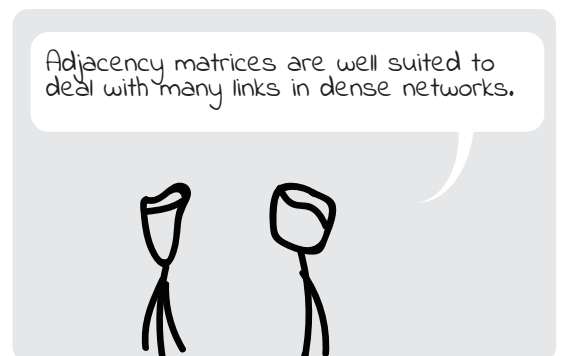
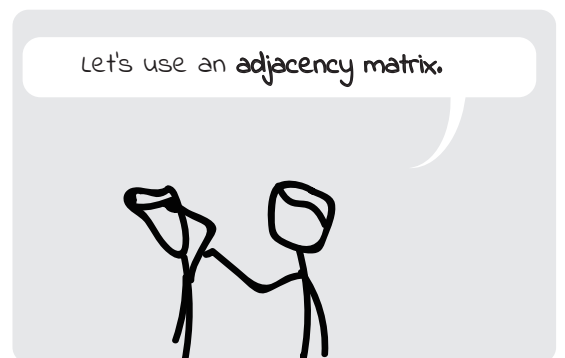
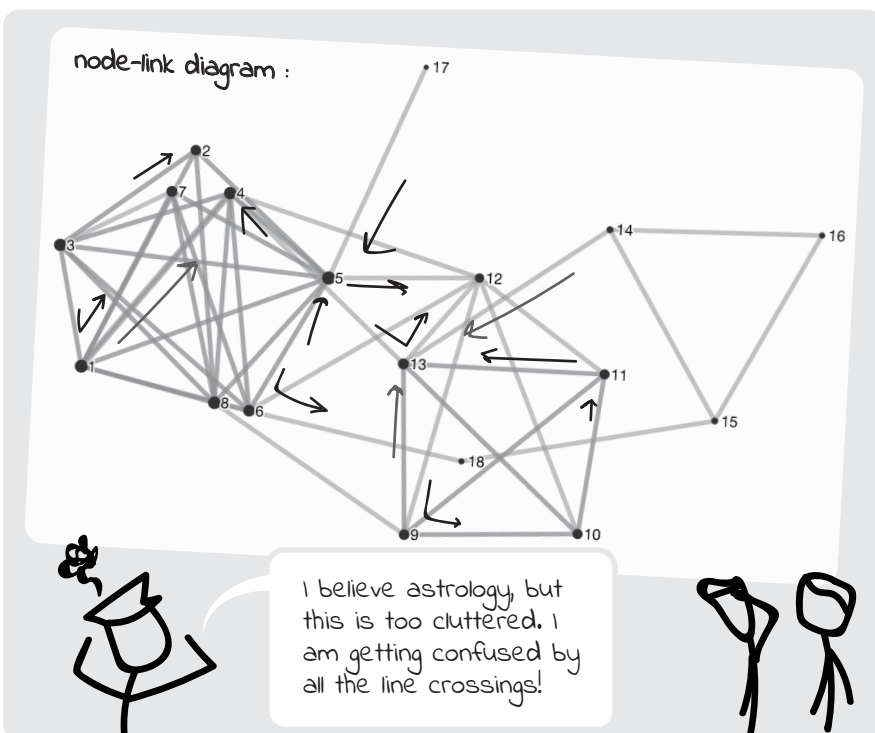
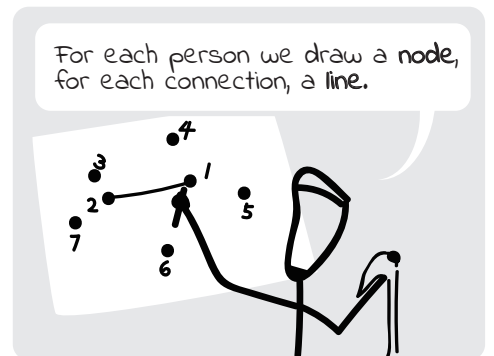
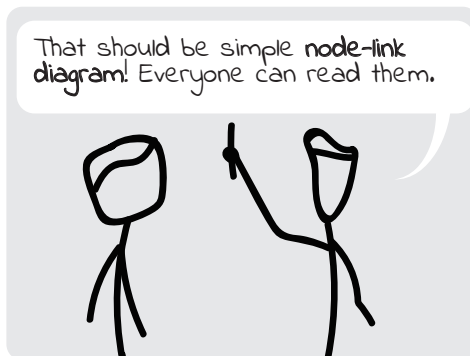
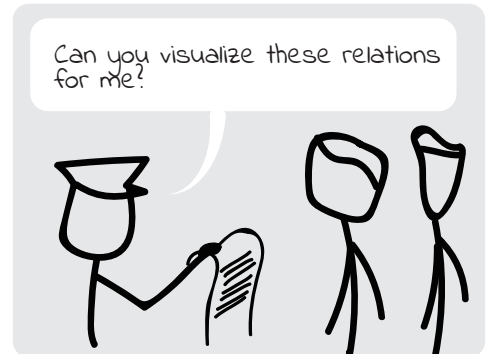
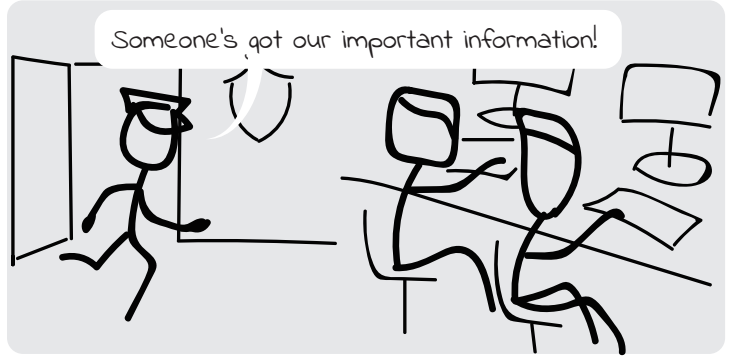
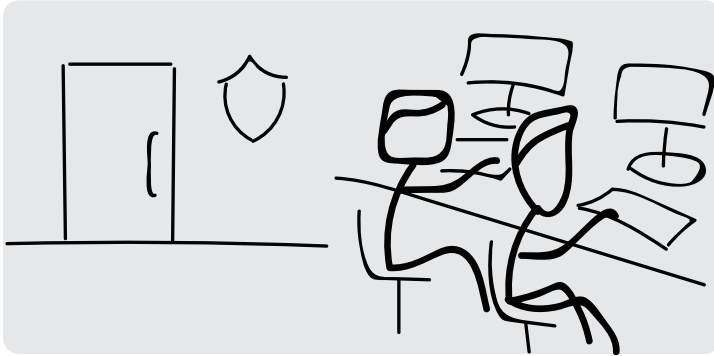




Adjacency Matrix

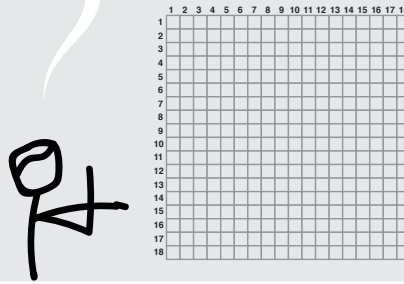
Introduction



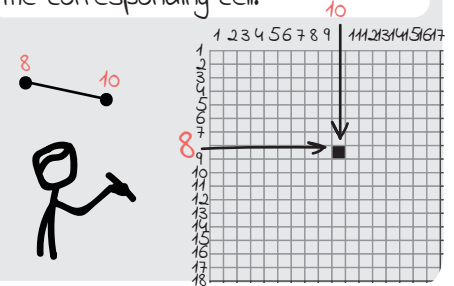
To build an adjacency matrix, we create a row for every node in our network...



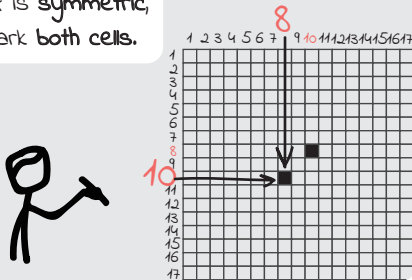
as well as one column.



If nodes are connected, we mark the corresponding cell.



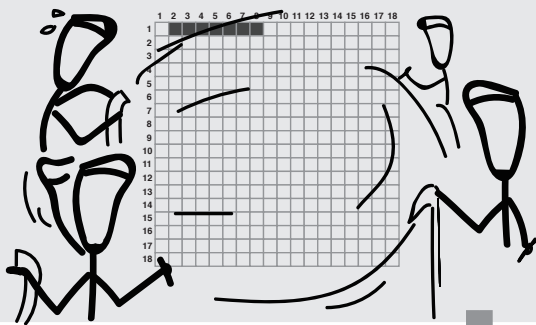
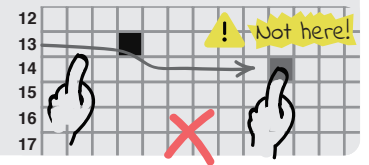
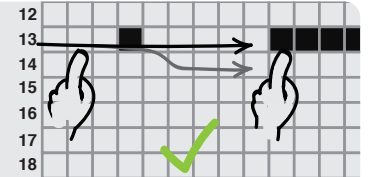
Since the adjacency matrix is symmetric, we mark both cells.



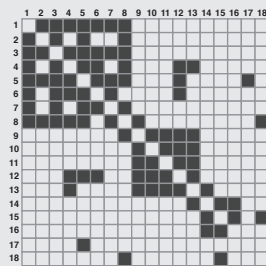
Looks simple. I can do the rest.



Be careful when you follow a row, not changing to a neighbouring row.

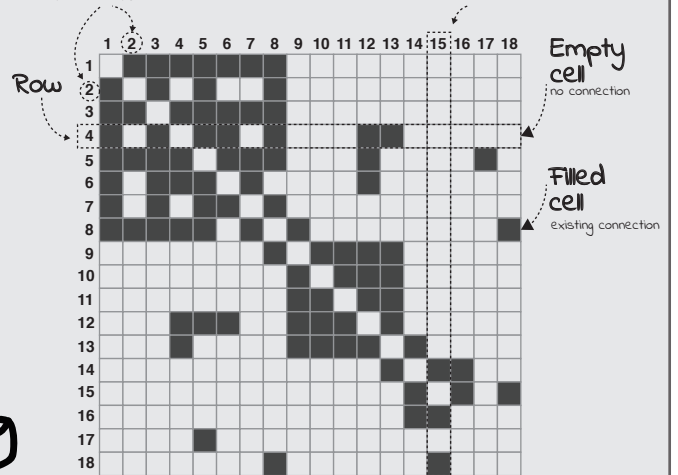


Is this a QR code?



This is an adjacency representation of the call network. It does not suffer from clutter.

Indicate ONE same node in the network.



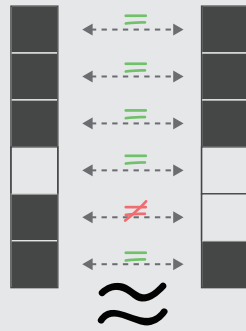
Still, I find this very hard to wrap my head around. How can we see any patterns in this chessboard?



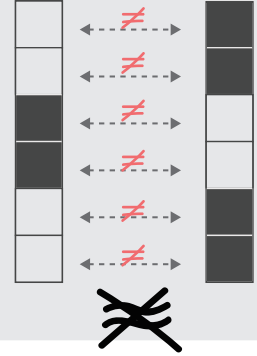
well, we need to do some proper layout to make messages clearer.



First, let's look at those columns (and rows) that are **similar**.

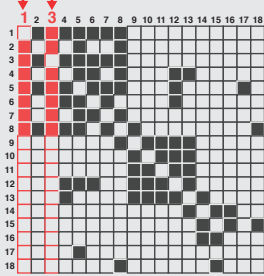


For example, these two are **not similar**.

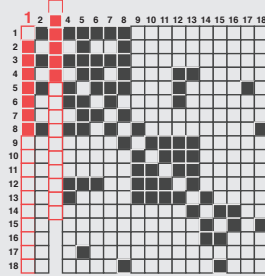


Now we will move similar columns nearby...

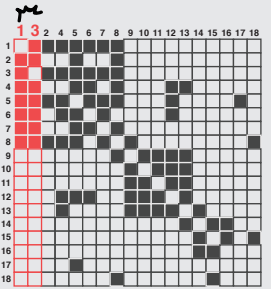
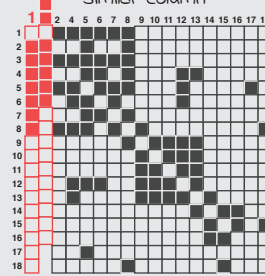
These two columns are similar!



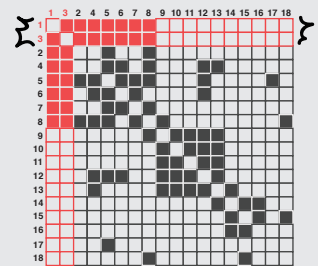
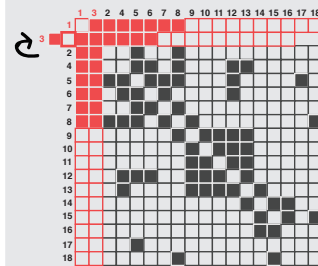
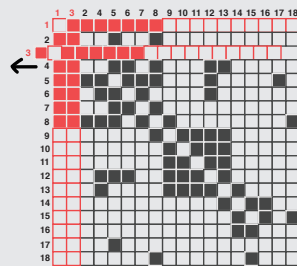
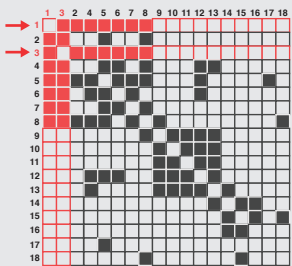
↑ Pull it out



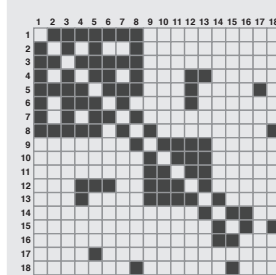
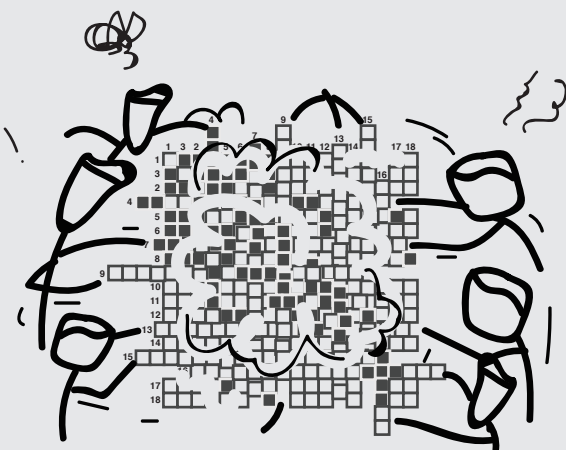
Move it beside to its similar column



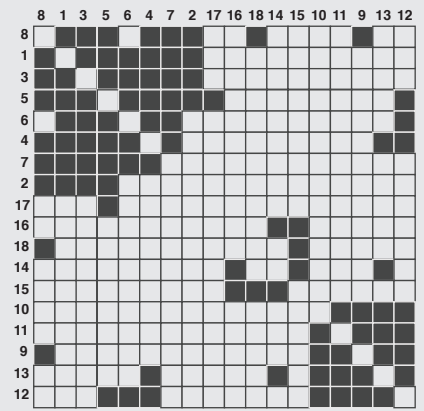
... and will repeat the same for the respective rows.



Ahm, yes, we should keep doing this until we find a good optimisation*,



Before



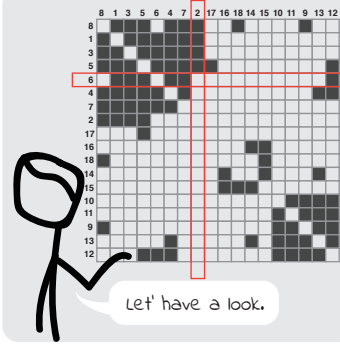
After



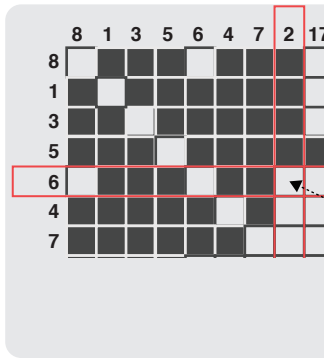
Done! Look, by comparing with before, filled cells are grouped in the reordered adjacency matrix, which is easier for us to see patterns.

* Learn more about the algorithm:
Behrisch, M., Bach, B., Henry Riche, N., Schreck, T., & Fekete, J. D. (2016, June). Matrix reordering methods for table and network visualization. In *Computer Graphics Forum* (Vol. 35, No. 3, pp. 693-716).

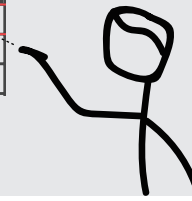
Did **Person 6** have any connection with **Person 2**?



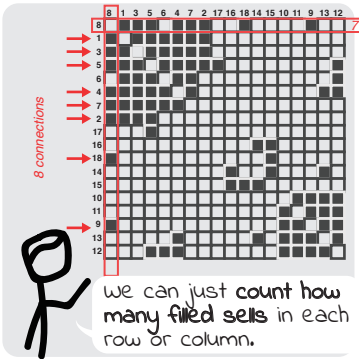
Let's have a look.



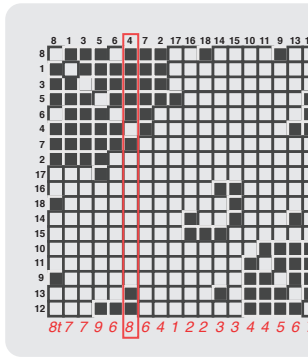
It's an **empty** cell, they didn't have any connection.



Good! which person had the **most connections** with others?



We can just count how many filled cells in each row or column.



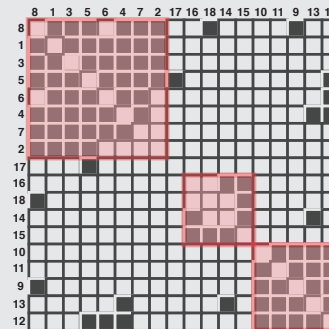
Person 4 and **8** had the most connections, both with **8** persons.



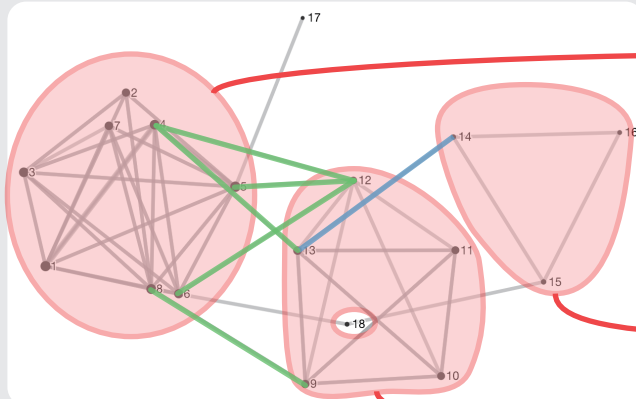
ok, do they form any **gangs**?



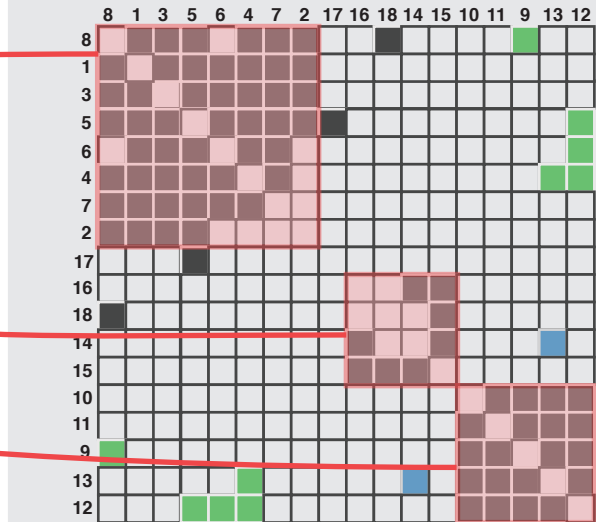
The three blocks show how they are grouped in the network.



what do they mean?



They are connected in **three clusters**, and these clusters are connected as well.



So, what information was leaked?



Person 6 saw I was so scared by a mouse... Hope he does not tell anyone!

