

# Package ‘incgraph’

October 13, 2022

**Type** Package

**Title** Incremental Graphlet Counting for Network Optimisation

**Version** 1.0.1

**Date** 2017-10-02

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**Description** An efficient and incremental approach for calculating the differences in orbit counts when performing single edge modifications in a network. Calculating the differences in orbit counts is much more efficient than recalculating all orbit counts from scratch for each time point.

**License** GPL-3

**Depends** R (>= 3.2)

**Imports** dplyr, methods, Rcpp (>= 0.11.4), orca, purrr, testthat, tibble

**LinkingTo** Rcpp, BH

**Encoding** UTF-8

**URL** <http://www.github.com/rcannood/incgraph>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/rcannood/incgraph/issues>

**RoxygenNote** 6.0.1

**NeedsCompilation** yes

**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2017-10-12 08:50:00 UTC

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calculate.delta	<i>Calculate changes in orbit counts</i>
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## Description

calculate.delta calculates the changes in orbit counts as a result of a single edge modification.

## Usage

```
calculate.delta(network, i, j)
```

## Arguments

network	An instance of the incgraph.network class
i	A node in network
j	A node in network

## Details

This method iterates over and counts all graphlets which were added to or removed from the network due to one edge modification.

## Value

A list containing two N-by-73 matrices, with N the number of nodes in the network and 1 column for each possible orbit. The value of list\$add[i, j] (resp. list\$rem[i, j]) is the number of times a subgraph was added to (resp. removed from) the network such that node i has orbit j in that subgraph.

## Author(s)

Cannoodt Robrecht, <robrecht.cannoodt@gmail.com>

## References

Cannoodt, R. et al. (2015) IncGraph: A graphlet-based approach for characterising topological changes in evolving networks. Submitted to Bioinformatics.

**See Also**

See [new.incgraph.network](#) for examples and usage.

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`calculate.orbit.counts`*Calculate orbit counts from scratch*

---

**Description**

`calculate.orbit.counts` calculates the orbit counts of the current network.

**Usage**

```
calculate.orbit.counts(network)
```

**Arguments**

`network`            An instance of the `incgraph.network` class

**Details**

The complete orbit counts is calculated using the `count5` from the `orca` package.

Calling this method repeatedly becomes very inefficient for evolving networks. For evolving networks, the usage of `calculate.delta` is recommended.

For more details on this method, see Hočevar and Demšar (2014).

**Value**

An N-by-73 matrix, with N the number of nodes in the network and 1 column for each possible orbit. The value of `mat[i, j]` is the number of times node `i` has orbit `j` in a subgraph in the network.

**References**

Hočevar, T. and Demšar J. (2014) A combinatorial approach to graphlet counting. *Bioinformatics*.

**See Also**

See [new.incgraph.network](#) for examples and usage.

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contains	<i>Contains</i>
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**Description**

contains returns TRUE if the network contains the edge (i, j).

**Usage**

```
contains(network, i, j)
```

**Arguments**

network	An instance of the incgraph.network class
i	A node in network
j	A node in network

**Value**

TRUE if the network contains (i, j)

**See Also**

See [new.incgraph.network](#) for examples and usage.

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flip	<i>Modify edge</i>
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**Description**

flip modifies an edge in the network. If it is contained in the network, it is removed from the network, otherwise it is added to the network.

**Usage**

```
flip(network, i, j)
```

**Arguments**

network	An instance of the incgraph.network class
i	A node in network
j	A node in network

**See Also**

See [new.incgraph.network](#) for examples and usage.

---

```
generate.dynamic.network
      Generate a dynamic network
```

---

**Description**

Generate a dynamic network

**Usage**

```
generate.dynamic.network(
  model, amnt.nodes, amnt.edges, amnt.operations, trace = T, ...)

generate.geometric(amnt.nodes, amnt.edges, amnt.operations,
  amnt.dimensions = 3, trace = T)

generate.barabasiAlbert(amnt.nodes, amnt.edges, amnt.operations,
  offset.exponent = 1, trace = T)

generate.erdosrenyi(amnt.nodes, amnt.edges, amnt.operations, trace = T)
```

**Arguments**

model	The network model with which to generate the network; "BA" for Barabási–Albert, "ER" for Erdős–Rényi, or "GEO" for geometric
amnt.nodes	the number of nodes in the network at any given type
amnt.edges	the number of edges in the network at any given type
amnt.operations	the number of edge additions/deletions to generate
trace	will print output text if TRUE
...	extra parameters to pass to a specific network generator
amnt.dimensions	(only GEO) the number of dimensions in which to operate
offset.exponent	(only BA) the offset exponent for the weighted sampling

**Value**

A list containing the starting network `network` and the dynamic operations performed on it `operations`.

**Examples**

```
# dyn.net.ba <- generate.dynamic.network("BA", 300, 300, 1000)
dyn.net.er <- generate.dynamic.network("ER", 300, 300, 1000)
dyn.net.geo <- generate.dynamic.network("GEO", 300, 300, 1000)
```

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<code>get.neighbours</code>	<i>Neighbours</i>
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**Description**

`get.neighbours` returns a vector of all neighbours of `i`.

**Usage**

```
get.neighbours(network, i)
```

**Arguments**

<code>network</code>	An instance of the <code>incgraph.network</code> class
<code>i</code>	A node in <code>network</code>

**Value**

Returns all neighbours of node `i`

**See Also**

See [new.incgraph.network](#) for examples and usage.

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<code>incgraph</code>	<i>IncGraph: incremental graphlet counting for network optimisation</i>
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**Description**

IncGraph: incremental graphlet counting for network optimisation

**Author(s)**

Cannoodt Robrecht, <[robrecht.cannoodt@gmail.com](mailto:robrecht.cannoodt@gmail.com)>

**References**

Cannoodt, R. et al. (2017) IncGraph: incremental graphlet counting for network optimisation. Under submission.

**See Also**

[new.incgraph.network](#), [calculate.orbit.counts](#), [calculate.delta](#)

**Examples**

```

# Create a new (empty) network with 4 nodes
net <- new.incgraph.network(amnt.nodes = 4)

# Create a new network with 4 nodes and some edges
net <- new.incgraph.network(links = matrix(c(1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 4), ncol=2))

# Create a new network with 10 nodes and some edges
net <- new.incgraph.network(amnt.nodes = 10, links = matrix(c(1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 4), ncol=2))

# Create a more complex network from a matrix
mat <- matrix(c(1, 2,
               1, 3,
               1, 4,
               1, 5,
               1, 6,
               1, 7,
               2, 7,
               2, 8,
               2, 9,
               2, 10), ncol=2)
net <- new.incgraph.network(links=mat)
# Calculate the initial orbit counts using orca
orb.counts <- calculate.orbit.counts(net)
# Modify an edge and calculate the differences in orbit counts
flip(net, 5, 10) # add (5,10)
delta1 <- calculate.delta(net, 5, 10)
# Modify another edge
flip(net, 6, 10) # add (6, 10)
delta2 <- calculate.delta(net, 6, 10)
# And another
flip(net, 1, 5) # remove (1, 5)
delta3 <- calculate.delta(net, 1, 5)
# Verify that the new orbit counts equals the old orbit counts plus the delta counts
new.orb.counts.incremental <- orb.counts +
  delta1$add - delta1$rem +
  delta2$add - delta2$rem +
  delta3$add - delta3$rem
new.orb.counts <- calculate.orbit.counts(net)
all(new.orb.counts.incremental == new.orb.counts) # TRUE

## Additional helper functions
# Transform the network to a matrix
network.as.matrix(net)
# Get all neighbours of a node
get.neighbours(net, 1)
# Does the network contain a specific interaction?
contains(net, 5, 10)
contains(net, 7, 10)
# Reinitialise to an empty network
reset(net)
network.as.matrix(net)

```

network.as.matrix      *Network as matrix*

---

### Description

network.as.matrix returns the network as a matrix

### Usage

```
network.as.matrix(network)
```

### Arguments

network      An instance of the incgraph.network class

### See Also

See [new.incgraph.network](#) for examples and usage.

---

new.incgraph.network      *IncGraph network*

---

### Description

new.incgraph.network creates a new IncGraph object containing either an empty network or a network initialised from a given matrix.

### Usage

```
new.incgraph.network(amnt.nodes, links=NULL)
```

```
new.incgraph.network(amnt.nodes=NULL, links)
```

```
new.incgraph.network(amnt.nodes, links)
```

### Arguments

amnt.nodes      The number of nodes in the network

links      A matrix with 2 columns and N rows, 1 row for each edge to be loaded in the network

### Details

This creates a new instance of the incgraph.network class. At least one of the parameters (amnt.nodes or links) needs to be passed to this function. Please note that this is a stateful object.



**Value**

An instance of the incgraph.network class

**See Also**

[incgraph](#), [calculate.orbit.counts](#), [calculate.delta](#)

**Examples**

```
# Create a new (empty) network with 4 nodes
net <- new.incgraph.network(amnt.nodes = 4)

# Create a new network with 4 nodes and some edges
net <- new.incgraph.network(links = matrix(c(1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 4), ncol=2))

# Create a new network with 10 nodes and some edges
net <- new.incgraph.network(amnt.nodes = 10, links = matrix(c(1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 4), ncol=2))

# Create a more complex network from a matrix
mat <- matrix(c(1, 2,
                1, 3,
                1, 4,
                1, 5,
                1, 6,
                1, 7,
                2, 7,
                2, 8,
                2, 9,
                2, 10), ncol=2)
net <- new.incgraph.network(links=mat)
# Calculate the initial orbit counts using orca
orb.counts <- calculate.orbit.counts(net)
# Modify an edge and calculate the differences in orbit counts
flip(net, 5, 10) # add (5,10)
delta1 <- calculate.delta(net, 5, 10)
# Modify another edge
flip(net, 6, 10) # add (6, 10)
delta2 <- calculate.delta(net, 6, 10)
# And another
flip(net, 1, 5) # remove (1, 5)
delta3 <- calculate.delta(net, 1, 5)
# Verify that the new orbit counts equals the old orbit counts plus the delta counts
new.orb.counts.incremental <- orb.counts +
  delta1$add - delta1$rem +
  delta2$add - delta2$rem +
  delta3$add - delta3$rem
new.orb.counts <- calculate.orbit.counts(net)
all(new.orb.counts.incremental == new.orb.counts) # TRUE

## Additional helper functions
# Transform the network to a matrix
network.as.matrix(net)
```

```
# Get all neighbours of a node
get.neighbours(net, 1)
# Does the network contain a specific interaction?
contains(net, 5, 10)
contains(net, 7, 10)
# Reinitialise to an empty network
reset(net)
network.as.matrix(net)
```

---

orca.halfdelta	<i>Modify edge</i>
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---

### Description

orca.halfdelta calculates the orca counts for a network that has just been changed.

### Usage

```
orca.halfdelta(network, i, j)
```

### Arguments

network	An instance of the incgraph.network class
i	A node in network
j	A node in network

---

reset	<i>Reset network</i>
-------	----------------------

---

### Description

reset resets all the data structures so that all edges are removed from the network.

### Usage

```
reset(network)
```

### Arguments

network	An instance of the incgraph.network class
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### See Also

See [new.incgraph.network](#) for examples and usage.

---

set.network	<i>Set a given network to contain the given links</i>
-------------	---

---

**Description**

set.network sets a given network to contain the given links.

**Usage**

```
set.network(network, links)
```

**Arguments**

network	An instance of the incgraph.network class
links	A matrix with 2 columns and N rows, 1 row for each edge to be loaded in the network

**Details**

This first resets the network and adds all given links. For minor changes to the network, the usage of [flip](#) is recommended.

**See Also**

See [new.incgraph.network](#) for examples and usage.

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