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An Empirical Investigation of Statistical Backbone Filtering Techniques

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What is a Network Backbone?

Filtering Noise? **Preserving Topological Properties?** **Types of Backbone Filtering Techniques**

- 1. Structural Backbone Filtering Techniques.
- 2. Statistical Backbone Filtering Techniques.

Statistical Backbone Filtering Techniques

• Noise

edge weights are drawn from a binomial distribution, However, it estimates the probability of observing a weight **Corrected Filter** connecting two nodes using a Bayesian framework.



 Marginal Likelihood Filter

each unit edge randomly chooses two nodes, which results in a *binomial distribution*.

Employs a null model based on the canonical maximum-

entropy ensemble of weighted networks having the same

Employs the empirical cumulative density function to judge

degree and strength distribution as the original network.

No Universal

Definition!

• ECM Filter

• LANS Filter

• Disparity Filter

statistical significance. a node distributes its strength (summation of weights) uniformly on the edges.

a node distributes its strength at random through a Polya • Polya Urn Filter process, which results in a Beta-binomial distribution. edge weights are randomly drawn from the empirical • GloSS Filter weight distribution.

Given a

Network

Assuming the model distribution we compute the pvalues of the edges

Filter edges with p – values > α



Evaluation Using Four Indicators % Weights % Edges 100 100 80 60 60 40 40 20 20 10^{-1} 10⁰ 10^{-1} 10⁰ 10^{-3} 10^{-4}

Conclusion				
Filter	Technique Behavior	Giant Component	Isolated Nodes	Weights Retained
Marginal Likelihood	Conservative	Always	Low	High
Noise Corrected	Conservative	Always	Low	Small & High
ECM	Flexible	$\alpha > 10^{-2}$	$\alpha < 10^{-2}$	Small & High









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