

# A primer on network analysis for business

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# 1. Definitions

A network is a dataset made of entities and their relations

Scientists use the term "graph" to discuss networks.



*Figure 1. This is a network*

## a. Social networks

As users, we are very familiar with one type of networks - social networks:



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Semantic networks are another broad category of networks. The method is the same: we need to find a way to "relate" words in a text, then we get a network. The general idea is the same as in cooking recipes: 2 terms of a text will be connected in the network if they frequently appeared in same paragraphs.

Figure 4. source: <http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v463/n7278/full/463157a.html>

With a surge in computing power in the age of big data, and the adequate NOSQL databases (such as [Neo4J](#) or [OrientDB](#)), we can deal with huge networks:

→ study of 721 million active Facebook users and the 69 billion (!) friendship links connecting them.

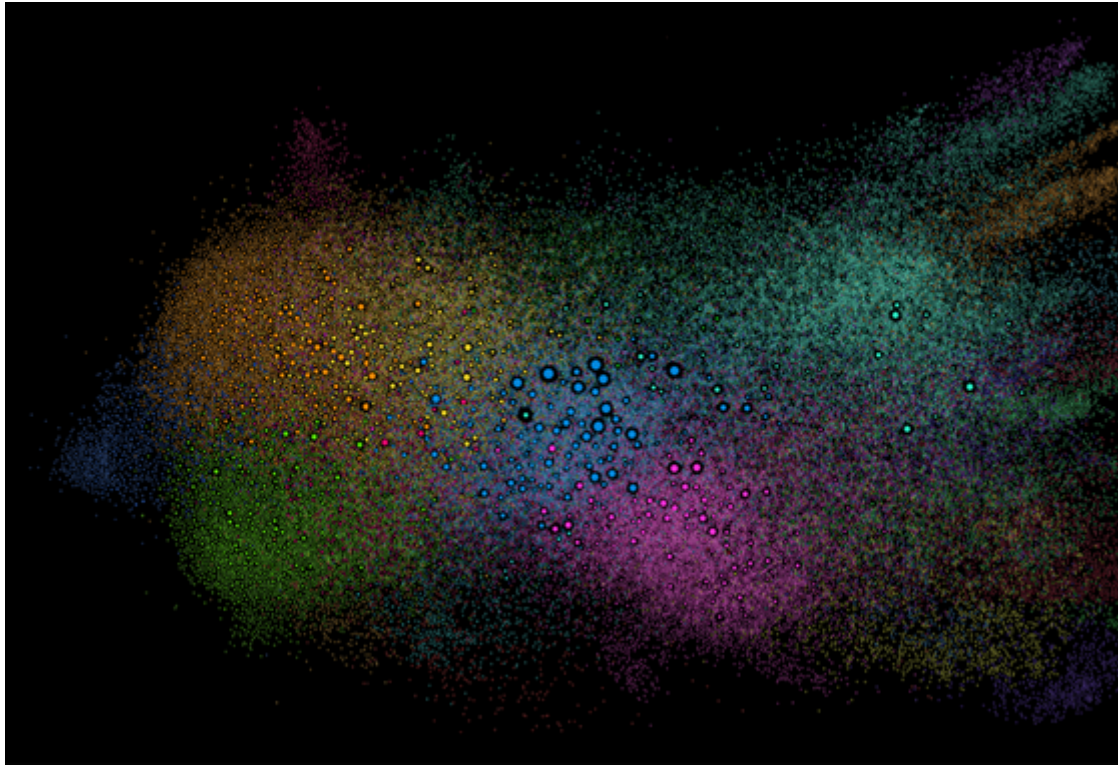


Figure 5. source: <http://twittercensus.se/graph2015/>

## d. How to discuss networks? Some vocabulary



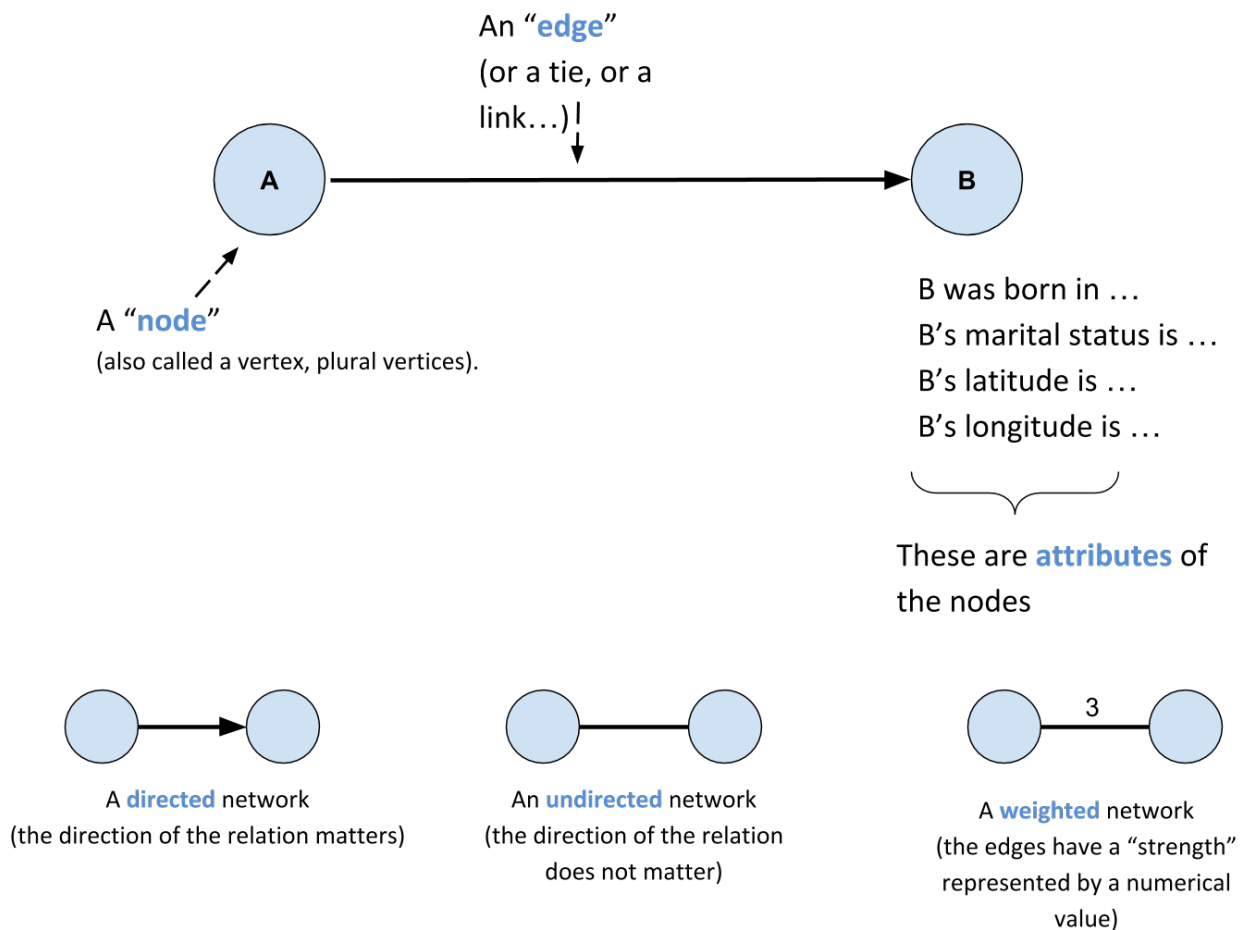


Figure 6. Terminology

## 2. Networks: what use for business?

### a. Segmentation

If a network is made of entities and their relations, then a segment is a subgroup of entities in the network, which has some cohesion or something in common.

This subgroup of nodes in the network is often called a **"community"**.

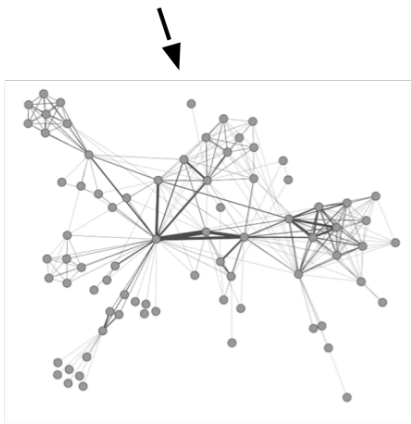
Detecting communities in a network, also called "clustering", consists in finding nodes that have many connections in common.

This is a mathematical and algorithmic procedure, but it is very simple to understand visually:

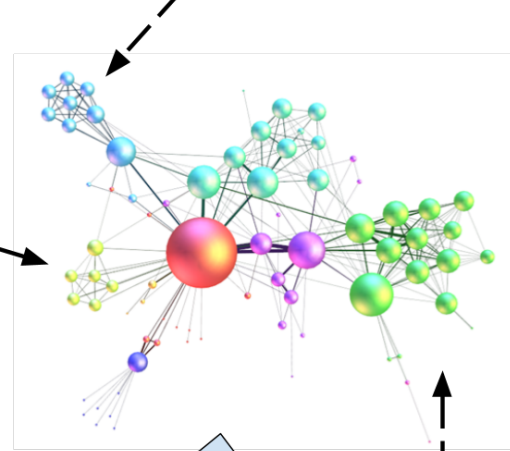


# SEGMENTATION

Car drivers and their similarities



Families with young children



Professionals who  
need pick-up trucks

Single men with sports  
tastes

Same network, with segments highlighted

Figure 7. segmentation with community detection in networks

## b. Finding key players

## FINDING KEY PLAYERS

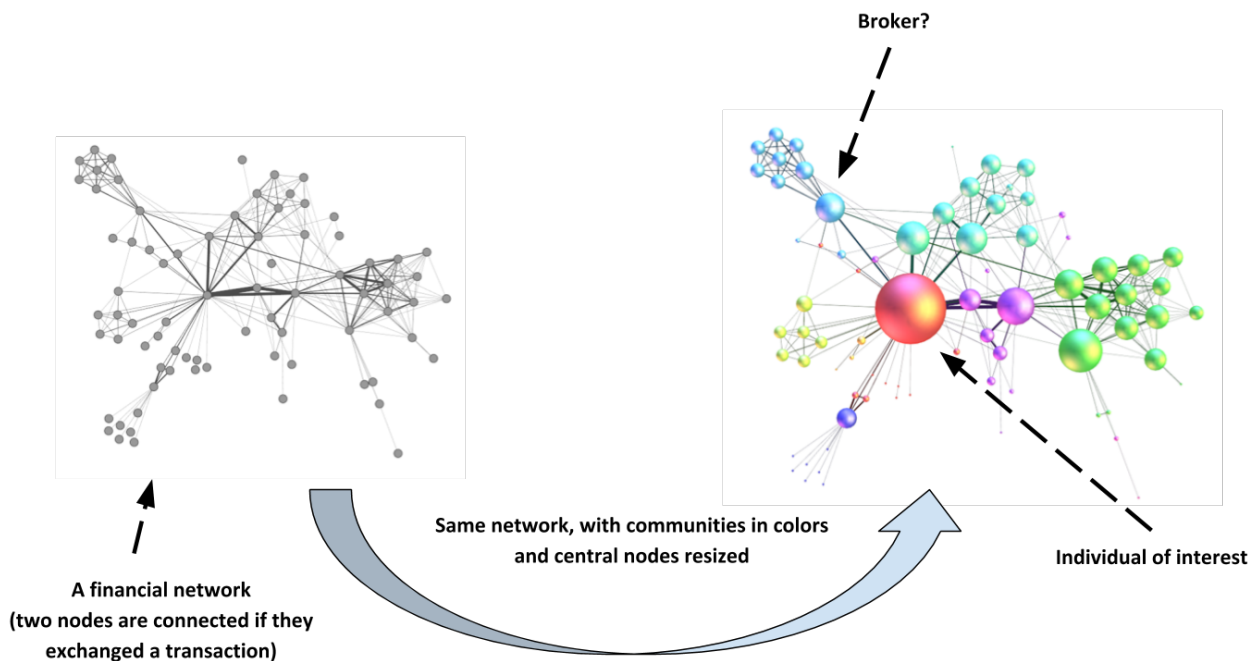


Figure 8. Key players visualized by resizing nodes

### c. Understanding how information spreads

A data science company created "Where does my tweet go", which traces how a given tweet spreads through retweets. The service is now discontinued (Twitter data was too expensive to buy) but the mechanism can be explained:

# Understanding info spread

Initial tweet (appears at the center)

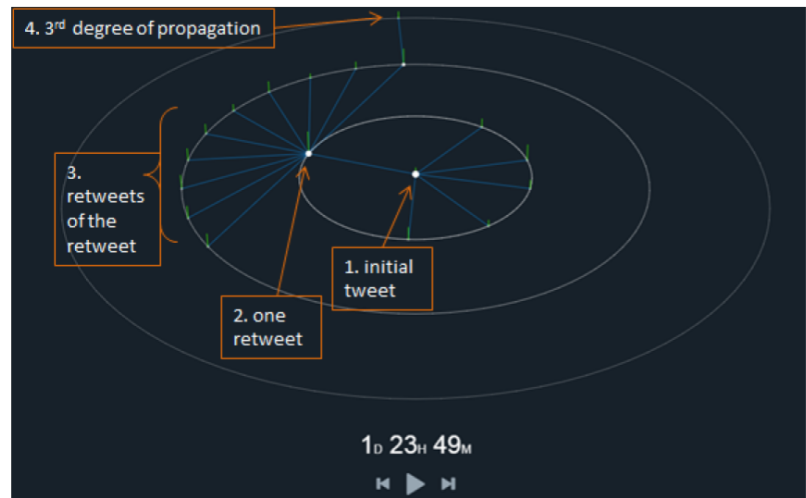
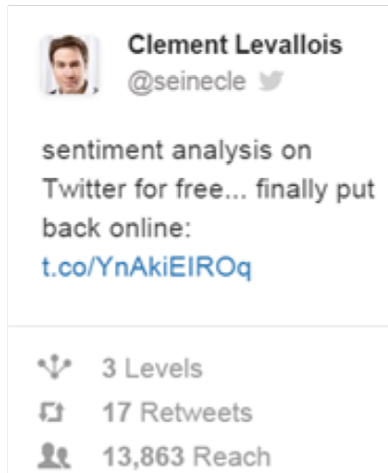


Figure 9. Where Does my Tweet Go by MFGLabs

## d. Identifying patterns - for fraud detection, control or intelligence.

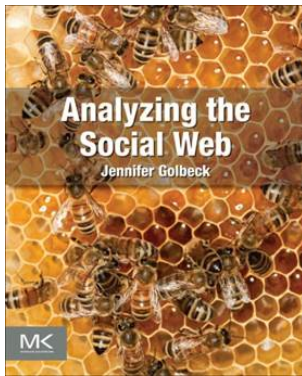
In the following video, we see [participants in the money market \(short term loans between banks\) in Europe](#). 2 banks are connected if one lends to the other. The pattern of exchanges shifts through years - banks withdraw from the market.

► <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YvauCrHGWYc> (YouTube video)

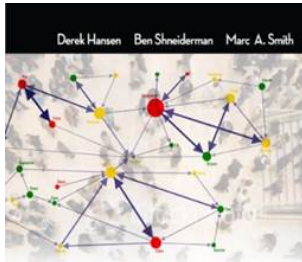
Another example: connecting seemingly unrelated measures of business performance with [Oracle BI](#) and [Linkurious](#):

► <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KBIZoUikfwo> (YouTube video)

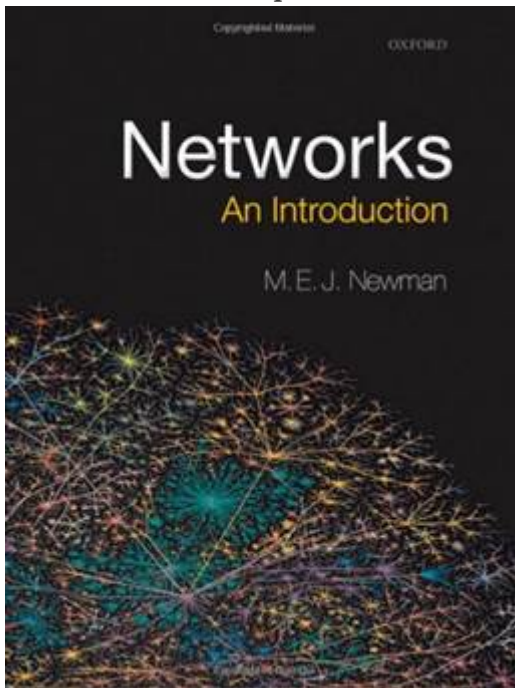
## 3. To go further



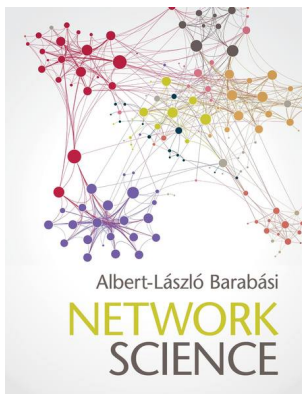
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f3-Barab-e1si/dp/1107076269]

You can also visit my tutorials on Gephi, the leading software to visualize large graphs:

<https://seinecle.github.io/gephi-tutorials/>

## The end

Find references for this lesson, and other lessons, [here](#).



[align="center", role="right"] This course is made by Clement Levallois.

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