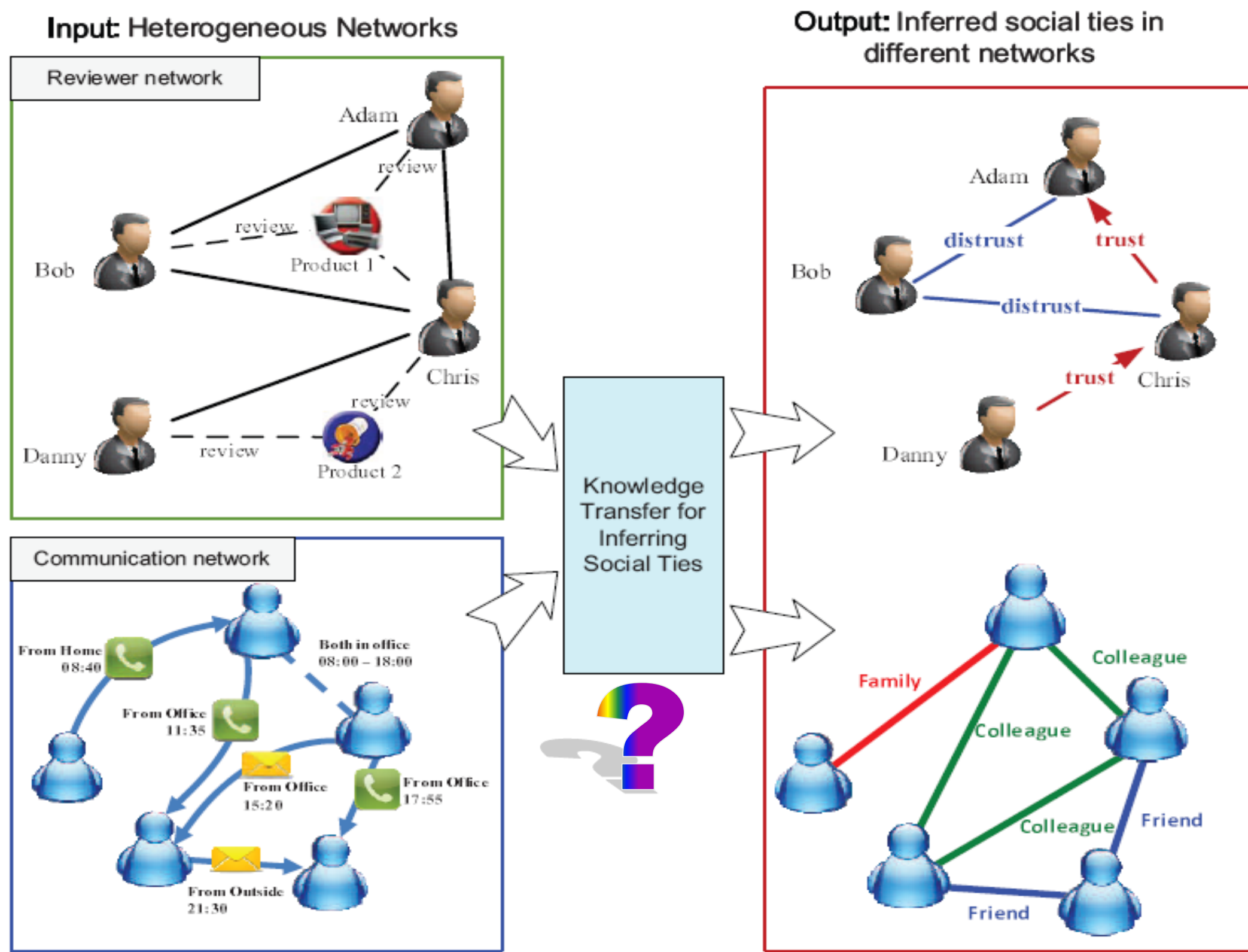




# Inferring Social Ties across Heterogeneous Networks

Jie Tang\*, Tiancheng Lou\*, Jon Kleinberg<sup>+</sup>  
 \*Tsinghua University <sup>+</sup>Cornell University

## Motivation

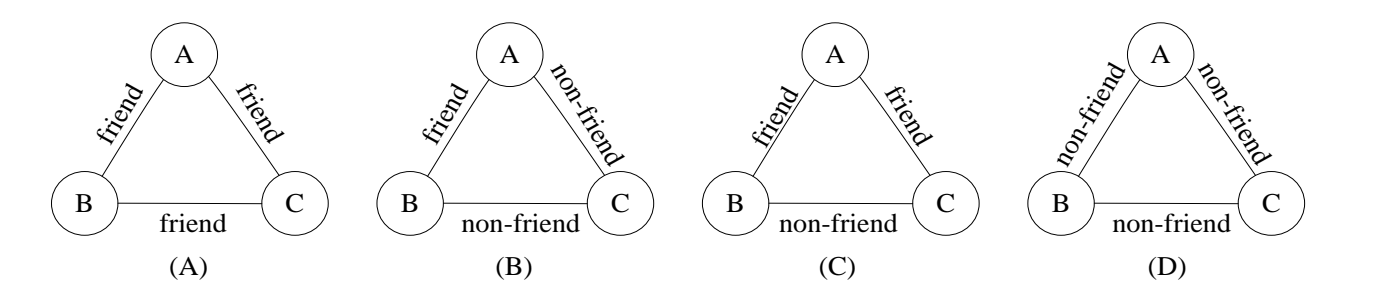
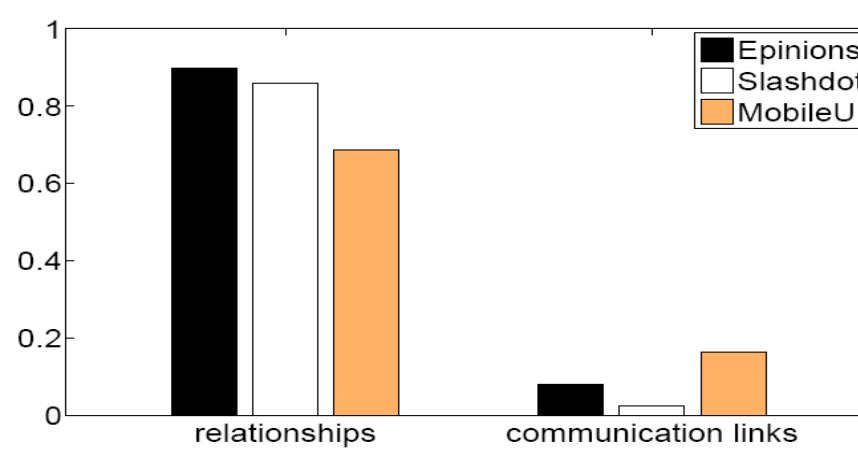


## Bridge: Social Theories

### Data Collection

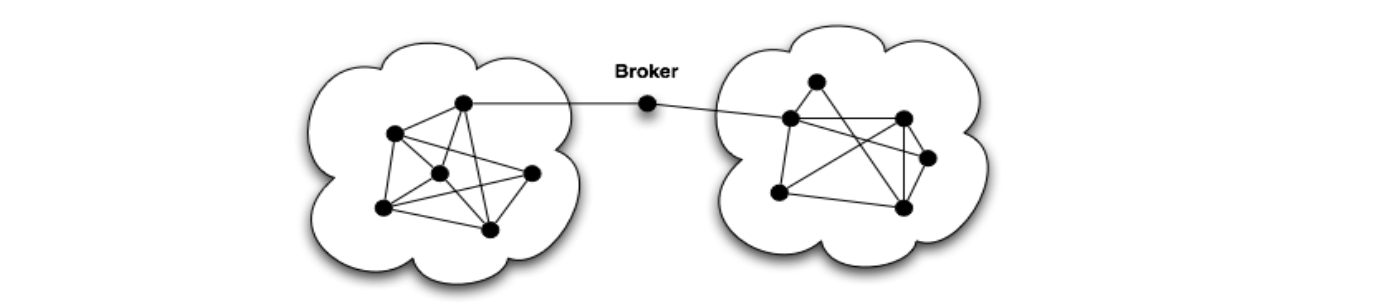
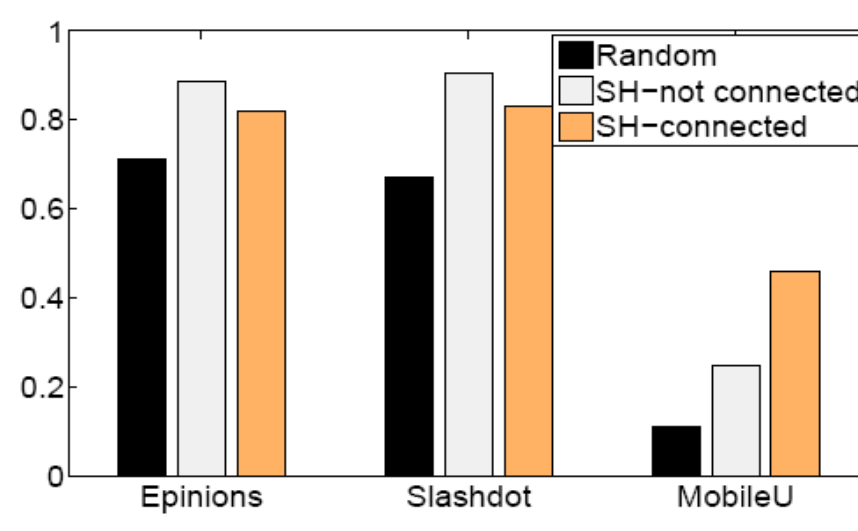
Relationship	Dataset	#Nodes	#Edges
Trust	Epinions	131,828	841,372
Friendship	Slashdot	77,357	516,575
Friendship	MobileU	107	5,436
Manager-subordinate	MobileD	232	3,567
Advisor-advisee	Coauthor	815,946	2,792,833
Manager-subordinate	Enron	151	3,572

### Social Balance



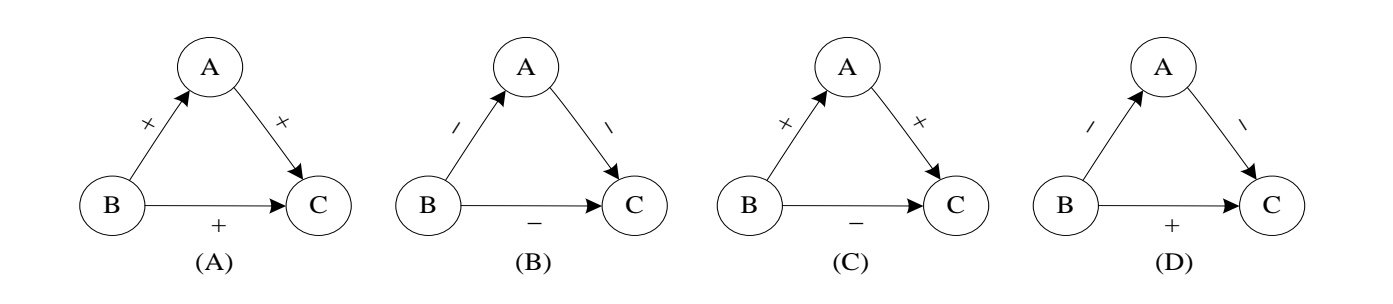
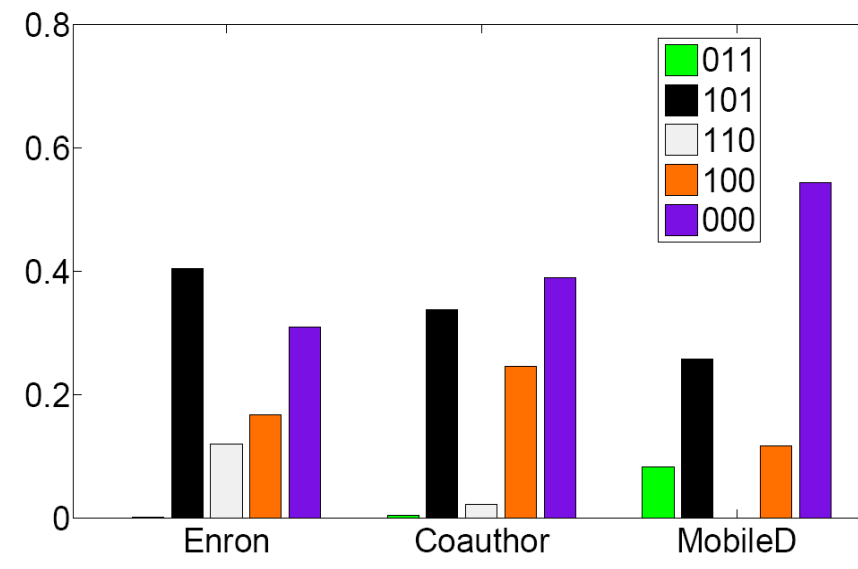
**Social Balance:** The enemy of my enemy is my friend.  
**Observation:** Different networks have very different structural balance probabilities. While based on friendships three networks have a relatively similar probabilities.

### Structural Hole



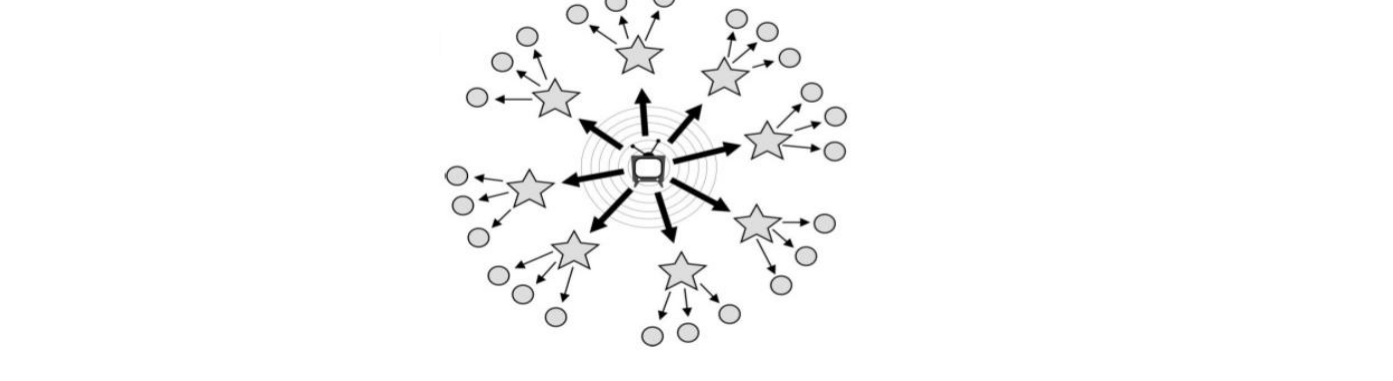
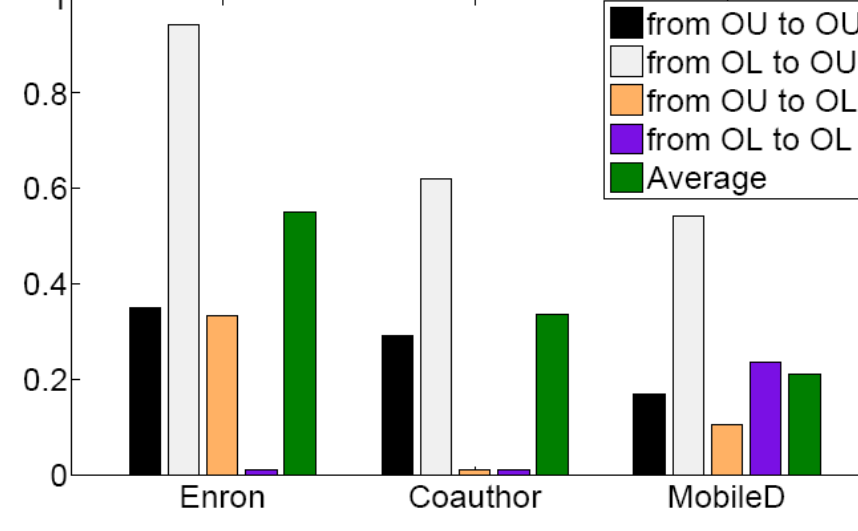
**Structural Hole:** A person is said to span a structural hole if she connects people who are otherwise not well connected to one another.  
**Observation:** Users are more likely (+70%) to have the same type of relationship with structural hole nodes.

### Social Status



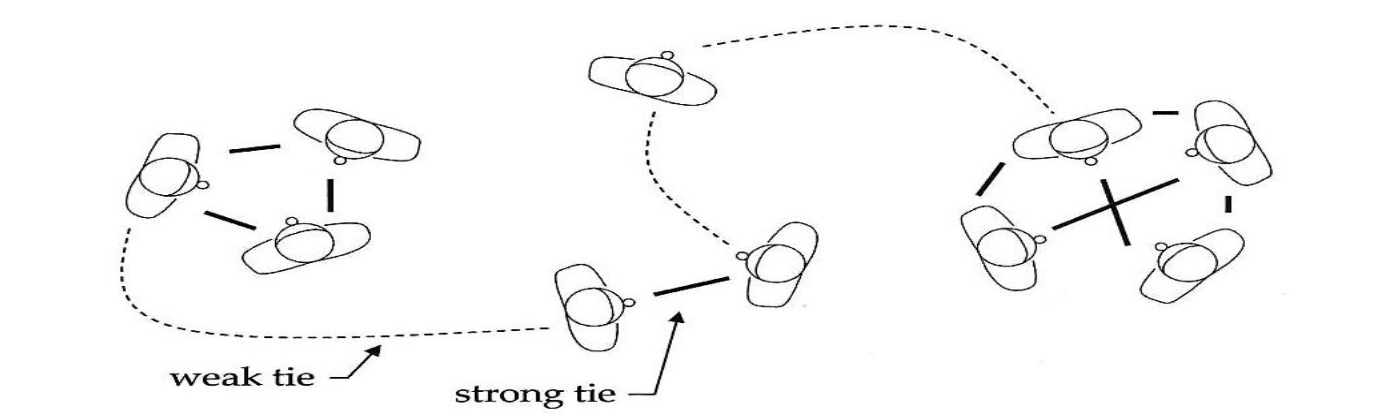
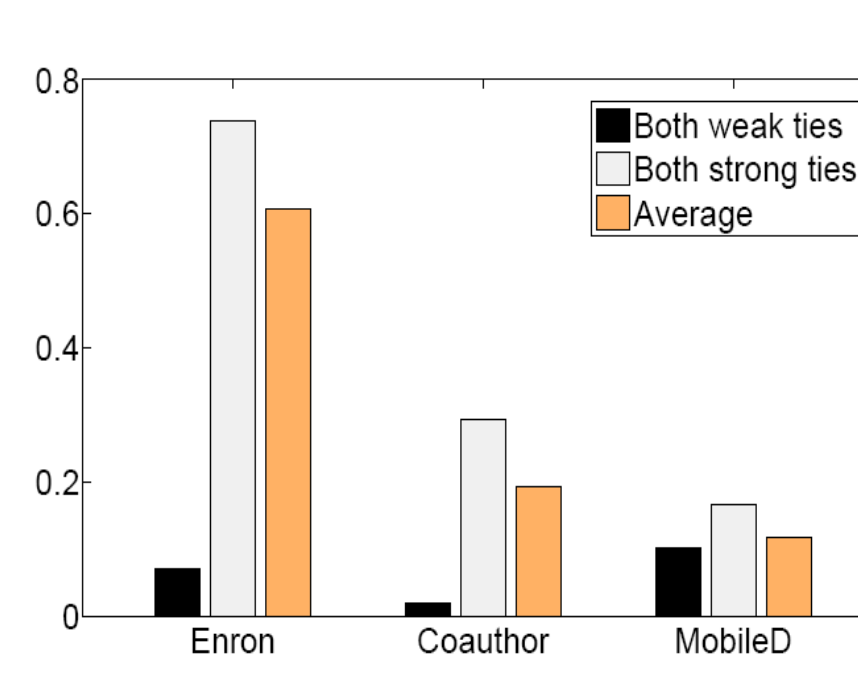
**Social Status:** In a triangle of three nodes, We take each negative edge, reverse its direction, and flip its sign to positive, then the resulting triangle should be acyclic.  
**Observation:** Nearly 99% of Triads in The three networks satisfy the social status theory, and they share a similar distribution on the five frequent forms of triads.

### Two Step Flow



**Two Step Flow:** Ideas (innovations) usually flow first to opinion leaders, and then from them to a wider population.  
**Observation:** Opinion leaders are more likely to have a higher social-status than ordinary users.

### Strong/Weak Tie

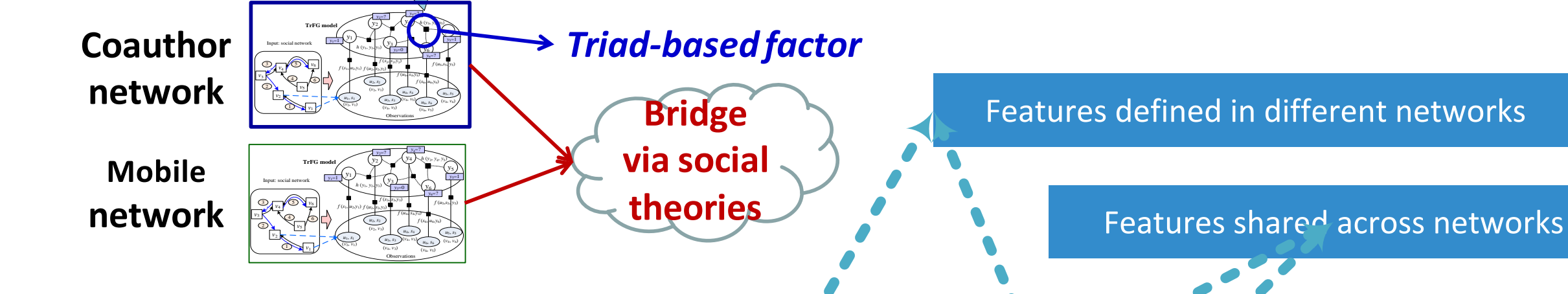
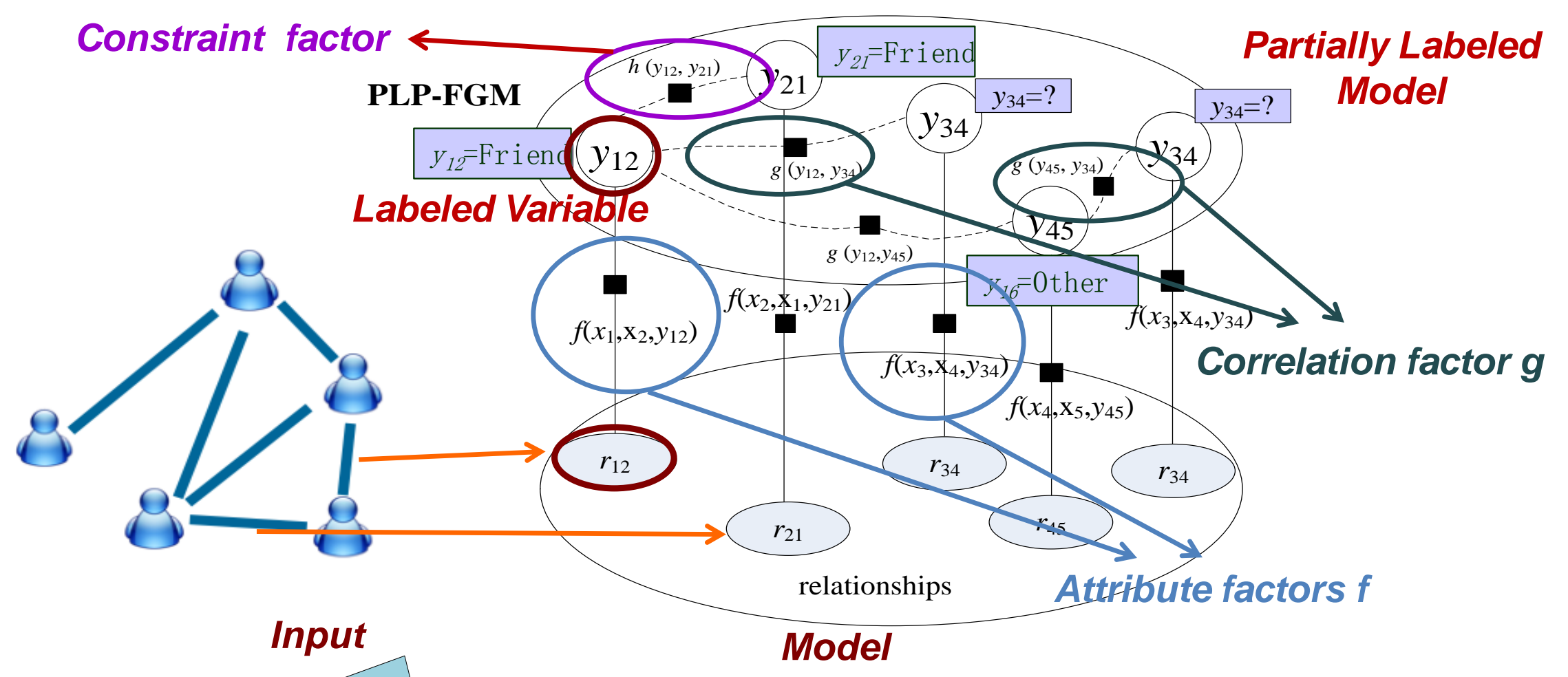


**Strong/Weak Tie:** Strong tie implies that one's close friends, and a user may have the similar types of relationships with friends of strong ties and more diverse relationships with friends of weak ties.  
**Observation:** Two strong ties result in a higher likelihood to share the same type, while two weak ties are much more uncertain.

## Problem Definition

**INPUT:** a source networks  $G_S$  with abundantly labeled relationships and a target network  $G_T$  with limited labeled relationships.  
**OUTPUT:** a predictive function  $f : (G_T | G_S) \rightarrow Y_T$  for inferring the type of relationships.

## Modeling : Transfer Factor Graph Model



**Objective function**

$$\mathcal{O}(\alpha, \beta, \mu) = \mathcal{O}_S(\alpha, \mu) + \mathcal{O}_T(\beta, \mu)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{|V_S|} \sum_{j=1}^d \alpha_j g_j(x_{ij}^S, y_i^S) + \sum_{i=1}^{|V_T|} \sum_{j=1}^d \beta_j g_j'(x_{ij}^T, y_i^T)$$

$$+ \sum_k \mu_k \left( \sum_{c \in G_S} h_k(Y_c^S) + \sum_{c \in G_T} h_k(Y_c^T) \right) - \log Z$$

**Learning Parameters**

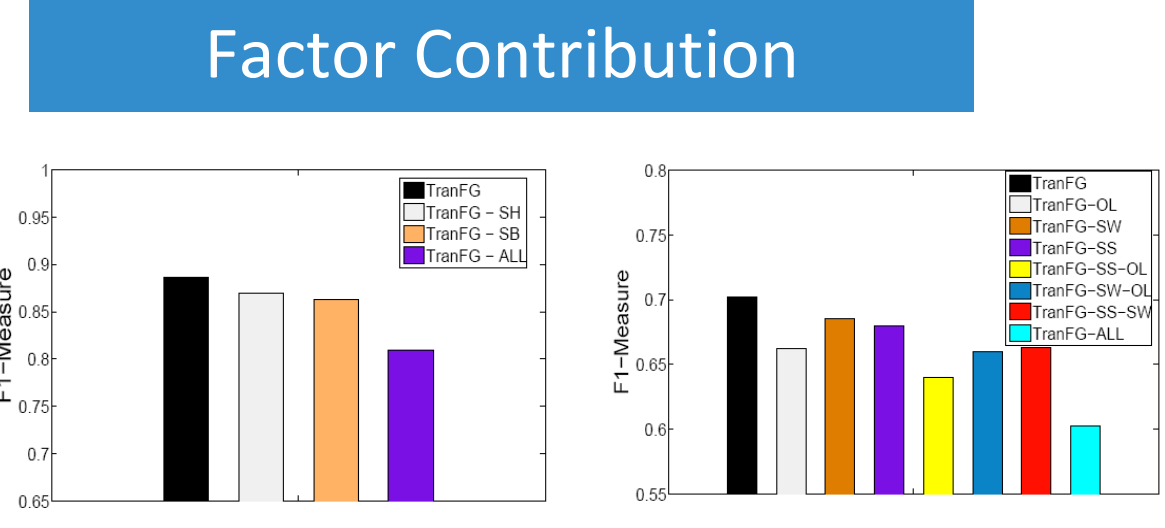
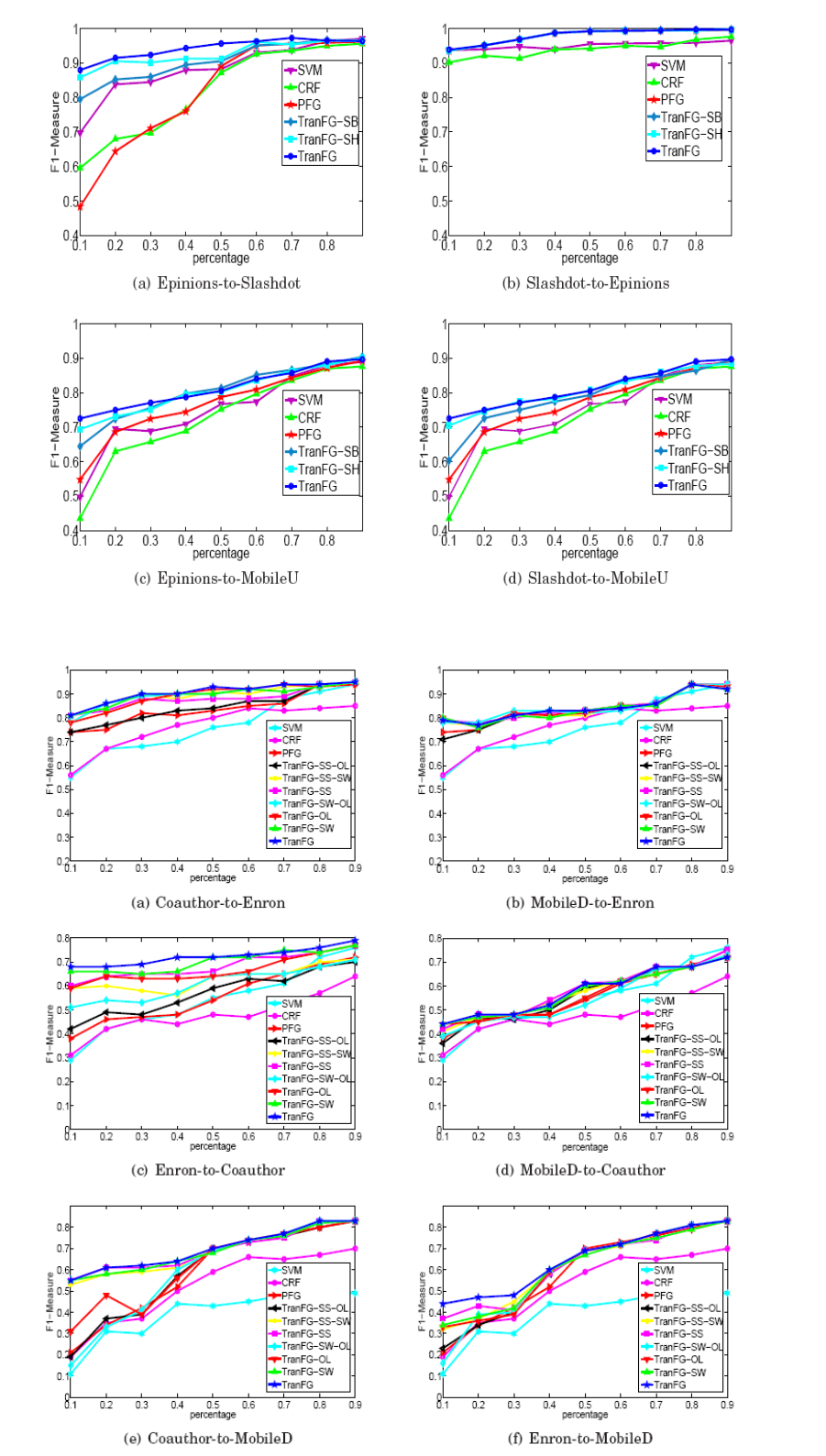
## Experiments

**Friendship**

Data Set	Method	Prec.	Rec.	F1-score
Epinions (S) to Slashdot (T) (40%)	SVM	0.7157	<b>0.9733</b>	0.8249
	CRF	0.8919	0.6710	0.7658
	PPG	0.9300	0.6436	0.7607
	TranFG	<b>0.9414</b>	<b>0.9446</b>	<b>0.9430</b>
Slashdot (S) to Epinions (T) (40%)	SVM	0.8932	<b>0.9925</b>	0.9512
	CRF	0.8923	0.9911	0.9393
	PPG	<b>0.9954</b>	<b>0.9787</b>	<b>0.9870</b>
	TranFG	<b>0.9954</b>	<b>0.9787</b>	<b>0.9870</b>
Epinions (S) to MobileU (T) (40%)	SVM	0.8983	0.5955	0.7162
	CRF	0.9455	0.5417	0.6887
	PPG	<b>1.0000</b>	0.5924	0.7440
	TranFG	<b>0.8239</b>	<b>0.8344</b>	<b>0.8291</b>
Slashdot (S) to MobileU (T) (40%)	SVM	0.8983	0.5955	0.7162
	CRF	0.9455	0.5417	0.6887
	PPG	<b>1.0000</b>	0.5924	0.7440
	TranFG	0.7258	<b>0.8599</b>	<b>0.7872</b>

**Directed**

Data Set	Method	Prec.	Rec.	F1-score
Enron (T) (40%)	SVM	<b>0.8524</b>	0.5556	0.7018
	CRF	0.7778	0.7673	0.7725
	PPG	0.9130	0.7241	0.8077
MobileD (S) to Enron (T)	TranFG (M)	0.8438	0.7941	0.8182
	TranFG (C)	0.9091	<b>0.8824</b>	<b>0.8955</b>
Coauthor (T) (40%)	SVM	0.6910	0.3727	0.4842
	CRF	<b>0.8472</b>	0.2937	0.4362
	PPG	0.8189	0.3377	0.4782
	TPPG	0.5936	<b>0.7611</b>	0.6669
MobileD (S) to Coauthor (T)	TranFG (M)	0.8235	0.3889	0.5283
	TranFG (E)	0.8193	0.6415	<b>0.7196</b>
Enron (S) to Coauthor (T)	SVM	0.5249	0.3725	0.4358
	CRF	0.4454	<b>0.5763</b>	0.5025
	PPG	<b>0.8739</b>	0.3731	0.5229
Enron (S) to MobileD (T)	TranFG (E)	0.8013	0.4808	0.6010
	TranFG (C)	0.8323	0.5154	<b>0.6366</b>



**Homogeneous Networks**

Data Set	Method	Prec.	Rec.	F1-score
Slashdot (S) to Slashdot (T) (40%)	PPG	0.9300	0.6436	0.7607
	TranFG	0.9948	0.9185	0.9551
	TranFG-Heter	<b>0.9414</b>	<b>0.9446</b>	<b>0.9430</b>
Epinions (S) to Epinions (T) (40%)	PPG	0.9954	0.9787	0.9870
	TranFG	0.9954	1.0000	0.9977
	TranFG-Heter	0.9954	0.9787	0.9870
MobileU (S) to MobileU (T) (40%)	PPG	1.0000	0.5924	0.7440
	TranFG	0.9259	0.7895	0.8523
	TranFG-Heter	0.8239	0.8344	0.8291
Enron (S) to Enron (T) (40%)	PPG	0.9130	0.7241	0.8077
	TranFG	0.9394	0.9688	0.9538
	TranFG-Heter	0.9091	0.8824	0.8955
Coauthor (S) to Coauthor (T) (40%)	PPG	0.8189	0.3377	0.4782
	TranFG	0.8321	0.7433	0.7852
	TranFG-Heter	0.8193	0.6415	0.7196
MobileD (S) to MobileD (T) (40%)	PPG	0.8739	0.3731	0.5229
	TranFG	0.8843	0.6115	0.7230
	TranFG-Heter	0.8323	0.5154	0.6366

