

# Social Network Analysis Report

## Comparing a Misinformation (Conspiracy) Subgraph and a Non-Conspiracy Subgraph from the WICO Dataset

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**Dataset:** WICO (Twitter graphs labeled as 5G-conspiracy vs. non-conspiracy)

### 1. Executive Summary

This report presents a comparative structural analysis of two Twitter interaction subgraphs extracted from the WICO dataset using Gephi:

- **C1:** Misinformation subgraph (5G-conspiracy labeled)
- **N1:** Non-conspiracy (normal interaction) subgraph

Key findings:

- The non-conspiracy subgraph (N1) exhibits a typical real-world Twitter structure: a large star-shaped network dominated by a single high-degree hub, moderate connectivity, and detectable community structure.
- The misinformation subgraph (C1) is extremely small, highly fragmented, and structurally incapable of supporting information diffusion.

These differences suggest that the selected conspiracy subgraph represents only a peripheral, non-functional fragment rather than a representative core of misinformation-spreading activity.

## 2. Dataset and Subgraph Overview

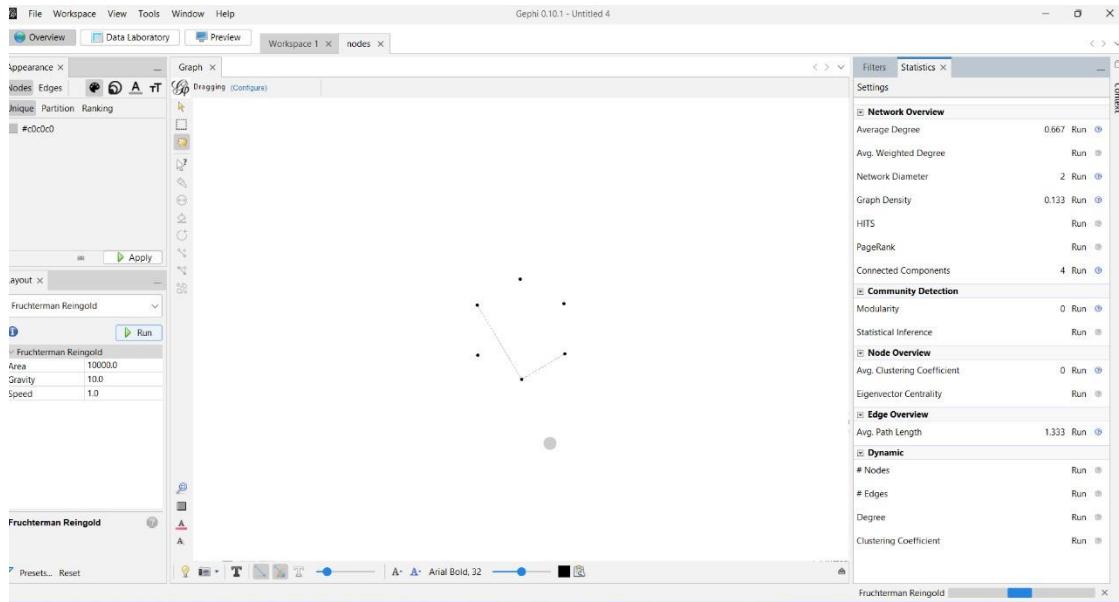
Metric	Misinformation Subgraph (C1)	Non-Conspiracy Subgraph (N1)
Number of nodes	6	91
Number of edges	4	63
Average degree	0.667	0.692
Graph density	0.133	0.008
Average clustering coefficient	0.000	0.007
Modularity (Q)	0.000	0.091
Number of communities (Louvain)	4 (meaningless)	32
Radius	0	0
Diameter	2	3
Average path length	1.333	1.496
Weakly connected components	4	31
Strongly connected components	–	89

## 3. Detailed Analysis of the Misinformation Subgraph (C1)

### 3.1 Structural Characteristics

- Extremely small network (6 nodes, 4 edges)

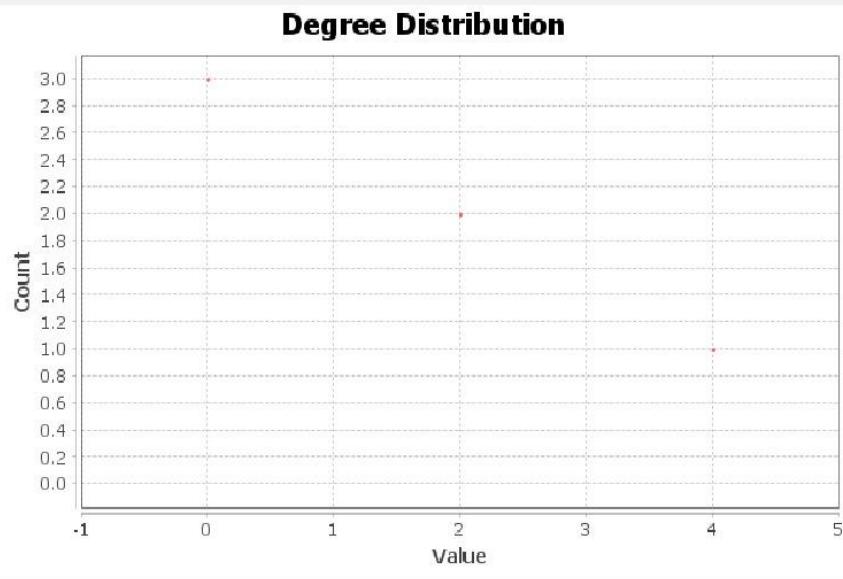
- Four disconnected components
- No triangles or clustering whatsoever (clustering coefficient = 0)
- Modularity = 0 → no meaningful community structure



### 3.2 Degree and Centrality

#### Results:

Average Degree: 0.667



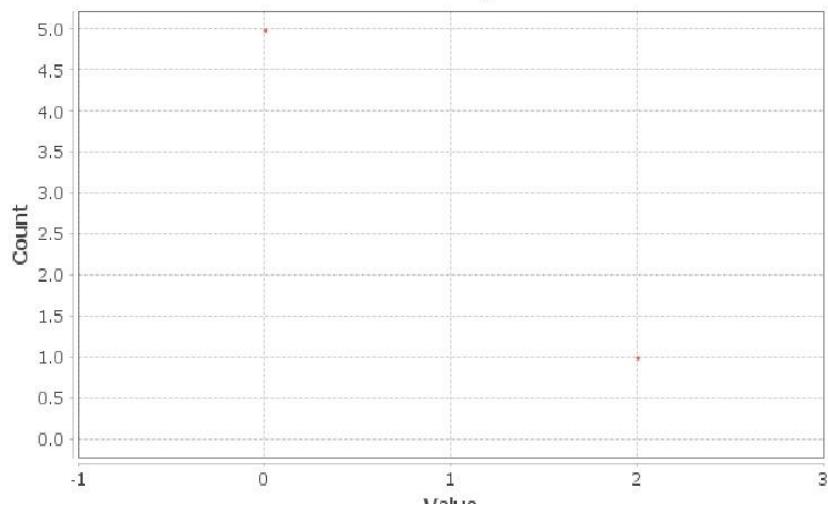
- No hubs (maximum degree = 2)
- Betweenness centrality: only one node has non-zero value (~2); all others = 0

**Results:**

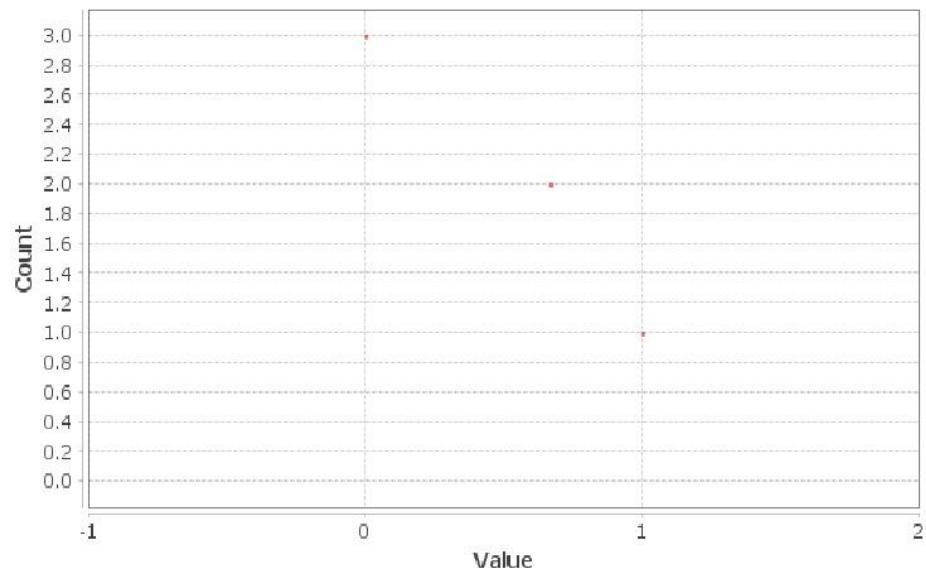
Diameter: 2

Radius: 0

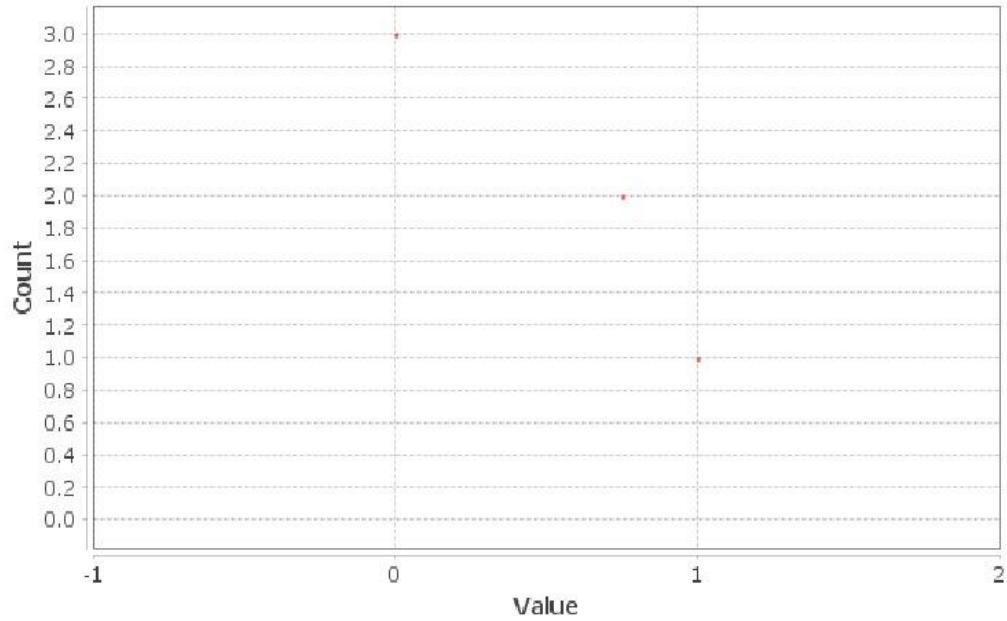
Average Path length: 1.333333333333333

**Betweenness Centrality Distribution**

- Closeness and harmonic closeness: near-zero for almost all nodes

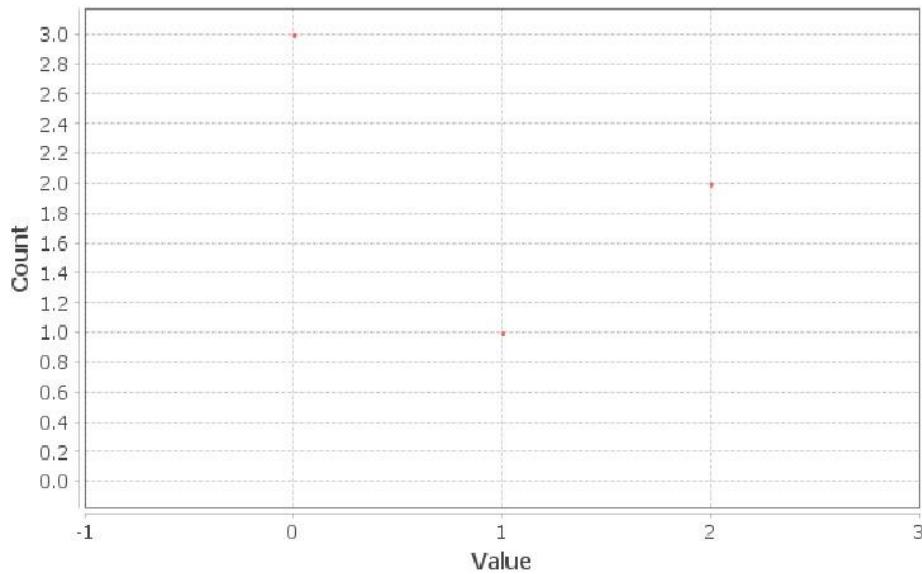
**Closeness Centrality Distribution**

## Harmonic Closeness Centrality Distribution



- Eccentricity: 1–2 (reflecting tiny isolated components)

## Eccentricity Distribution



### Algorithm:

Irik Brandes, *A Faster Algorithm for Betweenness Centrality*, in Journal of Mathematical Sociology 25(2):163-177, (2001)

### **3.3 Interpretation**

The C1 subgraph is structurally dead. It lacks the basic prerequisites for information propagation:

#### **Modularity Report**

##### **Parameters:**

Randomize: On  
Use edge weights: On  
Resolution: 1.0

##### **Results:**

Modularity: 0.000  
Modularity with resolution: 0.000  
Number of Communities: 4

- No influential nodes
- No clusters

#### **Clustering Coefficient Metric Report**

##### **Parameters:**

Network Interpretation: directed

##### **Results:**

Average Clustering Coefficient: 0.000  
The Average Clustering Coefficient is the mean value of individual coefficients.

- Severe fragmentation This fragment cannot function as a misinformation-spreading network and likely represents only marginal, disconnected activity on the extreme periphery of the conspiracy ecosystem.

## Graph Distance Report

### Parameters:

Network Interpretation: directed

### Results:

Diameter: 2

Radius: 0

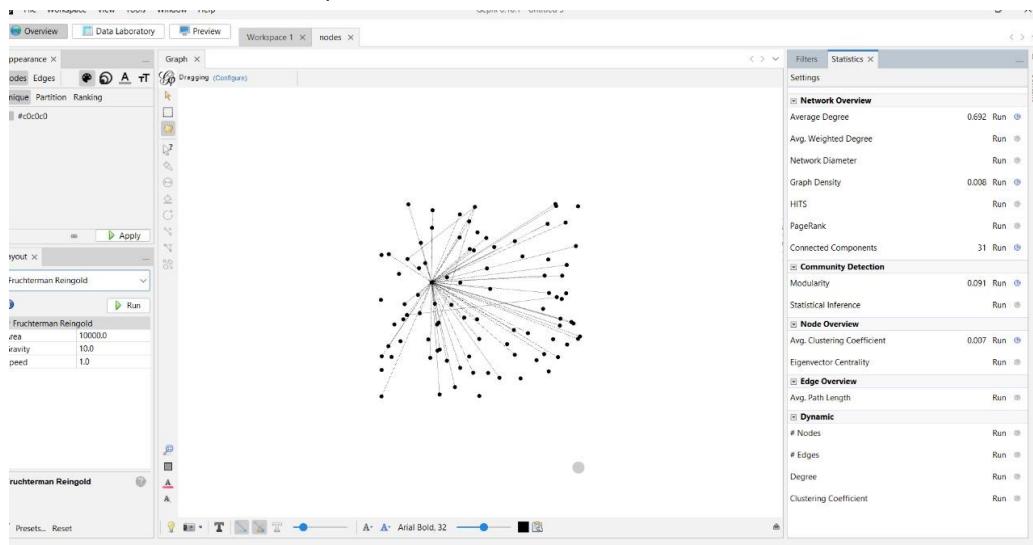
Average Path length: 1.3333333333333333

### Betweenness Centrality

## 4. Detailed Analysis of the Non-Conspiracy Subgraph (N1)

### 4.1 Structural Characteristics

- Large star-like topology centered on one dominant hub
- 31 weakly connected components, but the vast majority of active nodes are linked through the central hub
- Low but non-zero clustering (0.007) and detectable community structure ( $Q = 0.091$ , 32 communities)

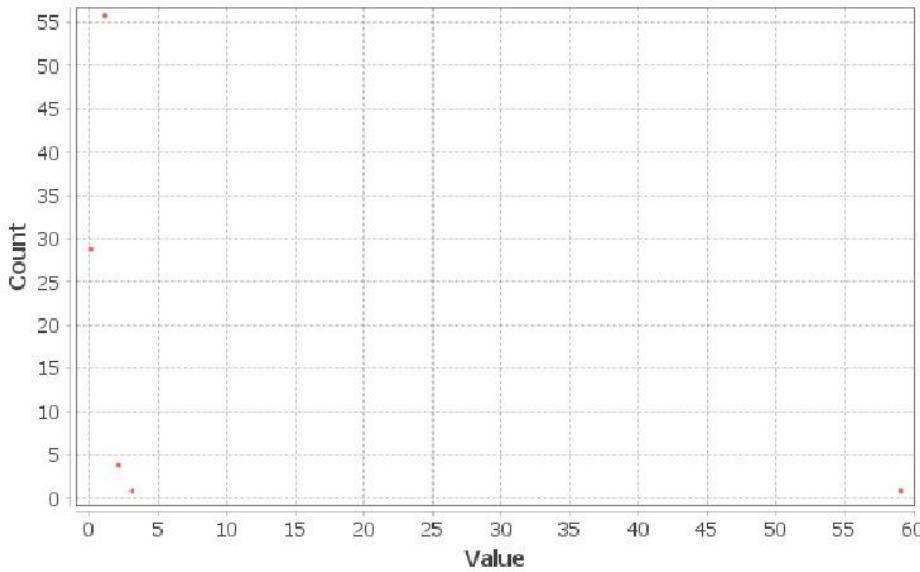


## 4.2 Degree and Centrality

### Results:

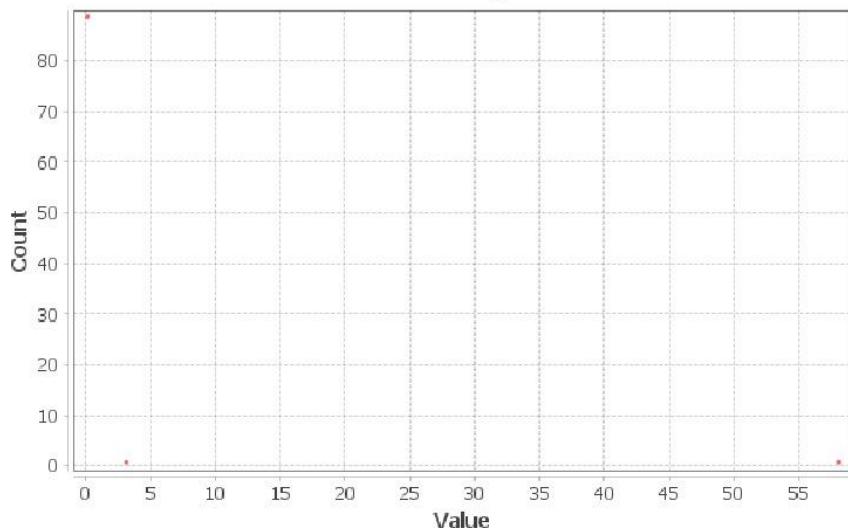
Average Degree: 0.692

**Degree Distribution**

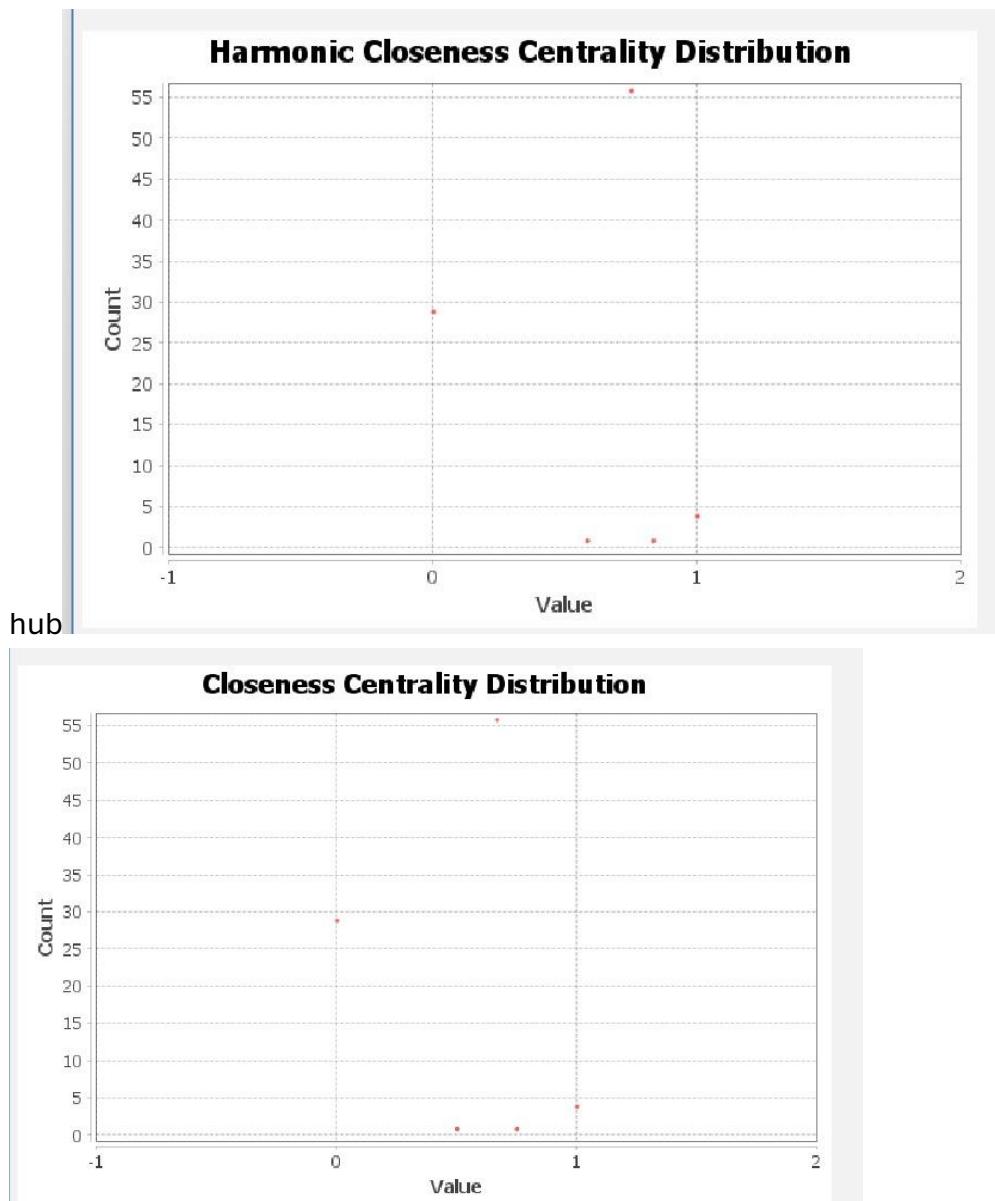


- Clear hub-and-spoke pattern:
  - One node with degree  $\approx 60$
  - Several nodes with degree 2–4
  - Many leaves (degree 1) and isolates
- Betweenness centrality heavily concentrated on the single hub

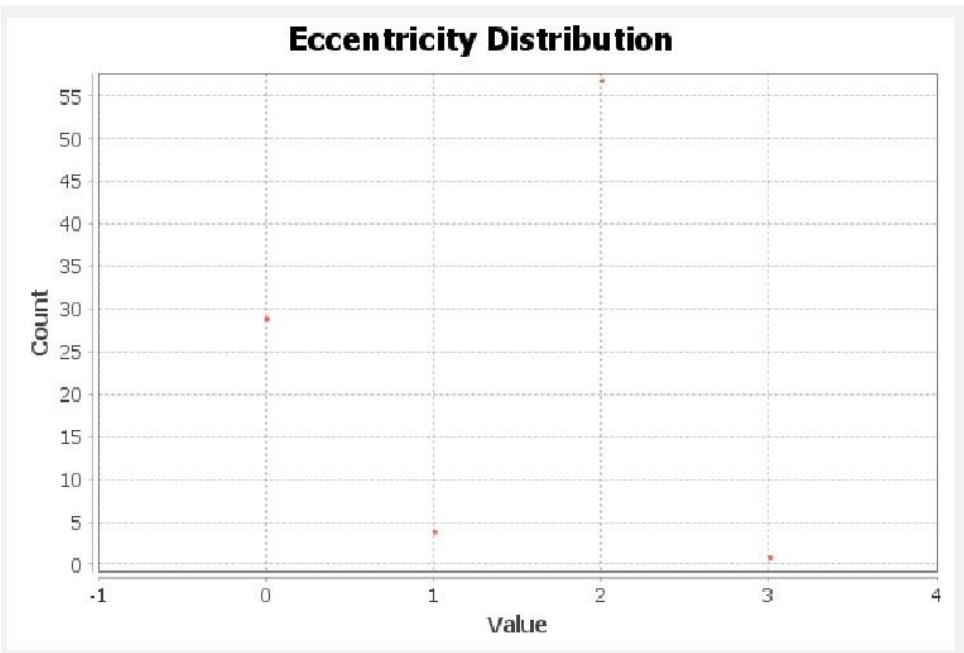
**Betweenness Centrality Distribution**



- Closeness/harmonic closeness  $\approx 1$  for ~55 nodes (direct or one-hop connection to



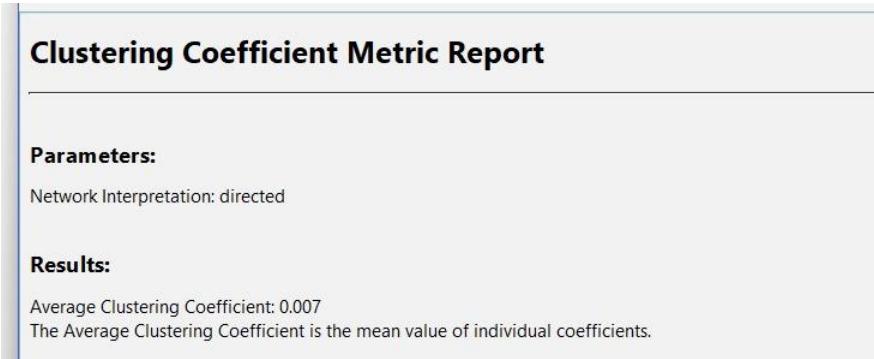
- Eccentricity low (mostly 1–3)



### 4.3 Interpretation

N1 displays all hallmarks of a typical organic Twitter interaction network:

- Central influencer broadcasting/receiving most interactions
- Efficient reachability for the majority of participants
- Small local clusters and communities



- Functional information flow despite overall sparsity

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**Parameters:**

Randomize: On  
Use edge weights: On  
Resolution: 1.0

**Results:**

Modularity: 0.091  
Modularity with resolution: 0.091  
Number of Communities: 32

## Graph Distance Report

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**Parameters:**

Network Interpretation: directed

**Results:**

Diameter: 3  
Radius: 0  
Average Path length: 1.4959349593495934

## Connected Components Report

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**Parameters:**

Network Interpretation: directed

**Results:**

Number of Weakly Connected Components: 31  
Number of Strongly Connected Components: 89

## 5. Direct Comparison

Property	Misinformation (C1)	Non-Conspiracy (N1)
Scale	Tiny (6 nodes)	Realistic (~90+ nodes)
Presence of hubs	None	One dominant hub
Connectivity	Almost none	Moderate (star topology)
Clustering	0	Low but present (0.007)
Community structure	Absent	Detectable (32 communities)
Information flow potential	Negligible	High (via central hub)
Overall functionality	Non-functional fragment	Typical functional network

## 6. Discussion and Core Conclusion

The stark structural contrast between the two subgraphs is striking:

- Normal Twitter interactions (N1) naturally produce large, hub-dominated networks with efficient reachability and community organization — exactly the architecture that enables rapid information diffusion.
- The selected 5G-conspiracy subgraph (C1) is so small and disconnected that it is structurally incapable of spreading any message, conspiratorial or otherwise.

This finding highlights a common challenge when analyzing misinformation with subgraph extracts: many publicly available “misinformation” samples in datasets such as WICO consist of peripheral noise rather than the dense core clusters where actual coordinated spreading occurs. True conspiracy/misinformation cores often require analysis of the full

connected component or larger samples to reveal hubs, echo chambers, and diffusion pathways.

## 7. Recommendations for Future Work

- Analyze the largest connected component of the full 5G-conspiracy graphs in WICO rather than small random extracts.
- Compare full conspiracy vs. non-conspiracy graphs of comparable size.
- Investigate temporal evolution and coordinated account behavior in the conspiracy cores.