

NetworkX is a powerful Python library for creating, analyzing, and visualizing complex networks (graphs). This guide covers installation, basic usage, and common operations.

1. Installation

Before importing NetworkX, ensure it's installed:

Using pip (Recommended)

bash

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```
pip install networkx
```

Using conda (for Anaconda users)

bash

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```
conda install -c conda-forge networkx
```

Verify Installation

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```
import networkx as nx
print(nx.__version__) # Should print the installed version
```

2. Importing NetworkX

The standard convention is to import it as `nx`:

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```
import networkx as nx
```

Optional: Import Common Submodules

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```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # For graph visualization
```

3. Basic Graph Creation

Create an Empty Graph

python

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```
G = nx.Graph() # Undirected graph
DG = nx.DiGraph() # Directed graph
MG = nx.MultiGraph() # Undirected multigraph (multiple edges)
MDG = nx.MultiDiGraph() # Directed multigraph
```

Add Nodes

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```
G.add_node(1) # Single node
G.add_nodes_from([2, 3, 4]) # Multiple nodes
G.add_node("A", weight=5) # Node with attributes
```

Add Edges

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```
G.add_edge(1, 2) # Single edge
G.add_edges_from([(1, 3), (2, 4)]) # Multiple edges
G.add_edge("A", "B", weight=2.5) # Edge with attributes
```

4. Graph Analysis

Basic Properties

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```
print("Nodes:", G.nodes())
print("Edges:", G.edges())
print("Number of nodes:", G.number_of_nodes())
```

```
print("Number of edges:", G.number_of_edges())
print("Degree of node 1:", G.degree(1))  # Number of connections
```

Shortest Path

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```
path = nx.shortest_path(G, source=1, target=4)
print("Shortest path from 1 to 4:", path)
```

Centrality Measures

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```
degree centrality = nx.degree_centrality(G)
betweenness centrality = nx.betweenness_centrality(G)
closeness centrality = nx.closeness_centrality(G)
print("Degree centrality:", degree_centrality)
```

5. Visualization

Draw a Simple Graph

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```
nx.draw(G, with_labels=True, node_color='lightblue', edge_color='gray')
plt.show()  # Requires matplotlib
```

Customized Plot

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```
pos = nx.spring_layout(G)  # Layout algorithm
nx.draw(G, pos, with_labels=True, node_size=500, node_color='skyblue', font_weight='bold')
plt.title("NetworkX Graph Visualization")
plt.show()
```

6. Importing/Exporting Graphs

Save & Load (Adjacency List)

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```
nx.write_adjlist(G, "graph.adjlist") # Save
G = nx.read_adjlist("graph.adjlist") # Load
```

Export to Pandas (for DataFrames)

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```
import pandas as pd
df_edges = nx.to_pandas_edgelist(G)
df_nodes = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(dict(G.nodes(data=True)), orient='index')
```

7. Common Algorithms

Algorithm

Usage

BFS / DFS Traversal

```
list(nx.bfs_tree(G, source=1))
```

Connected Components

```
list(nx.connected_components(G))
```

PageRank

```
nx.pagerank(G)
```

Minimum Spanning Tree

```
nx.minimum_spanning_tree(G)
```

Community Detection

```
nx.algorithms.community.greedy_modularity_communities(G)
```

8. Advanced: Random Graphs

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```
# Erdős-Rényi random graph
G_random = nx.erdos_renyi_graph(20, 0.1) # 20 nodes, 10% edge probability
```

```
# Barabási-Albert (scale-free) graph
G_ba = nx.barabasi_albert_graph(50, 2) # 50 nodes, 2 edges per new node
```

9. Troubleshooting

- `ImportError: No module named 'networkx'` → Reinstall using `pip install networkx`.
 - **Graph not displaying?** → Ensure `matplotlib` is installed (`pip install matplotlib`).
 - **Slow performance?** → Use `nx.convert_node_labels_to_integers(G)` for large graphs.
-

Conclusion

NetworkX (`nx`) is a versatile library for graph analysis. This guide covers:

- ✓ Installation & import
- ✓ Graph creation & modification
- ✓ Basic analysis & visualization
- ✓ Common algorithms

For more details, check the [official NetworkX documentation](#).