

# **Digital Humanities Across Borders**

**Class 17: Networks (part 2)**

# Reminder on terminology

# Reminder on terminology

- Nodes: things in your network

# Reminder on terminology

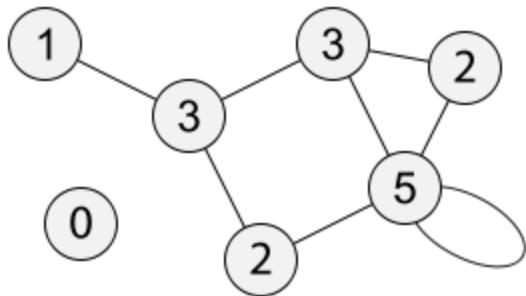
- Nodes: things in your network
- Edges: lines between things in your network

# Reminder on terminology

- Nodes: things in your network
- Edges: lines between things in your network
- Directed network: property connecting your nodes only works one direction (e.g. *person is author of book*)

# Reminder on terminology

- Nodes: things in your network
- Edges: lines between things in your network
- Directed network: property connecting your nodes only works one direction (e.g. *person is author of book*)
- Degree: the number of edges that connect to a node (self-connections count twice!)



# Degree centrality

# Degree centrality

- Works best if you have all the nodes and edges (significantly impacted by sampling)

# Degree centrality

- Works best if you have all the nodes and edges (significantly impacted by sampling)
- Gets more complicated if you have a bimodal network; less meaningful the more kinds of relationships there are

# Degree centrality

- Works best if you have all the nodes and edges (significantly impacted by sampling)
- Gets more complicated if you have a bimodal network; less meaningful the more kinds of relationships there are
- "Power law properties" in degree: only a few nodes have high degree
  - Most things work this way (city population, word frequency, citation networks, etc.)

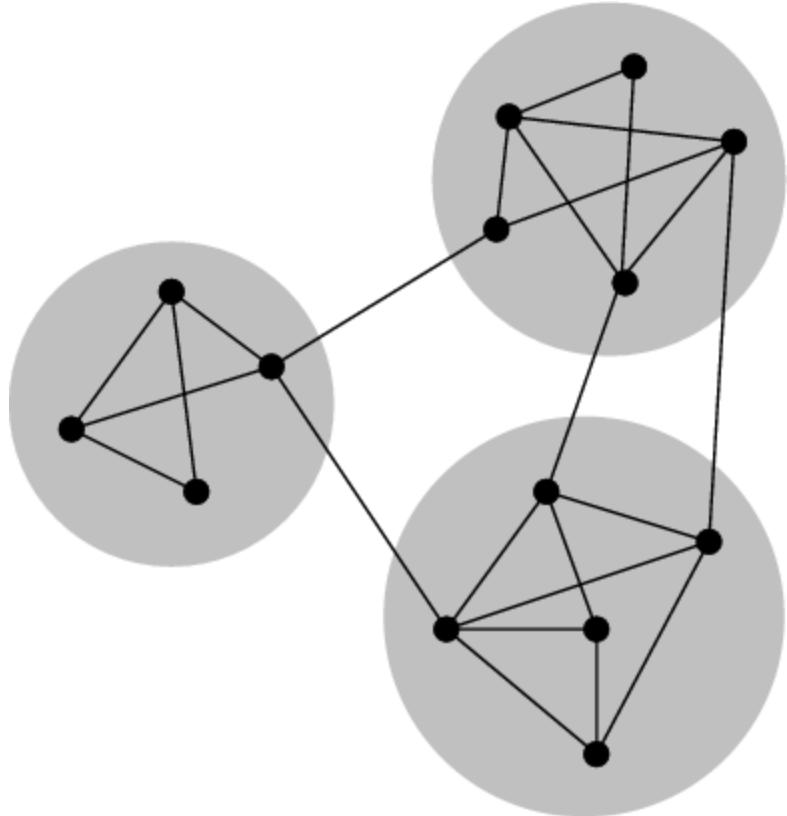
# Degree centrality

- Works best if you have all the nodes and edges (significantly impacted by sampling)
- Gets more complicated if you have a bimodal network; less meaningful the more kinds of relationships there are
- "Power law properties" in degree: only a few nodes have high degree
  - Most things work this way (city population, word frequency, citation networks, etc.)
- Degree + edge weight = **strength**

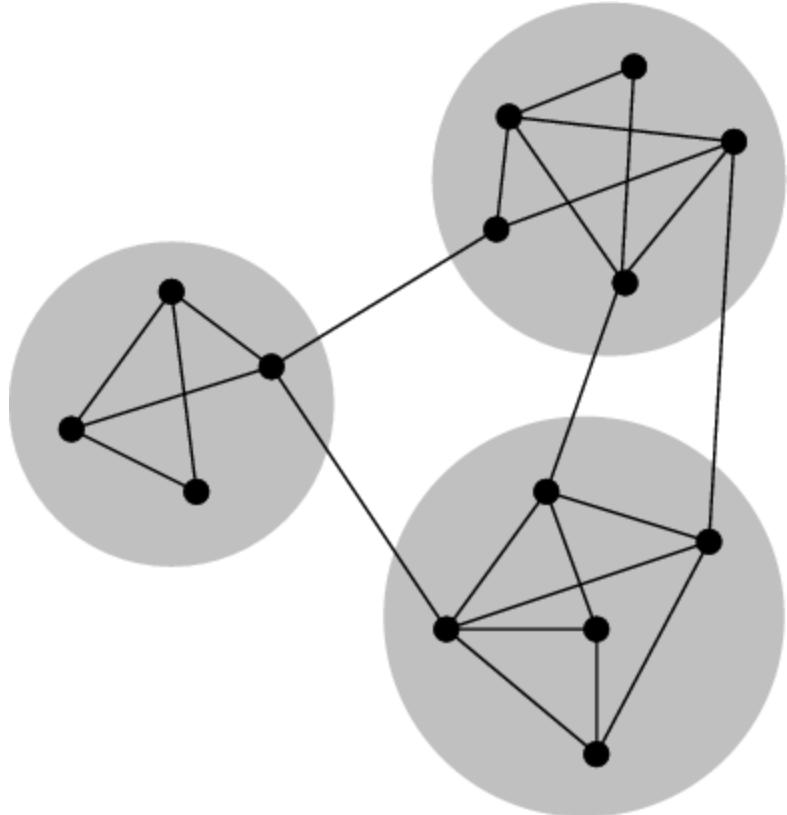
# Degree centrality

- Works best if you have all the nodes and edges (significantly impacted by sampling)
- Gets more complicated if you have a bimodal network; less meaningful the more kinds of relationships there are
- "Power law properties" in degree: only a few nodes have high degree
  - Most things work this way (city population, word frequency, citation networks, etc.)
- Degree + edge weight = **strength**
- Can look at in-degree and out-degree for directed networks

# Modularity/Communities

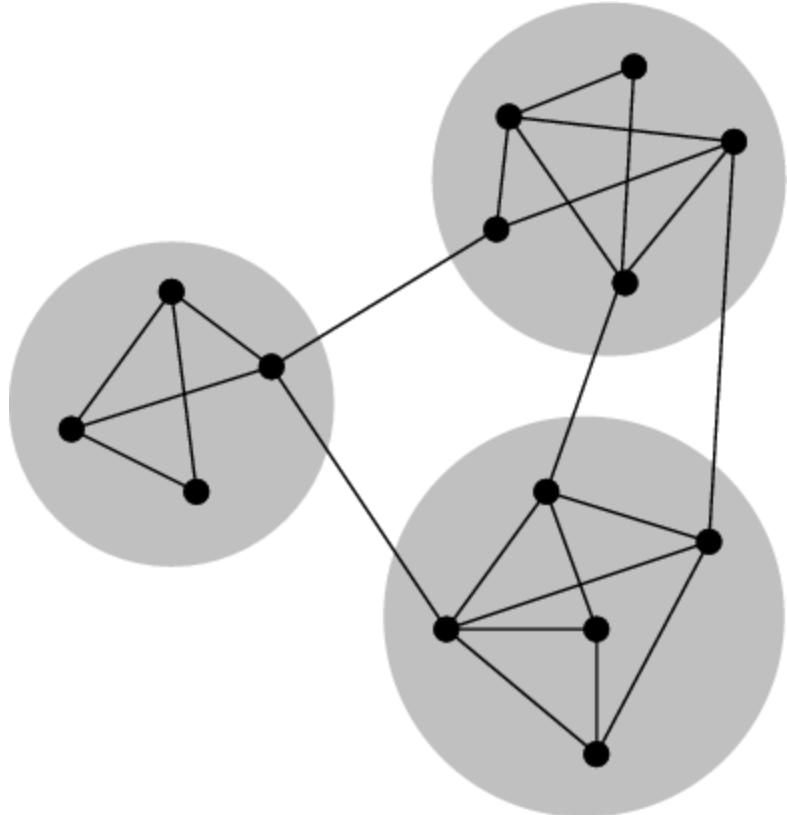


# Modularity/Communities



- Have more in-connections than out-connections
- But you should subtract the expected number in an equivalent network with random edges
- Modularity algorithms draw circles around groups of nodes to get the highest possible score

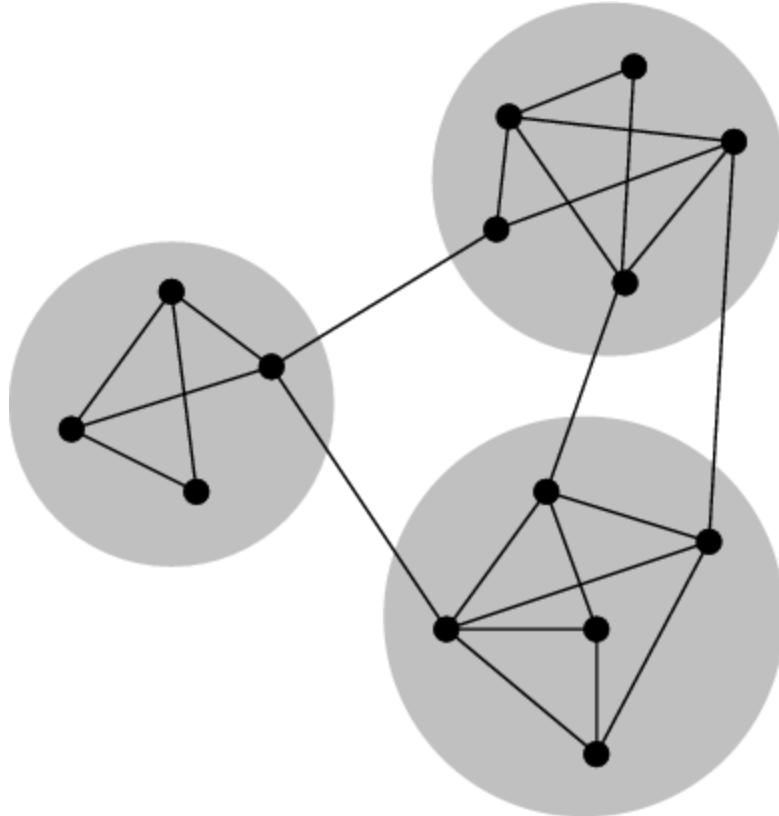
# Modularity/Communities



- Have more in-connections than out-connections
- But you should subtract the expected number in an equivalent network with random edges
- Modularity algorithms draw circles around groups of nodes to get the highest possible score

Modularity algorithms don't count directed edges correctly.

# Modularity/Communities



- Have more in-connections than out-connections
- But you should subtract the expected number in an equivalent network with random edges
- Modularity algorithms draw circles around groups of nodes to get the highest possible score

Modularity algorithms don't count directed edges correctly.

Including yourself (e.g. when grouping Twitter followers) can also skew the results.

# Structure doesn't indicate movement

# Structure doesn't indicate movement

- Correspondence networks only show people who wrote letters, obscuring local connections

# Structure doesn't indicate movement

- Correspondence networks only show people who wrote letters, obscuring local connections
- Family members probably got different kinds of correspondence than professional colleagues

# Structure doesn't indicate movement

- Correspondence networks only show people who wrote letters, obscuring local connections
- Family members probably got different kinds of correspondence than professional colleagues
- Network centrality doesn't necessarily mean that a person is a key channel of information.

# Gephi

 Gephi makes graphs handy

Download Blog Wiki Forum Support Bug tracker

Home Features Learn Develop Plugins Services Consortium

## The Open Graph Viz Platform

Gephi is the leading visualization and exploration software for all kinds of graphs and networks. Gephi is open-source and free.

Runs on Windows, Mac OS X and Linux.

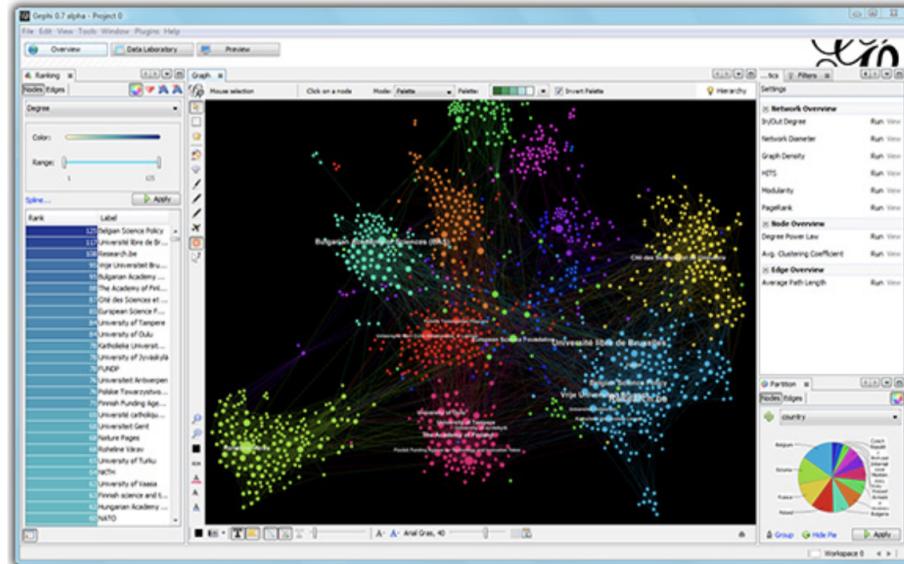
[Learn More on Gephi Platform >](#)

 Download FREE  
Gephi 0.9.2

[Release Notes](#) | [System Requirements](#)

► [Features](#)  
► [Quick start](#)

► [Screenshots](#)  
► [Videos](#)



Support us! We are **non-profit**. Help us to **innovate** and **empower** the community by donating only 8€:

[Donate](#)



### APPLICATIONS

 **Exploratory Data Analysis:** intuition-oriented analysis by networks manipulations in real time

### PAPERS

Like Photoshop™ for graphs.

— the Community

Widely-used but brittle; have to have specific headers; UTF-8 w/ BOM (byte-order mark) isn't recognized; (I find it) very unintuitive to use

# Meet Cytoscape



<https://cytoscape.org/>

Geared towards molecular biologists, but also provides core network analysis tools that cover what we need (with less headache).

# Other options

[webstart](#)

[download](#)

[demo](#)



[forum](#)

[manual](#)

[about](#)

## Visone

<https://archaeologicalnetworks.wordpress.com/resources/>

*(h/t Shawn Graham)*

The Science of Science (Sci2) Tool is a modular toolkit specifically designed for the study of science. It supports the temporal, geospatial, topical, and network analysis and visualization of scholarly datasets at the micro (individual), meso (local), and macro (global) levels.

[Registration required.](#)

[Download Sci<sup>2</sup> Tool](#)

News  
2018

• Jan 31, The [Sci2 \(Science of Science\) Tool v1.3](#)

## Sci2

<https://sci2.cns.iu.edu/user/index.php>

*"Fairly buggy... specializes in ingesting data of various formats and turning them into networks for analysis and visualization"*

*(Scott Weingart, 2013)*

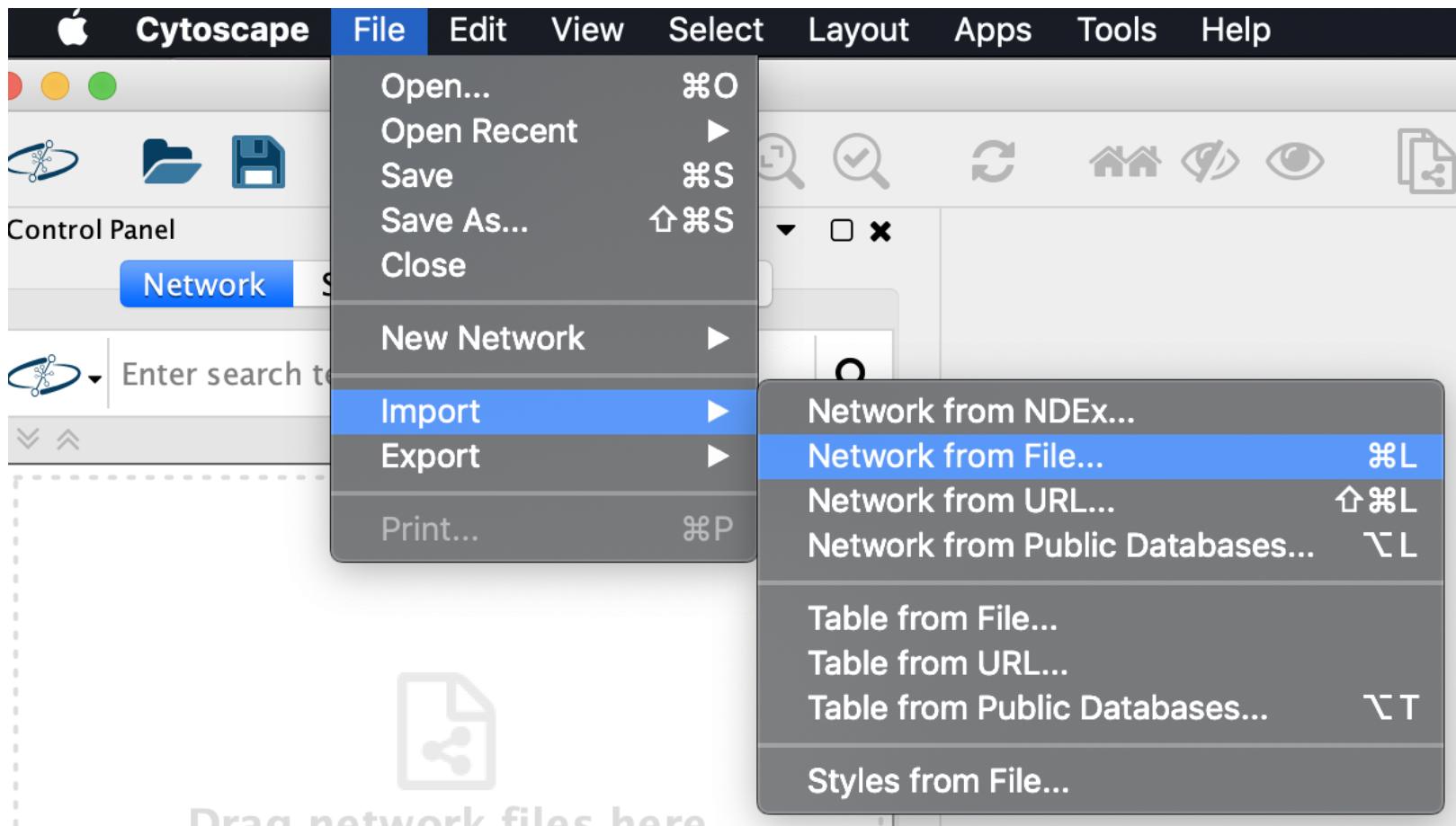


## NodeXL

<https://www.smrfoundation.org/nodexl/>

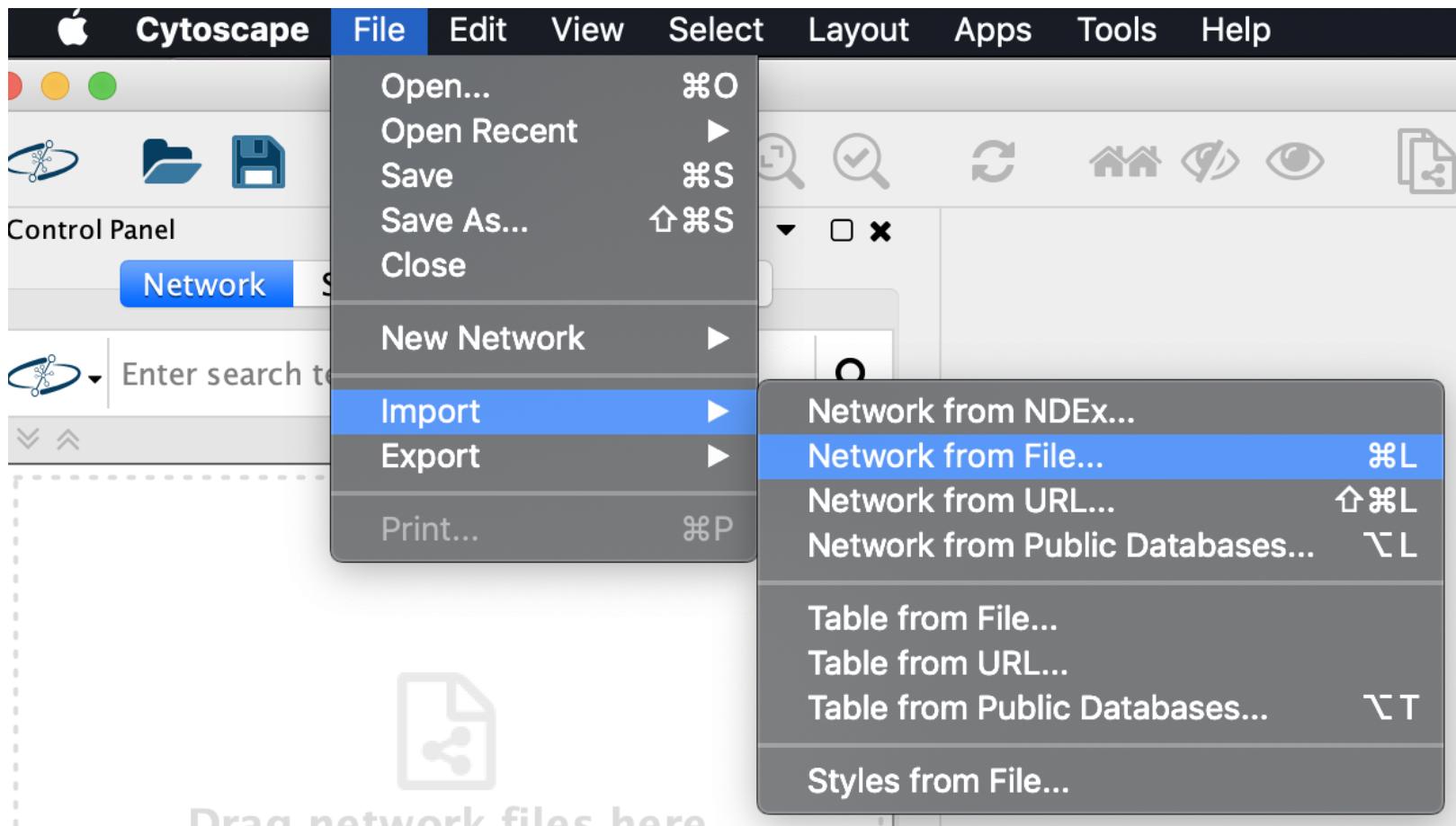
*Excel plugin, Windows-only, need \$40/yr license to do much*

# Getting data into Cytoscape



Choose the Harry Potter network for your language (from last week) or another file of network information that you're working with.

# Getting data into Cytoscape



Choose the Harry Potter network for your language (from last week) or another file of network information that you're working with. **Each column must have a header.**

# Analyzing network

Cytoscape window showing a network analysis session:

**Tools → NetworkAnalyzer → Network Analysis → Analyze Network...**

The main panel displays a network graph with nodes labeled by names from the Harry Potter series. A zoomed-in inset shows a cluster of nodes.

**Control Panel (Properties):**

- Border Paint: default
- Border Width: 0.0
- Fill Color: blue
- Height: 35.0
- Image/Chart 1

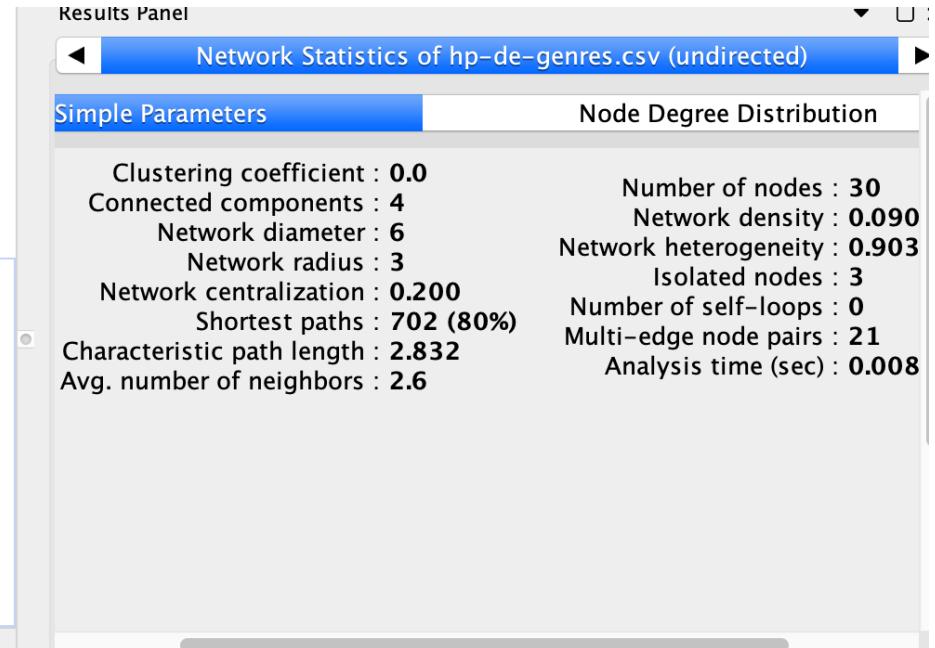
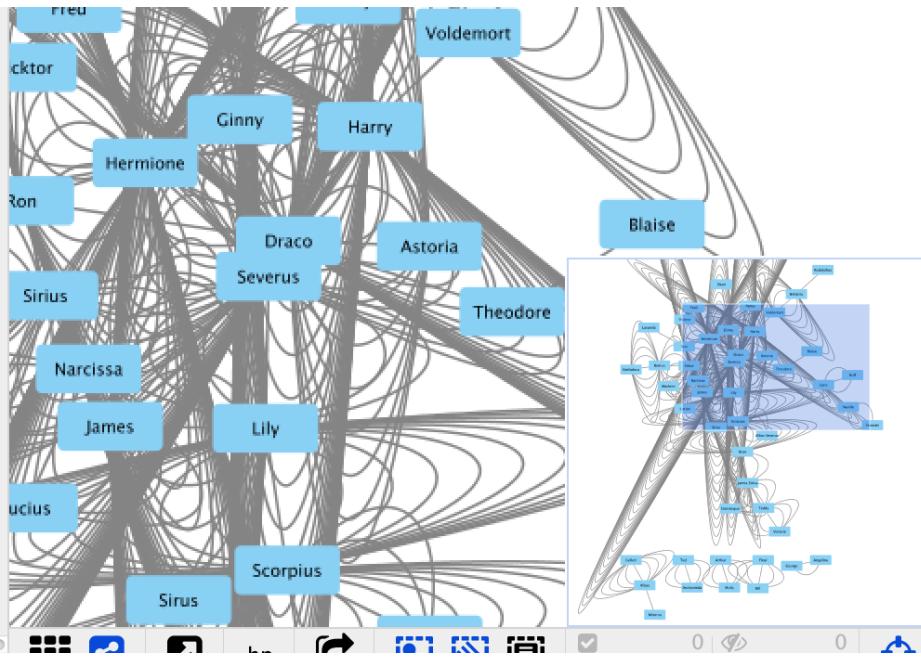
**Tool Panel (Node Layout Tools):**

- Scale: 1
- Align: Top
- Distribute: Evenly
- Stack: None
- Rotate: 0

**Table Panel (Node Table):**

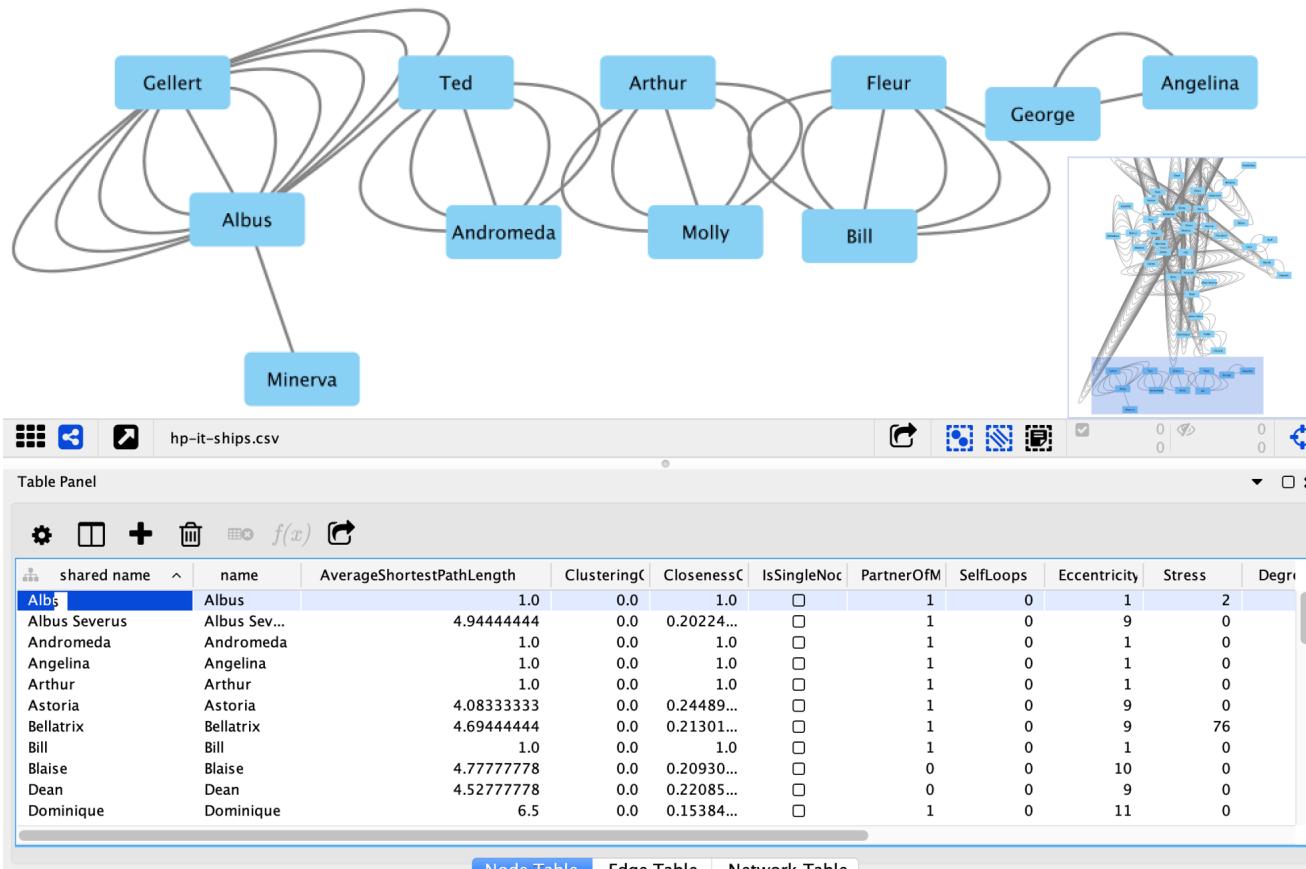
shared name	name	AverageShortestPathLength	ClusteringC	ClosenessC	IsSingleNoc	PartnerOfM	SelfLoops	Eccentricity	Stress	Degree
Albus	Albus	1.0	0.0	1.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0	1	2	2
Albus Severus	Albus Sev...	4.94444444	0.0	0.20224...	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0	9	0	0
Andromeda	Andromeda	1.0	0.0	1.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0	1	0	0
Angelina	Angelina	1.0	0.0	1.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0	1	0	0
Arthur	Arthur	1.0	0.0	1.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0	1	0	0
Astoria	Astoria	4.08333333	0.0	0.24489...	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0	9	0	0
Bellatrix	Bellatrix	4.69444444	0.0	0.21301...	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0	9	76	0
Bill	Bill	1.0	0.0	1.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0	1	0	0
Blaise	Blaise	4.77777778	0.0	0.20930...	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	10	0	0
Dean	Dean	4.52777778	0.0	0.22085...	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	9	0	0
Dominique	Dominique	6.5	0.0	0.15384...	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0	11	0	0

# Overall network stats



# Average shortest path

On average, how many edges it takes to get from that node to any other node it's connected to (however indirectly)



# Clustering coefficients

(Local) clustering coefficient: of the nodes connected to the current node, how likely are they to be connected to one another?

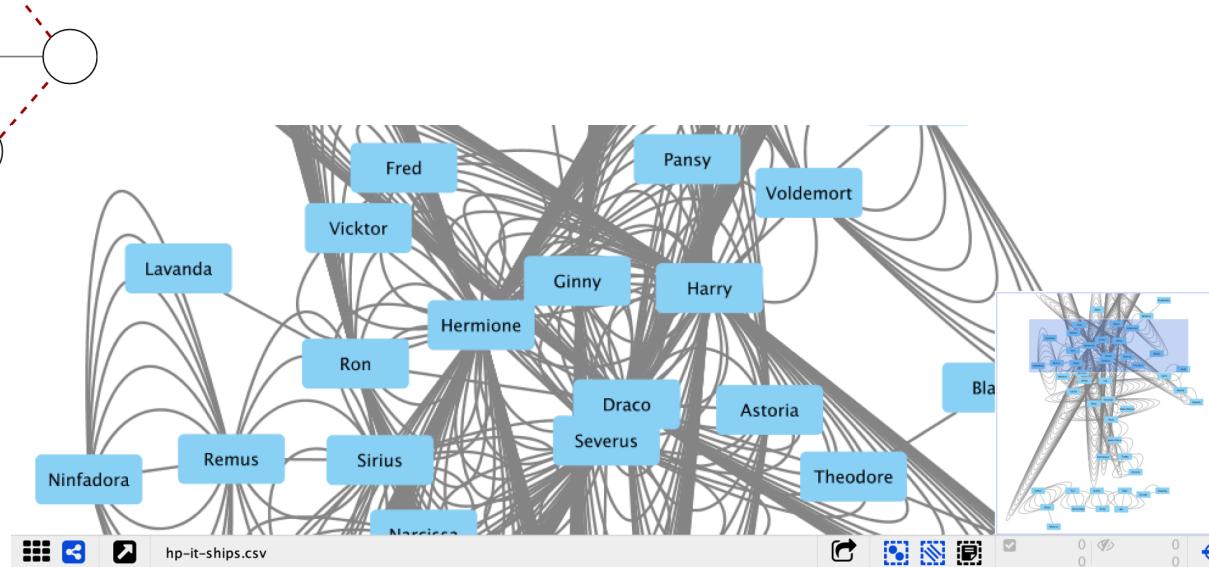
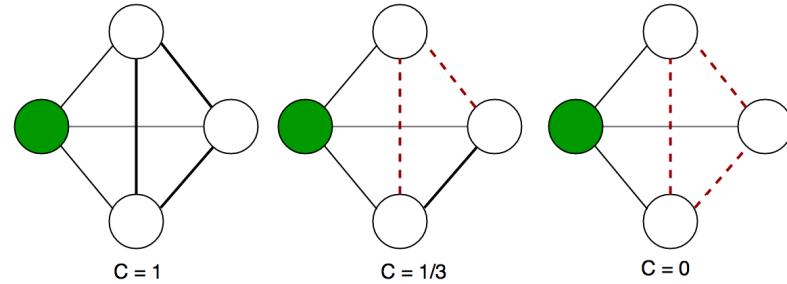
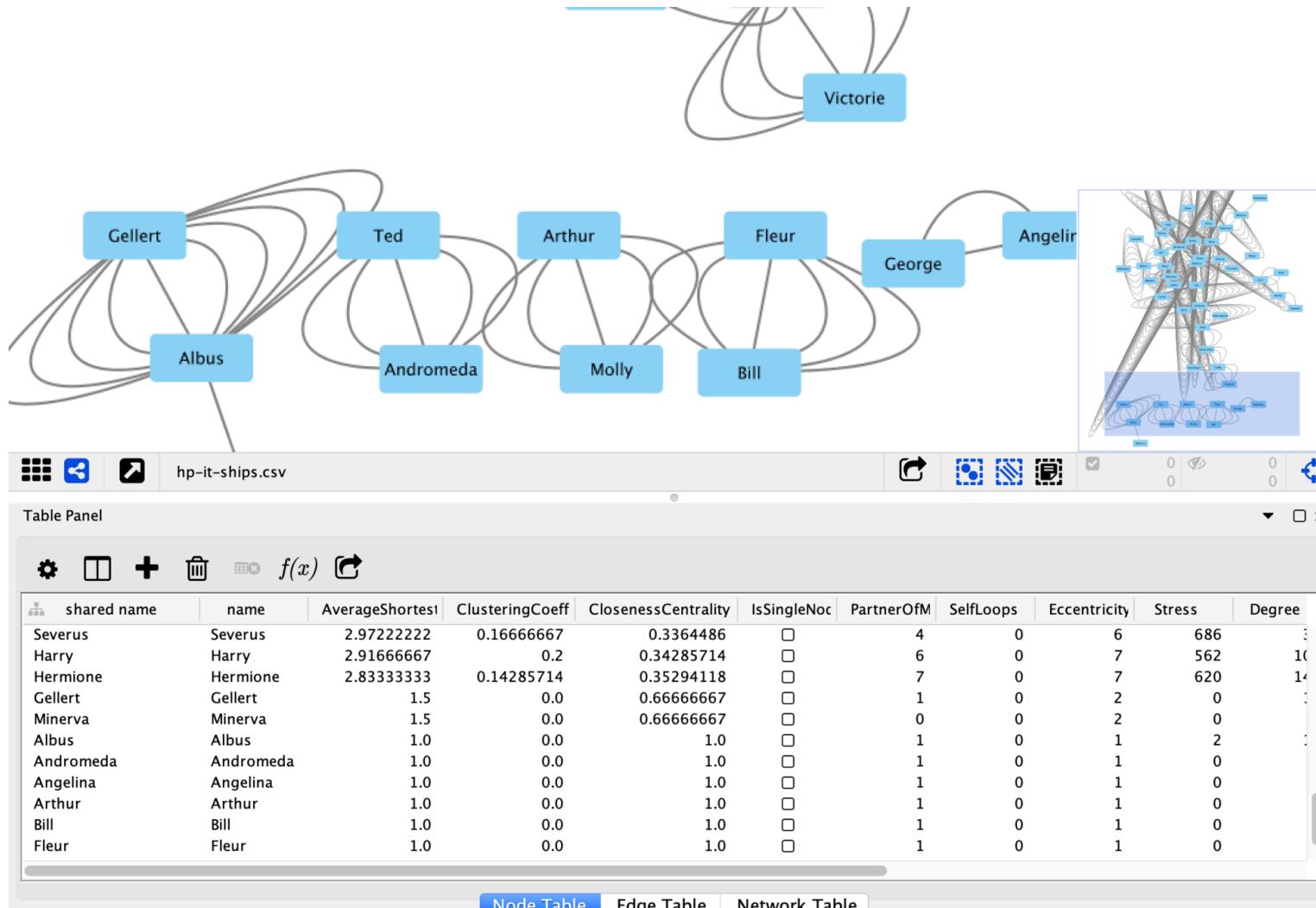


Table Panel

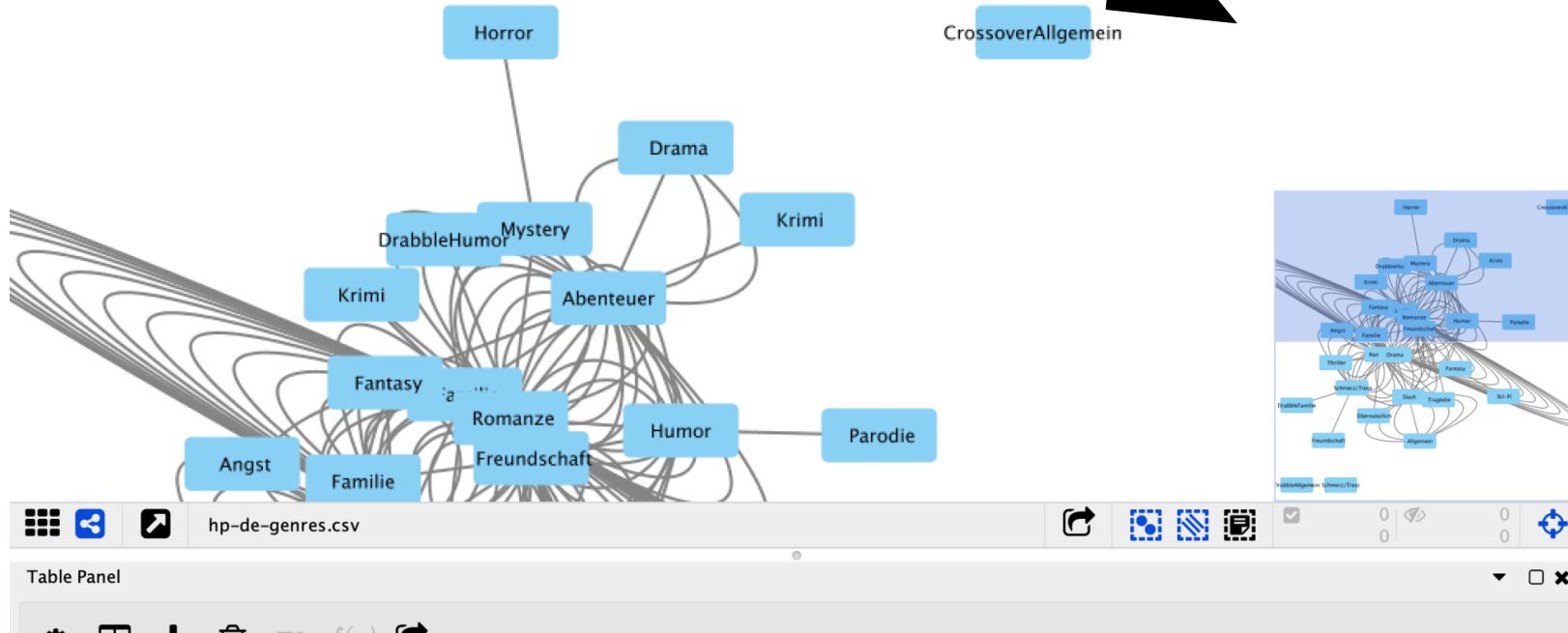
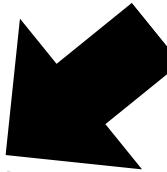
shared name	name	AverageShortest	ClusteringCoefficient	ClosenessC	IsSingleNoc	PartnerOfM	SelfLoops	Eccentricity	Stress	Degree
Ginny	Ginny	3.55555556	0.33333333	0.28125	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	0	8	88	53
Ron	Ron	3.47222222	0.33333333	0.288	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0	8	80	50
Draco	Draco	3.11111111	0.2	0.32142...	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	0	8	646	123
Harry	Harry	2.91666667	0.2	0.34285...	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	0	7	562	100
Severus	Severus	2.97222222	0.16666667	0.33644...	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	0	6	686	36
Hermione	Hermione	2.83333333	0.14285714	0.35294...	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	0	7	620	147
Albus	Albus	1.0	0.0	1.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0	1	2	11
Albus Severus	Albus Sev...	4.94444444	0.0	0.20224...	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0	9	0	4
Andromeda	Andromeda	1.0	0.0	1.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0	1	0	5
Angelina	Angelina	1.0	0.0	1.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0	1	0	2
Arthur	Arthur	1.0	0.0	1.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	0	1	0	5

# Closeness centrality

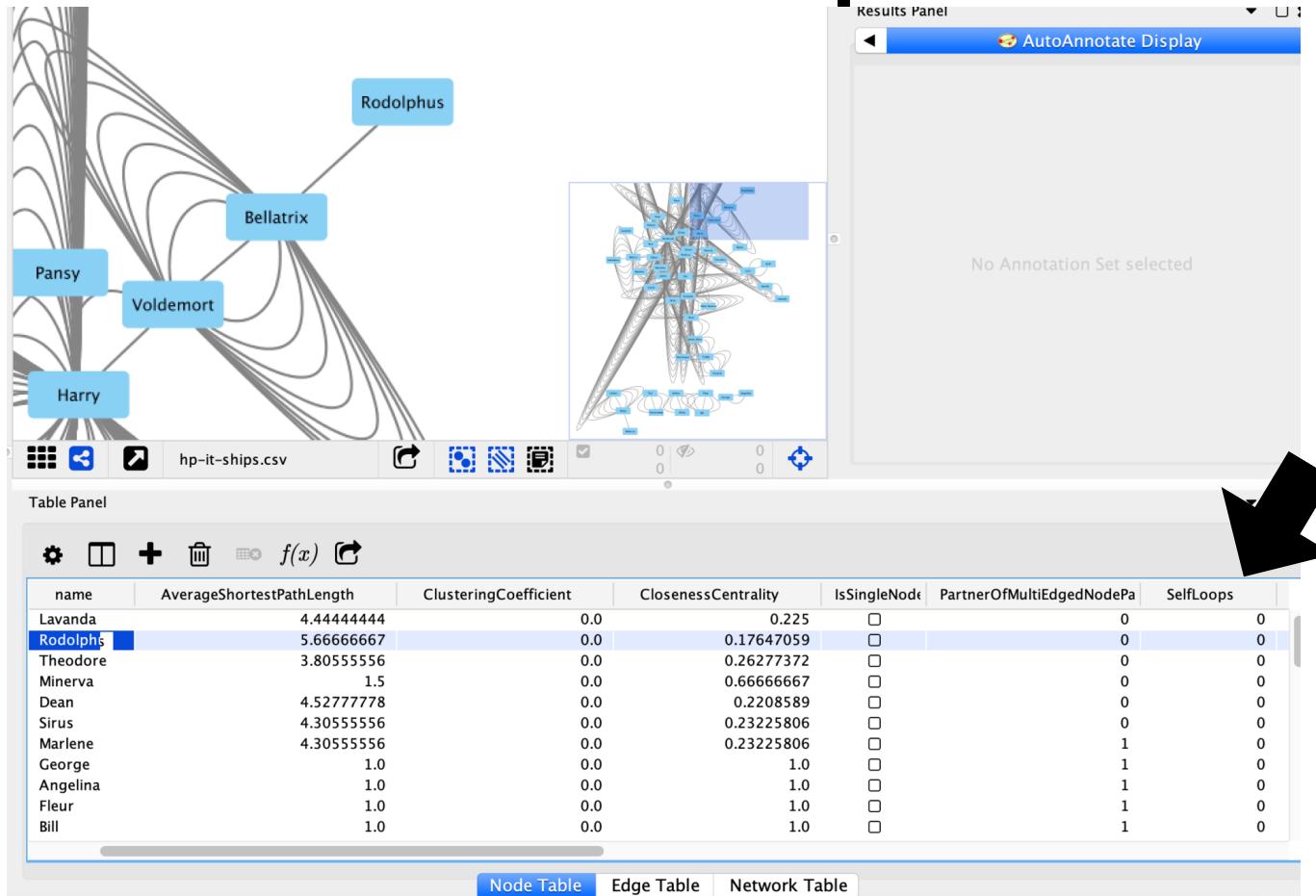
Add up all the shortest paths, divide by number of connections.  
(As a result, it's highest for isolates.)



# Is single node



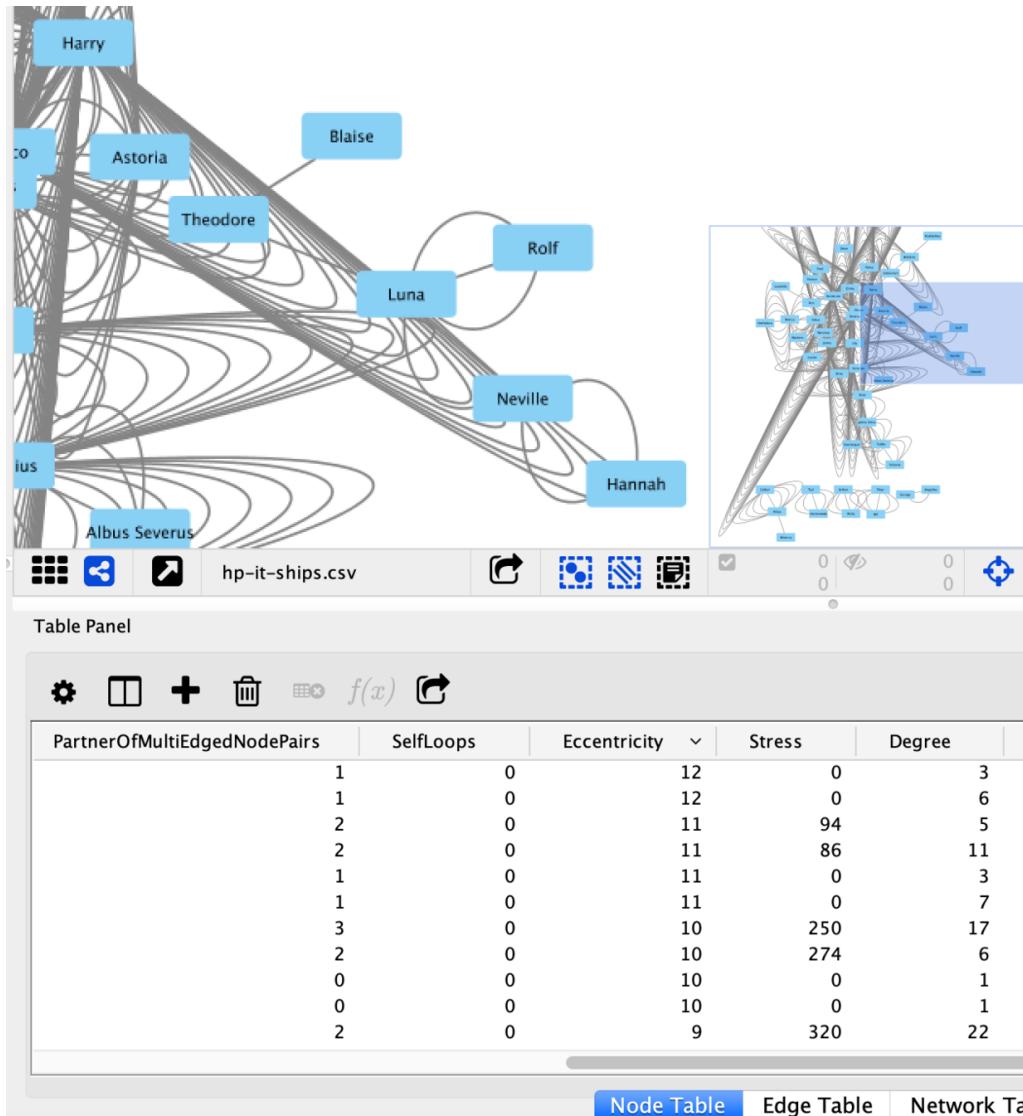
# Partner of multi-edged node pairs



Self-loops =  
self-explanatory

# Eccentricity

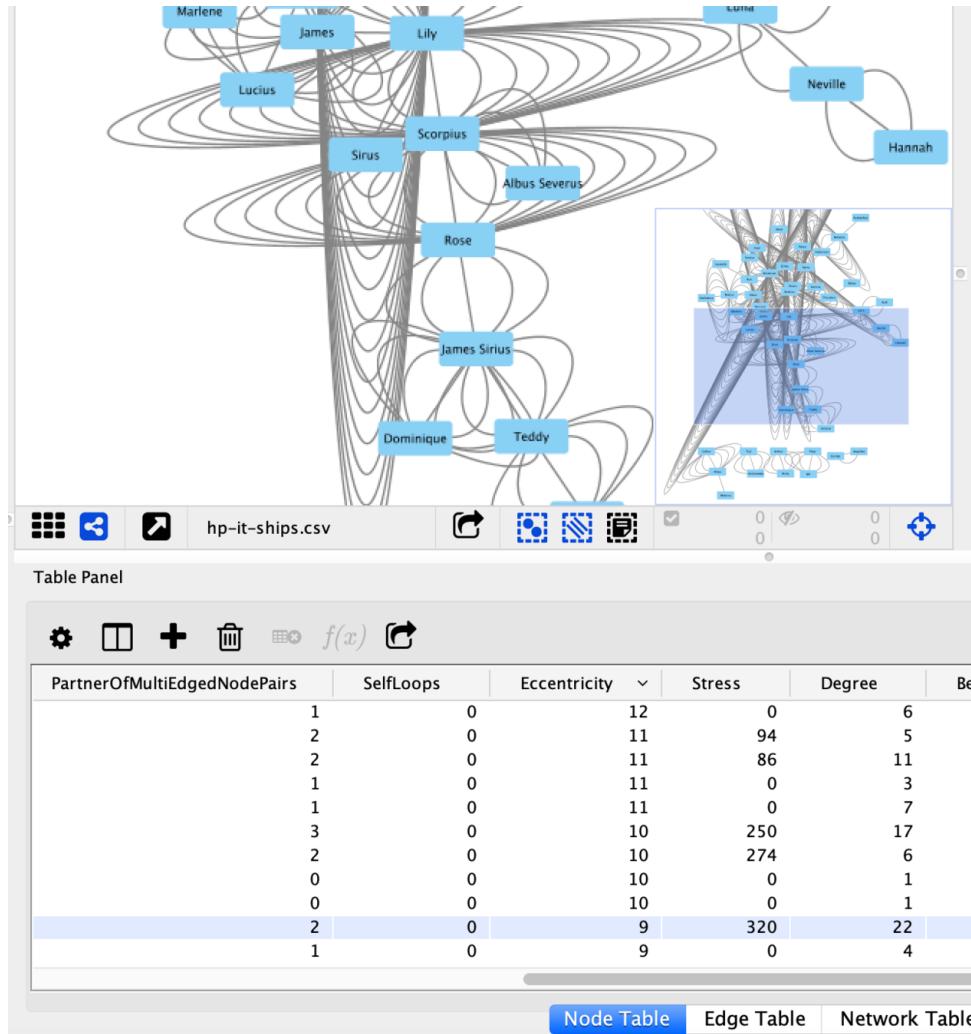
The opposite of the shortest path (but non-infinite).



Nodes on the periphery, but still connected, get high eccentricity (Hannah).

# Stress

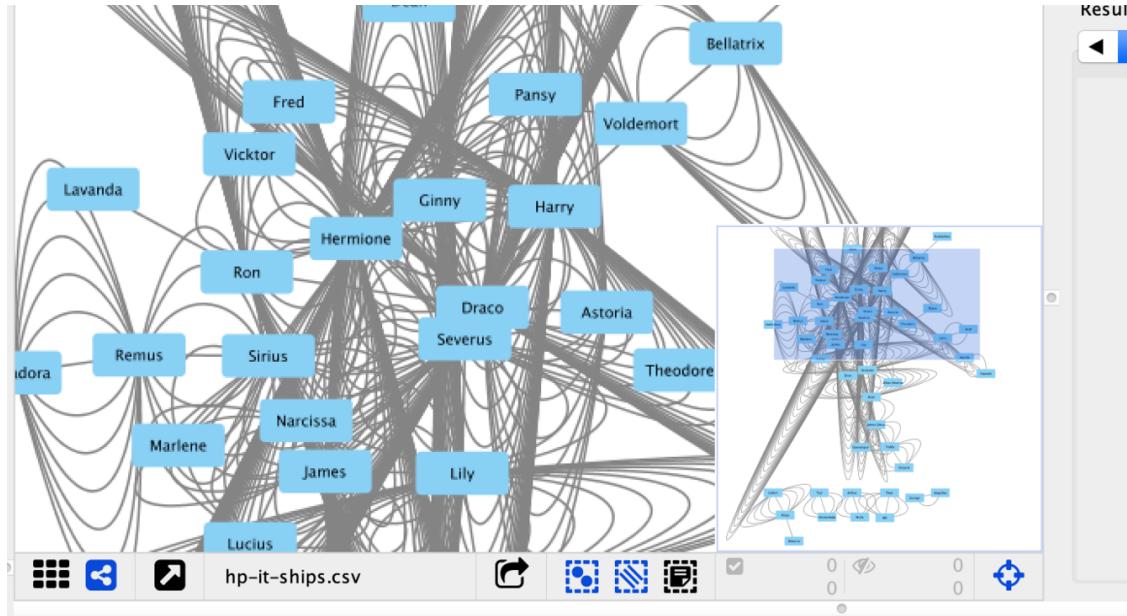
Number of shortest paths passing through the node



Nodes that are central, or that are the only connection to more than one node on the edge of the network get high stress (e.g. Rose).

# Degree

Number of nodes with edges to the node.

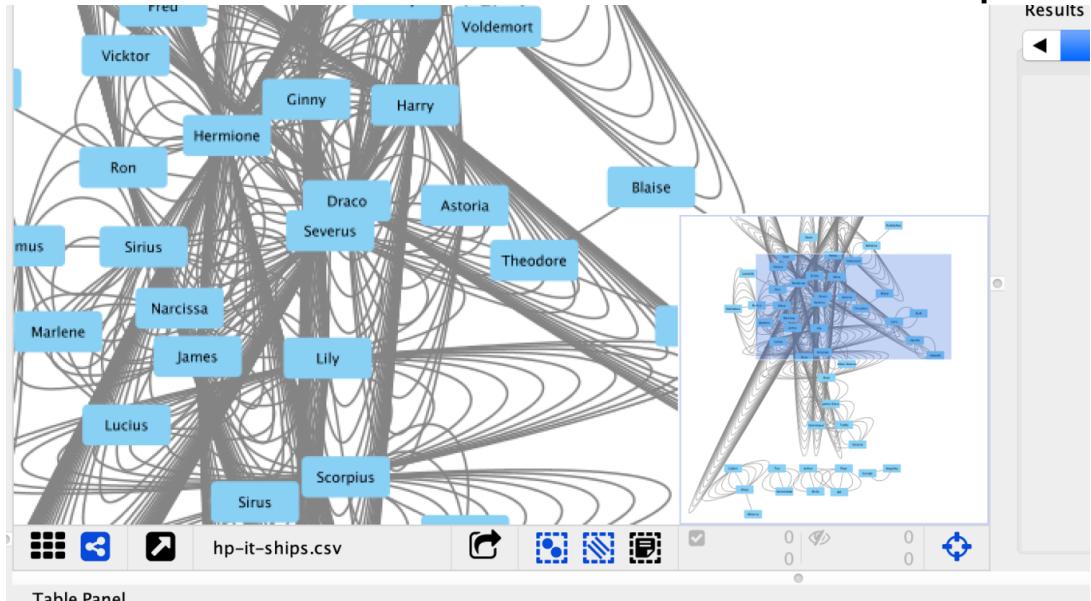


Hermione  
Draco  
Harry

IsSingleNode	PartnerOfMultiEdgedNodePairs	SelfLoops	Eccentricity	Stress	Degree
□		7	0	620	147
□		4	0	646	123
□		6	0	562	100
□		3	0	610	65
□		2	0	88	53
□		1	0	80	50
□		2	0	72	44
□		3	0	466	42
□		4	0	686	36
□		2	0	320	22
□		4	0	258	22

# Betweenness centrality

# of shortest paths that go through the node (stress) divided by total number of shortest paths.



Indicates which nodes serve as a bridge in the network.

(Albus)

Severus

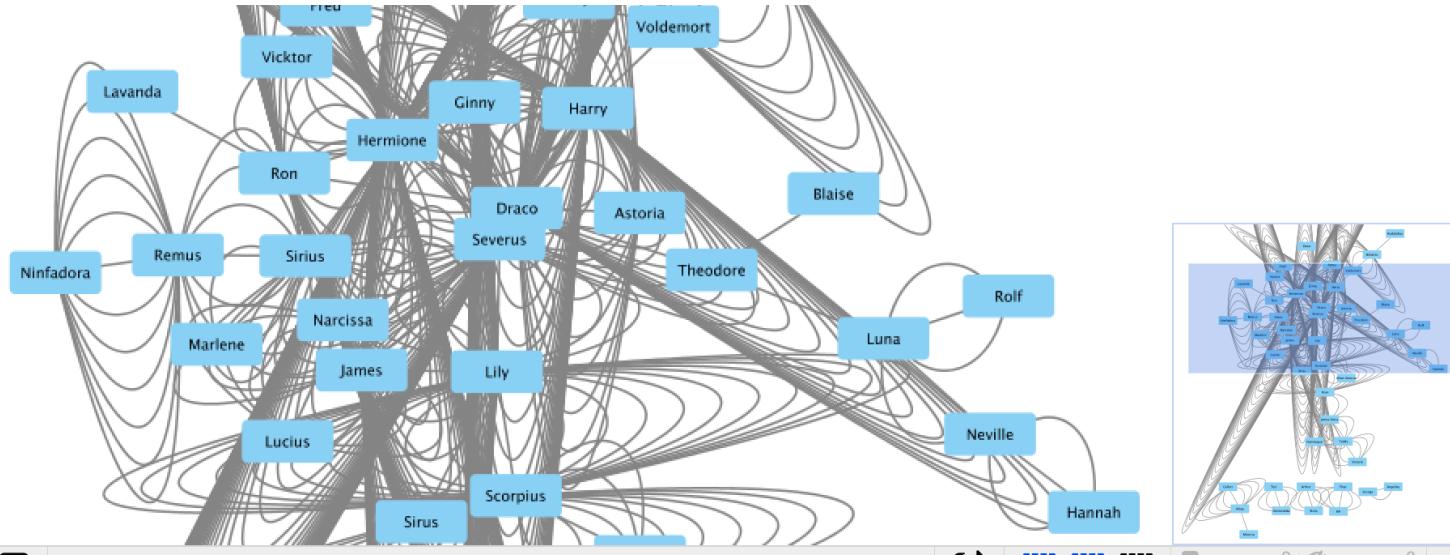
Hermione

Lily

Eccentricity	Stress	Degree	BetweennessCentrality	NeighborhoodConnectivity
1	2	11	1.0	1.0
6	686	36	0.39867725	4.75
7	620	147	0.38068783	3.57142857
7	610	65	0.37645503	2.5
8	646	123	0.35820106	3.83333333
7	562	100	0.33544974	3.83333333
8	466	42	0.29365079	2.33333333
9	438	3	0.25238095	3.33333333
9	320	22	0.2031746	3.0
7	258	22	0.18703704	3.0
10	250	17	0.16031746	1.66666667

# Neighborhood connectivity

How many nodes are the current node's connections themselves connected to?



Lily is connected to Severus and Scorpius, who aren't connected to each other (clustering is 0), but are connected to other nodes.

Table Panel

shared name	name	AverageShortestPathLength	ClusteringCoefficient	NeighborhoodConnectivity	ClosenessCentrality	IsSi
Albus	Albus	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	
Severus	Severus	2.9722222	0.16666667	4.75	0.3364486	
Hermione	Hermione	2.83333333	0.14285714	3.57142857	0.35294118	
Lily	Lily	3.33333333	0.0	2.5	0.3	
Draco	Draco	3.11111111	0.2	3.83333333	0.32142857	
Harry	Harry	2.91666667	0.2	3.83333333	0.34285714	
Scorpius	Scorpius	3.97222222	0.0	2.33333333	0.25174825	
Theodore	Theodore	3.80555556	0.0	3.33333333	0.26277372	
Rose	Rose	4.72222222	0.0	3.0	0.21176471	
Sirius	Sirius	3.33333333	0.0	3.0	0.3	
James Sirius	James Sirius	5.52777778	0.0	1.66666667	0.18090452	

# Radiality

Diameter is the maximum eccentricity of any node in the graph  
(greatest distance between any pair of nodes).

Radiality is closeness centrality (average shortest path length) subtracted from diameter, plus one.

$$\text{Radiality} = \text{diameter} - \text{closeness centrality} + 1$$