



Visual Network Analysis

Practical recipe

Mathieu Jacomy
Aalborg University Tantlab

Mind the layers of mediation

STEP

BEINGS REPRESENTED
BY THE DATA
(empirical phenomena)



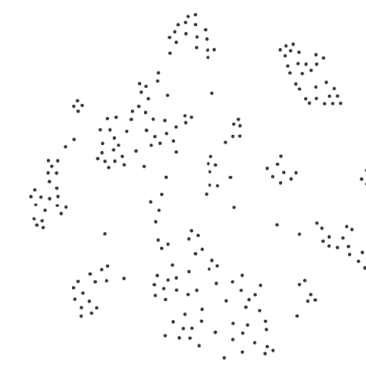
DATA SOURCE
(any kind of data)

[illegible]

NETWORK DATA
(nodes & edges)

14	Source	Target
pan-european identity	counter-information	european wars of religion
europe	counter-information	catholic-protestant relations
european integration	eu-eurozone	north-south-west-east-central
united states of europe	eu-eurozone	british-wish church
names of european cities in different	eurozone	european grouping for territorial cooperation
history of europe	eurozone	eurodistrict
pro-eurocratism	eurozone grouping for territorial cooperation	euroregion
pan-eurocratism	euodistrict	euroregion
eurosphere	mediterranean europe	mediterranean basin
pan-european nationalism	mediterranean europe	mediterranean basin
archaeogenetics	mediterranean europe	western europe
economy of the european union	europe	european games
modernity	europe	european capitals and cities of special interest
genetic history of indigenous people	europe	european youth capital
european games	europe	european region of gastronomy
genetic history of europe	europe	european capital of culture
european capital of culture	europe	telecommunications in europe
consensus/health games	europe	healthcare in europe
enlargement of the european union	europe	economy of the european union
telecommunications in europe	europe	pan-european identity
	europe	largest urban area of the european union
	europe	largest cities of the european union by population
	europe	european union statistics
	europe	areas and population of european countries

LAYOUT/EMBEDDING
(node coordinates)



NETWORK MAP
(picture)



Examples

MEDIATION

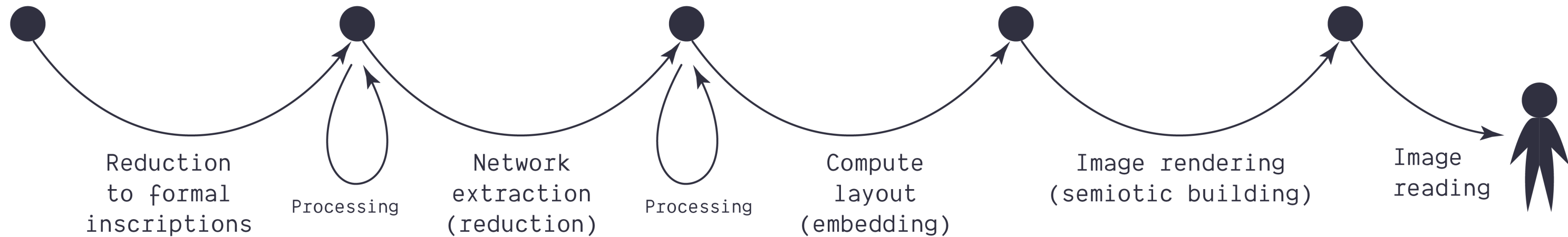
Person, website,
book, friendship,
influence...

Database of documents,
list of tagged items,
XML file(s)...

*List of nodes
+ list of edges
(with attributes)*

(X, Y)
coordinates
for all nodes

An image on a physical substrate (screen, paper...)



Different concepts apply to different layers

PICTURE

- Position / distances / groups
- Size
- Color

GRAPH / NETWORK

- Nodes and edges
- Connected
- Paths, geodesic distance
- Structural equivalence / embeddedness
- Graph metrics (ex: centralities)
- Attributes from algorithms (ex: clustering)
- Attributes from the data

DATA

- Entity (ex: keyword, Twitter user)
- Relation (what does it represent?)
- Attributes

PHENOMENON

- Empirical beings: people, political parties, animals, proteins, companies, documents...
- Conceptual framing
- Research questions

The mediation from one layer to another is never self-evident.

A guided process for visual network analysis

Step 1

Apply a layout to your network.

Step 2

Identify the main clusters.

Circle them and name them temporarily.

Step 3

Identify main structural holes.

Step 4

Identify sub-clusters and minor clusters.

Step 5

Display a node attribute and compare its distribution to the clusters, sub-clusters, and structural holes already identified.

This generates insights (interpretations).

Step 6

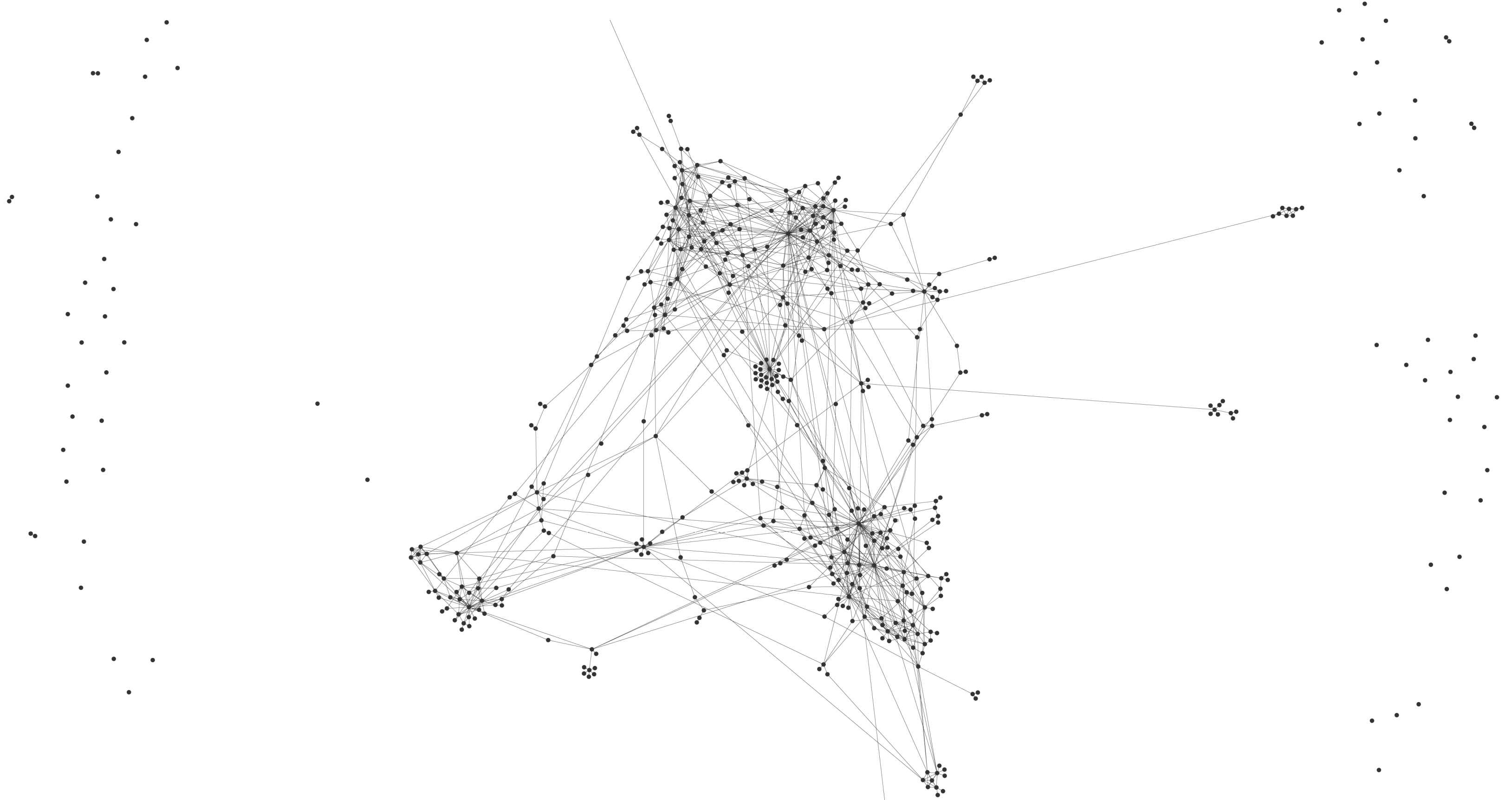
Look for nodes in special situations:
Central/peripheral, bridge, outlier...

Step 7

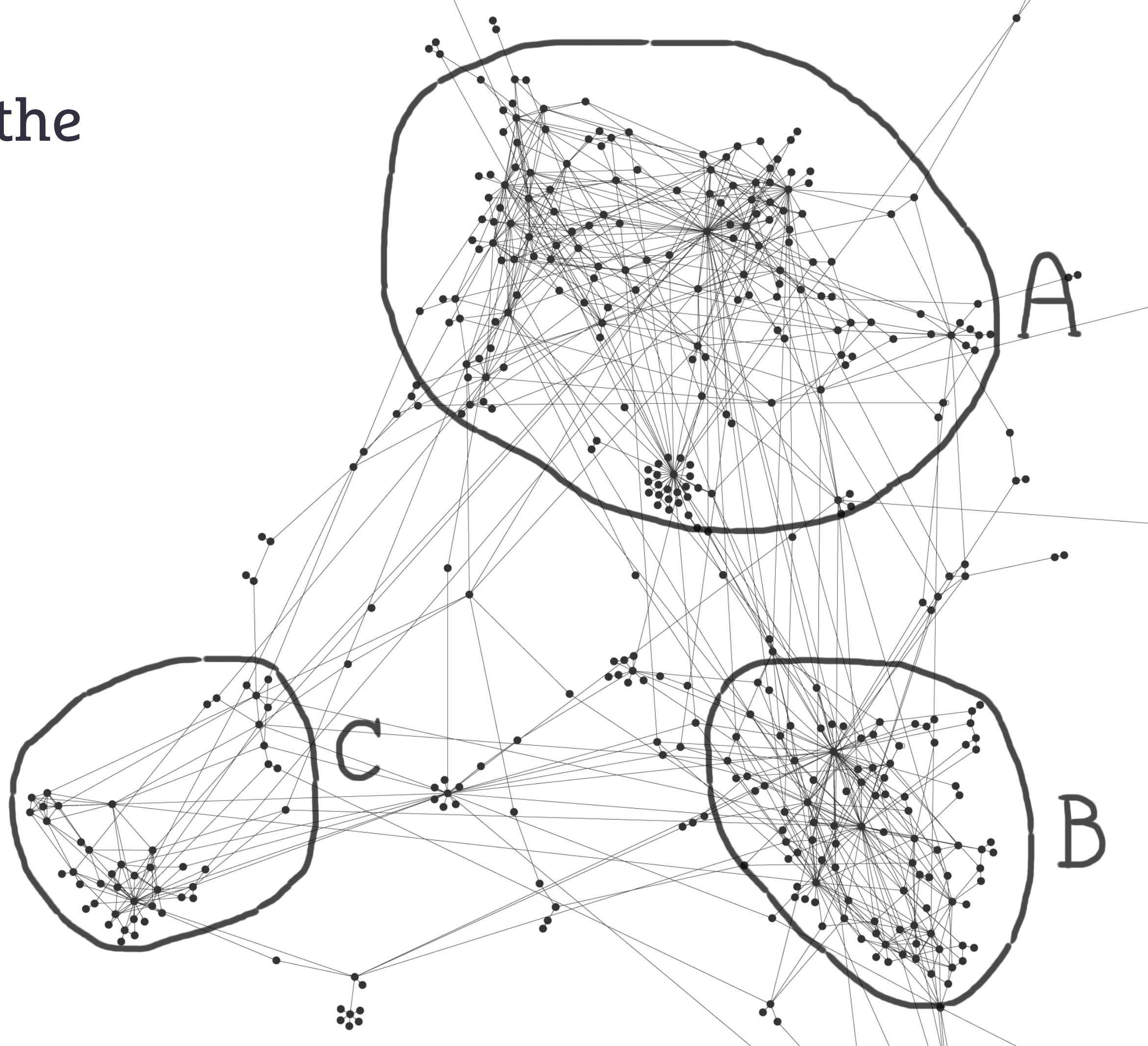
Name and describe clusters for clarity.

Note: the process is iterative at multiple levels. Depending on your situation, insights will be treated as hypotheses or findings.

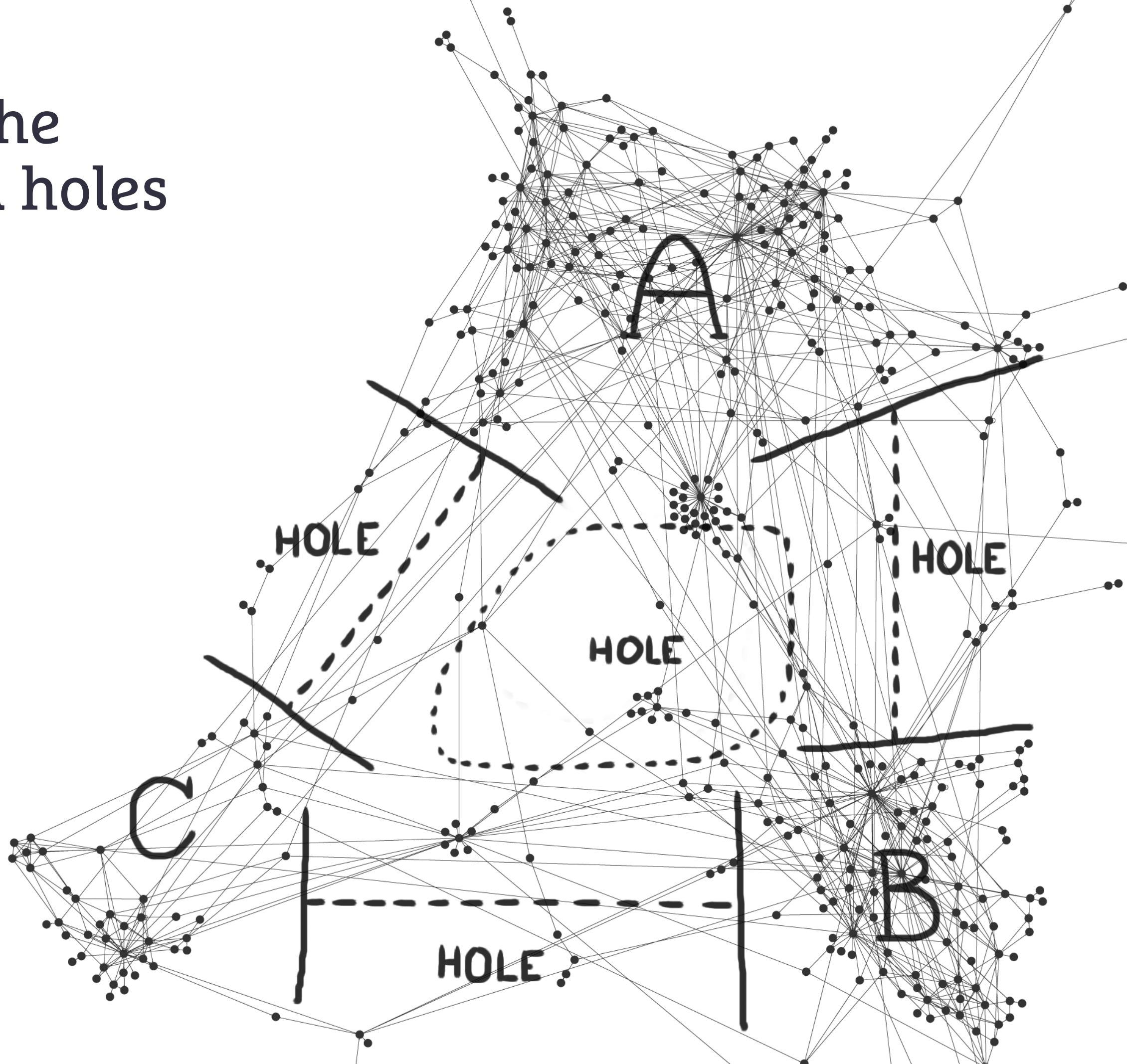
Step 1: Apply a layout



Step 2: Identify the clusters



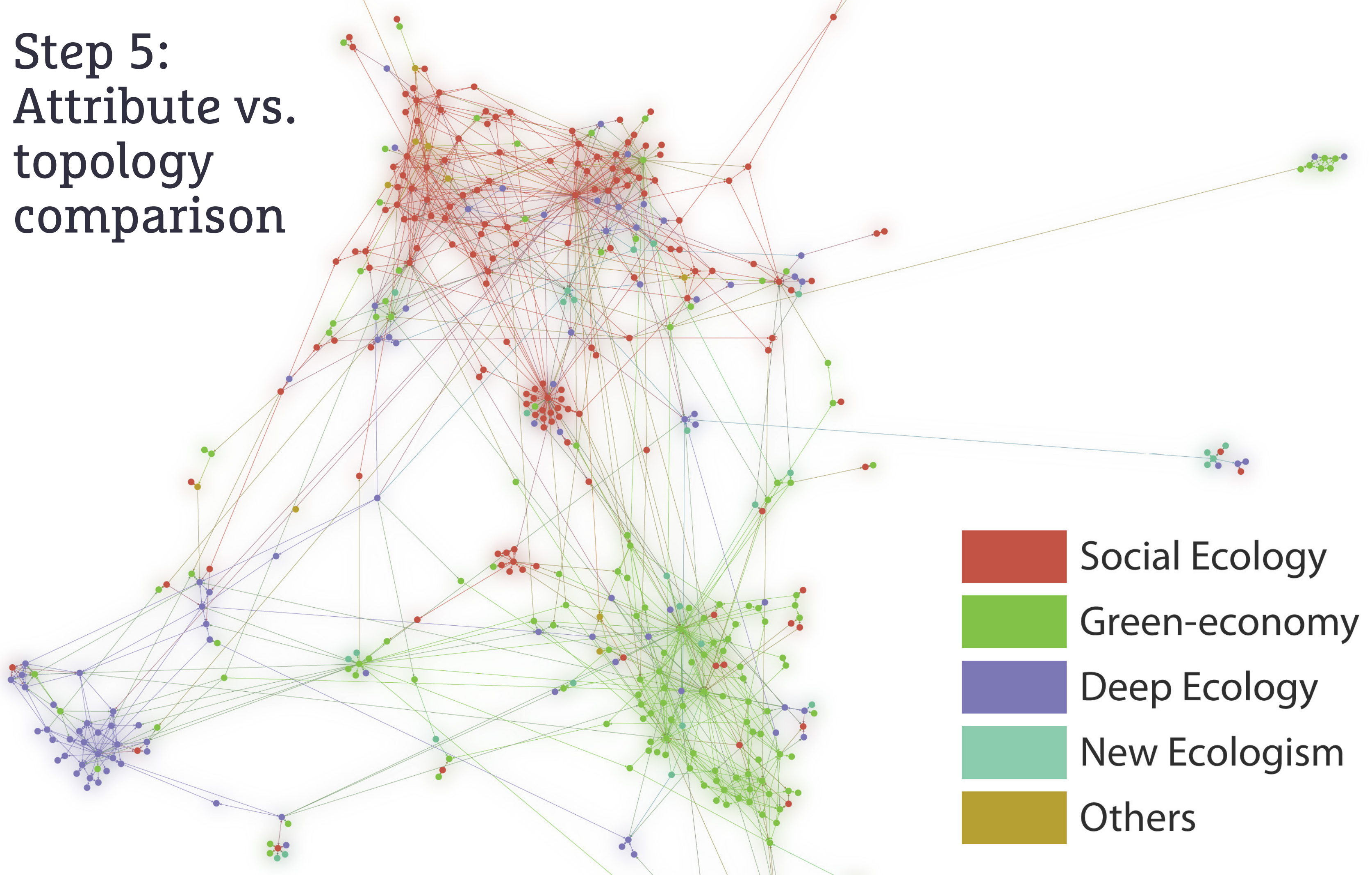
Step 3: Identify the structural holes



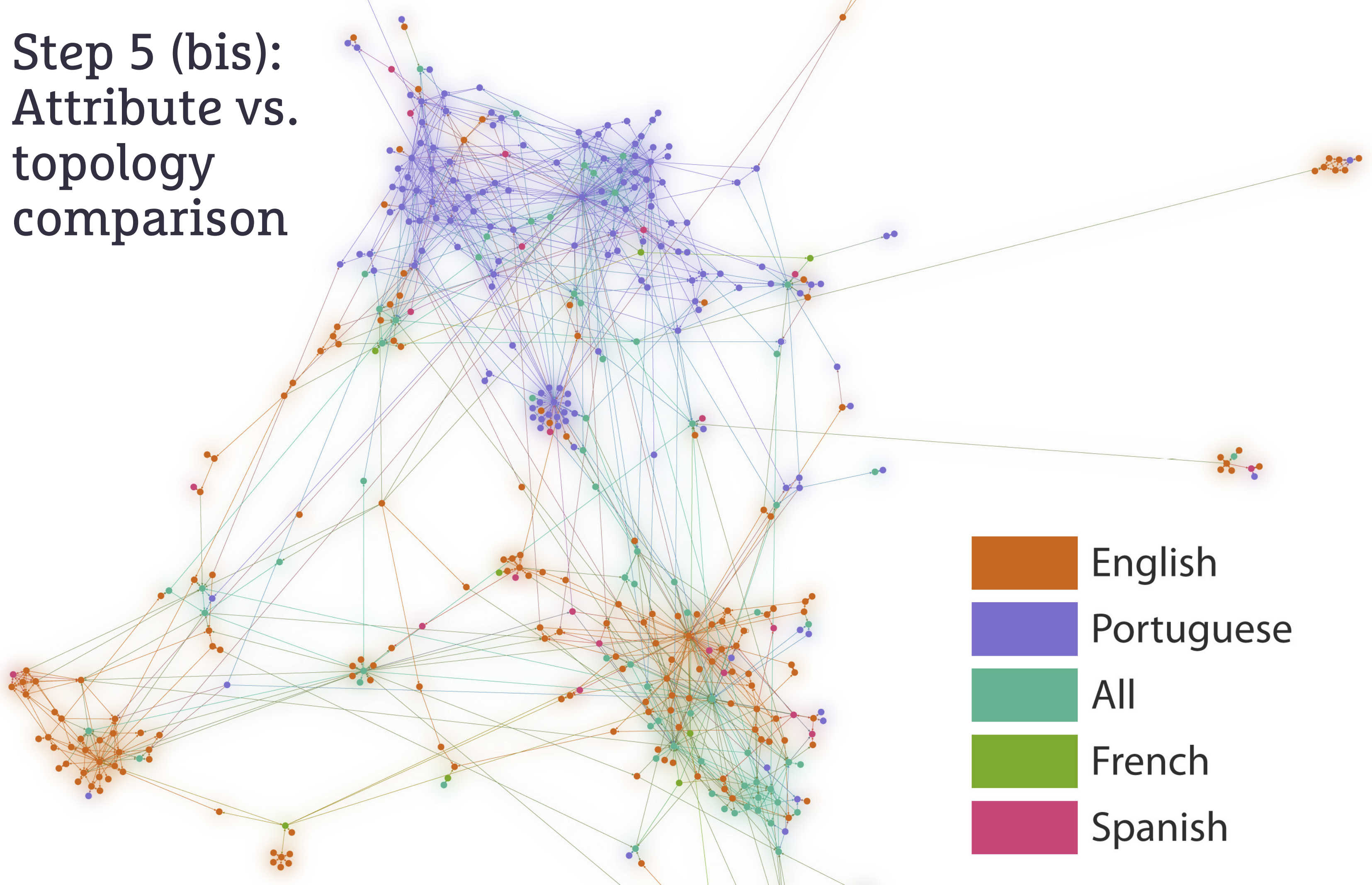
Step 4:
Identify the
sub-clusters



Step 5: Attribute vs. topology comparison



Step 5 (bis): Attribute vs. topology comparison



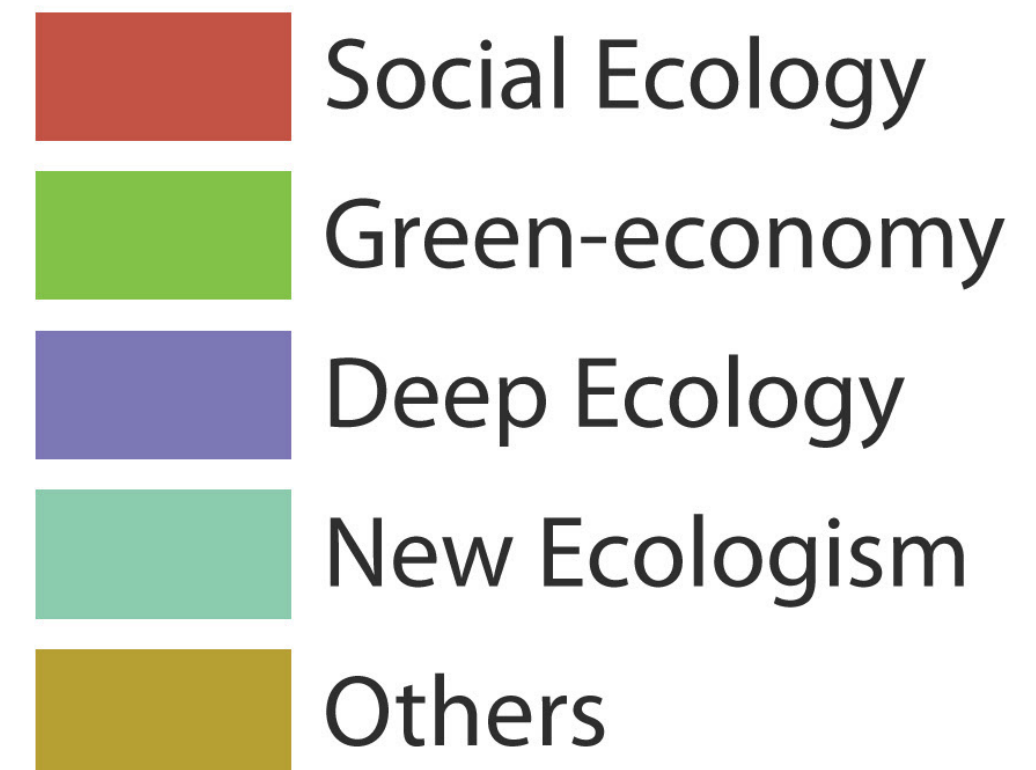
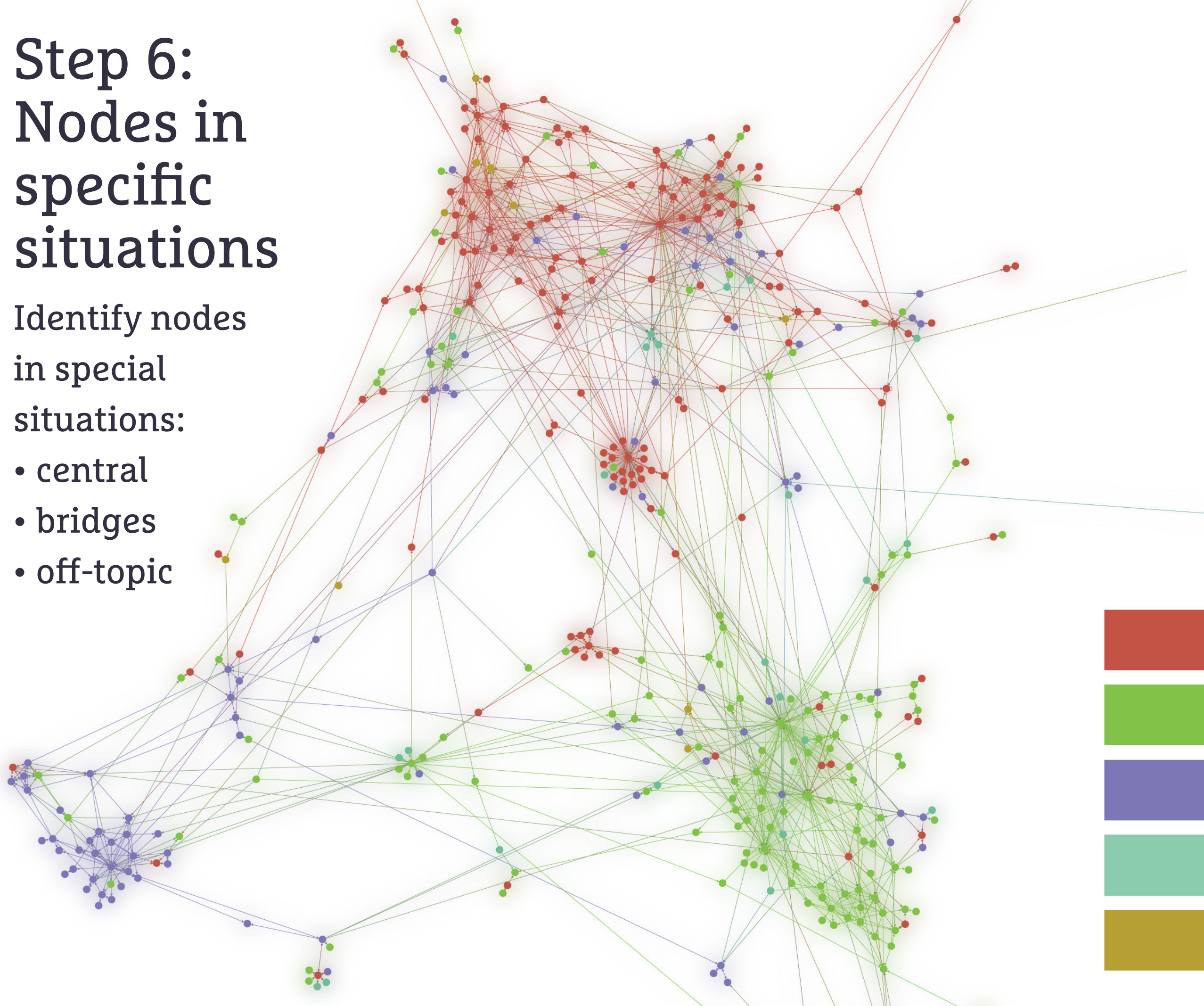
Step 6: Nodes in specific situations

Identify nodes
in special
situations:

- central
- bridges
- off-topic

Step 7: Name & describe clusters

- Cluster names are convenient
- But they are reductive: complete with a description



Thank you for your attention.

@jacomyma

<http://reticular.hypotheses.org>