Experiment No.7
Social Network Analysis using R (for example: Community Detection Algorithm)
Name :- 9 Amruta Poojary
Date of Performance: 12/10/23
Date of Submission:16/10/23

AIM : Social Network Analysis using R (for example: Community Detection Algorithm)

THEORY :

Online social platforms have enabled people around the world to interact with each other and
build relationships with others they share common interests with. This can be observed in real
life — naturally, we tend to develop and maintain relationships with others that are similar to
us. People with similar interests tend to gravitate towards each other and become associated
in communities — clusters or groups of people that share similar traits with each other. Since
people tend to cluster with others similar to them, we can use community detection to identify
users with a high number of degrees (connections) and see how far their reach can travel in
the network.

- User Data Extraction — Since we are only interested in user data, we will only extract the following variables:
- User_id — Yelp user ID; this is needed to make nodes and edges
- Name — user's first name
- Review count — the number of reviews user has written
- Yelping since — date user joined Yelp
- Friends — a list containing all of the user's friends by user_id
- Fans — number of fans user has
- Elite — number of years the user has Elite status
- Average stars — user's average rating of all reviews written

CODE:

```
library(igraph)
gizvan <- function(G) {
c= decompose. graph (G)
l = length(c)
v <= vector()
while(1==1){
x <-E(G)
y <- edge_betweenness (G)
z <- which.max(y)
edge <- x[z]
a <- ends (G,z[1]) [1]
b <- ends(G,z[1]) [2]
v <- c(v,a,b)
G <- delete_edges (G, edge)
c = decompose.graph (G)
l= length(c)
}
if(l==2)(
paths <- shortest.paths (G)
for(i in 1:lengea(V(G)))(
if (paths[a, i] !=Inf) {
V(G) [i]$color = "lightblue"
}
else{
V(G) [i]$color = "orange"
}
}
G <- G + edge(v)
plot(G)
}
return(c)
}
g <- read.graph("C:/Users/admin/Desktop/ComunityDetection/karate.gml",format =
"gml")
plot(g)
c <- girvan(g)
```

OUTPUT :
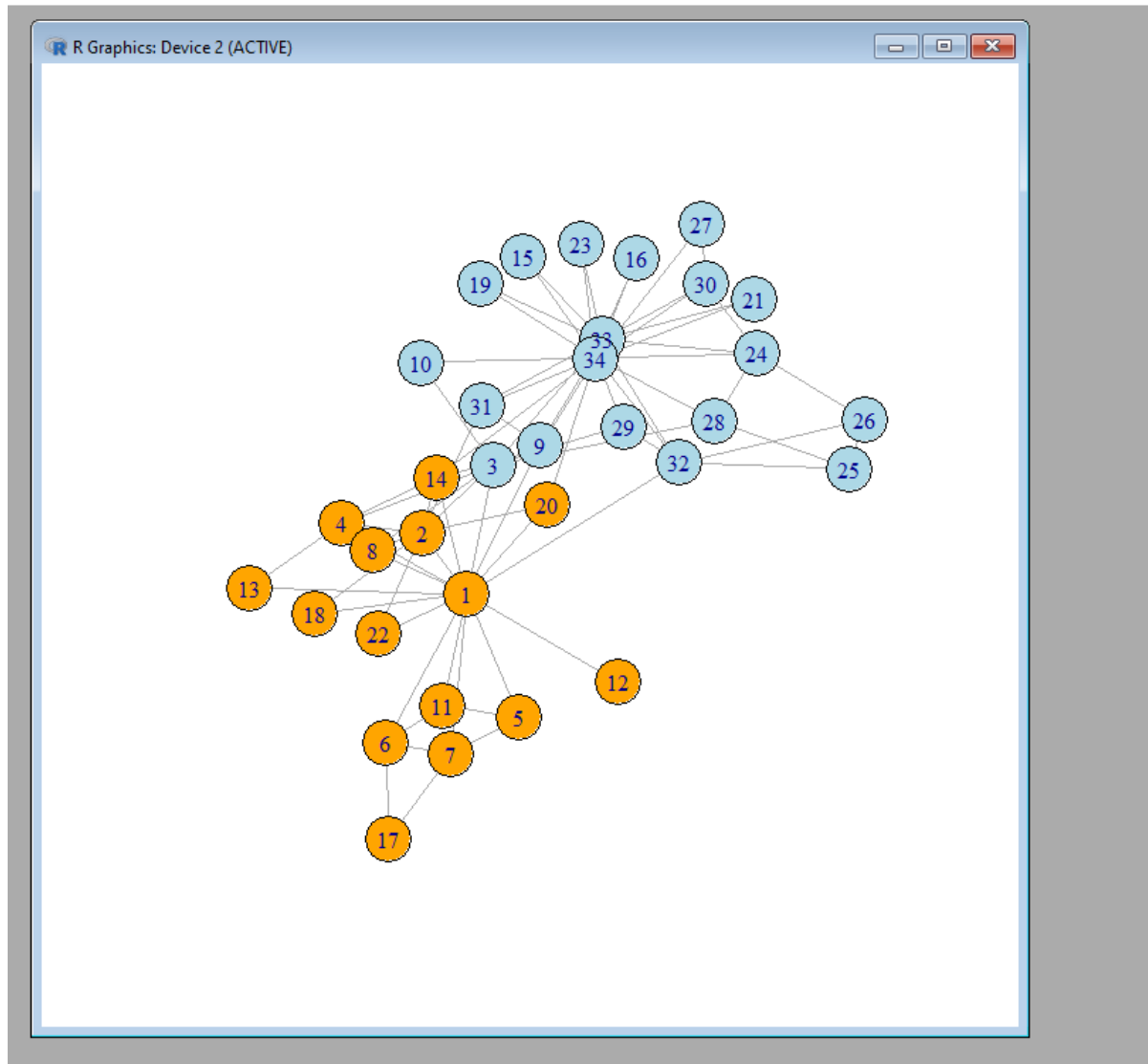
CONCLUSION :

In this study, the utilization of R for Social Network Analysis, with a particular emphasis on Community Detection Algorithms, proves to be a potent and dynamic approach for comprehending the structures within social networks. R's versatility and the array of packages available make it a well-suited platform for conducting this analysis. This field consistently evolves to address emerging challenges and provides valuable insights applicable to diverse domains, spanning online platforms to real-world communities. These insights have the potential to inform decision-making and strategies in a wide spectrum of disciplines.