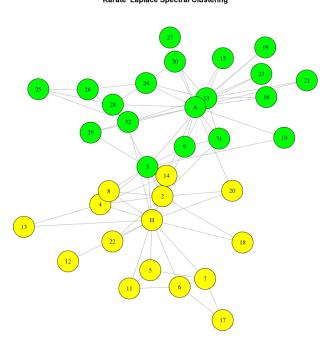
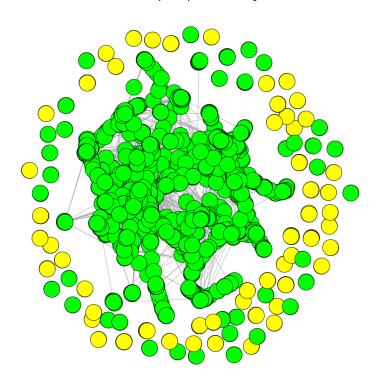
Laplace Spectral Clustering<u>Karate</u>:

Karate Laplace Spectral Clustering

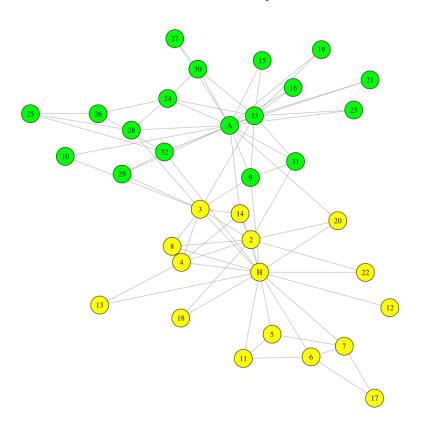


Yeast Laplace Spectral Clustering



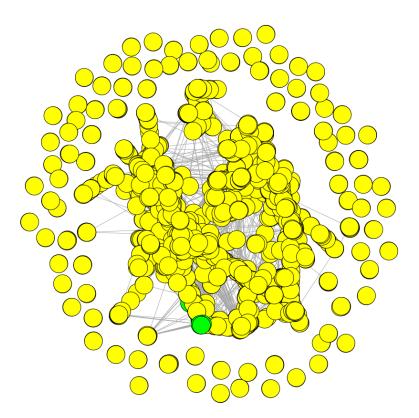
Newman Modularity Karate:

Karate Newman Modularity



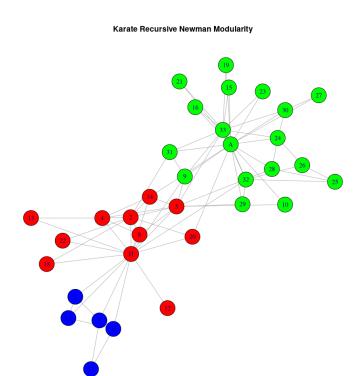
Slight difference: "3" is now part of the yellow community, when it was part of the green community with Laplace spectral clustering. Otherwise, community structures are identical.

Yeast Newman Modularity



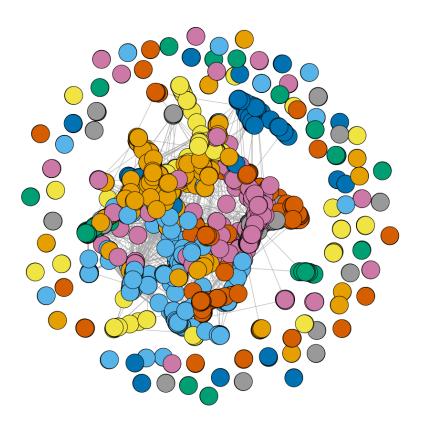
Very large differences with the yeast network. With Laplace spectral clustering, there was one large community that included all of the "central" nodes and some fringe nodes, with a second community that contained only fringe nodes. With this approach, almost every node is part of the same community. However, there are some central nodes that are part of a separate sub-community.

Recursive Newman Modularity (fastgreedy)<u>Karate:</u>



When using the recursive approach that tries to fine-tune the community detection, 3 communities are detected. One of the communities is a sub-community of the larger two factions, and includes 5 of the "fringe" nodes that have close ties.

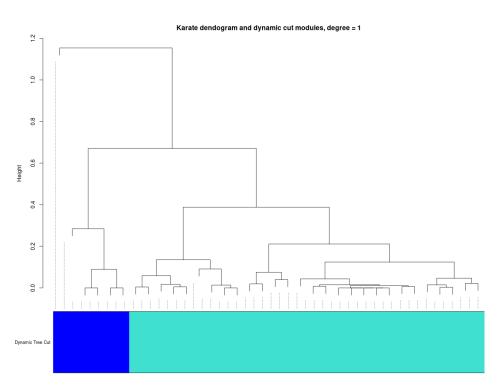
Yeast Recursive Newman Modularity

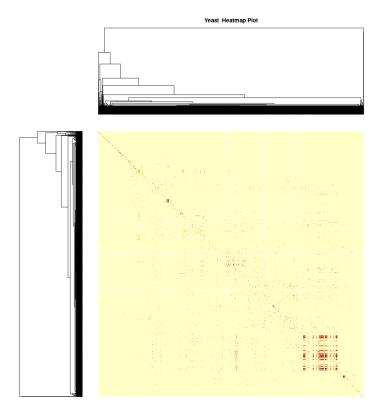


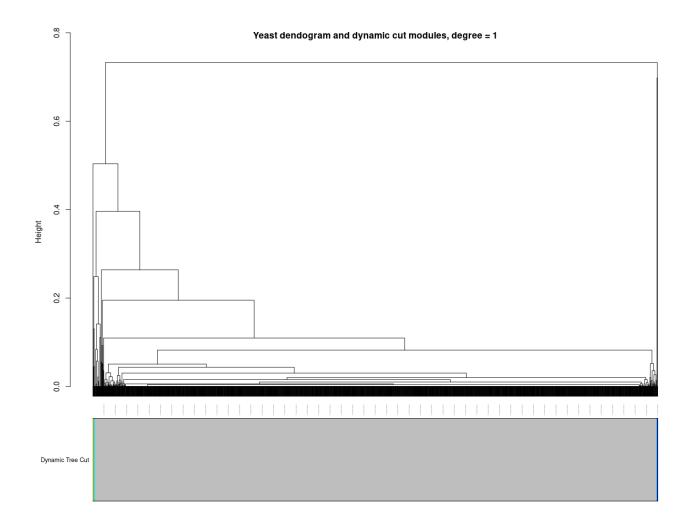
The yeast network has 2617 nodes, and using the recursive approach, 127 communities were detected. The largest community contains 744 nodes (28.43% of the network). The majority of the "central" nodes fell into relatively few communities, while the majority of the communities consist of fringe nodes.

TOM and Dynamic Tree Cut Karate:





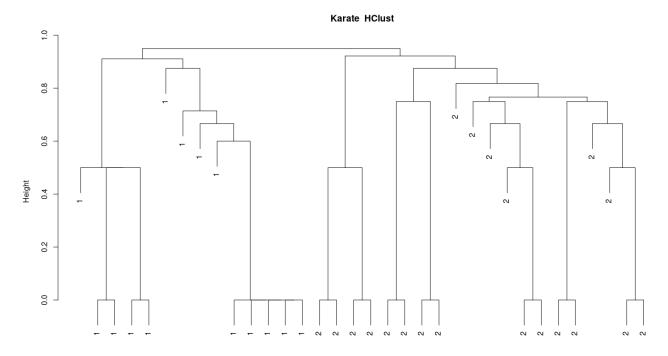




Multiple colors present: Blue=3, Brown=2, Green=2, Grey=2600, Turquoise=8, Yellow=2

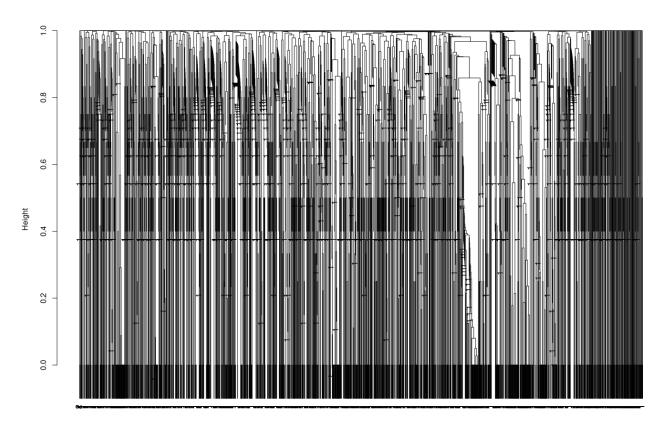
UMAP

Karate:



as.dist(g1.dist2) hclust (*, "average")

Yeast HClust



as.dist(g2.dist2) hclust (*, "average")