INTRODUCTION TO WEB SCIENCES: Assignment 6

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1 Question 1:

1.1 Approach

I had 54 followers to start with. I was really confused how to begin but then I realized that all I needed to do was generate a JSON with two arrays. One with the nodes and other with the edges. Almost all the templates for d3 support this JSON format.

I could loop through my followers and can get their screen names and ids and can definitely show that they are connected to me, but the complicated task was showing the connections amongst themselves.

I decided to use Tweepy library. Tweepy would give me a Boolean value showing if the two people were connected or not. I had to write a function which would only take the names if they had atleast one true value.

That is, either the follower or followed by attribute is true. My next task was to generate the respective ids of the source and target screen names. I had then appended the data to my JSON array.

1.2 Code Listing

1.2.1 conections.py to generate the follower JSON

```
1 import tweepy
2 import json
3 import time
4 import sys
5 import re
7 consumer_key="4b8YancHWbKNEH0TUacuIcWtV"
s consumer_secret="SxEB55jiA0iqtbQFr2H18ey848nN5JVvfhkyamxC7qshLAC9oP"
9 access_token="54493821-U0YHBtEr6LsODZh6QizuhtL6eCOTwkZEuLtFH56Yu"
10 access_token_secret="hRTDURCuaOaG8Ri8XqCzBLJ0HlL4PhBDyf13gBqn95ZjH"
auth = tweepy.OAuthHandler(consumer_key, consumer_secret)
12 auth.set_access_token(access_token, access_token_secret)
api = tweepy.API(auth)
14 file1=open ('follower.json', 'r')
# file2=open('processed.json', 'w')
16 # file3=open('file3.json', 'a')
17 file4=open ('file4.json', 'w')
18 file5=open ('file5.json', 'w')
19 line=json.load(file1)
counter=0
result = \{\}
output=\{\}
23 \text{ my\_dict} = \{\}
_{24} \text{ names} = \{\}
  def screens():
    file3=open('file3.json','r')
26
27
    line1=json.load(file3)
    for each in line1:
2.8
       if (each ['following']==True or each ['followed_by']==True):
2.9
         names ['source'] = each ['source']
3.0
         names ['target'] = each ['target']
31
         file 4. write (json.dumps(names)+',\n')
34
  def ids():
35
    file4=open('file4.json','r')
    line1=json.load(file4)
37
    # for each in line1:
38
      # if each ['source'] == line ['nodes'] [x] ['screen_name'] and each ['target'] == line ['
      nodes '][x]['screen_name']
        # names['source'] = line['nodes'][x]['screen_name']
40
41
      for x in range (0,54):
42
         for each in line1:
43
           source1=each ['source']
44
           target1=each['target']
45
           source=line ['nodes'][x]['screen_name']
47
48
           names ['source'] = line ['nodes'] [x] ['id']
49
         for y in range (x,54):
51
           if (source==source1 or source==target1):
```

```
target=line['nodes'][y+1]['screen_name']
53
           output ['target']=target
54
55
56
57
  def function():
59
     file2=open('processed.json','r')
     line1=json.load(file2)
61
    for each in line1:
       source=each['source']
63
       target = each ['target']
64
       con=api.show_friendship(source_screen_name=source,target_screen_name=target)
65
       my\_dict['source']=con[0].screen\_name
66
       my_dict['target']=con[1].screen_name
67
       my\_dict['followed\_by']=con[0].followed\_by
68
       my_dict['following']=con[0].following
       file 3. write (json.dumps (my\_dict)+', (n'))
    # for user in tweepy. Cursor (api.followers, screen_name="Manoj_Chandra11").items():
71
    # while True:
72
      # try:
74
         \# counter+=1
75
76
  def abc():
77
     for x in range (1,54):
78
       source=line ['nodes'][x]['screen_name']
79
       output ['source'] = source
80
81
       for y in range (x,54):
82
         target=line['nodes'][y+1]['screen_name']
83
         output ['target']=target
         file 2. write (json.dumps(output)+', \langle n' \rangle)
85
86
87
88
89
90 abc()
91 function ()
92 screens ()
```

1.3 Generated JSON file

{"nodes": [

```
{"id": 1, "name": "manoj kompalli", "screen name": "Manoj Chandrall"}
, {"id": 1, "name": "nutTea Organic Bar", "screen name": "nutTeaFoods"}
, {"id": 2, "name": "Path 2 Wellness", "screen name": "Path 2 Wellness"}
, {"id": 3, "name": "varun reddy dodda", "screen name": "doddavarunreddy"}
, {"id": 4, "name": "Pole & Line Caught", "screen name": "poleandline"},
{"id": 5, "name": "Abhinav", "screen name": "Abhinav58587037"},
{"id": 6, "name": "Mounika Kompalli", "screen name": "mounika2108"},
{"id": 7, "name": "siddu jadhav", "screen name": "siddujadhav"},
{"id": 8, "name": "Manoj Chandra", "screen name": "manoj chandra k"},
{"id": 9, "name": "SocialInFairfax", "screen name": "SocialInFairfax"},
{"id": 10, "name": "v lakshmi", "screen name": "lakshmi veena"},
{"id": 11, "name": "Rithika Reddy", "screen name": "RithikaR9"},
{"id": 12, "name": "sai sathwik", "screen name": "sathwik sai"},
{"id": 13, "name": "Sumanth Nag Popuri", "screen name": "sumanthpopuri"},
{"id": 14, "name": "Abhishek Polavarapu", "screen name": "abhipolavarapu"},
{"id": 15, "name": "Ravi Teja", "screen name": "raviyyaahhoo"},
{"id": 16, "name": "Naina Sai Tipparti", "screen name": "9ulovesu"},
{"id": 17, "name": "Shivani Bimavarapu", "screen name": "ShivaniBima"},
{"id": 18, "name": "dinesh kumar paladhi", "screen name": "dineshpaladhi"}, {"id":
"links": [
{"source": 1, "target": 0}, {"source": 2, "target": 0}, {"source": 3, "target": 0},
{"source": 3, "target": 18},
{"source": 4, "target": 53},
{"source": 7, "target": 24},
```

Figure 1: JSON array containing the follower data

1.4 Graph details

Here I used an avatar of a cat to show all of my followers. The directed graph has arrows directed from source to target. Example is if Yeshwanth follows Manoj, the edge is directed from Yeshwanth to Manoj.

1.5 Force directed graph of twitter followers

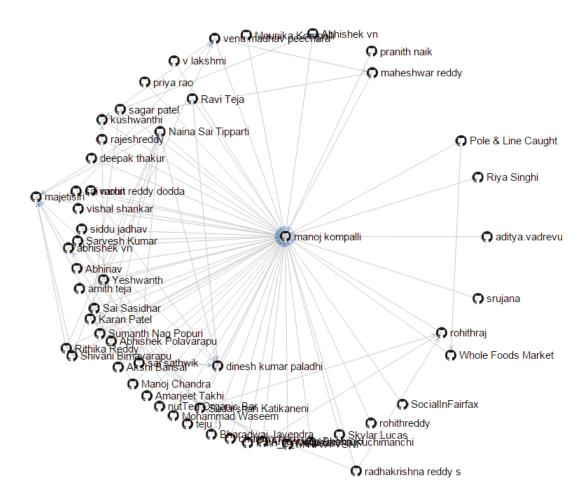


Figure 2: Twitter followers data of manoj kompalli

1.6 URI of graph listed in gist

http://bl.ocks.org/manojchandrak/raw/5794f396fca3ab0dc5b7/

2 Question 2:

2.1 Approach

Here, I had used the same JSON data as the above problem. I stripped off the first name from the name. I used urllib2 to run the genderize url on all the first names. I had generated JSON data which had all firstname along with their genders. I had integrated this data into the node data. I found some entries as null because they were labelled incorrectly or they don't belong to a person etc. I had generate the force directed graph from this data.

2.2 Code Listing

2.2.1 parse.py

```
1 import re
2 import json
3 import sys
4 import urllib
5 import urllib2
6 import urlparse
  url='https://api.genderize.io/?name='
9 details = \{\}
file1=open('gender.json', 'w')
file2=open('follower.json','r')
  line=json.load(file2)
  file1.write('[\n'])
  for x in range (1,54):
    name=line['nodes'][x]['name'].split()[0]
    uri=url+name
17
    url_response = urllib2.urlopen(uri)
18
19
    file1. write (urllib2.urlopen(uri).read())
20
    file1.write(', n')
21
  file1.write(']')
  def function():
    file1=open('gender.json','r')
24
    file2=open('follower.json','w')
^{25}
    line1=json.load(file1)
26
    for x in range (1,54):
27
      gender=line1 [x]['name']
28
      line [x]['gender']=gender
29
       file 2. write (line [x]['gender'])
3.0
    function()
```

2.3 Code Listing

2.3.1 undirected.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
_2 < meta charset="utf-8">
s < style >
4 . link {
     stroke: #ccc;
6
7 . node text {
     pointer-events: none;
     font: 15px sans-serif;
10 }
11 < / style >
12 < body>
script src="/d3js.org/d3.v3.min.js"></script>
14
15 < s cript >
_{16} \text{ var width} = 1050,
       height = 960
var color = d3. scale. category 20();
  var svg = d3.select("body").append("svg")
       .attr("width", width)
20
       .attr("height", height);
21
22
  var force = d3.layout.force()
       .gravity (0.05)
2.4
       . distance (300)
25
       . charge(-100)
26
27
       . size ([width, height]);
  d3.json("follower.json", function(error, json) {
     if (error) throw error;
29
     force
3.0
         . nodes (json . nodes)
31
         .links(json.links)
32
         .start();
     var link = svg.selectAll(".link")
34
         . data (json . links)
35
       . enter().append("line")
.attr("class", "link")
36
37
38
    var node = svg.selectAll(".node")
39
         . data (json . nodes)
40
       . enter () . append ("circle")
41
         .attr("class", "node")
42
       .attr("r", 8)
43
       .style("fill", function (d) {
44
       return color (d.gender);
45
  })
46
         . call (force.drag);
47
    node.append ("circle")
48
49
         . attr("x", -8)
50
         attr("y", -8)
         .attr("width", 16)
52
         .attr("height", 16);
```

```
node.append("text")
54
                          .attr("dx", 12)
.attr("dy", ".35em")
55
56
                           .text(function(d) { return d.name });
node.append("title")
                           .text(function(d) { return d.name; });
60
61
62
             force.on("tick", function() {
  link.attr("x1", function(d) { return d.source.x; })
    .attr("y1", function(d) { return d.source.y; })
    .attr("x2", function(d) { return d.target.x; })
    .attr("y2", function(d) { return d.target.y; });
    rede attr("transform", function(d), { return "transform", function(d), { return d.source.x; } });
64
65
66
67
                   node.attr("transform", function(d) { return "translate(" + d.x + "," + d.y + ")";
                  });
              });
69
70 });
71 < / s \operatorname{cript} >
```

2.4 Parsed data

2.4.1 JSON response based on first name

```
{"name": "nutTea", "gender": null},
{"name": "Path 2 Wellness", "gender": null},
{"name": "varun", "gender": "male", "probability": "1.00", "count": 129},
{"name": "Pole", "gender": "male", "probability": "1.00", "count": 10},
{"name": "Abhinav", "gender": "male", "probability": "1.00", "count": 53},
{"name": "Mounika", "gender": "female", "probability": "1.00", "count": 3},
{"name": "siddu", "gender": "male", "probability": "1.00", "count": 1},
{"name": "Manoj", "gender": "male", "probability": "1.00", "count": 186},
{"name": "SocialInFairfax", "gender": null},
{"name": "v", "gender": "female", "probability": "0.75", "count": 4},
{"name": "Rithika", "gender": null},
{"name": "sai", "gender": "male", "probability": "0.65", "count": 89},
{"name": "Sumanth", "gender": "male", "probability": "1.00", "count": 8},
{"name": "Abhishek", "gender": "male", "probability": "1.00", "count": 308},
{"name": "Ravi", "gender": "male", "probability": "0.98", "count": 356},
{"name": "Naina", "gender": "female", "probability": "0.96", "count": 27},
{"name": "Shivani", "gender": "female", "probability": "1.00", "count": 60},
{"name": "dinesh", "gender": "male", "probability": "1.00", "count": 154},
{"name": "radhakrishna", "gender": "male", "probability": "1.00", "count": 1},
{"name": "majetisiri", "qender": null},
```

Figure 3: Initial graph split into 4 groups

2.4.2 Follower data with gender details

```
{"nodes": [
{"id": 1, "name": "manoj kompalli", "screen name": "Manoj Chandra11", "gender": "male"}
,{"id": 1, "name": "nutTea Organic Bar", "screen name": "nutTeaFoods","gender":null}
,{"id": 2, "name": "Path_2_Wellness", "screen name": "Path 2 Wellness", "gender":null}
,{"id": 3, "name": "varun reddy dodda", "screen name": "doddavarunreddy","gender":"male"}
,{"id": 4, "name": "Pole & Line Caught", "screen name": "poleandline","gender":"male"},
{"id": 5, "name": "Abhinav", "screen_name": "Abhinav58587037", "gender": "male"},
{"id": 6, "name": "Mounika Kompalli", "screen_name": "mounika2108","gender":"female"},
{"id": 7, "name": "siddu jadhav", "screen name": "siddujadhav","gender":"male"},
{"id": 8, "name": "Manoj Chandra", "screen_name": "manoj_chandra_k", "gender": "male"},
{"id": 9, "name": "SocialInFairfax", "screen name": "SocialInFairfax", "gender":null},
{"id": 10, "name": "v lakshmi", "screen name": "lakshmi veena", "gender": "female"},
{"id": 11, "name": "Rithika Reddy", "screen name": "RithikaR9", "gender":null},
{"id": 12, "name": "sai sathwik", "screen name": "sathwik sai", "gender": "male"},
{"id": 13, "name": "Sumanth Nag Popuri", "screen name": "sumanthpopuri", "gender": "male"},
{"id": 14, "name": "Abhishek Polavarapu", "screen_name": "abhipolavarapu", "gender": "male"},
{"id": 15, "name": "Ravi Teja", "screen_name": "raviyyaahhoo", "gender": "male"},
{"id": 16, "name": "Naina Sai Tipparti", "screen_name": "9ulovesu","gender":"female"}, {"id": 17, "name": "Shivani Bimavarapu", "screen_name": "ShivaniBima","gender":"female"},
{"id": 18, "name": "dinesh kumar paladhi", "screen name": "dineshpaladhi","gender":"male"},
{"id": 19, "name": "radhakrishna reddy s", "screen name": "s sama2009","gender":"male"},
{"id": 20, "name": "majetisiri", "screen name": "majetisiri","gender":null},
{"id": 21, "name": "Yeshwanth", "screen name": "siZHky", "gender": "male"},
{"id": 22, "name": "Mohammad Waseem", "screen_name": "waseemy2jakki","gender":"male"},
(Hidl. 22 Unamell, Unamelth neibl Hagness small, Unamethreibl Hagness United
```

Figure 4: Follower data with gender details

2.4.3 Graph details

I have figured out that my data had more males which itself is a proof for gender homophily. The blue dots represent the males, the light blue are the nulls and the orange ones represent females. There are only 7 orange nodes and most of them do not have many connections from my followers. This proves gender homophily

2.4.4 Force directed graph showing gender homophily

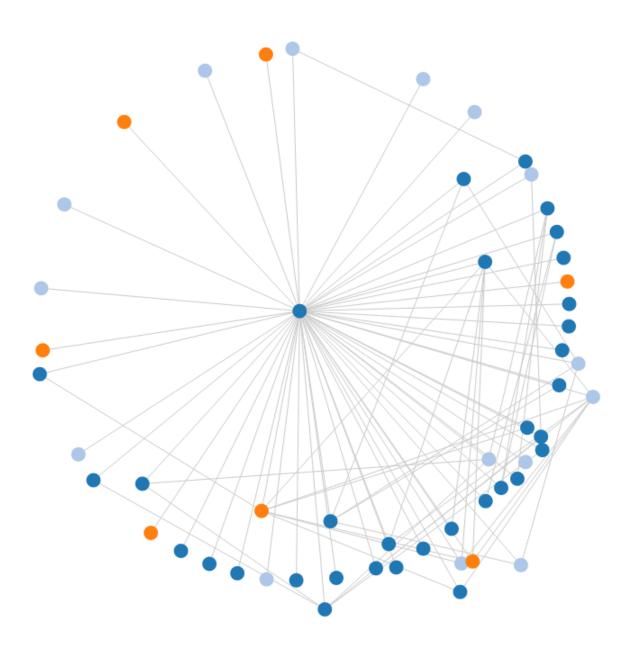


Figure 5: Force directed graph grouped on gender basis

2.5 URI of graph listed in gist

http://bl.ocks.org/manojchandrak/raw/96b6e197ac4101f83446/

Table 1: Table with followers and gender

Name — Gender
nutTea — null
Path2Wellness — null
varun — male
Pole — male
Abhinav — male
Mounika — female
siddu — male Manoj — male
Manoj — male
SocialInFairfax — null
v— female
Rithika — null
sai — male
Sumanth — male
Abhishek — male
Ravi — male
Naina — female
Shivani — null
$\operatorname{dinesh} - \operatorname{male}$
radhakrishna — male
majetisiri — null
Yeshwanth — male
Mohammad — male
pranith — male
Sudarshan— male
rohithraj— null
Amandeep— male
charan— male
sai— male
M— male
rajeshreddy— null
teju'— null
Sarvesh— male
rohithreddy— null
abhishek— male

3 Question 3:

3.1 Approach

I used the graphML input to generate a JSON response containing array of nodes and links. I had id, faction, name in the nodes array and source, target in the links array. I used this JSON to generate the force directed graph. Initially I did not group the members into their groups. I used a drop down which can toggle between split and no split so that the users can select if they want to see the entire club or the club after split. After split the two groups can be differentiated based on the color. On mouse hover, we can see the actors and the leader

3.2 Input data

Figure 6: GraphML data of karate club problem

3.3 Code Listing

3.3.1 convert.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
3 import sys
4 from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
5 counter =33
 6 file1 = open ('karate.GraphML', 'r')
7 \text{ file } 2 = \text{open} (\text{'output1.json'}, \text{'w'})
            = BeautifulSoup (file1, "html5lib")
9 file 2. write ('" nodes": [\n'])
   for node in soup.find_all('node'):
10
             nodekeys = dict(node.attrs)
             id = nodekeys[u'id']
12
             data_faction, data_name
                                               = node.find_all('data')
13
14
             faction = data\_faction.contents
15
                       = data_name.contents
             name
16
             id_split = id_split('n');
1.8
                                       = id_split[1]
             counternt
19
             file 2 . write ( , \{ n, \} )
21
             file2.write(', "id":
             file 2. write ( id_split[1])
23
             file 2 . write (', n')
2.4
25
             file 2. write (' "faction": ')
26
             file2.write(faction[0])
27
             file 2. write (', n')
29
             file2.write(' "name": "')
3.0
             file 2. write (name [0])
31
             file 2 . write ('" \ n')
             if counternt != 33:
34
                   file 2 . write ('), (n')
35
             else :
                   file 2.write(') \setminus n],')
37
38
39
   file 2. write ('\n "links": [\n')
   for edge in soup.find_all('edge'):
41
             edgekeys = dict(edge.attrs)
42
             source = edgekeys[u'source']
43
             target = edgekeys[u'target']
44
45
             source_split = source.split('n')
46
             target_split = target.split('n')
48
             \begin{array}{ll} file 2 \;.\; write \left( \begin{array}{cc} \cdot & \{ \backslash n \, ' \, ) \\ file 2 \;.\; write \left( \begin{array}{cc} \cdot & \text{"source": '} \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right.
49
             file 2. write (source_split[1])
             file 2. write (', \n')
```

```
file2.write(' "target": ')
file2.write(target_split[1])
file2.write('},\n')

file2.write('),\n')

file2.write('),\n')
```

3.4 Output

3.4.1 Without Split

Zachary's Karate Problem. Please select to see before or after splin No Split Submit

Figure 7: Karate group without split

3.4.2 Karate group with split

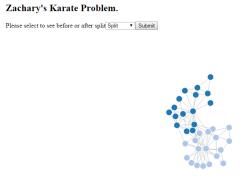


Figure 8: Karate group with split

3.5 URI of graph listed in gist

http://bl.ocks.org/manojchandrak/raw/50e8ccde5a7e8bc2d5c4/

References

- [1] For Graph layouts. https://github.com/mbostock/d3/wiki/Force-Layout.
- [2] For converting to directed graph. http://www.coppelia.io/2014/07/an-a-to-z-of-extra-features-for-the-d3-force-layout/.
- [3] To extract gender data. https://genderize.io/.