

# Discovering Interesting Patterns in Large Graph Cubes

2017 BigGraphs Workshop at IEEE BigData'17

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# Discovering Interesting Patterns in Large Graph Cubes

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# Agenda

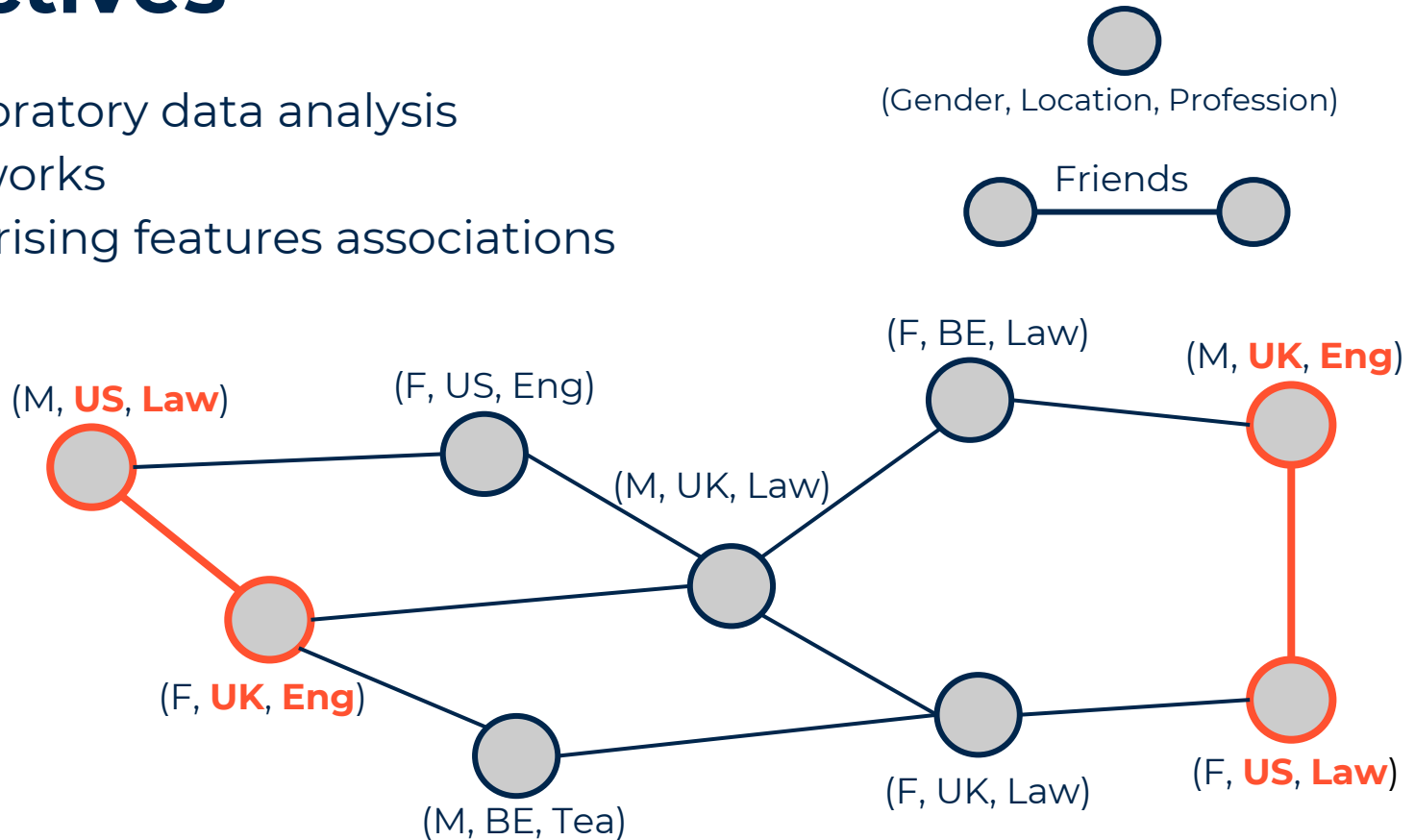
1. Objectives
2. Interesting Itemset Mining Approach
3. Graph Cube Based Approach
4. Experiments
5. Conclusion

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- 1. Objectives**
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# Objectives

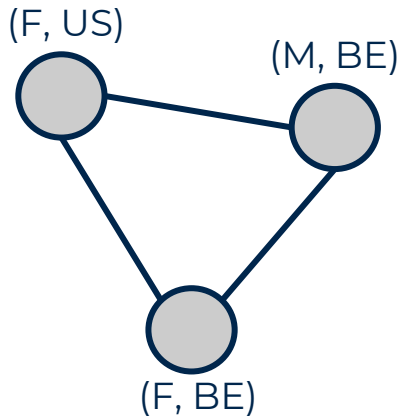
- Exploratory data analysis
- Networks
- Surprising features associations



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# Pattern Mining with Itemsets



Edge	Transactions
(F, US)-(M, BE)	{ (F,M), (US,BE) } { (M,F), (BE,US) }
(F, BE)-(M, BE)	{ (F,M), (BE,BE) } { (M,F), (BE,BE) }
(F, US)-(F, BE)	{ (F,F), (US,BE) } { (F,F), (BE,US) }

# Interesting Itemsets

- The independence between nodes as null model
- Under the null model, compute the probability of  $support(I)$

**Number of occurrences of  $I$**

$support(I) \sim B(n, p)$

**Number of transactions**

**Probability of  $I$  under the null model**

The diagram illustrates the binomial distribution  $support(I) \sim B(n, p)$ . A bracket on the left connects the text 'Number of occurrences of I' to the variable 'support(I)'. A bracket on the right connects the text 'Number of transactions' to the parameter 'n'. Another bracket on the right connects the text 'Probability of I under the null model' to the parameter 'p'.

Arianna Gallo, Tijn De Bie, and Nello Cristianini. Mini: Mining informative non-redundant itemsets. In *European Conference on Principles of Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery*, pages 438–445. Springer, 2007

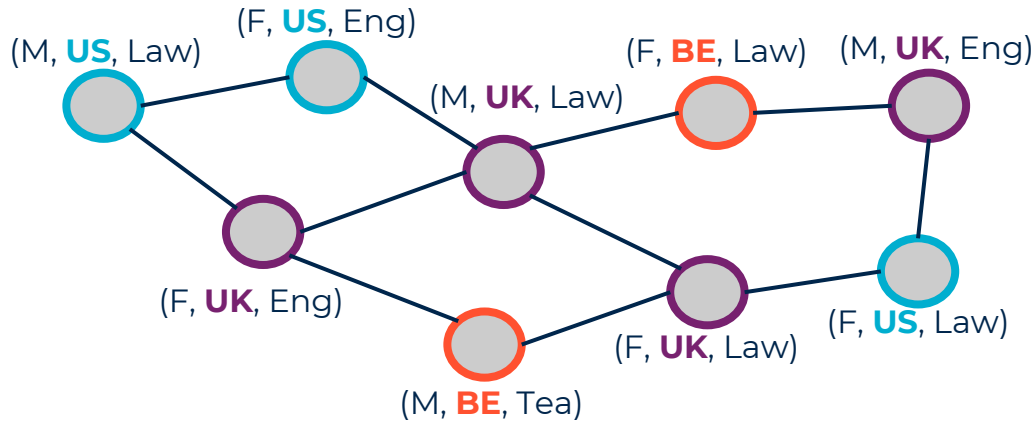


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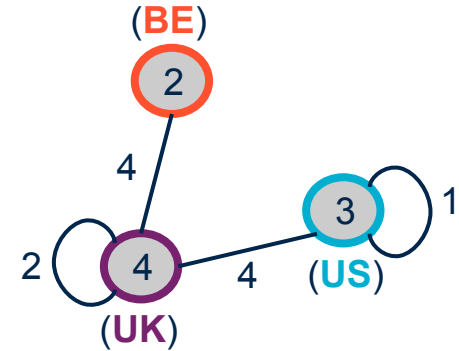
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# The Search Space

The graph cube as a search structure



Original network

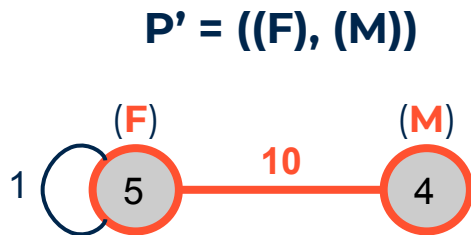


Aggregate network w.r.t. (Location)

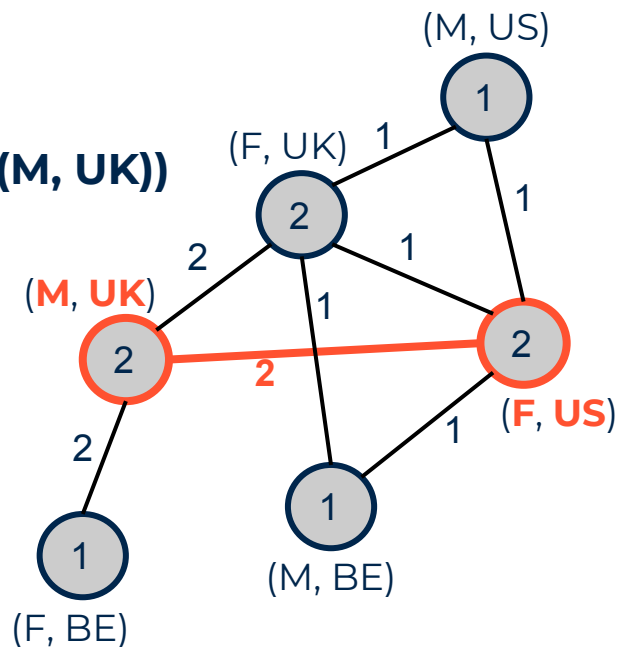
Peixiang Zhao, Xiaolei Li, Dong Xin, and Jiawei Han. Graph cube: on warehousing and olap multidimensional networks. In *Proceedings of the 2011 ACM SIGMOD International Conference on Management of data*, pages 853–864. ACM, 2011.

# Interesting Patterns

The independence model



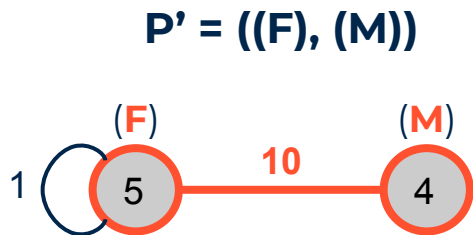
$P = ((F, US), (M, UK))$



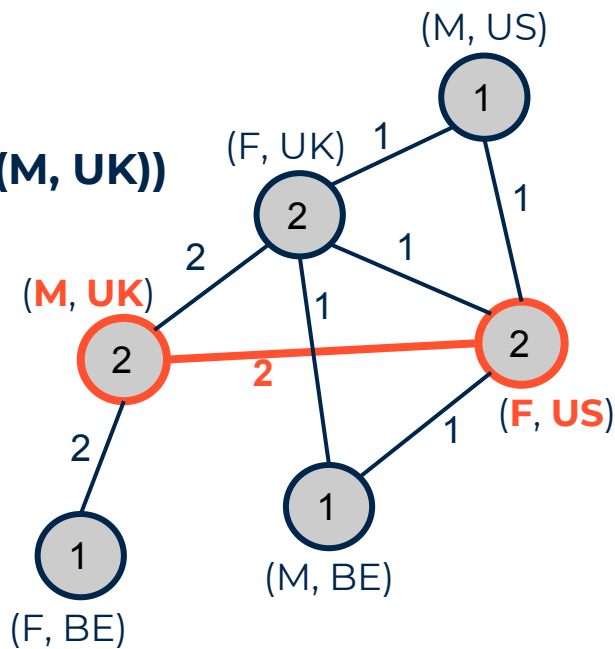
$$\Pr((F, US), (M, UK) \mid (F), (M)) = \frac{\text{support}((F, US))}{\text{support}((F))} \times \frac{\text{support}((M, UK))}{\text{support}((M))}$$

# Interesting Patterns

The support probability



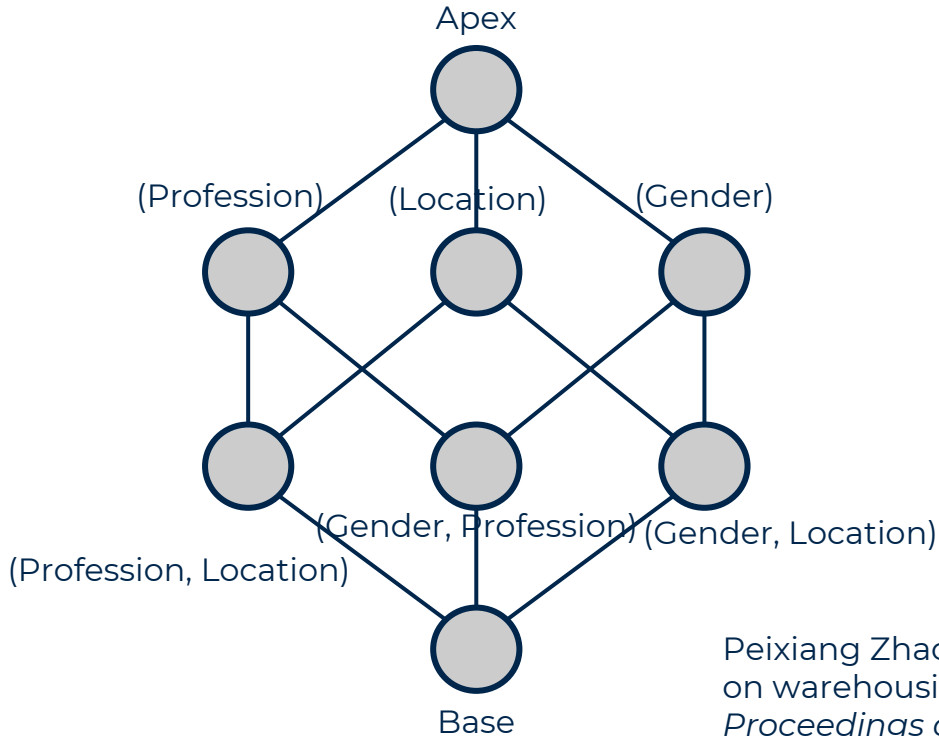
$P = ((F, US), (M, UK))$



$support(P) \sim B(n, p)$   
 |  
 Number of occurrences of P  
 ———  $supp(P')$   
 ———  $Pr(P | P')$

# The Graph Cube Lattice

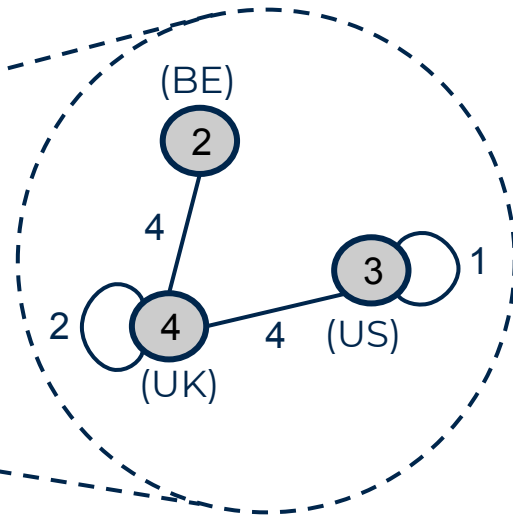
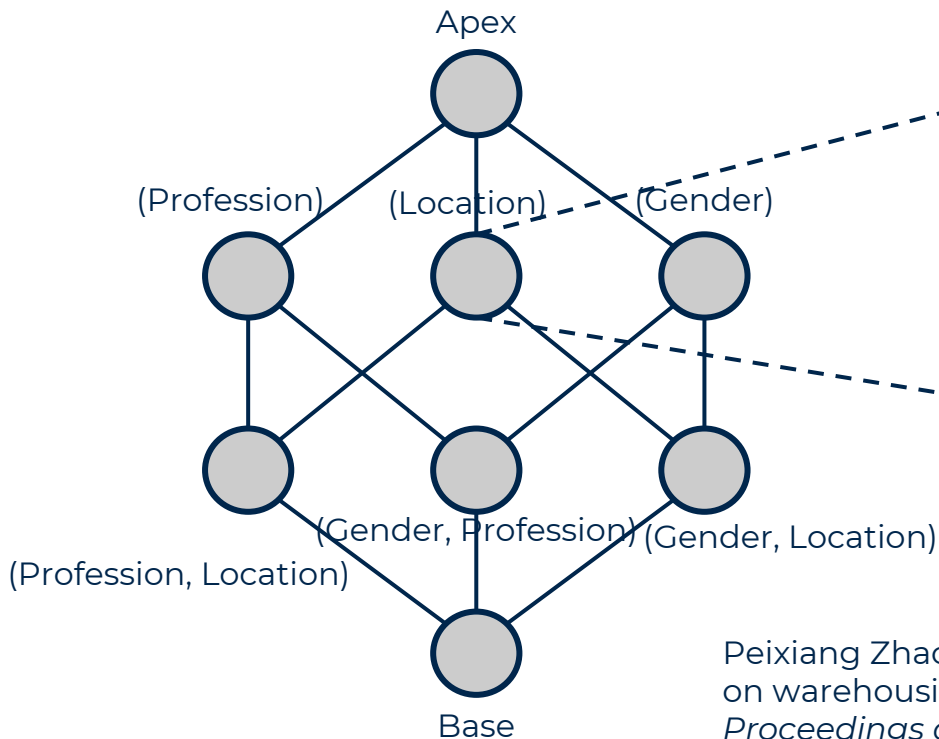
Represents the search space



Peixiang Zhao, Xiaolei Li, Dong Xin, and Jiawei Han. Graph cube: on warehousing and olap multidimensional networks. In *Proceedings of the 2011 ACM SIGMOD International Conference on Management of data*, pages 853–864. ACM, 2011.

# The Graph Cube Lattice

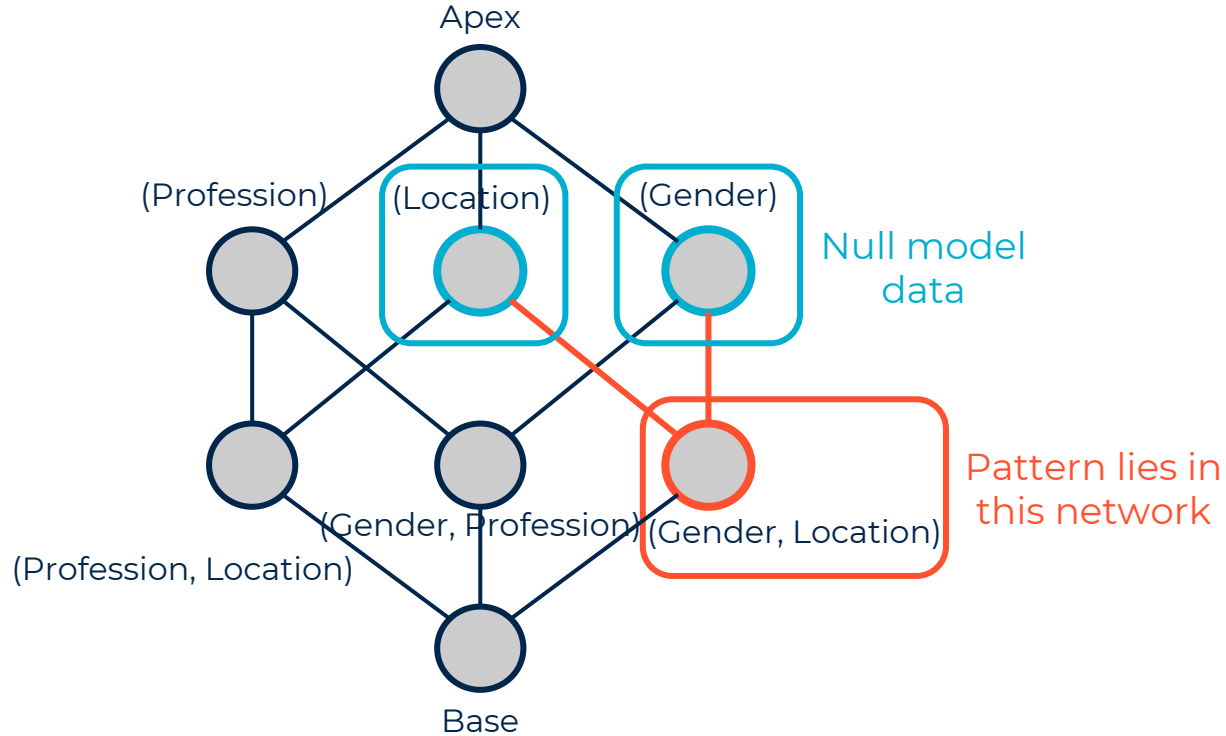
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# Search

Uses the lattice



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# Experiments

- Extended MovieLens dataset: categorical data
- MINI: a greedy approach
- Graph cube mining: an exhaustive approach

Cuboid	Pattern	p-value
Critic	(Good)-(Very good)	$3.67 \times 10^{-194}$
Critic	(Good)-(Very bad)	$4.19 \times 10^{-134}$
Critic	(Very good)-(Very good)	$4.19 \times 10^{-130}$
Country	(USA)-(USA)	$5.32 \times 10^{-117}$
Critic	(Average)-(Very bad)	$9.52 \times 10^{-106}$

Top 5 by graph cube miner

Cuboid	Pattern	p-value
Country, Critic	(USA, Good)-(USA, Good)	$8.85 \times 10^{-11}$
Critic	(Good)-(Very good)	0.74
Critic	(Very good)-(Good)	0.74
Decade	(2000)-(2000)	0.74
Decade	(2000)-(1990)	0.74

Top 5 by MINI

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# Conclusion

- A data exploratory analysis technique in networks
  - Searching for surprising features associations
- A statistical approach
  - Compute the probability of observing a pattern property under the null model
  - An itemset mining approach
  - A graph cube based approach
- Perspectives
  - Perform experiments on synthetic data
  - Handle numerical attributes

**Q/A time**

# Frequent Itemset Mining (FIM)

Transaction ID	Items
1	Bread, Milk
2	Bread, Diaper, Beer, Eggs
3	Milk, Diaper, Beer, Coke

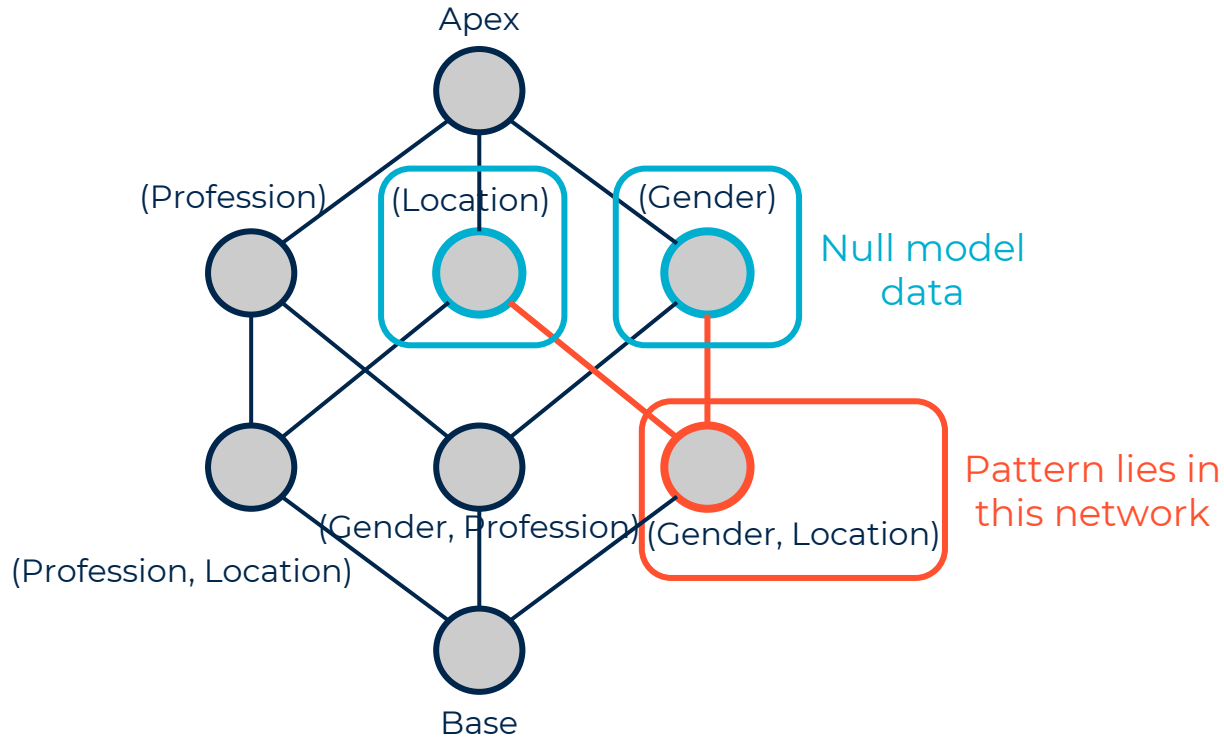
Size 1
Diaper
Milk
...

Size 2
Bread, Diaper
Diaper, Eggs
...

Size 3
Bread, Diaper, Coke
Diaper, Milk, Coke
...

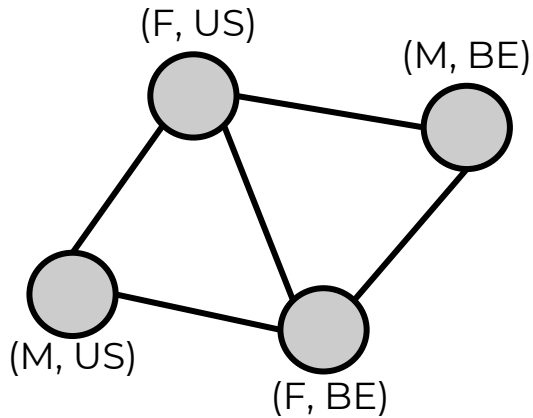
Size 4
Eggs, Coke, Beer, Milk
Bread, Milk, Diaper, Coke
...

# Search



$$interest(P) = \max_{C' \in ancestors(C)} \Pr(support(P) \mid P')$$

# Pattern Mining with Itemsets



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(F, US)-(F, BE)	{ (F,F), (US,BE) } { (F,F), (BE,US) }

# Datasets statistics

<b>Dataset</b> MovieLens1M	<b>Users</b> 6000	<b>Movies</b> 3700	<b>User features</b> (age, gender, occ., loc.)	<b>Ratings</b> 1,000,000
<b>Network</b> $\mathcal{N}_1$	<b>Users</b> 1393	<b>Nodes</b> 975	<b>Similarities</b> 32537	<b>Edges</b> 27150

<b>Dataset</b> HetRec11	<b>Users</b> 2100	<b>Movies</b> 10,200	<b>Movie features</b> (critic, country, decade)	<b>Ratings</b> 860,000
<b>Network</b> $\mathcal{N}_2$	<b>Movies</b> 678	<b>Nodes</b> 318	<b>Similarities</b> 25808	<b>Edges</b> 10985



# Search time

<b>Cutoff</b>	<b>Movielens</b>	<b>Extended Movielens</b>
$p < 1$	322 sec	3 sec
$p < 0.01$	32 sec	1.5 sec

# Bibliography

- Arianna Gallo, Tijn De Bie, and Nello Cristianini. Mini: Mining informative non-redundant itemsets. In *European Conference on Principles of Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery*, pages 438–445. Springer, 2007
- Peixiang Zhao, Xiaolei Li, Dong Xin, and Jiawei Han. Graph cube: on warehousing and olap multidimensional networks. In *Proceedings of the 2011 ACM SIGMOD International Conference on Management of data*, pages 853–864. ACM, 2011.
- <https://grouplens.org/datasets/movielens/1m/>
- I. Cantador, P. Brusilovsky, and T. Kuflik, “2nd workshop on information heterogeneity and fusion in recommender systems (hetrec 2011),” in *Proceedings of the 5th ACM conference on Recommender systems*, ser. RecSys 2011. New York, NY, USA: ACM, 2011.