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| Nota di contenuto | <p>Cover -- STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF NETWORKS -- Copyright --</p> <p>Dedication -- Table of Contents -- Preface -- Chapter 1: Introduction</p> <p>-- Examples of Networks -- Social networks -- Face-to-face interaction networks -- Communication networks -- Information and collaboration networks -- Biological networks -- Geometrically defined network topologies -- Unifying Properties of Complex Networks --</p> <p>What are the Properties Commonly Shared by Networks? -- Sparsity --</p> <p>Connectivity -- Small world -- Edge transitivity -- Heavy-tailed degree distribution -- How do these Properties Arise? -- Erdos-Renyi random graphs -- Random geometric graphs -- Preferential attachment models -- What Are the Statistical Problems Related to Networks? -- How to Cluster Network Nodes? -- Which Nodes are Most Important in a Network? -- How to Infer Important Information in a Network? -- Book Organisation -- Book Bibliographic Position -- Funding -- Chapter 2: Random Graph Models -- Erdos-Renyi Random Graphs -- Definition -- Degree Distribution -- Phase Transition Phenomena -- Heuristic -- Main statements -- Proof of the connectivity phase transition -- Other Random Graph Models -- Configuration Model -- Preferential Attachment Model -- Motivation -- Model definition -- Degree distribution of the preferential attachment model -- Spatial Networks: Random Geometric Graphs, etc -- Summary -- Clustered Random Graphs: Block Models -- Stochastic Block Model -- Degree-corrected Stochastic Block Model -- Popularity Adjusted Block Model -- Exponential Random Graph Model -- Definition and First Examples --</p> |

The p1 Model -- Relationship Between and the log-odds -- Further Notes -- Chapter 3: Network Centrality Indices -- Overview of Centrality Indices -- Distance Based Centrality Indices -- Spectral Centrality Indices -- Hitting Time Based Centrality Indices -- Betweenness Centrality Indices.

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-- Further Notes -- Appendix A: Background Material from Probability, Linear Algebra and Graph Theory -- Probability -- Probability Toolbox -- Basic Probability Laws -- Concentration of Random Variables -- First moment inequalities -- Second moment inequalities -- Concentration of sums of i.i.d. random variables.

Graph Theory -- Definitions, Vocabulary -- Adjacency Matrix -- Graph Laplacians -- Basic properties of the Laplacians -- Standard Laplacian and the number of connected components -- Linear Algebra -- Symmetric Matrices -- Norms -- Vector norms -- Matrix norms (Serre, 2010) -- Courant-Fisher Theorem -- Calculus on Graphs -- Basic Reminders -- Extension on Graphs -- Functions on graph -- Differential graphs operators -- Appendix B: Additional Lemmas Related to the Proof of Theorem 5.5 -- Mean-field Solution of the Secular Equation (5.19) -- Spectral Study of a Perturbed Rank-2 Matrix -- Estimation of y^* -- Concentration of y^* -- Mean-field Solution of the Constrained Linear System (5.17) -- References -- Index -- About the Authors.

Sommario/riassunto

This book is a general introduction to the statistical analysis of networks, and can serve both as a research monograph and as a textbook. Numerous fundamental tools and concepts needed for the analysis of networks are presented, such as network modeling, community detection, graph-based semi-supervised learning and sampling in networks. The description of these concepts is self-contained, with both theoretical justifications and applications provided for the presented algorithms.

Researchers, including postgraduate students, working in the area of network science, complex network analysis, or social network analysis, will find up-to-date statistical methods relevant to their research tasks. This book can also serve as textbook material for courses related to the statistical approach to the analysis of complex networks.

In general, the chapters are fairly independent and self-supporting, and the book could be used for course composition “à la carte”. Nevertheless, Chapter 2 is needed to a certain degree for all parts of the book. It is also recommended to read Chapter 4 before reading Chapters 5 and 6, but this is not absolutely necessary. Reading Chapter 3 can also be helpful before reading Chapters 5 and 7.

As prerequisites for reading this book, a basic knowledge in probability, linear algebra and elementary notions of graph theory is advised. Appendices describing required notions from the above mentioned disciplines have been added to help readers gain further understanding.
