

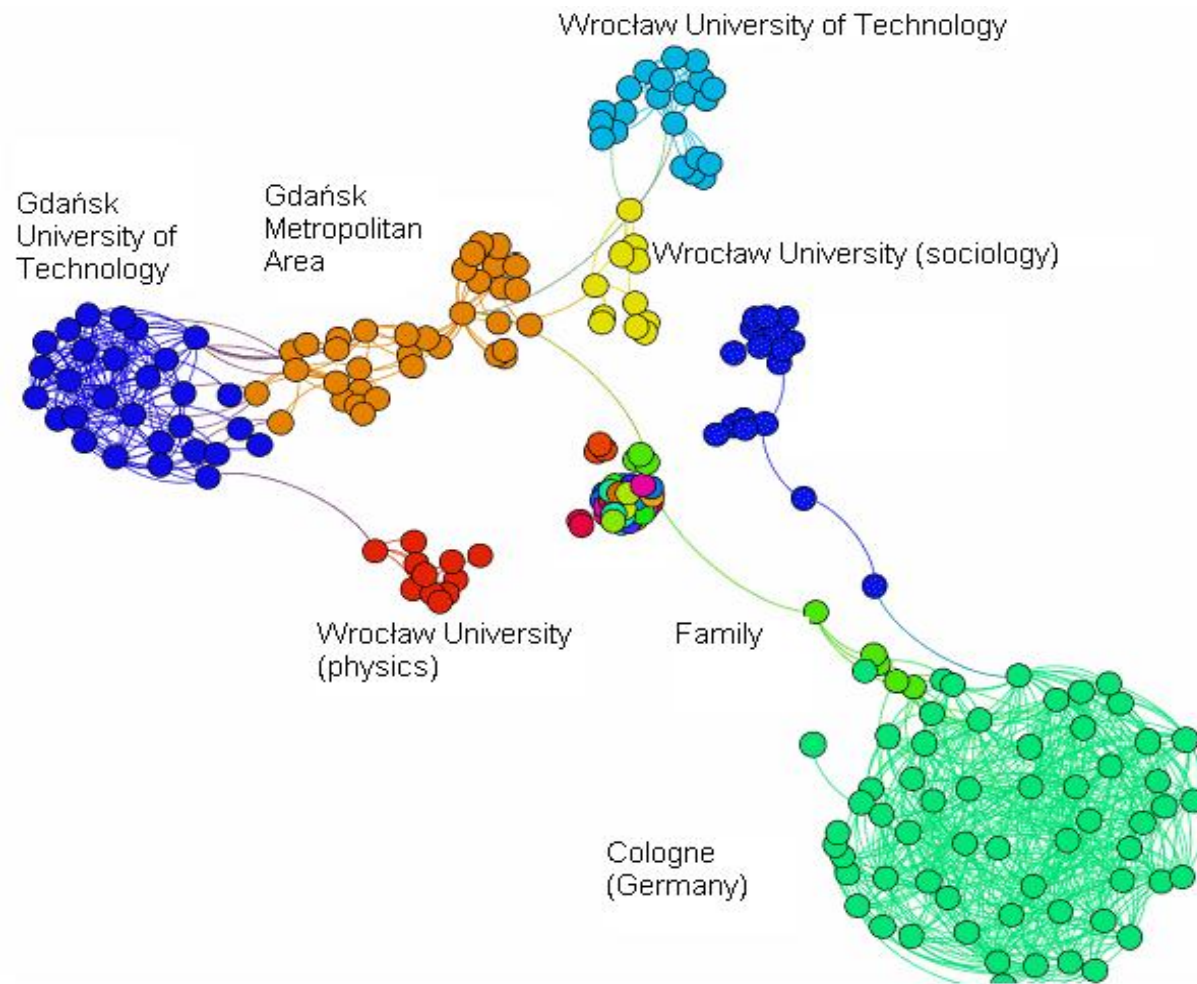
# Crash course on network analysis

Joanna Byszuk & Jeremi Ochab  
DHSI 2024, “DIY Computational Text Analysis  
with R”



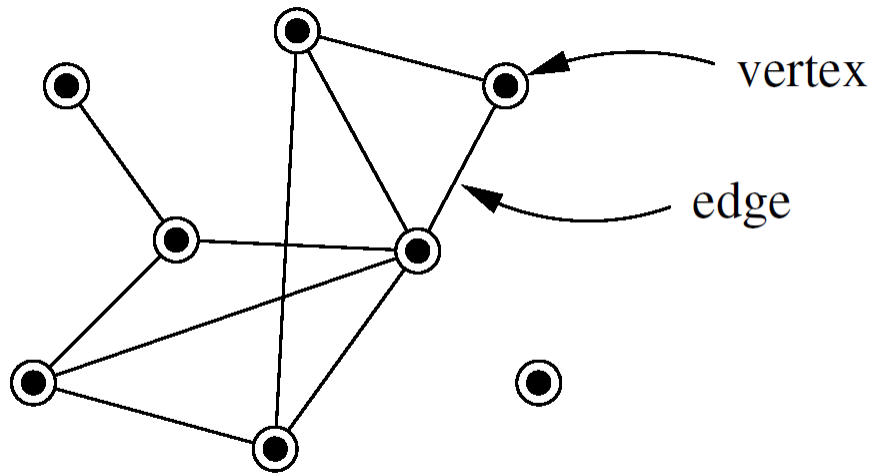
# Outline

1. Types of graphs & representation
2. Examples
3. Network structures, centrality, community detection



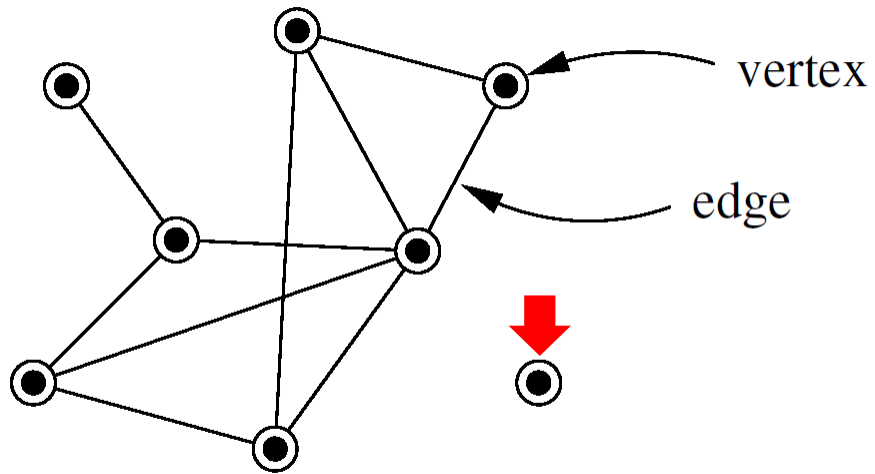
# **NETWORK TYPES AND REPRESENTATIONS**

# Types of graphs/networks



Entities (vertices/nodes)  
Relations (edges/links)

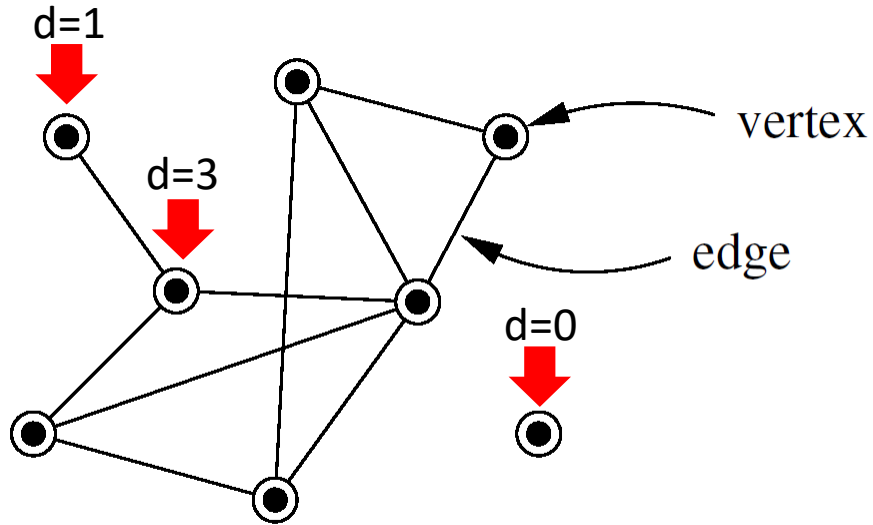
# Types of graphs



Entities (vertices/nodes)  
Relations (edges/links)

Component

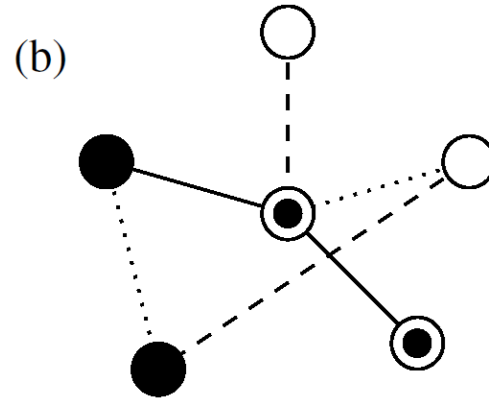
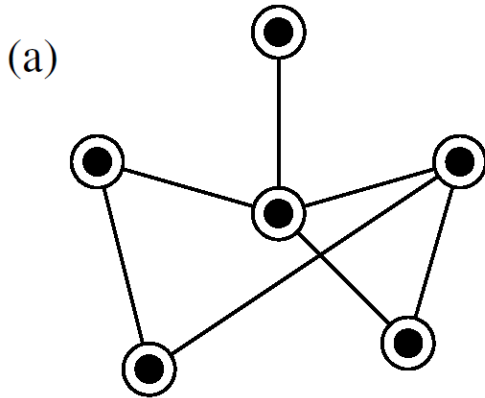
# Types of graphs



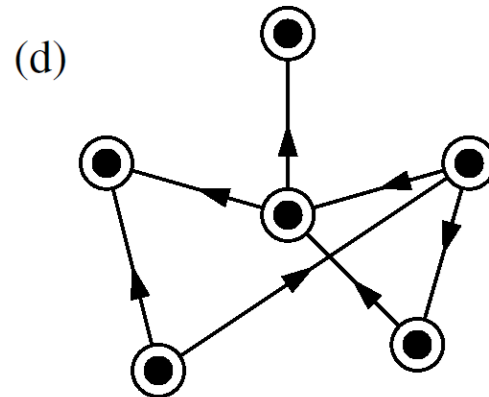
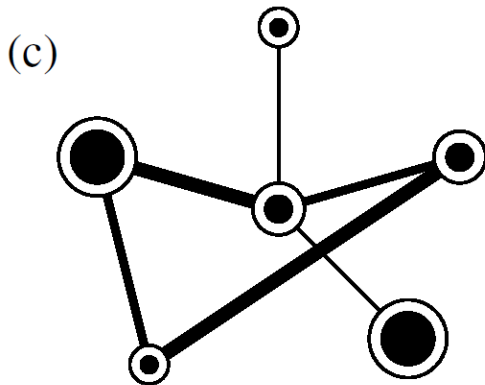
Entities (vertices/nodes)  
Relations (edges/links)

Component  
Degree

# Types of graphs



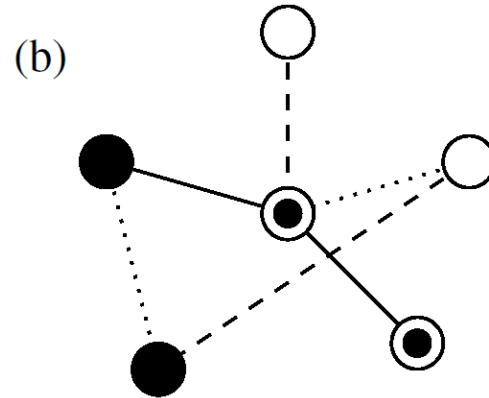
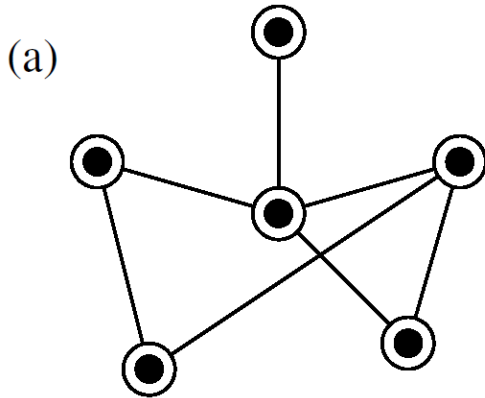
- a) simple  
(undirected)
- b) multi-edge,  
multi-vertex  
type



- a) weighted
- b) directed

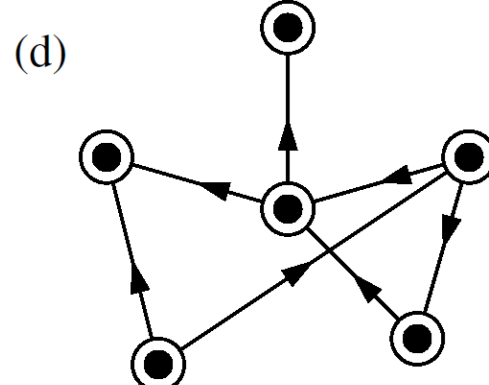
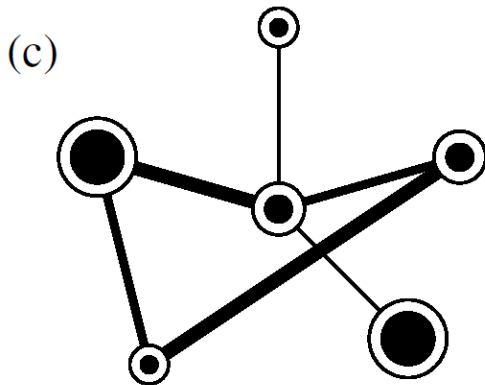


# Types of graphs

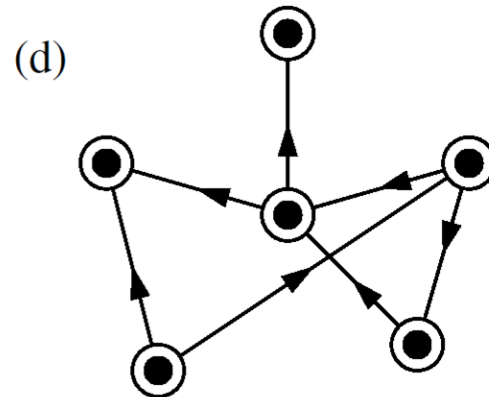
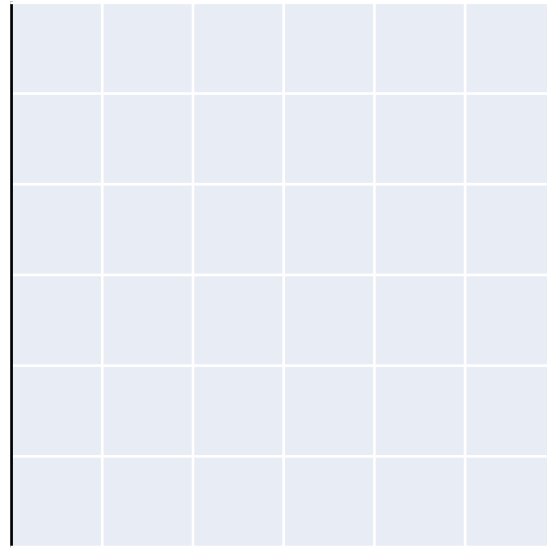
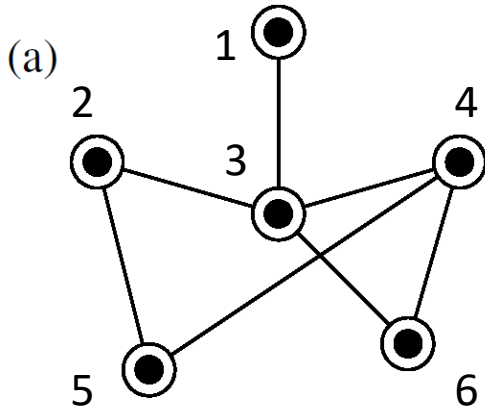


Networks:

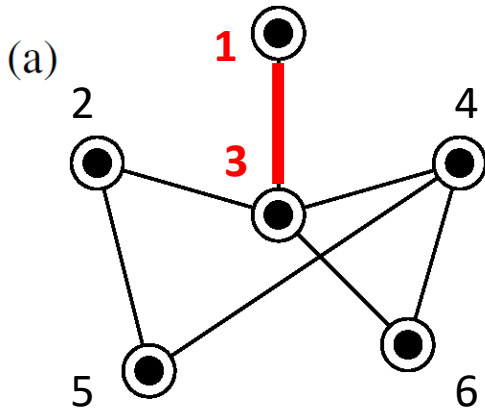
- social
- information
- technological
- biological



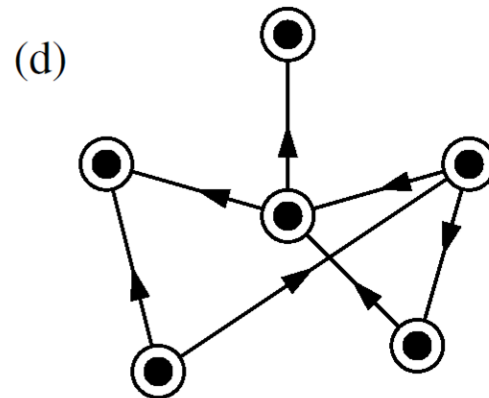
# Representations: adjacency matrix



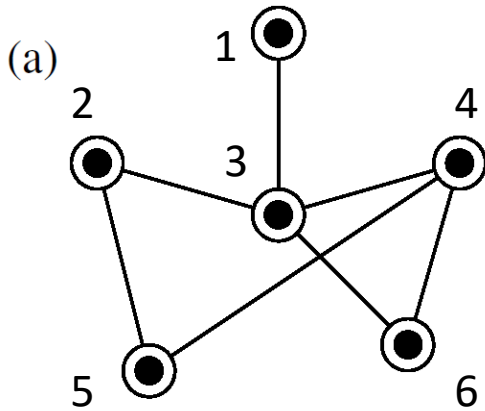
# Representations: adjacency matrix



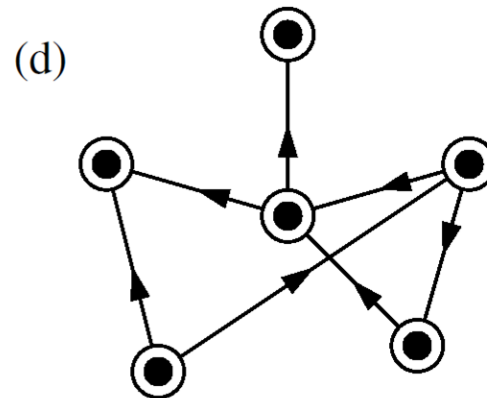
		1			
1					



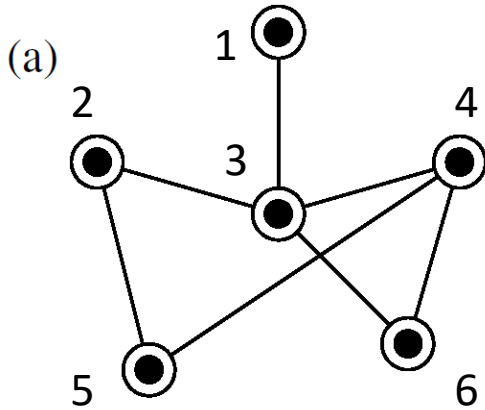
# Representations: adjacency matrix



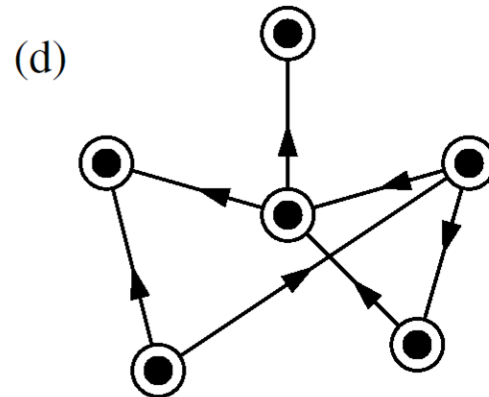
		1			
		1		1	
1	1		1		1
		1		1	1
	1		1		
		1	1		



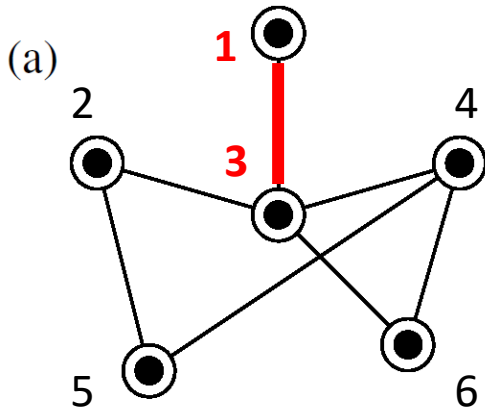
# Representations: adjacency matrix



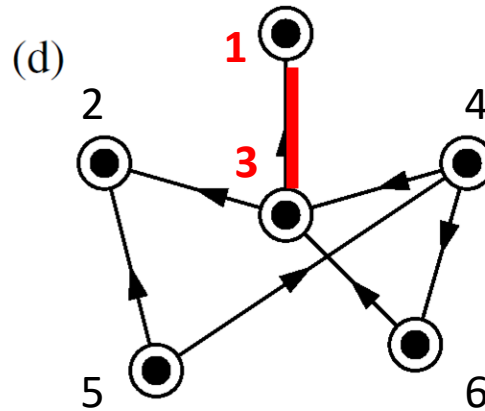
0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0



# Representations: adjacency matrix

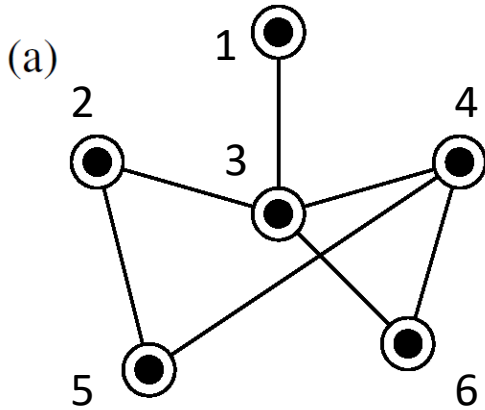


		1			
		1		1	
1	1		1		1
		1		1	1
	1		1		
		1	1		

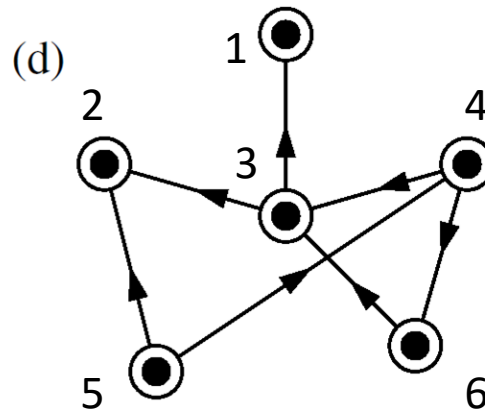


		0			
		1		1	
1	1		1		1
		1		1	1
	1		1		
		1	1		

# Representations: adjacency matrix

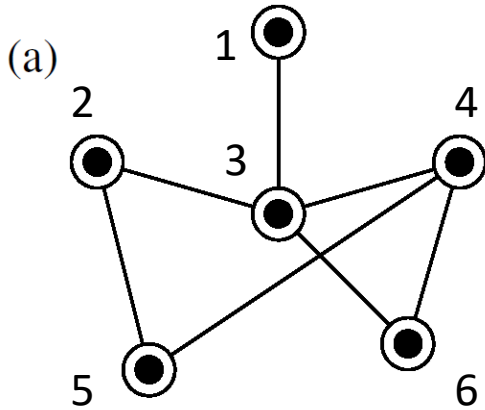


		1			
		1		1	
1	1		1		1
		1		1	1
	1		1		
		1	1		

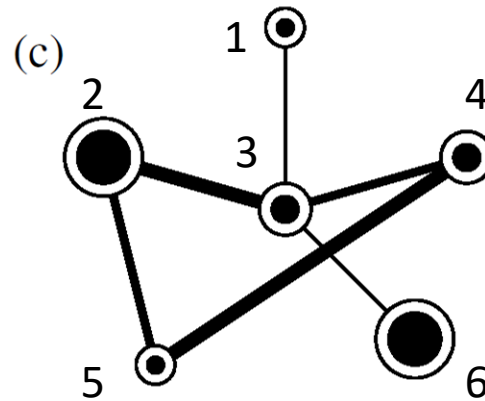


1	1				
		1			1
	1		1		
		1			

# Representations: adjacency matrix



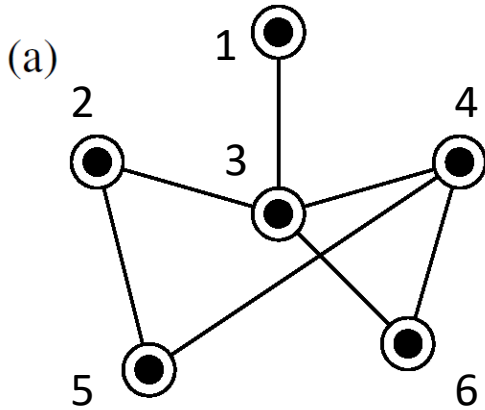
		1			
		1		1	
1	1		1		1
		1		1	1
	1		1		
		1	1		



		1			
		3		2	
1	3		2		1
		2		3	1
	2		3		
		1	1		



# Representations: edge list

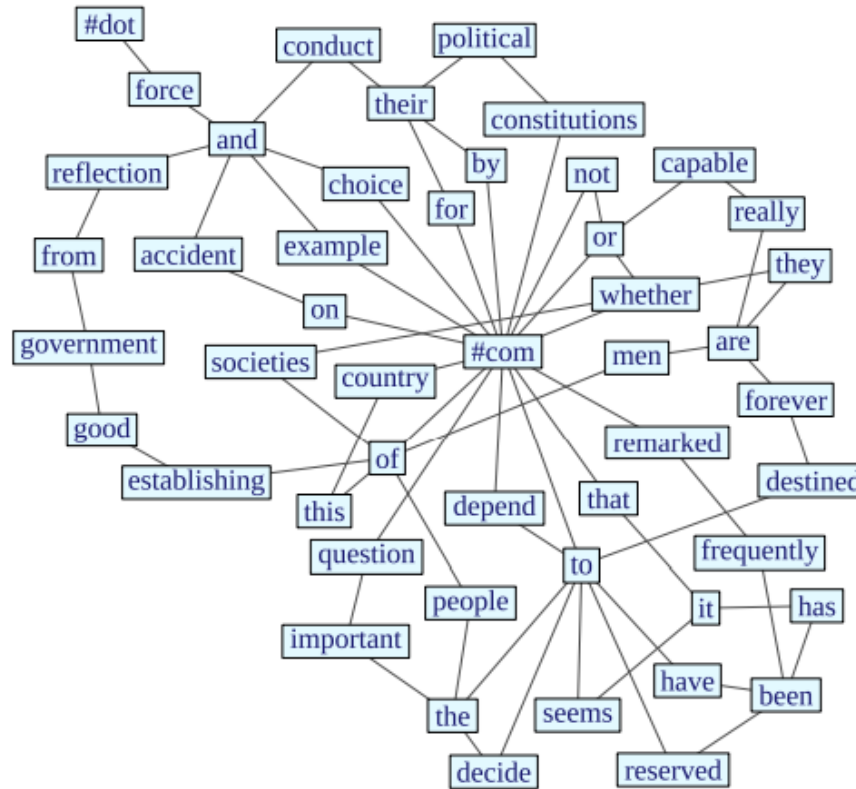


	Nodes					
Nodes			1			
			1		1	
	1	1		1		1
			1		1	1
		1		1		
			1	1		

Edges
1-3
2-3
2-5
3-4
3-6
4-5
4-6

# **NETWORK EXAMPLES**

# Co-occurrence networks



Stanisz T, Kwapien J, Drozd S (2019). Linguistic data mining with complex networks: A stylometric-oriented approach, *Information Sciences*, 482, 301-320.

Newman ME (2006). Finding community structure in networks using the eigenvectors of matrices. *Phys. Rev. E* 74, 036104.

# Dependency networks

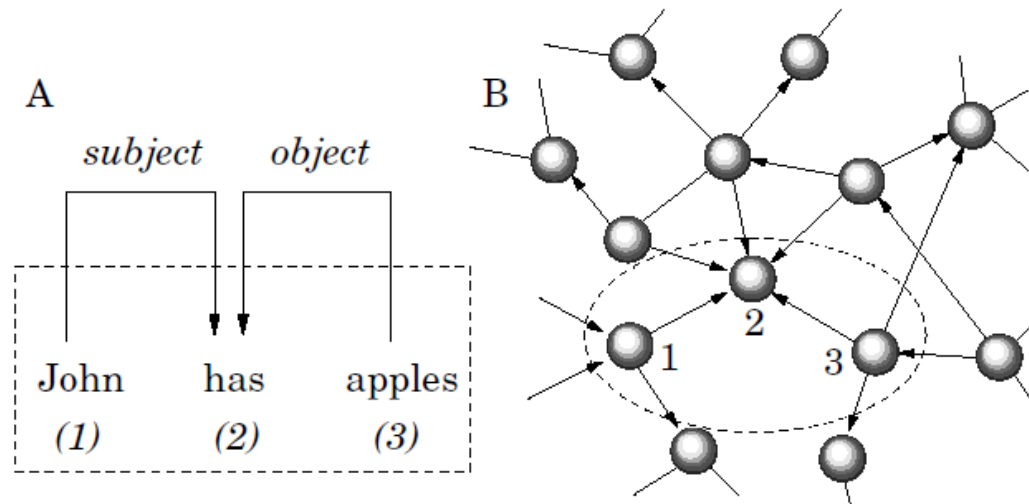
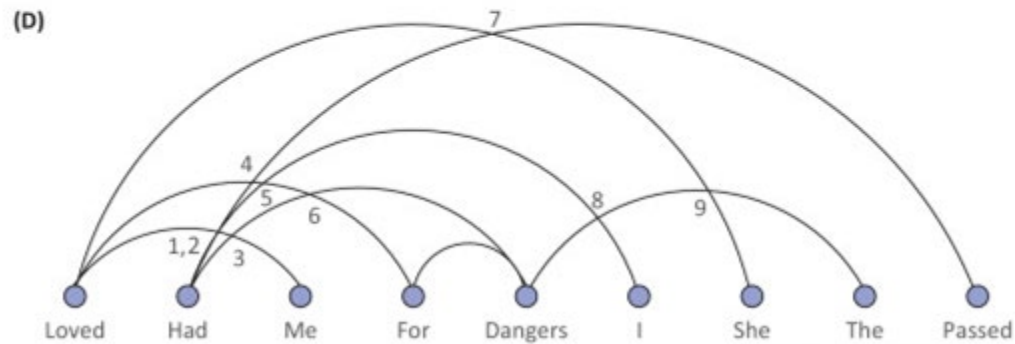
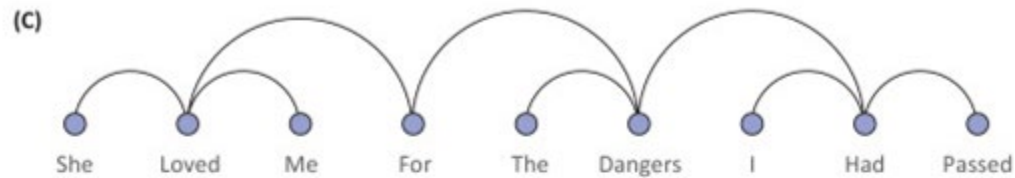


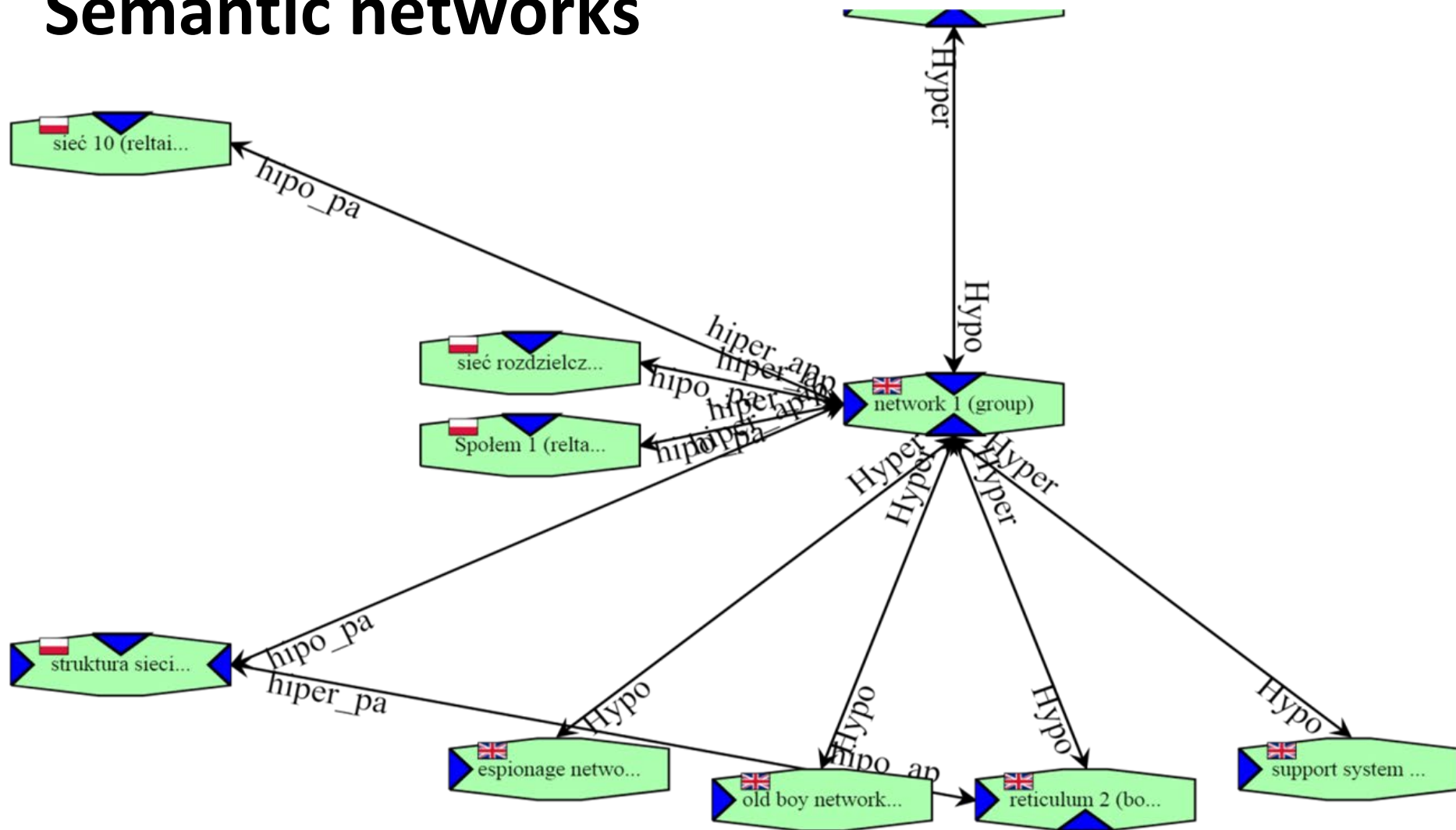
FIG. 1: A) The syntactic structure of a simple sentence. Words are the vertices and the syntactic dependencies are the edges of the graph. The proper noun 'John' and the verb 'has' are syntactically dependent in this sample sentence. 'John' is *modifier* of the verb 'has', which is its *head*. Similarly, the action of 'has' is modified by its object 'apples'. Here we assume the graph oriented with edges pointing from a *modifier* to its *head*. B) Mapping the syntactic dependency structure of the sentence into a global syntactic dependency network.

# Dependency networks



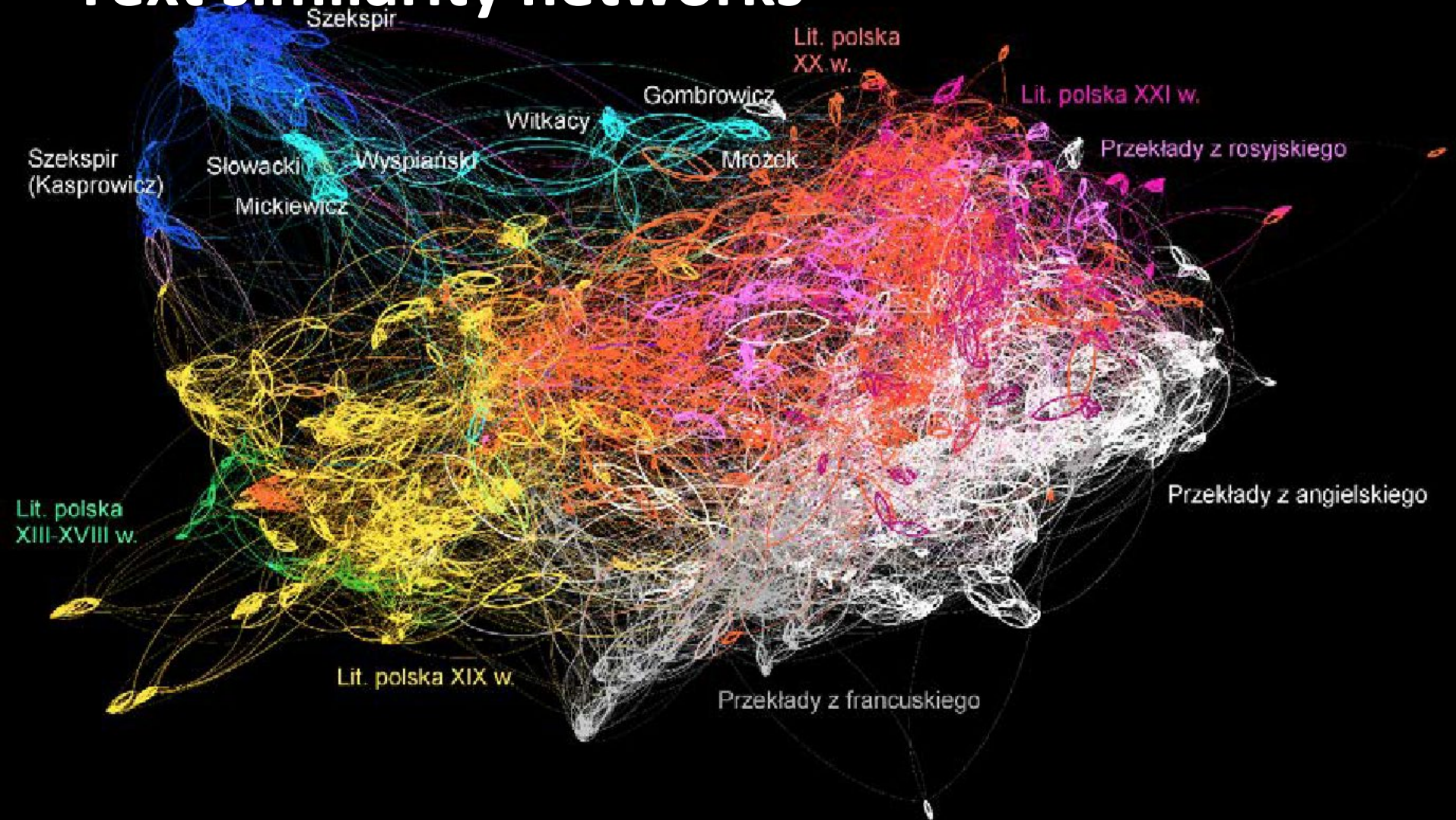
*TRENDS in Cognitive Sciences*

# Semantic networks





# Text similarity networks

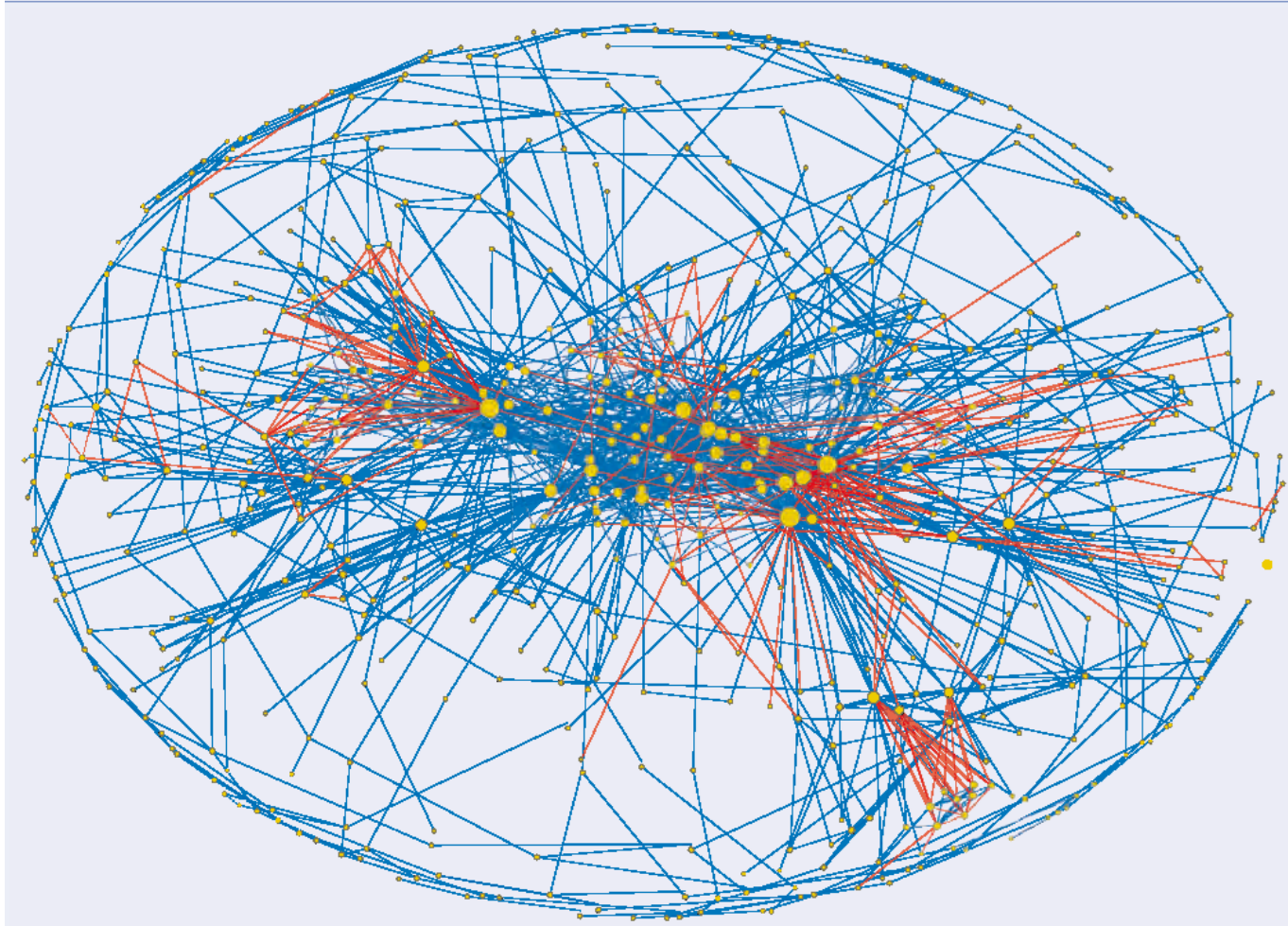


Rybicki J (2017) Drugi rzut oka na stylometryczną mapę literatury polskiej. Forum Poetyki 10: 6-21

Eder, M. (2015). *Visualization in stylometry: cluster analysis using networks*. Digital Scholarship in the Humanities, 30

# Literary character networks

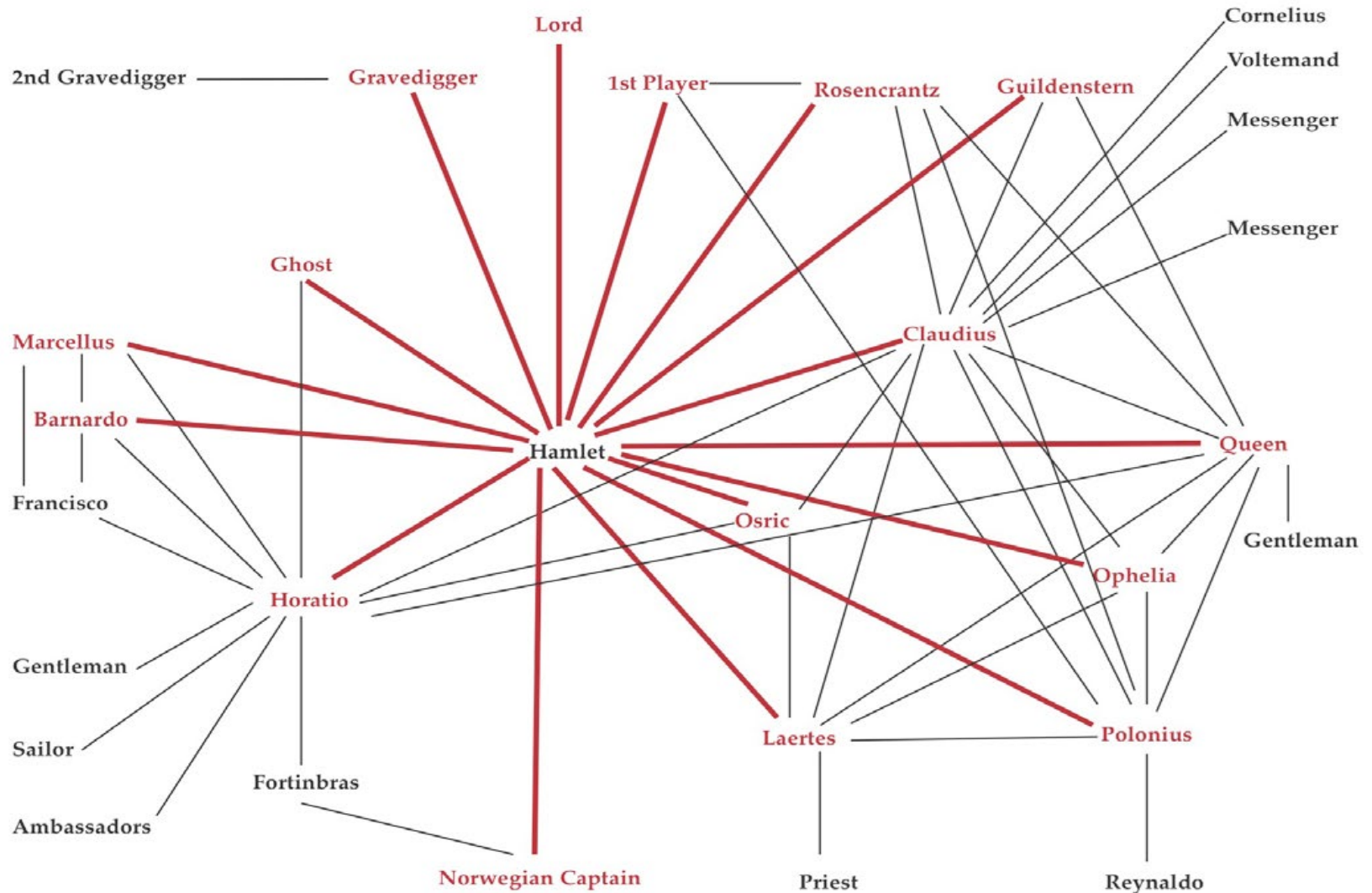
## 1 The complex network of *Njáls*



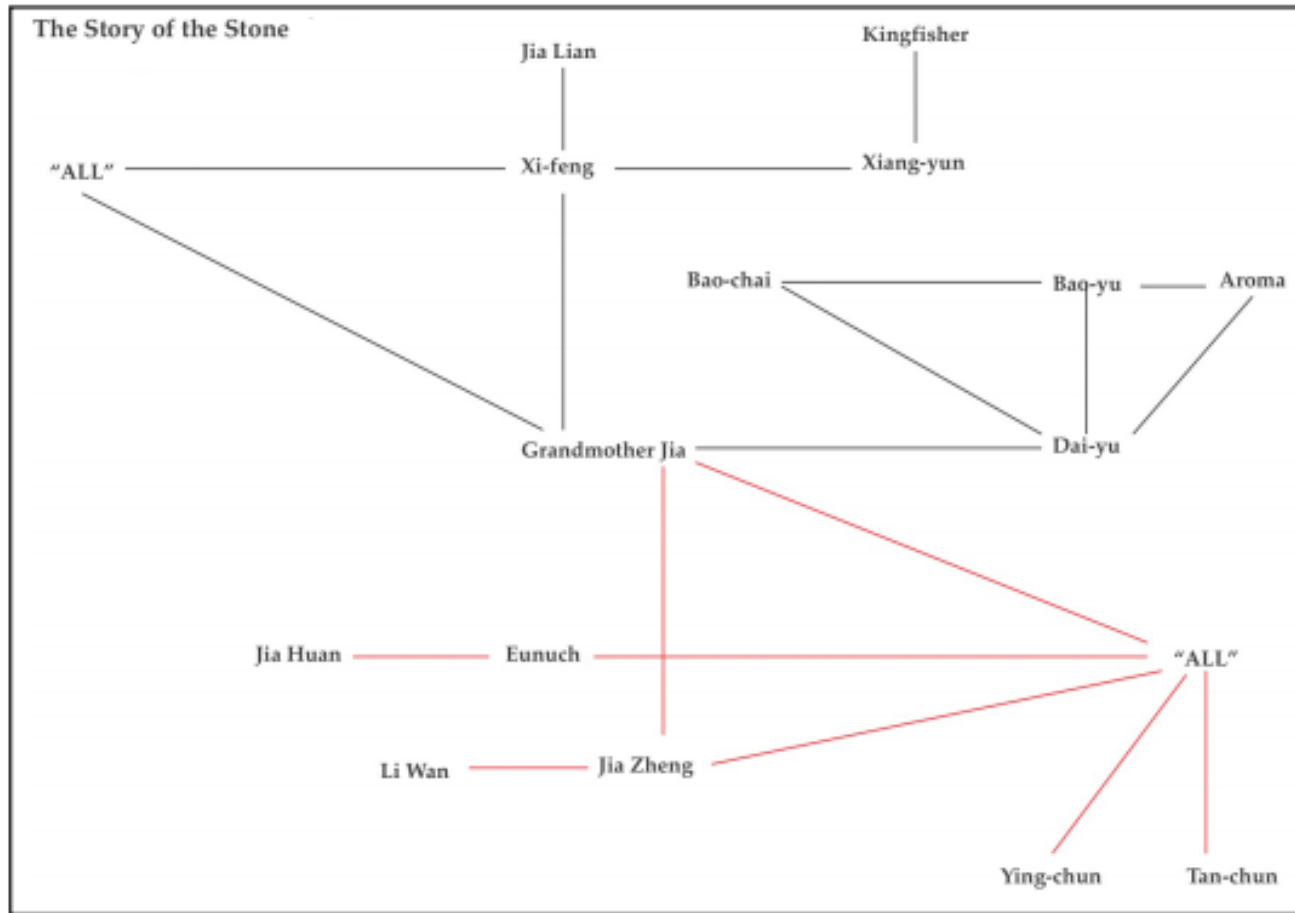
Nodes (yellow) represent characters appearing in the narrative of *Njáls saga* and the lines between these nodes, known as “edges”, represent relationships between them. Positive (friendly) relationships are shown in blue and negative (hostile) ones are shown in red.



# Literary character networks



# Literary character networks



# Conversational networks

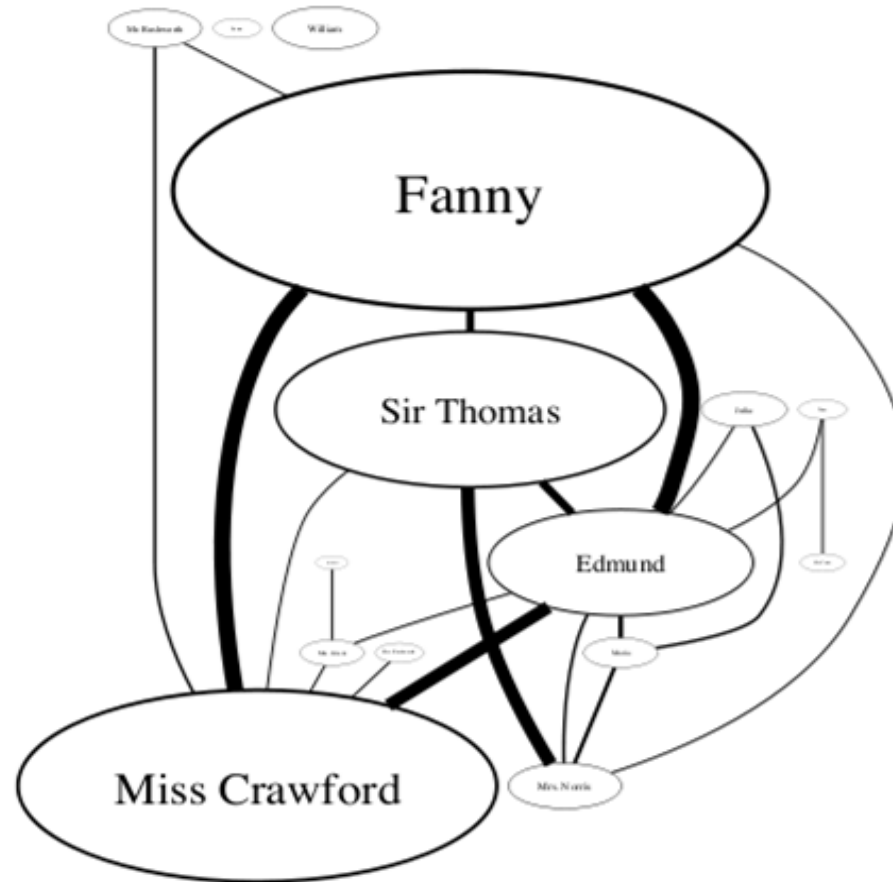


Figure 1: Automatically extracted conversation network for Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*.

# Conversational networks

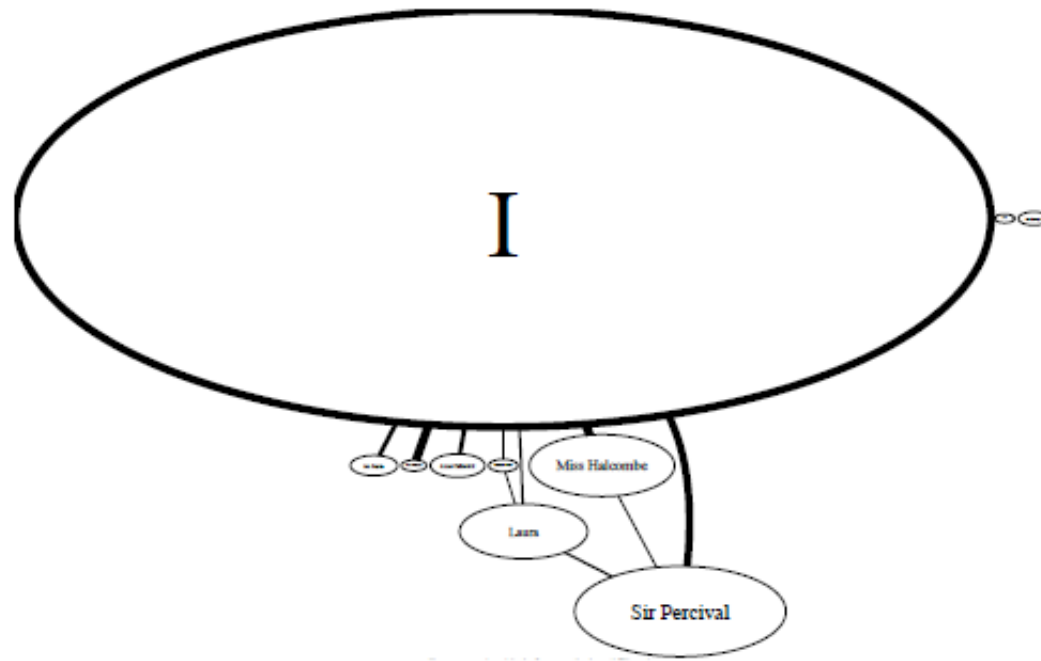
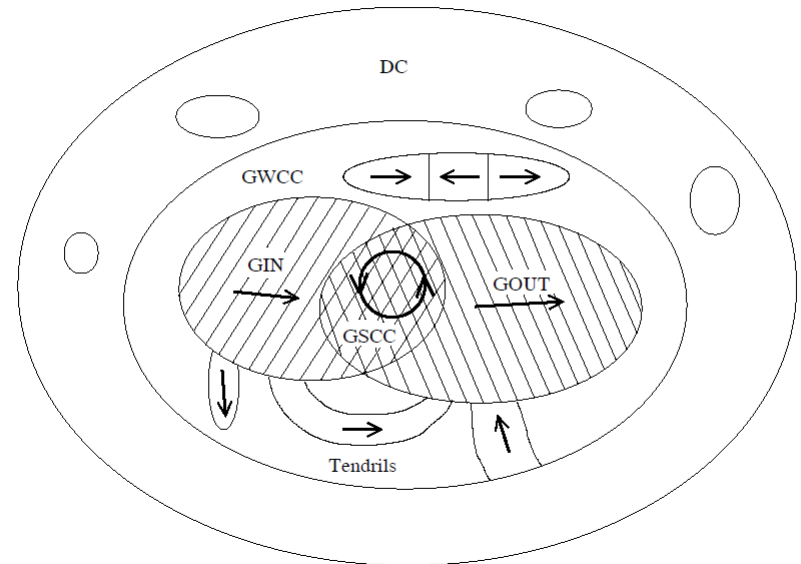
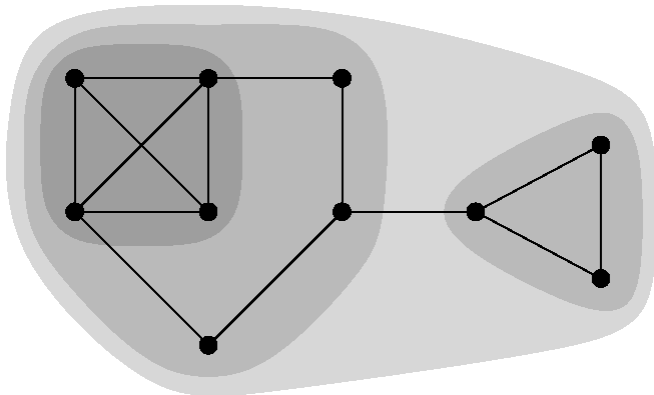


Figure 3: Conversational networks for first-person novels like Collins’s *The Woman in White* are less connected due to the structure imposed by the perspective.

# **NETWORK STRUCTURE AND MEASURES**

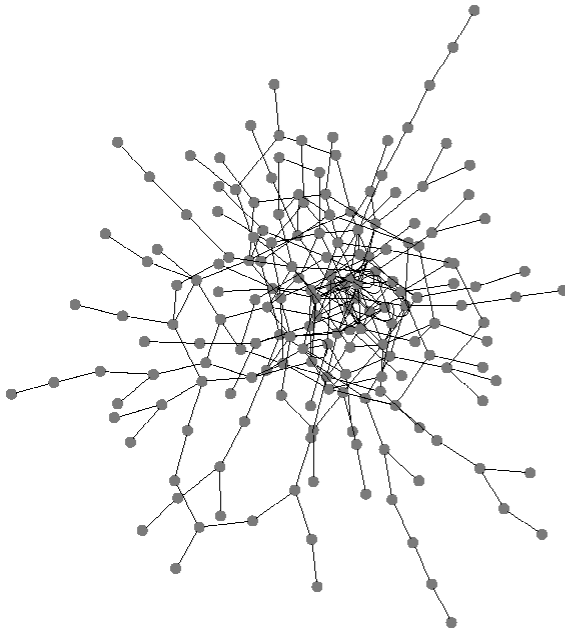
# Network structures

- (W/S)CC=(weakly/strongly) connected component
- core-periphery

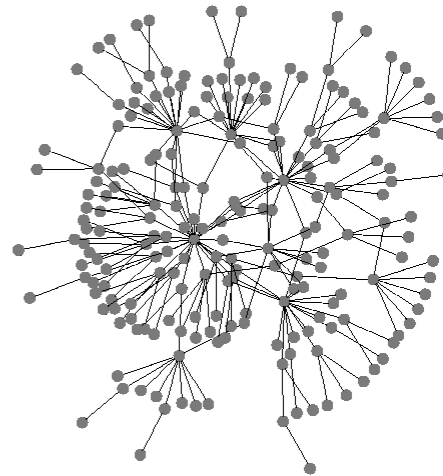


# Network structures

Assortative

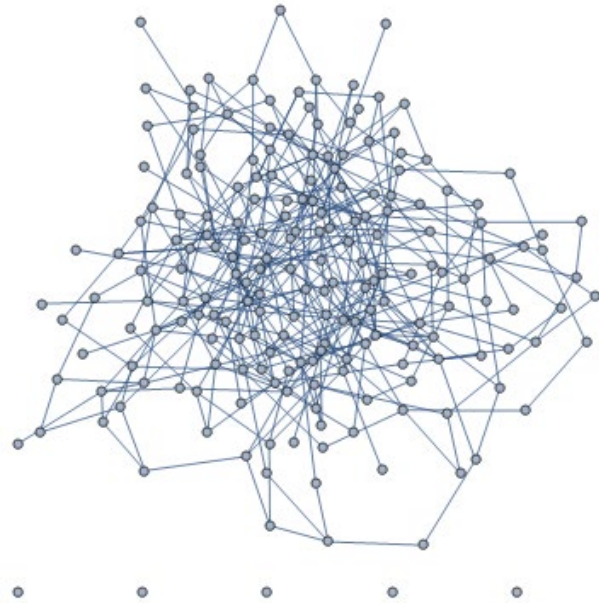


Disassortative

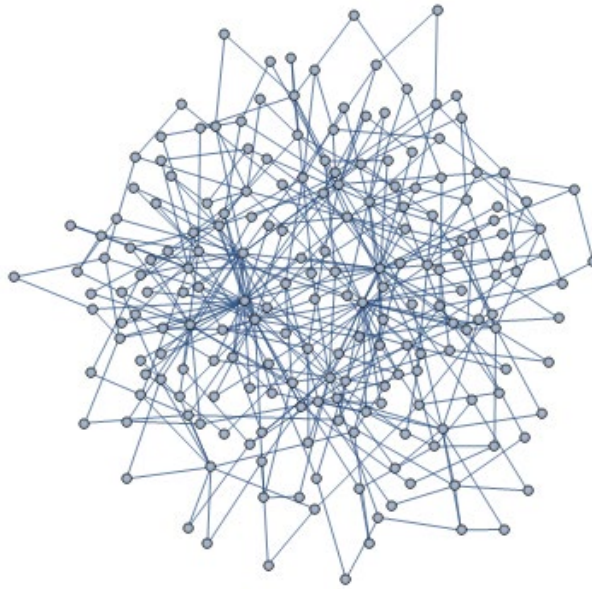


# Network models

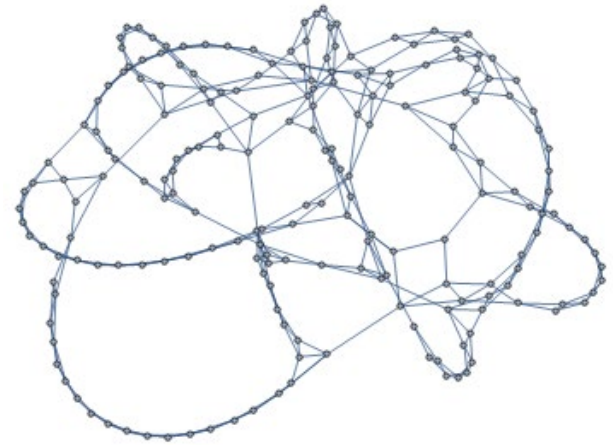
Random



Scale-free



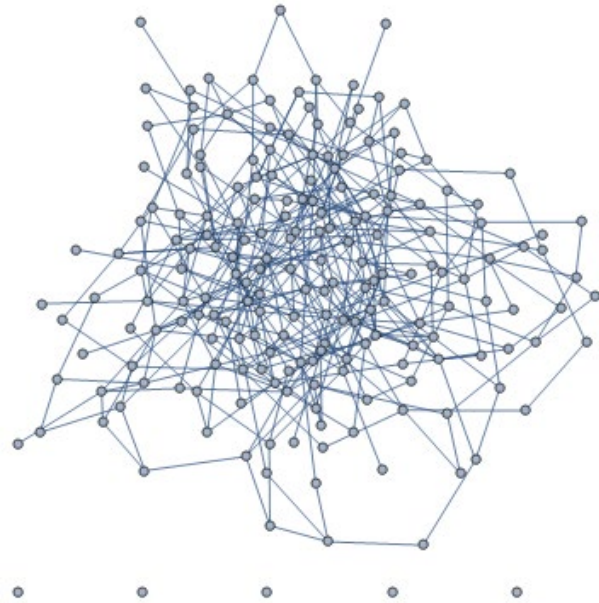
Small-world



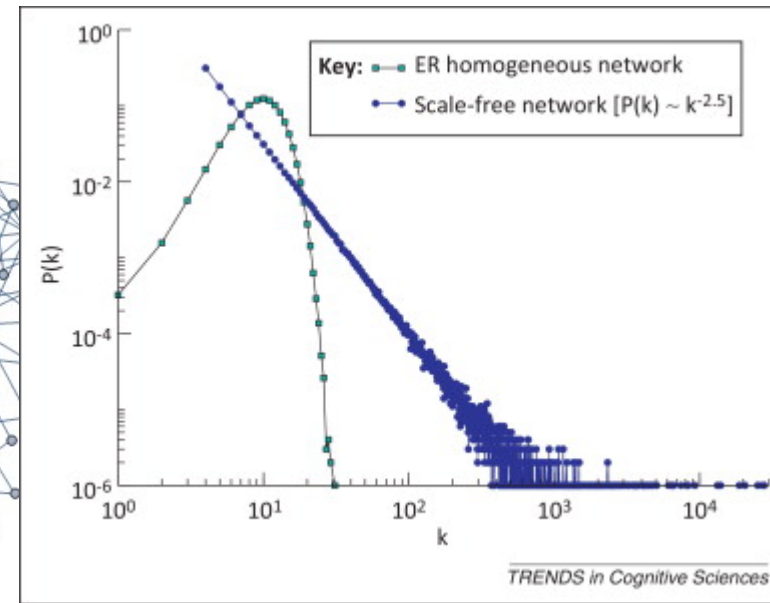


# Network models

## Random



## Scale-free



Barabási AL, Albert R (1999). Emergence of scaling in random networks. *Science* 286 (5439), 509-512.

Baronchelli A, Ferrer-i-Cancho R, et al. (2013) Networks in Cognitive Science. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences* 17, pp. 348-360.

# Centrality measures

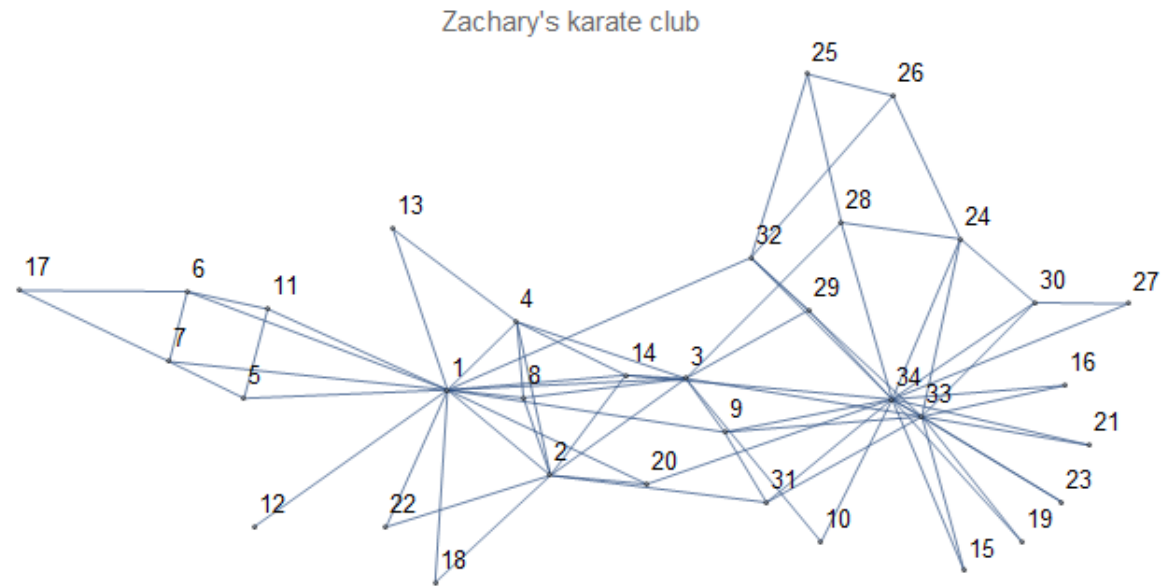
How „important” is a node/link?

- degree
- clustering
- closeness
- betweenness
- ...

# Centrality measures

How „important” is a node/link?

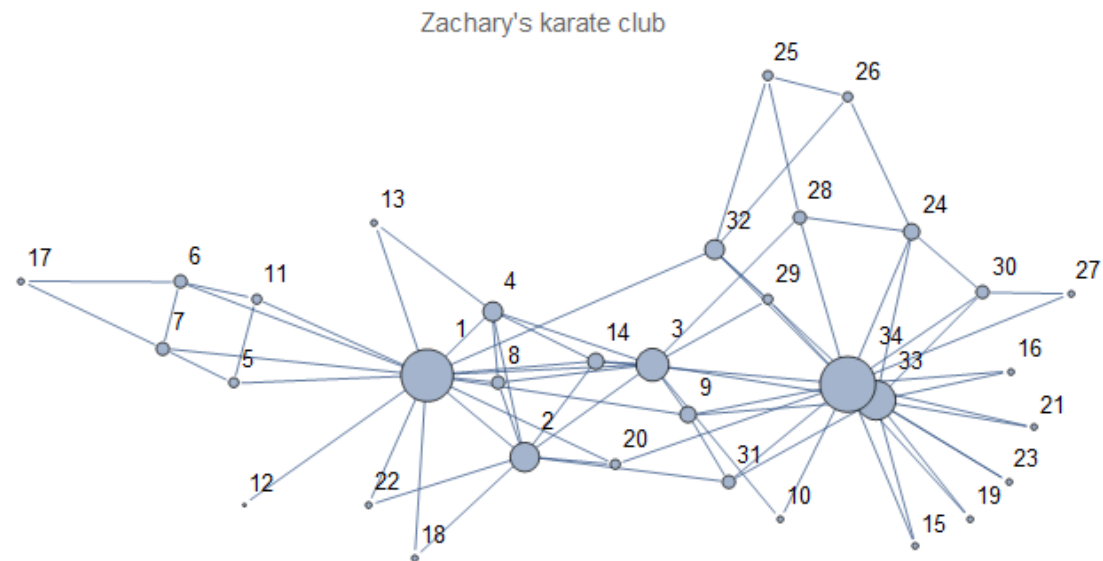
- degree
- clustering
- closeness
- betweenness
- ...



# Centrality measures

How „important” is a node/link?

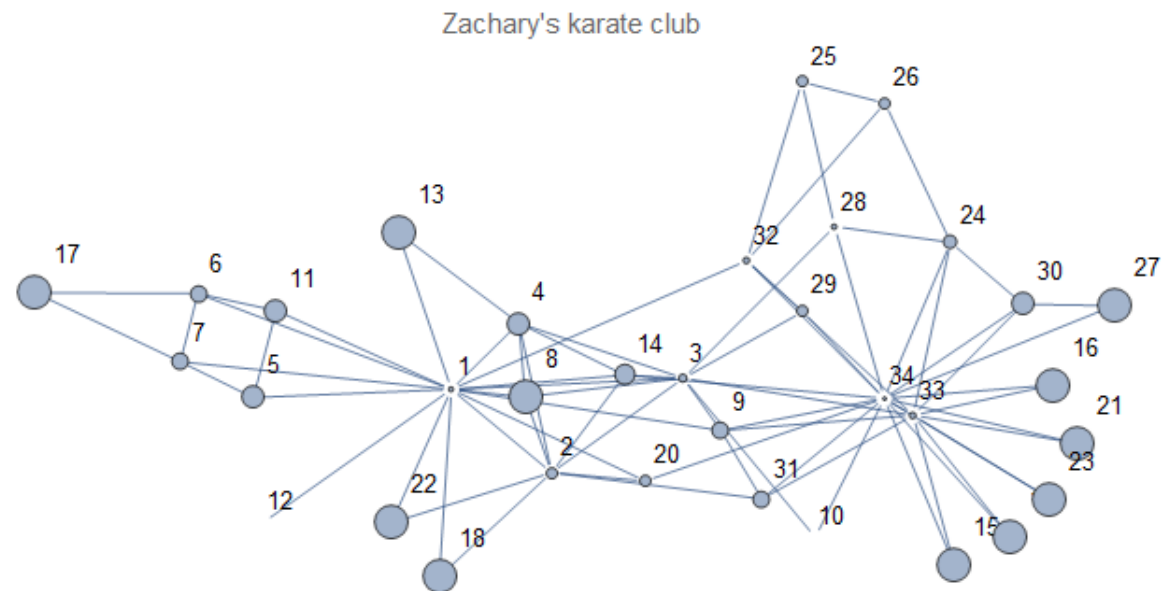
- **degree**
- clustering
- closeness
- betweenness
- ...



# Centrality measures

How „important” is a node/link?

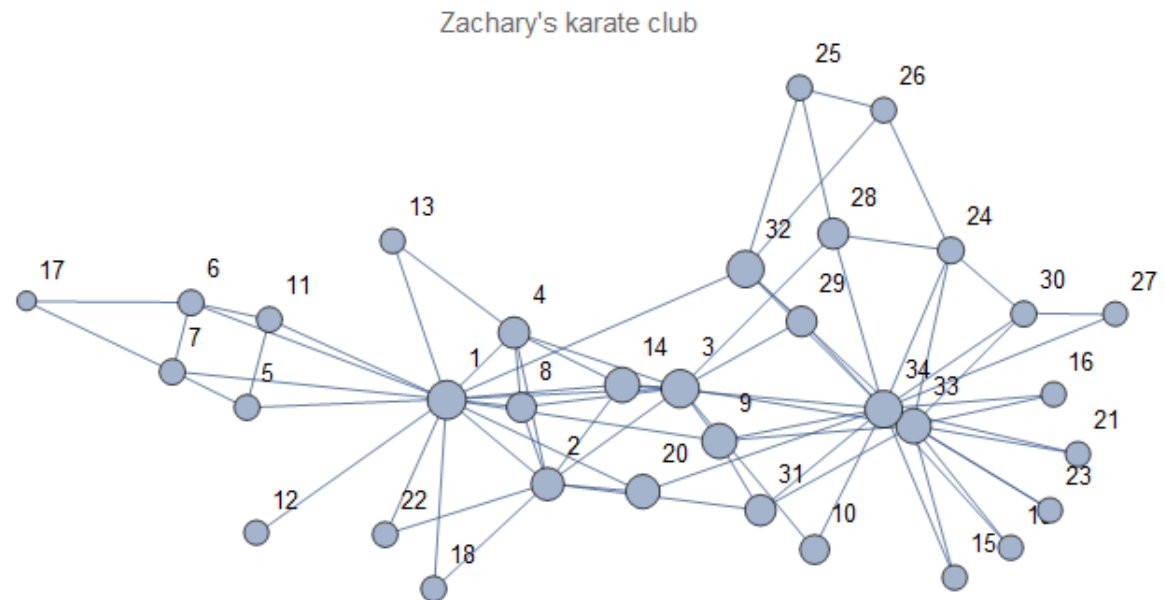
- degree
- **clustering**
- closeness
- betweenness
- ...



# Centrality measures

How „important” is a node/link?

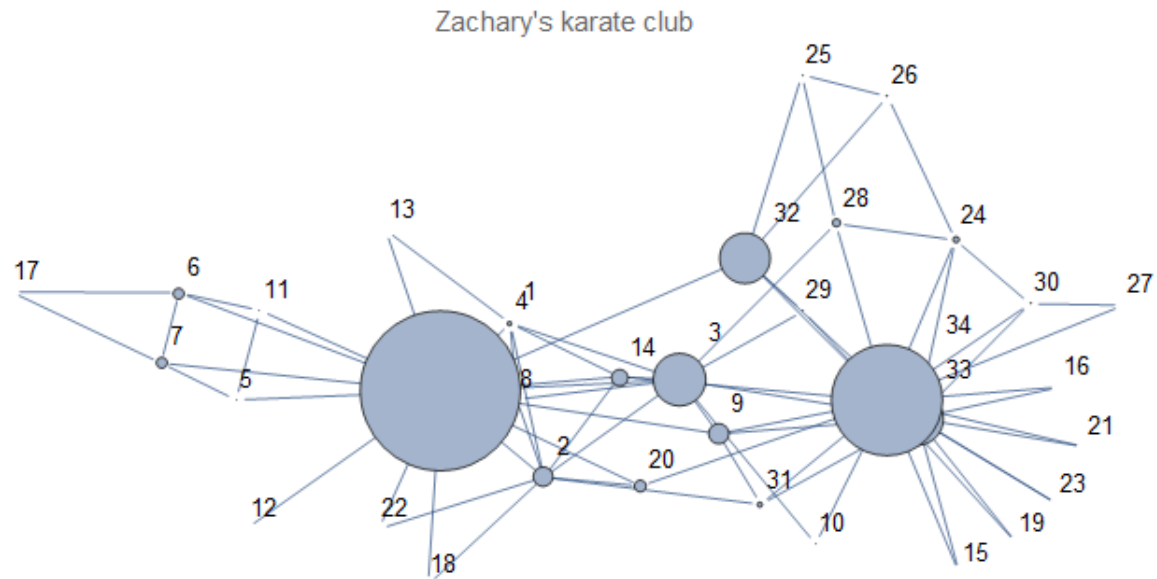
- degree
- clustering
- **closeness**
- betweenness
- ...



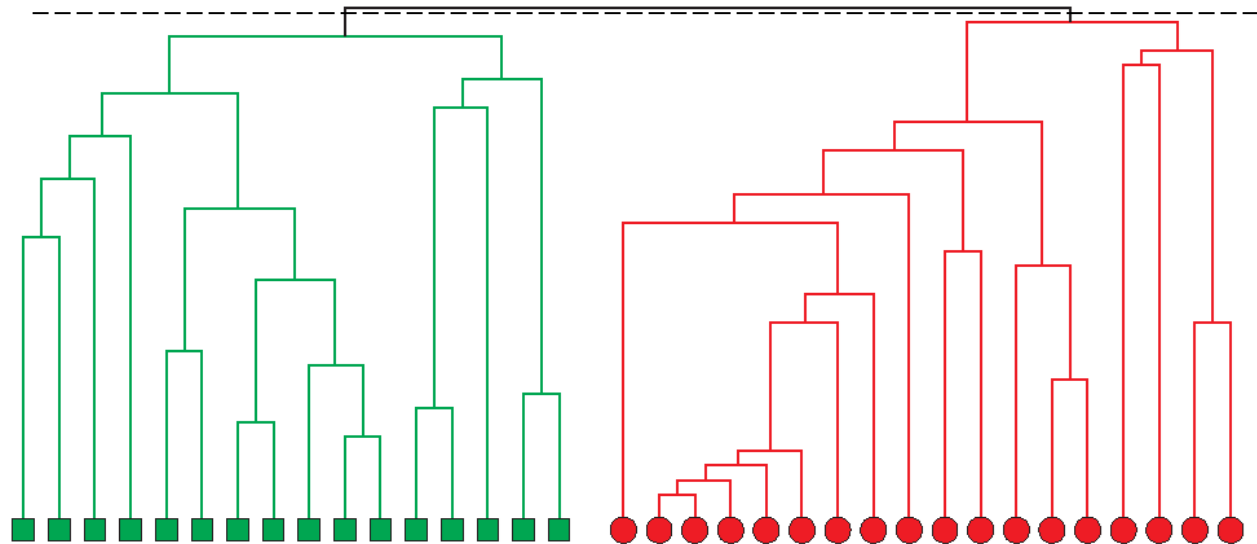
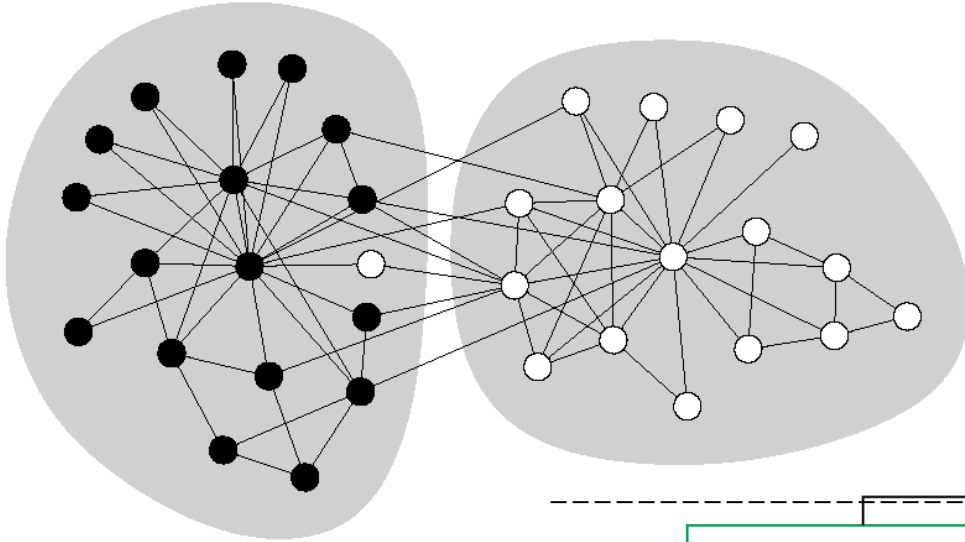
# Centrality measures

How „important” is a node/link?

- degree
- clustering
- closeness
- **betweenness**
- ...



# Community detection (clustering)

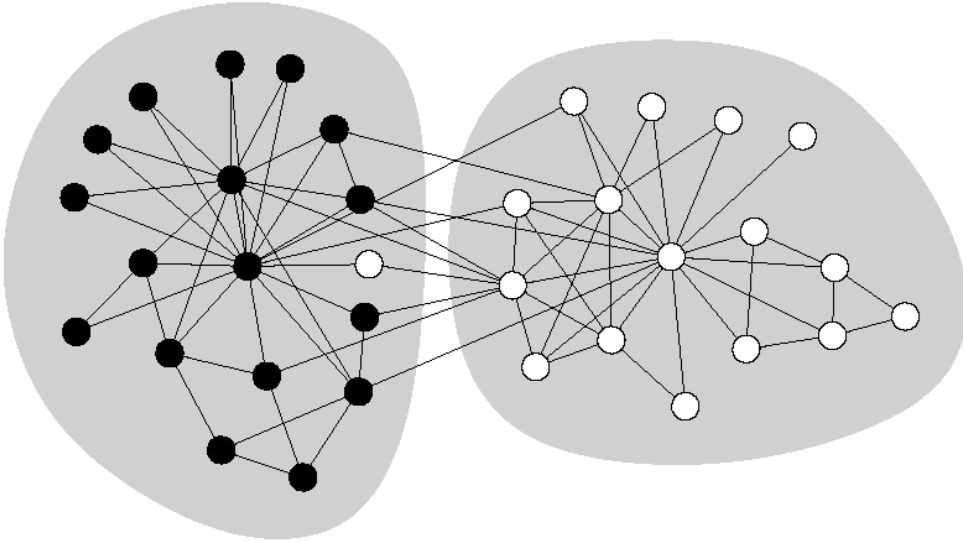


MEJ Newman, *The Structure and Function of Complex Networks*, SIAM REVIEW **45** (2003) 167–256

MEJ Newman, *Communities, modules and large-scale structure in networks*, Nature physics, **8** (2012) 25



# Community detection (clustering)



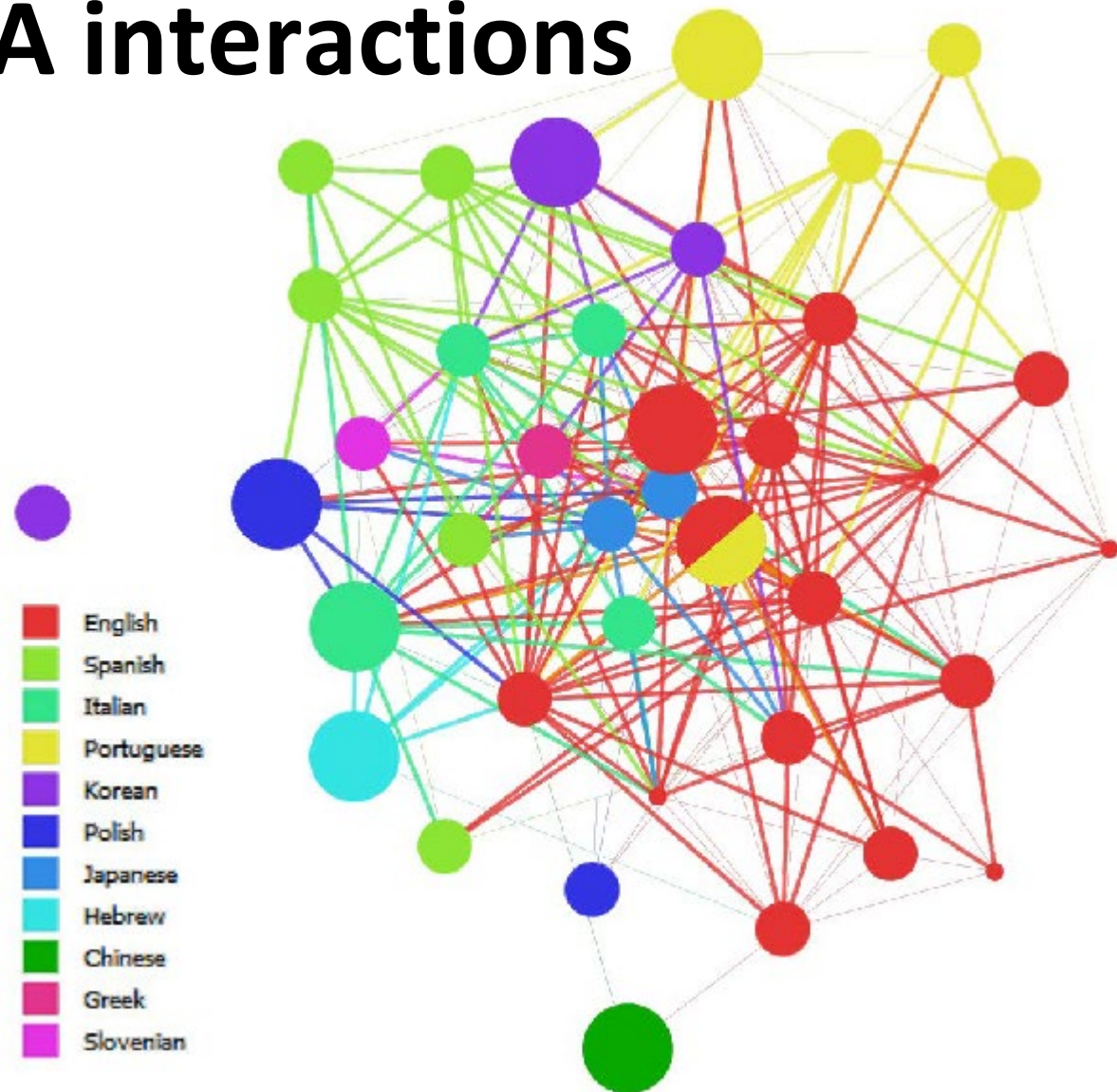
$$Q = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{ij} \left( A_{ij} - \frac{k_i k_j}{2m} \right) \delta(C_i, C_j)$$

$$Q = \sum_{c=1}^{n_c} \left[ \frac{l_c}{m} - \left( \frac{d_c}{2m} \right)^2 \right]$$

	Nodes					
Nodes			1			
			1		1	
	1	1		1		1
			1		1	1
		1		1		
			1	1		

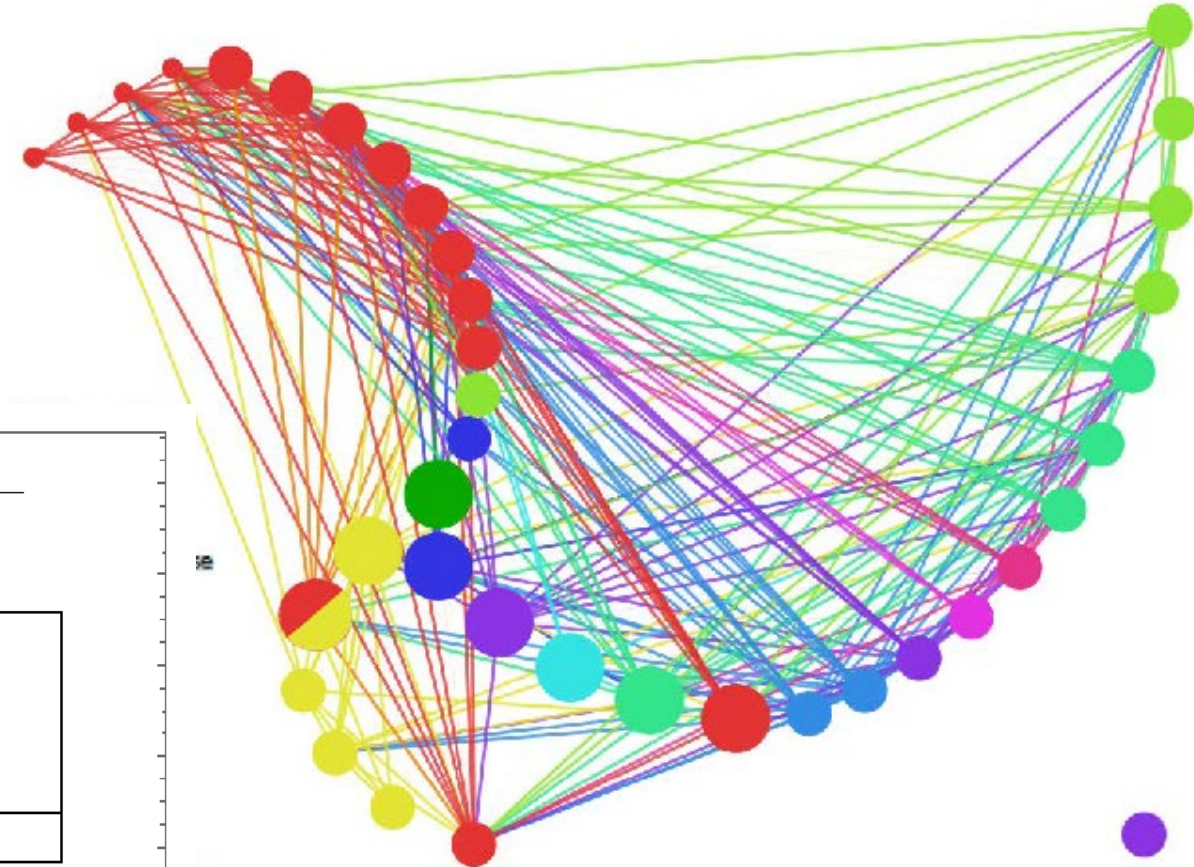
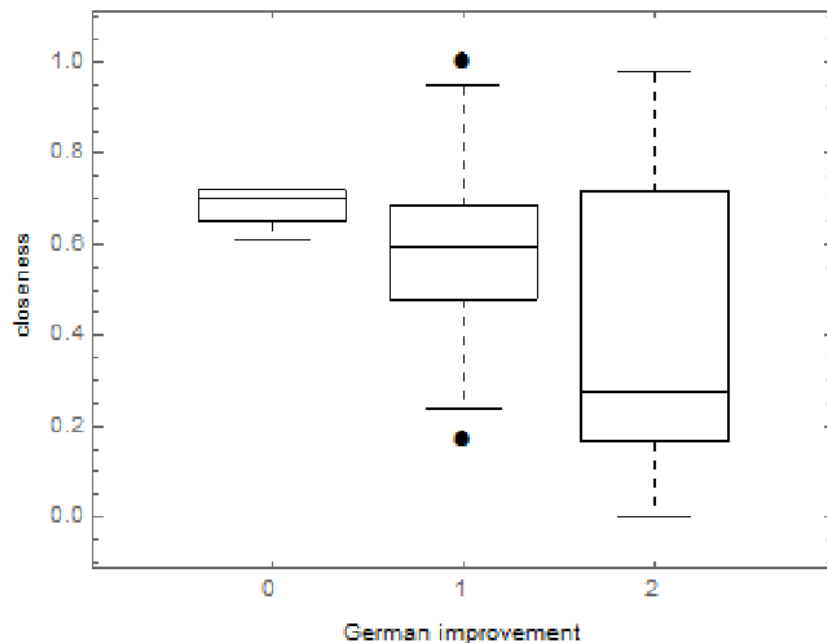
# Example: SLA interactions

- branches=  
clusters
- node size=  
improvement

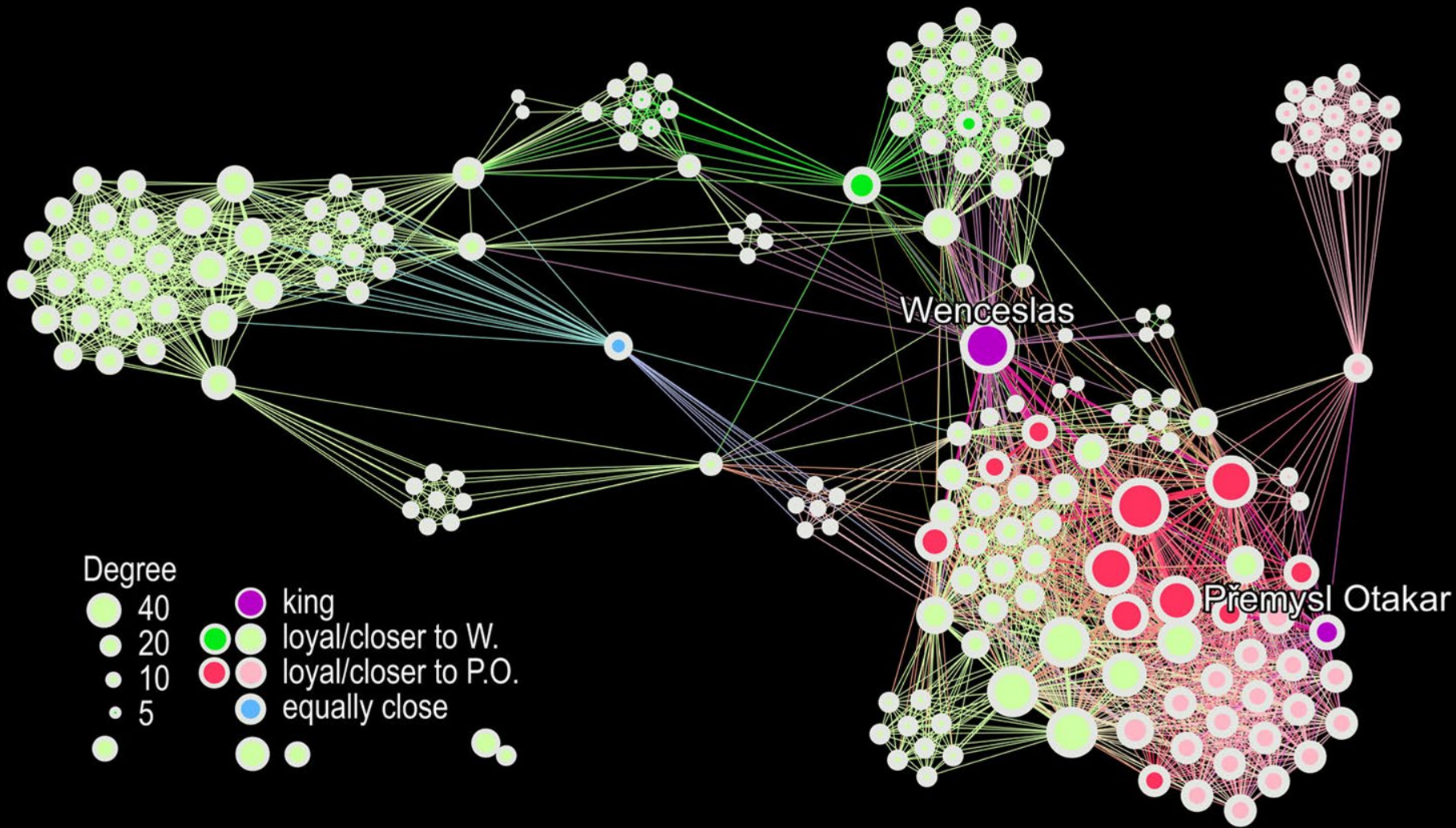


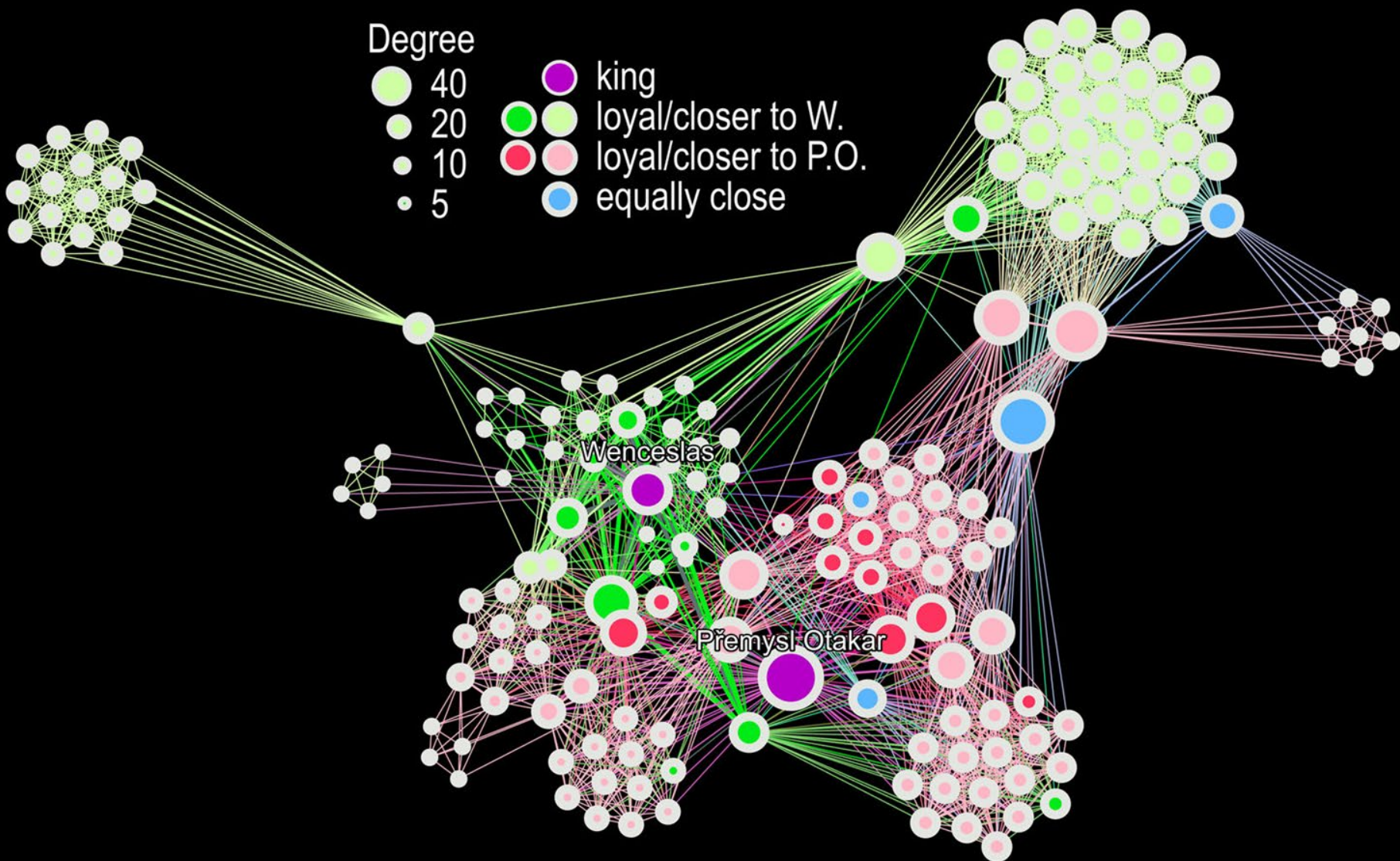
# Example: SLA interactions

- branches=clusters
- node size=improvement

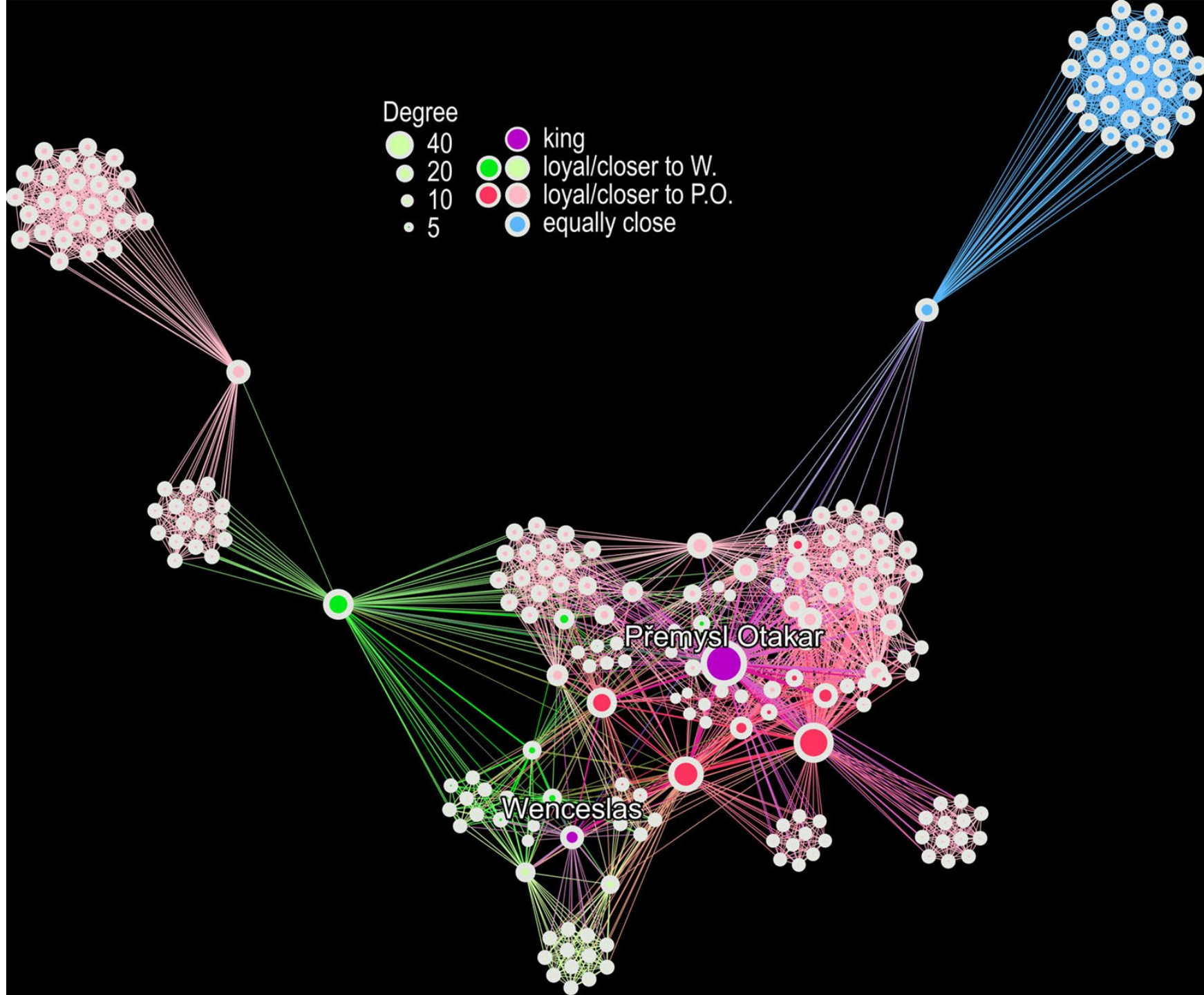




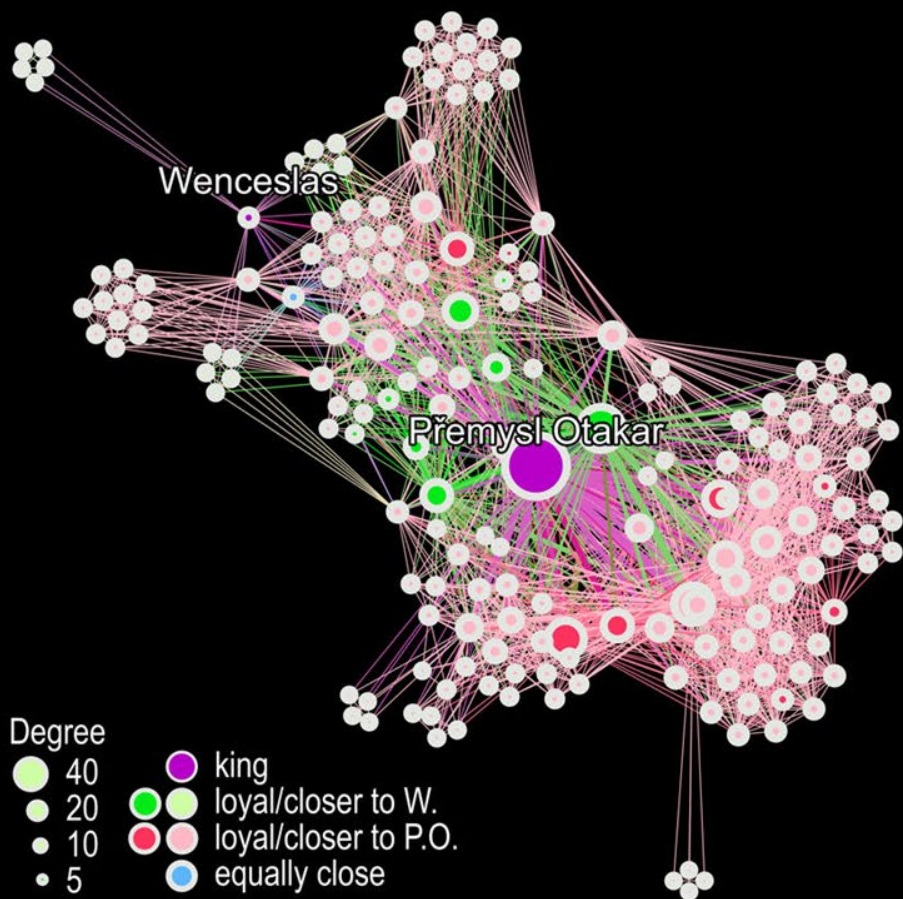








A



B

