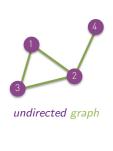
network *representations*

introduction to network science in Python (NetPy)

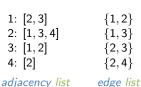
Lovro Šubelj University of Ljubljana 18th Jan 2022

network *representations*



г			٦
Го	1 0	1	0
1		1 0	1
1 0	1	0	0 1 0 0
[o	1	0	0

adjacency matrix





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

3]	:1:	[2]
1]	:2:	[3, 4]
2]	:3:	[3, 4] [1]
21	٠4٠	[]

$$(1,2)$$

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

adjacency matrix directed graph

adjacency list

edge list

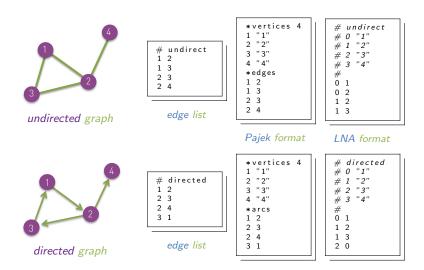
^{*} adjacency list can also be implemented with maps or trees & edge list cannot represent isolated nodes

network *structures*

- adjacency matrix for elegant analytical derivations most derivations based on matrix representation[†]
- adjacency list for efficient algorithms implementation ideal complexity since most algorithms require incidence[†]
- edge list for efficient network storing/manipulation
 easy editing since each edge stored only once

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

network formats



 $^{\$}_{\text{ad-hoc}}$ edge list and Pajek format most popular & other formats include GML, GraphML and JSON

network data

- easily obtained from online sources
- already present in many standard datasets
- personal web pages of network researchers
- popular network repositories/collections
 - network catalogue and repository [Netzschleuder]
 - Colorado Index of Complex Networks [ICON]
 - Stanford Network Analysis Project [SNAP]
 - Koblenz Network Collection [KONECT]
 - Open Graph Benchmark [OGB]
 - Network Repository [NetRepo]
 - Pajek datasets [Pajek]