**EE144: Pandemaniac Report**

**“Engineers at Network”**

*Akshta Athawale, Mannat Singh and Miguel Aroca-Ouellette*

**1. Overview**

For the Pandemaniac competition, our team took a multi-faceted approach wherein we designed different seed generation algorithms for the different portions of the mini-project. The first seed generation algorithm was aimed at scoring well in general, the second and third on beating the TAs and the fourth for scoring well against only other players.

We have three members in our team, Akshta Athawale, Mannat Singh and Miguel Aroca-Ouellette. Akshta was in charge of developing the “Betweenness” algorithm and improving the “Max Degree” algorithm. Mannat handled implementation of the “community” algorithm. Miguel wrote the base class, network simulation wrapper, network visualization, game tree and the “Degree Killer” algorithm. However, there was significant collaboration on most tasks from every member of the team, particularly in the discussion, design and analysis of algorithms and their results.

**1. Max Degree**

The Max Degree algorithm was our first approach at generating seeds for the provided networks. It does so by iterating through the adjacency lists and finding the top nodes with the highest degree, where is the number of seeds for the specified graph.

The main issue with this approach is that it will never beat *TA\_degree*, and will most likely do quite poorly against other teams, who – particularly at the early stages of the mini-project – will be using a similar technique to generate seed nodes. If more than one team uses this technique to generate seed nodes, then their nodes will simply cancel out and any teams using the same technique will have no seed nodes. In order to solve this problem, we chose to introduce some randomization of the top degree nodes. This was done finding the top nodes with the highest degree, where and is as above. Then, for each game round a random subset of size was chosen from the complete set of seed nodes. This allowed us to avoid complete collisions, while still selecting favourable nodes. Using this approach our team managed to place 2nd on day 3 and beat *TA\_fewer*.

**2. Betweenness**

**3. Degree Killer and Game Tree**

Unfortunately, by the 3rd day of the competition we had yet to be successful in beating *TA\_degree* and *TA\_more*. Since *TA\_more* was simply a bonus, we first focused on developing an algorithm to beat *TA\_degree*, which we named Degree Killer.

Since *TA\_degree*’s strategy was known and we had access to the simulation library, we realized that we could use brute force to generate a set of seed nodes to beat *TA\_degree*. However, we obviously could not iterate through all possible seed combinations within the set of available nodes, so we first had to prune the number of candidate nodes to an acceptable size. Our intuition was that most of the desirable nodes would have a high degree, and would be connected to other nodes of high degree; a loose measure of centrality. For the Degree Killer algorithm, we chose to look at the intersection between the top high degree nodes and the neighbours of the top high degree nodes, where was an empirically determined number balancing computation time and combination variety. We then generated every possible seed node combinations and competed them against our Max Degree algorithm with no randomization (equivalent to *TA\_degree*’s strategy). Once we found a set of seed nodes which beat the Max Degree algorithm, we then use that set of nodes to compete against *TA\_degree*, guaranteeing a victory. For a graph with 10 seed nodes our algorithm had to check at most 286 possible node combinations, which was easily done within the 3 minute time limit for the competition. This algorithm allowed us to beat *TA\_degree* on day 4.

**4. Clustering**

We realised that using just degree and betweenness centralities led us to pick seed nodes in clusters which were really dense. If we were just competing with one team, these approaches worked well. But when there were multiple players, or when we were playing against TA\_more, due to the fact that high degree seed nodes were picked with some team with a very high probability, we would some times end up with very few seed nodes. To address this, we tried to utilise clustering.

The first algorithm we tried was K-means, but it takes a feature matrix as input, not an affinity (adjacency) matrix – this led to high runtimes if we used the adjacency matrix simply as a feature matrix. Since spectral clustering takes adjacency matrices as inputs, and our graphs weren’t too large, it didn’t take too much time to run, and we settled on using spectral clustering. Choosing the number of clusters was difficult, but we ended up choosing 5, as it gave us good results which we could interpret while looking at the graphs visually.

Clustering gave us tags which told which cluster each node was part of. After looking at the clusters, we realised that quite a few times the high degree nodes were all just part of one cluster, which would very often not be the largest cluster. Also, there would be one cluster which would be quite large, which was a collection of nodes which had very small degrees – they couldn’t be part of any cluster, so they were part of this one. We didn’t seed nodes from this cluster.

We tried various approaches to determine the seed nodes once we knew the clustering. One approach was to try and select high degree nodes from each cluster – this worked very poorly, as we weren’t able to “take over” even one cluster in reasonable time, and in a few iterations all our nodes would get eliminated.

We then focussed on ensuring that we spread our epidemic on only a few clusters. We used the average degree in a cluster to determine its density, and the number of nodes inside it to determine its size. After trying various combinations, we ended up with the following criterion –

* Cluster the graph into 5 clusters
* Find the two densest clusters, based on the average degree
* Choose the cluster with the highest number of nodes, out of the two densest clusters

After this, we again randomised selecting the highest degree nodes, but only from that cluster. Another improvement we applied was to use DegreeKiller, but with our candidate nodes restricted to be in that specific cluster.

With this, we were able to comprehensively beat TA\_more for all the days.

We tested this approach in round 5, where out of the 4 graphs with 8 players, we got 20 points for two graphs, 6 points for one, and 1 point for the last.

**5. Visualization and Testing**

In order to gain a better understanding of how our algorithms were performing against each other, the TA’s and the other teams we developed our own pandemic visualizations. Using *networkx*, *matplotlib* and the provided simulation package we wrote methods which, given a list of competing seed nodes, allowed us view both the initial placement of seed nodes and the final result of a competition. We also wrote abstractions which allowed us to view the results of the online competition after having downloaded the appropriate seed and graph files. These visualizations not only allowed us to gain a better intuitive understanding of how our, and other algorithms were operating and the limitations of different approaches, but also made it much easier to debug our logic.

The visualization’s also made it clear that the dominant algorithm depended very much on the graph structure, and since we had several algorithms suited to a variety of graphs we reasoned that we would need to select the best algorithm given a graph. To do this we wrote a game tree function which would compete sets of seed nodes against each other in round-robin style and would return the most successful set of seed node based on the assignments scoring metric. This allowed us to combine the different approaches of our algorithms to generate a single, best set of seed nodes.

**6. Conclusion**

Overall, our team was successful in beating all 3 TA milestones and placed strongly in the 3 practice rounds in which we participated. We achieved this by using a variety of algorithms, each designed either to beat a TA milestone, or produce favorable results in the class rankings. By developing a visualization and testing system we were able to analyze and improve our algorithms, as well as select the best algorithm for a given graph.

**7. References**