

# AmericanRevolution

January 22, 2018

## 1 Imports

```
In [1]: import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

## 2 Read tsv

### 2.0.1 Open the tsv

```
In [2]: # Data from http://konect.cc/networks/brunson_revolution/
f = open("AmericanRevolution.tsv", "r")
text = f.readlines()
```

### 2.0.2 Cleans the data

```
In [3]: clean = lambda x: x.strip("\n").split(" ")
node_pairs = list(map(clean, text[2:]))
node_pairs = [(int(x[0]), int(x[1])) for x in node_pairs]
node_pairs[:4]
```

```
Out[3]: [(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2)]
```

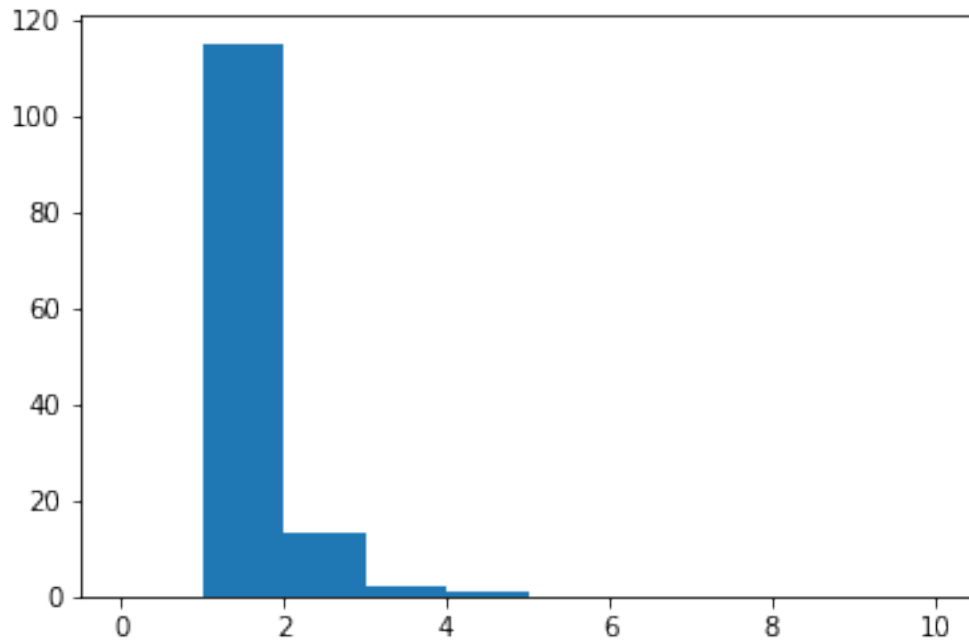
## 3 Converting edge pairs to NetworkX graph

```
In [4]: G = nx.Graph()
G.clear()
G.add_edges_from(node_pairs)
```

## 4 Degree Distribution

```
In [5]: node_degrees = [x[1] for x in sorted(G.degree())]
plt.hist(node_degrees, bins = np.linspace(0,10,11))
```

```
Out[5]: (array([ 0., 115., 13., 2., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]),
array([ 0., 1., 2., 3., 4., 5., 6., 7., 8., 9., 10.]),
<a list of 10 Patch objects>)
```



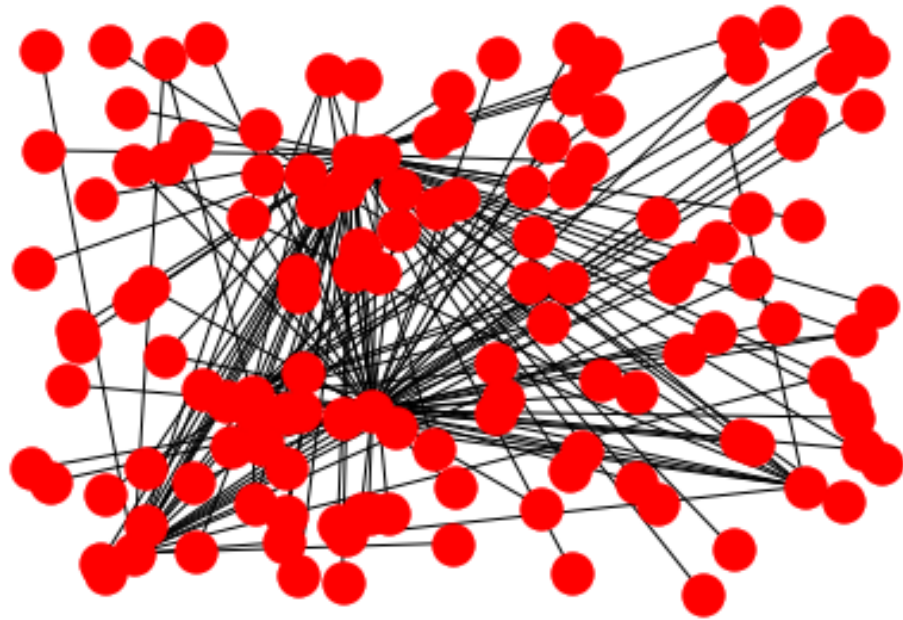
### Conclusions:

The graph is connected (no zero degree nodes), and all nodes have degree  $\geq 3$

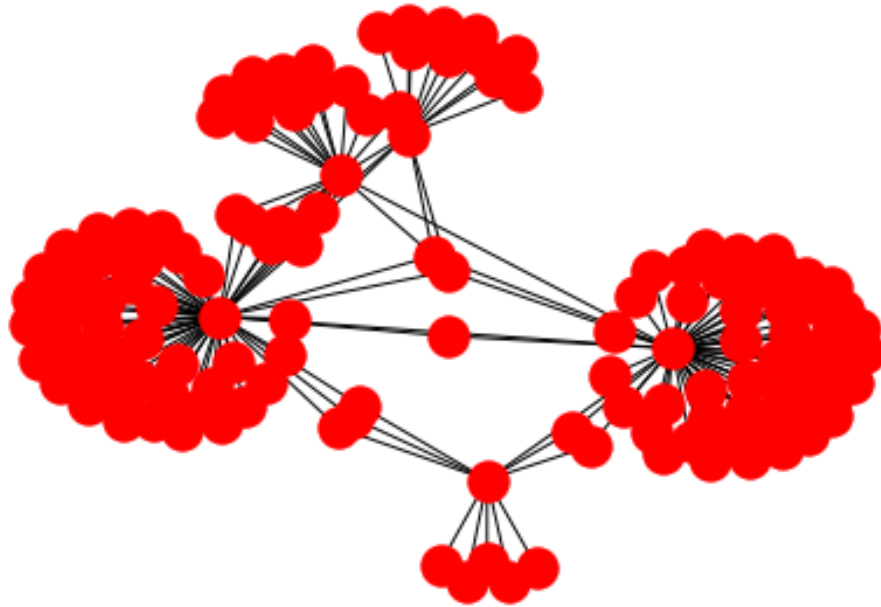
All values for

A few outliers have up to 10 roads

```
In [6]: nx.draw_random(G)
```



```
In [8]: # The plot below uses a technique called "Force directed Graph Drawing", but the result
# We can see the main parties by the number of people connected to them.
nx.draw_spring(G)
```



```
In [9]: # This graph should be bipartite according to http://konect.cc/networks/brunson\_revoluti
        nx.bipartite.color(G)
```

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NetworkXError

Traceback (most recent call last)

```
<ipython-input-9-18447f0ff4b7> in <module>()
----> 1 nx.bipartite.color(G)

~/miniconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/networkx/algorithms/bipartite/basic.py in color
    76         if w in color:
    77             if color[w] == color[v]:
----> 78                 raise nx.NetworkXError("Graph is not bipartite.")
    79     else:
    80         color[w] = c
```

NetworkXError: Graph is not bipartite.