



$p(l) \propto \exp(-l/\gamma)$
 $p_k = Ck^\beta$
 $G = (V, E)$
 $\sigma_i = \sum_{jk} \frac{\sigma_{jk}(i)}{\sigma_{jk}}$
pyunicorn

pyunicorn Documentation

Release 0.7.0a1

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CONTENTS

1	Introduction	1
2	Download	3
2.1	Code	3
2.2	Documentation	3
2.3	Dependencies	3
2.4	Installation	4
2.5	Reference	4
2.6	Funding	5
3	Tutorials	7
3.1	Constructing and analyzing a climate network	7
3.2	Recurrence network analysis of the logistic map	11
4	Methods	15
4.1	General complex networks	15
4.2	Spatially embedded networks	15
4.3	Interacting/interdependent/multiplex networks / networks of networks	15
4.4	Node-weighted network measures / node-splitting invariance	16
4.5	Climate networks / Coupled climate networks	16
4.6	Recurrence networks / recurrence quantification analysis / recurrence plots	16
4.7	Visibility graph analysis	17
4.8	Surrogate time series	17
5	API	19
5.1	core	19
5.2	climate	123
5.3	timeseries	163
5.4	funcnet	195
5.5	eventseries	204
5.6	utils	204
6	Development	211
7	Changelog	213
8	Publications	215
8.1	General complex networks	215
8.2	Spatially embedded networks	215
8.3	Interacting/interdependent networks / networks of networks	215
8.4	Node-weighted network measures / node-splitting invariance	215
8.5	Climate data analysis (general)	216
8.6	Climate networks / Coupled climate networks	216
8.7	Power Grids/Power Networks	217
8.8	Time series analysis and synchronization	217

8.9	Recurrence networks / quantification analysis / plots	217
8.10	Visibility graph analysis	218
9	License	219
10	Contact	221
10.1	Funding	221
	Bibliography	223
	Python Module Index	229
	Index	231

INTRODUCTION

(<https://app.travis-ci.com/github/pik-copan/pyunicorn>) (<https://codecov.io/gh/pik-copan/pyunicorn>) `pyunicorn` (**U**nified **C**omplex Network and **R**ecurreNce analysis toolbox) is a fully object-oriented Python package for the advanced analysis and modeling of complex networks. Above the standard measures of complex network theory such as degree, betweenness and clustering coefficient it provides some **uncommon but interesting statistics** like Newman's random walk betweenness. `pyunicorn` features novel **node-weighted (node splitting invariant)** network statistics as well as measures designed for analyzing **networks of interacting/interdependent networks**.

Moreover, `pyunicorn` allows to easily **construct networks from uni- and multivariate time series and event data** (functional (climate) networks and recurrence networks). This involves linear and nonlinear measures of time series analysis for constructing functional networks from multivariate data (e.g. Pearson correlation, mutual information, event synchronization and event coincidence analysis). `pyunicorn` also features modern techniques of nonlinear analysis of single and pairs of time series such as recurrence quantification analysis (RQA), recurrence network analysis and visibility graphs.

For example, to generate a recurrence network with 1000 nodes from a sinusoidal signal and compute its network transitivity you simply need to type

```
import numpy as np
from pyunicorn.timeseries import RecurrenceNetwork

x = np.sin(np.linspace(0, 10 * np.pi, 1000))
net = RecurrenceNetwork(x, recurrence_rate=0.05)
print(net.transitivity())
```

The package provides special tools to analyze and model **spatially embedded** complex networks.

`pyunicorn` is **fast** because all costly computations are performed in compiled C, C++ and Fortran code. It can handle **large networks** through the use of sparse data structures. The package can be used interactively, from any Python script and even for parallel computations on large cluster architectures.

DOWNLOAD

2.1 Code

Stable releases (<https://github.com/pik-copan/pyunicorn/releases>), Development version (<https://github.com/pik-copan/pyunicorn>)

[Changelog](#), [Contributions](#)

2.2 Documentation

For extensive HTML documentation, jump right to the [pyunicorn homepage](http://www.pik-potsdam.de/~donges/pyunicorn/) (<http://www.pik-potsdam.de/~donges/pyunicorn/>). Recent [PDF versions](http://www.pik-potsdam.de/~donges/pyunicorn/docs/) (<http://www.pik-potsdam.de/~donges/pyunicorn/docs/>) are also available.

On a local development version, HTML and PDF documentation can be generated using Sphinx:

```
$> pip install --user .[docs]
$> cd docs; make clean html latexpdf
```

2.3 Dependencies

pyunicorn is implemented in [Python 3](https://docs.python.org/3/) (<https://docs.python.org/3/>) and [Cython 3](https://cython.org/) (<https://cython.org/>). The software is written and tested on Linux and macOS, but it is also in active use on Windows. pyunicorn relies on the following open source or freely available packages, which need to be installed on your machine. For exact dependency information, see `setup.cfg`.

Required at runtime:

- [Numpy](http://www.numpy.org/) (<http://www.numpy.org/>)
- [Scipy](http://www.scipy.org/) (<http://www.scipy.org/>)
- [python-igraph](http://igraph.org/) (<http://igraph.org/>)
- [h5netcdf](https://h5netcdf.org/) (<https://h5netcdf.org/>) or [netcdf4-python](http://unidata.github.io/netcdf4-python/) (<http://unidata.github.io/netcdf4-python/>) (for Data and NetCDFDictionary)

Optional (*used only in certain classes and methods*):

- [PyNGL](http://www.pyngl.ucar.edu/Download/) (<http://www.pyngl.ucar.edu/Download/>) (for NetCDFDictionary)
- [Matplotlib](http://matplotlib.org/) (<http://matplotlib.org/>)
- [Matplotlib Basemap Toolkit](http://matplotlib.org/basemap/) (<http://matplotlib.org/basemap/>) (for drawing maps)
- [Cartopy](https://scitools.org.uk/cartopy/docs/latest/index.html) (<https://scitools.org.uk/cartopy/docs/latest/index.html>) (for some plotting features)
- [mpi4py](https://bitbucket.org/mpi4py/mpi4py) (<https://bitbucket.org/mpi4py/mpi4py>) (for parallelizing costly computations)

- [Sphinx](http://sphinx-doc.org/) (<http://sphinx-doc.org/>) (for generating documentation)

To install these dependencies, please follow the instructions for your system's package manager or consult the libraries' homepages. An easy way to go may be a Python distribution like [Anaconda](https://www.anaconda.com/distribution/) (<https://www.anaconda.com/distribution/>) that already includes many libraries.

2.4 Installation

Before installing `pyunicorn` itself, we recommend to make sure that the required dependencies are installed using your preferred installation method for Python libraries. Afterwards, the package can be installed in the standard way from the Python Package Index (PyPI).

Linux, macOS

With the `pip` package manager:

```
$> pip install pyunicorn
```

On Fedora OS, use:

```
$> dnf install python3-pyunicorn
```

Windows

First follow the instructions for installing the latest version of the [Microsoft C++ Build Tools](https://wiki.python.org/moin/WindowsCompilers) (<https://wiki.python.org/moin/WindowsCompilers>) in order to be able to compile the Cython modules, and then:

```
$> pip install pyunicorn
```

Development version

To use a newer version of `pyunicorn` than the latest official release on PyPI, download the source code from the Github repository and, instead of the above, execute:

```
$> pip install -e .
```

2.5 Reference

Please acknowledge and cite the use of this software and its authors when results are used in publications or published elsewhere. You can use the following reference:

J.F. Donges, J. Heitzig, B. Beronov, M. Wiedermann, J. Runge, Q.-Y. Feng, L. Tupikina, V. Stolbova, R.V. Donner, N. Marwan, H.A. Dijkstra, and J. Kurths, **Unified functional network and nonlinear time series analysis for complex systems science: The pyunicorn package**, *Chaos* 25, 113101 (2015), doi:10.1063/1.4934554, (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1063/1.4934554>) [Preprint: arxiv.org:1507.01571](https://arxiv.org/abs/1507.01571) [[physics.data-an](https://arxiv.org/abs/1507.01571)]. (<http://arxiv.org/abs/1507.01571>)

2.6 Funding

The development of pyunicorn has been supported by various funding sources, notably the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research (<https://www.bmbf.de/en/index.html>) (projects GOTHAM (<http://belmont-gotham.org/>) and CoSy-CC2 (<http://cosy.pik-potsdam.de/>)), the Leibniz Association (<https://www.leibniz-gemeinschaft.de/en/home/>) (projects ECONS (<http://econs.pik-potsdam.de/>) and DominoES (<https://www.pik-potsdam.de/research/projects/activities/dominoes>)), the German National Academic Foundation (<https://www.studienstiftung.de/en/>), and the Stordalen Foundation (<http://www.stordalenfoundation.no/>) via the Planetary Boundary Research Network (<http://www.pb-net.org>) (PB.net) among others.

TUTORIALS

The tutorials are designed to be self-explanatory. For further details on the used classes and methods please refer to the *API*.

3.1 Constructing and analyzing a climate network

This tutorial illustrates the use of `climate` for constructing a climate network from given data in a commonly used format, performing a statistical analysis of the network and finally plotting the results on a map.

For example, our software can handle data from the NCEP/NCAR reanalysis 1 project like this monthly surface air temperature data set (a NetCDF file): <ftp://ftp.cdc.noaa.gov/Datasets/ncep.reanalysis.derived/surface/air.mon.mean.nc>

You can use PyNgl for plotting the results on maps (<http://www.pyngl.ucar.edu/Download/>). Alternatively, the tutorial saves the results as well as the grid information in text files which can be used for plotting in your favorite software.

This tutorial is also available as an ipython notebook.

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-

"""
Tutorial on analyzing climate networks using Python.

Uses the Python packages ``core`` and ``climate`` providing all kinds of tools
related to climate networks. Written as part of a diploma / phd thesis in
Physics by Jonathan F. Donges (donges@pik-potsdam.de) at University of Potsdam
/ Humboldt University Berlin and Potsdam Institute of Climate Impact Research
(PIK),

Copyright 2008-2023.
"""

import numpy as np

from pyunicorn import climate

# Test if Ngl package is installed
try:
    import Ngl
    ngl_flag = True
except ImportError:
    ngl_flag = False

#
# Settings
```

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```
#

# Related to data

# Download the data set from the link that is printed below and copy it to the
# directory of this script or change the path to the location of the data set
LINK = "\nData available at: https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/repository/" + \
      "entry/show?entryid=0def76a0-9b32-47a4-8bc3-c4977c67ed95"
print(LINK)

DATA_FILENAME = "./air.mon.mean.nc"

# Type of data file ("NetCDF" indicates a NetCDF file with data on a regular
# lat-lon grid, "iNetCDF" allows for arbitrary grids - > see documentation).
# For example, the "NetCDF" FILE_TYPE is compatible with data from the IPCC
# AR4 model ensemble or the reanalysis data provided by NCEP/NCAR.
FILE_TYPE = "NetCDF"

# Indicate data source (optional)
DATA_SOURCE = "ncep_ncar_reanalysis"

# Name of observable in NetCDF file ("air" indicates surface air temperature
# in NCEP/NCAR reanalysis data)
OBSERVABLE_NAME = "air"

# Select a subset in time and space from the data (e.g., a particular region
# or a particular time window, or both)
WINDOW = {"time_min": 0., "time_max": 0., "lat_min": 0, "lon_min": 0,
          "lat_max": 30, "lon_max": 0} # selects the whole data set

# Indicate the length of the annual cycle in the data (e.g., 12 for monthly
# data). This is used for calculating climatological anomaly values
# correctly.
TIME_CYCLE = 12

# Related to climate network construction

# For setting fixed threshold
THRESHOLD = 0.5

# For setting fixed link density
LINK_DENSITY = 0.005

# Indicates whether to use only data from winter months (DJF) for calculating
# correlations
WINTER_ONLY = False

#
# Print script title
#

print("\n")
print("Tutorial on how to use climate")
print("-----")
print("\n")
```

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```

#
# Create a ClimateData object containing the data and print information
#

data = climate.ClimateData.Load(
    file_name=DATA_FILENAME, observable_name=OBSERVABLE_NAME,
    data_source=DATA_SOURCE, file_type=FILE_TYPE,
    window=WINDOW, time_cycle=TIME_CYCLE)

# Print some information on the data set
print(data)

#
# Create a MapPlots object to manage 2D-plotting on the sphere
#
if ngl_flag:
    map_plots = climate.MapPlots(data.grid, DATA_SOURCE)
#
# Generate climate network using various procedures
#

# One of several alternative similarity measures and construction mechanisms
# may be chosen here

# Create a climate network based on Pearson correlation without lag and with
# fixed threshold
net = climate.TsonisClimateNetwork(
    data, threshold=THRESHOLD, winter_only=WINTER_ONLY)

# Create a climate network based on Pearson correlation without lag and with
# fixed link density
# net = climate.TsonisClimateNetwork(
#     data, link_density=LINK_DENSITY, winter_only=WINTER_ONLY)

# Create a climate network based on Spearman's rank order correlation without
# lag and with fixed threshold
# net = climate.SpearmanClimateNetwork(
#     data, threshold=THRESHOLD, winter_only=WINTER_ONLY)

# Create a climate network based on mutual information without lag and with
# fixed threshold
# net = climate.MutualInfoClimateNetwork(
#     data, threshold=THRESHOLD, winter_only=WINTER_ONLY)

#
# Some calculations
#

print("Link density:", net.link_density)

# Get degree
degree = net.degree()
# Get closeness
closeness = net.closeness()
# Get betweenness
betweenness = net.betweenness()

```

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```
# Get local clustering coefficient
clustering = net.local_clustering()
# Get average link distance
ald = net.average_link_distance()
# Get maximum link distance
mld = net.max_link_distance()

#
# Save results to text file
#

# Save the grid (mainly vertex coordinates) to text files
data.grid.save_txt(filename="grid.txt")

# Save the degree sequence. Other measures may be saved similarly.
np.savetxt("degree.txt", degree)

#
# Plotting
#

# Add network measures to the plotting queue
if ngl_flag:
    map_plots.add_dataset("Degree", degree)
    map_plots.add_dataset("Closeness", closeness)
    map_plots.add_dataset("Betweenness (log10)", np.log10(betweenness + 1))
    map_plots.add_dataset("Clustering", clustering)
    map_plots.add_dataset("Average link distance", ald)
    map_plots.add_dataset("Maximum link distance", mld)

    # Change the map projection
    map_plots.resources.mpProjection = "Robinson"
    map_plots.resources.mpCenterLonF = 0

    # Change the levels of contouring
    map_plots.resources.cnLevelSelectionMode = "EqualSpacedLevels"
    map_plots.resources.cnMaxLevelCount = 20

    # map_plots.resources.cnRasterSmoothingOn = True
    # map_plots.resources.cnFillMode = "AreaFill"

    map_plots.generate_map_plots(file_name="climate_network_measures",
                                title_on=False, labels_on=True)
else:
    print("\nPlots can only be created when Ngl package is installed!")
```

3.2 Recurrence network analysis of the logistic map

This tutorial demonstrates how to use `timeseries` for a nonlinear time series analysis of a realization of the chaotic logistic map.

This tutorial is also available as an ipython notebook.

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-

"""
Tutorial on how to handle recurrence plots and recurrence networks using
Python, based on the timeseries package.

Written as part of a PhD thesis in Physics by Jonathan F. Donges
(donges@pik-potsdam.de) at the Potsdam Institute of Climate Impact Research
(PIK) and Humboldt University Berlin,

Copyright 2008-2023.
"""

# array object and fast numerics
import numpy as np

# plotting facilities
import pylab

from pyunicorn.timeseries import RecurrencePlot, RecurrenceNetwork

#
# Functions
#
def logistic_map(x0, r, T):
    """
    Returns a time series of length T using the logistic map
     $x_{n+1} = r \cdot x_n (1 - x_n)$  at parameter r and using the initial condition x0.

    INPUT: x0 - Initial condition,  $0 \leq x_0 \leq 1$ 
           r - Bifurcation parameter,  $0 \leq r \leq 4$ 
           T - length of the desired time series
    TODO: Cythonize
    """
    # Initialize the time series array
    timeSeries = np.empty(T)

    timeSeries[0] = x0
    for i in range(1, len(timeSeries)):
        xn = timeSeries[i-1]
        timeSeries[i] = r * xn * (1 - xn)

    return timeSeries

def logistic_map_lyapunov_exponent(timeSeries, r):
    """
    Returns the Lyapunov exponent of the logistic map for different r.
    """
```

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```

    INPUT: timeSeries - The time series generated by a logistic map
           r - the bifurcation parameter
    """
    lyap = np.log(r) + (np.log(np.abs(1 - 2 * timeSeries))).mean()

    return lyap

#
# Settings
#

# Parameters of logistic map
r = 3.679 # Bifurcation parameter
x0 = 0.7 # Initial value

# Length of the time series
T = 150

# Settings for the embedding
DIM = 1 # Embedding dimension
TAU = 0 # Embedding delay

# Settings for the recurrence plot
EPS = 0.05 # Fixed threshold
RR = 0.05 # Fixed recurrence rate
# Distance metric in phase space ->
# Possible choices ("manhattan", "euclidean", "supremum")
METRIC = "supremum"

#
# Main script
#
# Create a time series using the logistic map
time_series = logistic_map(x0, r, T)

# Print the time series
print(time_series)
# Plot the time series
pylab.plot(time_series, "r")
# You can include LaTeX labels...
pylab.xlabel("$n$")
pylab.ylabel("$x_n$")

# Generate a recurrence plot object with fixed recurrence threshold EPS
rp = RecurrencePlot(time_series, dim=DIM, tau=TAU, metric=METRIC,
                    normalize=False, threshold=EPS)

# Show the recurrence plot
pylab.matshow(rp.recurrence_matrix())
pylab.xlabel("$n$")
pylab.ylabel("$n$")
pylab.show()

# Calculate and print the recurrence rate
print("Recurrence rate:", rp.recurrence_rate())

```

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```
# Calculate some standard RQA measures
DET = rp.determinism(l_min=2)
LAM = rp.laminarity(v_min=2)

print("Determinism:", DET)
print("Laminarity:", LAM)

# Generate a recurrence plot object with fixed recurrence rate RR
rp = RecurrencePlot(time_series, dim=DIM, tau=TAU, metric=METRIC,
                    normalize=False, recurrence_rate=RR)

# Calculate and print the recurrence rate again to check if it worked...
RR = rp.recurrence_rate()
print("Recurrence rate:", RR)

# Calculate some standard RQA measures
DET = rp.determinism(l_min=2)
LAM = rp.laminarity(v_min=2)

print("Determinism:", DET)
print("Laminarity:", LAM)

# Generate a recurrence network at fixed recurrence rate
rn = RecurrenceNetwork(time_series, dim=DIM, tau=TAU, metric=METRIC,
                      normalize=False, recurrence_rate=RR)

# Calculate average path length, transitivity and assortativity
L = rn.average_path_length()
T = rn.transitivity()
C = rn.global_clustering()
R = rn.assortativity()

print("Average path length:", L)
print("Transitivity:", T)
print("Global clustering:", C)
print("Assortativity:", R)
```


METHODS

A brief introduction to the methods, measures and algorithms provided by `pyunicorn`.

4.1 General complex networks

Many standard complex network measures, network models and algorithms are supported, most of them inherited from the `igraph` package, e.g., degree, closeness and betweenness centralities, clustering coefficient and transitivity or community detection algorithms and network models such as Erdos-Renyi or Barabasi-Albert. Moreover, a number of less common network statistics like Newman's or Arenas' random walk betweenness can be computed. Reading and saving network data from and to many common data formats is possible.

- *core.network*

4.2 Spatially embedded networks

`pyunicorn` includes measures and models specifically designed for spatially embedded networks (or simply spatial networks) via the `GeoNetwork` and `Grid` classes.

- *core.geo_network*
- *core.grid*

4.3 Interacting/interdependent/multiplex networks / networks of networks

The `InteractingNetworks` class provides a rich collection of network measures and models specifically designed for investigating the structure of networks of networks (also called interacting networks, interdependent networks or multiplex networks in different contexts). Examples include the cross-link density of connections between different subnetworks or the cross-shortest path betweenness quantifying the importance of nodes for mediating interactions between different subnetworks. Models of interacting networks allow to assess the degree of organization of the cross-connectivity between subnetworks.

- *core.interacting_networks*

4.4 Node-weighted network measures / node-splitting invariance

Node-weighted networks measures derived following the node-splitting invariance approach are useful for studying systems with nodes representing subsystems of heterogeneous size, weight, area, volume or importance, e.g., nodes representing grid cells of widely different area in climate networks or voxels of differing volume in functional brain networks. `pyunicorn` provides node-weighted variants of most standard and non-standard measures for networks as well as interacting networks.

- *core.network*
- *core.interacting_networks*

4.5 Climate networks / Coupled climate networks

`pyunicorn` provides classes for the easy construction and analysis of the statistical interdependency structure within and between fields of time series (functional networks) using various similarity measures such as Pearson and Spearman correlation, lagged linear correlation, mutual information and event synchronization. Climate networks allow the analysis of single fields of time series, whereas coupled climate networks focus on studying the interrelationships between two fields of time series. While there is a historical focus on applications to climate data, those methods can also be applied to other sources of time series data such as neuroscientific (e.g., FMRI and EEG data) or financial data (e.g., stock market indices).

- *climate.climate_network*
- *climate.coupled_climate_network*
- *climate.climate_data*

4.6 Recurrence networks / recurrence quantification analysis / recurrence plots

Recurrence analysis is a powerful method for studying nonlinear systems, particularly based on univariate and multivariate time series data. Recurrence quantification analysis (RQA) and recurrence network analysis (RNA) allow to classify different dynamical regimes in time series and to detect regime shifts, dynamical transitions or tipping points, among many other applications. Bivariate methods such as joint recurrence plots/networks, cross recurrence plots or inter system recurrence networks allow to investigate the coupling structure between two dynamical systems based on time series, including methods to detect the directionality of coupling. Recurrence analysis is applicable to general time series data from many fields such as climatology, paleoclimatology, medicine, neuroscience or economics.

- *timeseries.recurrence_plot*
- *timeseries.recurrence_network*
- *timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot*
- *timeseries.joint_recurrence_network*
- *timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot*
- *timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network*

4.7 Visibility graph analysis

Visibility graph analysis is an alternative approach to nonlinear time series analysis, allowing to study among others fractal properties and long-term memory in time series. As a special feature, `pyunicorn` provides time-directed measures such as advanced and retarded degree/clustering that can be used for designing tests for time-irreversibility (time-reversal asymmetry) of processes.

- *`timeseries.visibility_graph`*

4.8 Surrogate time series

Surrogate time series are useful for testing hypothesis on observed time series properties, e.g., on what features of a time series are expected to arise with high probability for randomized time series with the same autocorrelation structure. `pyunicorn` can be used to generate various types of time series surrogates, including white noise surrogates, Fourier surrogates, amplitude adjusted Fourier (AAFT) surrogates or twin surrogates (conserving the recurrence structure of the underlying time series).

- *`timeseries.surrogates`*

Release

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Date

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pyunicorn consists of six subpackages, where the `core` and `utils.mpi` namespaces are to be accessed by calling `import pyunicorn`. The subpackage `eventseries` only contains one function and will be extended in one of the next versions. All subpackages except for `utils` directly export the classes defined in their submodules.

5.1 core

General network analysis and modeling.

5.1.1 core.data

Provides classes for analyzing spatially embedded complex networks, handling multivariate data and generating time series surrogates.

class `pyunicorn.core.data.Data`(*observable, grid, observable_name=None, observable_long_name=None, window=None, silence_level=0*)

Bases: `object`

Encapsulates general spatio-temporal data.

Also contains methods to load data from various file formats (currently NetCDF and ASCII).

Mainly an abstract class.

classmethod `Load`(*file_name, observable_name, file_type, dimension_names=None, window=None, vertical_level=None, silence_level=0*)

Initialize an instance of `Data`.

Supported file types `file_type` are:

- “NetCDF” for regular (rectangular) grids
- “iNetCDF” for irregular (e.g. geodesic) grids or station data.

The spatio-temporal window is described by the following dictionary:

```
window = {"time_min": 0., "time_max": 0., "lat_min": 0.,
          "lat_max": 0., "lon_min": 0., "lon_max": 0.}
```

Note: It is assumed that the NetCDF file to be loaded uses the following dimension names: `lat`, `lon`, `time` (e.g., as is the case for [NCEP/NCAR reanalysis 1 data](#))

(<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/data/gridded/data.ncep.reanalysis.html>)). These standard dimension names can be modified using the `dimension_names` argument. Alternatively, the standard class constructor `__init__()` needs to be used after loading the data manually, e.g., employing `netcdf4-python` or `scipy.io.netcdf` functionality.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – The name of the data file.
- **observable_name** (*str*) – The short name of the observable within data file (particularly relevant for NetCDF).
- **file_type** (*str*) – The type of the data file.
- **dimension_names** (*dict*) – The names of the dimensions as used in the NetCDF file. Default: {"lat": "lat", "lon": "lon", "time": "time"}
- **window** (*dict*) – Spatio-temporal window to select a view on the data.
- **vertical_level** (*int*) – The vertical level to be extracted from the data file. Is ignored for horizontal data sets. If None, the first level in the data file is chosen.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

static SmallTestData()

Return test data set of 6 time series with 10 sampling points each.

Example:

```
>>> Data.SmallTestData().observable()
array([[ 0.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  1.22464680e-16,
        -1.00000000e+00, -2.44929360e-16,  1.00000000e+00],
       [ 3.09016994e-01,  9.51056516e-01, -3.09016994e-01,
        -9.51056516e-01,  3.09016994e-01,  9.51056516e-01],
       [ 5.87785252e-01,  8.09016994e-01, -5.87785252e-01,
        -8.09016994e-01,  5.87785252e-01,  8.09016994e-01],
       [ 8.09016994e-01,  5.87785252e-01, -8.09016994e-01,
        -5.87785252e-01,  8.09016994e-01,  5.87785252e-01],
       [ 9.51056516e-01,  3.09016994e-01, -9.51056516e-01,
        -3.09016994e-01,  9.51056516e-01,  3.09016994e-01],
       [ 1.00000000e+00,  1.22464680e-16, -1.00000000e+00,
        -2.44929360e-16,  1.00000000e+00,  3.67394040e-16],
       [ 9.51056516e-01, -3.09016994e-01, -9.51056516e-01,
        3.09016994e-01,  9.51056516e-01, -3.09016994e-01],
       [ 8.09016994e-01, -5.87785252e-01, -8.09016994e-01,
        5.87785252e-01,  8.09016994e-01, -5.87785252e-01],
       [ 5.87785252e-01, -8.09016994e-01, -5.87785252e-01,
        8.09016994e-01,  5.87785252e-01, -8.09016994e-01],
       [ 3.09016994e-01, -9.51056516e-01, -3.09016994e-01,
        9.51056516e-01,  3.09016994e-01, -9.51056516e-01]])
```

Return type

Data instance

Returns

a Data instance for testing purposes.

__init__(*observable*, *grid*, *observable_name=None*, *observable_long_name=None*, *window=None*, *silence_level=0*)

Initialize an instance of Data.

The spatio-temporal window is described by the following dictionary:

```
window = {"time_min": 0., "time_max": 0., "lat_min": 0.,
          "lat_max": 0., "lon_min": 0., "lon_max": 0.}
```

Parameters

- **observable** (*2D array [time, index]*) – The array of time series to be represented by the *Data* instance.
- **grid** (*GeoGrid* instance) – The Grid representing the spatial coordinates associated to the time series and their temporal sampling.
- **observable_name** (*str*) – A short name for the observable.
- **observable_long_name** (*str*) – A long name for the observable.
- **window** (*dict*) – Spatio-temporal window to select a view on the data.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

`__str__()`

Return a string representation of the object.

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

classmethod `_get_netcdf_data`(*file_name, file_type, observable_name, dimension_names, vertical_level=None, silence_level=0*)

Import data from a NetCDF file with a regular and rectangular grid.

Supported file types `file_type` are:

- “NetCDF” for regular (rectangular) grids
- “iNetCDF” for irregular (e.g. geodesic) grids or station data

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – The name of the data file.
- **file_type** (*str*) – The format of the data file.
- **observable_name** (*str*) – The short name of the observable within data file (particularly relevant for NetCDF).
- **dimension_names** (*dict*) – The names of the dimensions as used in the NetCDF file. E.g., `dimension_names = {"lat": "lat", "lon": "lon", "time": "time"}`.
- **vertical_level** (*int*) – The vertical level to be extracted from the data file. Is ignored for horizontal data sets. If *None*, the first level in the data file is chosen.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

classmethod `_load_data`(*file_name, file_type, observable_name, dimension_names, vertical_level=None, silence_level=0*)

Load data into a Numpy array and create a corresponding GeoGrid object.

Supported file types `file_type` are:

- “NetCDF” for regular (rectangular) grids
- “iNetCDF” for irregular (e.g. geodesic) grids or station data

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – The name of the data file.

- **file_type** (*str*) – The format of the data file.
- **observable_name** (*str*) – The short name of the observable within data file (particularly relevant for NetCDF).
- **dimension_names** (*dict*) – The names of the dimensions as used in the NetCDF file. E.g., `dimension_names = {"lat": "lat", "lon": "lon", "time": "time"}`.
- **vertical_level** (*int*) – The vertical level to be extracted from the data file. Is ignored for horizontal data sets. If `None`, the first level in the data file is chosen.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

_observable

Current spatio-temporal view on the data.

clear_cache()

Clean up cache.

Is reversible, since all cached information can be recalculated from basic data.

static cos_window(*data*, *gamma*)

Return a cosine window fitting the shape of the data argument.

The window is one for most of the time and goes to zero at the boundaries of each time series in the data array.

The width of the cosine shaped decay region is controlled by the shape parameter `gamma`:

- `Gamma=1` means, that each of the two decay regions extends over half of the time series.
- `Gamma=0` means, that the decay regions vanish and the window transformation becomes the identity.

Example:

```
>>> ts = np.arange(24).reshape(12,2)
>>> Data.cos_window(data=ts, gamma=0.75)
array([[ 0.          ,  0.          ], [ 0.14644661,  0.14644661],
       [ 0.5          ,  0.5          ], [ 0.85355339,  0.85355339],
       [ 1.          ,  1.          ], [ 1.          ,  1.          ],
       [ 1.          ,  1.          ], [ 1.          ,  1.          ],
       [ 0.85355339,  0.85355339], [ 0.5          ,  0.5          ],
       [ 0.14644661,  0.14644661], [ 0.          ,  0.          ]])
```

Parameters

- **data** (*2D Numpy array [time, index]*) – The data array to be fitted by cosine window.
- **gamma** (*number (float)*) – The cosine window shape parameter.

Return type

2D Numpy array [time, index]

Returns

the cosine window fitting data array.

grid

The *GeoGrid* object associated with the data.

static next_power_2(*i*)

Return the power of two 2^n , that is greater or equal than *i*.

Example:

```
>>> Data.next_power_2(253)
256
```

Parameters

i (*number (float)*) – Some real number.

Return type

number (float)

Returns

the power of two greater of equal than a given value.

static normalize_time_series_array(*time_series_array*)

Normalize an array of time series to zero mean and unit variance individually for each individual time series.

Works also for complex valued time series.

Modifies the given array in place!

Example:

```
>>> ts = np.arange(16).reshape(4,4).astype("float")
>>> Data.normalize_time_series_array(ts)
>>> ts.mean(axis=0)
array([ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.])
>>> ts.std(axis=0)
array([ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.])
>>> ts[:,0]
array([-1.34164079, -0.4472136 ,  0.4472136 ,  1.34164079])
```

Parameters

time_series_array (*2D Numpy array [time, index]*) – The time series array to be normalized.

observable()

Return the current spatio-temporal view on the data.

Example:

```
>>> Data.SmallTestData().observable()[0,:]
array([ 0.00000000e+00,  1.00000000e+00,  1.22464680e-16,
        -1.00000000e+00, -2.44929360e-16,  1.00000000e+00])
```

Return type

2D Numpy array [time, space]

Returns

the current spatio-temporal view on the data.

observable_long_name

(str) - The long name of the observable within data file.

observable_name

(str) - The short name of the observable within data file (particularly relevant for NetCDF).

print_data_info()

Print information on the data encapsulated by the Data object.

static rescale(*array*, *var_type*)

Rescale an array to a given data type.

Returns the tuple (scaled_array, scale_factor, add_offset, actual_range). Allows flexible handling of final amount of used storage volume for the file.

Parameters

- **array** –
- **var_type** (*str*) – Determines the desired final data type of the array.

set_global_window()

Set the view on the whole data set.

Select the full data set and creates a data array as well as a corresponding GeoGrid object to access this window from outside.

Example (Set smaller window and subsequently restore global window):

```
>>> data = Data.SmallTestData()
>>> data.set_window(window={"time_min": 0., "time_max": 4.,
...                        "lat_min": 10., "lat_max": 20., "lon_min": 5.,
...                        "lon_max": 10.})
>>> data.grid.grid()["lat"]
array([ 10., 15.], dtype=float32)
>>> data.set_global_window()
>>> data.grid.grid()["lat"]
array([ 0., 5., 10., 15., 20., 25.], dtype=float32)
```

set_silence_level(*silence_level*)

Set the silence level.

Includes dependent objects such as *grid*.

Parameters

- **silence_level** (*number* (*int*)) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

set_window(*window*)

Select a rectangular spatio-temporal region from the data set.

Create a data array as well as a corresponding GeoGrid object to access this window.

The time axis of the underlying raw data is assumed to be ordered and increasing. The latitude and longitude sequences can be arbitrarily chosen, i.e., no ordering and no regular grid is required.

The spatio-temporal window is described by the following dictionary:

```
window = {"time_min": 0., "time_max": 0., "lat_min": 0.,
          "lat_max": 0., "lon_min": 0., "lon_max": 0.}
```

If the temporal boundaries are equal, the data's full time range is selected. If any of the two corresponding spatial boundaries are equal, the data's full spatial extension is included.

Example:

```
>>> data = Data.SmallTestData()
>>> data.set_window(window={
...     "time_min": 0., "time_max": 4., "lat_min": 10.,
...     "lat_max": 20., "lon_min": 5., "lon_max": 10.})
>>> data.observable()
array([[ 1.22464680e-16, -1.00000000e+00],
       [-3.09016994e-01, -9.51056516e-01],
       [-5.87785252e-01, -8.09016994e-01],
```

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```
[ -8.09016994e-01, -5.87785252e-01],
[ -9.51056516e-01, -3.09016994e-01]])
```

Parameters**window** (*dictionary*) – A spatio-temporal window to select a view on the data.**silence_level**

(int) - The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

window()

Return the current spatio-temporal window.

Examples:

```
>>> Data.SmallTestData().window()["lon_min"]
2.5
```

```
>>> Data.SmallTestData().window()["lon_max"]
15.0
```

Return type

dictionary

Returns

the current spatio-temporal window.

static zero_pad_data(data)

Return zero padded data, such that the length of individual time series is a power of 2.

Example:

```
>>> ts = np.arange(20).reshape(5,4)
>>> Data.zero_pad_data(ts)
array([[ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.], [ 0.,  1.,  2.,  3.],
       [ 4.,  5.,  6.,  7.], [ 8.,  9., 10., 11.],
       [12., 13., 14., 15.], [16., 17., 18., 19.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.], [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.]])
```

Parameters**data** (*2D Numpy array [time, index]*) – The data array to be zero padded.**Return type**

2D Numpy array [time, index]

Returns

the zero padded data array.

5.1.2 core.geo_grid

Provides class for horizontal two-dimensional spatio-temporal grid.

class pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.**GeoGrid**(*time_seq, lat_seq, lon_seq, silence_level=0*)

Bases: [Grid](#)

Encapsulates a horizontal two-dimensional spatio-temporal grid on the sphere.

The spatial grid points can be arbitrarily distributed, which is useful for representing station data or geodesic grids.

static **LoadTXT**(*filename*)

Return a GeoGrid object stored in text files.

The latitude, longitude and time sequences are loaded from three separate text files.

Parameters

filename (*str*) – The name of the files where the GeoGrid object is stored (excluding endings).

Return type

Grid object

Returns

[GeoGrid](#) instance.

static **RegularGrid**(*time_seq, lat_grid, lon_grid, silence_level=0*)

Initialize an instance of a regular grid.

Examples:

```
>>> GeoGrid.RegularGrid(  
...     time_seq=np.arange(2), lat_grid=np.array([0.,5.]),  
...     lon_grid=np.array([1.,2.]), silence_level=2).lat_sequence()  
array([ 0.,  0.,  5.,  5.], dtype=float32)  
>>> GeoGrid.RegularGrid(  
...     time_seq=np.arange(2), lat_grid=np.array([0.,5.]),  
...     lon_grid=np.array([1.,2.]), silence_level=2).lon_sequence()  
array([ 1.,  2.,  1.,  2.], dtype=float32)
```

Parameters

- **time_seq** (*1D Numpy array [time]*) – The increasing sequence of temporal sampling points.
- **lat_grid** (*1D Numpy array [n_lat]*) – The latitudinal grid.
- **lon_grid** (*1D Numpy array [n_lon]*) – The longitudinal grid.
- **silence_level** (*number (int)*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

Return type

GeoGrid object

Returns

[GeoGrid](#) instance.

static **SmallTestGrid**()

Return test grid of 6 spatial grid points with 10 temporal sampling points each.

Return type

GeoGrid instance

Returns

a GeoGrid instance for testing purposes.

__init__(*time_seq, lat_seq, lon_seq, silence_level=0*)

Initialize an instance of GeoGrid.

Parameters

- **time_seq** (*1D Numpy array [time]*) – The increasing sequence of temporal sampling points.
- **lat_seq** (*1D Numpy array [index]*) – The sequence of latitudinal sampling points.
- **lon_seq** (*1D Numpy array [index]*) – The sequence of longitudinal sampling points.
- **silence_level** (*number (int)*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

__str__()

Return a string representation of the GeoGrid object.

angular_distance()

Return the angular great circle distance matrix.

No normalization applied anymore! Return values are in the range 0 to Pi.

Example:

```
>>> rr(GeoGrid.SmallTestGrid()).angular_distance(), 2)
[['0'      '0.1'    '0.19'  '0.29'  '0.39'  '0.48']
 ['0.1'    '0'      '0.1'    '0.19'  '0.29'  '0.39']
 ['0.19'   '0.1'    '0'      '0.1'    '0.19'  '0.29']
 ['0.29'   '0.19'   '0.1'    '0'      '0.1'    '0.19']
 ['0.39'   '0.29'   '0.19'   '0.1'    '0'      '0.1']
 ['0.48'   '0.39'   '0.29'   '0.19'   '0.1'    '0']]
```

Return type

2D Numpy array [index, index]

Returns

the angular great circle distance matrix.

boundaries()

Return the spatio-temporal grid boundaries.

Structure of the returned dictionary:

- **boundaries** = {"time_min": self._boundaries["time_min"],
 "time_max": self._boundaries["time_max"], "lat_min":
 self._boundaries["space_min"][0], "lat_max": self._boundaries["space_max"][1],
 "lon_min": self._boundaries["space_min"][0], "lon_max":
 self._boundaries["space_max"][1]}

Return type

dictionary

Returns

the spatio-temporal grid boundaries.

calculate_angular_distance()

Calculate and return the angular great circle distance matrix.

No normalization applied anymore! Return values are in the range 0 to Pi.

Return type

2D Numpy array [index, index]

Returns

the angular great circle distance matrix (unit radians).

clear_cache()

Clean up cache.

Is reversible, since all cached information can be recalculated from basic data.

convert_lon_coordinates(lon_seq)

Return longitude coordinates in the system -180 deg W <= lon <= +180 deg O for all nodes.

Accepts longitude coordinates in the system 0 deg <= lon <= 360 deg. 0 deg corresponds to Greenwich, England.

Example:

```
>>> GeoGrid.SmallTestGrid().convert_lon_coordinates(  
...     np.array([10., 350., 20., 340., 170., 190.]))  
array([ 10., -10.,  20., -20., 170., -170.])
```

Parameters

lon_seq (1D Numpy array [index]) – Sequence of longitude coordinates.

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the converted longitude coordinates for all nodes.

static coord_sequence_from_rect_grid(lat_grid, lon_grid)

Return the sequences of latitude and longitude for a regular and rectangular grid.

Example:

```
>>> GeoGrid.coord_sequence_from_rect_grid(  
...     lat_grid=np.array([0., 5.]), lon_grid=np.array([1., 2.]))  
(array([ 0.,  0.,  5.,  5.]), array([ 1.,  2.,  1.,  2.]))
```

Parameters

- **lat_grid** (1D Numpy array [lat]) – The grid's latitudinal sampling points.
- **lon_grid** (1D Numpy array [lon]) – The grid's longitudinal sampling points.

Return type

tuple of two 1D Numpy arrays [index]

Returns

the coordinates of all nodes in the grid.

cos_lat()

Return the sequence of cosines of latitude for all nodes.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoGrid.SmallTestGrid().cos_lat()[2:])  
array([ 1. , 0.9962])
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the cosine of latitudes for all nodes.

cos_lon()

Return the sequence of cosines of longitude for all nodes.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoGrid.SmallTestGrid().cos_lon()[2])
array([ 0.999 , 0.9962])
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the cosine of longitudes for all nodes.

distance()

Calculate and return the standard distance matrix of the corresponding grid type

Return type

2D Numpy array [index, index]

Returns

the distance matrix.

grid()

Return the grid's spatio-temporal sampling points.

Structure of the returned dictionary:

- **grid** = {"time": self._grid["time"],
 "lat": self._grid["space"][0], "lon": self._grid["space"][1]}

Examples:

```
>>> Grid.SmallTestGrid().grid()["space"][0]
array([ 0.,  5., 10., 15., 20., 25.], dtype=float32)
>>> Grid.SmallTestGrid().grid()["space"][0][5]
15.0
```

Return type

dictionary

Returns

the grid's spatio-temporal sampling points.

lat_sequence()

Return the sequence of latitudes for all nodes.

Example:

```
>>> GeoGrid.SmallTestGrid().lat_sequence()
array([ 0.,  5., 10., 15., 20., 25.], dtype=float32)
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the sequence of latitudes for all nodes.

lon_sequence()

Return the sequence of longitudes for all nodes.

Example:

```
>>> GeoGrid.SmallTestGrid().lon_sequence()
array([ 2.5,  5. ,  7.5, 10. , 12.5, 15. ], dtype=float32)
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the sequence of longitudes for all nodes.

node_number(*lat_node*, *lon_node*)

Return the index of the closest node given geographical coordinates.

Example:

```
>>> GeoGrid.SmallTestGrid().node_number(lat_node=14., lon_node=9.)
3
```

Parameters

- **lat_node** (*number* (*float*)) – The latitude coordinate.
- **lon_node** (*number* (*float*)) – The longitude coordinate.

Return type

number (int)

Returns

the closest node's index.

print_boundaries()

Pretty print the spatio-temporal grid boundaries.

Example:

```
>>> print(GeoGrid.SmallTestGrid().print_boundaries())
      time    lat    lon
min    0.0    0.00    2.50
max    9.0   25.00   15.00
```

Return type

string

Returns

printable string for the spatio-temporal grid boundaries

static region(*name*)

Return some standard regions.

region_indices(*region*)

Returns a boolean array of nodes with True values when the node is inside the region.

Example:

```
>>> GeoGrid.SmallTestGrid().region_indices(
...     np.array([0.,0.,0.,11.,11.,11.,11.,0.])).astype(int)
array([0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0])
```

Parameters**region** (*1D Numpy array* [*n_polygon_nodes*]) – array of lon, lat, lon, lat, ... [-80.2, 5., -82.4, 5.3, ...] as copied from Google Earth Polygon file

Return type

1D bool array [index]

Returns

bool array with True for nodes inside region

save_txt(*filename*)

Save the GeoGrid object to text files.

The latitude, longitude and time sequences are stored in three separate text files.

Parameters**filename** (*str*) – The name of the files where Grid object is stored (excluding ending).**sin_lat**()

Return the sequence of sines of latitude for all nodes.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoGrid.SmallTestGrid().sin_lat()[2])
array([ 0. , 0.0872])
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the sine of latitudes for all nodes.

sin_lon()

Return the sequence of sines of longitude for all nodes.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoGrid.SmallTestGrid().sin_lon()[2])
array([ 0.0436, 0.0872])
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the sine of longitudes for all nodes.

5.1.3 core.geo_network

Provides class for analyzing complex network embedded on a spherical surface.

```
class pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork(grid, adjacency=None, edge_list=None,
                                             directed=False, node_weight_type='surface',
                                             silence_level=0)
```

Bases: [*SpatialNetwork*](#)

Encapsulates a network embedded on a spherical surface.

Particularly adds more network measures and statistics based on the spatial embedding.

Variables**node_weight_type** – (string) - The type of geographical node weight to be used.

static Load(*filename_network*, *filename_grid*, *fileformat=None*, *silence_level=0*, *args, **kwargs)

Return a GeoNetwork object stored in files.

Unified reading function for graphs. Relies on and partially extends the corresponding igraph function. Refer to igraph documentation for further details on the various reader methods for different formats.

This method tries to identify the format of the graph given in the first parameter and calls the corresponding reader method.

Existing node and link attributes/weights are also restored depending on the chosen file format. E.g., the formats GraphML and gzipped GraphML are able to store both node and link weights.

The remaining arguments are passed to the reader method without any changes.

Parameters

- **filename_network** (*str*) – The name of the file where the Network object is to be stored.
- **filename_grid** (*str*) – The name of the file where the GeoGrid object is to be stored (including ending).
- **fileformat** (*str*) – the format of the file (if known in advance) None means auto-detection. Possible values are: "ncol" (NCOL format), "lgl" (LGL format), "graphml", "graphmlz" (GraphML and gzipped GraphML format), "gml" (GML format), "net", "pajek" (Pajek format), "dimacs" (DIMACS format), "edgelist", "edges" or "edge" (edge list), "adjacency" (adjacency matrix), "pickle" (Python pickled format).
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

Return type

SpatialNetwork object

Returns

GeoNetwork instance.

static Model(*network_model*, *grid*, *node_weight_type='surface'*, **kwargs)

Return a new model graph generated with the specified network model and embedded on a geographical grid

static SmallTestNetwork()

Return a 6-node undirected geographically embedded test network.

The test network consists of the SmallTestNetwork of the Network class with node coordinates given by the SmallTestGrid of the GeoGrid class.

The network looks like this:

```
  3 - 1
  |   | \
5 - 0 - 4 - 2
```

Return type

GeoNetwork instance

Returns

an instance of GeoNetwork for testing purposes.

__init__(*grid*, *adjacency=None*, *edge_list=None*, *directed=False*, *node_weight_type='surface'*, *silence_level=0*)

Initialize an instance of GeoNetwork.

Parameters

- **grid** (*GeoGrid*) – The GeoGrid object describing the network's spatial embedding.

- **adjacency** (*2D array (int8) [index, index]*) – The network’s adjacency matrix.
- **edge_list** (*array-like list of lists*) – Edge list of the new network. Entries [i,0], [i,1] contain the end-nodes of an edge.
- **directed** (*bool*) – Determines, whether the network is treated as directed.
- **node_weight_type** (*str*) – The type of geographical node weight to be used.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

Possible choices for node_weight_type:

- None (constant unit weights)
- “surface” (cos lat)
- “irrigation” (cos² lat)

__str__()

Return a string representation of the GeoNetwork object.

_calculate_general_connectivity_weighted_distance(*adjacency, degrees*)

Return general connectivity weighted link distances (CWD).

This method is called to calculate undirected CWD, in-CWD and out-CWD.

Parameters

- **adjacency** (*2D array [index, index]*) – The adjacency matrix.
- **degrees** (*1D array [index]*) – The degree sequence.

Return type

1D array [index]

Returns

the general connectivity weighted distance sequence.

area_weighted_connectivity()

Return area weighted connectivity (*AWC*).

It gives the fractional area of the network, a node is connected to. *AWC* is closely related to node splitting invariant degree [Network.nsi_degree\(\)](#) with area as node weight.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().area_weighted_connectivity())
array([ 0.4854, 0.499 , 0.3342, 0.3446, 0.5146, 0.1726])
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the area weighted connectivity sequence.

area_weighted_connectivity_cumulative_distribution(*n_bins*)

Return the cumulative area weighted connectivity distribution.

Also return estimated statistical error and lower bin boundaries.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()).area_weighted_
    connectivity_cumulative_distribution(
    ...     n_bins=4)[0])
array([ 1. , 0.8435, 0.5068, 0.1622])
```

Parameters

n_bins (*number* (*int*)) – The number of bins for histogram.

Return type

tuple of three 1D Numpy arrays [bin]

Returns

the cumulative *AWC* distribution, statistical error, and lower bin boundaries.

area_weighted_connectivity_distribution(*n_bins*)

Return the area weighted connectivity frequency distribution.

Also return estimated statistical error and lower bin boundaries.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()).area_weighted_
    connectivity_distribution(n_bins=4)[0])
array([ 0.1565, 0.3367, 0.3446, 0.1622])
```

Parameters

n_bins (*number* (*int*)) – The number of bins for histogram.

Return type

tuple of three 1D Numpy arrays [bin]

Returns

the *AWC* distribution, statistical error, and lower bin boundaries.

average_neighbor_area_weighted_connectivity()

Return average neighbor area weighted connectivity.

Note: Does not use directionality information.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()).average_neighbor_area_
    weighted_connectivity())
array([ 0.3439, 0.3978, 0.5068, 0.4922, 0.4395, 0.4854])
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the average neighbor area weighted connectivity sequence.

boundary(*nodes*, *geodesic=True*, *gap=0.0*)

Return a list of ordered lists of nodes on the connected parts of the boundary of a subset of nodes and a list of ordered lists of (lat,lon) coordinates of the corresponding polygons

- EXPERIMENTAL! *

clear_cache()

Clean up cache.

Is reversible, since all cached information can be recalculated from basic data.

connectivity_weighted_distance()

Return undirected connectivity weighted link distances (CWD).

Note: Does not use directionality information.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().connectivity_weighted_
↳ distance())
array([ 0.0625, 0.0321, 0.0241, 0.0419, 0.05 , 0.0837])
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the undirected connectivity weighted distance sequence.

geographical_cumulative_distribution(sequence, n_bins)

Return a normalized geographical cumulative distribution.

Also return estimated statistical error and the lower bin boundaries.

This function counts which percentage of total surface area has a value of sequence larger or equal than the one bounded by a specific bin and NOT which number of nodes does so.

Note: Be aware that this method only returns meaningful results for regular rectangular grids, where the representative area of each node is proportional to the cosine of its latitude.

Example:

```
>>> net = GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.geographical_cumulative_distribution(
...     sequence=net.degree(), n_bins=3)[0])
array([ 1. , 0.8435, 0.5068])
```

Parameters

- **sequence** (1D Numpy array [index]) – The input sequence (e.g., some local network measure).
- **n_bins** (number (int)) – The number of bins for histogram.

Return type

tuple of three 1D Numpy arrays [bin]

Returns

the cumulative geographical distribution, statistical error, and lower bin boundaries.

geographical_distribution(sequence, n_bins)

Return a normalized geographical frequency distribution.

Also return the estimated statistical error and lower bin boundaries.

This function counts which percentage of total surface area falls into a bin and NOT which number of nodes does so.

Note: Be aware that this method only returns meaningful results for regular rectangular grids, where the representative area of each node is proportional to the cosine of its latitude.

Example:

```
>>> net = GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.geographical_distribution(
...     sequence=net.degree(), n_bins=3)[0])
array([ 0.1565, 0.3367, 0.5068])
```

Parameters

- **sequence** (*1D Numpy array [index]*) – The input sequence (e.g., some local network measure).
- **n_bins** (*number (int)*) – The number of bins for histogram.

Return type

tuple of three 1D Numpy arrays [bin]

Returns

the geographical distribution, statistical error, and lower bin boundaries.

grid

(Grid) - GeoGrid object describing the network's spatial embedding

inarea_weighted_connectivity()

Return in-area weighted connectivity.

It gives the fractional area of the network that connects to a given node. For undirected networks, it calculates total area weighted connectivity.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().inarea_weighted_connectivity())
array([ 0.4854, 0.499 , 0.3342, 0.3446, 0.5146, 0.1726])
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the in-area weighted connectivity sequence.

inarea_weighted_connectivity_cumulative_distribution(*n_bins*)

Return the cumulative in-area weighted connectivity distribution.

Also return estimated statistical error and lower bin boundaries.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().inarea_weighted_
connectivity_cumulative_distribution(
...     n_bins=4)[0])
array([ 1. , 0.8435, 0.5068, 0.1622])
```

Parameters

- **n_bins** (*number (int)*) – The number of bins for histogram.

Return type

tuple of three 1D Numpy arrays [bin]

Returns

the cumulative in-*AWC* distribution, statistical error, and lower bin boundaries.

inarea_weighted_connectivity_distribution(*n_bins*)

Return the in-area weighted connectivity frequency distribution.

Also return estimated statistical error and lower bin boundaries.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()).inarea_weighted_
    connectivity_distribution(n_bins=4)[0])
array([ 0.1565, 0.3367, 0.3446, 0.1622])
```

Parameters

n_bins (*number (int)*) – The number of bins for histogram.

Return type

tuple of three 1D Numpy arrays [bin]

Returns

the in-*AWC* distribution, statistical error, and lower bin boundaries.

inconnectivity_weighted_distance()

Return in-connectivity weighted link distances (CWD).

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()).inconnectivity_weighted_
    distance()
array([ 0.0625, 0.0321, 0.0241, 0.0419, 0.05 , 0.0837])
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the in-connectivity weighted distance sequence.

intotal_link_distance(*geometry_corrected=False*)

Return the sequence of in-total link distances for all nodes.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()).intotal_link_
    distance(geometry_corrected=False)
array([ 0.1886, 0.097 , 0.0486, 0.0838, 0.1498, 0.0837])
```

Parameters

geometry_corrected (*bool*) – Toggles geometry correction.

Return type

1D array [index]

Returns

the in-total link distance sequence.

local_geographical_clustering()

Return local geographical clustering.

Returns the sequence of local clustering coefficients weighted by the inverse angular great circle distance between nodes. This guarantees, that short links between spatially neighboring nodes in a triangle are weighted higher than long links between nodes that are spatially far away.

Uses a definition of weighted clustering coefficient introduced in [Holme2007].

Note: Experimental measure!

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().local_geographical_clustering())
Calculating local weighted clustering coefficient...
array([ 0. , 0.0998, 0.1489, 0. , 0.2842, 0. ])
```

Return type

1D Numpy array (index)

Returns

the local geographical clustering sequence.

max_neighbor_area_weighted_connectivity()

Return maximum neighbor area weighted connectivity.

Note: Does not use directionality information.

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().max_neighbor_area_
↪weighted_connectivity())
array([ 0.5146, 0.5146, 0.5146, 0.499 , 0.499 , 0.4854])
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the maximum neighbor area weighted connectivity sequence.

nsi_connected_hamming_cluster_tree(lon_closed=True, lat_closed=False, alpha=0.01)

Perform NSI agglomerative clustering.

Minimize in each step the Hamming distance between the original and the clustered network, but only joins connected clusters.

Return c,h where c[i,j] = i iff node j is in cluster no. i, and 0 otherwise, and h is the corresponding list of total resulting relative Hamming distance between 0 and 1. The cluster numbers for all nodes and a k clusters solution is then c[:2*N-k,:].max(axis=0)

Parameters

- **lon_closed** (*bool*) – TODO
- **lat_closed** (*bool*) – TODO
- **alpha** (*float*) – TODO

Return type

TODO

Returns

TODO

outarea_weighted_connectivity()

Return out-area weighted connectivity.

It gives the fractional area of the network that a given node connects to. For undirected networks, it calculates total area weighted connectivity.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()).outarea_weighted_
    connectivity()
array([ 0.4854, 0.499 , 0.3342, 0.3446, 0.5146, 0.1726])
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the out-area weighted connectivity sequence.

outarea_weighted_connectivity_cumulative_distribution(*n_bins*)

Return the cumulative out-area weighted connectivity distribution.

Also return estimated statistical error and lower bin boundaries.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()).outarea_weighted_
    connectivity_cumulative_distribution(
...     n_bins=4)[0])
array([ 1. , 0.8435, 0.5068, 0.1622])
```

Parameters**n_bins** (*number (int)*) – The number of bins for histogram.**Return type**

tuple of three 1D Numpy arrays [bin]

Returnsthe cumulative out-*AWC* distribution, statistical error, and lower bin boundaries.**outarea_weighted_connectivity_distribution(*n_bins*)**

Return the out-area weighted connectivity frequency distribution.

Also return estimated statistical error and lower bin boundaries.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()).outarea_weighted_
    connectivity_distribution(n_bins=4)[0])
array([ 0.1565, 0.3367, 0.3446, 0.1622])
```

Parameters**n_bins** (*number (int)*) – The number of bins for histogram.**Return type**

tuple of three 1D Numpy arrays [bin]

Returnsthe out-*AWC* distribution, statistical error, and lower bin boundaries.**outconnectivity_weighted_distance()**

Return out-connectivity weighted link distances (CWD).

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()).outconnectivity_weighted_
    distance()
array([ 0.0625, 0.0321, 0.0241, 0.0419, 0.05 , 0.0837])
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the out-connectivity weighted distance sequence.

outtotal_link_distance(*geometry_corrected=False*)

Return the sequence of out-total link distances for all nodes.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()).outtotal_link_
distance(geometry_corrected=False)
array([ 0.1886, 0.097 , 0.0486, 0.0838, 0.1498, 0.0837])
```

Parameters**geometry_corrected** (*bool*) – Toggles geometry correction.**Return type**

1D array [index]

Returns

the out-total link distance sequence.

save_for_cgv(*filename, fileformat='graphml'*)

Save the GeoNetwork and its attributes for the CGV visualization software.

The node coordinates are stored as node attributes by default, likewise angular link distances are stored as edge attributes by default. All additional node and link properties are also stored for visualization.

This format is intended for being used by the spatial graph visualization software CGV developed in Rostock (contact Thomas Nocke, nocke@pik-potsdam.de). By default, the file includes the latitude and longitude vectors as node properties, as well as the geodesic angular distance as an link property.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – The file name should end with “.dot” or “.gml”.
- **fileformat** (*str*) – The file format: “graphml” - GraphML format “graphmlz” - gzipped GraphML format “graphviz” - GraphViz format

set_node_weight_type(*node_weight_type*)

Set node weights for calculation of n.s.i. measures according to requested type.

Possible choices for node_weight_type:

- None (constant unit weights)
- “surface” (cos lat)
- “irrigation” (cos² lat)

Parameters**node_weight_type** (*str*) – The type of geographical node weight to be used.**shuffled_by_distance_copy**()

Return a copy of the network where all links in each node-distance class have been randomly re-assigned.

In other words, the result is a random network in which the link probability only depends on the nodes’ distance and is the same as in the original network.

Return type*GeoNetwork*

Returns

the distance shuffled copy.

total_link_distance(*geometry_corrected=False*)

Return the sequence of total link distances for all nodes.

Note: Does not use directionality information.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()).total_link_
distance(geometry_corrected=False)
array([ 0.1886, 0.097 , 0.0486, 0.0838, 0.1498, 0.0837])
```

Parameters

geometry_corrected (*bool*) – Toggles geometry correction.

Return type

1D array [index]

Returns

the total link distance sequence.

5.1.4 core.grid

Provides class for spatio-temporal grids.

class pyunicorn.core.grid.**Grid**(*time_seq, space_seq, silence_level=0*)

Bases: object

Encapsulates a spatio-temporal grid.

The spatial grid points can be arbitrarily distributed, which is useful for representing station data or geodesic grids.

static Load(*filename*)

Return a Grid object stored in a pickle file.

Parameters

filename (*str*) – The name of the file where Grid object is stored (including ending).

Return type

Grid object

Returns

Grid instance.

N

(number (int)) - The number of spatial grid points / nodes.

static RegularGrid(*time_seq, space_grid, silence_level=0*)

Initialize an instance of a regular grid.

Examples:

```
>>> Grid.RegularGrid(
...     time_seq=np.arange(2),
...     space_grid=[np.array([0., 5.]), np.array([1., 2.])],
...     silence_level=2).sequence(0)
array([ 0.,  0.,  5.,  5.], dtype=float32)
>>> Grid.RegularGrid(
```

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```
...     time_seq=np.arange(2),
        space_grid=[np.array([0.,5.]), np.array([1.,2.])],
        silence_level=2).sequence(1)
array([ 1.,  2.,  1.,  2.], dtype=float32)
```

Parameters

- **time_seq** (*1D Numpy array [time]*) – The increasing sequence of temporal sampling points.
- **space_grids** (*list of 1D Numpy arrays [dim, n]*) – The spatial grid.
- **silence_level** (*number (int)*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

Return type

Grid object

Returns*Grid* instance.**static SmallTestGrid()**

Return test grid of 6 spatial grid points with 10 temporal sampling points each.

Return type

Grid instance

Returns

a Grid instance for testing purposes.

__init__(time_seq, space_seq, silence_level=0)

Initialize an instance of Grid.

Parameters

- **time_seq** (*1D Numpy array [time]*) – The increasing sequence of temporal sampling points.
- **lat_seq** (*2D Numpy array [dim, index]*) – The sequences of spatial sampling points.
- **silence_level** (*number (int)*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

__str__()

Return a string representation of the Grid object.

__weakref__

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

boundaries()

Return the spatio-temporal grid boundaries.

Structure of the returned dictionary:

- **self._boundaries** = {"time_min": time_seq.min(),
"time_max": time_seq.max(), "space_min": np.amax(space_seq, axis=1), "space_max":
np.amin(space_seq, axis=1)}

Return type

dictionary

Returns

the spatio-temporal grid boundaries.

calculate_euclidean_distance()

Calculate and return the euclidean distance matrix.

Return type

2D Numpy array [index, index]

Returns

the euclidean distance matrix.

static coord_sequence_from_rect_grid(space_grid)

Return the sequences of coordinates for a regular and rectangular grid.

Example:

```
>>> Grid.coord_sequence_from_rect_grid(
...     space_grid=[np.array([0.,5.]), np.array([1.,2.])]
...     [array([ 0.,  0.,  5.,  5.]), array([ 1.,  2.,  1.,  2.])])
```

Parameters

space_grid (*list of 1D Numpy arrays [dim, n]*) – The grid's sampling points.

Return type

list of 1D Numpy arrays [index]

Returns

the coordinates of all nodes in the grid.

distance()

Calculate and return the standard distance matrix of the corresponding grid type

Return type

2D Numpy array [index, index]

Returns

the distance matrix.

euclidean_distance()

Return the euclidean distance matrix between grid points.

Example:

```
>>> Grid.SmallTestGrid().euclidean_distance().round(2)
[[ 0.    5.59 11.18 16.77 22.36 27.95]
 [ 5.59  0.    5.59 11.18 16.77 22.36]
 [11.18  5.59  0.    5.59 11.18 16.77]
 [16.77 11.18  5.59  0.    5.59 11.18]
 [22.36 16.77 11.18  5.59  0.    5.59]
 [27.95 22.36 16.77 11.18  5.59  0.   ]]
```

Return type

2D Numpy array [index, index]

Returns

the euclidean distance matrix.

geometric_distance_distribution(n_bins)

Return the distribution of distances between all pairs of grid points.

Examples:

```
>>> Grid.SmallTestGrid().geometric_distance_distribution(3)[0].round(2)
array([0.33, 0.47, 0.2 ])
>>> Grid.SmallTestGrid().geometric_distance_distribution(3)[1].round(2)
array([ 0.   ,  9.32, 18.63, 27.95], dtype=float32)
```

Parameters

n_bins (*number (int)*) – The number of histogram bins.

Return type

tuple of two 1D Numpy arrays [bin]

Returns

the normalized histogram and lower bin boundaries of distances.

grid()

Return the grid's spatio-temporal sampling points.

Structure of the returned dictionary:

- **self._grid** = {"time": time_seq.astype("float32"),
"space": space_seq.astype("float32")}

Examples:

```
>>> Grid.SmallTestGrid().grid()["space"][0]
array([ 0.,  5., 10., 15., 20., 25.], dtype=float32)
>>> Grid.SmallTestGrid().grid()["space"][0][5]
15.0
```

Return type

dictionary

Returns

the grid's spatio-temporal sampling points.

grid_size()

Return the sizes of the grid's spatial and temporal dimensions.

Structure of the returned dictionary:

- **self._grid_size** = {"time": len(time_seq),
"space": space_seq.shape[1]}

Example:

```
>>> print(Grid2D.SmallTestGrid().print_grid_size())
space    time
      6     10
```

Return type

dictionary

Returns

the sizes of the grid's spatial and temporal dimensions.

n_grid_points

(number (int)) - The total number of data points / samples.

node_coordinates(*index*)

Return the position of node *index*.

Example:

```
>>> Grid.SmallTestGrid().node_coordinates(3)
[15.0, 10.0]
```

Parameters

index (*number* (*int*)) – The node index as used in node sequences.

Return type

tuple of number (float)

Returns

the node's coordinates.

node_number(*x*)

Return the index of the closest node given euclidean coordinates.

Example:

```
>>> Grid.SmallTestGrid().node_number(x=(14., 9.))
3
```

Parameters

- **x** (*number* (*float*)) – The x coordinate.
- **y** (*number* (*float*)) – The y coordinate.

Return type

number (int)

Returns

the closest node's index.

print_grid_size()

Pretty print the sizes of the grid's spatial and temporal dimensions.

save(*filename*)

Save the Grid object to a pickle file.

Parameters

filename (*str*) – The name of the file where Grid object is stored (including ending).

sequence(*dimension*)

Return the positional sequence for all nodes for the specified dimension.

Example:

```
>>> Grid.SmallTestGrid().sequence(0)
array([ 0.,  5., 10., 15., 20., 25.], dtype=float32)
```

Parameters

dimension (*integer*) – The number of the dimension

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the sequence of positions in the specified dimension for all nodes.

silence_level

(number (int)) - The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

5.1.5 core.interacting_networks

Provides classes for analyzing spatially embedded complex networks, handling multivariate data and generating time series surrogates.

```
class pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks(adjacency, directed=False,  
                                                             node_weights=None,  
                                                             silence_level=0)
```

Bases: [Network](#)

Encapsulates an ensemble of interacting networks.

Provides measures to analyze the interaction topology of different pairs of subnetworks (groups of vertices).

So far, most methods only give meaningful results for undirected networks!

The idea of interacting networks and measures for their analysis are described in [\[Donges2011a\]](#).

Consistently node-weighted measures for interacting network topologies are derived, described and applied in [\[Wiedermann2011\]](#).

```
static RandomlyRewireCrossLinks(network, node_list1, node_list2, swaps)
```

Randomize the cross links between two subnetworks under preservation of cross degree centrality of both subnetworks.

Chooses randomly two cross links and swaps their ending points in subnetwork 2.

Implementation:

Stores the coordinates of the “1”-entries of the cross adjacency matrix in a tuple. Chooses randomly two entries of the tuple (ergo two cross links) allowing for the constraints that

- (1) the chosen links have distinct starting points in subnetwork 1 and distinct ending points in subnetwork 2
- (2) there do not exist intermediate links such that starting point of link 1 is connected to ending point of link 2 and vice versa.

[In case two links have the same starting point or / and the same ending point, condition (2) is never satisfied. Therefore only condition (2) is implemented.]

Swaps the ending points of the links in subnetwork 2 and overwrites the coordinates of the initial links in the tuple. The number of permutation procedures is determined by the “swaps” argument and the initial number of cross links. Creates a new adjacency matrix out of the altered tuple of coordinates.

Example (Degree and cross degree sequences should be the same after rewiring):

```
>>> net = InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> print("Degree:", net.degree())
Degree: [3 3 2 2 3 1]
>>> print("Cross degree:", net.cross_degree(
...     node_list1=[0,3,5], node_list2=[1,2,4]))
Cross degree: [1 1 0]
>>> rewired_net = net.RandomlyRewireCrossLinks(
...     network=net, node_list1=[0,3,5],
...     node_list2=[1,2,4], swaps=10.)
>>> print("Degree:", rewired_net.degree())
Degree: [3 3 2 2 3 1]
>>> print("Cross degree:", rewired_net.cross_degree(
...     node_list1=[0,3,5], node_list2=[1,2,4]))
Cross degree: [1 1 0]
```

Parameters

- **network** (*InteractingNetworks* instance) – The base network for rewiring cross links.
- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork
- **internal** (*float*) – Gives the fraction `number_swaps / number_cross_links`.

Return type*InteractingNetworks***Returns**The initial *InteractingNetworks* with swapped cross links

static RandomlySetCrossLinks(*network, node_list1, node_list2, cross_link_density=None, number_cross_links=None*)

Creates a set of random cross links between the considered interacting subnetworks. The number of cross links to be set can be chosen either explicitly or via a predefined cross link density. By not choosing any of either, a null model is created under preservation of the cross link density of the initial network.

Implementation:

Determines the number of cross links to be set. Creates an empty cross adjacency matrix. Randomly picks the coordinates of an entry and sets it to one. Repeats the procedure until the desired cross link density is reached.

Parameters

- **network** (*InteractingNetworks* instance) – The base network for setting random cross links.
- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return type*InteractingNetworks***Returns**The initial *InteractingNetworks* with random cross links

static RandomlySetCrossLinks_sparse(*network, node_list1, node_list2, cross_link_density=None, number_cross_links=None*)

Creates a set of random cross links between the considered interacting subnetworks. The number of cross links to be set can be chosen either explicitly or via a predefined cross link density. By not choosing any of either, a null model is created under preservation of the cross link density of the initial network.

Implementation:

Determines the number of cross links to be set. Creates an empty cross adjacency matrix. Randomly picks the coordinates of an entry and sets it to one. Repeats the procedure until the desired cross link density is reached.

Parameters

- **network** (*InteractingNetworks* instance) – The base network for setting random cross links.
- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return type*InteractingNetworks***Returns**The initial *InteractingNetworks* with random cross links**static SmallDirectedTestNetwork()**

Return a 6-node directed test network with node and edge weights.

The node weights are [1.5, 1.7, 1.9, 2.1, 2.3, 2.5], a typical node weight for corrected n.s.i. measures would be 2.0.

Return type*InteractingNetworks* instance**static SmallTestNetwork()**

Return a 6-node undirected test network.

The network looks like this:

```
  3 - 1
  |   | \
5 - 0 - 4 - 2
```

Return type*InteractingNetworks* instance**Returns**an *InteractingNetworks* instance for testing purposes.**__init__(adjacency, directed=False, node_weights=None, silence_level=0)**Initialize an instance of *InteractingNetworks*.**Parameters**

- **adjacency** (*square numpy array or list [node,node] of 0s and 1s*) – Adjacency matrix of the new network. Entry [i,j] indicates whether node i links to node j. Its diagonal must be zero. Must be symmetric if *directed=False*.
- **directed** (*bool*) – Indicates whether the network shall be considered as directed. If *False*, adjacency must be symmetric.
- **node_weights** (*1d numpy array or list [node] of floats >= 0*) – Optional array or list of node weights to be used for node splitting invariant network measures. Entry [i] is the weight of node i. (Default: list of ones)
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

__str__()Return a string representation of *InteractingNetworks* object.**static _calculate_general_average_path_length(path_lengths, internal=False)**

Calculate general average path length for interacting networks.

Parameters

- **path_lengths** (*2D array [index, index]*) – The path length matrix.
- **internal** (*bool*) – Indicates, whether internal or cross average path length shall be calculated.

Return float

the general average path length.

_calculate_general_closeness(*path_lengths*, *internal=True*)

Calculate general closeness sequence for interacting networks.

Parameters

- **path_lengths** (2D array [node,node] of floats) – Path lengths to use
- **internal** (bool) – Indicates, whether internal or cross closeness shall be calculated.

Return type

1D array [index]

Returns

the general closeness sequence.

average_cross_closeness(*node_list1*, *node_list2*, *link_attribute=None*)

Return the average cross closeness.

Example:

```
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().average_cross_
↪closeness([0,5], [1,2,3,4]))
1.7143
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** ([int]) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** ([int]) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork
- **link_attribute** (str) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return float

the average cross closeness.

cross_adjacency(*node_list1*, *node_list2*)

Return cross adjacency matrix describing the interaction of two subnetworks.

The cross adjacency matrix entry $CA_{ij} = 1$ describes that node i in the first subnetwork is linked to node j in the second subnetwork. Vice versa, $CA_{ji} = 1$ indicates that node j in the first subnetwork is linked to node i in the second subnetwork.

Note: The Cross adjacency matrix is NEITHER square NOR symmetric in general!

Examples:

```
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_
↪adjacency([1,2,4], [0,3,5]))
array([[0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 0], [1, 0, 0]])
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_
↪adjacency([1,2,3,4], [0,5]))
array([[0, 0], [0, 0], [1, 0], [1, 0]])
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** ([int]) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** ([int]) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return type

2D array [node index_1, node index_2]

Returns

the cross adjacency matrix.

cross_adjacency_sparse(*node_list1*, *node_list2*)

Return cross adjacency matrix describing the interaction of two subnetworks.

The cross adjacency matrix entry $M\{CA_{ij} = 1\}$ describes that node i in the first subnetwork is linked to node j in the second subnetwork. Vice versa, $M\{CA_{ji} = 1\}$ indicates that node j in the first subnetwork is linked to node i in the second subnetwork.

Note: The Cross adjacency matrix is NEITHER square NOR symmetric in general!

Examples:

```
>>> print(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_
↪adjacency_sparse([1,2,4], [0,3,5]))
[[0 1 0] [0 0 0] [1 0 0]]
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return type

2D array [node index_1, node index_2]

Returns

the cross adjacency matrix.

cross_average_path_length(*node_list1*, *node_list2*, *link_attribute=None*)

Return cross average path length.

Return the average (weighted) shortest path length between two induced subnetworks.

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_average_
↪path_length([0,3,5], [1,2,4], None)
2.0
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_average_
↪path_length([0,5], [1,2,3,4], None)
2.0
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork
- **link_attribute** (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return float

the cross average path length between a pair of subnetworks.

cross_betweenness(*node_list1*, *node_list2*)

Return the cross betweenness sequence for the whole network with respect to a pair of subnetworks.

Gives the normalized number of shortest paths only between nodes from **two** subnetworks, in which a node i is contained. This is equivalent to the inter-regional / inter-group betweenness with respect to subnetwork 1 and subnetwork 2.

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_
↪betweenness([2], [3,5])
array([ 1.,  1.,  0.,  0.,  1.,  0.])
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_
↪betweenness(range(0,6), range(0,6))
array([ 9.,  3.,  0.,  2.,  6.,  0.])
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return type

1D arrays [node index]

Returns

the cross betweenness sequence for the whole network with respect to two subnetworks.

cross_closeness(*node_list1, node_list2, link_attribute=None*)

Return cross closeness sequence for a pair of induced subnetworks.

Gives the inverse average geodesic distance from a node in subnetwork 1 to all nodes in subnetwork 2.

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_
↪closeness([0,3,5], [1,2,4], None)
array([ 0.6 ,  0.6 ,  0.375])
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_
↪closeness([0,5], [1,2,3,4], None)
array([ 0.66666667,  0.4      ])
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork
- **link_attribute** (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return type

1D arrays [index]

Returns

the cross closeness sequence.

cross_degree(*node_list1, node_list2, link_attribute=None*)

Return the cross degree sequence for one subnetwork with respect to a second subnetwork.

Gives the number of links from a specific node in the first subnetwork projecting to the second subnetwork. If a link attribute is specified, return the associated strength

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_degree([0,3,
↪5], [1,2,4])
array([1, 1, 0])
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_degree([1,2,
↪4], [0,3,5])
```

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```
array([1, 0, 1])
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_degree([1, 2,
↪ 3, 4], [0, 5])
array([0, 0, 1, 1])
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork
- **key** (*str*) – link attribute key (optional)

Return type

1D array [node index]

Returns

the cross degree sequence.

cross_degree_density(*node_list1*, *node_list2*)

Return the density of degrees, i.e., the cross degree sequence of the first subnetwork normalized to the number of nodes in the second subnetwork

Example:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_degree_
↪ density([0, 3, 5], [1, 2, 4])
array([0.33333333, 0.33333333, 0.          ])
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return type

1D array [node index]

Returns

the cross degree sequence.

cross_global_clustering(*node_list1*, *node_list2*)

Return global cross clustering for a pair of subnetworks.

The global cross clustering coefficient C_v gives the average probability, that two randomly drawn neighbors in subnetwork 2 of node v in subnetwork 1 are also neighbors and vice versa. It counts triangles having one vertex in subnetwork 1 and two vertices in subnetwork 2 and vice versa.

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_global_
↪ clustering([0, 3, 5], [1, 2, 4])
0.0
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_global_
↪ clustering([2], [1, 3, 4])
1.0
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_global_
↪ clustering([3, 4], [1, 2])
0.5
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return float

the cross global clustering coefficient for a pair of subnetworks.

cross_global_clustering_sparse(*node_list1, node_list2*)

Return global cross clustering for a pair of subnetworks.

The global cross clustering coefficient C_v gives the average probability, that two randomly drawn neighbors in subnetwork 2 of node v in subnetwork 1 are also neighbors and vice versa. It counts triangles having one vertex in subnetwork 1 and two vertices in subnetwork 2 and vice versa.

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_global_
    clustering_sparse([0,3,5], [1,2,4])
0.0
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_global_
    clustering_sparse([2], [1,3,4])
1.0
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_global_
    clustering_sparse([3,4], [1,2])
0.5
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return float

the cross global clustering coefficient for a pair of subnetworks.

cross_indegree(*node_list1, node_list2, link_attribute=None*)

Return the cross indegree sequence for the first given subnetwork with respect to the second given subnetwork

Gives the number of links from nodes in subnetwork two to a specific node from subnetwork one. If a link attribute is specified, return the associated in strength.

Example:

```
>>> net = InteractingNetworks.SmallDirectedTestNetwork()
>>> net.cross_indegree([1, 2], [0, 3, 4])
array([2, 1])
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork
- **key** (*str*) – link attribute key (optional)

Return type

1D array [node index]

Returns

the cross in degree sequence.

cross_link_attribute(*attribute_name*, *node_list1*, *node_list2*)

Return a cross link weights matrix describing the interaction of two subnetworks.

The cross link weights matrix entry $CW_{ij} = w$ describes that node i in the first subnetwork is linked to node j in the second subnetwork with weights w .

Note: The cross link weights matrix is NEITHER square NOR symmetric in general!

Example:

```
>>> net = InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.cross_link_attribute("link_weights", [1,2,3], [0,4]))
array([[ 0. ,  2.7],
       [ 0. ,  1.5],
       [ 1.3,  0. ]])
```

Parameters

- **attribute_name** (*str*) – _name of link attribute to be used
- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return type

2D array [node index_1, node index_2]

Returns

the cross adjacency matrix.

cross_link_density(*node_list1*, *node_list2*)

Return the density of links between two subnetworks.

Examples:

```
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_link_
↪density([0,3,5], [1,2,4]))
0.2222
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_link_
↪density([0,5], [1,2,3,4])
0.25
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return float

the density of links between two subnetworks.

cross_local_clustering(*node_list1*, *node_list2*)

Return local cross clustering for a pair of subnetworks.

The local cross clustering coefficient C_v gives the probability, that two randomly drawn neighbors in subnetwork 1 of node v in subnetwork 1 are also neighbors. It counts triangles having one vertex in subnetwork 1 and two vertices in subnetwork 2.

Examples:

```

>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_local_
    ↪clustering([0,3,5], [1,2,4])
array([ 0.,  0.,  0.])
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_local_
    ↪clustering([2], [1,3,4])
array([ 1.])
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_local_
    ↪clustering([3,4], [1,2])
array([ 0.,  1.])

```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return type

1D array [node index]

Returns

the cross local clustering coefficient.

cross_local_clustering_sparse(*node_list1, node_list2*)

Return local cross clustering for a pair of subnetworks.

The local cross clustering coefficient C_v gives the probability, that two randomly drawn neighbors in subnetwork 1 of node v in subnetwork 1 are also neighbors. It counts triangles having one vertex in subnetwork 1 and two vertices in subnetwork 2.

Examples:

```

>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_local_
    ↪clustering_sparse([0,3,5], [1,2,4])
array([ 0.,  0.,  0.])

```

```

>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_local_
    ↪clustering_sparse([2], [1,3,4])
array([ 1.])

```

```

>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_local_
    ↪clustering_sparse([3,4], [1,2])
array([ 0.,  1.])

```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return type

1D array [node index]

Returns

the cross local clustering coefficient.

cross_outdegree(*node_list1, node_list2, link_attribute=None*)

Return the cross outdegree sequence for the first given subnetwork with respect to the second given subnetwork

Gives the number of links from a specific node in subnetwork one to nodes in subnetwork two. If a link attribute is specified, return the associated out strength.

Example:

```
>>> net = InteractingNetworks.SmallDirectedTestNetwork()
>>> net.cross_outdegree([1, 2], [0, 3, 4])
array([1, 0])
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork
- **key** (*str*) – link attribute key (optional)

Return type

1D array [node index]

Returns

the cross out degree sequence.

cross_path_lengths(*node_list1, node_list2, link_attribute=None*)

Return cross path length matrix for a pair of subnetworks.

Contains the path length between nodes from different subnetworks. The paths may generally contain nodes from the full network.

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_path_
    lengths([0,3,5], [1,2,4], None)
array([[ 2.,  2.,  1.], [ 1.,  2.,  2.], [ 3.,  3.,  2.]])
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_path_
    lengths([0,5], [1,2,3,4], None)
array([[ 2.,  2.,  1.,  1.], [ 3.,  3.,  2.,  2.]])
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork
- **link_attribute** (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return type

2D array [index1, index2]

Returns

the cross path length matrix for a pair of subnetworks.

cross_transitivity(*node_list1, node_list2*)

Return cross transitivity for a pair of subnetworks.

The cross transitivity is the probability, that two randomly drawn neighbors in subnetwork 2 of node *v* in subnetwork 1 are also neighbors. It counts triangles having one vertex in subnetwork 1 and two vertices in subnetwork 2. Cross transitivity tends to weight low cross degree vertices less strongly when compared to the global cross clustering coefficient (see [Newman2003]).

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_
    transitivity([0,3,5], [1,2,4])
0.0
```

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```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_
    ↪transitivity([2], [1,3,4])
1.0
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_
    ↪transitivity([3,4], [1,2])
1.0
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return float

the cross transitivity for a pair of subnetworks.

cross_transitivity_sparse(*node_list1, node_list2*)

Return cross transitivity for a pair of subnetworks.

The cross transitivity is the probability, that two randomly drawn neighbors in subnetwork 2 of node *v* in subnetwork 1 are also neighbors. It counts triangles having one vertex in subnetwork 1 and two vertices in subnetwork 2. Cross transitivity tends to weight low cross degree vertices less strongly when compared to the global cross clustering coefficient (see Newman, SIAM Review, 2003).

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_
    ↪transitivity_sparse([0,3,5], [1,2,4])
0.0
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().cross_
    ↪transitivity_sparse([3,4], [1,2])
1.0
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return float

the cross transitivity for a pair of subnetworks.

global_efficiency(*node_list1, node_list2, link_attribute=None*)

Return the global efficiency.

Example:

```
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().global_
    ↪efficiency([0,5], [1,2,3,4]))
1.7143
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork
- **link_attribute** (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return float

the global efficiency.

internal_adjacency(*node_list*)

Return the adjacency matrix of a subnetwork induced by a subset of nodes.

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().internal_
↪adjacency([0,3,5])
array([[0, 1, 1], [1, 0, 0], [1, 0, 0]], dtype=int8)
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().internal_
↪adjacency([1,2,4])
array([[0, 1, 1], [1, 0, 1], [1, 1, 0]], dtype=int8)
```

Parameters

node_list (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork

Return type

2D array [node index, node index]

Returns

the subnetwork's adjacency matrix.

internal_average_path_length(*node_list*, *link_attribute=None*)

Return internal average path length for an induced subnetwork.

Return the average (weighted) shortest path length between all pairs of nodes within a subnetwork separately for which a path exists. Paths between nodes from different subnetworks are not included in the average!

However, even if the end points lie within the same layer, the paths themselves will generally contain nodes from the whole network. To avoid this and only consider paths lying within the subnetwork, do the following:

```
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().subnetwork([0,3,
↪5])).average_path_length(None)
1.3333
```

Examples:

```
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().internal_
↪average_path_length([0,3,5], None))
1.3333
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().internal_
↪average_path_length([1,2,4], None))
1.0
```

Parameters

- **node_list** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork
- **link_attribute** (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return float

the internal average path length.

internal_betweenness(*node_list*)

Return the internal betweenness sequence for an induced subnetwork.

Gives the normalized number of shortest paths only between nodes from subnetwork 1, in which a node *i* from the whole network is contained. This is equivalent to the inter-regional / inter-group betweenness with respect to subnetwork 1 and subnetwork 1.

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().internal_
↪betweenness(range(0,6))
array([ 9.,  3.,  0.,  2.,  6.,  0.]
```

Parameters

node_list ([*int*]) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork

Return type

1D array [node index]

Returns

the internal betweenness sequence for layer 1.

internal_closeness(*node_list*, *link_attribute=None*)

Return internal closeness sequence for an induced subnetwork.

Gives the inverse average geodesic distance from a node to all other nodes in the same induced subnetwork.

However, the included paths will generally contain nodes from the whole network. To avoid this, do the following:

```
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().subnetwork([0,3,
↪5])).closeness(None)
array([ 1. , 0.6667, 0.6667])
```

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().internal_
↪closeness([0,3,5], None)
array([ 1. , 0.66666667, 0.66666667])
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().internal_
↪closeness([1,2,4], None)
array([ 1.,  1.,  1.]
```

Parameters

- **node_list** ([*int*]) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork
- **link_attribute** (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return type

1D array [index]

Returns

the internal closeness sequence.

internal_degree(*node_list*, *link_attribute=None*)

Return the internal degree sequence of one induced subnetwork.

Gives the number of links from a specific node to other nodes within the same induced subnetwork. If a link attribute is specified, return the associated strength.

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().internal_degree([0,3,5])
array([2, 1, 1])
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().internal_degree([1,2,4])
array([2, 2, 2])
```

Parameters

- **node_list** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork
- **key** (*str*) – link attribute key (optional)

Return type

1D array [node index]

Returns

the internal degree sequence.

internal_global_clustering(*node_list*)

Return internal global clustering coefficients for an induced subnetwork.

Internal global clustering coefficients are calculated as mean values from the local clustering sequence of the whole network. This implies that triangles spanning different subnetworks will generally contribute to the internal clustering coefficient.

To avoid this and consider only triangles lying within the subnetwork:

```
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().subnetwork([0, 3, 5])).global_clustering()
0.0
```

Examples:

```
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().internal_global_clustering([0, 3, 5]))
0.0
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().internal_global_clustering([1, 2, 4]))
0.5556
```

Parameters

- **node_list** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork

Return float

the internal global clustering coefficient for a subnetwork.

internal_indegree(*node_list*, *link_attribute=None*)

Return the internal indegree sequence of one induced subnetwork.

Gives the number of links from other nodes to a specific node within the same induced subnetwork. If a link attribute is specified, return the associated in strength.

Example:

```
>>> net = InteractingNetworks.SmallDirectedTestNetwork()
>>> net.internal_indegree([0, 1, 3])
array([0, 2, 1])
```

Parameters

- **node_list** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork
- **key** (*str*) – link attribute key (optional)

Return type

1D array [node index]

Returns

the internal in degree sequence.

internal_link_attribute(*attribute_name*, *node_list*)

Return a like attribute matrix of a subnetwork induced by a subset of nodes.

Example:

```
>>> net = InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.internal_link_attribute("link_weights", [1,2,3]))
array([[ 0. ,  2.3,  2.9],
       [ 2.3,  0. ,  0. ],
       [ 2.9,  0. ,  0. ]])
```

Parameters

- **attribute_name** (*str*) – _name of link attribute to be used
- **node_list** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork

Return type

square numpy array [node_index, node_index]

Returns

link weights submatrix

internal_link_density(*node_list*)

Return the density of links within an induced subnetwork.

Examples:

```
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().internal_link_
↪density([0,3,5]))
0.6667
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().internal_link_
↪density([1,2,3,4]))
0.6667
```

Parameters

- **node_list** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork

Return float

the density of links within a subnetwork.

internal_outdegree(*node_list*, *link_attribute=None*)

Return the internal outdegree sequence of one induced subnetwork.

Gives the number of links from a specific node to other nodes within the same induced subnetwork. If a link attribute is specified, return the associated out strength.

Example:

```
>>> net = InteractingNetworks.SmallDirectedTestNetwork()
>>> net.internal_outdegree([0, 1, 3])
array([2, 0, 1])
```

Parameters

- **node_list** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork
- **key** (*str*) – link attribute key (optional)

Return type

1D array [node index]

Returns

the internal out degree sequence.

internal_path_lengths(*node_list*, *link_attribute=None*)

Return internal path length matrix of an induced subnetwork.

Contains the paths length between all pairs of nodes within the subnetwork. However, the paths themselves will generally contain nodes from the full network. To avoid this and only consider paths lying within the subnetwork, do the following:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().subnetwork([0,3,
↪5]).path_lengths()
array([[ 0., 1., 1.], [ 1., 0., 2.], [ 1., 2., 0.]])
```

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().internal_path_
↪lengths([0,3,5], None)
array([[ 0., 1., 1.], [ 1., 0., 2.], [ 1., 2., 0.]])
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().internal_path_
↪lengths([1,2,4], None)
array([[ 0., 1., 1.], [ 1., 0., 1.], [ 1., 1., 0.]])
```

Parameters

- **node_list** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork
- **link_attribute** (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return type

2D array [node index, node index]

Returns

the internal path length matrix of an induced subnetwork.

local_efficiency(*node_list1*, *node_list2*, *link_attribute=None*)

Return the local efficiency sequence for an induced subnetwork.

Example:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().local_
↪efficiency([0,5], [1,2,3,4])
array([0.75, 0.41666667])
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork
- **link_attribute** (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return type

1D arrays [index]

Returns

the local efficiency sequence.

nsi_cross_average_path_length(*node_list1*, *node_list2*)

Return n.s.i. cross average path length between two induced subnetworks.

Examples:

```
>>> net = InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.nsi_cross_average_path_length([0,5],[1,2,4]))
3.3306
>>> r(net.nsi_cross_average_path_length([1,3,4,5],[2]))
0.376
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return float

the n.s.i. cross-average path length between a pair of subnetworks.

nsi_cross_betweenness(*node_list1*, *node_list2*)

Return the n.s.i. cross betweenness sequence for the whole network with respect to a pair of subnetworks.

Examples:

```
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_cross_
↪betweenness([0,4,5],[1,3]))
array([ 6.5333,  1.2    ,  0.    ,
        0.6769,  0.6769,  0.    ])
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_cross_
↪betweenness([0,1],[2,3,4,5]))
array([ 2.1333,  0.    ,  0.    ,
        0.4923,  0.9209,  0.    ])
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return type

1D arrays [node index]

Returns

the n.s.i. cross betweenness sequence for the whole network with respect to two subnetworks.

nsi_cross_closeness centrality(*node_list1*, *node_list2*)

Return the n.s.i. cross-closeness centrality for a pair of induced subnetworks.

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_cross_
↪closeness centrality([0,1,2],[3,4,5])
array([ 1.    ,  0.56756757,  0.48837209])
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_cross_
↪closeness centrality([0,2,5],[1,4])
array([ 0.73333333,  1.    ,  0.42307692])
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork 1
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork 2

Return type

1D array [node index]

Returns

the n.s.i. cross-closeness for layer 1.

nsi_cross_degree(*node_list1*, *node_list2*)

Return the n.s.i. cross-degree for a pair of induced subnetworks.

Gives an estimation about the quota of the whole domain of interest of the subnetwork 2 any node in the subnetwork 1 is connected to.

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_cross_
↪degree([0,1,2],[3,4,5])
array([ 4.2,  2.6,  1.4])
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_cross_
↪degree([0,2,5],[1,4])
array([ 1.4,  2.2,  0. ])
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork 1
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork 2

Return type

1D array [node index]

Returns

the n.s.i. cross-degree for layer 1.

nsi_cross_edge_density(*node_list1*, *node_list2*)

Return the n.s.i. density of edges between two subnetworks.

Examples:

```
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_cross_edge_
↪density([1,2,3],[0,5]))
0.1091
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_cross_edge_
↪density([0],[1,4,5]))
0.7895
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return float

the n.s.i. cross density of edges between two subnetworks 1 and 2.

nsi_cross_global_clustering(*node_list1*, *node_list2*)

Return the n.s.i. cross-global clustering coefficient for an induced subnetwork 1 with regard to a second induced subnetwork 2.

Examples:

```
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_cross_
    ↪global_clustering([0,1,2],[3,4,5]))
0.6688
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork 1
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork 2

Return float

the n.s.i. cross-global clustering coefficient for the subnetwork 1 with regard to subnetwork 2.

nsi_cross_local_clustering(*node_list1, node_list2*)

Return the n.s.i. cross-local clustering coefficient for a pair of induced subnetworks.

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_cross_local_
    ↪clustering([0,1,2],[3,4,5])
array([ 0.33786848,  0.50295858,  1.  ])
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_cross_local_
    ↪clustering([0,2,5],[1,4])
array([ 1.,  1.,  0.])
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork 1
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork 2

Return type

1D array [node index]

Returns

the n.s.i. cross-local clustering coefficient for layer 1.

nsi_cross_mean_degree(*node_list1, node_list2*)

Return the n.s.i. cross-mean degree for a pair of induced subnetworks.

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_cross_mean_
    ↪degree([0,1,2],[3,4,5])
2.5
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_cross_mean_
    ↪degree([0,2,5],[1,4]))
0.95
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork 1
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork 2

Return float

the n.s.i. cross-mean degree for layer 1.

nsi_cross_transitivity(*node_list1*, *node_list2*)

Return n.s.i. cross-transitivity for a pair of subnetworks.

Examples:

```
>>> r(InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().           nsi_cross_
↳transitivity([1,2],[0,3,4,5]))
0.6352
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().           nsi_cross_
↳transitivity([0,2,3],[1])
1.0
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return float

the n.s.i. cross transitivity for a pair of subnetworks 1 and 2.

nsi_internal_closeness centrality(*node_list*)

Return the n.s.i. internal closeness sequence of one induced subnetwork.

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().           nsi_internal_
↳closeness centrality([0,3,5])
array([ 1.          ,  0.68          ,  0.73913043])
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().           nsi_internal_
↳closeness centrality([0,1,3,5])
array([ 0.84          ,  0.525          ,  0.72413793,  0.6          ])
```

Parameters

- **node_list** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork

Return type

1D array [node index]

Returns

the n.s.i. internal closeness sequence

nsi_internal_degree(*node_list*)

Return the n.s.i. internal degree sequence of one induced subnetwork.

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().           nsi_internal_
↳degree([0,3,5])
array([ 3.4,  1.8,  2.2])
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().           nsi_internal_
↳degree([0,1,3,5])
array([ 3.4,  2. ,  2.6,  2.2])
```

Parameters

- **node_list** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork

Return type

1D array [node index]

Returns

the n.s.i. internal degree sequence

nsi_internal_local_clustering(*node_list*)

Return the n.s.i. internal cross-local clustering coefficient for an induced subnetwork.

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_internal_
    ↪local_clustering([1,2,3,5])
array([ 0.73333333,  1.          ,  1.          ,  1.          ])
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_internal_
    ↪local_clustering([0,2,4])
array([ 1.          ,  1.          ,  0.86666667])
```

Parameters

node_list (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork

Return type

1D numpy array [node_index]

Returns

the n.s.i. internal-local clustering coefficient for all nodes within the induced subnetwork

number_cross_links(*node_list1*, *node_list2*)

Return the number of links connecting the two subnetworks.

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().number_cross_
    ↪links([0,3,5], [1,2,4])
2
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().number_cross_
    ↪links([0,5], [1,2,3,4])
2
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return int

the number of links between nodes from different subnetworks.

number_internal_links(*node_list*)

Return the number of links within an induced subnetwork.

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().number_internal_
    ↪links([0,3,5])
2
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().number_internal_
    ↪links([1,2,4])
3
```

Parameters

node_list (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork

Return int

the number of links within a given subnetwork.

subnetwork(*node_list*)

Return the subnetwork induced by a subset of nodes as a Network object.

This can be used to conveniently analyze the subnetwork separately, e.g., for calculation network measures solely this subnetwork.

Parameters

node_list (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the subnetwork

Return type

Network

Returns

the subnetwork induced by the nodes in *node_list*.

total_cross_degree(*node_list1*, *node_list2*)

Return the total cross degree of the two subnetworks.

Examples:

```
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().total_cross_
    degree([0,3,5], [1,2,4])
1.0
>>> InteractingNetworks.SmallTestNetwork().total_cross_
    degree([0,5], [1,2,3,4]).round(4)
0.6667
```

Parameters

- **node_list1** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the first subnetwork
- **node_list2** (*[int]*) – list of node indices describing the second subnetwork

Return int

the total cross degree.

5.1.6 core.netcdf_dictionary

Provides classes for saving and loading NetCDF files from and to appropriate Python dictionaries, allowing NetCDF4 compression methods.

class pyunicorn.core.netcdf_dictionary.**NetCDFDictionary**(*data_dict=None*, *silence_level=0*)

Bases: object

Encapsulates appropriate dictionary following NetCDF conventions.

Also contains methods to load data from NetCDF and NetCDF4 files.

__init__(*data_dict=None*, *silence_level=0*)

Return a NetCDF object containing an appropriately structured dictionary.

If no *data_dict* is given, a default quasi-empty dictionary is created.

Parameters

- **data_dict** (*dictionary*) – Contains data in a structure following NetCDF conventions: {"global_attributes": {}, "dimensions": {}, "variables": {"obs": {"array": (), "dims": (), "attributes": {}}}}
- **silence_level** (*int >= 0*) – The higher, the less progress info is output.

__str__()

Return a string representation of the object.

__weakref__

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

static from_file(*file_name*, *with_array*='all')

Load NetCDF4 file into a dictionary.

Supported file types *file_type* are:

- “NetCDF”
- “NetCDF4”

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – The name of the data file.
- **with_array** (*[str]*) – Names of data arrays to be loaded completely.

Return type

NetCDF instance

silence_level

(*int* >= 0) The higher, the less progress info is output.

to_file(*file_name*, *compress*=False, *comp_level*=6, *least_significant_digit*=10)

Write NetCDF4 file by using appropriate dictionary.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – The name of the data file.
- **compress** (*bool*) – Determines whether the data should be compressed.
- **comp_level** (*int*) – Level of compression, between 0 (no compression, fastest) and 9 (strongest compression, slowest).
- **least_significant_digit** (*int*) – Last precise digit.

5.1.7 core.network

Provides classes for analyzing spatially embedded complex networks, handling multivariate data and generating time series surrogates.

class pyunicorn.core.network.**Network**(*adjacency*=None, *n_nodes*=None, *edge_list*=None, *directed*=False, *node_weights*=None, *silence_level*=0)

Bases: object

A Network is a simple, undirected or directed graph with optional node and/or link weights. This class encapsulates data structures and methods to represent, generate and analyze such structures.

Network relies on the package igraph for many of its features, but also implements new functionality. Highlights include weighted and directed statistical network measures, measures based on random walks, and node splitting invariant network measures.

Examples:

Create an undirected network given the adjacency matrix:

```
>>> net = Network(adjacency=[[0,1,0,0,0,0], [1,0,1,0,0,1],
...                          [0,1,0,1,1,0], [0,0,1,0,1,0],
...                          [0,0,1,1,0,1], [0,1,0,0,1,0]])
```

Create an Erdos-Renyi random graph:

```
>>> net = Network.Model("ErdosRenyi", n_nodes=100, link_probability=0.05)
Generating Erdos-Renyi random graph with 100 nodes and probability 0.05...
```

static BarabasiAlbert(*n_nodes=100, n_links_each=5, silence_level=0*)

Return adjacency matrix of a new undirected Barabasi-Albert random graph with exactly *n_links_each* * (*n_nodes*-*n_links_each*) links.

Parameters

silence_level (*int* >= 0) – The higher, the less progress info is output.

Return type

square array-like [node,node]

Returns

adjacency matrix of generated network

static BarabasiAlbert_igraph(*n_nodes=100, n_links_each=5, silence_level=0*)

Return adjacency matrix of a new undirected Barabasi-Albert random graph generated by *igraph*.

CAUTION: actual no. of new links can be smaller than *n_links_each* because neighbours are drawn with replacement and graph is then simplified.

The given number of nodes are added in turn to the initially empty node set, and each new node is linked to the given number of existing nodes. The resulting link density is approx. $2 * n_links_each / n_nodes$.

Example: Generating a random tree:

```
>>> A = Network.BarabasiAlbert_igraph(n_nodes=100, n_links_each=1)
```

Parameters

- **n_nodes** (*int* > 0) – Number of nodes. (Default: 100)
- **n_links_each** (*int* > 0) – Number of links to existing nodes each new node gets during construction. (Default: 5)
- **silence_level** (*int* >= 0) – The higher, the less progress info is output.

Return type

square array-like [node,node]

Returns

adjacency matrix of generated network

static Configuration(*degrees, silence_level=0*)

Return adjacency matrix of a new configuration model random graph with a given degree sequence.

Example: Generate a network of 1000 nodes with degree 3 each:

```
>>> A = Network.Configuration([3 for _ in range(0,1000)])
Generating configuration model random graph
from given degree sequence...
```

Parameters

- **degrees** (*1d numpy array or list [node]*) – Array or list of degrees wanted.
- **silence_level** (*int* >= 0) – The higher, the less progress info is output.

Return type

square array-like [node,node]

Returns

adjacency matrix of generated network

static ErdosRenyi(*n_nodes=100, link_probability=None, n_links=None, silence_level=0*)

Return adjacency matrix of a new undirected Erdos-Renyi random graph with a given number of nodes and linking probability.

The expected link density equals this probability.

Example:

```
>>> A = Network.ErdosRenyi(n_nodes=10, n_links=18)
Generating Erdos-Renyi random graph with 10 nodes and 18 links...
```

Parameters

- **n_nodes** (*int > 0*) – Number of nodes. (Default: 100)
- **link_probability** (*float from 0 to 1, or None*) – If not None, each pair of nodes is independently linked with this probability. (Default: None)
- **n_links** (*int > 0, or None*) – If not None, this many links are assigned at random. Must be None if link_probability is not None. (Default: None)
- **silence_level** (*int >= 0*) – The higher, the less progress info is output.

Return type

square array-like [node,node]

Returns

adjacency matrix of the generated model network

static FromIGraph(*graph, silence_level=0*)

Return a [Network](#) object given an igraph Graph object.

Parameters

- **graph** (*igraph Graph object*) – The igraph Graph object to be converted.
- **silence_level** (*int >= 0*) – The higher, the less progress info is output.

Return type

[Network](#) instance

Returns

[Network](#) object.

static GrowPreferentially(*n_nodes=100, n_growths=1, n_links_new=1, n_links_old=1, nsi=True, preferential_exponent=1, n_initials=1, silence_level=0*)

EXPERIMENTAL: Return a random network grown with preferential weight increase and n.s.i. preferential attachment.

Return a random network grown as follows: Starting with a clique of $2 \cdot n_links_new + 1$ unit weight nodes, iteratively add a unit weight node, connect it with n_links_new different existing nodes chosen with probabilities proportional to their current n.s.i. degree, then increase the weights of $n_growths$ nodes chosen with probabilities proportional to their current weight (with replacement), then add n_links_old new links between pairs of nodes chosen with probabilities proportional to their current weight.

Parameters

- **silence_level** (*int >= 0*) – The higher, the less progress info is output.

static GrowPreferentially_old(*n_nodes=100, m=2, silence_level=0*)

EXPERIMENTAL: Return a random network grown with preferential weight increase and preferential attachment.

Return a random network grown as follows: Starting with a clique of $m+1$ unit weight nodes, iteratively add a unit weight node and then m times increase the weight of an existing node by one unit, for $n=m+2 \dots N$. Choose the growing node with probabilities proportional to the node's weight. After each

node addition or weight increase, add one link from the respective node to another node, chosen with probability proportional to that node's n.s.i. degree.

Parameters

silence_level (*int* ≥ 0) – The higher, the less progress info is output.

static GrowWeights(*n_nodes=100, n_initials=1, exponent=1, mode='exp', split_prob=0.01, split_weight=100, beta=1.0, n_increases=1e+100*)

EXPERIMENTAL

static Load(*filename, fileformat=None, silence_level=0, *args, **kws*)

Return a Network object stored in a file.

Unified reading function for graphs. Relies on and partially extends the corresponding igraph function. Refer to igraph documentation for further details on the various reader methods for different formats.

This method tries to identify the format of the graph given in the first parameter and calls the corresponding reader method.

Existing node and link attributes/weights are also restored depending on the chosen file format. E.g., the formats GraphML and gzipped GraphML are able to store both node and link weights.

The remaining arguments are passed to the reader method without any changes.

Parameters

- **filename** (*str*) – The name of the file containing the Network object.
- **fileformat** (*str*) – the format of the file (if known in advance). *None* means auto-detection. Possible values are: "ncol" (NCOL format), "lgl" (LGL format), "graphml", "graphmlz" (GraphML and gzipped GraphML format), "gml" (GML format), "net", "pajek" (Pajek format), "dimacs" (DIMACS format), "edgelist", "edges" or "edge" (edge list), "adjacency" (adjacency matrix), "pickle" (Python pickled format).
- **silence_level** (*int* ≥ 0) – The higher, the less progress info is output.

Return type

Network object

Returns

Network instance.

static Model(*network_model, **kwargs*)

Return a new model graph generated with the specified network model

Example:

```
>>> print(Network.Model("ErdosRenyi", n_nodes=10, n_links=18))
Generating Erdos-Renyi random graph with 10 nodes and 18 links...
Network: undirected, 10 nodes, 18 links, link density 0.400.
```

:type network_model string :arg network_model name of the corresponding network model

Return type

Network instance

Returns

Network object.

Possible choices for network_model:

- "ErdosRenyi"
- "BarabasiAlbert"
- "BarabasiAlbert_igraph"

- “Configuration”

N

(int>0) number of nodes

static SmallDirectedTestNetwork()

Return a 6-node directed test network with node and edge weights.

The node weights are [1.5, 1.7, 1.9, 2.1, 2.3, 2.5], a typical node weight for corrected n.s.i. measures would be 2.0.

Return type

Network instance

Returns

Network object.

static SmallTestNetwork()

Return a 6-node undirected test network with node weights.

The network looks like this:

```

  3 - 1
  |   | \
5 - 0 - 4 - 2

```

The node weights are [1.5, 1.7, 1.9, 2.1, 2.3, 2.5], a typical node weight for corrected n.s.i. measures would be 2.0.

Return type

Network instance

Returns

Network object.

static WattsStrogatz(*N*, *k*, *p*)

Return adjacency matrix of a Watt-Strogatz random graph.

Reference: [Watts1998]

Example: Generate a network of 100 nodes with rewiring probability 0.1

```

>>> A = Network.WattsStrogatz(N=100, k=2, p=0.1)
Generating Watts-Strogatz random graph with 100 nodes and rewiring
probability 0.1

```

Parameters

- **N** (*int* > 0) – Number of nodes.
- **k** (*int* > 0) – Each node is connected to k nearest neighbors in ring topology.
- **p** (*float* > 0) – Probability of rewiring each edge.

Return type

square array-like [node,node]

Returns

adjacency matrix of generated network

__init__(*adjacency=None*, *n_nodes=None*, *edge_list=None*, *directed=False*, *node_weights=None*, *silence_level=0*)

Return a new directed or undirected Network object with given adjacency matrix and optional node weights.

Parameters

- **adjacency** (*square array-like [node,node], or pyparse matrix of 0s and 1s*) – Adjacency matrix of the new network. Entry [i,j] indicates whether node i links to node j. Its diagonal must be zero. Must be symmetric if directed=False.
- **n_nodes** (*int*) – Number of nodes, optional argument when using edge_list
- **edge_list** (*array-like list of lists*) – Edge list of the new network. Entries [i,0], [i,1] contain the end-nodes of an edge.
- **directed** (*bool*) – Indicates whether the network shall be considered as directed. If False, adjacency must be symmetric.
- **node_weights** (*1d numpy array or list [node] of floats >= 0*) – Optional array or list of node weights to be used for node splitting invariant network measures. Entry [i] is the weight of node i. (Default: list of ones)
- **silence_level** (*int >= 0*) – The higher, the less progress info is output.

Return type

Network instance

Returns

The new network.

__len__()

Return the number of nodes as the ‘length’.

Example:

```
>>> len(Network.SmallTestNetwork())
6
```

Return type

int > 0

__str__()

Return a short summary of the network.

Example:

```
>>> print(Network.SmallTestNetwork())
Network: undirected, 6 nodes, 7 links, link density 0.467.
```

Return type

string

__weakref__

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

static _cum_histogram(values, n_bins, interval=None)

Return a normalized cumulative histogram of a list of values, and the lower bin boundaries.

Example: Get the relative frequencies only:

```
>>> r(Network._cum_histogram(
...     values=[1,2,13], n_bins=3, interval=(0,30))[0])
array([ 1. ,  0.3333,  0. ])
```

Parameters

- **values** (*1d array or list of floats*) – The values whose distribution is wanted.
- **n_bins** (*int > 0*) – Number of bins to be used for the histogram.
- **interval** (*tuple (float, float), or None*) – Optional range to use. If None, the minimum and maximum values are used. (Default: None)

Return type

tuple (list,list)

Returns

A list of cumulative relative bin frequencies (entry [i] is the sum of the frequencies of all bins $j \geq i$), and a list of lower bin boundaries.

`_eigenvector_centrality_slow(link_attribute=None)`

For each node, return its (weighted) eigenvector centrality.

This is the load on this node from the eigenvector corresponding to the largest eigenvalue of the (weighted) adjacency matrix, normalized to a maximum of 1.

Parameters

link_attribute (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' weight. If None, links have weight 1. (Default: None)

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats

`static _histogram(values, n_bins, interval=None)`

Return a normalized histogram of a list of values, its statistical error, and the lower bin boundaries.

Example: Get the relative frequencies only:

```
>>> r(Network._histogram(
...     values=[1,2,13], n_bins=3, interval=(0,30))[0])
array([ 0.6667,  0.3333,  0. ])
```

Parameters

- **values** (*1d array or list of floats*) – The values whose distribution is wanted.
- **n_bins** (*int > 0*) – Number of bins to be used for the histogram.
- **interval** (*tuple (float, float), or None*) – Optional interval to use. If None, the minimum and maximum values are used. (Default: None)

Return type

tuple (list,list,list)

Returns

A list of relative bin frequencies, a list of estimated statistical errors, and a list of lower bin boundaries.

`_motif_clustering_helper(t_func, T, key=None, nsi=False)`

Helper function to compute the local motif clustering coefficients. For each node, returns a specific clustering coefficient, depending on the input arguments.

Parameters

- **t_func** (*function*) – multiplication of adjacency-type matrices
- **[node]** (*1d numpy array*) – denominator made out of (in/out/bil)degrees
- **key** (*str*) – link attribute key (optional)
- **nsi** (*bool*) – flag for nsi calculation (default: False)

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats between 0 and 1

_node_weights

(array([double>=0])) array of node weights

_set_adjacency(adjacency)

Set a new adjacency matrix.

Example:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork(); print(net)
Network: undirected, 6 nodes, 7 links, link density 0.467.
>>> net.adjacency = [[0,1],[1,0]]; print(net)
Network: undirected, 2 nodes, 1 links, link density 1.000.
```

Parameters

adjacency (*square array-like* `[[0/1]]`) – Entry [i,j] indicates whether node i links to node j. Its diagonal must be zero. Symmetric if the network is undirected.

_set_node_weights(weights)

Set the node weights to be used for node splitting invariant network measures.

Example:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork(); print(net.node_weights)
[ 1.5  1.7  1.9  2.1  2.3  2.5]
>>> net.node_weights = [1,1,1,1,1,1]; print(net.node_weights)
[ 1.  1.  1.  1.  1.  1.]
```

Parameters

weights (*array-like* `[float>=0]`) – array-like [node] of weights (default: [1...1])

property adjacency

Return the (possibly non-symmetric) adjacency matrix as a dense matrix.

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().adjacency)
array([[0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1], [0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0], [0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0],
       [1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0], [1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0], [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]])
```

Return type

square numpy array [node,node] of 0s and 1s

arenas_betweenness()

For each node, return its Arenas-type random walk betweenness.

This measures how often a random walk search for a random target node from a random source node is expected to pass this node. (see [\[Arenas2003\]](#))

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().arenas_betweenness())
Calculating Arenas-type random walk betweenness...
(giant component size: 6 (1.0))
array([ 50.1818, 50.1818, 33.4545, 33.4545, 50.1818, 16.7273])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats ≥ 0

assortativity()

Return the assortativity coefficient.

This follows [Newman2002].

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().assortativity())
-0.4737
```

Return type

float between 0 and 1

average_link_attribute(attribute_name)

For each node, return the average of a link attribute over all links of that node.

Parameters

attribute_name (*str*) – Name of link attribute to be used.

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats

average_neighbors_degree()

For each node, return the average degree of its neighbors.

(Does not use directionality information.)

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().average_neighbors_degree())
Calculating average neighbours' degrees...
array([ 2. ,  2.3333,  3. ,  3. ,  2.6667,  3. ])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats ≥ 0

average_path_length(link_attribute=None)

Return the average (weighted) shortest path length between all pairs of nodes for which a path exists.

Example:

```
>>> print(r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().average_path_length()))
Calculating average (weighted) shortest path length...
1.6667
```

Parameters

link_attribute (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return type

float

betweenness()

For each node, return its betweenness.

This measures roughly how many shortest paths pass through the node.

Example:

```
>>> Network.SmallTestNetwork().betweenness()
Calculating node betweenness...
array([ 4.5,  1.5,  0. ,  1. ,  3. ,  0. ])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats ≥ 0

bildegree(*key=None*)

Return list of bilateral degrees, i.e. the number of simultaneously in- and out-going edges.

If a link attribute key is specified, return the associated bilateral strength

Exmample:

```
>>> Network.SmallDirectedTestNetwork().bildegree()
array([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0], dtype=int16)
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> (net.bildegree() == net.degree()).all()
True
```

cache

(dict) cache of re-usable computation results

clear_cache()

Clear cache of information that can be recalculated from basic data.

clear_link_attribute(*attribute_name*)

Clear cache of a link attribute.

Parameters

attribute_name (*str*) – name of link attribute

clear_nsi_cache()

Clear cache of information that can be recalculated from basic data and depends on the node weights.

clear_paths_cache()

Clear cache of path legths for link attributes.

closeness(*link_attribute=None*)

For each node, return its (weighted) closeness.

This is the inverse of the mean shortest path length from the node to all other nodes.

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().closeness())
Calculating closeness...
array([ 0.7143, 0.625 , 0.5556, 0.625 , 0.7143, 0.4545])
```

Parameters

link_attribute (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats between 0 and 1

copy()

Return a copy of the network.

coreness()

For each node, return its coreness.

The k-core of a network is a maximal subnetwork in which each node has at least degree k. (Degree here means the degree in the subnetwork of course). The coreness of a node is k if it is a member of the k-core but not a member of the (k+1)-core.

Example:

```
>>> Network.SmallTestNetwork().coreness()
Calculating coreness...
array([2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats

degree(*key=None*)

Return list of degrees.

If a link attribute key is specified, return the associated strength

Example:

```
>>> Network.SmallTestNetwork().degree()
array([3, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1])
```

Parameters

key (*str*) – link attribute key [optional]

Return type

array([int>=0])

degree_cdf()

Return the cumulative degree frequency distribution.

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().degree_cdf())
Calculating the cumulative degree distribution...
array([ 1. , 0.8333, 0.5 ])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [k] of ints >= 0

Returns

Entry [k] is the number of nodes having degree k or more.

degree_distribution()

Return the degree frequency distribution.

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().degree_distribution())
Calculating the degree frequency distribution...
array([ 0.1667, 0.3333, 0.5 ])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [k] of ints >= 0

Returns

Entry [k] is the number of nodes having degree k.

del_link_attribute(*attribute_name*)

Delete a link attribute.

Parameters

attribute_name (*str*) – name of link attribute to be deleted

del_node_attribute(*attribute_name*)

Delete a node attribute.

Parameters

attribute_name (*str*) – Name of node attribute to be deleted.

diameter(*directed=True, only_connected=True*)

Return the diameter (largest shortest path length between any nodes).

Example:

```
>>> print(Network.SmallTestNetwork().diameter())
3
```

Parameters

- **directed** (*bool*) – Indicates whether to respect link directions if the network is directed. (Default: True)
- **only_connected** (*bool*) – Indicates whether to use only pairs of nodes with a connecting path. If False and the network is unconnected, the number of all nodes is returned. (Default: True)

Return type

int ≥ 0

directed

(bool) Indicates whether the network is directed.

distance_based_measures(*replace_inf_by=None*)

Return a dictionary of local and global measures that are based on shortest path lengths.

This is useful for large graphs for which the matrix of all shortest path lengths cannot be stored.

EXPERIMENTAL!

Parameters

replace_inf_by (*float/inf/None*) – If None, the number of nodes is used. (Default: None)

Return type

dictionary with keys “closeness”, “harmonic_closeness”, “exponential_closeness”, “average_path_length”, “global_efficiency”, “nsi_closeness”, “nsi_harmonic_closeness”, “nsi_exponential_closeness”, “nsi_average_path_length”, “nsi_global_efficiency”

do_nsi_clustering(*d0=None, tree_dotfile=None, distances=None, candidates=None*)

Perform agglomerative clustering based on representation accuracy.

This minimizes in each step the mean squared error of representing the pairwise node distances by their cluster averages.

Note: This is still EXPERIMENTAL!

See the code for arguments and return value.

Clusters $0 \dots n-1$ are the singletons (cluster i containing just node i). Clusters $n \dots 2n-2$ are numbered in the order in which clusters are joined (a cluster with id c is a union of two earlier clusters with ids $c_1, c_2 < c$). In particular, cluster $2n-2$ is the full set of nodes.

Return type

dictionary

Returns

A dictionary containing the following keys:

- "min_clusters": int > 0. Smallest number of clusters generated.
- "error": array(n+1). Entry [k] is the representation error for the solution with k clusters.
- "node2cluster": array(n,n+1). Entry [i,k] is the id of the cluster that contains node i in the solution with k clusters.
- "cluster_weight": array(2n-1). Entry [c] is the total weight of cluster c.
- "cluster2rank": array(2n-1,n+1). Entry [c,k] is the descending order rank of cluster c in the k-cluster solution, i.e., the number of larger clusters in that solution. Use this to convert cluster ids in 0...2n-1 to cluster ids in 0...k-1.
- "node_in_cluster": array(n,2n-1). Entry [i,c] indicates whether node i is in the cluster with id c.
- "children": array(2n-1,2). Entries [c,0] and [c,1] are the ids of the two clusters that were joined to give cluster c.
- "sibling": array(2n-2). Entry [c] is the id of the cluster with which cluster c is joined.
- "parent": array(2n-2). Entry [c] is the id of the cluster that results from joining cluster c with its sibling.

do_nsi_hamming_clustering(*admissible_joins=None, alpha=0.01, tree_dotfile=None*)

Perform agglomerative clustering based on Hamming distances.

This minimizes in each step the Hamming distance between the original and the "clustered" network.

Note: This is still EXPERIMENTAL!

See the code for arguments and return value.

Clusters 0...n-1 are the singletons (cluster i containing just node i). Clusters n...2n-2 are numbered in the order in which clusters are joined (a cluster with id c is a union of two earlier clusters with ids c1,c2 < c). In particular, cluster 2n-2 is the full set of nodes.

Return type

dictionary

Returns

A dictionary containing the following keys:

- "error": array(n+1). Entry [k] is the representation error for the solution with k clusters.
- "node2cluster": array(n,n+1). Entry [i,k] is the id of the cluster that contains node i in the solution with k clusters.
- "cluster_weight": array(2n-1). Entry [c] is the total weight of cluster c.
- "cluster2rank": array(2n-1,n+1). Entry [c,k] is the descending order rank of cluster c in the k-cluster solution, i.e., the number of larger clusters in that solution. Use this to convert cluster ids in 0...2n-1 to cluster ids in 0...k-1.
- "node_in_cluster": array(n,2n-1). Entry [i,c] indicates whether node i is in the cluster with id c.
- "children": array(2n-1,2). Entries [c,0] and [c,1] are the ids of the two clusters that were joined to give cluster c.
- "sibling": array(2n-2). Entry [c] is the id of the cluster with which cluster c is joined.

- "parent": array(2n-2). Entry [c] is the id of the cluster that results from joining cluster c with its sibling.

do_nsi_pca_clustering(*max_n_clusters=None*)

Perform a clustering of the nodes using principal components analysis.

Perform a PCA for the columns of the adjacency matrix, extract the largest eigenvalues, and assign each node to that eigenvalue whose eigenvector explains the largest amount of the node's column's variance, i.e. the one that maximizes the value of eigenvalue * corresponding factor load on that node's column.

Note: This is still EXPERIMENTAL!

Parameters

max_n_clusters (*int* ≥ 1) – Number of clusters to find at most. (Default: `ceil(sqrt(N))`)

Return type

tuple (list[node], list[node], list[cluster], 2d numpy array)

Returns

A list of cluster indices for each node, a list with the fraction of the node's column's variance explained by chosen eigenvector, for each node, a list of eigenvalues corresponding to each cluster, and an array whose columns are the corresponding eigenvectors

edge_betweenness()

For each link, return its betweenness.

Alias to [link_betweenness\(\)](#). This measures on how likely the link is on a randomly chosen shortest path in the network.

(Does not respect directionality of links.)

Example:

```
>>> print(Network.SmallTestNetwork().edge_betweenness())
Calculating link betweenness...
[[ 0.  0.  0.  3.5 5.5 5. ] [ 0.  0.  2.  3.5 2.5 0. ]
 [ 0.  2.  0.  0.  3.  0. ] [ 3.5 3.5 0.  0.  0.  0. ]
 [ 5.5 2.5 3.  0.  0.  0. ] [ 5.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0. ]]
```

Return type

square numpy array [node,node] of floats between 0 and 1

Returns

Entry [i,j] is the betweenness of the link between i and j, or 0 if i is not linked to j.

edge_list()

Return the network's edge list.

Example:

```
>>> print(Network.SmallTestNetwork().edge_list()[:8])
[[0 3] [0 4] [0 5] [1 2] [1 3] [1 4] [2 1] [2 4]]
```

Return type

array-like (numpy matrix or list of lists/tuples)

eigenvector_centrality()

For each node, return its eigenvector centrality.

This is the load on this node from the eigenvector corresponding to the largest eigenvalue of the adjacency matrix, normalized to a maximum of 1.

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().eigenvector_centrality())
Calculating eigenvector centrality...
array([ 0.7895, 0.973 , 0.7769, 0.6941, 1. , 0.3109])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats

global_clustering()

Return the global (Watts-Strogatz) clustering coefficient.

This is the mean of the local clustering coefficients. [Newman2003] refers to this measure as C_2 .

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().global_clustering())
Calculating global clustering coefficient (C_2)...
Calculating local clustering coefficients...
0.2778
```

Return type

float between 0 and 1

global_efficiency(link_attribute=None)

Return the global (weighted) efficiency. (see [Costa2007])

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().global_efficiency())
Calculating all shortest path lengths...
Calculating global (weighted) efficiency...
0.7111
```

Parameters

link_attribute (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return type

float

graph

(igraph.Graph) Embedded graph object providing some standard network measures.

hamming_distance_from(other_network)

Return the normalized hamming distance between this and another network.

This is the percentage of links that have to be changed to transform this network into the other. Hamming distance is only defined for networks with an equal number of nodes.

Return type

float between 0 and 1

higher_order_transitivity(*order*, *estimate=False*)

Return transitivity of a certain order.

The transitivity of order n is defined as:

- $(n \times \text{Number of cliques of } n \text{ nodes}) / (\text{Number of stars of } n \text{ nodes})$

It is a generalization of the standard network transitivity, which is included as a special case for $n = 3$.

Parameters

- **order** (*int*) – The order (number of nodes) of cliques to be considered.
- **estimate** (*bool*) – Toggles random sampling for estimating higher order transitivity (much faster than exact calculation).

Return type

number (float) between 0 and 1

indegree(*key=None*)

Return list of in-degrees.

If a link attribute key is specified, return the associated in strength

Example:

```
>>> Network.SmallDirectedTestNetwork().indegree()
array([2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 0])
```

Parameters

key (*str*) – link attribute key [optional]

Return type

array([int>=0])

indegree_cdf()

Return the cumulative in-degree frequency distribution.

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().indegree_cdf())
Calculating the cumulative in-degree distribution...
array([ 1. , 0.8333, 0.8333, 0.5 ])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [k] of ints >= 0

Returns

Entry [k] is the number of nodes having in-degree k or more.

indegree_distribution()

Return the in-degree frequency distribution.

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().indegree_distribution())
Calculating in-degree frequency distribution...
array([ 0.1667, 0.3333, 0.5 ])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [k] of ints >= 0

Returns

Entry [k] is the number of nodes having in-degree k.

interregional_betweenness(*sources=None, targets=None*)

For each node, return its interregional betweenness for given sets of source and target nodes.

This measures roughly how many shortest paths from one of the sources to one of the targets pass through the node.

Examples:

```
>>> Network.SmallTestNetwork().interregional_betweenness(
...     sources=[2], targets=[3,5])
Calculating interregional betweenness...
array([ 1.,  1.,  0.,  0.,  1.,  0.])
>>> Network.SmallTestNetwork().interregional_betweenness(
...     sources=range(0,6), targets=range(0,6))
Calculating interregional betweenness...
array([ 9.,  3.,  0.,  2.,  6.,  0.])
```

as compared to

```
>>> Network.SmallTestNetwork().betweenness()
Calculating node betweenness...
array([ 4.5,  1.5,  0. ,  1. ,  3. ,  0. ])
```

Parameters

- **sources** (*1d numpy array or list of ints from 0 to n_nodes-1*) – Set of source node indices.
- **targets** (*1d numpy array or list of ints from 0 to n_nodes-1*) – Set of target node indices.

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats between 0 and 1

laplacian(*direction='out', link_attribute=None*)

Return the (possibly non-symmetric) dense Laplacian matrix.

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().laplacian())
array([[ 3,  0,  0, -1, -1, -1], [ 0,  3, -1, -1, -1,  0],
       [ 0, -1,  2,  0, -1,  0], [-1, -1,  0,  2,  0,  0],
       [-1, -1, -1,  0,  3,  0], [-1,  0,  0,  0,  0,  1]])
```

Parameters

- **direction** (*str*) – This argument is ignored for undirected graphs. “out” - out-degree on diagonal of laplacian “in” - in-degree on diagonal of laplacian
- **link_attribute** (*str*) – name of link attribute to be used

Return type

square array [node,node] of ints

link_attribute(*attribute_name*)

Return the values of a link attribute.

Parameters

attribute_name (*str*) – Name of link attribute to be used.

Return type

square numpy array [node,node]

Returns

Entry [i,j] is the attribute of the link from i to j.

link_betweenness()

For each link, return its betweenness.

This measures on how likely the link is on a randomly chosen shortest path in the network.

(Does not respect directionality of links.)

Example:

```
>>> print(Network.SmallTestNetwork().link_betweenness())
Calculating link betweenness...
[[ 0.  0.  0.  3.5  5.5  5. ] [ 0.  0.  2.  3.5  2.5  0. ]
 [ 0.  2.  0.  0.  3.  0. ] [ 3.5  3.5  0.  0.  0.  0. ]
 [ 5.5  2.5  3.  0.  0.  0. ] [ 5.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0. ]]
```

Return type

square numpy array [node,node] of floats between 0 and 1

Returns

Entry [i,j] is the betweenness of the link between i and j, or 0 if i is not linked to j.

link_density

(0<float<1) proportion of linked node pairs

local_cliquishness(*order*)

Return local cliquishness of a certain order.

The local cliquishness measures the relative number of cliques (fully connected subgraphs) of a certain order that a node participates in.

Local cliquishness is not defined for orders 1 and 2. For order 3, it is equivalent to the local clustering coefficient [local_clustering\(\)](#), since cliques of order 3 are triangles.

Local cliquishness is always bounded by 0 and 1 and set to zero for nodes with degree smaller than order - 1.

Parameters

order (*number* (*int*)) – The order (number of nodes) of cliques to be considered.

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats between 0 and 1

local_clustering()

For each node, return its (Watts-Strogatz) clustering coefficient.

This is the proportion of all pairs of its neighbors which are themselves interlinked.

(Uses directionality information, if available)

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().local_clustering())
Calculating local clustering coefficients...
array([ 0. , 0.3333, 1. , 0. , 0.3333, 0. ])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats between 0 and 1

local_cyclemotif_clustering(*key=None*)

For each node, return the clustering coefficient with respect to the cycle motif.

If a link attribute key is specified, return the associated link weighted version

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallDirectedTestNetwork().local_cyclemotif_clustering())
Calculating local cycle motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0.25,  0.25,  0. ,  0. ,  0.5 ,  0. ])
```

Parameters

key (*str*) – link attribute key (optional)

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats between 0 and 1

local_inmotif_clustering(*key=None*)

For each node, return the clustering coefficient with respect to the in motif.

If a link attribute key is specified, return the associated link weighted version

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallDirectedTestNetwork().local_inmotif_clustering())
Calculating local in motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0. ,  0.5,  0.5,  0. ,  0. ,  0. ])
```

Parameters

key (*str*) – link attribute key (optional)

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats between 0 and 1

local_midmotif_clustering(*key=None*)

For each node, return the clustering coefficient with respect to the mid. motif.

If a link attribute key is specified, return the associated link weighted version

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallDirectedTestNetwork().local_midmotif_clustering())
Calculating local mid. motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0. ,  0. ,  0. ,  1. ,  0.5,  0. ])
```

Parameters

key (*str*) – link attribute key (optional)

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats between 0 and 1

local_outmotif_clustering(*key=None*)

For each node, return the clustering coefficient with respect to the out motif.

If a link attribute key is specified, return the associated link weighted version

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallDirectedTestNetwork().local_outmotif_clustering())
Calculating local out motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0.5,  0.5,  0. ,  0. ,  0. ,  0. ])
```

Parameters

key (*str*) – link attribute key (optional)

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats between 0 and 1

local_vulnerability(*link_attribute=None*)

For each node, return its vulnerability. (see [Costa2007])

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().local_vulnerability())
Calculating all shortest path lengths...
Calculating global (weighted) efficiency...
Calculating (weighted) node vulnerabilities...
array([ 0.2969, 0.0625, -0.0313, -0.0078, 0.0977, -0.125 ])
```

Parameters

link_attribute (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats

matching_index()

For each pair of nodes, return their matching index.

This is the ratio of the number of common neighbors and the number of nodes linked to at least one of the two nodes.

Example:

```
>>> print(r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().matching_index()))
Calculating matching index matrix...
[[ 1.   0.5  0.25  0.   0.   0.   ]
 [ 0.5  1.   0.25  0.   0.2  0.   ]
 [ 0.25 0.25 1.   0.3333 0.25 0.   ]
 [ 0.   0.   0.3333 1.   0.6667 0.5  ]
 [ 0.   0.2  0.25  0.6667 1.   0.3333]
 [ 0.   0.   0.   0.5   0.3333 1.   ]]
```

Return type

array([[[0<=float<=1,0<=float<=1]])

max_neighbors_degree()

For each node, return the maximal degree of its neighbors.

(Does not use directionality information.)

Example:

```
>>> Network.SmallTestNetwork().max_neighbors_degree()
Calculating maximum neighbours' degree...
array([3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of ints >= 0

mean_node_weight

mean node weight

msf_synchronizability()

Return the synchronizability in the master stability function framework.

This is equal to the largest eigenvalue of the graph Laplacian divided by the smallest non-zero eigenvalue. A smaller value indicates higher synchronizability and vice versa. This function makes sense for undirected climate networks (with symmetric laplacian matrix). For directed networks, the undirected laplacian matrix is used.

(see [[Pecora1998](#)])

Note: Only defined for undirected networks.

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().msf_synchronizability())
Calculating master stability function synchronizability...
6.7784
```

Return type

float

n_links

(int>0) number of links

newman_betweenness()

For each node, return Newman's random walk betweenness.

This measures how often a random walk search for a random target node from a random source node is expected to pass this node, not counting when the walk returns along a link it took before to leave the node. (see [[Newman2005](#)])

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().newman_betweenness())
Calculating Newman's random walk betweenness...
(giant component size: 6 (1.0))
array([ 4.1818,  3.4182,  2.5091,  3.0182,  3.6 ,  2. ])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats >= 0

node_attribute(attribute_name)

Return a node attribute.

Examples for node attributes/weights are degree or betweenness.

Parameters

attribute_name (*str*) – The name of the node attribute.

Return type

1D Numpy array [node]

Returns

The node attribute sequence.

property node_weights

(array([double>=0])) array of node weights

nsi_arenas_betweenness(*exclude_neighbors=True, stopping_mode='neighbors'*)

For each node, return its n.s.i. Arenas-type random walk betweenness.

This measures how often a random walk search for a random target node from a random source node is expected to pass this node. (see [Arenas2003])

Examples:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.nsi_arenas_betweenness())
Calculating n.s.i. Arenas-type random walk betweenness...
(giant component size: 6 (1.0))
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([ 20.5814, 29.2103, 27.0075, 19.5434, 25.2849, 24.8483])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().nsi_arenas_betweenness())
Calculating n.s.i. Arenas-type random walk betweenness...
(giant component size: 7 (1.0))
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([ 20.5814, 29.2103, 27.0075, 19.5434, 25.2849, 24.8483, 24.8483])
>>> r(net.nsi_arenas_betweenness(exclude_neighbors=False))
Calculating n.s.i. Arenas-type random walk betweenness...
(giant component size: 6 (1.0))
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([ 44.5351, 37.4058, 27.0075, 21.7736, 31.3256, 24.8483])
>>> r(net.nsi_arenas_betweenness(stopping_mode="twinness"))
Calculating n.s.i. Arenas-type random walk betweenness...
(giant component size: 6 (1.0))
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([ 22.6153, 41.2314, 38.6411, 28.6195, 38.5824, 30.2994])
```

as compared to its unweighted version:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.arenas_betweenness())
Calculating Arenas-type random walk betweenness...
(giant component size: 6 (1.0))
array([ 50.1818, 50.1818, 33.4545, 33.4545, 50.1818, 16.7273])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().arenas_betweenness())
Calculating Arenas-type random walk betweenness...
(giant component size: 7 (1.0))
array([ 90.4242, 67.8182, 45.2121, 45.2121, 67.8182, 45.2121, 45.2121])
```

Parameters

- **exclude_neighbors** (*bool*) – Indicates whether to use only source and target nodes that are not linked to the node of interest. (Default: True)
- **stopping_mode** (*str*) – Specifies when the random walk is stopped. If “neighbors”, the walk stops as soon as it reaches a neighbor of the target node. If “twinness”, the stopping probability at each step is the twinness of the current and target nodes as given by *nsi_twinness()*. (Default: “neighbors”)

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats ≥ 0

nsi_average_neighbors_degree()

For each node, return the average n.s.i. degree of its neighbors.

(not yet implemented for directed networks.)

Example:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.nsi_average_neighbors_degree())
Calculating n.s.i. average neighbours' degree...
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([ 6.0417, 6.62 , 7.0898, 7.0434, 7.3554, 5.65 ])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().nsi_average_neighbors_degree())
Calculating n.s.i. average neighbours' degree...
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([ 6.0417, 6.62 , 7.0898, 7.0434, 7.3554, 5.65 , 5.65 ])
```

as compared to the unweighted version:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.average_neighbors_degree())
Calculating average neighbours' degrees...
array([ 2. , 2.3333, 3. , 3. , 2.6667, 3. ])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().average_neighbors_degree())
Calculating average neighbours' degrees...
array([ 2.25 , 2.3333, 3. , 3.5 , 3. , 3. , 3. ])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats ≥ 0

nsi_average_path_length()

Return the n.s.i. average shortest path length between all pairs of nodes for which a path exists.

The path length from a node to itself is considered to be 1 to achieve node splitting invariance.

Example:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.nsi_average_path_length())
Calculating n.s.i. average shortest path length...
Calculating all shortest path lengths...
1.6003
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().nsi_average_path_length())
Calculating n.s.i. average shortest path length...
Calculating all shortest path lengths...
1.6003
```

as compared to the unweighted version:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.average_path_length())
Calculating average (weighted) shortest path length...
1.6667
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().average_path_length())
Calculating average (weighted) shortest path length...
1.7619
```

Return type

float

nsi_betweenness(kwargs)**

For each node, return its n.s.i. betweenness.

This measures roughly how many shortest paths pass through the node, taking node weights into account.

Example:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.nsi_betweenness())
Calculating n.s.i. betweenness...
array([ 29.6854,  7.7129,  0. ,  3.0909,  9.6996,  0. ])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().nsi_betweenness())
Calculating n.s.i. betweenness...
array([ 29.6854,  7.7129,  0. ,  3.0909,  9.6996,  0. ,  0. ])
```

as compared to the unweighted version:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> net.betweenness()
Calculating node betweenness...
array([ 4.5,  1.5,  0. ,  1. ,  3. ,  0. ])
>>> net.splitted_copy().betweenness()
Calculating node betweenness...
array([ 8.5,  1.5,  0. ,  1.5,  4.5,  0. ,  0. ])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats between 0 and 1

nsi_closeness()

For each node, return its n.s.i. closeness.

This is the inverse of the mean shortest path length from the node to all other nodes. If the network is not connected, the result is 0.

Example:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.nsi_closeness())
Calculating n.s.i. closeness...
Calculating all shortest path lengths...
array([ 0.7692, 0.6486, 0.5825, 0.6417, 0.7229, 0.5085])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().nsi_closeness())
Calculating n.s.i. closeness...
Calculating all shortest path lengths...
array([ 0.7692, 0.6486, 0.5825, 0.6417, 0.7229, 0.5085, 0.5085])
```

as compared to the unweighted version:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.closeness())
Calculating closeness...
array([ 0.7143, 0.625 , 0.5556, 0.625 , 0.7143, 0.4545])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().closeness())
Calculating closeness...
array([ 0.75 , 0.5455, 0.5 , 0.6 , 0.6667, 0.5 , 0.5 ])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats between 0 and 1

nsi_degree(*typical_weight=None, key=None*)

For each node, return its uncorrected or corrected n.s.i. degree.

If a link attribute key is specified, return the associated nsi strength

Examples:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> net.nsi_degree()
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([ 8.4,  8. ,  5.9,  5.3,  7.4,  4. ])
>>> net.splitted_copy().nsi_degree()
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([ 8.4,  8. ,  5.9,  5.3,  7.4,  4. ,  4. ])
>>> net.nsi_degree(typical_weight=2.0)
array([ 3.2 ,  3. ,  1.95,  1.65,  2.7 ,  1. ])
>>> net.splitted_copy().nsi_degree(typical_weight=2.0)
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([ 3.2 ,  3. ,  1.95,  1.65,  2.7 ,  1. ,  1. ])
```

as compared to the unweighted version:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.degree())
array([3, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().degree())
array([4, 3, 2, 2, 3, 2, 2])
```

Parameters

- **typical_weight** (*float* > 0) – Optional typical node weight to be used for correction. If None, the uncorrected measure is returned. (Default: None)
- **key** (*str*) – link attribute key (optional)

Return type

array([float])

nsi_degree_cumulative_histogram()

Return a cumulative frequency (!) histogram of n.s.i. degree.

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_degree_cumulative_histogram())
Calculating a cumulative n.s.i. degree frequency histogram...
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
(array([ 1. , 0.6667, 0.5 ]), array([ 4. , 5.4667, 6.9333]))
```

Return type

tuple (list,list)

Returns

List of cumulative frequencies and list of lower bin bounds.

nsi_degree_histogram()

Return a frequency (!) histogram of n.s.i. degree.

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_degree_histogram())
Calculating a n.s.i. degree frequency histogram...
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
(array([ 0.3333, 0.1667, 0.5 ]), array([ 0.1179, 0.1667, 0.0962]),
 array([ 4. , 5.4667, 6.9333]))
```

Return type

tuple (list,list)

Returns

List of frequencies and list of lower bin bounds.

nsi_degree_uncorr(*key=None*)

For each node, return its uncorrected n.s.i. degree.

If a link attribute key is specified, return the associated nsi strength

Parameters

key (*str*) – link attribute key [optional]

Return type

array([float])

nsi_eigenvector_centrality()

For each node, return its n.s.i. eigenvector centrality.

This is the load on this node from the eigenvector corresponding to the largest eigenvalue of the n.s.i. adjacency matrix, divided by sqrt(node weight) and normalized to a maximum of 1.

Example:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.nsi_eigenvector_centrality())
Calculating n.s.i. eigenvector centrality...
array([ 0.8045, 1. , 0.8093, 0.6179, 0.9867, 0.2804])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().nsi_eigenvector_centrality())
Calculating n.s.i. eigenvector centrality...
array([ 0.8045, 1. , 0.8093, 0.6179, 0.9867, 0.2804, 0.2804])
```

as compared to the unweighted version:

```
>>> r(net.eigenvector_centrality())
Calculating eigenvector centrality...
array([ 0.7895, 0.973 , 0.7769, 0.6941, 1. , 0.3109])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().eigenvector_centrality())
Calculating eigenvector centrality...
array([ 1. , 0.8008, 0.6226, 0.6625, 0.8916, 0.582 , 0.582 ])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats

nsi_exponential_closeness()

For each node, return its n.s.i. exponential harmonic closeness.

This is the mean of $2^{*(- \text{shortest path length})}$ from the node to all other nodes. If the network is not connected, the result is not necessarily 0.

Example:

```

>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.nsi_exponential_closeness())
Calculating n.s.i. exponential closeness centrality...
Calculating all shortest path lengths...
array([ 0.425 , 0.3906, 0.3469, 0.3604, 0.4042, 0.2958])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().nsi_exponential_closeness())
Calculating n.s.i. exponential closeness centrality...
Calculating all shortest path lengths...
array([ 0.425 , 0.3906, 0.3469, 0.3604, 0.4042, 0.2958, 0.2958])

```

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats between 0 and 1

nsi_global_clustering()

Return the n.s.i. global clustering coefficient.

(not yet implemented for directed networks.)

Example:

```

>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_global_clustering())
Calculating n.s.i. global topological clustering coefficient...
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
0.8353

```

as compared to the unweighted version:

```

>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().global_clustering())
Calculating global clustering coefficient (C_2)...
Calculating local clustering coefficients...
0.2778

```

Return type

float between 0 and 1

nsi_global_efficiency()

Return the n.s.i. global efficiency.

Example:

```

>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_global_efficiency())
Calculating n.s.i. global efficiency...
Calculating all shortest path lengths...
0.7415

```

Return type

float

nsi_harmonic_closeness()

For each node, return its n.s.i. harmonic closeness.

This is the inverse of the harmonic mean shortest path length from the node to all other nodes. If the network is not connected, the result is not necessarily 0.

Example:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.nsi_harmonic_closeness())
Calculating n.s.i. harmonic closeness...
Calculating all shortest path lengths...
array([ 0.85 , 0.7986, 0.7111, 0.7208, 0.8083, 0.6167])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().nsi_harmonic_closeness())
Calculating n.s.i. harmonic closeness...
Calculating all shortest path lengths...
array([ 0.85 , 0.7986, 0.7111, 0.7208, 0.8083, 0.6167, 0.6167])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats between 0 and 1

nsi_indegree(*key=None*)

For each node, return its n.s.i. indegree

If a link attribute key is specified, return the associated nsi in strength

Examples:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallDirectedTestNetwork()
>>> net.nsi_indegree()
array([ 6.3,  5.3,  5.9,  3.6,  4. ,  2.5])
>>> net.splitted_copy().nsi_indegree()
array([ 6.3,  5.3,  5.9,  3.6,  4. ,  2.5,  2.5])
```

as compared to the unweighted version:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallDirectedTestNetwork()
>>> net.indegree()
array([2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 0])
>>> net.splitted_copy().indegree()
array([3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1])
```

Parameters

key (*str*) – link attribute key [optional]

nsi_interregional_betweenness(*sources, targets*)

For each node, return its n.s.i. interregional betweenness for given sets of source and target nodes.

This measures roughly how many shortest paths from one of the sources to one of the targets pass through the node, taking node weights into account.

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_interregional_betweenness(
...     sources=[2], targets=[3,5]))
Calculating n.s.i. interregional betweenness...
array([ 3.1667, 2.3471, 0. , 0. , 2.0652, 0. ])
```

as compared to the unweighted version:

```
>>> Network.SmallTestNetwork().interregional_betweenness(
...     sources=[2], targets=[3,5])
Calculating interregional betweenness...
array([ 1.,  1.,  0.,  0.,  1.,  0.] )
```

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats between 0 and 1

nsi_laplacian()

Return the n.s.i. Laplacian matrix (undirected networks only!).

Example:

```
>>> Network.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_laplacian()
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([[ 6.9,  0. ,  0. , -2.1, -2.3, -2.5],
       [ 0. ,  6.3, -1.9, -2.1, -2.3,  0. ],
       [ 0. , -1.7,  4. ,  0. , -2.3,  0. ],
       [-1.5, -1.7,  0. ,  3.2,  0. ,  0. ],
       [-1.5, -1.7, -1.9,  0. ,  5.1,  0. ],
       [-1.5,  0. ,  0. ,  0. ,  0. ,  1.5]])
```

Return type

square array([[float]])

nsi_local_clustering(*typical_weight=None*)

For each node, return its uncorrected (between 0 and 1) or corrected (at most 1 / negative / NaN) n.s.i. clustering coefficient.

(not yet implemented for directed networks)

Example:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.nsi_local_clustering())
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([ 0.5513, 0.7244, 1. , 0.8184, 0.8028, 1. ])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().nsi_local_clustering())
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([ 0.5513, 0.7244, 1. , 0.8184, 0.8028, 1. , 1. ])
```

as compared to the unweighted version:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.local_clustering())
Calculating local clustering coefficients...
array([ 0. , 0.3333, 1. , 0. , 0.3333, 0. ])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().local_clustering())
Calculating local clustering coefficients...
array([ 0.1667, 0.3333, 1. , 0. , 0.3333, 1. , 1. ])
```

Parameters

typical_weight (*float* > 0) – Optional typical node weight to be used for correction. If None, the uncorrected measure is returned. (Default: None)

Return type

array([float])

nsi_local_clustering_uncorr()

For each node, return its uncorrected n.s.i. clustering coefficient (between 0 and 1).

(not yet implemented for directed networks)

Return type

array([float])

nsi_local_cyclemotif_clustering(*key=None*)

For each node, return the nsi clustering coefficient with respect to the cycle motif.

If a link attribute key is specified, return the associated link weighted version

Reference: [Zemp2014]

Examples:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallDirectedTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.nsi_local_cyclemotif_clustering())
Calculating local nsi cycle motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0.1845,  0.2028,  0.322 ,  0.3224,  0.3439,  0.625 ])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy(node=1).nsi_local_cyclemotif_clustering())
Calculating local nsi cycle motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0.1845,  0.2028,  0.322 ,  0.3224,  0.3439,  0.625 ,  0.2028])
```

as compared to the unweighted version:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallDirectedTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.local_cyclemotif_clustering())
Calculating local cycle motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0.25,  0.25,  0. ,  0. ,  0.5 ,  0. ])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy(node=1).local_cyclemotif_clustering())
Calculating local cycle motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0.3333,  0.125 ,  0. ,  0. ,  0.5 ,  0. ,  0.125 ])
```

Parameters

key (*str*) – link attribute key (optional)

nsi_local_inmotif_clustering(*key=None*)

For each node, return the nsi clustering coefficient with respect to the in motif.

If a link attribute key is specified, return the associated link weighted version

Reference: [Zemp2014]

Examples:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallDirectedTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.nsi_local_inmotif_clustering())
Calculating local nsi in motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0.5288,  0.67 ,  0.6693,  0.7569,  0.7556,  1. ])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy(node=1).nsi_local_inmotif_clustering())
Calculating local nsi in motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0.5288,  0.67 ,  0.6693,  0.7569,  0.7556,  1. ,  0.67 ])
```

as compared to the unweighted version:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallDirectedTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.local_inmotif_clustering())
Calculating local in motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0. ,  0.5,  0.5,  0. ,  0. ,  0. ])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy(node=1).local_inmotif_clustering())
Calculating local in motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0. ,  0.5 ,  0.6667,  0. ,  1. ,  0. ,  0.5 ])
```

Parameters

key (*str*) – link attribute key (optional)

nsi_local_midmotif_clustering(*key=None*)

For each node, return the nsi clustering coefficient with respect to the mid motif.

If a link attribute key is specified, return the associated link weighted version

Reference: [Zemp2014]

Examples:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallDirectedTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.nsi_local_midmotif_clustering())
Calculating local nsi mid. motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0.4537, 0.5165, 1.      , 1.      , 0.8882, 1.      ])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy(node=4).nsi_local_midmotif_clustering())
Calculating local nsi mid. motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0.4537, 0.5165, 1.      , 1.      , 0.8882, 1.      , 0.8882])
```

as compared to the unweighted version:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallDirectedTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.local_midmotif_clustering())
Calculating local mid. motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0. , 0. , 0. , 1. , 0.5, 0. ])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy(node=4).local_midmotif_clustering())
Calculating local mid. motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0. , 0. , 0. , 1. , 0.8, 0. , 0.8])
```

Parameters

key (*str*) – link attribute key (optional)

nsi_local_outmotif_clustering(*key=None*)

For each node, return the nsi clustering coefficient with respect to the out motif.

If a link attribute key is specified, return the associated link weighted version

Reference: [Zemp2014]

Examples:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallDirectedTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.nsi_local_outmotif_clustering())
Calculating local nsi out motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0.67 , 0.6693, 1.      , 0.7528, 0.5839, 0.7656])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy(node=0).nsi_local_outmotif_clustering())
Calculating local nsi out motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0.67 , 0.6693, 1.      , 0.7528, 0.5839, 0.7656, 0.67  ])
```

as compared to the unweighted version:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallDirectedTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.local_outmotif_clustering())
Calculating local out motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0.5, 0.5, 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy(node=0).local_outmotif_clustering())
Calculating local out motif clustering coefficient...
array([ 0.5 , 0.5 , 0. , 0. , 0.3333, 1. , 0.5  ])
```

Parameters

key (*str*) – link attribute key (optional)

nsi_local_soffer_clustering()

For each node, return its n.s.i. clustering coefficient with bias-reduction following [Soffer2005].

(not yet implemented for directed networks.)

Example:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.nsi_local_soffer_clustering())
Calculating n.s.i. local Soffer clustering coefficients...
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([ 0.7665, 0.8754, 1. , 0.8184, 0.8469, 1. ])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().nsi_local_soffer_clustering())
Calculating n.s.i. local Soffer clustering coefficients...
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([ 0.7665, 0.8754, 1. , 0.8184, 0.8469, 1. , 1. ])
```

as compared to the version without bias-reduction:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_local_clustering())
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([ 0.5513, 0.7244, 1. , 0.8184, 0.8028, 1. ])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats between 0 and 1

nsi_max_neighbors_degree()

For each node, return the maximal n.s.i. degree of its neighbors.

(not yet implemented for directed networks.)

Example:

```
>>> Network.SmallTestNetwork().nsi_max_neighbors_degree()
Calculating n.s.i. maximum neighbour degree...
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([ 8.4, 8. , 8. , 8.4, 8.4, 8.4])
```

as compared to the unweighted version:

```
>>> print(Network.SmallTestNetwork().max_neighbors_degree())
Calculating maximum neighbours' degree...
[3 3 3 3 3 3]
```

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats ≥ 0

nsi_newman_betweenness(add_local_ends=False)

For each node, return its n.s.i. Newman-type random walk betweenness.

This measures how often a random walk search for a random target node from a random source node is expected to pass this node, not counting when the walk returns along a link it took before to leave the node. (see [Newman2005])

In this n.s.i. version, node weights are taken into account, and only random walks are used that do not start or end in neighbors of the node.

Example:


```

>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.nsi_newman_betweenness())
Calculating n.s.i. Newman-type random walk betweenness...
(giant component size: 6 (1.0))
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([ 0.4048, 0. , 0.8521, 3.3357, 1.3662, 0. ])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().nsi_newman_betweenness())
Calculating n.s.i. Newman-type random walk betweenness...
(giant component size: 7 (1.0))
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([ 0.4048, 0. , 0.8521, 3.3357, 1.3662, 0. , 0. ])
>>> r(net.nsi_newman_betweenness(add_local_ends=True))
Calculating n.s.i. Newman-type random walk betweenness...
(giant component size: 6 (1.0))
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([ 131.4448, 128. , 107.6421, 102.4457, 124.2062, 80. ])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().nsi_newman_betweenness(
...     add_local_ends=True))
Calculating n.s.i. Newman-type random walk betweenness...
(giant component size: 7 (1.0))
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
array([ 131.4448, 128. , 107.6421, 102.4457, 124.2062, 80. , 80. ])

```

as compared to its unweighted version:

```

>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.newman_betweenness())
Calculating Newman's random walk betweenness...
(giant component size: 6 (1.0))
array([ 4.1818, 3.4182, 2.5091, 3.0182, 3.6 , 2. ])
>>> r(net.splitted_copy().newman_betweenness())
Calculating Newman's random walk betweenness...
(giant component size: 7 (1.0))
array([ 5.2626, 3.5152, 2.5455, 3.2121, 3.8182, 2.5556, 2.5556])

```

Parameters

add_local_ends (*bool*) – Indicates whether to add a correction for the fact that walks starting or ending in neighbors are not used. (Default: `false`)

Return type

array [float>=0]

nsi_outdegree(*key=None*)

For each node, return its n.s.i.outdegree

If a link attribute key is specified, return the associated nsi out strength

Examples:

```

>>> net = Network.SmallDirectedTestNetwork()
>>> net.nsi_outdegree()
array([ 5.3, 5.9, 1.9, 3.8, 5.7, 4. ])
>>> net.splitted_copy().nsi_outdegree()
array([ 5.3, 5.9, 1.9, 3.8, 5.7, 4. , 4. ])

```

as compared to the unweighted version:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallDirectedTestNetwork()
>>> net.outdegree()
array([2, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1])
>>> net.splitted_copy().outdegree()
array([2, 2, 0, 1, 2, 2, 2])
```

Parameters

key (*str*) – link attribute key [optional]

nsi_spreading(*alpha=None*)

For each node, return its n.s.i. “spreading” value.

Note: This is still EXPERIMENTAL!

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats

nsi_transitivity()

Return the n.s.i. transitivity.

Warning: Not yet implemented!

Return type

float between 0 and 1

nsi_twinness()

For each pair of nodes, return an n.s.i. measure of ‘twinness’.

This varies from 0.0 for unlinked nodes to 1.0 for linked nodes having exactly the same neighbors (called twins).

Example:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> print(r(net.nsi_twinness()))
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
[[ 1.      0.      0.      0.4286  0.4524  0.4762]
 [ 0.      1.      0.7375  0.475   0.7375  0.      ]
 [ 0.      0.7375  1.      0.      0.7973  0.      ]
 [ 0.4286  0.475   0.      1.      0.      0.      ]
 [ 0.4524  0.7375  0.7973  0.      1.      0.      ]
 [ 0.4762  0.      0.      0.      0.      1.      ]]
>>> print(r(net.splitted_copy().nsi_twinness()))
Calculating n.s.i. degree...
[[ 1.      0.      0.      0.4286  0.4524  0.4762  0.4762]
 [ 0.      1.      0.7375  0.475   0.7375  0.      0.      ]
 [ 0.      0.7375  1.      0.      0.7973  0.      0.      ]
 [ 0.4286  0.475   0.      1.      0.      0.      0.      ]
 [ 0.4524  0.7375  0.7973  0.      1.      0.      0.      ]
 [ 0.4762  0.      0.      0.      0.      1.      1.      ]
 [ 0.4762  0.      0.      0.      0.      1.      1.      ]]
```

Return type

square array [node,node] of floats between 0 and 1

outdegree(*key=None*)

Return list of out-degrees.

If a link attribute key is specified, return the associated out strength

Example:

```
>>> Network.SmallDirectedTestNetwork().outdegree()
array([2, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1])
```

Parameters

key (*str*) – link attribute key [optional]

Return type

array([int>=0])

outdegree_cdf()

Return the cumulative out-degree frequency distribution.

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().outdegree_cdf())
Calculating the cumulative out-degree distribution...
array([ 1. , 0.8333, 0.8333, 0.5 ])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [k] of ints >= 0

Returns

Entry [k] is the number of nodes having out-degree k or more.

outdegree_distribution()

Return the out-degree frequency distribution.

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().outdegree_distribution())
Calculating out-degree frequency distribution...
array([ 0.1667, 0. , 0.3333, 0.5 ])
```

Return type

1d numpy array [k] of ints >= 0

Returns

Entry [k] is the number of nodes having out-degree k.

pagerank(*link_attribute=None, use_directed=True*)

For each node, return its (weighted) PageRank.

This is the load on this node from the eigenvector corresponding to the largest eigenvalue of a modified adjacency matrix, normalized to a maximum of 1.

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().pagerank())
Calculating PageRank...
array([ 0.2184, 0.2044, 0.1409, 0.1448, 0.2047, 0.0869])
```

Parameters

link_attribute (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' weight. If None, links have weight 1. (Default: None)

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of

path_lengths(*link_attribute=None*)

For each pair of nodes *i,j*, return the (weighted) shortest path length from *i* to *j* (also called the distance from *i* to *j*).

This is the shortest length of a path from *i* to *j* along links, or infinity if there is no such path.

The length of links can be specified by an optional link attribute.

Example:

```
>>> print(Network.SmallTestNetwork().path_lengths())
Calculating all shortest path lengths...
[[ 0.  2.  2.  1.  1.  1.]
 [ 2.  0.  1.  1.  1.  3.]
 [ 2.  1.  0.  2.  1.  3.]
 [ 1.  1.  2.  0.  2.  2.]
 [ 1.  1.  1.  2.  0.  2.]
 [ 1.  3.  3.  2.  2.  0.]]
```

Parameters

link_attribute (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If *None*, links have length 1. (Default: *None*)

Return type

square array [[float]]

permuted_copy(*permutation*)

Return a copy of the network with node numbers rearranged. This operation should not change topological information and network measures.

Parameters

permutation (*array-like [int]*) – desired permutation of nodes

Return type

Network instance

randomly_rewire(*iterations*)

Randomly rewire the network, preserving the degree sequence.

Example: Generate a network of 100 nodes with degree 5 each:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork(); print(net)
Network: undirected, 6 nodes, 7 links, link density 0.467.
>>> net.randomly_rewire(iterations=10); print(net)
Randomly rewiring the network,preserving the degree sequence...
Network: undirected, 6 nodes, 7 links, link density 0.467.
```

Parameters

iterations (*int > 0*) – Number of iterations. In each iteration, two randomly chosen links *a-b* and *c-d* for which {*a,c*} and {*b,d*} are not linked, are replaced by the links *a-c* and *b-d*.

save(*filename, fileformat=None, *args, **kws*)

Save the Network object to a file.

Unified writing function for graphs. Relies on and partially extends the corresponding igraph function. Refer to igraph documentation for further details on the various writer methods for different formats.

This method tries to identify the format of the graph given in the first parameter (based on extension) and calls the corresponding writer method.

Existing node and link attributes/weights are also stored depending on the chosen file format. E.g., the formats GraphML and gzipped GraphML are able to store both node and link weights.

The remaining arguments are passed to the writer method without any changes.

Parameters

- **filename** (*str*) – The name of the file where the Network object is to be stored.
- **fileformat** (*str*) – the format of the file (if one wants to override the format determined from the filename extension, or the filename itself is a stream). `None` means auto-detection. Possible values are: "ncol" (NCOL format), "lgl" (LGL format), "graphml", "graphmlz" (GraphML and gzipped GraphML format), "gml" (GML format), "dot", "graphviz" (DOT format, used by GraphViz), "net", "pajek" (Pajek format), "dimacs" (DIMACS format), "edgelist", "edges" or "edge" (edge list), "adjacency" (adjacency matrix), "pickle" (Python pickled format), "svg" (Scalable Vector Graphics).

set_edge_list(*edge_list*, *n_nodes=None*)

Reset network from an edge list representation.

Note: Assumes that nodes are numbered by natural numbers from 0 to N-1 without gaps!

Example:

Parameters

edge_list (*array-like* `[[int>=0, int>=0]]`) – `[[i,j]]` for edges $i \rightarrow j$

set_link_attribute(*attribute_name*, *values*)

Set the values of some link attribute.

These can be used as weights in measures requiring link weights.

Note: The attribute/weight matrix should be symmetric for undirected networks.

Parameters

- **attribute_name** (*str*) – name of link attribute to be set
- **values** (*square numpy array* `[node,node]`) – Entry `[i,j]` is the attribute of the link from i to j .

set_node_attribute(*attribute_name*, *values*)

Add a node attribute.

Examples for node attributes/weights are degree or betweenness.

Parameters

- **attribute_name** (*str*) – The name of the node attribute.
- **values** (*1D Numpy array* `[node]`) – The node attribute sequence.

silence_level

(`int>=0`) higher -> less progress info

sp_A

(`sparse.csc_matrix([[int,int]])` with entries 0,1) Adjacency matrix. $A[i,j]=1$ indicates a link $i \rightarrow j$. Symmetric if the network is undirected.

sp_Aplus()

$A^+ = A + \text{Id.}$ matrix used in n.s.i. measures

sp_diag_sqrt_w()

Sparse diagonal matrix of square roots of node weights

sp_diag_w()

Sparse diagonal matrix of node weights

sp_diag_w_inv()

Sparse diagonal matrix of inverse node weights

sp_nsi_diag_k()

Sparse diagonal matrix of n.s.i. degrees

sp_nsi_diag_k_inv()

Sparse diagonal matrix of inverse n.s.i. degrees

splitted_copy(*node=-1, proportion=0.5*)

Return a copy of the network with one node splitted.

The specified node is split in two interlinked nodes which are linked to the same nodes as the original node, and the weight is splitted according to the given proportion.

(This method is useful for testing the node splitting invariance of measures since a n.s.i. measure will be the same before and after the split.)

Example:

```
>>> net = Network.SmallTestNetwork(); print(net)
Network: undirected, 6 nodes, 7 links, link density 0.467.
>>> net2 = net.splitted_copy(node=5, proportion=0.2); print(net2)
Network: undirected, 7 nodes, 9 links, link density 0.429.
>>> print(net.node_weights); print(net2.node_weights)
[ 1.5  1.7  1.9  2.1  2.3  2.5]
[ 1.5  1.7  1.9  2.1  2.3  2.  0.5]
```

Parameters

- **node** (*int*) – The index of the node to be splitted. If negative, $N + \text{index}$ is used. The new node gets index N . (Default: -1)
- **proportion** (*float from 0 to 1*) – The splitted node gets a new weight of $(1 - \text{proportion}) * (\text{weight of splitted node})$, and the new node gets a weight of $\text{proportion} * (\text{weight of splitted node})$. (Default: 0.5)

Return type

Network

spreading(*alpha=None*)

For each node, return its “spreading” value.

Note: This is still EXPERIMENTAL!

Return type

1d numpy array [*node*] of floats

total_node_weight

total node weight

transitivity()

Return the transitivity (coefficient).

This is the ratio of three times the number of triangles to the number of connected triples of vertices. [Newman2003] refers to this measure as C_1 .

Example:

```
>>> r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().transitivity())
Calculating transitivity coefficient (C_1)...
0.2727
```

Return type

float between 0 and 1

undirected_adjacency()

Return the adjacency matrix of the undirected version of the network as a dense numpy array. Entry $[i,j]$ is 1 if i links to j or j links to i .

Example:

```
>>> net = Network(adjacency=[[0,1],[0,0]], directed=True)
>>> print(net.undirected_adjacency().A)
[[0 1] [1 0]]
```

Return type

array([[0|1]])

undirected_copy()

Return an undirected copy of the network.

Nodes i and j are linked in the copy if, in the current network, i links to j or j links to i or both.

Example:

```
>>> net = Network(adjacency=[[0,1],[0,0]], directed=True); print(net)
Network: directed, 2 nodes, 1 links, link density 0.500.
>>> print(net.undirected_copy())
Network: undirected, 2 nodes, 1 links, link density 1.000.
```

Return type

Network instance

static weighted_local_clustering(weighted_A)

For each node, return its weighted clustering coefficient, given a weighted adjacency matrix.

This follows [Holme2007].

Example:

```
>>> print(r(Network.weighted_local_clustering(weighted_A=[
...     [ 0. , 0. , 0. , 0.55, 0.65, 0.75],
...     [ 0. , 0. , 0.63, 0.77, 0.91, 0. ],
...     [ 0. , 0.63, 0. , 0. , 1.17, 0. ],
...     [ 0.55, 0.77, 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ],
...     [ 0.65, 0.91, 1.17, 0. , 0. , 0. ],
...     [ 0.75, 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ]]))
Calculating local weighted clustering coefficient...
[ 0.  0.2149  0.3539  0.  0.1538  0. ]
```

as compared to the unweighted version:

```
>>> print(r(Network.SmallTestNetwork().local_clustering()))
Calculating local clustering coefficients...
[ 0.  0.3333  1.  0.  0.3333  0. ]
```

Parameters

weighted_A (*square numpy array [node,node] of floats >= 0*) – Entry [i,j] is the link weight from i to j. A value of 0 means there is no link.

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of floats between 0 and 1

exception `pyunicorn.core.network.NetworkError(value)`

Bases: `Exception`

Used for all exceptions raised by Network.

__init__(*value*)

__str__()

Return str(self).

__weakref__

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

`pyunicorn.core.network.cache_helper(self, cat, key, msg, func, *args, **kwargs)`

Cache result of a function in a subdict of `self.cache`.

Parameters

- **cat** (*str*) – cache category
- **key** (*str*) – cache key
- **msg** (*str*) – message to be displayed during first calculation
- **func** (*func*) – function to be cached

`pyunicorn.core.network.cached_const(cat, key, msg=None)`

Cache result of decorated method in a fixed subdict of `self.cache`.

`pyunicorn.core.network.cached_var(cat, msg=None)`

Cache result of decorated method in a variable subdict of `self.cache`, specified as first argument to the decorated method.

`pyunicorn.core.network.nz_coords(matrix)`

Find coordinates of all non-zero entries in a sparse matrix.

Returns

list of coordinates [row,col]

Return type

array([[int>=0,int>=0]])

`pyunicorn.core.network.r(obj, decimals=4)`

Round numbers, arrays or iterables thereof. Only used in docstrings.

`pyunicorn.core.network.rr(obj, decimals=4)`

Round arrays in scientific notation. Only used in docstrings.

5.1.8 core.resistive_network

Module contains class ResNetwork.

Provides function for computing resistance based networks. It is subclassed from GeoNetwork and provides most GeoNetwork's functions/properties.

The class has the following instance variables:

```
(bool) flagDebug      : flag for debugging mode
(bool) flagComplex    : flag for complex input
(ndarray) resistances: array of resistances (complex or real)
```

Overridden inherited methods:

```
(str) __str__          : extended description
(ndarray) get_adjacency: returns complex adjacency if needed
```

```
class pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork(resistances, grid=None, adjacency=None,
                                                    edge_list=None, directed=False,
                                                    node_weight_type=None, silence_level=2)
```

Bases: [GeoNetwork](#)

A resistive network class

ResNetwork, provides methods for an extended analysis of resistive/resistance-based networks.

Examples:

```
>>> print(ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork())
ResNetwork:
GeoNetwork:
Network: undirected, 5 nodes, 5 links, link density 0.500.
Geographical boundaries:
      time    lat    lon
min    0.0    0.00 -180.00
max    9.0   90.00  180.00
Average resistance: 2.4
```

static SmallComplexNetwork()

A test network with complex resistances analogue to SmallTestNetwork()

Return type

Resistive Network instance

Returns

an ResNetwork instance with complex resistances

Examples:

```
>>> res = ResNetwork.SmallComplexNetwork()
>>> isinstance(res, ResNetwork)
True
>>> res.flagComplex
True
>>> adm = res.get_admittance()
>>> print(adm.real)
[[ 0.    0.1    0.    0.    0.   ]
 [ 0.1    0.    0.0625 0.25   0.   ]
 [ 0.    0.0625 0.    0.0625 0.   ]
 [ 0.    0.25   0.0625 0.    0.05 ]
 [ 0.    0.    0.    0.05   0.   ]]
```

```
>>> print(adm.imag)
[[ 0.    -0.2    0.    0.    0.   ]
 [-0.2    0.   -0.0625 -0.25  0.   ]
 [ 0.   -0.0625  0.   -0.0625  0.   ]
 [ 0.   -0.25  -0.0625  0.   -0.05 ]
 [ 0.    0.    0.   -0.05  0.   ]]
```

static SmallTestNetwork()

Create a small test network with unit resistances of the following topology:



Return type

Resistive Network instance

Returns

an ResNetwork instance for testing purposes.

Examples:

```
>>> res = ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> isinstance(res, ResNetwork)
True
```

__init__(*resistances*, *grid*=None, *adjacency*=None, *edge_list*=None, *directed*=False, *node_weight_type*=None, *silence_level*=2)

Initialize an instance of ResNetwork.

Parameters

- **resistances** (2D NumPy array) – A matrix with the resistances
- **grid** (GeoGrid object) – The GeoGrid object describing the network’s spatial embedding.
- **adjacency** (2D NumPy array (int8) [index, index]) – The network’s adjacency matrix.
- **edge_list** (array-like list of lists) – Edge list of the new network. Entries [i,0], [i,1] contain the end-nodes of an edge.
- **directed** (boolean) – Determines, whether the network is treated as directed.
- **node_weight_type** (string) – The type of geographical node weight to be used.
- **silence_level** (number (int)) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

__str__()

Return a short summary of the resistive network.

admittance_lapacian()

Return the (possibly non-symmetric) dense Laplacian matrix of the admittance.

Return type

square NumPy matrix [node,node] of

Examples:

```
>>> print(ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().admittance_lapacian())
[[ 0.5   -0.5    0.    0.    0.   ]
 [-0.5   1.125 -0.125 -0.5    0.   ]
 [ 0.    -0.125  0.25  -0.125  0.   ]
 [ 0.    -0.5   -0.125  0.725 -0.1   ]
 [ 0.     0.     0.    -0.1   0.1  ]]
>>> print(type( ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().admittance_lapacian() ))
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

admittive_degree()

admittive degree of the network

The admittive (or effective) degree of the resistive network, which is the counterpart to the traditional degree.

Return type

1D NumPy array

Examples:

```
>>> print(ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().admittive_degree())
[ 0.5   1.125  0.25   0.725  0.1   ]
>>> print(type( ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().admittive_degree() ))
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

average_effective_resistance()

Return the average effective resistance (<ER>) of the resistive network, the average resistances for all “paths” (connections)

Return type

float

Examples:

```
>>> res = ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> print("%.5f" % res.average_effective_resistance())
7.28889
>>> print(type( res.average_effective_resistance() ))
<class 'numpy.float64'>
```

average_neighbors_admittive_degree()

Average neighbour effective degree

Return type

1D NumPy array

Examples:

```
>>> print(ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().average_neighbors_
↪ admittive_degree())
[ 2.25  1.31111111  7.4   2.03448276  7.25  ]
>>> print(type(ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().admittive_degree()))
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

diameter_effective_resistance()

Return the diameter (the highest resistance path between any nodes).

Return type

float

Examples:

```
>>> res = ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> print("%.3f" % res.diameter_effective_resistance())
Re-computing all effective resistances
14.444
>>> print(type(res.diameter_effective_resistance()))
<class 'numpy.float64'>
>>> res = ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> x = res.average_effective_resistance()
>>> print("%.3f" % res.diameter_effective_resistance())
14.444
```

edge_current_flow_betweenness()

The electrical version of Newmann's edge betweenness

Return type

NumPy float

Examples:

```
>>> res = ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> print(r(res.edge_current_flow_betweenness()))
[[ 0.      0.4      0.      0.      0.      ]
 [ 0.4      0.      0.2444  0.5333  0.      ]
 [ 0.      0.2444  0.      0.2444  0.      ]
 [ 0.      0.5333  0.2444  0.      0.4      ]
 [ 0.      0.      0.      0.4      0.      ]]
>>> # update to unit resistances
>>> res.update_resistances(res.adjacency)
>>> print(r(res.edge_current_flow_betweenness()))
[[ 0.      0.4      0.      0.      0.      ]
 [ 0.4      0.      0.3333  0.4      0.      ]
 [ 0.      0.3333  0.      0.3333  0.      ]
 [ 0.      0.4      0.3333  0.      0.4      ]
 [ 0.      0.      0.      0.4      0.      ]]
```

effective_resistance(a, b)

Return the effective resistance (ER) between two nodes a and b. The ER is the electrical analogue to the shortest path where a is considered as “source” and b as the “sink”

Parameters

- **a** (*int*) – index of the “source” node
- **b** (*int*) – index of the “sink” node

Return type

NumPy float

Examples:

```
>>> res = ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> print(res.effective_resistance(1,1))
0.0
>>> print(type( res.effective_resistance(1,1) ))
<class 'float'>
>>> print("%.3f" % res.effective_resistance(1,2))
4.444
>>> print(type( res.effective_resistance(1,1) ))
<class 'float'>
```

effective_resistance_closeness_centrality(*a*)

The effective resistance closeness centrality (ERCC) of node *a*

Parameters

a (*int*) – index of the “source” node

Return type

NumPy float

Examples:

```
>>> res = ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> print("%.3f" % res.effective_resistance_closeness_centrality(0))
0.154
>>> print("%.3f" % res.effective_resistance_closeness_centrality(4))
0.080
```

get_R()

Return the pseudo inverse of the admittance Laplacian

The pseudoinverse is used of the novel betweenness measures such as [vertex_current_flow_betweenness\(\)](#) and [edge_current_flow_betweenness\(\)](#) It is computed on instantiation and on change of the resistances/admittance

Returns

the pseudoinverse of the admittance Laplacian

Return type

ndarray (float)

Examples:

```
>>> res = ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork(); print(res.get_R())
[[ 2.28444444  0.68444444 -0.56        -0.20444444 -2.20444444]
 [ 0.68444444  1.08444444 -0.16        0.19555556 -1.80444444]
 [-0.56        -0.16         3.04        -0.16        -2.16        ]
 [-0.20444444  0.19555556 -0.16        1.08444444 -0.91555556]
 [-2.20444444 -1.80444444 -2.16        -0.91555556  7.08444444]]
```

get_admittance()

Return the (possibly non-symmetric) dense admittance matrix

Return type

square NumPy matrix [node,node] of ints

Examples:

```
>>> res = ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork(); print(res.get_admittance())
[[ 0.    0.5    0.    0.    0.   ]
 [ 0.5    0.    0.125  0.5    0.   ]
 [ 0.    0.125  0.    0.125  0.   ]
 [ 0.    0.5    0.125  0.    0.1   ]
 [ 0.    0.    0.    0.1    0.   ]]
>>> print(type( res.get_admittance() ))
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

global_admittive_clustering()

Return node wise admittive clustering coefficient.

Return type

NumPy float

Examples:

```
>>> res = ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> print("%.3f" % res.global_admittive_clustering())
0.016
>>> print(type(res.global_admittive_clustering()))
<class 'numpy.float64'>
```

local_admittive_clustering()

Return node wise admittive clustering coefficient (AC).

The AC is the electrical analogue of the clustering coefficient for regular network (see `get_admittive_ws_clustering()` and `get_local_clustering()` and sometimes called Effective Clustering (EC))

The admittive clustering (ac) of node i is defined as:

$$ac_i = \frac{\sum_{j,k}^N \alpha_{i,j}, \alpha_{i,k}, \alpha_{j,k}}{ad_i(d_i - 1)}$$

where

- α is the admittance matrix
- ad_i is the admittive degree of the node i
- d_i is the degree of the node i

Return type

1d NumPy array (float)

Examples:

```
>>> res = ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> print(res.local_admittive_clustering())
[ 0.  0.00694444  0.0625  0.01077586  0. ]
>>> print(type(res.local_admittive_clustering()))
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

update_R()

Updates R, the pseudo inverse of the admittance Laplacian

This function is run, whenever the admittance is changed.

Return type

none

Examples:

```
>>> res = ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork(); print(res.get_admittance())
[[ 0.  0.5  0.  0.  0. ]
 [ 0.5  0.  0.125  0.5  0. ]
 [ 0.  0.125  0.  0.125  0. ]
 [ 0.  0.5  0.125  0.  0.1 ]
 [ 0.  0.  0.  0.1  0. ]]
>>> print(type( res.get_admittance() ))
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

update_admittance()

Updates admittance matrix which is inverse the resistances

Return type

none

Examples:

```
>>> res = ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork(); print(res.get_admittance())
[[ 0.    0.5    0.    0.    0.   ]
 [ 0.5    0.    0.125  0.5    0.   ]
 [ 0.    0.125  0.    0.125  0.   ]
 [ 0.    0.5    0.125  0.    0.1  ]
 [ 0.    0.    0.    0.1    0.   ]]
>>> print(type(res.get_admittance()))
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

update_resistances(resistances)

Update the resistance matrix

This function is called to changed the resistance matrix. It sets the property and the calls the `update_admittance()` and `update_R()` functions.

Return type

None

Examples:

```
>>> # test network with given resistances
>>> res = ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> print(res.resistances)
[[ 0  2  0  0  0]
 [ 2  0  8  2  0]
 [ 0  8  0  8  0]
 [ 0  2  8  0 10]
 [ 0  0  0 10  0]]
>>> # print admittance and admittance Laplacian
>>> print(res.get_admittance())
[[ 0.    0.5    0.    0.    0.   ]
 [ 0.5    0.    0.125  0.5    0.   ]
 [ 0.    0.125  0.    0.125  0.   ]
 [ 0.    0.5    0.125  0.    0.1  ]
 [ 0.    0.    0.    0.1    0.   ]]
>>> print(res.admittance_laplacian())
[[ 0.5 -0.5    0.    0.    0.   ]
 [-0.5  1.125 -0.125 -0.5    0.   ]
 [ 0.   -0.125  0.25  -0.125  0.   ]
 [ 0.   -0.5   -0.125  0.725 -0.1  ]
 [ 0.    0.    0.   -0.1    0.1  ]]
>>> # now update to unit resistance
>>> res.update_resistances(res.adjacency)
>>> # and check new admittance/admittance Laplacian
>>> print(res.get_admittance())
[[ 0.  1.  0.  0.  0.]
 [ 1.  0.  1.  1.  0.]
 [ 0.  1.  0.  1.  0.]
 [ 0.  1.  1.  0.  1.]
 [ 0.  0.  0.  1.  0.]]
>>> print(res.admittance_laplacian())
[[ 1. -1.  0.  0.  0.]
 [-1.  3. -1. -1.  0.]
 [ 0. -1.  2. -1.  0.]
 [ 0. -1. -1.  3. -1.]
 [ 0.  0.  0. -1.  1.]]
```

vertex_current_flow_betweenness(i)

Vertex Current Flow Betweenness (VCFB) of a node i.

The electrical version of Newmann’s node betweenness is here defined as the Vertex Current Flow Betweenness (VCGB) of a node

$$VCFB_i := \frac{2}{n(n-1)} \sum_{s < t} I_i^{st}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} I_i^{st} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_j \Gamma_{i,j} |V_i - V_j| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_j \Gamma_{i,j} |I_s(R_{i,s} - R_{j,s}) + I_t(R_{j,t} - R_{i,t})| \end{aligned}$$

and further:

- $I_s^{st} := I_s$
- $I_t^{st} := I_t$
- Γ is the admittance matrix
- R is the pseudoinverse of the admittance Laplacian

Parameters

a (*int*) – index of the “source” node

Return type

NumPy float

Examples:

```
>>> res = ResNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> print("%.3f" % res.vertex_current_flow_betweenness(1))
0.389
>>> print("%.3f" % res.vertex_current_flow_betweenness(2))
0.044
```

5.1.9 core.spatial_network

Provides class for analyzing spatially embedded complex networks.

class pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.**SpatialNetwork**(*grid*, *adjacency=None*, *edge_list=None*, *directed=False*, *silence_level=0*)

Bases: [Network](#)

Encapsulates a spatially embedded network.

Adds more network measures and statistics based on the spatial embedding.

static Load(*filename_network*, *filename_grid*, *fileformat=None*, *silence_level=0*, **args*, ***kwargs*)

Return a SpatialNetwork object stored in files.

Unified reading function for graphs. Relies on and partially extends the corresponding igraph function. Refer to igraph documentation for further details on the various reader methods for different formats.

This method tries to identify the format of the graph given in the first parameter and calls the corresponding reader method.

Existing node and link attributes/weights are also restored depending on the chosen file format. E.g., the formats GraphML and gzipped GraphML are able to store both node and link weights.

The remaining arguments are passed to the reader method without any changes.

Parameters

- **filename_network** (*str*) – The name of the file where the Network object is to be stored.
- **filename_grid** (*str*) – The name of the file where the Grid object is to be stored (including ending).
- **fileformat** (*str*) – the format of the file (if known in advance) None means auto-detection. Possible values are: "ncol" (NCOL format), "lgl" (LGL format), "graphml", "graphmlz" (GraphML and gzipped GraphML format), "gml" (GML format), "net", "pajek" (Pajek format), "dimacs" (DIMACS format), "edgelist", "edges" or "edge" (edge list), "adjacency" (adjacency matrix), "pickle" (Python pickled format).
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

Return type

SpatialNetwork object

Returns*SpatialNetwork* instance.**static Model**(*network_model*, *grid*, ***kwargs*)

Return a new model graph generated with the specified network model and embedded on the specified spatial grid

static SmallTestNetwork()

Return a 6-node undirected geographically embedded test network.

The test network consists of the SmallTestNetwork of the Network class with node coordinates given by the SmallTestGrid of the Grid class.

The network looks like this:

```

    3 - 1
    |   | \
5 - 0 - 4 - 2

```

Return type

SpatialNetwork object

Returns*SpatialNetwork* instance for testing purposes.**__init__**(*grid*, *adjacency=None*, *edge_list=None*, *directed=False*, *silence_level=0*)

Initialize an instance of SpatialNetwork.

Parameters

- **grid** (*Grid*) – The Grid object describing the network's spatial embedding.
- **adjacency** (*2D array (int8) [index, index]*) – The network's adjacency matrix.
- **edge_list** (*array-like list of lists*) – Edge list of the new network. Entries [i,0], [i,1] contain the end-nodes of an edge.
- **directed** (*bool*) – Determines, whether the network is treated as directed.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

__str__()

Return a string representation of the SpatialNetwork object.

_calculate_general_average_link_distance(*adjacency, degrees, geometry_corrected=False*)

Return general average link distances (*ALD*).

This general method is called to calculate undirected average link distance, average in-link distance and average out-link distance.

The resulting sequence can optionally be corrected for biases in average link distance arising due to the grid geometry. E.g., for regional networks, nodes on the boundaries may have a bias towards larger values of *ALD*, while nodes in the center have a bias towards smaller values of *ALD*.

Parameters

- **adjacency** (2D array [*index, index*]) – The adjacency matrix.
- **degrees** (1D array [*index*]) – The degree sequence.
- **geometry_corrected** (*bool*) – Toggles geometry correction.

Return type

1D array [*index*]

Returns

the general average link distance sequence.

average_distance_weighted_path_length()

Return average distance weighted path length.

Returns the average path length link-weighted by the angular great circle distance between nodes.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()).average_distance_weighted_path_length()
0.4985
```

Return type

number (float)

Returns

the average distance weighted path length.

average_link_distance(*geometry_corrected=False*)

Return average link distances (undirected).

Note: Does not use directionality information.

Examples:

```
>>> SpatialNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().average_link_distance(geometry_corrected=False)
array([22.36067963, 11.18033981,  8.38525486, 13.97542477, 16.77050908,
       27.95084953])
>>> SpatialNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().average_link_distance(geometry_corrected=True)[-1]
array([1.6, 1.09090909, 1.66666667, 1.63636357])
```

Parameters

geometry_corrected (*bool*) – Toggles geometry correction.

Return type

1D array [*index*]

Returns

the average link distance sequence (undirected).

clear_cache()

Clean up cache.

Is reversible, since all cached information can be recalculated from basic data.

distance()

Return the distance matrix.

distance_weighted_closeness()

Return distance weighted closeness.

Returns the sequence of closeness centralities link-weighted by the angular great circle distance between nodes.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()).distance_weighted_
↪closeness()
array([ 2.2378, 2.4501, 2.2396, 2.4501, 2.2396, 1.1982])
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the distance weighted closeness sequence.

grid

(Grid) - Grid object describing the network's spatial embedding

inaverage_link_distance(geometry_corrected=False)

Return in-average link distances.

Return regular average link distance for undirected networks.

Example:

```
>>> SpatialNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().inaverage_link_
↪distance(geometry_corrected=False)
array([22.36067963, 11.18033981, 8.38525486, 13.97542477, 16.77050908,
      27.95084953])
```

Parameters

geometry_corrected (*bool*) – Toggles geometry correction.

Return type

1D array [index]

Returns

the in-average link distance sequence.

link_distance_distribution(n_bins, grid_type='euclidean', geometry_corrected=False)

Return the normalized link distance distribution.

Correct for the geometry of the embedding space by default.

Examples:

```
>>> GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().link_distance_distribution(  
...     n_bins=4, geometry_corrected=False)[0]  
array([ 0.14285714,  0.28571429,  0.28571429,  0.28571429])  
>>> GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().link_distance_distribution(  
...     n_bins=4, geometry_corrected=True)[0]  
array([ 0.09836066,  0.24590164,  0.32786885,  0.32786885])
```

Parameters

- **n_bins** (*int*) – The number of bins for histogram.
- **grid_type** (*str*) – Type of grid, used for distance calculation, can take values “euclidean” and “spherical” (only for GeoNetwork).
- **geometry_corrected** (*bool*) – Toggles correction for grid geometry.

Return type

tuple of three 1D arrays [bin]

Returns

the link distance distribution, statistical error, and lower bin boundaries.

local_distance_weighted_vulnerability()

Return local distance weighted vulnerability.

Return the sequence of vulnerabilities link-weighted by the angular great circle distance between nodes.

Example:

```
>>> r(GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().local_distance_weighted_  
↪vulnerability())  
array([ 0.0325, 0.3137, 0.2056, 0.028 , -0.0283, -0.288 ])
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the local distance weighted vulnerability sequence.

max_link_distance()

Return maximum angular geodesic link distances.

Note: Does not use directionality information.

Example:

```
>>> SpatialNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().max_link_distance()  
array([27.95085, 16.77051, 11.18034, 16.77051, 22.36068, 27.95085],  
      dtype=float32)
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the maximum link distance sequence.

outaverage_link_distance(*geometry_corrected=False*)

Return out-average link distances.

Return regular average link distance for undirected networks.

Example:

```
>>> SpatialNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().
    outaverage_link_distance(geometry_corrected=False)
array([22.36067963, 11.18033981,  8.38525486, 13.97542477, 16.77050908,
       27.95084953])
```

Parameters

geometry_corrected (*bool*) – Toggles geometry correction.

Return type

1D array [index]

Returns

the out-average link distance sequence.

randomly_rewire_geomodel_I(*distance_matrix, iterations, inaccuracy*)

Randomly rewire the current network in place using geographical model I.

Geographical model I preserves the degree sequence (exactly) and the link distance distribution $p(l)$ (approximately).

A higher *inaccuracy* in the conservation of $p(l)$ will lead to

- less deterministic links in the network and, hence,
- more degrees of freedom for the random graph and
- a shorter runtime of the algorithm, since more pairs of nodes eligible for rewiring can be found.

Example (The degree sequence should be the same after rewiring):

```
>>> net = SpatialNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> net.randomly_rewire_geomodel_I(
...     distance_matrix=net.grid.distance(),
...     iterations=100, inaccuracy=100)
#
>>> net.degree()
array([3, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1])
```

Parameters

- **distance_matrix** (2D Numpy array [*index, index*]) – Suitable distance matrix between nodes.
- **iterations** (*number (int)*) – The number of rewirings to be performed.
- **inaccuracy** (*number (float)*) – The inaccuracy with which to conserve $p(l)$.

randomly_rewire_geomodel_II(*distance_matrix, iterations, inaccuracy*)

Randomly rewire the current network in place using geographical model II.

Geographical model II preserves the degree sequence k_v (exactly), the link distance distribution $p(l)$ (approximately), and the average link distance sequence $\langle l \rangle_v$ (approximately).

A higher *inaccuracy* in the conservation of $p(l)$ and $\langle l \rangle_v$ will lead to:

- less deterministic links in the network and, hence,
- more degrees of freedom for the random graph and

- a shorter runtime of the algorithm, since more pairs of nodes eligible for rewiring can be found.

Parameters

- **distance_matrix** (2D Numpy array [*index*, *index*]) – Suitable distance matrix between nodes.
- **iterations** (number (*int*)) – The number of rewirings to be performed.
- **inaccuracy** (number (*float*)) – The inaccuracy with which to conserve $p(l)$.

randomly_rewire_geomodel_III(*distance_matrix*, *iterations*, *inaccuracy*)

Randomly rewire the current network in place using geographical model III.

Geographical model III preserves the degree sequence k_v (exactly), the link distance distribution $p(l)$ (approximately), and the average link distance sequence $\langle l \rangle_v$ (approximately). Moreover, degree-degree correlations are also conserved exactly.

A higher **inaccuracy** in the conservation of $p(l)$ and $\langle l \rangle_v$ will lead to:

- less deterministic links in the network and, hence,
- more degrees of freedom for the random graph and
- a shorter runtime of the algorithm, since more pairs of nodes eligible for rewiring can be found.

Parameters

- **distance_matrix** (2D Numpy array [*index*, *index*]) – Suitable distance matrix between nodes.
- **iterations** (number (*int*)) – The number of rewirings to be performed.
- **inaccuracy** (number (*float*)) – The inaccuracy with which to conserve $p(l)$.

save(*filename_network*, *filename_grid*=None, *fileformat*=None, **args*, ***kws*)

Save the SpatialNetwork object to files.

Unified writing function for graphs. Relies on and partially extends the corresponding igraph function. Refer to igraph documentation for further details on the various writer methods for different formats.

This method tries to identify the format of the graph given in the first parameter (based on extension) and calls the corresponding writer method.

Existing node and link attributes/weights are also stored depending on the chosen file format. E.g., the formats GraphML and gzipped GraphML are able to store both node and link weights.

The grid is not stored if the corresponding filename is None.

The remaining arguments are passed to the writer method without any changes.

Parameters

- **filename_network** (*str*) – The name of the file where the Network object is to be stored.
- **filename_grid** (*str*) – The name of the file where the GeoGrid object is to be stored (including ending).
- **fileformat** (*str*) – the format of the file (if one wants to override the format determined from the filename extension, or the filename itself is a stream). None means auto-detection. Possible values are: "ncol" (NCOL format), "lgl" (LGL format), "graphml", "graphmlz" (GraphML and gzipped GraphML format), "gml" (GML format), "dot", "graphviz" (DOT format, used by GraphViz), "net", "pajek" (Pajek format), "dimacs" (DIMACS format), "edgelist", "edges" or "edge" (edge list), "adjacency" (adjacency matrix), "pickle" (Python pickled format), "svg" (Scalable Vector Graphics).

set_random_links_by_distance(*a*, *b*)

Reassign links independently with link probability = $\exp(a + b * \text{angular distance})$.

Note: Modifies network in place, creates an undirected network!

Example (Repeat until a network with 5 links is created):

```
>>> net = GeoNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> while (net.n_links != 5):
...     net.set_random_links_by_distance(a=0., b=-4.)
>>> net.n_links
5
```

Parameters

- **a** (*number (float)*) – The a parameter.
- **b** (*number (float)*) – The b parameter.

5.2 climate

Constructing and analysing climate networks, related climate data analysis.

5.2.1 climate.climate_data

Provides classes for generating and analyzing complex climate networks.

class pyunicorn.climate.climate_data.**ClimateData**(*observable*, *grid*, *time_cycle*, *anomalies=False*, *observable_name=""*, *observable_long_name=None*, *window=None*, *silence_level=0*)

Bases: [Data](#)

Encapsulates spatio-temporal climate data.

Provides methods to manipulate this data, i.e. calculate daily (monthly) mean values and anomaly values.

@ivar data_source: (**string**) - **The name of the data source**
(model, reanalysis, station)

classmethod Load(*file_name*, *observable_name*, *time_cycle*, *time_name='time'*, *latitude_name='lat'*, *longitude_name='lon'*, *data_source=None*, *file_type='NetCDF'*, *window=None*, *vertical_level=None*, *silence_level=0*)

Initialize an instance of ClimateData.

Supported file types file_type are:

- “NetCDF” for regular (rectangular) grids
- “iNetCDF” for irregular (e.g. geodesic) grids or station data.

The spatio-temporal window is described by the following dictionary:

```
window = {"time_min": 0., "time_max": 0., "lat_min": 0.,
          "lat_max": 0., "lon_min": 0., "lon_max": 0.}
```

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – The name of the data file.

- **observable_name** (*str*) – The short name of the observable within data file (particularly relevant for NetCDF).
- **time_cycle** (*int*) – The annual cycle length of the data (units of samples).
- **time_name** (*str*) – The name of the time variable within data file.
- **latitude_name** (*str*) – The name of the latitude variable within data file.
- **longitude_name** (*str*) – The name of longitude variable within data file.
- **data_source** (*str*) – The name of the data source (model, reanalysis, station).
- **file_type** (*str*) – The format of the data file.
- **window** (*dict*) – Spatio-temporal window to select a view on the data.
- **vertical_level** (*int*) – The vertical level to be extracted from the data file. Is ignored for horizontal data sets. If None, the first level in the data file is chosen.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

static SmallTestData()

Return test data set of 6 time series with 10 sampling points each.

Example:

```
>>> r(Data.SmallTestData().observable())
array([[ 0.      ,  1.      ,  0.      , -1.      , -0.      ,  1.      ],
       [ 0.309 ,  0.9511, -0.309 , -0.9511,  0.309 ,  0.9511],
       [ 0.5878,  0.809 , -0.5878, -0.809 ,  0.5878,  0.809 ],
       [ 0.809 ,  0.5878, -0.809 , -0.5878,  0.809 ,  0.5878],
       [ 0.9511,  0.309 , -0.9511, -0.309 ,  0.9511,  0.309 ],
       [ 1.      ,  0.      , -1.      , -0.      ,  1.      ,  0.      ],
       [ 0.9511, -0.309 , -0.9511,  0.309 ,  0.9511, -0.309 ],
       [ 0.809 , -0.5878, -0.809 ,  0.5878,  0.809 , -0.5878],
       [ 0.5878, -0.809 , -0.5878,  0.809 ,  0.5878, -0.809 ],
       [ 0.309 , -0.9511, -0.309 ,  0.9511,  0.309 , -0.9511]])
```

Return type

ClimateData instance

Returns

a ClimateData instance for testing purposes.

__init__ (*observable*, *grid*, *time_cycle*, *anomalies=False*, *observable_name=""*,
observable_long_name=None, *window=None*, *silence_level=0*)

Initialize an instance of ClimateData.

The spatio-temporal window is described by the following dictionary:

```
window = {"time_min": 0., "time_max": 0., "lat_min": 0.,
          "lat_max": 0., "lon_min": 0., "lon_max": 0.}
```

Parameters

- **observable** (*2D array [time, index]*) – The array of time series to be represented by the *Data* instance.
- **grid** (*Grid2D* instance) – The Grid representing the spatial coordinates associated to the time series and their temporal sampling.
- **time_cycle** (*int*) – The annual cycle length of the data (units of samples).
- **anomalies** (*bool*) – Indicates whether the data are climatological anomaly values.

- **observable_name** (*str*) – A short name for the observable.
- **observable_long_name** (*str*) – A long name for the observable.
- **window** (*dict*) – Spatio-temporal window to select a view on the data.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

__str__()

Returns a string representation.

_calculate_anomaly()

Calculate anomaly time series from observable.

To obtain climatological anomaly time series, the climatological means are subtracted from each sample in the original time series. This procedure is also known as phase averaging.

Note: Only the currently selected spatio-temporal window is considered.

Return type

2D Numpy array [time, node index]

Returns

the anomalized time series.

_calculate_phase_mean()

Calculate mean values of observable for each phase of the annual cycle.

This is also commonly referred to as climatological mean, e.g., the mean temperature for all Januaries in the data set for monthly time resolution (`time_cycle=12`).

Note: Only the currently selected spatio-temporal window is considered.

Return type

2D Numpy array [cycle index, node index]

Returns

the mean values of observable for each phase of the annual cycle.

anomaly()

Return anomaly time series from observable.

For further comments, see [_calculate_anomaly\(\)](#).

Note: Only the currently selected spatio-temporal window is considered.

Example:

```
>>> r(ClimateData.SmallTestData()).anomaly()[:,0])
array([-0.5 , -0.321 , -0.1106,  0.1106,  0.321 ,
        0.5 ,  0.321 ,  0.1106, -0.1106, -0.321 ])
```

Return type

2D Numpy array [time, node index]

Returns

the anomalized time series.

anomaly_selected_months(*selected_months*)

Return anomaly time series from observable for selected months.

For further comments, see `_calculate_anomaly()`.

Note: Only the currently selected spatio-temporal window is considered.

Parameters

selected_months (*[number]*) – The selected months.

Return type

2D array [time, node index]

Returns

the anomalized time series for selected months.

clear_cache()

Clean up cache.

Is reversible, since all cached information can be recalculated from basic data.

indices_selected_months(*selected_months*)

Return sorted time indices associated to certain months.

Currently, only cycle lengths of 12 (monthly data) and 360 (standardized daily data) are supported.

Note: Only the currently selected spatio-temporal window is considered.

Parameters

selected_months (*[number]*) – The selected months.

Return type

1D array (int)

Returns

the sorted time indices corresponding to chosen months.

indices_selected_phases(*selected_phases*)

Return sorted time indices associated to certain phase indices.

Note: Only the currently selected spatio-temporal window is considered.

Example:

```
>>> ClimateData.SmallTestData().indices_selected_phases([0,1,4])
array([0, 1, 4, 5, 6, 9])
```

Parameters

selected_phases (*[int]*) – The selected phase indices.

Return type

1D array (int)

Returns

the sorted time indices corresponding to chosen phase indices.

phase_indices()

Return time indices associated to all phases in the annual cycle.

In other words, provides all time indices falling into a particular day, month etc. of the year.

Just includes measurements from years for which complete data exists.

Note: Only the currently selected spatio-temporal window is considered.

Note: Only the currently selected spatio-temporal window is considered.

Example:

```
>>> ClimateData.SmallTestData().phase_indices()
array([[0, 5], [1, 6], [2, 7], [3, 8], [4, 9]])
```

Return type

2D Numpy array (int) [phase index, year]

Returns

the time indices associated to all phases of the annual cycle.

phase_mean()

Return mean values of observable for each phase of the annual cycle.

For further comments, see [_calculate_phase_mean\(\)](#).

Note: Only the currently selected spatio-temporal window is considered.

Example:

```
>>> r(ClimateData.SmallTestData().phase_mean())
array([[ 0.5   ,  0.5   , -0.5   , -0.5   ,  0.5   ,  0.5   ],
       [ 0.63  ,  0.321 , -0.63  , -0.321 ,  0.63  ,  0.321 ],
       [ 0.6984,  0.1106, -0.6984, -0.1106,  0.6984,  0.1106],
       [ 0.6984, -0.1106, -0.6984,  0.1106,  0.6984, -0.1106],
       [ 0.63  , -0.321 , -0.63  ,  0.321 ,  0.63  , -0.321 ]])
```

Return type

2D Numpy array [cycle index, node index]

Returns

the mean values of observable for each phase of the annual cycle.

set_global_window()

Set the view on the whole data set.

Select the full data set and creates a data array as well as a corresponding Grid2D object to access this window from outside.

Example (Set smaller window and subsequently restore global window):

```
>>> data = ClimateData.SmallTestData()
>>> data.set_window(window={"time_min": 0., "time_max": 4.,
...                        "lat_min": 10., "lat_max": 20.,
...                        "lon_min": 5., "lon_max": 10.})
```

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```
>>> data.grid.grid()["lat"]
array([ 10.,  15.], dtype=float32)
>>> data.set_global_window()
>>> data.grid.grid()["lat"]
array([ 0.,  5., 10., 15., 20., 25.], dtype=float32)
```

set_window(window)

Set spatio-temporal window.

Calls set_window method of parent class Data and additionally sets flags, so that measures derived from data (mean, anomaly) will be recalculated for new window.

The spatio-temporal window is described by the following dictionary:

```
window = {"time_min": 0., "time_max": 0., "lat_min": 0.,
          "lat_max": 0., "lon_min": 0., "lon_max": 0.}
```

If the temporal boundaries are equal, the data's full time range is selected. If any of the two corresponding spatial boundaries are equal, the data's full spatial extension is included.

For more information see `pyunicorn.Data.set_window()`.

Example:

```
>>> data = ClimateData.SmallTestData()
>>> data.set_window(window={"time_min": 0., "time_max": 0.,
...                        "lat_min": 10., "lat_max": 20.,
...                        "lon_min": 5., "lon_max": 10.})
>>> r(data.anomaly())
array([[ 0.5   , -0.5   ], [ 0.321 , -0.63  ], [ 0.1106, -0.6984],
       [-0.1106, -0.6984], [-0.321 , -0.63  ], [-0.5   ,  0.5   ],
       [-0.321 ,  0.63  ], [-0.1106,  0.6984], [ 0.1106,  0.6984],
       [ 0.321 ,  0.63  ]])
```

Parameters

window (*dictionary*) – The spatio-temporal window to select a view on the data.

shuffled_anomaly()

Return the randomly shuffled anomaly time series.

Each anomaly time series is shuffled individually.

Note: Only the currently selected spatio-temporal window is considered.

Example (Anomaly with and without temporal shuffling should have the same standard deviation along time axis):

```
>>> r(ClimateData.SmallTestData().anomaly().std(axis=0))
array([ 0.31 , 0.6355, 0.31 , 0.6355, 0.31 , 0.6355])
>>> r(ClimateData.SmallTestData().shuffled_anomaly().std(axis=0))
array([ 0.31 , 0.6355, 0.31 , 0.6355, 0.31 , 0.6355])
```

Return type

2D Numpy array [time, node index]

Returns

the anomalized and shuffled time series.

time_cycle

(number (int)) - The annual cycle length of the data (units of samples).

5.2.2 climate.climate_network

Provides classes for generating and analyzing complex climate networks.

```
class pyunicorn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork(grid, similarity_measure,
                                                    threshold=None, link_density=None,
                                                    non_local=False, directed=False,
                                                    node_weight_type='surface',
                                                    silence_level=0)
```

Bases: [GeoNetwork](#)

Encapsulates a similarity network embedded on a spherical surface.

Particularly provides functionality to generate a complex network from the matrix of a similarity measure of time series.

The analysis of climate time series based on similarity networks was first introduced in [[Tsonis2004](#)].

```
static Load(filename_network, filename_grid, filename_similarity_measure, fileformat=None, *args,
            **kwargs)
```

Return a ClimateNetwork object stored in files.

Unified reading function for graphs. Relies on and partially extends the corresponding igraph function. Refer to igraph documentation for further details on the various reader methods for different formats.

This method tries to identify the format of the graph given in the first parameter and calls the corresponding reader method.

Existing node and link attributes/weights are also restored depending on the chosen file format. E.g., the formats GraphML and gzipped GraphML are able to store both node and link weights.

The remaining arguments are passed to the reader method without any changes.

Parameters

- **filename_network** (*str*) – The name of the file where the Network object is to be stored.
- **filename_grid** (*str*) – The name of the file where the GeoGrid object is to be stored (including ending).
- **filename_similarity_measure** (*str*) – The name of the file where the similarity measure matrix is to be stored.
- **fileformat** (*str*) – the format of the file (if known in advance) None means auto-detection. Possible values are: "ncol" (NCOL format), "lgl" (LGL format), "graphml", "graphmlz" (GraphML and gzipped GraphML format), "gml" (GML format), "net", "pajek" (Pajek format), "dimacs" (DIMACS format), "edgelist", "edges" or "edge" (edge list), "adjacency" (adjacency matrix), "pickle" (Python pickled format).

Returns

[ClimateNetwork](#) instance.

```
static SmallTestNetwork()
```

Return a 6-node undirected test climate network from a similarity matrix.

The network looks like this:

```

  3 - 1
  |   | \
5 - 0 - 4 - 2
```

Example:

```
>>> r(ClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().adjacency)
array([[0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1], [0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0], [0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0],
       [1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0], [1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0], [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]])
```

Return type

Network instance

__init__(*grid*, *similarity_measure*, *threshold=None*, *link_density=None*, *non_local=False*, *directed=False*, *node_weight_type='surface'*, *silence_level=0*)

Initialize an instance of *ClimateNetwork*.

Note: Either **threshold** **OR** **link_density** have to be given!

Possible choices for node_weight_type:

- None (constant unit weights)
- “surface” (cos lat)
- “irrigation” (cos**2 lat)

Parameters

- **grid** (*GeoGrid*) – The GeoGrid object describing the network’s spatial embedding.
- **similarity_measure** (*2D array [index, index]*) – The similarity measure for all pairs of nodes.
- **threshold** (*float*) – The threshold of similarity measure, above which two nodes are linked in the network.
- **link_density** (*float*) – The networks’s desired link density.
- **non_local** (*bool*) – Determines, whether links between spatially close nodes should be suppressed.
- **directed** (*bool*) – Determines, whether the network is treated as directed.
- **node_weight_type** (*str*) – The type of geographical node weight to be used.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

__str__()

Return a string representation of the ClimateNetwork object.

Example:

```
>>> print(ClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork())
ClimateNetwork:
GeoNetwork:
Network: undirected, 6 nodes, 7 links, link density 0.467.
Geographical boundaries:
      time    lat    lon
min    0.0    0.00   2.50
max    9.0   25.00  15.00
Threshold: 0.5
Local connections filtered out: False
```

`_calculate_non_local_adjacency`(*similarity_measure*, *threshold*, *a*=20, *d_min*=0.05)

Return the adjacency matrix with suppressed spatially local links.

Physically trivial links between geographically close nodes are removed.

For large *a*, *d_min* corresponds to the minimum distance for which links are allowed to exist.

Example:

```
>>> net = ClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> net._calculate_non_local_adjacency(
...     similarity_measure=net.similarity_measure(),
...     threshold=0.5, a=30, d_min=0.20)
array([[0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1], [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0], [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
       [1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0], [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]], dtype=int8)
```

Parameters

- **`similarity_measure`** (2D Numpy array [*index*, *index*]) – The similarity measure for all pairs of nodes.
- **`threshold`** (*number* (*float*)) – The threshold of similarity measure, above which two nodes are linked in the network.
- **`a`** (*number* (*float*)) – The steepness parameter of the distance weighting function in the transition region from not including any links (*weight*=0) to including all links (*weight*=1).
- **`d_min`** (*number* (*float*)) – The parameter controlling the minimum distance, above which links can be included in the network (unit radians).

Return type

2D Numpy array (int8) [*index*, *index*]

Returns

the network's adjacency matrix.

`_calculate_threshold_adjacency`(*similarity_measure*, *threshold*)

Extract the network's adjacency matrix by thresholding.

The resulting network is a simple graph, i.e., self-loops and multiple links are not allowed.

Example (Threshold zero should yield a fully connected network given the test similarity matrix):

```
>>> net = ClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> net._calculate_threshold_adjacency(
...     similarity_measure=net.similarity_measure(), threshold=0.0)
array([[0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1], [1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1],
       [1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1], [1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1],
       [1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1], [1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0]], dtype=int8)
```

Parameters

- **`similarity_measure`** (2D Numpy array [*index*, *index*]) – The similarity measure for all pairs of nodes.
- **`threshold`** (*number* (*float*)) – The threshold of similarity measure, above which two nodes are linked in the network.

Return type

2D Numpy array (int8) [*index*, *index*]

Returns

the network's adjacency matrix.

_regenerate_network()

Regenerate the current climate network according to new similarity measure.

clear_cache(*irreversible=False*)

Clean up cache.

If irreversible=True, the network cannot be recalculated using a different threshold, or link density.

Parameters

irreversible (*bool*) – The irreversibility of clearing the cache.

correlation_distance()

Return correlation weighted distances between nodes.

Defined as the elementwise product of the correlation measure and angular great circle distance matrices.

This is a useful measure of the relative importance of links, since links with high geographical distance and high correlation (teleconnections) get the highest weight. Trivial correlations with small geographical distance and high correlation get a lower weight.

Correlation distance appears to be the simplest functional form of combining geographical distance and correlation measure that yields meaningful results.

Example:

```
>>> r(ClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().correlation_distance(), 2)
array([[ 0.    ,  0.01,  0.04,  0.18,  0.27,  0.27],
       [ 0.01,  0.    ,  0.05,  0.18,  0.29,  0.12],
       [ 0.04,  0.05,  0.    ,  0.02,  0.16,  0.03],
       [ 0.18,  0.18,  0.01,  0.    ,  0.01,  0.06],
       [ 0.27,  0.29,  0.16,  0.01,  0.    ,  0.04],
       [ 0.27,  0.12,  0.03,  0.06,  0.04,  0.    ]])
```

Return type

2D matrix [index, index]

Returns

the correlation distance matrix.

correlation_distance_weighted_closeness()

Return correlation distance weighted closeness.

Calculates the sequence of closeness centralities link-weighted by the inverse of correlation distance between nodes. For closeness centrality calculation, the inverse of correlation distance is used, because high values of this measure should correspond to short distances in the graph and vice versa when weighted shortest paths are calculated.

Example:

```
>>> r(ClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().correlation_distance_
↪weighted_closeness())
array([ 0.1646,  0.1351,  0.0894,  0.1096,  0.1659,  0.1102])
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the correlation distance weighted closeness sequence.

inv_correlation_distance()

Return correlation weighted distances between nodes.

Return type

2D matrix [index, index]

link_density_function(*n_bins*)

Return the network's link density as a function of the threshold.

Example:

```
>>> r(ClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().link_density_
↪function(3)[0])
array([ 0. , 0.3889, 0.6667])
>>> r(ClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().link_density_
↪function(3)[1])
array([ 0.1, 0.4, 0.7, 1. ])
```

Parameters

n_bins (*number (int)*) – The number of bins.

Return type

tuple of two 1D Numpy arrays [bin]

Returns

the network's link density in dependence on threshold.

local_correlation_distance_weighted_vulnerability()

Return local correlation distance weighted vulnerability.

Calculates the sequence of vulnerabilities link-weighted by the inverse of correlation distance between nodes. For vulnerability calculation, the inverse of correlation distance is used, because high values of this measure should correspond to short distances in the graph and vice versa when weighted shortest paths are calculated.

Example:

```
>>> r(ClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().local_correlation_
↪distance_weighted_vulnerability())
array([ 0.4037, 0.035 , -0.1731, -0.081 , 0.3121, -0.0533])
```

Return type

1D Numpy array

Returns

the local correlation distance weighted vulnerability sequence.

non_local()

Indicate if links between spatially close nodes were suppressed.

Example:

```
>>> ClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().non_local()
False
```

Return bool

Determines, whether links between spatially close nodes should be suppressed.

save(*filename_network*, *filename_grid*=None, *filename_similarity_measure*=None, *fileformat*=None, *args, **kwargs)

Save the ClimateNetwork object to files.

Unified writing function for graphs. Relies on and partially extends the corresponding igraph function. Refer to igraph documentation for further details on the various writer methods for different formats.

This method tries to identify the format of the graph given in the first parameter (based on extension) and calls the corresponding writer method.

Existing node and link attributes/weights are also stored depending on the chosen file format. E.g., the formats GraphML and gzipped GraphML are able to store both node and link weights.

Note: The similarity measure matrix and grid are not stored if the corresponding filenames are None.

The remaining arguments are passed to the writer method without any changes.

Parameters

- **filename_network** (*str*) – The name of the file where the Network object is to be stored.
- **filename_grid** (*str*) – The name of the file where the GeoGrid object is to be stored (including ending).
- **filename_similarity_measure** (*str*) – The name of the file where the similarity measure matrix is to be stored.
- **fileformat** (*str*) – the format of the file (if one wants to override the format determined from the filename extension, or the filename itself is a stream). None means auto-detection. Possible values are: "ncol" (NCOL format), "lgl" (LGL format), "graphml", "graphmlz" (GraphML and gzipped GraphML format), "gml" (GML format), "dot", "graphviz" (DOT format, used by GraphViz), "net", "pajek" (Pajek format), "dimacs" (DIMACS format), "edgelist", "edges" or "edge" (edge list), "adjacency" (adjacency matrix), "pickle" (Python pickled format), "svg" (Scalable Vector Graphics).

set_link_density(*link_density*)

Generate climate network by thresholding with prescribed link density.

Note: The desired link density can only be achieved approximately in most cases.

Example:

```
>>> net = ClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> r(net.link_density)
0.4667
>>> net.set_link_density(link_density=0.7)
>>> r(net.link_density)
0.6667
```

Parameters

link_density (*number (float)*) – The networks's desired link density.

set_non_local(*non_local*)

Toggle suppression of links between spatially close nodes.

Example:

```
>>> net = ClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> net.set_non_local(non_local=True)
>>> r(net.adjacency)
array([[0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1], [0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0], [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0],
       [1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0], [1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0], [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]])
```

Parameters

non_local (*bool*) – Determines, whether links between spatially close nodes should be suppressed.

set_threshold(*threshold*)

Generate climate network by thresholding similarity matrix.

Example (Number of links decreases as threshold increases):

```
>>> net = ClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> net.n_links
7
>>> net.set_threshold(threshold=0.7)
>>> net.n_links
3
```

Parameters

threshold (*number (float)*) – the threshold used to generate the current climate network.

similarity_measure()

Return the similarity measure used for network construction.

Example:

```
>>> r(ClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().similarity_measure()[0,:])
array([ 1. , 0.1 , 0.2 , 0.6 , 0.7 , 0.55])
```

Return type

2D Numpy array [index, index]

Returns

The similarity measure for all pairs of nodes.

threshold()

Return the threshold used to generate the current climate network.

Example:

```
>>> ClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().threshold()
0.5
```

Return type

number (float)

Returns

the threshold used to generate the current climate network.

threshold_from_link_density(*link_density*)

Return the threshold for network construction given link density.

Example:

```
>>> r(ClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().threshold_from_link_
↪ density(link_density=0.5))
0.4
```

Parameters

link_density (*number (float)*) – The networks's desired link density.

Return type

number (float)

Returns

The threshold of similarity measure, above which two nodes are linked in the network.

5.2.3 climate.coupled_climate_network

Provides classes for generating and analyzing complex coupled climate networks.

```
class pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork(grid_1, grid_2,
                                                                    similarity_measure,
                                                                    threshold=None,
                                                                    link_density=None,
                                                                    non_local=False,
                                                                    directed=False,
                                                                    node_weight_type='surface',
                                                                    silence_level=0)
```

Bases: [InteractingNetworks](#), [ClimateNetwork](#)

Encapsulates a coupled similarity network embedded on a spherical surface.

Particularly provides functionality to generate a complex network from the matrix of a similarity measure of time series from two different observables (temperature, pressure), vertical levels etc.

So far, most methods only give meaningful results for undirected networks!

The idea of coupled climate networks is based on the concept of coupled patterns, for a review refer to [\[Bretherton1992\]](#).

Note: The two observables (layers) need to have the same time grid (temporal sampling points).

N

(number (int)) - The total number of nodes in both layers.

N_1

(number (int)) - The number of nodes in the first layer.

N_2

(number (int)) - The number of nodes in the second layer.

```
__init__(grid_1, grid_2, similarity_measure, threshold=None, link_density=None, non_local=False,
         directed=False, node_weight_type='surface', silence_level=0)
```

Initialize an instance of CoupledClimateNetwork.

Note: Either threshold **OR** link_density have to be given!

Possible choices for node_weight_type:

- None (constant unit weights)

- “surface” (cos lat)
- “irrigation” (cos**2 lat)

Parameters

- **grid_1** (*GeoGrid*) – The GeoGrid object describing the first layer’s spatial embedding.
- **grid_2** (*GeoGrid*) – The GeoGrid object describing the second layer’s spatial embedding.
- **similarity_measure** (*2D array [index, index]*) – The similarity measure for all pairs of nodes.
- **threshold** (*float*) – The threshold of similarity measure, above which two nodes are linked in the network.
- **link_density** (*float*) – The networks’s desired link density.
- **non_local** (*bool*) – Determines, whether links between spatially close nodes should be suppressed.
- **directed** (*bool*) – Determines, whether the network is treated as directed.
- **strnode_weight_type** – The type of geographical node weight to be used.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

`__str__()`

Return a string representation of CoupledClimateNetwork object.

`adjacency_1()`

Return internal adjacency matrix of first layer.

Return type

2D Numpy array [index_1, index_1]

Returns

the internal adjacency matrix of first layer.

`adjacency_2()`

Return internal adjacency matrix of second layer.

Return type

2D Numpy array [index_2, index_2]

Returns

the internal adjacency matrix of second layer.

`cross_average_link_distance(reverse=False)`

Return the cross average link distance

The cross average link distance is the average link distance of each node of the first subnetwork to the nodes of the second subnetwork it is connected to. If reverse is set to True, the method calculates the average link distance of each node of the second subnetwork to the nodes of the first subnetwork.

Parameters

reverse (*bool*) – Replace the subnetworks.

Return type

1D Numpy array

Returns

the cross average link distances

cross_average_path_length(*link_attribute=None*)

Return cross average path length.

Return the average (weighted) shortest path length between all pairs of nodes from different layers only.

Parameters

link_attribute (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return float

the cross average path length.

cross_betweenness()

Return the cross betweenness sequence.

Gives the normalized number of shortest paths only between nodes from **different** layers, in which a node *i* is contained. This is equivalent to the inter-regional / inter-group betweenness with respect to layer 1 and layer 2.

Return type

tuple of two 1D arrays [index]

Returns

the cross betweenness sequence.

cross_closeness(*link_attribute=None*)

Return cross closeness sequence.

Gives the inverse average geodesic distance from a node in one layer to all nodes in the other layer.

Parameters

link_attribute (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return type

tuple of two 1D arrays [index]

Returns

the cross closeness sequence.

cross_degree()

Return the cross degree sequences.

Gives the number of links from a specific node in one layer to the other layer.

Return type

tuple of two 1D arrays [index]

Returns

the cross degree sequences.

cross_global_clustering()

Return global cross clustering for coupled network.

The global cross clustering coefficient C_v gives the average probability, that two randomly drawn neighbors in layer 2 of node *v* in layer 1 are also neighbors and vice versa. It counts triangles having one vertex in layer 1 and two vertices in layer 2 and vice versa.

Return type

(float, float)

Returns

the cross global clustering coefficients.

cross_layer_adjacency()

Return cross adjacency matrix of the coupled network.

The cross adjacency matrix entry $CA_{ij} = 1$ describes that node i in the first layer is linked to node j in the second layer. Vice versa, $CA_{ji} = 1$ indicates that node j in the first layer is linked to node i in the second layer.

Note: Cross adjacency matrix is **NEITHER** square **NOR** symmetric in general!

Return type

2D Numpy array [index_1, index_2]

Returns

the cross adjacency matrix.

cross_link_density()

Return the density of links between the two layers.

Return float

the density of links between the two layers.

cross_link_distance()

Return cross link distance matrix.

Contains the distance between nodes from different layers.

Return type

2D array [index_1, index_2]

Returns

the cross link distance matrix.

cross_local_clustering()

Return local cross clustering for coupled network.

The local cross clustering coefficient C_v gives the probability, that two randomly drawn neighbors in layer 2 of node v in layer 1 are also neighbors and vice versa. It counts triangles having one vertex in layer 1 and two vertices in layer 2 and vice versa.

Return type

tuple of two 1D arrays [index]

Returns

the cross local clustering coefficients.

cross_path_lengths(link_attribute=None)

Return cross path length matrix.

Contains the path length between nodes from different layers. The paths contain nodes from both layers.

Parameters

link_attribute (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return type

2D array [index_1, index_2]

Returns

the cross path length matrix.

cross_similarity_measure()

Return cross similarity measure matrix.

Note: Cross similarity measure matrix is NEITHER square NOR symmetric in general!

Return type

2D Numpy array [index_1, index_2]

Returns

the cross similarity measure matrix.

cross_transitivity()

Return cross transitivity for coupled network.

The cross transitivity is the probability, that two randomly drawn neighbors in layer 2 of node v in layer 1 are also neighbors and vice versa. It counts triangles having one vertex in layer 1 and two vertices in layer 2 and vice versa. Cross transitivity tends to weight low cross degree vertices less strongly when compared to the global cross clustering coefficient (see [Newman2003]).

Return type

(float, float)

Returns

the cross transivities.

grid_1

(Grid) - The GeoGrid object describing the first layer's spatial embedding.

grid_2

(Grid) - The GeoGrid object describing the second layer's spatial embedding.

internal_average_path_length(link_attribute=None)

Return internal average path length.

Return the average (weighted) shortest path length between all pairs of nodes within each layer separately for which a path exists. Paths between nodes from different layers are not included in the averages!

However, even if the end points lie within the same layer, the paths themselves will generally contain nodes from both layers. To avoid this and only consider paths lying within layer i , do the following:

```
net_i = coupled_network.network_i()
path_lengths_i = net_i.path_lengths(link_attribute)
```

Parameters

link_attribute (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return type

(float, float)

Returns

the internal average path length.

internal_betweenness_1()

Return the internal betweenness sequences for layer 1.

Gives the normalized number of shortest paths only between nodes from layer 1, in which a node i is contained. i can be member of any of the two layers. This is equivalent to the inter-regional / inter-group betweenness with respect to layer 1 and layer 1.

Return type

tuple of two 1D arrays [index]

Returns

the internal betweenness sequence for layer 1.

internal_betweenness_2()

Return the internal betweenness sequences for layer 2.

Gives the normalized number of shortest paths only between nodes from layer 2, in which a node i is contained. i can be member of any of the two layers. This is equivalent to the inter-regional / inter-group betweenness with respect to layer 2 and layer 2.

Return type

tuple of two 1D arrays [index]

Returns

the internal betweenness sequence for layer 2.

internal_closeness(*link_attribute=None*)

Return internal closeness sequence.

Gives the inverse average geodesic distance from a node to all other nodes in the same layer.

However, the included paths will generally contain nodes from both layers. To avoid this, do the following:

```
net_i = coupled_network.network_i()
closeness_i = net_i.closeness(link_attribute)
```

Parameters

link_attribute (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return type

tuple of two 1D arrays [index]

Returns

the internal closeness sequence.

internal_degree()

Return the internal degree sequences.

Gives the number of links from a specific node to other nodes within the same layer.

Return type

tuple of two 1D arrays [index]

Returns

the internal degree sequences.

internal_global_clustering()

Return global clustering coefficients for each layer separately.

Internal global clustering coefficients are calculated as mean values from the local clustering sequence of the whole coupled network. This implies that triangles spanning both layers will generally contribute to the internal clustering coefficients.

To avoid this and consider only triangles lying within each layer:

```
net_1 = coupled_network.network_1()
clustering_1 = net_1.global_clustering()
net_2 = coupled_network.network_2()
clustering_2 = net_2.global_clustering()
```

Return type

(float, float)

Returns

the internal global clustering coefficients.

internal_link_density()

Return the density of links within the two layers.

Return type

(float, float)

Returns

the density of links within the two layers.

network_1()

Return network consisting of layer 1 nodes and their internal links.

This can be used to conveniently analyze the layer 1 separately, e.g., for calculation network measures solely for layer 1.

Return type*GeoNetwork***Returns**

the network consisting of layer 1 nodes and their internal links.

network_2()

Return network consisting of layer 2 nodes and their internal links.

This can be used to conveniently analyze the layer 2 separately, e.g., for calculation network measures solely for layer 2.

Return type*GeoNetwork***Returns**

the network consisting of layer 2 nodes and their internal links.

nodes_1

(list (int)) - List of node indices for first layer

nodes_2

(list (int)) - List of node indices for second layer

number_cross_layer_links()

Return the number of links between the two layers.

Return int

the number of links between nodes from different layers.

number_internal_links()

Return the number of links within each layer.

Return type

(int, int)

Returns

the number of links within each layer.

path_lengths_1(link_attribute=None)

Return internal path length matrix of first layer.

Contains the paths length between all pairs of nodes within layer 1. However, the paths themselves will generally contain nodes from both layers. To avoid this and only consider paths lying within layer 1, do the following:

```
net_1 = coupled_network.network_1()
path_lengths_1 = net_1.path_lengths(link_attribute)
```

Parameters

link_attribute (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return type

2D array [index_1, index_1]

Returns

the internal path length matrix of first layer.

path_lengths_2(*link_attribute=None*)

Return internal path length matrix of second layer.

Contains the path lengths between all pairs of nodes within layer 2. However, the paths themselves will generally contain nodes from both layers. To avoid this and only consider paths lying within layer 2, do the following:

```
net_2 = coupled_network.network_2()
path_lengths_2 = net_2.path_lengths(link_attribute)
```

Parameters

link_attribute (*str*) – Optional name of the link attribute to be used as the links' length. If None, links have length 1. (Default: None)

Return type

2D array [index_2, index_2]

Returns

the internal path length matrix of second layer.

similarity_measure_1()

Return internal similarity measure matrix of first layer.

Return type

2D Numpy array [index_1, index_1]

Returns

the internal similarity measure matrix of first layer.

similarity_measure_2()

Return internal similarity measure matrix of second layer.

Return type

2D Numpy array [index_2, index_2]

Returns

the internal similarity measure matrix of first layer.

5.2.4 climate.coupled_tsonis

Provides classes for generating and analyzing complex coupled climate networks.

```
class pyunicorn.climate.coupled_tsonis.CoupledTsonisClimateNetwork(data_1, data_2,  
                                                                    threshold=None,  
                                                                    link_density=None,  
                                                                    non_local=False,  
                                                                    node_weight_type='surface',  
                                                                    selected_months=None,  
                                                                    silence_level=0)
```

Bases: [*CoupledClimateNetwork*](#)

Encapsulates a coupled similarity network embedded on a spherical surface.

Particularly provides functionality to generate a complex network from the Pearson correlation matrix of time series from two different observables (temperature, pressure), vertical levels etc.

Construct a static climate network following Tsonis et al. from the Pearson correlation matrix at zero lag [[Tsonis2004](#)].

Hence, coupled Tsonis climate networks are undirected due to the symmetry of the correlation matrix.

The idea of coupled climate networks is based on the concept of coupled patterns, for a review refer to [[Bretherton1992](#)].

Note: The two observables (layers) need to have the same time grid (temporal sampling points).

```
__init__(data_1, data_2, threshold=None, link_density=None, non_local=False,  
         node_weight_type='surface', selected_months=None, silence_level=0)
```

Initialize an instance of [*CoupledTsonisClimateNetwork*](#).

Note: Either threshold **OR** link_density have to be given!

Possible choices for node_weight_type:

- None (constant unit weights)
- "surface" (cos lat)
- "irrigation" (cos**2 lat)

Parameters

- **data_1** ([*ClimateData*](#)) – The climate data for the first layer.
- **data_2** ([*ClimateData*](#)) – The climate data for the second layer.
- **threshold** (*float*) – The threshold of similarity measure, above which two nodes are linked in the network.
- **link_density** (*float*) – The networks's desired link density.
- **non_local** (*bool*) – Determines, whether links between spatially close nodes should be suppressed.
- **node_weight_type** (*str*) – The type of geographical node weight to be used.
- **selected_months** (*[int]*) – The months for which to calculate the correlation matrix. The full time series are used for default value None.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

__str__()

Return a string representation of CoupledClimateNetwork object.

_calculate_correlation(*anomaly_1*, *anomaly_2*)

Return the correlation matrix at zero lag.

Parameters

- **anomaly_1** (2D Numpy array (*time*, *index_1*)) – the first set of anomaly time series from which to calculate the correlation matrix at zero lag.
- **anomaly_2** (2D Numpy array (*time*, *index_2*)) – the second set of anomaly time series from which to calculate the correlation matrix at zero lag.

Return type

2D Numpy array (index, index)

Returns

the correlation matrix at zero lag.

calculate_similarity_measure(*anomaly_1*, *anomaly_2*)

Encapsulate the calculation of the correlation matrix at zero lag.

Parameters

- **anomaly_1** (2D Numpy array (*time*, *index_1*)) – the first set of anomaly time series from which to calculate the correlation matrix at zero lag.
- **anomaly_2** (2D Numpy array (*time*, *index_2*)) – the second set of anomaly time series from which to calculate the correlation matrix at zero lag.

Return type

2D Numpy array (index, index)

Returns

the correlation matrix at zero lag.

correlation()

Return the coupled correlation matrix at zero lag.

Return type

2D Numpy array (index, index)

Returns

the correlation matrix at zero lag.

silence_level

(string) - The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

5.2.5 climate.havlin

Provides classes for generating and analyzing complex climate networks.

```
class pyunicorn.climate.havlin.HavlinClimateNetwork(data, max_delay, threshold=None,  
                                                    link_density=None, non_local=False,  
                                                    node_weight_type='surface',  
                                                    silence_level=0)
```

Bases: [*ClimateNetwork*](#)

Encapsulates a Havlin climate network.

The similarity matrix associated with a Havlin climate network is the maximum-lag correlation matrix with each entry normalized by the cross-correlation function's standard deviation.

Havlin climate networks are undirected so far.

Havlin climate networks were studied for daily data in [Yamasaki2008], [Gozolchiani2008], [Yamasaki2009].

Note: So far, the cross-correlation functions are estimated using convolution in Fourier space (FFT). This may not be reliable for larger delays.

```
__init__(data, max_delay, threshold=None, link_density=None, non_local=False,  
         node_weight_type='surface', silence_level=0)
```

Initialize an instance of HavlinClimateNetwork.

Note: Either threshold **OR** link_density have to be given!

Possible choices for node_weight_type:

- None (constant unit weights)
- “surface” (cos lat)
- “irrigation” (cos**2 lat)

Parameters

- **data** (*ClimateData*) – The climate data used for network construction.
- **threshold** (*float*) – The threshold of similarity measure, above which two nodes are linked in the network.
- **link_density** (*float*) – The networks’s desired link density.
- **max_delay** (*int*) – Maximum delay for cross-correlation functions.
- **non_local** (*bool*) – Determines, whether links between spatially close nodes should be suppressed.
- **node_weight_type** (*str*) – The type of geographical node weight to be used.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

__str__()

Return a string version of the instance of HavlinClimateNetwork.

_calculate_correlation_strength(anomaly, max_delay, gamma=0.2)

Calculate correlation strength and maximum lag matrices.

Follows the method described in [Yamasaki2008].

Also returns the time lag at maximum correlation for each link.

Parameters

- **anomaly** (*2D array [time, index]*) – The anomaly data for network construction.
- **max_delay** (*int*) – The maximum delay for cross-correlation functions.
- **gamma** (*float*) – The width of decay region in cosine shaped window used for FFT cross-correlation estimation.

Return type

tuple of two 2D arrays [index, index]

Returns

the correlation strength and maximum lag matrices.

`_set_max_delay(max_delay)`

Set the maximum lag time used for cross-correlation estimation.

Parameters

`max_delay` (*int*) – The maximum delay for cross-correlation functions.

`clear_cache(irreversible=False)`

Clean up cache.

If irreversible=True, the network cannot be recalculated using a different threshold, or link density.

Parameters

`irreversible` (*bool*) – The irreversibility of clearing the cache.

`correlation_lag()`

Return the lag at maximum cross-correlation matrix.

Return type

2D array [index, index]

Returns

the lag at maximum cross-correlation matrix.

`correlation_lag_weighted_average_path_length()`

Return correlation lag weighted average path length.

Return float

the correlation lag weighted average path length.

`correlation_lag_weighted_closeness()`

Return correlation lag weighted closeness.

Return type

1D array [index]

Returns

the correlation lag weighted closeness sequence.

`correlation_strength()`

Return the correlation strength matrix.

Return type

2D array [index, index]

Returns

the correlation strength matrix.

`correlation_strength_weighted_average_path_length()`

Return correlation strength weighted average path length.

Return float

the correlation strength weighted average path length.

`correlation_strength_weighted_closeness()`

Return correlation strength weighted closeness.

Return type

1D array [index]

Returns

the correlation strength weighted closeness sequence.

`data`

(ClimateData) - The climate data used for network construction.

get_max_delay()

Return the maximum delay used for cross-correlation estimation.

Return float

the maximum delay used for cross-correlation estimation.

local_correlation_lag_weighted_vulnerability()

Return correlation lag weighted vulnerability.

Return type

1D array [index]

Returns

the correlation lag weighted vulnerability sequence.

local_correlation_strength_weighted_vulnerability()

Return correlation strength weighted vulnerability.

Return type

1D array [index]

Returns

the correlation strength weighted vulnerability sequence.

set_max_delay(max_delay)

Set the maximum lag time used for cross-correlation estimation.

(Re)generates the current Havlin climate network accordingly.

Parameters

max_delay (*int*) – The maximum delay for cross-correlation functions.

5.2.6 climate.hilbert

Provides classes for generating and analyzing complex climate networks.

```
class pyunicorn.climate.hilbert.HilbertClimateNetwork(data, threshold=None,  
                                                    link_density=None, non_local=False,  
                                                    directed=True,  
                                                    node_weight_type='surface',  
                                                    silence_level=0)
```

Bases: [*ClimateNetwork*](#)

Encapsulates a Hilbert climate network.

The associated similarity matrix is based on Hilbert coherence between time series.

Hilbert climate networks can be directed and undirected. Optional directionality is based on the average phase difference between time series.

A preliminary study of Hilbert climate networks is presented in [Donges2009c].

```
__init__(data, threshold=None, link_density=None, non_local=False, directed=True,  
        node_weight_type='surface', silence_level=0)
```

Initialize an instance of HilbertClimateNetwork.

Note: Either threshold **OR** link_density have to be given!

Possible choices for node_weight_type:

- None (constant unit weights)
- “surface” (cos lat)

- “irrigation” ($\cos^2 \text{lat}$)

Parameters

- **data** (*ClimateData*) – The climate data used for network construction.
- **threshold** (*float*) – The threshold of similarity measure, above which two nodes are linked in the network.
- **link_density** (*float*) – The networks’s desired link density.
- **non_local** (*bool*) – Determines, whether links between spatially close nodes should be suppressed.
- **directed** (*bool*) – Determines, whether the network is constructed as directed.
- **node_weight_type** (*str*) – The type of geographical node weight to be used.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

`__str__()`

Return a string representation.

`_calculate_hilbert_correlation(anomaly)`

Calculate Hilbert coherence and phase matrices.

Output corresponds to modulus and argument of the complex correlation coefficients between all pairs of analytic signals calculated from anomaly data, as described in [Bergner2008].

Parameters

anomaly (*2D Numpy array [time, index]*) – The anomaly data for network construction.

Return type

tuple of two 2D Numpy matrices [index, index]

Returns

the Hilbert coherence and phase matrices.

`_set_directed(directed, calculate_coherence=True)`

Switch between directed and undirected Hilbert climate network.

Parameters

- **directed** (*bool*) – Determines whether the network is constructed as directed.
- **calculate_coherence** (*bool*) – Determines whether coherence and phase are calculated from data or the directed adjacency matrix is constructed from coherence and phase information.

`clear_cache(irreversible=False)`

Clean up cache.

If irreversible=True, the network cannot be recalculated using a different threshold, or link density.

Parameters

irreversible (*bool*) – The irreversibility of clearing the cache.

`coherence()`

Return the Hilbert coherence matrix.

Return type

2D Numpy array [index, index]

Returns

the Hilbert coherence matrix.

data

(ClimateData) - The climate data used for network construction.

phase_shift()

Return the average phase shift matrix.

Return type

2D Numpy array [index, index]

Returns

the average phase shift matrix.

set_directed(*directed*)

Switch between directed and undirected Hilbert climate network.

Also performs the complete network generation.

Parameters

directed (*bool*) – Determines whether the network is constructed as directed.

5.2.7 climate.map_plots

Provides classes for analyzing spatially embedded complex networks, handling multivariate data and generating time series surrogates.

class pyunicorn.climate.map_plots.**MapPlots**(*grid, title*)

Bases: object

Encapsulates map plotting functions.

Provides functionality to easily bundle multiple geo-datasets into a single file.

__init__(*grid, title*)

Initialize an instance of MapPlots.

Plotting of maps is powered by PyNGL.

Parameters

- **grid** (*Grid*) – The Grid object describing the map data to be plotted.
- **title** (*str*) – The title describing the map data.

__weakref__

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

add_dataset(*title, data*)

Add a map data set for plotting.

Data sets are stored as dictionaries in the *map_data* list.

Parameters

- **title** (*str*) – The string describing the data set.
- **data** (*1D array [index]*) – The numpy array containing the map to be drawn

add_multiple_datasets(*map_number, title, data*)

Add a map-dataset consisting of a title and the dataset itself to the *map_data* list of dictionaries (pure dictionaries have no order) and reshapes data array for plotting.

INPUT: title a string describing the dataset

data a numpy array containing the map to be drawn

add_multiple_datasets_npy(*map_number, title, data*)

Method for very large data sets (RAM issues) and useful for PARALLEL code. Data is copied to npy files (titles still in the list) that can be loaded afterwards.

INPUT: title a string describing the data set

data a Numpy array containing the map to be drawn

generate_map_plots(*file_name, title_on=True, labels_on=True*)

Generate and save map plots.

Store the plots in the file indicated by *file_name* in the current directory.

Map plots are stored in a PDF file, with each map occupying its own page.

Parameters

- **file_name** (*str*) – The name for the PDF file containing map plots.
- **title_on** (*bool*) – Determines, whether main title is plotted.
- **labels_on** (*bool*) – Determines whether individual map titles are plotted.

generate_multiple_map_plots(*map_names, map_scales, title_on=True, labels_on=True*)

Generate map plots from the datasets stored in the *map_data* list of dictionaries. Stores the plots in the file indicated by filename in the current directory.

generate_multiple_map_plots_npy(*map_names, map_scales, title_on=True, labels_on=True*)

Method for very large datasets (RAM issues) and useful for PARALLEL code. Generates map plots from the datasets stored in the npy files and the list of titles. The data is sorted as parallel computation mixes it up. Stores the plots in the file indicated by filename in the current directory.

grid

(Grid) - The Grid object describing the map data to be plotted.

map_data

(list) - The list storing map data and titles.

map_mult_data

(list) - The list storing map data and titles for multiple maps.

resources

The PyNGL resources allow fine tuning of plotting options.

save_ps_map(*title, data, labels_on=True*)

Directly create a PS file of data with filename=title. Assumes normalized data between 0 and 1.

INPUT: title a string describing the dataset data a numpy array

containing the map to be drawn

title

(string) - The title describing the map data.

5.2.8 climate.mutual_info

Provides classes for generating and analyzing complex climate networks.

```
class pyunicorn.climate.mutual_info.MutualInfoClimateNetwork(data, threshold=None,  
                                                             link_density=None,  
                                                             non_local=False,  
                                                             node_weight_type='surface',  
                                                             winter_only=True,  
                                                             silence_level=0)
```

Bases: [*ClimateNetwork*](#)

Represents a mutual information climate network.

Constructs a static climate network based on mutual information at zero lag, as in [Ueoka2008].

Mutual information climate networks are undirected, since mutual information is a symmetrical measure. In contrast to Pearson correlation used in [*TsonisClimateNetwork*](#), mutual information has the potential to detect nonlinear statistical interdependencies.

```
__init__(data, threshold=None, link_density=None, non_local=False, node_weight_type='surface',
          winter_only=True, silence_level=0)
```

Initialize an instance of MutualInfoClimateNetwork.

Note: Either threshold **OR** link_density have to be given!

Possible choices for node_weight_type:

- None (constant unit weights)
- “surface” (cos lat)
- “irrigation” (cos**2 lat)

Parameters

- **data** ([*ClimateData*](#)) – The climate data used for network construction.
- **threshold** (*float*) – The threshold of similarity measure, above which two nodes are linked in the network.
- **link_density** (*float*) – The networks’s desired link density.
- **non_local** (*bool*) – Determines, whether links between spatially close nodes should be suppressed.
- **node_weight_type** (*str*) – The type of geographical node weight to be used.
- **winter_only** (*bool*) – Determines, whether only data points from the winter months (December, January and February) should be used for analysis. Possibly, this further suppresses the annual cycle in the time series.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

```
__str__()
```

Return a string representation of MutualInfoClimateNetwork.

```
_calculate_mutual_information(anomaly, n_bins=32)
```

Calculate the mutual information matrix at zero lag.

Note: Slow since solely based on Python and Numpy!

Parameters

- **anomaly** (*2D array (time, index)*) – The anomaly time series.
- **n_bins** (*int*) – The number of bins for estimating probability distributions.

Return type

2D array (index, index)

Returns

the mutual information matrix at zero lag.

`_cython_calculate_mutual_information(anomaly, n_bins=32)`

Calculate the mutual information matrix at zero lag.

The cython code is adopted from the Tisean 3.0.1 `mutual.c` module.

Parameters

- **`anomaly`** (*2D Numpy array (time, index)*) – The anomaly time series.
- **`n_bins`** (*int*) – The number of bins for estimating probability distributions.
- **`fast`** (*bool*) – Indicates, whether fast or slow algorithm should be used.

Return type

2D array (index, index)

Returns

the mutual information matrix at zero lag.

`_set_winter_only(winter_only, dump=False)`

Toggle use of exclusively winter data points for network generation.

Parameters

- **`winter_only`** (*bool*) – Indicates whether only winter months were used for network generation.
- **`dump`** (*bool*) – Store MI in data file.

`calculate_similarity_measure(anomaly)`

Calculate the mutual information matrix.

Encapsulates calculation of mutual information with standard parameters.

Parameters

`anomaly` (*2D Numpy array (time, index)*) – The anomaly time series.

Return type

2D Numpy array (index, index)

Returns

the mutual information matrix at zero lag.

`data`

(ClimateData) - The climate data used for network construction.

`local_mutual_information_weighted_vulnerability()`

Return mutual information weighted vulnerability.

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the mutual information weighted vulnerability sequence.

`mi_file`

(string) - The name of the file for storing the mutual information matrix.

`mutual_information(anomaly=None, dump=True)`

Return mutual information matrix at zero lag.

Check if mutual information matrix (MI) was already calculated before:

- If yes, return MI from a data file.
- If not, return MI from calculation and store in file.

Parameters

- **anomaly** (*2D Numpy array (time, index)*) – The anomaly time series.
- **dump** (*bool*) – Store MI in data file.

Return type

2D Numpy array (index, index)

Returns

the mutual information matrix at zero lag.

mutual_information_weighted_average_path_length()

Return mutual information weighted average path length.

Return float

the mutual information weighted average path length.

mutual_information_weighted_closeness()

Return mutual information weighted closeness.

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the mutual information weighted closeness sequence.

set_winter_only(winter_only, dump=True)

Toggle use of exclusively winter data points for network generation.

Also explicitly regenerates the instance of MutualInfoClimateNetwork.

Parameters

- **winter_only** (*bool*) – Indicates whether only winter months were used for network generation.
- **dump** (*bool*) – Store MI in data file.

winter_only()

Indicate, if only winter months were used for network generation.

Return bool

whether only winter months were used for network generation.

5.2.9 climate.partial_correlation

Provides classes for generating and analyzing complex climate networks.

```
class pyunicorn.climate.partial_correlation.PartialCorrelationClimateNetwork(data,  
                                                                              thresh-  
                                                                              old=None,  
                                                                              link_density=None,  
                                                                              non_local=False,  
                                                                              node_weight_type='surface',  
                                                                              win-  
                                                                              ter_only=True,  
                                                                              si-  
                                                                              lence_level=0)
```

Bases: [*TsonisClimateNetwork*](#)

Encapsulates a partial correlation climate network.

Constructs a static climate network based on partial correlation, as in [Ueoka2008].

```
__init__(data, threshold=None, link_density=None, non_local=False, node_weight_type='surface',  
         winter_only=True, silence_level=0)
```

Initialize an instance of PartialCorrelationClimateNetwork.

Note: Either threshold **OR** link_density have to be given!

Possible choices for node_weight_type:

- None (constant unit weights)
- “surface” (cos lat)
- “irrigation” (cos**2 lat)

Parameters

- **data** (*ClimateData*) – The climate data used for network construction.
- **threshold** (*float*) – The threshold of similarity measure, above which two nodes are linked in the network.
- **link_density** (*float*) – The networks’s desired link density.
- **non_local** (*bool*) – Determines, whether links between spatially close nodes should be suppressed.
- **node_weight_type** (*str*) – The type of geographical node weight to be used.
- **winter_only** (*bool*) – Determines, whether only data points from the winter months (December, January and February) should be used for analysis. Possibly, this further suppresses the annual cycle in the time series.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

```
__str__()
```

Return a string representation of PartialCorrelationClimateNetwork.

```
_calculate_correlation(anomaly)
```

Return the partial correlation matrix at zero lag.

Parameters

anomaly (*2D Numpy array (time, index)*) – the anomaly time series from to calculate the partial correlation matrix at zero lag.

Return type

2D Numpy array (index, index)

Returns

the partial correlation matrix at zero lag.

5.2.10 climate.rainfall

Provides classes for generating and analyzing complex climate networks.

```
class pyunicorn.climate.rainfall.RainfallClimateNetwork(data, threshold=None,  
                                                         link_density=None, non_local=False,  
                                                         node_weight_type='surface',  
                                                         event_threshold=(0, 1),  
                                                         scale_fac=37265, offset=1e-07,  
                                                         silence_level=0)
```

Bases: *ClimateNetwork*

Encapsulate a Rainfall climate network.

The Rainfall climate network is constructed from the Spearman rank order correlation matrix (Spearman's rho) but without considering "zeros" in the dataset, which represent the time at which there is no rainfall. Spearman's rho is more robust with respect to outliers and non-gaussian data distributions than the Pearson correlation coefficient.

Rainfall climate networks are undirected due to the symmetry of the Spearman's rho matrix.

Class RainfallClimateNetwork was created by [Marc Wiedermann](#) (marcw@physik.hu-berlin.de) during an internship at PIK in March 2010.

```
__init__(data, threshold=None, link_density=None, non_local=False, node_weight_type='surface',
          event_threshold=(0, 1), scale_fac=37265, offset=1e-07, silence_level=0)
```

Initialize an instance of RainfallClimateNetwork.

Note: Either threshold **OR** link_density have to be given!

Possible choices for node_weight_type:

- None (constant unit weights)
- "surface" (cos lat)
- "irrigation" (cos**2 lat)

Parameters

- **data** (*ClimateData*) – The climate data used for network construction.
- **threshold** (*float*) – The threshold of similarity measure, above which two nodes are linked in the network.
- **link_density** (*float*) – The networks's desired link density.
- **non_local** (*bool*) – Determines, whether links between spatially close nodes should be suppressed.
- **node_weight_type** (*str*) – The type of geographical node weight to be used.
- **event_threshold** (*list of two numbers between 0 and 1.*) – The quantiles of the rainfall distribution at each location between which rainfall events should be considered for calculating correlations.
- **scale_fac** (*float*) – Scale factor for rescaling data.
- **offset** (*float*) – Offset for rescaling data.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

```
__str__()
```

Returns a string representation of RainfallClimateNetwork.

```
_calculate_correlation(event_threshold, scale_fac, offset, time_cycle)
```

Returns the Spearman Rho correlation matrix.

An event_threshold can be given to extract a percentage of the given dataset, i.e. [0.9,1] extracts the ten percent of heaviest rainfall events. [0,1] selects the whole dataset.

Parameters

- **event_threshold** (*list of two numbers between 0 and 1.*) – The quantiles of the rainfall distribution at each location between which rainfall events should be considered for calculating correlations.
- **scale_fac** (*number (float)*) – Scale factor for rescaling data.
- **offset** (*number (float)*) – Offset for rescaling data.
- **time_cycle** (*number (int)*) – Length of annual cycle in given data (monthly: 12, daily: 365 etc.)

Return type

2D Numpy array (index, index)

Returns

the Spearman's rho matrix at zero lag.

static calculate_rainfall(*observable, scale_fac, offset*)

Returns the rainfall in mm on each measuring point.

Parameters

- **observable** (*2D Numpy array (time, index)*) – The observable time series from the data source.
- **scale_fac** (*number (float)*) – Scale factor for rescaling data.
- **offset** (*number (float)*) – Offset for rescaling data.

Return type

2D Numpy array (time, index)

Returns

the rainfall for each time and location

static calculate_top_events(*rainfall, event_threshold*)

Returns a mask with boolean values. The entries are false, when the rainfall of one day is zero, or when the rainfall is not inside the event_treshold

Parameters

- **rainfall** (*2D Numpy array (index, time)*) – the rainfall time series for each measuring point
- **event_threshold** (*list of two numbers between 0 and 1.*) – The quantiles of the rainfall distribution at each location between which rainfall events should be considered for calculating correlations.

Return type

2D Numpy array (index, time)

Returns

A bool array with False for every value in the rainfall data, which are zero or outside the top_event Interval.

data

(ClimateData) - The climate data used for network construction.

static rank_time_series(*anomaly*)

Return rank time series.

Parameters

anomaly (*2D Numpy array (index, time)*) – the rainfall anomaly time series for each measuring point

Return type

2D Numpy array (index, time)

Returns

The ranked time series for each gridpoint

spearman_corr(*final_mask*, *anomaly*)

Return the Spearman Correlation Matrix at zero lag.

Parameters

- **final_mask** (*2D Numpy array (index, time)*) – A bool array with False for every value in the rainfall data, which are zero or outside the top_event interval.
- **anomaly** (*2D Numpy array (index, time)*) – The rainfall anomaly time series for each measuring point.

Return type

2D Numpy array (index, index)

Returns

the Spearman correlation matrix.

5.2.11 climate.spearman

Provides classes for generating and analyzing complex climate networks.

```
class pyunicorn.climate.spearman.SpearmanClimateNetwork(data, threshold=None,  
                                                         link_density=None, non_local=False,  
                                                         node_weight_type='surface',  
                                                         winter_only=True, silence_level=0)
```

Bases: [*TsonisClimateNetwork*](#)

Encapsulate a Spearman climate network.

The Spearman climate network is constructed from the Spearman rank order correlation matrix (Spearman's rho). Spearman's rho is more robust with respect to outliers and non-gaussian data distributions than the Pearson correlation coefficient used in [*TsonisClimateNetwork*](#).

Hence, Spearman climate networks are undirected due to the symmetry of the Spearman's rho matrix.

```
__init__(data, threshold=None, link_density=None, non_local=False, node_weight_type='surface',  
         winter_only=True, silence_level=0)
```

Initialize an instance of [*SpearmanClimateNetwork*](#).

Note: Either threshold **OR** link_density have to be given!

Possible choices for node_weight_type:

- None (constant unit weights)
- "surface" (cos lat)
- "irrigation" (cos**2 lat)

Parameters

- **data** ([*ClimateData*](#)) – The climate data used for network construction.
- **threshold** (*float*) – The threshold of similarity measure, above which two nodes are linked in the network.
- **link_density** (*float*) – The networks's desired link density.
- **non_local** (*bool*) – Determines, whether links between spatially close nodes should be suppressed.

- **node_weight_type** (*str*) – The type of geographical node weight to be used.
- **winter_only** (*bool*) – Determines, whether only data points from the winter months (December, January and February) should be used for analysis. Possibly, this further suppresses the annual cycle in the time series.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

__str__()

Returns a string representation of SpearmanClimateNetwork.

_calculate_correlation(*anomaly*)

Return Spearman's rho matrix at zero lag.

Parameters

anomaly (*2D Numpy array (time, index)*) – the anomaly time series from to calculate the correlation matrix at zero lag.

Return type

2D Numpy array (index, index)

Returns

the Spearman's rho matrix at zero lag.

static rank_time_series(*anomaly*)

Return rank time series.

Ranks are generated individually for each time series.

Parameters

anomaly (*2D Numpy array [time, index]*) – The anomaly time series to be converted into ranks.

Return type

2D Numpy array [time, index]

Returns

the rank time series.

5.2.12 climate.tsonis

Provides classes for generating and analyzing complex climate networks.

```
class pyunicorn.climate.tsonis.TsonisClimateNetwork(data, threshold=None, link_density=None,
                                                    non_local=False,
                                                    node_weight_type='surface',
                                                    winter_only=True, silence_level=0)
```

Bases: [ClimateNetwork](#)

Encapsulates a Tsonis climate network.

Construct a static climate network following Tsonis et al. from the Pearson correlation matrix at zero lag.

Hence, Tsonis climate networks are undirected due to the symmetry of the correlation matrix.

References: [Tsonis2004], [Tsonis2006], [Tsonis2008b], [Tsonis2008c].

static SmallTestNetwork()

Return a 6-node undirected test climate network from a test data set.

Example:

```
>>> r(TsonisClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().adjacency)
array([[0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1], [1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0],
       [0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1], [1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0]])
```

Return type

Network instance

```
__init__(data, threshold=None, link_density=None, non_local=False, node_weight_type='surface',  
         winter_only=True, silence_level=0)
```

Initialize an instance of TsonisClimateNetwork.

Note: Either threshold **OR** link_density have to be given!

Possible choices for node_weight_type:

- None (constant unit weights)
- “surface” (cos lat)
- “irrigation” (cos**2 lat)

Parameters

- **data** (*:classL`.ClimateData`*) – The climate data used for network construction.
- **threshold** (*float*) – The threshold of similarity measure, above which two nodes are linked in the network.
- **link_density** (*float*) – The networks’s desired link density.
- **non_local** (*bool*) – Determines, whether links between spatially close nodes should be suppressed.
- **ode_weight_type** (*str*) – The type of geographical node weight to be used.
- **winter_only** (*bool*) – Determines, whether only data points from the winter months (December, January and February) should be used for analysis. Possibly, this further suppresses the annual cycle in the time series.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

__str__()

Return a string representation of TsonisClimateNetwork.

Example:

```
>>> print(TsonisClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork())  
TsonisClimateNetwork:  
ClimateNetwork:  
GeoNetwork:  
Network: undirected, 6 nodes, 6 links, link density 0.400.  
Geographical boundaries:  
      time      lat      lon  
min    0.0      0.00    2.50  
max    9.0     25.00   15.00  
Threshold: 0.5  
Local connections filtered out: False  
Use only data points from winter months: False
```

_calculate_correlation(anomaly)

Return the correlation matrix at zero lag.

Parameters**anomaly** (*2D Numpy array (time, index)*) – the anomaly time series from which to calculate the correlation matrix at zero lag.

Return type

2D Numpy array (index, index)

Returns

the correlation matrix at zero lag.

_set_winter_only(*winter_only*)

Toggle use of exclusively winter data points for network generation.

Parameters**winter_only** (*bool*) – Indicates, whether only winter months were used for network generation.**calculate_similarity_measure(*anomaly*)**

Encapsulate the calculation of the correlation matrix at zero lag.

Example:

```
>>> TsonisClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()._calculate_correlation(
...     anomaly=ClimateData.SmallTestData().anomaly())
array([[ 1.          , -0.25377226, -1.          ,
         0.25377226,  1.          , -0.25377226],
       [-0.25377226,  1.          ,  0.25377226,
        -1.          , -0.25377226,  1.          ],
       [-1.          ,  0.25377226,  1.          ,
        -0.25377226, -1.          ,  0.25377226],
       [ 0.25377226, -1.          , -0.25377226,
         1.          ,  0.25377226, -1.          ],
       [ 1.          , -0.25377226, -1.          ,
         0.25377226,  1.          , -0.25377226],
       [-0.25377226,  1.          ,  0.25377226,
        -1.          , -0.25377226,  1.          ]], dtype=float32)
```

Parameters**anomaly** (*2D Numpy array (time, index)*) – the anomaly time series from which to calculate the correlation matrix at zero lag.**Return type**

2D Numpy array (index, index)

Returns

the correlation matrix at zero lag.

correlation()

Return the correlation matrix at zero lag.

Example:

```
>>> TsonisClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().correlation()
array([[ 1.          ,  0.25377226,  1.          ,
         0.25377226,  1.          ,  0.25377226],
       [ 0.25377226,  1.          ,  0.25377226,
         1.          ,  0.25377226,  1.          ],
       [ 1.          ,  0.25377226,  1.          ,
         0.25377226,  1.          ,  0.25377226],
       [ 0.25377226,  1.          ,  0.25377226,
         1.          ,  0.25377226,  1.          ],
       [ 1.          ,  0.25377226,  1.          ,
         0.25377226,  1.          ,  0.25377226],
       [ 0.25377226,  1.          ,  0.25377226,
         1.          ,  0.25377226,  1.          ]], dtype=float32)
```

Return type

2D Numpy array (index, index)

Returns

the correlation matrix at zero lag.

correlation_weighted_average_path_length()

Return correlation weighted average path length.

Example:

```
>>> TsonisClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().correlation_
↪weighted_average_path_length()
1.0
```

Return float

the correlation weighted average path length.

correlation_weighted_closeness()

Return correlation weighted closeness.

Example:

```
>>> TsonisClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().correlation_
↪weighted_closeness()
array([ 0.25, 0.25, 0.25, 0.25, 0.25, 0.25])
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the correlation weighted closeness sequence.

data

(ClimateData) - The climate data used for network construction.

local_correlation_weighted_vulnerability()

Return correlation weighted vulnerability.

Example:

```
>>> TsonisClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().local_
↪correlation_weighted_vulnerability()
array([ 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.])
```

Return type

1D Numpy array [index]

Returns

the correlation weighted vulnerability sequence.

set_winter_only(*winter_only*)

Toggle use of exclusively winter data points for network generation.

Also explicitly re(generates) the instance of TsonisClimateNetwork.

Example:

```
>>> net = TsonisClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork()
>>> net.set_winter_only(winter_only=False)
>>> net.n_links
6
```

Parameters

winter_only (*bool*) – Indicates, whether only winter months were used for network generation.

winter_only()

Indicate, if only winter months were used for network generation.

Example:

```
>>> TsonisClimateNetwork.SmallTestNetwork().winter_only()
False
```

Return bool

whether only winter months were used for network generation.

5.3 timeseries

Recurrence plots, recurrence networks, multivariate extensions and visibility graph analysis of time series. Time series surrogates for significance testing.

5.3.1 timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot

Provides classes for the analysis of dynamical systems and time series based on recurrence plots, including measures of recurrence quantification analysis (RQA) and recurrence network analysis.

```
class pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot(x, y,
                                                                    metric='supremum',
                                                                    normalize=False,
                                                                    sparse_rqa=False,
                                                                    silence_level=0,
                                                                    **kws)
```

Bases: [RecurrencePlot](#)

Class CrossRecurrencePlot for generating and quantitatively analyzing cross recurrence plots.

The CrossRecurrencePlot class supports the construction of cross recurrence plots from two multi-dimensional time series, optionally using embedding. Currently, manhattan, euclidean and supremum norms are provided for measuring distances in phase space.

Methods for calculating commonly used measures of recurrence quantification analysis (RQA) are provided, e.g., determinism, maximum diagonal line length and laminarity. The definitions of these measures together with a review of the theory and applications of cross recurrence plots are given in [Marwan2007].

Examples:

- Create an instance of CrossRecurrencePlot from time series x and y with a fixed recurrence threshold and without embedding:

```
CrossRecurrencePlot(x, y, threshold=0.1)
```

- Create an instance of CrossRecurrencePlot at a fixed recurrence rate and using time delay embedding:

```
CrossRecurrencePlot(x, y, dim=3, tau=2,  
                    recurrence_rate=0.05).recurrence_rate()
```

CR

The cross recurrence matrix.

M

The length of the embedded time series y.

N

The length of the embedded time series x.

__init__(x, y, metric='supremum', normalize=False, sparse_rqa=False, silence_level=0, **kwds)

Initialize an instance of CrossRecurrencePlot.

Note: For a cross recurrence plot, time series x and y generally do **not** need to have the same length!

Either recurrence threshold **threshold** or recurrence rate **recurrence_rate** have to be given as keyword arguments.

Embedding is only supported for scalar time series. If embedding dimension **dim** and delay **tau** are **both** given as keyword arguments, embedding is applied. Multidimensional time series are processed as is by default. The same delay embedding is applied to both time series x and y.

Parameters

- **x** (2D array (time, dimension)) – One of the time series to be analyzed, can be scalar or multi-dimensional.
- **y** (2D array (time, dimension)) – One of the time series to be analyzed, can be scalar or multi-dimensional.
- **metric** (str) – The metric for measuring distances in phase space (“manhattan”, “euclidean”, “supremum”).
- **normalize** (bool) – Decide whether to normalize both time series to zero mean and unit standard deviation.
- **silence_level** (number) – Inverse level of verbosity of the object.
- **threshold** (number) – The recurrence threshold keyword for generating the cross recurrence plot using a fixed threshold.
- **recurrence_rate** (number) – The recurrence rate keyword for generating the cross recurrence plot using a fixed recurrence rate.
- **dim** (number) – The embedding dimension.
- **tau** (number) – The embedding delay.

__str__()

Returns a string representation.

balance()

Return balance of the cross recurrence plot.

Might be useful for detecting the direction of coupling between systems using cross recurrence analysis.

cross_recurrence_rate()

Return cross recurrence rate.

Return type

number (float)

Returns

the cross recurrence rate.

distance_matrix(*x_embedded*, *y_embedded*, *metric*)

Return phase space cross distance matrix D according to the chosen metric.

Parameters

- **x_embedded** (*2D array (time, embedding dimension)*) – The phase space trajectory x .
- **y_embedded** (*2D array (time, embedding dimension)*) – The phase space trajectory y .
- **metric** (*str*) – The metric for measuring distances in phase space (“manhattan”, “euclidean”, “supremum”).

Return type

2D square array

Returns

the phase space cross distance matrix D

euclidean_distance_matrix(*x_embedded*, *y_embedded*)

Return the euclidean distance matrix from two (embedded) time series.

Parameters

- **x_embedded** (*2D Numpy array (time, embedding dimension)*) – The phase space trajectory x .
- **y_embedded** (*2D Numpy array (time, embedding dimension)*) – The phase space trajectory y .

Return type

2D rectangular Numpy array

Returns

the euclidean distance matrix.

manhattan_distance_matrix(*x_embedded*, *y_embedded*)

Return the manhattan distance matrix from two (embedded) time series.

Parameters

- **x_embedded** (*2D Numpy array (time, embedding dimension)*) – The phase space trajectory x .
- **y_embedded** (*2D Numpy array (time, embedding dimension)*) – The phase space trajectory y .

Return type

2D rectangular Numpy array

Returns

the manhattan distance matrix.

recurrence_matrix()

Return the current cross recurrence matrix CR .

Return type

2D square Numpy array

Returns

the current cross recurrence matrix CR .

recurrence_rate()

Return cross recurrence rate.

Alias to [`cross_recurrence_rate\(\)`](#), since `RecurrencePlot.recurrence_rate()` would give incorrect results here.

Return type

number (float)

Returns

the cross recurrence rate.

set_fixed_recurrence_rate(*recurrence_rate*)

Set the cross recurrence plot to a fixed recurrence rate.

Modifies / sets the class variables [`CR`](#), [`N`](#) and [`M`](#) accordingly.

Parameters

recurrence_rate (*number*) – The recurrence rate.

set_fixed_threshold(*threshold*)

Set the cross recurrence plot to a fixed threshold.

Modifies / sets the class variables [`CR`](#), [`N`](#) and [`M`](#) accordingly.

Parameters

threshold (*number*) – The recurrence threshold.

supremum_distance_matrix(*x_embedded*, *y_embedded*)

Return the supremum distance matrix from two (embedded) time series.

Parameters

- **x_embedded** (*2D Numpy array (time, embedding dimension)*) – The phase space trajectory x.
- **y_embedded** (*2D Numpy array (time, embedding dimension)*) – The phase space trajectory y.

Return type

2D rectangular Numpy array

Returns

the supremum distance matrix.

x

The time series x.

x_embedded

The embedded time series x.

y

The time series y.

y_embedded

The embedded time series y.

5.3.2 timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network

Provides classes for the analysis of dynamical systems and time series based on recurrence plots, including measures of recurrence quantification analysis (RQA) and recurrence network analysis.

```
class pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork(x,
                                                                                       y,
                                                                                       met-
                                                                                       ric='supremum',
                                                                                       nor-
                                                                                       mal-
                                                                                       ize=False,
                                                                                       si-
                                                                                       lence_level=0,
                                                                                       **kws)
```

Bases: *InteractingNetworks*

Generating and quantitatively analyzing inter-system recurrence networks.

For a inter-system recurrence network, time series *x* and *y* do not need to have the same length! Formally, nodes are identified with state vectors in the common phase space of both time series. Hence, the time series need to have the same number of dimensions and identical physical units. Undirected links are added to describe recurrences within *x* and *y* as well as cross-recurrences between *x* and *y*. Self-loops are excluded in this undirected network representation.

More information on the theory and applications of inter system recurrence networks can be found in [Feldhoff2012].

Examples:

- Create an instance of `InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork` with fixed recurrence thresholds and without embedding:

```
InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork(x, y, threshold=(0.1, 0.2, 0.1))
```

- Create an instance of `InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork` at a fixed recurrence rate and using time delay embedding:

```
InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork(
    x, y, dim=3, tau=(2, 1), recurrence_rate=(0.05, 0.05, 0.02))
```

N

Total number of nodes of ISRN.

N_x

Number of nodes in subnetwork *x*.

N_y

Number of nodes in subnetwork *y*.

__init__(*x*, *y*, *metric*='supremum', *normalize*=False, *silence_level*=0, ***kws*)

Initialize an instance of `InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork` (ISRN).

Note: For an inter system recurrence network, time series *x* and *y* need to have the same number of dimensions!

Creates an embedding of the given time series *x* and *y*, calculates a inter system recurrence matrix from the embedding and then creates an `InteractingNetwork` object from this matrix, interpreting the inter system recurrence matrix as the adjacency matrix of an undirected complex network.

Either recurrence thresholds `threshold` or recurrence rates `recurrence_rate` have to be given as keyword arguments.

Embedding is only supported for scalar time series. If embedding dimension `dim` and delay `tau` are **both** given as keyword arguments, embedding is applied. Multidimensional time series are processed as is by default.

Parameters

- **x** (*2D Numpy array (time, dimension)*) – The time series x to be analyzed, can be scalar or multi-dimensional.
- **y** (*2D Numpy array (time, dimension)*) – The time series y to be analyzed, can be scalar or multi-dimensional.
- **metric** (*tuple of string*) – The metric for measuring distances in phase space (“manhattan”, “euclidean”, “supremum”).
- **normalize** (*bool*) – Decide whether to normalize the time series to zero mean and unit standard deviation.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.
- **kwds** – Additional options.
- **threshold** (*tuple of number (three numbers)*) – The recurrence threshold keyword for generating the recurrence plot using fixed thresholds. Give for each time series and the cross recurrence plot separately.
- **recurrence_rate** (*tuple of number (three numbers)*) – The recurrence rate keyword for generating the recurrence plot using a fixed recurrence rate. Give separately for each time series.
- **dim** (*int*) – The embedding dimension. Must be the same for both time series.
- **tau** (*tuple of int*) – The embedding delay. Give separately for each time series.

`__str__()`

Returns a string representation.

`clear_cache()`

Clean up memory by deleting information that can be recalculated from basic data.

Extends the clean up methods of the parent classes.

`cross_global_clustering_xy()`

Return cross global clustering of x with respect to y.

See [Feldhoff2012] for definition, further explanation and applications.

Return type

number (float)

Returns

the cross global clustering of x with respect to y.

`cross_global_clustering_yx()`

Return cross global clustering of y with respect to x.

See [Feldhoff2012] for definition, further explanation and applications.

Return type

number (float)

Returns

the cross global clustering of y with respect to x.

cross_recurrence_rate()

Return cross recurrence rate between subnetworks x and y .

Return type

number (float)

Returns

the cross recurrence rate between subnetworks x and y .

cross_transitivity_xy()

Return cross transitivity of x with respect to y .

See [Feldhoff2012] for definition, further explanation and applications.

Return type

number (float)

Returns

the cross transitivity of x with respect to y .

cross_transitivity_yx()

Return cross transitivity of y with respect to x .

See [Feldhoff2012] for definition, further explanation and applications.

Return type

number (float)

Returns

the cross transitivity of y with respect to x .

inter_system_recurrence_matrix()

Return the current inter system recurrence matrix $ISRM$.

Return type

2D square Numpy array

Returns

the current inter system recurrence matrix $ISRM$.

internal_recurrence_rates()

Return internal recurrence rates of subnetworks x and y .

Return type

tuple of number (float)

Returns

the internal recurrence rates of subnetworks x and y .

metric

The metric used for measuring distances in phase space.

set_fixed_recurrence_rate(density)

Create a inter system recurrence network at fixed link densities (recurrence rates).

Parameters

density (*tuple of number (three numbers)*) – The three recurrence rate parameters. Give for each time series and the cross recurrence plot separately.

set_fixed_threshold(threshold)

Create a inter system recurrence network at fixed thresholds.

Parameters

threshold (*tuple of number (three numbers)*) – The three threshold parameters. Give for each time series and the cross recurrence plot separately.

silence_level

The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

x

The time series x.

x_embedded

The embedded time series x.

y

The time series y.

y_embedded

The embedded time series y.

5.3.3 timeseries.joint_recurrence_network

Provides classes for the analysis of dynamical systems and time series based on recurrence plots, including measures of recurrence quantification analysis (RQA) and recurrence network analysis.

```
class pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_network.JointRecurrenceNetwork(x, y, metric=('supremum', 'supremum'), normal-ize=False, lag=0, silence_level=0, **kws)
```

Bases: [JointRecurrencePlot](#), [Network](#)

Class JointRecurrenceNetwork for generating and quantitatively analyzing joint recurrence networks.

For a joint recurrence network, time series x and y need to have the same length! Formally, nodes are identified with sampling points in time, while an undirected link (i,j) is introduced if x at time i is recurrent to x at time j and also y at time i is recurrent to y at time j. Self-loops are excluded in this undirected network representation.

More information on the theory and applications of joint recurrence networks can be found in [[Feldhoff2013](#)].

Examples:

- Create an instance of JointRecurrenceNetwork with a fixed recurrence threshold and without embedding:

```
JointRecurrenceNetwork(x, y, threshold=(0.1,0.2))
```

- Create an instance of JointRecurrenceNetwork with a fixed recurrence threshold in units of STD and without embedding:

```
JointRecurrenceNetwork(x, y, threshold_std=(0.03,0.05))
```

- Create an instance of JointRecurrenceNetwork at a fixed recurrence rate and using time delay embedding:

```
JointRecurrenceNetwork(  
    x, y, dim=(3,5), tau=(2,1),  
    recurrence_rate=(0.05,0.04)).recurrence_rate()
```

__init__(*x, y, metric=('supremum', 'supremum'), normalize=False, lag=0, silence_level=0, **kws*)

Initialize an instance of JointRecurrenceNetwork.

Note: For a joint recurrence network, time series *x* and *y* need to have the same length!

Creates an embedding of the given time series *x* and *y*, calculates a joint recurrence plot from the embedding and then creates a Network object from the joint recurrence plot, interpreting the joint recurrence matrix as the adjacency matrix of an undirected complex network.

Either recurrence thresholds **threshold/threshold_std** or recurrence rates **recurrence_rate** have to be given as keyword arguments.

Embedding is only supported for scalar time series. If embedding dimension **dim** and delay **tau** are **both** given as keyword arguments, embedding is applied. Multidimensional time series are processed as is by default.

Parameters

- **x** (*2D Numpy array (time, dimension)*) – The time series *x* to be analyzed, can be scalar or multi-dimensional.
- **y** (*2D Numpy array (time, dimension)*) – The time series *y* to be analyzed, can be scalar or multi-dimensional.
- **metric** (*tuple of string*) – The metric for measuring distances in phase space (“manhattan”, “euclidean”, “supremum”). Give separately for each time series.
- **normalize** (*tuple of bool*) – Decide whether to normalize the time series to zero mean and unit standard deviation. Give separately for each time series.
- **lag** (*number*) – To create a delayed version of the JRP.
- **silence_level** (*number*) – Inverse level of verbosity of the object.
- **threshold** (*tuple of number*) – The recurrence threshold keyword for generating the recurrence plot using a fixed threshold. Give separately for each time series.
- **threshold_std** (*tuple of number*) – The recurrence threshold keyword for generating the recurrence plot using a fixed threshold in units of the time series’ STD. Give separately for each time series.
- **recurrence_rate** (*tuple of number*) – The recurrence rate keyword for generating the recurrence plot using a fixed recurrence rate. Give separately for each time series.
- **dim** (*tuple of number*) – The embedding dimension. Give separately for each time series.
- **tau** (*tuple of number*) – The embedding delay. Give separately for each time series.

__str__()

Returns a string representation.

clear_cache()

Clean up memory by deleting information that can be recalculated from basic data.

Extends the clean up methods of the parent classes.

set_fixed_recurrence_rate(*density*)

Create a joint recurrence network at fixed link densities (recurrence rates).

Parameters

- **density** (*tuple of number*) – The link density / recurrence rate. Give for each time series separately.

set_fixed_threshold(*threshold*)

Create a joint recurrence network at fixed thresholds.

Parameters

threshold (*tuple of number*) – The threshold. Give for each time series separately.

set_fixed_threshold_std(*threshold_std*)

Create a joint recurrence network at fixed thresholds in units of the standard deviation of the time series.

Parameters

threshold_std (*tuple of number*) – The threshold in units of standard deviation. Give for each time series separately.

5.3.4 timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot

Provides classes for the analysis of dynamical systems and time series based on recurrence plots, including measures of recurrence quantification analysis (RQA) and recurrence network analysis.

```
class pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot.JointRecurrencePlot(x, y,
                                                                    metric=('supremum',
                                                                    'supremum'),
                                                                    normalize=False,
                                                                    lag=0,
                                                                    silence_level=0,
                                                                    **kws)
```

Bases: [RecurrencePlot](#)

Class JointRecurrencePlot for generating and quantitatively analyzing joint recurrence plots.

The JointRecurrencePlot class supports the construction of joint recurrence plots from two multi-dimensional time series, optionally using embedding. Currently, manhattan, euclidean and supremum norms are provided for measuring distances in phase space.

Methods for calculating commonly used measures of recurrence quantification analysis (RQA) are provided, e.g., determinism, maximum diagonal line length and laminarity. The definitions of these measures together with a review of the theory and applications of joint recurrence plots are given in [Marwan2007].

Examples:

- Create an instance of JointRecurrencePlot with a fixed recurrence threshold and without embedding:

```
JointRecurrencePlot(x, y, threshold=(0.1,0.2))
```

- Create an instance of JointRecurrencePlot with a fixed recurrence threshold in units of STD and without embedding:

```
JointRecurrencePlot(x, y, threshold_std=(0.03,0.05))
```

- Create an instance of JointRecurrencePlot at a fixed recurrence rate and using time delay embedding:

```
JointRecurrencePlot(
    x, y, dim=(3,5), tau=(2,1),
    recurrence_rate=(0.05,0.04)).recurrence_rate()
```

JR

The joint recurrence matrix.

N

The length of both embedded time series x and y.

```
__init__(x, y, metric=('supremum', 'supremum'), normalize=False, lag=0, silence_level=0, **kws)
```

Initialize an instance of JointRecurrencePlot.

Note: For a joint recurrence plot, time series *x* and *y* need to have the same length!

Either recurrence thresholds `threshold/threshold_std` or recurrence rates `recurrence_rate` have to be given as keyword arguments.

Embedding is only supported for scalar time series. If embedding dimension `dim` and delay `tau` are **both** given as keyword arguments, embedding is applied. Multidimensional time series are processed as is by default.

Parameters

- **x** (*2D array (time, dimension)*) – Time series *x* to be analyzed (scalar/multi-dimensional).
- **y** (*2D array (time, dimension)*) – Time series *y* to be analyzed (scalar/multi-dimensional).
- **metric** (*tuple of string*) – The metric for measuring distances in phase space (“manhattan”, “euclidean”, “supremum”). Give separately for each time series.
- **normalize** (*tuple of bool*) – Decide whether to normalize the time series to zero mean and unit standard deviation. Give separately for each time series.
- **lag** (*number*) – To create a delayed version of the JRP.
- **silence_level** (*number*) – Inverse level of verbosity of the object.
- **threshold** (*tuple of number*) – The recurrence threshold keyword for generating the recurrence plot using a fixed threshold. Give separately for each time series.
- **threshold_std** (*tuple of number*) – The recurrence threshold keyword for generating the recurrence plot using a fixed threshold in units of the time series’ STD. Give separately for each time series.
- **recurrence_rate** (*tuple of number*) – The recurrence rate keyword for generating the recurrence plot using a fixed recurrence rate. Give separately for each time series.
- **dim** (*tuple of number*) – Embedding dimension. Give separately for each time series.
- **tau** (*tuple of number*) – Embedding delay. Give separately for each time series.

```
__str__()
```

Returns a string representation.

```
lag
```

Used to create a delayed JRP.

```
recurrence_matrix()
```

Return the current joint recurrence matrix *JR*.

Return type

2D square Numpy array

Returns

the current joint recurrence matrix *JR*.

```
set_fixed_recurrence_rate(recurrence_rate)
```

Set the joint recurrence plot to fixed recurrence rates.

Modifies / sets the class variables *JR* and *N* accordingly.

Parameters

recurrence_rate (*tuple of number*) – The recurrence rate. Give for both time series separately.

set_fixed_threshold(*threshold*)

Set the joint recurrence plot to fixed thresholds.

Modifies / sets the class variables *JR* and *N* accordingly.

Parameters

threshold (*tuple of number*) – The recurrence threshold. Give for both time series separately.

set_fixed_threshold_std(*threshold_std*)

Set the joint recurrence plot to fixed thresholds in units of the standard deviation of the time series.

Calculates the absolute thresholds and calls `set_fixed_threshold()`.

Parameters

threshold_std (*tuple of number*) – The recurrence threshold in units of the standard deviation of the time series. Give for both time series separately.

x

The time series x.

x_embedded

The embedded time series x.

y

The time series y.

y_embedded

The embedded time series y.

5.3.5 timeseries.recurrence_network

Provides classes for the analysis of dynamical systems and time series based on recurrence plots, including measures of recurrence quantification analysis (RQA) and recurrence network analysis.

```
class pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_network.RecurrenceNetwork(time_series,  
                                                                metric='supremum',  
                                                                normalize=False,  
                                                                missing_values=False,  
                                                                silence_level=0, **kws)
```

Bases: [RecurrencePlot](#), [Network](#)

Class RecurrenceNetwork for generating and quantitatively analyzing recurrence networks.

More information on the theory and applications of recurrence networks can be found in [Marwan2009], [Donner2010b].

Examples:

- Create an instance of RecurrenceNetwork with a fixed recurrence threshold and without embedding:

```
RecurrenceNetwork(time_series, threshold=0.1)
```

- Create an instance of RecurrenceNetwork at a fixed (global) recurrence rate and using time delay embedding:

```
RecurrenceNetwork(time_series, dim=3, tau=2,  
                  recurrence_rate=0.05).recurrence_rate()
```

```
__init__(time_series, metric='supremum', normalize=False, missing_values=False, silence_level=0,
          **kws)
```

Initialize an instance of RecurrenceNetwork.

Creates an embedding of the given time series, calculates a recurrence plot from the embedding and then creates a Network object from the recurrence plot, interpreting the recurrence matrix as the adjacency matrix of a complex network.

Either recurrence threshold `threshold/threshold_std`, recurrence rate `recurrence_rate` or local recurrence rate `local_recurrence_rate` have to be given as keyword arguments.

Embedding is only supported for scalar time series. If embedding dimension `dim` and delay `tau` are **both** given as keyword arguments, embedding is applied. Multidimensional time series are processed as is by default.

Parameters

- **time_series** (2D array (time, dimension)) – The time series to be analyzed, can be scalar or multi-dimensional.
- **metric** (str) – The metric for measuring distances in phase space (“manhattan”, “euclidean”, “supremum”).
- **normalize** (bool) – Decide whether to normalize the time series to zero mean and unit standard deviation.
- **missing_values** (bool) – Toggle special treatment of missing values in [RecurrencePlot.time_series](#).
- **silence_level** (number) – Inverse level of verbosity of the object.
- **threshold** (number) – The recurrence threshold keyword for generating the recurrence network using a fixed threshold.
- **threshold_std** (number) – The recurrence threshold keyword for generating the recurrence plot using a fixed threshold in units of the time series’ STD.
- **recurrence_rate** (number) – The recurrence rate keyword for generating the recurrence network using a fixed recurrence rate.
- **local_recurrence_rate** (number) – The local recurrence rate keyword for generating the recurrence plot using a fixed local recurrence rate (same number of recurrences for each state vector).
- **adaptive_neighborhood_size** (number) – The adaptive neighborhood size parameter for generating recurrence plots based on the algorithm in [Xu2008].
- **dim** (number) – The embedding dimension.
- **tau** (number) – The embedding delay.
- **node_weights** (1D array (time)) – The sequence of weights associated with each node for calculating n.s.i. network measures.

```
__str__()
```

Returns a string representation.

```
clear_cache()
```

Clean up memory by deleting information that can be recalculated from basic data.

Extends the clean up methods of the parent classes.

```
local_clustering_dim_single_scale()
```

Return local clustering dimension for a single scale.

The single scale local clustering dimension can be interpreted as a local measure of the dimensionality of the set of points underlying the recurrence network ([Donner2011b]). The scale is determined by the chosen recurrence threshold. Note that the maxima and minima of the single scale local clustering

dimension when varying the scale give a more meaningful measure of dimensionality as is explained in [Donner2011b].

Attention: currently only works correctly for supremum norm.

Return type

1d numpy array [node] of float

Returns

the single scale transitivity dimension.

set_adaptive_neighborhood_size(*adaptive_neighborhood_size*, *order=None*)

Create a recurrence network using the adaptive neighborhood size algorithm used in [Xu2008].

The exact algorithm was deduced from private correspondence with the authors. It leads to an undirected network with mean degree $\langle k \rangle = 2 * m$, where m is the *adaptive_neighborhood_size*. The degree k_v of single nodes may vary, but $k_v \geq m$ holds!

Parameters

- **adaptive_neighborhood_size** (*number*) – The number of adaptive nearest neighbors (recurrences) assigned to each state vector.
- **order** (*1D array (int32)*) – The indices of state vectors in the order desired for processing by the algorithm.

set_fixed_local_recurrence_rate(*local_recurrence_rate*)

Create a recurrence network at a fixed local recurrence rate.

This leads to a directed recurrence network with identical out-degree $\text{int}(N * \text{local_recurrence_rate})$, but variable in-degree. The associated recurrence plot coincides with the original Eckmann definition.

Parameters

local_recurrence_rate (*number*) – The local recurrence rate.

set_fixed_recurrence_rate(*recurrence_rate*)

Create a recurrence network at a fixed link density (recurrence rate).

Parameters

recurrence_rate (*number*) – The link density / recurrence rate.

set_fixed_threshold(*threshold*)

Create a recurrence network at a fixed threshold.

Parameters

threshold (*number*) – The threshold.

set_fixed_threshold_std(*threshold_std*)

Set the recurrence network to a fixed threshold in units of the standard deviation of the time series.

Parameters

threshold_std (*number*) – The recurrence threshold in units of the standard deviation of the time series.

transitivity_dim_single_scale()

Return transitivity dimension for a single scale.

The single scale transitivity dimension can be interpreted as a global measure of the dimensionality of the set of points underlying the recurrence network ([Donner2011b].). The scale is determined by the chosen recurrence threshold. Note that the maxima and minima of the single scale transitivity dimension when varying the scale give a more meaningful measure of dimensionality as is explained in [Donner2011b].

Attention: currently only works correctly for supremum norm.

Return type

float

Returns

the single scale transitivity dimension.

5.3.6 timeseries.recurrence_plot

Provides classes for the analysis of dynamical systems and time series based on recurrence plots, including measures of recurrence quantification analysis (RQA) and recurrence network analysis.

```
class pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot(time_series, metric='supremum',
                                                           normalize=False,
                                                           missing_values=False,
                                                           sparse_rqa=False, silence_level=0,
                                                           **kwds)
```

Bases: object

Class RecurrencePlot for generating and quantitatively analyzing recurrence plots.

The RecurrencePlot class supports the construction of recurrence plots from multi-dimensional time series, optionally using embedding. Currently, manhattan, euclidean and supremum norms are provided for measuring distances in phase space.

Methods for calculating commonly used measures of recurrence quantification analysis (RQA) are provided, e.g., determinism, maximum diagonal line length and laminarity. The definitions of these measures together with a review of the theory and applications of recurrence plots are given in [Marwan2007].

Examples:

- Create an instance of RecurrencePlot with a fixed recurrence threshold and without embedding:

```
RecurrencePlot(time_series, threshold=0.1)
```

- Create an instance of RecurrencePlot with a fixed recurrence threshold in units of STD and without embedding:

```
RecurrencePlot(time_series, threshold_std=0.03)
```

- Create an instance of RecurrencePlot at a fixed (global) recurrence rate and using time delay embedding:

```
RecurrencePlot(time_series, dim=3, tau=2,
                recurrence_rate=0.05).recurrence_rate()
```

N

The number of state vectors (number of lines and rows) of the RP.

R

The recurrence matrix.

```
__init__(time_series, metric='supremum', normalize=False, missing_values=False, sparse_rqa=False,
          silence_level=0, **kwds)
```

Initialize an instance of RecurrencePlot.

Either recurrence threshold `threshold/threshold_std`, recurrence rate `recurrence_rate` or local recurrence rate `local_recurrence_rate` have to be given as keyword arguments.

Embedding is only supported for scalar time series. If embedding dimension `dim` and delay `tau` are **both** given as keyword arguments, embedding is applied. Multidimensional time series are processed as is by default.

Attention

The `sparse_rqa` feature is experimental and currently only works for fixed threshold and the supremum metric.

Parameters

- **time_series** (*2D array (time, dimension)*) – The time series to be analyzed, can be scalar or multi-dimensional.
- **metric** (*str*) – The metric for measuring distances in phase space (“manhattan”, “euclidean”, “supremum”).
- **normalize** (*bool*) – Decide whether to normalize the time series to zero mean and unit standard deviation.
- **missing_values** (*bool*) – Toggle special treatment of missing values in `RecurrencePlot.time_series`.
- **sparse_rqa** (*bool*) – Toggles sequential RQA computation using less memory for use with long time series.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – Inverse level of verbosity of the object.
- **threshold** (*number*) – The recurrence threshold keyword for generating the recurrence plot using a fixed threshold.
- **threshold_std** (*number*) – The recurrence threshold keyword for generating the recurrence plot using a fixed threshold in units of the time series’ STD.
- **recurrence_rate** (*number*) – The recurrence rate keyword for generating the recurrence plot using a fixed recurrence rate.
- **local_recurrence_rate** (*number*) – The local recurrence rate keyword for generating the recurrence plot using a fixed local recurrence rate (same number of recurrences for each state vector).
- **adaptive_neighborhood_size** (*number*) – The adaptive neighborhood size parameter for generating recurrence plots based on the algorithm in [Xu2008].
- **dim** (*number*) – The embedding dimension.
- **tau** (*number*) – The embedding delay.

__str__()

Returns a string representation.

__weakref__

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

average_diaglength(*l_min=2, resampled_dist=None*)

Return diagonal line-based RQA measure average diagonal line length L .

L is defined as the average length of diagonal lines (of at least length l_{min}).

Parameters

- **l_min** (*number*) – The minimum diagonal line length.
- **resampled_dist** (*1D array (integer)*) – resampled frequency distribution of diagonal lines

Return number

the average diagonal line length L .

average_vertlength(*v_min=2, resampled_dist=None*)

Return vertical line-based RQA measure average vertical line length TT .

TT is defined as the average vertical line length (of at least length v_{min}) and is also called trapping time TT .

Parameters

- **v_min** (*number*) – The minimal vertical line length.

- **resampled_dist** (*1D array (integer)*) – resampled frequency distribution of vertical lines

Return number

the trapping time TT .

average_white_vertlength(*w_min=1*)

Return white vertical line-based RQA measure average white vertical line length.

It is defined as the average white vertical line length (of at least length w_{min}) and is also called mean recurrence time.

Reference: [Ngamga2007].

Parameters

w_min (*number*) – The minimal white vertical line length.

Return number

the mean recurrence time.

static bootstrap_distance_matrix(*embedding, metric, M*)

Return bootstrap samples from distance matrix.

Parameters

- **embedding** (*2D array (time, embedding dimension)*) – The phase space trajectory.
- **metric** (*str*) – The metric for measuring distances in phase space (“manhattan”, “euclidean”, “supremum”).
- **M** (*int*) – Number of bootstrap samples

Return type

1D array (“float32”)

Returns

the bootstrap samples from distance matrix.

clear_cache(*irreversible=False*)

Clean up memory.

complexity_entropy()

Returns the complexity entropy for each dimension of the time series.

Reference: [Ribeiro2011]

Return type

double

Returns

Complexity entropy of the embedded time series

determinism(*l_min=2, resampled_dist=None*)

Return diagonal line-based RQA measure determinism DET .

DET is defined as the ratio of recurrence points that form diagonal structures (of at least length l_{min}) to all recurrence points.

Parameters

- **l_min** (*number*) – The minimum diagonal line length.
- **resampled_dist** (*1D array (integer)*) – resampled frequency distribution of diagonal lines

Return number

the determinism DET .

diag_entropy(*l_min=2, resampled_dist=None*)

Return diagonal line-based RQA measure diagonal line entropy *ENTR*.

ENTR is defined as the entropy of the probability to find a diagonal line of exactly length *l* in the RP - reflects the complexity of the RP with respect to diagonal lines.

Parameters

- **l_min** (*number*) – The minimal diagonal line length.
- **resampled_dist** (*1D array (integer)*) – resampled frequency distribution of diagonal lines

Return number

the diagonal line-based entropy *ENTR*.

diagline_dist()

Return the frequency distribution of diagonal line lengths $P(l)$.

The l th entry of $P(l)$ contains the number of diagonal lines of length l .

Note: Experimental handling of missing values. Diagonal lines touching lines and blocks of missing entries in the recurrence matrix are not counted.

Return type

1D array (int32)

Returns

the frequency distribution of diagonal line lengths $P(l)$.

distance_matrix(*embedding, metric*)

Return phase space distance matrix D according to the chosen metric.

Parameters

- **embedding** (*2D array (time, embedding dimension)*) – The phase space trajectory.
- **metric** (*str*) – The metric for measuring distances in phase space (“manhattan”, “euclidean”, “supremum”).

Return type

2D square array

Returns

the phase space distance matrix D

static embed_time_series(*time_series, dim, tau*)

Return a time series’ delay embedding.

Returns a Numpy array containing a delay embedding of the time series using embedding dimension *dim* and time delay *tau*.

Parameters

- **time_series** (*1D array*) – The scalar time series to be embedded.
- **dim** (*int*) – The embedding dimension.
- **tau** (*int*) – The embedding delay.

Return type

2D array (time, dimension)

Returns

the embedded phase space trajectory.

embedding

The embedded time series.

euclidean_distance_matrix(*embedding*)

Return the euclidean distance matrix from an embedding of a time series.

Parameters

embedding (2D array (*time*, *embedding dimension*)) – The phase space trajectory.

Return type

2D square array

Returns

the euclidean distance matrix.

laminarity(*v_min=2*, *resampled_dist=None*)

Return vertical line-based RQA measure laminarity *LAM*.

LAM is defined as the ratio of recurrence points that form vertical structures (of at least length *v_min*) to all recurrence points.

Parameters

- **v_min** (*number*) – The minimal vertical line length.
- **resampled_dist** (1D array (*integer*)) – resampled frequency distribution of vertical lines

Return number

the laminarity *LAM*.

static legendre_coordinates(*x*, *dim=3*, *t=None*, *p=None*, *tau_w='est'*)

Return a phase space trajectory reconstructed using orthogonal polynomial filters.

The reconstructed state vector components are the zero-th to (dim-1)-th derivatives of the (possibly irregularly spaced) time series *x* as estimated by folding with the orthogonal polynomial filters that correspond to the sequence of measurement time points *t*.

This is a generalization for irregularly spaced time series of the “Legendre coordinates” introduced in Gibson et al. (1992).

Parameters

- **x** (*array-like*) – Time series values
- **dim** (*int*) – Dimension > 0 of reconstructed phase space. Default: 3
- **t** (*array-like or None*) – Optional array of measurement time points corresponding to the values in *x*. Default: [0,...,x.size-1]
- **p** (*int > 0 or None*) – No. of past and future time points to use for the estimation. Default: dim or determined by *tau_w* if given
- **tau_w** (*float > 0 or "est" or None*) – Optional (average) window width to use in determining *p* when *p* = None. Following Gibson et al. (1992), this should be about $\sqrt{3/(\langle x^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2)} * \text{std}(x)$, or about a quarter period. If “est”, this is estimated iteratively, starting with $4 * (\max(t) - \min(t)) / (N-1)$ and estimating *x'* from that.

Return type

2D array [observation index, dimension index]

Returns

Estimated derivatives. Rows are reconstructed state vectors.

manhattan_distance_matrix(*embedding*)

Return the manhattan distance matrix from an embedding of a time series.

Parameters

embedding (2D array (*time*, *embedding dimension*)) – The phase space trajectory.

Return type

2D square array

Returns

the manhattan distance matrix.

max_diaglength()

Return diagonal line-based RQA measure maximum diagonal line length L_{max} .

L_{max} is defined as the maximal length of a diagonal line in the recurrence matrix.

Return number

the maximal diagonal line length L_{max} .

max_vertlength()

Return vertical line-based RQA measure maximal vertical line length V_{max} .

V_{max} is defined as the maximal length of a vertical line of the recurrence matrix.

Return number

the maximal vertical line length V_{max} .

max_white_vertlength()

Return white vertical line-based RQA measure maximal white vertical line length.

It is defined as the maximal length of a white vertical line of the recurrence matrix and corresponds to the maximum recurrence time occuring in the time series.

Return number

the maximal white vertical line length.

mean_recurrence_time(*w_min=1*)

Alias for [average_white_vertlength\(\)](#) (see description there).

metric

The metric used for measuring distances in phase space.

missing_values

Controls special treatment of missing values in [RecurrencePlot.time_series](#).

static normalize_time_series(*time_series*)

Normalize each component of a time series **in place**.

Works also for complex valued time series.

Note: Modifies the given array in place!

Parameters

time_series (2D array (*time*, *dimension*)) – The time series to be normalized.

permutation_entropy(*normalize=True*)

Returns the permutation entropy for an embedded time series. An embedding of $3 \leq \text{embedding dimension} \leq 7$ is recommended for this method.

Reference: [Bandt2002]

Return type

double

Returns

Permutation entropy of the embedded time series

recurrence_matrix()

Return the current recurrence matrix R .

Return type

2D square Numpy array

Returns

the current recurrence matrix R .

recurrence_probability(lag=0)

Return the recurrence probability. This is the probability, that the trajectory is recurrent after ‘lag’ time steps.

Contributed by Jan H. Feldhoff.

Return number

the recurrence probability

recurrence_rate()

Return the recurrence rate RR .

RR gives the percentage of black dots in the recurrence plot.

Return number

the recurrence rate RR .

static rejection_sampling(dist, M)

Rejection sampling of discrete frequency distribution.

Use simple rejection sampling algorithm for computing a resampled version of a given frequency distribution with discrete support.

Parameters

- **dist** (1D array (integer)) – discrete frequency distribution
- **M** (int) – number of resamplings

Return type

1D array (integer)

Returns

the resampled frequency distribution.

resample_diagline_dist(M)

Return resampled frequency distribution of diagonal lines.

The resampled frequency distribution can be used for obtaining confidence bounds on diagonal line based RQA measures. This is described in detail in [Schinkel2009].

Concerning the choice of the number of resamplings, Schinkel et al. write: “The number of resamplings is not generally agreed upon but common guidelines suggest values between 800 and 1500.”

Parameters

M (int) – number of resamplings

Return type

1D array (integer)

Returns

the resampled frequency distribution of diagonal lines.

resample_vertline_dist(M)

Return resampled frequency distribution of vertical lines.

The resampled frequency distribution can be used for obtaining confidence bounds on vertical line based RQA measures. This is described in detail in [Schinkel2009].

Concerning the choice of the number of resamplings, Schinkel et al. write: “The number of resamplings is not generally agreed upon but common guidelines suggest values between 800 and 1500.”

Parameters

M (*int*) – number of resamplings

Return type

1D array (integer)

Returns

the resampled frequency distribution of vertical lines.

rqa_summary($l_min=2$, $v_min=2$)

Return a selection of RQA measures.

The selection consists of the recurrence rate RR , the determinism DET , the average diagonal line length L and the laminarity LAM .

Parameters

- **l_min** (*int*) – The minimum diagonal line length.
- **v_min** (*int*) – The minimum vertical line length.

Return type

Python dictionary

Returns

a selection of RQA measures.

set_adaptive_neighborhood_size($adaptive_neighborhood_size$, $order=None$)

Construct recurrence plot using the adaptive neighborhood size algorithm introduced in [Xu2008].

The exact algorithm was deduced from private correspondence with the authors, as the description given in the above mentioned is not correct or at least ambiguous.

Modifies / sets the class variables R and N accordingly.

Parameters

- **$adaptive_neighborhood_size$** (*number*) – The number of adaptive nearest neighbors (recurrences) assigned to each state vector.
- **$order$** (*1D array of int32*) – The indices of state vectors in the order desired for processing by the algorithm. The standard order is $1, \dots, N$.

set_fixed_local_recurrence_rate($local_recurrence_rate$)

Set the recurrence plot to a fixed local recurrence rate.

This results in a fixed number of recurrences for each state vector, i.e., all state vectors have the same number of recurrences. Modifies / sets the class variables R and N accordingly.

Note: The resulting recurrence matrix R is generally asymmetric!

Parameters

$local_recurrence_rate$ (*number*) – The local recurrence rate.

set_fixed_recurrence_rate(*recurrence_rate*)

Set the recurrence plot to a fixed recurrence rate.

Modifies / sets the class variables *R* and *N* accordingly.

Parameters

recurrence_rate (*number*) – The recurrence rate.

set_fixed_threshold(*threshold*)

Set the recurrence plot to a fixed threshold.

Modifies / sets the class variables *R* and *N* accordingly.

Parameters

threshold (*number*) – The recurrence threshold.

set_fixed_threshold_std(*threshold_std*)

Set the recurrence plot to a fixed threshold in units of the standard deviation of the time series.

Calculates the absolute threshold and calls `set_fixed_threshold()`.

Parameters

threshold_std (*number*) – The recurrence threshold in units of the standard deviation of the time series.

silence_level

The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

sparse_rqa

Controls sequential calculation of RQA measures.

supremum_distance_matrix(*embedding*)

Return the supremum distance matrix from an embedding of a time series.

Parameters

embedding (*2D Numpy array (time, embedding dimension)*) – The phase space trajectory.

Return type

2D square Numpy array

Returns

the supremum distance matrix.

static threshold_from_recurrence_rate(*distance, recurrence_rate*)

Return the threshold for recurrence plot construction given the recurrence rate.

Be aware, that the returned threshold can only approximately give the desired recurrence rate. The accuracy depends on the distribution of values in the given distance matrix *D*.

Parameters

- **distance** (*2D square array.*) – The phase space distance matrix *D*.
- **recurrence_rate** (*number*) – The desired recurrence rate.

Return number

the recurrence threshold corresponding to the desired recurrence rate.

static threshold_from_recurrence_rate_fast(*distance, recurrence_rate, rr_precision=0.001*)

Return the threshold for recurrence plot construction given the recurrence rate.

The threshold yielding a given *recurrence_rate* is approximated using a randomly selected *rr_precision* percent of the distance matrix' entries. Hence, the expected accuracy is lower than that achieved by using `threshold_from_recurrence_rate`.

Parameters

- **distance** (*2D square array*.) – The phase space distance matrix D .
- **recurrence_rate** (*number*) – The desired recurrence rate.
- **rr_precision** (*number*) – The desired precision of recurrence rate estimation.

Return number

the recurrence threshold corresponding to the desired recurrence rate.

time_series

The time series from which the recurrence plot is constructed.

trapping_time(*v_min=2, resampled_dist=None*)

Alias for [average_vertlength\(\)](#) (see description there).

twin_surrogates(*n_surrogates=1, min_dist=7*)

Generate surrogates based on the current (embedded) time series [embedding](#) using the twin surrogate method.

The twins surrogates have the same dimensionality as the (embedded) trajectory used for constructing the recurrence plot. If scalar surrogate time series are desired, any component of the twin surrogate trajectory may be isolated.

Twin surrogates share linear and nonlinear properties with the original time series, since they correspond to realizations of trajectories of the same dynamical systems with different initial conditions.

References: [Thiel2006] [*], [Marwan2007].

Parameters

- **min_dist** (*number*) – The minimum temporal distance for twins.
- **n_surrogates** (*int*) – The number of twin surrogate trajectories to be returned.

Return type

3D array (surrogate number, time, dimension)

Returns

the twin surrogate trajectories.

twins(*min_dist=7*)

Return list of the twins of each state vector based on the recurrence matrix.

Two state vectors are said to be twins if they share the same recurrences, i.e., if the corresponding rows or columns in the recurrence plot are identical.

References: [Thiel2006], [Marwan2007].

Parameters

min_dist (*number*) – The minimum temporal distance for twins.

Return [[number]]

the list of twins for each state vector in the time series.

vert_entropy(*v_min=2, resampled_dist=None*)

Return vertical line-based RQA measure vertical line entropy.

It is defined as the entropy of the probability to find a vertical line of exactly length l in the RP - reflects the complexity of the RP with respect to vertical lines.

Parameters

- **v_min** (*int*) – The minimal vertical line length.
- **resampled_dist** (*1D array (integer)*) – resampled frequency distribution of vertical lines

Return number

the vertical line-based entropy.

vertline_dist()

Return the frequency distribution of vertical line lengths $P(v)$.

The v th entry of $P(v)$ contains the number of vertical lines of length v .

Return type

1D array (int32)

Returns

the frequency distribution of vertical line lengths $P(v)$.

white_vert_entropy($w_min=1$)

Return white vertical line-based RQA measure white vertical line entropy.

It is defined as the entropy of the probability to find a white vertical line of exactly length l in the RP - reflects the complexity of the RP with respect to white vertical lines (recurrence times).

Parameters

w_min (*int*) – Minimal white vertical line length (recurrence time).

Return number

the white vertical line-based entropy.

white_vertline_dist()

Return the frequency distribution of white vertical line lengths $P(w)$.

The w th entry of $P(w)$ contains the number of white vertical lines of length w .

The length of a white vertical line in a recurrence plot corresponds to the time the system takes to return close to an earlier state.

Return type

1D array (int32)

Returns

the frequency distribution of white vertical line lengths $P(w)$.

5.3.7 timeseries.surrogates

Provides classes for analyzing spatially embedded complex networks, handling multivariate data and generating time series surrogates.

class pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.**Surrogates**(*original_data*, *silence_level=1*)

Bases: object

Encapsulates structures and methods related to surrogate time series.

Provides data structures and methods to generate surrogate data sets from a set of time series and to evaluate the significance of various correlation measures using these surrogates.

More information on time series surrogates can be found in [Schreiber2000] and [Kantz2006].

AAFT_surrogates(*original_data*)

Return surrogates using the amplitude adjusted Fourier transform method.

Reference: [Schreiber2000]

Parameters

original_data (2D array [*index*, *time*]) – The original time series.

Return type

2D array [*index*, *time*]

Returns

The surrogate time series.

static `SmallTestData()`

Return Surrogates instance representing test a data set of 6 time series.

Return type

Surrogates instance

Returns

a Surrogates instance for testing purposes.

`__init__(original_data, silence_level=1)`

Initialize an instance of Surrogates.

Note: The order of array dimensions is different from the standard of `core`. Here it is [index, time] for reasons of computational speed!

Parameters

- **original_data** (2D array [index, time]) – The original time series for surrogate generation.
- **silence_level** (int) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

`__str__()`

Returns a string representation.

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

`clear_cache()`

Clean up cache.

`correlated_noise_surrogates(original_data)`

Return Fourier surrogates.

Generate surrogates by Fourier transforming the `original_data` time series (assumed to be real valued), randomizing the phases and then applying an inverse Fourier transform. Correlated noise surrogates share their power spectrum and autocorrelation function with the `original_data` time series.

The Fast Fourier transforms of all time series are cached to facilitate a faster generation of several surrogates for each time series. Hence, `clear_cache()` has to be called before generating surrogates from a different set of time series!

Note: The amplitudes are not adjusted here, i.e., the individual amplitude distributions are not conserved!

Examples:

The power spectrum is conserved up to small numerical deviations:

```
>>> ts = Surrogates.SmallTestData().original_data
>>> surrogates = Surrogates.SmallTestData().correlated_noise_
↳surrogates(ts)
>>> all(r(np.abs(np.fft.fft(ts, axis=1))[0,1:10]) ==
↳r(np.abs(np.fft.fft(surrogates, axis=1))[0,1:10]))
True
```

However, the time series amplitude distributions differ:

```
>>> all(np.histogram(ts[0,:])[0] == np.histogram(surrogates[0,:])[0])
False
```


Parameters

original_data (2D array [index, time]) – The original time series.

Return type

2D array [index, time]

Returns

The surrogate time series.

embed_time_series_array(time_series_array, dimension, delay)

Return a delay embedding of all time series.

Note: Only works for scalar time series!

Example:

```
>>> ts = Surrogates.SmallTestData().original_data
>>> Surrogates.SmallTestData().embed_time_series_array(
...     time_series_array=ts, dimension=3, delay=2)[0,:6,:]
array([[ 0.          ,  0.61464833,  1.14988147],
       [ 0.31244015,  0.89680225,  1.3660254 ],
       [ 0.61464833,  1.14988147,  1.53884177],
       [ 0.89680225,  1.3660254 ,  1.6636525 ],
       [ 1.14988147,  1.53884177,  1.73766672],
       [ 1.3660254 ,  1.6636525 ,  1.76007351]])
```

Parameters

- **time_series_array** (2D array [index, time]) – The time series array to be normalized.
- **dimension** (int) – The embedding dimension.
- **delay** (int) – The embedding delay.

Return type

3D array [index, time, dimension]

Returns

the embedded time series.

static eval_fast_code(function, original_data, surrogates)

Evaluate performance of fast and slow versions of algorithms.

Designed for evaluating fast and dirty C code against cleaner code using Blitz arrays. Does some profiling and returns the total error between the results.

Parameters

- **function** (Python function) – The function to be evaluated.
- **original_data** (2D array [index, time]) – The original time series.
- **surrogates** (2D array [index, time]) – The surrogate time series.

Return float

The total squared difference between resulting matrices.

static normalize_time_series_array(time_series_array)

Normalize an array of time series to zero mean and unit variance individually for each individual time series.

Modifies the given array in place!

Examples:

```
>>> ts = Surrogates.SmallTestData().original_data
>>> Surrogates.SmallTestData().normalize_time_series_array(ts)
>>> r(ts.mean(axis=1))
array([ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.])
>>> r(ts.std(axis=1))
array([ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.])
```

Parameters

time_series_array (2D array [index, time]) – The time series array to be normalized.

original_data

The original time series for surrogate generation.

original_distribution(test_function, original_data, n_bins=100)

Return a normalized histogram of a similarity measure matrix.

The absolute value of the similarity measure is used, since only the degree of similarity was of interest originally.

Parameters

- **test_function** (Python function) – The function implementing the similarity measure.
- **original_data** (2D array [index, time]) – The original time series.
- **n_bins** (int) – The number of bins for estimating prob. distributions.

Return type

tuple of 1D arrays ([bins],[bins])

Returns

the similarity measure histogram and lower bin boundaries.

recurrence_plot(embedding, threshold)

Return the recurrence plot from an embedding of a time series.

Uses supremum norm.

Parameters

- **embedding** (2D array [time, dimension]) – The embedded time series.
- **threshold** (float) – The recurrence threshold.

Return type

2D array [time, time]

Returns

the recurrence matrix.

refined_AAFT_surrogates(original_data, n_iterations, output='true_amplitudes')

Return surrogates using the iteratively refined amplitude adjusted Fourier transform method.

A set of AAFT surrogates ([AAFT_surrogates\(\)](#)) is iteratively refined to produce a closer match of both amplitude distribution and power spectrum of surrogate and original data.

Reference: [[Schreiber2000](#)]

Parameters

- **original_data** (2D array [index, time]) – The original time series.
- **n_iterations** (int) – Number of iterations / refinement steps

- **output** (*str*) – Type of surrogate to return. “true_amplitudes”: surrogates with correct amplitude distribution, “true_spectrum”: surrogates with correct power spectrum, “both”: return both outputs of the algorithm.

Return type

2D array [index, time]

Returns

The surrogate time series.

silence_level

(string) - The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

static test_mutual_information(*original_data*, *surrogates*, *n_bins*=32)

Return a test matrix of mutual information (zero lag).

The test matrix's entry (*i*, *j*) contains the mutual information between original time series *i* and surrogate time series *j* at zero lag. The resulting matrix is useful for significance tests based on the mutual information matrix of the original data.

Note: Assumes, that *original_data* and *surrogates* are already normalized.

Parameters

- **original_data** (2D array [index, time]) – The original time series.
- **surrogates** (2D Numpy array [index, time]) – The surrogate time series.
- **n_bins** (*int*) – Number of bins for estimating prob. distributions.

Return type

2D array [index, index]

Returns

the mutual information test matrix.

static test_pearson_correlation(*original_data*, *surrogates*)

Return a test matrix of the Pearson correlation coefficient (zero lag).

The test matrix's entry (*i*, *j*) contains the Pearson correlation coefficient between original time series *i* and surrogate time series *j* at lag zero. The resulting matrix is useful for significance tests based on the Pearson correlation matrix of the original data.

Note: Assumes, that *original_data* and *surrogates* are already normalized.

Parameters

- **original_data** (2D array [index, time]) – The original time series.
- **surrogates** (2D array [index, time]) – The surrogate time series.

Return type

2D array [index, index]

Returns

the Pearson correlation test matrix.

test_threshold_significance(*surrogate_function*, *test_function*, *realizations*=1, *n_bins*=100, *interval*=(-1, 1))

Return a test distribution for a similarity measure.

Perform a significance test on the values of a correlation measure based on `original_data` time series and surrogate data. Returns a density estimate (histogram) of the absolute value of the correlation measure over all realizations.

The resulting distribution of the values of similarity measure from original and surrogate time series is of use for testing the statistical significance of a selected threshold value for climate network generation.

Parameters

- **surrogate_function** (*Python function*) – The function implementing the surrogates.
- **test_function** (*Python function*) – The function implementing the similarity measure.
- **realizations** (*int*) – The number of surrogates to be created for each time series.
- **n_bins** (*int*) – The number of bins for estimating probability distribution of test similarity measure.
- **interval** (*(float, float)*) – The range over which to estimate similarity measure distribution.

Return type

tuple of 1D arrays ([bins],[bins])

Returns

similarity measure test histogram and lower bin boundaries.

twin_surrogates(*original_data, dimension, delay, threshold, min_dist=7*)

Return surrogates using the twin surrogate method.

Scalar twin surrogates are created by isolating the first component (dimension) of the twin surrogate trajectories.

Twin surrogates share linear and nonlinear properties with the original time series, since they correspond to realizations of trajectories of the same dynamical systems with different initial conditions.

References: [Thiel2006] [*], [Marwan2007].

The twin lists of all time series are cached to facilitate a faster generation of several surrogates for each time series. Hence, `clear_cache()` has to be called before generating twin surrogates from a different set of time series!

Parameters

- **original_data** (*2D array [index, time]*) – The original time series.
- **dimension** (*int*) – The embedding dimension.
- **delay** (*int*) – The embedding delay.
- **threshold** (*float*) – The recurrence threshold.
- **min_dist** (*number*) – The minimum temporal distance for twins.

Return type

2D array [index, time]

Returns

the twin surrogates.

twins(*embedding_array, threshold, min_dist=7*)

Return list of the twins of each state vector for all time series.

Two state vectors are said to be twins if they share the same recurrences, i.e., if the corresponding rows or columns in the recurrence plot are identical.

References: [Thiel2006], [Marwan2007].

Parameters

- **embedding_array** (3D array [index, time, dimension]) – The embedded time series array.
- **threshold** (float) – The recurrence threshold.
- **min_dist** (number) – The minimum temporal distance for twins.

Return type

[[number]]

Returns

the list of twins for each state vector in the time series.

white_noise_surrogates(original_data)

Return a shuffled copy of a time series array.

Each time series is shuffled individually. The surrogates correspond to realizations of white noise consistent with the *original_data* time series' amplitude distribution.

Example (Distributions of white noise surrogates should be the same as for the original data):

```
>>> ts = Surrogates.SmallTestData().original_data
>>> surrogates = Surrogates.SmallTestData().white_noise_
↳surrogates(ts)
>>> np.allclose(np.histogram(ts[0,:])[0],
...             np.histogram(surrogates[0,:])[0])
True
```

Parameters

original_data (2D array [index, time]) – The original time series.

Return type

2D array [index, time]

Returns

The surrogate time series.

5.3.8 timeseries.visibility_graph

Provides classes for the analysis of dynamical systems and time series based on recurrence plots, including measures of recurrence quantification analysis (RQA) and recurrence network analysis.

```
class pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph(time_series, timings=None,
                                                            missing_values=False,
                                                            horizontal=False,
                                                            silence_level=0)
```

Bases: [InteractingNetworks](#)

Class VisibilityGraph for generating and analyzing visibility graphs of time series.

Visibility graphs were initially applied for time series analysis by [\[Lacasa2008\]](#).

__init__(time_series, timings=None, missing_values=False, horizontal=False, silence_level=0)

Missing values are handled as infinite values, effectively separating the visibility graph into different disconnected components.

Note: Missing values have to be marked by the Numpy NaN flag!

Parameters

- **time_series** (2D array (time, dimension)) – The time series to be analyzed, can be scalar or multi-dimensional.

- **timings** (*str*) – Timings of the observations in *time_series*.
- **missing_values** (*bool*) – Toggle special treatment of missing values in *time_series*.
- **horizontal** (*bool*) – Indicates whether a horizontal visibility relation is used.
- **silence_level** (*number*) – Inverse level of verbosity of the object.

__str__()

Returns a string representation.

advanced_betweenness()

Return betweenness of a node with respect to all pairs of nodes in its future.

advanced_closeness()

Return average path length to nodes in the future of a node.

advanced_degree()

Return number of neighbors in the future of a node.

advanced_local_clustering()

Return probability that two neighbors of a node in its future are connected.

boundary_corrected_closeness()

Return a weighted closeness corrected for trivial boundary effects.

boundary_corrected_degree()

Return a weighted degree corrected for trivial boundary effects.

missing_values

Controls special treatment of missing values in *time_series*.

retarded_betweenness()

Return betweenness of a node with respect to all pairs of nodes in its past.

retarded_closeness()

Return average path length to nodes in the past of a node.

retarded_degree()

Return number of neighbors in the past of a node.

retarded_local_clustering()

Return probability that two neighbors of a node in its past are connected.

silence_level

The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

time_series

The time series from which the visibility graph is constructed.

timings

The timings of the time series data points.

trans_betweenness()

Return betweenness of a node with respect to all pairs of nodes with one node the past and one node in the future, respectively.

visibility(*node1*, *node2*)

Returns the visibility between node 1 and 2 as boolean. :arg int node1: node index of node 1 :arg int node2: node index of node 2 :rtype: bool

visibility_relations()

Returns visibility between all nodes of self.timeseries :rtype: 2D array of MASK

visibility_relations_horizontal()

Returns horizontal visibility between all nodes of self.timeseries :rtype: 2D array of MASK

visibility_single(*node*)

Returns the visibility between all nodes of self.time_series and node as array of booleans. :arg int node: node index of the node :rtype: 1D array of bool

5.4 funcnet

Constructing and analysing general functional networks.

5.4.1 funcnet.coupling_analysis

Provides classes for analyzing spatially embedded complex networks, handling multivariate data. Written by Jakob Runge.

class pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis.CouplingAnalysis(*data*, *silence_level*=0)

Bases: object

Contains methods to calculate coupling matrices from large arrays of scalar time series. Comprises linear and information-theoretic measures, lagged and directed couplings.

__init__(*data*, *silence_level*=0)

Initialize an instance of CouplingAnalysis from data array.

Parameters

- **data** (*multidimensional numpy array*) – The time series array with time in first dimension.
- **silence_level** (*int >= 0*) – The higher, the less progress info is output.

__str__()

Return a string representation of the CouplingAnalysis object.

__weakref__

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

static **_par_corr_to_cmi**(*par_corr*)

Transformation of partial correlation to conditional mutual information scale using the (multivariate) Gaussian assumption.

Parameters

par_corr (*float or array*) – partial correlation

Return type

float

Returns

transformed partial correlation.

static **_quantile_bin_array**(*array*, *bins*=6)

Returns symbolified array with aequi-quantile binning.

This partition results in a uniform distribution of the marginals.

Parameters

- **array** (*array*) – data

- **bins** (*int*) – number of bins

Return type

array

Returns

converted data

static **bincount_hist**(*symb_array*)

Computes histogram from symbolic array.

Parameters**symb_array** (*array of integers*) – symbolic data**Return type**

array

Returns

(unnormalized) histogram

static **create_plogp**(*T*)Precalculation of $p \cdot \log(p)$ needed for entropies.**Parameters****T** (*int*) – sample length**Return type**

array

Returns $p \cdot \log(p)$ array from $p=1$ to $p=T$ **cross_correlation**(*tau_max=0, lag_mode='max'*)

Return cross correlation between all pairs of nodes.

Two lag-modes are available (default: *lag_mode='max'*):*lag_mode = 'all'*: Return 3-dimensional array of lagged cross correlations between all pairs of nodes. An entry (i, j, τ) corresponds to $\rho(X_t^i - \tau, X_t^j)$ for positive lags τ , i.e., the direction $i \rightarrow j$ for $\tau \neq 0$.*lag_mode = 'max'*: Return matrix of absolute maxima and corresponding lags of lagged cross correlation (CC) between all pairs of nodes. Returns two usually asymmetric matrices of CC values and lags: In each matrix, an entry (i, j) corresponds to the (positive or negative) value and lag, respectively, at absolute maximum of $\rho(X_t^i - \tau, X_t^j)$ for positive lags τ , i.e., the direction $i \rightarrow j$ for $\tau > 0$. The matrices are, thus, asymmetric. The function [*symmetrize_by_absmax\(\)*](#) can be used to obtain a symmetric matrix.**Example:**

```
>>> coup_ana = CouplingAnalysis(CouplingAnalysis.test_data())
>>> similarity_matrix, lag_matrix = coup_ana.cross_correlation(
...     tau_max=5, lag_mode='max')
>>> r((similarity_matrix, lag_matrix))
(array([[ 1.      ,  0.757 ,  0.779 ,  0.7536],
        [ 0.4847,  1.      ,  0.4502,  0.5197],
        [ 0.6219,  0.5844,  1.      ,  0.5992],
        [ 0.4827,  0.5509,  0.4996,  1.      ]]),
 array([[0, 4, 1, 2], [0, 0, 0, 0], [0, 3, 0, 1], [0, 2, 0, 0]]))
```

Parameters

- **tau_max** (*int [int>=0]*) – maximum lag of cross correlation lag function.
- **lag_mode** (*str ['max'|'all']*) – lag-mode of cross correlations to return.

Return type

3D-array or tuple of matrices

Returns

all-lag array or matrices of value and lag at the absolute maximum.

static `get_nearest_neighbors(array, xyz, k, standardize=True)`

Returns nearest-neighbors for conditional mutual information estimator.

Reference: [Kraskov2004]

Parameters

- **array** (*array (float)*) – data array.
- **xyz** (*array [int(0|1|2)]*) – identifier of X, Y, Z in CMI
- **k** (*int [int>=1]*) – nearest-neighbor MI estimation parameter.
- **standardize** (*bool*) – standardize array before estimation. (default: True)

Return type

tuple of arrays

Returns

nearest neighbors for each sample point.

information_transfer(*tau_max=0, estimator='knn', knn=10, past=1, cond_mode='ity', lag_mode='max'*)

Return bivariate information transfer between all pairs of nodes.

Two condition modes of information transfer are available as described in [Runge2012b].

Information transfer to Y (ITY):

$$I(X_t^i - \tau, X_t^j | X_t^j - 1, \dots, X_t^j - \text{past})$$

Momentary information transfer (MIT):

$$I(X_t^i - \tau, X_t^j | X_t^j - 1, \dots, X_t^j - \text{past}, X_t^i - \tau - 1, \dots, X_t^i - \tau - \text{past})$$

Two estimators are available:

estimator = 'knn' (Recommended): Based on k-nearest-neighbors [Kraskov2004], version 1 in their paper. Larger k have smaller variance, but larger (typically negative) bias, and vice versa.

estimator = 'gauss': Captures only linear part of association. Essentially estimates a transformed partial correlation.

Two lag-modes are available (default: lag_mode='max'):

lag_mode = 'all': Return 3-dimensional array of lag-functions between all pairs of nodes. An entry (i, j, τ) corresponds to $I(X_t^i - \tau, X_t^j | \dots)$ for positive lags tau, i.e., the direction $i \rightarrow j$ for $\tau \neq 0$.lag_mode = 'max': Return matrix of absolute maxima and corresponding lags of lag-functions between all pairs of nodes. Returns two usually asymmetric matrices of values and lags: In each matrix, an entry (i, j) corresponds to the value and lag, respectively, at absolute maximum of $I(X_t^i - \tau, X_t^j | \dots)$ for positive lags tau, i.e., the direction $i \rightarrow j$ for $\tau > 0$. The matrices are, thus, asymmetric. The function `symmetrize_by_absmax()` can be used to obtain a symmetric matrix.**Example:**

```
>>> coup_ana = CouplingAnalysis(CouplingAnalysis.test_data())
>>> similarity_matrix, lag_matrix = coup_ana.information_transfer(
...     tau_max=5, estimator='knn', knn=10)
```

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```
>>> r((similarity_matrix, lag_matrix))
(array([[ 0.      ,  0.1544,  0.3261,  0.3047],
       [ 0.0218,  0.      ,  0.0394,  0.0976],
       [ 0.0134,  0.0663,  0.      ,  0.1502],
       [ 0.0066,  0.0694,  0.0401,  0.      ]]),
array([[0, 2, 1, 2], [5, 0, 0, 0], [5, 1, 0, 1], [5, 0, 0, 0]]))
```

Parameters

- **tau_max** (*int* [*int*>=0]) – maximum lag of ITY lag function.
- **past** (*int* [*int*>=1]) – maximum lag of past history.
- **knn** (*int* [*int*>=1]) – nearest-neighbor ITY estimation parameter. (default: 10)
- **bins** (*int* [*int*>=2]) – binning ITY estimation parameter. (default: 6)
- **estimator** (*str* [(*'knn'* | *'gauss'*)]) – ITY estimator. (default: *'knn'*)
- **cond_mode** (*str* [(*'ity'* | *'mit'*)]) – condition mode. (default: *'ity'*)
- **lag_mode** (*str* [(*'max'* | *'all'*)]) – lag-mode of ITY to return.

Return type

3D-array or tuple of matrices

Returns

all-lag array or matrices of value and lag at the absolute maximum.

mutual_information(*tau_max=0, estimator='knn', knn=10, bins=6, lag_mode='max'*)

Return mutual information (MI) between all pairs of nodes.

Three estimators are available:

estimator = *'knn'* (Recommended): Based on k-nearest-neighbors [Kraskov2004], version 1 in their paper. Larger k have smaller variance, but larger (typically negative) bias, and vice versa.

estimator = *'binning'*: Binning estimator based on equal-quantile binning.

estimator = *'gauss'*: Captures only linear part of association. Essentially estimates a transformed partial correlation.

Two lag-modes are available (default: *lag_mode='max'*):

lag_mode = *'all'*: Return 3-dimensional array of lagged MI between all pairs of nodes. An entry (*i, j, τ*) corresponds to $I(X_t^i - \tau, X_t^j)$ for positive lags *tau*, i.e., the direction *i* → *j* for *τ* ≠ 0.

lag_mode = *'max'*: Return matrix of absolute maxima and corresponding lags of lagged MI between all pairs of nodes. Returns two usually asymmetric matrices of MI values and lags: In each matrix, an entry (*i, j*) corresponds to the value and lag, respectively, at absolute maximum of $I(X_t^i - \tau, X_t^j)$ for positive lags *tau*, i.e., the direction *i* → *j* for *τ* > 0. The matrices are, thus, asymmetric. The function [symmetrize_by_absmax\(\)](#) can be used to obtain a symmetric matrix.

Reference: [Kraskov2004]

Example:

```
>>> coup_ana = CouplingAnalysis(CouplingAnalysis.test_data())
>>> similarity_matrix, lag_matrix = coup_ana.mutual_information(
...     tau_max=5, knn=10, estimator='knn')
>>> r(similarity_matrix)
array([[ 4.6505,  0.4387,  0.4652,  0.4126],
       [ 0.147 ,  4.6505,  0.1065,  0.1639],
       [ 0.2483,  0.2126,  4.6505,  0.2204],
       [ 0.1209,  0.199 ,  0.1453,  4.6505]])
```

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```
>>> lag_matrix
array([[0, 4, 1, 2],
       [0, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 2, 0, 1],
       [0, 2, 0, 0]], dtype=int8)
```

Parameters

- **tau_max** (*int* [*int*>=0]) – maximum lag of MI lag function.
- **knn** (*int* [*int*>=1]) – nearest-neighbor MI estimation parameter. (default: 10)
- **bins** (*int* [*int*>=2]) – binning MI estimation parameter. (default: 6)
- **estimator** (*str* [(*'knn'*/*'binning'*/*'gauss'*)]) – MI estimator. (default: *'knn'*)
- **lag_mode** (*str* [(*'max'*/*'all'*)]) – lag-mode of MI to return.

Return type

3D-array or tuple of matrices

Returns

all-lag array or matrices of value and lag at the absolute maximum.

silence_level

(int>=0) higher -> less progress info

symmetrize_by_absmax(*similarity_matrix*, *lag_matrix*)

Returns symmetrized similarity matrix.

Computes the largest absolute value for each pair (i,j) and (j,i) and returns the in-place changed matrices of measures and lags. A negative lag for an entry (i,j) in the lag_matrix then indicates a 'direction' j -> i regarding the peak of the lag function, and vice versa for a positive lag.

Example:

```
>>> coup_ana = CouplingAnalysis(CouplingAnalysis.test_data())
>>> similarity_matrix, lag_matrix = coup_ana.cross_correlation(
...     tau_max=2)
>>> r((similarity_matrix, lag_matrix))
(array([[ 1.      , 0.698 , 0.7788, 0.7535],
        [ 0.4848, 1.      , 0.4507, 0.52  ],
        [ 0.6219, 0.5704, 1.      , 0.5996],
        [ 0.4833, 0.5503, 0.5002, 1.      ]]),
 array([[0, 2, 1, 2], [0, 0, 0, 0],
        [0, 2, 0, 1], [0, 2, 0, 0]]))
>>> r(coup_ana.symmetrize_by_absmax(similarity_matrix, lag_matrix))
(array([[ 1.      , 0.698 , 0.7788, 0.7535],
        [ 0.698 , 1.      , 0.5704, 0.5503],
        [ 0.7788, 0.5704, 1.      , 0.5996],
        [ 0.7535, 0.5503, 0.5996, 1.      ]]),
 array([[ 0, 2, 1, 2], [-2, 0, -2, -2],
        [-1, 2, 0, 1], [-2, 2, -1, 0]]))
```

Parameters

- **similarity_matrix** (*array-like* [*float*]) – array-like [node, node] matrix of similarity estimates
- **lag_matrix** (*array-like* [*int*>=0]) – array-like [node, node] matrix of lags

Return type

tuple of arrays

Returns

the value at the absolute maximum and the (pos or neg) lag.

static test_data()

Return example test data as discussed in pyunicorn description paper.

5.4.2 funcnet.coupling_analysis_pure_python

Provides classes for analyzing spatially embedded complex networks, handling multivariate data and generating time series surrogates.

Written by Jakob Runge. CMSI Method Reference: [\[Pompe2011\]](#)

```
class pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis_pure_python.CouplingAnalysisPurePython(dataarray,  
                                                                                   only_tri=False,  
                                                                                   si-  
                                                                                   lence_level=0)
```

Bases: object

Contains methods to calculate coupling matrices from large arrays of scalar time series.

Comprises linear and information theoretic measures, lagged and directed (causal) couplings.

```
__init__(dataarray, only_tri=False, silence_level=0)
```

Initialize an instance of CouplingAnalysisPurePython.

Possible choices for only_tri:

- “True” will calculate only the upper triangle of the coupling matrix, excluding the diagonal, assuming symmetry (not for directed measures)
- “False” will calculate the whole matrix (asymmetry comes from different integration ranges)

Parameters

- **dataarray** (*4D, 3D or 2D Numpy array [time, index, index] or [time, index]*) – The time series array with time in first dimension
- **only_tri** (*bool*) – Symmetric/asymmetric assumption on coupling matrix.
- **silence_level** (*int*) – The inverse level of verbosity of the object.

```
__str__()
```

Return a string representation of the CouplingAnalysisPurePython object.

```
__weakref__
```

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

```
_calculate_cc(array, corr_range, tau_max, lag_mode)
```

Returns the CC matrix.

Parameters

- **tau_max** (*int*) – maximum lag in both directions, including last lag
- **lag_mode** (*str*) – output mode

Return type

3D numpy array (float) [index, index, index]

Returns

correlation matrix with different lag_mode choices

```
## lag_mode dict mode = self.lag_modi[lag_mode]
```

_calculate_mi(array, corr_range, bins, tau_max, lag_mode)

Returns the mi matrix.

Parameters

- **bins** (*int*) – number of bins for estimating MI
- **tau_max** (*int*) – maximum lag in both directions, including last lag
- **lag_mode** (*str*) – output mode

Return type

3D numpy array (float) [index, index, index]

Returns

correlation matrix with different lag_mode choices

correlatedNoiseSurrogates(original)

Generates surrogates by Fourier transforming the original time series, randomizing the phases and then applying an inverse Fourier transform. Correlated noise surrogates share their power spectrum and autocorrelation function with the original time series.

Parameters

original (*2D array*) – dim. 0 is index of time series, dim. 1 is time

Returns

surrogate time series (same dimensions as original)

cross_correlation(tau_max=0, lag_mode='all')

Returns the normalized cross correlation from all pairs of nodes from a range of time lags.

The calculation ranges are shown below:

```
(-----total_time-----)
(---tau_max---)(-----corr_range-----)(---tau_max---)
```

CC is calculated about corr_range and with the other time series shifted by tau

Possible choices for lag_mode:

- “all” will return the full function for all lags, possible large memory need if only_tri is True, only the upper triangle contains the values, the lower one is zeros
- “sum” will return the sum over positive and negative lags seperatly, each including tau=0 corrmat[0] is the positive sum, corrmat[1] the negative sum
- “max” will return only the maximum coupling (in corrmat[0]) and its lag (in corrmat[1])

Parameters

- **tau_max** (*int*) – maximum lag in both directions, including last lag
- **lag_mode** (*str*) – the output mode

Return type

3D numpy array (float) [index, index, index]

Returns

correlation matrix with different lag_mode choices

mutual_information(bins=16, tau_max=0, lag_mode='all')

Returns the normalized mutual information from all pairs of nodes from a range of time lags.

$$MI = H_x + H_y - H_{xy}$$

Uses adaptive bins, where each marginal bin contains the same number of samples. Then the marginal entropies have equal probable distributions $H_x = H_y = \log(\text{bins})$

The calculation ranges are shown below:

```
(-----total_time-----)
(---tau_max---)(-----corr_range-----)(---tau_max---)
```

MI is calculated about corr_range and with the other time series shifted by tau

Possible choices for lag_mode:

- “all” will return the full function for all lags, possible large memory need if only_tri is True, only the upper triangle contains the values, the lower one is zeros
- “sum” will return the sum over positive and negative lags seperatly, each including tau=0 corrmat[0] is the positive sum, corrmat[1] the negative sum
- “max” will return only the maximum coupling (in corrmat[0]) and its lag (in corrmat[1])

Parameters

- **bins** (*int*) – number of bins for estimating MI
- **tau_max** (*int*) – maximum lag in both directions, including last lag
- **lag_mode** (*str*) – output mode

Return type

3D numpy array (float) [index, index, index]

Returns

correlation matrix with different lag_mode choices

mutual_information_edges(bins=16, tau=0, lag_mode='all')

Returns the normalized mutual information from all pairs of nodes from a range of time lags.

$$MI = H_x + H_y - H_{xy}$$

Uses adaptive bins, where each marginal bin contains the same number of samples. Then the marginal entropies have equal probable distributions $H_x = H_y = \log(\text{bins})$

The calculation ranges are shown below:

```
(-----total_time-----)
(---tau_max---)(-----corr_range-----)(---tau_max---)
```

MI is calculated about corr_range and with the other time series shifted by tau

Possible choices for lag_mode:

- “all” will return the full function for all lags, possible large memory need if only_tri is True, only the upper triangle contains the values, the lower one is zeros
- “sum” will return the sum over positive and negative lags seperatly, each including tau=0 corrmat[0] is the positive sum, corrmat[1] the negative sum
- “max” will return only the maximum coupling (in corrmat[0]) and its lag (in corrmat[1])

Parameters

- **bins** (*int*) – number of bins for estimating MI
- **tau_max** (*int*) – maximum lag in both directions, including last lag

- **lag_mode** (*str*) – output mode

Return type

2D numpy array (float) [index, index]

Returns

bin edges for zero lag

shuffled_surrogate_for_cc(*fourier=False, tau_max=1, lag_mode='all'*)

Returns a correlation matrix calculated with an independently shuffled surrogate of the dataarray of length *corr_range* for all *taus*.

Parameters

- **corr_range** (*int*) – length of sample
- **tau_max** (*int*) – maximum lag in both directions, including last lag
- **lag_mode** (*str*) – output mode

Return type

3D numpy array (float) [index, index, index]

Returns

correlation matrix with different *lag_mode* choices

shuffled_surrogate_for_mi(*fourier=False, bins=16, tau_max=0, lag_mode='all'*)

Returns a shuffled surrogate of normalized mutual information from all pairs of nodes from a range of time lags.

Parameters

- **bins** (*int*) – number of bins for estimating MI
- **tau_max** (*int*) – maximum lag in both directions, including last lag
- **lag_mode** (*str*) – output mode

Return type

3D numpy array (float) [index, index, index]

Returns

correlation matrix with different *lag_mode* choices

time_surrogate_for_cc(*sample_range=100, tau_max=1, lag_mode='all'*)

Returns a joint shuffled surrogate of the full dataarray of length *sample_range* for all *taus*.

Used for time evolution analysis. First one initializes the CouplingAnalysis class with the full dataarray and then this function is called for every single surrogate.

Parameters

- **sample_range** (*int*) – length of sample
- **tau_max** (*int*) – maximum lag in both directions, including last lag
- **lag_mode** (*str*) – output mode

Return type

3D numpy array (float) [index, index, index]

Returns

correlation matrix with different *lag_mode* choices

time_surrogate_for_mi(*bins=16, sample_range=100, tau_max=1, lag_mode='all'*)

Returns a joint shuffled surrogate of the full dataarray of length *sample_range* for all *taus*.

Used for time evolution analysis. First one initializes the CouplingAnalysis class with the full dataarray and then this function is called for every single surrogate.

Parameters

- **sample_range** (*int*) – length of sample
- **bins** (*int*) – number of bins for estimating MI
- **tau_max** (*int*) – maximum lag in both directions, including last lag
- **lag_mode** (*str*) – output mode

Return type

3D numpy array (float) [index, index, index]

Returns

correlation matrix with different lag_mode choices

5.5 eventseries

Analysis of event series.

5.5.1 eventseries.event_series

Provides class for event series analysis, namely event synchronization (ES) and event coincidence analysis (ECA). In addition, a method for the generation of binary event series from continuous time series data is included. When instantiating a class, data must either be passed as an event matrix (for details see below) or as a continuous time series. Using the class, an ES or ECA matrix can be calculated to generate a climate network using the EventSeriesClimateNetwork class. Both ES and ECA may be called without instantiating an object of the class. Significance levels are provided using analytic calculations using Poisson point processes as a null model (for ECA only) or a Monte Carlo approach.

5.6 utils

Parallelization, interactive network navigator, helpers.

5.6.1 utils.mpi

Module for parallelization using mpi4py.

Allows for easy parallelization in master/slaves mode with one master submitting function or method calls to slaves. Uses mpi4py if available, otherwise processes calls sequentially in one process.

Examples:

Save the following lines in `demo_mpi.py` and run:

```
> mpirun -n 10 python demo_mpi.py
```

1. Use master/slaves parallelization with the Network class:

```
from pyunicorn import Network, mpi

def master():
    net = Network.BarabasiAlbert(n_nodes=1000, n_links_each=10)
    print(net.newman_betweenness())
```

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```

    mpi.info()

mpi.run()

```

2. Do a Monte Carlo simulation as master/slaves:

```

from pyunicorn import Network, mpi

def do_one():
    net = Network.BarabasiAlbert(n_nodes=100, n_links_each=10)
    return net.global_clustering()

def master():
    n = 1000
    for i in range(0, n):
        mpi.submit_call("do_one", ())
    s = 0
    for i in range(0, n):
        s += mpi.get_next_result()
    print(s/n)
    mpi.info()

mpi.run()

```

3. Do a parameter scan without communication with a master, and just save the results in files:

```

import numpy
from pyunicorn import Network, mpi

offset = 10
n_max = 1000
s = 0
n = mpi.rank + offset
while n <= n_max + offset:
    s += Network.BarabasiAlbert(n_nodes=n).global_clustering()
    n += mpi.size

numpy.save("s"+str(mpi.rank), s)

```

exception pyunicorn.utils.mpi.MPIException(*value*)

Bases: Exception

__init__(*value*)

__str__()

Return str(self).

__weakref__

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

pyunicorn.utils.mpi.**abort**()

Abort execution on all MPI nodes immediately.

Can be called by master and slaves.

pyunicorn.utils.mpi.**am_master** = **True**

(bool) indicates that this MPI node is the master.

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.am_slave = False`

(bool) indicates that this MPI node is a slave.

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.assigned = {}`

(dictionary) `assigned[id]` is the slave assigned to the call with that id.

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.available = False`

(bool) indicates that slaves are available.

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.get_next_result()`

Return result of next earlier submitted call whose result has not yet been got.

Can only be called by the master.

If the call is not yet finished, waits for it to finish.

Return type

object

Returns

return value of call, or None if there are no more calls in the queue.

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.get_result(id)`

Return result of earlier submitted call.

Can only be called by the master.

If the call is not yet finished, waits for it to finish. Results should be collected in the same order as calls were submitted. For each slave, the results of calls assigned to that slave must be collected in the same order as those calls were submitted. Can only be called once per call.

Parameters

id (*object*) – id of an earlier submitted call, as provided to or returned by `submit_call()`.

Return type

object

Returns

return value of call.

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.info()`

Print processing statistics.

Can only be called by the master.

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.n_processed = array([0])`

(list of ints) `n_processed[rank]` is the total number of calls processed by MPI node rank. On slave *i*, only `total_time[i]` is available.

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.n_slaves = 0`

(int) no. of slaves available.

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.queue = []`

(list) ids of submitted calls

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.rank = 0`

(int) rank of this MPI node (0 is the master).

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.results = {}`

(dictionary) if `mpi` is not available, the result of `submit_call(..., id=a)` will be cached in `results[a]` until `get_result(a)`.

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.run(verbose=False)`

Run in master/slaves mode until `master()` finishes.

Must be called on all MPI nodes after function `master()` was defined.

On the master, `run()` calls `master()` and returns when `master()` returns.

On each slave, `run()` calls `slave()` if that is defined, or calls `serve()` otherwise, and returns when `slave()` returns, or when `master()` returns on the master, or when master calls `terminate()`.

Parameters

`verbose` (*bool*) – whether processing information should be printed.

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.size = 1`

(int) number of MPI nodes (master and slaves).

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.slave_queue = [[]]`

(list of lists) `slave_queue[i]` contains the ids of calls assigned to slave *i*.

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.start_time = 1693865124.3638065`

(float) starting time of this MPI node.

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.stats = []`

(list of dictionaries) `stats[id]` contains processing statistics for the last call with this id. Keys:

- “id”: id of the call
- “rank”: MPI node who processed the call
- “this_time”: wall time for processing the call
- “time_over_est”: quotient of actual over estimated wall time
- “n_processed”: no. of calls processed so far by that slave, including this
- “total_time”: total wall time until this call was finished

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.submit_call(name_to_call, args=(), kwargs={}, module='__main__', time_est=1, id=None, slave=None)`

Submit a call for parallel execution.

If called by the master and slaves are available, the call is submitted to a slave for asynchronous execution.

If called by a slave or if no slaves are available, the call is instead executed synchronously on this MPI node.

Examples:

1. Provide ids and time estimate explicitly:

```
for n in range(0,10):
    mpi.submit_call("doit", (n,A[n]), id=n, time_est=n**2)

for n in range(0,10):
    result[n] = mpi.get_result(n)
```

2. Use generated ids stored in a list:

```
for n in range(0,10):
    ids.append(mpi.submit_call("doit", (n,A[n])))

for n in range(0,10):
    results.append(mpi.get_result(ids.pop()))
```

3. Ignore ids altogether:

```
for n in range(0,10):
    mpi.submit_call("doit", (n,A[n]))

for n in range(0,10):
    results.append(mpi.get_next_result())
```

4. Call a module function and use keyword arguments:

```
mpi.submit_call("solve", (), {"a":a, "b":b},
    module="numpy.linalg")
```

5. Call a static class method from a package:

```
mpi.submit_call("Network._get_histogram", (values, n_bins),
    module="pyunicorn")
```

Note that it is `module="pyunicorn"` and not `module="pyunicorn.network"` here.

Parameters

- **name_to_call** (*str*) – name of callable object (usually a function or static method of a class) as contained in the namespace specified by module.
- **args** (*tuple*) – the positional arguments to provide to the callable object. Tuples of length 1 must be written (arg,). Default: ()
- **kwargs** (*dict*) – the keyword arguments to provide to the callable object. Default: {}
- **module** (*str*) – optional name of the imported module or submodule in whose namespace the callable object is contained. For objects defined on the script level, this is `"__main__"`, for objects defined in an imported package, this is the package name. Must be a key of the dictionary `sys.modules` (check there after import if in doubt). Default: `"__main__"`
- **time_est** (*float*) – estimated relative completion time for this call; used to find a suitable slave. Default: 1
- **id** (*object or None*) – unique id for this call. Must be a possible dictionary key. If None, a random id is assigned and returned. Can be re-used after `get_result()` for this is. Default: None
- **slave** (*int > 0 and < mpi.size, or None*) – optional no. of slave to assign the call to. If None, the call is assigned to the slave with the smallest current total time estimate. Default: None

Return object

id of call, to be used in `get_result()`.

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.terminate()`

Tell all slaves to terminate.

Can only be called by the master.

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.total_time = array([0.])`

(list of floats) `total_time[rank]` is the total wall time until that node finished its last call. On slave *i*, only `total_time[i]` is available.

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi.total_time_est = array([inf])`

(numpy array of ints) `total_time_est[i]` is the current estimate of the total time MPI slave *i* will work on already submitted calls. On slave *i*, only `total_time_est[i]` is available.

5.6.2 utils.navigator

DEVELOPMENT

CHANGELOG

A summary of major changes made in each release of pyunicorn:

0.6.1

- Fixed some bugs and compatibility issues.
- Improved test framework.
- Added pyunicorn description paper reference to all code files.

0.6.0

- Migrated from Python 2.7 to Python 3.7.
- Completed transition from Weave to Cython.
- Added Event Coincidence Analysis.

0.5.2

- Updated test suite and Travis CI.

0.5.1

- Added reference to pyunicorn description paper published in the journal Chaos.

0.5.0

- Substantial update of `CouplingAnalysis`.
- New methods in `RecurrenceNetwork`: `transitivity_dim_single_scale`, `local_clustering_dim_single_scale`.
- Renamed time-directed measures in `VisibilityGraph`: `left/right` -> `retarded/advanced`.
- Improved documentation and extended publication list.
- Began transition from Weave to Cython.
- Added unit tests and improved Pylint compliance.
- Set up continuous testing with Travis CI.
- Fixed some minor bugs.

0.4.1

- Removed a whole lot of `get_`s from the API. For example, `Network.get_degree()` is now `Network.degree()`.
- Fixed some minor bugs.

0.4.0

- Restructured package (subpackages: `core`, `climate`, `timeseries`, `funcnet`, `utils`).
- Removed dependencies: `Pysparse`, `PyNio`, `progressbar`.
- Added a module for resistive networks.

- Switched to `tox` for test suite management.
- Ensured PEP8 and PyFlakes compliance.

0.3.2

- Fixed some minor bugs.
- Switched to `Sphinx` documentation system.

0.3.1

- First public release of `pyunicorn`.

PUBLICATIONS

References to peer-reviewed publications, theses and reports describing in detail and applying the methods implemented in the `pyunicorn` package.

8.1 General complex networks

8.1.1 *Review papers*

[Newman2003], [Boccaletti2006], [Costa2007].

8.1.2 *Further network papers*

[Watts1998], [Newman2001], [Newman2002], [Arenas2003], [Newman2005], [Soffer2005], [Holme2007], [Tsonis2008a], [Ueoka2008].

8.2 Spatially embedded networks

[Bartelemy2011].

8.3 Interacting/interdependent networks / networks of networks

8.3.1 *Introduction to structural analysis of interacting networks*

[Donges2011a].

8.4 Node-weighted network measures / node-splitting invariance

8.4.1 *Introduction*

[Heitzig2012].

8.4.2 *Random graph models and network surrogates for interacting networks*

[Schultz2010].

8.4.3 *Analysis of node-weighted interacting networks*

[Wiedermann2011], [Wiedermann2013].

8.5 Climate data analysis (general)

[Bretherton1992].

8.6 Climate networks / Coupled climate networks

8.6.1 *Comparing linear and nonlinear construction of climate networks*

[Donges2009a].

8.6.2 *Studying the dynamical structure of the surface air temperature field*

[Donges2009b], [Radebach2010].

8.6.3 *Introduction to coupled climate networks and applications*

[Schultz2010], [Donges2011a], [Wiedermann2011].

8.6.4 *Review of climate network analysis (in Chinese!)*

[Zou2011].

8.6.5 *Visualization of climate networks*

[Tominski2011].

8.6.6 *Evolving climate networks*

[Radebach2013].

8.6.7 *General*

[Tsonis2004], [Tsonis2006], [Gozolchiani2008], [Tsonis2008b], [Tsonis2008c], [Yamasaki2008], [Donges2009c], [Yamasaki2009].

8.7 Power Grids/Power Networks

8.7.1 *Resistance based networks*

[Schultz2014], [Schultz2014a].

8.8 Time series analysis and synchronization

8.8.1 *General*

[Pecora1998], [Schreiber2000], [Bandt2002], [Kraskov2004], [Kantz2006], [Thiel2006], [Bergner2008], [Pompe2011], [Ribeiro2011], [Runge2012b].

8.8.2 *Event synchronization*

[Quiroga2002], [Boers2014].

8.9 Recurrence networks / quantification analysis / plots

8.9.1 *Review of recurrence plots and RQA*

[Marwan2007].

8.9.2 *Introduction and application of recurrence networks in the context of RQA*

[Marwan2009].

8.9.3 *A thorough introduction to recurrence network analysis*

[Donner2010b].

8.9.4 *Discussion of choosing an appropriate recurrence threshold*

[Donner2010a], [Zou2010].

8.9.5 *Review of various methods for network-based time series analysis*

[Donner2011a].

8.9.6 *Introduction to measures of (fractal) transitivity dimensions*

[Donner2011b].

8.9.7 *Applications of recurrence network analysis to paleoclimate data*

[Donges2011b], [Donges2011c], [Feldhoff2012].

8.9.8 *Theory of recurrence networks*

[Donges2012], [Zou2012].

8.9.9 *Multivariate extensions of recurrence network analysis*

[Feldhoff2012], [Feldhoff2013].

8.9.10 *General*

[Ngamga2007], [Xu2008], [Schinkel2009].

8.10 *Visibility graph analysis*

8.10.1 *Introduction*

[Lacasa2008].

8.10.2 *Application to geophysical time series*

[Donner2012].

8.10.3 *Tests for time series irreversibility*

[Donges2013].

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Please acknowledge and cite the use of this software and its authors when results are used in publications or published elsewhere. You can use the following reference:

J.F. Donges, J. Heitzig, B. Beronov, M. Wiedermann, J. Runge, Q.-Y. Feng, L. Tupikina, V. Stolbova, R.V. Donner, N. Marwan, H.A. Dijkstra, and J. Kurths, **Unified functional network and nonlinear time series analysis for complex systems science: The pyunicorn package**, *Chaos* 25, 113101 (2015), doi:10.1063/1.4934554, (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1063/1.4934554>) *Preprint*: [arxiv.org:1507.01571](http://arxiv.org/abs/1507.01571) [physics.data-an]. (<http://arxiv.org/abs/1507.01571>)

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URL

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- Hanna Schultz
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- [Max Bechthold](#) (max.bechthold@stud.uni-heidelberg.de) (reenabling CI, update to cartopy plotting, writing ipynb tutorials, style improvements, maintenance)

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PYTHON MODULE INDEX

C

`pyunicorn.climate.climate_data`, 123
`pyunicorn.climate.climate_network`, 129
`pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network`,
136
`pyunicorn.climate.coupled_tsonis`, 144
`pyunicorn.climate.havlin`, 145
`pyunicorn.climate.hilbert`, 148
`pyunicorn.climate.map_plots`, 150
`pyunicorn.climate.mutual_info`, 151
`pyunicorn.climate.partial_correlation`, 154
`pyunicorn.climate.rainfall`, 155
`pyunicorn.climate.spearman`, 158
`pyunicorn.climate.tsonis`, 159
`pyunicorn.core.data`, 19
`pyunicorn.core.geo_grid`, 26
`pyunicorn.core.geo_network`, 31
`pyunicorn.core.grid`, 41
`pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks`, 46
`pyunicorn.core.netcdf_dictionary`, 68
`pyunicorn.core.network`, 69
`pyunicorn.core.resistive_network`, 109
`pyunicorn.core.spatial_network`, 116

e

`pyunicorn.eventseries.event_series`, 204

f

`pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis`, 195
`pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis_pure_python`,
200

t

`pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot`,
163
`pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network`,
167
`pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_network`,
170
`pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot`,
172
`pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_network`,
174
`pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot`, 177
`pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates`, 187
`pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph`, 193

u

`pyunicorn.utils.mpi`, 204

Symbols

`__init__()` (pyunicorn.climate.climate_data.ClimateData method), 124
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork method), 130
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 136
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_tsonis.CoupledTsonisClimateNetwork method), 144
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.climate.havlin.HavlinClimateNetwork method), 146
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.climate.hilbert.HilbertClimateNetwork method), 148
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.climate.map_plots.MapPlots method), 150
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.climate.mutual_info.MutualInfoClimateNetwork method), 152
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.climate.partial_correlation.PartialCorrelationClimateNetwork method), 154
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.climate.rainfall.RainfallClimateNetwork method), 156
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.climate.spearman.SpearmanClimateNetwork method), 158
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.climate.tsonis.TsonisClimateNetwork method), 160
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.core.data.Data method), 20
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid method), 26
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 32
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid method), 42
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 48
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.core.netcdf_dictionary.NetCDFDictionary method), 68
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 73
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.core.network.NetworkError method), 108
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork method), 110
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork method), 117
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis.CouplingAnalysis method), 195
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis_pure_python.CouplingAnalysisPurePython method), 200
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot method), 164
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork method), 167
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_network.JointRecurrenceNetwork method), 170
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot.JointRecurrencePlot method), 172
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_network.RecurrenceNetwork method), 174
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 177
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates method), 188
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph method), 193
`__init__()` (pyunicorn.utils.mpi.MPIException method), 205
`len()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 74
`str()` (pyunicorn.climate.climate_data.ClimateData method), 125
`str()` (pyunicorn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork method), 130
`str()` (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 137
`str()` (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_tsonis.CoupledTsonisClimateNetwork method), 144
`str()` (pyunicorn.climate.havlin.HavlinClimateNetwork method), 146
`str()` (pyunicorn.climate.hilbert.HilbertClimateNetwork method), 149
`str()` (pyunicorn.climate.mutual_info.MutualInfoClimateNetwork method), 152
`str()` (pyunicorn.climate.partial_correlation.PartialCorrelationClimateNetwork method), 155
`str()` (pyunicorn.climate.rainfall.RainfallClimateNetwork method), 156
`str()` (pyunicorn.climate.spearman.SpearmanClimateNetwork method), 159
`str()` (pyunicorn.climate.tsonis.TsonisClimateNetwork method), 160
`str()` (pyunicorn.core.data.Data method), 21
`str()` (pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid method), 27

<code>__str__()</code> (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 33	<code>corn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates</code> attribute), 188
<code>__str__()</code> (pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid method), 42	<code>__weakref__</code> (pyunicorn.utils.mpi.MPIException attribute), 205
<code>__str__()</code> (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 48	<code>_calculate_anomaly()</code> (pyunicorn.climate.climate_data.ClimateData method), 125
<code>__str__()</code> (pyunicorn.core.netcdf_dictionary.NetCDFDictionary method), 68	<code>_calculate_cc()</code> (pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis_pure_python.CouplingAnalysisPurePython method), 200
<code>__str__()</code> (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 74	<code>_calculate_correlation()</code> (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_tsonis.CoupledTsonisClimateNetwork method), 145
<code>__str__()</code> (pyunicorn.core.network.NetworkError method), 108	<code>_calculate_correlation()</code> (pyunicorn.climate.partial_correlation.PartialCorrelationClimateNetwork method), 155
<code>__str__()</code> (pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork method), 110	<code>_calculate_correlation()</code> (pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis_pure_python.CouplingAnalysisPurePython method), 200
<code>__str__()</code> (pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork method), 117	<code>_calculate_correlation()</code> (pyunicorn.climate.spearman.SpearmanClimateNetwork method), 146
<code>__str__()</code> (pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis.CouplingAnalysis method), 195	<code>_calculate_correlation()</code> (pyunicorn.climate.havlin.HavlinClimateNetwork method), 146
<code>__str__()</code> (pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis_pure_python.CouplingAnalysisPurePython method), 200	<code>_calculate_general_average_link_distance()</code> (pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork method), 117
<code>__str__()</code> (pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot method), 164	<code>_calculate_general_average_path_length()</code> (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks static method), 48
<code>__str__()</code> (pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork method), 168	<code>_calculate_general_closeness()</code> (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 48
<code>__str__()</code> (pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_network.JointRecurrenceNetwork method), 171	<code>_calculate_general_connectivity_weighted_distance()</code> (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 33
<code>__str__()</code> (pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot.JointRecurrencePlot method), 173	<code>_calculate_hilbert_correlation()</code> (pyunicorn.climate.hilbert.HilbertClimateNetwork method), 149
<code>__str__()</code> (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_network.RecurrenceNetwork method), 175	<code>_calculate_mi()</code> (pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis_pure_python.CouplingAnalysisPurePython method), 201
<code>__str__()</code> (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 178	<code>_calculate_mutual_information()</code> (pyunicorn.climate.mutual_info.MutualInfoClimateNetwork method), 152
<code>__str__()</code> (pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates method), 188	<code>_calculate_non_local_adjacency()</code> (pyunicorn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork method), 130
<code>__str__()</code> (pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph method), 194	<code>_calculate_phase_mean()</code> (pyunicorn.climate.climate_data.ClimateData method), 125
<code>__str__()</code> (pyunicorn.utils.mpi.MPIException method), 205	<code>_calculate_threshold_adjacency()</code> (pyunicorn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork method), 131
<code>__weakref__</code> (pyunicorn.climate.map_plots.MapPlots attribute), 150	
<code>__weakref__</code> (pyunicorn.core.data.Data attribute), 21	
<code>__weakref__</code> (pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid attribute), 42	
<code>__weakref__</code> (pyunicorn.core.netcdf_dictionary.NetCDFDictionary attribute), 68	
<code>__weakref__</code> (pyunicorn.core.network.Network attribute), 74	
<code>__weakref__</code> (pyunicorn.core.network.NetworkError attribute), 108	
<code>__weakref__</code> (pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis.CouplingAnalysis attribute), 195	
<code>__weakref__</code> (pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis_pure_python.CouplingAnalysisPurePython attribute), 200	
<code>__weakref__</code> (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot attribute), 178	
<code>__weakref__</code> (pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates attribute), 188	

- `_cum_histogram()` (*pyunicorn.core.network.Network* static method), 74
- `_cython_calculate_mutual_information()` (*pyunicorn.climate.mutual_info.MutualInfoClimateNetwork* method), 153
- `_eigenvector_centrality_slow()` (*pyunicorn.core.network.Network* method), 75
- `_get_netcdf_data()` (*pyunicorn.core.data.Data* class method), 21
- `_histogram()` (*pyunicorn.core.network.Network* static method), 75
- `_load_data()` (*pyunicorn.core.data.Data* class method), 21
- `_motif_clustering_helper()` (*pyunicorn.core.network.Network* method), 75
- `_node_weights` (*pyunicorn.core.network.Network* attribute), 76
- `_observable` (*pyunicorn.core.data.Data* attribute), 22
- `_par_corr_to_cmi()` (*pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis.CouplingAnalysis* static method), 195
- `_quantile_bin_array()` (*pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis.CouplingAnalysis* static method), 195
- `_regenerate_network()` (*pyunicorn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork* method), 132
- `_set_adjacency()` (*pyunicorn.core.network.Network* method), 76
- `_set_directed()` (*pyunicorn.climate.hilbert.HilbertClimateNetwork* method), 149
- `_set_max_delay()` (*pyunicorn.climate.havlin.HavlinClimateNetwork* method), 146
- `_set_node_weights()` (*pyunicorn.core.network.Network* method), 76
- `_set_winter_only()` (*pyunicorn.climate.mutual_info.MutualInfoClimateNetwork* method), 153
- `_set_winter_only()` (*pyunicorn.climate.tsonis.TsonisClimateNetwork* method), 161
- A**
- `AAFT_surrogates()` (*pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates* method), 187
- `abort()` (in module *pyunicorn.utils.mpi*), 205
- adaptive neighborhood size
 - recurrence network, 176
 - recurrence plot, 184
- `add_dataset()` (*pyunicorn.climate.map_plots.MapPlots* method), 150
- `add_multiple_datasets()` (*pyunicorn.climate.map_plots.MapPlots* method), 150
- `add_multiple_datasets_npy()` (*pyunicorn.climate.map_plots.MapPlots* method), 150
- `adjacency` (*pyunicorn.core.network.Network* property), 76
- `adjacency_1()` (*pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork* method), 137
- `adjacency_2()` (*pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork* method), 137
- `admittance_lapacian()` (*pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork* method), 110
- `admittive_degree()` (*pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork* method), 111
- `advanced_betweenness()` (*pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph* method), 194
- `advanced_closeness()` (*pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph* method), 194
- `advanced_degree()` (*pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph* method), 194
- `advanced_local_clustering()` (*pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph* method), 194
- `am_master` (in module *pyunicorn.utils.mpi*), 205
- `am_slave` (in module *pyunicorn.utils.mpi*), 205
- `angular_distance()` (*pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid* method), 27
- `anomaly()` (*pyunicorn.climate.climate_data.ClimateData* method), 125
- `anomaly_selected_months()` (*pyunicorn.climate.climate_data.ClimateData* method), 125
- `area_weighted_connectivity()` (*pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork* method), 33
- `area_weighted_connectivity_cumulative_distribution()` (*pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork* method), 33
- `area_weighted_connectivity_distribution()` (*pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork* method), 34
- `arenas_betweenness()` (*pyunicorn.core.network.Network* method), 76
- `assigned` (in module *pyunicorn.utils.mpi*), 206
- `assortativity()` (*pyunicorn.core.network.Network* method), 77
- `available` (in module *pyunicorn.utils.mpi*), 206
- average
 - diagonal line length, 178
 - vertical line length, 178
 - white vertical line length, 179

<code>average_cross_closeness()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks</code> method), 49	<code>corn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph</code> method), 194
<code>average_diaglength()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot</code> method), 178	<code>boundary_corrected_degree()</code> (<code>pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph</code> method), 194
<code>average_distance_weighted_path_length()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork</code> method), 118	C
<code>average_effective_resistance()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork</code> method), 111	
<code>average_link_attribute()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.core.network.Network</code> method), 77	<code>cache</code> (<code>pyunicorn.core.network.Network</code> attribute), 78
<code>average_link_distance()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork</code> method), 118	<code>cache_helper()</code> (in module <code>pyunicorn.core.network</code>), 108
<code>average_neighbor_area_weighted_connectivity()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork</code> method), 34	<code>cached_const()</code> (in module <code>pyunicorn.core.network</code>), 108
<code>average_neighbors_admittive_degree()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork</code> method), 111	<code>cached_var()</code> (in module <code>pyunicorn.core.network</code>), 108
<code>average_neighbors_degree()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.core.network.Network</code> method), 77	<code>calculate_angular_distance()</code> (<code>pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid</code> method), 27
<code>average_path_length()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.core.network.Network</code> method), 77	<code>calculate_euclidean_distance()</code> (<code>pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid</code> method), 42
<code>average_vertlength()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot</code> method), 178	<code>calculate_rainfall()</code> (<code>pyunicorn.climate.rainfall.RainfallClimateNetwork</code> static method), 157
<code>average_white_vertlength()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot</code> method), 179	<code>calculate_similarity_measure()</code> (<code>pyunicorn.climate.coupled_tsonis.CoupledTsonisClimateNetwork</code> method), 145
B		<code>calculate_similarity_measure()</code> (<code>pyunicorn.climate.mutual_info.MutualInfoClimateNetwork</code> method), 153
		<code>calculate_similarity_measure()</code> (<code>pyunicorn.climate.tsonis.TsonisClimateNetwork</code> method), 161
<code>balance()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot</code> method), 164	<code>calculate_top_events()</code> (<code>pyunicorn.climate.rainfall.RainfallClimateNetwork</code> static method), 157
<code>BarabasiAlbert()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.core.network.Network</code> static method), 70	<code>clear_cache()</code> (<code>pyunicorn.climate.climate_data.ClimateData</code> method), 126
<code>BarabasiAlbert_igraph()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.core.network.Network</code> static method), 70	<code>clear_cache()</code> (<code>pyunicorn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork</code> method), 132
<code>betweenness()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.core.network.Network</code> method), 77	<code>clear_cache()</code> (<code>pyunicorn.climate.havlin.HavlinClimateNetwork</code> method), 147
<code>bildegree()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.core.network.Network</code> method), 78	<code>clear_cache()</code> (<code>pyunicorn.climate.hilbert.HilbertClimateNetwork</code> method), 149
<code>bincount_hist()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis.CouplingAnalysis</code> static method), 196	<code>clear_cache()</code> (<code>pyunicorn.core.data.Data</code> method), 22
<code>bootstrap_distance_matrix()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot</code> static method), 179	<code>clear_cache()</code> (<code>pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid</code> method), 28
<code>boundaries()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid</code> method), 27	<code>clear_cache()</code> (<code>pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork</code> method), 34
<code>boundaries()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid</code> method), 42	<code>clear_cache()</code> (<code>pyunicorn.core.network.Network</code> method), 78
<code>boundary()</code>	(<code>pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork</code> method), 34	<code>clear_cache()</code> (<code>pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork</code> method), 119
<code>boundary_corrected_closeness()</code>	(<code>pyuni-</code>	

<code>clear_cache()</code> <i>(pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork method), 168</i>	<code>correlation()</code> <i>(pyunicorn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork method), 161</i>
<code>clear_cache()</code> <i>(pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_network.JointRecurrenceNetwork method), 171</i>	<code>correlation_distance()</code> <i>(pyunicorn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork method), 132</i>
<code>clear_cache()</code> <i>(pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_network.RecurrenceNetwork method), 175</i>	<code>correlation_distance_weighted_closeness()</code> <i>(pyunicorn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork method), 132</i>
<code>clear_cache()</code> <i>(pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 179</i>	<code>correlation_lag()</code> <i>(pyunicorn.climate.havlin.HavlinClimateNetwork method), 147</i>
<code>clear_cache()</code> <i>(pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates method), 188</i>	<code>correlation_lag_weighted_average_path_length()</code> <i>(pyunicorn.climate.havlin.HavlinClimateNetwork method), 147</i>
<code>clear_link_attribute()</code> <i>(pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 78</i>	<code>correlation_lag_weighted_closeness()</code> <i>(pyunicorn.climate.havlin.HavlinClimateNetwork method), 147</i>
<code>clear_nsi_cache()</code> <i>(pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 78</i>	<code>correlation_strength()</code> <i>(pyunicorn.climate.havlin.HavlinClimateNetwork method), 147</i>
<code>clear_paths_cache()</code> <i>(pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 78</i>	<code>correlation_strength_weighted_average_path_length()</code> <i>(pyunicorn.climate.havlin.HavlinClimateNetwork method), 147</i>
<code>ClimateData</code> (class in <i>pyunicorn.climate.climate_data</i>), 123	<code>correlation_strength_weighted_closeness()</code> <i>(pyunicorn.climate.havlin.HavlinClimateNetwork method), 147</i>
<code>ClimateNetwork</code> (class in <i>pyunicorn.climate.climate_network</i>), 129	<code>correlation_weighted_average_path_length()</code> <i>(pyunicorn.climate.tsonis.TsonisClimateNetwork method), 162</i>
<code>closeness()</code> (<i>pyunicorn.core.network.Network</i> method), 78	<code>correlation_weighted_closeness()</code> (<i>pyunicorn.climate.tsonis.TsonisClimateNetwork</i> method), 162
<code>coherence()</code> (<i>pyunicorn.climate.hilbert.HilbertClimateNetwork</i> method), 149	<code>cos_lat()</code> (<i>pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid</i> method), 28
<code>complexity_entropy()</code> (<i>pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot</i> method), 179	<code>cos_lon()</code> (<i>pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid</i> method), 28
<code>Configuration()</code> (<i>pyunicorn.core.network.Network</i> static method), 70	<code>cos_window()</code> (<i>pyunicorn.core.data.Data</i> static method), 22
<code>connectivity_weighted_distance()</code> (<i>pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork</i> method), 35	<code>CoupledClimateNetwork</code> (class in <i>pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network</i>), 136
<code>convert_lon_coordinates()</code> (<i>pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid</i> method), 28	<code>CoupledTsonisClimateNetwork</code> (class in <i>pyunicorn.climate.coupled_tsonis</i>), 144
<code>coord_sequence_from_rect_grid()</code> (<i>pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid</i> static method), 28	<code>CouplingAnalysis</code> (class in <i>pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis</i>), 195
<code>coord_sequence_from_rect_grid()</code> (<i>pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid</i> static method), 43	<code>CouplingAnalysisPurePython</code> (class in <i>pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis_pure_python</i>), 200
<code>copy()</code> (<i>pyunicorn.core.network.Network</i> method), 78	<code>CR</code> (<i>pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot</i> attribute), 164
<code>coreness()</code> (<i>pyunicorn.core.network.Network</i> method), 78	<code>create_plogp()</code> (<i>pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis.CouplingAnalysis</i> method), 196
<code>correlated_noise_surrogates()</code> (<i>pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates</i> method), 188	<code>cross recurrence plot</code> , 163
<code>correlatedNoiseSurrogates()</code> (<i>pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis_pure_python.CouplingAnalysisPurePython</i> method), 201	<code>RQA</code> , 163
<code>correlation()</code> (<i>pyunicorn.climate.coupled_tsonis.CoupledTsonisClimateNetwork</i> method), 145	<code>cross_adjacency()</code> (<i>pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks</i> method), 145

method), 49

cross_adjacency_sparse() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 50

cross_average_link_distance() (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 137

cross_average_path_length() (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 137

cross_average_path_length() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 50

cross_betweenness() (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 138

cross_betweenness() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 50

cross_closeness() (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 138

cross_closeness() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 51

cross_correlation() (pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis.CouplingAnalysis method), 196

cross_correlation() (pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis_pure_python.CouplingAnalysisPurePython method), 201

cross_degree() (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 138

cross_degree() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 51

cross_degree_density() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 52

cross_global_clustering() (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 138

cross_global_clustering() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 52

cross_global_clustering_sparse() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 53

cross_global_clustering_xy() (pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork method), 168

cross_global_clustering_yx() (pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork method), 168

cross_indegree() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 53

cross_layer_adjacency() (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 138

cross_link_attribute() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 53

cross_link_density() (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 139

cross_link_density() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 54

cross_link_distance() (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 139

cross_local_clustering() (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 139

cross_local_clustering() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 54

cross_local_clustering_sparse() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 55

cross_outdegree() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 55

cross_path_lengths() (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 139

cross_path_lengths() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 56

cross_recurrence_rate() (pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot method), 164

cross_recurrence_rate() (pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork method), 168

cross_similarity_measure() (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 139

cross_transitivity() (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 140

cross_transitivity() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 56

cross_transitivity_sparse() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 57

cross_transitivity_xy() (pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork method), 169

cross_transitivity_yx() (pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork method), 169

CrossRecurrencePlot (class in pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network)

`corn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot`),
163

D

`Data` (class in `pyunicorn.core.data`), 19

`data` (`pyunicorn.climate.havlin.HavlinClimateNetwork` attribute), 147

`data` (`pyunicorn.climate.hilbert.HilbertClimateNetwork` attribute), 149

`data` (`pyunicorn.climate.mutual_info.MutualInfoClimateNetwork` attribute), 153

`data` (`pyunicorn.climate.rainfall.RainfallClimateNetwork` attribute), 157

`data` (`pyunicorn.climate.tsonis.TsonisClimateNetwork` attribute), 162

`degree()` (`pyunicorn.core.network.Network` method), 79

`degree_cdf()` (`pyunicorn.core.network.Network` method), 79

`degree_distribution()` (`pyunicorn.core.network.Network` method), 79

`del_link_attribute()` (`pyunicorn.core.network.Network` method), 79

`del_node_attribute()` (`pyunicorn.core.network.Network` method), 79

`delay embedding`, 189

`determinism`

RQA, 179

`determinism()` (`pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot` method), 179

`diag_entropy()` (`pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot` method), 179

`diagline_dist()` (`pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot` method), 180

`diagonal`

line entropy, 180

line length, average, 178

line length, frequency distribution, 180

line length, maximum, 182

lines, 180

`diameter()` (`pyunicorn.core.network.Network` method), 80

`diameter_effective_resistance()` (`pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork` method), 111

`directed` (`pyunicorn.core.network.Network` attribute), 80

`distance()` (`pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid` method), 29

`distance()` (`pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid` method), 43

`distance()` (`pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork` method), 119

`distance_based_measures()` (`pyunicorn.core.network.Network` method), 80

`distance_matrix()` (`pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot` method), 165

`distance_matrix()` (`pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot` method), 180

`distance_weighted_closeness()` (`pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork` method), 119

`do_nsi_clustering()` (`pyunicorn.core.network.Network` method), 80

`do_nsi_hamming_clustering()` (`pyunicorn.core.network.Network` method), 81

`do_nsi_pca_clustering()` (`pyunicorn.core.network.Network` method), 82

E

`edge_betweenness()` (`pyunicorn.core.network.Network` method), 82

`edge_current_flow_betweenness()` (`pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork` method), 112

`edge_list()` (`pyunicorn.core.network.Network` method), 82

`effective_resistance()` (`pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork` method), 112

`effective_resistance_closeness_centrality()` (`pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork` method), 112

`eigenvector_centrality()` (`pyunicorn.core.network.Network` method), 82

`embed_time_series()` (`pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot` static method), 180

`embed_time_series_array()` (`pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates` method), 189

`embedding` (`pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot` attribute), 180

`ErdosRenyi()` (`pyunicorn.core.network.Network` static method), 71

`euclidean_distance()` (`pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid` method), 43

`euclidean_distance_matrix()` (`pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot` method), 165

`euclidean_distance_matrix()` (`pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot` method), 181

`eval_fast_code()` (`pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates` static method), 189

F

`frequency distribution`

diagonal line length, 180

vertical line length, 187

white vertical line length, 187

from_file() (pyunicorn.core.netcdf_dictionary.NetCDFDictionary static method), 69

FromIGraph() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network static method), 71

G

generate_map_plots() (pyunicorn.climate.map_plots.MapPlots method), 151

generate_multiple_map_plots() (pyunicorn.climate.map_plots.MapPlots method), 151

generate_multiple_map_plots_npy() (pyunicorn.climate.map_plots.MapPlots method), 151

geographical_cumulative_distribution() (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 35

geographical_distribution() (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 35

GeoGrid (class in pyunicorn.core.geo_grid), 26

geometric_distance_distribution() (pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid method), 43

GeoNetwork (class in pyunicorn.core.geo_network), 31

get_admittance() (pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork method), 113

get_max_delay() (pyunicorn.climate.havlin.HavlinClimateNetwork method), 147

get_nearest_neighbors() (pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis.CouplingAnalysis static method), 197

get_next_result() (in module pyunicorn.utils.mpi), 206

get_R() (pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork method), 113

get_result() (in module pyunicorn.utils.mpi), 206

global_admittive_clustering() (pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork method), 113

global_clustering() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 83

global_efficiency() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 57

global_efficiency() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 83

graph (pyunicorn.core.network.Network attribute), 83

Grid (class in pyunicorn.core.grid), 41

grid (pyunicorn.climate.map_plots.MapPlots attribute), 151

grid (pyunicorn.core.data.Data attribute), 22

grid (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork attribute), 36

grid (pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork attribute), 119

grid() (pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid method), 29

grid() (pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid method), 44

grid_1 (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork attribute), 140

grid_2 (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork attribute), 140

grid_size() (pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid method), 44

GrowPreferentially() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network static method), 71

GrowPreferentially_old() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network static method), 71

GrowWeights() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network static method), 72

H

hamming_distance_from() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 83

HavlinClimateNetwork (class in pyunicorn.climate.havlin), 145

higher_order_transitivity() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 83

HilbertClimateNetwork (class in pyunicorn.climate.hilbert), 148

I

inarea_weighted_connectivity() (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 36

inarea_weighted_connectivity_cumulative_distribution() (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 36

inarea_weighted_connectivity_distribution() (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 37

inaverage_link_distance() (pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork method), 119

inconnectivity_weighted_distance() (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 37

indegree() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 84

indegree_cdf() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 84

indegree_distribution() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 84

indices_selected_months() (pyunicorn.climate.climate_data.ClimateData method), 126

indices_selected_phases() (pyunicorn.climate.climate_data.ClimateData method), 126

info() (in module pyunicorn.utils.mpi), 206

- `information_transfer()` (pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis.CouplingAnalysis method), 197
- `inter_system_recurrence_matrix()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceMatrix method), 169
- `InteractingNetworks` (class in pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks), 46
- `internal_adjacency()` (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 58
- `internal_average_path_length()` (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 140
- `internal_average_path_length()` (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 58
- `internal_betweenness()` (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 58
- `internal_betweenness_1()` (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 140
- `internal_betweenness_2()` (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 141
- `internal_closeness()` (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 141
- `internal_closeness()` (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 59
- `internal_degree()` (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 141
- `internal_degree()` (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 59
- `internal_global_clustering()` (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 141
- `internal_global_clustering()` (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 60
- `internal_indegree()` (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 60
- `internal_link_attribute()` (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 60
- `internal_link_density()` (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 142
- `internal_link_density()` (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 61
- `internal_outdegree()` (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 61
- `internal_path_lengths()` (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 62
- `InterSystemRecurrenceMatrix()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceMatrix method), 169
- `interregional_betweenness()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 85
- `InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork` (class in pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network), 167
- `InterSystemRecurrenceNetworkLink` (class in pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork), 37
- `InterSystemRecurrenceNetworkLink.distance()` (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 37
- `InterSystemRecurrenceNetworkLink.correlation_distance()` (pyunicorn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork method), 132
- J**
- `joint recurrence plot`, 172
- `JointRecurrenceNetwork` (class in pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_network), 172
- `JointRecurrencePlot` (class in pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot), 172
- `JR` (pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot.JointRecurrencePlot attribute), 172
- L**
- `lag` (pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot.JointRecurrencePlot attribute), 173
- `laminarity`, 181
- `laminarity()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 181
- `laplacian()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 85
- `lat_sequence()` (pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid method), 29
- `legendre_coordinates()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot static method), 181
- line entropy**
- `diagonal`, 180
- `vertical`, 186
- `white vertical`, 187
- line length**
- `average diagonal`, 178
- `average vertical`, 178
- `average white vertical`, 179
- `frequency distribution diagonal`, 180
- `frequency distribution vertical`, 187
- `frequency distribution white vertical`, 187
- `maximum diagonal`, 182

maximum vertical, 182
maximum white vertical, 182
lines
 diagonal, 180
 vertical, 187
 white vertical, 187
link_attribute() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 85
link_betweenness() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 86
link_density (pyunicorn.core.network.Network attribute), 86
link_density_function() (pyunicorn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork method), 133
link_distance_distribution() (pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork method), 119
Load() (pyunicorn.climate.climate_data.ClimateData class method), 123
Load() (pyunicorn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork static method), 129
Load() (pyunicorn.core.data.Data class method), 19
Load() (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork static method), 31
Load() (pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid static method), 41
Load() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network static method), 72
Load() (pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork static method), 116
LoadTXT() (pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid static method), 26
local_admittive_clustering() (pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork method), 114
local_cliquishness() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 86
local_clustering() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 86
local_clustering_dim_single_scale() (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_network.RecurrenceNetwork method), 175
local_correlation_distance_weighted_vulnerability() (pyunicorn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork method), 133
local_correlation_lag_weighted_vulnerability() (pyunicorn.climate.havlin.HavlinClimateNetwork method), 148
local_correlation_strength_weighted_vulnerability() (pyunicorn.climate.havlin.HavlinClimateNetwork method), 148
local_correlation_weighted_vulnerability() (pyunicorn.climate.tsonis.TsonisClimateNetwork method), 162
local_cyclemotif_clustering() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 86
local_distance_weighted_vulnerability() (pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork method), 120
local_efficiency() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 62
local_geographical_clustering() (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 37
local_inmotif_clustering() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 87
local_midmotif_clustering() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 87
local_mutual_information_weighted_vulnerability() (pyunicorn.climate.mutual_info.MutualInfoClimateNetwork method), 153
local_outmotif_clustering() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 87
local_vulnerability() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 88
lon_sequence() (pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid method), 29

M

M (pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot attribute), 164
manhattan_distance_matrix() (pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot method), 165
manhattan_distance_matrix() (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 181
map_data (pyunicorn.climate.map_plots.MapPlots attribute), 151
map_mult_data (pyunicorn.climate.map_plots.MapPlots attribute), 151
MapPlots (class in pyunicorn.climate.map_plots), 150
matching_index() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 88
max_diaglength() (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 182
max_link_distance() (pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork method), 120
max_neighbor_area_weighted_connectivity() (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 38
max_neighbors_degree() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 88
max_vertlength() (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 182
max_white_vertlength() (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 182
maximum
 diagonal line length, 182
 vertical line length, 182

white vertical line length, 182

mean recurrence time, 179

mean_node_weight (*pyunicorn.core.network.Network* attribute), 88

mean_recurrence_time() (*pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot* method), 182

metric (*pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork* attribute), 169

metric (*pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot* attribute), 182

mi_file (*pyunicorn.climate.mutual_info.MutualInfoClimateNetwork* attribute), 153

missing_values (*pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot* attribute), 182

missing_values (*pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph* attribute), 194

Model() (*pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork* static method), 32

Model() (*pyunicorn.core.network.Network* static method), 72

Model() (*pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork* static method), 117

module

- pyunicorn.climate.climate_data*, 123
- pyunicorn.climate.climate_network*, 129
- pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network*, 136
- pyunicorn.climate.coupled_tsonis*, 144
- pyunicorn.climate.havlin*, 145
- pyunicorn.climate.hilbert*, 148
- pyunicorn.climate.map_plots*, 150
- pyunicorn.climate.mutual_info*, 151
- pyunicorn.climate.partial_correlation*, 154
- pyunicorn.climate.rainfall*, 155
- pyunicorn.climate.spearman*, 158
- pyunicorn.climate.tsonis*, 159
- pyunicorn.core.data*, 19
- pyunicorn.core.geo_grid*, 26
- pyunicorn.core.geo_network*, 31
- pyunicorn.core.grid*, 41
- pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks*, 46
- pyunicorn.core.netcdf_dictionary*, 68
- pyunicorn.core.network*, 69
- pyunicorn.core.resistive_network*, 109
- pyunicorn.core.spatial_network*, 116
- pyunicorn.eventseries.event_series*, 204
- pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis*, 195
- pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis_pure_python*, 200
- pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot*, 163
- pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network*, 167
- pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_network*, 170
- pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot*, 172
- pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_network*, 174
- pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot*, 175
- pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates*, 187
- pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph*, 193
- pyunicorn.utils.mpi*, 204
- MPIException*, 205
- msf_synchronizability()* (*pyunicorn.core.network.Network* method), 89
- mutual_information()* (*pyunicorn.climate.mutual_info.MutualInfoClimateNetwork* method), 153
- mutual_information()* (*pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis.CouplingAnalysis* method), 198
- mutual_information()* (*pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis_pure_python.CouplingAnalysis* method), 201
- mutual_information_edges()* (*pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis_pure_python.CouplingAnalysis* method), 202
- mutual_information_weighted_average_path_length()* (*pyunicorn.climate.mutual_info.MutualInfoClimateNetwork* method), 154
- mutual_information_weighted_closeness()* (*pyunicorn.climate.mutual_info.MutualInfoClimateNetwork* method), 154
- MutualInfoClimateNetwork* (class in *pyunicorn.climate.mutual_info*), 151

N

- N* (*pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork* attribute), 136
- N* (*pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid* attribute), 41
- N* (*pyunicorn.core.network.Network* attribute), 73
- N* (*pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot* attribute), 164
- N* (*pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork* attribute), 167
- N* (*pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot.JointRecurrencePlot* attribute), 172
- N* (*pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot* attribute), 177
- N_1* (*pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork* attribute), 136
- N_2* (*pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork* attribute), 136
- n_grid_points* (*pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid* attribute), 44
- n_links* (*pyunicorn.core.network.Network* attribute), 89
- n_processed* (in module *pyunicorn.utils.mpi*), 206

[n_slaves \(in module pyunicorn.utils.mpi\)](#), 206
[N_x \(pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork attribute\)](#), 167
[N_y \(pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork attribute\)](#), 167
[NetCDFDictionary \(class in pyunicorn.core.netcdf_dictionary\)](#), 68
[Network \(class in pyunicorn.core.network\)](#), 69
[network_1\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 142
[network_2\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 142
[NetworkError](#), 108
[newman_betweenness\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 89
[next_power_2\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.data.Data static method), 22
[node_attribute\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 89
[node_coordinates\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid method), 44
[node_number\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid method), 30
[node_number\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid method), 45
[node_weights](#) (pyunicorn.core.network.Network property), 89
[nodes_1 \(pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork attribute\)](#), 142
[nodes_2 \(pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork attribute\)](#), 142
[non_local\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork method), 133
[normalize](#)
 time series, 182
 time series array, 23, 189
[normalize_time_series\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot static method), 182
[normalize_time_series_array\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.data.Data static method), 23
[normalize_time_series_array\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates static method), 189
[nsi_arenas_betweenness\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 89
[nsi_average_neighbors_degree\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 90
[nsi_average_path_length\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 91
[nsi_betweenness\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 91
[nsi_closeness\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 92
[nsi_connected_hamming_cluster_tree\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 38
[nsi_cross_average_path_length\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 62
[nsi_cross_betweenness\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 63
[nsi_cross_closeness centrality\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 63
[nsi_cross_degree\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 64
[nsi_cross_edge_density\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 64
[nsi_cross_global_clustering\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 64
[nsi_cross_local_clustering\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 65
[nsi_cross_mean_degree\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 65
[nsi_cross_transitivity\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 65
[nsi_degree_histogram\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 92
[nsi_degree_histogram_cumulative_histogram\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 93
[nsi_degree_histogram\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 93
[nsi_degree_uncorr\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 94
[nsi_eigenvector_centrality\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 94
[nsi_exponential_closeness\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 94
[nsi_global_clustering\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 95
[nsi_global_efficiency\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 95
[nsi_harmonic_closeness\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 95
[nsi_indegree\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 96
[nsi_internal_closeness centrality\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 66
[nsi_internal_degree\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 66
[nsi_internal_local_clustering\(\)](#) (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 67

- `nsi_interregional_betweenness()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 96
`nsi_laplacian()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 97
`nsi_local_clustering()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 97
`nsi_local_clustering_uncorr()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 97
`nsi_local_cyclemotif_clustering()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 97
`nsi_local_inmotif_clustering()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 98
`nsi_local_midmotif_clustering()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 98
`nsi_local_outmotif_clustering()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 99
`nsi_local_soffer_clustering()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 99
`nsi_max_neighbors_degree()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 100
`nsi_newman_betweenness()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 100
`nsi_outdegree()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 101
`nsi_spreading()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 102
`nsi_transitivity()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 102
`nsi_twinness()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 102
`number_cross_layer_links()` (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 142
`number_cross_links()` (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 67
`number_internal_links()` (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 142
`number_internal_links()` (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 67
`nz_coords()` (in module pyunicorn.core.network), 108
- ## O
- `observable()` (pyunicorn.core.data.Data method), 23
`observable_long_name` (pyunicorn.core.data.Data attribute), 23
`observable_name` (pyunicorn.core.data.Data attribute), 23
`original_data` (pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates attribute), 190
`original_distribution()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates method), 190
`outarea_weighted_connectivity()` (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 38
`outarea_weighted_connectivity_cumulative_distribution()` (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 39
`outarea_weighted_connectivity_distribution()` (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 39
`outaverage_link_distance()` (pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork method), 120
`outconnectivity_weighted_distance()` (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 39
`outdegree()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 103
`outdegree_cdf()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 103
`outdegree_distribution()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 103
`outtotal_link_distance()` (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 40
- ## P
- `pagerank()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 103
`PartialCorrelationClimateNetwork` (class in pyunicorn.climate.partial_correlation), 154
`path_lengths()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 104
`path_lengths_1()` (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 142
`path_lengths_2()` (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 143
`permutation_entropy()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 182
`permuted_copy()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 104
`phase_indices()` (pyunicorn.climate.climate_data.ClimateData method), 126
`phase_mean()` (pyunicorn.climate.climate_data.ClimateData method), 127
`phase_shift()` (pyunicorn.climate.hilbert.HilbertClimateNetwork method), 150
`print_boundaries()` (pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid method), 30
`print_data_info()` (pyunicorn.core.data.Data method), 23
`print_grid_size()` (pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid method), 45
`pyunicorn.climate.climate_data`

- module, 123
- pyunicorn.climate.climate_network
 - module, 129
- pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network
 - module, 136
- pyunicorn.climate.coupled_tsonis
 - module, 144
- pyunicorn.climate.havlin
 - module, 145
- pyunicorn.climate.hilbert
 - module, 148
- pyunicorn.climate.map_plots
 - module, 150
- pyunicorn.climate.mutual_info
 - module, 151
- pyunicorn.climate.partial_correlation
 - module, 154
- pyunicorn.climate.rainfall
 - module, 155
- pyunicorn.climate.spearman
 - module, 158
- pyunicorn.climate.tsonis
 - module, 159
- pyunicorn.core.data
 - module, 19
- pyunicorn.core.geo_grid
 - module, 26
- pyunicorn.core.geo_network
 - module, 31
- pyunicorn.core.grid
 - module, 41
- pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks
 - module, 46
- pyunicorn.core.netcdf_dictionary
 - module, 68
- pyunicorn.core.network
 - module, 69
- pyunicorn.core.resistive_network
 - module, 109
- pyunicorn.core.spatial_network
 - module, 116
- pyunicorn.eventseries.event_series
 - module, 204
- pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis
 - module, 195
- pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis_pure_python
 - module, 200
- pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot
 - module, 163
- pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network
 - module, 167
- pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_network
 - module, 170
- pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot
 - module, 172
- pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_network
 - module, 174
- pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot

- module, 177
- pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates
 - module, 187
- pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph
 - module, 193
- pyunicorn.utils.mpi
 - module, 204

Q

queue (in module *pyunicorn.utils.mpi*), 206

R

R (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot attribute), 177

r() (in module *pyunicorn.core.network*), 108

RainfallClimateNetwork (class in *pyunicorn.climate.rainfall*), 155

randomly_rewire() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 104

randomly_rewire_geomodel_I() (pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork method), 121

randomly_rewire_geomodel_II() (pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork method), 121

randomly_rewire_geomodel_III() (pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork method), 122

RandomlyRewireCrossLinks() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks static method), 46

RandomlySetCrossLinks() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks static method), 47

RandomlySetCrossLinks_sparse() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks static method), 47

rank (in module *pyunicorn.utils.mpi*), 206

rank_time_series() (pyunicorn.climate.rainfall.RainfallClimateNetwork static method), 157

rank_time_series() (pyunicorn.climate.spearman.SpearmanClimateNetwork static method), 159

recurrence plot, 177

RQA, 177

time series, 190

twins, 186

recurrence rate, 183

recurrence_matrix() (pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot method), 165

recurrence_matrix() (pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot.JointRecurrencePlot method), 173

recurrence_matrix() (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 183

recurrence_plot() (pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates method), 190
recurrence_probability() (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 183
recurrence_rate() (pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot method), 165
recurrence_rate() (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 183
RecurrenceNetwork (class in pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_network), 174
RecurrencePlot (class in pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot), 177
refined_AAFT_surrogates() (pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates method), 190
region() (pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid static method), 30
region_indices() (pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid method), 30
RegularGrid() (pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid static method), 26
RegularGrid() (pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid static method), 41
rejection_sampling() (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot static method), 183
resample_diagline_dist() (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 183
resample_vertline_dist() (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 183
rescale() (pyunicorn.core.data.Data static method), 23
ResNetwork (class in pyunicorn.core.resistive_network), 109
resources (pyunicorn.climate.map_plots.MapPlots attribute), 151
results (in module pyunicorn.utils.mpi), 206
retarded_betweenness() (pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph method), 194
retarded_closeness() (pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph method), 194
retarded_degree() (pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph method), 194
retarded_local_clustering() (pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph method), 194
RQA
 cross recurrence plot, 163
 determinism, 179
 joint recurrence plot, 172
 recurrence plot, 177
rqa_summary() (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 184
rr() (in module pyunicorn.core.network), 108
run_parallel() (in module pyunicorn.utils.mpi), 206

S

save() (pyunicorn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork method), 133
save() (pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid method), 45
save() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 104
save() (pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork method), 122
save_for_cgv() (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 40
save_ps_map() (pyunicorn.climate.map_plots.MapPlots method), 151
save_txt() (pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid method), 31
sequence() (pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid method), 45
set_adaptive_neighborhood_size() (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_network.RecurrenceNetwork method), 176
set_adaptive_neighborhood_size() (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 184
set_directed() (pyunicorn.climate.hilbert.HilbertClimateNetwork method), 150
set_edge_list() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 105
set_fixed_local_recurrence_rate() (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_network.RecurrenceNetwork method), 176
set_fixed_local_recurrence_rate() (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 184
set_fixed_recurrence_rate() (pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot method), 166
set_fixed_recurrence_rate() (pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemNetwork method), 169
set_fixed_recurrence_rate() (pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_network.JointRecurrenceNetwork method), 171
set_fixed_recurrence_rate() (pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot.JointRecurrencePlot method), 173
set_fixed_recurrence_rate() (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_network.RecurrenceNetwork method), 176

<code>set_fixed_recurrence_rate()</code>	(pyuni- corn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 24
<code>set_fixed_threshold()</code>	(pyuni- corn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 184
<code>set_fixed_threshold()</code>	(pyuni- corn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot method), 166
<code>set_fixed_threshold()</code>	(pyuni- corn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork method), 169
<code>set_fixed_threshold()</code>	(pyuni- corn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_network.JointRecurrenceNetwork method), 171
<code>set_fixed_threshold()</code>	(pyuni- corn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot.JointRecurrencePlot method), 174
<code>set_fixed_threshold()</code>	(pyuni- corn.timeseries.recurrence_network.RecurrenceNetwork method), 176
<code>set_fixed_threshold()</code>	(pyuni- corn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 185
<code>set_fixed_threshold_std()</code>	(pyuni- corn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_network.JointRecurrenceNetwork method), 172
<code>set_fixed_threshold_std()</code>	(pyuni- corn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot.JointRecurrencePlot method), 174
<code>set_fixed_threshold_std()</code>	(pyuni- corn.timeseries.recurrence_network.RecurrenceNetwork method), 176
<code>set_fixed_threshold_std()</code>	(pyuni- corn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlots method), 185
<code>set_global_window()</code>	(pyuni- corn.climate.climate_data.ClimateData method), 127
<code>set_global_window()</code>	(pyunicorn.core.data.Data method), 24
<code>set_link_attribute()</code>	(pyuni- corn.core.network.Network method), 105
<code>set_link_density()</code>	(pyuni- corn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork method), 134
<code>set_max_delay()</code>	(pyuni- corn.climate.havlin.HavlinClimateNetwork method), 148
<code>set_node_attribute()</code>	(pyuni- corn.core.network.Network method), 105
<code>set_node_weight_type()</code>	(pyuni- corn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 40
<code>set_non_local()</code>	(pyuni- corn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork method), 134
<code>set_random_links_by_distance()</code>	(pyuni- corn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork method), 122
<code>set_silence_level()</code>	(pyunicorn.core.data.Data method), 25
<code>set_silence_level()</code>	(pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid method), 45
<code>set_silence_level()</code>	(pyuni- corn.climate.coupled_tsonis.CoupledTsonisClimateNetwork attribute), 145
<code>set_silence_level()</code>	(pyunicorn.core.data.Data attribute), 25
<code>set_silence_level()</code>	(pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid attribute), 45
<code>set_silence_level()</code>	(pyuni- corn.core.netcdf_dictionary.NetCDFDictionary attribute), 69
<code>set_silence_level()</code>	(pyunicorn.core.network.Network attribute), 105
<code>set_silence_level()</code>	(pyuni- corn.funcnet.coupling_analysis.CouplingAnalysis attribute), 199
<code>set_silence_level()</code>	(pyuni- corn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork attribute), 169
<code>set_silence_level()</code>	(pyuni- corn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot attribute), 185
<code>set_silence_level()</code>	(pyuni- corn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates attribute), 191
<code>set_silence_level()</code>	(pyuni- corn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph attribute), 194
<code>similarity_measure()</code>	(pyuni- corn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork method), 135
<code>similarity_measure_1()</code>	(pyuni- corn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 135

- method), 143
- similarity_measure_2() (pyunicorn.climate.coupled_climate_network.CoupledClimateNetwork method), 143
- sin_lat() (pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid method), 31
- sin_lon() (pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid method), 31
- size (in module pyunicorn.utils.mpi), 207
- slave_queue (in module pyunicorn.utils.mpi), 207
- SmallComplexNetwork() (pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork static method), 109
- SmallDirectedTestNetwork() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks static method), 48
- SmallDirectedTestNetwork() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network static method), 73
- SmallTestData() (pyunicorn.climate.climate_data.ClimateData static method), 124
- SmallTestData() (pyunicorn.core.data.Data static method), 20
- SmallTestData() (pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates static method), 187
- SmallTestGrid() (pyunicorn.core.geo_grid.GeoGrid static method), 26
- SmallTestGrid() (pyunicorn.core.grid.Grid static method), 42
- SmallTestNetwork() (pyunicorn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork static method), 129
- SmallTestNetwork() (pyunicorn.climate.tsonis.TsonisClimateNetwork static method), 159
- SmallTestNetwork() (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork static method), 32
- SmallTestNetwork() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks static method), 48
- SmallTestNetwork() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network static method), 73
- SmallTestNetwork() (pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork static method), 110
- SmallTestNetwork() (pyunicorn.core.spatial_network.SpatialNetwork static method), 117
- sp_A (pyunicorn.core.network.Network attribute), 105
- sp_Aplus() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 105
- sp_diag_sqrt_w() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 106
- sp_diag_w() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 106
- sp_diag_w_inv() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 106
- sp_nsi_diag_k() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 106
- sp_nsi_diag_k_inv() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 106
- sparse_rqa (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot attribute), 185
- SpatialNetwork (class in pyunicorn.core.spatial_network), 116
- spatio-temporal window, 19, 123
- spearman_corr() (pyunicorn.climate.rainfall.RainfallClimateNetwork method), 158
- SpearmanClimateNetwork (class in pyunicorn.climate.spearman), 158
- splitted_copy() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 106
- spreading() (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 106
- start_time (in module pyunicorn.utils.mpi), 207
- stats (in module pyunicorn.utils.mpi), 207
- submit_call() (in module pyunicorn.utils.mpi), 207
- subnetwork() (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 67
- supremum_distance_matrix() (pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot method), 166
- supremum_distance_matrix() (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 185
- surrogates
twins, 192
- Surrogates (class in pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates), 187
- symmetrize_by_absmax() (pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis.CouplingAnalysis method), 199
- ## T
- terminate() (in module pyunicorn.utils.mpi), 208
- test_data() (pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis.CouplingAnalysis static method), 200
- test_mutual_information() (pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates static method), 191
- test_pearson_correlation() (pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates static method), 191
- test_threshold_significance() (pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates method), 191
- threshold() (pyunicorn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork method), 135

`threshold_from_link_density()` (pyunicorn.climate.climate_network.ClimateNetwork method), 135
`threshold_from_recurrence_rate`, 185
`threshold_from_recurrence_rate()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot static method), 185
`threshold_from_recurrence_rate_fast()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot static method), 185
`time series`
 `normalize`, 182
 `recurrence plot`, 190
`time series array`
 `normalize`, 23, 189
`time_cycle` (pyunicorn.climate.climate_data.ClimateData attribute), 128
`time_series` (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot attribute), 186
`time_series` (pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph attribute), 194
`time_surrogate_for_cc()` (pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis_pure_python.CouplingAnalysisPurePython method), 203
`time_surrogate_for_mi()` (pyunicorn.funcnet.coupling_analysis_pure_python.CouplingAnalysisPurePython method), 203
`timings` (pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph attribute), 194
`title` (pyunicorn.climate.map_plots.MapPlots attribute), 151
`to_file()` (pyunicorn.core.netcdf_dictionary.NetCDFDictionary method), 69
`total_cross_degree()` (pyunicorn.core.interacting_networks.InteractingNetworks method), 68
`total_link_distance()` (pyunicorn.core.geo_network.GeoNetwork method), 41
`total_node_weight` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network attribute), 106
`total_time` (in module pyunicorn.utils.mpi), 208
`total_time_est` (in module pyunicorn.utils.mpi), 208
`trans_betweenness()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph method), 194
`transitivity()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 106
`transitivity_dim_single_scale()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_network.RecurrenceNetwork method), 176
`trapping time`, 178
`trapping_time()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 186
`TsonisClimateNetwork` (class in pyunicorn.climate.tsonis), 159
`twin surrogate`, 186
`twin_surrogates()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 186
`twin_surrogates()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates method), 192
`twins`
 `recurrence plot`, 186
 `surrogates`, 192
`twins()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 186
`twins()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates method), 192

U

`undirected_adjacency()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 107
`undirected_copy()` (pyunicorn.core.network.Network method), 107
`update_admittance()` (pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork method), 114
`update_R()` (pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork method), 114
`update_resistances()` (pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork method), 115

V

`vert_entropy()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 186
`vertex_current_flow_betweenness()` (pyunicorn.core.resistive_network.ResNetwork method), 115
`vertical`
 `line entropy`, 186
 `line length, average`, 178
 `line length, frequency distribution`, 187
 `line length, maximum`, 182
 `lines`, 187
`vertline_dist()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot method), 186
`visibility()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph method), 194
`visibility_relations()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph method), 194
`visibility_relations_horizontal()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph method), 195
`visibility_single()` (pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph.VisibilityGraph method), 195

method), 195
 VisibilityGraph (class in *pyunicorn.timeseries.visibility_graph*), 193

W

WattsStrogatz() (*pyunicorn.core.network.Network* static method), 73
 weighted_local_clustering() (*pyunicorn.core.network.Network* static method), 107
 white vertical
 line entropy, 187
 line length, average, 179
 line length, frequency distribution, 187
 line length, maximum, 182
 lines, 187
 white_noise_surrogates() (*pyunicorn.timeseries.surrogates.Surrogates* method), 193
 white_vert_entropy() (*pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot* method), 187
 white_vertline_dist() (*pyunicorn.timeseries.recurrence_plot.RecurrencePlot* method), 187
 window() (*pyunicorn.core.data.Data* method), 25
 winter_only() (*pyunicorn.climate.mutual_info.MutualInfoClimateNetwork* method), 154
 winter_only() (*pyunicorn.climate.tsonis.TsonisClimateNetwork* method), 163

X

x (*pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot* attribute), 166
 x (*pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork* attribute), 170
 x (*pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot.JointRecurrencePlot* attribute), 174
 x_embedded (*pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot* attribute), 166
 x_embedded (*pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork* attribute), 170
 x_embedded (*pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot.JointRecurrencePlot* attribute), 174

Y

y (*pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot* attribute), 166
 y (*pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork* attribute), 170
 y (*pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot.JointRecurrencePlot* attribute), 174
 y_embedded (*pyunicorn.timeseries.cross_recurrence_plot.CrossRecurrencePlot* attribute), 166
 y_embedded (*pyunicorn.timeseries.inter_system_recurrence_network.InterSystemRecurrenceNetwork* attribute), 170

y_embedded (*pyunicorn.timeseries.joint_recurrence_plot.JointRecurrencePlot* attribute), 174

Z

zero padded data, 25
 zero_pad_data() (*pyunicorn.core.data.Data* static method), 25