Large-scale structure of complex networks (Part 2)

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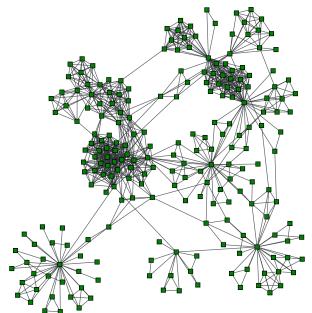
Suehal M. Shekotkor

Caste for modifieg and simulation.

S.P. Pane University, Pane

Hello

Community structure in networks





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Community structure in networks

Network of coauthorships in a university department

Community structure in networks

What are communities?

- ► Traditional definition: Groups of nodes with a high internal link density
- ▶ Modern definition: Nodes with similar connection probabilities to the rest of the network

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Community structure in networks

Community structure in networks

What are communities?

 Traditional definition: Groups of nodes with a high internal link density

THE TOTAL OF THE PERSON

Communities in the real-world networks

Social networks:

- ► Friend-circles
- ► Research communities
- Co-workers

World Wide Web:

- ▶ Pages with similar contents
- ▶ Webpages under the same domain (e.g. Wikipedia)

▶ Biological network:

- ▶ Proteins with similar roles in protein interaction networks
- Chemicals together taking part in chemical reactions in metabolic networks
- ▶ Communities in neuronal networks

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-Communities in the real-world networks

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 Friend-rirdes Research communities

▶ World Wide Web · Pages with similar contents

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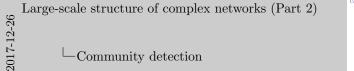
· Proteins with similar roles in protein interaction networks · Chemicals together taking part in chemical reactions in metabolic networks

Communities in neuronal networks

Community detection

Detecting communities is important!

- ▶ Communities are building blocks of networks
- ▶ Communities allow us to see "the big picture"
- ► Functional/Autonomous units
- ▶ Non-trivial effects on the processes on networks



-Community detection

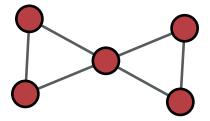
Community detection

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- · Non-trivial effects on the processes on networks

Graph partitioning

Problem of dividing a graph in a given number of groups of given sizes such that the number of links between the groups is minimized



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2017-12-26

-Graph partitioning

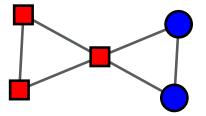
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Large-scale structure of complex networks (Part 2)

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-Graph partitioning

Graph partitioning

Problem of dividing a graph in a given number of groups of given sizes such that the number of links between the groups is



Number of ways: al = 2n+1 / 2l

- ightharpoonup Graph with n vertices
- \triangleright Find two groups with sizes n_1 and n_2 such that the cut size is minimum
- Number of ways: $\frac{n!}{n_1!n_2!} \approx \frac{2^{n+1}}{\sqrt{n}}$

Partitioning is hard!

Community detection is harder!

► Graph partitioning

- ▶ well defined
- Number of groups is fixed
- Sizes of the groups are fixed
- ▶ Divide even if no good division exists

► Community detection

- ▶ ill-defined
- ▶ Number of groups depends on the structure of the network
- ▶ Sizes of the groups depend on the structure of the network
- Discover natural fault lines

Large-scale structure of complex networks (Part 2)

-Community detection is harder!

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Community detection is harder!

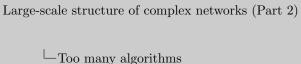
· Graph partitioning

- well defined
- Number of groups is fixed · Sizes of the groups are fixed Divide even if no rood division exists
- ► Community detection

- · Number of groups depends on the structure of the network
 - · Discover natural fault lines

Too many algorithms

- ► Girvan-Newman algorithm
- ▶ Modularity maximization
- ► Spectral decomposition
- ► Clique-percolation
- ▶ Radom walk methods
- ► Statistical inference
- ▶ Label propagation
- ► Hierarchical clustering



2017-12-26

Too many algorithms

► Modularity maximization

Spectral decomposition

➤ Clique-percolation
➤ Radom walk method

Radom walk meth

Statistical inference

 \blacktriangleright Label propagation

Hierarchical clustering

► Minimum cut size?

- 1
- "The" simplest community detection problem

- ightharpoonup Bisecting a graph with n nodes
- ▶ Group sizes are not fixed
- ► Minimum cut size?

Quantification of community structure