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### Louvain Demo

# Purpose

The demo shows the Louvain method for community detection applied to a HSNE scale derived from 70,000 MNIST digits. The Louvain method implementation is that in python-louvain. The sparse transition matrix from an HSNE scale can be used to create a data graph that is amenable to Louvain analysis.

#### Installing

```
> # Unpack data on linux
> python ../unpack_data.py
> # or unpack data on windows
> python ..\unpack_data.py
> pip install -r requirements
```

#### Running

```
> python testhsnelouvain.py
```

### Key points illustrated in the code

After loading the data and creating a 3 scale HSNE hierarchy from the MNIST data:

```
X = np.load('MNIST_70000.npy')
lab = np.load('MNIST_70000_label.npy')
print(f'Size data: {X.shape}')
hsne = nptsne.HSne(True)
# Create a 3 scale HSNE analysis from the MNIST data
hsne.create_hsne(X, 3)
```

The transition matrix for the second scale (i.e. the top scale) is extracted

```
scale2 = hsne.get_scale(2)
print(f'Num points in scale 2 {scale2.num_points}')
tmatrix = scale2.transition_matrix
```

The transition matrix can then be converted to a networkx Graph

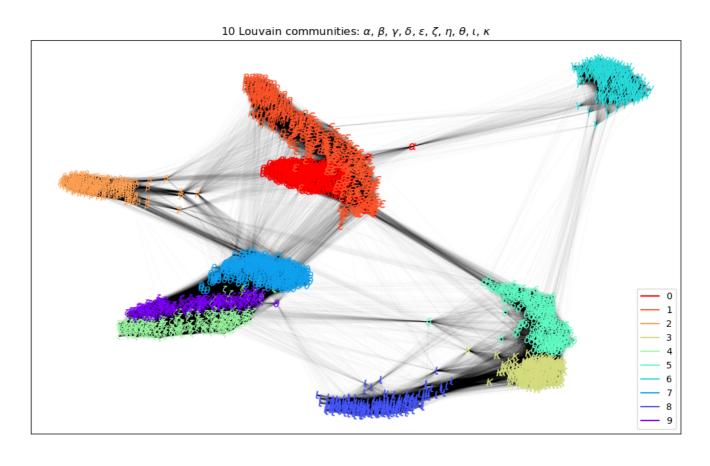
```
for r_ind, rcol in enumerate(tmatrix):
   for tup in rcol:
```

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The Louvain community partition is calculated

```
partition = community_louvain.best_partition(graph, resolution=0.7)
```

and labels (Greek letters) are assigned to the partitioned clusters and the data (approximately 2800 data points) and plotted in a network spring layout



## **Data sources**

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This Matlab format data file is derived from the original Yann LeCun MNIST data base