ANALYZING SOCIAL MEDIA DATA IN PYTHON

Twitter Networks

Alex Hanna
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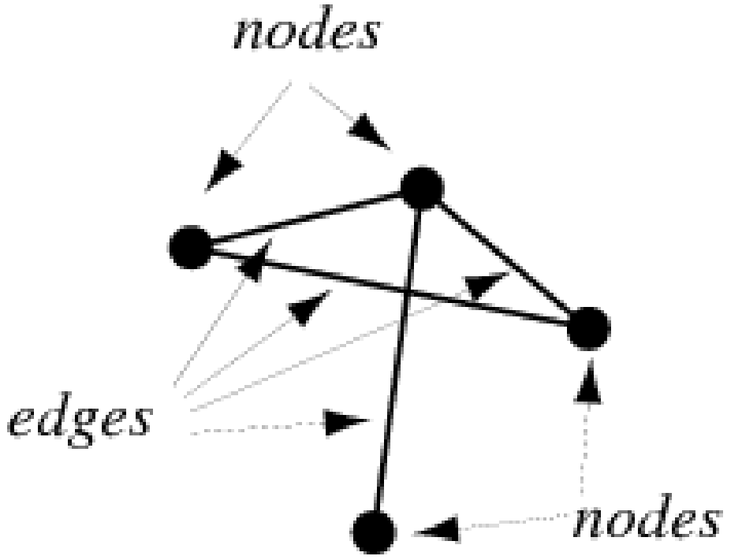
14
Source: AP

Network analysis: terms



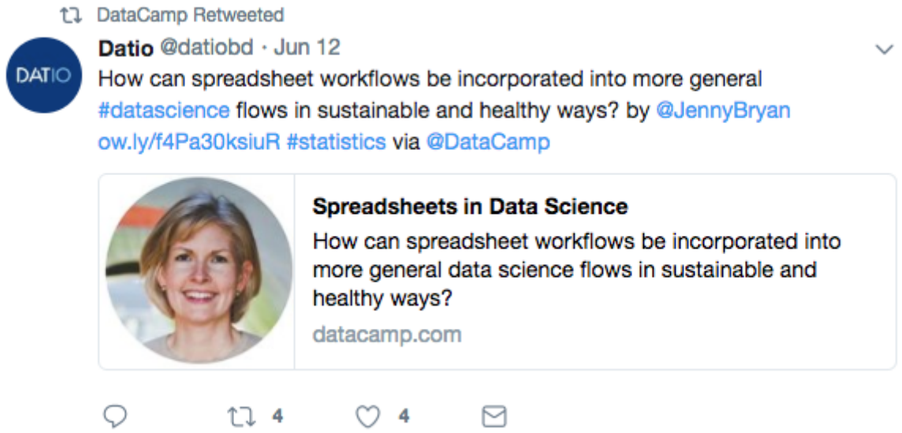
- Directed networks
  - Relationships are not mutual
- Source node
  - Where the arrow starts
- Target node
  - Where the arrow edges

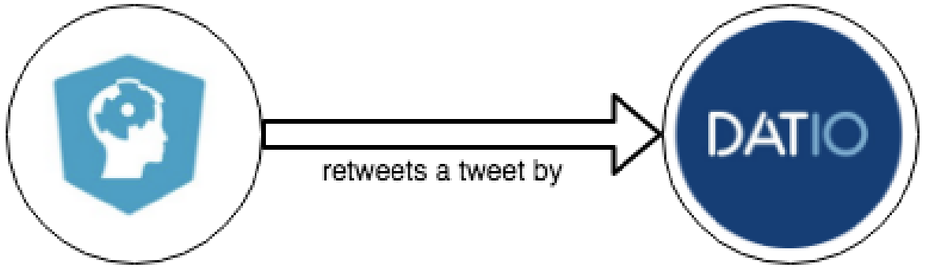
Source:
http://mathworld.wolfram.com/GraphEdge.html

Types of Twitter network ties

- Twitter networks
  - Retweets
  - Quotes
  - Replies

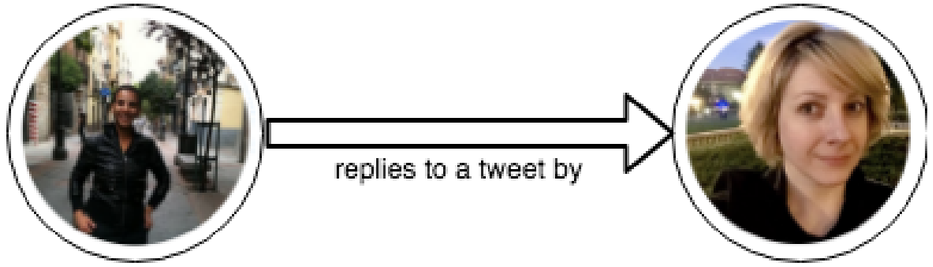
Retweet networks





Quote networks

Reply networks



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Let's practice!

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Importing and visualizing Twitter networks

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Edge Lists

```
         BethMohn          ChristianMohn
           ASilNY       LarrySchweikart
         mattg444           WhiteHouse
   hlthiskrieger             aravosis
        Herky86        SenJeffMerkley
PatrickParsons9            TwitterGov
  New_Narrative               CFR_org
         dddlor            roywoodjr
     scrivener50        michaelscherer
ChiefsHeadCoach          johnpavlovitz
```

Importing a retweet network

```
import networkx as nx

## ... flatten and convert JSON

G_rt = nx.from_pandas_edgelist(
                          tweets,
                          source = 'user-screen_name',
                          target = 'retweeted_status-user-screen_name',
                          create_using = nx.DiGraph())
```

Importing a quoted network

```
import networkx as nx

## ... flatten and convert JSON

G_quote = nx.from_pandas_edgelist(
                            tweets,
                            source = 'user-screen_name',
                            target = 'quoted_status-user-screen_name',
                            create_using = nx.DiGraph())
```

Importing a reply network

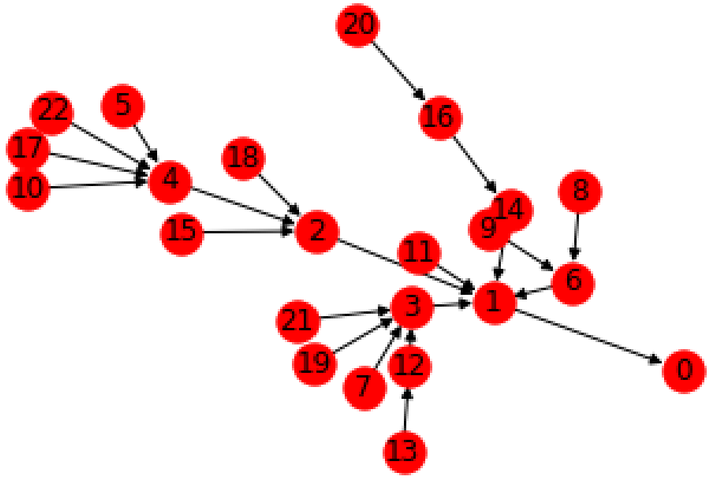
```
import networkx as nx

## ... flatten and convert JSON

G_reply = nx.from_pandas_edgelist(
                            tweets,
                            source = 'user-screen_name',
                            target = 'in_reply_to_screen_name'
                            create_using = nx.DiGraph())
```

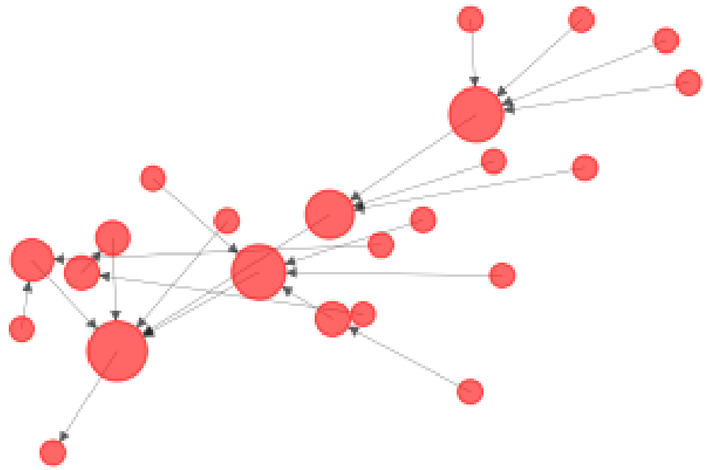
Visualization

```
nx.draw_networkx(T)
plt.axis('off')
```



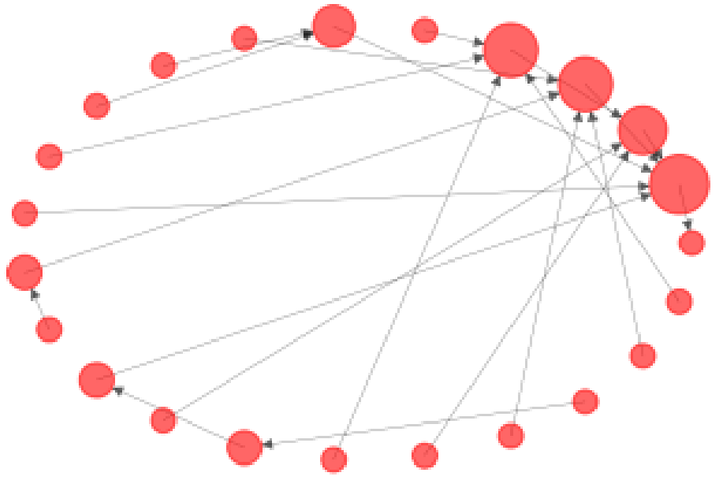
Visualization options

```
sizes =
    [x[1]*100 for x in T.degree()]
nx.draw_networkx(T,
                 node_size = sizes,
                 with_labels = False,
                 alpha = 0.6,
                 width = 0.3)
plt.axis('off')
```



Circular layout

```
circle_pos =
nx.circular_layout(T)
nx.draw_networkx(T,
                 pos = circle_pos,
                 node_size = sizes,
                 with_labels = False,
                 alpha = 0.6,
                 width = 0.3)
plt.axis('off')
```



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Node-level metrics

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Centrality: node importance

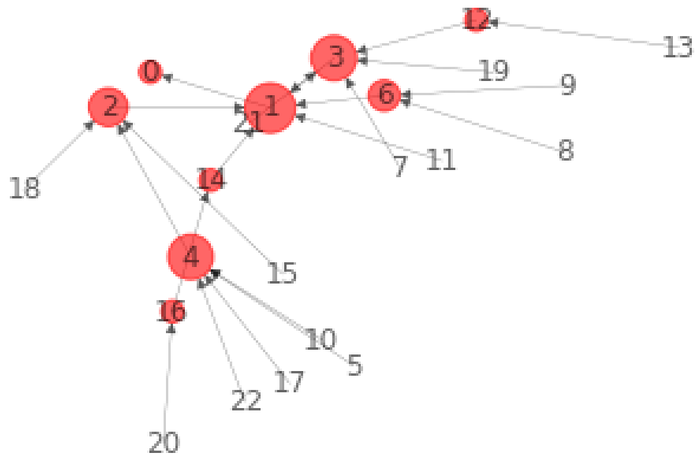
- Centrality
  - Measures of importance of a node in a network
  - Several different ideas of "importance"

Degree Centrality

Degree

```
nx.in_degree_centrality(T)
nx.out_degree_centrality(T)
```

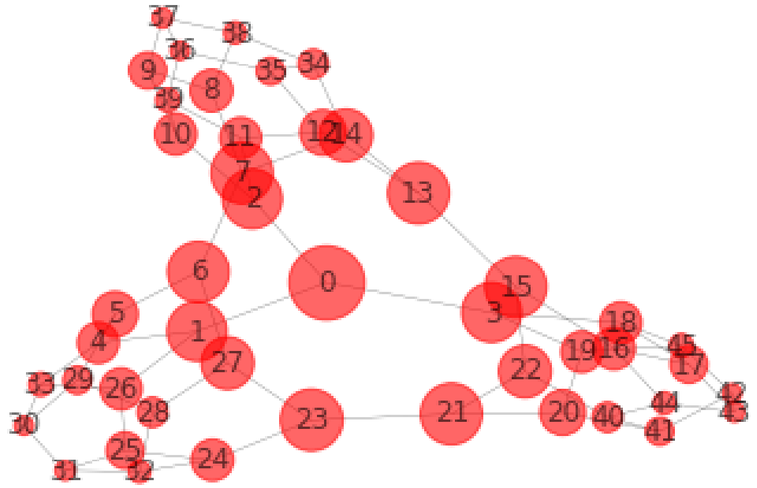
- Number of edges that are connected to node
- Two types of degrees in a directed network
  - In-degree - edge going **into** node
  - Out-degree - edge going **out of** a node



Betweenness Centrality

- How many shortest paths between two nodes pass through this node
- Importance as a network broker

```
nx.betweenness_centrality(T)
```



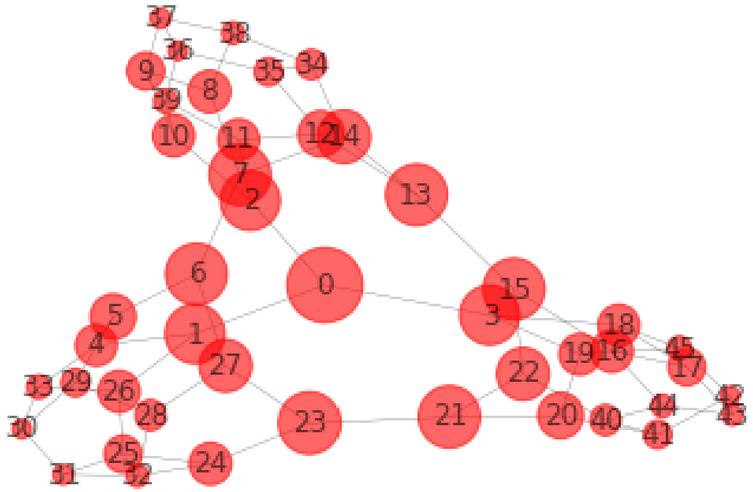
Printing highest centrality

```
bc = nx.betweenness_centrality(T)

betweenness = pd.DataFrame(
          list(bc.items()),
          columns = ['Name', 'Cent'])

print(betweenness.sort_values(
          'Cent',
          ascending = False).head())
```

```
    Name  Centrality
0      0    0.232540
23    23    0.158514
7      7    0.158514
15    15    0.158514
21    21    0.157588
```



Centrality in different networks

		Centrality		
		In-Degree	**Out-Degree**	**Betweenness**
Network Type	*Retweets*	Gets retweets	Shares retweets	Bridges different topic/ideology communities
	Replies	Gets most replies	Participates in many conversations	Bridges different topic/ideology discussions

The Ratio

```
degree_rt = pd.DataFrame(list(G_rt.in_degree()),
                         columns = ['screen_name', 'degree'])
degree_reply = pd.DataFrame(list(G_reply.in_degree()),
                            columns = ['screen_name', 'degree'])

ratio = degree_rt.merge(degree_reply,
                        on = 'screen_name',
                        suffixes = ('_rt', '_reply'))

ratio['ratio'] = ratio['degree_reply'] / ratio['degree_rt']
```

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