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14. ABSTRACT In an increasingly interconnected world, information, goods, and even diseases propagate across explicit and implicit networks. Depending on the application, network edges can be used to represent different types of connections, from physical wires between computers to friendships among people. And in many situations, one can hope to learn the connections or other properties of a target network by examining whatever outputs of the network are observable, or by smartly intervening in the network and analyzing the results of the intervention. Designing algorithms for learning such networks is the goal of the proposed research.					
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a. REPORT UU	b. ABSTRACT UU	c. THIS PAGE UU	UU		Lev Reyzin
				19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER 312-413-9576	

## Report Title

Final Report: Learning and Inferring Networks from Incomplete Data

### ABSTRACT

In an increasingly interconnected world, information, goods, and even diseases propagate across explicit and implicit networks. Depending on the application, network edges can be used to represent different types of connections, from physical wires between computers to friendships among people. And in many situations, one can hope to learn the connections or other properties of a target network by examining whatever outputs of the network are observable, or by smartly intervening in the network and analyzing the results of the intervention. Designing algorithms for learning such networks is the goal of the proposed research.

The army applications of this area are numerous and significant. Some examples of problems broadly covered by this proposal include reconstructing an adversary's networks from intercepted or publicly available communications, better understanding supply networks from their disruptions, or even discovering hidden influence structures after observing the votes or writings of politicians or other actors.

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**Enter List of papers submitted or published that acknowledge ARO support from the start of the project to the date of this printing. List the papers, including journal references, in the following categories:**

**(a) Papers published in peer-reviewed journals (N/A for none)**

<u>Received</u>	<u>Paper</u>
01/27/2017	1 Sam Cole, Shmuel Friedland, Lev Reyzin. A Simple Spectral Algorithm for Recovering Planted Partitions, Special Matrices, ( ): . doi:
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>1</b>

**Number of Papers published in peer-reviewed journals:**

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**(b) Papers published in non-peer-reviewed journals (N/A for none)**

<u>Received</u>	<u>Paper</u>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	

**Number of Papers published in non peer-reviewed journals:**

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**(c) Presentations**

Number of Presentations: 0.00

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**Non Peer-Reviewed Conference Proceeding publications (other than abstracts):**

<u>Received</u>	<u>Paper</u>
01/27/2017	2 Benjamin Fish, Yi Huang, Lev Reyzin. Recovering Social Networks by Observing Votes, 15th International Conference on Autonomous Agents and Multiagent Systems (AAMAS 2016). 09-MAY-16, Singapore. : ,
01/27/2017	3 Yi Huang, Mano Vikash Janardhanan, Lev Reyzin. Network Construction with Ordered Constraints, Algorithms and Data Structures Symposium (WADS 2017). 01-AUG-17, St. John's, Canada. : ,
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>2</b>

Number of Non Peer-Reviewed Conference Proceeding publications (other than abstracts):

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**Peer-Reviewed Conference Proceeding publications (other than abstracts):**

<u>Received</u>	<u>Paper</u>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	

Number of Peer-Reviewed Conference Proceeding publications (other than abstracts):

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**(d) Manuscripts**

<u>Received</u>	<u>Paper</u>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	

Number of Manuscripts:

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**Books**

Received      Book

**TOTAL:**

Received      Book Chapter

**TOTAL:**

**Patents Submitted**

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**Patents Awarded**

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**Awards**

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**Graduate Students**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PERCENT SUPPORTED</u>
<b>FTE Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Total Number:</b>	

**Names of Post Doctorates**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PERCENT SUPPORTED</u>
<b>FTE Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Total Number:</b>	

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**Names of Faculty Supported**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PERCENT SUPPORTED</u>
<b>FTE Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Total Number:</b>	

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**Names of Under Graduate students supported**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PERCENT SUPPORTED</u>
<b>FTE Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Total Number:</b>	

**Student Metrics**

This section only applies to graduating undergraduates supported by this agreement in this reporting period

The number of undergraduates funded by this agreement who graduated during this period: ..... 0.00

The number of undergraduates funded by this agreement who graduated during this period with a degree in science, mathematics, engineering, or technology fields:..... 0.00

The number of undergraduates funded by your agreement who graduated during this period and will continue to pursue a graduate or Ph.D. degree in science, mathematics, engineering, or technology fields:..... 0.00

Number of graduating undergraduates who achieved a 3.5 GPA to 4.0 (4.0 max scale):..... 0.00

Number of graduating undergraduates funded by a DoD funded Center of Excellence grant for Education, Research and Engineering:..... 0.00

The number of undergraduates funded by your agreement who graduated during this period and intend to work for the Department of Defense ..... 0.00

The number of undergraduates funded by your agreement who graduated during this period and will receive scholarships or fellowships for further studies in science, mathematics, engineering or technology fields: ..... 0.00

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**Names of Personnel receiving masters degrees**

<u>NAME</u>
<b>Total Number:</b>

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**Names of personnel receiving PHDs**

<u>NAME</u>
<b>Total Number:</b>

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**Names of other research staff**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PERCENT SUPPORTED</u>
<b>FTE Equivalent:</b>	
<b>Total Number:</b>	

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**Sub Contractors (DD882)**

## Inventions (DD882)

### Scientific Progress

The results in this project include 1) algorithms for recovering social networks, 2) algorithms for recovering community structure in random graphs, and 3) algorithms for inferring social networks from ordered constraints. I summarize as follows.

1) In [1] we investigated how to reconstruct social networks from voting data. In particular, given a voting model that considers social network structure, we aim to find the network that best explains the agents' votes. We looked at two plausible voting models, one edge-centric and the other vertex-centric. For these models, we give algorithms and lower bounds, characterizing cases where network recovery is possible and where it is computationally difficult. We also tested our algorithms on United States Senate data.

Despite the similarity of the two models, we showed that their respective network recovery problems differ in complexity and involve distinct algorithmic challenges. Moreover, the networks produced when working under these models can also differ significantly. These theoretical and experimental results indicated that great care should be exercised when choosing a voting model for network recovery tasks.

2) In [2] we considered the planted partition model, in which  $n = ks$  vertices of a random graph are partitioned into  $k$  "clusters," each of size  $s$ . Edges between vertices in the same cluster and different clusters were included with constant probability  $p$  and  $q$ , respectively (where  $0 < q < p < 1$ ). We gave an efficient algorithm that, with high probability, recovers the clustering as long as the cluster sizes are at least asymptotically  $\sqrt{n}$ . Our algorithm is based on projecting the graph's adjacency matrix onto the space spanned by its largest eigenvalues and using the result to recover one cluster at a time. Our algorithm is arguably simpler than previously known spectral algorithms: there is no need to randomly partition the vertices beforehand, and hence there is no messy "cleanup" step at the end. We also used a novel application of the Cauchy integral formula to prove its correctness. This work was solely theoretical.

3) In [3] we analyzed the problem of constructing a network by observing ordered connectivity constraints, which naturally result from observing twitter "retweets" among other information spreads. These ordered constraints are made to capture realistic properties of real-world problems that are not reflected in previous, more general models. We gave hardness of approximation results and nearly-matching upper bounds for the offline problem, and we study the online problem in both general graphs and restricted sub-classes. In the online problem, for general graphs, we gave exponentially better upper bounds than exist for algorithms for general connectivity problems. For the restricted classes of star and path networks we found algorithms with optimal competitive ratios. This work, again, was completely theoretical.

It is future work to implement and to test the algorithms in sections 2) and 3).

### References

[1] Benjamin Fish, Yi Huang, Lev Reyzin. Recovering Social Networks by Observing Votes. In Proceedings of the 15th International Conference on Autonomous Agents and Multiagent Systems (AAMAS 2016)

[2] Sam Cole, Shmuel Friedland, Lev Reyzin. A Simple Spectral Algorithm for Recovering Planted Partitions. Manuscript, in submission to Special Matrices.

[3] Network Construction with Ordered Constraints. Yi Huang, Mano Vikash Janardhanan, and Lev Reyzin. Manuscript, in planned submission to WADS 2017.

### Technology Transfer