Federal Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education

National Research University “Higher School of Economics”

Faculty of computer science

Educational program Data science and busyness analytics

Baccalaureate

**01.03.02 Applied Mathematics and Information Science**

**Report**

**Hands-on training**

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**Verified by:**

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*(occupation, full name, chief of organization/ NRU HSE)*

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*(grade) (signature)*

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*(dates)*

**The Problem**

For a given VK community, detect sub-communities inside and find dependencies.

Used technologies: Python, VK API, NetworkX and Pandas.

**Obtaining data and graph creation**

We decided to collect all the subscriptions of the followers of the target page since this allows us to choose any dependency criterion and easily collect any additional data. The initial gathered data is organized as a CSV file where the first entry of each row is the User ID and the rest of the row are ID’s of the pages he follows - a key-value pair.

To collect the data we used the VK API along with the requests library.

The VK API contains all of the methods used to gather this data.

groups.getMembers, groups.get

Are the main methods used to gather the needed data. “groups.getMembers” returns subscriber ID’s for a page and “groups.get” returns ID’s of pages followed by the user in question.

Obviously these methods have restrictions - both of these methods can only return 1000 objects per call and the VK API gives us only 3 requests per second.

So to collect all of the data we need to first find the amount of items we need to collect and then calculate how many requests we need to make to gather everything. And each new request should have an “offset” parameter - which is a part of the VK API to gather only new information about a page or a user.

To calculate the amount followed pages we use this function:

def \_get\_followed\_pages\_amount(user\_id):

params = (

('access\_token', api\_token),

('v', '5.65'),

('user\_id', '{0}'.format(user\_id)),

)

response = requests.get('https://api.vk.com/method/groups.get', params=params)

response = response.json()

return response[“response"]["count"]

To calculate the amount of members we use this function:

def \_get\_subscriber\_amount(community\_name):

params = (

('access\_token', api\_token),

('v', '5.65'),

('group\_id', '{0}'.format(community\_name)),

('fields', 'members\_count'),

)

response = requests.get('https://api.vk.com/method/groups.getById', params=params)

response = response.json()

return response["response"][0]["members\_count"]

Once we have acquired the amount of group members or the amount of followed pages we can processed to the collection phase.

Here is the function that returns an array of pages that a given user follows:

def \_get\_user\_subscriptions(user\_id):

try:

# The VK api returns 1000 results a time so we need to make multiple requests

# to collect all data

amount\_of\_followed\_pages = \_get\_followed\_pages\_amount(user\_id)

if amount\_of\_followed\_pages <= 1000:

params = (

('access\_token', api\_token),

('v', '5.65'),

('count', '1000'),

('user\_id', '{0}'.format(user\_id)),

)

response = requests.get('https://api.vk.com/method/groups.get', params=params)

response = response.json()

subscriptions = response["response"]["items"]

return subscriptions

else:

subscriptions = []

# calculate the amount of required requests

needed\_requests = math.ceil(amount\_of\_followed\_pages / 1000)

offset = 0

for i in range(0, needed\_requests):

# if this is the third request we need to sleep for one second to keep

# getting responses from VK

if i % 3 == 0:

time.sleep(1)

params = (

('access\_token', api\_token),

('v', '5.65'),

('count', '1000'),

('offset', '{0}'.format(offset)),

('user\_id', '{0}'.format(user\_id)),

)

response = requests.get('https://api.vk.com/method/groups.get', params=params)

response = response.json()

subscriptions += response["response"]["items"]

offset += 1000

return subscriptions

# if a user has a private page or doesn’t allow us to view his subscriptions

# we raise a KeyError

# Which is handled in \_get\_user\_data()

except KeyError:

raise KeyError

This function raises a KeyError if it fails to collect the needed information. This may happen because of a user’s page settings. This error is handled in the “\_get\_user\_data(members)” function. Which returns a dictionary where each key is the User ID and the value is an array of followed pages. As we can see here we sleep each third request for a second to avoid getting an error from the VK servers which would tell us that we are making more than 3 requests per second.

def \_get\_user\_data(members):

data\_dict = {

}

for i in range(0, len(members)):

if i % 3 == 0:

time.sleep(1)

try:

subscriptions = ','.join(map(str, \_get\_user\_subscriptions(members[i])))

# the key is the user id and the value are his subscriptions

data\_dict[members[i]] = subscriptions

except KeyError:

pass

return data\_dict

“\_get\_user\_data(members)” is called from our “main\_call(community\_name)” function:

# Main function. Gets all members for a community and finds all followed pages

# for each member

def main\_call(community\_name):

members = \_get\_members\_list(community\_name)

print("gathered members.")

data = \_get\_user\_data(members)

print("finished gathering all data.")

# after all data is collected we write this data to a CSV file

with open('data.csv', 'w') as f:

for key in data.keys():

f.write("%s,%s\n" % (key, data[key]))

After running the this function we get the “data.csv” file from which we obtain our graph. We choose the dependency criterion to be the similarity of each user’s subscription from [0, 1]. To accomplish this we use the inbuilt “difflib” library.

This is the function that compares each user with everyone else:

def DataToGraphDict(data, threshold): # compares users by comunities that they follow

g = {}

for i, (k1, v1) in enumerate(data.items(), 1):

for k2, v2 in list(data.items())[i:]:

if k1 != k2:

sm = difflib.SequenceMatcher(None, v1, v2)

if sm.ratio() > threshold:

g[k1] = g.get(k1, []) + [k2]

g[k2] = g.get(k2, []) + [k1]

print("data processing: ", i, "/", len(data.keys()))

return g

Now we have obtained a file that contains everything we need to proceed to the analysis stage.

**Karger’s algorithm**

Algorithm is used for cauterization in a network. It finds **N** sets of nodes in a graph such that number of edges between them is minimized. Therefore, it can be used for community detection.

Algorithm is randomized and computes minimum cut of a connected graph. The algorithm continuously contracts randomly chosen edges, until only **N** nodes remain. By iterating this set of operations for a sufficient number of times, we can achieve a high probability of finding a minimum cut.

The pseudo code for the algorithm:

*While there are more than* ***N*** *groups: do*

*Pick random edge (u, v) ∈ E(G);*

*Merge u and v;*

*Output nodes with* ***N*** *groups assigned to them*

Implementation:

*Using python 3.6.5*

# Karger’s Algorithm

def kargerMinCut(graph, n):

gn = { k : str(i) for (i, k) in enumerate(graph.keys(), 0)}

while len(graph) > n:

v = random.choice(list(graph.keys())) # the key

w = random.choice(graph[v]) # the list of connections

# assigning the same label to the nodes that are being grouped

label = gn[w]

for key in gn.keys():

if(gn[key] == label):

gn[key] = gn[v]

contract(graph, v, w) # merge together

mincut = len(graph[list(graph.keys())[0]]) # calculate mincut

return (gn, mincut)

def contract(graph, v, w):

for node in graph[w]: # merge the nodes from w to v

if node != v: # we don't want to add self-loops

graph[v].append(node)

graph[node].remove(w) # delete the edges to the absorbed

if node != v:

graph[node].append(v)

del graph[w] # delete the absorbed vertex 'w'

**Results**

We applied Karger’s Algorithm to the dataset with N = 12 (number of groups) and visualized the results.

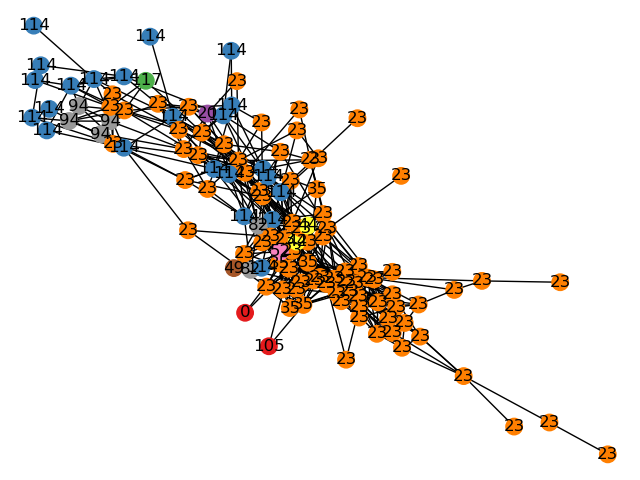
The minimum number of cuts was 2.

The distribution of users in dataset to the groups was the following

(group ID : number of users)

*{'0': 1, '23': 79, '35': 5, '114': 23, '20': 1, '44': 2, '82': 2, '49': 1, '52': 1, '94': 4, '105': 1, '117': 1}*

Further below picture shows the visualization of the dataset divided into groups. Each group is colored with a unique color. Each node is labeled with the group ID it was assigned to.



The run time of the algorithm was approximately 14 seconds for the set of 127 nodes.

In conclusion, Karger’s algorithm managed to divide the given dataset into distinct subsets and many smaller ones that do not have a strong connection to others.

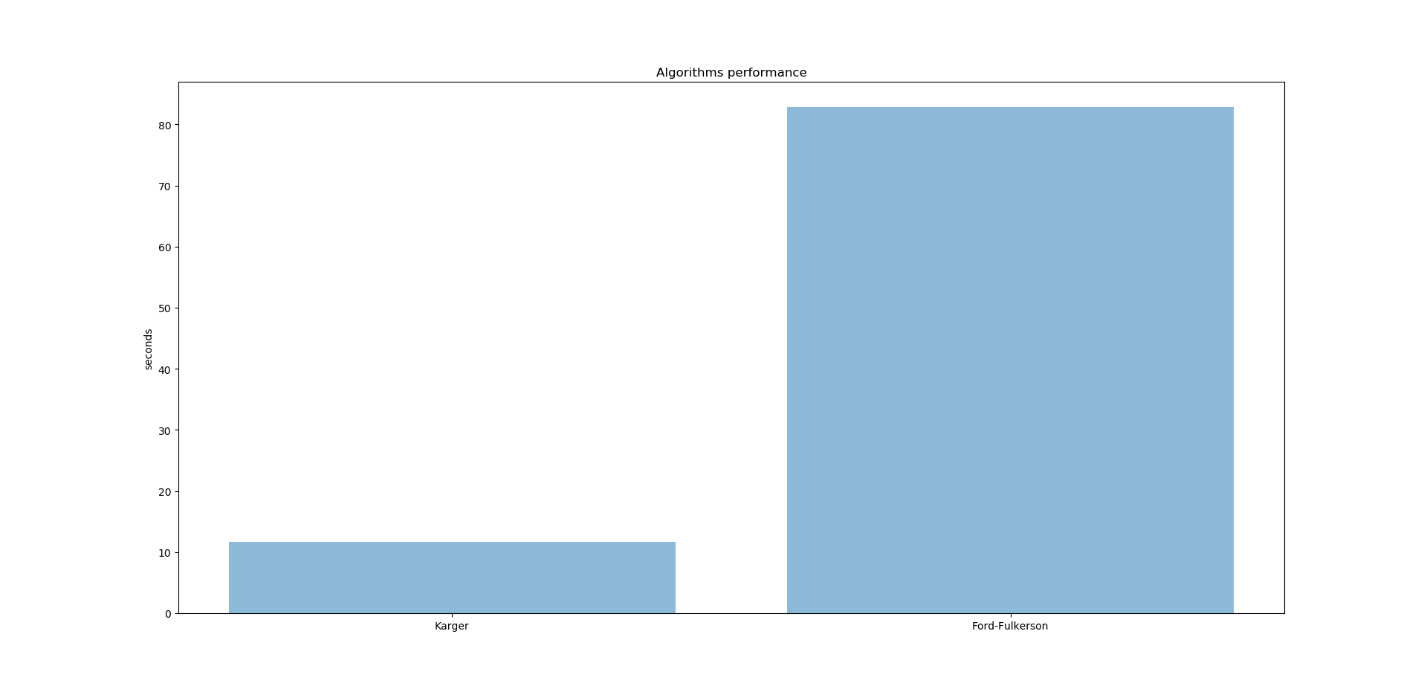
**Ford-Fulkerson Algorithm**

We also compared our Karger’s algorithm to maximum flow-based clustering algorithm, such as Ford-Fulkerson algorithm.

Our implementation uses BFS to find out if there is a path from two points in graph.

The Ford and Fulkerson theorem states that the maximum flow from the vertex **s** to the vertex **t** is equal to the value of the minimum cut separating s and t. We take the edges on the graph as channels of communication, the flow on every edge can be considered as the amount of information passed through the edge, with the vertex s as the information source and the vertex t as the information receiver. The maximum flow from the vertex s to the vertex t reflects the maximum amount of information passing through all paths between the vertices s and t, not only through one path (for example, the shortest path). This way, the maximum flow carries the “global relations” between vertex s and t.

Running time comparison between Ford-Fulkerson and Karger’s algorithms on the same dataset:



**Links**

***Github***

<https://github.com/onlinex/Community-detection-in-VK>

***Max-Flow-Based Similarity Measure for Spectral Clustering***

<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/4707/ef971b76f51a43ea358231606cee1c23a89d.pdf>