

## Exercise 2

```
library(dplyr)

##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

library(tidygraph)

## Warning: package 'tidygraph' was built under R version 4.1.3
##
## Attaching package: 'tidygraph'
## The following object is masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   filter

library(tidyverse)

## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --
## v ggplot2 3.3.5      v purrr 0.3.4
## v tibble 3.1.4       v stringr 1.4.0
## v tidyr 1.1.3        v forcats 0.5.1
## v readr 2.0.1

## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x tidygraph::filter() masks dplyr::filter(), stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()

library(ggraph)

## Warning: package 'ggraph' was built under R version 4.1.3
df = read.csv('Fakebook_edges.csv')
df

##      X Y
## 1    6 5
## 2    6 10
## 3    6 8
## 4    5 6
## 5    5 10
## 6    5 3
## 7   10 6
## 8   10 5
```

```
## 9 10 3
## 10 10 8
## 11 10 9
## 12 3 5
## 13 3 10
## 14 3 4
## 15 3 8
## 16 3 9
## 17 4 3
## 18 4 9
## 19 8 6
## 20 8 10
## 21 8 3
## 22 8 9
## 23 8 7
## 24 9 3
## 25 9 4
## 26 9 10
## 27 9 8
## 28 9 7
## 29 7 8
## 30 7 2
## 31 7 9
## 32 2 7
## 33 2 1
## 34 1 2
```

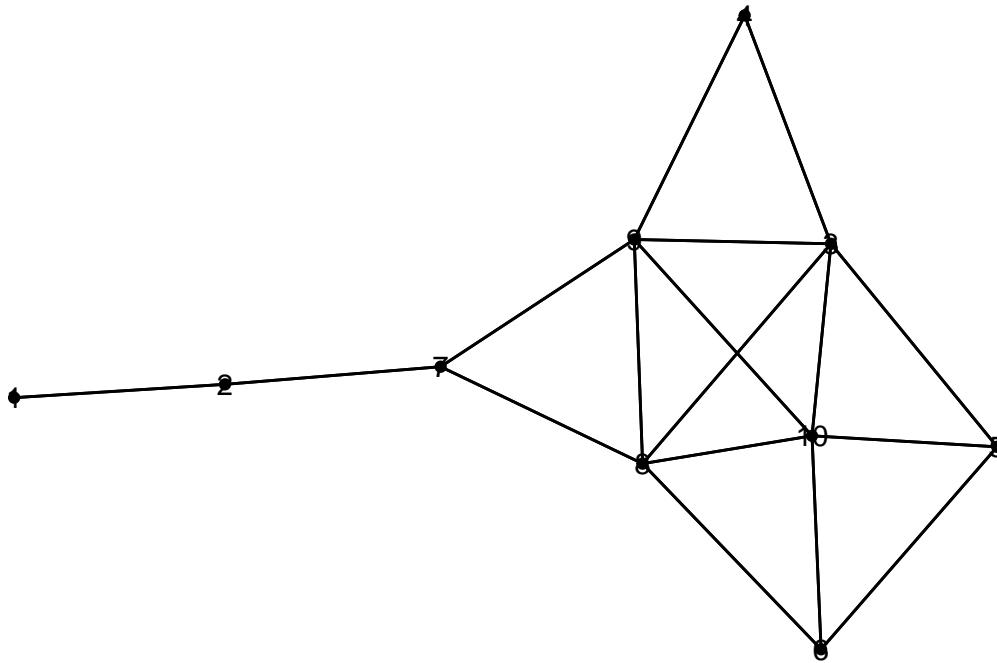
```
graph = as_tbl_graph(df)
```

```
#https://www.data-imaginist.com/2017/introducing-tidygraph/
```

```
# printing the network
```

```
ggraph(graph) +
  geom_edge_link() +
  geom_node_point()+
  geom_node_text(aes(label = name)) +
  theme_graph()
```

```
## Using `stress` as default layout
```



```
# centrality degree: counting edges of each node
graph =graph %>%
  activate(nodes) %>%
  mutate(centrality_degree = centrality_degree())
```

```
graph
```

```
## # A tbl_graph: 10 nodes and 34 edges
## #
## # A directed simple graph with 1 component
## #
## # Node Data: 10 x 2 (active)
##   name centrality_degree
##   <chr>      <dbl>
## 1 6          3
## 2 5          3
## 3 10         5
## 4 3          5
## 5 4          2
## 6 8          5
## # ... with 4 more rows
## #
## # Edge Data: 34 x 2
##   from to
##   <int> <int>
## 1     1  2
```

```
## 2      1      3
## 3      1      6
## # ... with 31 more rows

# centrality degree: counting edges of each node
graph = graph %>%
  activate(nodes) %>%
  mutate(centrality_betweenness = centrality_betweenness())

## Warning in betweenness(graph = graph, v = V(graph), directed = directed, :
## 'nobigint' is deprecated since igraph 1.3 and will be removed in igraph 1.4

graph %>%
  filter(name %in% c(7,8,9,10))

## # A tbl_graph: 4 nodes and 10 edges
## #
## # A directed simple graph with 1 component
## #
## # Node Data: 4 x 3 (active)
##   name centrality_degree centrality_betweenness
##   <chr>      <dbl>          <dbl>
## 1 10          5              6.53
## 2 8           5              18.1
## 3 9           5              17.2
## 4 7           3              28
## #
## # Edge Data: 10 x 2
##   from to
##   <int> <int>
## 1     1  2
## 2     1  3
## 3     2  1
## # ... with 7 more rows
```

Based on the computations of degree and betweenness centralities, we can see that spots B (8) and A (7) are the most appealing to sit in. First, between spots B,C,D, they all share the same centrality degree of 5 (5 edges each), so the thing that sets them apart is the centrality betweenness –how valuable is their position to bring together separate ‘cliques’ in the network–. From there we can see that B is the preferable spot. Going further, we see that spot A (7) has a notably lower degree centrality, but however outshines the rest in terms of betweenness score.

Therefore, it will depend more on the intern and his/her intentions or preferences for relationship building to decide which of these 2 to select. In my opinion, considering an internship of 3 months, I think it is better to maximize the amount of trusting relationships built, so I lean towards choosing seat B.