

Social and Technological Networks

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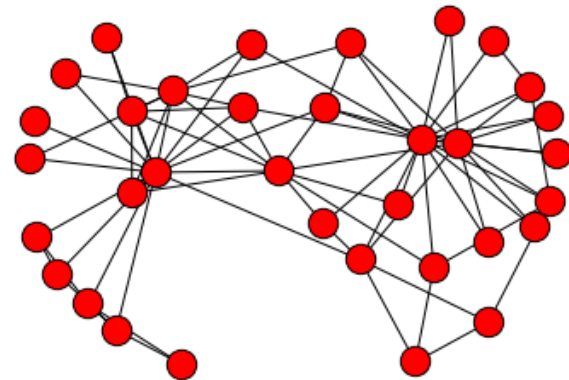
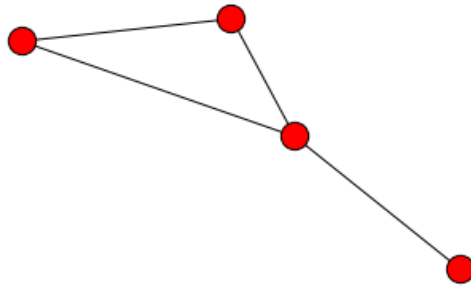
University of Edinburgh, 2018.

Course specifics

- Lectures
 - Tuesdays 12:10 – 13:00
 - Lister G01.
 - Fridays 12:10 – 13:00
 - 7 George Square, F21.
- Web page
 - <http://www.inf.ed.ac.uk/teaching/courses/stn/>
- Lookout for announcements on the web page
- Reading materials, slides, problem sets will be uploaded to the web page.

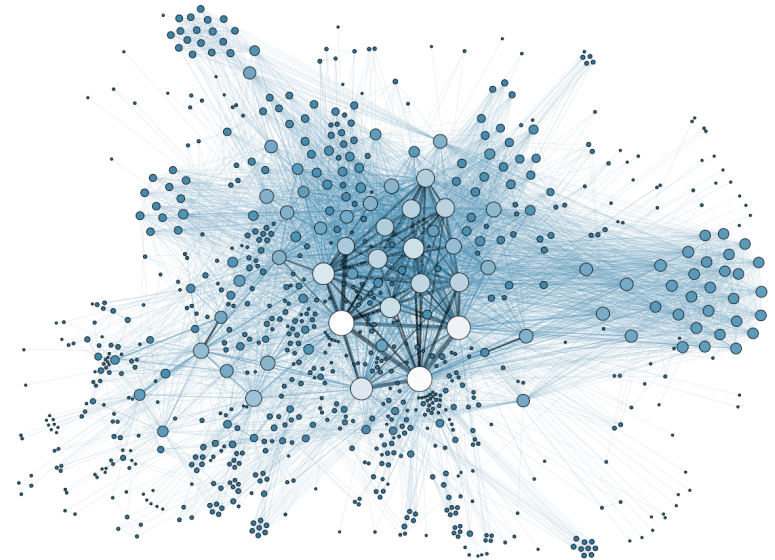
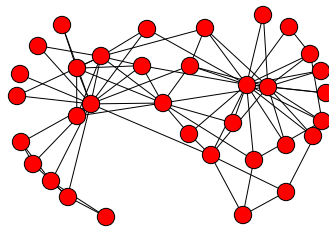
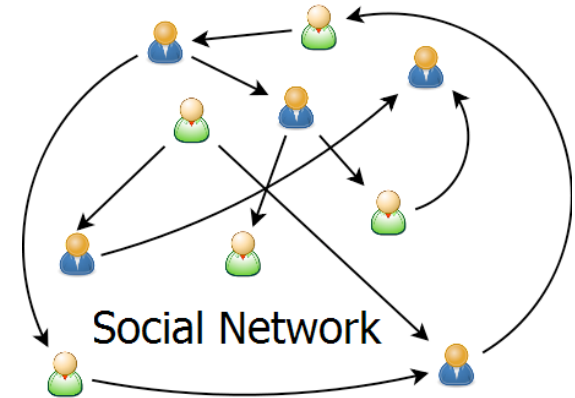
Network or Graph

- A set of entities or nodes: V
- A set of edges: E
 - Each edge $e = (a, b)$ for nodes a, b in V
 - An edge (a,b) represents existence of a relation or a *link* between a and b



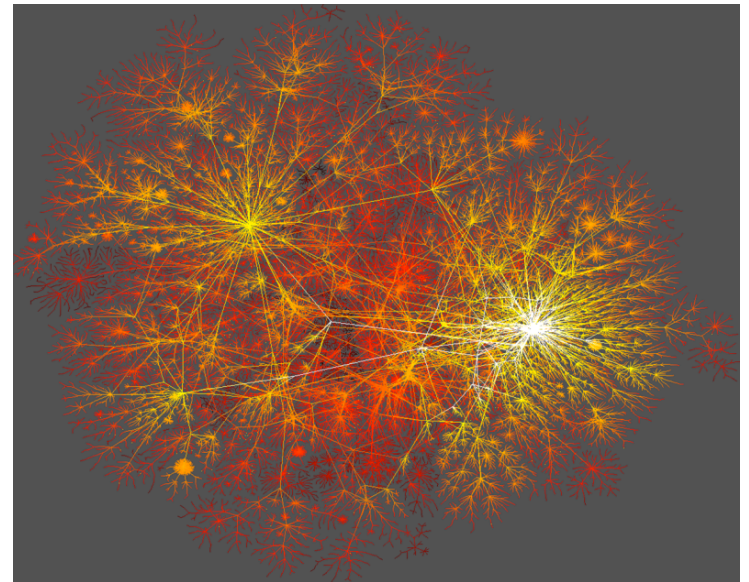
Example: Social networks

- Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter..
- Nodes are people
- Edges are friendships
- The network determines society, communities, etc..
- How information flows in the society
- How innovation/influence spreads
- Who are the influential people
- Predict behaviour
- Make recommendations



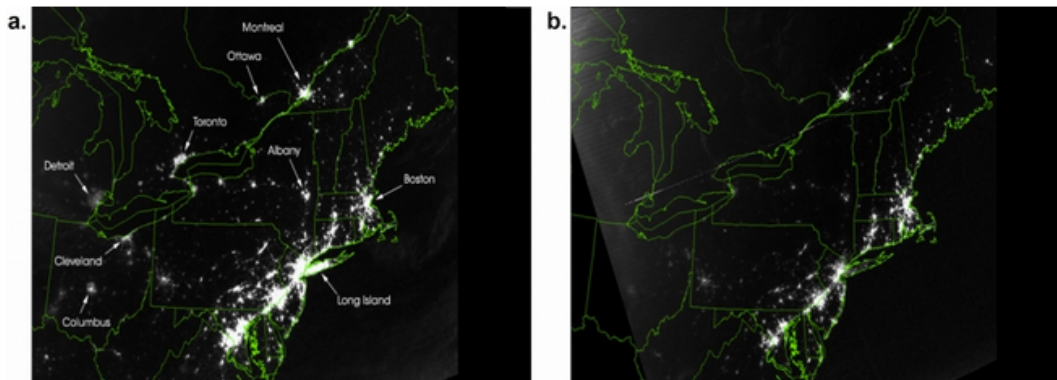
Computer networks

- What can we say about the internet?
- How reliable are computer networks?



Electricity grid

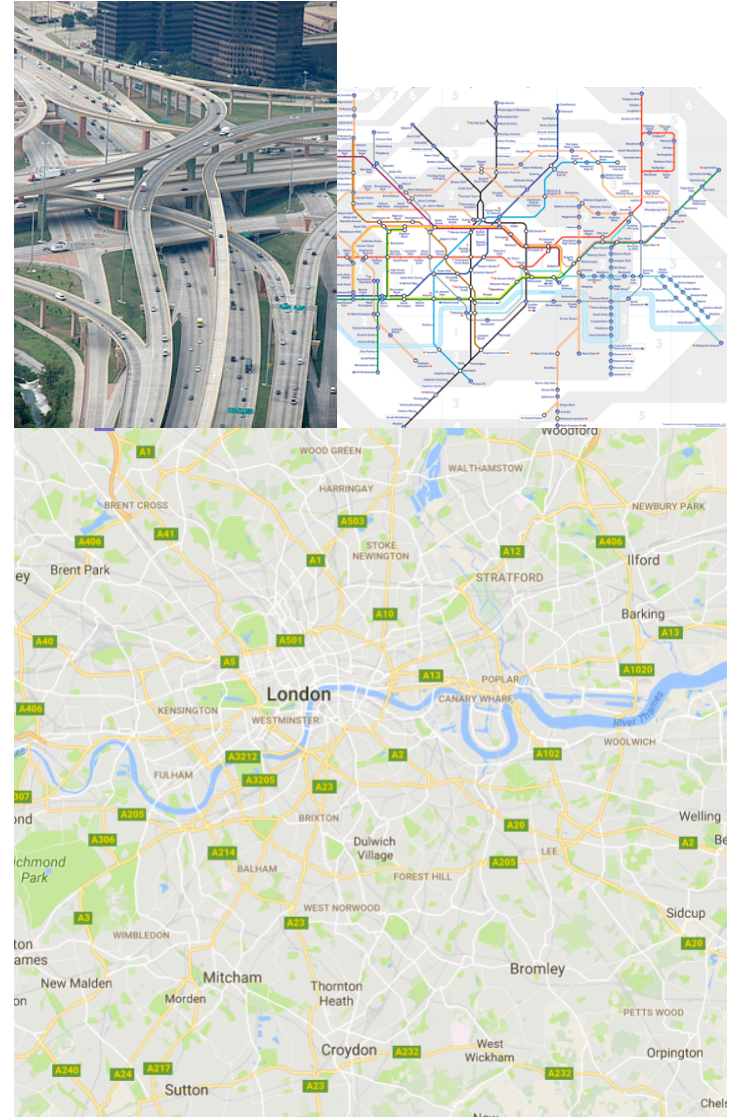
- Network of many nodes, redistributing power
- Critical infrastructure
- Failure can disrupt ... everything
- Small local failures can spread
 - Load redistributes
 - Trigger a cascade of failures
- Network structure is critical



From Barabasi: Network Science

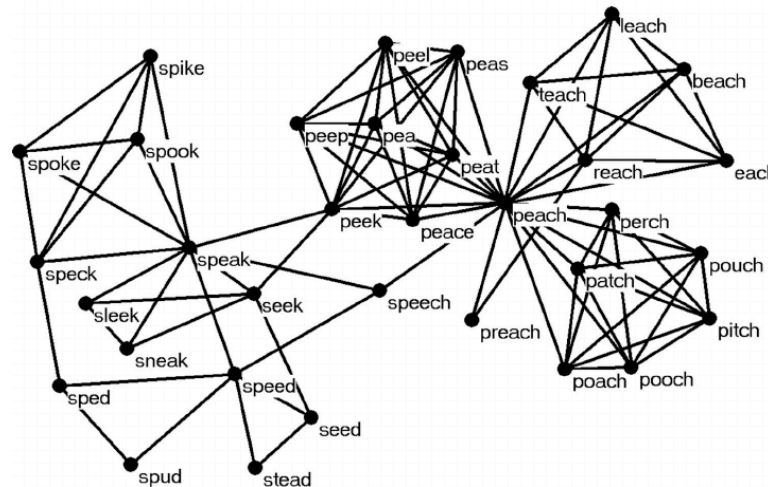
Road network and transportation

- Mobility patterns of people
 - Location data
- Suggest bus routes
- Suggest travel plans
- Traffic engineering
- Increasing importance
 - More vehicles
 - Self driving cars



Linguistic networks

- Networks of words
- Show similarities between languages
- Show differences between languages
- Document analysis



Business and management and marketing

- Business

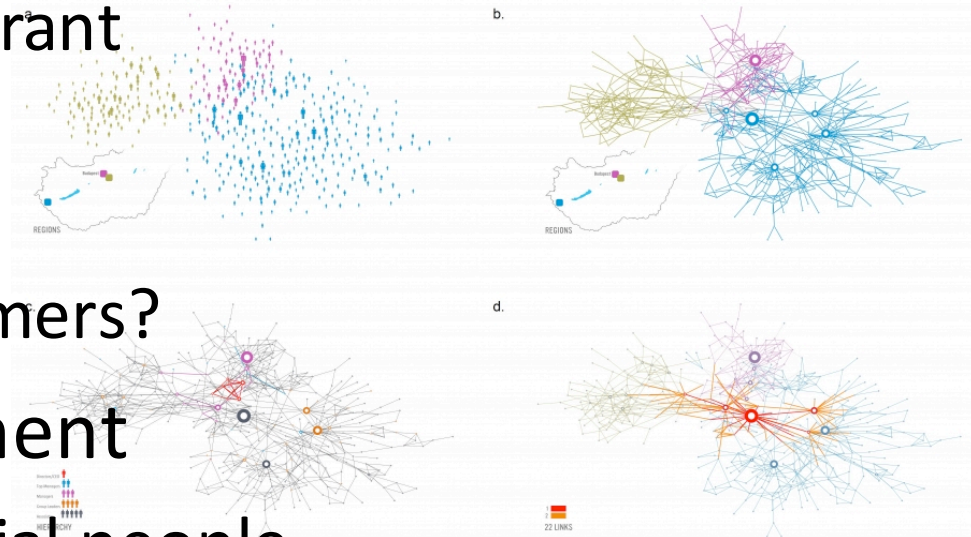
- What makes a restaurant successful?

- Nearby restaurants?

- Community of customers?

- Marketing/management

- Who are the influential people in spread of ideas/products?

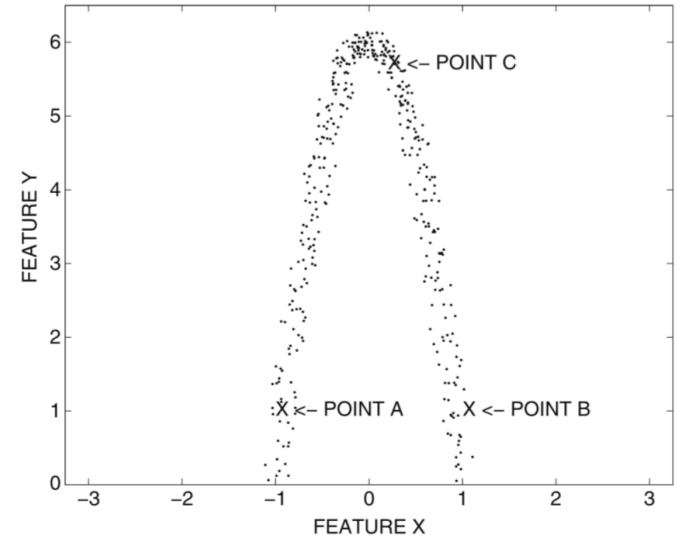


Network analysis in data science

- Data getting more complex
- Many types of data are not points in R^d space
 - Data carry relations – networks
 - Simple classification inadequate
 - Network knowledge can make ML more accurate, efficient
 - E.g. data from social network or social media, www, IoT and sensor networks

Relation with machine learning

- Network analysis helps ML
 - Networks reflect the *shape* of data
 - E.g. Connect nearby points with edges
 - Analyse resultant network
- ML helps network analysis
 - Clustering, classification...
 - Requires more powerful techniques than standard machine learning



Topics of study

- Random graphs What are their properties? What can we expect?
 - Erdos renyi graphs
 - Construction of random graphs
- Power law and scale free networks
 - Power law occurs in many places: www, social nets etc..
 - What is the process that generates this? How do we know that it is the right process?
- Metric spaces and distance measures in networks
 - Basis of distance analytics, route planning etc
 - Wireless networks, random graphs, other types of networks

Topics of study

- Network analysis in general data
 - How to construct networks from datasets
 - Apply network ideas to other datasets
- Small world networks
 - What is the deal with six degrees of separation
 - How are people so well connected?
- Web graphs and ranking of web pages
 - Google's origins and pagerank
 - How do you identify important web pages?
 - Analysis of the algorithm
- Spectral methods

Topics of study

- Network embedding
 - How to represent network in a Normed space?
 - So that we can visualize networks
 - Apply ML
- What are the communities (close knit groups)?
 - How do communities affect social processes?
 - Clustering/unsupervised learning

Topics of study

- Cascades – things that spread
 - Node failures
 - Epidemics, diseases
 - Innovation – products, ideas, technologies
- How can we maximize a spread?
 - Who are the most influential nodes?
 - How can we identify them?
 - Submodular optimization

Topics of study

- Shape of networks
 - What is the shape of internet?
 - What are bow tie and tree-like networks?
 - What does it mean to say a network is tree-like?
- Your suggestions
 - If there are topics you would like discussed in class, let me know

The course

- Is not about:
 - Facebook, Whatsapp, Linkedin, Twitter...
 - Making apps

The course

- Is about:
 - Mathematics and algorithms to compute and analyze properties of networks
 - How network analysis helps machine learning and vice versa
 - Fundamental aspects of machine learning and networks
 - Managing complex data

Our approach

- Rigorous definitions
 - E.g. What is a random graph?
 - What exactly is a small world?
 - How do you define ‘community’ or clustering in networks?
 - How do you define influential nodes?
- Design good algorithms to analyze networks
 - Find communities, find influential nodes
 - Understand the properties of these algorithms
 - When do they work, when do they not work
 - Why?

Our approach

- Test ideas on real and artificial networks
 - Data driven understanding
 - Do real networks have the properties predicted by theory?
 - Do the algorithms work as well as expected?

Project

- 1 project. 40% of marks
- Given: Around Oct 10 to 15.
- Due: Around Nov 15.
- Choose from one of several projects
- **Objective: Try something new in network science.**
- We will give you topics, try your own ideas on it
 - Define a clear problem, devise a way to solve it.
Algorithms, ML, maths... your choice
- You are allowed to suggest your own topic
- Submit code and ≈ 3 page report
- Marked on originality, rigor of work (proper analysis/experiments), clarity of presentation

Possible types of projects

- Given a dataset from a particular social/technological area, find a way to solve a particular problem
 - Devise a prediction or recommendation method
 - Find interesting properties of specific networks
 - Algorithm design
- Programming is useful for evaluation/experiments
 - We will use python in class (recommended)
 - You can use other languages (python, java, c, c++)
- Theoretical/mathematical work is also fine.

Projects

- Open ended projects are common in real world
- People that can do original work are highly valued in industry
- Your BSc/MSc projects are open ended
 - You are given a topic. You have to define exactly what to do and how
- A course project can help your BSc/MSc project
 - Network science, graph theory, are relevant to most CS areas
 - It is an opportunity to learn more about the area

Theory Exam

- Standard exam, 60% of marks
- Explain phenomena, devise mechanisms, prove properties...
- Last year's paper online..

Lectures

- Slides will be uploaded after each class
- Sometimes reading material will be given beforehand
- Lecture notes will be given covering some material left over
- Exercise problems will be given covering important material
- Ipython (jupyter) notebooks will be uploaded
- Do the exercise problems to make sure
 - You understand things
 - You can solve analytic problems
- Solutions will be given later for some exercise problems
 - Check that your solution is right
 - Check that your writing is sufficiently precise

Pre-requisites

- See Topic 0: Background at
 - <http://www.inf.ed.ac.uk/teaching/courses/stn/files1819/lectures.html>
- Probability, distributions, set theory
- Basic graph theory and algorithms
 - Graphs, trees, DFS, BFS, minimum spanning trees, sorting etc
- Asymptotic notations
- Linear algebra
- Take notes in class. Not everything is on slides!
- Attend lectures. Ask questions.

Course learning expectations

- Plan and execute original projects
- Use programming for data driven analysis
- Use theoretical analysis to understand ideas/models rigorously
- Present analysis and ideas
 - Precisely
 - Unambiguously
 - Clearly
- Have fun playing with new ideas!