

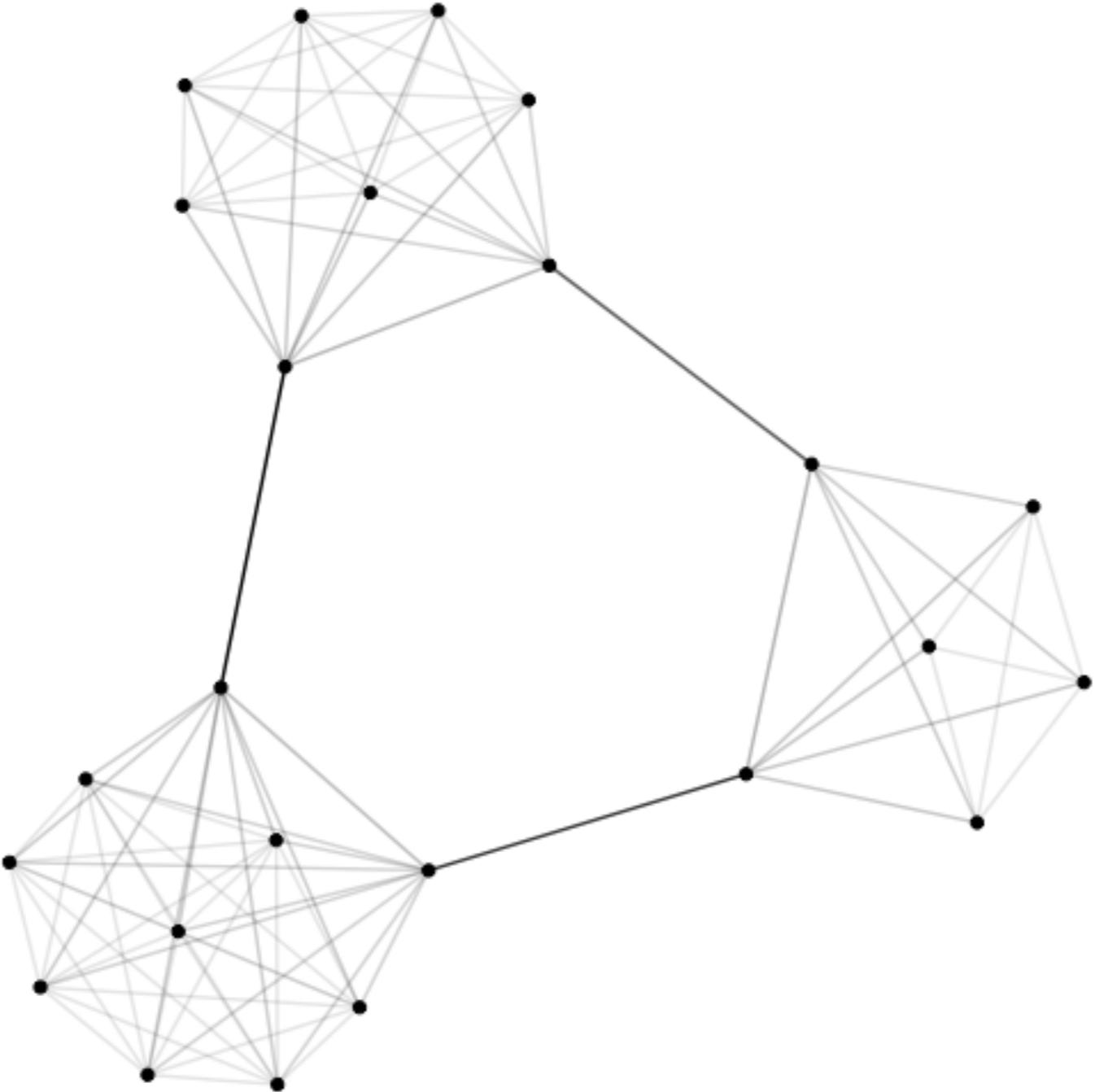
Betweenness on ties

NETWORK ANALYSIS IN THE TIDYVERSE

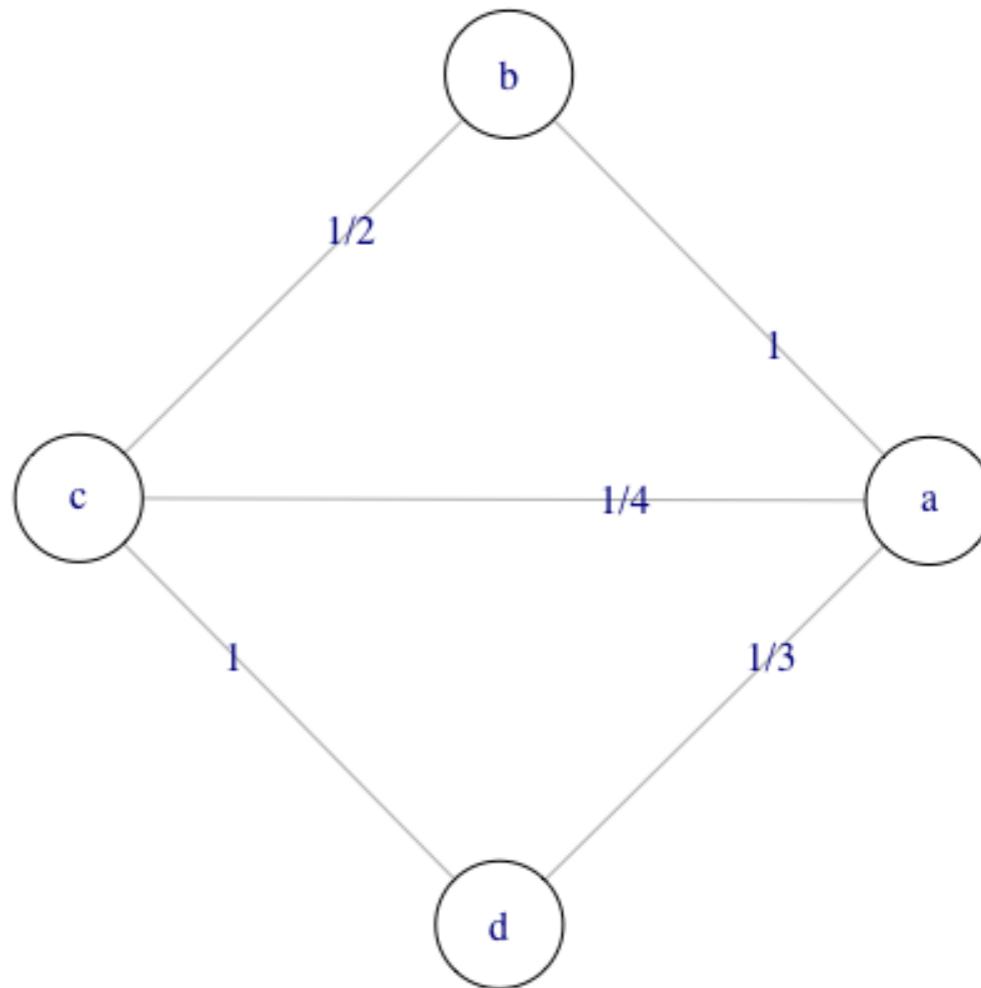
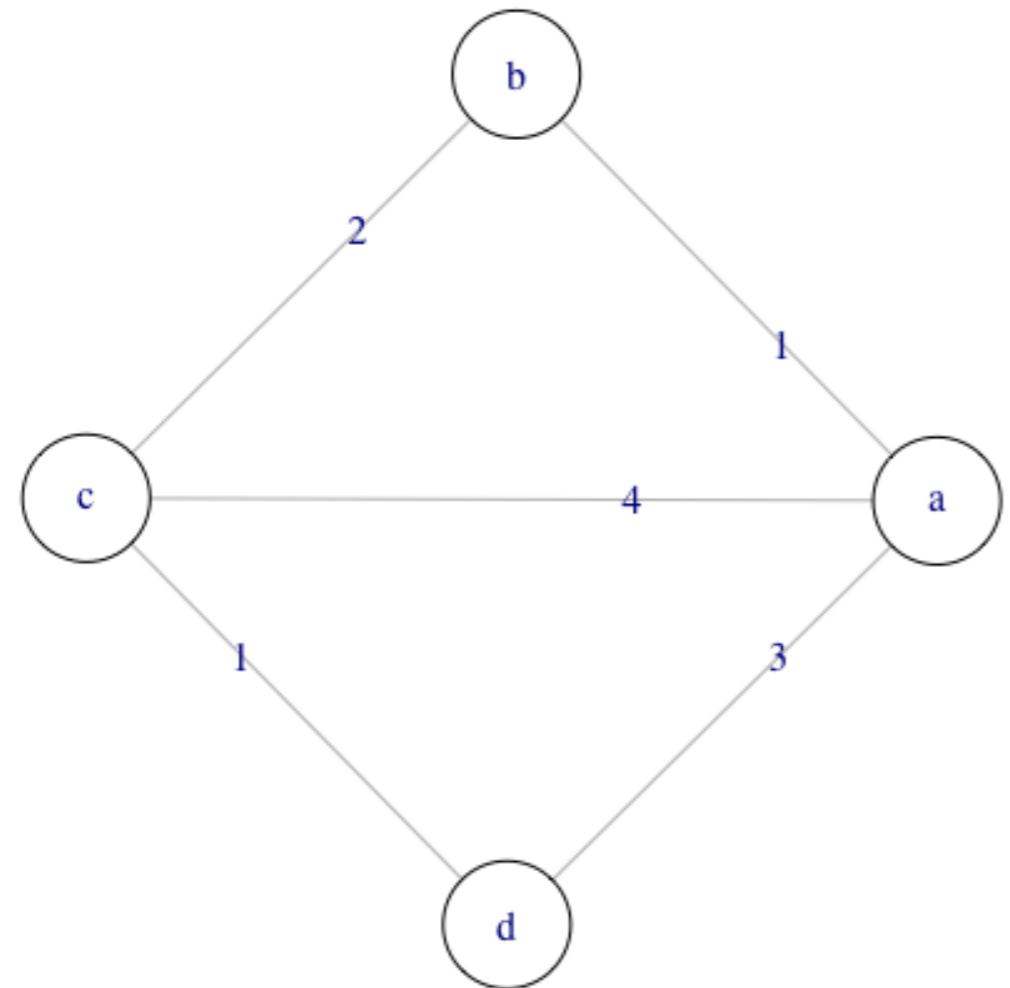


Massimo Franceschet

Prof. of Data Science, University of
Udine (Italy)

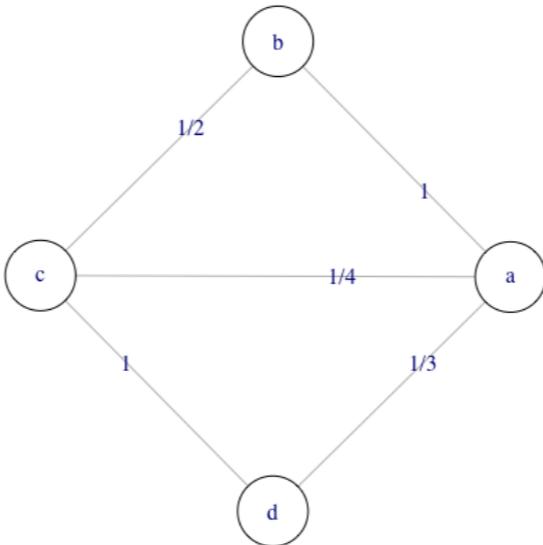


Weighted betweenness



Computing betweenness

```
# compute distance weights for ties  
dist_weight = 1 / E(g)$weight  
  
# compute weighted betweenness on ties  
edge_betweenness(g, weights = dist_weight)
```



**Let's start practicing
with tie
betweenness!**

NETWORK ANALYSIS IN THE TIDYVERSE

Visualizing centrality measures

NETWORK ANALYSIS IN THE TIDYVERSE

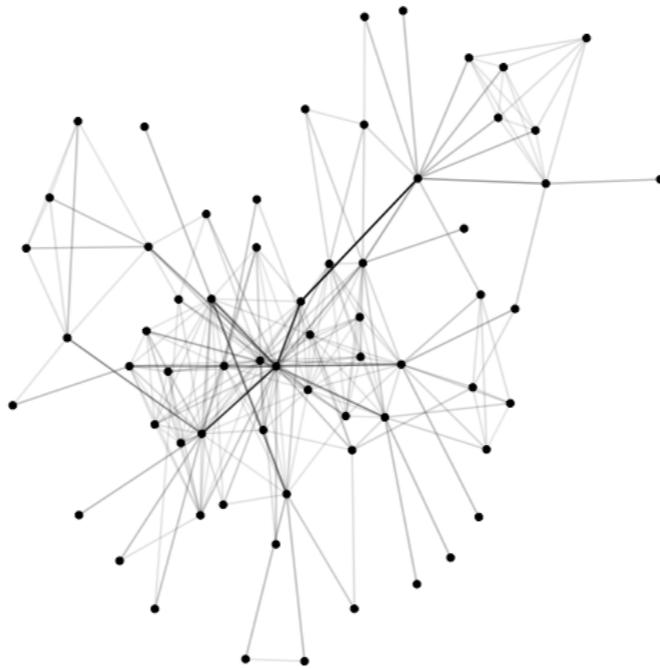


Massimo Franceschet

Prof. of Data Science, University of
Udine (Italy)

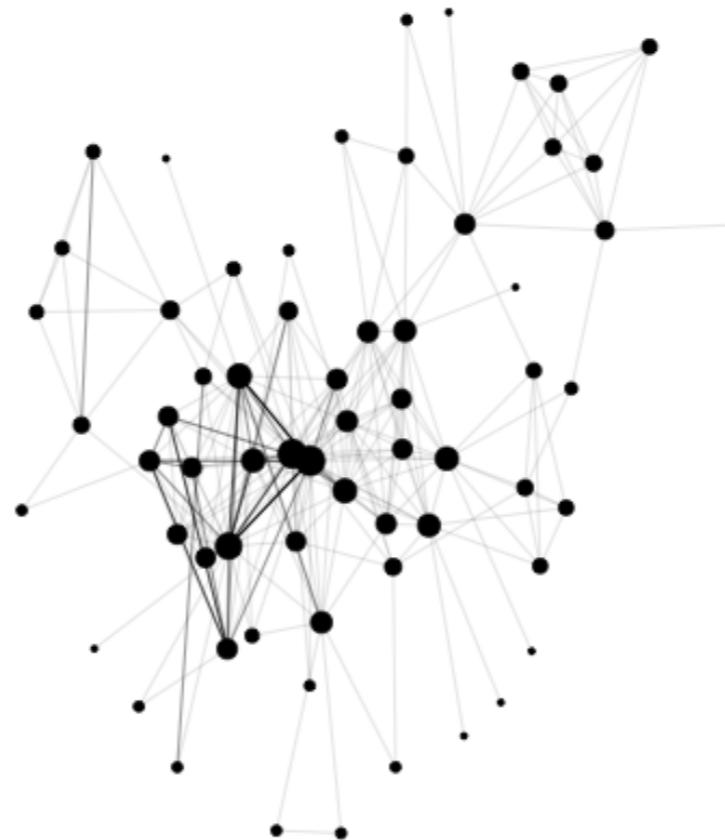
Visualizing betweenness

```
# visualize the network with tie transparency proportional to betweenness  
ggraph(g, layout = "with_kk") +  
  geom_edge_link(aes(alpha = betweenness)) +  
  geom_node_point()
```



Visualizing weight and degree

```
# visualize tie weight and node degree  
ggraph(g, layout = "with_kk") +  
  geom_edge_link(aes(alpha = weight)) +  
  geom_node_point(aes(size = degree))
```



Let's practice!

NETWORK ANALYSIS IN THE TIDYVERSE

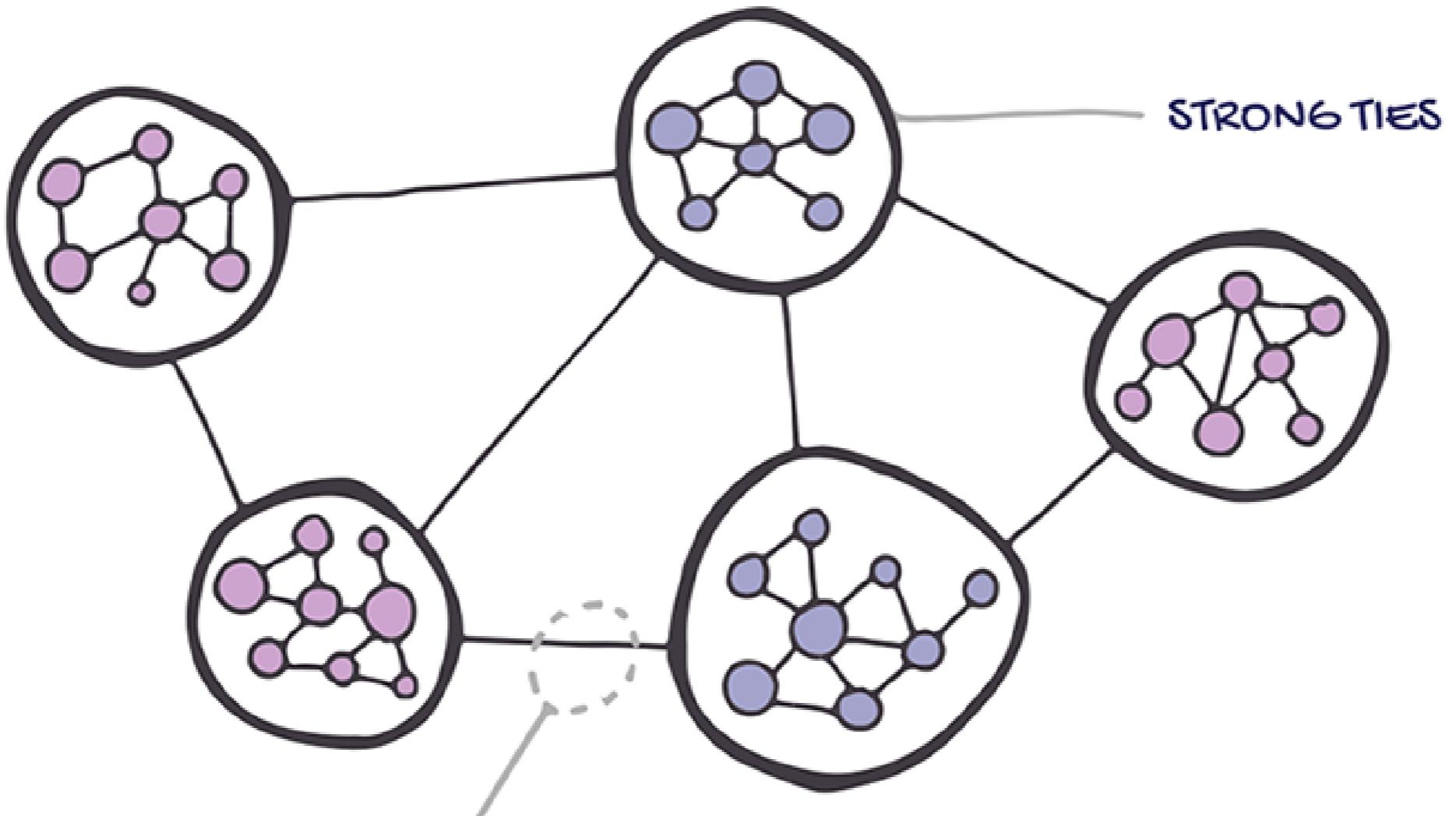
The strength of weak ties

NETWORK ANALYSIS IN THE TIDYVERSE



Massimo Franceschet

Prof. of Data Science, University of
Udine (Italy)



STRONG TIES

THE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN
MEMBERS OF SEPARATE GROUPS

Weak ties

- **Weak ties** are relationships between members of different communities. They lead to a diversity of ideas



Strong ties

- **Strong ties** are relationships between people who live, work, or play together. They lead to similar and stagnant ideas



In its weakness lies its strength

- Unlike conventional armed groups, which are often hierarchical and centralized
 - Large terrorist networks use **dispersed forms of organization**
- Balances covertness with broader operational support
- Easier to reconstruct without dependencies on strong relationships

Finding weak ties

```
# find number and percentage of weak ties
ties %>%
  group_by(weight) %>%
  summarise(n = n(), p = n / nrow(ties)) %>%
  arrange(-n)
```

```
# A tibble: 4 x 3
  weight     n      p
  <int> <int>  <dbl>
1     1    214 0.881
2     2     21 0.0864
3     3      6 0.0247
4     4      2 0.00823
```

**Let's find weak and
strong ties in our
network!**

NETWORK ANALYSIS IN THE TIDYVERSE