ASSIGNMENT 3

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QUESTION1:

Dataset:

The task is performed on the "soc-sign-bitcoinalpha.csv.gz" dataset. The CSV file contains 4 columns. The first column contains the source node, the second column contains the target node, the third column contains the ratings and the fourth column contains the timestamps.

Pre-processing Steps:

This is the first step that cleans the data in the dataset. This process includes operations to remove unnecessary data, handle missing data, normalize the data, and also to remove redundancy in the dataset.

- 1. Firstly, all the useful libraries were imported.
- 2. Then, the dataset was loaded in the form of a data frame.
- 3. Then, the columns like rating and time were dropped.
- 4. All the duplicates were removed.

Methodology:

- 1. First, all the unique nodes and edges were found from the "Source" and "Target" columns and stored in nodes and edges respectively.
- 2. Next, using the nodes and edges, an adjacency matrix was constructed in the form of a data frame and the edge list was constructed as the list of edges.

```
Adjacency Matrix:
         3
                                10
                                      7595
        1
              1
2
    1
        0
           0
              1
                 1
                     0
                        1
                           1
                              1
                                        0
3
           0
              0
                 1
                    1
4
    1
       1
           0
              0
                 0
                     0
                        0
                          0
                              1
          1
                          1
5
    0
       1
             0
                 0
                    1
                        0
                              0
                . . .
                             . . .
             . . .
. . .
      0
         0
                    0
    0
            0
                 0
7600
                      1 0 1
   0 0 0
             0 0
                   0 0 0 1
7601
7602
   0 0 0 0 0 1 0
    1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1
                              0 0 ...
7603
                                       0
   0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 ...
7604
                                       1
   7596 7597 7598 7599 7600 7601 7602 7603 7604
1
      1
         0
              0
                 0
                     0 0 1
2
              0
                           1
3
    0
       0
           0
              0
                 0
                     0
                        0
                          0
                              0
4
    1
       0
           0
              0
                 0
                     0
                        0
                           1
                              0
5
        0
          0
              0
                 0
    0 0 1 1 0
                    1
                       1
7600
       0 0 0 0 0 1
   0
                          0
7601
          0 0 0 0 0
                          0
    0
       0
7602
           1 0 0 0 0 0
7603
    0
       0
           1 0 0 1 1 0
7604
```

[3783 rows x 3783 columns]

```
1 print("The edge list:", edges)

The edge list: [(1, 2), (1, 4), (1, 9), (1, 10), (1, 11), (1, 15), (1, 18), (1, 20), (1, 22), (1, 29), (1, 35), (1, 38), (1, 42), (
```

3. Two dictionaries were made namely in_deg and out_deg, one to store indegree and other to store outdegree of each node. From this, average indegree and outdegree were calculated which turned out to be equal.

Average in-degree of the network is 6.393338620142744 Average out-degree of the network is 6.393338620142744

4. The above two dictionaries were sorted in descending order to fetch the nodes with maximum indegree and outdegree respectively.

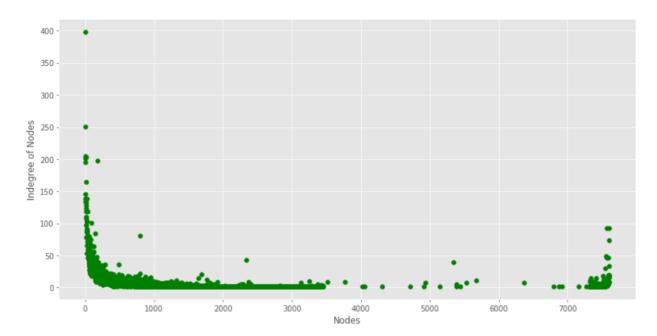
The maximum in-degree is 398
The nodes with maximum in-degree is/are [1]

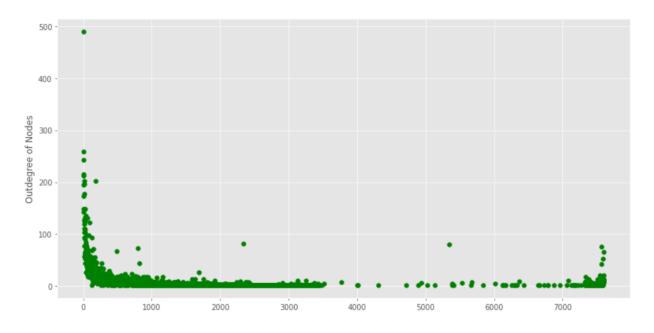
The maximum out-degree is 490
The nodes with maximum out-degree is/are [1]

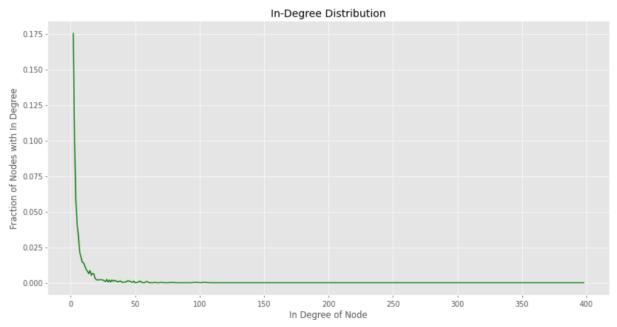
5. Next, the density of the network was calculated.

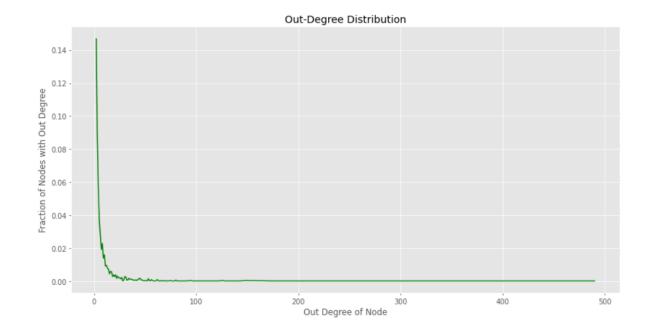
The density of the network is 0.0016904649973936393

6. Next, the indegree and outdegree distribution was plotted.





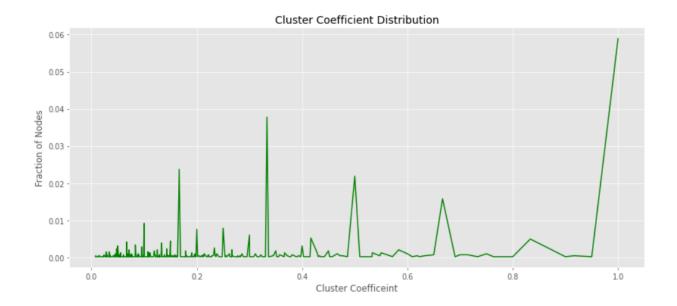




7. Then, the clustering coefficient for each node was calculated and then the average clustering coefficient was calculated.

The Avg. Clustering Coefficient is 0.15255370236987909

8. Then, the clustering coefficient distribution was plotted.



QUESTION2:

1. The pagerank score for each node is calculated using the networkx library. The top 10 nodes with high pagerank scores are shown below.

	node	pagerank
0	1	0.017161
1	3	0.008691
2	4	0.007592
3	177	0.006209
4	7	0.006207
5	2	0.006161
6	11	0.005753
7	13	0.005366
8	10	0.005274
9	6	0.004561

2. The hub score for each node is calculated using networkx and the top 10 nodes with high hub score are shown below.

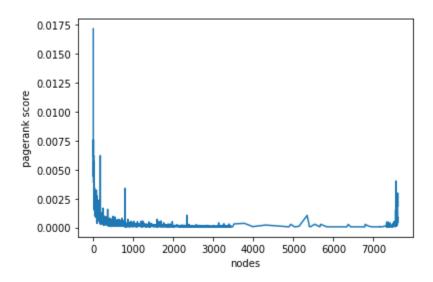
	node	hub score
0	11	0.008538
1	177	0.006961
2	3	0.006884
3	2	0.006829
4	7	0.006701
5	8	0.006529
6	1	0.006409
7	22	0.006133
8	10	0.006024
9	26	0.005890

The auth score for each node is calculated using networkx and the top 10 nodes with high auth score are shown below.

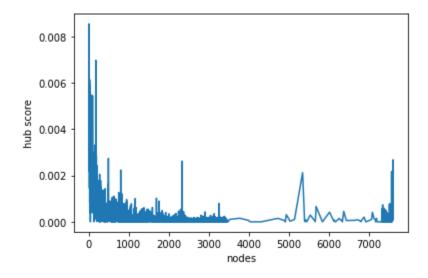
	node	auth score
0	11	0.007749
1	3	0.006953
2	2	0.006812
3	177	0.006192
4	7	0.006059
5	1	0.005881
6	26	0.005754
7	10	0.005389
8	5	0.005047
9	9	0.004981

The top 10 pagerank scores and the hub scores can be compared. In case of pagerank score, node 1 is the most influential node whereas in case of hub score, node 11 is the node with the highest hub score, i.e. it has points to many authority nodes.

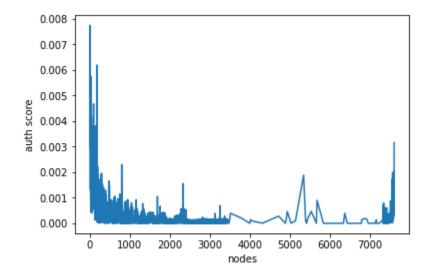
The distribution of pagerank score is shown below:



The distribution of hub score is shown below:



The distribution of auth score is given below:



It can be seen that the distribution is more or less the same in all the three scores.