

# Relationship Prediction in Dynamic Heterogeneous Information Networks

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**Abstract.** Most real-world information networks, such as social networks, are heterogeneous and relations between different entities have different semantic meanings. Therefore techniques for link prediction in homogeneous networks cannot be directly applied on heterogeneous ones. On the other hand, works that investigate link prediction in heterogeneous networks, do not necessarily consider network dynamism in sequential time intervals. In this work we propose a technique that leverages a combination of latent and topological meta path-based features to predict a target relationship between two nodes of given types in a dynamic heterogeneous information network. Our experiment results on two real-world information network datasets show up to X% improvement in prediction accuracy compared to the state of the art techniques.

**Keywords:** Link prediction · Relationship prediction · Dynamic heterogeneous networks · Social networks · Network topology · Meta path.

## 1 Introduction

The goal of link prediction in a network graph [18] is to estimate the likelihood of future relationship between two nodes based on the observed graph. Predicting such connections in a network have multiple applications such as recommendation systems [3, 29, 20, 17, 11], network reconstruction [10], node classification [9], or biomedical applications such as predicting protein-protein interactions [15]. Traditional link prediction techniques, such as [18], consider networks to be homogeneous, i.e., graphs with only one type of nodes and edges. However, most real-world networks, such as social networks, scholar networks, patient networks [6] and knowledge graphs [35] are heterogeneous information networks (HINs) [28] and have multiple node and relation types. For example, in a bibliographic network there are nodes of types authors, papers, and venues, and edges of types writes, cites and publishes.

In a HIN relations between different entities carry different semantics. For instance the relationship between two authors are different in meaning when they are co-authors compared to the case that one cites another’s paper. Thus techniques for homogeneous networks [18, 34, 19, 16, 1] cannot be directly applied on heterogeneous ones. A few works such as [32, 30] investigated the problem of link/relationship prediction in HINs, however, they do not consider the dynamism of networks and overlook the potential benefits of analyzing a heterogeneous graph as a sequence of network snapshots. To this end, existing work has

already shown that in homogenous networks incorporating temporal changes improves link prediction accuracy [43]. Previous work on temporal link prediction scarcely studied HINs and to the best of our knowledge, the problem of predicting relationships in dynamic heterogeneous networks has not been studied before. A dynamic heterogeneous information network (DHIN) is a HIN, where links are associated with timestamps.

In this work we study the problem of relationship prediction in a DHIN that is stated as: *Given a DHIN graph  $G$  at  $t$  consecutive time intervals, we are interested in predicting the existence of a particular relationship/path between two given nodes at time  $t + 1$ .* The major challenge in relationship prediction in DHINs is how to effectively combine the HIN topology features and inferred latent features that incorporate temporal changes in order to exhibit the best performance. Also, the prediction technique should be computationally efficient for large-scale networks. To this end, the main contributions of our work include:

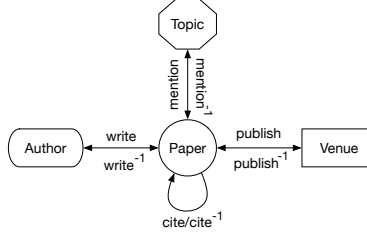
- We propose the problem of relationship prediction in a DHIN, and draw a contrast between this problem and existing link prediction techniques that have been proposed for dynamic and heterogeneous networks;
- We present a simple yet effective technique, called *MetaDynaMix*, that leverages topological meta path-based and latent features to predict a target relationship between two nodes in a DHIN;
- We empirically evaluate the efficacy and accuracy of our proposed work on two real-world datasets, and the results show up to X% improvement compared to the state of the art baselines.

## 2 Problem Statement

Our work is focused on heterogeneous information networks (graphs) that can change and evolve over time. As such, we first formally define the concept of *Dynamic Heterogeneous Information Networks*, as follows:

**Definition 1 (Dynamic heterogeneous information network).** *A dynamic heterogeneous information network (DHIN) is a directed graph  $G = (V, E)$  with a node type mapping function  $\phi : V \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$  and a link type mapping function  $\psi : E \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$ , where  $V$ ,  $E$ ,  $\mathcal{A}$ , and  $\mathcal{R}$  denote sets of nodes, links, node types, and relation types. Each node  $v \in V$  belongs to a node type  $\phi(v) \in \mathcal{A}$ , each link  $e \in E$  belongs to a relation  $\psi(e) \in \mathcal{R}$ , and  $|\mathcal{A}| > 1$  and  $|\mathcal{R}| > 1$ . Also each edge  $e = (u, v, t)$  is a temporal edge from a vertex  $u$  to a vertex  $v$  at time  $t$ .  $\square$*

The DBLP bibliographic network is an example of a DHIN, containing different types of nodes such as papers, authors, topics, and publication venues, with publication links associated with date. In the context of a heterogeneous network, a *relation* can be in the form of a *direct link* or an *indirect link*, where an indirect link is a sequence of direct links in the network. Thus, two nodes might not be directly connected, however they might be connected considering the semantic



**Fig. 1.** Network schema for DBLP network.

of a sequence of links of different types. In this work, we use the terms *relationship prediction* and *link prediction* interchangeably referring to predicting whether two nodes will be connected in the future via a *sequence of relations* in the graph, where the *length* of a sequence is greater than or equal to one. For instance in a bibliographic network, a direct link exists between an author and a paper she wrote, and an indirect link exists between her and her co-authors through the paper, which they wrote together. In order to better understand different types of nodes and their relation in a network, the concept of *network schema* [32] is used. A network schema is a meta graph structure graph that summarizes a HIN and is formally defined as follows:

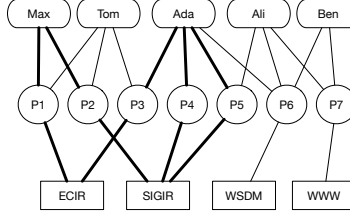
**Definition 2 (Network schema).** For a heterogeneous network  $G = (V, E)$ , the network schema  $S_G = (\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{R})$  is a directed meta graph where  $\mathcal{A}$  is the set of node types in  $V$  and  $\mathcal{R}$  is the set of relation types in  $E$ .  $\square$

Figure 1 shows the network schema for the DBLP bibliographic network with  $\mathcal{A} = \{Author, Paper, Venue, Topic\}$ . In this paper, we refer to different types of nodes in the DBLP bibliographic network with abbreviations  $P$  for paper,  $A$  for author,  $T$  for topic, and  $V$  for venue.

Similar to the notion of network schema that provides a meta structure for the network, a *meta path* [32] provides a meta structure for paths between different node types in the network.

**Definition 3 (Meta path).** A meta path  $\mathcal{P}$  is a path in a network schema graph  $S_G = (\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{R})$ , denoted by  $\mathcal{P}(A_1, A_{n+1}) = A_1 \xrightarrow{R_1} A_2 \dots \xrightarrow{R_n} A_{n+1}$ , as a sequence of links between node types defining a composite relationship between a node of type  $A_1$  and one of type  $A_{n+1}$ , where  $A_i \subseteq \mathcal{A}$  and  $R_i \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ .  $\square$

The *length* of a meta path is the number of relations in it. Note that given two node types  $A_i$  and  $A_j$ , there may exist multiple meta paths of different lengths between them. We call a path  $p = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n+1})$  a *path instance* of a meta path  $\mathcal{P} = A_1 - A_2 \dots - A_{n+1}$  if  $p$  follows  $\mathcal{P}$  in the corresponding HIN, i.e., for each node  $a_i$  in  $p$ , we have  $\phi(a_i) = A_i$ . The co-author relationship in DBLP can be described with the meta path  $A \xrightarrow{write} P \xrightarrow{write^{-1}} A$  or in short  $A-P-A$ . Paths in thick solid lines in Figure 2 correspond to  $A-P-V-P-A$  meta paths



**Fig. 2.** An example of  $A-P-V-P-A$  meta paths between two authors Max and Ada.

between *Max* and *Ada*, indicating they published in the same venue, such as *Max-P1-ECIR-P3-Ada*. Each meta path carries different semantics and defines a unique topology representing a special relation.

**Meta Path-based Similarity Measures.** Given a meta path  $\mathcal{P} = (A_i, A_j)$  and a pair of nodes  $a$  and  $b$  such that  $\phi(a) = A_i$  and  $\phi(b) = A_j$ , several *similarity measures* can be defined between  $a$  and  $b$  based on the path instances of  $\mathcal{P}$ . Examples of such similarity or proximity measures in a HIN are *path count* [32, 30], *PathSim* [32] or *normalized path count* [30], *random walk* [30], *HeteSim* [27], and *KnowSim* [36]. Without loss of generality, in this work we use path count as the default similarity measure. For example given the meta path  $A-P-V-P-A$  and the HIN in Figure 2,  $PC(Max, Ada)=3$  and  $PC(Max, Tom)=3$ . We now formally define the problem that we target in this work as follows:

**Definition 4 (Relationship prediction problem).** *Given a DHIN graph  $G$  at time  $t$ , and a target relation meta path  $\mathcal{P}(A_i, A_j)$  between nodes of type  $A_i$  and  $A_j$ , we aim to predict the existence of a path instance of  $\mathcal{P}$  between two given nodes of types  $A_i$  and  $A_j$  at time  $t + 1$ .  $\square$*

### 3 Proposed Relationship Prediction Approach

Given a DHIN graph  $G = (V, E)$ , we first decompose  $G$  to a sequence of  $t$  HIN graphs  $G_1, \dots, G_t$  based on links with associated timestamps and then predict relationships in  $G_{t+1}$ . As mentioned in Definition 4, we intend to predict existence of a given type of relationship (target meta path) between two given nodes. Thus we define a new type of graph, called *augmented reduced graph*, that is generated according to a given heterogeneous network and a target relation meta path.

**Definition 5 (Augmented reduced graph).** *Given a HIN graph  $G = (V, E)$  and a target meta path  $\mathcal{P}(A_i, A_j)$  between nodes of type  $A_i$  and  $A_j$ , an augmented reduced graph  $G^{\mathcal{P}} = (V^{\mathcal{P}}, E^{\mathcal{P}})$  is a graph, where  $V^{\mathcal{P}} \subseteq V$  and nodes in  $V^{\mathcal{P}}$  are of type  $A_i$  and  $A_j$ , and edges in  $E^{\mathcal{P}}$  indicate relationships of type  $\mathcal{P}$  in  $G$ .  $\square$*

For example, an augmented reduced graph for the network in Figure 2 and target meta path  $\mathcal{P}(A, A)=A-P-V-P-A$  is a graph whose nodes are of type *Author* and whose edges represent *publishing in the same venue*.

### 3.1 Homogenized Link Prediction

Once the given DHIN graph  $G = (V, E)$  is decomposed to  $t$  HIN graphs  $G_1, \dots, G_t$ , one solution to the relationship prediction problem (Definition 4) is to build an augmented reduced graph  $G_i^{\mathcal{P}}$  for each  $G_i$  with respect to the given target meta path  $\mathcal{P}$  and then predict a link in  $G_i^{\mathcal{P}}$  instead of a path in  $G_i$ . In other words, we generate a homogenized version of a graph snapshot and apply a link prediction method. The intuition behind considering different snapshots, i.e., a dynamic network, rather than a single snapshot for link prediction is that we can incorporate network evolution patterns to increase prediction accuracy. Our hypothesis is that the estimated graph  $\hat{G}_{i+1}^{\mathcal{P}}$  depends on  $\hat{G}_i^{\mathcal{P}}$ . Inspired by Zhu et al. [43], we formulate our problem as follows: Given a sequence of augmented reduced graphs  $G_1^{\mathcal{P}}, \dots, G_t^{\mathcal{P}}$ , we aim to infer a low rank  $k$ -dimensional latent space matrix  $Z_i$  for each adjacency matrix  $G_i^{\mathcal{P}}$  at time  $i$  by minimizing

$$\begin{aligned} & \underset{Z_1, \dots, Z_t}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^t \left( \|G_i^{\mathcal{P}} - Z_i Z_i^T\|_F^2 + \lambda \sum_{x \in V^{\mathcal{P}}} (1 - Z_i(x) Z_{i-1}(x)^T) \right) \\ & \text{subject to : } \forall x \in V^{\mathcal{P}}, i, Z_i \geq 0, Z_i(x) Z_i(x)^T = 1 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where  $Z_i(x)$  is a temporal latent vector for node  $x$  at time  $i$ ,  $Z_i(x, j)$  indicates the position of  $x$  in the  $j$ -th dimension,  $\lambda$  is a regularization parameter, and  $1 - Z_i(x) Z_{i-1}(x)^T$  penalizes sudden latent position changes for  $x$ . This optimization problem can be solved using a gradient descent technique. The intuition behind the above formulation is that nodes with similar latent space representations are more likely to connect, and also nodes move smoothly in the latent space over time and it is less likely to have abrupt moves [41]. The matrix  $G_{t+1}^{\mathcal{P}}$  can be then estimated by  $\Phi(f(Z_1, \dots, Z_t))$ , where  $\Phi$  and  $f$  are link and temporal functions, or simply by  $Z_t Z_t^T$ . Note that  $Z_i$  depends on  $Z_{i-1}$  as used in the temporal regularization term in Equation (1).

Algorithm 1 takes as input a DHIN graph  $G$ , the number of graph snapshots  $t$ , a target relation meta path  $\mathcal{P}(A, B)$ , the latent space dimension  $k$ , and the link to predict  $(a, b)$  at  $t + 1$ . It first decomposes  $G$  into a sequence of  $t$  graphs  $G_1, \dots, G_t$  by considering the associated timestamps on edges (line 1). Next from each graph  $G_i$ , a corresponding augmented reduced graph  $G_i^{\mathcal{P}}$  is generated (lines 2-7) for which nodes are of type  $a$  and  $b$  (beginning and end of target meta path  $\mathcal{P}$ ). For example given  $\mathcal{P}(A, A) = A - P - A$ , each  $G_i^{\mathcal{P}}$  represents the co-authorship graph at time  $i$ . Finally by optimizing the Equation (1) it infers latent spaces  $Z_1, \dots, Z_t$  (line 8) and estimate  $G_{t+1}^{\mathcal{P}}$  by  $Z_t Z_t^T$  (line 9).

### 3.2 Dynamic Meta Path-based Relationship Prediction

The above homogenized approach does not consider different semantics of meta paths between the source and destination nodes and assumes that the probability of a link between nodes depends only on their latent features. Our intuition is that leveraging meta path-based features along with latent space features can

**Algorithm. 1** Homogenized Link Prediction

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**Input:** A DHIN graph  $G$ , the number of snapshots  $t$ , a target meta path  $\mathcal{P}(A, B)$ , the latent space dimension  $k$ , the link to predict  $(a, b)$  at  $t + 1$

**Output:** The probability of existence of link  $(a, b)$  in  $G_{t+1}^{\mathcal{P}}$

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1:  $\{G_1, \dots, G_t\} \leftarrow \text{DecomposeGraph}(G, t)$ 
2: for each graph  $G_i = (V_i, E_i)$  do
3:   for each node  $x \in V_i$  that  $\phi(x) = A$  do
4:     Follow  $\mathcal{P}$  to reach a node  $y \in V_i$  that  $\phi(y) = B$ 
5:     Add nodes  $x$  and  $y$ , and edge  $(x, y)$  to the augmented reduced graph  $G_i^{\mathcal{P}}$ 
6:   end for
7: end for
8:  $\{Z_1, \dots, Z_t\} \leftarrow \text{MatrixFactorization}(G_1^{\mathcal{P}}, \dots, G_t^{\mathcal{P}}, k)$ 
9: Return  $Pr((a, b) \in E_{t+1}^{\mathcal{P}}) \leftarrow \sum_{i=1}^k Z_t(a, i) Z_t(b, i)$ 

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**Algorithm. 2** Dynamic Meta path-based Relationship Prediction

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**Input:** A DHIN graph  $G$ , the number of snapshots  $t$ , a network schema  $S$ , a target meta path  $\mathcal{P}(A, B)$ , the maximum length of a meta path  $l$ , the latent space dimension  $k$ , the link to predict  $(a, b)$  at  $t + 1$

**Output:** The probability of existence of link  $(a, b)$  in  $G_{t+1}^{\mathcal{P}}$

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1:  $\{G_1, \dots, G_t\} \leftarrow \text{DecomposeGraph}(G, t)$ 
2: Generate target augmented reduced graphs  $G_1^{\mathcal{P}}, \dots, G_t^{\mathcal{P}}$  following Algorithm 1 lines 2-7
3:  $\{\mathcal{P}_1, \dots, \mathcal{P}_n\} \leftarrow \text{GenerateMetaPaths}(S, \mathcal{P}(A, B), l)$ 
4:  $\{Z_1, \dots, Z_t\} \leftarrow \text{MatrixFactorization}(G_1^{\mathcal{P}}, \dots, G_t^{\mathcal{P}}, k)$ 
5: for each pair  $(x, y)$ , where  $x \in V_{t-1}^{\mathcal{P}}$  and  $y \in N(x)$  is a nearby neighbor of  $x$  in  $G_{t-1}^{\mathcal{P}}$  do
6:   Add feature vector  $\langle f_{t-1}^{\mathcal{P}_i}(x, y) \text{ for } i = 1..n, Z_{t-1}(x, j) Z_{t-1}(y, j) \text{ for } j = 1..k \rangle$  to the training set  $T$  with  $label=1$  if  $(x, y)$  is a new link in  $E_t^{\mathcal{P}}$  otherwise  $label=0$ .
7: end for
8:  $model \leftarrow \text{Train}(T)$ 
9: Return  $Pr((a, b) \in E_{t+1}^{\mathcal{P}}) \leftarrow \text{Test}(model, \langle f_t^{\mathcal{P}_i}(a, b) \text{ for } i = 1..n, Z_t(a, j) Z_t(b, j) \text{ for } j = 1..k \rangle)$ 

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help to boost prediction accuracy. To this end, we combine latent space features with topological meta path-based features in our model.

Algorithm 2 takes as input a DHIN graph  $G$ , the number of graph snapshots  $t$ , a network schema  $S$ , a target relation meta path  $\mathcal{P}(A, B)$ , the maximum length of a meta path  $l$ , the latent space dimension  $k$ , and the link to predict  $(a, b)$  at  $t + 1$ . Similar to Algorithm 1, it decomposes  $G$  into a sequence of graphs (line 1). Next it generates augmented reduced graphs  $G_i^{\mathcal{P}}$ s from  $G_i$ s based on  $\mathcal{P}$  for nodes which are of type  $A$  and  $B$  (beginning and end of meta path  $\mathcal{P}$ ) (line 2) as explained in Algorithm 1. It then produces the set of all meta paths between nodes of type  $A$  and type  $B$  defined in  $\mathcal{P}(A, B)$  (line 3). This is done by traversing the network schema  $S$  (for instance through a BFS traversal) and generating meta paths with the maximum length of  $l$ . It then applies matrix factorization to find latent space matrices  $Z_i$  (line 4). The last steps create a training dataset for sample pairs  $(x, y)$  with feature set containing meta path-based measures  $f_t^{\mathcal{P}_i}(x, y)$  for each meta path  $\mathcal{P}_i$ , and latent features  $Z_t(a, j) Z_t(b, j)$  for  $j = 1..k$  at time  $t$ , and  $label=1$  if  $(x, y)$  is a new link in  $G_{t+1}^{\mathcal{P}}$  otherwise  $label=0$  (lines 5-7), subsequently training the predictive model (line 8), generating features for the given pair  $(a, b)$  and testing it using the trained model (line 9). In the following section we explain our learning technique in detail.

**Combining Latent and Meta Path-based Features.** Our hypothesis is that combining latent with topological features can increase prediction accuracy as we can learn latent features that fit the residual of meta path-based features. One way to combine these features is to incorporate meta path measures in Equation (1) by changing the loss function and regularization term as

$$\begin{aligned} & \underset{\theta_i, Z_i}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^t \left\| G_i^{\mathcal{P}} - (Z_i Z_i^T + \sum_{i=1}^n \theta_{i-1} \mathcal{F}_{i-1}^{\mathcal{P}_i}) \right\|_F^2 + \\ & \lambda \sum_{i=1}^t \left( \sum_{x \in V^{\mathcal{P}}} (1 - Z_i(x) Z_{i-1}(x)^T) + \sum_{i=1}^n \theta_{i-1}^2 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where  $n$  is the number of meta path-based features,  $\mathcal{F}^{\mathcal{P}_i}$  is the  $i$ -th meta path-based feature matrix defined on  $G_i$ , and  $\theta_i$  is the weight for feature  $f_i$ . Although we can use a fast block-coordinate gradient descent [43] to infer  $Z_i$ s, it cannot be efficiently applied to the above changed loss function. This is because it requires computing meta paths for all possible pairs of nodes in  $\mathcal{F}^{\mathcal{P}_i}$  for all snapshots, which is not scalable as calculating similarity measures such as PathCount or PathSim can be very costly. For example computing path counts for  $A-P-V-P-A$  meta path, can be done by multiply adjacency matrices  $AP \times PV \times VP \times PA$ .

As an alternative solution, we build a predictive model that considers a linear combination of topological and latent features. These features, however, can be interpolated in different ways that is beyond the scope of this work. Given the training pairs of nodes and their corresponding meta path-based and latent features, we apply logistic regression to learn the weights associated with these features. We define the probability of forming a *new link* in time  $t + 1$  from node  $a$  to  $b$  as  $Pr(\text{label} = 1|a, b; \theta) = \frac{1}{e^{-z} + 1}$ , where  $z = \sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i f_t^{\mathcal{P}_i}(a, b) + \sum_{j=1}^k \theta_{n+j} Z_t(a, j) Z_t(b, j)$ , and  $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n$  and  $\theta_{n+1}, \theta_{n+2}, \dots, \theta_{n+k}$  are associated weights for meta path-based features and latent features at time  $t$  between  $a$  and  $b$ . Given a training dataset with  $l$  instance-label pairs, we use logistic regression with  $L_2$  regularization to estimate the optimal  $\theta$  as

$$\hat{\theta} = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^l -\log Pr(\text{label}|a_i, b_i; \theta) + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{n+k} \theta_j^2 \quad (3)$$

We preferred to combine features in this learning framework since  $G_i$  is very sparse and thus the number of newly formed links are much less compared to all possible links. Consequently calculating meta path-based features for the training dataset is scalable compared to the matrix factorization technique. Moreover, similar to [30], in order to avoid excessive computation of meta path-based measures between nodes that might not be related, we confine samples to pairs that are located in a nearby neighborhood. More specifically, for each source node  $x$  in  $G_i^{\mathcal{P}}$ , we choose target nodes that are within 2-hop of  $x$  but not in 1-hop, i.e., are not connected to  $x$  in  $G_i^{\mathcal{P}}$ . We first find all target nodes that make a new relationship with  $x$  in  $G_{i+1}^{\mathcal{P}}$  and label respective samples as positive. Next we

sample an equal number of negative pairs, i.e., those targets that do not make new connection, in order to balance our training set. Once the dataset is built, we perform logistic regression to learn the model and then apply the predictive model to the feature vector for the target link. The output probability can be later interpreted as a binary value based on a user defined cut-off threshold.

## 4 Experiments

### 4.1 Experiment Setup

**Dataset.** We conduct our experiments on two real-world network datasets that have different characteristics and evolution behaviour.

*Publications dataset:* The AMiner citation dataset [33] version 8 (2016-07-14) is extracted from DBLP, ACM, and other sources. It contains 3,272,991 papers and 8,466,859 citation relationships for 1,752,443 authors, who published in 10,436 venues, from 1936 to 2016. Each paper is associated with an abstract, authors, year, venue, and title. We confined our experiments on papers published since 1996, which includes 2,935,679 papers. Similar to [30], we considered only authors with at least 5 papers.

*Movies dataset:* The RecSys HetRec movie dataset [2] is an extension of MovieLens10M dataset, published by GroupLens research group that links the movies of MovieLens dataset with their corresponding web pages at IMDB and Rotten Tomatoes movie review system. It contains information of 2,113 users, 10,197 movies, 20 movie genres (avg. 2.04 genres per movie), 4,060 directors, 95,321 actors (avg. 22.78 actors per movie), 72 countries, and 855,598 ratings (avg. 404.92 ratings per user, and avg. 84.64 ratings per movie).

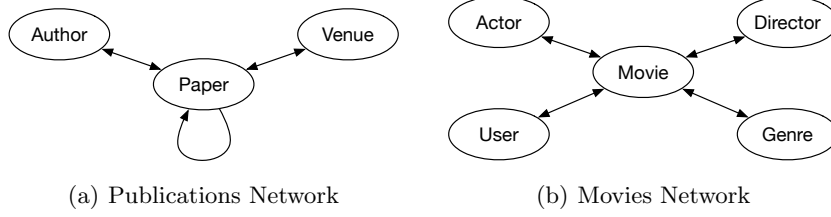
**Experiment Settings.** We describe meta paths and target relationships, comparable methods, and different parameter settings.

*Meta Paths and Target Relationships.* Figure 3 depicts network schemas for the two datasets. Note that we consider a simplified version and ignore nodes such as topic for papers or tag for movies. Table 1 presents a number of meta paths that we consider in our experiments, where target meta path relations are *co-authorship* and *watching*.

*Comparable Methods.* We perform comparative analysis of our work, denoted as *MetaDynaMix*, with four techniques: (1) The original *PathPredict* that considers only 3 intervals [30], (2) *PathPredict* applied on different time intervals, denoted as *PathPredict2*, (3) homogenized link prediction (Section 3.1), denoted as *HLP*, and (4) logistic regression on HLP latent features, denoted as *LRHLP*. Sun et al. [30] showed that *PathPredict* outperforms traditional link prediction approaches that use topological features defined in homogeneous networks such as common neighbors or  $Katz\beta$ , and thus we do not include these techniques in our experiments.

*Parameters.* We set the number of snapshots  $t=3, 5$ , and  $7$  to evaluate the effect of dynamic analysis of different time intervals. Note that  $t=3$  refers to the





**Fig. 3.** The simplified network schema used for our experiments.

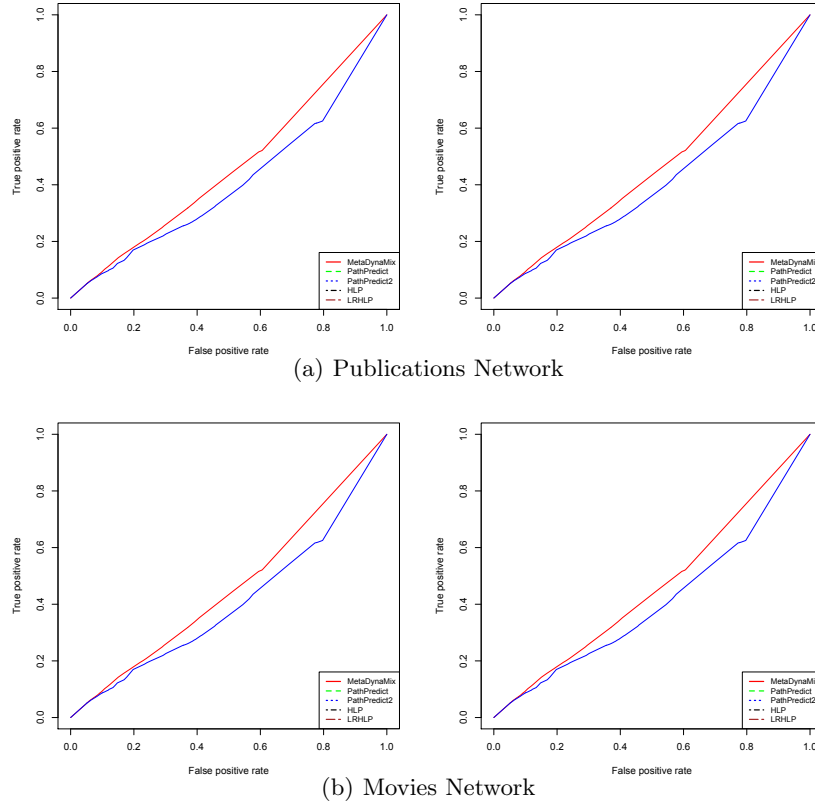
**Table 1.** Meta paths for publications dataset with  $V=\{\text{Author, Paper, Venue}\}$  and movies dataset with  $V=\{\text{User, Movie, Actor, Director, Genre}\}$ .

Network	Meta path	Meaning
Publications	$A-P-A$	[The target relation] Authors are coauthors
	$A-P-V-P-A$	Authors publish in the same venue
	$A-P-A-P-A$	Authors have the same co-author
	$A-P-P-P-A$	Authors cite the same papers
Movies	$U-M$	[The target relation] A user watches a movie
	$U-M-A-M$	A user watches a movie with the same actor
	$U-M-D-M$	A user watches a movie with the same director
	$U-M-G-M$	A user watches a movie of the same genre
	$U-M-U-M$	A user watches a movie that another user

default case for many link prediction algorithms that learn based on one interval and test based on another. More specifically in the training phase features are extracted based on T1 and labels are determined based on T2, and for the testing phase features are calculated based on T2 and labels are derived from T3. We also set the number of latent features  $k$  to 10, 15, and 20.

**Implementation.** We use the implementation of matrix factorization for inferring temporal latent spaces of a sequence of graph snapshots presented in [43]. For the classification part, we use the efficient LIBLINEAR [7] package and set the type of solver to L2-regularized logistic regression (primal).

**Evaluation Metrics.** To assess link prediction accuracy, we use Area Under Curves (both Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) and Precision-Recall (PR) curves), termed as AUCROC and AUCPR [5]. We also present the prediction accuracy for 5-fold cross validation. Furthermore we perform the non-parametric McNemar’s test [21] to assess the statistical significance of the difference between the classifiers accuracy of different techniques.



**Fig. 4.** The ROC and PR curves for different methods and datasets.

## 4.2 Results and Findings

*Link Prediction Accuracy.* In this part we set the number of time intervals  $t$  to 7 for dynamic prediction methods whereas PathPredict uses 3 intervals. Figure 4 shows AUC diagrams for different prediction method.

Table 2

Adding more features to our Logistic Regression model will increase the training accuracy because model has to consider more data to fit the logistic regression. But testing accuracy increases if feature is found to be significant

The null hypothesis of the McNemar's states that the same population proportion of links will be correctly classified by the two methods. However the test result gives a  $p$ -value  $< 0.0001$  and hence we reject the null hypothesis of equal classifier performance.

**Amin** ► One reason that A-P-V-P-A is better with intervals is that one may publish in ECIR but there are so many publishing there....◄

**Table 2.** The AUC values showing the performance of different prediction methods.

Method	Metric	Publications Network			Movies Network		
		$t=3$	$t=5$	$t=7$	$t=3$	$t=5$	$t=7$
PathPredict	ROC	0.5	–	–	0.5	–	–
	PR	0.5	–	–	0.5	–	–
PathPredict2	ROC						
	PR						
MLP	ROC	0.42	0.43	0.46			
	PR	0.43	0.43	0.45			
LRMLP	ROC						
	PR						
MetaDynaMix	ROC	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.89</b>			
	PR						

*The Effect of Time Intervals.* We set the number of time interval to  $t$  to 3, 5, and 7 and assess its impact on prediction performance. As presented in Table 2 the accuracy increases with number of snapshots. This is however comes at the price of increasing inference time as a more snap shots mean more frequent model updates per shorter time interval. Meanwhile, shorter time interval leads to less change of graphs, which indicates that it is more reliable to forecast links. Therefore, the prediction accuracy also improves with number of snapshots.

*The Effect of Dimensionality.*

## 5 Discussion

**Applications.** Our proposed technique can also be used in other applications. For example link recommendation and predicting missing edges in graphs.

Vertex Recommendation similar to [26]

**Combining topological and latent features.** Our hypothesis is that combining latent with topological features can increase prediction accuracy as we can learn latent features that fit the residual of meta path-based features. However, if the latent features learn similar structure to the topological features, then mixing them may not be beneficial.

Some latent features may be already covered by topological features .... this may affect the accuracy to some extent and that can be done by feature engineering such as backward...

As shown in [22] and [43], latent features are more predictive of linking behaviour compared to unsupervised scoring techniques such as Katz, Preferential Attachment, and Adamic.

Experiments in [22] shows combining the latent structure and side-information increases the prediction accuracy.

In this work we modelled the predicted graph  $\hat{G}_t(i, j)$  as a combination of meta path features and latent features  $\Phi(z_i^T z_j + f_D(z_{i,j}; w))$ . As explained in [22],

one may also augment the model by incorporating some information regarding node affinities using implicit/explicit attributes and define node features  $x_i$ , which makes the model  $\hat{G}_t(i, j) = \Phi(z_i^T z_j + f_D(z_{i,j}; w))$

**Link privacy concern.** Connection to link privacy research such as [23]

While link prediction techniques has a number of useful applications, it may increase the risk of link disclosure. Even if the data owner removes sensitive links from the published network dataset, it may still be disclosed by link prediction and consequently lead to privacy breach.

Michael et al. [8] presented a link reconstruction attack, in which the attacker uses link prediction to infer a user’s connections to others with high accuracy, but they did not mention how to defend the so-called link-reconstruction attack. Since link-reconstruction attack or link-prediction-based attack aims to find out some real but unobservable links, the defense of link-prediction-based attacks is also target-directed, which means that one has to preserve the targeted links from being predicted. Most existing approaches on link prediction are based on the similarity between nodes under the assumption that the more similar a pair of nodes are, the more likely a link exists between them.

There is an increasing concern about privacy issues in online. Many algorithms have been developed for protecting the privacy of users, such as identity, relationship and attributes. In this paper, the focus is on preserving link privacy in social networks.

Zheleva et al. [42] proposed the concept of link re-identification attack, which refers to inferring sensitive relationships from anonymized network data. If the sensitive links can be identified by the released data, then this means privacy breach. Link perturbation is a common technique to preserve sensitive links.

[42, 39] investigated the relationship between the level of link randomization and the possibility to infer the presence of a link in a network. Further, Ying et al. [40] investigated the effect of link randomization on protecting privacy of sensitive links, and they found that similarity indices can be utilized by adversaries to significantly improve the accuracy in predicting sensitive links. To avoid revealing the sensitive information about relationships, link privacy preserving systems provide a perturbed graph by adding extra noise to the network structure, e.g. [12, 24, 39, 42]. The challenge of preserving link privacy lies in causing no significant losses on the utility of applications that leverage the social trust relationships.

## 6 Related Work

[13][37] [38]

Previous techniques for homogeneous networks [18, 34, 19, 16, 1] cannot be directly applied on heterogeneous ones. A few works such as [32, 30] investigated the problem of link/relationship prediction in HINs, however, they do not consider the dynamism of networks and overlook the potential benefits of analyzing a heterogeneous graph as a sequence of network snapshots.

Sun et al. [30] showed that *PathPredict* outperforms traditional link prediction approaches that use topological features defined in homogeneous networks such as common neighbors [25], preferential attachment [25], Jaccard’s coefficient [18], and Katz $\beta$  [14]

Different from link prediction problem, Sun et al. [31] proposed the problem of predicting relationship building time in HINs.

Matrix factorization technique [22] has been used for link prediction... the effectiveness of the structural link prediction problem, inspired by their success in collaborative filtering... as learning latent features from the data, and why it can be expected to be more predictive than popular unsupervised scores.

The concept of temporal smoothness has been used in evolutionary clustering [36] and link prediction in a dynamic network [43].

While many graph embedding methods exist for static networks, few considered dynamic networks. Zhu et al. [43] attempt dynamic link prediction by adding a temporal-smoothing regularization term to a non-negative matrix factorization objective. They use a block-coordinate gradient descent algorithm to perform non-negative factorization. Their formulation is almost identical to the algorithm of Chi et al. [4], who perform evolutionary spectral clustering that captures temporal smoothness. Because matrix factorization provides embedding vectors of the nodes for each time-stamp, the factorization by-product from this work can be considered as dynamic network embeddings.

## 7 Conclusions and Future Work

TBA.

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