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Graphs Mini Project

Analysis of Social Networks & Email Communication Networks

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Outline

- Datasets
- Project Overview
- Part I: Recap
- Part II: Graph Embeddings & Link Prediction
- Conclusions & Takeaways

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- **Datasets**

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Context: why these 2 datasets?

Contrasting graph types

- Facebook is undirected (mutual friendship).
- Email is directed (asymmetric communication).
- This forces different embedding methods: Node2Vec can't handle directed edges, GAT can.

Different community strengths

- Facebook modularity = **0.83** → separable communities → Node2Vec provides separable clusters in the embedding space.
- Email modularity = **0.43** → fuzzier boundaries → embeddings will be noisier.

Real ground truth

- Facebook users manually labeled their own friend circles.
- Can test if our approaches match how humans actually group people.

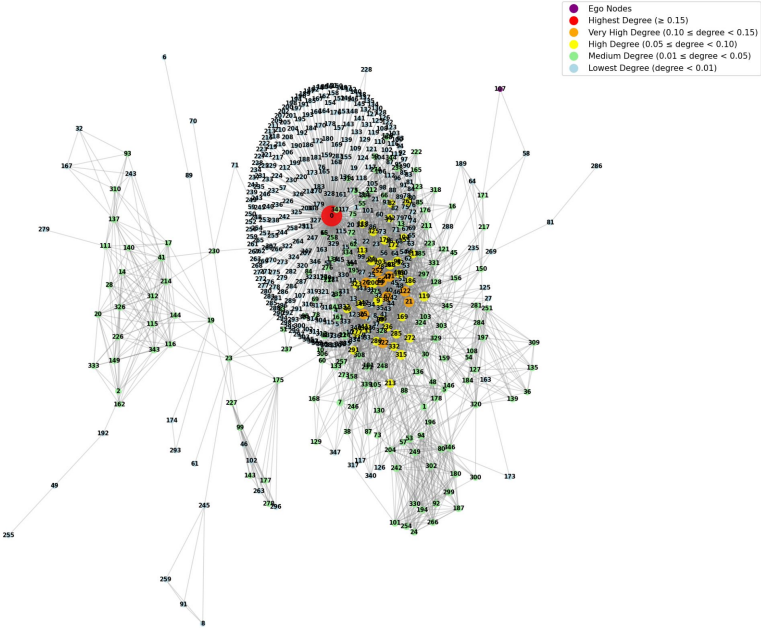
Noisy edges

- Not every email gets a reply.
- GAT's attention mechanism is designed so that irrelevant connections contribute less to each node's final embedding.

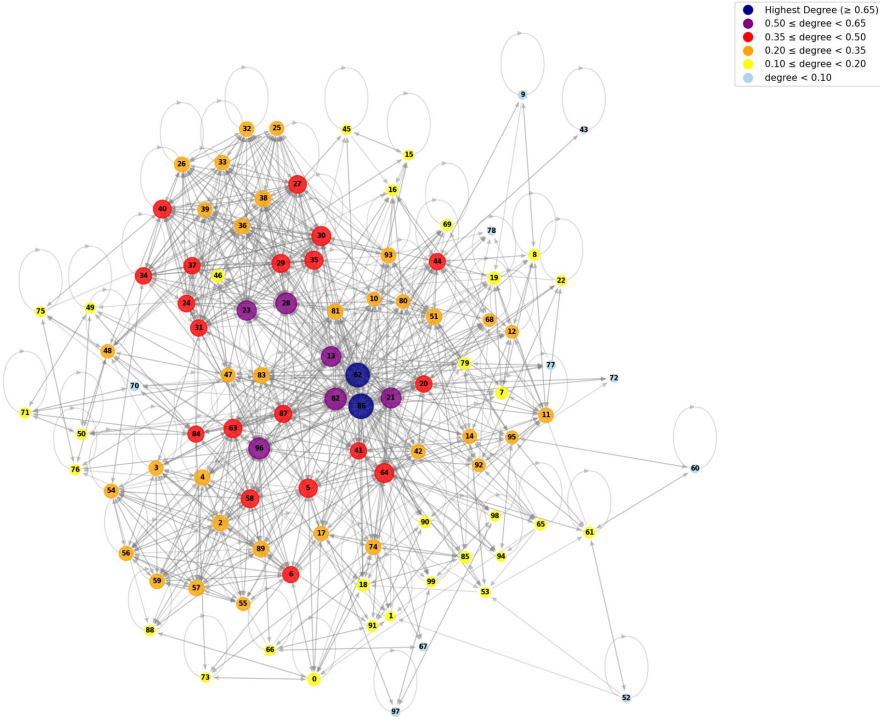
Dataset Comparison

Property	Social Network (Facebook)	Communication Network (Email)
Type	Undirected	Directed
Nodes	4,039	1,005
Edges	88,234	25,571
Density	0.0108	0.0331
Avg. Clustering	0.606	0.399
Diameter	8	7
Louvain Modularity	0.83	0.43
Louvain Communities	16	27
Community Intra-Density	0.96	0.62

Dataset Comparison



Network Dataset

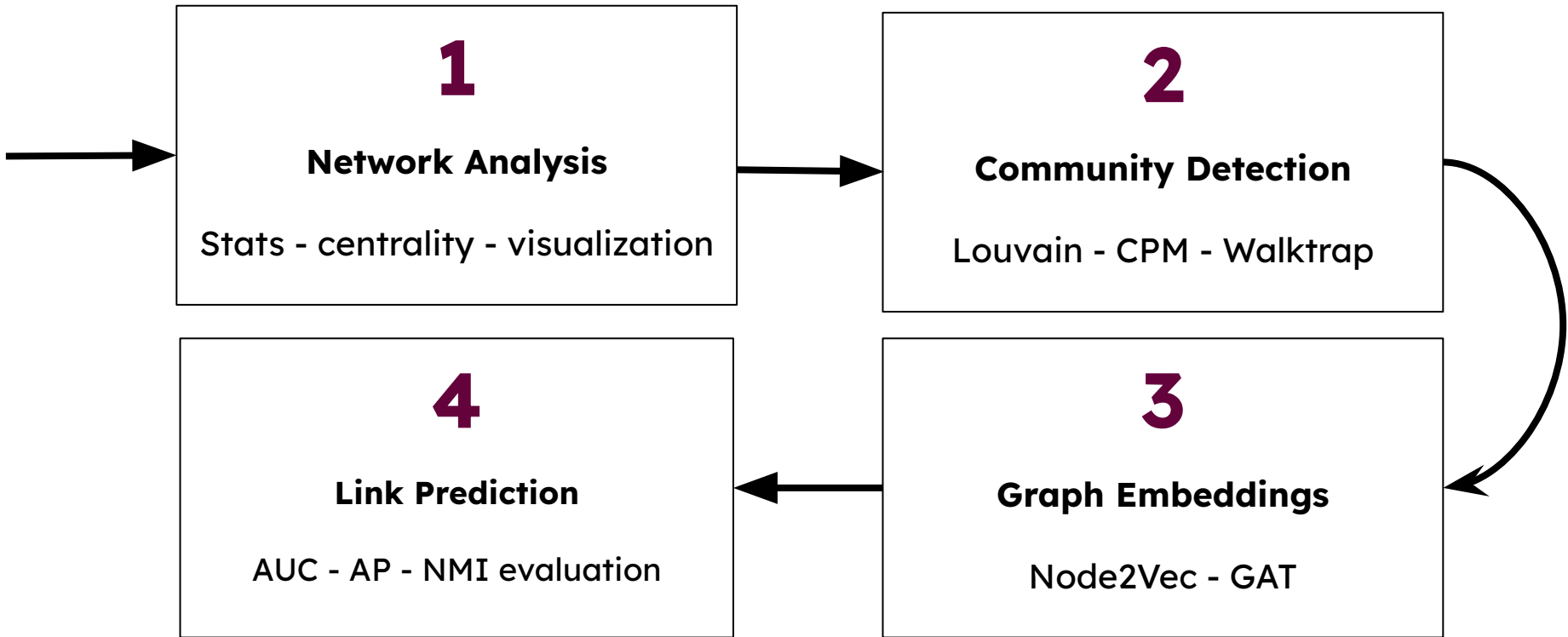


Email Dataset

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Pipeline



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Community Detection

Louvain

(Modularity optimization)

Facebook:

- **Communities:** 16
- **Modularity:** 0.8349
- **Intra Density:** 0.9609

Email:

- **Communities:** 28
- **Modularity:** 0.4323
- **Intra Density:** 0.596

Walktrap (steps = 2)

(Random walk based)

Facebook:

- **Communities:** 16
- **Modularity:** 0.1049
- **Intra Density:** 0.885

Email:

- **Communities:** 6
- **Modularity:** 0.0081
- **Intra Density:** 0.9874

CPM

(Overlapping communities)

Facebook:

High clustering: $CC = 0.61 \rightarrow$ overlapping communities \rightarrow results hard to interpret + hard to compare against the other methods

Email:

- **Communities:** 409
- **Modularity:** 0.0242
- **Intra Density:** 0.7855

High modularity \rightarrow walks stay within communities \rightarrow co-occurring nodes are truly similar \rightarrow similar embeddings \rightarrow separable communities (in the t-SNE plot).

Note: Louvain community labels become the ground truth (NMI reference) for evaluating Part II embeddings.

- **High modularity** in Facebook \rightarrow Part II **embeddings** will be **clean**.
- **Low modularity** in Email \rightarrow Part II **embeddings** will be **noisier**.

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Approaches

1. Node2Vec

Facebook Network

2. GAT (Graph Attention Networks)

Email Network

3. t-SNE + NMI

Embedding Evaluation

4. AUC / AP

Link Prediction Metrics

Node2Vec - Facebook Network

- Node2Vec handles **undirected** graphs → Facebook Network is chosen.
- Facebook network is a strong fit: well connected + high modularity + high clustering → walks capture friend circles.

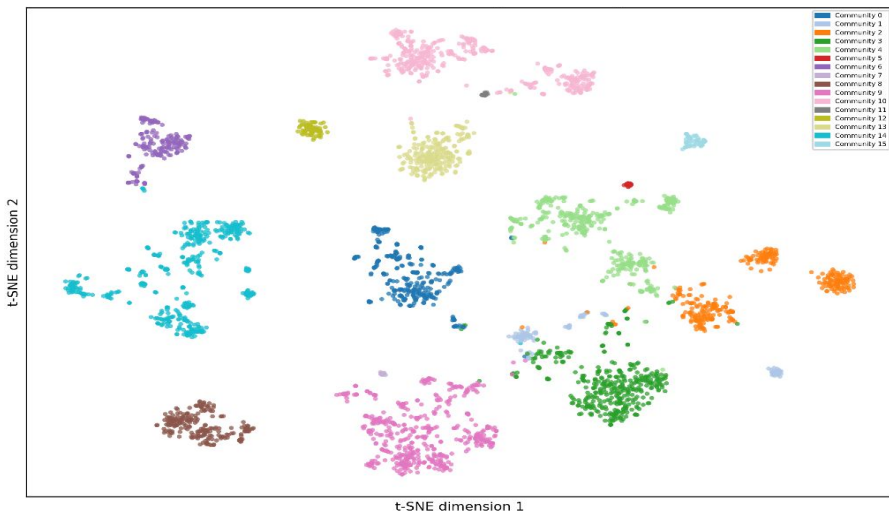
Node2Vec Pipeline

1. **Biased Random Walks on Facebook graph:** simulate walks of fixed length across friendship edges.
2. **Configuration 1: Homophily ($p=1$, $q=0.5$) DFS-like walks:** explore far from source (within friend groups).
3. **Configuration 2: Structural ($p=1$, $q=2$) BFS-like walks:** stay local, capturing structural roles.
4. **Word2Vec:** learns embeddings (32-dim) so nodes appearing together are placed close.
5. **Evaluate embeddings:**
 - a. t-SNE visualization.
 - b. NMI vs Louvain communities ($k = 16$).
 - c. NMI vs real friend groups ($k = 150$).
 - d. Link prediction.

Node2Vec - 2 Configurations

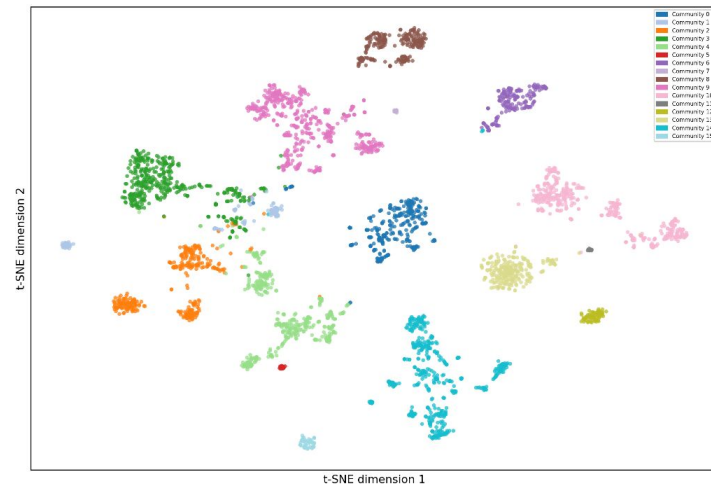
Configuration 1: $p = 1, q = 0.5$

- **DFS-Like:** explores far from source node.
- **Low q** → walk keeps moving outward, less likely to return.
- Nodes co-occurring in long walks → similar embeddings → larger, more spread blobs.
- t-SNE clusters mirror Louvain communities.
- **NMI vs Louvain: ~0.87**



Configuration 2: $p = 1, q = 2$

- **BFS-Like:** explores local neighbourhood.
- **High q** → walk often returns close to starting node.
- Nodes with similar local structure → similar embeddings → compact blobs.
- t-SNE clusters reflect structural patterns, not community labels.
- **NMI vs Louvain: ~0.85**



Node2Vec - NMI Results & Louvain Community Alignment

NMI: measures alignment between two different partitions.

1 = perfect match, **0** = no agreement.

We do **3 comparisons**:

- 1. **Node2Vec vs Louvain:** agreement between 16-Means clusters of Node2Vec embeddings vs Louvain clusters.
- 2. **Node2Vec vs circles:** agreement between 150-Means clusters on Node2Vec embeddings vs user-defined friend circles.
- 3. **Louvain vs circles:** pure graph partition vs user-defined friend circles.

Node2Vec vs Louvain

Configuration	NMI vs Louvain	Avg Intra-Comm Sim	Avg Inter-Comm Sim	Intra/Inter Ratio
Homophily (p=1, q=0.5)	0.8731	0.7091	0.3313	2.14x
Structural (p=1, q=2)	0.8506	0.6993	0.3340	2.09x

- (p = 1, q = 0.5) configuration performs slightly better.
- **Nodes within the same community are more similar to each other in the DFS-Like configuration.**
- **DFS** walks tend to **stay within dense connected regions**, same regions **Louvain identifies as communities** → higher NMI alignment.

Node2Vec and Louvain vs Circles

Node2Vec and Louvain vs Circles

Method	NMI vs Circles
Louvain	0.7192
Node2Vec Homophily ($p=1, q=0.5$)	0.7443
Node2Vec Structural ($p=1, q=2$)	0.7384

- There is a total of 150 friend circles in the network vs 16 Louvain communities → algorithms must capture more specific, detailed groupings.
- **Louvain scores lowest** since 16 broad groups cannot capture 150 specific groups.
- No method reaches 1.0 since **real circles overlap** (same person can be in multiple circles).
- The **3 methods produce non-overlapping assignments**.

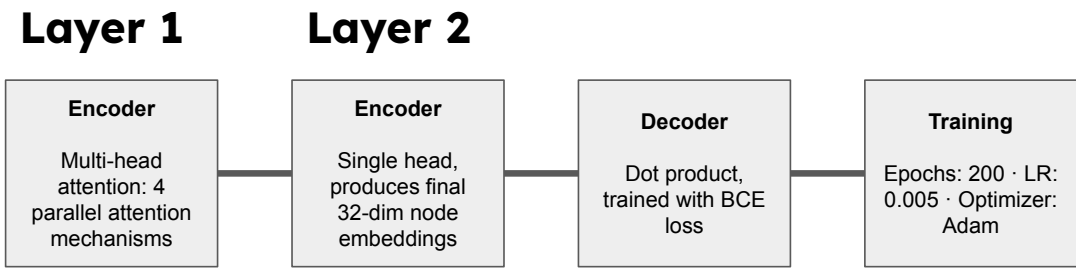
Node2Vec - Link Prediction

Link Prediction Pipeline

1. **Train/Test Edge Split:** hide 20% of edges are test set.
2. **Negative Sampling:** sample equal number of non-existing pairs: same number of friends vs non-friends.
3. **Edge Feature Construction:** combining each node embedding pair (u,v) into one vector using 4 operators:
Hadamard (dot-product), average, L1-dist, and L2-dist.
4. **Logistic Regression:** linear classifier trained on edge features. Evaluated with **AUC-ROC: 1.0** = perfect, **0.5** = random.

Configuration	Operator	AUC-ROC	Avg Precision
Homophily (p=1, q=0.5)	hadamard	0.9747	0.9631
Homophily (p=1, q=0.5)	avg	0.7502	0.7759
Homophily (p=1, q=0.5)	l1	0.9918	0.9896
Homophily (p=1, q=0.5)	l2	0.9924	0.9902
Structural (p=1, q=2)	hadamard	0.9755	0.9648
Structural (p=1, q=2)	avg	0.7495	0.7839
Structural (p=1, q=2)	l1	0.9904	0.9879
Structural (p=1, q=2)	l2	0.9911	0.9887

GAT - Email Network



Model	Dataset	Embedding Dim	Epochs	Best Val AUC	Test AUC-ROC	Test Avg Precision
GAT (2-layer, 4 heads)	Email-Eu-Core	32	200	0.8296	0.8239	0.8120

Directed edges: GCN uses symmetric normalisation (ignores direction), GAT computes per-edge attention naturally preserving asymmetry.

Noisy Connections: Not all emails are equally meaningful, GAT learns attention weights that down-weight less relevant connections. GCN treats all neighbours equally.

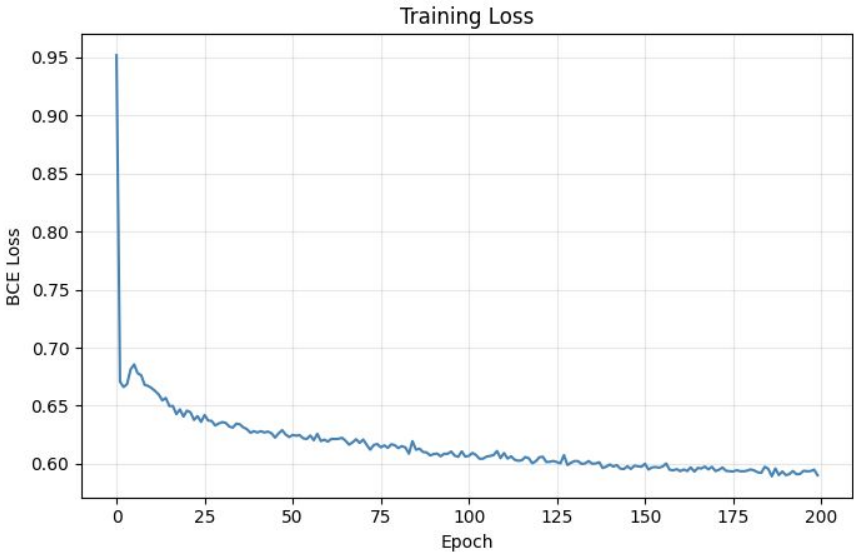
Weaker Communities: (Email modularity around 0.43) subtler boundaries require selective attention to identify which neighbours carry community signal. Uniform aggregation would blur these boundaries further.

GAT - Email Network

Training Curves (200 epochs)

Training Loss (BCE):

- Decreases steadily from ~0.7 (converges).
- Confirms model is learning to distinguish real edges from non-edges.



Data Description	Configuration
Training Edges	80% of real edges + equal neg samples
Validation Edges	10% (monitored during training)
Test Edges	10% (strictly held-out, used once)
Node Features	3D: in-degree, out-degree, total degree (normalised)

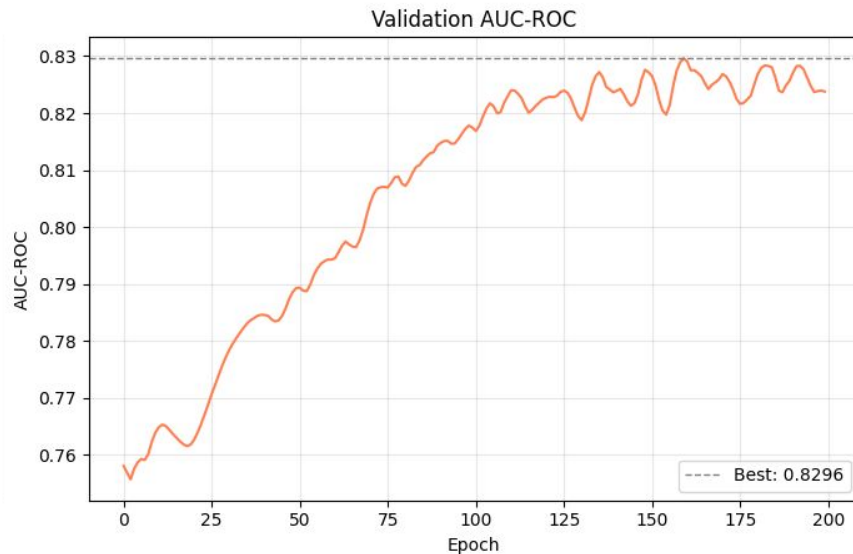
GAT - Email Network

Training Curves (200 epochs)

- Rises from 0.5 and converges near best value.
- Dashed line marks best checkpoint.
- Model is restored to that point for final evaluation.
- High precision on edges

AUC >> 0.5

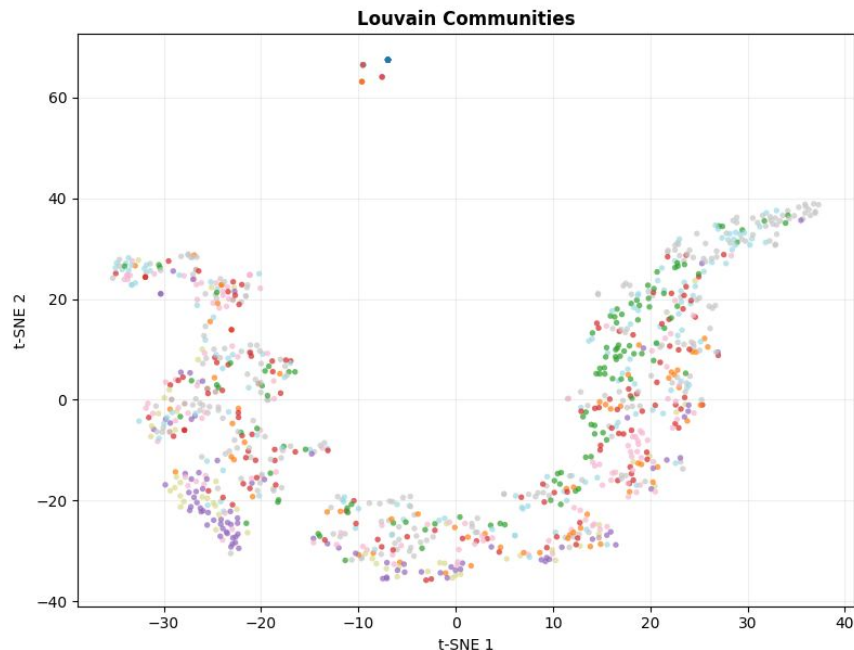
**GAT learned genuine
graph patterns, not
random guessing**



GAT - Email Network

t-SNE Plot (Louvain)

- The GAT embeddings are projected to 2D with t-SNE and nodes are coloured by their Louvain community label.
- If nodes of the same colour cluster together, it means GAT has implicitly learned the community structure.



Less clean than Facebook's Node2Vec clusters:

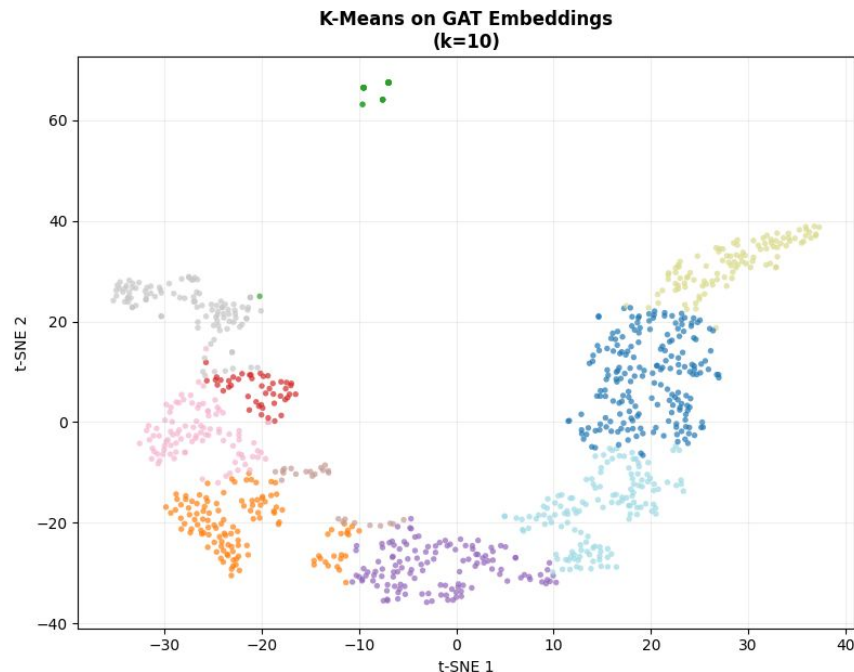
1. email graph is directed and noisier
2. lower modularity means community boundaries are fuzzier
3. many one-way communications with no reply.

GAT - Email Network

Normalized Mutual Information (NMI): K-Means

- NMI review whether the geometry of GAT embeddings agrees with community structure.
- A high score means the model implicitly learned to encode community membership

1. Extract 32D GAT embeddings after training
2. Run K-Means with k = number of Louvain communities
3. Compute NMI between K-Means cluster assignments and Louvain community labels



Embedding Evaluation

Property	Node2Vec	GAT
Graph Type	Undirected	Directed
Embedding Type	General-purpose (reusable)	Task-specific (link prediction)
Walk Strategy	Biased random walks (p, q)	Attention over neighbours
Direction handled	No (treats all edges equally)	Yes (per-edge attention weights)
Noisy handled	No (uniform walk probability)	Yes (learns to down-weight noise)
Link Prediction	0.97–0.99 (Logistic Reg)	> 0.5 (end-to-end trained)
NMI vs Louvain	~0.86–0.89 (High)	Moderate (weaker graph structure)
t-SNE clusters	Tight, well-separated (mod 0.83)	More diffuse (mod 0.43, noisy)
Best Edge Operator	L1 / L2 (distance-based)	Dot product
Chosen Strategy	All 6 suitability criteria met	Directed + noisy + small graph

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Conclusions

Conclusions:

- Facebook → Node2Vec: good fit for undirected graph with strong community structure.
- Both Node2Vec configurations align well with Louvain.
- Link prediction: L1/L2 operators outperform Hadamard → embedding distance is more informative than element-wise product.
- Email → GAT: handles directed edges, learns which neighbours actually matter, no sampling needed.
- GAT trained end-to-end for link prediction.

Key Takeaways:

- **No single best method:** choice depends on graph properties.
- **Node2Vec:** general-purpose embeddings, best for undirected + strong community structure.
- **GAT:** task-specific, best for directed + noisy edges.
- **High modularity:** cleaner embeddings (Facebook > Email).
- Node2Vec embeddings are reusable across tasks; GAT optimises directly for the downstream task.

THANK YOU

Questions ?