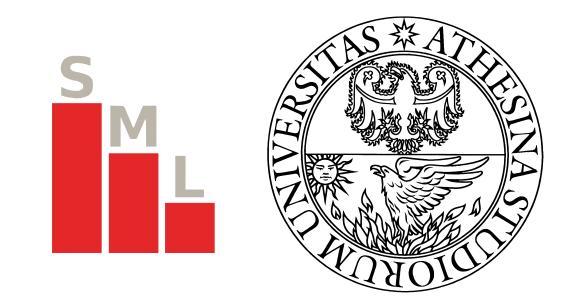


## **Egocentric Temporal Motifs and Temporal Graph Generation**

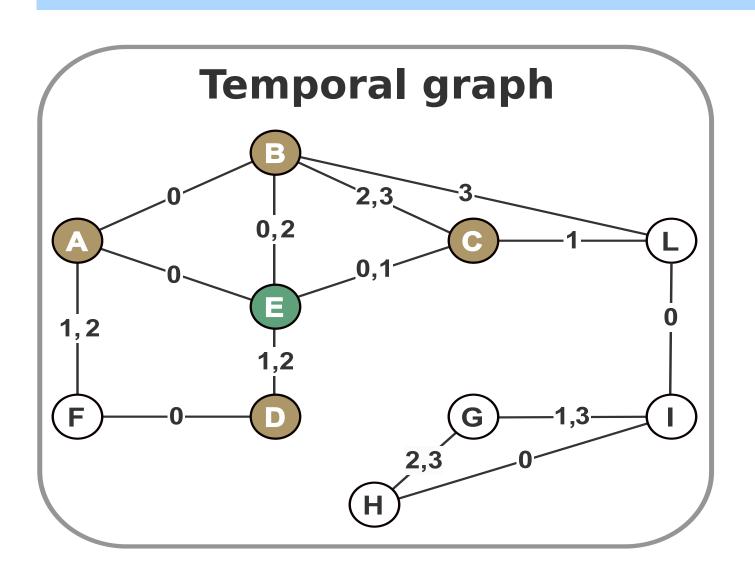


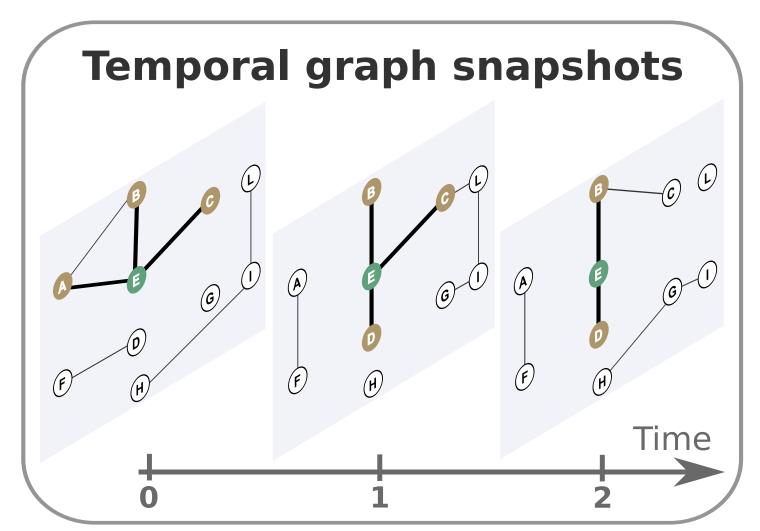
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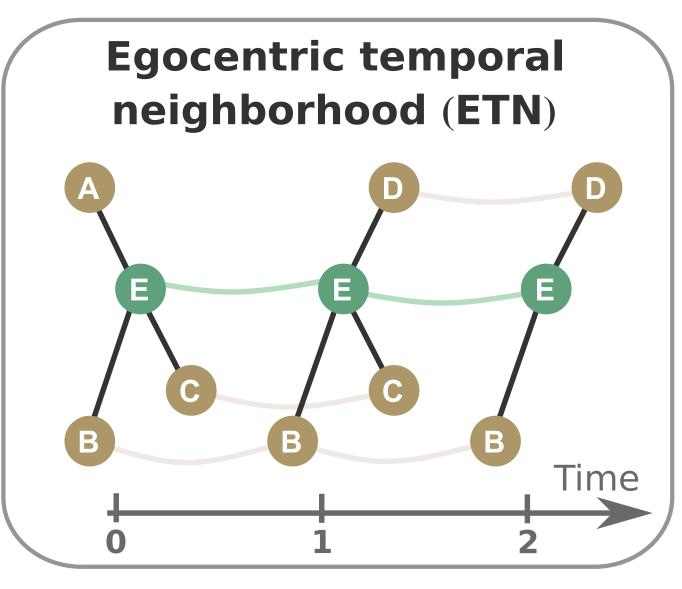
## Introduction

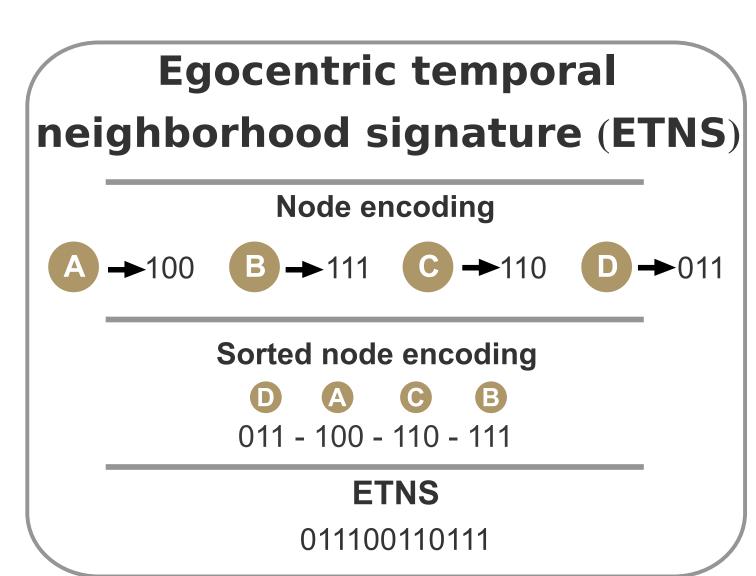
Temporal graphs are indispensable in modelling social interactions, being a standard graph not able to capture the related temporal dynamics. The idea of our Egocentric Temporal Motifs Miner is to jump inside the network and follow the path of a specific node, finding node-dependent spatio-temporal patterns.

## **Extract Egocentic Temporal Neighborhood**









011 111 001 : 0.03

Given a temporal graph G, and a temporal gap delta T, we represent the graph as an ordered sequence of temporal aggregations.

- Given an ego node E and a temporal order k (k = 2), we extract ETN from the input graph.
- ETN can be encoded in an Egocentric Temporal Neighborhood Signature (ETNS)

## From ETN to ETM

An ETN is considered Egocentic Temporal Motifs (ETM) if:

- It is over-represented with respect to a null model
- It has a minimum deviation, and
- It has a minimum frequency.

### **Definitions**

**Definition 1:** (ETM-based embedding) Given a temporal graph G and a list M of ETMs, we define  $EMB_M(G)$  as the embedding of G in a vector of cardinality |M|, in which the i th element of  $EMB_M(G)$  represents the number of occurrences of M[i] in G.

Given a list of ETM, the distance between two temporal graphs is then defined as the distance between their respective ETM-based embeddings.

**Definition 2:** (ETM-based distance) Given two temporal graphs  $G_1$ ,  $G_2$  and a list M of ETMs, we define  $dist_M(G_1, G_2)$  as the cosine distance between the ETM-based embeddings of  $G_1$  and  $G_2$ :

$$dist_{M}(\mathcal{G}_{1},\mathcal{G}_{2}) = 1 - \frac{EMB_{M}(\mathcal{G}_{1}) \cdot EMB_{M}(\mathcal{G}_{2})}{||EMB_{M}(\mathcal{G}_{1})|| ||EMB_{M}(\mathcal{G}_{2})||}$$

where  $\cdot$  is the dot product and  $||\cdot||$  is the Euclidean norm.

#### Results

Here we compute the pairwise distance between networks representing different social contexts. In particular, we analyze three high schools, two workplaces (Hospital and research laboratory), one primary school and one university student network.

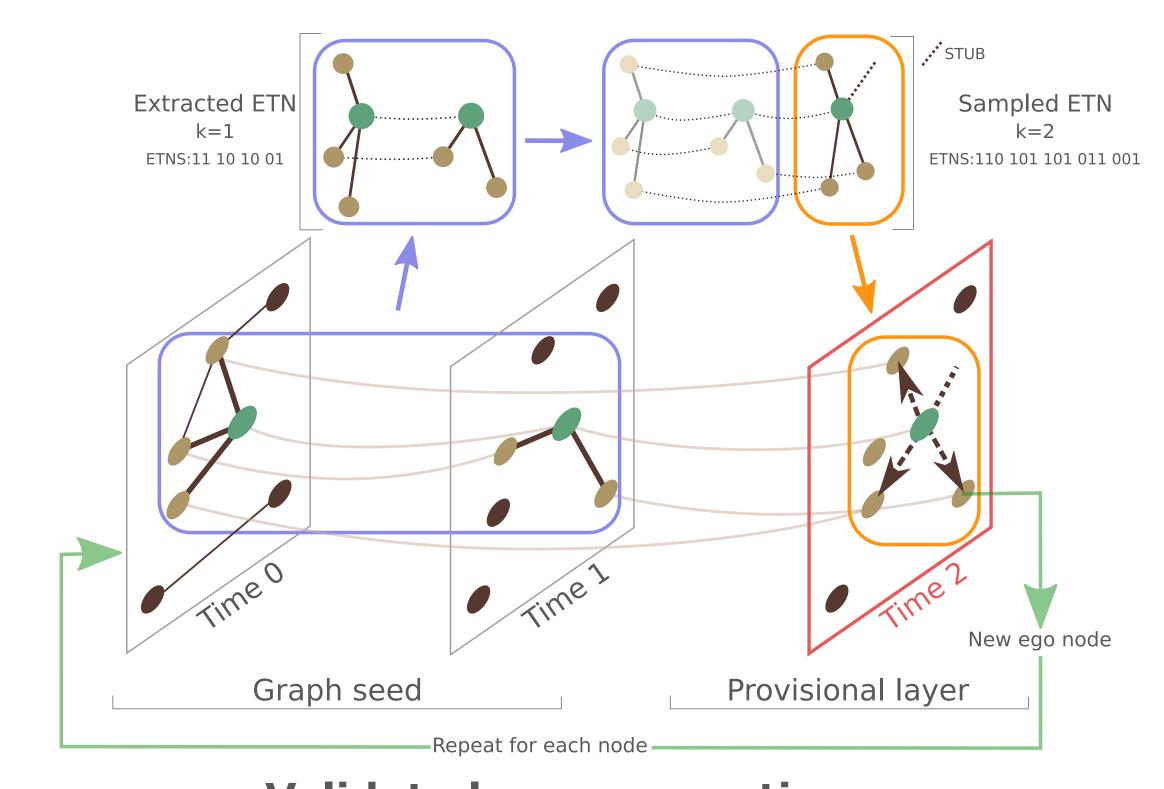
	Workplace	Hospital	HS11	HS12	HS13	PS	DTU
Workplace	0.00	0.07	0.29	0.22	0.29	0.67	0.47
Hospital		0.00	0.29	0.22	0.30	0.66	0.45
High school 11			0.00	0.04	0.04	0.59	0.06
High school 12				0.00	0.02	0.61	0.13
High school 13					0.00	0.62	0.08
Primary school						0.00	0.62
DTU blue							0.00

## **Egocentric Temporal Neighborhood for Temporal Graph Generation**

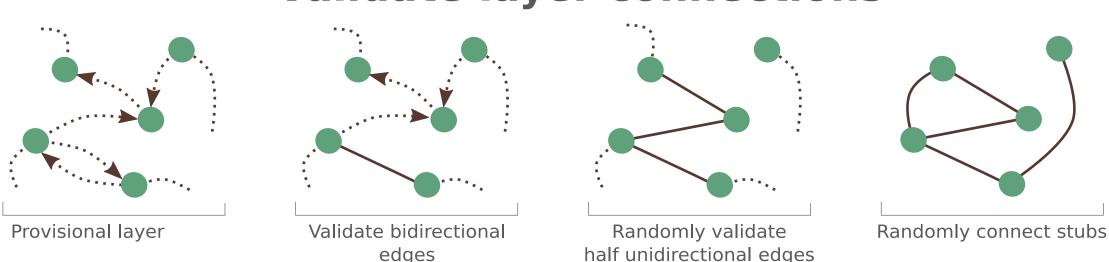
# ETNS Key Ola 1111 Ola 11y Ola 110: 0.35 Ola 111: 0.2

## Generate a provisional layer

011 110 : 0.3







## ETN-Gen

- Builty a growth dictionary, using as a key ETNS with k-1 layers. The values are all possible ETNS with k layers and it's normilized frequencies.
- Starting from a graph seed, **extract ETNS** with k-1 layers, **query the dictionary**, and **generate a provisional layer**, repeat for each node.
- Finally, validate bidirectional edges, randomly validate half edges, and randomly connect stubs.

## Results

**Number of interactions** 

