

Summarizing Diverging String Sequences, with Applications to Chain-Letter Petitions

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³Surescripts

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CPM 2020

Chain-Letter Petitions

The US Congress has just authorized the President of the US to go to war against Iraq. Please consider this an urgent request.

UN Petition for Peace.

Stand for Peace.

Islam is not the Enemy.

War is NOT the Answer.

Today we are at a point of imbalance in the world and are moving toward what may be the beginning of a THIRD WORLD WAR.

If you are against this possibility, the UN is gathering signatures in an effort to avoid a tragic world event.

Please COPY (rather than Forward) this e-mail in a new message, sign at the end of the list, and send it to all the people whom you know. If you receive this list with more than 500 names signed, please send a copy of the message to:

usa@un.int <mailto:usa@un.int>

president@whitehouse.gov <mailto:president@whitehouse.gov>

~ 3.5m emails

~ 170k signers

(Chierichetti, Kleinberg, & Liben-Nowell 2011)

Sent 20 February 2003, retrieved from G.W.B. Presidential Library

Chain-Letter Petitions

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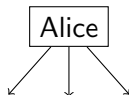
Chain-Letter Petitions

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Alice

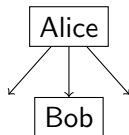
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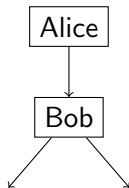
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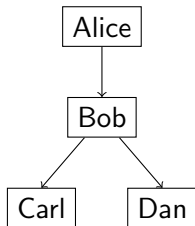
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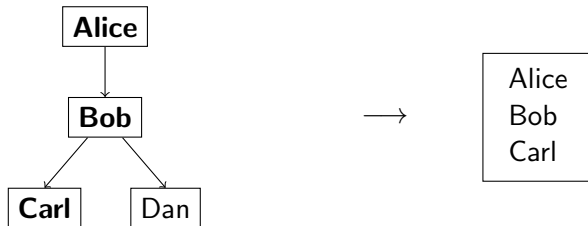
Chain-Letter Petitions

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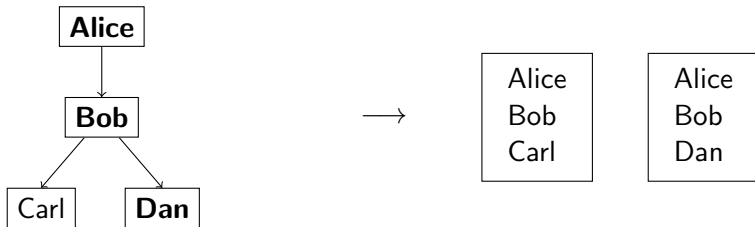
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Chain-Letter Petitions

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Alice Bob Carl

Alice Bob Dan

Central Question

Can we reconstruct the propagation tree from signature lists?

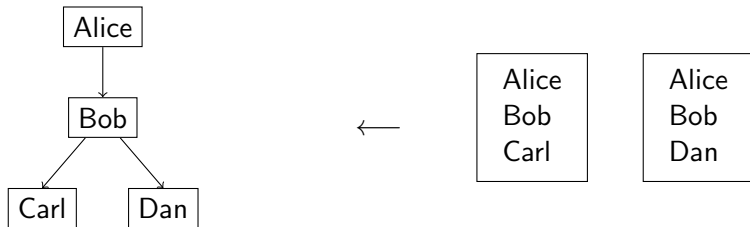
←[?]

Alice
Bob
Carl

Alice
Bob
Dan

Central Question

Can we reconstruct the propagation tree from signature lists?



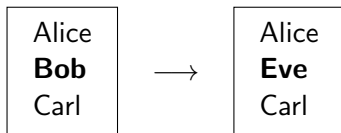
Challenge: Mutations

People are bad at copy-paste.

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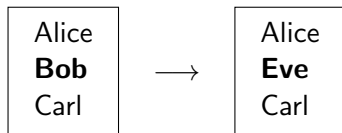
① Substitution



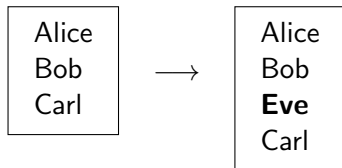
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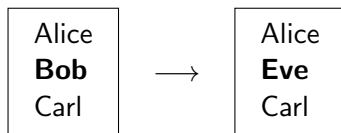
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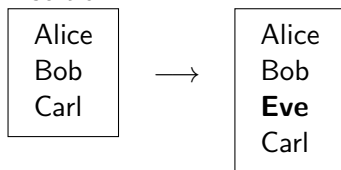
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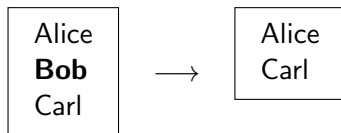
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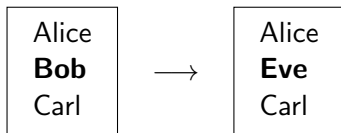
③ Deletion



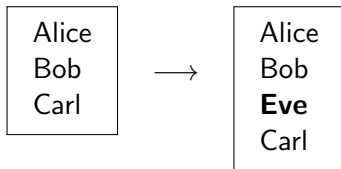
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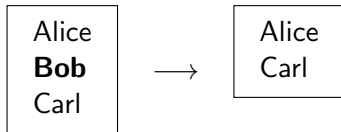
② Insertion



Character-level:

Carl → Carol, Alice → Alyce

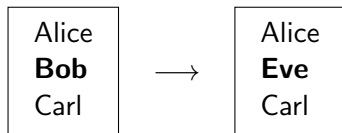
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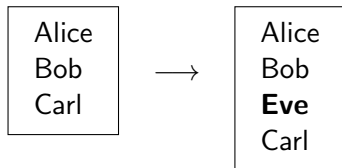
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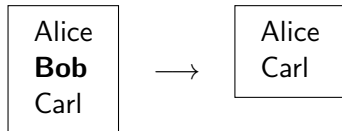


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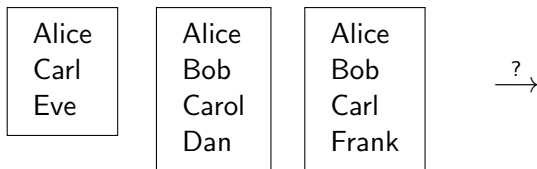
Carl → Carol, Alice → Alyce

All present in the Iraq War petition
(Liben-Nowell & Kleinberg 2008)

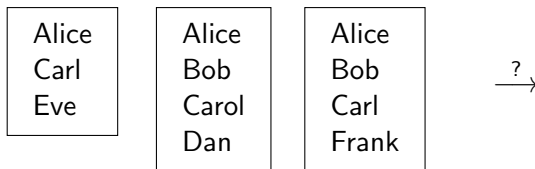
③ Deletion



Reconstruction with Mutations

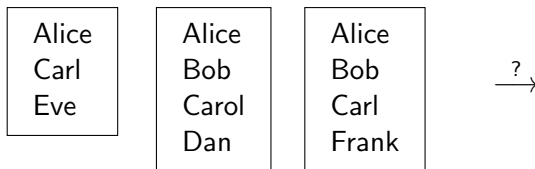


Reconstruction with Mutations



Key chain letter features

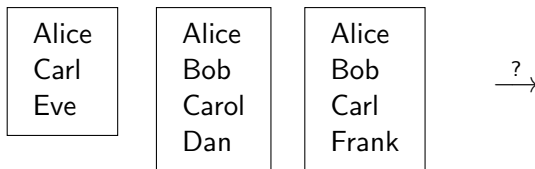
Reconstruction with Mutations



Key chain letter features

- 1 One-ended growth

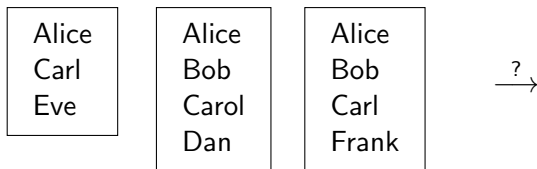
Reconstruction with Mutations



Key chain letter features

- 1 One-ended growth
- 2 Divergence

Reconstruction with Mutations



Key chain letter features

- 1 One-ended growth
- 2 Divergence
- 3 Mutation with inheritance

Summary of Contributions

- 1 Formal definition of chain letter reconstruction problem

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- ⑤ Fast heuristic for arbitrary number of lists
- ⑥ Experimental evaluation on synthetic data

Summary of Contributions

- 1 Formal definition of chain letter reconstruction problem
- 2 NP-hardness proof*
- 3 Efficient optimal solution for two lists
- 4 Fixed-parameter tractable: poly-time algorithm for $O(1)$ lists*
- 5 Fast heuristic for arbitrary number of lists
- 6 Experimental evaluation on synthetic data

* see paper

- Chain letters
 - Iraq war petition tree structure (Liben-Nowell & Kleinberg 2008; Golub & Jackson 2010; Chierichetti, Liben-Nowell, & Kleinberg 2011)
 - Tree reconstruction from plea (Bennett, Li, & Ma 2003)

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 - Trie (De La Briandais 1959; Fredkin 1960)
 - Online conversations (Kumar, Mahdian, & McGlohon 2010)
- Divergence and mutation
 - Molecular phylogenetics (Yang & Rannala 2012)
 - Stories; e.g., Little Red Riding Hood (Tehrani 2013)

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Problem Definition**
- 3 Reconstruction Algorithm
- 4 Results
- 5 Conclusion

Problem Definition, Informally

DSSSP (Diverging String Sequence Summarization Problem)

Given diverging string sequences:

Alice
Carl
Eve

Alice
Bob
Carol
Dan

Alice
Bob
Carl
Frank

Problem Definition, Informally

DSSSP (Diverging String Sequence Summarization Problem)

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Problem Definition, Informally

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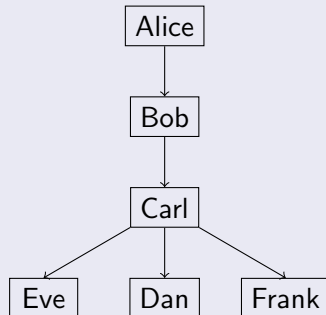
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Find best summary tree:



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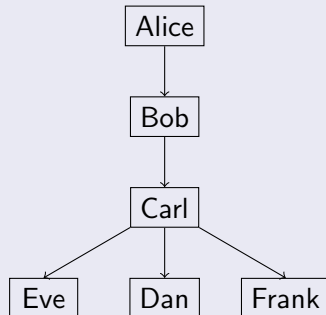
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Find **best** summary tree:



Competing Objectives

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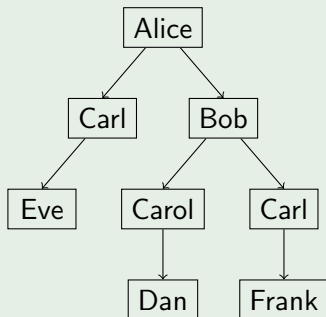
Competing Objectives

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Accurate representation



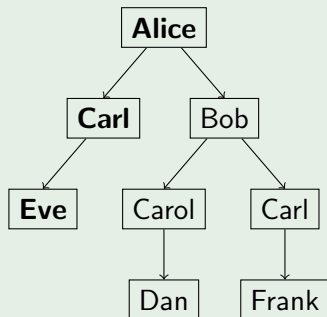
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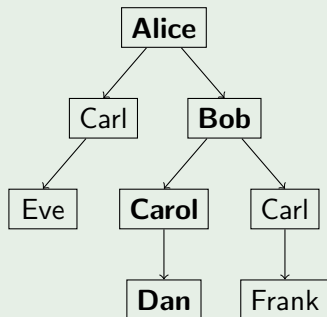
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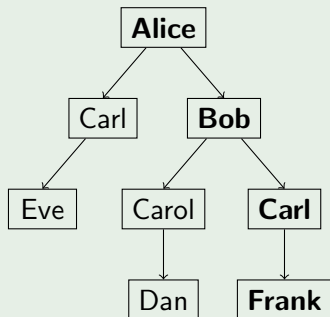
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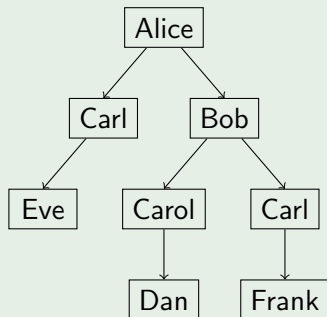
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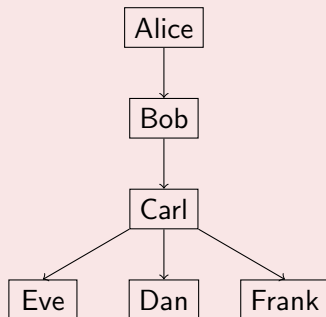
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Accurate representation



Minimal redundancy



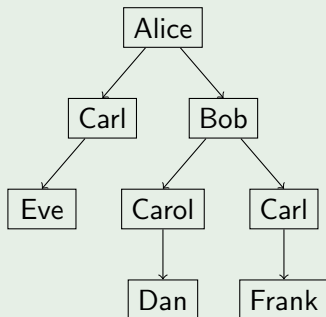
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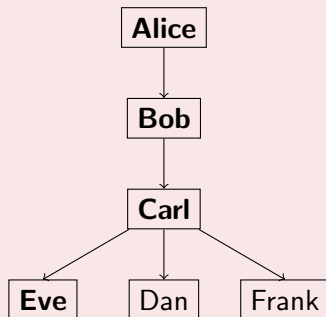
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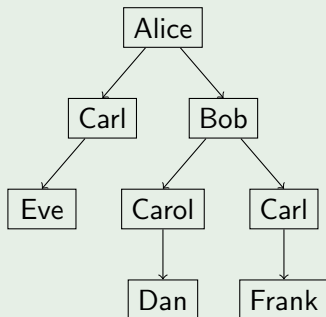
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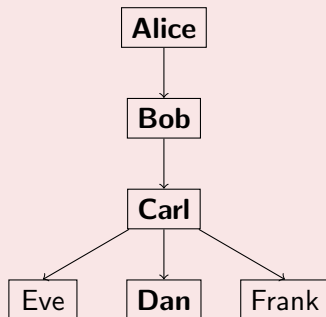
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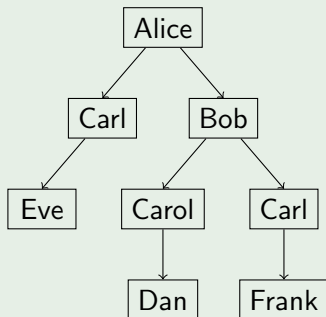
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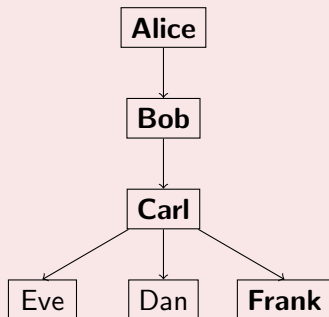
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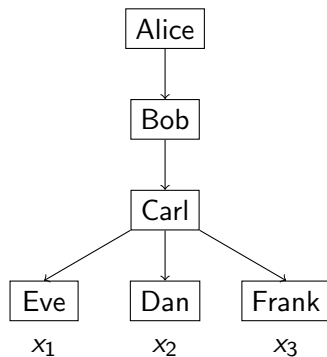
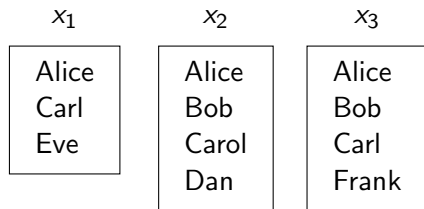
Accurate representation



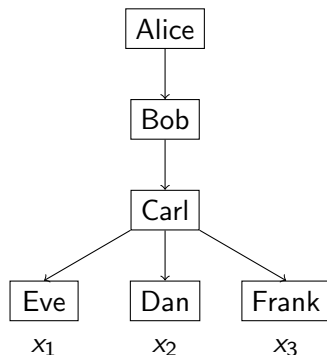
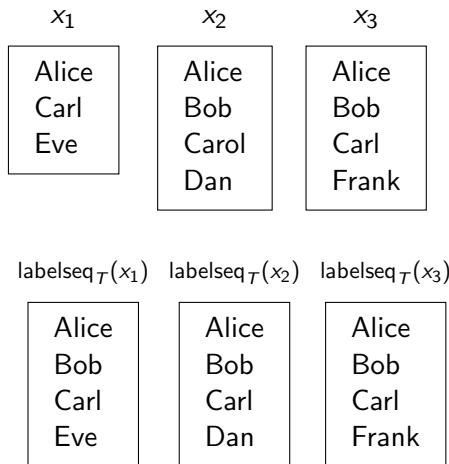
Minimal redundancy



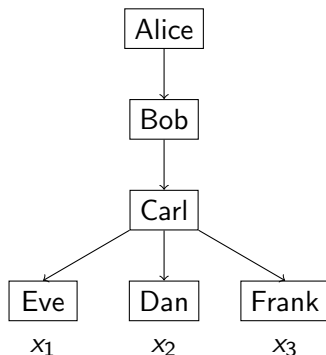
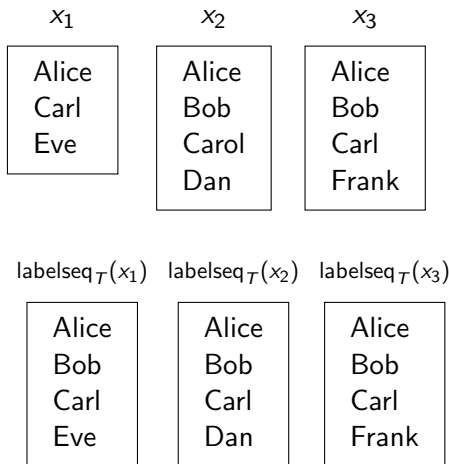
Measuring Representation Accuracy



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Measuring Representation Accuracy



AED(x, y)

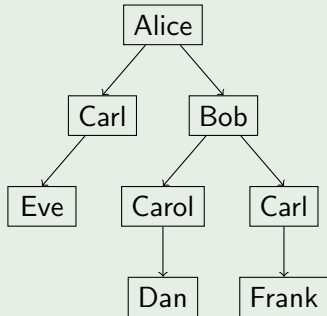
Allowed operations:

- 1 Insert string into x
- 2 Substitute string

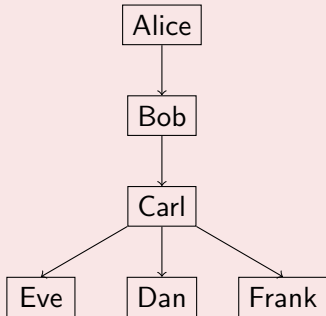
Costs using Levenshtein ED

Minimizing Redundancy

Accurate representation

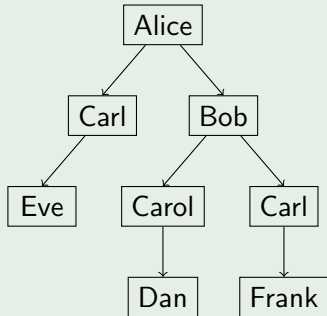


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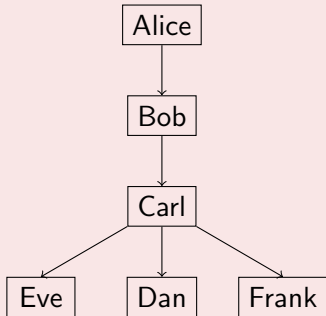
Minimizing Redundancy

Accurate representation



8 nodes

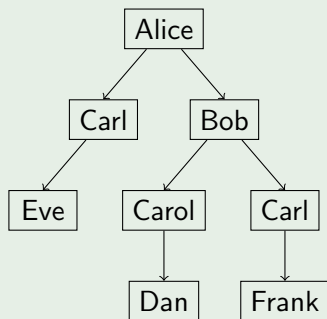
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6 nodes

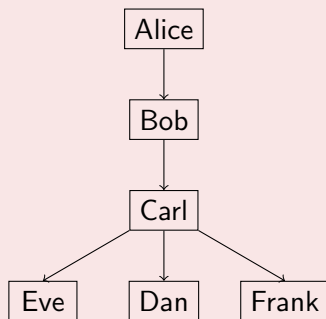
Minimizing Redundancy

Accurate representation



8 nodes

Minimal redundancy



6 nodes

\Rightarrow Cost λ per node

Problem Definition, Formally

DSSSP

Given diverging string sequences x_1, \dots, x_m and node cost λ , find tree T that minimizes

$$\text{err}_\lambda(T) = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m \text{AED}(x_i, \text{labelseq}_T(x_i))}_{\text{loss}} + \underbrace{\lambda \cdot |T|}_{\text{regularization}}$$

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Two sequences: dynamic programming

Two string sequences x, y ; align $x_i...$ and $y_j...$

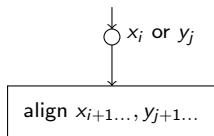
$$\text{EDG}(i, j) = \min \left\{ \right.$$

Two sequences: dynamic programming

Two string sequences x, y ; align $x_{i\dots}$ and $y_{j\dots}$

$$\text{EDG}(i, j) = \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{EDG}(i+1, j+1) + \lambda + \text{ED}(x_i, y_j) \quad (\text{substitution}) \\ \end{array} \right.$$

substitution

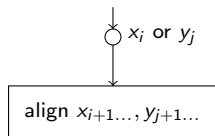


Two sequences: dynamic programming

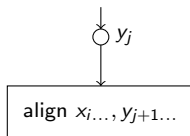
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substitution



insertion

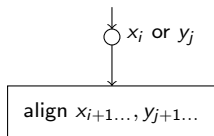


Two sequences: dynamic programming

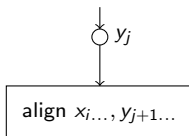
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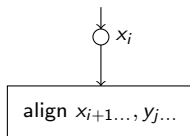
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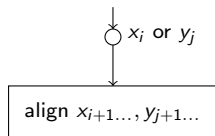


Two sequences: dynamic programming

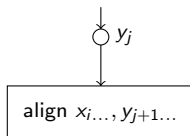
Two string sequences x, y ; align $x_i \dots$ and $y_j \dots$

$$\text{EDG}(i, j) = \min \begin{cases} \text{EDG}(i+1, j+1) + \lambda + \text{ED}(x_i, y_j) & \text{(substitution)} \\ \text{EDG}(i, j+1) + \lambda + \text{ED}(\varepsilon, y_j) & \text{(insertion)} \\ \text{EDG}(i+1, j) + \lambda + \text{ED}(x_i, \varepsilon) & \text{(deletion)} \\ \lambda(|x| - i + 1) + \lambda(|y| - j + 1) & \text{(give up)} \end{cases}$$

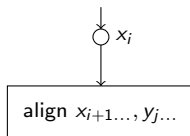
substitution



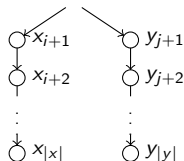
insertion



deletion



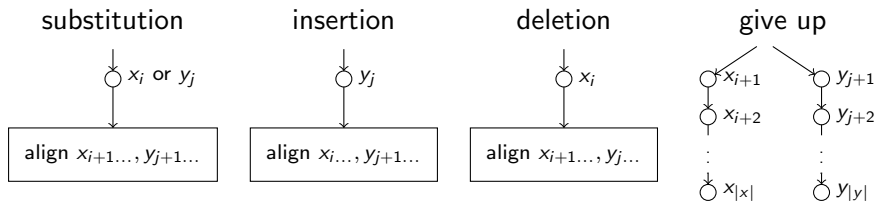
give up



Two sequences: dynamic programming

Two string sequences x, y ; align $x_i...$ and $y_j...$

$$\text{EDG}(i, j) = \min \begin{cases} \text{EDG}(i+1, j+1) + \lambda + \text{ED}(x_i, y_j) & \text{(substitution)} \\ \text{EDG}(i, j+1) + \lambda + \text{ED}(\varepsilon, y_j) & \text{(insertion)} \\ \text{EDG}(i+1, j) + \lambda + \text{ED}(x_i, \varepsilon) & \text{(deletion)} \\ \lambda(|x| - i + 1) + \lambda(|y| - j + 1) & \text{(give up)} \end{cases}$$



Theorem

This produces an optimal two-sequence DSSSP solution.

Algorithm for more sequences

Theorem

DSSSP is NP-hard with an unbounded number of sequences.

Algorithm for more sequences

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Idea: progressive alignment (Feng & Doolittle 1987)

Repeatedly merge pair of sequences that diverges last

Algorithm for more sequences

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DSSSP is NP-hard with an unbounded number of sequences.

Idea: progressive alignment (Feng & Doolittle 1987)

Repeatedly merge pair of sequences that diverges last

X_1	X_2	X_3
Alice	Alice	Alice
Carl	Bob	Bob
Eve	Carol	Carl
	Dan	Frank

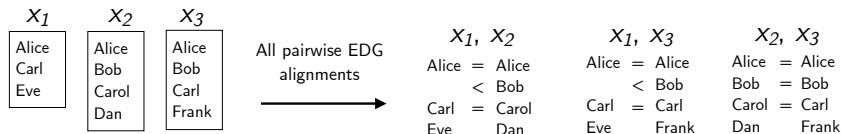
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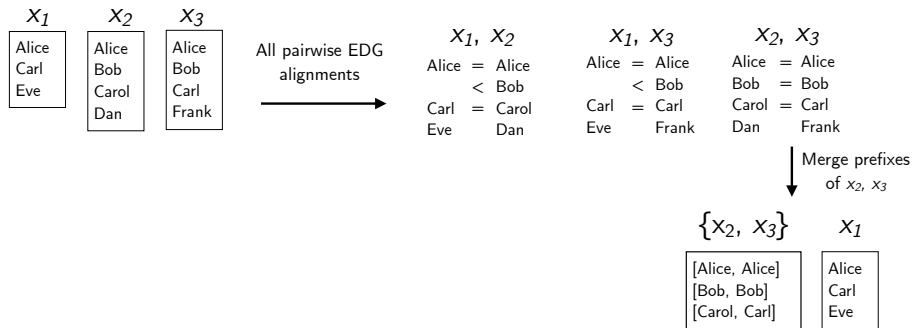
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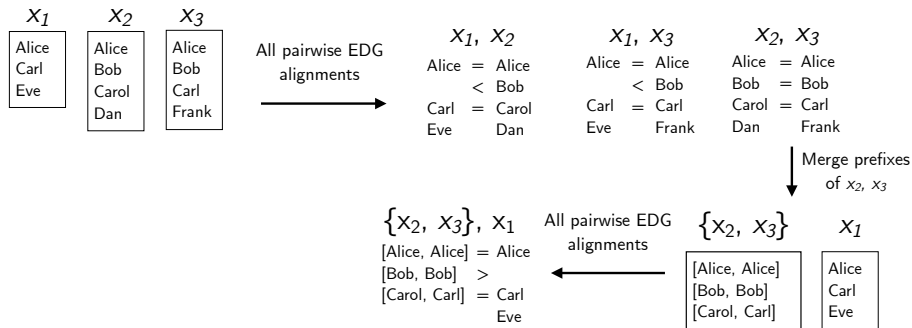
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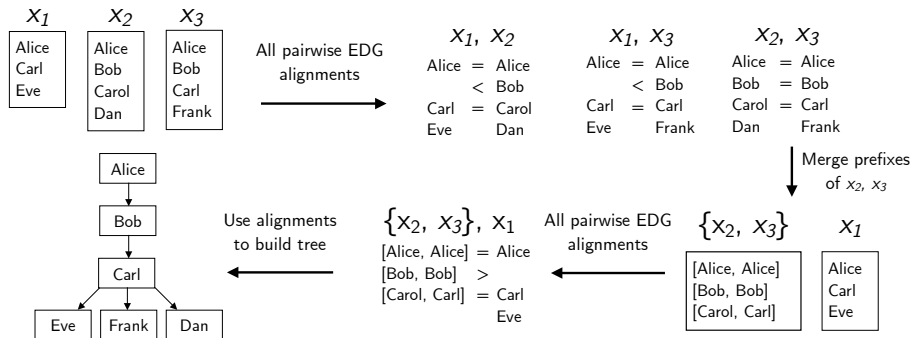
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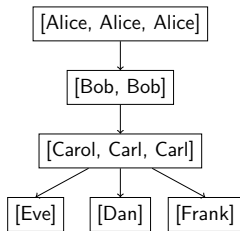
Idea: progressive alignment (Feng & Doolittle 1987)

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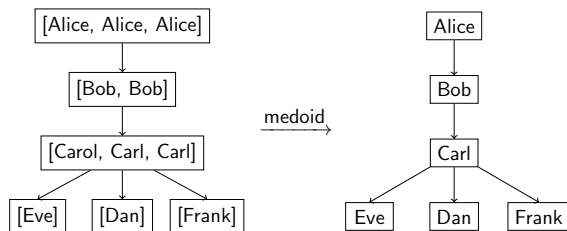
Algorithm details

1 Labeling the final tree



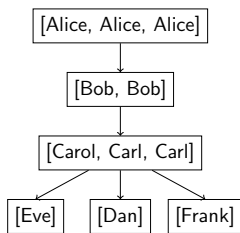
Algorithm details

1 Labeling the final tree

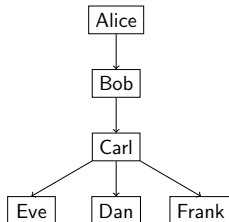


Algorithm details

1 Labeling the final tree



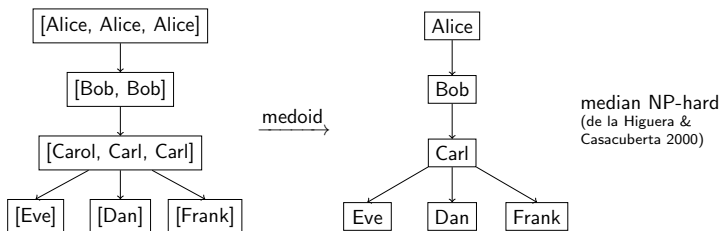
medoid →



median NP-hard
(de la Higuera &
Casacuberta 2000)

Algorithm details

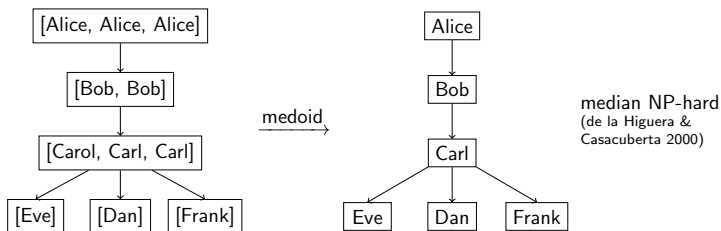
1 Labeling the final tree



2 Generalizing EDG to sequences of *lists* of strings

Algorithm details

1 Labeling the final tree



2 Generalizing EDG to sequences of *lists* of strings

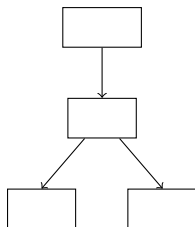
Substitution cost for lists A, B :

$$\mathcal{C}(A, B) := (\text{AED error if we merge } A, B) - (\text{AED error if we don't})$$

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Problem Definition
- 3 Reconstruction Algorithm
- 4 Results**
- 5 Conclusion

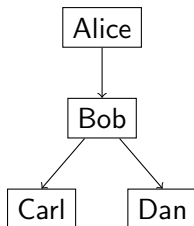
Generating synthetic data

- 1 Run branching process (Watson & Galton 1875)



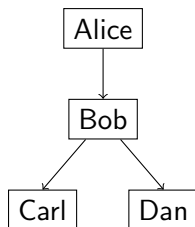
Generating synthetic data

- 1 Run branching process (Watson & Galton 1875)
- 2 Label with random strings



Generating synthetic data

- 1 Run branching process (Watson & Galton 1875)
- 2 Label with random strings
- 3 Simulate noisy propagation down the tree

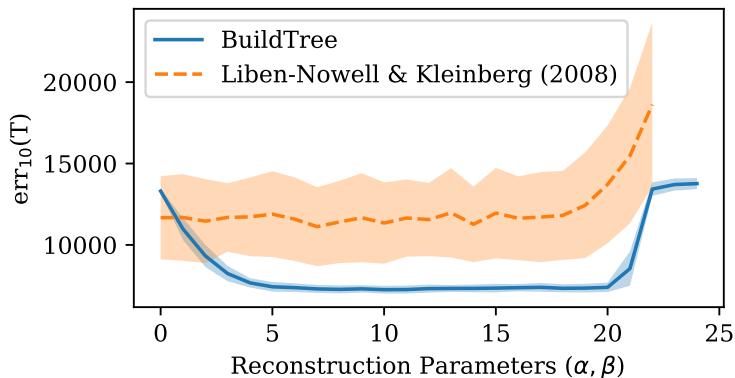


Alyce
Eve
Carl

Alice
Bo
Dan

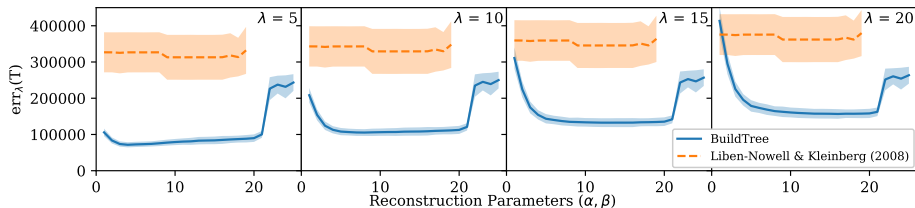
Good performance across a range of node costs

15 sequences, 500 trials



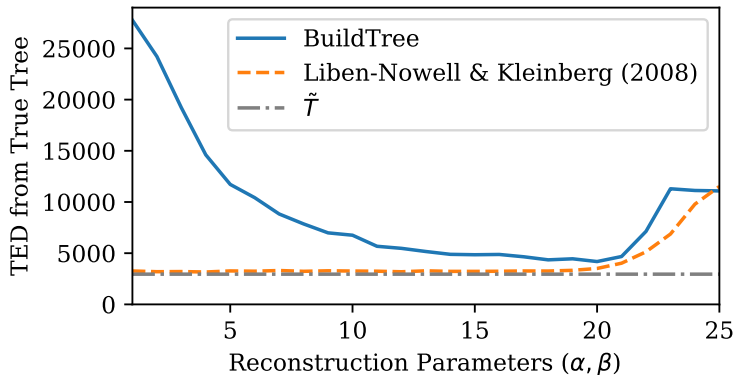
Larger performance gap with more sequences

100 sequences, 8 trials



Approximate comparison with true tree

15 sequences, 500 trials



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Takeaways and open questions

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Acknowledgment

Thanks to:

- Jon Kleinberg
- Anna Johnson
- Hailey Jones
- Dave Musicant
- Layla Oesper
- Anna Rafferty
- Ethan Somes

Availability

The paper is available at

<https://doi.org/10.4230/LIPIcs.CPM.2020.11>

Data and source code hosted at

<https://github.com/tomlinsonk/diverging-string-seqs>

