A Statistician Worries About Random Network Modeling

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> > May 18, 2009

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Question at hand:

What is the state of the art on networks research in your discipline?

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And as a statistician, many aspects of the current state of random network models worry me.

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Let's look at some issues with these points in mind.

Contrast classical statistical modeling, say regression analysis, with that of random networks.

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Random graphs:

Robustness not much explored yet.

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Random graphs:

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Common situation [Aielo et al, 2002]:



Figure 2: The number of vertices for each possible indegree for the call graph of a typical day.

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 Model problems in tail raises concern about both Prediction and Understanding.

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Random graphs:

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Common situation [Aielo et al, 2002]:



- Model problems in tail raises concern about both Prediction and Understanding.
- Seemingly small change in assumptions can greatly change qualitative behavior [D'Souza *et al*, 2009].

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Again, let's contrast regression and random network models. **Regression:**

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 If desire formal testing, have a natural hierarchy of models (multivariate polynomial) for assessing GOF.

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- If desire formal testing, have a natural hierarchy of models (multivariate polynomial) for assessing GOF.
- Informal graphical assessment (residuals, nonparametric estimation) is simple and easily interpretable.
- Cross-validation (splitting data into training, assessment sets) is easy.

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 Other than ERGM, formal complete tests lacking, maybe impossible.

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Random networks:

- Other than ERGM, formal complete tests lacking, maybe impossible.
- N often huge, so tests are meaningless anyway.
- Graph subsets often behave differently from the full set [Stumpf et al, 2005], so cross-validation doesn't work.

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Hypothesis testing, confidence intervals:

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- Hypothesis testing, confidence intervals:
 - In general, nonindependence of observations issue not solved, difficult to attack.
 - The bootstrap, "the statistician's Swiss army knife," inoperable (subgraph, nonindependence problems).
- Bias issues [Achlioptas, 2005] more common here than in classical statistics.

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- Model fragility, GOF assessment issues are troubling.
- Potential for misunderstanding, and thus misuse, is significant.