Social Network Analysis Journal

M.Sc Part I Computer Science

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R.J. College of Arts, Science & Commerce
Social network analysis
Seat number: 534

Contents

1 Practical 01

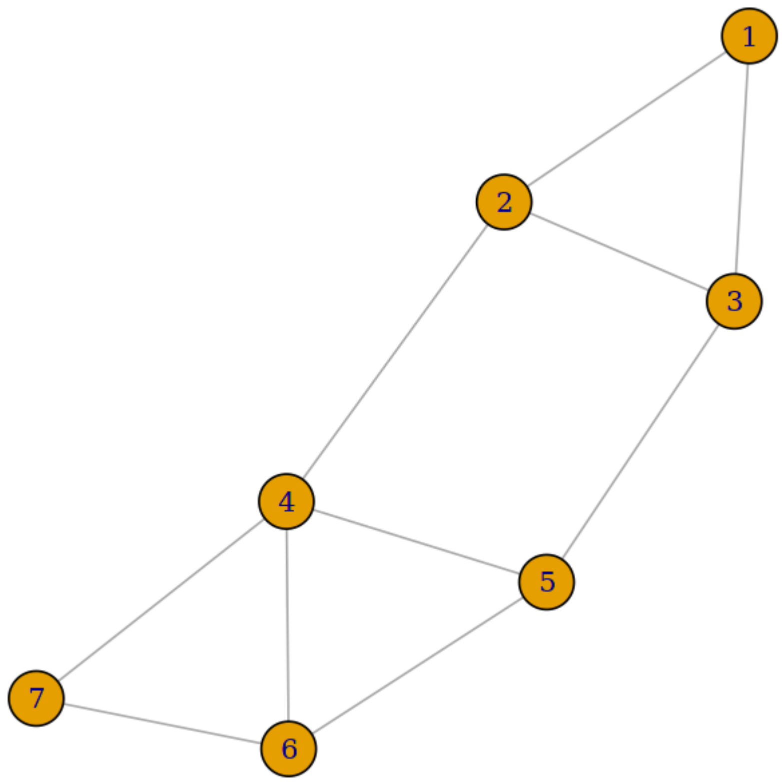
1.1 Aim: Write a program to compute the following for a given a network: (i) number of edges, (ii) number of nodes; (iii) degree of node; (iv) node with lowest degree; (v) the adjacency list; (vi) matrix of the graph.

[1]:
```
library(igraph)
```

```
Attaching package: ‘igraph’


The following objects are masked from ‘package:stats’:

    decompose, spectrum


The following object is masked from ‘package:base’:

    union
```

[2]:
```
g <- graph.formula(1-2, 1-3, 2-3, 2-4, 3-5, 4-5, 4-6,4-7, 5-6, 6-7)
```

[3]:
```
plot(g)
```



1.1.1 1)no of edges

[4]:
```
ecount(g)
```

10

1.1.2 2)no of nodes

[5]:
```
vcount(g)
```

7

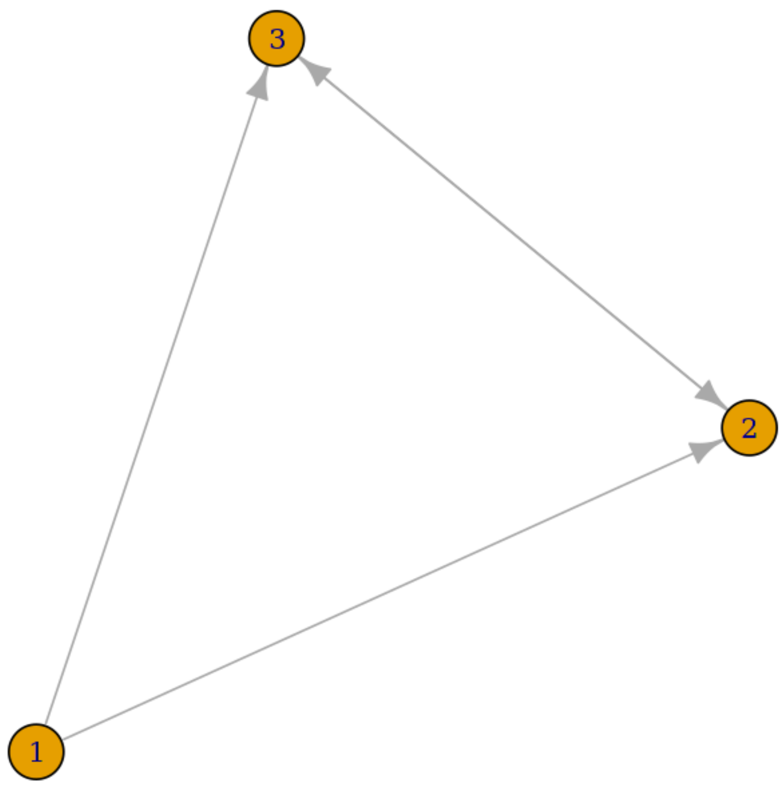
1.1.3 3)Degree Of nodes

[6]:
```
degree(g)
```

1 2 **2** 3 **3** 3 **4** 4 **5** 3 **6** 3 **7** 2

[7]:
```
dg <- graph.formula(1-+2, 1-+3, 2++3)
```

[8]:
```
plot(dg)
```



[9]:
```
degree(dg, mode="in")
```

1 0 **2** 2 **3** 2

[10]:
```
degree(dg, mode="out")
```

1 2 **2** 1 **3** 1

1.1.4 4) a) Node with lowest degree

[11]:
```
V(dg)$name[degree(dg)==min(degree(dg))]
```

'1'

1.1.5 4) b) Node with lowest degree

[12]:
```
V(dg)$name[degree(dg)==max(degree(dg))]
```

1. '2' 2. '3'

1.1.6 5) To find neighbours / adjacency list:

[13]:
```
neighbors(g,5)
```

```
+ 3/7 vertices, named, from 881bcb9:
[1] 3 4 6
```

[14]:
```
get.adjlist(dg)
```

```
$`1`
+ 2/3 vertices, named, from d90acba:
[1] 2 3

$`2`
+ 3/3 vertices, named, from d90acba:
[1] 1 3 3

$`3`
+ 3/3 vertices, named, from d90acba:
[1] 1 2 2
```

1.1.7 6)Adjacency Matrix

[15]:
```
get.adjacency(g)
```

```
7 x 7 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7
1 . 1 1 . . . .
2 1 . 1 1 . . .
3 1 1 . . 1 . .
4 . 1 . . 1 1 1
5 . . 1 1 . 1 .
```

```
6 . . . 1 1 . 1
7 . . . 1 . 1 .
```

2 Practical 02

2.1 Aim:

Perform following tasks:

(i) View data collection forms and/or import onemode/two-mode datasets;

(ii) Basic Networks matrices transformations

[1]:
```
library(igraph)
```

```
Attaching package: 'igraph'


The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

    decompose, spectrum


The following object is masked from 'package:base':

    union
```

[2]:
```
nodes <- read.csv("/kaggle/input/network-analysis-data-from-various-sources/
↪InputFileNodes.csv", header=T, , as.is=T)
```

[3]:
```
head(nodes)
```

A data.frame: 6 × 5

	id <chr>	media <chr>	media.type <int>	type.label <chr>	audience.size <int>
1	s01	NY Times	1	Newspaper	20
2	s02	Washington Post	1	Newspaper	25
3	s03	Wall Street Journal	1	Newspaper	30
4	s04	USA Today	1	Newspaper	32
5	s05	LA Times	1	Newspaper	20
6	s06	New York Post	1	Newspaper	50

[4]:
```
links <- read.csv("/kaggle/input/network-analysis-data-from-various-sources/
↪InputFileEdges.csv", header=T, as.is=T)
```

[5]:
```
head(links)
```

A data.frame: 6 × 4

	from <chr>	to <chr>	weight <int>	type <chr>
1	s01	s02	10	hyperlink
2	s01	s02	12	hyperlink
3	s01	s03	22	hyperlink
4	s01	s04	21	hyperlink
5	s04	s11	22	mention
6	s05	s15	21	mention

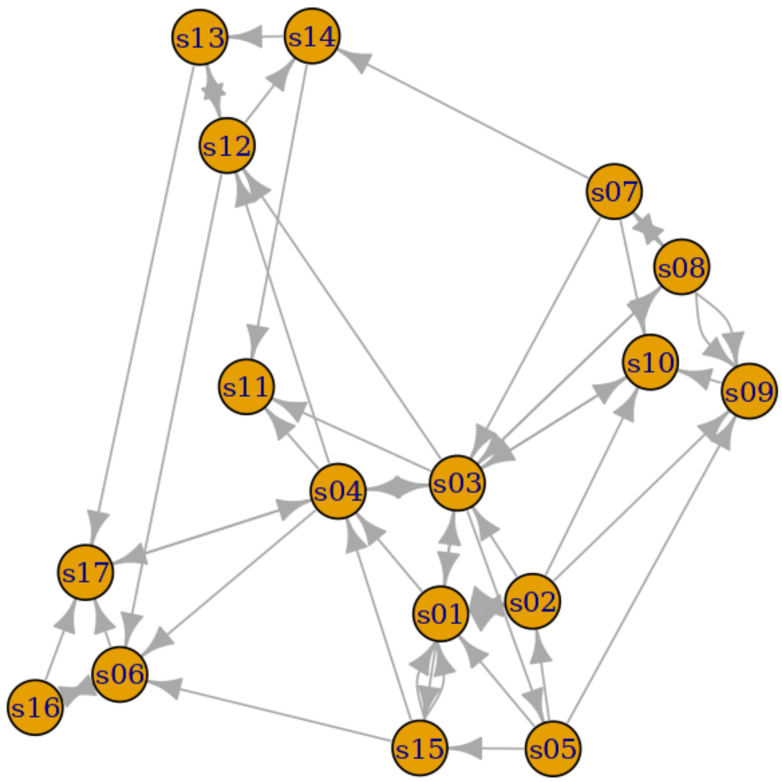
[6]:
```
net <- graph.data.frame(d=links, vertices=nodes, directed=T)
```

[7]:
```
net <- graph.data.frame(d=links, vertices=nodes, directed=T)
m=as.matrix(net)



g <- graph.adjacency(m, mode="directed")

# Get adjacency matrix
A <- as.matrix(get.adjacency(g))
A
```

A matrix: 17 × 17 of type dbl

	s01	s02	s03	s04	s05	s06	s07	s08	s09	s10	s11	s12	s13	s14
s01	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s02	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
s03	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
s04	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
s05	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
s06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s07	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
s08	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
s09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
s10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
s13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
s14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
s15	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
s17	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[8]:
```
plot(net)
```



[ ]:

3 Practical 03

3.1 Aim:

Compute the following node level measures: (i) Density; (ii) Degree; (iii) Reciprocity; (iv) Tra

[1]:
```
library(igraph)
```

```
Attaching package: 'igraph'
```

```
The following objects are masked from ‘package:stats’:

    decompose, spectrum


The following object is masked from ‘package:base’:

    union
```

3.1.1 1)Density

[2]:
```
g <- graph.formula(1-2, 1-3, 2-3, 2-4, 3-5, 4-5, 4-6,4-7, 5-6, 6-7)
```

[3]:
```
nodes <- read.csv("/kaggle/input/network-analysis-data-from-various-sources/
 ↪InputFileNodes.csv", header=T, , as.is=T)
links <- read.csv("/kaggle/input/network-analysis-data-from-various-sources/
 ↪InputFileEdges.csv", header=T, as.is=T)
net <- graph.data.frame(d=links, vertices=nodes, directed=T)
```

[4]:
```
vcount(g)
```

7

[5]:
```
ecount(g)
```

10

[6]:
```
ecount(g)/(vcount(g)*(vcount(g)-1)/2)
```

0.476190476190476

3.1.2 2) Degree

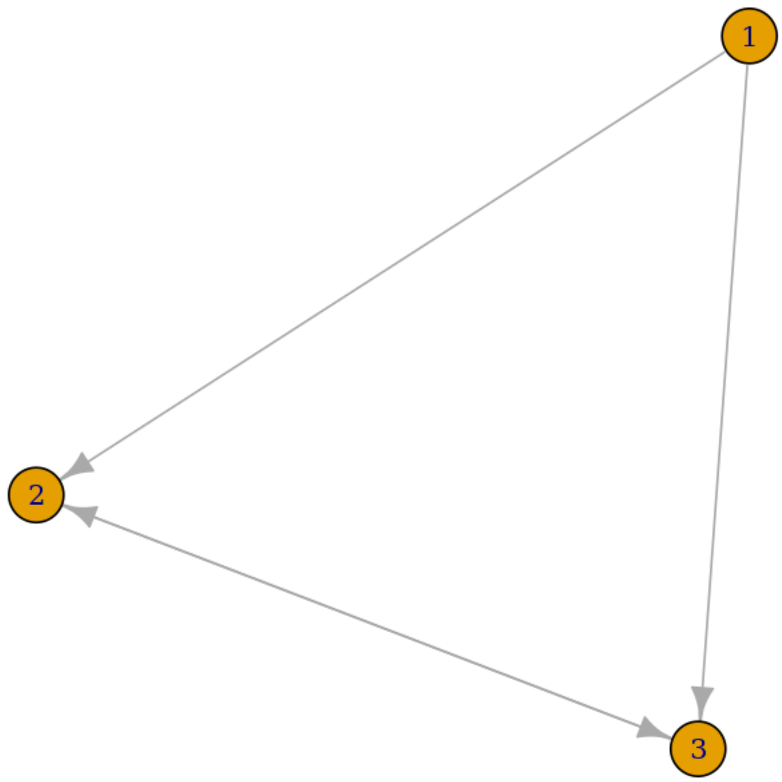
[7]:
```
degree(net)
```

s01 10 **s02** 7 **s03** 13 **s04** 9 **s05** 5 **s06** 6 **s07** 5 **s08** 6 **s09** 5 **s10** 5 **s11** 3 **s12** 6 **s13** 4 **s14** 4 **s15** 6 **s16** 3 **s17** 5

3.1.3 3)Reciprocity

[8]:
```
dg <- graph.formula(1-+2, 1-+3, 2++3)
plot(dg)
reciprocity(dg)
```

0.5



3.1.4 Formula

[9]:
```
dyad.census(dg)
```

$mut 1

$asym 2

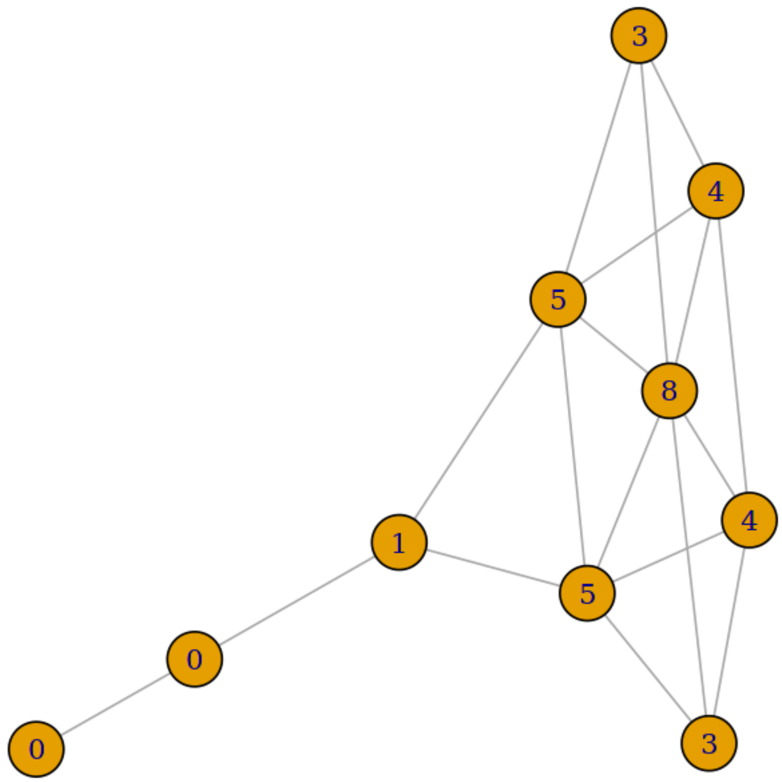
$null 0

[10]:
```
2*dyad.census(dg)$mut/ecount(dg)
```

0.5

3.1.5 4)Transitivity

[11]:
```
kite <- graph.famous("Krackhardt_Kite")
atri <- adjacent.triangles(kite)
plot(kite, vertex.label=atri)
```



[12]:
```
transitivity(kite, type="local")
```

1. 0.666666666666667 2. 0.666666666666667 3. 1 4. 0.533333333333333 5. 1 6. 0.5 7. 0.5 8. 0.333333333333333 9. 0 10. NaN

Formula

[13]:
```
adjacent.triangles(kite) / (degree(kite) * (degree(kite)-1)/2)
```

1. 0.666666666666667 2. 0.666666666666667 3. 1 4. 0.533333333333333 5. 1 6. 0.5 7. 0.5 8. 0.333333333333333 9. 0 10. NaN

3.1.6 5)Centralization

Degree of centrality

[14]:
```
centralization.degree(net, mode="in", normalized=T)
```

$res 1. 5 2. 3 3. 6 4. 4 5. 1 6. 4 7. 1 8. 2 9. 4 10. 4 11. 3 12. 3 13. 2 14. 2 15. 2 16. 1 17. 4

$centralization 0.1875

$theoretical_max 272

Closeness Centralization

[15]:
```
closeness(net, mode="all", weights=NA)
centralization.closeness(net, mode="all", normalized=T)
```

s01 0.0333333333333333 **s02** 0.0303030303030303 **s03** 0.0416666666666667 **s04** 0.0384615384615385 **s05** 0.032258064516129 **s06** 0.03125 **s07** 0.0303030303030303 **s08** 0.0285714285714286 **s09** 0.0256410256410256 **s10** 0.0294117647058824 **s11** 0.032258064516129 **s12** 0.0357142857142857 **s13** 0.027027027027027 **s14** 0.0294117647058824 **s15** 0.0303030303030303 **s16** 0.0222222222222222 **s17** 0.0285714285714286

$res 1. 0.533333333333333 2. 0.484848484848485 3. 0.666666666666667 4. 0.615384615384615 5. 0.516129032258065 6. 0.5 7. 0.484848484848485 8. 0.457142857142857 9. 0.41025641025641 10. 0.470588235294118 11. 0.516129032258065 12. 0.571428571428571 13. 0.432432432432432 14. 0.470588235294118 15. 0.484848484848485 16. 0.355555555555556 17. 0.457142857142857

$centralization 0.375359630727278

$theoretical_max 7.74193548387097

Betweeness Centrality

[16]:
```
betweenness(net, directed=T, weights=NA)
edge.betweenness(net, directed=T, weights=NA)
centralization.betweenness(net, directed=T, normalized=T)
```

s01 26.8571428571429 **s02** 6.23809523809524 **s03** 126.511904761905 **s04** 92.6428571428571 **s05** 13 **s06** 20.3333333333333 **s07** 1.75 **s08** 21 **s09** 1 **s10** 15 **s11** 0 **s12** 33.5 **s13** 20 **s14** 4 **s15** 5.66666666666667 **s16** 0 **s17** 58.5

1. 6.61904761904762 2. 6.61904761904762 3. 11.7857142857143 4. 8.33333333333333 5. 6.5 6. 11.1666666666667 7. 21.3333333333333 8. 4.25 9. 4.25 10. 16 11. 64.4761904761905 12. 9.5 13. 3.26190476190476 14. 3.26190476190476 15. 15 16. 1 17. 15 18. 17 19. 16.75 20. 2 21. 1.25 22. 8 23. 12.5 24. 4 25. 26 26. 18 27. 14.5 28. 17 29. 7.5 30. 4.5 31. 2.73809523809524 32. 23 33. 11 34. 31 35. 9.01190476190476 36. 18 37. 28.5 38. 3 39. 6.5 40. 17 41. 8.66666666666667 42. 74.5 43. 11.75 44. 34 45. 4.5 46. 6.33333333333333 47. 8.80952380952381 48. 5.33333333333333 49. 3 50. 28 51. 10

$res 1. 26.8571428571429 2. 6.23809523809524 3. 126.511904761905 4. 92.6428571428571 5. 13 6. 20.3333333333333 7. 1.75 8. 21 9. 1 10. 15 11. 0 12. 33.5 13. 20 14. 4 15. 5.66666666666667 16. 0 17. 58.5

$centralization 0.443932911706349

$theoretical_max 3840

Eigenvector centrality

[17]:
```
centralization.evcent(net, directed=T, normalized=T)
```

$vector 1. 0.777185829200523 2. 0.569523129226997 3. 1 4. 0.821414404772152 5. 0.306115118060718 6. 0.605185074708371 7. 0.103395270890436 8. 0.337765973616263 9. 0.47483664722783 10. 0.657460289883597 11. 0.627101587234399 12. 0.638699752169925 13. 0.265054751720928 14. 0.227166505596393 15. 0.331614797366162 16. 0.185256300592937 17. 0.574550689029643

$value 3.26674489758997

$options **$bmat** 'I'

$n 17

$which 'LR'

$nev 1

$tol 0

$ncv 0

$ldv 0

$ishift 1

$maxiter 3000

$nb 1

$mode 1

$start 1

$sigma 0

$sigmai 0

$info 0

$iter 7

$nconv 1

$numop 30

$numopb 0

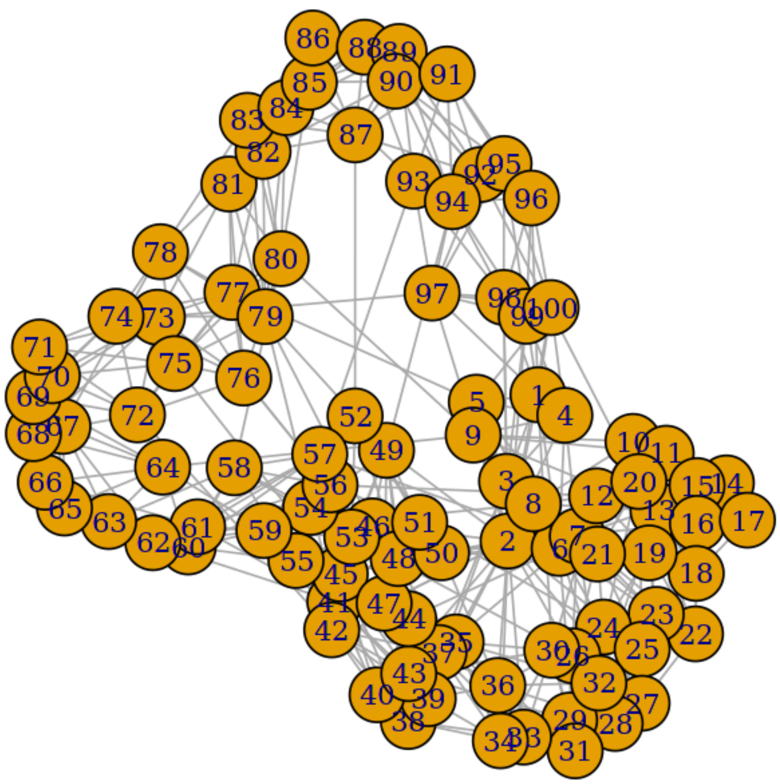
$numreo 20

$centralization 0.53110461741892

$theoretical_max 16

3.2 6) Clustering

[18]:
```r
# let's generate two networks and merge them into one graph.
g2 <- barabasi.game(50, p=2, directed=F)
g1 <- watts.strogatz.game(1, size=100, nei=5, p=0.05)
g <- graph.union(g1,g2)

#Let's remove multi-edges and loops
g <- simplify(g)
plot(g)
```



4 Practical 04

4.1 Aim:

For a given network find the following: (i) Length of the shortest path from a given node to ano

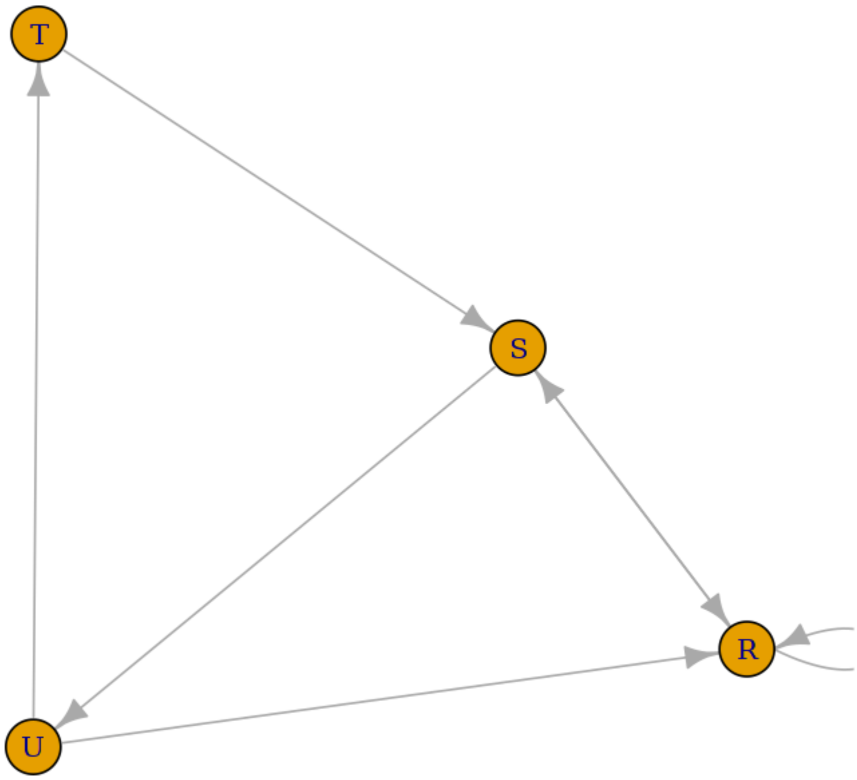
[1]:
```
library(igraph)
```

```
Attaching package: ‘igraph’


The following objects are masked from ‘package:stats’:

    decompose, spectrum


The following object is masked from ‘package:base’:

    union
```

4.1.1 (i) Length of the shortest path from a given node to another node;

[2]:
```
matt <- as.matrix(read.table(text=
 "node  R  S  T  U
          R  7  5  0  0
         S  7  0  0  2
        T  0  6  0  0
       U  4  0  1  0", header=T))
```

[3]:
```
nms <- matt[,1 ]
matt <- matt[, -1]
colnames(matt) <- rownames(matt) <- nms
matt[is.na(matt)] <- 0
g <- graph.adjacency(matt, weighted=TRUE)
plot(g)
```



[4]:
```
s.paths <- shortest.paths(g, algorithm = "dijkstra")
print(s.paths)
```

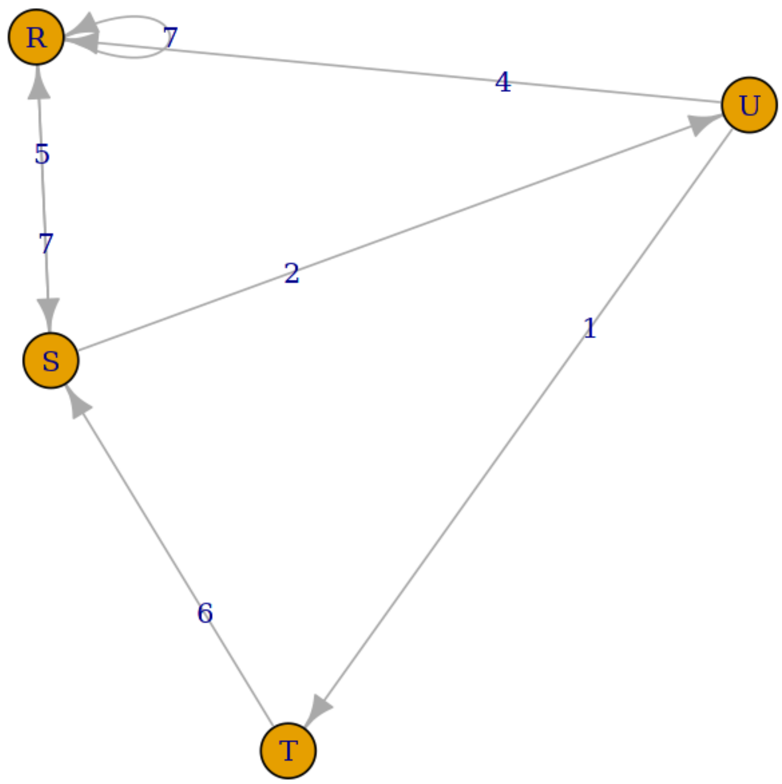
```
  R S T U
R 0 5 5 4
S 5 0 3 2
T 5 3 0 1
U 4 2 1 0
```

[5]:
```
shortest.paths(g, v="R", to="S")
```

A matrix: 1×1 of type dbl

	S
R	5

[6]:
```
plot(g, edge.label=E(g)$weight)
```



4.1.2 (ii) the density of the graph

[7]:
```
dg <- graph.formula(1-+2, 1-+3, 2++3)
plot(dg)
graph.density(dg, loops=TRUE)
```

0.444444444444444

output_72_1.png

[8]:
```
graph.density(simplify(dg), loops=FALSE)
```

0.666666666666667

5 Practical 05

5.1 Aim:

```
Write a program to distinguish between a network as a matrix, a network as an edge list, and a n
1)a network as a sociogram (or “network graph”)
```

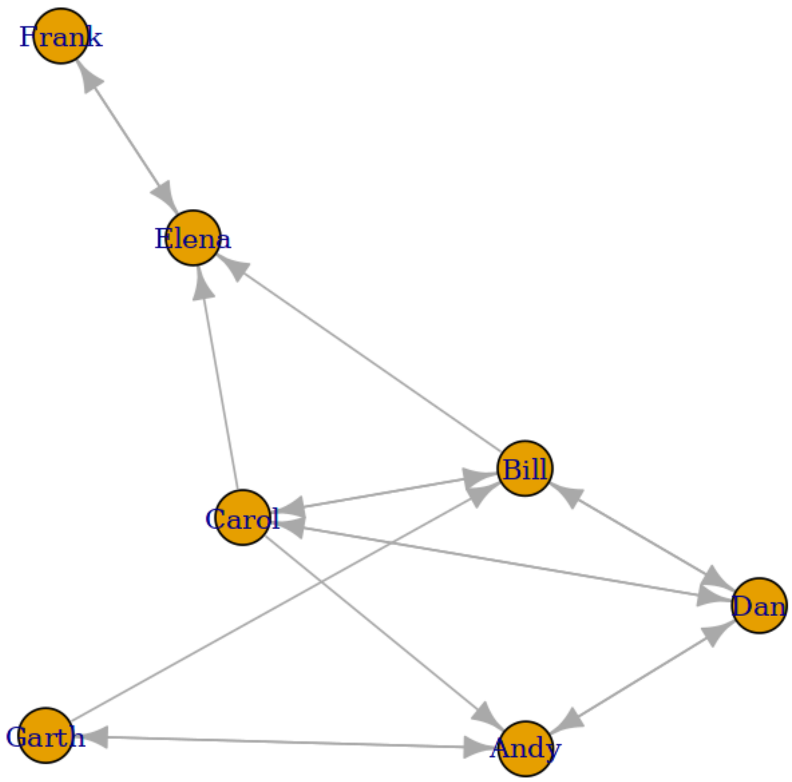
[1]:
```
library(igraph)
```

```
Attaching package: ‘igraph’


The following objects are masked from ‘package:stats’:

    decompose, spectrum


The following object is masked from ‘package:base’:

    union
```

5.1.1 (i) Length of the shortest path from a given node to another node;

[2]:
```
ng<-graph.
 ↪formula(Andy++Garth,Garth-+Bill,Bill-+Elena,Elena++Frank,Carol-+Andy,Carol-+Elena,Carol++Dan,
```

[3]:
```
plot(ng)
```



2) a network as a matrix,

```
[4]: get.adjacency(ng)
```

```
7 x 7 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
      Andy Garth Bill Elena Frank Carol Dan
Andy     .     1    .     .     .     .   1
Garth    1     .    1     .     .     .   .
Bill     .     .    .     1     .     1   1
Elena    .     .    .     .     1     .   .
Frank    .     .    .     1     .     .   .
Carol    1     .    1     1     .     .   1
Dan      1     .    1     .     .     1   .
```

iii) a network as an edge list.

[5]:
```
E(ng)
```

```
+ 16/16 edges from 9022c9b (vertex names):
 [1] Andy ->Garth Andy ->Dan   Garth->Andy  Garth->Bill  Bill ->Elena
 [6] Bill ->Carol Bill ->Dan   Elena->Frank Frank->Elena Carol->Andy
[11] Carol->Bill  Carol->Elena Carol->Dan   Dan  ->Andy  Dan  ->Bill
[16] Dan  ->Carol
```

[6]:
```
get.adjedgelist(ng,mode="in")
```

```
$Andy
+ 3/16 edges from 9022c9b (vertex names):
[1] Garth->Andy Carol->Andy Dan  ->Andy

$Garth
+ 1/16 edge from 9022c9b (vertex names):
[1] Andy->Garth

$Bill
+ 3/16 edges from 9022c9b (vertex names):
[1] Garth->Bill Carol->Bill Dan  ->Bill

$Elena
+ 3/16 edges from 9022c9b (vertex names):
[1] Bill ->Elena Frank->Elena Carol->Elena

$Frank
+ 1/16 edge from 9022c9b (vertex names):
[1] Elena->Frank

$Carol
+ 2/16 edges from 9022c9b (vertex names):
[1] Bill->Carol Dan ->Carol

$Dan
+ 3/16 edges from 9022c9b (vertex names):
[1] Andy ->Dan Bill ->Dan Carol->Dan
```

6 Practical 05

6.1 Aim:

Write a program to distinguish between a network as a matrix, a network as an edge list, and a n
1)a network as a sociogram (or ''network graph'')

[1]:

```
install.packages("sna")
install.packages("network")
```

```
Installing package into '/usr/local/lib/R/site-library'
(as 'lib' is unspecified)

Installing package into '/usr/local/lib/R/site-library'
(as 'lib' is unspecified)
```

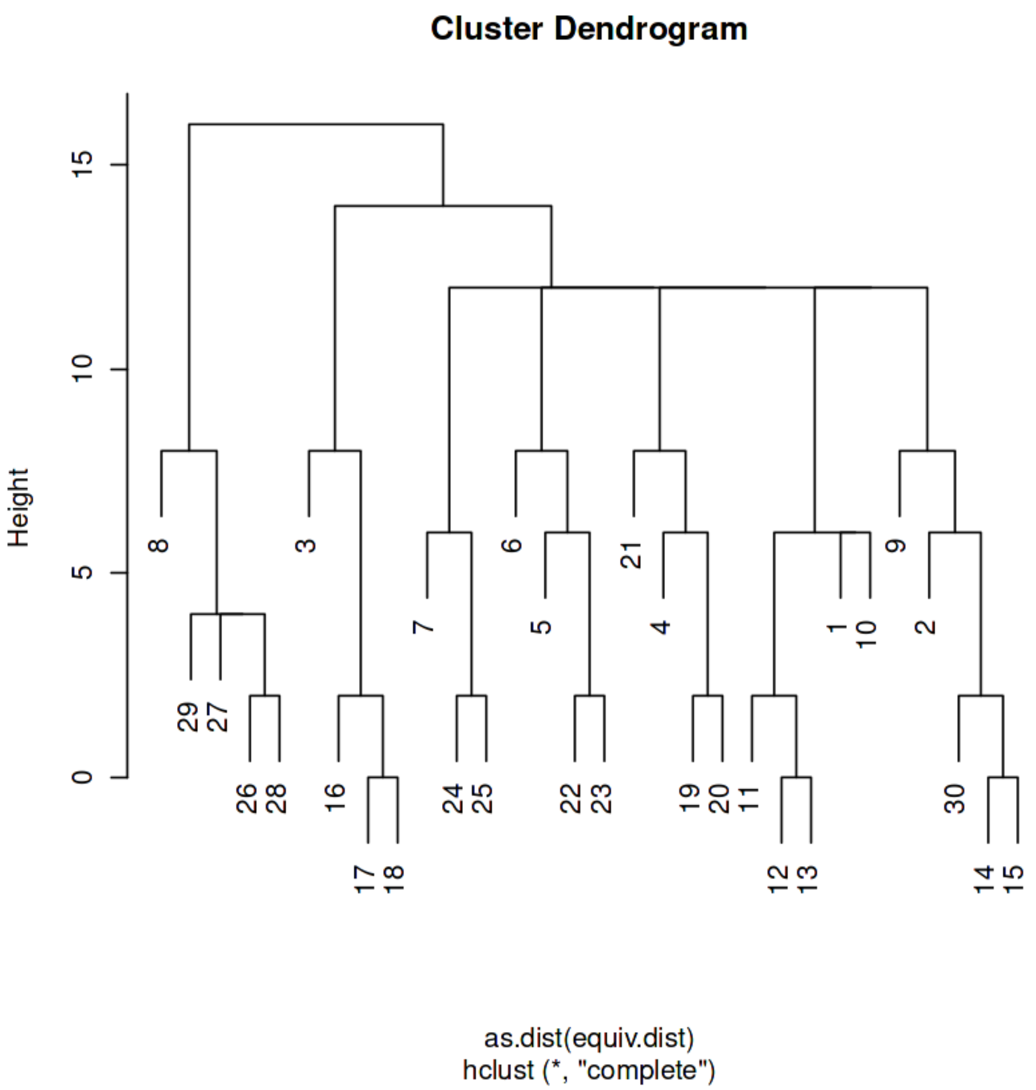
[4]:

```
library(sna)
library(igraph)
```

6.1.1 (i) i) structural equivalence

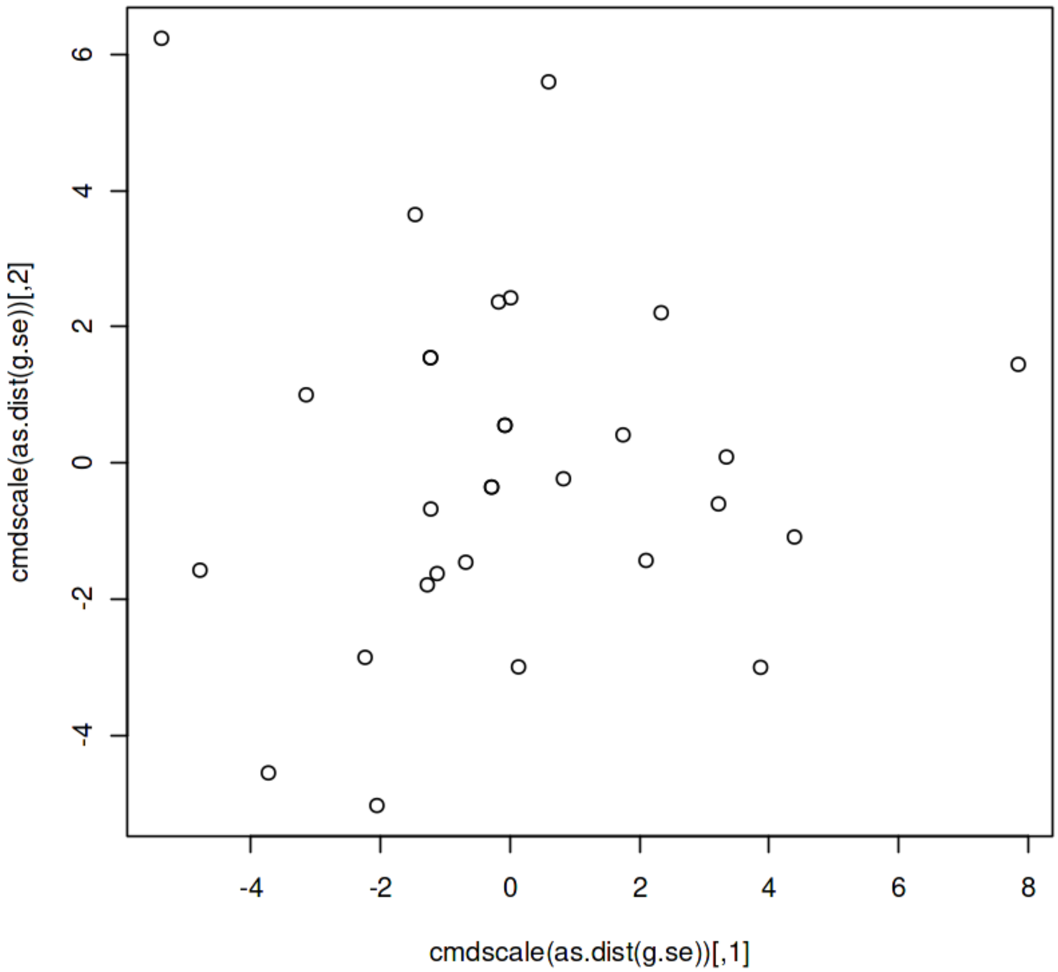
[6]:

```
links2 <- read.csv("/kaggle/input/sna-edges/edges1.csv", header=T, row.names=1)
eq<-equiv.clust(links2)
plot(eq)
```



6.2 ii) automorphic equivalence,

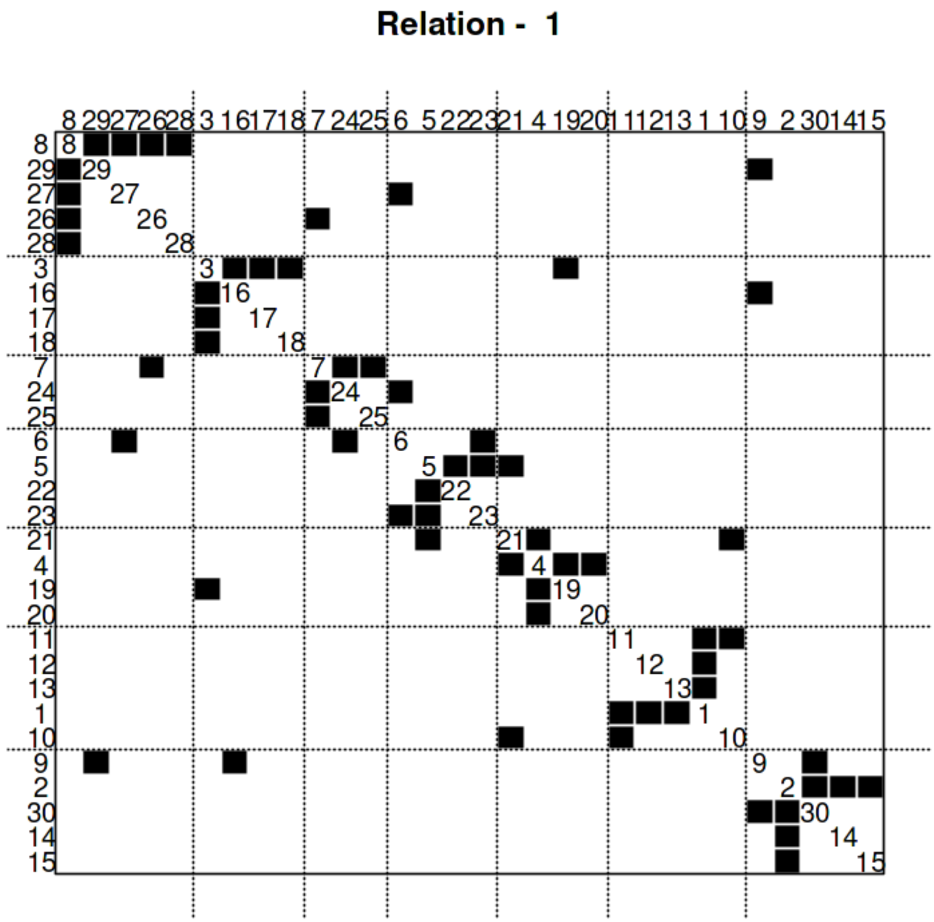
[7]:
```
g.se<-sedist(links2)
 #Plot a metric MDS of vertex positions in two dimensions
plot(cmdscale(as.dist(g.se)))
```



6.3 3) regular equivalence from a network.

Blockmodeling

[8]:
```
b<-blockmodel(links2,eq,h=10)
plot(b)
```



7 Practical 07

7.1 Aim:

Create sociograms for the persons-by-persons network and the committee-bycommittee network for a

```
[1]: library(igraph)
```

```
Attaching package: ‘igraph’


The following objects are masked from ‘package:stats’:
```

```
    decompose, spectrum
```

```
The following object is masked from ‘package:base’:

    union
```

[2]:

```
# Create sample data for data_Network_1
data_Network_1 <- data.frame(
  Source = c(1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3),
  Target = c(2, 3, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 2, 4, 5)
)

# Create graph object
g <- graph_from_data_frame(data_Network_1, directed = TRUE)
```

[3]:

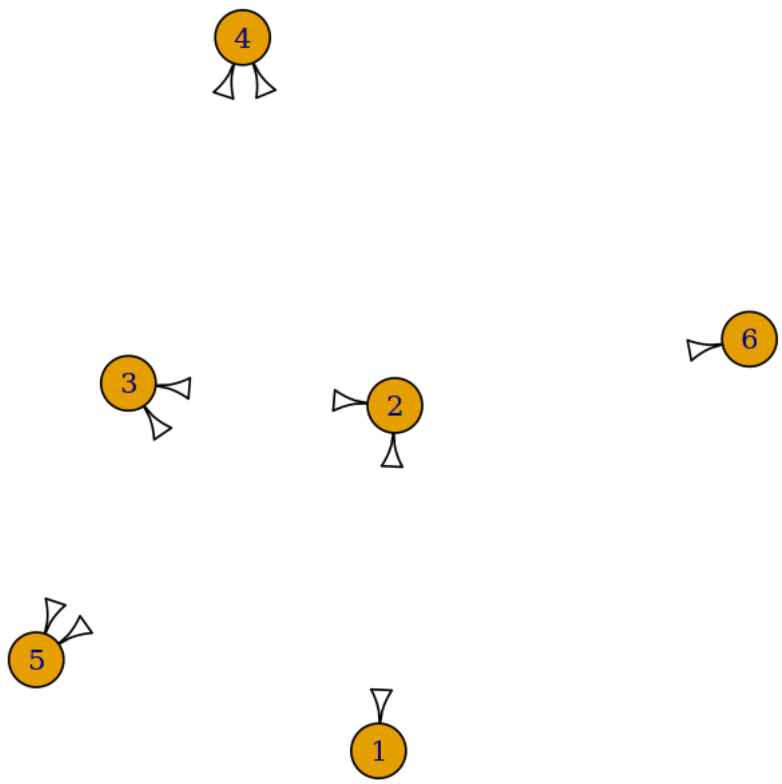
```
# Set binary code for edges to be displayed
bytes <- "00111111111000000000"

# Extract edges based on binary code
edges <- which(strsplit(bytes, "")[[1]] == "1")

# Get layout for visualization
layout <- layout_with_kk(g)
```

[4]:

```
library(dplyr)

# Plot sociogram
plot(g, layout = layout, edge.color = if_else(E(g)$id %in% edges, "red", "gray"))
```

```
Attaching package: ‘dplyr’


The following objects are masked from ‘package:igraph’:

    as_data_frame, groups, union


The following objects are masked from ‘package:stats’:

    filter, lag


The following objects are masked from ‘package:base’:
```

```
intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```




```
[ ]:
```

8 Practical 08

8.1 Aim:

Perform SVD analysis of a network.

[1]:
```
library(igraph)
```

```
Attaching package: ‘igraph’


The following objects are masked from ‘package:stats’:

    decompose, spectrum


The following object is masked from ‘package:base’:

    union
```

[2]:
```
a <- matrix(c(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
      0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1), 9, 4)
```

[3]:
```
print(a)
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
 [1,]    1    1    0    0
 [2,]    1    1    0    0
 [3,]    1    1    0    0
 [4,]    1    0    1    0
 [5,]    1    0    1    0
 [6,]    1    0    1    0
 [7,]    1    0    0    1
 [8,]    1    0    0    1
 [9,]    1    0    0    1
```

[4]:
```
svd(a)
```

$d 1. 3.46410161513775 2. 1.73205080756888 3. 1.73205080756888 4. 1.35973995551052e-16

$u A matrix: 9 × 4 of type dbl

-0.3333333	0.4714045	-3.202997e-16	3.693981e-01
-0.3333333	0.4714045	-3.415341e-16	4.459029e-01
-0.3333333	0.4714045	8.520300e-18	-8.153010e-01
-0.3333333	-0.2357023	-4.082483e-01	7.849070e-17
-0.3333333	-0.2357023	-4.082483e-01	1.340019e-16
-0.3333333	-0.2357023	-4.082483e-01	1.340019e-16
-0.3333333	-0.2357023	4.082483e-01	1.182076e-16
-0.3333333	-0.2357023	4.082483e-01	1.182076e-16
-0.3333333	-0.2357023	4.082483e-01	1.182076e-16

$v A matrix: 4 × 4 of type dbl

-0.8660254	0.0000000	-4.378026e-17	0.5
-0.2886751	0.8164966	-2.509507e-16	-0.5
-0.2886751	-0.4082483	-7.071068e-01	-0.5
-0.2886751	-0.4082483	7.071068e-01	-0.5

```
[ ]:
```