

데이터사이언스세미나I 7주차 과제

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1. Knoke의 2개 네트워크 각각에 R sna의 geodist 함수 대신 neighborhood 함수를 사용하여 나가는 방향의 r-근처와 들어오는 방향의 r-근처를 구하여라.

```
> library(sna)
> knoke.money <- as.matrix(read.table("c:\\Users\\pinkk\\OneDrive\\바탕 화면\\jung
min_data\\22-1\\데이터사이언스세미나I\\데이터\\data7.1.txt",header=T))
> knoke.infor <- as.matrix(read.table("c:\\Users\\pinkk\\OneDrive\\바탕 화면\\jung
min_data\\22-1\\데이터사이언스세미나I\\데이터\\data7.txt",header=T))
> #knoke.money의 r-neighbors
> rownames(knoke.money) <- colnames(knoke.money)
> knoke.money
      COUN COMM EDUC INDU MAYR WRO NEWS UWAY WELF WEST
COUN  0  0  1  0  1  0  0  1  1  1
COMM  0  0  1  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
EDUC  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  1  0  0
INDU  0  1  1  0  0  0  1  1  1  0
MAYR  0  1  1  0  0  0  0  1  1  0
WRO   0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
NEWS  0  1  0  0  0  0  0  1  0  0
UWAY  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  1  1
WELF  0  0  1  0  0  0  0  1  0  0
WEST  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
> #knoke.money의 r-neighbors(neighborhood함수 사용)
> money.in1 <- apply(neighborhood(knoke.money,1,neighborhood.type="in"),1,sum)
> money.in2 <- apply(neighborhood(knoke.money,2,neighborhood.type="in"),1,sum)
> money.in3 <- apply(neighborhood(knoke.money,3,neighborhood.type="in"),1,sum)
> money.out1 <- apply(neighborhood(knoke.money,1,neighborhood.type="out"),1,sum)
> money.out2 <- apply(neighborhood(knoke.money,2,neighborhood.type="out"),1,sum)
> money.out3 <- apply(neighborhood(knoke.money,3,neighborhood.type="out"),1,sum)
> money.neighbor.in <- cbind(money.in1,money.in2,money.in3)
> rownames(money.neighbor.in) <- colnames(knoke.money)
> money.neighbor.in
      money.in1 money.in2 money.in3
COUN      0      0      0
COMM      3      1      0
EDUC      5      2      0
INDU      0      0      0
MAYR      1      0      0
WRO       0      0      0
NEWS      1      0      0
UWAY      6      1      0
WELF      4      2      1
WEST      2      5      1
> money.neighbor.out <- cbind(money.out1,money.out2,money.out3)
> rownames(money.neighbor.out) <- colnames(knoke.money)
> money.neighbor.out
      money.out1 money.out2 money.out3
COUN      5      1      0
COMM      1      1      2
EDUC      1      2      0
INDU      5      1      0
MAYR      4      1      0
WRO       0      0      0
NEWS      2      3      0
UWAY      2      1      0
WELF      2      1      0
WEST      0      0      0
> #knoke.money의 r-neighbors(geodist함수 사용)
> D <- geodist(knoke.money)$gdist
> degree(knoke.money,cmode="indegree")
[1] 0 3 5 0 1 0 1 6 4 2
> (in.1 <- apply(D <=1,2,sum)-1)
[1] 0 3 5 0 1 0 1 6 4 2
> (in.2 <- apply(D <=2,2,sum)-1)
[1] 0 4 7 0 1 0 1 7 6 7
> (in.3 <- apply(D <=3,2,sum)-1)
[1] 0 4 7 0 1 0 1 7 7 8
> neighbor.in <- cbind(in.1,in.2,in.3)
> rownames(neighbor.in) <- colnames(knoke.money)
> neighbor.in
```

```
      in.1 in.2 in.3
COUN  0  0  0
COMM  3  4  4
EDUC  5  7  7
INDU  0  0  0
MAYR  1  1  1
WRO   0  0  0
NEWS  1  1  1
UWAY  6  7  7
WELF  4  6  7
WEST  2  7  8
> degree(knoke.money,cmode="outdegree")
[1] 5 1 1 5 4 0 2 2 2 0
> (out.1 <- apply(D <=1,1,sum)-1)
[1] 5 1 1 5 4 0 2 2 2 0
> (out.2 <- apply(D <=2,1,sum)-1)
[1] 6 2 3 6 5 0 5 3 3 0
> (out.3 <- apply(D <=3,1,sum)-1)
[1] 6 4 3 6 5 0 5 3 3 0
> neighbor.out <- cbind(out.1,out.2,out.3)
> rownames(neighbor.out) <- colnames(knoke.money)
> neighbor.out
      out.1 out.2 out.3
COUN      5      6      6
COMM      1      2      4
EDUC      1      3      3
INDU      5      6      6
MAYR      4      5      5
WRO       0      0      0
NEWS      2      5      5
UWAY      2      3      3
WELF      2      3      3
WEST      0      0      0
>
> #knoke.infor의 r-neighbors(neighborhood함수 사용)
> rownames(knoke.infor) <- colnames(knoke.infor)
> knoke.infor
```

```

      COUN COMM EDUC INDU MAYR WRO NEWS UWAY WELF WEST
COUN  0  1  0  0  1  0  1  0  1  0
COMM  1  0  1  1  1  0  1  1  1  0
EDUC  0  1  0  1  1  1  1  0  0  1
INDU  1  1  0  0  1  0  1  0  0  0
MAYR  1  1  1  1  0  0  1  1  1  1
WRO   0  0  1  0  0  0  1  0  1  0
NEWS  0  1  0  1  1  0  0  0  0  0
UWAY  1  1  0  1  1  0  1  0  1  0
WELF  0  1  0  0  1  0  1  0  0  0
WEST  1  1  1  0  1  0  1  0  0  0
> infor.in1 <- apply(neighborhood(knoke.infor,1,neighborhood.type="in"),1,sum)
> infor.in2 <- apply(neighborhood(knoke.infor,2,neighborhood.type="in"),1,sum)
> infor.in3 <- apply(neighborhood(knoke.infor,3,neighborhood.type="in"),1,sum)
> infor.out1 <- apply(neighborhood(knoke.infor,1,neighborhood.type="out"),1,sum)
> infor.out2 <- apply(neighborhood(knoke.infor,2,neighborhood.type="out"),1,sum)
> infor.out3 <- apply(neighborhood(knoke.infor,3,neighborhood.type="out"),1,sum)
> infor.neighbor.in <- cbind(infor.in1,infor.in2,infor.in3)
> rownames(infor.neighbor.in) <- colnames(knoke.infor)
> infor.neighbor.in
      infor.in1 infor.in2 infor.in3
COUN          5          3          1
COMM          8          1          0
EDUC          4          5          0
INDU          5          4          0
MAYR          8          1          0
WRO           1          3          5
NEWS          9          0          0
UWAY          2          6          1
WELF          5          4          0
WEST          2          7          0
> infor.neighbor.out <- cbind(infor.out1,infor.out2,infor.out3)
> rownames(infor.neighbor.out) <- colnames(knoke.infor)
> infor.neighbor.out
      infor.out1 infor.out2 infor.out3
COUN          4          4          1
COMM          7          2          0
EDUC          6          3          0
INDU          4          4          1
MAYR          8          1          0
WRO           3          4          2
NEWS          3          5          1
UWAY          6          2          1
WELF          3          5          1
WEST          5          4          0
> #knoke.infor의 r-neighbors(geodist함수 사용)
> D <- geodist(knoke.infor)$gdlist
> degree(knoke.infor,cmode="indegree")
[1] 5 8 4 5 8 1 9 2 5 2
> (in.1.1 <- apply(D <=1,2,sum)-1)
[1] 5 8 4 5 8 1 9 2 5 2
> (in.2.1 <- apply(D <=2,2,sum)-1)
[1] 8 9 9 9 9 4 9 8 9 9
> (in.3.1 <- apply(D <=3,2,sum)-1)
[1] 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
> neighbor.in.1 <- cbind(in.1.1,in.2.1,in.3.1)
> rownames(neighbor.in.1) <- colnames(knoke.infor)
> neighbor.in.1
      in.1.1 in.2.1 in.3.1
COUN          5          8          9
COMM          8          9          9
EDUC          4          9          9
INDU          5          9          9
MAYR          8          9          9
WRO           1          4          9
NEWS          9          9          9
UWAY          2          8          9
WELF          5          9          9
WEST          2          9          9
> degree(knoke.infor,cmode="outdegree")
[1] 4 7 6 4 8 3 3 6 3 5
> (out.1.1 <- apply(D <=1,1,sum)-1)
[1] 4 7 6 4 8 3 3 6 3 5
> (out.2.1 <- apply(D <=2,1,sum)-1)
[1] 8 9 9 8 8 9 7 8 8 8 9
> (out.3.1 <- apply(D <=3,1,sum)-1)
[1] 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
> neighbor.out.1 <- cbind(out.1.1,out.2.1,out.3.1)
> rownames(neighbor.out.1) <- colnames(knoke.infor)
> neighbor.out.1
      out.1.1 out.2.1 out.3.1
COUN          4          8          9
COMM          7          9          9
EDUC          6          9          9
INDU          4          8          9
MAYR          8          9          9
WRO           3          7          9
NEWS          3          8          9
UWAY          6          8          9
WELF          3          8          9
WEST          5          9          9

```

각각 knoke.moeny와 knoke.infor 데이터의 r-근처를 분석하기 위해 neighborhood 함수와 geodist 함수를 사용하였다. 각 함수별 출력된 결과는 동일하다.

2. Knoke의 2개 네트워크 각각에서 노드 가치 node.value를 입선 수(indegree)로 정의하기로 한다. 노드별로 入線으로 연결된 노드들의 가치 합을 구하고 그것과 노드 가치 node.value 간 상관관을 구하여라.

```
> library(sna)
> knoke.money <- as.matrix(read.table("C:\\Users\\pinkk\\OneDrive\\바탕 화면\\jung
min data\\22-1\\데이터사이언스세미나1\\데이터\\data7.1.txt",header=T))
> rownames(knoke.money) <- colnames(knoke.money)
> knoke.money
      COUN COMM EDUC INDU MAYR WRO NEWS UWAY WELF WEST
COUN    0    0    1    0    1    0    0    1    1    1
COMM    0    0    1    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
EDUC    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    1    0
INDU    0    1    1    0    0    0    0    1    1    0
MAYR    0    1    1    0    0    0    0    0    1    0
WRO     0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
NEWS    0    1    0    0    0    0    0    0    1    0
UWAY    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    1    1
WELF    0    0    1    0    0    0    0    0    1    0
WEST    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
> knoke.infor <- as.matrix(read.table("C:\\Users\\pinkk\\OneDrive\\바탕 화면\\jung
min data\\22-1\\데이터사이언스세미나1\\데이터\\data7.1.txt",header=T))
> rownames(knoke.infor) <- colnames(knoke.infor)
> knoke.infor
      COUN COMM EDUC INDU MAYR WRO NEWS UWAY WELF WEST
COUN    0    1    0    0    1    0    1    0    1    0
COMM    1    0    1    1    1    0    1    1    1    0
EDUC    0    1    0    1    1    1    1    0    0    1
INDU    1    1    0    0    1    0    1    0    0    0
MAYR    1    1    1    1    0    0    1    1    1    1
WRO     0    0    1    0    0    0    1    0    1    0
NEWS    0    1    0    1    1    0    0    0    0    0
UWAY    1    1    0    1    1    0    1    0    1    0
WELF    0    1    0    0    1    0    1    0    0    0
WEST    1    1    1    0    1    0    1    0    0    0
>
> #노드가치를 indegree로 정의
> node.value.money <- degree(knoke.money,cmode="indegree")
> node.value.infor <- degree(knoke.infor,cmode="indegree")
> node.value.money
[1] 0 3 5 0 1 0 1 6 4 2
> node.value.infor
[1] 5 8 4 5 8 1 9 2 5 2

> #노드별로 입선으로 연결된 노드들의 가치 합
> value.sum.money <- round(gapply(knoke.money,2,node.value.money,sum))
> value.sum.infor <- round(gapply(knoke.infor,2,node.value.infor,sum))
> value.sum.money
      COUN COMM EDUC INDU MAYR WRO NEWS UWAY WELF WEST
0      2      8      0      0      0      0    11      7      6
> value.sum.infor
      COUN COMM EDUC INDU MAYR WRO NEWS UWAY WELF WEST
25     40     19     31     40      4     40     16     24     12
>
> #노드별로 입선으로 연결된 노드들의 가치 합과 node.value 간 상관관
> node.value.money.mat <- as.matrix(node.value.money)
> value.sum.money.mat <- as.matrix(value.sum.money)
> node.value.money.mat
[,1]
[1,] 0
[2,] 3
[3,] 5
[4,] 0
[5,] 1
[6,] 0
[7,] 1
[8,] 6
[9,] 4
[10,] 2
> value.sum.money.mat
[,1]
COUN    0
COMM    2
EDUC    8
INDU    0
MAYR    0
WRO     0
NEWS    0
UWAY   11
WELF    7
WEST    6
> round(gcor(node.value.money.mat,value.sum.money.mat),3)
[1] 0.954
> node.value.infor.mat <- as.matrix(node.value.infor)
> value.sum.infor.mat <- as.matrix(value.sum.infor)
> node.value.infor.mat
[,1]
[1,] 5
[2,] 8
[3,] 4
[4,] 5
[5,] 8
[6,] 1
[7,] 9
[8,] 2
[9,] 5
[10,] 2
> value.sum.infor.mat
[,1]
COUN   25
COMM   40
EDUC   19
INDU   31
MAYR   40
WRO     4
NEWS   40
UWAY   16
WELF   24
WEST   12
> round(gcor(node.value.infor.mat,value.sum.infor.mat),3)
[1] 0.992
```