



Data Visualization Basics GeeS. Eun Feb 13. 2015, Jamsil

Part 3-B. Statistical Analysis of Network Data with R

Ch1. Introduction

Ch2. Manipulating Network Data



Why do we study 'Network'?



METMOLK-ILINEYER HINCESSES

Why do we study 'Network'?



Usefulness of a Network-based perspective



Is it really USEFULL?

->Well...

but TWO big CHANGEs are SO TRUE these days!

- TRANSITION into a system-based perspective
- TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE of Data itself



METMOLK-ILINEYER HINCESSES

Why do we study 'Network'?



Usefulness of a Network-based perspective



Network Science

1930s-: Graph Theory

http:// mathworld.wolfram .com/Graph.html

Recent 10-15yrs:

Sampling
Modeling
Inference of network topology
Network-indexed processes



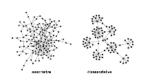
How to Analyze 'Network Data'

Visualization

• transitivity

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Transitivity
http://plus.maths.org/content/
exploring-financial-ecosystem

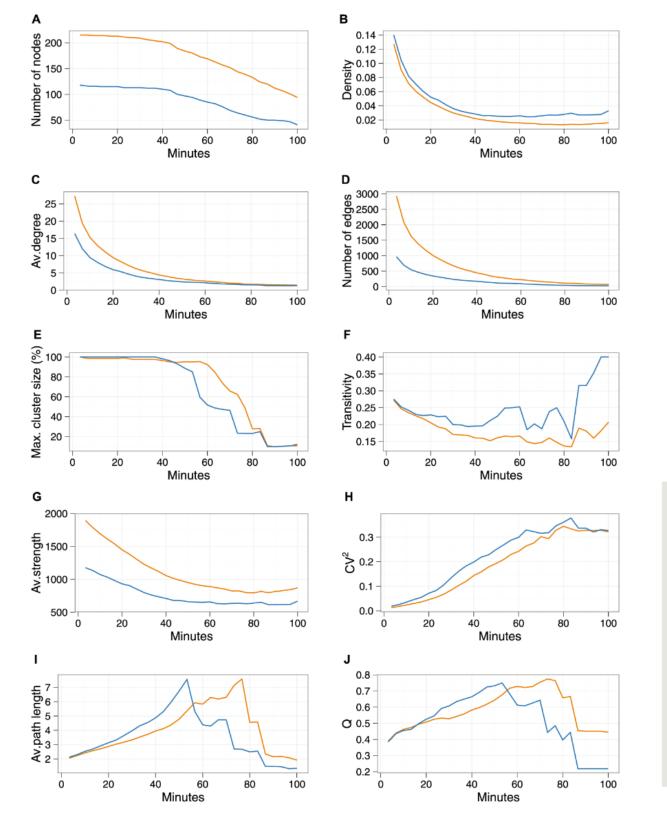




Modeling, and more...







Barclay VC, Smi J, Cao G, Raines (2014) Positive N Assortativity of In Vaccination at a School: Implicati Outbreak Risk a Immunity. PLoS e87042. doi:10.1 journal.pone.008



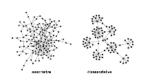
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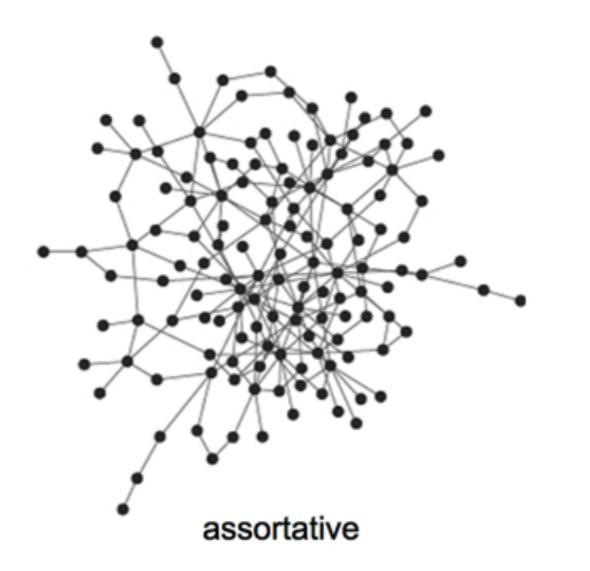




Modeling, and more...









disassortative



How to Analyze 'Network Data'

Visualization

Characterization



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Transitivity http://plus.maths.org/content/ exploring-financial-ecosystem

- transitivity
- assortativity



Modeling, and more...

- Mathematical(Ch5)
- Statistical (Ch6)



1

R S

Ir N

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Chapter 2 Starts...! Codes are in BLUE

http://cran.nexr.com

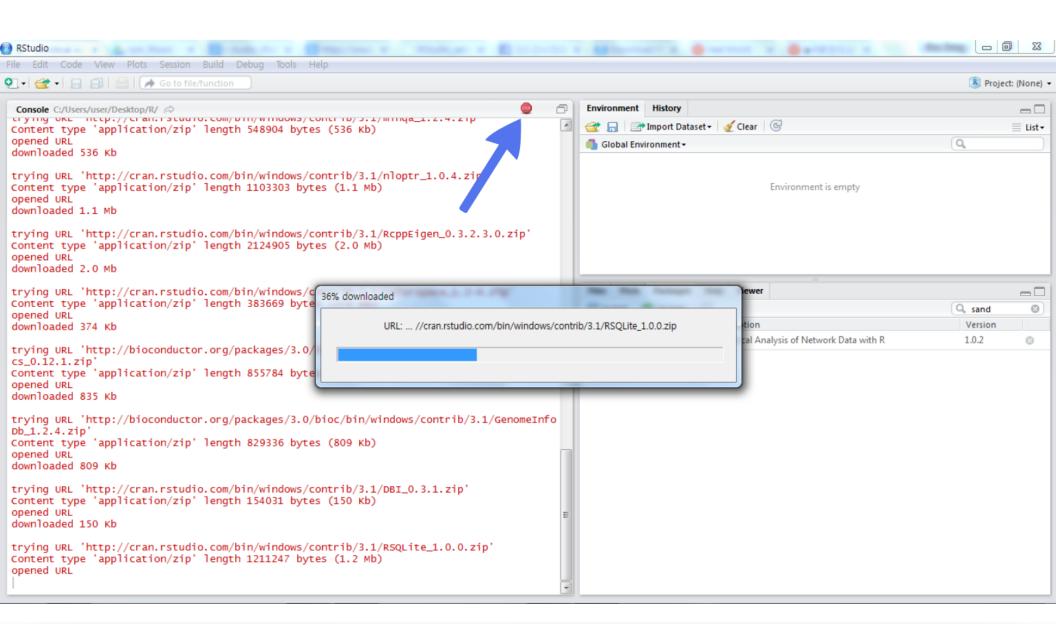
http://www.rstudio.com

https://github.com/kolaczyk/sand

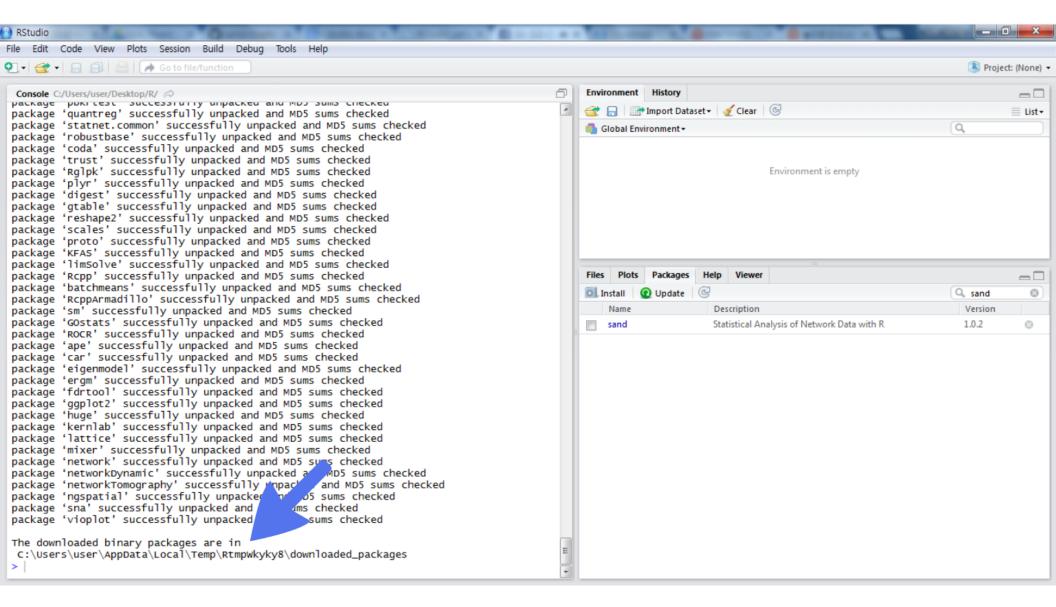
Before We Start:
Type in
install.packages("sand")
library(sand)
install_sand_packages()













Chapter 2 Manipulating Network Data (Continued)

```
After Installation,

Rstudio > Packages > sand (click it!)

Type in

C2

Plot(a)

Type in

N

Addition, Subtraction,
again... and again... ALL YOU NEED IS N

graph.formula

Structure function Str(a)

V(a)

E(a)

Addition, Subtraction,
induced.subgraph(a), 1:5)
graph.union(a), a), a)
```





Chapter 2 Manipulating Network Data (Continued)

```
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graph.union(a), a), a)
```



```
library(igraph)
g <- graph.formula(1-2, 1-3, 2-3, 2-4, 3-5, 4-5, 4-6,
                    4-7, 5-6, 6-7)
V(g)
Vertex sequence:
[1] "1" "2" "3" "4" "5" "6" "7"
E(g)
Edge sequence:
[1] 2 -- 1
[2] 3 -- 1
[3] 3 -- 2
[4] 4 -- 2
[5] 5 -- 3
[6] 5 -- 4
[7] 6 -- 4
[8]
    7 -- 4
[9] 6 -- 5
[10] 7 -- 6
str(g)
IGRAPH UN-- 7 10 --
+ attr: name (v/c)
+ edges (vertex names):
1 -- 2, 3
2 -- 1, 3, 4
3 -- 1, 2, 5
4 -- 2, 5, 6, 7
5 -- 3, 4, 6
6 -- 4, 5, 7
7 -- 4, 6
plot(g)
```

Chapter 2 Manipulating Network Data (Continued)

```
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```



get.edgelist()
get.adjlist()
get.adjacency()

graph.edgelist()
graph.adjlist()
graph.adjacency()

is.weighted()
is.simple()

chuirk 2:26
[£(**) \$\secipt < 1
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chunk 2.26
E(•) \$weight <- 1
E(•) \$weight

-- simplify(•)
E(•) \$weight

Weighted True vs False Multigraph vs simplegraph



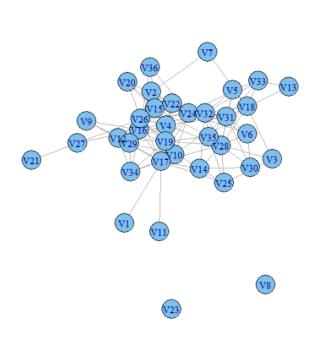
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is.simple()

chuirk 2:26
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```
vcount() ecount()
```

elist.lazega v.attr.lazega list.vertex.attributes(g.lazega)

```
neighbors(•, 5)
degree(•) =number of neighbors
degree(•, mode="in")
is.connected( )
is.connected( , mode= "weak")
```



```
#2.31
1 > degree(dg, mode="in")
2 > Sam Mary Tom
3 > 0 2 2

4 > degree(dg, mode="out")
5 > Sam Mary Tom
6 > 2 1 1

#2.34
1 > is.connected(dg, mode="weak")
2 [1] TRUE

3 > is.connected(dg, mode="strong")
4 [1] FALSE
```



