大数据计算及应用

Link Analysis-1

Slides adapted from http://www.mmds.org

Agenda

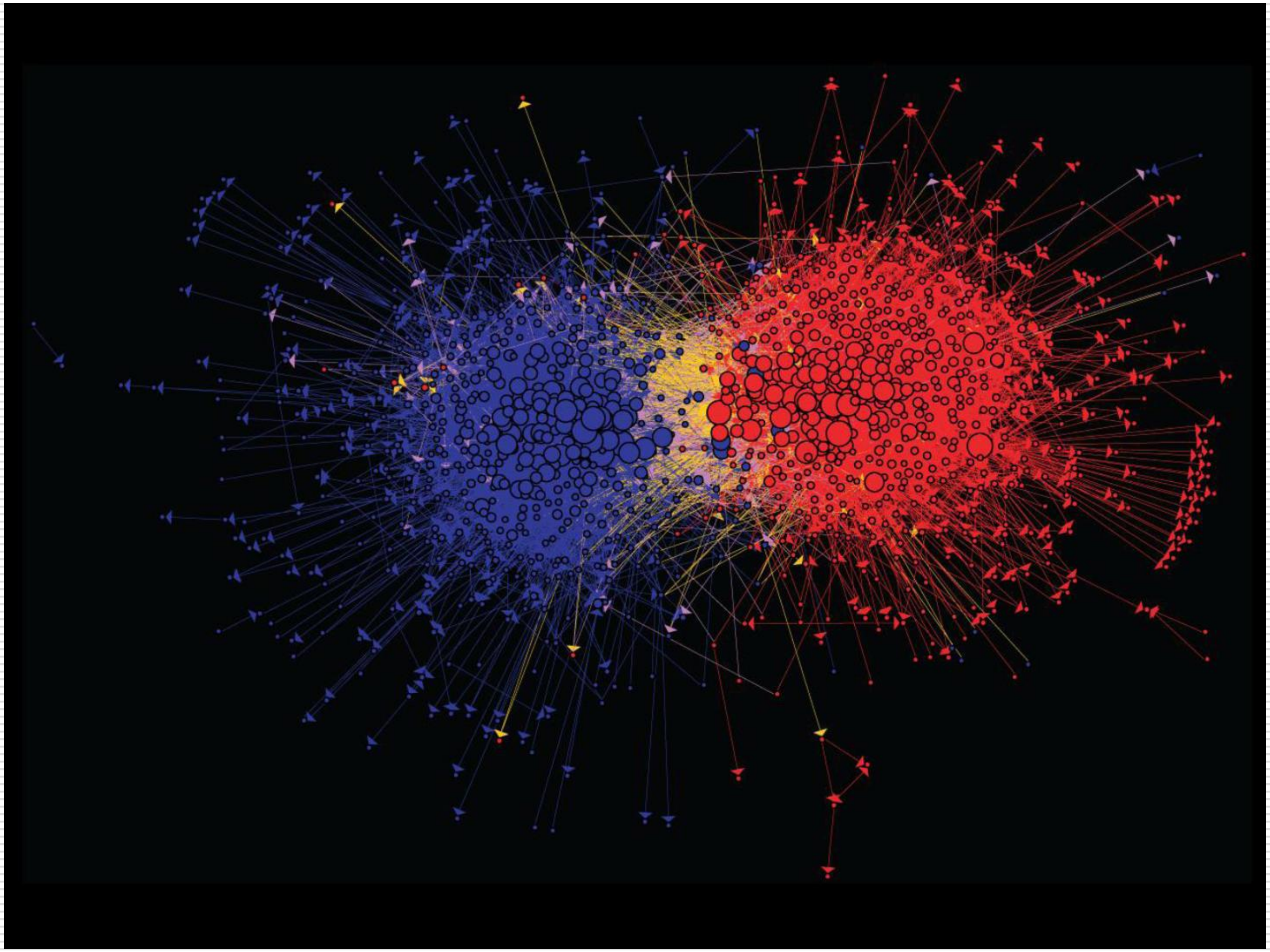
High dim. data	Graph data	Infinite data	Machine learning	Apps
Locality sensitive hashing	**PageRank,** SimRank	Filtering data streams	SVM	Recommender systems
Clustering	Community Detection	Web advertising	Decision Trees	Association Rules
Dimensionality reduction	Spam Detection	Queries on streams	Perceptron, kNN	Duplicate document detection

Graph Data: Social Networks

Facebook social graph

4-degrees of separation [Backstrom-Boldi-Rosa-Ugander-Vigna, 2011]

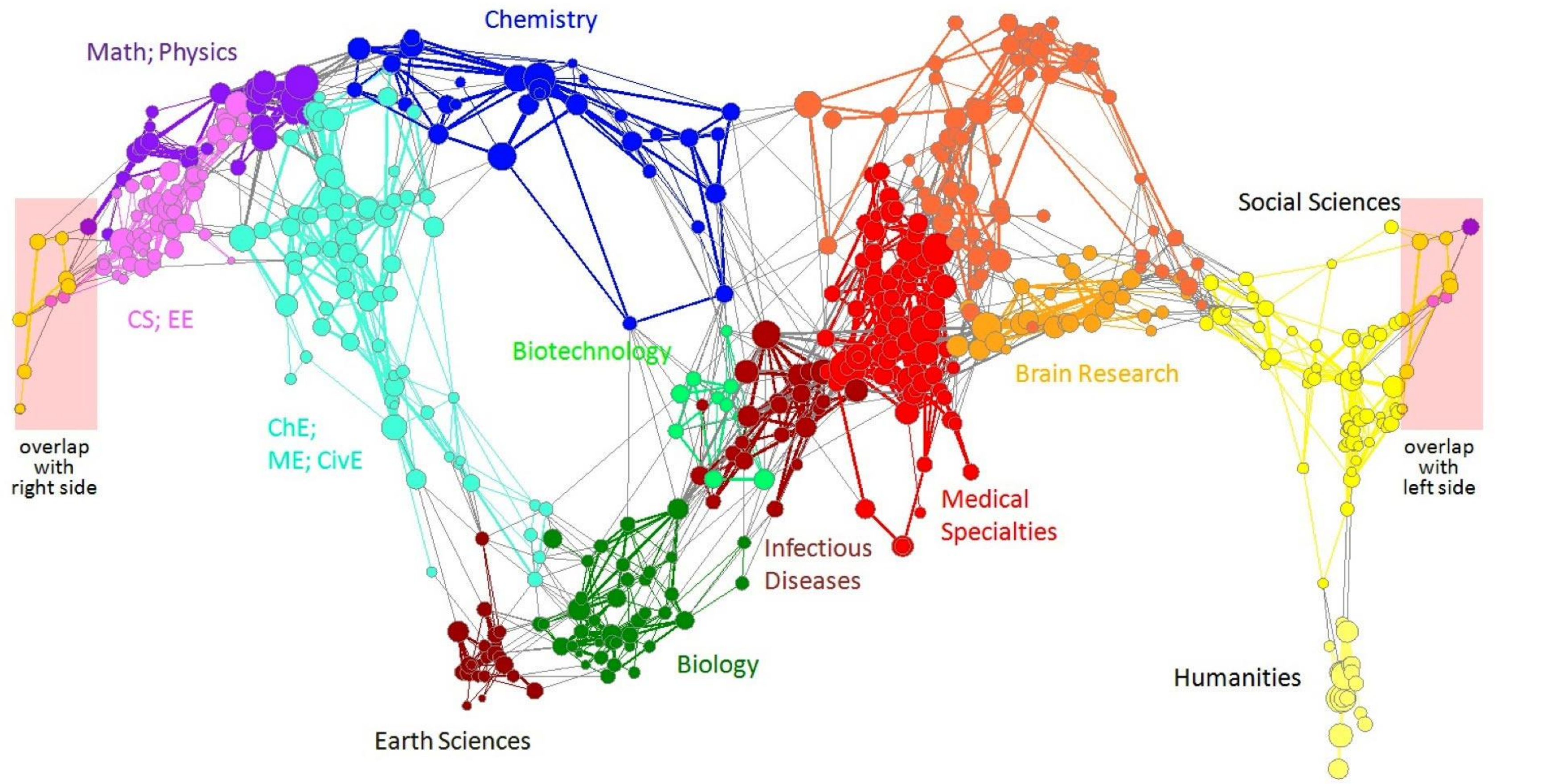
Graph Data: Media Networks



Connections between political blogs

Polarization of the network [Adamic-Glance, 2005]

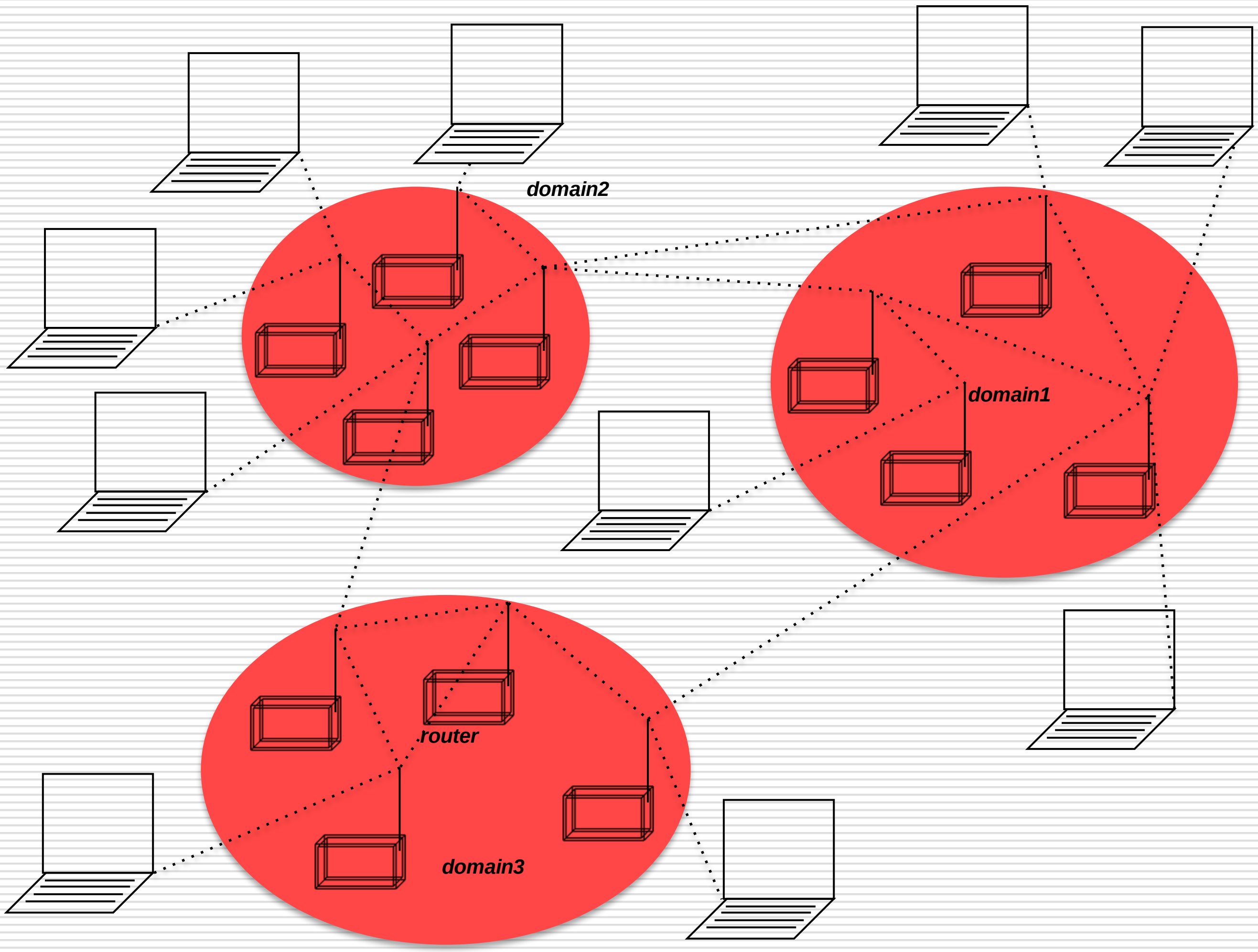
Graph Data: Information Nets



Citation networks and Maps of science

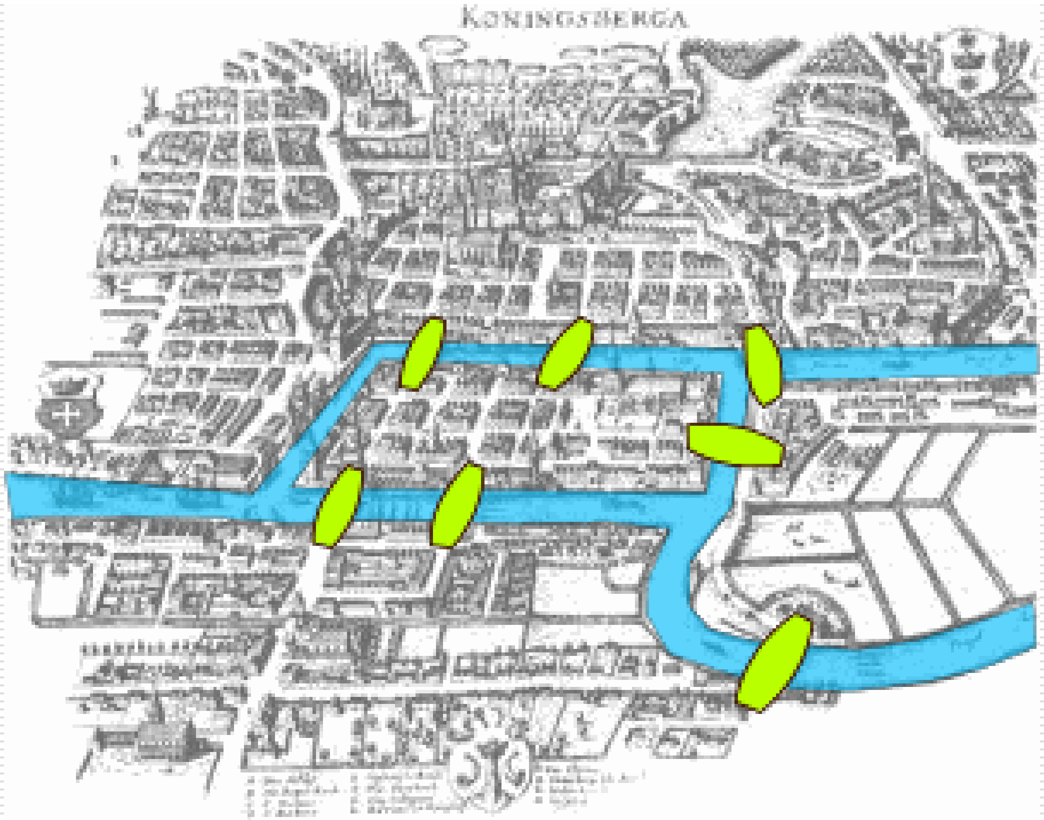
[Börner et al., 2012]

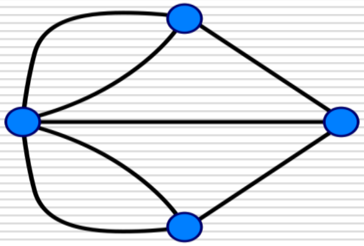
Graph Data: Communication Nets



Internet

Graph Data: Technological Networks





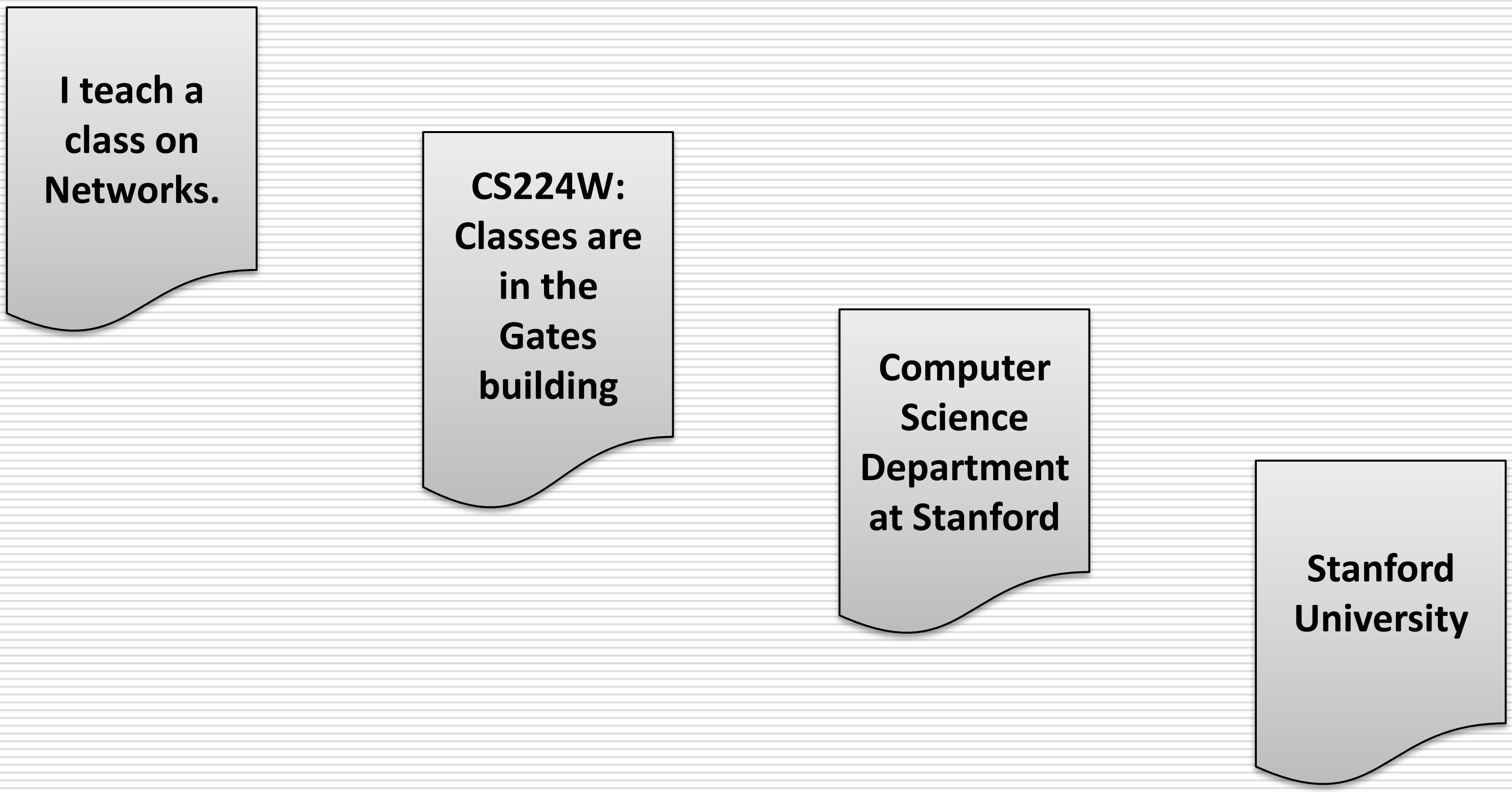
Seven Bridges of Königsberg

[Euler, 1735]

Return to the starting point by traveling each link of the graph once and only once.

Web as a Graph

- **Web as a directed graph:**
  - **Nodes: Webpages**
  - **Edges: Hyperlinks**



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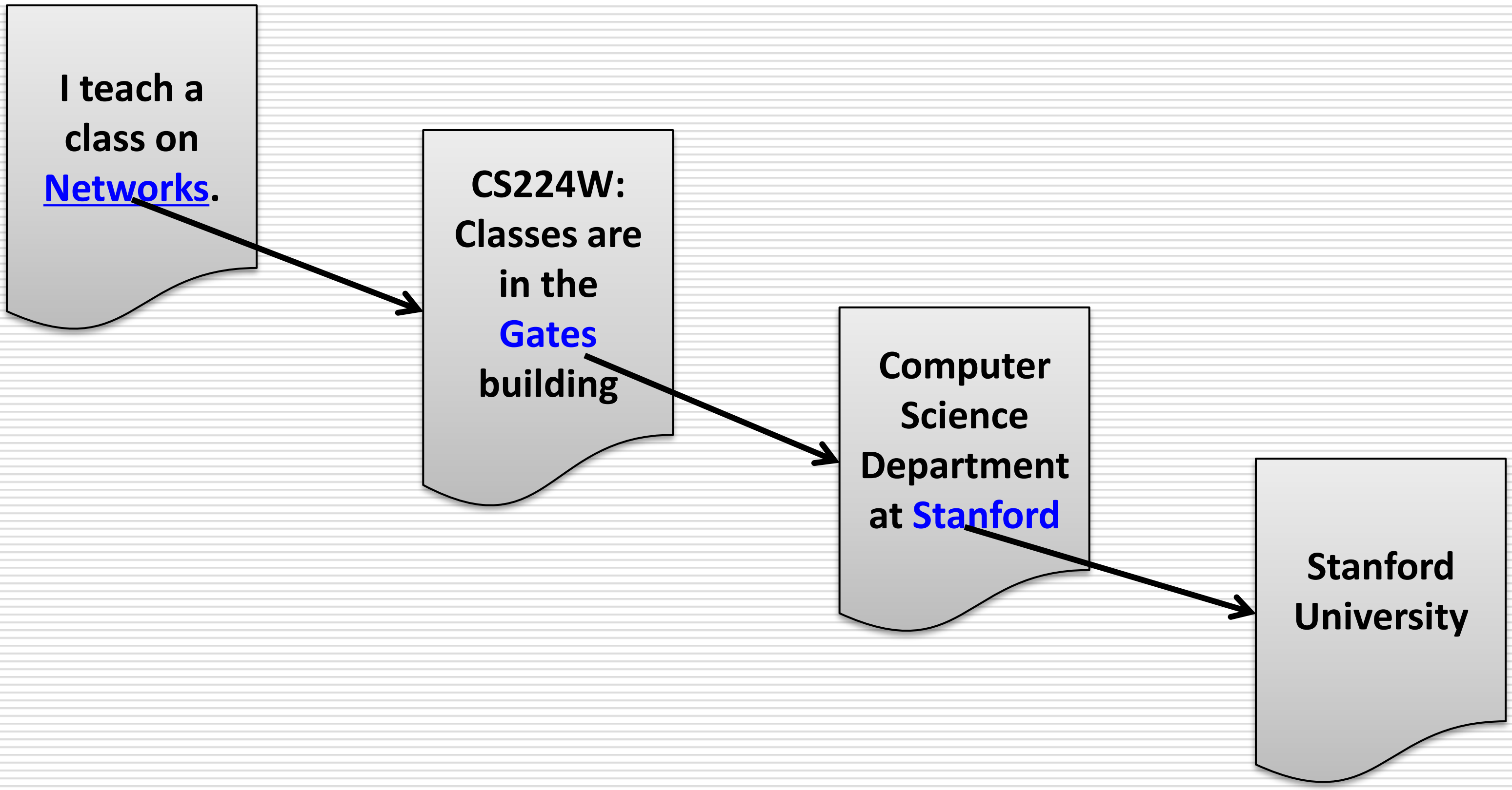
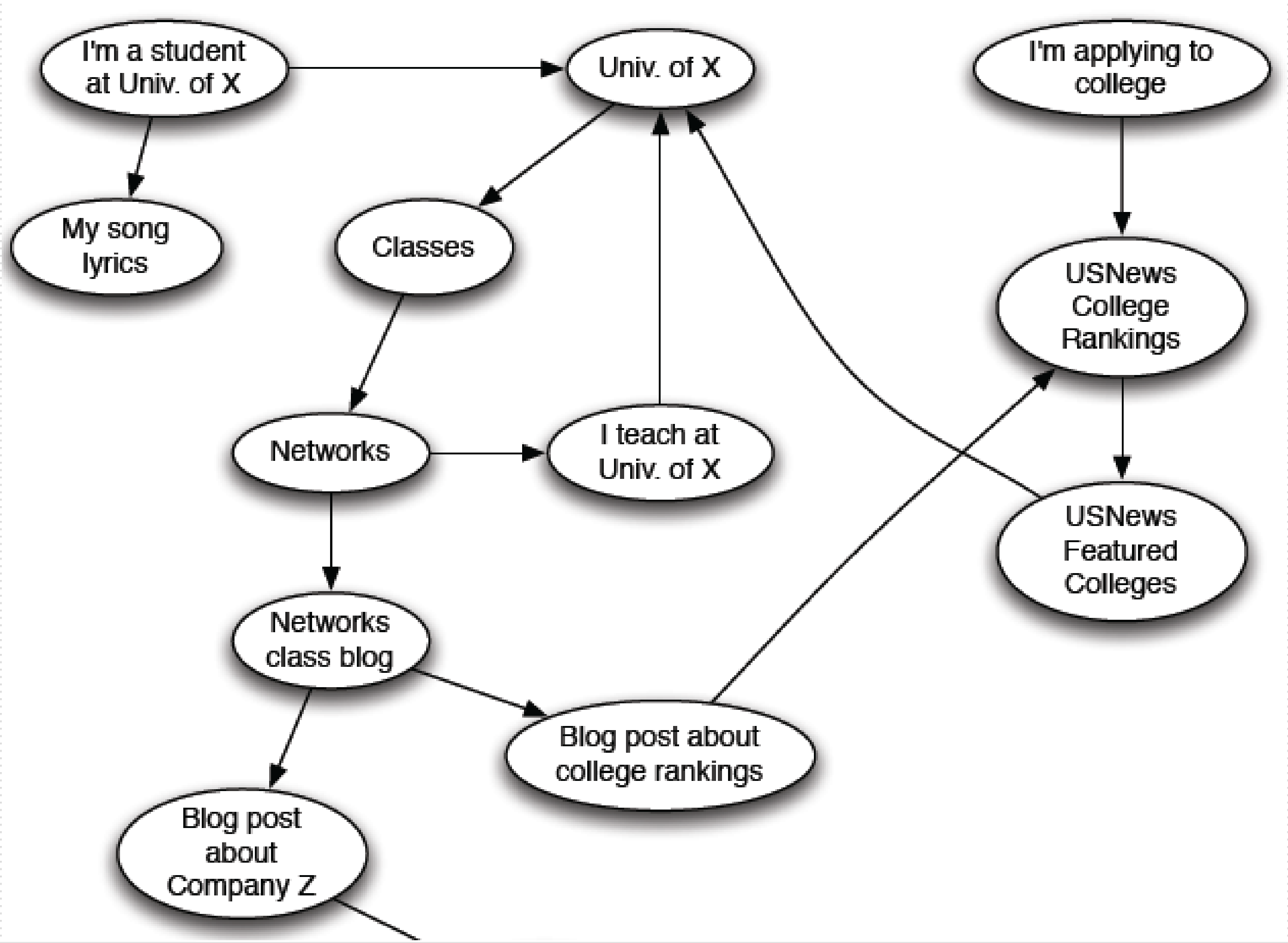


Web as a Directed Graph



Broad Question

- **How to organize the Web?**
- **First try:** Human curated **Web directories**
  - Yahoo, DMOZ, LookSmart
- **Second try: Web Search**
  - **Information Retrieval** investigates Find relevant docs in a small and trusted set
    - Newspaper articles, Patents, etc.
  - **But:** Web is **huge**, full of untrusted documents, random things, web spam, etc.

Web Search: 2 Challenges

2 challenges of web search:

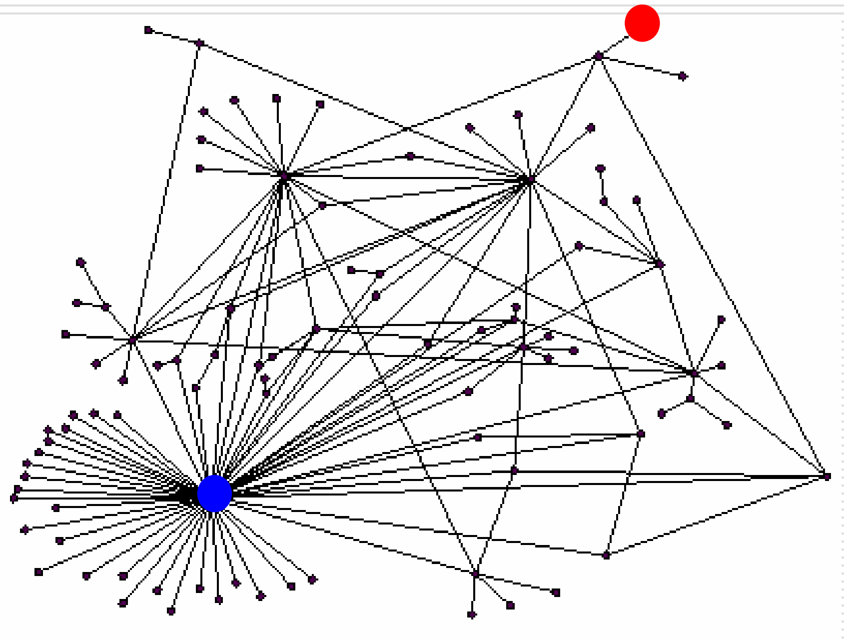
- **(1) Web contains many sources of information**
  Who to "trust"?
  - **Trick:** Trustworthy pages may point to each other!
- **(2) What is the "best" answer to query "newspaper"?**
  - No single right answer
  - **Trick:** Pages that actually know about newspapers might all be pointing to many newspapers

Ranking Nodes on the Graph

- **All web pages are not equally "important"**

  www.joe-schmoe.com vs. www.stanford.edu

- There is large diversity in the web-graph node connectivity.
  Let's rank the pages by the link structure!



Link Analysis Algorithms

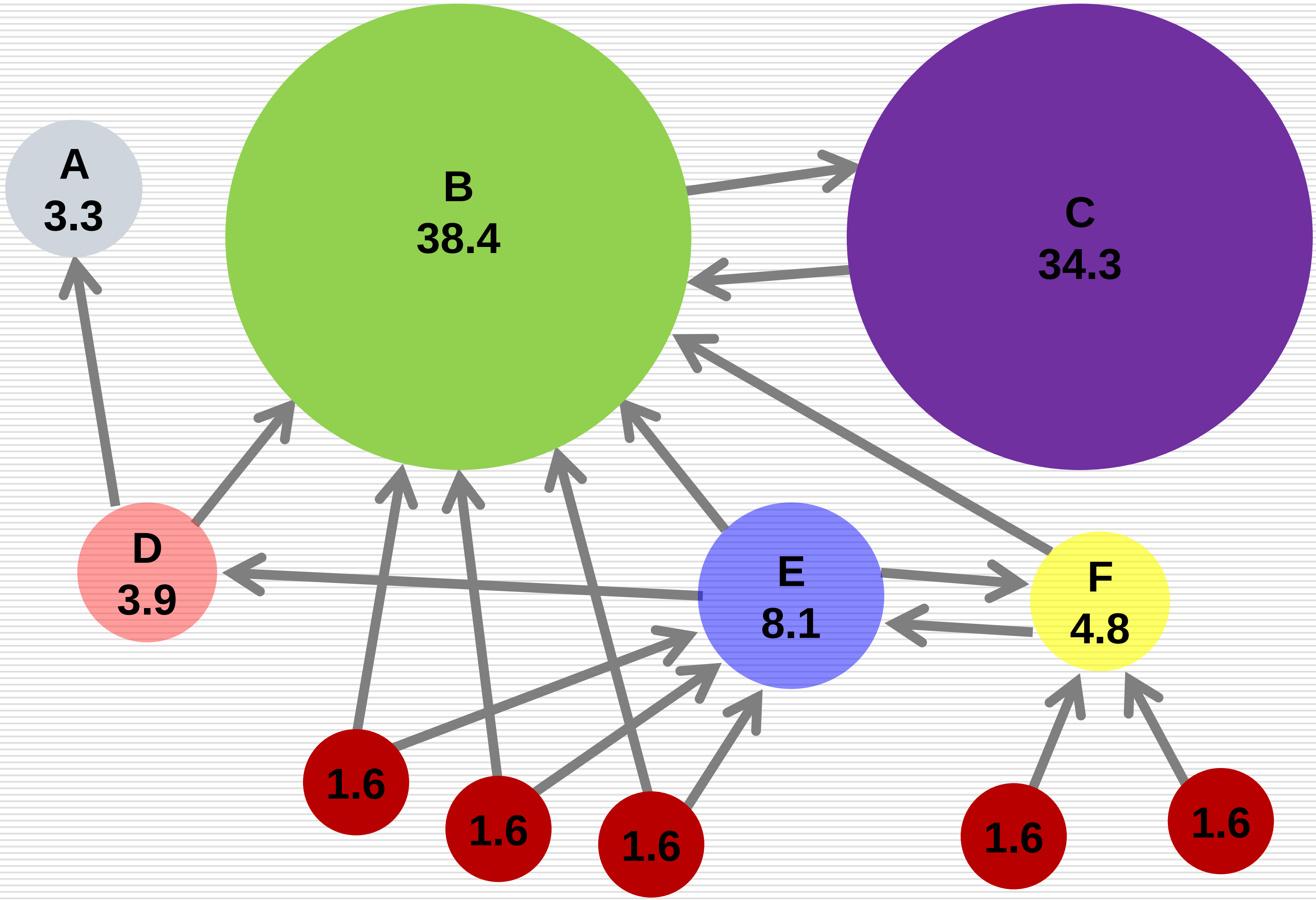
- We will cover the following **Link Analysis approaches** for computing **importances** of nodes in a graph:
  - Page Rank
  - Topic-Specific (Personalized) Page Rank
  - Web Spam Detection Algorithms

PageRank:
The “Flow” Formulation

Links as Votes

- **Idea: Links as votes**
  - **Page is more important if it has more links**
    - In-coming links? Out-going links?
- **Think of in-links as votes:**
  - www.stanford.edu has 23,400 in-links
  - www.joe-schmoe.com has 1 in-link
- **Are all in-links are equal?**
  - **Links from important pages count more**
  - Recursive question!

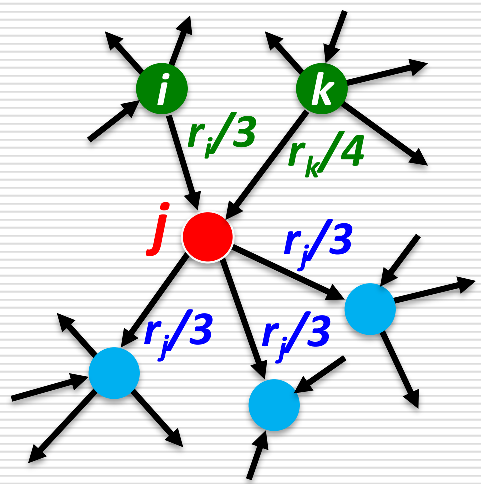
Example: PageRank Scores



Simple Recursive Formulation

- Each link's vote is proportional to the **importance** of its source page
- If page j with importance r_j has n out-links, each link gets r_j / n votes
- Page j's own importance is the sum of the votes on its in-links

$r_j = r_i/3 + r_k/4$



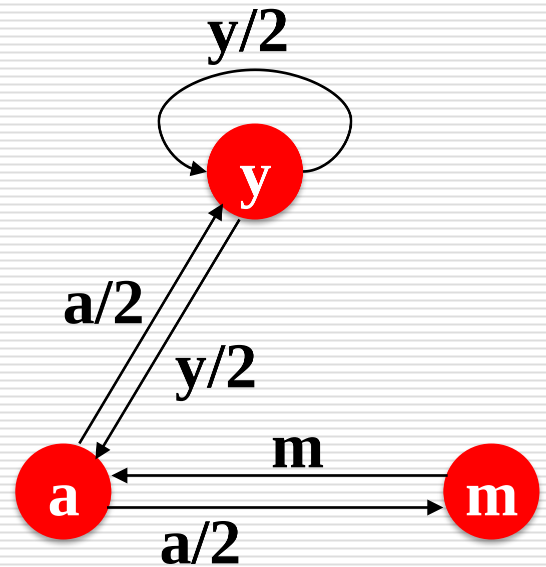
PageRank: The "Flow" Model

- A "vote" from an important page is worth more
- A page is important if it is pointed to by other important pages
- Define a "rank" r_j for page j

$$r_j = \sum_{i \to j} \frac{r_i}{d_i}$$

d_i … out-degree of node i

The web in 1839



"Flow" equations:

$r_y = r_y/2 + r_a/2$

$r_a = r_y/2 + r_m$

$r_m = r_a/2$

Solving the Flow Equations

- **3 equations, 3 unknowns, no constants**
  - No unique solution
  - All solutions equivalent modulo the scale factor
- **Additional constraint forces uniqueness:**
  - $\boldsymbol{r_y + r_a + r_m = 1}$
  - **Solution:** $\boldsymbol{r_y = \frac{2}{5},\ r_a = \frac{2}{5},\ r_m = \frac{1}{5}}$
- **Gaussian elimination method works for small examples, but we need a better method for large web-size graphs**
- **We need a new formulation!**

Flow equations:

$$\mathbf{r_y = r_y/2 + r_a/2}$$
$$\mathbf{r_a = r_y/2 + r_m}$$
$$\mathbf{r_m = r_a/2}$$

PageRank: Matrix Formulation

- **Stochastic adjacency matrix $\boldsymbol{M}$**
  - Let page i has d_i out-links
  - If $i \to j$, then $M_{ji} = \frac{1}{d_i}$ else $M_{ji} = 0$
    - $\boldsymbol{M}$ is a **column stochastic matrix**
      - Columns sum to 1
- **Rank vector $\boldsymbol{r}$:** vector with an entry per page
  - r_i is the importance score of page i
  - $\sum_i r_i = 1$
- **The flow equations can be written**

$$\boldsymbol{r} = \boldsymbol{M} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}$$

$$r_j = \sum_{i \to j} \frac{r_i}{\mathrm{d_i}}$$

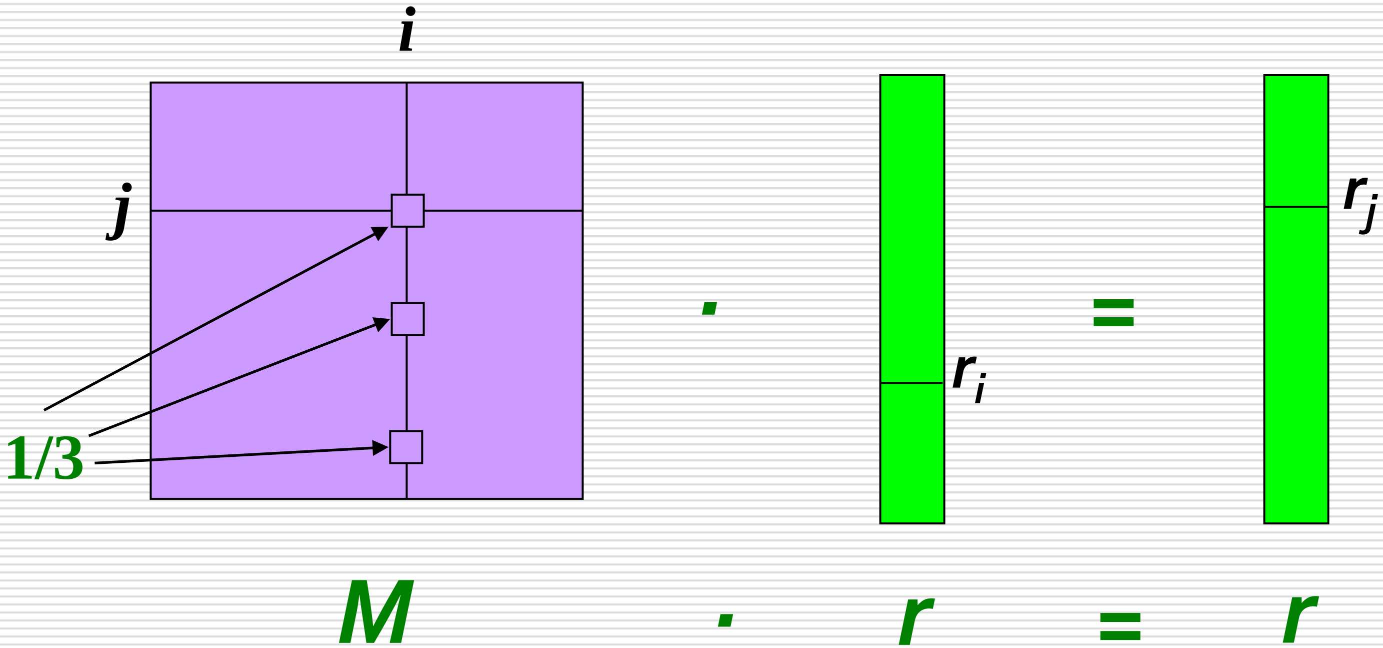
Example

- Remember the flow equation:
- Flow equation in the matrix form

$$M \cdot r = r$$

$$r_j = \sum_{i \to j} \frac{r_i}{\mathrm{d_i}}$$

  - Suppose page *i* links to 3 pages, including *j*



Eigenvector Formulation

- **The flow equations can be written**

  $$\boldsymbol{r} = \boldsymbol{M} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}$$

- So the **rank vector** ***r*** is an **eigenvector** of the stochastic web matrix ***M***
  - In fact, its first or principal eigenvector, with corresponding eigenvalue ***1***
    - Largest eigenvalue of ***M*** is **1** since ***M*** is column stochastic (with non-negative entries)
      - *We know* ***r*** *is unit length and each column of* ***M*** *sums to one, so* $\boldsymbol{Mr} \leq \mathbf{1}$

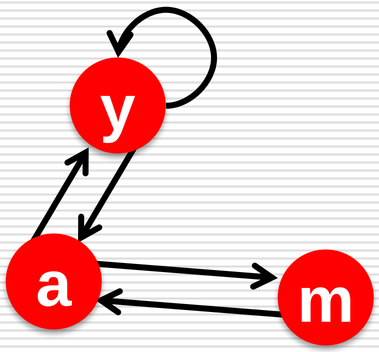
NOTE: *x* is an eigenvector with the corresponding eigenvalue λ if:

$$Ax = \lambda x$$

- **We can now efficiently solve for *r*!**

  The method is called Power iteration

Example: Flow Equations & M



	y	a	m
y	½	½	0
a	½	0	1
m	0	½	0

$$r = M \cdot r$$

$$r_y = r_y/2 + r_a/2$$

$$r_a = r_y/2 + r_m$$

$$r_m = r_a/2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y \\ a \\ m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y \\ a \\ m \end{bmatrix}$$

Power Iteration Method

- **Given a web graph with *n* nodes, where the nodes are pages and edges are hyperlinks**
- **Power iteration:** a simple iterative scheme
  - Suppose there are *N* web pages
  - Initialize: $\mathbf{r}^{(0)} = [1/N,\ldots.,1/N]^T$
  - Iterate: $\mathbf{r}^{(t+1)} = \mathbf{M} \cdot \mathbf{r}^{(t)}$
  - Stop when $|\mathbf{r}^{(t+1)} - \mathbf{r}^{(t)}|_1 < \varepsilon$

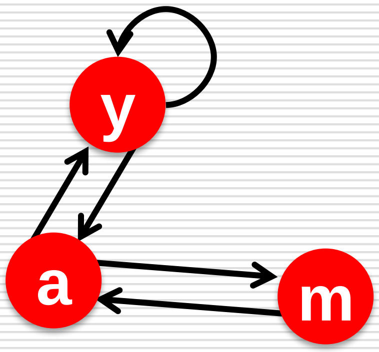
$$r_j^{(t+1)} = \sum_{i \to j} \frac{r_i^{(t)}}{\mathrm{d}_\mathrm{i}}$$

d_i …. out-degree of node

$|x|_1 = \sum_{1 \le i \le N} |x_i|$ is the L_1 norm
Can use any other vector norm, e.g., Euclidean

PageRank: How to solve?

- **Power Iteration:**
  - Set $r_j = 1/N$
  - **1:** $r'_j = \sum_{i \to j} \frac{r_i}{d_i}$
  - **2:** $r = r'$
  - Goto **1**
- **Example:**



	y	a	m
y	½	½	0
a	½	0	1
m	0	½	0

$r_y = r_y/2 + r_a/2$

$r_a = r_y/2 + r_m$

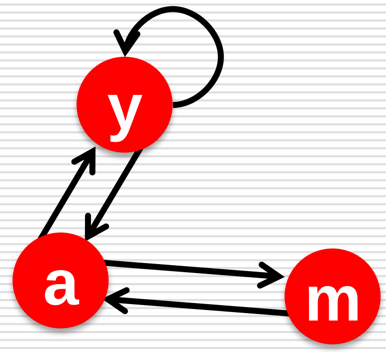
$r_m = r_a/2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_y \\ r_a \\ r_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{matrix} 1/3 \\ 1/3 \\ 1/3 \end{matrix}$$

Iteration 0

PageRank: How to solve?

- **Power Iteration:**
  - Set $r_j = 1/N$
  - **1:** $r'_j = \sum_{i \to j} \frac{r_i}{d_i}$
  - **2:** $r = r'$
  - Goto **1**
- **Example:**



	y	a	m
y	½	½	0
a	½	0	1
m	0	½	0

$r_y = r_y/2 + r_a/2$

$r_a = r_y/2 + r_m$

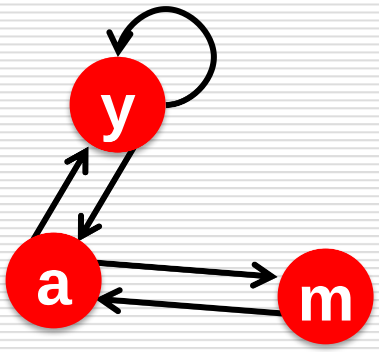
$r_m = r_a/2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_y \\ r_a \\ r_m \end{bmatrix} = \quad \begin{matrix} 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 3/6 \\ 1/3 & 1/6 \end{matrix}$$

Iteration 0, 1

PageRank: How to solve?

- **Power Iteration:**
  - Set $r_j = 1/N$
  - **1:** $r'_j = \sum_{i \to j} \frac{r_i}{d_i}$
  - **2:** $r = r'$
  - Goto **1**
- **Example:**



	y	a	m
y	½	½	0
a	½	0	1
m	0	½	0

$r_y = r_y/2 + r_a/2$

$r_a = r_y/2 + r_m$

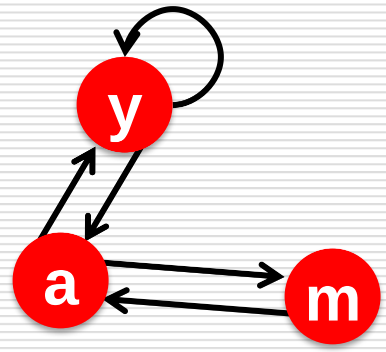
$r_m = r_a/2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} r_y \\ r_a \\ r_m \end{pmatrix} = \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 1/3 & 1/3 & 5/12 \\ 1/3 & 3/6 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 1/6 & 3/12 \end{array}$$

Iteration 0, 1, 2

PageRank: How to solve?

- **Power Iteration:**
  - Set $r_j = 1/N$
  - **1:** $r'_j = \sum_{i \to j} \frac{r_i}{d_i}$
  - **2:** $r = r'$
  - Goto **1**



	y	a	m
y	½	½	0
a	½	0	1
m	0	½	0

$r_y = r_y/2 + r_a/2$

$r_a = r_y/2 + r_m$

$r_m = r_a/2$

- **Example:**

$$\begin{pmatrix} r_y \\ r_a \\ r_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{array}{ccccccc} 1/3 & 1/3 & 5/12 & 9/24 & & 6/15 \\ 1/3 & 3/6 & 1/3 & 11/24 & \dots & 6/15 \\ 1/3 & 1/6 & 3/12 & 1/6 & & 3/15 \end{array}$$

Iteration 0, 1, 2, 3 …

Why Power Iteration works? (1)

Details!

- **Power iteration:**
  A method for finding dominant eigenvector (the vector corresponding to the largest eigenvalue)
  - $\boldsymbol{r}^{(1)} = \boldsymbol{M} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}^{(0)}$
  - $\boldsymbol{r}^{(2)} = \boldsymbol{M} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}^{(1)} = \boldsymbol{M}\left(\boldsymbol{M}\boldsymbol{r}^{(0)}\right) = \boldsymbol{M}^{2} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}^{(0)}$
  - $\boldsymbol{r}^{(3)} = \boldsymbol{M} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}^{(2)} = \boldsymbol{M}\left(\boldsymbol{M}^{2}\boldsymbol{r}^{(0)}\right) = \boldsymbol{M}^{3} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}^{(0)}$
- **Claim:**
  Sequence $\boldsymbol{M} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}^{(0)}, \boldsymbol{M}^{2} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}^{(0)}, \ldots \boldsymbol{M}^{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}^{(0)}, \ldots$ approaches the dominant eigenvector of $\boldsymbol{M}$

Why Power Iteration works? (2)

Details!

- **Claim:** Sequence $\boldsymbol{M} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}^{(0)}, \boldsymbol{M}^2 \cdot \boldsymbol{r}^{(0)}, \ldots \boldsymbol{M}^k \cdot \boldsymbol{r}^{(0)}, \ldots$ approaches the dominant eigenvector of $\boldsymbol{M}$
- **Proof:**
  - Assume $\boldsymbol{M}$ has $\boldsymbol{n}$ linearly independent eigenvectors, $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ with corresponding eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_n$, where $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \cdots > \lambda_n$
  - Vectors $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ form a basis and thus we can write: $r^{(0)} = c_1\, x_1 + c_2\, x_2 + \cdots + c_n\, x_n$
  - $\boldsymbol{M}\boldsymbol{r}^{(0)} = \boldsymbol{M}(\boldsymbol{c_1}\, \boldsymbol{x_1} + \boldsymbol{c_2}\, \boldsymbol{x_2} + \cdots + \boldsymbol{c_n}\, \boldsymbol{x_n})$
    $$= c_1(Mx_1) + c_2(Mx_2) + \cdots + c_n(Mx_n)$$
    $$= c_1(\lambda_1 x_1) + c_2(\lambda_2 x_2) + \cdots + c_n(\lambda_n x_n)$$
  - **Repeated multiplication on both sides produces**

$$M^k r^{(0)} = c_1(\lambda_1^k x_1) + c_2(\lambda_2^k x_2) + \cdots + c_n(\lambda_n^k x_n)$$

Why Power Iteration works? (3)

Details!

- **Claim:** Sequence $\boldsymbol{M} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}^{(0)}, \boldsymbol{M}^2 \cdot \boldsymbol{r}^{(0)}, \ldots \boldsymbol{M}^k \cdot \boldsymbol{r}^{(0)}, \ldots$ approaches the dominant eigenvector of $\boldsymbol{M}$
- **Proof (continued):**
  - Repeated multiplication on both sides produces

    $$M^k r^{(0)} = c_1(\lambda_1^k x_1) + c_2(\lambda_2^k x_2) + \cdots + c_n(\lambda_n^k x_n)$$

  - $$M^k r^{(0)} = \lambda_1^k \left[c_1 x_1 + c_2 \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}\right)^k x_2 + \cdots + c_n \left(\frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_1}\right)^k x_n \right]$$

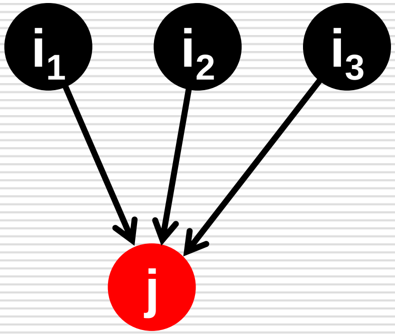
  - Since $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2$ then fractions $\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}, \frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1} \ldots < 1$

    and so $\left(\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1}\right)^k = 0$ as $k \to \infty$ (for all $i = 2 \ldots n$).

  - **Thus:** $\boldsymbol{M^k r^{(0)} \approx c_1\left(\lambda_1^k x_1\right)}$
    - Note if $c_1 = 0$ then the method won't converge

Random Walk Interpretation

- **Imagine a random web surfer:**
  - At any time $\boldsymbol{t}$, surfer is on some page $\boldsymbol{i}$
  - At time $\boldsymbol{t}+\mathbf{1}$, the surfer follows an out-link from $\boldsymbol{i}$ uniformly at random
  - Ends up on some page $\boldsymbol{j}$ linked from $\boldsymbol{i}$
  - Process repeats indefinitely
- **Let:**
  - $\boldsymbol{p}(\boldsymbol{t})$ … vector whose $\boldsymbol{i}^{\text{th}}$ coordinate is the prob. that the surfer is at page $\boldsymbol{i}$ at time $\boldsymbol{t}$
  - So, $\boldsymbol{p}(\boldsymbol{t})$ is a probability distribution over pages

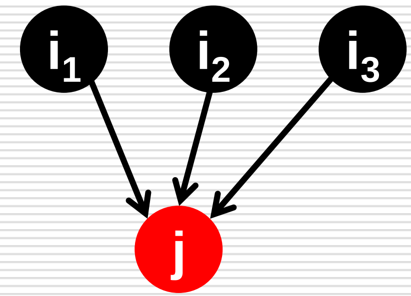


$$r_j = \sum_{i \to j} \frac{r_i}{\mathrm{d_{out}(i)}}$$

The Stationary Distribution

- **Where is the surfer at time *t+1*?**
  - Follows a link uniformly at random

$$\boldsymbol{p}(\boldsymbol{t}+\mathbf{1}) = \boldsymbol{M} \cdot \boldsymbol{p}(\boldsymbol{t})$$



$$p(t+1) = \mathrm{M} \cdot p(t)$$

- Suppose the random walk reaches a state

$$\boldsymbol{p}(\boldsymbol{t}+\mathbf{1}) = \boldsymbol{M} \cdot \boldsymbol{p}(\boldsymbol{t}) = \boldsymbol{p}(\boldsymbol{t})$$

then $\boldsymbol{p}(\boldsymbol{t})$ is **stationary distribution** of a random walk

- **Our original rank vector** $\boldsymbol{r}$ satisfies $\boldsymbol{r} = \boldsymbol{M} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}$
  - **So, r is a stationary distribution for the random walk**

Existence and Uniqueness

- **A central result from the theory of random walks (a.k.a. Markov processes):**

For graphs that satisfy certain conditions, the stationary distribution is unique and eventually will be reached no matter what the initial probability distribution at time t = 0

PageRank:
The Google Formulation

PageRank: Three Questions

$$r_j^{(t+1)} = \sum_{i \to j} \frac{r_i^{(t)}}{\mathrm{d_i}}$$

or equivalently

$$r = Mr$$

- ☐ Does this converge?
- ☐ Does it converge to what we want?
- ☐ Are results reasonable?

Does this converge?

$$r_j^{(t+1)} = \sum_{i \to j} \frac{r_i^{(t)}}{\mathrm{d_i}}$$

- **Example:**

$$\begin{matrix} r_a \\ r_b \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

Iteration 0, 1, 2, …

Does it converge to what we want?

$$r_j^{(t+1)} = \sum_{i \to j} \frac{r_i^{(t)}}{\mathrm{d_i}}$$

- **Example:**

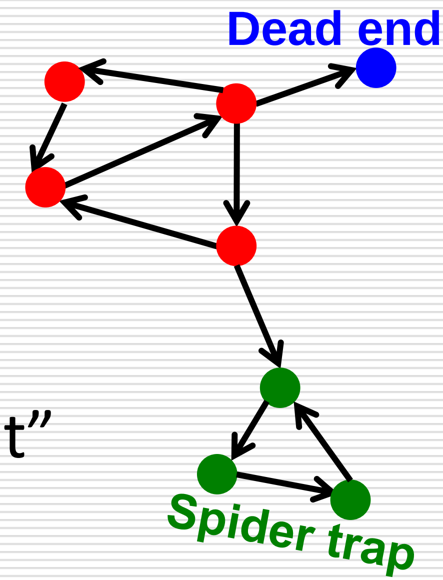
$$\begin{matrix} r_a \\ r_b \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

Iteration 0, 1, 2, …

PageRank: Problems

2 problems:

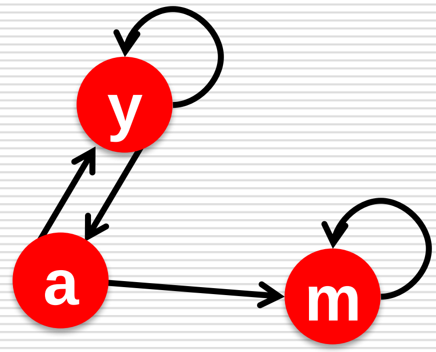
- **(1)** Some pages are **dead ends** (have no out-links)
  - Random walk has "nowhere" to go to
  - Such pages cause importance to "leak out"



- **(2)** **Spider traps:** (all out-links are within the group)
  - Random walked gets "stuck" in a trap
  - And eventually spider traps absorb all importance

Problem: Spider Traps

- **Power Iteration:**
  - Set $r_j = 1$
  - $r_j = \sum_{i \to j} \frac{r_i}{d_i}$
    - And iterate



m is a spider trap

	y	a	m
y	½	½	0
a	½	0	0
m	0	½	1

$r_y = r_y/2 + r_a/2$
$r_a = r_y/2$
$r_m = r_a/2 + r_m$

- **Example:**

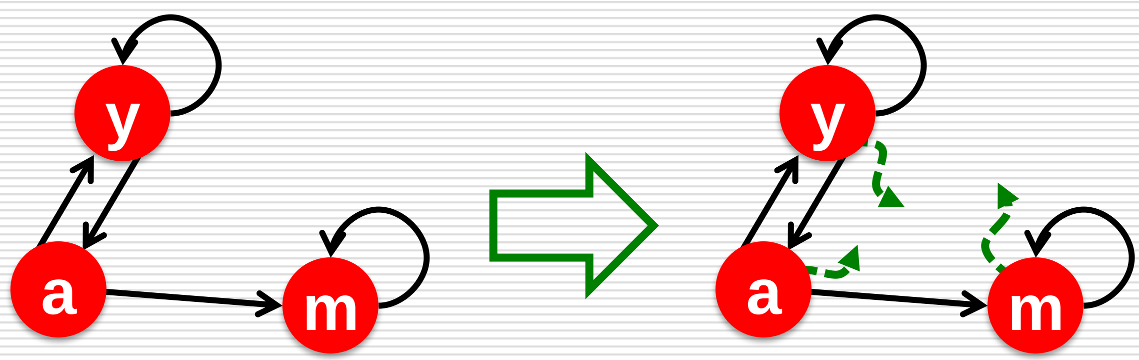
r_y		1/3	2/6	3/12	5/24		0
r_a	=	1/3	1/6	2/12	3/24	…	0
r_m		1/3	3/6	7/12	16/24		1

Iteration 0, 1, 2, …

All the PageRank score gets "trapped" in node m.

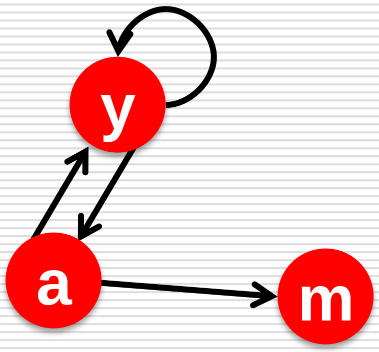
Solution: Teleports!

- **The Google solution for spider traps: At each time step, the random surfer has two options**
  - With prob. β, follow a link at random
  - With prob. **1-**β, jump to some random page
  - Common values for β are in the range 0.8 to 0.9
- **Surfer will teleport out of spider trap within a few time steps**



Problem: Dead Ends

- **Power Iteration:**
  - Set $r_j = 1$
  - $r_j = \sum_{i \to j} \frac{r_i}{d_i}$
    - And iterate



	y	a	m
y	½	½	0
a	½	0	0
m	0	½	0

$\mathbf{r_y = r_y/2 + r_a/2}$

$\mathbf{r_a = r_y/2}$

$\mathbf{r_m = r_a/2}$

- **Example:**

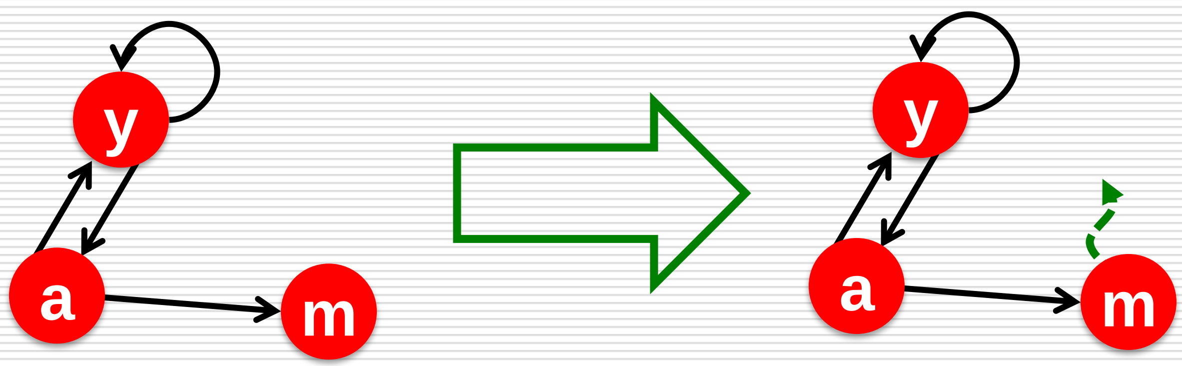
$$\begin{bmatrix} r_y \\ r_a \\ r_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{array}{cccccc} 1/3 & 2/6 & 3/12 & 5/24 & & 0 \\ 1/3 & 1/6 & 2/12 & 3/24 & \dots & 0 \\ 1/3 & 1/6 & 1/12 & 2/24 & & 0 \end{array}$$

Iteration 0, 1, 2, …

Here the PageRank “leaks” out since the matrix is not stochastic.

Solution: Always Teleport!

- **Teleports:** Follow random teleport links with probability 1.0 from dead-ends
  - Adjust matrix accordingly



	y	a	m
y	½	½	0
a	½	0	0
m	0	½	0

	y	a	m
y	½	½	⅓
a	½	0	⅓
m	0	½	⅓

Why Teleports Solve the Problem?

Why are dead-ends and spider traps a problem and why do teleports solve the problem?

- **Spider-traps** are not a problem, but with traps PageRank scores are **not** what we want
  - **Solution:** Never get stuck in a spider trap by teleporting out of it in a finite number of steps
- **Dead-ends** are a problem
  - The matrix is not column stochastic so our initial assumptions are not met
  - **Solution:** Make matrix column stochastic by always teleporting when there is nowhere else to go

Solution: Random Teleports

- **Google's solution that does it all:**
  At each step, random surfer has two options:
  - With probability β, follow a link at random
  - With probability ***1-β***, jump to some random page

- **PageRank equation** [Brin-Page, 98]

$$r_j = \sum_{i \to j} \beta \frac{r_i}{d_i} + (1-\beta)\frac{1}{N}$$

d_i … out-degree of node i

This formulation assumes that M has no dead ends. We can either preprocess matrix M to remove all dead ends or explicitly follow random teleport links with probability 1.0 from dead-ends.

The Google Matrix

- **PageRank equation** [Brin-Page, '98]

$$r_j = \sum_{i \to j} \beta \frac{r_i}{d_i} + (1-\beta)\frac{1}{N}$$

- **The Google Matrix *A*:**

$$A = \beta\, M + (1-\beta)\left[\frac{1}{N}\right]_{N \times N}$$

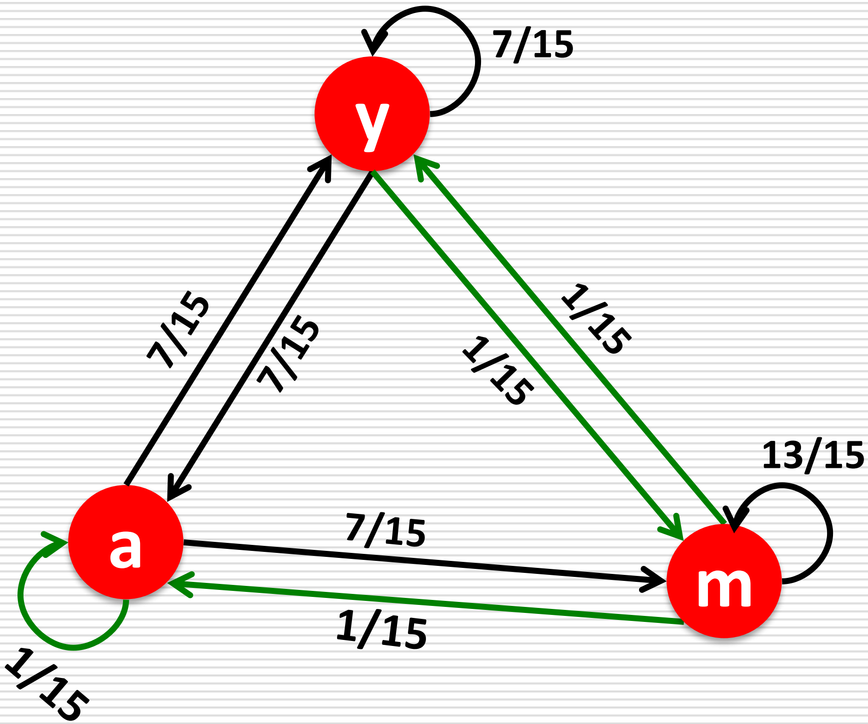
$[1/N]_{NxN}$…N by N matrix where all entries are 1/N

- **We have a recursive problem: $r = A \cdot r$**

And the Power method still works!

- **What is β?**
  - In practice β =*0.8,0.9* (make *5* steps on avg., jump)

Random Teleports ($\beta = 0.8$)



$$0.8 \overset{\textbf{M}}{\begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}} + 0.2 \overset{[1/N]_{NxN}}{\begin{bmatrix} 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} y \\ a \\ m \end{array} \underset{\textbf{A}}{\begin{bmatrix} 7/15 & 7/15 & 1/15 \\ 7/15 & 1/15 & 1/15 \\ 1/15 & 7/15 & 13/15 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$\begin{matrix} y \\ a \\ m \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} 1/3 \\ 1/3 \\ 1/3 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 0.33 \\ 0.20 \\ 0.46 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 0.24 \\ 0.20 \\ 0.52 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 0.26 \\ 0.18 \\ 0.56 \end{matrix} \quad \dots \quad \begin{matrix} 7/33 \\ 5/33 \\ 21/33 \end{matrix}$$

How do we actually compute the PageRank?

Computing Page Rank

- **Key step is matrix-vector multiplication**
  - $\boldsymbol{r}^{\text{new}} = \boldsymbol{A} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}^{\text{old}}$
- Easy if we have enough main memory to hold **A**, $\mathbf{r}^{\text{old}}$, $\mathbf{r}^{\text{new}}$
- **Say N = 1 billion pages**
  - We need 4 bytes for each entry (say)
  - 2 billion entries for vectors, approx 8GB
  - Matrix **A** has N^2 entries
    - 10^{18} is a large number!

$$\mathbf{A} = \beta\cdot\mathbf{M} + (1-\beta)\,[1/N]_{N\times N}$$

$$\boldsymbol{A} = 0.8 \begin{bmatrix} ½ & ½ & 0 \\ ½ & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & ½ & 1 \end{bmatrix} + 0.2 \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 7/15 & 7/15 & 1/15 \\ 7/15 & 1/15 & 1/15 \\ 1/15 & 7/15 & 13/15 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix Formulation

- Suppose there are N pages
- Consider page i, with $\mathbf{d}_i$ out-links
- We have $M_{ji} = 1/|d_i|$ when $i \to j$
  and $M_{ji} = 0$ otherwise
- **The random teleport is equivalent to:**
  - Adding a **teleport link** from i to every other page and setting transition probability to $(1-\beta)/N$
  - Reducing the probability of following each out-link from $1/|d_i|$ to $\beta/|d_i|$
  - **Equivalent:** Tax each page a fraction $(1-\beta)$ of its score and redistribute evenly

Rearranging the Equation

- $\boldsymbol{r} = \boldsymbol{A} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}$, **where** $\boldsymbol{A_{ji} = \beta\, M_{ji} + \frac{1-\beta}{N}}$
- $r_j = \sum_{\mathrm{i}=1}^{N} A_{ji} \cdot r_i$
- $r_j = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[\beta\, M_{ji} + \frac{1-\beta}{N}\right] \cdot r_i$

$$= \sum_{\mathrm{i}=1}^{N} \beta\, M_{ji} \cdot r_i + \frac{1-\beta}{N} \sum_{\mathrm{i}=1}^{N} r_i$$

$$= \sum_{\mathrm{i}=1}^{N} \beta\, M_{ji} \cdot r_i + \frac{1-\beta}{N} \qquad \text{since } \sum r_i = 1$$

- **So we get:** $\boldsymbol{r} = \boldsymbol{\beta\, M} \cdot \boldsymbol{r} + \left[\boldsymbol{\frac{1-\beta}{N}}\right]_{\boldsymbol{N}}$

Note: Here we assumed M has no dead-ends

[x]$_N$ **… a vector of length *N* with all entries *x***

Sparse Matrix Formulation

- We just rearranged the **PageRank equation**

$$\boldsymbol{r} = \boldsymbol{\beta M} \cdot \boldsymbol{r} + \left[\frac{\boldsymbol{1-\beta}}{\boldsymbol{N}}\right]_{\boldsymbol{N}}$$

  - where $[(1-\beta)/N]_N$ is a vector with all N entries $(1-\beta)/N$

- ***M*** is a **sparse matrix!** (with no dead-ends)
  - 10 links per node, approx 10N entries
- So in each iteration, we need to:
  - Compute $\boldsymbol{r}^{new} = \beta \boldsymbol{M} \cdot \boldsymbol{r}^{old}$
  - Add a constant value $(1-\beta)/N$ to each entry in $\boldsymbol{r}^{new}$
    - **Note if M contains dead-ends then $\sum_j r_j^{new} < 1$ and we also have to renormalize r^{new} so that it sums to 1**

PageRank: The Complete Algorithm

- **Input: Graph G and parameter β**
  - Directed graph G (can have **spider traps** and **dead ends**)
  - Parameter β
- **Output: PageRank vector r^{new}**
  - **Set:** $r_j^{old} = \frac{1}{N}$
  - **repeat until convergence:** $\sum_j \left| r_j^{new} - r_j^{old} \right| > \varepsilon$
    - $\forall j$: $\boldsymbol{r'^{new}_j = \sum_{i \to j} \beta \frac{r_i^{old}}{d_i}}$

      $\boldsymbol{r'^{new}_j = 0}$ if in-degree of $\boldsymbol{j}$ is **0**
    - **Now re-insert the leaked PageRank:**

      $\forall \boldsymbol{j}$: $\boldsymbol{r_j^{new} = r'^{new}_j + \frac{1-S}{N}}$ **where:** $S = \sum_j r'^{new}_j$
    - $\boldsymbol{r^{old} = r^{new}}$

If the graph has no dead-ends then the amount of leaked PageRank is 1-β. But since we have dead-ends the amount of leaked PageRank may be larger. We have to explicitly account for it by computing S.

Sparse Matrix Encoding

- **Encode sparse matrix using only nonzero entries**
  - Space proportional roughly to number of links
  - Say 10N, or 4*10*1 billion = 40GB
  - **Still won't fit in memory, but will fit on disk**

source node	degree	destination nodes
0	3	1, 5, 7
1	5	17, 64, 113, 117, 245
2	2	13, 23

Basic Algorithm: Update Step

- **Assume enough RAM to fit r^{new} into memory**
  - Store r^{old} and matrix **M** on disk
- **1 step of power-iteration is:**

Initialize all entries of $r^{new} = (1-\beta) / N$
For each page i (of out-degree d_i):
  Read into memory: $i, d_i, dest_1, \ldots, dest_{d_i}, r^{old}(i)$
  For $j = 1 \ldots d_i$
    $r^{new}(dest_j) \mathrel{+}= \beta\, r^{old}(i) / d_i$

r^{new}: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

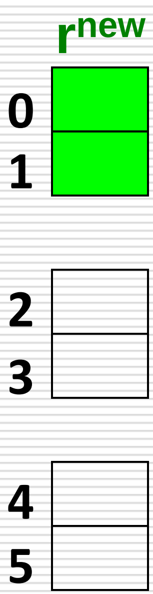
source	degree	destination
0	3	1, 5, 6
1	4	17, 64, 113, 117
2	2	13, 23

r^{old}: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Analysis

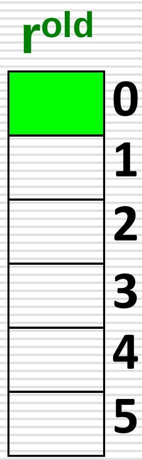
- **Assume enough RAM to fit r^{new} into memory**
  - Store $\boldsymbol{r}^{old}$ and matrix $\boldsymbol{M}$ on disk
- **In each iteration, we have to:**
  - Read $\boldsymbol{r}^{old}$ and $\boldsymbol{M}$
  - Write $\boldsymbol{r}^{new}$ back to disk
  - **Cost per iteration of Power method:**
    $= 2|\boldsymbol{r}| + |\boldsymbol{M}|$
- **Question:**
  - What if we could not even fit $\boldsymbol{r}^{new}$ in memory?

Block-based Update Algorithm



src	degree	destination
0	4	0, 1, 3, 5
1	2	0, 5
2	2	3, 4

M

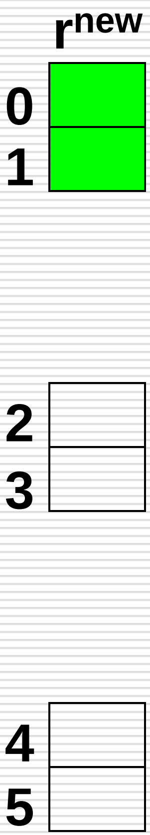


- Break $\boldsymbol{r}^{new}$ into $\boldsymbol{k}$ blocks that fit in memory
- Scan $\boldsymbol{M}$ and $\boldsymbol{r}^{old}$ once for each block

Analysis of Block Update

- **Similar to nested-loop join in databases**
  - Break $\boldsymbol{r}^{\text{new}}$ into $\boldsymbol{k}$ blocks that fit in memory
  - Scan $\boldsymbol{M}$ and $\boldsymbol{r}^{\text{old}}$ once for each block
- **Total cost:**
  - $\boldsymbol{k}$ scans of $\boldsymbol{M}$ and $\boldsymbol{r}^{\text{old}}$
  - **Cost per iteration of Power method:**
    $k(|\boldsymbol{M}| + |\boldsymbol{r}|) + |\boldsymbol{r}| = \boldsymbol{k|M| + (k+1)|r|}$
- **Can we do better?**
  - **Hint:** $\boldsymbol{M}$ is much bigger than $\boldsymbol{r}$ (approx 10-20x), so we must avoid reading it $\boldsymbol{k}$ times per iteration

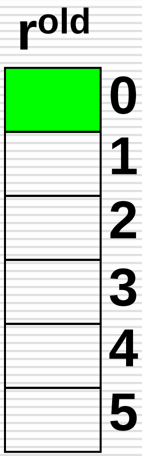
Block-Stripe Update Algorithm



src	degree	destination
0	4	0, 1
1	3	0
2	2	1

0	4	3
2	2	3

0	4	5
1	3	5
2	2	4



Break *M* into stripes! Each stripe contains only destination nodes in the corresponding block of r^{new}

Block-Stripe Analysis

- Break $\boldsymbol{M}$ into stripes
  - Each stripe contains only destination nodes in the corresponding block of $\boldsymbol{r}^{\text{new}}$
- Some additional overhead per stripe
  - But it is usually worth it
- **Cost per iteration of Power method:** $=|M|(1+\varepsilon) + (k+1)|r|$

Some Problems with Page Rank

- **Measures generic popularity of a page**
  - Biased against topic-specific authorities
  - **Solution:** Topic-Specific PageRank (**next**)
- **Uses a single measure of importance**
  - Other models of importance
  - **Solution:** Hubs-and-Authorities
- **Susceptible to Link spam**
  - Artificial link topographies created in order to boost page rank
  - **Solution:** TrustRank

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  - Dr. Jure Leskovec

编程大作业-分组说明

- 分组 2022.4.1-2022.4.4（人数与最终成绩无相关性，同组成员成绩相同）

  1~3人一组

  4月4日(周一)24点前将本组组员信息(学号+姓名)发送至

  邮箱: bigdatacomputing@163.com

  逾期未发送分组情况则视为单人一组

  4月6日(周三)发布最终分组情况

- 发布作业 2022.4.6
- 提交作业 2022.5.8

  (分组情况和作业要求均在微信群里可以查看)