Week4

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作业要求

图是非常重要的一种数据结构,在社交媒体和现实生活中这一结构非常常见,且有大量分析统计基于图结构进行。本次作业提供了newmovies数据集(见资源/data/newmovies.txt),希望基于该数据,在程序中读取并存储用户节点信息,建立无向图结构,并进一步实现相关统计和可视化功能。

1. newmovies.txt保存了相关数据,其中*Vertices 34282 下的每一行为一个节点,表示一位明星、编剧或电影。每一行中属性以\t分割,分别为节点id,名称,节点权重,节点类型,其他信息(其他信息以";"分割)。

注意,节点里的权重信息是原数据集提供的,本次作业用不到,另外edges部分的参数每行三个数,前两个是边所连接的节点id,第三个值均为1。

- 2. 建立包GraphStat, 实现相关网络的构建和可视化。其中
 - 1. 包Graph, 用以实现点和图结构的创建, 以及相关的基础统计功能
 - 1. 实现node.py模块
 - 1. 实现函数init_node(),输入相关的节点文件,返回对应的节点列表,其中每个元素为一个节点
 - 2. 实现函数print_node(),利用format函数,将节点属性输出至屏幕上
 - 2. 对graph.py模块,同上,同时实现图结构的序列化存储。
 - 3. 实现stat.py模块,基于图结构,进行基础的统计
 - 1. 计算图中的平均度并返回
 - 2. 统计图中节点某个属性的分布情况
 - 2. 包Visualization,基于上述构建的图和节点结构,利用matplotlib等绘制相关的统计结果
 - 1. plotgraph.py 绘制基于图的信息,如图的结构
 - 2. plotnodes.py 绘制节点的属性分布,并提供结果保存

主要代码

测试代码

```
import GraphStat.NetworkBulider.node as GsNbNode
import GraphStat.NetworkBulider.graph as GsNbGraph
import GraphStat.NetworkBulider.stat as GsNbStat
import GraphStat.Visualization.plotgraph as GsVPlot
import GraphStat.Visualization.plotnodes as GsVPlotNds

def test_node_module(lines):
    NodeInfoList = GsNbNode.init_node(lines)
    # 返回一个列表组成的矩阵
```

```
GSNbNode.print_node(NodeInfoList[1])
   # 打印第二个节点的信息
   # *Node Infomation*
   # ID:
                           1
                           "Karen Allen"
   # Name:
   # Weight:
                          7467
   # Node Type:
                          starring
   # *Other Information*:
   # American film actors
   # American stage actors
   # American video game actors
   # Bard College at Simon's Rock faculty
   # Illinois actors
   # People from Greene County, Illinois
   # Saturn Award winners
   # Adjecent Table:
   # [[1, 11814, 1], [1, 3869, 1], [1, 11348, 1], [1, 9023, 1], [1, 7353, 1],
[1, 11190, 1], [1, 13214, 1], [1, 4562, 1], [1, 5465, 1], [1, 6106, 1], [1,
7922, 1], [1, 13175, 1], [1, 11814, 1]]
   degree = GsNbNode.get_degree(NodeInfoList[1])
   # The degree of the vertex is 13.
   # 但是这里仅仅统计的是从该节点出发的边,因为该图是无向图,所以真实的节点的度可能大于13
   AdjacentNodeList = GsNbNode.get_adjecent_node(NodeInfoList[1])
   # 这里也仅仅统计的是从节点1出发的边相邻的点,因为该图是无向图,所以真实的节点1相邻的节点并
不止这些
   # The Adjacent node of the 1 node is:
   # 11814
   # 3869
   # 11348
   # 9023
   # 7353
   # 11190
   # 13214
   # 4562
   # 5465
   # 6106
   # 7922
   # 13175
   return NodeInfoList
def test_graph_module(lines):
   # 返回一个字典,分别存储节点信息和边信息
   # 利用邻接表结构进行无向图的存储
   Graph_list = GsNbGraph.init_graph(lines)
   # 序列化图信息
   GSNbGraph.save_graph(Graph_list)
   # 重新加载已经序列化存储的信息
   load_list = GsNbGraph.load_graph("BUAA_21/Week4/graph_info.json")
   return Graph_list
```

```
#return Graph_list
def test_stat_module(graph):
   average_degree = GsNbStat.cal_average_degree(graph)
   print("\nThe average degree of the graph is:%.2f.\n" % average_degree)
   # The average degree of the graph is: 7.16.
   # 计算网络的度分布, 返回一个字典
   degree_distribution_dict = GsNbStat.cal_degree_distribution(graph)
   # print("The degree distribution dict is:\n", degree_distribution_dict)
   # The degree distribution dict is:
   # {'0': 6, '1': 12, '2': 13, '3': 5, '4': 0, '5': 1, '6': 4, '7': 1, '8':
0, '9': 0, '10': 1, '11': 1, '12': 1, '13': 4, '14': 1, '15': 7, '16': 0, '17':
3, '18': 1, '19': 1, '20': 10, '21': 2, '22': 3, '23': 0, '24': 14, '25': 0,
'26': 0, '27': 1, '28': 4, '29': 4, '30': 0, '31': 5, '32': 0, '33': 0, '34':
21, '35': 0, '36': 24, '37': 2, '38':
   # 1, '39': 4, '40': 8, '41': 1, '42': 1, '43': 4, '44': 0, '45': 1, '46': 2,
'47': 1, '48': 1, '49': 4, '50': 0, '51': 2, '52': 4, '53': 3, '54': 1, '55': 1,
'56': 5, '57': 2, '58': 11, '59': 33, '60': 1, '61': 2, '62': 1, '63': 0......}
   # 根据存储的图的结构,得到每个节点的类型,返回一个字典
   type_dict = GsNbStat.get_type(graph)
   # print("The type distribution of the graph is:\n", type_dict)
   # The type distribution of the graph is:
   # {'0': 'starring', '1': 'starring', '2': 'writer', '3': 'director', '4':
'starring', '5': 'starring', '6': 'starring', '7': 'director', '8': 'writer',
'9': 'writer', '10': 'starring', '11': 'director', '12': 'writer', '13':
'starring', '14': 'starring', '15': 'writer', '16': 'director', '17': 'writer',
'18': 'starring', '19': 'starring', '20':
   # 'starring', '21': 'writer', '22': 'director', '23': 'director',...}
def test_plotgraph_module(lines):
   # 度在[x_1, x_2]范围内的的分布图
   # 输入节点文件即可
   # 生成度在1~20之间的节点的频数分布
   GsVPlot.plotdegree_distribution(lines, 1, 20)
   # 绘制节点文件的网络图
   # GsVPlot.draw_graph(lines)
   # 运行时间超过20min, 还是没有生成结果
def test_plotnode_module(lines):
   # 生成所有结点的type的统计结果,并绘制柱状图
   GsvPlotNds.plot_nodes_attr(lines, 'type')
def data_clean():
   清洗数据
   去除重复的边
   with open("BUAA_21/week4/newmovies.txt", 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
       lines = f.readlines()
   edge_index = lines.index('*Edges\n')
```

```
new = []
   new.extend(lines[:edge_index])
   for i in lines[edge_index+1:]:
       lis = i.split('\t')[0:2]
       lis = sorted(lis, key=int)
       if lis not in new:
           new.append(lis)
       else:
   with open("BUAA_21/Week4/newnew_movies.txt", 'w') as f:
       for i in new[:edge_index]:
           print(i, end='', file=f)
       print("*Edges\n", end='', file=f)
       for i in new[edge_index:]:
           print("%s\t%s\t1" % (i[0], i[1]), file=f)
if __name__ == '__main__':
   file = "C:/Users/DELL/Desktop/Code/BUAA_21/Week4/newnew_movies.txt"
   # data_clean()
   with open(file, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
       lines = f.readlines()
   with open("BUAA_21/Week4/NodeInfoList.txt", "w+") as f:
       NodeInfoList = test_node_module(lines)
        print(*NodeInfoList, sep='\n', file=f)
   with open("BUAA_21/Week4/graph.txt", "w+") as f:
        graph = test_graph_module(lines)
        print(*graph, sep='\n', file=f)
   # 是个测试模块,并不需要返回结果,如果有返回变量的需要直接调用stat.py模块中的函数即可
   test_stat_module(graph)
   test_plotgraph_module(lines)
   test_plotnode_module(lines)
```

GraphStat包代码

```
__init__.py
```

```
if __name__ == 'main':
    print("作为主程序运行")
else:
    print("GraphStat初始化")
```

NetworkBuilder

```
graph.py
```

```
import pickle
```

```
def init_graph(lines):
   返回一个字典, 分别存储节点信息和边信息
   利用邻接表结构进行无向图的存储
   index_egde = lines.index("*Edges\n")
   # # 只保留存储节点的信息
   # # print(index_egde)
   ## 创建一个空矩阵,存储所有结点的信息
   # NodeInfoList = []
   Graph_List = []
   for line in lines[1:index_egde]:
       dic = \{\}
       vector = {}
       lis = line.split('\t')
       dic['Id'] = lis[0]
       dic['Name'] = lis[1]
       dic['weight'] = lis[2] # 因为权重信息并不用得上,所以加入字典中并不影响
       dic['Type'] = lis[3]
       dic['OtherInfo'] = lis[4].split('\n')[0].split(';')[:-1]
       # dic['EdgesTable'] = []
       vector["Vertex"] = dic
       vector["AdjacentNode"] = []
       Graph_List.append(vector)
        # {'Id': '34282', 'Name': '"The Lonesome Mouse"', 'Type': 'movie',
'OtherInfo': ['1943 films', 'Tom and Jerry cartoons']}
   # # 之后加入邻接表信息
   for line in lines[index_egde+1:]:
       lis = line.split('\t')
       if int(lis[1]) not in Graph_List[int(lis[0])]["AdjacentNode"]:
           Graph_List[int(lis[0])]["AdjacentNode"].append(int(lis[1]))
       else:
           pass
   return Graph_List
def save_graph(graph):
   序列化图信息
   with open("BUAA_21/Week4/graph_info.json", "wb") as f:
       pickle.dump(graph, f)
def load_graph(graph_info):
   重新加载已经序列化存储的信息
   with open(graph_info, "rb") as f:
       info = pickle.load(f)
```

node.py

```
def init_node(lines):
   返回字典dic, key为节点的属性,值为对应的属性值
   index_egde = lines.index("*Edges\n")
   # 只保留存储节点的信息
   # print(index_egde)
   # 创建一个空矩阵,存储所有结点的信息
   NodeInfoList = []
   for line in lines[1:index_eqde]:
       dic = \{\}
       lis = line.split('\t')
       dic['Id'] = lis[0]
       dic['Name'] = lis[1]
       dic['weight'] = lis[2] # 因为权重信息并不用得上,所以加入字典中并不影响
       dic['Type'] = lis[3]
       dic['OtherInfo'] = lis[4].split('\n')[0].split(';')[:-1]
       dic['EdgesTable'] = []
       NodeInfoList.append(dic)
       # {'Id': '34282', 'Name': '"The Lonesome Mouse"', 'Type': 'movie',
'OtherInfo': ['1943 films', 'Tom and Jerry cartoons']}
   # 之后加入该节点相邻的边的信息
   for line in lines[index_egde+1:]:
       lis = line.split('\t')
       EdgesVector = [int(lis[0]), int(lis[1]), 1]
       if EdgesVector not in NodeInfoList[int(lis[0])]["EdgesTable"]:
           NodeInfoList[int(lis[0])]['EdgesTable'].append(EdgesVector)
       else:
           pass
       # NodeInfoList[int(lis[0])]['EdgesTable'].append(EdgesVector)
   # {'Id': '22', 'Name': '"Bruce Malmuth"', 'Type': 'director', 'OtherInfo':
['1934 births', '2005 deaths', 'American film directors', 'Deaths from throat
cancer', 'Cancer deaths in California'], 'EdgesTable': [[22, 13393, 1], [22,
837, 1], [22, 242, 1]]}
   return NodeInfoList
def get_degree(node):
   获取对应的节点的度
   degree = len(node["EdgesTable"])
   print("The degree of the vertex is %d." % degree)
def get_adjecent_node(node):
```

stat.py

```
def cal_average_degree(graph):
    计算网络中的平均度
    adjacent_table = []
    sum\_degree = 0
    for i in graph:
        vector = []
        vector.append(int(i['Vertex']['Id']))
        vector.append(i['AdjacentNode'])
        adjacent_table.append(vector)
        sum_degree += len(i['AdjacentNode'])
    average_degree = sum_degree*2/float(len(adjacent_table))
    return average_degree
def cal_degree_distribution(graph):
    计算网络的度分布,返回一个字典
    degree_distribution_dict = {}
    for i in graph:
        degree_distribution_dict[i['Vertex']['Id']] = len(i['AdjacentNode'])
    return degree_distribution_dict
```

```
def get_type(graph):
    """
    根据存储的图的结构,得到每个节点的类型,返回一个字典
    """
    type_dict = {}
    for i in graph:
        type_dict[i['Vertex']['Id']] = i['Vertex']['Type']
    return type_dict
```

__init__.py

```
if __name__ == 'main':
    print("作为主程序运行")
else:
    print("NetworkBulider初始化")
```

Visualization

plotgraph.py

```
import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def plotdegree_distribution(lines, x_1, x_2):
   度在[x_1,x_2]范围内的的分布图
   输入节点文件即可
   因为不太需要节点的其他属性,
   只需要节点信息和边的信息, 所以采用networkx库进行分析和可视化
   1.1.1
   G = nx.Graph()
   edge_index = lines.index("*Edges\n")
   for i in lines[1:edge_index]:
       lis = i.split('\t')
       G.add_node(int(lis[0]))
   for i in lines[edge_index+1:]:
       lis = i.split('\t')
       G.add_edge(int(lis[0]), int(lis[1]), weight=1)
   print(nx.info(G))
   degree = nx.degree_histogram(G) # 返回图中所有节点的度分布序列
   plt.bar([i for i in range(x_1, x_2+1)], degree[x_1:x_2+1],
           width=0.80, color='steelblue', alpha=0.9)
   plt.title("Frequency Histogram")
   plt.ylabel("Quantity")
   plt.xlabel("Degree")
   plt.show()
def draw_graph(lines):
```

```
绘制节点文件的网络图
因为不太需要节点的其他属性,
只需要节点信息和边的信息,所以采用networkx库进行分析和可视化
G = nx.Graph()
edge_index = lines.index("*Edges\n")
for i in lines[1:edge_index]:
   lis = i.split('\t')
   G.add_node(int(lis[0]))
for i in lines[edge_index+1:]:
   lis = i.split('\t')
   G.add_edge(int(lis[0]), int(lis[1]), weight=1)
# 输出无向图的信息
# print("Info of the graph:\n",nx.info(G))
# 绘制网络图
nx.draw_shell(G,with_labels = True)
# 展示图片
plt.show()
```

plotnodes.py

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import collections
def plot_nodes_attr(lines, feature='type'):
   绘制图中节点属性的统计结果
   目前只有节点的type的统计绘图功能
   index_egde = lines.index("*Edges\n")
   Graph_List = []
   for line in lines[1:index_egde]:
       dic = \{\}
       vector = {}
       lis = line.split('\t')
       dic['Id'] = lis[0]
       dic['Name'] = lis[1]
       dic['weight'] = lis[2] # 因为权重信息并不用得上,所以加入字典中并不影响
       dic['Type'] = lis[3]
       dic['OtherInfo'] = lis[4].split('\n')[0].split(';')[:-1]
       vector["Vertex"] = dic
       vector["AdjacentNode"] = []
       Graph_List.append(vector)
   for line in lines[index_egde+1:]:
       lis = line.split('\t')
```

```
if int(lis[1]) not in Graph_List[int(lis[0])]["AdjacentNode"]:
            Graph_List[int(lis[0])]["AdjacentNode"].append(int(lis[1]))
        else:
            pass
   if feature == 'type':
       type_list = []
        for i in Graph_List:
            type_list.append(i['Vertex']['Type'])
       type_dict = collections.Counter(type_list)
        plt.xlabel("Type")
        plt.ylabel("Number")
        plt.bar([1, 2, 3, 4], list(type_dict.values()),
                align='center', color=['#4E598C', '#F9C784', '#FCAF58',
'#FF8C42'], width=0.5, alpha=0.7)
        plt.ylim(ymin=0, ymax=22000)
        plt.xticks([1, 2, 3, 4], list(type_dict.keys()))
        plt.title("Node Type Distribution")
        plt.show()
   else:
        print("The feature doesn't fit.\n")
```

__init__.py

```
if __name__ == 'main':
    print("作为主程序运行")
else:
    print("Visualization初始化")
```

实现思路

数据清洗

因为原始的文件包含重复的边,而在简单的无向图中并不允许重复边的存在,所以编写data_clean()函数进行数据清洗,去掉重复边,将结果重新写入名为newnew_movies.txt的文件

数据处理

按行读入数据后,存储为字典,每个字典对应一个的节点,再将字典存储为列表。其中用EdgeTable存储某个结点的部分相邻节点信息

输出则利用format函数进行格式化输出,将某个结点的所有属性进行比较整齐美观的打印

图的序列化处理

利用pickle包将运行结果进行序列化存储,保存在名为graph_info.json的文件中

而需要再次使用时,则可以直接使用load方法进行加载

统计处理

在此处则利用之前生成的节点列表中包含的字典,采用for循环的方式进行遍历,并进行统计分析,求出图中节点的平均度

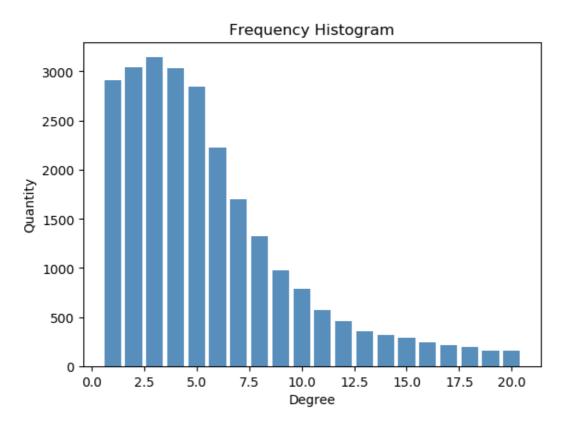
可视化

结点的度分布图

将度的范围在1-20范围内的节点进行归纳统计,绘制直方图

可以看出大部分结点的度落在[1-10]这个区间内,度越大,对应节点的比例越小

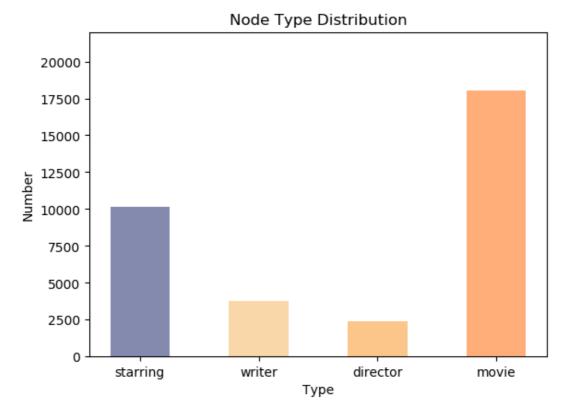
同时在GraphStat.Visualization.plotgraph模块的plotdegree_distribution函数中,可以通过调整函数的参数来进行绘图范围的控制,在此我选择了1~20这个局部的区间。区间范围越大图像会显得比较不直观,因为不同度的节点数频数相差较大。



节点类型分布

对结点的Type属性进行分析,其主要有四种表现形式,所以通过频数直方图观察每种属性对应的节点数。

可以看出在该网络中,type为movie的节点所占的比例是最大的;而director类型所占的比例最小。

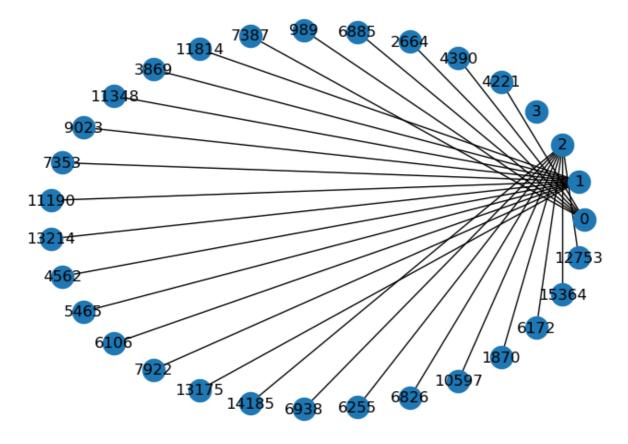


Networkx库绘制网络图

在尝试用Networkx库进行网络图形的绘制时,我首先用部分数据绘制了一个比较简单的无向图(利用 nerworkx.draw_shel()函数)

但是在正式进行绘图时,我遇到了两个问题。首先是对于这个节点数和变数都非常多的无向网络,程序的运行时间将会让人难以接收。

其次,在一张图形上生成30000+个点和100000+条边,即使最后运行成功,想必也是十分的难以观察,所以我没有真正生成该网络的图形,只是对绘制网络图形的方法进行了一个大致的了解。



部分运行结果

```
*Node Infomation*
                        1
                        "Karen Allen"
Name:
                        7467
Weight:
Node Type:
                        starring
*Other Information*:
American film actors
American stage actors
American video game actors
Bard College at Simon's Rock faculty
Illinois actors
People from Greene County, Illinois
Saturn Award winners
Edges Table:
[[1, 11814, 1], [1, 3869, 1], [1, 11348, 1], [1, 9023, 1], [1, 7353, 1], [1,
11190, 1], [1, 13214, 1], [1, 4562, 1], [1, 5465, 1], [1, 6106, 1], [1, 7922,
1], [1, 13175, 1], [1, 582, 1], [1, 11257, 1], [1, 16569, 1], [1, 19349, 1], [1,
23127, 1], [1, 23255, 1], [1, 25265, 1], [1, 29127, 1], [1, 31026, 1]]
The degree of the vertex is 21.
The Adjacent node of the 1 node is:
11814
3869
11348
9023
7353
11190
13214
4562
5465
6106
7922
13175
582
11257
16569
19349
23127
23255
25265
29127
31026
The average degree of the graph is:7.16.
Name:
Type: Graph
Number of nodes: 34283
Number of edges: 122706
Average degree:
                 7.1584
```

https://blog.csdn.net/humanking7/article/details/88368950 Python自定义包

https://www.cnblogs.com/chengxuyuanaa/p/12079851.html Python自定义包

https://blog.csdn.net/moelimoe/article/details/105624996 Python构建无向图

http://www.zzvips.com/article/145287.html 根据邻接矩阵绘制图

https://blog.csdn.net/your answer/article/details/79189660 networkx库使用介绍

https://networkx.github.io/documentation/networkx-1.9 Networkx库github介绍

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相关文件

本次作业相关的代码和文件已经上传到北航云盘和个人Github代码库