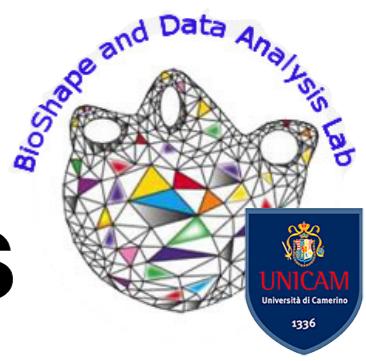


TDA and Persistent Homology: a new method for analysing temporal graphs



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Algorithmic Aspects on Temporal Graphs II
ICALP2019 - Patras
08/07/2019

Outline

- Complex Systems
- From Complex System to temporal graphs
- Why Topological Data Analysis?
- Topology, Filtration & Homology
- Persistent Entropy
- Results

Complex Systems

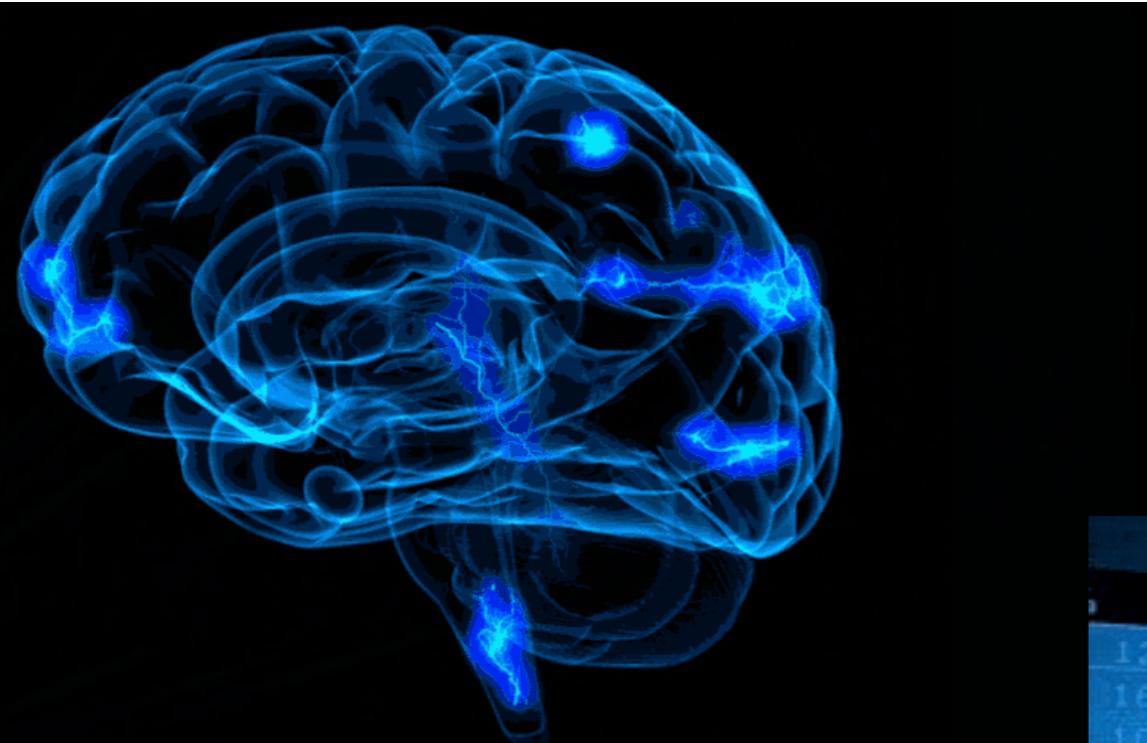


The Stock Market

The Human Brain



Complex Systems



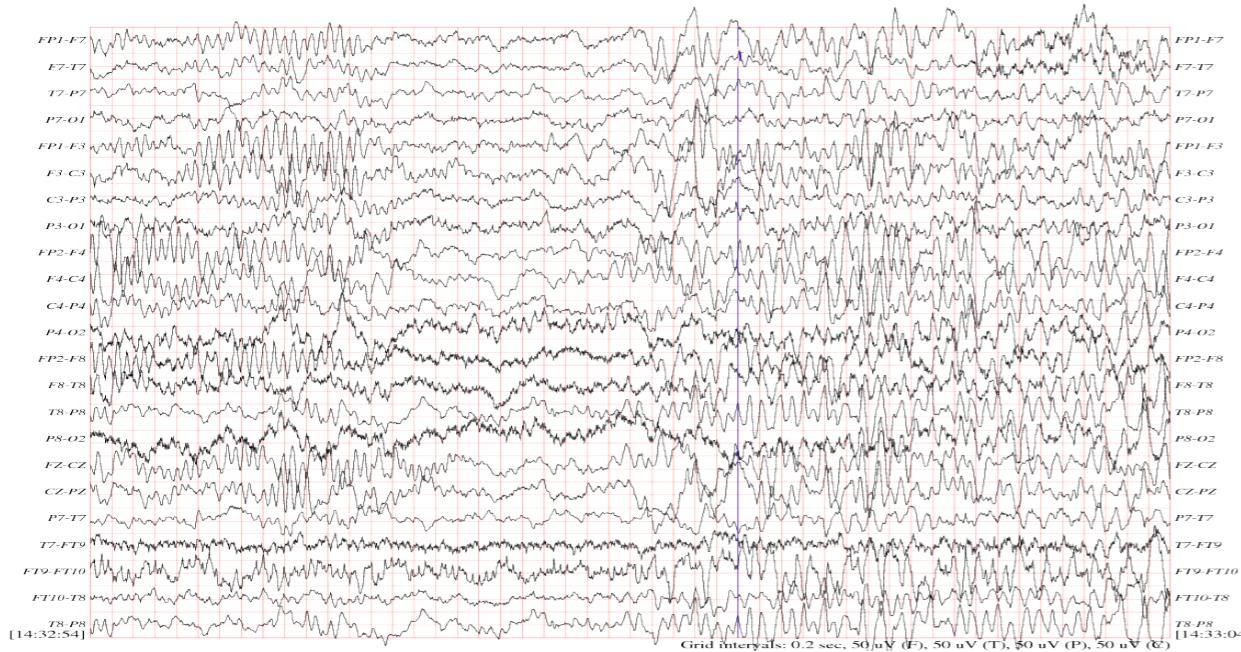
The Stock Market

The Human Brain



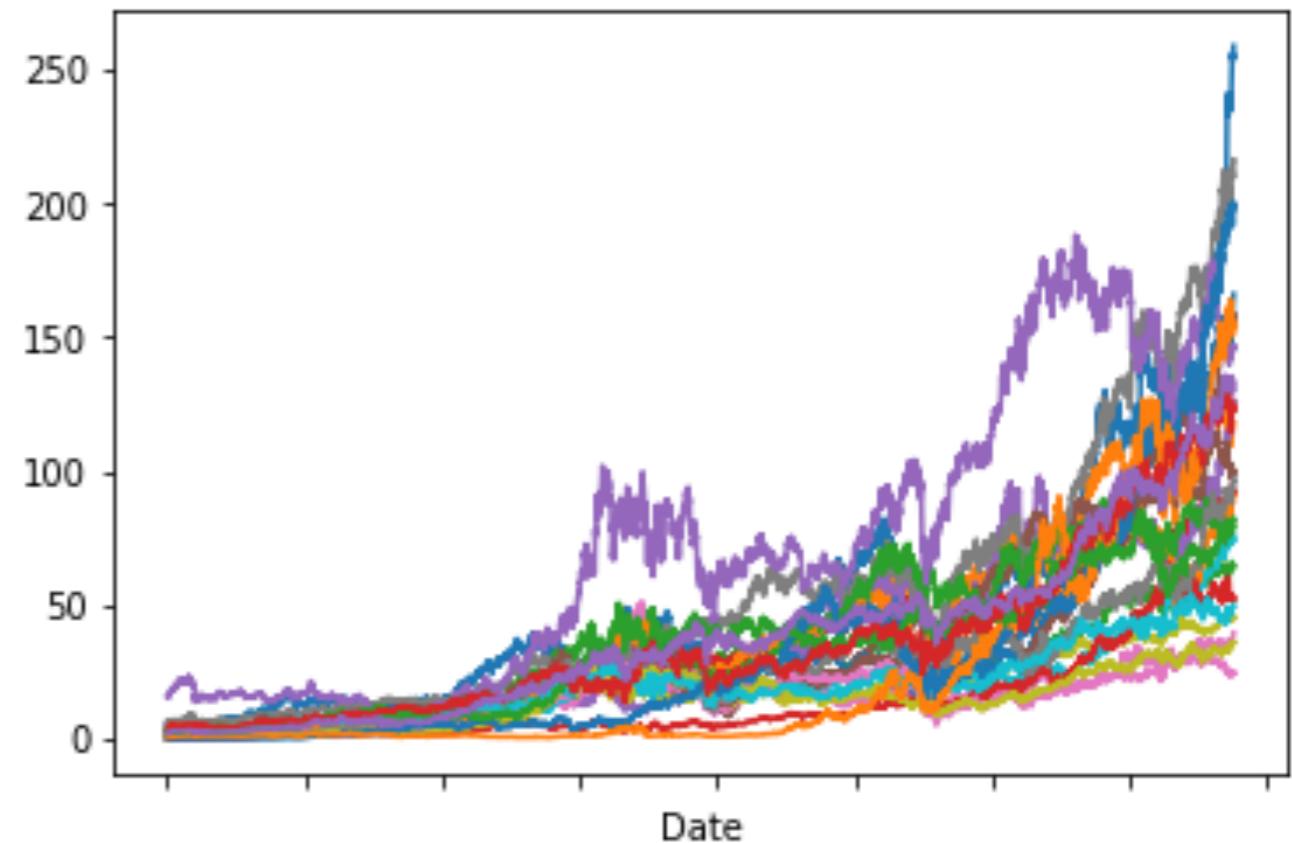
Extracting Emerging GLOBAL behaviors

Complex Systems

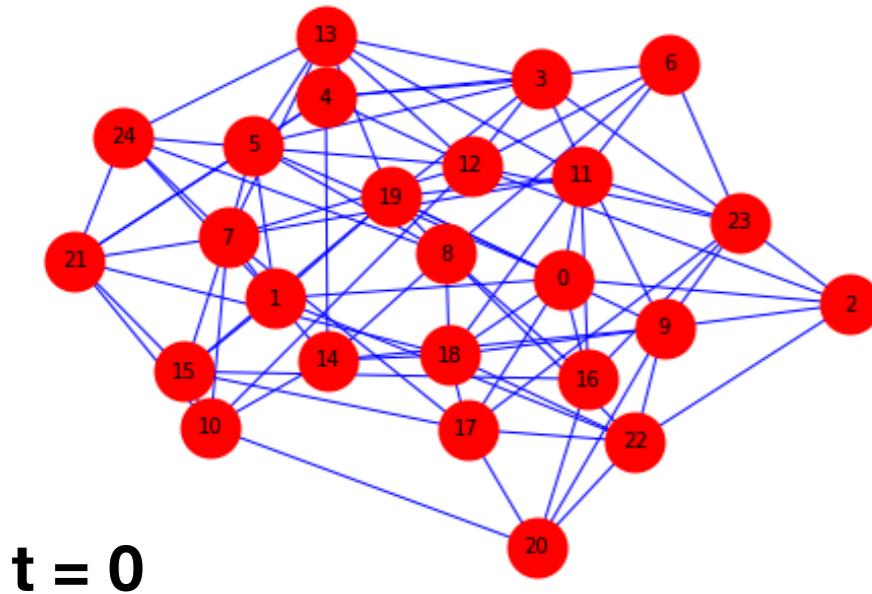


**The Human Brain
(Epileptic Seizures (1h))**

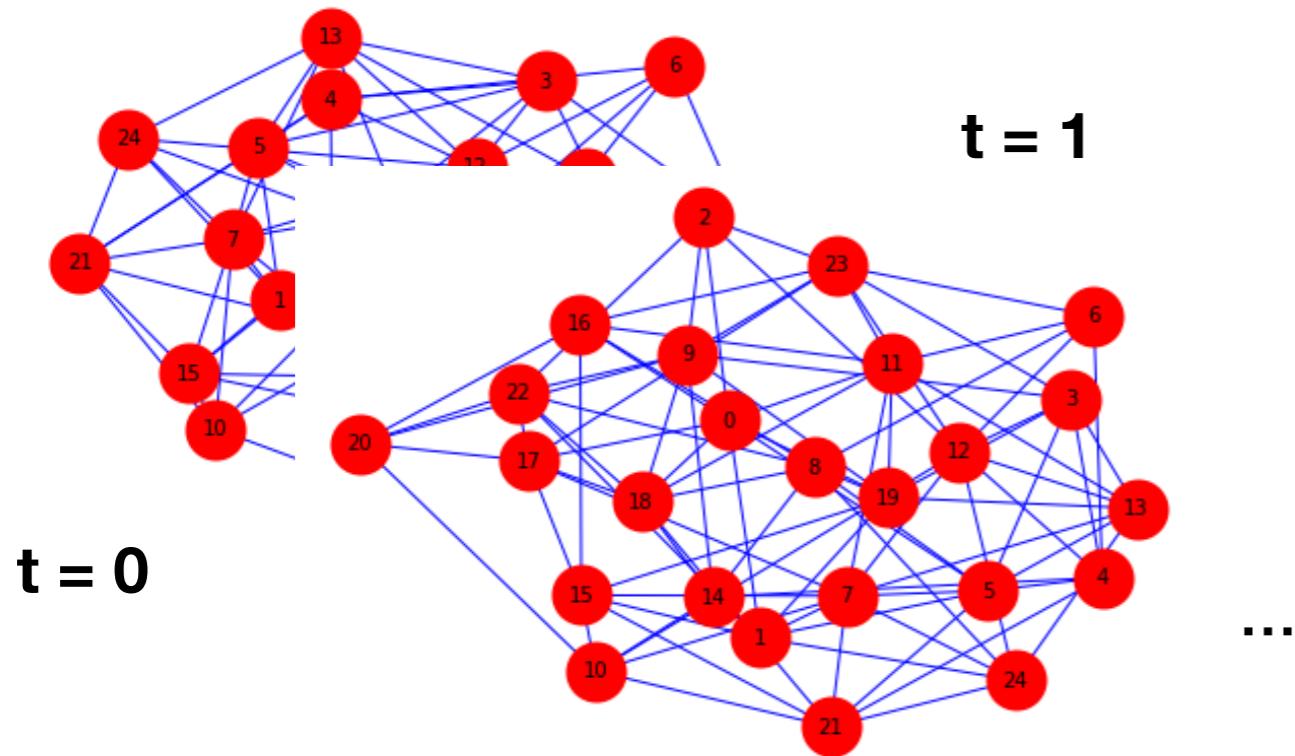
**The Stock Market
(Dow Jones (1980-2017))**



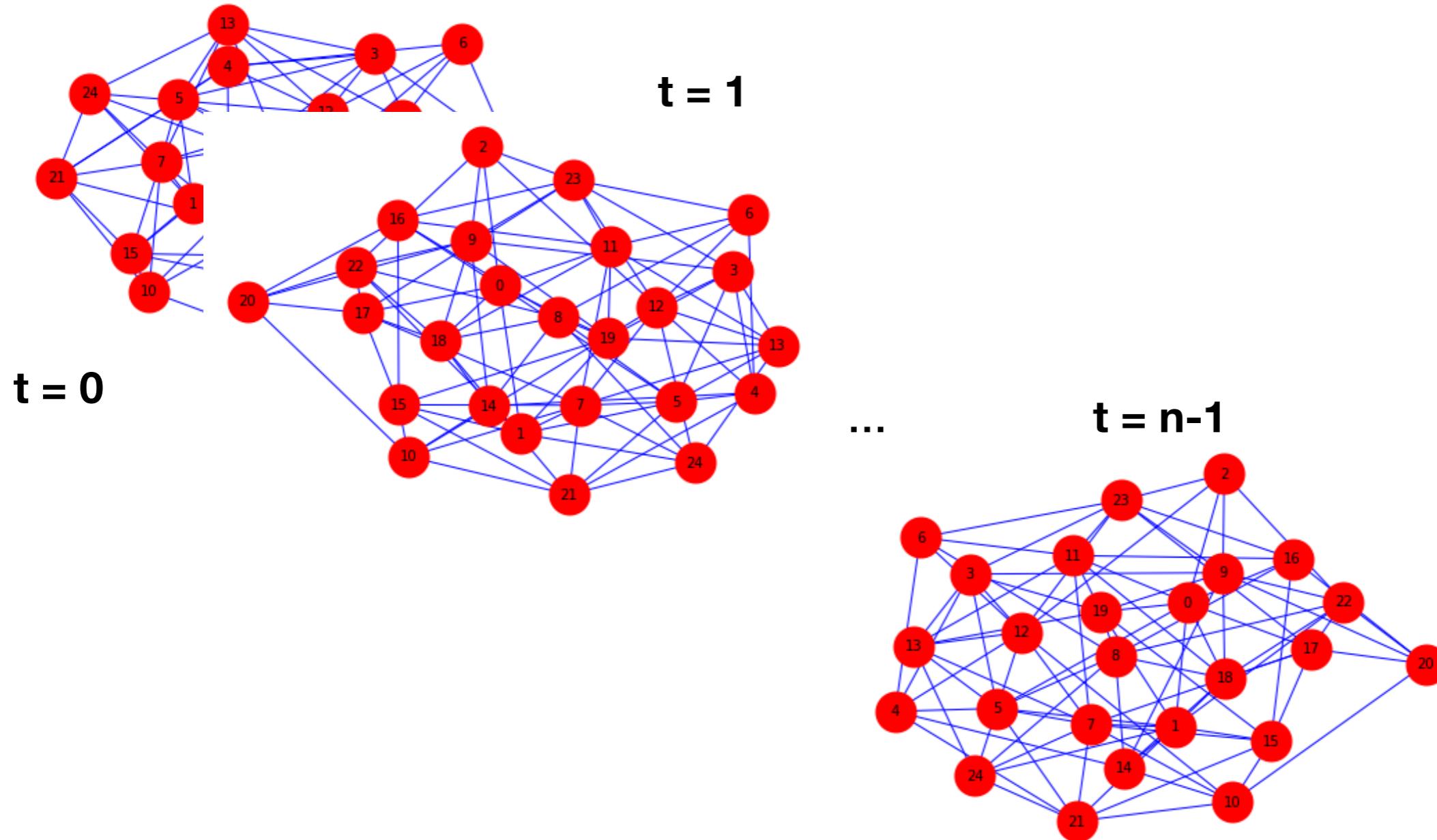
Temporal Graphs



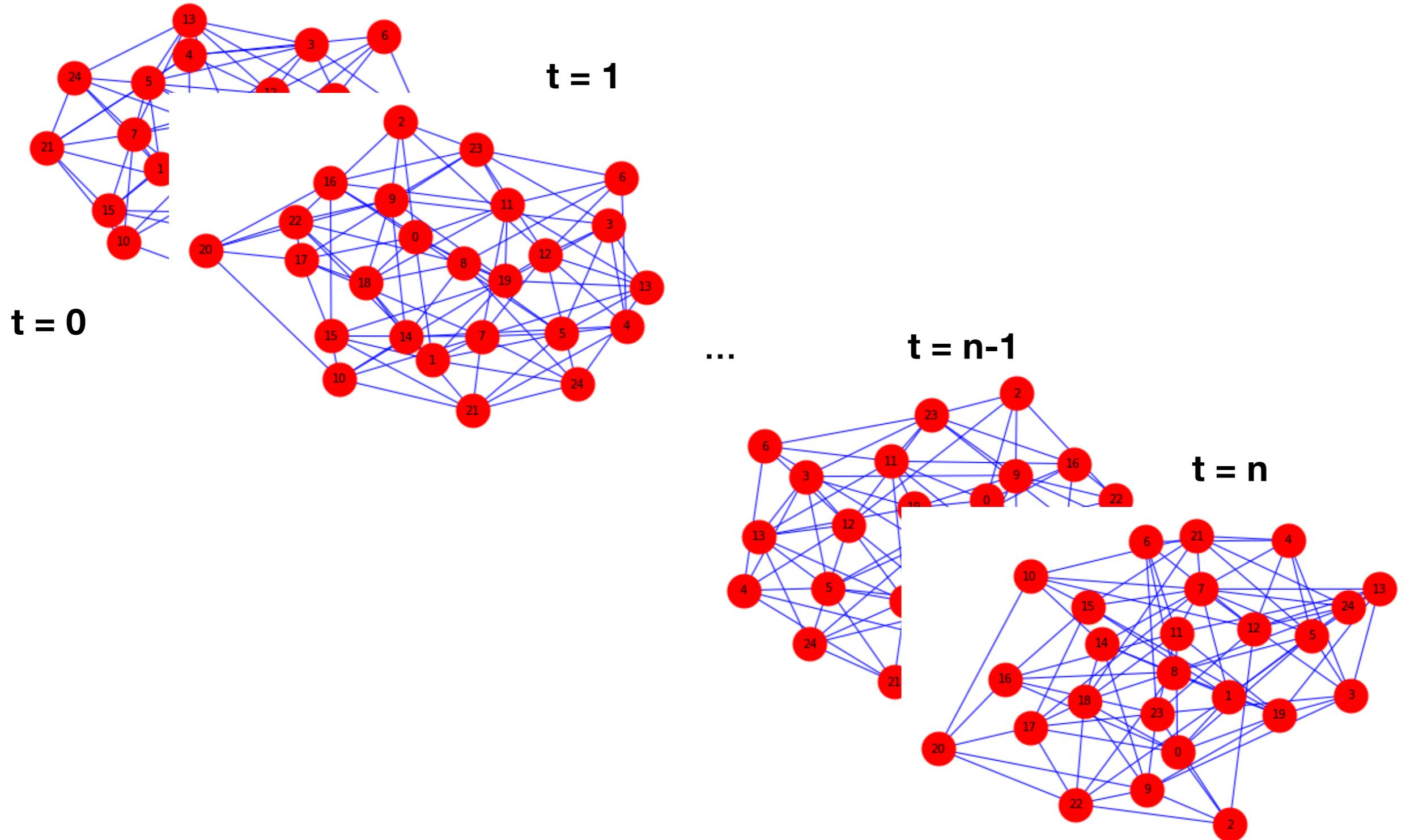
Temporal Graphs



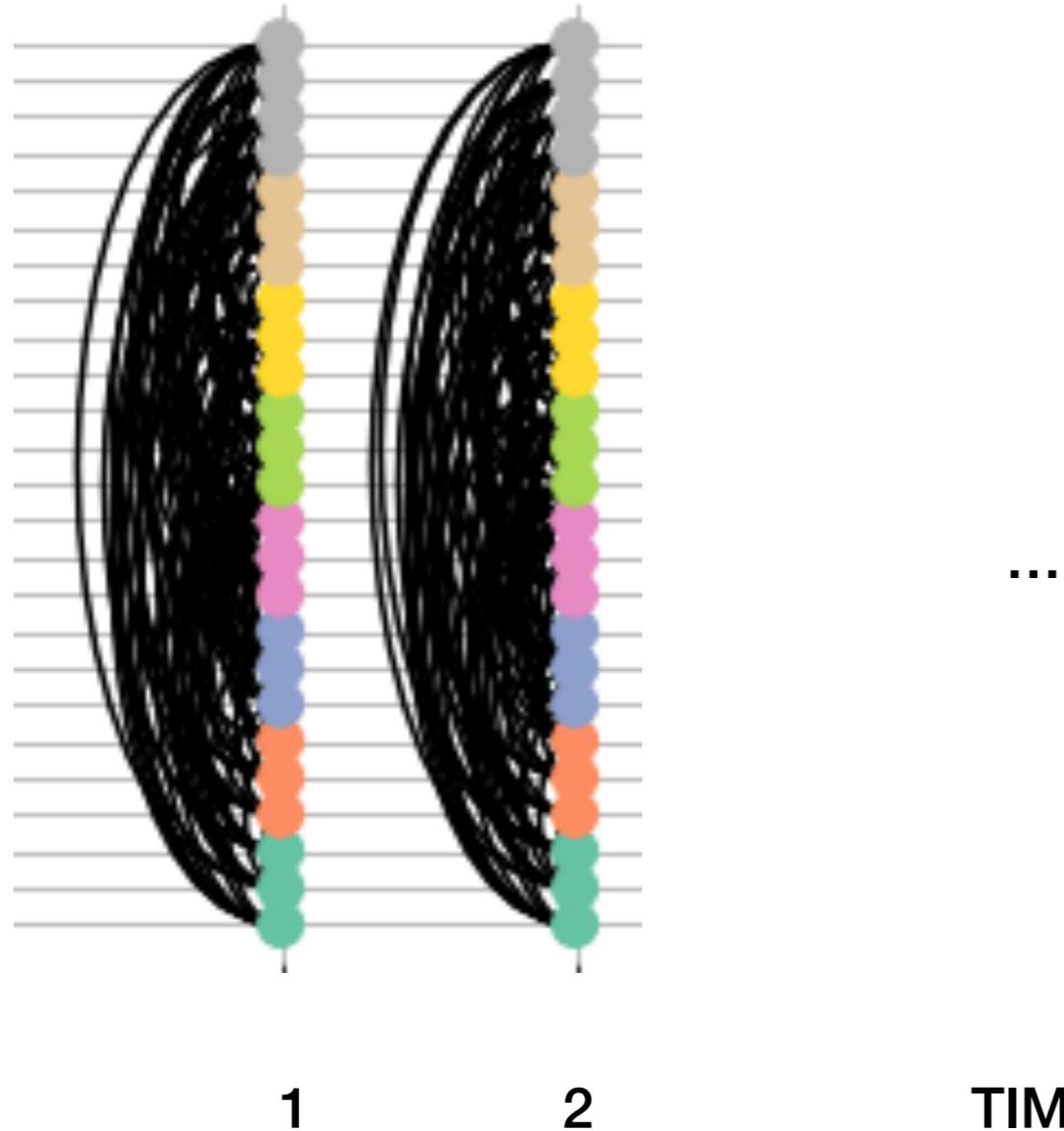
Temporal Graphs



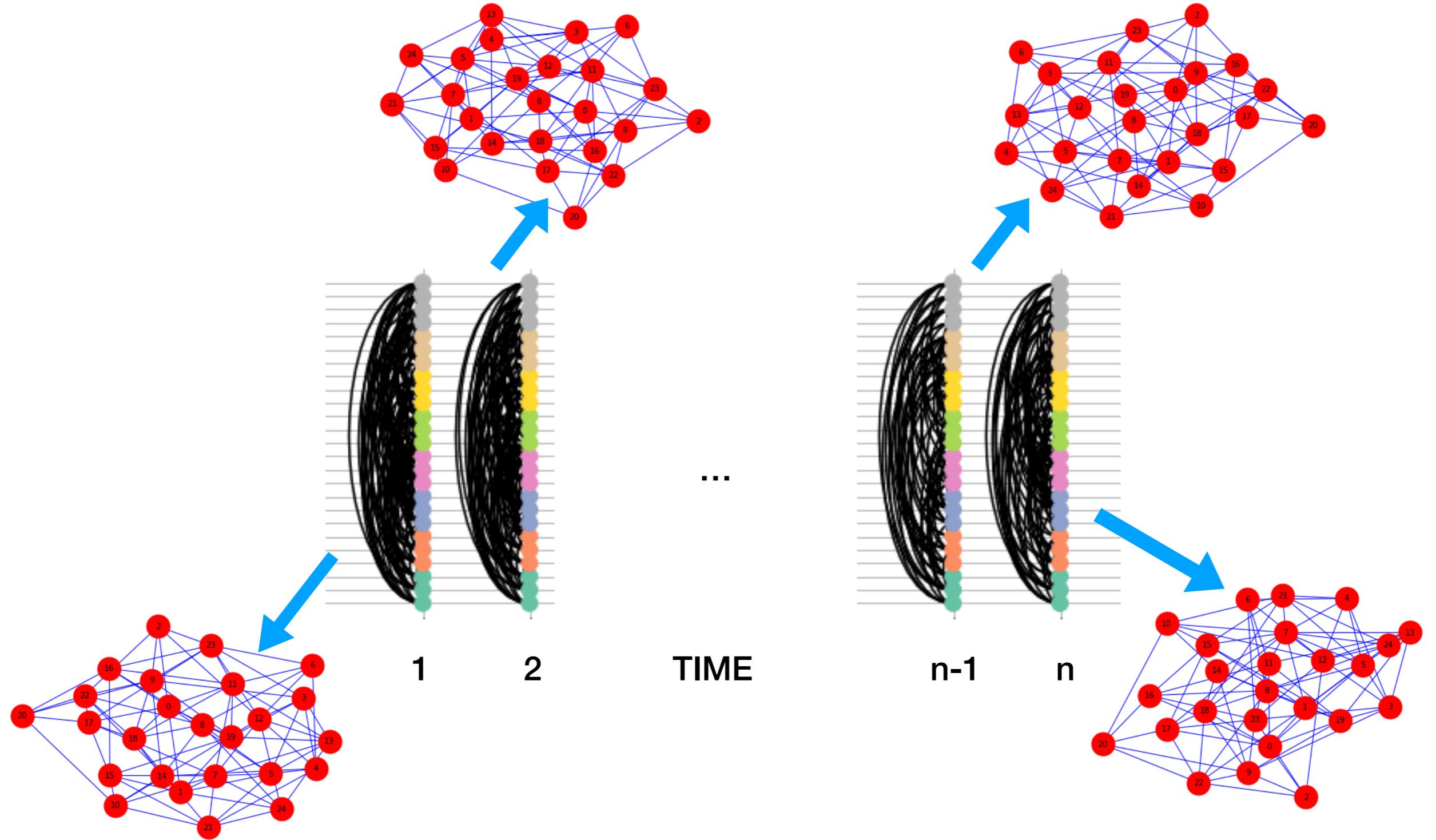
Temporal Graphs



Temporal Graphs



Temporal Graphs

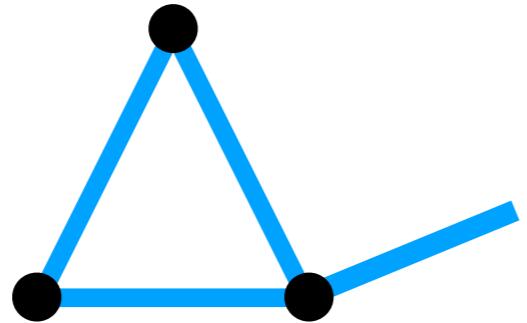


Why topological data analysis?

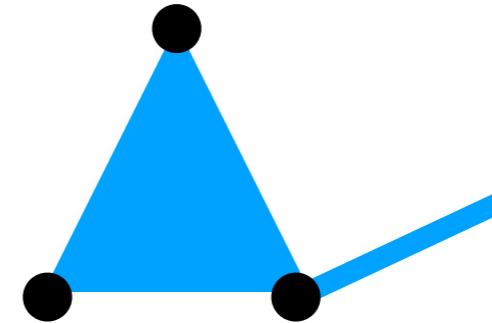
Data → (Global) Information → Knowledge

Why topological data analysis?

Data → (Global) Information → Knowledge



Graph



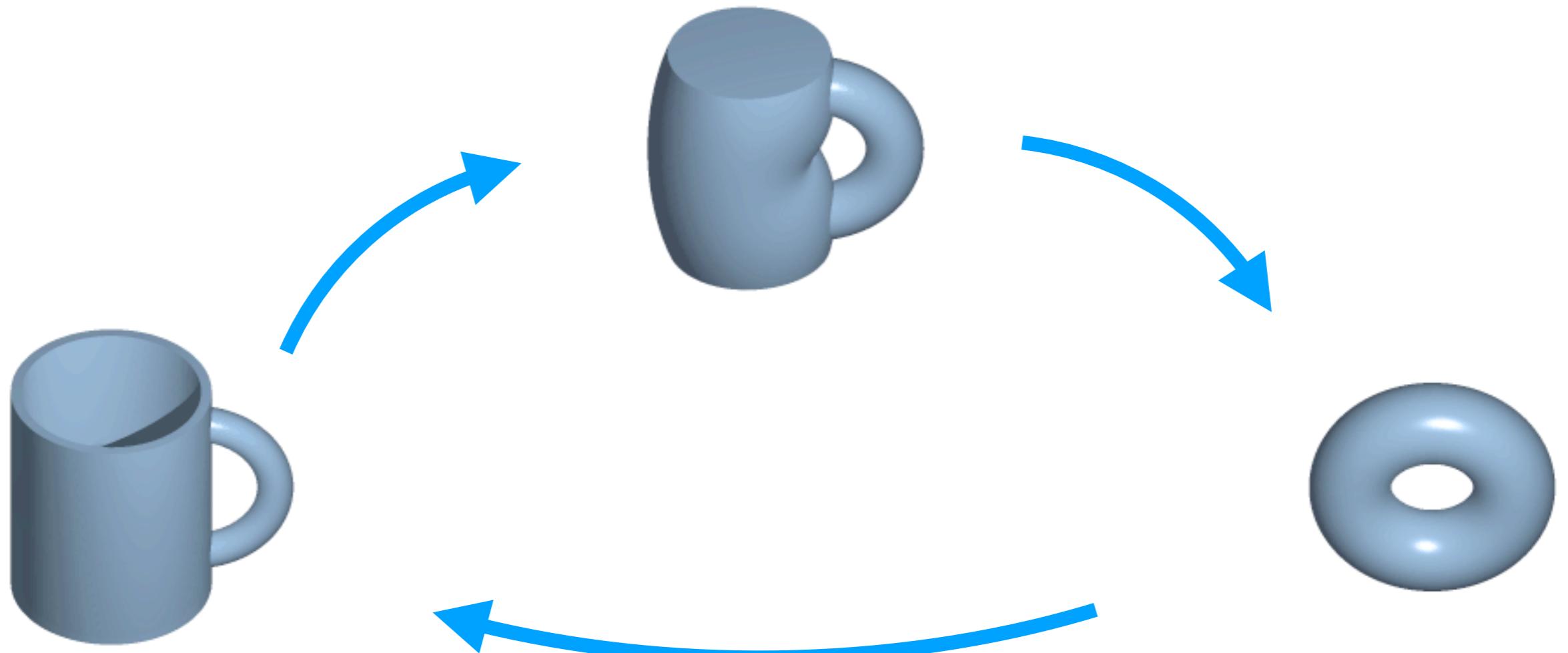
Simplicial Complex

What is topology?

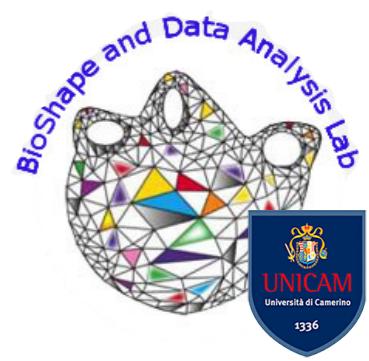
In mathematics, **topology** (from the Greek τόπος, *place*, and λόγος, *study*) is concerned with the properties of space that are preserved under continuous deformations:

- Allowed: Stretching, Twisting, Bending
- Forbidden: Cutting, Gluing

What is topology?



Topological Data Analysis (TDA)

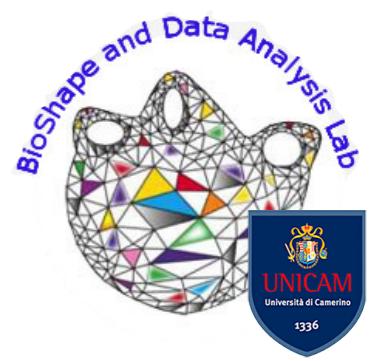


A **simplicial complex** is a discrete topological space, obtained from the union of simplices

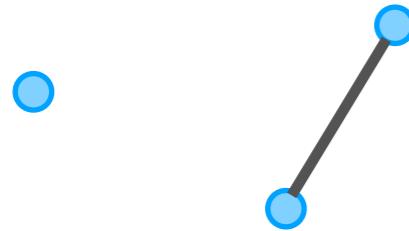


0-simplex

Topological Data Analysis (TDA)



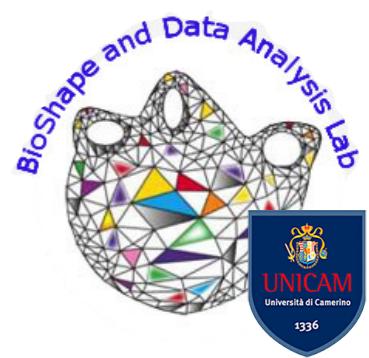
A **simplicial complex** is a discrete topological space, obtained from the union of simplices



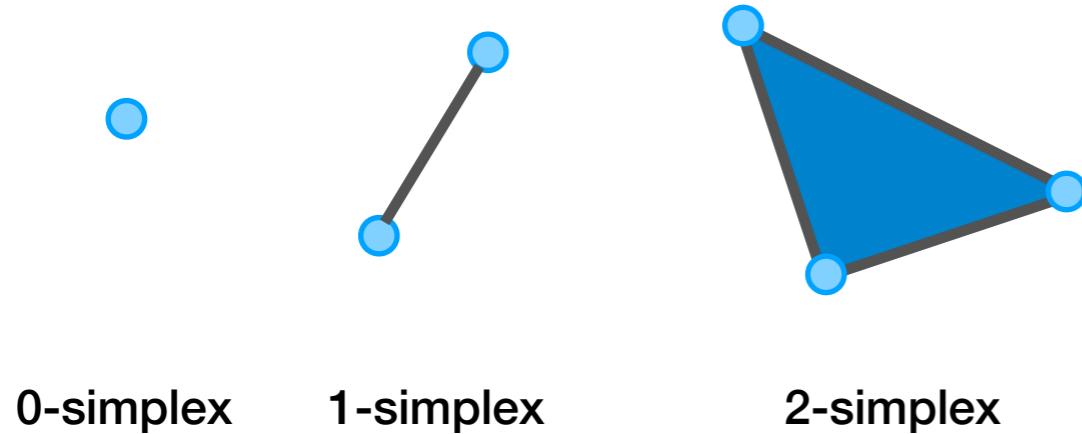
0-simplex

1-simplex

Topological Data Analysis (TDA)



A **simplicial complex** is a discrete topological space, obtained from the union of simplices

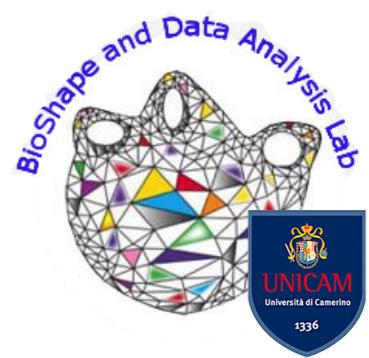


0-simplex

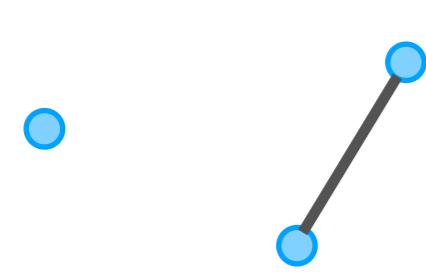
1-simplex

2-simplex

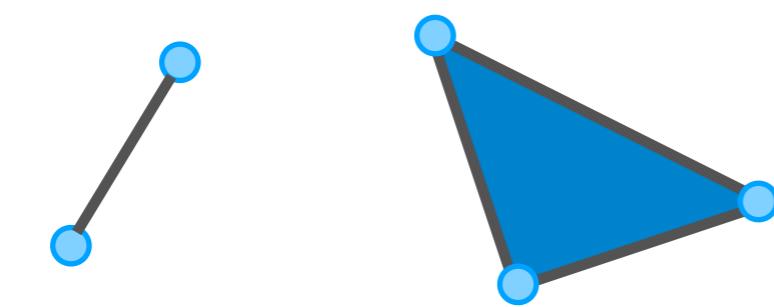
Topological Data Analysis (TDA)



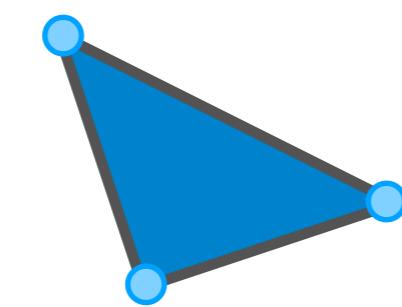
A **simplicial complex** is a discrete topological space, obtained from the union of simplices



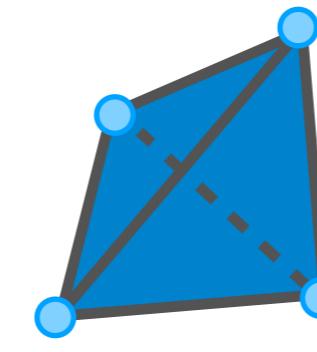
0-simplex



1-simplex

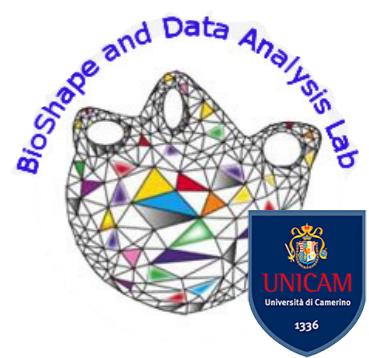


2-simplex



3-simplex

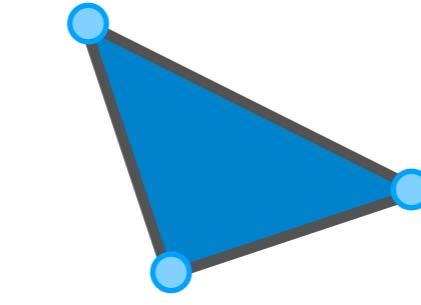
Topological Data Analysis (TDA)



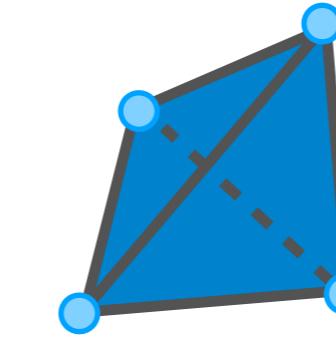
A **simplicial complex** is a discrete topological space, obtained from the union of simplices



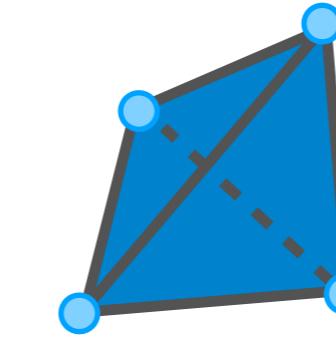
0-simplex



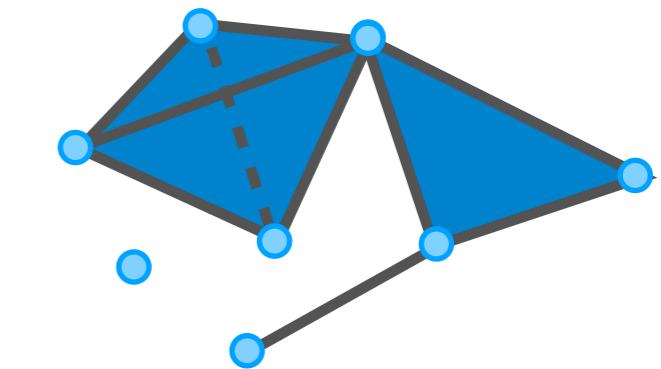
1-simplex



2-simplex

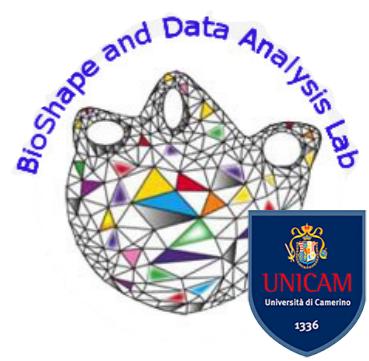


3-simplex



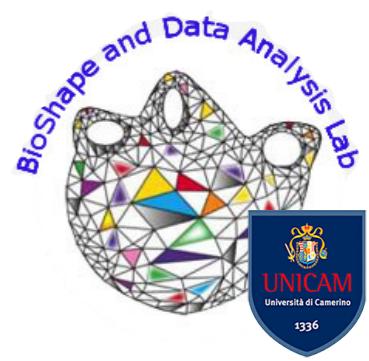
Simplicial Complex

Topological Data Analysis (TDA)

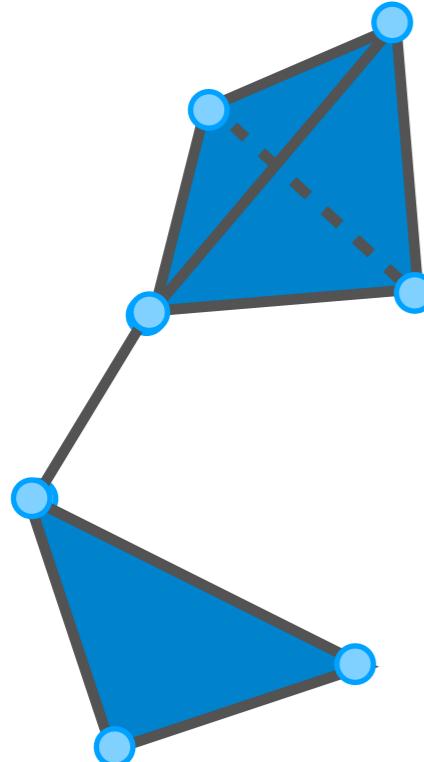


Homology allows to compute the number of n-dimesional holes

Topological Data Analysis (TDA)

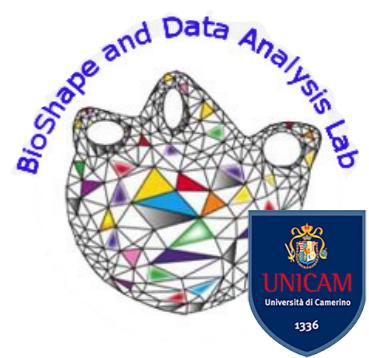


Homology allows to compute the number of n-dimesional holes

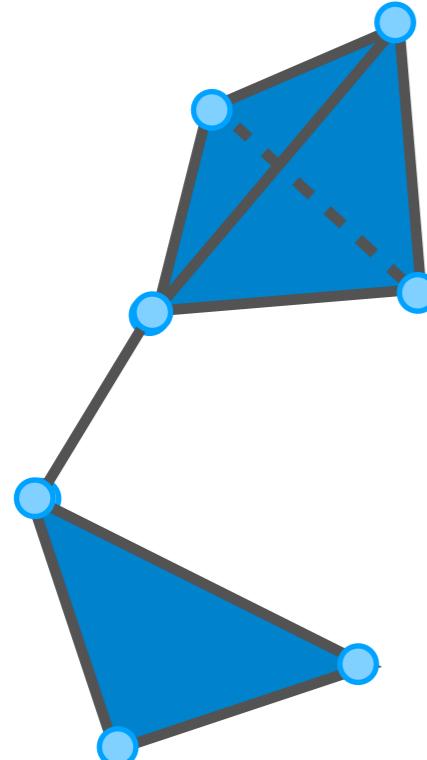


A connected component is a
0-dimensional hole

Topological Data Analysis (TDA)



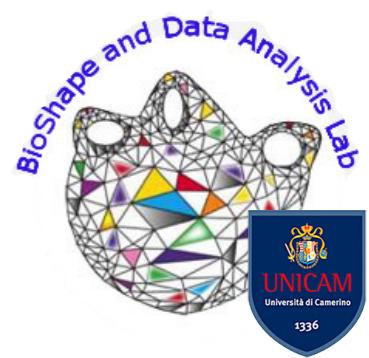
Homology allows to compute the number of n-dimesional holes



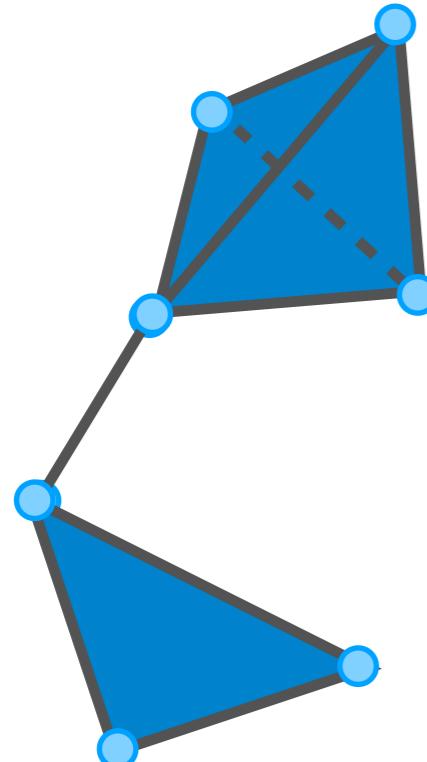
A connected component is a
0-dimensional hole

A loop of more than 3 vertices
is a 1-dimensional hole

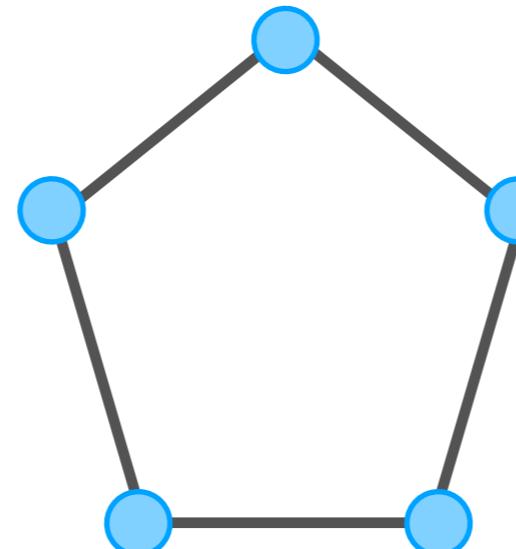
Topological Data Analysis (TDA)



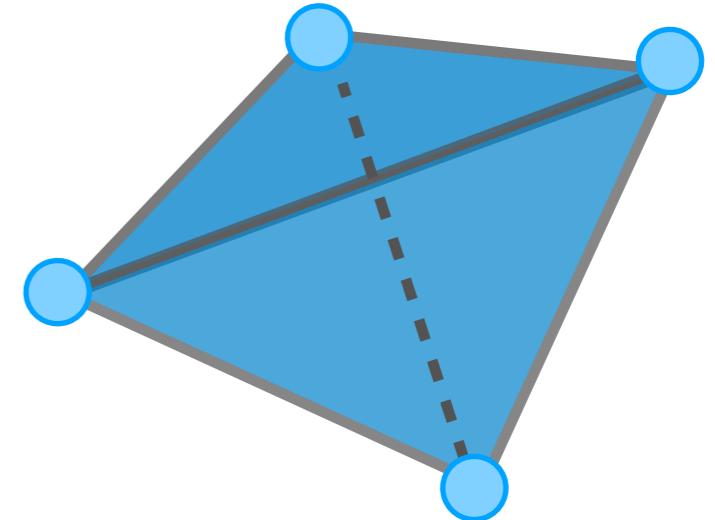
Homology allows to compute the number of n-dimesional holes



A connected component is a 0-dimensional hole

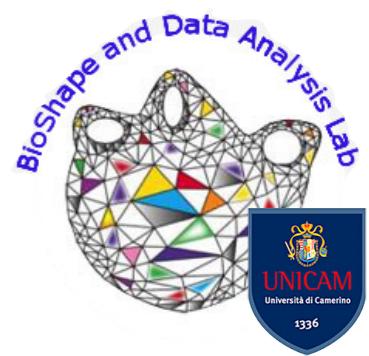


A loop of more than 3 vertices is a 1-dimensional hole

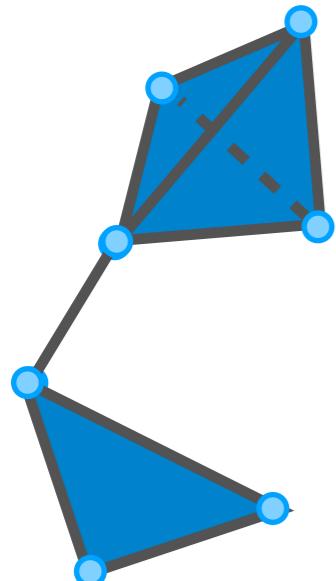


An empty solid is a cavity, or a tunnel, and it is a 2-dimensional hole

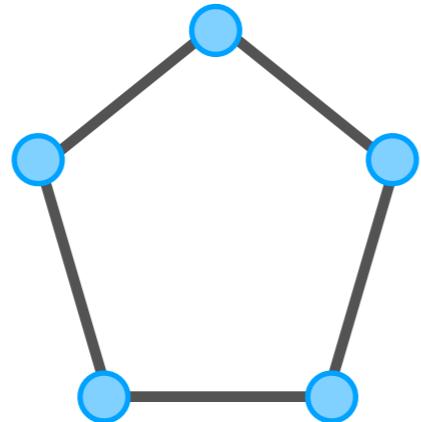
Topological Data Analysis (TDA)



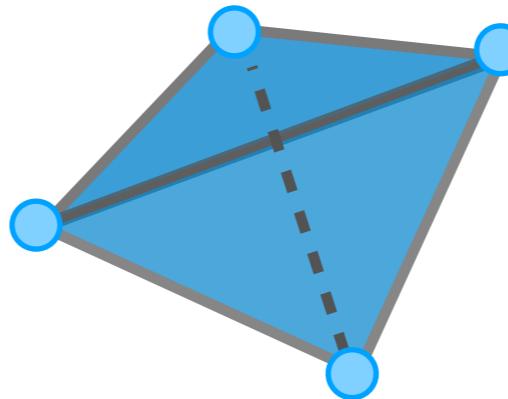
Homology allows to compute the number of n-dimesional holes



A connected component is a 0-dimensional hole



A loop of more than 3 vertices is a 1-dimensional hole



An empty solid is a cavity, or a tunnel, and it is a 2-dimensional hole

?

3-dimensional hole

Topological Data Analysis (TDA)

- We want to recover the space of origin of our data
- We want to obtain some quantity for characterizing the space
- Those quantities are the topological invariants
- Many topological invariants exist:
 - A. Euler Characteristics
 - B. Betti Numbers (β_0, β_1, \dots)
 - C. Torsion Coefficients
 - D. ...

Persistent Homology

$$H_k = \frac{\ker \partial_k(C_k)}{\text{Img } \partial_{k+1}(C_k)} = \frac{Z_n}{B_n}$$

$$\text{rank}(H_k) := \beta_k$$

Persistent Homology

$$H_k = \frac{\ker \partial_k(C_k)}{\text{Img } \partial_{k+1}(C_k)} = \frac{Z_n}{B_n}$$

→ Linear Algebra

$$\text{rank}(H_k) := \beta_k$$

Persistent Homology

$$H_k = -$$



E

sphere

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_0 &= 1 \\ \beta_1 &= 0 \\ \beta_2 &= 1\end{aligned}$$

torus

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_0 &= 1 \\ \beta_1 &= 2 \\ \beta_2 &= 1\end{aligned}$$

double-torus

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_0 &= 1 \\ \beta_1 &= 4 \\ \beta_2 &= 1\end{aligned}$$

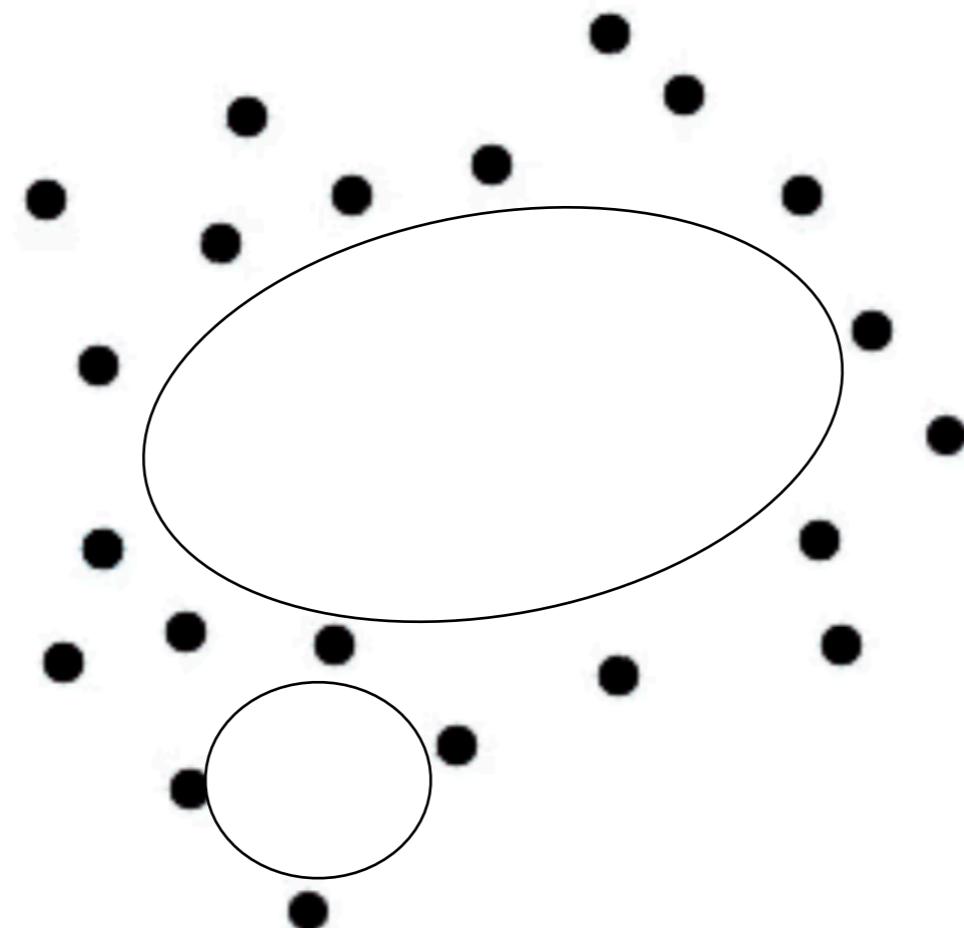
lgebra

Filtration

- Cech & Vietoris Rips Filtration
- Clique Weighted Rank Filtration

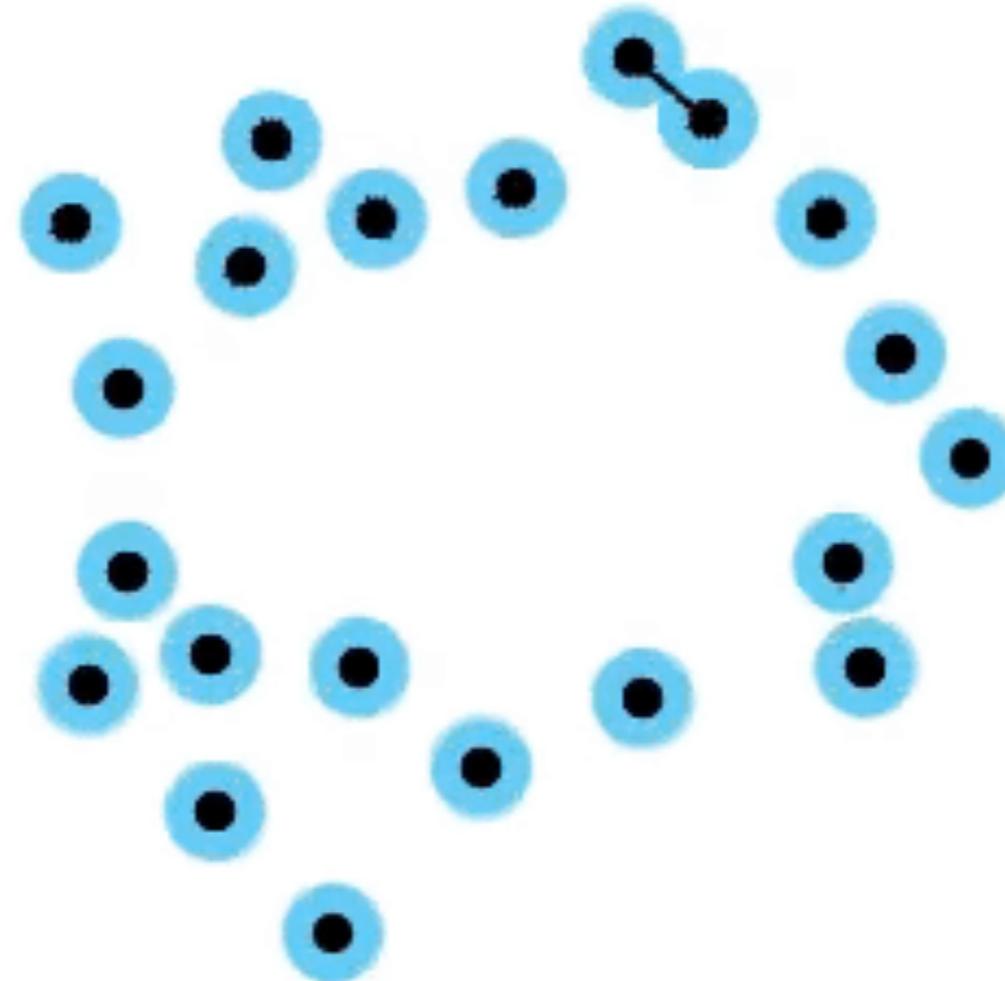
Vietoris Rips Filtration

Point Cloud



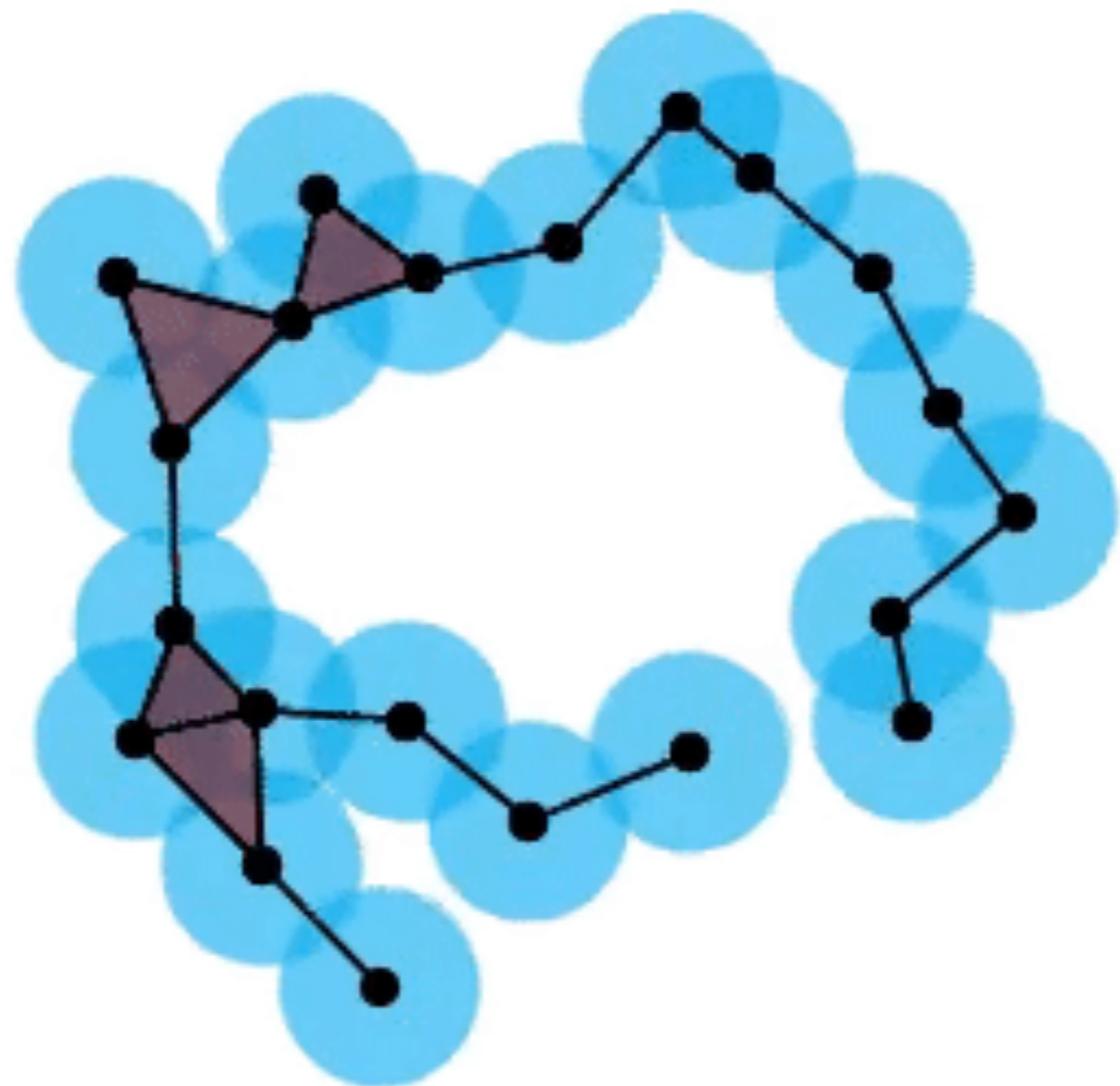
Vietoris Rips Filtration

Point Cloud



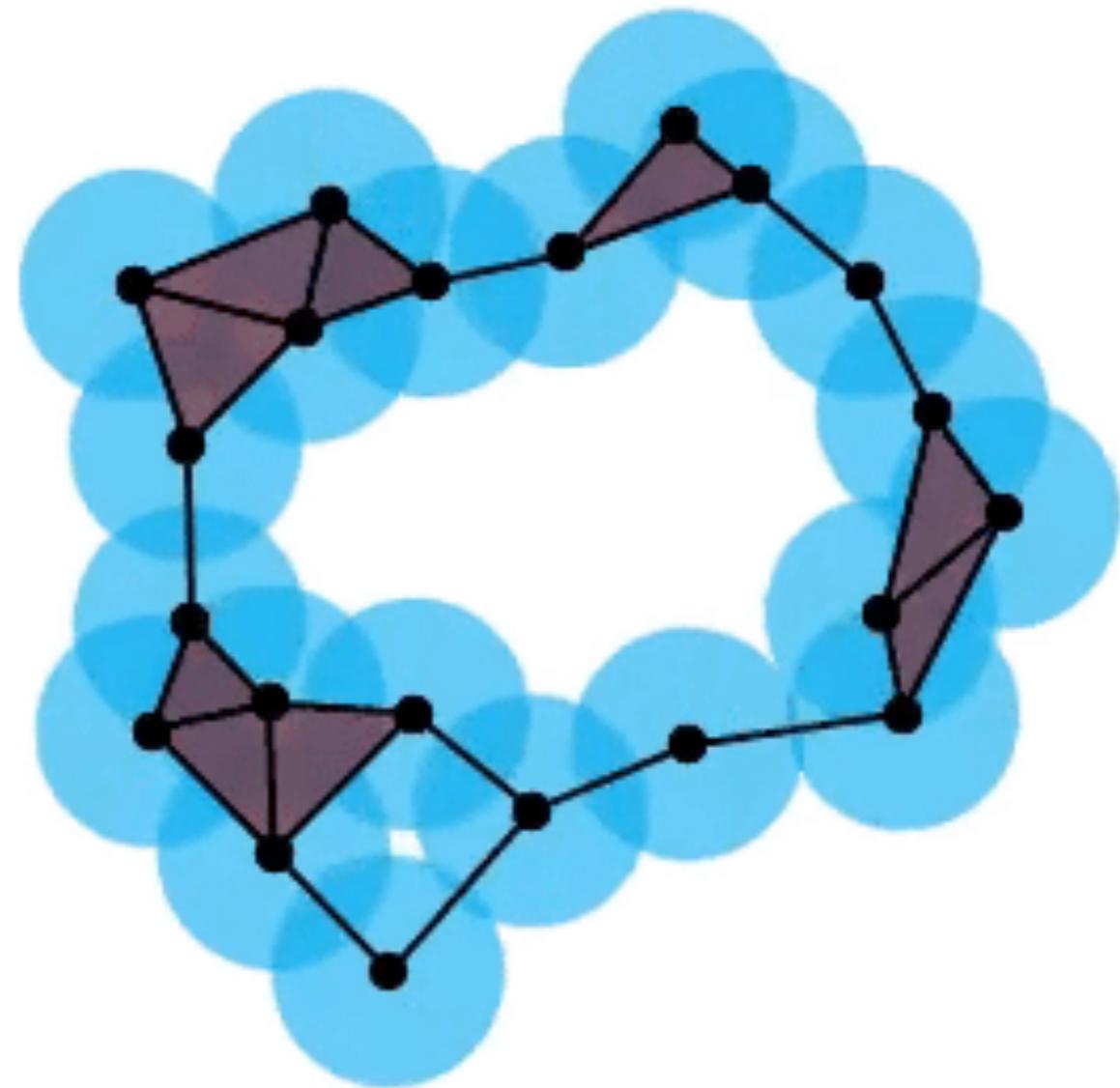
Vietoris Rips Filtration

Point Cloud



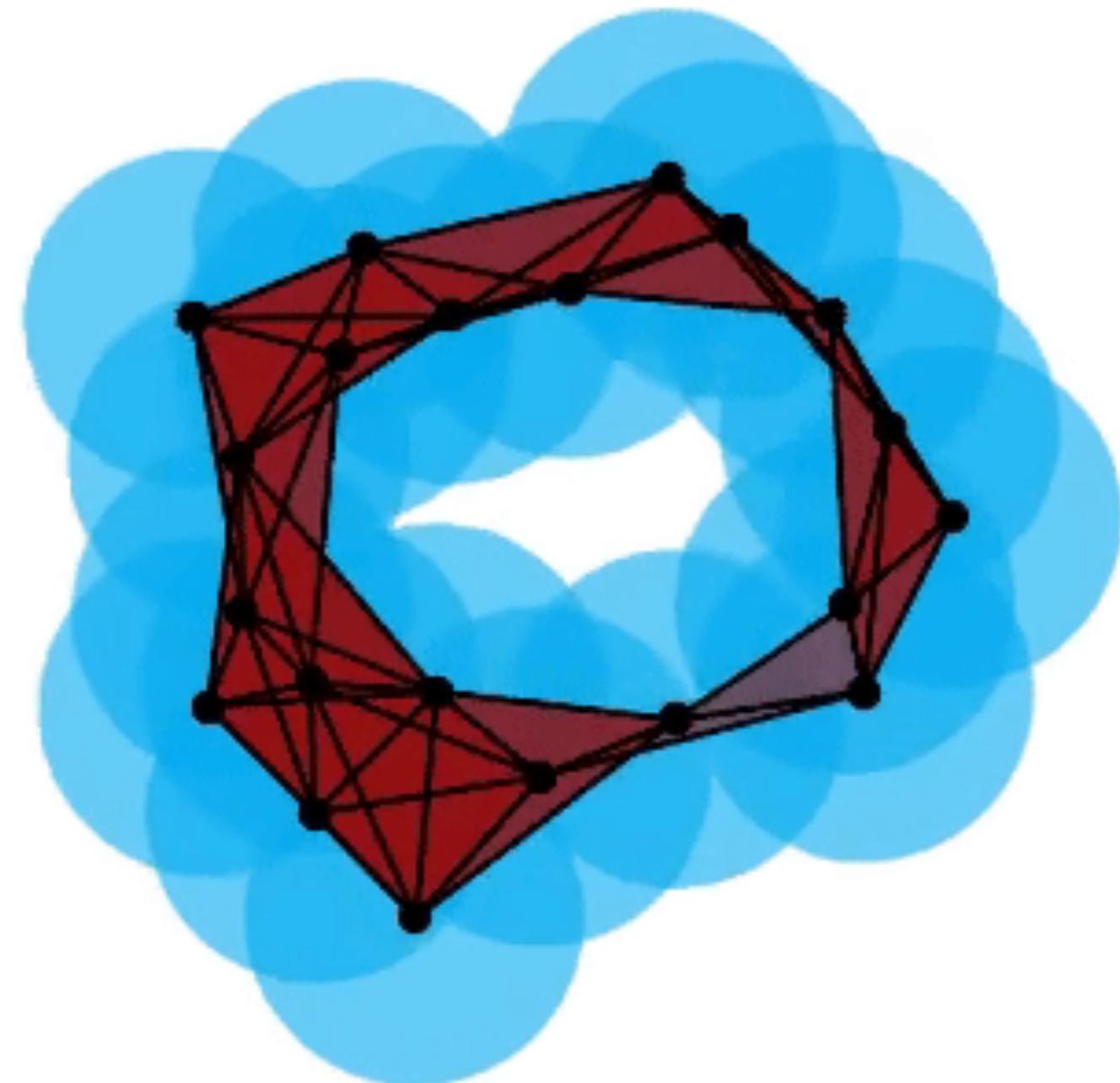
Vietoris Rips Filtration

Point Cloud



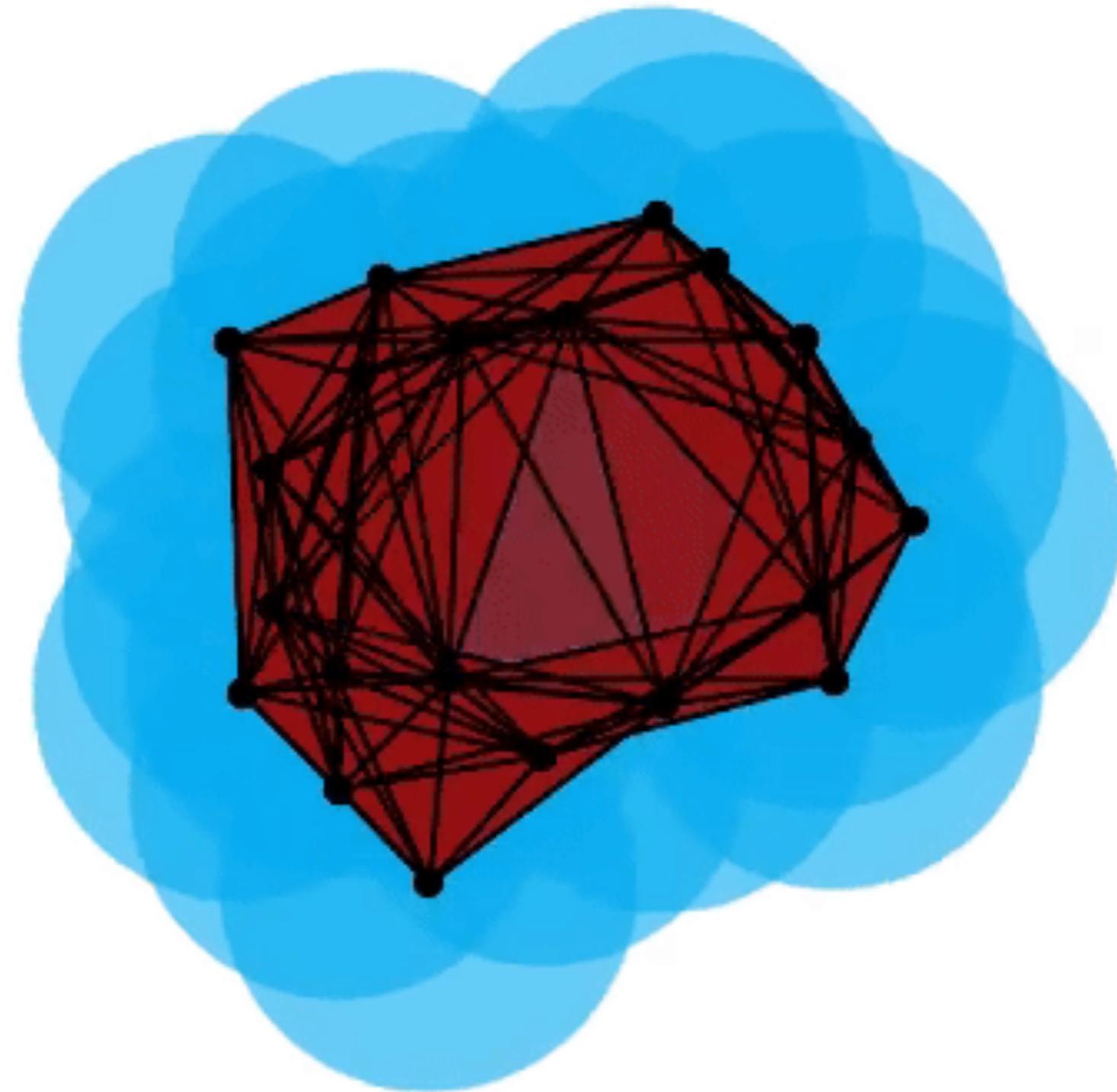
Vietoris Rips Filtration

Point Cloud

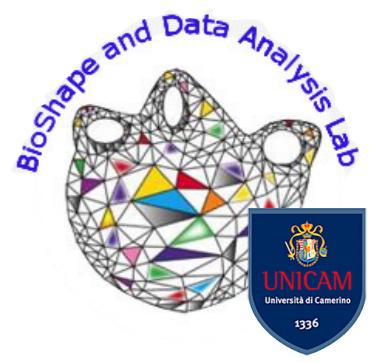


Vietoris Rips Filtration

Point Cloud

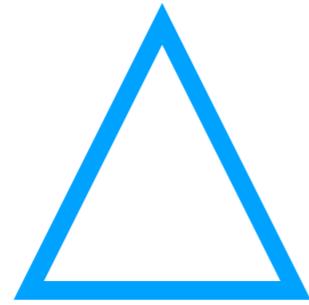


Clique Weighted Rank Filtration

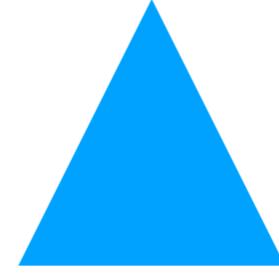


Graphs

- A k-Clique is equivalent to a (k-1)-simplex

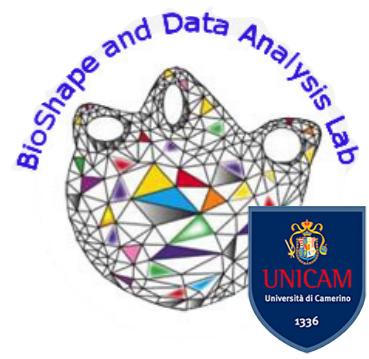


3 - clique

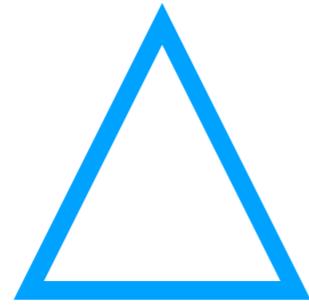


2-simplex

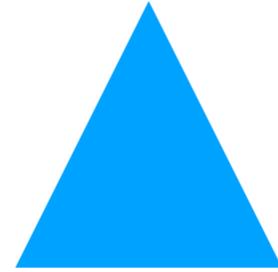
Clique Weighted Rank Filtration



- A k-Clique is equivalent to a (k-1)-simplex



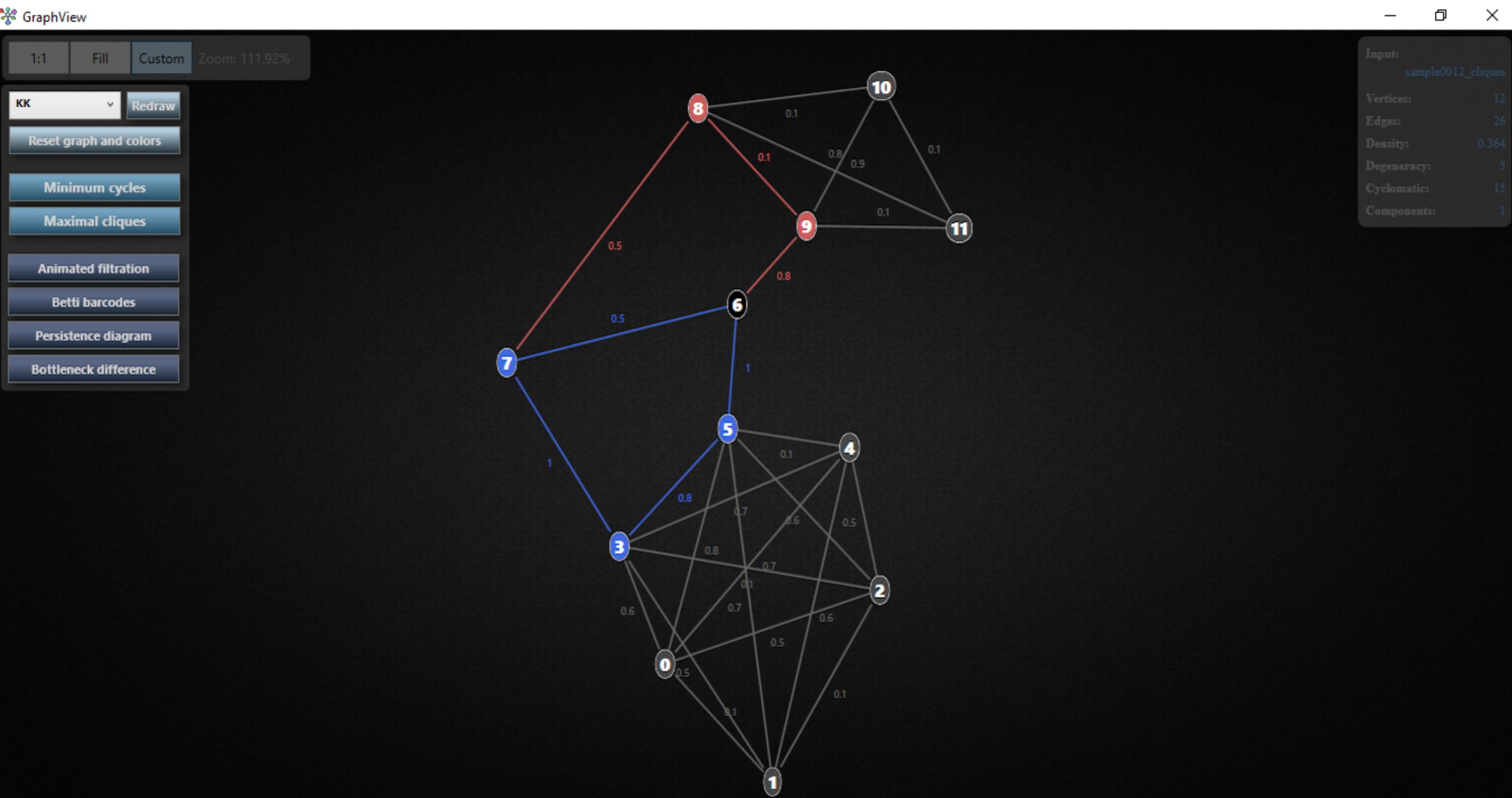
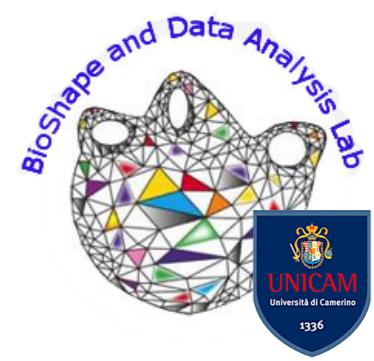
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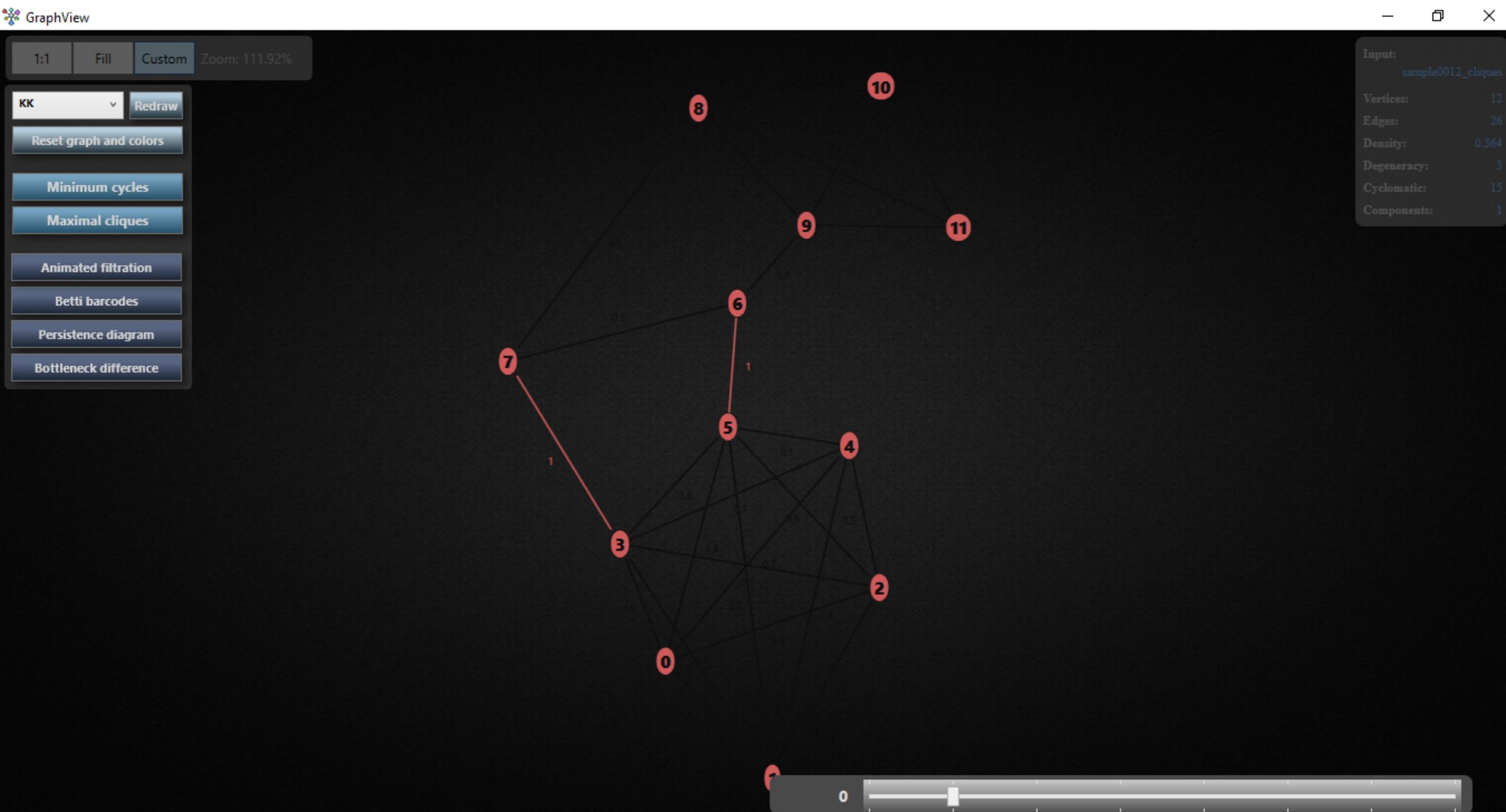
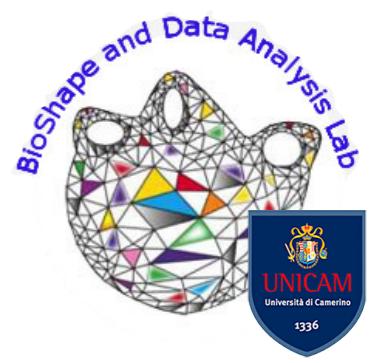
2-simplex

Bron-Kerbosch ($O(3^{n/3})$)

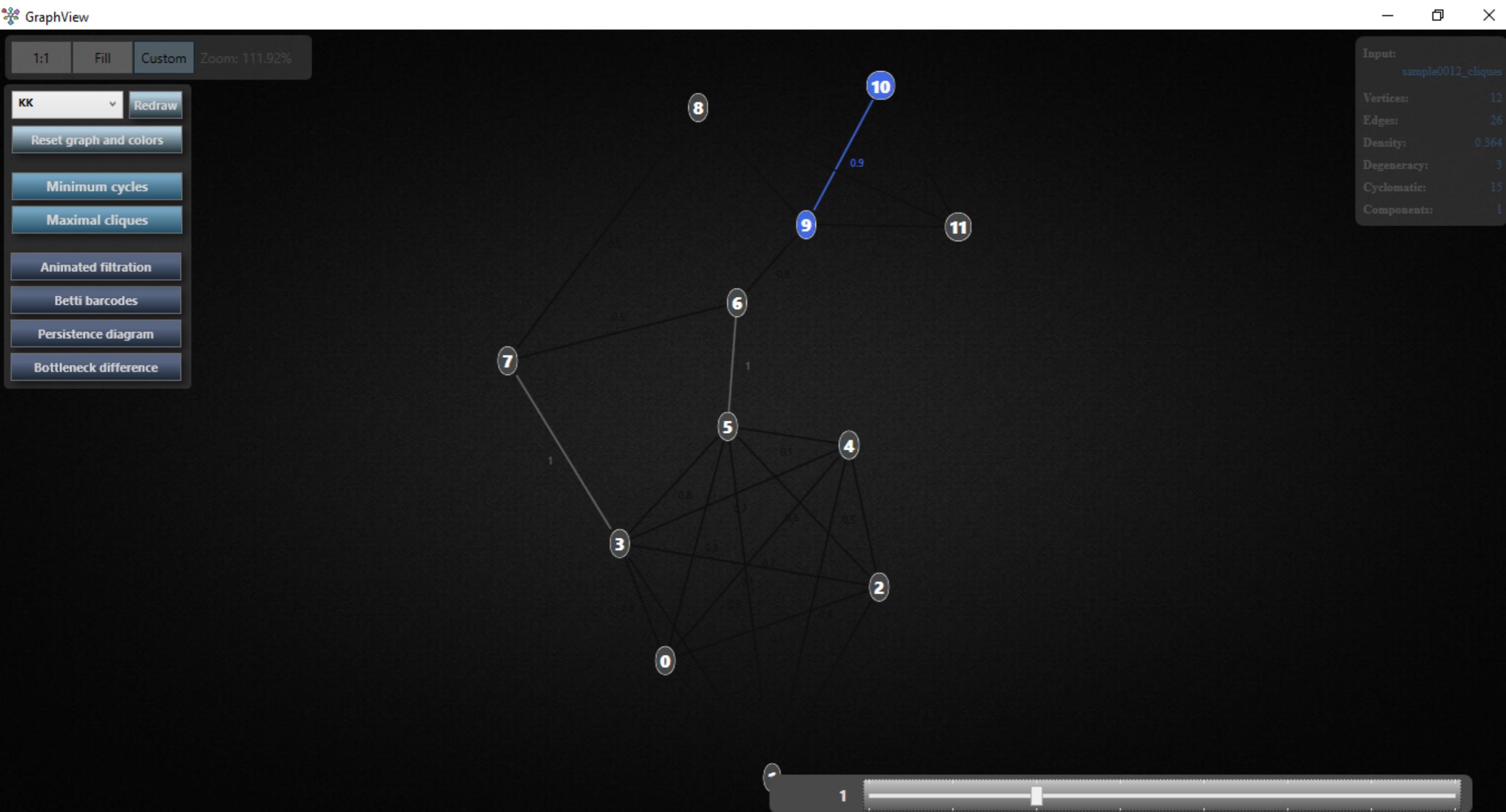
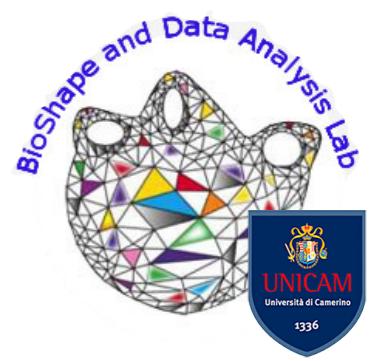
Clique Weighted Rank Filtration



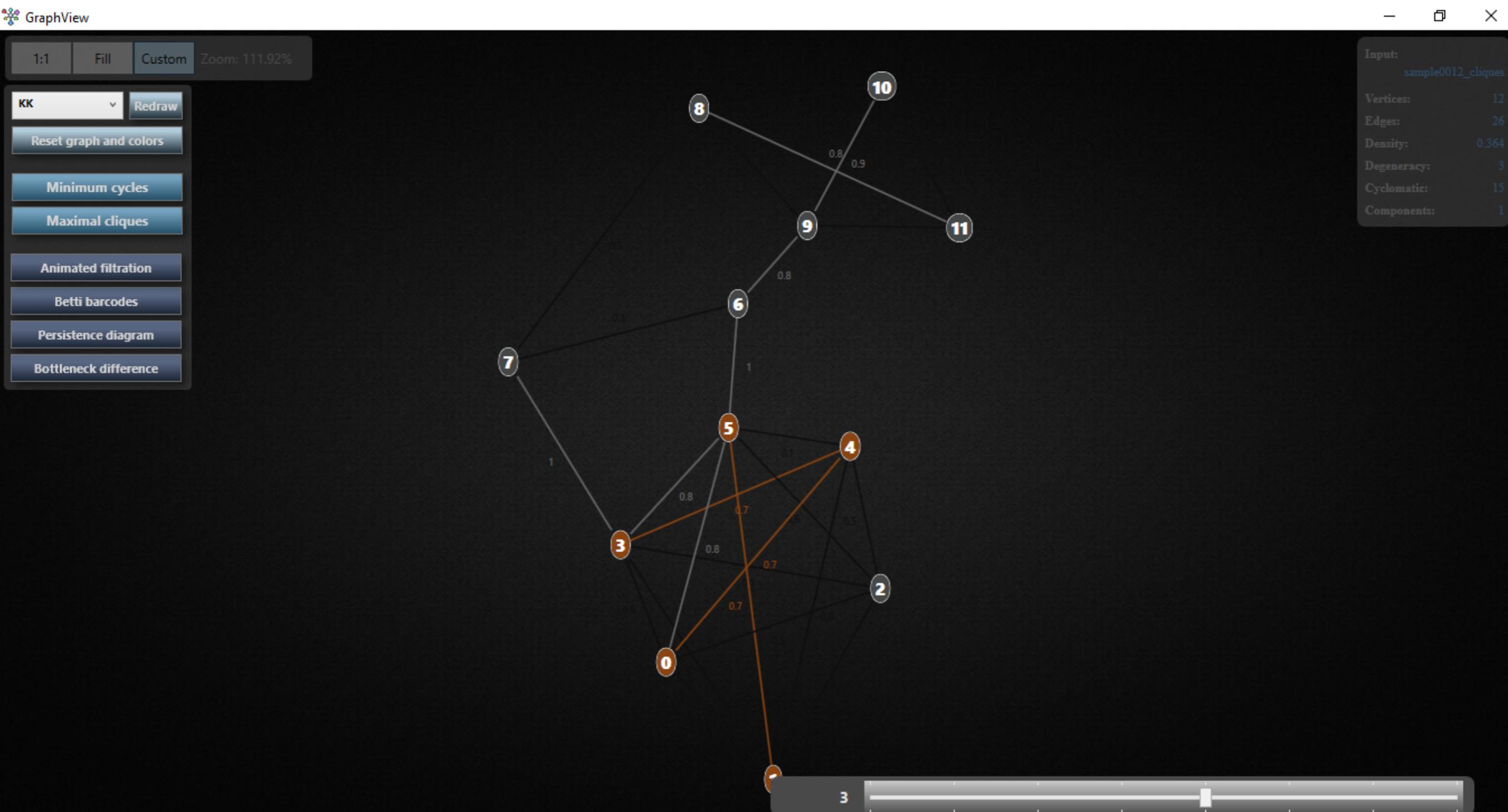
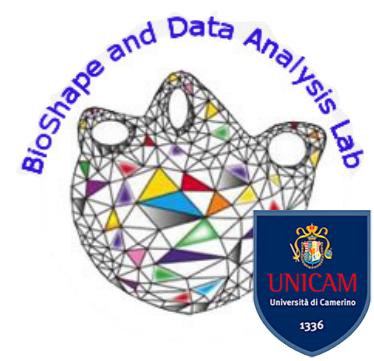
Clique Weighted Rank Filtration



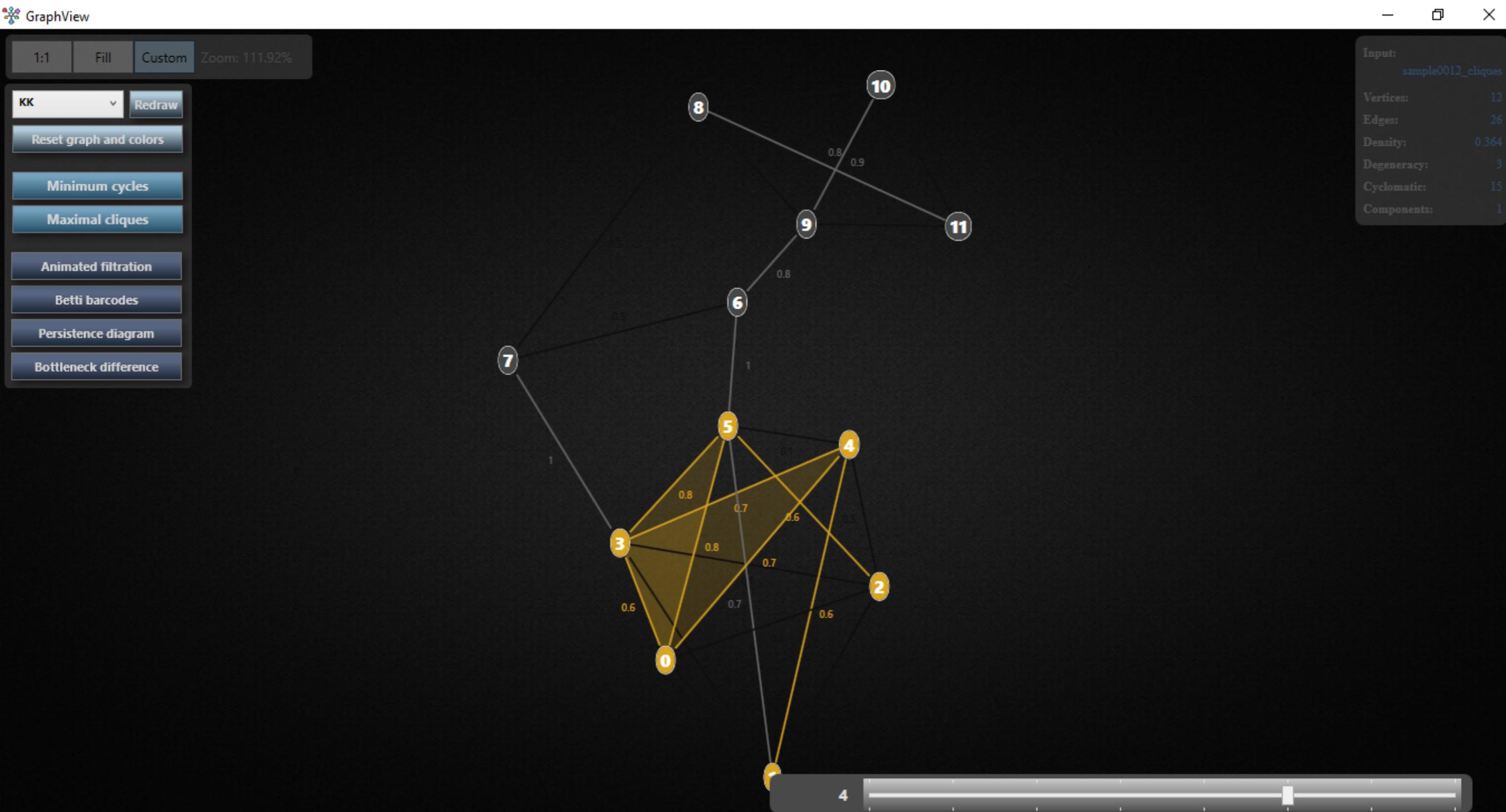
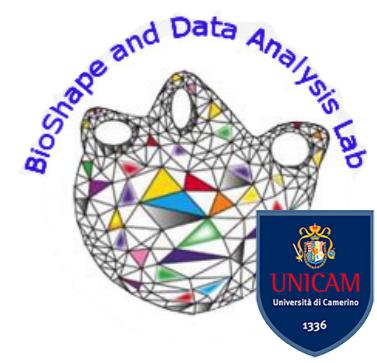
Clique Weighted Rank Filtration



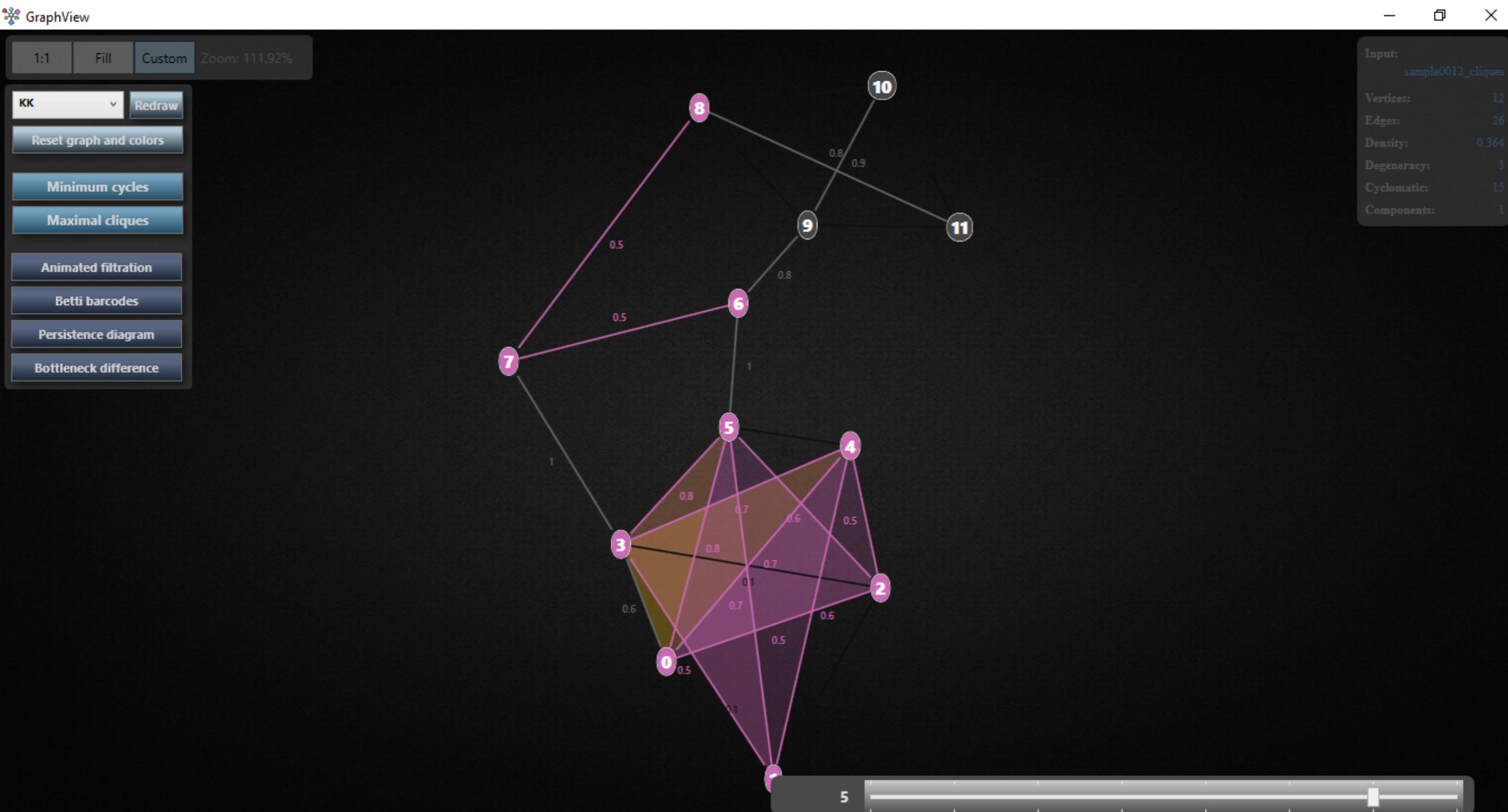
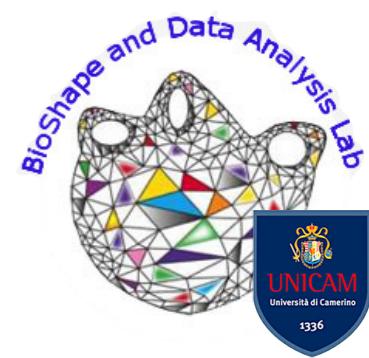
Clique Weighted Rank Filtration



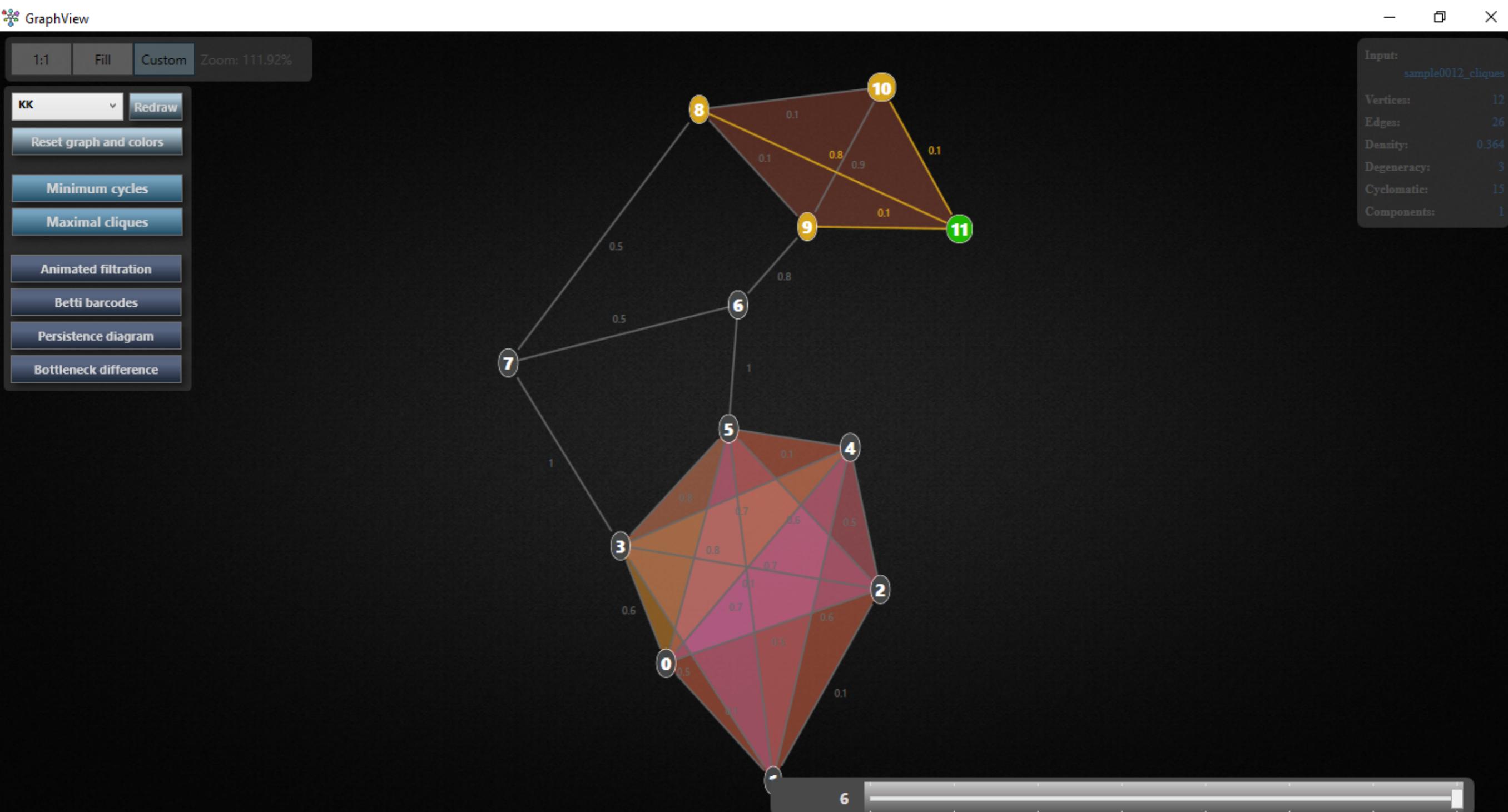
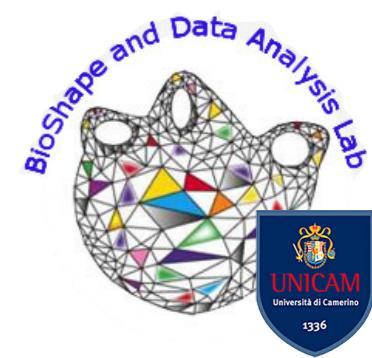
Clique Weighted Rank Filtration



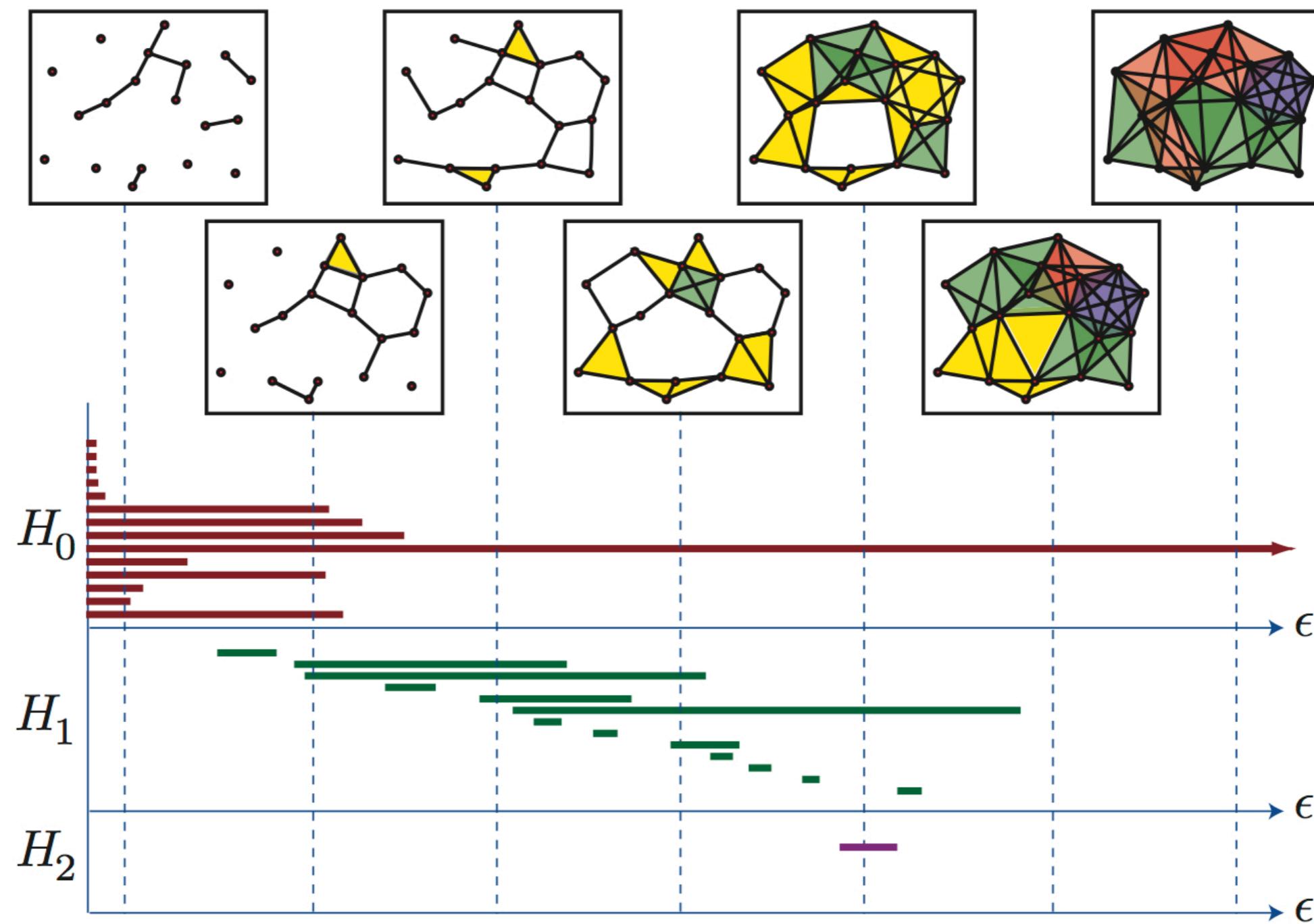
Clique Weighted Rank Filtration



Clique Weighted Rank Filtration



Barcodes & Diagrams



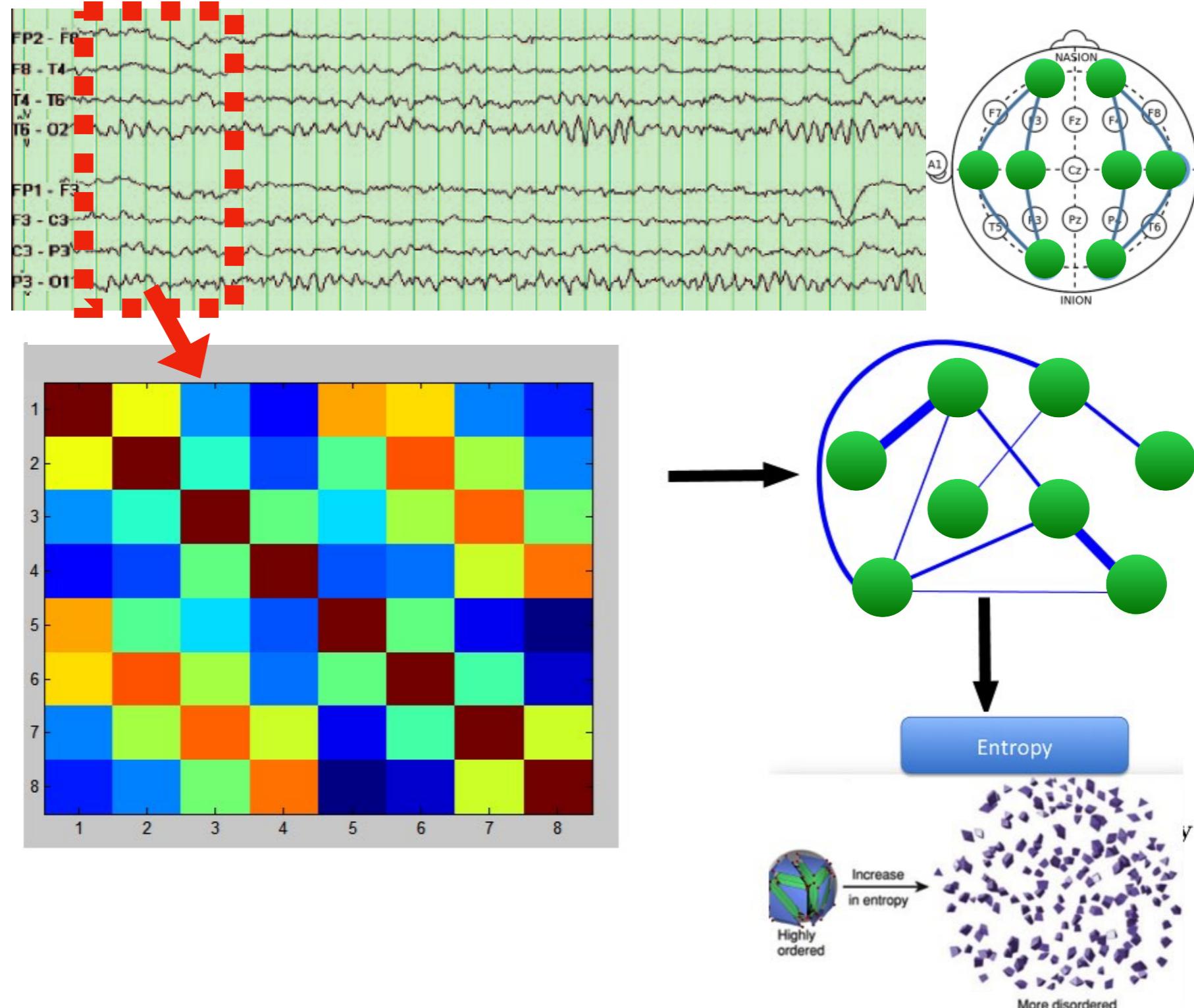
Persistent Entropy

$$PE_{H_k} = - \sum_i^{n=N_k} \frac{l_i}{L_{tot}} \log \frac{l_i}{L_{tot}}$$

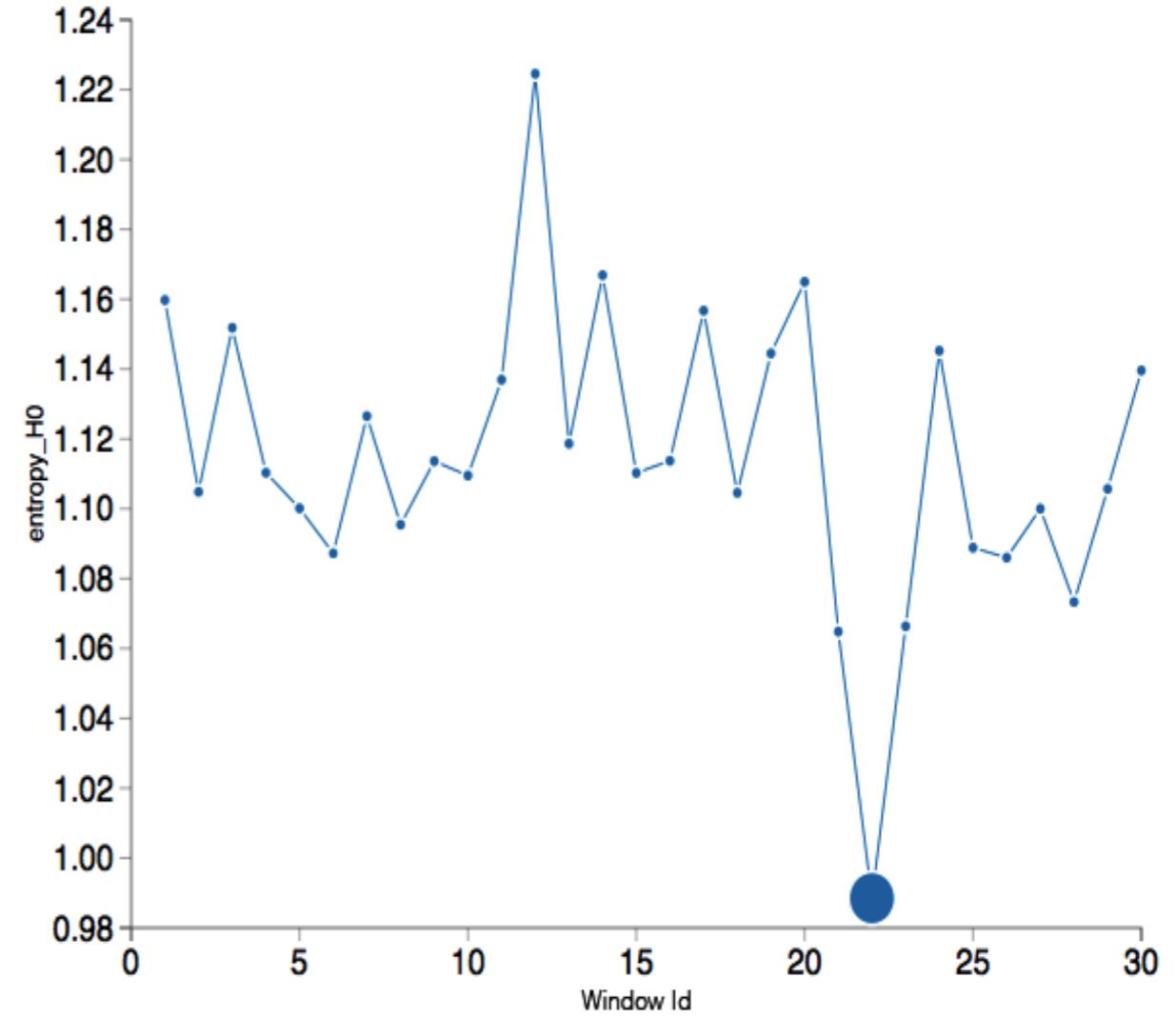
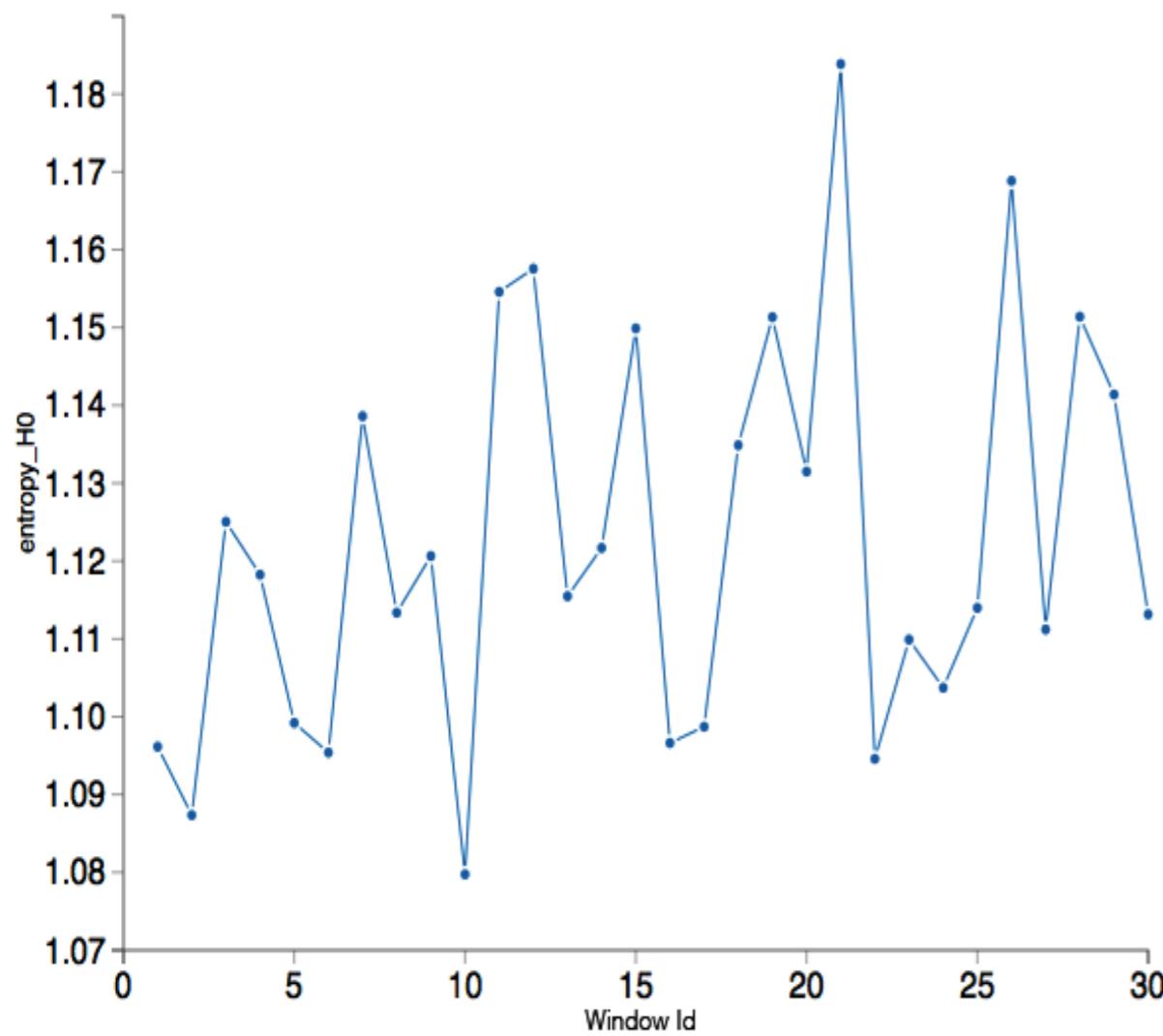
$$l_i = [death_i - birth_i]; L_{Tot} = \sum_i l_i$$

$$PE_{Tot} = \sum_k PE_{H_k}$$

Results I

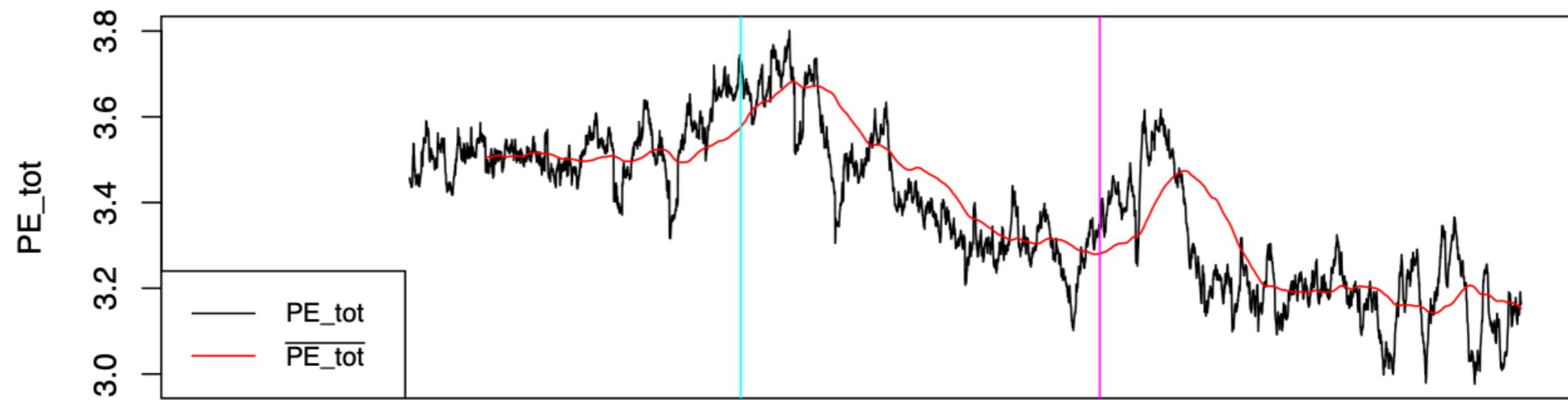


Results I

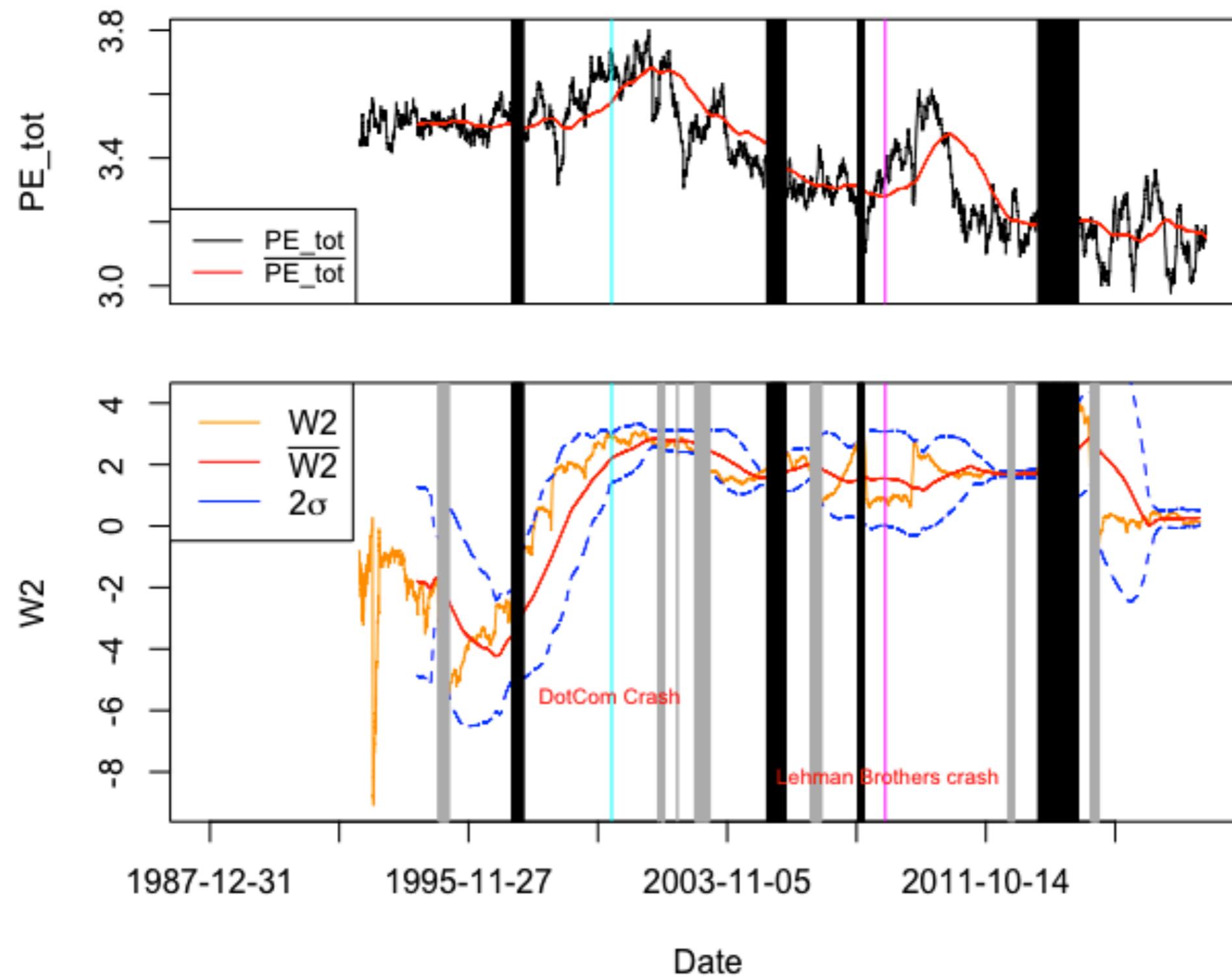


Merelli, Rucco, Piangerelli, & Toller, D. (2015). A topological approach for multivariate time series characterization: the epilepsy case study.

Results II



Results II



Take home message

- TDA is a new paradigm for data analysis
- TDA allows to go behind the graph representation
- TDA is versatile but computationally expensive
- TDA sliding window-based, naturally, tracks, the evolution in time of the global behavior (Persistent Entropy)

Thank you!