

Community Structure in Networks

Social Networks Analysis and Graph Algorithms

Prof. Carlos Castillo — <https://chato.cl/teach>



Universitat
Pompeu Fabra
Barcelona

Sources

- A. L. Barabási (2016). Network Science – [Chapter 09](#)
- D. Easley and J. Kleinberg (2010). Networks, Crowds, and Markets – [Chapter 03](#)
- F. Menczer, S. Fortunato, C. A. Davis (2020). A First Course in Network Science – Chapter 06
- URLs cited in the footer of slides

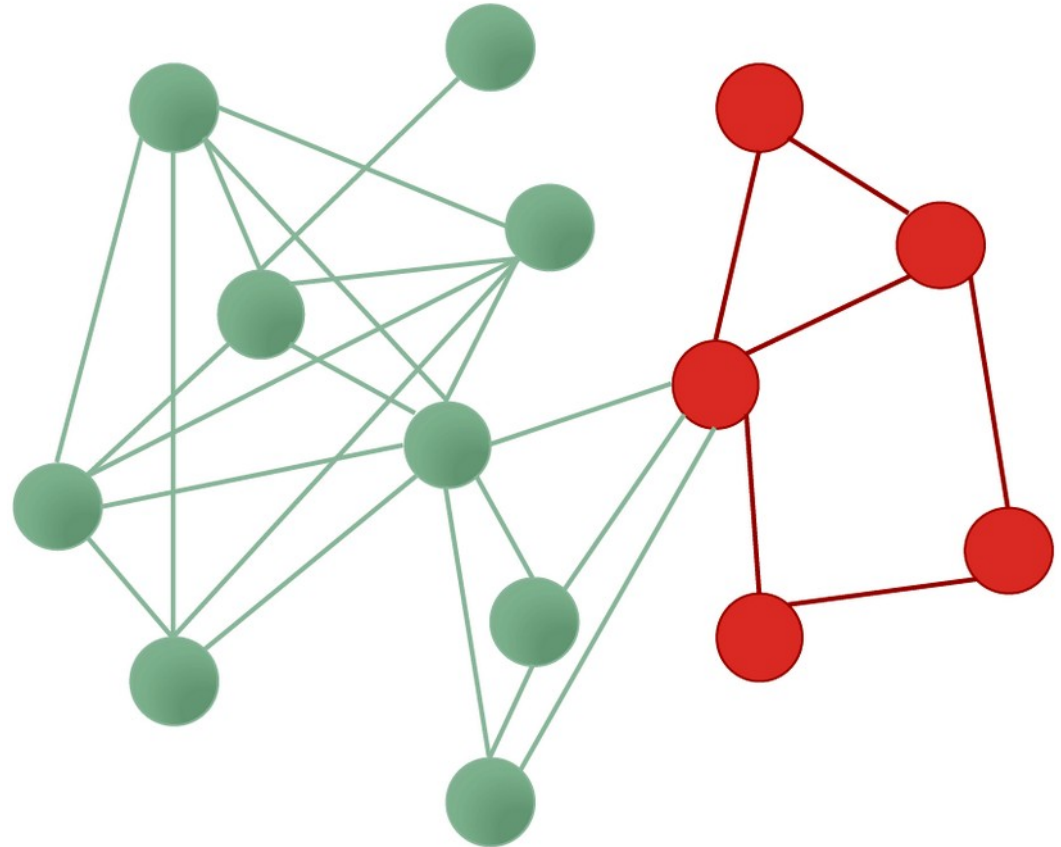
Typical community structures

- One dense sub-graph
 embedded somewhere within a larger graph
- Two groups (polarization)
 plus perhaps some ambiguous nodes
- Multiple communities

One dense sub-graph

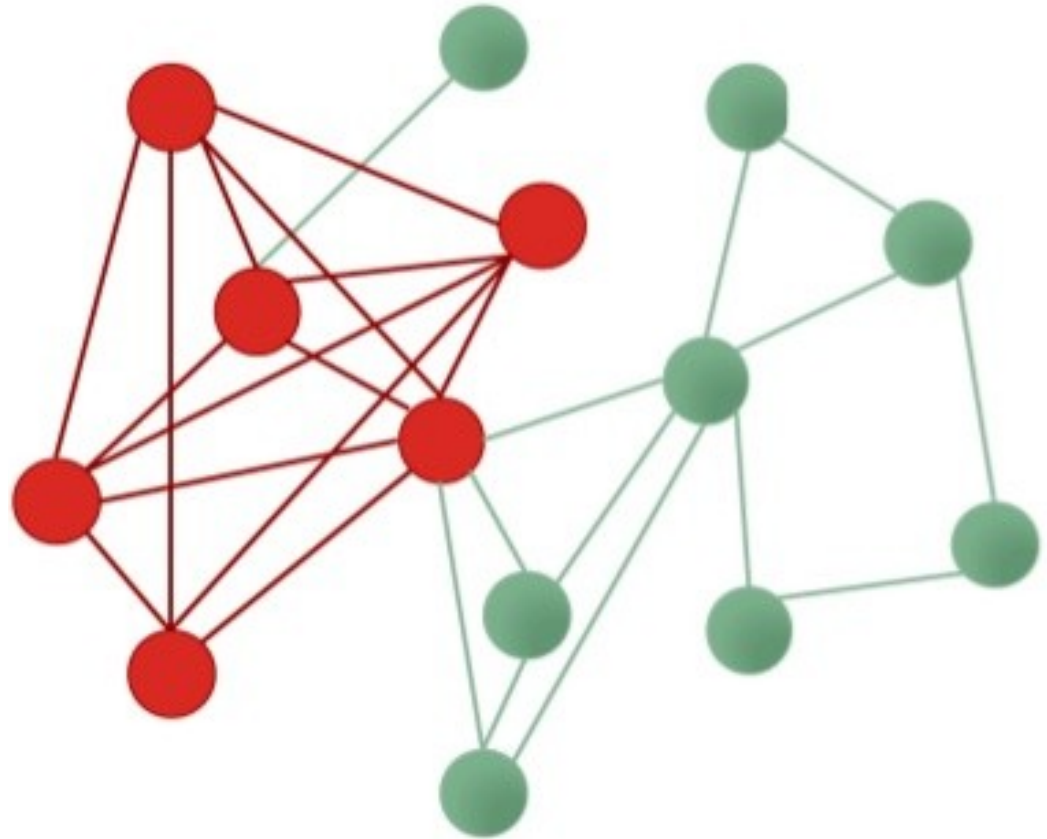
What is a sub-graph?

Subset of nodes,
and edges
among those
nodes



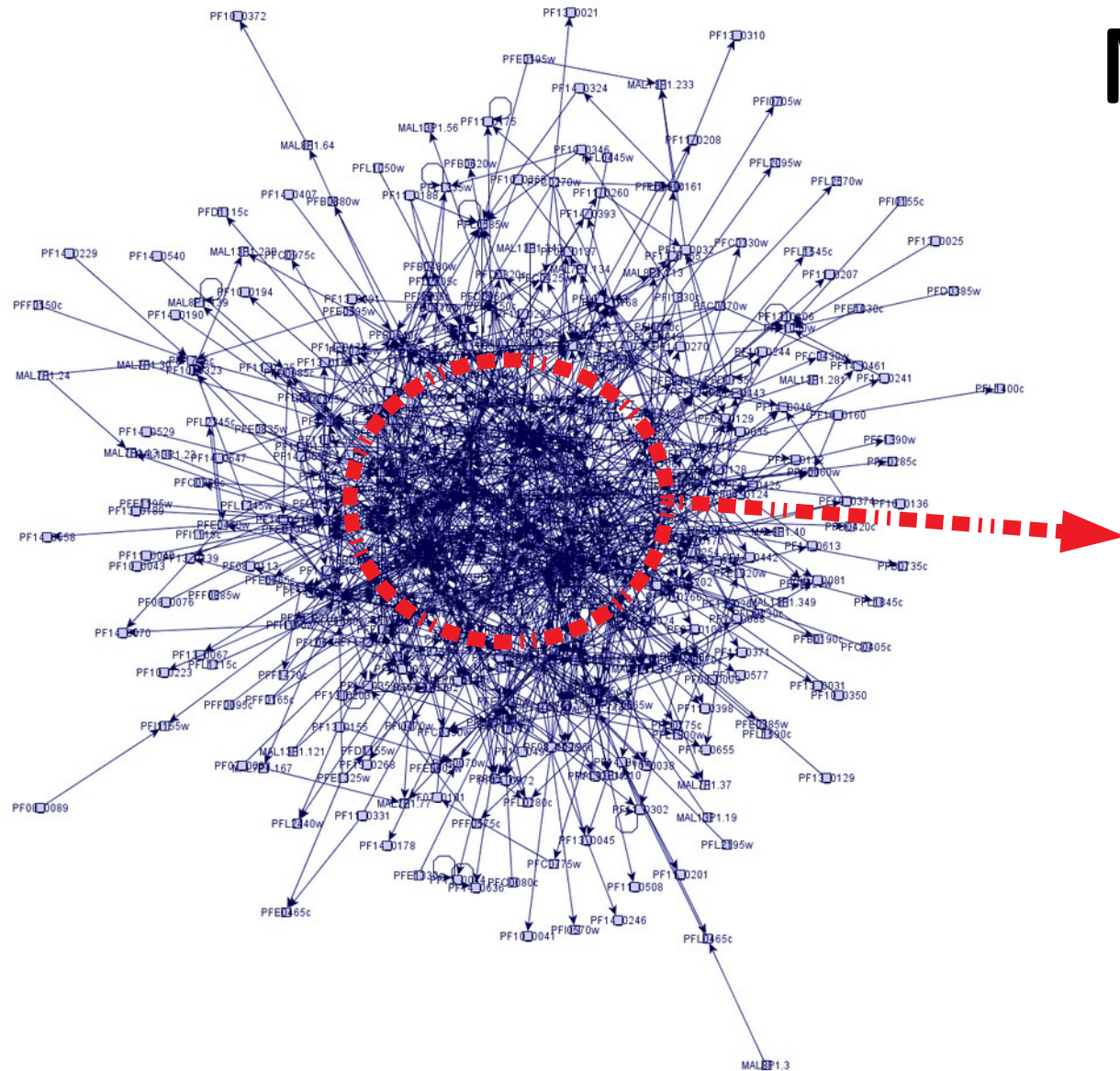
Densest sub-graph

Sub-graph
having the
maximum
density



Many graphs look like “hairballs”

Sometimes, at the center these graphs may have an interesting dense sub-graph



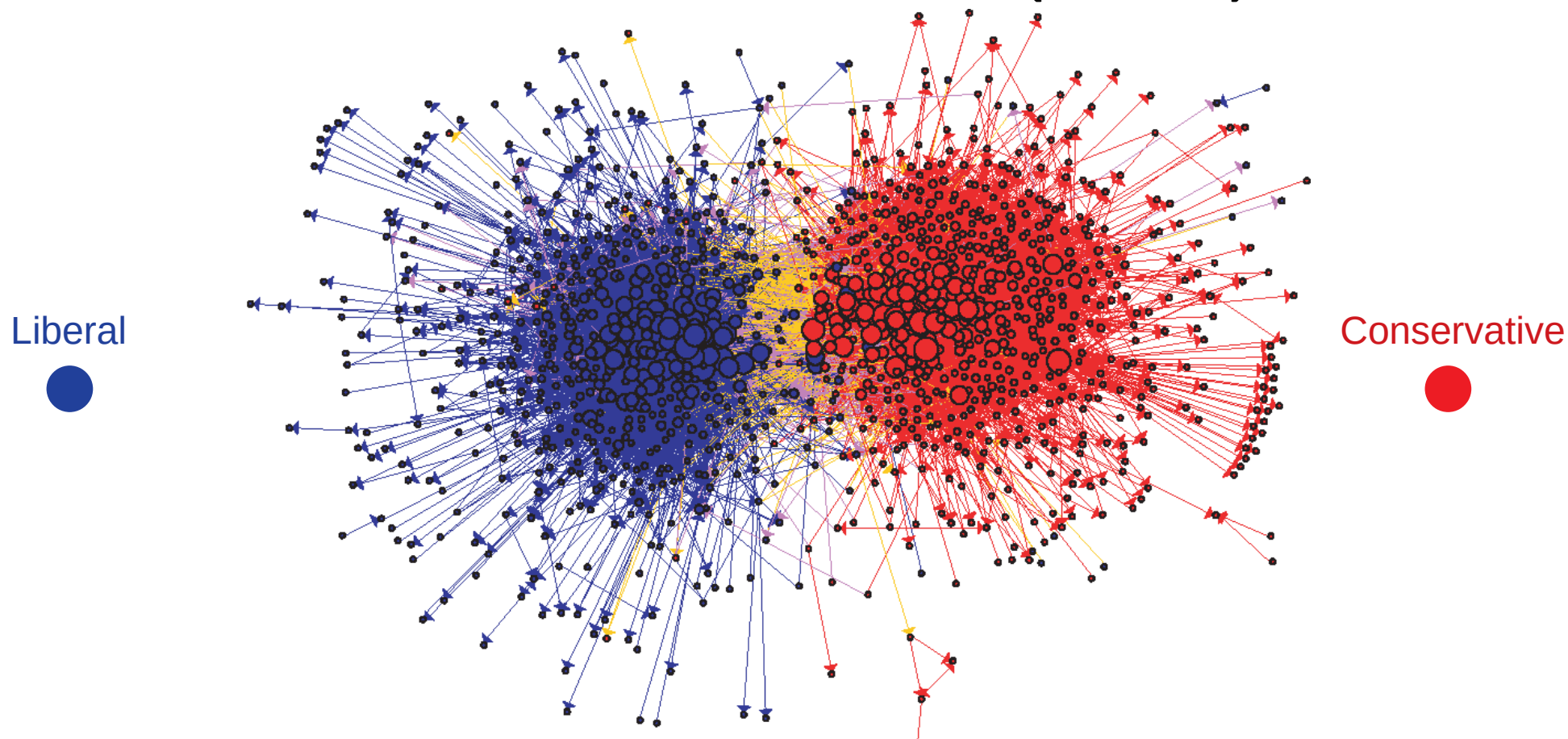
Asthma-related genes



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VU_7FHAKMgA

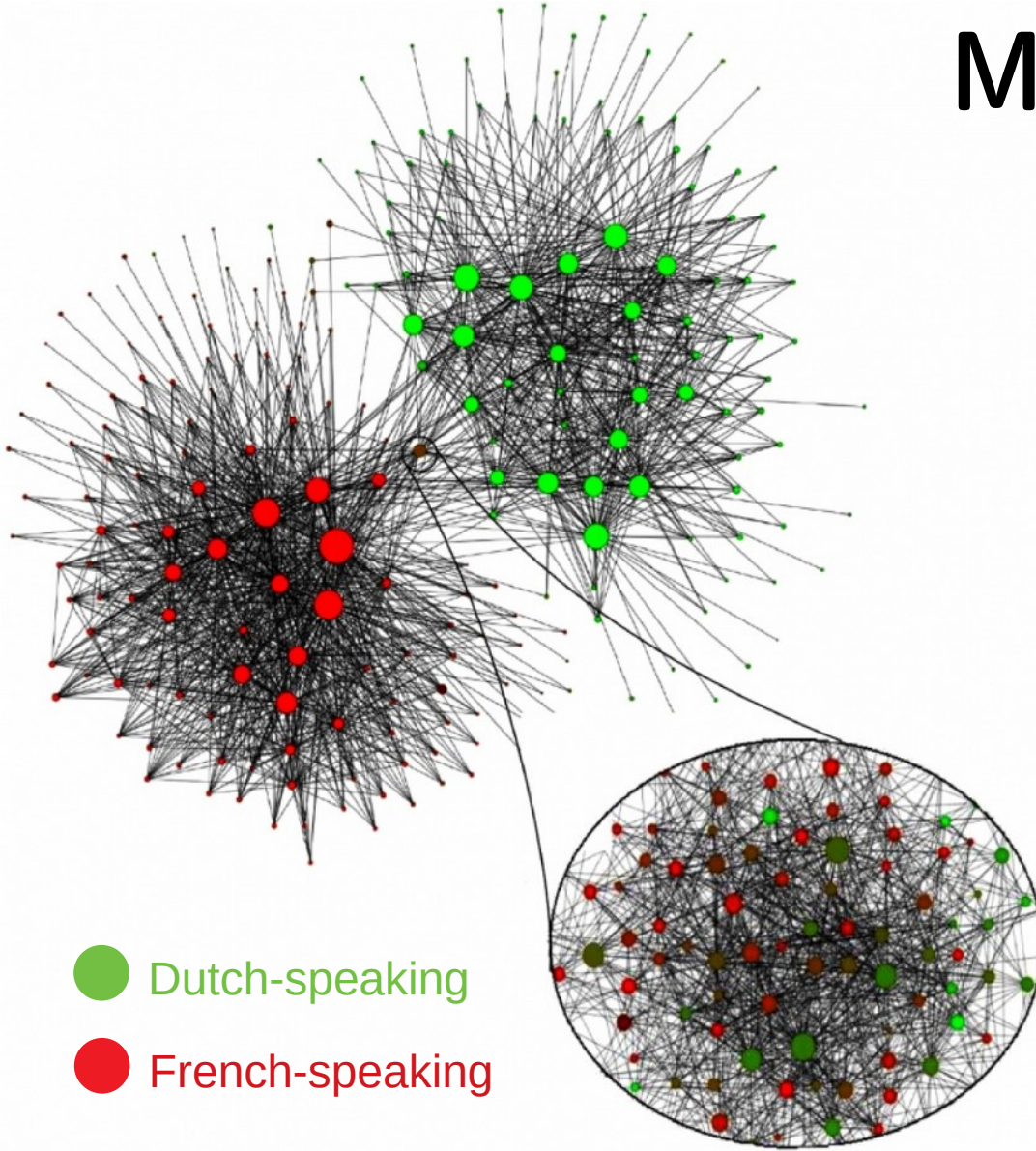
Two groups (polarization)

US Political Blogs (2004)

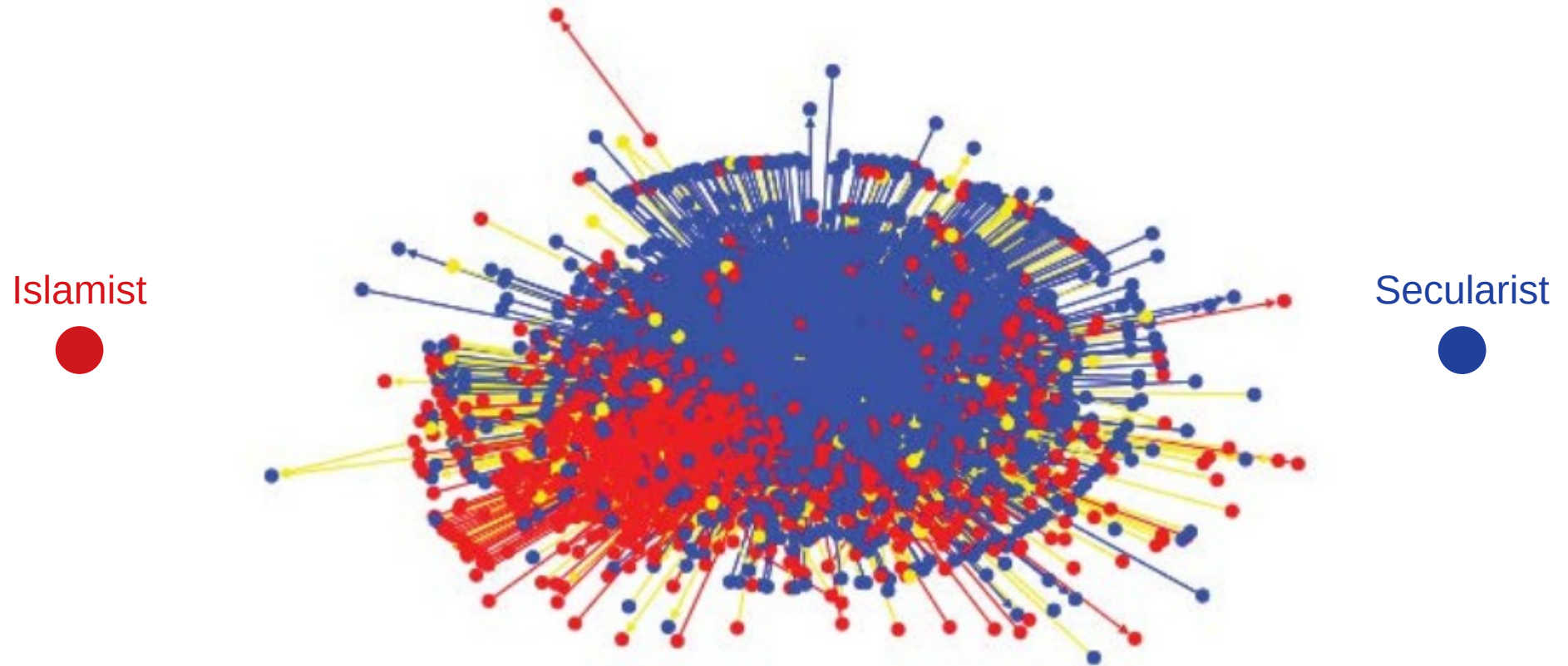


Mobile phone users in Belgium (2008)

Each node is a community of 100 mobile users or more that tend to call each other



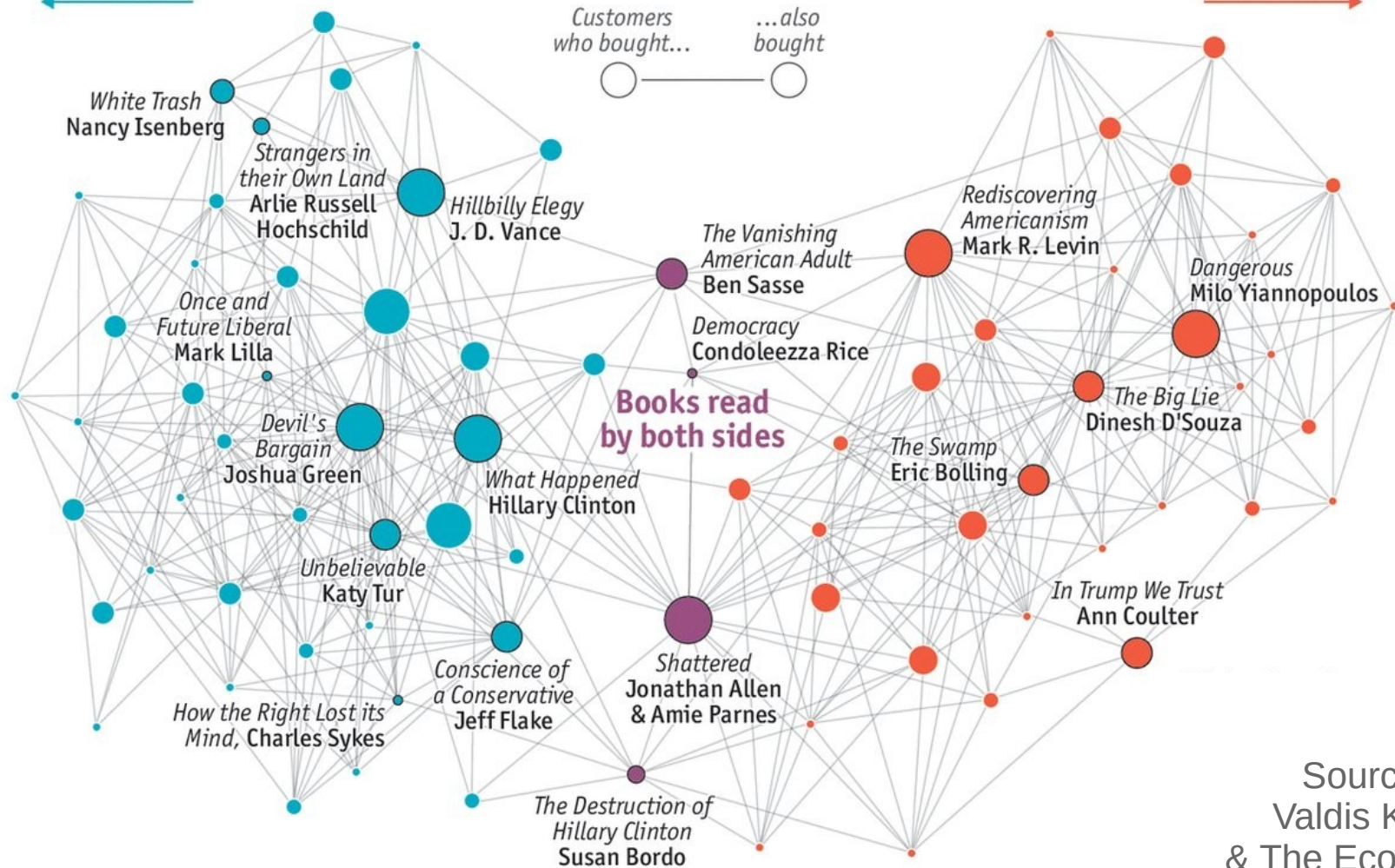
Egyptian Twitter Users (2013)



More left-leaning
readership

Political Books

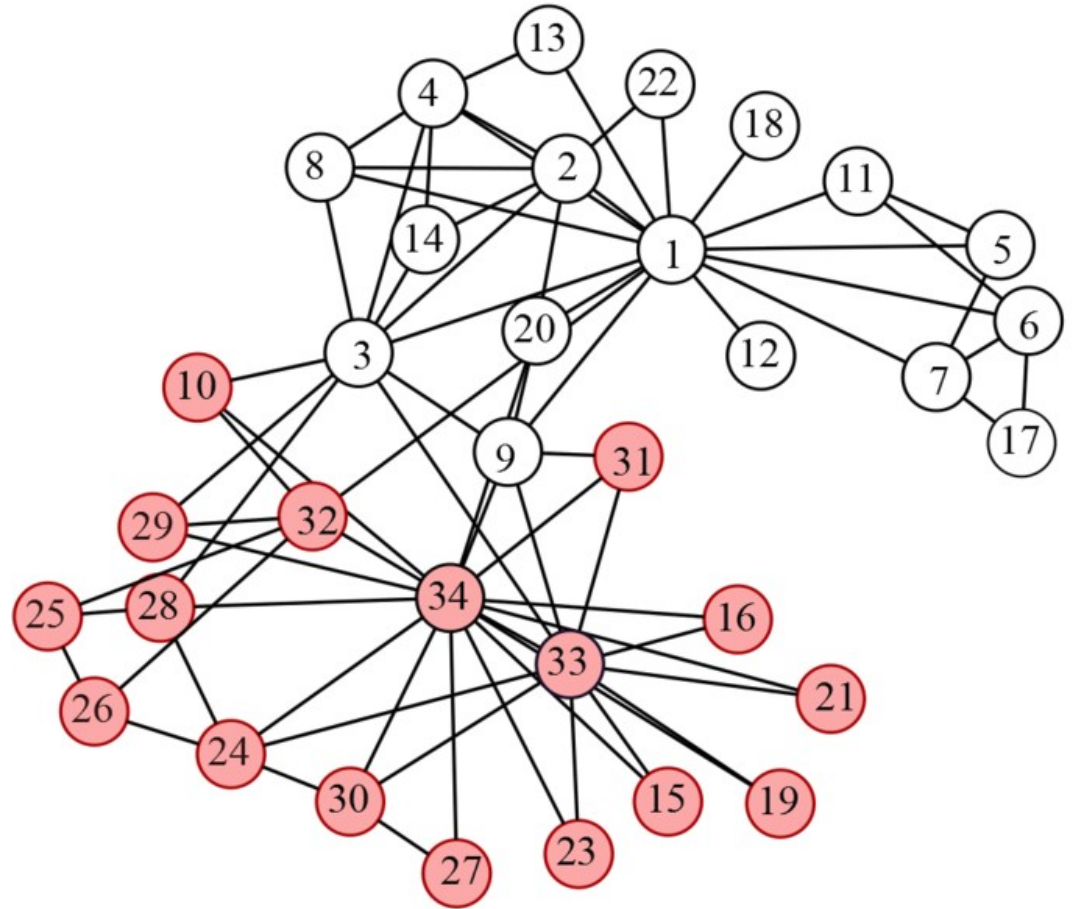
More right-leaning
readership



Source:
Valdis Kreb
& The Economist

Wayne Zachary's PhD Thesis (1972)

- Studied 34 members of a karate club
- Found 78 links between members who regularly interacted outside the club
- The club splitted in two during the study
- 1=sensei, 34=president



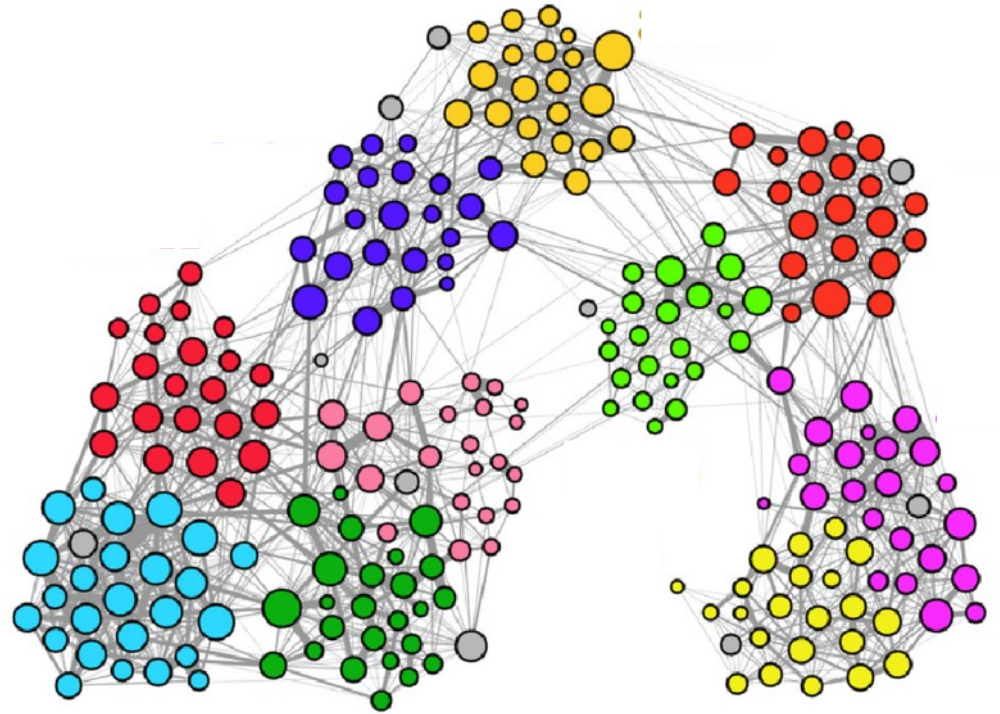
Multiple communities

Primary school contacts

Links connect students who spent more than two minutes face to face

Students wore RF-ID badges hanging on their chest, which have a range of about 1.0-1.5 meters

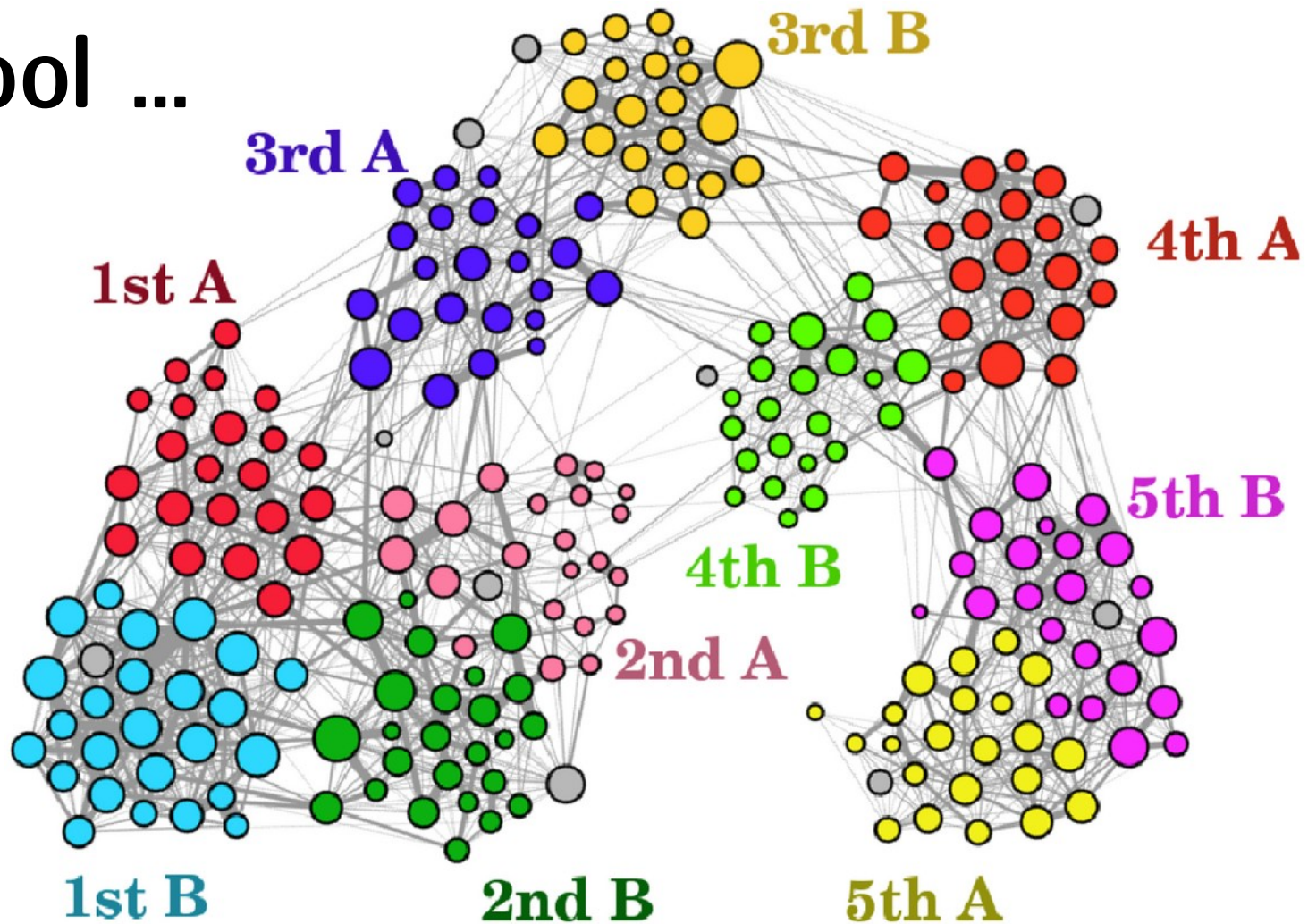
What do you think the colors represent in this visualization?



Primary school ...

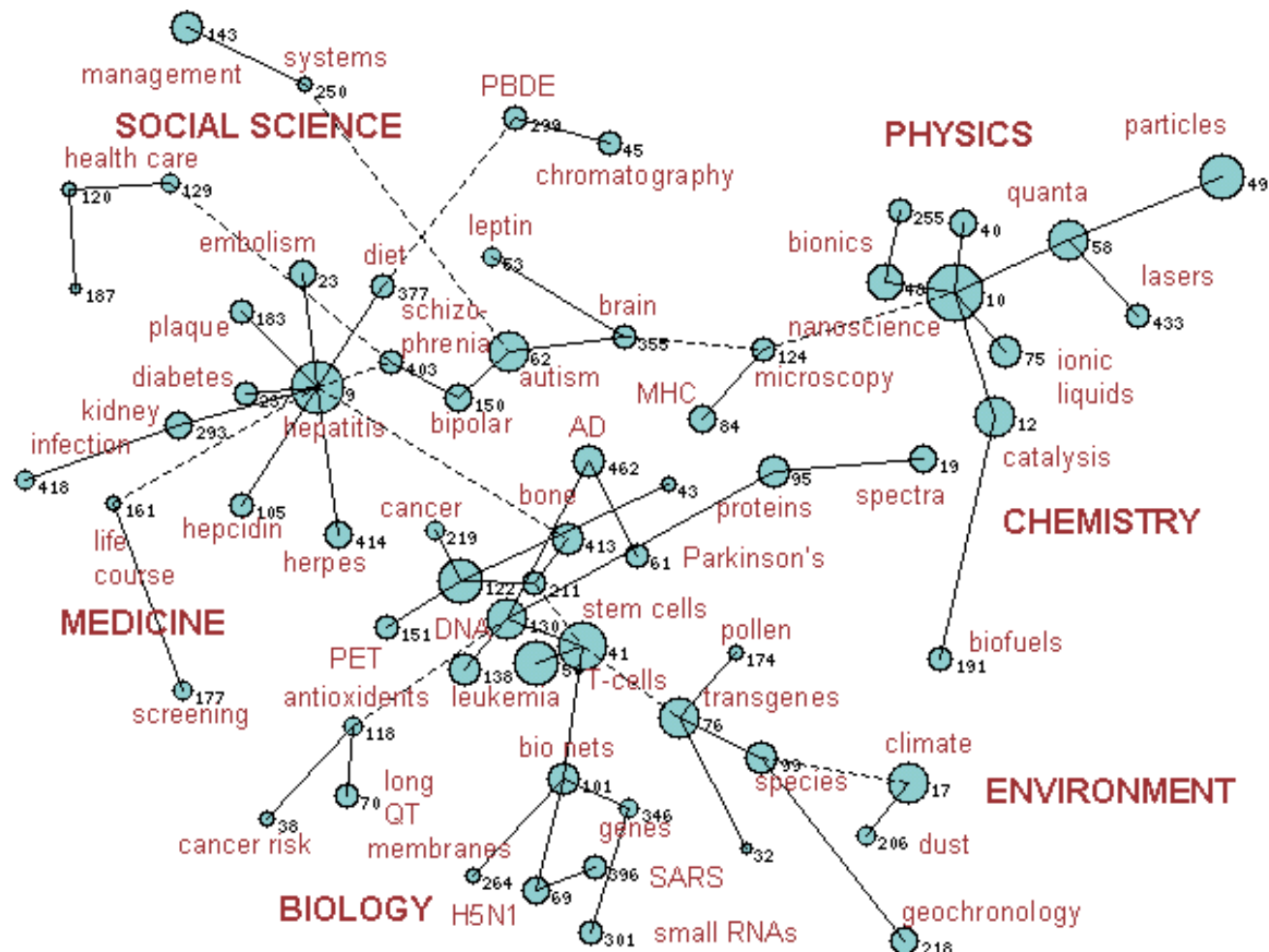
Colors represent classes. Note the **hierarchical** clusters

Teachers are shown in gray color. Node sizes are number of connections.

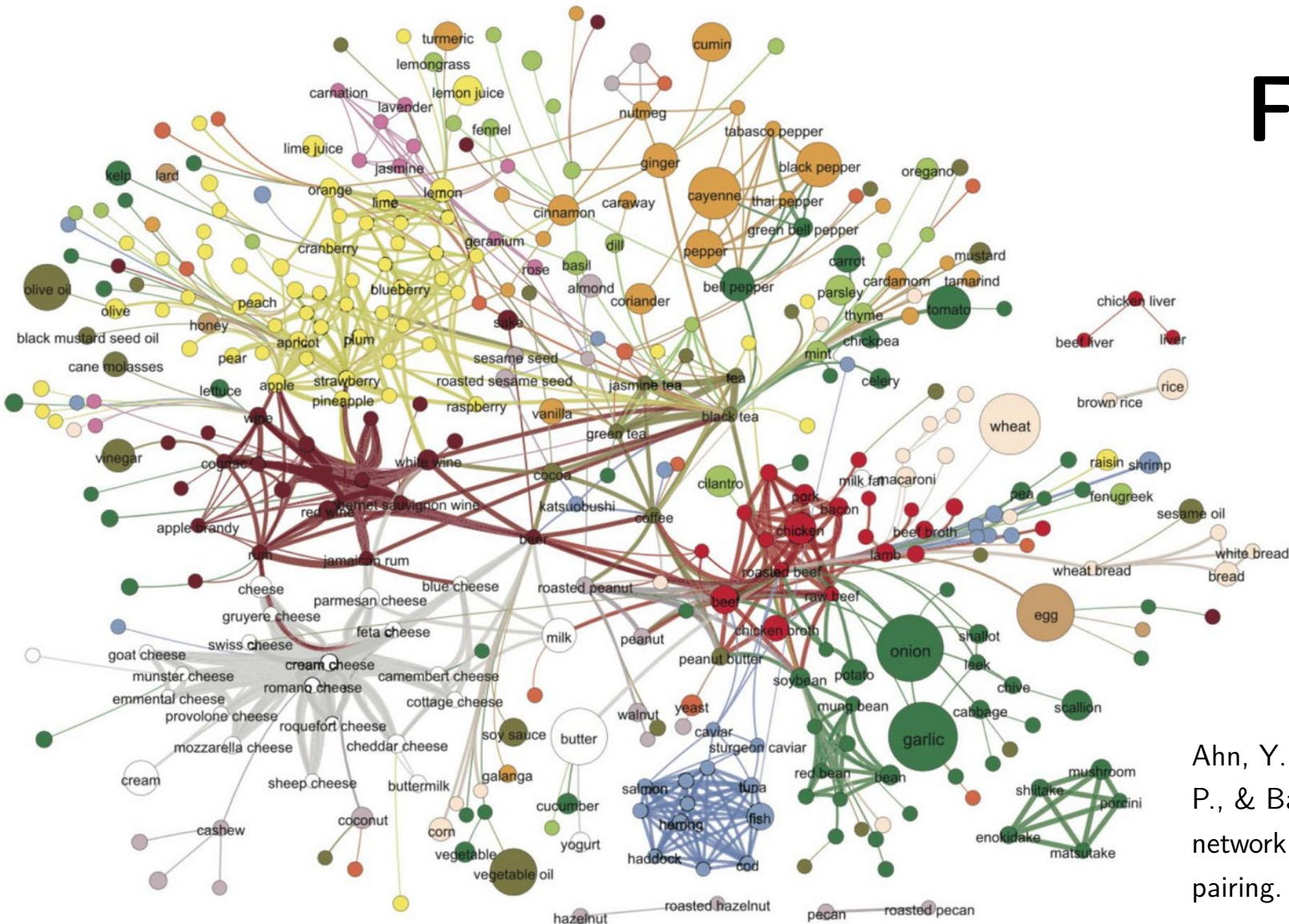


Science

Two topics T_1 , T_2 , are connected if there is at least one paper that cites:
a paper u in T_1 and
a paper v in T_2 .

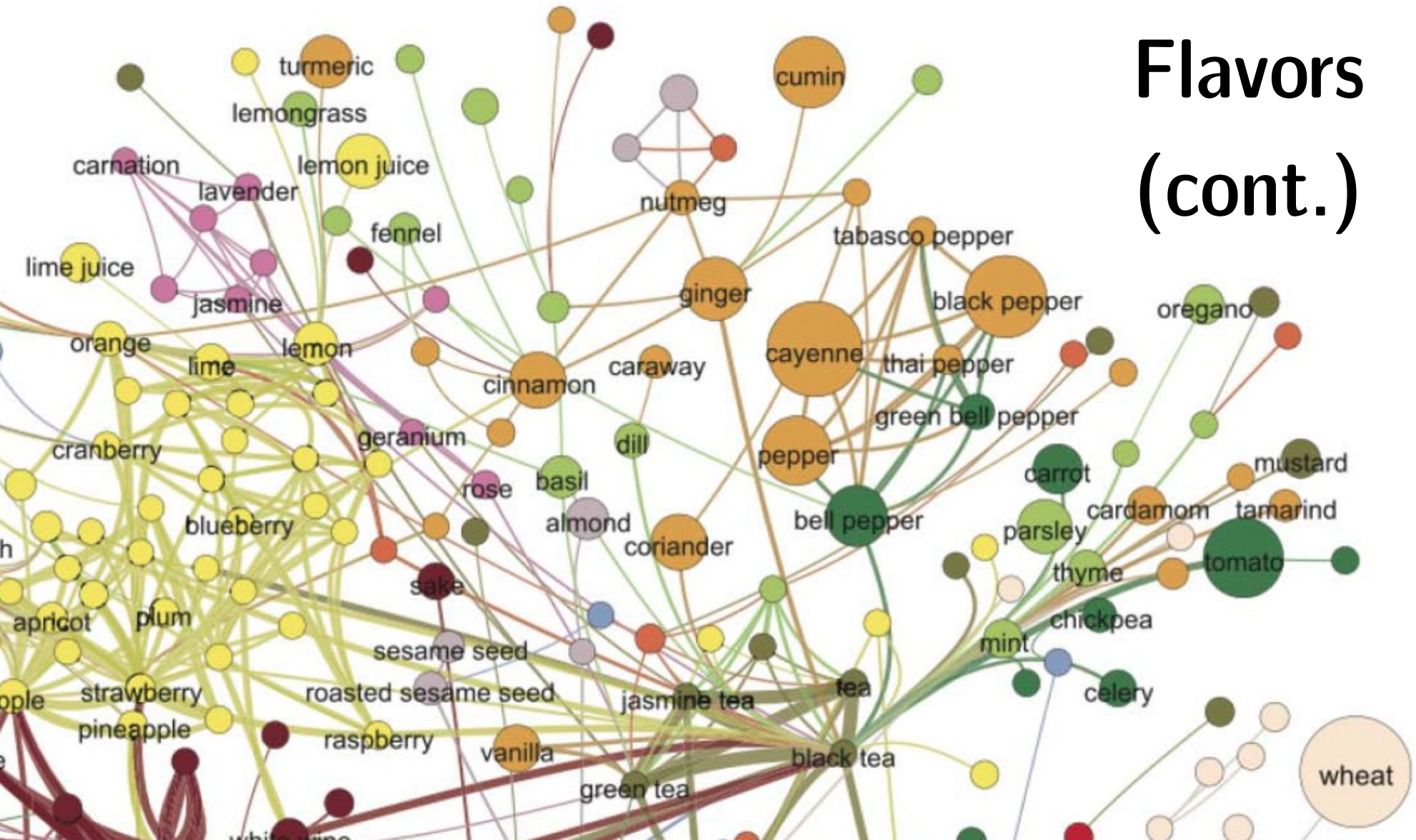


Flavors

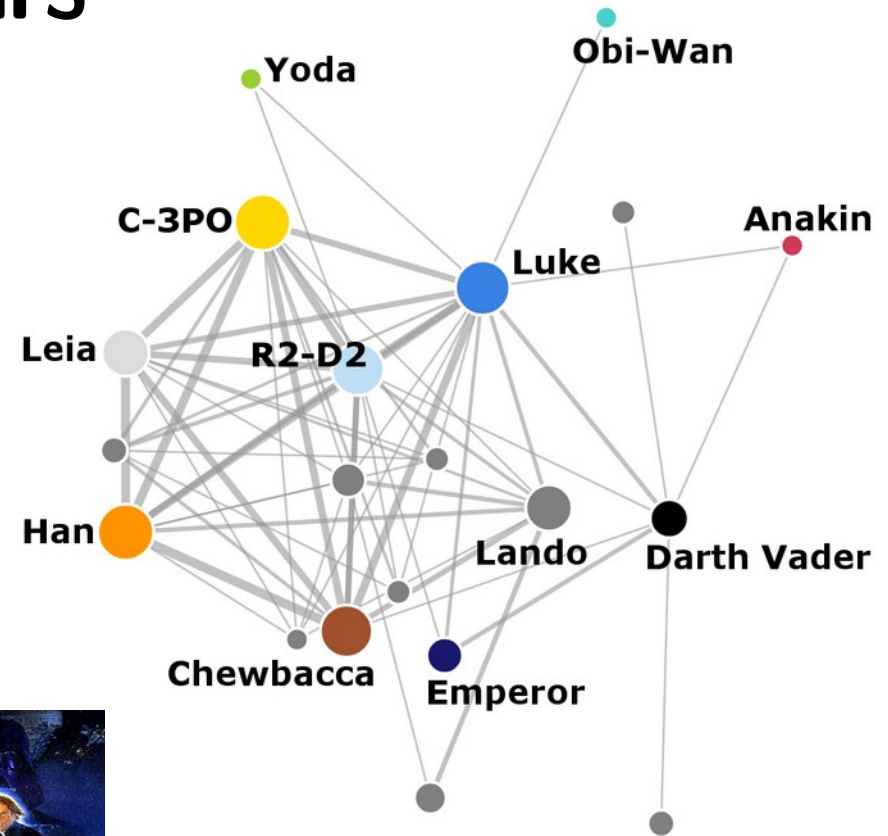
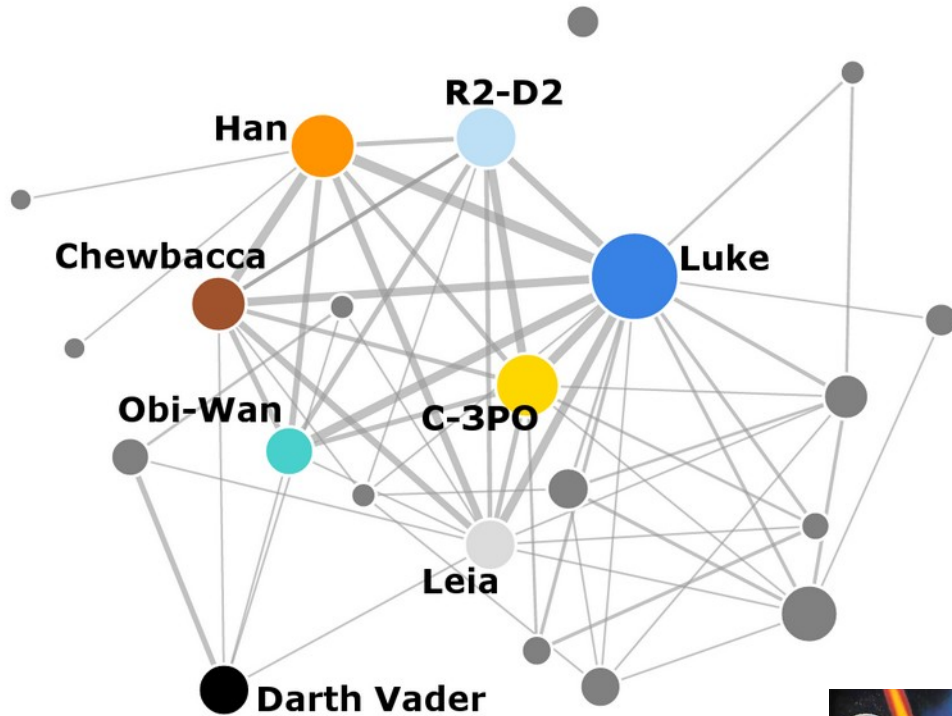


Ahn, Y. Y., Ahnert, S. E., Bagrow, J. P., & Barabási, A. L. (2011). Flavor network and the principles of food pairing. *Scientific reports*, 1, 196.

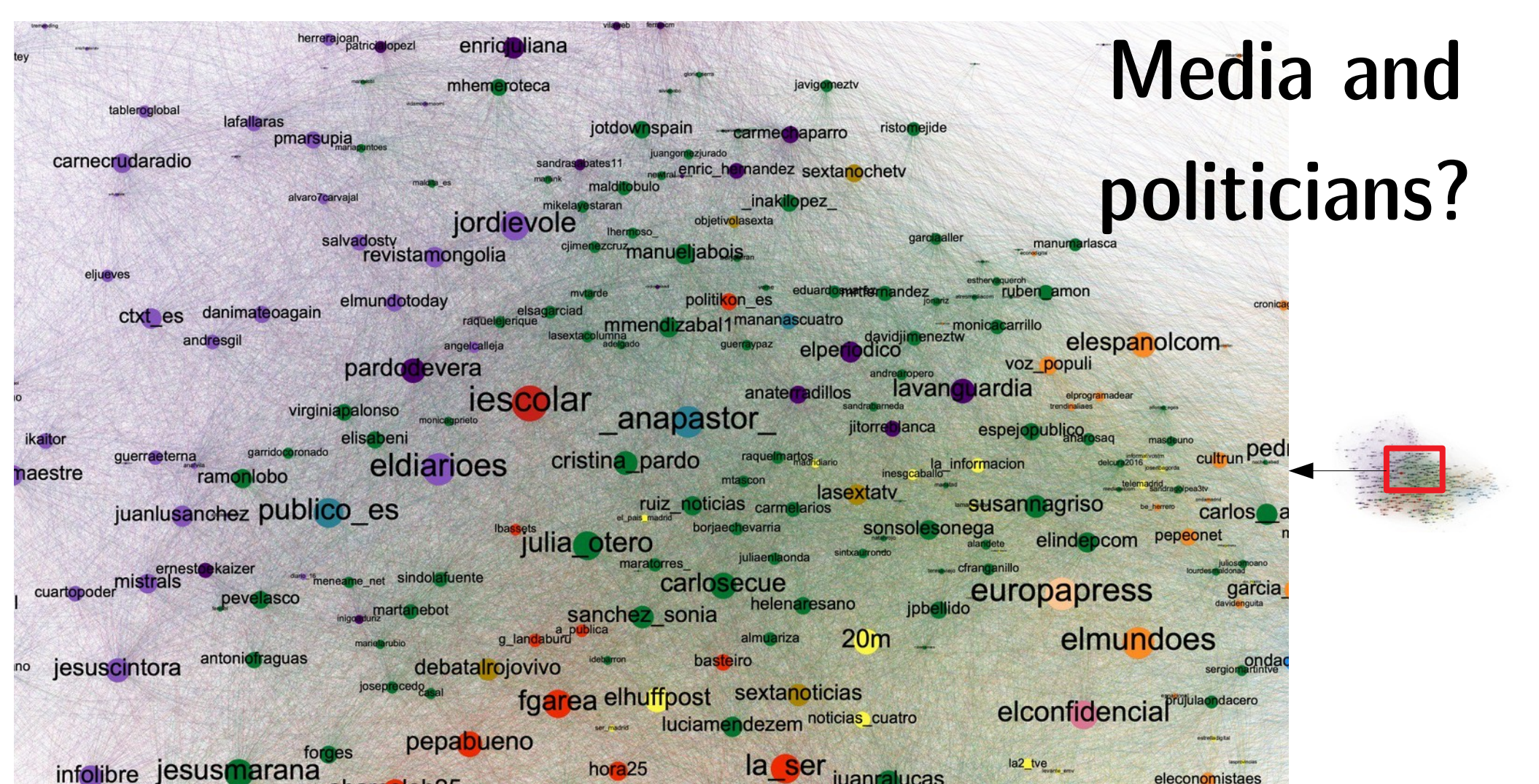
Flavors (cont.)



Star Wars



Media and politicians?

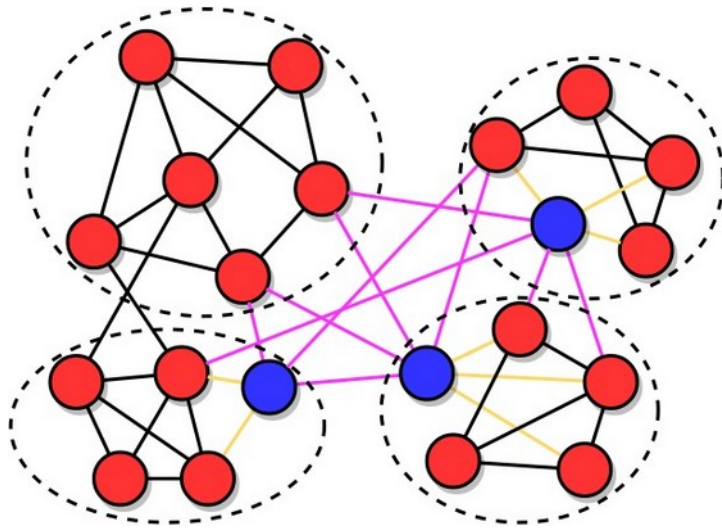


<https://twitter.com/jbo/status/1120444347772821504/photo/1>

Partitions vs Overlapping communities

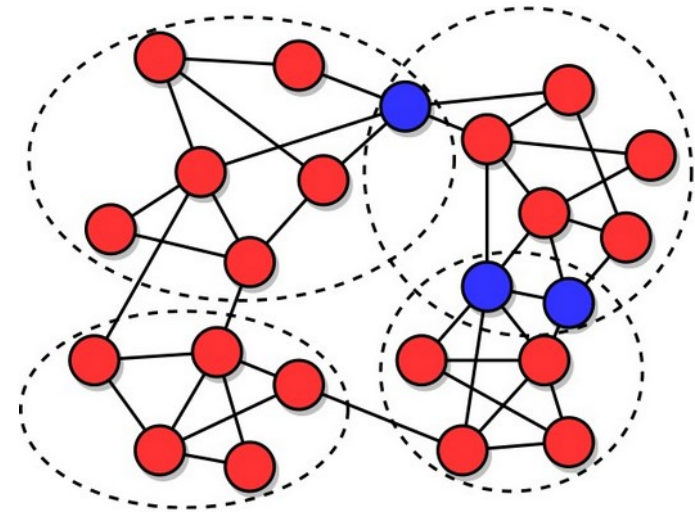
Hierarchical communities

Partition vs Overlapping communities



Partition, or *hard* clusters

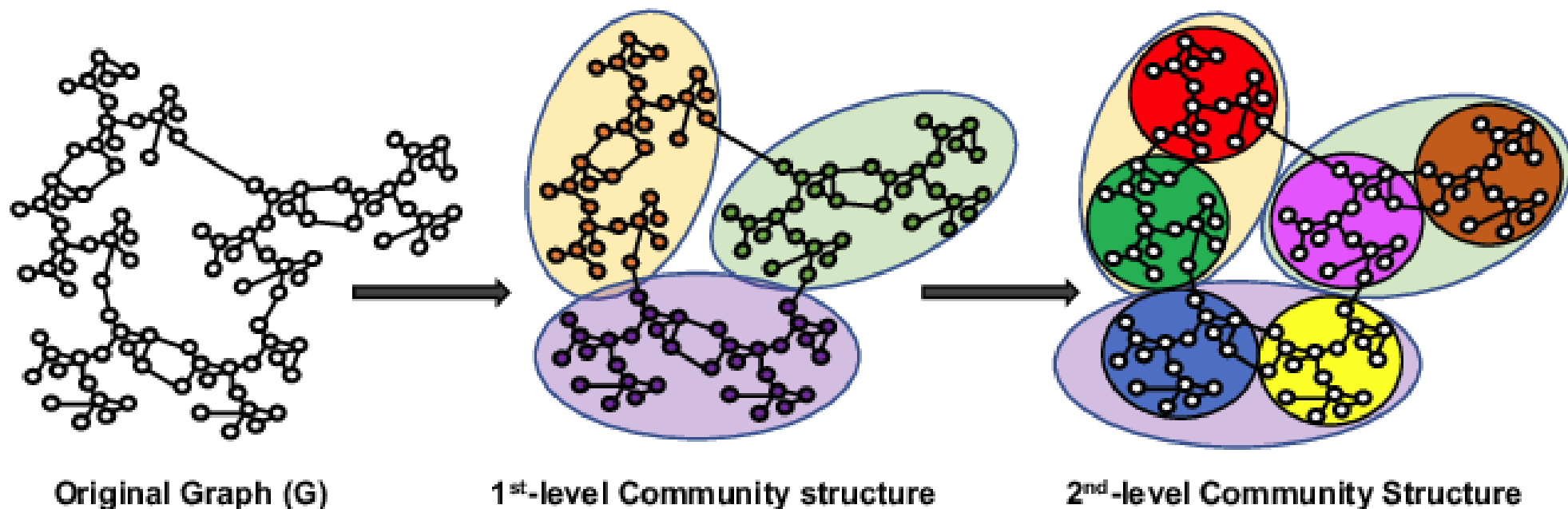
What's special about blue nodes?



Overlapping communities, or *soft* clusters

Blue nodes are in more than one community

Hierarchical communities



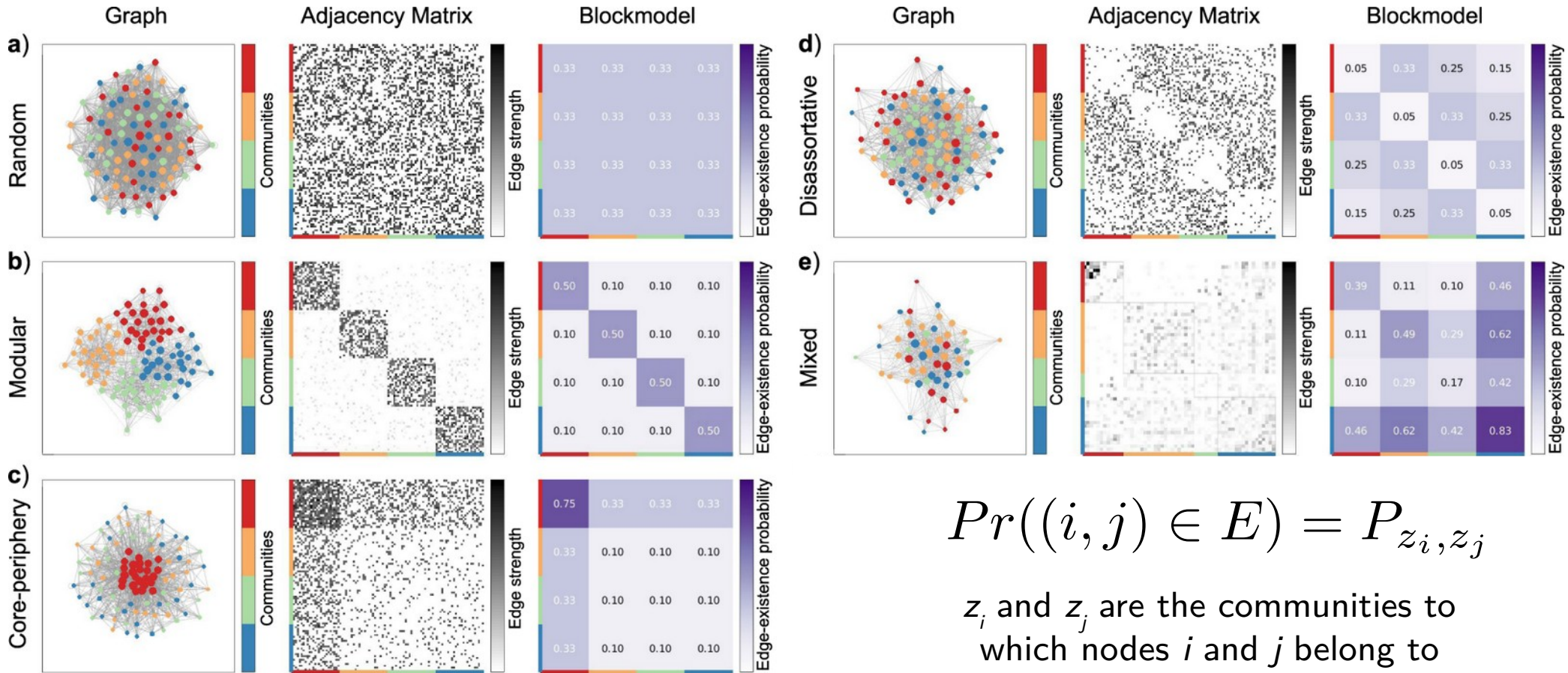
Stochastic block model

How to generate community structure?

- The **stochastic block model** generates graphs with community structure
 - It can also be used for inference, but we will not see that in this course
- Can be described as a variation of the ER model in which:
 - There are m groups
 - Link probability scalar p becomes an $m \times m$ matrix P that contains in position (i,j) the probability of a link between a node in group i and a node in group j

Summary

Examples of stochastic block model



$$Pr((i, j) \in E) = P_{z_i, z_j}$$

z_i and z_j are the communities to which nodes i and j belong to

Things to remember

- Many networks have community structure
- Sometimes it's:
 - One dense sub-graph
 - Two communities (polarization)
 - Multiple communities
- Partitions vs overlapping communities
- Hierarchical communities