

MS157: Advances in Dynamic Graphs: Algorithms, Applications and Challenges

Part I 09:10-10:50

09:10-9:30 **Advances in algorithms and applications for
dynamic graphs**

A. Kalyanaraman, M. Halappanavar

09:35-09:55 **Dynamic networks for microbial biofilms**

R. Marculescu, C. Lo

10:00-10:20 **Dynamic brain networks**

K. Eschenberg, T. Grabowski, D. Haynor

10:25-10:45 **Quantitative assessment of transportation network
vulnerability with dynamic traffic simulation methods**

V. Shekar, S. Chatterjee, M. Halappanavar, L. Fiondella

MS184: Advances in Dynamic Graphs: Algorithms, Applications and Challenges

Part II

13:30-15:10

13:30-13:50

Models for principled characterization of dynamic, spatially embedded, multiscale networks

D.S. Bassett, R. Betzel

13:55-14:15

Scalable algorithms for graph matching and edge cover computations

A. Pothén, A. Khan

14:20-14:40

Massive scale streaming analytics for dynamic graphs

D.A. Bader

14:45-15:45

Dynamic network analysis: From inference to insight

T. Berger-Wolf

Advances in Algorithms and Applications for Dynamic Graphs

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Talk outline

- Dynamic networks – an overview
- Applications
- Representations
- Measures
 - Connectivity measures
 - Mesoscale measures
 - Information spread
- Challenges
- References

Dynamic networks

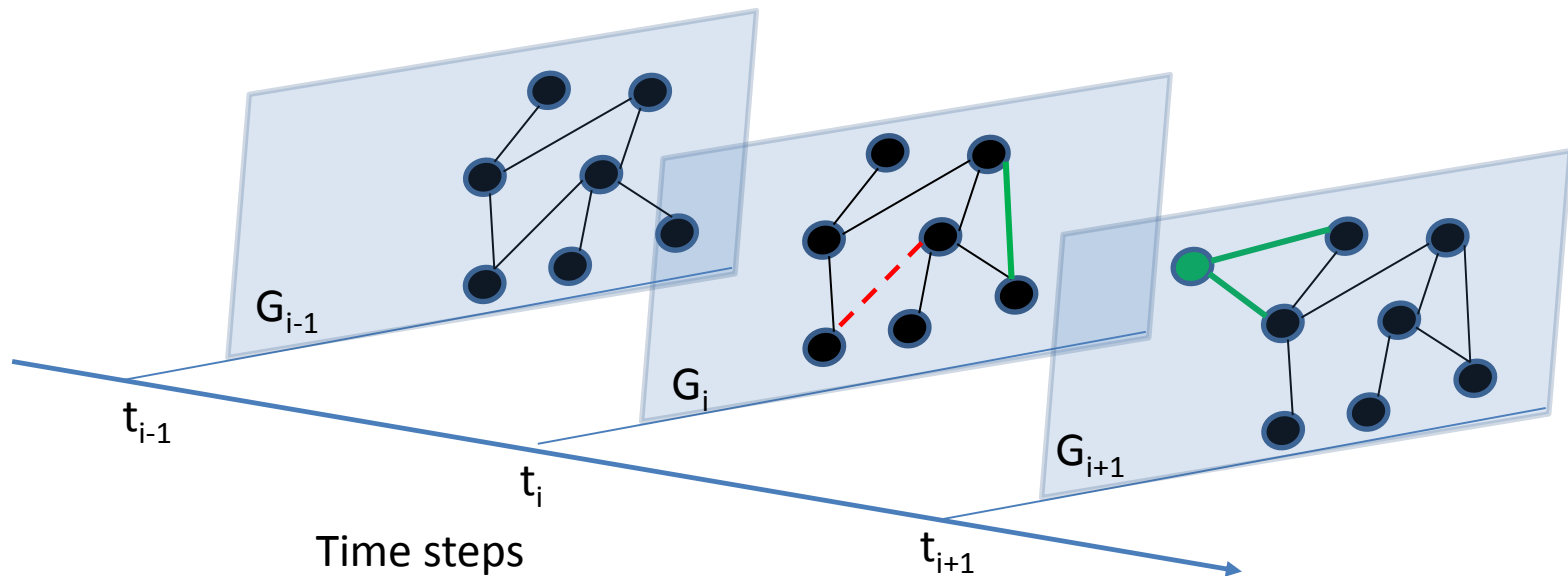
➤ Dynamic graphs

➤ Abstract graph representations used to capture *dynamical systems*

➤ Evolving networks

➤ Vertices and edges can be added/removed

➤ Multi-stage, time-varying (temporal)

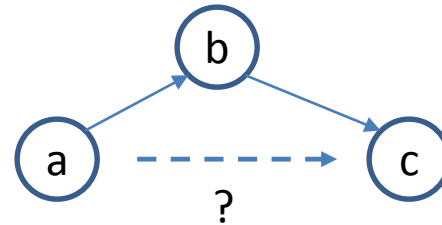


Dynamic vs. Static Networks

- Dynamic networks are different from static networks in multiple ways

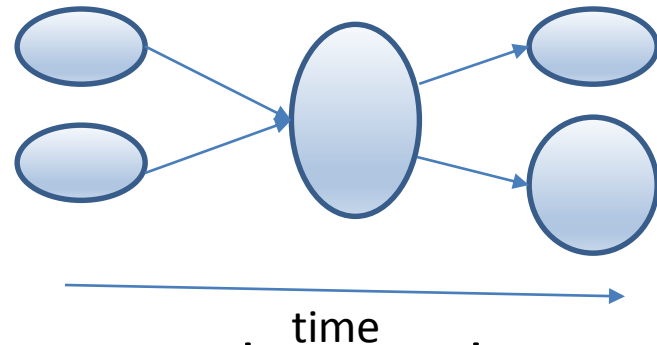
- Edge transitivity

- Contact sequence



- Structural properties may evolve

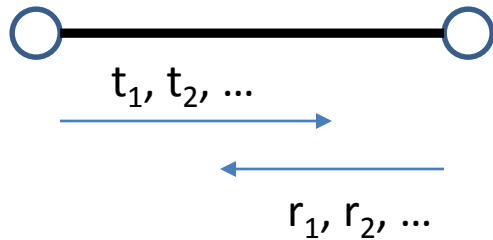
- e.g., random to structured
- Variable resolution needed



- Goal is to study and track the network, to make inferences about an underlying dynamical system

Two Types of Dynamic Graphs

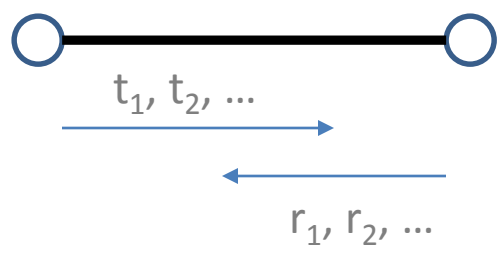
- (*topology*) Links persist
- (*contact*) Link traffic varies over time
 - Active vs. Idle
- E.g., internet



If traffic is much faster
than topological changes
=> Static modeling adequate

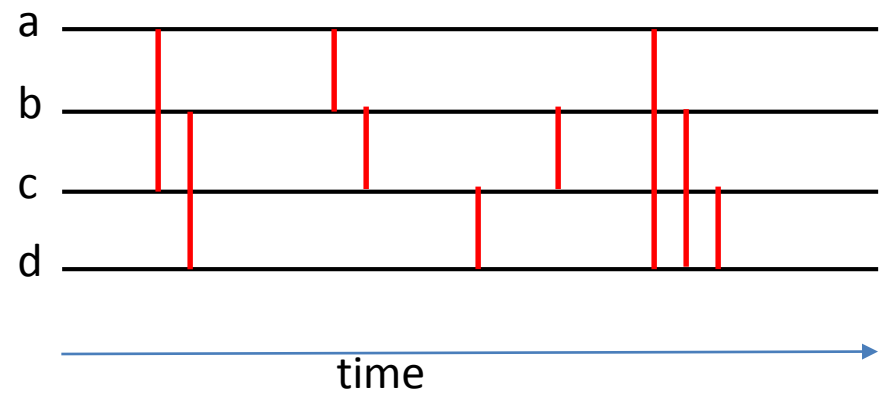
Two Types of Dynamic Graphs

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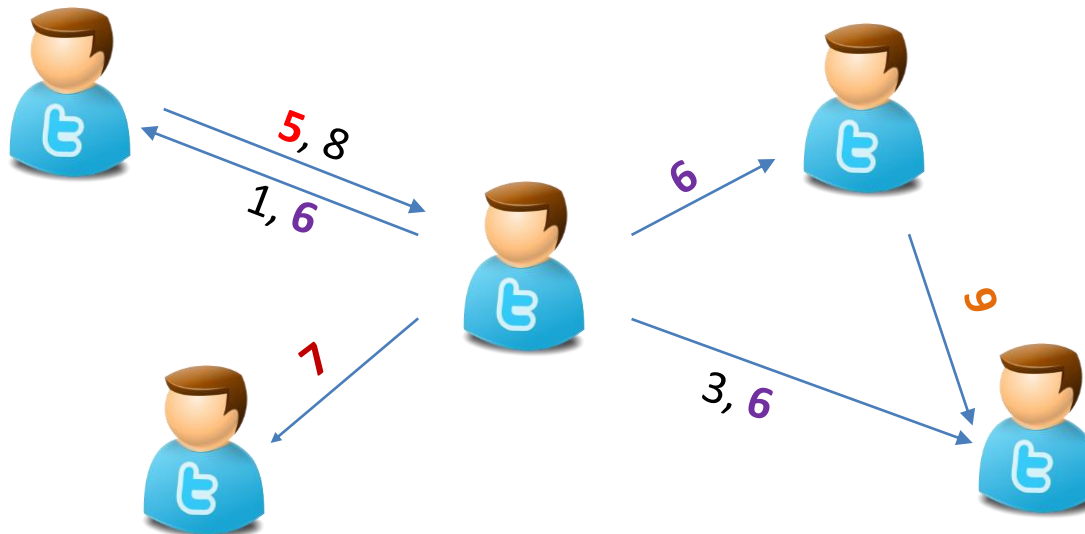
- Topology changes with time and contact
- *Time-varying networks*



Contact sequence: <a,c,t₁>
 (edges) <b,d,t₂>
 <a,b,t₃>
 <b,c,t₄>
 ...

Applications: Digital Communication

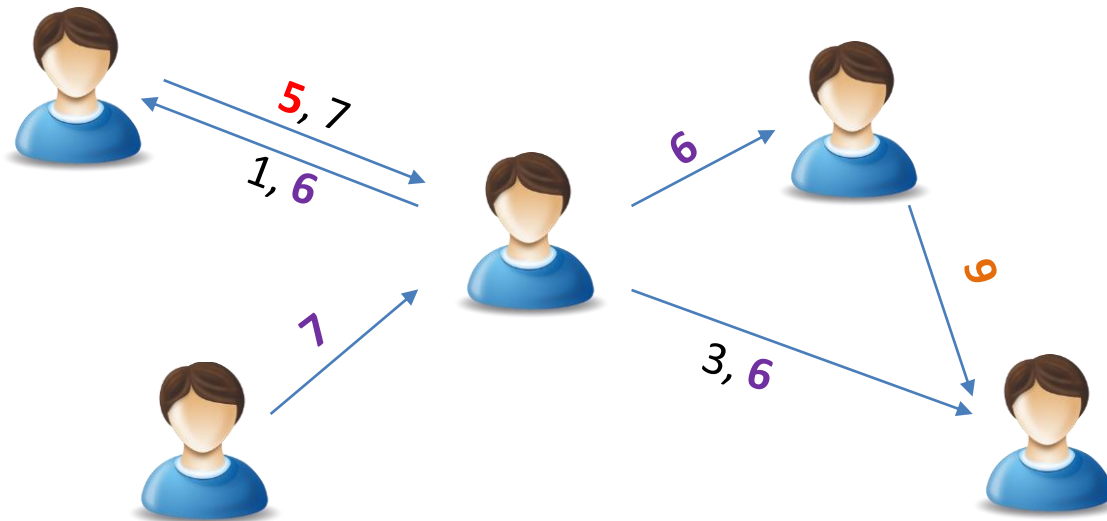
- Nodes: People/Users
- Edges: Person-person communication



Contact sequence matters

Applications: Contagion Networks

- Infectious disease epidemics can be modeled with a human contact network
- Nodes: human (+ other species)
- Edges: contact

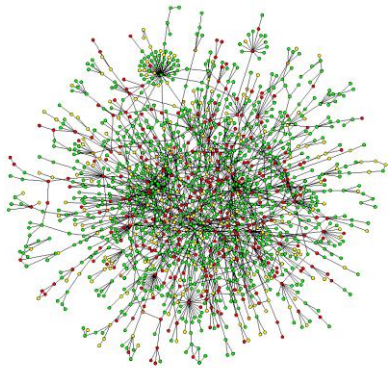


Infection spread
=
f(
Sequence of contact,
Duration of contact,
Type of contact,
Burstiness of contact
)

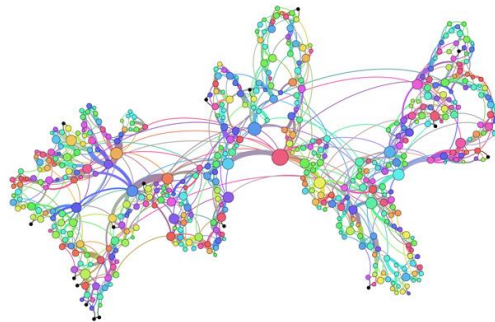
Outbreak prediction, HAIs (e.g., MRSA), Host-Pathogen exchanges

Applications: Biological Networks

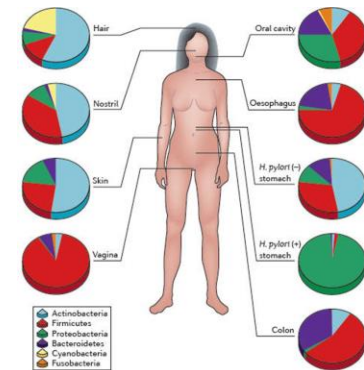
- Molecules and cells interact to form complexes and bioproducts
- Nodes: proteins/metabolites/cells/organisms
- Edges: molecular/cellular interaction and exchanges



Protein-Protein Int.
(static)



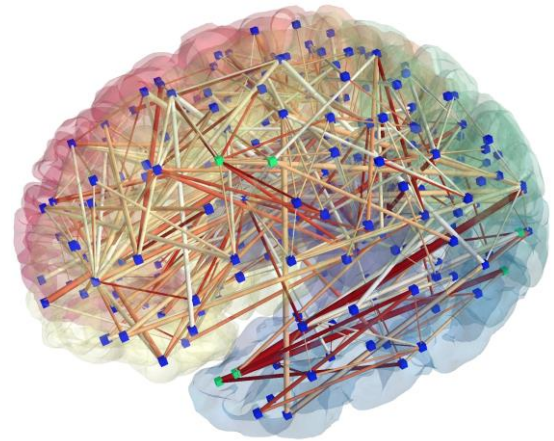
Metabolic networks
(dynamic)



Microbiomes
(dynamic)

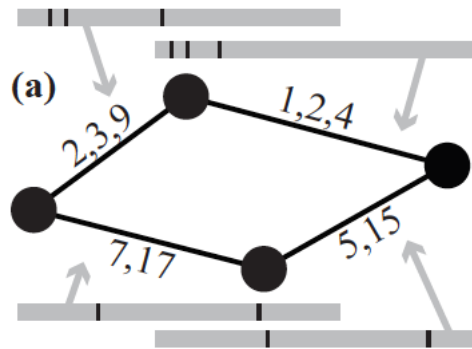
Applications: Brain Networks

- Brain imaging (EEG, fMRI) captures neuron activities in different regions of the brain (spatio-temporal networks)
- Nodes: brain voxels
- Edges: neuron signaling, functional correlation
- Other examples:
 - Ecological networks
 - Transportation networks
 - Power grid

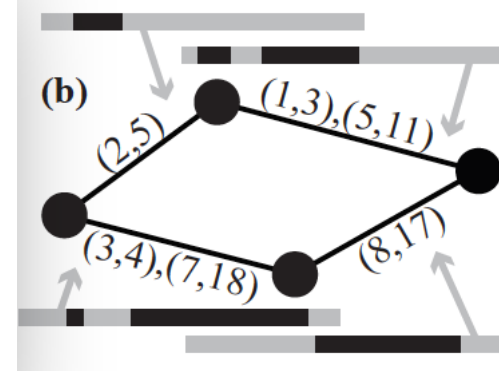


Dynamic Graph Representations

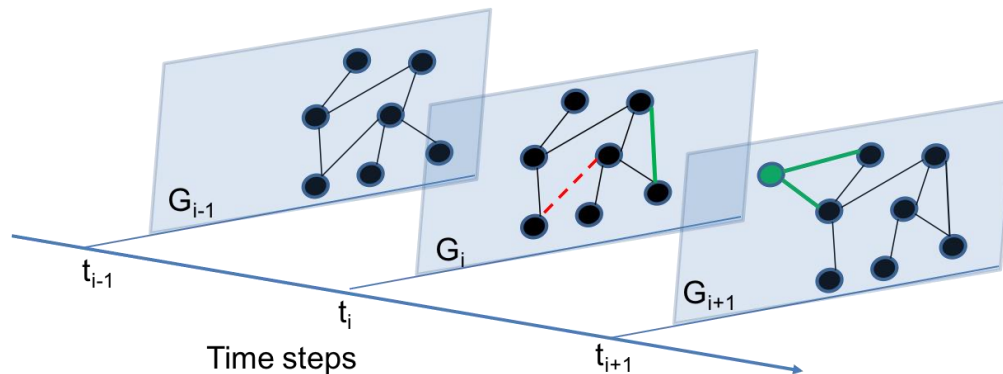
a) Contact sequence



a) Interval graph



c) Graphs at different time slices



Structural Measures

- **Path enumeration** methods need to be time-respecting
 - Identification of time-respecting paths (Kempe et al. 2000)
 - Identification of strongly and weakly connected components (Nicosia et al. 2012)
- **Distance** measures
 - Shortest path computations have a connotation in time (latency, time steps required for message propagation)
 - Identification of temporally shortest paths (Pan, Saramaki, 2011)

Centrality and Random Walk

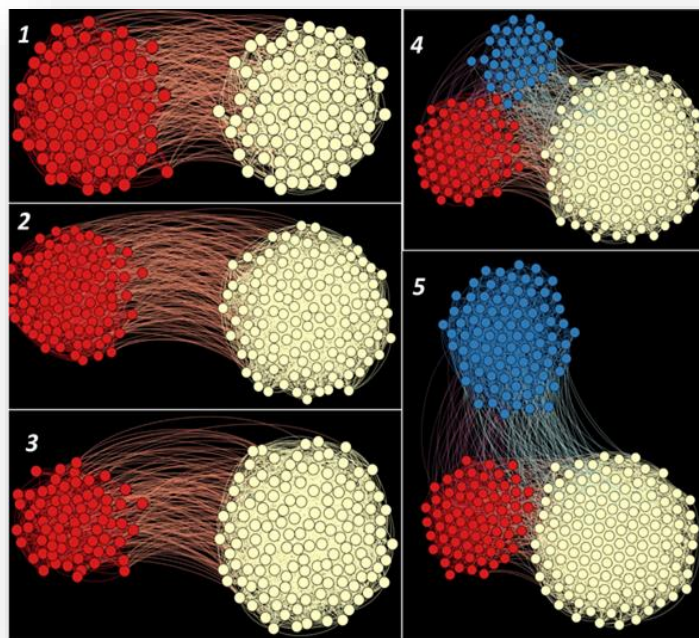
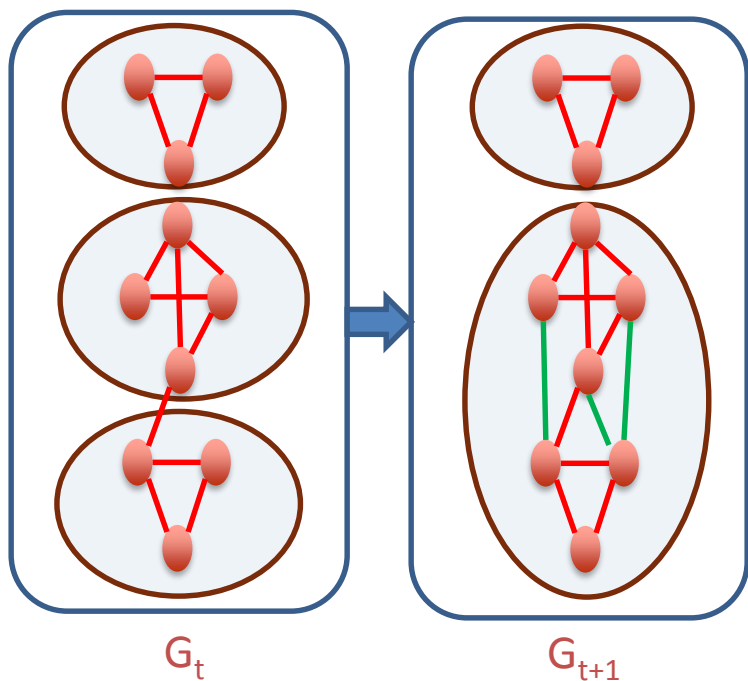
- **Time-dependent centrality** of an edge (or vertex) is related to the temporal role of that edge (vertex)
 - Notion of time-dependent centrality (Moody, 2002)
 - Reducibility to a static network with directed flow problem (Kim, Anderson, 2012)
- **Random walk** explorations are known to be slower on temporal networks (Starnini et al. 2012, Avin et al. 2008)

Mesoscale Properties

- **Small-world** properties of temporal networks defined based on links being clustered in time (Tang et al. 2010)
- **Dynamic community detection**
 - Community tracking
 - Merges, Splits, Exchanges
 - Birth, Death, Resurgence
- Algorithms and modularity measures redefined
 - Mucha et al. 2010, Berger-Wolf et al. 2010

Community Detection for Dynamic Graphs

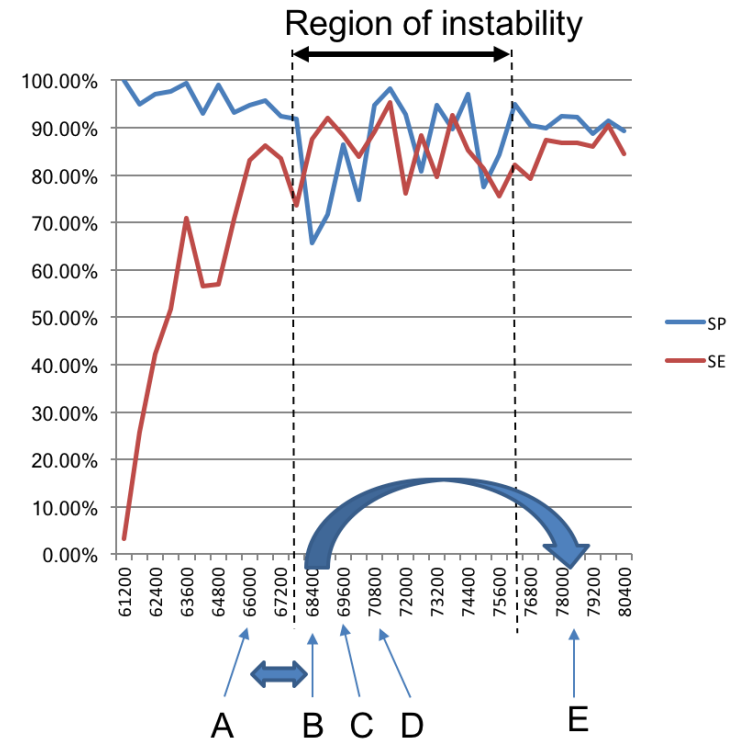
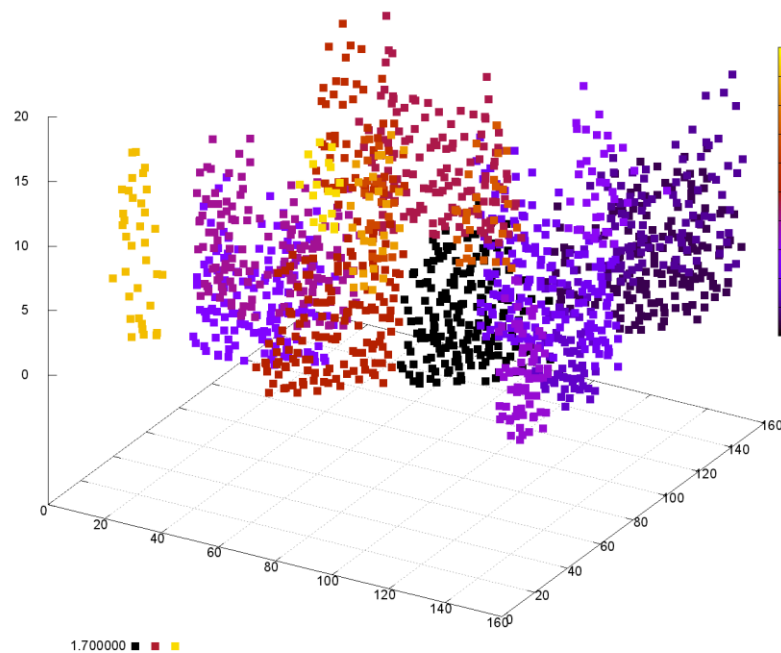
- Parallel clustering frameworks (seeded vs. unseeded analysis)
- Generation of synthetic benchmarks



Community Detection

- Application benchmarks

Capturing biofilm community dynamics



Challenges

- Generative models
 - Contact probability in time
 - Application context
- Benchmarks
- Persistence properties and metrics
- Scalability
- Visualization
- Real world applications

Selected References

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