

Networks Short Course Homework

Patrick Rickert

Data Processing

```
setwd("~/Downloads")
load("nigeria.rda")

##Build an adjacency matrix from the data
length(unique(nigeria$receiver))

## [1] 37

mat<-matrix(0, nrow = 37, ncol = 37)
rownames(mat)<-sort(unique(nigeria$sender))
colnames(mat)<-sort(unique(nigeria$receiver))
slice = nigeria[nigeria$conflict==1,]
for (i in 1:nrow(slice)){
  a1 = as.character(slice[i, 'sender'])
  a2 = as.character(slice[i, 'receiver'])
  mat[a1,a2] = slice[i, 'conflict']
}
diag(mat)<-NA
```

Measurements and Community Detection

```
##Explore different centrality measures
library(igraph)

## Warning: package 'igraph' was built under R version 3.4.1
##
## Attaching package: 'igraph'
```

```

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   decompose, spectrum
## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
##
##   union

g = graph_from_adjacency_matrix(mat,
                                mode='directed')
igraph::degree(g)

## Area\nBoys\nMilitia      Bassa\nMilitia      Berom\nMilitia
##           1              1              5
## Christian\nMilitia      Ebira\nMilitia      Fulani\nMilitia
##           8              1              22
## Hausa\nMilitia          Igbo\nMilitia      Ijaw\nMilitia
##          12              6              6
## Ilajes\nMilitia      Itsekiri\nMilitia      Jukun\nMilitia
##           0              5              5
## Kanberi\nMilitia      Kuteb\nMilitia      Kutep\nMilitia
##           1              1              1
## MASSOB Military\n(Nigeria)      Muslim\nMilitia
##           4              19              5
## Ogoni\nMilitia          OPC      Police\n(Nigeria)
##           1              4              28
## Shiite\nMilitia      Sunni\nMilitia      Tiv\nMilitia
##           4              2              6
## Udu\nMilitia          Urhobo\nMilitia      Uvwie\nMilitia
##           1              3              1
## Yoruba\nMilitia      Bakassi\nMilitia      Deken\nMilitia
##           6              2              1
## Deyor\nMilitia      Gbagyi\nMilitia      Tarok\nMilitia
##           1              3              3
## Kalo\nKato\nMilitia      Vigilante\nMilitia      MEND
##           2              6              4
## Boko\nHaram
##           7

eigen_centrality(g, directed = TRUE)

## $vector
## Area\nBoys\nMilitia      Bassa\nMilitia      Berom\nMilitia
##      1.399478e-01      4.114870e-18      3.997374e-01
## Christian\nMilitia      Ebira\nMilitia      Fulani\nMilitia
##      4.792448e-01      0.000000e+00      8.345416e-01

```

```

##      Hausa\nMilitia      Igbo\nMilitia      Ijaw\nMilitia
##      5.346153e-01      4.495339e-01      3.625924e-01
##      Ilajes\nMilitia      Itsekiri\nMilitia      Jukun\nMilitia
##      0.000000e+00      1.733933e-01      2.898356e-01
##      Kanberi\nMilitia      Kuteb\nMilitia      Kutep\nMilitia
##      0.000000e+00      0.000000e+00      5.499463e-02
##      MASSOB Military\n(Nigeria)      Muslim\nMilitia
##      3.296920e-01      7.375600e-01      2.806782e-01
##      Ogoni\nMilitia      OPC      Police\n(Nigeria)
##      0.000000e+00      1.897443e-01      1.000000e+00
##      Shiite\nMilitia      Sunni\nMilitia      Tiv\nMilitia
##      1.451745e-01      2.754602e-02      1.583495e-01
##      Udu\nMilitia      Urhobo\nMilitia      Uvwie\nMilitia
##      0.000000e+00      1.017002e-01      1.549474e-17
##      Yoruba\nMilitia      Bakassi\nMilitia      Deken\nMilitia
##      3.450861e-01      0.000000e+00      0.000000e+00
##      Deyor\nMilitia      Gbagyi\nMilitia      Tarok\nMilitia
##      0.000000e+00      2.597897e-01      2.982972e-01
##      Kalo\nKato\nMilitia      Vigilante\nMilitia      MEND
##      0.000000e+00      4.259877e-01      3.296920e-01
##      Boko\nHaram
##      4.105207e-01
##
## $value
## [1] 5.270252
##
## $options
## $options$bm
## [1] "I"
##
## $options$n
## [1] 37
##
## $options$which
## [1] "LR"
##
## $options$nev
## [1] 1
##
## $options$tol
## [1] 0
##
## $options$ncv
## [1] 0

```

```

##
## $options$ldv
## [1] 0
##
## $options$ishift
## [1] 1
##
## $options$maxiter
## [1] 1000
##
## $options$nb
## [1] 1
##
## $options$mode
## [1] 1
##
## $options$start
## [1] 1
##
## $options$sigma
## [1] 0
##
## $options$sigmai
## [1] 0
##
## $options$info
## [1] 0
##
## $options$iter
## [1] 2
##
## $options$nconv
## [1] 1
##
## $options$numop
## [1] 27
##
## $options$numopb
## [1] 0
##
## $options$numreo
## [1] 22

igraph::betweenness(g)

```

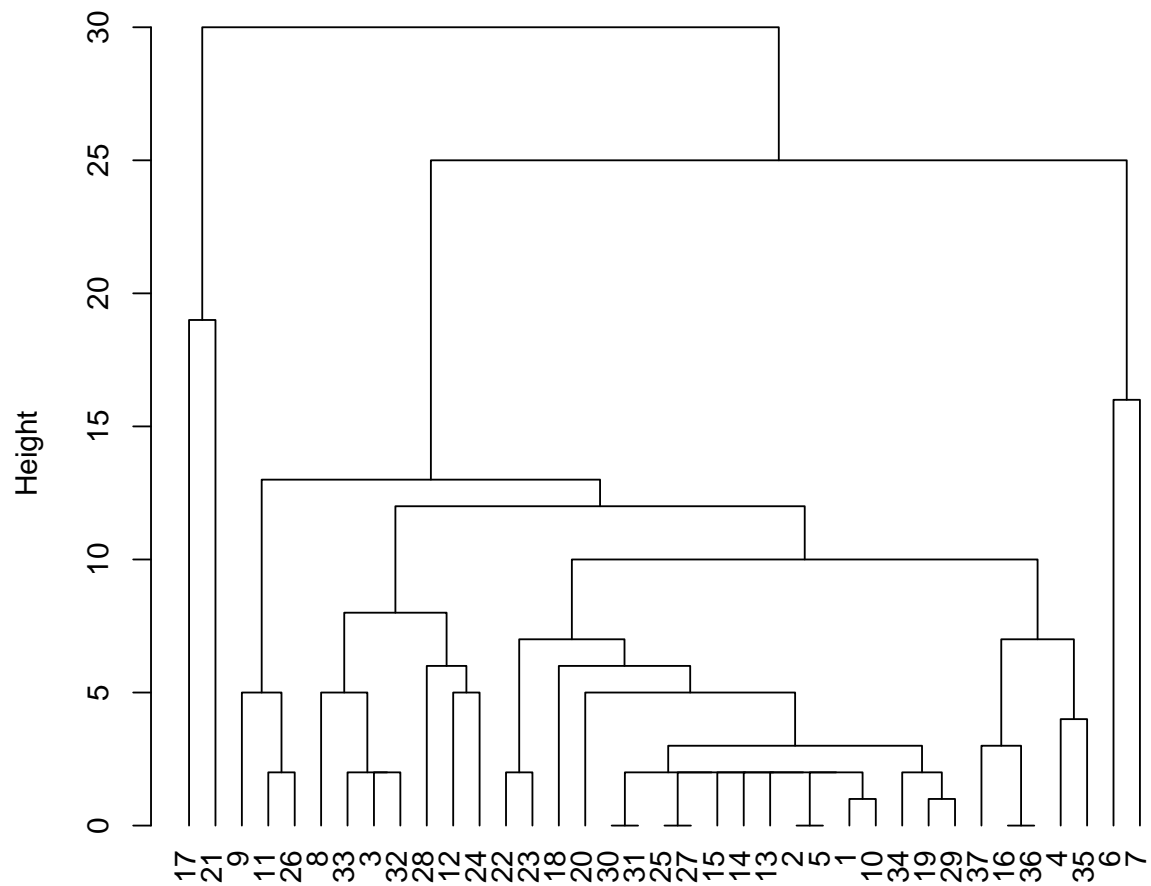
## Area\nBoys\nMilitia	Bassa\nMilitia	Berom\nMilitia
## 0.000000	0.000000	13.400000
## Christian\nMilitia	Ebira\nMilitia	Fulani\nMilitia
## 9.416667	0.000000	173.416667
## Hausa\nMilitia	Igbo\nMilitia	Ijaw\nMilitia
## 80.966667	27.283333	73.250000
## Ilajes\nMilitia	Itsekiri\nMilitia	Jukun\nMilitia
## 0.000000	29.750000	27.000000
## Kanberi\nMilitia	Kuteb\nMilitia	Kutep\nMilitia
## 0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
## MASSOB Military\n(Nigeria)		Muslim\nMilitia
## 0.000000	146.816667	0.500000
## Ogoni\nMilitia	OPC	Police\n(Nigeria)
## 0.000000	0.000000	298.266667
## Shiite\nMilitia	Sunni\nMilitia	Tiv\nMilitia
## 49.000000	0.000000	24.000000
## Udu\nMilitia	Urhobo\nMilitia	Uvwie\nMilitia
## 0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
## Yoruba\nMilitia	Bakassi\nMilitia	Deken\nMilitia
## 31.183333	0.000000	0.000000
## Deyor\nMilitia	Gbagyi\nMilitia	Tarok\nMilitia
## 0.000000	3.950000	0.000000
## Kalo\nKato\nMilitia	Vigilante\nMilitia	MEND
## 0.000000	2.466667	0.000000
## Boko\nHaram		
## 2.333333		

It is clear that using various different metrics of centrality, the most important actor in the network is the Nigerian Police. They have the most edges, meaning they were involved in the most conflicts, the highest eigenvector centrality, indicating that they were connected to the most connected nodes, and the highest betweenness score, meaning that the most shortest paths went through the police.

```
library(PRRoc)

library(network,quietly=T)
require(sna)
## Create clusters based on structural equivalence
NigeriaNet <- network(mat, mode = "directed")
clusts <- equiv.clust(NigeriaNet)
## Plot dendrogram
plot(clusts,hang=-1)
```

Cluster Dendrogram



```
as.dist(equiv.dist)
hclust (*, "complete")
```

```
## Use K clusters to determine group membership
NigeriaBlock <- blockmodel(NigeriaNet, clusts, k=2)
bmems2 <- NigeriaBlock$block.membership[order(NigeriaBlock$order.vector)]
NigeriaBlock <- blockmodel(NigeriaNet, clusts, k=3)
bmems3 <- NigeriaBlock$block.membership[order(NigeriaBlock$order.vector)]
NigeriaBlock <- blockmodel(NigeriaNet, clusts, k=4)
bmems4 <- NigeriaBlock$block.membership[order(NigeriaBlock$order.vector)]
NigeriaBlock <- blockmodel(NigeriaNet, clusts, k=5)
bmems5 <- NigeriaBlock$block.membership[order(NigeriaBlock$order.vector)]
NigeriaBlock <- blockmodel(NigeriaNet, clusts, k=6)
bmems6 <- NigeriaBlock$block.membership[order(NigeriaBlock$order.vector)]
```

```

##Make dataframe for testing
library(reshape2)
data<-melt(mat)
data$groupmembershipk2<-rep(bmems2, 37)
data$groupmembershipk3<-rep(bmems3, 37)
data$groupmembershipk4<-rep(bmems4, 37)
data$groupmembershipk5<-rep(bmems5, 37)
data$groupmembershipk6<-rep(bmems6, 37)
vec<-seq(1,1369, by = 38)
data<-data[-vec,]

library(cvTools)
folds <-cvFolds(nrow(data), K = 10)
data$predictk2 <- rep(0, nrow(data))
data$predictk3 <- rep(0, nrow(data))
data$predictk4 <- rep(0, nrow(data))
data$predictk5 <- rep(0, nrow(data))
data$predictk6 <- rep(0, nrow(data))
##Perform cross validation
set.seed(15)
for(i in 1:10){
  train <- data[folds$subsets[folds$which !=i],]
  test <- data[folds$subsets[folds$which == i],]

  mod2<- glm(value~groupmembershipk2, data = train, family = binomial(link="logit"))
  predict2 <-predict(mod2, newdata = test, type = "response")
  data[folds$subsets[folds$which == i],]$predictk2<- predict2

  mod3<- glm(value~groupmembershipk3, data = train, family = binomial(link="logit"))
  predict3 <-predict(mod3, newdata = test, type = "response")
  data[folds$subsets[folds$which == i],]$predictk3<- predict3

  mod4<- glm(value~groupmembershipk4, data = train, family = binomial(link="logit"))
  predict4 <-predict(mod4, newdata = test, type = "response")
  data[folds$subsets[folds$which == i],]$predictk4<- predict4

  mod5<- glm(value~groupmembershipk5, data = train, family = binomial(link="logit"))
  predict5 <-predict(mod5, newdata = test, type = "response")
  data[folds$subsets[folds$which == i],]$predictk5<- predict5

  mod6<- glm(value~as.factor(groupmembershipk6), data = train, family = binomial(link="logit"))
  predict6 <-predict(mod6, newdata = test, type = "response")

```

```

    data[folds$subsets[folds$which == i],]$predictk6<- predict6
  }

fg <- data$predictk2[data$value==1]
bg <- data$predictk2[data$value == 0]
roc2 <- roc.curve(scores.class0 = bg, scores.class1 = fg, curve = T)
pr2 <- pr.curve(scores.class0 = fg, scores.class1 = bg, curve = T)

fg <- data$predictk3[data$value==1]
bg <- data$predictk3[data$value == 0]
roc3 <- roc.curve(scores.class0 = fg, scores.class1 = bg, curve = T)
pr3 <- pr.curve(scores.class0 = fg, scores.class1 = bg, curve = T)

fg <- data$predictk4[data$value==1]
bg <- data$predictk4[data$value == 0]
roc4 <- roc.curve(scores.class0 = fg, scores.class1 = bg, curve = T)
pr4 <- pr.curve(scores.class0 = fg, scores.class1 = bg, curve = T)

fg <- data$predictk5[data$value==1]
bg <- data$predictk5[data$value == 0]
roc5 <- roc.curve(scores.class0 = fg, scores.class1 = bg, curve = T)
pr5 <- pr.curve(scores.class0 = fg, scores.class1 = bg, curve = T)

fg <- data$predictk6[data$value==1]
bg <- data$predictk6[data$value == 0]
roc6 <- roc.curve(scores.class0 = fg, scores.class1 = bg, curve = T)
pr6 <- pr.curve(scores.class0 = fg, scores.class1 = bg, curve = T)

### Check AUC
c(roc2$auc, roc3$auc, roc4$auc, roc5$auc, roc6$auc)

## [1] 0.4793378 0.6110705 0.6167635 0.6158397 0.6202179

c(pr2$auc.integral, pr3$auc.integral, pr4$auc.integral, pr5$auc.integral, pr6$auc.integral)

## [1] 0.1109063 0.1540755 0.1632348 0.1594146 0.1525581

```

The AUC indicates that 4 or 5 groups should be used. I opt to use four, for simplicity's sake.

```

colVec <- c("lightblue", "pink", "green", "grey")

# Assign colors to individual nodes based on block membership

```



```

bcols <- colVec[bmems4]

#check colors and membership
head(cbind(bcols,bmems4))

##      bcols      bmems4
## [1,] "lightblue" "1"
## [2,] "lightblue" "1"
## [3,] "lightblue" "1"
## [4,] "lightblue" "1"
## [5,] "lightblue" "1"
## [6,] "pink"      "2"

set.seed(5)
# Now plot
vertexSize = degree(NigeriaNet, cmode = 'indegree')/2
plot(NigeriaNet,displaylabels=T,
     vertex.cex=vertexSize,label.cex=.35,edge.col=rgb(150,150,150,100,maxColorValue=255)
     label.pos=5,vertex.col=bcols)

```



```

## Summary of model fit
## =====
##
## Formula:    NigeriaNet ~ edges + mutual + nodematch("group")
##
## Iterations: 2 out of 20
##
## Monte Carlo MLE Results:
##              Estimate Std. Error MCMC % p-value
## edges          -2.1344    0.2132     0 <1e-04 ***
## mutual           2.9939    0.4141     0 <1e-04 ***
## nodematch.group -1.9815    0.2463     0 <1e-04 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
##      Null Deviance: 1846.5  on 1332  degrees of freedom
## Residual Deviance:  474.3  on 1329  degrees of freedom
##
## AIC: 480.3    BIC: 495.8    (Smaller is better.)

##Check convergence
mcmc.diagnostics(model)

## Sample statistics summary:
##
## Iterations = 16384:4209664
## Thinning interval = 1024
## Number of chains = 1
## Sample size per chain = 4096
##
## 1. Empirical mean and standard deviation for each variable,
##    plus standard error of the mean:
##
##              Mean      SD Naive SE Time-series SE
## edges          0.5945 10.873  0.16989      0.34516
## mutual          0.3103  4.936  0.07712      0.17493
## nodematch.group -0.1211  5.227  0.08167      0.09046
##
## 2. Quantiles for each variable:
##
##              2.5% 25% 50% 75% 97.5%
## edges          -21  -7   0   8   23
## mutual          -9  -3   0   3   11
## nodematch.group -10 -4   0   3   11
##

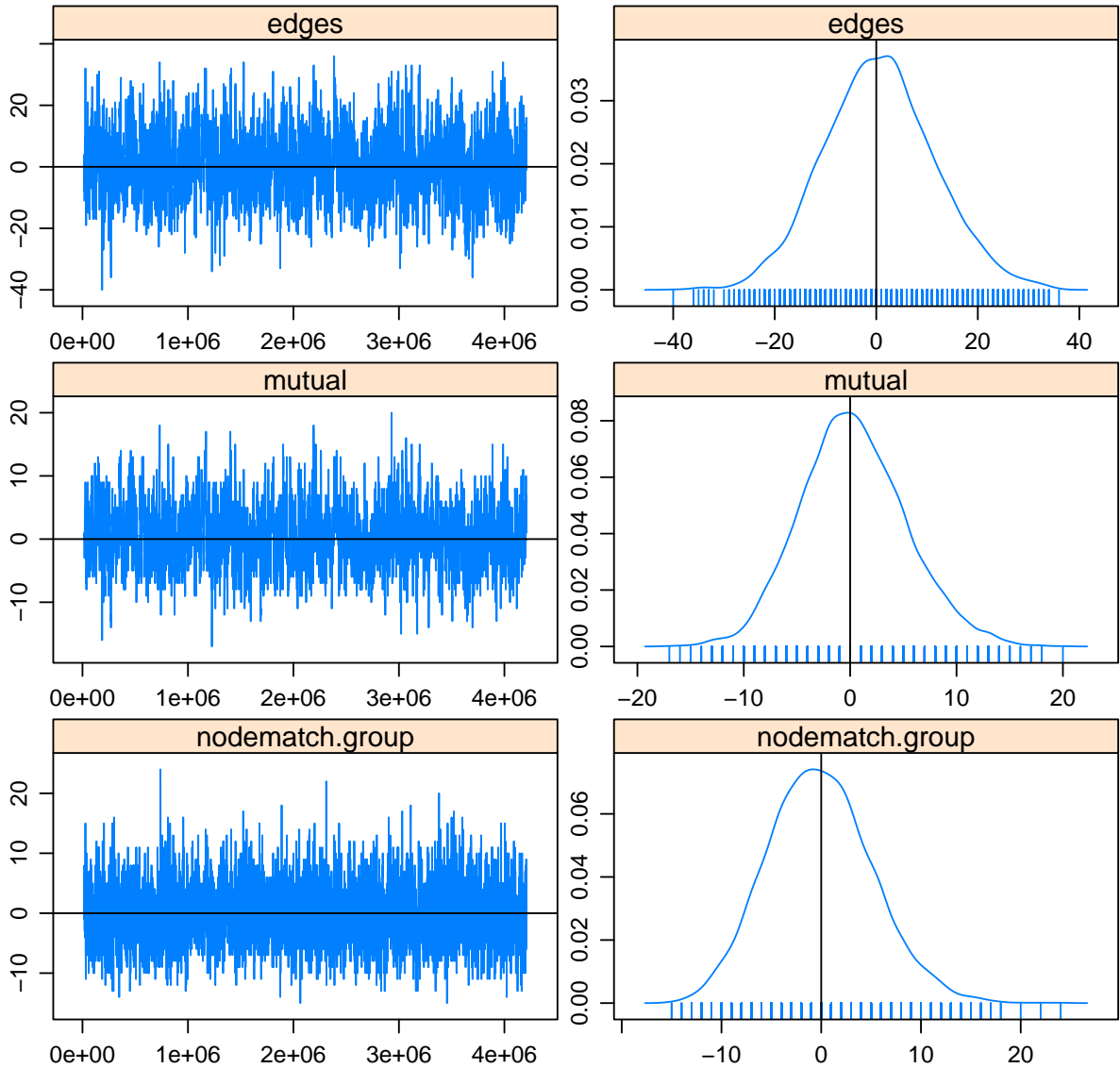
```

```

##
## Sample statistics cross-correlations:
##           edges      mutual nodematch.group
## edges      1.0000000 0.8430040      0.5201927
## mutual      0.8430040 1.0000000      0.2478091
## nodematch.group 0.5201927 0.2478091      1.0000000
##
## Sample statistics auto-correlation:
## Chain 1
##           edges      mutual nodematch.group
## Lag 0      1.0000000 1.0000000      1.0000000
## Lag 1024 0.5045427 0.6260771      0.10176064
## Lag 2048 0.3485195 0.4428445      0.02507331
## Lag 3072 0.2366235 0.2934440      0.02709460
## Lag 4096 0.1598600 0.1984774      0.03134939
## Lag 5120 0.1085781 0.1366590      0.02333484
##
## Sample statistics burn-in diagnostic (Geweke):
## Chain 1
##
## Fraction in 1st window = 0.1
## Fraction in 2nd window = 0.5
##
##           edges      mutual nodematch.group
##           0.6227      0.6228      -0.3404
##
## Individual P-values (lower = worse):
##           edges      mutual nodematch.group
##           0.5334924      0.5334101      0.7335906
## Joint P-value (lower = worse): 0.7887937 .

```

Sample statistics



##

MCMC diagnostics shown here are from the last round of simulation, prior to computation

My hypotheses tested in the model are that there is a high degree of reciprocity in the network, which is to say that nodes that send ties to another node are more likely to also receive a tie from that node. Additionally, I expect the node match coefficient on the group variable to be negative, because I expect there to be more conflict between groups than within groups. For example, I expect the militia groups to engage in conflict with the military more than each other. The ERGM results bear this out, and the model diagnostics show that the model converged.