现代程序设计第4周作业

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程序包结构

```
GraphStat/
   NetworkBuilder/
        __init__.py
        node.py
            def init_node(info_path,edge_path)
            def get_views(info,node)
            def get_mature(info,node)
            def get_life_time(info,node)
            def get_created_time(info,node)
            def get updated time(info,node)
            def get_dead_account(info,node)
            def get_language(info,node)
            def get_link(info,node)
            def print_mode(info,node)
        stat.py
            def get_node_number(node_info)
            def get_edge_number(node_info)
            def cal_average_dgree(node_info)
            def cal_dgree_distribution(node_info)
            def cal_attr_distribution(node_info,attr)
            def load(file_path)
        graph.py
            def init_graph(node_info)
            def save(data,file_name)
            def load(file_path)
            def init_node(info_path,edge_path)
    Visualization/
        plotgraph.py
            def plot_ego(G,node)
            def cal_dgree_distribution(node_info)
            def plotdgree_distribution(node)
            def load(file_path)
        plotnode.py
            def cal_attr_distribution(node_info,attr)
            def plot_nodes_attr(node_info,attr)
            def load(file_path)
```

```
import pandas as pd
   from tqdm import tqdm
   def init_node(info_path,edge_path):
       从数据文件中加载所有节点及其属性
       返回字典,key 为节点的 ID,值为该节点对应的各属性值(字典)
       1.1.1
       df_info=pd.read_csv(info_path,encoding='utf8')
       node_info=df_info.to_dict(orient='index')
10
       df_edges=pd.read_csv(edge_path,encoding='utf8')
       for index,edge in tqdm(df_edges.iterrows(),desc='loading edges...'):
           edge1=int(edge['numeric_id_1'])
           edge2=int(edge['numeric_id_2'])
           if 'link' not in node_info[edge1]:
               node_info[edge1].update({'link':{edge2,}})
           else:
               node_info[edge1]['link'].add(edge2)
           if 'link' not in node_info[edge2]:
               node_info[edge2].update({'link':{edge1,}})
           else:
               node_info[edge2]['link'].add(edge1)
       return node_info
24
   def get_views(info,node):
       获取节点 node 属性
       1.1.1
       return info[node]['views']
   def get_mature(info,node):
       获取节点 node 属性
       1.1.1
34
       return info[node]['mature']
   def get_life_time(info,node):
       111
       获取节点 node 属性
       1 1 1
40
       return info[node]['life_time']
41
43
   def get_created_time(info,node):
       获取节点 node 属性
47
       return info[node]['created_at']
   def get_updated_time(info,node):
       获取节点 node 属性
```

```
return info[node]['updated_at']
   def get_dead_account(info,node):
      获取节点 node 属性
      return info[node]['dead_account']
60
   def get_language(info,node):
      1 1 1
      获取节点 node 属性
64
      return info[node]['language']
   def get_link(info,node):
      获取节点 node 属性
70
      if 'link' in info[node]:
          return info[node]['link']
      else:
74
          return {'NONE',}
   def print_mode(info,node):
78
      显示节点全部信息(利用 format 或者 f 函数)
80
      print('----')
      if 'link' in info[node]:
          print('numeric_id: {}\nviews: {}\nmature: {}\nlife_time: {}\ncreated
          print('numeric_id: {}\nviews: {}\nmature: {}\nlife_time: {}\ncreated
85
      print('----')
  if __name__=='__main__':main()
```

init_node()

```
def main():

'''

测试函数

'''

info_path='D:\Project\Python\week4module\large_twitch_features.csv'

edge_path='D:\Project\Python\week4module\large_twitch_edges.csv'

info=init_node(info_path,edge_path)

print(info)
```

功能:将csv文件中的节点信息和边信息转化为嵌套字典

print_mode()

```
def main():

'''

juli函数

'''

info_path='D:\Project\Python\week4module\large_twitch_features.csv'

edge_path='D:\Project\Python\week4module\large_twitch_edges1.csv'

info=init_node(info_path,edge_path)

print_mode(info,200)

print_mode(info,300)

print_mode(info,400)

print_mode(info,500)

print_mode(info,700)
```

```
| Start | Sta
```

(以large_twitch_edges.csv前1000行数据为例)

get_XXX()

```
def main():
    1 1 1
    测试函数
    1.1.1
    info_path='D:\Project\Python\week4module\large_twitch_features.csv'
   edge_path='D:\Project\Python\week4module\large_twitch_edges1.csv'
   ID=200
    info=init_node(info_path,edge_path)
    print('numeric_id: ',ID)
    print('views: ',get_views(info,ID))
    print('mature: ',get_mature(info,ID))
    print('life_time: ',get_life_time(info,ID))
    print('created_at: ',get_created_time(info,ID))
    print('updated_at: ',get_updated_time(info,ID))
    print('dead_account: ',get_dead_account(info,ID))
    print('language: ',get_language(info,ID))
    print('link: ',get_link(info,ID))
   print()
    ID=700
    print('numeric_id: ',ID)
```

```
print('views: ',get_views(info,ID))

print('mature: ',get_mature(info,ID))

print('life_time: ',get_life_time(info,ID))

print('created_at: ',get_created_time(info,ID))

print('updated_at: ',get_updated_time(info,ID))

print('dead_account: ',get_dead_account(info,ID))

print('language: ',get_language(info,ID))

print('link: ',get_link(info,ID))
```

(以large_twitch_edges.csv前1000行数据为例)

功能: 获得某个节点的XXX属性

graph.py

```
import pandas as pd
   from tqdm import tqdm
   import pickle
   import os
   import sys
   import networkx as nx
   def init_graph(node_info):
        1.1.1
       构建网络
       G=nx.Graph()
       for each in tqdm(node_info,desc='loading node_info...'):
            if 'link' not in node_info[each]:
                continue
            for link in node_info[each]['link']:
                G.add_edge(each,link)
       return G
20
   def save(data,file_name):
        1.1.1
       序列化信息
       file_path=str(sys.argv[0])[:-len(os.path.basename(sys.argv[0]))]+file_nath_basename(sys.argv[0]))]
```

```
f=open(file_path,'wb')
       pickle.dump(data,f,0)
       f.close
       return file_path
30
   def load(file_path):
       1 1 1
       将序列化信息加载至内存
       f=open(file_path,'rb')
       data=pickle.load(f)
       f.close()
       print(file_path,' loaded √')
       return data
40
   def init_node(info_path,edge_path):
       从数据文件中加载所有节点及其属性
42
       返回字典,key 为节点的 ID,值为该节点对应的各属性值(字典)
       df_info=pd.read_csv(info_path,encoding='utf8')
46
       node_info=df_info.to_dict(orient='index')
47
       df_edges=pd.read_csv(edge_path,encoding='utf8')
       for index,edge in tqdm(df_edges.iterrows(),desc='loading edges...'):
           edge1=int(edge['numeric_id_1'])
           edge2=int(edge['numeric_id_2'])
           if 'link' not in node_info[edge1]:
               node_info[edge1].update({'link':{edge2,}})
           else:
               node_info[edge1]['link'].add(edge2)
           if 'link' not in node_info[edge2]:
               node_info[edge2].update({'link':{edge1,}})
           else:
               node_info[edge2]['link'].add(edge1)
       return node_info
   def main():
       111
       测试函数
       1.1.1
       node=load('d:/Project/Python/week4module/GraphStat/NetworkBuilder/storag
       graph=load('D:/Project/Python/week4module/GraphStat/NetworkBuilder/stora
       print()
```

if __name__=='__main__': main()if __name__=='__main__': main()

```
| Carlon |
```

init_graph()

```
def main():

'''

测试函数

'''

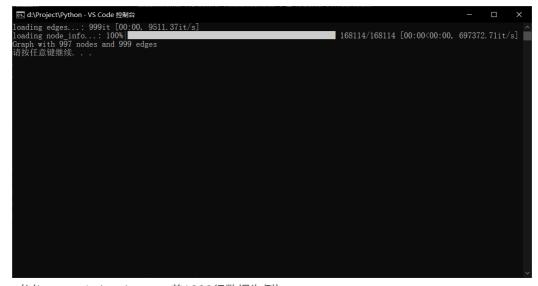
info_path='D:\Project\Python\week4module\large_twitch_features.csv'

edge_path='D:\Project\Python\week4module\large_twitch_edges1.csv'

node_info=init_node(info_path,edge_path)

graph=init_graph(node_info)

print(graph)
```

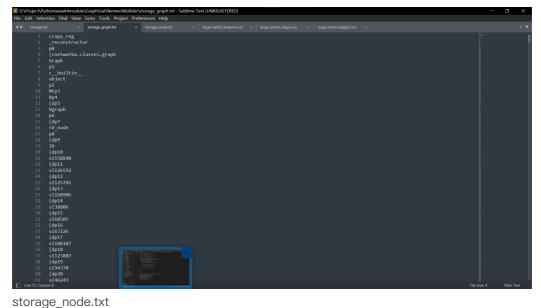


(以large_twitch_edges.csv前1000行数据为例)

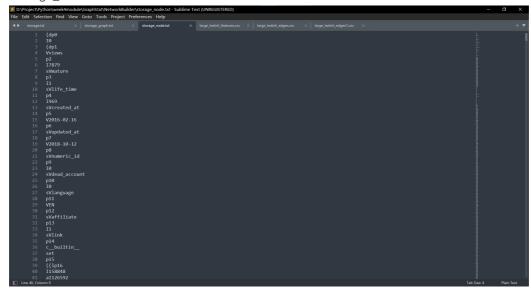
功能: 从node_info的link中读取边的信息,构建节点与所连节点的字典

save()

storage_graph.txt



storage_node.txt



功能:将信息序列化存储在当前文件夹下的自定义文件中

load()

```
def main():
      1.1.1
      测试函数
      node=load('d:/Project/Python/week4module/GraphStat/NetworkBuilder/storag
6
      print(node)
```

```
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```

```
def main():

""

测试函数

""

graph=load('D:/Project/Python/week4module/GraphStat/NetworkBuilder/sto
rage_graph.txt')

print(graph)
```



功能: 通过路径载入信息

stat.py

```
return len(node)
14
   def get_edge_number(node_info):
16
       1.1.1
       计算边数
       1.1.1
       edge=set()
       for each in tqdm(node_info,desc='getting edge_number...'):
           if 'link' in node_info[each]['link']:
               for link in node_info[each]['link']:
                   edge.add(set(each,link))
           else:
               continue
       return len(edge)
   def cal_average_dgree(node_info):
       计算网络中的平均度
       1.1.1
       dgrees=0
       node_number=0
34
       for each in tqdm(node_info,desc='calculating average_dgree...'):
           if 'link' in node_info[each]:
               dgrees+=len(node_info[each]['link'])
           node_number+=1
       return dgrees/node_number
   def cal_dgree_distribution(node_info):
41
       计算网络的度分布
       返回度与频数的字典
       1.1.1
44
       dgrees={}
46
       for each in node_info:
47
           if 'link' in node_info[each]:
               dgree=len(node_info[each]['link'])
               if dgree not in dgrees:
                   dgrees.update({dgree:1})
               else:
                   dgrees[dgree]+=1
       return dgrees
   def cal_attr_distribution(node_info,attr):
       计算attr属性的分布
       返回attr与频数的字典
       1.1.1
       v={}
       for each in node_info:
           if node_info[each][attr] not in v:
               v.update({node_info[each][attr]:1})
```

```
else:
               v[node_info[each][attr]]+=1
       return v
   def load(file_path):
70
       将网络加载至内存
       1.1.1
       f=open(file_path,'rb')
       data=pickle.load(f)
       f.close()
       print(file_path,' loaded √')
       return data
   def main():
       1.1.1
       测试函数
       node=load('d:/Project/Python/week4module/GraphStat/NetworkBuilder/storag
       print('node_number: ')
       print(get_node_number(node))
       print('edge_number: ')
       print(get_edge_number(node))
       print('average_degree: ')
       print(cal_average_dgree(node))
       print('degree_distribution: ')
       print(cal_dgree_distribution(node))
       print('views_distribution: ')
       print(cal_attr_distribution(node,'views'))
   if __name__=='__main__':
```

main() main()

函数	功能
get_node_number(node_info)	返回节点个数
get_edge_number(node_info)	返回边个数
cal_average_dgree(node_info)	返回平均度
cal_dgree_distribution(node_info)	返回度与频数的字典
cal_attr_distribution(node_info,attr)	返回attr与频数的字典

plotgraph.py

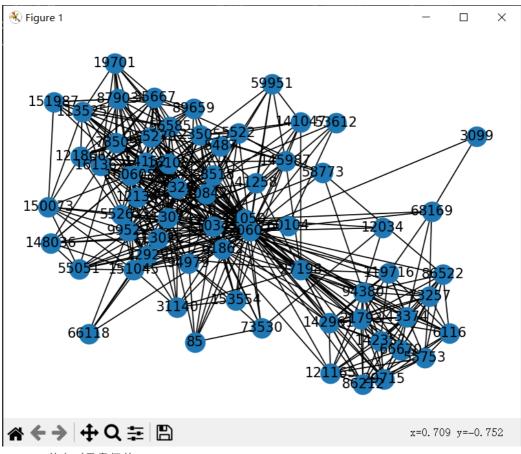
```
import networkx as nx
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  import pickle
   from tqdm import tqdm
  def plot_ego(G,node):
      111
      (附加:使用 networkx 库中的布局算法可视化结构,
      注意避免结构太大,复杂可能导致绘制失败,或者杂乱。)
      绘制节点的局部网络(找一些度大小合适的节点尝试。)
      G_neighbor=nx.ego_graph(G,node)
      nx.draw(G_neighbor,with_labels=True)
14
      plt.show()
      return 1
16
  def cal_dgree_distribution(node_info):
      计算网络的度分布
20
      返回度与频数的字典
      1.1.1
      dgrees={}
      for each in node_info:
         if 'link' in node_info[each]:
             dgree=len(node_info[each]['link'])
```

```
if dgree not in dgrees:
                   dgrees.update({dgree:1})
               else:
                   dgrees[dgree]+=1
       return dgrees
   def plotdgree_distribution(node):
       (观察度分布的形态)
       度的分布图
       1.1.1
       dgree=cal_dgree_distribution(node)
       '''x=sorted(dgree.keys())
       y=[dgree[key] for key in tqdm(x,desc='loading y...')]
40
       plt.bar(x,y)
41
       plt.xlabel('degree')
       plt.ylabel('distribution')
       plt.xlim(0,max(x))#尺度自适应
       plt.ylim(0,max(y))
       plt.show()
       return 1'''
47
       x=dgree.keys()
       plt.hist(x,512)
       plt.xlabel('degree')
       plt.ylabel('distribution')
       plt.show()
       return 1
   def load(file_path):
       1 1 1
       将网络加载至内存
       f=open(file_path,'rb')
       data=pickle.load(f)
       f.close()
       print(file_path,' loaded √')
       return data
   def main():
       1 1 1
       测试函数
       node=load('d:/Project/Python/week4module/GraphStat/NetworkBuilder/storag
       plotdgree_distribution(node)
   if __name__=='__main__': main()
```

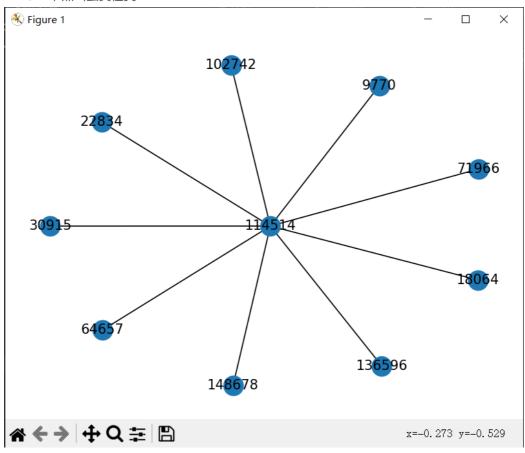
plot_ego()

```
3 测试函数
4 '''
5 graph=load('D:/Project/Python/week4module/GraphStat/NetworkBuilder/sto rage_graph.txt')
6 plot_ego(graph,114514)
```

20607节点(丑



114514节点(虽臭但美



功能: 绘制node节点和它的所有邻居

plotdgree_distribution()

```
def main():

'''

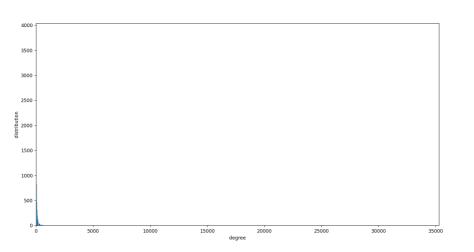
测试函数

'''

node=load('d:/Project/Python/week4module/GraphStat/NetworkBuilder/storage_node.txt')

plotdgree_distribution(node)
```

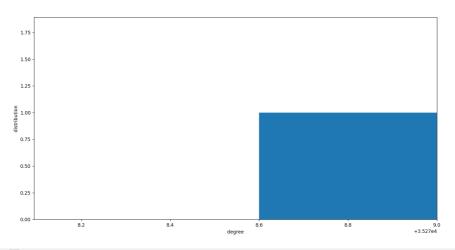
柱形图



※←→ | 中Q幸 | 問 x=1.619er04 y=976. 放大

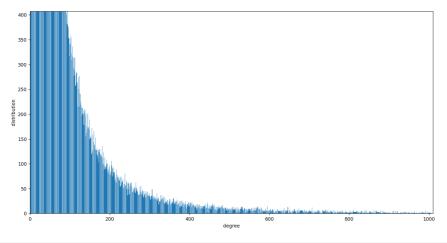
有一个节点有35279个度

Figure 1



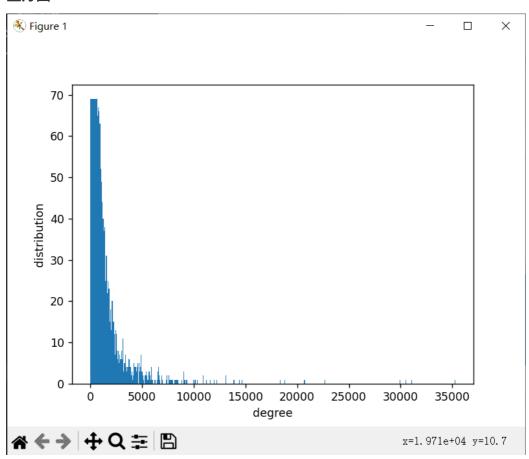
☆ ← → | ⊕ Q ⊅ | □ 2008 P4

前1000包含绝大部分



☆ ← → ↓ Q □ □

直方图



功能:绘制度的分布 横纵轴尺度自适应

plotnode.py

```
2 绘制图中节点属性的统计结果
3 '''
4 from tqdm import tqdm
5 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
6 import pickle
7 def cal_attr_distribution(node_info,attr):
9 '''
```

```
10
       计算attr属性的分布
       返回attr与频数的字典
       v={}
       for each in node_info:
14
           if node_info[each][attr] not in v:
               v.update({node_info[each][attr]:1})
           else:
               v[node_info[each][attr]]+=1
       return v
20
   def plot_nodes_attr(node_info,attr) :
       (观察属性的分布形态)
24
       '''v=cal_attr_distribution(node_info,attr)
       x=sorted(v.keys())
       y=[v[key] for key in tqdm(x,desc='loading y...')]
       plt.bar(x,y)
       plt.xlabel(attr)
       plt.ylabel('distribution')
       plt.xlim(0,max(x))#尺度自适应
       plt.ylim(0,max(y))
       plt.show()
       return 1'''
       v=cal_attr_distribution(node_info,attr)
       x=v.keys()
       plt.hist(x,512)
       plt.xlabel(attr)
       plt.ylabel('distribution')
40
       plt.show()
41
       return 1
43
   def load(file_path):
45
       将网络加载至内存
       f=open(file_path,'rb')
       data=pickle.load(f)
       f.close()
       print(file_path,' loaded √')
       return data
   def main():
       1.1.1
54
       测试函数
       node=load('d:/Project/Python/week4module/GraphStat/NetworkBuilder/storag
       plot_nodes_attr(node,'views')
  if __name__=='__main__':
```

plot_nodes_attr()

```
def main():

'''

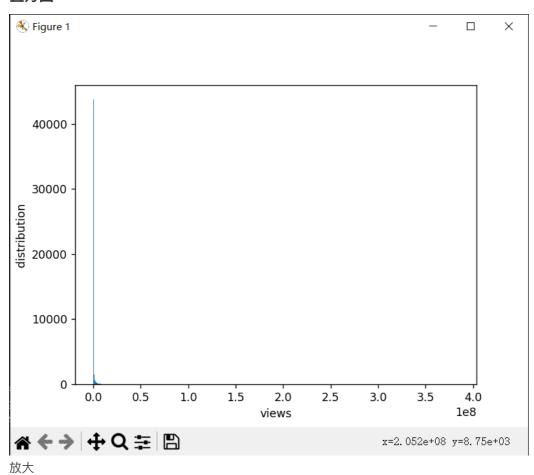
浏试函数

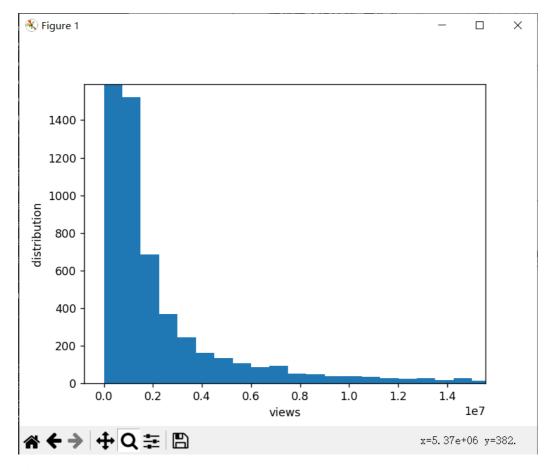
'''

node=load('d:/Project/Python/week4module/GraphStat/NetworkBuilder/storage_node.txt')

plot_nodes_attr(node,'views')
```

直方图





附加题

3. 平均度为80.87, 绝大多数的节点度在200以内, 所以建议抽取度在100以内的节点作为测试对象, 使得样本保留总体特征的前提下, 便于操作