Guide to multiNetX

November 1, 2015

multiNetX is a python package for the manipulation and study of multilayer networks. The core of this package is a MultilayerGraph, a class that inherits all properties from networkx.Graph().

This allows for:

- Creating networks with weighted or unweighted links (only undirected networks are supported in this version)
- Analysing the spectral properties of adjacency or Laplacian matrices
- Visualizing dynamical processes by coloring the nodes and links accordingly

1 How to install multiNetX

multinetx does not need intallation. You simply download the source files and save them into your file system. Then you have to add that directory to your PYTHONPATH. In Unix/Linux you can do this by writting in the terminal the following command:

export PYTHONPATH=path_to_your_python_libraries/multinetx: \$PYTHONPATH

2 How to use multiNetX

multiNetX is very easy to use. It is based on networkX package (https://networkx.github.io/) which is written in pure python and make use of the standard python packages numpy and scipy. Basic knowledge of python2.7 as well as of those packages is required in order to understand the following guide. A fundamental knowledge of network theory is also required.

Import standard python packages for numerics and plots

Import the package multiNetX

```
In [2]: import multinetx as mx
```

3 Create a multiplex 1st way

Create three Erd"os- R'enyi networks with N nodes for each layer

```
In [3]: N = 5
    g1 = mx.generators.erdos_renyi_graph(N,0.5,seed=218)
    g2 = mx.generators.erdos_renyi_graph(N,0.6,seed=211)
    g3 = mx.generators.erdos_renyi_graph(N,0.7,seed=208)
```

Create an 3Nx3N lil sparse matrix. It will be used to describe the layers interconnection

```
In [4]: adj_block = mx.lil_matrix(np.zeros((N*3,N*3)))
```

Define the type of interconnection among the layers (here we use identity matrices thus connecting one-to-one the nodes among layers)

```
In [5]: adj_block[0: N, N:2*N] = np.identity(N)  # L_12
    adj_block[0: N,2*N:3*N] = np.identity(N)  # L_13
    adj_block[N:2*N,2*N:3*N] = np.identity(N)  # L_23

# use symmetric inter-adjacency matrix
    adj_block += adj_block.T
```

Create an instance of the MultilayerGraph class

Weights can be added to the edges

4 Create a multiplex 2nd way

Create an empty multiplex network

```
In [8]: mg = mx.MultilayerGraph()
```

Add layers

```
In [9]: mg.add_layer(mx.generators.erdos_renyi_graph(N,0.5,seed=218))
    mg.add_layer(mx.generators.erdos_renyi_graph(N,0.6,seed=211))
    mg.add_layer(mx.generators.erdos_renyi_graph(N,0.7,seed=208))
```

Create an instance of the MultilayerGraph class

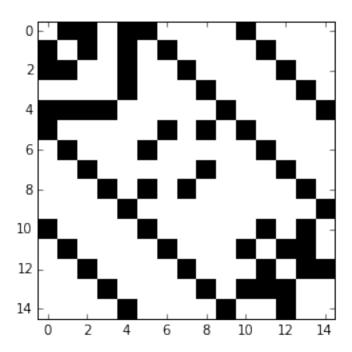
```
In [10]: mg.layers_interconnect(inter_adjacency_matrix=adj_block)
```

Weights can be added to the edges

5 Take some information for the multiplex network

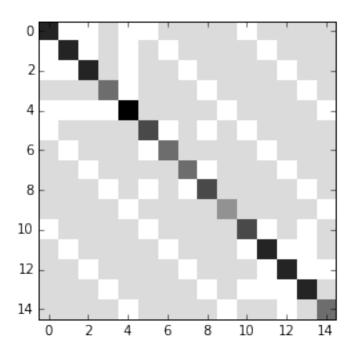
```
MultilayerGraph edges:
 intra-layer edges:
 inter-layer edges: [(5, 0), (6, 1), (7, 2), (8, 3), (9, 4), (10, 0), (10, 5), (11, 1), (11, 6), (12, 1)
In [14]: print 'intralayer edges of 1: ',mg.get_intra_layer_edges_of_layer(layer=0)
         print 'intralayer edges of 2: ',mg.get_intra_layer_edges_of_layer(layer=1)
         print 'intralayer edges of 3: ',mg.get_intra_layer_edges_of_layer(layer=2)
intralayer edges of 1: [(0, 1), (0, 2), (0, 4), (1, 2), (1, 4), (2, 4), (3, 4)]
intralayer edges of 2: [(5, 6), (5, 8), (7, 8)]
intralayer edges of 3: [(10, 11), (10, 13), (11, 12), (11, 13), (12, 13), (12, 14)]
A layer can be chosen: it is a networkx. Graph so it inherits all of its properties.
In [16]: layer = 1
         mg1 = mg.get_layer(layer-1)
         print 'layer', layer, ' name is', mg1.name
layer 1 name is gnp_random_graph(5,0.5)
In [17]: print 'Adjacency matrix:\n', \
                 mx.adjacency_matrix(mg,weight=None).todense(),'\n'
         print 'Adjacency matrix (weighted):\n', \
                 mx.adjacency_matrix(mg,weight="weight").todense(),'\n'
Adjacency matrix:
[[0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0]
 [1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0]
 [1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0]
 [0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0]
 [1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1]
 [1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0]
 [0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0]
 [0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0]
 [0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0]
 [0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]
 [1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0]
 [0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0]
 [0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1]
 [0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0]
 [0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0]]
Adjacency matrix (weighted):
[[0 1 1 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0]
 [1 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0]
 [1 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0]
 [0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 3 0]
 [1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 3]
 [3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0]
 [0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0]
```

[0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0] [0 0 0 3 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0] [0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3]



```
In [19]: print 'Laplacian matrix:\n',\
                mx.laplacian_matrix(mg, weight=None).todense(),'\n'
        print 'Laplacian matrix (weighted):\n', \
                mx.laplacian_matrix(mg,weight="weight").todense(),'\n'
Laplacian matrix:
[[ 5 -1 -1 0 -1 -1
                    0
                       0
                          0
                            0 -1
[-1 5 -1
           0 -1
                                           0]
                 0 -1
                          0
                            0
                               0 -1
                                     0
                       0
[-1 -1 5
                                  0 -1
           0 -1
                 0
                    0 - 1
                          0
                            0
                               0
                                        0
                                           01
 0 0 0]
           3 -1
                 0
                       0 -1
                               0
                                  0
                    0
[-1 -1 -1 -1
              6
                 0
                    0
                       0
                          0 -1
                               0
                                  0
                                     0
                                        0 -1]
[-1 0 0
           0
              0
                 4
                   -1
 [ 0 -1 0
          0
              0 -1
                    3
                          0
                             0
                               0 -1
                                           0]
                       0
[ 0 0 -1
                 0
          0
              0
                    0
                       3 -1
                               0
                                           0]
[ 0 0 0 -1
              0 -1
                    0 -1
                             0
                               0
                                  0
                                    0 -1 07
                          4
 [ 0 0 0 0 -1
                 0
                    0
                       0
                          0
                            2
                               0
                                  0
                                     0
                                       0 -17
[-1 0 0 0
              0 -1
                    0
                       0
                          0
                            0
                              4 -1
                                    0 -1 07
[ 0 -1 0 0
              0
                 0 -1
                      0
                         0
                            0 -1 5 -1 -1 0]
[ 0 0 -1 0 0 0 0 -1
                         0 0 0 -1 5 -1 -1]
```

```
[ \ 0 \ \ 0 \ \ 0 \ \ -1 \ \ 0 \ \ 0 \ \ 0 \ \ -1 \ \ 0 \ \ -1 \ \ -1 \ \ -1 \ \ 5 \ \ 0 ]
 [ 0 0 0 0 -1 0 0 0 0 -1 0 0 -1 0 3]]
Laplacian matrix (weighted):
[[ 9 -1 -1 0 -1 -3 0
                           0
                              0 -3
                                    0
 [-1 9 -1
           0 -1
                  0 -3
                        0
                           0
                              0
                                 0 -3
                                             0]
                  0
                     0 -3
                              0
                                 0
 [ 0 0 0
           7 -1
                                      0 -3 0]
                  0
                     0
                        0 -3
                              0
                                 0
                                    0
 [-1 -1 -1 -1 10
                  0
                     0
                        0
                          0 -3
                                 0
                                    0
                                       0
     0
        0
           0
               0
                  8 -1
                                    0 0
                        0 -1
                              0 -3
 [ 0 -3 0
           0
               0 -1
                     7
                        0
                           0
                              0
                                 0 -3
 [ 0
     0 -3
           0
               0
                  0
                     0
                        7 -1
                                 0
                                    0 -3
                                             0]
                              0
       0 -3
               0 -1
    0
                     0 -1
                           8
                              0
                                 0
                                    0
           0 -3
                  0
                                    0
                           0
                                 0
 [-3 0 0 0
              0 -3
                     0
                        0
                           0
                              0
                                 8 -1
                                       0 -1 0]
 [ 0 -3 0
           0
               0
                  0 -3
                        0
                           0
                              0 -1
                                    9 -1 -1 0]
 [ 0 0 -3 0
               0
                  0
                     0 -3
                          0
                             0 0 -1
                                      9 -1 -1]
 [ 0 0 0 -3
               0
                  0
                     0
                        0 -3 0 -1 -1 -1 9 0]
 [ 0 0 0 0 -3 0 0 0 0 -3 0 0 -1 0 7]]
In [20]: fig = plt.figure()
         ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
         ax.imshow(mx.laplacian_matrix(mg,weight=None).todense(),
                   origin='upper',interpolation='nearest',cmap=plt.cm.binary);
```



```
3.36409373e+00
                9.0000000e+00
                                  9.0000000e+00
                                                  9.48905624e+00
1.06318177e+01
                1.09515976e+01
                                  1.18855467e+01
                                                   1.24172636e+01
1.27517414e+01
                1.29168990e+01
                                  1.33038364e+01]
```

Plot Multiplex

6.0.1 Edge colored nertwork (no inter-connected layers)

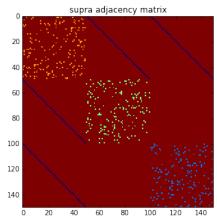
Create a multiplex network with three random layers

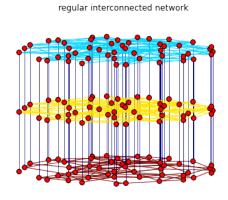
```
In [22]: mg = mx.MultilayerGraph()
In [23]: N = 50
         mg.add_layer(mx.generators.erdos_renyi_graph(N,0.07,seed=218))
         mg.add_layer(mx.generators.erdos_renyi_graph(N,0.07,seed=211))
         mg.add_layer(mx.generators.erdos_renyi_graph(N,0.07,seed=208))
   Set weights to the edges
In [24]: mg.set_intra_edges_weights(layer=0, weight=1)
         mg.set_intra_edges_weights(layer=1,weight=2)
         mg.set_intra_edges_weights(layer=2,weight=3)
In [26]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
         ax1 = fig.add_subplot(121)
         ax1.imshow(mx.adjacency_matrix(mg,weight='weight').todense(),
                    origin='upper',interpolation='nearest',cmap=plt.cm.jet_r)
         ax1.set_title('supra adjacency matrix')
         ax2 = fig.add_subplot(122)
         ax2.axis('off')
         ax2.set_title('edge colored network')
         pos = mx.get_position(mg,mx.fruchterman_reingold_layout(mg.get_layer(0)),
                                layer_vertical_shift=0.2,
                                layer_horizontal_shift=0.0,
                                proj_angle=47)
         mx.draw_networkx(mg,pos=pos,ax=ax2,node_size=50,with_labels=False,
                           edge_color=[mg[a][b]['weight'] for a,b in mg.edges()],
                           edge_cmap=plt.cm.jet_r)
         plt.show()
              supra adjacency matrix
                                                             edge colored network
      20
      40
      60
      80
     100
     120
     140
```

6.0.2 Regular interconnected multiplex

Define the type of interconnection between the layers

```
In [27]: adj_block = mx.lil_matrix(np.zeros((N*3,N*3)))
         adj_block[0: N, N:2*N] = np.identity(N)
                                                       # L_12
         adj_block[0: N,2*N:3*N] = np.identity(N)
                                                       # L_13
         \#adj\_block[N:2*N,2*N:3*N] = np.identity(N)
                                                       # L_23
         adj_block += adj_block.T
In [28]: mg.layers_interconnect(inter_adjacency_matrix=adj_block)
         mg.set_edges_weights(inter_layer_edges_weight=4)
         mg.set_intra_edges_weights(layer=0,weight=1)
         mg.set_intra_edges_weights(layer=1,weight=2)
         mg.set_intra_edges_weights(layer=2,weight=3)
In [29]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
         ax1 = fig.add_subplot(121)
         ax1.imshow(mx.adjacency_matrix(mg, weight='weight').todense(),
                   origin='upper',interpolation='nearest',cmap=plt.cm.jet_r)
         ax1.set_title('supra adjacency matrix')
         ax2 = fig.add_subplot(122)
         ax2.axis('off')
         ax2.set_title('regular interconnected network')
         pos = mx.get_position(mg,mx.fruchterman_reingold_layout(mg.get_layer(0)),
                               layer_vertical_shift=1.4,
                               layer_horizontal_shift=0.0,
                               proj_angle=7)
         mx.draw_networkx(mg,pos=pos,ax=ax2,node_size=50,with_labels=False,
                          edge_color=[mg[a][b]['weight'] for a,b in mg.edges()],
                          edge_cmap=plt.cm.jet_r)
         plt.show()
```





6.0.3 General multiplex

```
In [30]: adj_block = mx.lil_matrix(np.zeros((N*4,N*4)))
                                                          # L_12
         adj_block[0 : N , N:2*N] = np.identity(N)
         adj_block[0 : N , 2*N:3*N] = np.random.poisson(0.005,size=(N,N))
                                                                               # L_13
         adj_block[0 : N , 3*N:4*N] = np.random.poisson(0.006,size=(N,N))
                                                                               # L_34
         adj_block[3*N:4*N, 2*N:3*N] = np.random.poisson(0.008,size=(N,N))
                                                                               # L_14
         adj_block += adj_block.T
         adj_block[adj_block>1] = 1
  Add one more layer
In [31]: mg.add_layer(mx.generators.erdos_renyi_graph(N,0.1,seed=218))
In [32]: mg.layers_interconnect(inter_adjacency_matrix=adj_block)
         mg.set_edges_weights(inter_layer_edges_weight=5)
         mg.set_intra_edges_weights(layer=0,weight=1)
         mg.set_intra_edges_weights(layer=1,weight=2)
         mg.set_intra_edges_weights(layer=2,weight=3)
         mg.set_intra_edges_weights(layer=3,weight=4)
In [33]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
         ax1 = fig.add_subplot(121)
         ax1.imshow(mx.adjacency_matrix(mg,weight='weight').todense(),
                   origin='upper',interpolation='nearest',cmap=plt.cm.jet_r)
         ax1.set_title('supra adjacency matrix')
         ax2 = fig.add_subplot(122)
         ax2.axis('off')
         ax2.set_title('general multiplex network')
         pos = mx.get_position(mg,mx.fruchterman_reingold_layout(mg.get_layer(0)),
                               layer_vertical_shift=.4,
                               layer_horizontal_shift=1.2,
                               proj_angle=.2)
         mx.draw_networkx(mg,pos=pos,ax=ax2,node_size=50,with_labels=False,
                          edge_color=[mg[a][b]['weight'] for a,b in mg.edges()],
                          edge_cmap=plt.cm.jet_r)
         plt.show()
                                                          general multiplex network
              supra adjacency matrix
     50
     100
     150
```

7 Copyright

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Each file in this folder is part of the multiNetX package.

multiNetX is part of the deliverables of the LASAGNE project (multi-LAyer SpAtiotemporal Generalized NEtworks), EU/FP7-2012-STREP-318132 (http://complex.ffn.ub.es/~lasagne/)

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