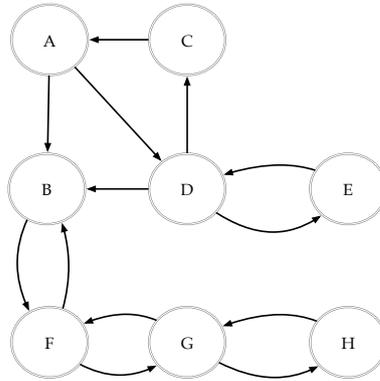


7 Machine Learning and Real-world Data (sht25)

Consider the directed graph shown in the figure below, which expresses cooperation amongst individuals (A, B, . . . , H) in a fishing village. The meaning of an edge from X to Y is that X has asked Y for advice or help during fishing at least once.



- (a) Consider the betweenness centrality of each individual in this network, which is listed in the following table.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
6	12	2	9	0	12	8	0

- (i) Give a definition of the betweenness centrality of a node. [1 mark]
- (ii) Explain intuitively why B and F have the highest betweenness centralities and why E and H have betweenness centralities of 0. [2 marks]
- (b) We now look at what happens if the network is converted into an undirected network.
- (i) What is the diameter of this network and why? Your question should include a definition of diameter. [2 marks]
- (ii) Do the betweenness centralities of nodes A and C change, and why? Explain in terms of affected paths. [3 marks]
- (iii) Consider the general case of two near-identical graphs S and T, where S is a directed graph and T is the undirected version of S, i.e., every edge  $(u, v)$  in S is replaced by an undirected edge  $(u, v)$  in T. Which of the following statements are true about the betweenness centrality of any pair of nodes  $X_S$  and  $X_T$ , which are in identical relative position in the graphs? Justify your answer or provide a counter example.

[continued . . .]

- (A) The betweenness centrality of  $X_S$  is always at least that of  $X_T$ . [2 marks]
- (B) The betweenness centrality of  $X_S$  is always equal to that of  $X_T$ . [1 mark]
- (C) The betweenness centrality of  $X_S$  is always at most that of  $X_T$ . [2 marks]
- (c) In directed graphs, the in-degree of a node  $v$  is defined as the number of incoming edges  $(u, v)$ , whereas the node's out-degree is defined as the number of outgoing edges  $(v, u)$ .
- (i) What does high in-degree and out-degree mean in the context of the fishing collaboration? [2 marks]
- (ii) Directed graphs are called “strongly connected” if there exists a path from every node to every other node. Is the graph in Figure 1 strongly connected? Justify your answer. [2 marks]
- (iii) What is the relation between strong connectedness of a directed graph and its nodes' in- and out-degrees? [3 marks]