经济管理学院

课程报告

(复杂网络与社会计算)

题	耳:	情绪计算与传播
课程教师:		赵吉昌
学院/专业:		信息管理与信息系统
学生:	姓名:	郭加璐
•	•	

学 号: 21377225

作业内容:

- 1. 阅读本周参考文献。
- 2. 本周提供的数据文件 weibograph.txt 共 227,122 行, 每行表示一条边,即一条 用户连接,每行分为四列,第一列和第二列为有连接关系的两个用户,第三列为 两用户之间的转发数,即连接强度。 第四列为一个列表,其中数据为第一列用户的情绪计算结果,列表中的四个数值分别为愤怒、厌恶、高兴、悲伤四种情绪 微博的数量。例如,文件第一行为 0 1 12 [151,97,385,135],含义如下: 用户 0 和 1 之间有连接关系,他们互相转发了 12 条微博数据。其中,用户 0 所发布的愤怒、厌恶、高兴和悲伤四种情绪的微博数量分别为 151,97,385,135。请利用该文件,尝试计算对于特定距离\$h\$的用户对之间,不同情绪的相关性,以及该相关性随\$h\$的变化趋势。
- 3. (附加)围绕这一数据,你还能想到哪些分析的思路?尝试实现并对结果进行讨论。

功能实现及分析:

1. 读入数据,构建社交网络

读取 weibograph.txt 中的数据,构建网络。其中,每一行为一条边,第一列和第二列为用户,第三列为转发数(作为边的权重),第四列为用户 1 的情绪计算结果(包含愤怒、厌恶、高兴和悲伤)。

```
# 构建网络

def read_graph(dataFilePath):
    G = nx.Graph()
    with open(dataFilePath, 'r') as file:
        data = [line.strip().split() for line in file]
    for line in data:
        # 每行表示一条边
        user1 = line[0] # 用户1
        user2 = line[1] # 用户2
        share = int(line[2]) # 转发数(连接强度)
        emotions = list(line[3]) # 用户1的情绪列表[愤怒,厌恶,高兴,悲伤]
        G.add_edge(user1, user2, weight=share)
        G.nodes[user1]['emotions'] = emotions
    return G
```

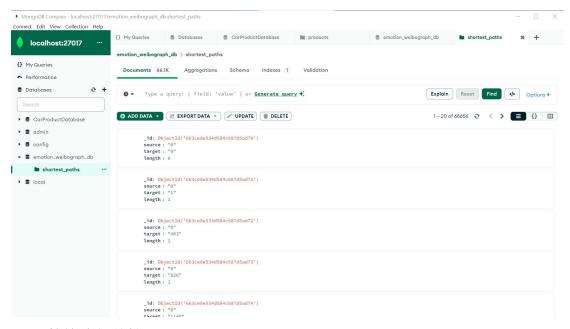
2. 计算最短路径长度

计算最短路径长度并保存到 MongoDB 数据库:

```
# 保存最短路到数据库

def store_shortest_path_lengths_database(G):
    client = MongoClient('mongodb://localhost:27017')
    db = client['emotion_weibograph_db']
    collection = db['shortest_paths']
    collection.drop()
    # 计算并保存最短路
    for source, path_lengths in nx.all_pairs_shortest_path_length(G):
        for target, length in path_lengths.items():
            collection.insert_one({'source': source, 'target': target, 'length': length})
```

保存结果如下:



3. 计算情绪相关性

读取最短路径长度,计算特定距离用户对之间,不同情绪的相关性。其中,设定距离取值为 1-5。

```
# 读取最短路径长度

def get_path_length(source, target):
    client = MongoClient('mongodb://localhost:27017')
    db = client['emotion_weibograph_db']
    collection = db['shortest_paths']
    result = collection.find_one({'source': source, 'target': target})
    if result:
        return result['length']
    else:
```

```
return None
# 计算 pearsonr 相关性
def correlation(data):
   bootstrap samples = 10000
   bootstrap_correlations = [pearsonr(*zip(*[random.choice(data) for _ in
                             range(len(data))]))[0] for _ in
                             range(bootstrap_samples)]
   return np.mean(bootstrap correlations),
           np.std(bootstrap_correlations)
# 计算情绪相关性
def emotion_correlation(G, h):
   anger = []
   disgust = []
   joy = []
   sad = []
   for i in G.node():
       for j in G.node():
           if i<j:</pre>
               path_length = get_path_length(i, j)
   if path_length == h:
                   anger.append([G.nodes[i]['emotions'][0],
                         G.nodes[j]['emotions'][0]])
                   disgust.append([G.nodes[i]['emotions'][1],
                         G.nodes[j]['emotions'][1]])
                   joy.append([G.nodes[i]['emotions'][2],
                         G.nodes[j]['emotions'][2]])
                   sad.append([G.nodes[i]['emotions'][3],
                         G.nodes[j]['emotions'][3]])
   anger_correlation, anger_error = correlation(anger)
   disgust_correlation, disgust_error = correlation(disgust)
   joy_correlation, joy_error = correlation(joy)
   sad_correlation, sad_error = correlation(sad)
   return (anger_correlation, anger_error), (disgust_correlation,
              disgust_error), (joy_correlation, joy_error),
              (sad correlation, sad error)
```

保存情绪相关性计算结果:

```
if __name__ == ' __main__':
    dataFilePath = "./data/weibograph.txt"
    G = read_graph(dataFilePath) # 构建网络
    store_shortest_path_lengths_database(G) # 保存最短路数据
    hs = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] # 特定距离 1~5
    result = {} # 保存结果
```

```
for h in hs:
    result[h] = emotion_correlation(G, h)

# 保存计算结果

with open('./output/result.csv', 'w', newline='') as file:
    writer = csv.writer(file)
    headers = ['h'] + [f'{emotion} Correlation, {emotion} Error' for
        emotion in ['Anger', 'Disgust', 'Joy', 'Sad']]

writer.writerow(headers)

for h, correlations in result.items():
    row = [h] + [value for stats in correlations.values() for value
        in stats]

writer.writerow(row)
```

4. 结果可视化

根据之前保存的计算结果对不同情绪的相关性随距离 h 的变化趋势进行可视化:

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# 读取数据
anger_files = [f"./output/pearson_anger_distance_{i}.csv" for i in range(1,
disgust files = [f"./output/pearson disgust distance {i}.csv" for i in
                  range(1, 6)]
joy_files = [f"./output/pearson_joy_distance_{i}.csv" for i in range(1, 6)]
sad files = [f"./output/pearson sad distance {i}.csv" for i in range(1, 6)]
anger data = [pd.read csv(file) for file in anger files]
disgust data = [pd.read csv(file) for file in disgust files]
joy_data = [pd.read_csv(file) for file in joy_files]
sad_data = [pd.read_csv(file) for file in sad_files]
anger_correlations = [df['mean_correlation'].mean() for df in anger_data]
disgust correlations = [df['mean correlation'].mean() for df in
disgust_data]
joy_correlations = [df['mean_correlation'].mean() for df in joy_data]
sad_correlations = [df['mean_correlation'].mean() for df in sad_data]
# 距离取值 1~5
x_values = range(1, 6)
# 绘制折线图
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(x values, anger correlations, marker='o', color='red',
          label='Anger')
```

得到结果如下:可以发现不同情绪的相关性(愤怒、厌恶、高兴和悲伤)整体呈现同样的变化趋势,即随着距离 h 的增加,相关性逐渐下降,说明用户间情绪表达的同步性在距离较近时更强。具体来看,愤怒在 h=1 时具有最高的初始相关性,随着 h 的增加其下降趋势最为显著,表明愤怒情绪的传播在近距离用户之间更为密切;高兴的初始相关性和下降速率仅次于愤怒,对距离也很敏感;二厌恶和悲伤情绪相对具有更低的初始相关性,且随 h 的变化更加平稳,说明厌恶和悲伤情绪的传播更加独立,受到其他用户的影响较小。

