

introduction to *network analysis* (*ina*)

Lovro Šubelj

University of Ljubljana
Faculty of Computer and Information Science
spring 2019/20

announcements *7th week*

- *homework #2* out *today*
- *homework #2* due in *two weeks*
- *homework #1* results *weekend*
- *project consultations online*
- *÷-vector centrality review*
- *video lectures & labs this week*
- *feedback box* from *last week*

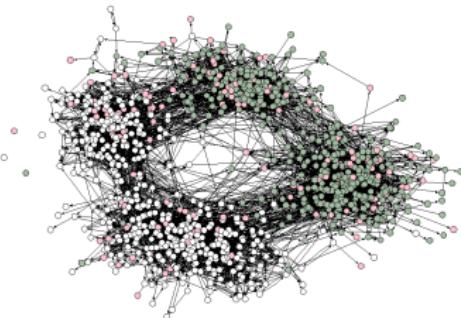
node *mixing*

introduction to *network analysis* (*ina*)

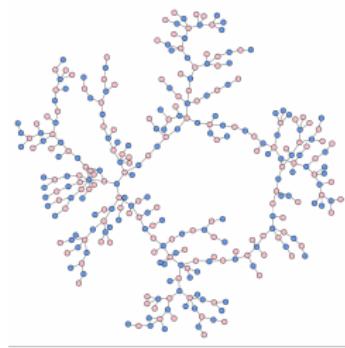
Lovro Šubelj
University of Ljubljana
spring 2019/20

mixing *definition*

- *node mixing* are *correlations of linked nodes*
- in *assortative mixing* nodes *linked to similar others*
- in *disassortative mixing* nodes *linked to dissimilar others*



assortative mixing by age/race



(dis)assortative mixing by gender

mixing *degree*

- special case of *node mixing by degree* [New02]
- majority of *social networks* is *degree assortative*
- most *other networks* are *degree disassortative*

$$p_{kk'} = k \frac{k'}{2m-1} = m \frac{kk'}{\binom{2m}{2}} \approx \frac{kk'}{2m}$$



celebrity hubs date hubs

but $10^3/10^8 = 0.00001$

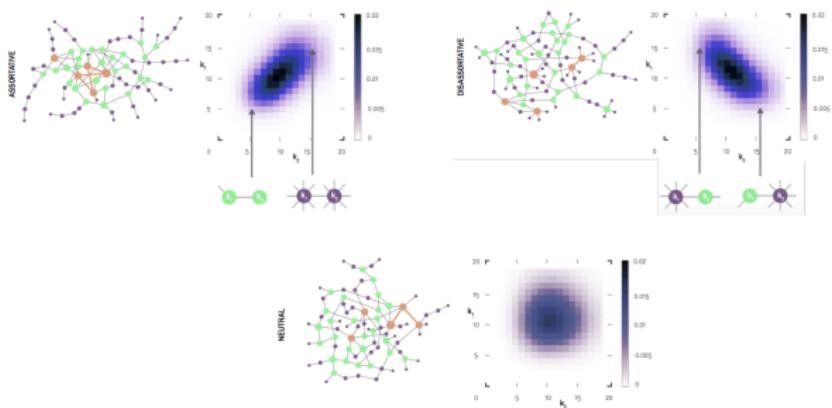


protein hubs avoid hubs

but $p_{56,13} = 0.16 \gg p_{1,2} = 0.0004$

mixing matrix

- endpoints degree distribution $e_{kk'}$ defined as
 - $e_{kk'}$ is link probability between degree- k & - k' nodes
 - q_k is neighbor non-excess degree distribution
- $$\sum_{kk'} e_{kk'} = 1 \quad \sum_{k'} e_{kk'} = q_k = n_k \frac{k}{2m-1} \approx \frac{kp_k}{\langle k \rangle}$$
- $e_{kk'} = q_k q_{k'}$ in neutral networks but impractical for (dis)assortative networks

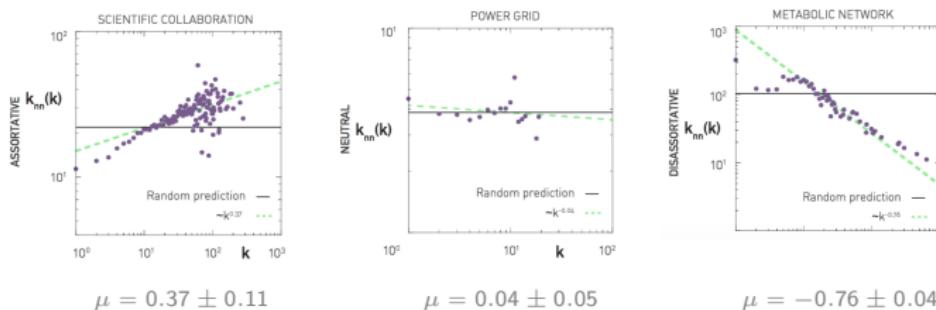


mixing exponent

- neighbor degree function k_{nn} [PSVV01] defined as
 - k_{nn} is average neighbor degree of degree- k nodes
 - $P(k'|k)$ is link probability of degree- k to $-k'$ node
 - μ is degree mixing power-law exponent [VPSV02]

$$k_{nn}(k) = \sum_{k'} k' P(k'|k) = \sum_{k'} k' \frac{e_{kk'}}{\sum_{k'} e_{kk'}}$$

$k_{nn} = \frac{\langle k^2 \rangle}{\langle k \rangle}$ in neutral networks and $k_{nn}(k) \sim k^\mu$ in (dis)assortative networks

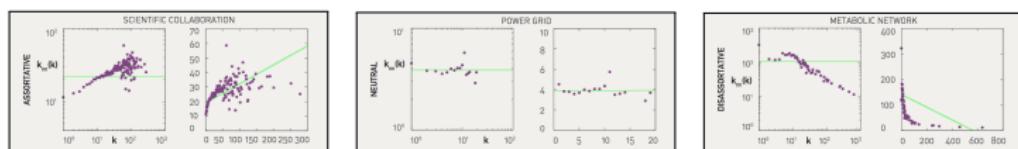


mixing coefficient

- *degree mixing coefficient r* [New02, Est11] defined as
 - r is *correlation* of *linked nodes' degrees* [New03]
 - q_k is *neighbor excess degree distribution*

$$r = \sum_{kk'} \frac{kk'(e_{kk'} - q_k q_{k'})}{\sum_k k^2 q_k - (\sum_k k q_k)^2}$$

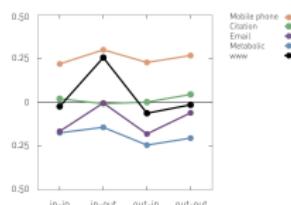
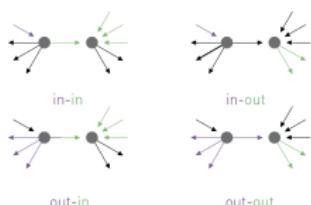
$r = 0$ in *neutral networks* and $k_{nn}(k) \sim rk$ in *(dis)assortative networks*



$r = 0.13$

$r = 0$

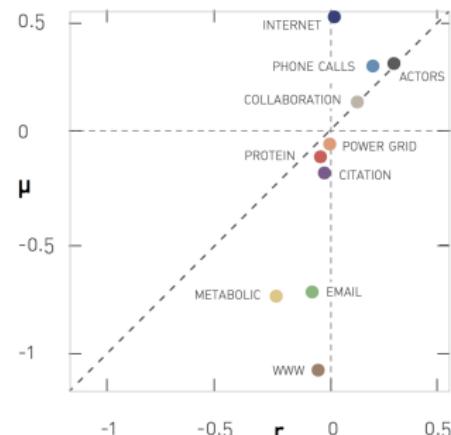
$r = -0.04$



mixing *networks*

- coefficient & exponent r & μ in real networks [Bar16]
- r & μ correlate in assortative regime and $\text{sgn}(r) = \text{sgn}(\mu)$

NETWORK	N	r	μ
Internet	192,244	0.02	0.56
WWW	325,729	-0.05	-1.11
Power Grid	4,941	0.003	0.0
Mobile Phone Calls	36,595	0.21	0.33
Email	57,194	-0.08	-0.74
Science Collaboration	23,133	0.13	0.16
Actor Network	702,388	0.31	0.34
Citation Network	449,673	-0.02	-0.18
E. Coli Metabolism	1,039	-0.25	-0.76
Protein Interactions	2,018	0.04	-0.1



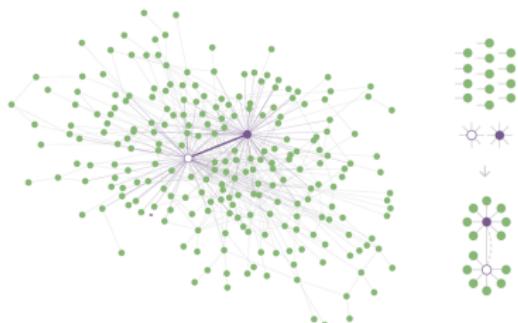
mixing *structural*

- *structural disassortativity* $\frac{E_{kk'}}{m_{kk'}} > 1$ [MSZ04] in real networks
 - $E_{kk'}$ is *number of links* between *degree- k & - k' nodes*
 - $m_{kk'}$ is *maximum $E_{kk'}$* hence $\min(kn_k, k'n_{k'}, n_k n_{k'})$

$$E_{kk'} = 2me_{kk'} = \langle k \rangle n e_{kk'}$$

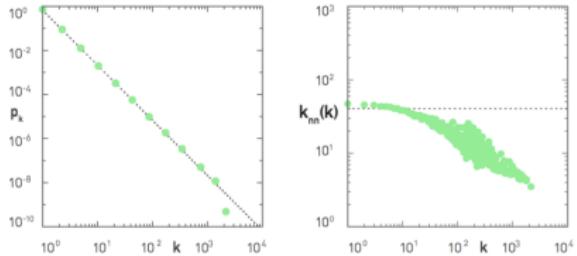
natural cutoff $k_{\max} \sim n^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}}$ and *structural cutoff* $k_s \sim \sqrt{\langle k \rangle n}$

- *structural disassortativity* in *scale-free* networks with $\gamma < 3$

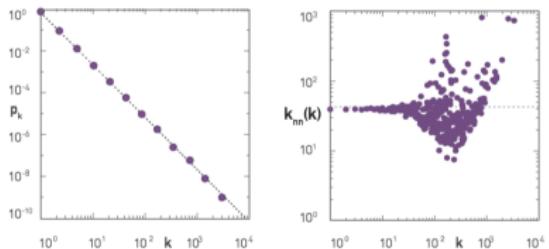


$$k = 55 \text{ and } k' = 46 \text{ then } E_{kk'} = 2.81 > 1$$

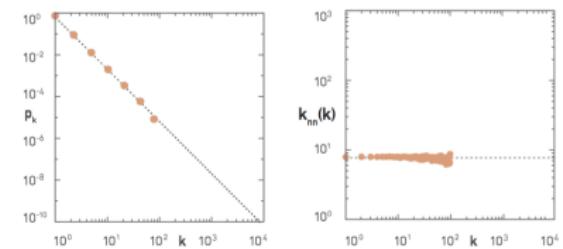
mixing *scale-free*



configuration scale-free network as *simple graph*

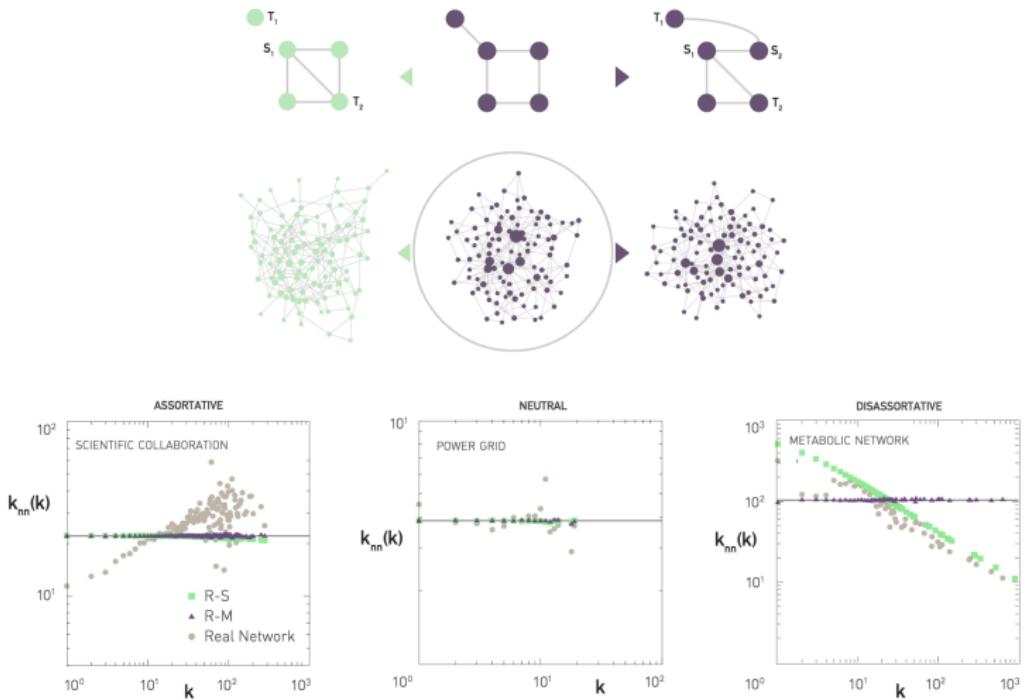


configuration scale-free network as *multigraph*



configuration scale-free network *without hubs* $k \geq k_s$

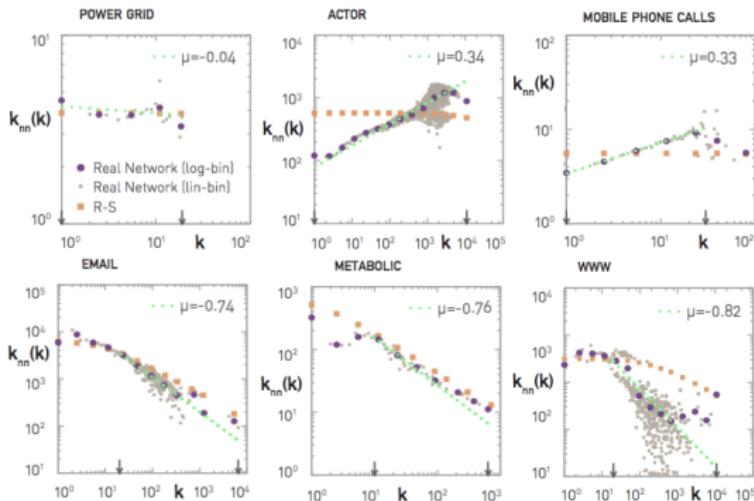
mixing *randomization*



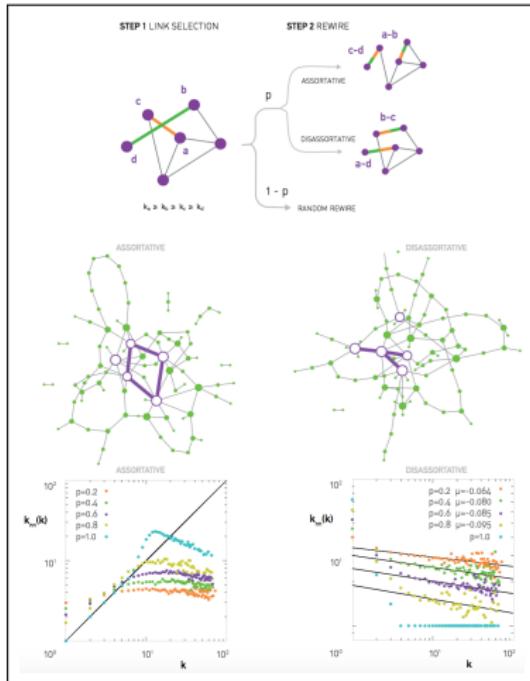
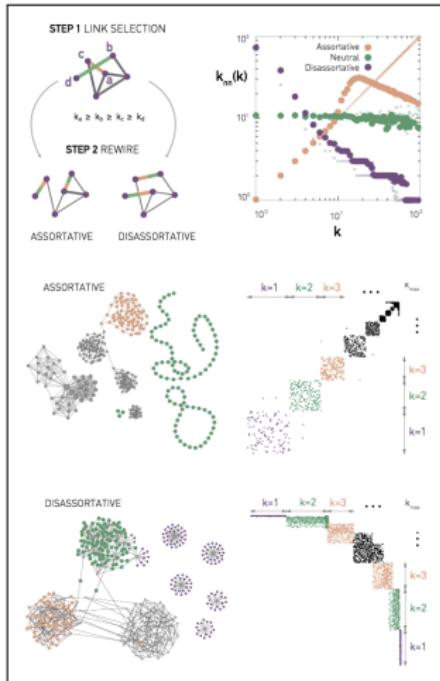
degree-preserving randomization with *simple/multi links* retains/destroys *structural disassortativity*

mixing *networks*

- neighbor degree k_{nn} in real networks [Bar16]
- collaboration *assortative* and *technological neutral*
- biological/information (*structurally*) *disassortative*



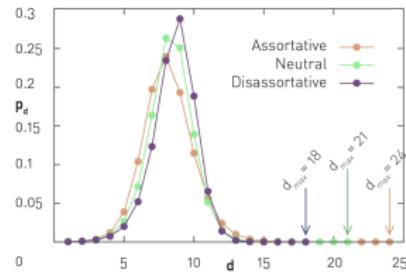
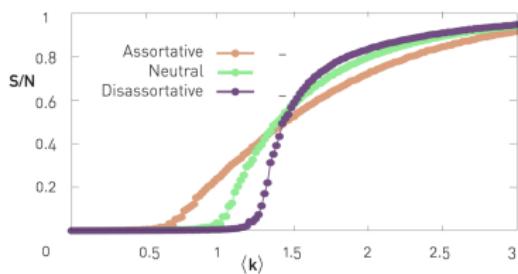
mixing *models*



(dis)assortative degree-preserving randomization [XBS05]

mixing *impact*

- *degree mixing* impacts *connectivity* and *distances* [New02]
- *assortative mixing* coexists with *community structure* [NP03]
- *mixing* influences *resilience* [VM03] and *controllability* [LSB11]



mixing references

-  A.-L. Barabási.
Network Science.
Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2016.
-  Ernesto Estrada and Philip A. Knight.
A First Course in Network Theory.
Oxford University Press, 2015.
-  Ernesto Estrada.
Combinatorial study of degree assortativity in networks.
Phys. Rev. E, 84(4):047101, 2011.
-  Yang-Yu Liu, Jean-Jacques Slotine, and Albert-Laszlo Barabasi.
Controllability of complex networks.
Nature, 473(7346):167–173, 2011.
-  Sergei Maslov, Kim Sneppen, and Alexei Zaliznyak.
Detection of topological patterns in complex networks: Correlation profile of the internet.
Physica A, 333:529–540, 2004.
-  M. E. J. Newman.
Assortative mixing in networks.
Phys. Rev. Lett., 89(20):208701, 2002.
-  M. E. J. Newman.
Mixing patterns in networks.
Phys. Rev. E, 67(2):026126, 2003.
-  Mark E. J. Newman.
Networks: An Introduction.
Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2010.

mixing *references*

-  M. E. J. Newman and Juyong Park.
Why social networks are different from other types of networks.
Phys. Rev. E, 68(3):036122, 2003.
-  Romualdo Pastor-Satorras, Alexei Vázquez, and Alessandro Vespignani.
Dynamical and correlation properties of the Internet.
Phys. Rev. Lett., 87(25):258701, 2001.
-  Alexei Vázquez and Yamir Moreno.
Resilience to damage of graphs with degree correlations.
Phys. Rev. E, 67(1):015101, 2003.
-  Alexei Vázquez, Romualdo Pastor-Satorras, and Alessandro Vespignani.
Large-scale topological and dynamical properties of the Internet.
Phys. Rev. E, 65(6):066130, 2002.
-  R. Xulvi-Brunet and I. M. Sokolov.
Changing correlations in networks: Assortativity and dissorativity.
Acta Phys. Pol. B, 36:1431–1455, 2005.

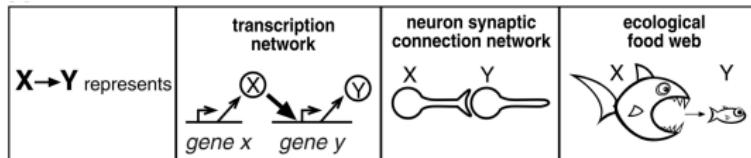
network *fragments*

introduction to *network analysis* (*ina*)

Lovro Šubelj
University of Ljubljana
spring 2019/20

fragments *definition*

- small *subgraphs* are *building blocks* of networks
- *subgraphs* characterize *local network structure*



- *fragments* are *connected subgraphs* of networks [EK15]
- *motifs* are *frequent non-induced* fragments [MSOI⁺02]
- *graphlets* are *arbitrary induced* fragments [PCJ04]

see **mfinder** and **orca** for implementations

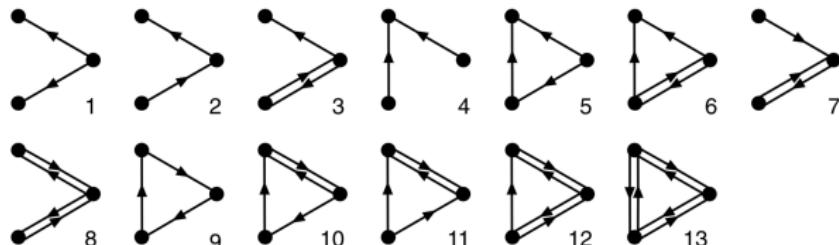
network *motifs*

introduction to *network analysis* (*ina*)

Lovro Šubelj
University of Ljubljana
spring 2019/20

motifs *definition*

- *fragments* characterize *network-wise local structure*
- *motifs* are *frequent non-induced fragments* [MSOI⁺02]
 - probability of *motif appearing in random graph*
 - equal or greater number of times* is < 0.01
- (*un*)*directed motifs* consisting of *three to five nodes*



all 13 directed three-node motifs

motifs *significance*

- motif significance Z with normal distribution $N(0, 1)$
 - \tilde{n}_i is number of motifs i in random graph with variance $\tilde{\sigma}_i^2$
 - n_i is number of motifs i in real network

$$Z_i = \frac{n_i - \langle \tilde{n}_i \rangle}{\tilde{\sigma}_i} \quad n_i - \langle \tilde{n}_i \rangle > 0.1 \langle \tilde{n}_i \rangle$$

- $\tilde{n}/\tilde{\sigma}$ estimated by motif preserving randomization [MSOI⁺02]

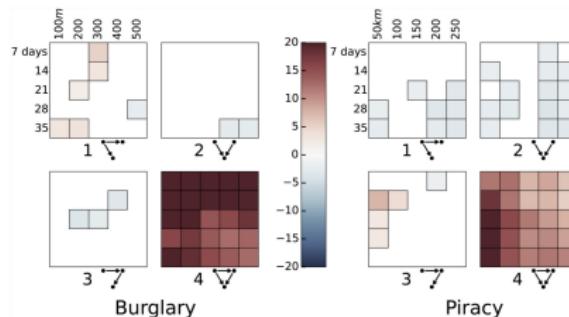
Network	Nodes	Edges	N_{real}	$N_{\text{rand}} \pm \text{SD}$	Z score	N_{real}	$N_{\text{rand}} \pm \text{SD}$	Z score	N_{real}	$N_{\text{rand}} \pm \text{SD}$	Z score
Neurons				Feed-forward loop			Bi-fan			Bi-parallel	
<i>C. elegans</i>	252	509	125	90 ± 10	3.7	127	55 ± 13	5.3	227	35 ± 10	20
Food webs				Three chain			Bi-parallel				
Little Rock	92	984	3219	3120 ± 50	2.1	7295	2220 ± 210	25			
Ythan	83	391	1182	1020 ± 20	7.2	1357	230 ± 50	23			
St. Martin	42	205	469	450 ± 10	NS	382	130 ± 20	12			
Electronic circuits (forward logic chips)				Feed-forward loop			Bi-fan			Bi-parallel	
s15850	10,383	14,240	424	2 ± 2	285	1040	1 ± 1	1200	480	2 ± 1	335
s38584	20,717	34,204	413	10 ± 3	120	1739	6 ± 2	800	711	9 ± 2	320
s38417	23,843	33,661	612	3 ± 2	400	2404	1 ± 1	2550	531	2 ± 2	340
World Wide Web				Feedback with two mutual dyads			Fully connected triad			Uplinked mutual dyad	
nd.edu\$	325,729	1.46e6	1.1e5	2e3 ± 1e2	800	6.8e6	5e4±4e2	15,000	1.2e6	1e4 ± 2e2	5000

motifs *networks*

motif Z-scores of class *software networks* [VS05]

Network	Nodes	Edges	N _{ref}	N _{test}	Z _{test}	N _{ref}	N _{test}	Z _{test}	N _{ref}	N _{test}	Z _{test}	N _{ref}	N _{test}	Z _{test}	N _{ref}	N _{test}	Z _{test}
Software Networks (medium)																	
Faerie	186	180	41	11.6±3.3	8.94	18	7.9±3.5	3.01	33	9.5±5.5	4.25						
Aime	143	319	68	29.4±6.1	7.86	30	10.2±4.5	4.38	55	31.8±9.3	2.49						
Filezilla221a	183	331	77	29.4±6.1	7.86	25	10.6±4.6	3.15	68	14±5.9	9.08						
Artec	255	391	68	26.5±4.4	7.82	86	10.2±4.8	6.75	182	80.2±19.6	5.18						
Exult	261	504	107	36.3±8.4	6.01												
Software Networks (large)																	
blender26	495	834	486	138±30.3	11.4	33	16±5.2	3.2	123	7.8±5.8	20	22	3.7±3.6	5.04	18	4.2±3.2	4.37
glk221	748	1347	748	138±30.3	11.4	119	25±5.2	12.5	175	26±6.7	3.5	21	2.8±3.6	10.9	19	4.2±3.2	3.41
vk	1362	512	262±39.9	6.24		159	21±4.3	5.58	41	3.3±3.2	10.7	93	27.7±14.7	0.57	122	12.6±5.8	18.7
jars2	1364	1947	816	180±35.5	17.7	173	48±10.8	11.5	345	18.4±14	23.3	22	2.2±2.1	0.5	17	3.8±2.2	5.99
prevaly	1993	4987	22750	1840±171	12.2	3848	322±34.2	103.1	1080	144±50.6	18.4	210	28.7±9.2	19.8	1318	55.5±14.7	85.9
Software Networks (large)																	
blender26	126	33.8±6.1	15	N/A		1976	766±162	7.43	436	196±65	3.7	94	26.2±8.6	7.88			
glk221	126	47.7±9.6	7.31	15	3.1±2.3	5.06	4177	194±139	5.6	1462	748±261	2.73	188	68.1±13.7	8.73		
vk	229	81.6±10.6	13.9	30	13±6.7	2.53	707	388±16	5.17	333	217±44	2.62	718	212.1±49.1	10.3		
java2	176	46.2±9.9	4.8	8	1.8±1.1	4.57	10212	634±61180	1.5	2494	1397±522	2.1	257	52.5±17.6	11.6		
prevaly	1169	272821	42.6	282	30.8±10.4	24.2	25999	1546±21705.5		5742	4183±752	2.1	2699	736±101.4	21.4		

motif Z-scores of spatio-temporal *crime networks* [DM15]



motifs *profiles*

- motif significance profile SP [MSOI⁺02] defined as
 - Z_i is significance of motif i in real network

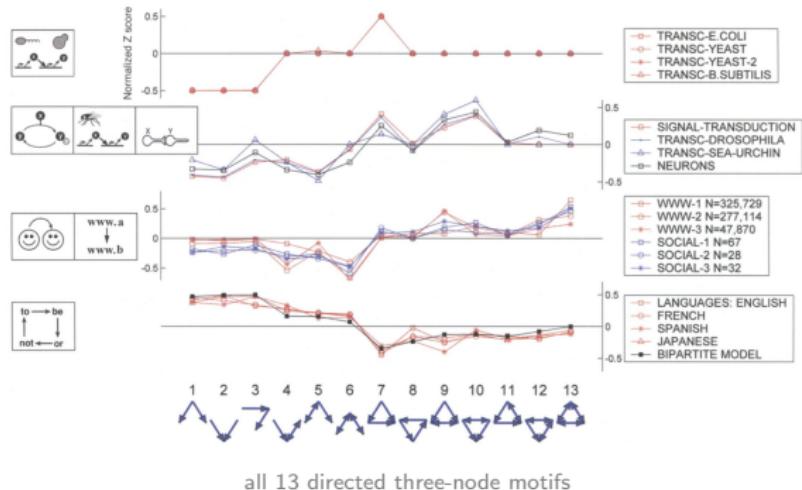
$$SP_i = \frac{Z_i}{\sqrt{\sum_i Z_i^2}} \quad Z_i = \frac{n_i - \langle \tilde{n}_i \rangle}{\tilde{\sigma}_i} \quad n_i \geq 4$$

- motif abundance/ratio profile RP [MIK⁺04] defined as
 - A_i is abundance of motif i in real network

$$RP_i = \frac{A_i}{\sqrt{\sum_i A_i^2}} \quad A_i = \frac{n_i - \langle \tilde{n}_i \rangle}{n_i + \langle \tilde{n}_i \rangle + \epsilon_i} \quad \epsilon_i = 4$$

motifs *superfamilies*

- directed *motif significance profiles* [MSOI⁺02]
- profiles reveal *superfamilies of real networks*



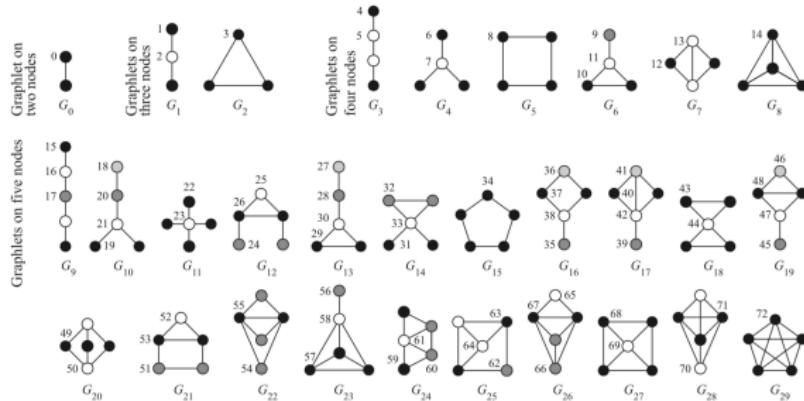
network *graphlets*

introduction to *network analysis* (*ina*)

Lovro Šubelj
University of Ljubljana
spring 2019/20

graphlets *definition*

- *fragments* characterize *node-wise local structure*
- *graphlets* are *arbitrary induced fragments* [PCJ04]
- *graphlet orbits* are *automorphisms of graphlets* [Prž07]
- (*un*)*directed graphlets* consisting of *three to five nodes*

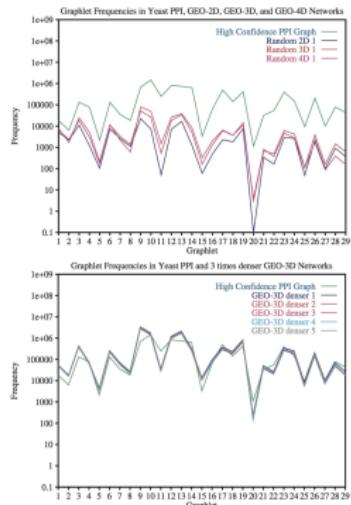
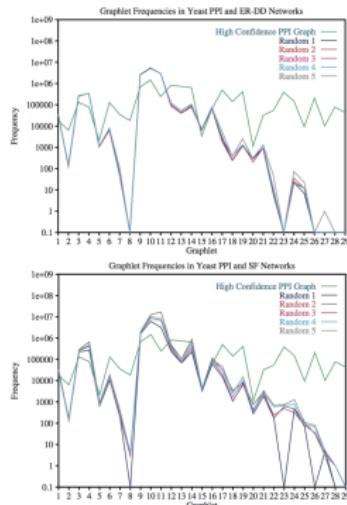


all 30 undirected two- to five-node graphlets with 73 orbits

graphlets *frequency*

- *relative graphlet frequency* F [PCJ04] defined as
 - n_i is *number of graphlets i in real network*

$$F_i = \frac{n_i}{\sum_i n_i}$$



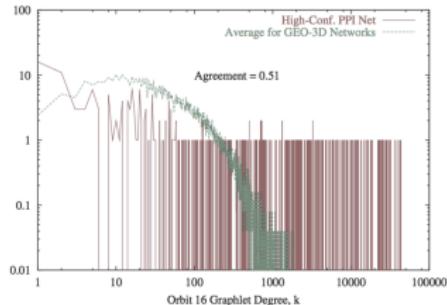
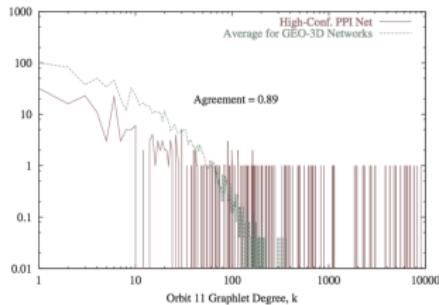
graphlet frequency in protein network and random graphs

graphlets *distribution*

- *i-th orbit graphlet degree distribution* p_k^i [Prž07] defined as
 - p_k^0 is *degree distribution* p_k of *real network*
 - p_k^i is *graphlet degree distribution* for *i-th orbit*
 - \tilde{p}_k^i is *scaled graphlet degree distribution* for *i-th orbit*

$$\tilde{p}_k^i \sim p_k^i / k$$

$$\tilde{p}_k = \tilde{p}_k^0 = p_k^0 = p_k$$



11th and 16th orbit graphlet degree distributions of protein network and random graph

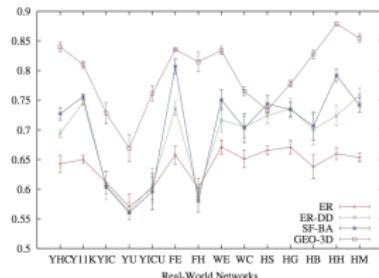
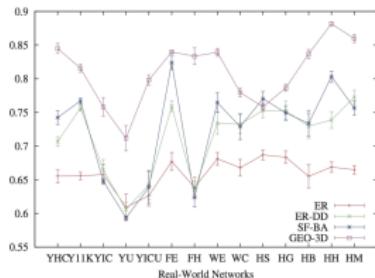
graphlets *agreement*

- *i-th orbit graphlet agreement* A_i [Prž07] defined as
 - \tilde{p}_k^i is *i-th orbit graphlet degree distribution* of *first network*
 - \tilde{q}_k^i is *i-th orbit graphlet degree distribution* of *second network*

$$A_i = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sum_k (\log \tilde{q}_k^i - \log \tilde{p}_k^i)^2}$$

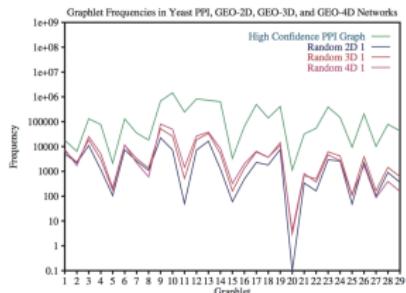
- *arithmetic/geometric graphlet agreement* A defined as

$$A = \frac{1}{73} \sum_i A_i \quad A = (\prod_i A_i)^{\frac{1}{73}}$$

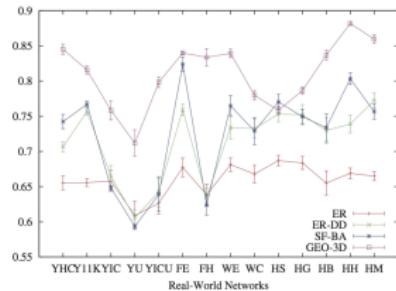


arithmetic/geometric graphlet agreement of protein networks and random graphs

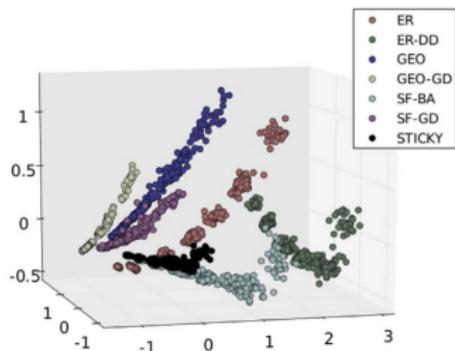
graphlets overview



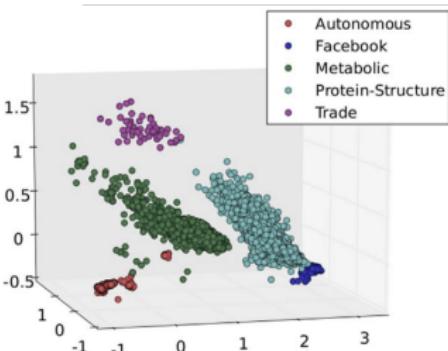
relative graphlet frequency [PCJ04]



graphlet distribution agreement [Prž07]



graphlet correlation matrix and distance [YMDD⁺14]



fragments *references*

-  Toby Davies and Elio Marchione.
Event networks and the identification of crime pattern motifs.
PLoS ONE, 10(11):e0143638, 2015.
-  Ernesto Estrada and Philip A. Knight.
A First Course in Network Theory.
Oxford University Press, 2015.
-  Tomaž Hočevar and Janez Demšar.
A combinatorial approach to graphlet counting.
Bioinformatics, 30(4):559–565, 2014.
-  Ron Milo, Shalev Itzkovitz, Nadav Kashtan, Reuven Levitt, Shai Shen-Orr, Inbal Ayzenst旦at, Michal Sheffer, and Uri Alon.
Superfamilies of evolved and designed networks.
Science, 303(5663):1538–1542, 2004.
-  R. Milo, S. Shen-Orr, S. Itzkovitz, N. Kashtan, D. Chklovskii, and U. Alon.
Network motifs: Simple building blocks of complex networks.
Science, 298(5594):824–827, 2002.
-  N. Pržulj, D. G. Corneil, and I. Jurisica.
Modeling interactome: Scale-free or geometric?
Bioinformatics, 20(18):3508–3515, 2004.
-  Nataša Pržulj.
Biological network comparison using graphlet degree distribution.
Bioinformatics, 23(2):e177–e183, 2007.

fragments *references*



Sergi Valverde and Ricard V. Solé.

Network motifs in computational graphs: A case study in software architecture.
Phys. Rev. E, 72(2):026107, 2005.



Ömer Nabil Yaveroğlu, Noël Malod-Dognin, Darren Davis, Zoran Levnajić, Vuk Janjic, Rasa Karapandza, Aleksandar Stojmirovic, and Nataša Pržulj.
Revealing the hidden language of complex networks.
Sci. Rep., 4:4547, 2014.