Learning to Infer Social Ties in Large Networks

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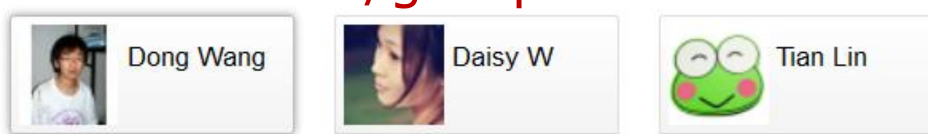
Real social networks are complex…

- Nobody exists only in one social network.
  - Public network vs. private network
  - Business network vs. family network
- However, existing networks (e.g., Facebook and Twitter) are trying to lump everyone into one big network
  - FB tries to solve this problem via lists/groups
  - However…
- Google+



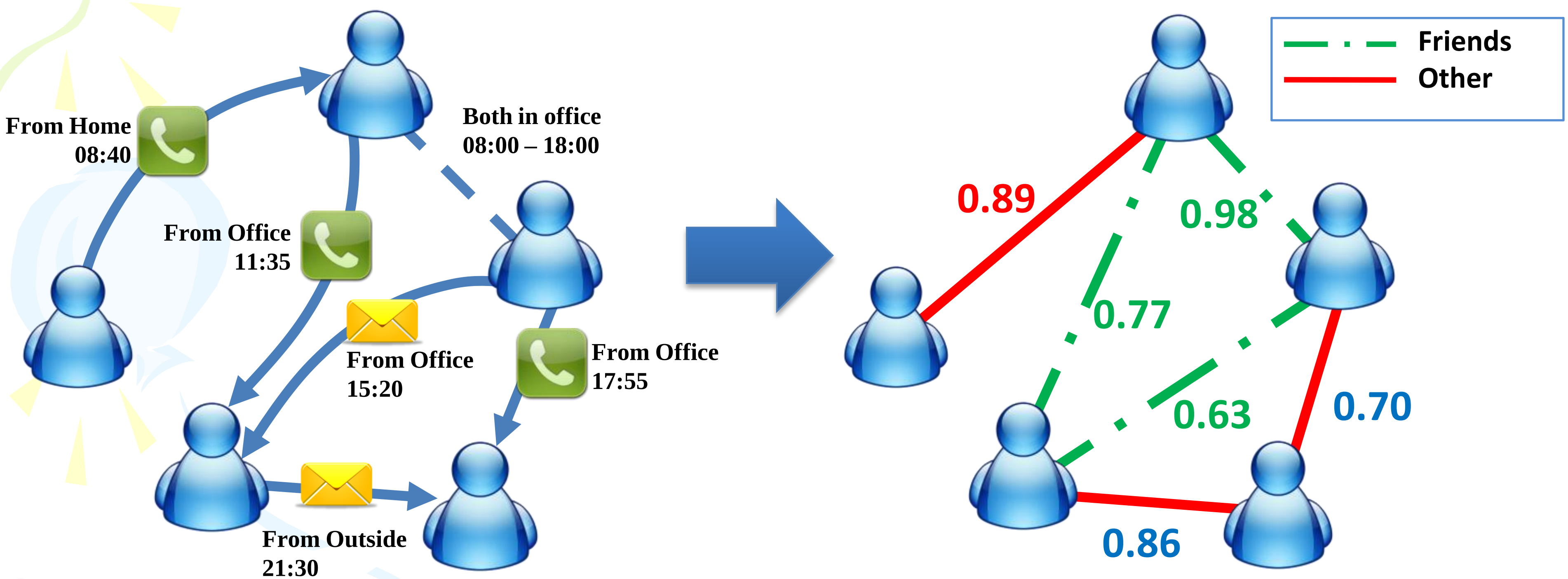
which circle? Users do not take time to create it.

Even complex than we imaged!

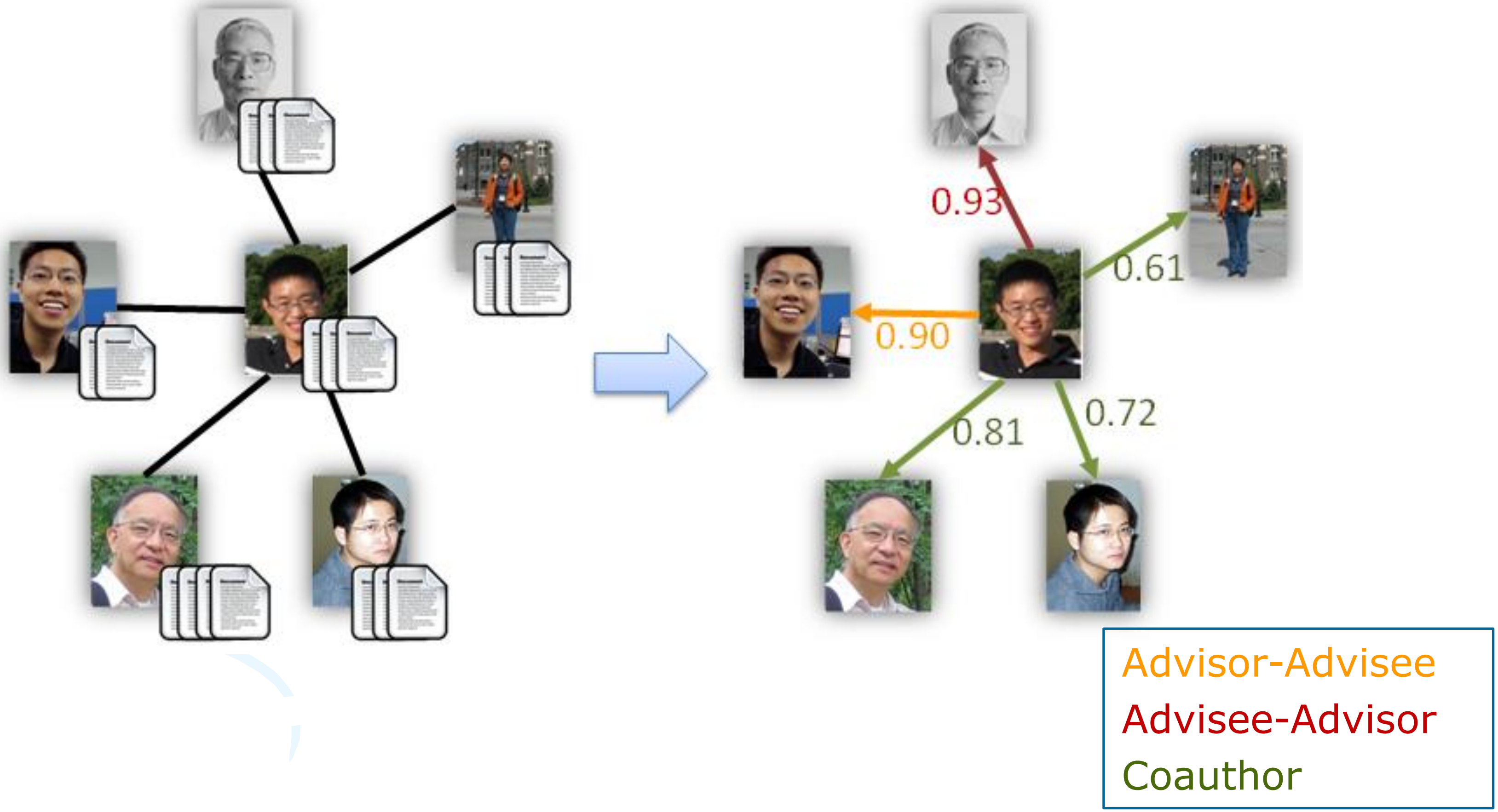
- Only 16% of mobile phone users in Europe have created custom contact groups
  - *users do not* take the time to create it
  - *users do not* know how to circle their friends

- The fact is that our social network is **black**-white…

Example: Mobile network

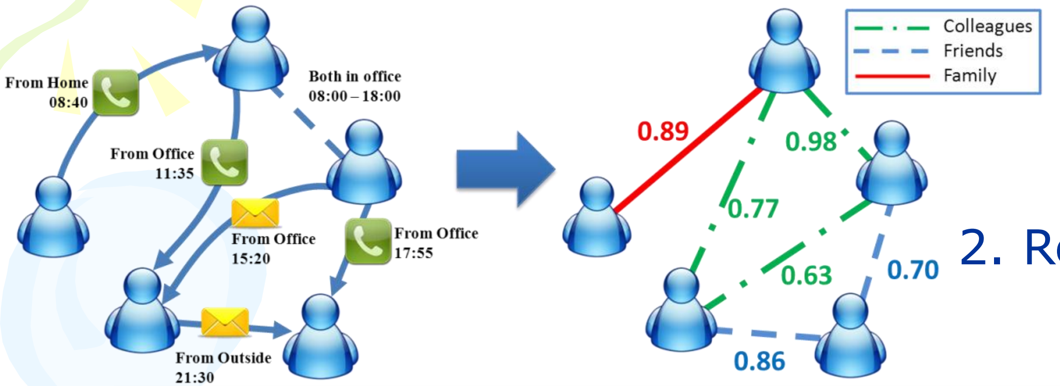


Example: Coauthor networks

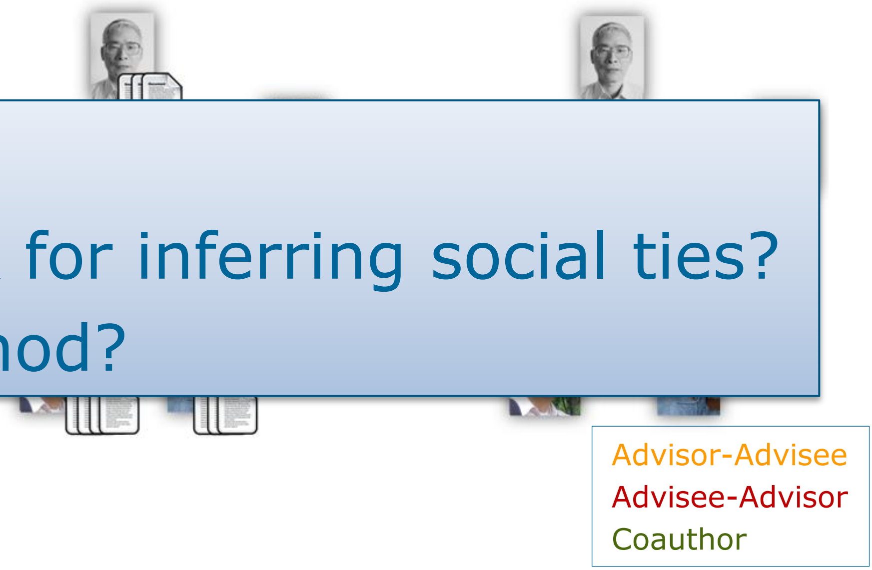


Challenges

1. Relationships in Mobile Network



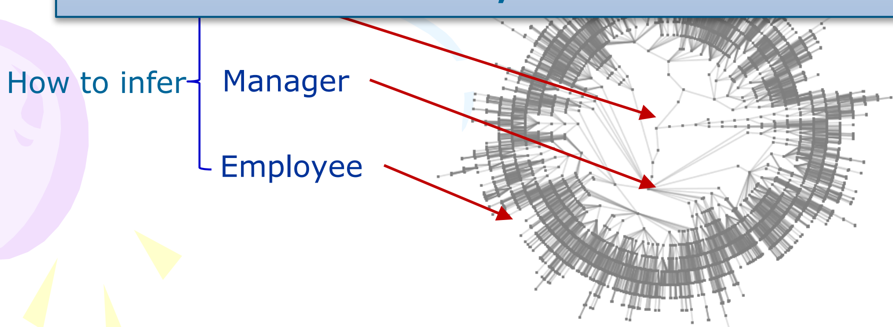
2. Relationships in Publication Network



3.
Co

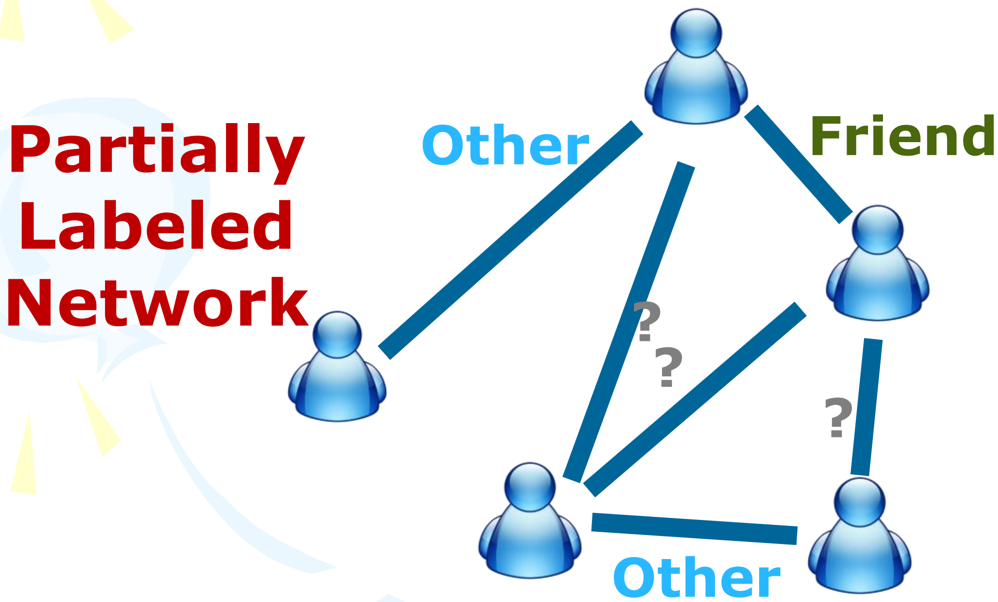
Challenges:

- A generalized framework for inferring social ties?
- A scalable, efficient method?



Problem Formulation

Input: $G=(V,E^L,E^U,R^L,W)$



V: Set of Users

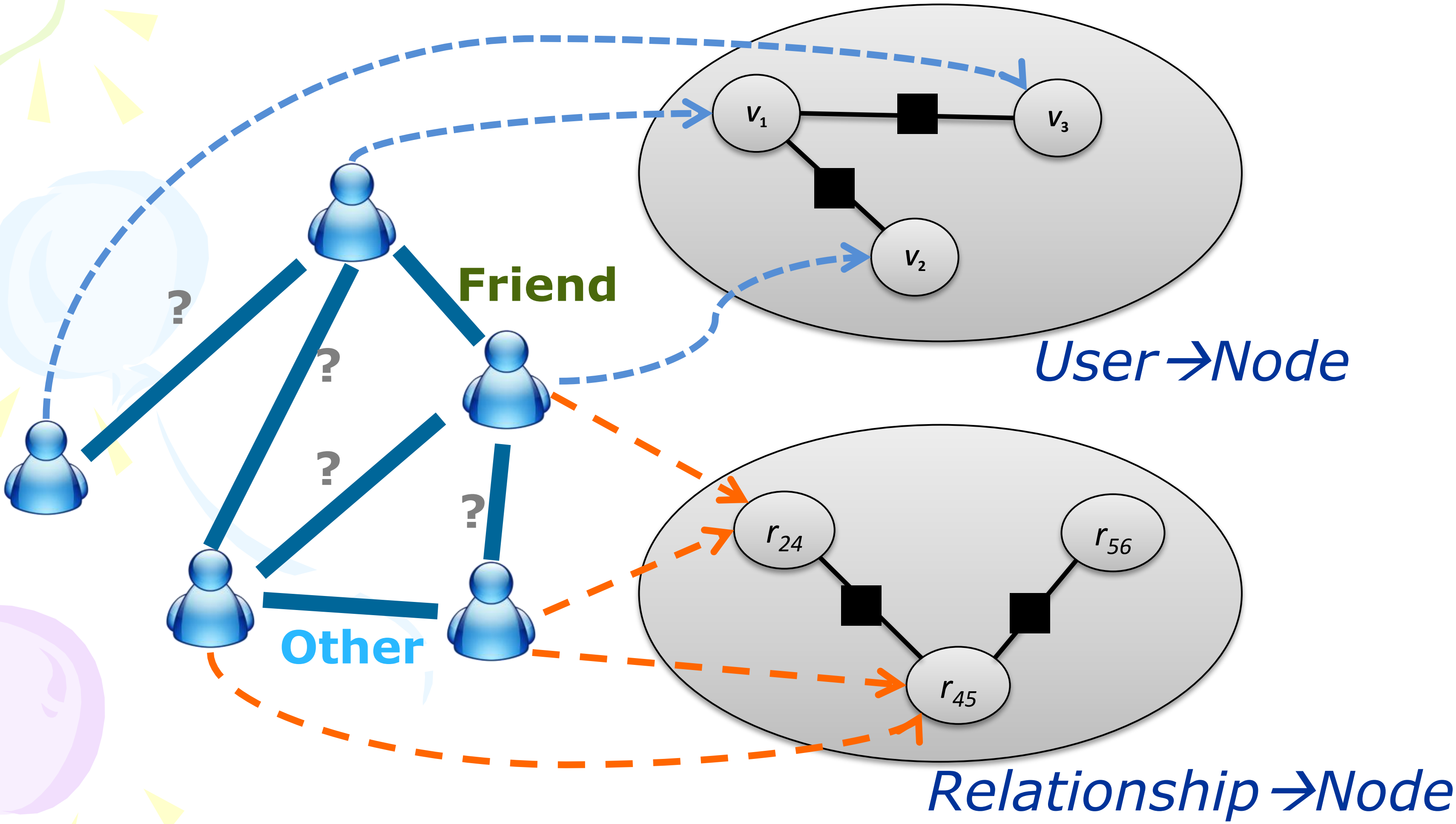
E^L,R^L: Labeled relationships

E^U: Unlabeled relationships

Input:
$G=(V,E^L,E^U,R^L,W)$

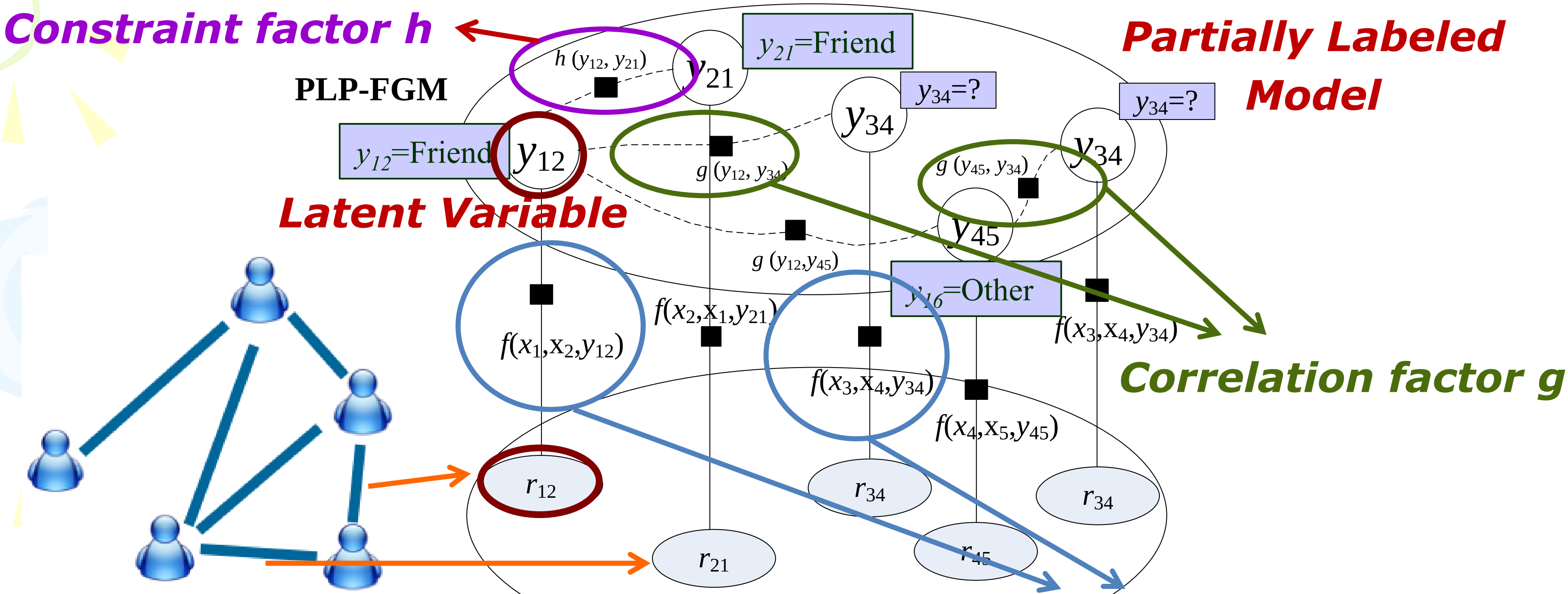
Output:
f: $G \rightarrow R$

Basic Idea



?
?
?
?
Friend
Other
v_1
v_2
v_3
User→Node
r_{24}
r_{56}
r_{45}
Relationship→Node

Partially Labeled Pairwise Factor Graph Model (PLP-FGM)



Problem:

For each relationship, identify which type has the highest probability?

Solutions$_{(con't)}$

- Different ways to instantiate factors
  - We use exponential-linear functions
    - Attribute Factor:

$$f(y_i, \mathbf{x}_i) = \frac{1}{Z_\lambda} \exp\{\lambda^T \mathbf{\Phi}(y_i, \mathbf{x}_i)\}$$

    - Correlation / Constraint Factor:

$$g(y_i, G(y_i)) = \frac{1}{Z_\alpha} \exp\{\sum_{y_j \in G(y_i)} \alpha^T \mathbf{g}(y_i, y_j)\}$$

$$h(y_i, H(y_i)) = \frac{1}{Z_\beta} \exp\{\sum_{y_j \in H(y_i)} \beta^T \mathbf{h}(y_i, y_j)\}$$

  - $\theta = [\lambda, \alpha, \beta], s = [\Phi^T, g^T, h^T]^T$
  - Log-Likelihood of labeled Data:

$$\mathcal{O}(\theta) = \log \sum_{Y|Y^L} \exp\{\theta^T \mathbf{S}\} - \log \sum_{Y} \exp\{\theta^T \mathbf{S}\}$$

Learning Algorithm

- Maximize the log-likelihood of labeled relationships

Input: learning rate η
Output: learned parameters θ

Initialize θ;
repeat
  Calculate $\mathbb{E}_{p_\theta(Y|Y^L,G)}\mathbf{S}$ using LBP ;
  Calculate $\mathbb{E}_{p_\theta(Y|G)}\mathbf{S}$ using LBP ;
  Calculate the gradient of θ according to Eq. 7:

$$\nabla_\theta = \mathbb{E}_{p_\theta(Y|Y^L,G)}\mathbf{S} - \mathbb{E}_{p_\theta(Y|G)}\mathbf{S}$$

  Update parameter θ with the learning rate η:

$$\theta_{\text{new}} = \theta_{\text{old}} - \eta \cdot \nabla_\theta$$

until *Convergence*;

Algorithm 1: Learning PLP-FGM.

Expectation Computing

Loopy Belief Propagation

Gradient Decent Method

Challenges

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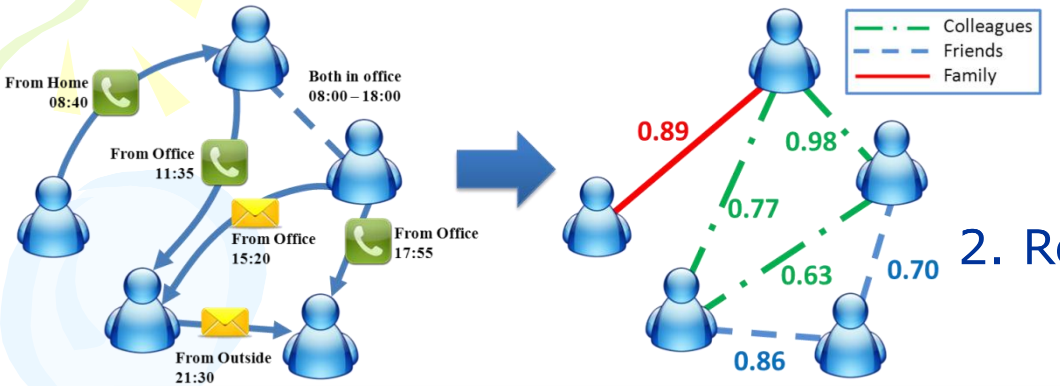

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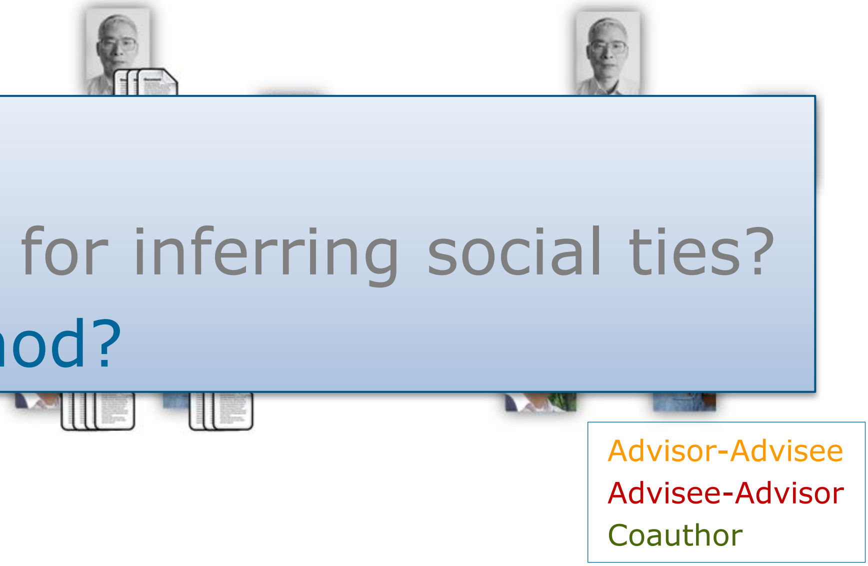

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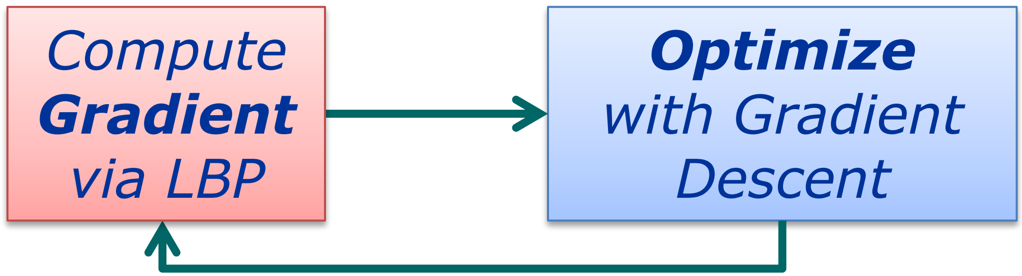
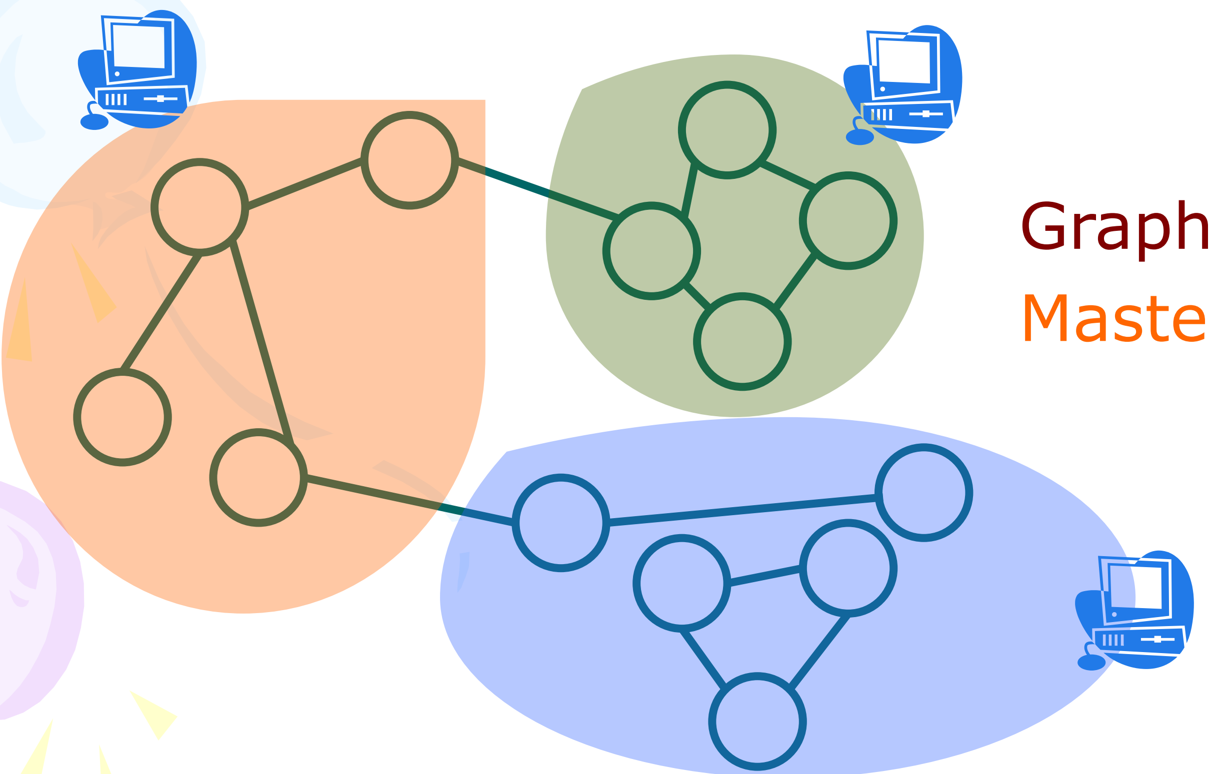
Distributed Learning





Graph Partition

Master-Slave Computing

Data Sets

- Coauthor Network (Publication)
  - To infer Advisor-Advisee relationship
  - Papers from DBLP
- Email Network (Email)
  - To infer Manger-Subordinate relationship
  - Using Enron Email Dataset
- Mobile Network (Mobile)
  - To infer Friendship
  - 107 users (ten-month). Published by MIT

Data Set	Users	Unlabeled Relationships	Labeled Relationships
Publication	1,036,990	1,984,164	6,096
Email	151	3,424	148
Mobile	107	5,122	314

Baselines

- Baselines:
  - SVM:
    - Use the same feature defined in our model to train a classification model
  - TPFG:
    - An unsupervised method to identify advisor-advisee relationships
  - **PLP-FGM-S**
    - Do not use partially-labeled property
    - Train parameters on **the labeled sub-graph**

Performance Analysis

Data Set	Method	Precision	Recall	F_1-score
Publication	SVM	72.5	54.9	62.1
	TPFG	82.8	**89.4**	86.0
	PLP-FGM-S	77.1	78.4	77.7
	PLP-FGM	**91.4**	87.7	**89.5**
Email	SVM	79.1	**88.6**	83.6
	PLP-FGM-S	85.8	85.6	85.7
	PLP-FGM	**88.6**	87.2	**87.9**
Mobile	SVM	**92.7**	64.9	76.4
	PLP-FGM-S	88.1	71.3	78.8
	PLP-FGM	89.4	**75.2**	**81.6**

SVM: Use the same feature to train a classification model

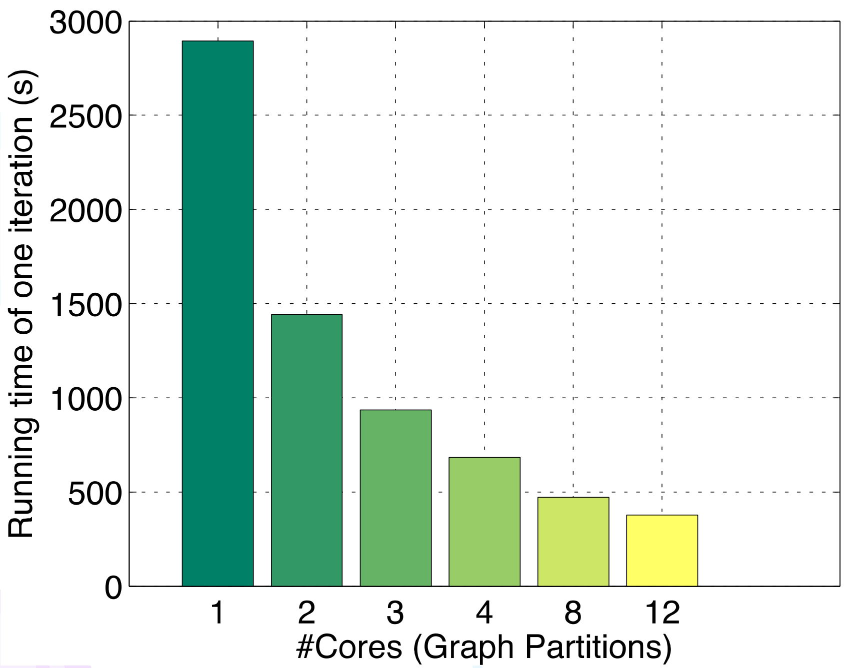
TPFG: An unsupervised method to identify advisor-advisee relationships

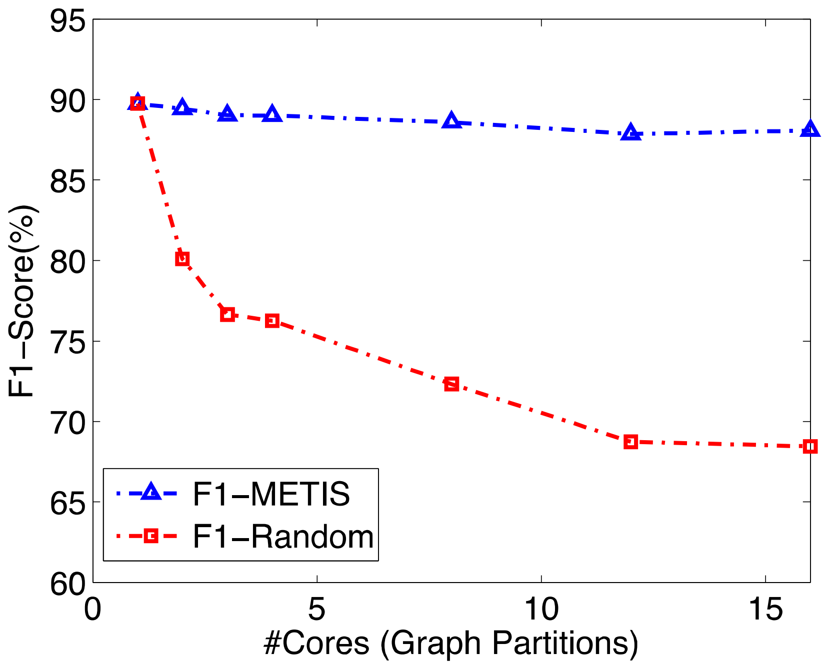
PLP-FGM-S:Train PLP-FGM model on the labeled sub-graph

Factor Contribution Analysis

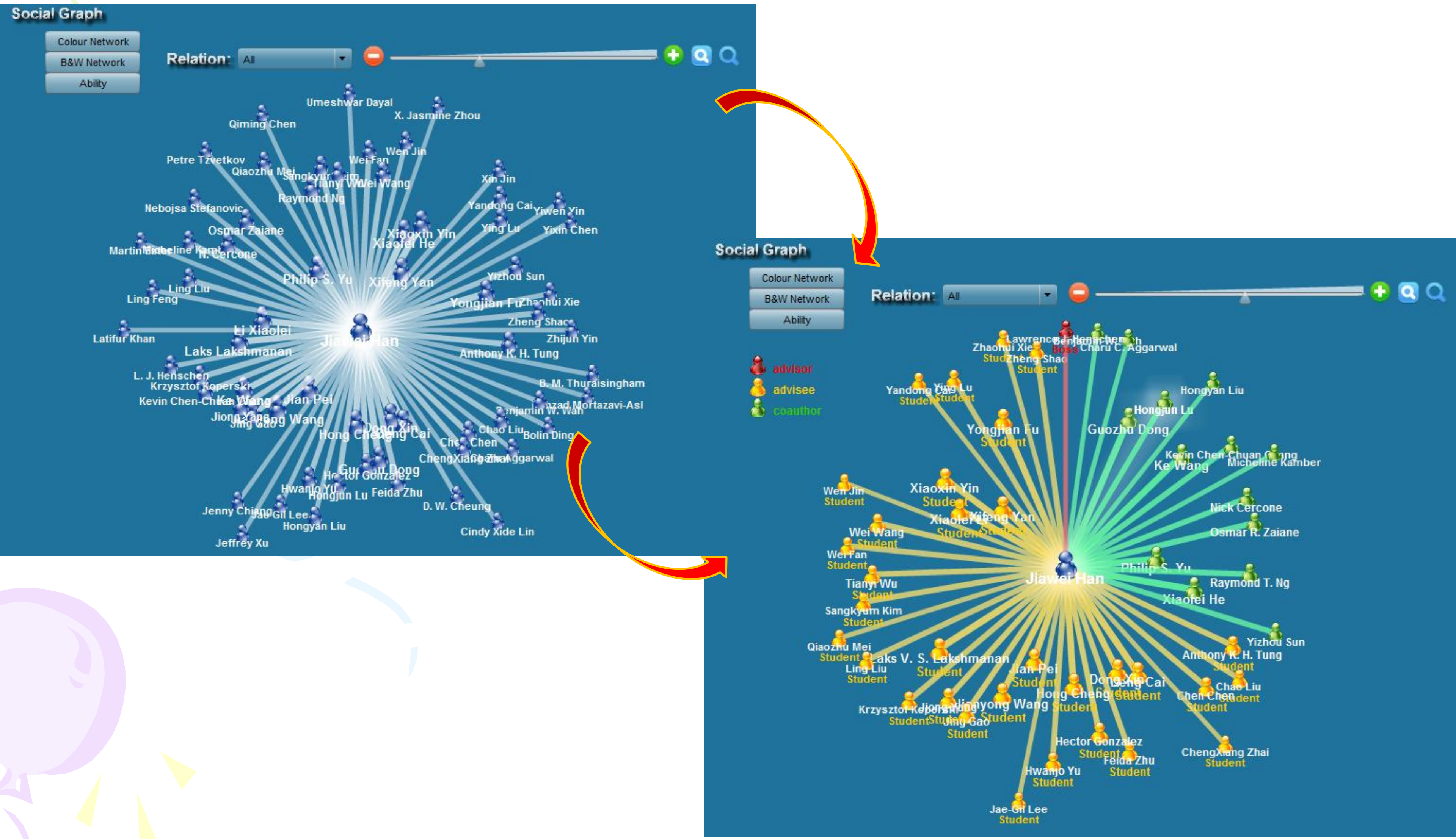
Data Set	Factor used	F_1-score
Publication	Attributes	64.9
	+Co-advisor	75.0(+10.1%)
	+Co-advisee	74.7(+9.8%)
	All	89.5(+24.6%)
Email	Attributes	80.3
	+Co-recipient	80.6(+0.3%)
	+Co-manager	83.2(+2.9%)
	+Co-subordinate	85.0(+4.7%)
	All	87.9(+7.6%)
Mobile	Attributes	80.2
	+Co-location	80.4(+0.2%)
	+Related-call	80.2(+0.0%)
	All	81.6(+1.4%)

Distributed Learning Performance





System (Arnetminer



Conclusion

- Formulate the problem of inferring the types of social ties
- Propose the PLP-FGM model to solve this problem, and present a distributed learning algorithm
- Validate the approach in different real data sets

Future work

- Make online social networks ***colorful***
  - How to involve user into learning process?
  - Connect with social theories?

Thank you!

Any Questions?

Correlation Definition

- Mobile Dataset:
  - Co-location
    - 3 users in the same location.
  - Related-call
    - A Make a call to B&C at the same place/time

- For more information, please refer to the paper☺

Feature Definition

Data set	Factor	Description	
Publication	Paper count	$\lvert P_i \rvert$, $\lvert P_j \rvert$	
	Paper ratio	$\lvert P_i \rvert / \lvert P_j \rvert$	
	Coauthor ratio	$\lvert P_i \cap P_j \rvert / \lvert P_i \rvert$, $\lvert P_i \cap P_j \rvert / \lvert P_j \rvert$	
	Conference coverage	The proportion of the conferences which both v_i and v_j attended among conferences v_j attended.	
	First-paper-year-diff	The difference in year of the earliest publication of v_i and v_j.	
Email	Traffics	Sender	Recipients Include
		v_i	v_j
		v_j	v_i
		v_i	v_k and not v_j
		v_j	v_k and not v_i
		v_k	v_i and not v_j
		v_k	v_j and not v_i
		v_k	v_i and v_j
Mobile	#voice calls	The total number of voice call logs between two users.	
	#messages	Number of messages between two users.	
	Night-call ratio	The proportion of calls at night (8pm to 8am).	
	Call duration	The total duration time of calls between two users.	
	#proximity	The total number of proximity logs between two users.	
	In-role proximity ratio	The proportion of proximity logs in "working place" and in working hours (8am to 8pm).	

Existing Methods…

- [Diehl:07] try to identify the relationships by learning a ranking function in Email network.
- Wang et al. [Wang:10] propose an unsupervised algorithm for mining the advisor-advisee relationships from the Publication network.

- Both algorithms focus on a specific domain
  - not easy to extend to other problems.