IT482 SNA TEAM ASSIGNMENT 1 - Information Network Analysis

Team Members

Subgroup 1

Jay Chavan [221IT020] Nithin S [221IT085]

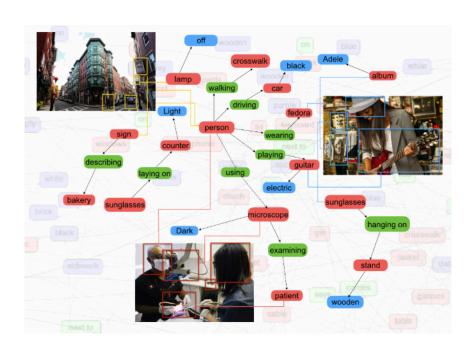
Subgroup 2

Sanketh N S [221IT060] Vrushank T S [221IT083]

Design an information network analysis (INA) strategy for measuring the various network properties as listed below, supported by necessary visualizations.

Dataset Description:

VisualGenome



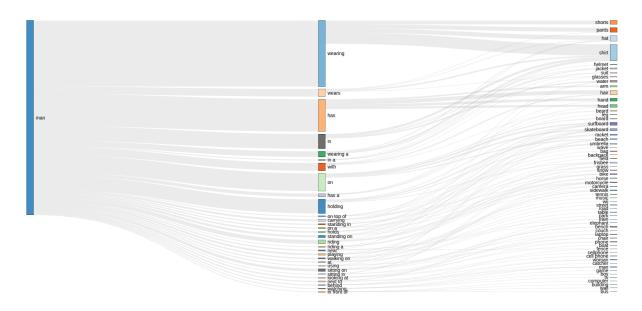
The Visual Genome dataset is a **large-scale visual knowledge base** designed to bridge the gap between **vision** and **language** by densely annotating images with rich textual information. It enables cognitive-level understanding of images, not just recognition

- 108,077 images
- **5.4 million region descriptions**—sub-parts of images described in natural language.
- 1.7 million visual question—answer pairs, enabling VQA tasks
- 3.8 million object instances tagged with bounding boxes
- 2.8 million object attributes, such as color, size, texture, etc.
- **2.3 million relationships** among objects (e.g., "person riding horse")
- All entities (objects, attributes, relationships, phrases from regions and QA pairs) are canonicalized using WordNet synsets, ensuring consistent semantic grounding

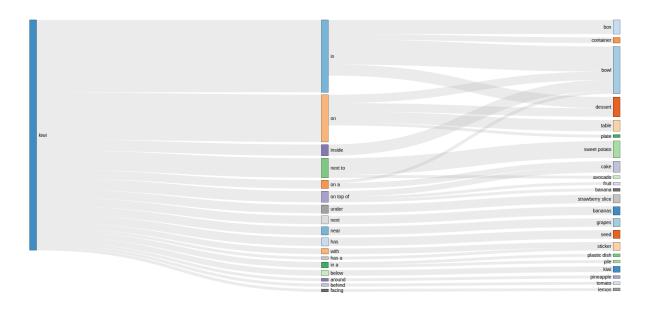
Dataset Visualization

relationships.json - has triplets {"man", "has", "water" }

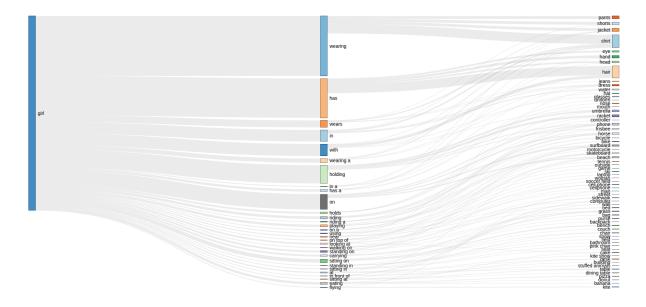
Man



Kiwi



Girl



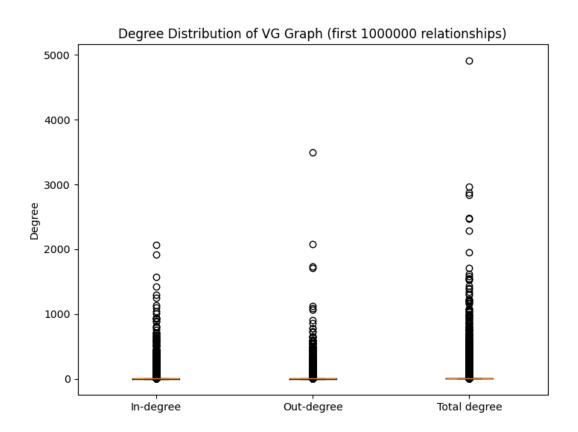
Subgroup 1 (Jay & Nithin) - Local and Degree-centric Property Analysis of IN

- 1. Average degree Compute average degree (and in/out-degree if directed), analyse the variation in average degree of nodes in the graph by generating box plots of computed node degree.
- 2. Degree distribution Analyze and fit to theoretical models (e.g., Poisson, Power-law, Log-normal), report observations wrt interesting phenomena using log-log plots, and highlight outlier nodes that deviate strongly from the trend.

- 3. Path length compute shortest, average, diameter; identify node pairs that achieve the diameter, and discuss whether the network shows "small-world" behaviour (average path length $\sim log(N)$).
- 4. Geodesic path length Compute average geodesic path length, compare the value for entire graph vs. giant component (if applicable to your dataset)
- 5. Clustering coefficient & average clustering coefficient Compare CC of low-degree nodes vs high-degree nodes, plot CC vs degree to illustrate differences between hubs and peripheral nodes.

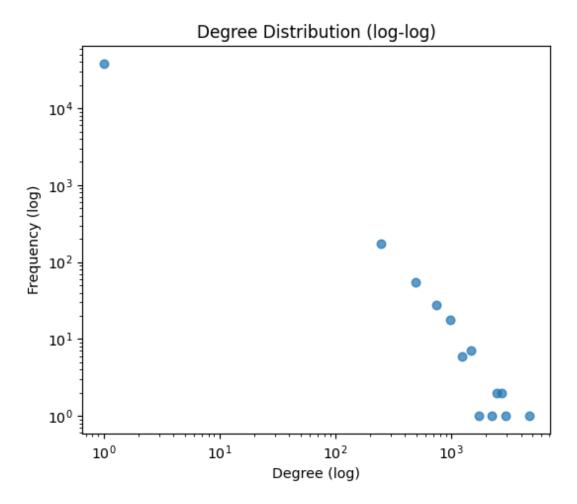
Solution:

Done only on first 1000K edges due to computation complexity

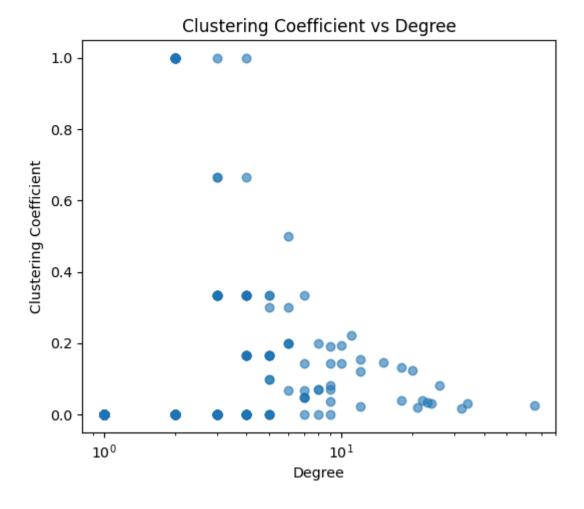


Average in-degree: 5.242467606806473 Average out-degree: 5.242467606806473 Average total degree: 10.484935213612946





Done on 1000 Edges due to computation complexity



```
Average path length: 4.012102902133114
Diameter: 10
log(N): 5.802118375377063
Example node pairs with diameter: [('shade', 'man'), ('shade', 'building'), ('shade', 'bottle'), ('shade', 'lights'), ('shade', 'screen')]
Average geodesic path length (giant component): 4.012102902133114
Average clustering coefficient: 0.10151197409394377
Avg CC (low-degree nodes): 0.0
Avg CC (high-degree nodes): 0.14068189343301182
```

Subgroup 2 (Sanketh & Vrushank) - Global and Structural Property Analysis of IN

- 1. Number of Strongly Connected Components (SCC) also report the size distribution of each SCC to highlight the variation in member node number.
- 2. Number of Weakly Connected Components (WCC) analysis same as above (applicable for directed networks only)
- 3. Giant component and coverage statistics *Identify giant components and report* coverage (% of nodes and edges), compare properties of giant vs non-giant components (e.g., average degree, clustering).
- 4. Giant component properties Compute shortest path, average path length, diameter, and Avg CC inside the giant component, compare values with those from

- the full graph, and discuss whether the giant component shows small-world features.
- 5. k-connectedness Analyze connectedness with respect to different values of k, Plot size of largest connected subgraph vs k, check if the IN is fragile or robust to increasing k.

Solution:

Done only on first 1000 edges due to computation complexity

```
Number of SCCs: 329
SCC size distribution (top 10): [48, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1]
Number of WCCs: 26
WCC size distribution (top 10): [331, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2]
=== Giant Component ===
Giant nodes: 331/382 (86.65%)
Giant edges: 555/585 (94.87%)
Avg degree - full graph: 3.06282722513089 giant: 3.3534743202416917
Avg clustering - full graph: 0.08795932833794605 giant: 0.10151197409394377
Giant component avg path length: 4.012102902133114
Giant component diameter: 10
Giant component avg clustering: 0.10151197409394377
Random-graph expected clustering: 0.009685983704110593
Approx random path length: 4.795151363287065
Small-world features: LIKELY
=== K-core Decomposition ===
k=1: nodes=331, edges=512
k=2: nodes=138, edges=319
k=3: nodes=71, edges=192
k=4: nodes=22, edges=64
k=5: nodes=0, edges=0
```