## Check files existence

```
In [1]: import os
    print(os.listdir("."))

['flights.csv', 'networkX_sample.ipynb', 'test.txt', 'airlines.csv', 'flights2.
    csv', '620Group3_Project1_ver2.ipynb', '620Group3_Project1.ipynb', '620Group3_P
    roject1_ver2.pdf', '620Group3_Project1_version1.pdf', 'small_flights.csv', 'air
    ports.csv', '.ipynb_checkpoints']
```

## Read flights to networkx

#### either by raw csv or from Saved Pajek file

```
In [2]: import networkx as nx import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

g=nx.DiGraph()

In [3]: def is_number(n):
    is_number = True
    try:
        num = float(n)
        # check for "nan" floats
        is_number = num == num # or use `math.isnan(num)`
    except ValueError:
        is_number = False
    return is_number
```

```
In [25]: #read and add to graph if pajet network data doesn't exist
         if not os.path.isfile(r'flights_edges.txt'):
              print("read from flights.csv")
             myfile = open("flights.csv", encoding='utf-8')
              line = myfile.readline()
              while line:
                  line = myfile.readline()
                  v = line.split(',')
                  if( len(v) == 31 ):
                      if (len(v[7]) == 3 \text{ and } len(v[8]) == 3 \text{ and } is number(v[11])): #skip
         airport code is not xxx
                          length value = int(v[11])
                          g.add_weighted_edges_from([(v[7], v[8],length_value)])
             myfile.close()
              print (nx.info(g))
              #Saving network data
              nx.write_pajek(g,r'flights_edges.txt')
         else:
              print("read from flight_edges.txt")
              g = nx.read_pajek(r'flights_edges.txt')
              print (nx.info(g))
         read from flights.csv
         Name:
         Type: DiGraph
         Number of nodes: 322
         Number of edges: 4691
         Average in degree: 14.5683
```

# Compute network data

### Degrees = the most connected airports

Average out degree: 14.5683

```
In [26]: deg = nx.degree(g)

check deg data type

In [27]: type(deg)

Out[27]: networkx.classes.reportviews.DiDegreeView
```

DiDegreeView return two-tuple (node, degree) according to networkX documentation

Sort DiDegreeView to find min and max degree

```
In [28]: def sorted_map(map):
    ms = sorted(map, key=lambda x: (-x[1],x[0]))
    return ms

sorted_deg = sorted_map(deg)
```

```
In [29]: for node, degree in sorted_deg:
    print (node, degree)
```

ATL 338 ORD 324 DFW 297 **DEN 279** MSP 240 IAH 238 DTW 224 SLC 179 EWR 174 LAX 161 SF0 161 PHX 157 LAS 156 MCO 148 **SEA 146** LGA 139 **CLT 138** IAD 138 MDW 138 BWI 134 JFK 129 BOS 124 TPA 122 FLL 120 DCA 116 MIA 109 DAL 104 HOU 102 STL 97 PDX 95 BNA 93 PHL 93 SAN 93 **AUS 84** CVG 81 MCI 81 **RSW 79** MSY 75 **CLE 72** RDU 71 0AK 69 ANC 60 IND 60 PIT 60 SAT 60 MKE 58 CMH 57 HNL 56 SMF 54 BDL 50 PBI 50 SJC 50 ABQ 46 CHS 46 MEM 46 SJU 46 JAX 44 0KC 44 SNA 44 OMA 40 TTN 37 **BUF 36** 

0GG 36

#### Top 10 Nodes by Degree

Bottem 10 Nodes with Degree

#### **Trim Degree function**

```
In [32]: def trim_degree(g,degree=1):
    g2 = g.copy()
    d = nx.degree(g2)
    for n in g.nodes():
        if d[n] <= degree: g2.remove_node(n)
    return g2</pre>
```

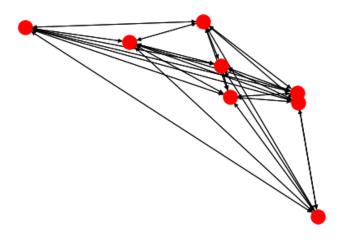
get top nodes

```
In [33]: topnodes =trim_degree(g,161)
```

Check # of nodes and print nodes

```
In [34]: len(topnodes)
Out[34]: 8
```





# **Calculate Centrality**

### **Closeness Centrality**

### eigenvector\_centrality