

Sampling and Inference for Beta Neutral-to-the-Left Models of Sparse Networks

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Background

Sampling and inference

Experiments

Temporal networks

Examples

- ▶ Messages between people (email, WhatsApp, ...)
- ▶ Posts + replies on StackOverflow

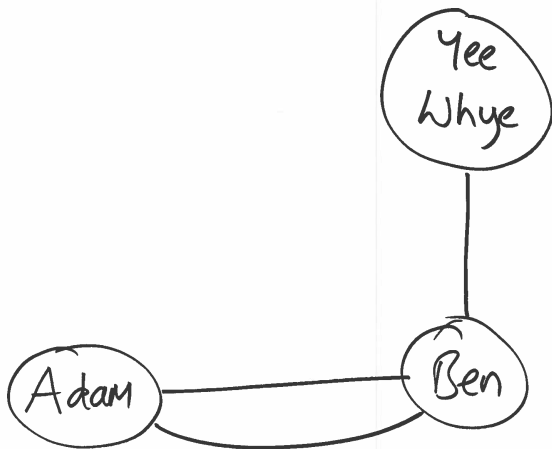
Temporal networks



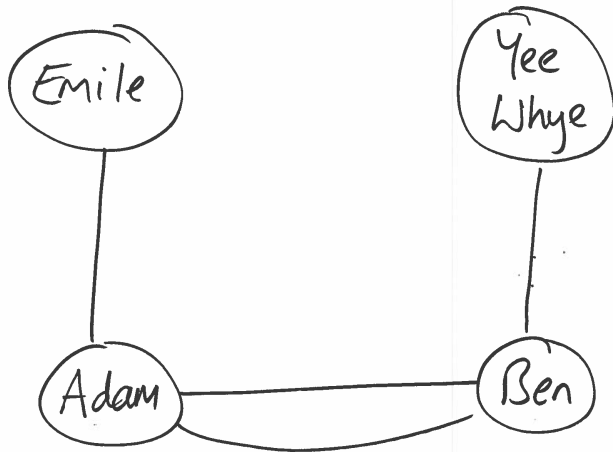
Temporal networks



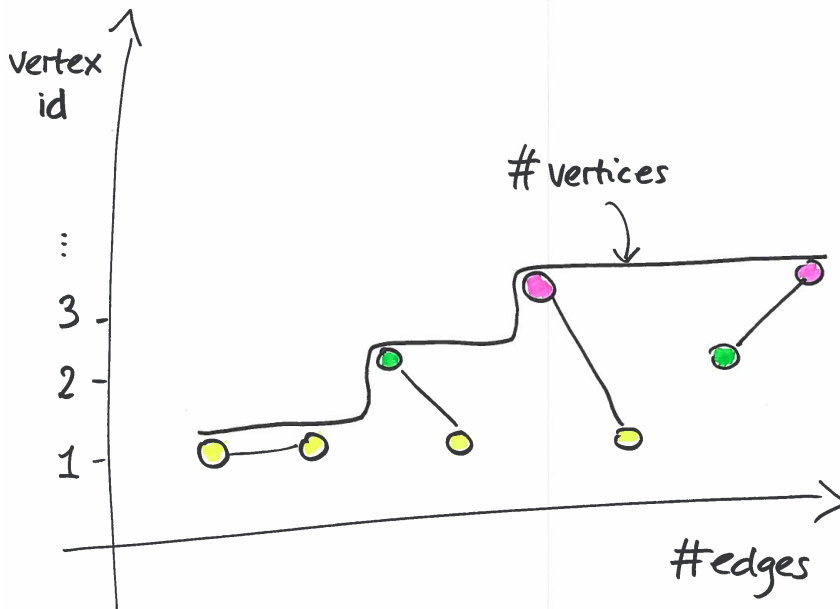
Temporal networks



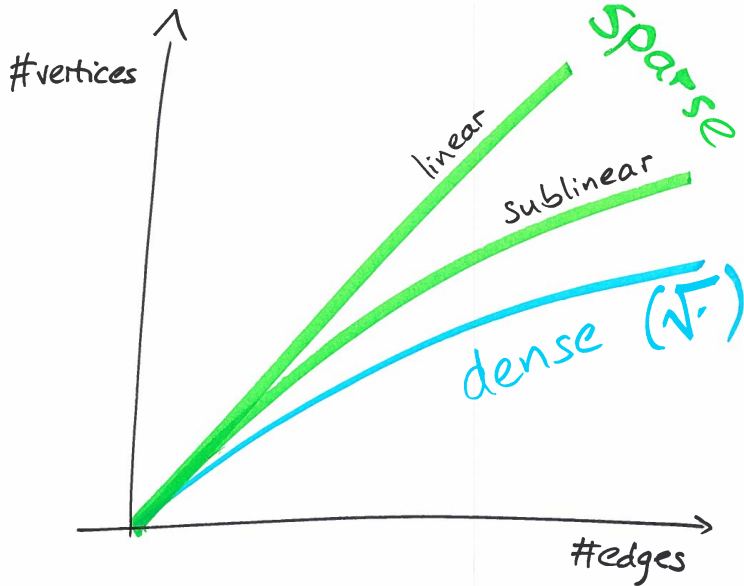
Temporal networks



Edges and vertices



Sparsity



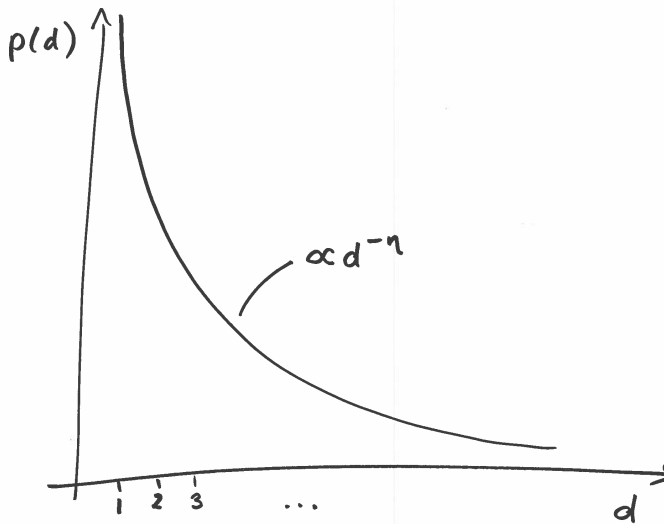
Power law degree distribution

Power law distribution of exponent η

$$p(d) \propto d^{-\eta}$$

where $\eta > 1$

Power law degree distribution



Sparsity and power law

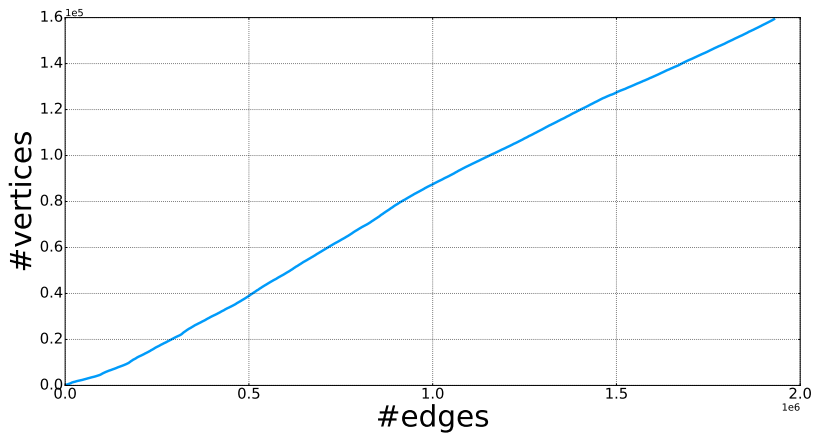
Sublinear sparsity $\iff \eta \in (1, 2)$

Linear sparsity $\iff \eta > 2$

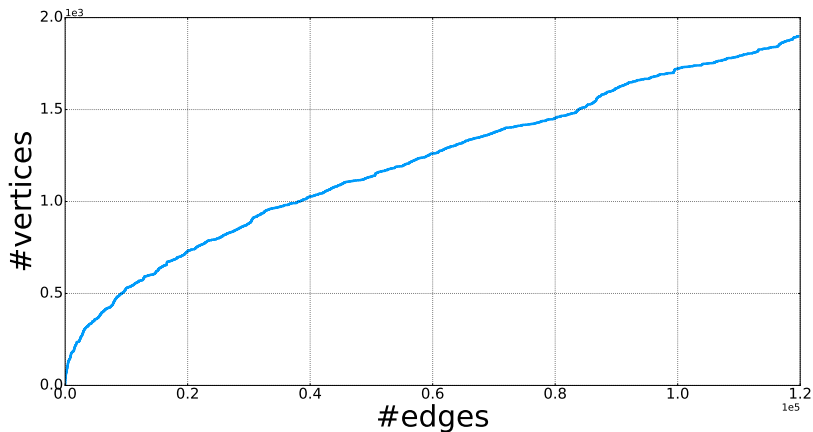
Empirical study

SNAP datasets [2]

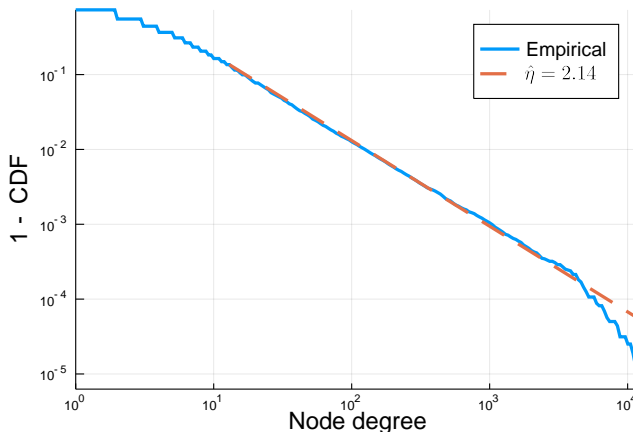
| Dataset | # of vertices | # of edges |
|----------------------|---------------|------------|
| Ask Ubuntu | 159,316 | 964,437 |
| UCI social network | 1,899 | 20,296 |
| EU email | 986 | 332,334 |
| Math Overflow | 24,818 | 506,550 |
| Stack Overflow | 2,601,977 | 63,497,050 |
| Super User | 194,085 | 1,443,339 |
| Wikipedia talk pages | 1,140,149 | 7,833,140 |



UCI social network



Ask Ubuntu degree distribution



$\hat{\eta} = 2.14$ estimated using technique of [3]

Models

dense

Vertex
exchangeable
(1970s)

sublinear
 $\eta \in (1, 2)$

Edge
exchangeable
(2010s)

•
Pitman
Yor

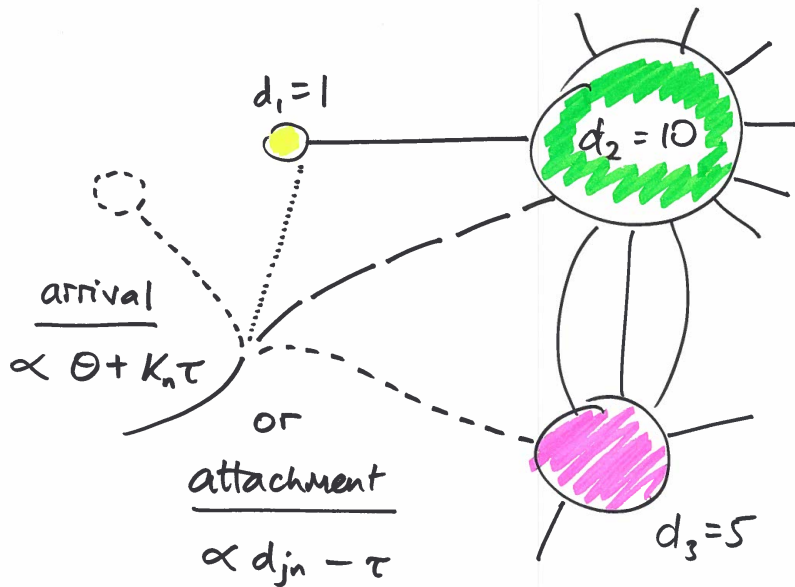
linear
 $\eta > 2$

Preferential
attachment
(1990s)

•
Yule
Simon

Beta neutral-to-the-left
(2017)

Pitman-Yor Process



Pitman-Yor Process

Asymptotic power law degree distribution with

$$\eta = 1 + \tau \in (1, 2)$$

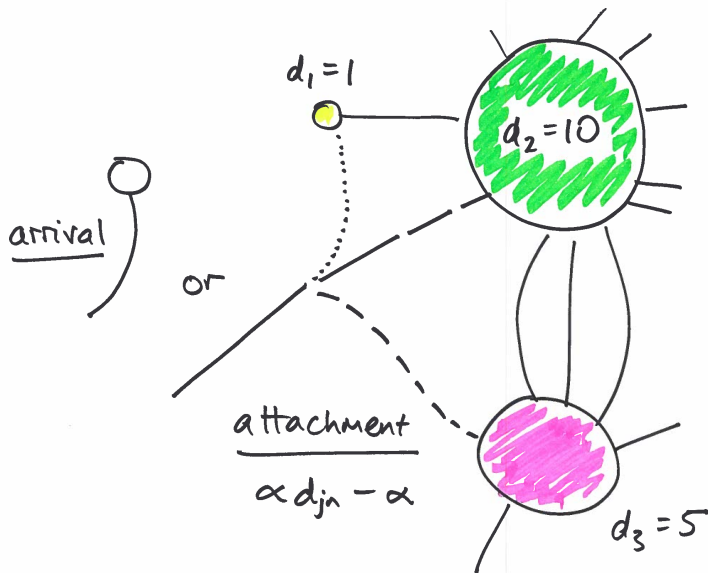
and sublinear sparsity

Edge exchangeable models [9], [8]

“The probability of all orderings of edge arrivals is the same”

- ▶ Sublinear sparsity
- ▶ $\eta \in (1, 2)$

Beta Neutral-to-the-left Process [10]



Models – again

dense

Vertex
exchangeable
(1970s)

sublinear
 $\eta \in (1, 2)$

Edge
exchangeable
(2010s)

•
Pitman
Yor

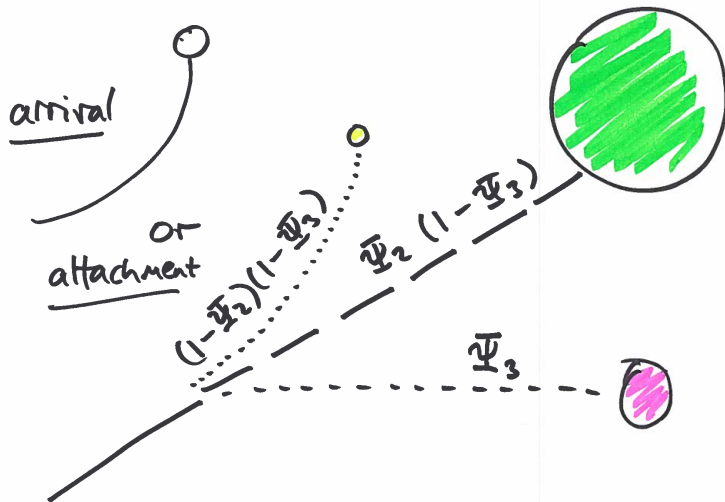
linear
 $\eta > 2$

Preferential
attachment
(1990s)

•
Yule
Simon

Beta neutral-to-the-left
(2017)

Hierarchical representation of BNTL process



Recursive scaling of BNTL latents



BNTL properties

- ▶ Collapsed sampler
- ▶ Latent representation **not** from de Finetti

Sampling and inference

Three observation cases

- ▶ Entire history
- ▶ Vertex order
- ▶ Snapshot

Observation cases

| Observation | Unobserved variables |
|----------------|---|
| Entire history | α, ϕ, Ψ_{K_n} |
| Vertex order | $\alpha, \phi, \Psi_{K_n}, \mathbf{T}_{K_n}$ |
| Snapshot | $\alpha, \phi, \Psi_{K_n}, \mathbf{T}_{K_n}, \sigma[K_n]$ |

Sampling Ψ

Beta prior on Ψ_j , plus recursive scaling –

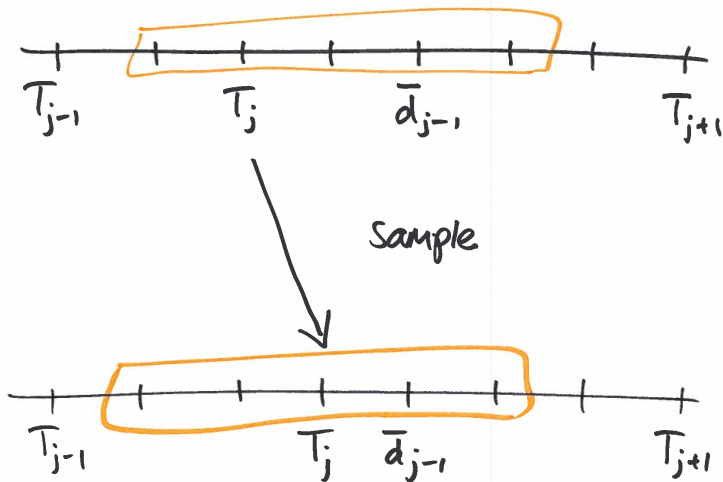
$$\Psi_j \mid \mathbf{Z}_n, \Psi_{\setminus j} \sim \text{Beta}(d_{j,n} - \alpha, \bar{d}_{j-1,n} - (j-1)\alpha),$$

- ▶ For fixed α , we have our posterior
- ▶ Learning other variables, we have a Gibbs update

Sampling α, ϕ

- ▶ For α , one-dimensional unnormalized density
- ▶ For ϕ , depends on family. Our experiments used conjugacy or slice sampling.

Sampling \mathbf{T}



Sampling $\sigma[K_n]$

- ▶ Initialise in descending degree order
- ▶ Use Metropolis-Hastings with adjacent swap proposal
 $\sigma_j \leftrightarrow \sigma_{j+1}$

Point estimation

- MLE/MAP estimation for α, ϕ by optimizing unnormalized density

Experiments

- ▶ Synthetic data – parameter recovery
- ▶ Scaling in n
- ▶ Point estimation with massive graphs

Synthetic data

- ▶ Simulate 500 edges from the prior with fixed α
- ▶ Arrivals either \mathcal{PYP} or Geom
- ▶ Observe final snapshot of the graph only

Gibbs sampler results

| Gen. arrival distn. | Inference model | $ \hat{\alpha} - \alpha^* $ | Pred. log-lik. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| $\mathcal{PYP}(1.0, 0.75)$ | $(\tau, \mathcal{PYP}(\theta, \tau))$ | 0.046 ± 0.002 | -2637.0 ± 0.1 |
| $\mathcal{PYP}(1.0, 0.75)$ | $(\alpha, \text{Geom}(\beta))$ | 0.049 ± 0.004 | -2660.5 ± 0.7 |
| $\text{Geom}(0.25)$ | $(\tau, \mathcal{PYP}(\theta, \tau))$ | 0.086 ± 0.002 | -2386.8 ± 0.1 |
| $\text{Geom}(0.25)$ | $(\alpha, \text{Geom}(\beta))$ | 0.043 ± 0.003 | -2382.6 ± 0.2 |

Scalability of Gibbs sampler

- ▶ Do we learn from all data?
- ▶ How does performance scale?

Scalability of Gibbs sampler

- ▶ Do we learn from all data?
- ▶ How does performance scale?

| | $n = 200$ | $n = 20000$ |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| $ \hat{\alpha} - \alpha^* $ | 0.12 ± 0.01 | 0.01 ± 0.00 |
| $ \hat{\beta} - \beta^* $ | 0.02 ± 0.00 | 0.00 ± 0.00 |
| ESS | 0.90 ± 0.04 | 0.75 ± 0.08 |
| Runtime (s) | 21 ± 0 | 2267 ± 2 |

- ▶ Most expensive Gibbs update is for \mathbf{T}

MLEs for SNAP datasets

Fitted point estimates

| Dataset | Coupled $\mathcal{PYP}(\theta, \alpha)$ | | | $\hat{\alpha}$ | Uncoupled $\mathcal{PYP}(\theta, \tau)$ | | Geom(β) | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|----------------|----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | $(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\alpha})$ | $\hat{\eta}$ | Pred. I-I. | | $(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\tau})$ | Pred. I-I. | $\hat{\beta}$ | $\hat{\eta}$ | Pred. I-I. |
| Ask Ubuntu | (18080, 0.25) | 1.25 | -3.707e6 | -2.54 | (-0.99, 0.99) | -3.678e6 | 0.083 | 2.32 | -3.678e6 |
| UCI social network | (320.4, 4.4e-11) | – | -1.600e5 | -4.98 | (5.50, 0.52) | -1.595e6 | 0.016 | 2.10 | -1.596e5 |
| EU email | (113.6, 2.5e-14) | – | -8.06e5 | -1.86 | (113.6, 9.2e-10) | -8.06e5 | 0.001 | 2.00 | -8.07e5 |
| Math Overflow | (2575, 0.15) | 1.15 | -1.685e6 | -6.62 | (-0.97, 0.997) | -1.670e6 | 0.025 | 2.19 | -1.670e6 |
| Stack Overflow | (297600, 0.11) | 1.11 | -3.358e8 | -8.94 | (-1.0, 1.0) | -3.333e8 | 0.020 | 2.21 | -3.333e8 |
| Super User | (20640, 0.24) | 1.24 | -5.855e6 | -4.19 | (-0.996, 1.0) | -5.775e6 | 0.067 | 2.37 | -5.775e6 |
| Wikipedia talk pages | (14870, 0.54) | 1.54 | -3.074e7 | -0.25 | (-1.0, 1.0) | -3.066e7 | 0.073 | 2.10 | -3.066e7 |

MLEs for SNAP datasets

\mathcal{PYP} parameter estimates vary coupled and uncoupled

| Dataset | Coupled $\mathcal{PYP}(\theta, \alpha)$ | | | $\hat{\alpha}$ | Uncoupled $\mathcal{PYP}(\theta, \tau)$ | | Geom(β) | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|----------------|----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | $(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\alpha})$ | $\hat{\eta}$ | Pred. I-I. | | $(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\tau})$ | Pred. I-I. | $\hat{\beta}$ | $\hat{\eta}$ | Pred. I-I. |
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MLEs for SNAP datasets

Edge exchangeable models likely misspecified

| Dataset | Coupled $\mathcal{PYP}(\theta, \alpha)$ | | | $\hat{\alpha}$ | Uncoupled $\mathcal{PYP}(\theta, \tau)$ | | Geom(β) | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|----------------|----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | $(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\alpha})$ | $\hat{\eta}$ | Pred. I-I. | | $(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\tau})$ | Pred. I-I. | $\hat{\beta}$ | $\hat{\eta}$ | Pred. I-I. |
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| EU email | (113.6, 2.5e-14) | – | -8.06e5 | -1.86 | (113.6, 9.2e-10) | -8.06e5 | 0.001 | 2.00 | -8.07e5 |
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MLEs for SNAP datasets

Though better than Geom for some datasets

| Dataset | Coupled $\mathcal{PYP}(\theta, \alpha)$ | | | $\hat{\alpha}$ | Uncoupled $\mathcal{PYP}(\theta, \tau)$ | | Geom(β) | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|----------------|----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | $(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\alpha})$ | $\hat{\eta}$ | Pred. I-I. | | $(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\tau})$ | Pred. I-I. | $\hat{\beta}$ | $\hat{\eta}$ | Pred. I-I. |
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| UCI social network | (320.4, 4.4e-11) | – | -1.600e5 | -4.98 | (5.50, 0.52) | -1.595e6 | 0.016 | 2.10 | -1.596e5 |
| EU email | (113.6, 2.5e-14) | – | -8.06e5 | -1.86 | (113.6, 9.2e-10) | -8.06e5 | 0.001 | 2.00 | -8.07e5 |
| Math Overflow | (2575, 0.15) | 1.15 | -1.685e6 | -6.62 | (-0.97, 0.997) | -1.670e6 | 0.025 | 2.19 | -1.670e6 |
| Stack Overflow | (297600, 0.11) | 1.11 | -3.358e8 | -8.94 | (-1.0, 1.0) | -3.333e8 | 0.020 | 2.21 | -3.333e8 |
| Super User | (20640, 0.24) | 1.24 | -5.855e6 | -4.19 | (-0.996, 1.0) | -5.775e6 | 0.067 | 2.37 | -5.775e6 |
| Wikipedia talk pages | (14870, 0.54) | 1.54 | -3.074e7 | -0.25 | (-1.0, 1.0) | -3.066e7 | 0.073 | 2.10 | -3.066e7 |

Conclusion

- ▶ BNTL models are *flexible*
- ▶ BNTL models are *tractable*

Future work

- ▶ Scalability of inference
 - ▷ Metropolis-Hastings to update \mathbf{T} altogether
 - ▷ Variational inference for \mathbf{T} [11]
- ▶ Recency-weighted preferential attachment

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