## IAT'13 Atlanta, Nov. 17-20, 2013

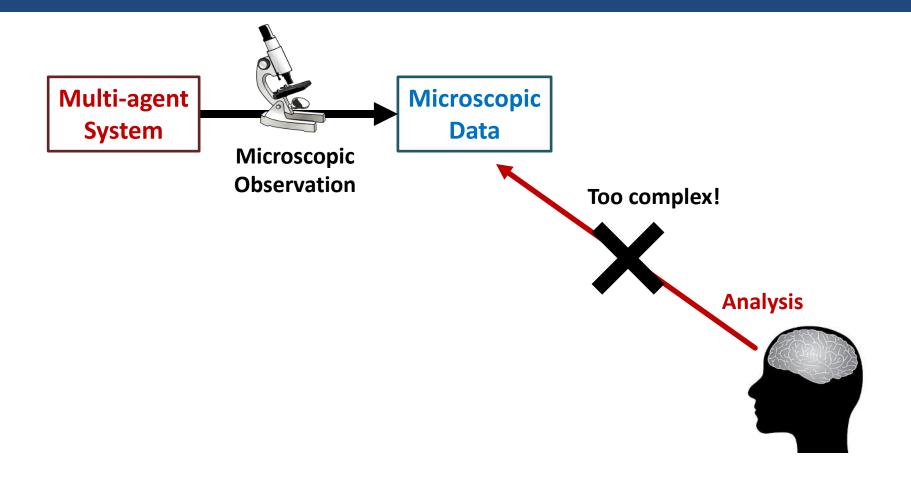
# The Best-partitions Problem How to Build Meaningful Aggregations

#### Laboratoire d'Informatique de Grenoble

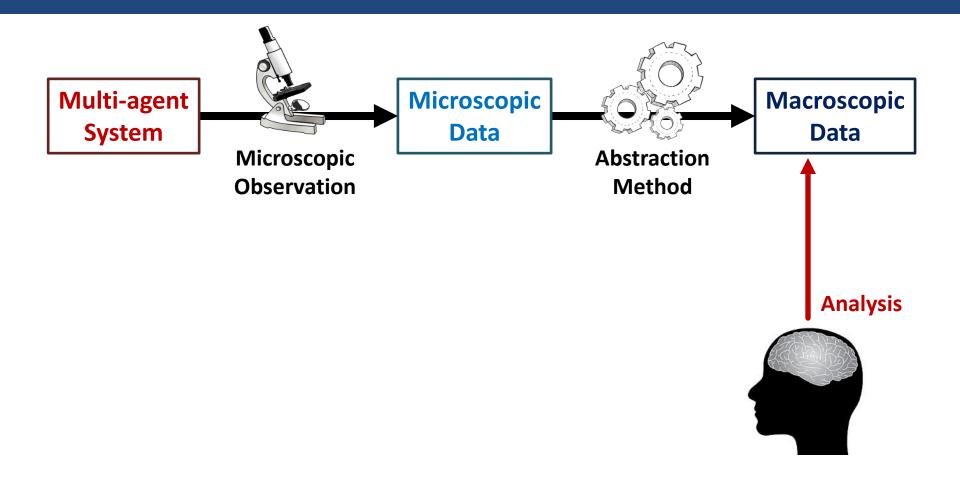
Robin Lamarche-PerrinUniv. Grenoble AlpesYves DemazeauCNRSJean-Marc VincentUniv. Grenoble Alpes



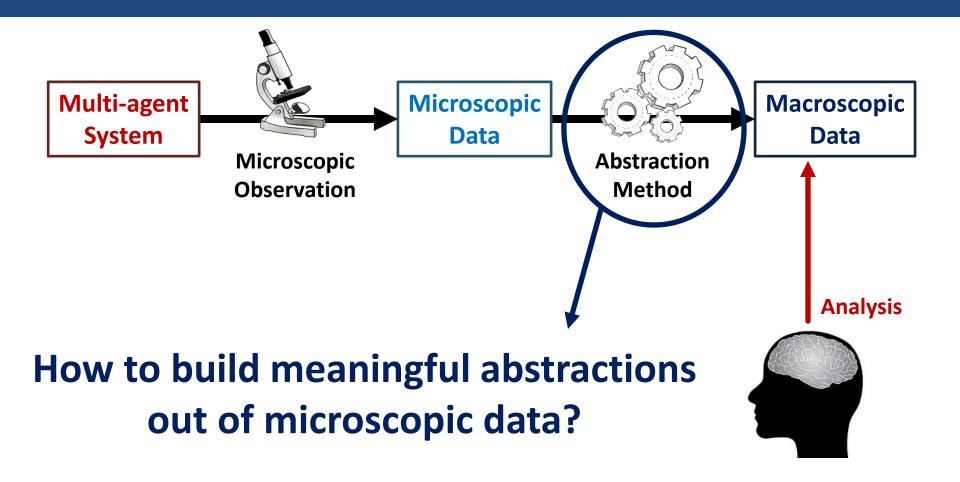
## The Analysis of Large-scale Systems



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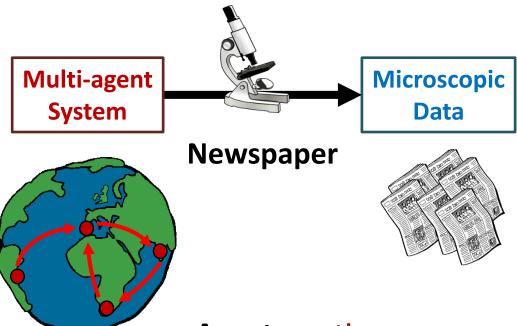
## The Analysis of Large-scale Systems





#### **Analysis of international relations**

through print media observation



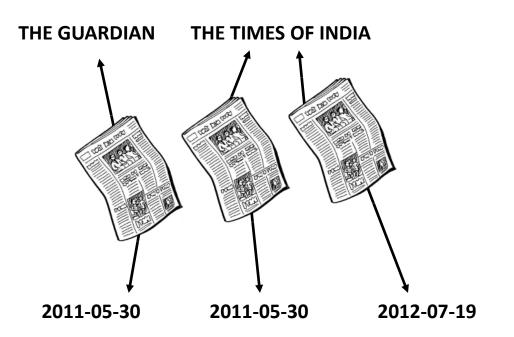
**Agents: nations** 

**Interactions:** international relations

**Organisation:** geopolitical context

IAT'13

## **Counting Citations**



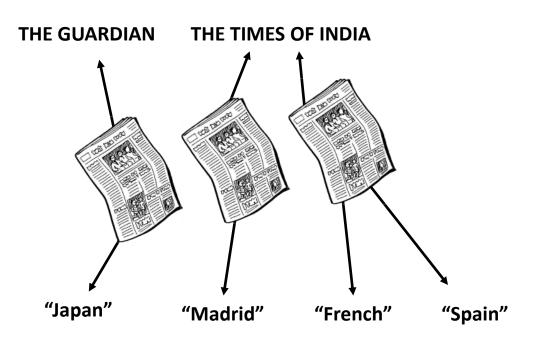
**150 Newspapers** 

1,530,000 Articles

**TEMPORAL INFORMATION** 

630 Days or 90 Weeks (from 2011-05-03 to 2013-01-20)

## **Counting Citations**



**150 Newspapers** 

1,530,000 Articles

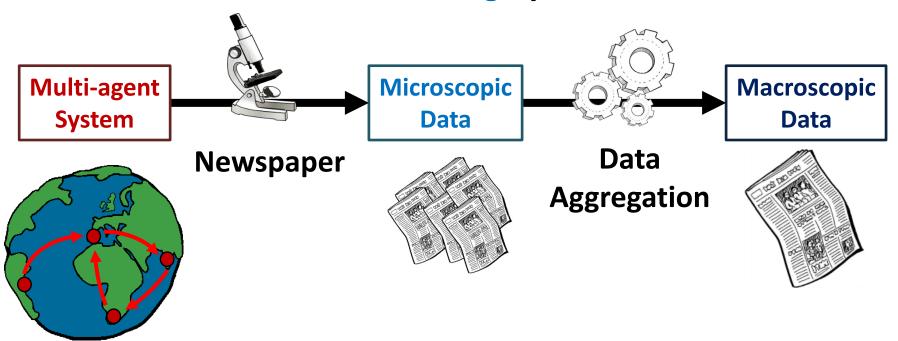
**SPATIAL INFORMATION** 

**193 Countries** (United Nation members)

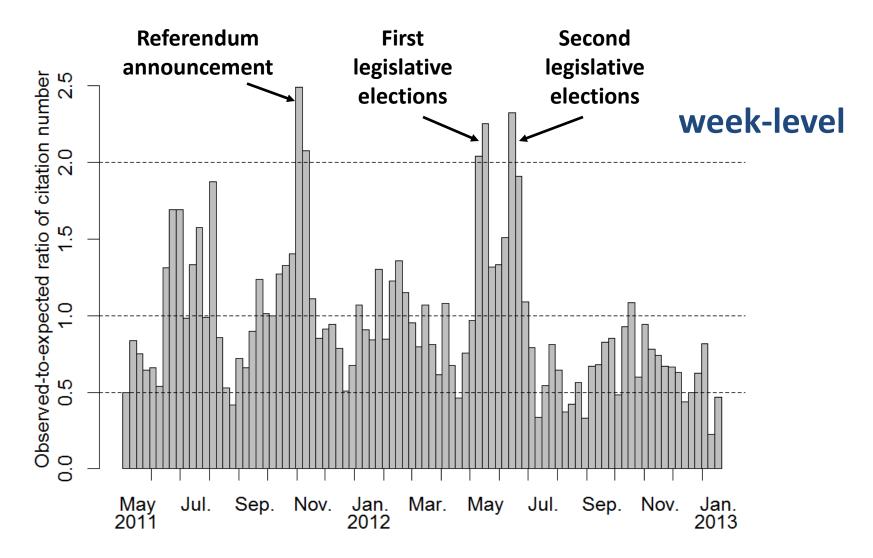


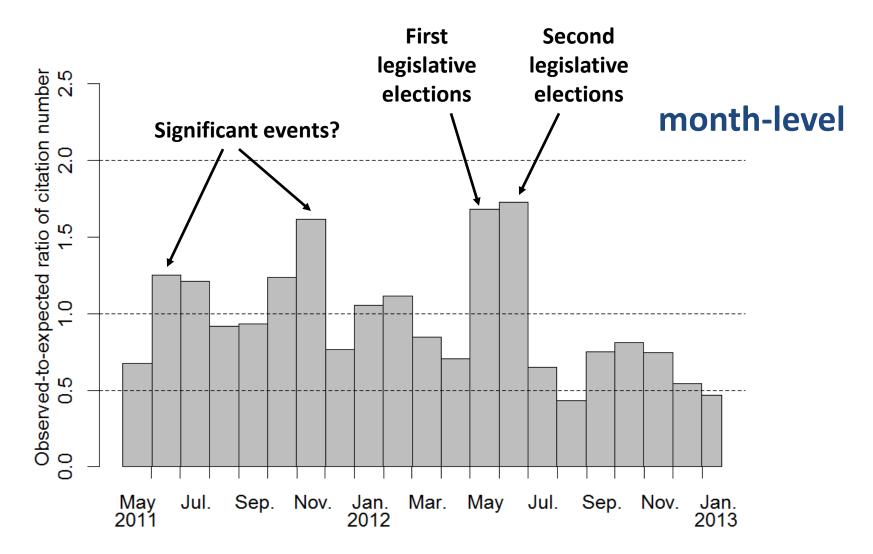
#### **Analysis of international relations**

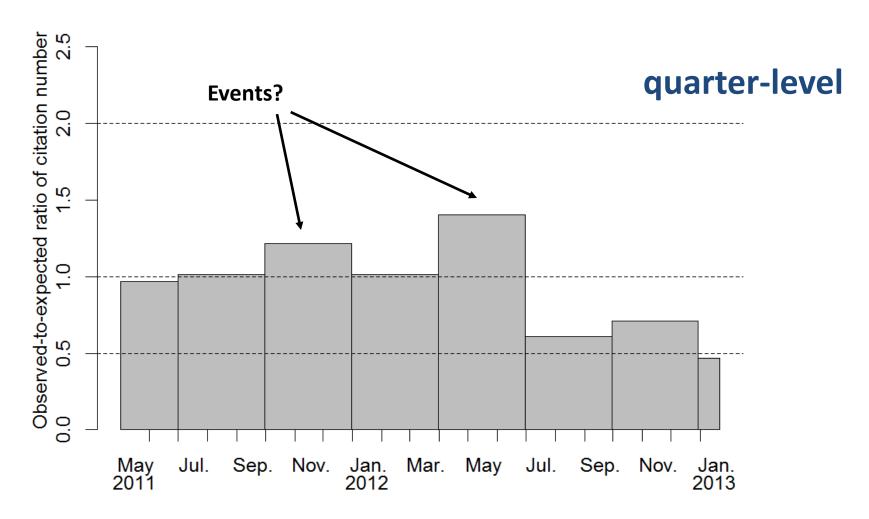
#### through print media observation

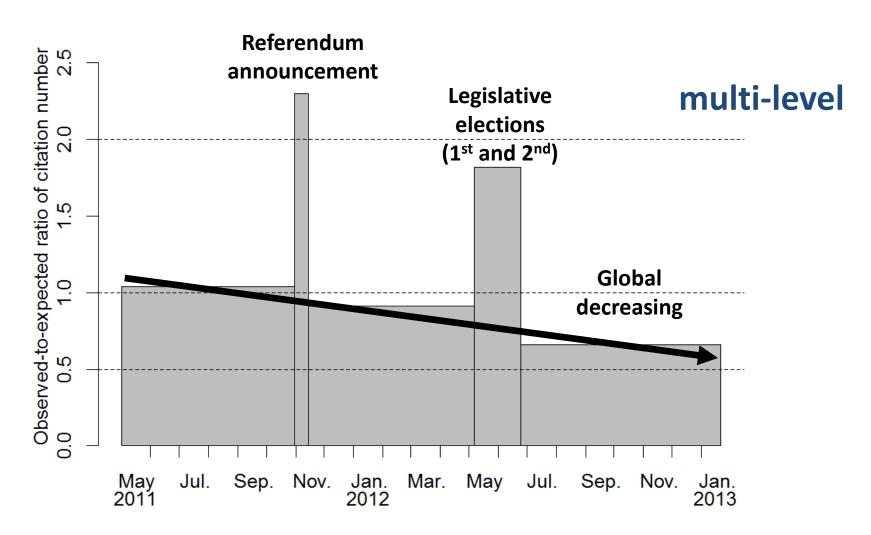


## EXAMPLE OF TEMPORAL AGGREGATION

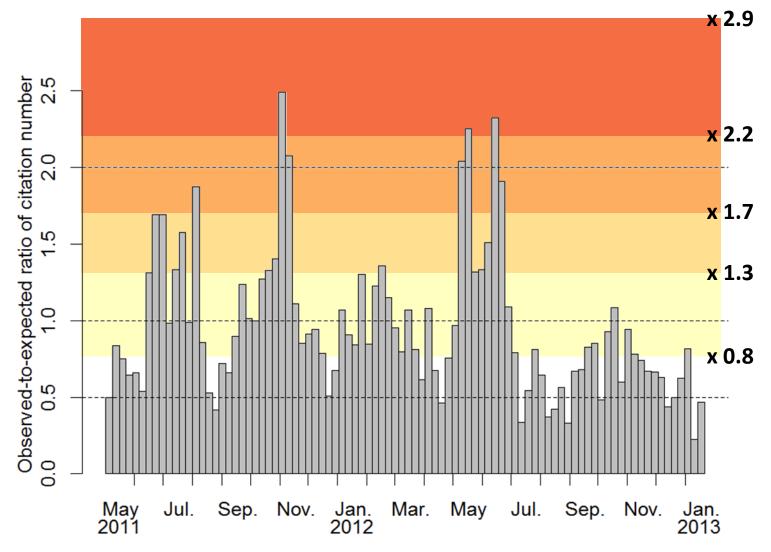








# **EXAMPLE OF SPATIAL AGGREGATION**



## Citation number during July 2011

**THE GUARDIAN** for all countries of the UN

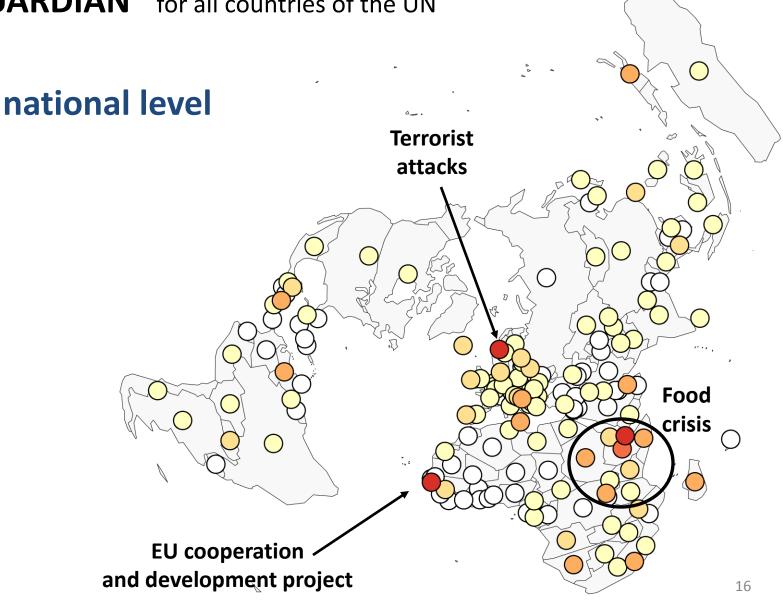
x 2.9

x 2.2

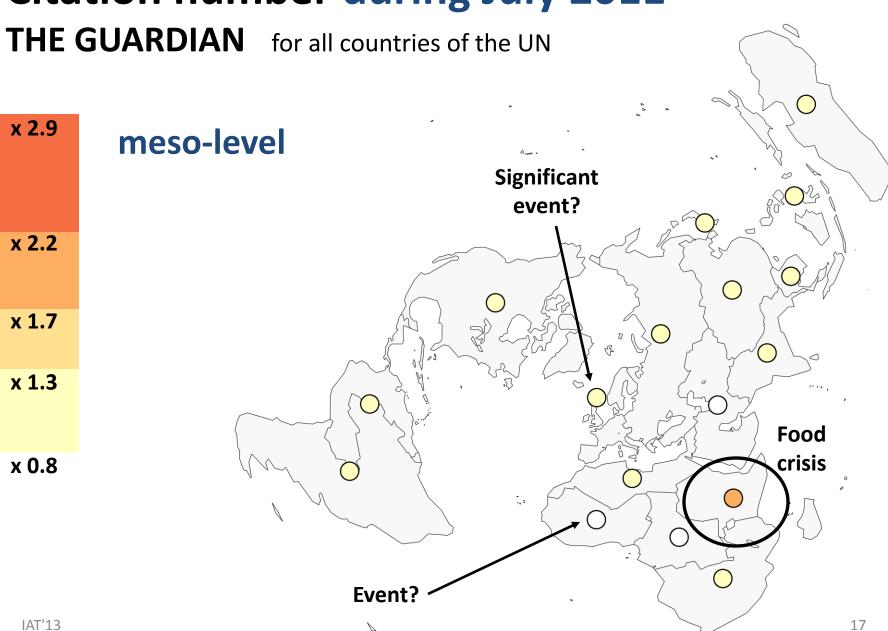
x 1.7

x 1.3

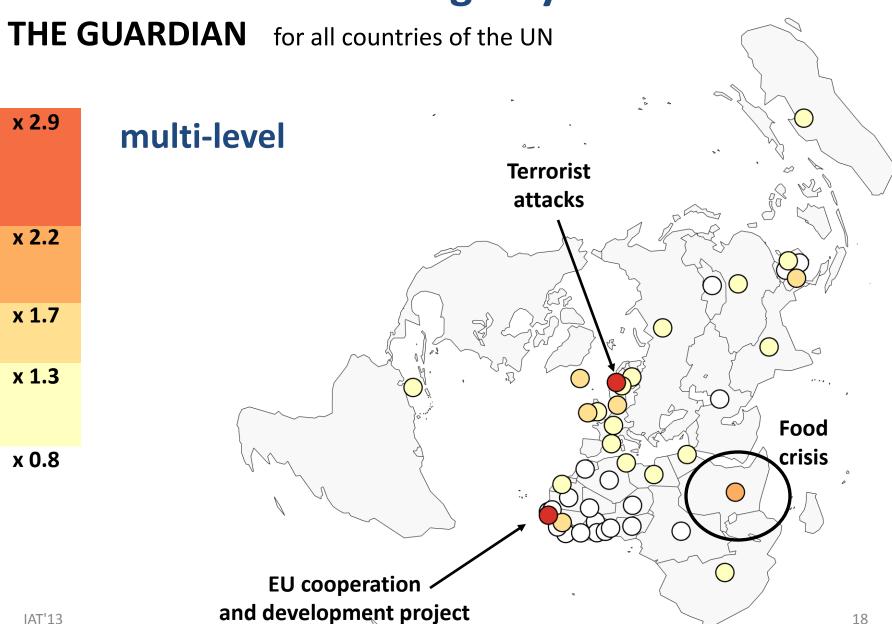
x 0.8



## Citation number during July 2011



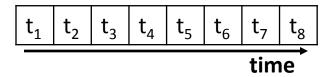
## Citation number during July 2011



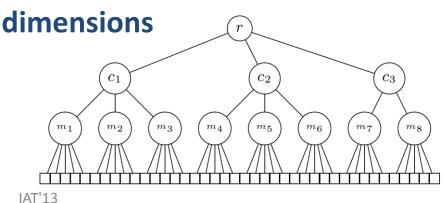
#### The General Problem

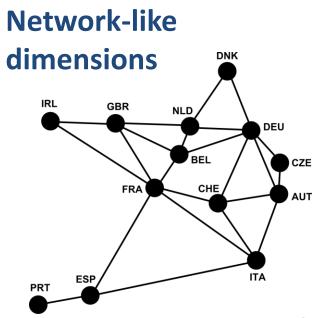
A generic aggregation algorithm that can be applied to the various system's dimensions

#### **Ordered dimensions**



Hierarchically organized





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#### **The General Problem**

A generic aggregation algorithm that can be applied to the various system's dimensions

#### Given a **fitness function** on parts:

- 1. Which partition optimizes this function?
- 2. How to preserve the topological properties?
- 3. How to be computationally efficient?

**Constrained algorithm** 

Admissible partitions

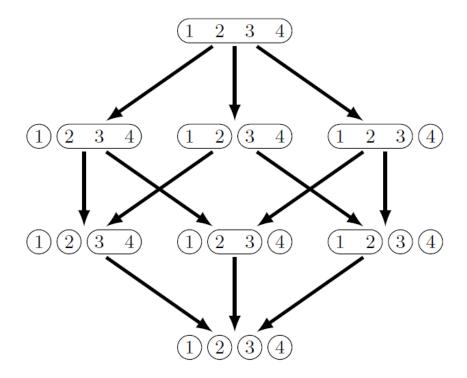
### **TOPOLOGICAL PROPERTIES**

### **Structure of Ordered Dimensions**

#### **Admissible parts**

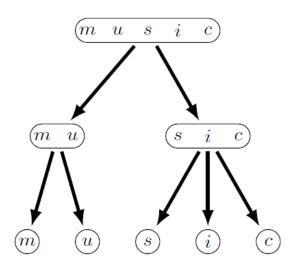
## 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 3 4 1 2 3 4

#### **Admissible partitions**

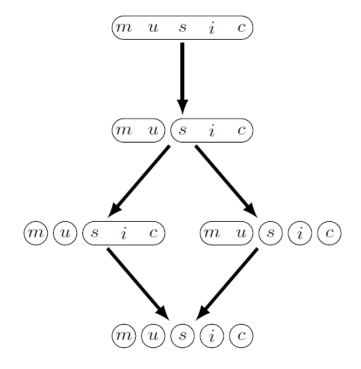


#### **Structure of Hierarchical Dimensions**

#### **Admissible parts**



#### **Admissible partitions**

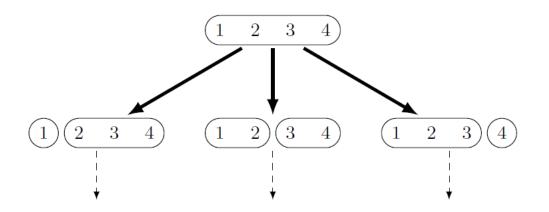


#### **AGGREGATION ALGORITHM**

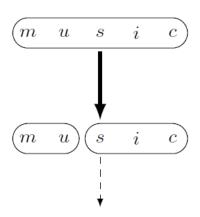
## **Divide and Conquer**

**Covering relation:** covered partitions correspond to the smallest disaggregations in the set of admissible partitions

## Decomposition of an ordered dimension



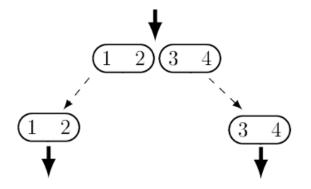
## Decomposition of a hierarchical dimension



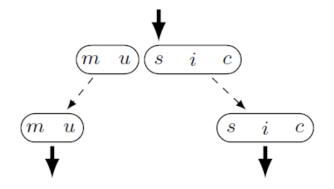
## **Divide and Conquer**

**Sum property:** the quality of a partition is the sum of the qualities of its parts

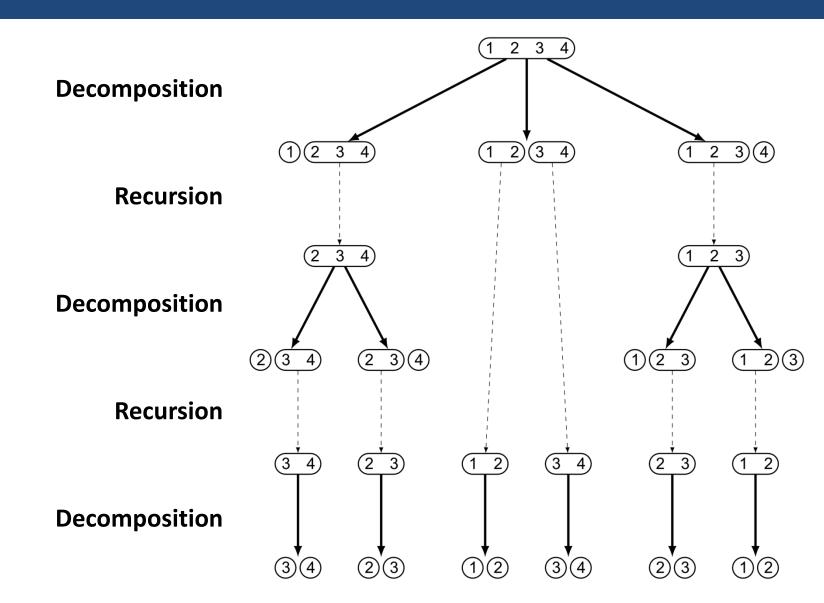
Recursion on an ordered dimension



Recursion on a hierarchical dimension

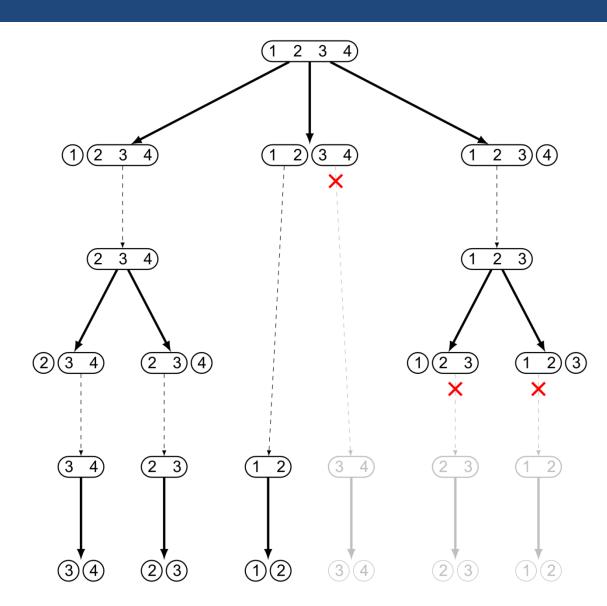


## **Example of Execution**



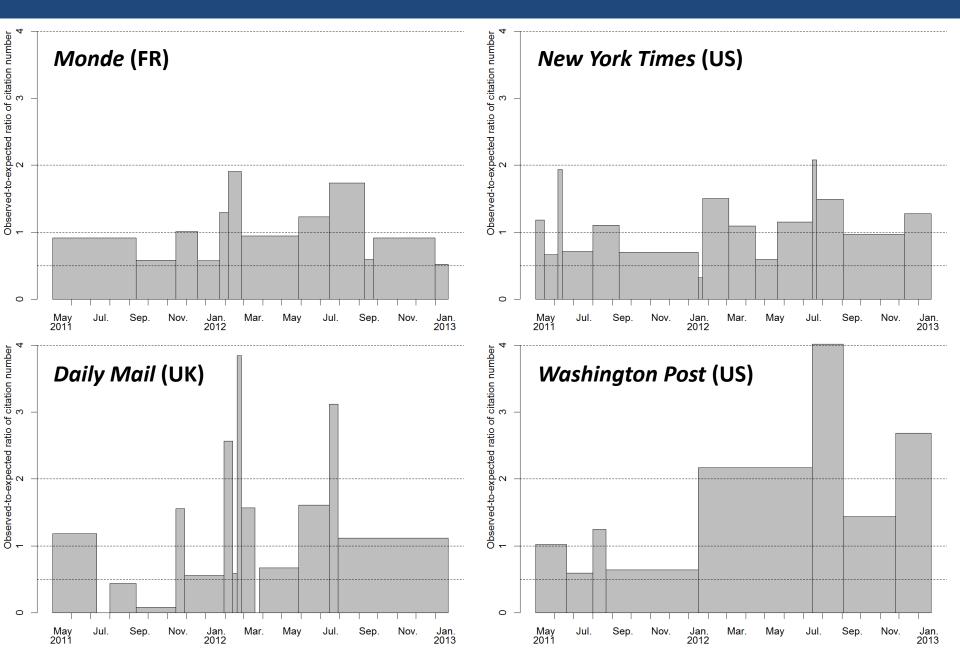
## **Optimization of the Algorithm**

Once the optimal subpartition of a given part has been computed, it can be used in the next recursive calls

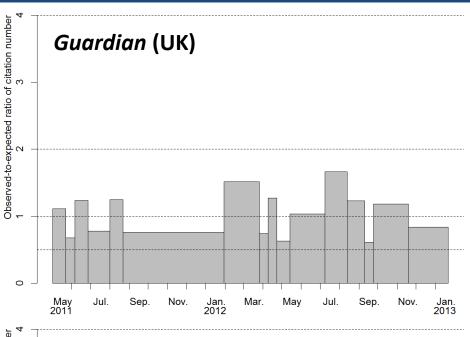


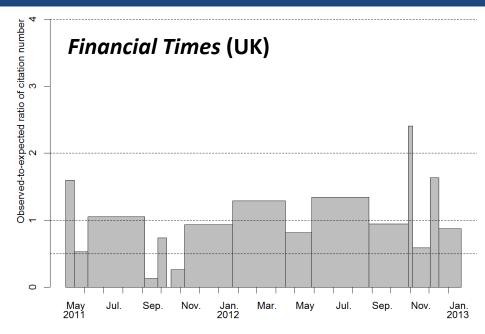
### **EXPERIMENTS**

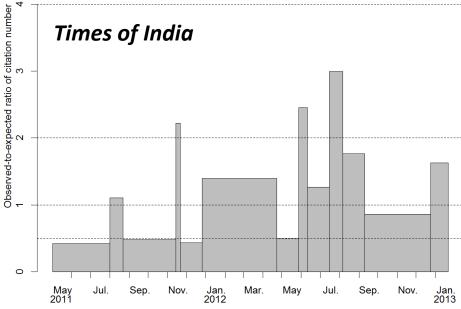
### **Comparison of Media Attention regarding Syria**



### **Comparison of Media Attention regarding Syria**







# CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES REGARDING THE ALGORITHM

## **Complexity of the Algorithm**

The space and time algorithmic complexities depend on the structure of the covering relation:

#### the more constraint, the less complex

Dimension	Number of parts	Number of partitions	Time complexity	Space complexity
Unconstrained	$\Theta(2^n)$	$\Theta(e^{n\log n})$	$\Theta(3^n)$	$\Theta(2^n)$
Ordered	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(2^n)$	$\Theta(n^3)$	$\Theta(n^2)$
Hierarchical	O(n)	$O(1.23^n)$	O(n)	O(n)
Other topologies	?	?	?	?

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#### THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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