graph theory \rightarrow *network science*

introduction to network analysis (ina)

Lovro Šubelj University of Ljubljana spring 2024/25

history graph theory

1736 seven *bridges of Königsberg* [Eul36] (Leonhard Euler) 1800s *travelling salesman* problem (William Hamilton)



1845 *electrical circuit* laws (Gustav Kirchhoff)
1857 *chemical structure* theory (August Kekulé)



- 1956 *shortest paths* (Edsger Dijkstra)
- 1956 minimum spanning tree (Joseph Kruskal)
- 1956 maximum *flow*/minimum *cut* (Ford & Fulkerson)

1956 *signed graph* theory [CH56] (Cartwright & Harary) 1959 *random graph* theory [ER59] (Erdős & Rényi)

history sociometry

1934 children sociograms [Mor34] (Jacob Moreno)



1941 Southern women [DGG41] (Allison Davis)1970 university karate club [Zac77] (Wayne Zachary)



1967 *small-world* experiment [Mil67] (Stanley Milgram)
1973 strength of *weak ties* [Gra73] (Mark Granovetter)
1977 measures of *centrality* [Fre77] (Linton Freeman)

history *bibliometrics*

1965 scientific paper citations [Pri65] (Derek de Solla Price)



SCIENCE CITATION INDEX

1980s *political scandals* [HL03] (Mark Lombardi) 1986 *neural wirings* [WSTB86] (White et al.) 1999 transportation [Pel99] (Jon Pelletier)



revolution data

< 2000 small graphs 10^2 - 10^3 nodes

- pprox 2000 communication networks 10⁵-10⁸ nodes
- pprox 2005 online social networks 10⁸ nodes
 - today Facebook graph > 10^9 users today Web graph > 10^{12} pages



revolution *models*

- 1959 random graph models [ER59]
- 1973 valued graphs models [Gra73]
- 1998 *small-world network* structure [WS98]
- 1999 scale-free network structure [BA99]



revolution language

"A key discovery of network science is that the architecture of networks emerging in various domains of science, nature, and technology are similar to each other, a consequence of being governed by the same organizing principles. Consequently we can use a common set of tools to explore these systems."

Albert-László Barabási

"Networks are ideal structures to describe problems of organized complexity."

César A. Hidalgo

"I think the 21st century will be the century of complexity."

Stephen Hawking

network impact

- management: internal structure of organization
- economic: from web search to social networking
- epidemics: from forecasting to halting deadly viruses
- health: from drug design to metabolic engineering
- security: fraud detection and fighting terrorism
- neuroscience: mapping human brain
- many other: ...

network science

problem understanding *real networks*

means study of network properties design of mathematical models implementation of efficient algorithms

goals network structure and evolution nodes, links, fragments, clusters, layers, networks network dynamics and processes spreading, diffusion, epidemics

network analysis



data mining



text mining



computer vision



network analysis

history references



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