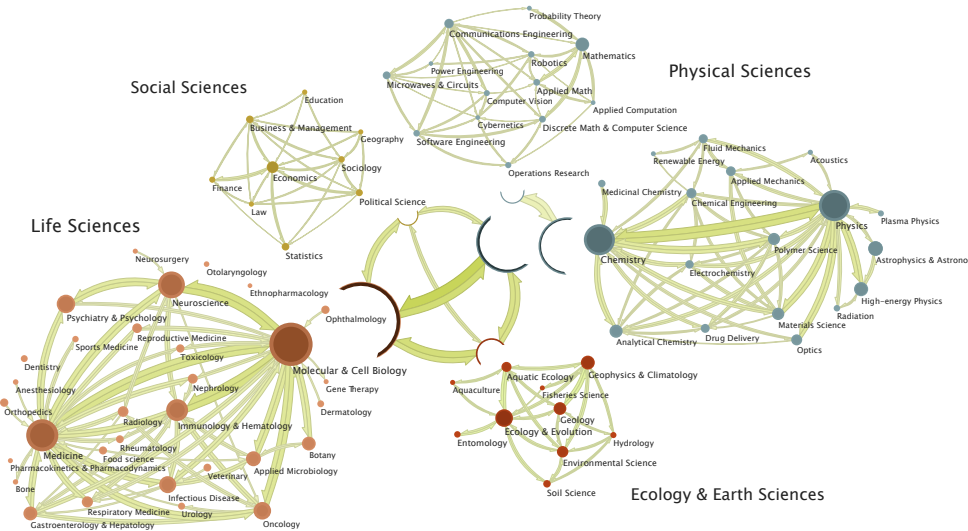


Mapping change

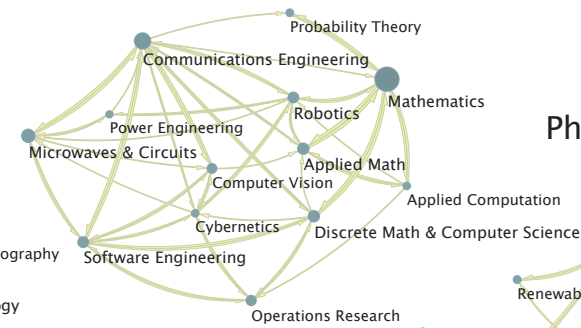
in large integrated systems

Martin Rosvall

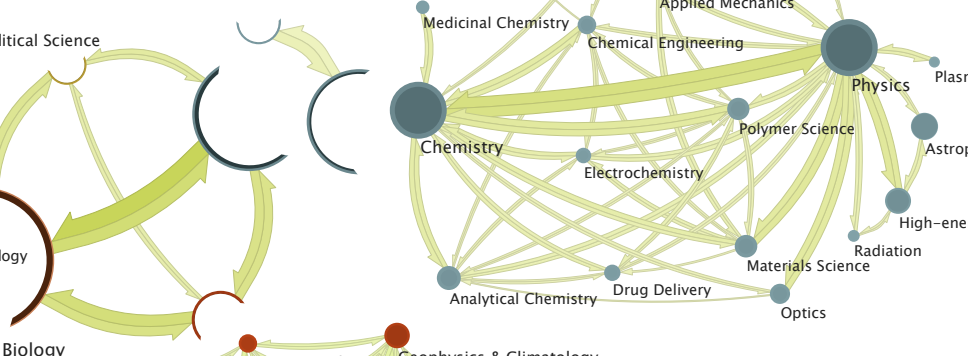
Alcides V. Esquivel, Atieh Mirshahvalad,
Daniel Edler, and Carl Bergstrom

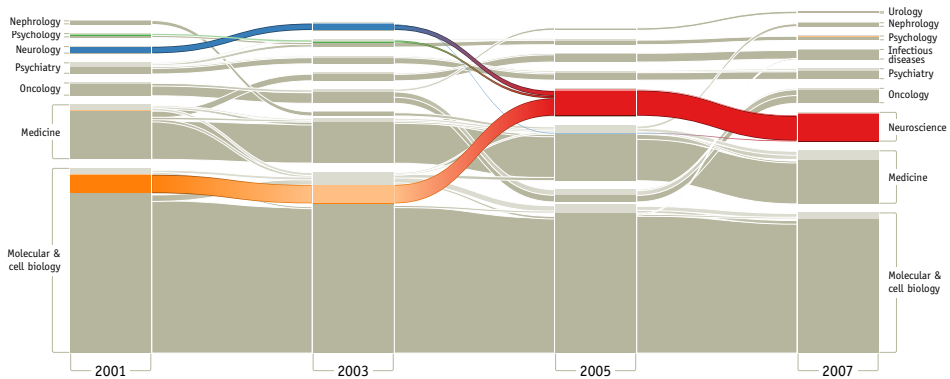


Rosvall & Bergstrom (2011)

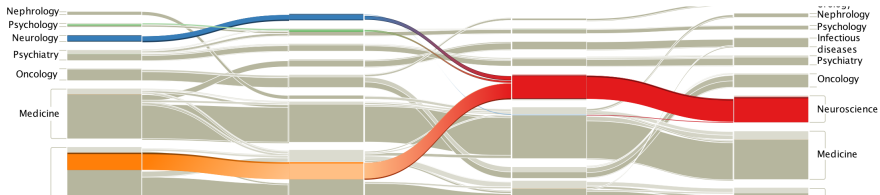


Physical Sciences

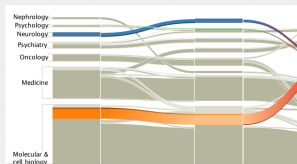




Reveal structural change in complex networks



Apps »



Code »

```
using infomath::plogg;
for (unsigned int i = 0; i < numNodes; ++i)
{
  enter_log_enter += plogg(m_moduleFlowData[i].enterFlow);
  exit_log_exit += plogg(m_moduleFlowData[i].exitFlow);
  flow_log_flow += plogg(m_moduleFlowData[i].exitFlow);
  enterFlow += m_moduleFlowData[i].enterFlow;
}
enterFlow += exitNetworkFlow;
enterFlow_log_enterFlow = plogg(enterFlow);
```

Publications »

Maps of information flow reveal community structure in complex networks

Martin Rosvall and Carl T. Bergstrom
PNAS **105**, 11118 (2008). [arXiv:0707.0609]



To comprehend the multipartite organization of large-scale biological and social systems, we introduce a new information-theoretic approach to reveal community structure in

Who are we, **what** do we do, and **why** do we do it?

About mapequation.org

“ *The best maps convey a great deal of information but require minimal bandwidth: the best maps are also good compressions.*

— M. Rosvall and C. T. Bergstrom, Maps of random walks on complex networks reveal community structure, PNAS 105, 1118 (2008)

What do we do?

We develop [mathematics](#), [algorithms](#) and [software](#) to *simplify* and *highlight* important structures in complex systems.

What are our goals?

To *navigate* and *understand big data* like we navigate and understand the real world by maps.

Who are we?

We are researchers and developers at Umeå University with a background in physics.

How to cite the software?

If you are using the software at mapequation.org in one of your research articles or otherwise want to refer to it, please cite relevant publication or use the following format:

D. Edler and M. Rosvall (2013), The MapEquation software package, available online at <http://www.mapequation.org>.

Terms

People



Daniel Edler
Coding & ideas



Martin Rosvall
Ideas & coding

Collaborators

Carl Bergstrom, University of Washington
Jevin West, Umeå University & University of Washington

Inspiration

“ *What a useful thing a pocket-map is!*” I remarked. “*That’s another thing we’ve learned from your Nation,*” said Mein Herr, “*map-making. But we’ve carried it much further than you. What do you consider the largest map that would be really useful?*” “*About six inches to the mile.*” “*Only six inches!*” exclaimed Mein Herr. “*We very soon got on to a hundred yards to the mile. Then we tried a hundred yards to the mile. And came the grandest idea of all! We actually made a map of the coast on the scale of a mile to the mile!*” “*I leave you to use it much?*”



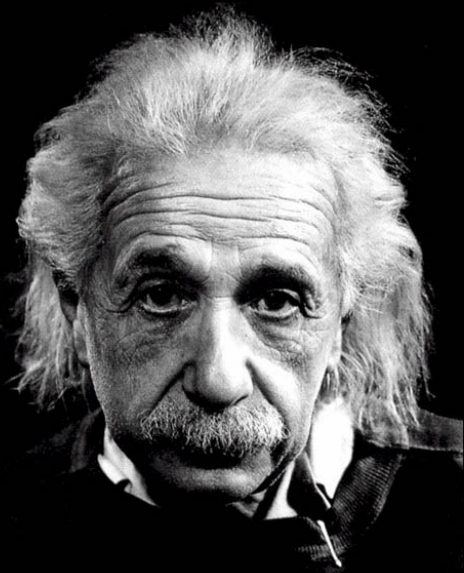


Courtesy of Aaron Koblin



US Banks



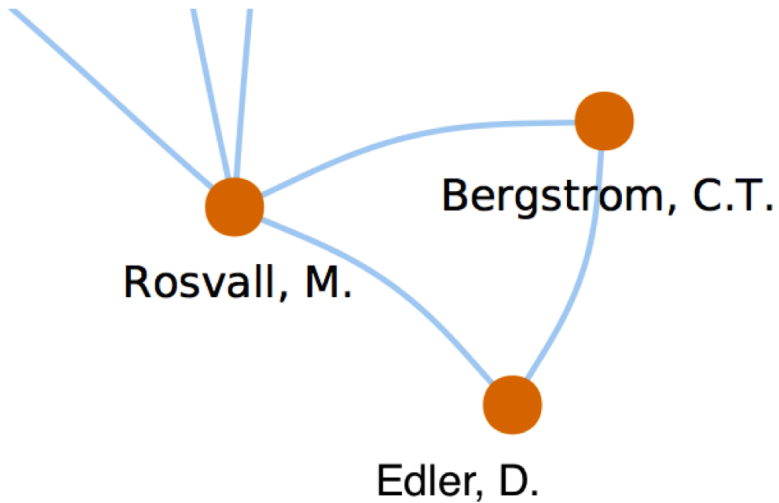


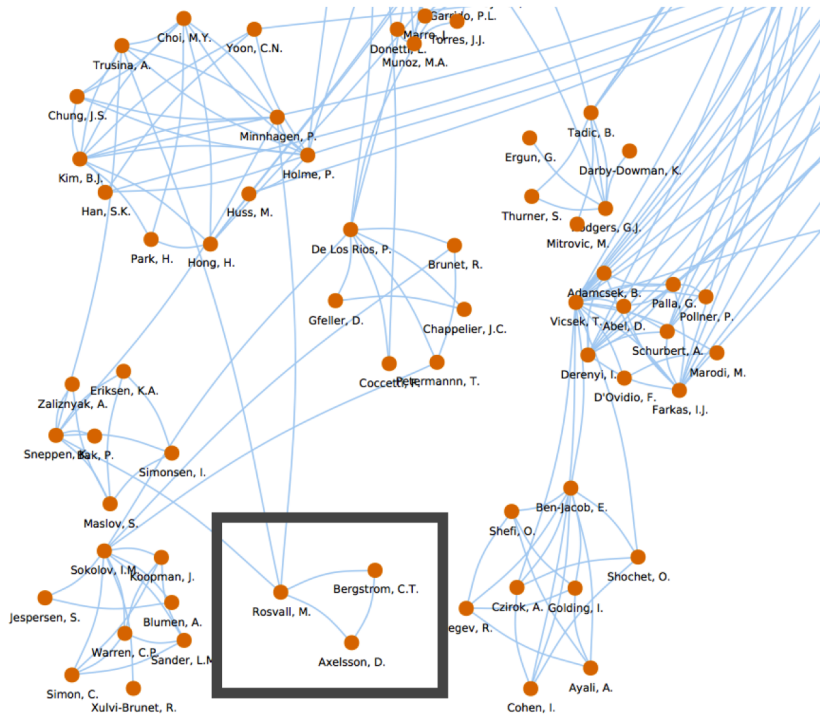
How are these systems organized?

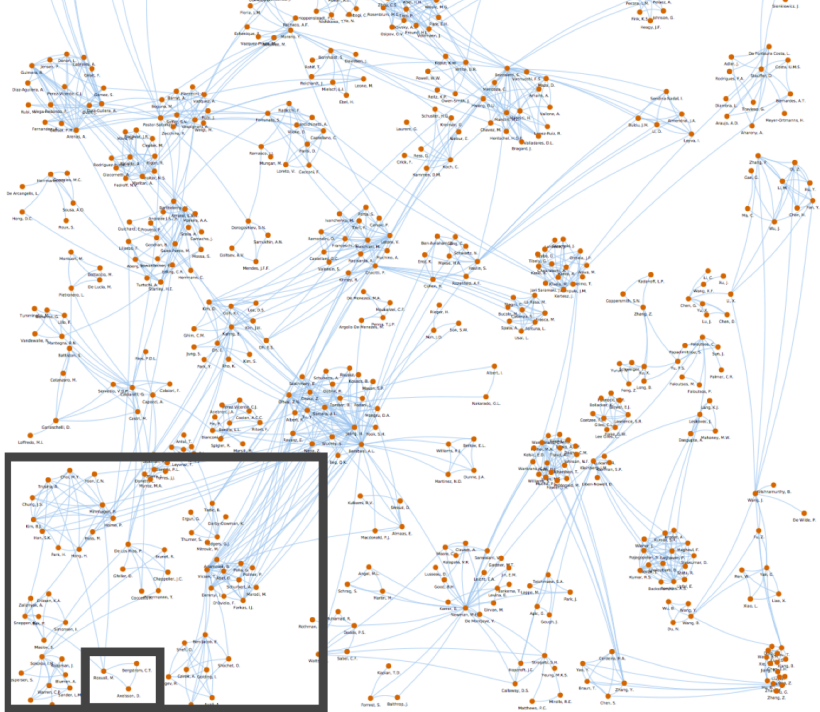
How are these systems organized
with respect to the flow?

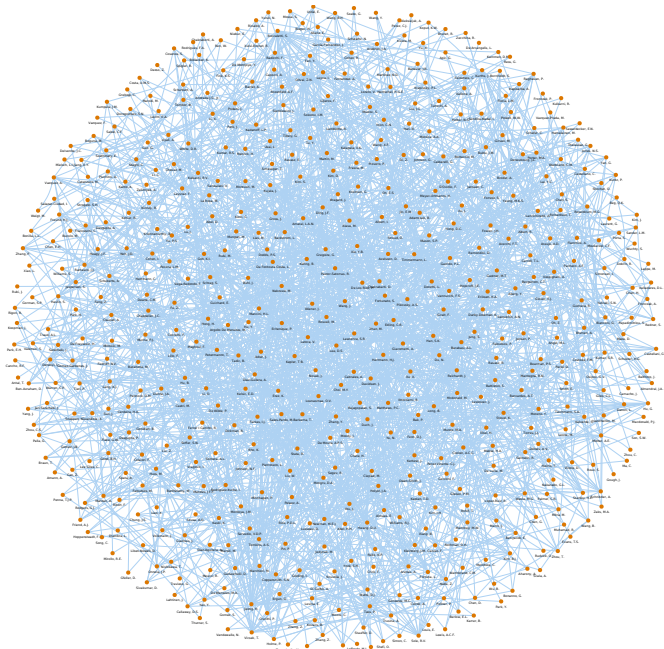
Networks

Networks
describe flow
beyond nearest neighbors

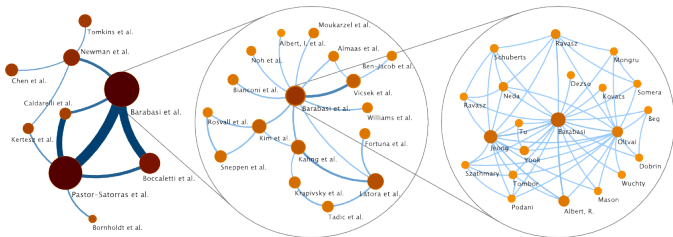
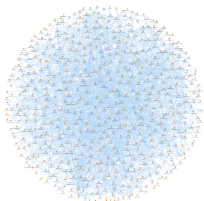
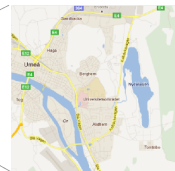
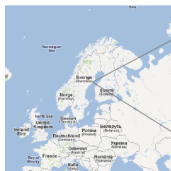








Google Maps for networks



Maps

Maps

depict regularities
in the dynamics on networks
using less information

Finding regularities \iff Compression

5.8MB (tiff) \rightarrow 0.91MB (tiff + LZW)



5.8MB (tiff) \rightarrow 2.8MB (tiff + LZW)

If we can find a good code
for describing flow on a network,
we will have solved the dual problem
of finding the important structures
with respect to that flow

We use a modular code structure
that can exploit regions in the network
in which units of flow tend to stay
for a relatively long time

Two-level partitions

How many modules are present? And which nodes are members of which modules?

Two-level partitions with the map equation

How many modules are present? And which nodes are members of which modules?

Maximal compression of flow with constraints:

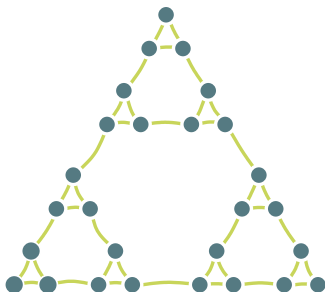
1. Modular code structure
2. No more than two levels
3. Each node can only belong to one module

Two-level partitions with the map equation

$$L(\mathbf{M}) = q_{\curvearrowright} H(\mathcal{Q}) + \sum_{i=1}^m p_{\circlearrowleft}^i H(\mathcal{P}^i)$$

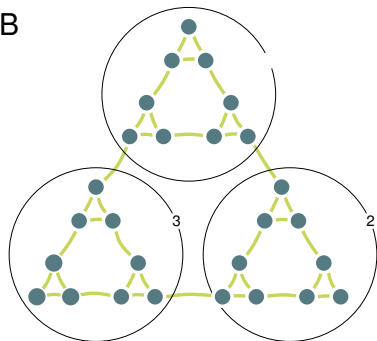
Two-level partitions with the map equation

A



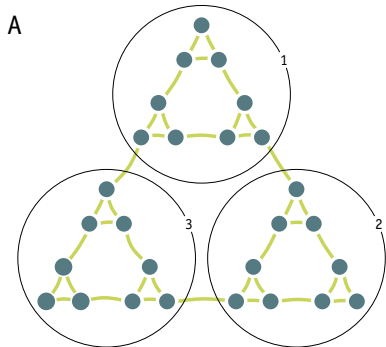
$$L(\mathbf{M}) = H(\mathcal{P}) = 4.75 \text{ bits.}$$

B

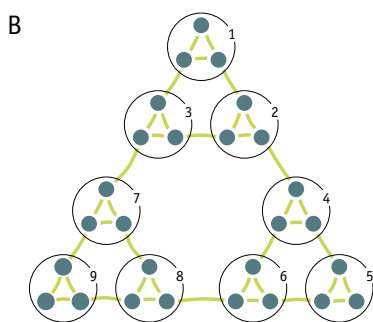


$$L(\mathbf{M}) = \underbrace{q_{\circlearrowleft} H(\mathcal{Q})}_{0.12 \text{ bits}} + \underbrace{\begin{cases} p_{\circlearrowleft}^1 H(\mathcal{P}^1) \\ p_{\circlearrowleft}^2 H(\mathcal{P}^2) \\ p_{\circlearrowleft}^3 H(\mathcal{P}^3) \end{cases}}_{3.56 \text{ bits}} = 3.68 \text{ bits.}$$

Two-level partitions with the map equation



$$L(M) = \underbrace{q_{\cap} H(Q)}_{0.12 \text{ bits}} + \underbrace{\begin{cases} p_{\cap}^1 H(\mathcal{P}^1) \\ p_{\cap}^2 H(\mathcal{P}^2) \\ p_{\cap}^3 H(\mathcal{P}^3) \end{cases}}_{3.56 \text{ bits}} = 3.68 \text{ bits.}$$



$$L(M) = \underbrace{q_{\cap} H(Q)}_{0.97 \text{ bits}} + \underbrace{\begin{cases} p_{\cap}^1 H(\mathcal{P}^1) \\ p_{\cap}^2 H(\mathcal{P}^2) \\ p_{\cap}^3 H(\mathcal{P}^3) \\ p_{\cap}^4 H(\mathcal{P}^4) \\ p_{\cap}^5 H(\mathcal{P}^5) \\ p_{\cap}^6 H(\mathcal{P}^6) \\ p_{\cap}^7 H(\mathcal{P}^7) \\ p_{\cap}^8 H(\mathcal{P}^8) \\ p_{\cap}^9 H(\mathcal{P}^9) \end{cases}}_{2.60 \text{ bits}} = 3.57 \text{ bits.}$$

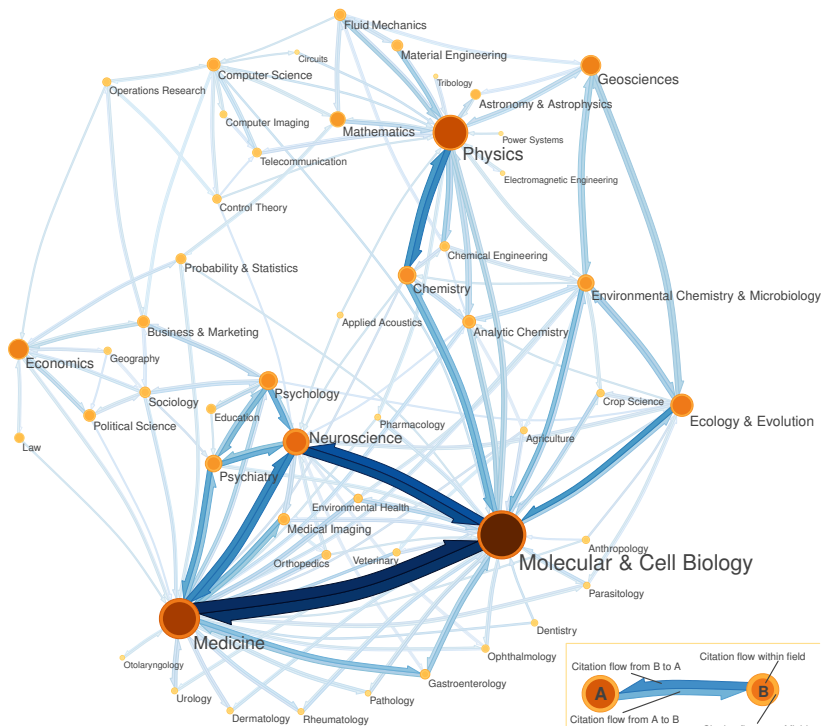
Science 2010

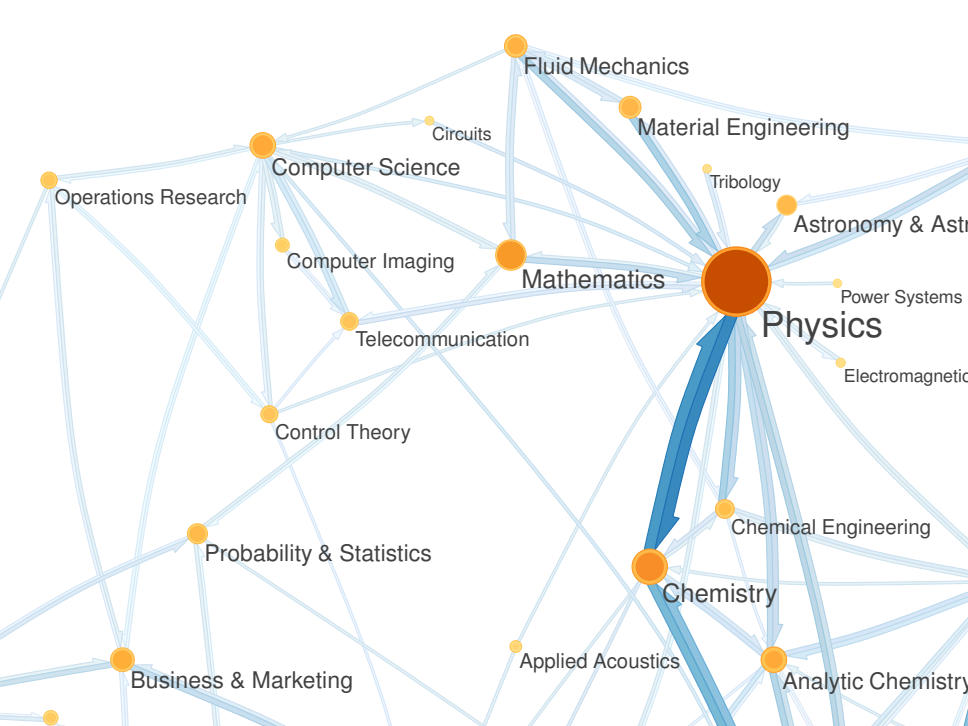
10,000 journals

1,000,000 articles

10,000,000 citations

Thomson Scientific Journal Citation Reports
2010





Multilevel partitions

Into how many hierarchical levels is a given network organized? How many modules are present at each level? And which nodes are members of which modules?

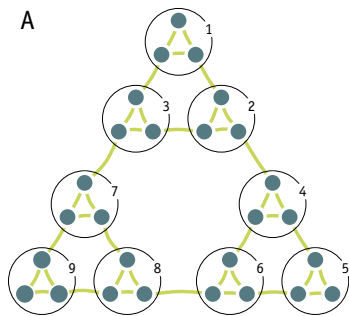
Multilevel partitions with the map equation

Into how many hierarchical levels is a given network organized? How many modules are present at each level? And which nodes are members of which modules?

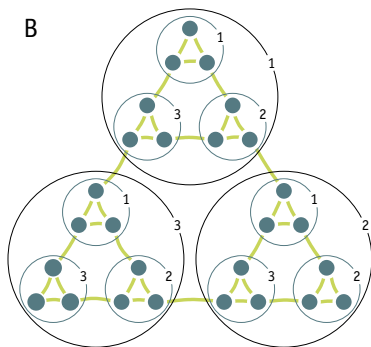
Maximal compression of flow with constraints:

1. Modular code structure
- ~~2. No more than two levels~~
3. Each node can only belong to one module

Multilevel partitions with the map equation



$$L(M) = \underbrace{q_{\cap} H(Q)}_{0.97 \text{ bits}} + \underbrace{\begin{cases} p_{\cap}^1 H(\mathcal{P}^1) \\ p_{\cap}^2 H(\mathcal{P}^2) \\ p_{\cap}^3 H(\mathcal{P}^3) \\ p_{\cap}^4 H(\mathcal{P}^4) \\ p_{\cap}^5 H(\mathcal{P}^5) \\ p_{\cap}^6 H(\mathcal{P}^6) \\ p_{\cap}^7 H(\mathcal{P}^7) \\ p_{\cap}^8 H(\mathcal{P}^8) \\ p_{\cap}^9 H(\mathcal{P}^9) \end{cases}}_{2.60 \text{ bits}} = 3.57 \text{ bits.}$$

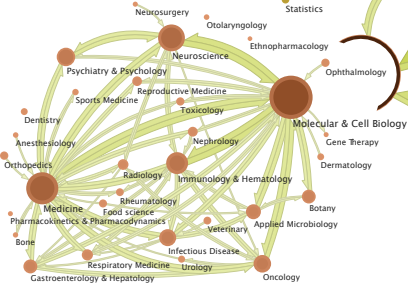


$$L(M) = \underbrace{q_{\cap} H(Q)}_{0.12 \text{ bits}} + \underbrace{\begin{cases} q_{\cap}^1 H(Q^1) + \\ q_{\cap}^2 H(Q^2) + \\ q_{\cap}^3 H(Q^3) + \end{cases}}_{0.76 \text{ bits}} \underbrace{\begin{cases} p_{\cap}^{11} H(\mathcal{P}^{11}) \\ p_{\cap}^{12} H(\mathcal{P}^{12}) \\ p_{\cap}^{13} H(\mathcal{P}^{13}) \\ p_{\cap}^{21} H(\mathcal{P}^{21}) \\ p_{\cap}^{22} H(\mathcal{P}^{22}) \\ p_{\cap}^{23} H(\mathcal{P}^{23}) \\ p_{\cap}^{31} H(\mathcal{P}^{31}) \\ p_{\cap}^{32} H(\mathcal{P}^{32}) \\ p_{\cap}^{33} H(\mathcal{P}^{33}) \end{cases}}_{2.60 \text{ bits}} = 3.48 \text{ bits.}$$

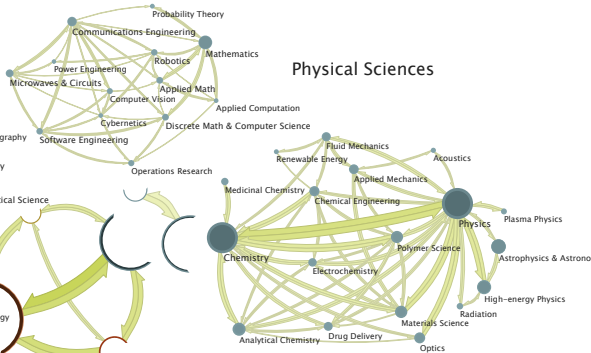
Social Sciences



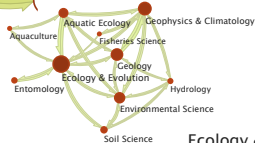
Life Sciences

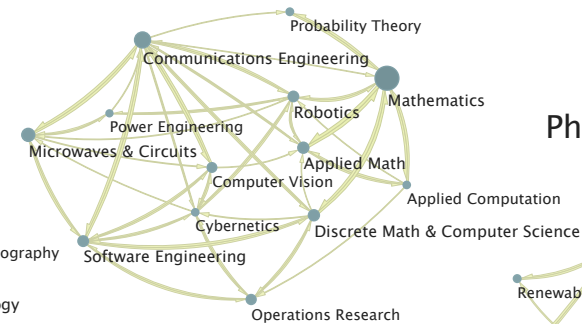


Physical Sciences

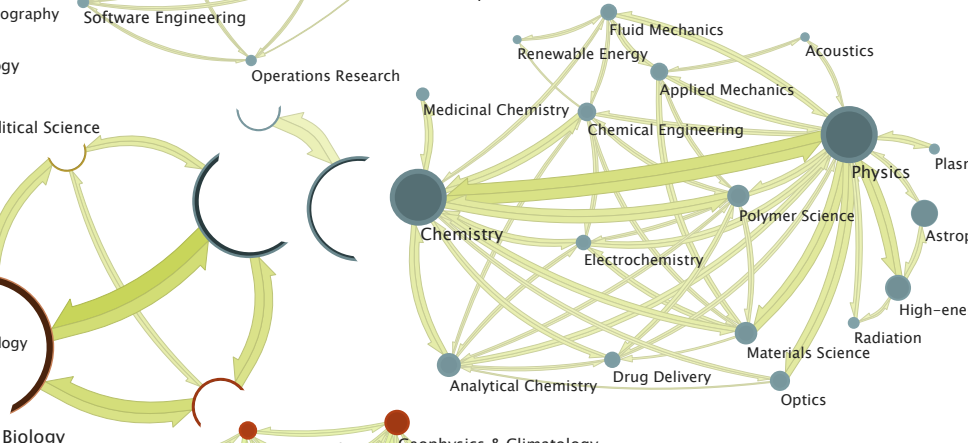


Ecology & Earth Sciences





Physical Sciences



Overlapping partitions

How many modules are present? Which nodes are members of which modules? And which nodes should belong to multiple modules and to what degree?

Overlapping partitions with the map equation

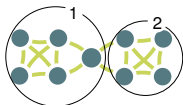
How many modules are present? Which nodes are members of which modules? And which nodes should belong to multiple modules and to what degree?

Maximal compression of flow with constraints:

1. Modular code structure
2. No more than two levels
- ~~3. Each node can only belong to one module~~

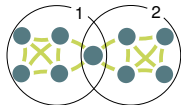
Overlapping partitions with the map equation

A



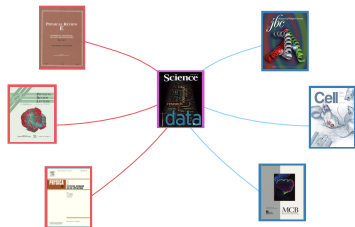
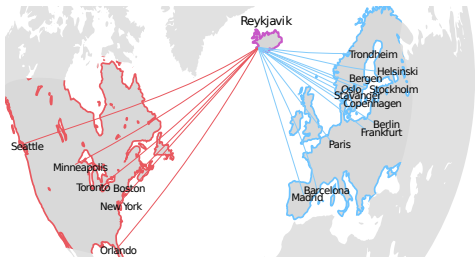
$$L(M) = \underbrace{q_{\cap} H(Q)}_{0.13 \text{ bits}} + \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p_{\cap}^1 H(\mathcal{P}^1) \\ p_{\cap}^2 H(\mathcal{P}^2) \end{array} \right\}}_{2.73 \text{ bits}} = 2.86 \text{ bits.}$$

B

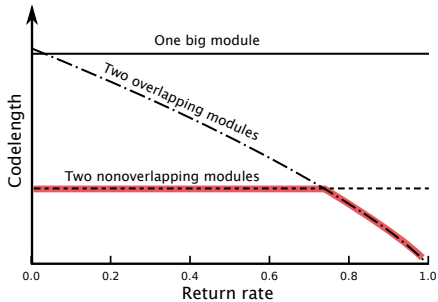
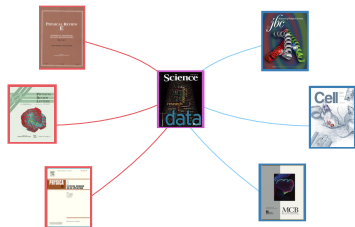
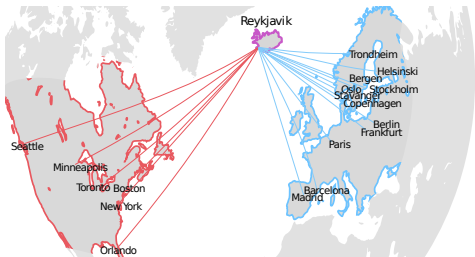


$$L(M) = \underbrace{q_{\cap} H(Q)}_{0.063 \text{ bits}} + \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p_{\cap}^1 H(\mathcal{P}^1) \\ p_{\cap}^2 H(\mathcal{P}^2) \end{array} \right\}}_{2.61 \text{ bits}} = 2.67 \text{ bits.}$$

Memory networks capture real organization



Memory networks capture real organization



Multilevel and overlapping partitions

Into how many hierarchical levels is a given network organized? How many modules are present at each level? Which nodes are members of which modules? And which nodes should belong to multiple modules and to what degree?

Multilevel and overlapping partitions with the map...

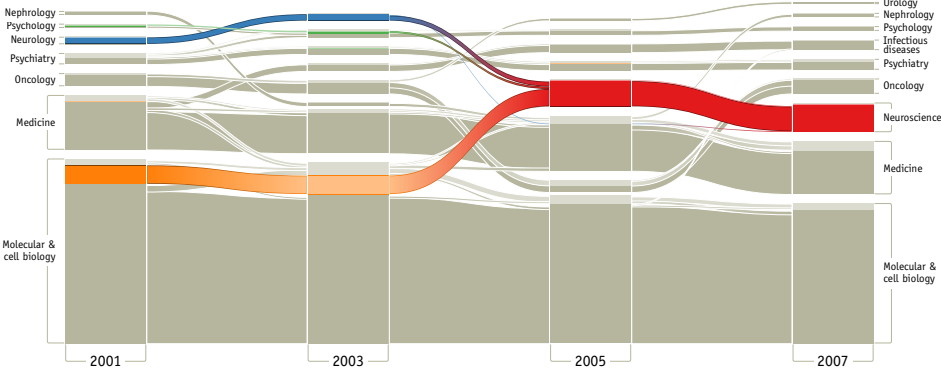
Into how many hierarchical levels is a given network organized? How many modules are present at each level? Which nodes are members of which modules? And which nodes should belong to multiple modules and to what degree?

Maximal compression of flow with constraints:

1. Modular code structure
- ~~2. No more than two levels~~
- ~~3. Each node can only belong to one module~~

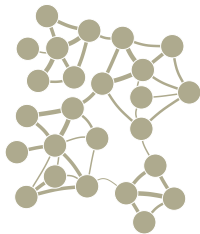
CHANGE

Mapping change in science



What is real **change**
and what is mere **noise**?

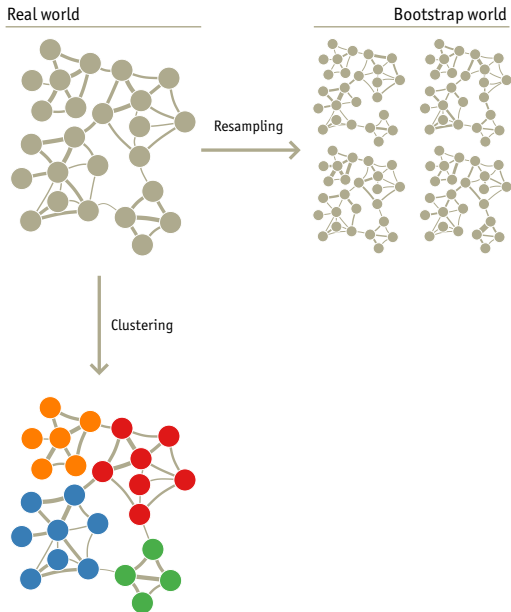
Significance clustering



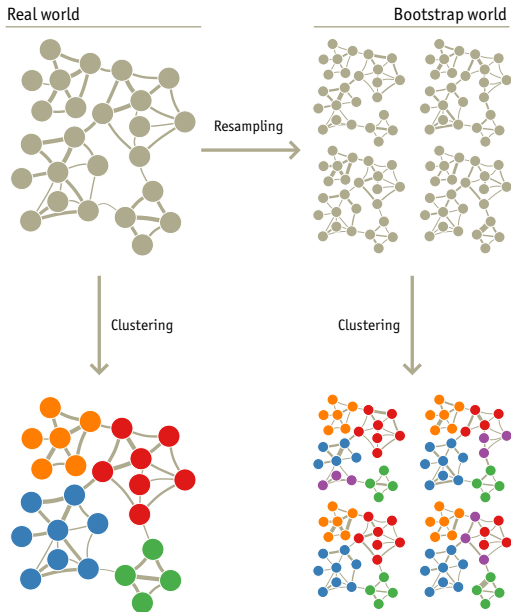
Clustering



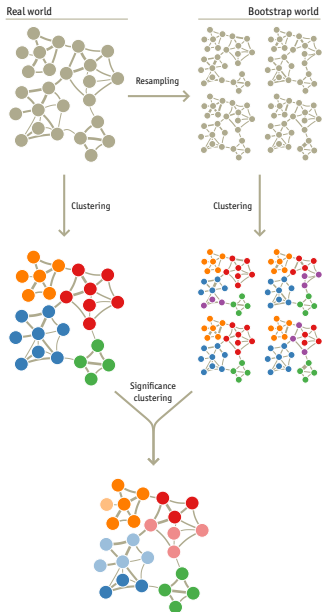
Significance clustering



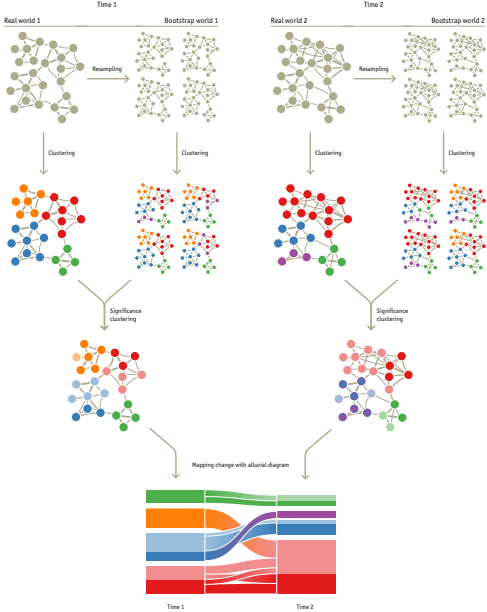
Significance clustering



Significance clustering



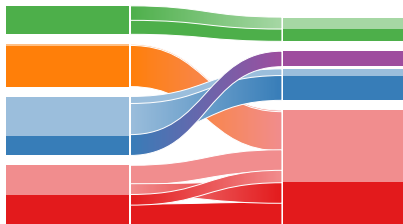
Mapping change



Mapping change



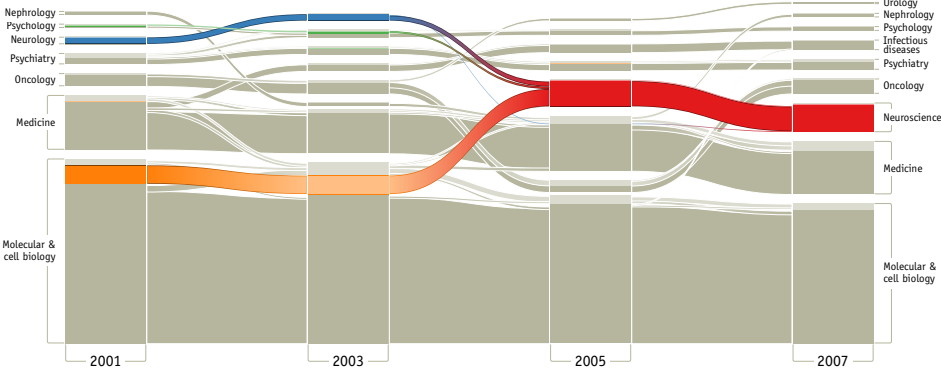
Mapping change with alluvial diagram



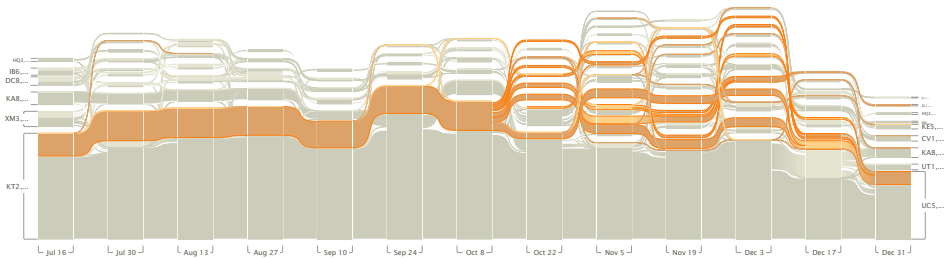
Time 1

Time 2

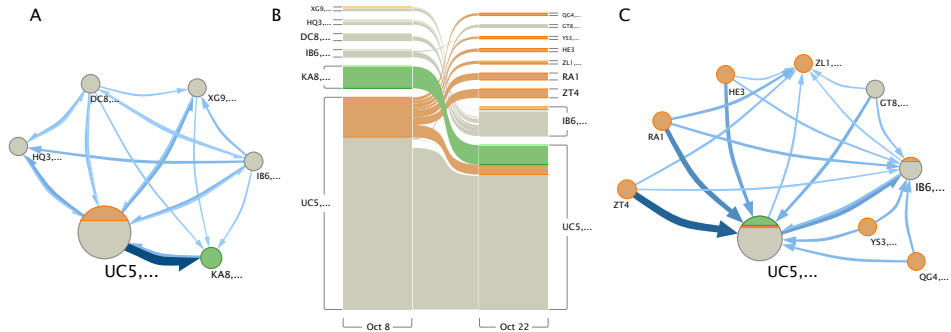
Mapping change in science



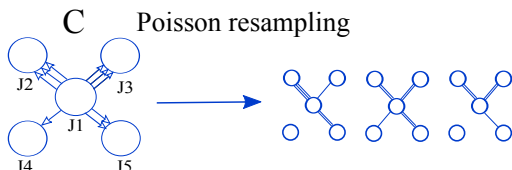
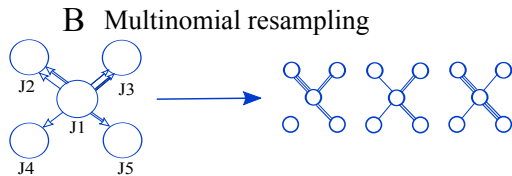
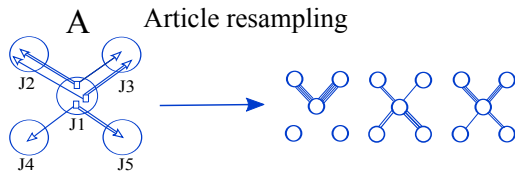
Mapping change in the federal funds market



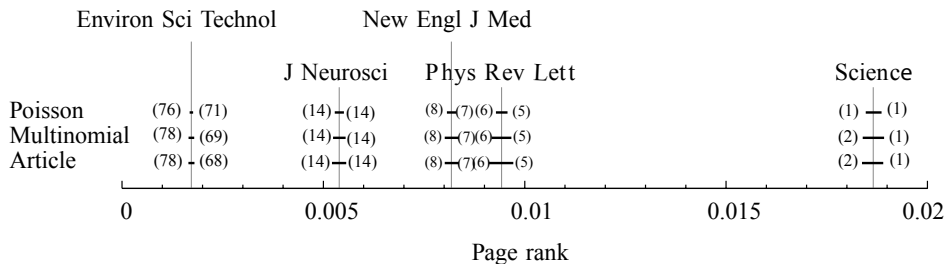
Mapping change in the federal funds market



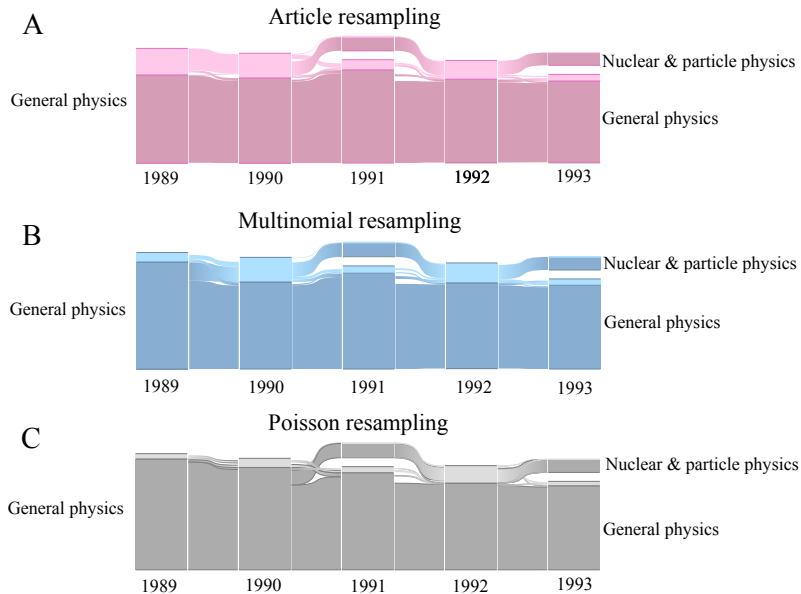
Resampling effects



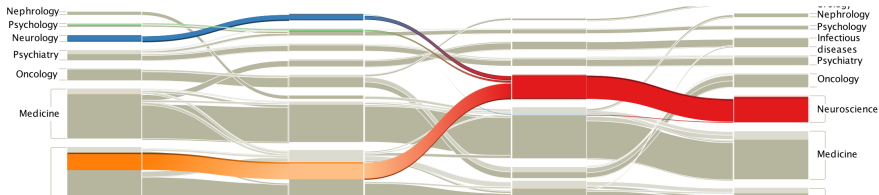
Resampling effects on ranking



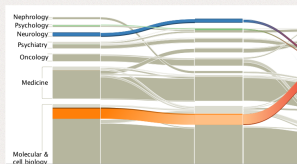
Resampling effects on clustering



Reveal structural change in complex networks



Apps »



Code »

```
using infomath::plogg;
for (unsigned int i = 0; i < numNodes; ++i)
{
  enter_log_enter += plogg(m_moduleFlowData[i].enterFlow);
  exit_log_exit += plogg(m_moduleFlowData[i].exitFlow);
  flow_log_flow += plogg(m_moduleFlowData[i].exitFlow);
  enterFlow += m_moduleFlowData[i].enterFlow;
}
enterFlow += exitNetworkFlow;
enterFlow_log_enterFlow = plogg(enterFlow);
```

Publications »

Maps of information flow reveal community structure in complex networks

Martin Rosvall and Carl T. Bergstrom
 PNAS **105**, 11118 (2008). [arXiv:0707.0609]



To comprehend the multipartite organization of large-scale biological and social systems, we introduce a new information-theoretic approach to reveal community structure in