



Build a Network Graph

Create a dataset of people's restaurant recommendations.

Use Connect the Dots to analyse it as a network.

What is Connect the Dots?

Connect the Dots shows you how your data is connected with a visual network diagram. It helps you answer questions about the interconnectedness of the data points in your dataset. This hands-on activity helps participants learn about network data by creating and analysing a dataset about their own interests.

Learning Goals

- Understanding that relationships between things can be a type of data to analyse
- Understanding when something can be analysed as network data (such as friendships, web page hyperlinks, and even favourite restaurants)
- Awareness of some common algorithmic analyses of network diagrams
- Experience analysing a network diagram to answer questions

RUN THE ACTIVITY

Solving a Problem

Networks can be useful for finding certain types of answers that aren't apparent in spreadsheet data. Show a picture of "spaghetti chart" network diagram and ask how many people know how to read it. Introduce the ideas of nodes (dots) and edges (connections) on that chart. Explain how network diagrams capture connections between things, and Connect the Dots introduces analysing those connections.

Share Inspirational Examples

Show a few network diagrams that reveal interesting insights. One example is theyrule.net, which shows connections between board members of Fortune 500 companies; showing how a small group of powerful people advise the majority of companies.

Total time

30 Minutes

Audience

3 - 100 people. Ages 12+.

We designed this for around 30 people, but you can run it with more or less.

Space

- a projector connected to a computer
- ability to break out into small groups of 3 clustered around a computer/ phone/ tablet

Supplies

Computers/ phones/ tablets (1 for every 3 people)

Reminders

- The recommendations for restaurants are of course limited to the experiences of people in the room... this isn't as thorough as Yelp.
- The algorithmic measurements can give you some insight into the graph and how to think about it. Is it very clique-y? Is it very connected?

Collect the Data

1. Create a public Google Spreadsheet and write the short URL on a blackboard. Add a header row with two columns: "Name" and "Restaurant"
2. Break the room into pairs of people. Ask each pair to talk about their favourite restaurants in a popular town or neighbourhood close to your workshop location (pick some place lots of people are likely to have been to)
3. Tell each person to add three rows to the shared spreadsheet, each including their name in the first column and then their favourite restaurant in the next (one row for each restaurant). Tell them it is fine if the restaurants are the same as their partner. Ask them to make sure they spell it right.
4. Open Connect the Dots (<https://databasic.io/connectthedots>) and copy and paste the person-restaurant data into the "Paste Data" tab. Click on "Graph".

Introduce the Tool

Show everyone the various parts of the output. The diagram of their data is on the left, showing the connections from people to restaurants. Introduce the two types of scores under the chart, which summarize how connected the dots are in various ways. Introduce the concept of Betweenness Centrality, showing the top "connectors" in the group. Explain how this chart can answer questions the spreadsheet can't, for instance it can be used to figure out what restaurant you should try that you'd be likely to enjoy (based on the restaurants picked by the people you are most connected to).

Analyse the Results

Break the room into groups of three and have each pick a dataset to analyse; they can choose the one we just created, or one of the sample sets. Ask them to look for interesting insights into the data based on the network chart. Give them 10 minutes and tell them that each group will have a chance to share-back their top finding at the end. As they share-back focus on these questions and topics:

- What are the benefits and limits of analysing data as a network? Could their finding have been discovered in the spreadsheet version of this data?
- How is each algorithm useful or not for making statements about the network and the data it shows?

Glossary

Community

A group of nodes in a network graph that have more connections to each other than to other nodes outside the community.

Bipartite graph

A network graph with two types of nodes. For instance, people connected to restaurants they love but not to other people.

Betweenness centrality

Scores how much of a "connector" each node is. A high score means lots of nodes can go through one to quickly connect to other nodes.

Degree

The immediate number of connections a node has.

Edge

A connection between one node and another node.

Node

The "dots" in the network - the central organizing things that is connected to others.