

Visualizing Networks with Gephi

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A joint initiative of McMaster's
Faculty of Humanities and
McMaster University Libraries



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Book an Appointment with the DASH Team

Receive help from a member of the DASH team! DASH can assist with the following topics:

- Creating data visualizations, including charts, graphs, and scatter plots
- Figuring out which statistical tests to run (e.g., t-test, chi-square, etc.).
- Analyzing data with software including SPSS, Python, R, SAS, ArcGIS, MATLAB, and Excel
- Choosing which software package to use, including free and open-source software
- Troubleshooting problems related to file formats, data retrieval, and download
- Selecting methodology and type of data analysis to use in a thesis project

Book an appointment: <https://library.mcmaster.ca/services/dash>



Certificate Programs

The Sherman Centre for Digital Scholarship Certificate of Attendance

The Sherman Centre's certificate program recognizes attendance at our workshops. It complements degree training, supports the development of critical competencies in data analysis, research data management, and digital scholarship, and formalizes core skills fostered by our workshops.

Participants are invited to attend seven workshops and receive a certificate of attendance. To verify your participation in today's workshop, we will provide a code and additional instructions at the end of the session.

You can learn more about the certificate program at scds.ca/certificate-program

The Canadian Certificate for Digital Humanities

This workshop is also eligible for the Canadian Certificate for Digital Humanities. To learn more about the certificate, visit ccdhcn.ca. You can also contact local liaison Alexis-Carlota Cochrane at scds@mcmaster.ca

**By the end of
this workshop...**

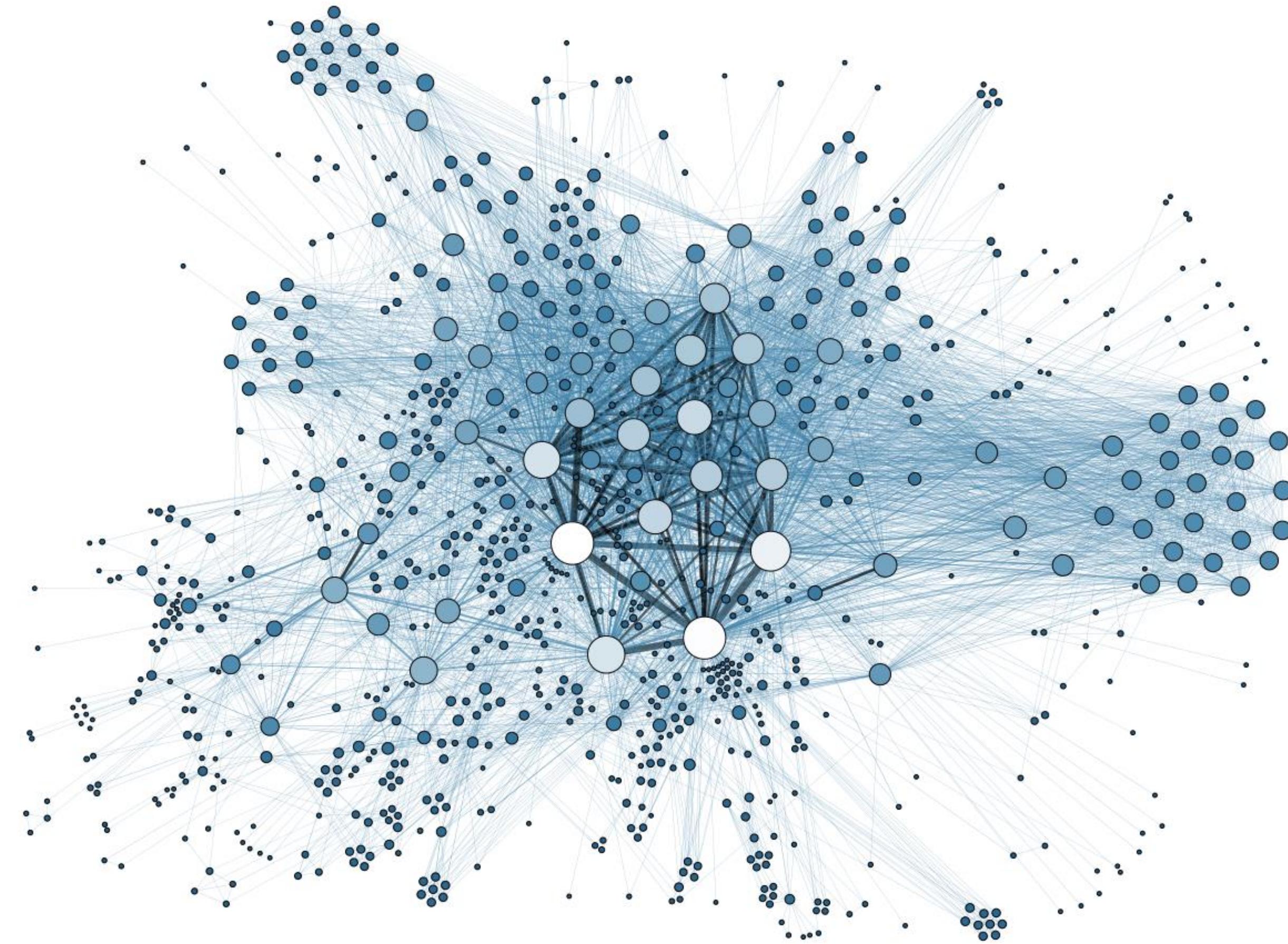
You'll be able to:

- Define key concepts in network analysis
- Explain what phenomena can be observed through network analysis
- Create a network visualization in Gephi



Have you downloaded Gephi?

- Go right to the source: <https://gephi.org>



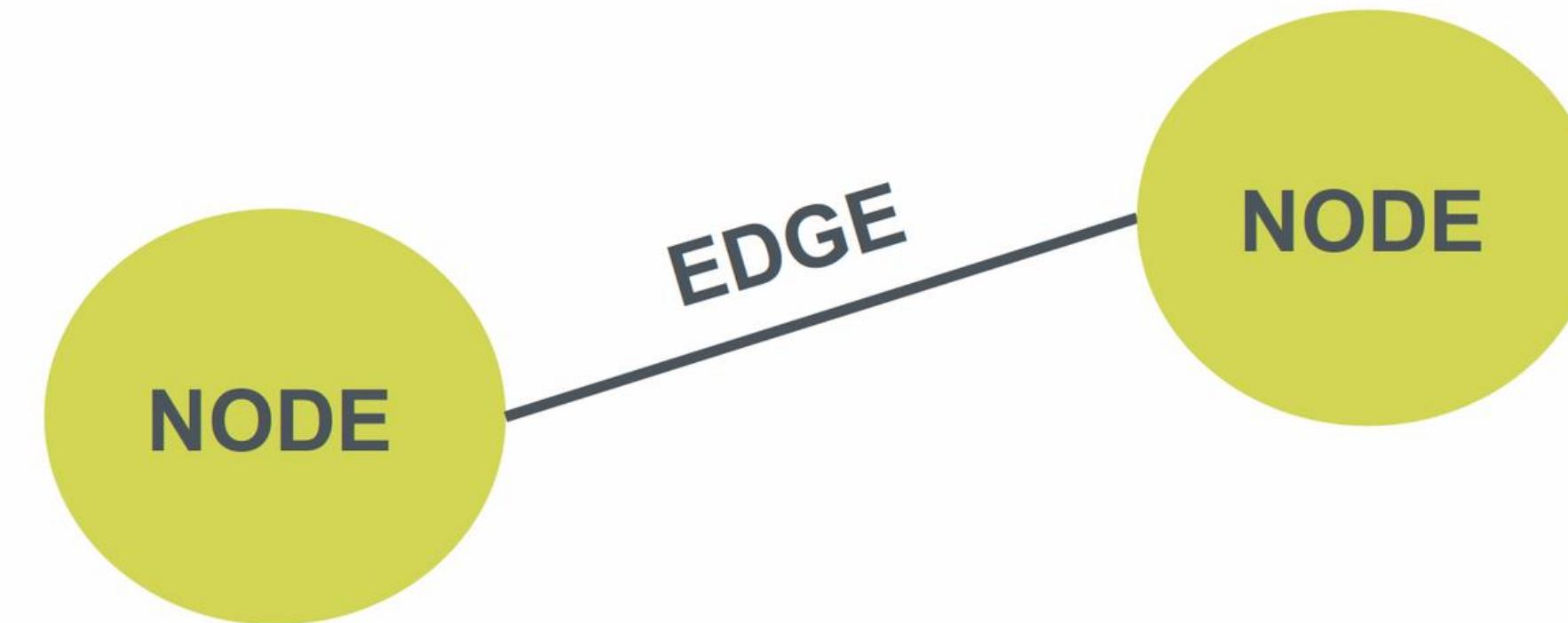
source: <http://www.martingrandjean.ch/introduction-to-network-visualization-gephi/>

Describing Relationships

Node: the ‘actor’ in the network

Edge: the relationship connecting actors

Attribute: features of the node or edge



Other terminology

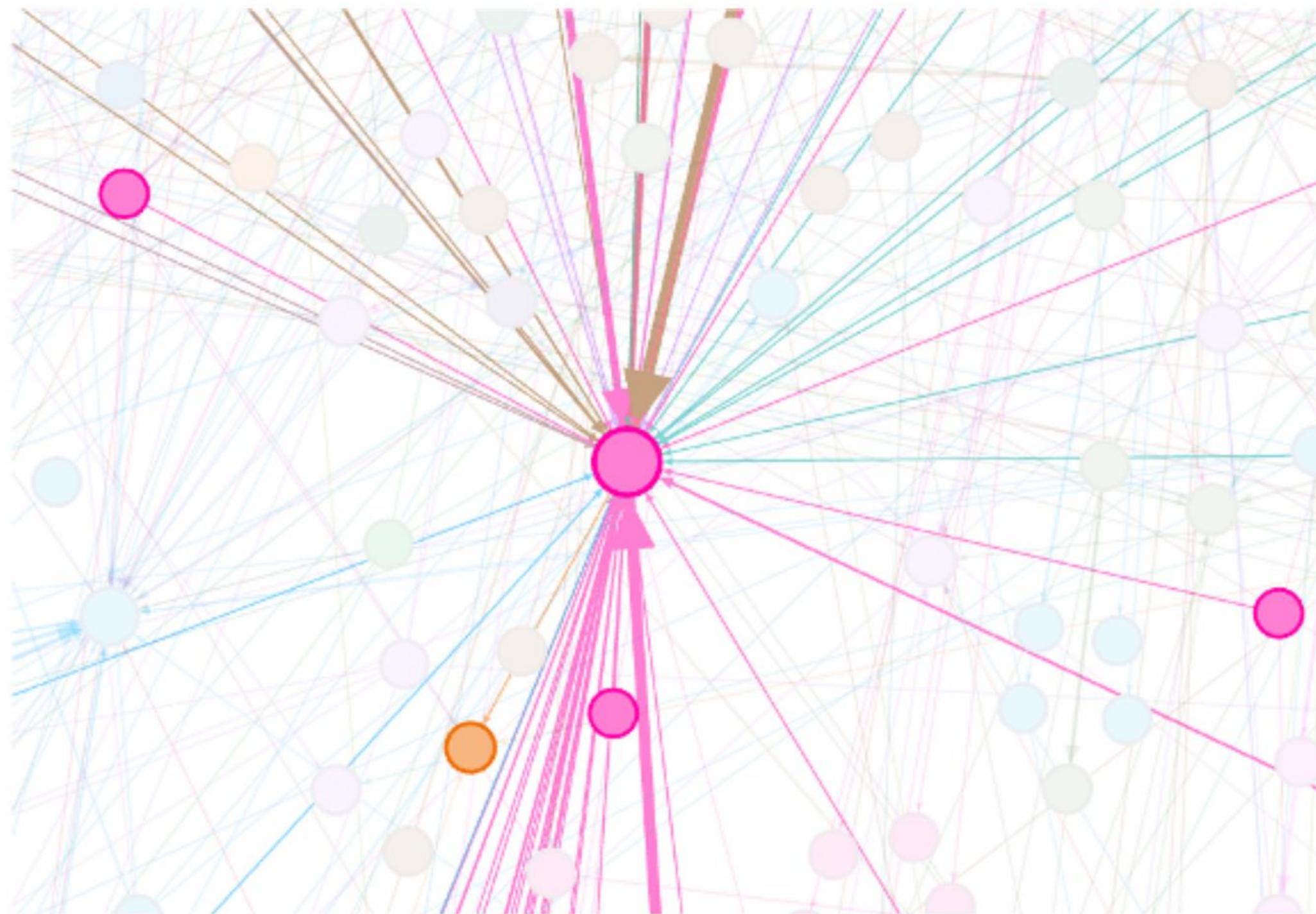
Edges can be **directed** or **undirected**.

Directed edges allow us to calculate **in-degree** and **out-degree**.

- In-degree: number of incoming directed edges
- Out-degree: number of outgoing directed edges

Directed edges can also have a relative **weight**.





Network graph with weighted edges

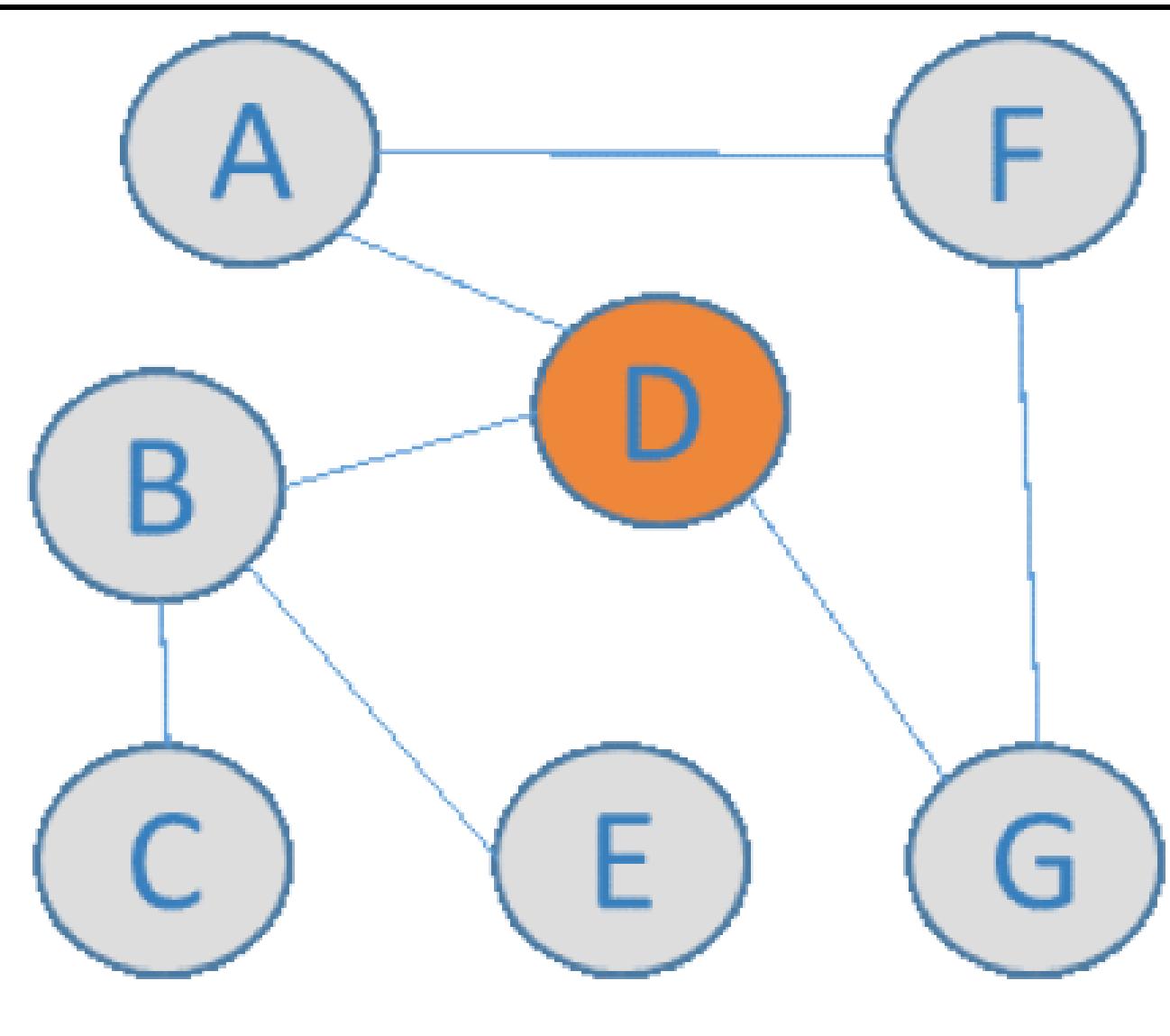


Centrality

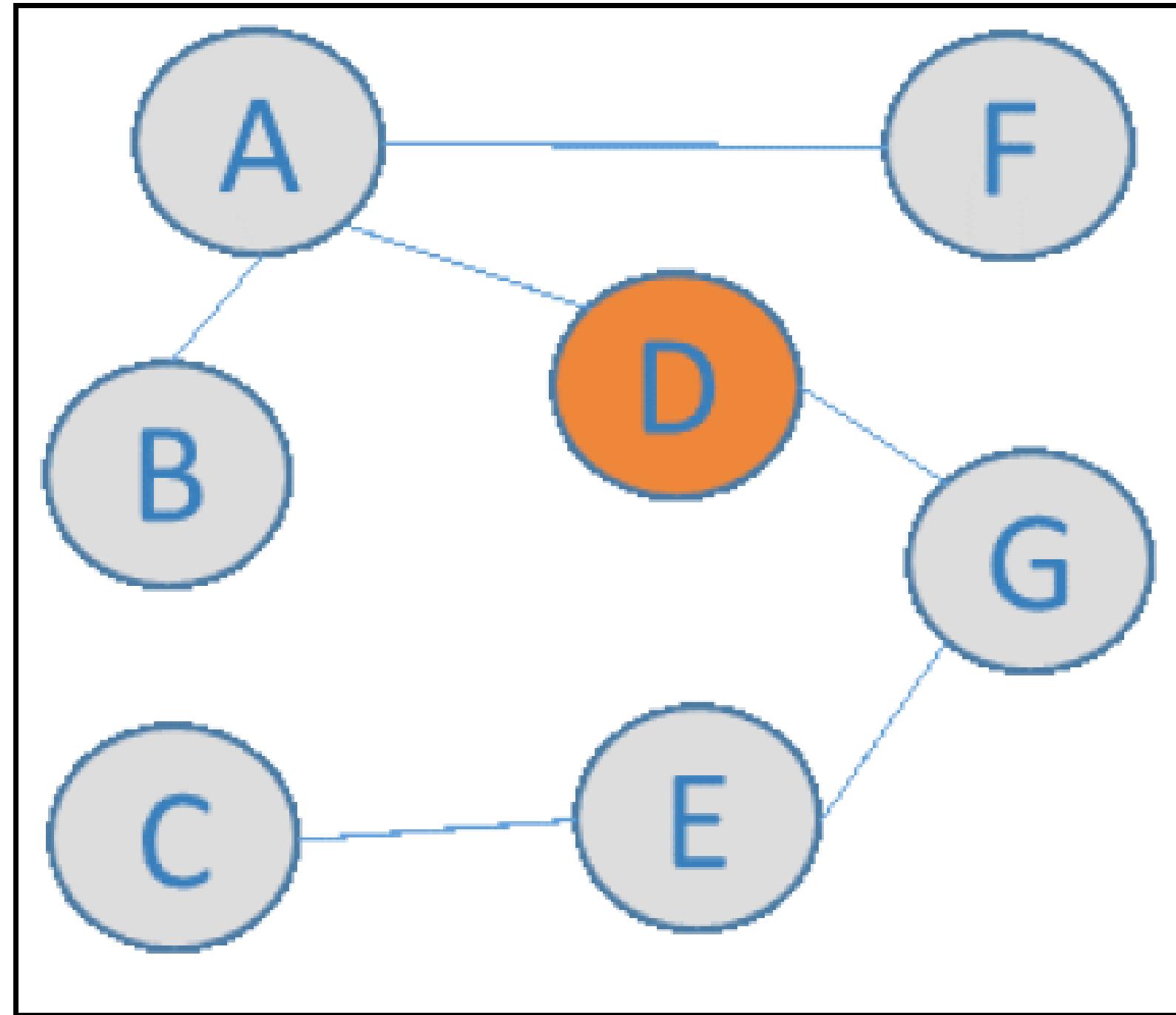
Determining which nodes are the most important in the cluster or graph...

- **Degree**
 - nodes with the most connections (i.e. edges)
- **Closeness**
 - nodes closest to all other nodes (as a path)
- **Betweenness**
 - nodes which bridge the shortest paths
- **Eigenvector**
 - nodes that have a higher relative influence

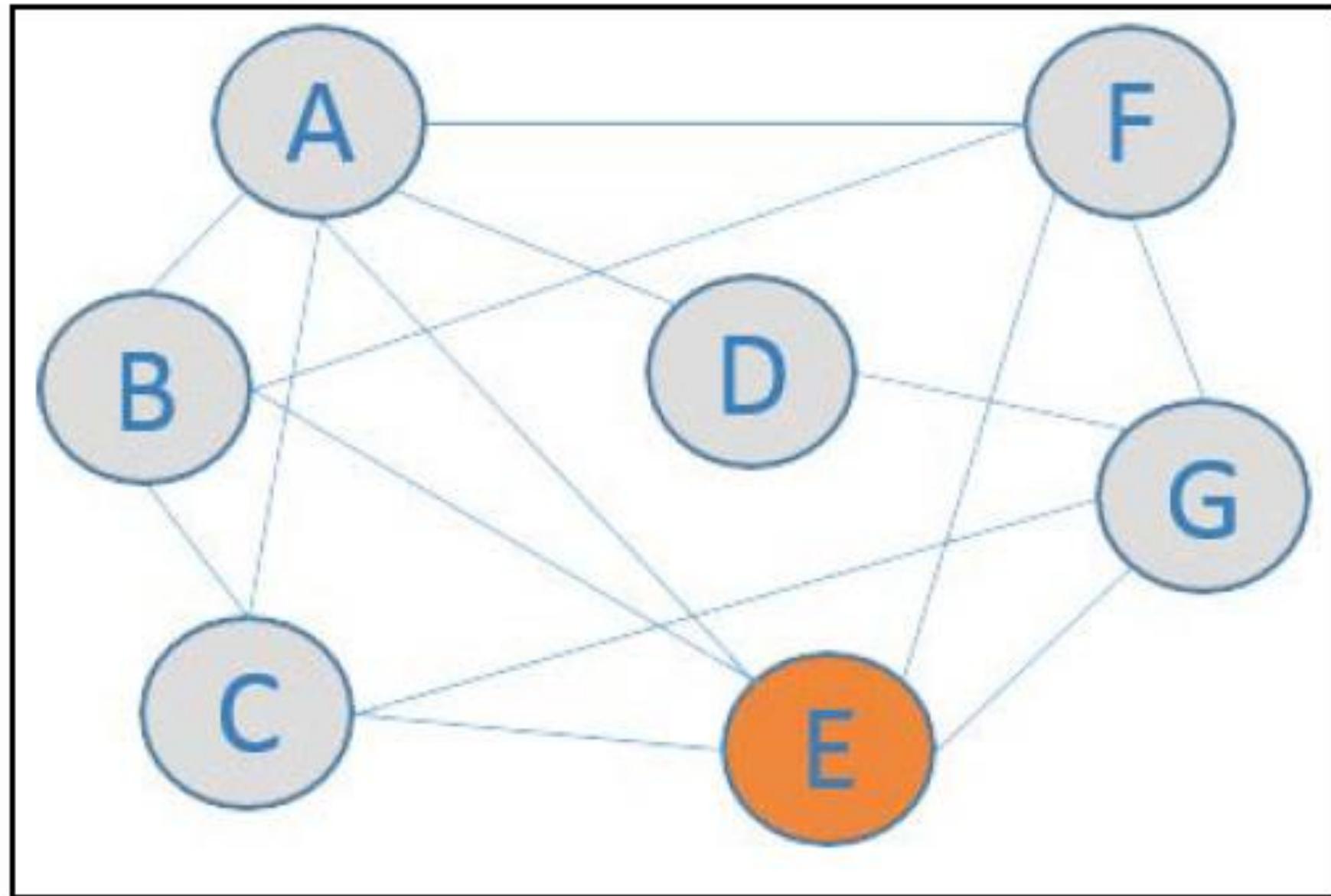




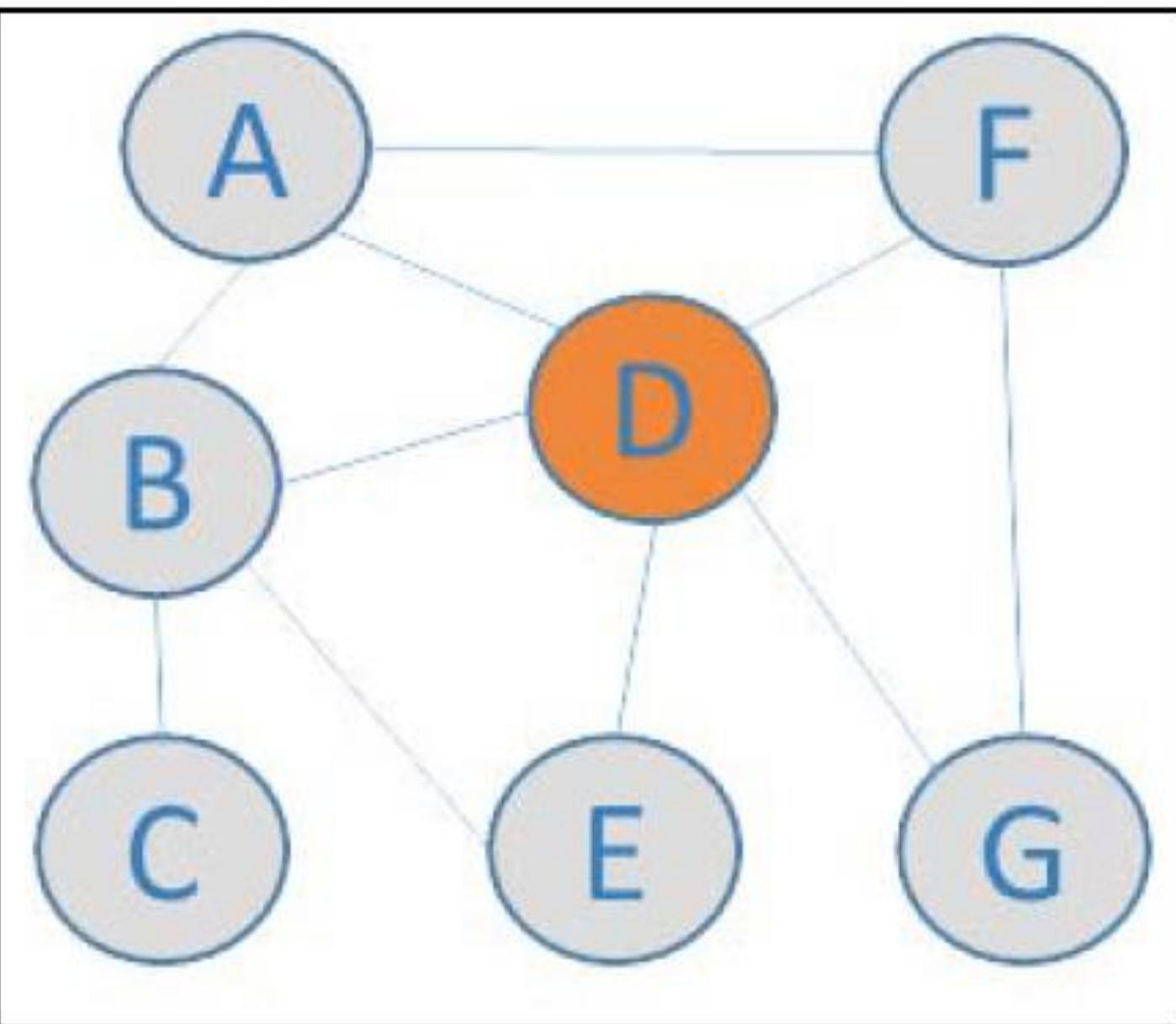
Closeness centrality



Betweenness centrality

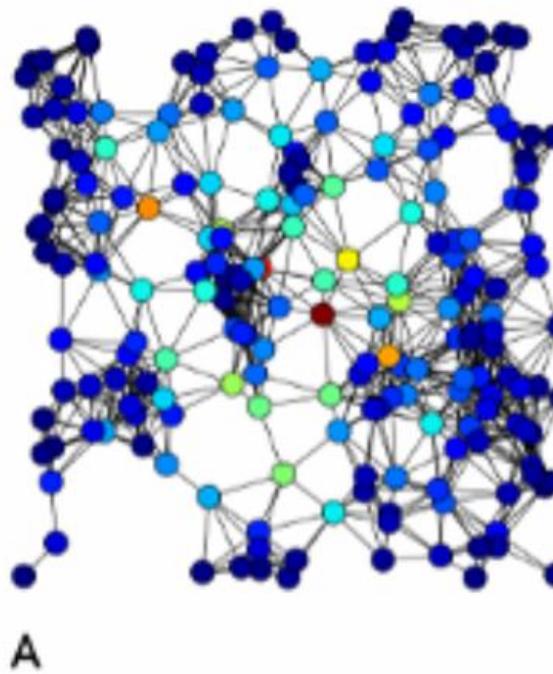


Eigenvector centrality



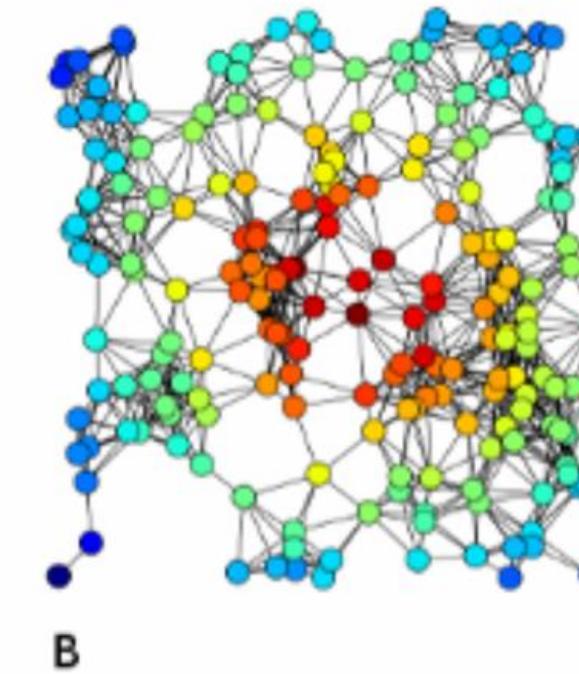
Degree centrality

A. Betweenness



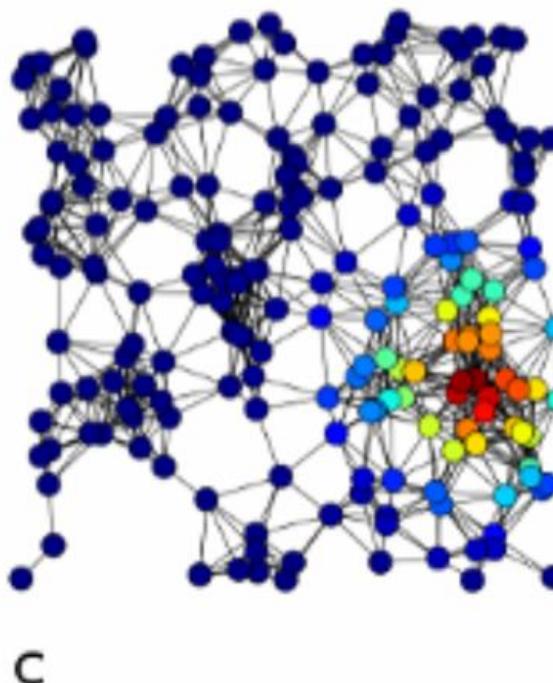
A

B. Closeness



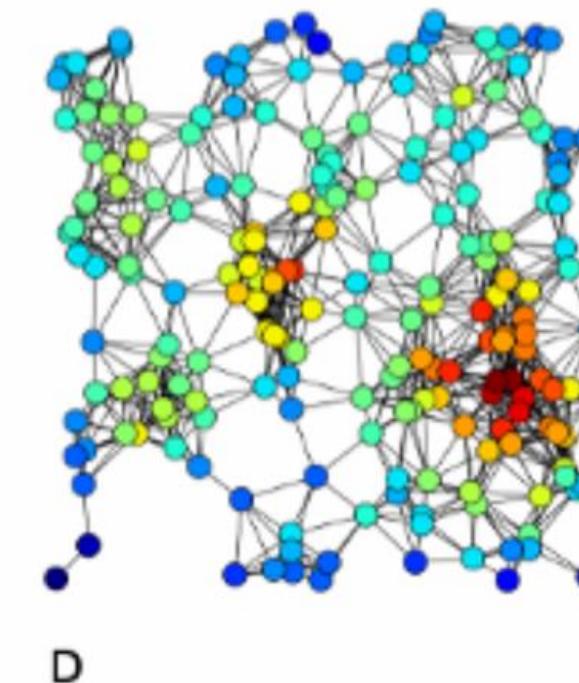
B

C. Eigenvector



C

D. Degree

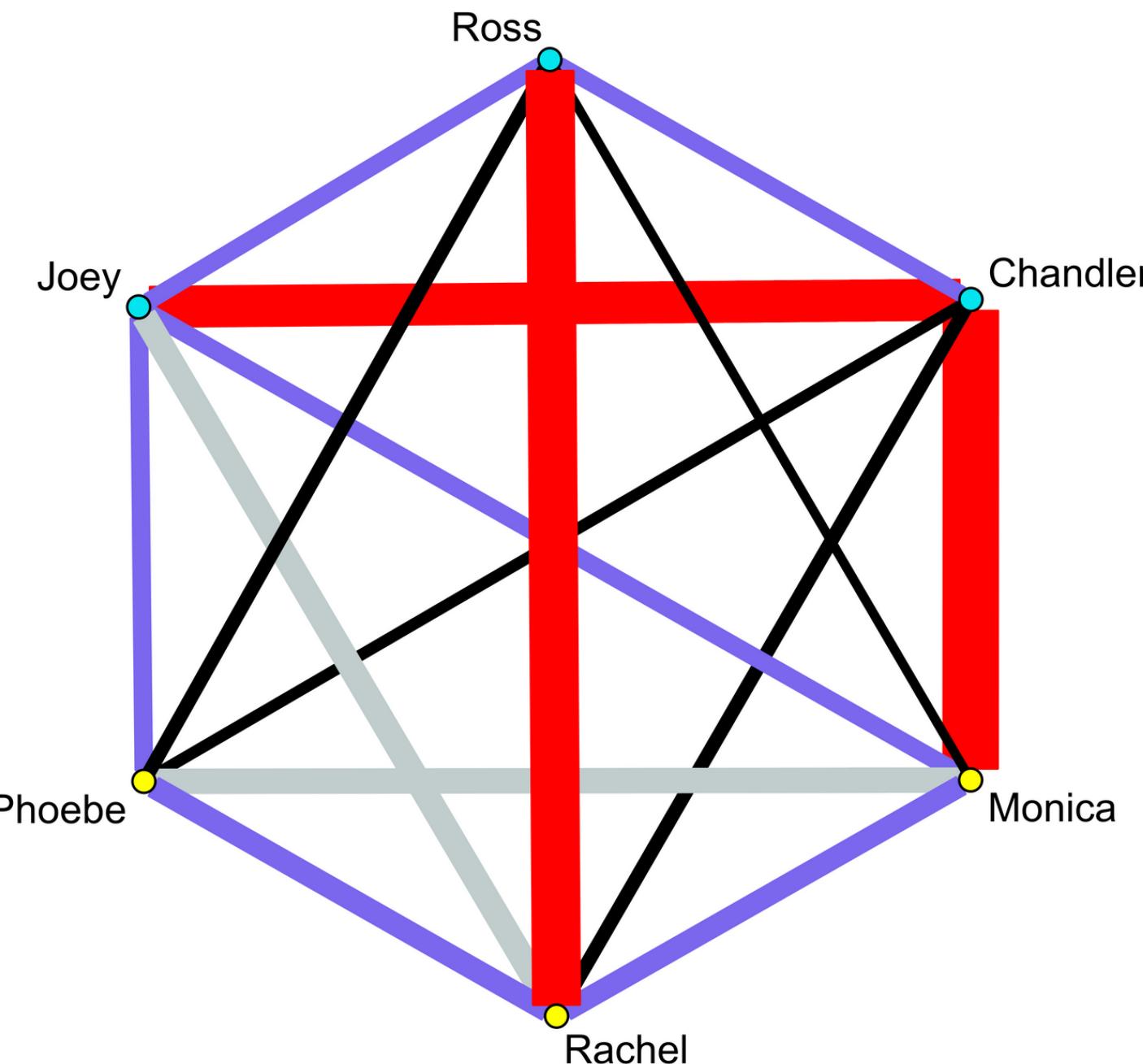


D

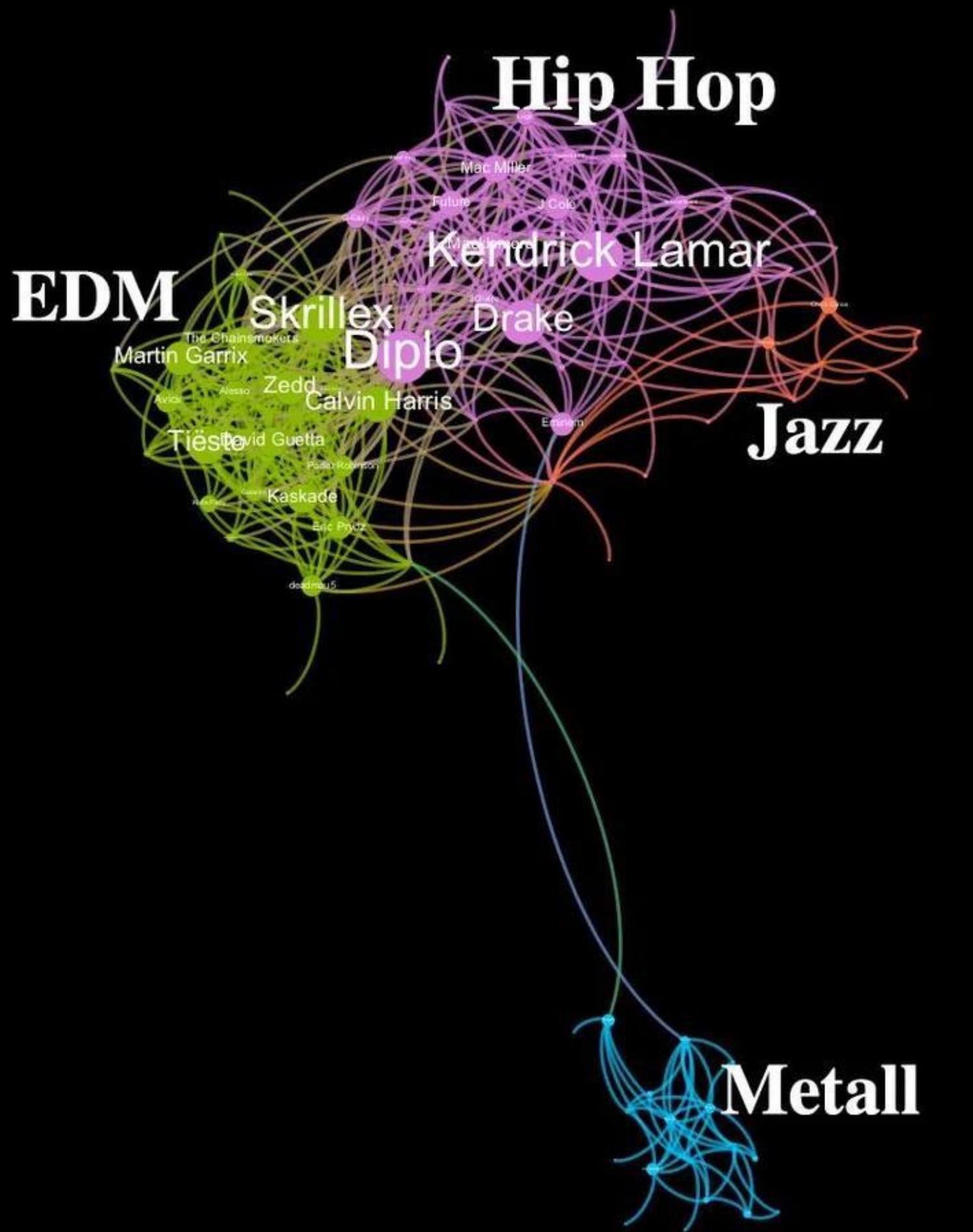
Image: [Tapiocozzo](#) (CC 4.0 BY-SA)

'Friends' Network

Edges Weighted by Number of Shared Plotlines



Edge Coloring: Black [0,20]; Purple (20,35]; Gray (35,50]; Red (50,94]
Vertex Coloring: Yellow for Female Characters; Blue for Male Characters



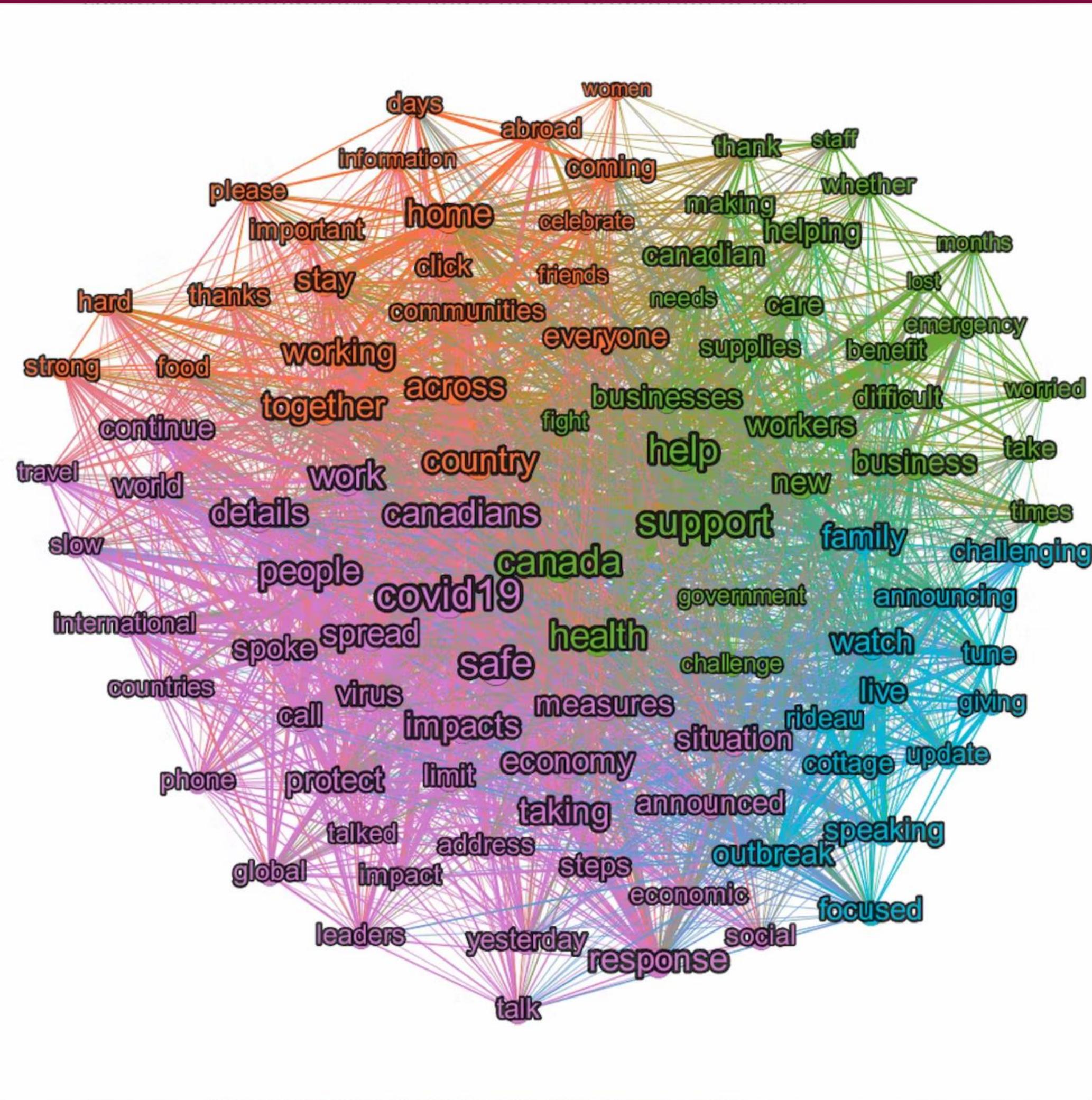


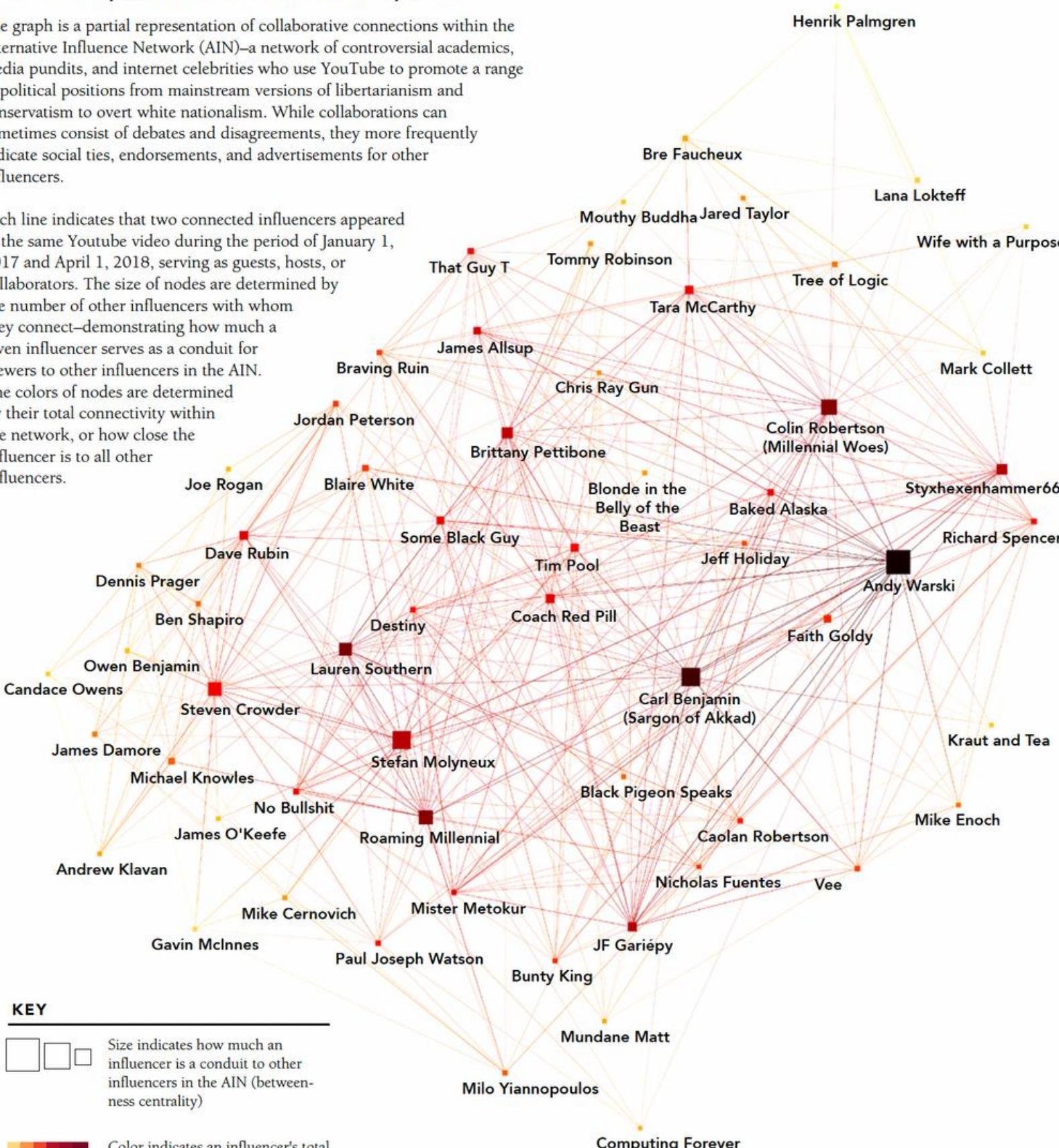
Fig. 1

THE ALTERNATIVE INFLUENCER NETWORK ON YOUTUBE

GUEST APPEARANCES ON THE NETWORK FROM JANUARY 1, 2017 THROUGH APRIL 1, 2018

The graph is a partial representation of collaborative connections within the Alternative Influence Network (AIN)—a network of controversial academics, media pundits, and internet celebrities who use YouTube to promote a range of political positions from mainstream versions of libertarianism and conservatism to overt white nationalism. While collaborations can sometimes consist of debates and disagreements, they more frequently indicate social ties, endorsements, and advertisements for other individuals or groups.

Each line indicates that two connected influencers appear in the same YouTube video during the period of January 2017 and April 1, 2018, serving as guests, hosts, or collaborators. The size of nodes are determined by the number of other influencers with whom they connect—demonstrating how much a given influencer serves as a conduit for viewers to other influencers in the AIN. The colors of nodes are determined by their total connectivity within the network, or how close the influencer is to all other influencers.



KEY

 Size indicates how much an influencer is a conduit to other influencers in the AIN (betweenness centrality)

 Color indicates an influencer's total connectivity within the network, or how close the influencer is to all other influencers (closeness centrality)

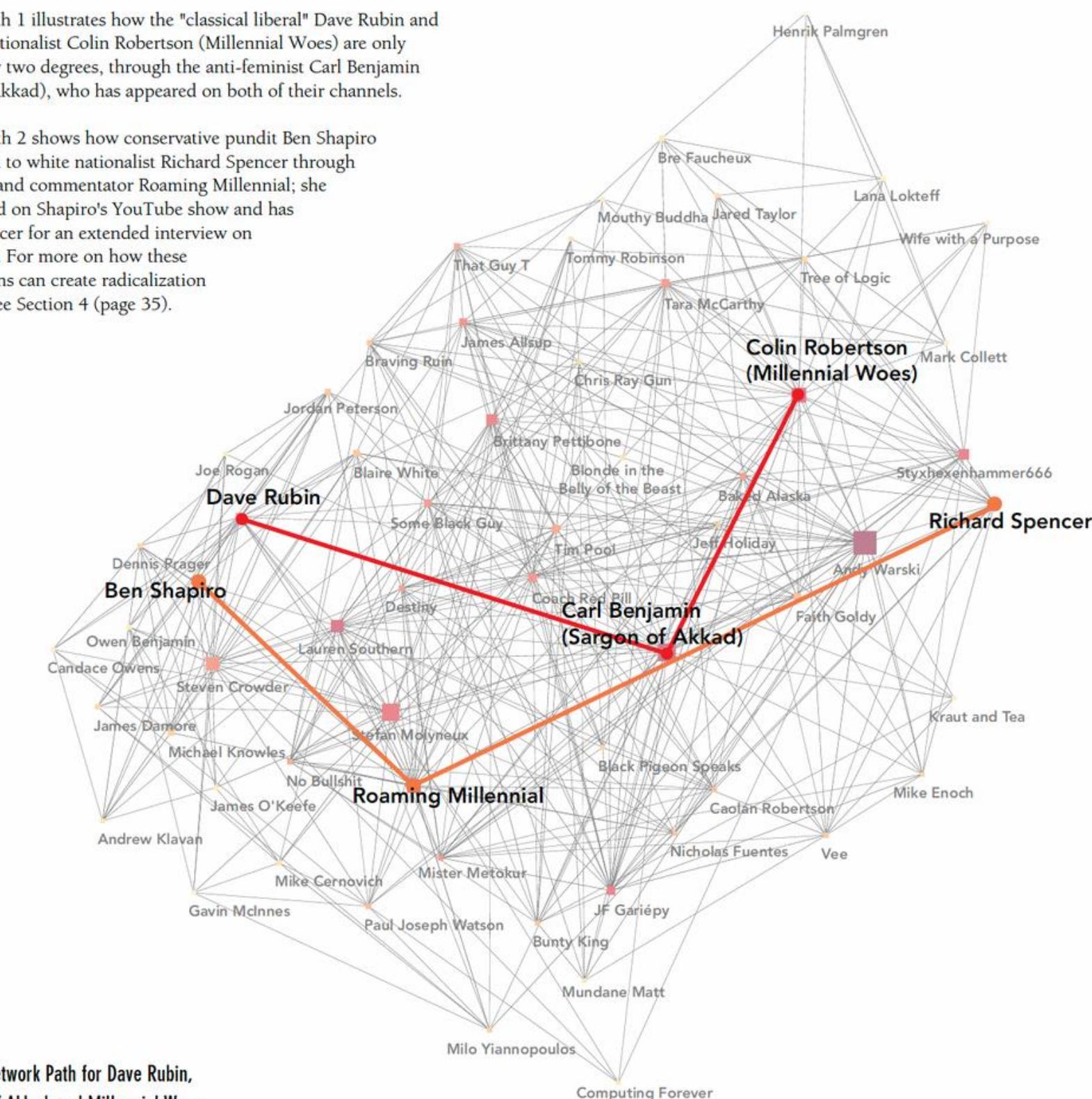
Fig. 1 (cont.)

AIN NETWORK PATHS

These graphs show examples of collaborative connections between influencers of differing ideologies and how these collaborations can create pathways to radicalization.

Network Path 1 illustrates how the "classical liberal" Dave Rubin and the white nationalist Colin Robertson (*Millennial Woes*) are only separated by two degrees, through the anti-feminist Carl Benjamin (*Sargon of Akkad*), who has appeared on both of their channels.

Network Path 2 shows how conservative pundit Ben Shapiro is connected to white nationalist Richard Spencer through the vlogger and commentator Roaming Millennial; she has appeared on Shapiro's YouTube show and has hosted Spencer for an extended interview on her channel. For more on how these collaborations can create radicalization pathways, see Section 4 (page 35).



Focus: Network Path for Dave Rubin, Sargon of Akkad, and Millennial Worm

To read more about Network Path 1, see page 12.

Gephi

