

**Class Project 1 – Graph Analytics**  
**CSCI 6444 Introduction to big data and  
analytics**

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**Group 2**

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## Part 1: Initial graph

The first step in the project is to download and import the dataset in R Studio. The dataset we are using for this project is "soc-Epinions1\_adj.tsv".

```
> # read the graph analytics project dataset
> graphAnalyticsDataset <- read.delim("C:/Users/anith/Downloads/soc-Epinions1_adj(1).tsv", sep = "\t", header = FALSE)
> #View the dataset
> View(graphAnalyticsDataset)
> # Make a matrix from the dataset
> optab = as.matrix(graphAnalyticsDataset)
```

This code snippet accomplishes several tasks related to handling a dataset named "soc-Epinions1\_adj(1).tsv" within the R environment. Initially, it uses the **read.delim()** function to read the contents of the TSV file into a data frame called **graphAnalyticsDataset**, specifying that the columns are separated by tabs and that there is no header row. Lastly, it converts the data frame **graphAnalyticsDataset** into a matrix called **optab** using the **as.matrix()** function, thereby converting the dataset into a matrix format which may be suitable for certain types of analyses or computations, depending on the specific requirements of the analytical tasks.

The second step in the project is to install and import the igraph package.

```
install.packages("igraph")
library(igraph)
```

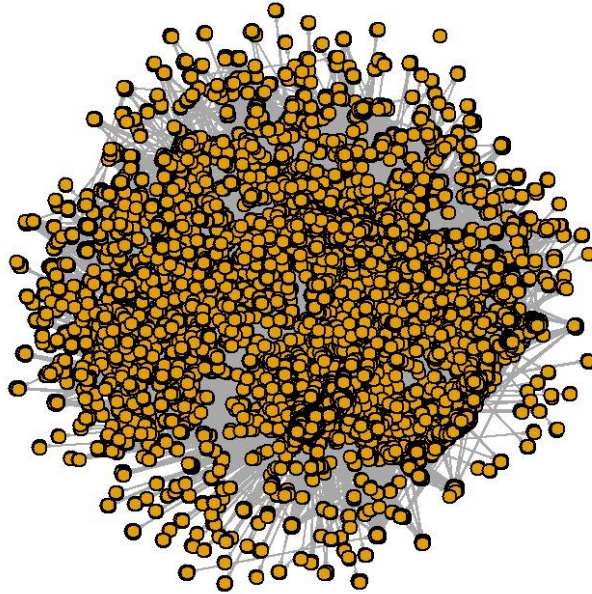
To utilize the igraph package we must first install the package, which could be done by the command "install.packages("package\_name")", then we must import the package using command library(package\_name).

In the later part of the project, we require another package called "sna", which could be initialized by the same process.

```
> # Make Vectors v1, v2
> v1 <- optab[1:811480, 1]
> v2 <- optab[1:811480, 2]
> v3 <- optab[1:811480, 3]
> # Make DataFrames
> relations = data.frame(from=v1, v2)
> g <- graph_from_data_frame(relations, directed = TRUE)
> plot(g)
```

Then, we take the columns in the matrix **optab** as vectors **v1,v2,v3**. Then we create a **data frame** called **relations** using the function **data.frame()** with the vectors **v1,v2**. Then we create a graph **g** from **relations** using the function **graph\_from\_data\_frame()** function.

The function **plot()** is used to plot the graph **g**.



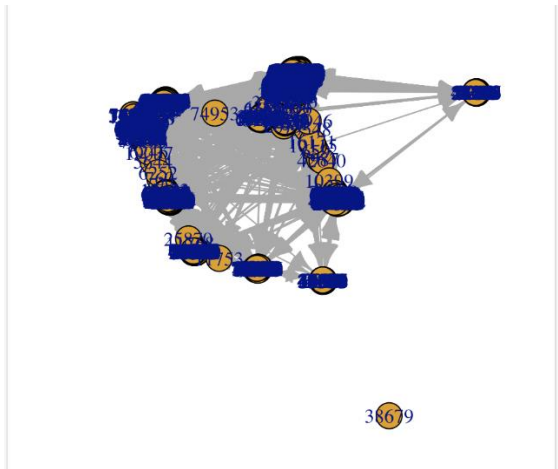
This is the plot of the graph **g** without labels.

## Part 2: Graph simplification

Cleaning up the blob graph using brute force:

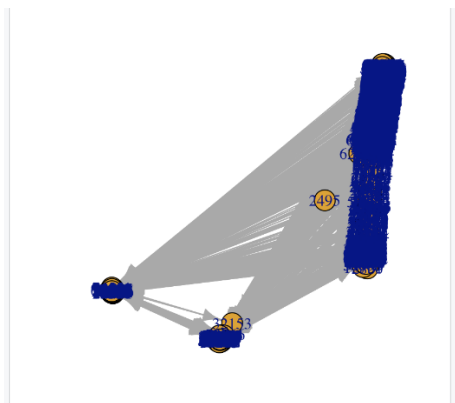
```
> newGV50 <- V(newGraph)[igraph::degree(newGraph)<50]  
> newGraph3 <- igraph::delete.vertices(newGraph, newGV50)  
> plot(newGraph3)
```

In the above code snippet, we store all the vertices with less than **degree 50** in **newGV50**. Then we delete those vertices from the graph.



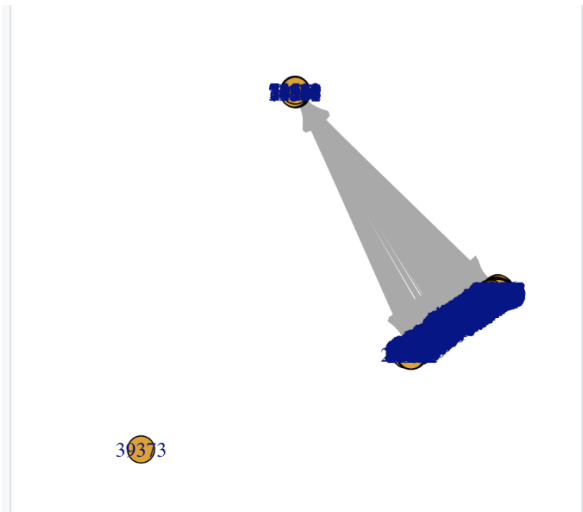
Similarly, we simplify for **degree 150** and **degree 200**.

```
newGV150 <- v(newGraph)[igraph::degree(newGraph)<50]  
newGV150  
  
newGraph3 <- igraph::delete.vertices(newGraph, newGV150)  
plot(newGraph3)
```



```
newGV200 <- v(newGraph)[igraph::degree(newGraph)<200]
newGV200

newGraph3 <- igraph::delete.vertices(newGraph, newGV200)
plot(newGraph3)
```

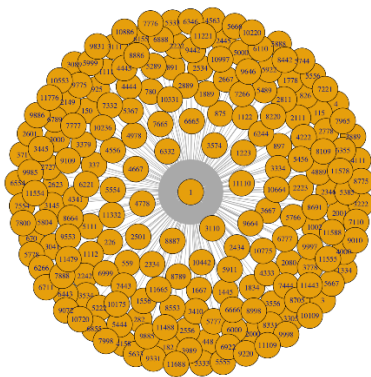


Graph Simplification using fewer data points:

A) Using first 200 nodes

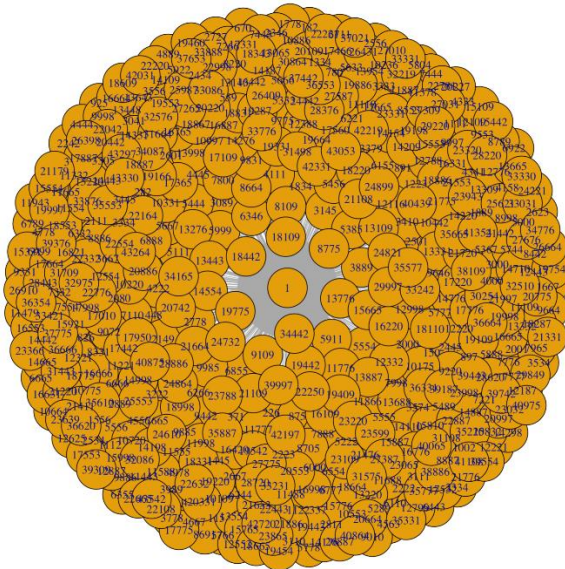
```
> # Plot the graph with first 200 data points
> df200 <- relations[1:200,]
> myGraph200 <- igraph::graph_from_data_frame(df200)
> plot(myGraph200)
>
```

This code snippet selects the first 200 rows from a data frame called **relations** and assigns it to a new data frame named **df200**. It then creates a graph object **myGraph200** using the **igraph::graph\_from\_data\_frame()** function, which interprets the rows of the data frame as edges of the graph. Subsequently, it plots the graph **myGraph200**. In summary, the code constructs a graph from the first 200 rows of a data frame, facilitating visualization and analysis of the relationship network represented by those rows. Similarly, we can do the same for 500,1000,1500 and 5000 nodes.



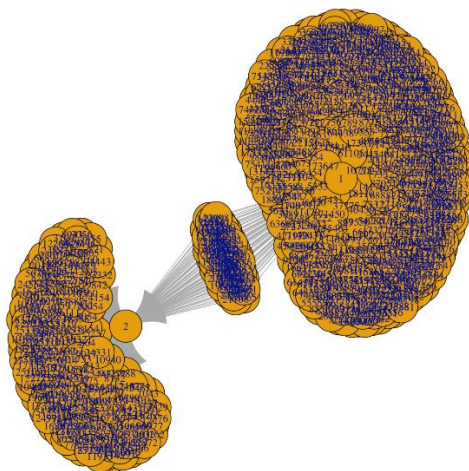
## B) Using first 500 nodes

```
> # Plot the graph with first 500 data points
> df500 <- relations[1:500,]
> myGraph500 <- igraph::graph_from_data_frame(df500)
> plot(myGraph500)
```



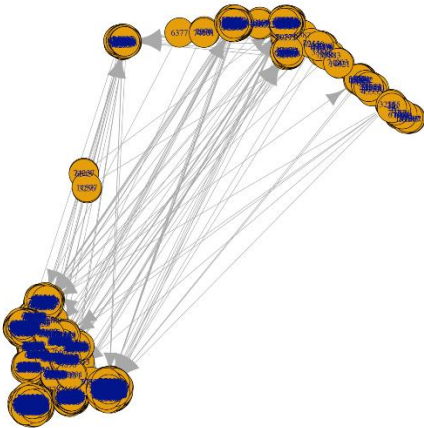
## C) Using first 1000 nodes

```
> # Plot the graph with first 1000 data points
> df1000 <- relations[1:1000,]
> myGraph1000 <- igraph::graph_from_data_frame(df1000)
> plot(myGraph1000)
```



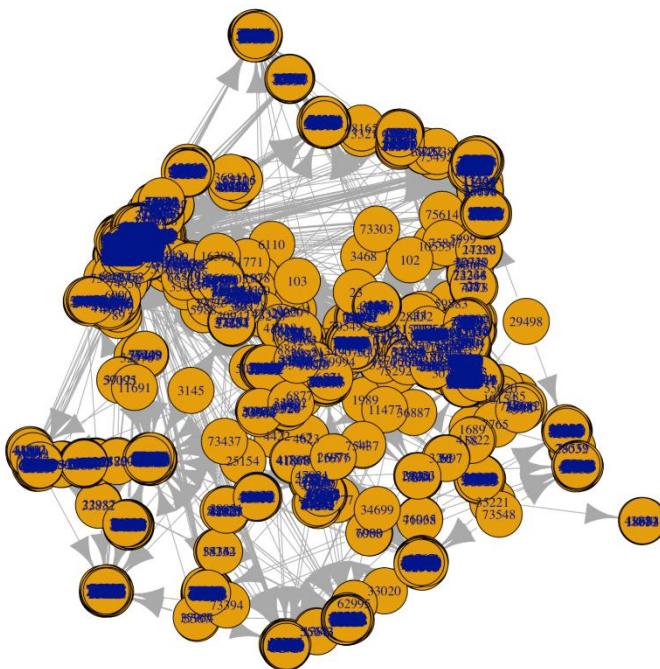
D) Using First 2500 nodes

```
> # Plot the graph with first 2500 data points  
> df2500 <- relations[1: 2500,]  
> myGraph2500 <- igraph:: graph_from_data_frame(df2500)  
> plot(myGraph2500)
```



E) Using first 5000 nodes

```
> # Plot the graph with first 5000 data points  
> df5000 <- relations[1: 5000,]  
> myGraph5000 <- igraph:: graph_from_data_frame(df5000)  
> plot(myGraph5000)
```



## PART 3: Graph Analytics Document Functions

### A) Str function:

str() function is used to display the internal structure of R objects.

```
> str(myGraph200)
```

```
> # Str func
> str(myGraph200)
Class 'igraph'  hidden list of 10
 $ : num 201
 $ : logi TRUE
 $ : num [1:200] 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ...
 $ : num [1:200] 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 ...
 $ : NULL
 $ : NULL
 $ : NULL
 $ : NULL
 $ :List of 4
 ..$ : num [1:3] 1 0 1
 ..$ : Named list()
 ..$ :List of 1
 .. ..$ name: chr [1:201] "3" "4" "115" "150" ...
 ..$ : Named list()
 $ :<environment: 0x12a70b210>
> |
```

### B) rgraph:

This represents a graph as an adjacency matrix. An adjacency matrix is an alternate way of representing a graph

```
agraph <- rgraph(n=100, m=1, tprob=0.5, diag=FALSE)
```

rgraph() is a function used to generate random graphs in R

n: The number of nodes (vertices) in the graph

m: The number of edges (ties) each node should have.

tprob: The probability of forming an edge between any two nodes.

diag: A logical value indicating whether to allow self-loops



neighborhood, or two-census

```
> # Note that it represents a graph as an adjacency matrix. An adjacency matrix is an alternate way of representing a graph
> agraph <- rgraph(n=100, m=1, tprob=0.5, diag=FALSE)
> agraph
[1,] [2,] [3,] [4,] [5,] [6,] [7,] [8,] [9,] [10,] [11,] [12,] [13,] [14,] [15,] [16,] [17,] [18,] [19,]
[1,] 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1
[2,] 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1
[3,] 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1
[4,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0
[5,] 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1
[6,] 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0
[7,] 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0
[8,] 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1
[9,] 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
[10,] 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0
[20,] [21,] [22,] [23,] [24,] [25,] [26,] [27,] [28,] [29,] [30,] [31,] [32,] [33,] [34,] [35,] [36,] [37,]
[1,] 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0
[2,] 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1
[3,] 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0
[4,] 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1
[5,] 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1
[6,] 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1
[7,] 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1
[8,] 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1
[9,] 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1
[10,] 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1
[38,] [39,] [40,] [41,] [42,] [43,] [44,] [45,] [46,] [47,] [48,] [49,] [50,] [51,] [52,] [53,] [54,] [55,]
[1,] 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1
[2,] 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1
[3,] 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1
[4,] 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1
[5,] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0
[6,] 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0
[7,] 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1
[8,] 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1
[9,] 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1
[10,] 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1
[56,] [57,] [58,] [59,] [60,] [61,] [62,] [63,] [64,] [65,] [66,] [67,] [68,] [69,] [70,] [71,] [72,] [73,]
[1,] 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0
[2,] 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1
[3,] 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
[4,] 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0
[5,] 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0
[6,] 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1
[7,] 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0
[8,] 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0
[9,] 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0
[10,] 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0
[74,] [75,] [76,] [77,] [78,] [79,] [80,] [81,] [82,] [83,] [84,] [85,] [86,] [87,] [88,] [89,] [90,] [91,]
[1,] 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1
[2,] 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1
[3,] 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0
[4,] 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0
[5,] 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1
[6,] 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1
[7,] 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
[8,] 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0
[9,] 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1
[10,] 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1
[92,] [93,] [94,] [95,] [96,] [97,] [98,] [99,] [100,]
[1,] 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0
[2,] 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1
[3,] 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1
[4,] 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0
[5,] 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0
[6,] 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0
[7,] 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
[8,] 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1
[9,] 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1
[10,] 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0
[ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 90 rows ]
>
```

### C) Return the rgraph as an edgeList

```
agraph1 <- rgraph(n=100, m=1, tprob=0.15, diag=FALSE, mode = "undirected", return.as.edgelist=TRUE)
```

mode = "undirected" means no arrows on the edges

EdgeList: It is essentially a list of pairs of nodes that are connected by edges.

```
> agraph1 <- rgraph(n=100, m=1, tprob=0.15, diag=FALSE, mode = "undirected", return.as.edgelist=TRUE)
> agraph1
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    95    97    1
[2,]    97    95    1
[3,]    94    95    1
[4,]    95    94    1
[5,]    92    98    1
[6,]    98    92    1
[7,]    92    93    1
[8,]    93    92    1
[9,]    91    96    1
[10,]   96    91    1
[11,]    91    95    1
[12,]    95    91    1
[13,]    91    94    1
[14,]    94    91    1
[15,]    90    96    1
[16,]    96    90    1
[17,]    90    93    1
[18,]    93    90    1
[19,]    89    96    1
[20,]    96    89    1
[21,]    89    90    1
[22,]    90    89    1
[23,]    88   100    1
[24,]   100    88    1
[25,]    88    93    1
[26,]    93    88    1
[27,]    88    91    1
[28,]    91    88    1
[29,]    87    96    1
[30,]    96    87    1
[31,]    87    94    1
[32,]    94    87    1
[33,]    87    88    1
[34,]    88    87    1
[35,]    83    96    1
[36,]    96    83    1
[37,]    83    92    1
[38,]    92    83    1
[39,]    83    86    1
[40,]    86    83    1
[41,]    82    95    1
[42,]    95    82    1
[43,]    82    87    1
[44,]    87    82    1
[45,]    82    85    1
[46,]    85    82    1
[47,]    82    84    1
[48,]    84    82    1
```

### D) Delete the third column

agraph[,-3] means keep all the rows, and all columns except the third.

```
agraph2 <- agraph1[, -3]
```

```
> # agraph[, -3] means keep all the rows, and all columns except the third.
> agraph2 <- agraph1[, -3]
> agraph2
      [,1] [,2]
[1,]    99 100
[2,]   100  99
[3,]    97 100
[4,]   100  97
[5,]    95  98
[6,]    98  95
[7,]    94  97
[8,]    97  94
[9,]    93  98
[10,]   98  93
[11,]    93  95
[12,]    95  93
[13,]    93  94
[14,]    94  93
[15,]    92 100
[16,]   100  92
[17,]    91 100
[18,]   100  91
[19,]    91  94
[20,]    94  91
[21,]    90  97
[22,]    97  90
[23,]    90  93
[24,]    93  90
[25,]    89  98
[26,]    98  89
[27,]    89  97
[28,]    97  89
[29,]    89  96
[30,]    96  89
[31,]    87  94
[32,]    94  87
[33,]    86  99
[34,]    99  86
[35,]    86  89
[36,]    89  86
[37,]    85  96
[38,]    96  85
[39,]    85  86
[40,]    86  85
[41,]    84  94
[42,]    94  84
[43,]    84  85
[44,]    85  84
[45,]    83 100
[46,]   100  83
[47,]    83  98
[48,]    98  83
[49,]    83  96
[50,]    96  83
[51,]    82  97
[52,]    97  82
[53,]    82  92
```

## E) Graph Object from edgeList

convert the edgelist to an igraph object. For this we will use `graph_from_edgelist`

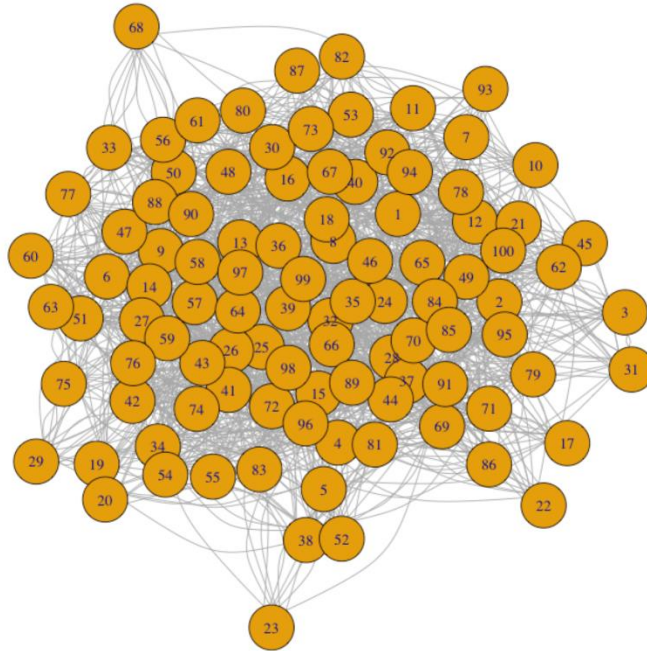
```
agraph3 <- graph_from_edgelist(agraph2, directed = FALSE)
```

`agraph3` will be a graph object created from the edge list `agraph2`, with edges indicating the connections between nodes.

### Agraph3

```
> agraph3 <- graph_from_edgelist(agraph2, directed = FALSE)
> agraph3
IGRAPH 9310e34 U--- 100 1488 --
+ edges from 9310e34:
[1] 99--100 99--100 97--100 97--100 95-- 98 95-- 98 94-- 97 94-- 97 93-- 98 93-- 98 93-- 95 93-- 95 93-- 94 93-- 94 92--100 92--100 91--100 91--100
[19] 91-- 94 91-- 94 90-- 97 90-- 97 90-- 93 90-- 93 89-- 98 89-- 98 89-- 97 89-- 97 89-- 96 89-- 96 87-- 94 87-- 94 86-- 99 86-- 99 86-- 89 86-- 89
[37] 85-- 96 85-- 96 85-- 86 85-- 86 84-- 94 84-- 94 84-- 85 84-- 85 83--100 83--100 83-- 98 83-- 98 83-- 96 83-- 96 82-- 97 82-- 97 82-- 92 82-- 92
[55] 82-- 90 82-- 90 81-- 96 81-- 96 81-- 86 81-- 86 80-- 98 80-- 98 80-- 93 80-- 93 79--100 79--100 79-- 86 79-- 86 78-- 99 78-- 99 78-- 94 78-- 94
[73] 78-- 93 78-- 93 78-- 89 78-- 89 78-- 85 78-- 85 78-- 82 78-- 82 78-- 81 78-- 81 77-- 97 77-- 97 77-- 88 77-- 88 76-- 99 76-- 99 76-- 96 76-- 96
[91] 76-- 92 76-- 92 76-- 83 76-- 83 76-- 77 76-- 77 75-- 96 75-- 96 74-- 99 74-- 99 74-- 91 74-- 91 74-- 80 74-- 80 74-- 76 74-- 76 73--100 73--100
[109] 73-- 97 73-- 97 73-- 96 73-- 96 73-- 92 73-- 92 73-- 88 73-- 88 72-- 99 72-- 99 72-- 92 72-- 92 72-- 90 72-- 90 72-- 83 72-- 83 72-- 76 72-- 76
[127] 72-- 74 72-- 74 71-- 96 71-- 96 71-- 89 71-- 89 71-- 85 71-- 85 71-- 84 71-- 84 71-- 72 71-- 72 70-- 97 70-- 97 70-- 95 70-- 95 69--100 69--100
[145] 69-- 94 69-- 94 69-- 81 69-- 81 69-- 79 69-- 79 69-- 74 69-- 74 69-- 70 69-- 70 68-- 88 68-- 88 67-- 95 67-- 95 67-- 91 67-- 91 67-- 90 67-- 90
+ ... omitted several edges
```

## F) plot(agraph3)



## G) Get all the vertices of the graph

For this we will use the V function which will take the graph object and return the set vertices of the graph

V(agraph3)

```
> #To get the vertices of a graph, we use the V function:
> V(agraph3)
+ 100/100 vertices, from 9310e34:
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37
[38] 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74
[75] 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
```

## H) Get all the Edges of the graph

For this we will use the E function which will take the graph object and return the set of Edges of the graph

E(agraph3)

Density is about 0.49 as we specified when we created the graph, but a little less since we allowed random selection of nodes.

-> A graph's density is the ratio of the number of edges and possible edges.

-> Loops specifies whether to allow loops in the graph. The default is F, but loops=T yields a smaller value because there are different paths with loops

```
igraph:: edge_density(agraph3)
```

```
igraph::edge_density(agraph3, loops = T)
```

```
> # Loops specifies whether to allow loops in the graph.  
> # The default is F, but loops=T yields a smaller value because there are different paths with loops  
> igraph:: edge_density(agraph3)  
[1] 0.3006061  
> igraph::edge_density(agraph3, loops = T)  
[1] 0.2946535  
> |
```

## K) Egocentric network

An *egocentric network* of a vertex  $v$  is a subgraph consisting of  $v$  and its immediate neighbors. Vertices with lots of neighbors can serve in many roles, such as brokers of information passing through the network.

agraph3.ego[1] to access the ego network centered around the first node

```
agraph3.ego = ego.extract(agraph)
```

```
agraph3.ego[1]
```

```

>
> # An egocentric network of a vertex v is a subgraph consisting of v and its immediate neighbors.
> # Vertices with lots of neighbors can serve in many roles, such as brokers of information passing through the network.
> agraph3.ego = ego.extract(agraph)
> agraph3.ego[1]
$`1`
  [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6] [,7] [,8] [,9] [,10] [,11] [,12] [,13] [,14] [,15] [,16] [,17] [,18] [,19] [,20] [,21] [,22] [,23] [,24] [,25] [,26]
[1,]  0  0  1  0  1  1  0  0  1  0  1  1  1  0  1  0  0  0  1  0  0  0  0  1  1  0
[2,]  1  0  1  1  0  1  0  1  0  0  1  0  0  0  1  1  1  0  0  0  1  1  0  0  0  1
[3,]  1  1  0  0  1  1  0  1  1  1  1  1  1  0  1  0  1  1  0  0  0  0  0  0  1  0
[4,]  1  0  0  0  1  0  1  1  0  0  1  0  0  0  1  1  1  1  0  0  0  0  1  1  1  0
[5,]  1  1  0  0  0  0  0  0  1  0  0  1  0  0  0  0  0  1  1  1  0  1  0  0  0  1
[6,]  1  1  1  1  1  0  1  0  1  1  1  0  0  1  0  0  1  1  0  0  0  0  0  0  1  0
[7,]  1  0  1  0  0  1  0  0  0  1  0  1  0  1  1  1  1  1  1  0  1  0  0  1  0  0
[8,]  1  1  1  0  0  1  0  0  1  0  0  0  1  1  0  1  0  1  0  0  1  0  0  0  1  1
[9,]  1  1  1  1  1  0  0  0  0  0  1  0  0  1  1  1  0  0  0  0  1  1  1  1  1  0
[10,]  1  0  1  0  1  0  0  1  0  0  1  0  1  0  0  1  0  1  1  1  1  0  0  1  1  1
[11,]  0  1  1  1  0  0  0  1  1  1  1  0  0  0  1  0  0  1  1  0  1  0  1  1  1  0
[12,]  1  1  0  1  0  1  0  1  1  0  1  0  1  1  1  0  1  1  0  0  1  1  0  0  0  0

  [,27] [,28] [,29] [,30] [,31] [,32] [,33] [,34] [,35] [,36] [,37] [,38] [,39] [,40] [,41] [,42] [,43] [,44] [,45] [,46] [,47] [,48] [,49] [,50]
[1,]  0  1  1  0  1  0  1  0  1  0  0  0  0  1  1  0  1  0  0  1  0  0  0  1
[2,]  1  0  1  0  1  0  1  1  1  0  0  0  0  1  0  1  0  1  1  1  1  1  0  0  1
[3,]  1  1  0  1  0  1  0  1  1  1  1  1  0  0  0  1  1  1  0  0  0  1  1  0
[4,]  1  1  0  1  0  0  1  1  0  1  1  0  1  1  0  0  0  1  0  0  0  1  0  0
[5,]  1  0  1  0  1  1  0  1  1  0  1  0  0  1  1  0  1  1  0  1  0  1  0  1
[6,]  0  1  0  1  1  1  1  0  0  1  0  1  0  0  0  1  1  0  1  0  0  1  1  0
[7,]  0  0  1  1  0  1  1  0  0  0  1  0  1  0  1  1  0  0  1  1  0  1  1  1
[8,]  0  1  1  0  0  0  1  0  0  0  1  1  0  1  1  0  0  0  1  1  0  1  0  0
[9,]  1  1  0  1  0  1  1  1  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  1  0  0  1  0  0  1  0  1
[10,]  1  1  1  1  1  0  0  0  0  1  0  0  1  1  1  0  0  0  1  0  1  1  1  0
[11,]  0  0  1  0  1  0  0  0  0  1  0  0  1  1  0  1  1  0  1  0  1  0  0  0
[12,]  0  0  0  1  1  1  1  0  0  1  0  0  1  0  1  0  1  1  1  0  1  0  0  0

  [,51] [,52] [,53] [,54] [,55] [,56] [,57] [,58] [,59] [,60] [,61] [,62] [,63] [,64] [,65] [,66] [,67] [,68] [,69] [,70] [,71] [,72] [,73] [,74]
[1,]  0  1  1  1  1  0  1  1  1  0  0  1  1  0  1  1  1  1  1  1  0  1  1  0  1
[2,]  0  1  1  1  0  1  0  1  1  1  0  1  0  0  0  0  1  1  0  0  1  1  0  1
[3,]  1  0  1  1  0  0  0  1  1  0  0  1  0  1  1  0  1  0  1  0  1  0  0  0
[4,]  1  0  0  0  1  1  1  0  0  0  0  1  0  0  0  0  1  1  1  1  1  1  0  0
[5,]  0  0  0  1  1  1  1  0  0  0  0  1  0  0  0  1  0  1  1  1  1  1  0  0
[6,]  0  1  0  0  1  0  1  1  0  0  0  1  0  1  1  0  1  0  1  1  1  0  0  1
[7,]  0  0  1  0  1  0  1  0  1  1  1  0  0  1  1  1  0  0  1  1  0  0  1  0
[8,]  0  1  0  0  1  1  0  1  0  0  1  0  1  0  1  1  1  1  0  1  1  1  1  1
[9,]  1  0  1  0  0  0  1  0  1  0  1  1  1  0  0  1  1  1  1  0  0  1  1  1
[10,]  1  1  1  1  0  0  1  0  0  0  1  0  1  0  0  1  1  0  0  1  0  1  0  1
[11,]  1  1  1  0  0  1  0  1  1  0  0  0  0  0  1  0  1  1  1  1  0  0  1  1
[12,]  0  1  0  1  1  0  0  0  0  1  1  0  0  1  0  1  0  1  0  1  0  1  0  0

  [,75] [,76] [,77] [,78] [,79]
[1,]  1  0  0  1  1
[2,]  1  0  0  0  1
[3,]  0  0  0  0  0
[4,]  1  0  0  1  1
[5,]  0  1  1  1  1
[6,]  0  1  0  0  1
[7,]  1  0  0  0  1
[8,]  1  1  1  1  1
[9,]  0  0  1  0  1
[10,]  0  1  1  1  1
[11,]  1  0  1  1  1
[12,]  0  0  0  0  0
[ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 67 rows ]

```

## L) degree of each node:

We can find the degree of each node in the graph using the degree function from igraph package

```
igraph::degree(agraph3)
```

```

> # We can find the degree of each node in the graph:
> # the function 'degree' might be defined in several packages.
> # So, sometimes you need to preface the function name with the package name.
> # Here "igraph" is the package name, so the function call is "igraph::degree"
> igraph::degree(agraph3)
[1] 38 30 22 34 24 32 22 32 28 22 30 28 34 44 36 32 18 34 22 18 30 16 12 48 36 30 32 36 20 20 20 46 24 30 36 32 40 22 34 34 44 30 32 34 22 34 30 34 32 34
[51] 30 20 32 26 22 22 24 34 30 28 28 26 30 36 36 40 40 14 32 32 30 34 26 30 22 32 28 30 26 28 24 20 36 28 38 22 22 26 32 32 28 30 18 18 32 34 40 44 36 36 26

```

## M) Some centrality metrics:

**betweenness centrality:** is a measure of centrality in a graph based on shortest paths. For every pair of vertices in a connected graph, there exists at least one shortest path between the vertices such that either the number of edges that the path passes through (for unweighted graphs) or the sum of the

weights of the edges (for weighted graphs) is minimized. The betweenness centrality for each vertex is the number of these shortest paths that pass through the vertex.

```
agraph3.between = igraph::centr_betw(agraph3)
agraph3.between
```

```
> # betweenness centrality: is a measure of centrality in a graph based on shortest paths.
> # For every pair of vertices in a connected graph, there exists at least one shortest path between the vertices such that either the number of
> # edges that the path passes through (for unweighted graphs) or the sum of the weights of the edges (for weighted graphs) is minimized.
> #The betweenness centrality for each vertex is the number of these shortest paths that pass through the vertex.
> agraph3.between = igraph::centr_betw(agraph3)
> agraph3.between
$res
[1] 65.395375 41.724105 19.554661 66.834725 43.315294 49.037725 32.666654 47.721945 33.922167 22.415924 42.448517 37.576519 61.673629
[14] 105.718873 62.068953 52.705891 11.786084 65.599414 25.775573 16.500366 45.083674 7.878361 6.423030 109.081116 58.852795 42.646660
[27] 49.733795 66.534240 15.677451 25.227745 21.498838 99.715613 27.345403 44.978141 68.564776 49.162741 81.112112 21.170277 47.447243
[40] 51.002441 87.313063 34.542024 48.994060 62.802360 16.623075 76.677291 48.490532 50.644662 61.456526 54.323183 42.102443 21.655392
[53] 53.709942 30.170643 24.731863 20.216799 32.236732 54.186144 44.084601 33.658648 39.169273 32.869282 38.173830 61.219116 73.689251
[66] 76.059273 83.887997 10.072960 66.240241 59.734637 44.877491 54.941638 29.723038 45.199187 25.838060 46.979590 35.522723 40.169420
[79] 35.383130 34.084930 24.464717 15.529474 69.023886 39.258489 73.908183 18.852077 20.415625 42.921606 56.580362 48.645052 35.903265
[92] 42.679248 12.723340 50.375194 59.474183 93.769135 102.829182 69.763109 63.580756 31.269224

$centralization
[1] 0.01303514

$theoretical_max
[1] 480249

> |
```

**Closeness Centrality (CLC):** is a measure defined for a given vertex. In a connected graph, **closeness centrality** (or **closeness**) of a node is a measure of centrality in a network, calculated as the reciprocal of the sum of the length of the shortest paths between the node and all other nodes in the graph. Thus, the more central a node is, the *closer* it is to all other nodes.

```
agraph3.closeness = igraph::centr_clo(agraph3)
agraph3.closeness
```

```
> agraph3.closeness = igraph::centr_clo(agraph3)
> agraph3.closeness
$res
[1] 0.5351351 0.5238095 0.4876847 0.5294118 0.4852941 0.5265957 0.4900990 0.5238095 0.5103093 0.4805825 0.5156250 0.5183246 0.5294118 0.5625000 0.5322581
[16] 0.5322581 0.4852941 0.5294118 0.4852941 0.4647887 0.5183246 0.4626168 0.4361233 0.5593220 0.5380435 0.5183246 0.5294118 0.5351351 0.4829268 0.4829268
[31] 0.4782609 0.5593220 0.4974874 0.5238095 0.5439560 0.5265957 0.5439560 0.4925373 0.5351351 0.5351351 0.5593220 0.5265957 0.5238095 0.5322581 0.5051020
[46] 0.5265957 0.5076923 0.5380435 0.5265957 0.5265957 0.5210526 0.4876847 0.5265957 0.5103093 0.5025381 0.4974874 0.5025381 0.5238095 0.5076923 0.5129534
[61] 0.5210526 0.5051020 0.5156250 0.5469613 0.5294118 0.5530726 0.5409836 0.4439462 0.5210526 0.5294118 0.5210526 0.5156250 0.5210526 0.5322581 0.5000000
[76] 0.5238095 0.5000000 0.5129534 0.5156250 0.5129534 0.4974874 0.4950000 0.5294118 0.5183246 0.5409836 0.5076923 0.4974874 0.5025381 0.5322581 0.5351351
[91] 0.5210526 0.5103093 0.4829268 0.5156250 0.5294118 0.5500000 0.5593220 0.5322581 0.5351351 0.5183246

$centralization
[1] 0.09268964

$theoretical_max
[1] 49.24873

> |
```

## N) Shortest Path:

Shortest paths provides the length of the shortest path between any two nodes in a graph

From igraph package we will use the distances function which takes input a graph object and gives a result of shortest path



```
agraph3.sp = igraph::distances(agraph3)
```

```
agraph3.sp
```

```
> agraph3.sp = igraph::distances(agraph3)
> agraph3.sp
[1,] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6] [,7] [,8] [,9] [,10] [,11] [,12] [,13] [,14] [,15] [,16] [,17] [,18] [,19] [,20] [,21] [,22] [,23] [,24] [,25] [,26]
[2,] 0 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 1 2 3 1 1 2
[3,] 2 0 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2
[4,] 2 1 0 2 2 3 2 3 3 3 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2
[5,] 2 1 2 0 2 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2
[6,] 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 1 3 3 2 2 1 2 2 3 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2
[7,] 1 2 3 1 2 0 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 3 3 2 2 1
[8,] 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 1 2 3 2 2 3 1 2 2
[9,] 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2
[10,] 2 2 3 2 1 1 2 2 0 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 2
[11,] 2 3 3 2 3 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 3 2 2 3 3 3 2
[12,] [,27] [,28] [,29] [,30] [,31] [,32] [,33] [,34] [,35] [,36] [,37] [,38] [,39] [,40] [,41] [,42] [,43] [,44] [,45] [,46] [,47] [,48] [,49] [,50]
[13,] 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 3 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2
[14,] 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2
[15,] 3 2 3 3 1 2 3 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
[16,] 2 2 2 3 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2
[17,] 2 2 2 1 1 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2
[18,] 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 1 2 1
[19,] 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
[20,] 1 2 3 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
[21,] 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
[22,] 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
[23,] 3 3 3 3 2 2 1 2 3 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2
[24,] 2 3 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2
[25,] 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2
[26,] 2 2 3 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
[27,] [,51] [,52] [,53] [,54] [,55] [,56] [,57] [,58] [,59] [,60] [,61] [,62] [,63] [,64] [,65] [,66] [,67] [,68] [,69] [,70] [,71] [,72] [,73] [,74]
[28,] 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2
[29,] 2 2 2 2 3 3 2 3 2 3 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 3
[30,] 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 3 3 2 1 3 2 1 1 2 3 2 2 2
[31,] 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 2
[32,] 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 3 2 3
[33,] 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
[34,] 3 3 3 3 2 2 1 2 3 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 3
[35,] 2 3 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 3 2 1 2 1 2
[36,] 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 3 2
[37,] 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 3 2
[38,] 3 1 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 3 2
[39,] 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2
[40,] [,75] [,76] [,77] [,78] [,79] [,80] [,81] [,82] [,83] [,84] [,85] [,86] [,87] [,88] [,89] [,90] [,91] [,92] [,93] [,94] [,95] [,96] [,97] [,98]
[41,] 3 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2
[42,] 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2
[43,] 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 1 1
[44,] 2 1 2 3 1 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 1
[45,] 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 2 2 2 1 3 3 2 2 2 2 3 1 2
[46,] 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 3 2 2
[47,] 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 1 2 2 2
[48,] 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1
[49,] 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 1
[50,] 3 2 3 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 3 2 2 2 3
[51,] [,99] [,100]
[52,] 2 2
[53,] 2 2
[54,] 2 2
[55,] 2 2
[56,] 2 2
[57,] 2 2
[58,] 2 2
[59,] 3 2
[60,] 2 2
[ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 90 rows ]
>
```

**shortest\_paths():** The `shortest_paths()` function from the `igraph` package calculates the shortest paths in a graph. Here we are finding the shortest path from node 5 to all other nodes in the graph.

```
igraph:: shortest_paths(agraph3, from = 5)
```

```

Error in igraph::shortest_paths(agraph3) :
  argument "from" is missing, with no default
> igraph::shortest_paths(agraph3, from = 5)
$vp
$vp[[1]]
+ 3/100 vertices, from 9310e34:
[1] 5 55 1

$vp[[2]]
+ 3/100 vertices, from 9310e34:
[1] 5 31 2

$vp[[3]]
+ 3/100 vertices, from 9310e34:
[1] 5 31 3

$vp[[4]]
+ 3/100 vertices, from 9310e34:
[1] 5 31 4

$vp[[5]]
+ 1/100 vertex, from 9310e34:
[1] 5

$vp[[6]]
+ 3/100 vertices, from 9310e34:
[1] 5 9 6

$vp[[7]]
+ 3/100 vertices, from 9310e34:
[1] 5 30 7

$vp[[8]]
+ 3/100 vertices, from 9310e34:
[1] 5 64 8

$vp[[9]]
+ 2/100 vertices, from 9310e34:
[1] 5 9

$vp[[10]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9310e34:
[1] 5 9 18 10

$vp[[11]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9310e34:
[1] 5 9 18 11

$vp[[12]]
+ 3/100 vertices, from 9310e34:
[1] 5 30 12

$vp[[13]]
+ 3/100 vertices, from 9310e34:
[1] 5 9 13

$vp[[14]]
+ 3/100 vertices, from 9310e34:
[1] 5 9 13

```

**Geodesic:** A geodesic is the shortest path between any two nodes in the network.

A node has high betweenness if the geodesics between many pairs of other nodes pass through that node. A node with high betweenness, when it fails or is removed, has greater influence on the connectivity of the network.

`agraph.geos = geodist(agraph)`

`agraph.geos`

```

> agraph.geos = geodist(agraph)
> agraph.geos
$counts
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6] [,7] [,8] [,9] [,10] [,11] [,12] [,13] [,14] [,15] [,16] [,17] [,18] [,19] [,20] [,21] [,22] [,23] [,24] [,25] [,26]
[1,]      1      13      24      30      1      19      1      1      21      15      1      20      1      1      1      17      1      22      17      20      1      24      21      21      19      15
[2,]      26      1      24      26      19      25      1      1      1      15      19      1      1      27      24      1      1      29      1      21      1      24      22      1      21      17
[3,]      26      1      1      23      1      1      21      19      21      18      21      1      21      1      25      21      22      27      1      22      1      1      22      1      19      20
[4,]      1      20      27      1      1      19      1      23      1      23      23      1      17      24      20      1      1      1      21      22      19      1      1      17      18
[5,]      1      1      32      1      1      26      1      1      30      1      1      1      1      1      22      1      25      1      1      30      25      23      25      20      20
[6,]      1      1      1      24      28      1      1      24      1      1      21      23      1      25      24      25      1      1      1      1      31      24      27      24      1      23
[7,]      1      1      26      1      24      22      1      19      24      15      1      25      22      1      26      20      18      21      21      1      1      19      1      20      17
[8,]      1      24      29      1      1      1      1      1      1      23      1      1      1      28      25      1      26      29      1      1      32      29      26      26      21      1
[9,]      1      17      32      35      1      26      25      1      1      19      23      1      33      1      27      1      1      1      1      1      1      33      1      22      24      25
[10,]      1      24      1      1      1      23      23      1      24      1      1      27      25      22      1      1      22      1      26      1      26      28      1      27      21      1

      [,27] [,28] [,29] [,30] [,31] [,32] [,33] [,34] [,35] [,36] [,37] [,38] [,39] [,40] [,41] [,42] [,43] [,44] [,45] [,46] [,47] [,48] [,49] [,50]
[1,]      1      24      22      1      20      19      23      1      1      26      1      22      1      16      1      20      24      17      11      1      1      19      19      21
[2,]      26      24      23      1      22      22      23      1      1      1      24      1      1      24      1      1      16      1      21      20      1      19      1      1
[3,]      1      1      24      22      1      1      1      1      28      1      18      1      1      22      24      1      1      1      22      22      1      1      1      1      1
[4,]      25      19      16      21      20      1      1      21      1      25      1      16      1      1      1      21      1      17      19      18      1      21      22      21
[5,]      26      25      26      1      1      26      1      1      31      1      26      1      30      1      1      1      1      22      20      24      1      23      1      1
[6,]      1      1      22      1      24      25      1      1      32      1      24      21      1      1      25      1      1      1      20      26      26      25      1      1
[7,]      24      21      1      20      1      1      1      21      1      26      1      31      1      1      19      1      1      11      22      1      25      1      20      1      1
[8,]      30      29      25      1      26      24      28      1      38      1      1      1      1      27      26      1      1      26      1      23      23      25      23      1
[9,]      1      1      1      27      1      25      23      29      1      1      22      1      1      23      25      25      1      1      19      1      20      1      1      26
[10,]      26      23      23      1      1      1      27      1      1      27      20      27      1      29      28      26      27      1      1      20      1      25      1      1      1

      [,51] [,52] [,53] [,54] [,55] [,56] [,57] [,58] [,59] [,60] [,61] [,62] [,63] [,64] [,65] [,66] [,67] [,68] [,69] [,70] [,71] [,72] [,73] [,74]
[1,]      1      20      18      1      25      18      19      16      19      22      22      14      1      21      25      19      15      1      1      1      20      1      1
[2,]      1      1      19      1      1      1      1      1      19      27      1      17      17      1      1      26      1      1      22      1      21      1      21      26
[3,]      23      20      1      24      28      1      1      14      1      1      22      1      13      19      1      1      26      23      1      1      1      1      26
[4,]      1      20      1      1      1      23      19      1      1      19      22      16      1      23      18      22      17      1      1      25      1      21      1
[5,]      1      1      1      30      1      25      26      18      26      1      1      22      1      1      1      1      32      1      1      27      30      19      1
[6,]      1      20      21      32      1      1      28      1      1      25      18      1      18      1      23      1      1      26      26      21      1      1      1      28
[7,]      23      1      1      30      1      20      24      1      21      1      22      9      1      16      23      18      15      22      19      1      1      1      23
[8,]      1      1      22      1      1      1      1      20      27      1      1      1      19      24      1      1      25      1      30      26      1      31      1      1
[9,]      1      26      24      1      1      1      28      1      27      1      1      16      1      23      1      1      23      22      1      29      1      28      1      33
[10,]      29      22      23      1      1      21      1      1      23      1      29      16      23      23      23      27      20      1      27      24      1      1      23      1

      [,75] [,76] [,77] [,78] [,79] [,80] [,81] [,82] [,83] [,84] [,85] [,86] [,87] [,88] [,89] [,90] [,91] [,92] [,93] [,94] [,95] [,96] [,97] [,98]
[1,]      1      18      26      18      1      1      20      1      1      1      26      18      1      1      23      1      1      17      1      1      22      26      19      20
[2,]      23      1      1      21      1      29      22      24      23      26      1      1      1      24      23      22      23      1      23      1      1      28      1      26
[3,]      21      26      25      20      26      32      25      27      1      1      1      1      28      1      25      22      27      23      23      1      27      22      1      1
[4,]      1      23      1      17      1      23      19      28      22      1      1      20      1      20      24      1      1      18      1      1      23      25      20      20
[5,]      1      1      32      22      1      27      1      1      1      32      1      20      1      29      1      27      1      30      30      27      1      29      23      26
[6,]      27      27      25      21      1      30      24      27      29      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      23      26      1      25      26      28      26
[7,]      24      23      23      21      1      24      20      26      1      23      23      20      1      1      1      1      22      22      20      1      1      1      20
[8,]      29      1      26      24      1      32      1      1      28      1      30      1      31      1      1      1      29      26      1      22      1      1      24      1
[9,]      1      1      1      1      26      28      1      31      1      1      30      1      1      23      26      1      31      1      27      1      1      31      22      28
[10,]      28      1      21      1      32      1      23      1      1      1      33      22      1      23      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1      1

      [,99] [,100]
[1,]      1      1
[2,]      25      23
[3,]      22      21
[4,]      18      1
[5,]      27      26
[6,]      1      1
[7,]      1      1
[8,]      26      1
[9,]      25      1
[10,]      1      1
[ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 90 rows ]

```

```

Sgdist
[,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6] [,7] [,8] [,9] [,10] [,11] [,12] [,13] [,14] [,15] [,16] [,17] [,18] [,19] [,20] [,21] [,22] [,23] [,24] [,25] [,26]
[1,] 0 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2
[2,] 2 0 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2
[3,] 2 1 0 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 2
[4,] 1 2 2 0 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2
[5,] 1 1 2 1 0 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
[6,] 1 1 1 2 2 0 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 2
[7,] 1 1 2 1 2 2 0 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2
[8,] 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 0 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1
[9,] 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 0 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2
[10,] 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 0 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1

[,27] [,28] [,29] [,30] [,31] [,32] [,33] [,34] [,35] [,36] [,37] [,38] [,39] [,40] [,41] [,42] [,43] [,44] [,45] [,46] [,47] [,48] [,49] [,50]
[1,] 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2
[2,] 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 2
[3,] 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1
[4,] 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2
[5,] 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 1
[6,] 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1
[7,] 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2
[8,] 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1
[9,] 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2
[10,] 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1

[,51] [,52] [,53] [,54] [,55] [,56] [,57] [,58] [,59] [,60] [,61] [,62] [,63] [,64] [,65] [,66] [,67] [,68] [,69] [,70] [,71] [,72] [,73] [,74]
[1,] 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1
[2,] 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 2
[3,] 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2
[4,] 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1
[5,] 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 1
[6,] 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2
[7,] 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2
[8,] 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 1
[9,] 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2
[10,] 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 1

[,75] [,76] [,77] [,78] [,79] [,80] [,81] [,82] [,83] [,84] [,85] [,86] [,87] [,88] [,89] [,90] [,91] [,92] [,93] [,94] [,95] [,96] [,97] [,98]
[1,] 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2
[2,] 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2
[3,] 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1
[4,] 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2
[5,] 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2
[6,] 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 2
[7,] 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2
[8,] 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1
[9,] 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2
[10,] 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

[,99] [,100]
[1,] 1 1
[2,] 2 2
[3,] 2 2
[4,] 2 1
[5,] 2 2
[6,] 1 1
[7,] 1 1
[8,] 2 1
[9,] 2 1
[10,] 1 1
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```

**Number of paths between two nodes:** We can multiply the adjacency matrix by itself. The cell numbers specify the number of paths.

```
agraph3.np = agraph3.adj%*%agraph3.adj
```

```
agraph3.np
```

```

$predecessors
NULL

$inbound_edges
NULL

> # Suppose we want to find the number of paths between two nodes.
> # We can multiply the adjacency matrix by itself. The cell numbers specify the number of paths.
> agraph3_np = agraph3_adj%*%agraph3_adj
> agraph3_np
100 x 100 sparse Matrix of class "dgMatrix"

[1,] 76 20 8 8 12 8 12 8 12 4 12 12 20 8 12 8 4 8 8 . 8 12 . 20 8 12 12 4 12 4 20 8 4 28 28 12 4 4 8 20 . 8 8 8 8 8 16 12 20 8 4 32 12 .
[2,] 20 60 12 16 12 4 12 12 4 . 12 8 16 8 4 4 16 8 4 12 8 12 8 16 12 8 4 8 4 4 12 8 4 4 16 20 20 4 8 8 8 4 20 4 12 4 4 8 8 4 4 4 8 8 .
[3,] 8 12 44 16 12 . 12 . . 4 12 4 12 12 8 8 8 4 . 8 8 4 24 16 12 . 4 . . 12 12 . 4 . 12 4 4 8 8 16 12 8 16 12 20 8 12 8 8 4 4 4 4 4 4
[4,] 8 16 16 68 12 4 8 16 4 8 . . 8 12 12 16 4 12 16 4 8 4 4 16 12 16 8 4 8 . 4 16 4 4 8 12 12 8 12 12 28 8 16 20 4 24 8 16 16 4 4 12 16 8
[5,] 12 12 12 12 48 8 12 4 . . . 4 16 4 16 4 . 8 . 8 8 4 . 12 4 4 4 4 8 . . 4 . 12 8 8 4 4 . 4 20 8 20 4 . 4 8 16 4 16 . . 4 . 4
[6,] 8 4 . 4 8 64 4 4 16 4 12 8 8 12 8 16 4 8 4 8 12 . . 8 16 12 12 12 8 8 4 12 16 20 12 8 12 12 12 16 20 12 4 12 8 . 16 16 8 4 12 12 4 12
[7,] 12 12 12 8 12 4 44 8 12 8 8 8 4 8 8 12 . 4 4 . 8 16 . 8 12 4 12 8 4 . . 20 4 4 4 8 8 4 4 4 12 8 12 4 4 12 8 8 4 4 . . . 4

[1,] 8 12 8 16 4 8 12 8 20 20 12 32 . 12 12 .....
[2,] . 8 . 12 16 8 12 8 16 12 16 8 8 4 16 .....
[3,] . 4 4 . . 12 12 . 4 8 12 12 . 8 8 .....
[4,] 4 8 4 4 16 8 8 8 8 16 16 4 4 16 4 .....
[5,] 4 . 8 8 8 12 8 . 4 8 12 8 4 4 12 .....
[6,] 4 . 12 8 16 20 4 16 24 8 20 16 4 4 16 .....
[7,] 4 4 8 . 8 . 8 8 12 4 12 16 . 16 8 .....

.....suppressing 30 columns and 86 rows in show(); maybe adjust 'options(max.print= *, width = *)'
.....

[94,] 20 12 . . . 16 8 4 16 8 8 4 8 12 8 16 4 8 8 . 16 4 8 12 12 . 12 24 4 8 4 16 8 8 12 4 16 4 20 16 4 8 8 16 12 12 . 12 12 16 . 8 20
[95,] 8 16 8 16 4 8 4 16 12 8 16 20 12 12 4 16 4 4 8 . 12 8 8 20 16 8 8 12 . 20 20 16 4 12 8 4 32 16 12 20 8 8 12 12 4 8 . 8 12 8 16 8 4
[96,] 12 8 4 16 4 12 4 4 8 8 16 16 . 24 16 8 4 16 4 4 4 8 4 20 16 12 16 16 24 8 8 20 8 12 24 12 16 8 12 12 16 12 4 20 4 20 8 20 16 4 12 12 8
[97,] 12 8 4 16 12 12 4 20 16 12 16 12 20 24 16 4 8 20 4 12 12 16 . 20 20 20 12 16 12 8 4 20 12 12 8 4 8 8 20 16 20 4 20 4 8 12 16 24 28 28 24 12 12
[98,] 16 12 12 16 12 4 12 8 . . 4 4 16 12 16 4 20 . 8 12 8 8 28 20 12 12 12 8 4 8 12 8 8 12 8 12 8 16 12 24 12 20 4 12 4 8 12 16 16 8 12 12
[99,] 16 12 8 16 8 4 4 16 . 4 4 12 4 20 20 4 16 12 12 8 8 8 4 4 12 8 8 12 12 8 4 20 8 . 8 12 28 4 16 28 20 8 12 12 . 12 4 8 8 24 . . 8
[100,] 8 4 4 4 4 8 8 12 8 16 8 12 4 8 16 4 4 4 4 20 . 8 12 8 4 12 8 4 . 4 28 12 8 8 4 8 8 8 4 8 12 8 8 16 12 12 12 12 4 4 8 12

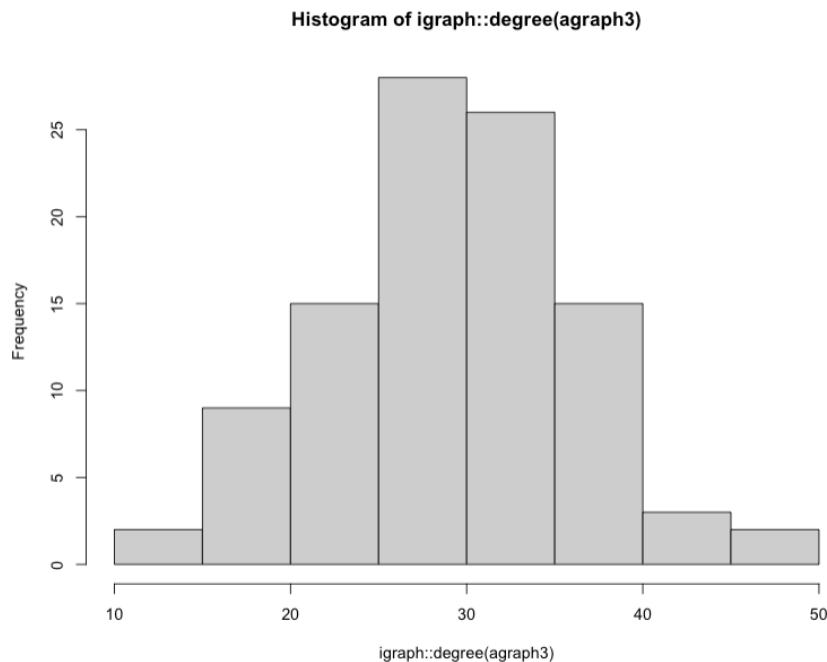
[94,] 12 12 . 8 4 12 8 8 8 4 12 8 12 32 8 8 12 .....
[95,] 8 20 8 8 8 8 8 4 12 8 12 20 16 24 4 4 16 4 .....
[96,] 8 8 8 12 20 16 8 8 4 20 12 24 12 16 4 8 12 .....
[97,] 12 4 12 16 16 16 12 16 8 12 8 8 16 20 4 16 8 .....
[98,] 8 8 8 12 8 20 8 16 8 8 24 12 16 16 . 12 12 .....
[99,] 8 8 4 8 16 8 20 8 12 20 8 20 4 20 12 16 8 .....
[100,] 8 8 4 4 8 12 8 8 16 . 16 4 16 12 . 8 8 .....
> |

```

## O) Histogram:

A Histogram of the degree of nodes in the given graph. The degree of a node in a graph represents the number of connections that node has. Analyzing the degree distribution helps in understanding the overall structure of the network.

```
hist(igraph::degree(agraph3))
```



Making the dataset smaller to get some more visibility. By generating random graphs and converting them into adjacency matrices, you can gain insights into the structural properties of graphs. While generating random graphs and converting them into adjacency matrices may not be directly required for analyzing a specific graph dataset, it can serve as a valuable tool for understanding, testing, and experimenting with graph-related concepts and techniques.

```
bgraph.adj <- igraph::graph_from_adjacency_matrix(bgraph, mode = "undirected")
```

```
> bgraph = sna::rgraph(25,1,0.2,"graph",FALSE)
> bgraph.adj <- igraph::graph_from_adjacency_matrix(bgraph, mode = "undirected")
> bgraph.adj
IGRAPH c3e9a8a U--- 25 56 --
+ edges from c3e9a8a:
[1] 1-- 3 1--10 1--17 1--20 1--21 1--22 2-- 7 2--15 2--16 2--22 2--23 3-- 7 3--14 4-- 8 4--15 4--16 4--25 5-- 7 5-- 8 5--16 5--18 5--22
[23] 5--23 5--24 6--11 6--17 6--18 6--22 6--25 7-- 8 7--16 7--20 7--24 8--14 8--19 8--21 8--25 9--16 10--19 10--21 10--23 11--17 11--19 11--24
[45] 12--13 12--22 12--25 13--19 13--20 14--18 14--23 14--24 17--21 17--23 20--23 21--22
>
```

Edge density is defined as the ratio of the number of edges present in the graph to the total number of possible edges. It quantifies how densely the nodes in the graph are connected to each other.

Calculating edge density with and without loops lets you understand how self-edges affect the graph's overall connectivity.

```
igraph::edge_density(bgraph.adj)
```

```
igraph::edge_density(bgraph.adj,loops = T)

> igraph::edge_density(bgraph.adj)
[1] 0.1866667
> igraph::edge_density(bgraph.adj,loops = T)
[1] 0.1723077
> |
```

---

**Find the diameter of bgraph:** The diameter of a graph is defined as the maximum shortest path length between any pair of vertices in the graph.

```
bgraph.d = igraph::diameter(bgraph.adj)
```

```
bgraph.d
```

```
[1] 4
> # Find the diameter of bgraph
> bgraph.d = igraph::diameter(bgraph.adj)
> bgraph.d
[1] 4
> |
```

**Find the max cliques for node 13:** The max\_cliques() function from the igraph package is used to find the maximal cliques in the graph. Maximal cliques are complete subgraphs (subsets of nodes) in which every pair of nodes is connected by an edge, and no additional node can be added to the subset while maintaining this property.

```
node <- c(13)
```

```
bgraph.13clique = igraph::max_cliques(bgraph.adj,min = NULL, max = NULL, subset = node)
```

```
Bgraph.13clique
```

```
> # Find the max-cliques for node 13(any random node):
> # The max_cliques() function from the igraph package is used to find the maximal cliques in the graph.
> # Maximal cliques are complete subgraphs (subsets of nodes) in which every pair of nodes is connected by an edge,
> # and no additional node can be added to the subset while maintaining this property.
> node <- c(13)
> bgraph.13clique = igraph::max_cliques(bgraph.adj,min = NULL, max = NULL, subset = node)
> bgraph.13clique
[[1]]
+ 2/25 vertices, from c3e9a8a:
[1] 14 24

[[2]]
+ 2/25 vertices, from c3e9a8a:
[1] 14 23

[[3]]
+ 2/25 vertices, from c3e9a8a:
[1] 14 18

> |
```

---

**Find the largest clique:** The largest clique in a graph represents the largest subset of nodes where every node is connected to every other node within the subset. Finding the size of the largest clique provides insights into the maximum level of connectivity within the graph

```
bgraph.largestClique = igraph::clique_num(bgraph.adj)
```

## Bgraph.largestClique

```
> # Find the largest clique
> # The largest clique in a graph represents the largest subset of nodes where every node is connected to every other node within the subset.
> # Finding the size of the largest clique provides insights into the maximum level of connectivity within the graph
> bgraph.largestClique = igraph::clique_num(bgraph.adj)
> bgraph.largestClique
[1] 3
>
```

## Q) Simplify function

The function `is.simple()` helps us to determine if a graph is simple, which means it has no loops and only one edge between any two vertices. After analyzing our graph, we found that it was already simple without any additional simplification required. We confirmed this by running the graph through the `simplify()` function, and the `is.simple()` function continued to return true.

```
> # Simplify function
> sg <- simplify(g)
> is.simple(sg)
[1] TRUE
Warning message:
`is.simple()` was deprecated in igraph 2.0.0.
i Please use `is_simple()` instead.
This warning is displayed once every 8 hours.
Call `lifecycle::last_lifecycle_warnings()` to see where this warning was generated.
> is_simple(sg)
[1] TRUE
> |
```

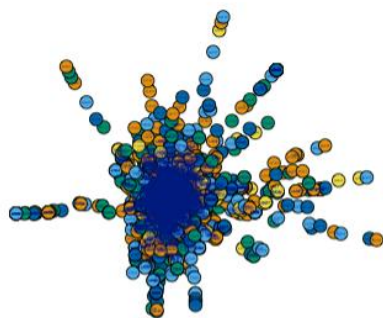
## R) Detecting structures using walktrap.community()

The `walktrap.community()` function searches a graph for highly connected subgraphs or communities.

```
wc <- cluster_walktrap(agraph3)
```

```
plot(wc,g, vertex.size = 5, vertex.label.cex = 0.2, edge.arrow.size = 0.1, layout =
layout_fruchterman_reingold)
```





## S) Alpha Centrality:

Alpha centrality measures the extent to which a node's neighbors are influenced by the node itself.

```
acg <- alpha centrality(agraph3)
```

```
sort(acg, decreasing = TRUE)
```

```
> # Alpha Centrality
> acg <- alpha centrality(agraph3)
> sort(acg, decreasing = TRUE)
[1] 0.978091572 0.829897048 0.800561326 0.799564369 0.729990577 0.717743933 0.702891318 0.676079523 0.635070451 0.621831793 0.587038427 0.552679839
[13] 0.534873604 0.491984491 0.458764562 0.424778502 0.408492152 0.371215617 0.359620248 0.356123553 0.351540932 0.345559121 0.331385669 0.322654503
[25] 0.297757628 0.275559945 0.271835169 0.234016691 0.225961221 0.213219540 0.209572918 0.199096304 0.191456593 0.185371545 0.173601194 0.172320887
[37] 0.159058749 0.148449525 0.140334360 0.116502858 0.109823354 0.099752510 0.076664572 0.073368427 0.038975024 0.034750814 0.009839388 0.007662714
[49] -0.010857413 -0.012969830 -0.069909584 -0.074625811 -0.076749007 -0.094327385 -0.108051755 -0.108687812 -0.109095596 -0.119410229 -0.119779594 -0.124957417
[61] -0.126725109 -0.130641259 -0.151105546 -0.152532578 -0.156066477 -0.165536541 -0.186695868 -0.194299619 -0.208237465 -0.210639036 -0.229394856 -0.233268926
[73] -0.260717739 -0.287562655 -0.297810821 -0.301098133 -0.359309782 -0.361192220 -0.389707331 -0.404332668 -0.415004309 -0.419383907 -0.421330573 -0.427042335
[85] -0.441454908 -0.446368674 -0.452449872 -0.486948875 -0.500508617 -0.511853836 -0.549510845 -0.558002193 -0.631622689 -0.684185803 -0.688099630 -0.702203726
[97] -0.769135920 -0.848870836 -0.857488696 -0.910050542
>
```

## PART 4

**Determine the (a) central nodes(s) in the graph, (b) longest path(s), (c) largest clique(s), (d) ego(s), and (e) power centrality:**

### a) Central Node

We can find the central node in two ways, either based on the sum of in and out degree or based on the node with the highest betweenness.

Identifying the most central node in a graph can provide insights into its structure and functioning.

```
most_central <- which.max(igraph::degree(g, mode = "all"))
```

```
most_central
```

```
between <- igraph::betweenness(g)
```

```
most_central <- which.max(between)
```

```
most_central
```

```
> # (a) central nodes
> # We can find the central node in two ways, either based on the sum of in and out degree or based on the node with the highest betweenness.
> most_central <- which.max(igraph::degree(g, mode = "all"))
> most_central
8886
156
```

### b) Longest Path(s):

To find the longest path between two nodes in a graph, components() function is used to identify the connected components in the graph. A connected component is a subgraph in which any two vertices are connected to each other by paths. Once the largest connected component is identified, a subgraph is created containing only the vertices within that component. This subgraph will focus on the main connected structure of the graph. After creating the subgraph, each vertex in the subgraph is assigned a degree attribute. The degree of a vertex is the number of edges incident to it.

This process helps to focus the analysis on the main connected structure of the graph and extract relevant information about the longest path between two nodes and the connectivity of the vertices within the largest connected component

```
sg = induced_subgraph(g, which(igraph::components(g) $membership == 1))
```

```
V(sg)$degree = igraph::degree(sg)
```

```
result = dfs(sg, root = 1, dist = TRUE)$dist
```

```
> sg = induced_subgraph(g, which(igraph::components(g)$membership == 1))
> v(sg)$degree = degrees(sg)
Error in degrees(sg) : could not find function "degrees"
> v(sg)$degree = igraph::degree(sg)
Error in v(sg)$degree = igraph::degree(sg) : could not find function "v"
> V(sg)$degree = igraph::degree(sg)
> result = dfs(g, root = 1, dist = TRUE)$dist
> sort(result, decreasing = TRUE)
```

61710	67561	36935	61709	61711	63401	63893	38748	69949	57193	61679	61680	61681	61682	41214	41212	41213	32077	75287	24951	55548	57192	59268	59269	59582	59583	60676
9955	9955	9544	9954	9544	9954	9954	9953	9953	9953	9953	9953	9953	9953	9953	9953	9953	9952	9952	9952	9952	9952	9952	9952	9952	9952	9952
60677	68358	68359	61180	61687	61688	67355	4166	9044	32087	49257	24360	30164	55547	32139	39283	57788	57789	28171	59581	61089	28673	62459	67773	30931	13882	25170
9952	9952	9952	9952	9952	9952	9952	9951	9951	9951	9951	9951	9951	9951	9951	9951	9951	9951	9951	9951	9951	9951	9951	9950	9950	9950	9950
46825	32078	32079	25244	15469	54098	18327	55830	55831	6962	20397	34901	61686	66399	66400	67158	67159	4168	75388	32085	25235	49256	14037	20036	55546	57804	57805
9950	9950	9950	9950	9950	9950	9950	9950	9950	9950	9950	9950	9950	9950	9950	9950	9950	9949	9949	9949	9949	9949	9949	9949	9949	9949	9949
57806	57808	57809	57810	57811	57812	58535	59411	60955	32084	61393	66333	66334	66335	15875	75727	32074	20439	49237	30721	50441	54651	24757	29103	30819	55076	55077
9949	9949	9949	9949	9949	9949	9949	9949	9949	9949	9949	9949	9949	9949	9949	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948
55078	55079	55080	55081	56359	56360	56361	56363	56364	56365	56366	56367	56368	56369	56370	56371	56372	56374	56375	21621	22526	61100	61101	61102	61103	61144	64898
9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948	9948
64900	43641	31985	25241	29933	46301	29996	16889	30827	48712	31983	14774	55490	31987	61134	65021	31113	66456	15382	43929	49221	45440	29995	32552	46925	46926	46927
9948	9947	9947	9947	9947	9947	9947	9947	9947	9947	9947	9947	9947	9947	9947	9947	9947	9947	9946	9946	9946	9946	9946	9946	9946	9946	9946
46928	52471	53470	39160	30833	55471	55864	55866	64331	64332	66688	42982	4339	44536	15369	15949	46168	46174	46177	33572	11046	4508	55728	957	57688	57689	31984
9946	9946	9946	9946	9946	9946	9946	9946	9946	9946	9946	9946	9946	9946	9946	9945	9945	9945	9945	9945	9945	9945	9945	9945	9945	9945	9945
60396	64349	64351	31474	67521	36942	42649	43080	44105	44537	3427	20103	27301	74604	52472	54195	55036	56793	57786	28296	28297	63699	64504	64881	64882	64885	67237
9945	9945	9945	9945	99																						

### c) Largest Clique

The largest clique in a graph is a fully connected subgraph where every node is directly connected to every other node within that subgraph.

largest\_cliques(agraph3)

```
> largest_cliques(agraph3)
[[1]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 49 45 13 52

[[2]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 49 45 83 40

[[3]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 70 46 82 18

[[4]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 15 94 89 33

[[5]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 15 83 20 2

[[6]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 18 86 73 72

[[7]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 19 65 50 36

[[8]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 20 68 53 1

[[9]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 20 68 53 82

[[10]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 20 2 82 53

[[11]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 20 2 82 83

[[12]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 22 61 92 40

[[13]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 23 6 52 13

[[14]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 23 6 52 43

[[15]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 25 94 27 48

[[16]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 25 94 43 52

[[17]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 25 94 89 48

[[18]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 25 94 89 52

[[19]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 25 93 43 11

[[20]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 29 33 95 75

[[21]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 33 100 72 75

[[22]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 33 100 72 86

[[23]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 33 52 6 41

[[24]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 33 52 94 89

[[25]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 37 93 76 43

[[26]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 37 72 100 75

[[27]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 40 92 83 61

[[28]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 51 66 91 79

[[29]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 51 66 91 94

[[30]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 52 13 56 6

[[31]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 61 13 75 72

[[32]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 66 94 91 67

[[33]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 66 79 91 67

[[34]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 69 96 99 7

[[35]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 69 96 99 95

[[36]]
+ 4/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 79 5 4 3

> |
```

## d) ego(s)

The `ego()` function calculates the ego network for each node in the graph `agraph3`. An ego network is a subgraph that includes a focal node (the ego) and all its neighboring nodes (alters). By default, the ego network includes the focal node and all nodes that are directly connected to it.

```
ego.graph = igraph::ego(agraph3)
```

```
ego.graph
```

```
> # (d) ego(s)
> ego.graph = igraph::ego(agraph3)
> ego.graph
[[1]]
+ 17/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 1 8 20 28 29 42 45 52 53 56 68 73 76 77 89 96 98

[[2]]
+ 13/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 2 15 20 25 26 31 53 58 79 82 83 86 92

[[3]]
+ 14/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 3 4 5 7 28 43 60 79 84 87 90 95 98 99

[[4]]
+ 16/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 4 3 5 6 14 15 38 39 40 46 50 54 79 94 98 100

[[5]]
+ 17/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 5 3 4 13 16 17 18 25 30 34 37 41 63 79 87 89 91

[[6]]
+ 18/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 6 4 11 13 15 22 23 33 41 43 52 56 78 82 83 91 98 100

[[7]]
+ 17/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 7 3 29 36 47 48 64 66 69 71 74 76 77 88 94 96 99

[[8]]
+ 16/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 8 1 12 16 25 36 53 54 62 66 69 76 77 86 98 100

[[9]]
+ 15/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 9 17 20 21 52 65 66 69 71 72 87 94 96 98 100

[[10]]
+ 14/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 10 20 25 37 51 57 62 63 64 73 74 77 78 88

[[11]]
+ 14/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 11 6 14 17 25 26 39 43 50 54 87 93 96 97

[[12]]
+ 17/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 12 8 14 21 24 29 31 34 43 45 46 48 56 66 69 85 97

[[13]]
+ 20/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 13 5 6 14 23 36 45 46 49 52 56 60 61 71 72 75 81 90 96 97

[[14]]
+ 12/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 14 4 11 12 13 21 23 46 58 87 92 93

[[15]]

[[15]]
+ 13/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 15 2 4 6 20 33 47 66 68 83 89 94 97

[[16]]
+ 20/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 16 5 8 22 23 25 31 36 46 47 49 55 65 71 74 78 82 92 96 98

[[17]]
+ 15/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 17 5 9 11 19 32 40 44 72 85 88 92 93 95 96

[[18]]
+ 18/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 18 5 32 39 46 48 52 59 70 72 73 79 80 82 85 86 87 89

[[19]]
+ 15/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 19 17 33 36 38 50 54 65 67 70 80 81 83 89 90

[[20]]
+ 21/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 20 1 2 9 10 15 21 24 26 31 34 40 42 43 53 62 68 82 83 96 100

[[21]]
+ 15/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 21 9 12 14 20 28 55 56 60 65 67 77 78 85 90

[[22]]
+ 18/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 22 6 16 28 40 42 44 60 61 64 70 71 72 74 81 82 92 94

[[23]]
+ 16/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 23 6 13 14 16 30 31 38 43 52 53 74 80 83 92 95

[[24]]
+ 9/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 24 12 20 28 30 40 75 77 97

[[25]]
+ 22/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 25 2 5 8 10 11 16 27 29 43 44 48 52 66 77 84 87 89 90 93 94 99

[[26]]
+ 14/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 26 2 11 20 40 44 45 47 61 62 66 90 91 96

[[27]]
+ 12/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 27 25 37 48 53 54 57 58 85 93 94 98

[[28]]
+ 12/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 28 1 3 21 22 24 34 37 62 83 91 99

[[29]]
+ 13/100 vertices, from 9b0e28b:
[1] 29 1 7 12 25 33 42 43 45 50 75 86 95
```

## e) Power Centrality

Power centrality is a measure of node centrality in a network that considers the number of neighbors a node has and their centrality.

Power centrality can be used to identify influential nodes in a network, detect central nodes in communication or information flow, or understand the spread of influence or information in a network.

```
powerCentrality <- power_centrality(agraph3)
```

PowerCentrality

```
> # (e) power centrality.
> powerCentrality <- power_centrality(agraph3)
> powerCentrality
[1] -0.57684484 -0.59069025 -1.56159640 -1.29812055 -0.73474656 -0.81664528 -1.18120597 -0.78120975 -1.12784301 -0.78865458 -0.46605185 -1.36412227 -1.08867109
[14] -0.25894084 -0.62139465 -0.75813569 -0.29716364 -0.92929537 -0.98153172 -1.06057179 -1.19362338 -1.02728231 -1.30916420 -0.34693034 -0.59489433 -1.69614835
[27] -0.74175520 -0.66459905 -1.01710675 -1.02694346 -1.38697000 -0.72513534 -0.37884966 -1.24702656 -0.92735744 -1.03724677 -1.75227442 -0.90837026 -1.19060761
[40] -0.74733761 -0.75931024 -0.61338471 -1.54506681 -1.32238624 -0.82588424 -0.88551660 -1.27491318 -1.49684557 -0.58748239 -1.42151642 -1.09564675 -1.37656193
[53] -0.54264746 -1.30213838 -0.02009872 -0.66801615 -0.18296442 -0.27256658 -0.77147689 -1.33247299 -1.62299978 -1.00393254 -1.05602064 -0.52770641 -1.54865735
[66] -0.84706505 -0.49652771 -1.05732980 -1.28833042 -1.01652323 -0.64423497 -1.15657853 -1.30392424 -0.98780619 -0.60038202 -0.70271070 -1.32689412 -1.01748085
[79] -1.03203243 -0.24770580 -0.81051753 -1.06925959 -1.13139707 -0.33478523 -0.85008892 -0.98585837 -0.18387902 -0.41037012 -1.03365411 -1.70405435 -0.42670551
[92] -0.91036714 -1.24875350 -1.10843329 -1.42930636 -0.88164132 -0.72178994 -1.11063648 -0.15605192 -0.71010077
>
```

## PART 5 Discussion

We have successfully completed a project focused on working with datasets and constructing graphs, particularly those of medium to large scale. Throughout this project, we honed our skills in utilizing R packages such as igraph and sna, allowing us to efficiently analyze and visualize graphs.

Our project involved various tasks aimed at improving graph clarity and interpretability. We employed techniques such as charting, visualization, and parameter adjustment to simplify and enhance graph representations. By doing so, we gained valuable insights into the underlying structure and interactions within the graphs.

Furthermore, we delved into essential graph metrics to better understand the problem space. Metrics like power centrality, longest paths, greatest cliques, egos, and alpha centrality provided us with crucial insights into the significance and connectivity of nodes within the graphs. Additionally, we explored the concept of random walks to identify communities within the graph, facilitating the discovery of patterns, structures, and connections within our data.

Having completed this project, we now possess a strong foundation in leveraging R for handling large datasets, constructing and visualizing graphs, and applying diverse functions and metrics to

extract insights relevant to our problem domain. We are confident in our ability to efficiently analyze complex networks and simplify graph representations to facilitate more effective analysis and decision-making processes.