Describing nodes and edges

Nodes

Average Clustering Coefficient: It shows the tendency of two connected nodes to form larger connected groups (clustering).

Eigenvector Centrality: As explained in centrality measures, it measures the influence of a node based on node connections. The node connected to the high-scoring nodes has a high eigenvector score. PageRank algorithm is based on eigenvector centrality. It differs from the degree-centrality. The fact that a node has many incoming edges does not mean that its eigenvector centrality is high because all linkers may have a low centrality score. By the same logic, having a small number of outgoing edges does not prevent high eigenvector centrality because linkers may be important.

Edge

Average Path Length: It refers to the average number of steps along the shortest paths for all possible nodes in the network. The average value gives an indication of the tendency to cluster at the network level.