

An Optimization-based Approach To Node Role Discovery in Networks Approximating Equitable Partitions

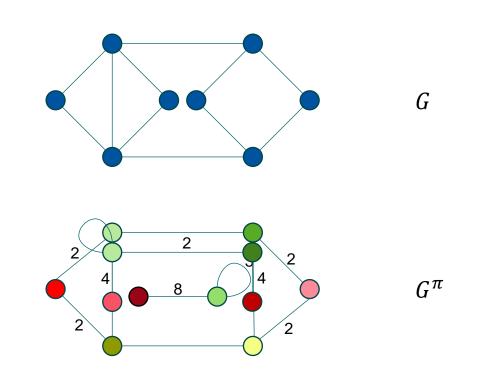
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What are roles?

- Low rank descriptors of network structure
 Complementary to Community Detection
- Large number of different definitions:
 - Structural Equivalence
 - Regular Equivalence
 - Automorphic Equivalence
- Strongest Computationally feasible:
 - Equitable Partition



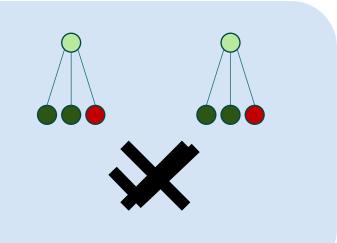


Equitable Partitions

Definition: Equitable partition (EP).

A partition $C = \{C_1, ..., C_k\}$ is *equitable* if for all nodes $v, u \in C_i$:

$$|N(v) \cap C_j| = |N(u) \cap C_j|, \qquad j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$$



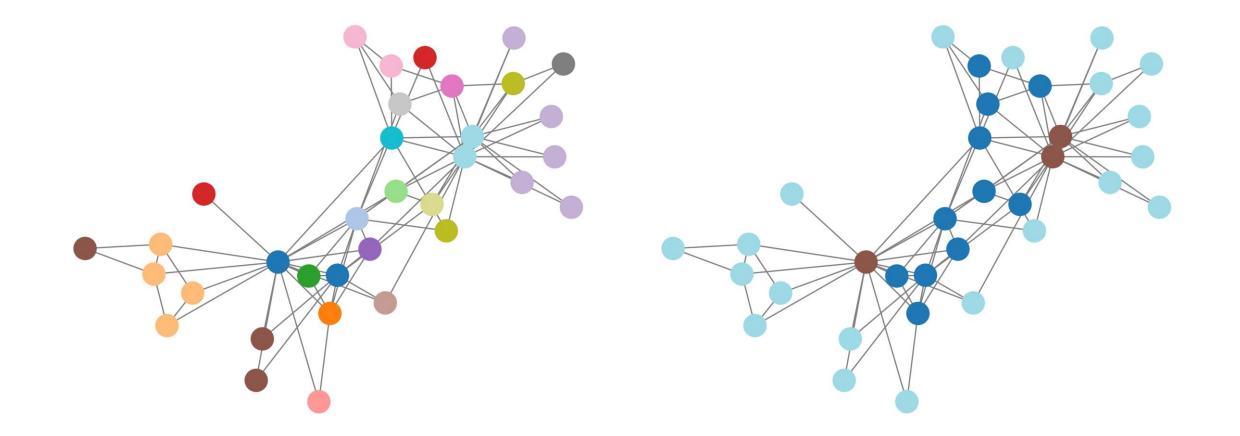
Or equivalently: Let $H \in \{0,1\}^{n \times k}$ with H1 = 1, s.t: $H_{v,j} = 1 \Leftrightarrow v \in C_j$, then

 $AH = HA^{\pi}$

- Equitable partitions:
 - Describe the the global structure of a graph
 - Determine the behaviour of many (non-)linear dynamical systems
 - Centralities like PageRank, Diffusion-type dynamical systems, etc.
 - "Upper-bound" the expressive power of GNNs
 - Encode descriptive information about the surroundings of a node



The problem with Equitable Partitions

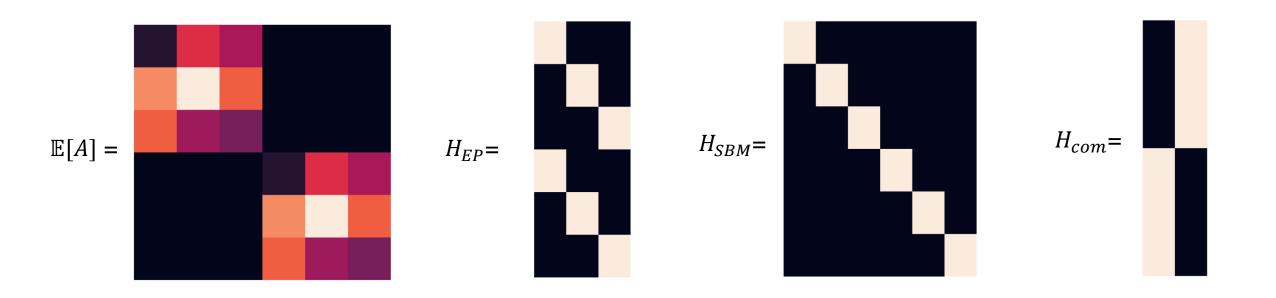




The Fix

Definition: Stochastic Role.

Two nodes $u, v \in V$ have the same *stochastic role* if they are assigned to the same class in the EP of $\mathbb{E}[A]$.

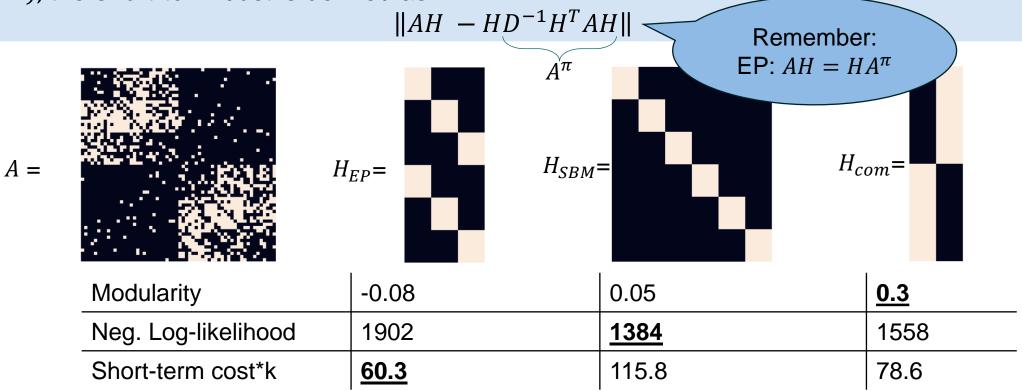




Defining the Quality of a partition

Definition: Short term cost:

For an adjacency matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, a partition indicated by $H \in \{0,1\}^{n \times k}$, and a normalization $D = diag(\mathbb{1}H)$, the short-term cost is defined as:





Thanks for your attention



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