

Social Networks

Assignment 1

Name: Sara Ayman Abdelbassir

ID: 2205129

1. Introduction

“We analyze and compare a Non-Conspiracy Twitter subgraph vs. a 5G Conspiracy subgraph from the WICO dataset to understand structural differences in information diffusion and community behavior.”

2. Dataset Description

Files Used:

nodes.csv – Contains user IDs and attributes:

id → Unique user identifier

friends → Number of friends/followings

followers → Number of followers

edges.csv – Contains user interactions as edges:

source → User ID of the origin node

target → User ID of the destination node

Network Type:

Directed graph (edges have a direction from source → target)

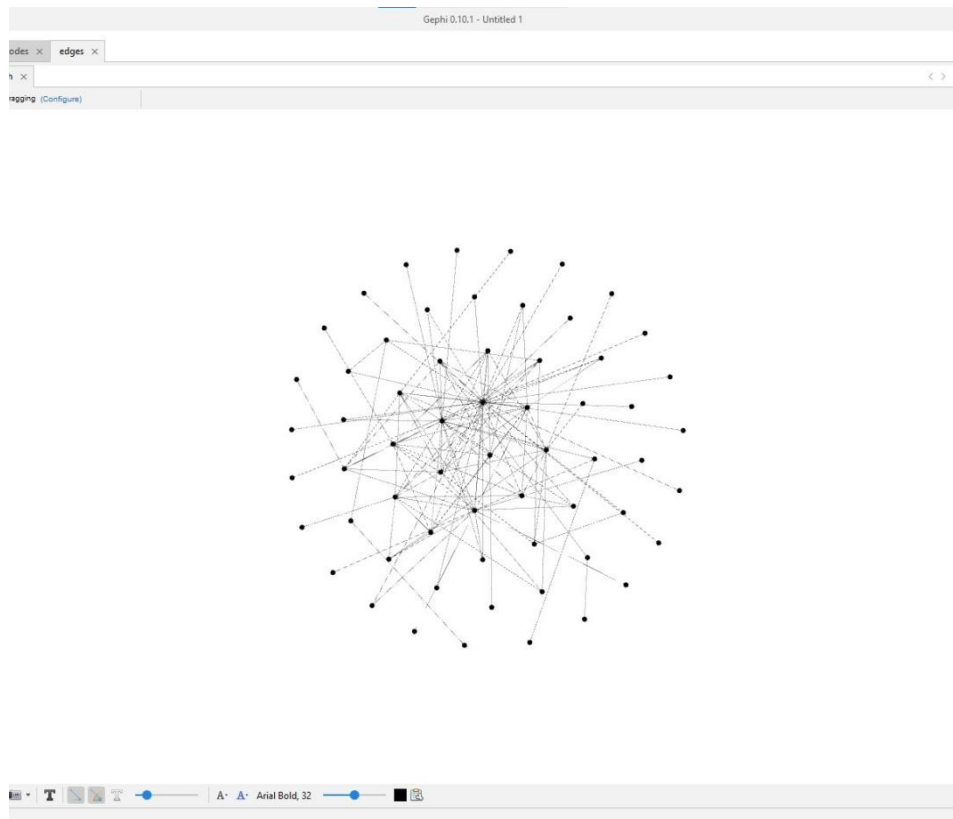
Each edge represents a follower/friend relationship or interaction between users

Notes:

Converting edges.txt to CSV ensures Gephi can import it without delimiter issues.

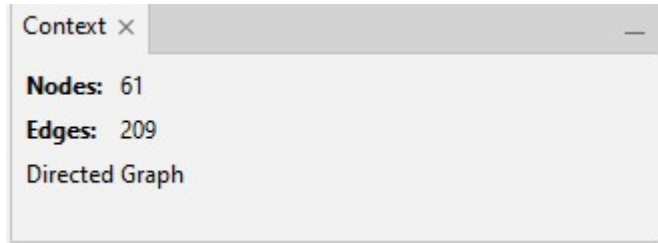
3. Network Statistics (from Gephi)

Layout used (Fruchterman Reingold)

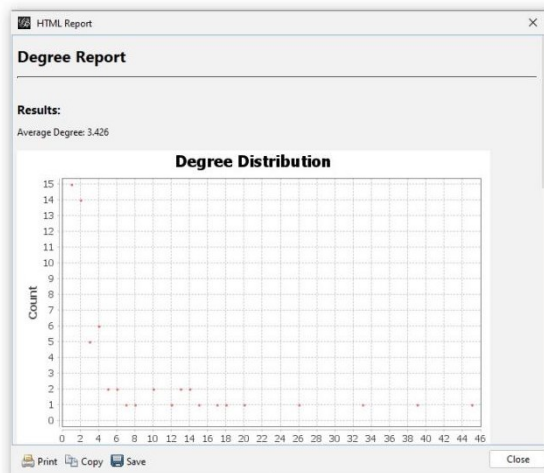


Metrics computed:

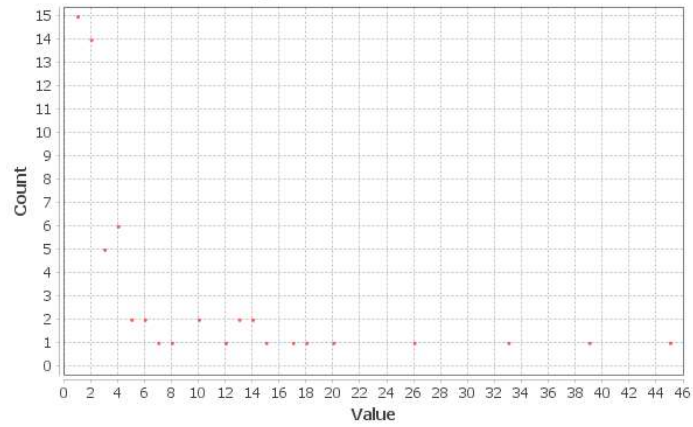
Number of nodes and edges:



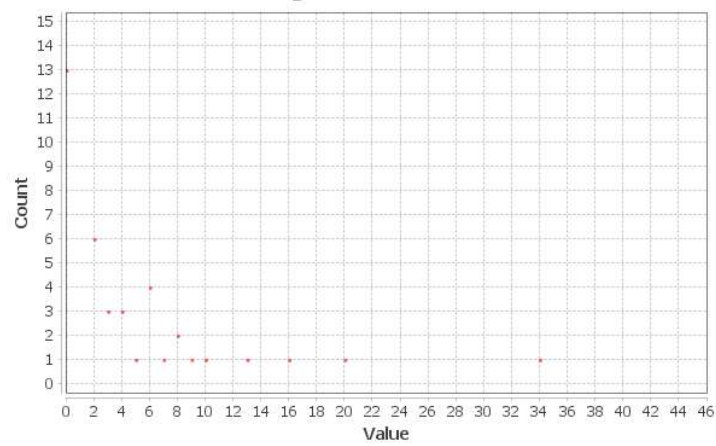
Average degree:



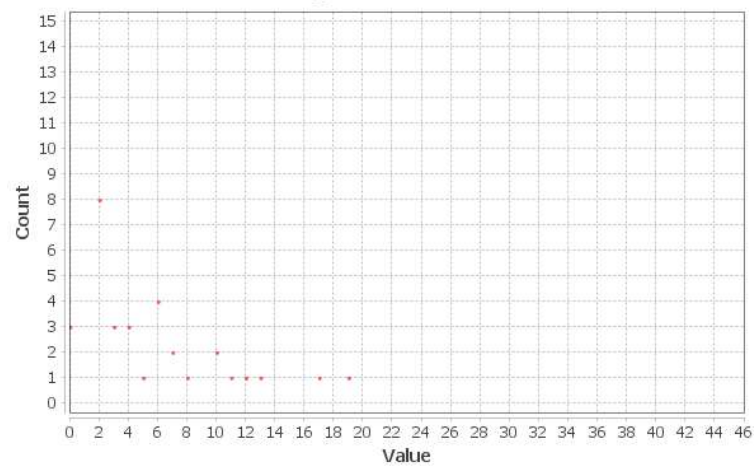
Degree Distribution



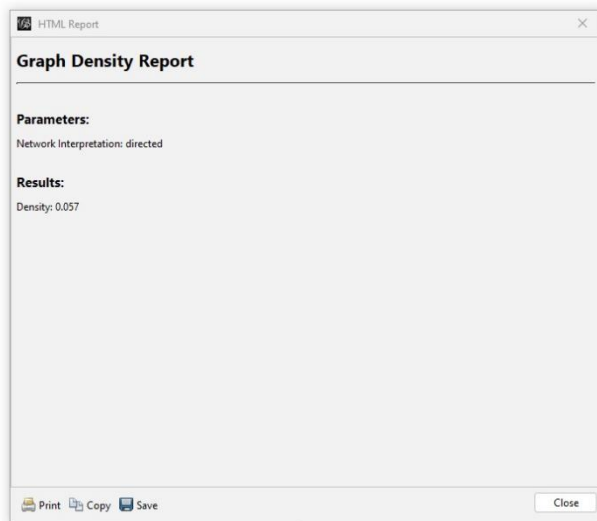
In-Degree Distribution



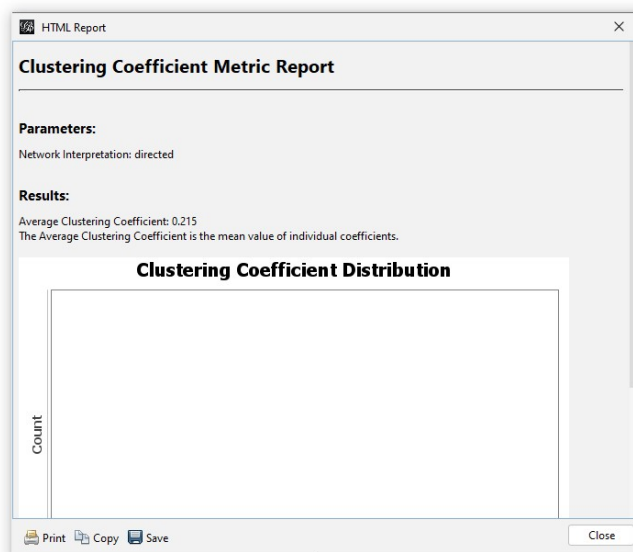
Out-Degree Distribution



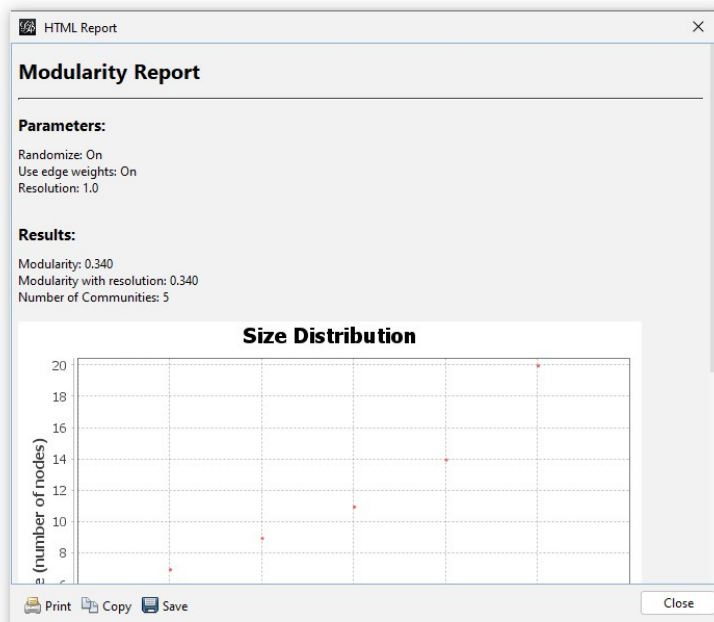
Graph density:



Average clustering coefficient

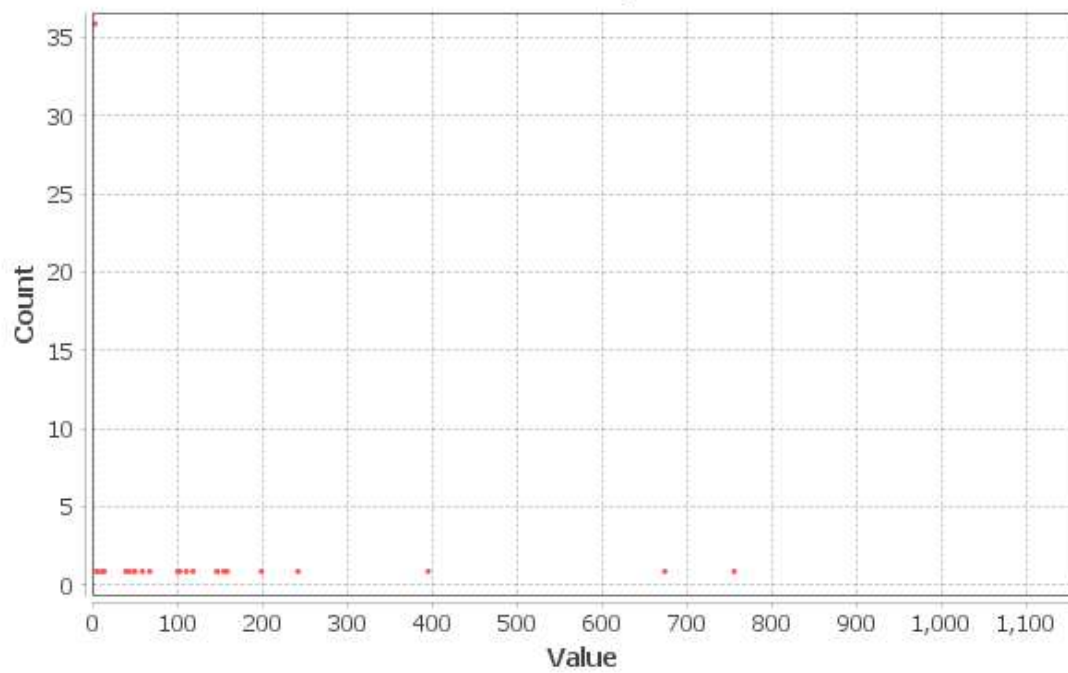


Modularity (Q) and number of communities:

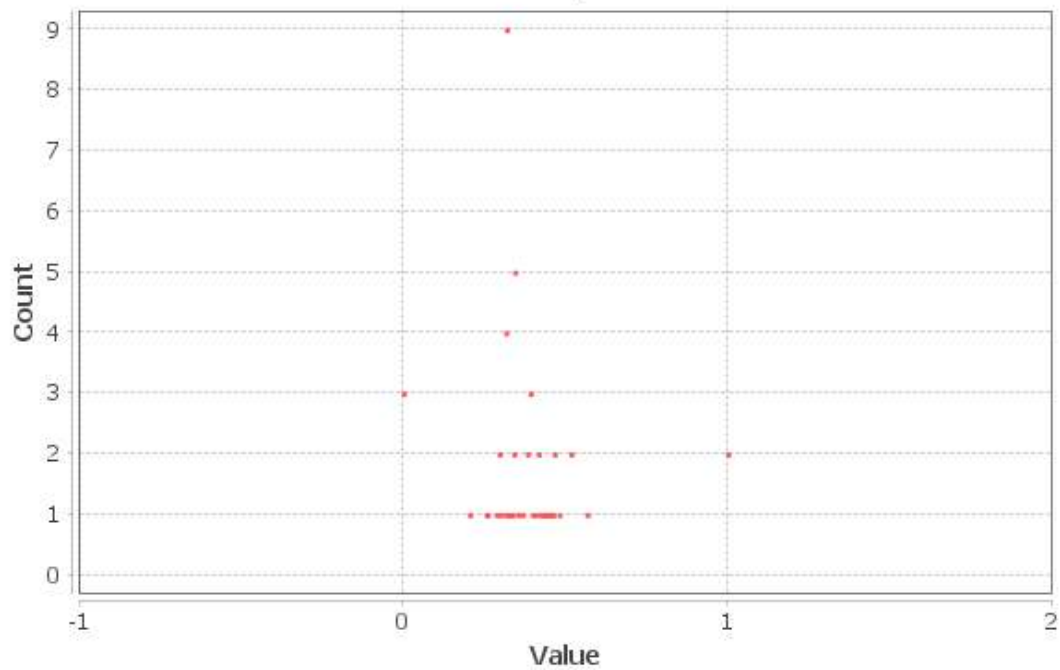


Betweenness and closeness centrality:

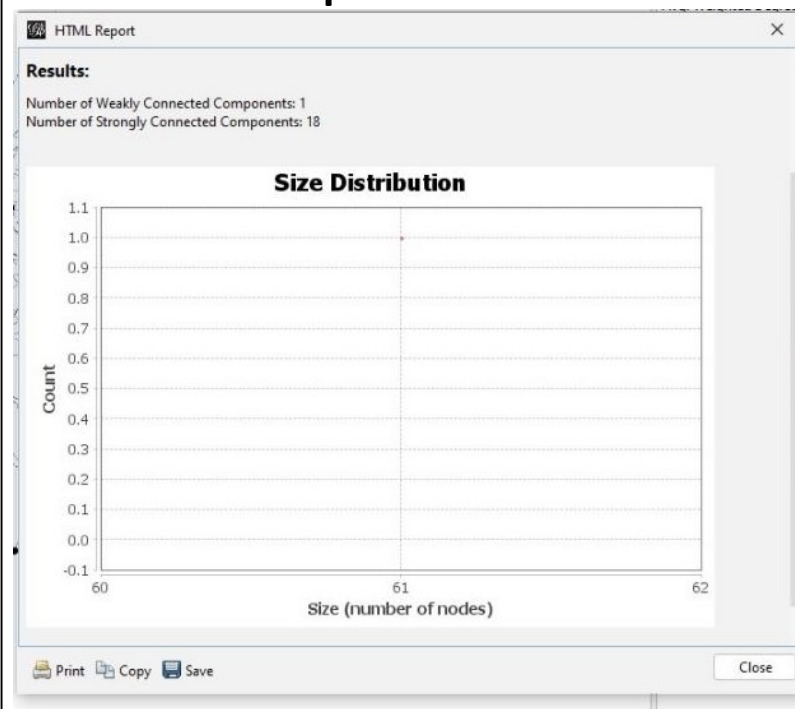
Betweenness Centrality Distribution



Closeness Centrality Distribution



Connected components



5G Conspiracy Graph

1. Introduction

This report analyzes a misinformation network from the WICO 5G_Conspiracy_Graphs dataset.

The goal is to understand the structural patterns of misinformation communities on Twitter and how they differ from normal, non-conspiracy networks.

Using Gephi, we performed:

- Graph visualization (ForceAtlas2 layout)
- Basic network statistics
- Centrality analysis
- Community detection through modularity
- Structural comparisons with a non-conspiracy Twitter graph

2. Dataset Description

Files Used

nodes.csv

- ◆ Contains user metadata:
- ◆ id — Twitter user ID
- ◆ time — Activity timestamp
- ◆ friends — Number of accounts the user follows
- ◆ followers — Number of followers

edges.csv

- ◆ Directed interactions:
- ◆ source → User sending the interaction
- ◆ target → User receiving the interaction

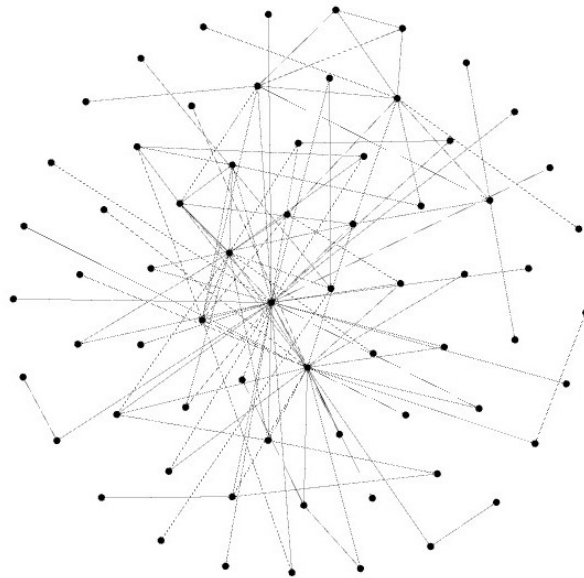
Network Type

- ◆ Directed graph

- ◆ Nodes represent Twitter accounts
- ◆ Edges represent interactions such as mentions, replies, or retweets

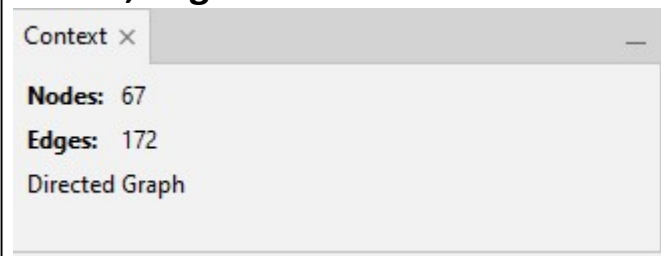
2. Visualization

The network was visualized using ForceAtlas2, which showed:

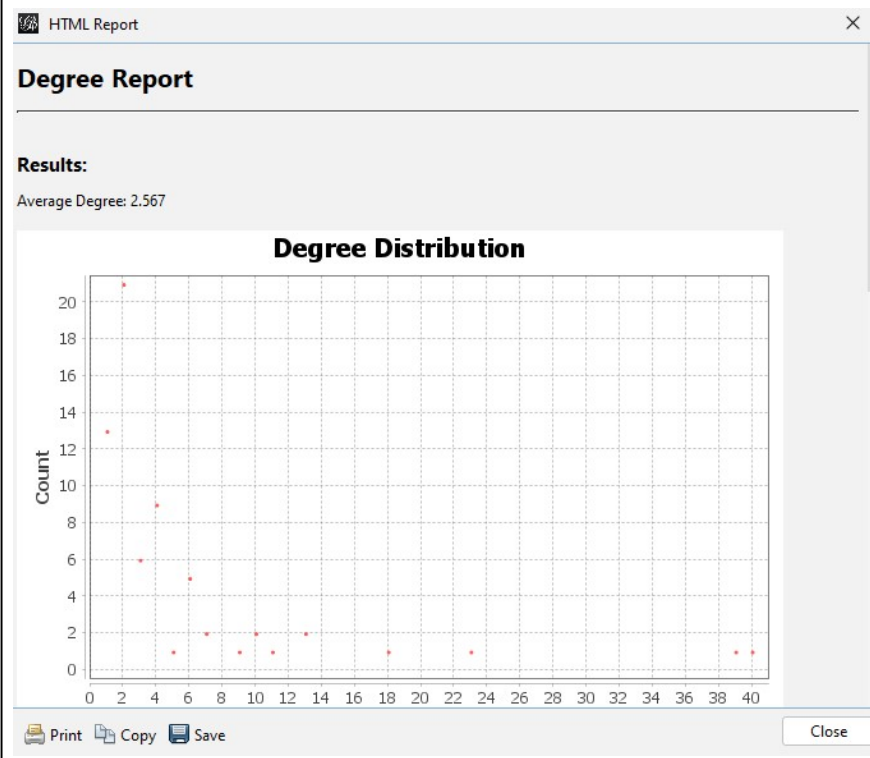


3. Network Statistics (from Gephi)

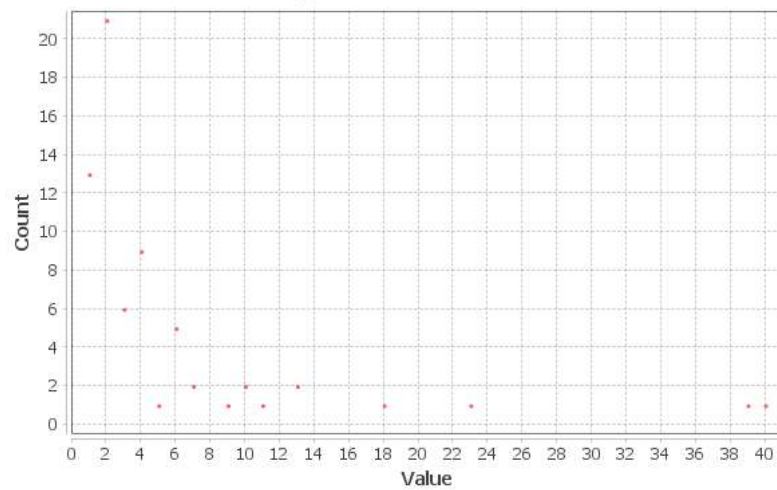
Nodes, Edges



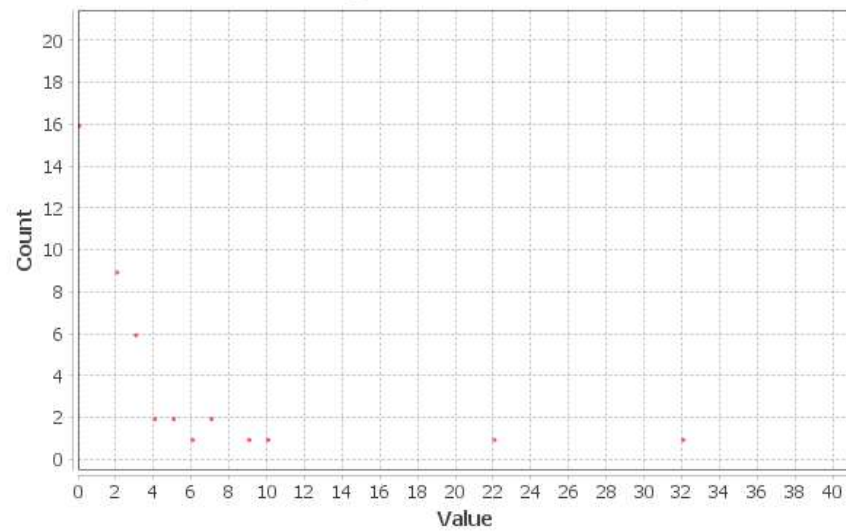
Average Degree



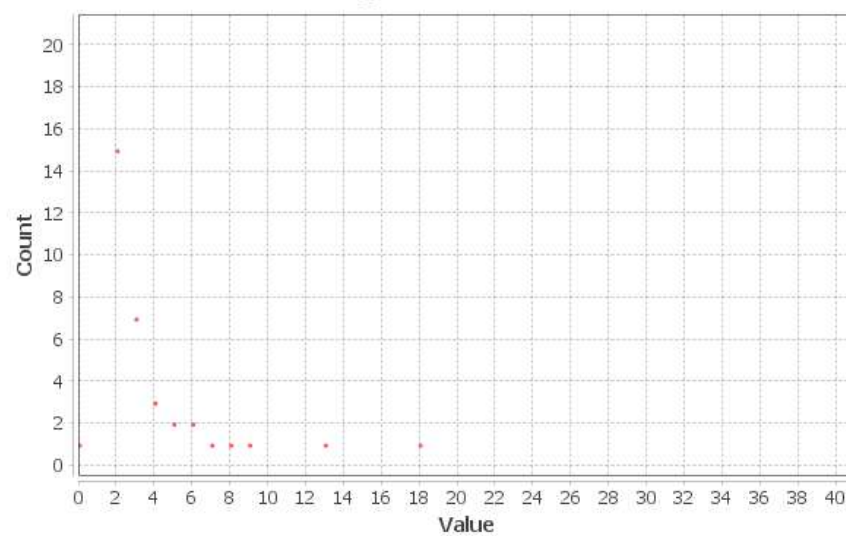
Degree Distribution



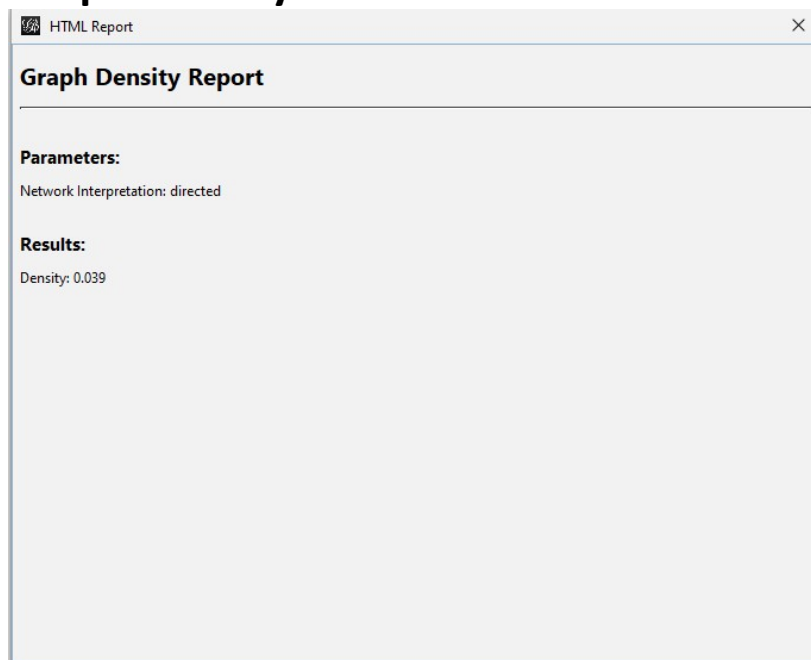
In-Degree Distribution



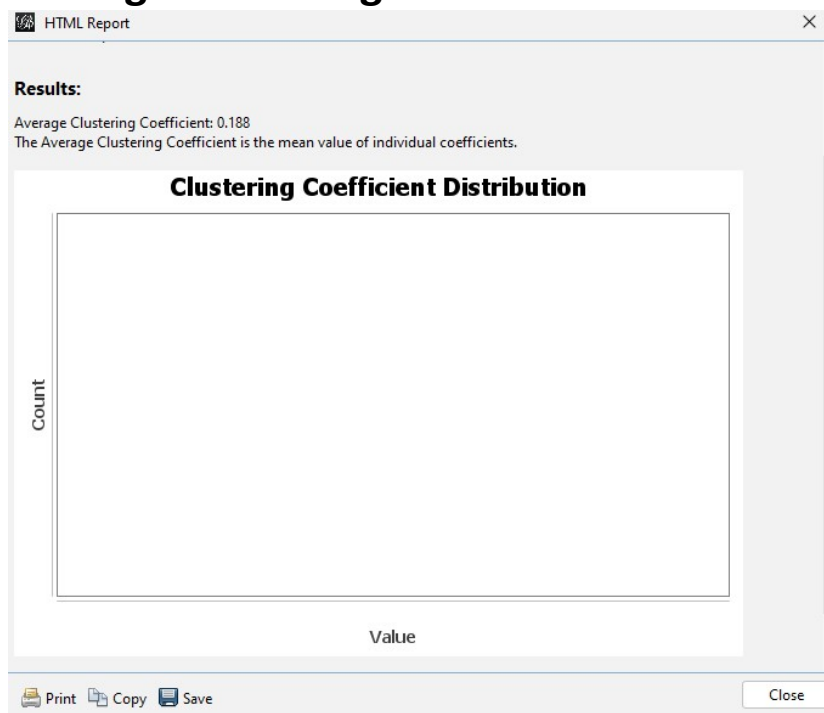
Out-Degree Distribution



Graph Density



Average Clustering Coefficient



Modularity (Q) and Number of Communities

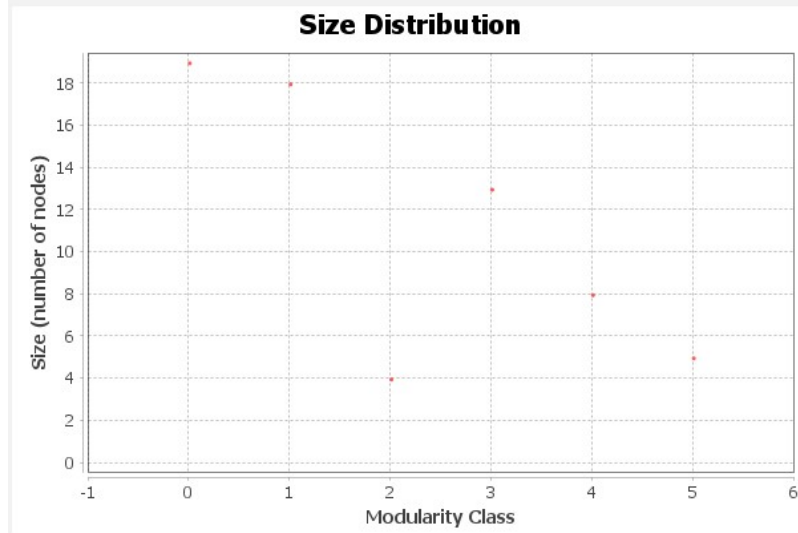
HTML Report

Results:

Modularity: 0.447

Modularity with resolution: 0.447

Number of Communities: 6

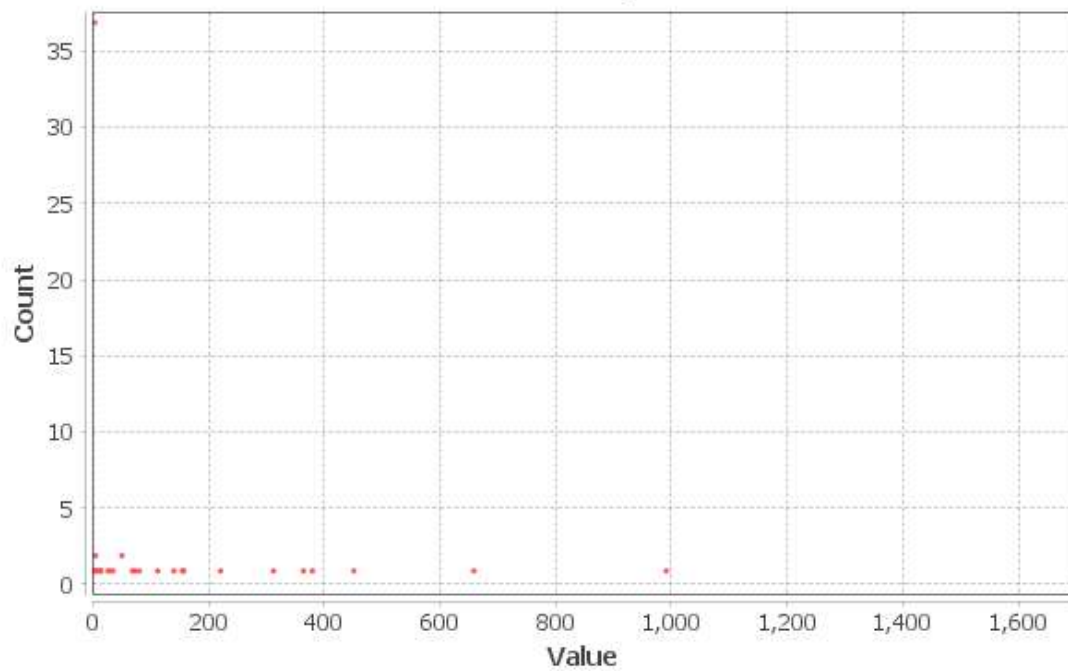


Print Copy Save

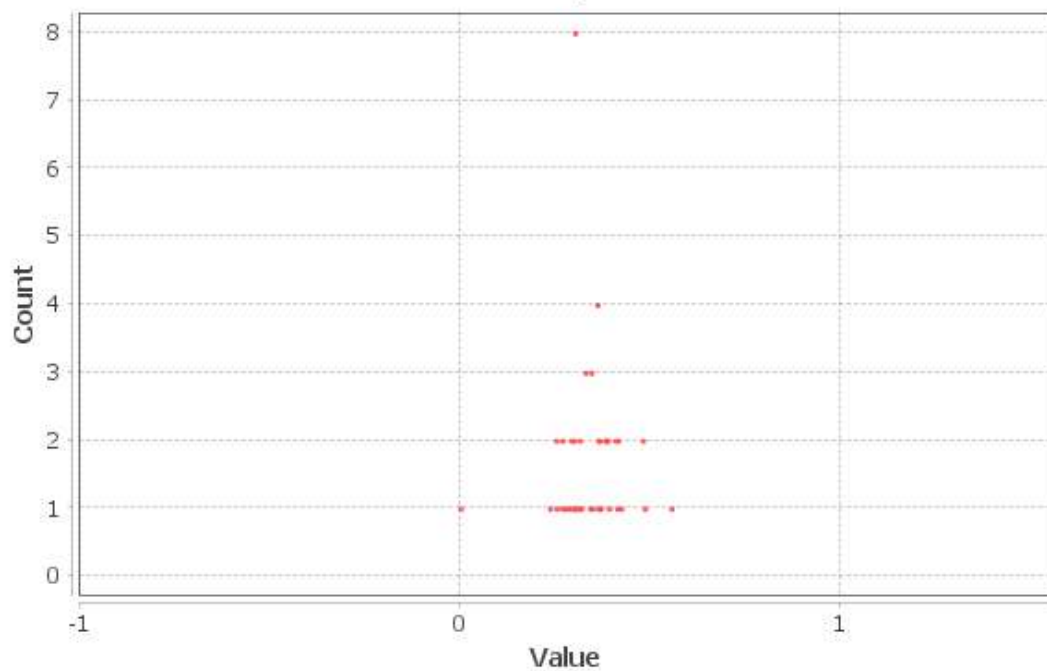
Close

Betweenness & Closeness Centrality

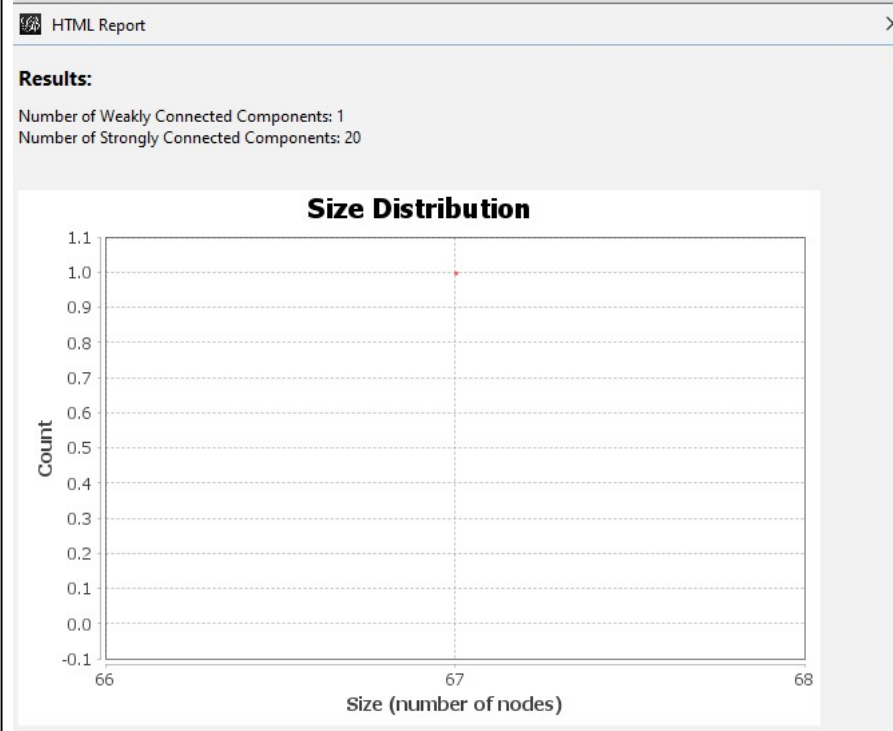
Betweenness Centrality Distribution



Closeness Centrality Distribution



Connected Components



Simple Comparison Between the Non-Conspiracy Network and the 5G Conspiracy Network

1. Number of Users (Nodes) and Connections (Edges)

Non-conspiracy network:

Has more users and more connections.

5G conspiracy network:

Has fewer users and fewer connections.

So: The non-conspiracy network is bigger.

2. Average Degree (How many connections each user has)

Non-conspiracy:

Users have a normal number of connections.

5G conspiracy:

Users often have more connections with each other.

So: Conspiracy users interact more inside their group.

3. Density (How tightly connected the network is)

Non-conspiracy:

Not very dense. People are spread out.

5G conspiracy:

More dense. People interact more often.

So: The conspiracy network is more tightly connected.

4. Clustering (How much users group together)

Non-conspiracy:
Medium clustering.

5G conspiracy:
High clustering. Users stick together and repeat similar ideas.

So: Conspiracy users form stronger groups.

5. Modularity (Number of communities)

Non-conspiracy:
Has many different communities/topics.

5G conspiracy:
Has fewer communities, and they are very similar.

So: Non-conspiracy is diverse; conspiracy is focused on one topic.

6. Central Users (Most influential users)

Non-conspiracy:
Influence is spread between many users.

5G conspiracy:
A few users are very influential and spread the misinformation.

So: Conspiracy networks depend on a few strong “leaders.”

7. Visualization (How the graph looks)

Non-conspiracy:

Looks wide, open, and spread out.

5G conspiracy:

Looks tight and centered, with many users around the same core group.

Final Simple Summary

The non-conspiracy network is bigger, more diverse, and more spread out.

The 5G conspiracy network is smaller, more connected, more clustered, and controlled by a few important users.