Paper presentation: "Combinatorial algorithm for counting small induced graphs and orbits" (Demšar & Hočevar, 2017) Graphlets and Orbits

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Paper

► Combinatorial algorithm for counting small induced graphs and orbits (Demšar, and Hočevar) 2017.

Background

- Network motifs
- ▶ What is a small induced graph?
- What is an orbit?

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- ▶ Triangles in $O(n^3)$ (Itai and Rodeh, 1978)
- $ightharpoonup O(n^{k/3})$ (Nesetril and Poljak, 1985)

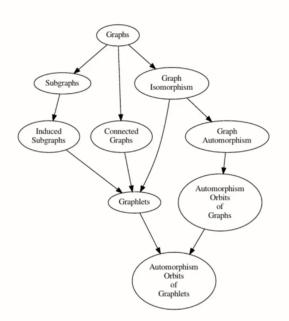
Motivation

Node similarity

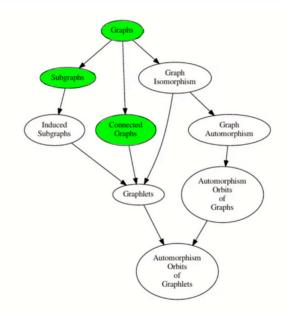
Motivation

- ▶ Node similarity
- ► Role of the node

Overview



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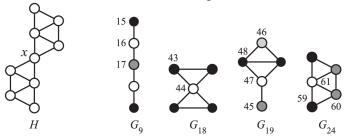


Induced Subgraphs

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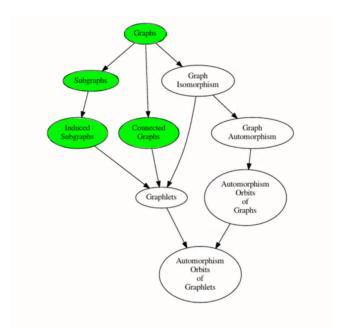
Induced Subgraphs

- ightharpoonup Let H = (V, E) be the host graph
- ► Remove vertices and maintain edges



(Figure 2 - Demšar & Hočevar)

So far we've covered,



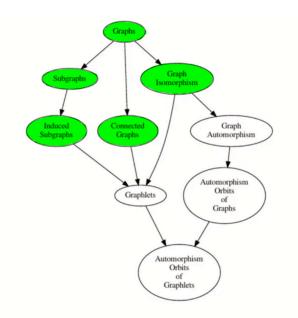
Isomorphisms

▶ **Definition:** Graphs G and H are isomorphic if there is a structure that preserves a one-to-one correspondence between the vertices and edges

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- ► Same # of vertices
- ► Same # of edges
- Same vertex degree

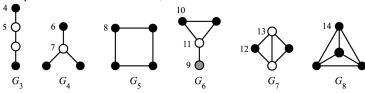
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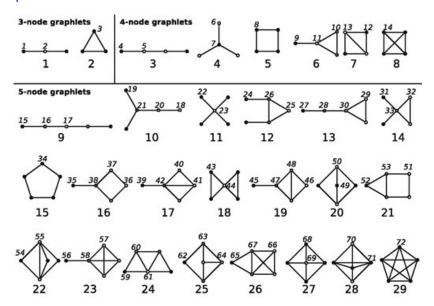
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- Additional contraints
- ► "Small" graphlets
- ▶ $k \in [1, 5]$

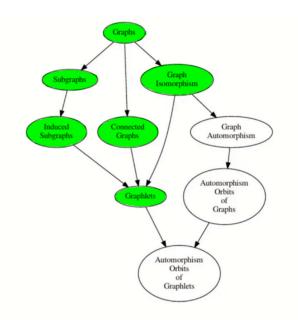
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- Additional contraints
- ► "Small" graphlets
- ▶ $k \in [1, 5]$
- ▶ Graphlets on k = 4 nodes,



(Figure 1 - Demšar & Hočevar)



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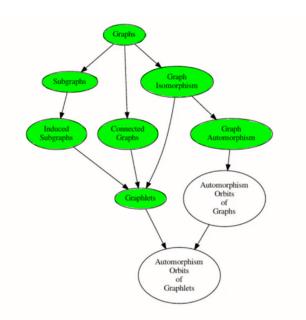
Graph Automorphisms

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- $\blacktriangleright \operatorname{Aut}(\mathsf{G}) = \operatorname{Iso}(\mathsf{G}, \, \mathsf{G})$

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Automorphism Orbit (aka Orbit)

▶ What do graph automorphisms tell us about node orbit?

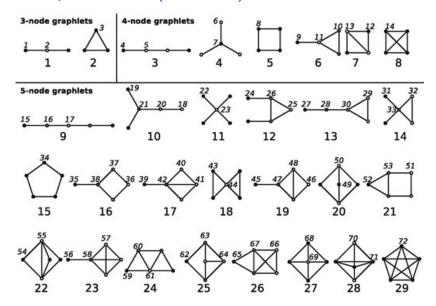
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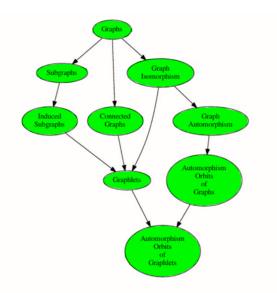
$$Orb(G, v) = \{ \omega \in V \mid \exists \sigma \in Aut(G) : \sigma(v) = \omega \}$$
 (1)

■ "The orbit of a node v in a graphlet G is the set of nodes that can be mapped onto v by some automorphism of the graphlet."

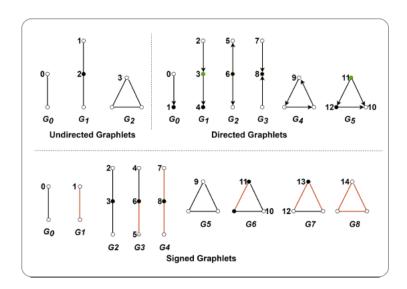
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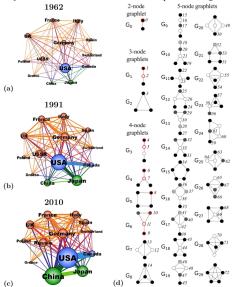


Applications of Automorphism Orbit



Applications of Automorphism Orbit

Dynamic Trade Networks (Yaverogolu et al. 2014)



References



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