Community detection for NetworkX Documentation

Release 2

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Contents

1 Indices and tables **7**

2 Community detection for NetworkX's documentation **9**

3 Example : **11**
- 3.1 As a classical software : 11
- 3.2 As python module : 11

4 Changelog : **13**

5 License : **15**

6 Indices and tables **17**

Python Module Index **19**

This package implements community detection.

Package name is community but refer to python-louvain on pypi

community.**best_partition**(*graph*, *partition=None*, *weight='weight'*, *resolution=1.0*, *randomize=None*, *random_state=None*)

Compute the partition of the graph nodes which maximises the modularity (or try..) using the Louvain heuristices

This is the partition of highest modularity, i.e. the highest partition of the dendrogram generated by the Louvain algorithm.

Parameters

graph [networkx.Graph] the networkx graph which is decomposed

partition [dict, optional] the algorithm will start using this partition of the nodes. It's a dictionary where keys are their nodes and values the communities

weight [str, optional] the key in graph to use as weight. Default to 'weight'

resolution [double, optional] Will change the size of the communities, default to 1. represents the time described in "Laplacian Dynamics and Multiscale Modular Structure in Networks", R. Lambiotte, J.-C. Delvenne, M. Barahona

randomize [boolean, optional] Will randomize the node evaluation order and the community evaluation order to get different partitions at each call

random_state [int, RandomState instance or None, optional (default=None)] If int, random_state is the seed used by the random number generator; If RandomState instance, random_state is the random number generator; If None, the random number generator is the RandomState instance used by *np.random*.

Returns

partition [dictionnary] The partition, with communities numbered from 0 to number of communities

Raises

NetworkXError If the graph is not Eulerian.

See also:

generate_dendrogram

Notes

Uses Louvain algorithm

References

large networks. J. Stat. Mech 10008, 1-12(2008).

Examples

```
>>>  #Basic usage
>>> G=nx.erdos_renyi_graph(100, 0.01)
>>> part = best_partition(G)
```

```
>>> #other example to display a graph with its community :
>>> #better with karate_graph() as defined in networkx examples
>>> #erdos renyi don't have true community structure
>>> G = nx.erdos_renyi_graph(30, 0.05)
>>> #first compute the best partition
>>> partition = community.best_partition(G)
>>>  #drawing
>>> size = float(len(set(partition.values())))
>>> pos = nx.spring_layout(G)
>>> count = 0.
>>> for com in set(partition.values()) :
>>>     count += 1.
>>>     list_nodes = [nodes for nodes in partition.keys()
>>>                                 if partition[nodes] == com]
>>>     nx.draw_networkx_nodes(G, pos, list_nodes, node_size = 20,
                                node_color = str(count / size))
>>> nx.draw_networkx_edges(G, pos, alpha=0.5)
>>> plt.show()
```

community.**generate_dendrogram**(*graph*, *part_init=None*, *weight='weight'*, *resolution=1.0*, *randomize=None*, *random_state=None*)

Find communities in the graph and return the associated dendrogram

A dendrogram is a tree and each level is a partition of the graph nodes. Level 0 is the first partition, which contains the smallest communities, and the best is len(dendrogram) - 1. The higher the level is, the bigger are the communities

Parameters

graph [networkx.Graph] the networkx graph which will be decomposed

part_init [dict, optional] the algorithm will start using this partition of the nodes. It's a dictionary where keys are their nodes and values the communities

weight [str, optional] the key in graph to use as weight. Default to 'weight'

resolution [double, optional] Will change the size of the communities, default to 1. represents the time described in "Laplacian Dynamics and Multiscale Modular Structure in Networks", R. Lambiotte, J.-C. Delvenne, M. Barahona

Returns

dendrogram [list of dictionaries] a list of partitions, ie dictionnaries where keys of the i+1 are the values of the i. and where keys of the first are the nodes of graph

Raises

TypeError If the graph is not a networkx.Graph

See also:

best_partition

Notes

Uses Louvain algorithm

References

networks. J. Stat. Mech 10008, 1-12(2008).

Examples

```
>>> G=nx.erdos_renyi_graph(100, 0.01)
>>> dendo = generate_dendrogram(G)
>>> for level in range(len(dendo) - 1) :
>>>     print("partition at level", level,
>>>           "is", partition_at_level(dendo, level))
:param weight:
:type weight:
```

community.**induced_graph**(*partition*, *graph*, *weight='weight'*)

Produce the graph where nodes are the communities

there is a link of weight w between communities if the sum of the weights of the links between their elements is w

Parameters

partition [dict] a dictionary where keys are graph nodes and values the part the node belongs to

graph [networkx.Graph] the initial graph

weight [str, optional] the key in graph to use as weight. Default to 'weight'

Returns

g [networkx.Graph] a networkx graph where nodes are the parts

Examples

```
>>> n = 5
>>> g = nx.complete_graph(2*n)
>>> part = dict([])
>>> for node in g.nodes() :
>>>     part[node] = node % 2
>>> ind = induced_graph(part, g)
>>> goal = nx.Graph()
>>> goal.add_weighted_edges_from([(0,1,n*n),(0,0,n*(n-1)/2), (1, 1, n*(n-1)/2)])
↪# NOQA
>>> nx.is_isomorphic(int, goal)
True
```

community.**load_binary**(*data*)

Load binary graph as used by the cpp implementation of this algorithm

community.**modularity**(*partition*, *graph*, *weight='weight'*)

Compute the modularity of a partition of a graph

Parameters

partition [dict] the partition of the nodes, i.e a dictionary where keys are their nodes and values the communities

graph [networkx.Graph] the networkx graph which is decomposed

weight [str, optional] the key in graph to use as weight. Default to 'weight'

Returns

modularity [float] The modularity

Raises

KeyError If the partition is not a partition of all graph nodes

ValueError If the graph has no link

TypeError If graph is not a networkx.Graph

References

structure in networks. Physical Review E 69, 26113(2004).

Examples

```
>>> G=nx.erdos_renyi_graph(100, 0.01)
>>> part = best_partition(G)
>>> modularity(part, G)
```

community.**partition_at_level**(*dendrogram*, *level*)

Return the partition of the nodes at the given level

A dendrogram is a tree and each level is a partition of the graph nodes. Level 0 is the first partition, which contains the smallest communities, and the best is len(dendrogram) - 1. The higher the level is, the bigger are the communities

Parameters

dendrogram [list of dict] a list of partitions, ie dictionnaries where keys of the i+1 are the values of the i.

level [int] the level which belongs to [0..len(dendrogram)-1]

Returns

partition [dictionnary] A dictionary where keys are the nodes and the values are the set it belongs to

Raises

KeyError If the dendrogram is not well formed or the level is too high

See also:

best_partition, *generate_dendrogram*

Examples

```
>>> G=nx.erdos_renyi_graph(100, 0.01)
>>> dendrogram = generate_dendrogram(G)
>>> for level in range(len(dendrogram) - 1) :
>>>     print("partition at level", level, "is", partition_at_level(dendrogram,␣
↪level))  # NOQA
```

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CHAPTER 1

Indices and tables

- genindex
- modindex
- search

CHAPTER 2

Community detection for NetworkX's documentation

This module implements community detection.

It uses the louvain method described in Fast unfolding of communities in large networks, Vincent D Blondel, Jean-Loup Guillaume, Renaud Lambiotte, Renaud Lefebvre, Journal of Statistical Mechanics: Theory and Experiment 2008(10), P10008 (12pp)

It depends on Networkx to handle graph operations : http://networkx.lanl.gov/

The program can be found in a repository where you can also report bugs :

CHAPTER 3

Example :

3.1 As a classical software :

You should consider using the cpp version at http://findcommunities.googlepages.com/ !

./community.py file.bin > tree

where file.bin is a binary graph as generated by the convert utility of the cpp version.

You can after that use the generated file with the hierarchy utility of the cpp version. Note that the program does not make much verifications about the arguments, and is expecting a friendly use.

3.2 As python module :

```
import community
import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#better with karate_graph() as defined in networkx example.
#erdos renyi don't have true community structure
G = nx.erdos_renyi_graph(30, 0.05)

#first compute the best partition
partition = community.best_partition(G)

#drawing
size = float(len(set(partition.values())))
pos = nx.spring_layout(G)
count = 0.
for com in set(partition.values()) :
    count = count + 1.
    list_nodes = [nodes for nodes in partition.keys()
                                if partition[nodes] == com]
```

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```
    nx.draw_networkx_nodes(G, pos, list_nodes, node_size = 20,
                                node_color = str(count / size))


nx.draw_networkx_edges(G, pos, alpha=0.5)
plt.show()
```

CHAPTER 4

Changelog :

- 2018-12-21 : 0.13, better random state, some files missing included, communities always in 0..N-1
- 2018-05-22 : 0.11, stop forcing networkx<2.0 and expose module __version__
- 2018-01-02 : 0.10, bug fix: taking into account the node removal cost
- 2017-09-21 : 0.9, support networkx 2.0
- 2017-06-03 : 0.8, add randomization and bugfixes
- 2017-05-21 : 0.7, migrate to github, readthedocs and travis. Add resolution parameter to control community size, bugfixes
- 04/21/2011 : modifications to use networkx like documentation and use of test.
- 02/22/2011 : correction of a bug regarding edge weights
- 01/14/2010 : modification to use networkx 1.01 graph api and adding the possibility to start the algorithm with a given partition
- 04/10/2009 : increase of the speed of the detection by caching node degrees

CHAPTER 5

License :

CHAPTER 6

Indices and tables

- genindex
- modindex
- search

Python Module Index

C

community, 1

Index

B

best_partition() (in module community), 1

C

community (module), 1

G

generate_dendrogram() (in module community), 2

I

induced_graph() (in module community), 3

L

load_binary() (in module community), 3

M

modularity() (in module community), 3

P

partition_at_level() (in module community), 4