

Analysis of GitHub Social Network

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QSS41: Analysis of Social Networks
Dartmouth College
Fall 2022



Outline

- Background
- Dataset
- Analysis
- Conclusion



The screenshot shows a web browser at the URL `github.com/patarapornkan`. The page header includes navigation links: Pull requests, Issues, Codespaces, Marketplace, and Explore. The user profile for "patarapornkan" is displayed on the left, showing a placeholder profile picture and a button to "Edit profile". Below the profile, it indicates "1 follower · 0 following". The main content area, titled "Popular repositories", lists four public repositories:

- Full-Stack-Application-Readiary**: Advanced Computer Programming Final Project Chula Year 2 Semester 1. Language: TypeScript.
- sgcu64-backend-recruitment**: Forked from `isd-sgcu/sgcu64-backend-recruitment`. Language: JavaScript.
- escapeplan**: Forked from `variss/escapeplan`. Client for Netcentric Architecture's socket programming project. Language: JavaScript.
- Deep-Q-Learning**: Forked from `fg91/Deep-Q-Learning`. Tensorflow implementation of Deepminds dqn with double dueling networks. Language: Jupyter Notebook.

What is GitHub

- link to Git (version control)
- host repositories

Connections

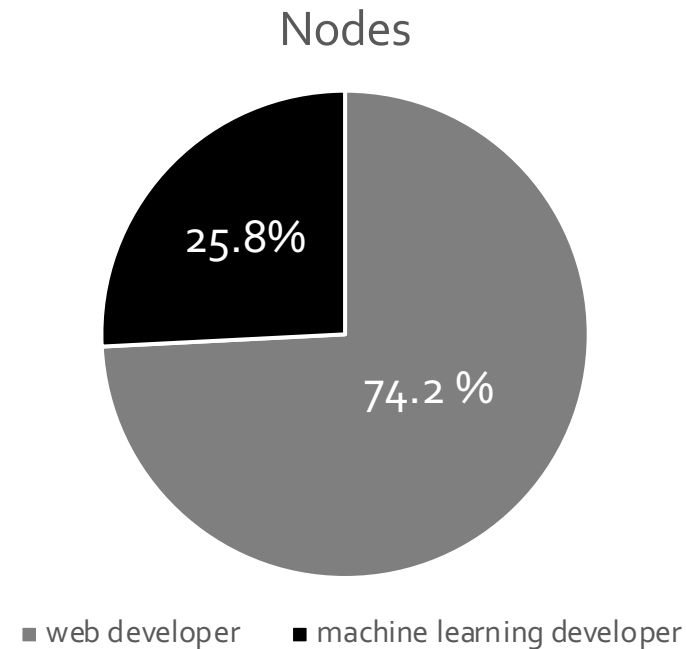
- follower, following
- receive notifications about their activity and discover projects in their communities
- better reputation

Dataset

- **GitHub Social Network**
- **Source:** Stanford Network Analysis Project (SNAP)
- **Node:** GitHub accounts that have starred at least 10 repositories
 - attributes:
 - id
 - name
 - ml_target: 0 = web developer, 1 = machine learning developer
 - features
- **Edge:** reciprocal connection (following and follower of each other)

Network Basic Stats

- 37,000 nodes
- 289,003 edges
- density: 0.001
- transitivity: 0.013
- 1 component
- 4,005 features

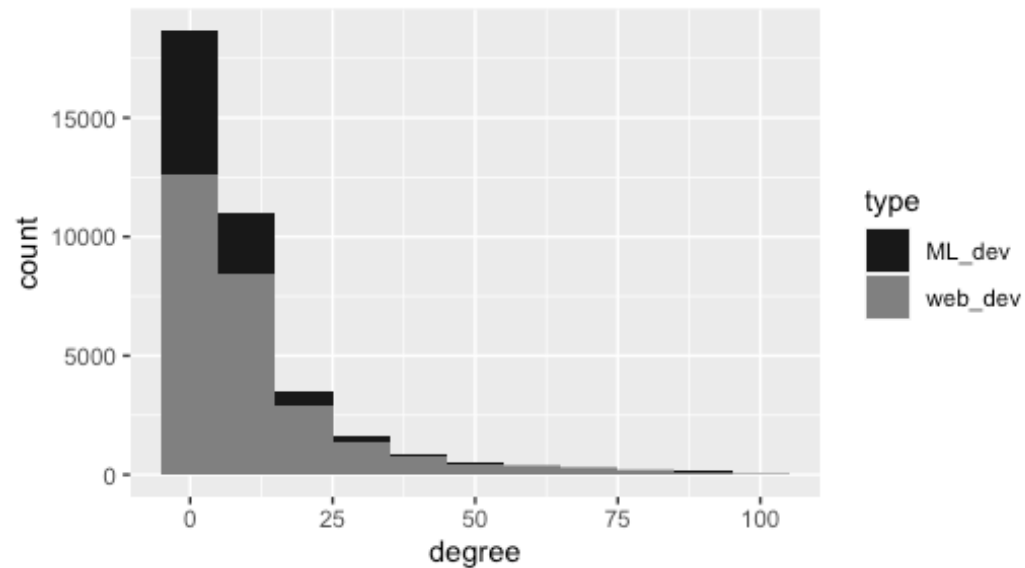


Questions

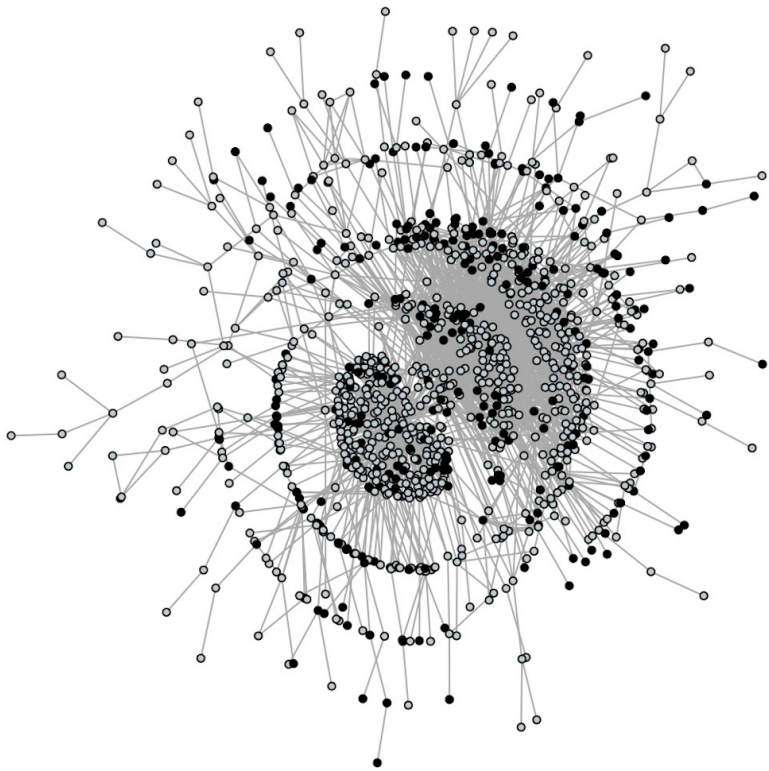
- Are network characteristics of web and machine learning developers different?
- Is there a higher tendency for a user to connect to the same type of user?
- Is there a higher tendency for similar users, in terms of number of shared features, to connect to each other?

Degree Distribution

Type	min	1st quartile	median	3rd quartile	max	mean	Standard deviation
Web developer	1	3	6	15	9548	17.66	92.77
Machine learning developer	1	2	4	9	967	8.632	22.25



Degree Distribution



Findings

- free-scale network
- very positively skewed
- preferential attachment
- mean degree of web developers is higher

Tendency of GitHub user to connect to users of the same type

	id_2	id_1	ml_target_1	ml_target_2
1	17	13639	0	0
2	20	2695	0	0
3	20	269	1	0
4	20	18392	1	0
5	20	5064	1	0

edge

join node's attribute



	id_1	ml_target_1	ml_target_2
1	1	0	0.0
2	2	0	0.0
3	3	1	0.0
4	4	0	0.6
5	5	1	0.5

mean of alter's ml_target

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Linear regression

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	0.077840	0.001645	47.31	<2e-16 ***
ml_target_1	0.388198	0.003319	116.95	<2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.251 on 30853 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.3071, Adjusted R-squared: 0.3071

F-statistic: 1.368e+04 on 1 and 30853 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Pearson correlation

= 0.55

- the correlation is modelately high

Findings

- A machine learning developer is 38.8% more likely to connect to a machine learning engineer
- homophily
- work related -> more interested -> connection

Prediction of connection based on feature similarity

Investigation

- Are nodes with more similar features more likely to connect to each other

Approach

- Jaccard similarity
 - features are very sparse
- Pairwise similarity
 - 37,000 so there are 1.369×10^9 pairs of nodes -> computationally expensive
 - Prune network
 - consider only nodes that have degree higher than 50
 - 1,844 nodes
 - 1.699×10^6 possible pairs of node
 - 48, 428 existing edges

Prediction of connection based on feature similarity

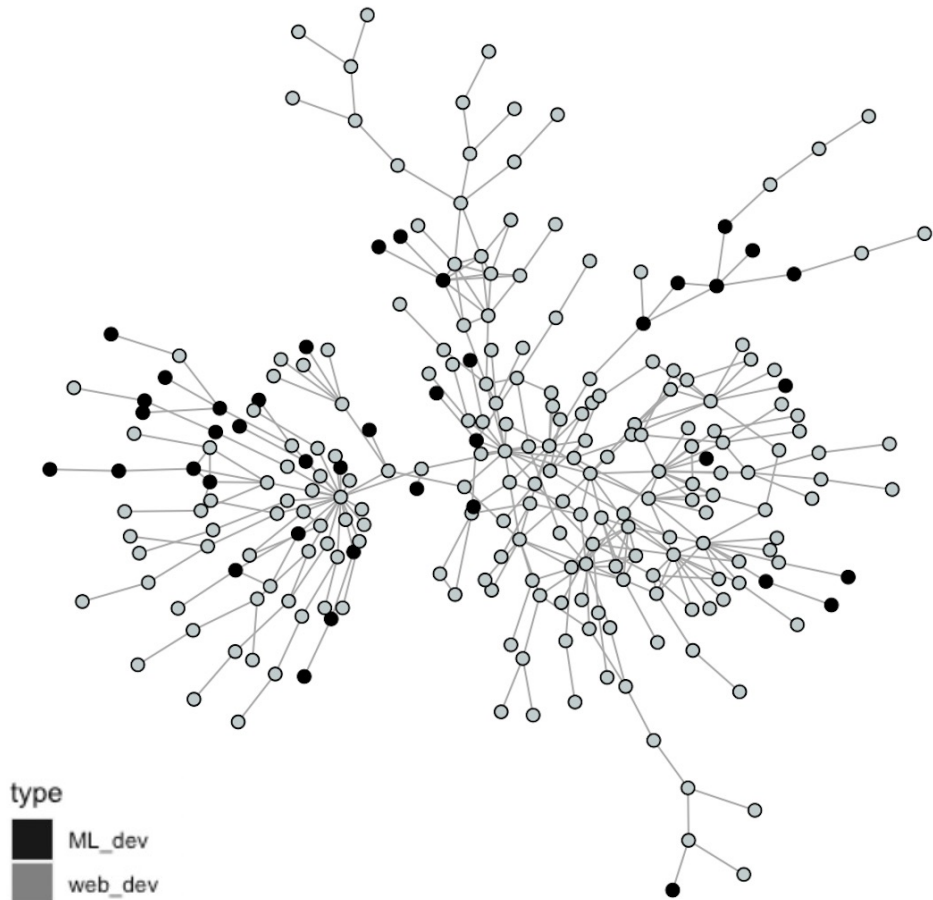
Jaccard similarity based on features

	Average	Standard deviation
Edges	0.2022	0.0747
Possible connections that do not exist	0.1928	0.0718

Findings

- Jaccard similarity of existing connections is **not significantly higher** than that of non-existing pairs
- Shared features cannot be predictors of ties in GitHub networks

Conclusion



- Preferential attachment
- GitHub users are more likely to connect to users of the same type
- Highly similar users do not have more tendency to connect to one another
- Bias
 - only consider those who have starred at least 10 repositories
 - undirected edge

References

B. Rozemberczki, C. Allen and R. Sarkar. Multi-scale Attributed Node Embedding. 2019.