

CONTENTS

Preface	x
1 Introduction	1
I The empirical study of networks	15
2 Technological networks	17
2.1 The Internet	18
2.2 The telephone network	28
2.3 Power grids	31
2.4 Transportation networks	32
2.5 Delivery and distribution networks	33
3 Social networks	36
3.1 The empirical study of social networks	36
3.2 Interviews and questionnaires	39
3.3 Direct observation	46
3.4 Data from archival or third-party records	47
3.5 Affiliation networks	53
3.6 The small-world experiment	54
3.7 Snowball sampling, contact tracing, and random walks	58
4 Networks of information	63
4.1 The World Wide Web	63
4.2 Citation networks	67
4.3 Other information networks	72
5 Biological networks	78
5.1 Biochemical networks	78
5.2 Neural networks	94
5.3 Ecological networks	99

II Fundamentals of network theory	107
6 Mathematics of networks	109
6.1 Networks and their representation	109
6.2 The adjacency matrix	110
6.3 Weighted networks	112
6.4 Directed networks	114
6.5 Hypergraphs	122
6.6 Bipartite networks	123
6.7 Trees	127
6.8 Planar networks	129
6.9 Degree	133
6.10 Paths	136
6.11 Components	142
6.12 Independent paths, connectivity, and cut sets	145
6.13 The graph Laplacian	152
6.14 Random walks	157
7 Measures and metrics	168
7.1 Degree centrality	168
7.2 Eigenvector centrality	169
7.3 Katz centrality	172
7.4 PageRank	175
7.5 Hubs and authorities	178
7.6 Closeness centrality	181
7.7 Betweenness centrality	185
7.8 Groups of vertices	193
7.9 Transitivity	198
7.10 Reciprocity	204
7.11 Signed edges and structural balance	206
7.12 Similarity	211
7.13 Homophily and assortative mixing	220
8 The large-scale structure of networks	235
8.1 Components	235
8.2 Shortest paths and the small-world effect	241
8.3 Degree distributions	243
8.4 Power laws and scale-free networks	247
8.5 Distributions of other centrality measures	261
8.6 Clustering coefficients	262

8.7	Assortative mixing	266
-----	------------------------------	-----

III Computer algorithms 273

9	Basic concepts of algorithms	275
9.1	Running time and computational complexity	278
9.2	Storing network data	282
9.3	The adjacency matrix	283
9.4	The adjacency list	286
9.5	Trees	290
9.6	Other network representations	298
9.7	Heaps	301

10 Fundamental network algorithms 308

10.1	Algorithms for degrees and degree distributions	308
10.2	Clustering coefficients	310
10.3	Shortest paths and breadth-first search	315
10.4	Shortest paths in networks with varying edge lengths	329
10.5	Maximum flows and minimum cuts	333

11 Matrix algorithms and graph partitioning 345

11.1	Leading eigenvectors and eigenvector centrality	345
11.2	Dividing networks into clusters	354
11.3	Graph partitioning	358
11.4	The Kernighan–Lin algorithm	360
11.5	Spectral partitioning	364
11.6	Community detection	371
11.7	Simple modularity maximization	373
11.8	Spectral modularity maximization	375
11.9	Division into more than two groups	378
11.10	Other modularity maximization methods	380
11.11	Other algorithms for community detection	382

IV Network models 395

12	Random graphs	397
12.1	Random graphs	398
12.2	Mean number of edges and mean degree	400
12.3	Degree distribution	401

12.4	Clustering coefficient	402
12.5	Giant component	403
12.6	Small components	408
12.7	Path lengths	419
12.8	Problems with the random graph	423
13	Random graphs with general degree distributions	428
13.1	Generating functions	429
13.2	The configuration model	434
13.3	Excess degree distribution	445
13.4	Clustering coefficient	449
13.5	Generating functions for degree distributions	450
13.6	Number of second neighbors of a vertex	451
13.7	Generating functions for the small components	456
13.8	Giant component	460
13.9	Size distribution for small components	465
13.10	Power-law degree distributions	470
13.11	Directed random graphs	473
14	Models of network formation	486
14.1	Preferential attachment	487
14.2	The model of Barabási and Albert	500
14.3	Further properties of preferential attachment models	503
14.4	Extensions of preferential attachment models	514
14.5	Vertex copying models	534
14.6	Network optimization models	541
15	Other network models	552
15.1	The small-world model	552
15.2	Exponential random graphs	565
V	Processes on networks	589
16	Percolation and network resilience	591
16.1	Percolation	592
16.2	Uniform random removal of vertices	594
16.3	Non-uniform removal of vertices	609
16.4	Percolation in real-world networks	615
16.5	Computer algorithms for percolation	616

17 Epidemics on networks	627
17.1 Models of the spread of disease	627
17.2 The SI model	628
17.3 The SIR model	631
17.4 The SIS model	636
17.5 The SIRS model	637
17.6 Epidemic models on networks	639
17.7 Late-time properties of epidemics on networks	640
17.8 Late-time properties of the SIR model	642
17.9 Time-dependent properties of epidemics on networks	648
17.10 Time-dependent properties of the SI model	648
17.11 Time-dependent properties of the SIR model	661
17.12 Time-dependent properties of the SIS model	669
18 Dynamical systems on networks	676
18.1 Dynamical systems	677
18.2 Dynamics on networks	686
18.3 Dynamics with more than one variable per vertex	695
18.4 Synchronization	701
19 Network search	705
19.1 Web search	705
19.2 Searching distributed databases	709
19.3 Message passing	713
References	727
Index	740