Topic Specific Page Rank

Saeed Sharifian

Some problems with page rank

- **Measures generic popularity of a page**
  - Will ignore/miss 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

Topic Specific Page Rank

- **Instead of generic popularity, can we measure popularity within a topic?**
- **Goal:** Evaluate Web pages not just according to their popularity, but also by how close they are to a particular topic, e.g. “sports” or “history”
- **Allows search queries to be answered based on interests of the user**
  - **Example:** Query “Trojan” wants different pages depending on whether you are interested in sports, history, or computer security

Topic Specific Page Rank

- Random walker has a small probability of teleporting at any step
- **Teleport can go to:**
  - **Standard PageRank: Any page with equal probability**
    - To avoid dead-end and spider-trap problems
  - **Topic Specific PageRank: A topic-specific set of "relevant" pages (teleport set)**
- **Idea: Bias the random walk**
  - When the walker teleports, she picks a page from a set ***S***
  - ***S*** contains only pages that are relevant to the topic
    - E.g., Open Directory (DMOZ) pages for a given topic/query
  - For each teleport set ***S***, we get a different vector r_S

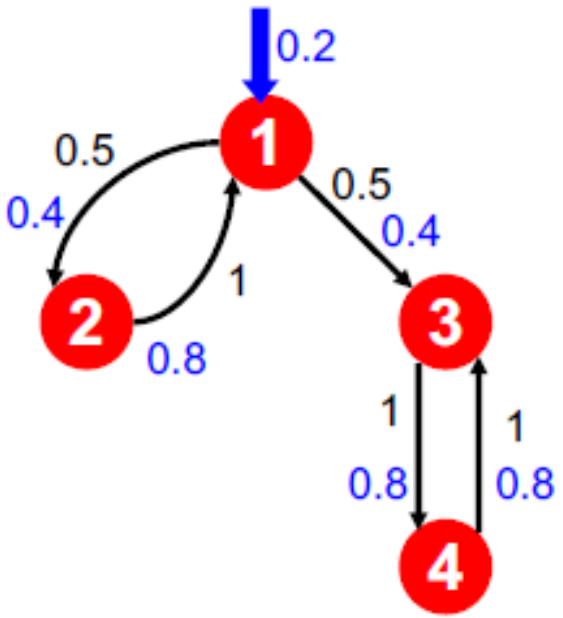
Matrix Formulation

- To make this work all we need is to update the teleportation part of the PageRank formulation:

$$A_{ij} = \begin{cases} \beta M_{ij} + (1-\beta)/|S| & \text{if } i \in S \\ \beta M_{ij} + 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

  - A is a stochastic matrix!
- We weighted all pages in the teleport set S equally
  - Could also assign different weights to pages!
- Compute as for regular PageRank:
  - Multiply by M, then add a vector
  - Maintains sparseness

Topic Specific Page Rank



Suppose $S = \{1\}$, $\beta = 0.8$

Node	Iteration				
	0	1	2	…	stable
1	0.25	0.4	0.28		0.294
2	0.25	0.1	0.16		0.118
3	0.25	0.3	0.32		0.327
4	0.25	0.2	0.24		0.261

S={1}, β=0.9:
r=[0.17, 0.07, 0.40, 0.36]
S={1} , β=0.8:
r=[0.29, 0.11, 0.32, 0.26]
S={1}, β=0.7:
r=[0.39, 0.14, 0.27, 0.19]

S={1,2,3,4}, β=0.8:
r=[0.13, 0.10, 0.39, 0.36]
S={1,2,3} , β=0.8:
r=[0.17, 0.13, 0.38, 0.30]
S={1,2} , β=0.8:
r=[0.26, 0.20, 0.29, 0.23]
S={1} , β=0.8:
r=[0.29, 0.11, 0.32, 0.26]

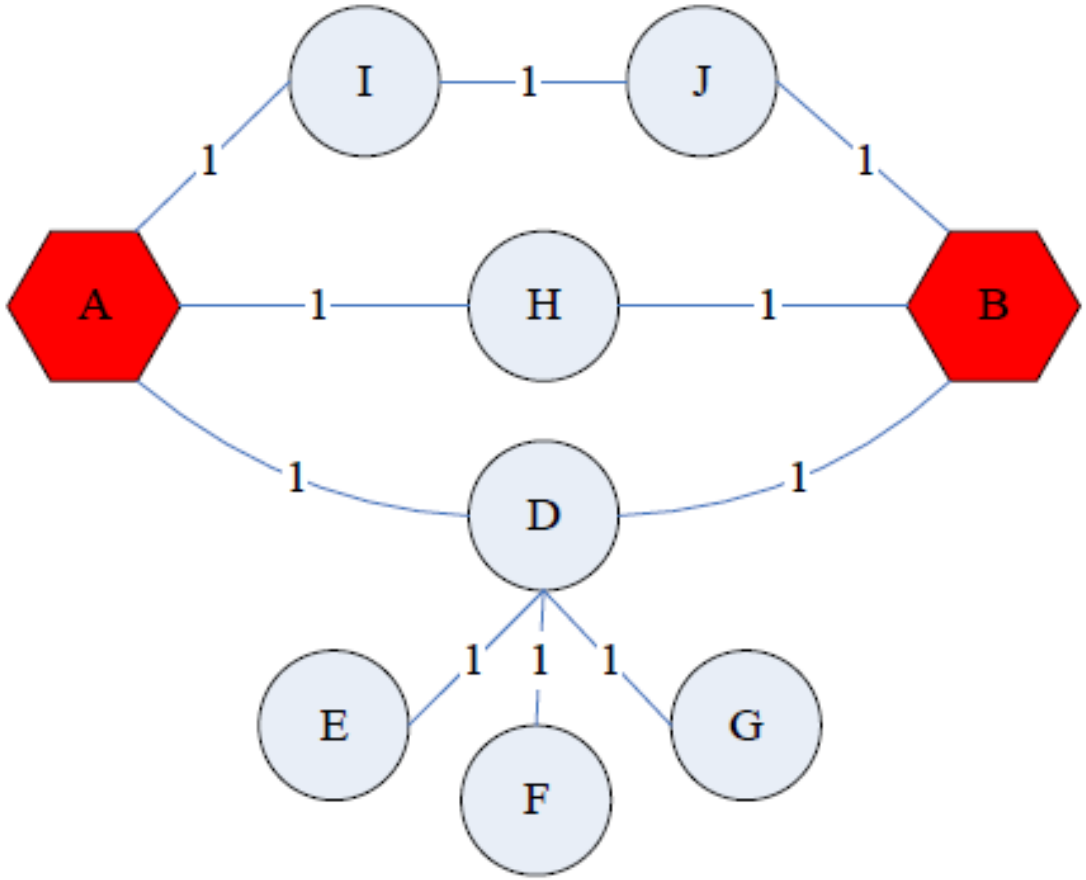
Discovering the topic vector S

- **Create different PageRanks for different topics**
  - The 16 DMOZ top-level categories:
    - Arts, Business, Sports,…
- **Which topic ranking to use?**
  - User can pick from a menu
  - Classify query into a topic
  - Can use the **context** of the query
    - E.g., query is launched from a web page talking about a known topic
    - History of queries e.g., “basketball” followed by “Jordan”
  - User context, e.g., user’s bookmarks, …

Random Walk with Restarts: set S is a single node

Saeed Sharifian

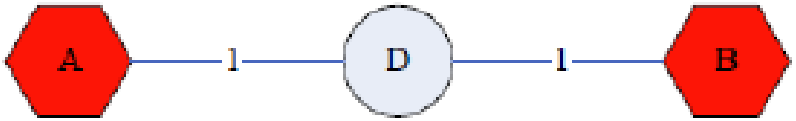
Proximity on Graph

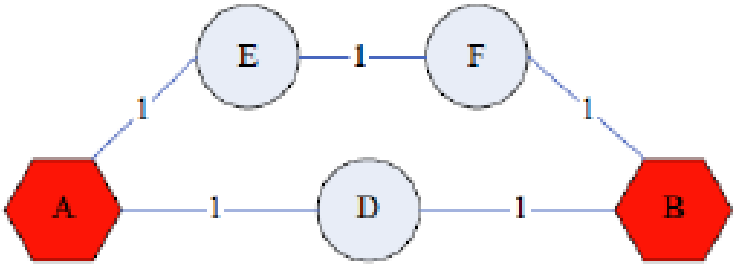


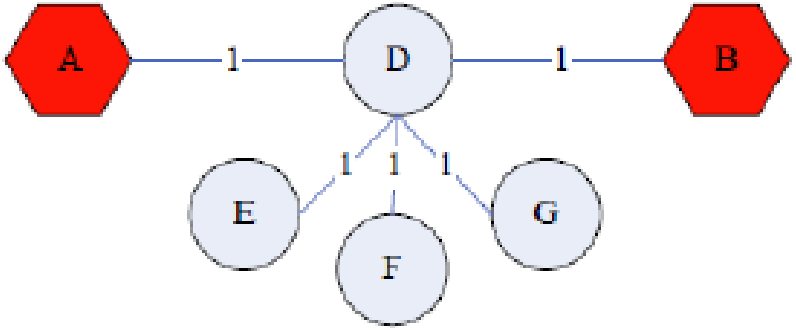
a.k.a.: Relevance, Closeness, 'Similarity'…

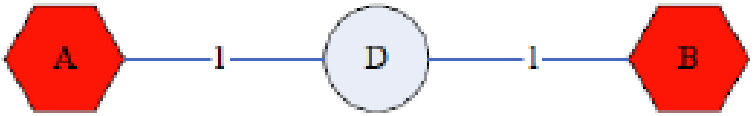
Good proximity measure

- **Shortest path is not good:**





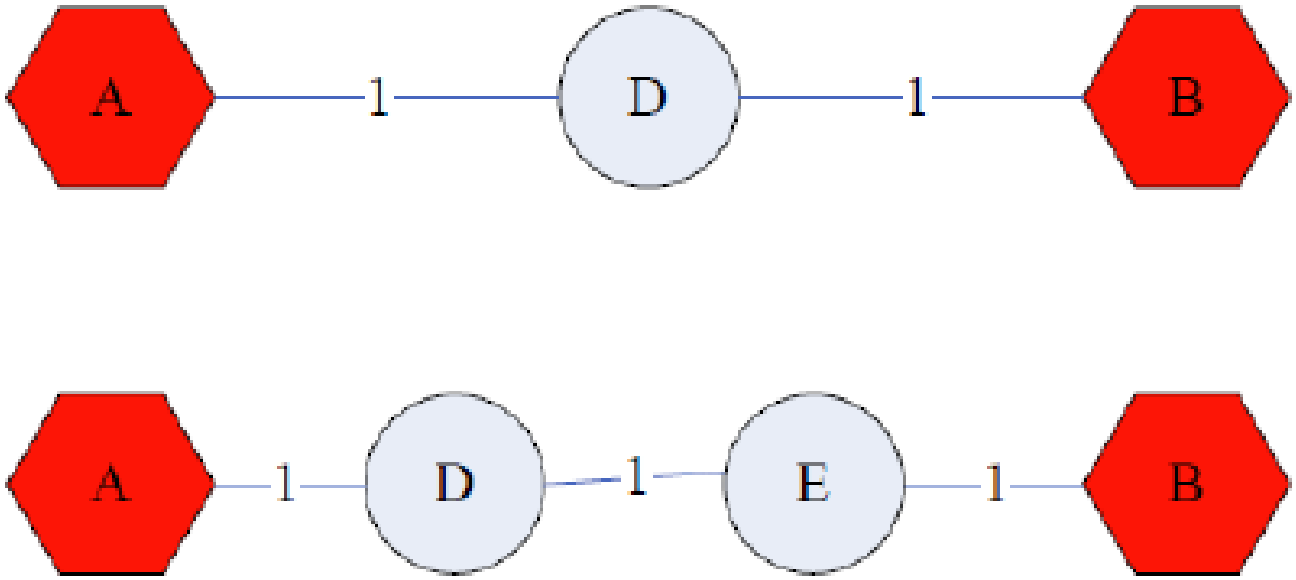




- **No effect of degree-1 nodes (E, F, G)!**
- Multi-faceted relationships

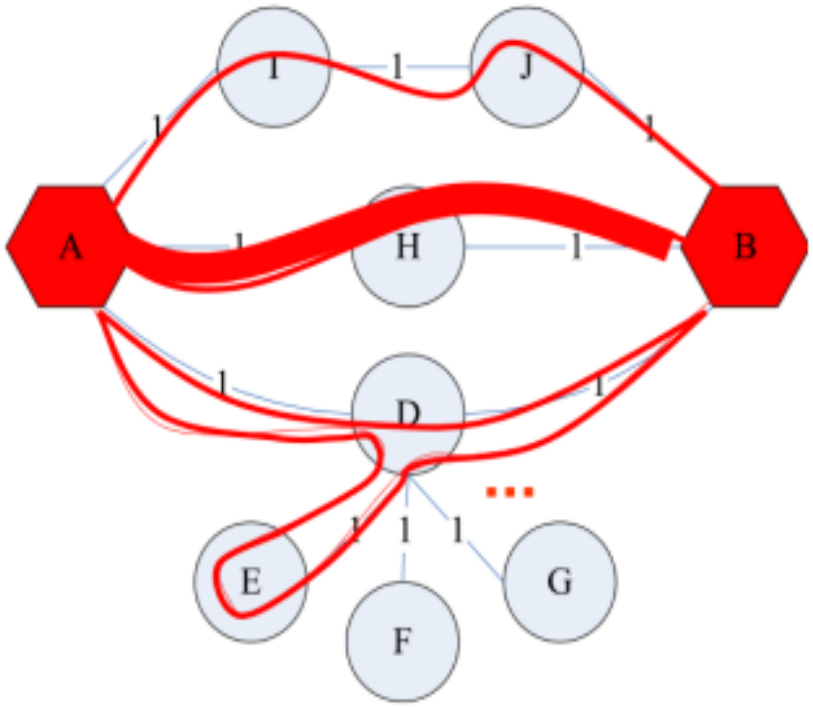
Good proximity measure

- Network flow is not good:



- Does not punish long paths

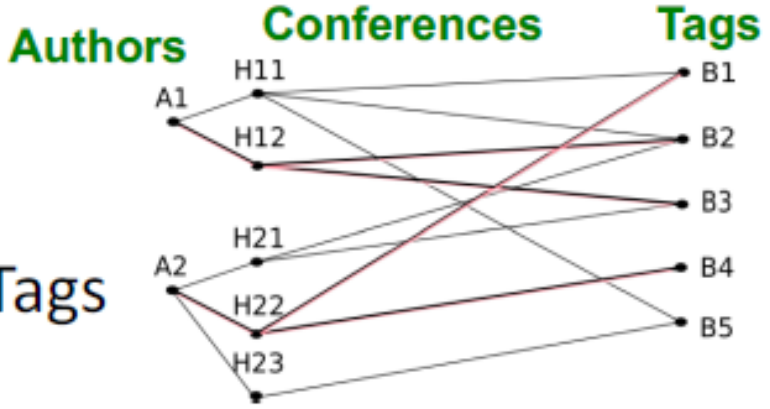
What is a good notion of proximity?



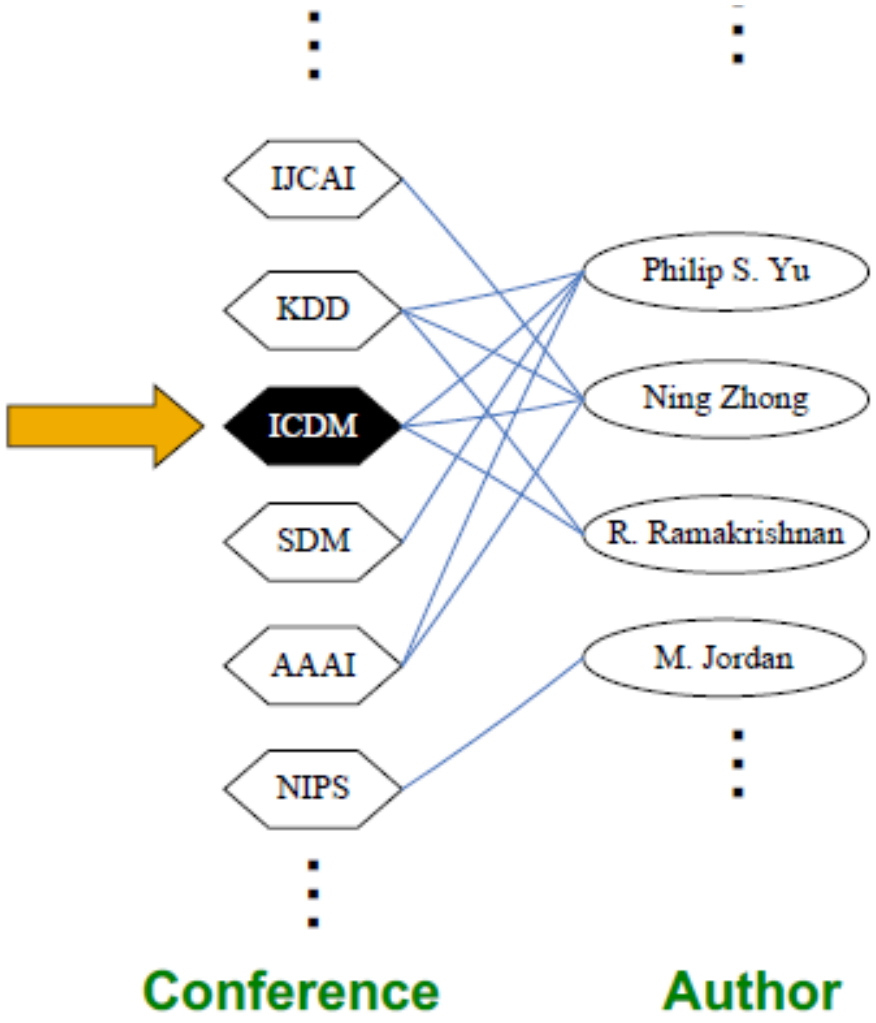
- **Need a method that considers:**
  - Multiple connections
  - Multiple paths
  - Direct and indirect connections
  - Degree of the node

Sim rank : idea

- **SimRank:** Random walks from a **fixed node** on ***k***-partite graphs
- **Setting:** ***k***-partite graph with ***k*** types of nodes
  - E.g.: Authors, Conferences, Tags
- **Topic Specific PageRank** from node ***u***: **teleport set *S* = {*u*}**
- Resulting scores measure similarity/proximity to node ***u***
- **Problem:**
  - Must be done once for each node ***u***
  - Only suitable for sub-Web-scale applications



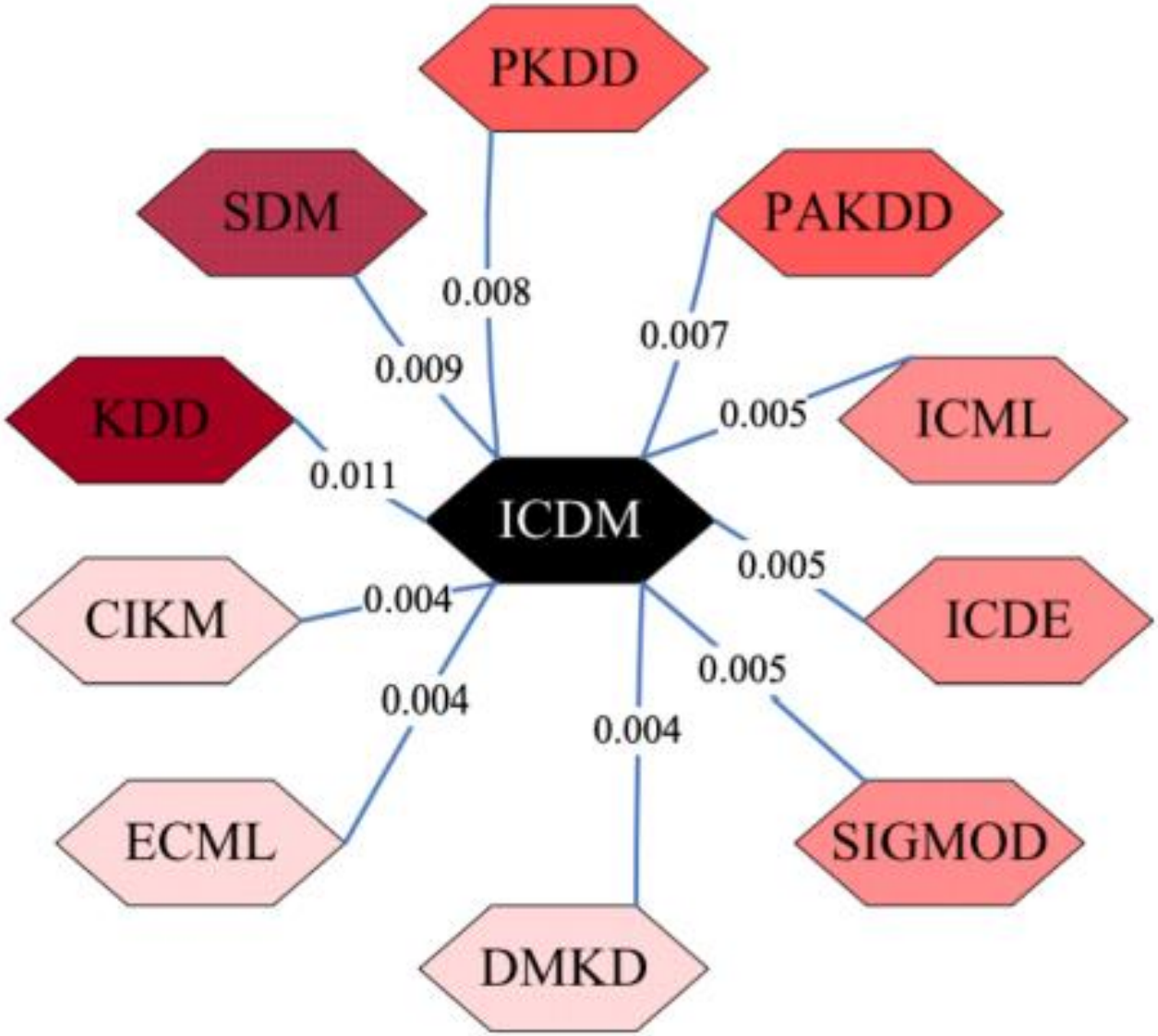
Sim rank : example



Q: What is the most related conference to **ICDM**?

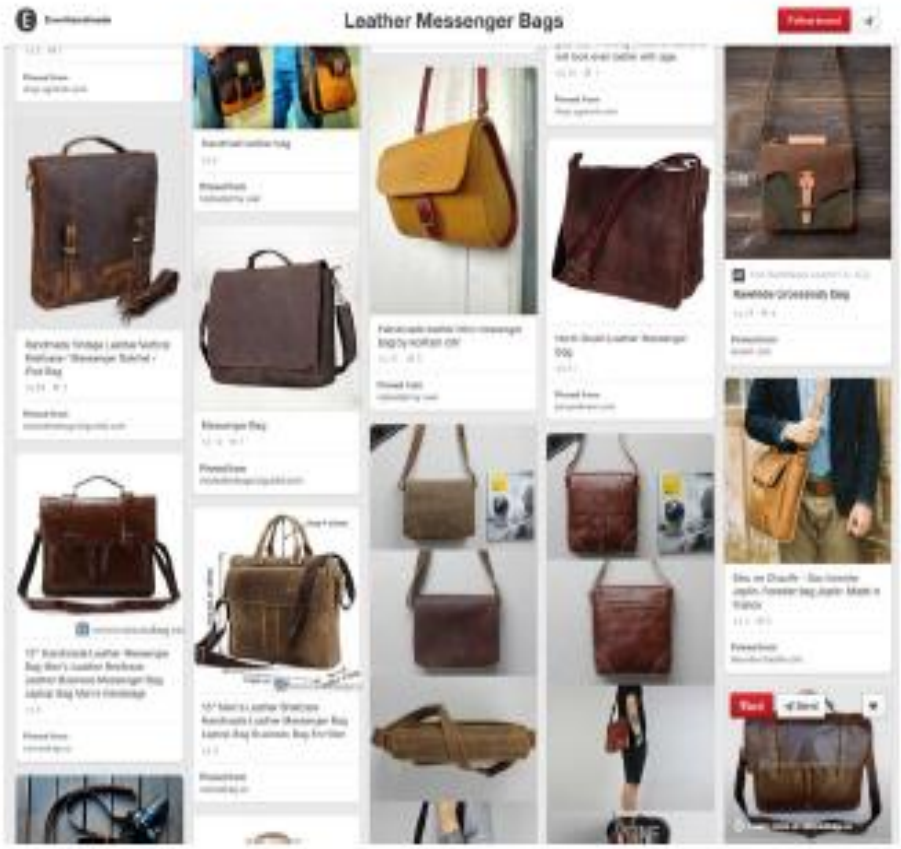
A: Topic-Specific PageRank with teleport set S={ICDM}

Sim rank : example



Pinterest : pins and boards

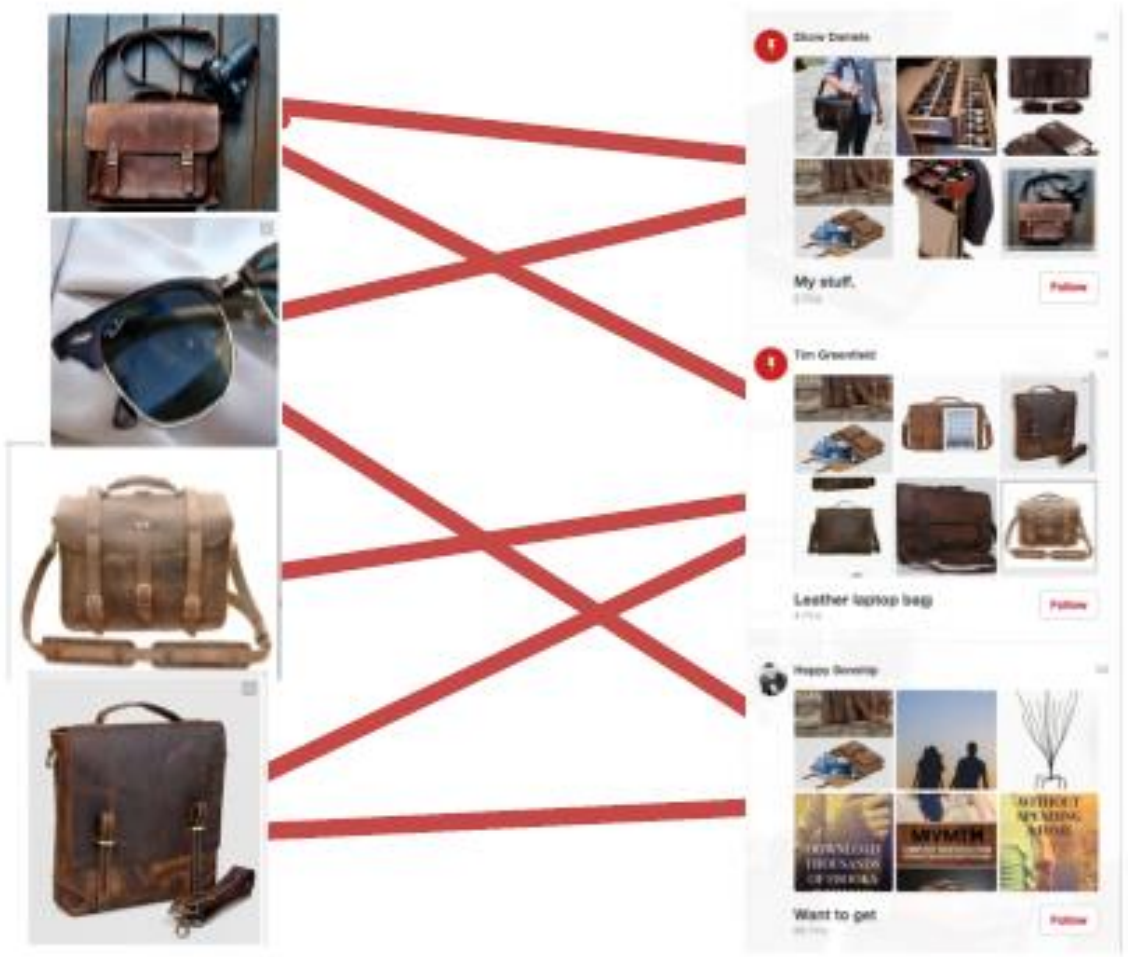
Pin



Board

Pinterest is a giant bipartite graph

- Pins belong to Boards

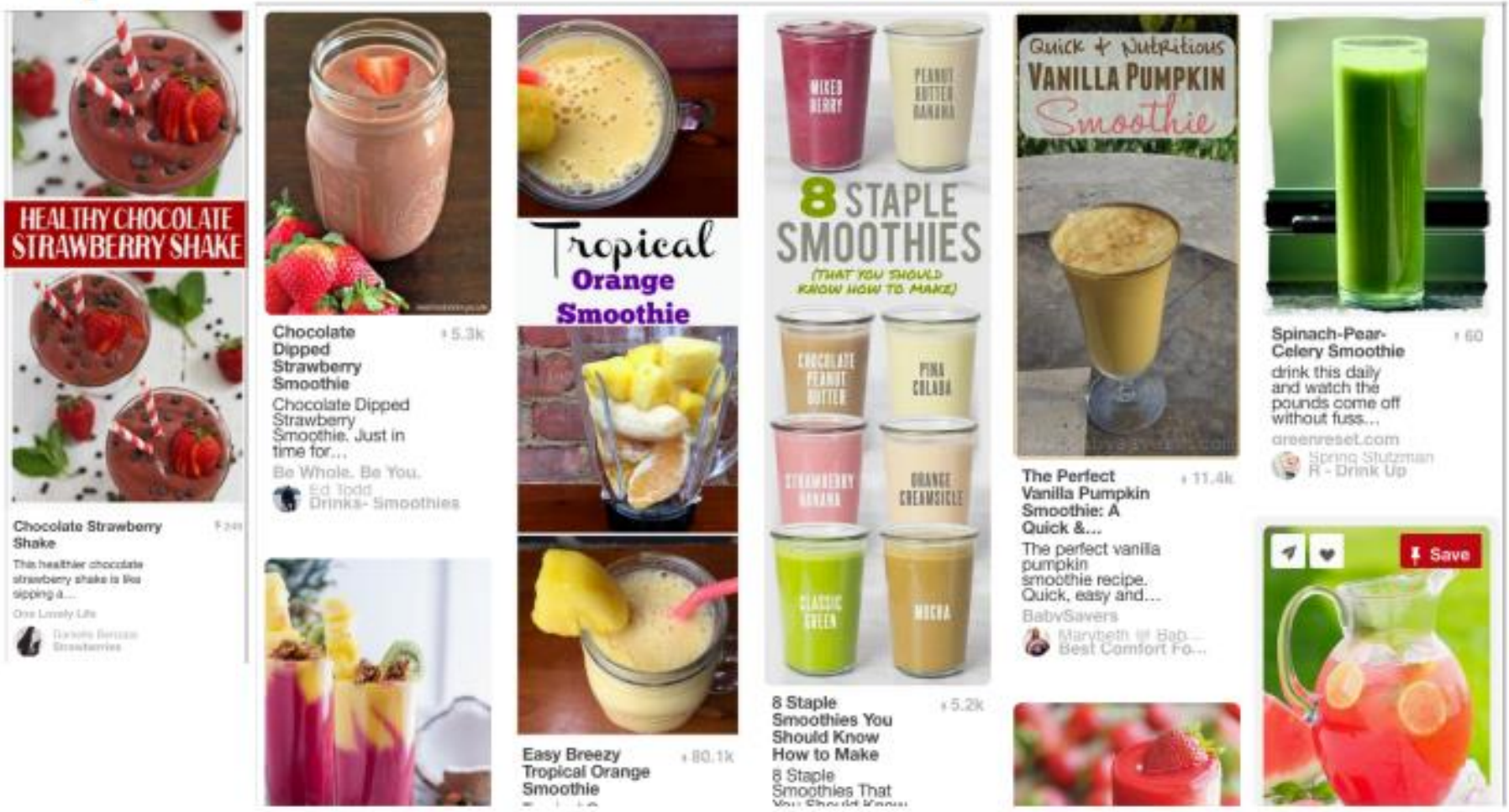


Pins to pins recommendation

Input:

Pins to pins recommendation

Input: Recommendations:



Pins to pins recommendation

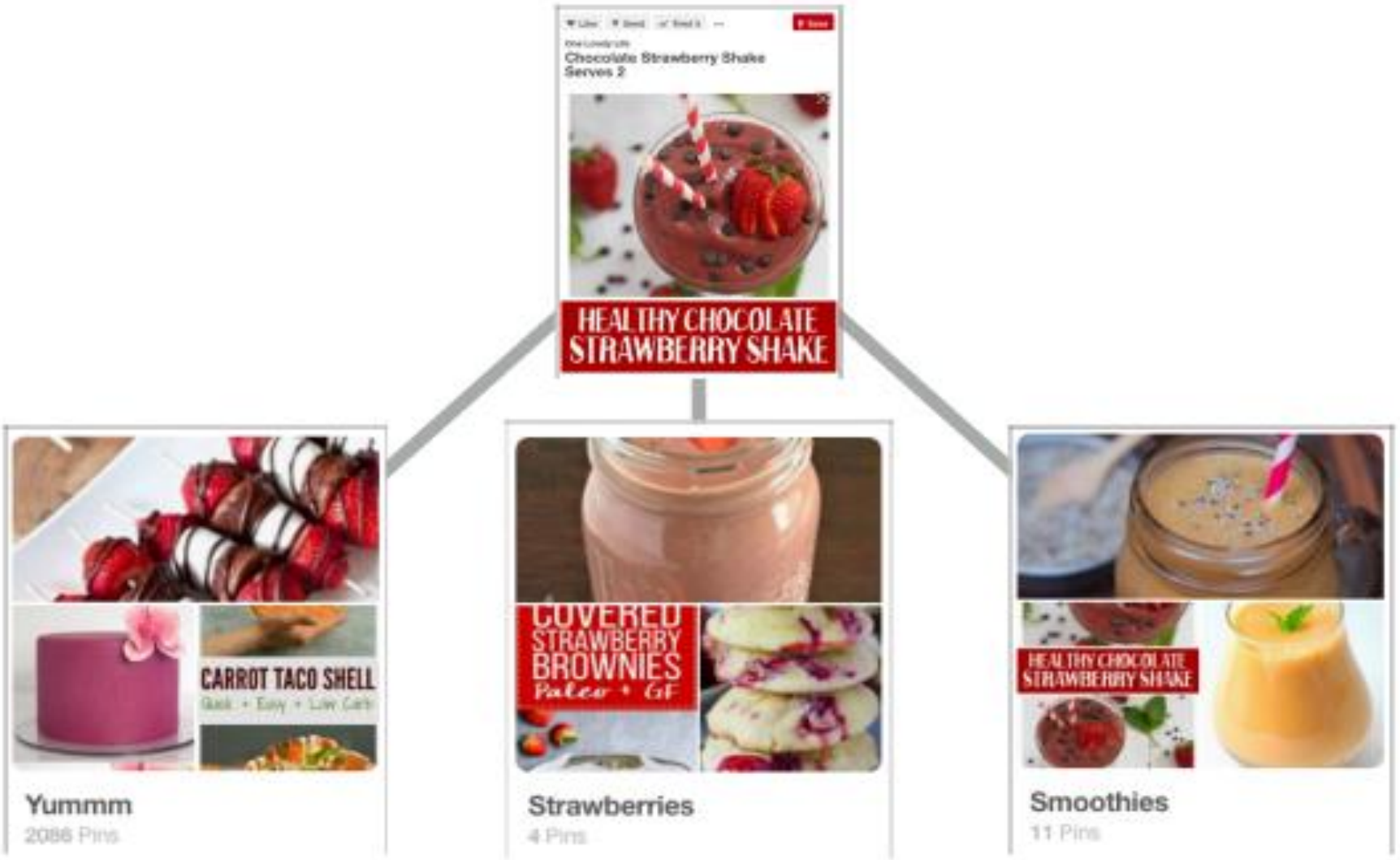
Input:

Pins to pins recommendation

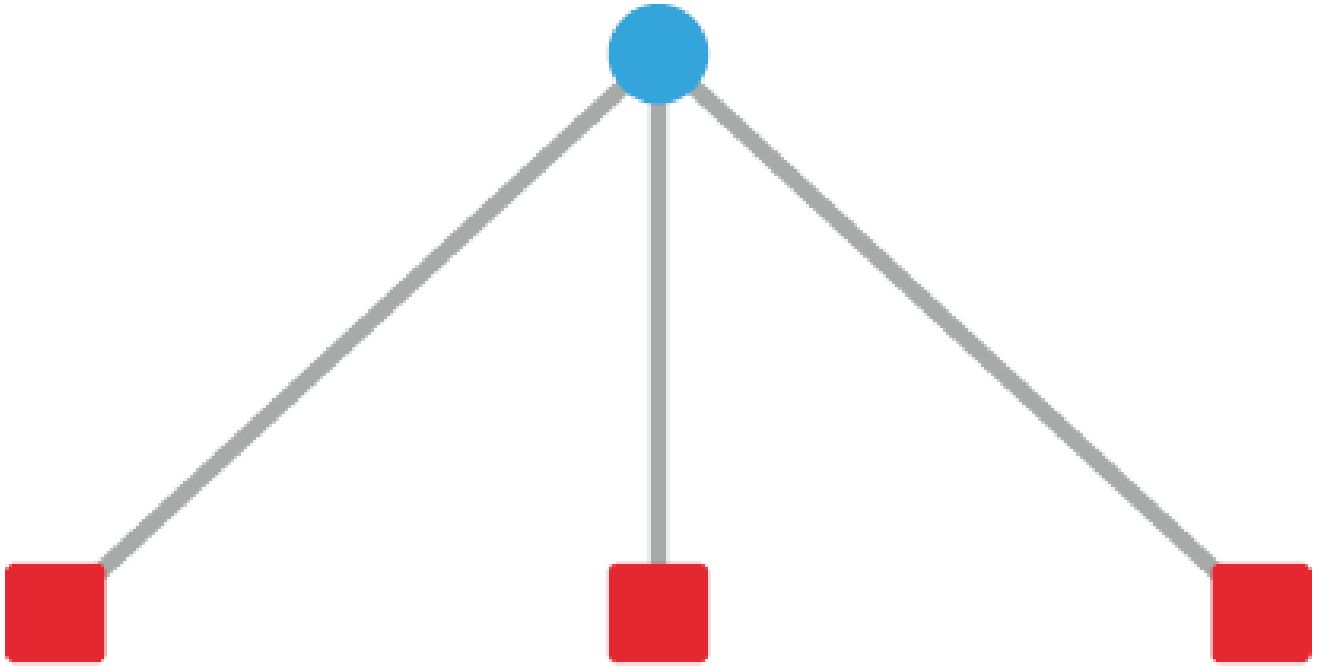
Input:

Recommendations:

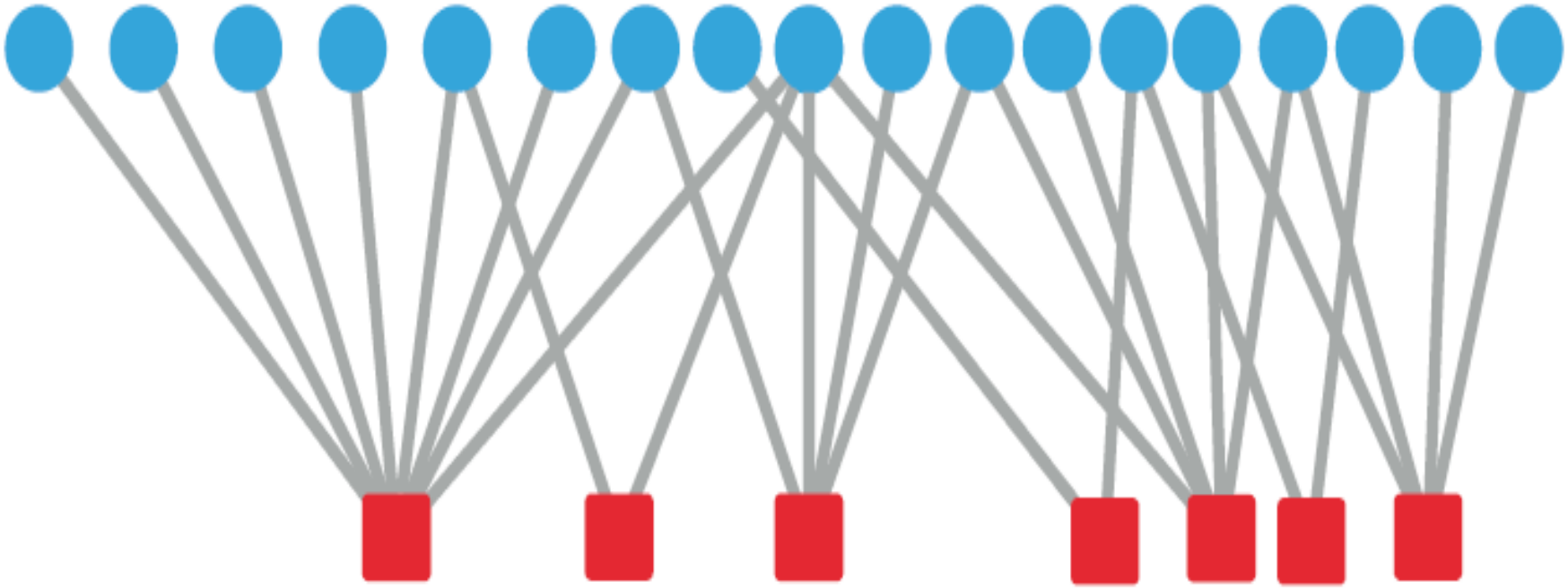
Bipartite pin and board graph



Bipartite pin and board graph

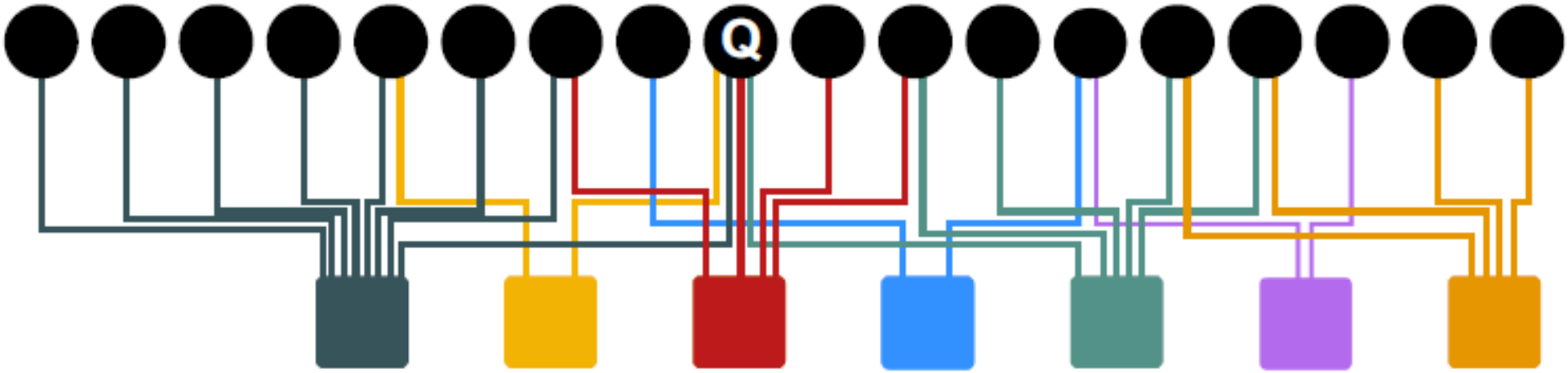


Bipartite pin and board graph



Pixie random walks

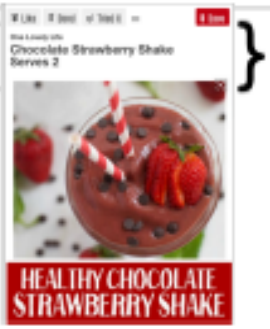
- **Idea:**
  - Every node has some importance
  - Importance gets evenly split among all edges and pushed to the neighbors
- Given a set of QUERY NODES Q, simulate a random walk:



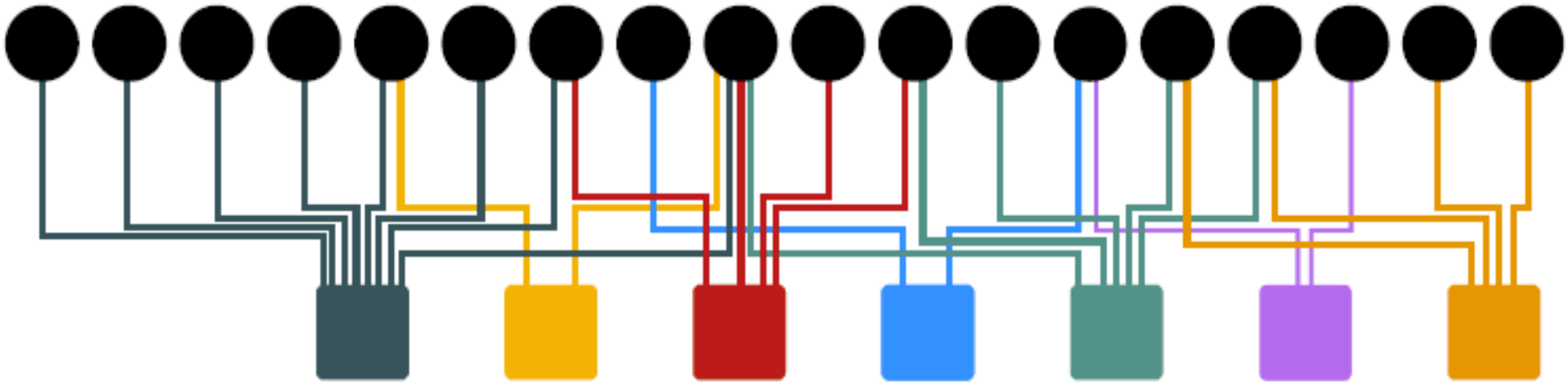
Pixie random walks

- Proximity to query node(s) ***Q***:

```
ALPHA = 0.5
QUERY_NODES =
```



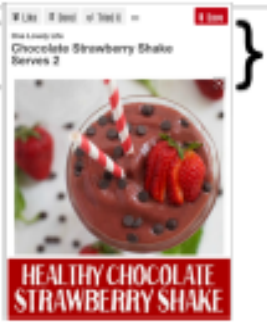

```
pin_node = QUERY_NODES.sample_by_weight()
for i in range(N_STEPS):
    board_node = pin_node.get_random_neighbor()
    pin_node = board_node.get_random_neighbor()
    pin_node.visit_count += 1
    if random() < ALPHA:
        pin_node = QUERY_NODES.sample_by_weight()
```



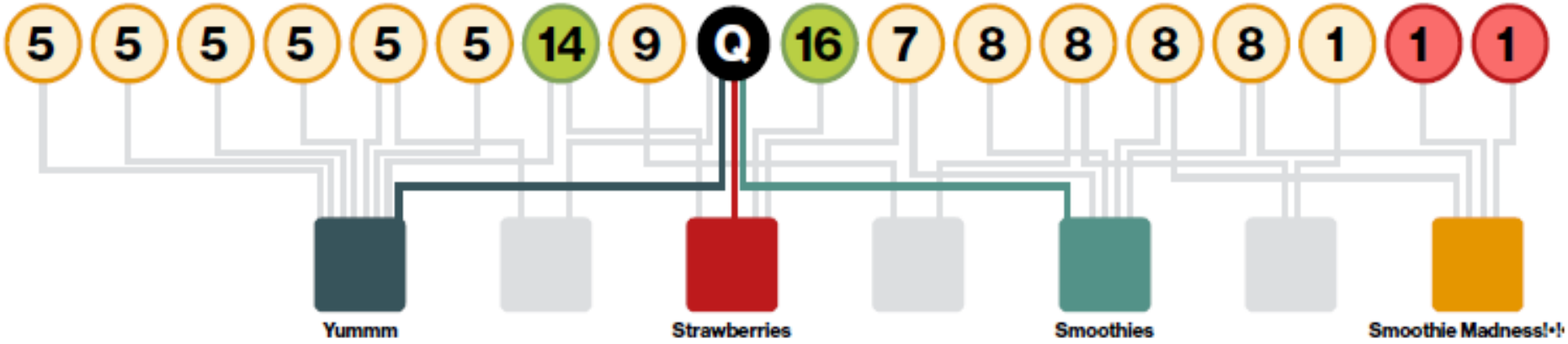
Pixie random walks

- Proximity to query node(s) ***Q***:

```
ALPHA = 0.5
QUERY_NODES =
```




```
pin_node = QUERY_NODES.sample_by_weight()
for i in range(N_STEPS):
    board_node = pin_node.get_random_neighbor()
    pin_node = board_node.get_random_neighbor()
    pin_node.visit_count += 1
    if random() < ALPHA:
        pin_node = QUERY_NODES.sample_by_weight()
```



Pixie recommendation

- **Pixie:**
  - **Outputs top 1k pins with highest visit count**

Extensions:

- **Weighted edges:**
  - The walk prefers to traverse certain edges:
    - Edges to pins in your local language
- **Early stopping:**
  - Don’t need to walk a fixed big number of steps
  - Walk until 1k-th pin has at least 20 visits

Graph cleaning / pruning

- **Pinterest graph has 200B edges**
- We don't need all of them!
  - Super popular pins are pinned to millions of boards
    - **Not useful:** When the random walk hits the pin, the signal just disperses. Such pins appear randomly in our recommendations.
- **What we did:** Keep only good boards for pins
  - Compute the similarity between pin's topic vector and each of its boards. Only take boards with high similarity.

Data Type	Number	Size	Memory
Pin Nodes	3 Billion	8 Bytes	24 GiB
Board Nodes	2 Billion	8 Bytes	16 GiB
Undirected Edges	20 Billion	8 Bytes	160 GiB
			208 GiB

Benefits of pixie

- **Benefits:**
  - Blazingly fast: Given Q, we can output top 1k in 50ms (after doing 100k steps of the random walk)
  - Single machine can run 1500 walks in parallel! (1500 recommendation requests per second)
  - Can fit entire graph in RAM (17B edges, 3B nodes)
  - Can scale it by just adding more machines

- **Today about 70% of all the pins you see at Pinterest are recommended by random walks**

Page rank summary

- **"Normal" PageRank:**
  - Teleports uniformly at random to any node
  - All nodes have the same probability of surfer landing there: **S =** [0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1]
- **Topic-Specific PageRank** also known as **Personalized PageRank:**
  - Teleports to a topic specific set of pages
  - Nodes can have different probabilities of surfer landing there: **S =** [0.1, 0, 0, 0.2, 0, 0, 0.5, 0, 0, 0.2]
- **Random Walk with Restarts:**
  - Topic-Specific PageRank where teleport is always to the same node. S=[0, 0, 0, 0, **1**, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

Trust Rank

Saeed Sharifian

What is web spam?

- **Spamming:**
  - Any deliberate action to boost a web page's position in search engine results, incommensurate with the page's real value
- **Spam:**
  - Web pages that are the result of spamming
- This is a very broad definition
  - **SEO** industry might disagree!
  - SEO = search engine optimization
- Approximately **10-15%** of web pages are spam

Web search

- **Early search engines:**
  - Crawl the Web
  - Index pages by the words they contained
  - Respond to search queries (lists of words) with the pages containing those words
- **Early page ranking:**
  - Attempt to order pages matching a search query by "importance"
  - **First search engines considered:**
    - **(1)** Number of times query words appeared
    - **(2)** Prominence of word position, e.g. title, header

First spammers

- As people began to use search engines to find things on the Web, those with commercial interests tried to **exploit search engines** to bring people to their own site – whether they wanted to be there or not
- **Example:**
  - Shirt-seller might pretend to be about "movies"
- **Techniques for achieving high relevance/importance for a web page**

First spammers : term spam

- **How do you make your page appear to be about movies?**
  - **(1)** Add the word movie 1,000 times to your page
    - Set text color to the background color, so only search engines would see it
  - **(2)** Or, run the query "movie" on your target search engine
    - See what page came on top of result ranking
    - Copy it into your page, make it "invisible"
  - **These and similar techniques are term spam**

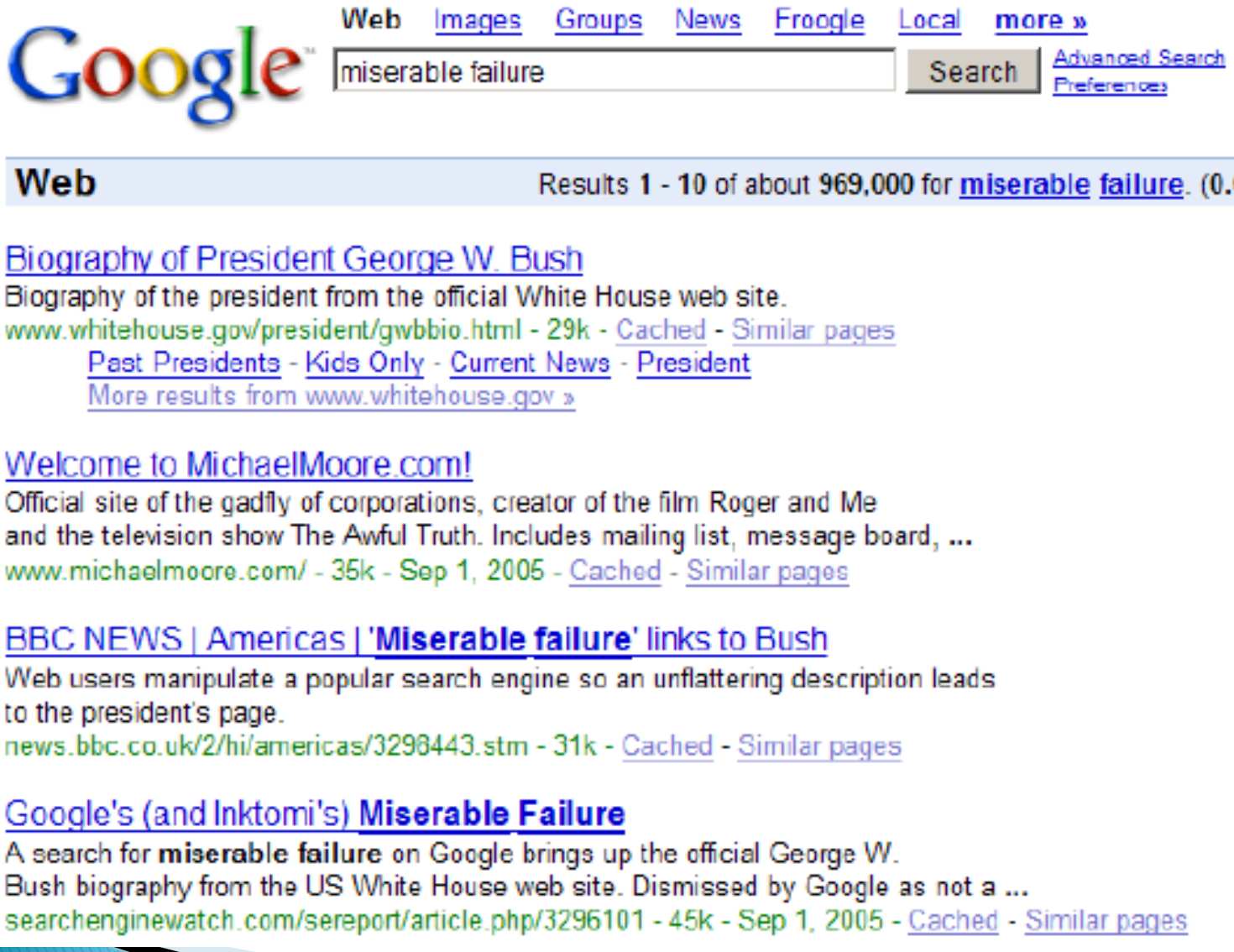
Google's solution to term spam

- **Believe what people say about you, rather than what you say about yourself**
  - Use words in the anchor text (words that appear underlined to represent the link) and its surrounding text
- **PageRank as a tool to measure the "importance" of Web pages**

Why it works?

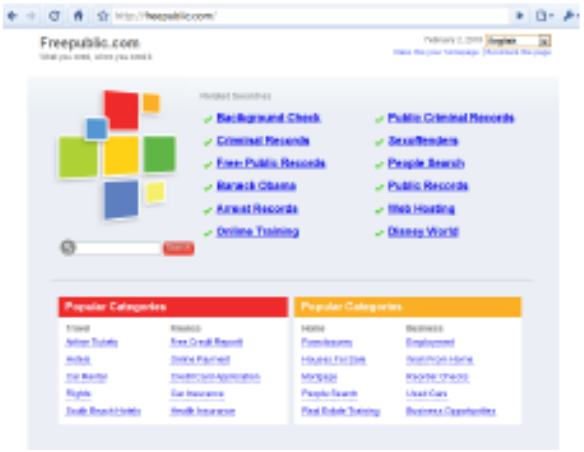
- **Our hypothetical shirt-seller loses**
  - Saying he is about movies doesn't help, because others don't say he is about movies
  - His page isn't very important, so it won't be ranked high for shirts or movies
- **Example:**
  - Shirt-seller creates 1,000 pages, each links to his with "movie" in the anchor text
  - These pages have no links in, so they get little PageRank
  - So the shirt-seller can't beat truly important movie pages, like IMDB

Why it does not work?



Google vs Spammers : Round 2!

- Once Google became the dominant search engine, spammers began to work out ways to fool Google
- **Spam farms** were developed to concentrate PageRank on a single page
- **Link spam:**
  - Creating link structures that boost PageRank of a particular page



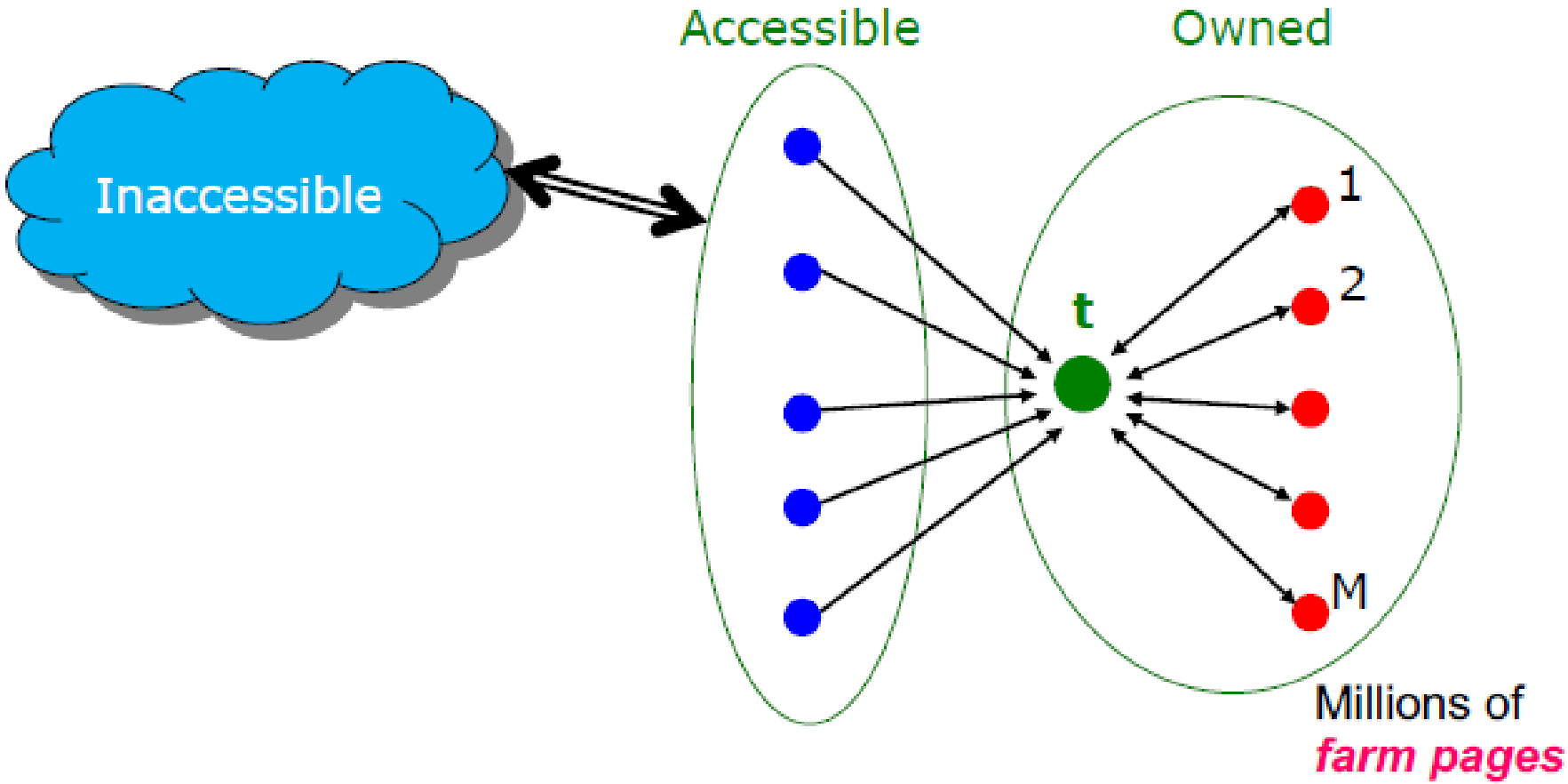
Link spamming

- Three kinds of web pages from a spammer's point of view
  - Inaccessible pages
  - Accessible pages
    - e.g., blog comments pages
    - spammer can post links to his pages
  - Owned pages
    - Completely controlled by spammer
    - May span multiple domain names

Link Farms

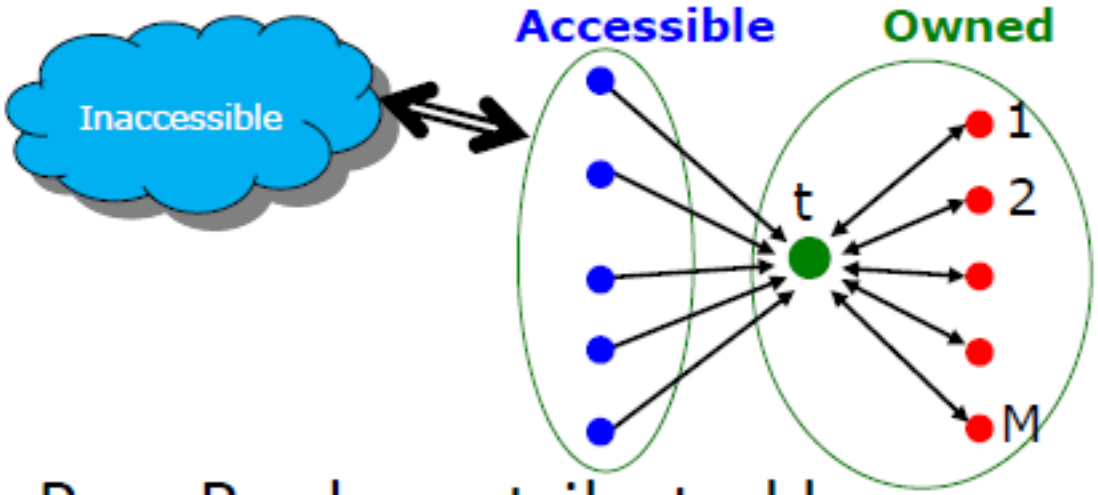
- **Spammer's goal:**
  - Maximize the PageRank of target page ***t***
- **Technique:**
  - Get as many links from accessible pages as possible to target page ***t***
  - Construct "link farm" to get PageRank multiplier effect

Link Farms



One of the most common and effective organizations for a link farm

Link Farms Analysis



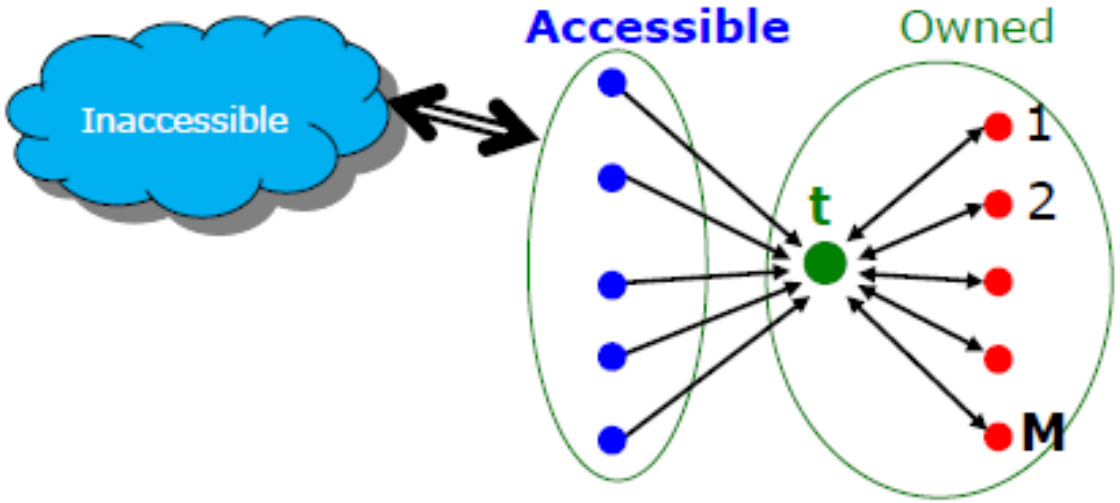
N…# pages on the web
M…# of pages spammer owns

- **x**: PageRank contributed by accessible pages
- **y**: PageRank of target page ***t***
- Rank of each "farm" page $= \frac{\beta y}{M} + \frac{1-\beta}{N}$
- $y = x + \beta M \left[\frac{\beta y}{M} + \frac{1-\beta}{N}\right] + \frac{1-\beta}{N}$

  $= x + \beta^2 y + \frac{\beta(1-\beta)M}{N} + \boxed{\frac{1-\beta}{N}}$

  Very small; ignore
  Now we solve for ***y***
- $y = \frac{x}{1-\beta^2} + c\frac{M}{N}$ where $c = \frac{\beta}{1+\beta}$

Link Farms Analysis



N…# pages on the web
M…# of pages spammer owns

- $y = \frac{x}{1-\beta^2} + c\frac{M}{N}$ where $c = \frac{\beta}{1+\beta}$
- For $\beta = 0.85$, $1/(1-\beta^2) = 3.6$

- Multiplier effect for acquired PageRank
- By making ***M*** large, we can make ***y*** as **large as we want**

Combating Spam

- **Combating term spam**
  - Analyze text using statistical methods
  - Similar to email spam filtering
  - Also useful: Detecting approximate duplicate pages
- **Combating link spam**
  - **Detection and blacklisting of structures that look like spam farms**
    - Leads to another war – hiding and detecting spam farms
  - **TrustRank** = topic-specific PageRank with a teleport set of **trusted pages**
    - Example: .edu domains, similar domains for non-US schools

Trust rank idea

- **Basic principle: Approximate isolation**
  - It is rare for a "good" page to point to a "bad" (spam) page
- Sample a set of **seed pages** from the web
- Have an **oracle** (**human**) to identify the good pages and the spam pages in the seed set
  - **Expensive task**, so we must make seed set as small as possible

Trust propagation

- Call the subset of seed pages that are identified as **good** the **trusted pages**
- Perform a topic-sensitive PageRank with **teleport set = trusted pages**
  - **Propagate trust through links:**
    - Each page gets a trust value between **0** and **1**
- **Solution 1: Use a threshold value and mark all pages below the trust threshold as spam**

Simple model Trust propagation

- **Set trust of each trusted page to 1**
- Suppose trust of page p is t_p
  - Page p has a set of out-links o_p
- For each $q \in o_p$, p **confers the trust** to q
  - $\beta t_p / |o_p|$ for $0 < \beta < 1$
- **Trust is additive**
  - Trust of p is the sum of the trust conferred on p by all its in-linked pages
- **Note similarity to Topic-Specific PageRank**
  - Within a scaling factor, **TrustRank = PageRank** with trusted pages as teleport set

Why is it a good idea?

- **Trust attenuation:**
  - The degree of trust conferred by a trusted page decreases with the distance in the graph
- **Trust splitting:**
  - The larger the number of out-links from a page, the less scrutiny the page author gives each out-link
  - Trust is **split** across out-links

Picking the seed set

- **Two conflicting considerations:**
  - Human has to inspect each seed page, so seed set must be as small as possible
  - Must ensure every **good page** gets adequate trust rank, so need make all good pages reachable from seed set by short paths

Approaches to Picking seed set

- Suppose we want to pick a seed set of ***k*** pages
- **How to do that?**
- **(1) PageRank:**
  - Pick the top ***k*** pages by PageRank
  - Theory is that you can't get a bad page's rank really high
- **(2) Use trusted domains** whose membership is controlled, like .edu, .mil, .gov

Spam mass

- In the **TrustRank** model, we start with good pages and propagate trust
- **Complementary view:**
  What fraction of a page's PageRank comes from **spam** pages?
- In practice, we don't know all the spam pages, so we need to estimate

Spam mass estimation

Solution 2:

- r_p = PageRank of page p
- r_p^+ = PageRank of p with teleport into **trusted** pages only

- **Then:** What fraction of a page's PageRank comes from **spam** pages?

$$r_p^- = r_p - r_p^+$$

- **Spam mass of p = $\frac{r_p^-}{r_p}$**
  - Pages with high spam mass are spam