

## **Jelena Tešić: Research Impact and Plan**

Unstructured data is one name to encompass diverse data types and formats, such as video data, electronic health data records, surveys, experimental readings, sensor data, social platform content data, genomics data, and purchase reviews. The arching quest of my research is to provide useful, efficient, effective, intuitive, and responsible algorithms for addressing the challenges of analytics tasks when applied to such extensive unstructured data collections in the wild. The research I lead in the Data Lab ([DataLab12.github.io](https://DataLab12.github.io)) at Texas State is grouped in the following sections by the tasks it solves.

### **1 Network Science for Unstructured Data**

#### **1.1 Scaling Signed Graph Balancing Tasks through Fundamental Cycle Basis**

In network science, signed graph representation of relations provides more information than unsigned graph networks do. Spectral pollution, computational complexity, inherent bias, and training requirements are the main hurdles that have slowed the adoption of the signed network as data representation and signed graph algorithms for modern data analysis. We took a different approach, stemming from mathematical sociology, and focus on balance theory to solve the signed network tasks at scale. First, we have expanded the balance theory to signed social network graph analysis. We propose a frustration cloud view of the signed graph where we quantified vertex and edge in terms of frustration cloud statistics and validated this novel social network graphs analysis approach [18]. Next, I worked with the Ph.D. student and her advisor to develop an assumption-free algorithm to efficiently compute the fundamental cycle basis in large, unstructured graphs without requiring training data or relying on spectral computation assumptions to scale the findings to signed graphs constructed from social networks and recommendation data [1]. There was no current baseline to evaluate state-of-the-art tasks on signed graphs derived from real networks, so we have created the most extensive assumption-free comparison of community discovery on signed networks in [26] in terms of efficacy, efficiency, scalability, and reproducibility of existing methods, and propose frustration cloud-based approach for cluster boosting for high modular signed graphs [27]. Two master and five undergraduate students contributed and were supported by this research project.

The research plan is to use a fundamental cycle basis to scale the solution of other NP-hard tasks to large signed networks using the efficient fundamental cycle computation approach [21] and propose algorithms to solve the task of computing frustration and the balanced state of the graph at scale [23] and the task of finding the largest balanced subgraph in any network [22] for graphs with millions of nodes and edges. Next, we plan to propose a scalable community discovery algorithm and extend the analysis using a fundamental cycle basis to the recommendation and anomaly detection tasks, as well as to extend the application to sensor and agent networks and signed gene networks. The project has evolved into a major part of the Ph.D. thesis work for one student.

#### **1.2 Modeling Social Network Relations and Improving Label Propagation**

A large number of users, messages, and tags makes it difficult to separate exciting and meaningful conversation threads from spreading fake news, malicious accounts, background noise, or irrelevant trolling on Twitter. First, we have introduced a scalable end-to-end Twitter network data management pipeline that gathers, stores, and models

rich relationships from Twitter networks [14]. Next, we compared and contrasted the analysis results of millions of Twitter data using multiple graph construction processing approaches [5].

We seek to answer how well the content of Tweets can be classified based on modeling relationships from interactions alone and how well community classification can predict the content class. We unveil compelling evidence demonstrating that community-based modeling techniques yield precision, recall, and accuracy comparable to lexical classifiers. Remarkably, these promising results are achieved even without considering the textual content of tweets beyond hashtags. We show that the combined community and lexical approach, which consistently delivers the most robust outcomes and exhibits the highest performance measures for network graphs constructed based on Twitter interactions related to the COVID-19 pandemic [20]. One undergraduate, one master, and one Ph.D. student participated in the research work for this research project. The next step is to model social network connections using signed extended graphs (edge does not have to have a sign) and explore multiple graph network representations to provide an assumption-free and bias-free baseline for evaluating graphical neural network performance.

## **2 Advancing Computer Vision tasks in the Wild**

### **2.1 Solving Computer Vision tasks for Overhead Videos**

Domain adaptation for Object classification [4] (under review); [3, 2] Small object classification [28] and [9] Activity recognition [25] and [24]

Segmentation [?]

### **2.2 Deep Descriptor Database Indexing Search and Retrieval**

Deep descriptors, genomics descriptors, clustering, indexing, search, summarizing, ....  
Published: [19], [16, 12] Under review: [17]

## **3 Predictive Modeling of Noisy Tabular and Survey Data**

Under review: survey teacher loss [29] and COVID learning loss [15] Published: Covid data ... [7]

## **4 Summary**

Summary on other applications [10] [11] [13, 6, 8]. Plan is to

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