## BITCOIN NETWORK ANALYSIS Cazabet Rémy

## WHO AM I

- Rémy Cazabet
- Associate Professor (Maître de conférences)
  - Université Lyon I
  - LIRIS, DM2LTeam (Data Mining & Machine Learning)
- Computer Scientist => Network Scientist
- Member of IXXI, Lyon's institute of Complex Systems
- Not economist... => BITUNAM Project
  - Bitcoin User Network Analysis and Mining

## NETWORK SCIENCE

- Study interactions between entities at the micro level => represent interactions as a **network**
- Analyse this network based on tools from network science
- Vocabulary: network science ≈ Complex/Social network analysis ≈ Graph mining



## NETWORKS

- Online social networks, e.g., Facebook, Twitter...
  - Nodes: accounts
  - Edges: relations (friend/follow) or interactions (wall post, like, retweet, mentions, etc.)
- Cryptocurrency
  - Nodes: addresses or actors (wallet ? Set of addresses ?)
  - Edges: transactions

## NETWORK DEFINITION

## REFERENCES

http://networksciencebook.com

THE ATLAS FOR THE ASPIRING NETWORK SCIENTIST

Albert-László Barabási NETWORK SCIENCE

https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.00863



https://www.amazon.com/First-Course-Network-Science/dp/1108471137

## Pop-science books REFERENCES











## GRAPHS & NETWORKS

Networks often refers to real systems

- •www,
- social network
- metabolic network.
- Language: (Network, node, link)

**Graph** is the mathematical representation of a network • <u>Language: (Graph, vertex, edge)</u>

In most cases we will use the two terms interchangeably.



Vertex	Edge
person	friendship
neuron	synapse
Website	hyperlink
company	ownership
gene	regulation

# Types of Networks

#### Undirected networks

G = (V, E) $(u, v) \in E \equiv (v, u) \in E$ 

- The directions of edges do not matter
- Interactions are possible between connected entities in both directions







## **Directed networks**

Moritz Stefaner, eigenfactor.com

G = (V, E) $(u, v) \in E \neq (v, u) \in E$ 

- The directions of edges matter
- Interactions are possible between connected entities only in specified directions



Citation network: Nodes - publications, Links - references

#### Weighted networks

G = (V, E, w) $w: (u, v) \in E \Longrightarrow R$ 

 Strength of interactions are assigned by the weight of links





Social interaction network: Nodes - individuals Links - social interactions

## **Bipartite network**



Bhavnani et.al. BMC Bioinformatics 2009, **10**(Suppl 9):S3 Gene-desease network:

Nodes - Desease (7)&Genes (747)



G = (U, V, E)  $U \cap V = \emptyset$  $\forall (u, v) \in E, u \in U \text{ and } v \in V$ 

## Temporal and evolving networks

#### $G=(V, E_t), (u,v,t,d) \in E_t$

t - time of interaction (u,v)

d - duration of interaction (u,v,t)

#### Temporal links encode time varying interactions

 $G = (V_{t'}, E_{t'})$  $v(t) \in V_{t'}$  $(u, v, t) \in E_{t'}$ 

 Dynamical nodes and links encode the evolution of the network



Mobile communication network Nodes - individuals Links - calls and SMS

# COURSE OBJECTIVES

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- Theory:
  - Learn the basics of network science and network analysis, + some data science concepts
  - Learn how to interpret the content of the Bitcoin blockchain as a transaction network
- Practice:
  - Learn how to apply those concepts to graphs of small/medium size
  - Practice some Data Science tools
- Project:
  - Apply what you learnt on a subset of the bitcoin transaction network

## ROADMAP

#### Class I:

- Theory:
  - Introduction to Network Description measures
- Practice:
  - Gephi and Networkx
  - Python data Manipulation
- Class 2:
  - Theory: Bitcoin network, + graph clustering
  - Practice: Bitcoin transaction data manipulation + Project
- Class 3:
  - Theory: Node classification, link prediction(?)
  - Practice: Project