# Minería de datos: Práctica 1. Análisis y visualización básica de una red social con Gephi.

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#### 1 Análisis básico de la red.

Para la correcta observación del grafo he utilizado los parámetros de ajuste Force Atlas 2 y Expansión de la ventana de Distribución con el fin de obtener el siguiente grafo:

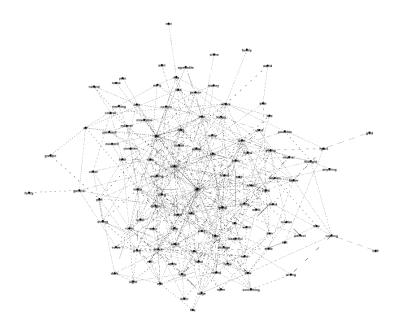


Figure 1: Grafo inicial ajustado.

#### Medidas globales básicas

• Número de nodos (L): 112

 $\bullet\,$  Número de enlaces: 425

• Número máximo de enlaces (Lmax): 112\*(111)/2 = 6216

• Grado medio (k): 3.795

• Densidad de grafo (L/Lmax): 0.068

• Coeficiente medio de clustering (C): 0.190

## **Degree Distribution**

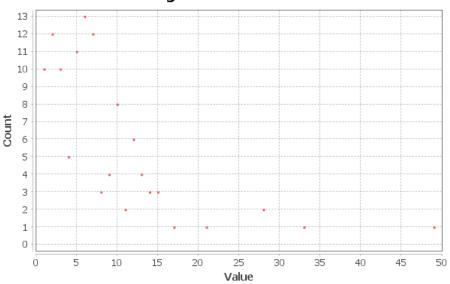


Figure 2: Degree distribution.

#### Conectividad de la red.

• Componenters conexos: 1

 $\bullet$  Componente gigante: 100% de los nodos

#### Medidas globales.

• Diámetro (dmax): 5

• Radio: 3

• Distancia media (d): 2.54

# **In-Degree Distribution**

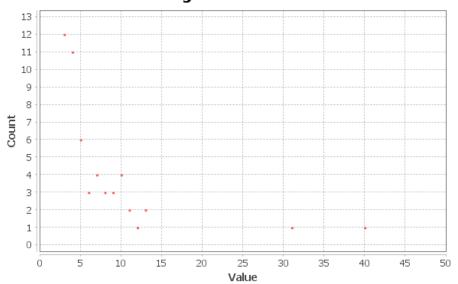


Figure 3: Indegree distribution.

### **Out-Degree Distribution**

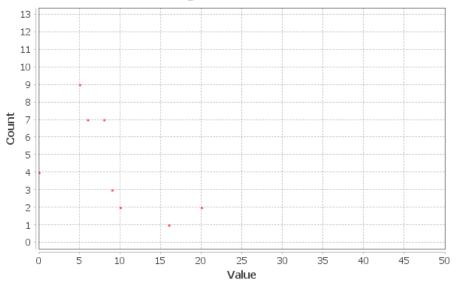


Figure 4: Outdegree distribution.

# **Clustering Coefficient Distribution**

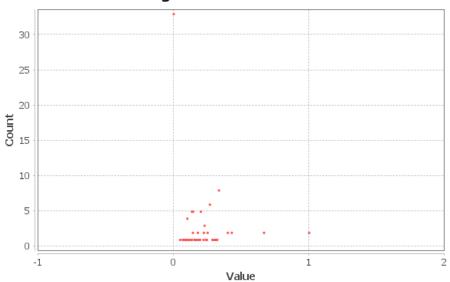


Figure 5: Clustering distribution.

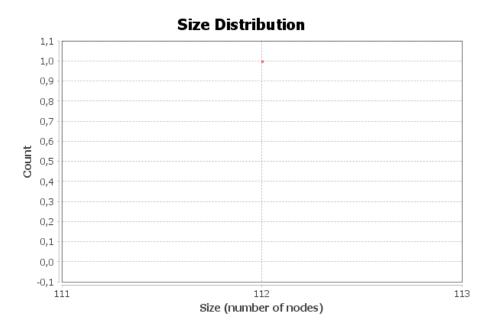


Figure 6: Size distribution.

#### **Betweenness Centrality Distribution**

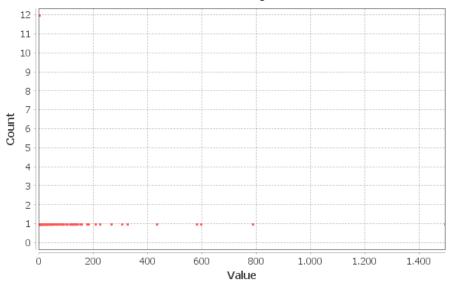


Figure 7: Betweennes centrality distribution.

### **Closeness Centrality Distribution**

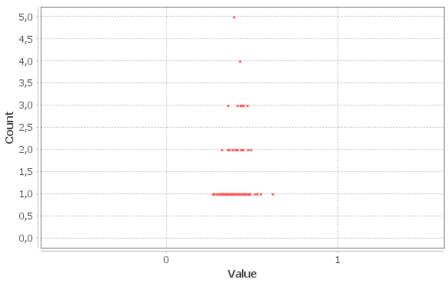


Figure 8: Closeness centrality distribution.

## **Harmonic Closeness Centrality Distribution**

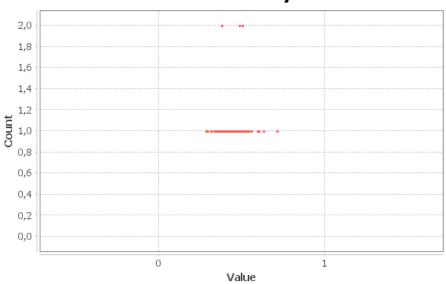


Figure 9: Harmonic closeness centrality distribution.

## **Eccentricity Distribution**

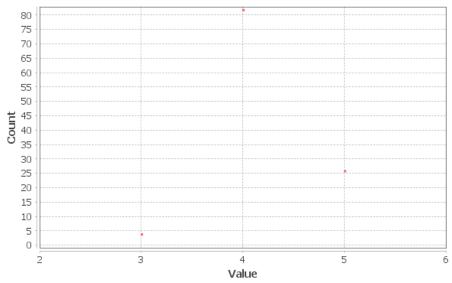


Figure 10: Eccentricity distribution.