

network *comparison*

introduction to *network analysis* (*ina*)

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comparison *overview*

- network *comparison by isomorphism* is *NP-complete*
- *exact comparison* requires *exponentially many* properties
- comparison using selected *graph edit distance*
- comparison by *network fragments* [MIK⁺04, Prž07, ARS15]
- comparison by *network distances* [SCDG⁺17, BB19]
- direct comparison of *individual metrics* [WS98, BA99, New02]
- statistical comparison over *multiple metrics* [ŠFB14, ŠBB⁺15]

CONSISTENCY OF CITATION AND COLLABORATION TOPOLOGY OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASES

Šubelj, L., Fiala, D. & Bajec, M. Network-based statistical comparison of citation topology of bibliographic databases. *Scientific Reports* 4, 6496 (2014).

Šubelj, L., Bajec, M., Boshkoska, B., Kastrin, A. & Levnjak, Z. Quantifying the consistency of scientific databases. *PLoS ONE* 10(5), e0127390 (2015).

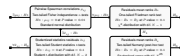
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NETWORKS OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASES

Citation and collaboration networks extracted from bibliographic databases. These are (WoS) the Computer Science category of Web of Science until 2014 (5798 papers), (APS) the American Physical Society publications until 2011 (4708 papers), (PubMed) the PubMed Central Collection open access publications until 2014 (5194 papers), (DBLP) the DBLP Computer Science Bibliography until 2014 (2.736 papers), (arXiv) the High Energy Physics Theory category of arXiv between 1992 and 2008 (236 papers), (Crossref) web publications passed by the Crossref service (7216 papers), (Cora) McCollum's Cora database collected from the web in 1998 (1968 papers), and (HIST) the Lubeberg's bibliography produced by the Algorithmic Historiography (91 papers).

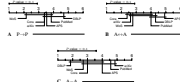
NETWORK COMPARISON METHODOLOGY

Methodology of network-based statistical comparison of bibliographic databases. Networks representing bibliographic databases are compared through 21 graph statistics. We compute externally standardized statistics residuals that measure the consistency of each database with the rest. Statistically significant inconsistencies in individual statistics are revealed by independent Student's *t*-test. We select a subset of statistics whose pairwise independence is verified using Fisher's transformation. Friedman rank test confirms that databases display significant inconsistency in the selected statistics, while the databases with no significant differences are revealed by Nemenyi post-hoc test.



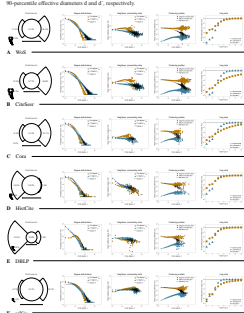
COMPARISON OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC NETWORKS

Statistical comparison of bibliographic databases through statistics of networks. Panel (A) shows the critical difference diagram of Nemenyi test for paper citation networks $P \sim P$, panel (B) for author citation networks $A \sim A$, and panel (C) for author collaboration networks $A \sim A$ (additional author name disambiguation has been made). The critical diagrams illustrate the overall ranking of the databases, where those connected by a thick line show no statistically significant inconsistencies at P -value = 0.1.



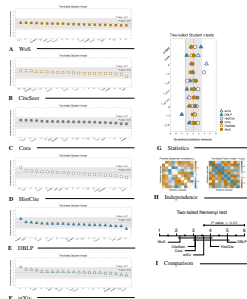
PROFILE OF PAPER CITATION NETWORKS

Distributions, diagrams, plots of paper citation networks extracted from bibliographic databases. Panels (A-F) show (from left to right): the field line-to-disconnections, where the arrows illustrate the direction of the links and the areas of diagrams are proportional to the number of nodes with zero in-degree, non-zero degree and zero in-degree, the degree, in-degree and out-degree distributions $P(k)$, $P(k_{in})$ and $P(k_{out})$, respectively; the degree mixing by the corresponding neighbor connectivity plots $N(k)$, $N(k_{in})$ and $N(k_{out})$, the clustering profiles of the standard, degree-corrected and delta-corrected coefficients $C(k)$, $C(k_{in})$ and $C(k_{out})$, respectively, and the hop plots for the directed and undirected 40 percentiles effective diameters d and d' , respectively.



COMPARISON OF PAPER CITATION NETWORKS

Statistical comparison of bibliographic databases through statistics of paper citation networks. Panels (A-F) show standardized statistics residuals that are listed in descending order, while the shaded regions are 95% and 99% confidence intervals of independent Student's *t*-tests (labeled with respective *P*-values). Panel (G) shows the residuals of mutually independent statistics, where the shaded region is 95% confidence interval. Panel (H) shows pairwise Spearman correlations of independent statistics listed in the same order as in panel (G) (left) and the *P*-values of the corresponding Fisher independence *t*-tests (right). Panel (I) shows the critical difference diagram of Nemenyi post-hoc test for the independent statistics. The diagram illustrates the overall ranking of the databases, where those connected by a thick line show no statistically significant inconsistencies at P -value = 0.05.





↓ *statistical comparison* of N networks over K metrics

1. x_{ij} is *value* of j th *metric* for i th *network* and \tilde{x}_{ij} its *residual*

$$\tilde{x}_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij} - \tilde{\mu}_{ij}}{\tilde{\sigma}_{ij} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{N}}} \quad \tilde{\mu}_{ij} = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{k \neq i} x_{kj} \quad \tilde{\sigma}_{ij} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-2} \sum_{k \neq i} (x_{kj} - \tilde{\mu}_{ij})^2} \quad \tilde{x}_{ij} \sim t(N-2)$$

2. R_{ij} is *rank* of i th *network* for j th *independent metric*

$$R_{ij} = \text{rank of } |\tilde{x}_{ij}| \quad R_{ij} \in \{1, \dots, N\}$$

R_i is *mean rank* of i th *network* over K *independent metrics*

$$R_i = \frac{1}{K} \sum_j R_{ij} \quad \frac{12K}{N(N+1)} \left(\sum_i R_i^2 - \frac{N(N+1)^2}{4} \right) \sim \chi^2(N-1)$$

3. $|R_i - R_j|$ *statistically significant* when above *critical difference* $q \sqrt{\frac{N(N-1)}{6K}}$

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