#### Node2Vec

Authors: Felipe Perez, Ella Chen, and Serena McDonnell

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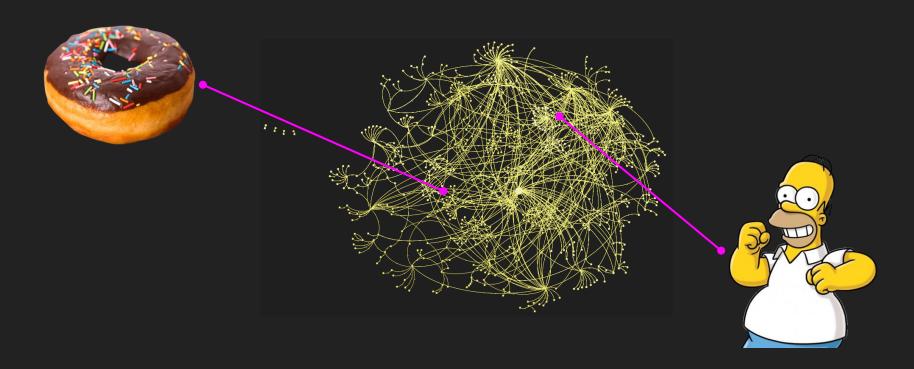
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#### Why study graphs for recommender?

- Graphs encode underlying structure of the data
  - Modeling interactions between interactions

Data can contain more than one underlying graph structure.

# **Getting info from graphs**



#### **Getting info from graphs**

Usual feature generation:

Number of neighbors, sum of weights, cluster size, etc.

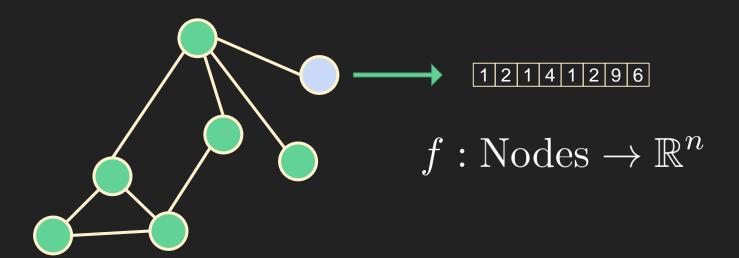
Algorithmic approaches, (e.g. PageRank):

Unsupervised way to get a feature (that we can describe)

Automatic feature generation:

Node2vec

#### Node2vec



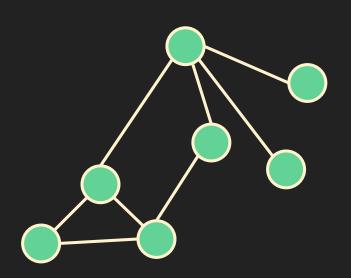
#### **Node2vec - Difficulties**

What is the right dimension to choose?

 Do we want the embedding to preserve/encode a particular property of the graph (local density, long paths, sparsity, etc.)?

Scalability.

#### Node2vec

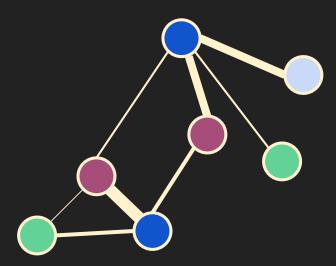


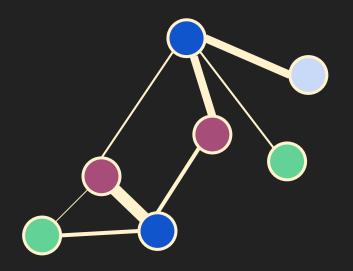
#### **Graphs have properties:**

 Nodes represent different identities.

Edges can represent strength of the relation.

# **Graph Properties to use**

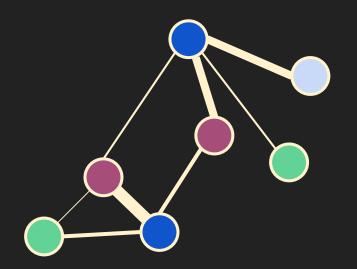




 $P(\text{Node } a \text{ is neighbour}|_{\text{staying at } b})$ 

$$= \frac{e^{a_c \cdot b_n}}{\sum_{b'} e^{a_c \cdot b'_n}}$$

This is similar to Word2Vec!

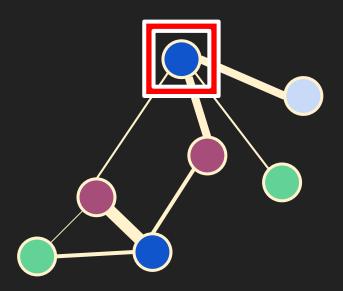


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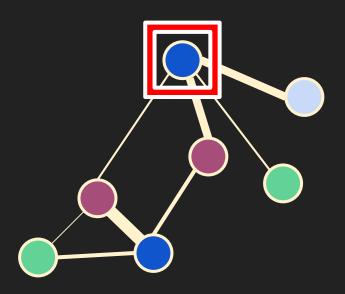
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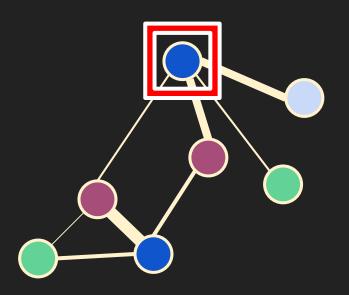
WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE A NEIGHBOUR?



What are the neighbours of this node?

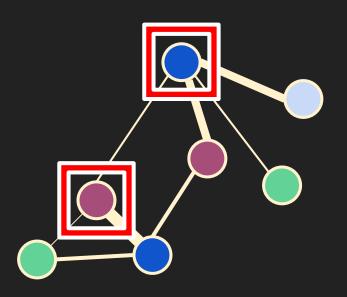


- What are the neighbours of this node?
- Are there some nodes that are more neighbours than others?



- What are the neighbours of this node?
- Are there some nodes that are more neighbours than others?
- How to encode the node properties into the neighbours?

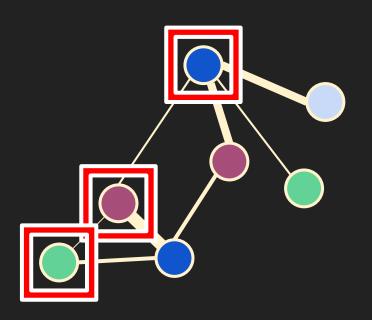
## Knowing the neighbors by walking around



#### Random walk:

 Start at node and walk around by using local info as probabilities.

## Knowing the neighbors by walking around



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 Start at node and walk around by using local info as probabilities.

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