



ANALYZING SOCIAL MEDIA DATA IN PYTHON

# Twitter Networks

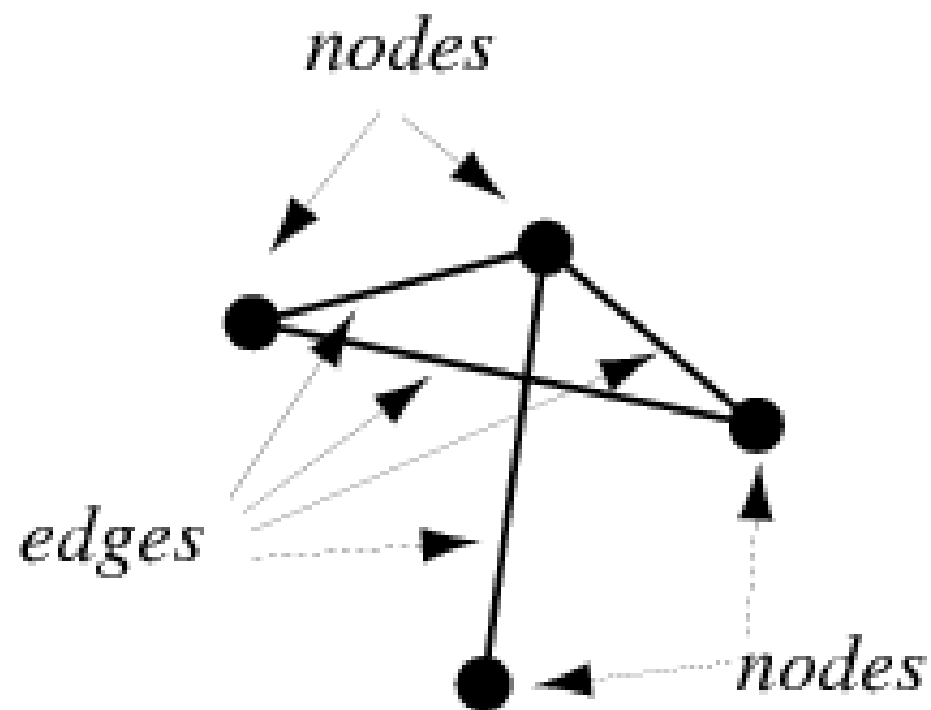
Alex Hanna

Computational Social Scientist



Source: AP

# Network analysis: terms



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

Source:

<http://mathworld.wolfram.com/GraphEdge.html>

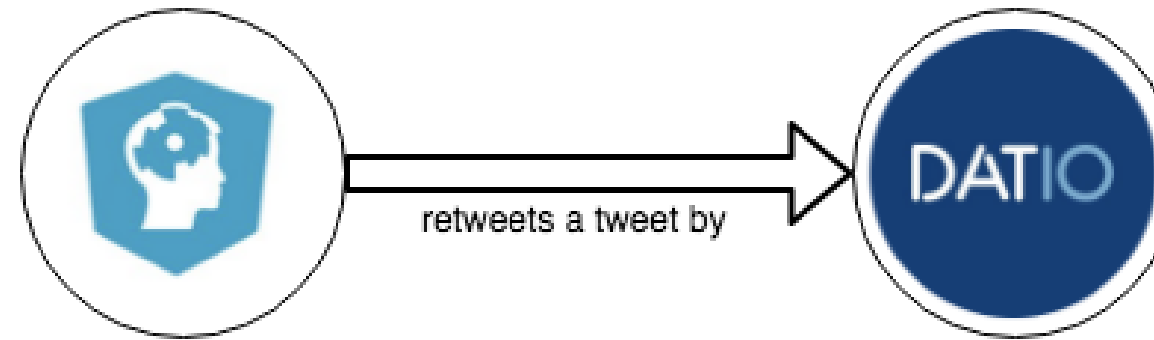
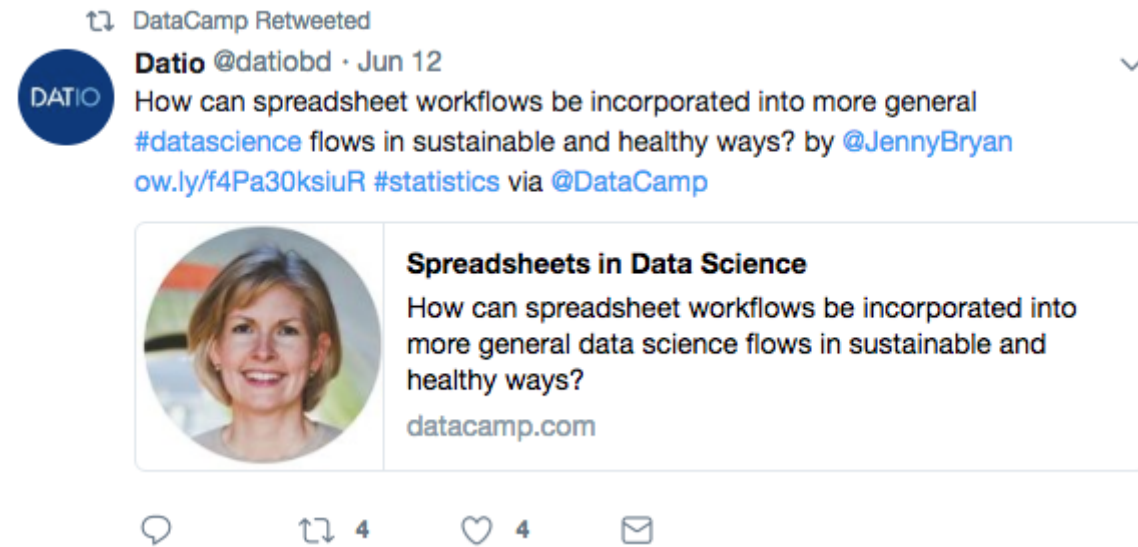


# Types of Twitter network ties

- Twitter networks
  - Retweets
  - Quotes
  - Replies



# Retweet networks



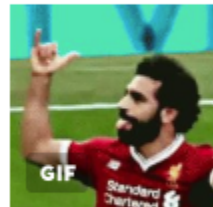


# Quote networks



🇪🇬 Alex Hanna, Futbol Data Witch 🇪🇬 @alexhanna · 2h

Yeeeeeeeeesssss



Today, Explained 🟦 @today\_explained  
.@MoSalah of #LFC makes his #WorldCup 🏆 debut in today's game between Egypt and Russia.  
[art19.com/shows/today-ex...](https://art19.com/shows/today-ex...)

💬 1 🔄 ❤️ 4 📺





# Reply networks

 **Mar Hicks**  @histoftech Following

Listened to this episode today and it restored my faith in the state of our field.

**Lady Science** @ladyxscience  
What are the ethics and methods for examining #LGBTQ histories of science? When can we call a person from the past trans or queer? Is it possible to "out" a historical figure?...

12:29 AM - 15 Jun 2018

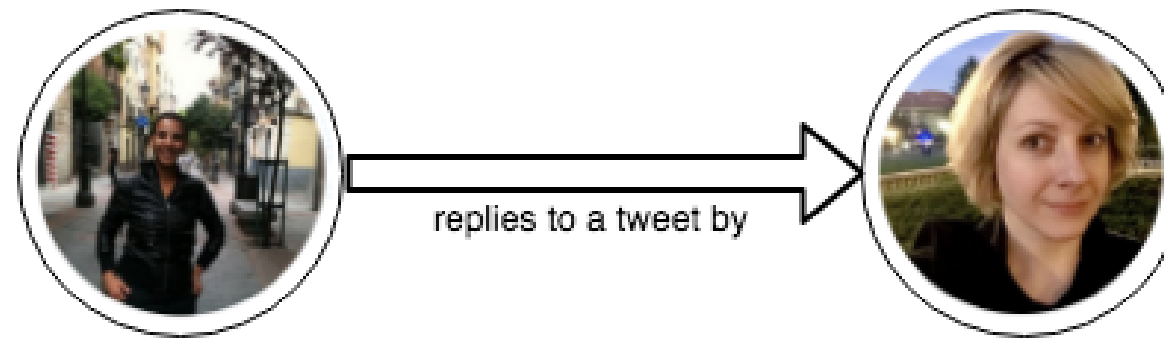
4 Retweets 11 Likes 

1  4  11 

 Tweet your reply

 **Timnit Gebru** @timnitGebru · Jun 15  
Replying to @histoftech  
Will listen. Thanks for sharing!

   1 





## ANALYZING SOCIAL MEDIA DATA IN PYTHON

**Let's practice!**





ANALYZING SOCIAL MEDIA DATA IN PYTHON

# Importing and visualizing Twitter networks

Alex Hanna

Computational Social Scientist



# Edge Lists

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

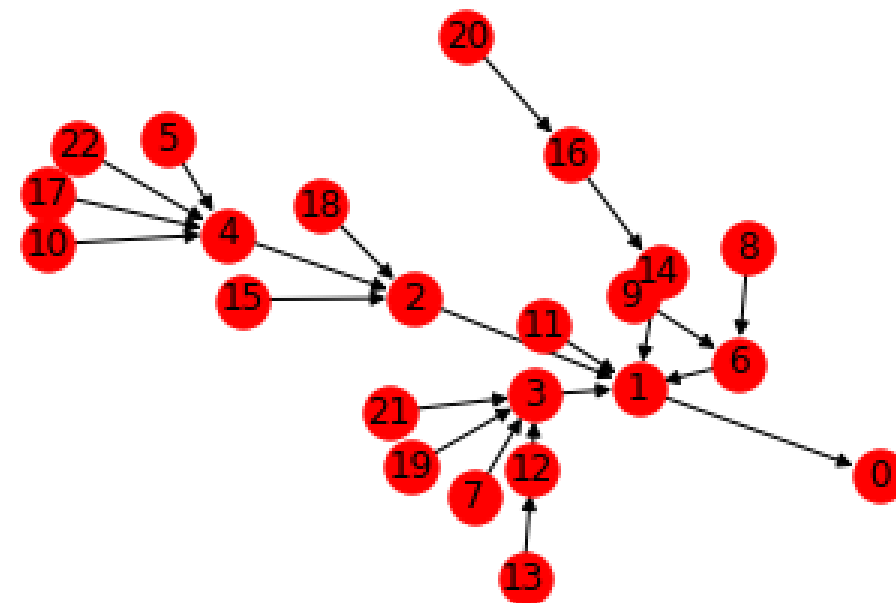
```
import networkx as nx

## ... 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())
```

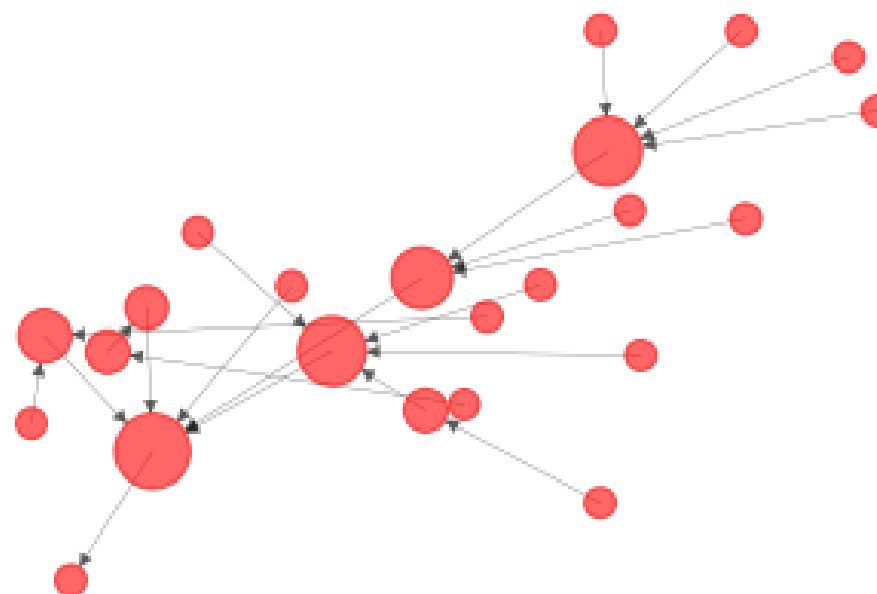
# Visualization

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



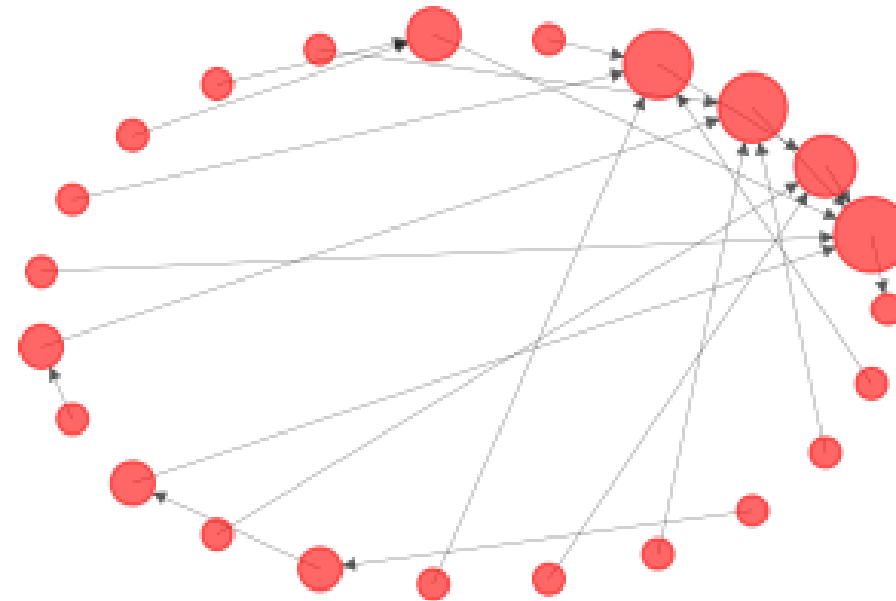
# Visualization options

```
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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**Let's practice!**



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# Node-level metrics

Alex Hanna

Computational Social Scientist



# Centrality: node importance

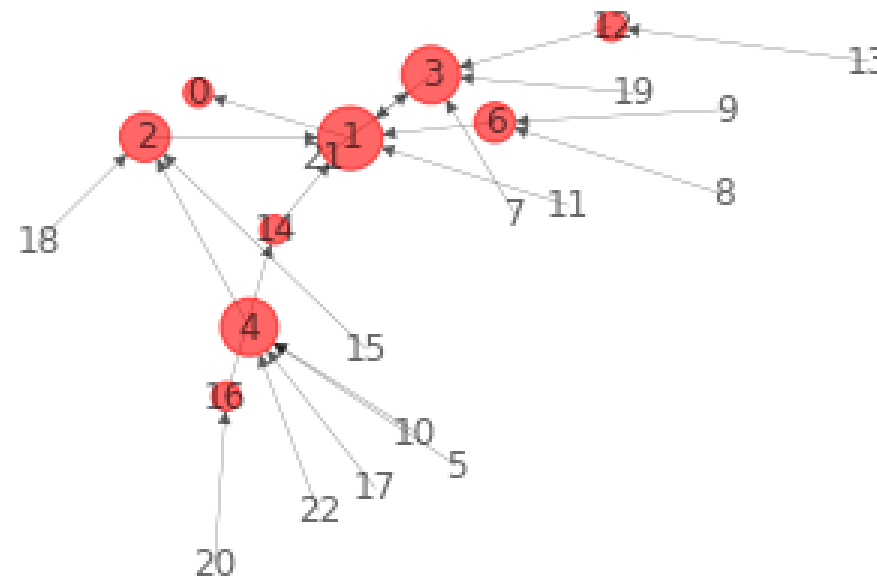
- Centrality
  - Measures of importance of a node in a network
  - Several different ideas of "importance"

# Degree Centrality

## Degree

- 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

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

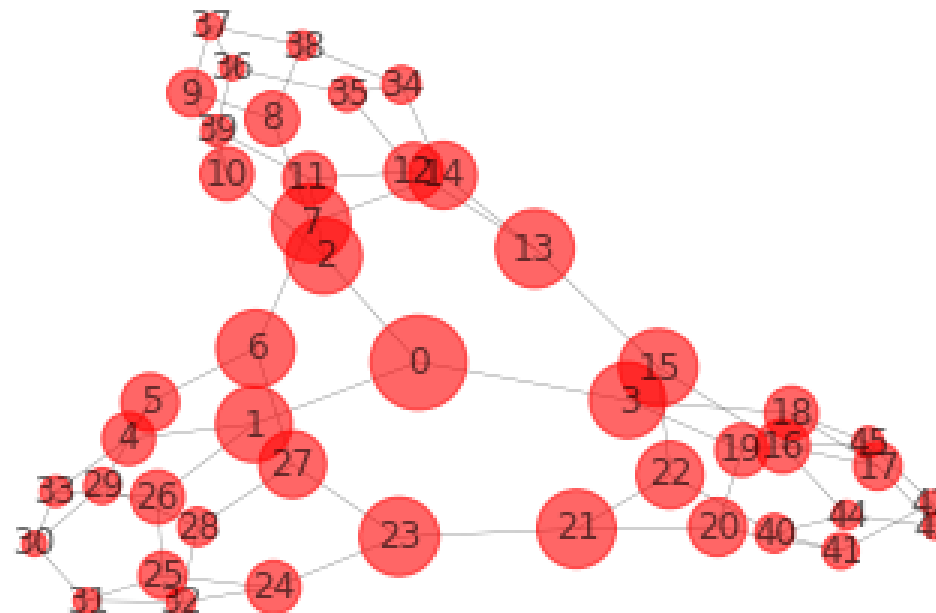




# Betweenness Centrality

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

```
nx.betweenness centrality(T)
```





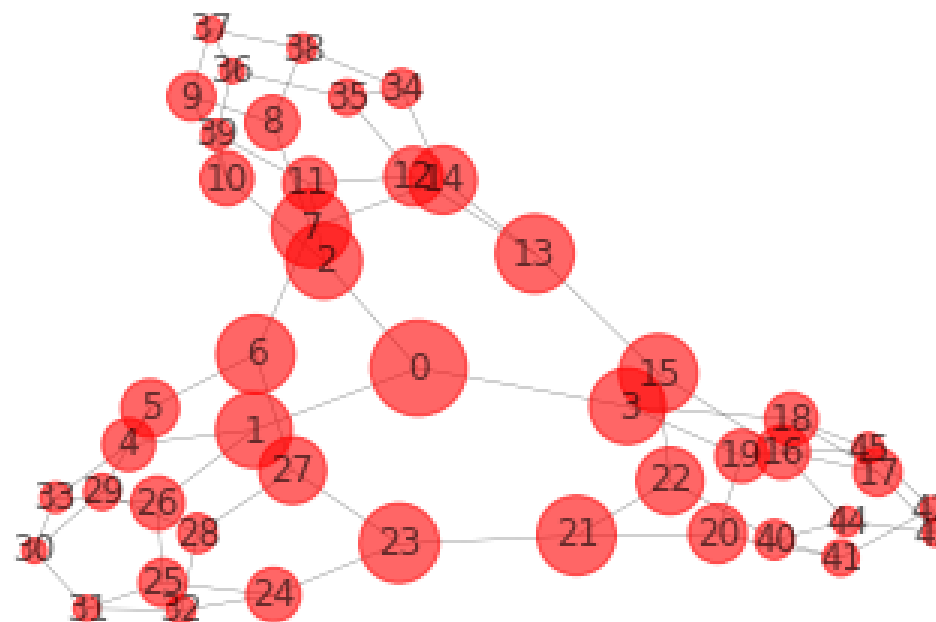
# Printing highest centrality

```
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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**Let's practice!**