Hive plots are introduced as a way to represent large network diagrams in a more predefined way. By having a fixed point for each possible node we introduce a familiarity to the graph. Let's take the equation

$2H_2+O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O$ -----(1)

We start by assigning nodes for reactants, products and also a node for reaction. The hive plot has 3 axes so we have axes for reactants, products and reactions. The reactants are arranged on the left axis and the products are arranged on the right. The reactions are

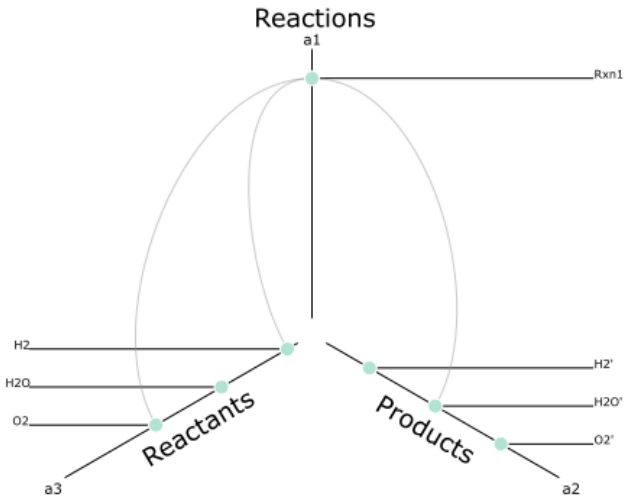

Figure 1: Hive Plot representing the reaction $2H_2+O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O$

In Figure 2 we draw a Hive plot for groups J and K for a subset of the total reactions. 10 arbitrary reactions are chosen from the total list of reactions present in all the groups.

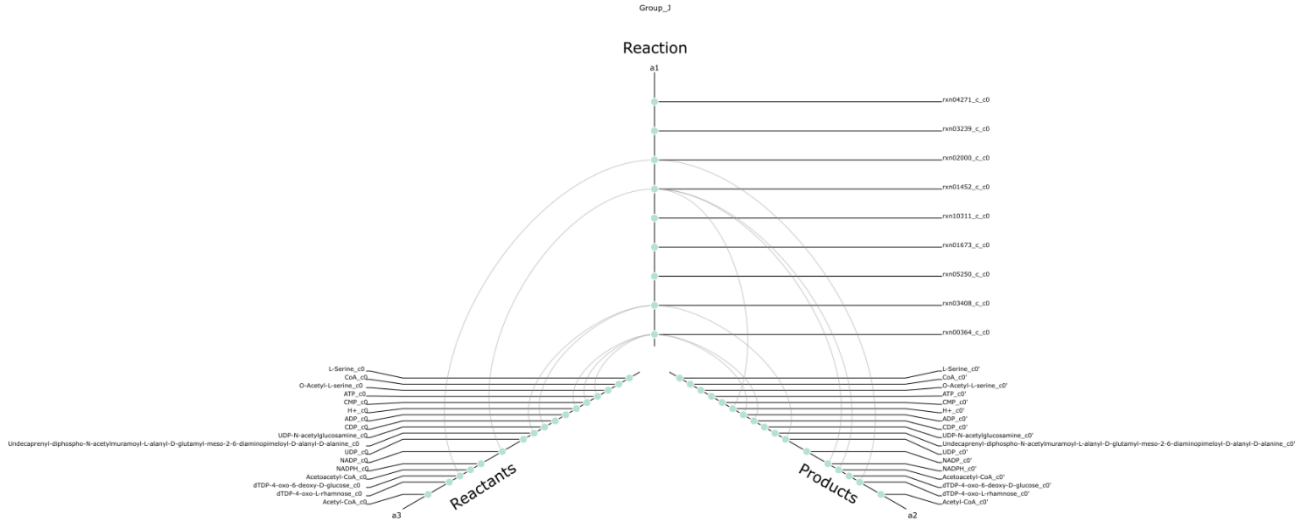

Fig 2.1 Hive plot of Group J for subset of reactions

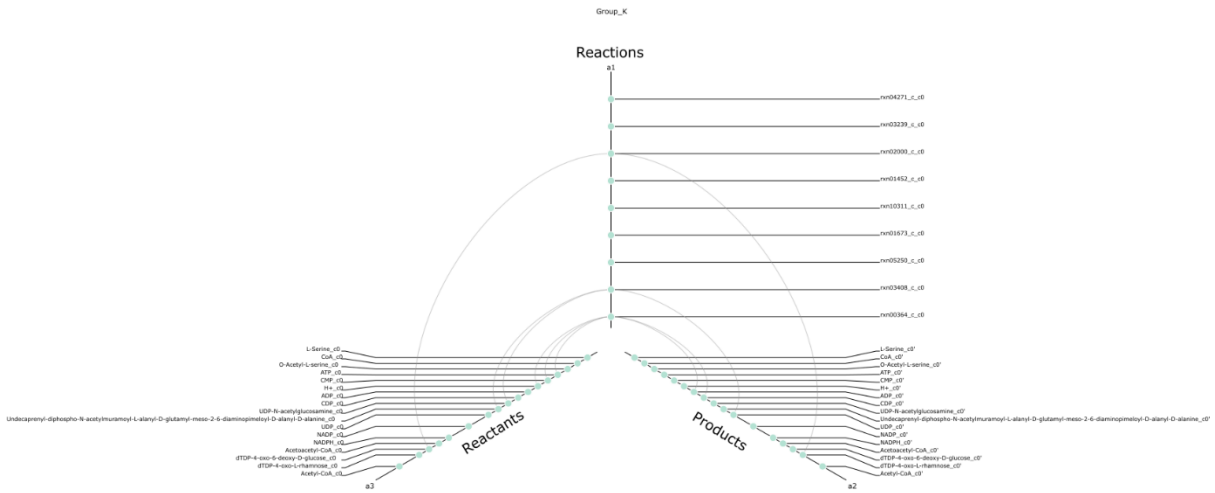

Fig 2.2 Hive plot of Group K for subset of reactions

The plots can be compared to see the Reactions which are absent/present in both groups and which is present in one group but absent in the other.