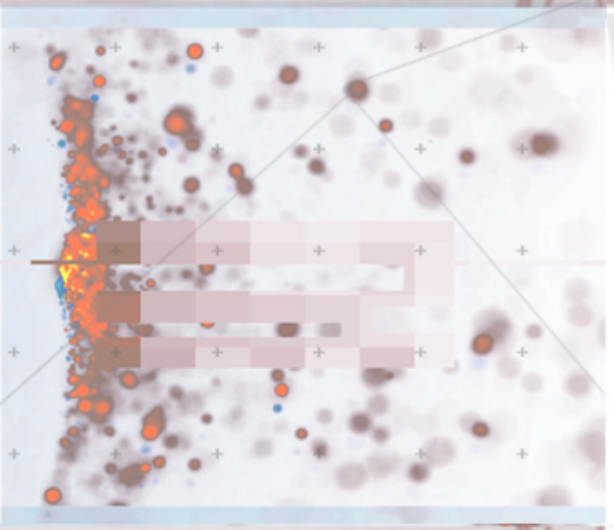
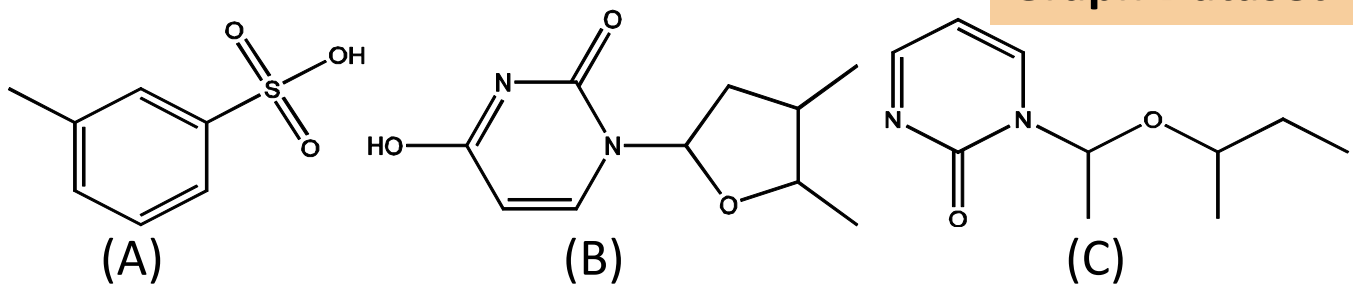


Graph Pattern and Graph Pattern Mining

Frequent (Sub)Graph Patterns

- Given a labeled graph dataset D = {G_1, G_2, …, G_n), the supporting graph set of a subgraph *g* is D_g = {G_i | $g \subseteq G_i$, $G_i \in D$}
  - support(*g*) = $|D_g|/|D|$
- A (sub)graph *g* is ***frequent*** if *support*(*g*) ≥ *min_sup*
- Ex.: Chemical structures
- Alternative:
  - Mining frequent subgraph patterns from a single large graph or network

Graph Dataset

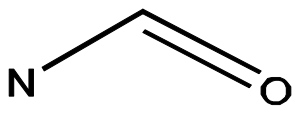


(A) (B) (C)

min_sup = 2

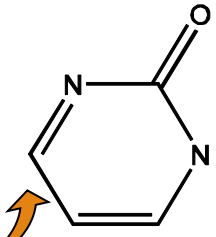
Frequent Graph Patterns

(1)



support = 67%

(2)



Applications of Graph Pattern Mining

- Bioinformatics
  - Gene networks, protein interactions, metabolic pathways
- Chem-informatics: Mining chemical compound structures
- Social networks, web communities, tweets, …
- Cell phone networks, computer networks, …
- Web graphs, XML structures, Semantic Web, information networks
- Software engineering: Program execution flow analysis
- Building blocks for graph classification, clustering, compression, comparison, and correlation analysis
- Graph indexing and graph similarity search

Graph Pattern Mining Algorithms: Different Methodologies

- Generation of candidate subgraphs
  - Apriori vs. pattern growth (e.g., FSG vs. gSpan)
- Search order
  - Breadth vs. depth
- Elimination of duplicate subgraphs
  - Passive vs. active (e.g., gSpan [Yan & Han, 2002])
- Support calculation
  - Store embeddings (e.g., GASTON [Nijssen & Kok, 2004], FFSM [Huan, Wang, & Prins, 2003], MoFa [Borgelt & Berthold, ICDM'02])
- Order of pattern discovery
  - Path → tree → graph (e.g., GASTON [Nijssen & Kok, 2004])