



NETWORK EVOLUTION

To see our
works visit



<https://connets.di.unimi.it/>

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*Based on the PhD thesis
of Alessia Galdeman and
Manuel Dileo*



NETWORK SCIENCE



Sabrina Gaito
Head of the Lab

COMPUTER NETWORKS



Christian Quadri

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



Matteo Zignani

Multilayer Networks

Network Evolution

Temporal Networks

GNN

LLM

Edge computing

Autonomous driving

Cheick Ba

Alessia Galdeman

Manuel Dileo

Alessandro Cagiano

Alberto Bertoncini



NETWORK EVOLUTION

Every network exhibits a distinct **evolution signature** that shapes its peculiar structural and dynamical characteristics.

How to identify each network's distinctive evolutionary signature?

By defining and constructing a **network evolution profile**

a **concise** yet **comprehensive** and **explainable** **quantitative** descriptor

Able to capture the **mechanisms** underlying its evolution and temporal dynamics



**onnets
LAB**

Computer Science
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DI MILANO



The **CONTEXT**

- Past research mainly focused on static networks: developing theoretical frameworks, scalable algorithms, and deep knowledge of network structures;
- In recent years researchers recognized the complexity and time-varying nature of large systems;



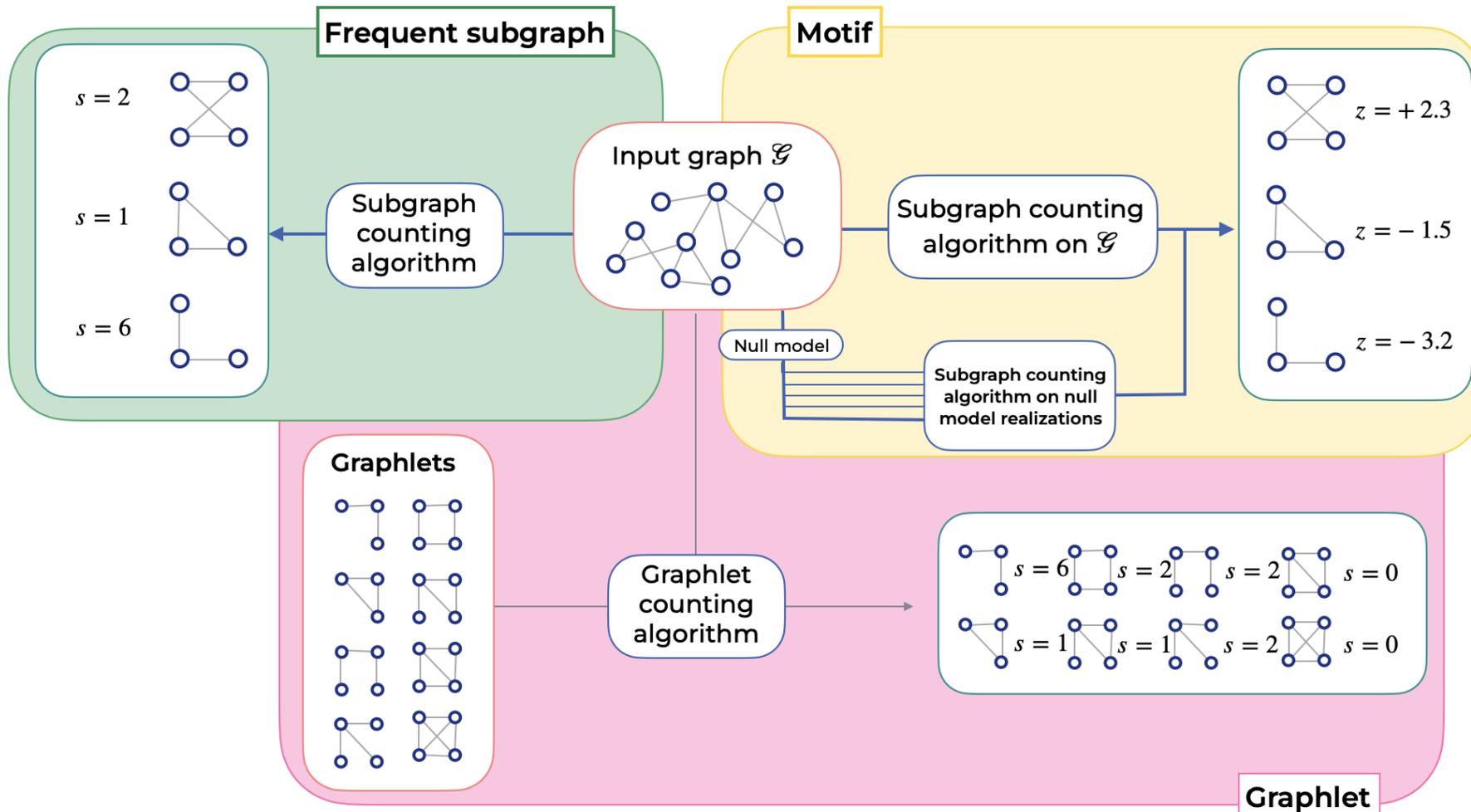
The **CONTEXT**



When **studying** temporal networks, we talk about network evolution **if the focus is on the mesoscopic mechanisms that drives the growth of a network**

The **CONTEXT**

FREQUENT SUBGRAPH METHODS



Even if they are time-labelled

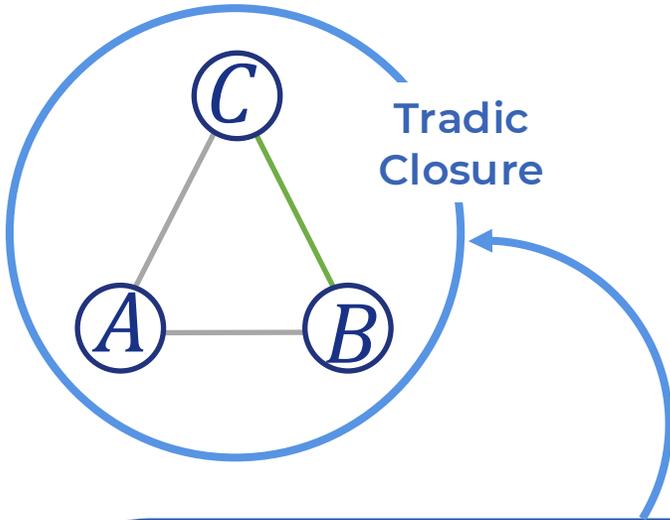
They do not really describe the evolution mechanisms

GRAPH EVOLUTION RULES

**DEFINITIONS, FORMALISMS, MINING ALGORITHMS,
AND VISUALIZATION**

Graph evolution rules

REASONS WHY



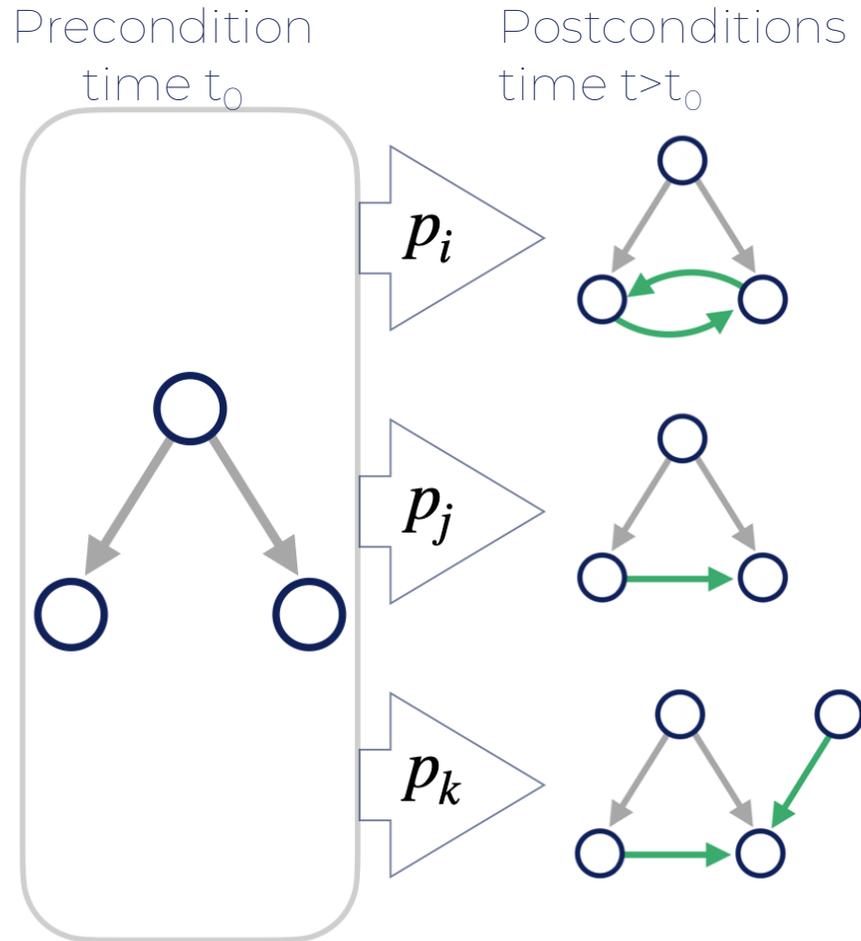
Several models, mechanisms and measures have been proposed to describe the network growth

BUT

- They assume that the growth is guided by a single parameterized mechanism
- Identifying which mechanism plays a more important role is challenging

Graph evolution rules mining can detect all evolutionary behaviors, while avoiding any a-priori mechanism

IDEA: Graph Evolution Rules



- Inspired by association rules in the data mining field, a GER consists of a precondition and a set of postconditions
- A subgraph matching the precondition evolve in the different postconditions with the associated probability

The **PITFALLS** of **GERs**

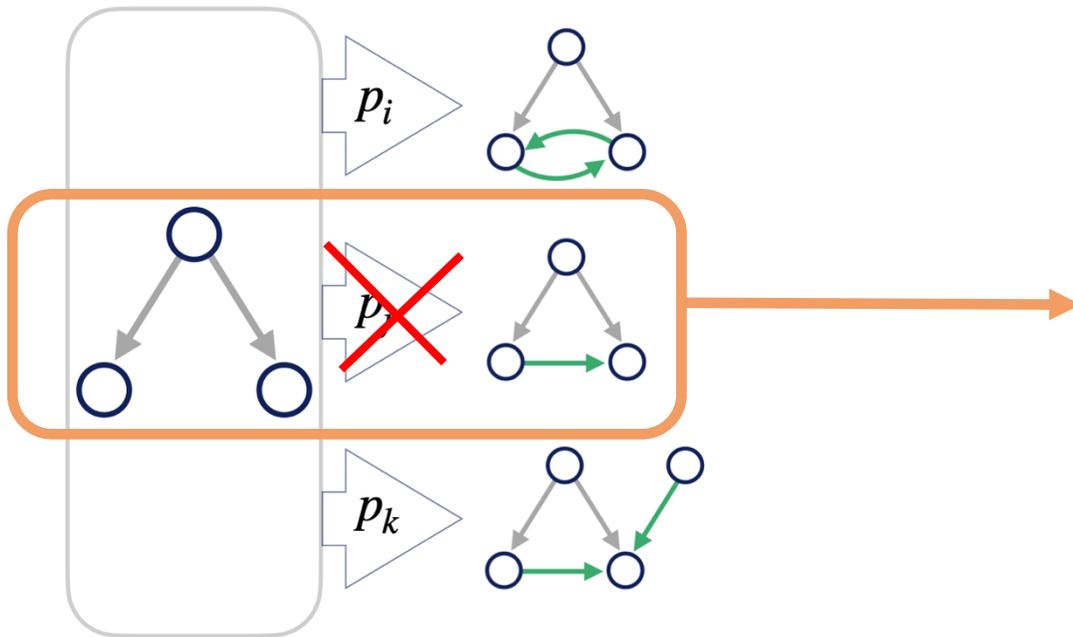
Very few works propose algorithm to find GERs

&

They all find stand-alone (independent) rules

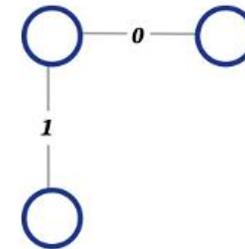
GENERAL
GRAPH EVOLUTION RULES

STAND ALONE
RULES



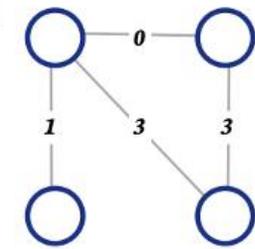
Precondition

Body



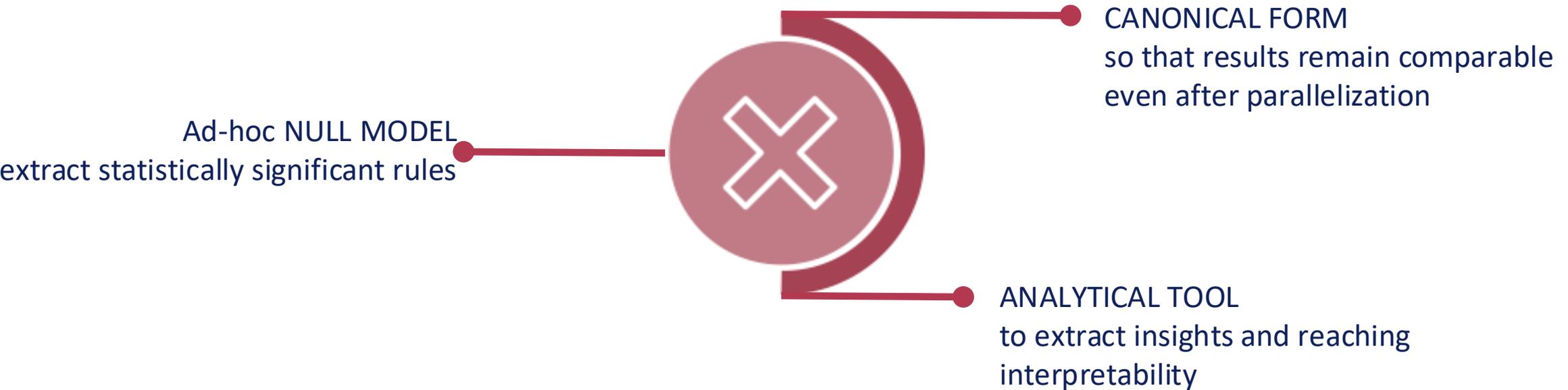
Postcondition

Head



The **PITFALLS** of **GERs**

Existing stand-alone algorithms lacks of:



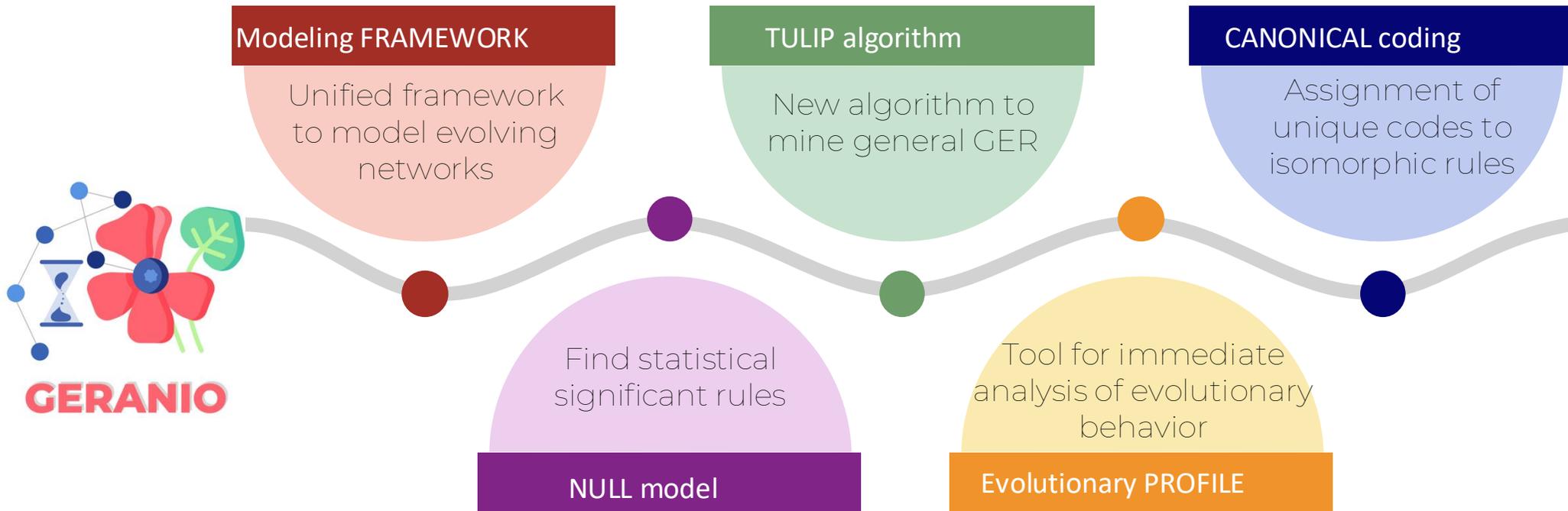
No algorithms for general graph evolution rules

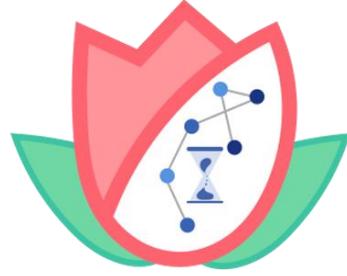
Methodological FRAMEWORK for Network Evolution Profile



Main CONTRIBUTIONS

GERANIO FRAMEWORK



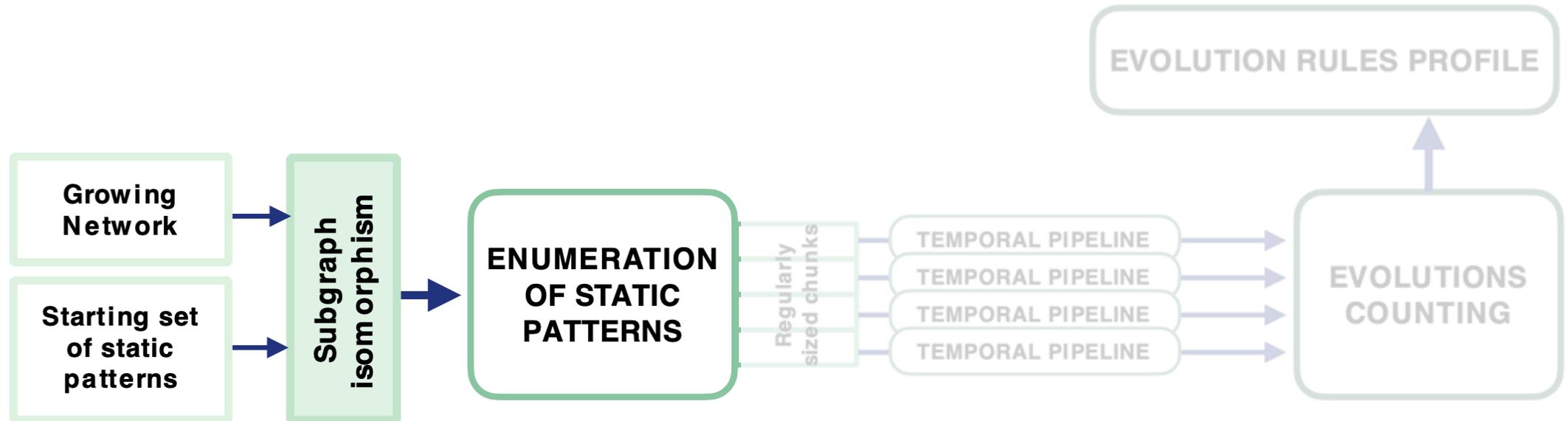


The **TULIP** ALGORITHM

TEMPORAL SUBGRAPHS FOR EVOLUTIONARY PROFILING

The PIPELINE

ENUMERATION OF PATTERNS

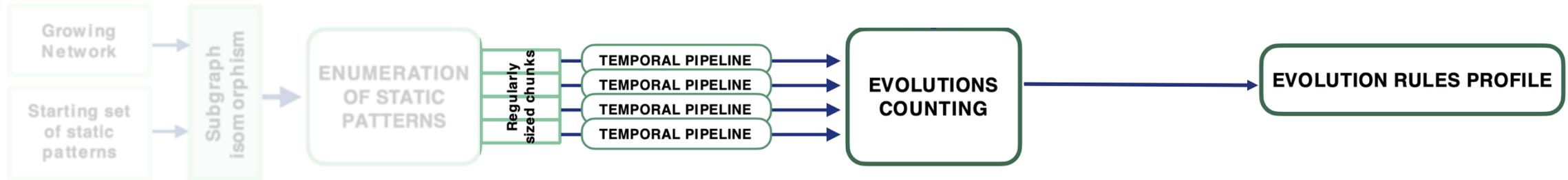


Graph mining is already a complex task, and temporal graph mining comes with additional constraints.

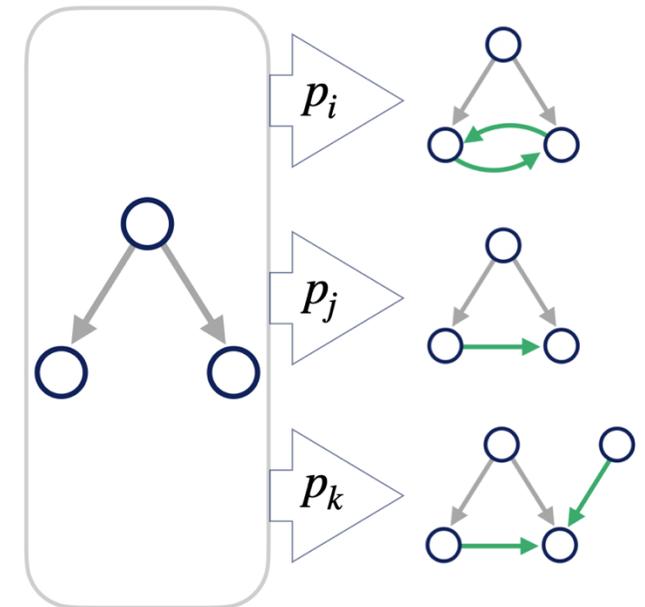
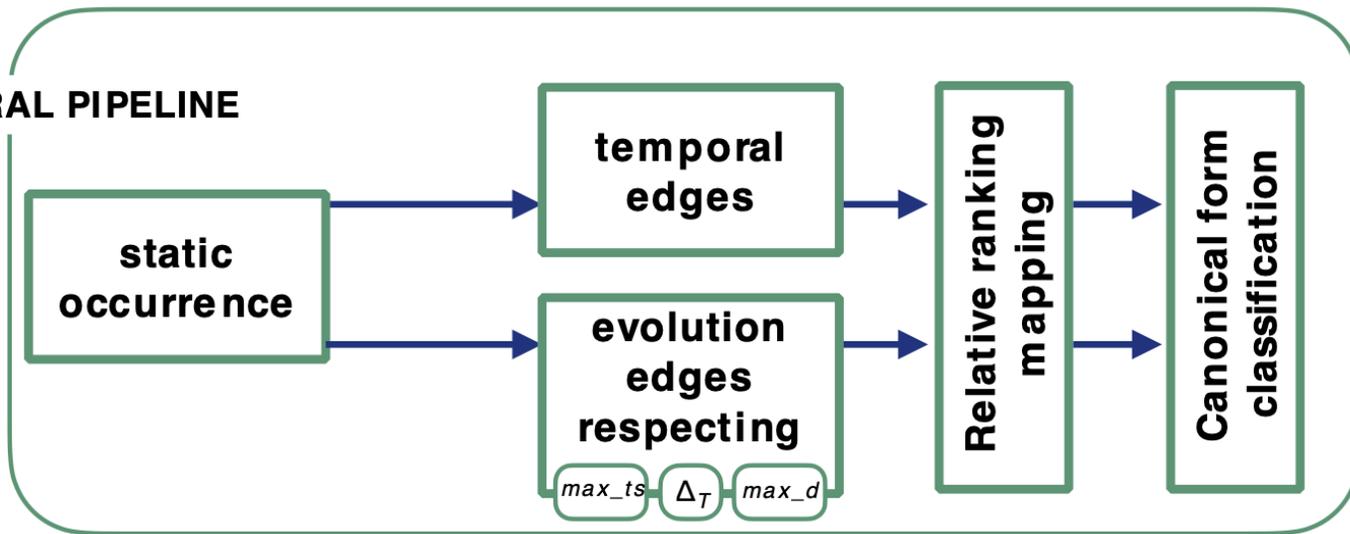
The idea for the tulip algorithm is to enumerate static patterns, and then extract the temporal information from edges that we know exists.

The PIPELINE

TEMPORAL PIPELINE



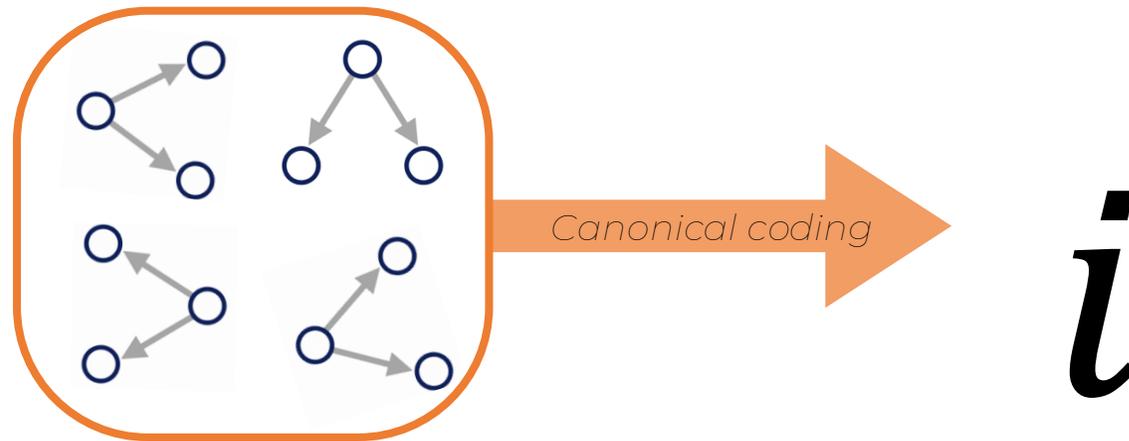
TEMPORAL PIPELINE



The temporal pipeline first extract the temporal information on enumerated edges and then search for the evolutions of the found temporal patterns

in parallel on chunks of enumeration, so results need to be canonically categorized

The **CANONICAL** **CODING**



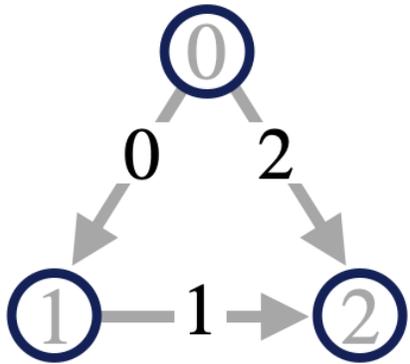
Obtain a unique code for
all isomorphic subgraphs

The **CANONICAL FORM**

THE PIPELINE



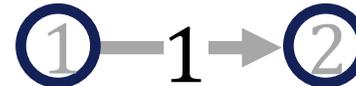
The **CANONICAL FORM**



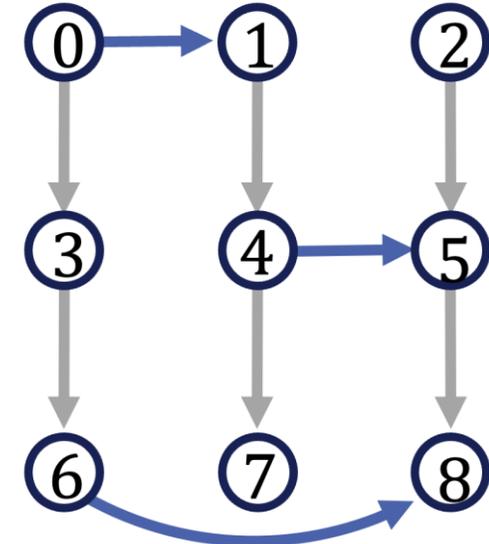
Temporal subgraph

From temporal to multilayer

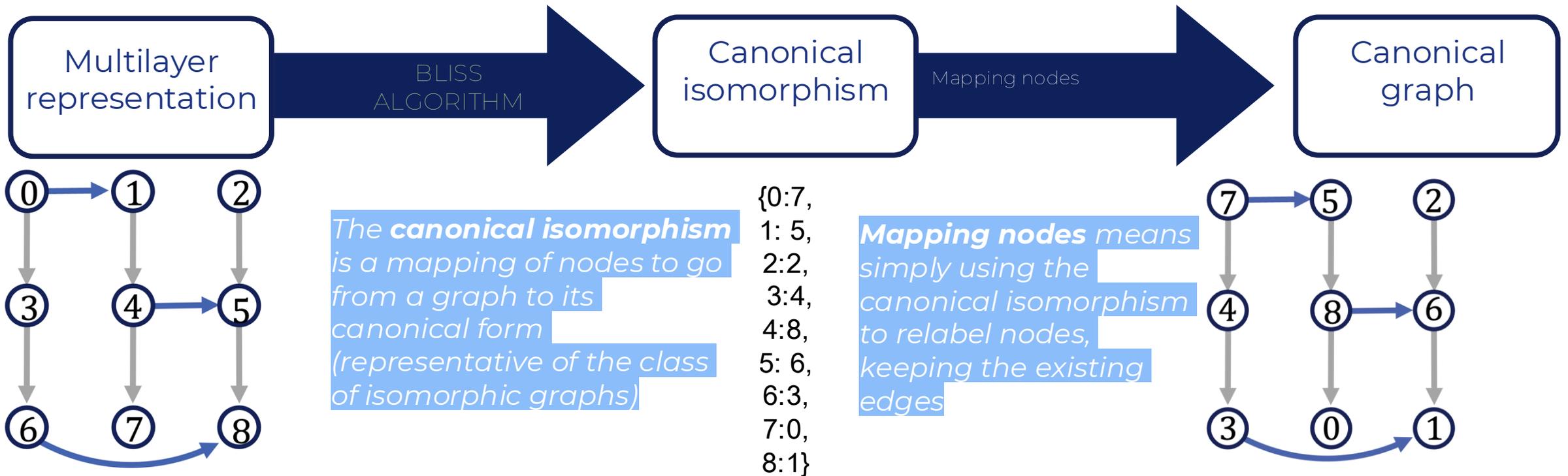
1. Duplicate nodes t times, where $t =$ number of timestamps
2. Remap temporal edges in the correct "layer"
3. Insert pillar edges to ensure the temporal order of the multilayer representation



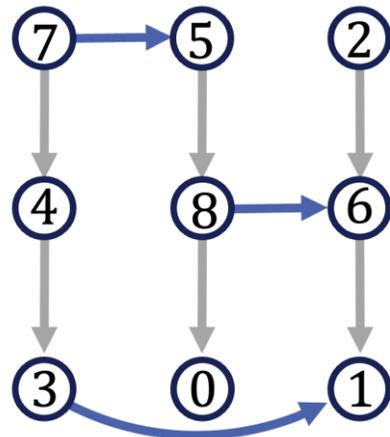
Multilayer representation



The **CANONICAL FORM**



The CANONICAL FORM



1. Obtain the adjacency matrix of the canonical graph

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0



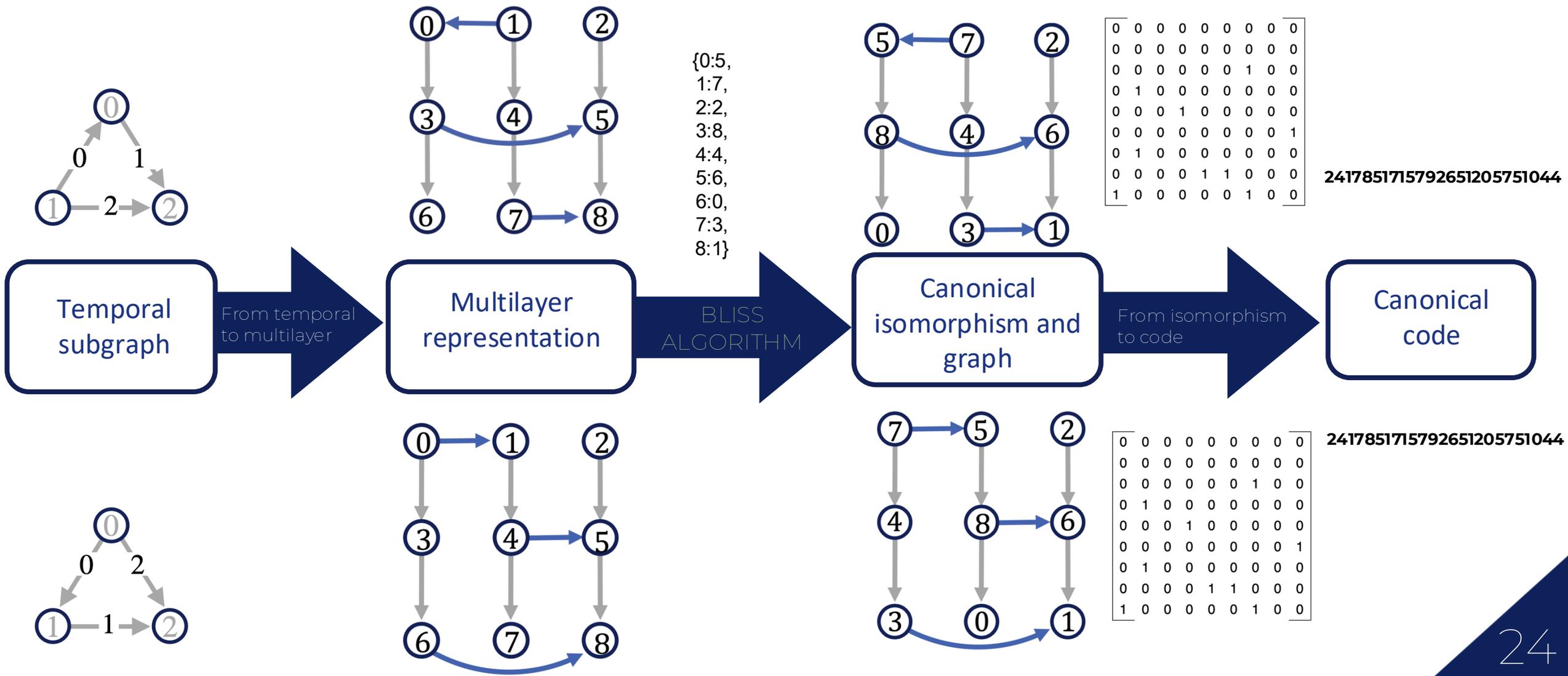
2. Concatenate all lines and prepend a '1'

1000000000000000000000000000000010001000000 [...]

3. Transform the binary number into an integer

2417851715792651205751044

The CANONICAL FORM

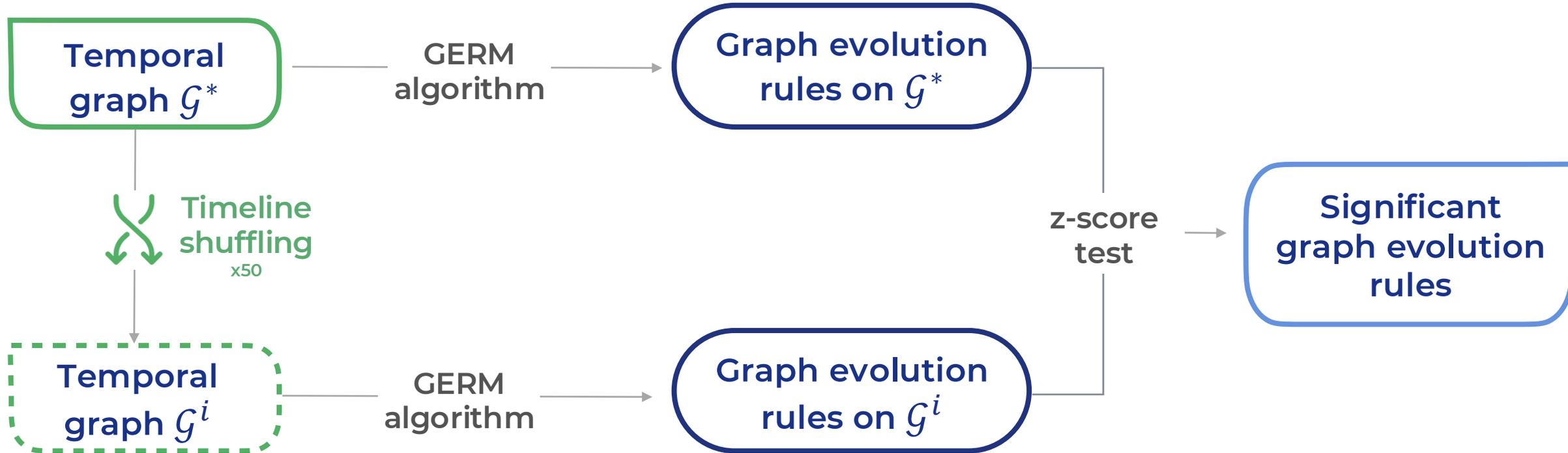


The **NULL MODEL**

WHY?

To evaluate the statistical significance of rules
and therefore find GERs that characterize the
evolution of a specific network

The PIPELINE



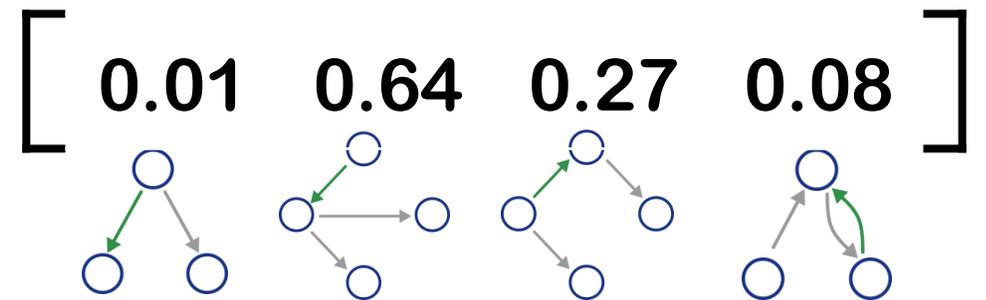
The **EVOLUTIONARY PROFILE**

WHY?

- To compare networks evolutionary behavior easily
- It represents the final output of the framework

HOW?

Probability distribution over rules' frequency, each position refers to a specific rule



The **EVOLUTIONARY PROFILE**

Every network has its own **evolution signature**

We capture it through an interpretable, quantitative fingerprint

the **network evolution profile**,

a **compact, complete, and explainable** representation

that encodes all the key mechanisms driving

the network's evolution and growth over time.



Some



APPLICATIONS



The **EVOLUTIONARY PROFILE**

DIFFERENT LEVEL OF APPLICATION

GRAPH



Evaluate evolutionary behavior for the whole graph

COMMUNITY



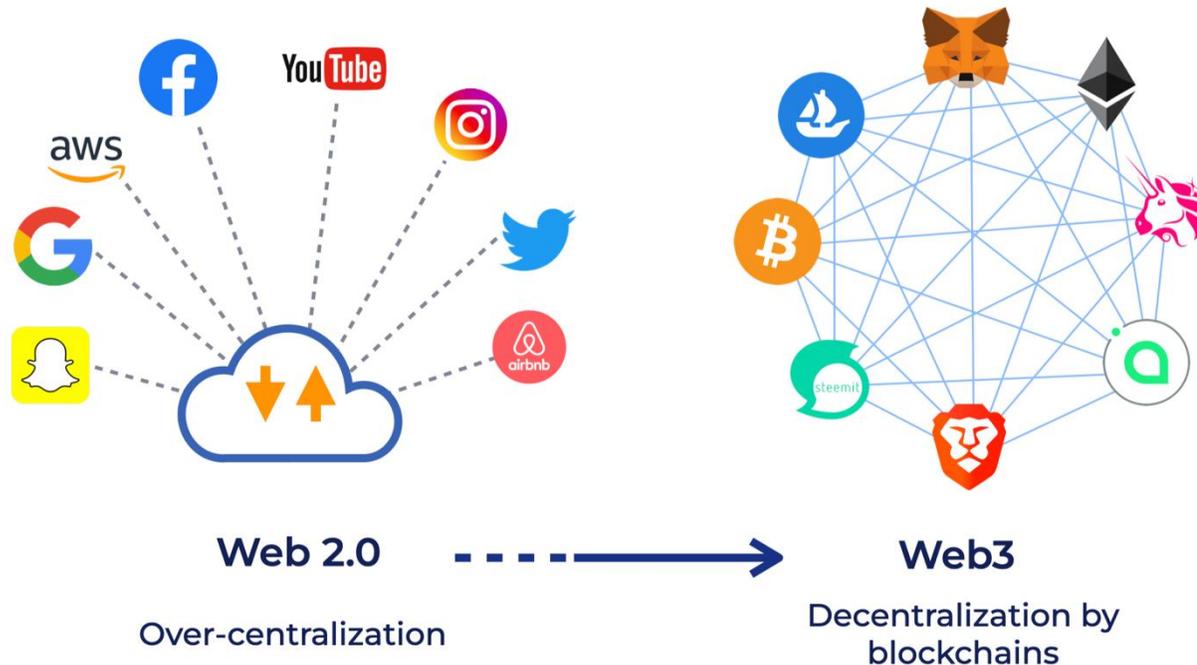
Consider the evolutionary behavior of each community

NODE



Compare the evolutionary behavior of each node's ego-network

Temporal data: the WEB3



Web3 data

- Huge volume of high resolution data
- Available and affordable by API
- Timestamped and validated
- Heterogeneous interactions

Research Question

Are Web3 platforms really different from web2 networks?

Temporal networks

CHALLENGES AND DATA SOURCES

- An interesting but yet not fully explored field, mainly due to the lack of temporal data
- Thanks to the web3 development, we have enough data to develop solid temporal methodologies



WEB3 data

Blockchain-based online social networks

*Social networks based on a reward-system for content creator and curators
Examples: Steemit, Hive, and Galxe*

Non-fungible tokens

*Networks of NFT trades on different markets
Examples: CRyptokitties, OpenSea, and Decentraland*

Complementary currency

Exchange of a complementary currency through the blockchain technology. Examples: Sarafu, and Circle

Stable coins



UC-social

Messages on a social network at UC Irvine college

N 2k | E 20k

Messages

Stack Overflow

Answers-to-questions interactions on the Stack Exchange website

N 2M | E 13.5M

Comments

Enron

Email communication records among Enron employees

N 32k | E 107k

Email

Bitcoin Alpha

Expression of trust on the Bitcoin Alpha platform

N 3.6k | E 22.6k

Trust

Sarafu

Complementary currency exchange within the Sarafu project

N 40k | E 143k

Financial

Cryptokitties

NFT exchanges on the Cryptokitties marketplace

N 100k | E 725k

NFT

Opensea

NFT exchanges on the Opensea marketplace

N 214k | E 962k

NFT

Vote

Voting to posts or comment

*N 758k
E 109M MultiE 590M*

Transfer

Cryptocurrency exchange on the Blockchain-based social network Steemit

*N 474k
E 4M MultiE 59.4M*



Follow

Cryptocurrency exchange on the Blockchain-based social network Steemit

*N 1.4M
E 117M MultiE 136M*

Comment

Comments on Steemit to posts or other comments (Reddit like)

*N 625k
E 20M MultiE 70M*

Citation

Citation network from the Digital Bibliography & Library Project (DBLP)

N 12k | E 47.6k

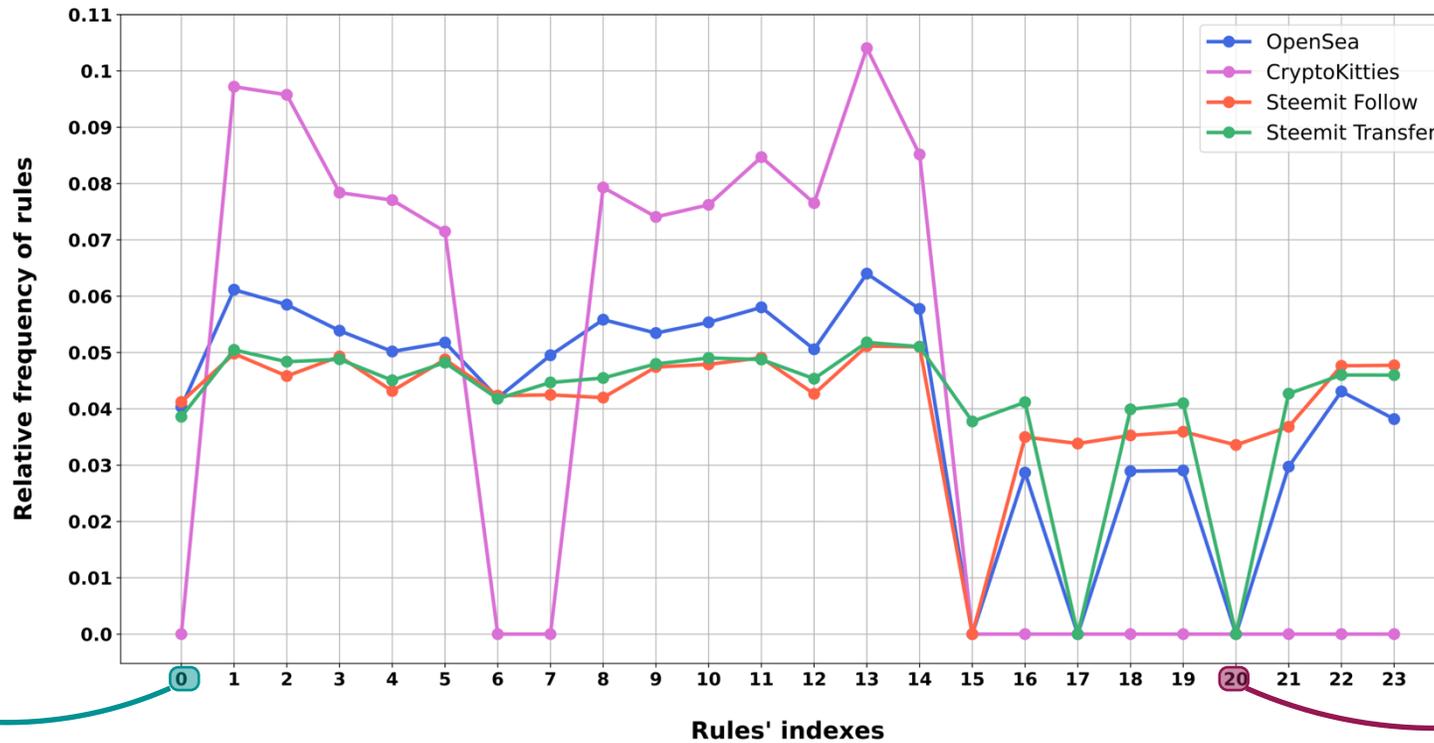


Collaboration

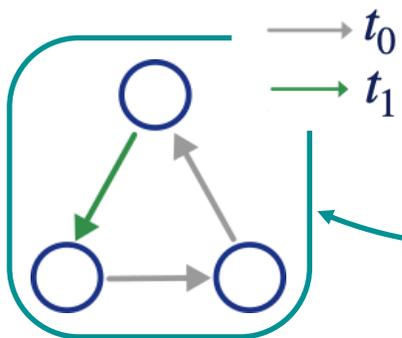
Co-authorship network from the Digital Bibliography & Library Project (DBLP)

N 129k | E 277k

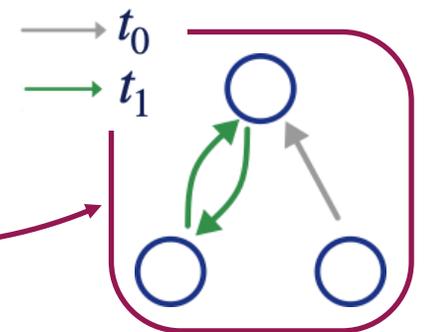
Graph LEVEL



Not in the frequent GER set for the cryptokitties market



Frequent only in Steemit follow (the only social network)



Both cases are explainable with the nature of the network itself

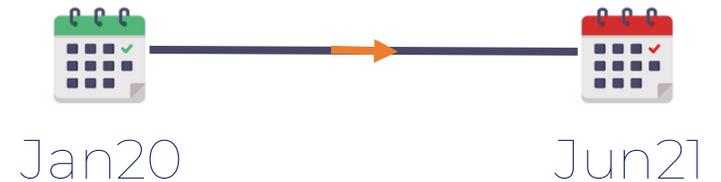
Node LEVEL

CASE STUDY



We applied our approach to Sarafu, a complementary currency platform with rich temporal data. It represents a contemporary human complex system because it was used for humanitarian aid during COVID-19

412 050 BY **40 343**
Transactions *Users*



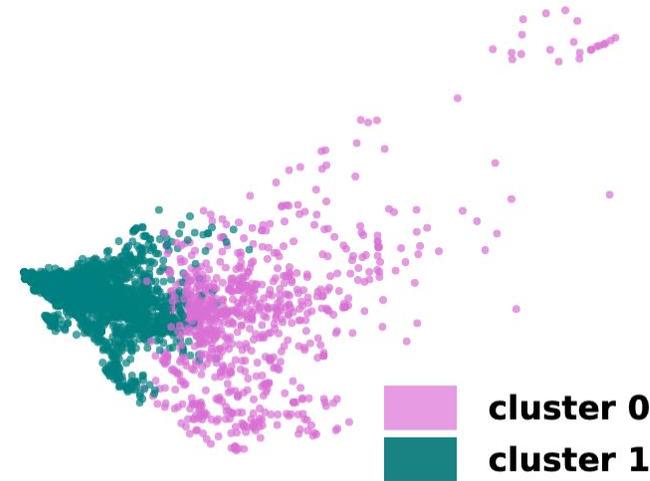
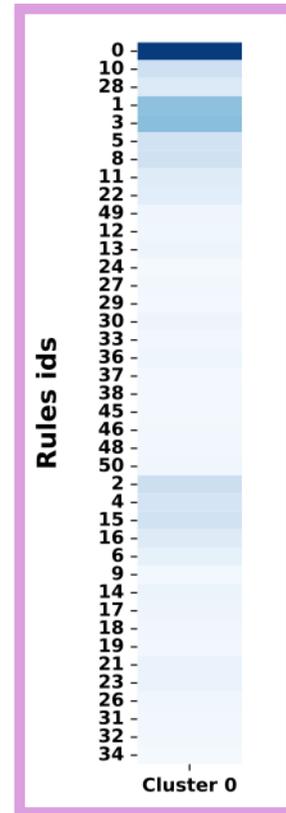
How do single nodes evolve in this humanitarian context?

Node LEVEL

3 207

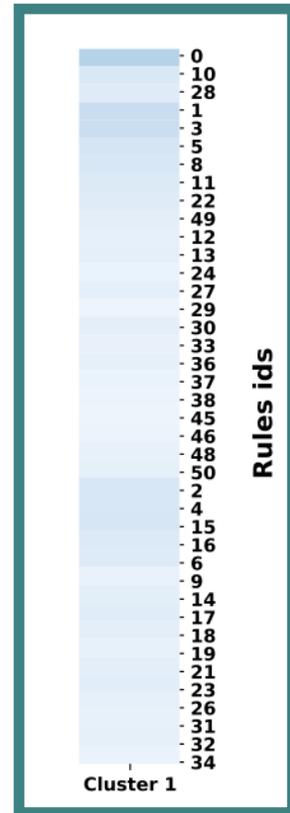
Ego Networks with consecutive timestamps and at least 116 edges

40 distinct graph evolution rules found



2 distinct evolutionary behaviors

- One group of users whose evolutionary behavior is dominated by single-link expansion
- Other group with homogeneous evolutionary behavior over expansion rules



Community **LEVEL**

CASE STUDIES

Stack Overflow

Answers-to-questions interactions on the Stack Exchange website

Comments

Sarafu

Complementary currency exchange within the Sarafu project

Financial

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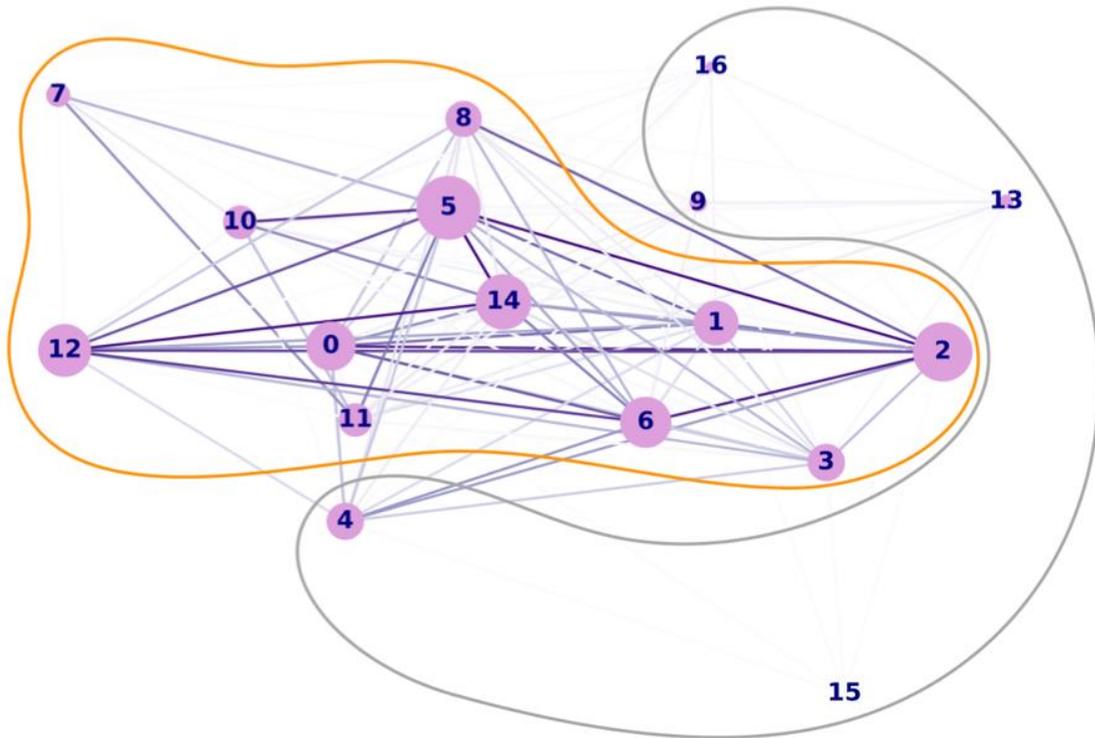
Email

Do close communities also share similar evolutionary profile?

Community LEVEL

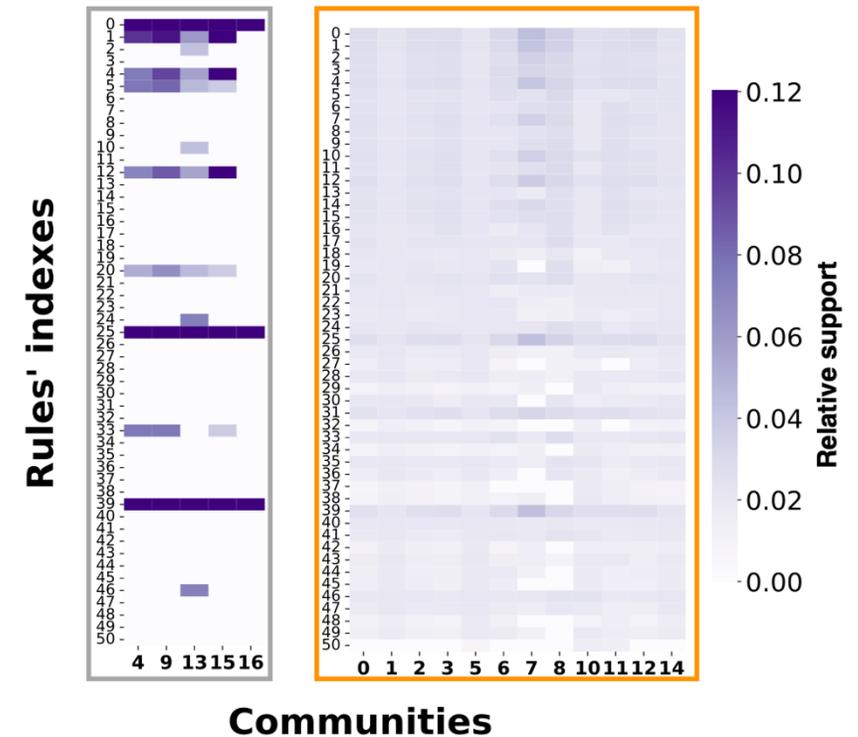
ENRON EXAMPLE

The community graph, where each node represents a community, so a group of nodes, and links between communities are weighted based on the number of edges between them in the original graph.

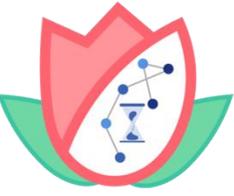


The position of the communities in the graph relates with the evolutionary profile

The evolutionary profiles represented as an heat map, each column is a evolutionary profile and rows are rules.



Two groups of profiles that correspond to the more central group of connected communities and the more isolated one.



Tulip GER

CASE STUDIES

UC-social

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Messages

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Complementary currency exchange within the Sarafu project

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Steemit

Cryptocurrency exchange on the Blockchain-based social network Steemit

Financial

Cryptokitties

NFT exchanges on the Crptokitties marketplace

NFT

Bitcoin Alpha

Expression of trust on the Bitcoin Alpha platform

Trust

FUTURE RESEARCH:

NETWORK SCIENCE MEETS AI

IN GRAPH EVOLUTION RULES



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Machine learning general frameworks for temporal heterogeneous graphs: predictive methods, interpretability, applications, benchmarks

PhD Thesis: Manuel Dileo

Supervisor: Matteo Zignani

Co-supervisor: Sabrina Gaito



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ML on Temporal Heterogeneous Networks

CHALLENGES

Predictive methods: Lack of an unified framework to handle temporal, heterogeneous, and multimodal information on graphs.

Interpretability: Lack of proper baselines, which makes difficult to argue that we are making progress. Lack of explainability methods and benchmarks.

Datasets and applications: Lack of standard benchmarks, scarcity of datasets across diverse domains (mainly event networks).

DIFTHE: A discrete-time deep learning framework for temporal heterogeneous networks forecasting

Key idea: design the computation over temporal heterogeneous graphs with several modules

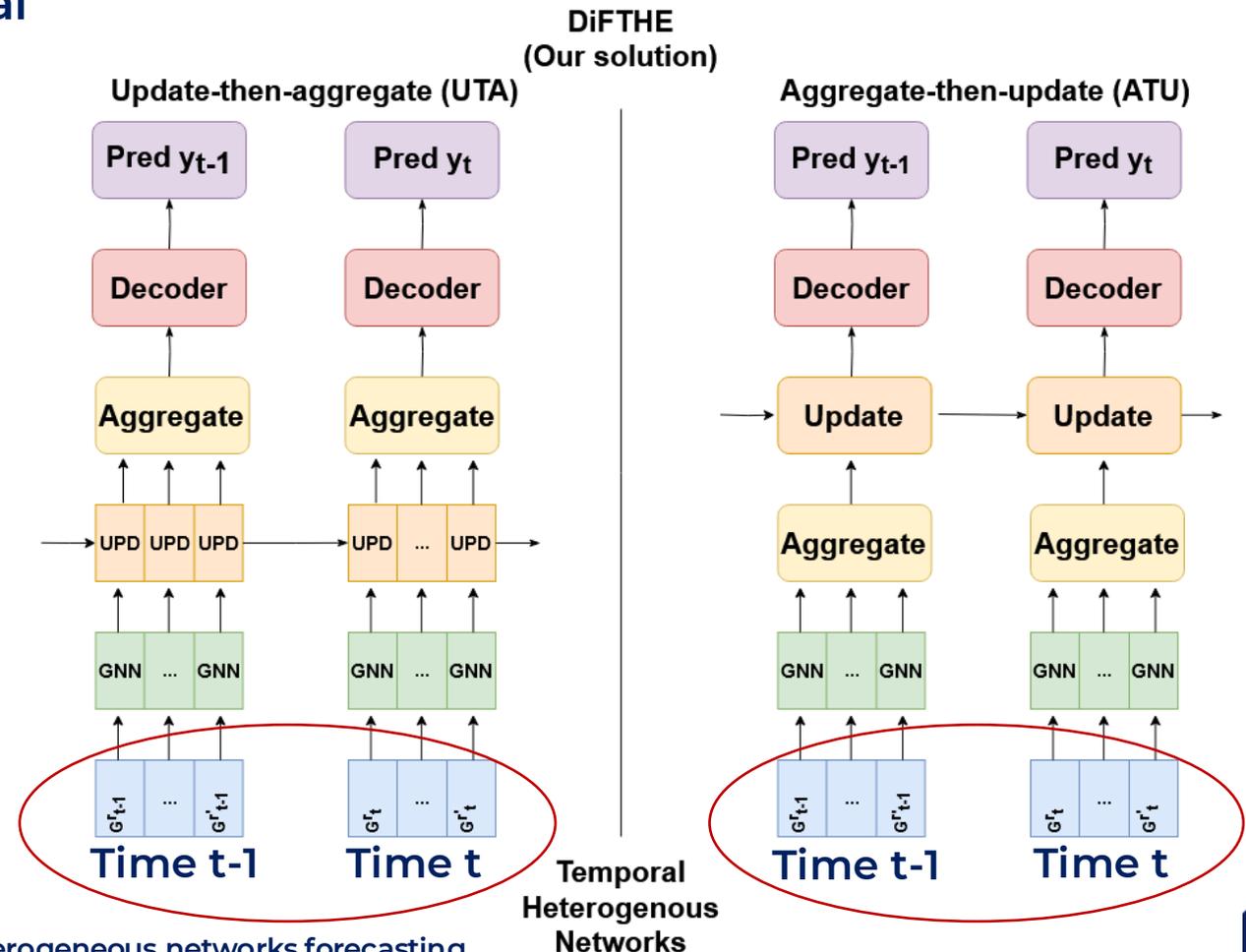
Decoder: solves a downstream task (e.g. link prediction, node classification)

Semantic aggregation: aggregates the embeddings over different relation types

Temporal update: Receives in input past and current node embeddings and produce new current node embeddings

Topology: A GNN for each relation type

Input: heterogeneous graph snapshots



Future Research: ML Integration

Heterogeneous temporal graphs

Learning GER in heterogeneous temporal graphs

Diffthe framework

Integrating GER in GNN

GER EMBEDDING
Explainability

Anomaly detection

Integrating GER in anomaly detection ML algorithm

NETWORK GENERATION

Use rules to generate synthetic networks

Some recent initiatives

On

Temporal/Evolutionary

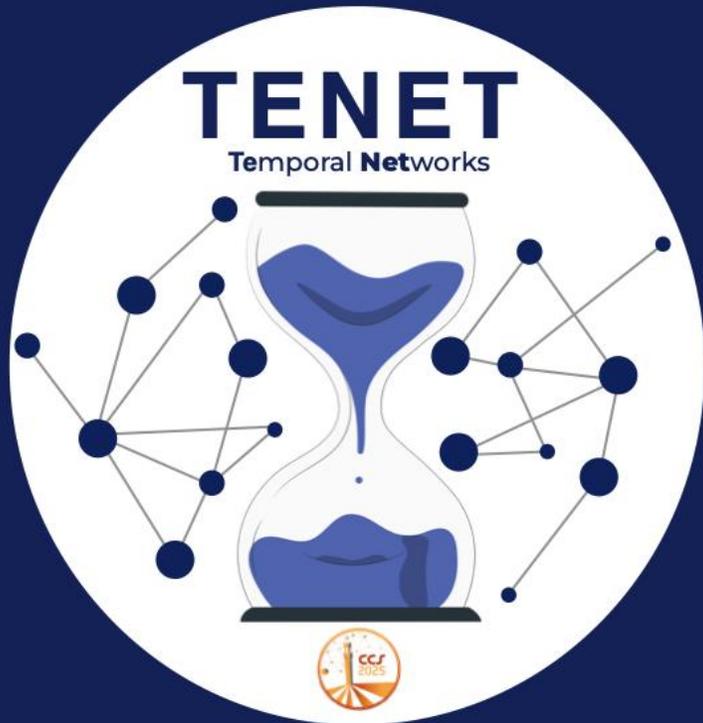
Networks



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**Submissions
deadline:
2nd March**

**Satellite in conjunction with
*International School and
Conference on Network Science
2026***

***June 1-5, 2026
Boston (US)***



CCS25 <https://sites.google.com/view/tenet-ccs25/home>

-Netsci25 <https://netsci2025.github.io>



Consider submitting your work here!

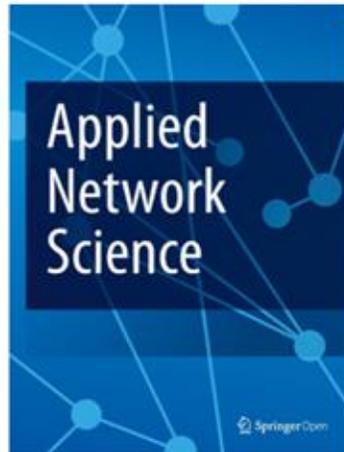


Springer.com

Call for Papers

Applied Network Science

Evolution of Networks



The study of network evolution represents a critical frontier in understanding complex systems across diverse domains, from social networks and biological systems to financial and transport networks. As networks constantly adapt and transform over time, understanding their evolutionary patterns and underlying mechanisms has become increasingly crucial for both theoretical advancement and practical applications. This topical collection seeks contributions that explore the dynamic nature of networks from multiple perspectives. We encourage interdisciplinary approaches that bridge multiple domains or methodologies, as well as both theoretical contributions and applied

research that advance our understanding of network evolution. The peer-review process will begin as soon as submissions are received, not after the submission deadline, ensuring timely feedback.



NETS-AI

The convergence of Networks Science and AI

HONAI 2025: Higher-Order Networks meets AI @ NetSci25 //

[//](https://hons-web.github.io/online/index.html)

Network Science meets AI

Special session of the 33th European Symposium on Artificial Neural Networks, Computational Intelligence and Machine Learning (ESANN)

<https://sites.google.com/view/esann-netsai/home>

Special issue on Applied Network Science: **Bridging Network Science and AI**

<https://link.springer.com/collections/hafcebgfci>



THANKS

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