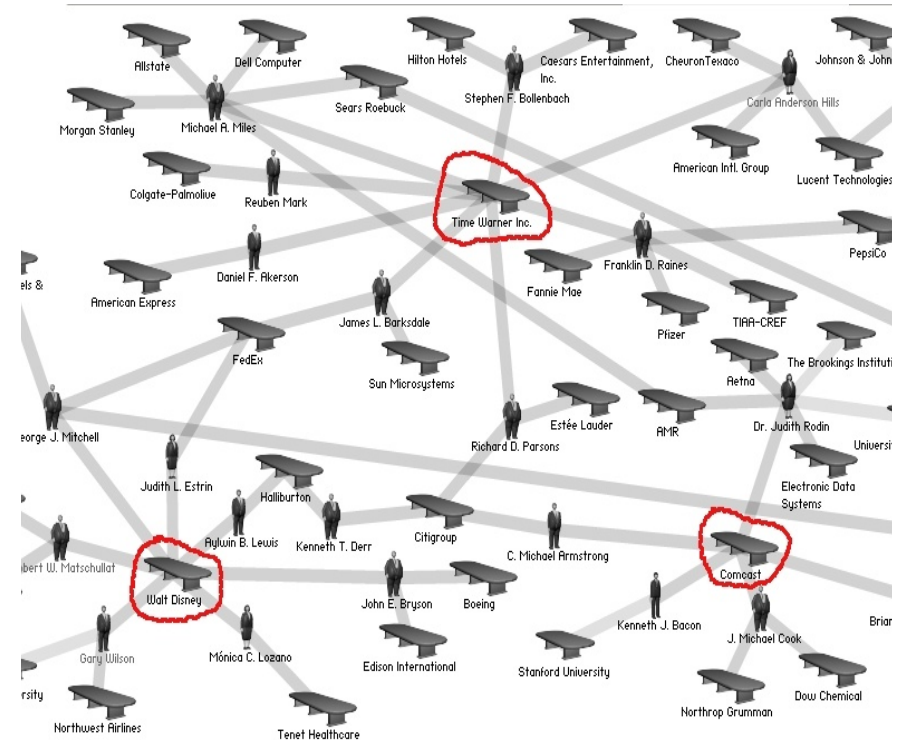
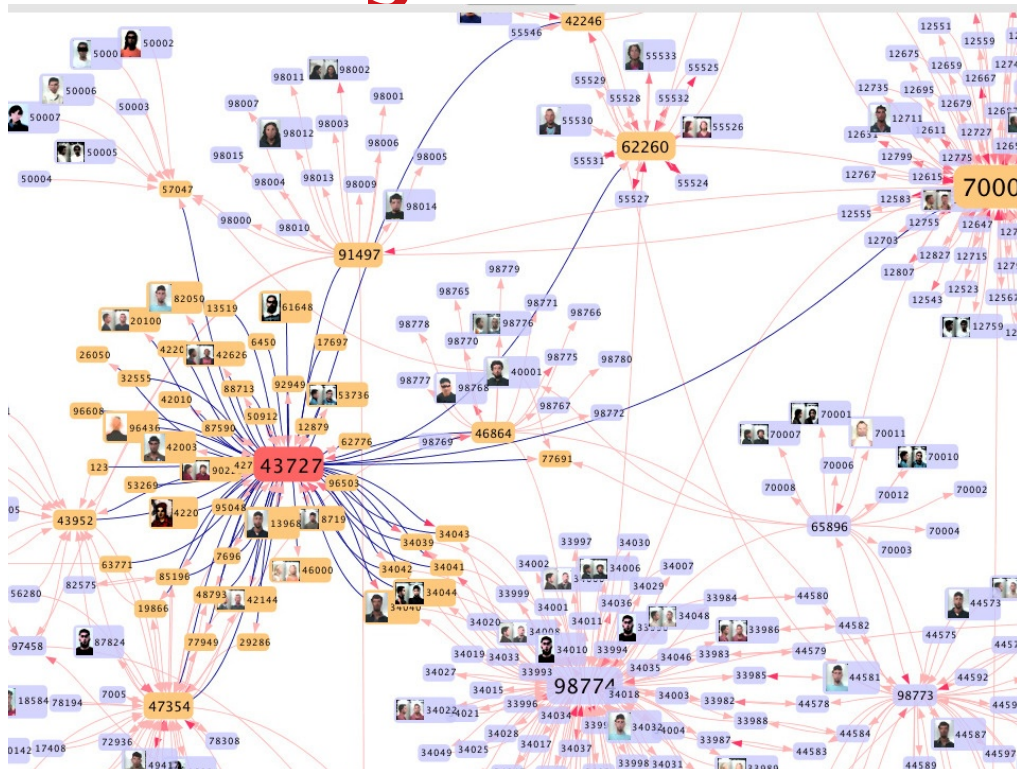
- **Interdisciplinary**; indeed we often address problems from disciplines other than CS
- **Empirical** and data-driven; it is based on the observation of networks
- Quantitative, mathematical, **computational**

# “Red string” suspect boards

A very common **TV trope** involves detectives looking at a wall where suspects are connected by red strings



# Help fight organized crime and collusion



<https://itnews.iu.edu/articles/2014/complex-networks-researcher-at-iu-fighting-crime-with-mobile-phone-data.php>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Media\\_corporation\\_interlocks\\_-\\_2004.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Media_corporation_interlocks_-_2004.jpg)

# Help understand **political corruption**



- 37 corruption cases in Spain in 1989-2018 involving 2,753 people having 27,545 connections
- There are 197 connected components, 58 isolated nodes, and a giant component of 40% of nodes and 53% of edges
- “*empirical results and simulations indicate that **a few recidivist agents** typically play a prominent role in corruption activities. These agents act as **bridges** among minor corrupt groups and possibly engage and coordinate them to work in more extensive and often much more harmful corruption processes to society.*” (emphasis added)

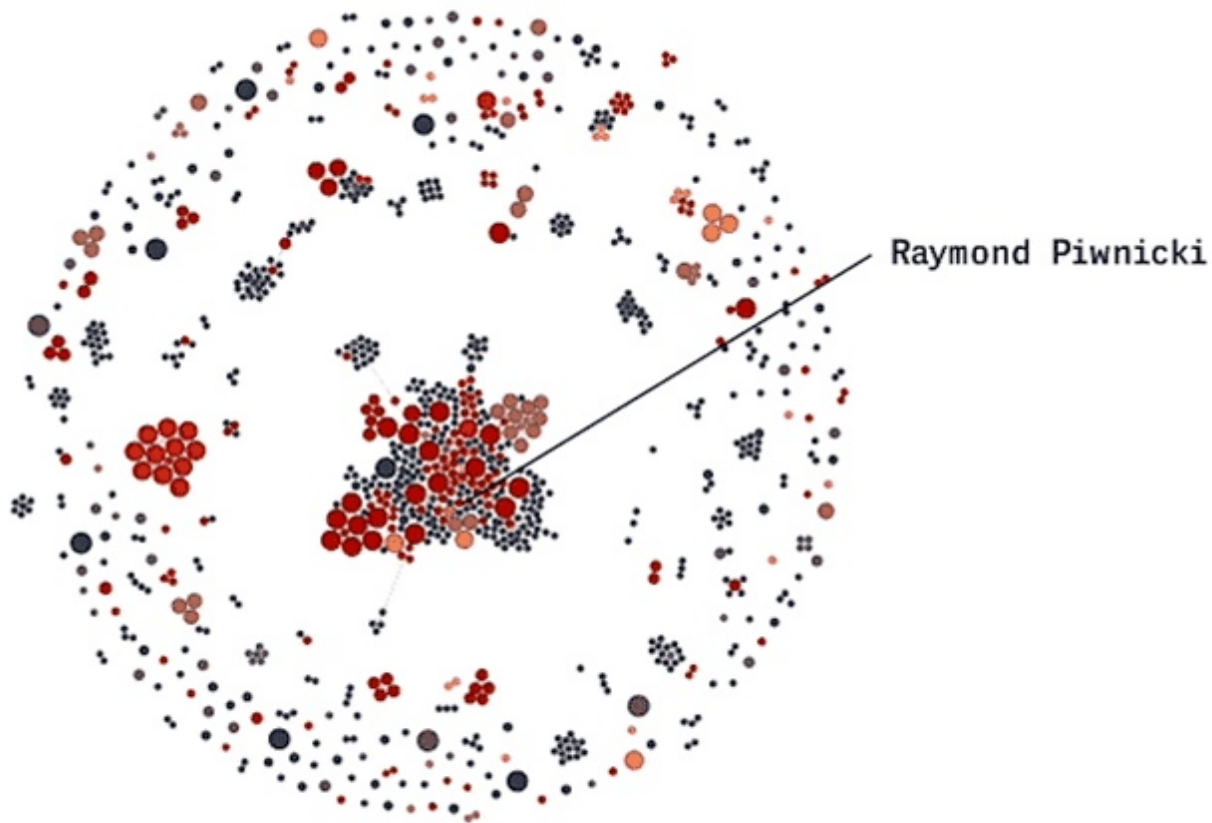
# Help fight **police corruption**

The Intercept\_

**BAD CHICAGO COPS SPREAD  
THEIR MISCONDUCT LIKE A  
DISEASE**

Rob Arthur

August 16 2018, 3:03 p.m.



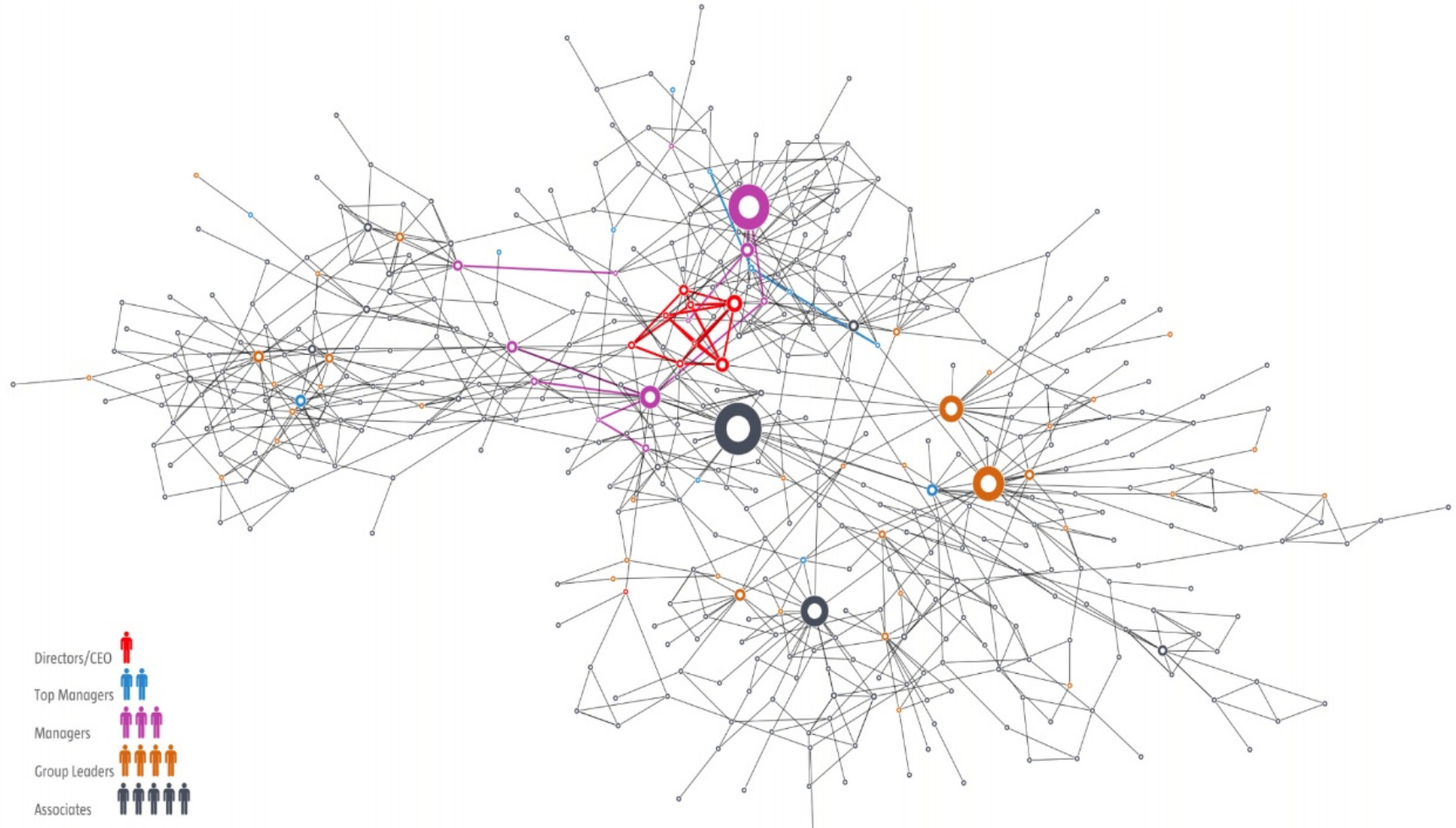
# Help to forecast **epidemics**



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mm2u9RKwgsY>



# Help understand organization structures



# Help improve the communications of an organization

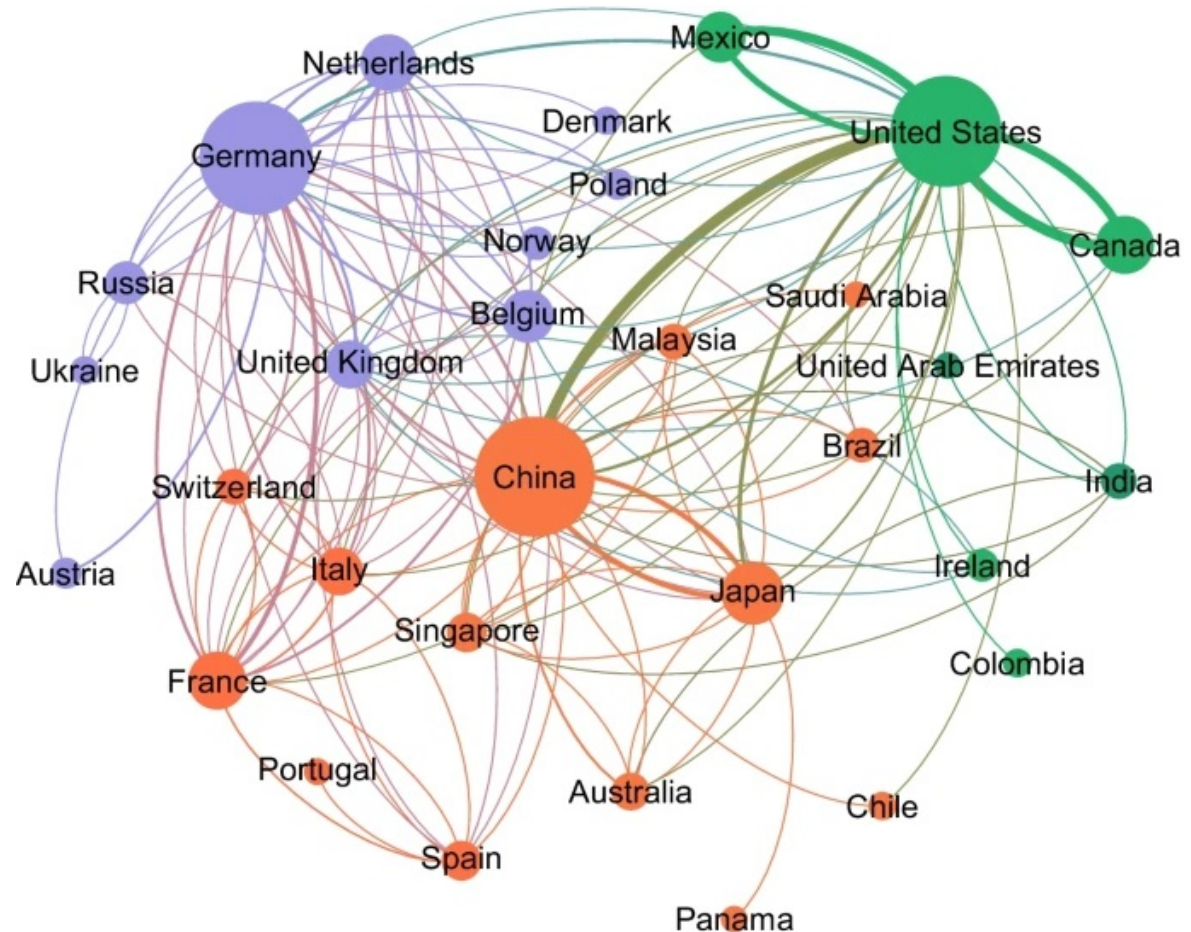
- About 3M e-mails sent or received by an EU research organization address
- Nodes are e-mail addresses (~1K internal, ~250K external)
- Edges are e-mails



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4JS-30dglqg>

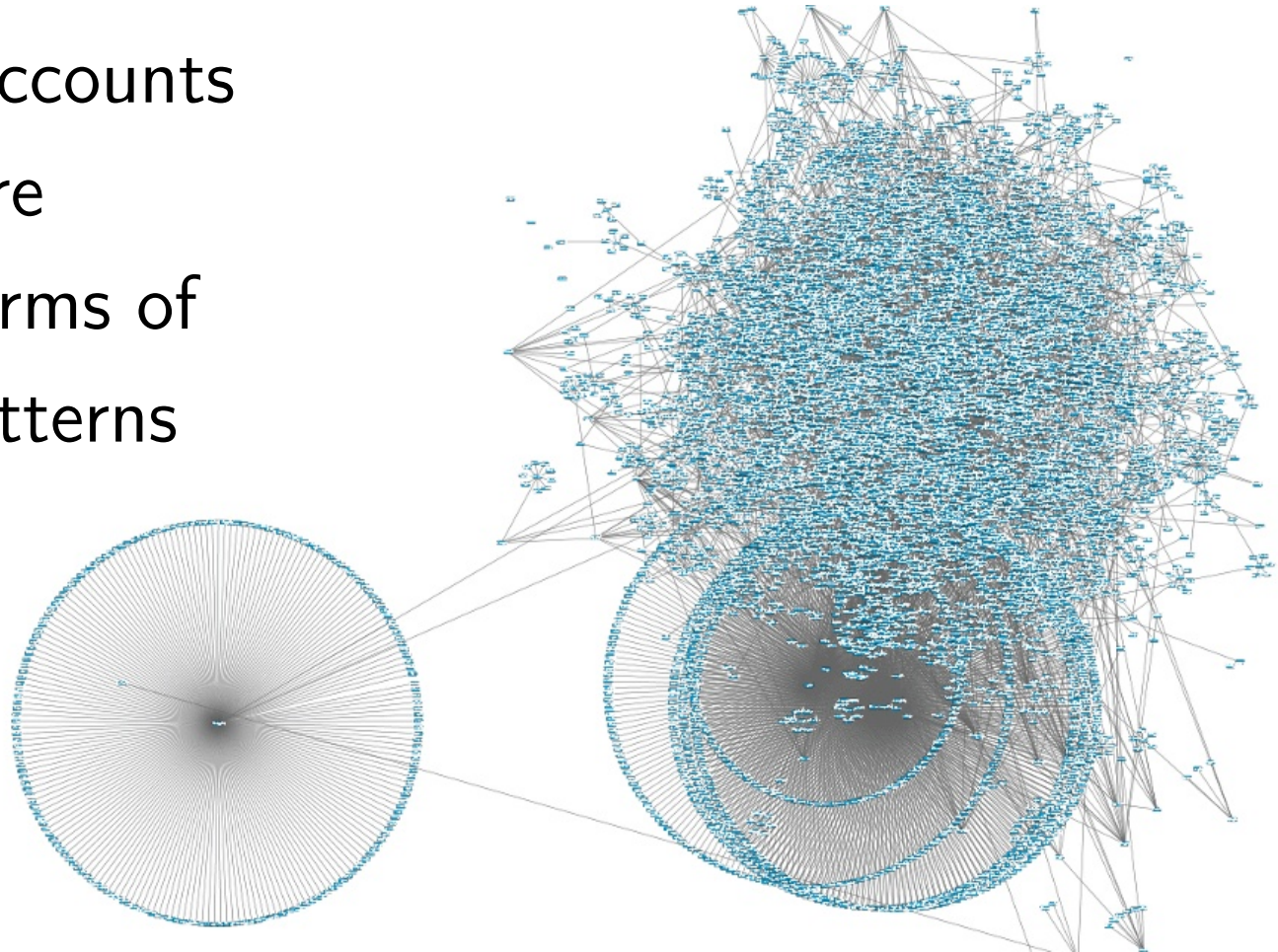
# Help to understand **international trade**

Multiple structural, economic, geographical, and political factors affect the global trade network structure.



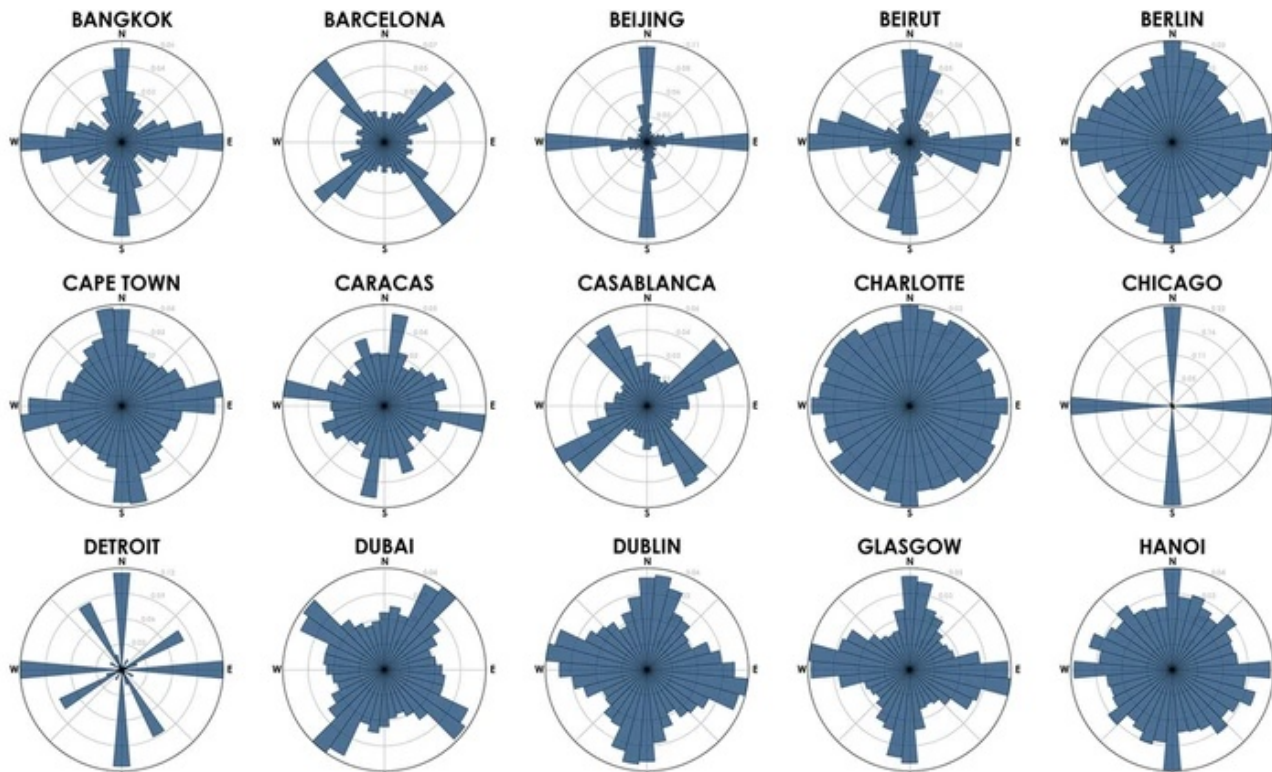
# Fight **misinformation** and **hate** online

Inauthentic accounts  
a.k.a. “**bots**” are  
anomalies in terms of  
connectivity patterns



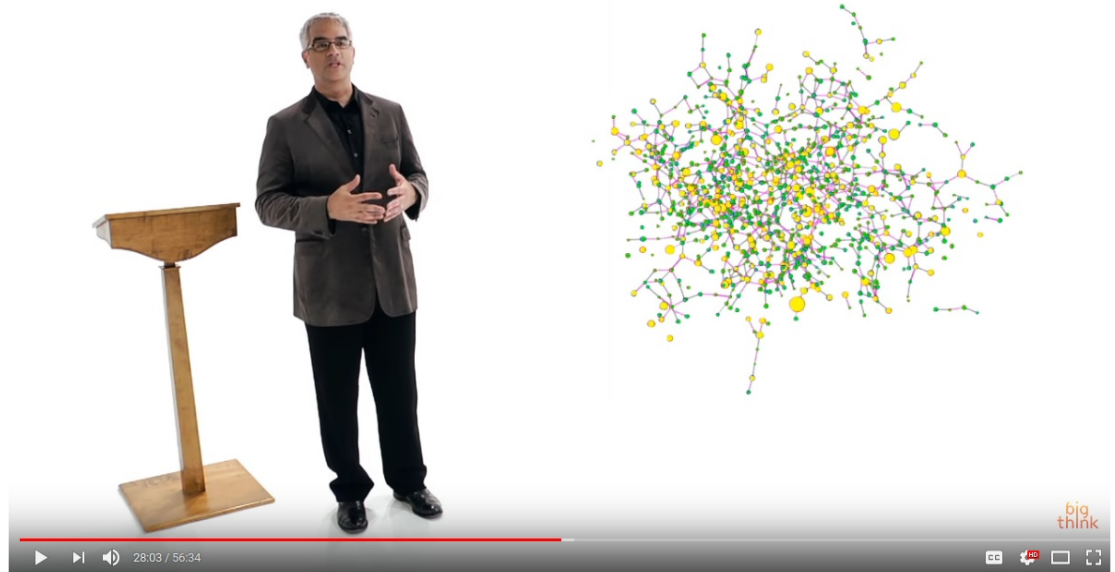
# Improve **mobility** within cities

City grids have polarities that can be seen through networks analysis.



# Help understand society, **diseases**, and design **new treatments** and drugs

Must watch:  
Nicholas Christakis (1 hour)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wadBvDPeE4E>

# What we will learn

- To describe a network in formal terms
- To identify it as such and characterize it
- To visualize different networks
- To operate with networks programmatically
- To find important nodes and communities
- To make discoveries or help others make them
- **Much more (to a large extent, it's up to you!)**

# How we will learn

<https://github.com/chattox/networks-science-course/>

- Theory sessions:
  - Help you find important nodes, communities, and track influence
  - Help you understand how to model complex networks
  - Do some simple (and not so simple) exercises to check that you understood correctly each concept, and to help you remember
- Practice sessions:
  - Help you work with complex networks
  - Manage and analyze graphs in Python
- **My focus is on what I think has value for you as a data scientist**



# Summary

# Things to remember

- Applications of complex networks analysis

**Additional contents  
(not included in exams)**

**EXTRA**

Why network science  
is important **to me**

# PhD work (2000-2004)

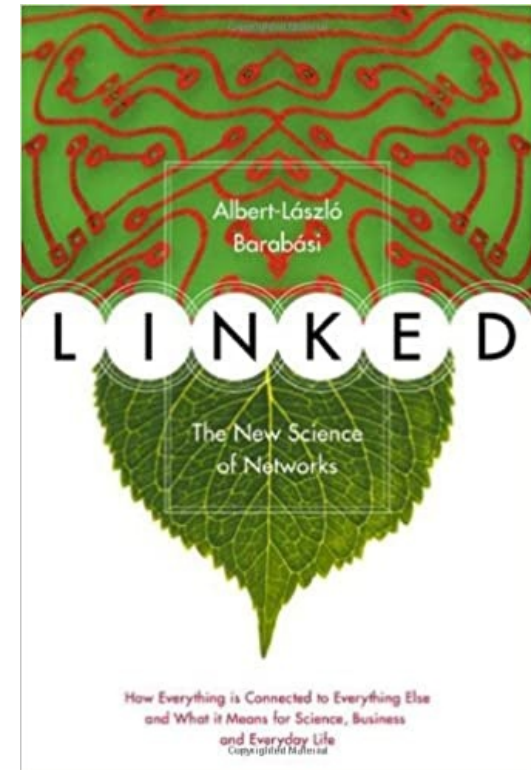
- Collecting web pages
- Characterizing national web domains
  - Chile, Korea, Greece, Spain ...



# An influential book (to me)

This book came out in 2002 and made me see networks everywhere; it's an easy read, written for the general public, highly recommended

Its author, Albert-László Barabási visited my university **in Chile** while I was a PhD student :-)



# Early post-doctoral work (~2006-2009)

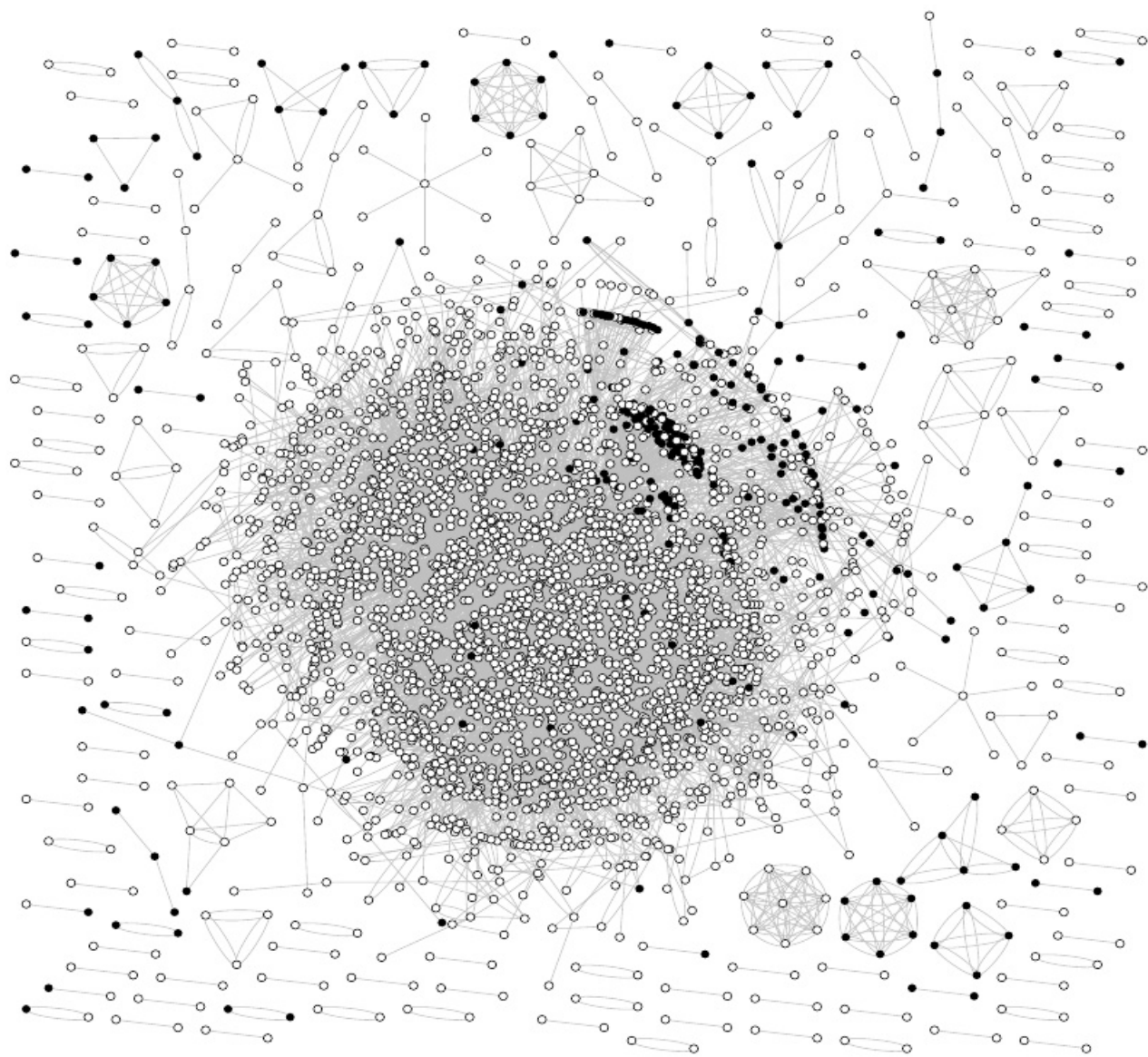
- Web spam pages
  - Pages created to deceive search engines
  - Attract traffic by stuffing themselves with keywords
  - Increase link score of other pages
  - Methods evolve all the time, how to catch them?



# An Eureka! Moment 2006

Visualization of a web  
spam dataset using  
gnuplot; spam nodes  
(in black) cluster  
together!

Paper: <https://doi.org/10.1145/1277741.1277814>

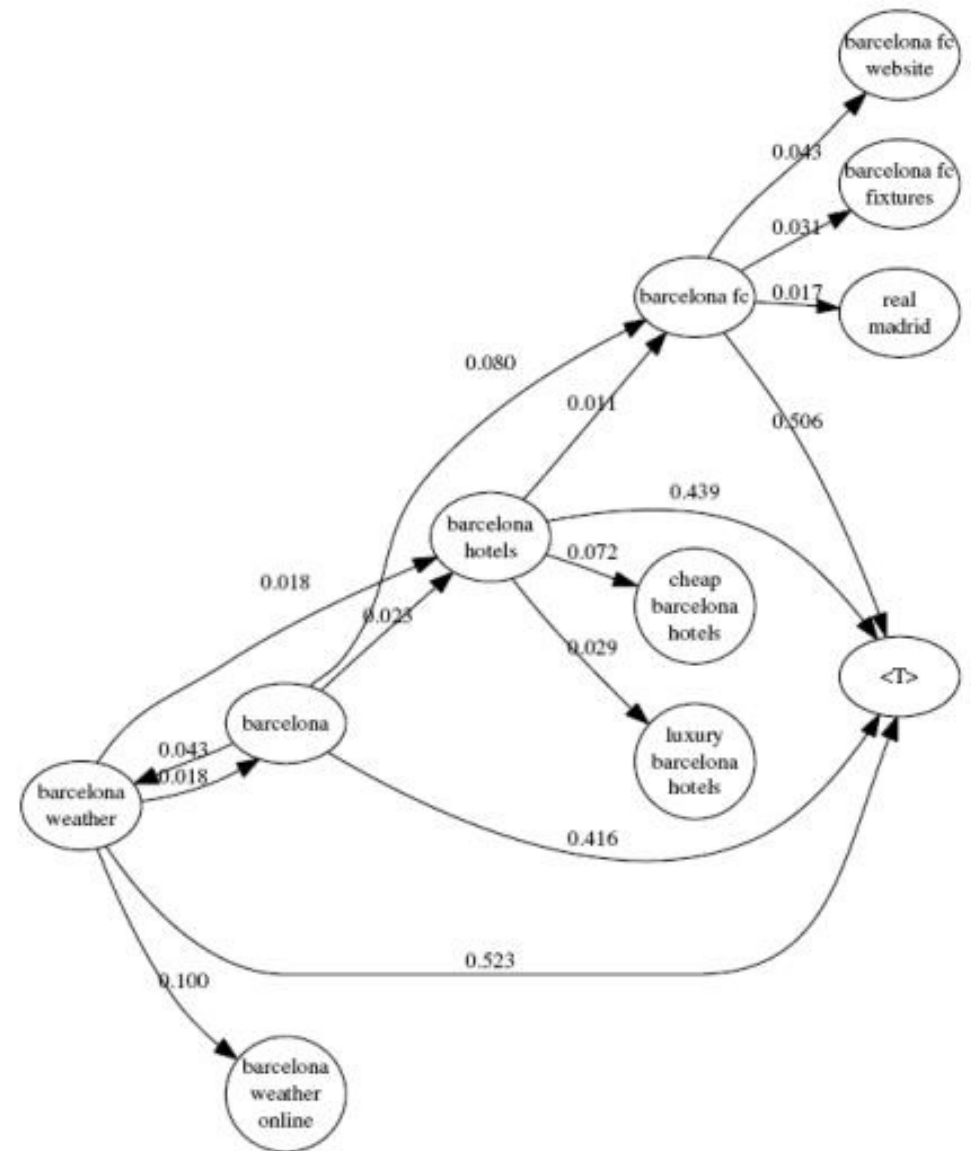


# Query flows

2008

We wonder what is the most likely query before or after another query?

How are they connected? This is how we developed **query flow graphs**



# Graphs in my own work

- Everywhere! — See <https://chato.cl/research/>
- Currently:
  - part of a larger toolbox
  - skeptical about structural-only conclusions