

# script.R

johnathan

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```
# Script Prepared by Johnathan Yap (A0201567J) #  
# PL4246: Networks in Psychology (AY22/23 Semester 1) #
```

```
#set working directory first if you haven't
```

```
#loading necessary packages
```

```
library("readxl")
```

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

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'igraph'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
```

```
##
```

```
##      decompose, spectrum
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
```

```
##
```

```
##      union
```

```
library("igraphdata")
```

```
library("dplyr")
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:igraph':
```

```
##
```

```
##      as_data_frame, groups, union
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
```

```
##
```

```
##      filter, lag
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
```

```
##
```

```
##      intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
library("tidyverse")
```

```
## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --
```

```
## v ggplot2 3.3.6      v purrr 0.3.4
## v tibble 3.1.7       v stringr 1.4.0
## v tidyr 1.1.3        v forcats 0.5.1
## v readr 1.4.0
```

```
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x tibble::as_data_frame() masks dplyr::as_data_frame(), igraph::as_data_frame()
## x purrr::compose()      masks igraph::compose()
## x tidyr::crossing()     masks igraph::crossing()
## x dplyr::filter()       masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::groups()       masks igraph::groups()
## x dplyr::lag()          masks stats::lag()
## x purrr::simplify()     masks igraph::simplify()
```

```
# [Step 1: Preparing the Nodes and Edges]
```

```
#storing nodes data into a variable named "nodes"
```

```
nodes <- read_excel("/Users/johnathan/Desktop/y4s1/Networks Data/Nodes.xlsx")
```

```
#viewing the output for the nodes
```

```
view(nodes)
```

```
#storing edges data into a variable named "edges"
```

```
edges <- read_excel("/Users/johnathan/Desktop/y4s1/Networks Data/Edges.xlsx")
```

```
#viewing the output for edges
```

```
view(edges)
```

```
#summary of data from nodes and edges
```

```
summary(nodes)
```

```
##      name      gender      position      party.type
## Length:72      Length:72      Length:72      Min.    :1.000
## Class :character Class :character Class :character 1st Qu.:2.000
## Mode  :character Mode  :character Mode  :character Median :2.000
##                                     Mean  :1.903
##                                     3rd Qu.:2.000
##                                     Max.   :3.000
## party.label      race      age      sector
## Length:72      Length:72      Min.    :32.00      Length:72
## Class :character Class :character 1st Qu.:44.00      Class :character
## Mode  :character Mode  :character Median :50.00      Mode  :character
##                                     Mean  :49.79
##                                     3rd Qu.:56.00
##                                     Max.   :70.00
## date.joined
## Min.    :1984
## 1st Qu.:2011
## Median :2015
## Mean   :2013
```

```
## 3rd Qu.:2020
## Max. :2020
```

```
summary(edges)
```

```
##      From      To      Weight      Type
## Length:1608 Length:1608 Min. :1 Length:1608
## Class :character Class :character 1st Qu.:1 Class :character
## Mode :character Mode :character Median :1 Mode :character
##
##      Mean :1
##      3rd Qu.:1
##      Max. :1
```

```
# [Step 2: Converting Raw Data into an igraph object]
net <- graph_from_data_frame(d=edges, vertices=nodes, directed=T)
class(net) #checking if it's an igraph object
```

```
## [1] "igraph"
```

```
E(net) # The edges of the "net" object; 1608 edges identified
```

```
## + 1608/1608 edges from 7ba26e3 (vertex names):
## [1] He Ting Ru ->Grace Fu Hai Yien
## [2] He Ting Ru ->Grace Fu Hai Yien
## [3] Tan Wu Meng ->Grace Fu Hai Yien
## [4] Tan Wu Meng ->Desmond Lee
## [5] Yip Hon Weng ->Gan Kim Yong
## [6] Kwek Hian Chuan Henry->Tan See Leng
## [7] Chua Kheng Wee Louis ->Tan See Leng
## [8] Edward Chia Bing Hui ->Gan Kim Yong
## [9] Louis Ng Kok Kwang ->Ong Ye Kung
## [10] Louis Ng Kok Kwang ->Ong Ye Kung
## + ... omitted several edges
```

```
V(net) # The vertices of the "net" object; 72 vertices identified
```

```
## + 72/72 vertices, named, from 7ba26e3:
## [1] Gerald Giam Yean Song Sylvia Lim
## [3] Muhamad Faisal Abdul Manap Leon Perera
## [5] Pritam Singh Darryl David
## [7] Gan Thiam Poh Lee Hsien Loong
## [9] Nadia Ahmad Samdin Ng Ling Ling
## [11] Chong Kee Hiong Ng Eng Hen
## [13] Saktiandi Supaat Murali Pillai
## [15] Liang Eng Hwa Gan Kim Yong
## [17] Don Wee Zhulkarnain Abdul Rahim
## [19] Cheryl Chan Wei Ling Jessica Tan Soon Neo
## + ... omitted several vertices
```

```

# [Step 3: Aesthetics]

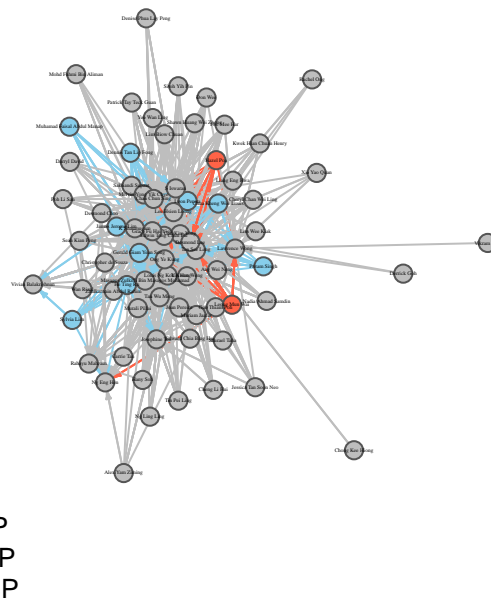
# Generate colors based on party type
colrs <- c("skyblue", "grey", "tomato")
V(net)$color <- colrs[V(net)$party.type]

# Color the edges of the graph based on their source node color
edge.start <- ends(net, es=E(net), names=F)[,1]
edge.col <- V(net)$color[edge.start]

# Plotting the directed graph
plot(net,
      edge.arrow.size=.2,
      edge.curved=0,
      edge.color=edge.col,
      edge.curved=.1,
      vertex.size=8,
      vertex.frame.color="#555555",
      vertex.label=V(net)$name,
      vertex.label.color="black",
      vertex.label.cex=.15)

# Setting the legend for what the colors mean
legend(x=-1.5, y=-1.1, c("WP", "PAP", "PSP"), pch=21,
      col="#777777", pt.bg=colrs, pt.cex=2, cex=.8, bty="n", ncol=1)

```



```

# [Step 4: Network Data Analysis]

# Firstly, let's look at degree analysis
max(degree(net, mode = "IN"))

## [1] 266

which.max(degree(net, mode = "IN"))

## Ong Ye Kung
##          52

# Ong Ye Kung has received the most number of questions @ 266

# Let's try to visualize this data
degree_out1 <- as.data.frame(degree(net, mode = "IN"))
view(degree_out1)
# Among the various ministries, Ng Eng Hen (Defence) received the least @ 19

max(degree(net, mode = "OUT"))

## [1] 102

which.max(degree(net, mode = "OUT"))

## Louis Ng Kok Kwang
##          42

# Louis Ng has raised the most number of questions @ 42

# Let's try to visualize this data
degree_out2 <- as.data.frame(degree(net, mode = "OUT"))
view(degree_out2)
# Vikram Nair raised the least number of questions @ 1

# Removing zero values for both in-degree and out-degree tables
view(degree_out1)

degree_new1 <- degree_out1[degree_out1$`degree(net, mode = "IN")`!=0,]
summary(degree_new1)

##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##   19.00   59.25   95.00  100.50  127.25  266.00

#questions RECEIVED: mean = 100.50, median = 21.00

# we need to remove the zero values from the ministers
degree_new2 <- degree_out2[degree_out2$`degree(net, mode = "OUT")`!=0,]
summary(degree_new2)

```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      1.00   14.50   21.00   28.71   36.50   102.00
```

```
#questions ASKED = mean = 28.71, median = 21.00
```

```
#Do WP MPs raise more questions than the mean?
```

```
wp_qns <- 370 #used excel filtering to tabulate the total questions asked
wp_qns_avg <- 370/9 #divided by 9 total MPs, mean = 41.1
wp_qns_avg > mean(degree_new2)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
# TRUE, WP MPs ask more questions than the mean
```

```
#Do PAP MPs raise more questions than the mean?
```

```
pap_qns <- 1205 #used excel filtering to tabulate the total questions asked
pap_qns_avg <- 1205/61 #divided by 61 total MPs, mean = 19.75
pap_qns_avg > mean(degree_new2)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
# FALSE, PAP MPs do not ask more questions than the mean
```

```
#Do PSP MPs raise more questions than the mean?
```

```
psp_qns <- 60
psp_qns_avg <- 60/2
psp_qns_avg > mean(degree_new2)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
# TRUE, PSP MPs ask more questions than the mean
```

```
# Next, let's look at betweenness centrality analysis
```

```
# I decided to make the graph undirected for this portion as debates
# in parliament are not solely questions & answer, it tends to be more of a
# two-way debate
```

```
max(betweenness(net, directed=F))
```

```
## [1] 453.0377
```

```
which.max(betweenness(net, directed=F))
```

```
## Ong Ye Kung
##          52
```

```
# Ong Ye Kung has the highest betweenness centrality @ 453.04
```

```
max.btw1 <- as.data.frame(betweenness(net, directed=F))  
view(max.btw1) #view the output in a table format
```

```
# Pulling data from a specific person (i.e., Lee Hsien Loong)  
betweenness(net, directed=F)[nodes$name[8]]
```

```
## Lee Hsien Loong  
## 61.08984
```

```
# PM Lee Hsien Loong has a betweenness centrality of 61.09
```

```
# Now let's compare the influence of the 3 political parties
```

```
#Influence of WP MPs  
wp_influence_avg <- 16.07 #pulled from excel data
```

```
#Influence of PAP MPs  
pap_influence_avg <- 40.42 #pulled from excel data
```

```
#Influence of PSP MPs  
psp_influence_avg <- 8.60 #pulled from excel data
```

```
# [Step 5: Community Analysis]
```

```
#Collapsing multiple edges for simplification
```

```
#creating a new edges2 variable  
edges2 <- read_excel("/Users/johnathan/Desktop/y4s1/Networks Data/Edges.xlsx")
```

```
nrow(edges2); nrow(unique(edges2[,c("From", "To")]))
```

```
## [1] 1608
```

```
## [1] 468
```

```
#there are more links than unique from-to combinations
```

```
edges2 <- aggregate(edges2[,3], edges2[,,-3], sum)  
edges2 <- edges2[order(edges2$From, edges2$To),]  
# collapse duplicate edges using the aggregate function to sum up weights
```

```
net2 <- graph_from_data_frame(d=edges2, vertices=nodes, directed=F)  
#plotting a new network using the new edge list
```

```
is_connected(net2) #graph is connected
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```

mean_distance(net2) #average path length is around 2.04

## [1] 2.037559

diameter(net2) #longest path is 4

## [1] 4

transitivity(net2) #no triangles exist

## [1] 0

vertex_connectivity(net2)

## [1] 1

edge_connectivity(net2)

## [1] 1

#both vertex and edge connectivity is equal to 1

# Now, we try to find communities on our network
# Using the Louvain Method and setting weights
net2_louvain = cluster_louvain(net2, weights=E(net2)$Weight)
net2_louvain_membership <- data.frame(node=1:order(net2),
                                     community=net2_louvain$membership)
table(net2_louvain_membership$community) #5 groups identified

##
##  1  2  3  4  5
## 22 19 11 11  9

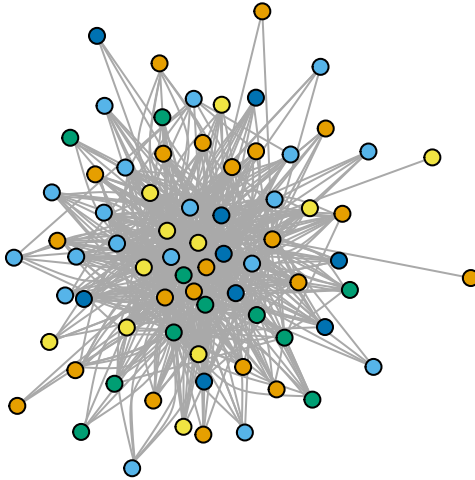
#modularity of the network
modularity(net2_louvain) #modularity is quite low @ 0.22

## [1] 0.2123041

#community visualization
set.seed(10)
V(net2)$community <- net2_louvain$membership
plot(net2, vertex.color=V(net2)$community,
      vertex.label=NA,
      vertex.size=7,
      layout=layout_with_lgl)

```





```
# Monte Carlo Simulation (reference graphs)
nv <- vcount(net2) #number of vertices
ne <- ecounet(net2) #number of edges
degs <- degree(net2) #degrees

ntrials <- 1000 #setting trials to 1000

# running the Monte Carlo simulations
# random graph of same order and size of our network
num.comm.rg <- numeric(ntrials)
for(i in (1:ntrials)){
  g.rg <- sample_gnm(nv, ne)
  c.rg <- cluster_louvain(g.rg)
  num.comm.rg[i] <- length(c.rg)
}

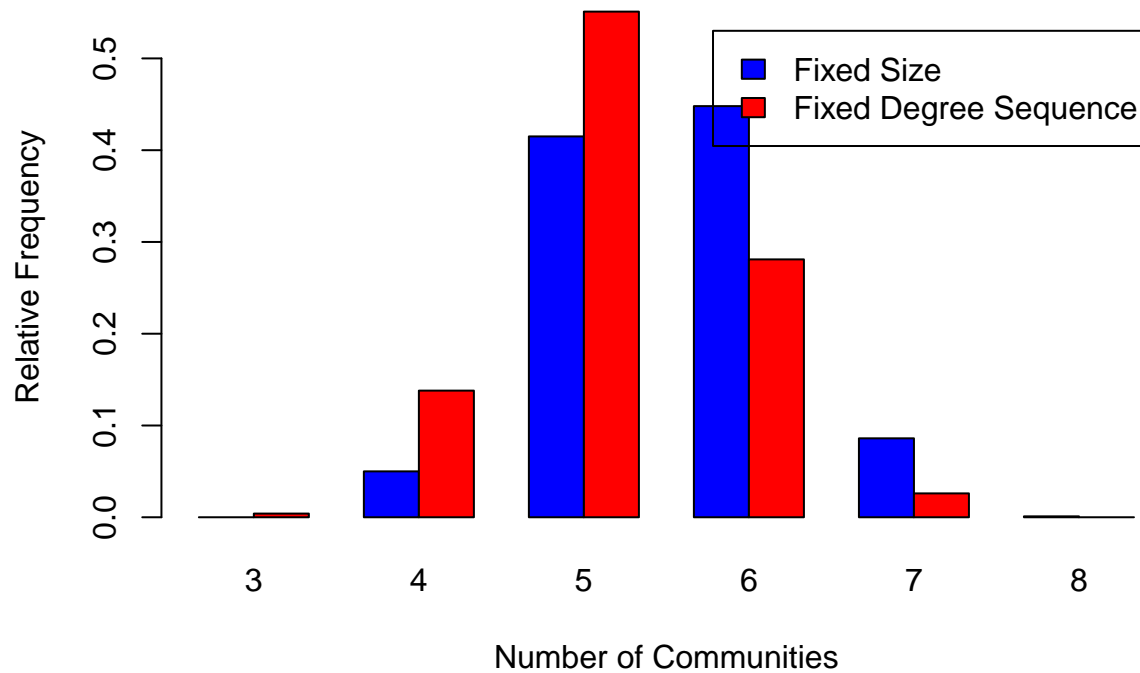
# random graph of same degree as our network
num.comm.grg <- numeric(ntrials)
for(i in (1:ntrials)){
  g.grg <- sample_degseq(degs, method="vl")
  c.grg <- cluster_louvain(g.grg)
  num.comm.grg[i] <- length(c.grg)
}

#plotting the histogram
rslts <- c(num.comm.rg,num.comm.grg)
```

```

indx <- c(rep(0, ntrials), rep(1, ntrials))
counts <- table(indx, rslts)/ntrials
barplot(counts, beside=TRUE, col=c("blue", "red"),
        xlab="Number of Communities",
        ylab="Relative Frequency",
        legend=c("Fixed Size", "Fixed Degree Sequence"))

```



*# basically, here we have 2 random graphs, one that follows the  
 # same degree as our network and the other having the same size (vertices and  
 # edges as our network)*