# network *representations*

introduction to *network analysis in Python* (*NetPy*)

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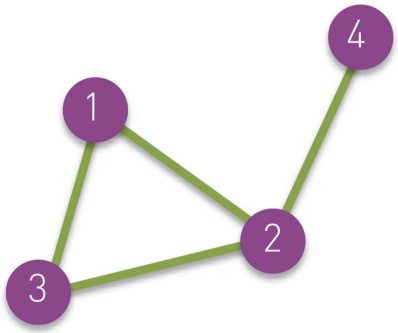
# network *representations*




*undirected graph*

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

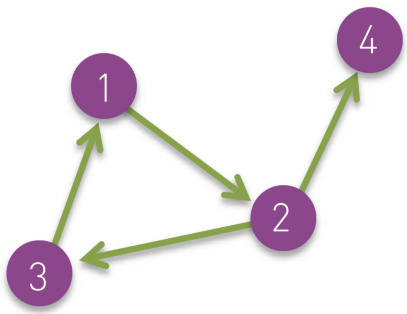
*adjacency matrix*

1: [2, 3]
2: [1, 3, 4]
3: [1, 2]
4: [2]

*adjacency list*

$\{1, 2\}$
$\{1, 3\}$
$\{2, 3\}$
$\{2, 4\}$

*edge list*




*directed graph*

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

*adjacency matrix*

[3] :1: [2]
[1] :2: [3, 4]
[2] :3: [1]
[2] :4: [ ]

*adjacency list*

$(1, 2)$
$(2, 3)$
$(2, 4)$
$(3, 1)$

*edge list*

---

* adjacency list can also be implemented with maps or trees & edge list cannot represent isolated nodes

# network *representations*

— *adjacency matrix* for elegant *analytical derivations*

most derivations based on matrix representation†

— *adjacency list* for efficient *algorithms implementation*

ideal complexity while most algorithms require incidence†

— *edge list* for efficient *network storing/manipulation*

easy editing while each edge stored only once

† many derivations can also be based on adjacency list & some algorithms require edge list

# network *structures*

— *edge list edges data structures* complexity

| data structure | link manipulation | random node | random link |
|---|---|---|---|
| array | none | $\mathcal{O}(m)$ | $\mathcal{O}(1)$ |
| array list | addition | $\mathcal{O}(m)$ | $\mathcal{O}(1)$ |
| hash map | any | $\mathcal{O}(m)$ | $\mathcal{O}(m)$ |

— *adjacency list nodes data structures* complexity

| data structure | node manipulation | random node | random link |
|---|---|---|---|
| array | none | $\mathcal{O}(1)$ | $\mathcal{O}(m)$ |
| array list | addition | $\mathcal{O}(1)$ | $\mathcal{O}(m)$ |
| hash map | any | $\mathcal{O}(n)$ | $\mathcal{O}(m)$ |

— *adjacency list neighbors data structures* complexity

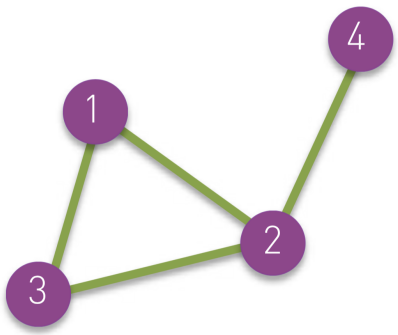
| data structure | link manipulation | node incidence | random neighbor |
|---|---|---|---|
| array | none | $\mathcal{O}(k)$ | $\mathcal{O}(1)$ |
| array list | addition | $\mathcal{O}(k)$ | $\mathcal{O}(1)$ |
| hash map | any | $\approx \mathcal{O}(1)$ | $\mathcal{O}(k)$ |
| tree map | any | $\mathcal{O}(\log k)$ | $\mathcal{O}(k)$ |

— *hash maps* for *construction* and *arrays* for *analysis*

— usually *directed adjacency list* with *undirected flag*

‡ random link selection equivalent to random node selection by degree

# network *formats*




*undirected graph*

```
# undirect
1 2
1 3
2 3
2 4
```

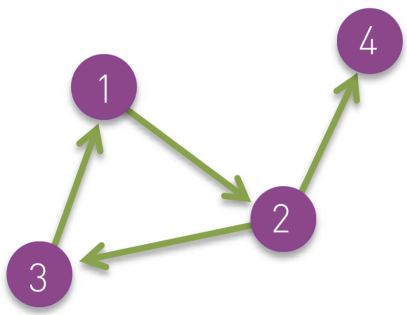
*edge list*

```
*vertices 4
1 "1"
2 "2"
3 "3"
4 "4"
*edges
1 2
1 3
2 3
2 4
```

*Pajek format*

```
# undirect
# 0 "1"
# 1 "2"
# 2 "3"
# 3 "4"
#
0 1
0 2
1 2
1 3
```

*LNA format*




*directed graph*

```
# directed
1 2
2 3
2 4
3 1
```

*edge list*

```
*vertices 4
1 "1"
2 "2"
3 "3"
4 "4"
*arcs
1 2
2 3
2 4
3 1
```

```
# directed
# 0 "1"
# 1 "2"
# 2 "3"
# 3 "4"
#
0 1
1 2
1 3
2 0
```

§ ad-hoc edge list and Pajek format most popular & other formats GML, GraphML and JSON proposal

# network *data*

- present in many *standard datasets*
- easily obtained from *online sources*
- popular *network repositories/collections*

KONECT ICON SNAP Pajek