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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?

No Universal **Definition!**

Types of Backbone Filtering Techniques

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

Statistical Backbone Filtering Techniques

- Noise **Corrected Filter**
- Marginal Likelihood **Filter**
- ECM Filter
- LANS Filter
- Disparity Filter
- Polya Urn Filter
- GloSS Filter

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

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

Employs a null model based on the canonical maximumentropy ensemble of weighted networks having the same degree and strength distribution as the original network. Employs the empirical cumulative density function to judge statistical significance.

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

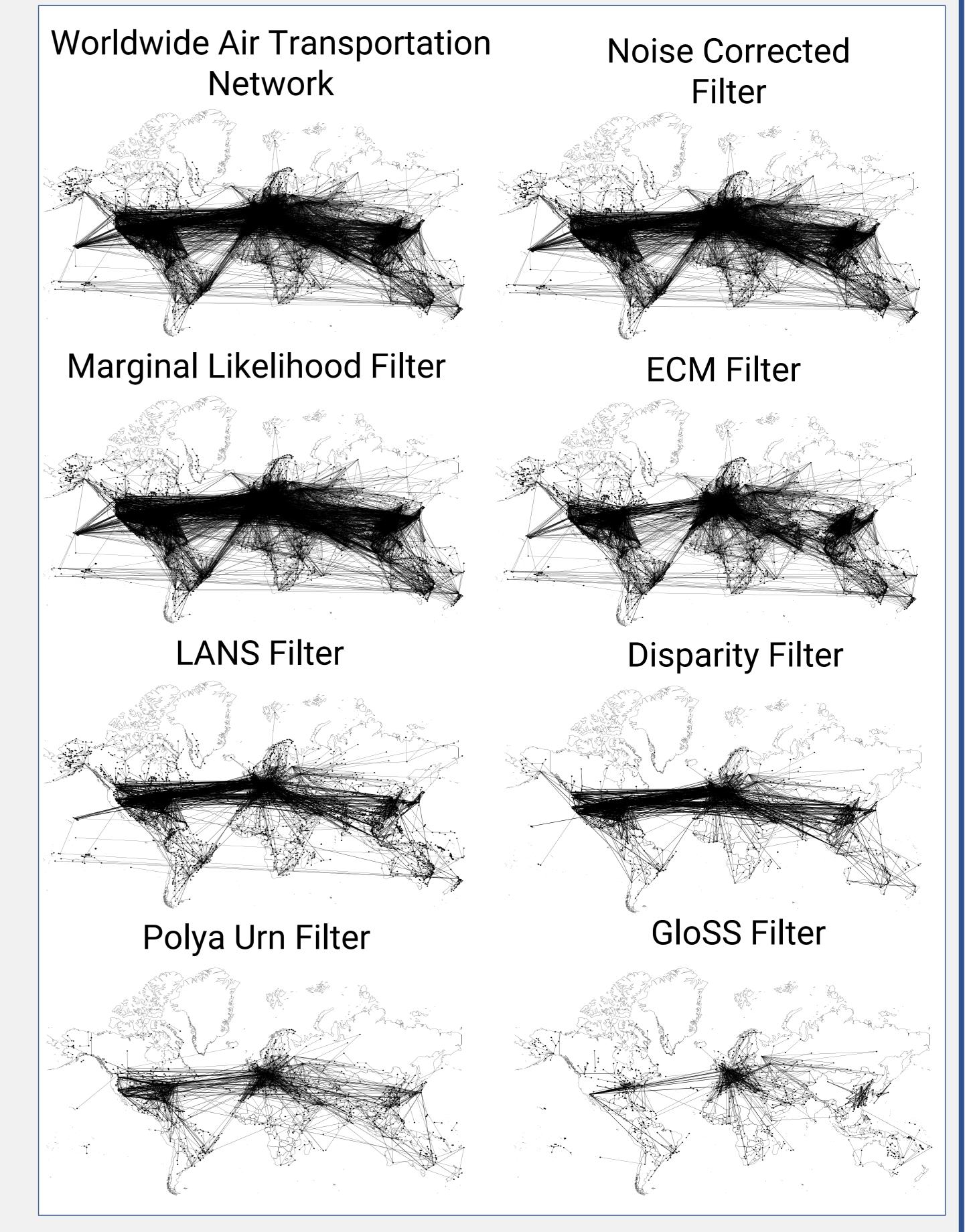
a node distributes its strength at random through a Polya process, which results in a Beta-binomial distribution.

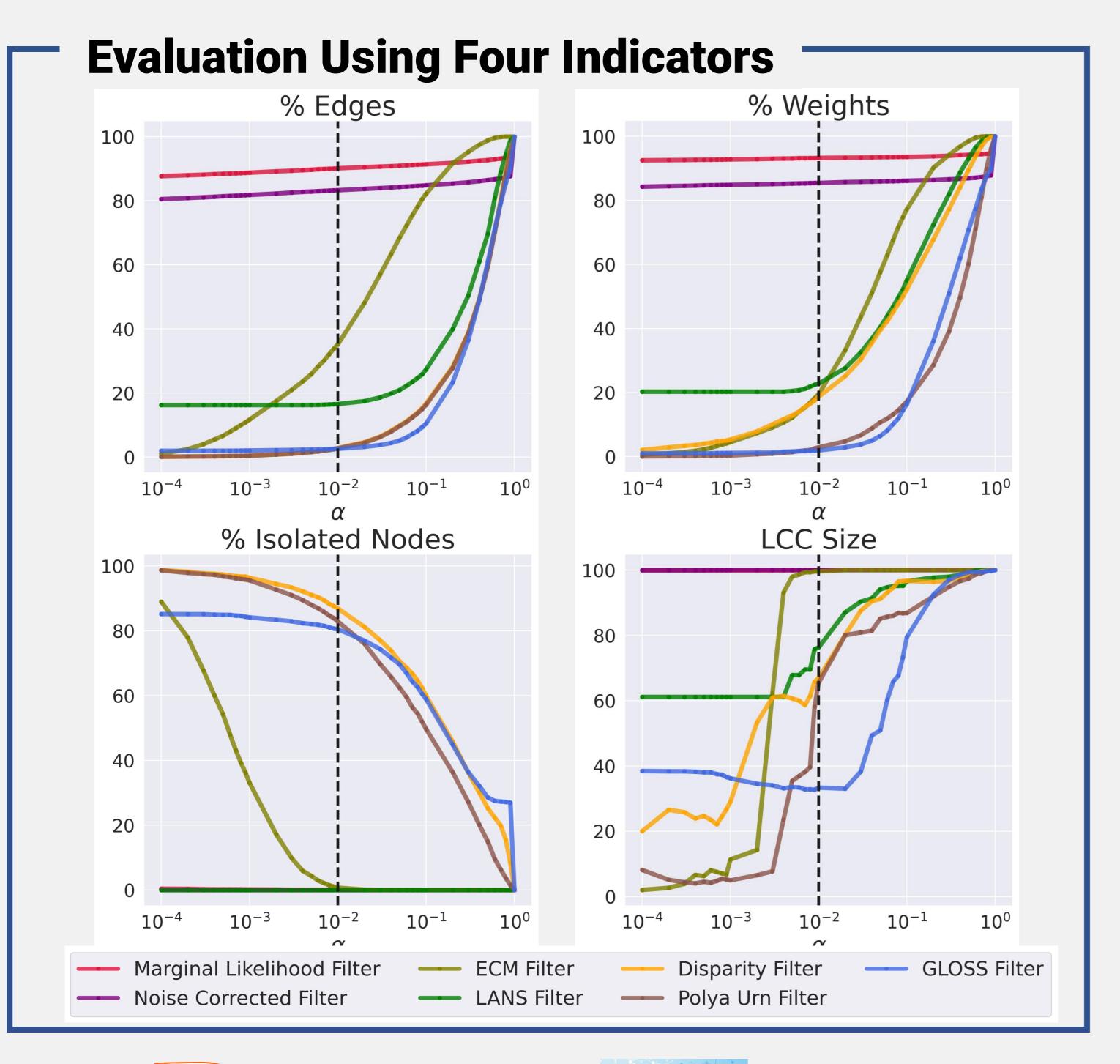
edge weights are randomly drawn from the empirical weight distribution.

Given a Network Assuming the

> model distribution we compute the pvalues of the edges

Filter edges with p – values $> \alpha$





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
LANS	Aggressive	Always	Low	High
Disparity	Aggressive	$\alpha > 10^{-2}$	High	High
Polya Urn	Aggressive	$\alpha > 10^{-2}$	High	Small & High
GloSS	Aggressive	$\alpha > 10^{-2}$	High	Small & High

What about the distributions?











