

Spatial Social Community

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Definition

A k -truss is a non-trivial, one-component subgraph such that each edge is reinforced by at least $k-2$ pairs of edges making a triangle with the edge. (Non-trivial here excludes an isolated vertex as a truss)

Triangle connected k-truss

- $k \geq 3$
- Triangle adjacency: given two triangles, they are adjacent if and they share a common edge
- Triangle connectivity: given any two triangles \triangle_s and \triangle_t in G , they are connected if there exist a series of triangles $\triangle_1, \dots, \triangle_n$ in G , where $n \geq 2$, such that, $\triangle_1 = \triangle_s$, $\triangle_n = \triangle_t$ and for $1 \leq i < n$, \triangle_i and \triangle_{i+1} are adjacent

Definition

K-truss community: 1)k-truss, 2)triangle connected, and 3)maximal subgraph

Basic

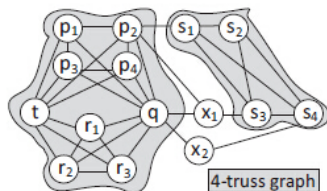
- Edge trussness index: running k-truss decomposition
- Query k-truss communities from a vertex v : running BFS search from edges containing v

Better

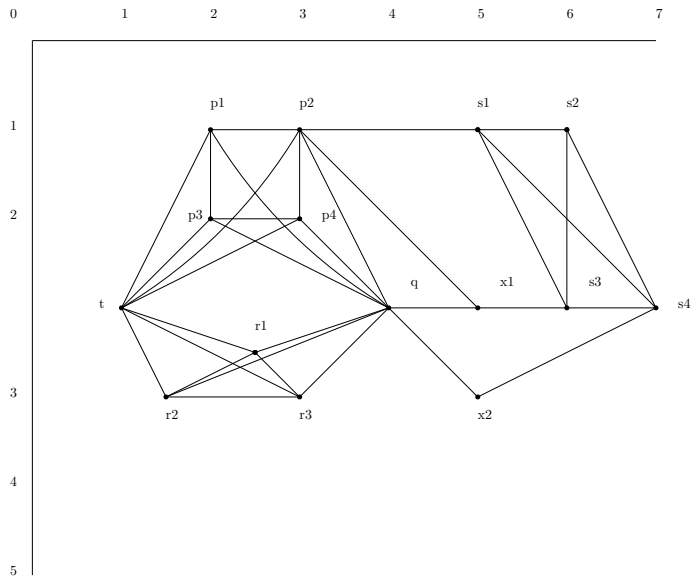
- TCP index: it is built on top of edge trussness index
- Query k-truss communities from a vertex v : running BFS search from v

Finding k-truss communities

- Observation: Given a k , a edge e in $G = (V, E)$ can only be contained by at most one k -truss community
- Finding k -truss communities: For each unvisited edge e with trussness no less than k in $G = (V, E)$, we run BFS from it and during the BFS includes any edge that is unvisited and has trussness no less than k .

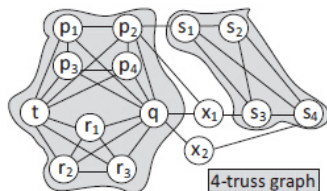


Sample graph



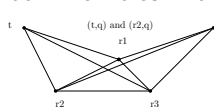
Basic solution

- Observation: A spatial constrained k-truss community must be contained in a corresponding k-truss community or equal to a corresponding k-truss community
- Based on the observation, in the following part, the discussion focuses on finding spatial constrained k-truss communities in a k-truss community.



Basic solution

- A k -truss community may contain a set of two-vertexes-pairs. Any pair of vertexes in the set, the distance of the two vertexes is larger than d .
- Observation: for each pair of vertexes, we only need to remove one of the vertex (different removal choices induce different combinations, which may lead to different results)
- Observation: For the set of pairs of vertexes, the processing order of pairs of vertexes does not affect the result but affects the performance (Problem)
- Observation: After dealing with all pairs of vertexes whose distances are larger than d , the residue of a k -truss community is subgraph of the k -truss community (connected or disconnected). K -truss communities in the residue are spatial constrained k -truss communities if they exist.



Basic solution

