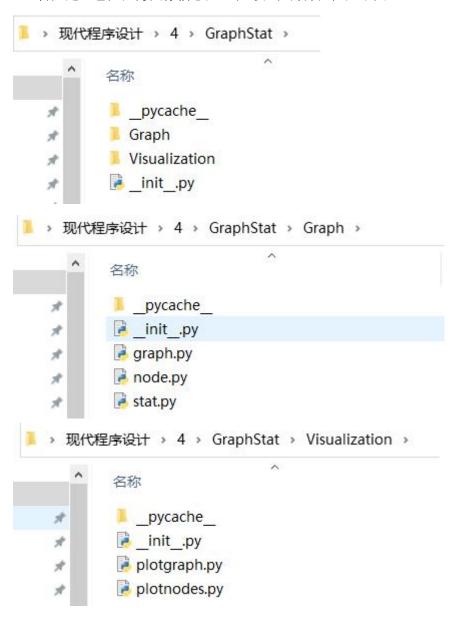
1. 首先建立包,分为图像信息处理和可视化两部分,如下图



2.

# (1) 节点信息处理

利用字典,将节点的属性储存在字典中,每个字典是一个节点,将所有的节点以列表的形式储存,实现函数: init\_node()

```
C: > Users > 86186 > Desktop > 现代程序设计 > 4 > GraphStat > Graph > 🍨 node.py > 😭 init_node
      def init_node(filepath):
        res=[]
          with open(filepath, 'r', encoding="utf-8") as f:
              for line in f.readlines():
                 if line == "*Vertices 34282\n":
                     continue
                 elif line =="*Edges\n":
 8
                   break
                     dict={}
                     infor=list(line.strip().split('\t'))
                     dict["节点id"]=infor[0]
                     dict["节点名称"]=infor[1]
                     dict["节点权重"]=infor[2]
                     dict["节点类型"]=infor[3]
                     dict["节点其他信息"]=infor[4]
                     dict["节点连接信息"]={}
                     res.append(dict)
          return res
```

## 调用部分结果:

```
from GraphStat.Graph import *
from GraphStat.Visualization import plotgraph
from GraphStat.Visualization import plotnodes
filepath = r"C:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计\newmovies.txt"

nodelist=node.init_node(filepath)
print(nodelist)
```

#### (2) 节点信息输出

利用字典和 format 函数,将节点信息输出,实现函数:print\_node()调用部分结果如下:

```
from GraphStat.Graph import *
from GraphStat.Visualization import plotgraph
from GraphStat.Visualization import plotnodes
filepath = r"C:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计\newmovies.txt"

nodelist=node.init_node(filepath)
node.print_node(nodelist)
```

```
id:9520
name: "Arthur J. Nascarella"
weigh:1877
nodetype:starring
otherinformation:American film actors;American television actors;Living people;New York City Police Department officers;Year of birth missing (living people);United States M arines;
id:9521
name: "Alan Davies"
weigh:18701
nodetype:starring
otherinformation:1966 births;Old Bancroftians;Alumni of the University of Kent;English comedians;English actors;English radio personalities;Living people;People from Loughto
n;English atheists;QI;
id:9522
name: "Arsinée Khanjian"
weigh:3278
nodetype:starring
otherinformation:1958 births|Khanjian, Arsinée;Lebanese Armenians;Armenian Canadians|Khanjian, Arsinée;Armenian people;Canadian film actors|Khanjian, Arsinée;Lebanese Canadi
ans;Gemini Award winners|Khanjian, Arsinée;Genie Award winners for Best Actress|Khanjian, Arsinée;Lebanese immigrants to Canada|Khanjian, Arsinée;Living people|Khanjian, Arsinée;People from Beirut|Khanjian, Arsinée;Genie Award winners for Best Actress|Khanjian, Arsinée;Lebanese immigrants to Canada|Khanjian, Arsinée;Living people|Khanjian, Arsinée;People from Beirut|Khanjian;
```

## 3. 图的信息处理

(1) 初始化边信息,将边的信息以列表形式储存

```
C: > Users > 86186 > Desktop > 现代程序设计 > 4 > GraphStat > Graph > ② graph.py > ...

1 import json
2 def init_edge(filepath):
3 mark=0
4 with open(filepath,'r',encoding="utf-8") as f:
5 mid=[]
6 for line in f.readlines():
7 if line == "*Edges\n":
8 mark = 1
9 elif mark == 1:
10 mid.append(list(line.strip().split('\t')))
11
12 return mid
```

## 运行结果:

```
PS C:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计(第2次) c:; cd 'c:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计(第2次) sers\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计(第2次) c:; cd 'c:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计(第2次) sers\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计(基2为) sers\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计(基2) sers\86186\Desktop\ullet(\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha
```

(2) 去掉重复边,计算权重,同时将节点信息和边信息整合在字典中,每个节点增加一个"邻居节点"的属性,以字典方式储存,键为与该节点相邻的节点,值为这两点形成的边的权重。

```
C: > Users > 86186 > Desktop > 现代程序设计 > 4 > ● 图的建立与可视化.py > ...

1     from GraphStat.Graph import *
2     from GraphStat.Visualization import plotgraph
3     from GraphStat.Visualization import plotnodes
4     filepath = r"C:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计\newmovies.txt"
5
6     nodelist=node.init_node(filepath)
7
8
9     edgelist=graph.init_edge(filepath)
10
11     graphlist=graph.init_graph(nodelist,edgelist)
12     print(graphlist)
```

PS C:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计\第2公〉 c:; cd 'c:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计\第2公'; & 'c:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计\第2公'; & 'c:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计\第2公'; & 'c:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计\和图的建立与可视 化.py' [{'节点id: '0', '节点名称': "Ann Blyth", '节点权重': '6835', '节点类型': 'starring', '节点其他信息': '1928 births;\Living people;\American film actors;\American musical thea tre actors;\American child actors;\People from Westchester County, New York;', '节点连接信息': {'4221': 1, '4390': 1, '2664': 1, '6885': 1, '989': 1, '7387': 1}}, {'节点id: '1', '节点名称': "Karen Allen", '节点权重': '7467', '节点类型': 'starring', '节点其他信息': 'American film actors;\People from Yestchester County, Illinois;\Saturn Award winners;\", '节点连接信息': {'11814': 2, '3869': 1, '11348': 1, '9023': 1, '7353': 1, '11190': 1, '13141': 1, '4562': 1, '5465': 1, '6106': 1, '7922': 1, '13175': 1}}, {'节点id: '2', '节点右称': "Mel Torme", '节点权重': '18668', '节点类型': 'writer',

(3) 图信息的序列化储存和反序列化加载 为了方便图信息的储存,设计序列化函数

```
def save_graph(graphlist):
    return json.dumps(graphlist)

def load_graph(graphlist):
    return json.loads(graphlist)
```

# 4. 图的信息统计

(1) 计算图的平均度

平均度为所有节点度之和除以节点个数,而所有节点度之和等于边的数量的 2 倍,由此可以计算平均度

```
def cal_graphavg(graphlist,edgelist):
    count = len(graphlist)
    edge =2* len(edgelist)
    avg = edge/count
    return avg
```

```
from GraphStat.Graph import *
from GraphStat.Visualization import plotgraph
from GraphStat.Visualization import plotnodes
filepath = r"C:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计\newmovies.txt"

nodelist=node.init_node(filepath)

edgelist=graph.init_edge(filepath)

graphlist=graph.init_graph(nodelist,edgelist)
print(stat.cal_graphavg(graphlist,edgelist))
```

```
PS C:\Users\86186\D
sers\86186\.vscode\
化.py'
8.308899454540152
```

(2) 获取节点的类型分布,单个节点以字典形式储存,所有节点以列表形式输出

```
def typestat(graphlist):
    res=[]
    for i in range(len(graphlist)):
        resdict = {}
        resdict["节点id"] = graphlist[i]["节点id"]
        resdict["节点名称"] = graphlist[i]["节点名称"]
        resdict["节点类型"] = graphlist[i]["节点类型"]
        res.append(resdict)
    return res
```

```
from GraphStat.Graph import *
from GraphStat.Visualization import plotgraph
from GraphStat.Visualization import plotnodes
filepath = r"C:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计\newmovies.txt"

nodelist=node.init_node(filepath)

edgelist=graph.init_edge(filepath)

graphlist=graph.init_graph(nodelist,edgelist)
print(stat.typestat(graphlist))
```

化、py' 【「节点は:'9', '节点名称: ''Ann Blyth'', '节点类型: 'starring'), ('节点は': '1', '节点名称': ''Karen Allen'', '节点表字': 'starring'), ('节点は': '2', '节点名称': ''Mel 「「竹点は': '9', '节点名称: ''whiter'), ('节点は': '3', '节点名称': ''Jane Anderson'', '节点类型': 'director'), ('节点は': '4', '节点名称': ''Lou Myers (actor)'', '节点支型': 'starring'), ('节点は': '7', '节点名称: ''Bridgette Milson'', '节点类型: 'starring'), ('节点は': '7', '节点名称: ''George M. Trendle'', '节点经型: 'director'), ('节点は': '8', '节点名称: ''George M. Trendle'', '节点经\*: ''Jerson'', '持点经\*: ''Jerson'', '持元经\*: ''Jerson

### (3) 获取节点的权重分布

```
def weighstat(graphlist):
    res=[]
    for i in range(len(graphlist)):
        resdict = {}
        resdict["节点id"] = graphlist[i]["节点id"]
        resdict["节点名称"] = graphlist[i]["节点名称"]
        resdict["节点权重"] = graphlist[i]["节点权重"]
        res.append(resdict)
    return res
```

# 运行结果:

#### (4) 获取节点的自由度分布

```
def degreestat(graphlist):
    res=[]
    for i in range(len(graphlist)):
        resdict = {}
        resdict["节点id"] = graphlist[i]["节点id"]
        resdict["节点名称"] = graphlist[i]["节点名称"]
        degree=sum(list(graphlist[i]["节点连接信息"].values()))
        resdict["节点度"] = degree
        res.append(resdict)
    return(res)
```

"','节点度': 11),('节点d': '220','节点名称': '"Gracie Allen"','节点度': 12),('节点d': '221','节点名称': '"John Bennett (actor)"','节点度': 1),('节点d': '222','节点者称': '"Len Mune"', '节点度': 3),('节点d': '223','节点唇称': '"Mendell Burton"', '节点度': 0),('节点d': '274','节点客': '"Leo G. Carroll"', '节点度': 4),('节点d': '225','节点名称': '"George Melford",'节点度': 3),('节点d': '226','节点名称': '"Paul Barresi"', '节点度': 17),('节点d': '2277','节点客称': "Philip Brophy"', '节点度 笑': 17),('节点d': '228', '节点名称': "George Melford",'节点度': 3),('节点d': '28', '节点度': 3),('节点d': '28', '节点名称': "Milliam Asher"', '节点度 '8),('节点d': '288', '节点名称': "Mane Robert Baker"', '节点度 '8),('节点d': '283', '8),('\*\*)

# 5. 图的可视化包

(1) 图的自由度分布可视化

统计每个节点自由度的数量,计算出现的频率,以折线图的形式呈现图的自由度分布

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import networkx as nx
plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei']
plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus'] = False
def plotdegree(degree):
    degreelist=[]
    for i in range(len(degree)):
        degreelist.append(int(degree[i]["节点度"]))
    sumdegree=len(degreelist)
    x=list(set(degreelist))
   y=[]
    for i in x:
       caly=degreelist.count(i)/sumdegree
       y.append(caly)
    x=np.array(x)
   y=np.array(y)
   plt.plot(x,y,ls='-', lw=0.5, color='purple')
    plt.xlabel("节点的度")
    plt.ylabel("频率")
    plt.title("度的分布")
    plt.grid(alpha=0.5,linestyle='-.')
    plt.show()
```

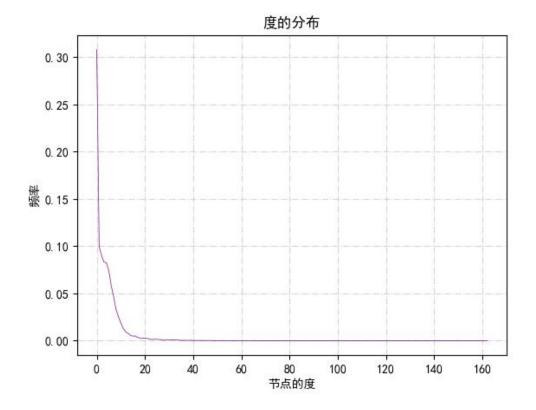
```
from GraphStat.Graph import *
from GraphStat.Visualization import plotgraph
from GraphStat.Visualization import plotnodes
filepath = r"C:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计\newmovies.txt"

nodelist=node.init_node(filepath)

edgelist=graph.init_edge(filepath)

graphlist=graph.init_graph(nodelist,edgelist)

degree=stat.degreestat(graphlist)
plotgraph.plotdegree(degree)
```



(2) 节点的权重分布可视化 统计不同权重出现的次数,以柱状图的形式呈现结果

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei']
plt.rcParams['axes.unicode minus'] = False
def plotweigh(weigh):
   weighlist=[]
   for i in range(len(weigh)):
       weighlist.append(int(weigh[i]["节点权重"]))
   x=list(set(weighlist))
   y=[]
   for i in x:
       caly=weighlist.count(i)
       y.append(caly)
   x=np.array(x)
   y=np.array(y)
   print(x,y)
   plt.bar(x,y,color='purple')
   plt.xlabel("节点的权重")
   plt.ylabel("次数")
   plt.title("节点权重的分布")
   plt.grid(alpha=0.5,linestyle='-.')
   plt.show()
```

```
from GraphStat.Graph import *
from GraphStat.Visualization import plotgraph
from GraphStat.Visualization import plotnodes
filepath = r"C:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计\newmovies.txt"

nodelist=node.init_node(filepath)

edgelist=graph.init_edge(filepath)

graphlist=graph.init_graph(nodelist,edgelist)

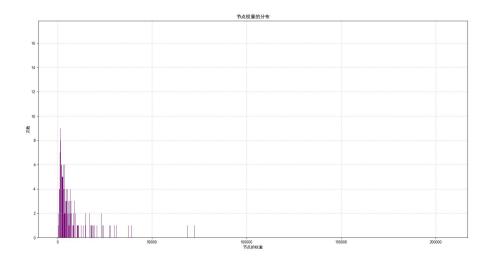
#degree=stat.degreestat(graphlist)

#degree=stat.degreestat(graphlist)

#plotgraph.plotdegree(degree)

weigh=stat.weighstat(graphlist)

plotnodes.plotweigh(weigh)
```



# (3) 节点类型分布可视化 统计不同类型节点的数目,以柱状图形式呈现

```
def plottype(type):
   typelist=[]
   for i in range(len(type)):
       typelist.append(type[i]["节点类型"])
   x=["writer", "starring", "director", "movie"]
   y=[]
    for i in x:
       caly=typelist.count(i)
       y.append(caly)
    x=np.array(x)
   y=np.array(y)
   plt.bar(x,y, color='purple')
   plt.xlabel("节点的类型")
   plt.ylabel("次数")
   plt.title("节点类型的分布")
   plt.grid(alpha=0.5,linestyle='-.')
    plt.show()
```

```
from GraphStat.Graph import *
from GraphStat.Visualization import plotgraph
from GraphStat.Visualization import plotnodes
filepath = r"C:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计\newmovies.txt"

nodelist=node.init_node(filepath)

edgelist=graph.init_edge(filepath)

graphlist=graph.init_graph(nodelist,edgelist)

#degree=stat.degreestat(graphlist)

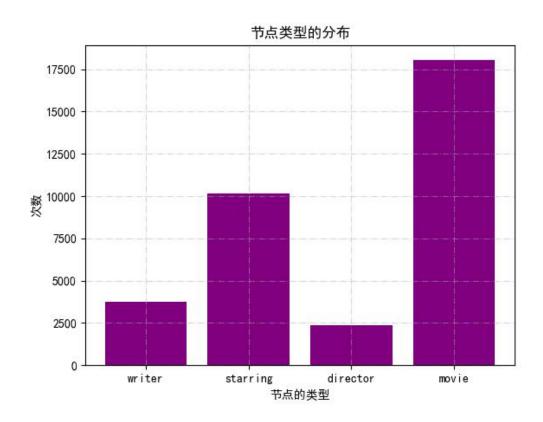
#plotgraph.plotdegree(degree)

#weigh=stat.weighstat(graphlist)

#plotnodes.plotweigh(weigh)

type=stat.typestat(graphlist)

plotnodes.plottype(type)
```



此处取前 1000 个节点,按照有权无向图画出关系,并且标出节点 id

#### 运行结果:

plt.show()

```
from GraphStat.Graph import *
from GraphStat.Visualization import plotgraph
from GraphStat.Visualization import plotnodes
filepath = r"C:\Users\86186\Desktop\现代程序设计\newmovies.txt"

nodelist=node.init_node(filepath)

edgelist=graph.init_edge(filepath)

graphlist=graph.init_graph(nodelist,edgelist)

#degree=stat.degreestat(graphlist)
#plotgraph.plotdegree(degree)
#weigh=stat.weighstat(graphlist)
#plotnodes.plotweigh(weigh)
#type=stat.typestat(graphlist)
#plotnodes.plottype(type)
plotgraph.plotgraph(filepath)
```

