

Web Science: Assignment #5

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Problem 1

We know the result of the Karate Club (Zachary, 1977) split. Prove or disprove that the result of split could have been predicted by the weighted graph of social interactions.

How well does the mathematical model represent reality?

Generously document your answer with all supporting equations, code, graphs, arguments, etc.

Clues:

1. To Draw original Karate club graph (two connected components) after split (Week 6 lecture, slide 98).
2. To Run multiple iterations of graph partitioning algorithm (e.g., Girvan-Newman Algorithm) on experimental Karate club graph until the graph splits into two connected components.
3. To Compare the connected components of the experimental graph (in 2.) with the original connected components of the split Karate club graph (in 1.). Are they similar?

Useful sources include:

1. Original paper

<http://aris.ss.uci.edu/~lin/76.pdf>

2. Week 6 Slides:

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1ihf6N8bHgZM5VLAyHkmF_i5JGUBVpCSdsvYpk8XgHwo/edit?usp=sharing

3. Slides:

<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~ladamic/courses/networks/si614w06/ppt/lecture18.ppt>

<http://clair.si.umich.edu/si767/papers/Week03/Community/CommunityDetection.pptx>

4. Code and Data:

https://networkx.github.io/documentation/networkx-1.10/reference/generated/networkx.generators.social.karate_club_graph.html

https://networkx.github.io/documentation/networkx-1.9/examples/graph/karate_club.html

<http://nbviewer.ipython.org/url/courses.cit.cornell.edu/info6010/resources/11notes.ipynb>

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/9471906/what-are-the-differences-between-community-detection-algorithms-in-igraph/9478989#9478989>

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/5822265/are-there-implementations-of-algorithms-for-community-detection-in-graphs>

<http://konect.uni-koblenz.de/networks/ucidata-zachary>

<http://vlado.fmf.uni-lj.si/pub/networks/data/ucinet/ucidata.htm#zachary>

<https://snap.stanford.edu/snappy/doc/reference/CommunityGirvanNewman.html>

http://igraph.org/python/doc/igraph-pysrc.html#Graph.community_edge_betweenness

SOLUTION :

I have followed the pages and slides presented as part of the problem.

1. Install "Networkx" library to generate the **karateClub** graph as below :

```
pip install networkx
```

2. Import the **networkx** library and generate the **karateClub** graph

```
import networkx as nx
graph = nx.karate_club_graph()
```

3. Implement the **Girvan-Newman** algorithm as

- (a) while number of connected subgraphs < specified number of clusters and the number of edges in graph > 0:
- (b) calculate edge betweenness for every edge in the graph
- (c) remove edge(s) with highest betweenness
- (d) recalculate connected components

Listing 1: karateClubGraph.py

```
import networkx as nx
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

5
graph = nx.karate_club_graph()
edgeCount = graph.number_of_edges()
maximumClusterThreshold = 2
count = 0
10 clusterCount = nx.algorithms.number_connected_components(graph)

# Drawing the initial karateclub graph
nx.draw(graph, with_labels=True)
plt.show()

15
while (edgeCount > 0 and clusterCount < maximumClusterThreshold):
    betweennessDict = nx.algorithms.betweenness.edge_betweenness(graph)
    maximumBetweennessValue = np.max(list(betweennessDict.values()))
    edgeValue = ''

20
    for edge in betweennessDict:
        if betweennessDict[edge] == maximumBetweennessValue:
            edgeValue = edge

25
    print ('Removing Edges...', str(edgeValue[0])+"-->"+str(edgeValue[1]))
    graph.remove_edge(edgeValue[0], edgeValue[1])

    # Drawing the sequential karateclub graph
    nx.draw(graph, with_labels=True)
30    plt.show()
    count = count + 1
```

```
clusterCount = nx.algorithms.number_connected_components(graph)

print('Total flows to separation:', count)
```

The above code, will separate the karateClub graph in to two components in a total of **10** iterations.

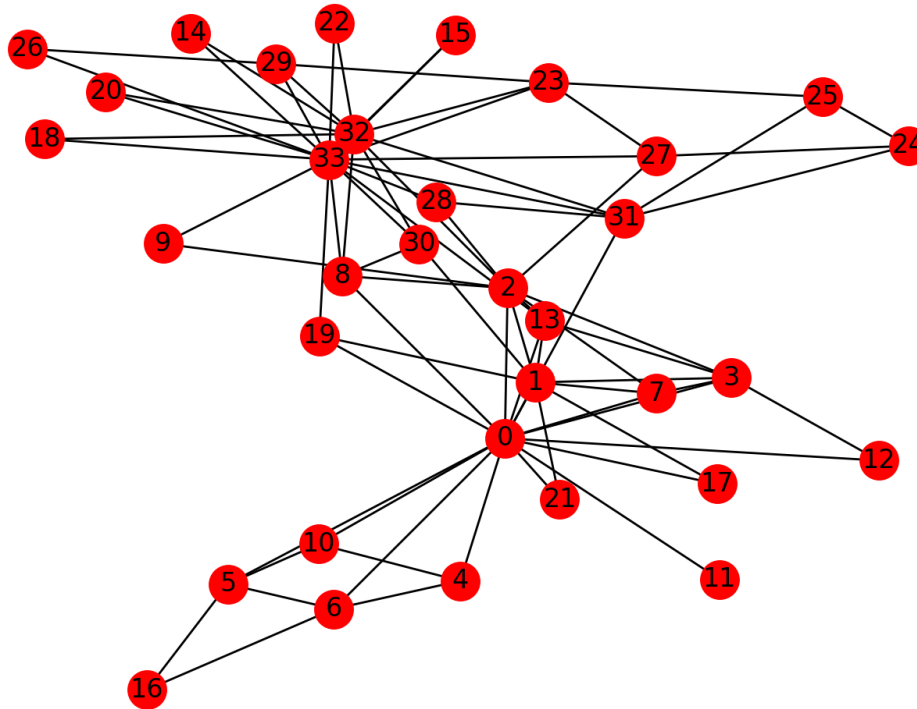


Figure 1: Original karate Club Graph

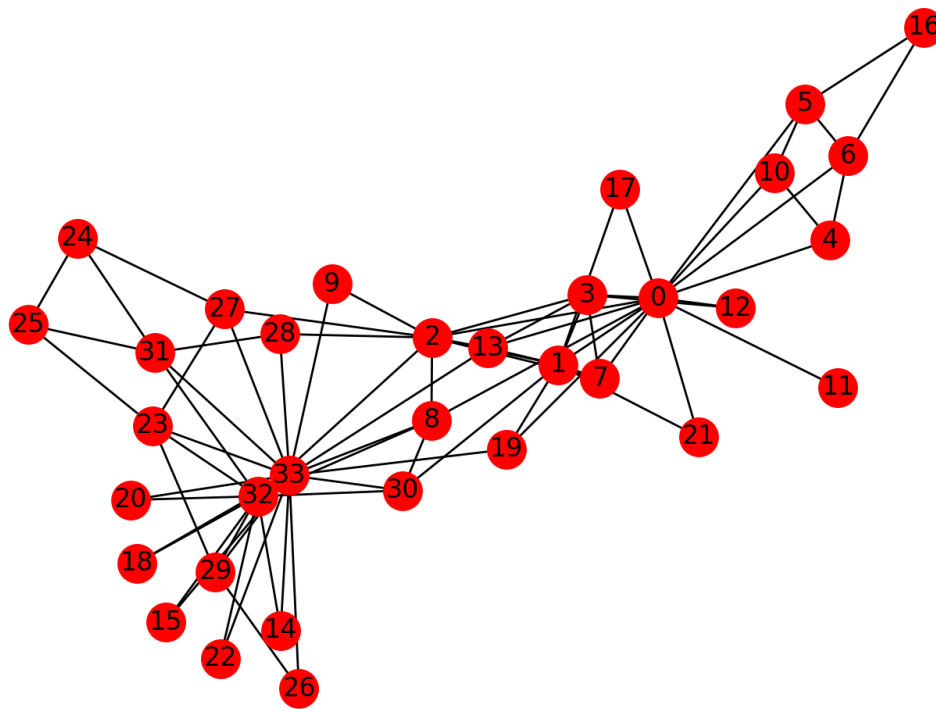


Figure 2: Iteration 1

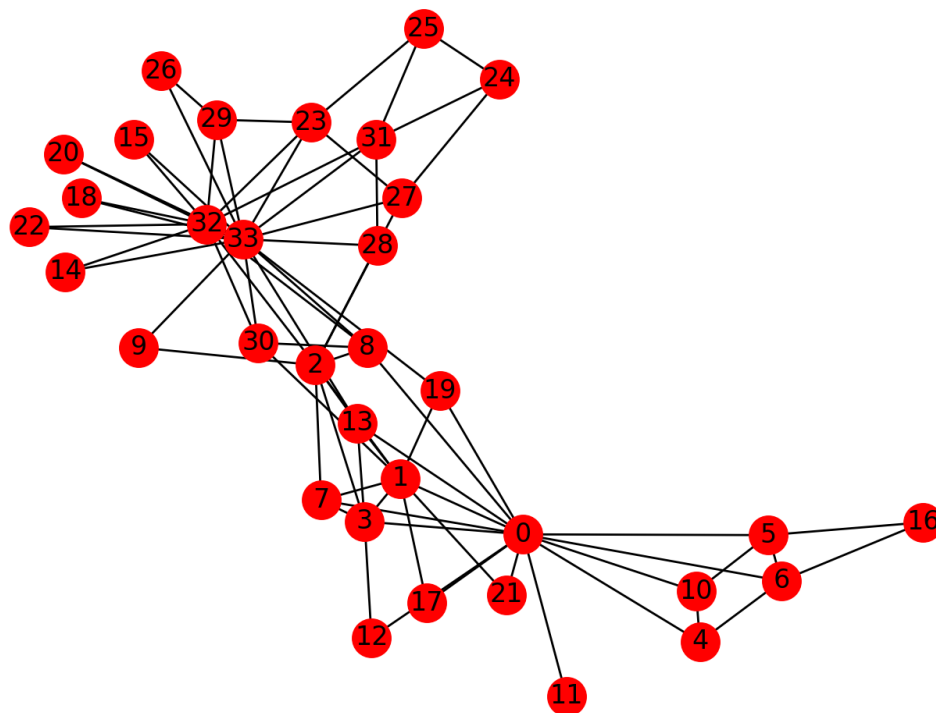


Figure 3: Iteration 2

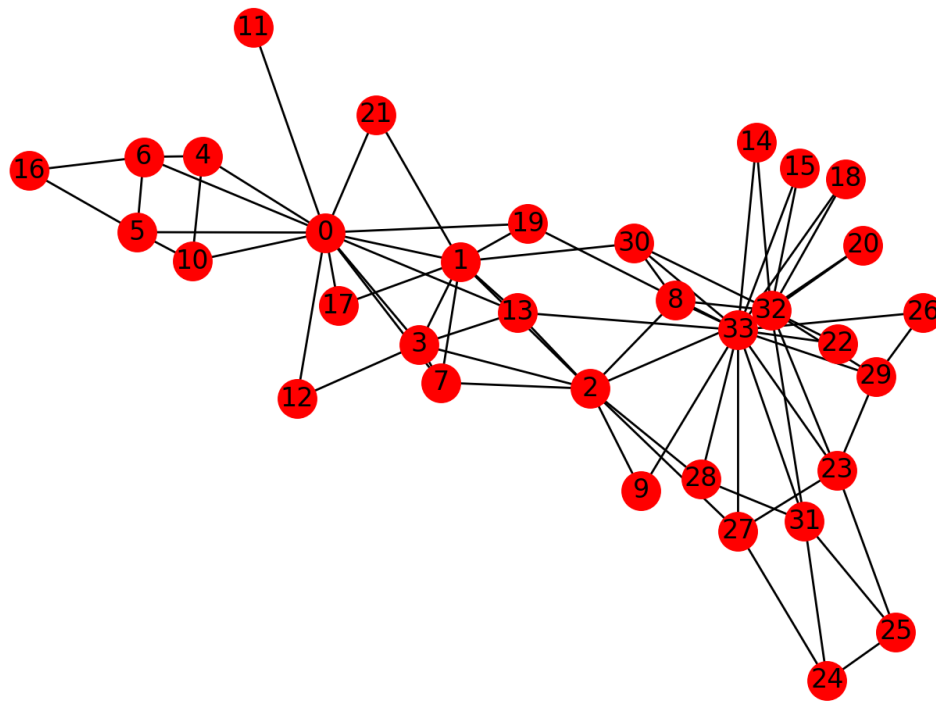


Figure 4: Iteration 3

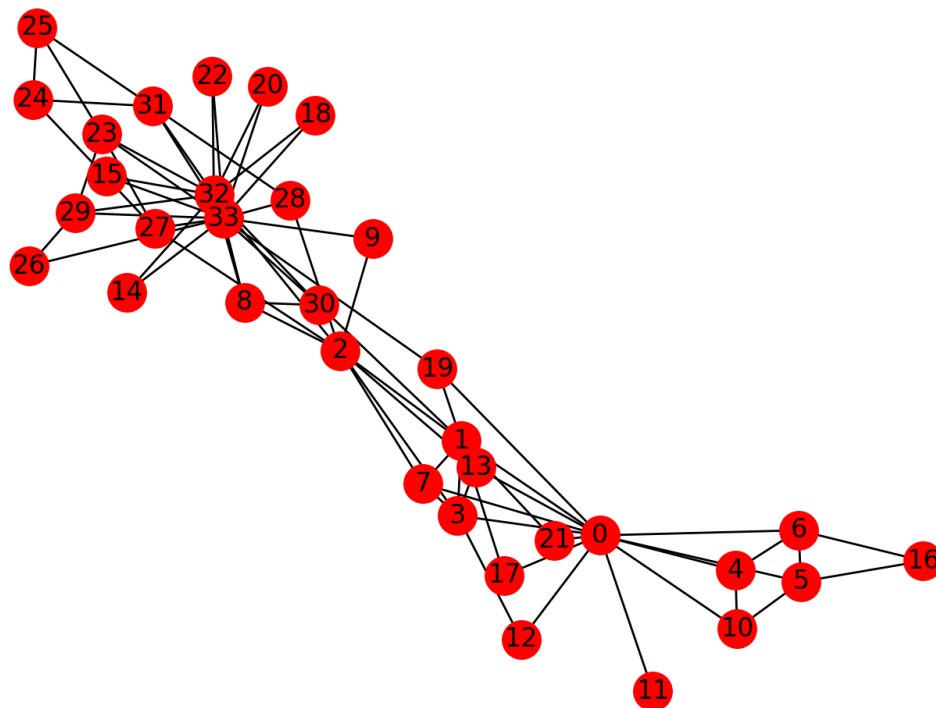


Figure 5: Iteration 4

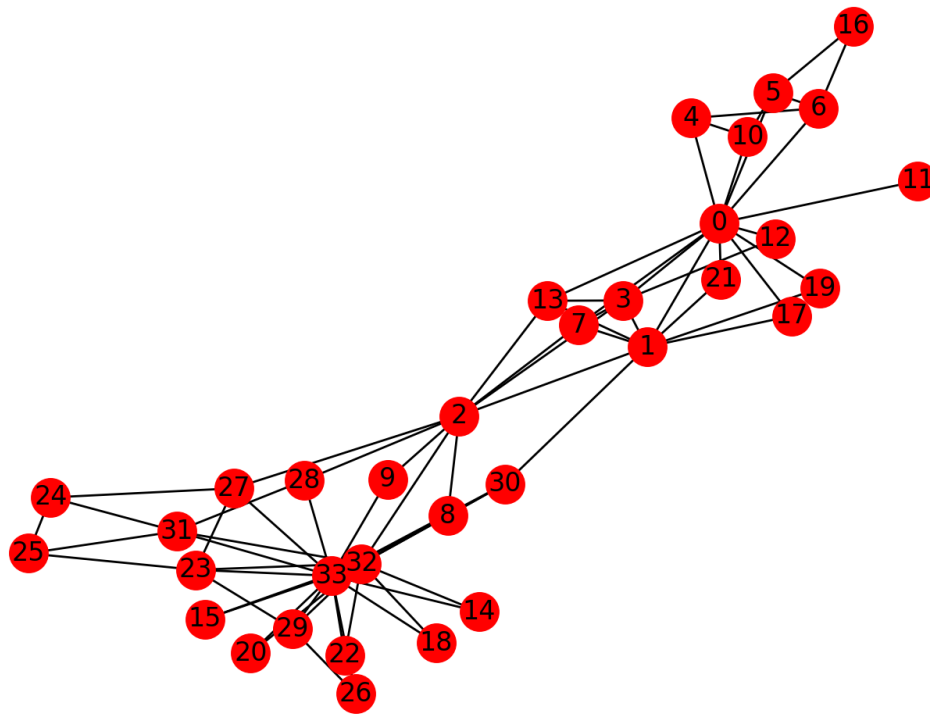


Figure 6: Iteration 5

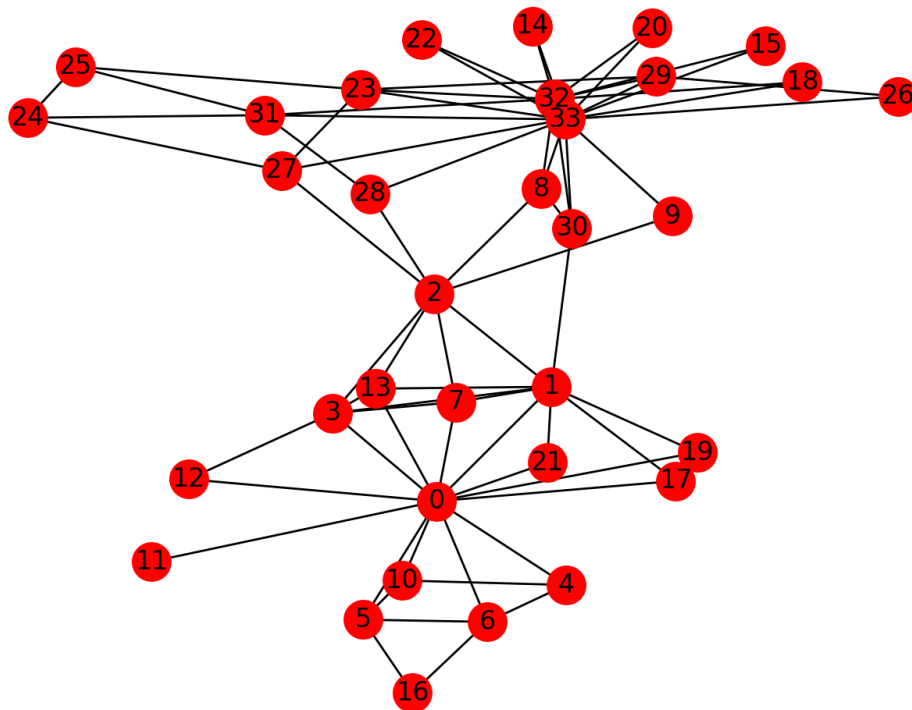


Figure 7: Iteration 5

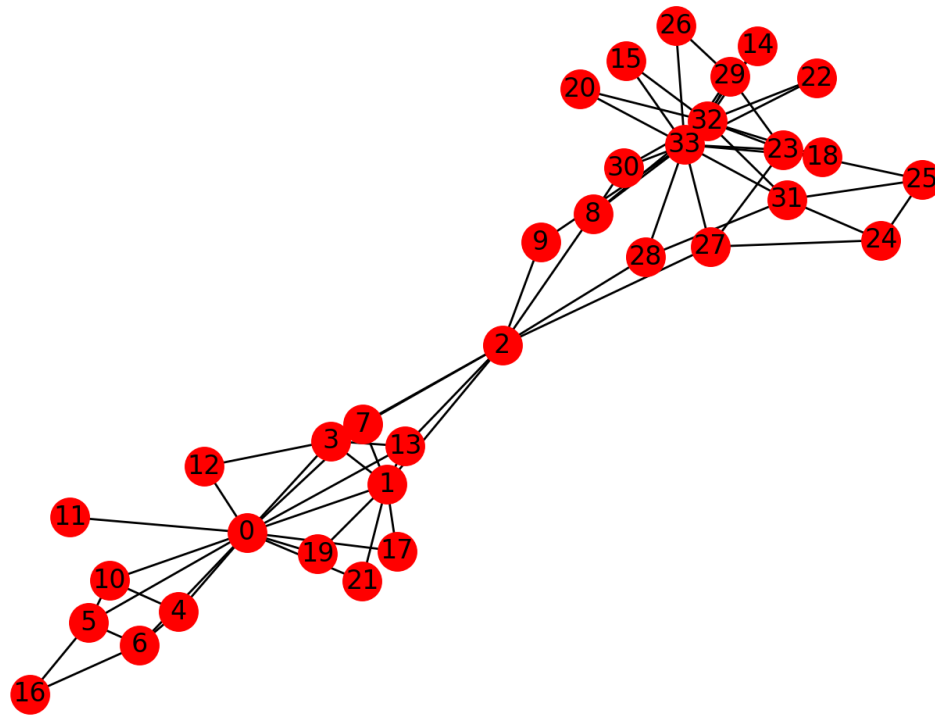


Figure 8: Iteration 6

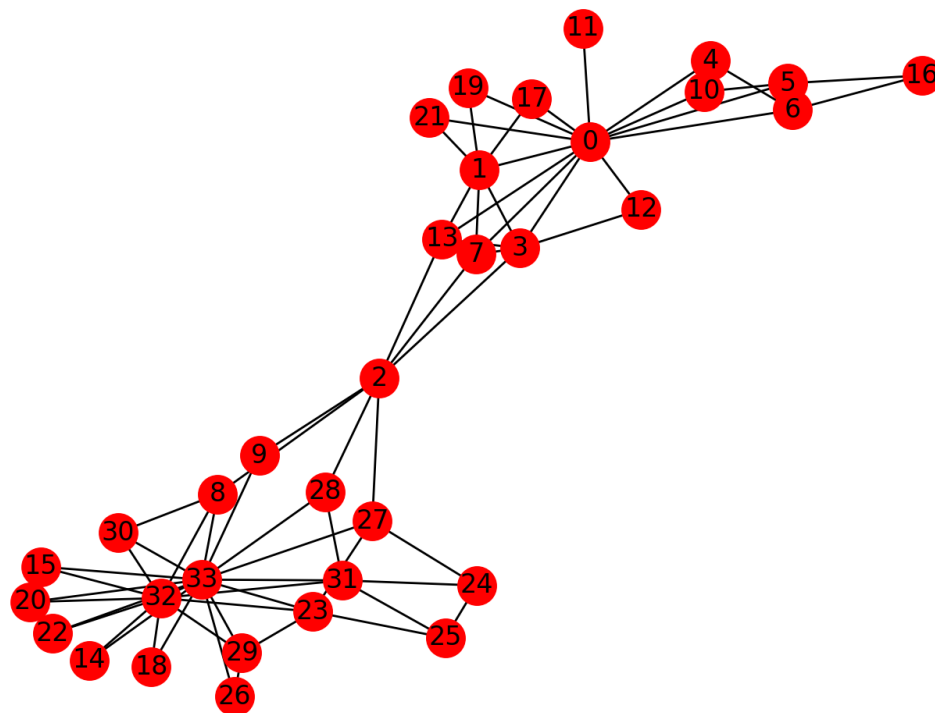


Figure 9: Iteration 7

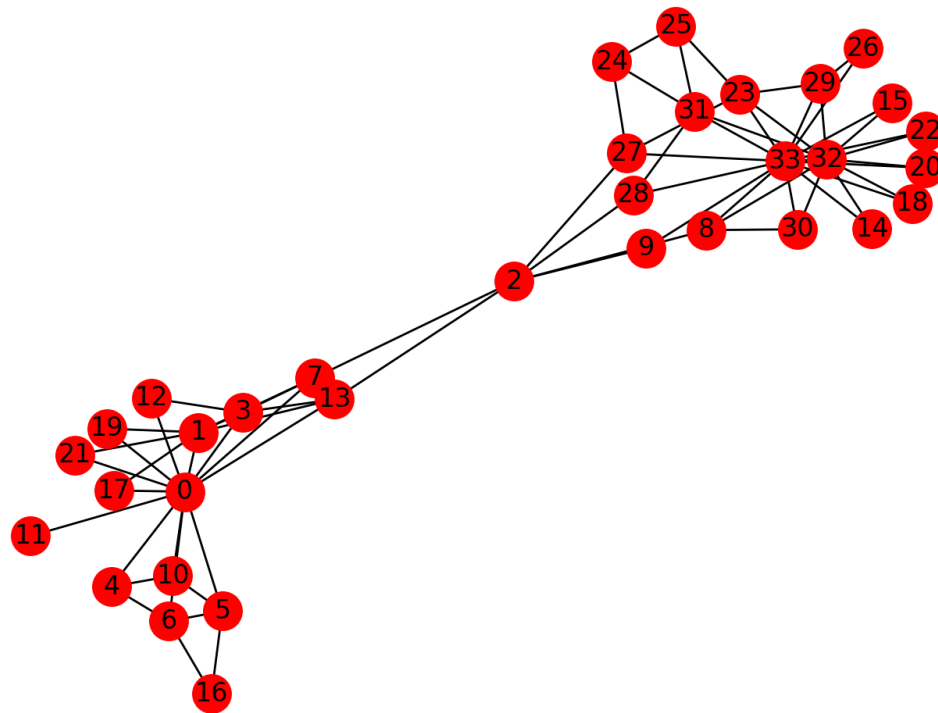


Figure 10: Iteration 8

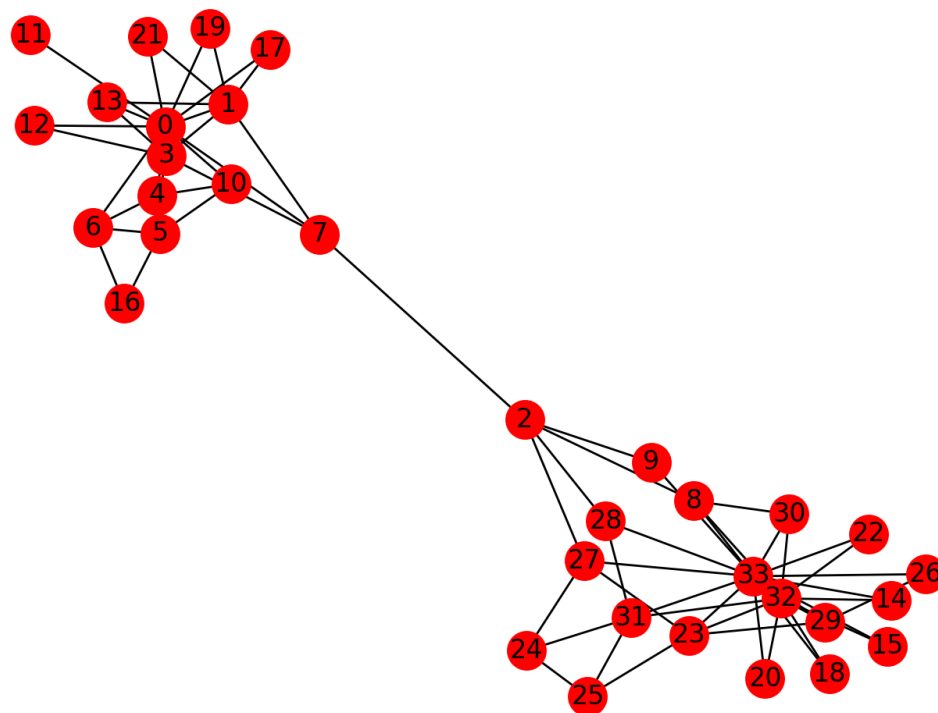


Figure 11: Iteration 9

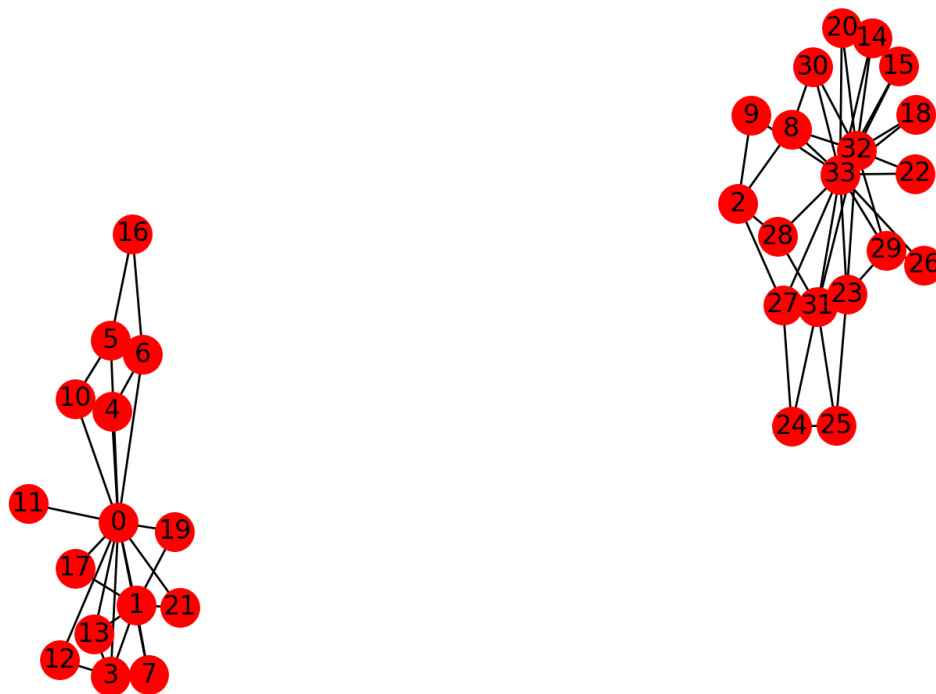


Figure 12: Final Segregation