



# Temporal network MOTIFS

Antonio Longa  
<https://antoniolonga.github.io/>



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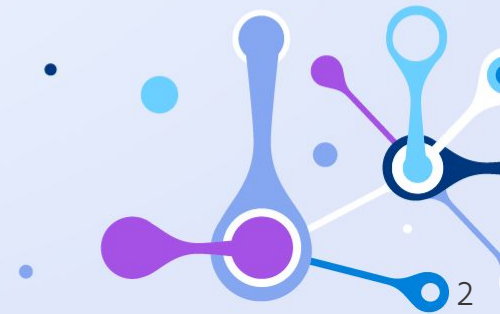
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# NETWORK MOTIFS

# NETWORK

## **Network:**

A network **G** is a pair of sets **G**=(**N**,**E**). Where **N** is a set of nodes and **E** is a set of edges (couple of nodes).

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**Social networks**

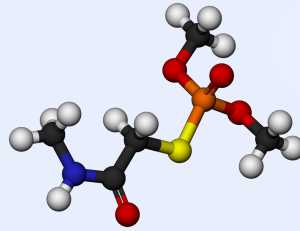
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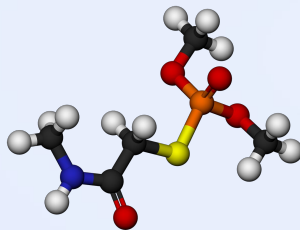
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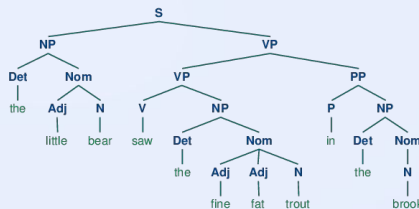
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Social networks



Molecules



Sentence

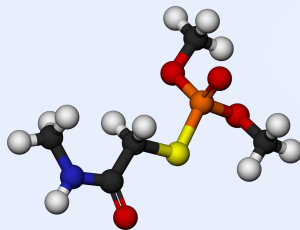
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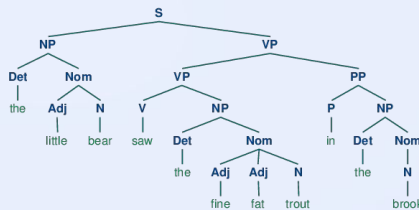
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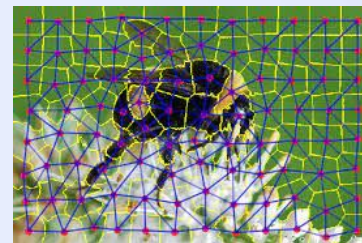
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Images

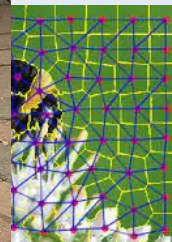


## Network

A network  
set of



Social network



es

# NETWORK

How can we study networks?

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How can we study networks?

## Topology

Many properties:  
Degree, clustering,  
assortativity, connectivity,  
...

01

# NETWORK

How can we study networks?

## Topology

Many properties:  
Degree, clustering,  
assortativity, connectivity,  
...

01

02

## Dynamic simulations

Simulate an epidemic in a  
network. ( $R_0$ , infected  
individuals, ...)

# NETWORK MOTIFS [1]

are **subgraphs**, that **appear** in an observed network **significantly more often** than in compatible randomized networks.

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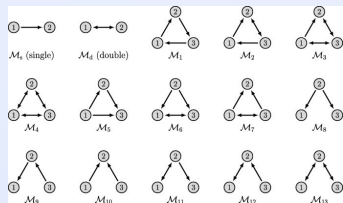
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## Procedure

- 1) Count all possible substructure of a given network.



Input network



Subgraph counts

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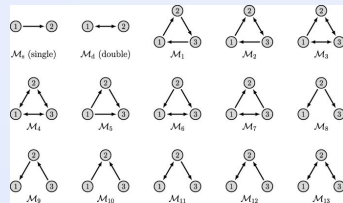
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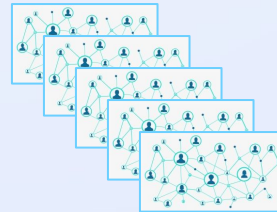
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Input network



Subgraph counts



Null model



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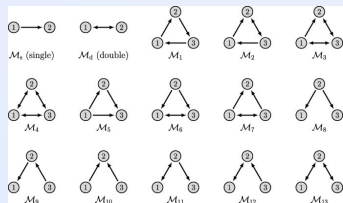
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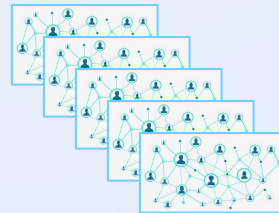
- 1) Count all possible substructure of a given network.
- 2) Generate networks similar to the input one.
- 3) Count all possible substructure in the generated networks



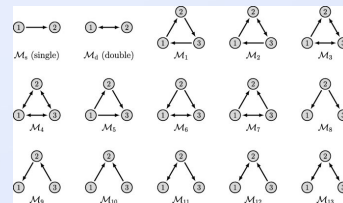
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# NETWORK MOTIFS [1]

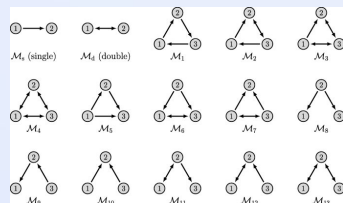
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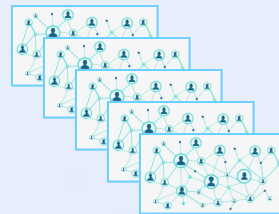
- 1) Count all possible substructure of a given network.
- 2) Generate networks similar to the input one.
- 3) Count all possible substructure in the generated networks
- 4) Check for those substructure that are:
  1. Over-represented
  2. Minimum deviation
  3. Minimum frequency



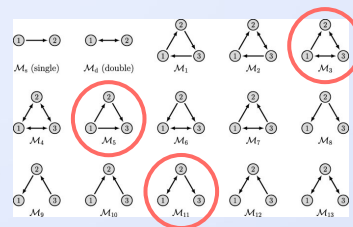
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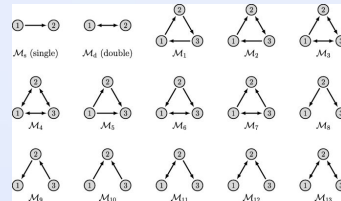
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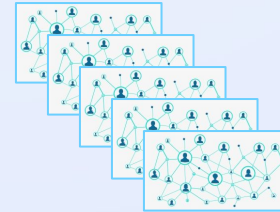
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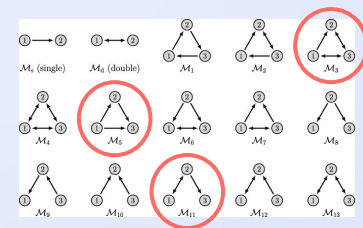
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Network motifs

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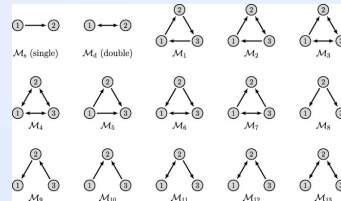
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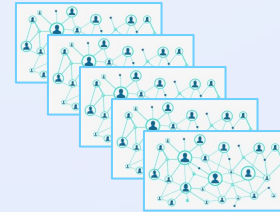
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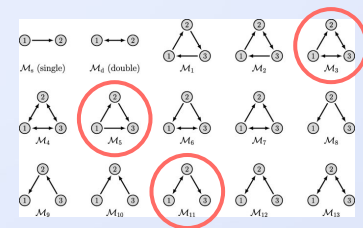
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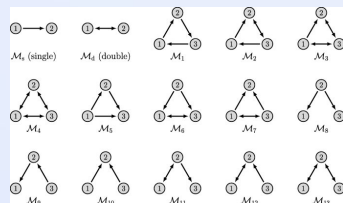
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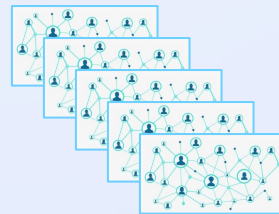
**Computational  
expensive**



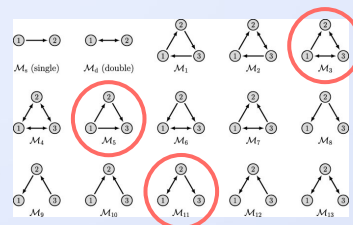
Input network



Subgraph counts



Null model



Network motifs

# Temporal network motifs



# TEMPORAL NETWORK MOTIFS

Many times networks are not enough to represent real world scenarios.

Interactions change over time...

Images could be videos...

Traffic on roads change...

So temporal networks solve this problem.

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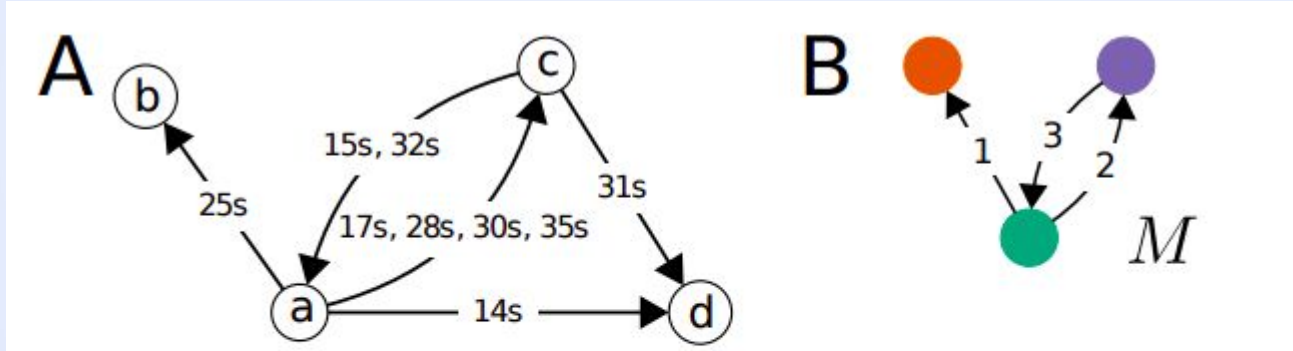
## Temporal network:

- 1) **Edges** → interactions among peoples
- 2) **Nodes** → users in social networks
- 3) **Attributes** → enemies can become friends

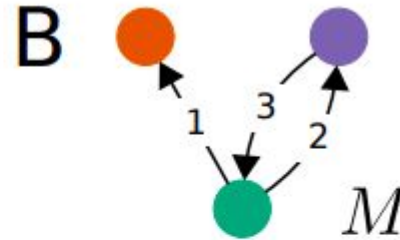
# TEMPORAL NETWORK MOTIFS

Obviously, even temporal network has motifs.

**Temporal  
network**



**Temporal  
network  
motifs**

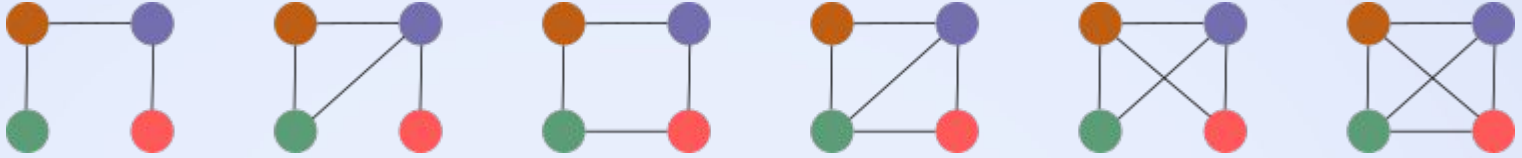


# TEMPORAL NETWORK MOTIFS

Obviously, even temporal network has motifs.

**How many substructure are there?**

**Network**

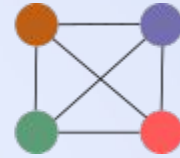
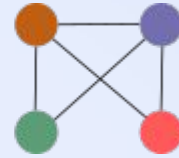
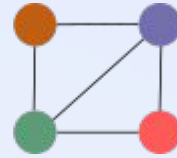
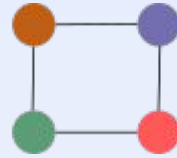
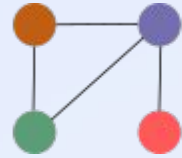
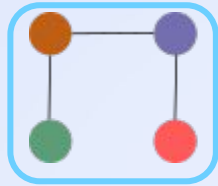


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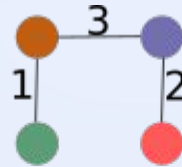
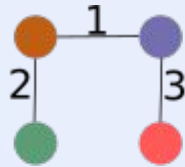
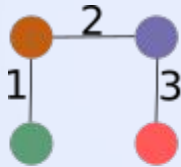
Obviously, even temporal network has motifs.

How many substructure are there?

Network



Temporal  
network

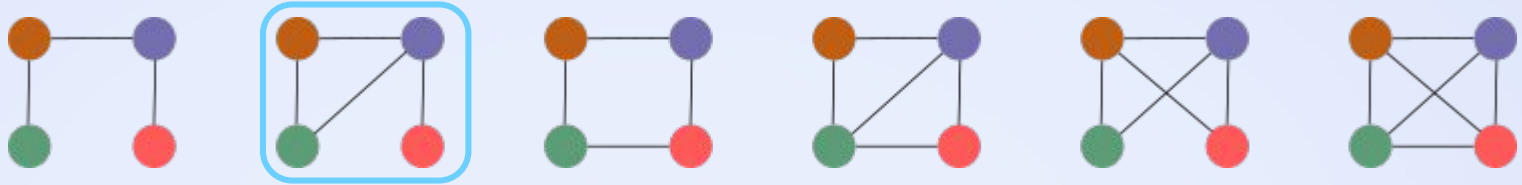


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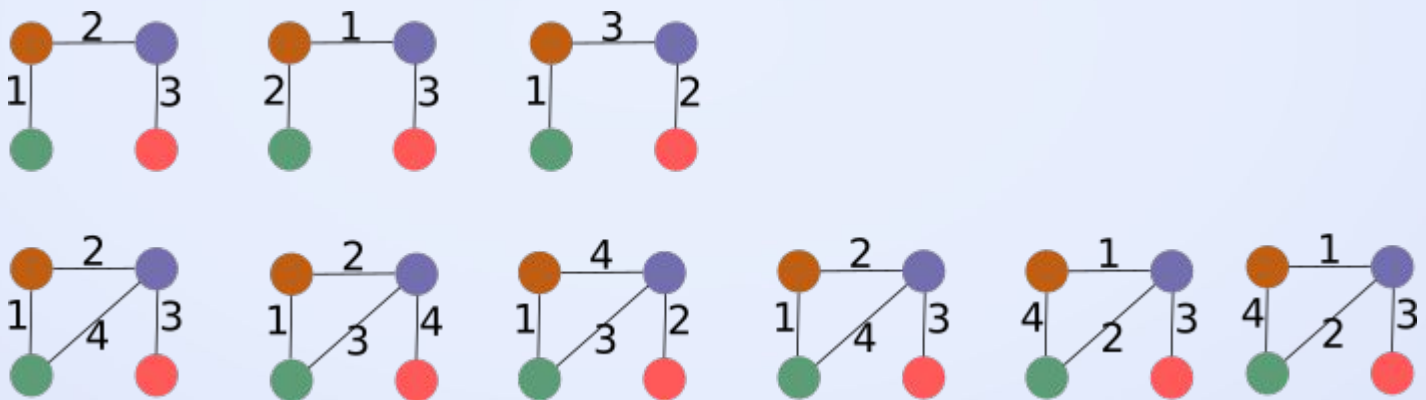
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How many substructure are there?

Network



Temporal network



A lot of more

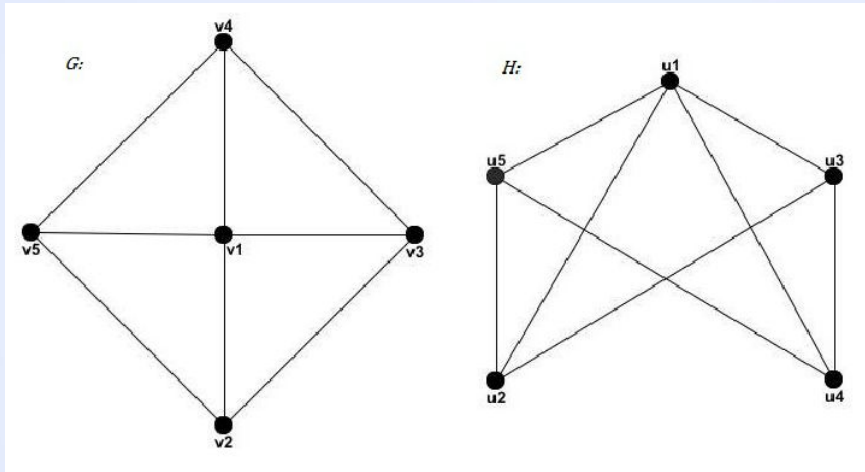


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The **time** required to **count** motifs in **temporal network** is **higher** due to the **complexity** introduced by the **temporal** dimension.

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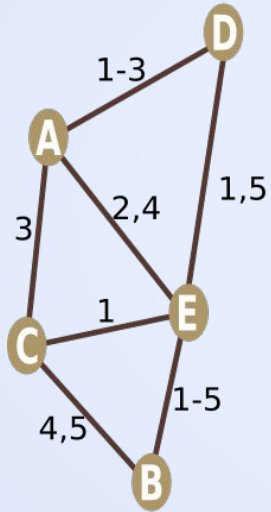
If the size of the sub graph is big, we have to compute an **isomorphism test**.  
**It requires lot of time!**

# Egocentric Temporal Motifs



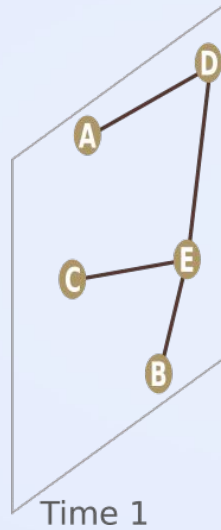
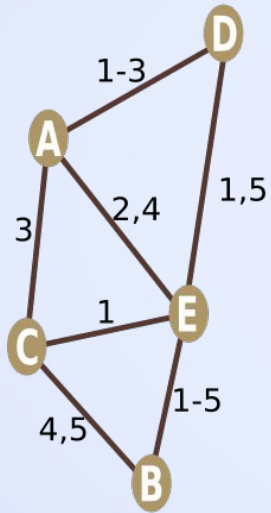
# EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS

Temporal  
graph



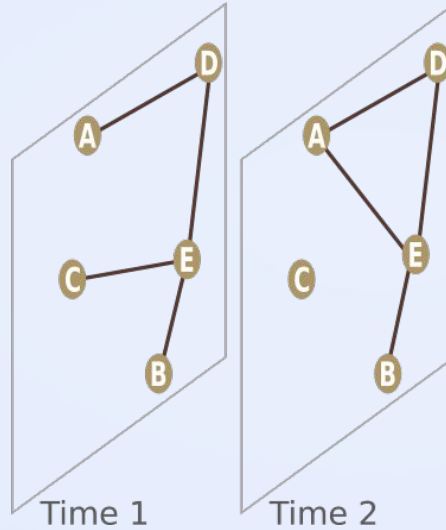
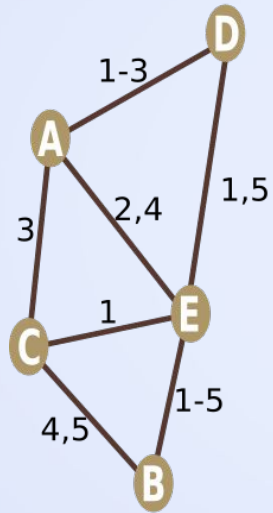
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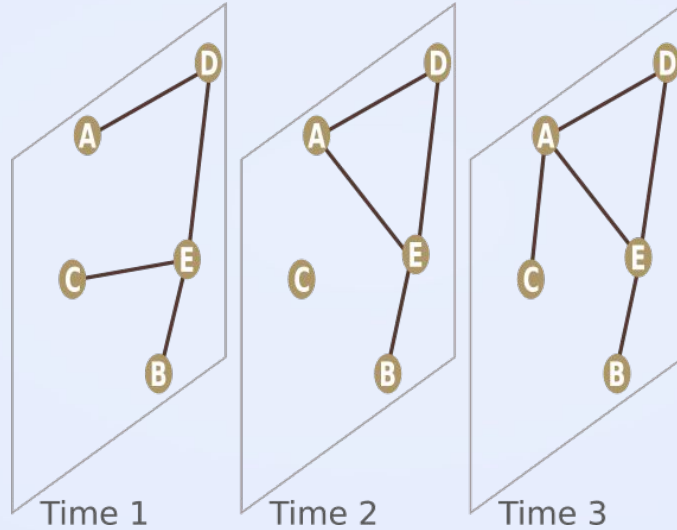
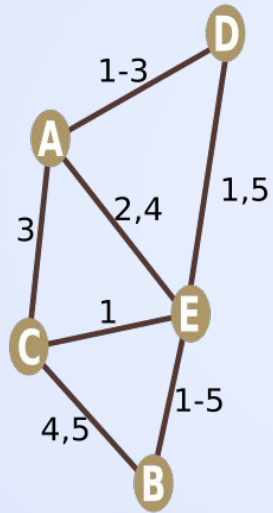
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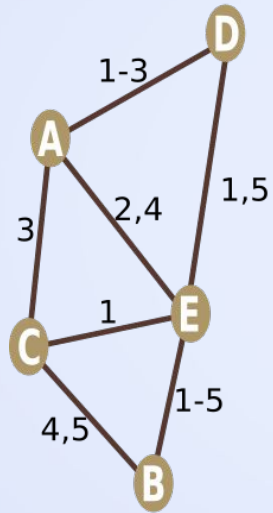
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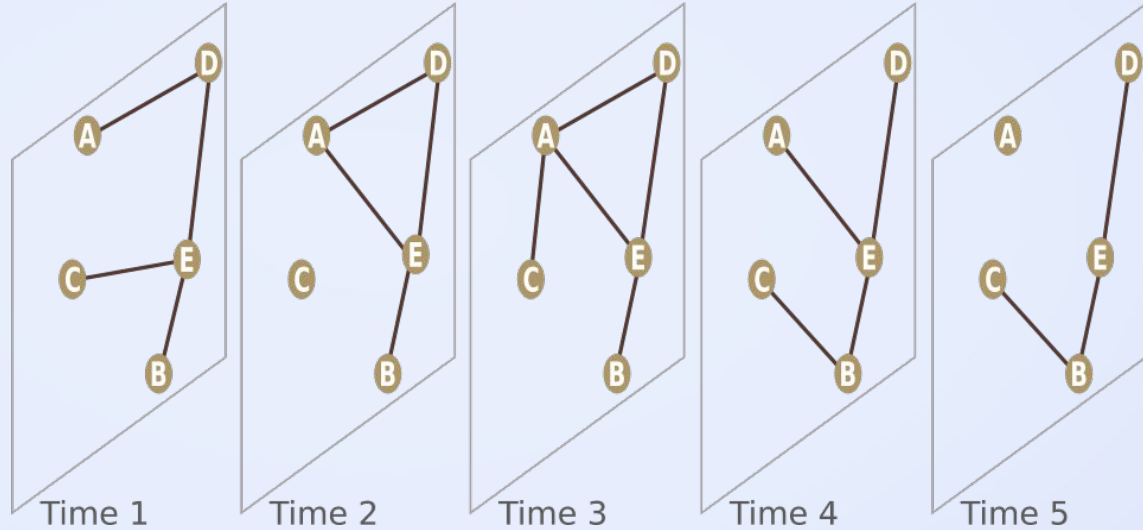


# EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS

Temporal graph



Temporal graph snapshots





# EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS

$K = 2$



# EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS

**K = 2**

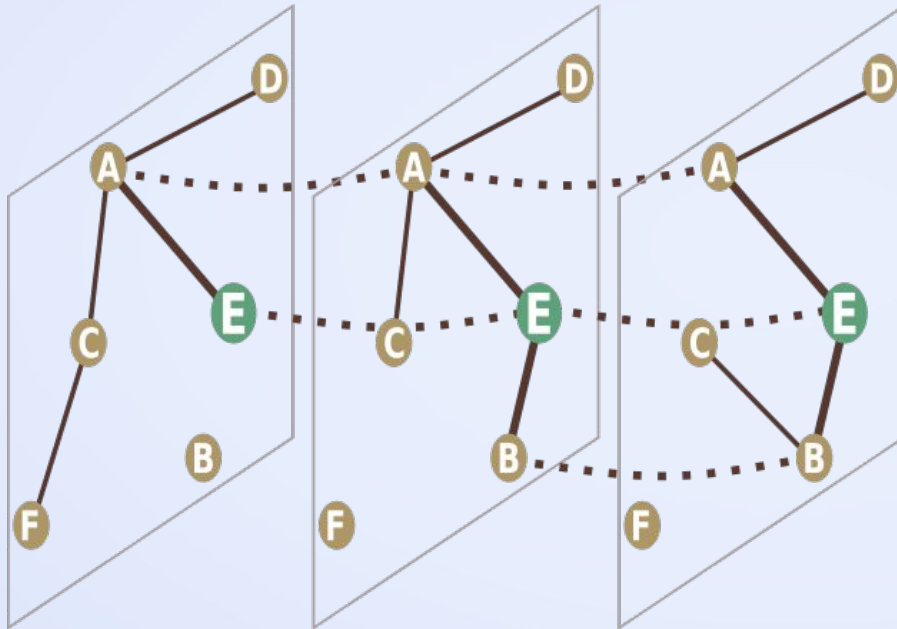
**Decide and EGO Node = E**



# EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS

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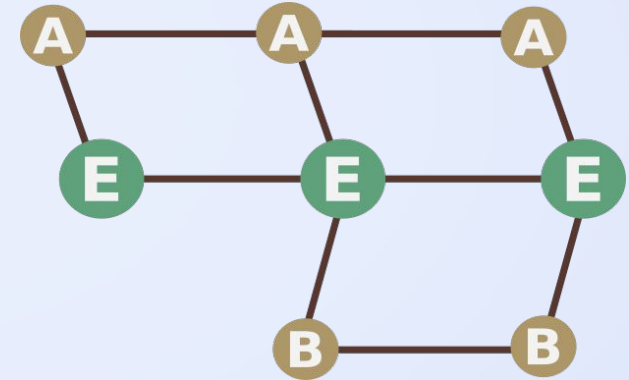
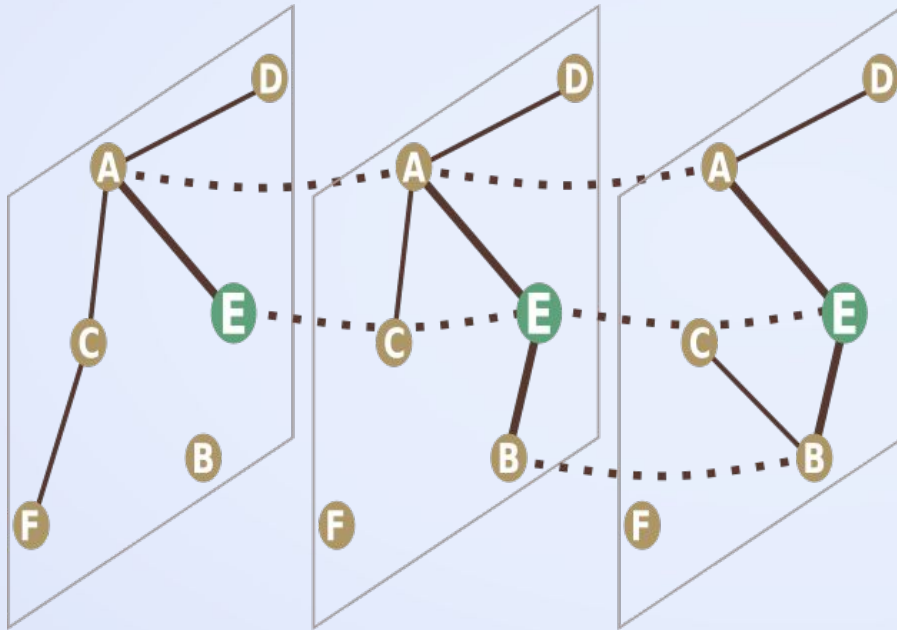
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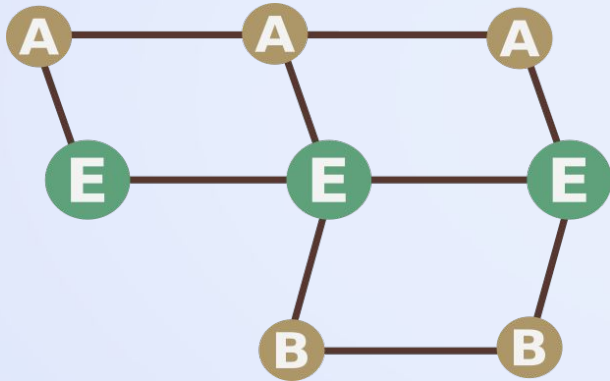
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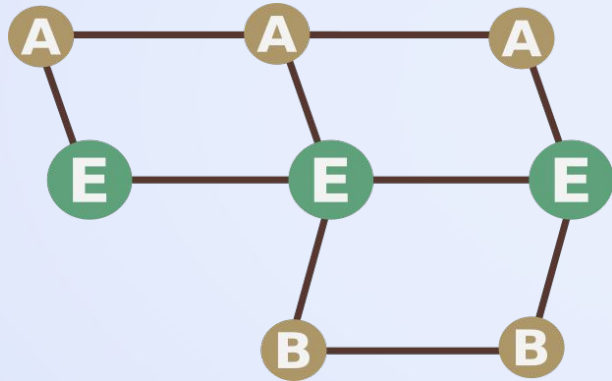
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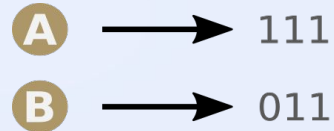
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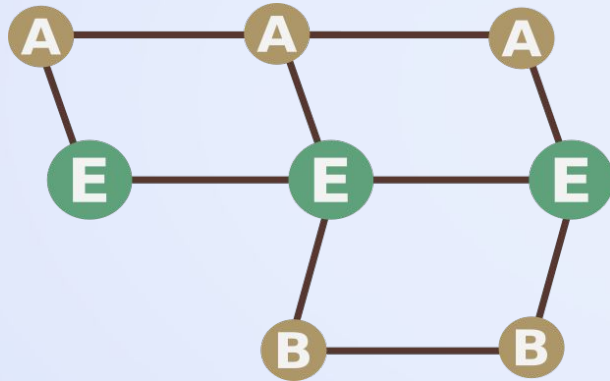
**NODE ENCODING**



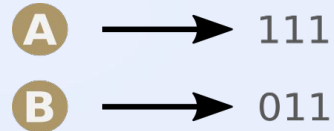
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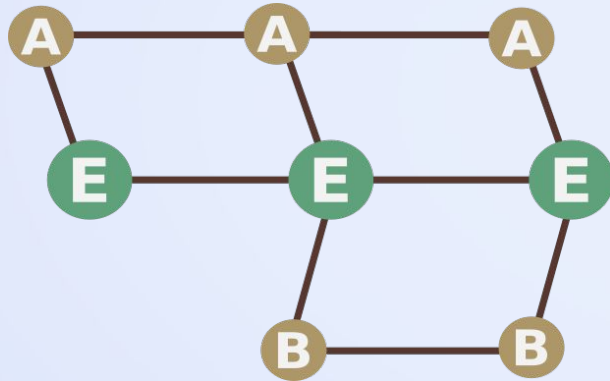
**SORTED  
NODE ENCODING**



# EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS

**K = 2**

**Decide and EGO Node = E**



**NODE ENCODING**

**A** → 111  
**B** → 011

**SORTED  
NODE ENCODING**

**B** **A**  
011 111

**Egocentric Temporal Neighbourhood Signature  
ETNS**

011 111

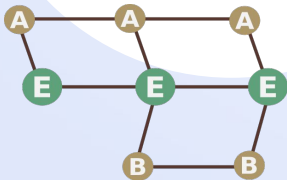


# IN SHORT

01

ETN

Egocentric  
Temporal  
Neighbourhood.  
(a sub structure)

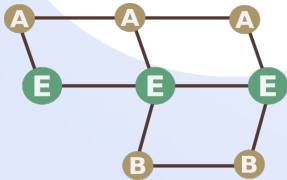


# IN SHORT

01

## ETN

Egocentric  
Temporal  
Neighbourhood.  
(a sub structure)



02

## ETNS

Egocentric Temporal  
Neighbourhood Signature.  
(a string representing a sub  
structure)

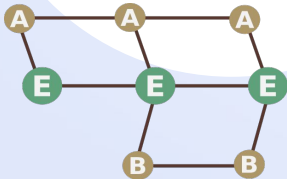
011 111

## IN SHORT

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Egocentric  
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011 111

03

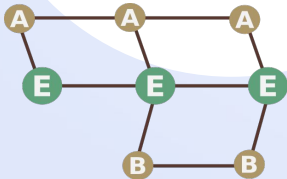
Fast way to compute if two  
sub structures are identical

# IN SHORT

01

## ETN

Egocentric  
Temporal  
Neighbourhood.  
(a sub structure)



02

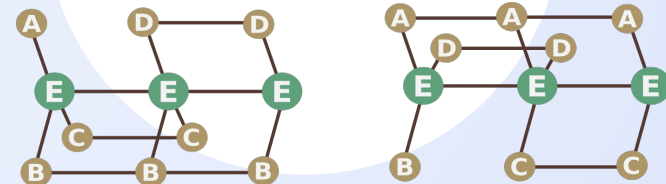
## ETNS

Egocentric Temporal  
Neighbourhood Signature.  
(a string representing a sub  
structure)

011 111

03

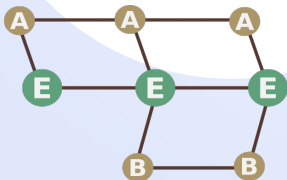
Fast way to compute if two  
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01

## ETN

Egocentric  
Temporal  
Neighbourhood.  
(a sub structure)



## IN SHORT

02

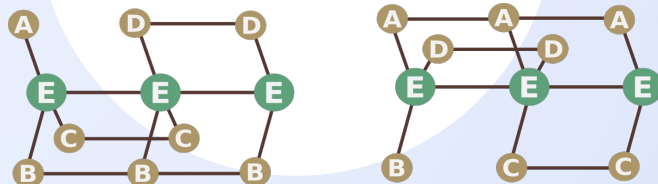
## ETNS

Egocentric Temporal  
Neighbourhood Signature.  
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011 111

03

Fast way to compute if two  
sub structures are identical



011 100 110 111

011 100 110 111

# Egocentric temporal motifs

## Procedure

- 1) Count all possible **egocentric** substructure of a given network.
- 2) Generate networks similar to the input one.
- 3) **Count all possible ego substructure in the generated networks**
- 4) Check for those **egocentric** substructure that are:
  1. Over-represented
  2. Minimum deviation
  3. Minimum frequency
- 5) Those egocentric structure are the EGOCENTRIC TEMPORAL MOTIFS



**Now it is fast**



04

# APPLICATIONS

Cool! How can we use those structures?

# APPLICATIONS

COMPUTE DISTANCES



# APPLICATIONS

## COMPUTE DISTANCES

$$\text{dist}_M(\mathcal{G}_1, \mathcal{G}_2) = 1 - \frac{EMB_M(\mathcal{G}_1) \cdot EMB_M(\mathcal{G}_2)}{\|EMB_M(\mathcal{G}_1)\| \|EMB_M(\mathcal{G}_2)\|}$$

# APPLICATIONS

## COMPUTE DISTANCES

$$dist_M(\mathcal{G}_1, \mathcal{G}_2) = 1 - \frac{EMB_M(\mathcal{G}_1) \cdot EMB_M(\mathcal{G}_2)}{\|EMB_M(\mathcal{G}_1)\| \|EMB_M(\mathcal{G}_2)\|}$$

Input graphs



# APPLICATIONS

COMPUTE DISTANCES

Cosine  
similarity

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Input graphs

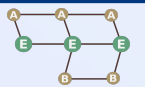
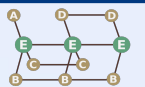
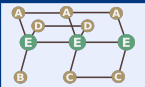
# APPLICATIONS

COMPUTE DISTANCES

Cosine  
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Input graphs

ETM			
Counts	11561	35815	85112

# COMPUTE DISTANCES

## RESULTS

Sociopatter data, face to face interactions

Workplace  
Hospital  
High School 11  
High School 12  
High School 13  
Primary school  
University

# COMPUTE DISTANCES

## RESULTS

				ETMM-DIST			
	VS13	LH10	HS11	HS12	HS13	PS	DTU
Workplace	0	0.07	0.29	0.22	0.29	0.67	0.47
Hospital		0	0.29	0.22	0.30	0.66	0.45
High School 11			0	0.04	0.04	0.59	0.06
High School 12				0	0.02	0.61	0.13
High School 13					0	0.62	0.08
Primary school						0	0.62
University							0

# COMPUTE DISTANCES

## RESULTS

	ETMM-DIST						
	VC13	LH13	HS11	HS12	HS13	PS	DTU
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Workplace and  
Hospital are similar

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Workplace and  
Hospital are similar

High Schools are  
similar

Primary school is  
different from all  
the networks

# COMPUTE DISTANCES

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Quite similar to  
High Schools

# COMPUTE DISTANCES

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Quite similar to  
High Schools

Different from  
primary school

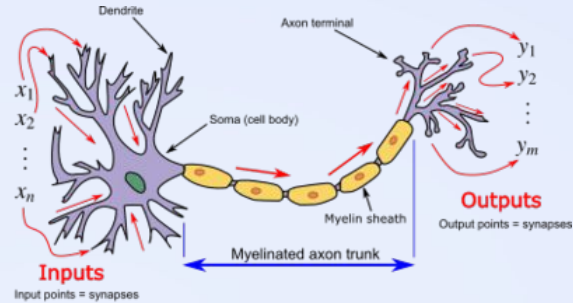


05

# Future directions

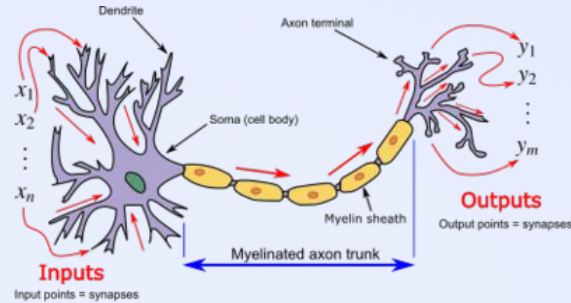
# APPLICATIONS

## COMPUTE DISTANCES BIOLOGICAL NEURONS



# APPLICATIONS

## COMPUTE DISTANCES BIOLOGICAL NEURONS



## SCIENTIFIC DATA

OPEN

**Data Descriptor: Dataset of human medial temporal lobe single neuron activity during declarative memory encoding and recognition**

Received: 12 September 2017

Accepted: 8 December 2017

Published: 13 February 2018

Mailys C. M. Faraut<sup>1</sup>, April A. Carlson<sup>1</sup>, Shannon Sullivan<sup>1</sup>, Oana Tudusciuc<sup>2</sup>, Ian Ross<sup>3</sup>,  
Chrystal M. Reed<sup>4</sup>, Jeffrey M. Chung<sup>5</sup>, Adam N. Mamelak<sup>1</sup> & Ueli Rutishauser<sup>1,2,4,5,6</sup>

- Neurons activation in human amygdala and hippocampus.
- Recognition memory task with pictures

# APPLICATIONS

COMPUTE DISTANCES

BIOLOGICAL NEURONS

**PROTEOME (protein interactions)**

# APPLICATIONS

COMPUTE DISTANCES

BIOLOGICAL NEURONS

PROTEOME (protein interactions)

**INTERACTOME (molecular interactions)**



# APPLICATIONS

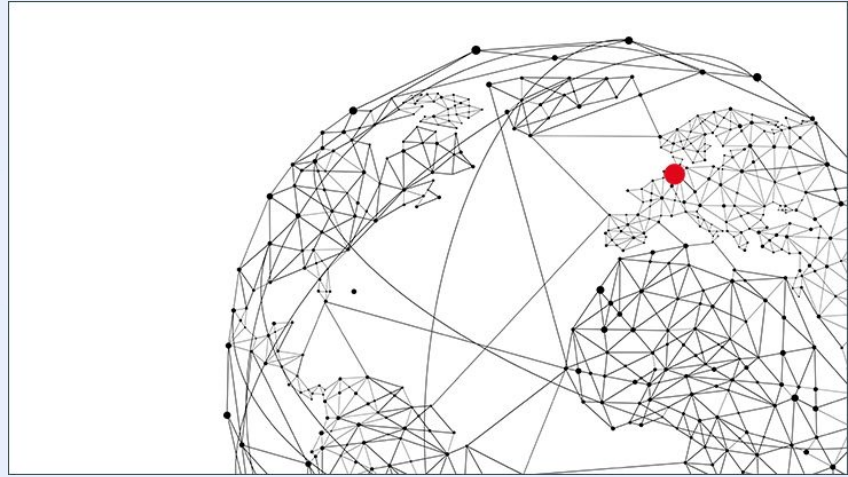
COMPUTE DISTANCES

BIOLOGICAL NEURONS

PROTEOME (protein interactions)

INTERACTOME (molecular interactions)

**EPIDEMICS**



# APPLICATIONS

COMPUTE DISTANCES

BIOLOGICAL NEURONS

PROTEOME (protein interactions)

INTERACTOME (molecular interactions)

EPIDEMICS

**AGING**

# APPLICATIONS

COMPUTE DISTANCES

BIOLOGICAL NEURONS

PROTEOME (protein interactions)

INTERACTOME (molecular interactions)

EPIDEMICS

AGING

**METABOLIC NETWORK**

# APPLICATIONS

COMPUTE DISTANCES

BIOLOGICAL NEURONS

PROTEOME (protein interactions)

INTERACTOME (molecular interactions)

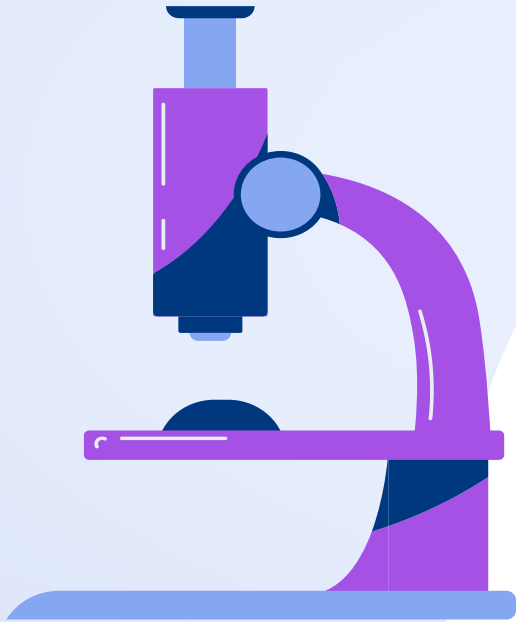
EPIDEMICS

AGING

METABOLIC NETWORK

.....

## IN BRIEF



- We show the importance of Temporal networks
- Motifs in temporal networks
- Egocentric temporal motifs
- Fast way to mine it
- Possible applications

# THANKS

Do you have any questions?

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<https://antoniolonga.github.io/>

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