Санкт-Петербургский национальный исследовательский университет ИТМО Факультет Инфокоммуникационных технологий

Лабораторная работа №1 по теме «Сбор данных и анализ групп пользователей социальной сети ВКонтакте» по дисциплине «Методы сетевого анализа»

Выполнили:

Козлов Всеволод Денисович, группа К33421

Ивенкова Елизавета Дмитриевна, группа К33422

Чаптыков Николай Васильевич, группа К33422

Преподаватель:

Змиевский Данил Александрович

Выполнение лабораторной работы 1

```
In [31]: import requests
import pickle
import time
```

Получаем пользователей

```
In [116...
          token = "..."
In [27]: def get_offset(group_id):
              count = requests.get(
                   "https://api.vk.com/method/groups.getMembers",
                       "access_token": token,
                       "v": 5.103,
                       "group_id": group_id,
                       "sort": "id desc",
                       "offset": 0,
                       "fields": "last_seen",
                   },
              ).json()["response"]["count"]
              return count // 1000
          def get_users(group_id):
              good_id_list = []
              offset = 0
              response = requests.get(
                   "https://api.vk.com/method/groups.getMembers",
                       "access_token": token,
                       "v": 5.103,
                       "group_id": group_id,
                       "sort": "id_desc",
                       "offset": offset,
                       "fields": "last_seen",
                   },
              ).json()["response"]
              offset += 1
              for item in response["items"]:
                  try:
                       if item["last_seen"]["time"] >= 1605571200:
                           good_id_list.append(item["id"])
                   except Exception as E:
                       continue
              return good_id_list
```

```
In [29]: group_list = ["itmo_negotiations", "t3abtpa"]
```

```
group_users_dict = {}
         for group in group list:
             print(group)
             try:
                 users = get_users(group)
                 group_users_dict[group] = users
                 time.sleep(1)
             except KeyError as E:
                 print(group, E)
                 continue
         with open("group_users_dict", "wb") as f:
             pickle.dump(group_users_dict, f)
        itmo_negotiations
        t3abtpa
In [34]: users_negotiation = group_users_dict["itmo_negotiations"]
         users_theater = group_users_dict["t3abtpa"]
         users_intersection = set(users_theater) & set(users_negotiation)
         print(f"Кол-во людей в группе театра миниатюр: {len(users_theater)}")
         print(f"Кол-во людей в группе переговоров : {len(users_negotiation)}")
         print(f"Кол-во пользователей в обоих группах: {len(users_intersection)}")
        Кол-во людей в группе театра миниатюр: 926
        Кол-во людей в группе переговоров : 883
        Кол-во пользователей в обоих группах: 119
```

Получаем посты

```
In [45]: def get_vk_group_posts(group_id, max_posts=2000):
             url = "https://api.vk.com/method/wall.get"
             params = {"owner_id": group_id, "access_token": token, "v": "5.131", "count": 1
             posts = []
             offset = 0
             # Fetch posts until we reach the maximum number of posts
             posts_in_group = None
             while len(posts) < max_posts:</pre>
                  params["offset"] = offset # Update offset for each batch
                  response = requests.get(url, params=params).json()
                 # Check for errors in response
                 if "error" in response:
                     print("Error fetching posts:", response["error"])
                     break
                  if posts_in_group is None:
                     posts_in_group = response["response"]["count"]
                  items = response["response"]["items"]
                  posts.extend(items)
```

```
offset += 100 # Increment offset
        if offset >= posts_in_group:
            break
    posts = posts[:max_posts]
    return posts, posts_in_group
group_posts_dict = {}
for group in group_list:
    print(group)
   try:
        posts = get_vk_group_posts(group)
        group_posts_dict[group] = posts
        time.sleep(1)
    except KeyError as E:
        print(group, E)
        continue
with open("group_posts_dict.pickle", "wb") as f:
    pickle.dump(group_posts_dict, f)
```

itmo_negotiations
t3abtpa

Обрабатываем тексты и строим облака слов

Предобработка

Получаем тексты из постов

```
In [54]: group_texts_dict = {}
for group, posts in group_posts_dict.items():
    # mym Moŭ KOCAK
    posts = posts[0]
    texts = [post["text"] for post in posts]
    group_texts_dict[group] = texts

with open("group_texts_dict.pickle", "wb") as f:
    pickle.dump(group_texts_dict, f)
```

Функция для токенизации и приведения к начальной форме

```
In [56]: from razdel import tokenize
  from nltk.corpus import stopwords
  import pymorphy2
  from collections import defaultdict

def pymorphy2_311_hotfix():
    from inspect import getfullargspec
```

```
from pymorphy2.units.base import BaseAnalyzerUnit
    def _get_param_names_311(klass):
        if klass.__init__ is object.__init__:
            return []
        args = getfullargspec(klass.__init__).args
        return sorted(args[1:])
    setattr(BaseAnalyzerUnit, "_get_param_names", _get_param_names_311)
pymorphy2_311_hotfix()
def tokenize and base(text):
    morph = pymorphy2.MorphAnalyzer()
    russian_stopwords = set(stopwords.words("russian"))
    additional_stopwords = {
        "и",
        "но",
        "я",
        "B",
       "но",
        "что",
        "мой",
        "свой",
        "весь",
        "всё",
        "на",
        "мы",
        "c",
       "a",
        "вест",
        "это",
        "сам",
    russian_stopwords.update(additional_stopwords)
    words = [i.text for i in tokenize(text)]
    processed_words = []
    for word in words:
        # Remove punctuation
        if not word.isalpha():
            continue
        # Remove stopwords
        if word in russian_stopwords:
            continue
        parsed_word = morph.parse(word)[0]
        normal_form = parsed_word.normal_form
        if normal_form in russian_stopwords:
            continue
        processed_words.append(normal_form)
    return processed_words
```

```
In [59]: from tqdm import tqdm
In [62]: texts = group_texts_dict["itmo_negotiations"]
         def count tokens(texts, description=""):
             count = defaultdict(lambda: 0)
             for text in tqdm(texts, desc=description):
                 tokens = tokenize_and_base(text)
                 for token in tokens:
                     count[token] += 1
             return count
         group_cnt_tokens_dict = {}
         for group, texts in group_texts_dict.items():
             count = count_tokens(texts, group)
             group_cnt_tokens_dict[group] = count
         for group, default_d in group_cnt_tokens_dict.items():
             group_cnt_tokens_dict[group] = dict(default_d)
        itmo_negotiations: 100%| 323/323 [00:58<00:00, 5.50it/s]
                             | 780/780 [02:16<00:00, 5.71it/s]
        t3abtpa: 100%
In [68]: with open("group_cnt_token_dict.pickle", "wb") as f:
             pickle.dump(group_cnt_tokens_dict, f)
```

Строим облака слов

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from wordcloud import WordCloud

def create_wordcloud(token_cnt, group_name):
    # Generate a word cloud image
    wordcloud = WordCloud(
        width=1920, height=1080, background_color="white"
    ).generate_from_frequencies(token_cnt)

# Display the word cloud image
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5), dpi=200)
    plt.imshow(wordcloud, interpolation="bilinear")
    plt.axis("off")
    plt.title(f"Word Cloud for {group_name}")
    plt.show()

# Save the word cloud image
    wordcloud.to_file(f"{group_name}_wordcloud.png")
```

In [91]: create_wordcloud(group_cnt_tokens_dict["itmo_negotiations"], "itmo_negotiations")

Word Cloud for itmo_negotiations



In [86]: create_wordcloud(group_cnt_tokens_dict["t3abtpa"], "Театр миниатюр")



```
intersections = defaultdict(lambda: 0)
fists = group_cnt_tokens_dict["itmo_negotiations"]
second = group_cnt_tokens_dict["t3abtpa"]

for token, cnt1 in fists.items():
    if token in second:
        cnt2 = second[token]
        cnt_min = min(cnt1, cnt2)
```

```
intersections[token] = cnt_min
create_wordcloud(intersections, "Intersection")
```



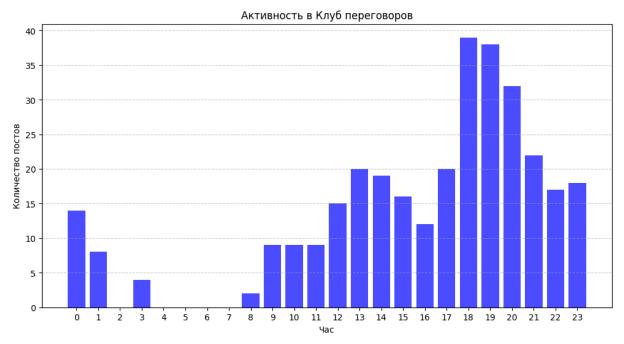
Анализируем время постов

```
In [108...
          from collections import Counter
          from datetime import datetime
          def get_count_hours(posts):
              dates = [post["date"] for post in posts]
              hours = [datetime.fromtimestamp(date).hour for date in dates]
              # Convert the list of hours into a DataFrame and count occurrences
              hour_counts = Counter(hours)
              return hour_counts
          def plot_hour_counts(hour_counts, group_name):
              hours = list(range(0, 24))
              counts = []
              for hour in hours:
                  counts.append(hour_counts[hour])
              plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
              plt.bar(hours, counts, color="blue", alpha=0.7)
              plt.xlabel("Yac")
              plt.ylabel("Количество постов")
              plt.title(f"Активность в {group_name}")
              plt.xticks(range(0, 24)) # Set x-ticks to show every hour
              plt.grid(axis="y", linestyle="--", alpha=0.6)
```

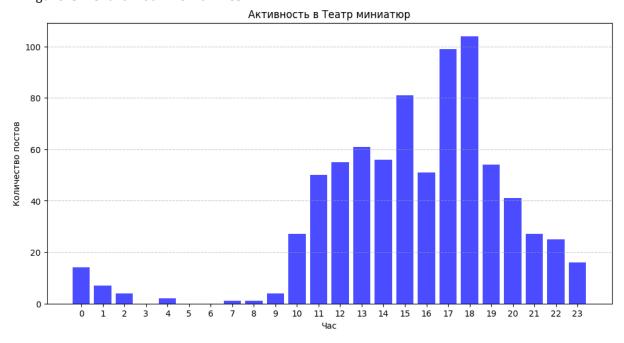
```
plt.show()
    plt.savefig(f"activity_{group_name}.png")

In []:

id_to_name = {"itmo_negotiations": "Клуб переговоров", "t3abtpa": "Театр миниатюр"}
for group, posts in group_posts_dict.items():
    name = id_to_name[group]
    posts = posts[0]
    counts = get_count_hours(posts)
    plot_hour_counts(counts, name)
```



<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>



<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

Получаем друзей пользователей

Получам друзей из VK

```
In [131...
          import networkx as nx
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          # Assuming users_negotiation and users_theater are lists of user IDs
          users_negotiation = set(users_negotiation)
          users_theater = set(users_theater)
          # Categories
          only negotiation = users negotiation - users theater
          only_theater = users_theater - users_negotiation
          both_groups = users_negotiation & users_theater
          # Define a function to fetch friends (you need to implement the fetching logic base
          def fetch_friends(user_id):
              url = "https://api.vk.com/method/friends.get"
              params = {
                  "owner_id": user_id,
                  "access token": token,
                  "v": "5.131",
              response = requests.get(url, params=params).json()
              if "error" in response:
                  print("Error fetching posts:", response["error"])
              return response["response"]["items"]
          # Gather all friends for each category
          friends_negotiation = {user: fetch_friends(user) for user in only_negotiation}
          friends_theater = {user: fetch_friends(user) for user in only_theater}
          friends both = {user: fetch_friends(user) for user in both_groups}
          def dump(filename, data):
              with open(filename, "wb") as file:
                  pickle.dump(data, file)
          dump("friends_graph_negotiation_only.pickle", friends_negotiation)
          dump("friends_graph_theater_only.pickle", friends_theater)
          dump("friends_graph_in_both.pickle", friends_both)
```

```
In [184... relevant_users = users_negotiation | users_theater

filtered_friends_negotiation = {
    k: [f for f in v if f in relevant_users] for k, v in friends_negotiation.items()
}
filtered_friends_theater = {
    k: [f for f in v if f in relevant_users] for k, v in friends_theater.items()
}
filtered_friends_both = {
    k: [f for f in v if f in relevant_users] for k, v in friends_both.items()
}
```

Строим графы взаимоотношения

Полезные функции

```
In [209...
          import numpy as np
In [219...
          def get_mean_std(g):
              degrees = np.array([degree for node, degree in G.degree()])
              # Calculate the mean and standard deviation
              mean_degree = np.mean(degrees)
              std_degree = np.std(degrees)
              return mean_degree, std_degree
          def remove_outliers_more(g, n_std):
              mean_degree, std_degree = get_mean_std(g)
              threshold = mean_degree + n_std * std_degree
              nodes_to_remove = [node for node, degree in G.degree() if degree > threshold]
              # Remove these nodes from the graph
              G.remove nodes from(nodes to remove)
              print(f"removed nodes with more than {threshold} connections")
          def remove_outliers_less(g, n_std):
              mean_degree, std_degree = get_mean_std(g)
              threshold = mean_degree + n_std * std_degree
              nodes_to_remove = [node for node, degree in G.degree() if degree < threshold]</pre>
              # Remove these nodes from the graph
              G.remove_nodes_from(nodes_to_remove)
              print(f"removed nodes with less than {threshold} connections")
In [250...
         def remove_nodes(G, n_connections, less=True):
              if less:
                   nodes_to_remove = [
                      node for node, degree in G.degree() if degree < n_connections</pre>
                   ]
```

```
print(f"removed nodes with degree < {n_connections}")
else:
   nodes_to_remove = [
        node for node, degree in G.degree() if degree >= n_connections
   ]
   print(f"removed nodes with degree >= {n_connections}")
G.remove_nodes_from(nodes_to_remove)
```

```
class GraphCreator:
In [350...
              G = None
              categories = ["Only Negotiation", "Only Theater", "Both"]
              nodes = [only_negotiation, only_theater, both_groups]
              edges = [
                  filtered_friends_negotiation,
                  filtered_friends_theater,
                  filtered_friends_both,
              1
              color_map = {"Only Negotiation": "red", "Only Theater": "green", "Both": "blue"
              def __init__(self, negotiation=False, theater=False, both=False):
                  self.in_graph = [negotiation, theater, both]
              def get_colors(self):
                  if self.G is None:
                      raise Exception("no graph created")
                   node_colors = []
                  for node in self.G.nodes(data=True):
                      try:
                           category = node[1]["category"]
                      except KeyError:
                          print(node)
                           break
                      color = self.color_map[category]
                      node_colors.append(color)
                   return node_colors
              def create_graph(self):
                  self.G = nx.Graph()
                  self._fill_full_graph()
                  self._remove_edges()
                  return self.G
              def _fill_full_graph(self):
                   for i in range(len(self.categories)):
                      category = self.categories[i]
                      nodes = self.nodes[i]
                      edges = self.edges[i]
                      self._add_nodes(nodes, category)
                      self._add_edges(edges)
                   return self.G
              def _remove_edges(self):
                  categories_to_delete = []
                  for i in range(len(self.categories)):
                      in_graph = self.in_graph[i]
```

```
category = self.categories[i]
        if not in_graph:
            categories_to_delete.append(category)
    nodes = list(self.G.nodes(data=True))
    for node in nodes:
        node_name = node[0]
        category = node[1]["category"]
        if category in categories_to_delete:
            self.G.remove_node(node_name)
def _add_nodes(self, nodes, category):
    for node in nodes:
        self.G.add_node(node, category=category)
def _add_edges(self, edges):
   for start, ends in edges.items():
        for end in ends:
            self.G.add_edge(start, end)
```

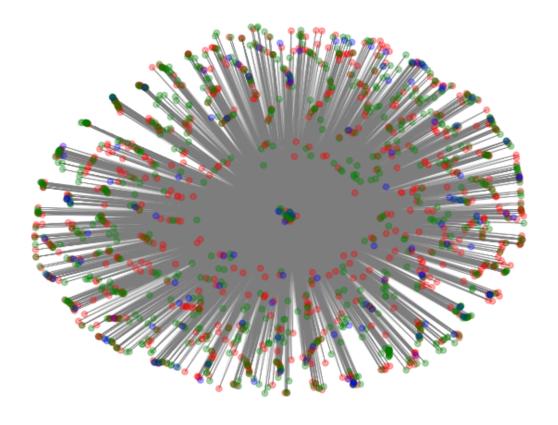
Исследуем граф из всех пользователей

Цветовая палитра:

- Только из переговоров Красный,
- Только из театра миниаютр зеленый
- Из обоих сообщества синий}

```
In [354...
          creator = GraphCreator(both=True, theater=True, negotiation=True)
          G = creator.create_graph()
          node_colors = creator.get_colors()
          print(f'Количество peбep: {len(G.edges())}')
          print(f'Количество вершин: {len(G.nodes())}')
          pos = nx.spring_layout(G) # Positions for all nodes
          nx.draw(
              G,
              pos,
              node_color=node_colors,
              with_labels=False,
              node_size=20,
              width=0.1,
              edge_color="gray",
              alpha=0.3,
          plt.show()
```

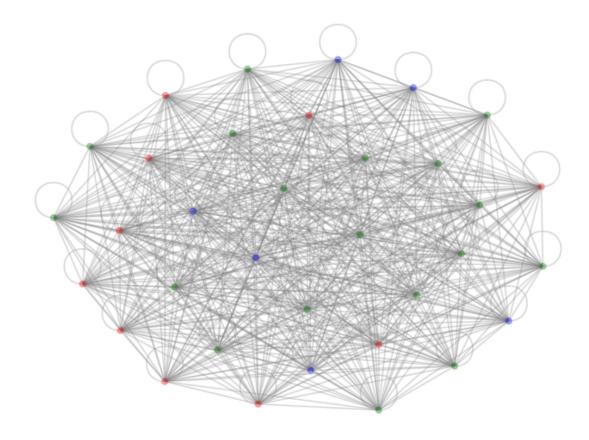
Количество ребер: 56899 Количество вершин: 1690



Уберем ноды с количетсвом связей < 40

```
creator = GraphCreator(both=True, theater=True, negotiation=True)
In [290...
          G = creator.create_graph()
          remove_nodes(G, 40, less=True)
          node_colors = creator.get_colors()
          pos = nx.spring_layout(G) # Positions for all nodes
          nx.draw(
              G,
              pos,
              node_color=node_colors,
              with_labels=False,
              node_size=20,
              width=1,
              edge_color="gray",
              alpha=0.3,
          plt.show()
```

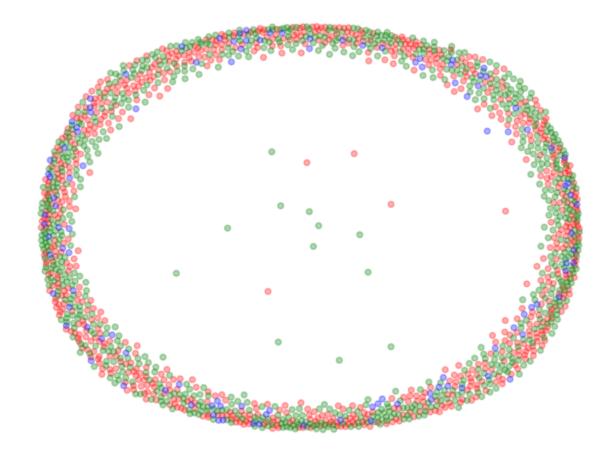
removed nodes with degree < 40



Уберем ноды с количеством связей >= 40

```
In [291...
          creator = GraphCreator(both=True, theater=True, negotiation=True)
          G = creator.create_graph()
          remove_nodes(G, 40, less=False)
          node_colors = creator.get_colors()
          pos = nx.spring_layout(G) # Positions for all nodes
          nx.draw(
              G,
              pos,
              node_color=node_colors,
              with_labels=False,
              node_size=20,
              width=1,
              edge_color="gray",
              alpha=0.3,
          plt.show()
```

removed nodes with degree >= 40



Видим общий тренд, что пользователи находятся в друзьях у основного костяка, но не знакомы между собой. Основной же костяк сильно знаком друг с другом, несмотря на то что это разные сообщества и их тематика не пересекается

Исследуем взаимоотношения среди пользователей принадлежащим к обоим множествам

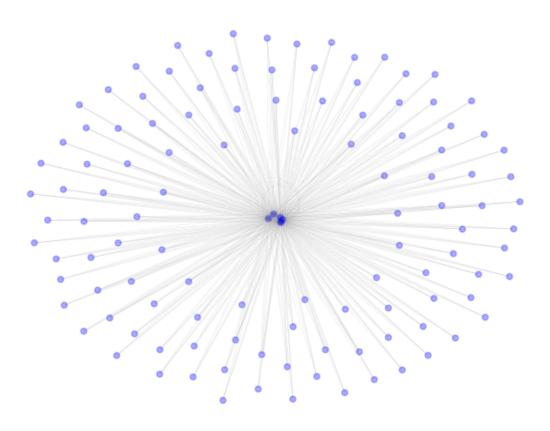
```
In [212...
creator = GraphCreator(both=True)

G = creator.create_graph()
node_colors = creator.get_colors()

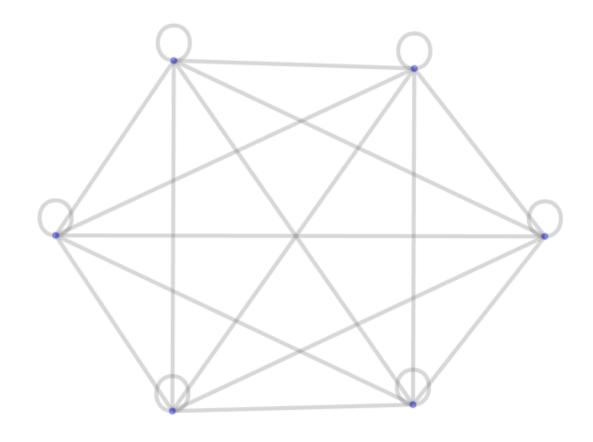
pos = nx.spring_layout(G) # Positions for all nodes

nx.draw(
    G,
    pos,
    node_color=node_colors,
    with_labels=False,
    node_size=20,
    width=0.1,
    edge_color="gray",
    alpha=0.3,
)
```

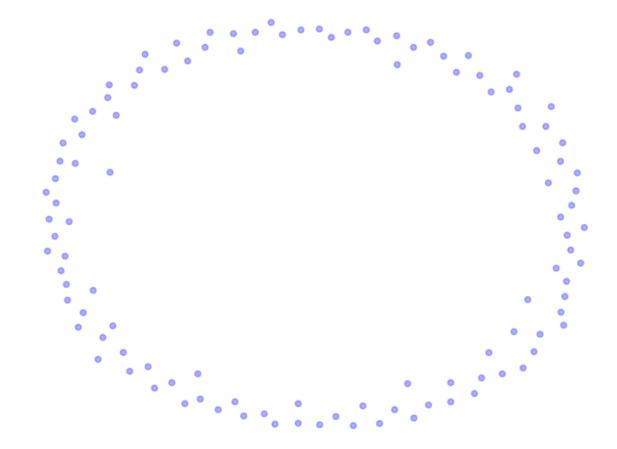
plt.show()



```
In [287...
          creator = GraphCreator(both=True)
          G = creator.create_graph()
          remove_nodes(G, 7, less=True)
          # remove_outliers_more(G, 1)
          node_colors = creator.get_colors()
          pos = nx.spring_layout(G) # Positions for all nodes
          nx.draw(
              G,
              pos,
              node_color=node_colors,
              with_labels=False,
              node_size=20,
              width=3,
              edge_color="gray",
              alpha=0.3,
          plt.show()
```



```
In [292...
          creator = GraphCreator(both=True)
          G = creator.create_graph()
          remove_nodes(G, 7, less=False)
          # remove_outliers_more(G, 1)
          node_colors = creator.get_colors()
          pos = nx.spring_layout(G) # Positions for all nodes
          nx.draw(
              G,
              pos,
              node_color=node_colors,
              with_labels=False,
              node_size=20,
              width=3,
              edge_color="gray",
              alpha=0.3,
          plt.show()
```



Остальные подмножества

Везде проявляется одинаковая структура

Вывод

В обоих сообщества проявляется структура, где есть группа самых активных, а остальные знакому только с ними

Кластеризация

Так как в графе из всех сообществ слишком много вершин, проанализируем граф состоящий только из участников обоих сообществ

Цвет графов:

- Цвет вершины = Цвет сообщества
- Цвет ребра:
 - Если обе вершины принадлежат к одному сообществу, то цвета сообщества
 - Если разного, то черный

Полезные функции

```
In [342...
          def reformat_G_and_get_colors(G, communities, cmap='hsv'):
              # Отбираем только ноды которые есть в сообществах
              all_nodes = []
              for community in communities:
                  all_nodes.extend(community)
              all_nodes = set(all_nodes)
              # Удаляем ноды, которых нет в сообществах
              nodes = list(G.nodes(data=True))
              for node in nodes:
                  name = node[0]
                  if name not in all_nodes:
                      G.remove_node(name)
              # Number of communities
              num_communities = len(communities)
              # Get colors from the 'hsv' colormap
              colormap = plt.get_cmap(cmap)
              colors = [colormap(i / num_communities) for i in range(num_communities)]
              # Create a color map for nodes
              node_colors = []
              node_community = {}
              for node in G.nodes():
                  for i, community in enumerate(communities):
                      if node in community:
                          node_colors.append(colors[i])
                          node_community[node] = i
                          break
              edge_colors = []
              for edge in G.edges():
                  if node_community[edge[0]] == node_community[edge[1]]: # Both nodes are in
                      edge_colors.append(colors[node_community[edge[0]]])
                      edge_colors.append('black') # Nodes are in different communities
              return node_colors, edge_colors
```

Визуализируем сообщества

```
In [344...

creator = GraphCreator(both=True)

G = creator.create_graph()

communities = list(nx.community.louvain_communities(G))

num_communities = len(communities)

print(f'Количество кластеров: {num_communities}')

node_colors, edge_colors = reformat_G_and_get_colors(G, communities)

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))

pos = nx.spring_layout(G)

nx.draw_networkx_nodes(G, pos, node_color=node_colors, node_size=20, alpha=0.8)

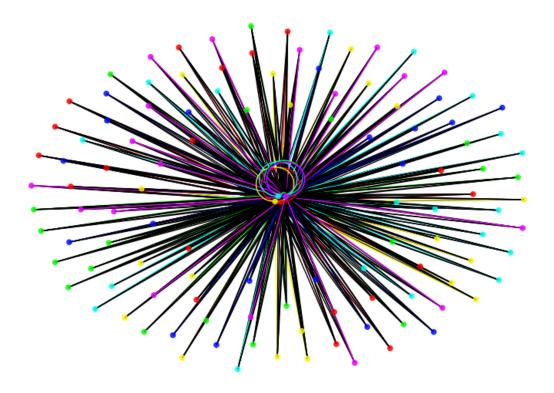
nx.draw_networkx_edges(G, pos, edge_color=edge_colors, width=1)

plt.title('График со всеми сообществами')

plt.axis('off');
```

Количество кластеров: 6

График со всеми сообществами



Выберем только 2 сообщества и посмотрим на визуализацию

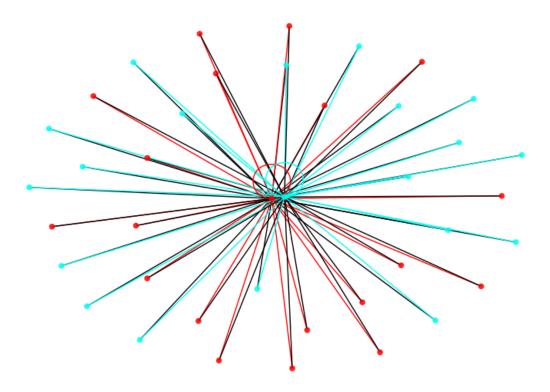
```
In [346...
    creator = GraphCreator(both=True)
    G = creator.create_graph()
    communities = list(nx.community.louvain_communities(G))[:2]
    num_communities = len(communities)
    print(f'Количество кластеров: {num_communities}')
```

```
node_colors, edge_colors = reformat_G_and_get_colors(G, communities)

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))
pos = nx.spring_layout(G)
nx.draw_networkx_nodes(G, pos, node_color=node_colors, node_size=20, alpha=0.8)
nx.draw_networkx_edges(G, pos, edge_color=edge_colors, width=1)
plt.title('График со 2-мя сообществами')
plt.axis('off');
```

Количество кластеров: 2

График со 2-мя сообществами



Видим, что из 2-х случайных сообществ все переферийные вершины связаны сразу с 2-мя центральными. Это говорит о том, что в принципе разделение на сообщества плохо работает на данном графе, потому что все вершины можно разделить на центральные и переферийные. Центральные связаны между собой. Переферийные связаны с центральными

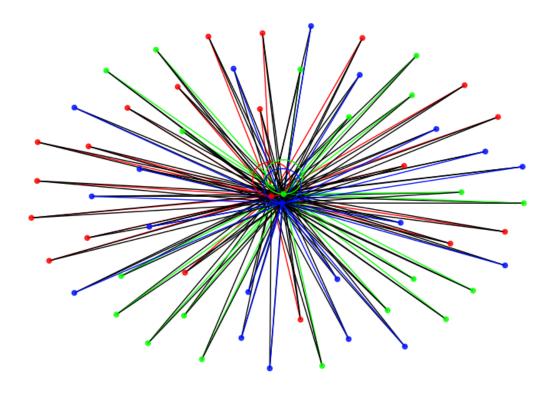
Посмотрим на 3 сообщества

```
node_colors, edge_colors = reformat_G_and_get_colors(G, communities)

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))
pos = nx.spring_layout(G)
nx.draw_networkx_nodes(G, pos, node_color=node_colors, node_size=20, alpha=0.8)
nx.draw_networkx_edges(G, pos, edge_color=edge_colors, width=1)
plt.title('График с 3-мя сообществами')
plt.axis('off');
```

Количество кластеров: 3

График с 3-мя сообществами



Опять видим похожую картину

Вывод

Что означают сообщества?

Каждая центральная точка относится к разному сообществу. Переферийные точки относятся к сообществу на основании того, с какими центральным точками они связаны. На основании этих данных можно понять, кем были приглашены какие пользователи.