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Create Basic Visualizations

This page is designed to introduce basic visualization for social network analysis in R.

First make sure you have network data loaded in R (see [Create Network Object](#))

Visualize the data

First we need to load a library with visualization capabilities. I'll start with 'igraph', which is its own package.

```
library(igraph)
```

Note that igraph's excellent documentation is accessible via the command `?igraph`.

Read in the data with the following command:

```
fradj = read.delim("http://stanford.edu/~messaging/Krack-High-Tec-ADVICE.tab",  
header = TRUE, row.names = 1)
```

```
colnames(fradj) = 1:21
```

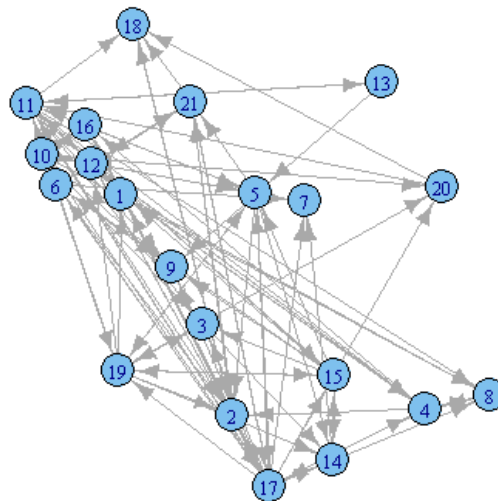
Now, create an igraph object out of the friendship data:

```
frnet = graph.adjacency(fradj)
```

```
frnet
```

This last command will show a summary of the frnet igraph object in directed edgelist format. Let's see the network!

```
plot.igraph(frnet)
```



But the nodes are placed randomly on the graph. We can see more with a better layout. At least in igraph, the best layout algorithm seems to be Fruchterman-Reingold (1991). Let's draw the graph again using this algorithm:

```
plot.igraph(frnet, layout=layout.fruchterman.reingold)
```

RELEVANT ONLINE RESOURCES

[R project website](#)

get R and relevant sna packages here, plus many other resources

[R - getting started](#)

list of online books, short guides, and reference cards to get started using R

[Intro to Social Network Methods](#)

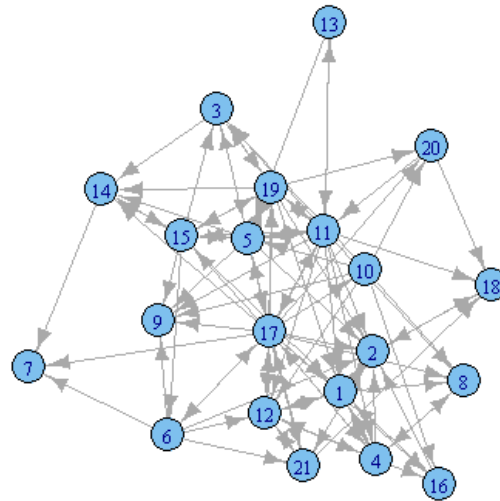
an excellent and free online book on social network analysis

[statnet website](#)

a series of R packages for network analysis, ideal for network/regression models

[igraph website](#)

an excellent package for working with network data and network visualization



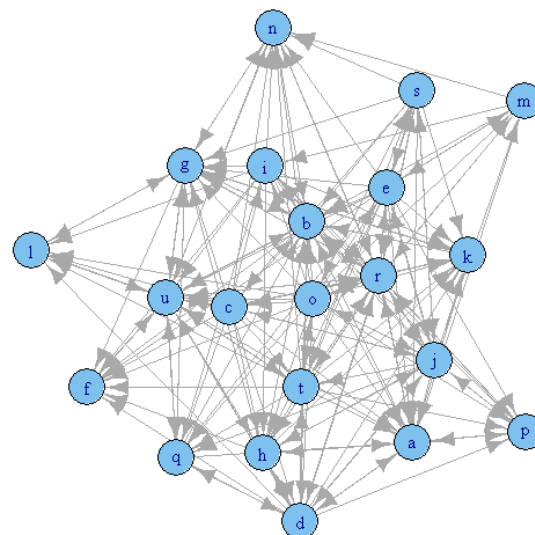
Much better. But the labels are blank, let's assign the vertex (node) names as the labels. First take a look at the names and then assign them to the label:

```
V(frnet)$name
```

Isn't it nice how we can access vertex (nodal) data as a vector via this syntax? This will come in handy for more complex visualizations.

For this network, we'll set the labels to letters in the alphabet:

```
V(frnet)$label = letters[as.numeric(V(frnet)$name)]
plot.igraph(frnet, layout=layout.fruchterman.reingold)
```



Now this graph looks ok, but there's a lot more we can do with R's visualization capabilities. You can learn more about how to get R to do some really good stuff at the page on [affiliation data and visualization](#).

Works Cited:

Krackhardt, David (1992). "The Strength of Strong Ties: The Importance of Philos in Organizations." In chapter 8 of *Networks and Organizations: Structure, Form, and Action*. Eds. Nitin Nohria and Robert Eccles. Boston: Harvard Business School Press.

Borgatti, S. P., Everett, M. G., and Freeman, L. C. (2002). *Ucinet 6 for windows: Software for social network analysis*.

Fruchterman, T.M.J. and Reingold, E.M. (1991). Graph Drawing by Force-directed Placement. *Software - Practice and Experience*, 21(11):1129-1164.

Csardi G, Nepusz T: The igraph software package for complex network research, *InterJournal, Complex Systems* 1695. 2006. <http://igraph.sf.net>

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