

HCDF: Hybrid Community Discovery Framework

Tina Eliassi-Rad*
tina@eliassi.org

Problem Definition

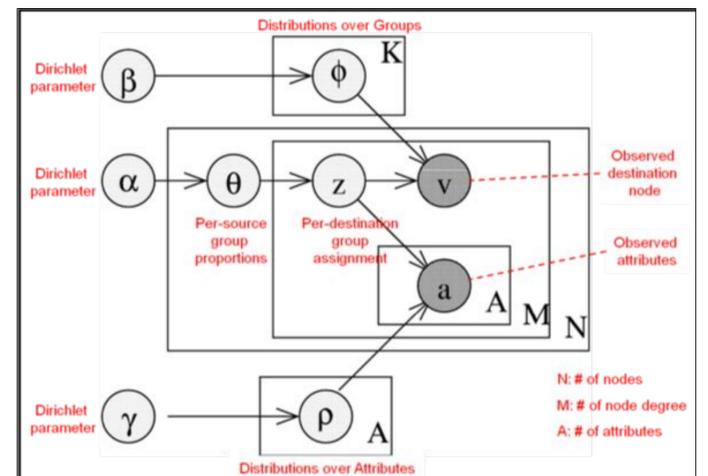
- Given a graph $G=(V, E)$, detect **communities** of vertices
- Want a community discovery procedure with the following properties
 - Scalable**, where time and space complexity are strictly sub-quadratic w.r.t. the number of nodes
 - Nonparametric**, where number of communities need not be specified a priori
 - Consistent**, where effectiveness is consistently high across a wide range of domains
 - Effective**, where global connectivity patterns are successfully factored into communities that are highly predictive of individual links and robust to small perturbations in network structure

Existing Methods

- Hard Clustering: each vertex belongs to a single community
 - Fast Modularity (FM) [Clauset+, Phys. Rev. E. 2004]
 - Prefers communities with high intra-community connectivity
 - Cross-Associations (XA) [Chakrabarti+, ACM KDD 2004]
 - Prefers communities where nodes in a given row-group or column-group have similar connectivity to each other
 - Minimizes total encoding cost of adjacency matrix
- Soft Clustering: vertices allowed mixed membership
 - Latent Dirichlet Allocation for Graphs (LDA-G) [Henderson & Eliassi-Rad, ACM SAC 2009]
 - Application of Latent Dirichlet Allocation topic model to graphs
 - Learned “topics” or communities maximize likelihood of observed edges

Proposed Method

- LDA-G used as core Bayesian model for community discovery
- A hard clustering method is applied to the graph
- Resulting communities are used as hints for the Bayesian model
 - There exist multiple strategies for incorporating hints
 - The most effective is to add hard cluster labels as attributes and extend the Bayesian model
- HCD (or HCD-X) = LDA-G with XA communities as attributes
- HCD-M = LDA-G with FM communities as attributes
- Algorithm:
 - Run XA (or FM) on input $G=(V, E)$
 - Produces groups, A , over nodes
 - Run LDA-G on graph $G'=(V, E, A)$
- Use Gibbs sampling to infer posterior estimates on *group* and *source-node* distributions



See report for computational complexity discussion.

Data Description & Experimental Setup

Real-World Graphs	Acronym	$ V $	$ E $
Autonomous Systems Graph	AS	11,461	32,730
Day 1: IP \times IP	IP1	34,449	303,175
Day 2: IP \times IP	IP2	33,732	320,754
Day 3: IP \times IP	IP3	34,661	428,596
Day 4: IP \times IP	IP4	34,730	425,368
Day 5: IP \times IP	IP5	33,981	112,271
PubMed Author \times Knowledge	AxK	37,436 (A)	119,443 (K)
PubMed Coauthorship	AxA	37,227	143,364
WWW Graph	WWW	325,729	1,497,135

Results & Discussion

- Consistency:** Across a variety of domains
 - Non-hybrid methods struggle with at least one graph
 - Hybrid methods always perform well
- Effectiveness:** Hybrid methods never perform significantly worse than their constituents
- Better compression:** Reordering by discovered communities shows that hybrid methods exhibit better compression (more whitespace) than non-hybrids.
- Good link prediction is a tradeoff between low entropy & flexibility**
 - Low entropy
 - If the adjacency matrix can be **compressed nicely** or mixed-membership distributions are **far from uniform**, we can better predict behavior of nodes
 - Flexibility
 - If a node exhibits multiple types of behavior, hard clustering may only model a **plurality** of the node’s edges, which can explain all links

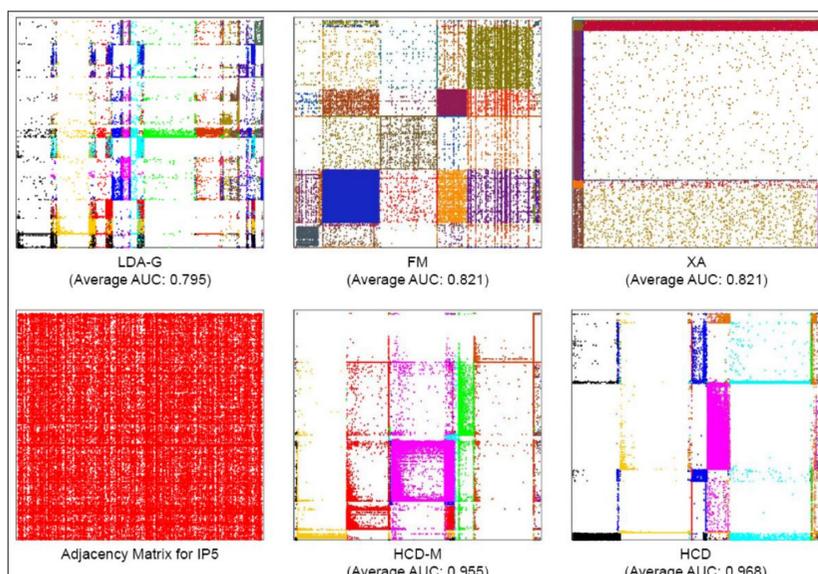
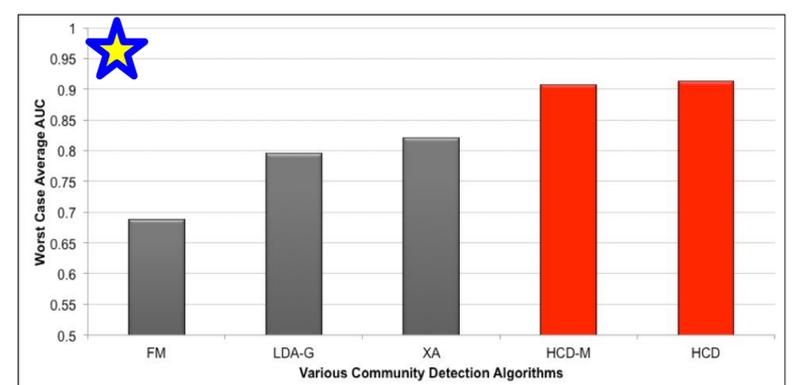
Takeaway Points & Future Work

- Use a **hybrid approach** to community discovery on graphs for **consistent, effective, Nonparametric** community factorization on graphs from **various domains**
- Incorporate **hints as attributes** for coalescing strategy
- Use **link prediction** and **variation of information** as a **quantitative measure** on the communities discovered
- Future work:** Extension to time-evolving graphs

Link prediction experimental setup

- For $i=1$ to 5 do
 - Hold out 500 “present” edges and 500 “absent” edges
 - Run model on remaining graph
 - Model scores held-out links
 - Compute Area Under ROC curve (AUC)
- Report average & standard deviation of AUCs
- High AUC = good link prediction

For robustness experiments, see final report.



The better the compression, the higher the AUC.