



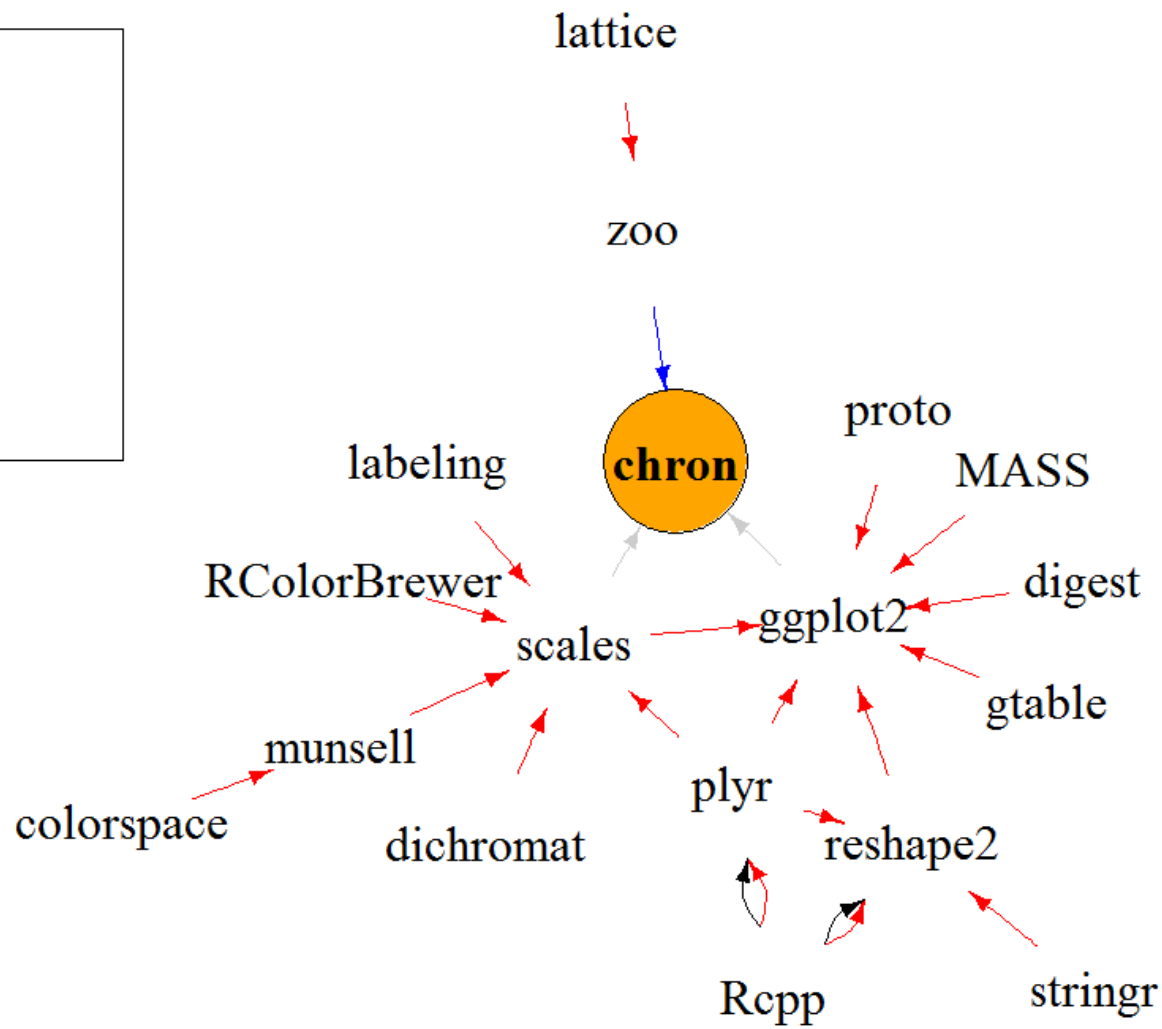
# The network structure of CRAN

Andrie de Vries

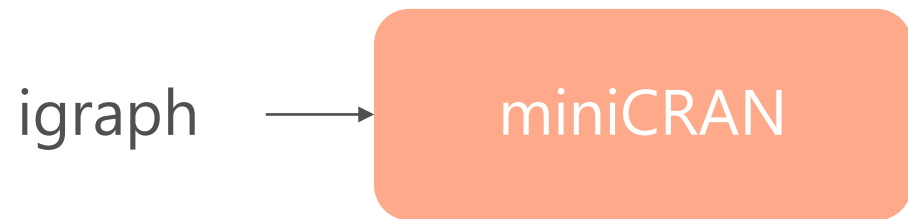
[adevries@microsoft.com](mailto:adevries@microsoft.com)  
@RevoAndrie

UseR!2015, Aalborg

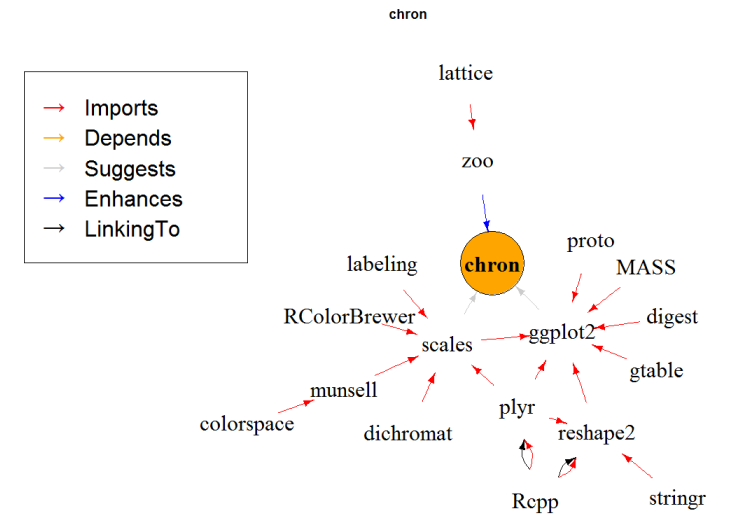
# A network of package dependencies



# Using miniCRAN to create the network graph

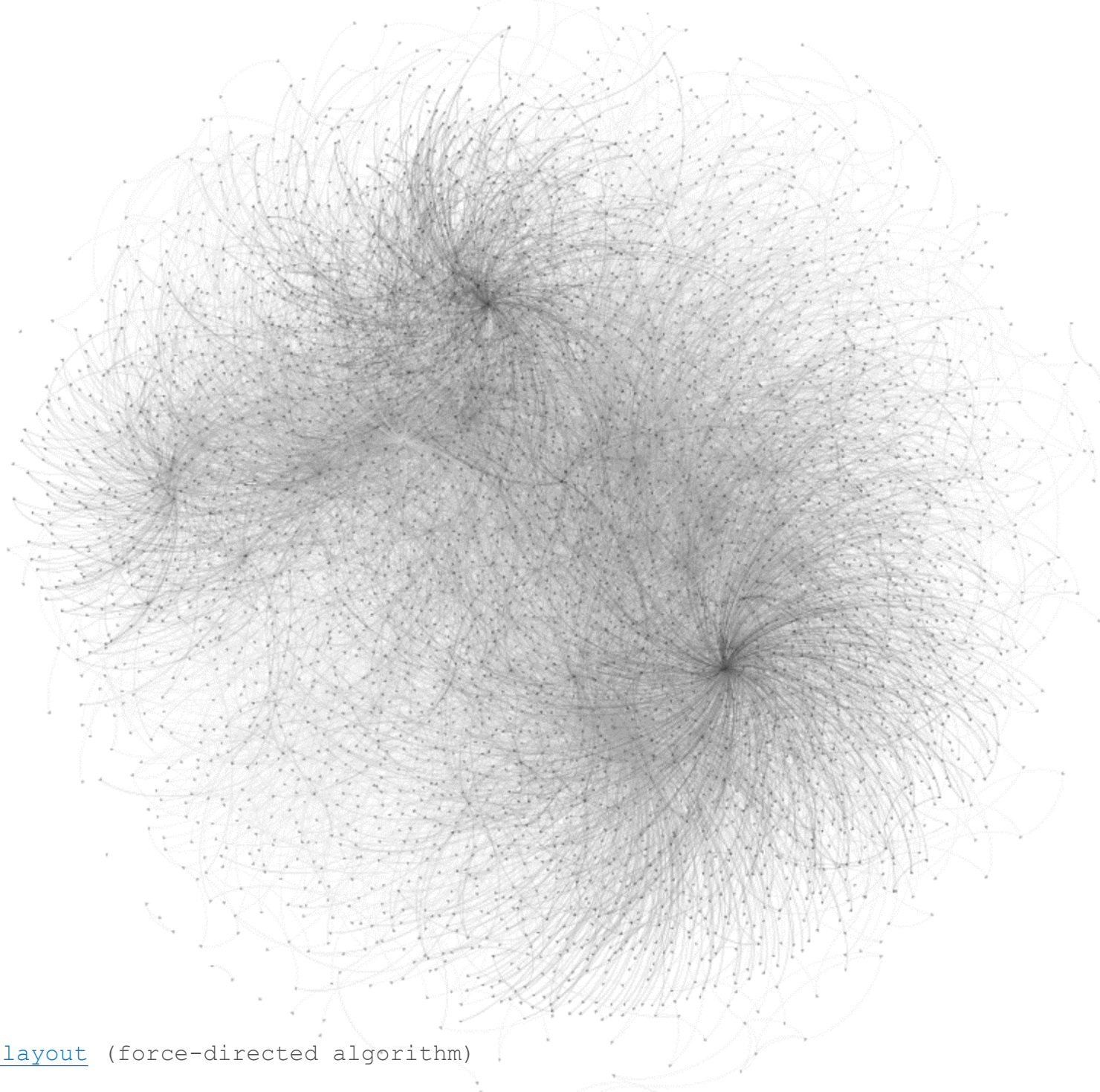


```
pdb <- available.packages()  
tags <- "chron"  
library("miniCRAN")  
dg <- makeDepGraph(tags, availPkgs = pdb)  
plot(dg)
```



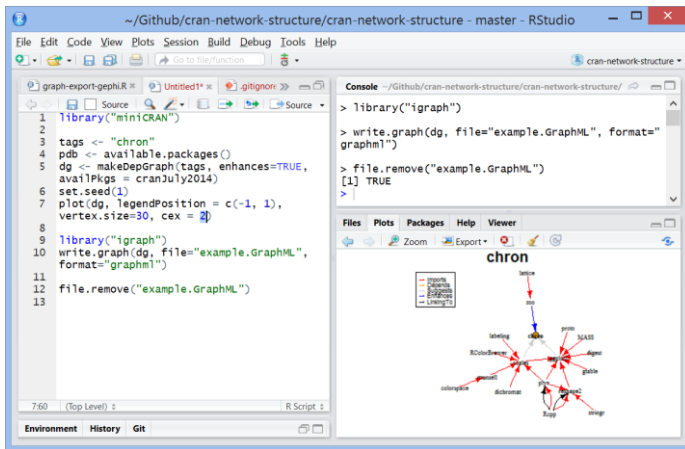
How to visualize a network of 6,791 CRAN packages?

# CRAN



Note: [Fruchterman Reingold layout](#) (force-directed algorithm)

# How to make this plot

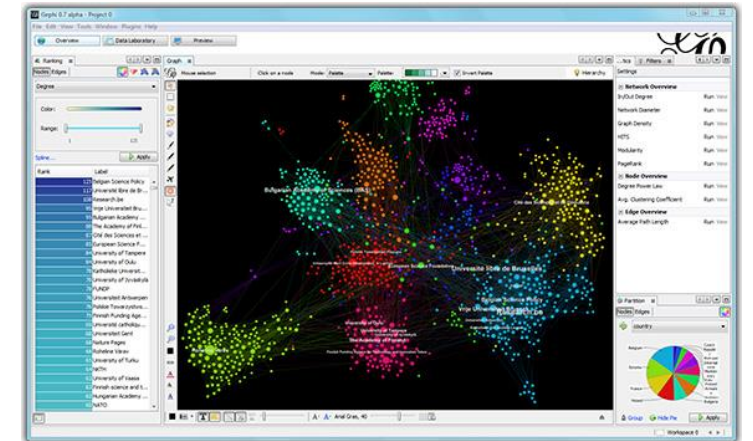
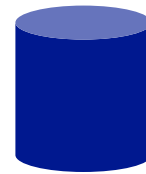


```
1 library("miniCRAN")
2 tags <- "chron"
3 pdb <- available.packages()
4 dg <- makeDepGraph(tags, enhances=TRUE,
5   available.packages = cranJuly2014)
6 set.seed(1)
7 plot(dg, legendPosition = c(-1, 1),
8   vertex.size=30, cex = 2)
9 library("igraph")
10 write_graph(dg, file="example.GraphML",
11   format="graphml")
12 file.remove("example.GraphML")
13
```

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The console on the right displays the execution of the R code. The environment pane at the bottom shows the loaded packages: igraph, miniCRAN, and network. A small network plot titled 'chron' is visible in the viewer pane.



GraphML file



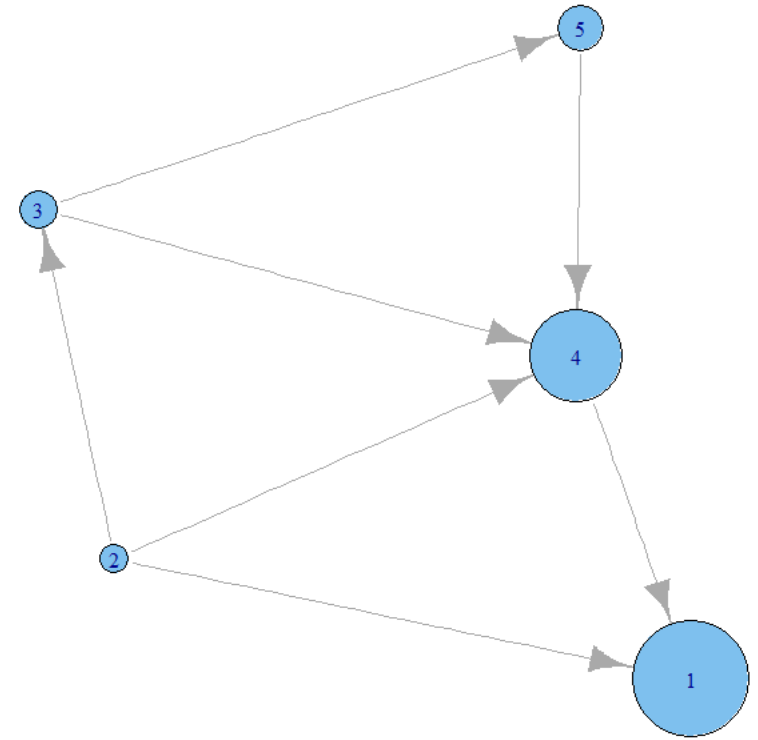
Gephi  
([gephi.github.io](http://gephi.github.io))

```
library("igraph")
write_graph(dg,
            file = "example.GraphML",
            format = "graphml")
```

Which nodes (packages) are more “important”?

# Reverse dependencies influence importance

- Imagine that each package dependency is a vote of confidence, cast by the community of package authors
- How can we compute the importance of a package to downstream packages?



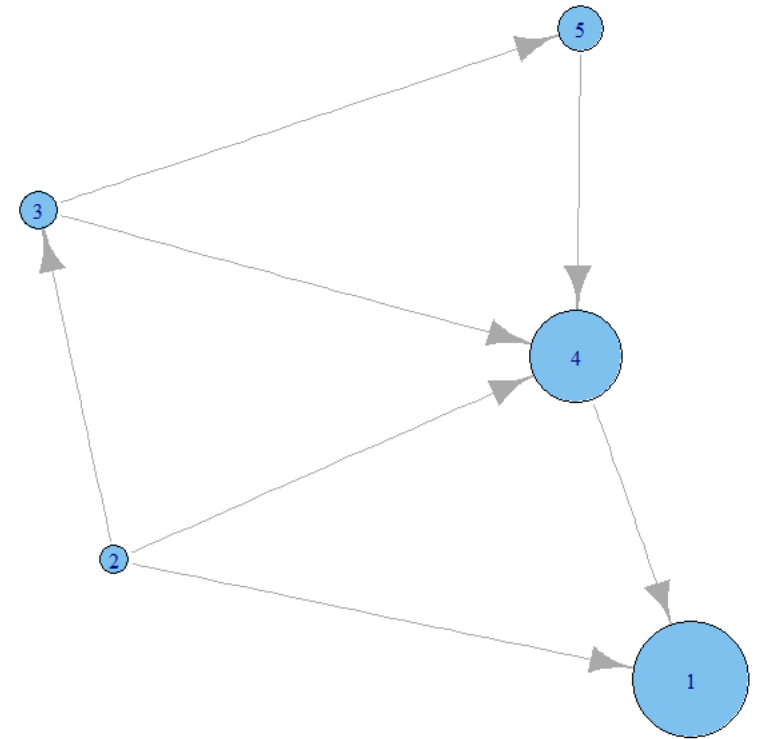


# Page rank

- Page rank is famous as one of the criteria in google search results
- You can use page rank on any graph to compute "importance"

```
igraph::page.rank()
```

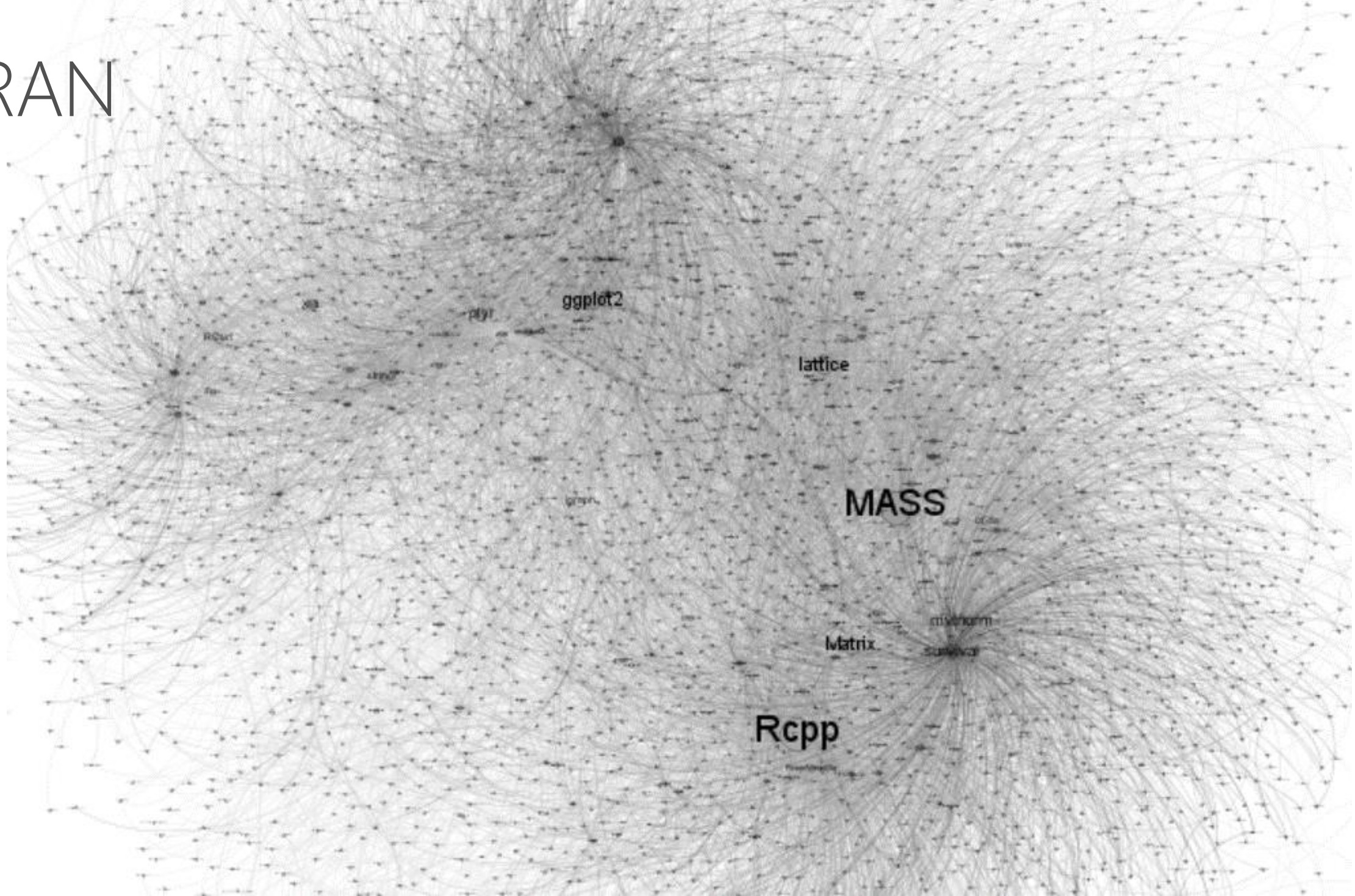
Simple graph with vertex size proportional to page.rank



# Pagerank results

<u>Package</u>	<u>PageRank (Dec 2014)</u>	<u>PageRank (Jun 2015)</u>	<u>Description</u>
Rcpp	0.0166	0.0197	Interface to use C++ code in R
MASS	0.021	0.0196	Functions and datasets to support Venables and Ripley, 'Modern Applied Statistics with S' (4th edition, 2002).
Matrix	0.01	0.0095	Sparse matrix engine
ggplot2	0.0073	0.0086	Graphics engine
lattice	0.0096	0.0085	Base R package for lattice (trellis) graphics
mvtnorm	0.0088	0.0083	Multivariate normal distributions
survival	0.0083	0.0079	Time-to-event analysis
plyr	0.0067	0.0072	Group-by operations
igraph	0.0047	0.0049	Analyse graph structures
XML	0.0047	0.0047	Parse and manipulate documents in XML format

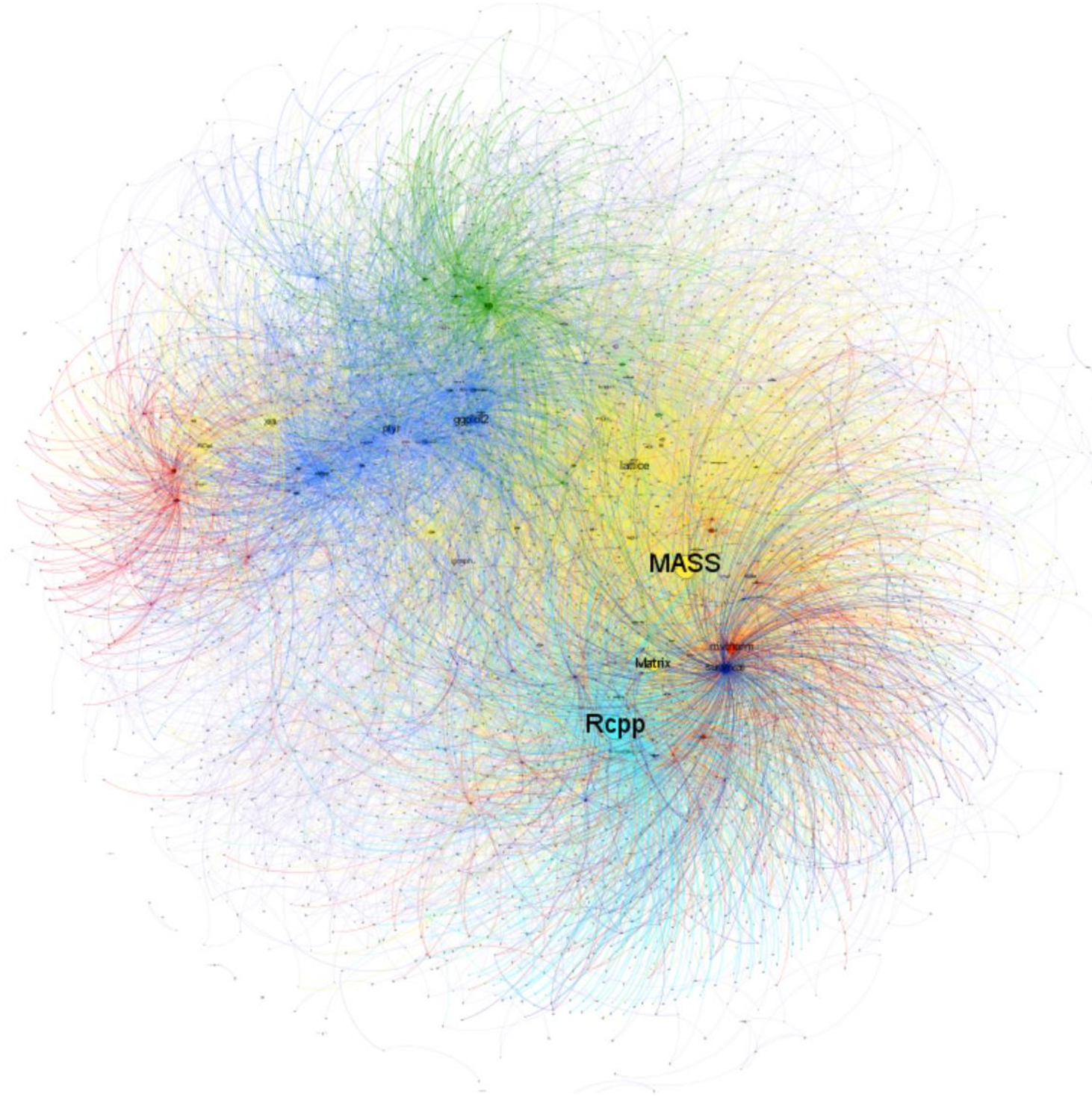
# CRAN



Can we detect clusters of packages?

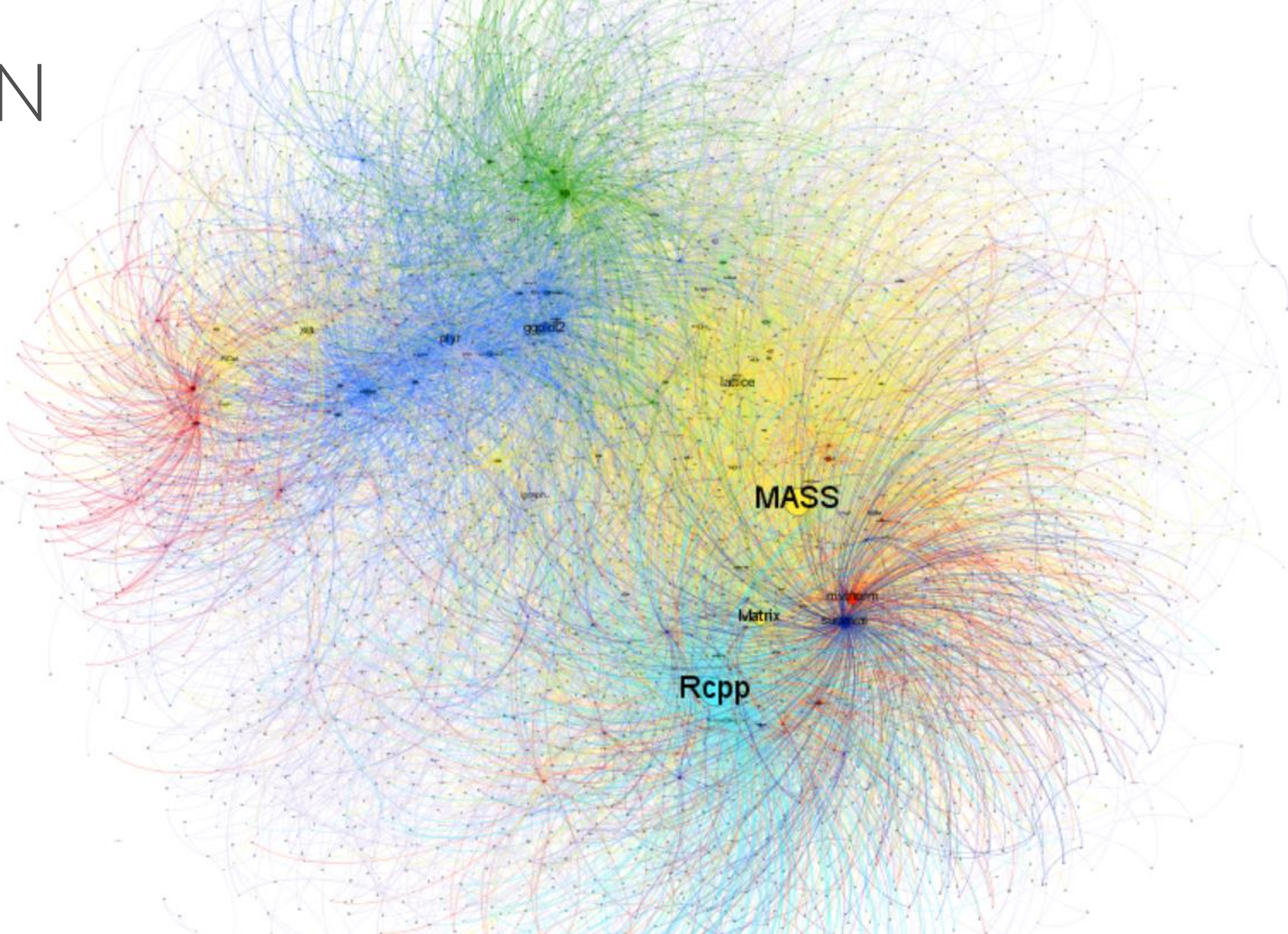


# CRAN



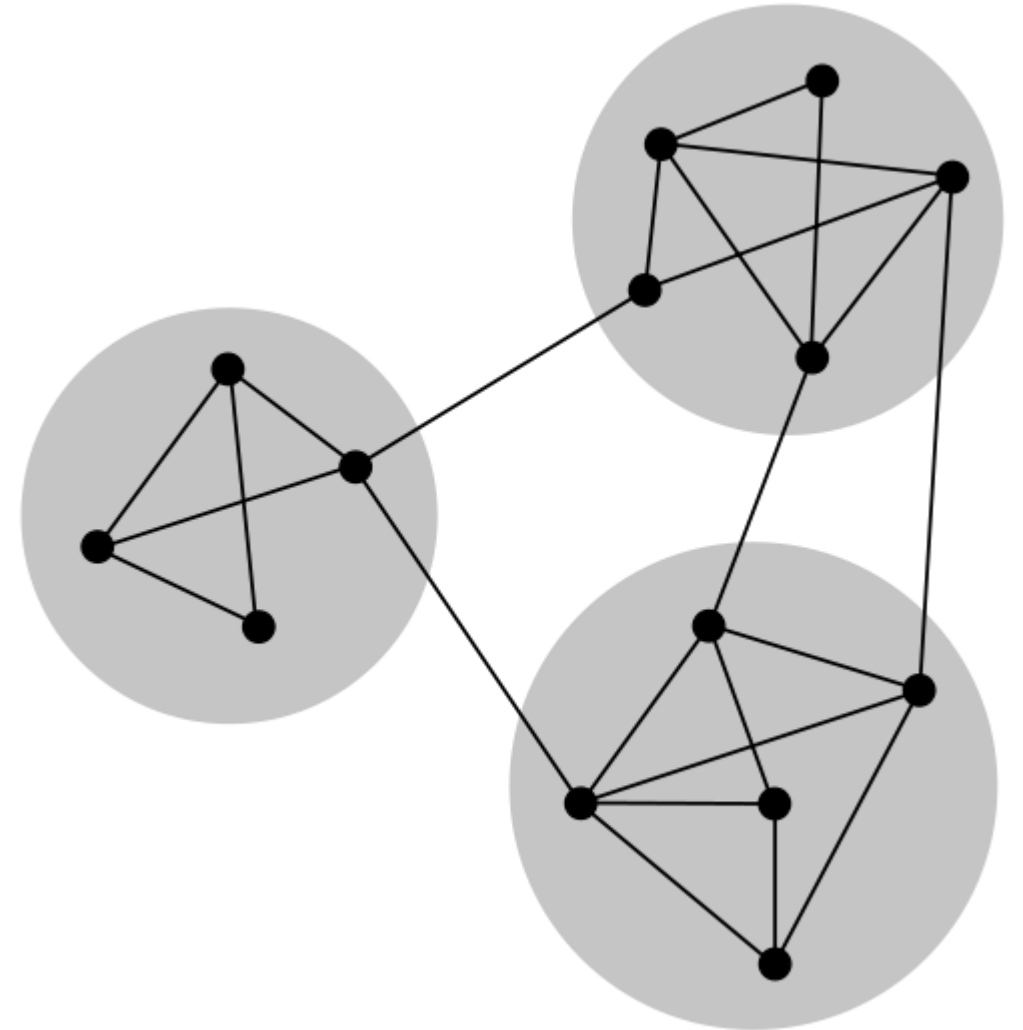


# CRAN



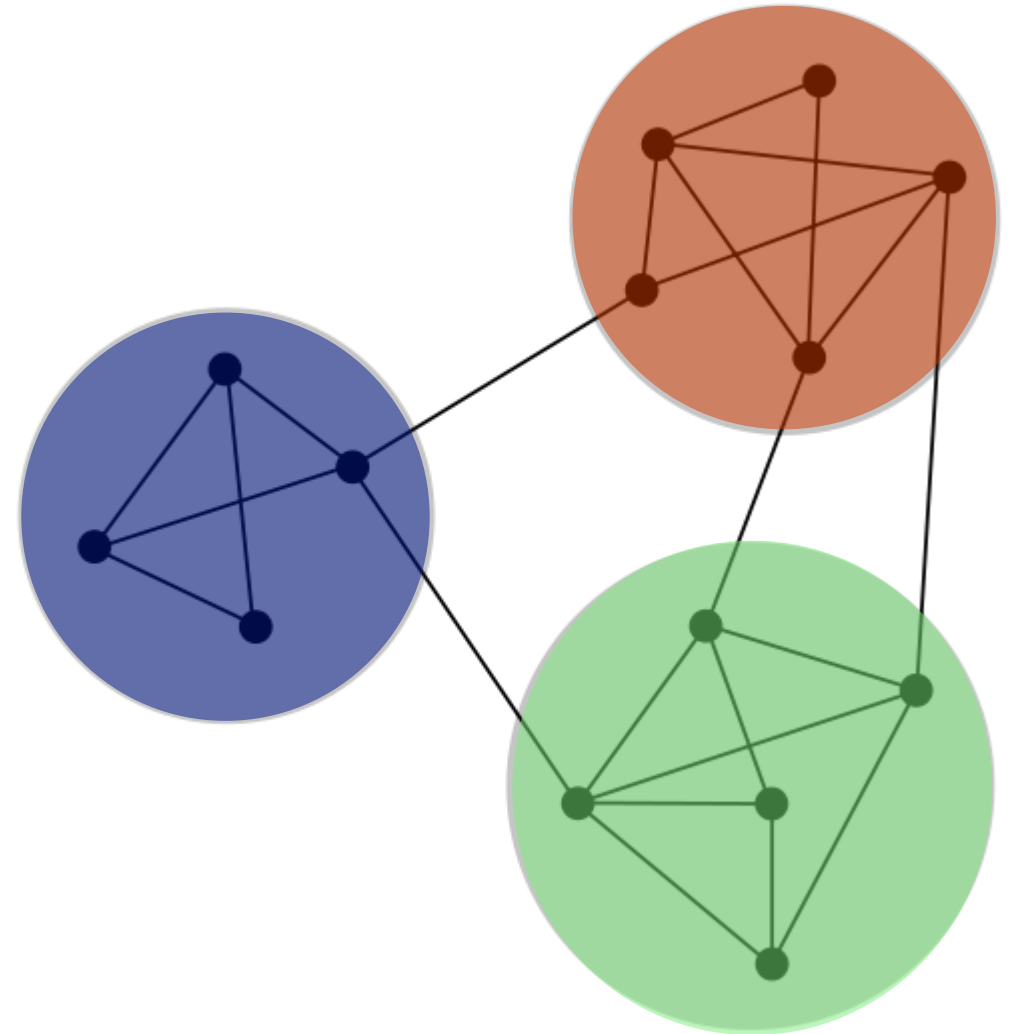
# Community detection

- Communities are densely connected groups of nodes in a graph
- Several implemented algorithms in igraph:
  - Fast greedy
  - Walktrap
  - Spinglass
  - Leading eigenvector
  - Edge betweenness



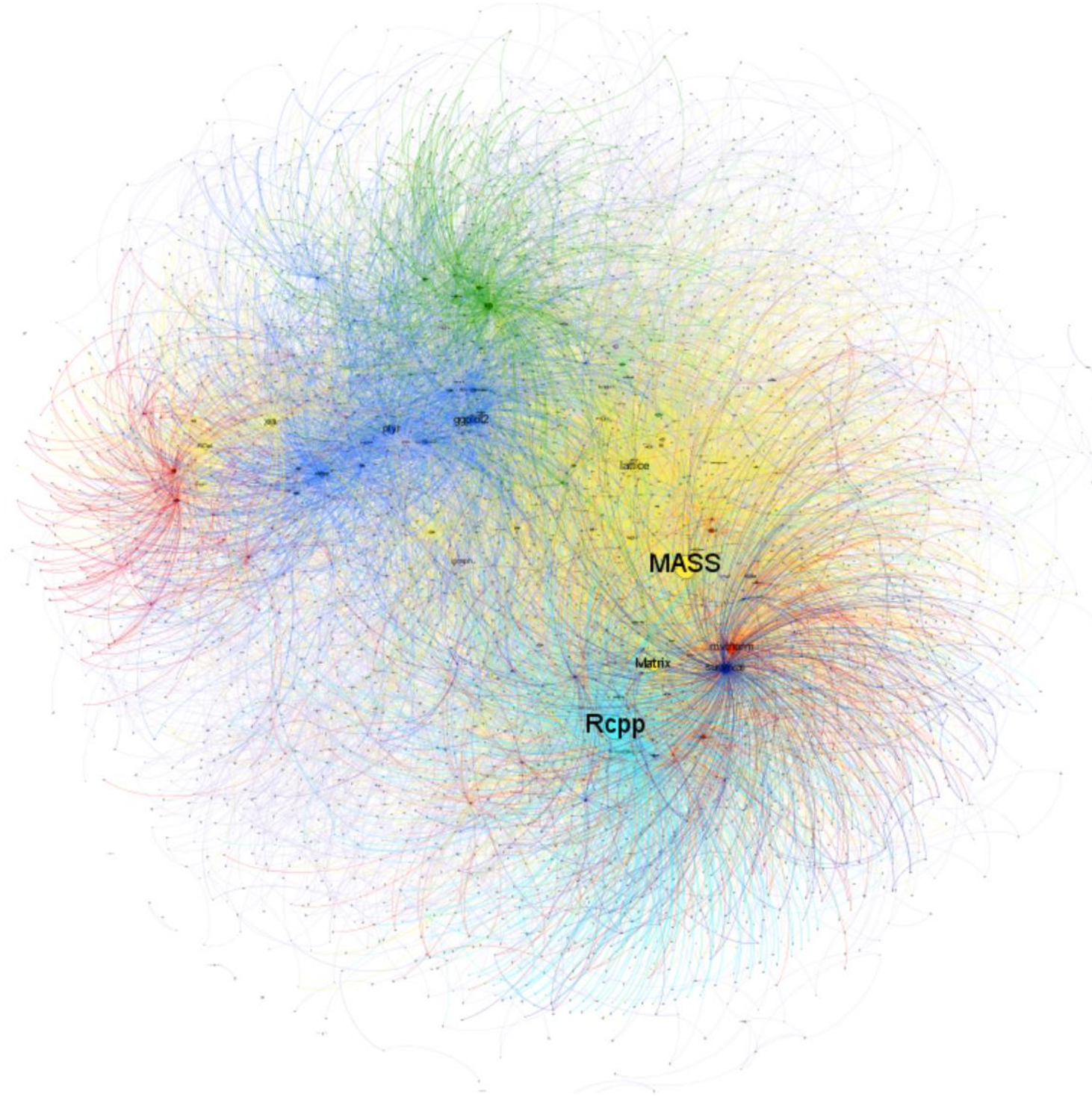
# The walktrap algorithm

- `?walktrap.community`
  - This function tries to find densely connected subgraphs, also called communities in a graph via random walks. The idea is that short random walks tend to stay in the same community.
- Efficient algorithm for large, densely connected graphs\*



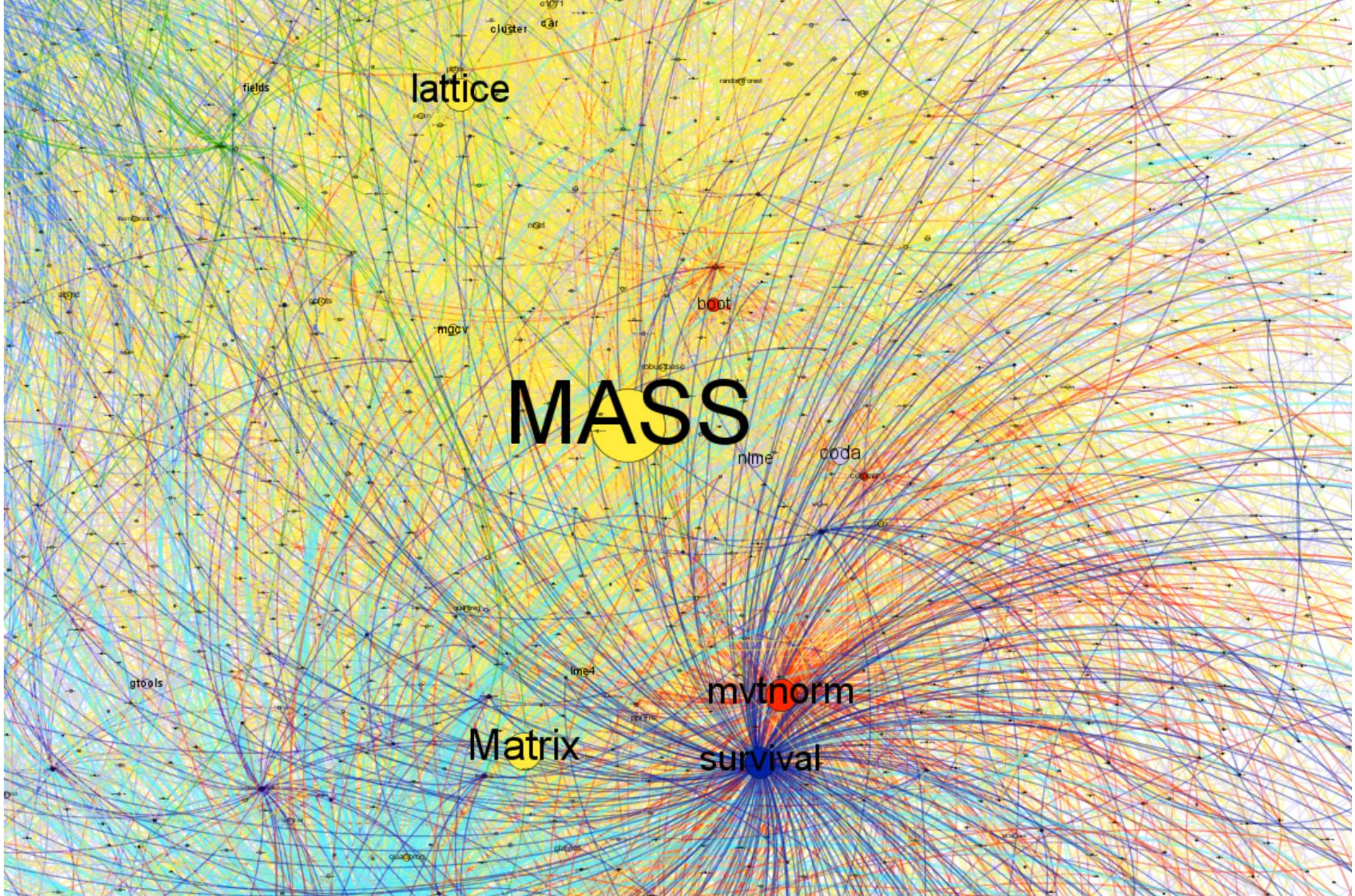


# CRAN



Zooming in





fields  
cluster car  
lattice

MASS

Matrix

boot  
mvtnorm

survival

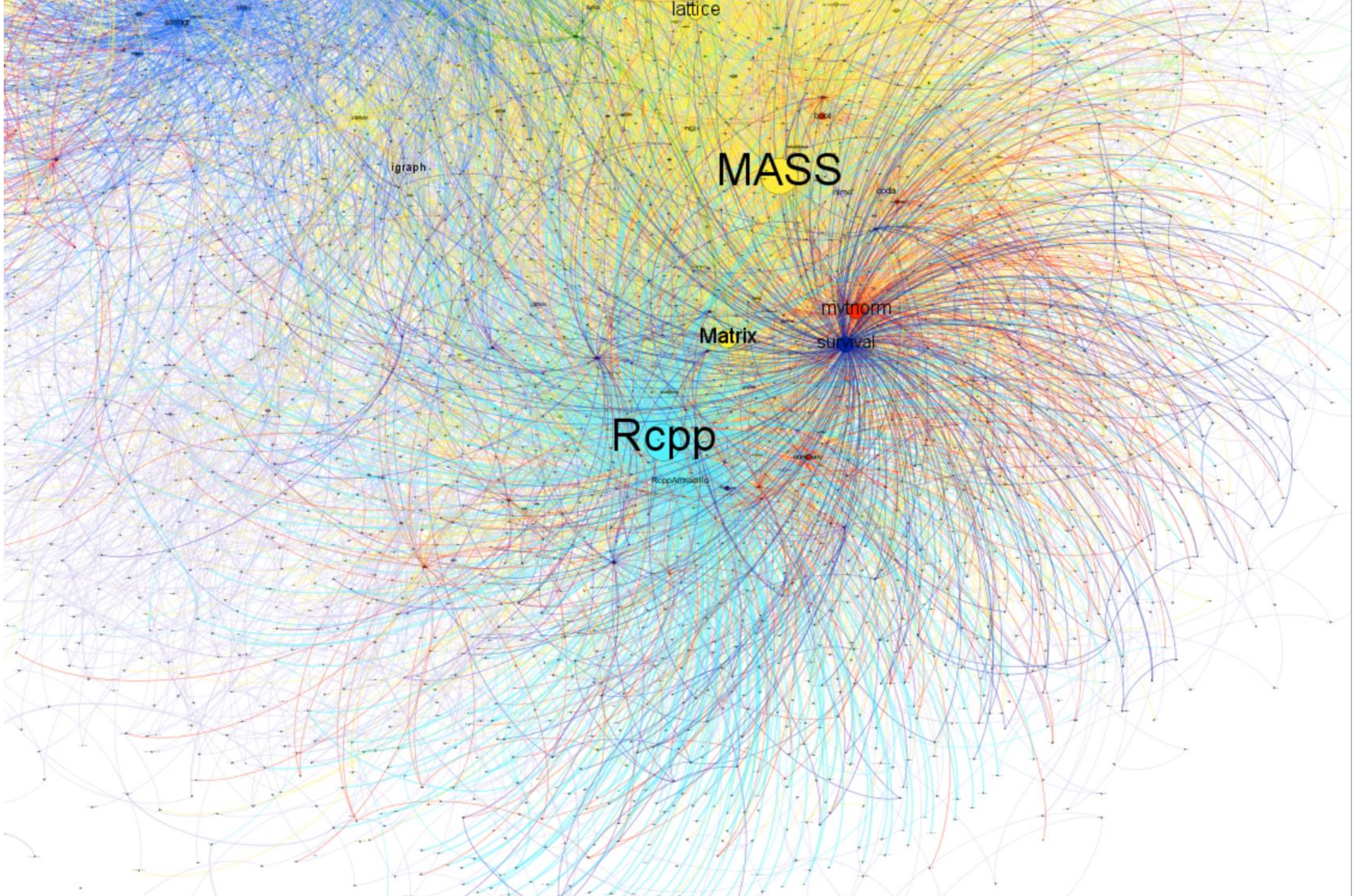
gtools

lme4

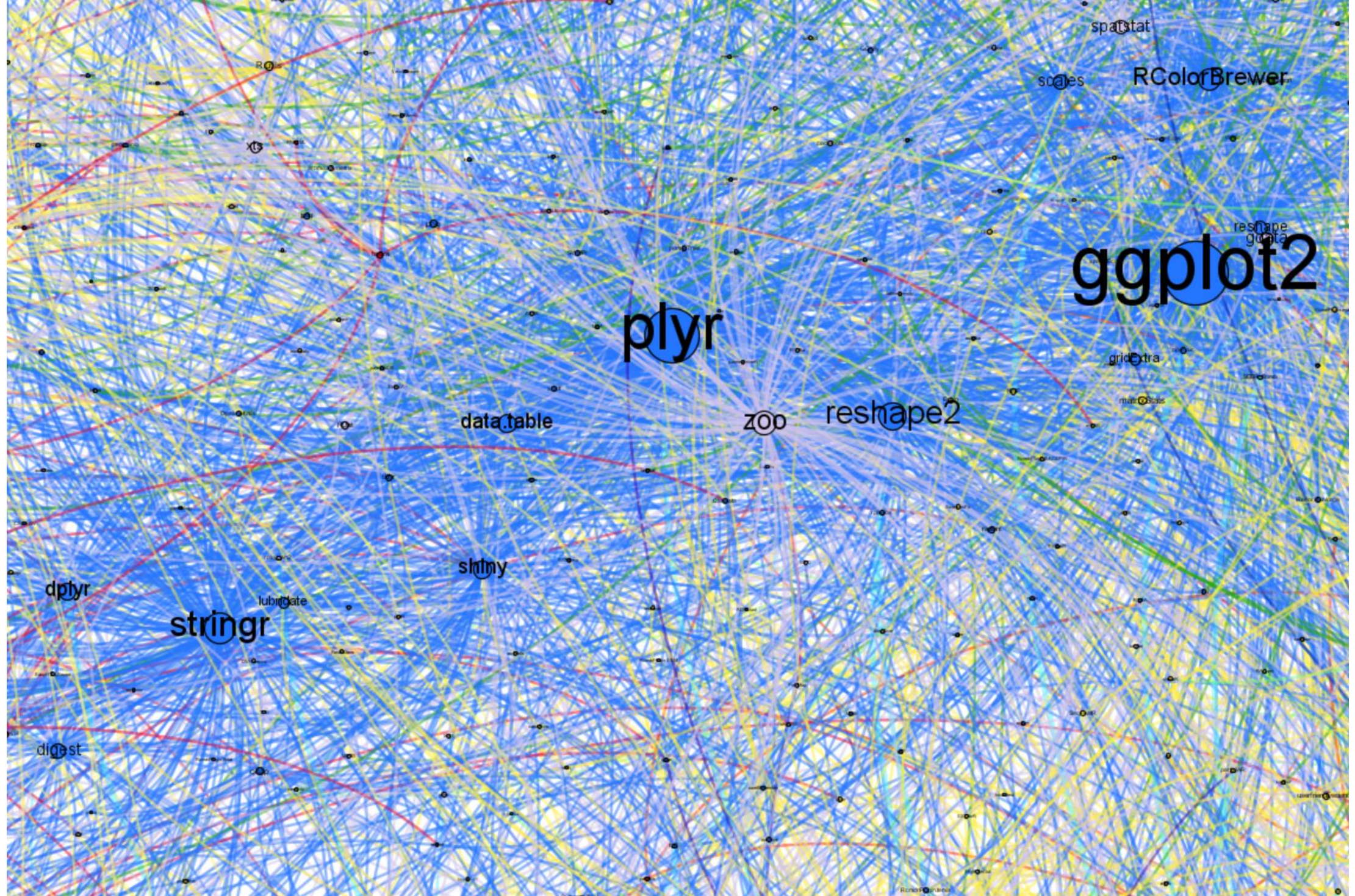
nlme

coda

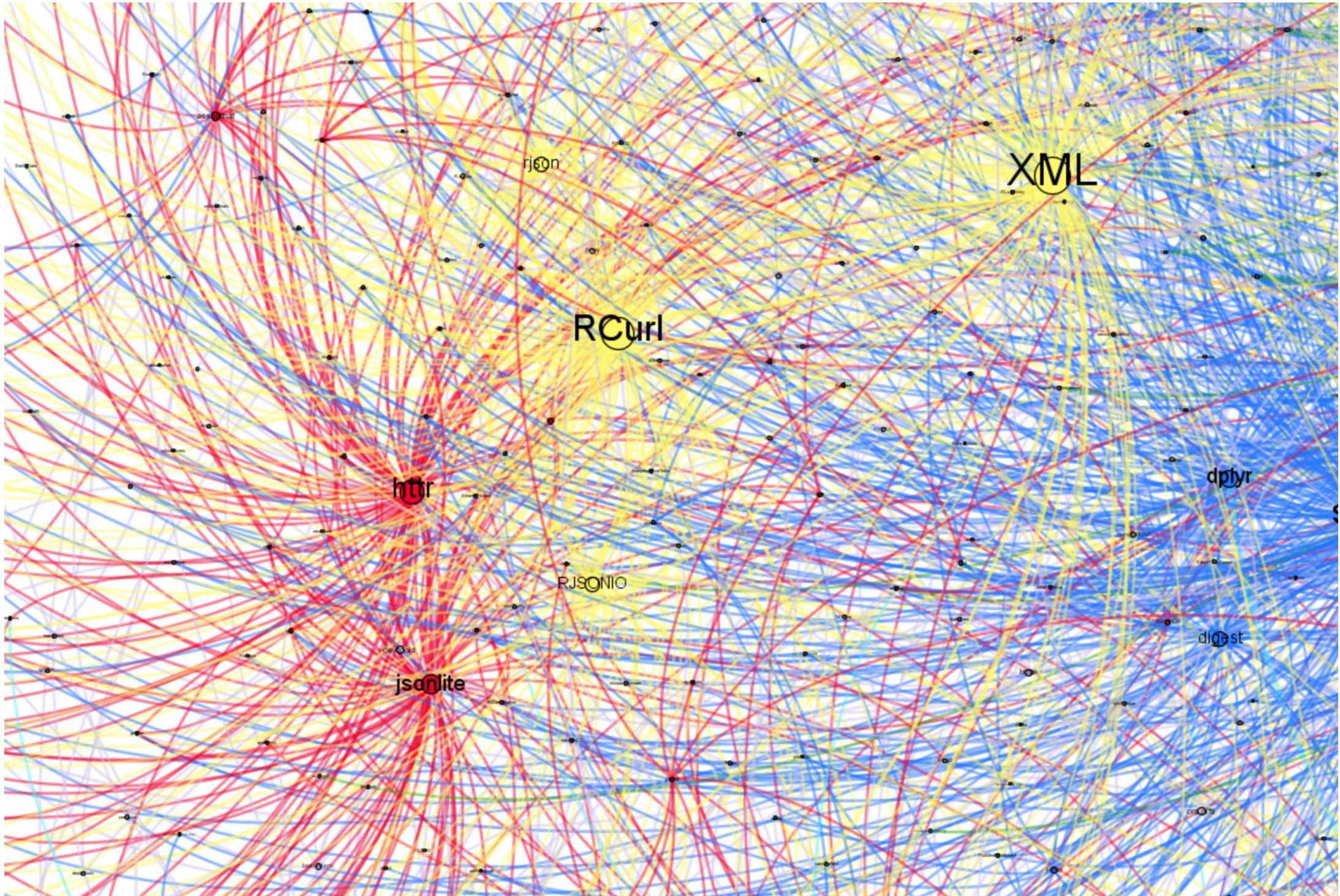




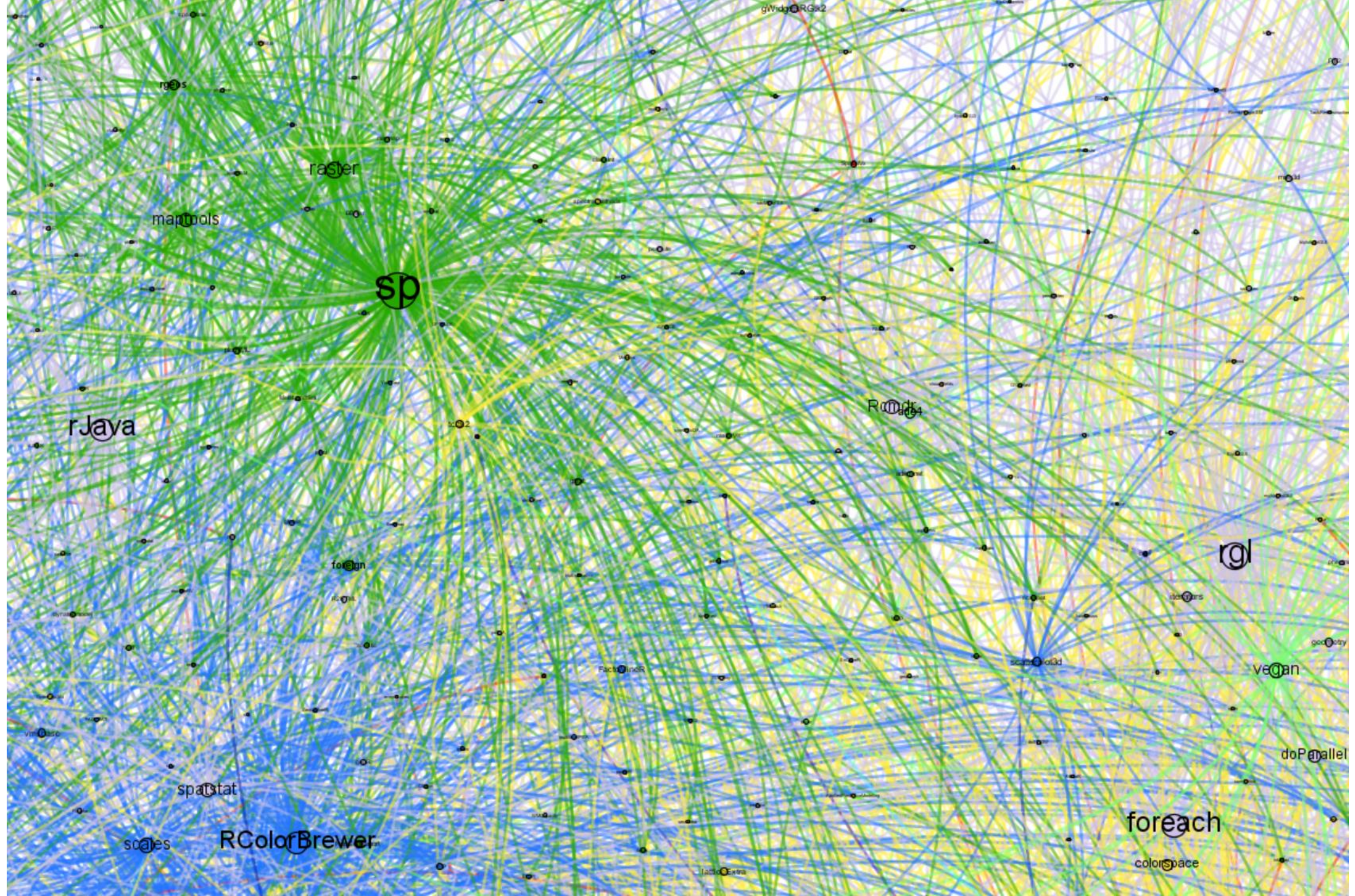










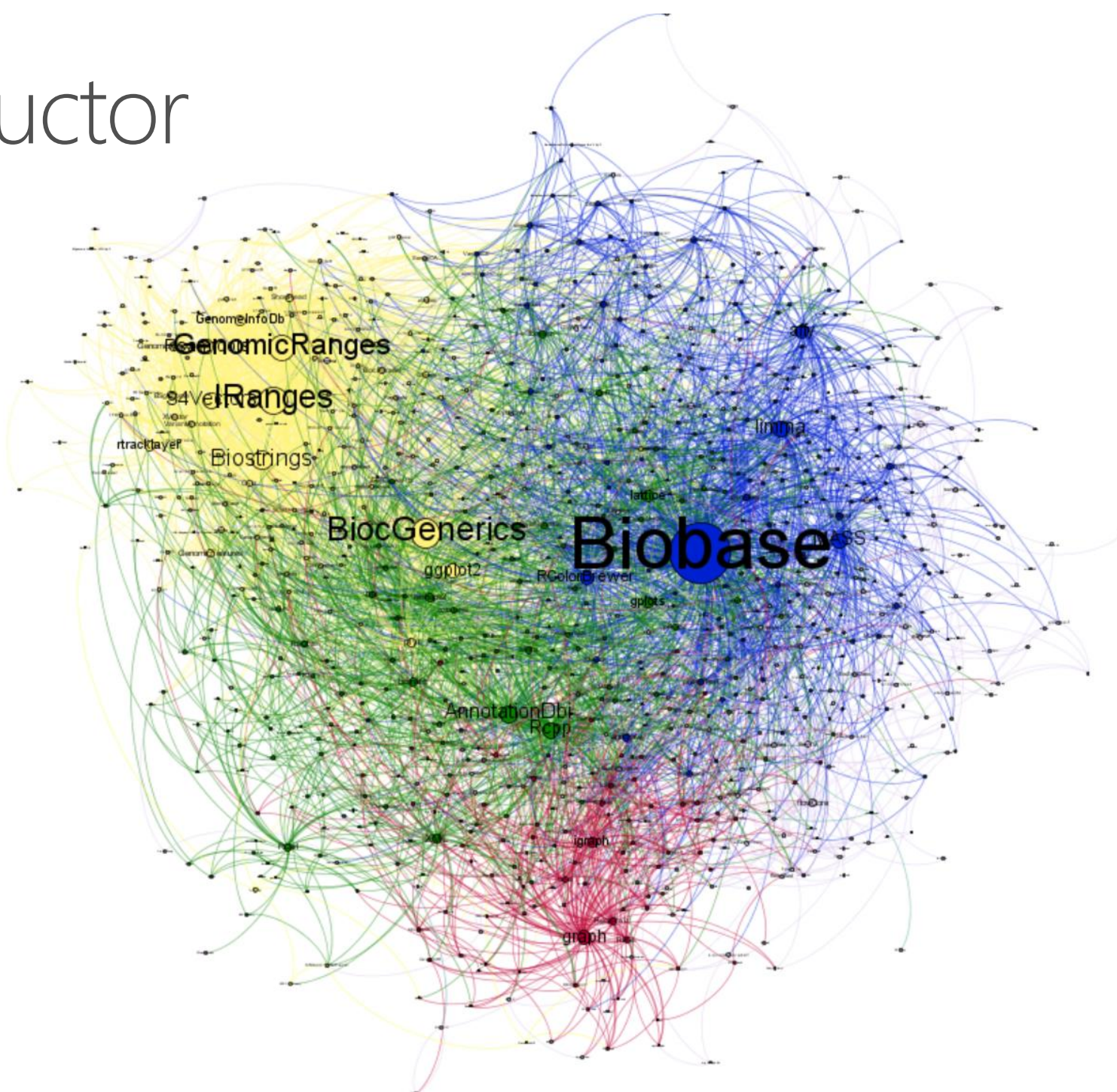




Is BioConductor different?



# BioConductor



Further analysis required

Summary

# Summary

```
library(miniCRAN)
```

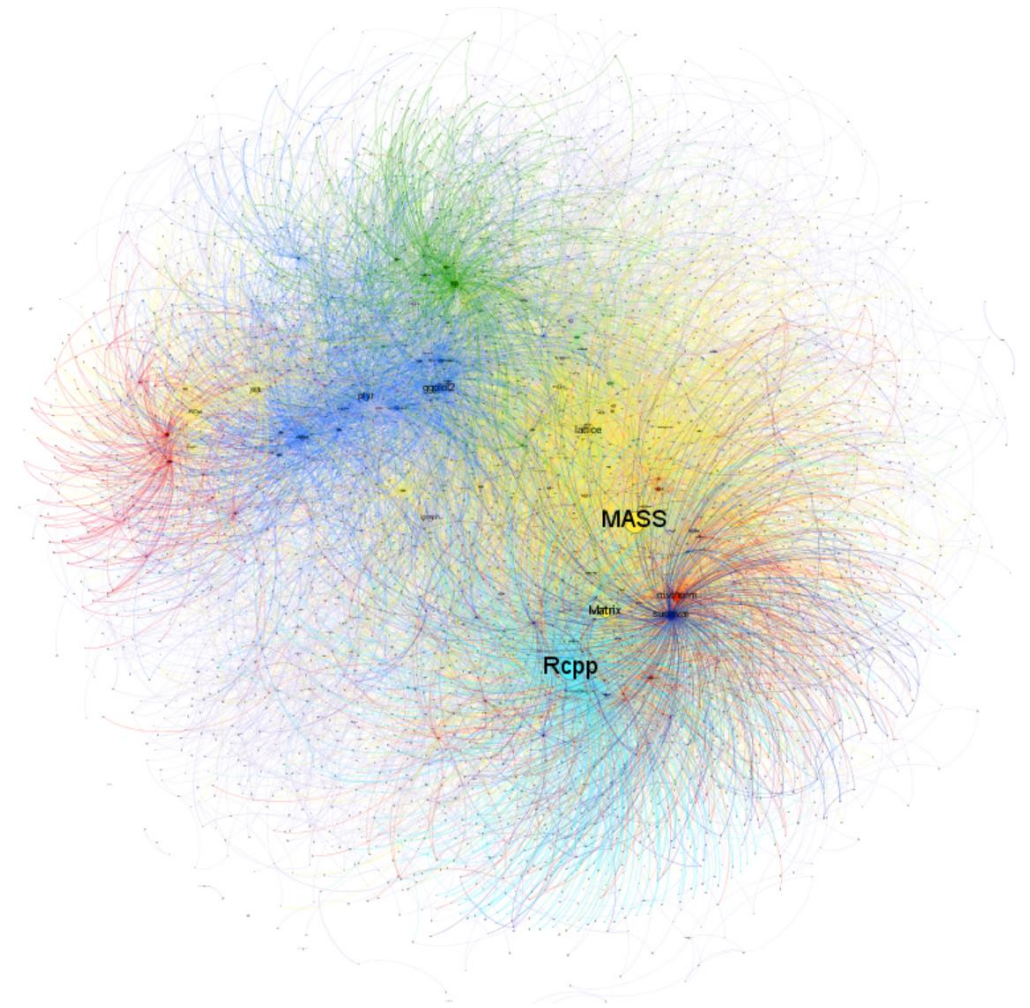
```
makeDepGraph()
```

```
library(igraph)
```

```
page.rank()
```

```
walktrap.community()
```

```
write.graph()
```





Scripts available at:

<https://github.com/andrie/cran-network-structure>

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