# Module II - Basic Analysis

Drew Conway — Department of Politics



June 29, 2010

Loading data from multiple sources

- Local network data files
- Connecting to a database
- Building directly from the Internet

Loading data from multiple sources

- Local network data files
- Connecting to a database
- Building directly from the Internet

Brief review of Python dict data type

- ▶ Why it is so useful
- ► How NetworkX utilizes it

### Loading data from multiple sources

- Local network data files
- Connecting to a database
- Building directly from the Internet

### Brief review of Python dict data type

- Why it is so useful
- ▶ How NetworkX utilizes it

#### Running basic centralities

- Degree, Closeness, Betweeness Eigenvector
- Calculating degree distribution
- ▶ Plotting statistics using matplotlib
- Calculating cliques, clustering and transitivity

### Loading data from multiple sources

- Local network data files
- Connecting to a database
- Building directly from the Internet

### Brief review of Python dict data type

- Why it is so useful
- ▶ How NetworkX utilizes it

#### Running basic centralities

- ▶ Degree, Closeness, Betweeness Eigenvector
- Calculating degree distribution
- Plotting statistics using matplotlib
- ► Calculating cliques, clustering and transitivity

### Outputting data into multiple formats

- Writing network data
- Saving network analysis statistics

## Loading data from multiple sources

- Local network data files
- Connecting to a database
- Building directly from the Internet

#### Brief review of Python dict data type

- Why it is so useful
- ► How NetworkX utilizes it

#### Running basic centralities

- Degree, Closeness, Betweeness Eigenvector
- Calculating degree distribution
- ▶ Plotting statistics using matplotlib
- ► Calculating cliques, clustering and transitivity

### Outputting data into multiple formats

- Writing network data
- Saving network analysis statistics

#### Basic visualization

- Review of NetworkX's plotting algorithms
- Adding analysis to visualization

As we have seen, one of the main advantages of working with NetworkX is that it can read many different network formats

 For those that are unfamiliar with working at the command-line, however, the process can be confusing

#### NX syntax for loading a file

$$>>> G$$
 = read\_format("path/to/file.txt", ...options...)

 $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$ 

Net variable NX function, file directory path Graph type, nodes type, etc.

As we have seen, one of the main advantages of working with NetworkX is that it can read many different network formats

 For those that are unfamiliar with working at the command-line, however, the process can be confusing

```
 NX \  \, \text{syntax for loading a file} \\ >>> G = \text{read\_format("path/to/file.txt", ....options...)} \\ \uparrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow \\ \text{Net variable} \qquad \qquad NX \  \, \text{function, file directory path} \qquad \qquad \text{Graph type, nodes type, etc.}
```

As we have seen, one of the main advantages of working with NetworkX is that it can read many different network formats

 For those that are unfamiliar with working at the command-line, however, the process can be confusing

```
 NX \  \, \text{syntax for loading a file} \\ >>> G = \frac{\text{read\_format("path/to/file.txt", ...options...)}}{\uparrow} \\ \text{Net variable} \qquad NX \  \, \text{function, file directory path} \qquad \text{Graph type, nodes type, etc.}
```

As we have seen, one of the main advantages of working with NetworkX is that it can read many different network formats

 For those that are unfamiliar with working at the command-line, however, the process can be confusing

As we have seen, one of the main advantages of working with NetworkX is that it can read many different network formats

 For those that are unfamiliar with working at the command-line, however, the process can be confusing

## 

### Let's try!

- ▶ We will load the edge list of Hartford drug users network
- ▶ Specify that the network be a directed graph, and the nodes be integers
- ▶ Use info() to check that data has been loaded correctly

As we have seen, one of the main advantages of working with NetworkX is that it can read many different network formats

 For those that are unfamiliar with working at the command-line, however, the process can be confusing

## 

#### Let's try!

- ▶ We will load the edge list of Hartford drug users network
- ▶ Specify that the network be a directed graph, and the nodes be integers
- ▶ Use info() to check that data has been loaded correctly

It's time to fire up your console and load Python!

## Starting NetworkX and loading data

```
>>> hartford=read_edgelist("../../data/hartford_drug.txt",create_using=DiGraph(),nodetype=int)
>>> info(hartford)
Name:
```

Type: DiGraph Number of nodes: 212 337 Number of edges: Average in degree: 1.5896 Average out degree: 1.5896

>>> from networkx import \*

# Starting NetworkX and loading data

```
>>> from networkx import *
>>> hartford=read_edgelist("../../data/hartford_drug.txt",create_using=DiGraph(),nodetype=int)
>>> info(hartford)
Name:
Type: DiGraph
Number of nodes: 212
Number of edges: 337
Average in degree: 1.5896
Average out degree: 1.5896
```

## Starting NetworkX and loading data

```
>>> from networkx import *
>>> hartford=read_edgelist("../../data/hartford_drug.txt",create_using=DiGraph(),nodetype=int)
>>> info(hartford)
Name:
Type: DiGraph
Number of nodes: 212
Number of edges: 337
Average in degree: 1.5896
Average out degree: 1.5896
```

#### What did we just do?

▶ Used the read\_edgelist function to load EL file

## Starting NetworkX and loading data

```
>>> from networkx import *
>>> hartford=read_edgelist("../../data/hartford_drug.txt",create_using=DiGraph(),nodetype=int)
>>> info(hartford)
Name:
Type: DiGraph
Number of nodes: 212
Number of edges: 337
Average in degree: 1.5896
Average out degree: 1.5896
```

- ▶ Used the read\_edgelist function to load EL file
- ▶ Specified path to Hartford drug users file

## Starting NetworkX and loading data

```
>>> from networkx import *
>>> hartford=read_edgelist("../../data/hartford_drug.txt",create_using=DiGraph(),nodetype=int)
>>> info(hartford)
Name:
Type: DiGraph
Number of nodes: 212
Number of edges: 337
Average in degree: 1.5896
Average out degree: 1.5896
```

- ▶ Used the read\_edgelist function to load EL file
- Specified path to Hartford drug users file
- ▶ Used the create\_using option to force NX to create as a directed graph

## Starting NetworkX and loading data

```
>>> from networkx import *
>>> hartford=read_edgelist("../../data/hartford_drug.txt",create_using=DiGraph(),nodetype=int)
>>> info(hartford)
Name:
Type: DiGraph
Number of nodes: 212
Number of edges: 337
Average in degree: 1.5896
Average out degree: 1.5896
```

- ▶ Used the read\_edgelist function to load EL file
- Specified path to Hartford drug users file
- Used the create\_using option to force NX to create as a directed graph
- ▶ Used the nodetype option to force NX to store nodes as integers

## Starting NetworkX and loading data

```
>>> from networkx import *
>>> hartford=read_edgelist("../../data/hartford_drug.txt",create_using=DiGraph(),nodetype=int)
>>> info(hartford)
Name:
Type: DiGraph
Number of nodes: 212
Number of edges: 337
Average in degree: 1.5896
Average out degree: 1.5896
```

- ▶ Used the read\_edgelist function to load EL file
- ▶ Specified path to Hartford drug users file
- Used the create\_using option to force NX to create as a directed graph
- ▶ Used the nodetype option to force NX to store nodes as integers
- Used the info function to check that it all worked

## Starting NetworkX and loading data

```
>>> from networkx import *
>>> hartford=read_edgelist("../../data/hartford_drug.txt",create_using=DiGraph(),nodetype=int)
>>> info(hartford)
Name:
Type: DiGraph
Number of nodes: 212
Number of edges: 337
Average in degree: 1.5896
Average out degree: 1.5896
```

#### What did we just do?

- ▶ Used the read\_edgelist function to load EL file
- Specified path to Hartford drug users file
- Used the create\_using option to force NX to create as a directed graph
- Used the nodetype option to force NX to store nodes as integers
- Used the info function to check that it all worked

Some formats may have more or less options, always check the documentations!