

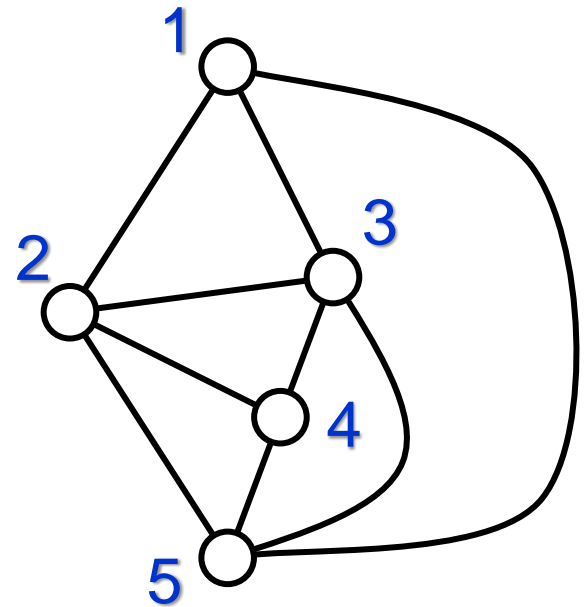
# Network Thinking: Some Examples

NetSci High 2014 Boston University

Hiroki Sayama, D.Sc.

Binghamton University

[sayama@binghamton.edu](mailto:sayama@binghamton.edu)



# What Is Network Science?

- **A data-driven science** that focuses on “*how things are related*”, rather than what things are in isolation
- **An interdisciplinary science** that draws upon concepts and methods taken from *mathematics, computer science, physics, social sciences, humanities, etc.*

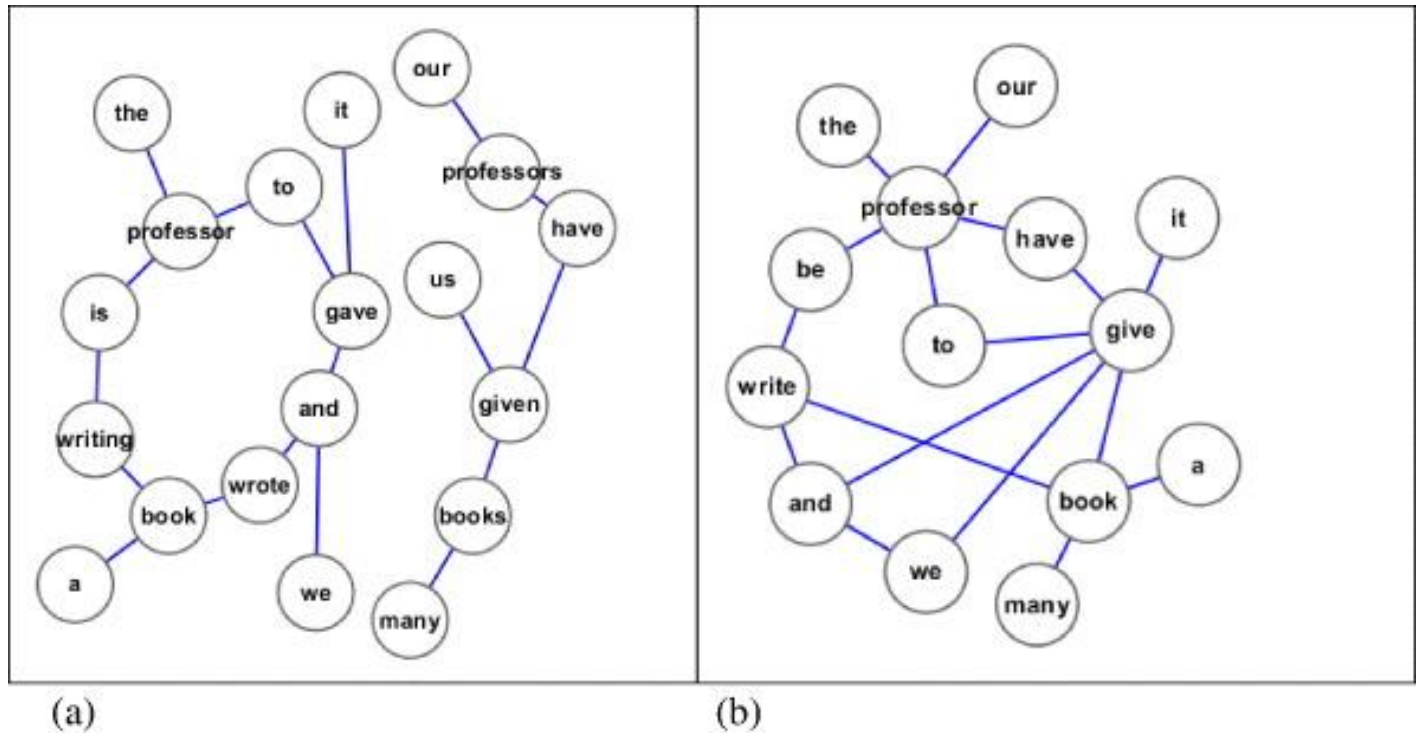
# Astonishing Facts

- Various complex networks share a number of common features, despite their completely different origins
- Most real-world networks are huge, complex and heterogeneous, yet very “small” and “efficient”



# Networks in English

# Network of Words (Syntactic)



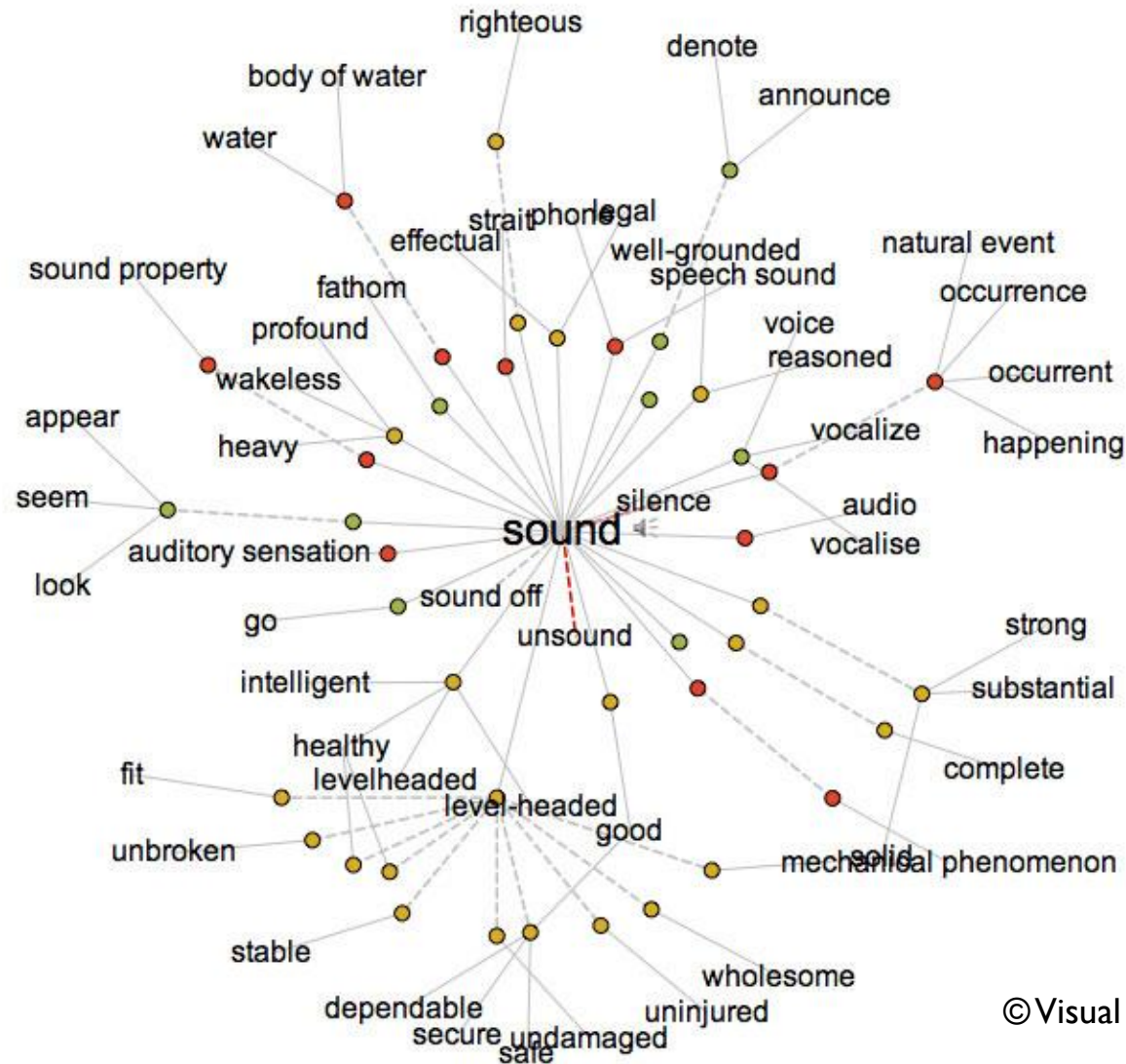
From Liu & Xu 2011; networks were generated from the following three sentences:

*This professor is writing a book.*

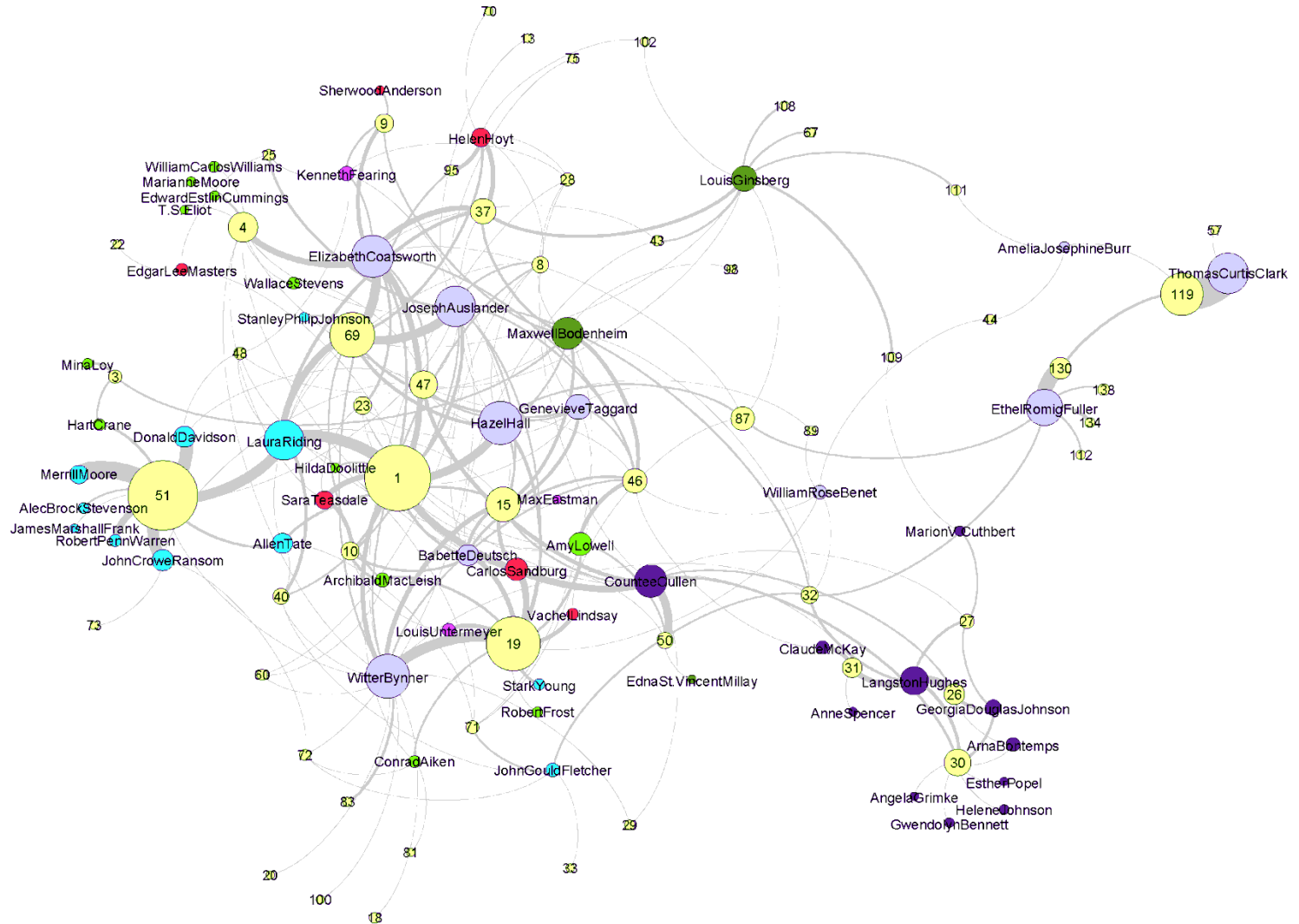
*Our professors have given us many books.*

*We wrote a book and gave it to the professor.*

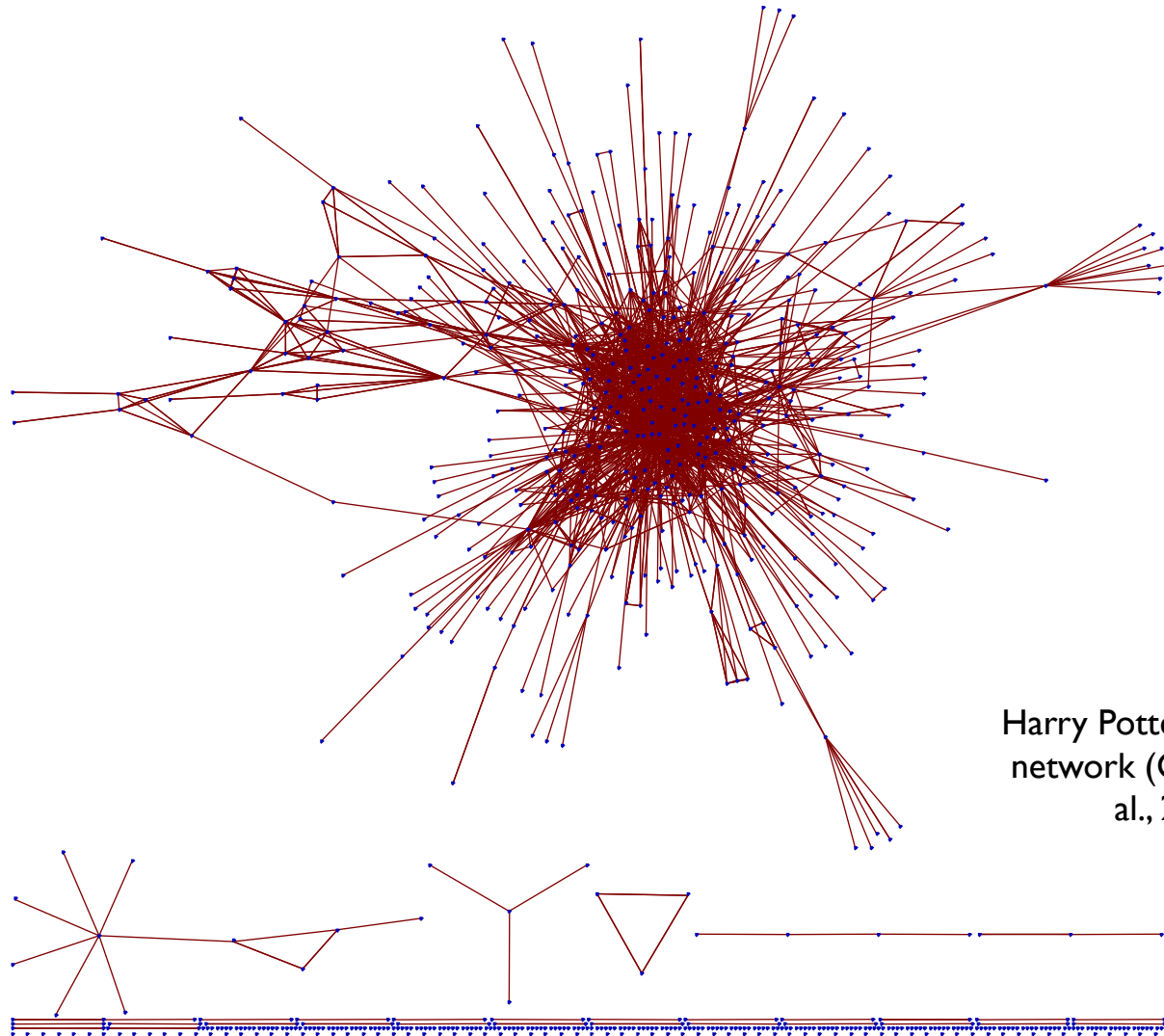
# Network of Words (Semantic)



# Network of U.S. Poets (1924-25)



# Network of Fictional Characters



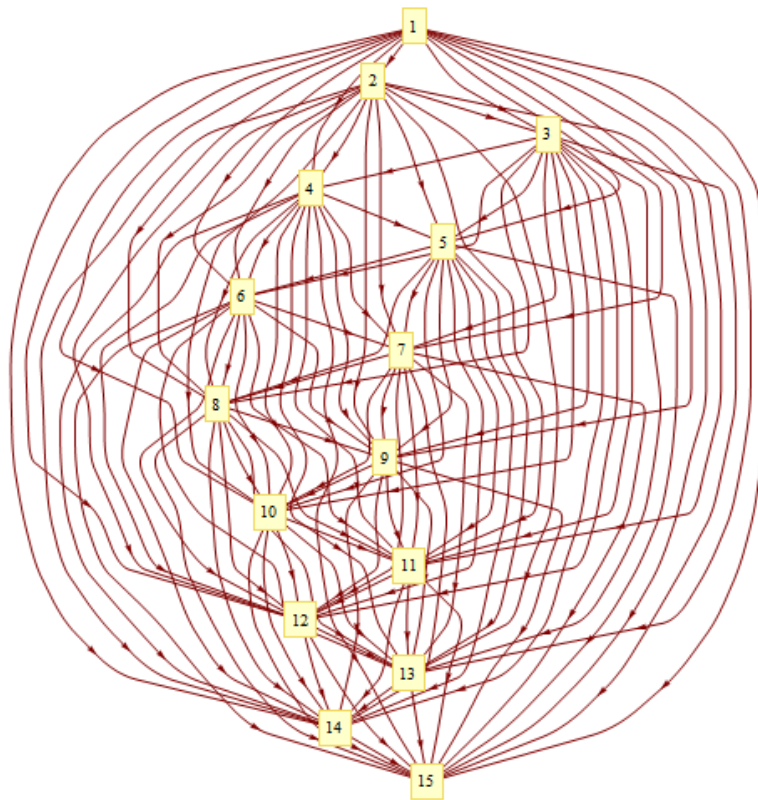
Harry Potter's character  
network (Calderone et  
al., 2011)



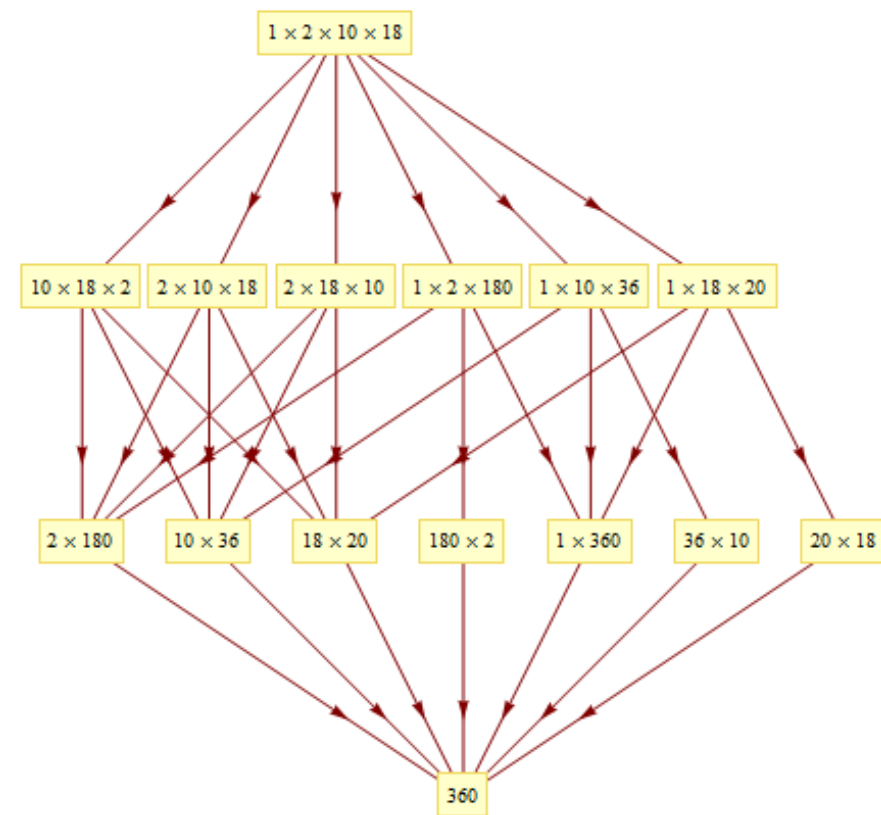


# Networks in Math

# Networks of Numbers (I)

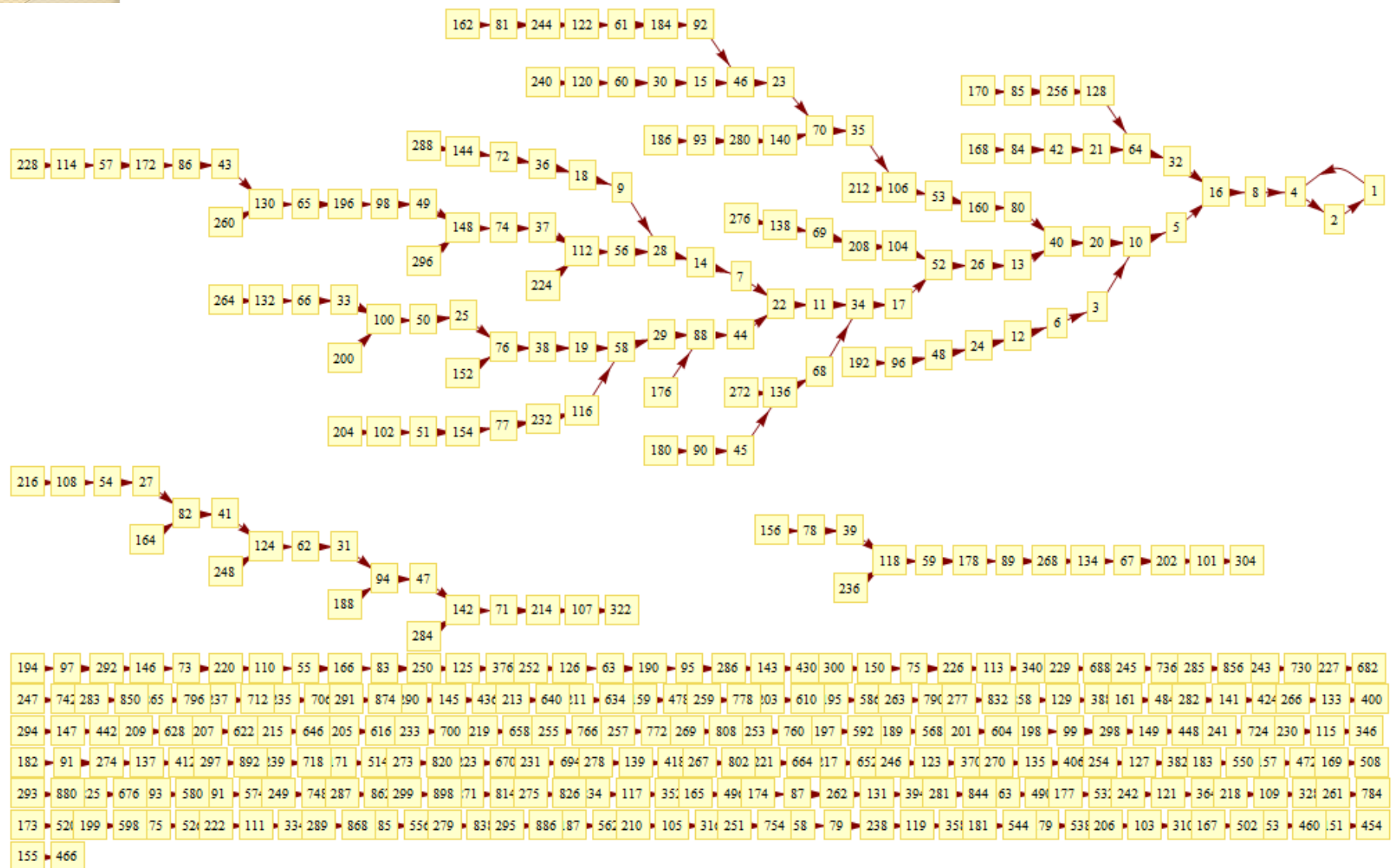


Transitivity network ( $i \rightarrow j$  if and only if  $i < j$ )



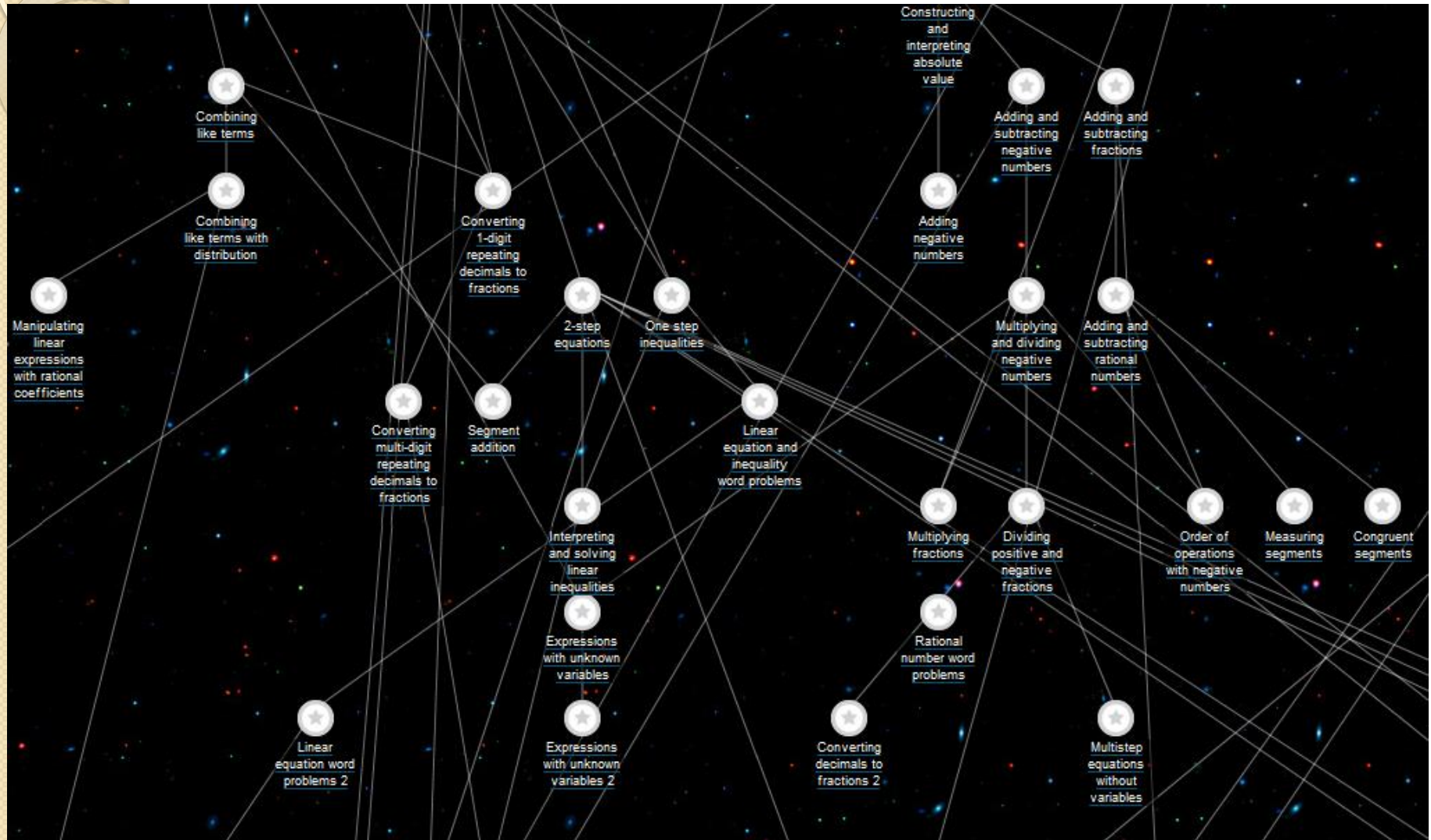
Associativity network (about multiplication)

# Networks of Numbers (2)

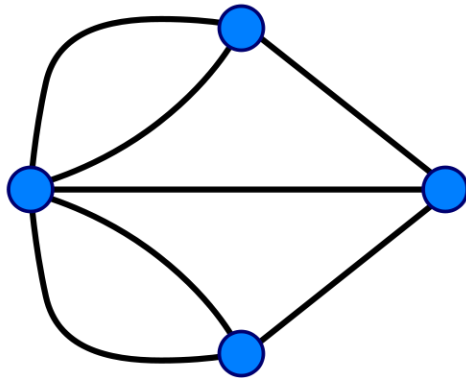
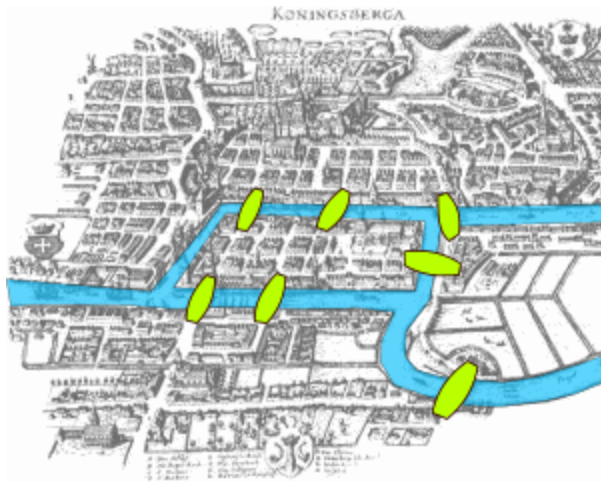


Collatz sequence ( $x \rightarrow y$  ;  $y = x/2$  if  $x$  is even, or  $3x+1$  otherwise)

# Network of Concepts



# Networks in Math Puzzles



Seven bridges of Königsberg  
(images from Wikipedia)



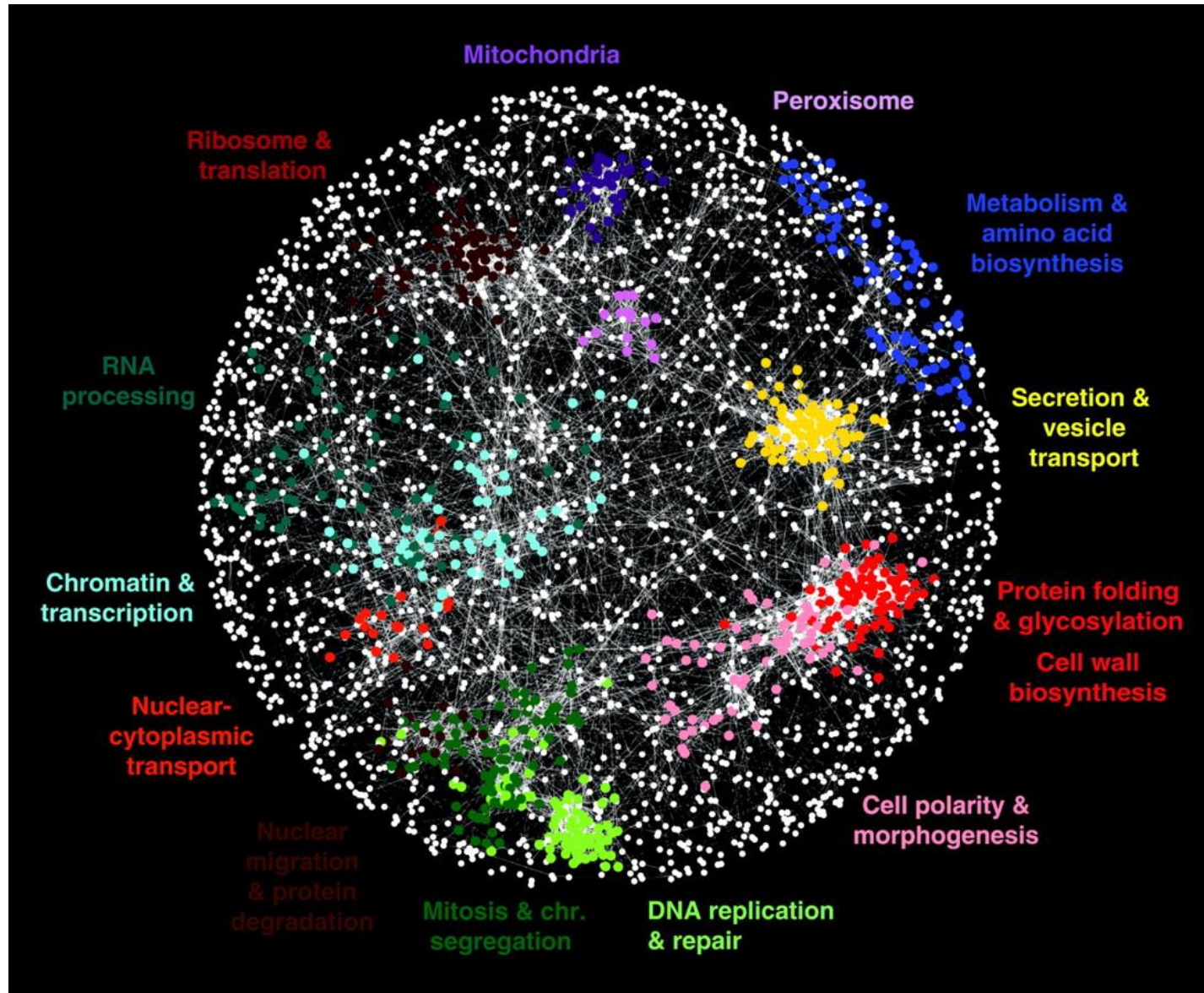
42 bridges in Bristol, UK  
(images from Bristol Post / Dr. Thilo Gross)



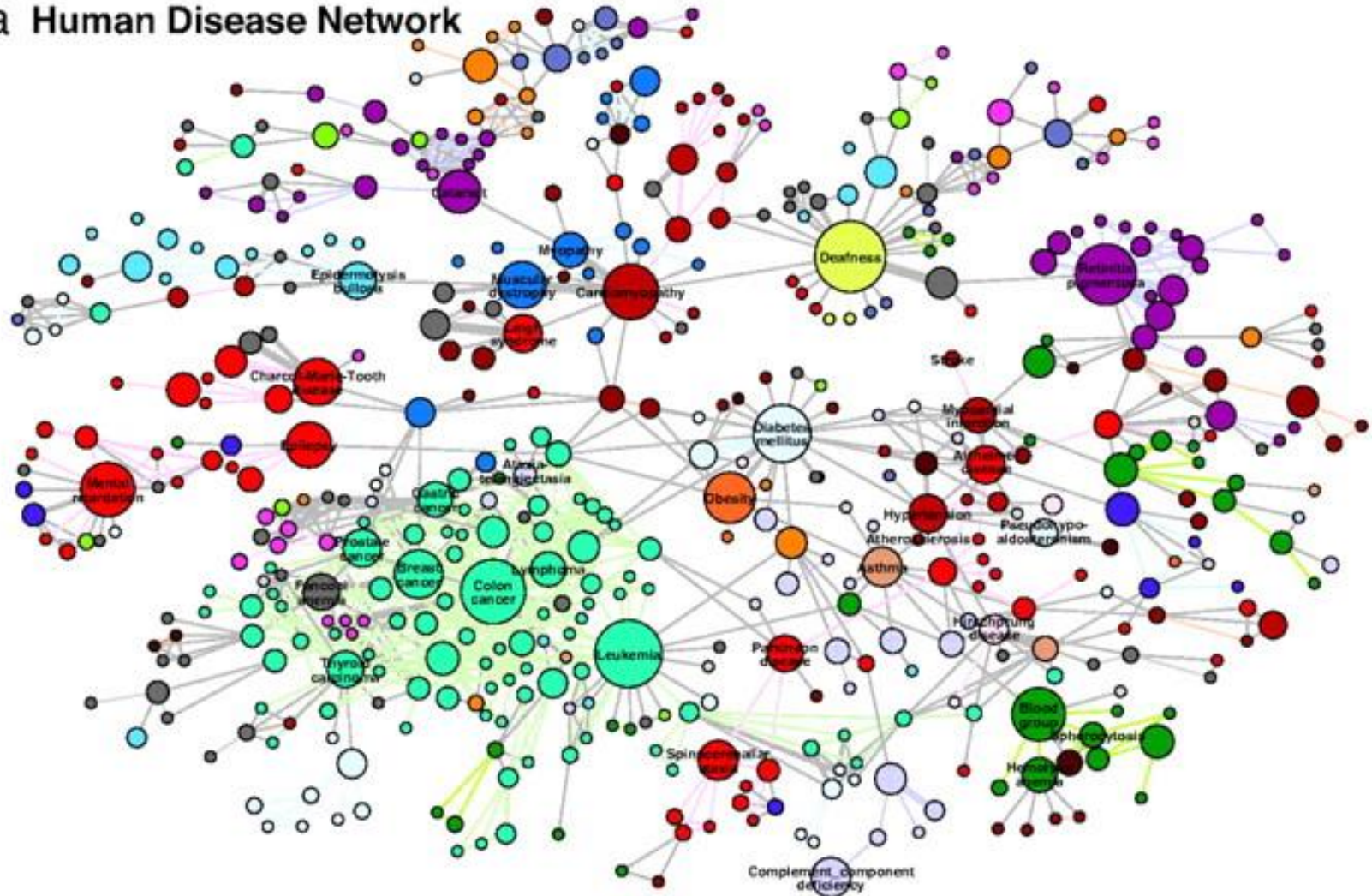


# Networks in Science

# Network of Genes

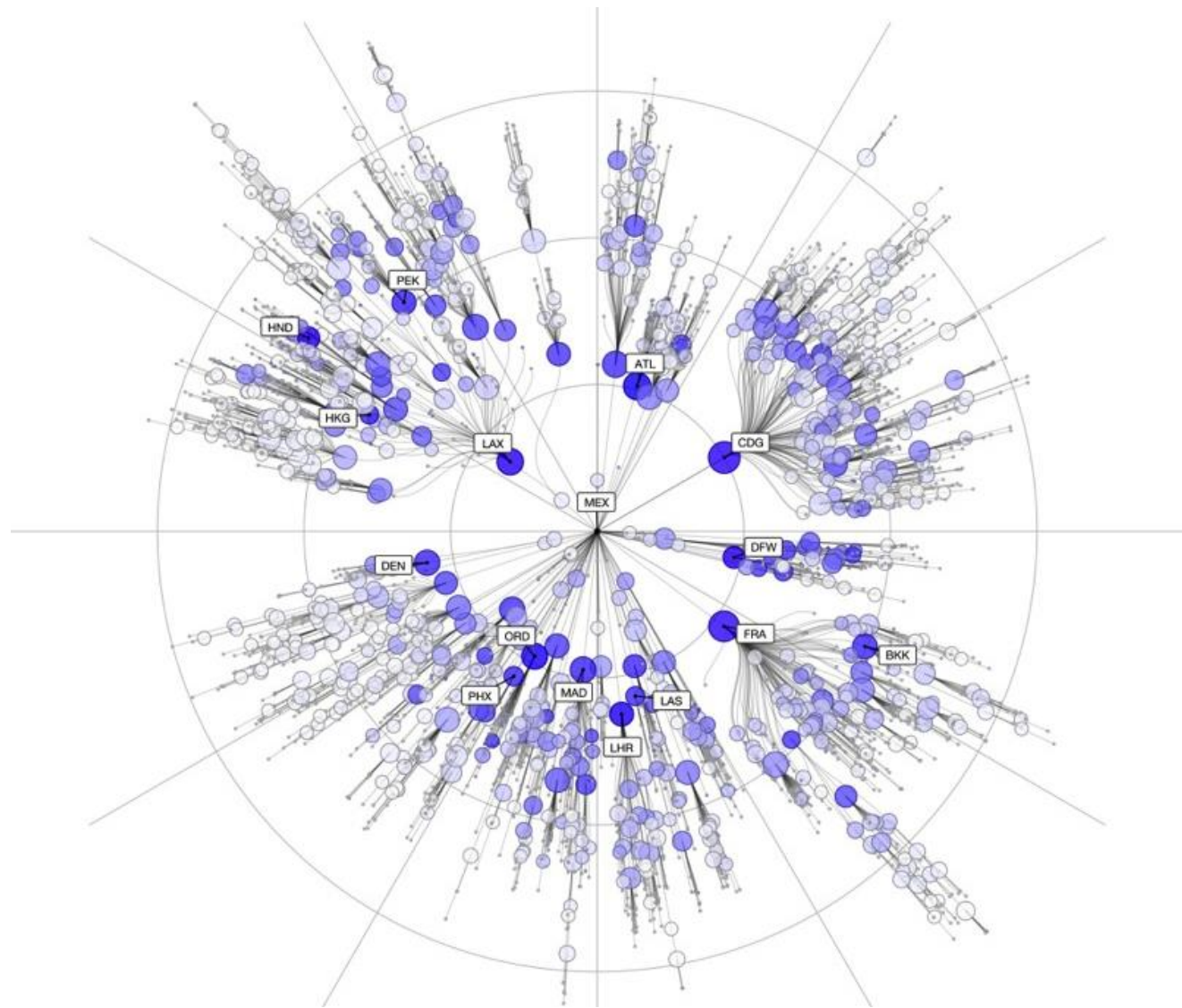


### a Human Disease Network



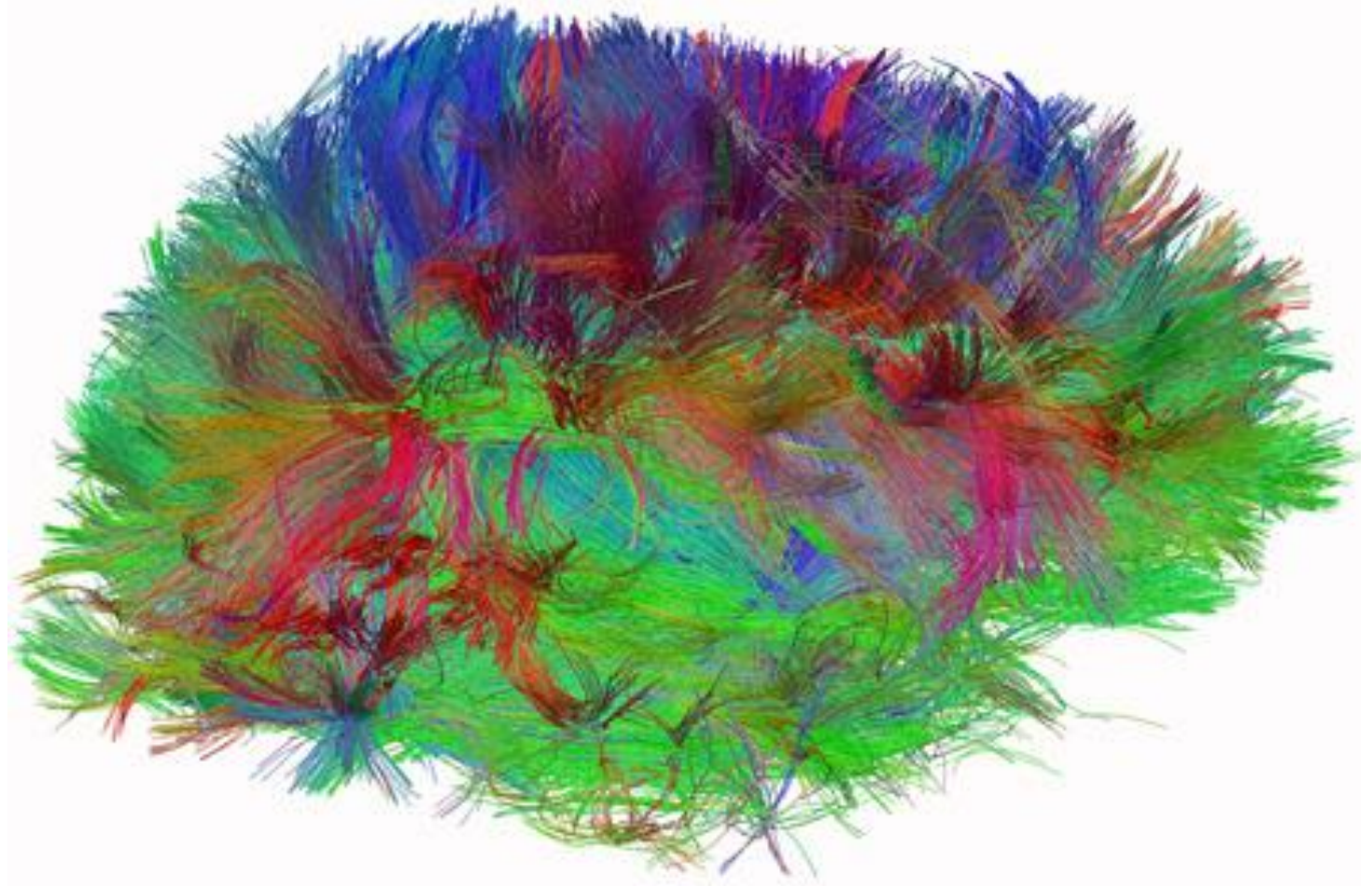


# Network of Disease Propagation



H1N1 activities illustrated according to distance from MEX airport (Brockmann, 2013)

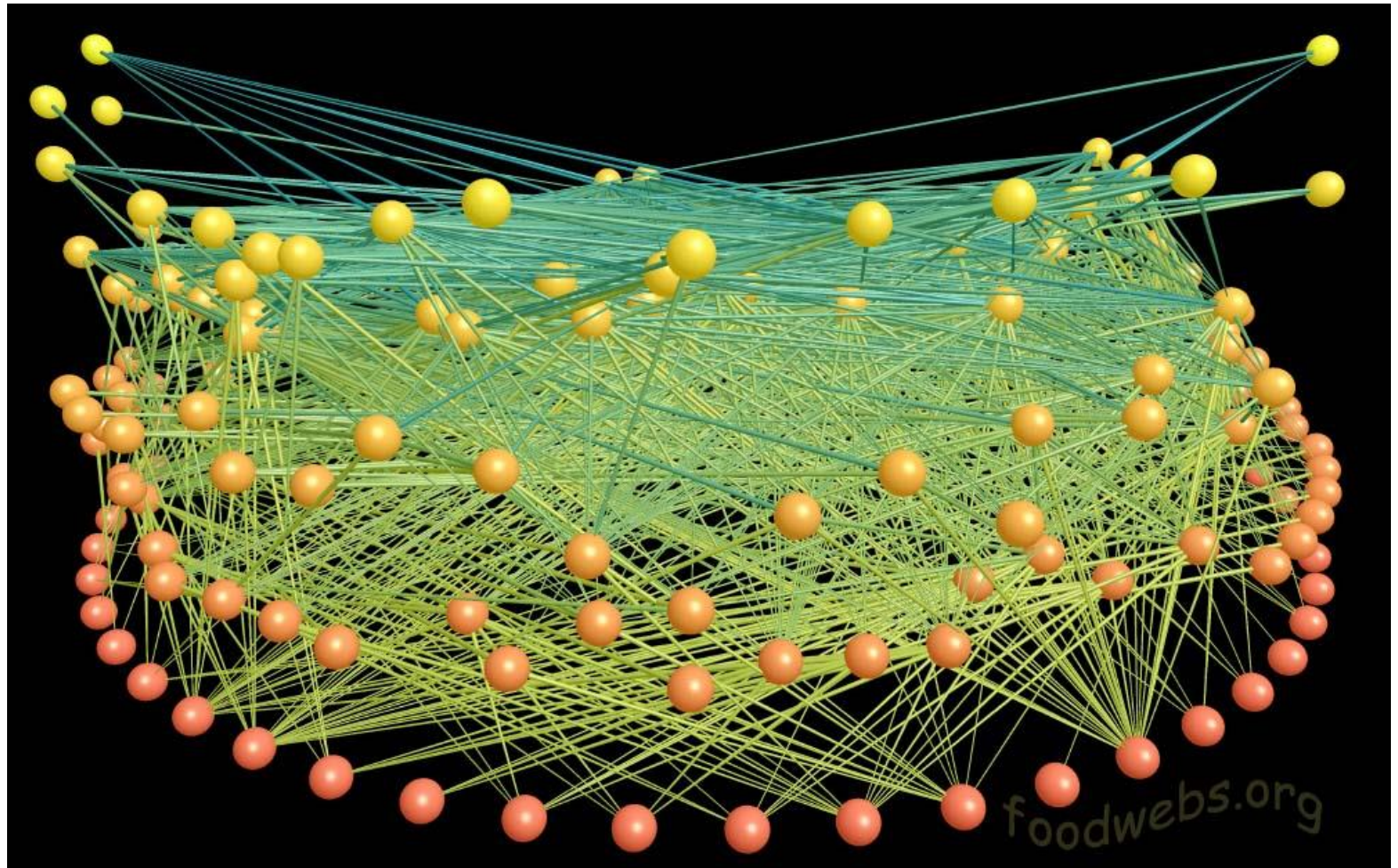
# Network of the Brain



Van J. Wedeen, M.D., MGH/Harvard U.

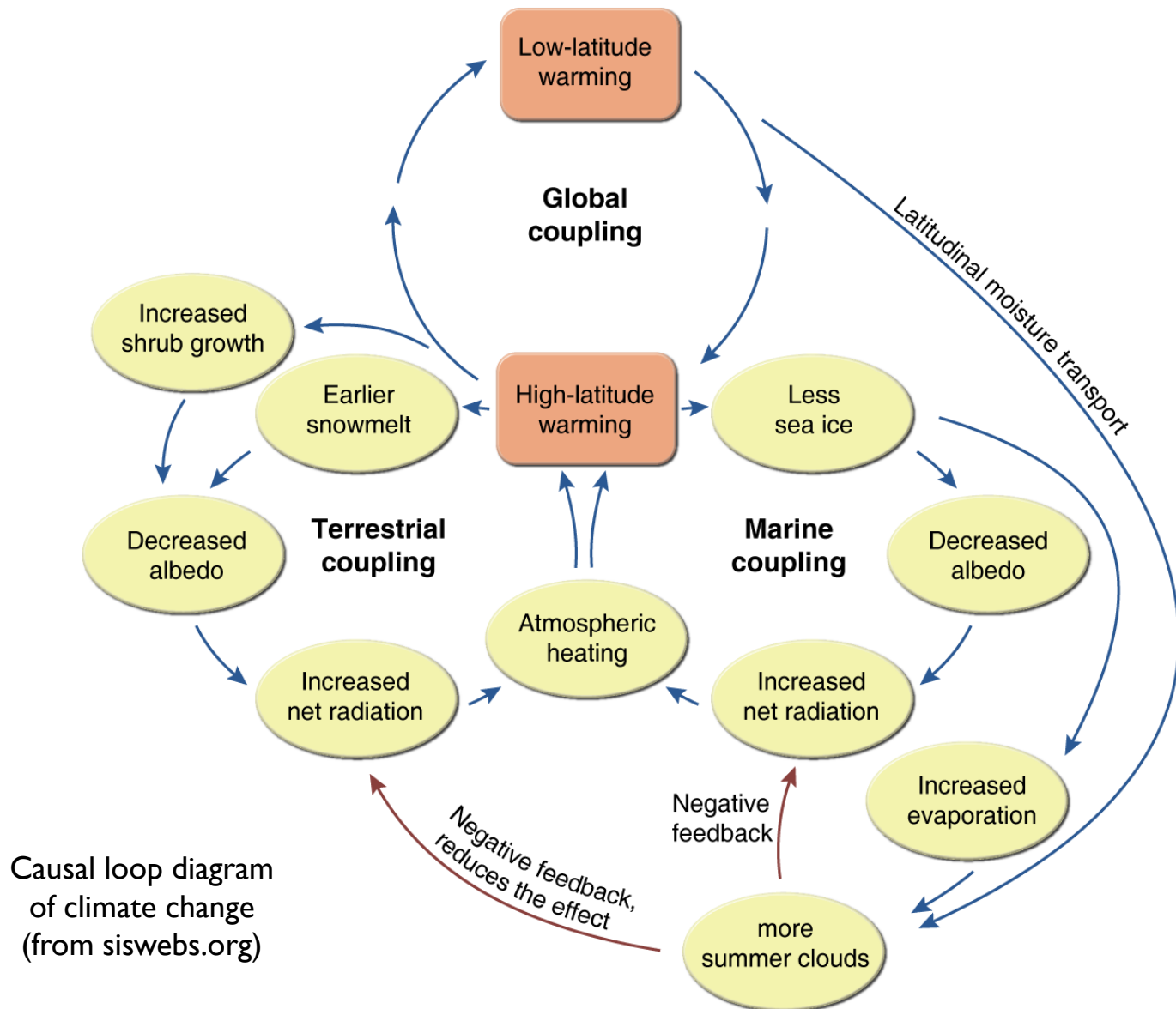


# Food Webs



Food web in El Verde Rainforest, Puerto Rico by J. Dunne (from [foodwebs.org](http://foodwebs.org))

# Causal Loop Diagram



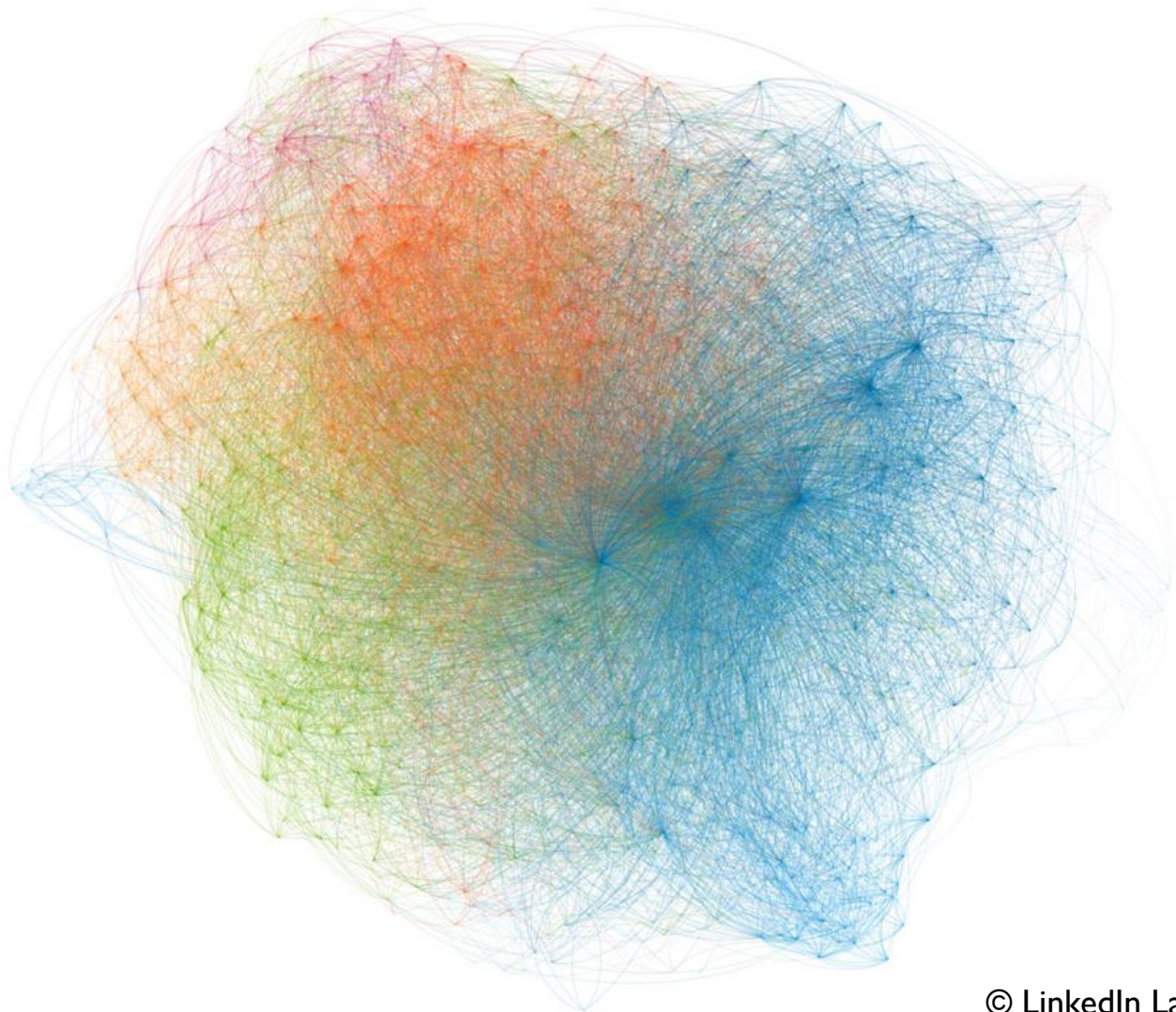
Causal loop diagram  
of climate change  
(from siswebs.org)



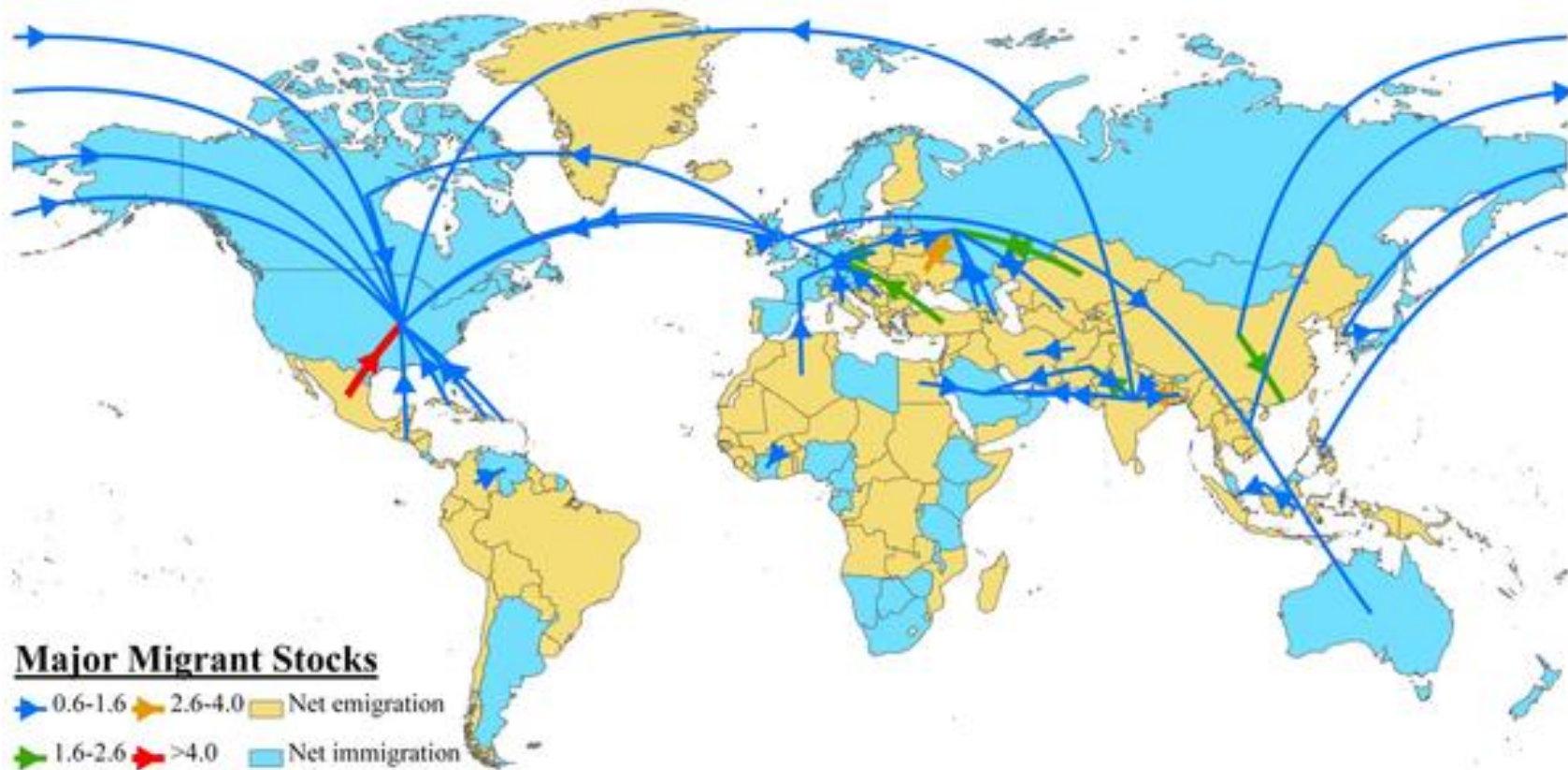
# Networks in Social Studies



# Network of People Around You

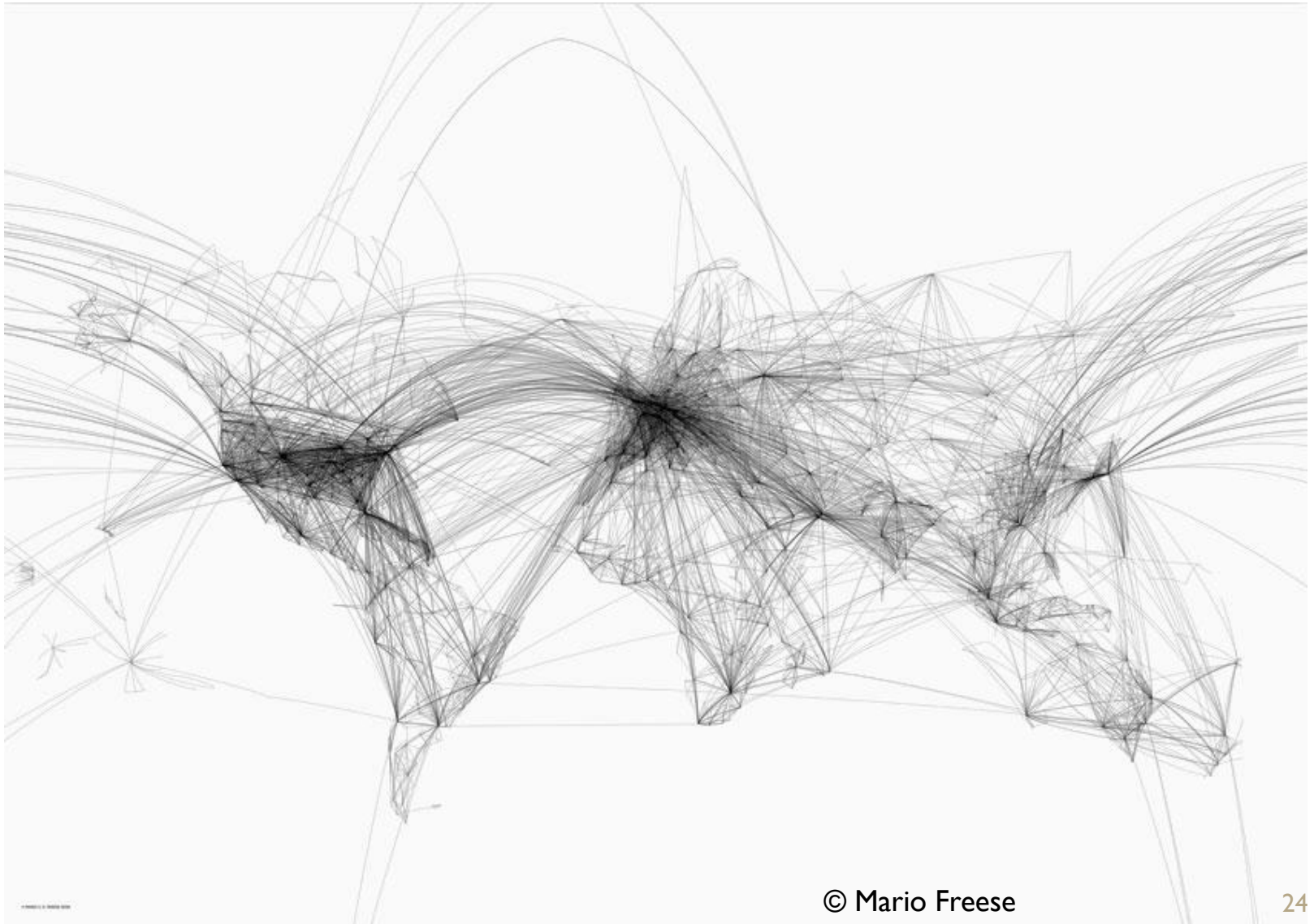


# Network of Human Migration



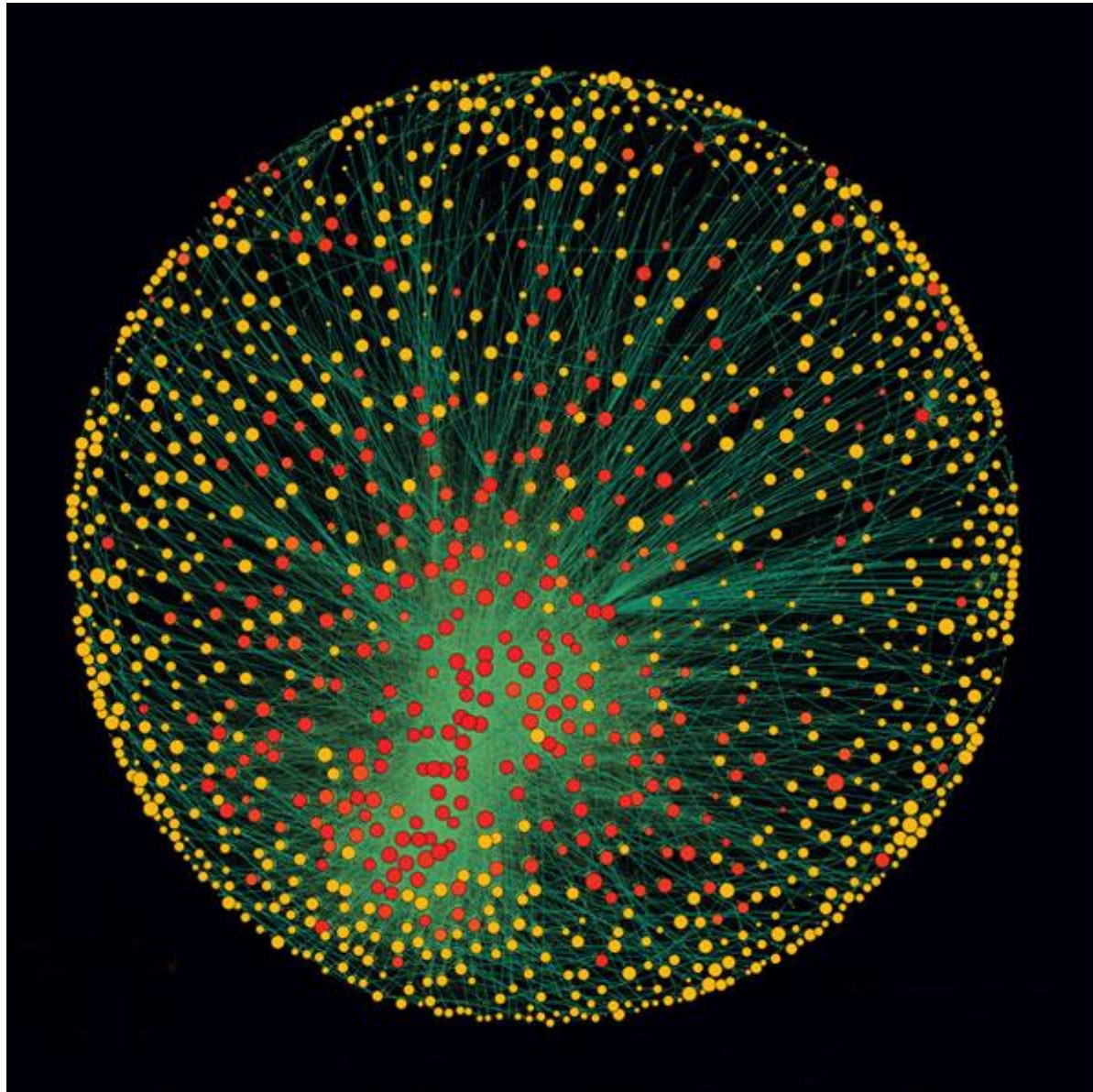
Davis et al., 2013

# Network of Air Transportation



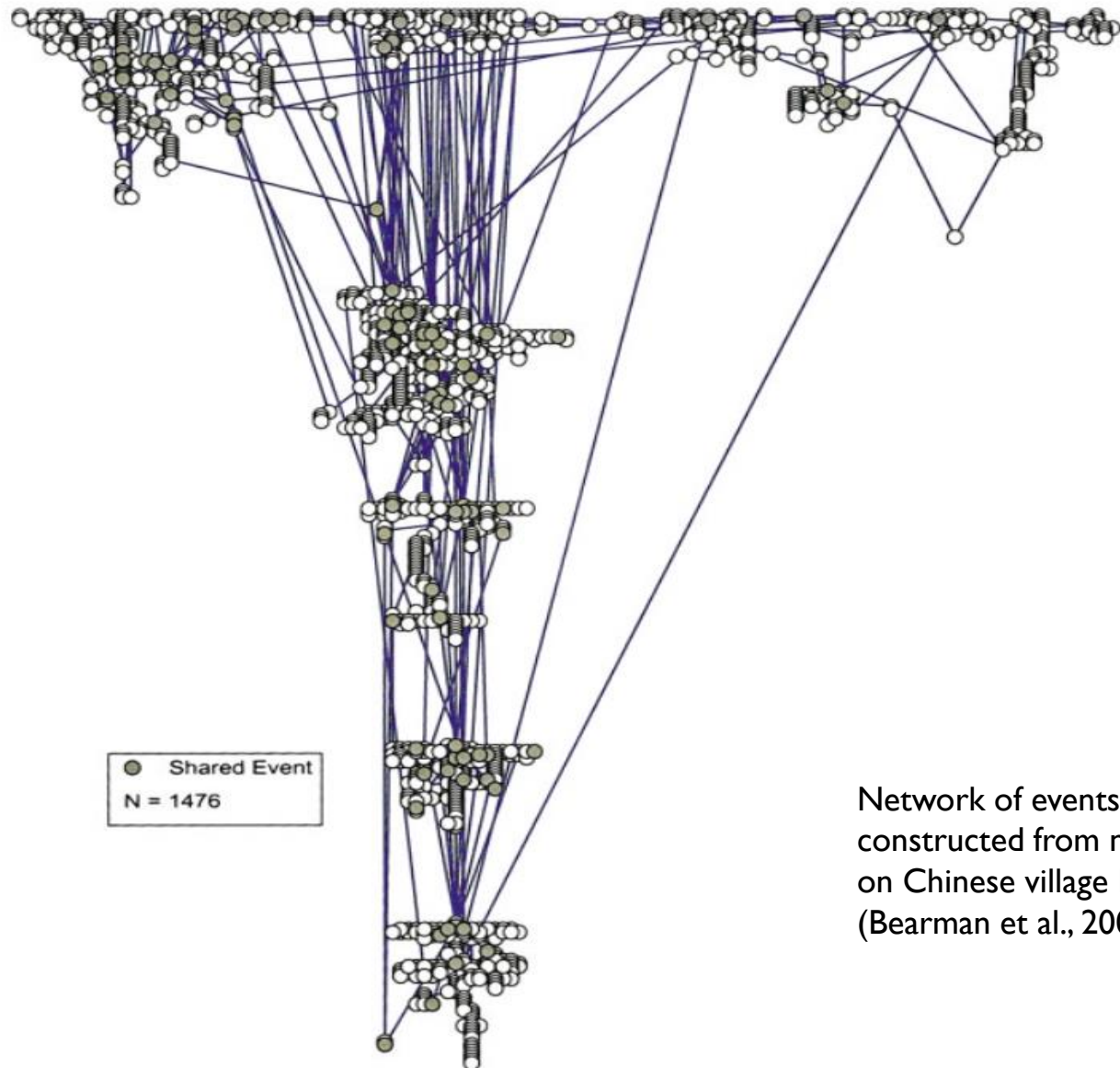


# Network of Corporations



Vitali et al.,  
2011

# Network of Historical Events



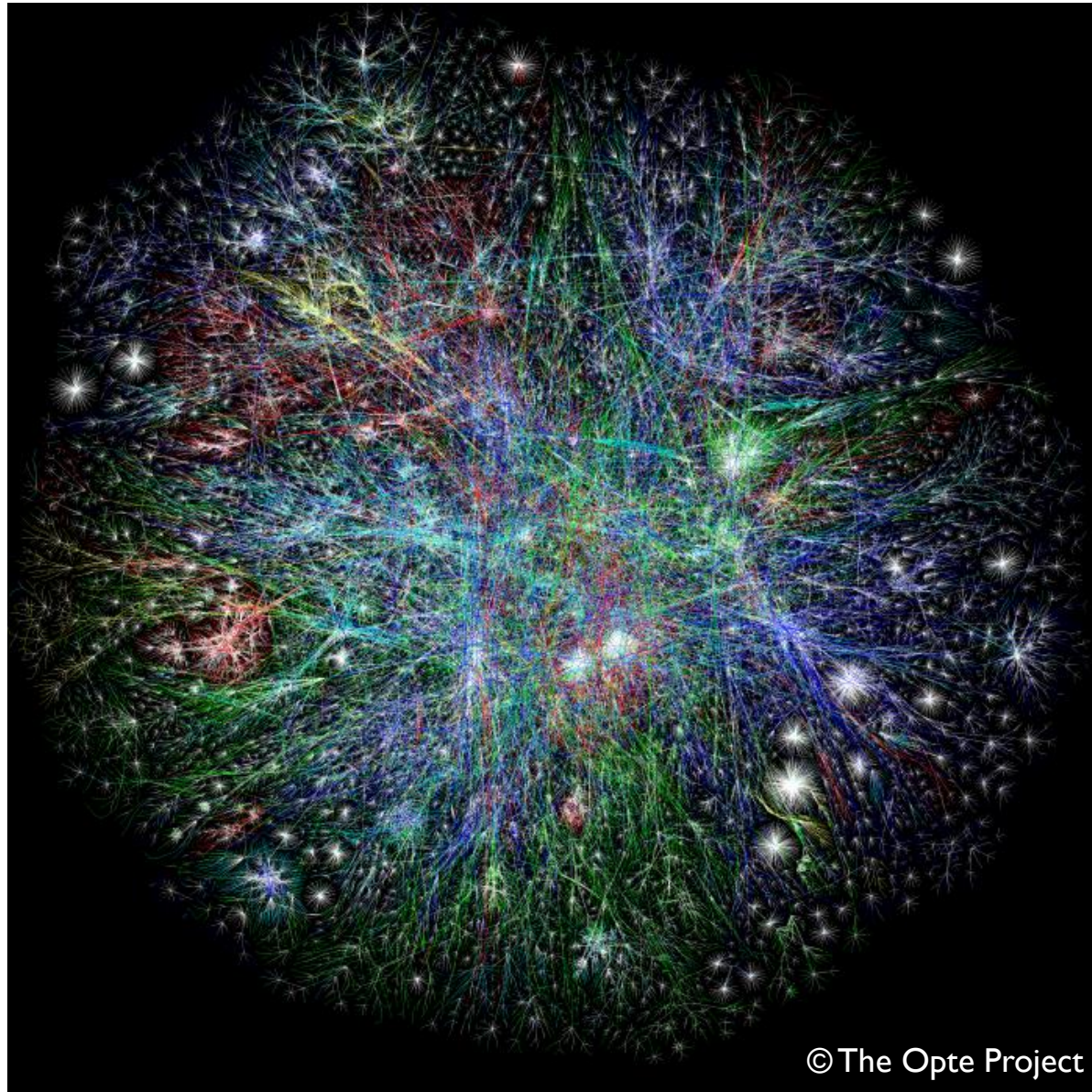
Network of events  
constructed from narratives  
on Chinese village Liu Ling  
(Bearman et al., 2003)



# Networks in Technology

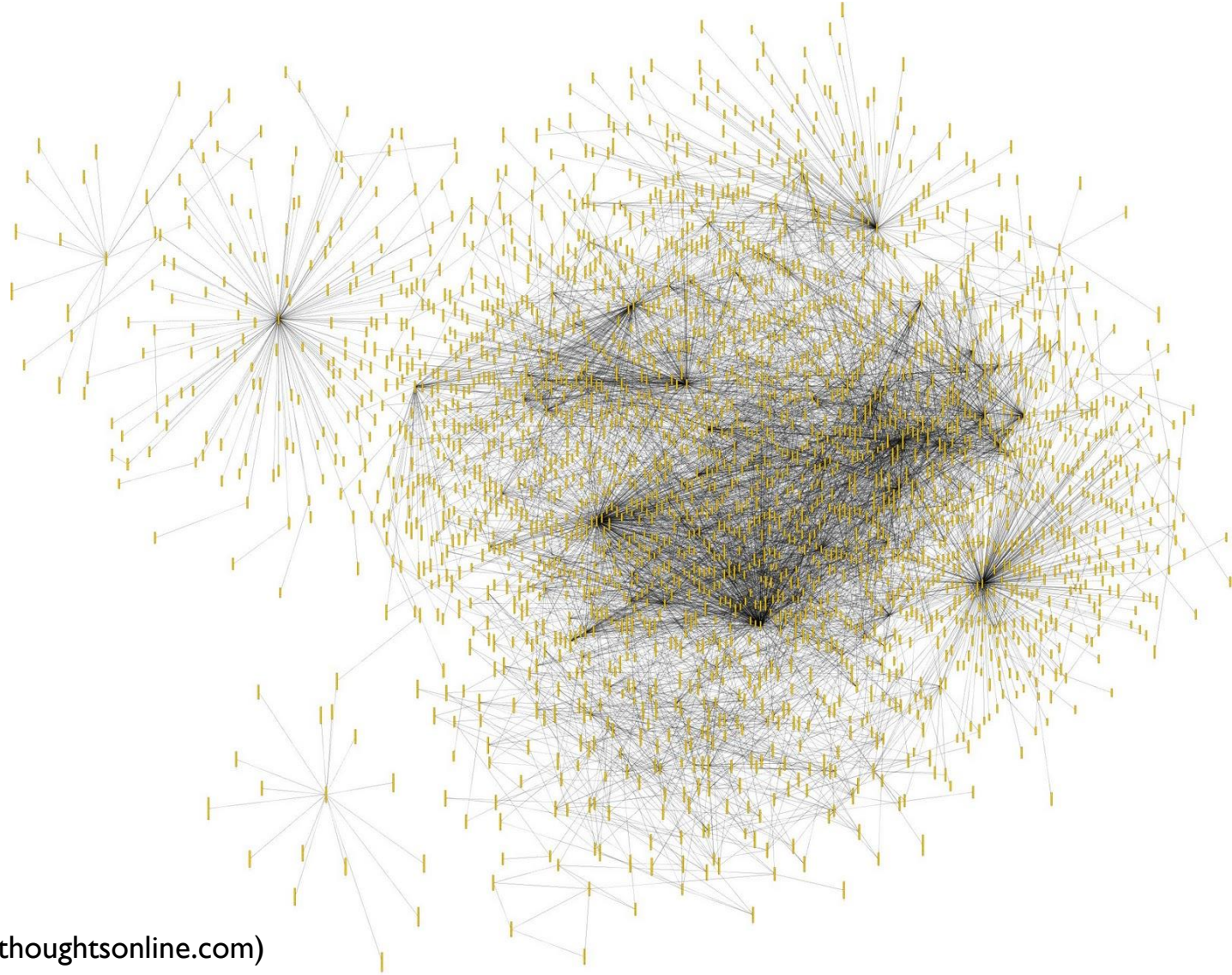


# The Internet





# Network of Java Classes

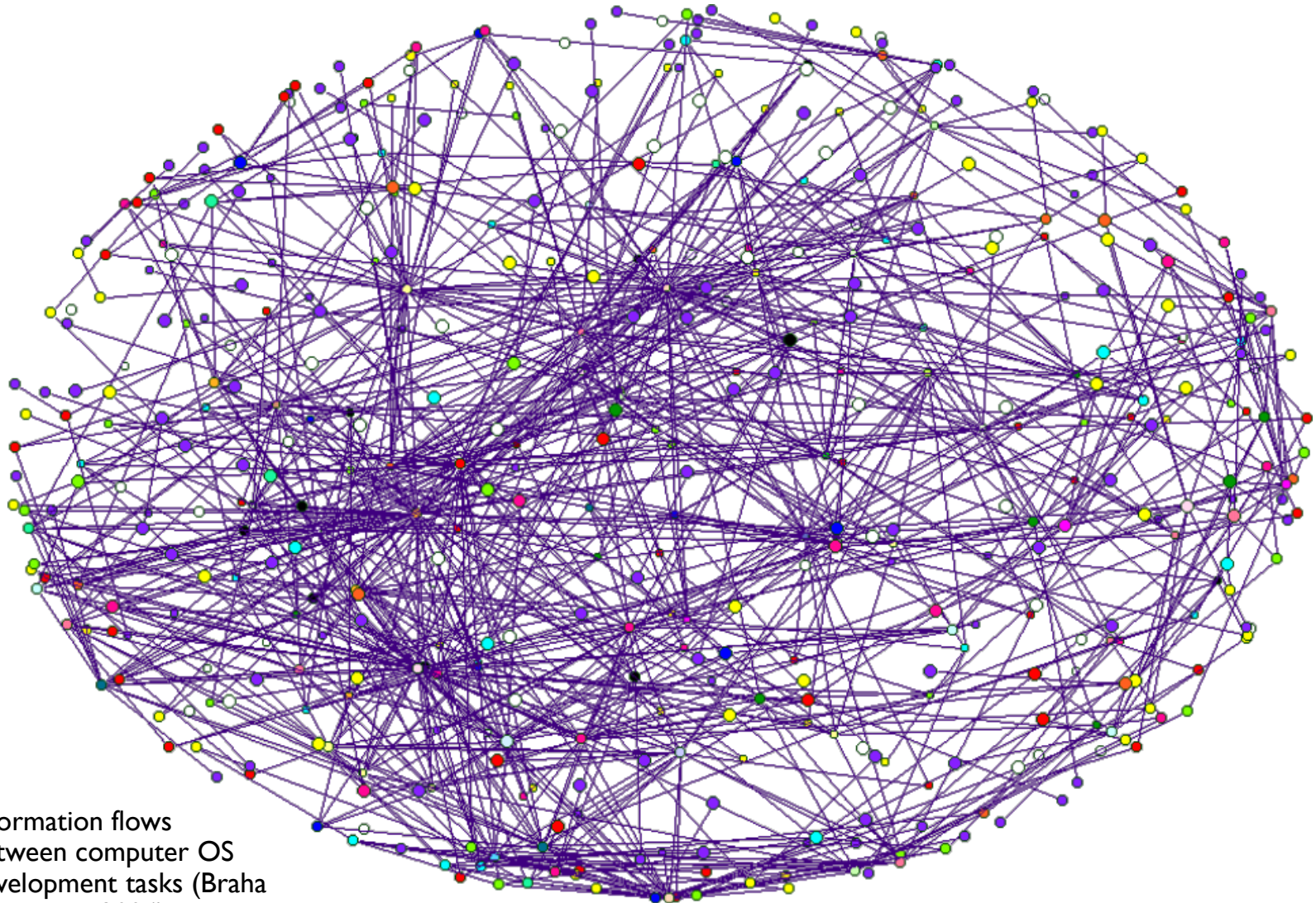


Cavlin, 2012

(from [simplethoughtsonline.com](http://simplethoughtsonline.com))



# Network of Product Design



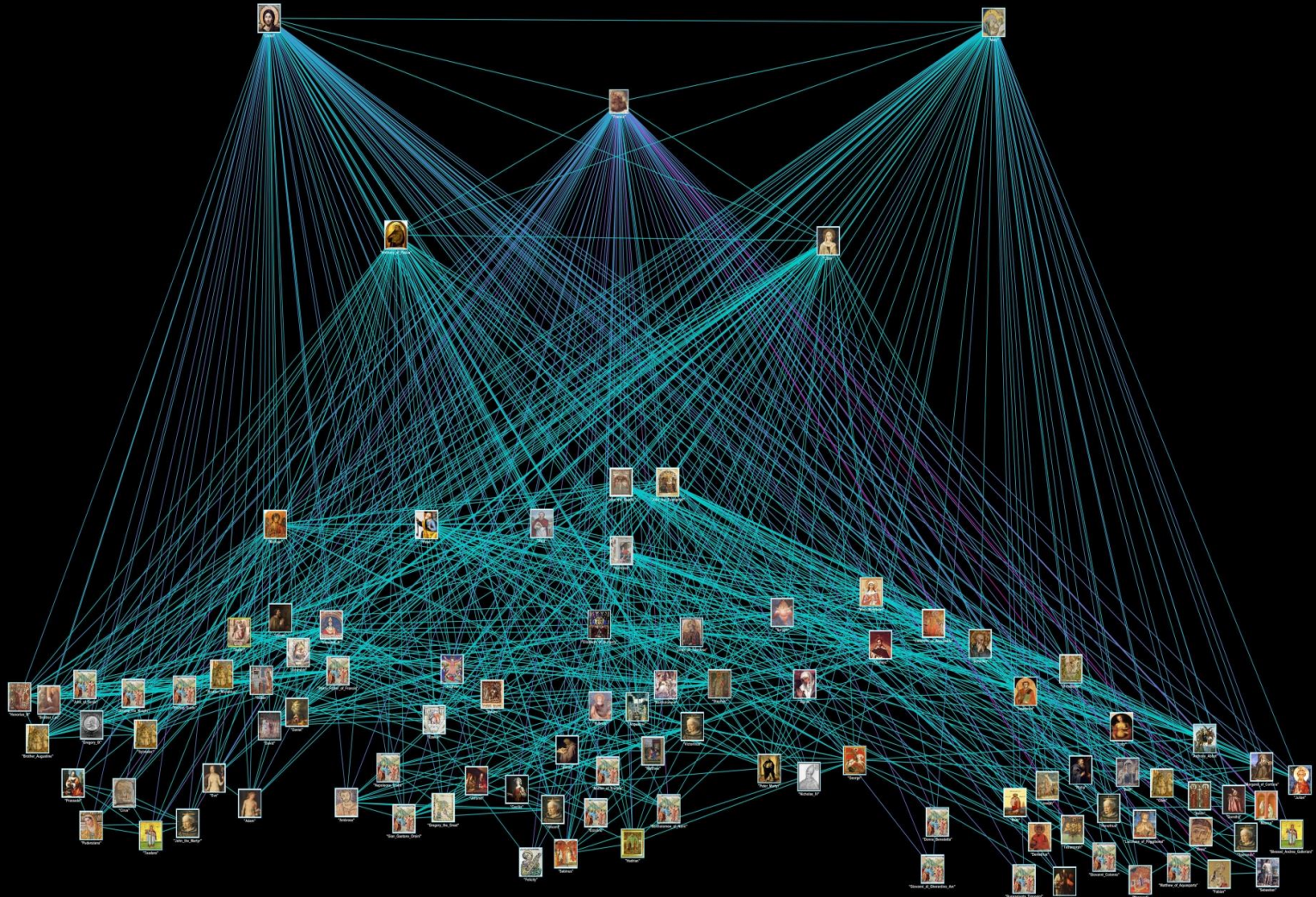
Information flows  
between computer OS  
development tasks (Braha  
& Bar-Yam, 2004)



# Networks in Other Disciplines

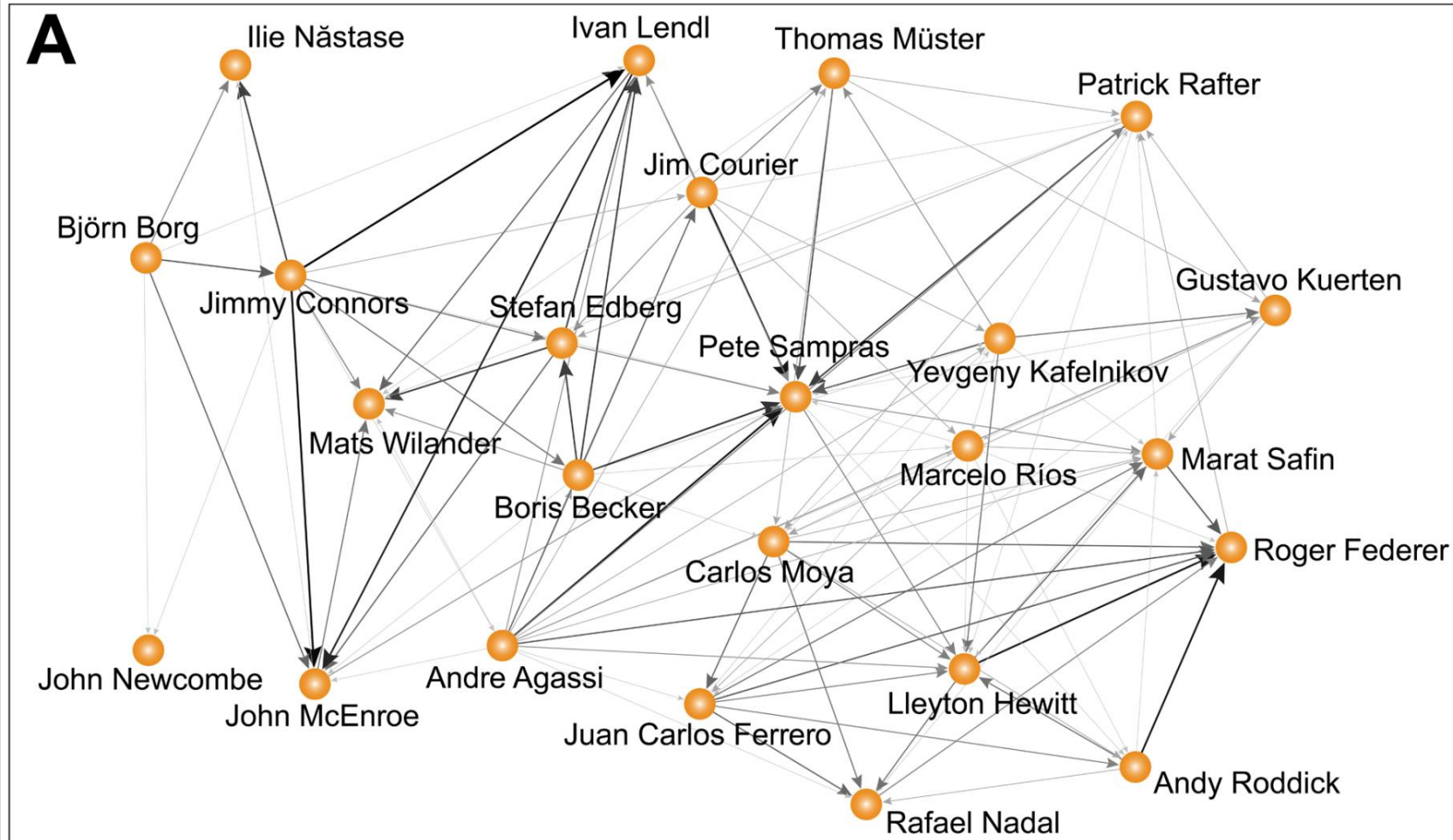


# Network of Saints in Iconography





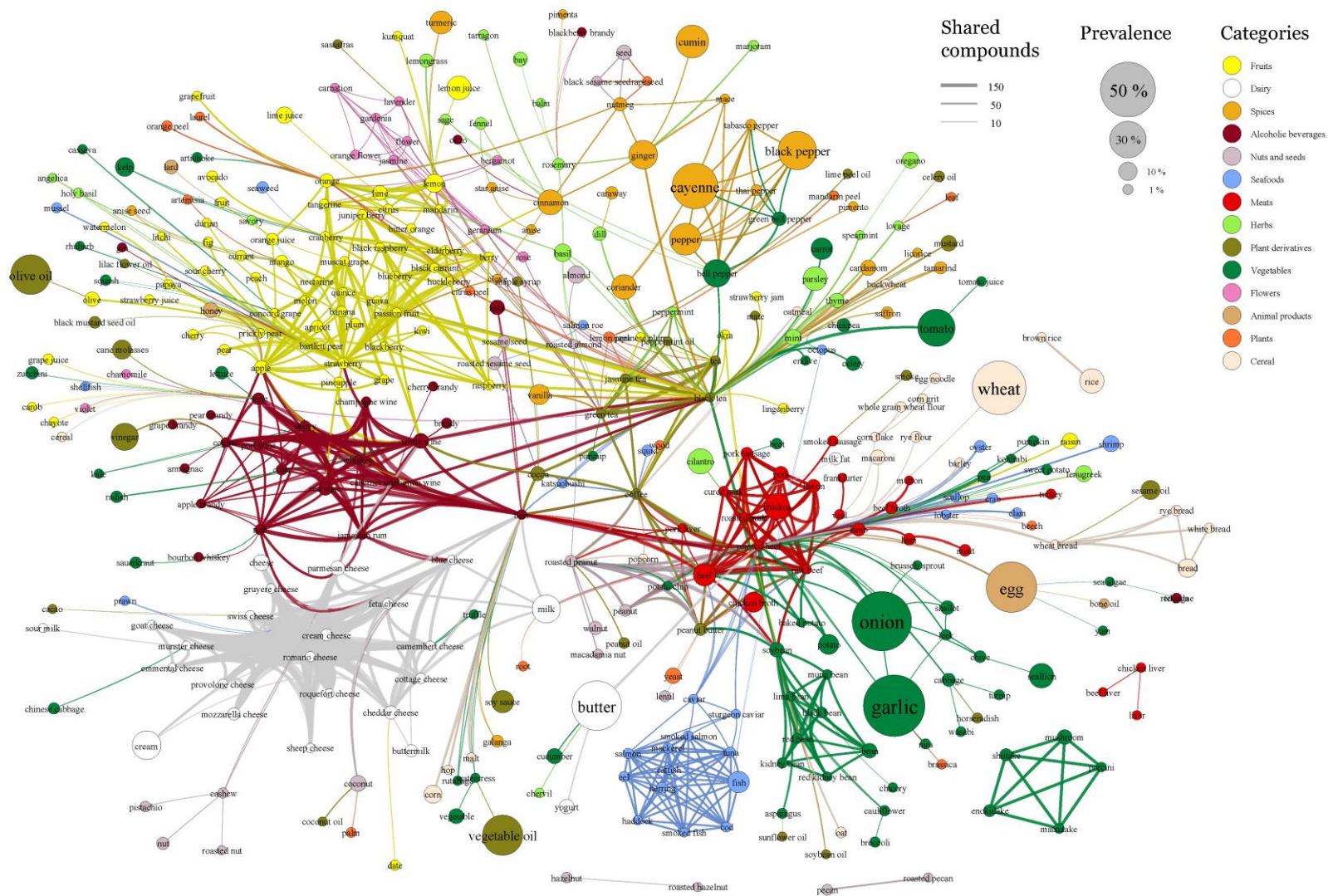
# Network of Top Tennis Players



# Flavor Network

Yong-Yeol Ahn, Sebastian Ahnert, James P. Bagrow, and A.-L. Barabási

"Flavor network and the principles of food pairing", *Scientific Reports* 1, 196 (2011)



Flavor network. Culinary ingredients (circles) and their chemical relationship are illustrated. The color of each ingredient represents the food category that the ingredient belongs to, and the size of an ingredient is proportional to the usage frequency (collected from online recipe databases: epicurious.com, allrecipes.com, menupan.com). Two culinary ingredients are connected if they share many flavor compounds. We extracted the list of flavor compounds in each ingredient from the book "Fenaroli's handbook of flavor ingredients (5th ed.)" and then applied a backbone extraction method by Serrano et al. (*PNAS* 106, 6483) to pick statistically significant links between ingredients. The thickness of an edge represents the number of shared flavor compounds. To reduce clutter, edges are bundled based on the algorithm by Danny Holten (<http://www.win.tue.nl/~dholten/>).

# Take-Home Message

- Anything can be understood as a network if you pay attention to “**connections**” among things