twitterEgoNetwork

June 10, 2025

Imports

```
import os
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import cm
import networkx as nx
from community import community_louvain
import random
from infomap import Infomap
```

Data loading and preprocessing

```
[23]: # Set folder path
      data_folder = "twitter"
      # Discover ego user IDs
      file_list = os.listdir(data_folder)
      ego_ids = set(fname.split('.')[0] for fname in file_list if fname.endswith('.
       ⇔edges'))
      # Load all data into dictionaries
      edges_dict = {}
      feat_dict = {}
      egofeat_dict = {}
      circles_dict = {}
      for ego_id in ego_ids:
          try:
              edges = pd.read_csv(f"{data_folder}/{ego_id}.edges", sep=" ",_
       ⇔header=None, names=["From", "To"])
              edges_dict[ego_id] = edges
              feat = pd.read_csv(f"{data_folder}/{ego_id}.feat", sep=" ", header=None)
              feat.index = feat.index.astype(int)
              feat_dict[ego_id] = feat
```

```
egofeat = pd.read_csv(f"{data_folder}/{ego_id}.egofeat", sep=" ",u
 ⇔header=None)
        egofeat_dict[ego_id] = egofeat
        circles_path = f"{data_folder}/{ego_id}.circles"
        if os.path.exists(circles path):
            with open(circles path, "r") as f:
                circles = [line.strip().split("\t") for line in f]
            circles_dict[ego_id] = circles
        else:
            circles_dict[ego_id] = []
    except Exception as e:
       print(f"Error loading ego {ego_id}: {e}")
# Load feature names once
ego_id = random.choice(list(ego_ids))
sample_id = ego_id
# Or comment out the line above to use the first ID automatically
if 'ego id' not in locals():
    sample_id = next(iter(ego_ids)) # fallback automatic
   ego_id = sample_id
print(f"Using ego network with ID: {ego_id}")
with open(f"{data_folder}/{sample_id}.featnames", "r") as f:
    featnames = [line.strip() for line in f]
```

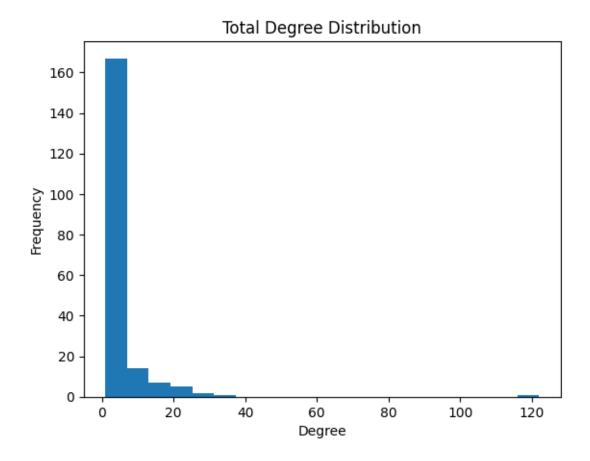
Using ego network with ID: 26335321 Graph of the Ego Network for specific user

Graph for ego 26335321: 194 nodes, 727 edges.

Structural Analysis

```
[20]: print("\n--- Structural Analysis (Directed Graph) ---")
      print("Nodes:", G.number_of_nodes())
      print("Edges:", G.number_of_edges())
      print("Weakly Connected Components:", nx.number_weakly_connected_components(G))
      print("Strongly Connected Components:", nx.
       →number_strongly_connected_components(G))
      print("Average Clustering Coefficient (undirected):", nx.average_clustering(G.
       →to_undirected()))
      # Bridge nodes based on undirected structure
      bridge nodes = list(nx.articulation_points(G.to_undirected()))
      print("Bridge nodes (undirected view):", bridge_nodes)
      # Degree distributions
      degrees = [d for _, d in G.degree()]
      plt.hist(degrees, bins=20)
      plt.title("Total Degree Distribution")
      plt.xlabel("Degree")
      plt.ylabel("Frequency")
      plt.show()
```

```
--- Structural Analysis (Directed Graph) ---
Nodes: 197
Edges: 402
Weakly Connected Components: 7
Strongly Connected Components: 146
Average Clustering Coefficient (undirected): 0.12909786061001666
Bridge nodes (undirected view): [166330267, 14801014, 23949954, 22961983, 14520049, 37780646, 14262772, 14119238, 821042, 16896485, 19407053, 24640587, 23735198, 32886647, 24907197]
```



Centrality and more Metrics

```
[21]: import networkx as nx

print("\n--- Directed Centrality Measures ---")

# In-Degree Centrality: how many users follow a node
in_deg_cent = nx.in_degree_centrality(G)

# Out-Degree Centrality: how many users a node follows
out_deg_cent = nx.out_degree_centrality(G)

# Betweenness Centrality: same as undirected, adapted for directed graphs
bet_cent = nx.betweenness_centrality(G)

# Closeness Centrality: works on directed graphs, uses incoming + outgoing paths
clo_cent = nx.closeness_centrality(G)

# PageRank: importance based on the structure of incoming links
pagerank = nx.pagerank(G, alpha=0.85)
```

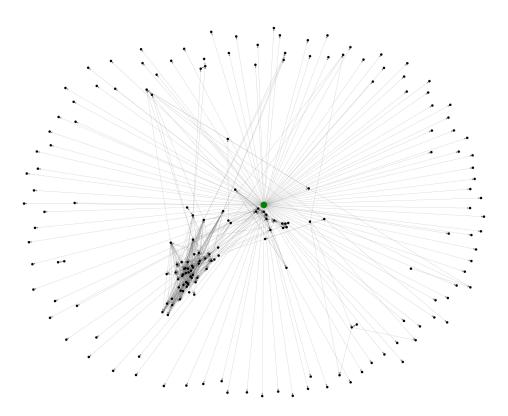
```
# HITS algorithm (Hubs and Authorities)
hits_hub, hits_auth = nx.hits(G, max_iter=1000)
# Display top 5 for each metric
def display_top(metric_dict, title):
    print(f"\nTop 5 nodes by {title}:")
    for node, score in sorted(metric_dict.items(), key=lambda x: x[1],__
 ⇔reverse=True)[:5]:
        print(f"Node {node}: {score:.4f}")
# Output
display_top(in_deg_cent, "In-Degree Centrality")
display_top(out_deg_cent, "Out-Degree Centrality")
display_top(bet_cent, "Betweenness Centrality")
display_top(clo_cent, "Closeness Centrality")
display_top(pagerank, "PageRank")
display_top(hits_hub, "HITS Hub Score")
display_top(hits_auth, "HITS Authority Score")
--- Directed Centrality Measures ---
Top 5 nodes by In-Degree Centrality:
Node 19685693: 0.0765
Node 47530681: 0.0714
Node 144735154: 0.0663
Node 17948572: 0.0612
Node 16665419: 0.0612
Top 5 nodes by Out-Degree Centrality:
Node 24907197: 0.6224
Node 19685693: 0.0918
Node 17948572: 0.0816
Node 36231321: 0.0765
Node 47530681: 0.0612
Top 5 nodes by Betweenness Centrality:
Node 17948572: 0.0264
Node 14119238: 0.0248
Node 14262772: 0.0227
Node 19685693: 0.0103
Node 14801014: 0.0076
Top 5 nodes by Closeness Centrality:
Node 16896485: 0.1135
Node 17948572: 0.0950
```

Node 14119238: 0.0941

```
Node 14520049: 0.0932
     Node 14262772: 0.0874
     Top 5 nodes by PageRank:
     Node 16896485: 0.0459
     Node 821042: 0.0379
     Node 14268164: 0.0341
     Node 14262772: 0.0312
     Node 19685693: 0.0238
     Top 5 nodes by HITS Hub Score:
     Node 24907197: 1.0000
     Node 14262772: 0.0000
     Node 101787835: 0.0000
     Node 21603163: 0.0000
     Node 26378168: 0.0000
     Top 5 nodes by HITS Authority Score:
     Node 9: 0.0082
     Node 13: 0.0082
     Node 21: 0.0082
     Node 30: 0.0082
     Node 31: 0.0082
     Plot the Ego Netowork Graph
[26]: # Make sure ego_id is an integer (dataset keys are often strings)
      ego_node = int(ego_id)
      # Define node colors and sizes based on ego identity
      node_colors = ['green' if node == ego_node else 'black' for node in G.nodes()]
      node_sizes = [250 if node == ego_node else 30 for node in G.nodes()]
      # Use spring layout for better visualization
      pos = nx.spring_layout(G, seed=42)
      # Plot
      plt.figure(figsize=(20, 16))
      nx.draw(
          G, pos,
          node_size=node_sizes,
          node_color=node_colors,
          edge_color='gray',
          width=0.3,
          with_labels=False
      plt.title(f"Ego Network for User {ego_id}")
      plt.show()
```

plt.close()

Ego Network for User 2633532



Infomap Communities

```
[31]: print("\n--- Directed Community Detection with Infomap ---")

# Run Infomap on directed graph
im = Infomap("--directed")
for u, v in G.edges():
    im.add_link(u, v)
im.run()

# Build community-to-node mapping
communities_dict = {}
for node in im.nodes:
    communities_dict.setdefault(node.module_id, set()).add(node.node_id)

print(f"Detected {len(communities_dict)} communities.")
```

```
# Analyze features for each community
print("\n--- Top Features per Community ---")
for comm_id, node_set in communities_dict.items():
    vectors = []
    for node in node_set:
        feats = G.nodes[node].get("features")
        if feats is not None:
             vectors.append(list(feats))
    if not vectors:
        print(f"Community {comm_id}: No feature data available.")
        continue
    # Standardize feature vectors
    expected_len = len(featnames)
    feature_matrix = np.zeros((len(vectors), expected_len), dtype=int)
    for i, v in enumerate(vectors):
        v = v[:expected\_len] + [0] * max(0, expected\_len - len(v)) # Pad or_{\sqcup}
  \hookrightarrow trim
        feature_matrix[i] = (np.array(v) != 0).astype(int) # Ensure binary
    # Count feature presence
    feature_counts = feature_matrix.sum(axis=0)
    # Sort and print top 3 features
    top_k = 3
    sorted_features = sorted(enumerate(feature_counts), key=lambda x: x[1],__
  ⇔reverse=True)
    print(f"\nCommunity {comm_id} (size: {len(node_set)})")
    for i in range(top_k):
        idx, count = sorted_features[i]
        fname = featnames[idx] if idx < len(featnames) else f"Unnamed_{idx}"</pre>
        print(f" - {fname} (count: {int(count)})")
--- Directed Community Detection with Infomap ---
 Infomap v2.8.0 starts at 2025-06-10 21:22:12
```

-> Input network:

-> No file output!

-> Configuration: directed

^{-&}gt; Ordinary network input, using the Map Equation for first order network

flows

Calculating global network flow using flow model 'directed'...

- -> Using unrecorded teleportation to links.
- -> PageRank calculation done in 200 iterations.

=> Sum node flow: 1, sum link flow: 1

Build internal network with 194 nodes and 727 links...

-> One-level codelength: 5.47392644

Trial 1/1 starting at 2025-06-10 21:22:12

Two-level compression: 23% 2.6%

Partitioned to codelength 0.225305214 + 3.86251782 = 4.087823036 in 12 (11 non-trivial) modules.

Super-level compression: 0.0746064974% to codelength 4.084773255 in 6 top modules.

Recursive sub-structure compression: 19.4257611% 0.54681307% 0% . Found 4 levels with codelength 4.051656706

=> Trial 1/1 finished in 0.003545875s with codelength 4.05165671

Summary after 1 trial

Best end modular solution in 4 levels:

Per level number of modules: [6, 13, 2, 0] (sum: 21)

Per level number of leaf nodes: [0, 110, 69,

rer level number of leaf nodes: [0, 110, 69, 15] (sum: 194)

Per level average child degree: [6, 20.5, 5.46154, 7.5] (average: 14.2222)

Per level codelength for modules: [0.003981392, 0.392800649, 0.044242351,

0.000000000] (sum: 0.441024391)

Per level codelength for leaf nodes: [0.000000000, 0.203147414, 2.829635272, 0.577849628] (sum: 3.610632315)

Per level codelength total: [0.003981392, 0.595948063, 2.873877623,

0.577849628] (sum: 4.051656706)

Infomap ends at 2025-06-10 21:22:12

(Elapsed time: 0.004763708s)

Detected 6 communities.

--- Top Features per Community ---

```
Community 1: No feature data available.
     Community 2: No feature data available.
     Community 3 (size: 101)
       - 0 #... (count: 100)
       - 375 @YouTube. (count: 31)
       - 398 @deathlyiam: (count: 12)
     Community 4: No feature data available.
     Community 5: No feature data available.
     Community 6: No feature data available.
     Louvain Communities (Undirected)
[32]: excluded_keywords = {}
      print("\n--- Community Detection (Directed Graph via Undirected Louvain) ---")
      # Step 1: Convert directed graph to undirected for Louvain
      G_undirected = G.to_undirected()
      # Step 2: Run Louvain on undirected version
      partition = community_louvain.best_partition(G_undirected)
      # Step 3: Organize communities
      communities dict = {}
      for node, comm_id in partition.items():
          communities_dict.setdefault(comm_id, set()).add(node)
      # Step 4: Community stats
      community_sizes = [len(nodes) for nodes in communities_dict.values()]
      sorted_sizes = sorted(community_sizes, reverse=True)
      print(f"Detected {len(community_sizes)} communities.")
      print(f"Community sizes: {sorted_sizes}")
      # Step 5: Select largest community
      largest_comm_id, largest_nodes = max(communities_dict.items(), key=lambda x:__
       \rightarrowlen(x[1]))
      largest_nodes = list(largest_nodes)
      # Step 6: Gather features
      vectors = []
      for node in largest_nodes:
          feats = G.nodes[node].get("features")
          if feats is not None:
              vectors.append(list(feats))
      if not vectors:
```

```
print("\nNo feature data found in the largest community.")
else:
    expected_len = len(featnames)
    padded_vectors = []
    for v in vectors:
        if len(v) < expected_len:</pre>
            v += [0] * (expected_len - len(v))
        elif len(v) > expected_len:
            v = v[:expected_len]
        padded_vectors.append(v)
    feature_matrix = np.array(padded_vectors)
    binary_matrix = (feature_matrix != 0).astype(int)
    feature_counts = binary_matrix.sum(axis=0)
    # Step 7: Sort and print top features
    sorted_features = sorted(enumerate(feature_counts), key=lambda x: x[1],__
  ⇔reverse=True)
    print(f"\n--- Analyzing Most Common Anonymized Features in Largest,
  print(f"Largest community size: {len(largest_nodes)}\n")
    print("Top 10 most common anonymized features (excluding keywords):")
    top_k = 10
    count = 0
    for idx, freq in sorted_features:
        if idx >= len(featnames):
            continue
        fname = featnames[idx]
        if any(kw in fname.lower() for kw in excluded_keywords):
            continue
        print(f"{idx}: {fname} (count: {int(freq)})")
        count += 1
        if count == top_k:
            break
--- Community Detection (Directed Graph via Undirected Louvain) ---
```

```
Detected 8 communities.

Community sizes: [101, 27, 24, 15, 10, 10, 5, 2]

--- Analyzing Most Common Anonymized Features in Largest Community --- Largest community size: 101
```

Top 10 most common anonymized features (excluding keywords):

```
375: 375 @YouTube. (count: 31)
     398: 398 @deathlyiam: (count: 12)
     406: 406 @dutchyDC: (count: 12)
     496: 496 @yeousch remixed (count: 12)
     353: 353 @TwitchTV: (count: 11)
     117: 117 @DavidVonderhaar: (count: 10)
     29: 29 #NASLS3 (count: 9)
     153: 153 @FuzzyOtterBalls: (count: 9)
     161: 161 @GoldGloveTV, (count: 9)
     Apply Louvain Communities to Ego Graph
[35]: def draw_ego_louvain(G_directed, ego_node_id,__
       →path="ego_network_community_colored.png"):
          # Step 1: Convert to undirected for Louvain
          G_undirected = G_directed.to_undirected()
          # Step 2: Louvain community detection
          partition = community_louvain.best_partition(G_undirected)
          # Step 3: Use consistent spring layout
          pos = nx.spring_layout(G_directed, seed=42)
          # Step 4: Get all community IDs and colormap
          communities = set(partition.values())
          cmap = cm.get_cmap('tab20', len(communities))
          # Step 5: Define node sizes and colors
          node_sizes = [250 if node == ego_node_id else 30 for node in G_directed.
       →nodes()]
          node_colors = [
              'green' if node == ego_node_id else cmap(partition.get(node, 0))
              for node in G_directed.nodes()
          1
          # Step 6: Draw network
          plt.figure(figsize=(20, 16))
          nx.draw(
              G_directed, pos,
              node_size=node_sizes,
              node_color=node_colors,
              edge_color='gray',
              width=0.3,
              with labels=False
          plt.title(f"Ego Network with Louvain Communities for User {ego_node_id}")
          plt.show()
```

0: 0 #... (count: 100)

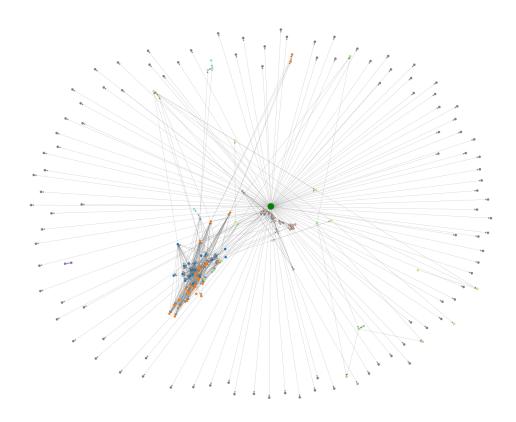
```
plt.close()
    print(f"Community-colored ego network saved as {path}")

# Ensure the ego ID is an integer
    ego_node = int(ego_id)

# Call the function with your directed graph
    draw_ego_louvain(G, ego_node)
```

/var/folders/3j/h47tr53n7d9bgx_2tmz3q58w0000gn/T/ipykernel_76496/1435386920.py:1
3: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: The get_cmap function was deprecated in
Matplotlib 3.7 and will be removed in 3.11. Use ``matplotlib.colormaps[name]``
or ``matplotlib.colormaps.get_cmap()`` or ``pyplot.get_cmap()`` instead.
 cmap = cm.get_cmap('tab20', len(communities))

Ego Network with Louvain Communities for User 26335321



Community-colored ego network saved as ego_network_community_colored.png
Build a Unified Graph for all Egos

```
[36]: import os
      import pandas as pd
      import networkx as nx
      # Initialize directed graph
      G = nx.DiGraph()
      data_folder = "twitter" # Replace with your path if needed
      # Step 1: Read all .edges files and build unified directed graph
      for file in os.listdir(data folder):
          if file.endswith(".edges"):
              ego_id = file.split(".")[0]
              path = os.path.join(data_folder, file)
              edges_df = pd.read_csv(path, sep=' ', header=None, names=['src', 'dst'])
              # Add directed edges: src → dst (per SNAP Twitter doc: "a follows b")
              for _, row in edges_df.iterrows():
                  src = str(row['src'])
                  dst = str(row['dst'])
                  G.add_edge(src, dst)
              # Add ego → neighbor edges (ego is followed by these users, so you may _____
       ⇔skip or invert)
              for user in pd.concat([edges_df['src'], edges_df['dst']]).unique():
                  G.add_edge(ego_id, str(user)) # eqo → user
              G.add_node(ego_id) # Ensure ego node is present
      print(f"Unified directed graph built with {G.number_of_nodes()} nodes and {G.
       →number_of_edges()} edges.")
      # Step 2: Add features from .feat files
      for file in os.listdir(data_folder):
          if file.endswith(".feat"):
              path = os.path.join(data_folder, file)
              features_df = pd.read_csv(path, sep=' ', header=None)
              for _, row in features_df.iterrows():
                  node_id = str(row[0])
                  features = row.values[1:].tolist()
                  if node_id not in G:
                      G.add_node(node_id)
                  G.nodes[node_id]["features"] = features
      # Step 3: Add ego-node features from .egofeat files
      for file in os.listdir(data folder):
          if file.endswith(".egofeat"):
              ego_id = file.split(".")[0]
```

```
path = os.path.join(data_folder, file)
    ego_features = pd.read_csv(path, sep=' ', header=None).values[0].

otolist()
    if ego_id not in G:
        G.add_node(ego_id)
        G.nodes[ego_id]["features"] = ego_features

print("All features assigned successfully.")
```

Unified directed graph built with 76269 nodes and 1762504 edges. All features assigned successfully.

Find the Bridge Nodes for the unified Graph

```
[38]: import networkx as nx

# Step 1: Convert directed graph to undirected
G_undirected = G.to_undirected()

# Step 2: Remove isolated nodes (optional but often useful)
isolates = list(nx.isolates(G_undirected))
G_undirected.remove_nodes_from(isolates)

# Step 3: Find articulation points
bridge_nodes = list(nx.articulation_points(G_undirected))

# Step 4: Print them
print(f"\nNumber of articulation (bridge) nodes: {len(bridge_nodes)}")
print("Bridge nodes:")
for node in bridge_nodes:
    print(node)
```

```
Number of articulation (bridge) nodes: 202
Bridge nodes:
355823615
493138720
15331855
71091272
117800618
66841215
137527381
144211337
68179571
8210302
18690700
521489919
157488488
73025843
```