

社會網絡分析入門

陳世榮

中國文化大學副教授

內容大綱

本單元介紹網絡分析的重要概念，主要以犯罪網絡為示範說明對象，相關演算及製圖技術則以UCINET軟體為基礎，希望拋磚引玉，引發興趣，共同合作，教學相長

主要大綱

1. 定義與應用
2. UCINET安裝與介面
3. 社會網絡資料與暗黑網絡分析
4. 全網絡指標及其應用
5. 次級團體指標及應用
6. 個體網絡指標及應用
7. 網絡的統計推論

定 義

網絡：點與連線的集合

社會網絡：由社會行動者間關係所集合的結構

社會網絡分析：以社會行動者互動為分析對象的觀點(perspective)或途徑

發展歷史

心理學

- 1930年代的格式塔心理學發現社會構型對心理與行動的影響，衍生諸如社群圖、平衡、圖論、凝聚力等概念

哈佛學派

- 霍桑實驗研究成果推論出諸如非正式組織、派系、社群等概念

曼徹斯特學派

- 1950年代研究變遷與矛盾的人類學研究，發展出全網絡、子網絡、自我中心網絡、密度、可達性、結構、角色、互惠性等概念

新哈佛學派

- 運用數學方法，分析社會結構，奠定社會網絡分析發展基礎，開發諸如區塊模型、弱連結、鑲嵌、人情等方法與概念

急速成長期

- 1990年代後，拜資訊科技進展，社會網絡分析邁入急速發展期，同時也發展出更具特色的理論概念，諸如結構洞、社會資本，進而建立專業的學術團體與期刊

社會網絡分析的特色

- 聚焦社會關係，契合當代社群互動生活
- 跨領域的理論來源，分析技術急速進步
- 重視經驗數據，可融合質化分析與直覺
- 強調圖形表達，依賴數學與計算機演算
- 能結合機器學習、資料探勘與文字探勘

多元領域的應用



網絡概念的詮釋力

- 社會網絡分析作為一種觀點或途徑
- 當代社會是網絡社會，網絡社會特徵可用來詮釋更多社會現象
- 社會網絡分析可以彌補當前社會研究的不足，建立網絡概念典範
- 實用需求激增，例如犯罪分析，並與資料科學結合

無可迴避的研究途徑

- 在過去三十年裡，經驗性的社會研究被抽樣調查所主導。一般的情況是，透過對個人的隨機抽樣，調查變成了一個社會學的絞肉機——將個人從他的社會背景中撕裂，並確保研究中沒有任何人與人的互動影響。這有點像一位生物學家將實驗動物經過碎肉機的處理後，利用顯微鏡在一百個中挑出一個細胞來觀察；這裡，解剖學與生理學派不上用場，結構與功能消失，剩下的只有細胞生物學。．．．如果我們的目的是理解人類的行為而不只是記錄它，我們最先需要瞭解的是群體、鄰里、組織、社交團體、社區，以及互動、溝通、角色期望、社會控制。
- —Allen Baton, 1968

The 911 drew attention from governments for the use of SNA as a tool for understanding dark network

- Valdis Krebs, 2001, Mapping Networks of Terrorist Cells. *Connections* 24(3): 43-52.

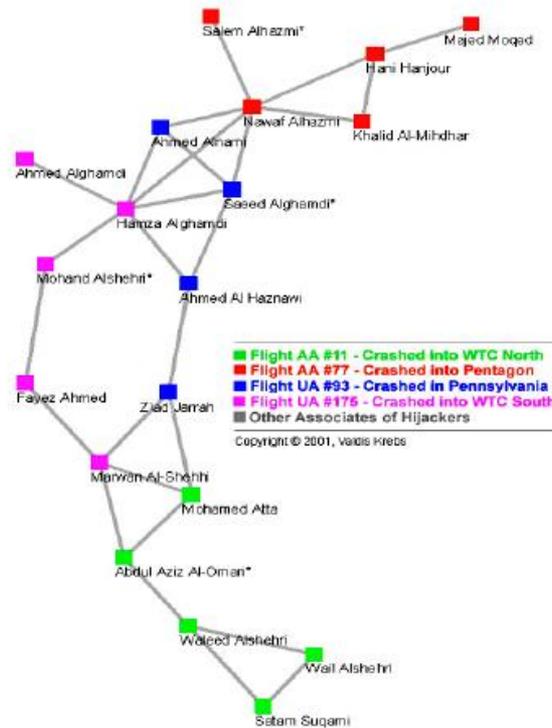


Figure 2 Trusted Prior Contacts

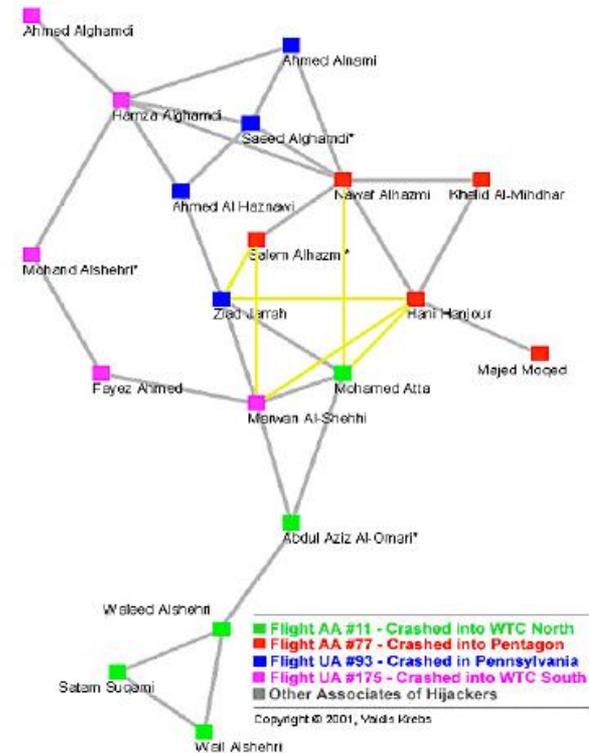
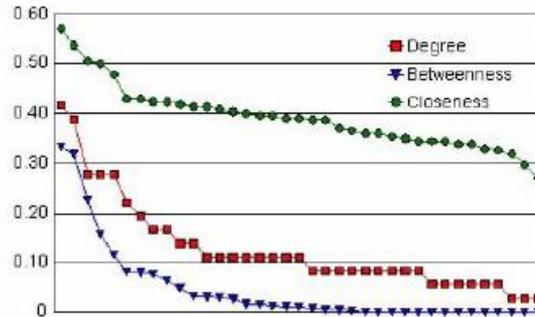


Figure 3 Trusted Prior Contacts + Meeting Ties [shortcuts]

Table 3. Hijackers' Network Neighborhood

Group Size 37
 Potential Ties 1332
 Actual Ties 170
 Density 13%

Geodesics	
length	#
1	170
2	626
3	982
4	558
5	136
6	0



Degrees		Betweenness		Closeness	
0.417	Mohamed Atta	0.334	Nawaf Alhazmi	0.571	Mohamed Atta
0.389	Marwan Al-Shehhi	0.318	Mohamed Atta	0.537	Nawaf Alhazmi
0.278	Hani Hanjour	0.227	Hani Hanjour	0.507	Hani Hanjour
0.278	Nawaf Alhazmi	0.158	Marwan Al-Shehhi	0.500	Marwan Al-Shehhi

Table 4. Networks to Map

Relationship / Network	Data Sources
1. Trust	Prior contacts in family, neighborhood, school, military, club or organization. Public and court records. Data may only be available in suspect's native country.
2. Task	Logs and records of phone calls, electronic mail, chat rooms, instant messages, web site visits. Travel records. Human intelligence – observation of meetings and attendance at common events.
3. Money & Resources	Bank account and money transfer records. Pattern and location of credit card use. Prior court records. Human intelligence – observation of visits to alternate banking resources such as Hawala.
4. Strategy & Goals	Web sites. Videos and encrypted disks delivered by courier. Travel records. Human intelligence – observation of meetings and attendance at common events

UCINET軟體

- 載點：

<https://sites.google.com/site/ucinetsoftware/downloads>

- 32-bit version為宜，軟體會經常更新

The screenshot shows the UCINET Software website. The main heading is "UCINET Software". Below it are navigation tabs: Home, Download, Versions, FAQs & Tips, and Purchasing. The "Download" tab is active. On the left is a "Navigation" sidebar with categories like Datasets, How to Use, Purchasing, and Versions. The main content area has a "Download" section with the text: "You can download either the 32-bit or 64-bit version of UCINET. The 32-bit version is the standard version and runs on both 32-bit and 64-bit Windows. **The 64-bit version is limited in that it does not have all of the functions of the 32-bit version. It often crashes. Therefore, it is best used in tandem with the 32-bit version.**" Below this text is a link for "32-bit Installation Package" which is circled in red. The "Version Info" section on the right lists "Version 6.631 | 16 May 2017" with a "download" button circled in red. Below it is "Version 6.630 | 15 May 2017 (updated installer)" with another "download" button.

UCINET的demo檔

- 安裝後，在**文件夾**中會生成<UCINET data>檔案夾，內含可練習的網絡資料，該檔案夾也是UCINET系統預設的檔案儲存夾
- 若文件夾中沒有找到，請到C碟的<Analytic Technologies>中找<Datafiles>
- 以下是經常使用的示範檔，KNOKBUR.##d、KNOKBUR.##h (Indianapolis市十個組織的兩種關係，Knocke and Kuklinski, 1982)

教材定位與自定預設檔案夾

The screenshot displays the UCINET 6 for Windows software interface. The window title is "UCINET 6 for Windows -- Version 6.585". The menu bar includes "File", "Data", "Transform", "Tools", "Network", "Visualize", "Options", and "Help". The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and analysis. The main content area shows the following text:

How to cite UCINET:

Borgatti, S.P., Everett, M.G. and Freeman, L.C. 2002. Ucinet 6 for Windows: Software for Social Network Analysis. Harvard, MA: Analytic Technologies.

A tutorial by Bob Hanneman & Mark Riddle is available here: <http://faculty.ucr.edu/~hanneman/nettext/>.

See also this great book:

Borgatti, S.P., Everett, M.G. and Johnson, J.C. 2013. Analyzing Social Networks. Sage Publications.

This copy of UCINET is registered to pccu

Current directory is C:\Users\user\Desktop\201507三星

To the right of the text is a book cover for "社會網絡分析方法 UCINET的應用" (Introduction to Social Network Method) by Robert A. Hanneman and Mark Riddle. The cover is blue with a network graph pattern. A blue arrow points from the URL in the text to the book cover.

Below the book cover, the text "以下簡稱教材" (Hereinafter referred to as the textbook) is displayed.

The taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button, several application icons (including Internet Explorer, File Explorer, and UCINET), and the system tray with the date and time "上午 09:35 2015/7/22". The address bar of the UCINET window is circled in red and contains the path "C:\Users\user\Desktop\201507三星".

以下簡稱教材

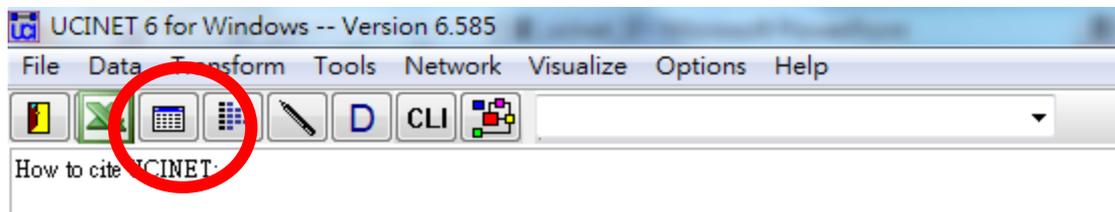
UCINET的檔案格式

- 一個UCINET檔案同時有二種格式
 - .###h檔案格式：讀取時只讀取.###h檔
 - .###d檔案格式：永遠伴隨在.###h檔而行
 - 以上二個檔是以文字檔所構成，一般稱作資料語言(DL，data language)
 - 以Excel所建立的資料必須透過UCINET讀取儲存才會成為DL檔案(.###h與.###d)
- 由於UCINET資料有二個格式檔，下載時必須同時放在一個位置，同時檢查格式(.###h與.###d)是否完整，是否變成亂碼

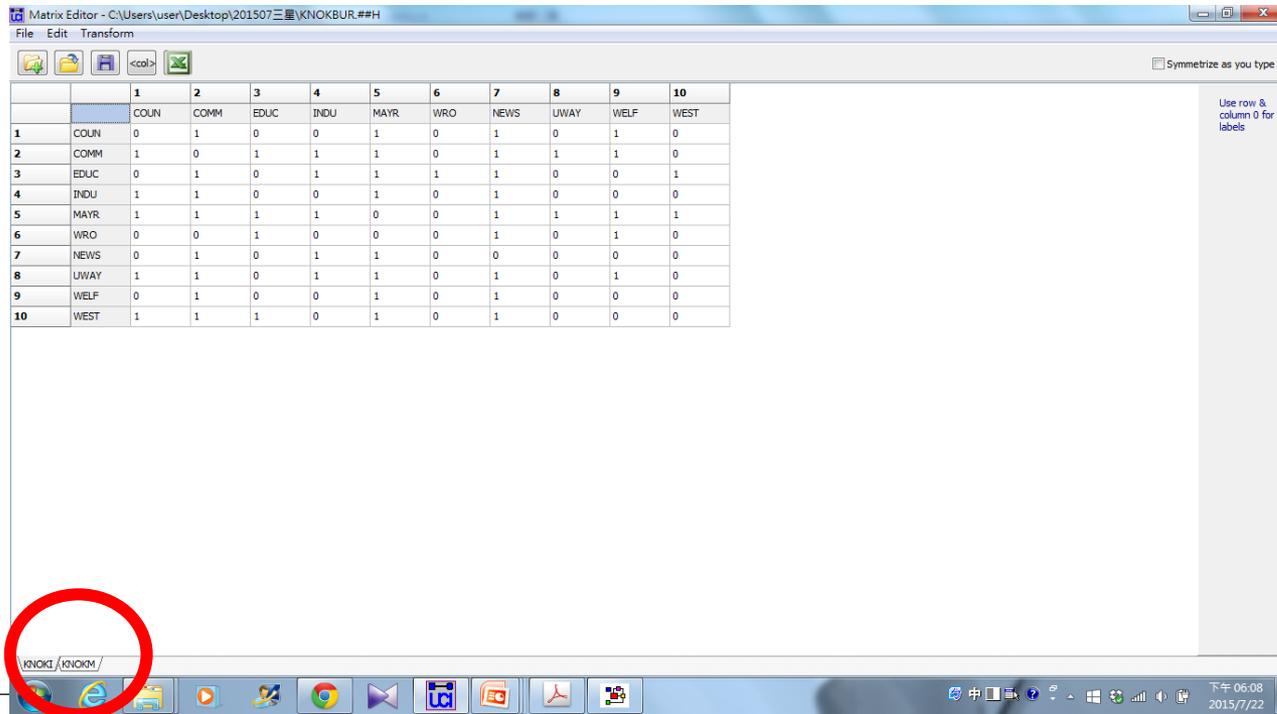
矩陣製表

UCINET的矩陣編輯讀取UCI格式的網絡資料

- 利用UCINET中的矩陣編輯讀取<NOKBUR.##h>資料

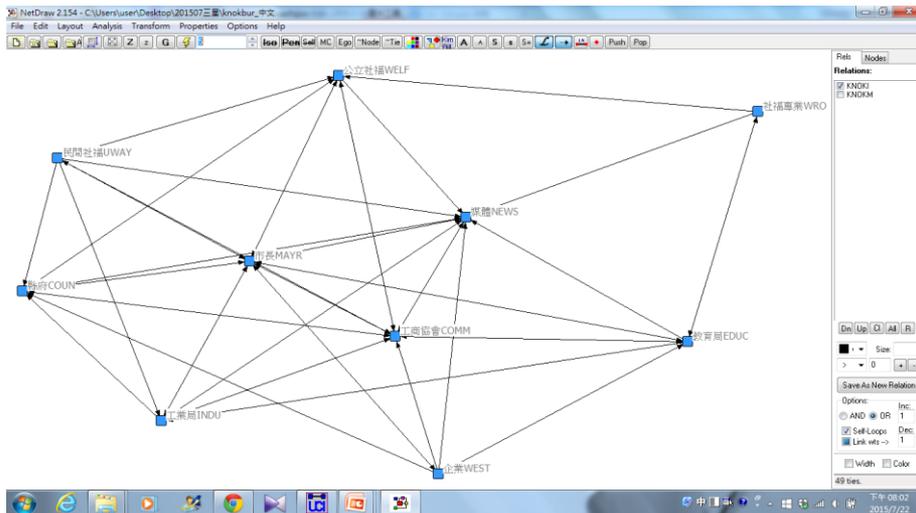
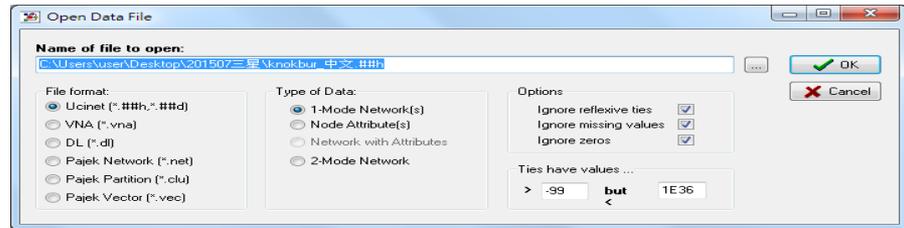
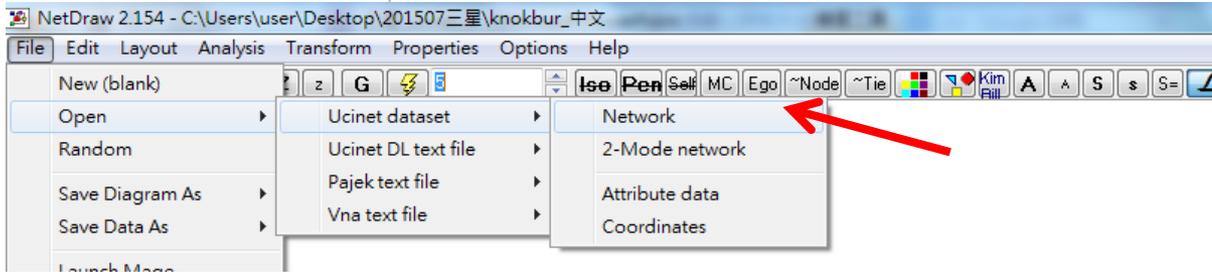
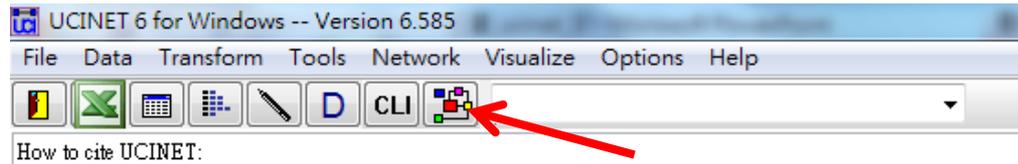


- UCINET矩陣編輯>File>Open，該檔有二個網絡資料



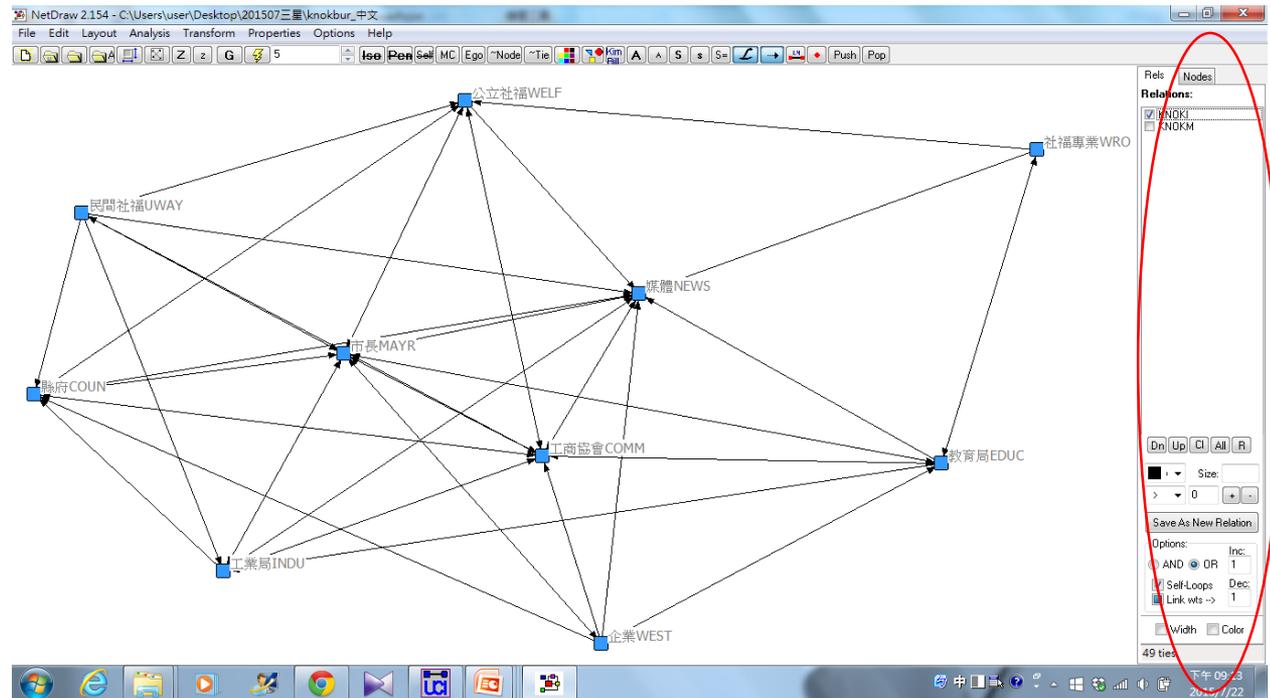
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	COUN	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
2	COMM	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
3	EDUC	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
4	INDU	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	MAYR	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
6	WRO	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
7	NEWS	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
8	UWAY	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
9	WELF	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
10	WEST	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

NetDraw 介紹



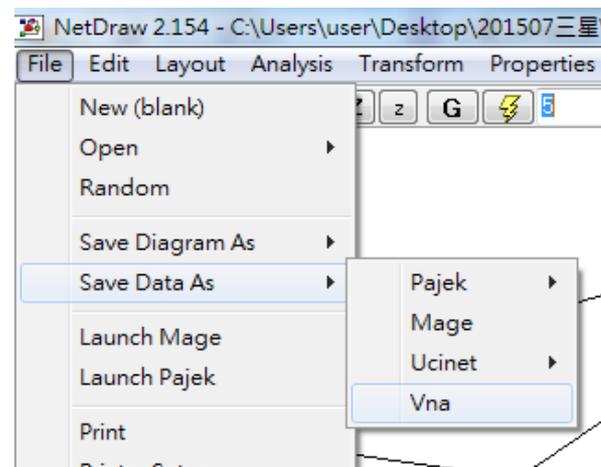
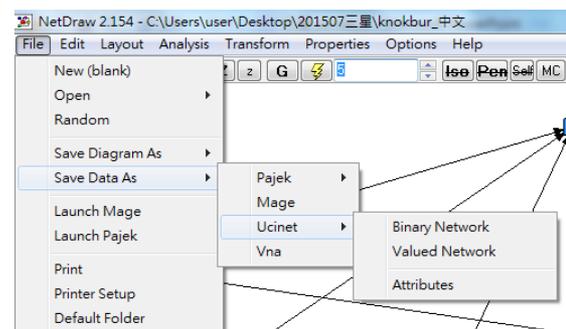
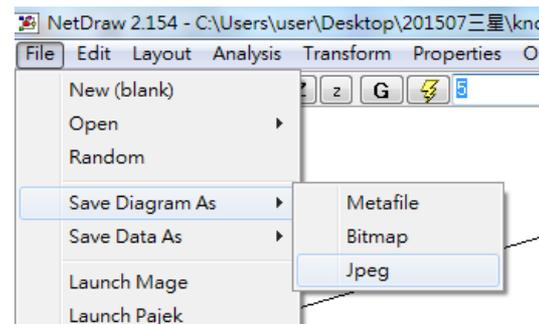
NETDRAW製圖

- NETDRAW右側諸功能可做點、線、網絡的不同呈現
- NETDRAW > Properties可調整圖形的點、線、箭頭、文字數據、背景之呈現方式(含顏色、形狀、大小)
- NETDRAW > Layout可利用各種方式與演算法執行節點配布與圖形位置調整



NETDRAW的圖形與資料存檔

- 網絡圖檔儲存jpg
- 網絡圖轉為UCINET檔，連線為1/0時為二值圖，連線有正常數值為數值圖
- 網絡圖轉為Vna檔，Vna檔可直接由NETDRAW讀取



社會網絡資料_Network Boundary

- Realist(實在論)
 - The network exists as a social entity
 - For example, policy insiders recognized by themselves
 - But who are the key players?
- Nominalist(唯名論)
 - The network is based on a priori framework constituted by analyst's theoretical concerns
 - For example, a list of specialists who publish papers
 - Need to justify the boundary chosen
- Combination:
 - 不須視為對立，且可以併用。例如，先從犯罪資料鎖定網絡邊界進行瞭解，再對個別行動者徵詢其與其他組織成員的互動類型

How to access relational data

- A general sampling does not work for SNA
- Ego networks (自我網絡):
 - Focusing on a set of egos and surveying their ties with alters (相鄰者) and between alters
 - The average size of individuals' core discussion networks dropped from 2.94 to 2.08 (McPherson, Smith-Lovin, and Brashears, 2006)
- Complete networks (全網絡)
 - A more common approach
 - Defined by case studies

資料結構差異

•傳統屬性資料

姓名	性別	年齡	入度 (in-degree)
Bob	Male	32	2
Carol	Female	27	1
Ted	Male	29	1
Alice	Female	28	3

•網絡資料

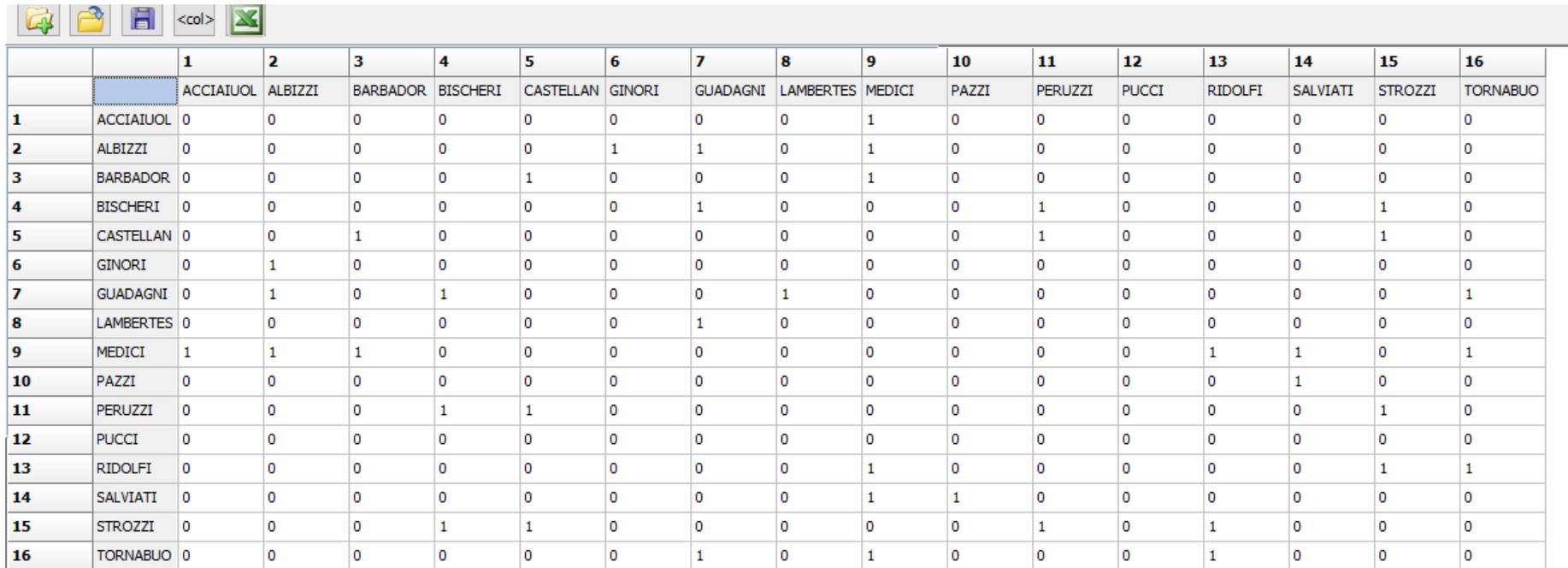
誰說喜歡誰？					
選擇對象		Bob	Carol	Ted	Alice
選擇人	Bob	---	0	1	1
	Carol	1	---	0	1
	Ted	0	0	---	1
	Alice	1	0	0	---

傳統資料用於摘錄行動者的屬性，網絡資料專注行動者間的關係

Types of Social network data

參考教材第一~三章

- Symmetric One-Mode Networks
 - 對稱+單模網絡
 - File>Open>PADGETT.###h (15世紀義大利佛羅倫薩家族九種關係中的婚姻關係，Padgett and Ansell, 1993)

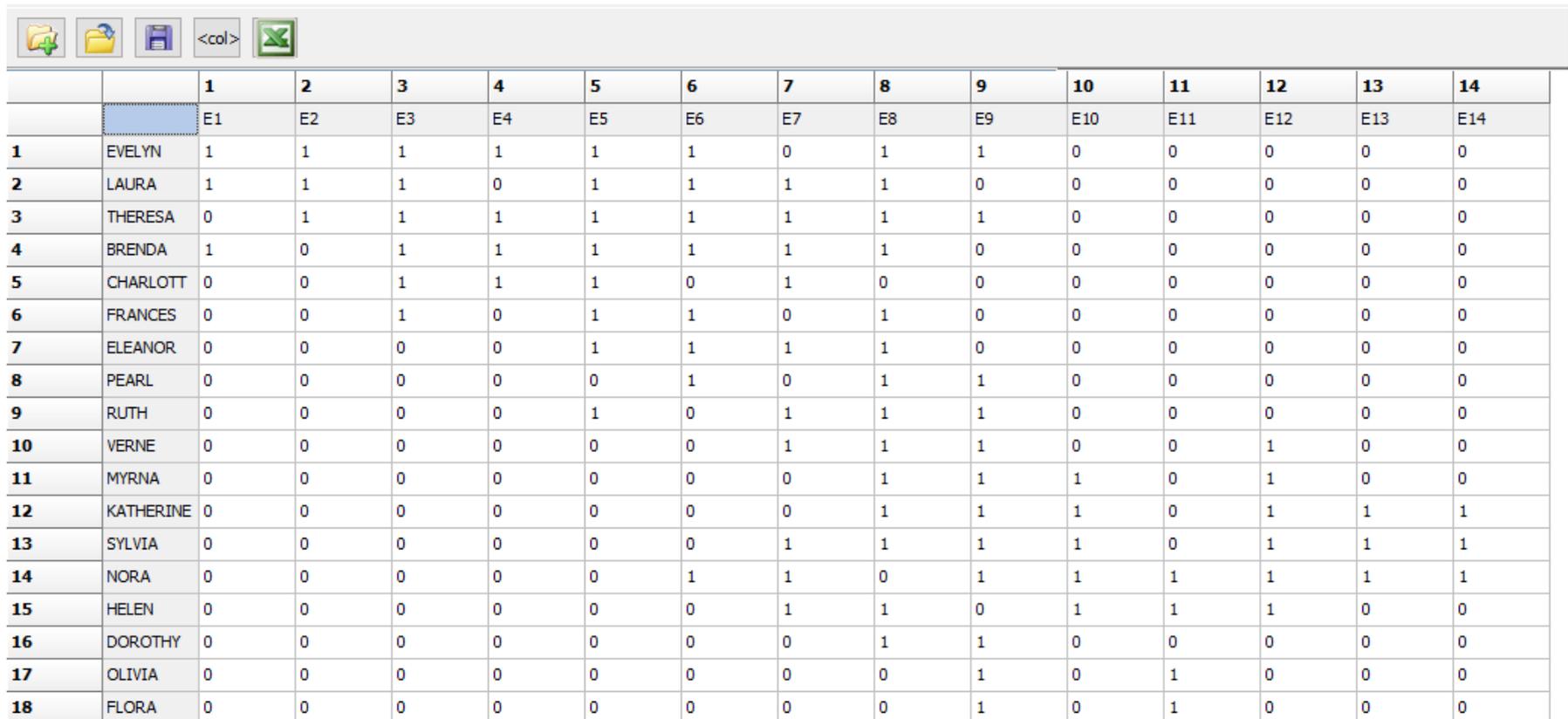


The image shows a spreadsheet application window with a toolbar at the top containing icons for file operations and a column selection tool. The spreadsheet displays a 16x16 symmetric adjacency matrix representing marital relationships between 16 families. The families are listed in the first column and first row: ACCIAIUOL, ALBIZZI, BARBADOR, BISCHERI, CASTELLAN, GINORI, GUADAGNI, LAMBERTES, MEDICI, PAZZI, PERUZZI, PUCCI, RIDOLFI, SALVIATI, STROZZI, and TORNABUO. The matrix is symmetric, with 1s indicating a marital relationship and 0s indicating no relationship.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	ACCIAIUOL	ALBIZZI	BARBADOR	BISCHERI	CASTELLAN	GINORI	GUADAGNI	LAMBERTES	MEDICI	PAZZI	PERUZZI	PUCCI	RIDOLFI	SALVIATI	STROZZI	TORNABUO
1	ACCIAIUOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ALBIZZI	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	BARBADOR	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BISCHERI	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
5	CASTELLAN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
6	GINORI	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUADAGNI	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	LAMBERTES	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	MEDICI	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
10	PAZZI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
11	PERUZZI	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
12	PUCCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	RIDOLFI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
14	SALVIATI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	STROZZI	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
16	TORNABUO	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Types of Social network data

- Two-Mode Networks (affiliation networks 隸屬網絡)
- What has been different?
- File>Open>davis.##h (美國南方18位婦女參加14項活動的情形，Davis et.al. 1941)



The image shows a screenshot of a spreadsheet application. The spreadsheet contains a 18x14 matrix of data. The columns are labeled 1 through 14, and the rows are labeled 1 through 18. The data represents the participation of 18 women in 14 different activities. The values in the cells are either 0 or 1, indicating whether a woman participated in a specific activity.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10	E11	E12	E13	E14
1	EVELYN	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	LAURA	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	THERESA	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	BRENDA	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHARLOTT	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	FRANCES	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	ELEANOR	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	PEARL	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
9	RUTH	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
10	VERNE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
11	MYRNA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
12	KATHERINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
13	SYLVIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
14	NORA	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	HELEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
16	DOROTHY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
17	OLIVIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
18	FLORA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

Darkness of dark network?

- 百分之九十的情報是從公開資料來的
- The real intelligence hero is Sherlock Holmes, not James Bond
- 例如，911直前，發現蓋達(Al-Qaeda)與Liberia, Sierra Leone, Bukiena Faso的鑽石交易往來密切。這是因為國際銀行已經阻絕蓋達的經援進出，因此這些地區內的軍閥成為蓋達獲取武器與金錢重要來源
- 啟示：對犯罪、偵防網絡資料，不須對其隱匿性抱持過度憂心，仍與偵查的經驗、方法、技術、及敏銳度有關

Collecting social network data

- Questionnaire
 - 可用於治安或社區安全調查
- Interviews
 - 最佳，但難度高，需輔以其他方式
- Direct observation
 - be ware of Hawthorne effect, but useful in applying two-mode network data for criminal studies
- Written records
 - 結合內容分析、文字與資料探勘，如判決書
- Other approaches
 - Cognitive social structure (CSS) data: asking respondents for their perceptios of other actors' network ties (每一受訪者提供一張全員互動矩陣表格，分析時整合所有受訪者的矩陣)

Questionnaires

順序	姓名代稱	關係 (如朋友、同學、親戚、家人等)	互動內容 (可複選)	互動頻率	其他曾經互動的媒介 (可複選)	備註
1			<input type="checkbox"/> (1)對社區工作事務的討論 <input type="checkbox"/> (2)交換時事或生活訊息 <input type="checkbox"/> (3)分享情感與心情 <input type="checkbox"/> (4)解決生活中問題 (如借錢、交換物品) <input type="checkbox"/> (5)一起參加活動	<input type="checkbox"/> (1)一月一次 <input type="checkbox"/> (2)半月一次 <input type="checkbox"/> (3)一週一次 <input type="checkbox"/> (4)一週1-3次 <input type="checkbox"/> (5)一週4-7次	<input type="checkbox"/> (1)面對面對談 <input type="checkbox"/> (2)電話 <input type="checkbox"/> (3)書信 <input type="checkbox"/> (4)電子郵件	
2			<input type="checkbox"/> (1)對社區工作事務的討論 <input type="checkbox"/> (2)交換時事或生活訊息	<input type="checkbox"/> (1)一月一次 <input type="checkbox"/> (2)半月一次	<input type="checkbox"/> (1)面對面對談 <input type="checkbox"/> (2)電話	

以關係指認行動者

互動類型

互動頻率

互動媒介

- 從關係(類型?正負面?)掌握行動者(數量?)及其互動內容與頻率(程度), 另依需要增設項目, 但考慮項目的實用性與精確性(清楚否)
- Roster: 由研究者提供所有行動者清冊供指認
- Free recall: 由受訪者自由指認
- Fixed choice: 指定受訪者應指認的數目 (some risks of misleading)
- Tie rating(頻率): either dichotomous or valued (the latter becomes difficult as the network size increases)

Types of dyadic ties commonly studied

Category	Varieties and examples
Co-occurrences	Co-membership in groups, co-participation in events, physical distance, similarities in attributes (e. g., political views)
Social relations	Kinship, affection, perception
Interactions	Transactions, activities
flows	Ideas, information, goods, infections

網絡分析使用三種資料結構

參考教材第六章

相鄰矩陣	行動者A	行動者B	行動者C
行動者A	0	1	5
行動者B	0	0	1000
行動者C	1	1	0

矩陣資料

屬性資料

隸屬矩陣	個體屬性	群組屬性	網絡個體指標	網絡群組指標	事件
行動者A	1	1	0.88	0.55	1
行動者B	0	2	0.22	0.44	0
行動者C	1	1	0.1	0.23	1

可轉化為
矩陣資料

關聯矩陣	事件1	事件2	事件3
行動者A	1	1	
行動者B		1	1
行動者C	1		1

矩陣表格的數據類型

參考教材第五章

	A	B
A	0	1
B	1	0

二值無向(binary & undirected)
無向=對稱

	A	B
A	-	1
B	0	-

二值有向(binary & directed)
有向=不對稱

	A	B
A	1	1
B	1	0

二值+自我連結(binary & self-tied)

	A	B
A	0	5
B	0	0

數值有向(valued & directed)

excel輸入時，專注數值輸入，最後就0值與對角，利用<取代>加上0

利用excel檔建立網絡與屬性資料

2017_net_1.xlsx - Excel

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1		環境保護	運輸工務	市民	建築業界	裝修公司	行政長官	立法議員	廣東省政	香港政府	工程業主	環保專業	其他民間	消防局	工程師學	非法棄置	環保團體	科研機構
2	環境保護	0	3	6	6	1	1	3	3	5	2	1	5	1	1	2	1	1
3	運輸工務	3	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
4	市民	6	2	0	4	1	1	2	3	2	1	0	4	0	0	2	1	1
5	建築業界	6	2	4	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	0
6	裝修公司	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
7	行政長官	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8	立法議員	3	2	2	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
9	廣東省政府	3	1	3	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1
10	香港政府	5	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1
11	工程業主	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
12	環保專業	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	其他民間	5	2	4	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
14	消防局	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	工程師學	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	非法棄置	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
17	環保團體	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
18	科研機構	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0

2017_net_1.xlsx

2017_att.xlsx

	A	B	C	D
1		gov_1		
2	環境保護局	1		
3	運輸工務司司長	1		
4	市民	2		
5	建築業界	2		
6	裝修公司	2		
7	行政長官	1		
8	立法議員	1		
9	廣東省政府	1		
10	香港政府	1		
11	工程業主	2		
12	環保專業人士	2		
13	其他民間團體	2		
14	消防局	1		
15	工程師學會	2		
16	非法棄置廢料者	2		
17	環保團體	2		
18	科研機構	2		
19				
20				
21				

2017_att.xlsx

一般以EXCEL建立資料後再轉換為UCINET檔

- 利用UCINET中的矩陣編輯讀取.xls資料，轉存為UCINET檔

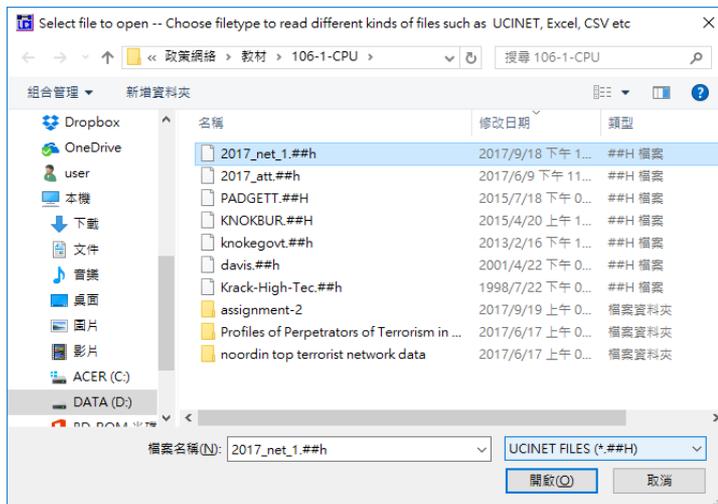
The image shows a sequence of steps in UCINET 6 for Windows (Version 6.585) to convert an Excel file into a UCINET matrix. The main window displays the menu bar (File, Data, Transform, Tools, Network, Visualize, Options, Help) and a toolbar. A red circle highlights the 'Matrix Editor' icon in the toolbar. Below it, a 'Select file to open' dialog box shows a file explorer view with '2017_net_1.xlsx' selected. A red arrow points from this dialog to the 'Matrix Editor' window, which displays a matrix with columns labeled 1 through 8 and rows labeled 7 through 17. The matrix data is as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	立法議員	3	2	2	2	0	1	0
8	廣東省政	3	1	3	2	0	1	2
9	香港政府	5	1	2	1	0	0	1
10	工程業主	2	0	1	2	1	0	0
11	環保專業	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
12	其他民間	5	2	4	3	1	1	2
13	消防局	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	工程師學	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
15	非法棄置	2	0	2	1	1	0	0
16	環保團體	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
17	綜研機構	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Below the matrix editor, a 'Save As' dialog box is shown, where the file name is 'D:\201604\Syllabus-962\政策網絡\教材\106-1-CPU\2017_net_1' and the file type is 'UCINET (*.##h)'. A red arrow points from this dialog back to the 'Matrix Editor' window.

再利用UCINET的矩陣編輯讀取.##h資料

- 進行相關演算與製圖前，執行此一步驟以確保資料讀取正確



Matrix Editor - D:\201604\Syllabus-962\政策網絡\教材\106-1-CPU\2017_net_1.##h

File Edit Transform

Use row & column 0 for labels

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		環境保護	運輸工務	市民	建築業界	裝修公司	行政長官	立法議員	廣東省政	香港政府	工程業主
1	環境保護	0	3	6	6	1	1	3	3	5	2
2	運輸工務	3	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	1	0
3	市民	6	2	0	4	1	1	2	3	2	1
4	建築業界	6	2	4	0	1	1	2	2	1	2
5	裝修公司	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	行政長官	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
7	立法議員	3	2	2	2	0	1	0	2	1	0
8	廣東省政	3	1	3	2	0	1	2	0	1	0
9	香港政府	5	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
10	工程業主	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
11	環保專業	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
12	其他民間	5	2	4	3	1	1	2	2	2	1
13	消防局	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
14	工程師學	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sheet 1

檢視二個UCINET檔

Matrix Editor - D:\201604\Syllabus-962\eco-politics\2017課程\2017_netColumns.##h

File Edit Transform

Symmetrize as you type

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		環境保護	運輸工務	市民	建築業界	裝修公司	行政長官	立法議員	廣東省政	香港政府
1	環境保護	10	3	6	6	1	1	3	3	5
2	運輸工務	3	3	2	2	0	0	2	1	1
3	市民	6	2	6	4	1	1	2	3	2
4	建築業界	6	2	4	6	1	1	2	2	1
5	裝修公司	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
6	行政長官	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
7	立法議員	3	2	2	2	0	1	3	2	1
8	廣東省政	3	1	3	2	0	1	2	3	1
9	香港政府	5	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	5
10	工程業主	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1

Use row & column 0 for labels

Sheet 1

Matrix Editor - D:\201604\Syllabus-962\eco-politics\2017課程\2017_att.##h

File Edit Transform

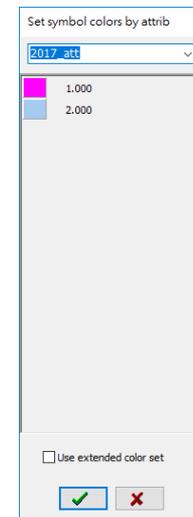
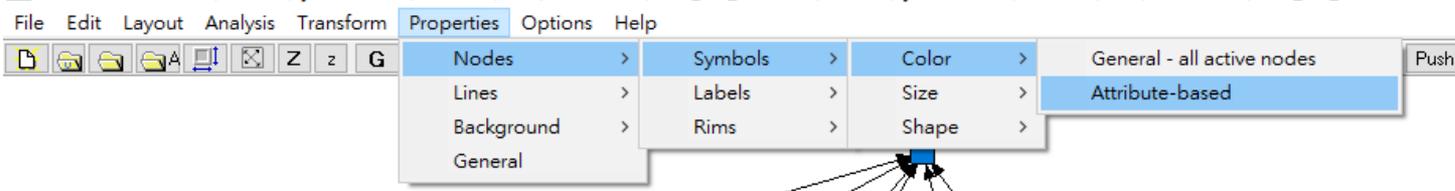
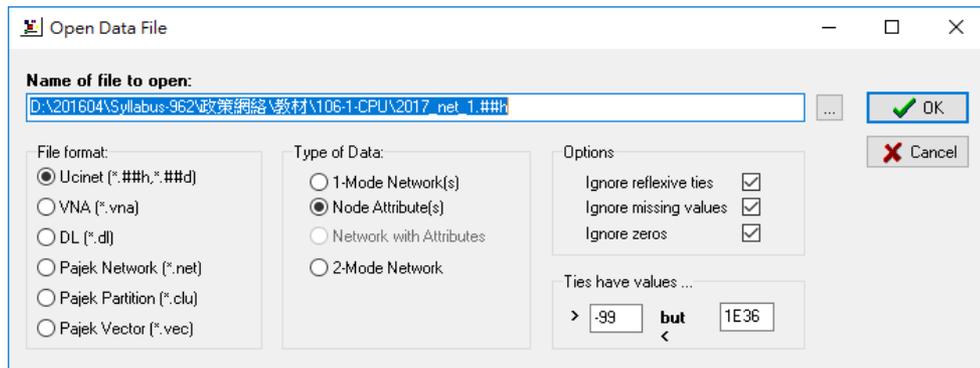
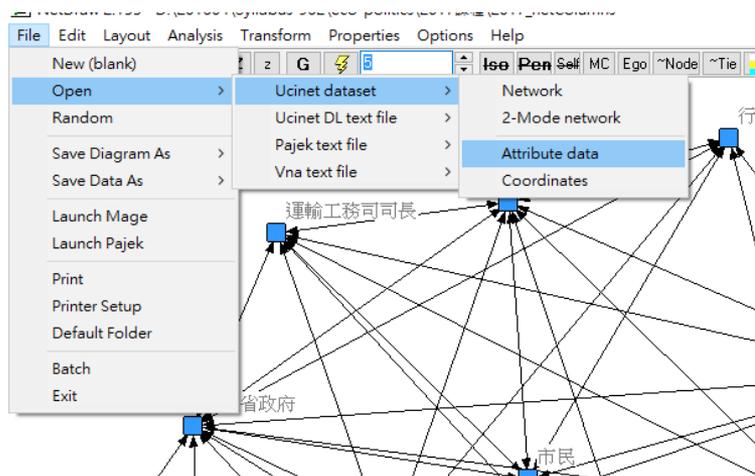
Symmetrize as you type

		1
		gov_1
1	環境保護	1
2	運輸工務	1
3	市民	2
4	建築業界	2
5	裝修公司	2
6	行政長官	1
7	立法議員	1
8	廣東省政	1
9	香港政府	1
10	工程業主	2
11	環保專業	2

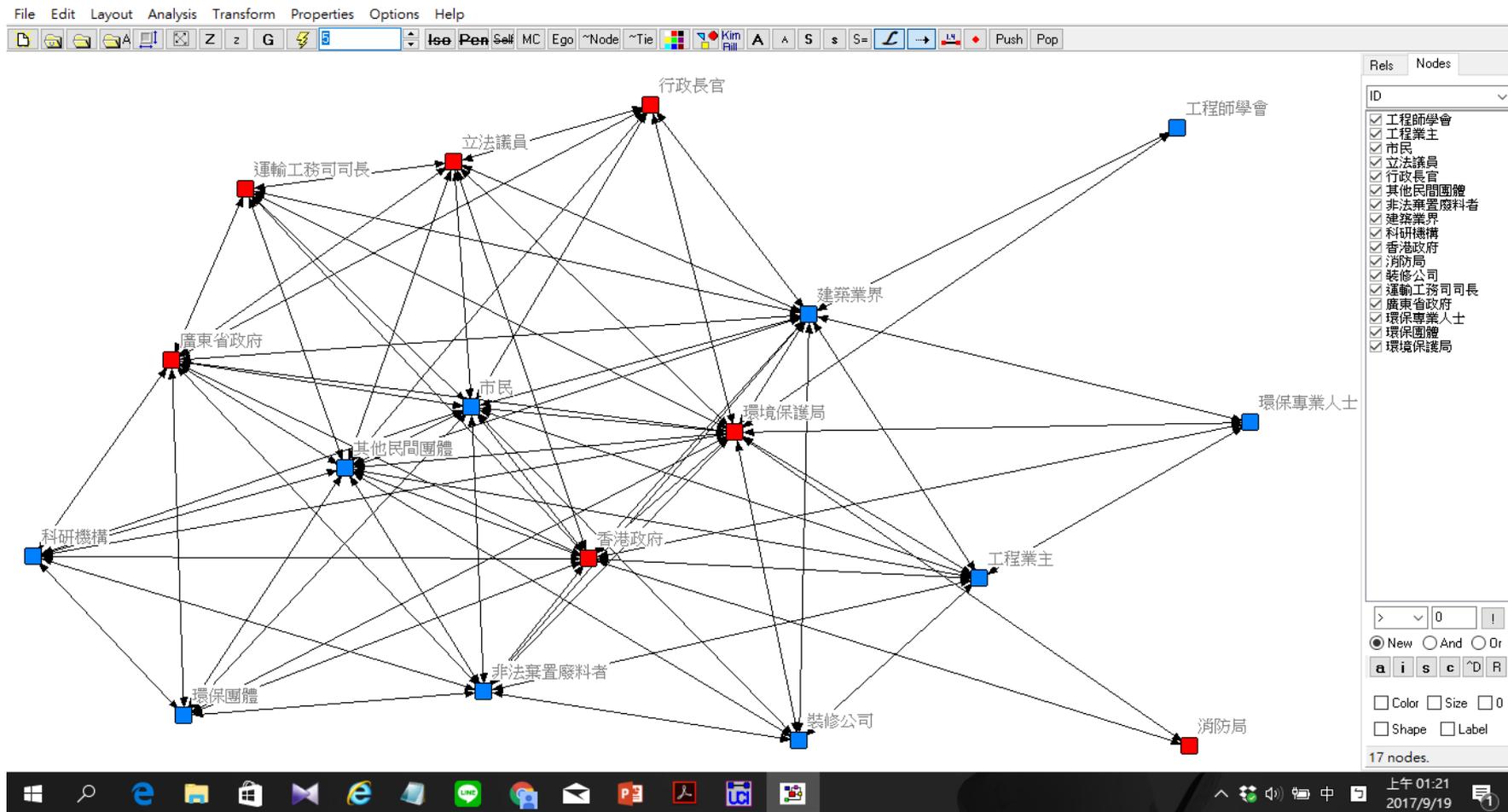
Use row & column 0 for labels

Sheet 1

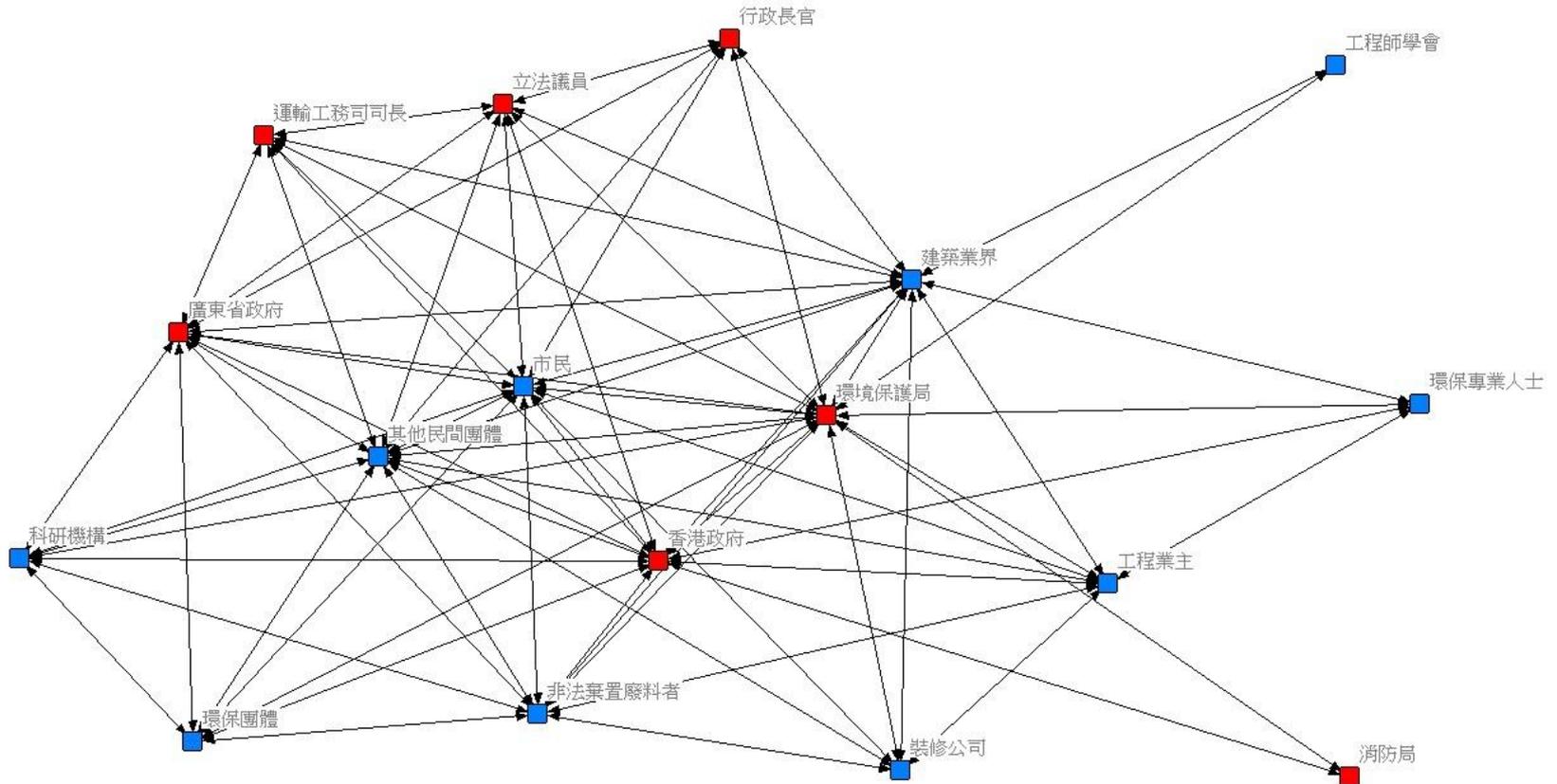
加入個體屬性資料



製圖結果



利害關係人的jpg檔

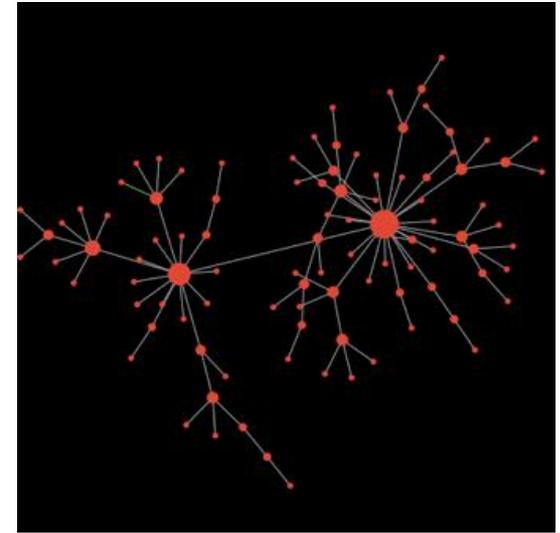


Method and strategy in tracking dark networks

- 網絡圖的直覺觀察容易聚焦大節點，並以為這是網絡分析的主要重點，當運用於犯罪偵查及預防，便容易單純導向打擊與斬首策略
- 注意：應該以策略引導方法，而非以方法引導策略；
However, the tail (method) is often founded wagging the dog (strategy).
- As Brafman and Beckstrom (2006) noted, targeting key players in decentralized organization seldom shuts them down. Instead, it only drives them to become more decentralized, making them harder to target.
- 啟示：全網的網絡特徵掌握，仍有助於犯罪偵防與預防的分析與執行。

Case studies: network topography

- Terrorist networks with a large number of cliques appear to be more effective (Pedahur and Perliger, 2006)
- Network density is positively associated with network efficiency (US Army, 2007)
- Salafi Jihard exhibits the characteristic of a **scale-free network** → a **strategy** → take out hubs rather than randomly stopping terrorists at borders (Sageman, 2004) [but they were often quickly replaced by other highly central equivalent actors (Tsvetovat and Carley, 2005)]



<https://www.openabm.org/book/3102/115-scale-free-network>



http://wiki.mbalib.com/zh-tw/Image:800px-Long_tail.png

全網網絡指標

參考教材第八章說明

- 規模(size) : the number of actors in a network
- 密度(density) : the portion of the potential connections in a network that are actual connections
- 平均距離(average distance) : average length of all the shortest paths (geodesics) between all actors in a network (and the speed that [dis]information spreads through a network)
- 直徑 : a network's longest geodesic (decentralization)
- 破脆度(fragmentation) : the degree to which a network is fragmented

- Provincial-cosmopolitan(緊密 vs 鬆散結構) : 以密度衡量
 - balance=performance (Aristotle 1998)
- Hierarchical-heterarchical(層級 vs 異型結構) : 以 Centralization (集中性)測量
 - two extreme = underperformmance

Data > Browse: size and multiplex

The screenshot shows the UCINET 6 for Windows interface. The 'Data' menu is open, with 'Browse' selected. The 'Matrix Browser' window is also open, displaying a matrix with 10 rows and 8 columns. The matrix data is as follows:

	COUN	COMM	EDUC	INDU	MAYR	WRO	NEWS
COUN	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
COMM	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
EDUC	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
INDU	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
MAYR	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
WRO	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
NEWS	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
UWAY	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
WELF	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
WEST	1	1	1	0	1	0	1

The Matrix Browser window also shows the following settings:

- Row labels
- Column labels
- Matrix labels
- Rows: 10
- Cols: 10
- Mats: 2

The status bar at the bottom of the Matrix Browser window shows 'KNOKBUR.##H' and '00:00:00'.

Whole network indices

UCINET 6 for Windows -- Version 6.591

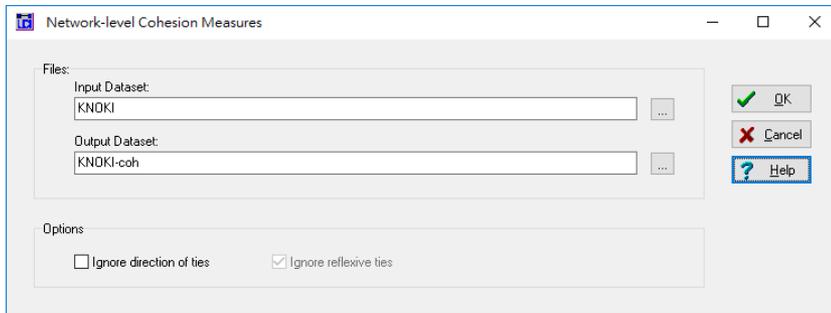
File Data Transform Tools **Network** Visualize Options Help

How to cite UCINET:
Borgatti, S.P., Everett, M.G. and Freeman, J.R. 2002. *UCIn for Windows*. Harvard, MA: Analytic Technologies.
A tutorial by Bob Hanneman & Mark R. Breiger
See also this great book:
Borgatti, S.P., Everett, M.G. and Johnson, J.P. 2009. *Computational Network Science*. Cambridge University Press.

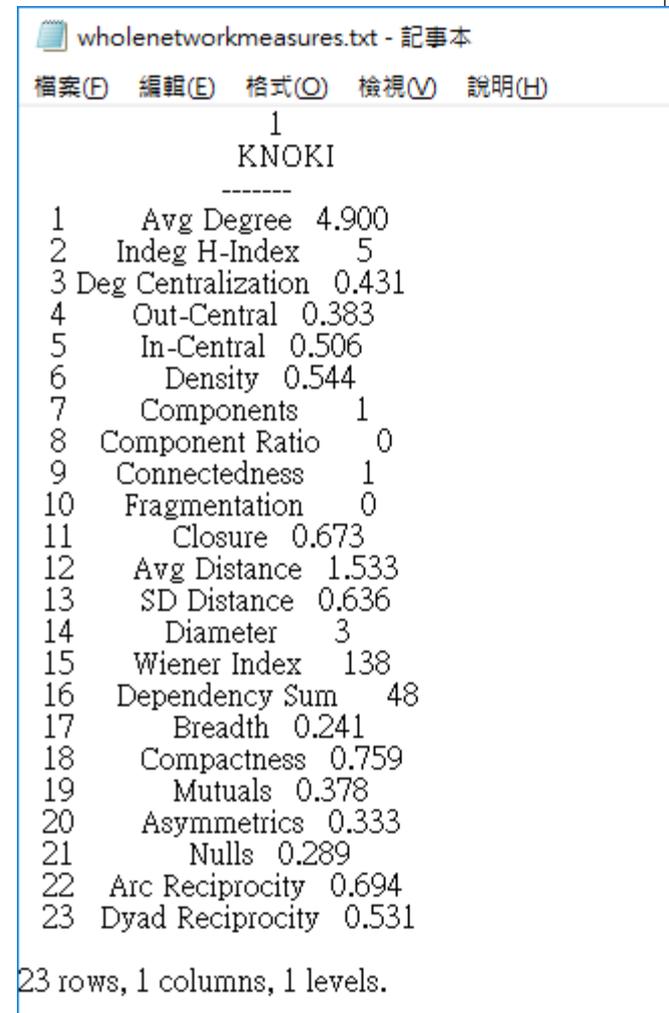
This copy of UCINET is registered to pc

- Cohesion >
 - Regions >
 - Subgroups >
 - Ego Networks >
 - Centrality and Power >
 - Group Centrality >
 - Core/Periphery >
 - Roles & Positions >
 - Triad Census
 - P1
 - Balance counter
 - Compare densities >
 - Compare aggregate proximity matrices >
 - 2-Mode networks >
 - Trajectories
 - Extras >
 - Tester
 - Multiple Measures >
- Multiple cohesion measures >
 - Density >
 - E-I Index
 - Transitivity
 - _Transitivity (old)
 - Clustering Coefficient
 - Reciprocity
 - Homophily
 - Krackhardt GTD
 - Simmelian / Embedded ties
 - Geodesic Distances
 - Geodesic Distance (old)
 - Alters in Common
 - Reachability
 - No. of Geodesics
 - Geodesic Cube
 - K-Local Bridges
 - Edge betweenness
 - Line Connectivity/Maximum Flow ...
 - Point Connectivity

Whole network indices



- 數值網計算密度時，必須先將數值二分(Transform>Dichotomize)成0與1。
- For symmetric matrices, Centralization is Freeman's degree centralization. For non-symmetric matrices, Centralization is indegree centralization.



```
wholenetworkmeasures.txt - 記事本
檔案(F) 編輯(E) 格式(O) 檢視(V) 說明(H)

1
KNOKI
-----
1 Avg Degree 4.900
2 Indeg H-Index 5
3 Deg Centralization 0.431
4 Out-Central 0.383
5 In-Central 0.506
6 Density 0.544
7 Components 1
8 Component Ratio 0
9 Connectedness 1
10 Fragmentation 0
11 Closure 0.673
12 Avg Distance 1.533
13 SD Distance 0.636
14 Diameter 3
15 Wiener Index 138
16 Dependency Sum 48
17 Breadth 0.241
18 Compactness 0.759
19 Mutuals 0.378
20 Asymmetrics 0.333
21 Nulls 0.289
22 Arc Reciprocity 0.694
23 Dyad Reciprocity 0.531

23 rows, 1 columns, 1 levels.
```

次級團體指標

參考教材第十一章

- 網絡的中層結構分析，專注子群(=群組=子圖=集群=群體)
- 網絡中的聚集常視為具有凝聚力的子群，代表團結，能共享規範，有一致認同，足以發起集體行動
- 除了利用屬性看待行動者的分類，網絡分析更重視利用互動(link)加以分群
 - 小團體(clique)：每位成員與其他所有成員都有直接連結，現實中少見的理想型
 - 成分(component)：一種對內相連，對外不相連的子圖
 - 核(core)：K-Core指該子群每位成員與K數目的同組成員有連接
 - 派系(faction)：利用理想類型評估群體的「派系化」(factionalization)程度。faction是一種演算法，能尋求最佳方式將行動者安置於派系中，並與理想類型取得最大相似，檢測被觀測群組與理想類型有多配適



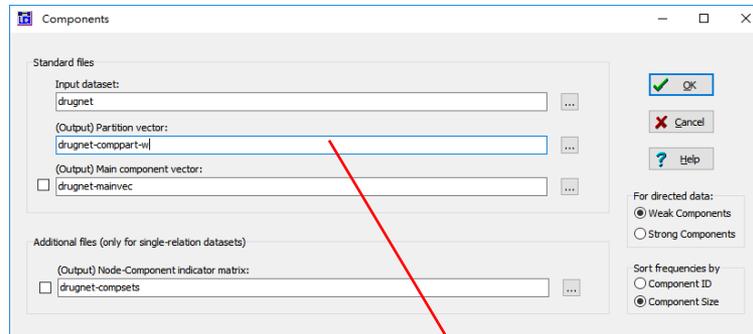
	# of Actors	# of Relationships	# of Components	Density (% of possible ties present)	# of Transitive Cases	% of Possible Transitive Cases	# of Cliques
Main Network	197	388	1	1	59	1.89	11
Immediate Family	127	213	6	1.33	32	5.27	7
Extended Family	22	33	6	6.93	0	0	0
Close Friend	29	50	3	6.16	0	0	0
Bodyguard	13	13	3	6.41	0	0	0
Money & Resources	28	28	6	3.04	1	25	1
Insurgent Operations	71	71	8	1.31	2	3.64	2

Table 5: Summary of General Network Measures

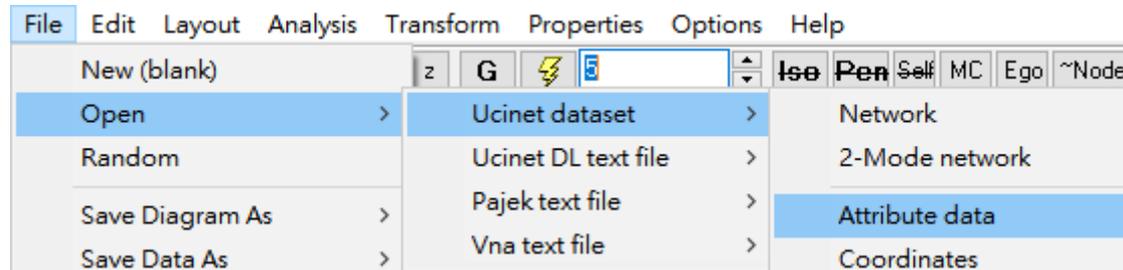
Brain J Reed, 2006, Formalizing the Informal: A Network Analysis of the Insurgency, PhD dissertation, University of Maryland, p:102

成分 Component

- 使用<UCINET data>中的drugnet.###h (Hartford地區293吸毒者的共用針具關係，Weeks at al, 2002)
- 先用UCINET編輯表單查看drugnet.###h (有向二值)
- UCINET>Network>Regions>Components>Binary graphs，有向圖選擇<strong components>，無向圖選擇<weak components>



- NETDRAW打開drugnet.###h 後，把_當作attribute輸入NETDRAW



Properties Options Help

Nodes >	Symbols >	Color >	General - all active nodes
Lines >	Labels >	Size >	Attribute-based
Background >	Rims >	Shape >	

41 183 129

Set symbol colors by attrib

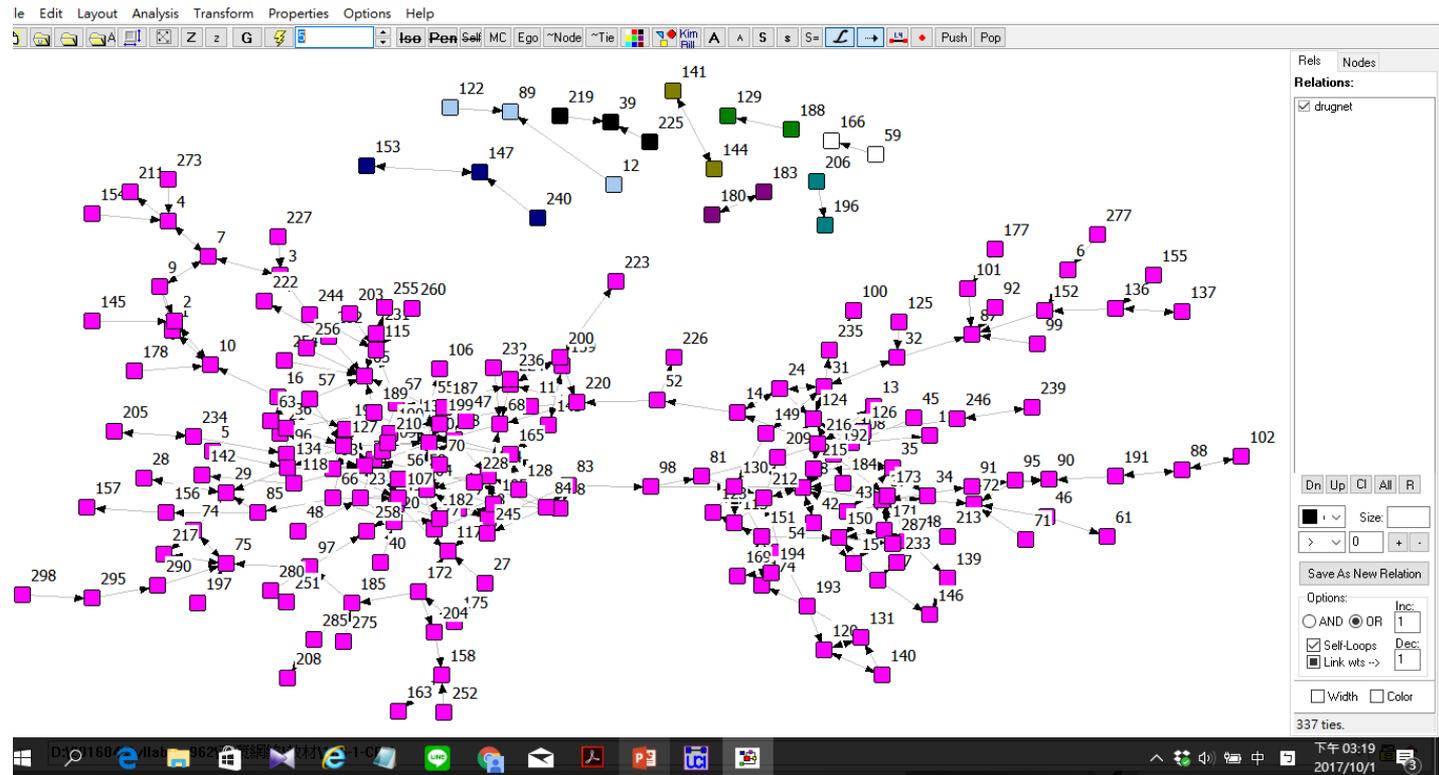
drugnet-comppart

ID

drugnet-comppart

2.000
3.000
4.000
5.000
6.000
7.000
8.000
9.000
10.000
11.000
12.000
13.000
14.000
15.000
16.000
17.000

Use extended color set

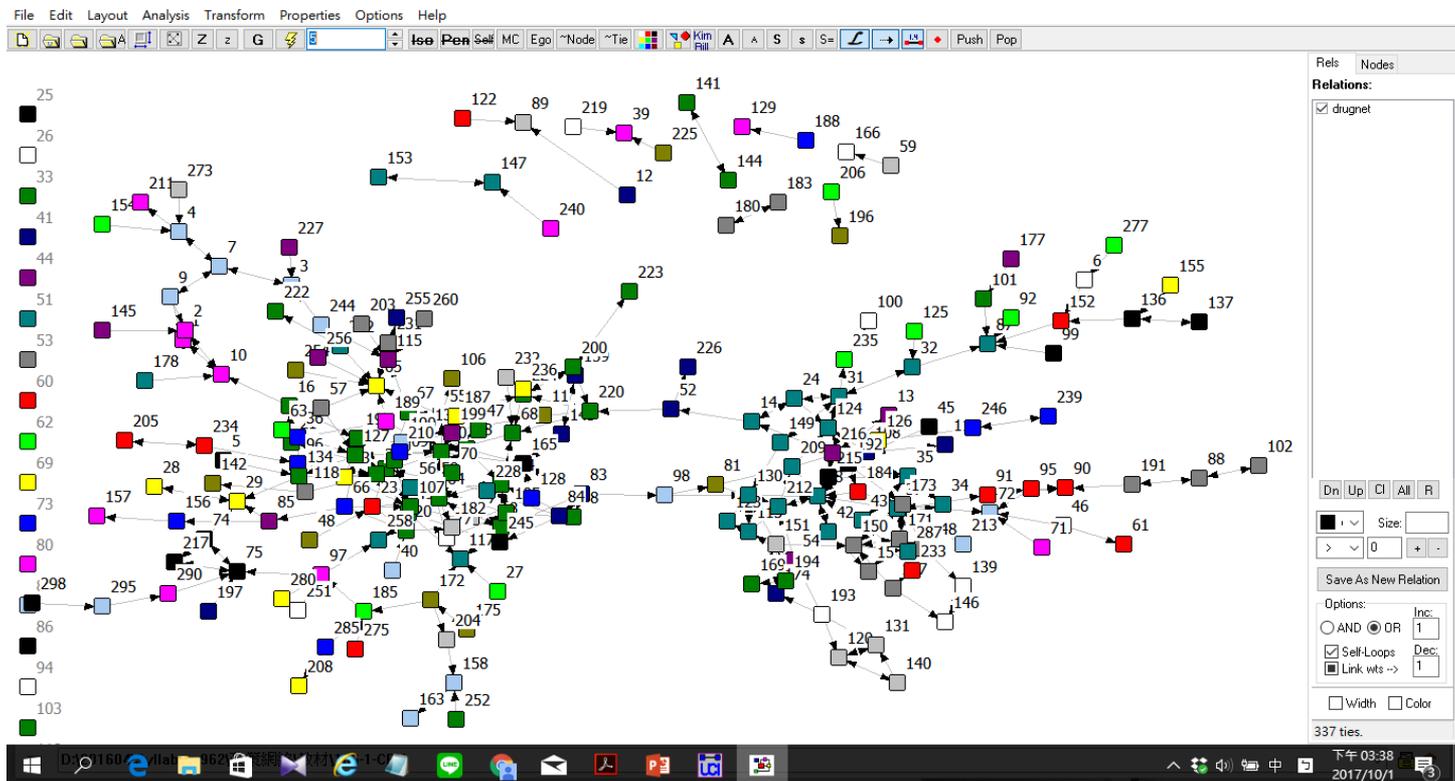


- 圖的調整：去除孤立點，改換屬性顏色，拖曳節點，淡化連線顏色，加重節點文字顏色

NETDRAW操控：孤立,孤懸,MC,Ego,復原

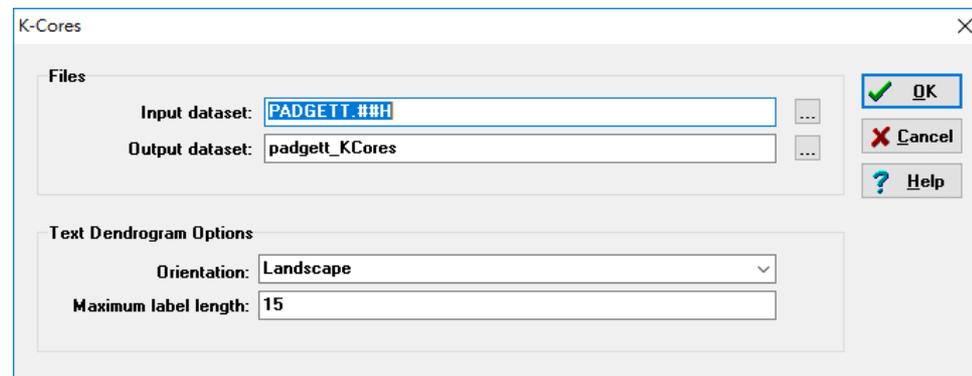
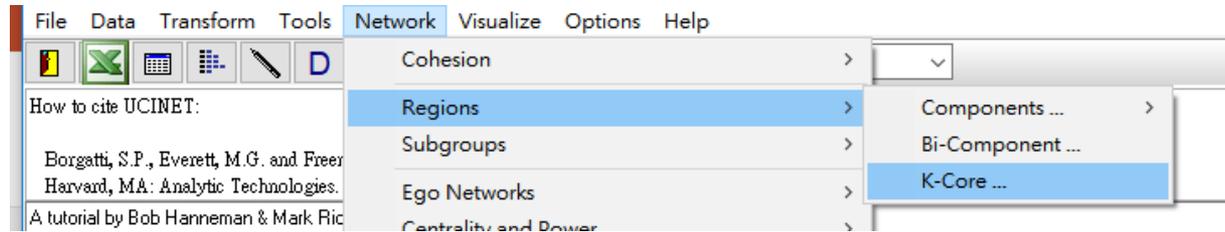


- strong components=? weak components=?
- How do we explain the formation of the following strong components?

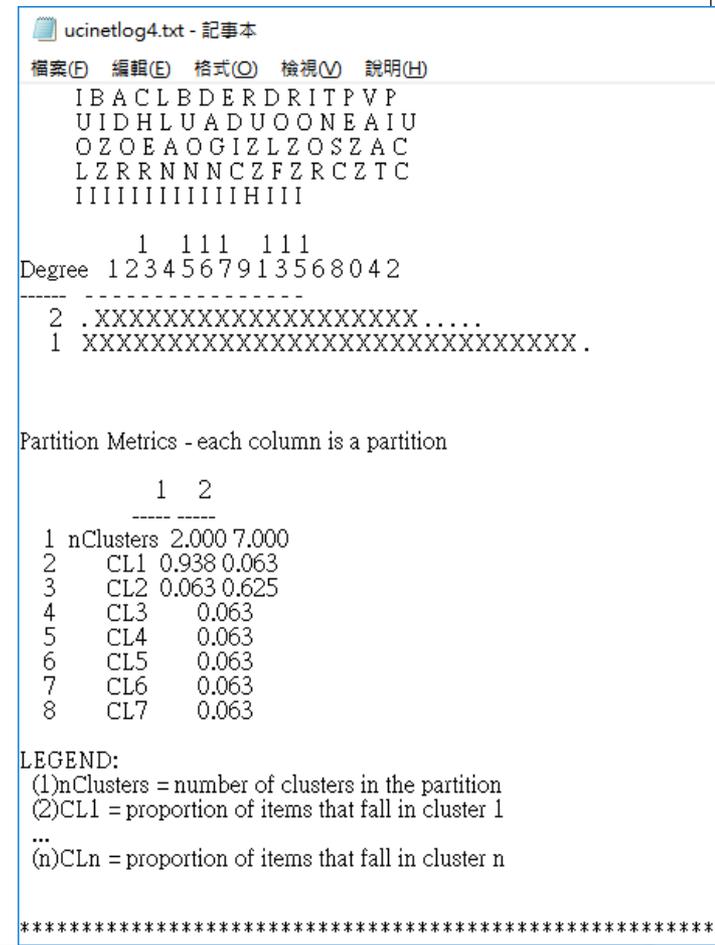


核 Core

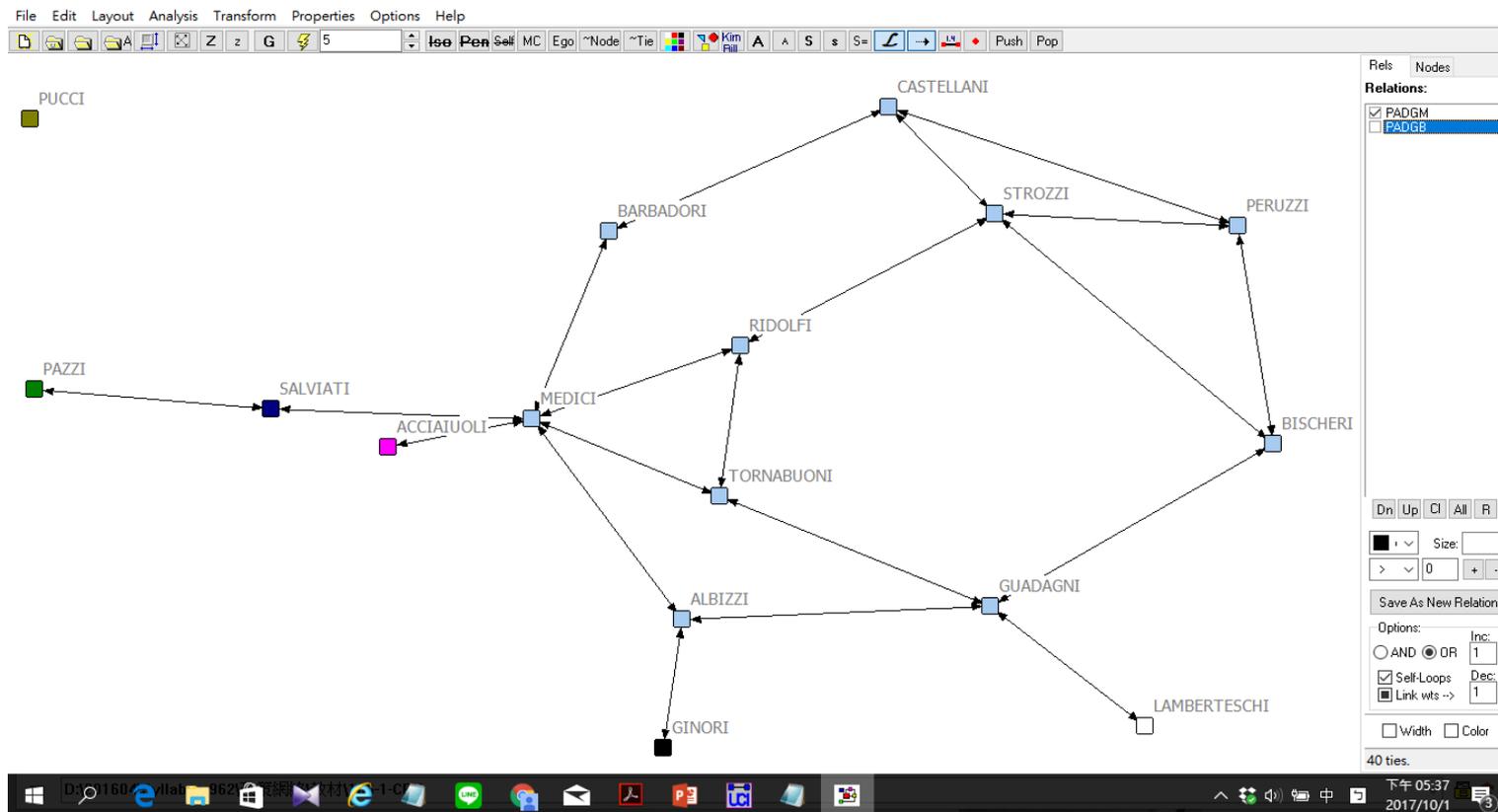
使用PADGETT.##H



聚焦該家族的金錢關係(PADGM)，在第二種分類中，可以形成七個不同的核聚集，其中第二集群為2-core群，占62.5%為最大

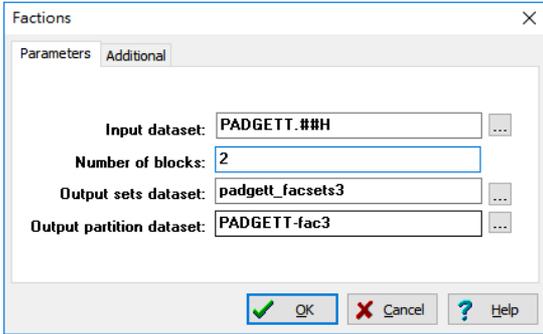
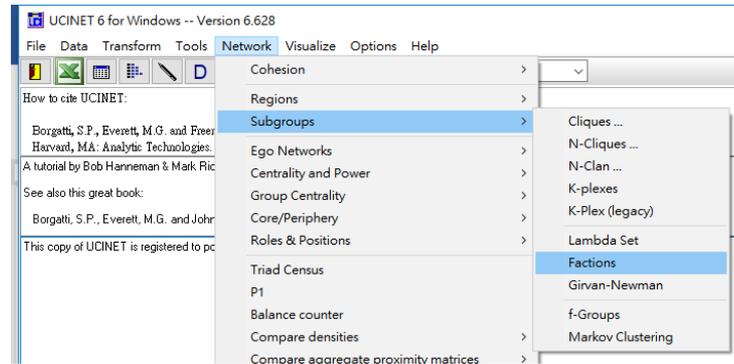


PADGM的Core clusters



- 注意：高K-CORE巢套(重疊)著低K-CORE5，因此以K-CORE測定特定人時可能發生錯誤，類似用途最好使用其他分群法

派系Factions



Number of factions: 2
 Measure of fit: Hamming
 Input dataset: PADGETT (D:\2016\

Initial proportion correct: 0.292

...Badness of fit: 88.000
 ...Badness of fit: 88.000
 ...Badness of fit: 88.000

Final proportion correct: 0.633

Final proportion correct 表示與理想分類的相似正確率，此數值愈高愈好

Grouped Adjacency Matrix

```

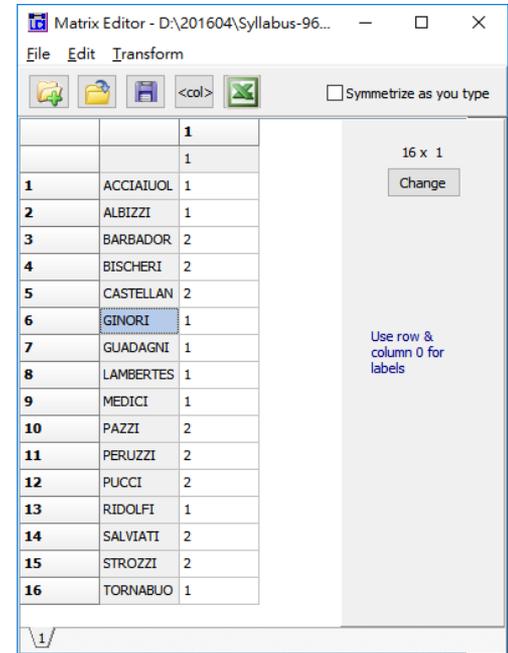
      1 1 11 111
12783696 30145452
A A G L R G M T B P P B C S S P
-----
1 ACCIAIUOLI| 1 | |
2 ALBIZZI| 1 11 | |
7 GUADAGNI| 1 1 | 1 |
8 LAMBERTESCHI| 1 | |
13 RIDOLFI| 111 | 1 |
6 GINORI| 1 | |
9 MEDICI| 11 111 | 1 |
16 TORNABUONI| 1 1 1 |
-----
3 BARBADORI| 1 | 1 |
10 PAZZI| | 1 1 |
11 PERUZZI| | 11 1 |
4 BISCHERI| 1 | 1 1 |
5 CASTELLANI| | 11 1 1 |
14 SALVIATI| 1 | 1 |
15 STROZZI| 1 | 111 |
12 PUCCI| | 1 |
    
```

以矩陣做區分，下方有分割為二派系後的個別密度

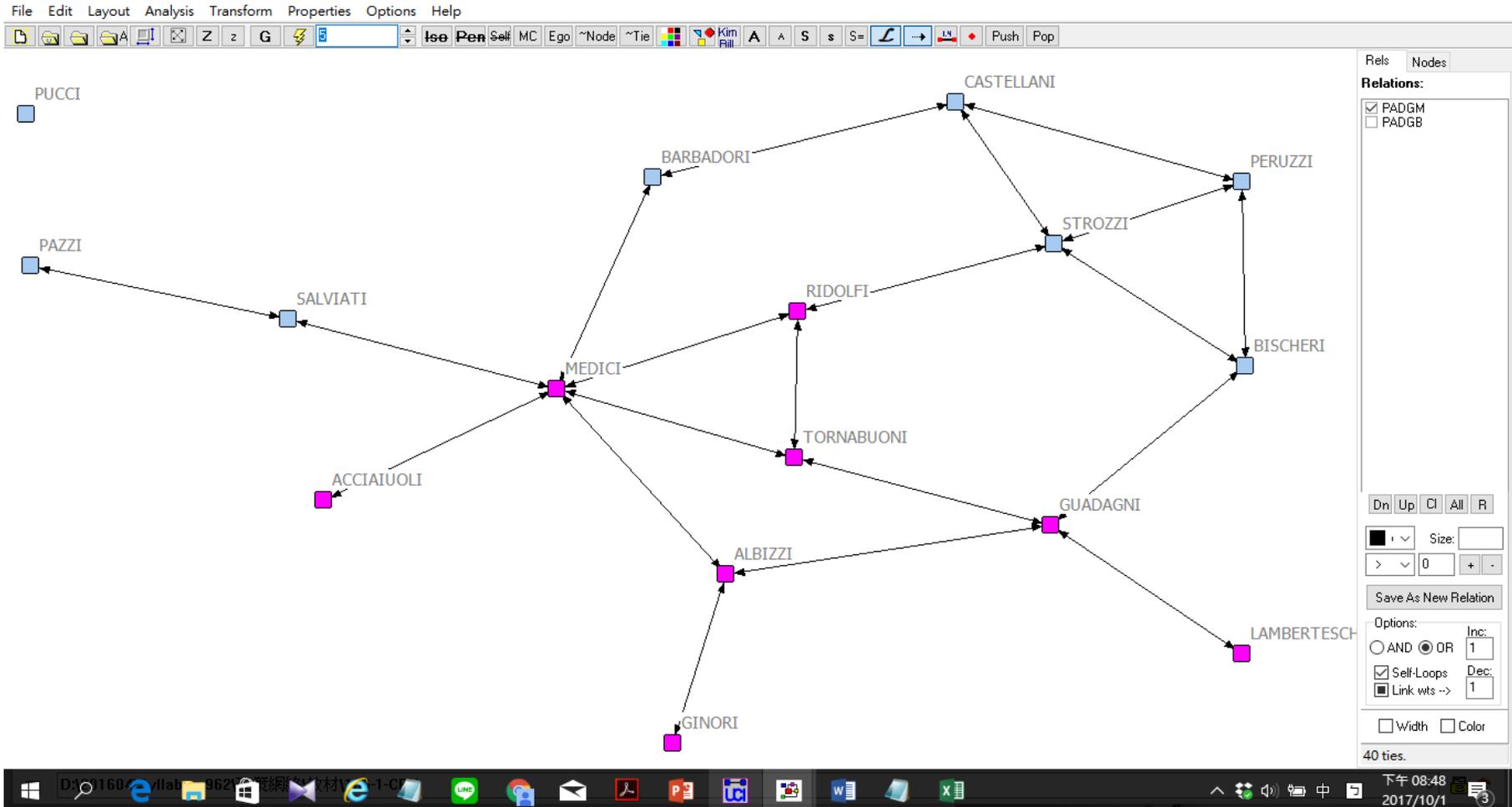
Density Table

	1	2
1	0.32	0.06
2	0.06	0.25

以表單閱讀會更清楚



派系可以圖形顯示，也可以結合其他個體網絡指標，
做進一步分析

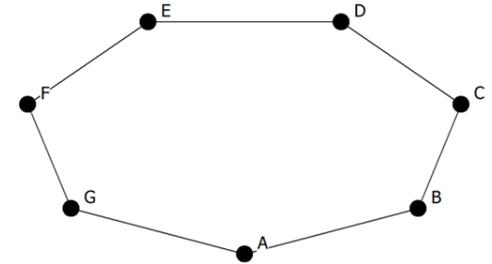
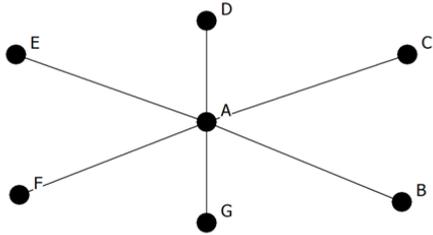


指標功能：群組與個體

- Subgroup network index, such as K-CORE, help us to identify **clusters** that are deeply embedded in particular networks and those that are not. Research has shown that individuals **deeply embedded** in networks are unlikely to defect. It will do better to target individuals in the **lower k-core** of the trust and operational networks (Popielarz and McPherson 1995)
- 個體指標為最常用最具直覺效果的指標，在犯罪網絡分析上，可以用來指認核心人物、觀察組織運作，以決定打擊策略與時間，實施反間或訊息戰，發現組織邊緣的低中心性者以防範犯罪組織的再生或重組

節點的網絡位置

參考教材第十章



- 個體權力的解讀：行動者較他人擁有更多連結則可能佔據有利位置，由於他有許多連結因此可能有更多替代方式滿足需求，也就減少對他人的依賴；由於他有許多連結，他可以擁有以及利用網路資源；由於他有許多連結，他通常在交易中是協力廠商並促成交易，從而在仲介中獲利

個體網絡指標

- 點度中心性(degree centrality)：The number of relations which a node has; Divided into outdegree centrality, or the number of relations a node is sending to other nodes, and indegree centrality, or the number of relations a node is receiving from other nodes
- 接近中心性(closeness centrality)：The total (geodesic) distance a node is from all other nodes in a network
- 中介中心性(betweenness centrality)：A score indicating the degree to which a node is on the shortest paths between actors
- UCINET中的中心性也依據上述三類中心性衍生更多不同的測量方法

UCINET的三類型中心性演算工具

UCINET 6 for Windows -- Version 6.628

File Data Transform Tools **Network** Visualize Options Help

How to cite UCINET:
Borgatti, S.P., Everett, M.G. and Freeman, J.C. (2009) *UCIn for Windows*. Harvard, MA: Analytic Technologies.
A tutorial by Bob Hanneman & Mark Riddle
See also this great book:
Borgatti, S.P., Everett, M.G. and Johnson, J.P. (2009) *Analyzing Social Networks*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
This copy of UCINET is registered to p...

Network Analysis

Multiple Measures **Ctrl+M**

- Degree
- _Degree (old)
- Inverse-weighted degree
- Eigenvector centrality
- Eigenvector (old)
- Bonacich Power (Beta centrality)
- PN Centrality
- Political Independence Index (PII)
- Hubbell/Katz Influence
- Hubs & Authorities

點度型

- Closeness measures
- Closeness (old)
- Beta Reach Centrality
- Reach centrality
- Information Centrality
- Info centrality (obsolete)

接近型

- Freeman Betweenness
- Distance-Weighted Betweenness
- Attribute-Weighted Betweenness
- Proximal Betweenness
- Flow Betweenness ...

中介型

Fragmentation

Induced centrality

Total Centrality decomposition

2-Mode Centrality

D:\201604\Syllabus-962\政策網絡教材\106-1-CPU

上午 08:27
2017/10/14

Tools Network Visualize Options Help

- D Cohesion
- Regions
- Subgroups
- Ego Networks
- Centrality and Power
 - Multiple Measures **Ctrl+M**
 - Group Centrality
 - Core/Periphery
 - Balance

Multiple Centrality Measures

Files

Input Network: drugnet

Output Measures: drugnet-cent

Data are ...

- Directed
- Undirected
- Auto-detect

Report ...

- Raw scores
- Normalized

Closeness options | For undefined distances ...

- replace with 0
- replace with average
- replace with max dist + 1
- replace with N

Measures

- Degree
- 2-Local Eigenvector
- Bonach Power Beta: auto
- K-step Reach K: 2
- Freeman Closeness
- ARD (avg recip dist)
- Betweenness
- Eigenvector
- 2-step Betweenness

IMPORTANT NOTE: This routine is designed for binary data. Valued data will be dichotomized.

Centrality Measures

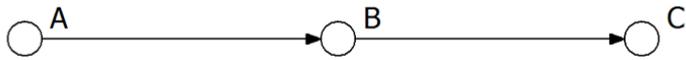
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
		<u>OutDeg</u>	<u>InDeg</u>	<u>Out2loca</u>	<u>In2local</u>	<u>OutBonPw</u>	<u>InBonPwr</u>	<u>Out2Step</u>	<u>In2Step</u>	<u>OutARD</u>	<u>InARD</u>	<u>OutClose</u>	<u>InClose</u>	<u>Between</u>	<u>2StepBet</u>
1	1	2.000	3.000	4.000	12.000	13.668	44.598	2.000	7.000	2.000	16.481	6672.000	5381.000	4.000	0.500
2	2	2.000	4.000	4.000	12.000	13.668	45.299	2.000	7.000	2.000	16.981	6672.000	5380.000	6.000	2.500
3	3	1.000	3.000	3.000	6.000	10.923	8.637	3.000	5.000	3.250	4.667	6573.000	6568.000	14.000	2.000
4	4	2.000	3.000	3.000	6.000	11.923	8.637	4.000	5.000	3.917	4.667	6571.000	6568.000	19.000	5.000
5	5	1.000	0.000	2.000	0.000	3.306	0.000	3.000	0.000	7.910	0.000	6035.000	6716.000	0.000	0.000
6	6	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.427	1.000	2.000	1.000	1.500	1.000	6673.000	6694.000	2.000	1.000
7	7	3.000	3.000	6.000	10.000	23.248	13.206	6.000	7.000	4.833	5.000	6567.000	6566.000	36.000	6.000
8	8	2.000	2.000	1.000	11.000	7.841	19.451	3.000	11.000	9.110	17.862	6015.000	5400.000	88.500	4.000
9	9	3.000	1.000	7.000	4.000	24.591	6.637	6.000	3.000	4.833	3.333	6567.000	6572.000	21.000	2.000
10	10	2.000	4.000	4.000	12.000	13.668	45.521	2.000	7.000	2.000	17.911	6672.000	5290.000	198.000	4.000
11	11	2.000	0.000	3.000	0.000	9.575	0.000	5.000	0.000	10.404	0.000	5967.000	6716.000	0.000	0.000
12	12	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	6694.000	6716.000	0.000	0.000
13	13	1.000	1.000	4.000	2.000	288.093	1.745	4.000	1.000	15.521	1.000	5396.000	6694.000	0.000	0.000

仲介與結構洞

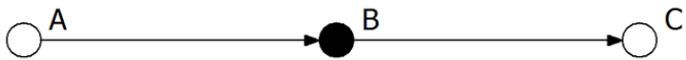
參考教材第九章

- 中介中心性已然顯示仲介(broker)角色重要性
- 仲介(brokerage): actors are more likely to control the flow of resources than others
- Key player approach: 移除這些仲介者將使網絡瓦解
- 弱連結優勢(strength of weak ties): 弱連結往往佔據重要跨(bridge)位置，發揮網絡連通的關鍵作用(Granovetter 1974)
- 結構洞(structural holes): 關注網絡的空隙，主張可以跨接空隙者，具有將資源有效傳導的機會與力量(Burt 1992)
- 結構洞以侷限(constraint)或自主性(autonomy)來計算。每個節點的三元組(三角連結)，若有缺口就代表該節點擁有擔任仲介的機會，因此侷限低(自主高)。製圖時，為方便直覺觀察，將侷限數值賦予負號，如此能以大節點代表較能掌握結構洞(低侷限)的節點

仲介的不同角色



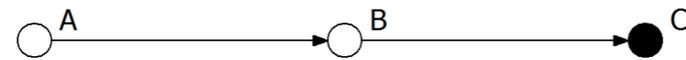
自我是「仲介」(B)，且與「信源」與「目標」節點(A 與C)全都同屬於一個群組，此時，B 在群組中正擔任著「協調人」(coordinator)的角色



自我 B 在同一群組的二個成員關係間擔任仲介，但他本身不屬於該群組，他所擔任的是「顧問」(consultant)角色。



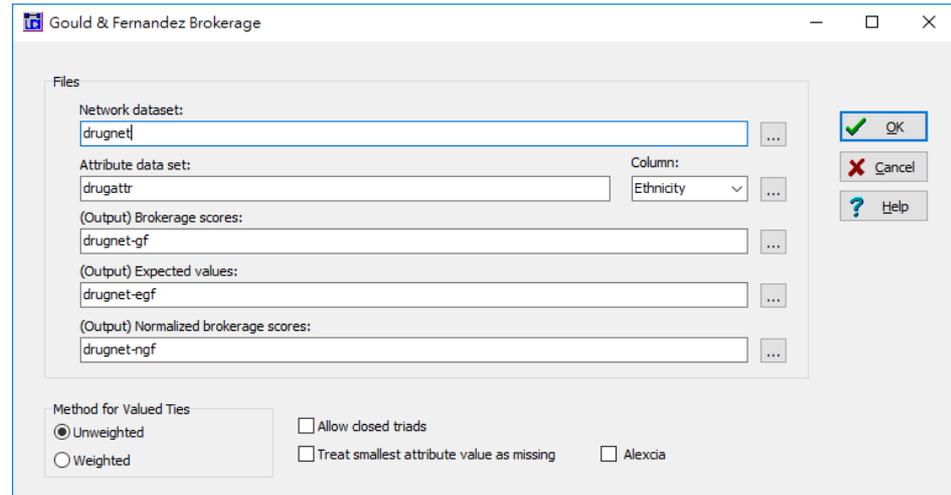
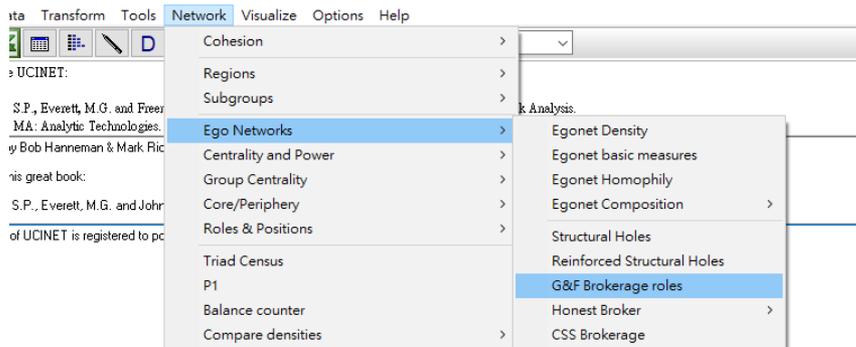
自我 B 擔任的是「守門員」(gatekeeper)角色，B 是群組成員，並位於群組邊界，控制著外界(A)連通該組群的路線



自我 B 與A 隸屬同群組，對黑色群組而言，B 擔任著白色群組的聯絡點或「代表」(representative)



自我 B 擔任二群組的仲介，但不隸屬任何群組，這個角色稱作「連絡員」(liaison)。



File Edit Transform

Symmetrize as you type

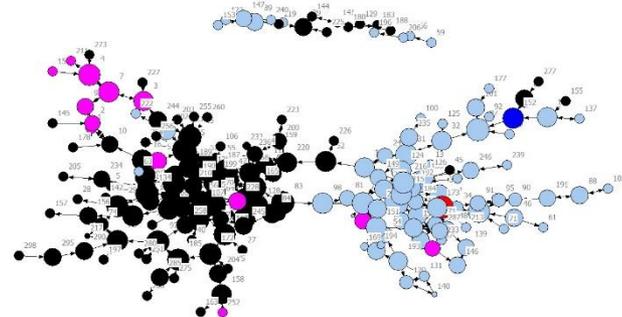
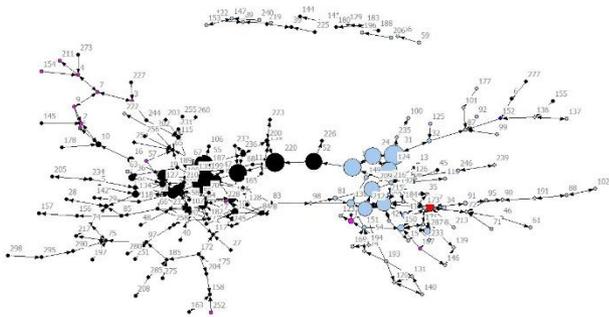
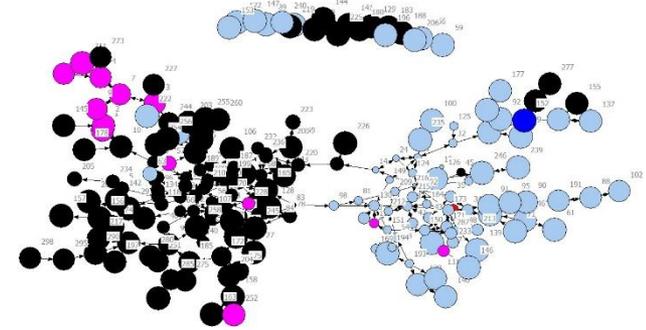
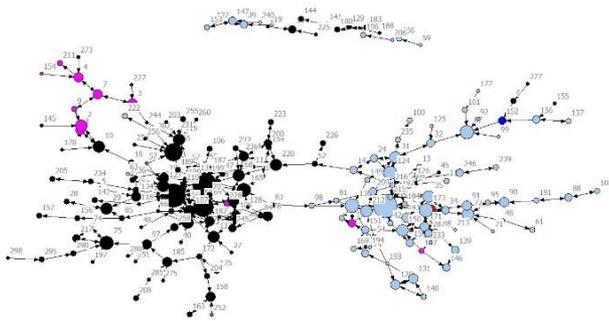
		1	2	3	4	5	6
		Coordinator	Gatekeeper	Representa	Consultant	Liaison	Total
1	1	0	0	4.64508199	0	0	1
2	2	0	1.54836082	1.54836082	1.54836082	0	1
3	3	0	4.64508199	0	0	0	1
4	4	3.24211239	1.85803294	0	0	0	1
5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	6	0	0	4.64508199	0	0	1
7	7	5.40352058	0	0	0	0	1
8	8	5.40352010	0	0	0	0	1
9	9	5.40352010	0	0	0	0	1
10	10	0	0	4.64508199	0	0	1
11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	14	1.80117344	0	3.09672164	0	0	1
15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0

293 x 6
Change

Use row & column 0 for labels

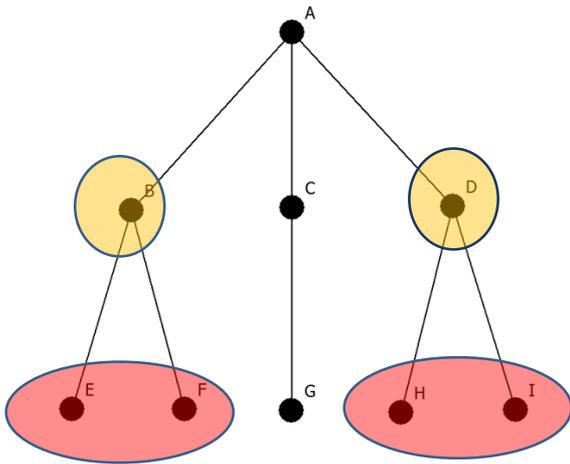
用來區別每個節點扮演
不同角色的機率

- 就drugnet###h製作網絡圖，以drugatte.###h中的<ethnicity>區分節點顏色，製作圖四張，分別以點度 (in-degree)、接近、中介中心性以及結構洞表達節點大小

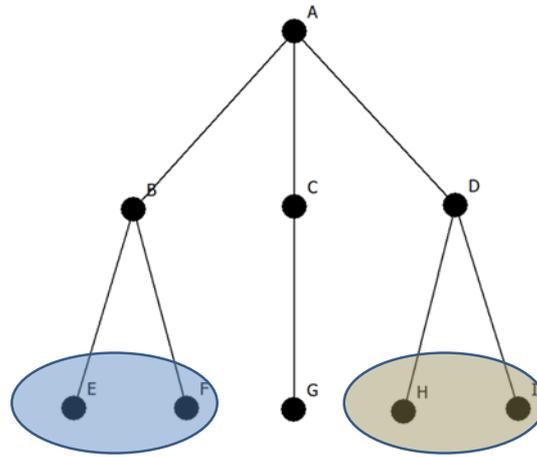


角色對等

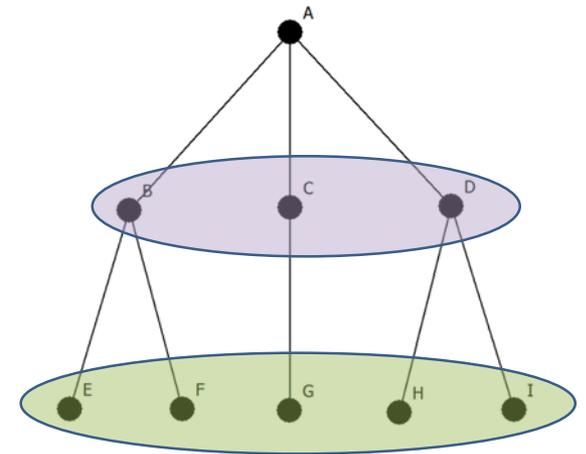
- 利用角色對等，可以比對犯罪組織類型，也可以協助發現關鍵人物，或預防犯罪組織的再生
- 對等概念：



自同構對等



結構對等



規則對等

網絡統計推論與假設檢定的必要

- 網絡生成的解釋與預測
- 因果關係的確認
- 正負關係的確認
- 統計意義的確認
- 因素效果的確認
- 模型配適的確認

網絡統計

- 愈來愈多的社會網絡分析，包含著更多的節點，對於這樣大型的網絡，已不能單單依賴普查訪問，而必須借重節點的樣本（samples of nodes）。網絡分析師已瞭解，他們所研究的網絡會不斷演化，在每個時間點所觀察的關係未必具代表性，因為這些關係模式並非處於「均衡」狀態。他們已發現，觀察也會有不可靠的時候——未能記錄下真實發生的關係，或計算錯了連結強度。以上這些問題（大型網絡、抽樣、觀察的可靠性）促使社會網絡研究者開始應用描述統計與推論統計。統計能夠處理大量訊息，將觀察視為機率，而不是社會過程的決定論式結果。
- 然而傳統統計是基於所有觀察項（亦即所有關係）都是獨立的假定，但網絡分析時許多變項，例如連線，都是由相互依賴的個體而來的，因此上述假設不成立，傳統統計方法不適用於網絡分析。網絡統計為前沿技術，一般使用拔靴法、排列法，以及UCINET無法支援的指數隨機圖模型

UCINET統計工具-1

參考教材第十八章

BN=二值網； VN=數值網； CA=類別屬性； VA=數值屬性； RA=關係屬性

功能	統計	方法	UCINET操作
描述統計	BN;VN		Tools>Univariate statistics
單變數檢定	BN;VN	拔靴法	Network>Compare densities>Against theoretical parameter
檢定二網差異是否顯著	BN1 /BN2 VN1 /VN2	拔靴法	Network>Compare densities>Paired
檢定(同對偶)二網絡的相關程度	VN1—VN2	二次指派程序	Tools>Testing Hypothesis>Dyadic (QAP)>QAP Correlation
檢定(同對偶)二網絡的關聯程度	BN1—BN2 VN1—VN2	二次指派程序	Tools>Testing Hypothesis>Dyadic (QAP)>Relational Cross Tabs (QAP)
檢定網絡A+網絡B預測網絡C的顯著性	VN1+VN2+ ...→VN9	二次指派程序	Tools>Testing Hypothesis>Dyadic (QAP)>MR-QAP Linear Regression (QAP)
檢定網絡A+屬性B在預測網絡C的顯著性	BN1+VN2+C A3+VA4+RA 5...→BN9	二次指派程序	Tools>Testing Hypothesis>Dyadic (QAP)>LR-QAP Logistic Regression (QAP)
檢定屬性A對屬性B的影響	CA(二 群)→RA	排列法	Tools>Testing Hypothesis>Node-level>T-Test

UCINET統計工具-2

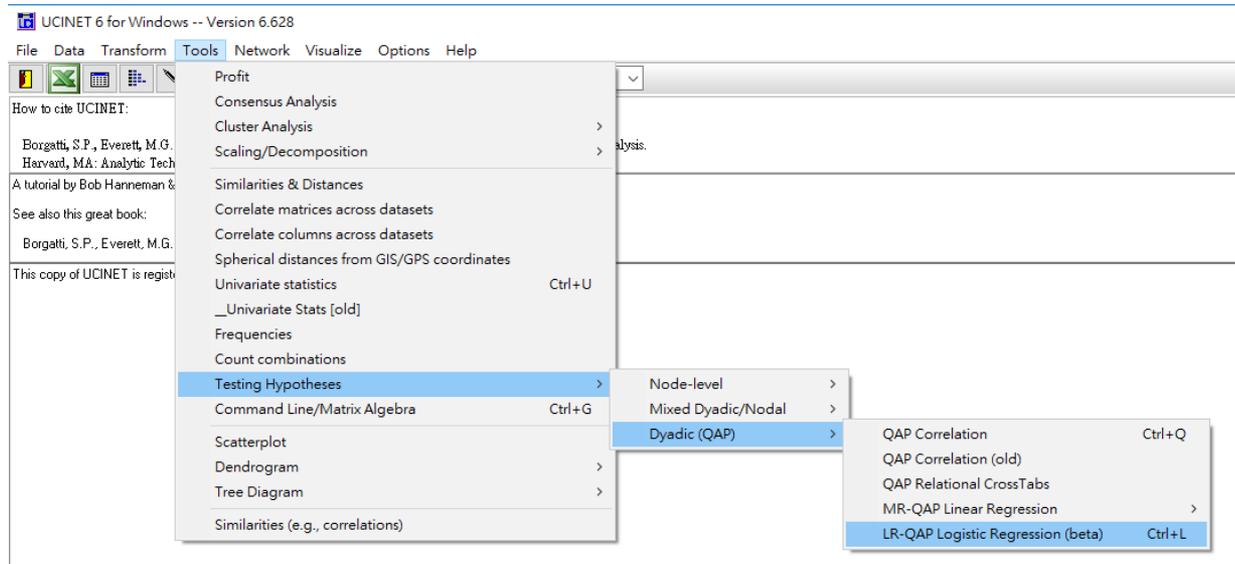
BN=二值網； VN=數值網； CA=類別屬性； VA=數值屬性； RA=關係屬性

功能	統計	方法	UCINET操作
檢定屬性A對屬性B的影響	CA(多群)→RA	排列法	Tools>Testing Hypothesis>Node-level>Anova
檢定屬性A對屬性B的影響	CA1+VA2+RA3+...→RA9 (or VA9)	排列法	Tools>Testing Hypothesis>Node-level>Regression
檢定屬性A對網絡B的影響是否顯著(卡方)	CA(二群)→BN	排列法	Tools>Testing Hypothesis>Mixed Dyadic/Nodal>Categorical attributes>Join-Count
檢定屬性A對網絡B的整體影響是否顯著	CA(多群)→BN	排列法	Tools>Testing Hypothesis>Mixed Dyadic/Nodal>Categorical attributes>Relational Contingency Tables analysis
檢定屬性A對網絡B的分組影響是否顯著	CA(多群)→BN	排列法	Tools>Testing Hypothesis>Mixed Dyadic/Nodal>Categorical attributes>Anova density models
檢定屬性A對網絡B的分組影響是否顯著	VA(or RA)→BN	Moran /Geary	Tools>Testing Hypothesis>Mixed Dyadic/Nodal>Continuous attributes>Moran/Geary statistics Moran (-1~1, 整體性; Geary (<1正, >1負, 地方性)
檢定網絡屬性對網絡(結構)的預測		P1	改用指數隨機圖模型 ERGM

示範

LR-QAP Logistic Regression (QAP)

- 網絡：drugnet###h
- 屬性：drugatte.###h
- 檢測模型為：
 - Gender(homo)+ethnicity(homo)+drugnet_dc
(constraint)→drugnet



設定

- 輸入依變網絡
- 輸入獨立網絡
- 獨立網絡指定
- 網絡效果指定
- 變量向量輸入
- 變量指定
- 變量效果指定
- 模型配適輸出
- 係數輸出報表

The screenshot shows the 'LR-QAP -- Logistic Regression QAP (beta version) (沒有回應)' window. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Dependent Variable (dyadic):** A text box containing 'drugnet' with a browse button (...).
- Independent Variables (dyadic):** A list box containing 'D:\201604\Syllabus-962\政策網絡\教材\106-1-CPU\drugnet-DC', 'Gender homophily (categorical)', and 'Ethnicity homophily (categorical)'. It has a browse button (...), a 'C' button, and a scroll bar.
- Source Network:** A dropdown menu.
- Relational Effect:** A dropdown menu with 'Reciprocity' selected and an 'Add' button.
- Dataset containing node attributes:** A text box containing 'drugattr' with a browse button (...).
- Source Attribute:** A dropdown menu with 'Ethnicity' selected.
- Attribute-based Effect:** A dropdown menu with 'homophily (categorical)' selected and an 'Add' button.
- (Output) Model fit statistics:** A text box containing 'drugnet-fit' with a browse button (...).
- (Output) Coefficients:** A text box containing 'drugnet-coef' with a browse button (...).
- Options:** A section with 'No. of random permutations:' (1000) and 'Random Number Seed:' (-12241).
- Statistics to Track:** Radio buttons for 'Betas' and 'T-Statistics' (selected).
- Data are:** Radio buttons for 'Symmetric (undirected)' and 'Non-Symmetric (directed)' (selected).
- Buttons:** 'OK' (checked), 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

Blue arrows from the list on the left point to the following fields in the software window:

- '輸入依變網絡' points to the 'Dependent Variable (dyadic)' field.
- '輸入獨立網絡' points to the 'Independent Variables (dyadic)' list box.
- '獨立網絡指定' points to the 'Source Network' dropdown.
- '網絡效果指定' points to the 'Relational Effect' dropdown.
- '變量向量輸入' points to the 'Dataset containing node attributes' field.
- '變量指定' points to the 'Source Attribute' dropdown.
- '變量效果指定' points to the 'Attribute-based Effect' dropdown.
- '模型配適輸出' points to the '(Output) Model fit statistics' field.
- '係數輸出報表' points to the '(Output) Coefficients' field.

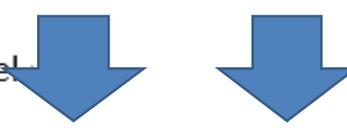
Model fit

Important note: This procedure uses the Y-permutation method.

Dependent variable: :

drugnet

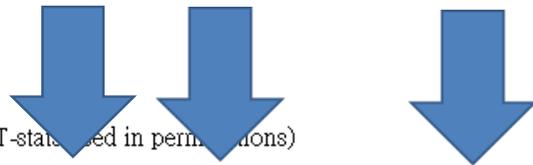
Overall fit of the logistic regression model



	1	2	3	4	5
	LL	<u>R-Sqr</u>	Sig	<u>Obs</u>	Perms
1 Statistics:	-1162.753	0.402	0.001	85556	1000

1 rows, 5 columns, 1 levels.

變量係數與顯著性



LR Coefficients & Permutation Results (T-statistics used in permutations)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Coef	OddsRat	T	Sig	Avg	Min	Max	SD	P(ge)	P(le)	
1 Intercept	-8.142	0.000	-35.229								1000
2 drugnet-DC	23.248	12487966720	27.513	0.001	-14.292	-116.934	23.248	34.810	0.001	0.001	
3 Gender homophily (categorical)	0.730	2.074	4.374	0.001	0.020	-0.498	0.730	0.131	0.001	0.001	1
4 Ethnicity homophily (categorical)	2.121	8.337	9.949	0.001	0.023	-0.441	2.121	0.147	0.001	0.001	1

4 rows, 11 columns, 1 levels.

感謝聆聽
歡迎交換意見