Gephi Cheat Sheet

The Overview Panel in **Gephi 0.9**

Where all the functions are available to explore the network visually.

**Appearance**
To change the size and color of the network according to some values.

Example:
- To color all nodes representing males in yellow, and all nodes representing females in green.
- Use the “Unique” tab to color / resize all nodes and edges uniformly (all in green, all in a given size...)

Click here if your attributes are numerical.
Example: the older the individual, the bigger the node. Works with gradients of colors too (ex: the older the indiv., the pinker it is).

**Layout**
Changes how the network is spread on the screen.
Select one of the layouts in the drop-down menu and apply it to see how the position of nodes is changed.

**Statistics**
(tab hidden here)
Statistics help you compute metrics on the network. These metrics are recorded, and can then be used to be displayed on the graph. Ex: compute the centrality of nodes. Then use the Appearance panel to make central nodes, bigger.

**Partition**
(tab hidden here)

**Filters**
To hide or display only part of the network.
The “library” and its folders contain the filters. For example, filter out nodes which have less than 3 edges. Or filter out edges which have a weight above some value.

Drag and drop the filter you choose in the “queries” window. Several filters can be combined (ex: filter out male indiv. that have less than 3 connections to others).

**General settings and options for the look of edges and labels. Access them by clicking on the small arrow**
This box of settings can be shown / hidden with the little arrow circled in red on the top right. Here, you can set if nodes are visible in 2D or 3D, what is the default color of edges, etc. The “labels” tab is particularly useful: should they be displayed or not, and at which size.
The Overview Panel in **Gephi 0.8.2**

Where all the functions are available to explore the network visually.

**Partition**
(tab hidden here)
For categorical attributes.
Example: to color all nodes representing males in yellow, and all nodes representing females in green.

**Ranking**
For numerical attributes.
Example: the older the individual, the bigger the node. Works with gradients of colors too (ex: the older the indiv., the pinker it is).

**Layout**
Changes how the network is spread on the screen. Select one of the layouts in the drop-down menu and apply it to see how the position of nodes is changed.

**Statistics**
(tab hidden here)
Computes metrics on the network. These metrics are recorded, and can then be used to be displayed on the graph. Ex: compute the centrality of nodes. Then use the ranking panel to make central nodes, bigger.

**Filters**
To hide or display only part of the network. The "library" and its folders contain the filters. For example, filter out nodes which have less than 3 edges. Or filter out edges which have a weight above some value.

Drag and drop the filter you choose in the "queries" window. Several filters can be combined (ex: filter out male indiv. that have less than 3 connections to others).

**General settings for the appearance of nodes, edges and labels**
This box of settings can be shown / hidden with the little arrow circled in red on the top right. Here, you can set if nodes are visible in 2D or 3D, what is the default color of edges, etc. The "labels" tab is particularly useful: should they be displayed or not, and at which size.
Gephi Cheat Sheet

Focus on the icons of the Overview panel

Functions which are less frequently used have been grayed out.

How to memorize all these icons??

All these controls are also available with a more explicit description in the panel here. Once you know these controls well, the icons are a quick way to access them.

Clement Levallois
The Data Laboratory

Where the numerical and textual data for nodes and edges can be examined and modified.

Import function
Opens a dialog window to import nodes and edges from a csv file into Gephi

To switch between views of nodes & edges

3 default columns for nodes

Node: simply a copy of the label column (or the id if there are no labels).

Id: the unique identifier of the node

Label: the name of the edge which will be displayed next to it if we choose to.

Extra columns
Each node can have extra information, besides its id and label.
This extra info is written in additional columns.

Example: here, each node is characterized by a number, recorded in a column we choose to call "Modularity class".

Columns can contain numbers, text or booleans (true / false).

Helper functions to quickly edit columns
To switch between views of nodes & edges

6 default columns for edges
- Source and Target: the two connected nodes forming the edge.
- Type: Is the direction of the edge meaningful?
- Id: the unique identifier of the edge.
- Label: the name of the edge which will be displayed next to it if we choose to.
- Weight: how “strong” is the tie between the two nodes forming the edge? This is a numerical value.

Extra columns
Each edge can have extra information, besides its id and label, type and weight.

For example here, I added a column to characterize the connection between the 2 characters of the Miserables: friends or enemies in the novel?

Helper functions to quickly edit columns

Import function
Opens a dialog window to import nodes and edges from a csv file into Gephi

The Data Laboratory
Where the numerical and textual for nodes and edges can be examined and modified.
1. Setting the parameters

2. Hit refresh!
   After changing a parameter, you must hit "refresh" to see the effects.

3. Export to a picture file format

The Preview panel
Where you make final adjustments before exporting your visualization to an image file (PDF, SVG or PNG)