

Package ‘incgraph’

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Type Package

Title Incremental Graphlet Counting for Network Optimisation

Version 1.0.3

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

License GPL-3

Depends R (>= 3.2)

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Suggests testthat (>= 3.0.0)

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

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|-----------------|--|
| calculate.delta | <i>Calculate changes in orbit counts</i> |
|-----------------|--|

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Details

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

Value

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

References

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

See Also

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

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

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Details

The complete orbit counts is calculated using the `orca::count5()`.

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

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

Value

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

References

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

See Also

See `new.incgraph.network()` for examples and usage.

| | |
|----------|-----------------|
| contains | <i>Contains</i> |
|----------|-----------------|

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

TRUE if the network contains (i, j)

See Also

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

| | |
|------|--------------------|
| flip | <i>Modify edge</i> |
|------|--------------------|

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

See Also

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

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

Description

Generate a dynamic network

Usage

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

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

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

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Examples

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

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| <code>get.neighbours</code> | <i>Neighbours</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

Returns all neighbours of node `i`

See Also

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

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <code>network.as.matrix</code> | <i>Network as matrix</i> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|

Description

`network.as.matrix` returns the network as a matrix

Usage

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

Arguments

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| <code>network</code> | An instance of the <code>incgraph.network</code> class |
|----------------------|--|

See Also

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

new.incgraph.network *IncGraph network*

Description

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

Usage

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

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

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

Arguments

| | |
|------------|---|
| amnt.nodes | The number of nodes in the network |
| links | A matrix with 2 columns and N rows, 1 row for each edge to be loaded in the network |

Details

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

Value

An instance of the incgraph.network class

See Also

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

Examples

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

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

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

```

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

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

```

orca.halfdelta

Modify edge

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

Description

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

Usage

```
reset(network)
```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|--|
| network | An instance of the <code>incgraph.network</code> class |
|---------|--|

See Also

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

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

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Details

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

See Also

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

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