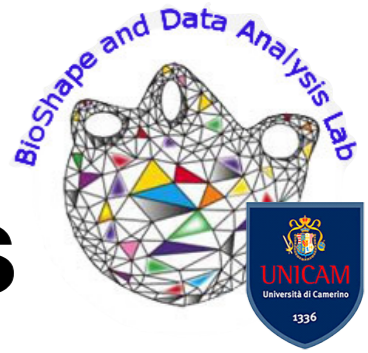


# TDA and Persistent Homology: a new method for analysing temporal graphs

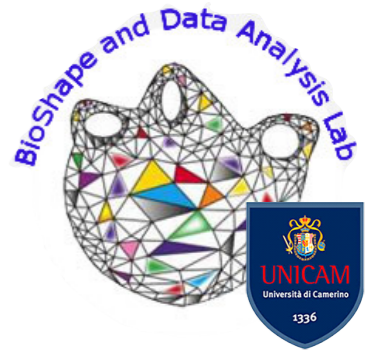


**Marco Piangerelli - Emanuela Merelli**  
marco.piangerelli@unicam.it



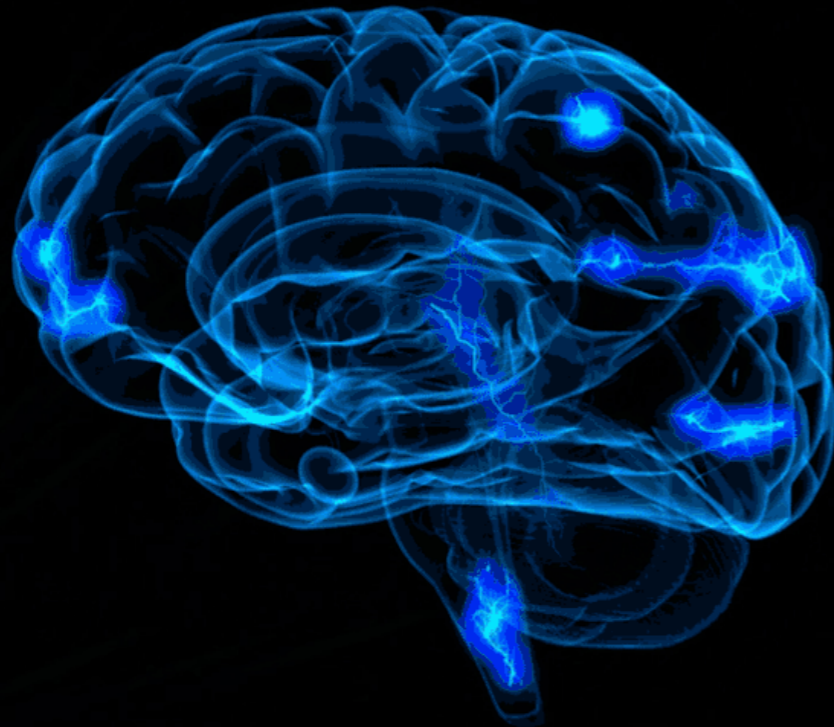
Algorithmic Aspects on Temporal Graphs II  
ICALP2019 - Patras  
08/07/2019

# Outline



- Complex Systems
- From Complex System to temporal graphs
- Why Topological Data Analysis?
- Topology, Filtration & Homology
- Persistent Entropy
- Results

# Complex Systems

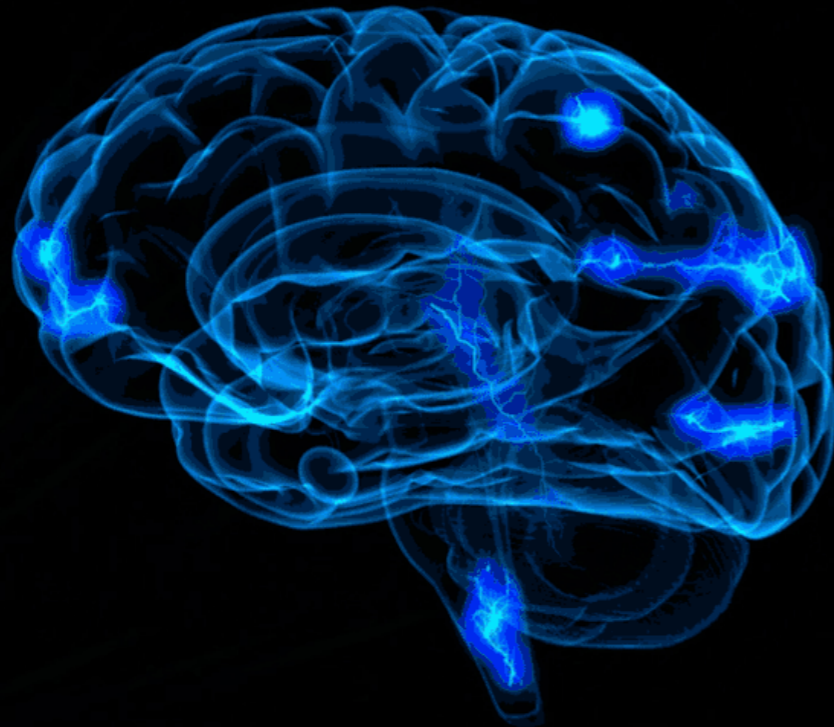


The Human Brain

The Stock Market



# Complex Systems



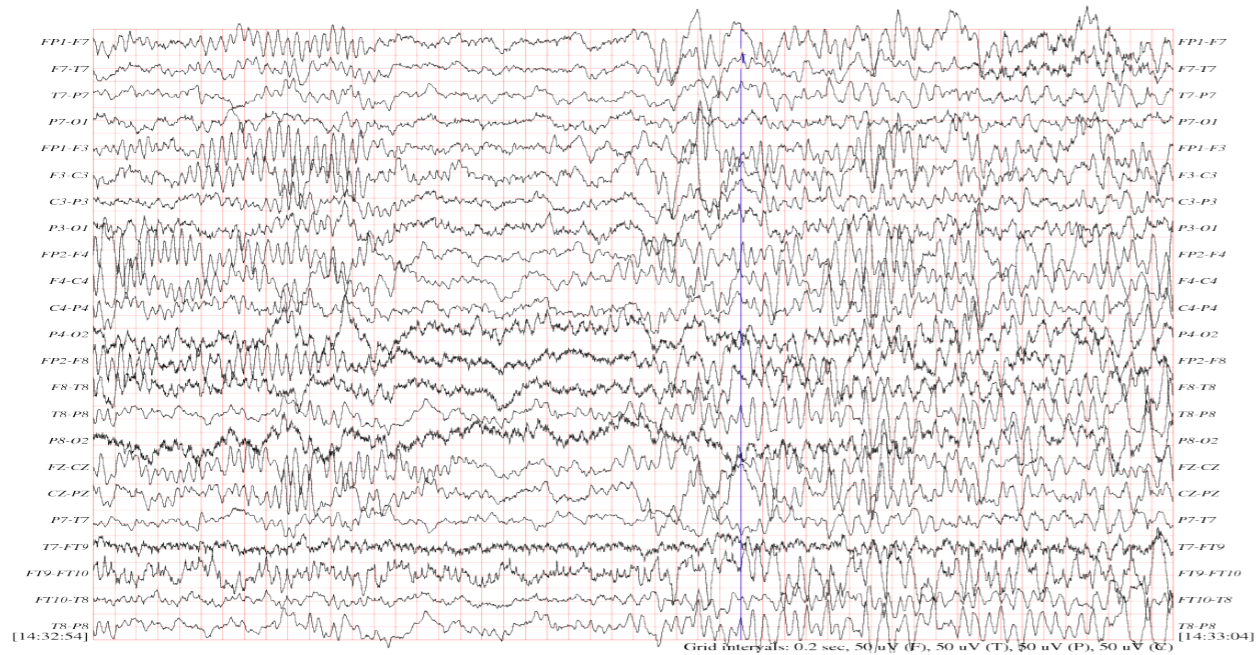
The Human Brain

The Stock Market



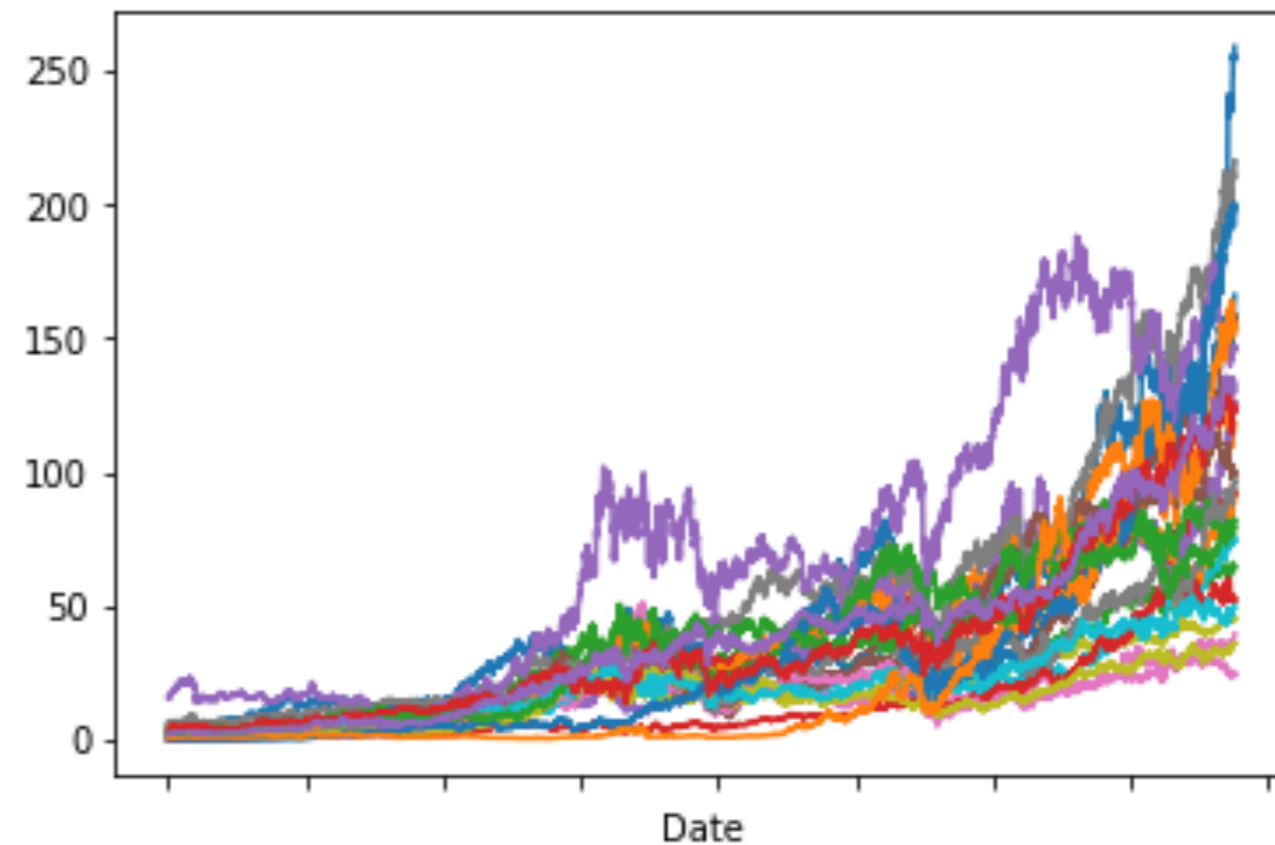
**Extracting Emerging GLOBAL behaviors**

# Complex Systems

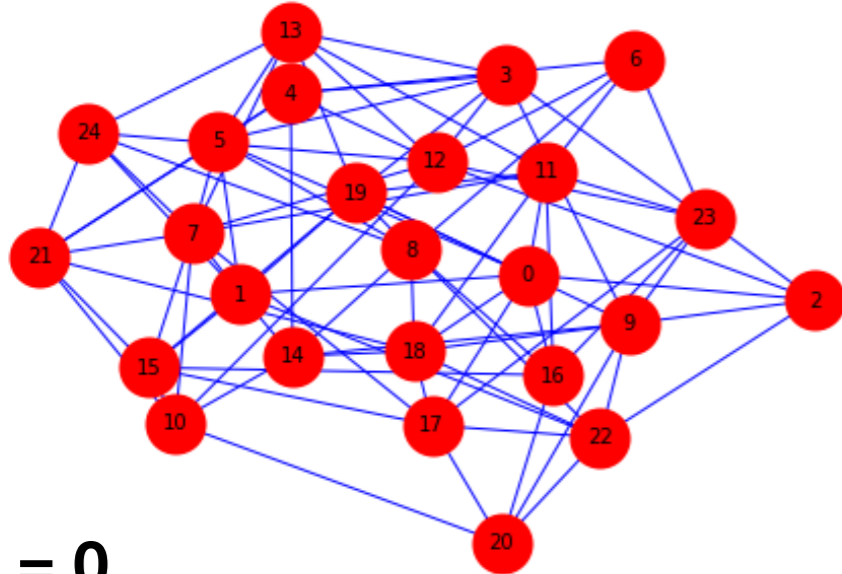
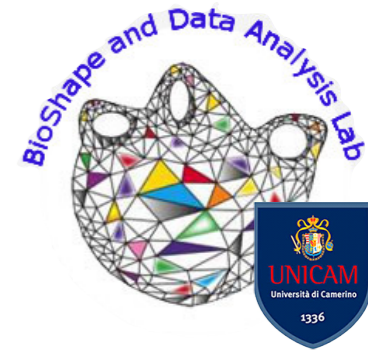


**The Human Brain  
(Epileptic Seizures (1h))**

**The Stock Market  
(Dow Jones (1980-2017))**

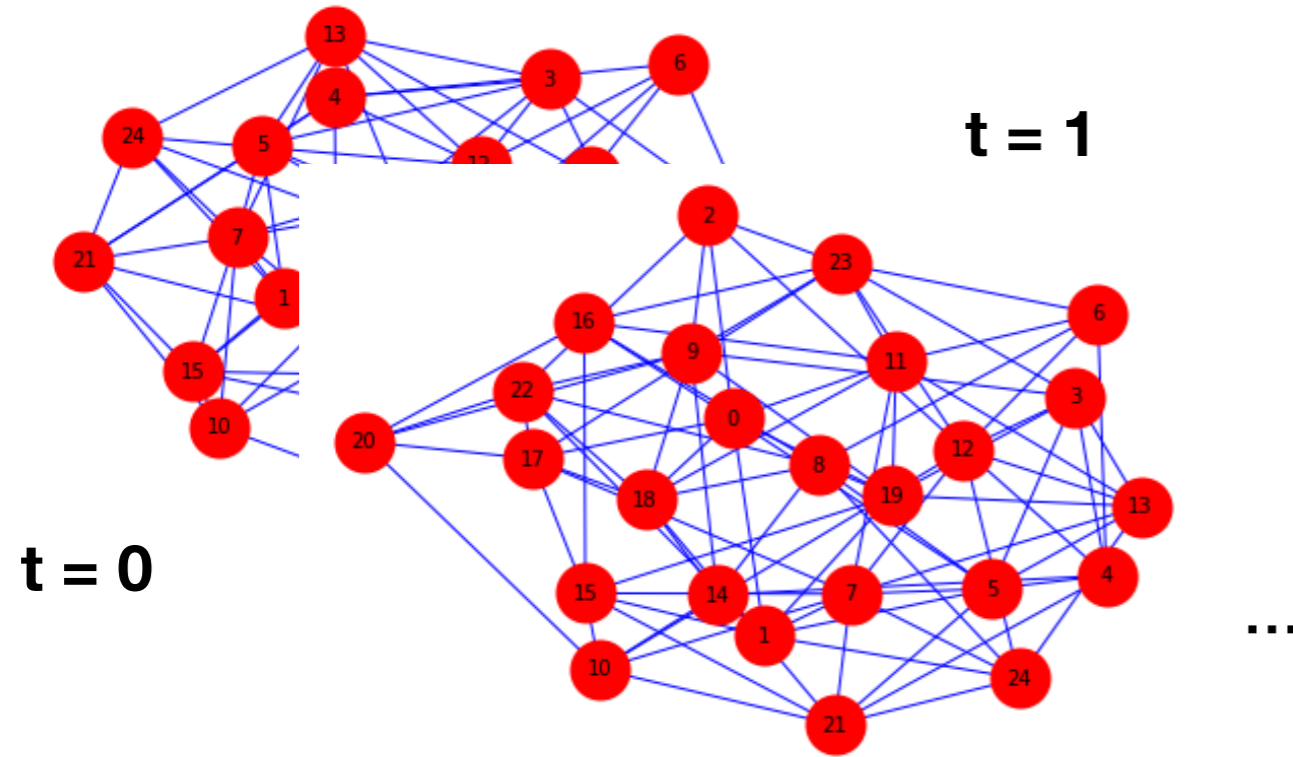


# Temporal Graphs

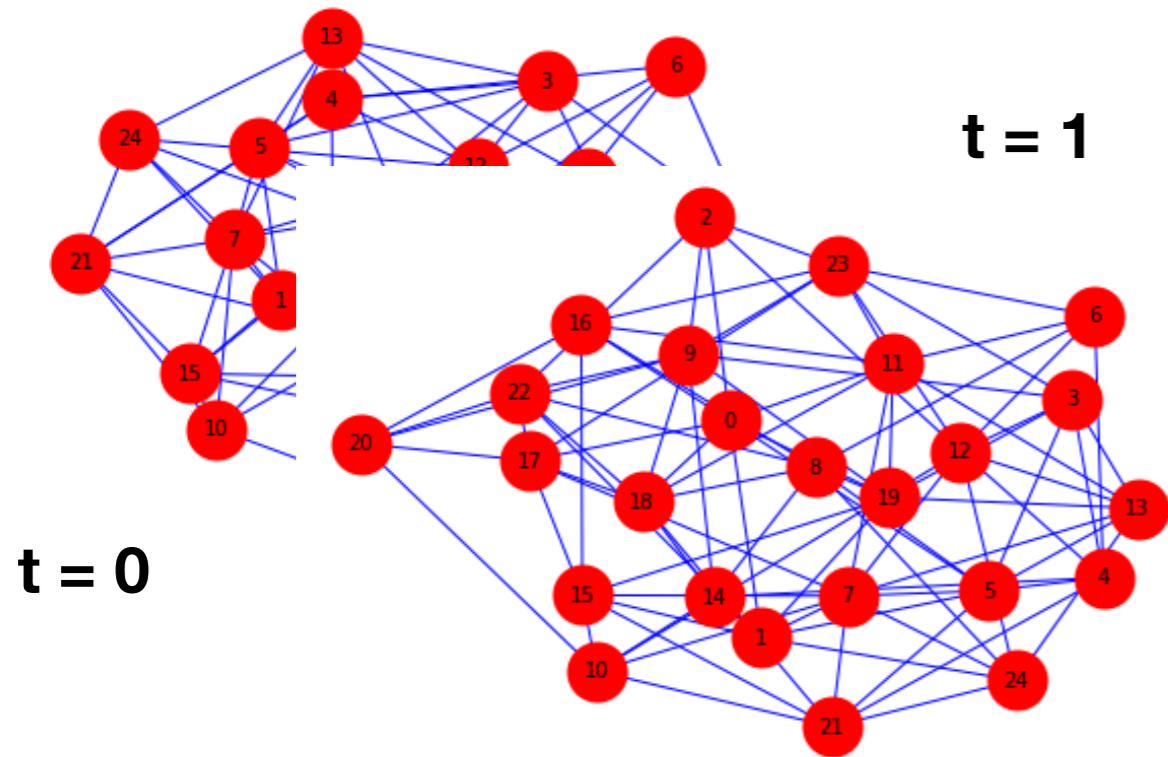


**t = 0**

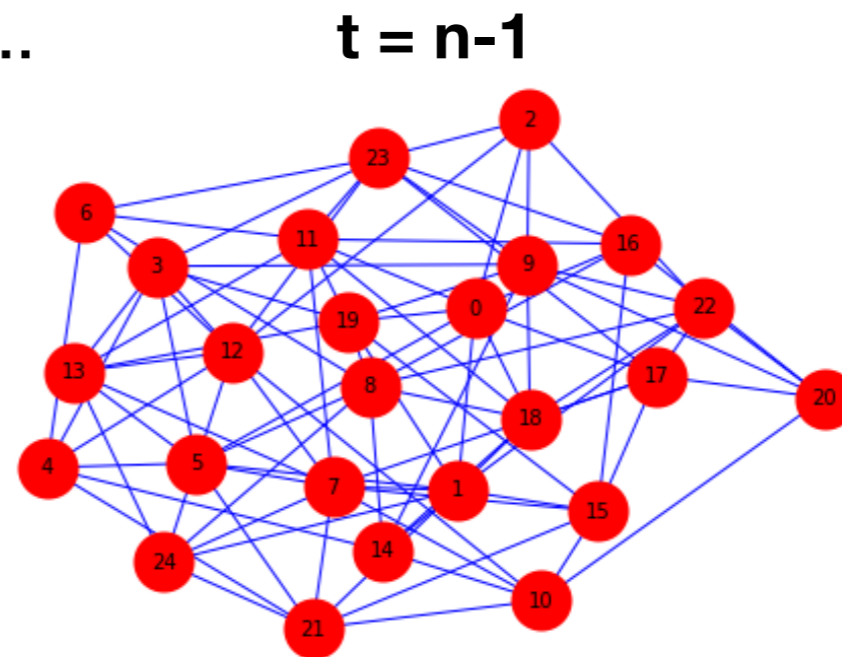
# Temporal Graphs



# Temporal Graphs

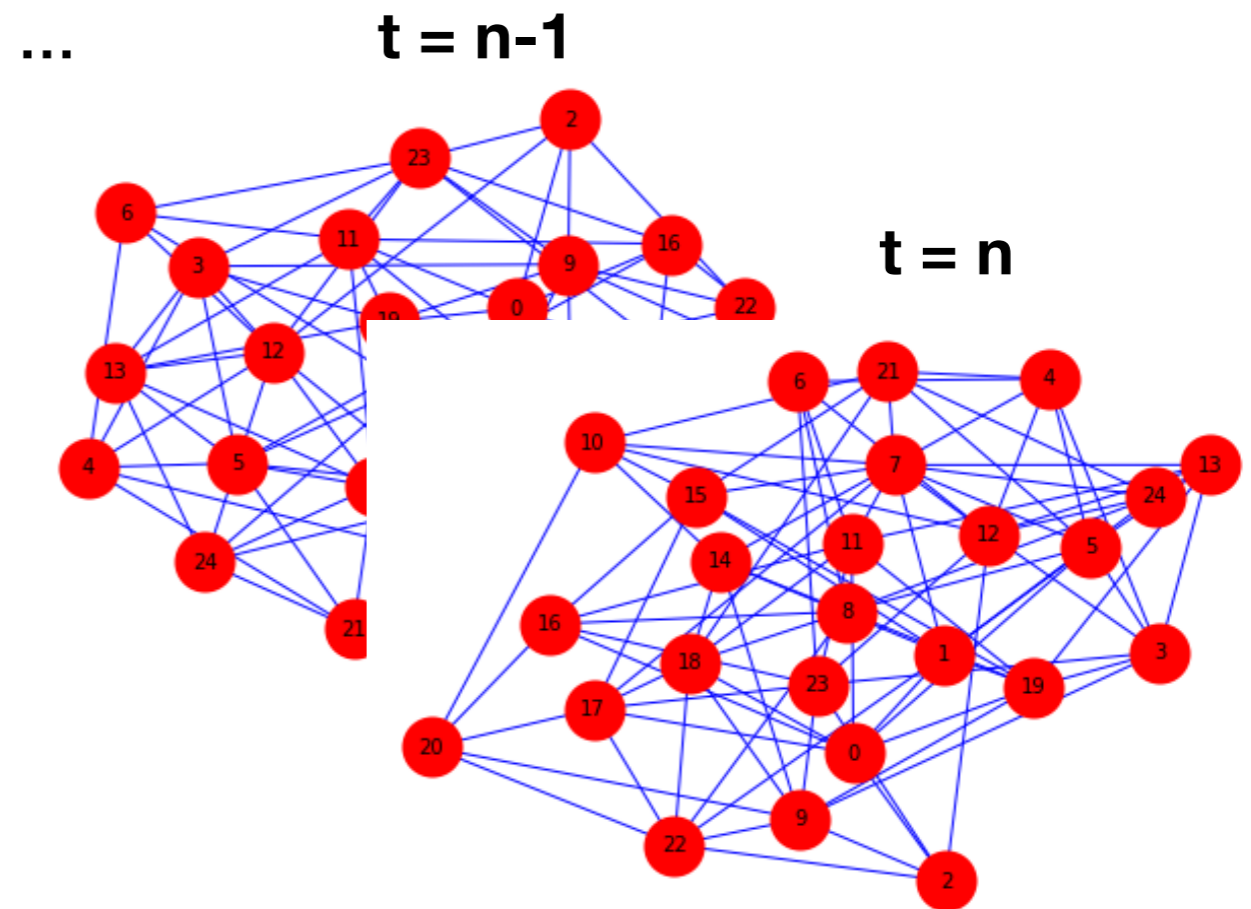
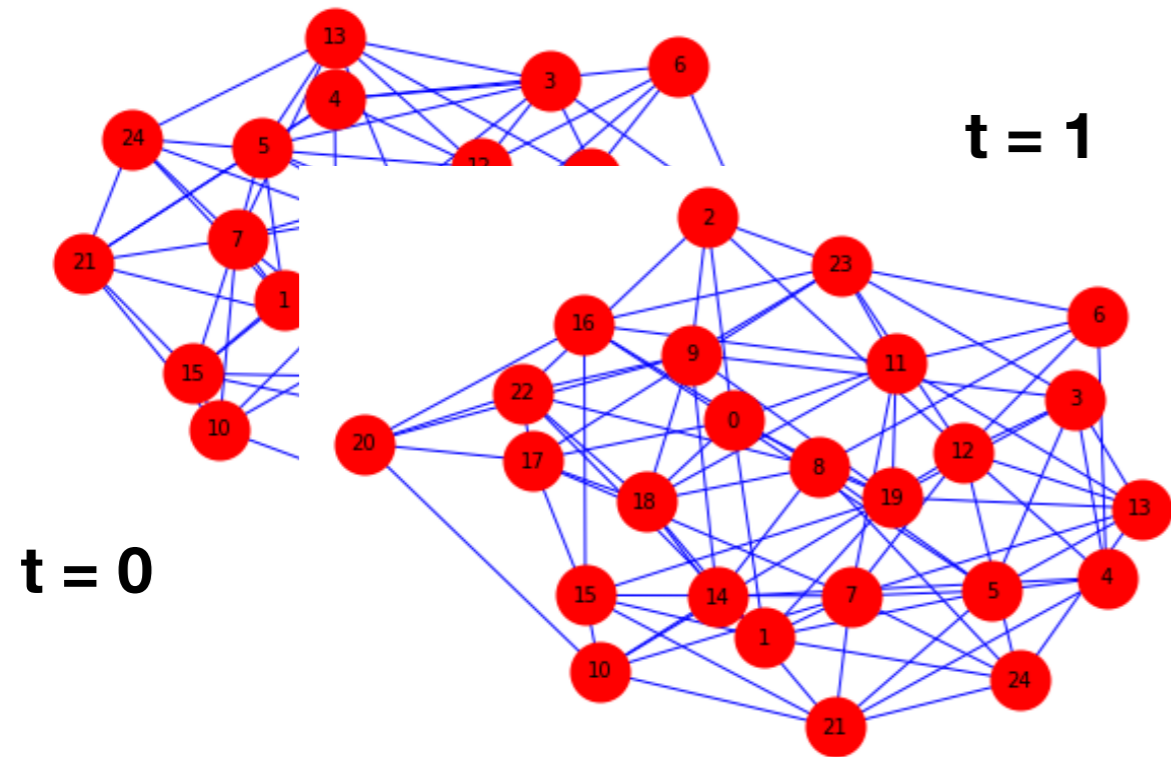


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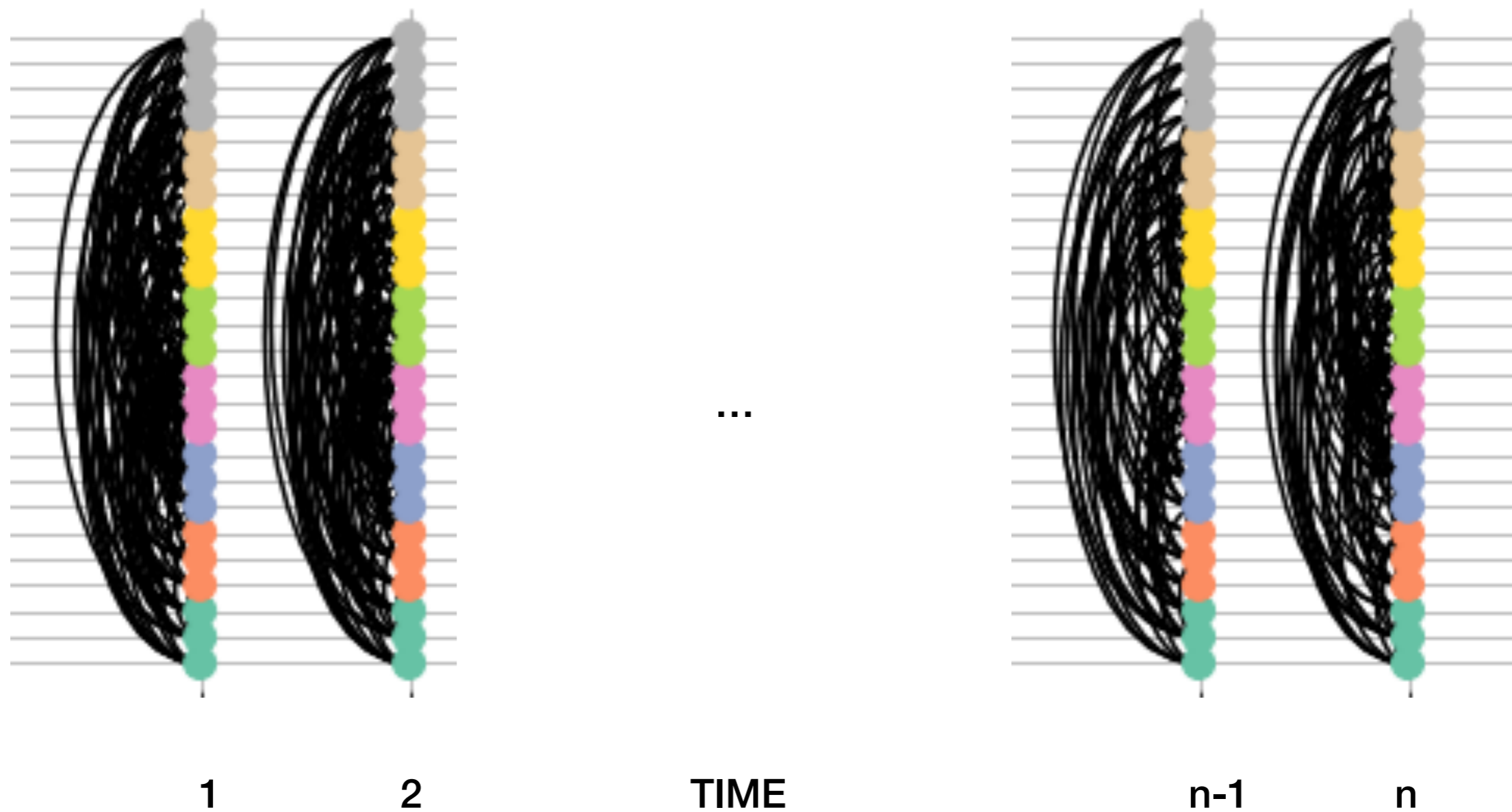




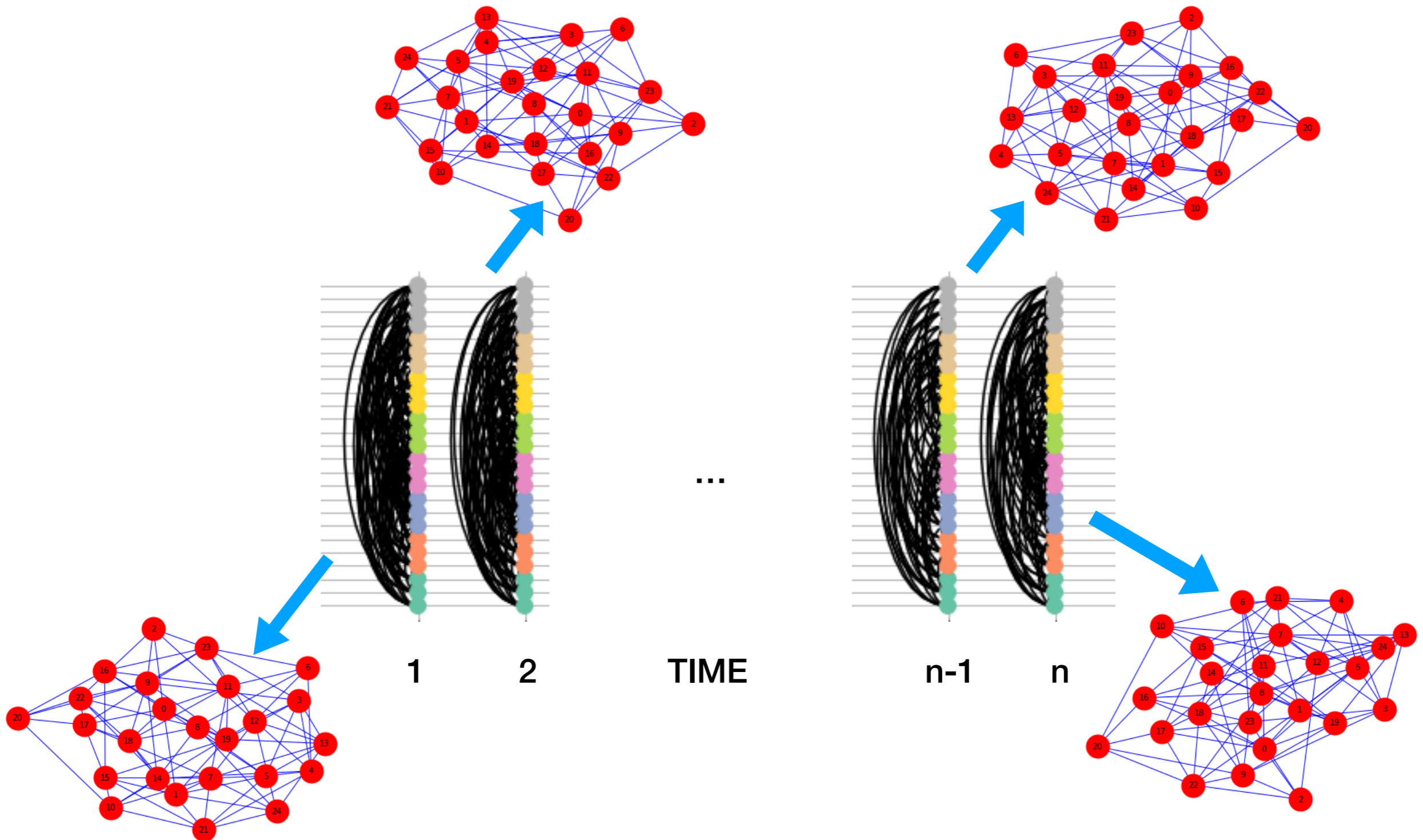
# Temporal Graphs



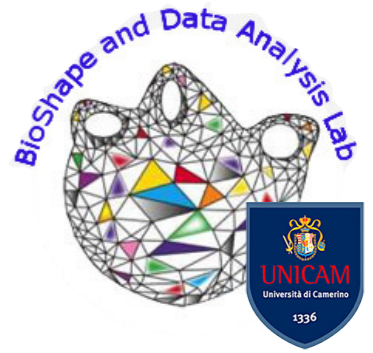
# Temporal Graphs



# Temporal Graphs



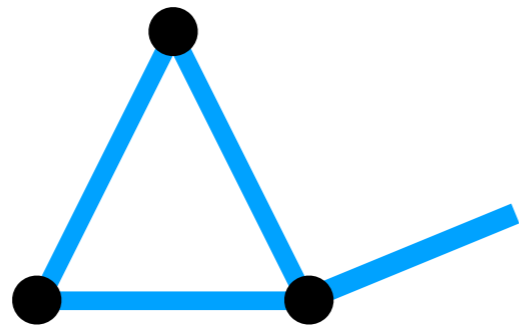
# Why topological data analysis?



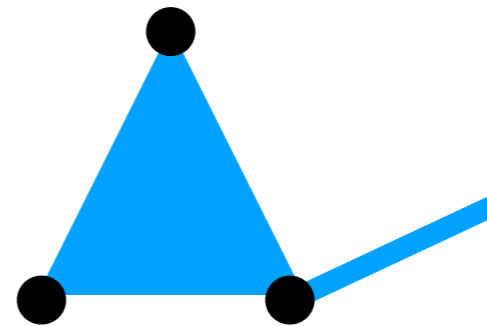
Data → (Global) Information → Knowledge

# Why topological data analysis?

Data  $\longrightarrow$  (Global) Information  $\longrightarrow$  Knowledge

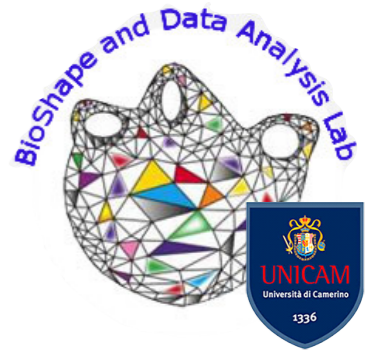


**Graph**



**Simplicial Complex**

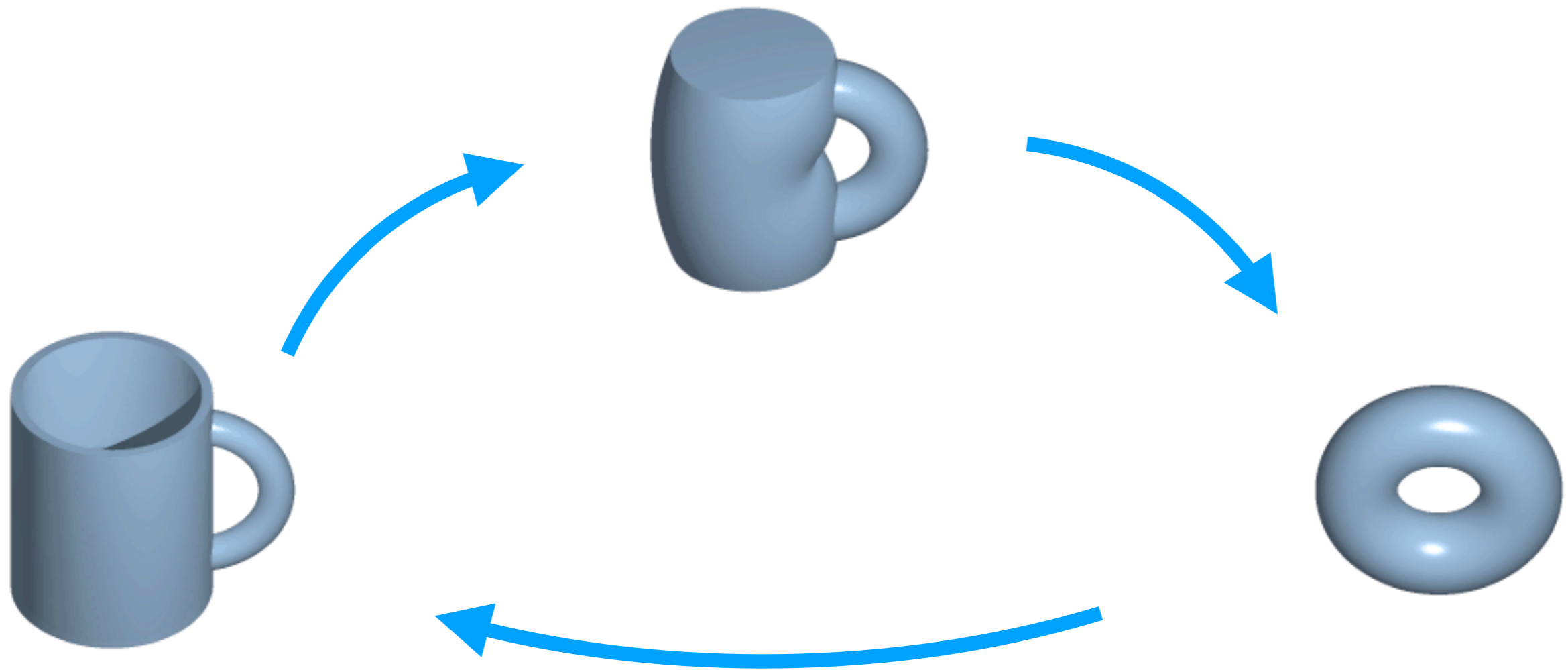
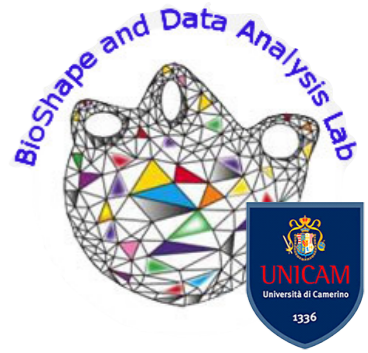
# What is topology?



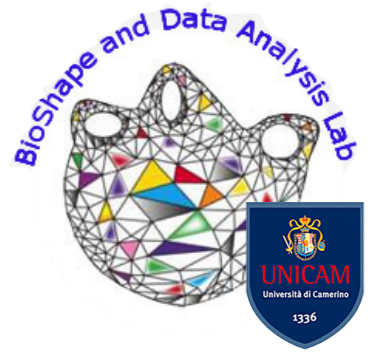
In mathematics, **topology** (from the Greek τόπος, *place*, and λόγος, *study*) is concerned with the properties of space that are preserved under continuous deformations:

- Allowed: Stretching, Twisting, Bending
- Forbidden: Cutting, Gluing

# What is topology?



# Topological Data Analysis (TDA)



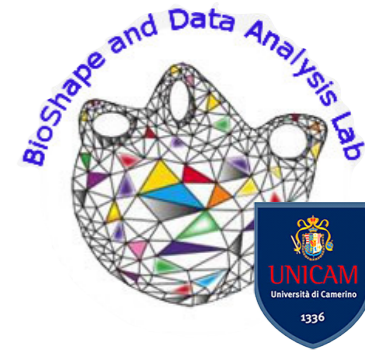
A **simplicial complex** is a discrete topological space, obtained from the union of simplices



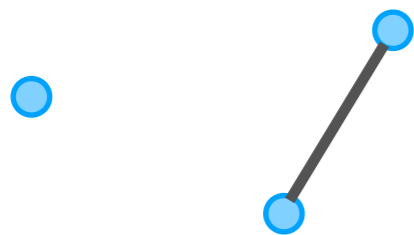
0-simplex



# Topological Data Analysis (TDA)



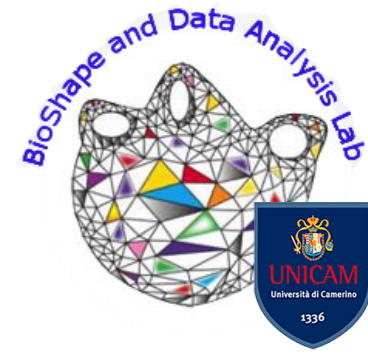
A **simplicial complex** is a discrete topological space, obtained from the union of simplices



0-simplex

1-simplex

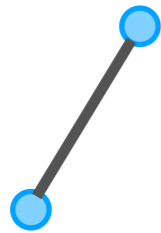
# Topological Data Analysis (TDA)



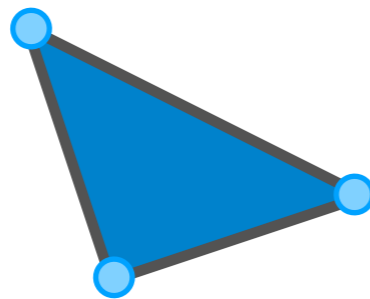
A **simplicial complex** is a discrete topological space, obtained from the union of simplices



0-simplex

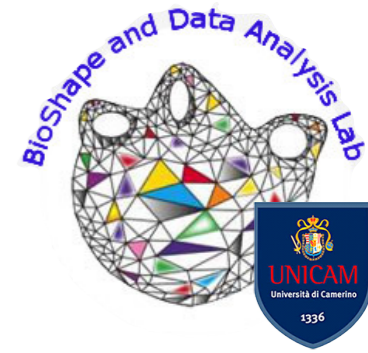


1-simplex



2-simplex

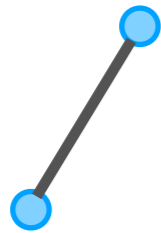
# Topological Data Analysis (TDA)



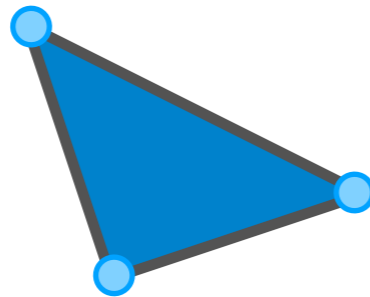
A **simplicial complex** is a discrete topological space, obtained from the union of simplices



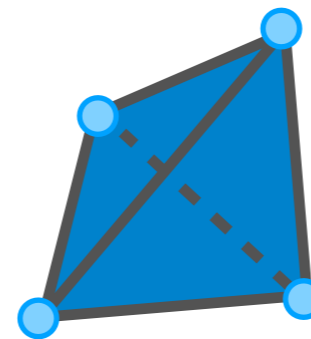
0-simplex



1-simplex

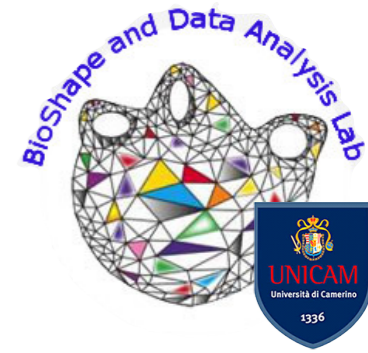


2-simplex



3-simplex

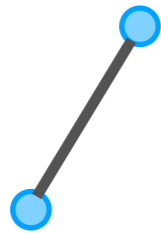
# Topological Data Analysis (TDA)



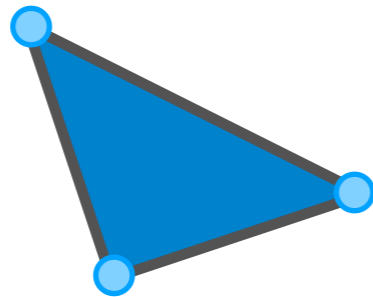
A **simplicial complex** is a discrete topological space, obtained from the union of simplices



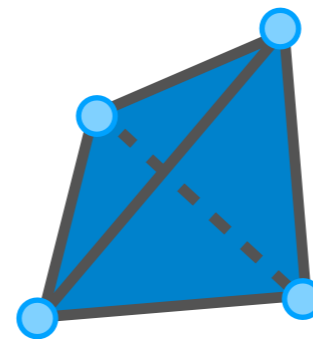
0-simplex



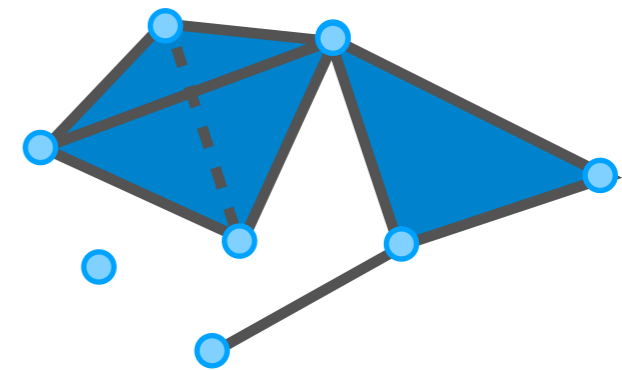
1-simplex



2-simplex

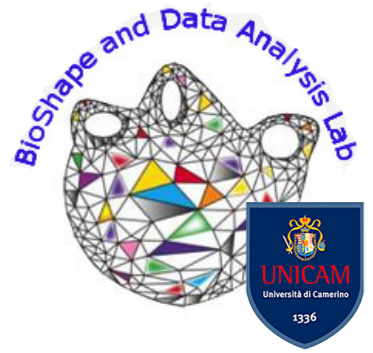


3-simplex



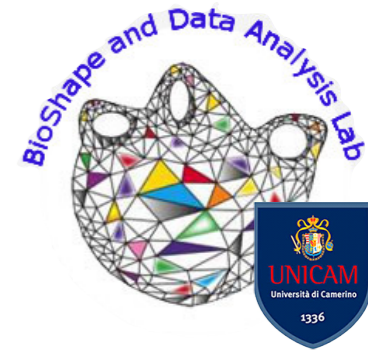
Simplicial Complex

# Topological Data Analysis (TDA)

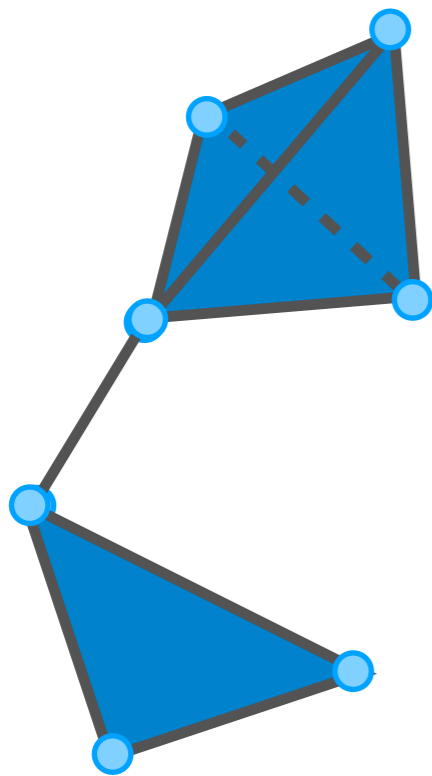


**Homology** allows to compute the number of n-dimensional holes

# Topological Data Analysis (TDA)

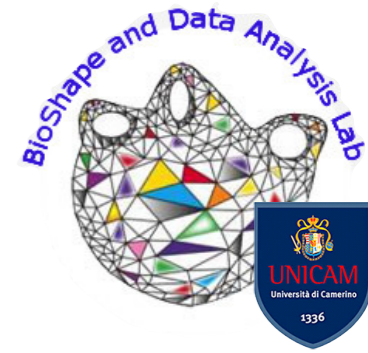


**Homology** allows to compute the number of n-dimensional holes

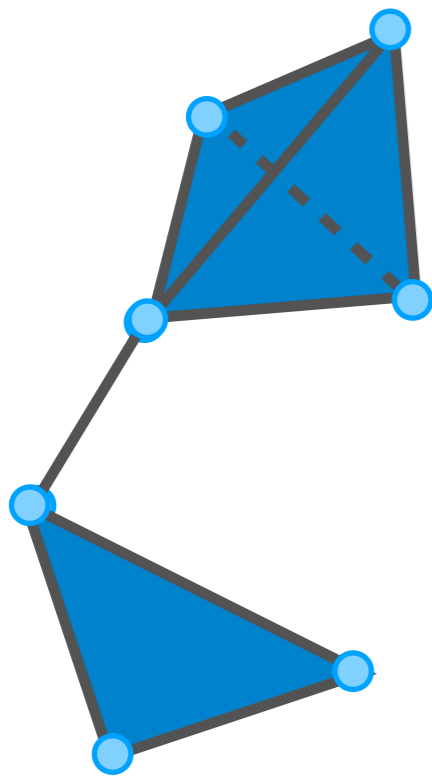


A connected component is a  
0-dimensional hole

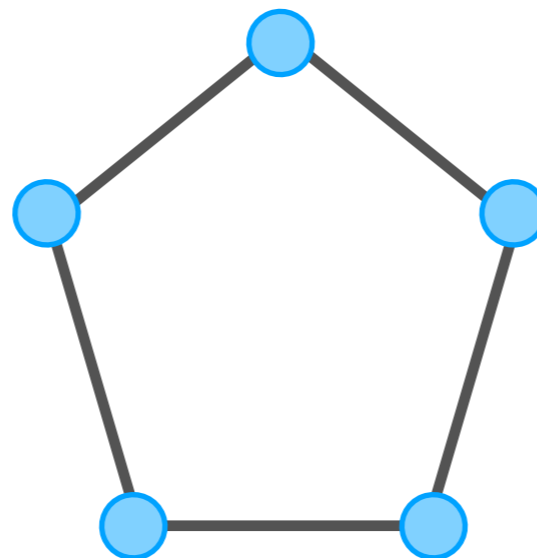
# Topological Data Analysis (TDA)



**Homology** allows to compute the number of n-dimensional holes

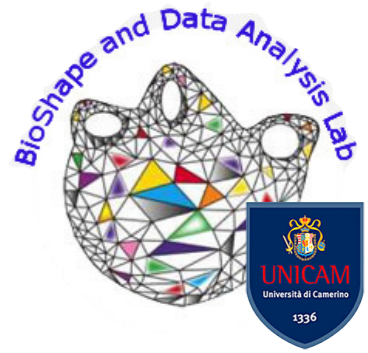


A connected component is a  
0-dimensional hole

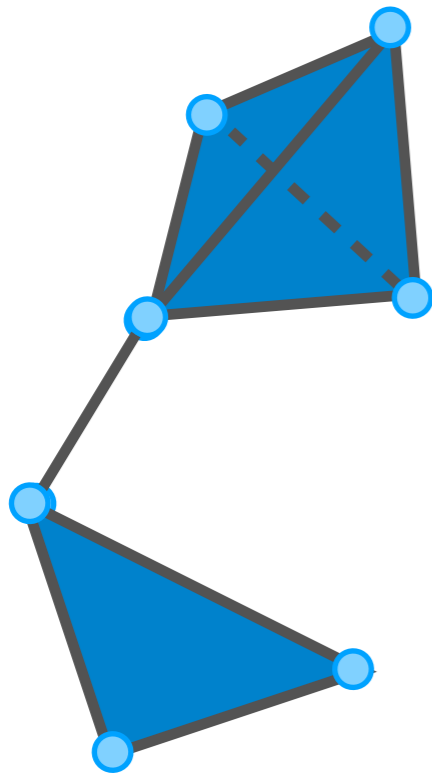


A loop of more than 3 vertices  
is a 1-dimensional hole

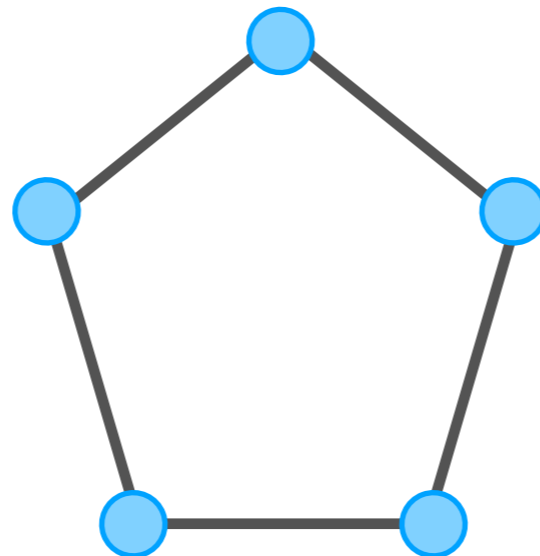
# Topological Data Analysis (TDA)



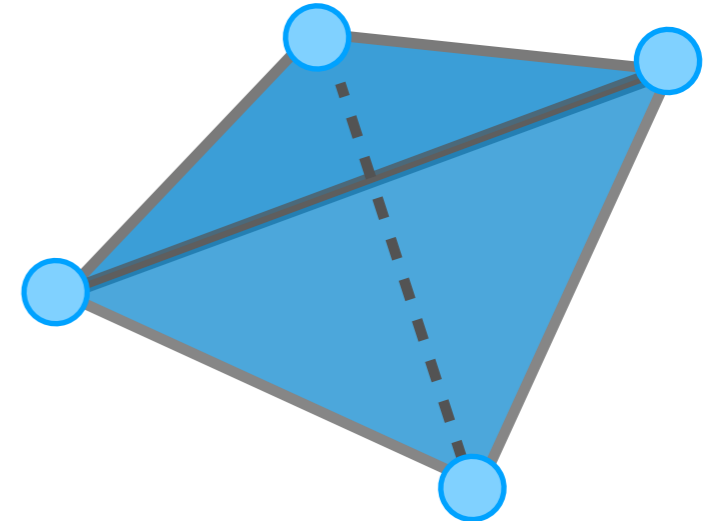
**Homology** allows to compute the number of n-dimensional holes



A connected component is a 0-dimensional hole



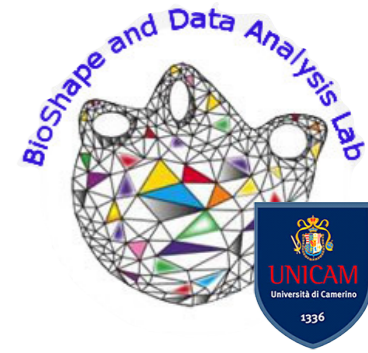
A loop of more than 3 vertices is a 1-dimensional hole



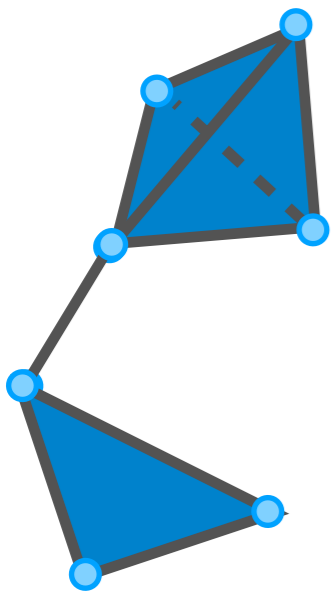
An empty solid is a cavity, or a tunnel, and it is a 2-dimensional hole



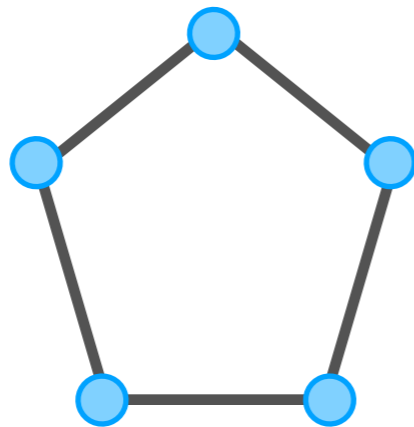
# Topological Data Analysis (TDA)



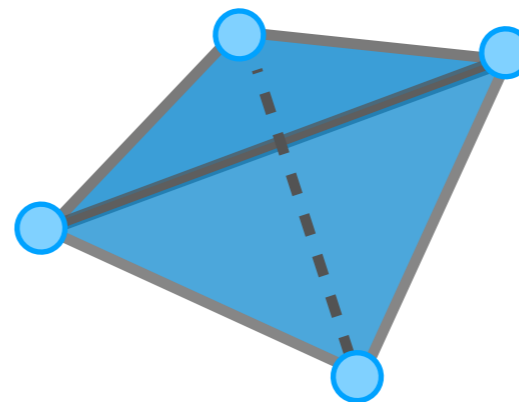
**Homology** allows to compute the number of n-dimensional holes



A connected component is a 0-dimensional hole



A loop of more than 3 vertices is a 1-dimensional hole



An empty solid is a cavity, or a tunnel, and it is a 2-dimensional hole



3-dimensional hole

# Topological Data Analysis (TDA)

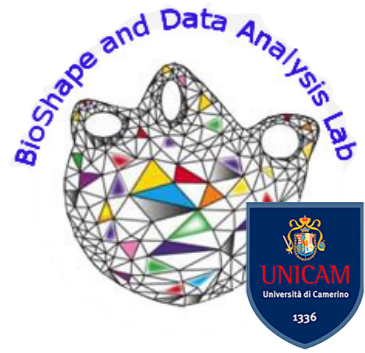
- We want to recover the space of origin of our data
- We want to obtain some quantity for characterizing the space
- Those quantities are the topological invariants
- Many topological invariants exist:
  - A. Euler Characteristics
  - B. Betti Numbers ( $\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots$ )
  - C. Torsion Coefficients
  - D. ...

# Persistent Homology

$$H_k = \frac{\ker \partial_k(C_k)}{\text{Im} \partial_{k+1}(C_k)} = \frac{Z_n}{B_n}$$

$$\text{rank}(H_k) := \beta_k$$

# Persistent Homology

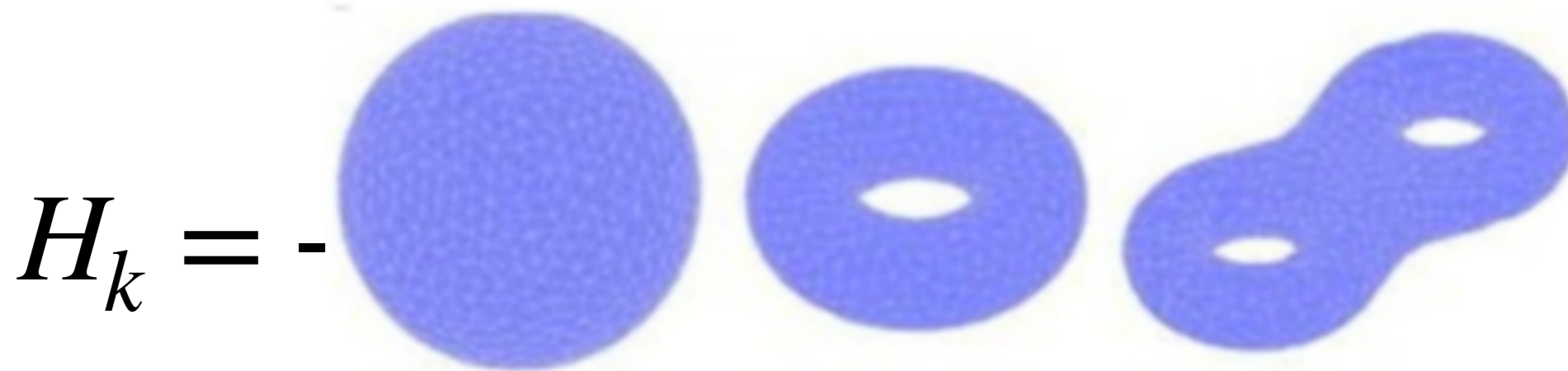
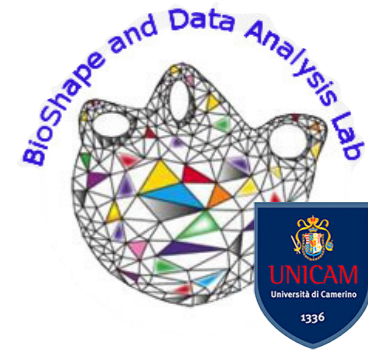


$$H_k = \frac{\ker \partial_k(C_k)}{\text{Im} \partial_{k+1}(C_k)} = \frac{Z_n}{B_n}$$

—————▶ Linear Algebra

$$\text{rank}(H_k) := \beta_k$$

# Persistent Homology

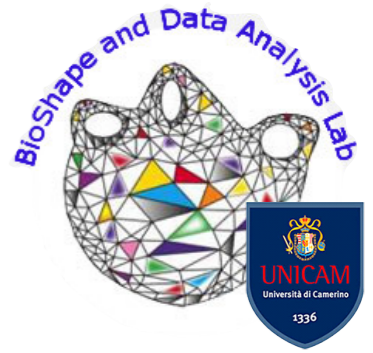


$E$

sphere	torus	double-torus
$\beta_0=1$ $\beta_1=0$ $\beta_2=1$	$\beta_0=1$ $\beta_1=2$ $\beta_2=1$	$\beta_0=1$ $\beta_1=4$ $\beta_2=1$

lgebra

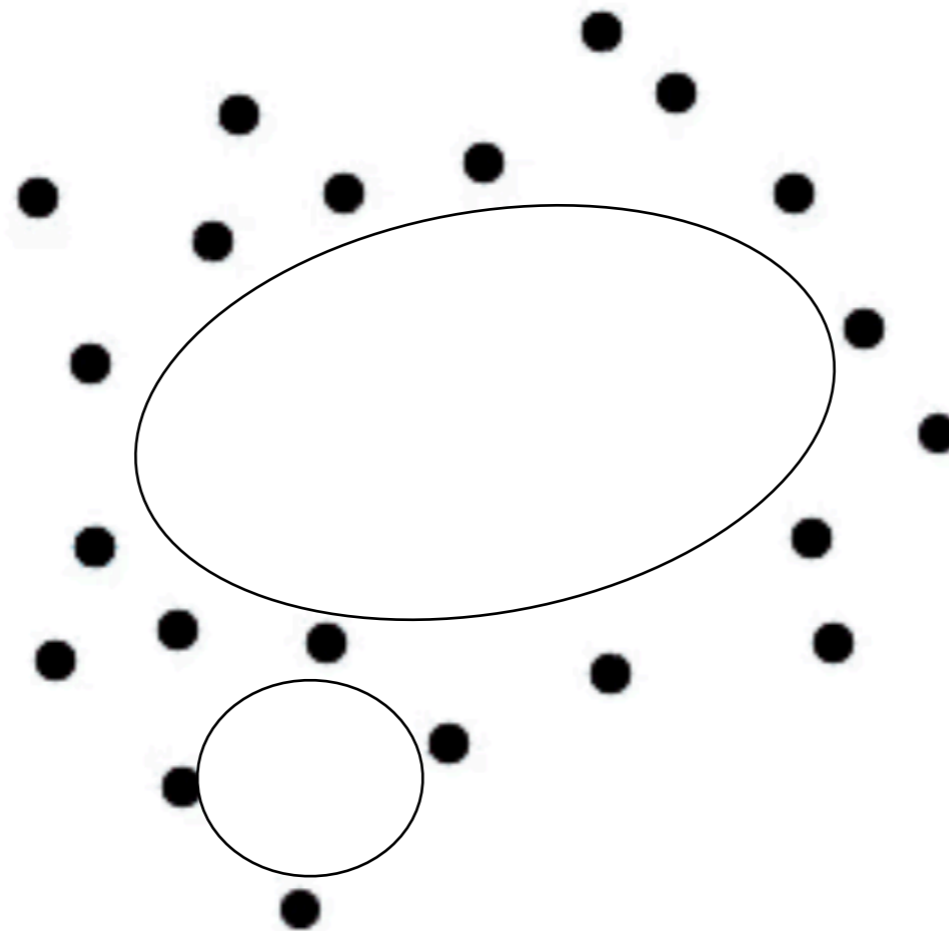
# Filtration



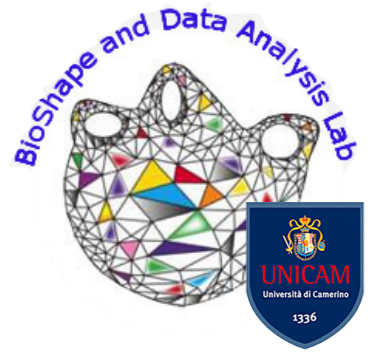
- Cech & Vietoris Rips Filtration
- Clique Weighted Rank Filtration

# Vietoris Rips Filtration

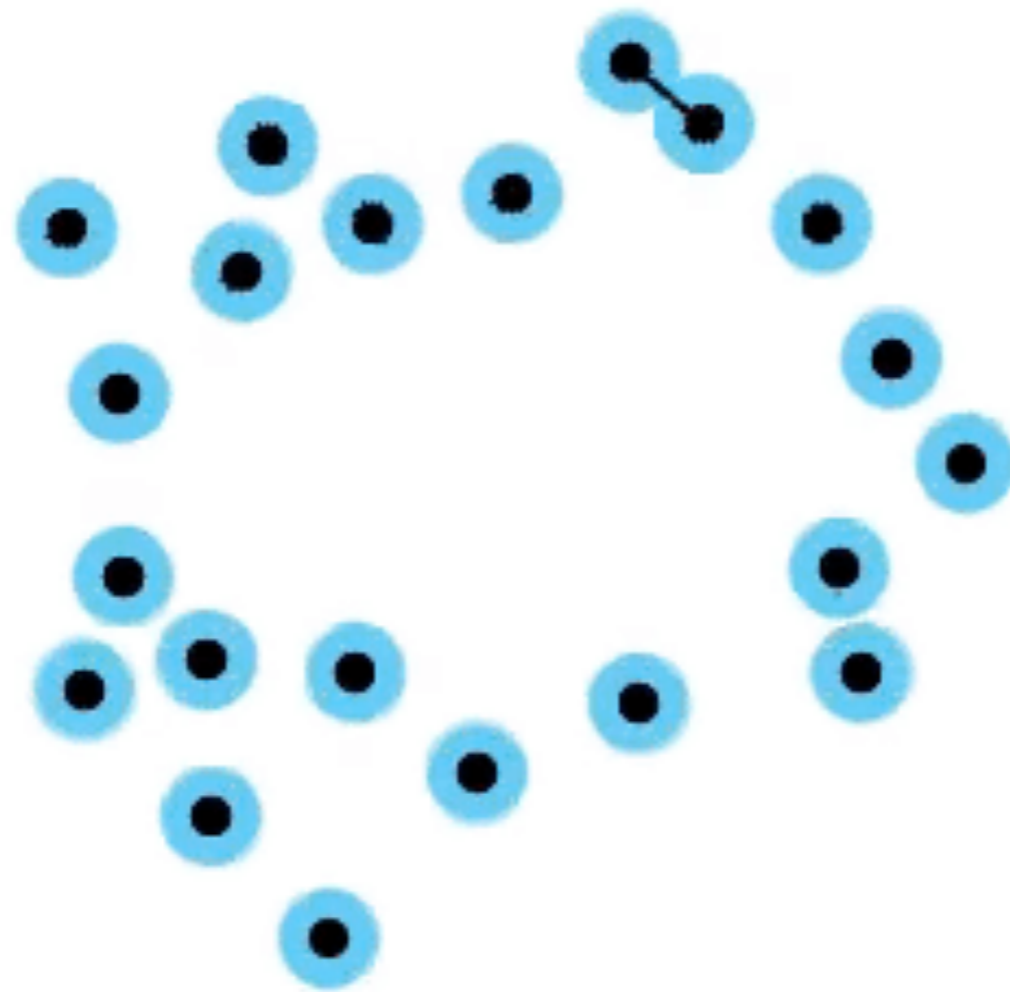
Point Cloud



# Vietoris Rips Filtration

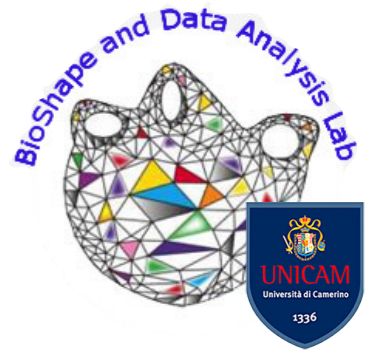


Point Cloud

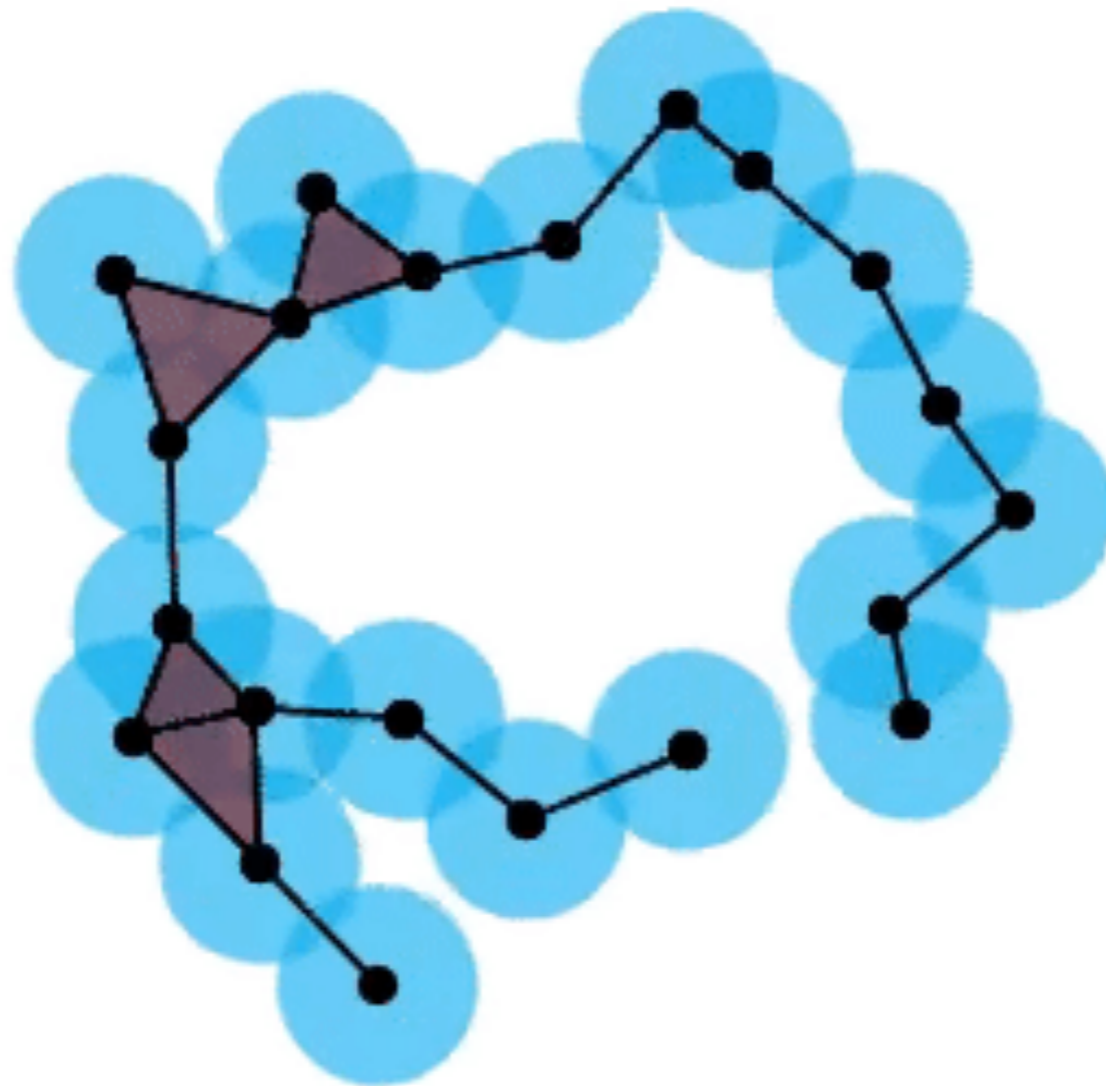




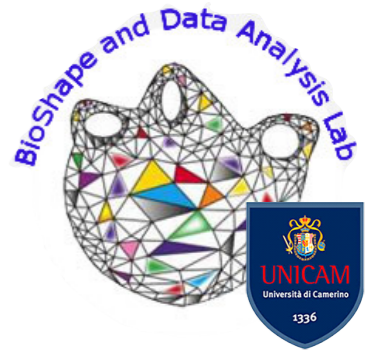
# Vietoris Rips Filtration



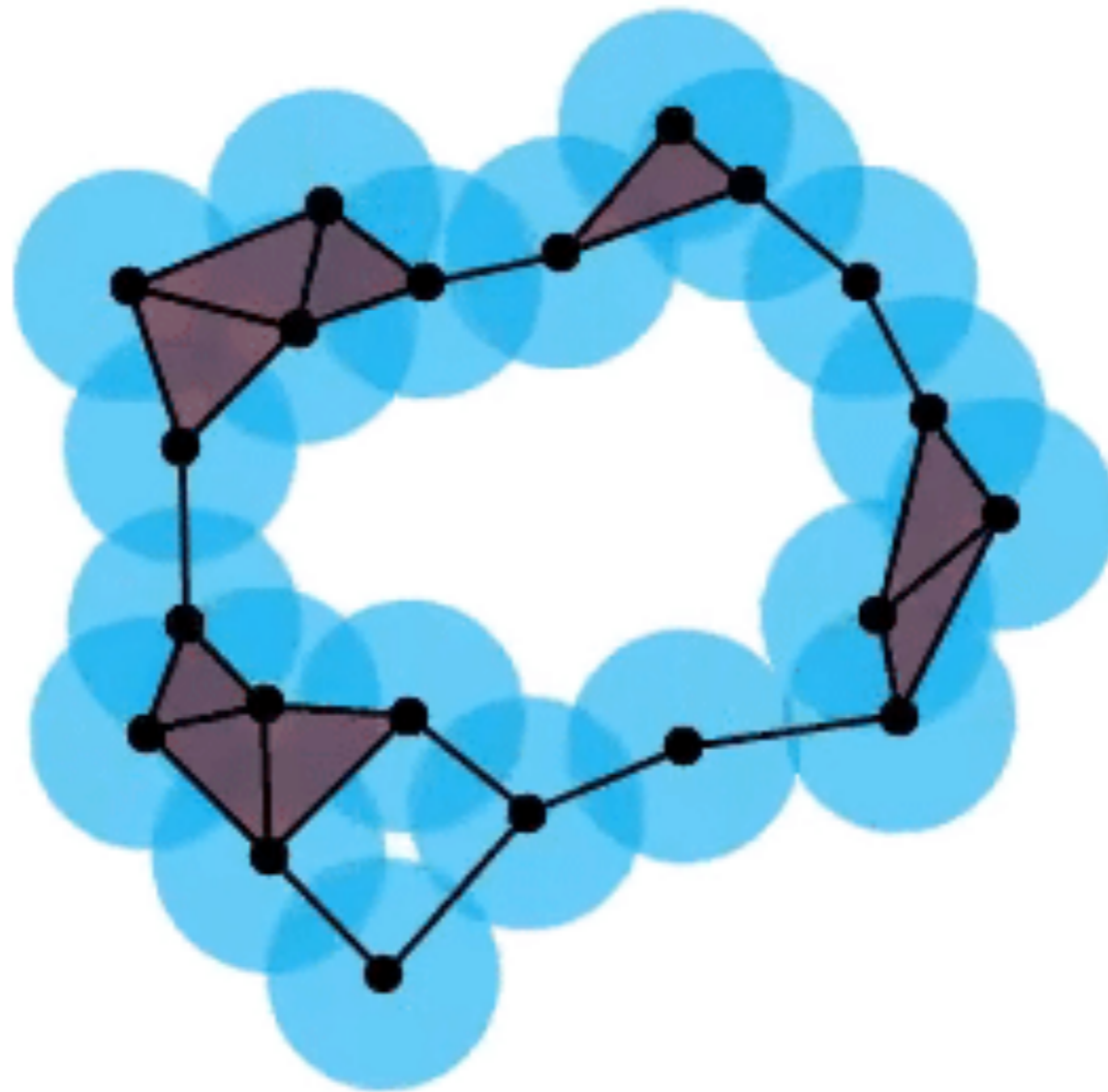
Point Cloud



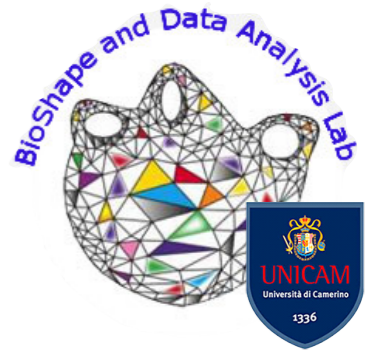
# Vietoris Rips Filtration



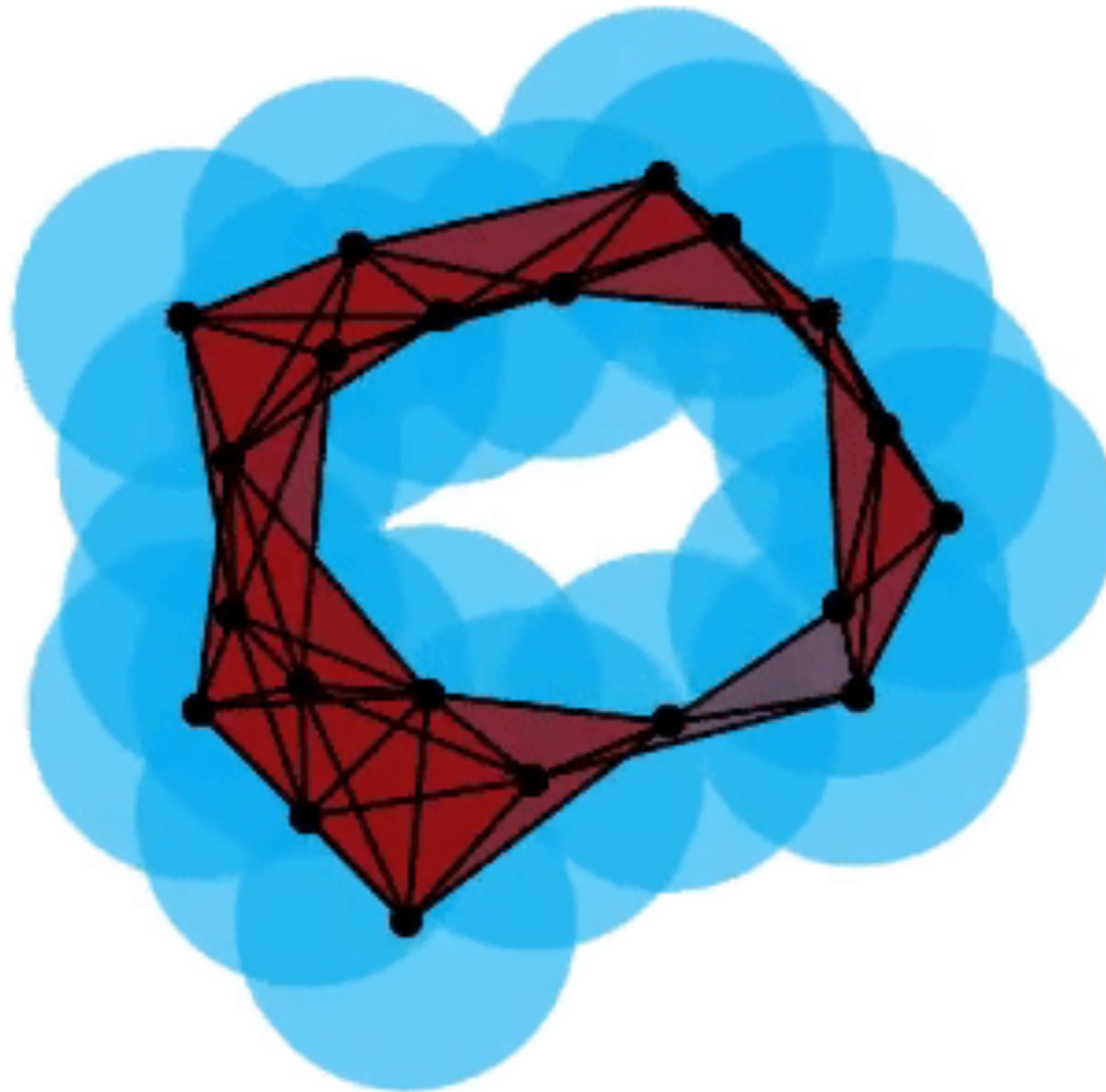
Point Cloud



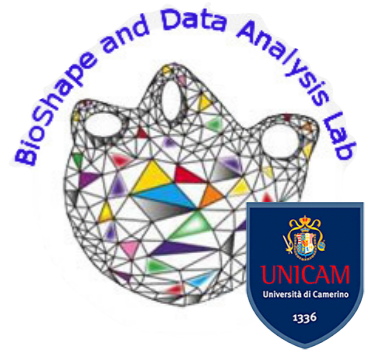
# Vietoris Rips Filtration



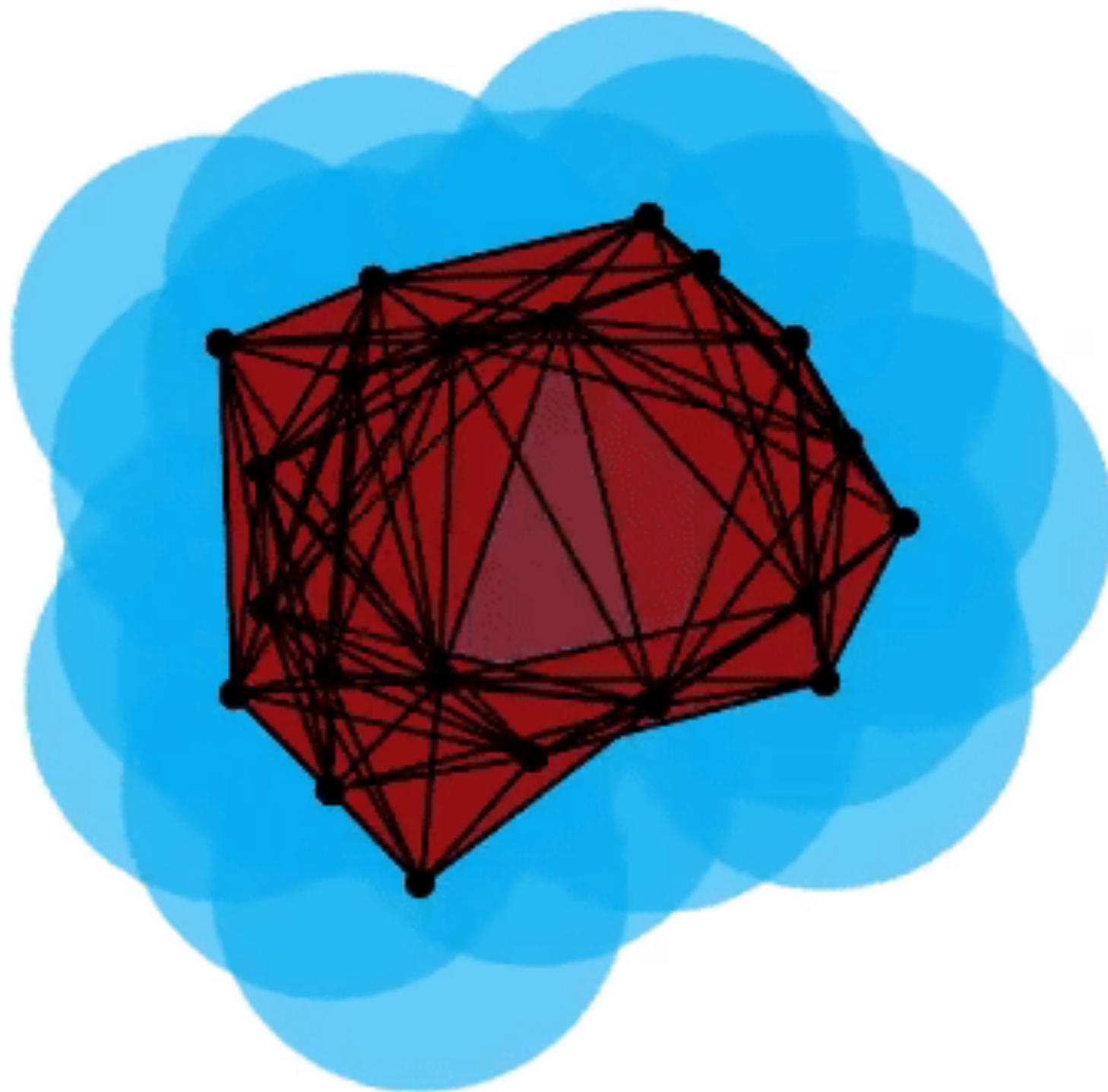
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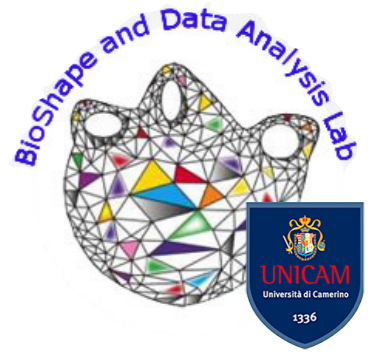
# Vietoris Rips Filtration



Point Cloud

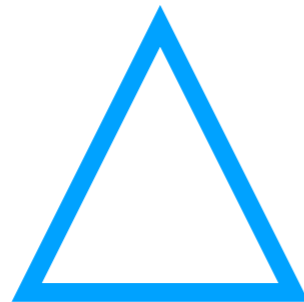


# Clique Weighted Rank Filtration

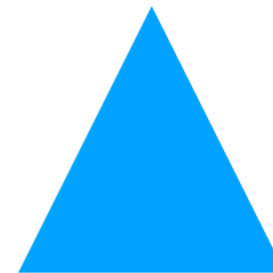


## Graphs

- A  $k$ -Clique is equivalent to a  $(k-1)$ -simplex

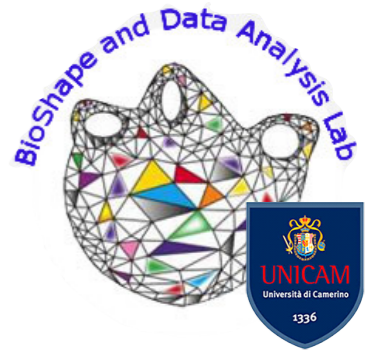


**3 - clique**

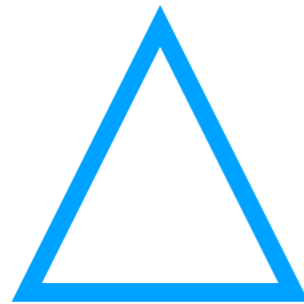


**2-simplex**

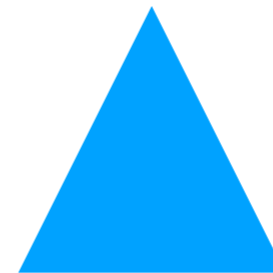
# Clique Weighted Rank Filtration



- A  $k$ -Clique is equivalent to a  $(k-1)$ -simplex



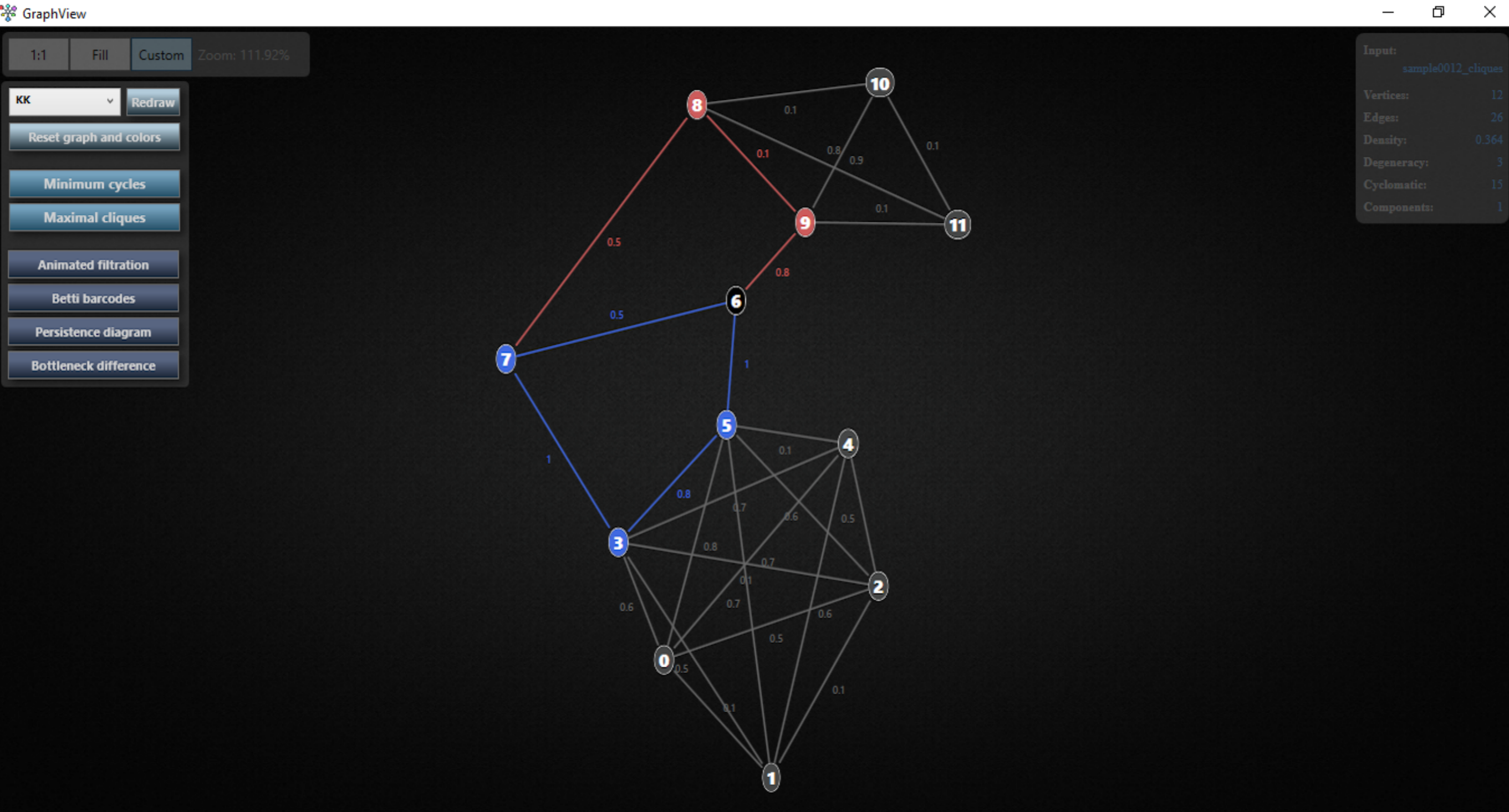
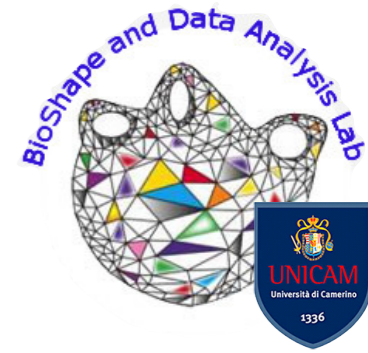
**3 - clique**



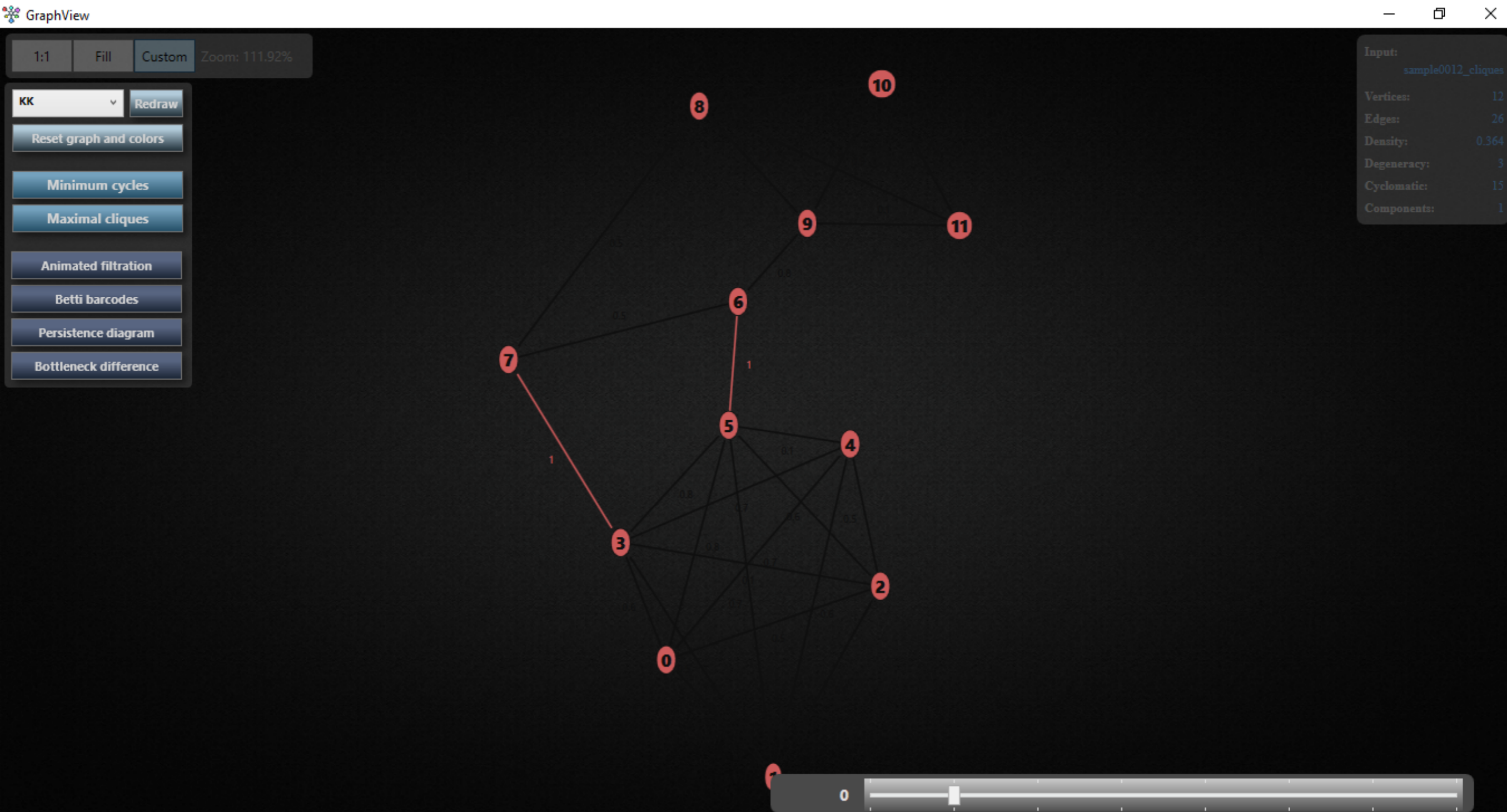
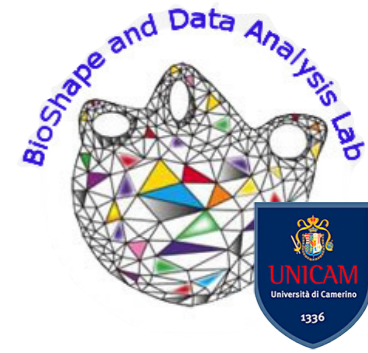
**2-simplex**

Bron-Kerbosch ( $O(3^{n/3})$ )

# Clique Weighted Rank Filtration

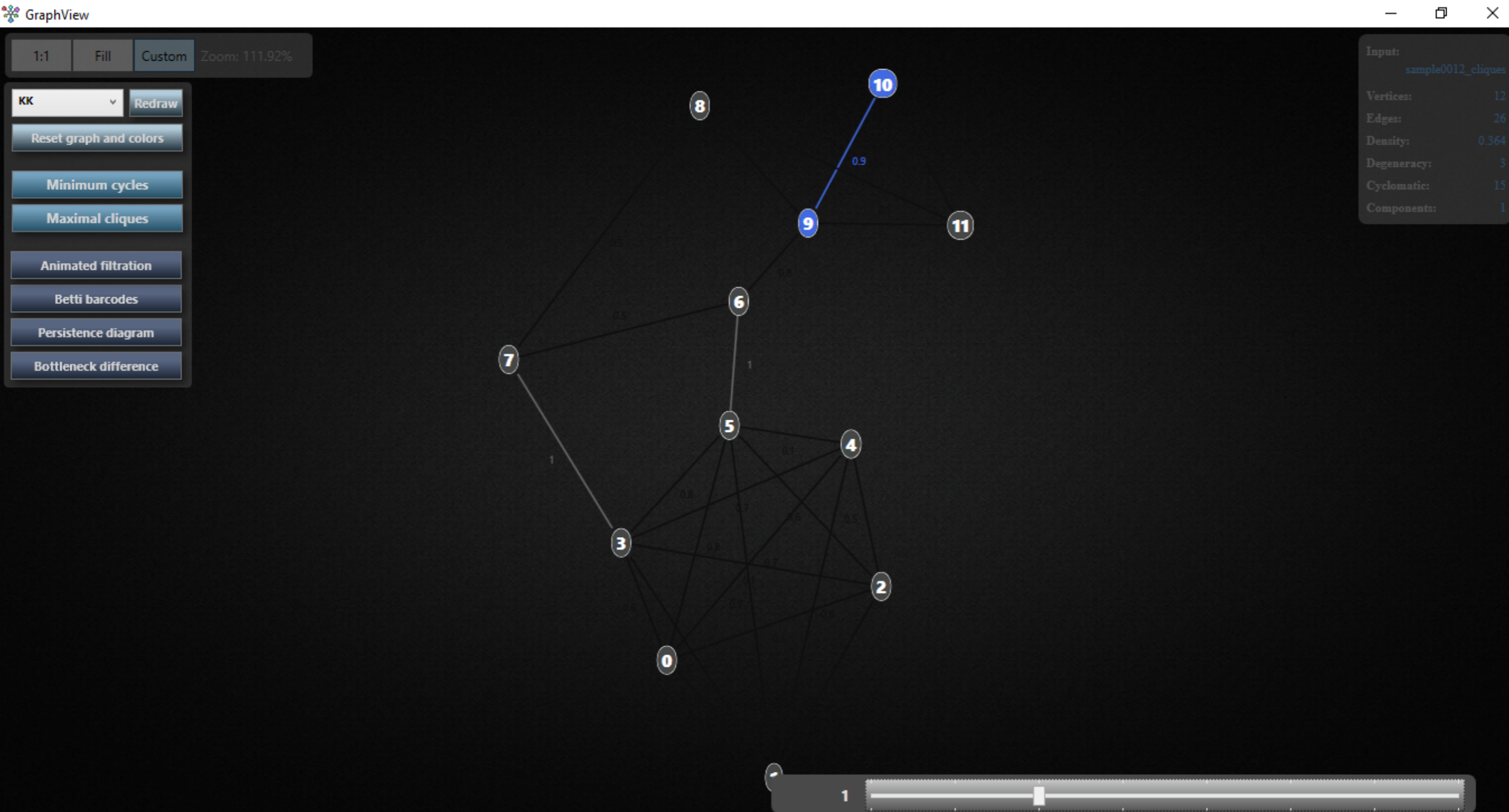
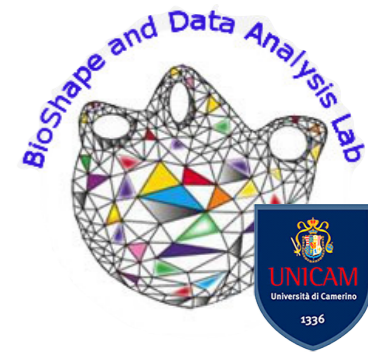


# Clique Weighted Rank Filtration

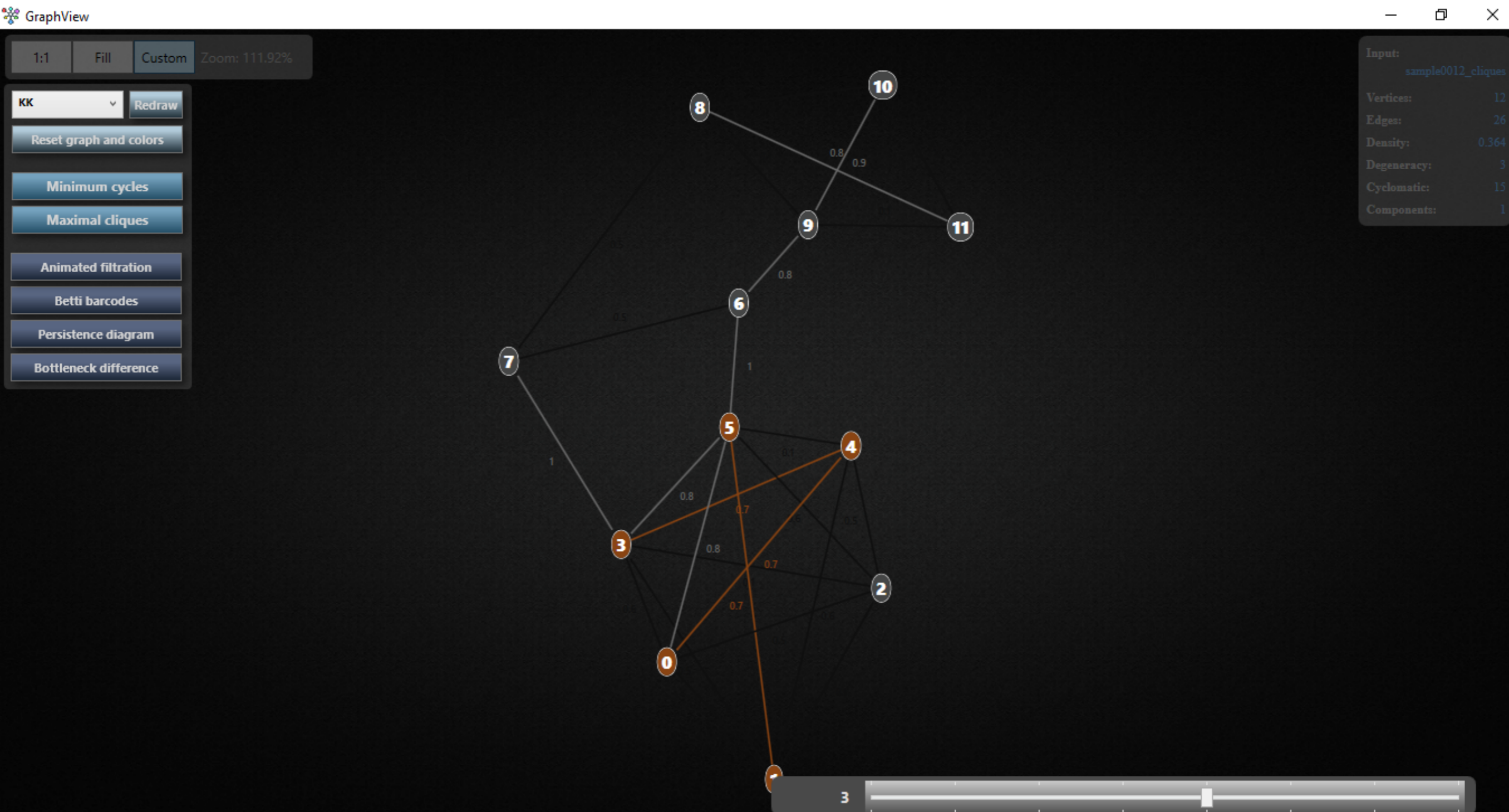
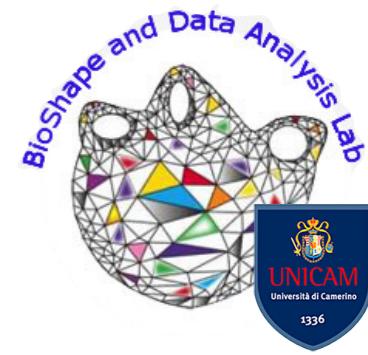




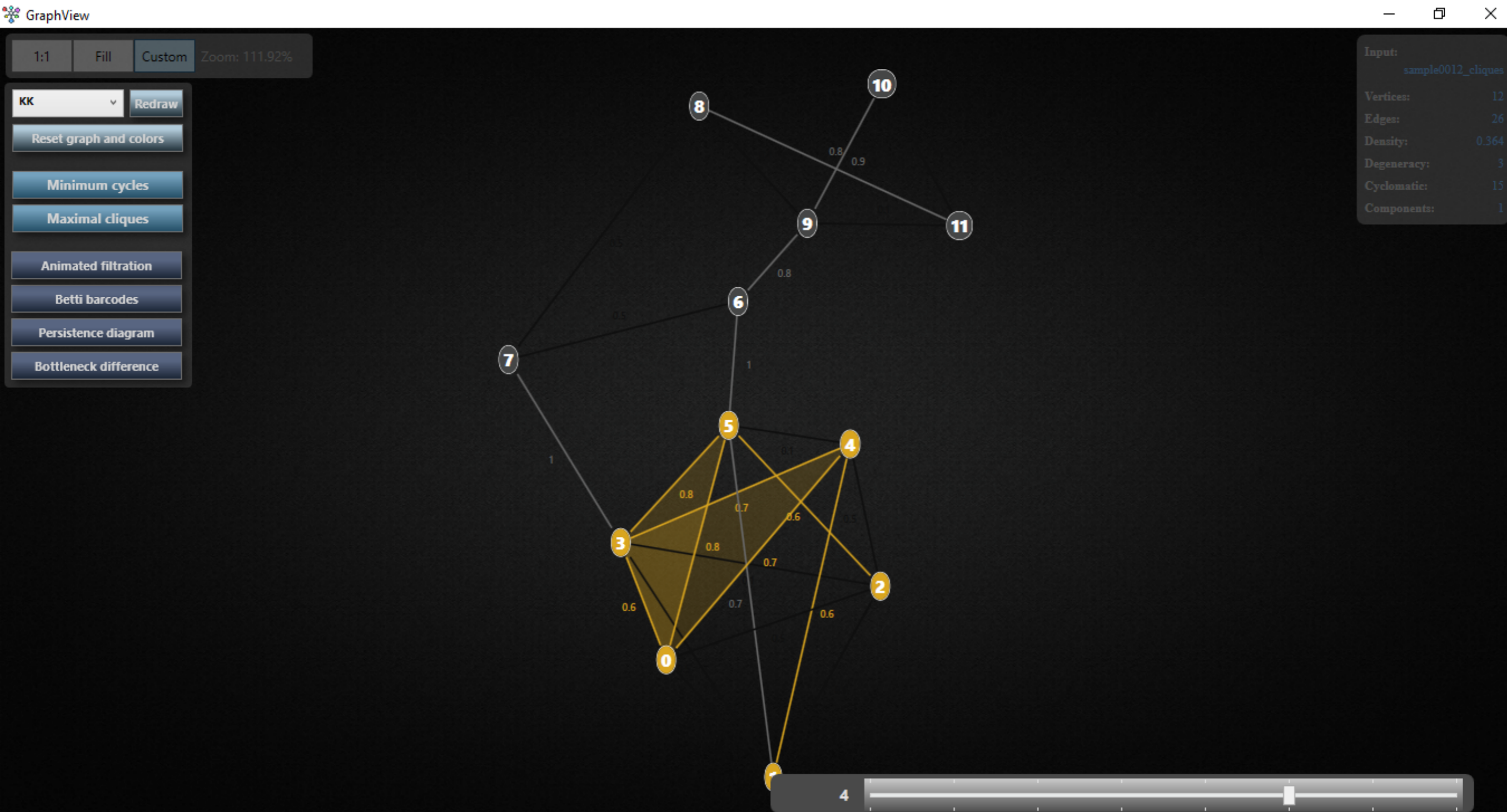
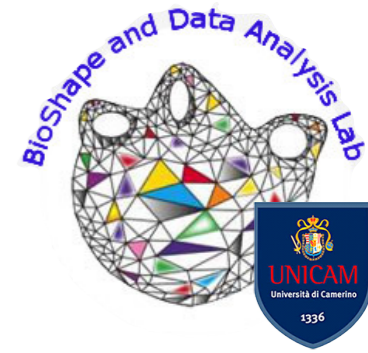
# Clique Weighted Rank Filtration



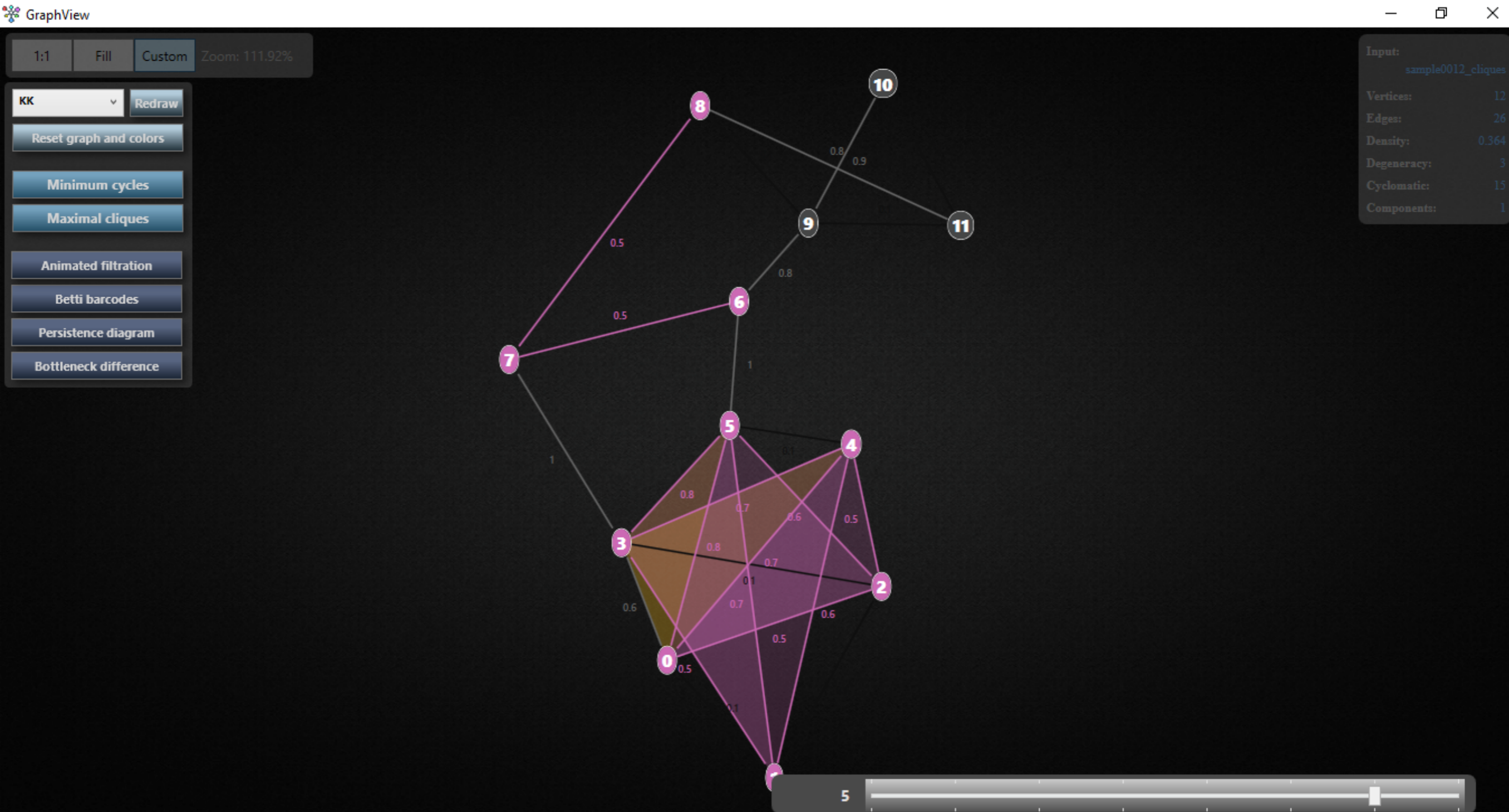
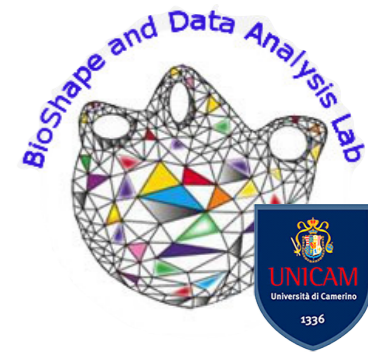
# Clique Weighted Rank Filtration



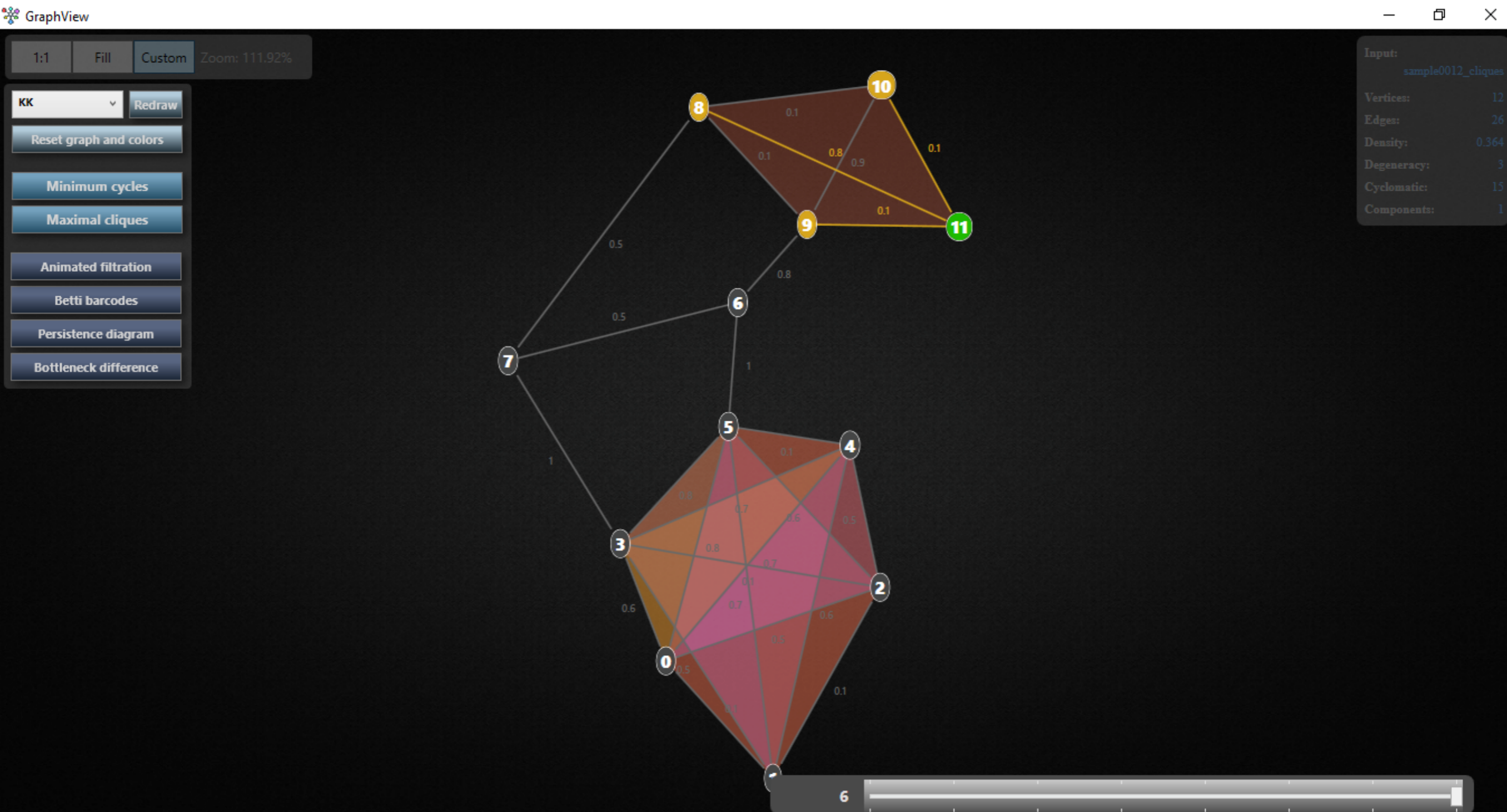
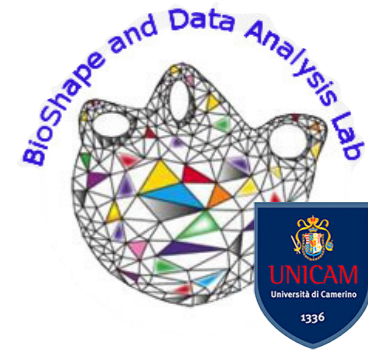
# Clique Weighted Rank Filtration



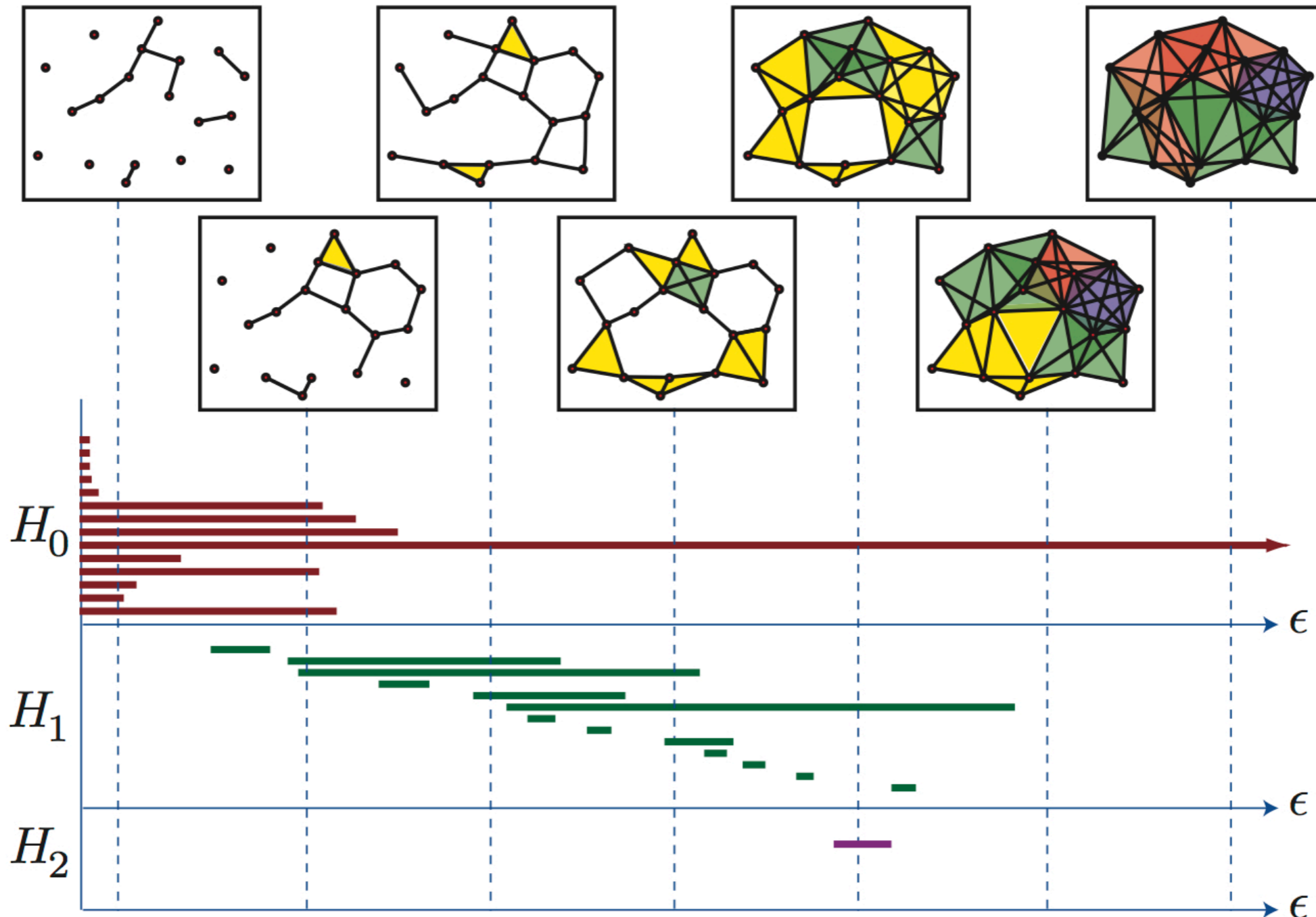
# Clique Weighted Rank Filtration



# Clique Weighted Rank Filtration



# Barcodes & Diagrams



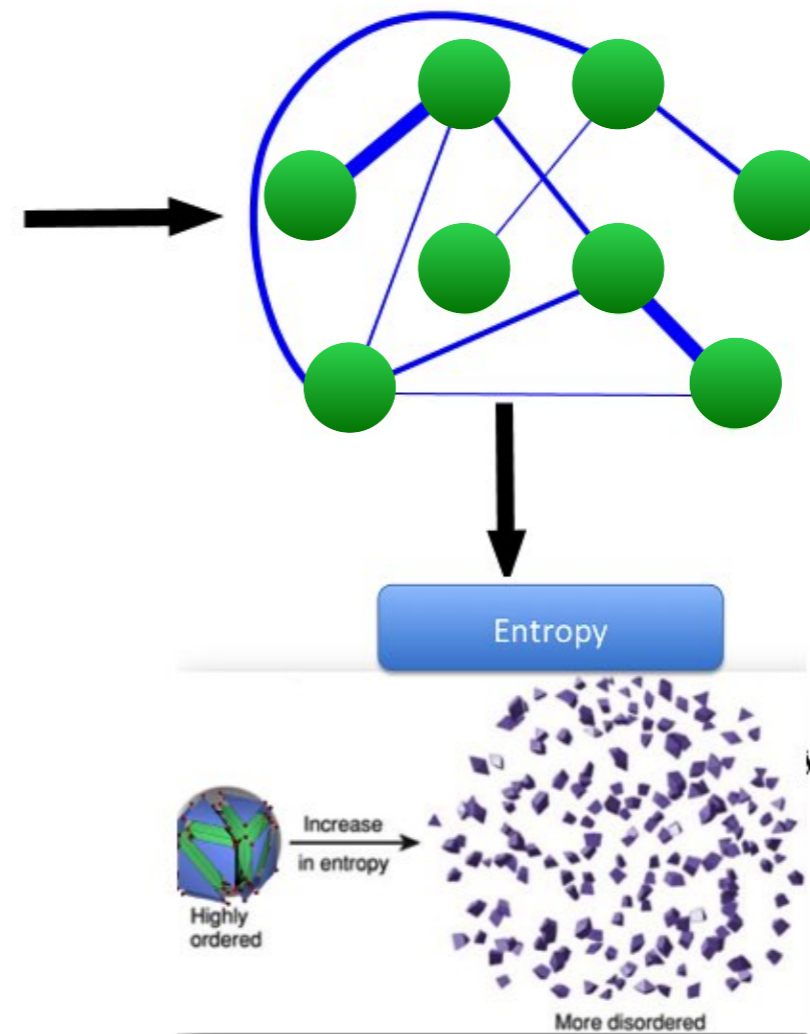
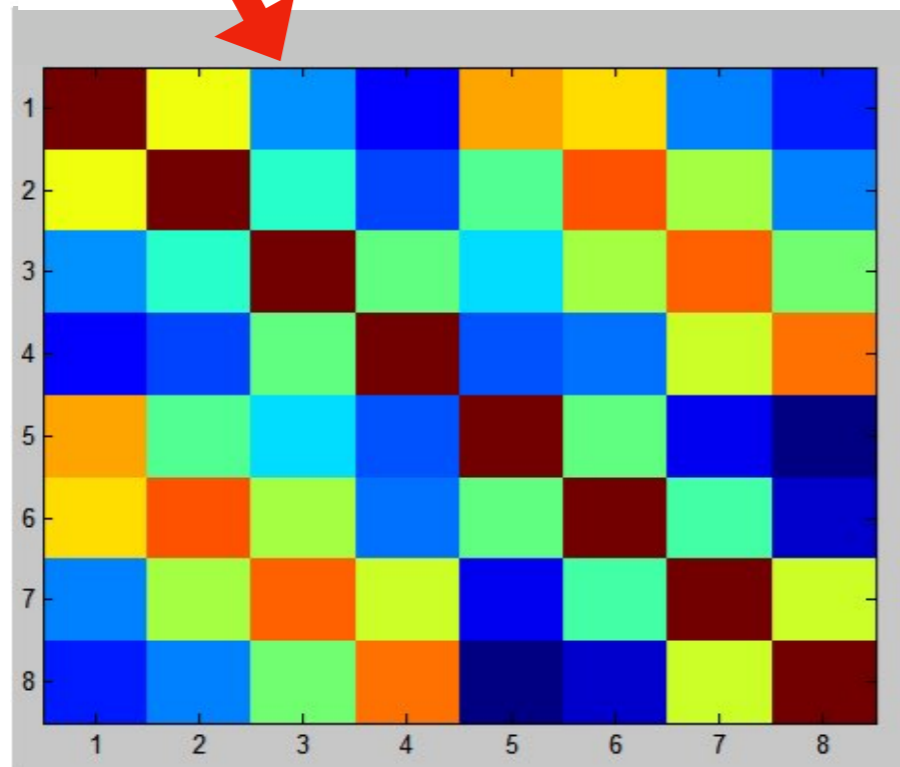
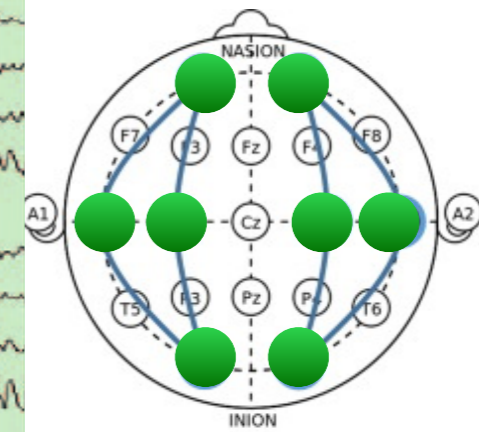
# Persistent Entropy

$$PE_{H_k} = - \sum_i^{n=N_k} \frac{l_i}{L_{tot}} \log \frac{l_i}{L_{tot}}$$

$$l_i = [death_i - birth_i]; L_{Tot} = \sum_i l_i$$

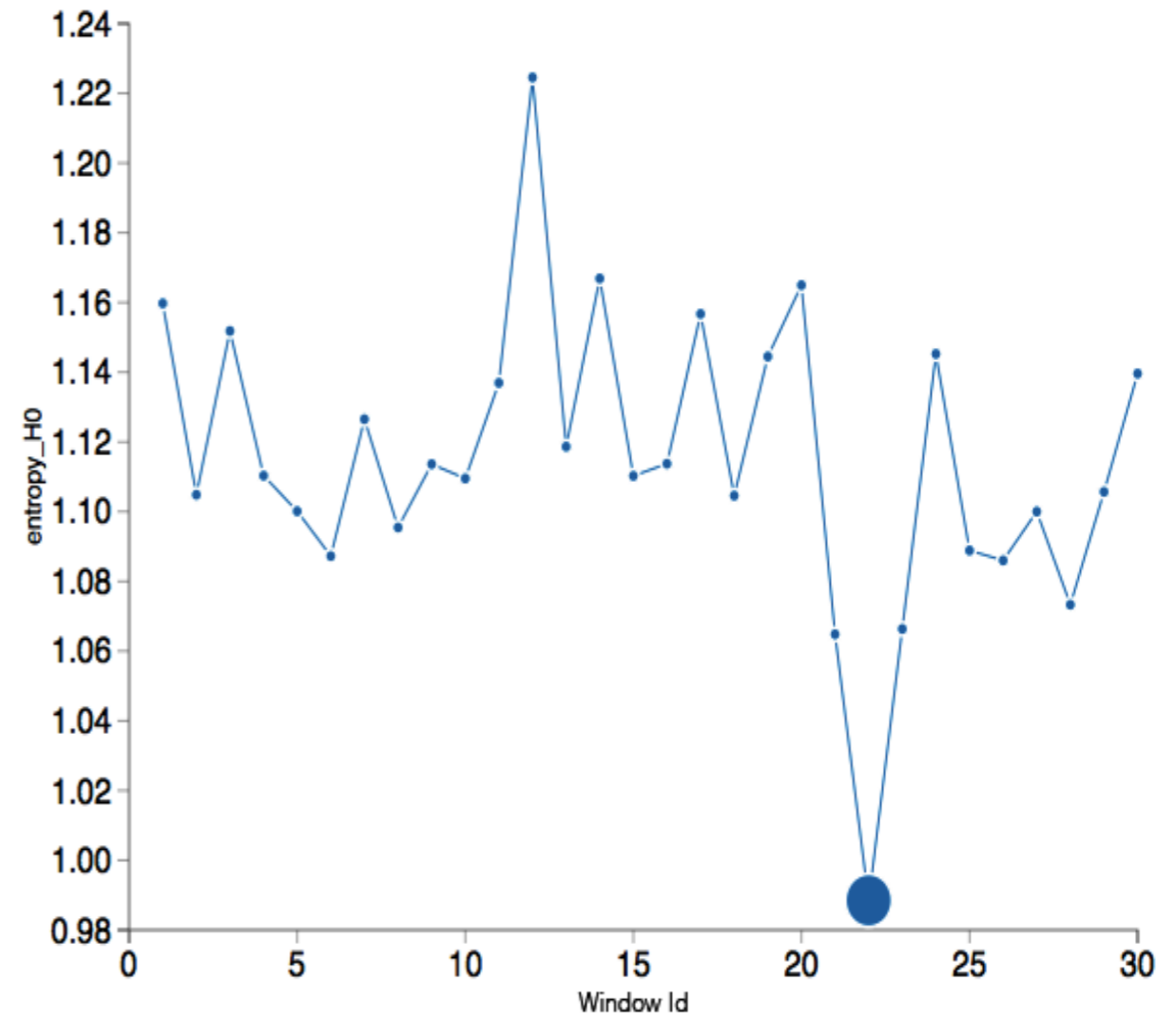
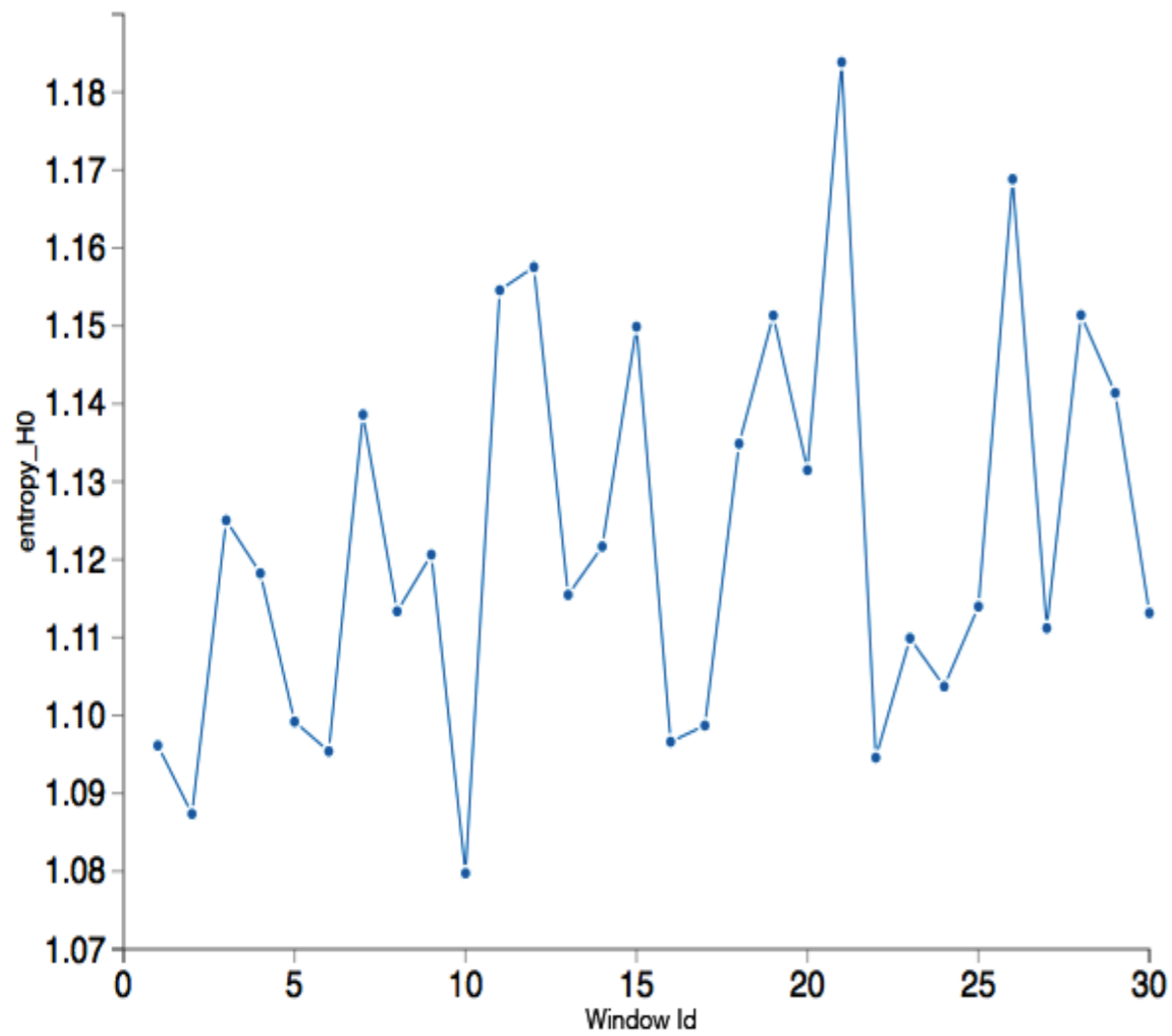
$$PE_{Tot} = \sum_k PE_{H_k}$$

# Results I



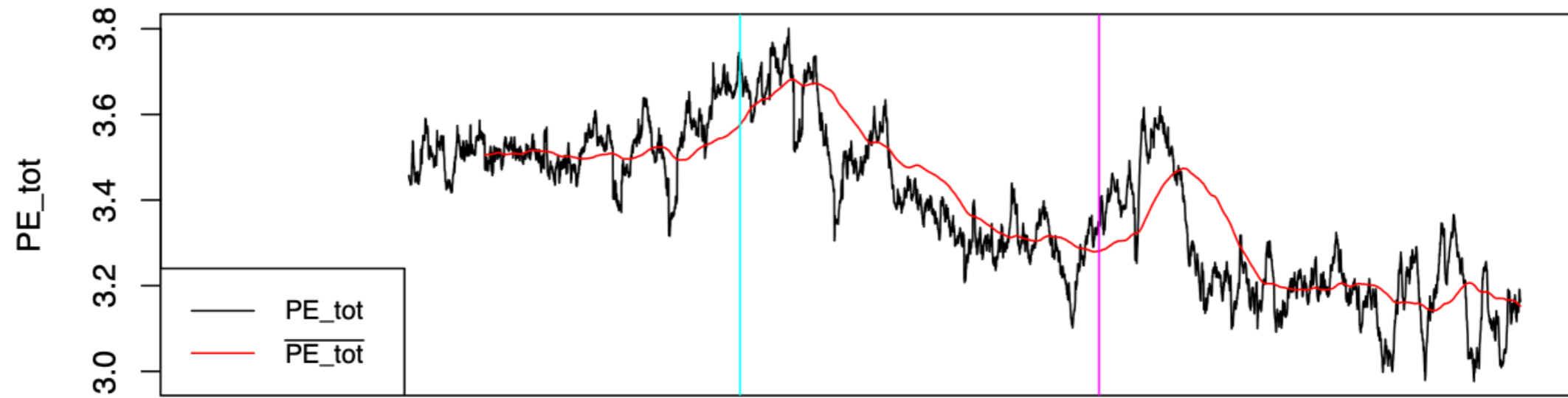


# Results I

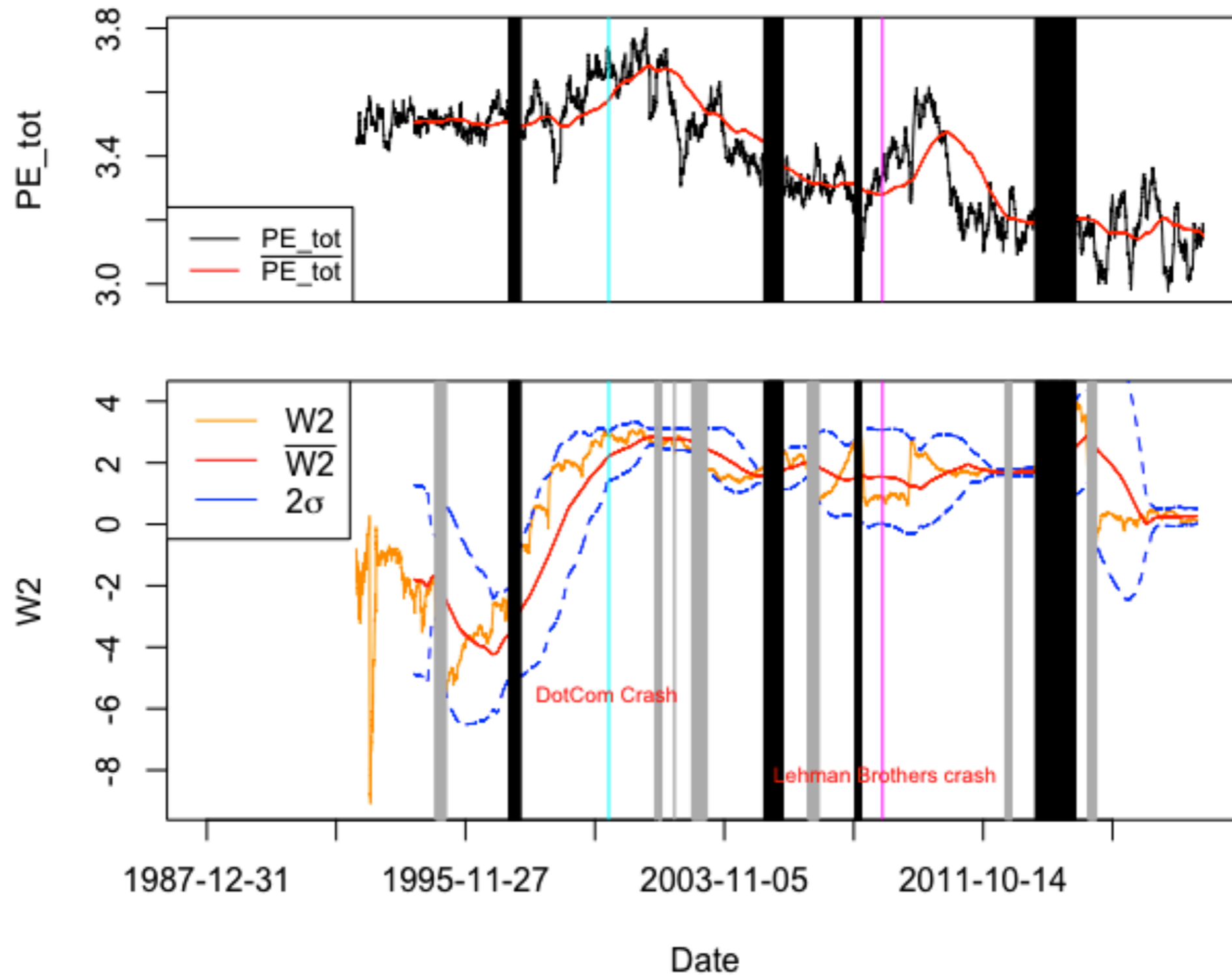


Merelli, Rucco, Piangerelli, & Toller, D. (2015). A topological approach for multivariate time series characterization: the epilepsy case study.

# Results II

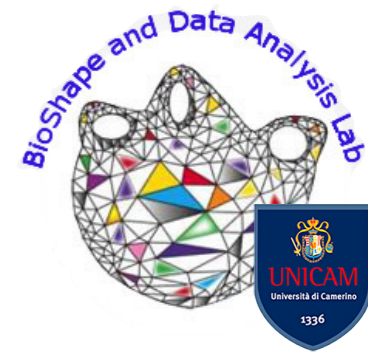


# Results II



# Take home message

- TDA is a new paradigm for data analysis
- TDA allows to go behind the graph representation
- TDA is versatile but computationally expensive
- TDA sliding window-based, naturally, tracks, the evolution in time of the global behavior (Persistent Entropy)



Thank you!