Link Prediction across Heterogeneous Social Networks: A Survey

Presenter: Jiawei Zhang

March 18, 2014

Outline

- Background Knowledge
- Problem Formulation
- Link Prediction in Homogeneous Networks
- Link Prediction in Heterogeneous Networks
- Link Prediction across Aligned Heterogeneous Networks
- Future Works
- Summary

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- Social Networks
 - **Definition:** A social network is a social structure made up of a set of social actors and a set of ties between these actors.
 - Example:



- Social Networks
 - Representation:

$$G = (V, E)$$

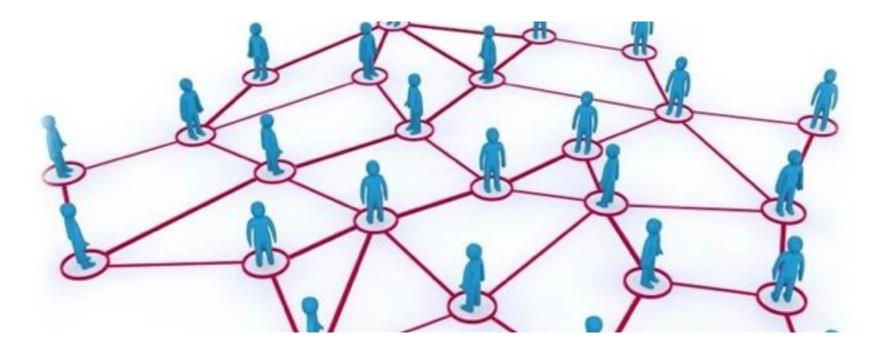
where G is the social network, V is the set of actors and E is the set of ties among actors.

- Homogeneous Social Networks
 - Definition:

$$G = (V, E)$$

If V contains one single type nodes and E contains one single type of links, then G is a homogeneous social network.

- Homogeneous Social Networks
 - Example:



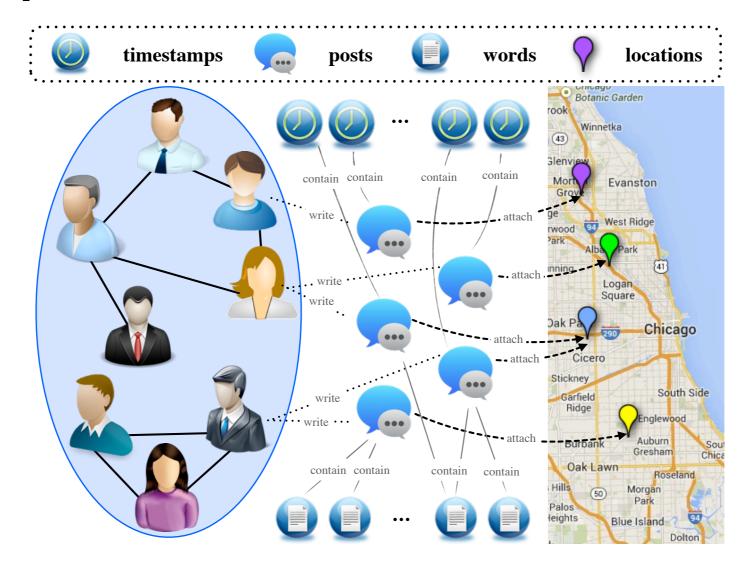
where V is the set of users and E is the set of social links among users.

- Heterogeneous Social Networks
 - Definition:

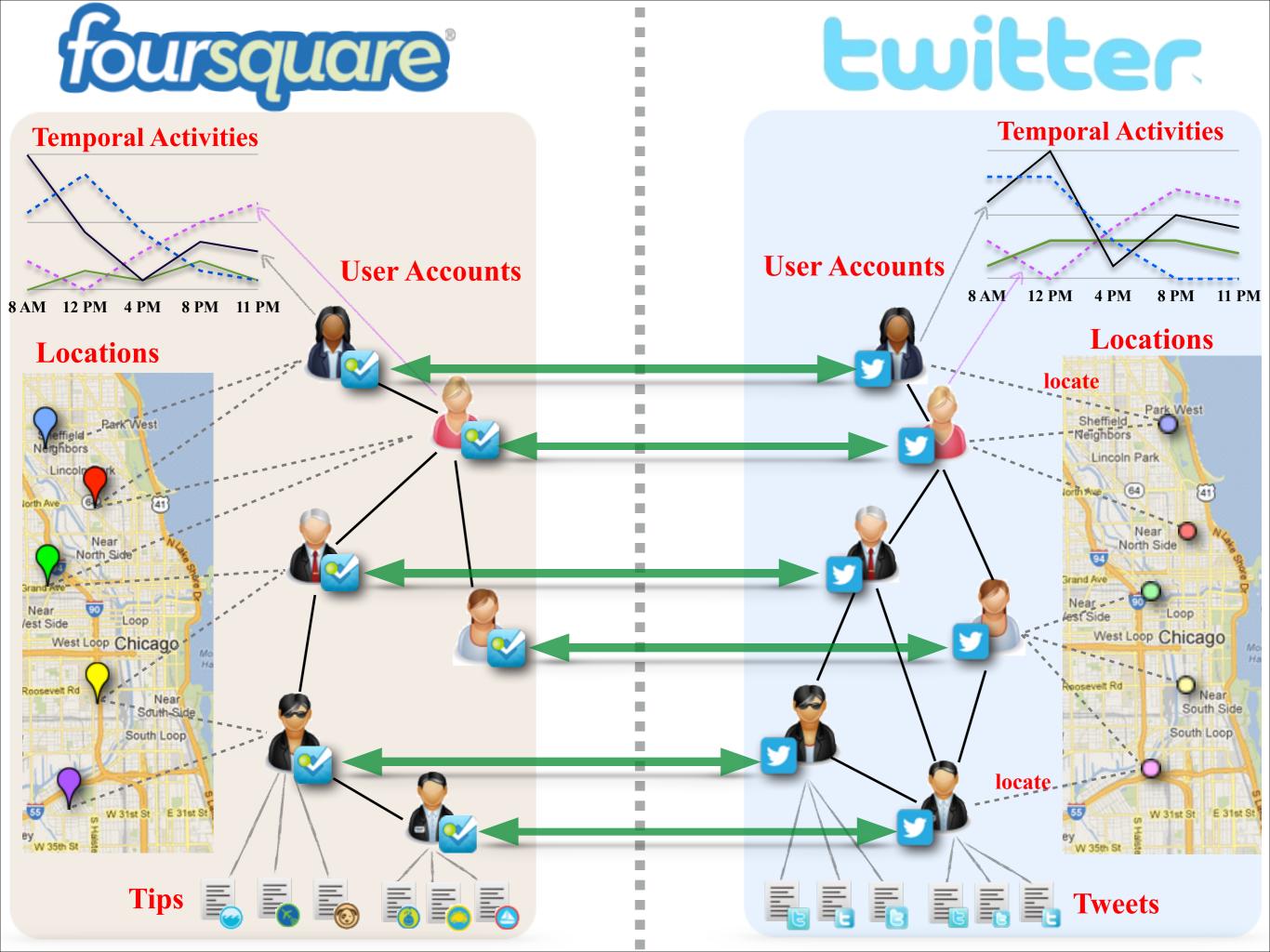
$$G = (V, E)$$

where $V = \bigcup_i V_i$ is the sets of various kinds of nodes in the network and V_i is the i_{th} kind of nodes in G; $E = \bigcup_j E_j$ is the sets of various types of links in the network and E_j is the j_{th} kind of links in G.

- Heterogeneous Social Networks
 - Example:



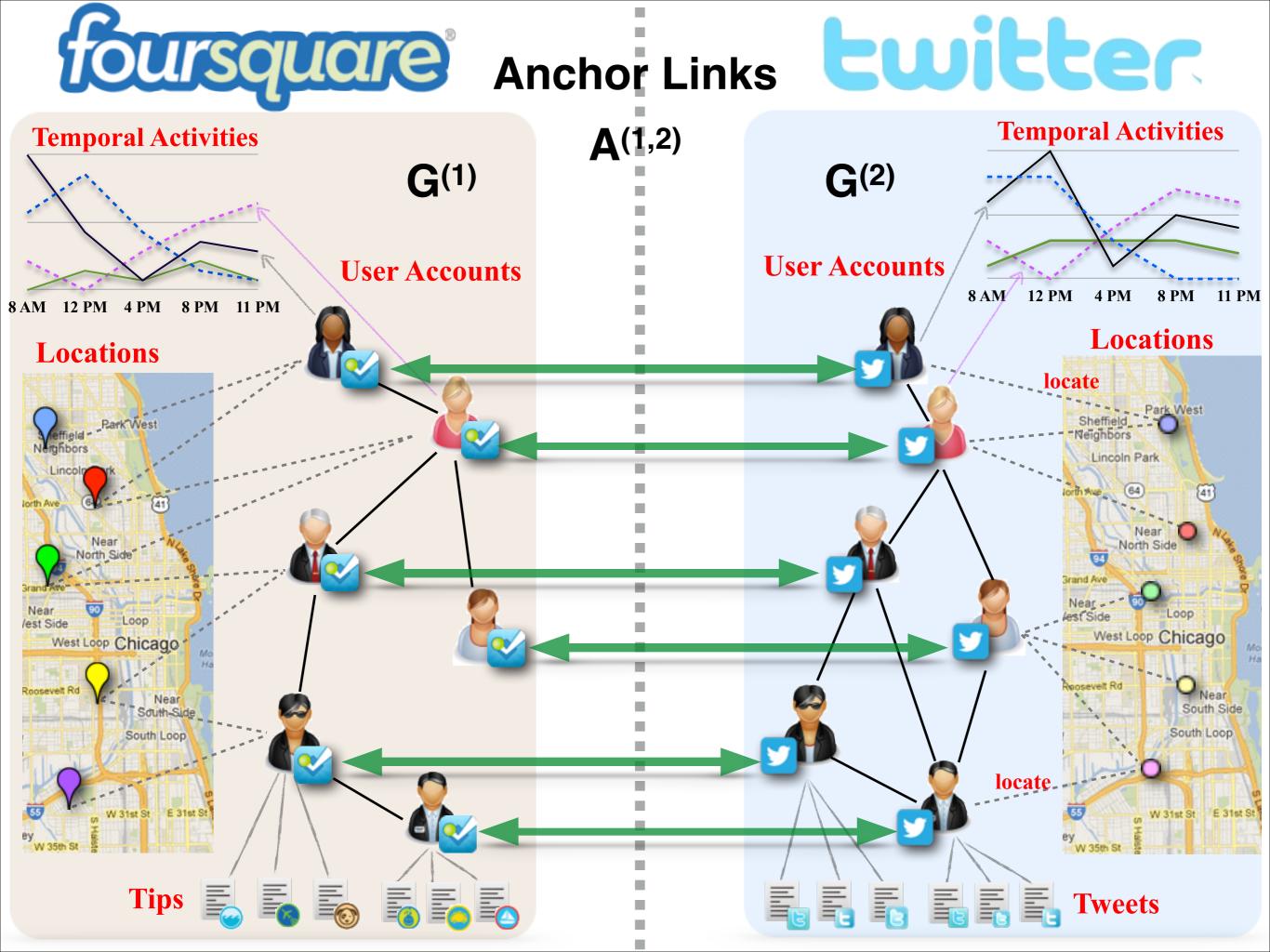




- Multi Aligned Heterogeneous Social Networks
 - Definition:

$$\mathcal{G} = (G_{set}, A_{set})$$

where $G_{set} = \{G^{(1)}, G^{(2)}, \dots, G^{(|G_{set}|)}\}$ is the set of $|G_{set}|$ different heterogeneous networks; $A_{set} = \{A^{(1,2)}, A^{(1,3)}, \dots, A^{(|G_{set}|, |G_{set}|-1)}\}$ is the set of *anchor links* among networks.



- Homogeneous Social Networks
 - Definition & Example
- Heterogeneous Social Networks
 - Definition & Example
- Multiple Aligned Heterogeneous Social Networks
 - Definition & Example

Outline

Background Knowledge

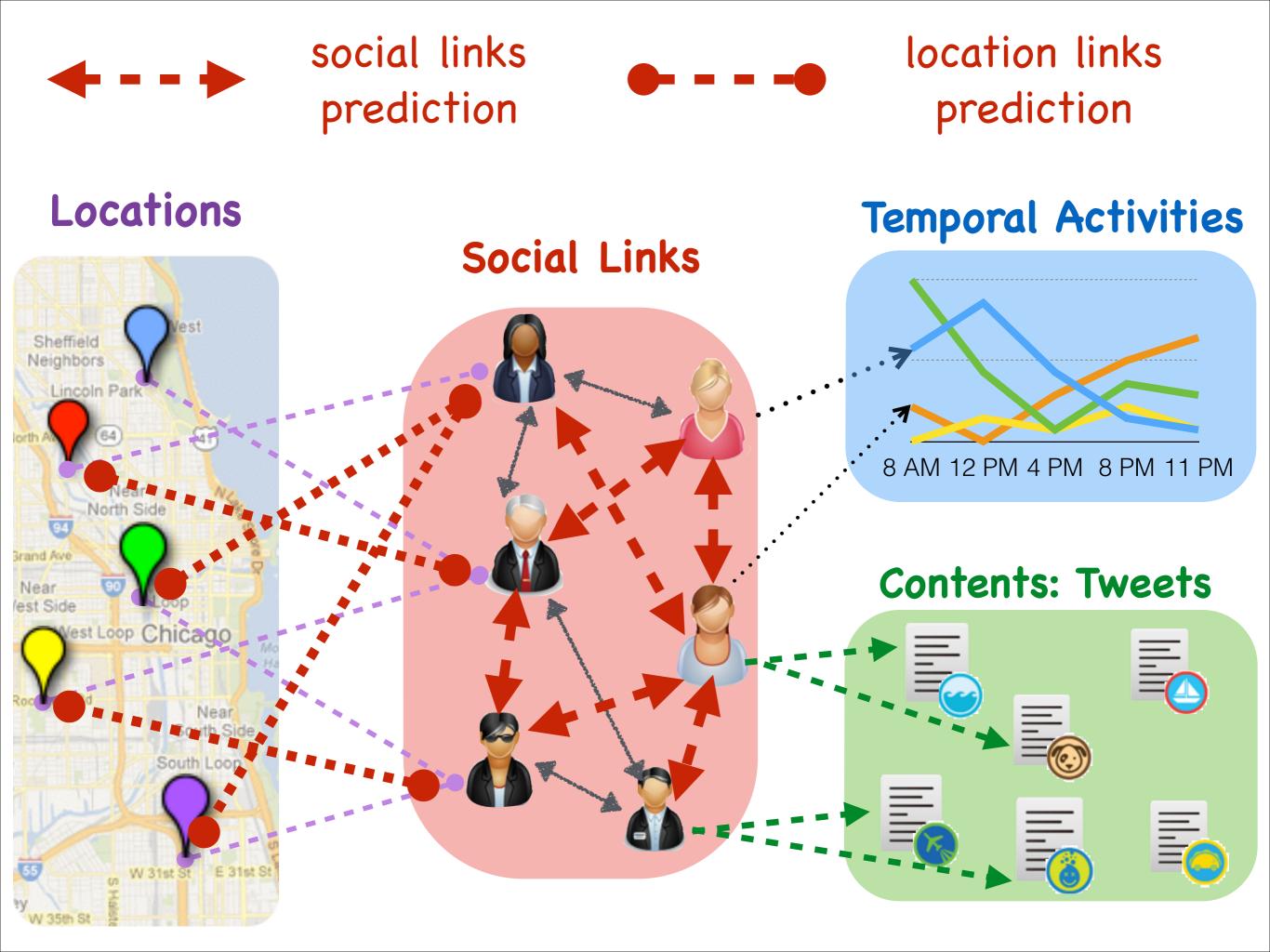
Problem Formulation

- Link Prediction in Homogeneous Networks
- Link Prediction in Heterogeneous Networks
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Problem Formulation

- Link Prediction Problem
 - Definition:

Based on a snapshot of social network, e.g., *G*, predicting the set of potential links to be formed in the future is formally defined as the Link Prediction **Problem.**



Problem Formulation

- Link Prediction Problem
 - Definition
 - Example

Outline

- Background Knowledge
- Problem Formulation

Link Prediction in Homogeneous Networks

- Link Prediction in Heterogeneous Networks
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Reminder

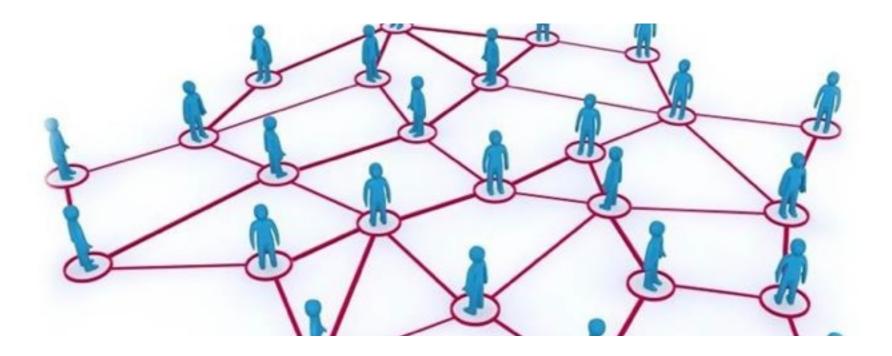
- Homogeneous Social Networks
 - Definition:

$$G = (V, E)$$

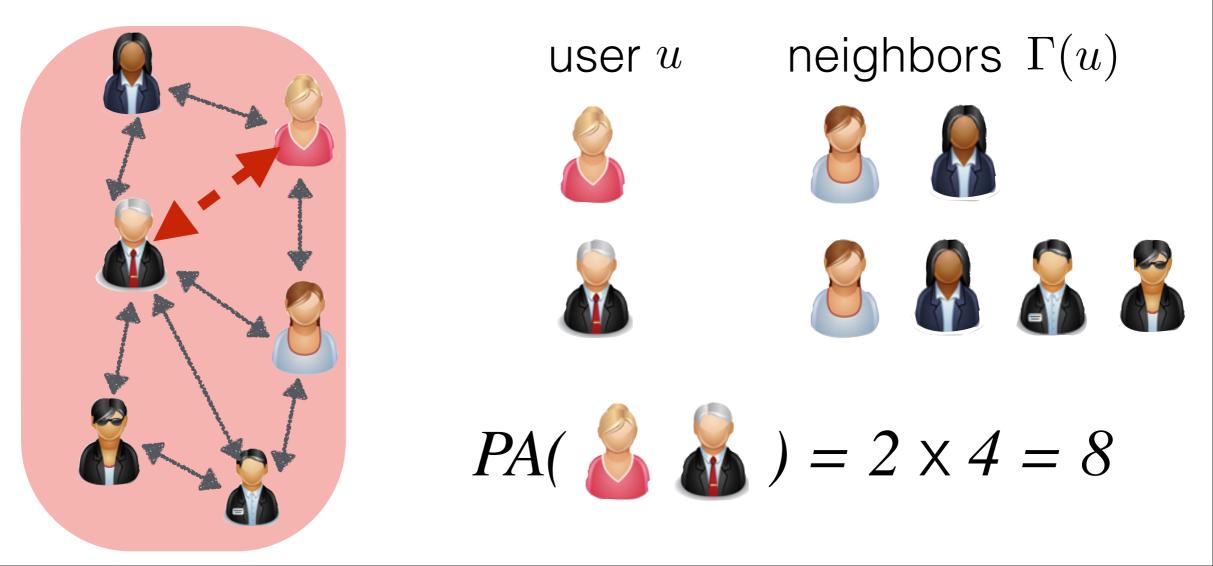
If V contains one single type nodes and E contains one single type of links, then G is a homogeneous social network.

- Unsupervised Link Predicators
 - Local Neighbor based Link Predicators
 - Path based Link Predicators
- Random Walk based Link Predicators

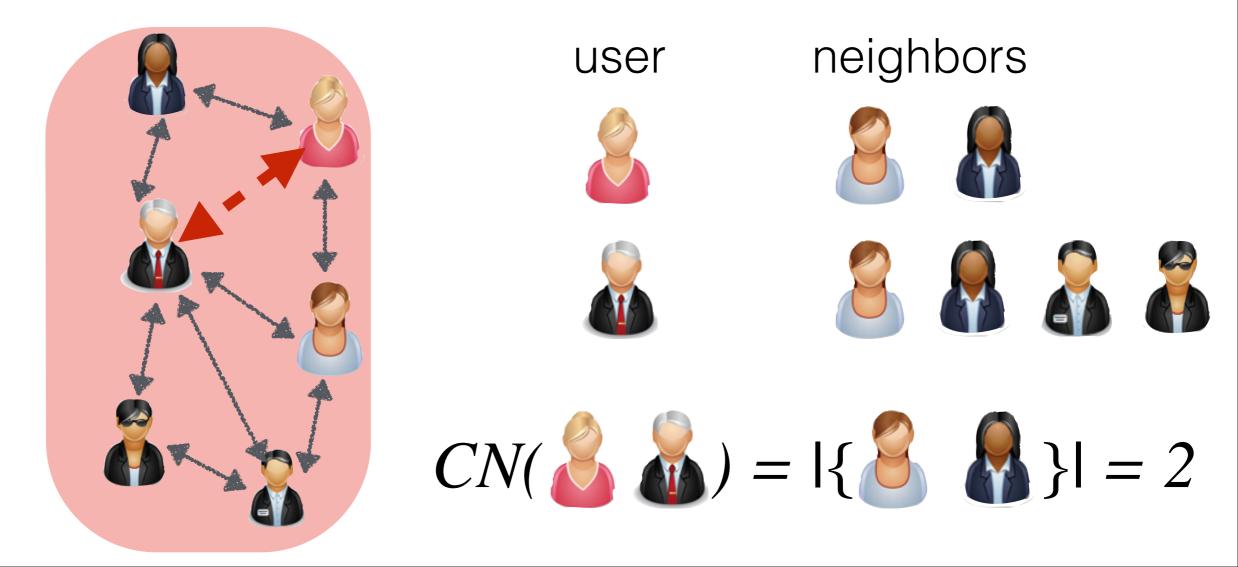
- Unsupervised Link Predicators:
 - measuring the closeness among nodes
 - assuming that close nodes are more likely to be connected



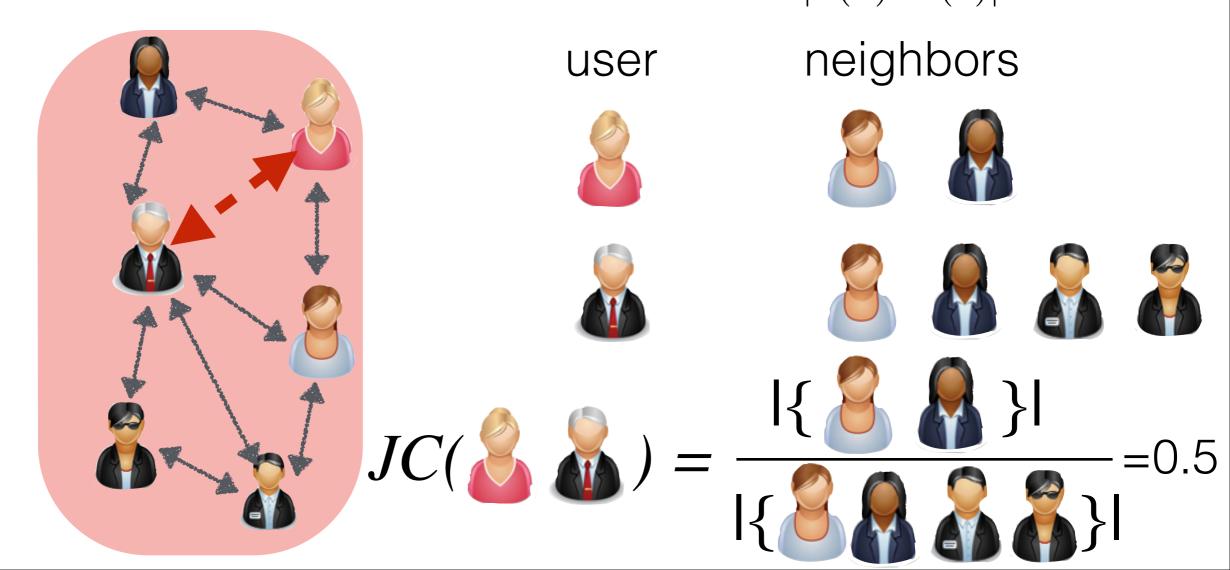
- Local Neighbor based Link Predicators:
 - Preferential Attachment $PA(u, v) = |\Gamma(u)| |\Gamma(v)|$



- Local Neighbor based Link Predicators:
 - Common Neighbor $CN(u,v) = |\Gamma(u) \cap \Gamma(v)|$

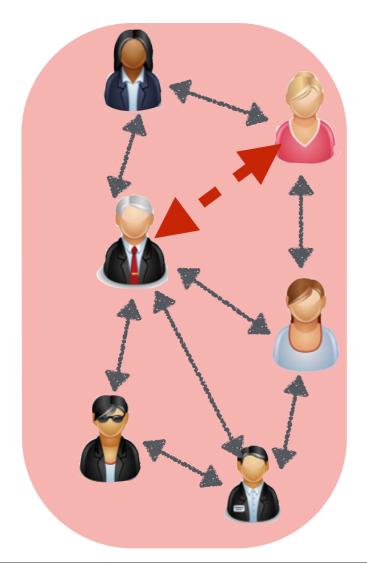


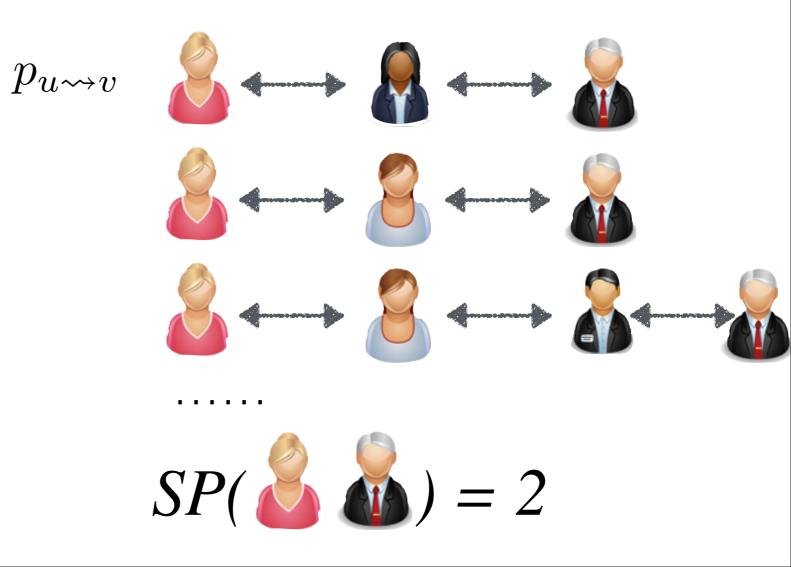
- Local Neighbor based Link Predicators:
 - Jaccard's Coefficient $JC(u,v) = \frac{|\Gamma(u) \cap \Gamma(v)|}{|\Gamma(u) \cup \Gamma(v)|}$



- Local Neighbor based Link Predicators:
 - Adamic/Adar Index $AA(u,v) = \sum_{w \in (\Gamma(u) \cap \Gamma(v))} \frac{1}{\log |\Gamma(w)|}$
 - Resource Allocation $RA(u, v) = \sum_{w \in (\Gamma(u) \cap \Gamma(v))} \frac{1}{|\Gamma(w)|}$
 - •

- Path based Link Predicators:
 - Shortest Path $SP(u, v) = \min\{|p_{u \rightsquigarrow v}|\}$





- Path based Link Predicators:
 - Katz $Katz(u,v) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \beta^l \left| p_{u \rightarrow v}^l \right|,$
 - •
- Random Walk based Link Predicators:
 - Hitting Time
 - Commute Time



- Unsupervised Link Predicators
 - Local Neighbor based Link Predicator
 - Preferential Attachment, Common Neighbor, Jaccard's Coefficient,
 - Adamic/Adar, Resource Allocation
 - Path based Link Predicator
 - Shortest Path, Katz
- Random Walk based Link Predicators
 - Hitting Time, Commute Time

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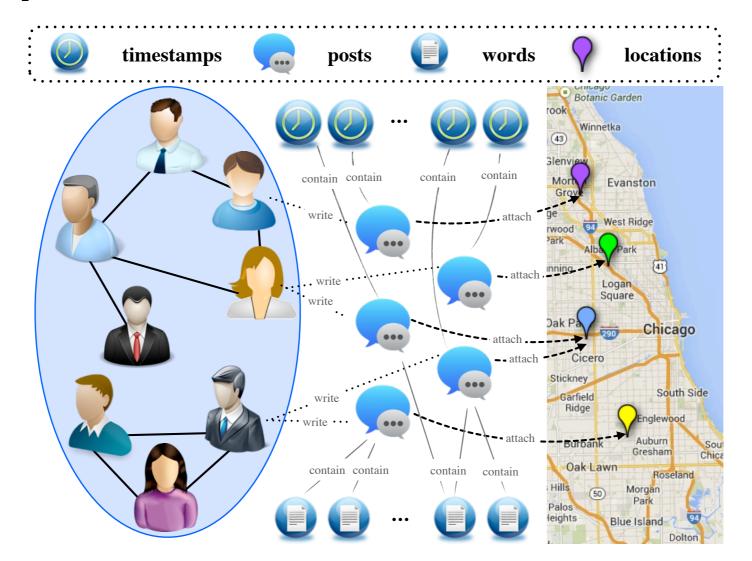
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 - Definition:

$$G = (V, E)$$

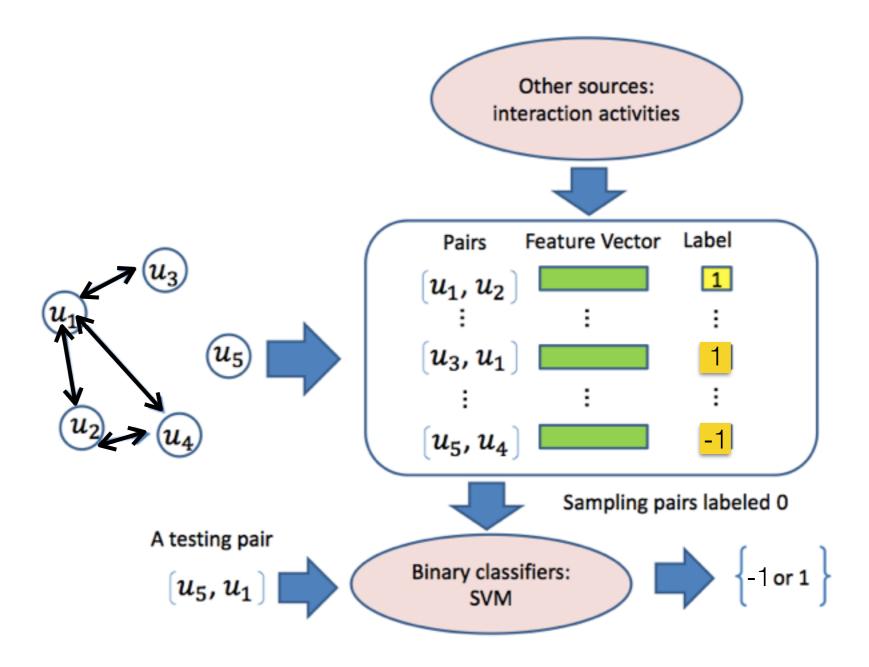
where $V = \bigcup_i V_i$ is the sets of various kinds of nodes in the network and V_i is the i_{th} kind of nodes in G; $E = \bigcup_j E_j$ is the sets of various types of links in the network and E_j is the j_{th} kind of nodes in G.

Reminder

- Heterogeneous Social Networks
 - Example:



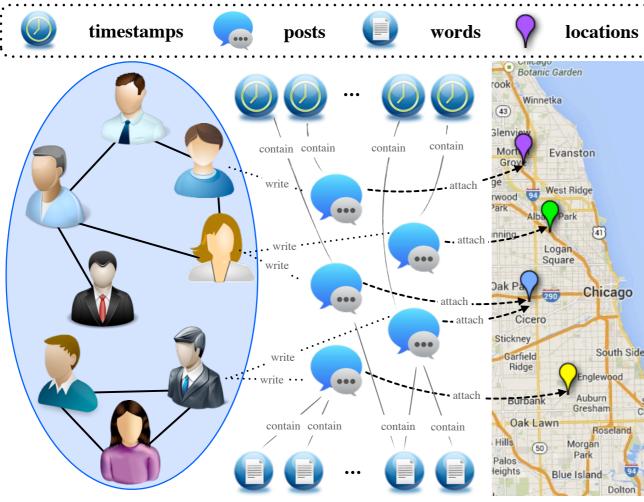
Supervised Link Prediction



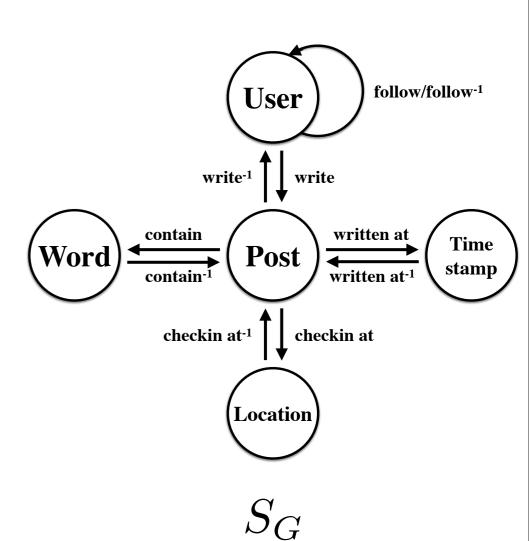
Supervised Link Prediction

- Feature Extraction
 - Local Neighbor, Path, Random Walk based Closeness Measures
 - Meta Path based Features
- Classification Algorithm
 - Decision Tree, Naive Bayes,
 - SVM

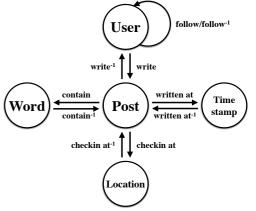
- Supervised Link Prediction
 - Meta Path based Features for Heterogeneous Networks



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Supervised Link Prediction



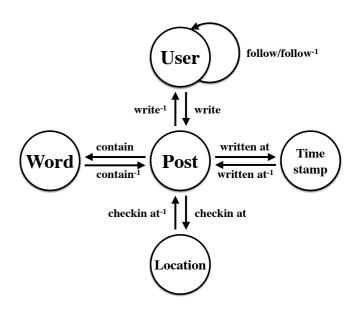
• Meta Path based Features for Heterogeneous Networks

• Schema **Definition**:

The schema of network G is defined to be $S_G = (T, R)$, where T, R are the sets of node types and link types in G.

• Meta Path **Definition**:

Based on the given the network schema, $S_G = (T, R)$, $\Phi = T_1 \xrightarrow{R_1} T_2 \xrightarrow{R_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{R_{k-1}} T_k$ is defined to be the meta path of network G, where $T_i \in T, i \in \{1, 2, \cdots, k\}$ and $R_i \in R, i \in \{1, 2, \cdots, k-1\}$

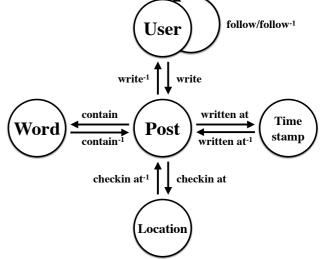


Supervised Link Prediction

- ID 1. Follower of Follower: User \xrightarrow{follow} User \xrightarrow{follow} User, whose notation is " $U \to U \to U$ " or $\Phi_1(U, U)$.
- ID 2. Common Out Neighbor: User \xrightarrow{follow} User $\xrightarrow{follow^{-1}}$ User, whose notation is " $U \to U \leftarrow U$ " or $\Phi_2(U, U)$.
- ID 3. Common In Neighbor: User $\xrightarrow{follow^{-1}}$ User \xrightarrow{follow} User, whose notation is " $U \leftarrow U \rightarrow U$ " or $\Phi_3(U, U)$.
- ID 4. Common Words: User \xrightarrow{write} Post $\xrightarrow{contain}$ Word $\xrightarrow{contain^{-1}}$ Post $\xrightarrow{write^{-1}}$ User, whose notation is " $U \to P \to W \leftarrow P \leftarrow U$ " or $\Phi_4(U, U)$.
- ID 5. Common Timestamps: User \xrightarrow{write} Post $\xrightarrow{contain}$ Time $\xrightarrow{contain^{-1}}$ Post $\xrightarrow{write^{-1}}$ User, whose notation is " $U \to P \to T \leftarrow P \leftarrow U$ " or $\Phi_5(U,U)$.
- ID 6. Common Location Checkins: User \xrightarrow{write} Post \xrightarrow{attach} Location $\xrightarrow{attach^{-1}}$ Post $\xrightarrow{write^{-1}}$ User, whose notation is " $U \to P \to L \leftarrow P \leftarrow U$ " or $\Phi_6(U,U)$.

- Supervised Link Prediction
 - Meta Path based Features

Definition:



For a given link (u, v), the feature extracted for it based on meta path $\Phi = T_1 \xrightarrow{R_1} T_2 \xrightarrow{R_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{R_{k-1}} T_k$ from the network is defined to be the expected number of meta path instances between u and v in the network.

write-1 write

Post

checkin at⁻¹ checkin at

Location

written at

♦ written at⁻¹

Time

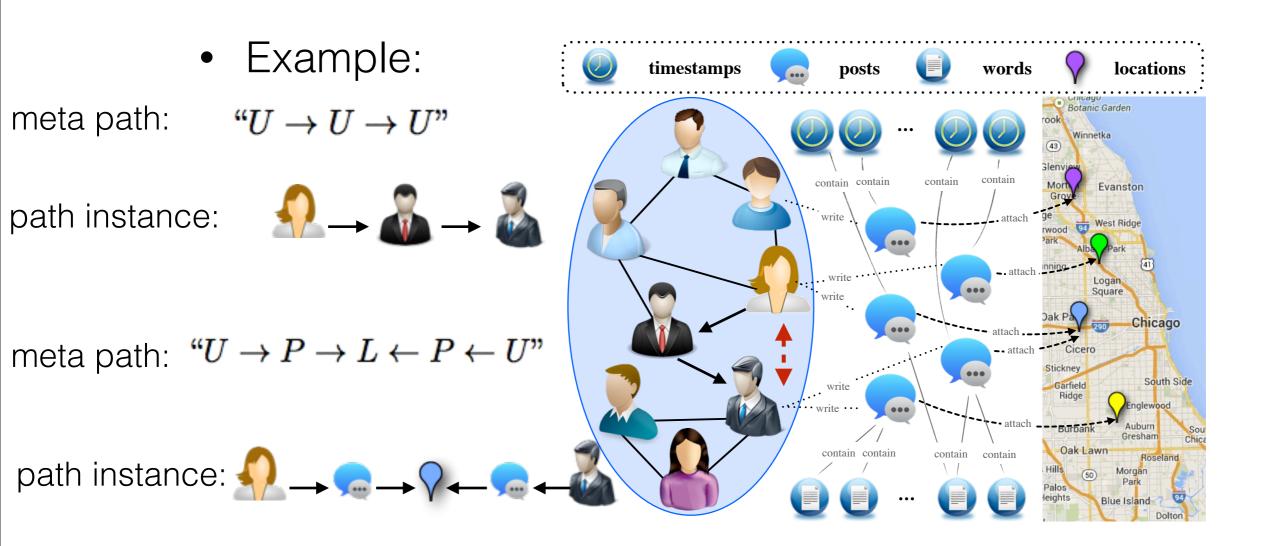
stamp

contain

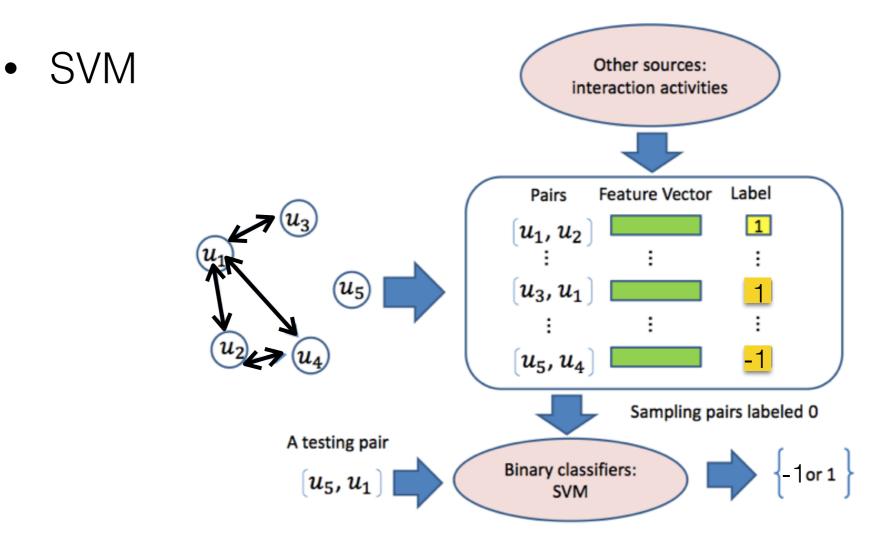
contain

Word

- Supervised Link Prediction
 - Meta Path based Features



- Supervised Link Prediction
 - Classification Algorithms



- Supervised Link Prediction Method
 - Feature Extraction
 - Meta Path based Features
 - Classification
 - SVM

Outline

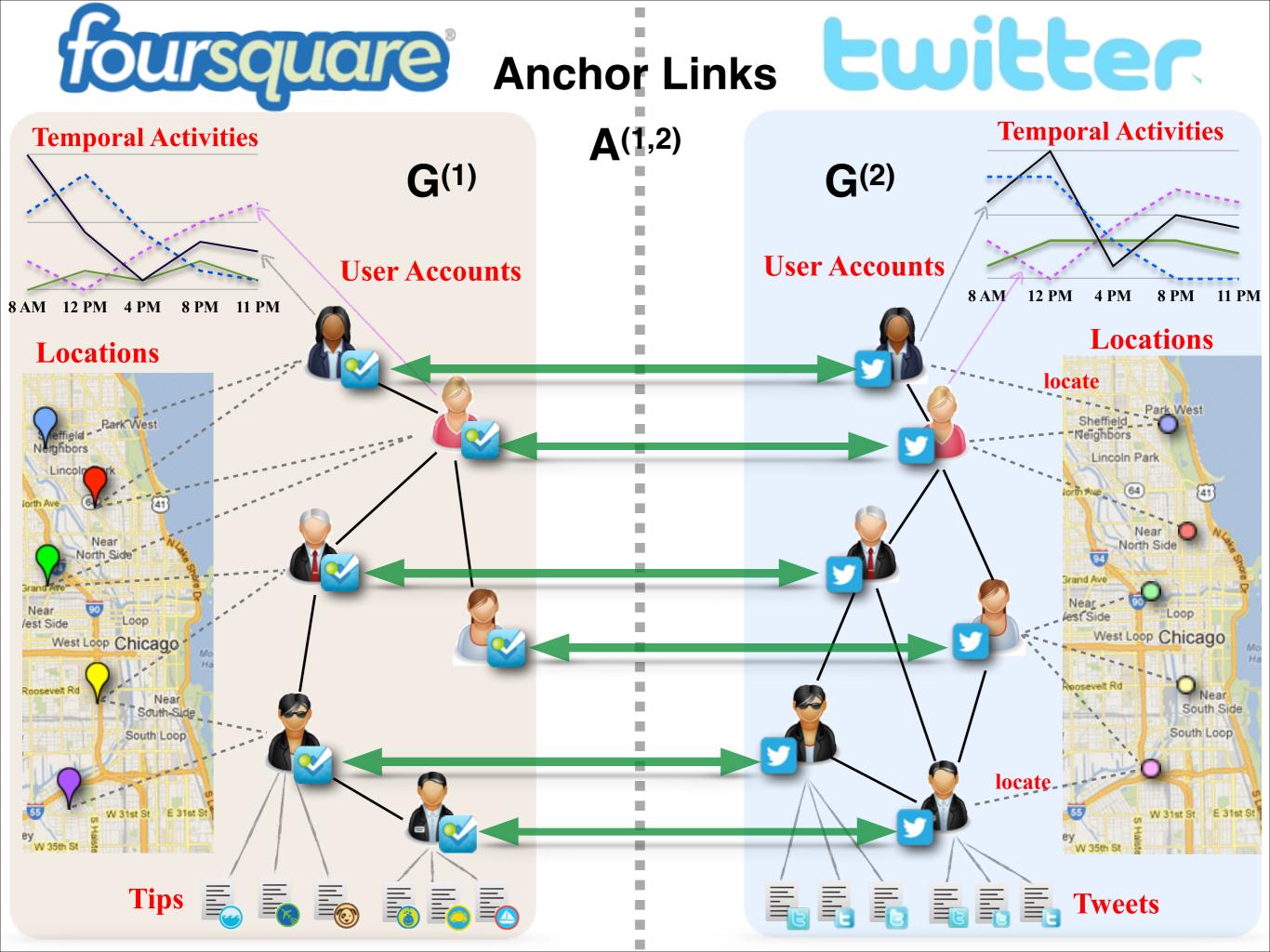
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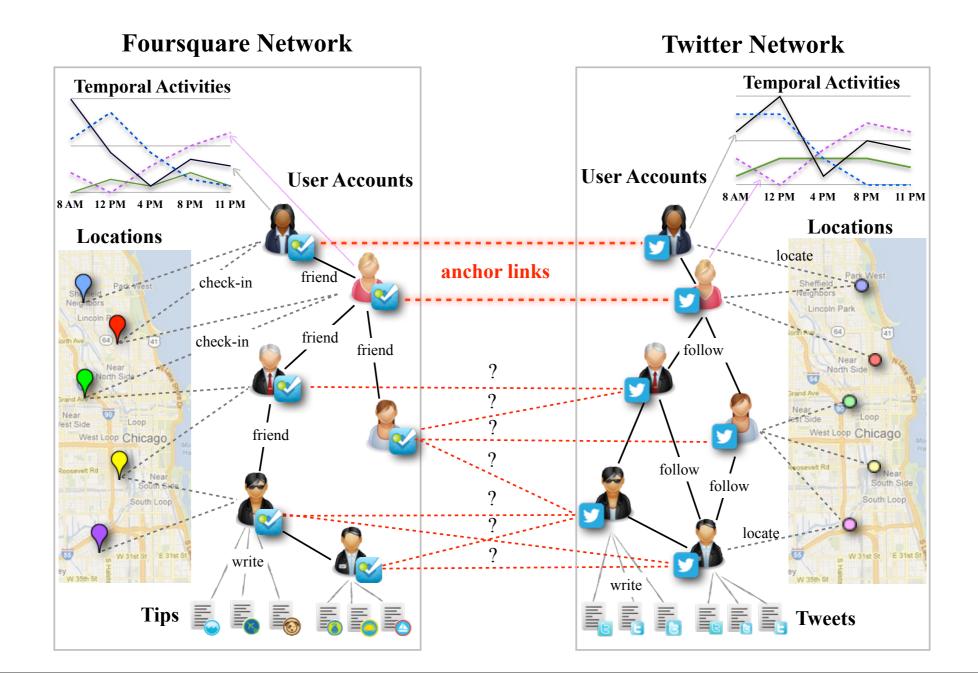
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 - Definition:

$$\mathcal{G} = (G_{set}, A_{set})$$

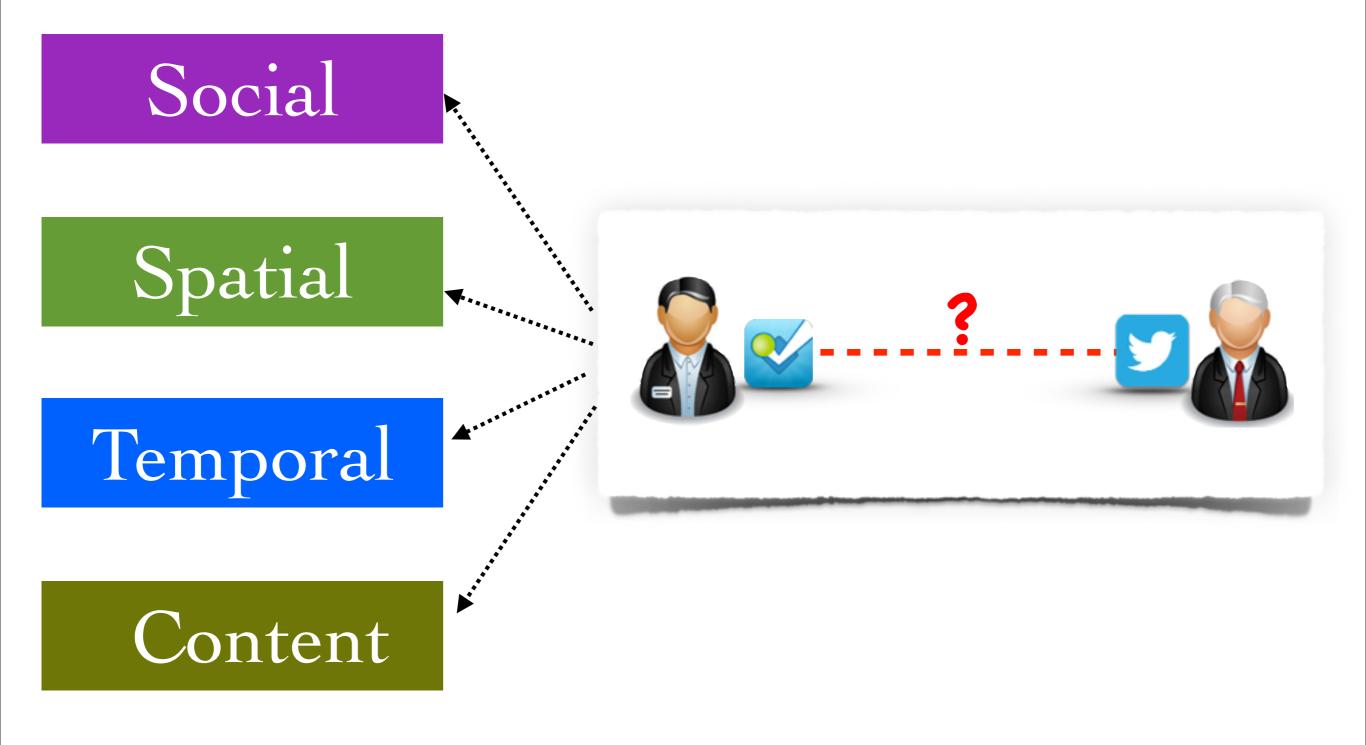
where $G_{set} = \{G^{(1)}, G^{(2)}, \dots, G^{(|G_{set}|)}\}$ is the set of $|G_{set}|$ different heterogeneous networks; $A_{set} = \{A^{(1,2)}, A^{(1,3)}, \dots, A^{(|G_{set}|, |G_{set}|-1)}\}$ is the set of *anchor links* among networks.



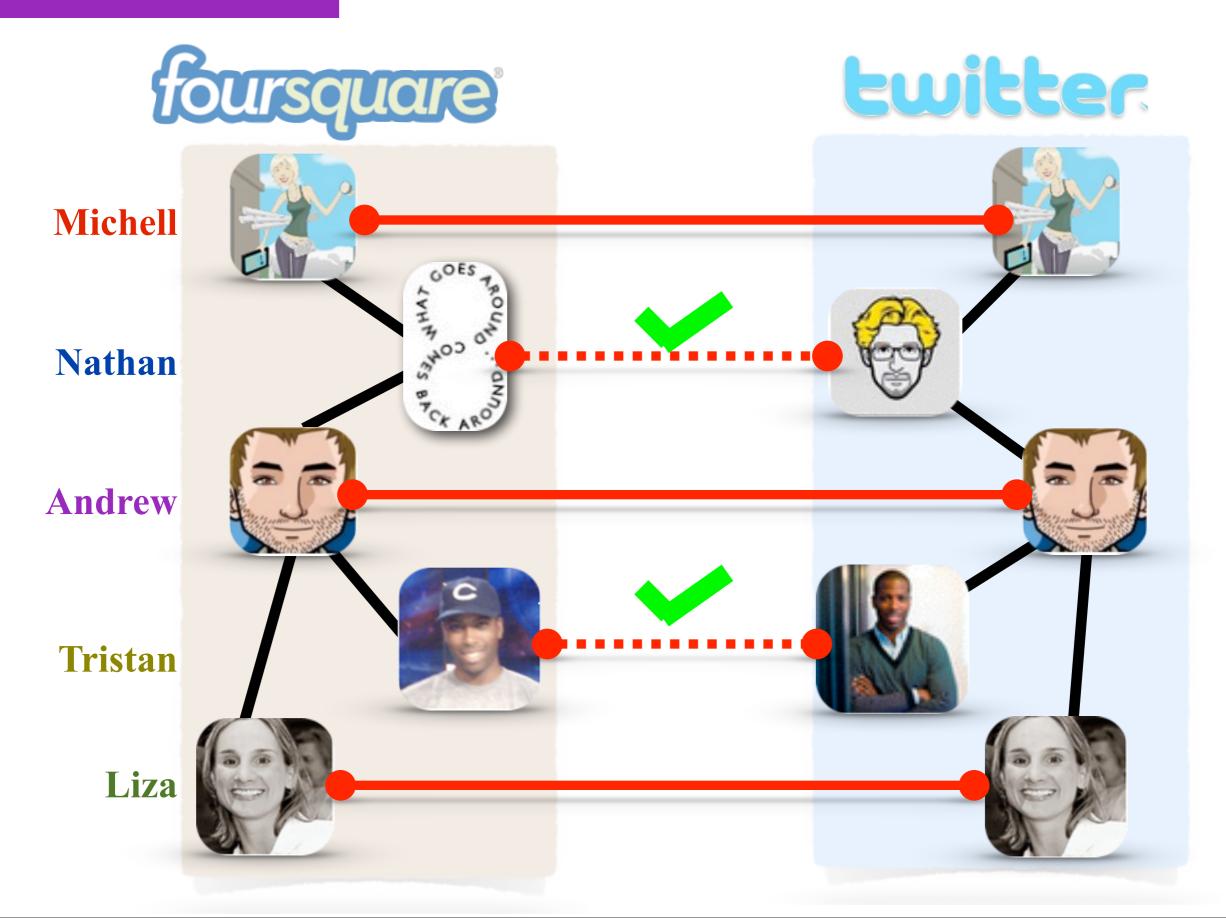
• Anchor Link Prediction

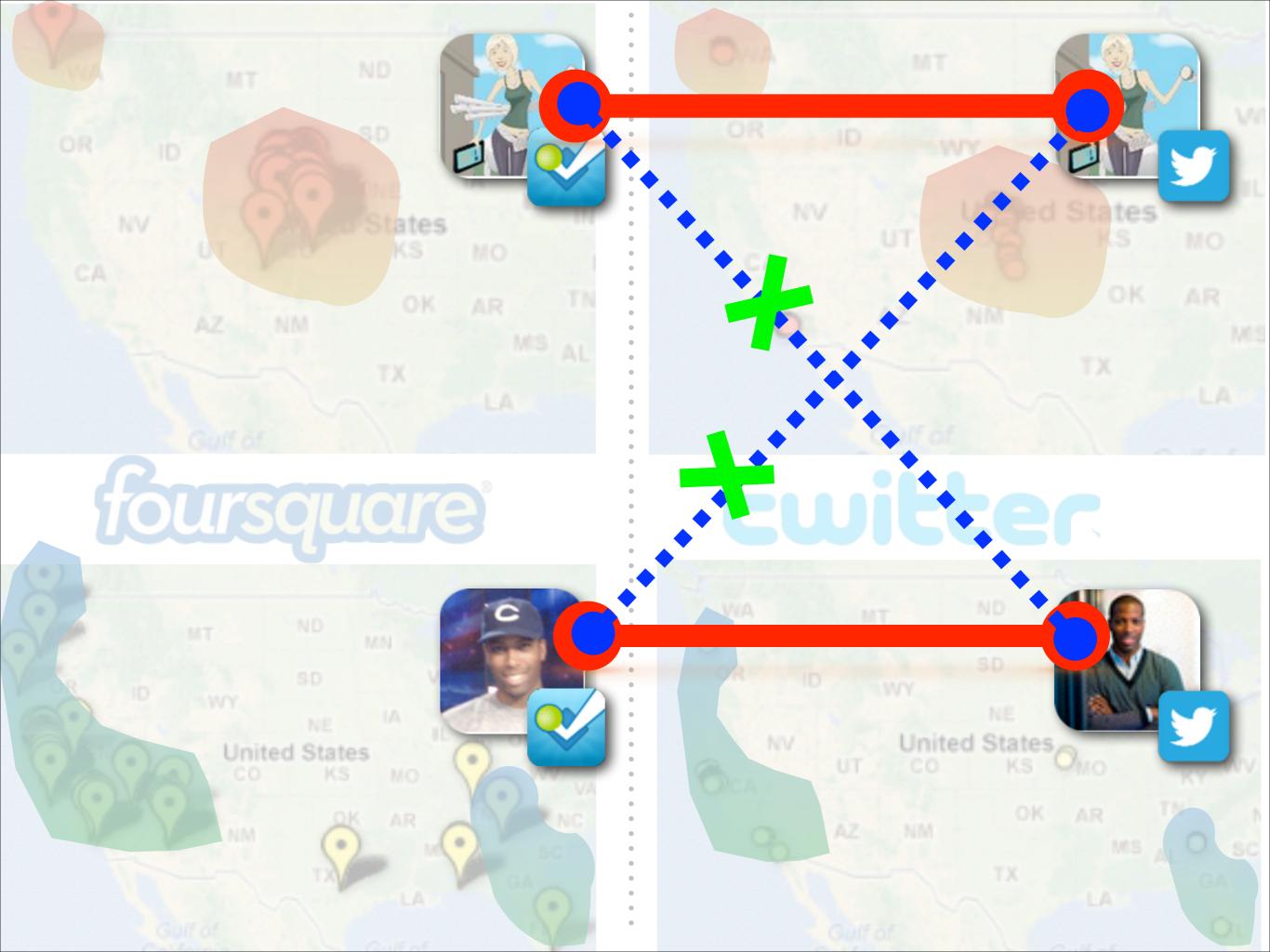


- Anchor Link Prediction
 - Supervised Link Prediction Methods
 - Feature Extraction
 - Classification Algorithm





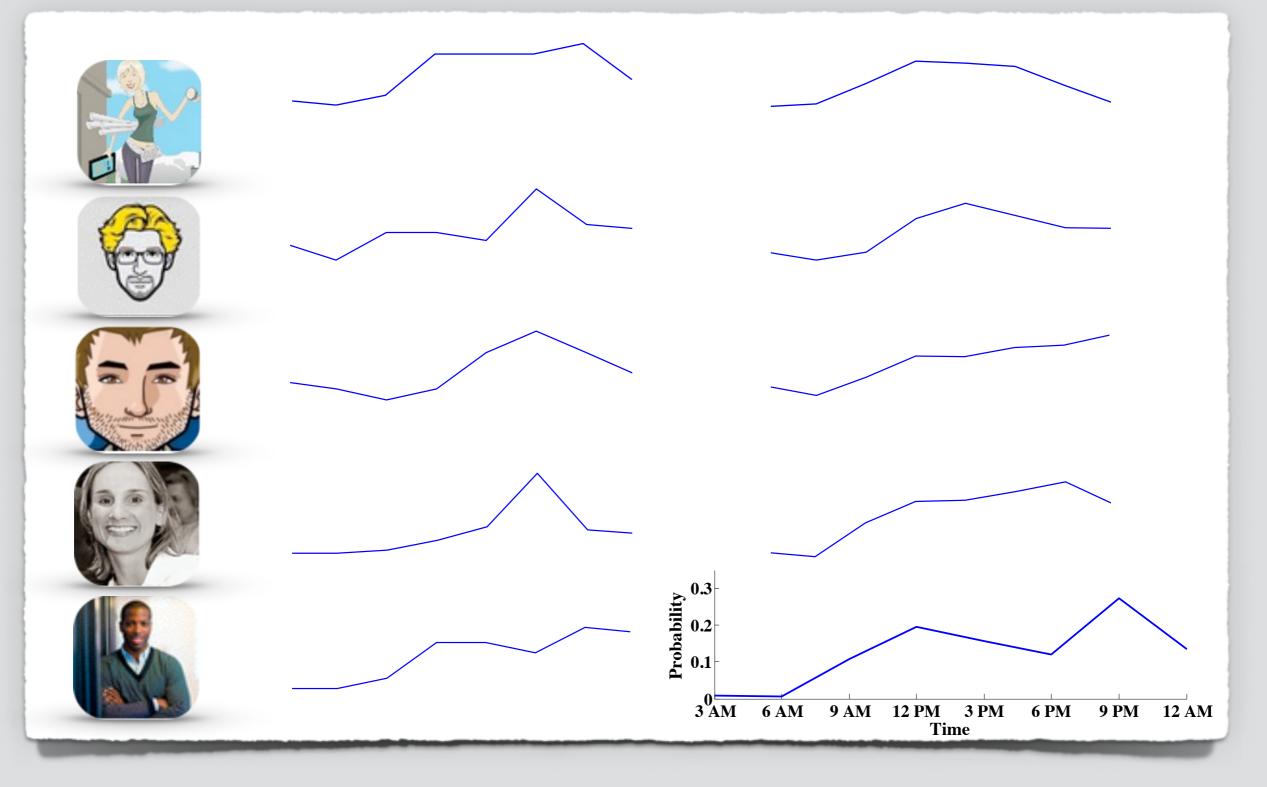


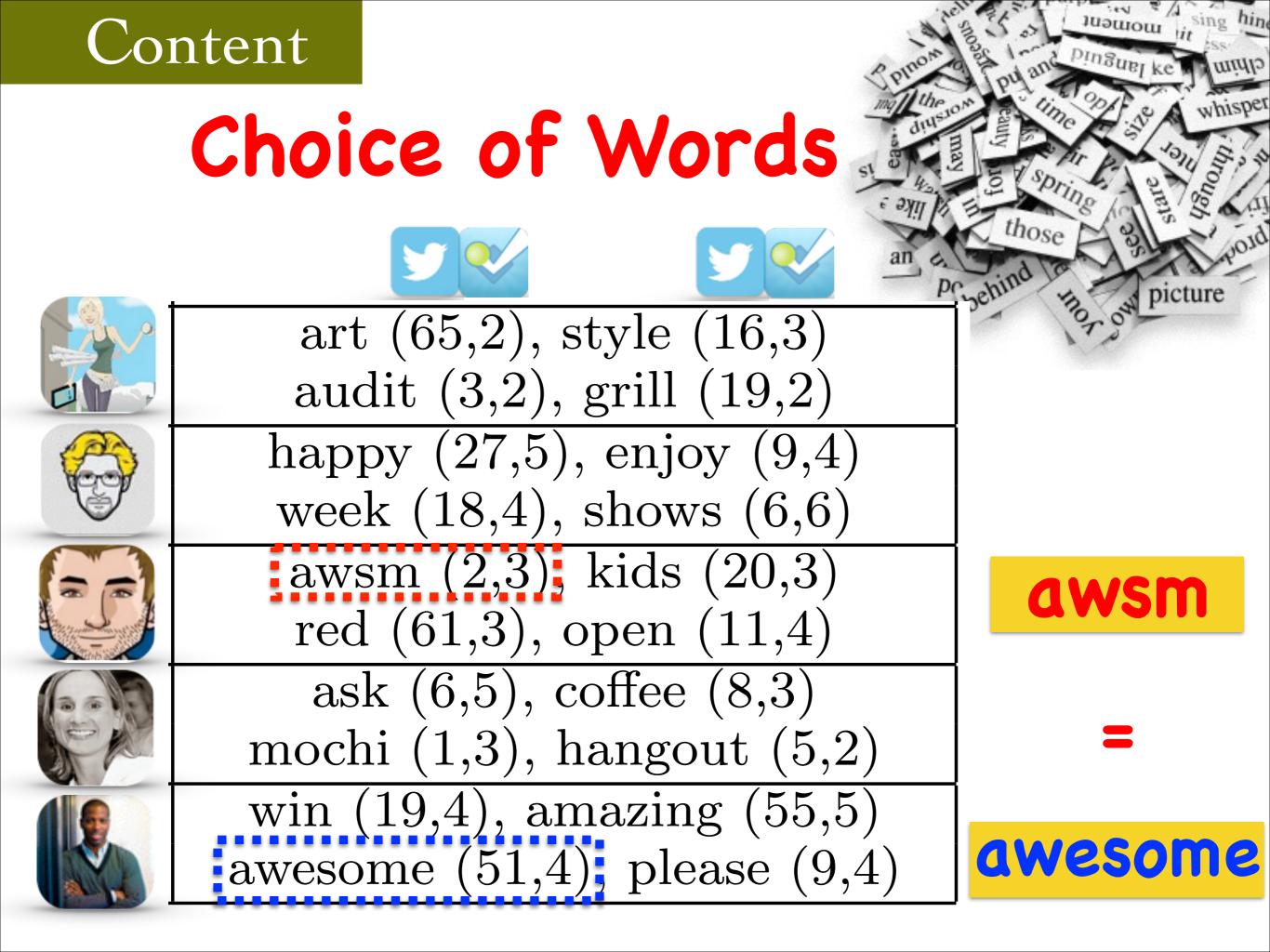


Temporal

User Activities

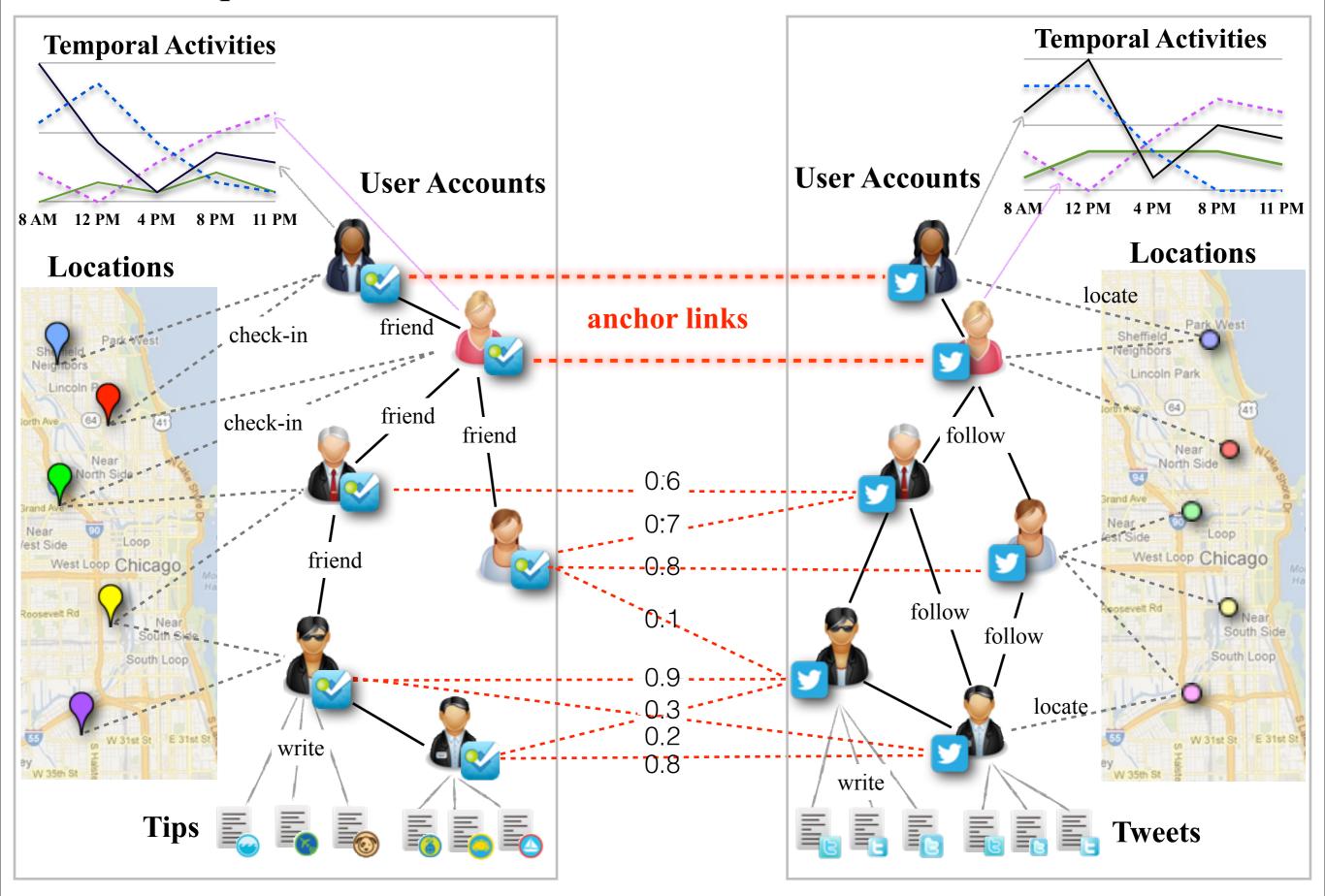


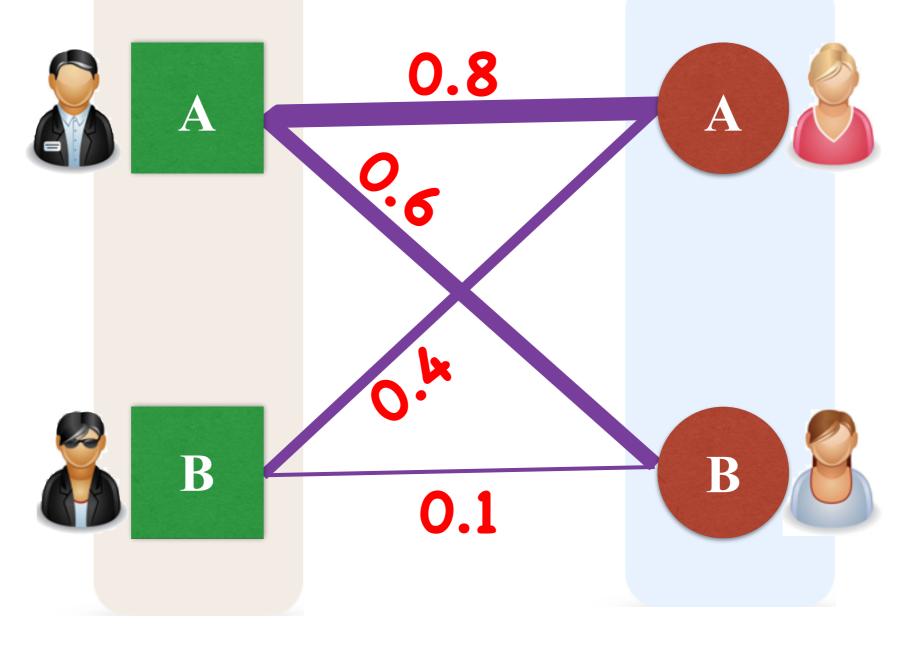




Foursquare Network

Twitter Network

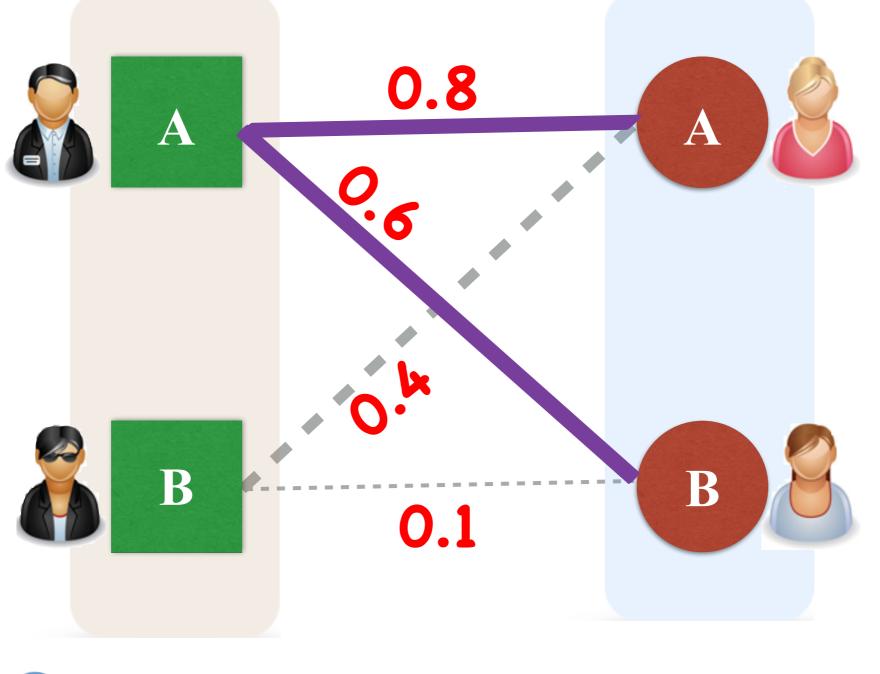








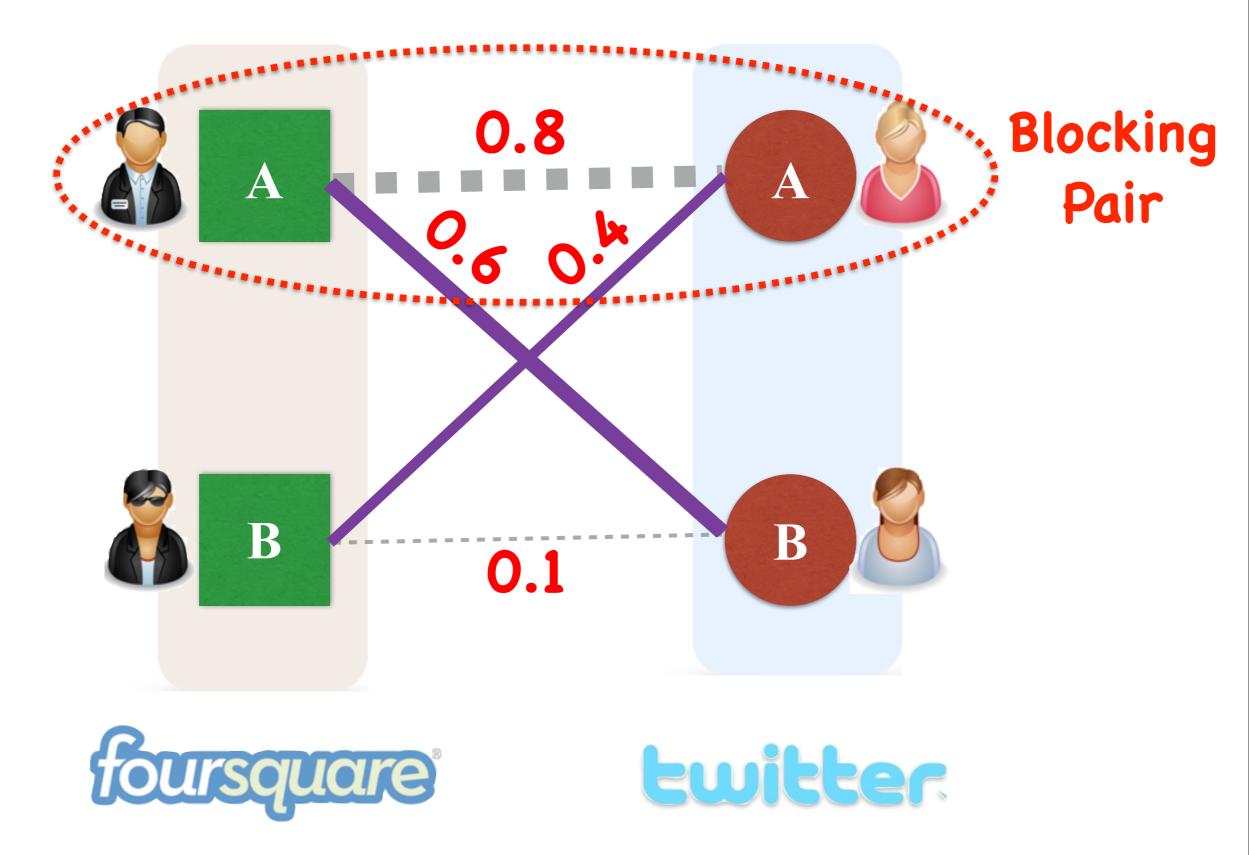
Traditional Supervised Link Prediction



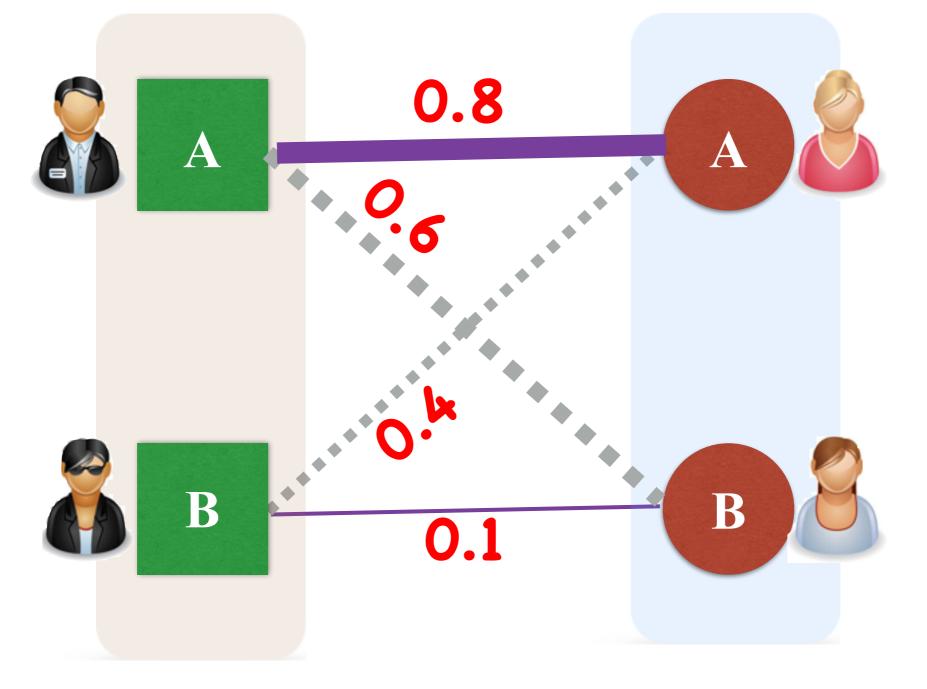


twitter.

Max Sum of Scores w.r.t. 1-1 Constraint

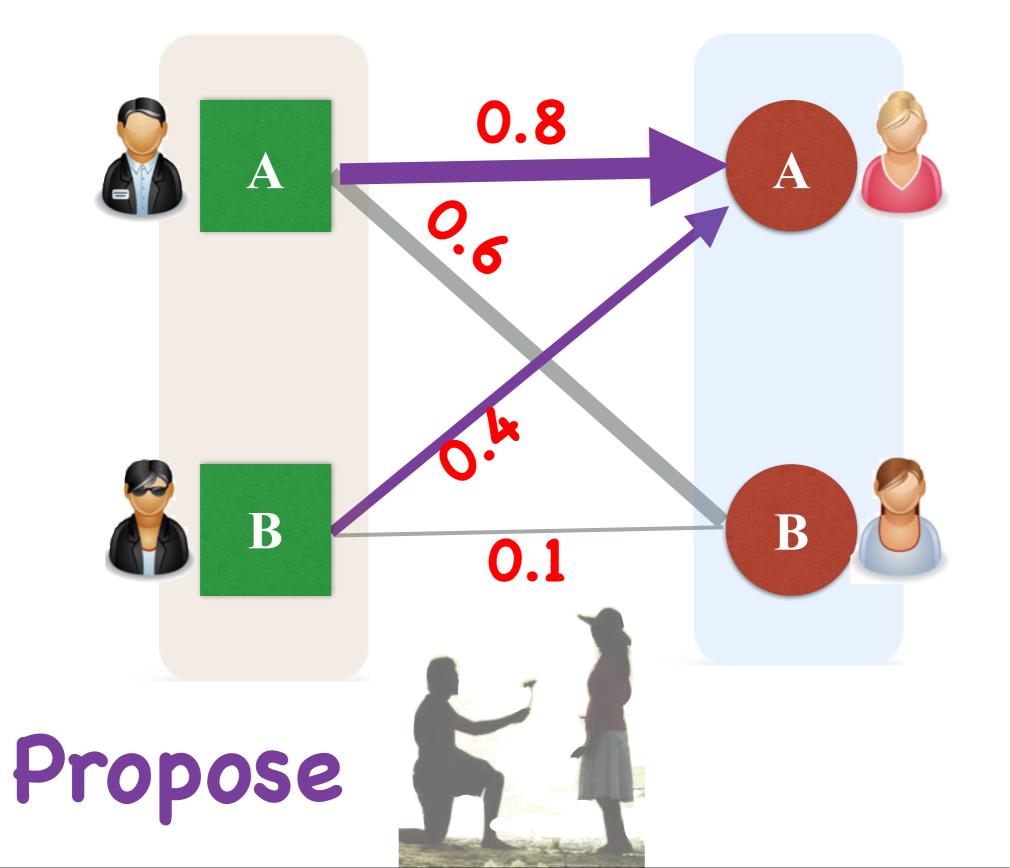


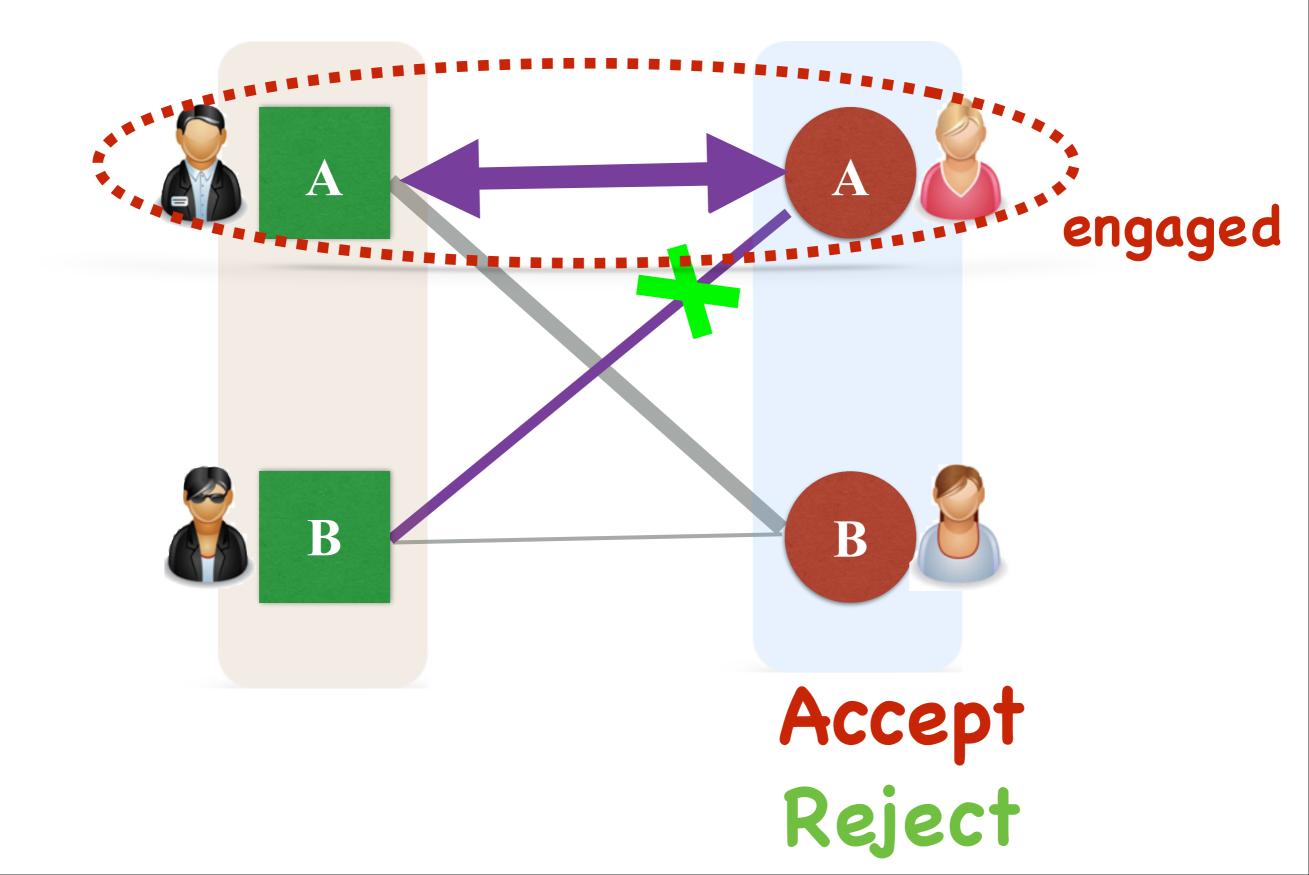


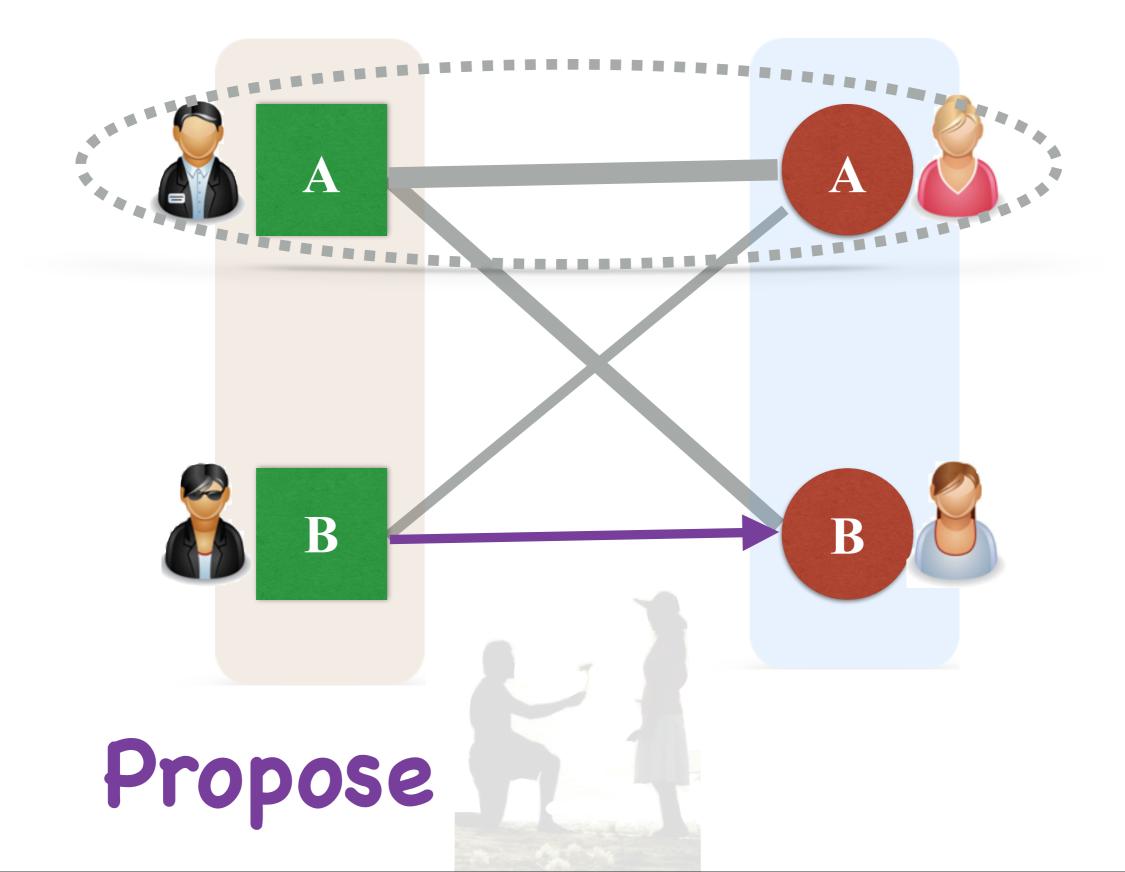


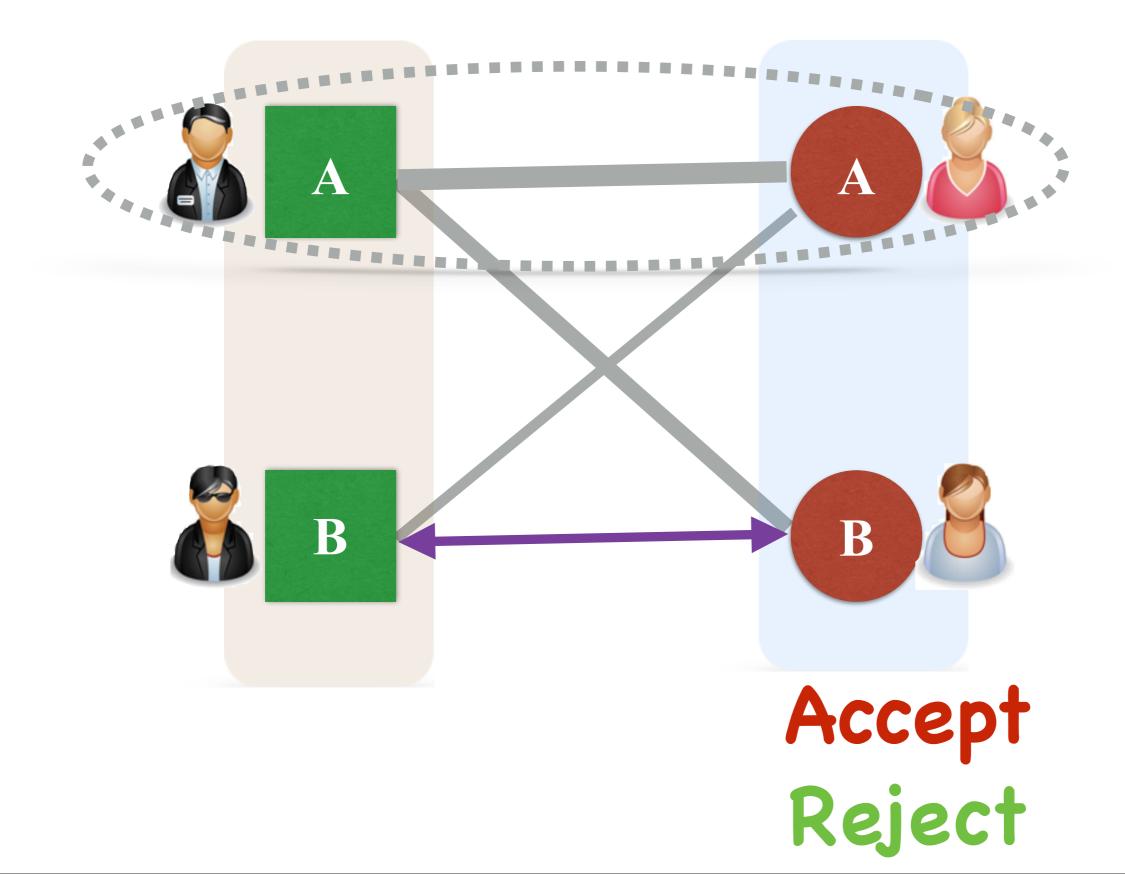


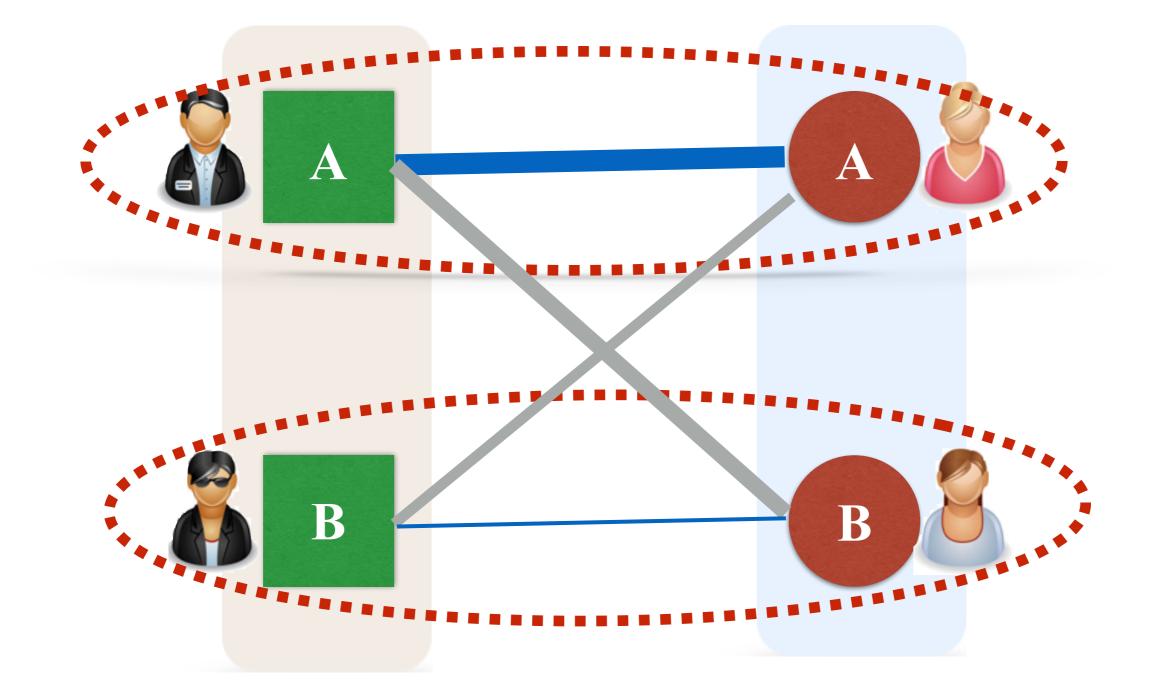
twitter.





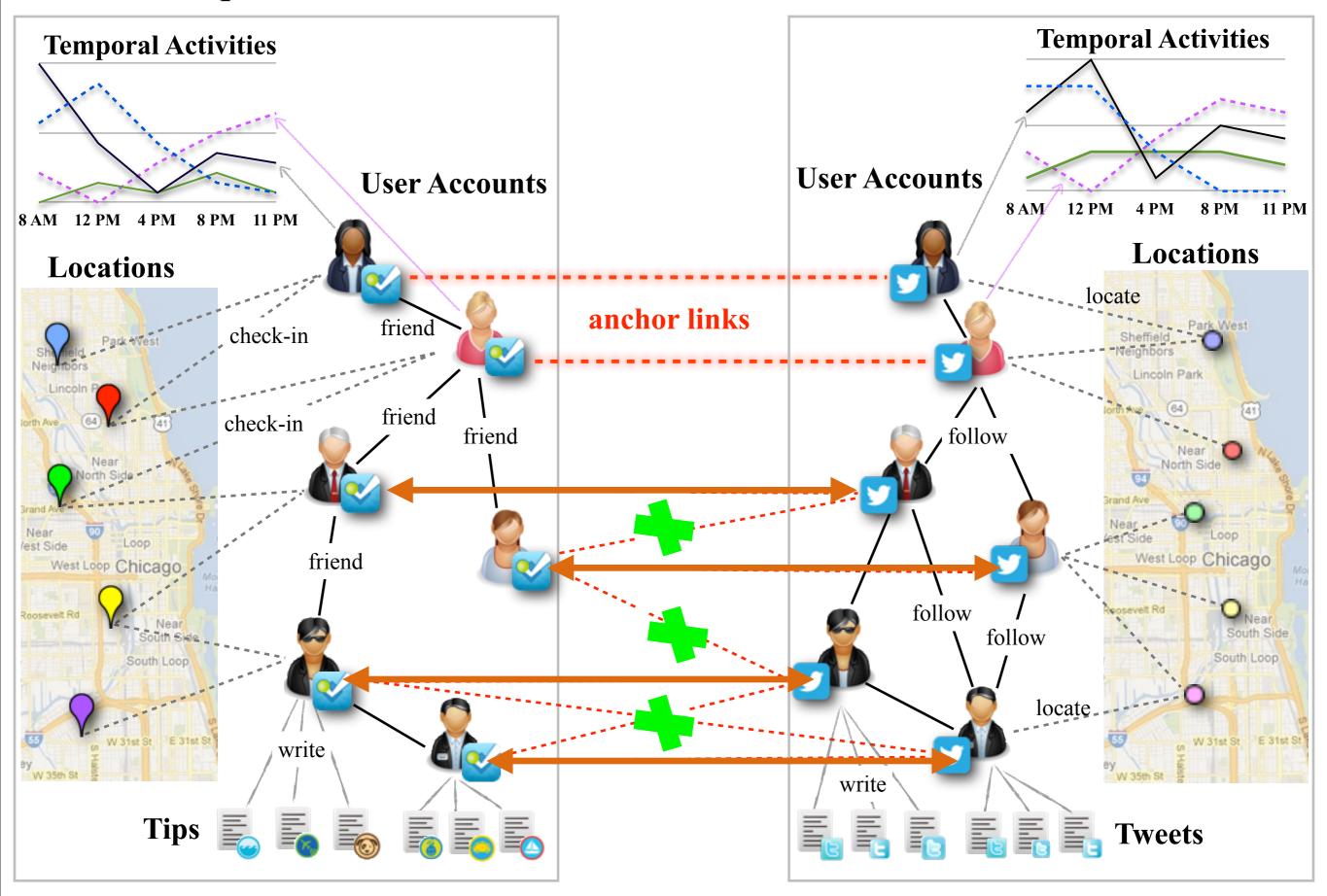




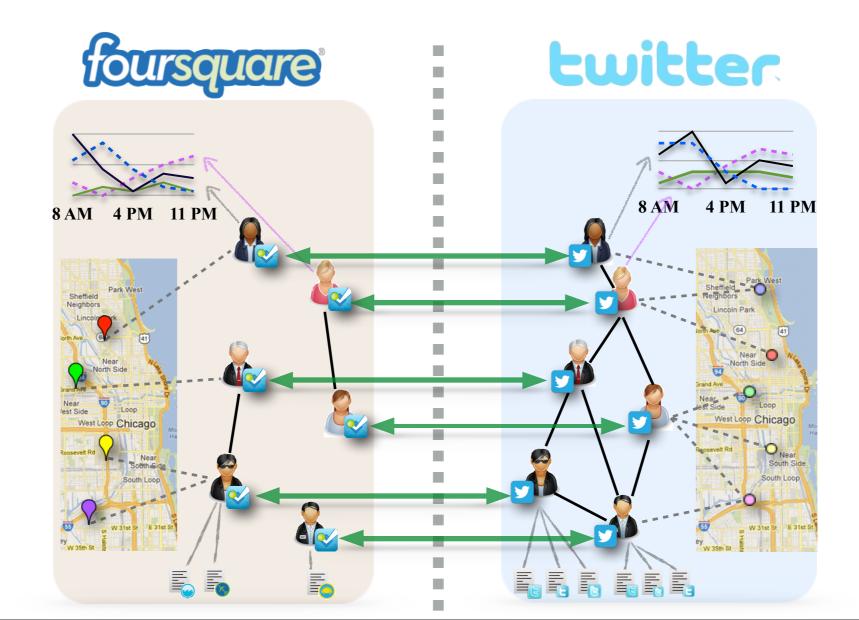


Foursquare Network

Twitter Network



 Information Transfer across Aligned Networks for Link Prediction Tasks



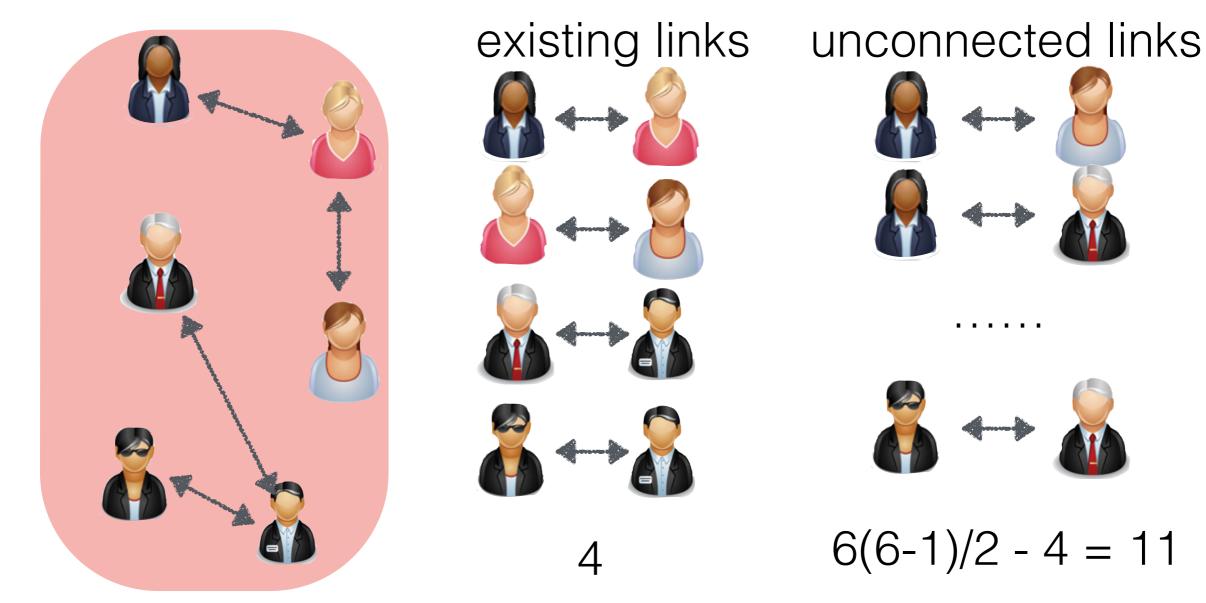
- Anchor Link Prediction
 - Supervised Link Prediction
 - Stable Matching
- Information Transfer across Aligned Networks

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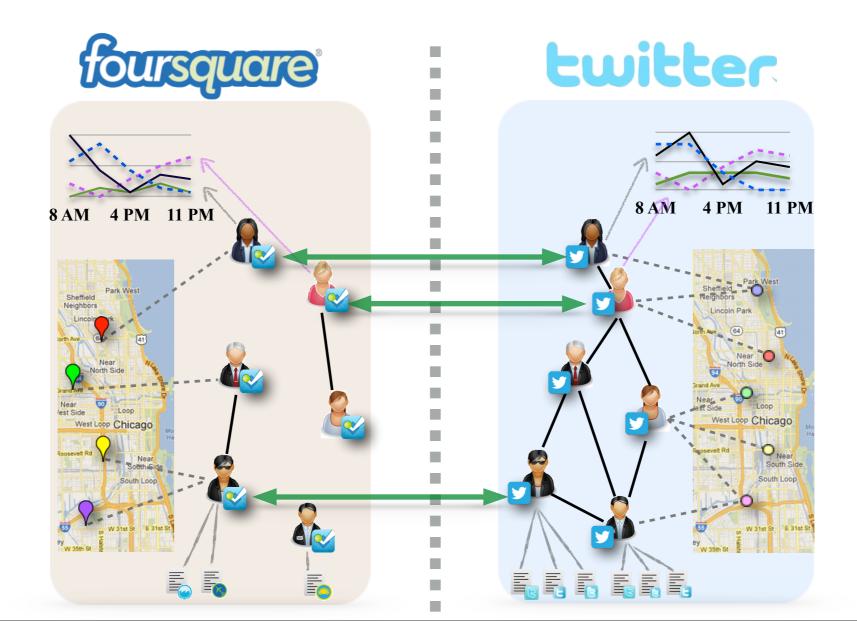
Future Works

Class Imbalance Problem in Supervised Link
Prediction



Future Works

 Information Transfer across Aligned Networks for both anchor and non-anchor users



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- Background Knowledge
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Summary

- Link Prediction Problem Definition
- Link Prediction for Homogeneous Networks
 - various unsupervised predicators
- Link Prediction for Heterogeneous Networks
 - Supervised Link Prediction Methods
- Link Prediction across Aligned Heterogeneous Networks
 - Anchor Link Prediction Problem: Supervised Method + Stable Matching
- Future Works
 - Class Imbalance Problem, Information Transfer across Aligned Networks

Thanks!

Q&A