



图机器学习在安全风控的应用

大安全—机器智能
朱亮



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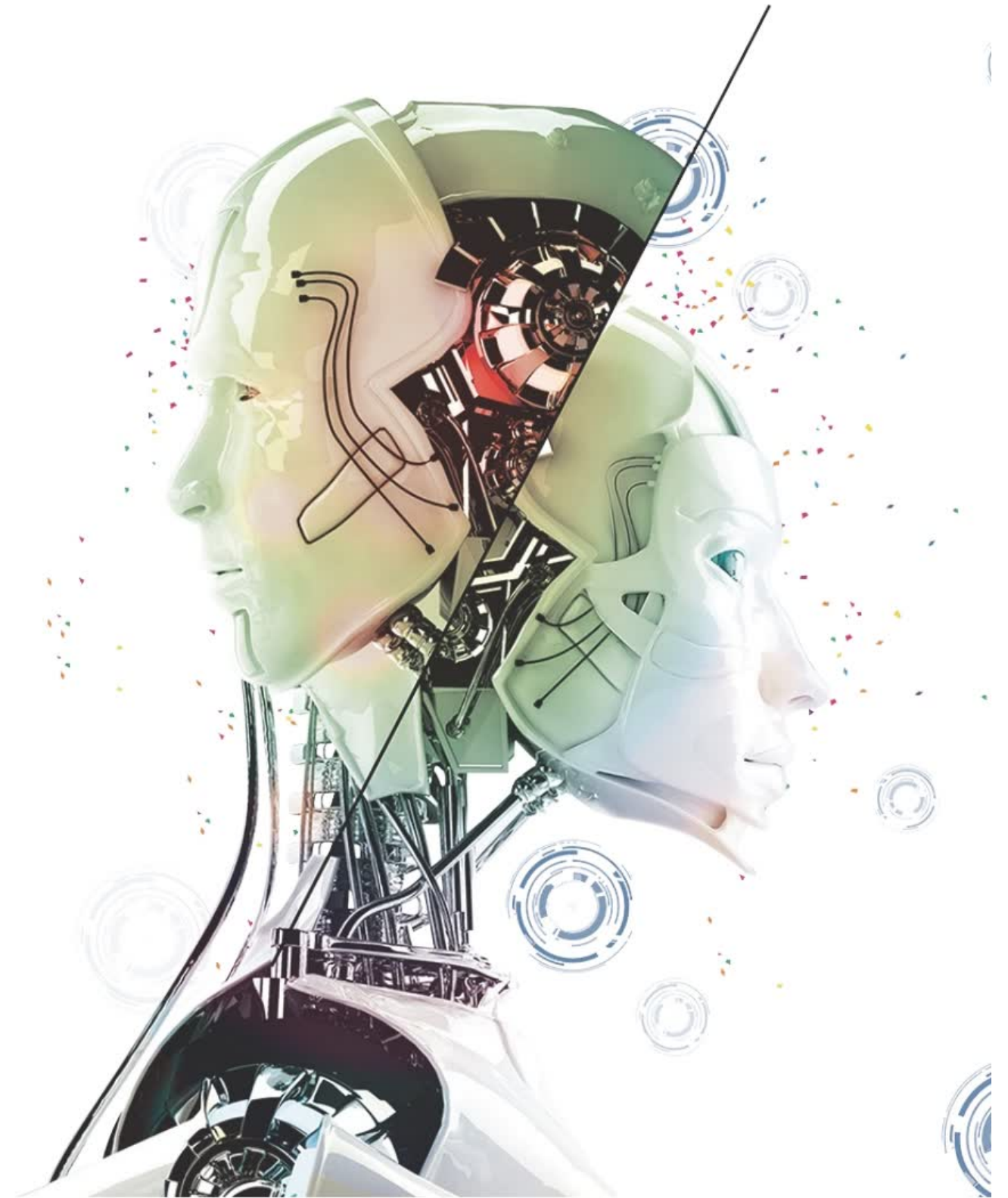
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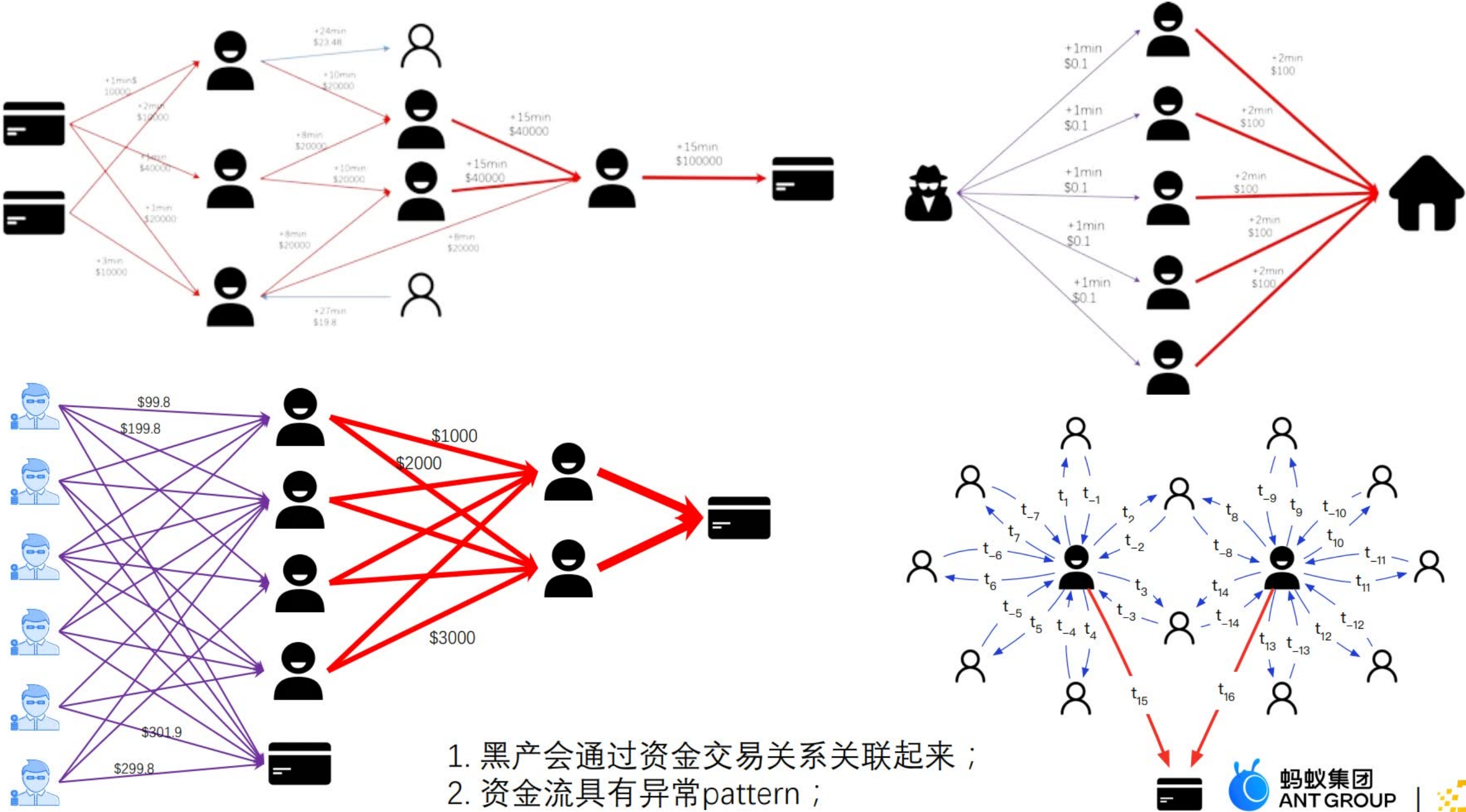


01

背景介绍



背景介绍



02

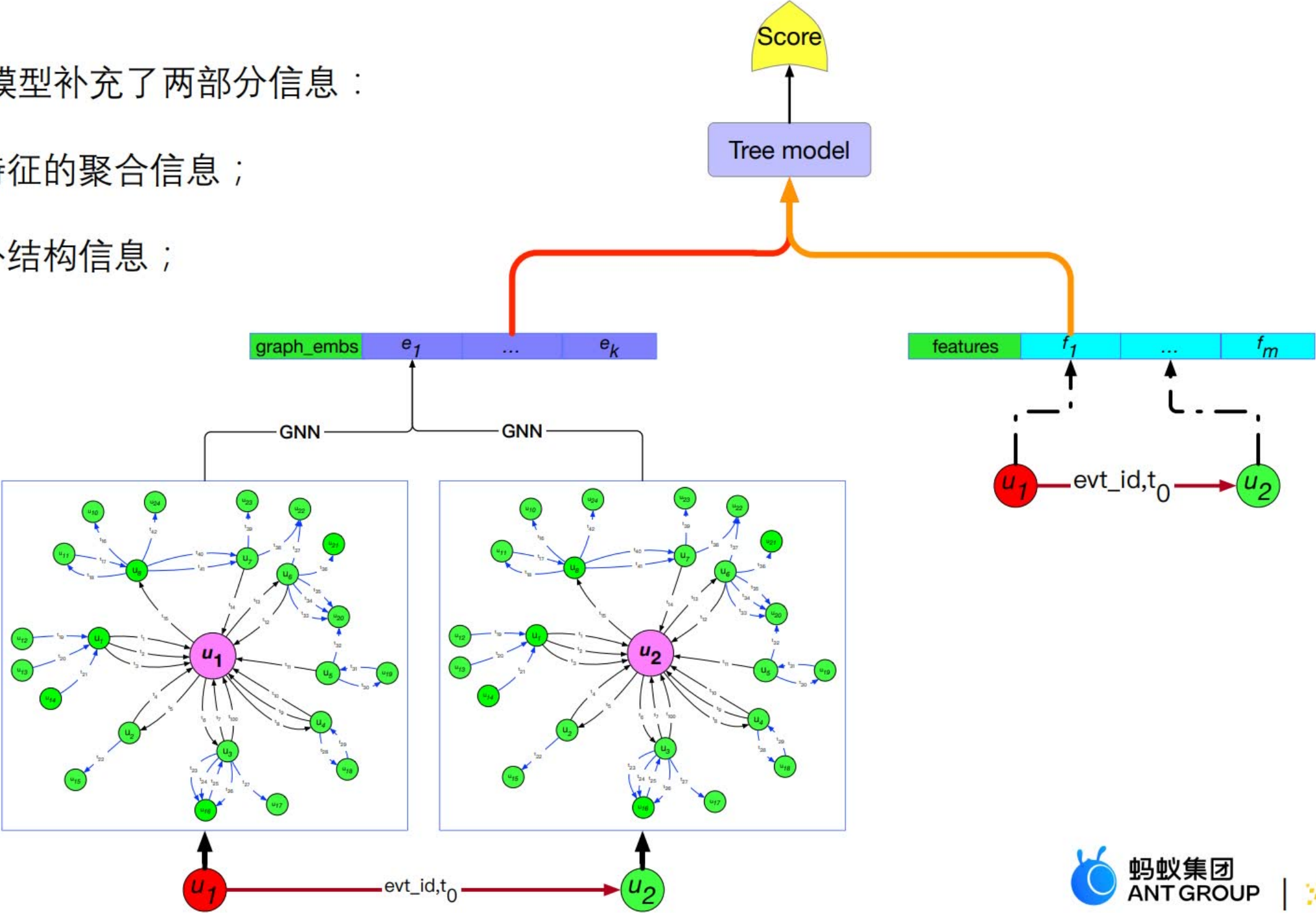
架构简介



算法架构简介

相较于树模型，图模型补充了两部分信息：

- ✓ k 度子图内点边特征的聚合信息；
- ✓ k 度子图内的拓扑结构信息；



03

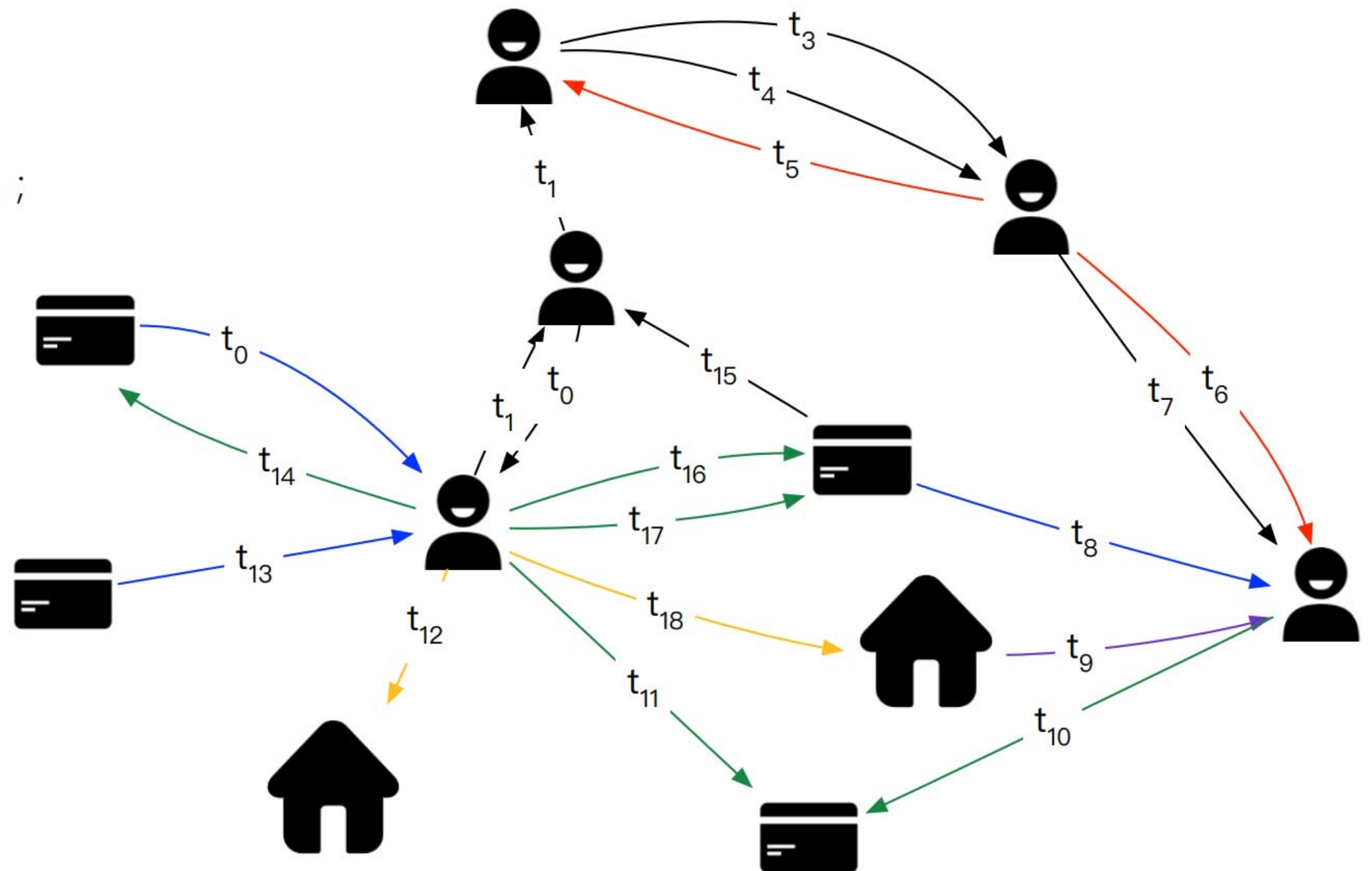
安全风险图模型

- 有向动态异质资金图
- 主网络介绍
- DDGCL



安全风险图模型——有向动态异质图

- 点：账号、卡号、商家等；
- 边：有方向，多种类型边关系；



图算法和风控的相遇

“作案”有团伙特性

“作案”有相似性

“作案”需要大量账号和设备资源配合

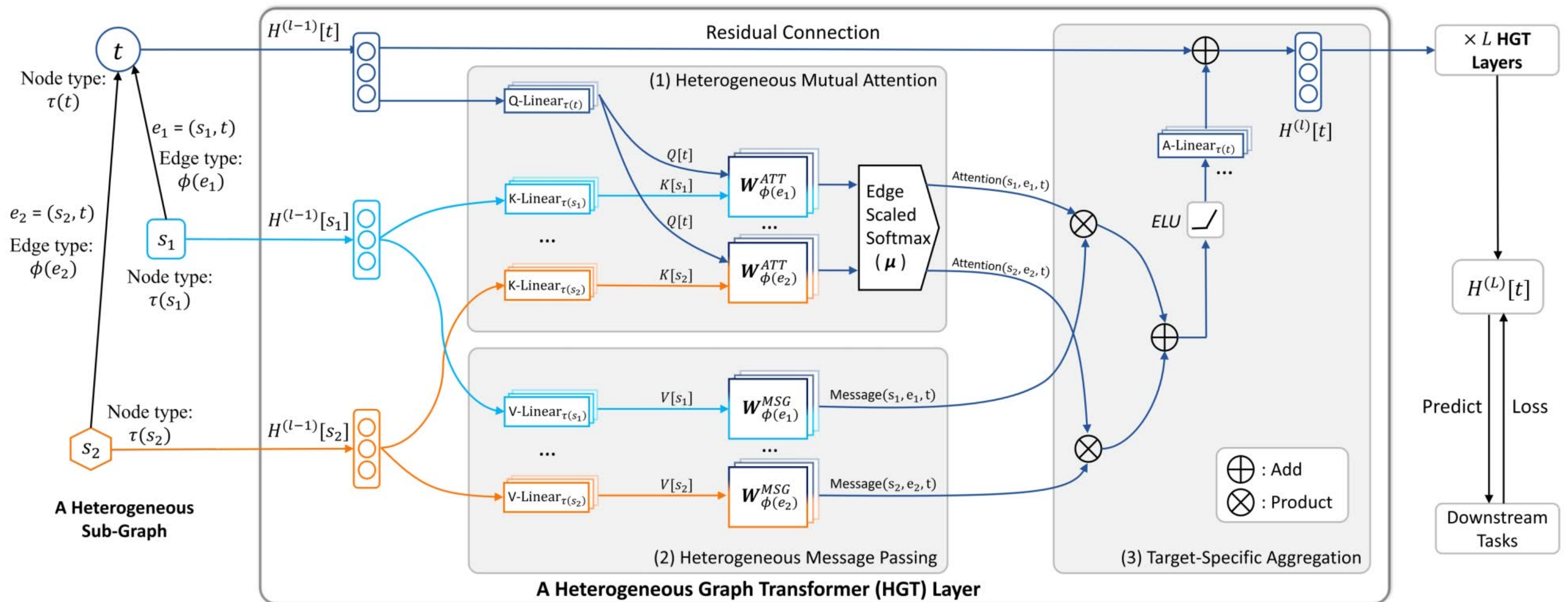
“作案”具有成本因素

物以类聚，人以群分

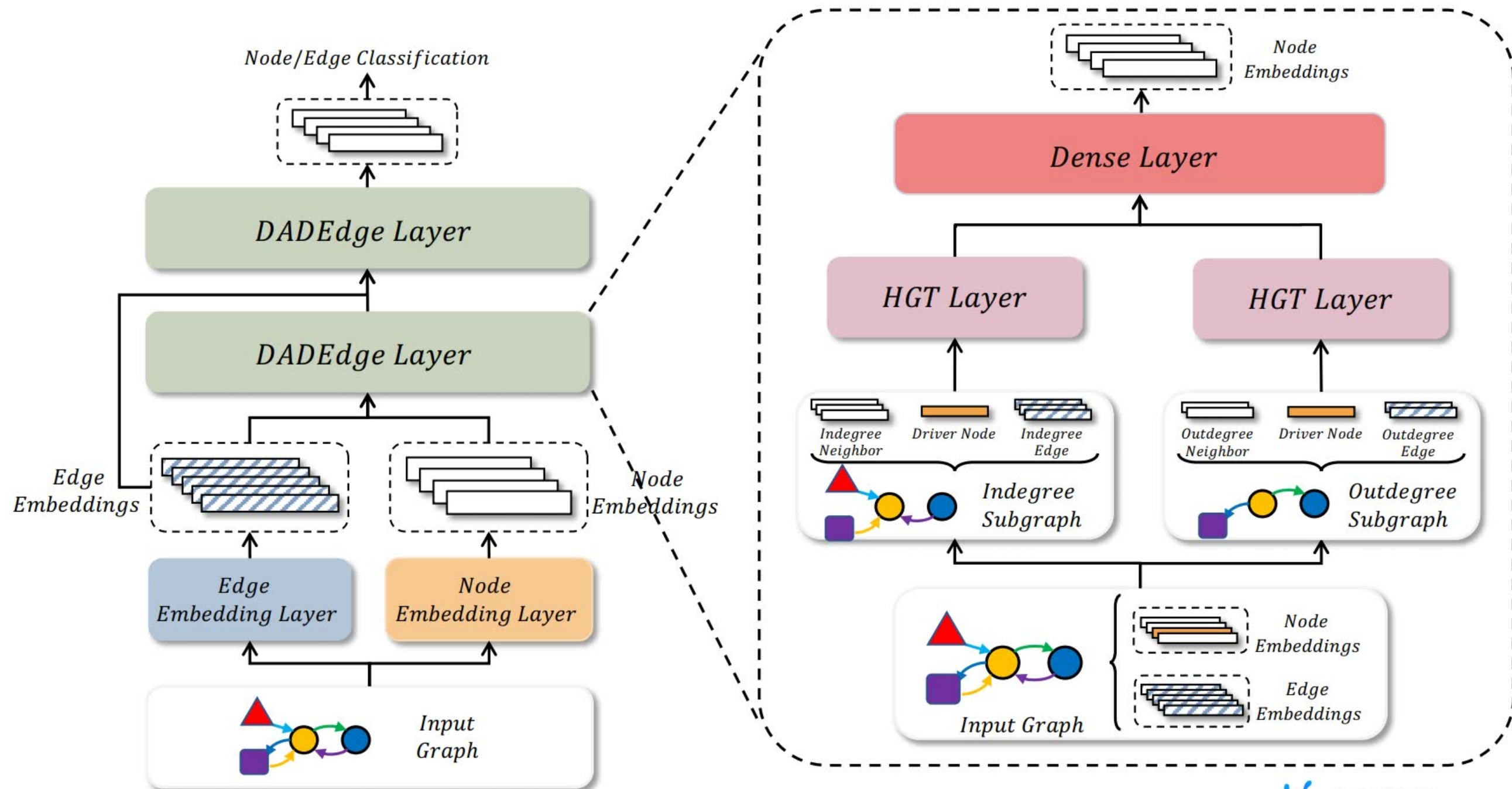


安全风控图模型——HGT+DADEdge(Directional Attention Dual Edge Embedding)

将边方向作为一个边上属性



安全风险图模型——HGT+DADEdge(Directional Attention Dual Edge Embedding)

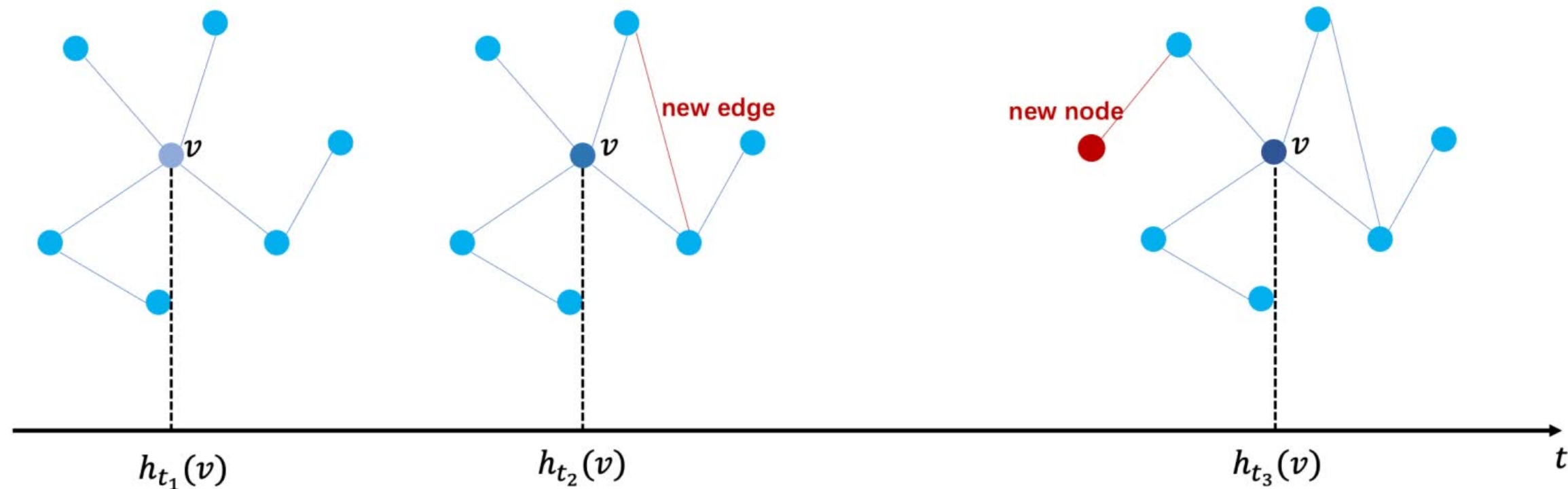


安全风控图模型

以某一个**场景为例，各模型效果对比如下：

	AUC 提升	千一干扰下 召回提升
TGAT	0	0
HGT	+0.0327	+5.634%
HGT+DADEdge	+0.0335	+10.856%

安全风控图模型——DDGCL(Debiased Dynamic Graph Contrastive Learning, CIKM2021)



- Many real-world graphs are dynamic in the sense that they evolve over time.
- Node v 's representation will depend on its structural and compositional information, as well as the temporal information, and its representation shall be time dependent.
- Some methods derived from static graph scenarios are not directly applicable and may even lead to a questionable inference on these dynamic data.

安全风控图模型——DDGCL

假设：大多数节点k度邻域子图在短时间内变化具有一致性

$$\widehat{\text{sim}}(x, y) = \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq d} \text{RELU}(\langle \omega_{ij}, \text{TE}(|t_x - t_y|) \rangle) x_i y_j$$

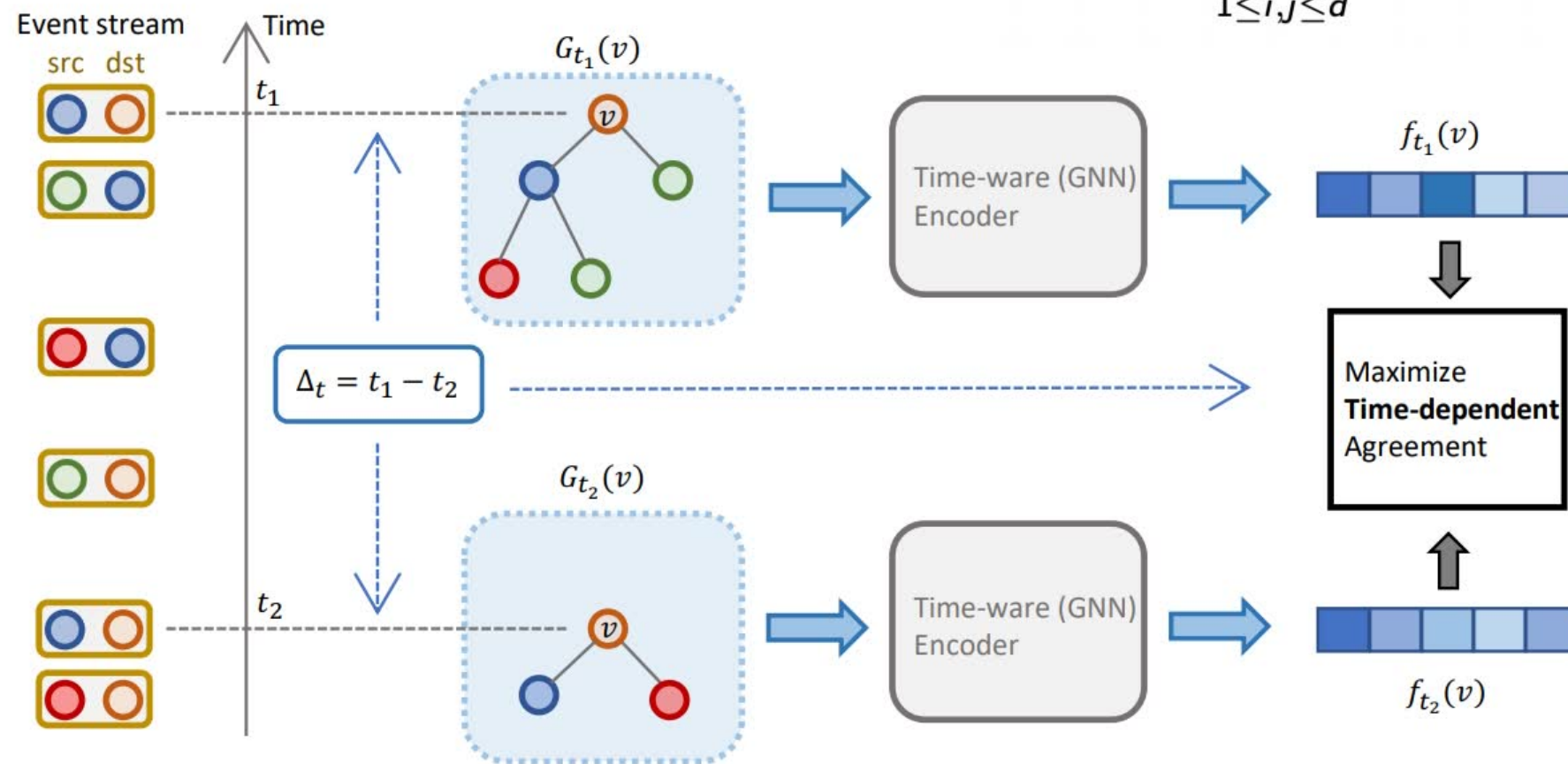


Figure: Building blocks of DDGCL: As a contrastive-based self-supervised framework, there're three ingredients of DDGCL: a Time-Aware GNN encoder, a positive sample reconstruction method, and a novel contrastive loss function.

安全风控图模型——DDGCL

DGI(Deep Graph Infomax) Loss:

$$-\mathbb{E}_x \left[\mathbb{E}_{x^+ \sim p^+} \log \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\text{sim}(f(x^+), f(x))}} + \mathbb{E}_{x^- \sim p^-} \log \frac{1}{1 + e^{\text{sim}(f(x^-), f(x))}} \right]$$



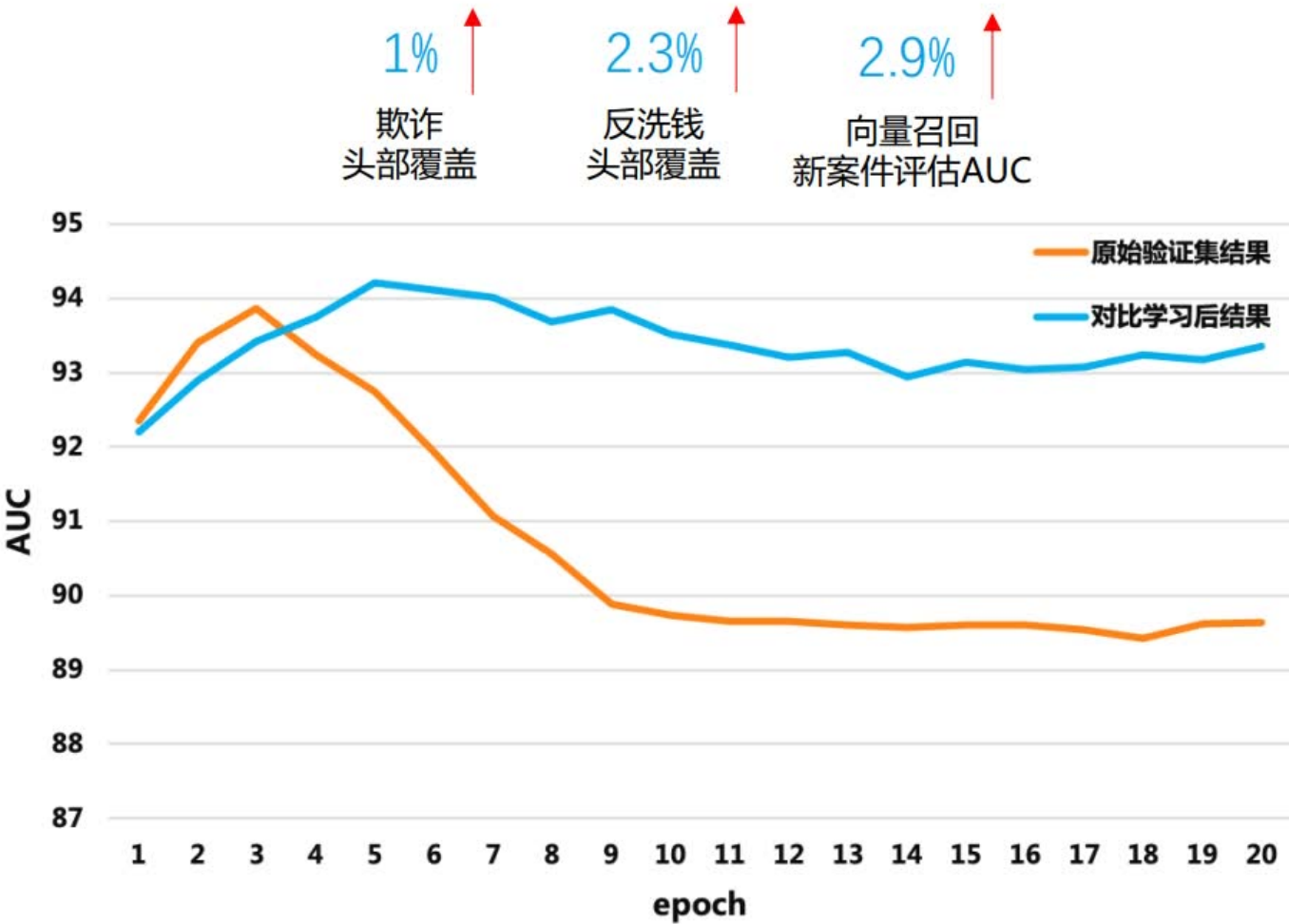
DDGCL Loss:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{DDGCL}} = & -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{x \in \mathbf{X}} \sum_{l=1}^{N_{\text{pos}}} \frac{1}{N_{\text{pos}}} \log \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\text{sim}(f(x_l^+), f(x))}} \\ & - \frac{1}{N(1 - \tau^+)} \sum_{x \in \mathbf{X}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{neg}}} \left(\frac{e^{\beta \text{sim}(f(x_i^-), f(x))}}{\sum_j e^{\beta \text{sim}(f(x_j^-), f(x))}} \right) \log \frac{1}{1 + e^{\text{sim}(f(x_i^-), f(x))}} \\ & + \frac{\tau^+}{N(1 - \tau^+)} \sum_{x \in \mathbf{X}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{pos}}} \left(\frac{e^{\beta \text{sim}(f(x_i^+), f(x))}}{\sum_j e^{\beta \text{sim}(f(x_j^+), f(x))}} \right) \log \frac{1}{1 + e^{\text{sim}(f(x_i^+), f(x))}} \end{aligned}$$

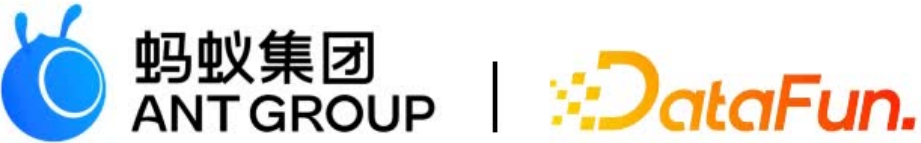
安全风控图模型——DDGCL

Table: Comparison of DDGCL with other previous approaches on graph contrastive learning on the dynamic node classification task

	Multi task learning		
	Wikipedia	Reddit	MOOC
Link prediction	84.45 ± 0.8	65.41 ± 0.7	73.38 ± 0.4
GraphCL(on)	87.67 ± 0.9	64.72 ± 0.6	73.48 ± 0.5
GraphCL(nn)	87.86 ± 0.6	65.69 ± 0.7	73.81 ± 0.4
GraphCL(nl)	87.52 ± 0.9	66.13 ± 0.7	73.73 ± 0.4
GraphCL(nm)	87.89 ± 0.8	66.16 ± 0.7	73.64 ± 0.6
GraphCL(ns)	87.10 ± 0.6	64.40 ± 0.7	73.89 ± 0.4
GCC	88.46 ± 0.6	69.83 ± 0.8	73.94 ± 0.3
DDGCL	89.32 ± 0.5	71.13 ± 0.8	74.54 ± 0.2



稳定模型训练，验证集过拟合缓解



04
展望



展望

- 资金链表征进一步学习：MaskGAE、AdaPath；
- 图模型鲁棒性的进一步提升：
 - I. 子图去噪、子图预计算；
 - II. 子图对抗攻击防御；
 - III. DRO；
- 图结构的进一步挖掘；

非常感谢您的观看

