

CS224W

Recitation: A Tutorial of SNAP

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What is SNAP?

- ◉ **S**tanford **N**etwork **A**nalysis **P**roject (SNAP)
- ◉ A network analysis and graph mining library
- ◉ C++ based
- ◉ Manipulates large graphs, calculates structural properties, generates graphs, and supports attributes on nodes and edges
- ◉ More info on <http://snap.stanford.edu>

Content

- ◉ Installation
- ◉ Data structures in SNAP
- ◉ Graph manipulation in SNAP
- ◉ Datasets in SNAP
- ◉ Plotting in SNAP
- ◉ Q&A

Content

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Installation

- 1. Go to <http://snap.stanford.edu/snap/download.html>



 **Download SNAP**

 **Current SNAP Release**

Download the current SNAP distribution package:

SNAP 1.9 (Sep 26, 2012)

SNAP is distributed under the [BSD license](#).

- 2. Download the latest SNAP version (v1.9)

Installation

- 3. Unzip
- 4. Go to subfolder “examples”
- 5. Open project “SnapExamples.sln”
(Visual Studio required)

Installation

- If your system is Linux-based, use the Makefile in the same folder
- You can refer to any Makefile in folders in “*examples*”, e.g. *examples/cascades*

SNAP under Linux

- Copy Makefile*.* to your folder
- Only need to change the variable “MAIN” in Makefile.ex to your program name
 - #
 - # *configuration variables for the example*
 - ## *Main application file*
 - MAIN = *Your program name*
 - DEPH =
 - DEPCPP =

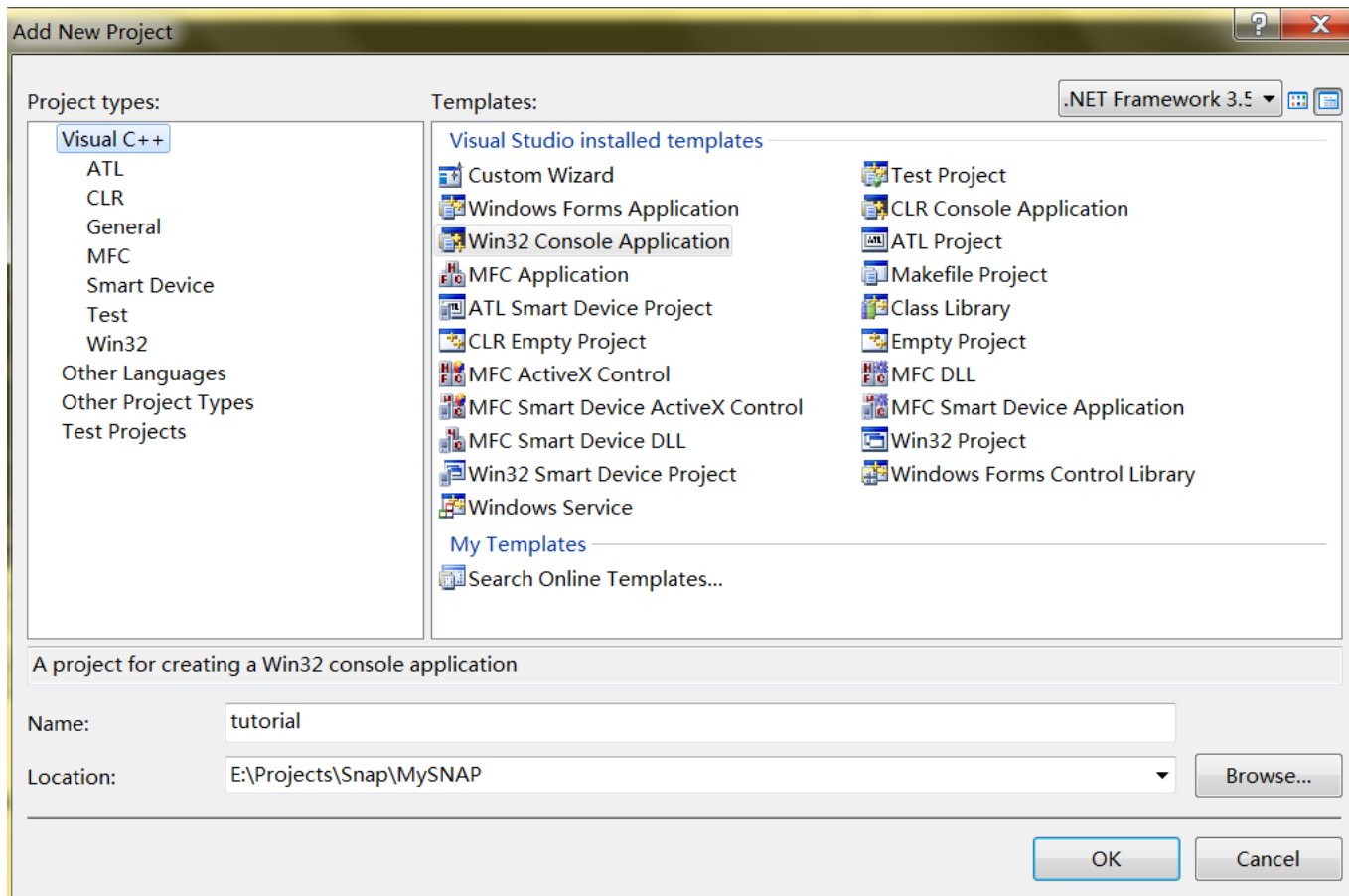
Where to run

- Stanford computing resources
 - http://itservices.stanford.edu/service/share_dcomputing/environments
 - ssh to corn.stanford.edu

No. of Computers	Model	OS	Processor	RAM	Disk
30	Sun Blade X6240	Ubuntu GNU/Linu x	8-core 2.7 GHz AMD Opteron (2384)	32 GB	10 GB swap, 75 GB temp

Create Your Own Project

- Open Visual Studio and create a project



Create Your Own Project

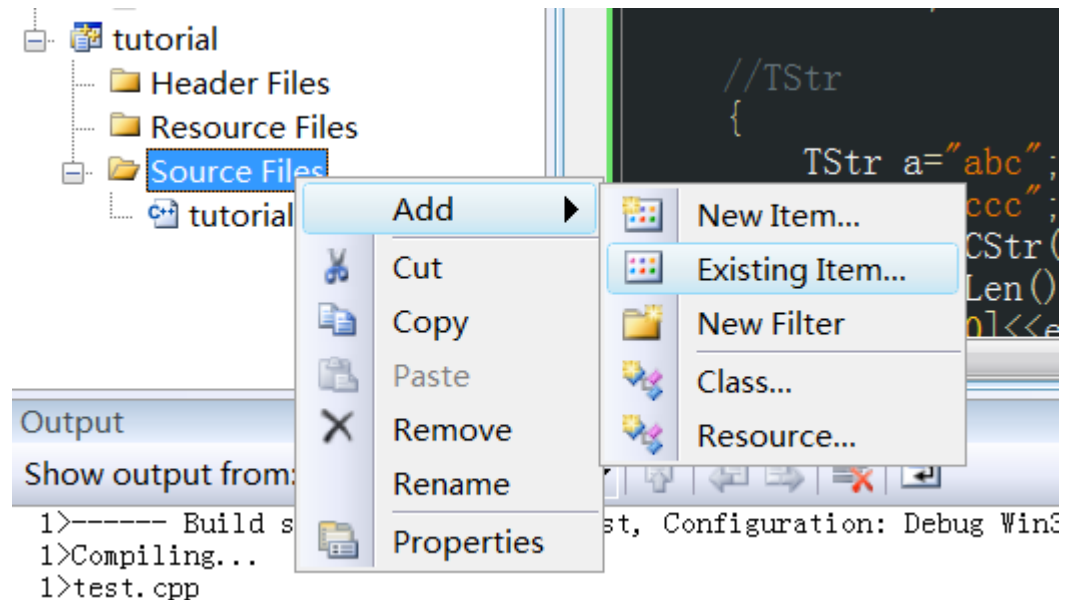
- Add line “#include YOUR_SNAP_PATH/snap-core/Snap.h” into your main program

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include "../.. /snap-core/Snap.h"
```

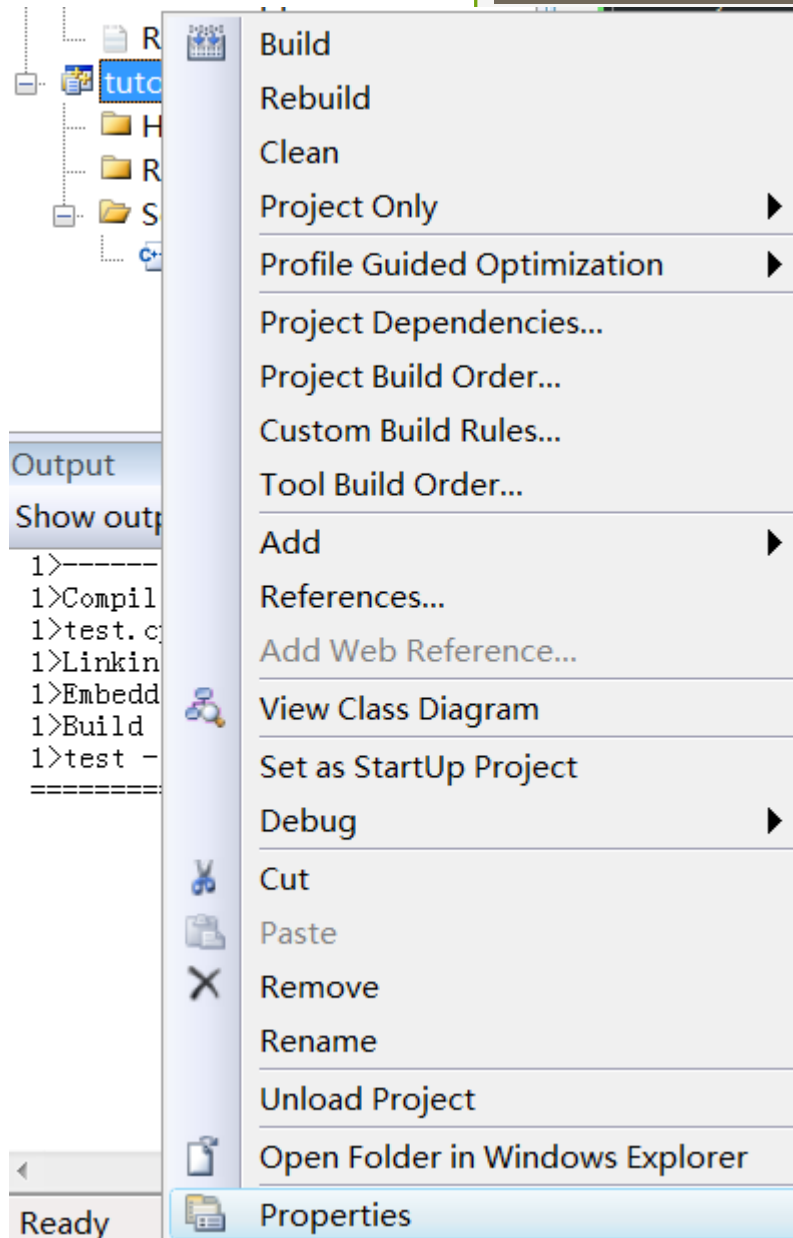
...

- Include YOUR_SNAP_PATH/snap/Snap.h/cpp into your project



Create Your Own Project

- Due to the settings of SNAP, the character set must be set to Multi-byte
 - Right-click on your project and go to “Properties”
 - Go to *Configuration Properties* → *General* → *Projects Defaults* → *Character Set* → Select “Use Multi-Byte Character Set”



tutorial Property Pages

Configuration: Active(Debug)

Platform: Active(Win32)

Configuration Manager...

Common Properties

Configuration Property Pages

General

Debugging

C/C++

Linker

Manifest Tool

XML Document Generator

Browse Information

Build Events

Custom Build Step

General

Output Directory	\$(SolutionDir)\$(ConfigurationName)
Intermediate Directory	\$(ConfigurationName)
Extensions to Delete on Clean	*.obj;*.ilk;*.tlb;*.tli;*.tlh;*.tmp;*.rsp;*.pgc;*.pgd;*.meta;\$(
Build Log File	\$(IntDir)\BuildLog.htm
Inherited Project Property Sheets	
Enable Managed Incremental Build	Yes

Project Defaults

Configuration Type	Application (.exe)
Use of MFC	Use Standard Windows Libraries
Use of ATL	Not Using ATL
Character Set	Use Multi-Byte Character Set
Common Language Runtime support	Not Set
Whole Program Optimization	Use Unicode Character Set
	Use Multi-Byte Character Set

Character Set

Tells the compiler to use the specified character set; aids in localization issues.

确定

取消

应用(A)

Create Your Own Project

- Now you are free to go!
- Program whatever you want, and enjoy the powerful arsenal of SNAP!

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- ◉ Plotting in SNAP
- ◉ Q&A

What's In SNAP?

- **Data structures (In subfolder “glib-*”):**
 - STL-like library
 - Contains basic data structures, like vectors, hash-tables and strings
 - Provides serialization for loading and saving
- **Network analysis library (In subfolder “snap-*”)**
 - Network generation, manipulation
- **Example applications (In subfolder “examples”)**
 - Small sample applications that demonstrate functionality

Data Structures

- ◉ In subfolder “glib”
- ◉ More info in glib/ds.h
- ◉ Numbers:
 - ◉ Integers: TInt
 - ◉ Real number: TFlt
 - ◉ Example:
 - ◉ `TInt a=5; cout<<a<<endl;`
 - ◉ Note: in C style, use `printf(“%d\n”, a.Val);`

Basic Structures

- String: TStr

- Examples:

- TStr a="abc";

- TStr b="ccc";

- cout<<a.CStr()<<endl; (char*) --- abc

- cout<<a.Len()<<endl; --- 3

- cout<<a[0]<<endl; --- a

- cout<<(a==b)<<endl; --- 0

Combination


- Pair
 - TPair<Type1, Type2> (Type can also be complex structures like TVec, TPair...)
 - E.g. TPair<TInt, TFlt> a; a.Val1=...; a.Val2=...;
 - List of shorthand (in ds.h)
 - typedef TPair<TInt, TInt> TIntPr;
 - typedef TPair<TInt, TIntPr> TIntIntPrPr;
- Triple
 - TTriple<Type1, Type2, Type3>

Vectors

- `TVec<Type>`
 - Example:
 - `TVec<TInt> a;`
 - `a.Add(10);`
 - `a.Add(20);`
 - `a.Add(30);`
 - `cout<<a[0]<<endl; --- 10`
 - `cout<<a.Len()<<endl; --- 3`
 - Similarly, “Type” can be complex structures like `TVec< TVec< TVec<TFlt> > >`

Hash Tables

- THash<key type, value type>
 - Key is the unique index, value is associated with key
 - KeyId is index into the array that stores key-value pairs



KeyId	0	1	2
Key	"David"	"Ann"	"Jason"
Value	100	89	95

Hash Tables

- Example:

- THash<TInt, TStr> a;

- a.AddDat(12, "abc");

- a.AddDat(34, "def");

- cout<<a.GetKey(0)<<endl; ---- 12

- for (int i=0; i<2; ++i)

- cout<<a[i].CStr()<<endl; ---- abc

-

- def

- cout<<a.GetKeyId(12)<<endl; ---- 0

- cout<<a.GetDat(34).CStr()<<endl; ----- def

Hash Tables

- When key is of string type: THash<TStr, ...>, a more space-efficient way is to use TStrHash<...>
 - Example: TStrHash<TInt>
- Uses string pool, saves more space

Hash Sets

- In case only key is needed, use THashSet
- Example:
 - THashSet<TInt> a;
 - a.AddKey(12);
 - a.AddKey(34);
 - a.AddKey(56);
 - cout<<a.GetKey(2)<<endl; --- 56

Saving and Loading

- Binary files
- Much quicker to save/load
- Memory efficient
- Save:
 - {TFOut fout("a.bin");
 - a.Save(fout);}
- Load:
 - {TFIn fin("a.bin");
 - a.Load(fin);}

Useful Data Structure(1): Time

- TSecTm
- Manipulates time
- Supports comparison, calculation in different time units, obtaining current time...
- **DEMO: TSecTm_example.cpp**

Useful Data Structure(2): Generate Distribution

- TRnd class
- Generate lots of distributions
- Example:
 - `TRnd a;`
 - `//exponential distribution`
 - `for (int i=0; i<10; ++i)`
 - `cout<<a.GetExpDev(1)<<endl;`
- **DEMO: TRnd_example.cpp**

Useful Data Structure(3): Calculating Statistics

- In glib/xmath.h
- Multiple classes
- Calculating moments, correlation coefficients, t-test ...
- **Demo: XMath_example.cpp**

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Graph Type

- ◉ **TUNGraph**: undirected graph with no multi-edge
- ◉ **TNGraph**: directed graph with no multi-edge
- ◉ **TNEGraph**: directed graph with multi-edge

Network Type

- **TNodeNet<TNodeData>**: directed graph with TNodeData object for each node
- **TNodeEDatNet<TNodeData, TEdgeData>**: directed graph with TNodeData on each node and TEdgeData on each edge
- **TNodeEdgeNet<TNodeData, TEdgeData>**: directed multi-edge graph with TNodeData on each node and TEdgeData on each edge

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When you want to use saving/loading function, you have to write Save and Load
Demo: NodeNet.cpp

Smart pointer: Count the
number of pointers to an object.
Release things automatically
when the count $\rightarrow 0$

Example

- Use smart pointer whenever possible
- ***typedef TPtr<TNGraph> PNGraph***
- Add node before edges
- Example:
 - `PNGraph Graph = TNGraph::New();`
 - `Graph->AddNode(1);`
 - `Graph->AddNode(5);`
 - `Graph->AddEdge(1,5);`

Example

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Demo: Gnm.cpp

Establish A Graph

- Generate graph with specific properties
- Use `TSnap::Gen...`
 - `TSnap::GenRndGnm` (G_{nm} (Erdős–Rényi) graph)
 - `TSnap::GenForestFire` (Forest Fire Model)
 - `TSnap::GenPrefAttach` (Preferential Attachment)
- Example:
 - `// create a directed random graph on 100 nodes and 1k edges`
 - `PNGraph Graph = TSnap::GenRndGnm<PNGraph>(100, 1000);`

- 1. Traverse a graph

- // traverse the nodes**

- for (TNGraph::TNodeI NI=Graph->BegNI(); NI<Graph->EndNI(); NI++)
 - printf("%d %d %d\n", NI.GetId(), NI.GetOutDeg(), NI.GetInDeg());

- // traverse the edges**

- for (TNGraph::TEdgeI EI=Graph->BegEI(); EI<Graph->EndEI(); EI++)
 - printf("edge (%d, %d)\n", EI.GetSrcNId(), EI.GetDstNId());

- // we can traverse the edges also like this**

- for (TNGraph::TNodeI NI=Graph->BegNI(); NI<Graph->EndNI(); NI++)
 - for (int e = 0; e < NI.GetOutDeg(); e++)
 - printf("edge (%d %d)\n", NI.GetId(), NI.GetOutNId(e));

- 2. Get properties of a graph

- // generate a network using Forest Fire model**

- PNGraph G = TSnap::GenForestFire(1000, 0.35, 0.35);

- // convert to undirected graph TUNGraph**

- PUNGraph UG = TSnap::ConvertGraph<PUNGraph, PNGraph> (G);

- // get largest weakly connected component of G**

- PNGraph WccG = TSnap::GetMxWcc(G);

- // get a subgraph induced on nodes {0,1,2,3,4}**

- PNGraph SubG = TSnap::GetSubGraph (G, TIntV::GetV(0,1,2,3,4));

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**Demo:
getCC.cpp**

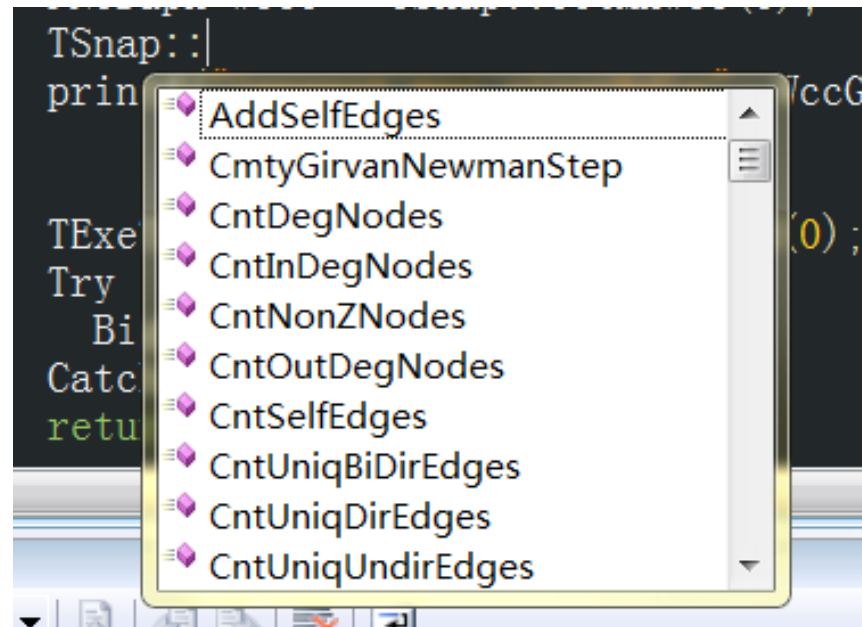
Play With A Graph

- `TVec<TPair<TInt, TInt> > CntV; // vector of pairs of integers (size, count)`
- ***//get distribution of connected components (component size, count)***
 - `TSnap::GetWccSzCnt(G, CntV);`
- ***// get degree distribution pairs (degree, count)***
 - `TSnap::GetOutDegCnt(G, CntV);`

More...

As there's not much documentation to SNAP, it is vital to explore via reading source code for relevant functions&classes

- Explore namespace TSnap



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Example Applications

- **Cascades:** Simulate SI model on a network
- **Cliques:** Clique Percolation Method for detecting overlapping communities
- **ForestFire:** ForestFire graph generative model
- **TestGraph:** Demonstrates basic functionality of the library

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Datasets In SNAP

- <http://snap.stanford.edu/data/index.html>
- Some examples:
 - **Social networks:** online social networks, edges represent interactions between people
 - **Citation networks:** nodes represent papers, edges represent citations
 - **Collaboration networks:** nodes represent scientists, edges represent collaborations (co-authoring a paper)
 - **Amazon networks :** nodes represent products and edges link commonly co-purchased products
 - **Twitter and Memetracker :** Memetracker phrases, links and 467 million Tweets

Datasets in SNAP

- Example file (as20graph.txt in subfolder **examples**)
 - # Directed Node Graph
 - # Autonomous systems (graph is undirected, each edge is saved twice)
 - # Nodes: 6474 Edges: 26467
 - # SrcNId DstNId
 - 1 3
 - 1 6
 - 1 32
 - 1 48
 - 1 63
 - 1 70
 - ...

Loading/Saving

◉ Loading:

- ◉ `PUNGraph g=TSnap::LoadEdgeList<PUNGraph>("as20graph.txt",0,1);`
- ◉ 0 is the column id for source node
- ◉ 1 is the column id for target node

◉ Saving

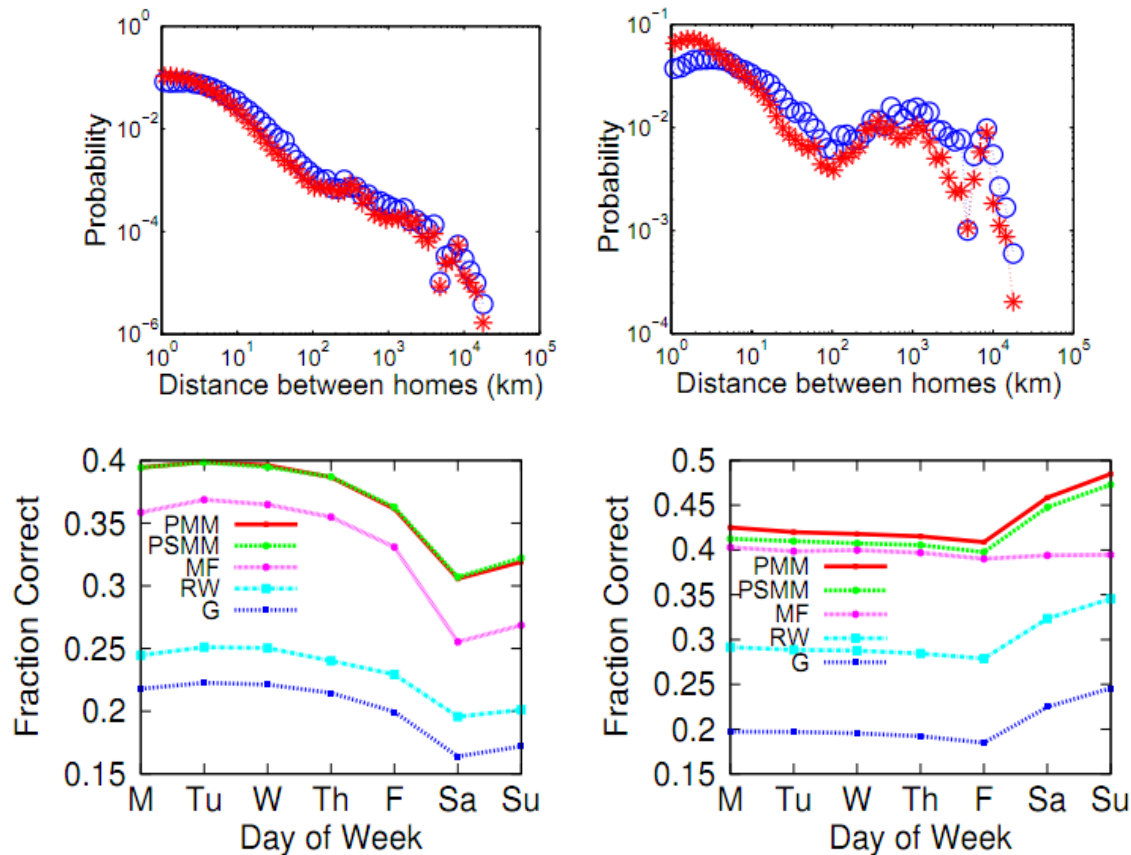
- ◉ `TSnap::SaveEdgeList<PUNGraph>(g, "as20graph.txt", "");`
- ◉ Not as efficient as loading and saving in binary form
 - ◉ `g->Save(TFOut("graph.bin"));`

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Want To Draw?

- Last topic: making a plot in SNAP




Want To Draw?

- Steps:
 - Install Gnuplot from <http://www.gnuplot.info/>
 - Make sure that the path containing wgnuplot.exe (for Windows) or gnuplot (for Linux) is in your environmental variable \$PATH.
 - Example:
 - `TVec<TPair<TFlt, TFlt > > XY1, XY2; ...`
 - `TGnuPlot Gp("file name", "title name");`
 - `Gp.AddPlot(XY1, gpwLinesPoints, "curve1");`
 - `Gp.AddPlot(XY2, gpwPoints, "curve2");`
 - `Gp.SetXYLabel("x-axis name", "y-axis name");`
 - `Gp.SavePng(); //or Gp.SaveEps();`

Gnuplot



- After executing, three files generated

 a.plt a.png a.tab

- .plt file is the plotting command for gnuplot
- .tab file contains the data
- .png or .eps is the plot

Gnuplot

- After executing, three files generated

 **a.plt** **a.png** **a.tab**

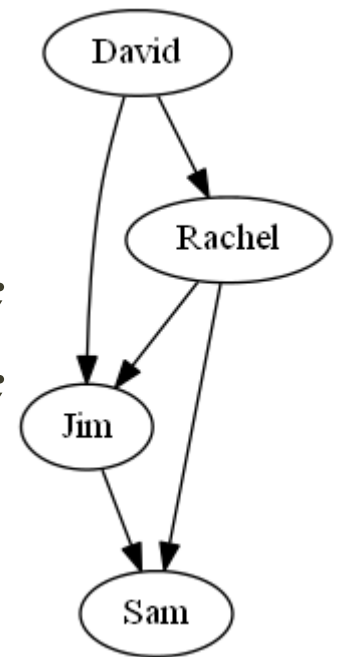
- .plt file is the plotting command for gnuplot
- .tab file contains the data
- .png or .eps is the plot

**Demo:
Gnuplot_example
.cpp**

Visualize Your Graph

- Use TGraphViz
- Need to install GraphViz software first
<http://www.graphviz.org/>
- Add GraphViz path to environment variable
- Visualize graph with contents

- `PNGraph g=TNGraph::New();`
- `g->AddNode(1); g->AddNode(2);`
- `g->AddNode(3); g->AddNode(4);`
- `g->AddEdge(1,2); g->AddEdge(2,3);`
- `g->AddEdge(1,3); g->AddEdge(2,4);`
- `g->AddEdge(3,4);`
- `TIntStrH name;`
- `name.AddDat(1)="David";`
- `name.AddDat(2)="Rachel";`
- `name.AddDat(3)="Jim";`
- `name.AddDat(4)="Sam";`
- `TSnap::DrawGViz<PNGraph>(g, gvlDot, "gviz_plot.png", "", name);`





• Thank you!