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NETWORK MOTIFS

Network:

Network:

A network **G** is a pair of sets **G**=(**N**,**E**). Where **N** is a set of nodes and **E** is a set of edges (couple of nodes).



Social networks

Network:



Network:



Network:



NETWORK

How can we study networks?



are **subgraphs**, that **appear** in an observed network **significantly more often** than in compatible randomized networks.

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Procedure

1) Count all possible substructure of a given network.



Input network



are **subgraphs**, that **appear** in an observed network **significantly more often** than in compatible randomized networks.

Procedure

- 1) Count all possible substructure of a given network.
- 2) Generate networks similar to the input one.



Input network





Null model

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Procedure

- 1) Count all possible substructure of a given network.
- 2) Generate networks similar to the input one.
- 3) Count all possible substructure in the generated networks



Input network





Null model



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Procedure

- 1) Count all possible substructure of a given network.
- 2) Generate networks similar to the input one.
- 3) Count all possible substructure in the generated networks
- 4) Check for those substructure that are:
 - 1. Over-represented
 - 2. Minimum deviation
 - 3. Minimum frequency



Input network





Null model

 $\begin{array}{c} \bigcirc & \bigcirc & \odot & \leftarrow \odot & & \\ & & & & \\ & & &$

[1] Milo, Ron, et al. "Network motifs: simple building blocks of complex networks." Science 298.5594 (2002): 824-827.

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- 5) Those structure are the motifs of the network.



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How many substructure are there?

3 nodes



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Input network



Subgraph counts



Null model



Network motifs

Computational expensive

Temporal network • motifs

TEMPORAL NETWORK MOTIFS

Many times networks are not enough to represent real world scenarios.

Interactions change over time... Images could be videos... Traffic on roads change...

So temporal networks solve this problem.

Many times networks are not enough to represent real world scenarios.

Interactions change over time... Images could be videos... Traffic on roads change...

So temporal networks solve this problem.

Temporal network:

- 1) Edges → interactions among peoples
- 2) Nodes \rightarrow users in social networks
- 3) Attributes → enemies can become friends

Obviously, even temporal network has motifs.



Obviously, even temporal network has motifs.

How many substructure are there?

Network

Obviously, even temporal network has motifs.





Obviously, even temporal network has motifs.

How many substructure are there?











4









3

A lot of more

3

3

The **time** required to **count** motifs in **temporal network** is **higher** due to the **complexity** introduced by the **temporal** dimension.

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If the size of the sub graph is big, we have to compute an **isomorphism test**. It requires lot of time!

Egocentric Temporal Motifs

03

EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS



EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS



EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS



EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS



EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS



EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS

K = 2



EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS



EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS



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EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS



EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS



EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS



EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS

K = 2 Decide and EGO Node = E





Egocentric Temporal Neighbourhood Signature ETNS 011 111

IN SHORT



ETN

Egocentric Temporal Neighbourhood. (a sub structure)



IN SHORT

02

ETN

01

Egocentric Temporal Neighbourhood. (a sub structure)

ETNS

Egocentric Temporal Neighbourhood Signature. (a string representing a sub structure)

011 111

03

IN SHORT



Fast way to compute if two sub structures are identical

ETN

Egocentric Temporal Neighbourhood. (a sub structure)

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011 111



[0]



03

IN SHORT



Fast way to compute if two sub structures are identical







Egocentric Temporal Neighbourhood. (a sub structure)

ETNS

Egocentric Temporal Neighbourhood Signature. (a string representing a sub structure)



01

011 111

03

IN SHORT



Fast way to compute if two sub structures are identical







011 100 110 111

011 100 110 111

ETN

Egocentric Temporal Neighbourhood. (a sub structure)



01

ETNS

Egocentric Temporal Neighbourhood Signature. (a string representing a sub structure)

011 111

50

Egocentric temporal motifs

Procedure

- 1) Count all possible **egocentric** substructure of a given network.
- 2) Generate networks similar to the input one.
- 3) Count all possible ego substructure in the generated networks
- 4) Check for those **egocentric** substructure that are:
 - 1. Over-represented
 - 2. Minimum deviation
 - 3. Minimum frequency
- 5) Those egocentric structure are the EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS

Now it is fast

APPLICATIONS

Cool! How can we use those structures?

APPLICATIONS

COMPUTE DISTANCES

APPLICATIONS

COMPUTE DISTANCES

$$dist_M(\mathcal{G}_1, \mathcal{G}_2) = 1 - \frac{EMB_M(\mathcal{G}_1) \cdot EMB_M(\mathcal{G}_2)}{||EMB_M(\mathcal{G}_1)|| ||EMB_M(\mathcal{G}_2)||}$$

APPLICATIONS

COMPUTE DISTANCES

$$dist_{M}(\mathcal{G}_{1},\mathcal{G}_{2}) = 1 - \frac{EMB_{M}(\mathcal{G}_{1}) \cdot EMB_{M}(\mathcal{G}_{2})}{||EMB_{M}(\mathcal{G}_{1})|| ||EMB_{M}(\mathcal{G}_{2})||}$$

Input graphs

APPLICATIONS

COMPUTE DISTANCES

Cosine similarity

$$dist_{M}(\mathcal{G}_{1},\mathcal{G}_{2}) = 1 - \frac{EMB_{M}(\mathcal{G}_{1}) \cdot EMB_{M}(\mathcal{G}_{2})}{||EMB_{M}(\mathcal{G}_{1})|| ||EMB_{M}(\mathcal{G}_{2})||}$$

Input graphs

APPLICATIONS



Sociopatter data, face to face interactions

Workplace Hospital High School 11 High School 12 High School 13 Primary school University



				ETMM-DIST				
	VS13	LH10	HS11	HS12	HS13	PS	DTU	
Workplace	0	0.07	0.29	0.22	0.29	0.67	0.47	
Hospital		0	0.29	0.22	0.30	0.66	0.45	
High School 11			0	0.04	0.04	0.59	0.06	
High School 12				0	0.02	0.61	0.13	
High School 13					0	0.62	0.08	
Primary school	2 2					0	0.62	
University							0	

				ETMM-DIST				
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Workplace and Hospital are similar 0

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Quite similar to High Schools

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Quite similar to High Schools

Different from primary school





Future directions

ETN as building block for temporal network generation

Neighborhood matching creates realistic surrogate temporal networks

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ETN as building block for temporal network generation





THANKS

Do you have any questions?

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WORKPLACE



