

Package ‘leidenAlg’

October 13, 2022

Type Package

Title Implements the Leiden Algorithm via an R Interface

Version 1.0.5

Description

An R interface to the Leiden algorithm, an iterative community detection algorithm on networks. The algorithm is designed to converge to a partition in which all subsets of all communities are locally optimally assigned, yielding communities guaranteed to be connected. The implementation proves to be fast, scales well, and can be run on graphs of millions of nodes (as long as they can fit in memory). The original implementation was constructed as a python interface “leidenalg” found here: <<https://github.com/vtraag/leidenalg>>. The algorithm was originally described in Traag, V.A., Waltman, L. & van Eck, N.J. “From Louvain to Leiden: guaranteeing well-connected communities”. Sci Rep 9, 5233 (2019) <[doi:10.1038/s41598-019-41695-z](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-41695-z)>.

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Depends R (>= 3.5.0), Matrix

Imports graphics, grDevices, igraph, parallel, Rcpp (>= 1.0.5),
score, stats

Suggests pbapply, testthat (>= 3.1.0)

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo, RcppEigen

SystemRequirements C++11, GNU make (optional), libxml2 (optional),
glpk (>= 4.57, optional)

RoxygenNote 7.2.1

URL <https://github.com/kharchenkolab/leidenAlg>

BugReports <https://github.com/kharchenkolab/leidenAlg/issues>

NeedsCompilation yes

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as.dendrogram.fakeCommunities

Returns pre-calculated dendrogram

Description

Returns pre-calculated dendrogram

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fakeCommunities'
as.dendrogram(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object fakeCommunities object
 ... further parameters for generic

Value

dendrogram

Examples

```
rLeidenComm = suppressWarnings(rleiden.community(exampleGraph, n.cores=1))
as.dendrogram.fakeCommunities(rLeidenComm)
```

exampleGraph

Conos graph

Description

Conos graph

Usage

```
exampleGraph
```

Format

An object of class igraph of length 100.

find_partition

Finds the optimal partition using the Leiden algorithm

Description

Finds the optimal partition using the Leiden algorithm

Usage

```
find_partition(graph, edge_weights, resolution = 1, niter = 2L)
```

Arguments

graph	The igraph graph to define the partition on
edge_weights	Vector of edge weights. In weighted graphs, a real number is assigned to each (directed or undirected) edge. Refer to igraph, weighted graphs.
resolution	Integer resolution parameter controlling communities detected (default=1.0) Higher resolutions lead to more communities, while lower resolutions lead to fewer communities.
niter	Number of iterations that the algorithm should be run for (default=2)

Value

A vector of membership values

Examples

```
library(igraph)
library(leidenAlg)

g <- make_star(10)
E(g)$weight <- seq(ecount(g))
find_partition(g, E(g)$weight)
```

leiden.community	<i>Leiden algorithm community detection Detect communities using Leiden algorithm (implementation copied from https://github.com/vtraag/leidenalg)</i>
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Description

Leiden algorithm community detection Detect communities using Leiden algorithm (implementation copied from <https://github.com/vtraag/leidenalg>)

Usage

```
leiden.community(graph, resolution = 1, n.iterations = 2)
```

Arguments

graph	graph on which communities should be detected
resolution	resolution parameter (default=1.0) - higher numbers lead to more communities
n.iterations	number of iterations that the algorithm should be run for (default=2)

Value

a fakeCommunities object that returns membership and dendrogram

Examples

```
leiden.community(exampleGraph)
```

```
membership.fakeCommunities
```

Returns pre-calculated membership factor

Description

Returns pre-calculated membership factor

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fakeCommunities'  
membership(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	fakeCommunities object
...	further parameters for generic

Value

membership factor

Examples

```
leidenComm = leiden.community(exampleGraph)  
membership.fakeCommunities(leidenComm)
```

```
rleiden.community
```

Recursive leiden communities Constructs an n-step recursive clustering, using leiden.community

Description

Recursive leiden communities Constructs an n-step recursive clustering, using leiden.community

Usage

```
rleiden.community(  
  graph,  
  max.depth = 2,  
  n.cores = parallel::detectCores(logical = FALSE),  
  min.community.size = 10,  
  verbose = FALSE,  
  resolution = 1,  
  cur.depth = 1,
```

```

    hierarchical = TRUE,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>graph</code>	<code>graph</code>
<code>max.depth</code>	Recursive depth (default=2)
<code>n.cores</code>	integer Number of cores to use (default = <code>parallel::detectCores(logical=FALSE)</code>). If <code>logical=FALSE</code> , uses the number of physical CPUs/cores. If <code>logical=TRUE</code> , uses the logical number of CPUs/cores. See <code>parallel::detectCores()</code>
<code>min.community.size</code>	integer Minimal community size parameter for the walktrap communities—Communities smaller than that will be merged (default=10)
<code>verbose</code>	boolean Whether to output progress messages (default=FALSE)
<code>resolution</code>	resolution parameter passed to <code>leiden.community</code> (either a single value, or a value equivalent to <code>max.depth</code>) (default=1)
<code>cur.depth</code>	integer Current depth of clustering (default=1)
<code>hierarchical</code>	boolean If TRUE, calculate hierarchy on the multilevel clusters (default=TRUE)
<code>...</code>	passed to <code>leiden.community</code>

Value

a `fakeCommunities` object that returns membership and dendrogram

Examples

```
rleiden.community(exampleGraph, n.cores=1)
```

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