

test 6 - 10 / 3 / 2023

## Script per la preparazione dei dati

```
#read data a
df <- read_csv('dati_6_10_marzo_2023.csv')

## New names:
## Rows: 117510 Columns: 17
## -- Column specification
## ----- Delimiter: "," chr
## (5): origin, destination, type, direction, res_trav dbl (11): ...1, n, 00_03,
## 03_06, 06_09, 09_12, 12_15, 15_18, 18_21, 21_24, ... date (1): day
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data. i
## Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
## * `` -> `...1`

colnames(df)

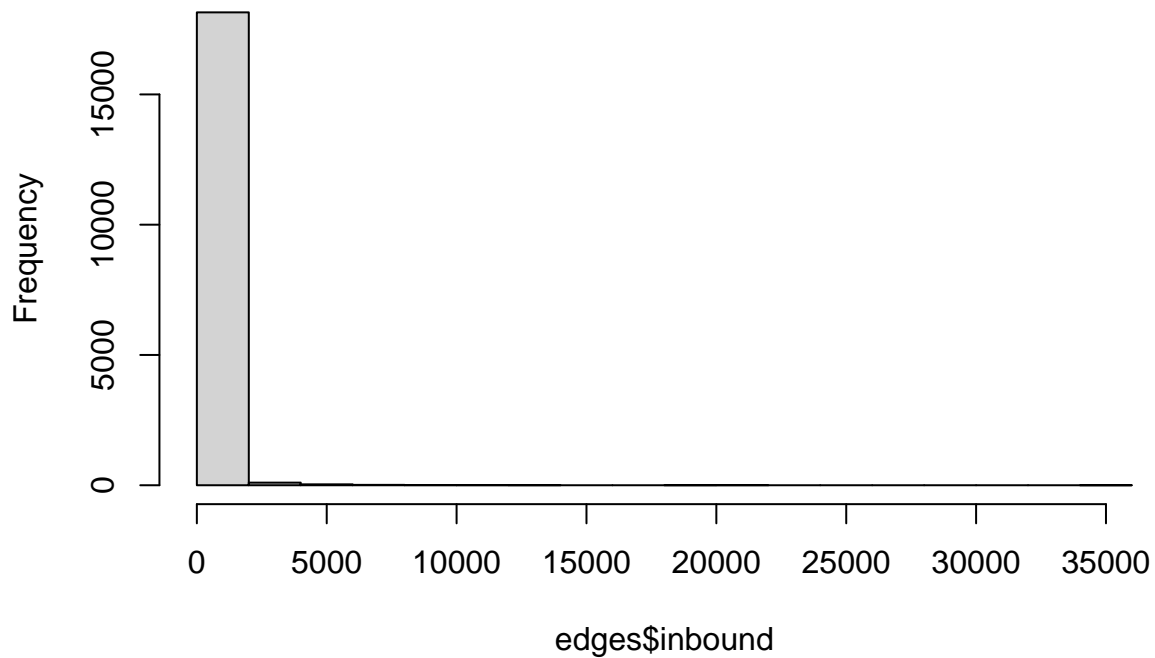
## [1] "...1"      "day"      "origin"   "destination" "type"
## [6] "n"         "00_03"    "03_06"    "06_09"      "09_12"
## [11] "12_15"     "15_18"    "18_21"    "21_24"      "weekday"
## [16] "direction" "res_trav"

# Group by departure and destination, then calculate the sum of n_viaggi
edges <- df %>%
  group_by(origin, destination, direction) %>%
  summarise(n = sum(n)) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  pivot_wider(names_from = direction, values_from = n, values_fill = 0) %>%
  mutate(net = inbound - outbound) %>%
  mutate(ratio = if_else( outbound > 0 , inbound / outbound, 0))

## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'origin', 'destination'. You can override
## using the `.groups` argument.

hist(edges$inbound)
```

## Histogram of edges\$inbound



```
table(edges$work_holiday)
```

```
## Warning: Unknown or uninitialised column: `work_holiday`.
```

```
## < table of extent 0 >
```

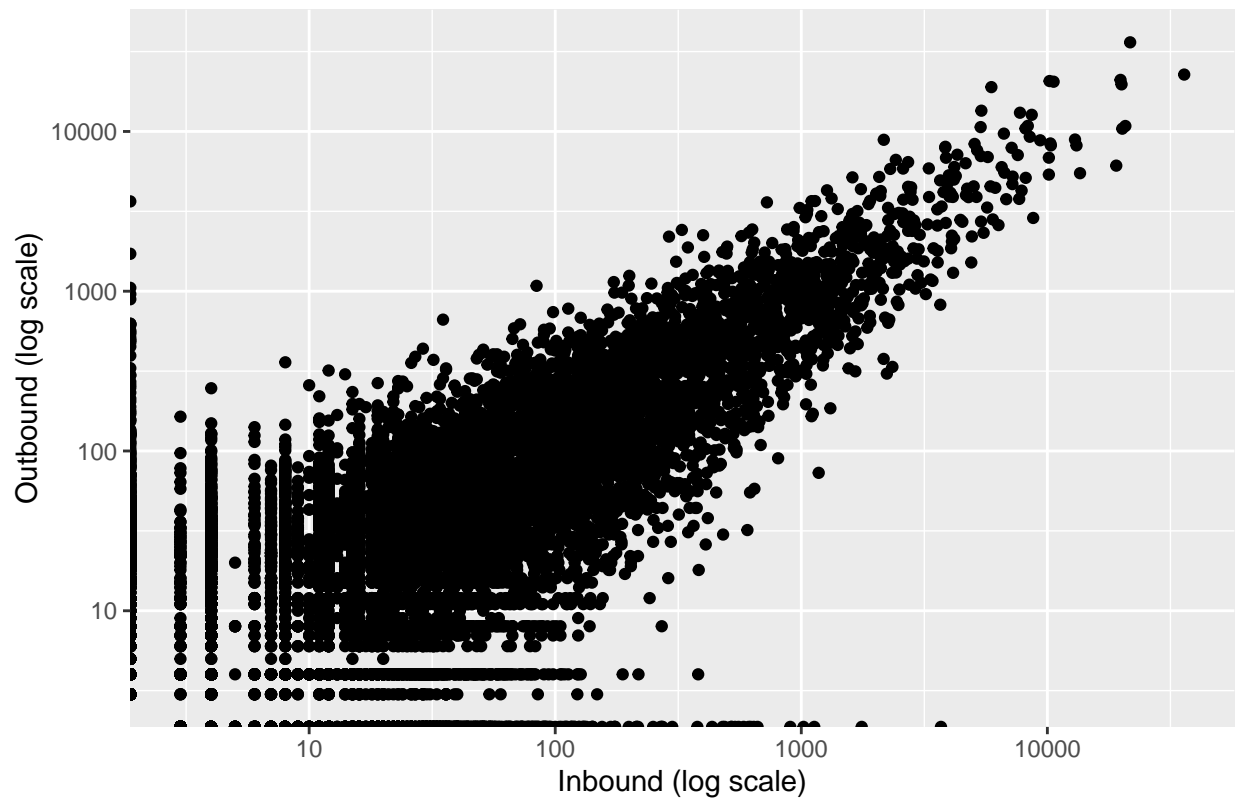
```
# Create scatterplot
```

```
edges %>% ggplot(aes(x = inbound, y = outbound)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  scale_x_log10() +  
  scale_y_log10() +  
  labs(x = "Inbound (log scale)", y = "Outbound (log scale)", color = "Weekday") +  
  ggtitle("Scatterplot of Inbound and Outbound (log scale) by Weekday")
```

```
## Warning: Transformation introduced infinite values in continuous x-axis
```

```
## Warning: Transformation introduced infinite values in continuous y-axis
```

Scatterplot of Inbound and Outbound (log scale) by Weekday

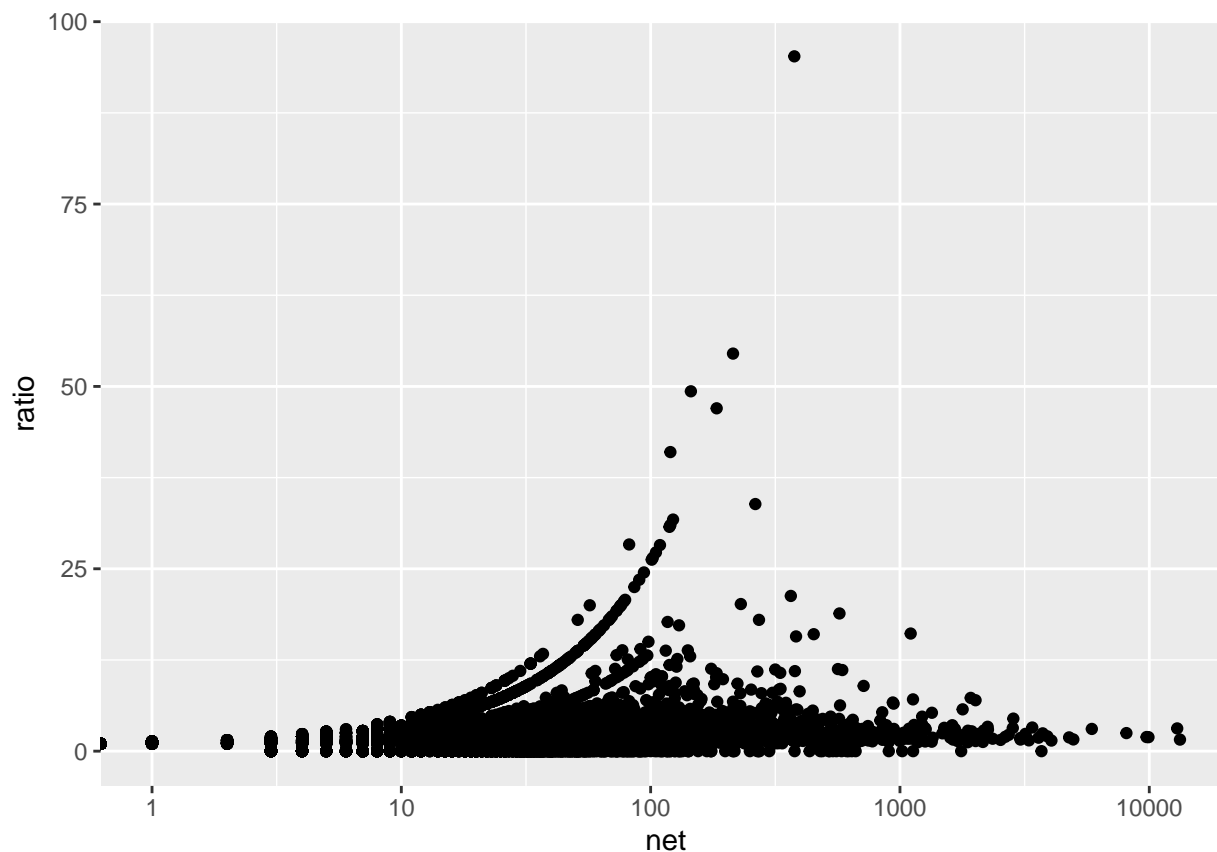


```
# Create scatterplot
edges %>% ggplot(aes(x = net, y = ratio)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_x_log10()
```

```
## Warning in self$trans$transform(x): Si è prodotto un NaN
```

```
## Warning: Transformation introduced infinite values in continuous x-axis
```

```
## Warning: Removed 9179 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).
```



```
library(igraph)
```

```
## Warning: il pacchetto 'igraph' è stato creato con R versione 4.1.3
```

```
##
```

```
## Caricamento pacchetto: 'igraph'
```

```
## I seguenti oggetti sono mascherati da 'package:lubridate':
```

```
##
```

```
##    %--%, union
```

```
## I seguenti oggetti sono mascherati da 'package:dplyr':
```

```
##
```

```
##    as_data_frame, groups, union
```

```
## I seguenti oggetti sono mascherati da 'package:purrr':
```

```
##
```

```
##    compose, simplify
```

```
## Il seguente oggetto è mascherato da 'package:tidyr':
```

```
##
```

```
##    crossing
```

```
## Il seguente oggetto è mascherato da 'package:tibble':
```

```
##
```

```
##    as_data_frame
```

```
## I seguenti oggetti sono mascherati da 'package:stats':
```

```
##
```

```
##    decompose, spectrum
```



```
## [1] 5
## [1] 5
## [1] 5
## [1] 5
## [1] 5
## [1] 6
## [1] 5
## [1] 5
## [1] 5
## [1] 6
```

```
library(CCD)
library(aricode)
```

```
## Warning: il pacchetto 'aricode' è stato creato con R versione 4.1.3
```

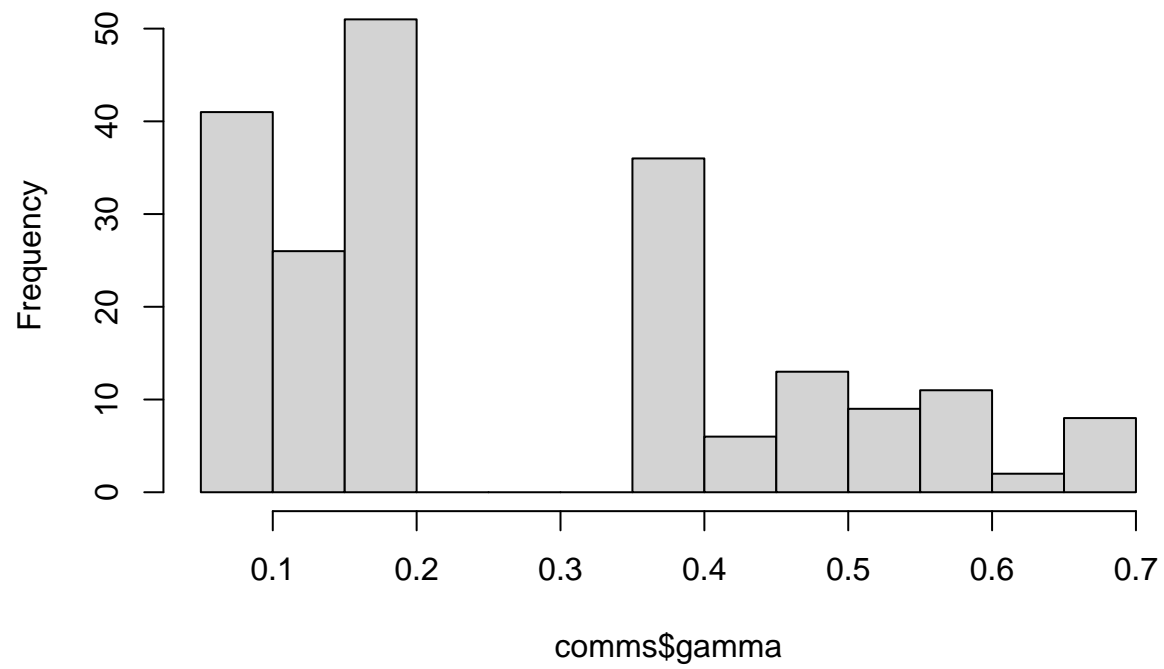
```
comms <- CCD::consensus_community_detection(g,
                                             p = 0.9,
                                             q = 0.5,
                                             t = 100,
                                             method = "LV",
                                             r = c(0.8,1.0,1.5),
                                             group_outliers = FALSE)

V(g)$community <- comms$membership
V(g)$gamma <- comms$gamma
mu = CCD::empirical_mu(g)
print(mu)
```

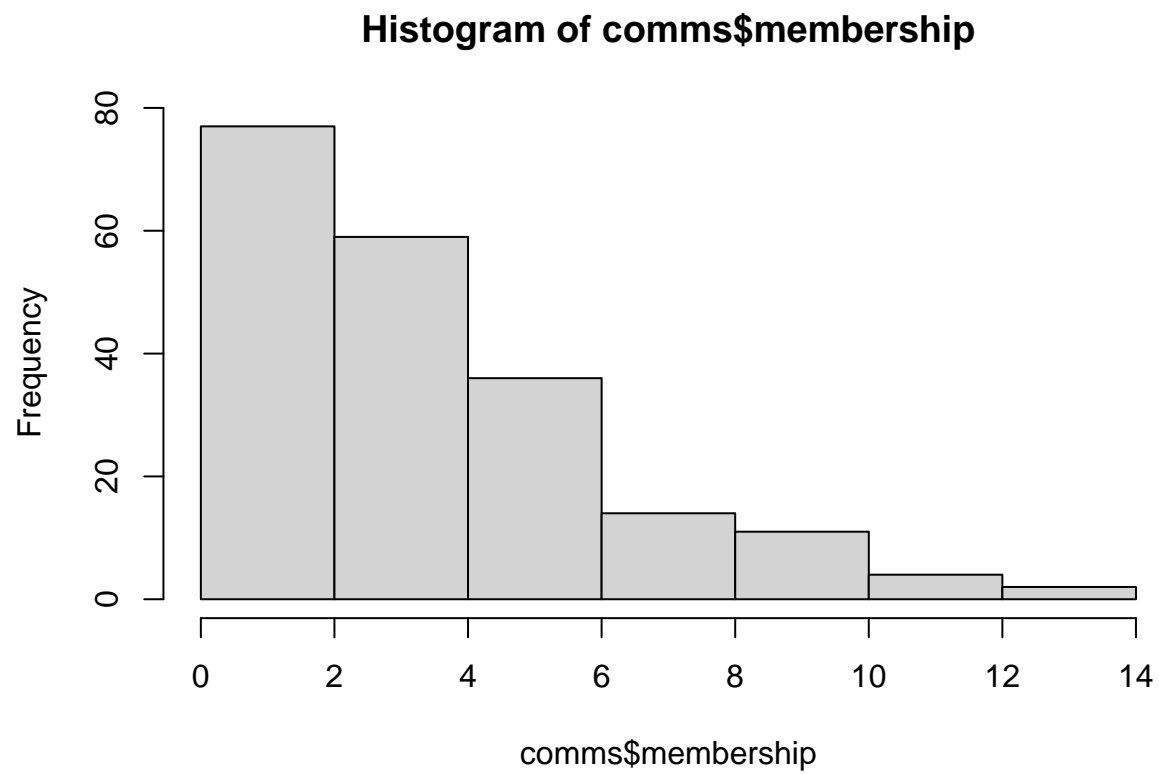
```
## [1] 0.2842343
```

```
hist(comms$gamma)
```

**Histogram of comms\$gamma**

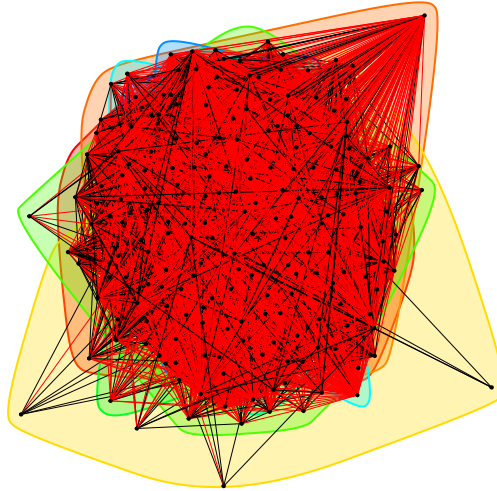


```
hist(comms$membership)
```



```
plot(comms, g, vertex.label = NA, vertex.size = 1, edge.width = 0.1, layout = layout.kamada.kawai(g), v
```



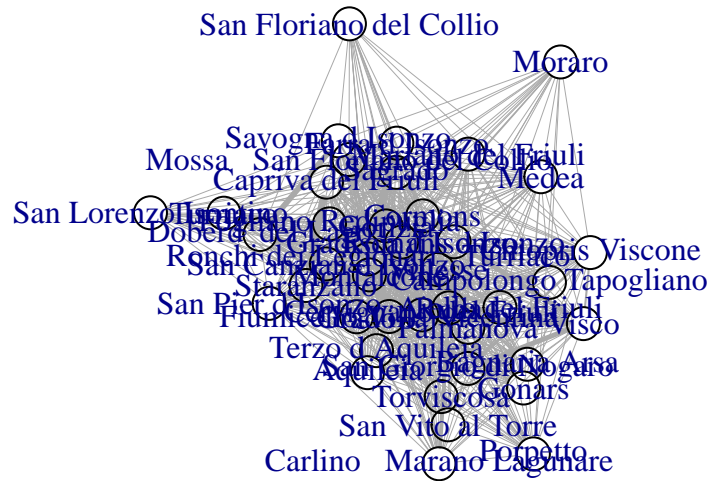


```
#comms$membership <- as.factor(comms$membership)

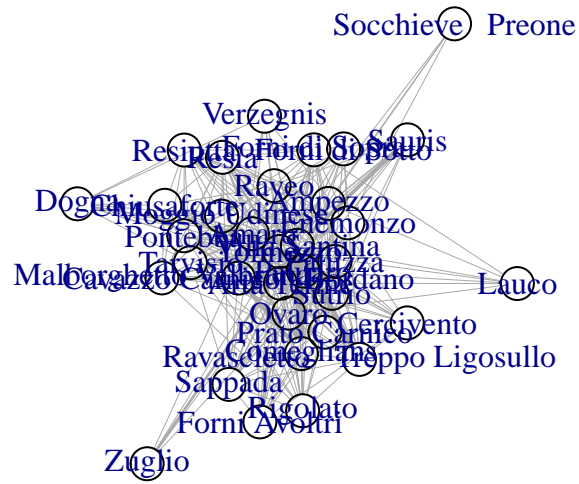
# Create a list to store subgraphs
subgraphs <- list()

# Loop through each community
for (i in unique(comms$membership)) {
  # Extract vertices belonging to the current community
  vertices_in_community <- which(comms$membership == i)
  # Create subgraph for the current community
  subgraphs[[i]] <- subgraph(g, vertices_in_community)
  # Plot the subgraph
  plot(subgraphs[[i]], main = paste("Community", i), vertex.color = V(g)$gamma, edge.width = E(g)$weight,
}
```

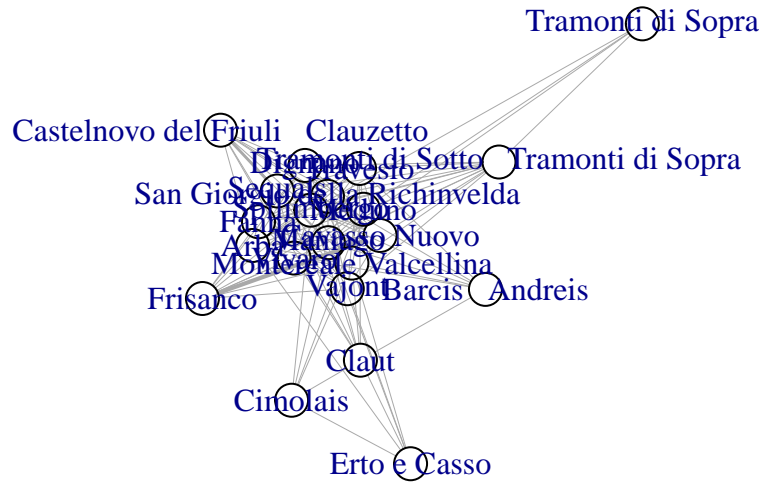
## Community 1



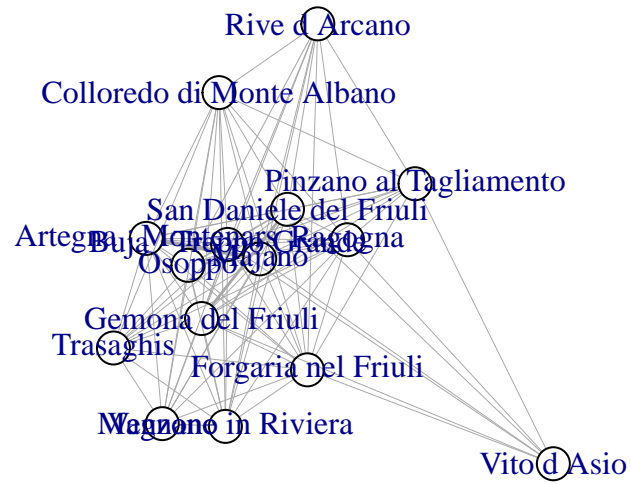
### Community 3



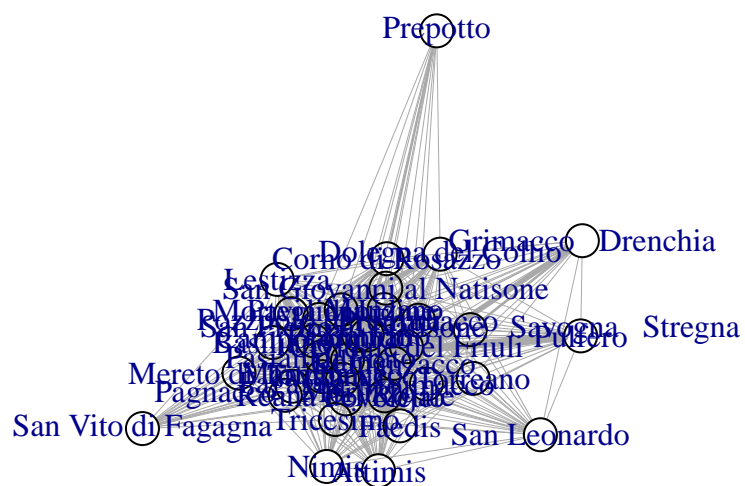
## Community 5



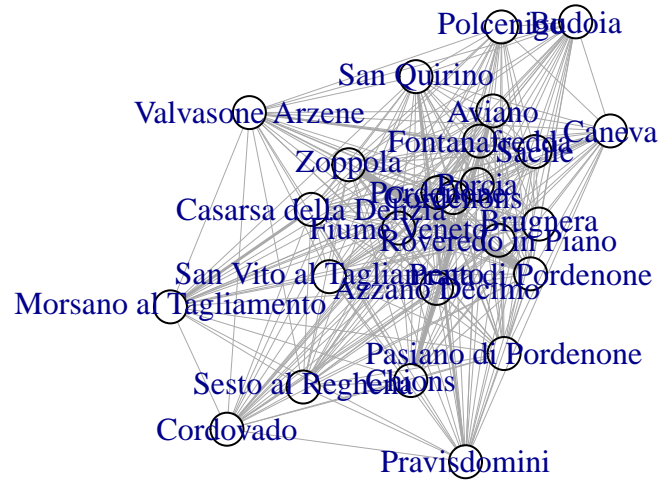
## Community 6



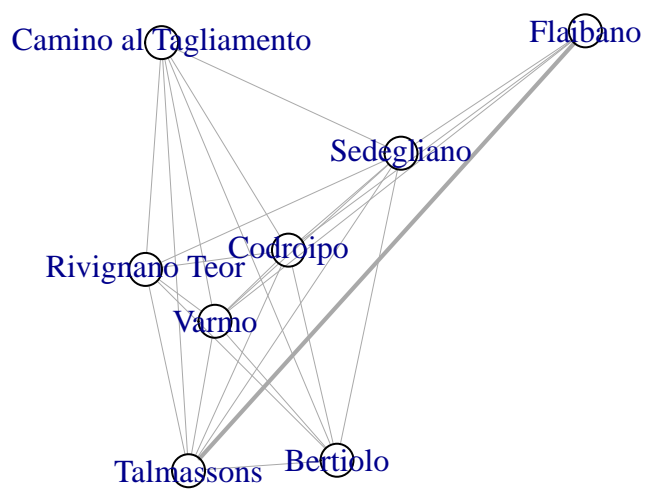
## Community 2



## Community 4

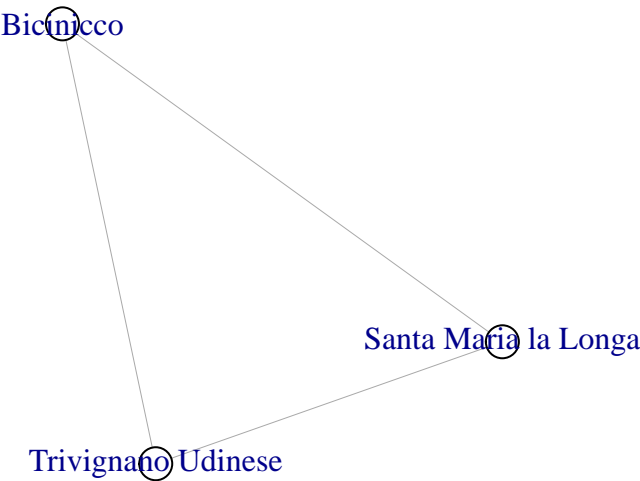


## Community 7

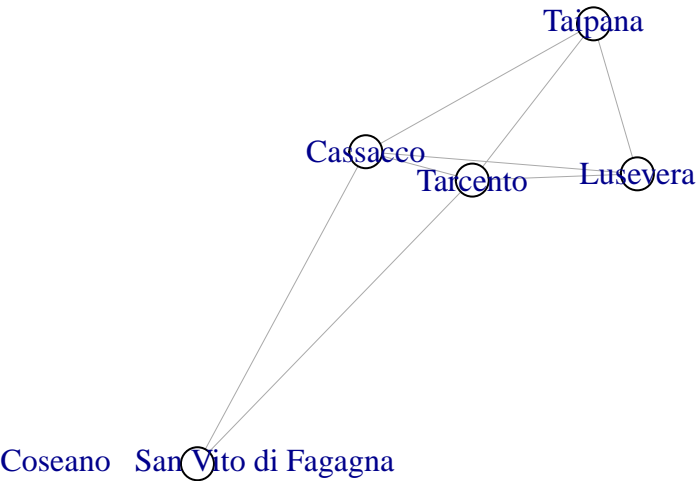




Community 11



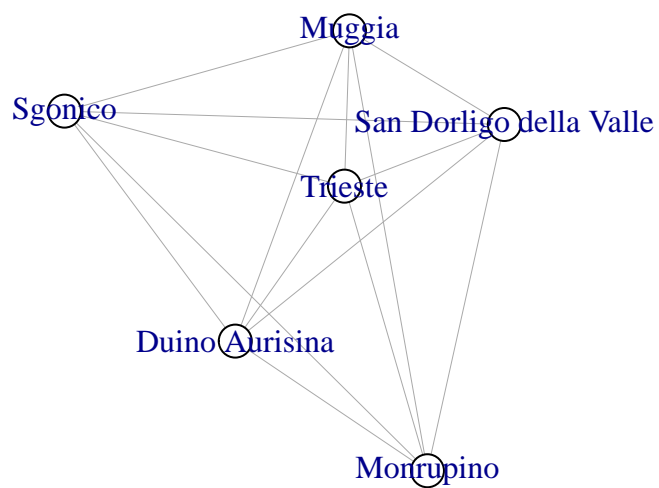
Community 10



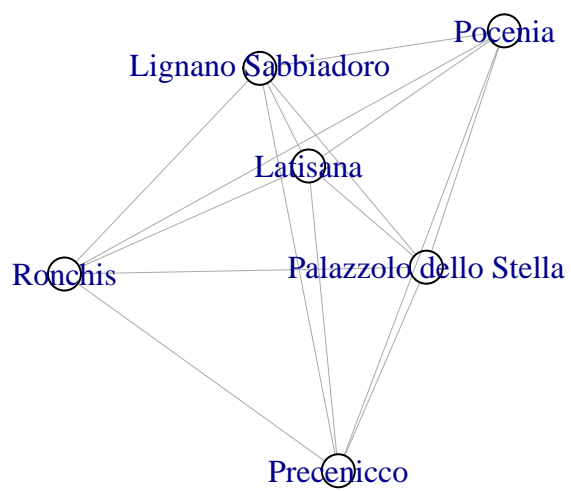
## Community 12

Castions di Strada

## Community 8



## Community 9



## Community 13

Muzzana (de) Turgnano

## Community 14

San Martino@Tagliamento