



chist-era

Interactive and Visual Analysis of Networks (IVAN)

CHIST-ERA Projects Seminar 2021 (Call 2016: VADMU)

April 13th, 2021

Christian Knoll (University of Vienna)



universität
wien

EPFL

inria

<https://ivan.ai>



chist-era

Content

- Scientific Background
- Key Challenges and Potential Impact
- Partners
- Scientific Results



Scientific Background

- Dynamic Networks are used in many scientific domains, such as
 - neurobiology to model the evolution of the brain according to signals (EEG, fMRI)
 - social sciences to model the evolution of social ties according to documents or sites
- Clustering these networks is important to find regularities, invariants, better understand them, and achieve scalable analysis
- Novel clustering algorithms exist for dynamic networks, but they are black boxes, hard to understand, validate, control, adapt, steer
- The aim of the IVAN project is to make these novel algorithms accessible to a broad range of users and researchers to enable reliable and informed decisions based on the network analysis under uncertainty



Key Challenges and Potential Impact

- Development of harmonic analysis for graphs
 - Spectral methods and graph wavelet transforms, hard to understand and to harness
- Directed and zoom-able analysis to nodes of interest
 - Currently not able to analyse parts of the network while watching global network organization
- Comparative network clustering analysis
 - Tool make sense of clusterings, assessing the quality and uncertainty of the process
- Clustering sets of networks and clustered networks
 - Maintain hundreds of clusterings and explore them to understand their variety
- Understanding the needs and user tasks across different communities
- Need for computationally efficient methods



chist-era

Partners

- **Torsten Möller**

Visualization and Data Analysis research group, Faculty of Computer Science, University of Vienna

- Expertise in exploring the issues of modeling under uncertainty and decision making
- Successful in a collaboration with fisheries scientists and medical image segmentation



universität
wien

- **Dimitri Van De Ville**

Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Institute of Bioengineering

- Expertise in advanced signal processing, such as dynamic brain networks, wavelet design to obtain tight frames for multiplex graphs, statistical inference and surrogate data generation on graphs

EPFL

- **Jean-Daniel Fekete**

Inria Saclay - Ile-de-France - EPI Aviz

- Expertise in HCI, network visualization, and evaluation methods for visualization
- Collaborations with leading groups related to network visualization at scale

Inria

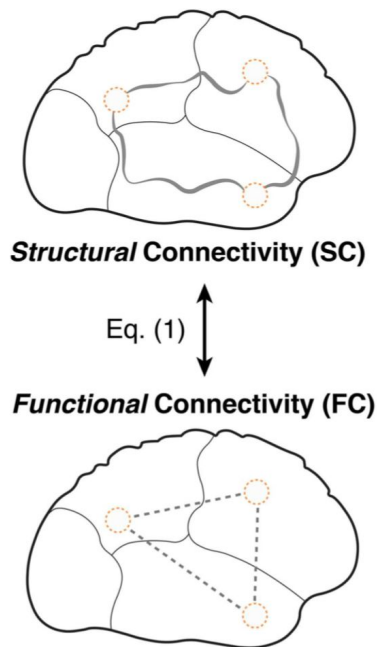


chist-era

EPFL - progress

Linking brain anatomy and function

- Which *model* to represent this interplay?
- Are some brain functional *networks* more tightly connected to the underlying anatomy?
- What does the match between anatomy and function tell us about brain *dynamics*?

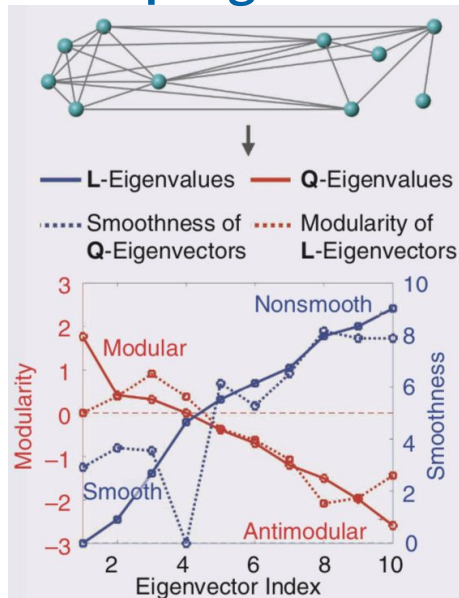


Liégeois et al. 2020. *Network Neuroscience* 4(4), 1235–1251.



chist-era

EPFL - progress



Petrovic*, Liégeois* et al. 2020. *IEEE Signal Processing Magazine* 37 (6).

Making Graph Signal Processing (GSP) *community*-aware

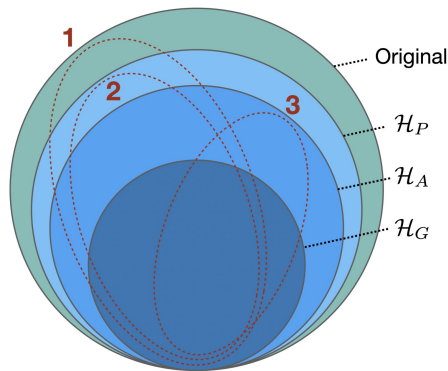
- Classical GSP is based on the graph *Laplacian*
- Instead, we propose to focus on the graph *modularity* matrix in order to account for *communities*
- Modularity-based GSP extracts information to which Laplacian-based GSP is blind (e.g., in the brain)



EPFL - progress

How to interpret temporal fluctuations in time series?

- We review the rich literature of time-series *null models*
- Each model preserves a *subset* of statistical properties from the original data: H_G, H_A, H_P
- Null-model testing allows us to *finely characterize* time series properties giving rise to observed fluctuations



Liégeois et al. 2021. Submitted.



chist-era

Uni Vienna - progress

- Requirement analysis: needs and user tasks
- Multiple full-day Creative Visualization-Opportunities (CVO) Workshops*

Eight DH Researchers

Historic trading networks



Most common interests:

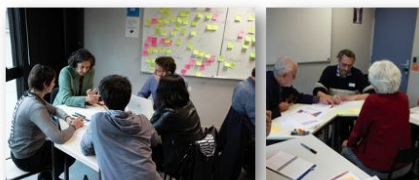
- the grouping (clustering) of nodes and edges in the network
- dynamic changes of the networks over time and their effect on specific parts
- following individual paths of nodes as well as
- finding patterns and comparing different dynamic networks.



chist-era

Uni Vienna - progress

- Requirement analysis: needs and user tasks
- Multiple full-day Creative Visualization-Opportunities (CVO) Workshops*



Eight DH Researchers



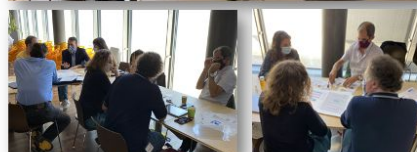
Historic trading networks



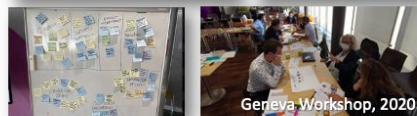
Paris Workshop, 2019



Eight Medical Researchers



EEG data of Epilepsy patients



Geneva Workshop, 2020

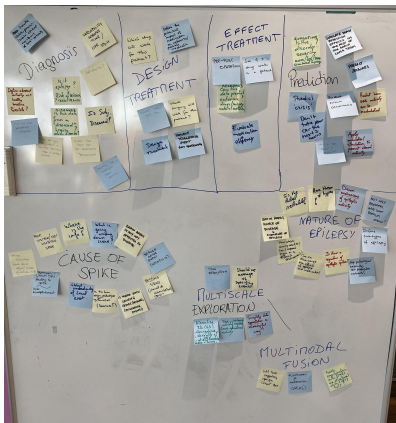


chist-era

CVO Workshop in Geneva

September 2020 - Creativity workshop on EEG & Epilepsy

- *Formalize current challenges for understanding epilepsy*
- Multidisciplinary attendance: clinicians, engineers, visualization experts, neurologists
- Follow-up paper based on our experience of running CVO workshops*

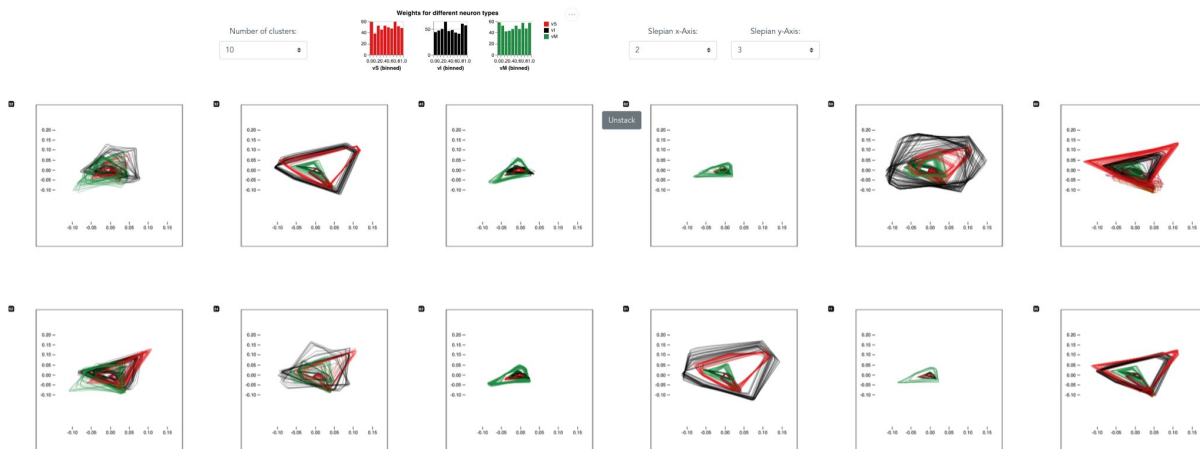




chist-era

Uni Vienna - progress

- Guided graph spectral embedding: EPFL proposed novel algorithm to zoom on graphs*
- C. Elegans connectome dataset (279 interconnected neurons)
- Cooperation matrix for defining focus on specific neuron types
- Visual tool for exploring the sampled input space

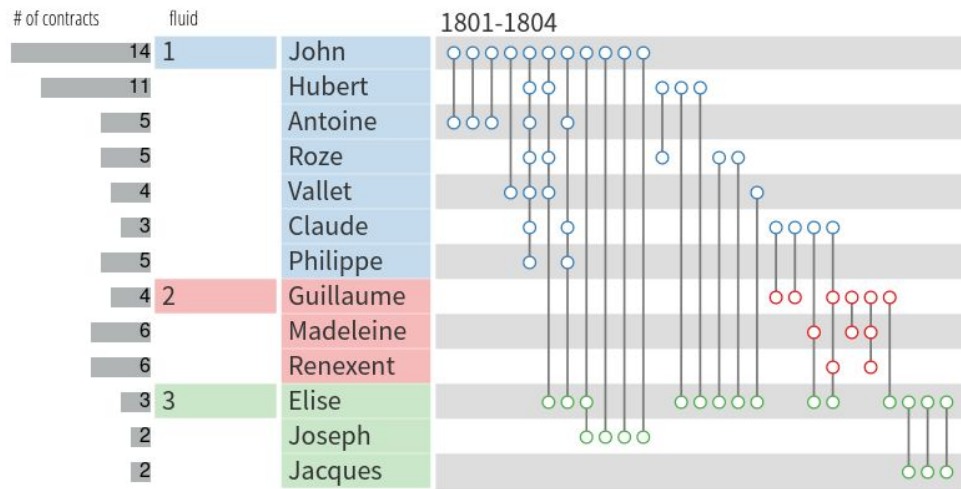




Inria - progress

Integrating Prior Knowledge in Mixed Initiative Social Network Clustering

- Address the *black box* problem of network clustering
- Experts have *prior knowledge* (PK) on their networks
- How can we include it in the clustering process?
- Start with a network, add PK and run an ensemble of algorithms on it
- Keep only the solutions that match the PK
- Then, finish the clustering





chist-era

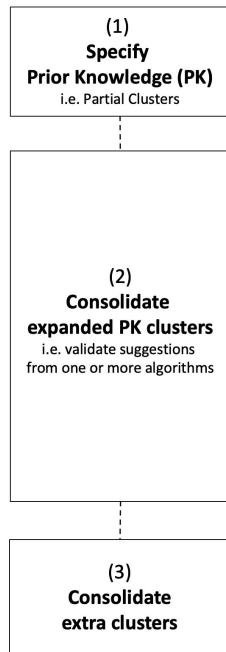
PK-Clustering

Classical clustering approaches:

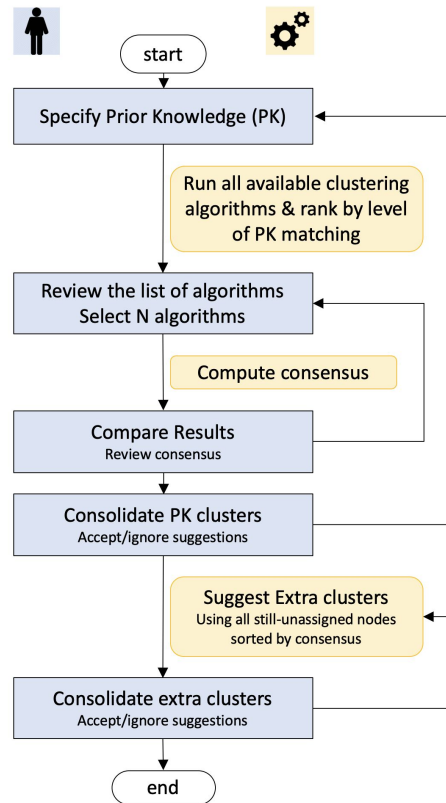
- Automatic
- Ensemble
- Semi-supervised

We propose a new approach: **PK-Clustering**, which combines aspects of the three options in order to **give more control to the user in the analysis loop**.

Proposed PK-clustering Main Steps for Users



Proposed PK-clustering Details





chist-era

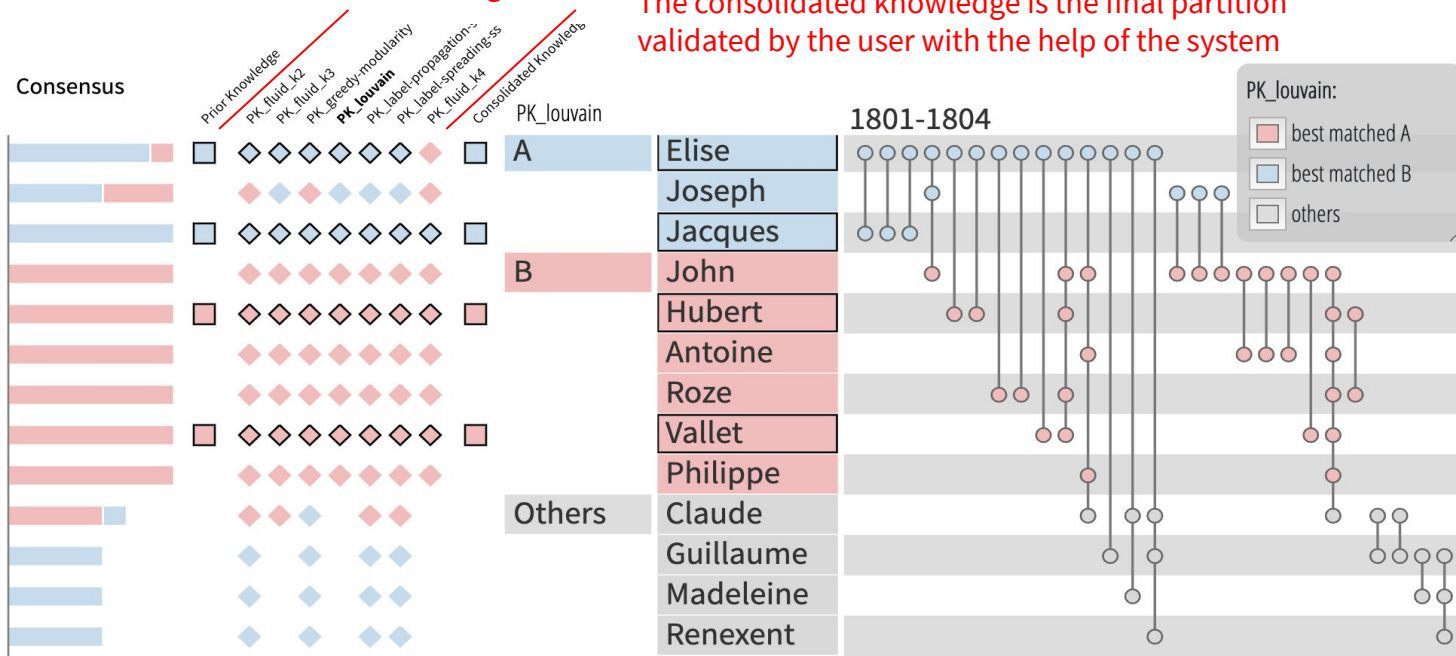
Algorithms ranking view

- First, **all** the clustering algorithms are run
- The results are ranked by the **edit distance** between the **PK** and the clustering
 - Ties are ranked
- The user then selects a set of algorithms she thinks are appropriate regarding the PK and the contents of the clusters



Selected algorithms

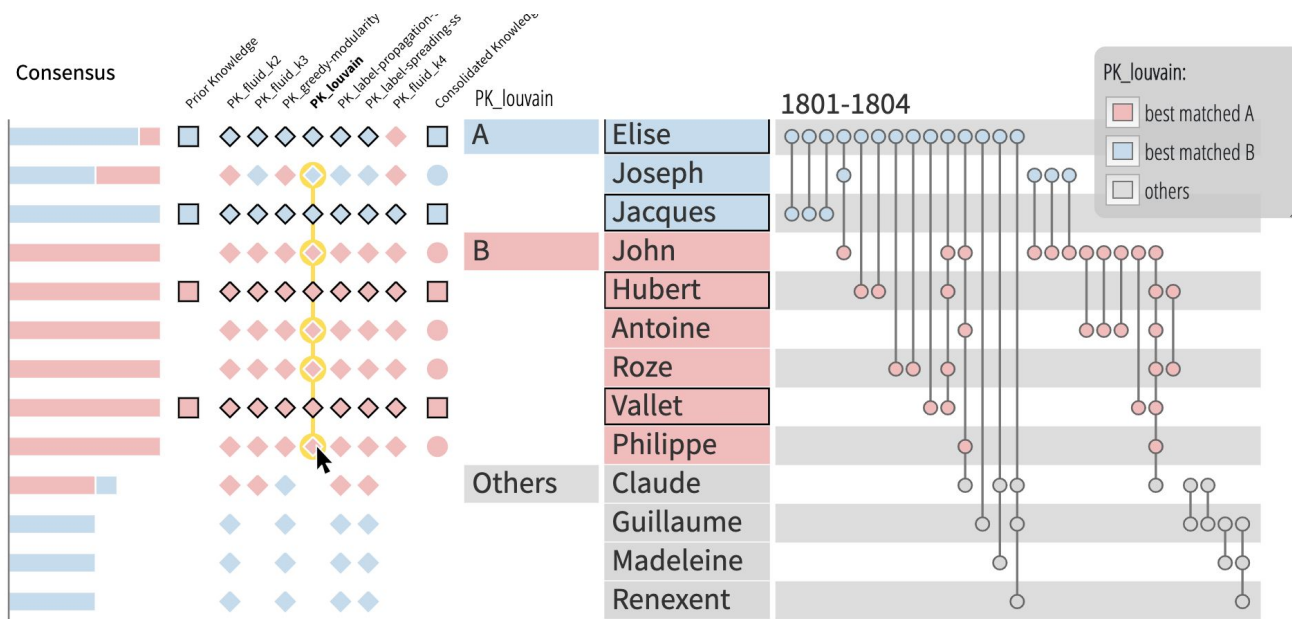
The consolidated knowledge is the final partition validated by the user with the help of the system





chist-era

Validation of the prior knowledge groups



The system can give **suggestions (circles)** based on the **consensus** of the algorithms

The user can:

- **validate these suggestions**, or
- copy the results of any algorithm, or
- manually select the cluster of one person



chist-era

Possible biases

PK-Clustering

- Users have a lot of influence and can overwrite labels
- If the PK is wrong, the system will suggest clusterings that match it

Traditional clustering

- **Priming bias**
- PK is often used to evaluate the results
- Do not propose alternate views



Increasing transparency

- 1) Summary Table
- 2) Summary report (e.g. of Marie Boucher use case)

Prior Knowledge: 3 groups, 3 persons

Final: 4 groups, 37 persons (out of 38) consolidated as follows:

12 (32.4%) using the consensus:

10 (27.0%) with an agreement of 8 algorithms

2 (5.4%) with an agreement of 5 algorithms

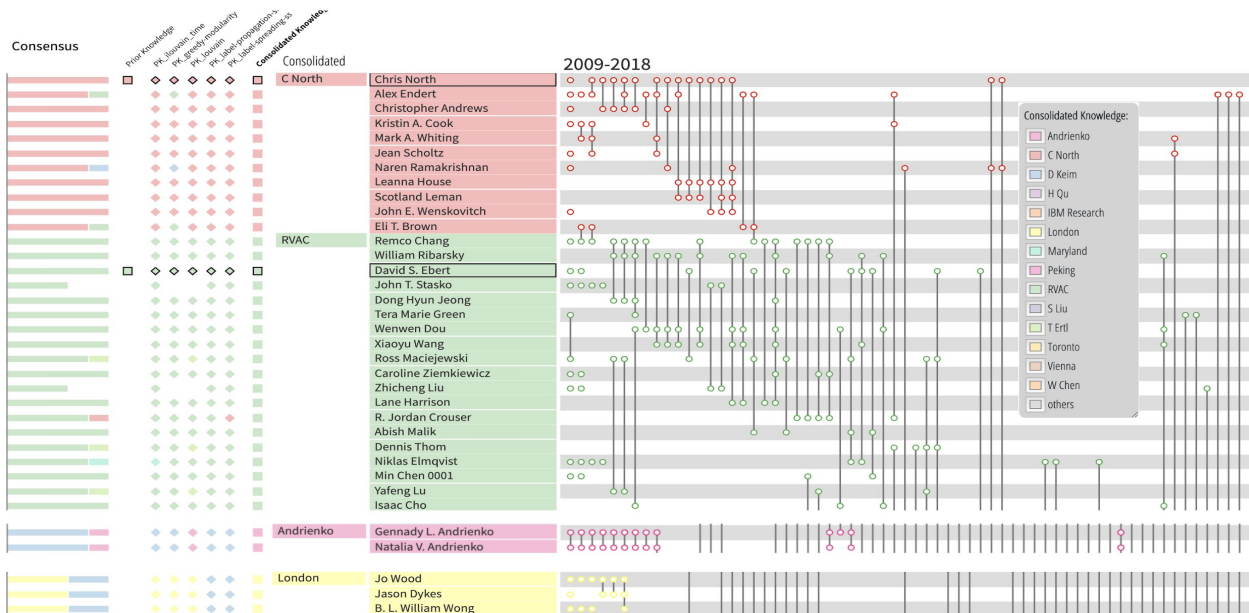
18 (48.6%) using the result of 1 algorithm:

18 (48.6%) with PK_ilouvain_time

4 (10.8%) manually consolidated

13 algorithms considered

9 algorithms reviewed and compared



Project webpage with paper, video and demo
www.aviz.fr/Research/pkclustering

Thank you for your attention!

Further information can be found on our website: <https://ivan.ai>



universität
wien

Torsten Möller: torsten.moeller@univie.ac.at

Christian Knoll: christian.knoll@univie.ac.at



Dimitri Van De Ville: dimitri.vandeville@epfl.ch

Raphaël Liégeois: raphael.liegeois@epfl.ch



Jean-Daniel Fekete: Jean-Daniel.Fekete@inria.fr

Paola Valdivia: paola.valdivia@inria.fr