

a first course in network science

A First Course in Network Science: Unlocking the Power of Connections

a **first course in network science** opens the door to a fascinating world where relationships, interactions, and structures come together to form complex systems. Whether you're intrigued by social media, biological systems, transportation grids, or the internet itself, network science offers a powerful lens to understand the underlying patterns and dynamics. This introductory exploration will guide you through the fundamental concepts, applications, and analytical techniques that define this interdisciplinary field.

What Is Network Science?

At its core, network science studies how elements, often called nodes or vertices, connect through links or edges. These connections can represent friendships in a social network, roads in a city map, or even molecular bonds in chemistry. The field combines ideas from graph theory, physics, computer science, and sociology to analyze and model these complex networks.

A first course in network science typically starts by defining what constitutes a network and how to represent it mathematically. Understanding simple graphs, directed vs. undirected edges, weighted connections, and bipartite graphs lays the groundwork for deeper analysis.

Why Study Networks?

Networks are everywhere. They help us understand the spread of diseases, the flow of information, and even the structure of ecosystems. By studying networks, you learn how local interactions can lead to global phenomena, such as viral content going viral on social media or traffic jams forming on highways.

Moreover, network science has practical applications in numerous fields:

- **Healthcare:** Tracking disease outbreaks and understanding protein interactions.
- **Technology:** Optimizing communication networks and improving cybersecurity.
- **Social Sciences:** Analyzing social dynamics and influence patterns.
- **Transportation:** Designing efficient routing and minimizing congestion.

Core Concepts Covered in a First Course in Network Science

When you embark on a first course in network science, several fundamental topics will be introduced, equipping you with the tools to analyze and interpret complex networks.

Graph Representation and Terminology

Understanding how to represent networks mathematically is crucial. You'll learn about:

- **Nodes and edges:** The basic building blocks, representing entities and their relationships.
- **Adjacency matrices and lists:** Data structures to store network information efficiently.
- **Types of graphs:** Simple, directed, weighted, and multilayer networks.

This foundation allows you to translate real-world problems into models that can be analyzed computationally.

Network Metrics and Properties

A first course in network science dives into essential metrics that reveal network characteristics:

- **Degree:** Number of connections per node.
- **Path length:** The shortest distance between two nodes.
- **Clustering coefficient:** Measures how nodes tend to cluster together.
- **Centrality measures:** Identify influential nodes (degree, betweenness, closeness, eigenvector centrality).
- **Community detection:** Finding groups of nodes that are more densely connected internally.

These metrics help in detecting patterns such as hubs in social networks or bottlenecks in transportation systems.

Network Models

Modeling is an essential part of network science. Common models introduced early on include:

- **Random graphs (Erdős–Rényi model):** Networks where edges are randomly assigned.
- **Small-world networks (Watts-Strogatz model):** Characterized by high clustering and short path lengths, mirroring many real-world networks.
- **Scale-free networks (Barabási-Albert model):** Networks with a few highly connected hubs following a power-law degree distribution.

These models help explain how networks evolve and why they exhibit certain properties.

Tools and Techniques for Network Analysis

Learning to analyze networks involves both theoretical understanding and practical skills. A first course in network science often incorporates programming and software tools to handle real datasets.

Popular Software and Libraries

Some of the commonly used tools in network science include:

- **NetworkX:** A Python library for creating, manipulating, and studying complex networks.
- **Gephi:** A powerful visualization platform to map and explore large networks.
- **Cytoscape:** Widely used in biological network analysis.
- **igraph:** A fast and versatile library available in R and Python.

These tools simplify the process of computing network metrics, visualizing structures, and running simulations.

Data Collection and Preprocessing

Real-world networks often come with noisy or incomplete data. Early lessons in network science

emphasize the importance of:

- Cleaning data to remove duplicates or errors.
- Converting raw data into suitable formats for analysis.
- Handling missing links or nodes.
- Sampling techniques for large-scale networks.

Mastering these steps ensures that your analysis reflects accurate insights rather than artifacts.

Applications Explored in a First Course in Network Science

One of the most exciting aspects of network science is its interdisciplinary nature. A first course often showcases diverse applications that demonstrate the field's relevance.

Social Network Analysis

Studying social networks helps uncover how information spreads, how communities form, and who holds influence. For example, analyzing Twitter interactions can reveal key opinion leaders or the dynamics behind viral trends.

Biological Networks

In biology, networks model interactions between genes, proteins, or species. Understanding these networks can identify critical proteins in disease pathways or predict ecological impacts from species loss.

Infrastructure and Transportation

Transportation networks, such as airline routes or urban transit systems, benefit from network science by optimizing routes, reducing congestion, and improving resilience against failures.

Information and Communication Networks

The internet and communication networks rely heavily on network analysis to maintain robustness, prevent attacks, and optimize data flow.

Tips for Success in a First Course in Network Science

If you're planning to take or teach a first course in network science, keeping a few strategies in mind can enhance your learning experience:

- **Build a strong mathematical foundation:** Familiarity with graph theory, linear algebra, and probability will make concepts more approachable.
- **Practice with real datasets:** Hands-on experience with social media data, biological datasets, or transportation networks makes theory tangible.
- **Engage with visualization tools:** Visualizing networks helps in intuitively understanding structure and patterns.
- **Collaborate and discuss:** Network science is inherently interdisciplinary, so exchanging ideas with peers from different backgrounds can deepen insights.
- **Stay curious about applications:** Explore how network science is applied across domains, which can inspire project ideas and research directions.

The Evolving Landscape of Network Science Education

As network science continues to grow, courses are evolving to include advanced topics such as temporal networks, multilayer networks, and machine learning integration. Yet, a first course in network science remains essential to build the foundational knowledge required to navigate these complexities.

Interestingly, many online platforms and universities now offer accessible courses, often combining lectures with interactive coding assignments. This blended approach helps learners gain both conceptual clarity and practical skills.

Exploring network science is like stepping into a world where seemingly chaotic systems reveal elegant patterns and profound insights. Whether you're a student, researcher, or professional, starting with a first course in network science can equip you with a versatile toolkit to understand and influence the networks that shape our world.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is 'A First Course in Network Science' about?

'A First Course in Network Science' is an introductory textbook that covers the fundamental concepts and methods used to analyze and understand complex networks in various fields such as social sciences, biology, and computer science.

Who are the authors of 'A First Course in Network Science'?

The book is authored by Filippo Menczer, Santo Fortunato, and Clayton A. Davis, who are experts in the field of network science.

What are the key topics covered in 'A First Course in Network Science'?

Key topics include graph theory basics, network models, centrality measures, community detection, network dynamics, and applications in social, biological, and technological networks.

Is 'A First Course in Network Science' suitable for beginners?

Yes, the book is designed for beginners and assumes only basic knowledge of mathematics, making it accessible to undergraduate students and newcomers to the field.

Does the book include practical exercises or programming examples?

'A First Course in Network Science' includes exercises and examples, some of which involve programming tasks to help readers apply network analysis techniques using tools like Python.

How does 'A First Course in Network Science' differ from other network science textbooks?

This book emphasizes an interdisciplinary approach with up-to-date research insights, combining theory with practical applications and computational methods.

Can 'A First Course in Network Science' be used for self-study?

Yes, the book is well-structured for self-study, providing clear explanations, examples, and exercises that allow readers to learn network science independently.

What background knowledge is recommended before reading 'A First

Course in Network Science'?

A basic understanding of linear algebra, probability, and programming is helpful but not strictly necessary, as the book introduces essential concepts progressively.

Where can I find additional resources or code related to 'A First Course in Network Science'?

Additional resources, including datasets and code examples, are often available on the authors' websites or companion repositories linked in the book's preface or official publisher page.

Additional Resources

A First Course in Network Science: Exploring the Foundations of Connectivity

a first course in network science offers an essential gateway into understanding the intricate web of connections that define complex systems in technology, biology, sociology, and beyond. As networks increasingly underpin diverse disciplines—from social media analytics and epidemiology to infrastructure management and artificial intelligence—the foundational knowledge provided by such a course is invaluable for students and professionals alike. This article delves into the core components, pedagogical approaches, and practical applications of a first course in network science, emphasizing its relevance in today's data-driven world.

Understanding the Scope of Network Science

Network science is an interdisciplinary field focusing on the study of graphs as representations of relationships and interactions within complex systems. It draws from mathematics, computer science, physics, and social sciences to analyze nodes (entities) and edges (connections) that form networks. A first course in network science typically introduces students to fundamental concepts such as graph theory, network topology, and metrics for measuring centrality, clustering, and connectivity.

The importance of such a course lies in its capacity to equip learners with analytical tools to model and interpret real-world systems. For example, social networks reveal patterns of influence and information diffusion; biological networks uncover pathways of cellular interaction; and communication networks optimize data flow. By understanding these frameworks, students can approach problems with a systemic mindset rather than isolated perspectives.

Core Topics Covered in a First Course

A well-structured introductory course balances theoretical foundations with computational techniques. Common topics include:

- **Graph Theory Basics:** Nodes, edges, types of graphs (undirected, directed, weighted), and graph representations such as adjacency matrices and lists.
- **Network Metrics:** Degree distribution, shortest paths, clustering coefficients, and motifs that characterize network structure.
- **Centrality Measures:** Degree, betweenness, closeness, and eigenvector centrality, which identify influential nodes.
- **Network Models:** Random graphs (Erdős–Rényi), small-world networks (Watts–Strogatz), and scale-free networks (Barabási–Albert), illustrating different generative mechanisms.
- **Community Detection:** Algorithms to identify clusters or modules within networks, crucial for understanding modularity and functional units.
- **Dynamical Processes:** Spread of information, diseases, or cascading failures modeled on networks.

These topics are often paired with programming assignments in Python or R, leveraging libraries such as NetworkX or igraph to enable hands-on exploration.

Pedagogical Approaches and Learning Outcomes

The design of a first course in network science must accommodate diverse academic backgrounds, as students may come from computer science, physics, biology, or social sciences. Consequently, the curriculum often emphasizes conceptual clarity and interdisciplinary applications rather than advanced mathematical rigor.

Interactive lectures combined with case studies allow learners to see network science's real-world impact. For instance, analyzing Twitter data to track trending topics or modeling protein-protein interactions offers tangible examples. Moreover, project-based assessments encourage students to formulate hypotheses and test them using network analysis.

Learning outcomes typically focus on:

1. Developing fluency in network terminology and mathematical representations.
2. Applying computational tools to process and visualize network data.
3. Critically evaluating network models and their assumptions.
4. Understanding the implications of network structure on dynamics and functionality.

The balance between theory and practice ensures that students not only grasp abstract concepts but also acquire skills transferable to research and industry roles.

The Role of Software and Data in Network Science Education

Modern network science heavily relies on computational methods. A first course integrates software tools that facilitate manipulation and analysis of complex networks. Python's NetworkX library, for example, is widely used due to its accessibility and extensive functionality. Students learn to construct graphs, compute centrality measures, and visualize results, bridging the gap between theory and empirical data.

In addition, exposure to real datasets enhances learning outcomes. Publicly available networks—such as social graphs from Facebook, citation networks, or transportation maps—offer rich contexts for analysis. Handling these datasets teaches practical challenges like data cleaning, dealing with missing information, and interpreting noisy observations.

The inclusion of programming exercises also prepares students for advanced topics such as machine learning on graphs and network embedding techniques, which are increasingly prevalent in big data analytics.

Comparative Perspectives: Traditional vs. Modern Network Science Courses

While traditional courses in graph theory often focus on rigorous proofs and mathematical structures, a first course in network science is more application-oriented and interdisciplinary. This shift reflects the evolving demands of research and industry, where understanding complex systems holistically is paramount.

Compared to other data science courses, network science uniquely emphasizes relational data rather than

independent observations. This distinction requires introducing students to specialized metrics and models that capture dependencies between nodes.

However, this interdisciplinarity can be a double-edged sword. Students without strong quantitative backgrounds may find the material challenging, especially when dealing with stochastic models or eigenvalue computations. On the other hand, the diverse perspectives enrich discussions and foster innovative problem-solving approaches.

Pros and Cons of Enrolling in a First Course in Network Science

Pros:

- **Interdisciplinary Insight:** Students gain exposure to multiple domains and learn to apply network analysis broadly.
- **Practical Skill Development:** Acquisition of computational skills and data handling techniques.
- **Career Relevance:** Network science expertise is increasingly sought in sectors like cybersecurity, healthcare, and marketing.
- **Analytical Thinking:** Encourages systemic thinking and problem decomposition.

Cons:

- **Steep Learning Curve:** The combination of mathematics, programming, and domain knowledge can be demanding.
- **Data Complexity:** Real-world networks are often large and noisy, complicating analysis.
- **Limited Standardization:** Course content can vary widely between institutions, leading to inconsistent learning experiences.

Future Directions and Advanced Topics Post-Introduction

Completing a first course in network science opens pathways to more specialized studies such as temporal networks, multiplex networks, and network inference. Emerging areas like network neuroscience,

financial network analysis, and social contagion modeling build upon foundational knowledge to address cutting-edge research questions.

Moreover, the integration of network science with machine learning, particularly graph neural networks, represents a frontier with substantial growth potential. These advanced topics often require a solid grasp of the basics covered in an introductory course, underscoring its importance as a stepping stone.

As data complexity grows and interconnected systems become more central to society, the demand for professionals well-versed in network science principles will only intensify.

A first course in network science not only introduces students to the language and tools needed to decode complex systems but also cultivates an analytical mindset essential for tackling contemporary challenges. By blending theory with practice and embracing interdisciplinarity, such a course remains a pivotal element of modern scientific education and professional development.

A First Course In Network Science

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a first course in network science: A First Course in Network Science Filippo Menczer, Santo Fortunato, Clayton A. Davis, 2020-01-30 Networks are everywhere: networks of friends, transportation networks and the Web. Neurons in our brains and proteins within our bodies form networks that determine our intelligence and survival. This modern, accessible textbook introduces the basics of network science for a wide range of job sectors from management to marketing, from biology to engineering, and from neuroscience to the social sciences. Students will develop important, practical skills and learn to write code for using networks in their areas of interest - even as they are just learning to program with Python. Extensive sets of tutorials and homework problems provide plenty of hands-on practice and longer programming tutorials online further enhance students' programming skills. This intuitive and direct approach makes the book ideal for a first course, aimed at a wide audience without a strong background in mathematics or computing but with a desire to learn the fundamentals and applications of network science.

a first course in network science: A First Course in Network Science Filippo Menczer, Santo Fortunato, Clayton A. Davis, 2020-01-30 A practical introduction to network science for students across business, cognitive science, neuroscience, sociology, biology, engineering and other disciplines.

a first course in network science: A First Course in Network Theory Ernesto Estrada (Prof.), Philip A. Knight, 2015 Network theory is a major topic of interdisciplinary research which covers diverse areas including physics, mathematics and sociology. This book covers all the basics and the most commonly used concepts in the field, provides examples of their applications in solving

practical problems, and clear indications on how to analyse their results.

a first course in network science: *A First Course in Network Theory* Ernesto Estrada, Philip A. Knight, 2015-03-27 The study of network theory is a highly interdisciplinary field, which has emerged as a major topic of interest in various disciplines ranging from physics and mathematics, to biology and sociology. This book promotes the diverse nature of the study of complex networks by balancing the needs of students from very different backgrounds. It references the most commonly used concepts in network theory, provides examples of their applications in solving practical problems, and clear indications on how to analyse their results. In the first part of the book, students and researchers will discover the quantitative and analytical tools necessary to work with complex networks, including the most basic concepts in network and graph theory, linear and matrix algebra, as well as the physical concepts most frequently used for studying networks. They will also find instruction on some key skills such as how to proof analytic results and how to manipulate empirical network data. The bulk of the text is focused on instructing readers on the most useful tools for modern practitioners of network theory. These include degree distributions, random networks, network fragments, centrality measures, clusters and communities, communicability, and local and global properties of networks. The combination of theory, example and method that are presented in this text, should ready the student to conduct their own analysis of networks with confidence and allow teachers to select appropriate examples and problems to teach this subject in the classroom.

a first course in network science: *A First Course in Systems Biology* Eberhard Voit, Melissa L. Kemp, 2025-01-20 *A First Course in Systems Biology*, Third Edition is an introduction to the growing field of systems biology for advanced undergraduates and graduate students. Its focus is the design and analysis of computational models and their applications to diverse biomedical phenomena, from simple networks and kinetics to complex pathway systems, signal transduction, personalized medicine, and interacting populations. The book begins with the fundamentals of computational modeling, then reviews features of the molecular inventories that bring biological systems to life and ends with case studies that reflect some of the frontiers in systems biology. In this way, the First Course provides the reader with a comprehensive background and with access to methods for executing standard tasks of biomedical systems analysis, exposure to the modern literature, and a foundation for launching into specialized projects that address biomedical questions with theoretical and computational means. This third edition has been thoroughly updated. It provides an introduction to agent-based and multiscale modeling, a deeper account of biological design principles, and the optimization of metabolic flux distributions. This edition also discusses novel topics of synthetic biology, personalized medicine, and virtual clinical trials that are just emerging on the horizon of this field.

a first course in network science: *Network Science In Education* Catherine B. Cramer, Mason A. Porter, Hiroki Sayama, Lori Sheetz, Stephen Miles Uzzo, 2018-10-22 Around the globe, there is an increasingly urgent need to provide opportunities for learners to embrace complexity; to develop the many skills and habits of mind that are relevant to today's complex and interconnected world; and to make learning more connected to our rapidly changing workplace and society. This presents an opportunity to (1) leverage new paradigms for understanding the structure and function of teaching and learning communities, and (2) to promote new approaches to developing methods, curricular materials, and resources. Network science - the study of connectivity - can play an important role in these activities, both as an important subject in teaching and learning and as a way to develop interconnected curricula. Since 2010, an international community of network science researchers and educators has come together to raise the global level of network literacy by applying ideas from network science to teaching and learning. Network Science in Education - which refers to both this community and to its activities - has evolved in response to the escalating activity in the field of network science and the need for people to be able to access the field through education channels. *Network Science In Education: Transformational Approaches in Teaching and Learning* appeals to both instructors and professionals, while offering case studies from a wide variety of activities that have been developed around the globe: the creation of entirely new courses

and degree programs; tools for K-20 learners, teachers, and the general public; and in-depth analysis of selected programs. As network-based pedagogy and the community of practice continues to grow, we hope that the book's readers will join this vibrant network education community to build on these nascent ideas and help deepen the understanding of networks for all learners.

a first course in network science: Random Graphs and Networks: A First Course Alan Frieze, Michał Karoński, 2023-03-09 Networks surround us, from social networks to protein-protein interaction networks within the cells of our bodies. The theory of random graphs provides a necessary framework for understanding their structure and development. This text provides an accessible introduction to this rapidly expanding subject. It covers all the basic features of random graphs - component structure, matchings and Hamilton cycles, connectivity and chromatic number - before discussing models of real-world networks, including intersection graphs, preferential attachment graphs and small-world models. Based on the authors' own teaching experience, it can be used as a textbook for a one-semester course on random graphs and networks at advanced undergraduate or graduate level. The text includes numerous exercises, with a particular focus on developing students' skills in asymptotic analysis. More challenging problems are accompanied by hints or suggestions for further reading.

a first course in network science: Graphen und Netzwerktheorie André Krischke, Helge Röpcke, 2024-06-10 Graphen und Netzwerke haben in der Informatik und in der Wirtschaftswissenschaft eine große Bedeutung. Vielfältige praktische Probleme der Logistik, der Fertigungstechnik, des Prozessmanagements, aber auch Matching-Probleme wie die Partnersuche können mit diesen mathematischen Hilfsmitteln strukturiert und gelöst werden. In dem kompakten Lehrbuch greifen dabei die mathematisch wichtigen Aspekte der Graphentheorie und das Modellieren praktischer Problemstellungen vor wirtschaftswissenschaftlichem Hintergrund ineinander. Dabei wird Wert darauf gelegt, die Schnittstellen und Verbindungen zwischen beiden Seiten verständlich darzustellen. Den beiden inhaltlichen Schwerpunkten entsprechend hat das Buch zwei Ziele: - Es vermittelt die Grundlagen der Graphentheorie und - anhand ausgewählter Praxisthemen wird dargestellt, wie wirtschaftlich relevante Probleme mit dieser Art Mathematik gelöst werden können. Für die Neuauflage wurden die Inhalte aktualisiert und um neue Beispiele ergänzt. Aus dem Inhalt: Grundlagen der Graphentheorie - Das Kürzeste-Wege-Problem in unbewerteten und bewerteten Graphen - Das Problem minimal aufspannender Bäume - Matching-Probleme - Das Problem des chinesischen Postboten - Das Problem des Handlungsreisenden - Färbungsprobleme - Netzwerktheorie - Eigenschaften von Netzwerken - Softwarebasierte Analyse und Modellierung großer Netzwerke

a first course in network science: Grundlagen der Informationswissenschaft Rainer Kuhlen, Dirk Lewandowski, Wolfgang Semar, Christa Womser-Hacker, 2022-12-05 Die 7. Ausgabe der Grundlagen der praktischen Information und Dokumentation (Erstausgabe 1972) heißt jetzt: „Grundlagen der Informationswissenschaft. Der Bezug zur Praxis und zur Ausbildung bleibt erhalten, aber der neue Titel trägt dem Rechnung, dass die wissenschaftliche theoretische Absicherung für alle Bereiche von Wissen und Information, nicht nur in der Fachinformation, sondern auch in den Informationsdiensten des Internet immer wichtiger wird. Für die Grundlagen sind 73 Artikel in 6 Hauptkapiteln vorgesehen. Viele Themen werden zum ersten Mal behandelt, z.B. Information und Emotion, Informationelle Selbstbestimmung, Informationspathologien. Alle Beiträge sind neu verfasst.

a first course in network science: Juristische Netzwerkforschung Corinna Coupette, 2019-04-01 Netzwerke sind überall. Juristen nutzen sie auf dem Weg zur Arbeit (Infrastrukturnetzwerke), für die Suche nach Rat (Kontaktnetzwerke) und bei der juristischen Recherche (Informationsnetzwerke). Sie konstruieren sie (Zitiernetzwerke), beaufsichtigen sie (Finanznetzwerke) und bekämpfen sie (Verbrechensnetzwerke). Aus dieser Perspektive gibt es nichts, das sich nicht als Netzwerk modellieren lässt: als eine Menge von Einheiten, kombiniert mit einer Menge von Beziehungen zwischen diesen Einheiten. Corinna Coupette untersucht, wie juristische Phänomene als Netzwerke repräsentiert werden können, und ergründet, was man durch

die quantitative und visuelle Analyse dieser Netzwerke für das Recht lernen kann. Dabei führt sie die juristische Netzwerkforschung in den deutschen juristischen Diskurs ein. Auf Basis eines eigens zusammengestellten Datensatzes von Entscheidungen des Bundesverfassungsgerichts entwickelt sie Werkzeuge zur Modellierung, Quantifizierung und Visualisierung des Rechts.

a first course in network science: The Oxford Handbook of Archaeological Network Research Tom Brughmans, Barbara J. Mills, Jessica Munson, Matthew A. Peeples, 2024 This Handbook is the first authoritative reference work for archaeological network research, featuring current topical trends and covering the archaeological application of network methods and theories.

a first course in network science: **Working with Network Data** James Bagrow, Yong-Yeol Ahn, 2024-06-13 Drawing examples from real-world networks, this essential book traces the methods behind network analysis and explains how network data is first gathered, then processed and interpreted. The text will equip you with a toolbox of diverse methods and data modelling approaches, allowing you to quickly start making your own calculations on a huge variety of networked systems. This book sets you up to succeed, addressing the questions of what you need to know and what to do with it, when beginning to work with network data. The hands-on approach adopted throughout means that beginners quickly become capable practitioners, guided by a wealth of interesting examples that demonstrate key concepts. Exercises using real-world data extend and deepen your understanding, and develop effective working patterns in network calculations and analysis. Suitable for both graduate students and researchers across a range of disciplines, this novel text provides a fast-track to network data expertise.

a first course in network science: *Modularity and Dynamics on Complex Networks* Renaud Lambiotte, Michael T. Schaub, 2022-02-03 Complex networks are typically not homogeneous, as they tend to display an array of structures at different scales. A feature that has attracted a lot of research is their modular organisation, i.e., networks may often be considered as being composed of certain building blocks, or modules. In this Element, the authors discuss a number of ways in which this idea of modularity can be conceptualised, focusing specifically on the interplay between modular network structure and dynamics taking place on a network. They discuss, in particular, how modular structure and symmetries may impact on network dynamics and, vice versa, how observations of such dynamics may be used to infer the modular structure. They also revisit several other notions of modularity that have been proposed for complex networks and show how these can be related to and interpreted from the point of view of dynamical processes on networks.

a first course in network science: **Higher Order Networks: An Introduction to Simplicial Complexes** Ginestra Bianconi, 2021-12-23 This Element presents one of the most recent developments in network science in a highly accessible style. This Element will be of interest to interdisciplinary scientists working in network science, in addition to mathematicians working in discrete topology and geometry and physicists working in quantum gravity.

a first course in network science: **Mining Complex Networks** Bogumil Kaminski, Pawel Prałat, Francois Theberge, 2021-12-14 This book concentrates on mining networks, a subfield within data science. Data science uses scientific and computational tools to extract valuable knowledge from large data sets. Once data is processed and cleaned, it is analyzed and presented to support decision-making processes. Data science and machine learning tools have become widely used in companies of all sizes. Networks are often large-scale, decentralized, and evolve dynamically over time. Mining complex networks aim to understand the principles governing the organization and the behavior of such networks is crucial for a broad range of fields of study. Here are a few selected typical applications of mining networks: Community detection (which users on some social media platforms are close friends). Link prediction (who is likely to connect to whom on such platforms). Node attribute prediction (what advertisement should be shown to a given user of a particular platform to match their interests). Influential node detection (which social media users would be the best ambassadors of a specific product). This textbook is suitable for an upper-year undergraduate course or a graduate course in programs such as data science, mathematics, computer science, business, engineering, physics, statistics, and social science. This book can be successfully used by

all enthusiasts of data science at various levels of sophistication to expand their knowledge or consider changing their career path. Jupiter notebooks (in Python and Julia) accompany the book and can be accessed on <https://www.ryerson.ca/mining-complex-networks/>. These not only contain all the experiments presented in the book, but also include additional material. Bogumił Kamiński is the Chairman of the Scientific Council for the Discipline of Economics and Finance at SGH Warsaw School of Economics. He is also an Adjunct Professor at the Data Science Laboratory at Ryerson University. Bogumił is an expert in applications of mathematical modeling to solving complex real-life problems. He is also a substantial open-source contributor to the development of the Julia language and its package ecosystem. Paweł Prałat is a Professor of Mathematics in Ryerson University, whose main research interests are in random graph theory, especially in modeling and mining complex networks. He is the Director of Fields-CQAM Lab on Computational Methods in Industrial Mathematics in The Fields Institute for Research in Mathematical Sciences and has pursued collaborations with various industry partners as well as the Government of Canada. He has written over 170 papers and three books with 130 plus collaborators. François Thériault holds a B.Sc. degree in applied mathematics from the University of Ottawa, a M.Sc. in telecommunications from INRS and a PhD in electrical engineering from McGill University. He has been employed by the Government of Canada since 1996 where he was involved in the creation of the data science team as well as the research group now known as the Tutte Institute for Mathematics and Computing. He also holds an adjunct professorial position in the Department of Mathematics and Statistics at the University of Ottawa. His current interests include relational-data mining and deep learning.

a first course in network science: *Complex Networks XVI* Mariana Macedo, Alessio Cardillo, Wellington Franco, Angelo Brayner, Ronaldo Menezes, 2025-08-07 This book compiles the proceedings of the 16th International Conference on Complex Networks (CompleNet 2025), a distinguished gathering that has united researchers and practitioners from diverse fields since 2009. CompleNet's interdisciplinary approach highlights the pervasive applications of complex networks across various domains, including biological, technical, informational, economic, and social systems. Known for its plenary sessions and balanced participation, CompleNet 2025 offered a platform for engaging with the latest advancements in Network Science. The chapters in this volume cover a wide array of topics, such as Computational Social Science, Dynamics on and of Networks, Ecological Networks, Epidemic Modelling, Network Algorithms, and Networked Medicine. These contributions reflect the extensive range of discussions at the conference, advancing our understanding of Network Science and its applications. A notable highlight was the panel discussion on Network Science and Responsible Artificial Intelligence, emphasizing the importance of ethical considerations in technological development. CompleNet 2025 also introduced a dedicated session for students from Ceará, fostering inclusivity and providing young researchers with invaluable exposure to international scientific discourse. This initiative aligns with CompleNet's mission to democratize access to scientific knowledge and nurture the next generation of network scientists. This proceedings is an invaluable resource for researchers, scholars, and practitioners in Network Science, Data Science, and Complex Systems. It offers a comprehensive overview of current research trends and innovations, making it essential reading for anyone interested in understanding the complexities of interconnected systems. Whether you are a seasoned researcher or a newcomer to the field, CompleNet 2025 provides insights and inspiration for exploring the dynamic world of complex networks.

a first course in network science: *Economic Networks* Thomas J. Sargent, John Stachurski, 2024-04-25 It has become increasingly clear that economies can fruitfully be viewed as networks, consisting of millions of nodes (households, firms, banks, etc.) connected by business, social, and legal relationships. These relationships shape many outcomes that economists often measure. Over the past few years, research on production networks has flourished, as economists try to understand supply-side dynamics, default cascades, aggregate fluctuations, and many other phenomena. *Economic Networks* provides a brisk introduction to network analysis that is self-contained, rigorous, and illustrated with many figures, diagrams and listings with computer code. Network

methods are put to work analyzing production networks, financial networks, and other related topics (including optimal transport, another highly active research field). Visualizations using recent data bring key ideas to life.

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