### Pattern Mining in Dynamic Graphs

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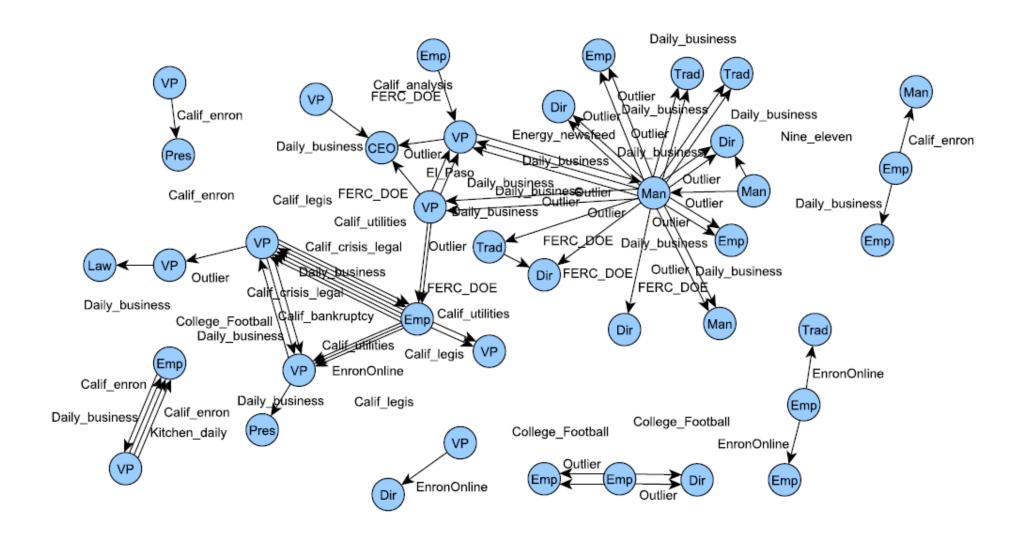
### Outline

- Introduction
- Frequent patterns
- Anomalous patters
- Future directions

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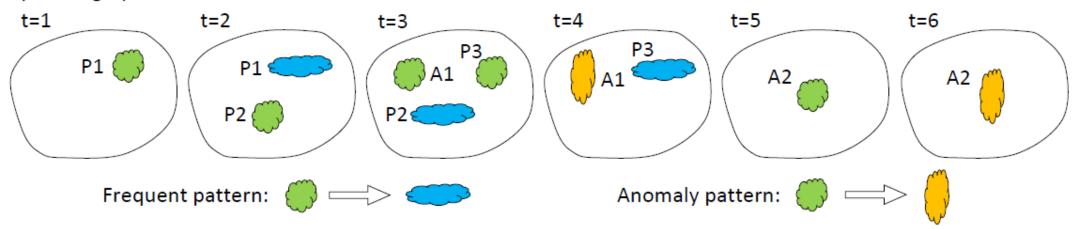
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### Introduction



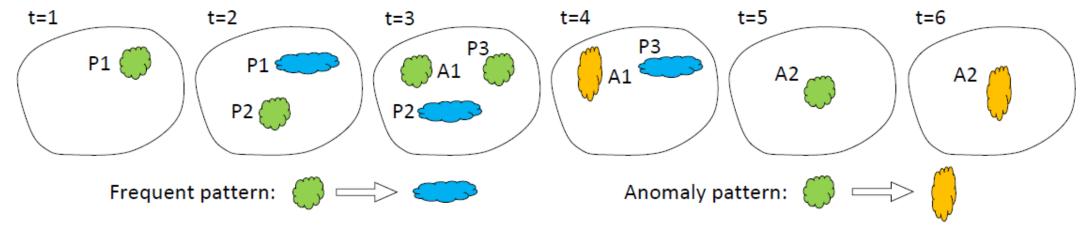
### Introduction

#### Dynamic graph:

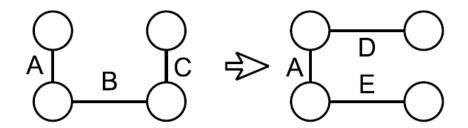


### Introduction

#### Dynamic graph:



An example of a rule:



## Applications

- Citation / bibliographic networks
  - Collaboration patterns
  - Evolution of publication behaviour
- Social networks
  - Leaving community / change of attributes after specific interactions (behaviour patterns)
- Communication networks
  - Utilization of common communication patterns for productivity increase

### Outline

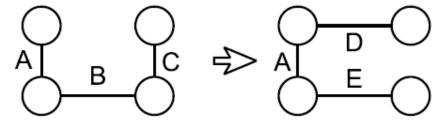
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#### **DGRMiner**

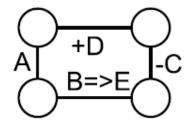
- Frequent pattern mining
- Anomaly detection and explanation
- Considers various types of changes:
  - Vertex addition / deletion
  - Edge addition / deletion
  - Change of vertex / edge labels
- Undirected as well as directed edges; multiedges
- Single dynamic graph or multiple dynamic graphs on input

### DGRMiner: Union Graph Representation

a predictive graph rule:



union graph of the rule:

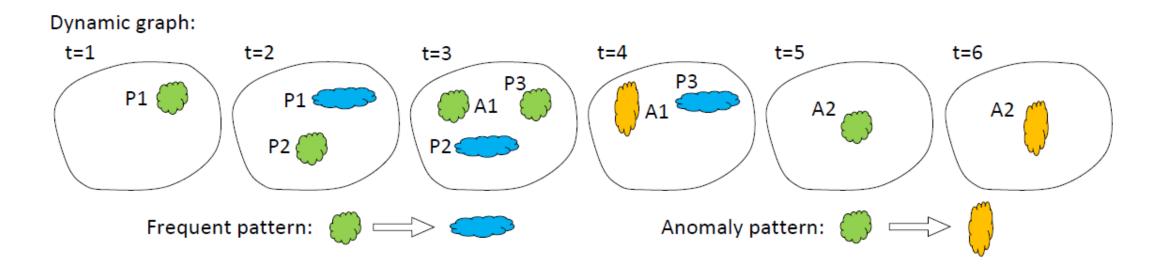


+X ... addition

-X ... deletion

Y=>X ... Change from Y to X

### DGRMiner: Support and Confidence



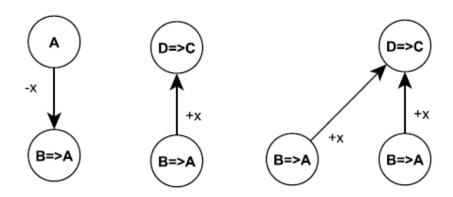
- Support of the freq. pattern: 3/5 (or 3 as absolute)
- Confidence of the freq. pattern: 3/4

# DGRMiner: Frequent Pattern Mining

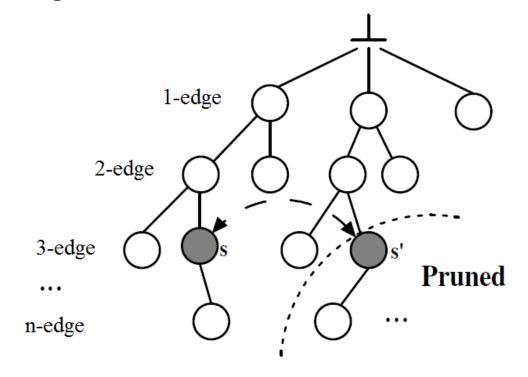
#### Based on gSpan algorithm:

1. Mine frequent change vertices

- 2. Mine frequent patterns built from change edges
  - in a depth-first-search manner
  - avoids duplicate patterns



<sup>\*</sup>gSpan (Yan & Han @ ICDM'02); modified image of the tree from the same paper

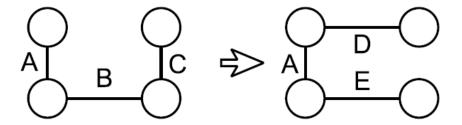


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### DGRMiner: Anomalies

Frequent pattern



Anomalous pattern = deviation from the frequent pattern

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
O & O & O & O \\
A & B & C & \Rightarrow & A & C
\end{array}$$

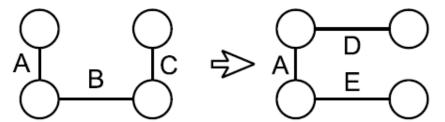
Outlierness = 1 - confidence

# Single-vertex Anomalies

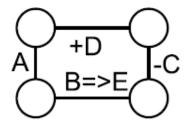
Frequent pattern	Possible anomalies
-A	A, A=>C (where C ≠ A)
A=>B	A, -A, A=>C (where C ≠ B)
+B	!B

• How to compute support of these anomalies?

a predictive graph rule:

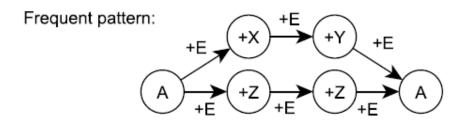


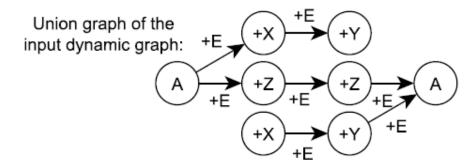
union graph of the rule:



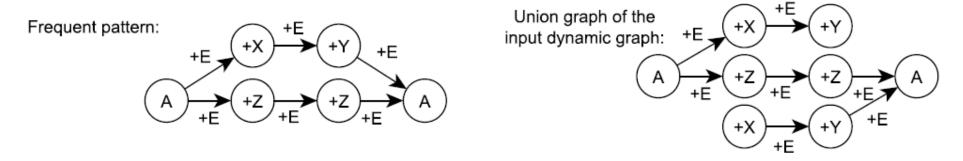
• Frequent patterns without "additions": simple enumeration of antecedents

• Frequent patterns with "additions":

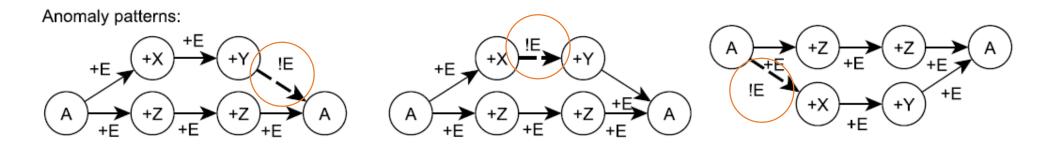




Frequent patterns with "additions":

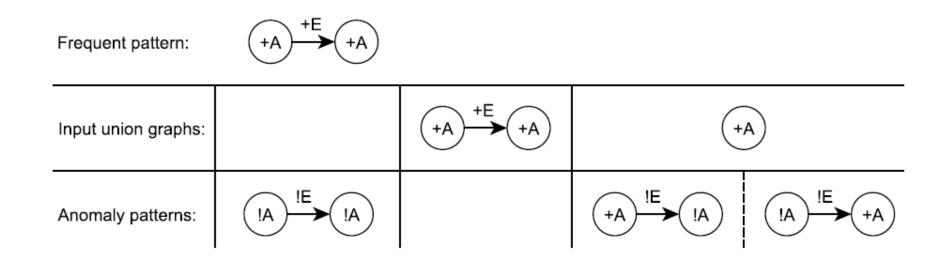


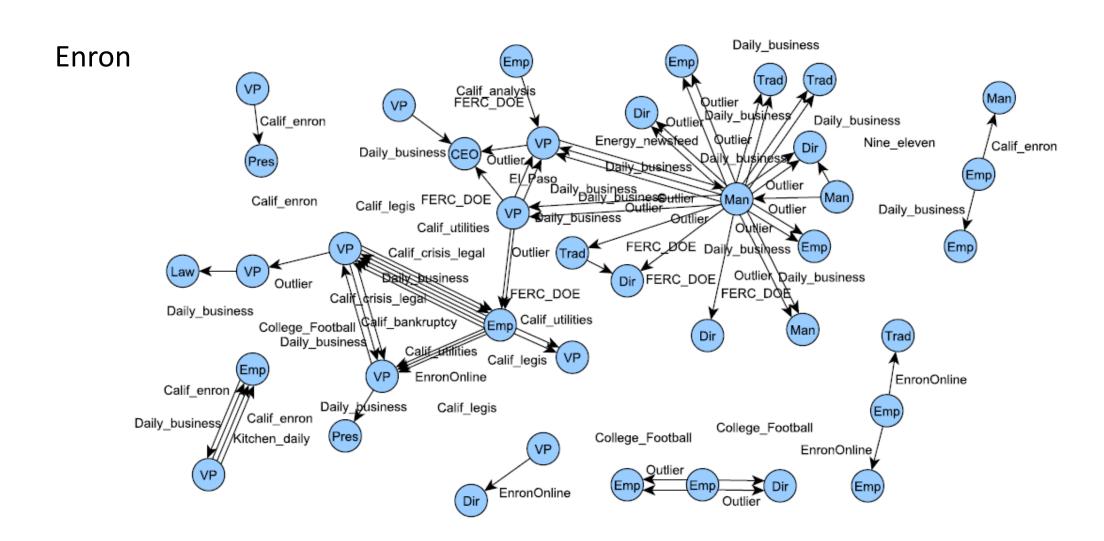
• Solution: Maximal common subgraphs of the freq. pattern and the input union graph



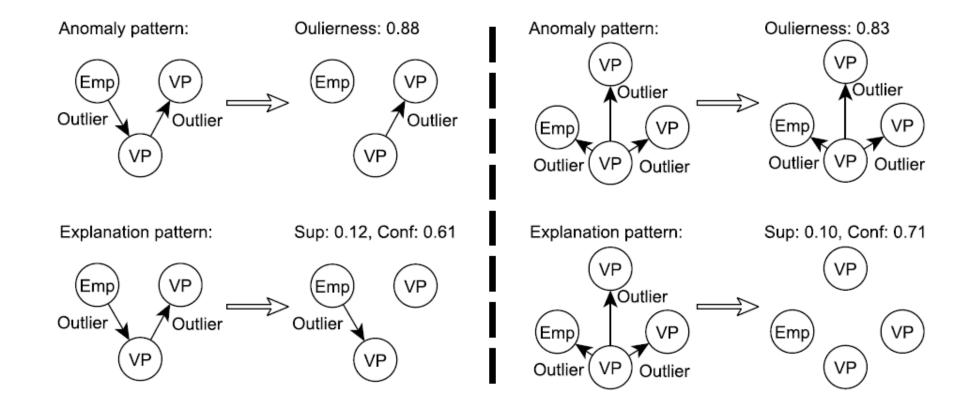
How to compute support of non-trivial anomalies?

- Simple if the corresponding frequent pattern contains "non-additions"
- Otherwise:

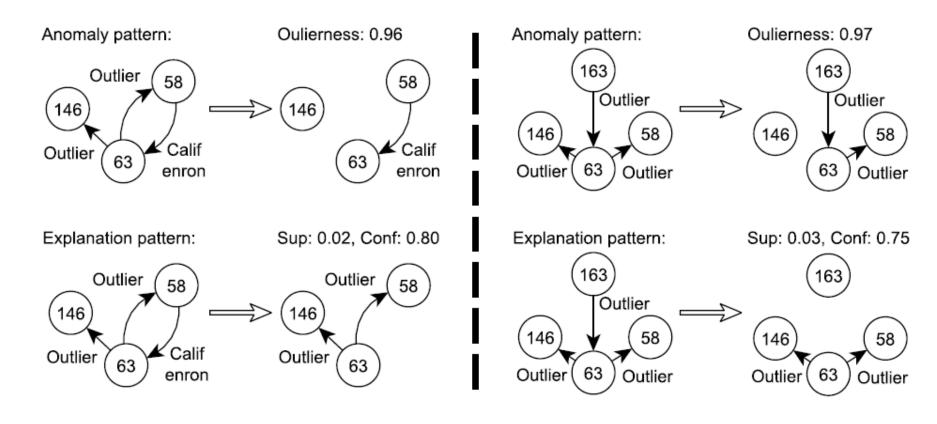




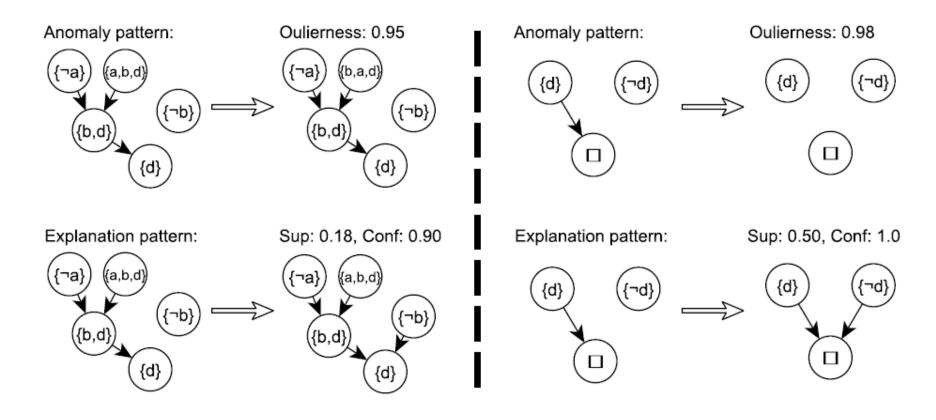
#### Enron



#### Enron (unique vertex labels)



#### Resolution proofs

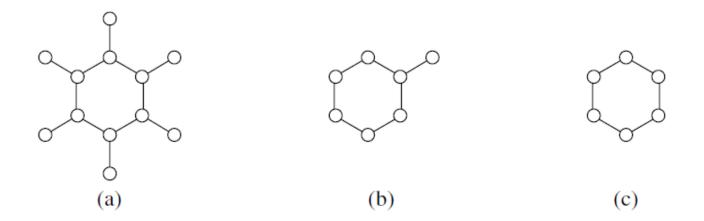


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## Support Definition

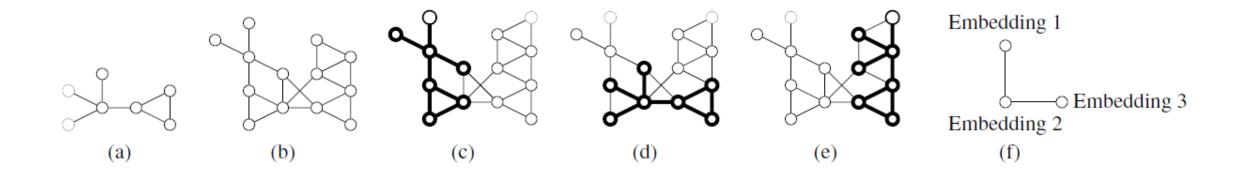
- DGRMiner at this moment: count at most one occurrence in each union graph
- Counting as many occurrences as possible:



Anti-monotonicity is broken!

## Support Definition

=> solve the Maximum Independent Set problem on the graph of embeddings



# Patterns with deviating "additions"