

Map Equation Centrality: A Map Equation-based Community-Aware Centrality Score

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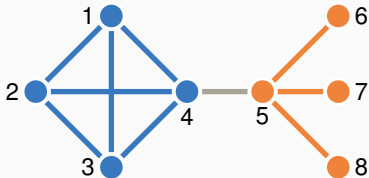

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Motivation

Question

How influential are the nodes? Does 4 or 5 have more influence?

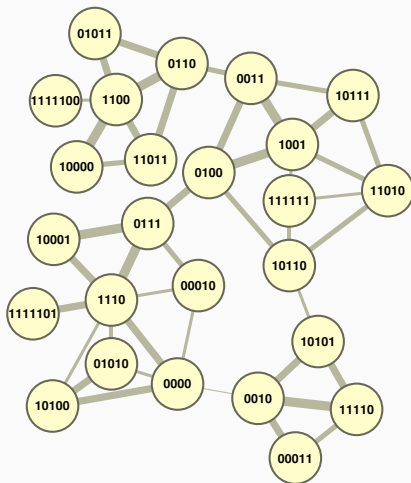
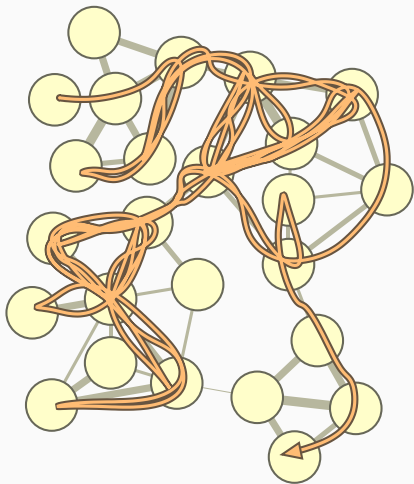


Idea

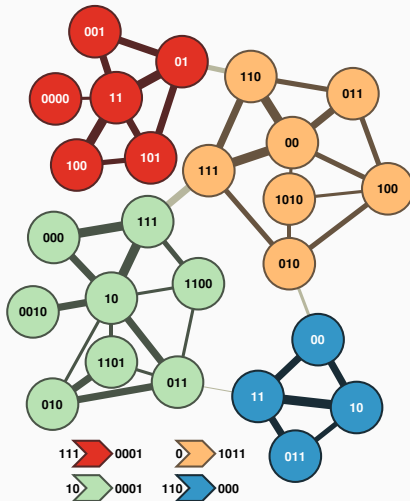
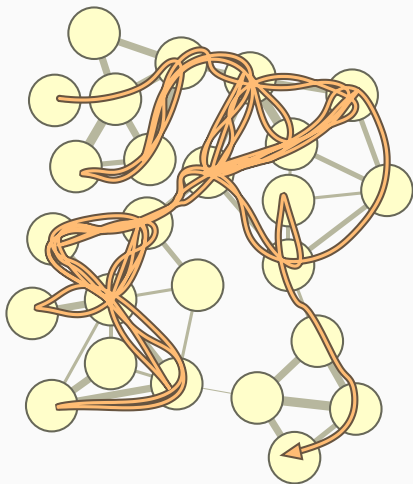
Use communities to determine influence.

Background: The Map Equation Framework

The Map Equation Framework



The Map Equation Framework



$$L(M) = qH(Q) + \sum_{m \in M} p_m H(P_m)$$

Network Vitality

Network Vitality

Network Vitality

Given a graph G and a function f that operates on graphs, the vitality μ with respect to some node u is defined as (Koschützki 2005)

$$\mu(G, u) = f(G) - f(G - \{u\}),$$

where $G - \{u\}$ denotes the graph G with node u removed.

This was used to define *modularity vitality* (Magelinski 2021)

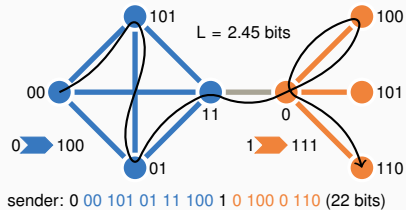
We take a slightly different approach with the map equation

- to keep the visit rates and modules unchanged, we do **not** remove nodes
- instead we “silence” them, that is we ignore them when describing the random walk
 - the per-step description length changes
- Idea: silencing a more important nodes has a larger effect

Silencing Nodes

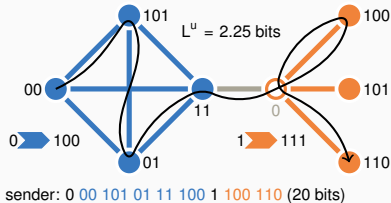
Silencing Nodes

This is the starting point, nothing happened yet.



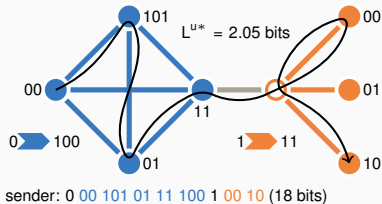
Silencing Nodes

(a) use the same code but don't encode visits to the silenced node



$$L^u(G, M) = \overbrace{qH(Q)}^{\text{index level}} + \overbrace{\sum_{m \in M, m \neq m_u} p_m H(P_m)}^{\text{modules without } u} - \overbrace{\sum_{p \in P_{m_u} \setminus \{p_u\}} p \log_2 \frac{p}{p_{m_u}}}^{\text{module with } u}$$

(b) design a new code without a codeword for the silenced node



$$L^{u*}(G, M) = \overbrace{qH(Q)}^{\text{index level}} + \overbrace{\sum_{m \in M, m \neq m_u} p_m H(P_m)}^{\text{modules without } u} - \overbrace{\sum_{p \in P_{m_u} \setminus \{p_u\}} p \log_2 \frac{p}{p_{m_u} - p_u}}^{\text{module with } u}$$

$$\text{Define: } \lambda(G, M, u) = L^u(G, M) - L^{u*}(G, M) = -(p_{m_u} - p_u) \log_2 \frac{p_{m_u} - p_u}{p_{m_u}}$$

Map Equation Centrality

Map Equation Centrality

$$\lambda(G, M, u) = -(p_{m_u} - p_u) \log_2 \frac{p_{m_u} - p_u}{p_{m_u}}$$

Interpretation: map equation centrality captures the “harm” that a node causes to others by its existence. Without it, the other nodes could have shorter codewords.

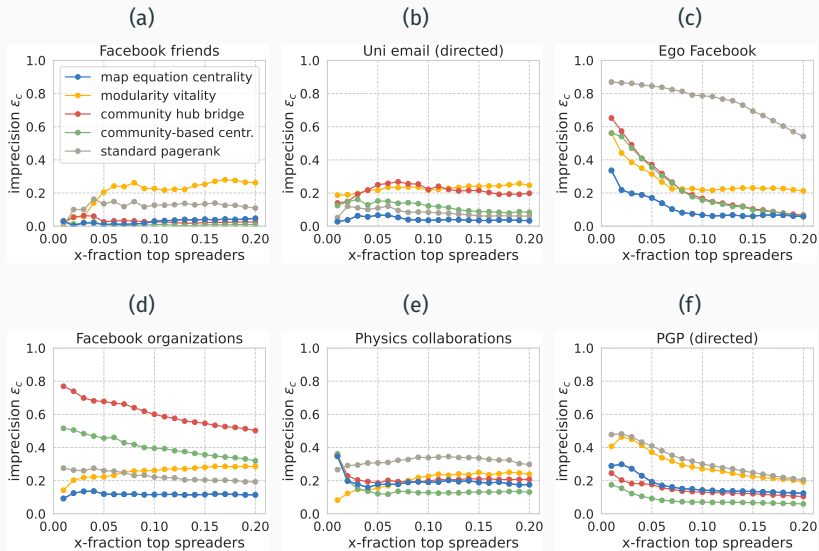
This only affects nodes **within the same module!**

Advantage: map equation centrality is true to the map equation.

Evaluation

- Determine influence of nodes in real-world networks
- We follow the approach of (Rajeh 2021)
 - Node u 's influence \leftarrow SIR spreading power
expected number of nodes that get infected when u is the single starting point of an SIR disease
 - Select the top spreaders according to centrality measure c and SIR
 - Measure performance using imprecision $\epsilon_c(x) = 1 - \frac{M_c(x)}{M_{SIR}(x)}$
 - x : fraction of spreaders to identify
 - M_c : average spreading power for top x -fraction according to c
 - M_{SIR} : average spreading power for top x -fraction according to SIR
- Compare with 3 community-aware baselines and standard PageRank

Evaluation



Conclusion

Conclusion

Problem

We consider node centrality from a community-based perspective.

Our Contribution

We propose map equation centrality, an information-theoretic centrality measure based on the map equation.

Results

Map equation centrality performs well in determining influential nodes in real-world networks.

Thank you for your attention!