

Finding representatives in a heterogeneous network

Laura Langohr

Department of Computer Science
University of Helsinki

May 19, 2009

Introduction

K-medoids

Experiments

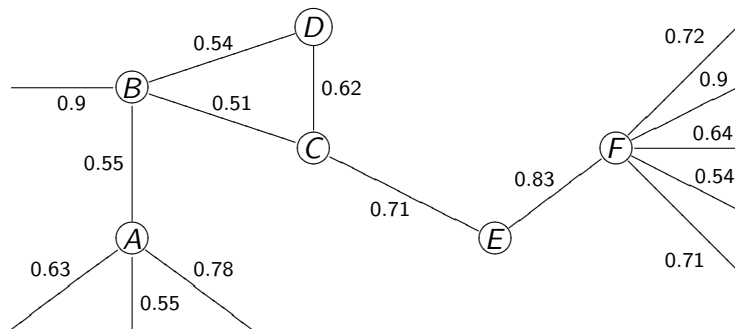
Future Work

Conclusion

Motivation

- **Finding representative vertices**
- Given a list of 100 vertices
- But only resources to study 10 vertices
- Cluster 100 vertices in 10 clusters
- For each cluster suggest a vertex as representative

Example graph

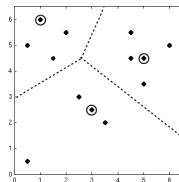
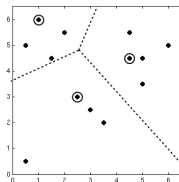
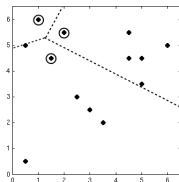


K-medoids

- Clustering method
- Objects are partitioned into k clusters
- First, an initial partitioning is created
- The partition is then iteratively improved
- Cluster centers are objects \rightarrow medoids

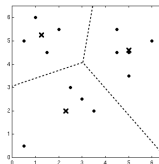
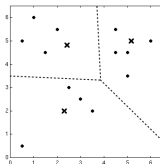
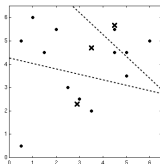
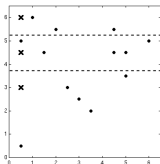
Algorithm

1. K objects are randomly chosen as medoids
2. Assign remaining objects to the medoid that is the nearest
3. Calculate new medoid for each cluster

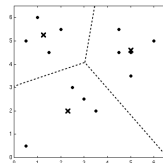
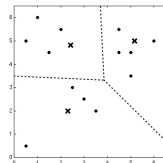
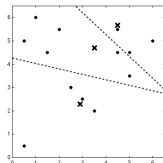
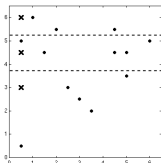
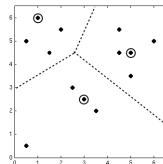
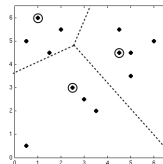
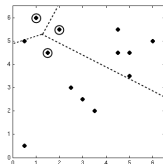


K-means

- K -medoids is similar to k -means
- K -means uses mean value as cluster center



K -medoids vs k -means



K-medoids in a heterogeneous network

- Select few representatives from a large set of vertices
- Representatives should be independent of each other
- Relations between two vertices in a graph \rightarrow link
- Including undiscovered relations
- Undiscovered relations are manifested as path(s)

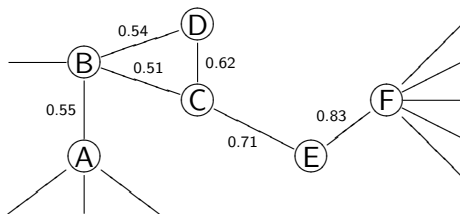
Measure for link strength

- Probability of a path is the product of the probabilities of the edges along the path

$$g(\mathbf{p}) = \prod_{i=1}^k w(e_i)$$

- Probability of the best path between two vertices

$$P_{bp} = \max_{p \in Pa(G, o, o')} g(\mathbf{p})$$



Algorithm

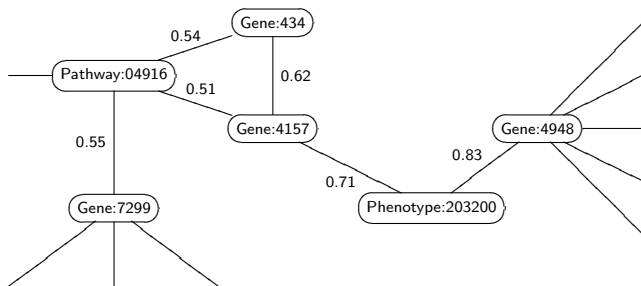
1. Calculate similarity matrix
2. Choose k objects randomly as initial medoids
3. Assign each remaining object to the most similar medoid
4. Calculate new medoid for each cluster

$$\text{medoid}(C_j) = \underset{o \in C_j}{\operatorname{argmax}} \prod_{\substack{o' \in C_j \\ o' \neq o}} P_{bp}(G, o, o')$$

Repeat steps 3. and 4. until clustering converges

Biomine

- 12 biological databases are integrated
- Over 1 million vertices
- Over 9 million edges



<http://biomine.cs.helsinki.fi>

Artificial example

- Three phenotypes, for each three genes
- *k*-medoids with nine genes, and $k = 3$

Future Work

- Hierarchical clustering
- Statistical evaluation
- Comparison to an existing method

Conclusion

- Finding representative vertices, e.g. genes
- *K*-medoids on Biomine
- Example with nine genes is promising