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Class: MSc CS Part I **Roll no.**: 47

Subject: Social Network Analysis

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Practical 1

Aim: Write a program to compute the following for a given a network:

- number of edges
- number of nodes
- degree of node
- node with lowest degree the adjacency list
- matrix of the graph.

Software(s) used:

- R ver. 4.1.3
- RStudio ver. 2022.02.0+433

External packages required:

- igraph

Description:

- **The** `igraph` **package:** igraph is a library and R package for network analysis.
  The main goals of the igraph library is to provide a set of data types and functions for:
  - pain-free implementation of graph algorithms,
  - fast handling of large graphs, with millions of vertices and edges, allowing rapid prototyping via high level languages like R.
- `library()`**:** library() loads and attach add-on packages.

- `graph.formula()`:
  - Creating (small) graphs via a simple interface
  - This function is useful if you want to create a small (named) graph quickly, it works for both directed and undirected graphs.

- `plot()`: Use to plot any graph.

- `ecount()`: Returns the count of number of edges in graph

- `vcount()`: Returns the count of number of vertices in graph

- `E()`:
  - Edges of a graph
  - An edge sequence is a vector containing numeric edge ids, with a special class attribute that allows custom operations: selecting subsets of edges based on attributes, or graph structure, creating the intersection, union of edges, etc.

- `V()`:
  - Vertices of a graph
  - Create a vertex sequence (vs) containing all vertices of a graph.

- `degree()`:
  - Degree and degree distribution of the vertices
  - The degree of a vertex is its most basic structural property, the number of its adjacent edges.
  - Mode-Character string, “out” for out-degree, “in” for indegree or “total” for the sum of the two. For undirected graphs this argument is ignored. “all” is a synonym of “total”.
- `max()` and `min()`:
  - Maxima and Minima

- Returns the (regular or parallel) maxima and minima of the input values.

- `get.adjacency()`: Convert a graph to an adjacency matrix

- `get.adjlist()`:
  - Adjacency lists
  - Create adjacency lists from a graph, either for adjacent edges or for neighboring vertices

Source Code:

```
library(igraph)

u_graph <- graph.formula(A - B, A - C, A - D, B - C, B -
F, C D, C - E, C - F, D - E, E - F, F - G, G - H)
d_graph <- graph.formula(A <+ B, A <+ D, A -+ C, B -+ C,
B -+
E, B -+ F, C -+ D, C -+ F, D -+ E)

e_count(u_graph)
e_count(d_graph)

v_count(u_graph)
v_count(d_graph)

E(u_graph)
E(d_graph)

V(u_graph)
V(d_graph)

degree(u_graph)
degree(u_graph, mode =
```

```
"in") degree(u_graph, mode
= "out")

degree(d_graph)
degree(d_graph, mode =
"in") degree(d_graph, mode
= "out")

V(u_graph)$name[degree(u_graph) <= min(degree(u_graph))]
V(d_graph)$name[degree(d_graph, mode = "in") <=
min(degree(d_graph, mode = "in"))]
V(d_graph)$name[degree(d_graph, mode = "out") <=
min(degree(d_graph, mode = "out"))]

get.adjacency(u_graph)
get.adjacency(d_graph)

get.adjlist(u_graph)
get.adjlist(d_graph)
```

Output:

```
> library(igraph)
>
> u_graph ← graph.formula(A - B, A - C, A - D, B - C, B - F, C - D, C - E, C - F, D - E, E - F, F - G, G
 - H)
> d_graph ← graph.formula(A ++ B, A ++ D, A -+ C, B -+ C, B -+ E, B -+ F, C -+ D, C -+ F, D -+ E)
>
> ecount(d_graph)
[1] 11
> ecount(d_graph)
[1] 11
>
> vcount(u_graph)
[1] 8
> vcount(d_graph)
[1] 6
>
> E(u_graph)
+ 12/12 edges from 535b776 (vertex names):
 [1] A--B A--C A--D B--C B--F C--D C--F C--E D--E F--E F--G G--H
> E(d_graph)
+ 11/11 edges from 5365b0b (vertex names):
 [1] A→B A→D A→C B→A B→C B→E B→F D→A D→E C→D C→F
```

```
> V(u_graph)
+ 8/8 vertices, named, from 535b776:
[1] A B C D F E G H
> V(d_graph)
+ 6/6 vertices, named, from 5365b0b:
[1] A B D C E F
>
> degree(u_graph)
A B C D F E G H
3 3 5 3 4 3 2 1
> degree(u_graph, mode = "in")
A B C D F E G H
3 3 5 3 4 3 2 1
> degree(u_graph, mode = "out")
A B C D F E G H
3 3 5 3 4 3 2 1
>
> degree(d_graph)
A B D C E F
5 5 4 4 2 2
```

```
> degree(d_graph, mode = "in")
A B D C E F
2 1 2 2 2 2
> degree(d_graph, mode = "out")
A B D C E F
3 4 2 2 0 0
>
> V(u_graph)$name[degree(u_graph) == min(degree(u_graph))]
[1] "H"
> V(d_graph)$name[degree(d_graph, mode = "in") == min(degree(d_graph, mode = "in"))]
[1] "B"
> V(d_graph)$name[degree(d_graph, mode = "out") == min(degree(d_graph, mode = "out"))]
[1] "E" "F"
>
```

```
> get.adjacency(u_graph)
8 x 8 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
  A B C D F E G H
A . 1 1 1 . . . .
B 1 . 1 . 1 . . .
C 1 1 . 1 1 1 . .
D 1 . 1 . . 1 . .
F . 1 1 . . 1 1 .
E . . 1 1 1 . . .
G . . . . 1 . . 1
H . . . . . . 1 .
> get.adjacency(d_graph)
6 x 6 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
  A B D C E F
A . 1 1 1 . .
B 1 . . 1 1 1
D 1 . . . 1 .
C . . 1 . . 1
E . . . . . .
F . . . . . .
>
```

```
> get.adjlist(u_graph)
$A
+ 3/8 vertices, named, from 535b776:
[1] B C D

$B
+ 3/8 vertices, named, from 535b776:
[1] A C F

$C
+ 5/8 vertices, named, from 535b776:
[1] A B D F E

$D
+ 3/8 vertices, named, from 535b776:
[1] A C E

$F
+ 4/8 vertices, named, from 535b776:
[1] B C E G
```

```
$E
+ 3/8 vertices, named, from 535b776:
[1] C D F

$G
+ 2/8 vertices, named, from 535b776:
[1] F H

$H
+ 1/8 vertex, named, from 535b776:
[1] G

> get.adjlist(d_graph)
$A
+ 5/6 vertices, named, from 5365b0b:
[1] B B D D C

$B
+ 5/6 vertices, named, from 5365b0b:
[1] A A C E F

$D
+ 4/6 vertices, named, from 5365b0b:
[1] A A C E

$C
+ 4/6 vertices, named, from 5365b0b:
[1] A B D F

$E
+ 2/6 vertices, named, from 5365b0b:
[1] B D

$F
+ 2/6 vertices, named, from 5365b0b:
[1] B C
```

Practical 2

Aim: Perform following tasks:

- View data collection forms and/or import onemode/two-mode datasets.
- Basic Networks matrices transformations.

Software(s) used:

- R ver. 4.1.3
- RStudio ver. 2022.02.0+433

External packages required:

- igraph

Description:

- **The** `igraph` **package:** igraph is a library and R package for network analysis.
  The main goals of the igraph library is to provide a set of data types and functions for:
- pain-free implementation of graph algorithms,
- fast handling of large graphs, with millions of vertices and edges, allowing rapid prototyping via high level languages like R.

- `getwd()`: Used to get the absolute filepath of the current R session.

- `require()`: `library()` and `require()` load and attach addon packages.

- `read.csv()`: Reads a file in table format and creates a data frame from it, with cases corresponding to lines and variables to fields in the file.

- `head()`: Returns the first part of a vector, matrix, table, data frame or function. Since head() and tail() are generic functions, they may also have been extended to other classes.

- `graph.data.frame()`: This function creates an igraph graph from one or two data frames containing the (symbolic) edge list and edge/vertex attributes.

- `get.adjacency()`: Sometimes it is useful to work with a standard representation of a graph, like an adjacency matrix.

- `plot()`: Draw a scatter plot with decorations such as axes and titles in the active graphics window.

Source Code:

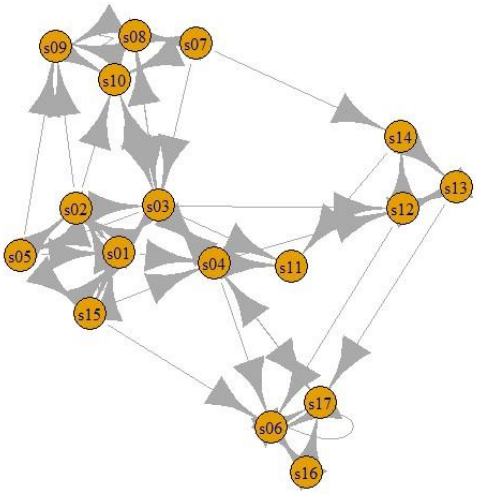
```
require("igraph")

edges <-
read.csv("C:/Temp/input_files/edges.csv") nodes
<- read.csv("C:/Temp/input_files/nodes.csv")

head(edges)
head(nodes)

dir_graph <- graph.data.frame(d = edges, vertices =
nodes,
directed = T)

get.adjacency(dir_graph)

plot(dir_graph)
```

Output:

```
> require("igraph")
>
> edges ← read.csv("C:/Temp/input_files/edges.csv")
> nodes ← read.csv("C:/Temp/input_files/nodes.csv")
>
> head(edges)
  from  to weight      type
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
> head(nodes)
   id                media media.type type.label audience.size
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
>
```

```
> dir_graph ← graph.data.frame(d = edges, vertices = nodes, directed = T)
> get.adjacency(dir_graph)
17 x 17 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
   [[ suppressing 17 column names ‘s01’, ‘s02’, ‘s03’ ... ]]

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

```
>
> plot(dir_graph)
>
```



Practical 3

Aim: Compute the following node level measures:

- Density
- Degree
- Reciprocity
- Transitivity
- Centralization Clustering.

Software(s) used:

- R ver. 4.1.3
- RStudio ver. 2022.02.0+433

External packages required:

- igraph

Description:

- **The** `igraph` **package:** igraph is a library and R package for network analysis.
  The main goals of the igraph library is to provide a set of data types and functions for:
- pain-free implementation of graph algorithms,
- fast handling of large graphs, with millions of vertices and edges, allowing rapid prototyping via high level languages like R.

- `library()`: `library()` and `require()` load and attach addon packages.

- `graph.famous()`: Create an igraph graph from a list of edges, or a notable graph.

- `ecount()`: Returns the count of number of edges in graph

- `vcount()`: Returns the count of number of vertices in graph

- `graph.formula()`: This function is useful if you want to create a small (named) graph quickly, it works for both directed and undirected graphs.

- `plot()`: Draw a scatter plot with decorations such as axes and titles in the active graphics window.

- `reciprocity()`: Calculates the reciprocity of a directed graph.

- `dyad.census()`: Classify dyads in a directed graphs. The relationship between each pair of vertices is measured. It can be in three states: mutual, asymmetric or non-existent.

- `adjacent.triangles()`: Count how many triangles a vertex is part of, in a graph, or just list the triangles of a graph.

- `transitivity()`: Transitivity measures the probability that the adjacent vertices of a vertex are connected. This is sometimes also called the clustering coefficient.

- `degree()`: The degree of a vertex is its most basic structural property, the number of its adjacent edges.
  - `barabasi.game()`: The BA-model is a very simple stochastic algorithm for building a graph.

- `watts.strogatz.game()`: Generate a graph according to the Watts-Strogatz network model.

- `graph.union()`: The union of two or more graphs are created. The graphs may have identical or overlapping vertex sets.

- `simplify()`: Simple graphs are graphs which do not contain loop and multiple edges.

Source Code:

```
library("igraph")
```

```
kite <-
graph.famous("Krackhardt_Kite")
vcount(kite) ecount(kite)
ecount(kite) / (vcount(kite) * (vcount(kite) - 1) / 2)

dir_graph <- graph.formula(A <+ B, A <+ D, A -+ C, B -+
C, B -+ E, B -+ F, C -+ D, C -+ F, D -+ E)
plot(dir_graph) reciprocity(dir_graph)
dyad.census(dir_graph)
mutual <- dyad.census(dir_graph)$mut
mutual / (ecount(dir_graph))

atri <- adjacent.triangles(kite)
plot(kite, vertex.label = atri)
transitivity(kite, type = "local")
adjacent.triangles(kite) / (degree(kite) * (degree(kite)
- 1) /
2)

graph_2 <- barabasi.game(50, p = 2, directed = F)
graph_1 <- watts.strogatz.game(1, size = 100, nei = 5, p
=
0.05)
```

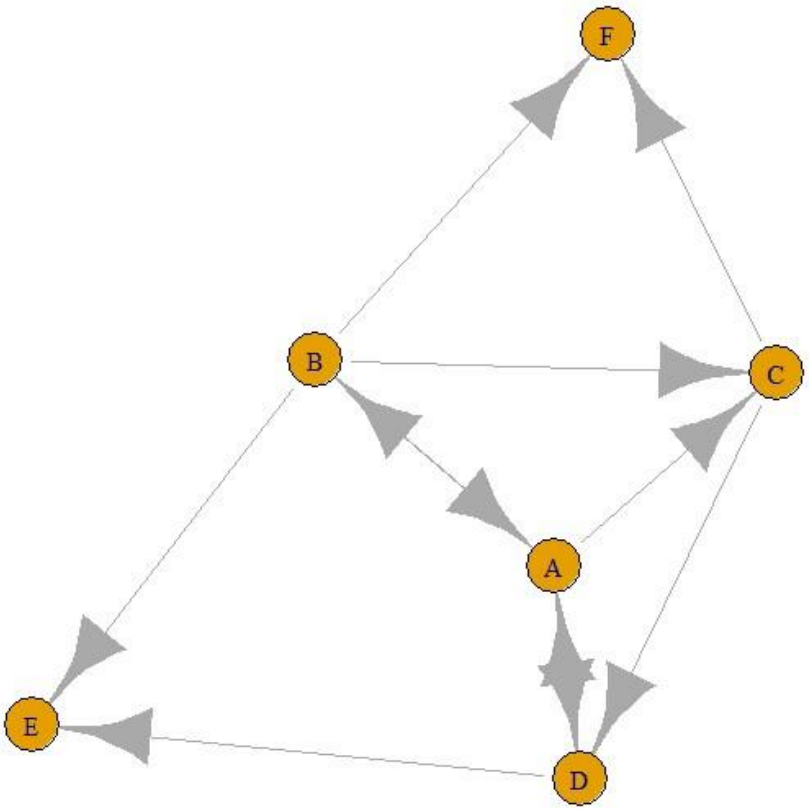
```
graph <- graph.union(graph_1,

graph_2) graph <- simplify(graph)

plot(graph)
```

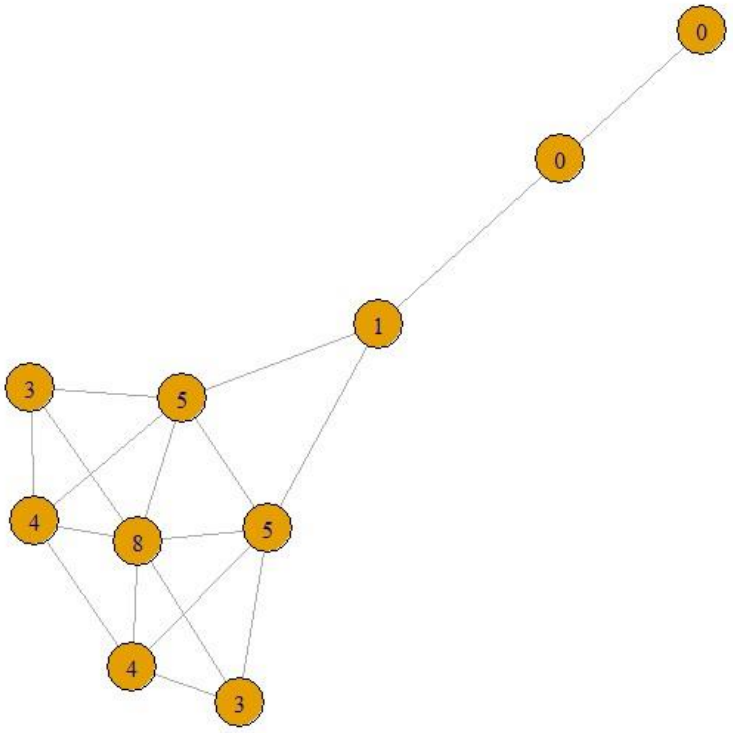
Output:

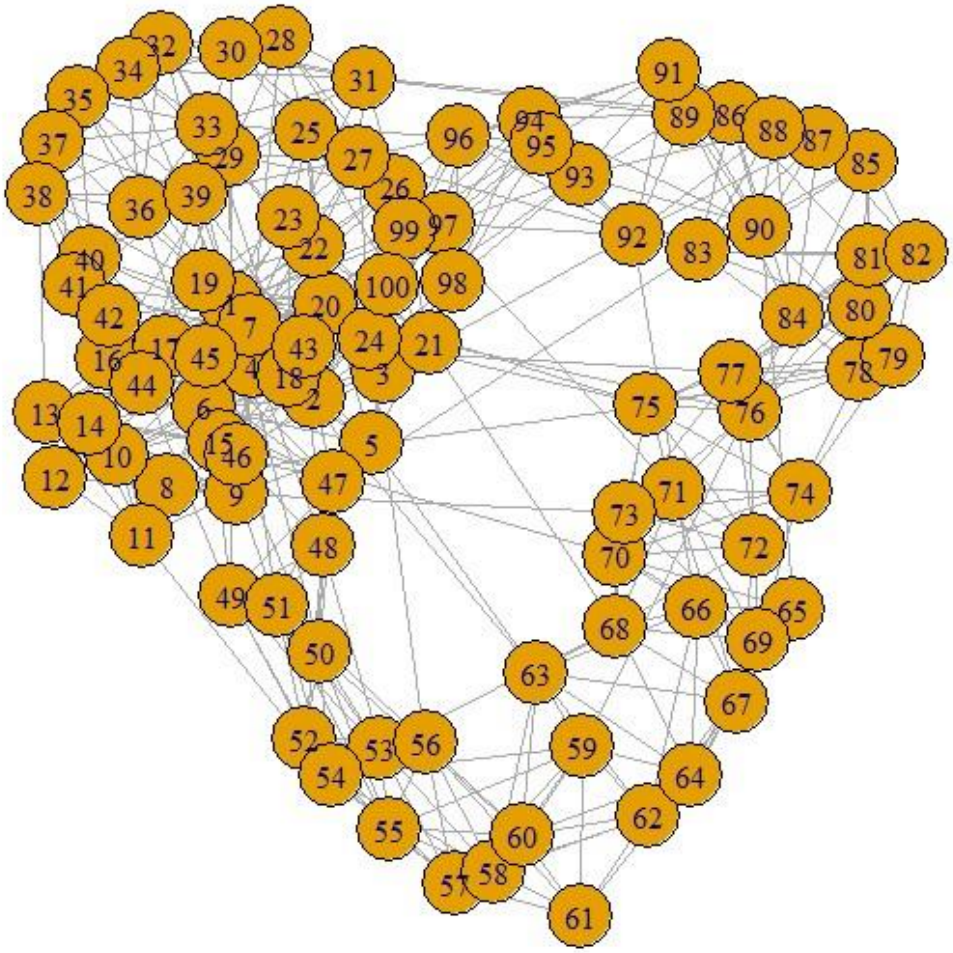
```
> library("igraph")
>
> kite ← graph.famous("Krackhardt_Kite")
> vcount(kite)
[1] 10
> ecount(kite)
[1] 18
> ecount(kite) / (vcount(kite) * (vcount(kite) - 1) / 2)
[1] 0.4
>
> dir_graph ← graph.formula(A ++ B, A ++ D, A -+ C, B -+ C, B -+ E, B -+ F, C -+ D, C -+ F, D -+ E)
> plot(dir_graph)
> reciprocity(dir_graph)
[1] 0.3636364
```

```
> reciprocity(dir_graph)
[1] 0.3636364
> dyad.census(dir_graph)
$mut
[1] 2

$asym
[1] 7

$null
[1] 6

> mutual ← dyad.census(dir_graph)$mut
> mutual / (ecount(dir_graph))
[1] 0.1818182
>
> atri ← adjacent.triangles(kite)
> plot(kite, vertex.label = atri)
> transitivity(kite, type = "local")
 [1] 0.6666667 0.6666667 1.0000000 0.5333333 1.0000000 0.5000000 0.5000000 0.3333333 0.0000000
[10]       NaN
```

```
> adjacent.triangles(kite) / (degree(kite) * (degree(kite) - 1) / 2)
 [1] 0.6666667 0.6666667 1.0000000 0.5333333 1.0000000 0.5000000 0.5000000 0.3333333 0.0000000
[10]       NaN
>
> graph_2 ← barabasi.game(50, p = 2, directed = F)
> graph_1 ← watts.strogatz.game(1, size = 100, nei = 5, p = 0.05)
> graph ← graph.union(graph_1, graph_2)
> graph ← simplify(graph)
> plot(graph)
```


F
B
C
A
E
D


0
0
1
3
5
4
8
5
4
3



Practical 4

Aim: For a given network find the following:

- Length of the shortest path from a given node to another node
- The density of the graph
- Draw egocentric network of node G with chosen configuration parameters.

Software(s) used:

- R ver. 4.1.3

- RStudio ver. 2022.02.0+433

External packages required:

- igraph

Description:

- **The** `igraph` **package:** igraph is a library and R package for network analysis.
  The main goals of the igraph library is to provide a set of data types and functions for:
- pain-free implementation of graph algorithms,
- fast handling of large graphs, with millions of vertices and edges, allowing rapid prototyping via high level languages like R.

- `library()`: `library()` and `require()` load and attach addon packages.
- `as.matrix()`: `matrix()` creates a matrix from the given set of values. `as.matrix()` attempts to turn its argument into a matrix.

- `read.table()`: Reads a file in table format and creates a data frame from it, with cases corresponding to lines and variables to fields in the file.

- `colnames()` and `rownames()`: Retrieve or set the row or column names of a matrix-like object.

- `is.na()`: The generic function `is.na()` indicates which elements are missing.

- `graph.adjacency()`: `graph_from_adjacency_matrix()` is a flexible function for creating igraph graphs from adjacency matrices.

- `plot()`: Draw a scatter plot with decorations such as axes and titles in the active graphics window.

- `shortest.paths()`: `shortest_paths()` calculates one shortest path (the path itself, and not just its length) from or to the given vertex.

- `print()`: `print()` prints its argument and returns it invisibly.

- `graph.formula()`: This function is useful if you want to create a small (named) graph quickly, it works for both directed and undirected graphs.

- `graph.density()`: The density of a graph is the ratio of the number of edges and the number of possible edges.
- `simplify()`: Simple graphs are graphs which do not contain loop and multiple edges.

Source Code:

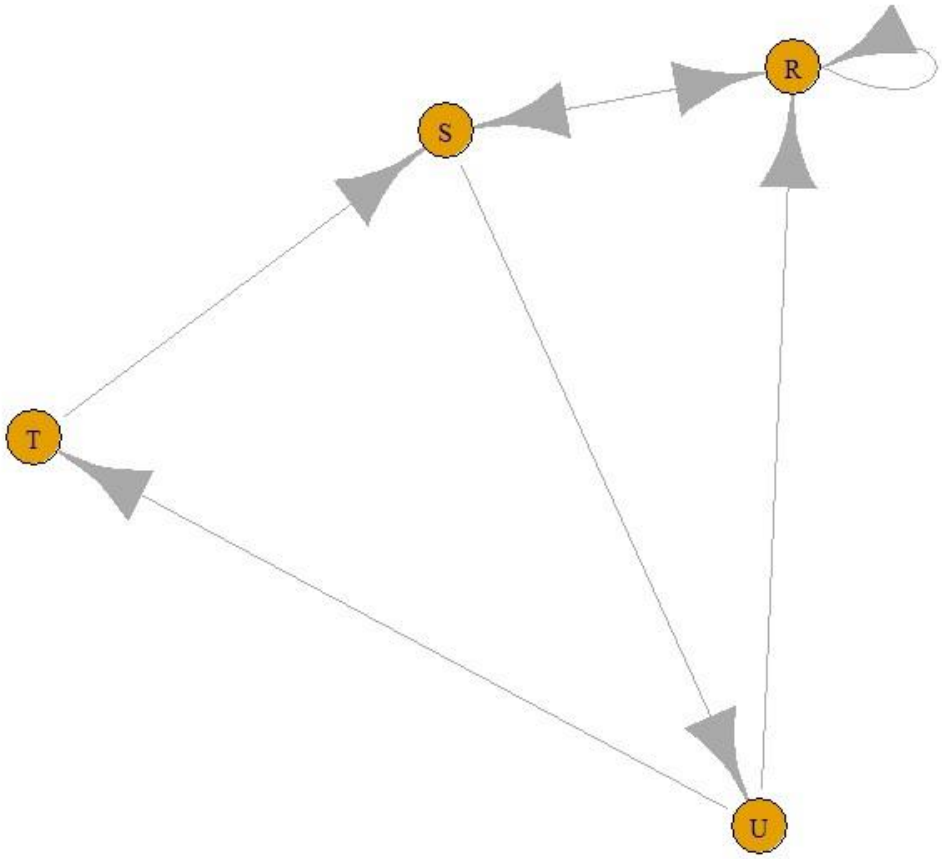
```
library(igraph)

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
```

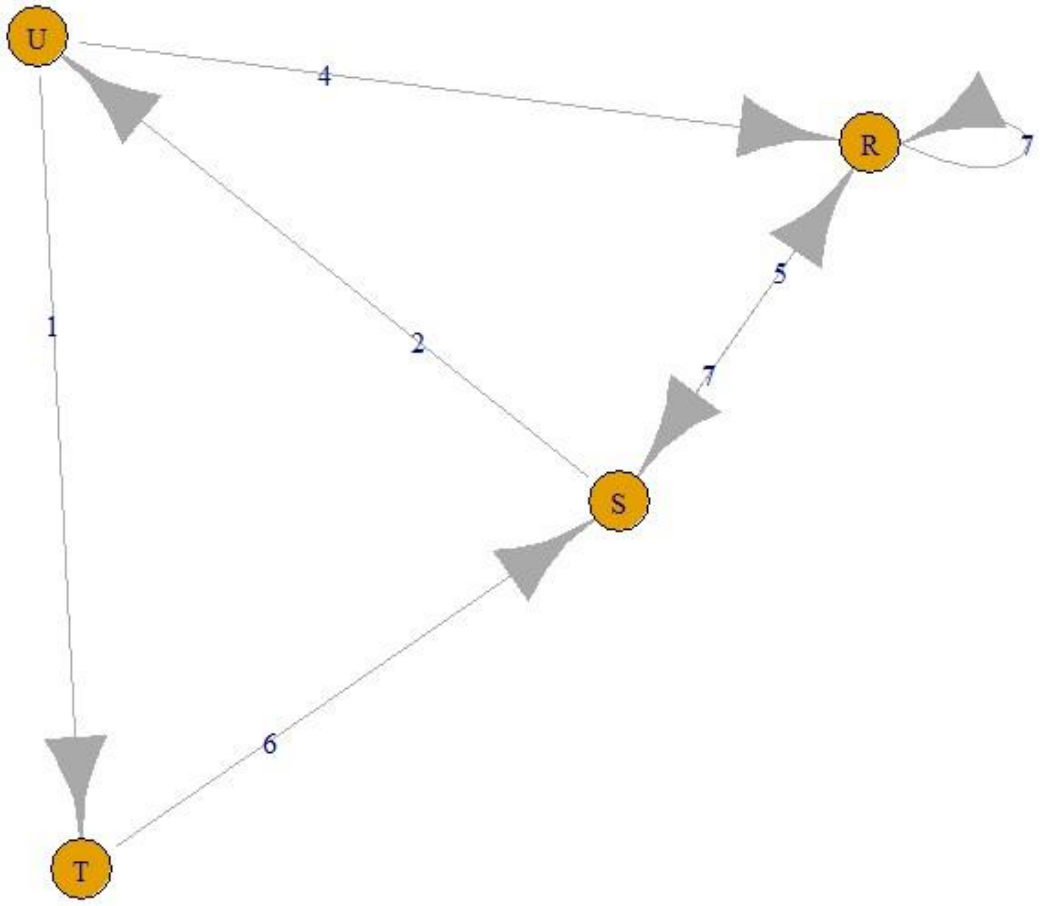
```
U 4 0 1 0", header=T))nms <- matt[, 1] matt <- matt[, -1]
colnames(matt) <- rownames(matt) <- nms
matt[is.na(matt)] <- 0
g <- graph.adjacency(matt,weighted=TRUE)
plot(g)

s.paths <- shortest.paths(g, algorithm = "dijkstra")
print(s.paths)

shortest.paths(g, v="R", to="S")
plot(g, edge.label=E(g)$weight) dg
<- graph.formula(1-+2, 1-+3, 2<+3)
plot(dg)

graph.density(dg, loops=TRUE)
graph.density(simplify(dg), loops=FALSE)
```

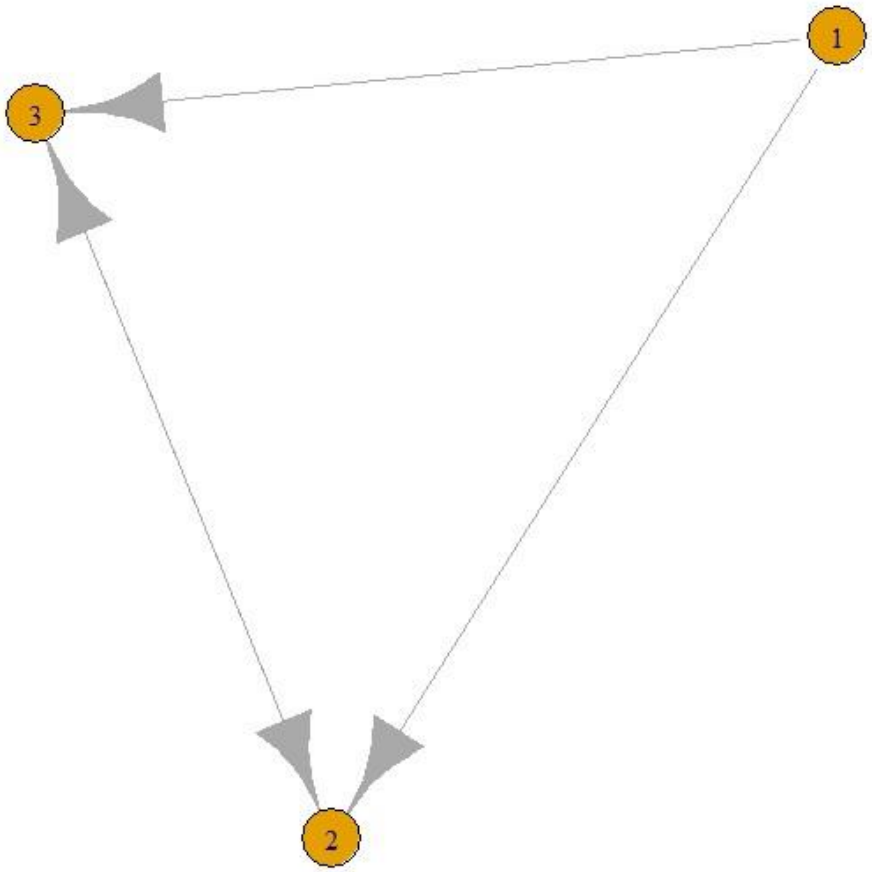
Output:

```
> library(igraph)
> 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))
> nms ← matt[, 1]
> matt ← matt[, -1]
> colnames(matt) ← rownames(matt) ← nms
> matt[is.na(matt)] ← 0
> g ← graph.adjacency(matt,weighted=TRUE)
> plot(g)
>
> 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
>
```

```
> shortest.paths(g, v="R", to="S")
  S
R 5
> plot(g, edge.label=E(g)$weight)
>
> dg ← graph.formula(1-+2, 1-+3, 2++3)
> plot(dg)
>
> graph.density(dg, loops=TRUE)
[1] 0.4444444
> graph.density(simplify(dg), loops=FALSE)
[1] 0.6666667
>
```


R
S
T
U


U
R
S
T
1
2
4
5
6
7
7


1
3
2

Practical 5

Aim: Write a program to distinguish between a network as a matrix, a network as an edge list and a network as a sociogram (or "network graph") using 3 distinct networks representatives of each.

Software(s) used:

- R ver. 4.1.3
- RStudio ver. 2022.02.0+433

External packages required:

- igraph

Description:

- **The** `igraph` **package:** igraph is a library and R package for network analysis.
  The main goals of the igraph library is to provide a set of data types and functions for:
- pain-free implementation of graph algorithms,
- fast handling of large graphs, with millions of vertices and edges, allowing rapid prototyping via high level languages like R.

- `library()`: `library()` and `require()` load and attach addon packages.
- `graph.formula()`: This function is useful if you want to create a small (named) graph quickly, it works for both directed and undirected graphs.

- `plot()`: Draw a scatter plot with decorations such as axes and titles in the active graphics window.

- `get.adjacency()`: Sometimes it is useful to work with a standard representation of a graph, like an adjacency matrix.

- `E()`: An edge sequence is a vector containing numeric edge ids, with a special class attribute that allows custom operations: selecting subsets of edges based on attributes, or graph structure, creating the intersection, union of edges, etc.

- `get.adjedgelist()`: Create adjacency lists from a graph, either for adjacent edges or for neighboring vertices.

Source Code:

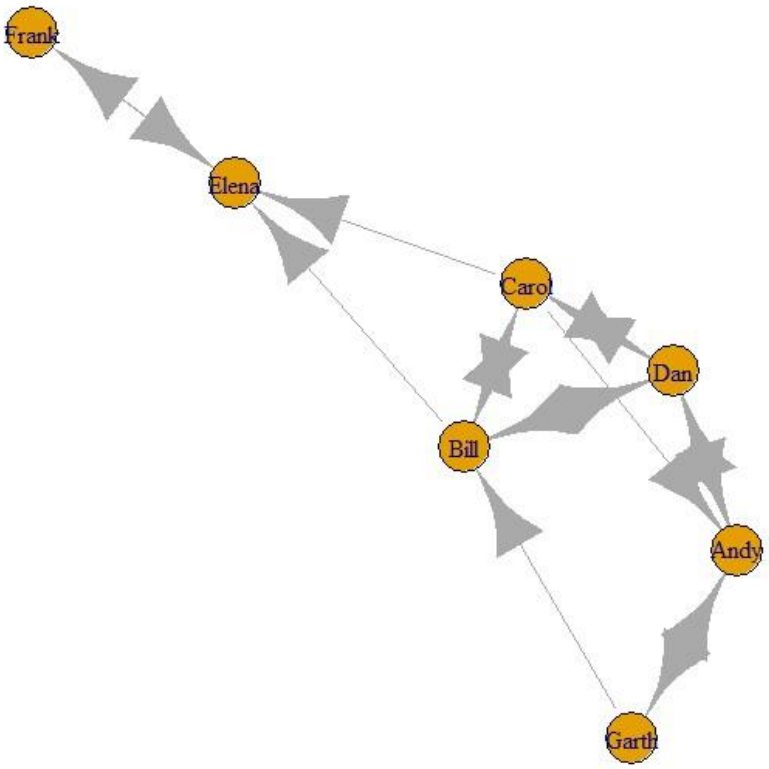
```
library(igraph)


sociogram <- graph.formula(Andy<+Garth,Garth-+Bill,Bill-
                              +Elena,Elena<+Frank,Carol-
                            +Andy,Carol-+Elena,Carol+
                            +Dan,Carol<+Bill,Dan<+Andy,
                           Dan<+Bill)


plot(sociogram)

get.adjacency(sociogram)

E(sociogram)

get.adjedgelist(sociogram)
```

Output:

```
> library(igraph)
>
> sociogram ← graph.formula(Andy++Garth,Garth-+Bill,Bill-
+                           +Elena,Elena++Frank,Carol-+Andy,Carol-
+                           +Elena,Carol++Dan,Carol++Bill,Dan++Andy,Dan++Bill)
>
> plot(sociogram)
>
> get.adjacency(sociogram)
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   .
```

```
> E(sociogram)
+ 16/16 edges from f262a60 (vertex names):
 [1] Andy →Garth Andy →Dan   Garth→Andy  Garth→Bill
 [5] Bill →Elena Bill →Carol Bill →Dan   Elena→Frank
 [9] Frank→Elena Carol→Andy  Carol→Bill  Carol→Elena
[13] Carol→Dan   Dan  →Andy  Dan  →Bill  Dan  →Carol
> get.adjedgelist(sociogram)
$Andy
+ 5/16 edges from f262a60 (vertex names):
[1] Andy →Garth Andy →Dan   Garth→Andy  Carol→Andy
[5] Dan  →Andy

$Garth
+ 3/16 edges from f262a60 (vertex names):
[1] Garth→Andy  Garth→Bill  Andy →Garth

$Bill
+ 6/16 edges from f262a60 (vertex names):
[1] Bill →Elena Bill →Carol Bill →Dan   Garth→Bill
[5] Carol→Bill  Dan  →Bill
```

```
$Elena
+ 4/16 edges from f262a60 (vertex names):
[1] Elena→Frank Bill →Elena Frank→Elena Carol→Elena

$Frank
+ 2/16 edges from f262a60 (vertex names):
[1] Frank→Elena Elena→Frank

$Carol
+ 6/16 edges from f262a60 (vertex names):
[1] Carol→Andy  Carol→Bill  Carol→Elena Carol→Dan
[5] Bill →Carol Dan  →Carol

$Dan
+ 6/16 edges from f262a60 (vertex names):
[1] Dan  →Andy  Dan  →Bill  Dan  →Carol Andy →Dan
[5] Bill →Dan   Carol→Dan
```



Practical 6

Aim: Write a program to exhibit structural equivalence, automatic equivalence, and regular equivalence from a network.

Software(s) used:

- R ver. 4.1.3
- RStudio ver. 2022.02.0+433

External packages required:

- igraph
- sna

Description:

- **The** `igraph` **package:** igraph is a library and R package for network analysis.
  The main goals of the igraph library is to provide a set of data types and functions for:
- pain-free implementation of graph algorithms,
- fast handling of large graphs, with millions of vertices and edges, allowing rapid prototyping via high level languages like R.

- **The** `sna` **package**: `sna` is a package containing a range of tools for social network analysis. Supported functionality includes node and graph-level indices, structural distance and covariance methods, structural equivalence detection, p* modeling, random graph generation, and 2D/3D network visualization (among other things).

- `library()`: `library()` and `require()` load and attach addon packages.

- `read.csv()`: Reads a file in table format and creates a data frame from it, with cases corresponding to lines and variables to fields in the file.

- `equiv.clust()`: `equiv.clust()` uses a definition of approximate equivalence (`equiv.fun()`) to form a hierarchical clustering of network positions.

- `plot()`: Draw a scatter plot with decorations such as axes and titles in the active graphics window.

- `sedist()`: `sedist()` uses the graphs indicated by g in the arguments to assess the extent to which each vertex is structurally equivalent.

- `cmdscale()`: Classical multidimensional scaling (MDS) of a data matrix.

- `as.dist()`: This function computes and returns the distance matrix computed by using the specified distance measure to compute the distances between the rows of a data matrix.

- `blockmodel()`: Given a set of equivalence classes and one or more graphs, blockmodel will form a blockmodel of the input graph(s) based on the classes in question

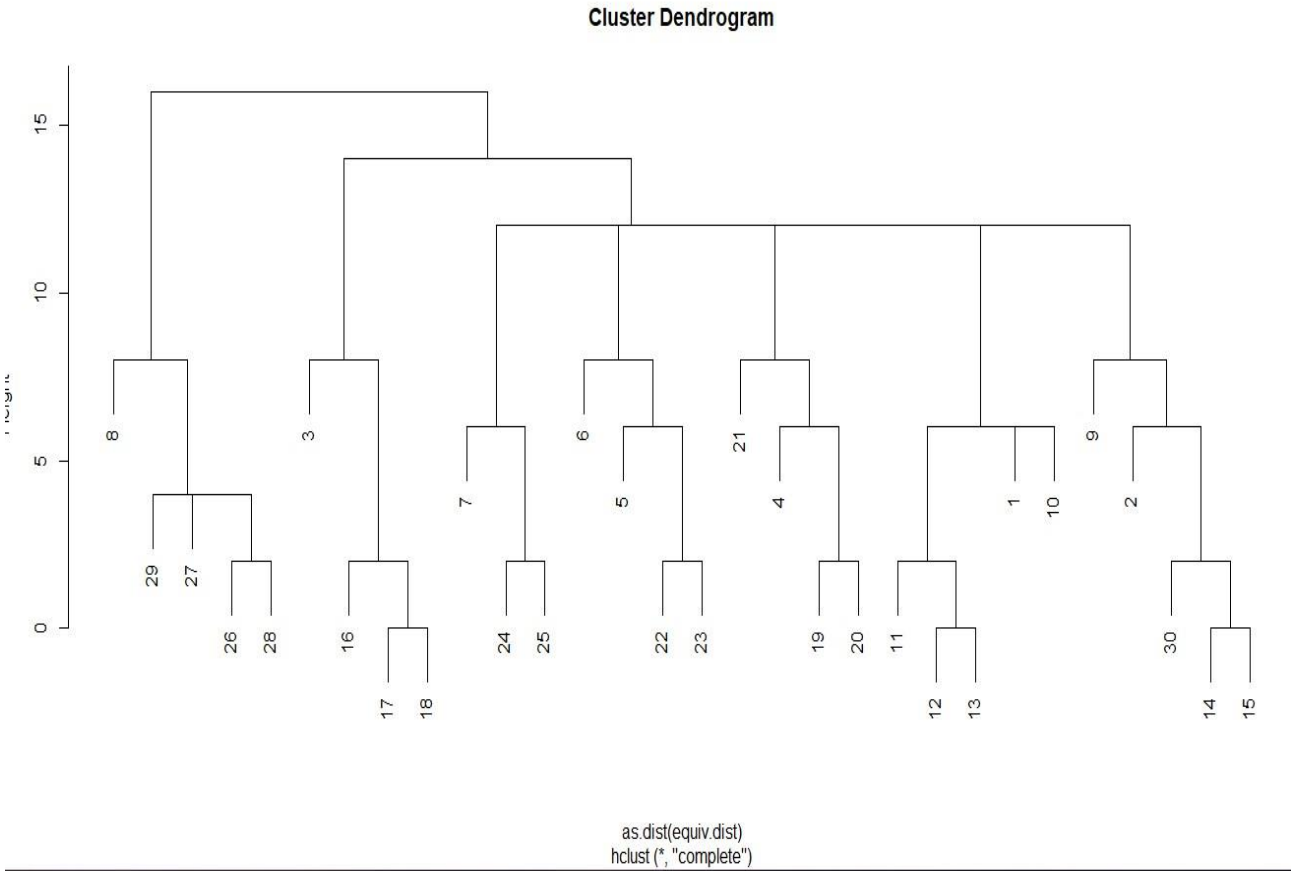
Source Code:

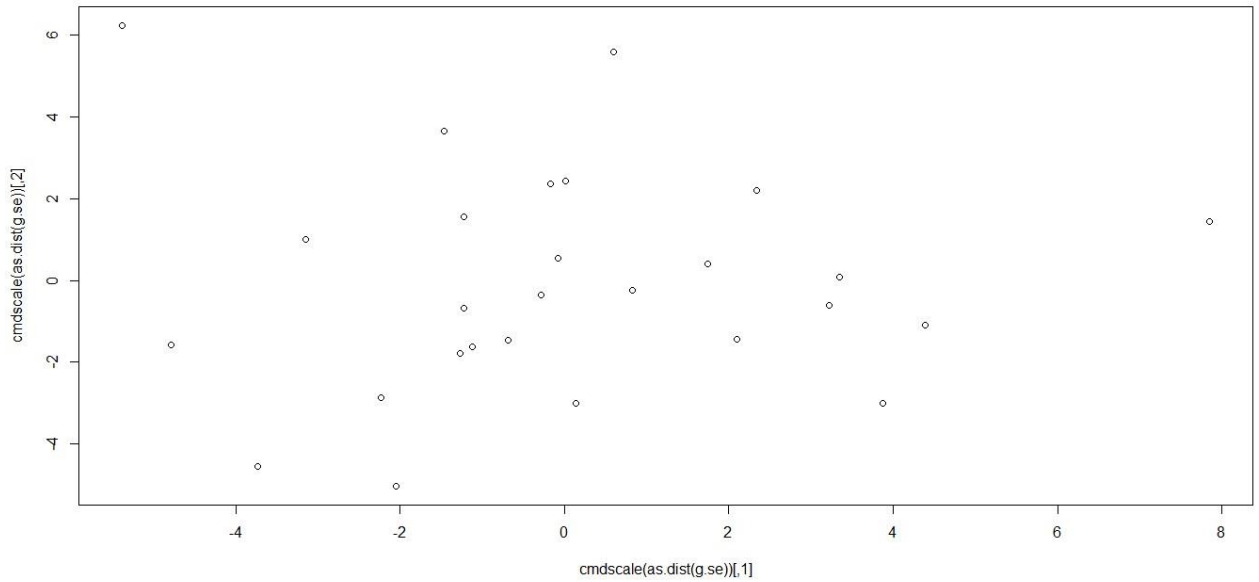
```
library(sna)

library(igraph)
```

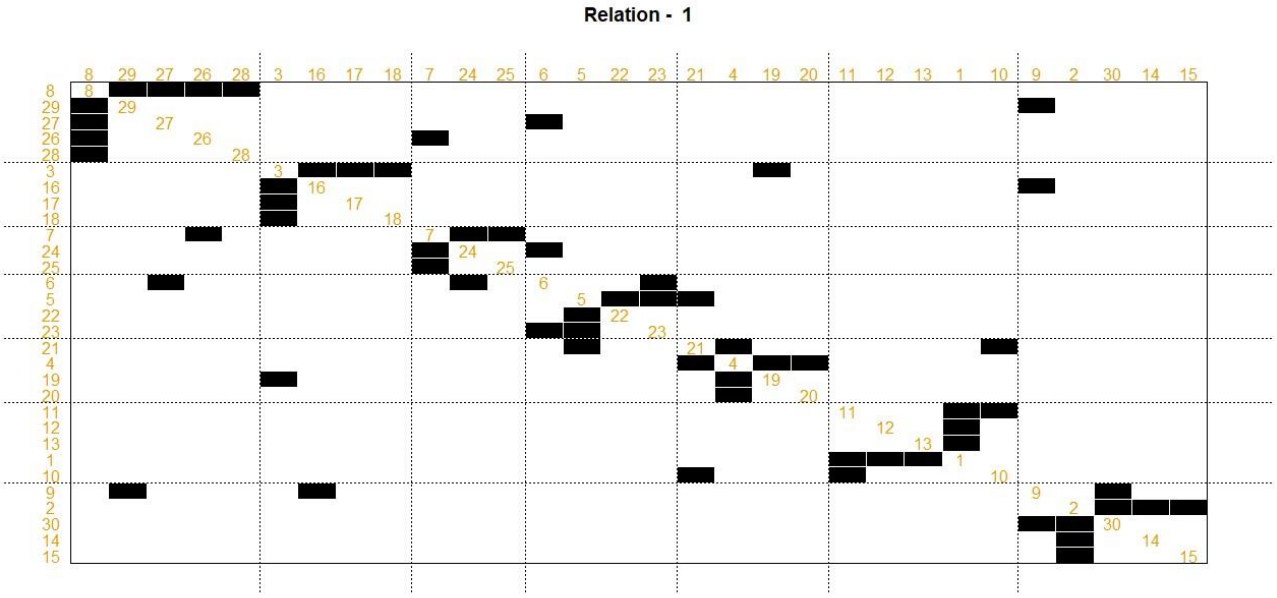
```
links2 <- read.csv("C:/Temp/input_files/edges1.csv",
header=T, row.names=1) eq<-equiv.clust(links2) plot(eq)


g.se<-sedist(links2)


plot(cmdscale(as.dist(g.se)))
b<-blockmodel(links2,eq,h=10)
plot(b)
```

Output:

```
> library(sna)
> library(igraph)
> links2 ← read.csv("C:/Temp/input_files/edges1.csv", header=T, row.names=1)
> eq←equiv.clust(links2)
> plot(eq)
>
> g.se←sedist(links2)
>
> plot(cmdscale(as.dist(g.se)))
> b←blockmodel(links2,eq,h=10)
> plot(b)
>
```


Cluster Dendrogram
0
5
10
15
8
29
27
26
28
3
16
17
18
7
24
25
6
5
22
23
21
4
19
20
11
12
13
1
10
9
2
30
14
15
as.dist(equiv.dist)
hclust (*, "complete")


cmdscale(as.dist(g.se))[,2]
-4
-2
0
2
4
6
-4
-2
0
2
4
6
8
cmdscale(as.dist(g.se))[,1]


Relation - 1
8 29 27 26 28 3 16 17 18 7 24 25 6 5 22 23 21 4 19 20 11 12 13 1 10 9 2 30 14 15

Practical 7

Aim: Perform SVD analysis of a network.

Software(s) used:

- R ver. 4.1.3
- RStudio ver. 2022.02.0+433

External packages required:

- igraph

Description:

- **The** `igraph` **package:** igraph is a library and R package for network analysis.
  The main goals of the igraph library is to provide a set of data types and functions for:
- pain-free implementation of graph algorithms,
- fast handling of large graphs, with millions of vertices and edges, allowing rapid prototyping via high level languages like R.

- `matrix()`: `matrix()` creates a matrix from the given set of values.

- `c()`: Combines values into a vector or list.

- `print()`: `print()` prints its argument and returns it invisibly.
- `svd()`: Compute the singular-value decomposition of a rectangular matrix.

Source Code:

```
library(igraph)
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, 1, 1,
    1), 9,
4) print(a)
svd(a)
```

Output:

```
> library(igraph)
> 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)
> 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
```

```
> svd(a)
$d
[1] 3.464102e+00 1.732051e+00 1.732051e+00 1.922963e-16

$u
            [,1]       [,2]          [,3]          [,4]
 [1,] -0.3333333  0.4714045 -1.741269e-16  7.760882e-01
 [2,] -0.3333333  0.4714045 -3.692621e-16 -1.683504e-01
 [3,] -0.3333333  0.4714045 -5.301858e-17 -6.077378e-01
 [4,] -0.3333333 -0.2357023 -4.082483e-01  6.774193e-17
 [5,] -0.3333333 -0.2357023 -4.082483e-01  6.774193e-17
 [6,] -0.3333333 -0.2357023 -4.082483e-01  6.774193e-17
 [7,] -0.3333333 -0.2357023  4.082483e-01  5.194768e-17
 [8,] -0.3333333 -0.2357023  4.082483e-01  5.194768e-17
 [9,] -0.3333333 -0.2357023  4.082483e-01  5.194768e-17

$v
           [,1]       [,2]          [,3] [,4]
[1,] -0.8660254  0.0000000 -4.378026e-17  0.5
[2,] -0.2886751  0.8164966 -2.509507e-16 -0.5
[3,] -0.2886751 -0.4082483 -7.071068e-01 -0.5
[4,] -0.2886751 -0.4082483  7.071068e-01 -0.5
```