# Network drawing

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#### How to draw networks in R

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See further info in the README file.

# **Summary**

- 1. Get ready
- 2. Package bipartite: graph
- 3. Package bipartite: matrix
- 4. Package igraph: graph
- 5. Suggested readings

## 1. Get ready

Load the required packages:

### library(bipartite)

```
## Loading required package: vegan
## Loading required package: permute
## Loading required package: lattice
## This is vegan 2.5-6
## Loading required package: sna
## Loading required package: statnet.common
##
## Attaching package: 'statnet.common'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       order
## Loading required package: network
## network: Classes for Relational Data
## Version 1.16.0 created on 2019-11-30.
## copyright (c) 2005, Carter T. Butts, University of California-Irvine
                       Mark S. Handcock, University of California -- Los Angeles
##
                       David R. Hunter, Penn State University
##
##
                       Martina Morris, University of Washington
##
                       Skye Bender-deMoll, University of Washington
## For citation information, type citation("network").
## Type help("network-package") to get started.
## sna: Tools for Social Network Analysis
## Version 2.5 created on 2019-12-09.
## copyright (c) 2005, Carter T. Butts, University of California-Irvine
## For citation information, type citation("sna").
## Type help(package="sna") to get started.
## This is bipartite 2.15.
## For latest changes see versionlog in ?"bipartite-package". For citation see: citation("bipartite").
## Have a nice time plotting and analysing two-mode networks.
##
## Attaching package: 'bipartite'
## The following object is masked from 'package:vegan':
##
##
       nullmodel
library(igraph)
##
## Attaching package: 'igraph'
## The following object is masked from 'package:bipartite':
##
##
       strength
## The following objects are masked from 'package:sna':
##
##
       betweenness, bonpow, closeness, components, degree, dyad.census,
       evcent, hierarchy, is.connected, neighborhood, triad.census
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:network':
##
##
       %c%, %s%, add.edges, add.vertices, delete.edges, delete.vertices,
##
       get.edge.attribute, get.edges, get.vertex.attribute, is.bipartite,
##
       is.directed, list.edge.attributes, list.vertex.attributes,
       set.edge.attribute, set.vertex.attribute
##
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:vegan':
##
##
       diversity
## The following object is masked from 'package:permute':
##
##
       permute
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       decompose, spectrum
## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       union
library(reshape2)
library(ggplot2)
library(rstudioapi)
```

Set the working directory automatically to the source file location:

```
current_path <- getActiveDocumentContext()$path
setwd(dirname(current_path ))
#print( getwd() )</pre>
```

#### Warnings:

- 1. This script works both with binary and weighted networks.
- 2. This script was designed for two-mode (bipartite) networks, but some functions work also for one-mode (unipartite) networks.
- 3. There is no single magic way to draw all kinds of networks. There are several network drawing algorithms implemented in different R packages and stand-alone software. Study their logic and algorithms, see some papers in which they were used. Think it through, and only then decide which drawing method to use in your study. For guidelines on which drawing algorithm to choose, read the studies suggested in the end of this tutorial.

#### 2. Package bipartite: graph

Create the object to be analyzed. It should be a two-mode matrix formatted for bipartite. The format is actually very simple: A tab-delimited TXT matrix with row and column labels. See the example: a network (net1) analyzed by Bezerra et al. (2009).

```
net1 <- read.table("net1.txt", head=TRUE)</pre>
```

Check whether the network loaded correctly:

net1

##		Caenea (	Cfuscata	Ccaxier	nsis	${\tt Ctarsata}$	Cflavifron	s Ctrigono	ides
##	Dpubipetala	1368	1364		740	460	41	6	256
##	Bgardnerana	924	320	2	2108	464	28	4	0
##	Bmuricata	764	680		528	308	40	4	300
##	${\tt Heteropteryssp1}$	740	656		528	332		0	324
##	${\tt Heteropteryssp2}$	604	452		432	200		0	0
##	Dbracteosa	556	512		356	132	52	4	0
##	Cchasei	504	816		0	0		0	0
##	Sparalias	396	468		108	140	27	2	652
##	Bstellaris	292	300		244	116		0	0
##	Bschizoptera	268	196		0	0	16	4	0
##	Sauriculatum	240	164		68	0	19	6	0
##	Sciliatum	228	224		124	120		0	0
##	Janisandra	188	244		0	96		0	0
##		Cobsole	ta Epicha	arissp2	Amel	llifera Ce	entrissp3 C	entrissp1	
	Dpubipetala		0	328		364	368	0	
##	Bgardnerana		0	0		28	0	0	
##	Bmuricata		0	28		0	0	0	
##	Heteropteryssp1		0	116		116	0	0	
	Heteropteryssp2		0	0		0	0	0	
	Dbracteosa		0	0		0	0	0	
##	Cchasei		0	0		0	0	0	
	Sparalias	9:	12	364		44	0	368	
	Bstellaris		0	0		0	0	0	
##	Bschizoptera		0	0		0	0	0	
	Sauriculatum		0	0		0	0	0	
	Sciliatum		0	0		0	0	0	
	Janisandra		0	0		0	0	0	
##		Xylocopa	asp Xgris						
	Dpubipetala		0	0					
	Bgardnerana		0	0					
	Bmuricata		76	0					
	Heteropteryssp1		0	0					
	Heteropteryssp2		0	0					
	Dbracteosa		0	0					
##	Cchasei		0	0					
	Sparalias	:	164	84					
##	Bstellaris		0	0					
	Bschizoptera		0	0					
	Sauriculatum		0	0					
	Sciliatum		0	0					
##	Janisandra		0	0					

Check the dimensions of the network:

# dim(net1)

## [1] 13 13

Draw the graph:

```
#Set the drawing method. Experiment with other values.
method="cca",

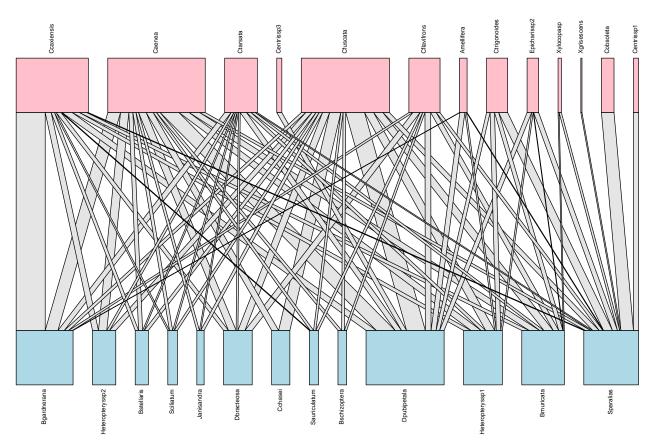
#Set the color of the row nodes
col.low="lightblue",

#Set the color of the column nodes
col.high="pink",

#Set the link color
col.interaction="grey90",

#Set the rotation of node labels
text.rot="90",

#Set the size of node labels
labsize=1)
```



Tip: There are many other parameters that can be set to customize the drawing. Explore them!

# 3. Package bipartite: matrix

Use the same network as before. Just take a look at it to remember what it looks like:

##		Caenea Cfu	scata	Ccaxier	sis	Ctarsata	Cflavifro	ns	Ctrigono	ides
##	Dpubipetala	1368	1364		740	460	4	16		256
##	Bgardnerana	924	320	2	2108	464	2	84		0
##	Bmuricata	764	680		528	308	4	04		300
##	${\tt Heteropteryssp1}$	740	656		528	332		0		324
##	${\tt Heteropteryssp2}$	604	452		432	200		0		0
##	Dbracteosa	556	512		356	132	5	24		0
##	Cchasei	504	816		0	0		0		0
##	Sparalias	396	468		108	140	2	72		652
##	Bstellaris	292	300		244	116		0		0
##	Bschizoptera	268	196		0	0	1	64		0
##	Sauriculatum	240	164		68	0	1	96		0
##	Sciliatum	228	224		124	120		0		0
##	Janisandra	188	244		0	96		0		0
##		Cobsoleta	Epicha	arissp2	Amel	llifera Ce	entrissp3	Cen	trissp1	
##	Dpubipetala	0		328		364	368		0	
##	Bgardnerana	0		0		28	0		0	
##	Bmuricata	0		28		0	0		0	
##	Heteropteryssp1	0		116		116	0		0	
##	${\tt Heteropteryssp2}$	0		0		0	0		0	
##	Dbracteosa	0		0		0	0		0	
##	Cchasei	0		0		0	0		0	
##	Sparalias	912		364		44	0		368	
##	Bstellaris	0		0		0	0		0	
##	Bschizoptera	0		0		0	0		0	
##	Sauriculatum	0		0		0	0		0	
##	Sciliatum	0		0		0	0		0	
	Janisandra	0		0		0	0		0	
##		Xylocopasp	Xgris	sescens						
##	Dpubipetala	0		0						
##	Bgardnerana	0		0						
	Bmuricata	76		0						
	Heteropteryssp1	0		0						
	Heteropteryssp2	0		0						
	Dbracteosa	0		0						
##	Cchasei	0		0						
	Sparalias	164		84						
	Bstellaris	0		0						
	Bschizoptera	0		0						
	Sauriculatum	0		0						
	Sciliatum	0		0						
##	Janisandra	0		0						

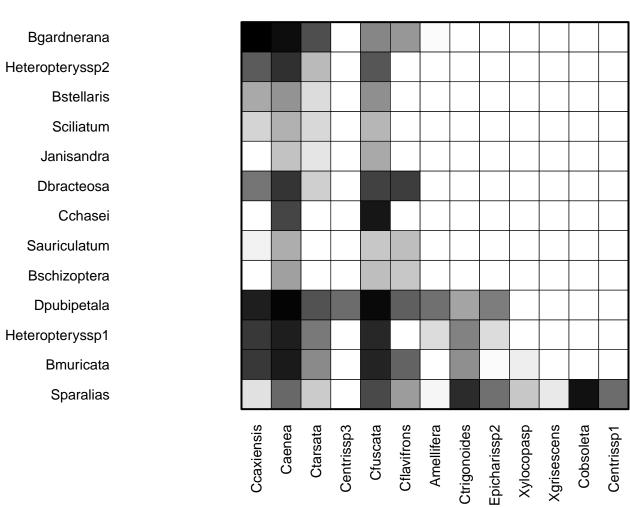
Draw the matrix:

```
visweb(net1,

#Set the drawing mode.
type="diagonal",

#Set the cell fills.
square="interaction")
```

```
## Warning in visweb(net1, type = "diagonal", square = "interaction"): Object
## converted to matrix.
```



Tip: There are many other parameters that can be set to customize the drawing. Explore them!

# 4. Package igraph: graph

Transform the previous bipartite object into an igraph object:

Check the network's main information:

net2

```
## TCRAPH 510d41c HNWR 26 71 --
```

```
## IGRAPH 510d41c UNWB 26 71 --
## + attr: type (v/l), name (v/c), weight (e/n)
```

```
## + edges from 510d41c (vertex names):
## [1] Dpubipetala--Caenea
                                  Dpubipetala--Cfuscata
                                  Dpubipetala--Ctarsata
## [3] Dpubipetala--Ccaxiensis
## [5] Dpubipetala--Cflavifrons
                                  Dpubipetala--Ctrigonoides
## [7] Dpubipetala--Epicharissp2 Dpubipetala--Amellifera
## [9] Dpubipetala--Centrissp3
                                  Bgardnerana--Caenea
## [11] Bgardnerana--Cfuscata
                                  Bgardnerana--Ccaxiensis
## [13] Bgardnerana--Ctarsata
                                  Bgardnerana--Cflavifrons
## [15] Bgardnerana--Amellifera
                                  Bmuricata -- Caenea
## + ... omitted several edges
#Check the vertices and edges of the igraph object:
V(net2)
## + 26/26 vertices, named, from 510d41c:
  [1] Dpubipetala
                        Bgardnerana
                                                         Heteropteryssp1
##
                                         Bmuricata
## [5] Heteropteryssp2 Dbracteosa
                                                         Sparalias
                                         Cchasei
## [9] Bstellaris
                                                         Sciliatum
                        Bschizoptera
                                        Sauriculatum
## [13] Janisandra
                                                         Ccaxiensis
                        Caenea
                                         Cfuscata
## [17] Ctarsata
                        Cflavifrons
                                        Ctrigonoides
                                                         Cobsoleta
## [21] Epicharissp2
                        Amellifera
                                         Centrissp3
                                                         Centrissp1
## [25] Xylocopasp
                        Xgrisescens
E(net2)
## + 71/71 edges from 510d41c (vertex names):
   [1] Dpubipetala
                       --Caenea
                                       Dpubipetala
                                                      --Cfuscata
                                                      --Ctarsata
##
  [3] Dpubipetala
                       --Ccaxiensis
                                      Dpubipetala
## [5] Dpubipetala
                       --Cflavifrons Dpubipetala
                                                      --Ctrigonoides
                       --Epicharissp2 Dpubipetala
                                                      --Amellifera
## [7] Dpubipetala
## [9] Dpubipetala
                       --Centrissp3
                                       Bgardnerana
                                                      --Caenea
                       --Cfuscata
                                                      --Ccaxiensis
## [11] Bgardnerana
                                       Bgardnerana
## [13] Bgardnerana
                       --Ctarsata
                                       Bgardnerana
                                                      --Cflavifrons
## [15] Bgardnerana
                       --Amellifera
                                      {\tt Bmuricata}
                                                      --Caenea
## [17] Bmuricata
                                       Bmuricata
                                                      --Ccaxiensis
                       --Cfuscata
                                                      --Cflavifrons
## [19] Bmuricata
                       --Ctarsata
                                       Bmuricata
## + ... omitted several edges
Draw the graph:
plot.igraph(net2,
            # Set the drawing mode.
            # This package contains several drawing methods; try them!
            layout=layout_nicely,
            # Set node shapes
```

vertex.shape = "circle",

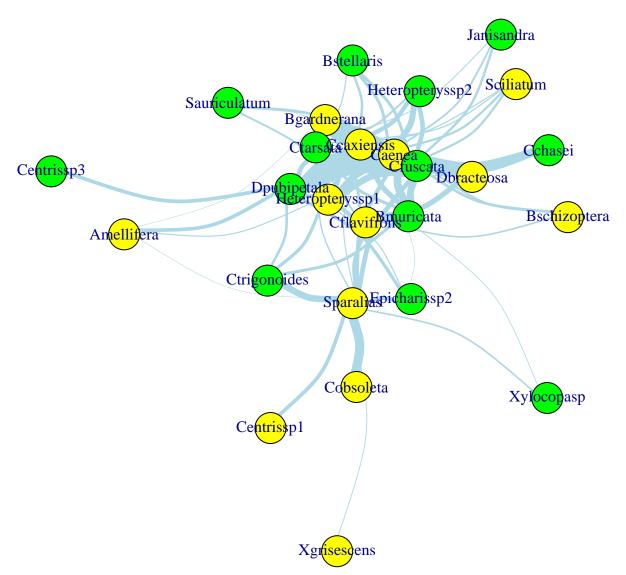
# Set node sizes
vertex.size = 12,

```
# Set link width proportional to link weights
# You can transform the values, if they are too different or too large
edge.width = E(net2)$weight/100,

# Set node colors
vertex.color = c("green", "yellow"),

# Set link colors
edge.color = "lightblue",

# Set link curvature from 0 to 1
edge.curved=0.3
)
```



Tip: There are many other parameters that can be set to customize the drawing. Explore them!

## 5. Suggested readings

- 1. Ognyanova K. 2017. Static and dynamic network visualization with R. Available at: http://kateto.net/network-visualization.
- Pocock, M. J. O., D. M. Evans, C. Fontaine, M. Harvey, R. Julliard, Ó. McLaughlin, J. Silvertown, A. Tamaddoni-Nezhad, P. C. L. White, and D. A. Bohan. 2016. The Visualisation of Ecological Networks, and Their Use as a Tool for Engagement, Advocacy and Management. In G. Woodward and D. A. Bohan (Eds.) Advances in Ecological Research. pp. 41–85, Academic Press, Cambridge. Available at: http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0065250415000355 [Accessed March 27, 2017].
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- 4. Mello MAR, Muylaert RL, Pinheiro RBP & Félix GMF. 2016. Guia para análise de redes ecológicas. Edição dos autores, Belo Horizonte. 112 p. ISBN-13: 978-85-921757-0-2. Available at: www.marcomello.org
- 5. Barabasi, A.L. (2016) Network Science, 1st ed. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. Available at: http://barabasi.com/networksciencebook/.
- Bascompte, J. & Jordano, P. (2014) Mutualistic Networks, 1st ed. Princeton University Press, Princeton.