

Assignment 7

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CS595 Web Science

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1 Question 1

1.1 Question

Using D3, create a graph of the Karate club before and after the split.

- Weight the edges with the data from:

<http://vlado.fmf.uni-lj.si/pub/networks/data/ucinet/zachary.dat>

- Have the transition from before/after the split occur on a mouse click.

1.2 Answer

Using an example from the primary author of the D3 JavaScript library, Mike Bostok [1], a graph was created of Zachary's Karate Club using the pickled [2] dataset found at http://nexus.igraph.org/api/dataset_info?id=1&format=html. The D3 library provides a force-directed graphing layout [3], which was used to display the graph. A transition from the initial graph, shown in Figure 1, to the graph after the split of the karate club, shown in Figure 2, was created using standard JavaScript.

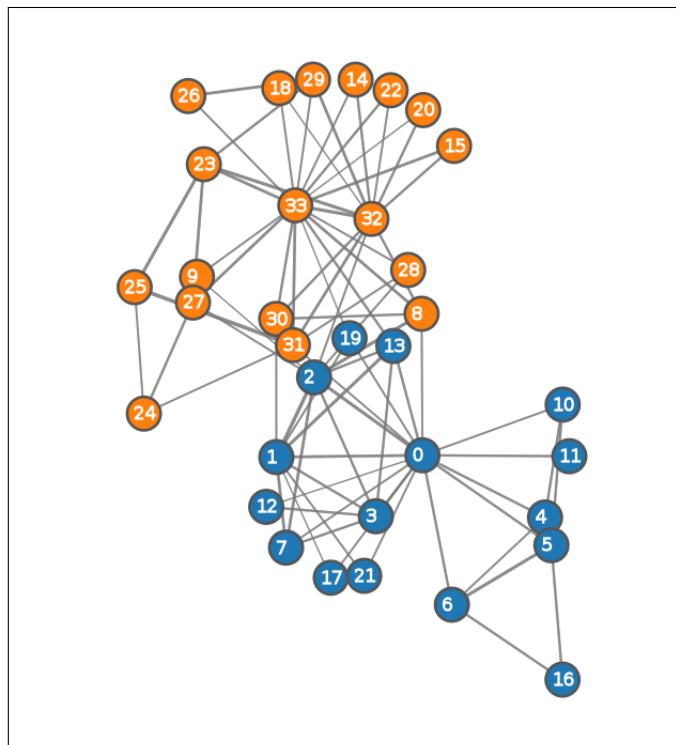


Figure 1: Initial Graph

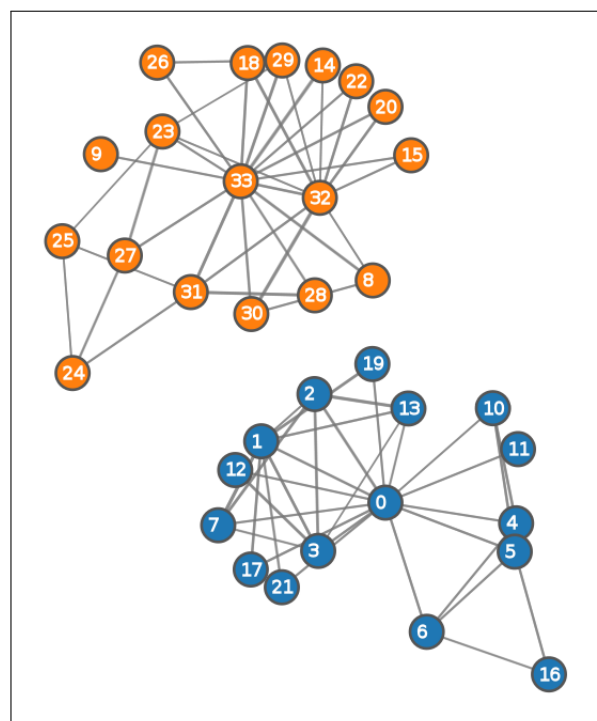


Figure 2: Graph After Split

The dataset was first parsed into matrices using the `build_matrix` function, shown in Listing 1. These matrices were converted into python dictionary objects, which are pickled [2] into the json format [4]. This output was used as the input for the JavaScript code, which uses the D3 library [5] to create the graphs.

The python code to produce the json data is shown in Listing 1.

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python
2
3  import pickle
4  import json
5
6  def build_matrix(raw, n):
7      """Builds a matrix from a list of strings where each string
8      is a space-separated row of the matrix"""
9      matrix = [[0 for y in range(n)] for x in range(n)]
10     for idx, line in enumerate(raw):
11         for idy, val in enumerate(line.split()):
12             matrix[idx][idy] = int(val)
13     return matrix
14
15 def build_nodes(clubs, names):
16     """Builds a list of nodes represented as a python dict"""
17     return [{"id": i, "club": c, "name": names[i]} for i, c in enumerate(clubs)]
18
19 def build_links(egraph, cgraph):
20     """Builds a list of links represented as a python dict"""
21     links = []
22     for idx, line in enumerate(egraph):
23         for idy, val in enumerate(line):
24             if val == 1:
25                 links.append({"source": idx, "target": idy, "value": cgraph[idx][idy]})
26     return links
27
28 if __name__ == '__main__':
29     data = pickle.loads(open('karate.pickle').read())['karate']
30     clubs = data.vs['Faction']
31     names = data.vs['name']
32
33     # Read lines from input data file
34     lines = [line.strip() for line in open('karate.txt').readlines()]
35
36     # parse size of nxn matrix
37     n = int(lines[1].split()[0].replace('N=', ''))
38
39     # build matrices using input data
40     egraph = build_matrix(lines[7:41], n)
41     cgraph = build_matrix(lines[41:], n)
42
43     m = {}
44     m['nodes'] = build_nodes(clubs, names)
45     m['links'] = build_links(egraph, cgraph)
46     with open('out.json', 'w') as output:
47         output.write(json.dumps(m, indent=1, separators=(',', ': ')))

```

Listing 1: Data Converter

The JavaScript code to produce the graph is shown in Listing 2.

```
27 var width = 960,
28     height = 700;
29
30 var color = d3.scale.category10();
31
32 var svg = d3.select("body").append("svg")
33     .attr("width", width)
34     .attr("height", height);
35
36 var force = d3.layout.force()
37     .charge(-400)
38     .gravity(0.1)
39     .linkDistance(90)
40     .size([width, height]);
41
42 d3.json("out.json", function(error, graph) {
43     var link = svg.selectAll(".link")
44         .data(graph.links)
45         .enter().append("line")
46         .attr("class", "link")
47         .style("stroke-width", function(d) { return Math.sqrt(d.value); });
48
49     var node = svg.selectAll(".node")
50         .data(graph.nodes)
51         .enter().append("g")
52         .attr("class", "node")
53         .call(force.drag);
54
55     node.append("circle")
56         .attr("r", 12)
57         .style("fill", function(d) { return color(d.club); });
58
59     node.append("text")
60         .attr("dx", -7)
61         .attr("dy", ".35em")
62         .text(function(d) { return d.id; });
63
64     function update() {
65         node.data(graph.nodes)
66             .exit().remove();
67         link.data(graph.links)
68             .exit().remove();
69         force.nodes(graph.nodes)
70             .links(graph.links)
71             .on("tick", tick)
72             .start();
73     };
74
75     function tick() {
76         link.attr("x1", function(d) { return d.source.x; })
77             .attr("y1", function(d) { return d.source.y; })
78             .attr("x2", function(d) { return d.target.x; })
79             .attr("y2", function(d) { return d.target.y; });
80
81         node.attr("transform", function(d) {
82             return "translate(" + d.x + "," + d.y + ")";
83         });
84     };
85
86     var done = false;
87     svg.on("click", function(d) {
88         if(!done) {
89             done = true;
90             graph.links = graph.links.filter(function(d) {
91                 return graph.nodes[d.source.id].club == graph.nodes[d.target.id].club;
92             });
93             update();
94         }
95     });
96     update();
97 });
```

Listing 2: Building the Graph

2 References

- [1] Mike Bostok. Force-Directed Graph. <http://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/4062045>, 2012.
- [2] The Python Software Foundation. Python pickle Module. <https://docs.python.org/2/library/pickle.html>, 2014.
- [3] Mike Bostok. d3 - Force Layout. <https://github.com/mbostock/d3/wiki/Force-Layout>, 2014.
- [4] European Computer Manufacturers Association. ECMA-404 The JSON Data Interchange Standard. <http://www.ecma-international.org/publications/files/ECMA-ST/ECMA-404.pdf>, 2013.
- [5] Mike Bostok. Data-Driven Documents. <http://d3js.org/>, 2014.