

# Concentric Network Symmetry

Filipi Nascimento Silva

# About me

**Postdoctoral fellow 2015 - now**

Computational Physics

São Carlos Institute of Physics Brazil

Advisor: Prof. Luciano da F. Costa

**Visiting Scholar 2017 - now**

Indiana University

Advisor: Prof. Filippo Menczer

# My research



Complex networks



Interactive visualization



Data analysis

# My research

**Science of science**

**Urban network analysis**

**Network visualization**

**Text analysis**

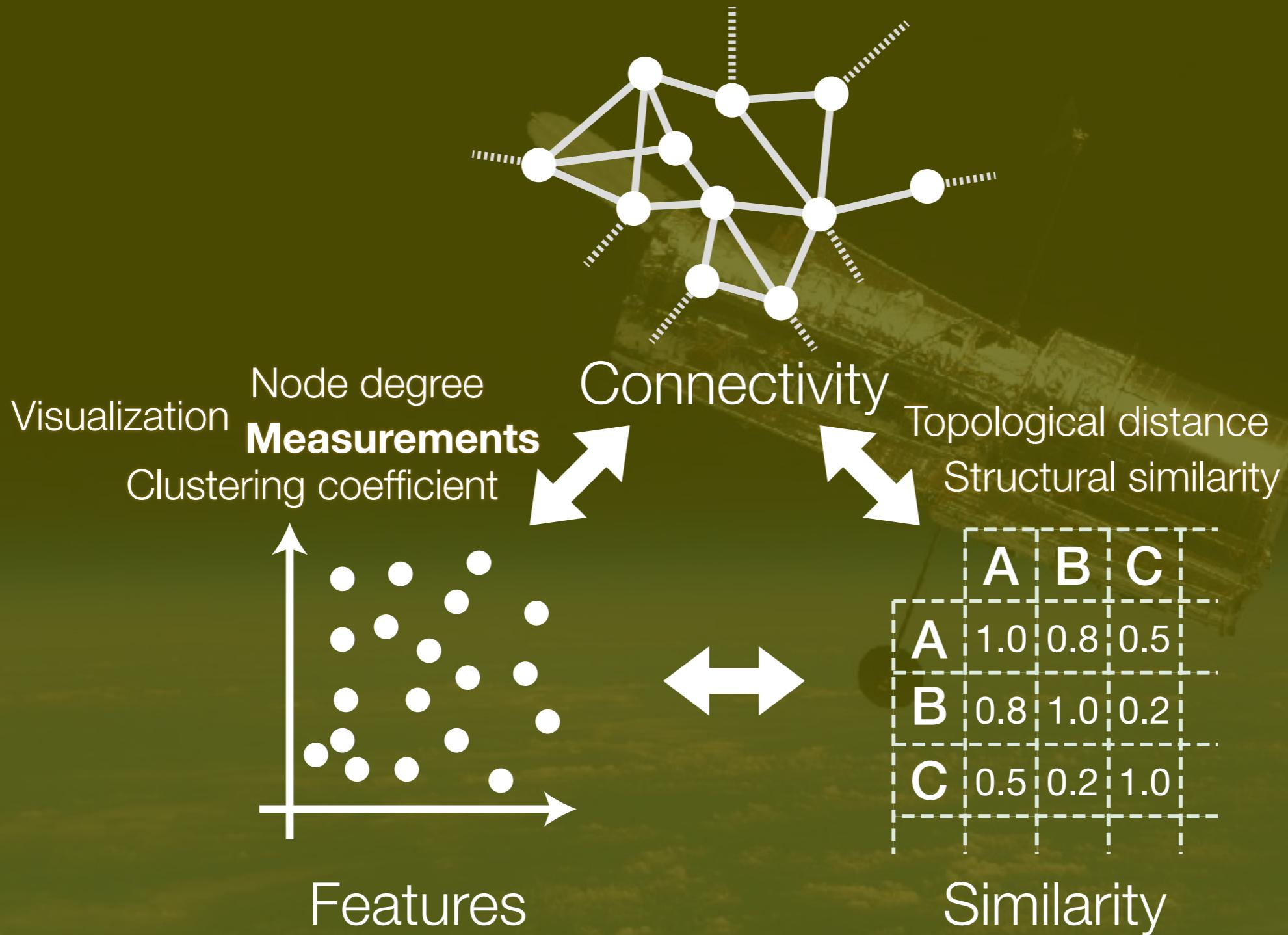
**Biological networks**

**Transistors**



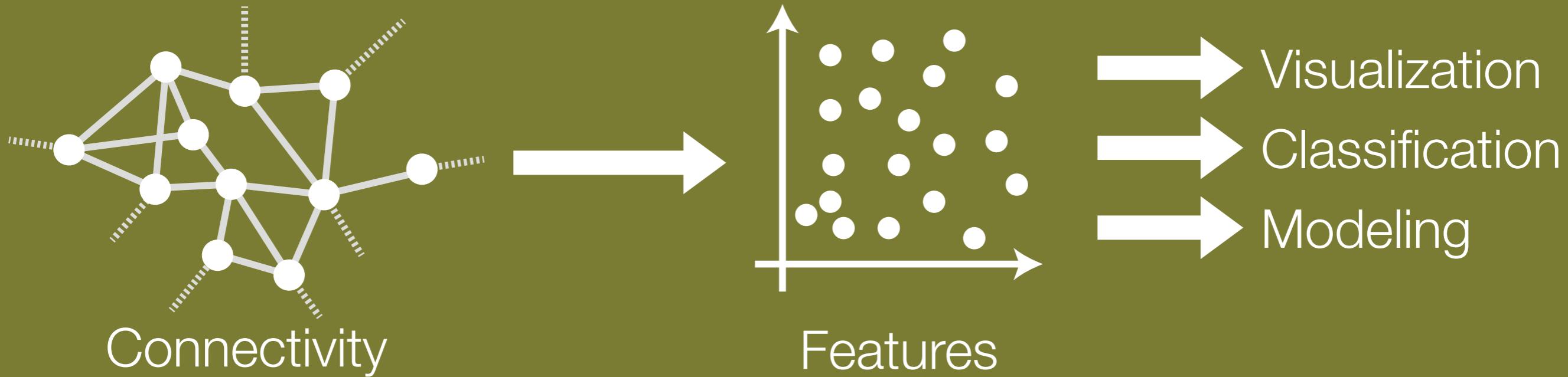


# Representing and modeling complex systems



# Representing and modeling complex systems

Informative features for nodes?



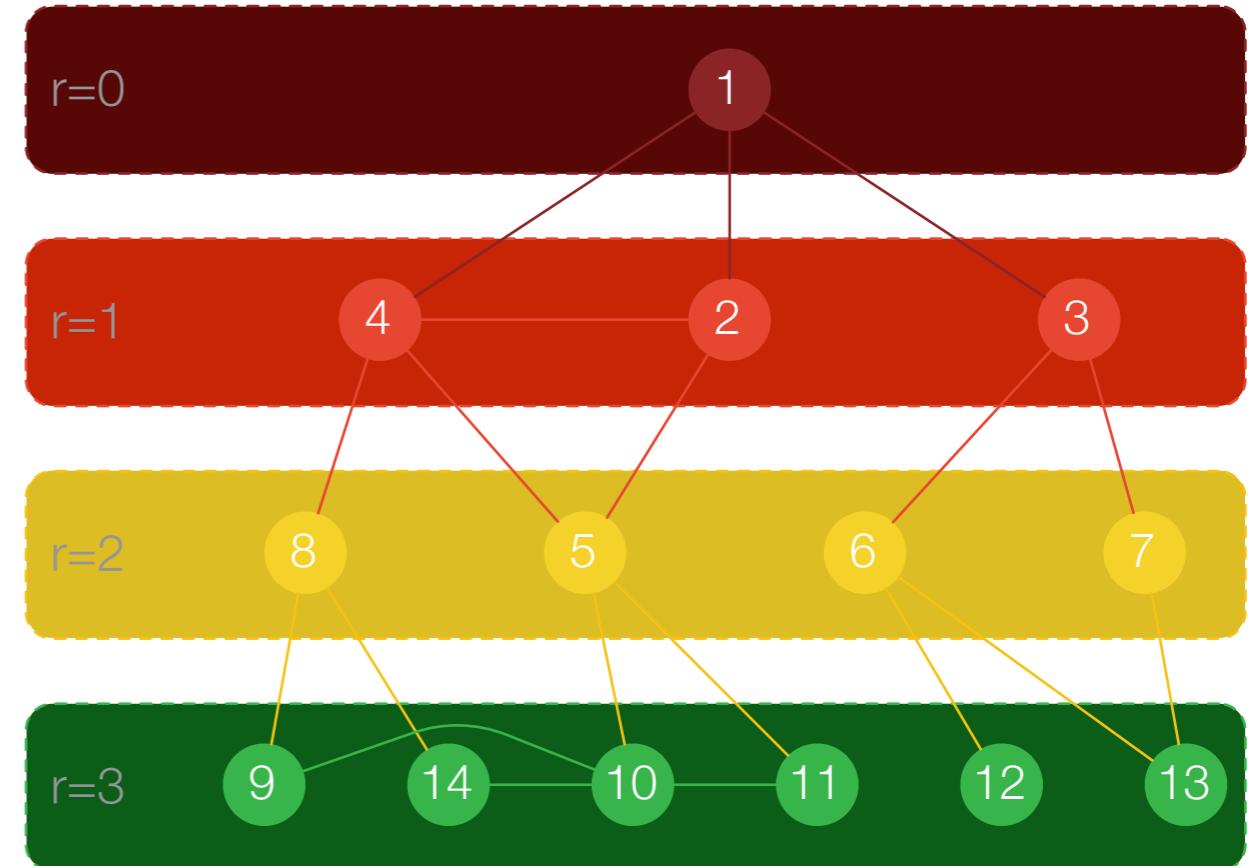
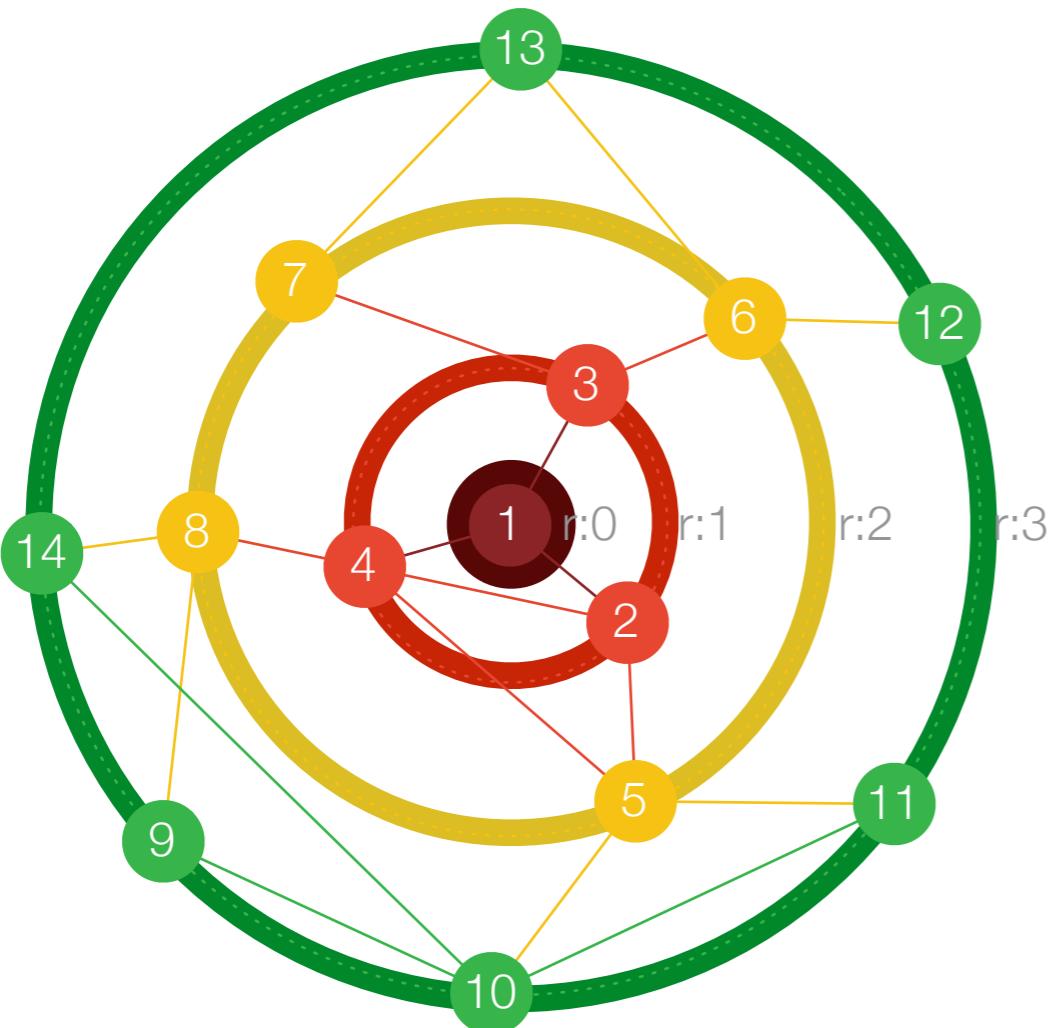
Global vs local measurements

Dependence with the size of networks is not desirable

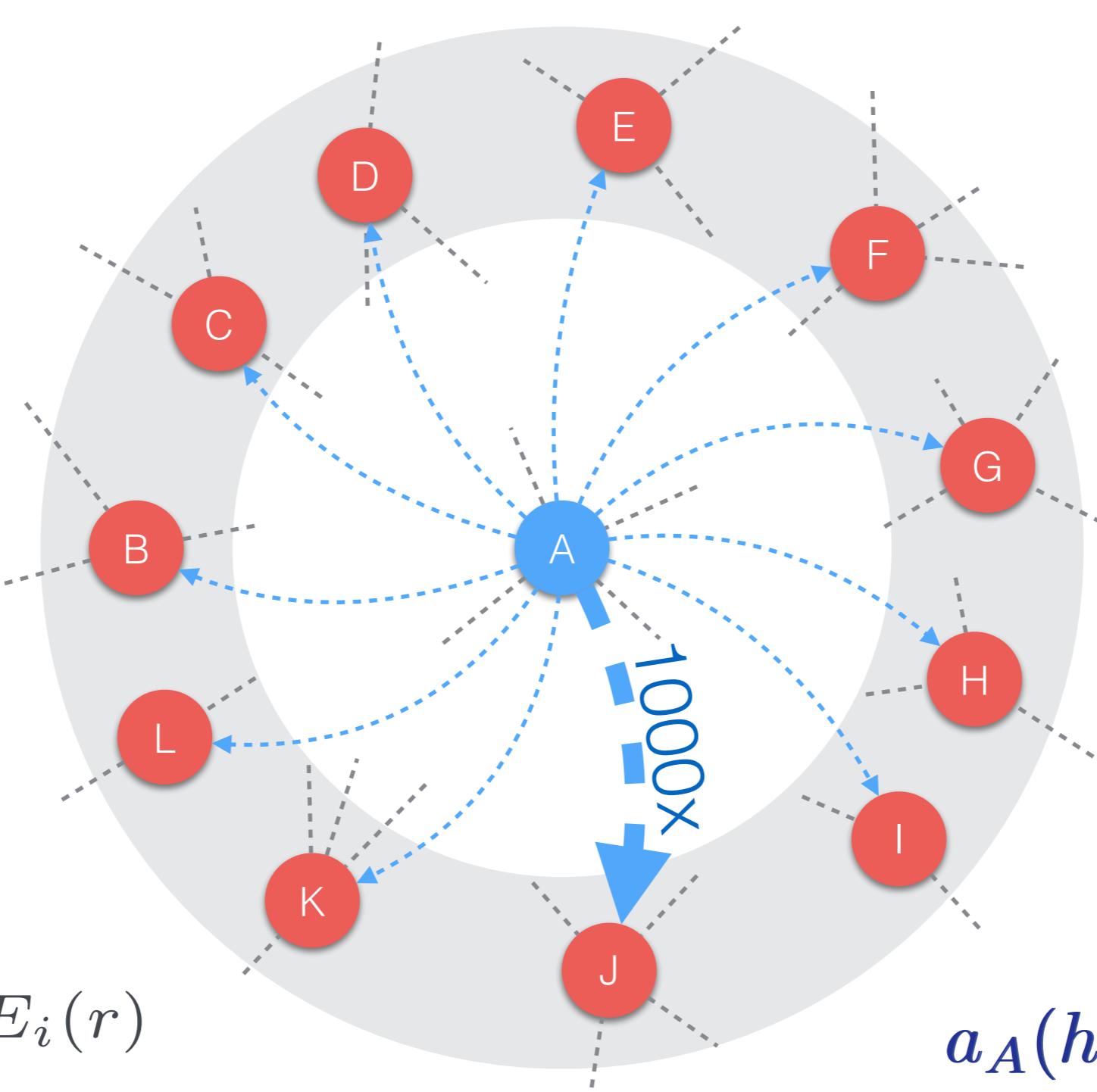
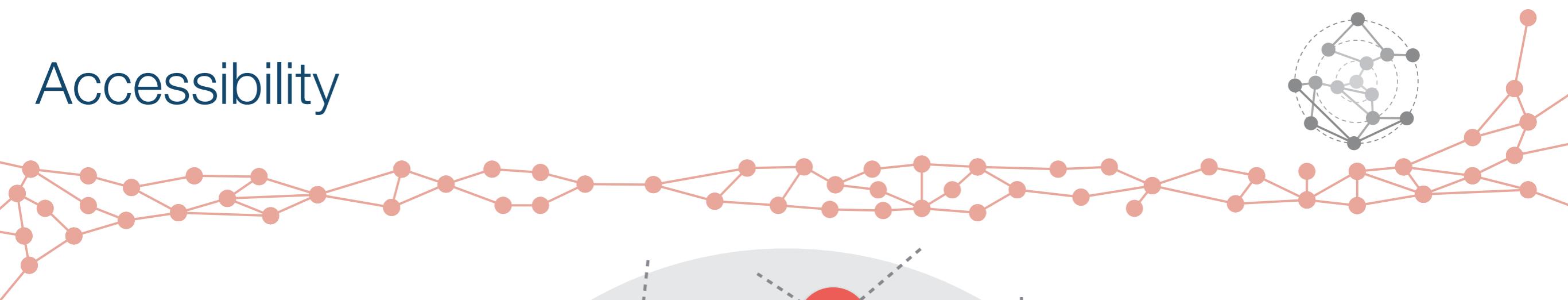
# Concentric levels and properties



Balance between local and global measurements



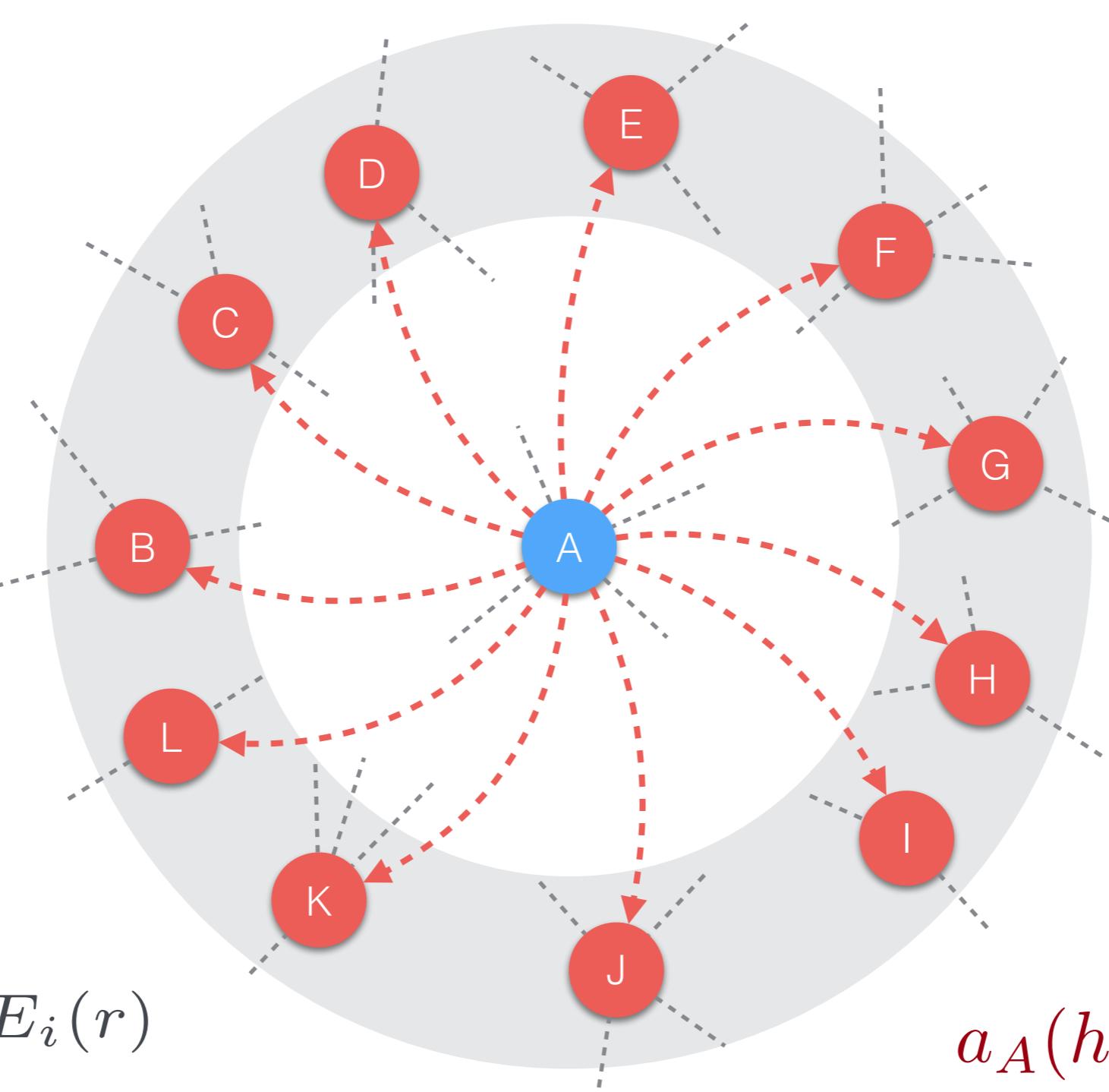
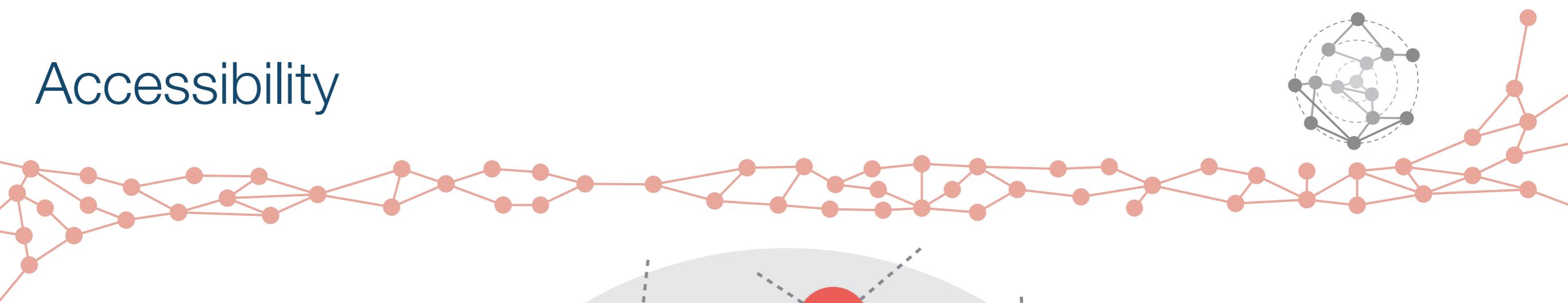
# Accessibility



$$a_i(r) = e^{E_i(r)}$$

$$a_A(h) \approx 1.12$$

# Accessibility



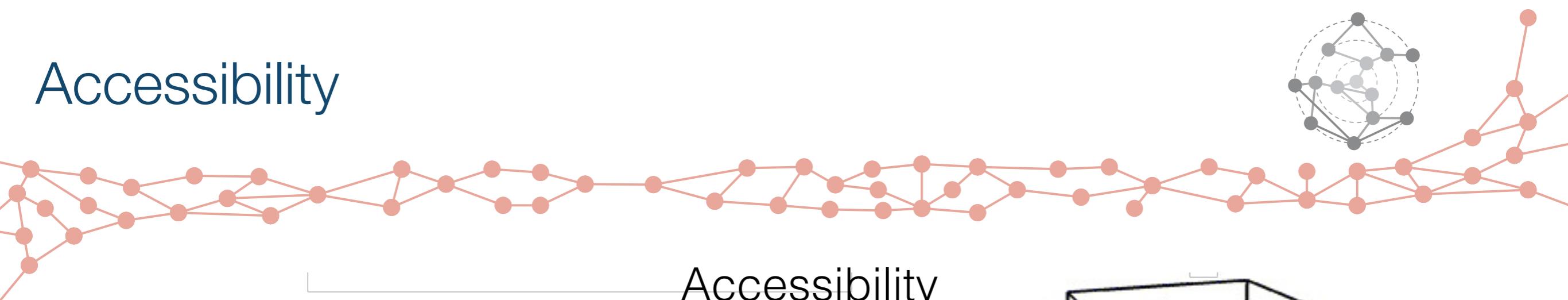
$$a_i(r) = e^{E_i(r)}$$

$$a_A(h) = 11$$

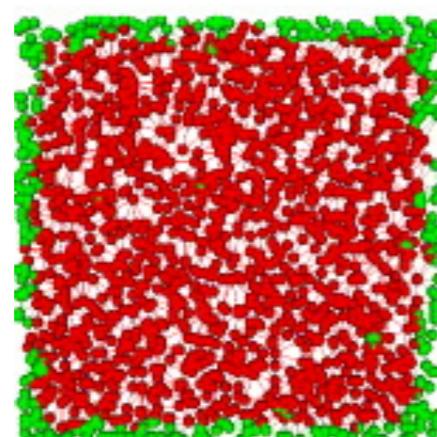
Viana, M. P.; Batista, J. a. L. B. and Costa, L. da F.

Effective number of accessed nodes in complex networks. *Phys. Rev. E*, v. 85, p. 036105, 2012.

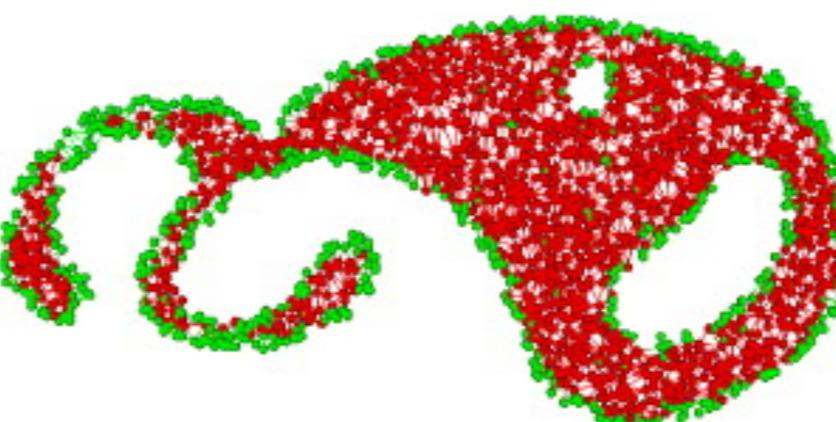
# Accessibility



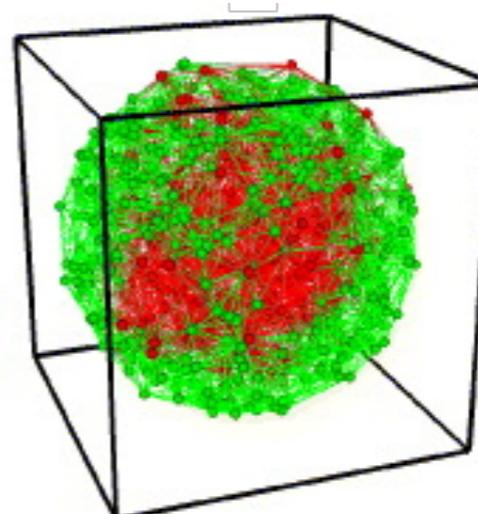
Accessibility



(d)

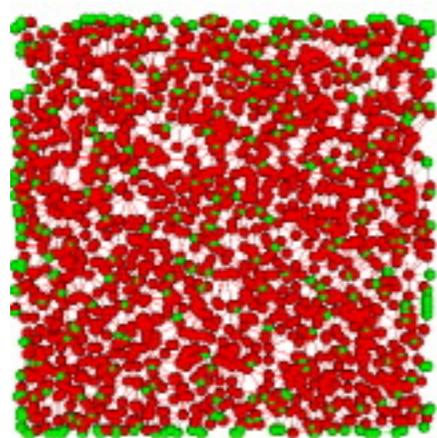


(e)

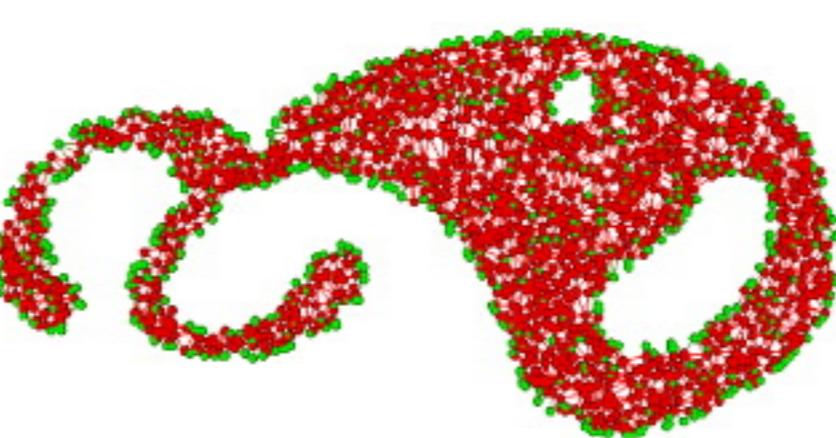


(f)

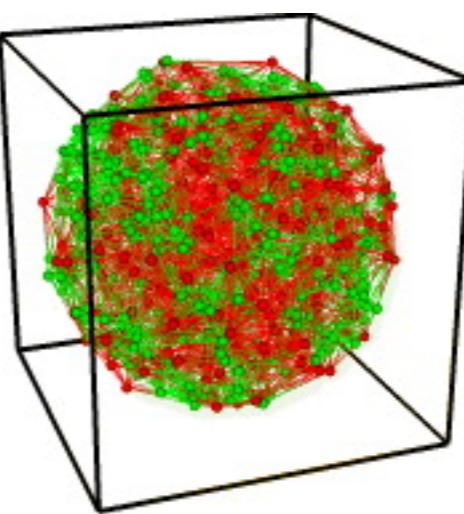
Node degree



(a)



(b)



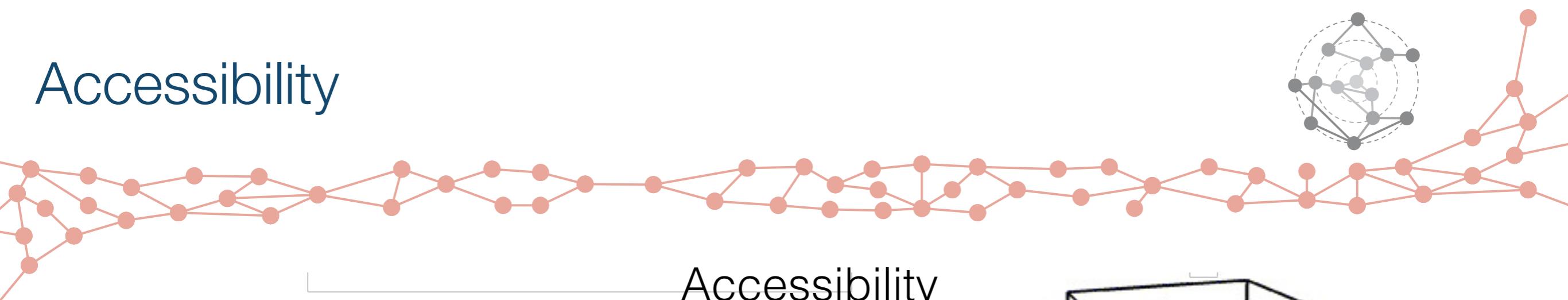
(c)

Good to detect borders on geographic networks

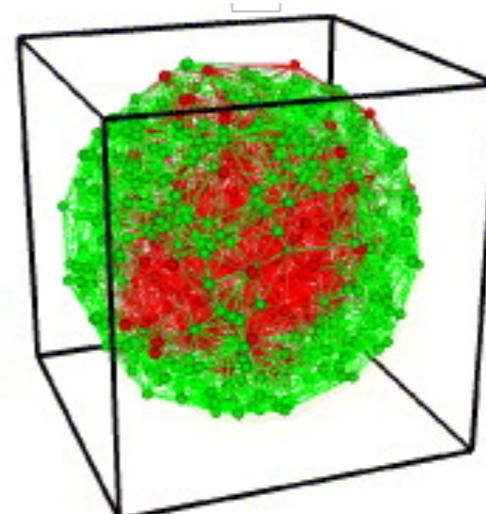
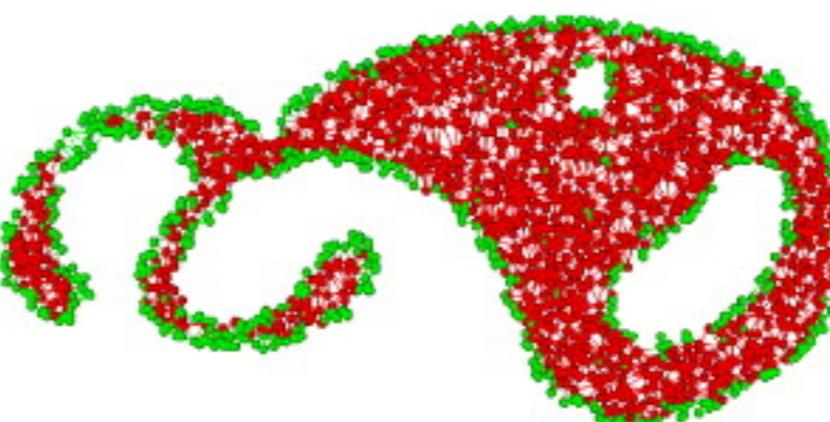
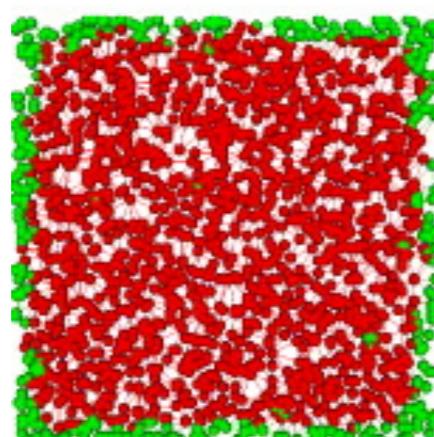
Figures from:

Travençolo, B. A., Viana, M. P., & da Fontoura Costa, L. (2009)  
Border detection in complex networks. *New Journal of Physics*, 11(6), 063019.

# Accessibility



## Accessibility

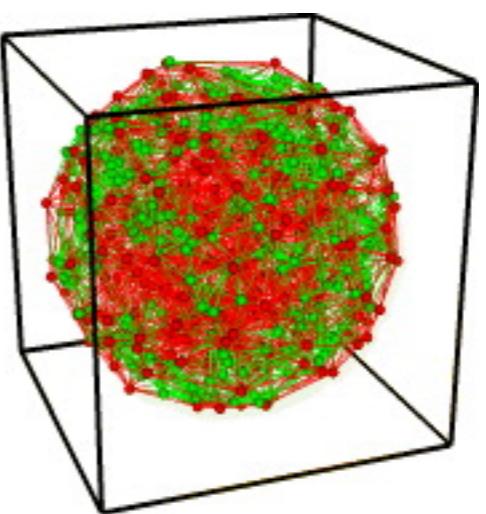
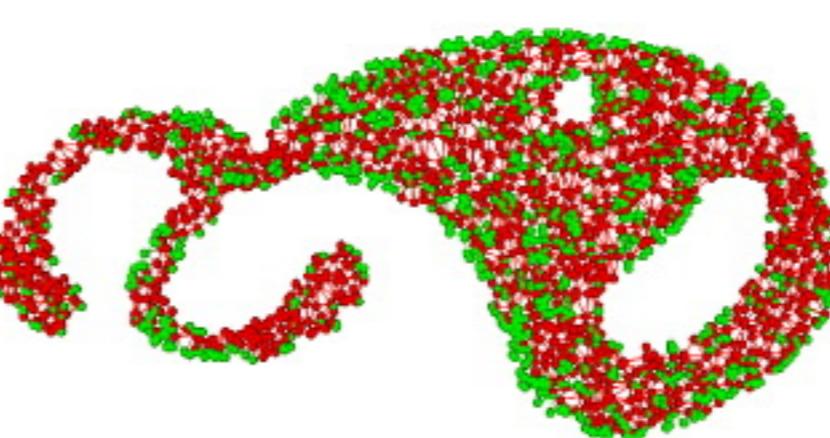
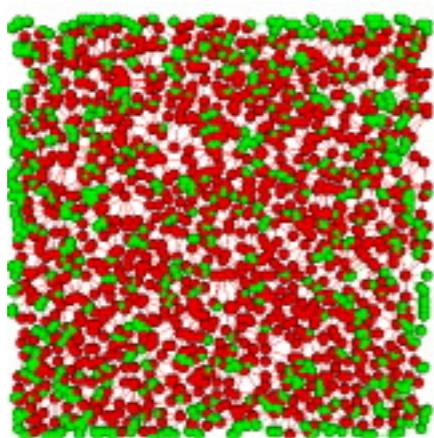


(d)

(e)

(f)

## Betweenness Centrality



(a)

(b)

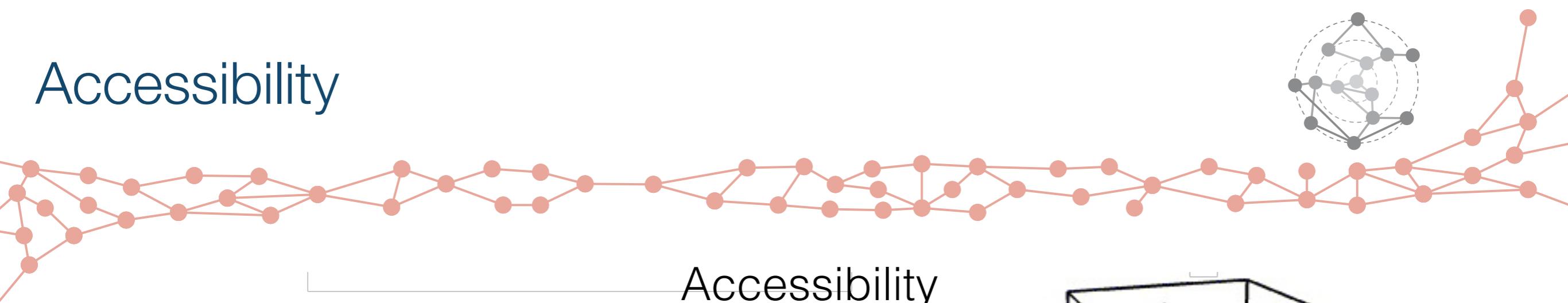
(c)

Good to detect borders on geographic networks

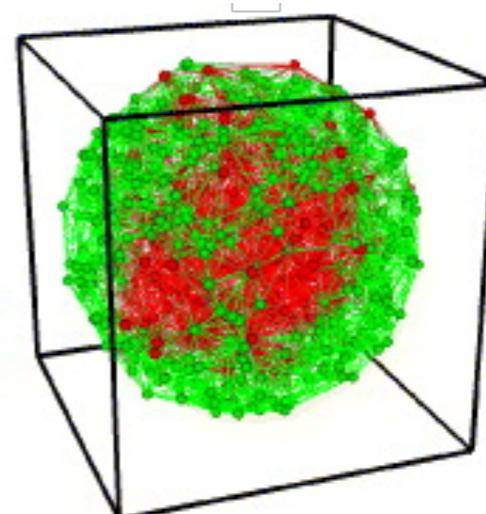
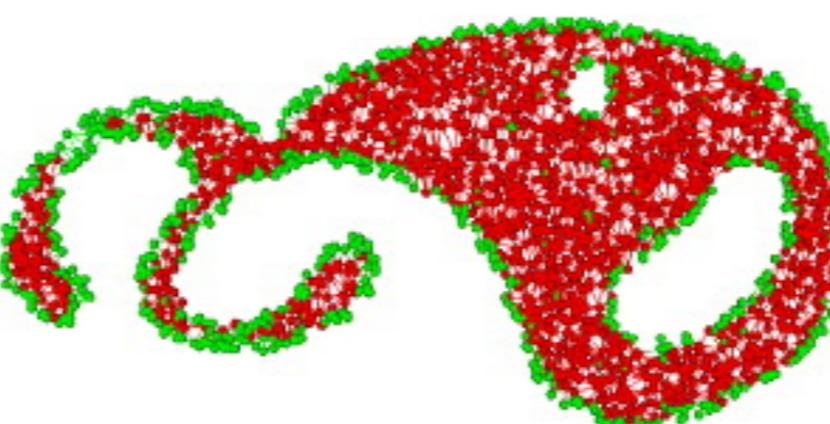
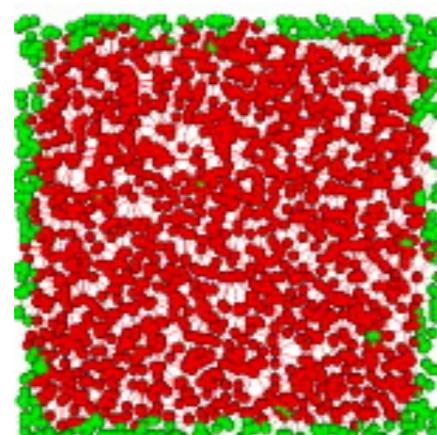
Figures from:

Travençolo, B. A., Viana, M. P., & da Fontoura Costa, L. (2009)  
Border detection in complex networks. *New Journal of Physics*, 11(6), 063019.

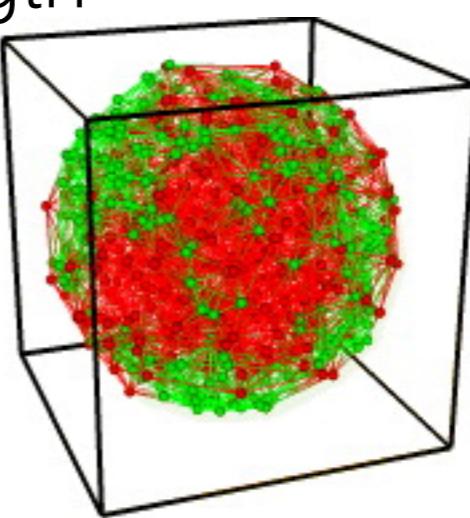
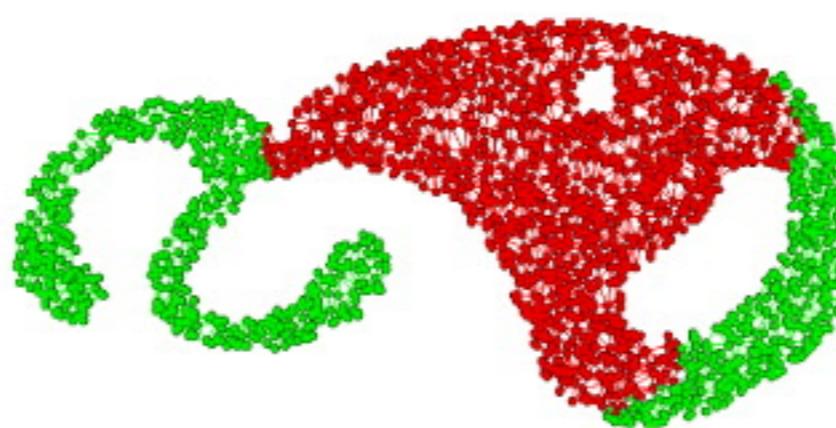
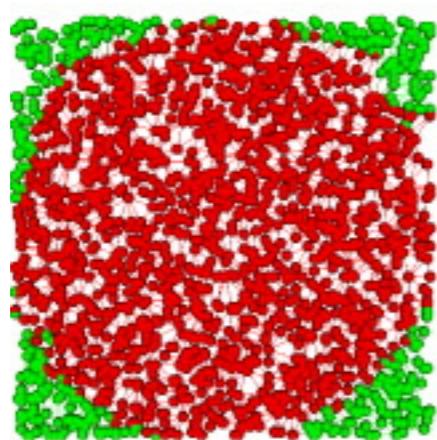
# Accessibility



Accessibility



Average shortest path length

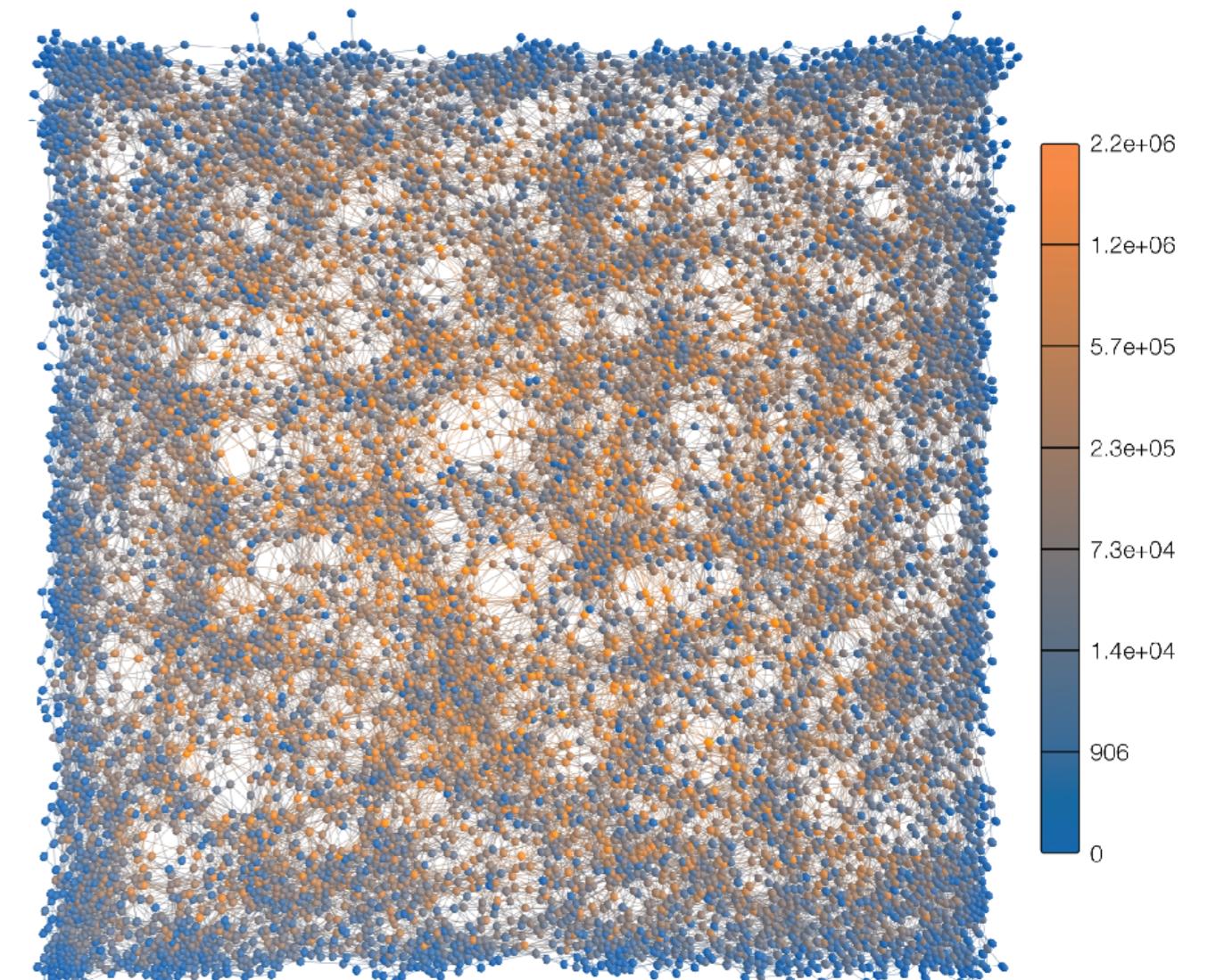
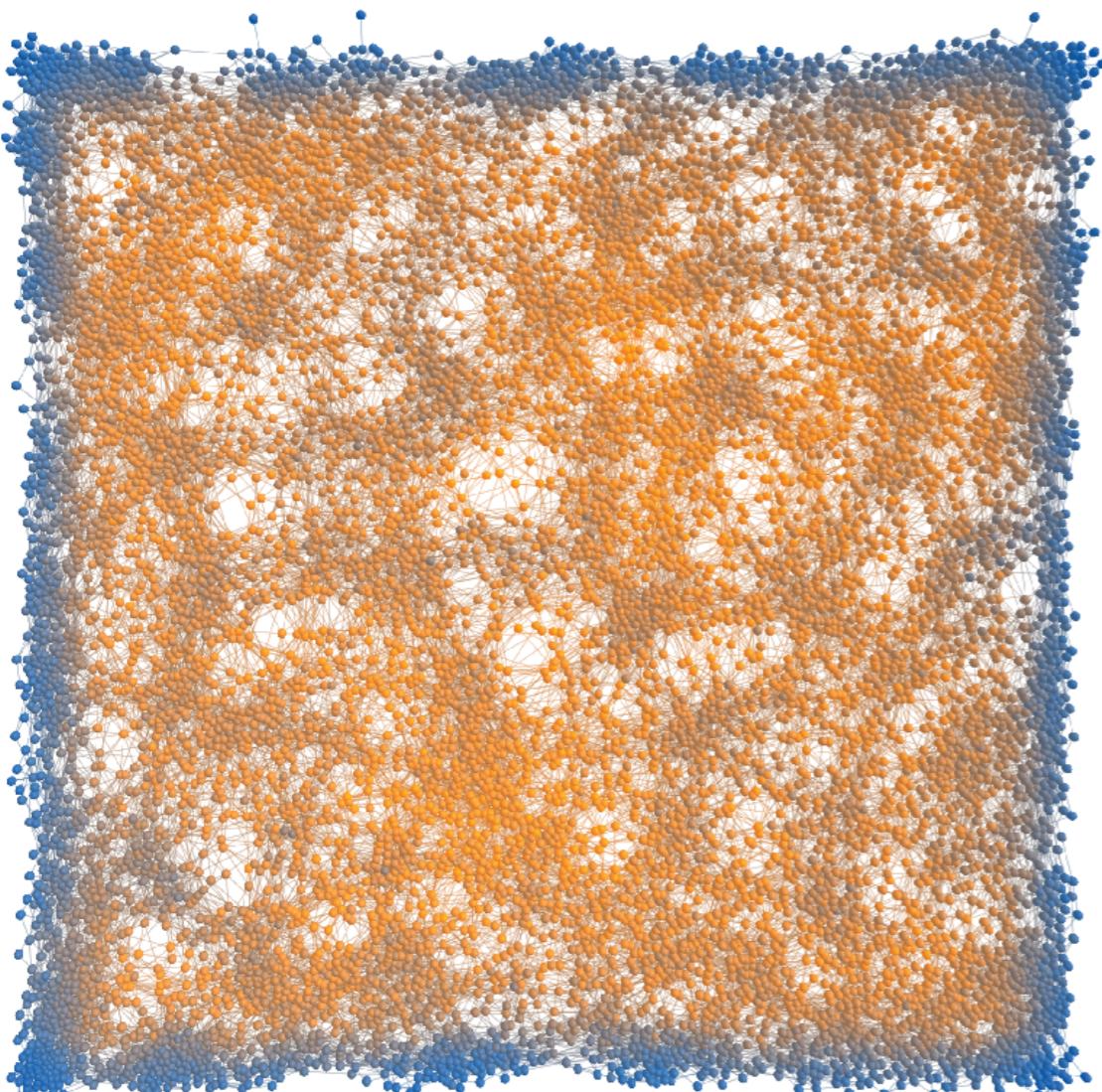
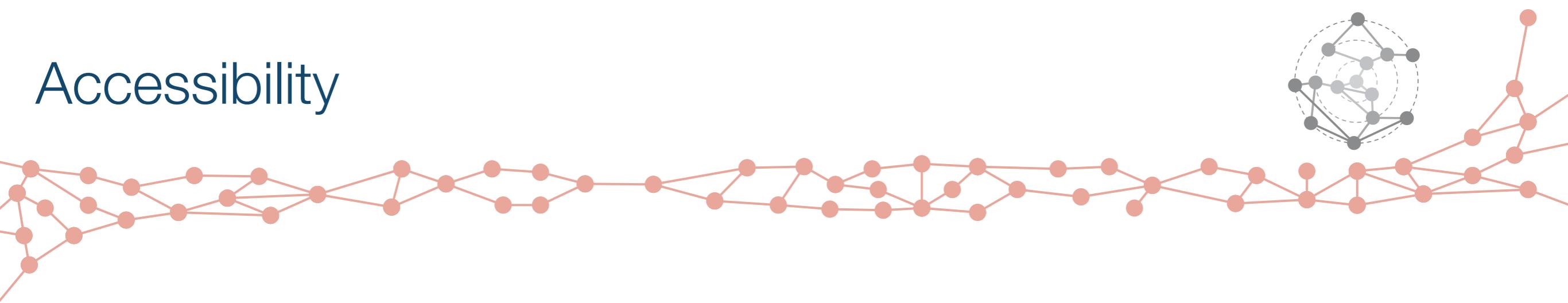


Good to detect borders on geographic networks

Figures from:

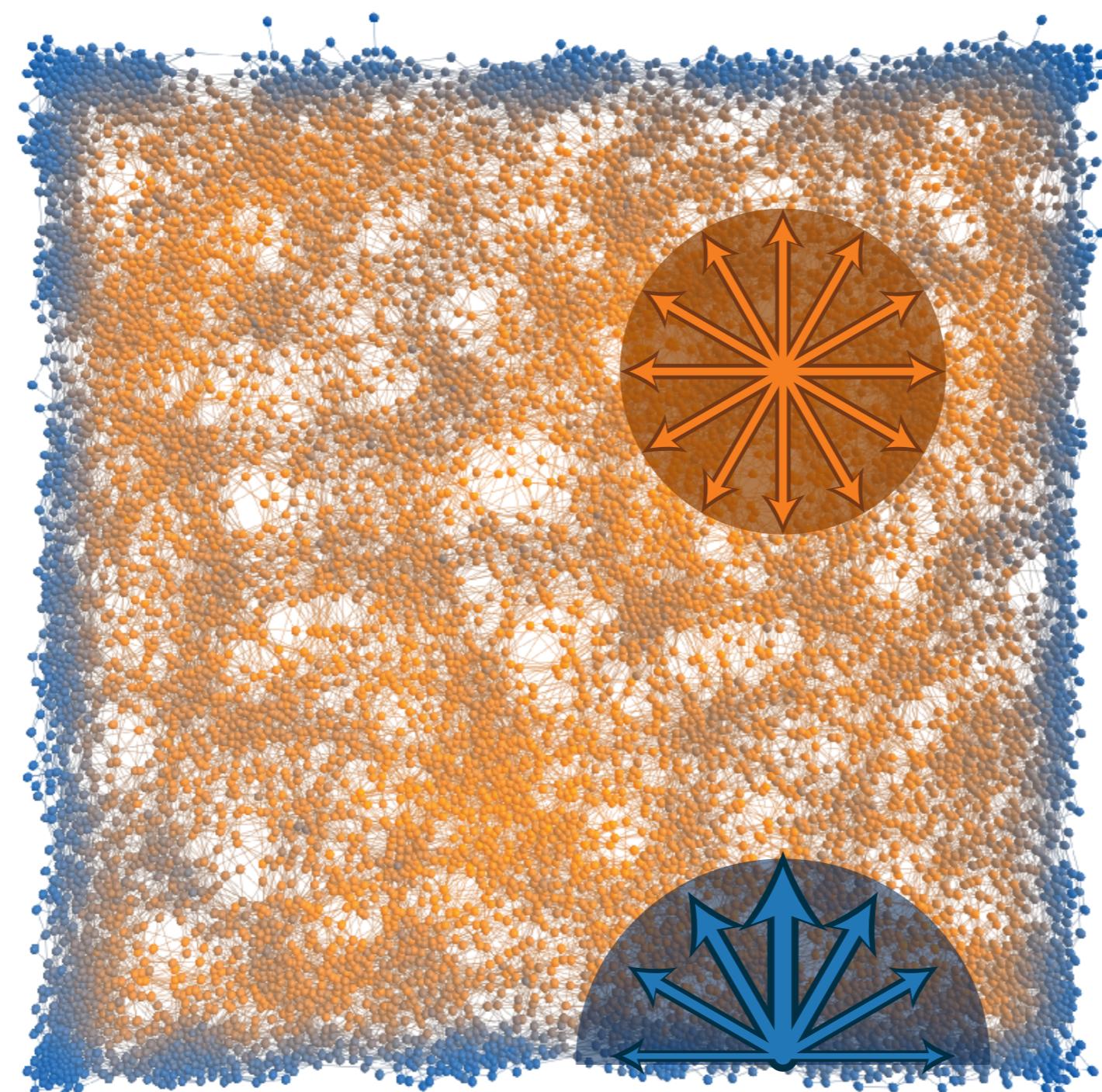
Travençolo, B. A., Viana, M. P., & da Fontoura Costa, L. (2009)  
Border detection in complex networks. *New Journal of Physics*, 11(6), 063019.

# Accessibility

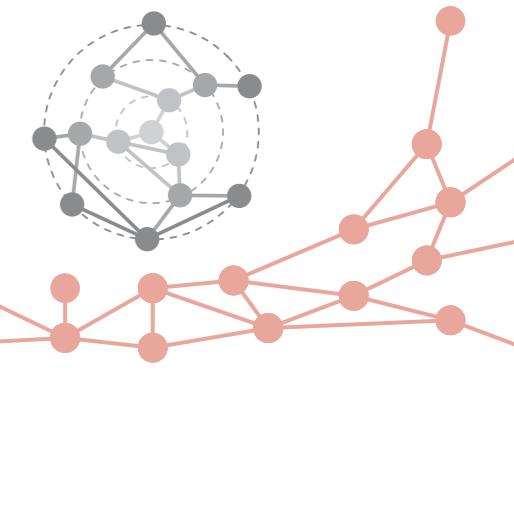


Good to detect borders on geographic networks

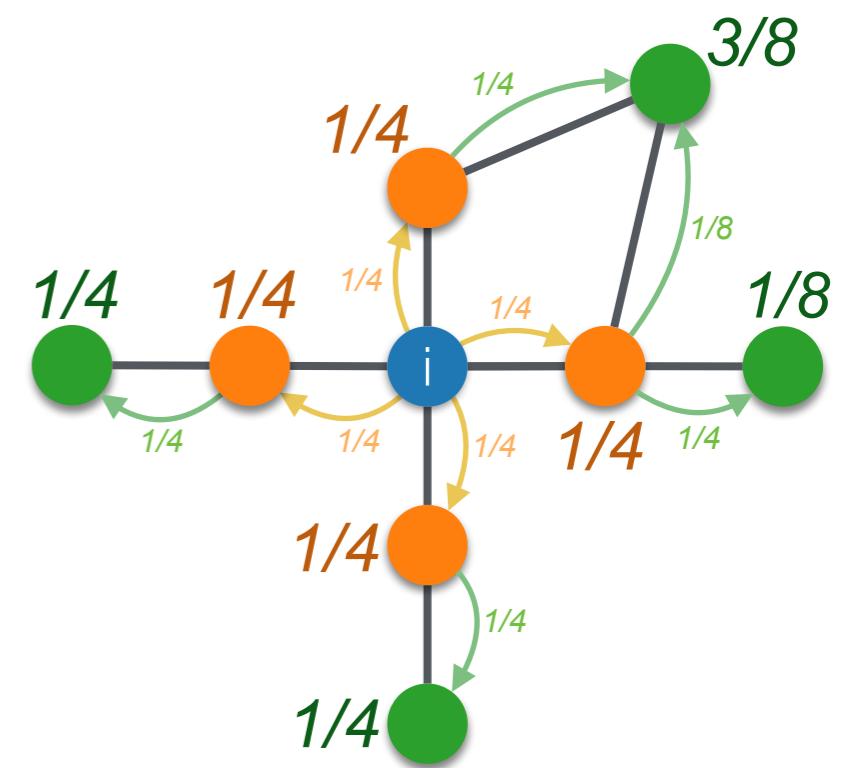
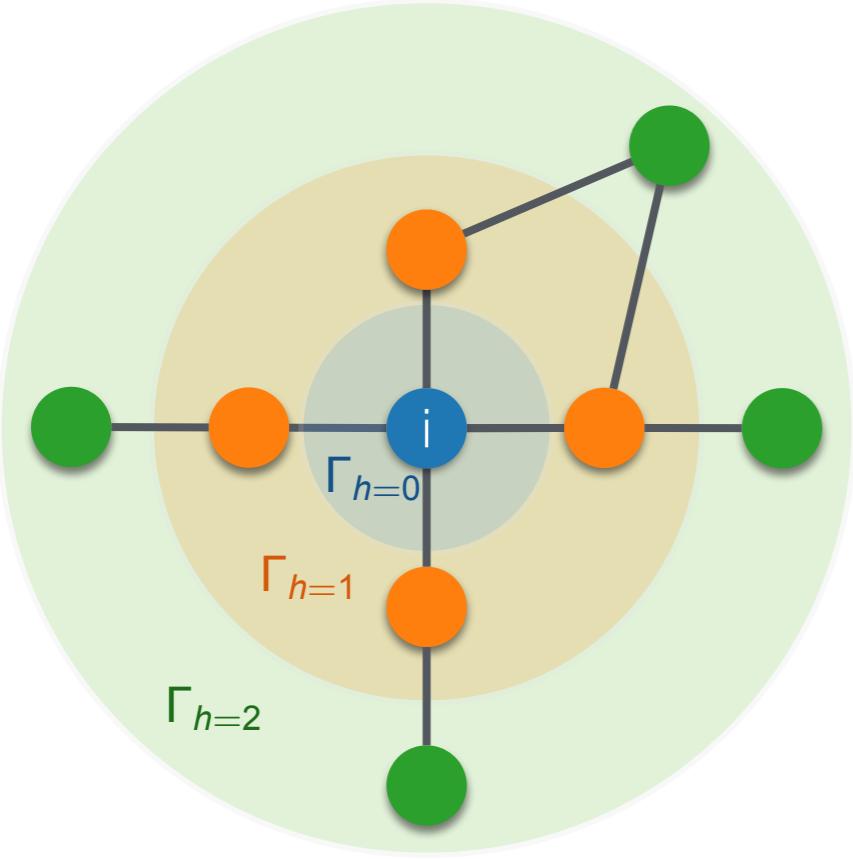
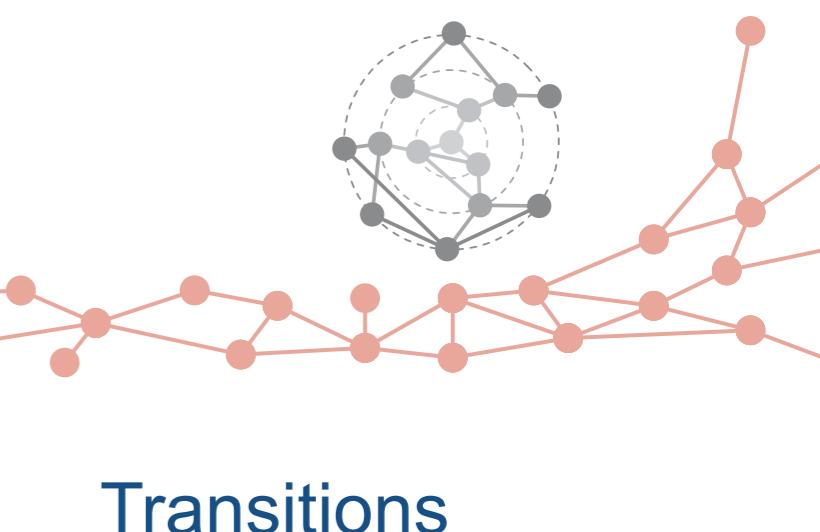
# Accessibility



Accessibility ( $r=3$ )



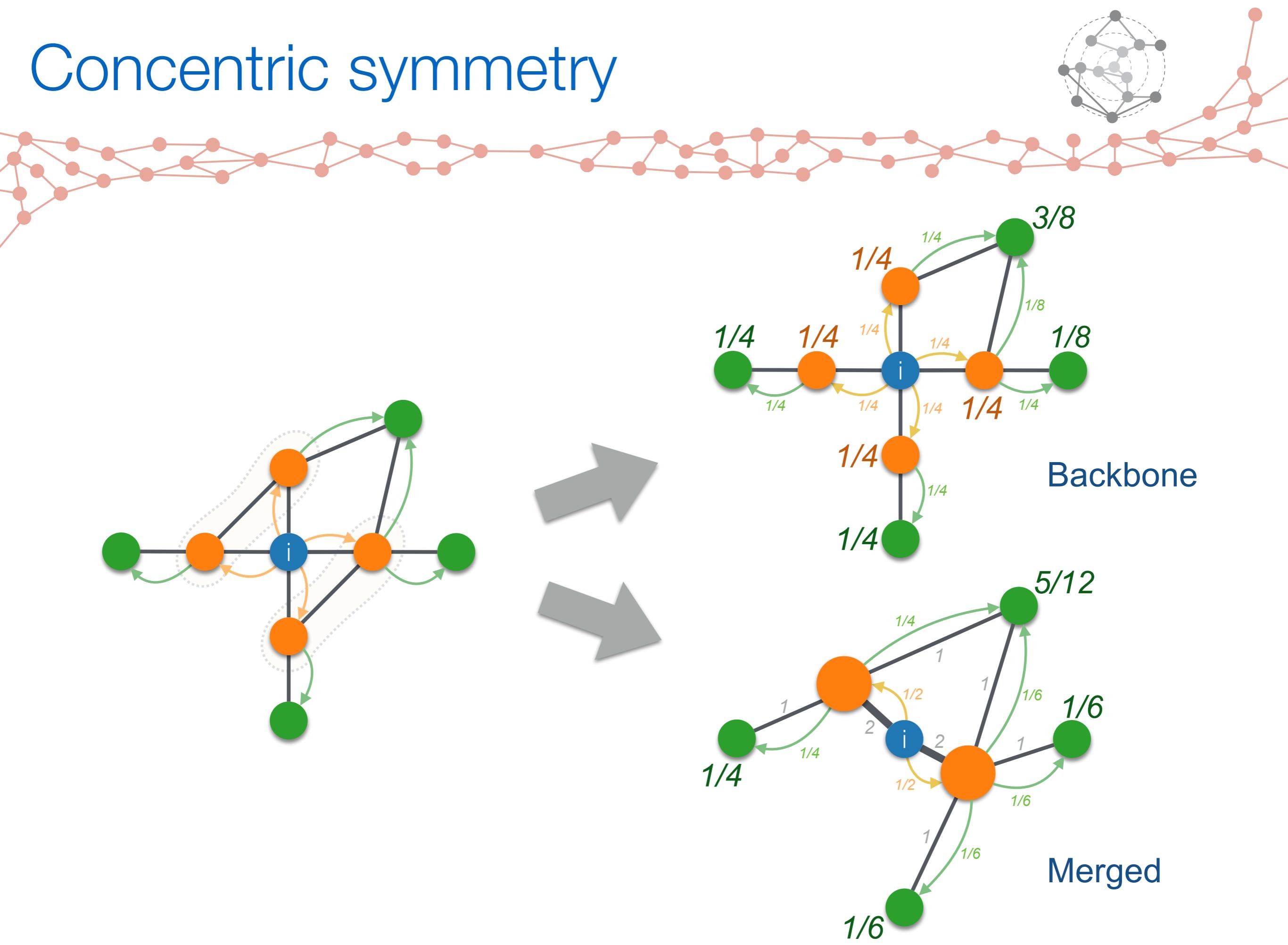
# Concentric symmetry



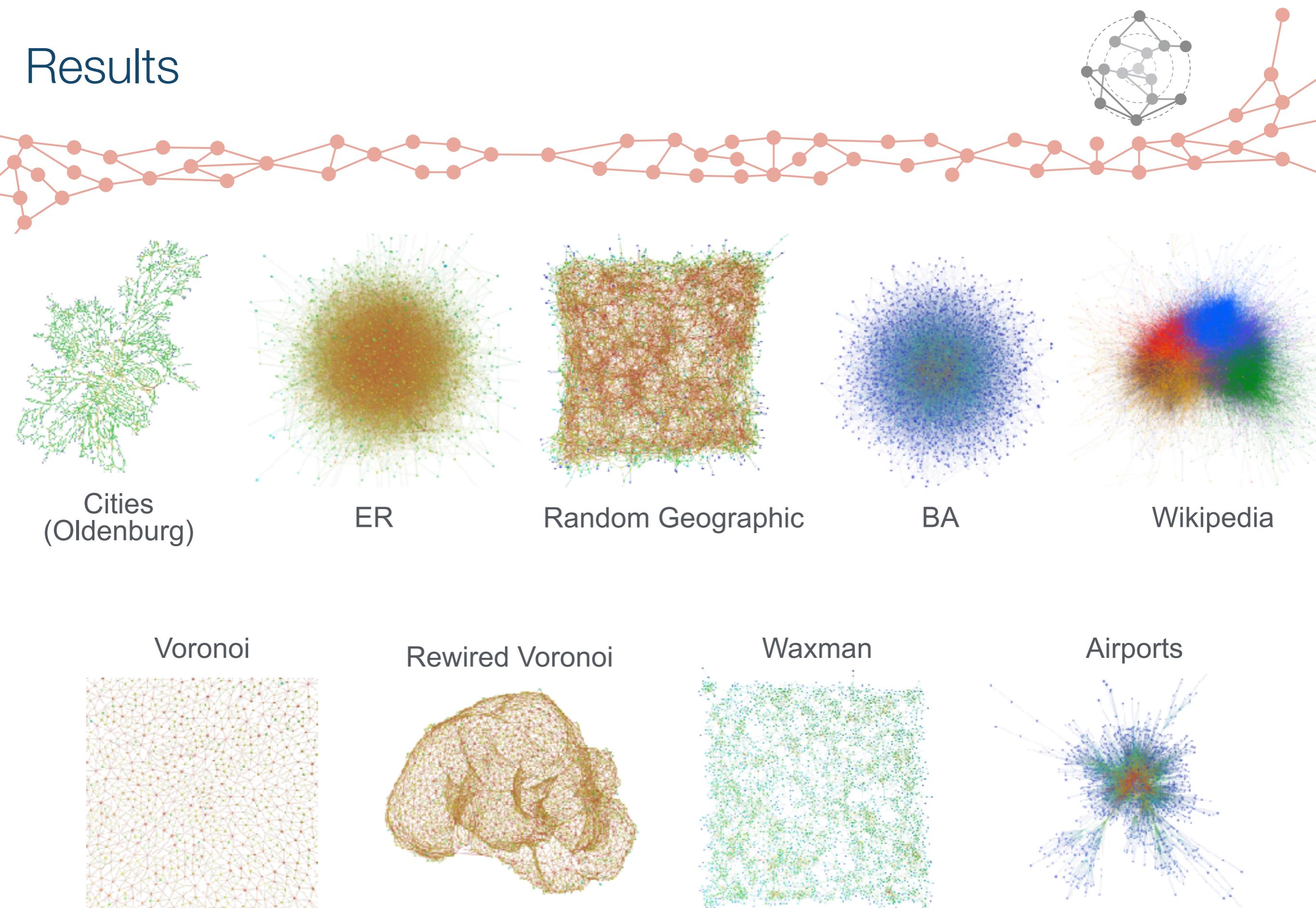
$$H_{h=3}(i) = \sum_{j \in \Gamma_{h=2}} P(i \rightarrow j) \ln(P(i \rightarrow j))$$

$$S_{h=3}(i) = \frac{e^{H_{h=3}(i)}}{|\Gamma_{h=2}|}$$

# Concentric symmetry



# Results



# Concentric Symmetry Results



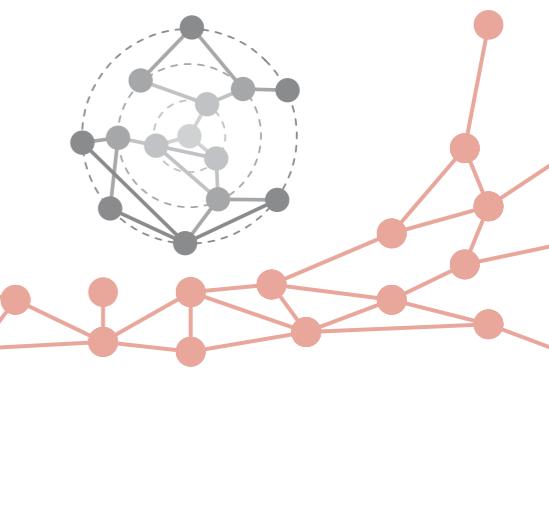
ER (similar to BA)

	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.00	-0.00	0.02	-0.02	-0.02	Node Degree
Clustering Coefficient	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.00	-0.00	0.02	-0.02	-0.02	
Node Degree	-0.04	-0.08	-0.09	-0.32	-0.16	-0.79	0.95		
Betweenness Centrality	-0.06	-0.10	-0.12	-0.36	-0.19	-0.70			
Merged Symmetry h=4	0.12	0.16	0.17	0.37	0.25				Merged Symmetry h=4
Backbone Symmetry h=4	0.82	0.81	0.95	0.91					Backbone Symmetry h=4
Merged Symmetry h=3	0.80	0.80	0.93						Merged Symmetry h=4
Backbone Symmetry h=3	0.87	0.86							Backbone Symmetry h=4
Merged Symmetry h=2	0.99								Merged Symmetry h=3
									Backbone Symmetry h=2

Waxman (similar to other GEO models)

	0.01	-0.04	-0.01	-0.05	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.03	Node Degree
Clustering Coefficient	0.01	-0.04	-0.01	-0.05	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.03	
Node Degree	-0.35	-0.64	-0.53	-0.36	-0.52	-0.18	0.29		
Betweenness Centrality	-0.06	-0.16	-0.12	-0.16	-0.14	-0.13			
Merged Symmetry h=4	0.07	0.21	0.12	0.35	0.13				Merged Symmetry h=4
Backbone Symmetry h=4	0.44	0.53	0.72	0.35					Backbone Symmetry h=4
Merged Symmetry h=3	0.11	0.42	0.18						Merged Symmetry h=4
Backbone Symmetry h=3	0.65	0.50							Backbone Symmetry h=4
Merged Symmetry h=2	0.30								Merged Symmetry h=3
									Backbone Symmetry h=2

# Concentric Symmetry Results



San Joaquin (matrix similar to Oldenburg)

	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	-0.00	-0.02	0.10	0.03
Clustering Coefficient	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	-0.00	-0.02	0.10	0.03
Node Degree	-0.35	-0.40	-0.40	-0.41	-0.38	-0.35	0.24	
Betweenness Centrality	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.02		
Merged Symmetry h=4	0.30	0.32	0.60	0.62	0.92			
Backbone Symmetry h=4	0.29	0.31	0.63	0.64				
Merged Symmetry h=3	0.53	0.54	0.95					
Backbone Symmetry h=3	0.54	0.55						
Merged Symmetry h=2	0.96							

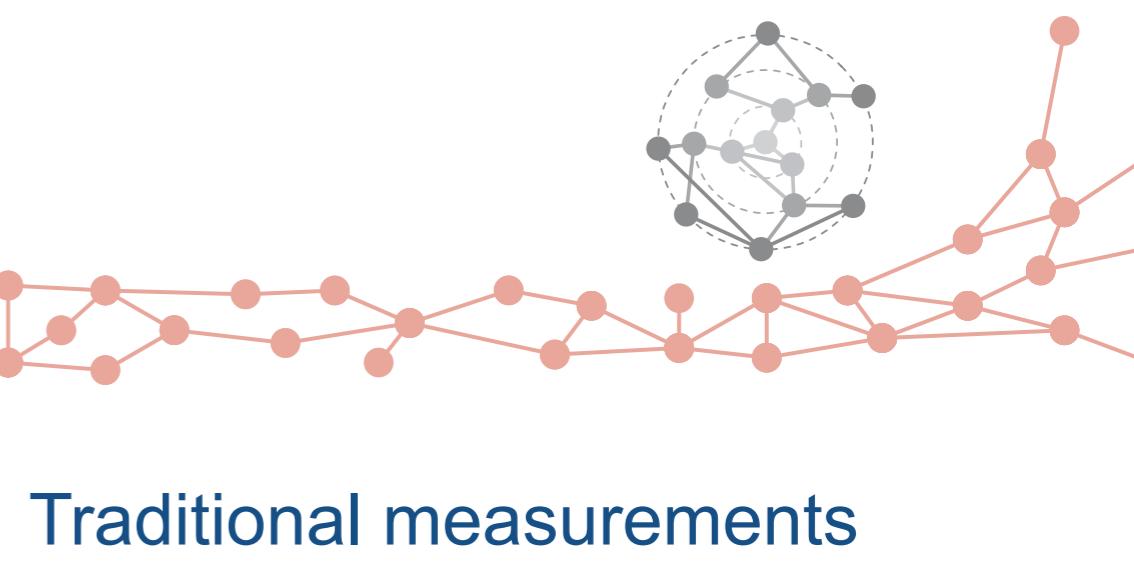
Wikipedia (matrix similar to airport)

	-0.05	-0.10	-0.05	-0.05	-0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.02
Clustering Coefficient	-0.05	-0.10	-0.05	-0.05	-0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.02
Node Degree	-0.31	-0.27	-0.16	-0.11	-0.12	0.06	0.78	
Betweenness Centrality	-0.11	-0.09	-0.05	-0.03	-0.04	0.10		
Merged Symmetry h=4	0.10	0.21	0.29	0.57	0.46			
Backbone Symmetry h=4	0.46	0.31	0.72	0.51				
Merged Symmetry h=3	0.30	0.57	0.63					
Backbone Symmetry h=3	0.65	0.63						
Merged Symmetry h=2	0.63							

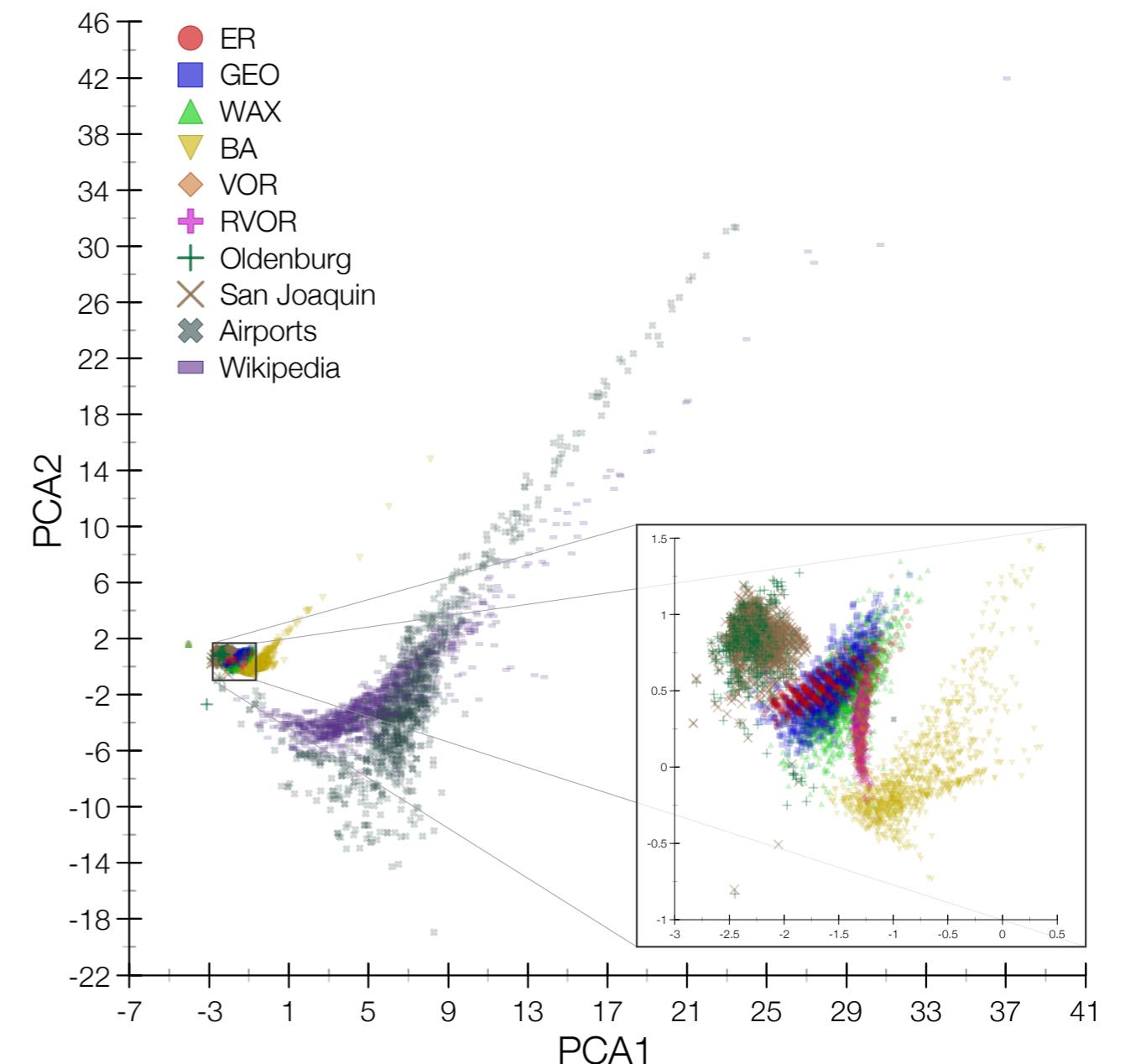
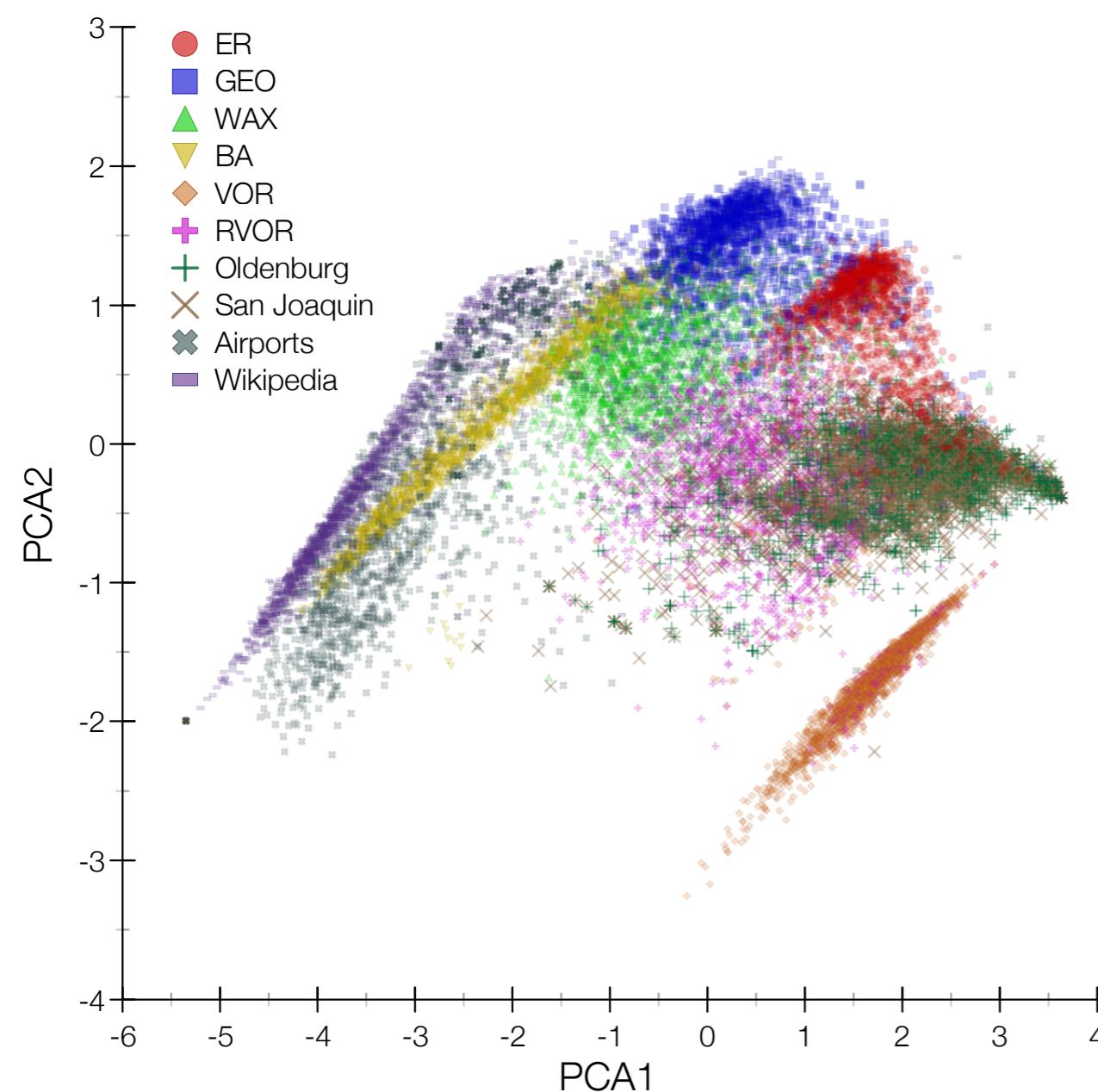
# Concentric Symmetry Results



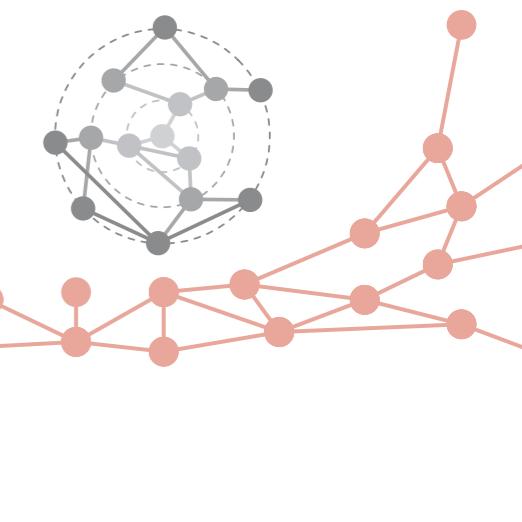
Concentric symmetry



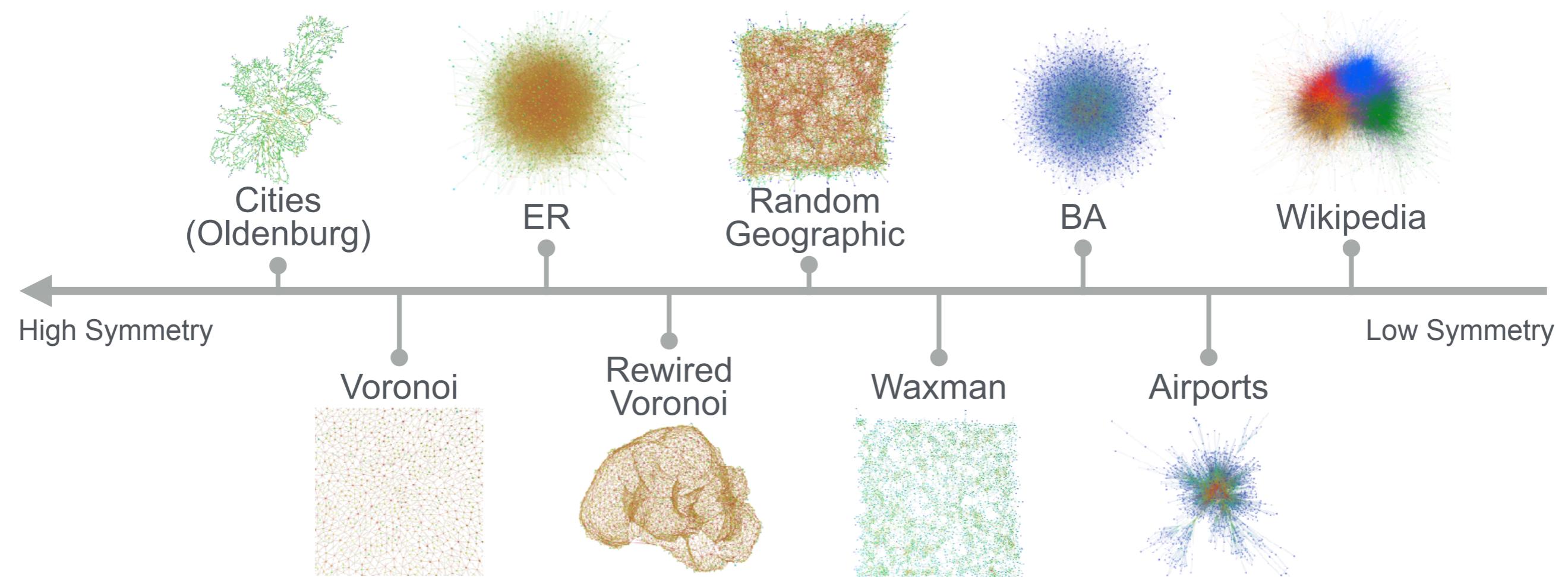
Traditional measurements



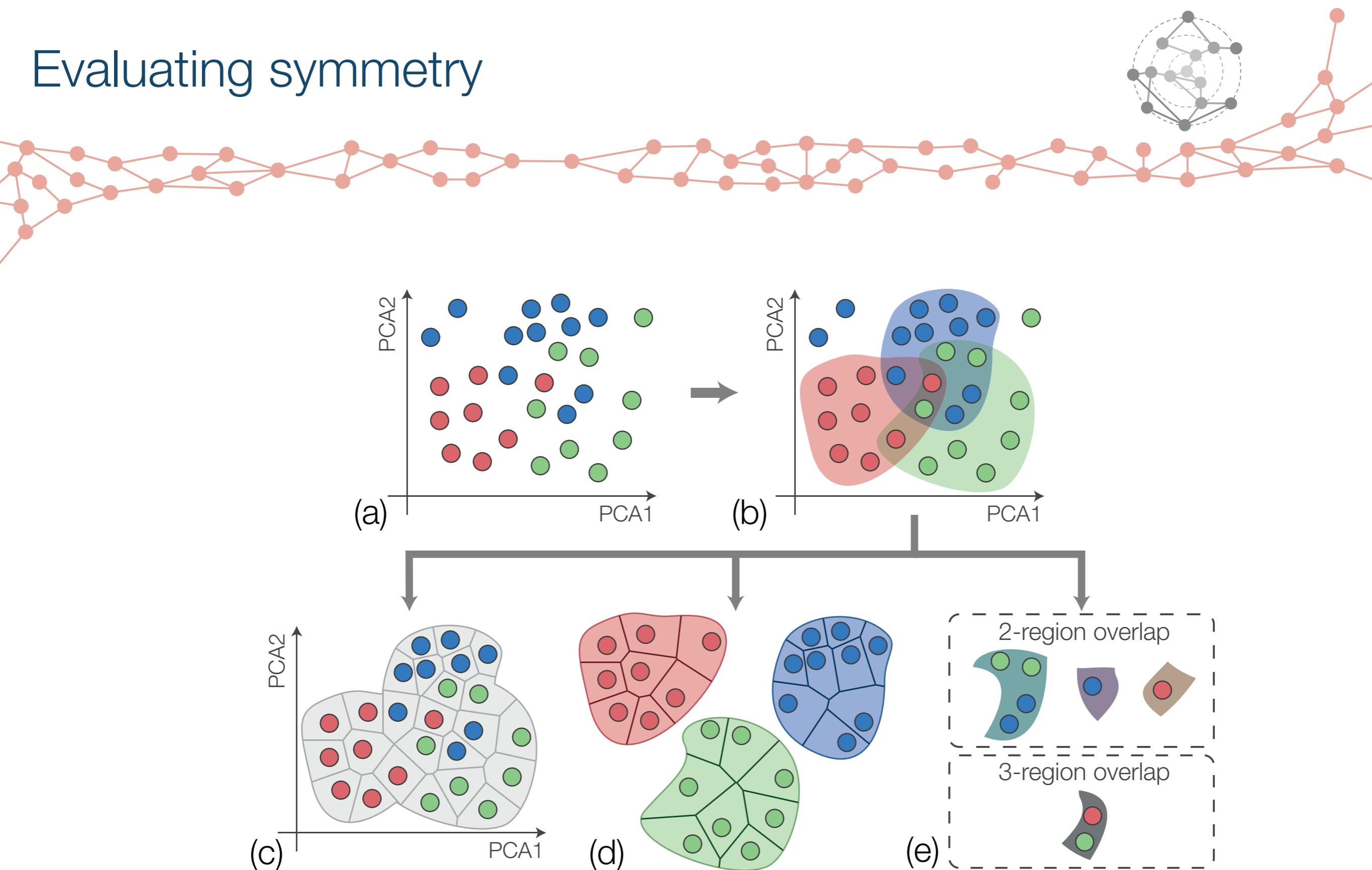
# Concentric Symmetry Results



- Concentric symmetries
  - Do not correlate with traditional network measurements.
  - Discriminate between a diverse range of models and real networks.
  - Can be used to rank networks by their "average" symmetry.



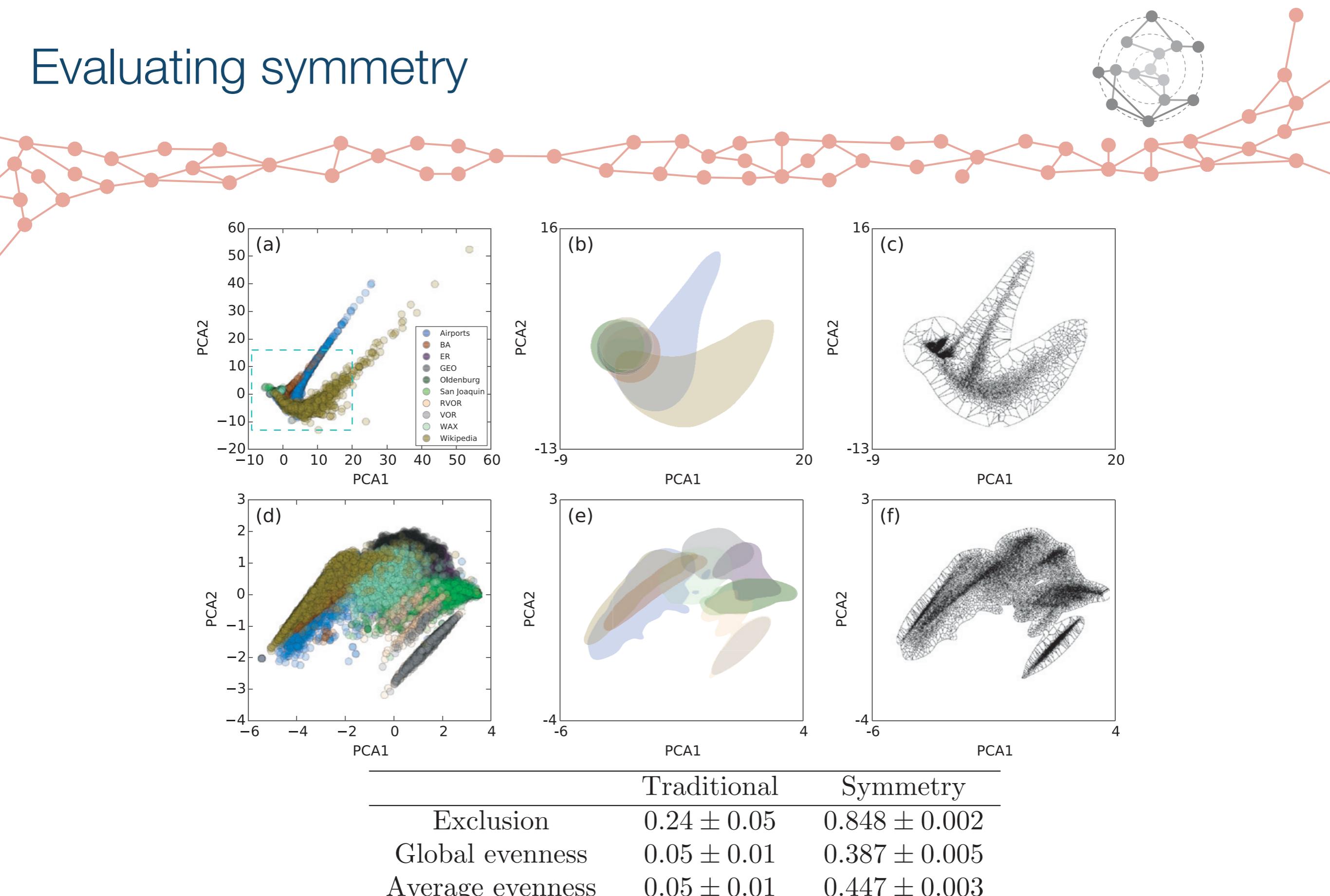
# Evaluating symmetry



Comin, C. H., Silva, F. N., & Costa, L. D. F. (2015).

A framework for evaluating complex networks measurements. *EPL (Europhysics Letters)*, 110(6), 68002.

# Evaluating symmetry



# Applications



## Other uses of concentric symmetry performed by collaborators

Amancio DR (2015) A Complex Network Approach to Stylometry.  
PLOS ONE 10(8): e0136076. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0136076>

Arruda, H. F., Costa, L.da F. and Amancio, D.R., (2016)  
Using complex networks for text classification: Discriminating informative and imaginative documents.  
EPL (Europhysics Letters), 113(2), p.28007. <https://doi.org/10.1209/0295-5075/113/28007>

# Current interests



# References

- COSTA, L. da F. et al.  
Analyzing and modeling real-world phenomena with complex networks: a survey of applications  
*Advances in Physics*, v. 60, n. 3, p. 329--412, 2011.
- COSTA, L. da F.; SILVA, F. N.  
Hierarchical characterization of complex networks  
*Journal of Statistical Physics*, v. 125, n. 4, p. 845–876, 2006.
- COSTA, L. da F.; TOGNETTI, M. A. R.; SILVA, F. N.  
Concentric characterization and classification of complex network nodes: Application to an institutional collaboration network  
*Physica A*, v. 387, n. 24, p. 6201--6214, 2008.
- SILVA, F.N.; COMIN, C.H.; PERON, T.K.DM.; RODRIGUES, F.A.; YE, C.; WILSON, R.C.; HANCOCK, E.; COSTA, L. da F.  
Concentric network symmetry  
*Information Sciences*, v. 333, p. 61 – 80, 2015.
- COMIN, C. H.; SILVA, F. N.; COSTA, L. da F.  
A framework for evaluating complex networks measurements.  
*EPL (Europhysics Letters)*, 110(6), 68002, 2015.
- AMANCIO, D. R.; SILVA, F. N.; COSTA, L. da F.  
Concentric network symmetry grasps authors' styles in word adjacency networks  
*EPL (Europhysics Letters)*. Volume 110, Issue 6, 68001, 2015.

<http://cyvision.ifsc.usp.br/software/networks3d>