

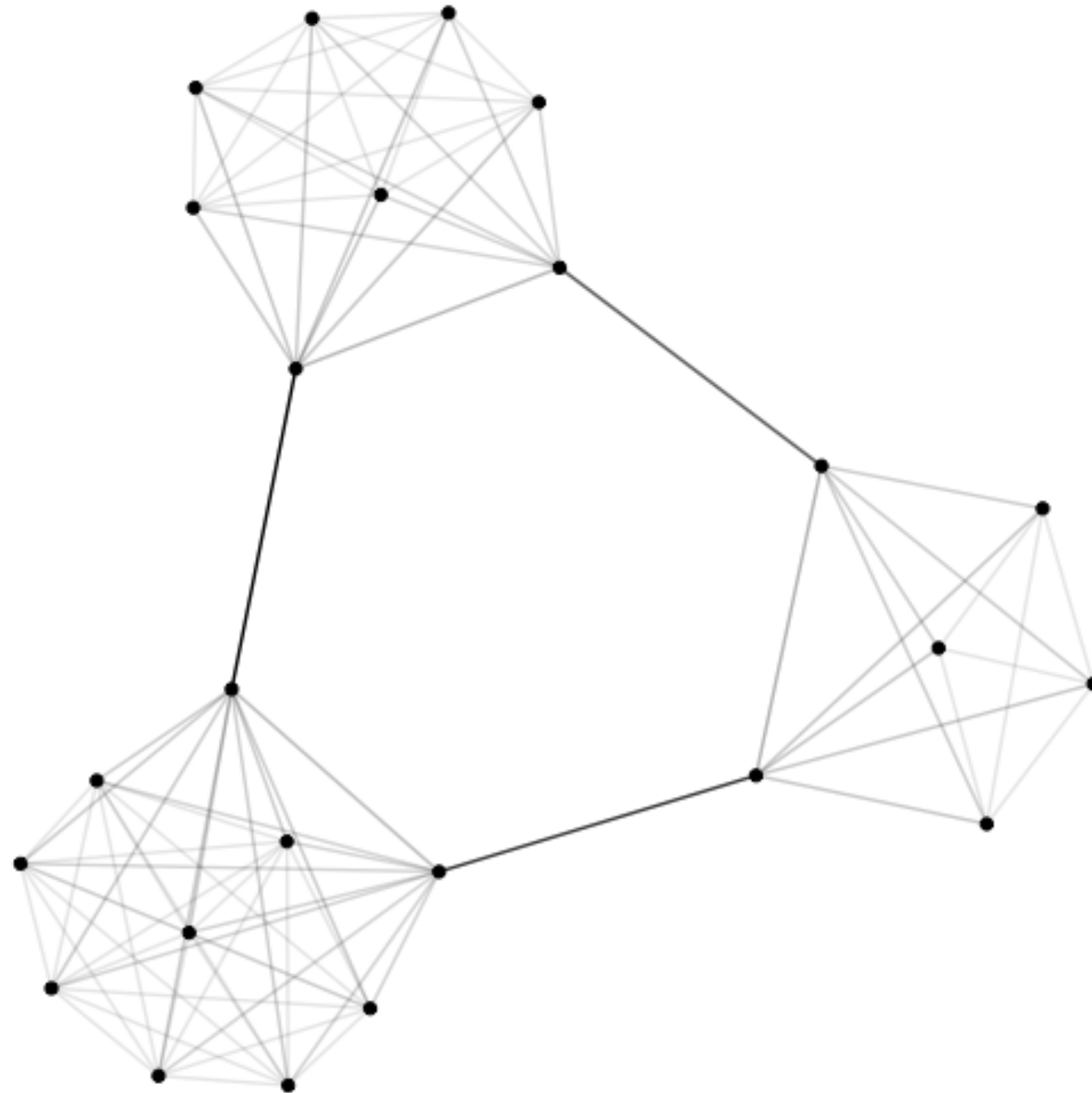
# Betweenness on ties

NETWORK ANALYSIS IN THE TIDYVERSE

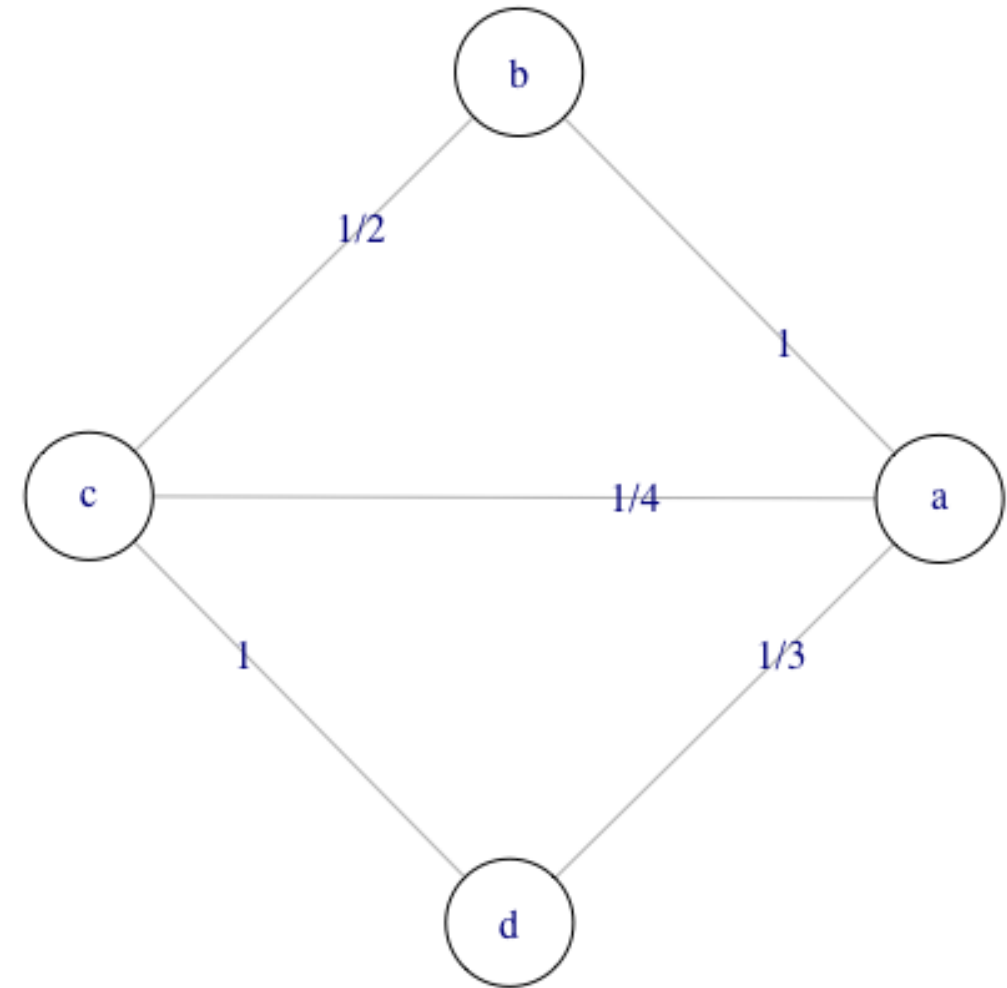
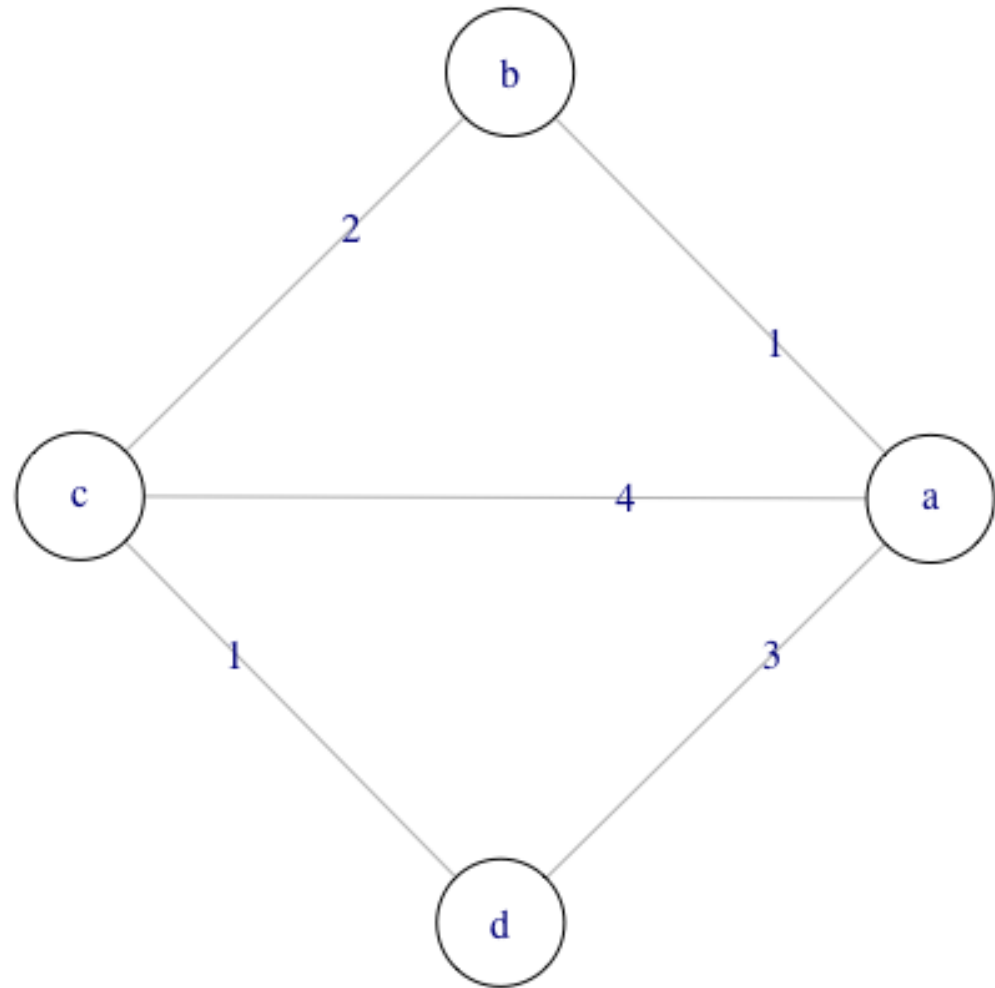


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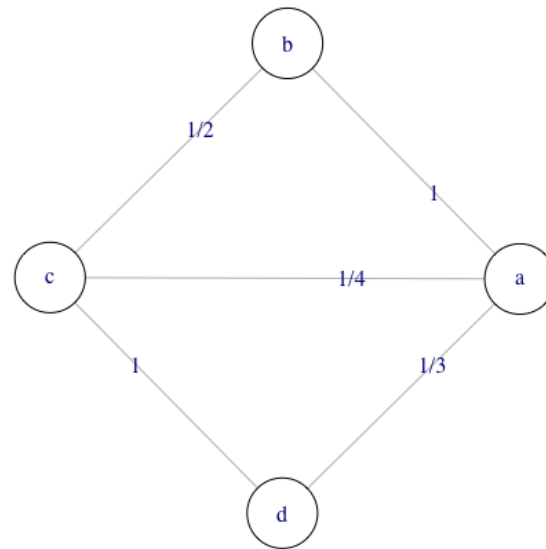


# Weighted betweenness



# Computing betweenness

```
# compute distance weights for ties  
dist_weight = 1 / E(g)$weight  
  
# compute weighted betweenness on ties  
edge_betweenness(g, weights = dist_weight)
```



# Let's start practicing with tie betweenness!

NETWORK ANALYSIS IN THE TIDYVERSE

# Visualizing centrality measures

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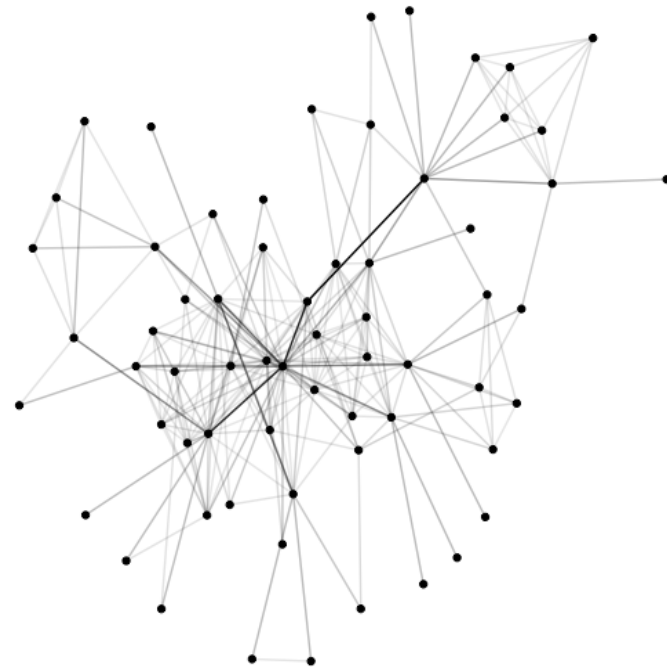


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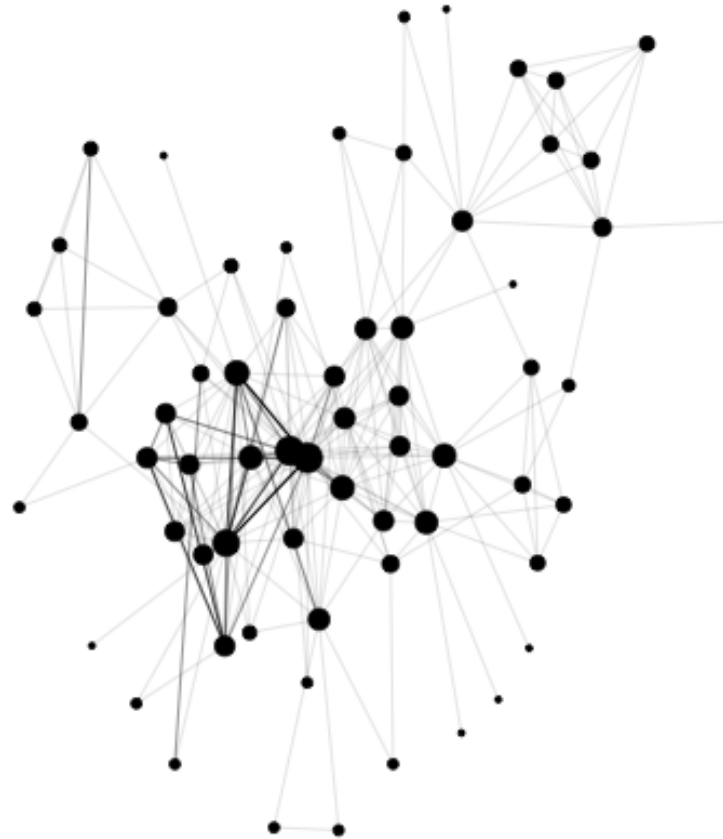
# Visualizing betweenness

```
# visualize the network with tie transparency proportional to betweenness
ggraph(g, layout = "with_kk") +
  geom_edge_link(aes(alpha = betweenness)) +
  geom_node_point()
```



# Visualizing weight and degree

```
# visualize tie weight and node degree  
ggraph(g, layout = "with_kk") +  
  geom_edge_link(aes(alpha = weight)) +  
  geom_node_point(aes(size = degree))
```





# Let's practice!

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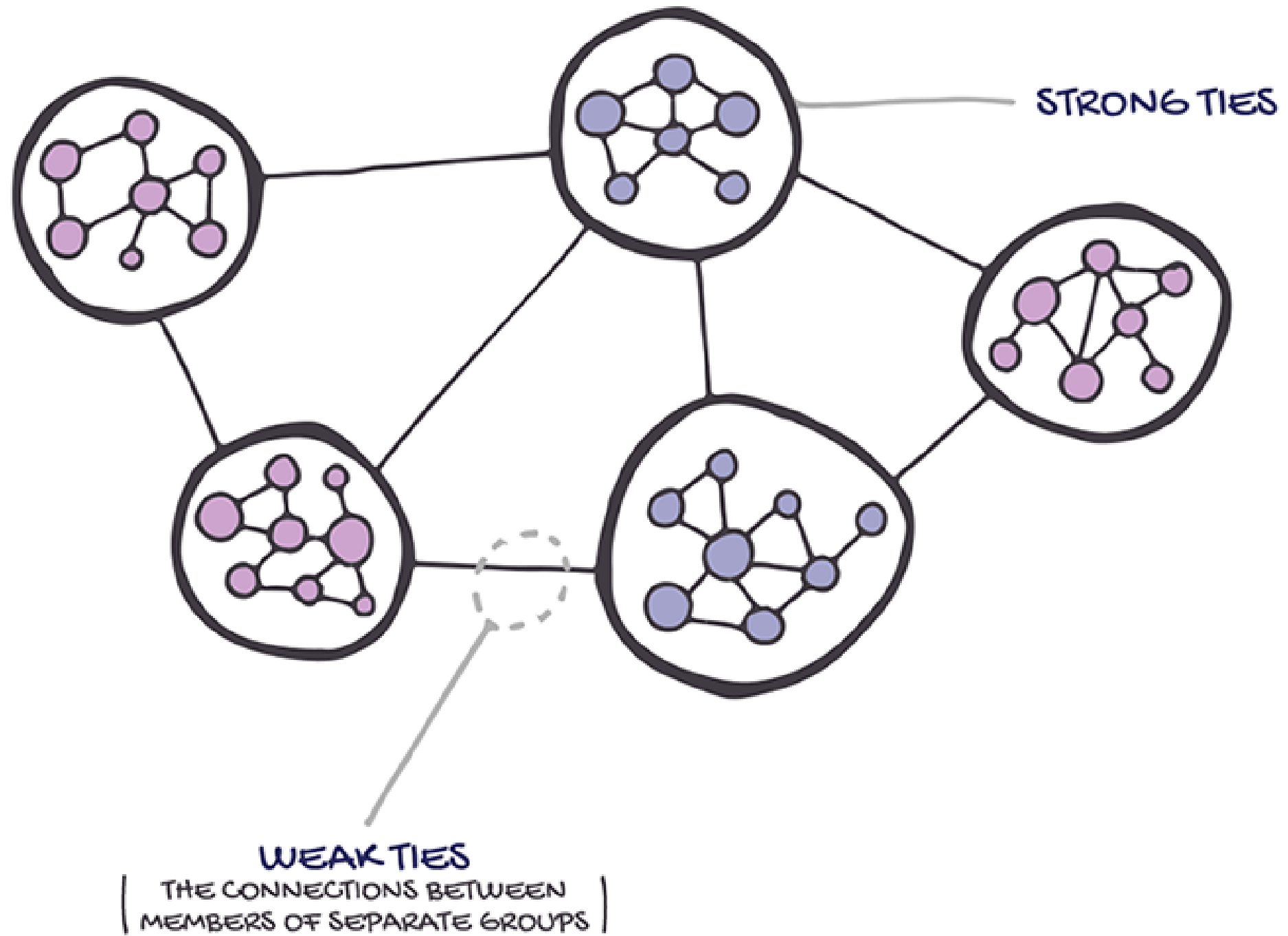
# The strength of weak ties

NETWORK ANALYSIS IN THE TIDYVERSE



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# Weak ties

- **Weak ties** are relationships between members of different communities. They lead to a diversity of ideas



# Strong ties

- **Strong ties** are relationships between people who live, work, or play together. They lead to similar and stagnant ideas



# In its weakness lies its strength

- Unlike conventional armed groups, which are often hierarchical and centralized
  - Large terrorist networks use **dispersed forms of organization**
- Balances covertness with broader operational support
- Easier to reconstruct without dependencies on strong relationships

# Finding weak ties

```
# find number and percentage of weak ties
ties %>%
  group_by(weight) %>%
  summarise(n = n(), p = n / nrow(ties)) %>%
  arrange(-n)
```

```
# A tibble: 4 x 3
  weight      n      p
  <int> <int> <dbl>
1     1   214 0.881
2     2    21 0.0864
3     3     6 0.0247
4     4     2 0.00823
```



# Let's find weak and strong ties in our network!

NETWORK ANALYSIS IN THE TIDYVERSE