Communities & cliques

INTRODUCTION TO NETWORK ANALYSIS IN PYTHON



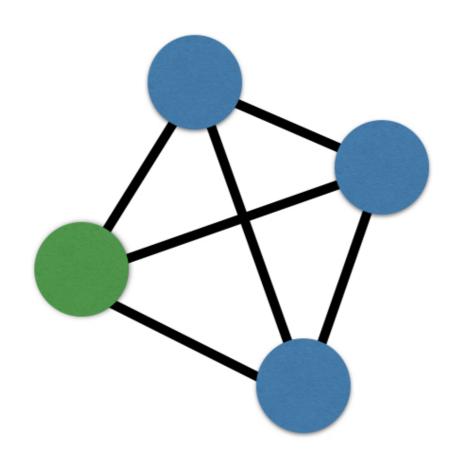
Eric Ma

Data Carpentry instructor and author of nxviz package



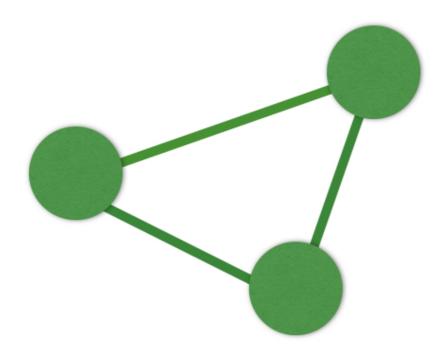
Cliques

- Social cliques: tightly-knit groups
- Network cliques: completely connected graphs



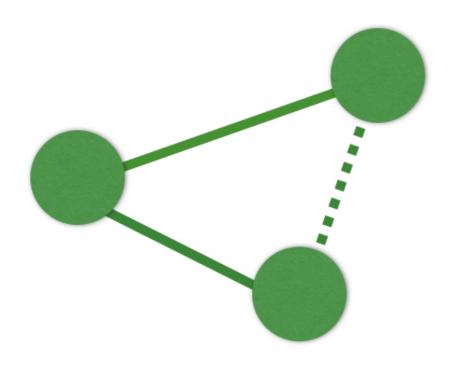
Cliques

• Simplest complex clique: a triangle



Triangle Applications

• Friend recommendation systems



Clique Code

```
G
<networkx.classes.graph.Graph at 0x10c99ecf8>
from itertools import combinations
for n1, n2 in combinations(G.nodes(), 2):
    print(n1, n2)
0 1
0 2
0 3
0 4
0 5
```



Let's practice!

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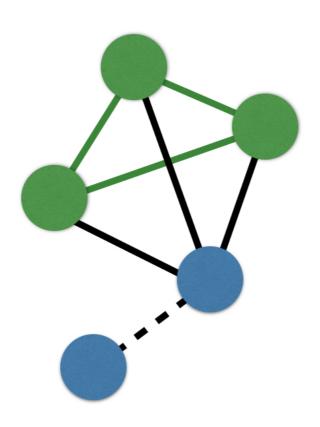


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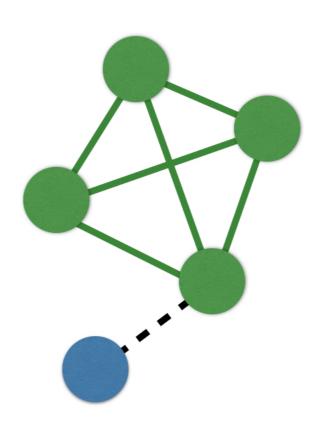
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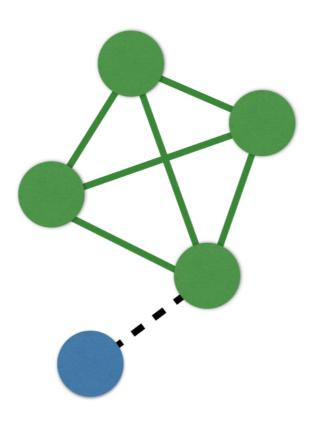
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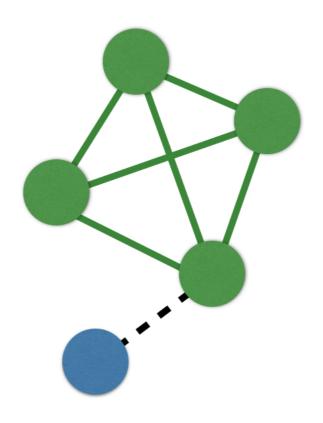


• Applications: community finding



Communities

- Find cliques
- Find unions of cliques



NetworkX API

• find_cliques finds all maximal cliques

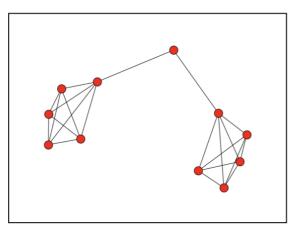


```
import networkx as nx
G = nx.barbell_graph(m1=5, m2=1)
nx.find_cliques(G)
```

<generator object find_cliques at 0x1043f1f68>

```
list(nx.find_cliques(G))
```

[[4, 0, 1, 2, 3], [4, 5], [6, 8, 9, 10, 7], [6, 5]]

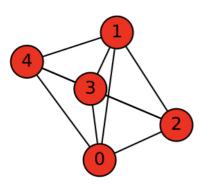


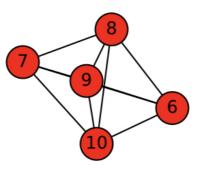


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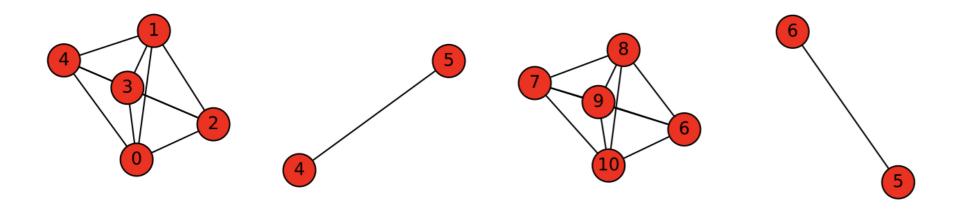


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- Visualize portions of a large graph
 - Paths
 - Communities/cliques
 - Degrees of separation from a node



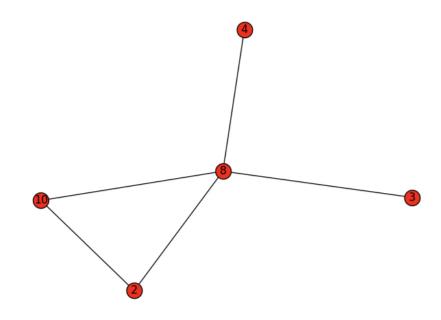
```
import networkx as nx
G = nx.erdos_renyi_graph(n=20, p=0.2)
G.nodes()
NodeView([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
18, 19])
nodes = list(G.neighbors(8))
nodes
[2, 3, 4, 10]
nodes.append(8)
```



```
G_eight = G.subgraph(nodes)
G_eight.edges()
EdgeView([(8, 2), (8, 3), (8, 4), (8, 10), (2, 10)])
G_eight
<networkx.classes.graph.Graph at 0x10cae39e8>
G
<networkx.classes.graph.Graph at 0x10cad1f60>
```



```
nx.draw(G_eight, with_labels=True)
```



Let's practice!

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