

NetworkKit User Guide

This text is meant as an introduction to using NetworkKit for network analysis. We assume that you have read the Readme and successfully built the core library and the Python module.

Startup

Start a Python 3 shell. The standard shell works fine, although [IPython](#) may be what you really want for interactive programming and data analysis. These example sessions were created with IPython.

NetworkKit can be imported like a standard Python module:

```
In[1]: import NetworkKit
```

or

```
In[2]: from NetworkKit import *
```

In the following, we will assume the latter way for brevity.

Reading Graphs from Disk

There is a large variety of formats for storing graph data in files. For NetworkKit, the currently best supported format is the [METIS adjacency format](#). Various example graphs in this format can be found [here](#). We download the file [PGPgiantcompo.graph](#) to disk. The needed reader class named `METISGraphReader` is in the `graphio` submodule:

```
In[3]: G = graphio.METISGraphReader().read("PGPgiantcompo.graph")
[BEGIN] reading graph G(n=10680, m=24316) from METIS file: 10% 20.0094%
30.0187% 40.0281% 50.0375% 60.0468% 70.0562% 80.0655% 90.0749% [DONE]
```

More reader classes can be found in the `graphio` module. However, there is also a convenient function in the top namespace which tries to guess the input format and select the appropriate reader:

```
In[4]: G = readGraph("PGPgiantcompo.graph")
[BEGIN] reading graph G(n=10680, m=24316) from METIS file: 10% 20.0094%
30.0187% 40.0281% 50.0375% 60.0468% 70.0562% 80.0655% 90.0749% [DONE]
```

The Graph Object

The variable `G` now contains the network represented as an undirected graph.

```
In [10]: G
Out[10]: <_NetworkKit.Graph at 0x7f71c9e519c0>
```

For NetworkKit, nodes are just integer indexes and edges are tuples of nodes. `G` already provides a number of methods:

```

In [11]: G.
G.addEdge          G.edges          G.hasEdge
G.markAsWeighted   G.numberOfEdges  G.removeEdge      G.toString
G.addNode          G.getName        G.isMarkedAsWeighted
G.nodes            G.numberOfNodes  G.removeNode      G.weight

```

For example, we could check if nodes 42 and 43 are connected:

```

In [20]: G.hasEdge(42,43)
Out[20]: False

```

To work with the raw list of nodes or edges, call `G.nodes()` and `G.edges()` respectively.

Using Algorithms

Connected Components

As a first example of a network analysis kernel, we determine the connected components of the graph by issuing the following commands:

```

In [22]: cc = properties.ConnectedComponents()
In [23]: cc.run(G)

```

The `cc` object has now performed the calculation and results can be requested through different method calls.

```

In [24]: cc.numberOfComponents()
Out[24]: 1

```

```

In [25]: cc.sizeOfComponent(0)
Out[25]: 10680

```

Not surprisingly, `PGPgiantcompo` has a single connected component containing all nodes.

Community Detection

NetworkKit contains several algorithms for parallel community detection, contained in the `community` submodule. The `PLM` class implements a parallel heuristic known as the Louvain method. Let's apply it to 'G'

```

In [26]: zeta = community.PLM().run(G)

```

Computation will not take long for a relatively small network like `PGPgiantcompo`. The resulting partition is stored in the variable `zeta`, which internally stores a mapping from node index to community index. It also provides useful methods:

```

In [27]: zeta.numberOfClusters()
Out[27]: 90

```

We see that 90 communities have been found. Let's examine their sizes:

```
In [30]: zeta.clusterSizes()
Out[30]: [215, 355, 171, 563, 385, 235, 275, 137, 17, 691,
          360, 20, 482, 295, 99, 353, 121, 140, 262, 185, 212, 40, 368,
          82, 85, 78, 356, 16, 364, 772, 271, 31, 64, 77, 313, 333,
          28, 129, 67, 17, 15, 51, 12, 23, 27, 21, 57, 7, 37, 24, 69,
          7, 26, 297, 28, 50, 45, 83, 24, 41, 47, 16, 28, 14, 25, 14,
          8, 11, 68, 33, 26, 37, 6, 16, 19, 17, 76, 29, 27, 13, 8,
          12, 14, 7, 18, 24, 14, 25, 9, 11]
```

It becomes clear that the communities are quite unevenly sized. We can also ask for the community of a specific node:

```
In [14]: zeta.clusterOf(42)
Out[14]: 10
```

```
In [15]: zeta.getMembers(10)
# output omitted
```

To get an overview of the community detection result, use the function `communities.inspectCommunities`. This displays a table with information about community sizes as well as the modularity value, a measure of the goodness of the partition and the presence of modular structure in the network.

```
In [5]: community.inspectCommunities(zeta, G)
```

```
-----
# communities      82
min community size  6
max community size 888
avg. community size 130.244
imbalance          6.77863
modularity         0.87673
-----
```

To target very large graphs (in the order of billions of edges), we recommend the PLP parallel label propagation method, which is faster and scales very well with the number of processors. Be aware however that the two methods can arrive at quite different results:

```
In [7]: community.inspectCommunities(community.PLP().run(G), G)
```

```
-----
# communities      979
min community size  2
max community size 411
avg. community size 10.9091
imbalance          37.3636
modularity         0.799206
-----
```

For convenience the function `community.detectCommunities` is also provided, which accepts a graph and options like algorithm type etc.

Compatibility with NetworkX

[NetworkX](#) is a Python package with a large collection of network analysis methods and graph algorithms. NetworKit provides functions to convert graph objects and thereby connects the two modules.

```
In [6]: import networkx
```

The function `nk2nx` converts a `NetworkKit.Graph` to a `networkx.Graph`:

```
In [4]: nxG = nk2nx(G)
```

```
In [5]: nxG
```

```
Out[5]: <networkx.classes.graph.Graph at 0x7fb1a453f390>
```

Now we can also use some of the numerous NetworkX functions, e.g.

```
In [13]: networkx.degree_assortativity_coefficient(nxG)
```

```
Out[13]: 0.23821137170818882
```

The function `nx2nk` handles the other direction. For example, we can use graph generators not implemented by NetworkKit:

```
In [3]: wsG = nx2nk(networkx.generators.watts_strogatz_graph(1000, 2, 0.1))
```

This opens up a wide range of possibilities which are not yet or will never be implemented within NetworkKit. Note however that NetworkX is written mostly in pure Python, its data structures are more memory-intensive and its algorithms do not target very large graphs. You are likely to reach limits of your machine for graphs with millions of edges, while NetworkKit aims for good performance for three more orders of magnitude.

Overview of Network Properties

Let us now inspect more basic properties of the graph. The functions for this are mostly located in the `properties` module (though module structure is subject to change). For example, this function gives us a tuple containing the number of nodes and the number of edges:

```
In [7]: properties.nm(G)
```

```
Out[7]: (10680, 24316)
```

To see the most important features of a network at a glance, try the function `properties.showProperties`. It prints a tabular overview (and can also display histograms on the terminal). For example, this is what it tells us about PGPgiantcompo:

```
In [11]: properties.showProperties(G)
```

```
Network Properties
=====
Basic Properties
-----
```

nodes (n)	10680
edges (m)	24316
min. degree	1
max. degree	205
avg. degree	4.55356
isolated nodes	0
self-loops	0
density	0.000426

```

-----
Path Structure
-----
connected components      1
size of largest component 10680
diameter
avg. eccentricity
-----

Miscellaneous
-----
degree assortativity      0.238211
cliques                   13814
-----

Community Structure
-----
avg. local clustering coefficient      0.265945
PLP community detection
                                communities 1196
                                modularity  0.787809

PLM community detection
                                communities 90
                                modularity  0.872310
-----

```

Some properties have not been calculated because they would take too much time. For some features, it is currently still necessary to convert the graph to NetworkX. The `showProperties` function is work in progress and will be continually improved.

Settings

Verbosity

The C++ kernel of NetworKit outputs text to the terminal via the [log4cxx](#) library. The amount of detail is controlled by the current log level, which is one of `TRACE`, `DEBUG`, `INFO`, `WARN`, and `ERROR`. By default, the log level is `ERROR`. You can set the log level at runtime and do this from the Python shell:

```

>>> NetworKit.configureLogging(loglevel="DEBUG")
>>> NetworKit.currentLogLevel()
'ERROR'

```