

CLAUDIO STAMILE - 23/06/2022 - [CLAUDIOSTAMILE@GMAIL.COM](mailto:CLAUDIOSTAMILE@GMAIL.COM)

# A GENTLE INTRODUCTION TO GRAPH MACHINE LEARNING IN PYTHON

The  
Communities Bay

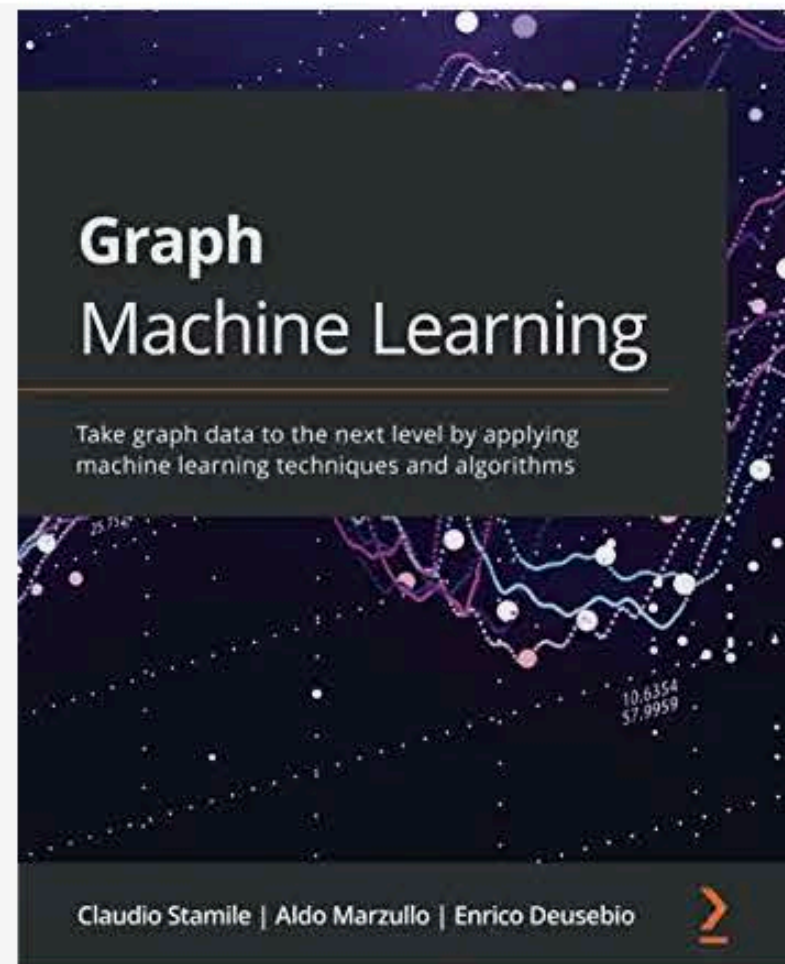
bip.xTech

# ABOUT ME



- Computer Scientist di formazione
- Data Scientist di adozione (💰)
- Un paio di PhD
- Un altro paio di brevetti
- Tipo un'ottantina di pubblicazioni

# ABOUT ME



## Graph Machine Learning: Take graph data to the next level by applying machine learning techniques and algorithms

by [Claudio Stamile](#) , Aldo Marzullo, et al. | Jun 25, 2021

★★★★☆ ~ 46

**Paperback**

\$**44**<sup>99</sup>

Ships to Italy

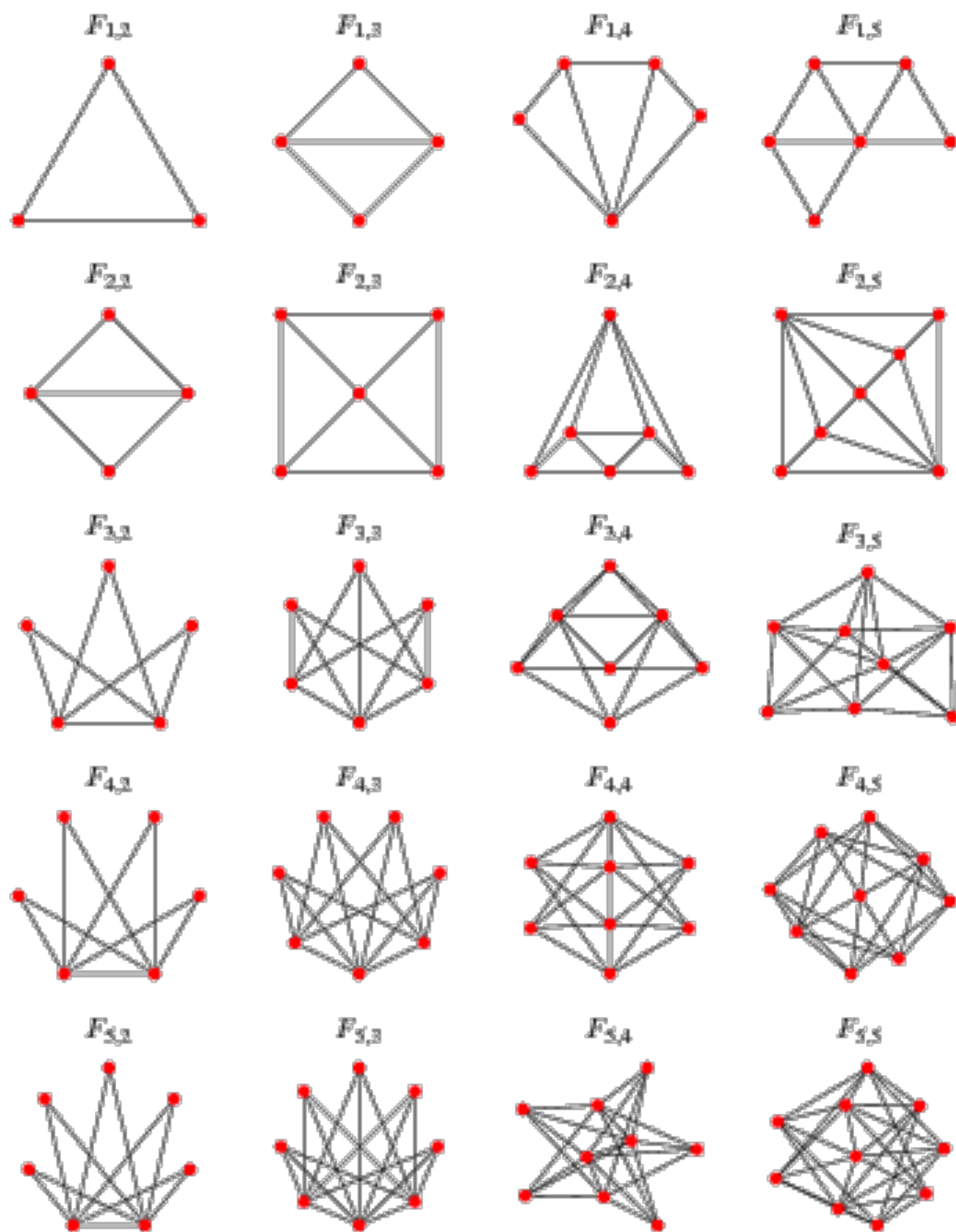
More Buying Choices

\$39.95 (12 used & new offers)

**Kindle**



# AGENDA



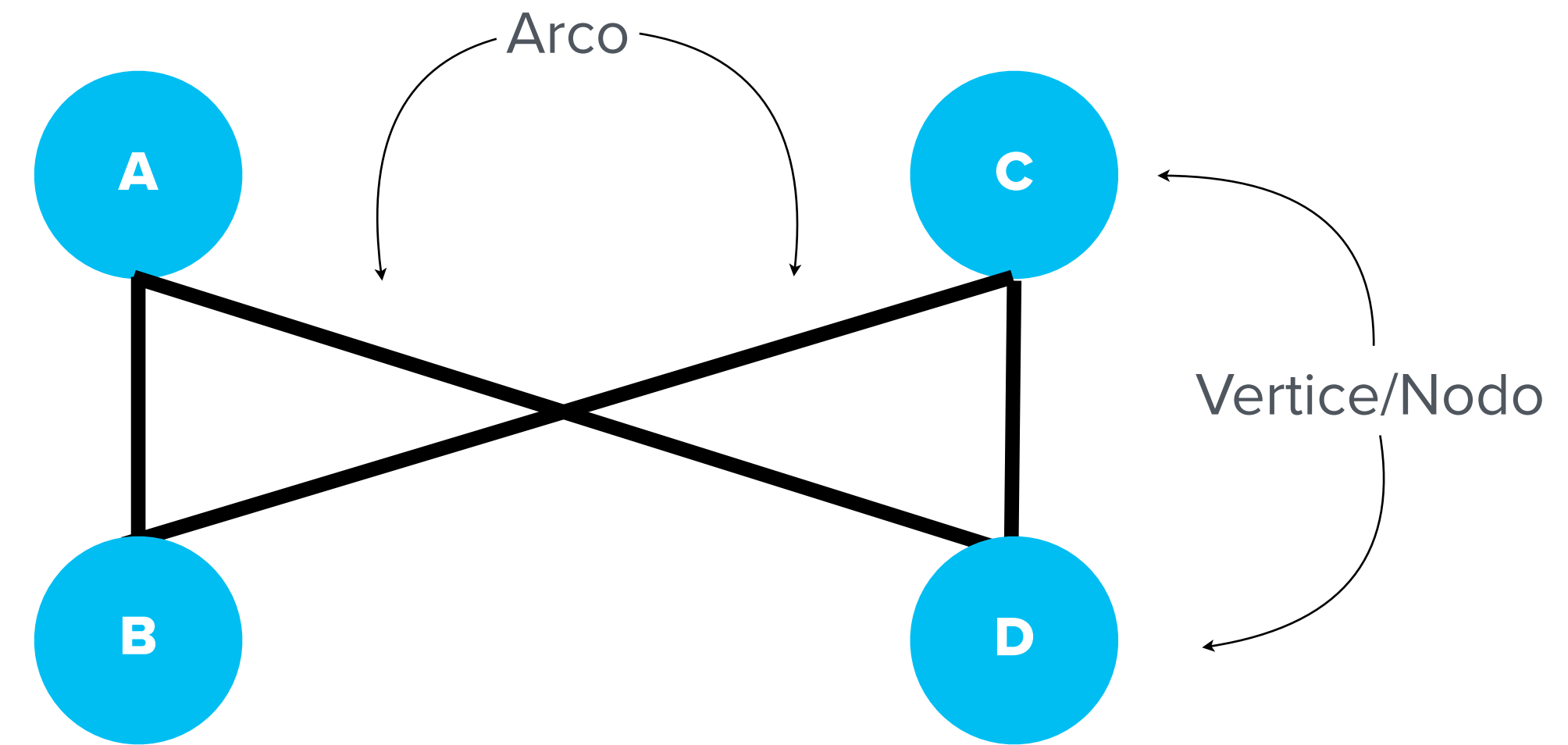
- Grafi ? Parliamone
- Python ❤️ grafi
- Come si usano i grafi in data science



# AEROPORTI E GRAFI, UNA SIMILITUDINE FACILE



<http://www.martingrandjean.ch/connected-world-air-traffic-network/>

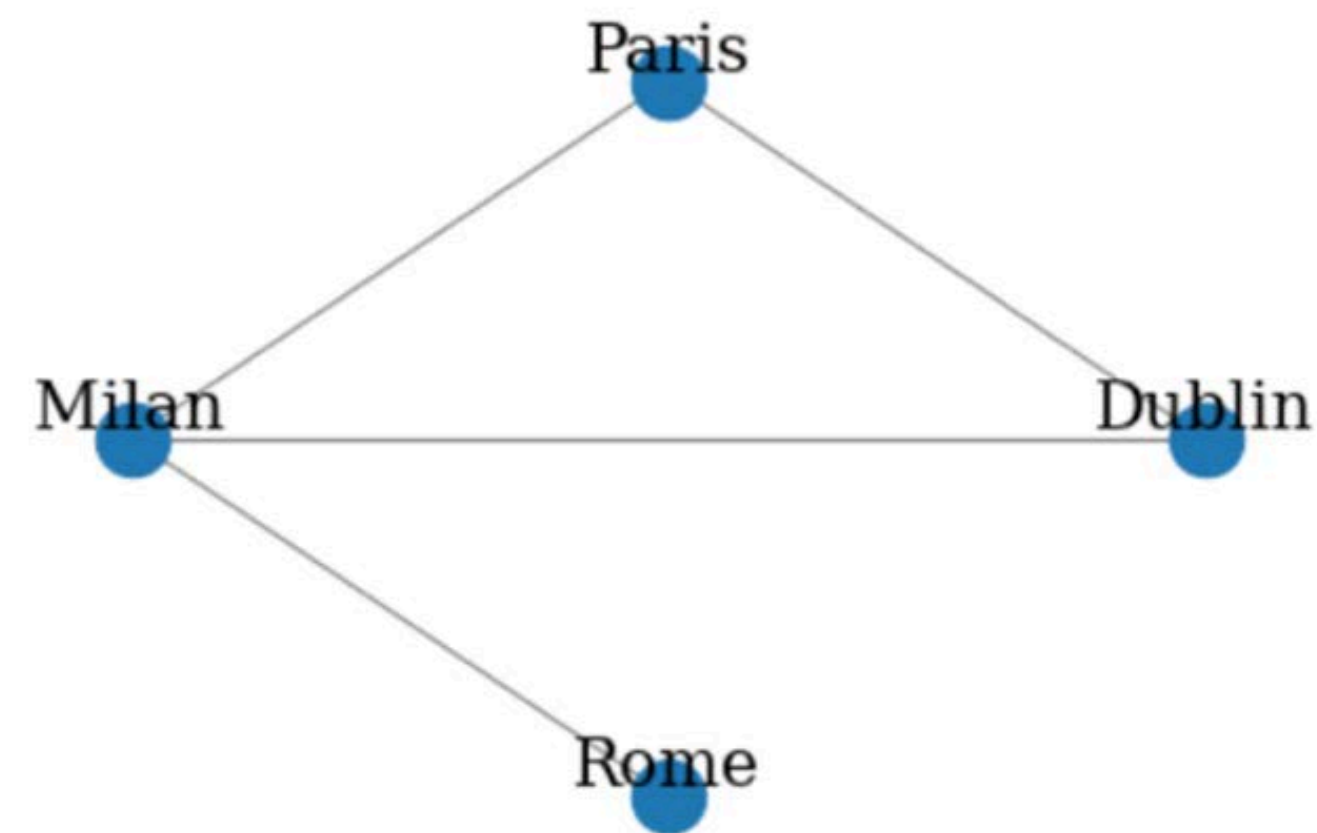


- Ciascun aeroporto è un punto (Nodo/Vertice)
- Ciascuna connessione tra aeroporti è una linea (Arco)



# PYTHON ❤️ I GRAFI

$G=(V,E)$   
 $V = \{Paris, Milan, Dublin, Rome\}$   
 $E=\{\{Paris, Milan\}, \{Paris, Dublin\}, \{Milan, Dublin\}, \{Milan, Rome\}\}$



```
import networkx as nx
G = nx.Graph()
V = {'Dublin', 'Paris', 'Milan', 'Rome'}
E = [('Milan','Dublin'), ('Milan','Paris'),
      ('Paris','Dublin'), ('Milan','Rome')]
G.add_nodes_from(V)
G.add_edges_from(E)
```

```
nx.to_pandas_adjacency(G)
```

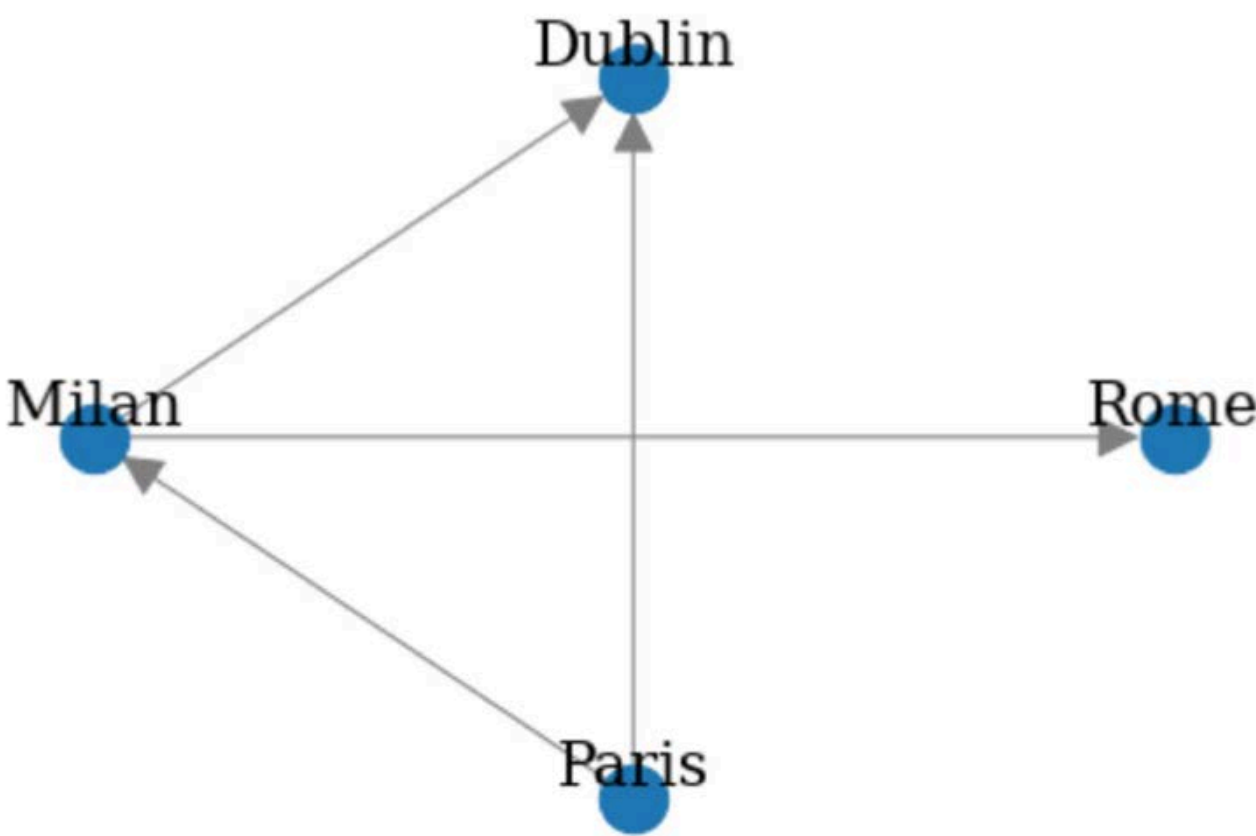
	Paris	Rome	Dublin	Milan
Paris	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Rome	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Dublin	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Milan	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0



*Graph Order:  $G.number\_of\_nodes()$*   
*Graph Size:  $G.number\_of\_edges()$*

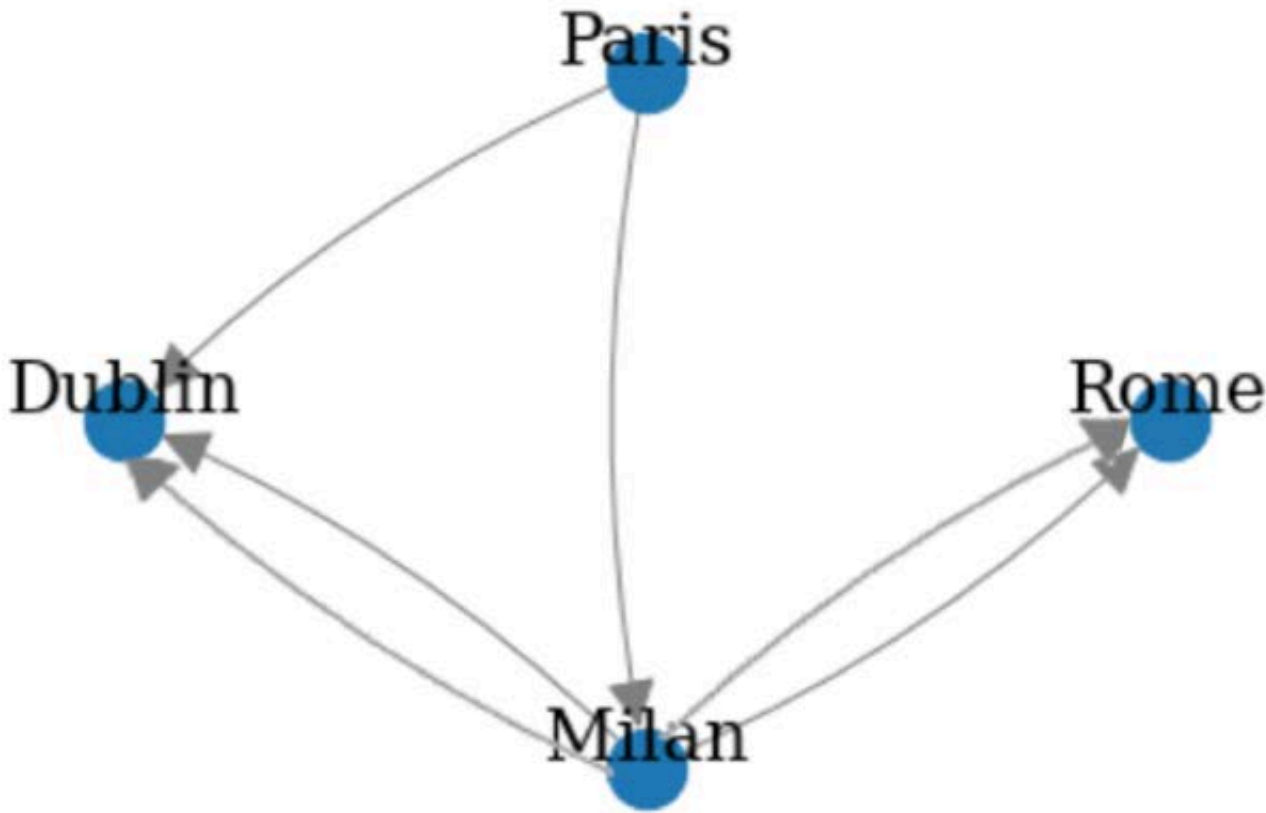
# UNO, NESSUNO, CENTOMILA GRAFI

## Directed Graph



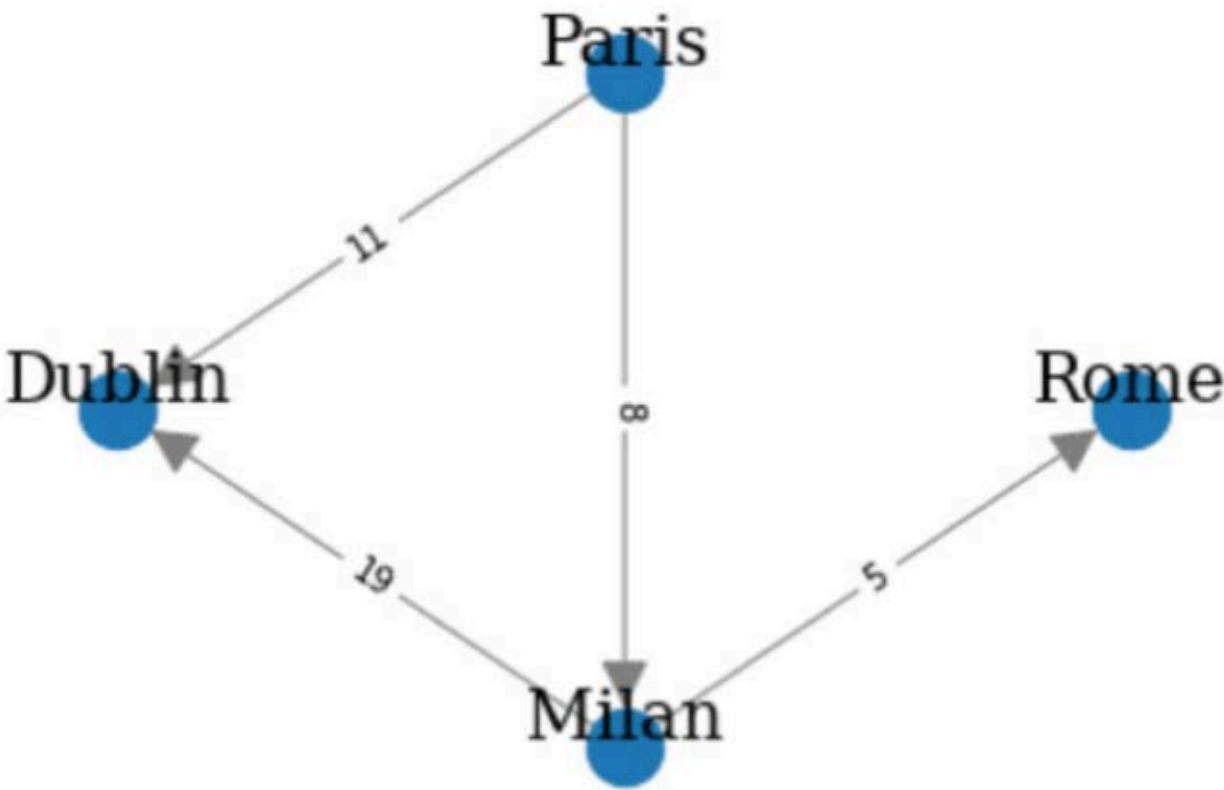
```
import networkx as nx
G = nx.DiGraph()
V = {'Dublin', 'Paris', 'Milan', 'Rome'}
E = [('Milan','Dublin'), ('Milan','Paris'), ('Paris','Dublin'), ('Milan','Rome')]
G.add_nodes_from(V)
G.add_edges_from(E)
```

## Multi Graph

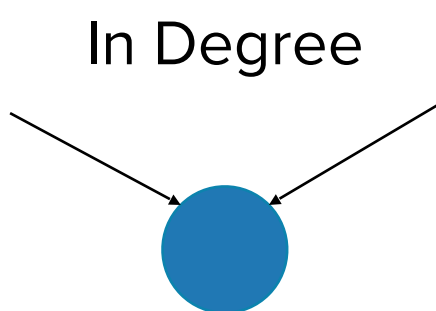
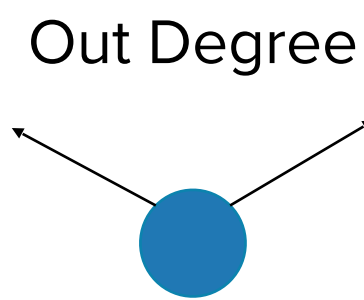


```
dmg = nx.MultiDiGraph()
umg = nx.MultiGraph()
V = {'Dublin', 'Paris', 'Milan', 'Rome'}
E = [('Milan','Dublin'), ('Milan','Dublin'), ('Paris','Milan'), ('Paris','Dublin'), ('Milan','Rome'), ('Milan','Rome')]
dmg.add_nodes_from(V)
umg.add_nodes_from(V)
dmg.add_edges_from(E)
umg.add_edges_from(E)
```

## Weighed Graph



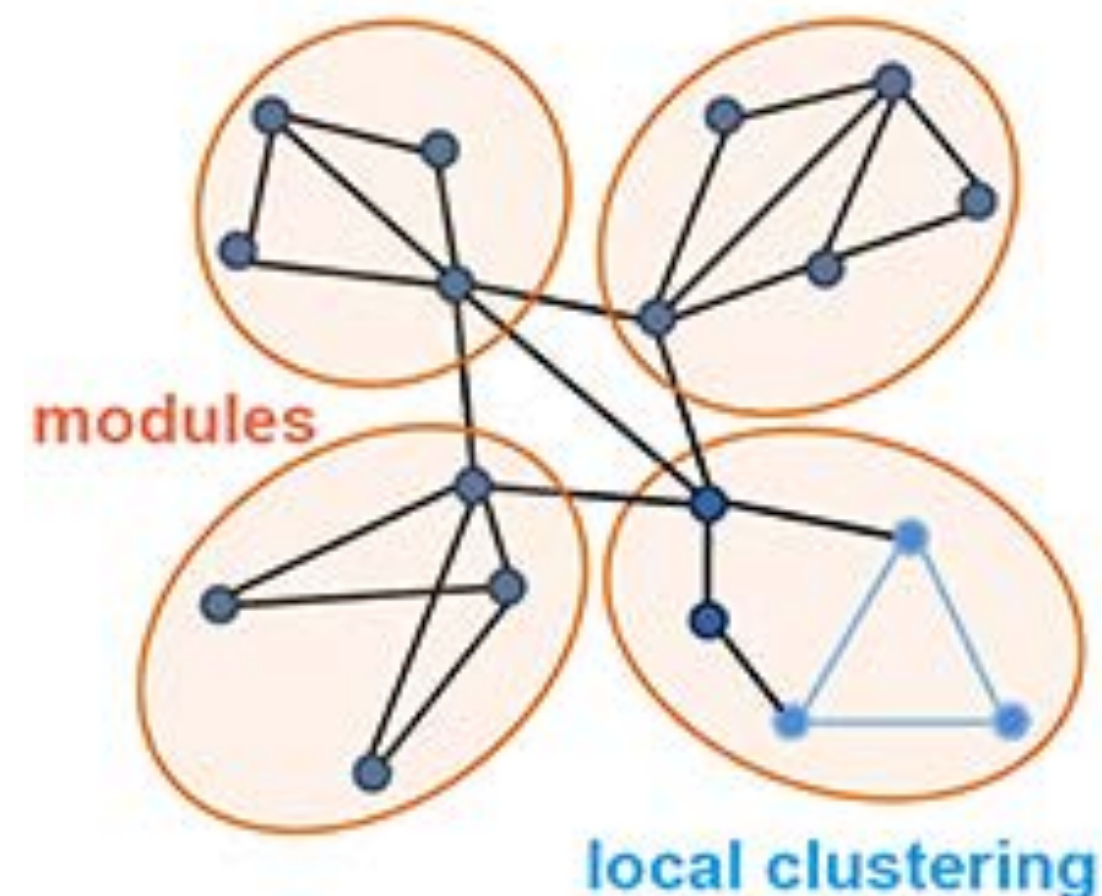
```
G = nx.DiGraph()
V = {'Dublin', 'Paris', 'Milan', 'Rome'}
E = [('Milan','Dublin', 19), ('Paris','Milan', 8), ('Paris','Dublin', 11), ('Milan','Rome', 5)]
G.add_nodes_from(V)
G.add_weighted_edges_from(E)
```



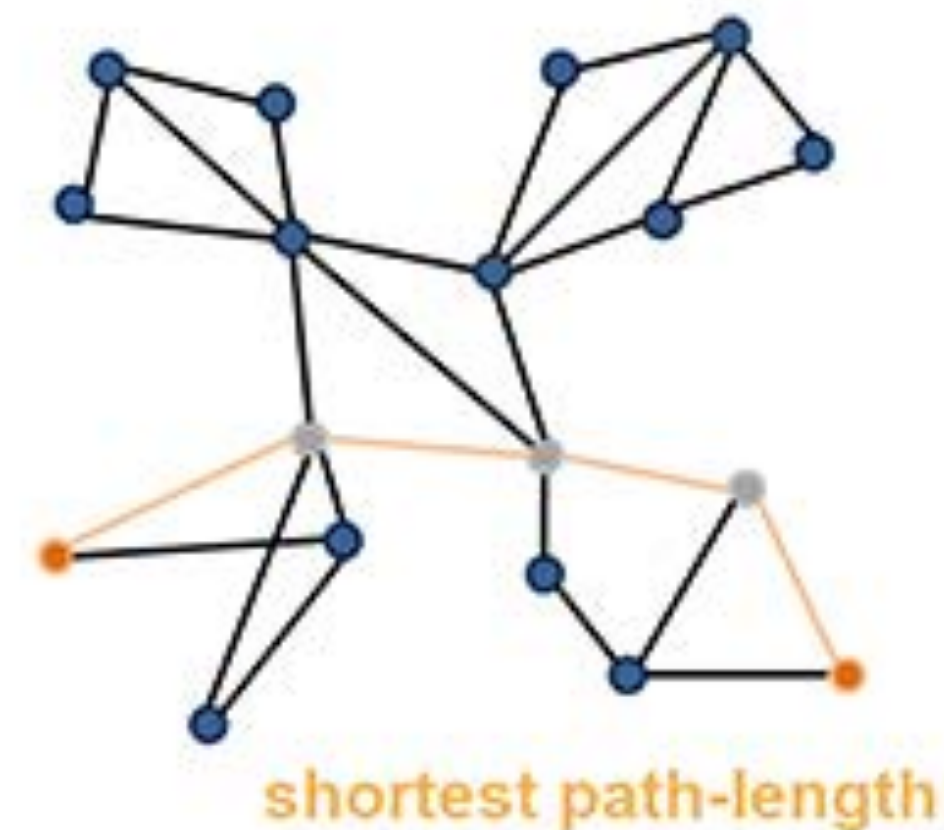
# SÌ OK, MA COME TOLGO FUORI DEI NUMERI DAI GRAFI? (METRICHE)

- A. Quantifica la presenza di gruppi di nodi interconnessi, denominati con *community* o *modules*
- B. Misura come i nodi tendono ad essere interconnessi tra loro
- C. Quantifica l'importanza di ogni singolo nodo all'interno del grafo
- D. Misura quanto un grafo è capace di adattarsi e di trasmettere l'informazione quando alcune condizioni critiche (perdita di nodi o archi) accadono

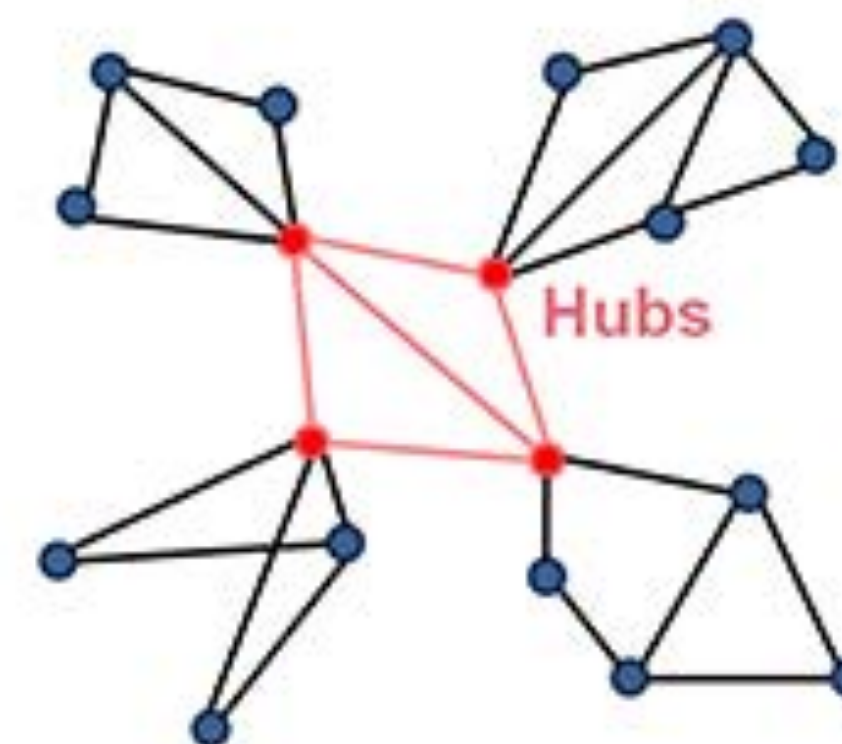
A Network segregation



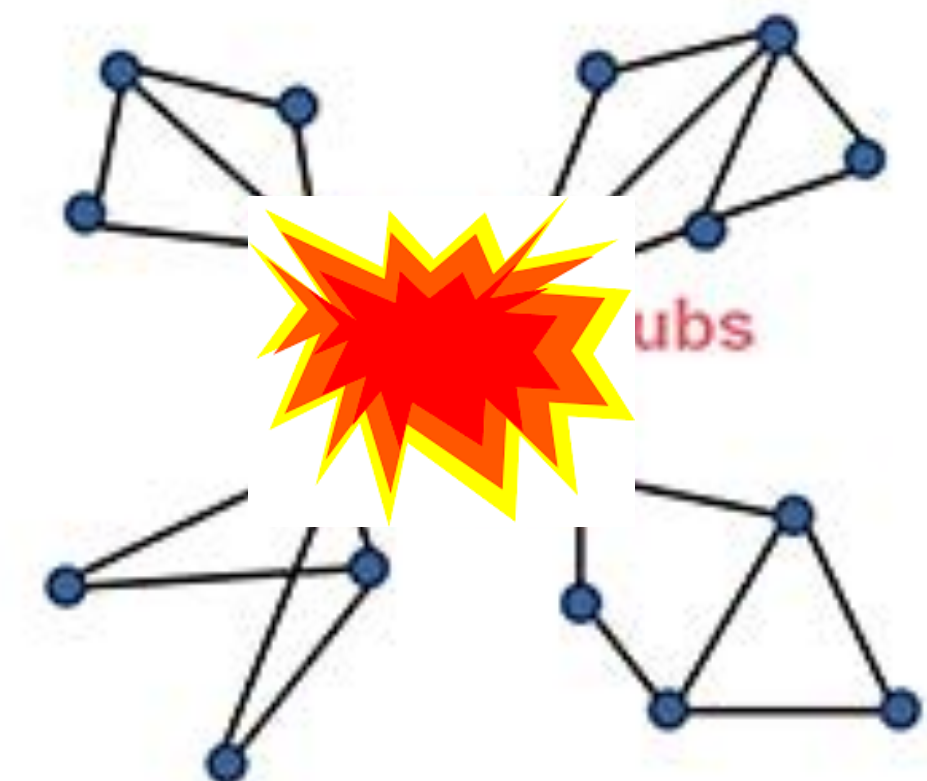
B Network integration



C Hubs and rich-club



D Resilience

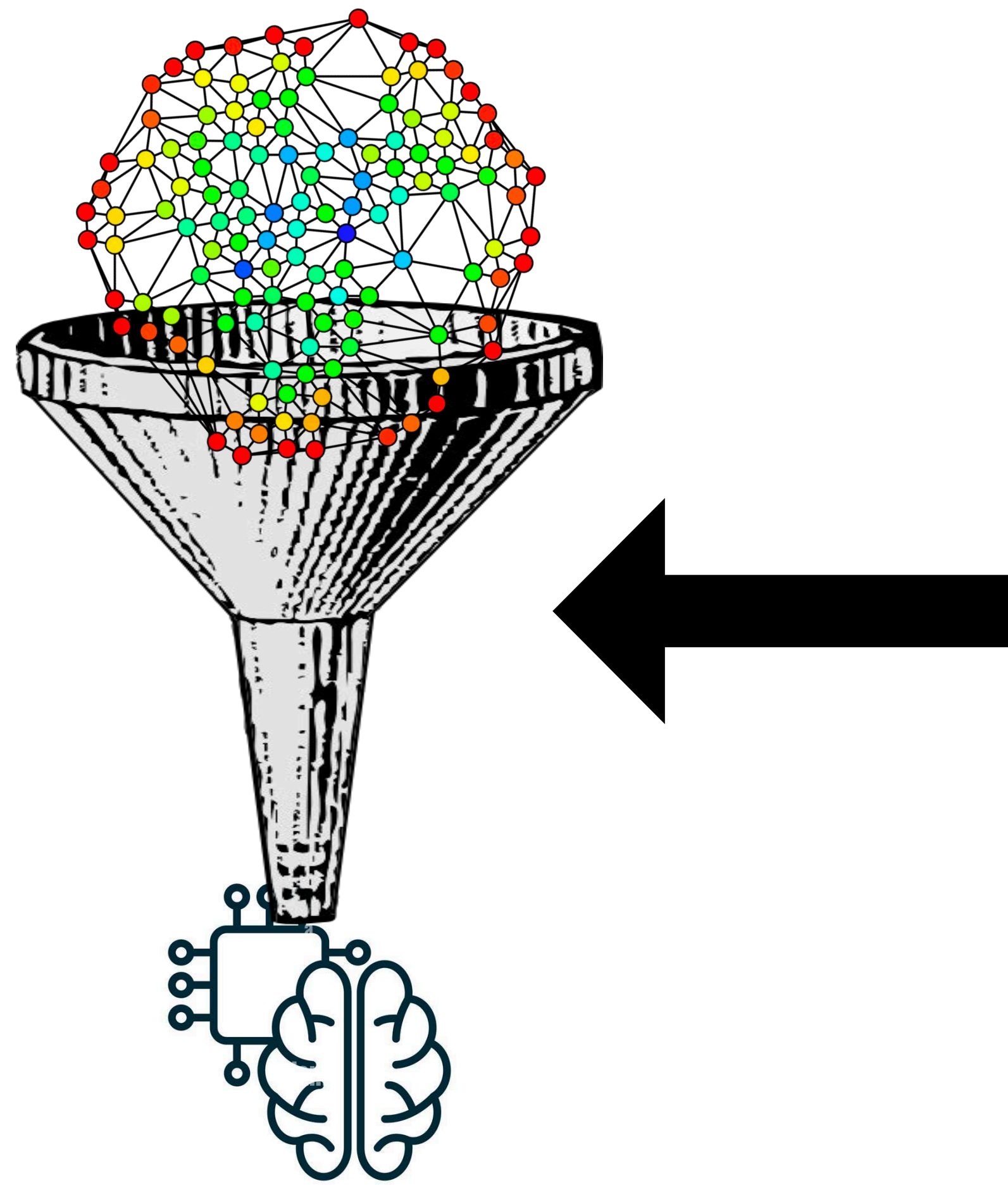




# LE METRICHE SUI GRAFI SONO UN SACCO

- 1.VertexCount
- 2.EdgeCount
- 3.VertexDegree
- 4.VertexInDegree
- 5.VertexOutDegree
- 6.GraphDistance
- 7.GraphDistanceMatrix
- 8.VertexEccentricity
- 9.GraphRadius
- 10.GraphDiameter
- 11.Connectivity Measures
- 12.VertexConnectivity
- 13.EdgeConnectivity
- 14.Centrality Measures
- 15.ClosenessCentrality
- 16.BetweennessCentrality
- 17.DegreeCentrality
- 18.EigenvectorCentrality
- 19.KatzCentrality
- 20.PageRankCentrality
- 21.HITSCentrality
- 22.RadialityCentrality
- 23.StatusCentrality
- 24.EdgeBetweennessCentrality
- 25.GraphReciprocity
- 26.GlobalClusteringCoefficient
- 27.MeanClusteringCoefficient
- 28.LocalClusteringCoefficient
- 29.GraphAssortativity
- 30.VertexCorrelationSimilarity
- 31.MeanNeighborDegree
- 32.MeanDegreeConnectivity
- 33.VertexDiceSimilarity
- 34.VertexJaccardSimilarity
- 35.VertexCosineSimilarity

# COS'È IL GRAPH MACHINE LEARNING

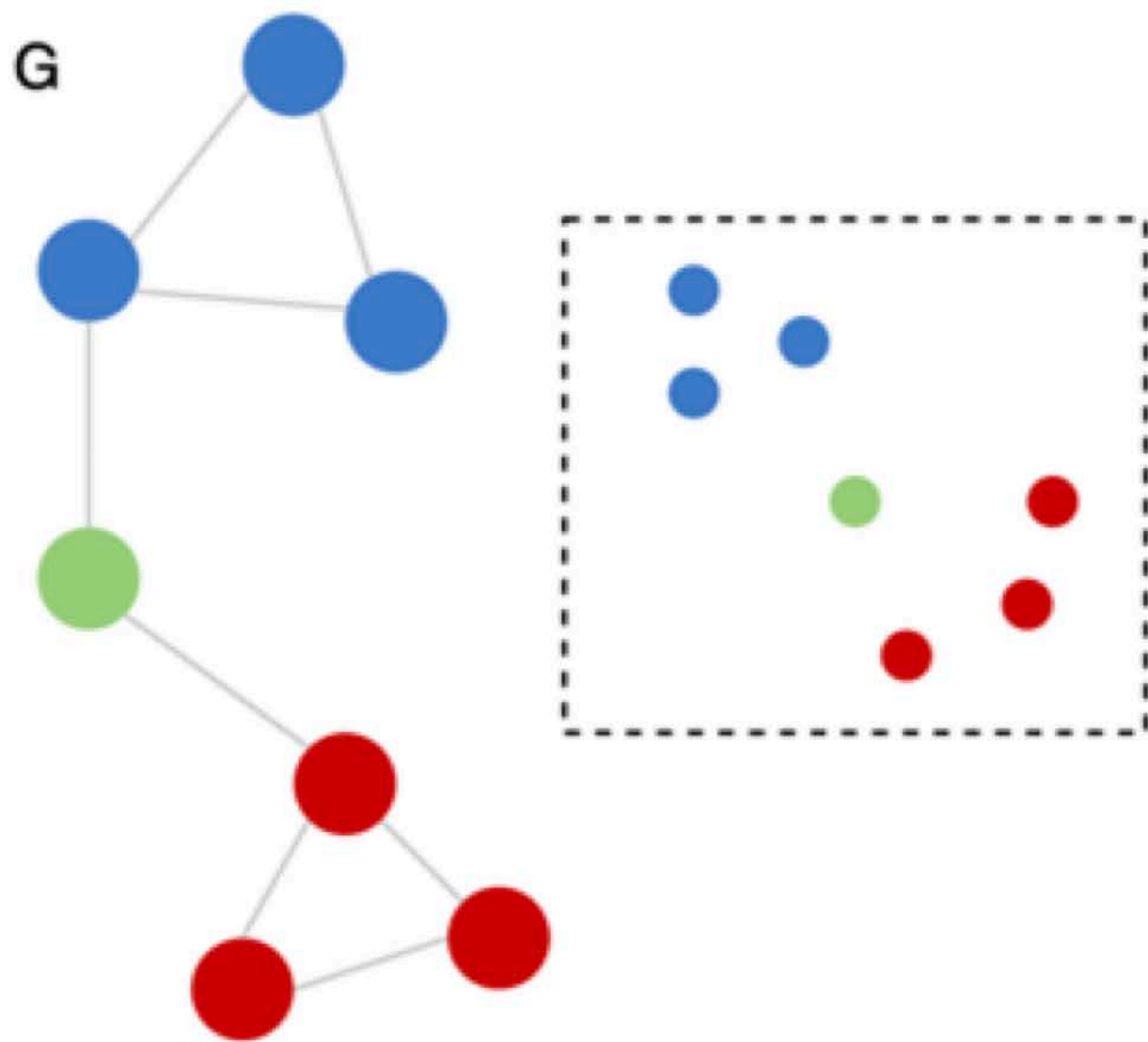


- Ottenere una rappresentazione compatta dei dati
- La rappresentazione deve essere in grado di conservare tutte le proprietà del grafo
- I nodi o i vertici possono inoltre contenere informazioni aggiuntive

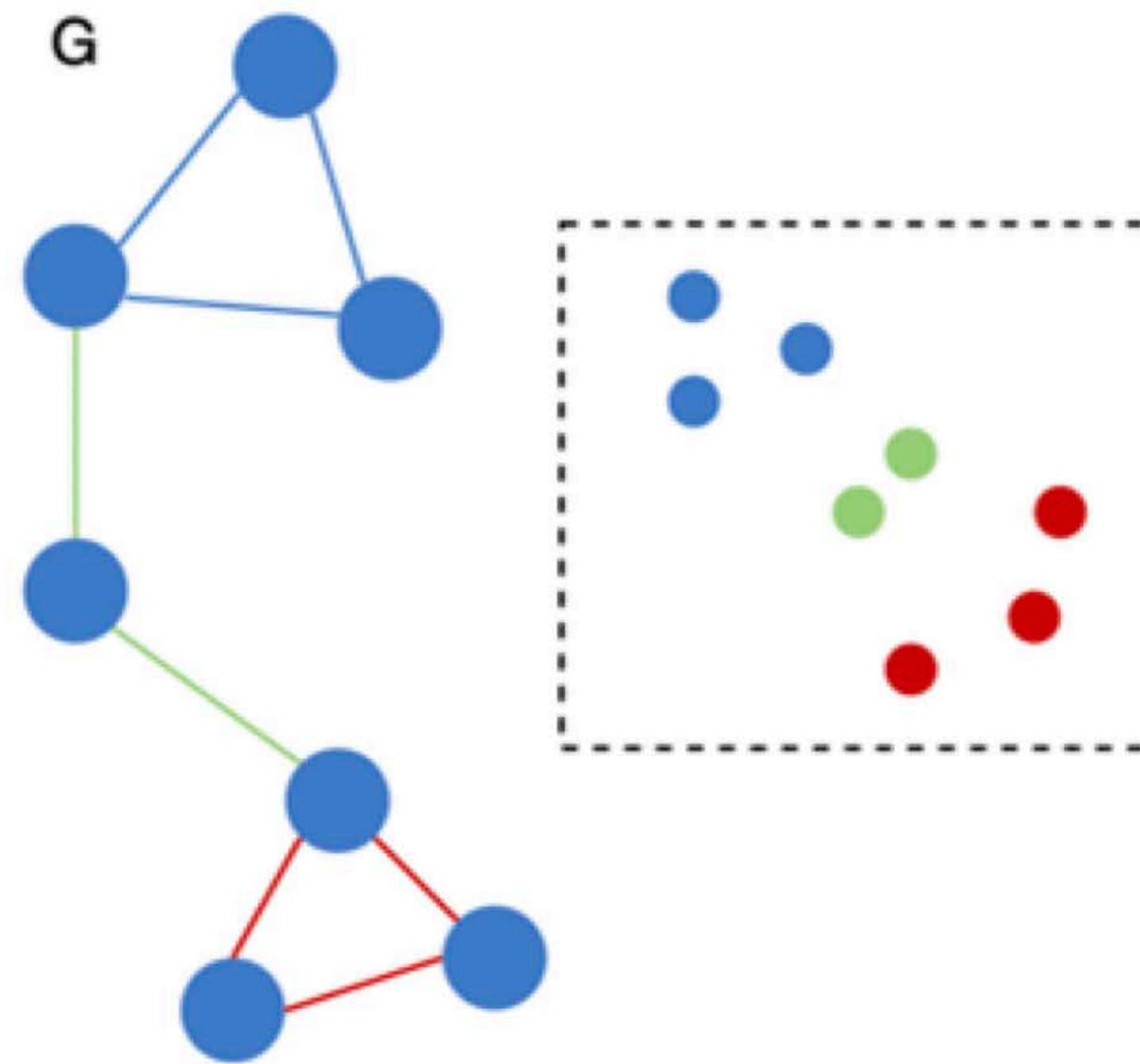


# COS'È IL GRAPH MACHINE LEARNING - A DIVERSI LIVELLI

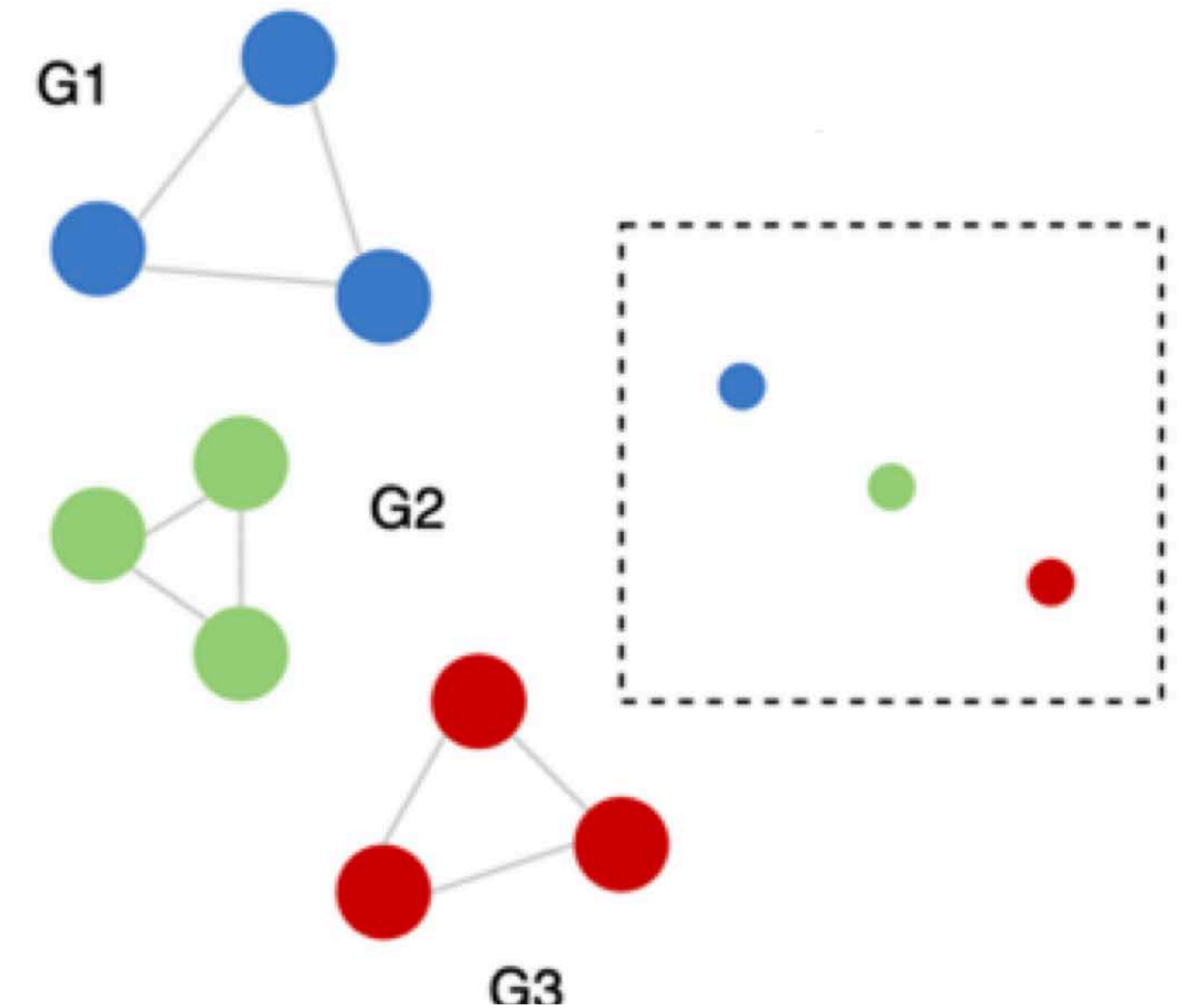
## Node Level Features



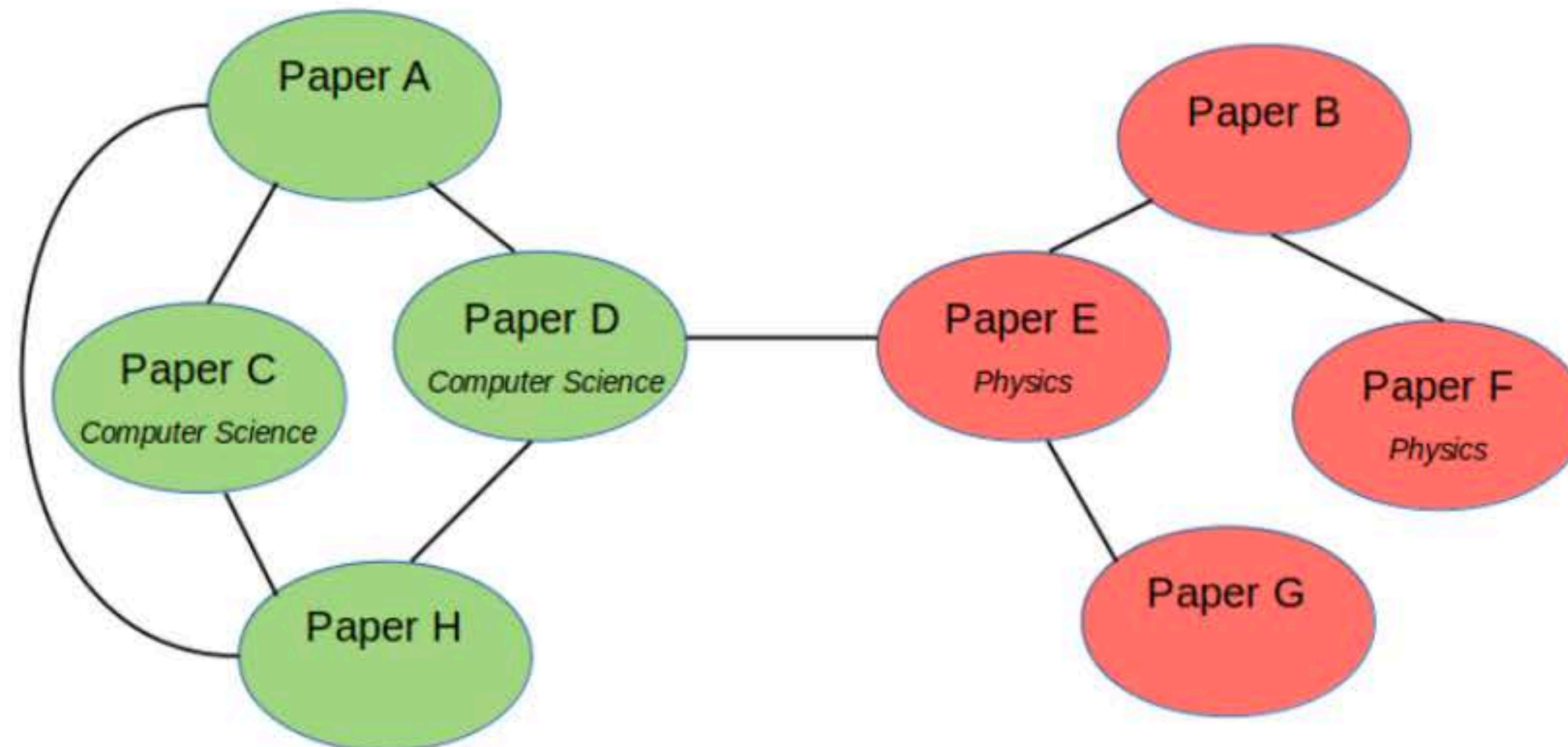
## Edge Level Features



## Graph Level Features



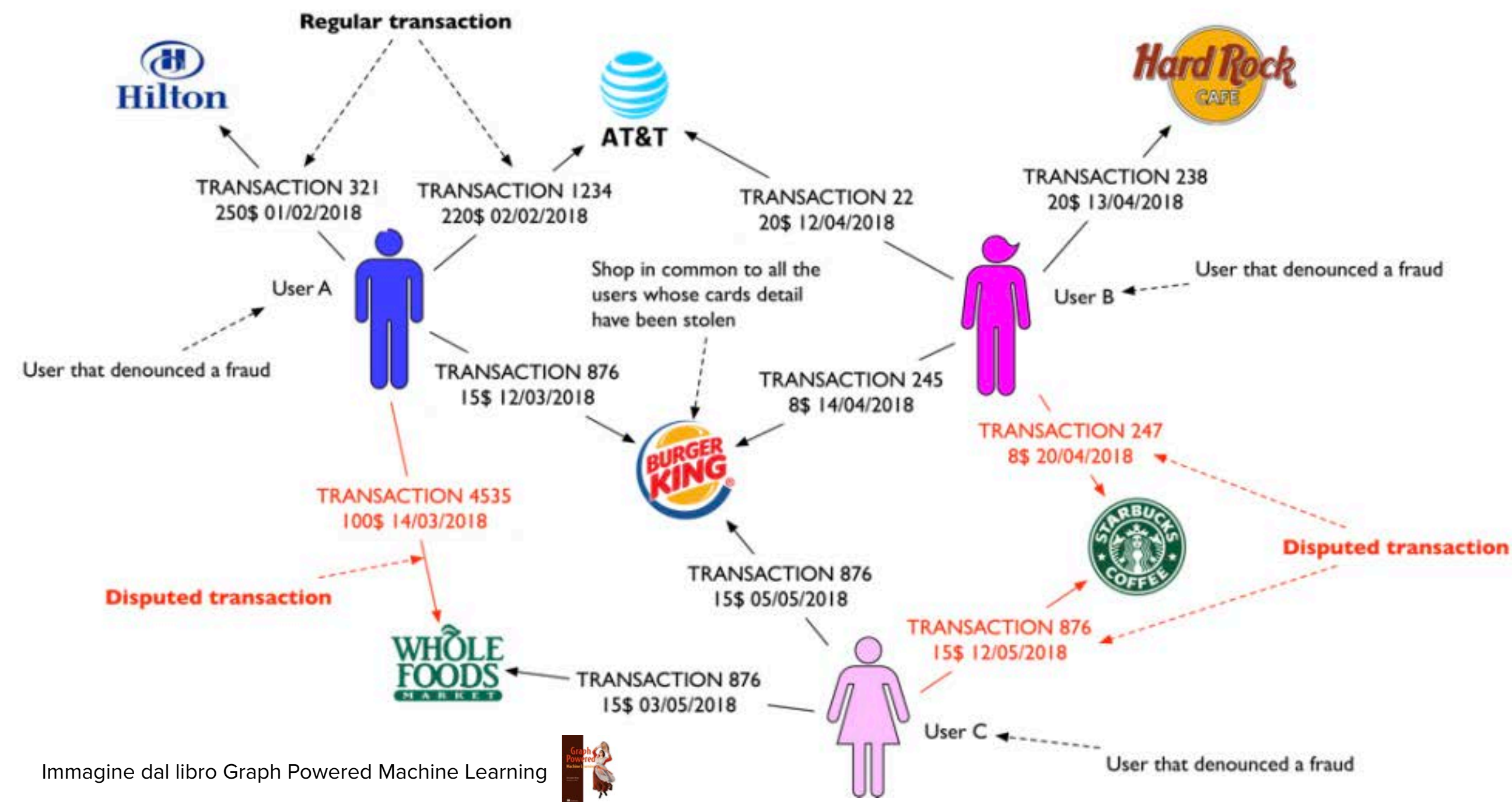
# COS'È IL GRAPH MACHINE LEARNING - CLASSIFICARE NODI



Di quale argomento un articolo scientifico parla ?

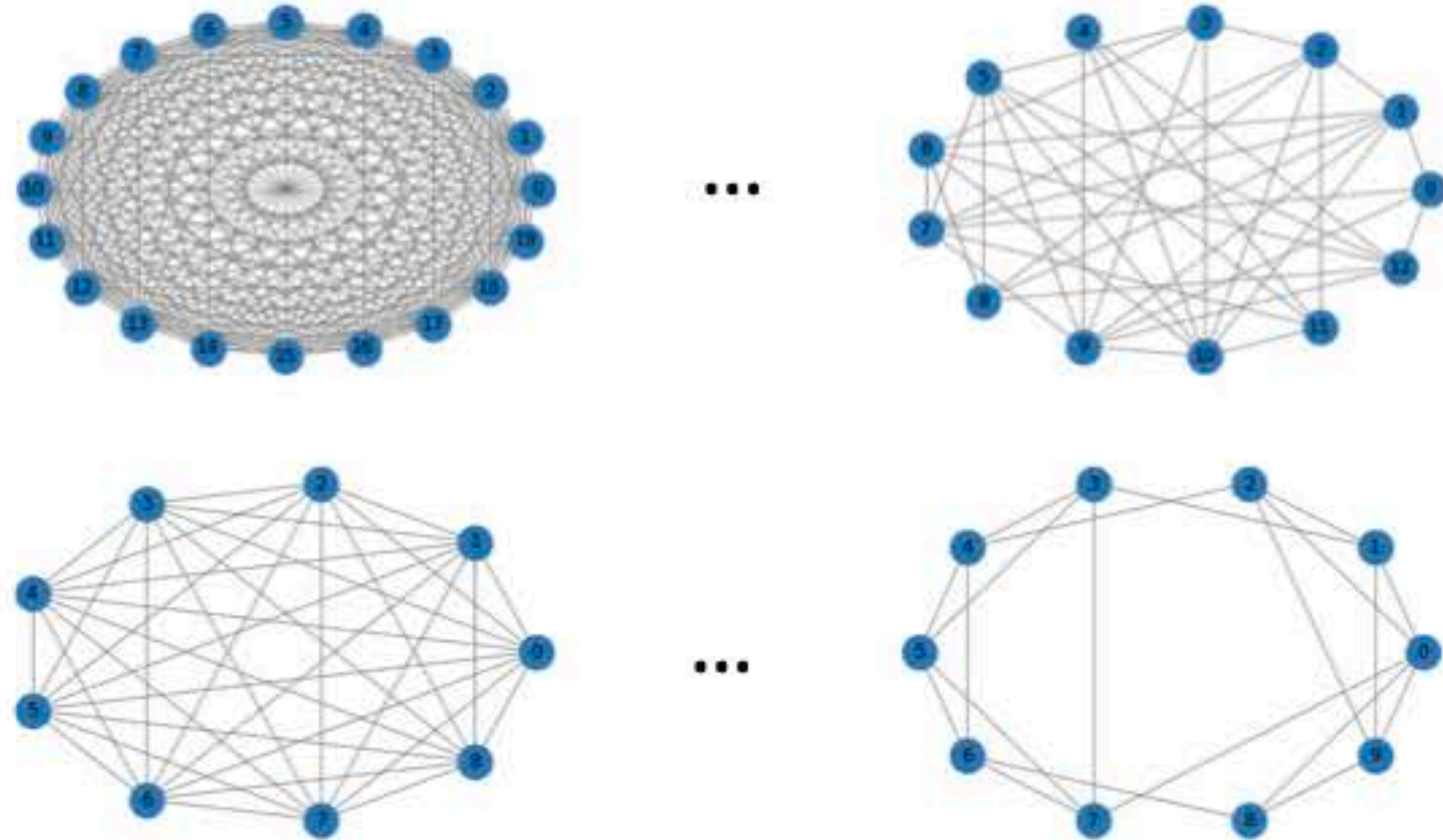


# COS'È IL GRAPH MACHINE LEARNING - CLASSIFICARE ARCHI



Quali transazioni (archi) sono fraudolenti

# COS'È IL GRAPH MACHINE LEARNING - CLASSIFICARE GRAFI

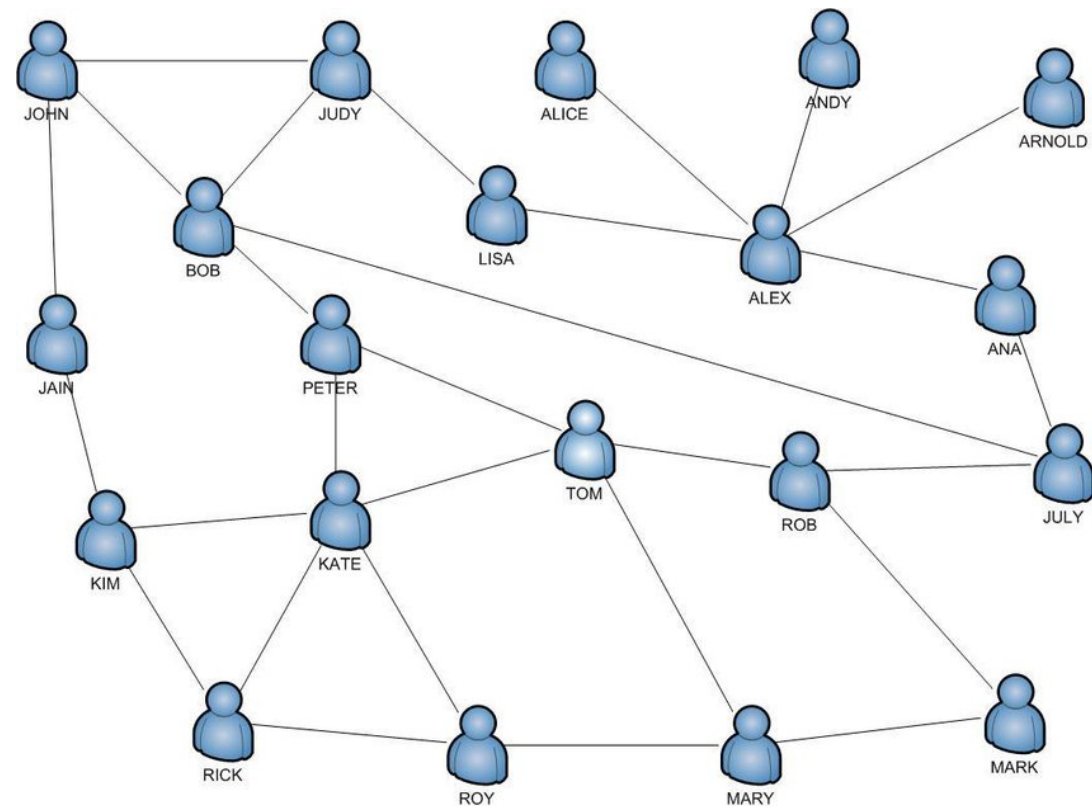


Quali grafi rappresentano linee ferroviarie danneggiate ?



# MACHINE LEARNING ON GRAPH - UN APPROCCIO SEMPLICE

- Un approccio «classico» nell'utilizzare i grafi all'interno di algoritmi di ML è creare un set di feature
- Supponiamo quindi di voler classificare i nodi, possiamo creare un feature vector utilizzando diverse metriche locali



Feature engineering



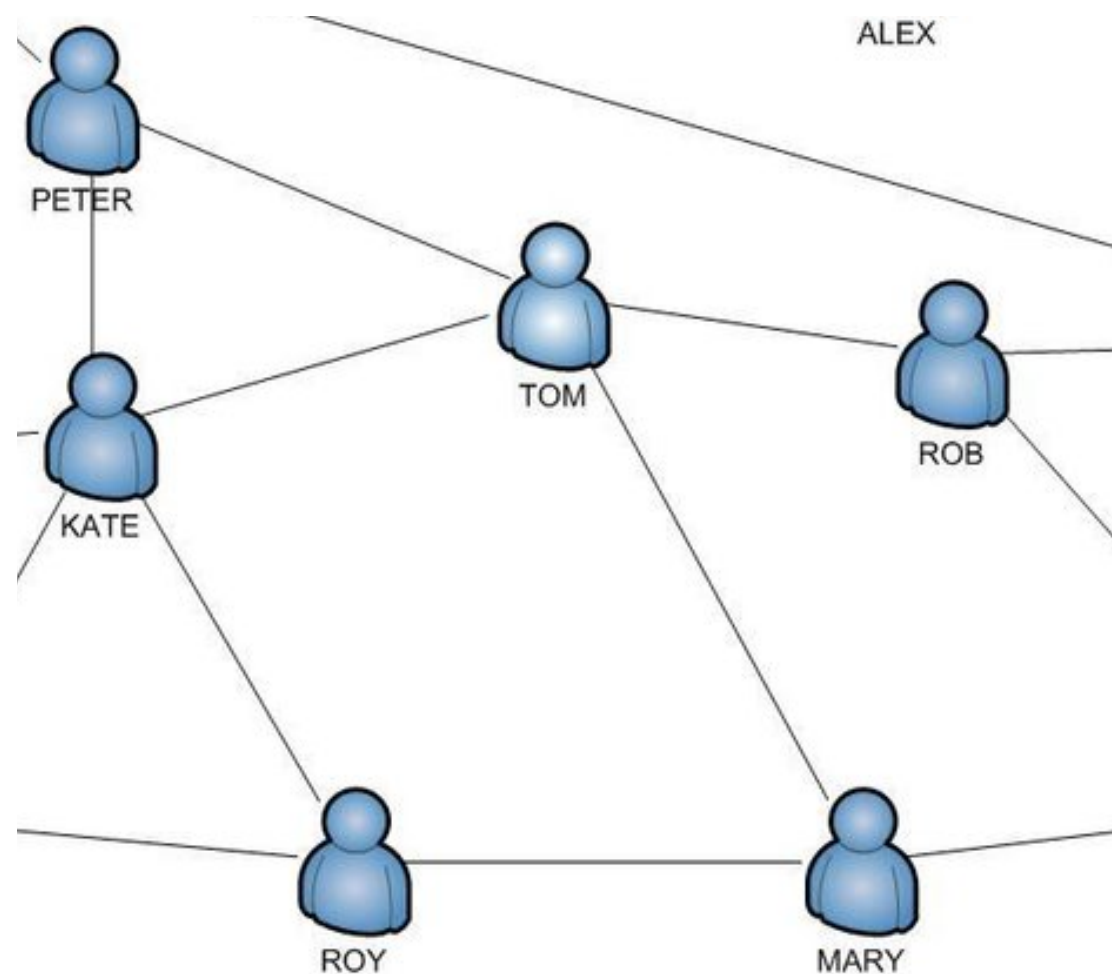
NodeId	Node Degree	...	Age
Alice	10	0.12	28
..	20	0.88	...
Bob	7	0.76	31

- **Node Attributes:** Feature specifiche del problema (Età, Sesso, Numero di figli, ..).
- **Local Structural Features:** Feature dei nodi come *degree* (count of adjacent nodes), *mean of degrees* dei nodi vicini, *number of triangles* che un nodo forma con alto, etc.

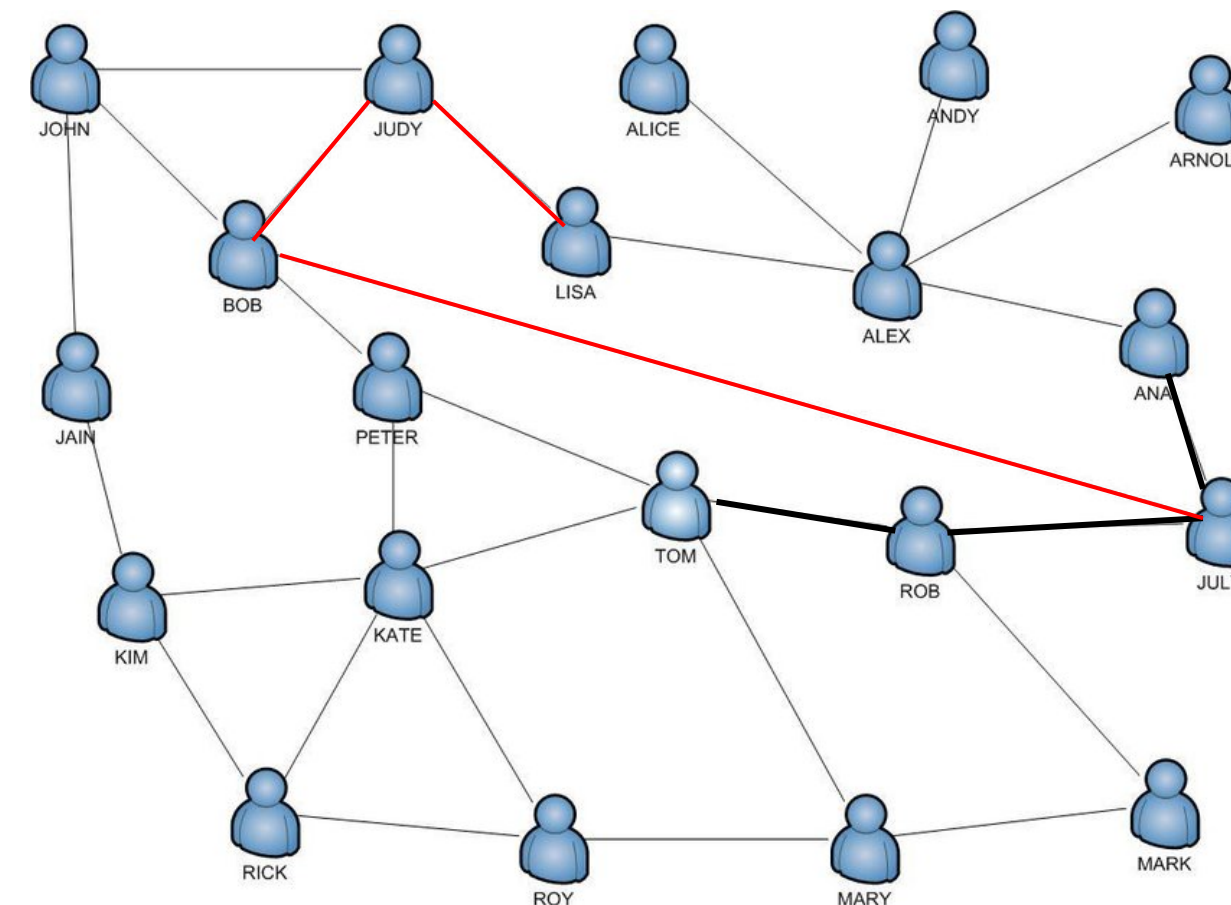
# LIMITAZIONI DELL'APPROCCIO SEMPLICE

1. **Node Attributes:** Sappiamo che i nodi in un grafo rappresentano entità e queste entità hanno i loro attributi caratteristici (Age).
2. **Local Structural Features:** Feature di nodi come degree (count of adjacent nodes), mean of degrees of neighbor nodes, number of triangles etc.
3. **Embeddings:** Le caratteristiche sopra discusse contengono solo informazioni relative al vicinato local nodo. Non acquisiscono le informazioni sul contesto di un nodo (i nodi a lui collegati direttamente o indirettamente).

## Local Structure Features



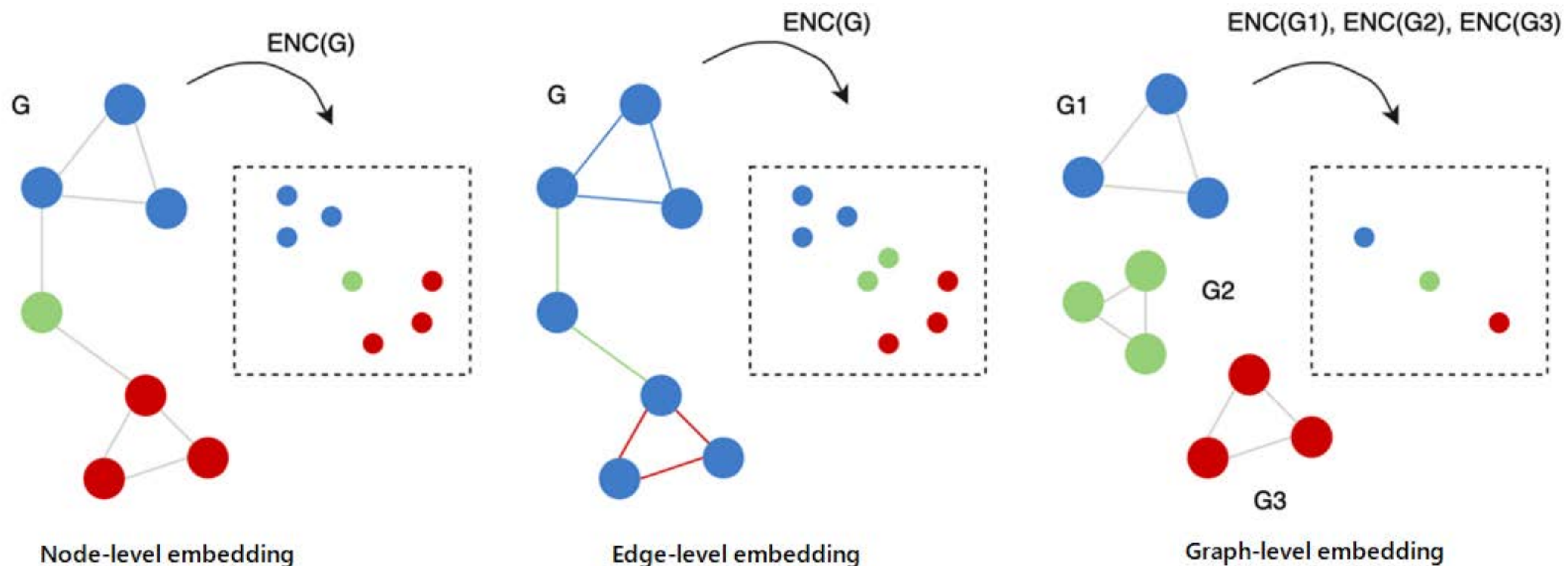
## Embeddings



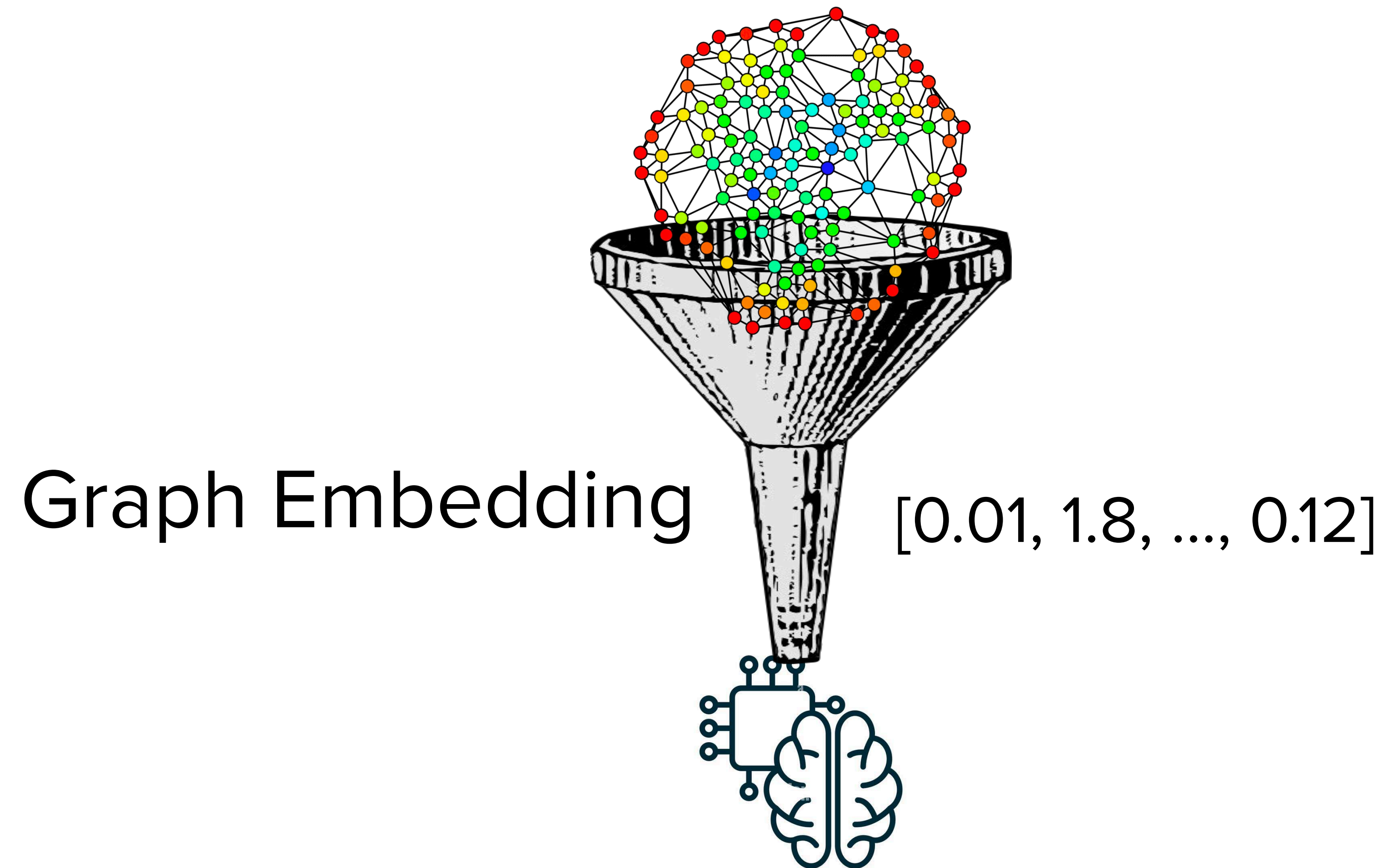


# GRAPH MACHINE LEARNING - EMBEDDING, UNA INTRO NOISE

- *Representation learning* (network embedding) ha come scopo quello di apprendere una funzione di mapping  $f: G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$  dal dominio discreto dei grafi ad un dominio continuo.
- Una funzione capace di fornire una rappresentazione vettoriale compatta in modo che le proprietà del grafo (globali e locali) siano mantenute.



# COS'È IL GRAPH MACHINE LEARNING



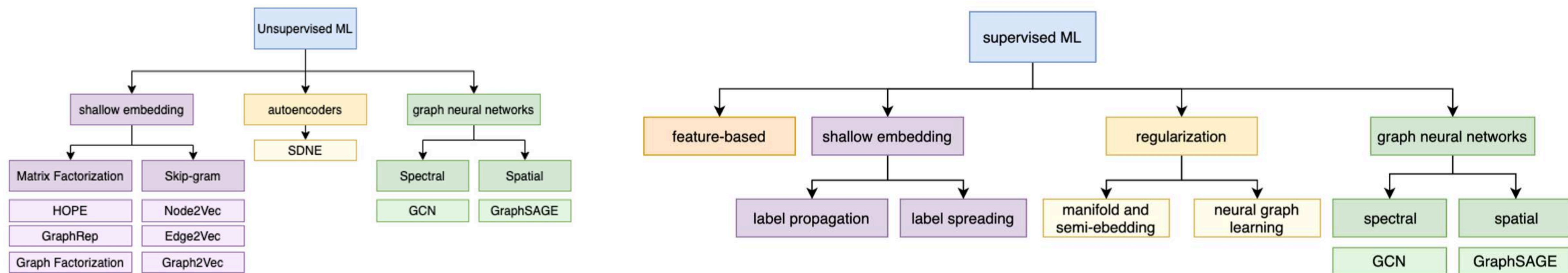
MACHINE LEARNING



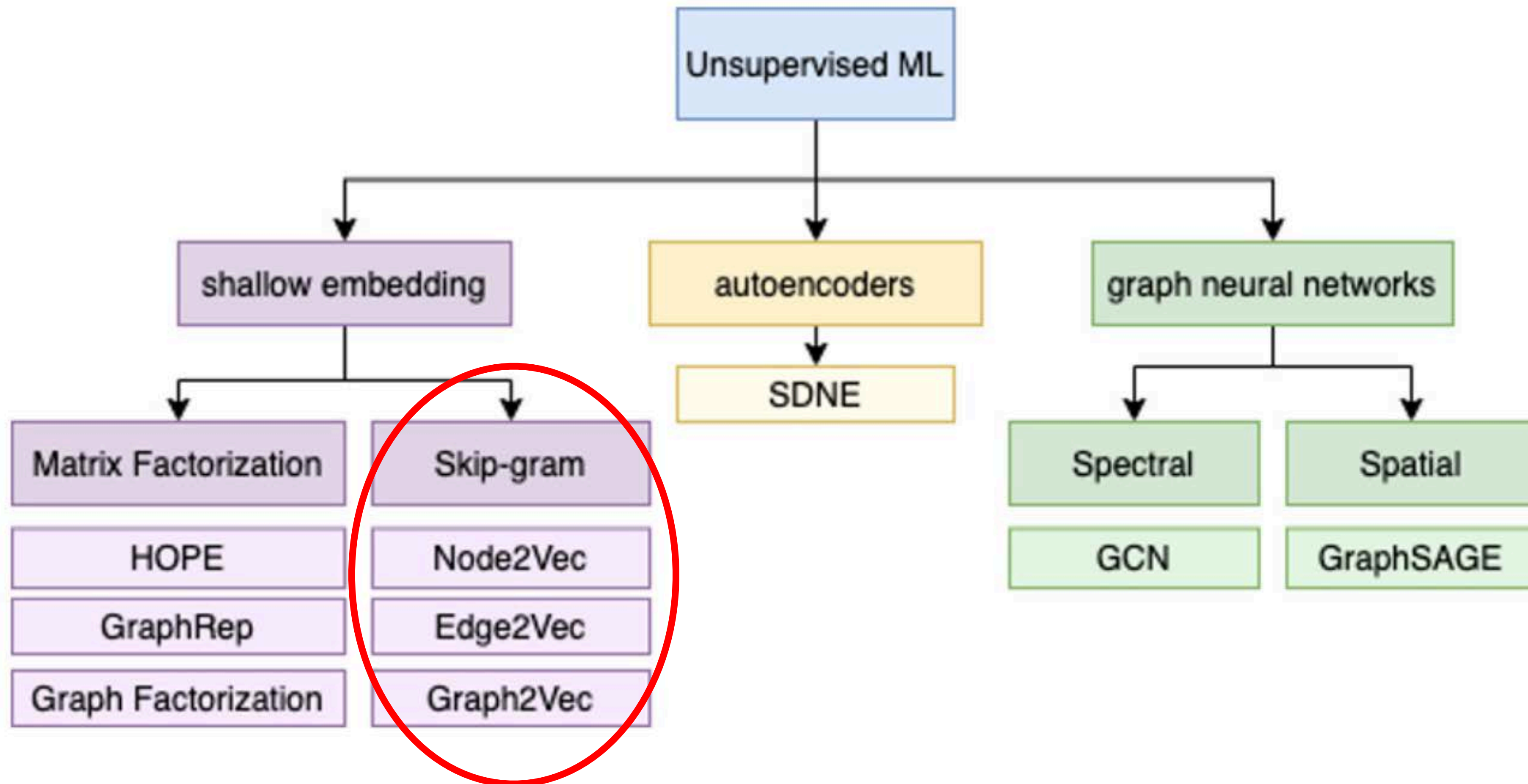
# GRAPH EMBEDDING ALGORITHMS

## Machine Learning on Graphs: A Model and Comprehensive Taxonomy

Ines Chami<sup>\*†</sup>, Sami Abu-El-Haija<sup>‡</sup>, Bryan Perozzi<sup>††</sup>, Christopher Ré<sup>‡‡</sup>, and Kevin Murphy<sup>††</sup>



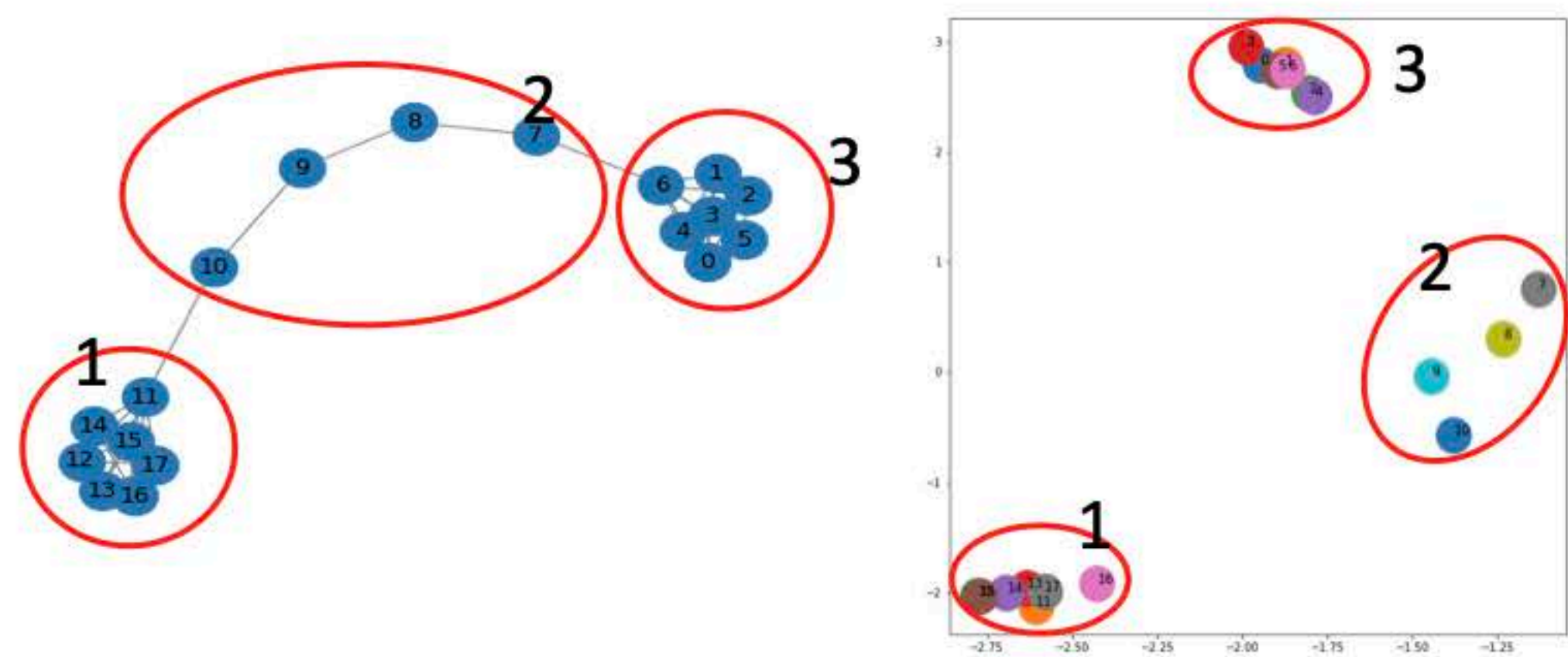
# GRAPH EMBEDDING ALGORITHMS



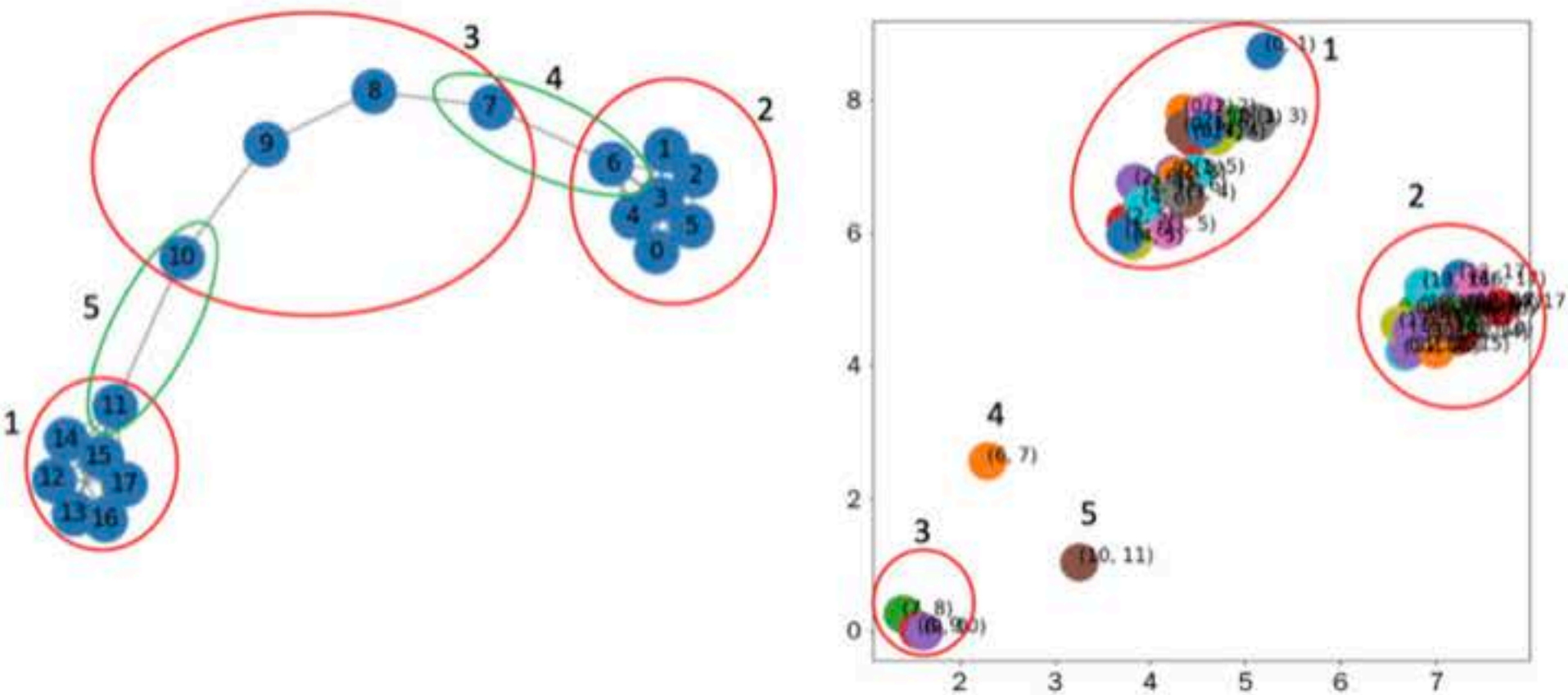


# SKIP-GRAM BASED EMBEDDING ALGORITHMS- NODE2VEC, EDGE2VEC, GRAPH2VEC

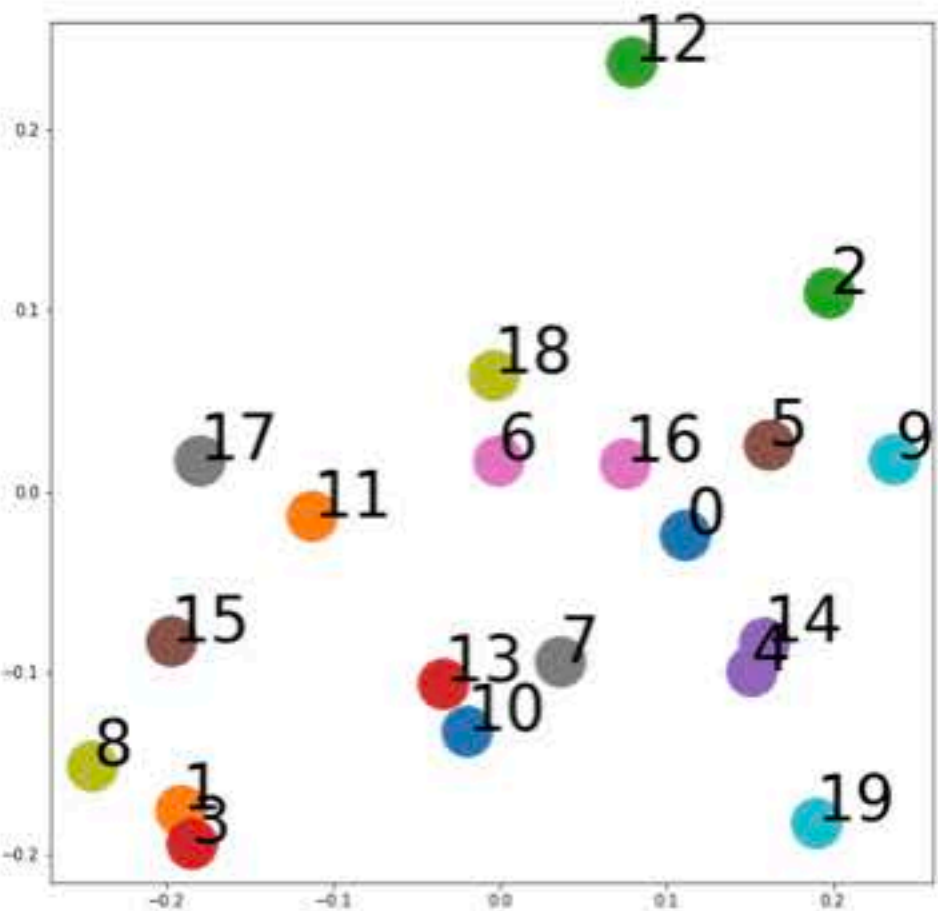
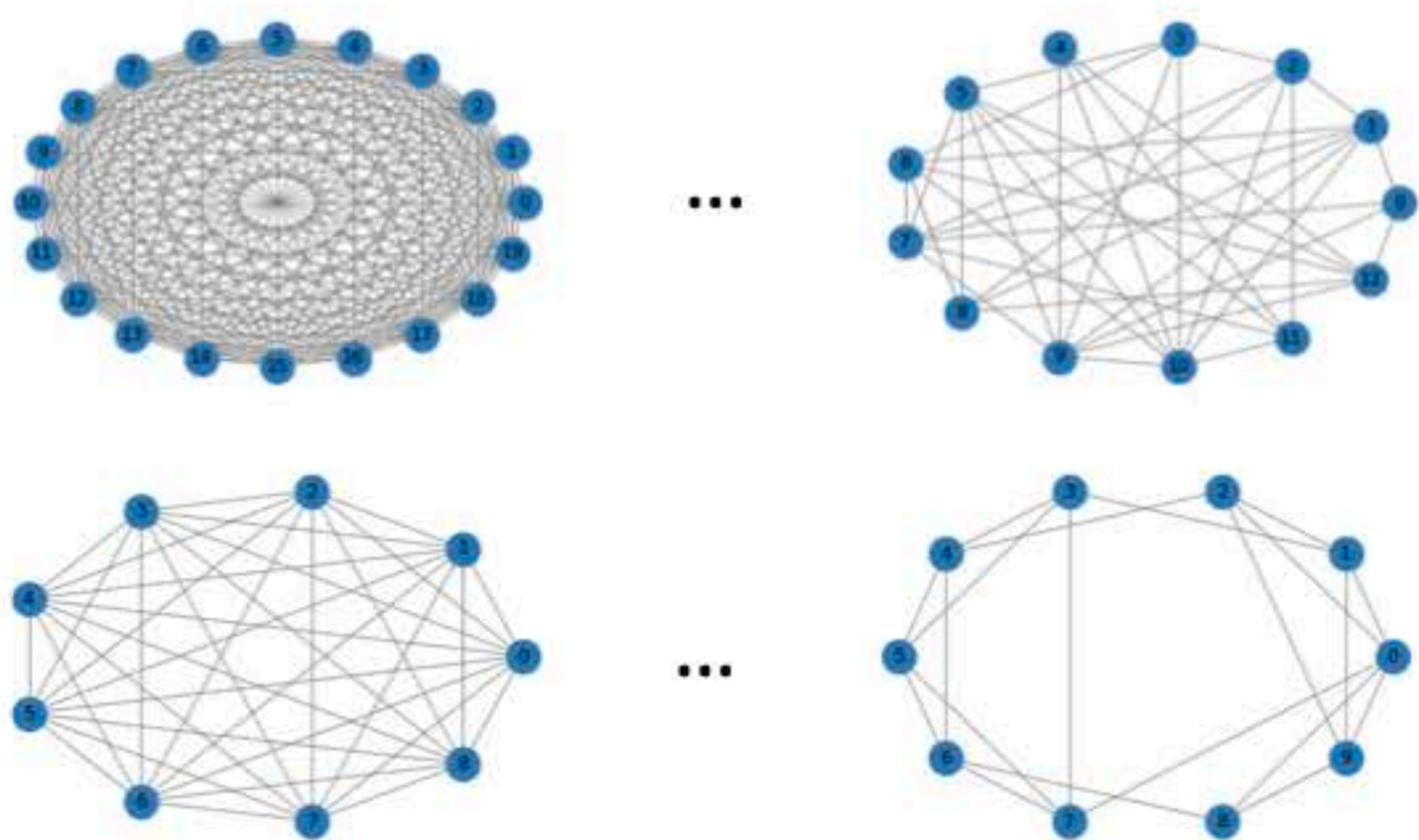
Node2Vec



Edge2Vec

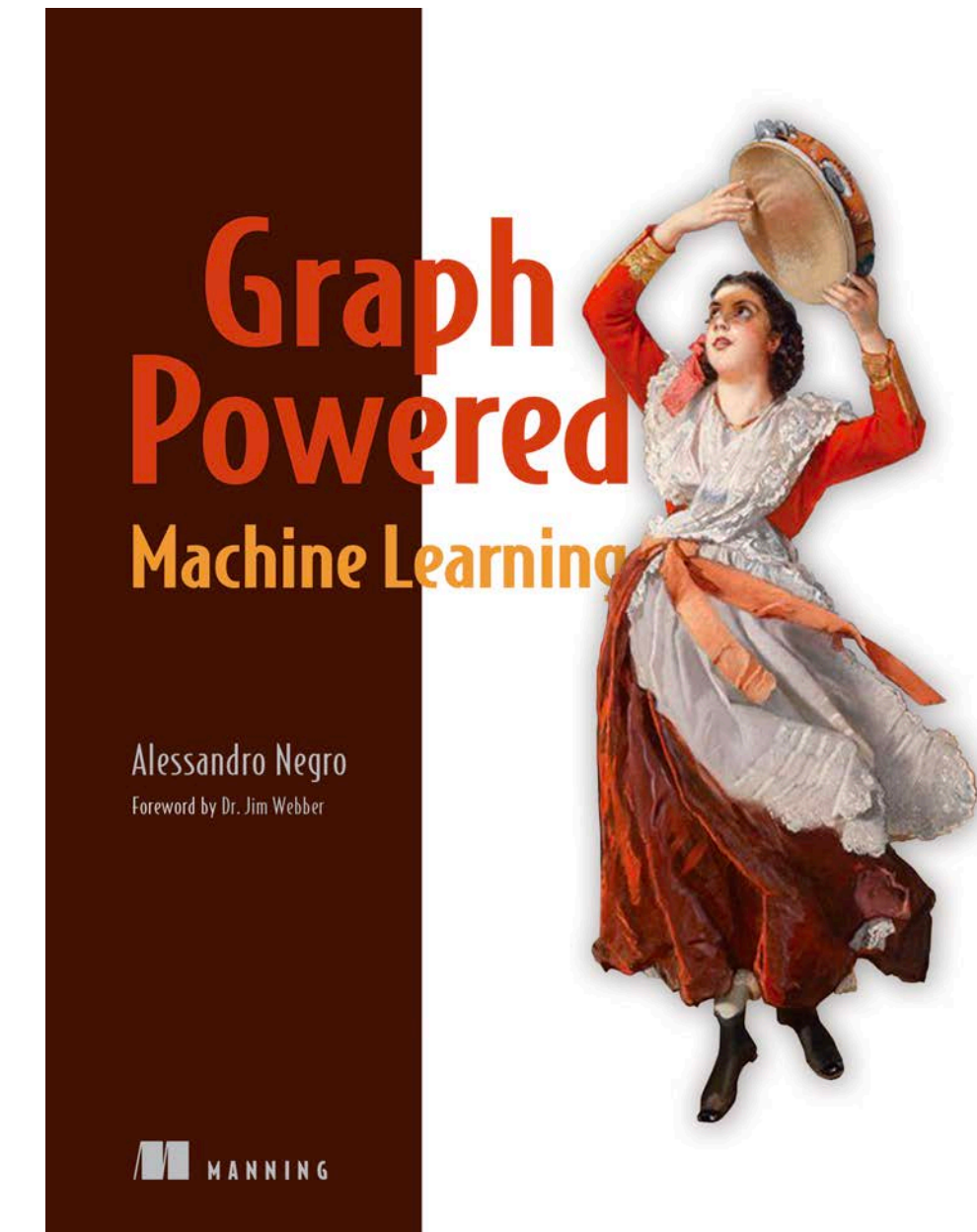
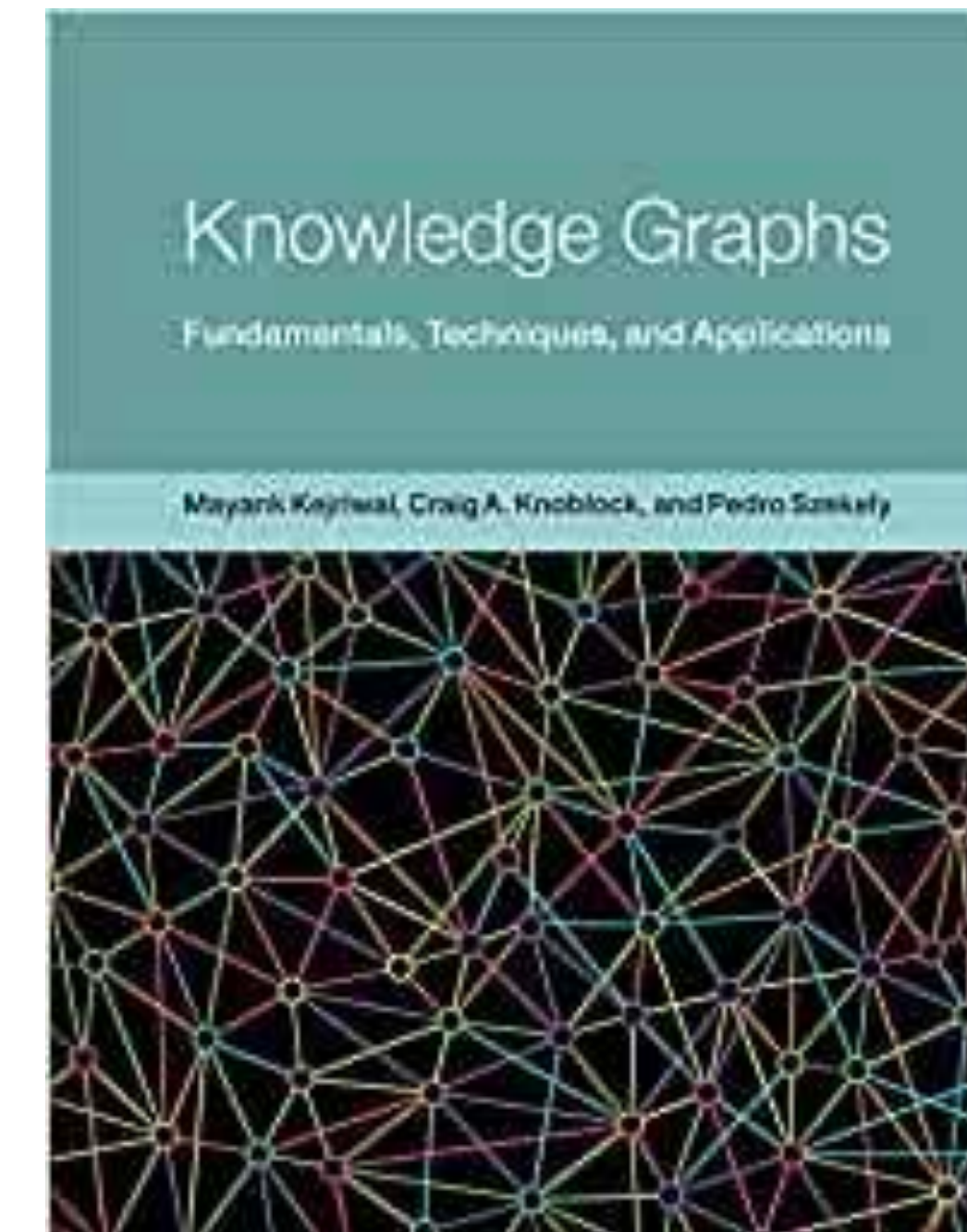
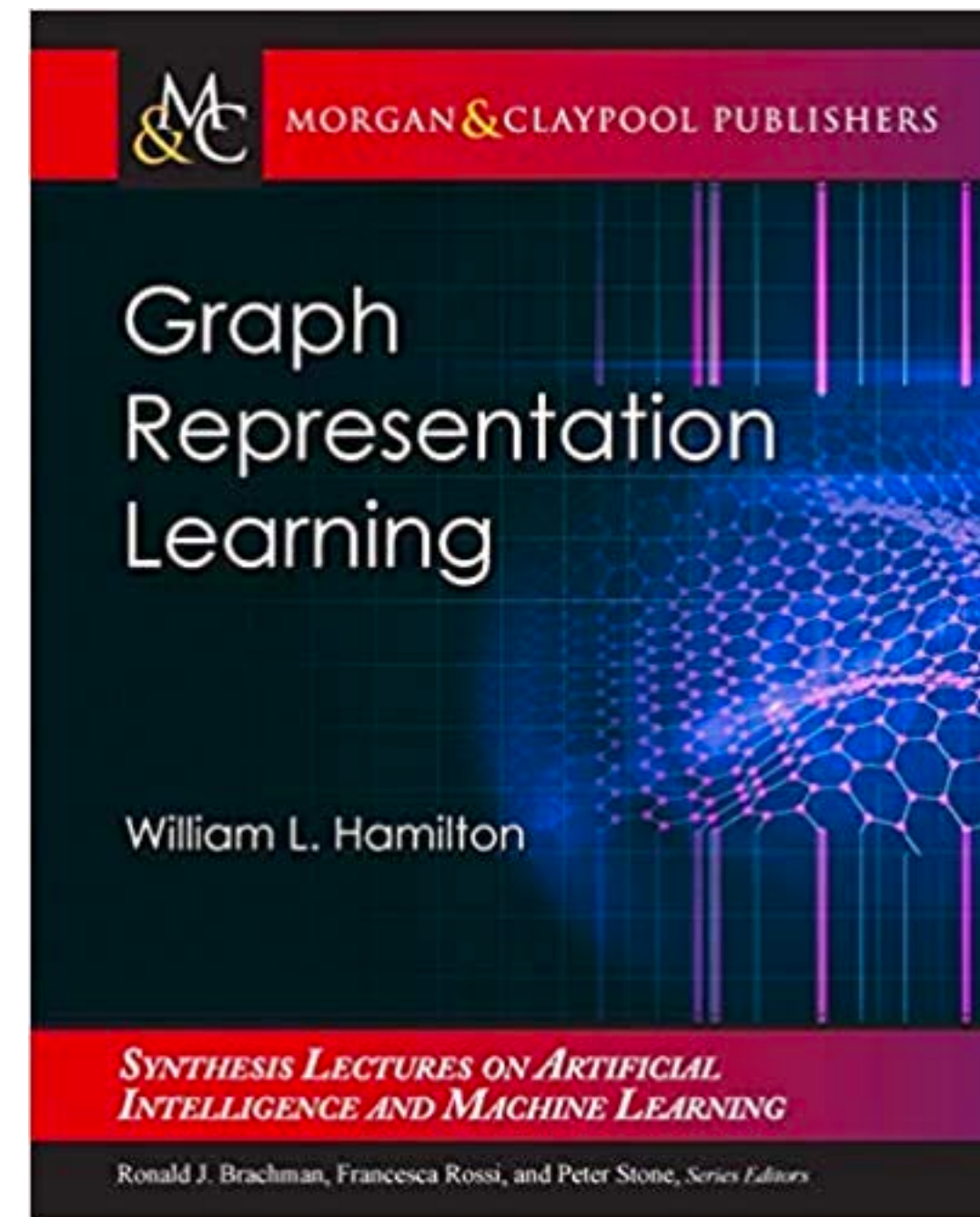
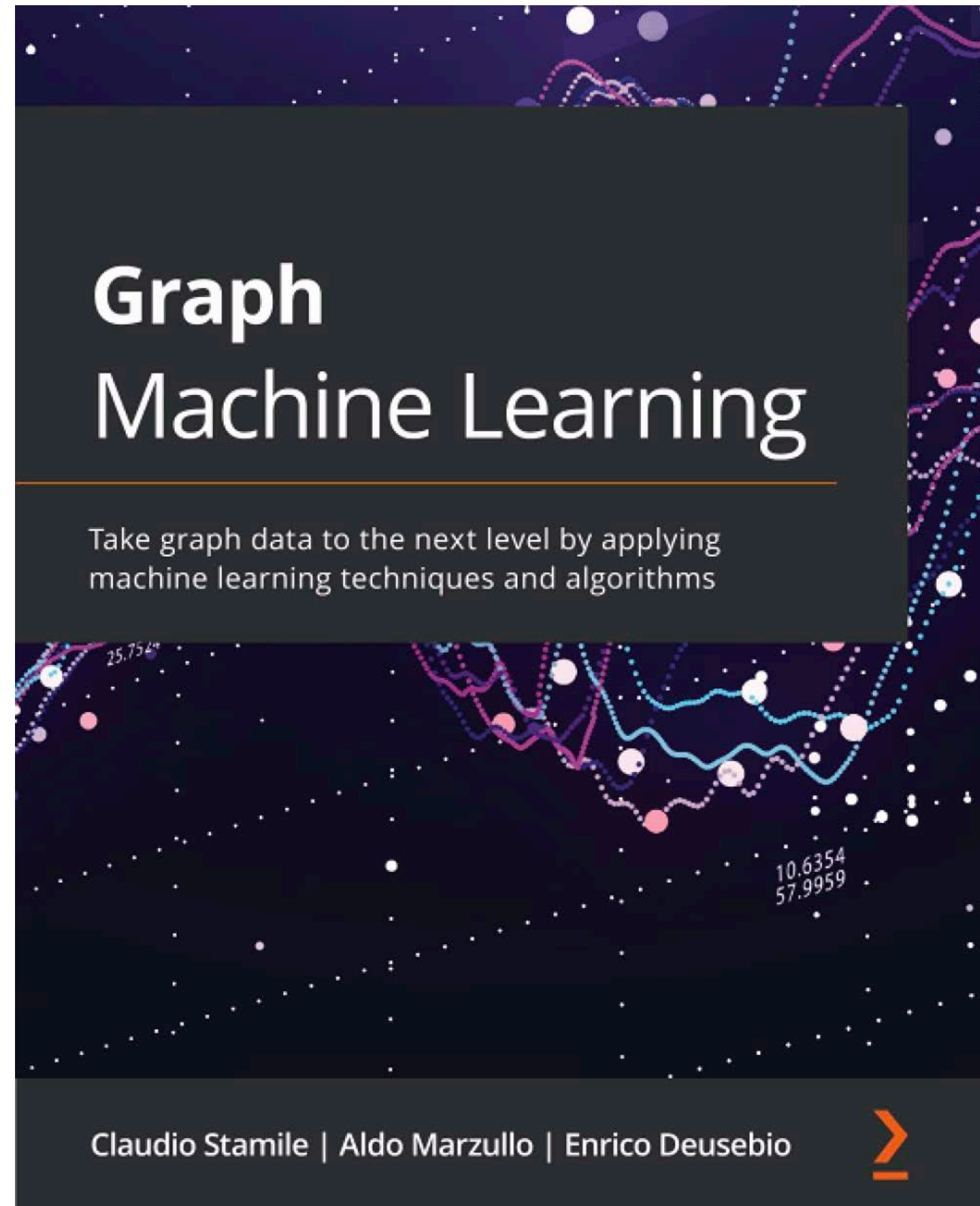


Graph2Vec





# RIFERIMENTI



<https://github.com/PacktPublishing/Graph-Machine-Learning>





**CLAUDIO STAMILE - 23/06/2022**

**THANK YOU**

**A GENTLE INTRODUCTION TO GRAPH MACHINE LEARNING IN PYTHON**