Hümeyra ÇİMEN

BURSA TEKNİK UNİVERSİTESİ BİLGİSAYAR MÜHENDİSLİĞİ BÖLÜMÜ BİOINFORMATİK DERSİ PROJE6 RAPOR

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BURSA TEKNİK UNİVERSİTESİ BİLGİSAYAR MÜHENDİSLİĞİ BÖLÜMÜ BİOINFORMATİK DERSİ PROJE-6 RAPOR

Grafik oluşturma Düğümsüz ve kenarsız boş bir grafik oluşturun.

[1] 1 import networkx as nx 2 6 = nx.Graph()

1 print(G) 2 # (lktl: Graph() 3 4 print(type(G)) 5 # (lktl: <class 'networkx.classes.graph.Graph') 6

Graph with 0 nodes and 0 edges <class 'networkx.classes.graph.Graph')
```

```
Düğümler

[3] 1 6.add_node(1) # 1 NODE DÜĞÜM EKLENDI
2 print(G)

Graph with 1 nodes and 0 edges

1 6.add_nodes_from([2, 3])
2 print(G)

Graph with 3 nodes and 0 edges

[5] 1 6.add_nodes_from([2, 3])
3 (5, "color": "red"}),
3 (5, "color": "green"}),
4 ])
5 print(G) # 4 VE 5 EKLENDI

Graph with 5 nodes and 0 edges
```

```
1
2 # Renkleri ayarla
3 node_colors = [data.get('color', 'blue') for _, data in G.nodes(data=True)]
4
5 # Grafiĝi ciz
6 nx.draw(G, with_labels=True, node_color=node_colors)
7
8 # Grafiĝi göster
9 plt.show()

C*

3

1

1
```

```
Bir grafikteki düğümler başka bir grafiğe dahil edilebilir:

[6] 1 print("G: ",G)
2 H = nx.path_graph(10)
3 #H grafiğinin düğümleri G grafiğine ekleni
4 G.add_nodes_from(H)
5 print("G: ",G)
6 print("H: ",H)

G: Graph with 5 nodes and 0 edges
G: Graph with 10 nodes and 0 edges
H: Graph with 10 nodes and 9 edges
H: Graph with 10 nodes and 9 edges

[7] 1 G.add_node(H)
2 print("G: ",G)
3 #nx.draw(G, with_labels=True)
4 #plt.show()

G: Graph with 11 nodes and 0 edges
```

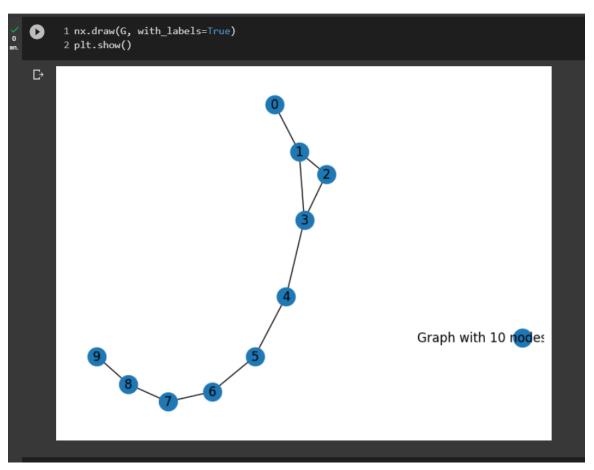
```
Edges

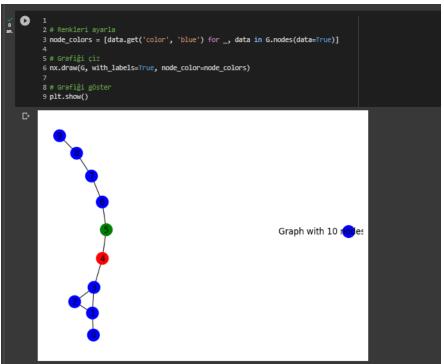
[9] 1 G.add_edge(1, 2)
2 e = (2, 3)
3 G.add_edge(*e) # unpack edge tuple*
4 print(G)

Graph with 11 nodes and 2 edges

[10] 1 G.add_edges_from([(1, 2), (1, 3)])

[11] 1 G.add_edges_from(H.edges)
```

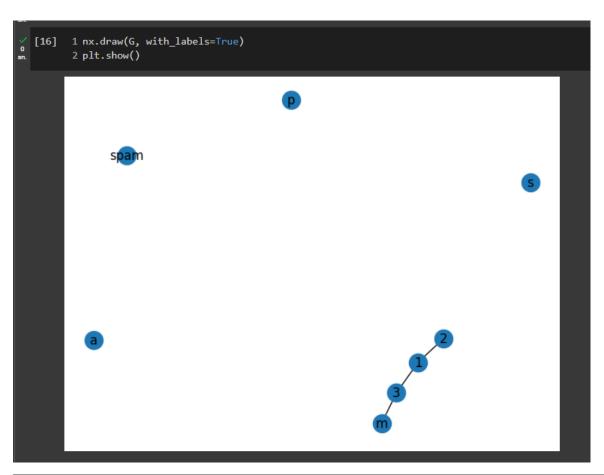




```
[13] 1 G.clear()
```

```
1 mx.draw(G, with_labels=True)
2 plt.show()
```

```
1 G.add_edges_from([(1, 2), (1, 3)])# 1 İLE 2 VE 3 BAGLI
2 G.add_node(1)
3 G.add_edge(1, 2)
4 G.add_node("spam") # adds node "spam"
5 G.add_nodes_from("spam") # adds 4 nodes: 's', 'p', 'a', 'm'
6 G.add_edge(3, 'm')
7
```



```
[17] 1 G.number_of_nodes() # 1/2/3/m/s/p/a/spam

8

[18] 1 G.number_of_edges() # 3.m/ 1.3/ 1.2

3

[19] 1 DG = nx.DiGraph() # bir yönlü graf oluşturulur.
2 DG.add_edge(2, 1) # adds the nodes in order 2, 1** 2'den 1'e yönlü bir bağlantı ekleni
3 DG.add_edge(2, 3) # 1'den 3'e yönlü bir bağlantı eklen
4 DG.add_edge(2, 4)
5 DG.add_edge(2, 4)
5 DG.add_edge(3, 2)
6 assert list(DG.successors(2)) == [1, 4] #2 düğümünden hangi düğümlere bağlantılar olduğunu kontrol edilir
7 assert list(DG.edges) == [(2, 1), (2, 4), (1, 3), (1, 2)] #2 düğümünden hangi düğümlere bağlantılar olduğunu kontrol edilir
```

```
[20] 1 nx.draw(G, with_labels=True)
2 plt.show()

Spain

Spain

Spain
```

```
Examining elements of a graph

[21] 1 list(G.nodes)
2
[1, 2, 3, 'spam', 's', 'p', 'a', 'm']

[22] 1 list(G.edges)
[(1, 2), (1, 3), (3, 'm')]

[23] 1 list(G.adj[1]) # or list(G.neighbors(1))
[2, 3]

[24] 1 G.degree[1] # the number of edges incident to 1

2

[25] 1 G.edges([2, 'm'])

EdgeDataView([(2, 1), ('m', 3)])
```

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[26] 1 G.degree([2, 3])

DegreeView({2: 1, 3: 2})

Removing elements from a graph

[27] 1 G.remove_node(2)

[28] 1 G.remove_nodes_from("spam")

[29] 1 list(G.nodes)

[1, 3, 'spam']

[30] 1 G.remove_edge(1, 3)
```

```
Using the graph constructors

[31] 1 G.add_edge(1, 2)
2 H = nx.DiGraph(G) # create a DiGraph using the connections from G
3 list(H.edges())

[(1, 2), (2, 1)]

[32] 1 edgelist = [(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3)]
2 H = nx.Graph(edgelist) # create a graph from an edge list
3 list(H.edges())

[(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3)]

[33] 1 adjacency_dict = {0: (1, 2), 1: (0, 2), 2: (0, 1)}
2 H = nx.Graph(adjacency_dict) # create a Graph dict mapping nodes to nbrs
3 list(H.edges())

[(0, 1), (0, 2), (1, 2)]
```

```
[38] 1 FG = nx.Graph()
2 FG.add_weighted_edges_from([(1, 2, 0.125), (1, 3, 0.75), (2, 4, 1.2), (3, 4, 0.375)])
3 for n, nbrs in FG.adj.items():
4 for nbr, eattr in nbrs.items():
5 wt = eattr['weight']
6 if wt < 0.5: print(f"({n}, {nbr}, {wt:.3})")

(1, 2, 0.125)
(2, 1, 0.125)
(3, 4, 0.375)
(4, 3, 0.375)

[39] 1 for (u, v, wt) in FG.edges.data('weight'):
2 if wt < 0.5:
3 print(f"({u}, {v}, {wt:.3})")

(1, 2, 0.125)
(3, 4, 0.375)
```

```
Graph attributes

[40] 1 G = nx.Graph(day="Friday")
2 G.graph

{'day': 'Friday'}

[41] 1 G.graph['day'] = "Monday"
2 G.graph

{'day': 'Monday'}
```

```
Edge Attributes

[44] 1 G.add_edge(1, 2, weight=4.7) #ağırlıklı bir kenar ekler ve bu kenar 1 ve 2 düğümleri arasındadır. Kenarın ağırlığı 4.7 olarak belirtilir.

2 G.add_edges_from([(3, 4), (4, 5)], color='red') # 3 ve 4 düğümleri arasında iki kırmızı renkli kenar ekler.

3 G.add_edges_from([(1, 2, {'color': 'blue'}), (2, 3, {'weight': 8})]) #1 ve 2 düğümleri arasındaki bir mavi renkli kenar ve 2 ve 3 düğümleri arasındaki bir 8 ağırlığındaki kenar ekler.

4 [(1)][[] weight'] = 4.7 # 1 ve 2 düğümleri arasındaki kenarın ağırlığı 4.7 olarak güncellenir.

5 G.edges[3, 4]['weight'] = 4.2 # 3 ve 4 düğümleri arasındaki kenarın ağırlığı 4.2 olarak güncelleni

6
```

```
Directed graphs

[45] 1 DG = nx.DiGraph()
2 DG.add_weighted_edges_from([(1, 2, 0.5), (3, 1, 0.75)])
3 DG.out_degree(1, weight='weight')
4

0.5

[46] 1 DG.degree(1, weight='weight')
1.25

[47] 1 list(DG.successors(1))
[2]

[48] 1 list(DG.neighbors(1))
[2]

[49] 1 H = nx.Graph(G) # create an undirected graph H from a directed graph G
2
```

```
Multigraphs

[50] 1 MG = nx.MultiGraph()
2 MG.add_weighted_edges_from([(1, 2, 0.5), (1, 2, 0.75), (2, 3, 0.5)])
3 dict(MG.degree(weight='weight'))

{1: 1.25, 2: 1.75, 3: 0.5}

[51] 1 GG = nx.Graph()
2 for n, nbrs in MG.adjacency():
3 for nbr, edict in nbrs.items():
4 minvalue = min([d['weight'] for d in edict.values()])
5 GG.add_edge(n, nbr, weight = minvalue)

[52] 1 nx.shortest_path(GG, 1, 3)

[1, 2, 3]

Graph generators and graph operations
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```
Graph generators and graph operations

3. Using a (constructive) generator for a classic graph, e.g

[53] 1 K_5 = nx.complete_graph(5)
2 K_3_5 = nx.complete_bipartite_graph(3, 5)
3 barbell = nx.barbell_graph(10, 10)
4 lollipop = nx.lollipop_graph(10, 20)

4. Using a stochastic graph generator, e.g,

[54] 1 er = nx.erdos_renyi_graph(100, 0.15)
2 ws = nx.watts_strogatz_graph(30, 3, 0.1)
3 ba = nx.barabasi_albert_graph(100, 5)
4 red = nx.random_lobster(100, 0.9, 0.9)
```

5. Reading a graph stored in a file using common graph formats

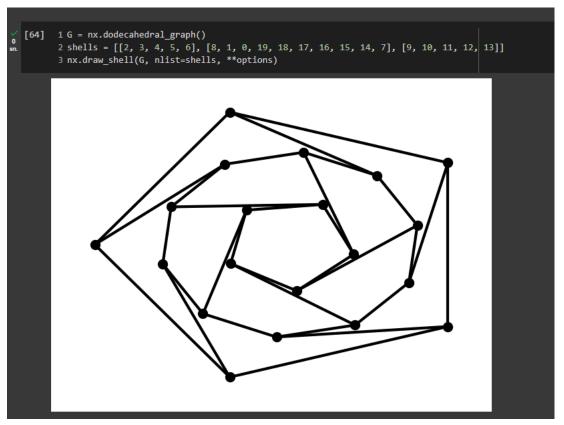
```
[55] 1 nx.write_gml(red, "path.to.file")
2 mygraph = nx.read_gml("path.to.file")
```

```
Drawing graphs

[60] 1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

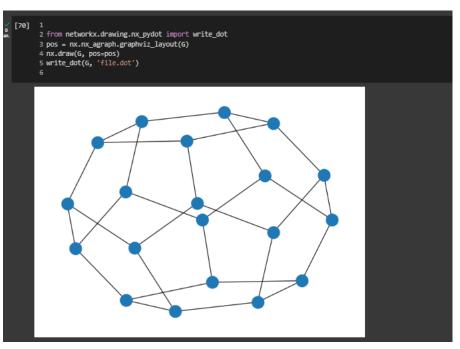
```
[61] 1 G = nx.petersen_graph()
2 subax1 = plt.subplot(121)
3 nx.draw(G, with_labels=True, font_weight='bold')
4 subax2 = plt.subplot(122)
5 nx.draw_shell(G, nlist=[range(5, 10), range(5)], with_labels=True, font_weight='bold')
```

```
[62] 1 plt.show()
```



```
[65] 1 nx.draw(G) 2 plt.savefig("path.png")
```

```
Reading package lists... Done
Reading package lists... Done
Reading state information... Done
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CALIŞTIRILAN KODLARIN ÇİKTILARIN GÖSTERİLMESİ

1 path.png çıktısının gösterilmesi (ÇİKTILARI KOD İLE GÖSTERDİM)

[71] 1 from PIL import Image
2 3 # png dosyasının yolu ve adı
4 image_path = "/content/path.png"
5 6 # dosyayı açma
7 im = Image.open(image_path)
8 9 # görüntüyü ekranda gösterme
10 im.show()
11
```

```
edge [
source 6860
target 6873
]
edge [
source 6860
target 6874
]
edge [
source 6860
target 6875
]
edge [
source 6860
target 6876
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