Social network Graph Link Prediction - Facebook Challenge

Problem statement:

Given a directed social graph, have to predict missing links to recommend users (Link Prediction in graph)

Data Overview

Taken data from facebook's recruting challenge on kaggle https://www.kaggle.com/c/FacebookRecruiting (https://www.kaggle.com/c/FacebookRecruiting)
data contains two columns source and destination eac edge in graph

```
- Data columns (total 2 columns):
- source_node         int64
- destination_node    int64
```

Mapping the problem into supervised learning problem:

- Generated training samples of good and bad links from given directed graph and for each link got some features like no of followers, is he followed back, page rank, katz score, adar index, some svd fetures of adj matrix, some weight features etc. and trained ml model based on these features to predict link.
- Some reference papers and videos :
  - https://www.cs.cornell.edu/home/kleinber/link-pred.pdf (https://www.cs.cornell.edu/home/kleinber/link-pred.pdf)
  - https://www3.nd.edu/~dial/publications/lichtenwalter2010new.pdf (https://www3.nd.edu/~dial/publications/lichtenwalter2010new.pdf)
  - https://kaggle2.blob.core.windows.net/forum-message-attachments/2594/supervised_link_prediction.pdf (https://kaggle2.blob.core.windows.net/forum-message-attachments/2594/supervised_link_prediction.pdf)
  - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2M77Hgy17cg (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2M77Hgy17cg)

Business objectives and constraints:

- No low-latency requirement.
- Probability of prediction is useful to recommend ighest probability links

Performance metric for supervised learning:

- Both precision and recall is important so F1 score is good choice
- Confusion matrix

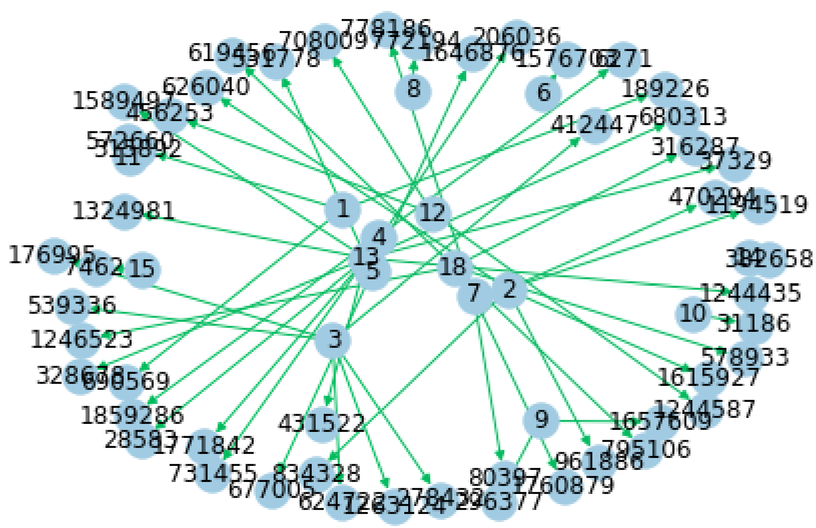
In [2]:
```
#Importing Libraries
# please do go through this python notebook:
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")

import csv
import pandas as pd#pandas to create small dataframes
import datetime #Convert to unix time
import time #Convert to unix time
# if numpy is not installed already : pip3 install numpy
import numpy as np#Do aritmetic operations on arrays
# matplotlib: used to plot graphs
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pylab as plt
import seaborn as sns#Plots
from matplotlib import rcParams#Size of plots
from sklearn.cluster import MiniBatchKMeans, KMeans#Clustering
import math
import pickle
import os
# to install xgboost: pip3 install xgboost
import xgboost as xgb

import warnings
import networkx as nx
import pdb
import pickle
```

In [4]:
```
#reading graph
if not os.path.isfile('train_woheader.csv'):
    traincsv = pd.read_csv('train.csv')
    print(traincsv[traincsv.isna().any(1)])
    print(traincsv.info())
    print("Number of diplicate entries: ",sum(traincsv.duplicated()))
    traincsv.to_csv('train_woheader.csv',header=False,index=False)
    print("saved the graph into file")
else:
    g=nx.read_edgelist('train_woheader.csv',delimiter=',',create_using=nx.DiGr
aph(),nodetype=int)
    print(nx.info(g))
```

```
Name:
Type: DiGraph
Number of nodes: 1862220
Number of edges: 9437519
Average in degree:   5.0679
Average out degree:   5.0679
```

In [2]:
```
if not os.path.isfile('train_woheader_sample.csv'):
    pd.read_csv('train.csv', nrows=50).to_csv('train_woheader_sample.csv',head
er=False,index=False)

subgraph=nx.read_edgelist('train_woheader_sample.csv',delimiter=',',create_usi
ng=nx.DiGraph(),nodetype=int)
# https://stackoverflow.com/questions/9402255/drawing-a-huge-graph-with-networ
kx-and-matplotlib

pos=nx.spring_layout(subgraph)
nx.draw(subgraph,pos,node_color='#A0CBE2',edge_color='#00bb5e',width=1,edge_cm
ap=plt.cm.Blues,with_labels=True)
plt.savefig("graph_sample.pdf")
print(nx.info(subgraph))
```

```
Name: 
Type: DiGraph
Number of nodes: 66
Number of edges: 50
Average in degree:   0.7576
Average out degree:   0.7576
```



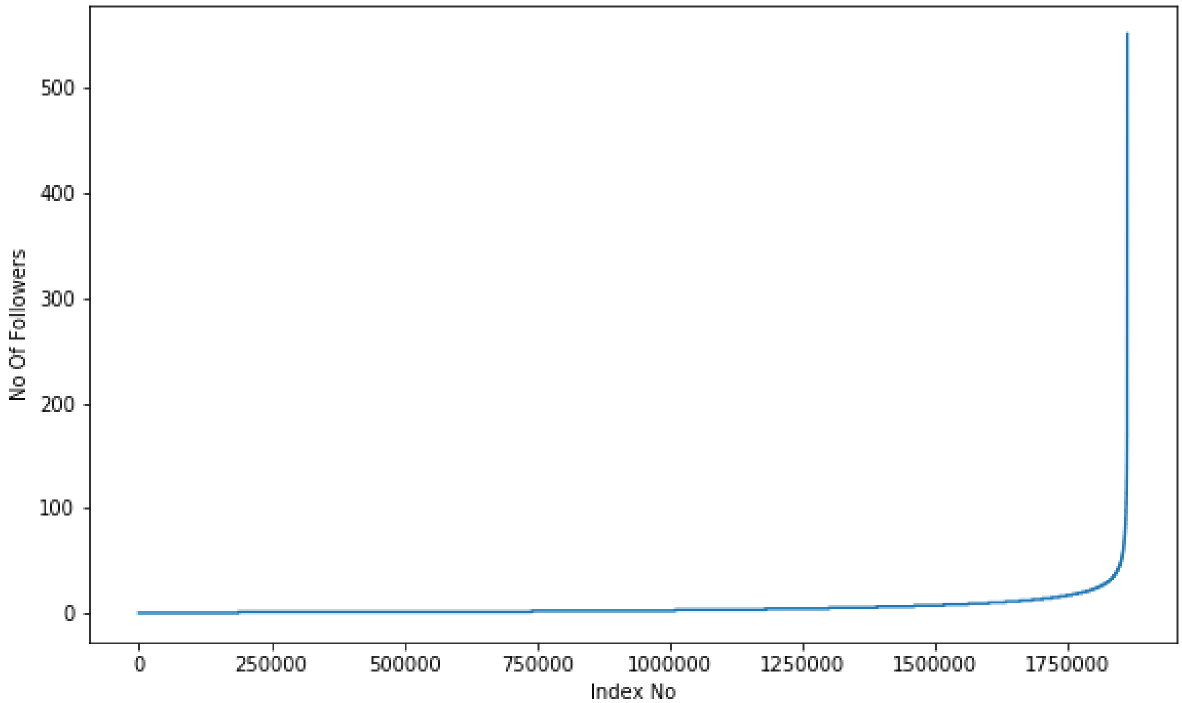
1. Exploratory Data Analysis

In [5]:
```
# No of Unique persons 
print("The number of unique persons",len(g.nodes()))
```

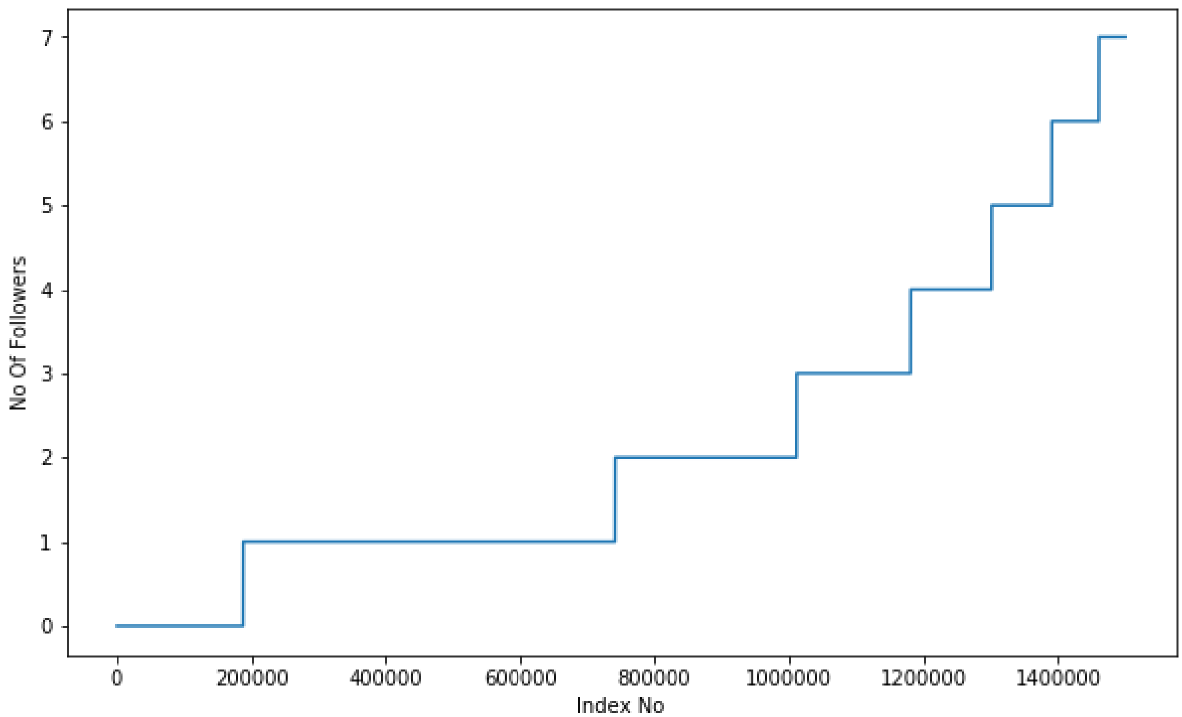
```
The number of unique persons 1862220
```

1.1 No of followers for each person

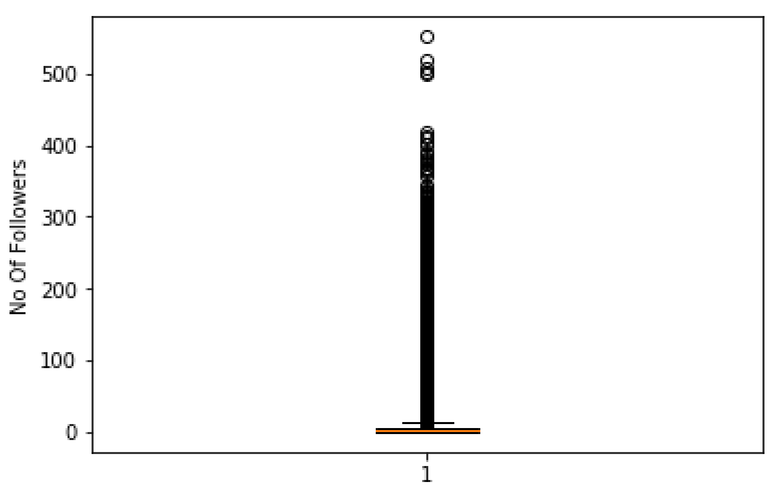
In [6]:
```
indegree_dist = list(dict(g.in_degree()).values())
indegree_dist.sort()
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.plot(indegree_dist)
plt.xlabel('Index No')
plt.ylabel('No Of Followers')
plt.show()
```



In [7]:
```
indegree_dist = list(dict(g.in_degree()).values())
indegree_dist.sort()
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.plot(indegree_dist[0:1500000])
plt.xlabel('Index No')
plt.ylabel('No Of Followers')
plt.show()
```



In [8]:
```
plt.boxplot(indegree_dist)
plt.ylabel('No Of Followers')
plt.show()
```



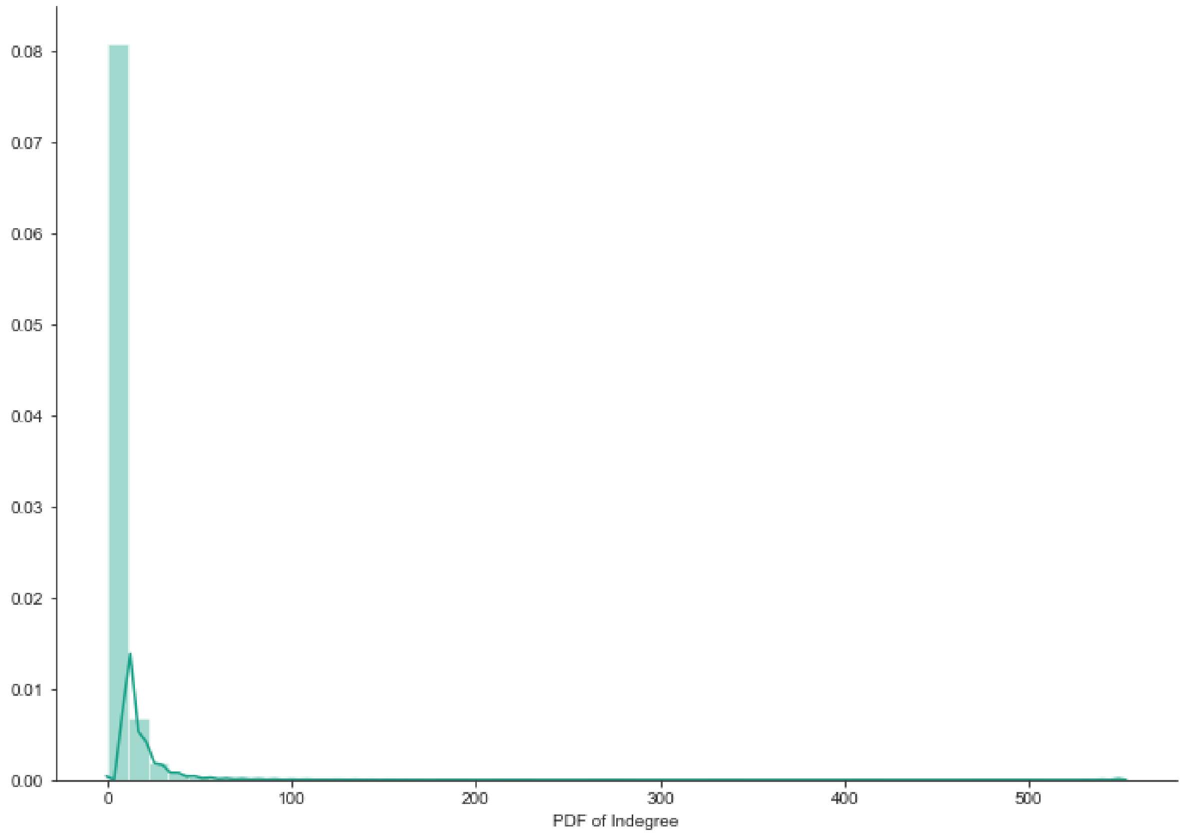
In [9]:
```
### 90-100 percentile
for i in range(0,11):
    print(90+i,'percentile value is',np.percentile(indegree_dist,90+i))
```

```
90 percentile value is 12.0
91 percentile value is 13.0
92 percentile value is 14.0
93 percentile value is 15.0
94 percentile value is 17.0
95 percentile value is 19.0
96 percentile value is 21.0
97 percentile value is 24.0
98 percentile value is 29.0
99 percentile value is 40.0
100 percentile value is 552.0
```

In [10]:
```
### 99-100 percentile
for i in range(10,110,10):
    print(99+(i/100),'percentile value is',np.percentile(indegree_dist,99+(i/100)))
```

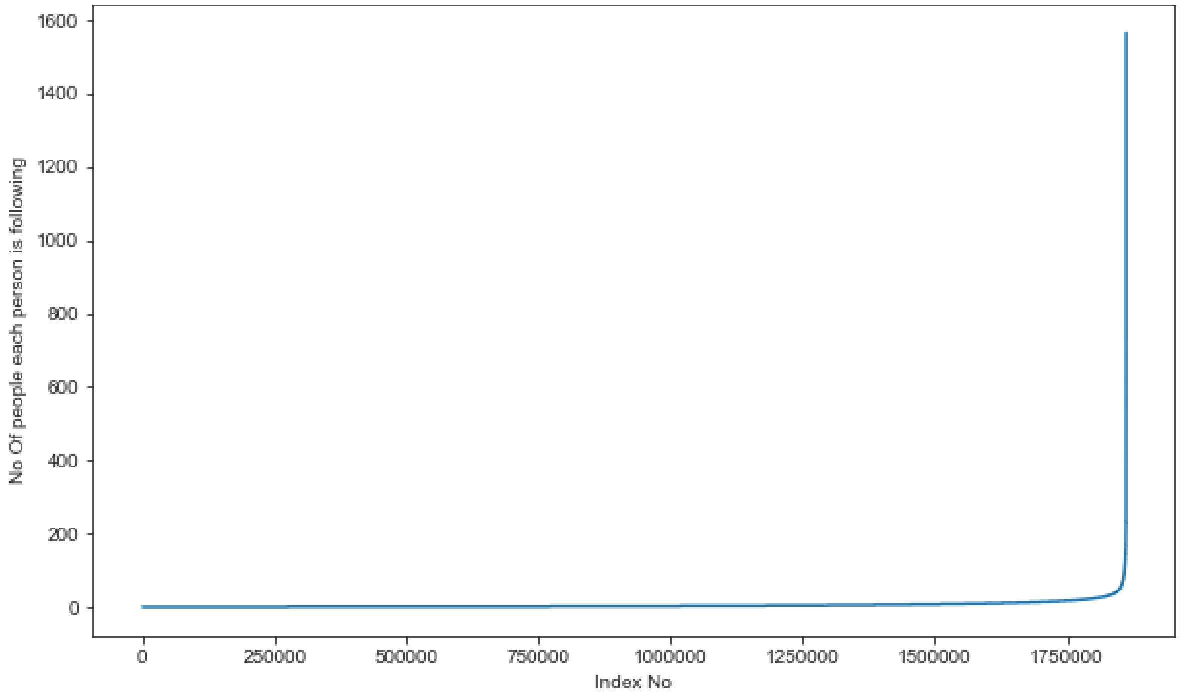
```
99.1 percentile value is 42.0
99.2 percentile value is 44.0
99.3 percentile value is 47.0
99.4 percentile value is 50.0
99.5 percentile value is 55.0
99.6 percentile value is 61.0
99.7 percentile value is 70.0
99.8 percentile value is 84.0
99.9 percentile value is 112.0
100.0 percentile value is 552.0
```

In [11]:
```
%matplotlib inline
sns.set_style('ticks')
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
fig.set_size_inches(11.7, 8.27)
sns.distplot(indegree_dist, color='#16A085')
plt.xlabel('PDF of Indegree')
sns.despine()
#plt.show()
```

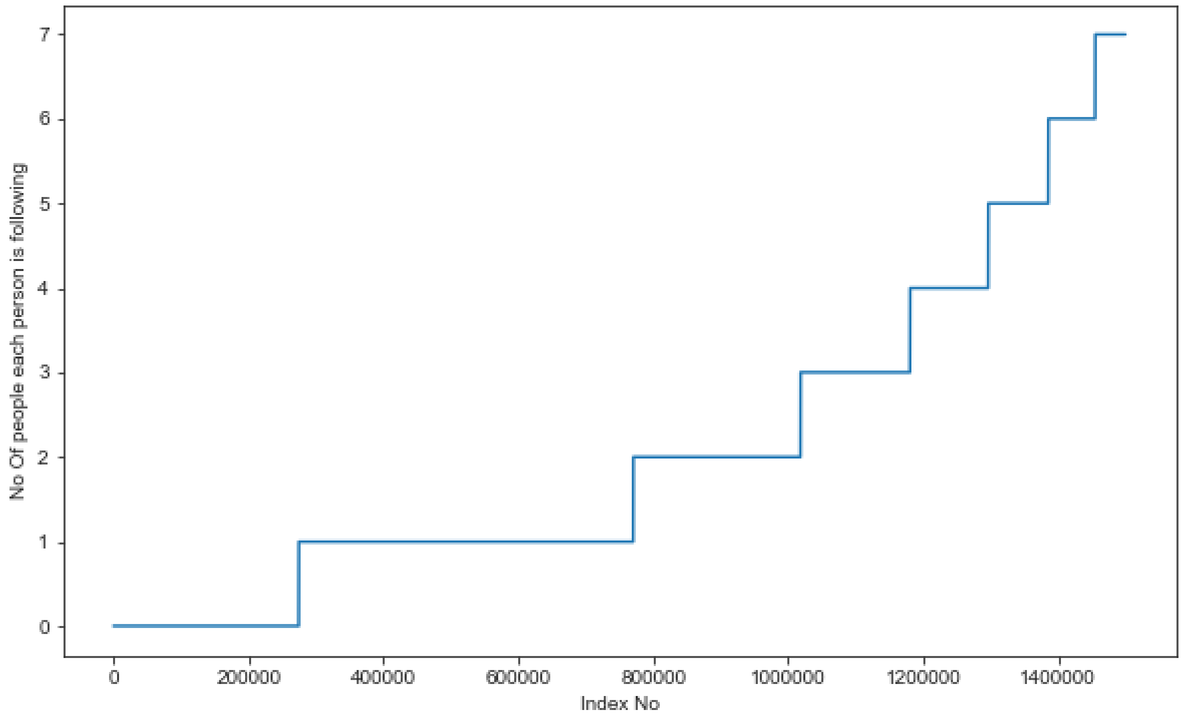


1.2 No of people each person is following

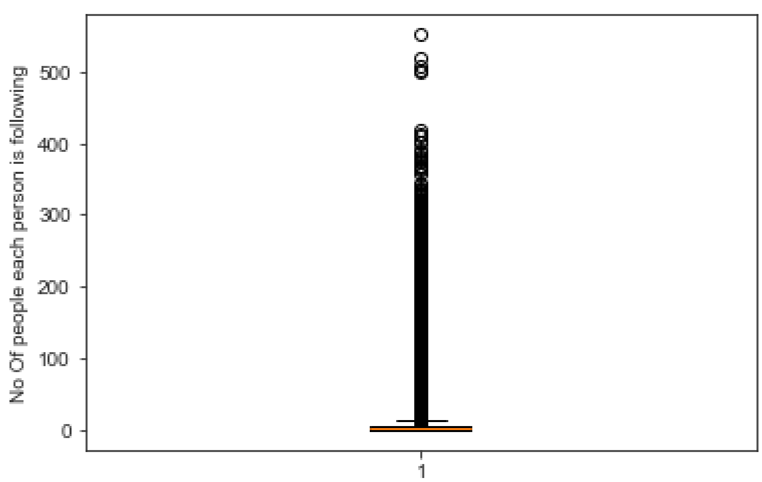
In [12]:
```
outdegree_dist = list(dict(g.out_degree()).values())
outdegree_dist.sort()
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.plot(outdegree_dist)
plt.xlabel('Index No')
plt.ylabel('No Of people each person is following')
plt.show()
```



In [13]:
```
indegree_dist = list(dict(g.in_degree()).values())
indegree_dist.sort()
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.plot(outdegree_dist[0:1500000])
plt.xlabel('Index No')
plt.ylabel('No Of people each person is following')
plt.show()
```



In [14]:
```
plt.boxplot(indegree_dist)
plt.ylabel('No Of people each person is following')
plt.show()
```



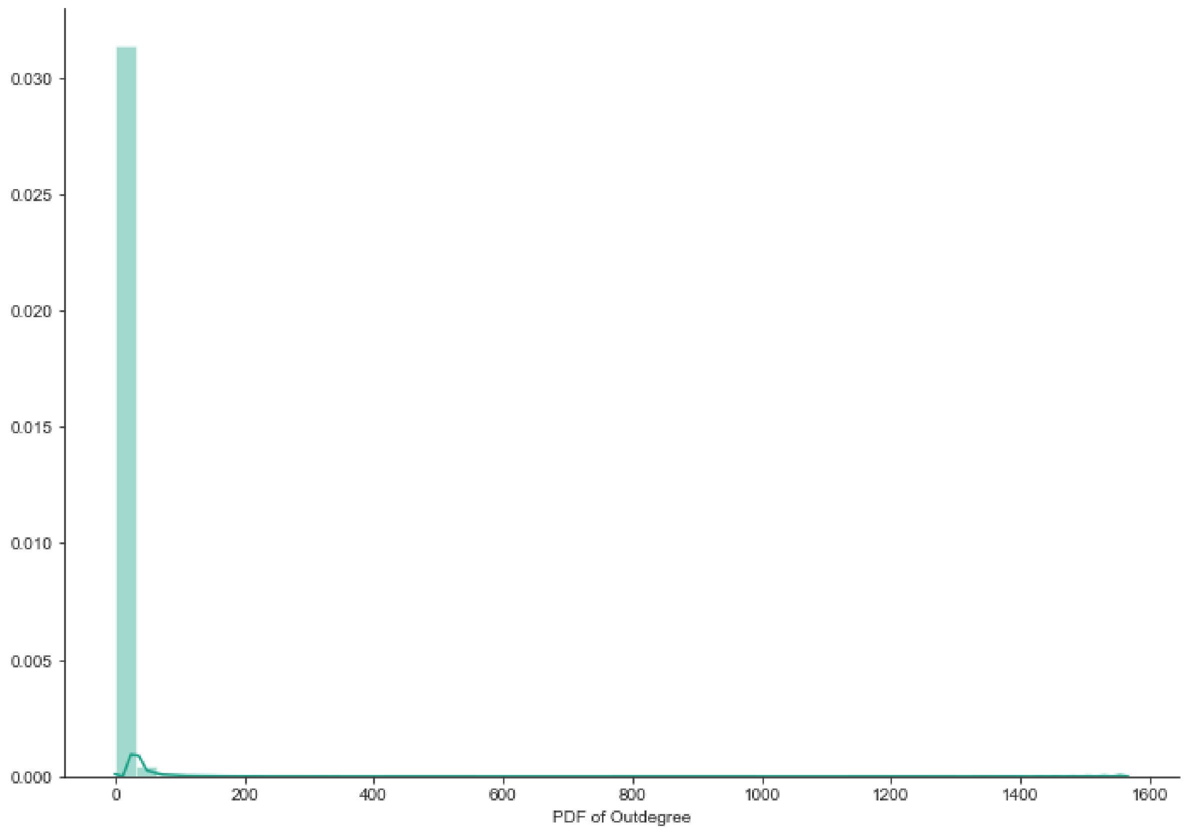
In [15]:
```
### 90-100 percentile
for i in range(0,11):
    print(90+i,'percentile value is',np.percentile(outdegree_dist,90+i))
```

```
90 percentile value is 12.0
91 percentile value is 13.0
92 percentile value is 14.0
93 percentile value is 15.0
94 percentile value is 17.0
95 percentile value is 19.0
96 percentile value is 21.0
97 percentile value is 24.0
98 percentile value is 29.0
99 percentile value is 40.0
100 percentile value is 1566.0
```

In [16]:
```
### 99-100 percentile
for i in range(10,110,10):
    print(99+(i/100),'percentile value is',np.percentile(outdegree_dist,99+(i/
100)))
```

```
99.1 percentile value is 42.0
99.2 percentile value is 45.0
99.3 percentile value is 48.0
99.4 percentile value is 52.0
99.5 percentile value is 56.0
99.6 percentile value is 63.0
99.7 percentile value is 73.0
99.8 percentile value is 90.0
99.9 percentile value is 123.0
100.0 percentile value is 1566.0
```

In [17]:
```
sns.set_style('ticks')
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
fig.set_size_inches(11.7, 8.27)
sns.distplot(outdegree_dist, color='#16A085')
plt.xlabel('PDF of Outdegree')
sns.despine()
```



In [18]:
```
print('No of persons those are not following anyone are' ,sum(np.array(outdegr
ee_dist)==0),'and % is',
                                sum(np.array(outdegree_dist)==0)*100/len(outde
gree_dist) )
```

```
No of persons those are not following anyone are 274512 and % is 14.741115442
858524
```

In [19]:
```
print('No of persons having zero followers are' ,sum(np.array(indegree_dist)==
0),'and % is',
                                sum(np.array(indegree_dist)==0)*100/len(indegr
ee_dist) )
```

```
No of persons having zero followers are 188043 and % is 10.097786512871734
```

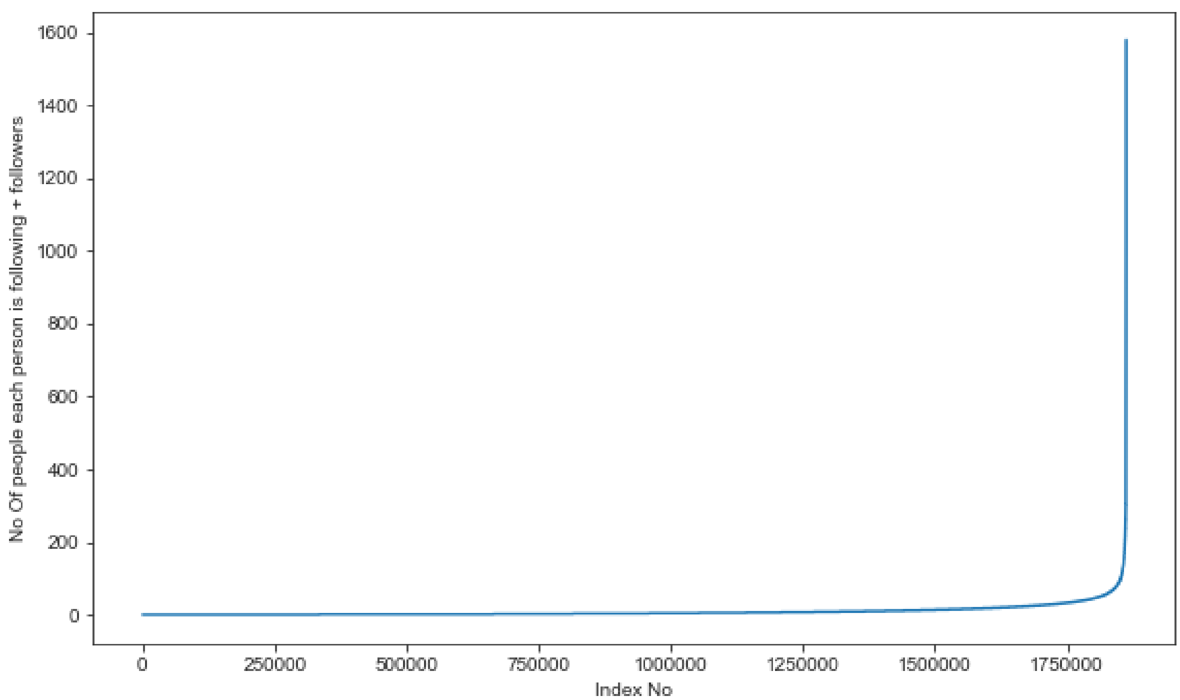
In [20]:
```
count=0
for i in g.nodes():
    if len(list(g.predecessors(i)))==0 :
        if len(list(g.successors(i)))==0:
            count+=1
print('No of persons those are not not following anyone and also not having an
y followers are',count)
```

```
No of persons those are not not following anyone and also not having any foll
owers are 0
```

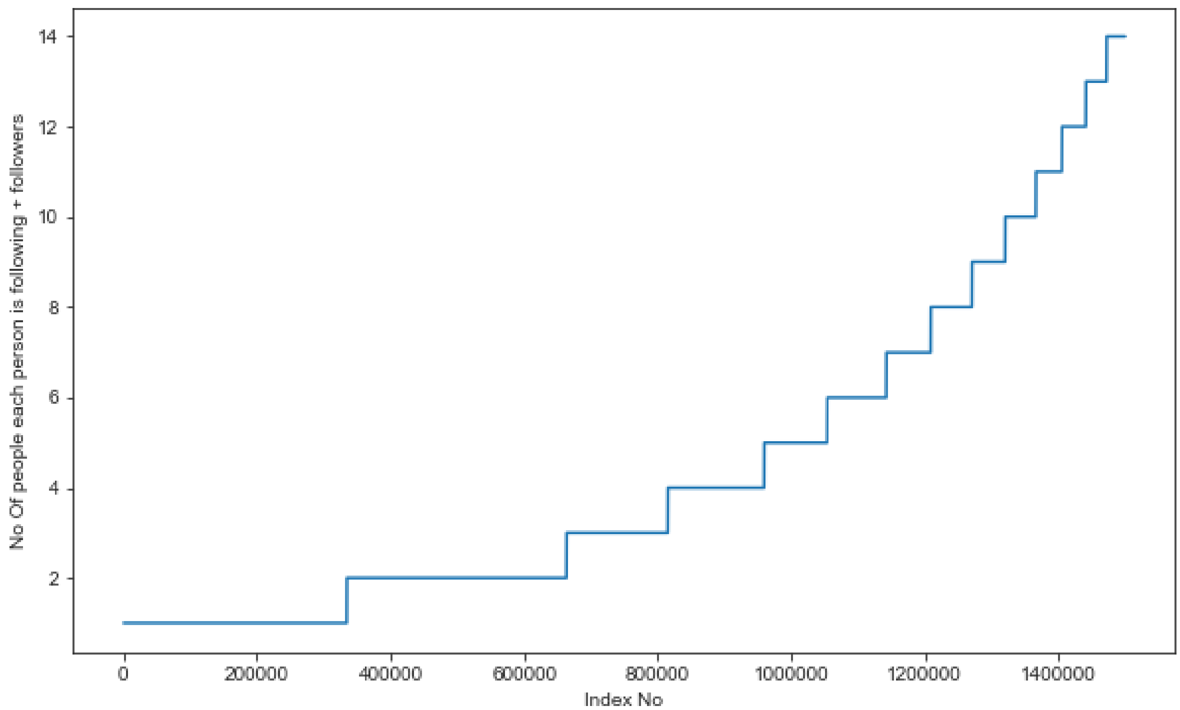
1.3 both followers + following

In [21]:
```
from collections import Counter
dict_in = dict(g.in_degree())
dict_out = dict(g.out_degree())
d = Counter(dict_in) + Counter(dict_out)
in_out_degree = np.array(list(d.values()))
```

In [22]:
```
in_out_degree_sort = sorted(in_out_degree)
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.plot(in_out_degree_sort)
plt.xlabel('Index No')
plt.ylabel('No Of people each person is following + followers')
plt.show()
```



In [23]:
```
in_out_degree_sort = sorted(in_out_degree)
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.plot(in_out_degree_sort[0:1500000])
plt.xlabel('Index No')
plt.ylabel('No Of people each person is following + followers')
plt.show()
```



In [24]:
```
### 90-100 percentile
for i in range(0,11):
    print(90+i,'percentile value is',np.percentile(in_out_degree_sort,90+i))
```

```
90 percentile value is 24.0
91 percentile value is 26.0
92 percentile value is 28.0
93 percentile value is 31.0
94 percentile value is 33.0
95 percentile value is 37.0
96 percentile value is 41.0
97 percentile value is 48.0
98 percentile value is 58.0
99 percentile value is 79.0
100 percentile value is 1579.0
```

In [25]:
```
### 99-100 percentile
for i in range(10,110,10):
    print(99+(i/100),'percentile value is',np.percentile(in_out_degree_sort,99
+(i/100)))
```

```
99.1 percentile value is 83.0
99.2 percentile value is 87.0
99.3 percentile value is 93.0
99.4 percentile value is 99.0
99.5 percentile value is 108.0
99.6 percentile value is 120.0
99.7 percentile value is 138.0
99.8 percentile value is 168.0
99.9 percentile value is 221.0
100.0 percentile value is 1579.0
```

In [26]:
```
print('Min of no of followers + following is',in_out_degree.min())
print(np.sum(in_out_degree==in_out_degree.min()),' persons having minimum no o
f followers + following')
```

```
Min of no of followers + following is 1
334291  persons having minimum no of followers + following
```

In [27]:
```
print('Max of no of followers + following is',in_out_degree.max())
print(np.sum(in_out_degree==in_out_degree.max()),' persons having maximum no o
f followers + following')
```

```
Max of no of followers + following is 1579
1  persons having maximum no of followers + following
```

In [28]:
```
print('No of persons having followers + following less than 10 are',np.sum(in_
out_degree<10))
```

```
No of persons having followers + following less than 10 are 1320326
```

In [29]:
```
print('No of weakly connected components',len(list(nx.weakly_connected_compone
nts(g))))
count=0
for i in list(nx.weakly_connected_components(g)):
    if len(i)==2:
        count+=1
print('weakly connected components wit 2 nodes',count)
```

```
No of weakly connected components 45558
weakly connected components wit 2 nodes 32195
```

2. Posing a problem as classification problem

2.1 Generating some edges which are not present in graph for supervised learning

Generated Bad links from graph which are not in graph and whose shortest path is greater than 2.

In [6]:
```
%%time
###generating bad edges from given graph
import random
if not os.path.isfile('missing_edges_final.p'):
    #getting all set of edges
    r = csv.reader(open('train_woheader.csv','r'))
    edges = dict()
    for edge in r:
        edges[(edge[0], edge[1])] = 1


    missing_edges = set([])
    while (len(missing_edges)<9437519):
        a=random.randint(1, 1862220)
        b=random.randint(1, 1862220)
        tmp = edges.get((a,b),-1)
        if tmp == -1 and a!=b:
            try:
                if nx.shortest_path_length(g,source=a,target=b) > 2:

                    missing_edges.add((a,b))
                else:
                    continue
            except:
                    missing_edges.add((a,b))
        else:
            continue
    pickle.dump(missing_edges,open('missing_edges_final.p','wb'))
else:
    missing_edges = pickle.load(open('missing_edges_final.p','rb'))
```

```
Wall time: 2.17 s
```

In [10]:
```
missing_edges = pickle.load(open('missing_edges_final.p','rb'))
len(missing_edges)
```

Out[10]:
```
9437519
```

2.2 Training and Test data split:

Removed edges from Graph and used as test data and after removing used that graph for creating features for Train and test data

In [11]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
if (not os.path.isfile('train_pos_after_eda.csv')) and (not os.path.isfile('te
st_pos_after_eda.csv')):
    #reading total data df
    df_pos = pd.read_csv('train.csv')
    df_neg = pd.DataFrame(list(missing_edges), columns=['source_node', 'destin
ation_node'])

    print("Number of nodes in the graph with edges", df_pos.shape[0])
    print("Number of nodes in the graph without edges", df_neg.shape[0])

    #Trian test split
    #Spiltted data into 80-20
    #positive links and negative links seperatly because we need positive trai
ning data only for creating graph
    #and for feature generation
    X_train_pos, X_test_pos, y_train_pos, y_test_pos  = train_test_split(df_po
s,np.ones(len(df_pos)),test_size=0.2, random_state=9)
    X_train_neg, X_test_neg, y_train_neg, y_test_neg  = train_test_split(df_ne
g,np.zeros(len(df_neg)),test_size=0.2, random_state=9)

    print('='*60)
    print("Number of nodes in the train data graph with edges", X_train_pos.sh
ape[0],"=",y_train_pos.shape[0])
    print("Number of nodes in the train data graph without edges", X_train_neg
.shape[0],"=", y_train_neg.shape[0])
    print('='*60)
    print("Number of nodes in the test data graph with edges", X_test_pos.shap
e[0],"=",y_test_pos.shape[0])
    print("Number of nodes in the test data graph without edges", X_test_neg.s
hape[0],"=",y_test_neg.shape[0])

    #removing header and saving
    X_train_pos.to_csv('train_pos_after_eda.csv',header=False, index=False)
    X_test_pos.to_csv('test_pos_after_eda.csv',header=False, index=False)
    X_train_neg.to_csv('train_neg_after_eda.csv',header=False, index=False)
    X_test_neg.to_csv('test_neg_after_eda.csv',header=False, index=False)
else:
    #Graph from Traing data only
    print('deleting ........')
    del missing_edges
```

```
Number of nodes in the graph with edges 9437519
Number of nodes in the graph without edges 9437519
============================================================
Number of nodes in the train data graph with edges 7550015 = 7550015
Number of nodes in the train data graph without edges 7550015 = 7550015
============================================================
Number of nodes in the test data graph with edges 1887504 = 1887504
Number of nodes in the test data graph without edges 1887504 = 1887504
```

In [12]:
```
if (os.path.isfile('train_pos_after_eda.csv')) and (os.path.isfile('test_pos_a
fter_eda.csv')):
    train_graph=nx.read_edgelist('train_pos_after_eda.csv',delimiter=',',creat
e_using=nx.DiGraph(),nodetype=int)
    test_graph=nx.read_edgelist('test_pos_after_eda.csv',delimiter=',',create_
using=nx.DiGraph(),nodetype=int)
    print(nx.info(train_graph))
    print(nx.info(test_graph))

    # finding the unique nodes in the both train and test graphs
    train_nodes_pos = set(train_graph.nodes())
    test_nodes_pos = set(test_graph.nodes())

    trY_teY = len(train_nodes_pos.intersection(test_nodes_pos))
    trY_teN = len(train_nodes_pos - test_nodes_pos)
    teY_trN = len(test_nodes_pos - train_nodes_pos)

    print('no of people common in train and test -- ',trY_teY)
    print('no of people present in train but not present in test -- ',trY_teN)

    print('no of people present in test but not present in train -- ',teY_trN)
    print(' % of people not there in Train but exist in Test in total Test dat
a are {} %'.format(teY_trN/len(test_nodes_pos)*100))
```

```
Name:
Type: DiGraph
Number of nodes: 1780722
Number of edges: 7550015
Average in degree:   4.2399
Average out degree:   4.2399
Name:
Type: DiGraph
Number of nodes: 1144623
Number of edges: 1887504
Average in degree:   1.6490
Average out degree:   1.6490
no of people common in train and test --  1063125
no of people present in train but not present in test --  717597
no of people present in test but not present in train --  81498
 % of people not there in Train but exist in Test in total Test data are 7.12
00735962845405 %
```

In [13]:
```
#final train and test data sets
if (not os.path.isfile('train_after_eda.csv')) and \
(not os.path.isfile('test_after_eda.csv')) and \
(not os.path.isfile('train_y.csv')) and \
(not os.path.isfile('test_y.csv')) and \
(os.path.isfile('train_pos_after_eda.csv')) and \
(os.path.isfile('test_pos_after_eda.csv')) and \
(os.path.isfile('train_neg_after_eda.csv')) and \
(os.path.isfile('test_neg_after_eda.csv')):

    X_train_pos = pd.read_csv('train_pos_after_eda.csv', names=['source_node', 'destination_node'])
    X_test_pos = pd.read_csv('test_pos_after_eda.csv', names=['source_node', 'destination_node'])
    X_train_neg = pd.read_csv('train_neg_after_eda.csv', names=['source_node', 'destination_node'])
    X_test_neg = pd.read_csv('test_neg_after_eda.csv', names=['source_node', 'destination_node'])

    print('='*60)
    print("Number of nodes in the train data graph with edges", X_train_pos.shape[0])
    print("Number of nodes in the train data graph without edges", X_train_neg.shape[0])
    print('='*60)
    print("Number of nodes in the test data graph with edges", X_test_pos.shape[0])
    print("Number of nodes in the test data graph without edges", X_test_neg.shape[0])

    X_train = X_train_pos.append(X_train_neg,ignore_index=True)
    y_train = np.concatenate((y_train_pos,y_train_neg))
    X_test = X_test_pos.append(X_test_neg,ignore_index=True)
    y_test = np.concatenate((y_test_pos,y_test_neg))

    X_train.to_csv('train_after_eda.csv',header=False,index=False)
    X_test.to_csv('test_after_eda.csv',header=False,index=False)
    pd.DataFrame(y_train.astype(int)).to_csv('train_y.csv',header=False,index=False)
    pd.DataFrame(y_test.astype(int)).to_csv('test_y.csv',header=False,index=False)
```

```
============================================================
Number of nodes in the train data graph with edges 7550015
Number of nodes in the train data graph without edges 7550015
============================================================
Number of nodes in the test data graph with edges 1887504
Number of nodes in the test data graph without edges 1887504
```

In [14]:
```
print("Data points in train data",X_train.shape)
print("Data points in test data",X_test.shape)
print("Shape of traget variable in train",y_train.shape)
print("Shape of traget variable in test", y_test.shape)
```

```
Data points in train data (15100030, 2)
Data points in test data (3775008, 2)
Shape of traget variable in train (15100030,)
Shape of traget variable in test (3775008,)
```

In [1]:
```
#Importing Libraries
# please do go through this python notebook:
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")

import csv
import pandas as pd#pandas to create small dataframes
import datetime #Convert to unix time
import time #Convert to unix time
# if numpy is not installed already : pip3 install numpy
import numpy as np#Do aritmetic operations on arrays
# matplotlib: used to plot graphs
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pylab as plt
import seaborn as sns#Plots
from matplotlib import rcParams#Size of plots
from sklearn.cluster import MiniBatchKMeans, KMeans#Clustering
import math
import pickle
import os
# to install xgboost: pip3 install xgboost
import xgboost as xgb

import warnings
import networkx as nx
import pdb
import pickle
from pandas import HDFStore,DataFrame
from pandas import read_hdf
from scipy.sparse.linalg import svds, eigs
import gc
from tqdm import tqdm
```

1. Reading Data

In [2]:
```
train_graph=nx.read_edgelist('train_pos_after_eda.csv',delimiter=',',create_us
ing=nx.DiGraph(),nodetype=int)
print(nx.info(train_graph))
```

```
Name:
Type: DiGraph
Number of nodes: 1780722
Number of edges: 7550015
Average in degree:   4.2399
Average out degree:   4.2399
```

2. Similarity measures

2.1 Jaccard Distance:

http://www.statisticshowto.com/jaccard-index/ (http://www.statisticshowto.com/jaccard-index/)

$$j = \frac{|X \cap Y|}{|X \cup Y|}$$

In [3]:
```
#for followees
def jaccard_for_followees(a,b):
    try:
        if len(set(train_graph.successors(a))) == 0  | len(set(train_graph.suc
cessors(b))) == 0:
            return 0
        sim = (len(set(train_graph.successors(a)).intersection(set(train_graph
.successors(b)))))/\
                                    (len(set(train_graph.successors(a)).union(
set(train_graph.successors(b)))))
    except:
        return 0
    return sim
```

In [4]:
```
#one test case
print(jaccard_for_followees(273084,1505602))
```

```
0.0
```

In [5]:
```
#node 1635354 not in graph
print(jaccard_for_followees(273084,1505602))
```

```
0.0
```

In [6]:
```
#for followers
def jaccard_for_followers(a,b):
    try:
        if len(set(train_graph.predecessors(a))) == 0  | len(set(g.predecessor
s(b))) == 0:
            return 0
        sim = (len(set(train_graph.predecessors(a)).intersection(set(train_gra
ph.predecessors(b)))))/\
                                 (len(set(train_graph.predecessors(a)).union(s
et(train_graph.predecessors(b)))))
        return sim
    except:
        return 0
```

In [7]:
```
print(jaccard_for_followers(273084,470294))
```

```
0
```

In [8]:
```
#node 1635354 not in graph
print(jaccard_for_followees(669354,1635354))
```

```
0
```

2.2 Cosine distance

$$CosineDistance = \frac{|X \cap Y|}{|X| \cdot |Y|}$$

In [9]:
```
#for followees
def cosine_for_followees(a,b):
    try:
        if len(set(train_graph.successors(a))) == 0  | len(set(train_graph.suc
cessors(b))) == 0:
            return 0
        sim = (len(set(train_graph.successors(a)).intersection(set(train_graph
.successors(b)))))/\
                                    (math.sqrt(len(set(train_graph.successors(
a)))*len((set(train_graph.successors(b))))))
        return sim
    except:
        return 0
```

In [10]:
```
print(cosine_for_followees(273084,1505602))
```

```
0.0
```

In [11]:
```
print(cosine_for_followees(273084,1635354))
```

```
0
```

In [12]:
```
def cosine_for_followers(a,b):
    try:

        if len(set(train_graph.predecessors(a))) == 0  | len(set(train_graph.p
redecessors(b))) == 0:
            return 0
        sim = (len(set(train_graph.predecessors(a)).intersection(set(train_gra
ph.predecessors(b)))))/\
                                     (math.sqrt(len(set(train_graph.predecesso
rs(a))))*(len(set(train_graph.predecessors(b)))))
        return sim
    except:
        return 0
```

In [13]:
```
print(cosine_for_followers(2,470294))
```

```
0.02886751345948129
```

In [14]:
```
print(cosine_for_followers(669354,1635354))
```

```
0
```

3. Ranking Measures

https://networkx.github.io/documentation/networkx-1.10/reference/generated/networkx.algorithms.link_analysis.pagerank_alg.pagerank.html (https://networkx.github.io/documentation/networkx-1.10/reference/generated/networkx.algorithms.link_analysis.pagerank_alg.pagerank.html)

PageRank computes a ranking of the nodes in the graph G based on the structure of the incoming links.

Mathematical PageRanks for a simple network, expressed as percentages. (Google uses a logarithmic scale.) Page C has a higher PageRank than Page E, even though there are fewer links to C; the one link to C comes from an important page and hence is of high value. If web surfers who start on a random page have an 85% likelihood of choosing a random link from the page they are currently visiting, and a 15% likelihood of jumping to a page chosen at random from the entire web, they will reach Page E 8.1% of the time. **(The 15% likelihood of jumping to an arbitrary page corresponds to a damping factor of 85%.) Without damping, all web surfers would eventually end up on Pages A, B, or C, and all other pages would have PageRank zero. In the presence of damping, Page A effectively links to all pages in the web, even though it has no outgoing links of its own.**

3.1 Page Ranking

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PageRank (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PageRank)

In [15]:
```
if not os.path.isfile('page_rank.p'):
    pr = nx.pagerank(train_graph, alpha=0.85)
    pickle.dump(pr,open('page_rank.p','wb'))
else:
    pr = pickle.load(open('page_rank.p','rb'))
```

In [16]:
```
print('min',pr[min(pr, key=pr.get)])
print('max',pr[max(pr, key=pr.get)])
print('mean',float(sum(pr.values())) / len(pr))
```

```
min 1.6556497245737814e-07
max 2.7098251341935827e-05
mean 5.615699699389075e-07
```

In [17]:
```
#for imputing to nodes which are not there in Train data
mean_pr = float(sum(pr.values())) / len(pr)
print(mean_pr)
```

```
5.615699699389075e-07
```

4. Other Graph Features

4.1 Shortest path:

Getting Shortest path between twoo nodes, if nodes have direct path i.e directly connected then we are removing that edge and calculating path.

In [18]:
```
#if has direct edge then deleting that edge and calculating shortest path
def compute_shortest_path_length(a,b):
    p=-1
    try:
        if train_graph.has_edge(a,b):
            train_graph.remove_edge(a,b)
            p= nx.shortest_path_length(train_graph,source=a,target=b)
            train_graph.add_edge(a,b)
        else:
            p= nx.shortest_path_length(train_graph,source=a,target=b)
        return p
    except:
        return -1
```

In [19]:
```
#testing
compute_shortest_path_length(77697, 826021)
```

Out[19]:
```
10
```

In [20]:
```
#testing
compute_shortest_path_length(669354,1635354)
```

Out[20]: -1

4.2 Checking for same community

In [21]:
```
#getting weekly connected edges from graph
wcc=list(nx.weakly_connected_components(train_graph))
def belongs_to_same_wcc(a,b):
    index = []
    if train_graph.has_edge(b,a):
        return 1
    if train_graph.has_edge(a,b):
            for i in wcc:
                if a in i:
                    index= i
                    break
            if (b in index):
                train_graph.remove_edge(a,b)
                if compute_shortest_path_length(a,b)==-1:
                    train_graph.add_edge(a,b)
                    return 0
                else:
                    train_graph.add_edge(a,b)
                    return 1
            else:
                return 0
    else:
            for i in wcc:
                if a in i:
                    index= i
                    break
            if(b in index):
                return 1
            else:
                return 0
```

In [22]:
```
belongs_to_same_wcc(861, 1659750)
```

Out[22]: 0

In [23]:
```
belongs_to_same_wcc(669354,1635354)
```

Out[23]: 0

4.3 Adamic/Adar Index:

Adamic/Adar measures is defined as inverted sum of degrees of common neighbours for given two vertices.

$$A(x,y) = \sum_{u \in N(x) \cap N(y)} \frac{1}{log(|N(u)|)}$$

In [24]:
```
#adar index
def calc_adar_in(a,b):
    sum=0
    try:
        n=list(set(train_graph.successors(a)).intersection(set(train_graph.suc
cessors(b))))
        if len(n)!=0:
            for i in n:
                sum=sum+(1/np.log10(len(list(train_graph.predecessors(i)))))
            return sum
        else:
            return 0
    except:
        return 0
```

In [25]:
```
calc_adar_in(1,189226)
```

Out[25]: 0

In [26]:
```
calc_adar_in(669354,1635354)
```

Out[26]: 0

4.4 Is persion was following back:

In [27]:
```
def follows_back(a,b):
    if train_graph.has_edge(b,a):
        return 1
    else:
        return 0
```

In [28]:
```
follows_back(1,189226)
```

Out[28]: 1

In [29]:
```
follows_back(669354,1635354)
```

Out[29]: 0

4.5 Katz Centrality:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katz_centrality (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katz_centrality)

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/katz-centrality-centrality-measure/ (https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/katz-centrality-centrality-measure/) Katz centrality computes the centrality for a node based on the centrality of its neighbors. It is a generalization of the eigenvector centrality. The Katz centrality for node `i` is

$$x_i = \alpha \sum_j A_{ij} x_j + \beta,$$

where `A` is the adjacency matrix of the graph G with eigenvalues

$$\lambda$$

.

The parameter

$$\beta$$

controls the initial centrality and

$$\alpha < \frac{1}{\lambda_{max}}.$$

In [30]:
```
if not os.path.isfile('katz.p'):
    katz = nx.katz.katz_centrality(train_graph,alpha=0.005,beta=1)
    pickle.dump(katz,open('katz.p','wb'))
else:
    katz = pickle.load(open('katz.p','rb'))
```

In [31]:
```
print('min',katz[min(katz, key=katz.get)])
print('max',katz[max(katz, key=katz.get)])
print('mean',float(sum(katz.values())) / len(katz))
```

```
min 0.0007313532484065916
max 0.003394554981699122
mean 0.0007483800935562018
```

In [32]:
```
mean_katz = float(sum(katz.values())) / len(katz)
print(mean_katz)
```

```
0.0007483800935562018
```

4.6 Hits Score

The HITS algorithm computes two numbers for a node. Authorities estimates the node value based on the incoming links. Hubs estimates the node value based on outgoing links.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HITS_algorithm (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HITS_algorithm)

In [33]:
```
if not os.path.isfile('hits.p'):
    hits = nx.hits(train_graph, max_iter=100, tol=1e-08, nstart=None, normaliz
ed=True)
    pickle.dump(hits,open('hits.p','wb'))
else:
    hits = pickle.load(open('hits.p','rb'))
```

In [34]:
```
 print('min',hits[0][min(hits[0], key=hits[0].get)])
print('max',hits[0][max(hits[0], key=hits[0].get)])
print('mean',float(sum(hits[0].values())) / len(hits[0]))
```

```
min 0.0
max 0.004868653378780953
mean 5.615699699344123e-07
```

5. Featurization

In [35]:
```
import random
if os.path.isfile('train_after_eda.csv'):
    filename = "train_after_eda.csv"
    # you uncomment this line, if you dont know the lentgh of the file name
    # here we have hardcoded the number of lines as 15100030
    # n_train = sum(1 for line in open(filename)) #number of records in file
 (excludes header)
    n_train =  15100028
    s = 100000 #desired sample size
    skip_train = sorted(random.sample(range(1,n_train+1),n_train-s))
    #https://stackoverflow.com/a/22259008/4084039
```

In [36]:
```
if os.path.isfile('train_after_eda.csv'):
    filename = "test_after_eda.csv"
    # you uncomment this line, if you dont know the lentgh of the file name
    # here we have hardcoded the number of lines as 3775008
    # n_test = sum(1 for line in open(filename)) #number of records in file (e
xcludes header)
    n_test = 3775006
    s = 50000 #desired sample size
    skip_test = sorted(random.sample(range(1,n_test+1),n_test-s))
    #https://stackoverflow.com/a/22259008/4084039
```

In [37]:
```
print("Number of rows in the train data file:", n_train)
print("Number of rows we are going to elimiate in train data are",len(skip_tra
in))
print("Number of rows in the test data file:", n_test)
print("Number of rows we are going to elimiate in test data are",len(skip_test
))
```

```
Number of rows in the train data file: 15100028
Number of rows we are going to elimiate in train data are 15000028
Number of rows in the test data file: 3775006
Number of rows we are going to elimiate in test data are 3725006
```

In [38]:
```
df_final_train = pd.read_csv('train_after_eda.csv', skiprows=skip_train, names
=['source_node', 'destination_node'])
df_final_train['indicator_link'] = pd.read_csv('train_y.csv', skiprows=skip_tr
ain, names=['indicator_link'])
print("Our train matrix size ",df_final_train.shape)
df_final_train.head(2)
```

```
Our train matrix size  (100002, 3)
```

Out[38]:

	source_node	destination_node	indicator_link
0	273084	1505602	1
1	350205	76813	1

In [39]:
```
df_final_test = pd.read_csv('test_after_eda.csv', skiprows=skip_test, names=[
'source_node', 'destination_node'])
df_final_test['indicator_link'] = pd.read_csv('test_y.csv', skiprows=skip_test
, names=['indicator_link'])
print("Our test matrix size ",df_final_test.shape)
df_final_test.head(2)
```

```
Our test matrix size  (50002, 3)
```

Out[39]:

	source_node	destination_node	indicator_link
0	848424	784690	1
1	264224	132395	1

5.2 Adding a set of features

we will create these each of these features for both train and test data points

1. jaccard_followers
2. jaccard_followees
3. cosine_followers
4. cosine_followees
5. num_followers_s
6. num_followees_s
7. num_followers_d
8. num_followees_d
9. inter_followers
10. inter_followees

In [40]:
```
if not os.path.isfile('data/fea_sample/storage_sample_stage1.h5'):
    #mapping jaccrd followers to train and test data
    df_final_train['jaccard_followers'] = df_final_train.apply(lambda row:
                                            jaccard_for_followers(row['source_
node'],row['destination_node']),axis=1)
    df_final_test['jaccard_followers'] = df_final_test.apply(lambda row:
                                            jaccard_for_followers(row['source_
node'],row['destination_node']),axis=1)

    #mapping jaccrd followees to train and test data
    df_final_train['jaccard_followees'] = df_final_train.apply(lambda row:
                                            jaccard_for_followees(row['source_
node'],row['destination_node']),axis=1)
    df_final_test['jaccard_followees'] = df_final_test.apply(lambda row:
                                            jaccard_for_followees(row['source_
node'],row['destination_node']),axis=1)


        #mapping jaccrd followers to train and test data
    df_final_train['cosine_followers'] = df_final_train.apply(lambda row:
                                            cosine_for_followers(row['source_n
ode'],row['destination_node']),axis=1)
    df_final_test['cosine_followers'] = df_final_test.apply(lambda row:
                                            cosine_for_followers(row['source_n
ode'],row['destination_node']),axis=1)

    #mapping jaccrd followees to train and test data
    df_final_train['cosine_followees'] = df_final_train.apply(lambda row:
                                            cosine_for_followees(row['source_n
ode'],row['destination_node']),axis=1)
    df_final_test['cosine_followees'] = df_final_test.apply(lambda row:
                                            cosine_for_followees(row['source_n
ode'],row['destination_node']),axis=1)
```

In [41]:
```
def compute_features_stage1(df_final):
    #calculating no of followers followees for source and destination
    #calculating intersection of followers and followees for source and destin
ation
    num_followers_s=[]
    num_followees_s=[]
    num_followers_d=[]
    num_followees_d=[]
    inter_followers=[]
    inter_followees=[]
    for i,row in df_final.iterrows():
        try:
            s1=set(train_graph.predecessors(row['source_node']))
            s2=set(train_graph.successors(row['source_node']))
        except:
            s1 = set()
            s2 = set()
        try:
            d1=set(train_graph.predecessors(row['destination_node']))
            d2=set(train_graph.successors(row['destination_node']))
        except:
            d1 = set()
            d2 = set()
        num_followers_s.append(len(s1))
        num_followees_s.append(len(s2))

        num_followers_d.append(len(d1))
        num_followees_d.append(len(d2))

        inter_followers.append(len(s1.intersection(d1)))
        inter_followees.append(len(s2.intersection(d2)))

    return num_followers_s, num_followers_d, num_followees_s, num_followees_d,
inter_followers, inter_followees
```

In [42]:
```
if not os.path.isfile('storage_sample_stage1.h5'):
    df_final_train['num_followers_s'], df_final_train['num_followers_d'], \
    df_final_train['num_followees_s'], df_final_train['num_followees_d'], \
    df_final_train['inter_followers'], df_final_train['inter_followees']= comp
ute_features_stage1(df_final_train)

    df_final_test['num_followers_s'], df_final_test['num_followers_d'], \
    df_final_test['num_followees_s'], df_final_test['num_followees_d'], \
    df_final_test['inter_followers'], df_final_test['inter_followees']= comput
e_features_stage1(df_final_test)

    hdf = HDFStore('storage_sample_stage1.h5')
    hdf.put('train_df',df_final_train, format='table', data_columns=True)
    hdf.put('test_df',df_final_test, format='table', data_columns=True)
    hdf.close()
else:
    df_final_train = read_hdf('storage_sample_stage1.h5', 'train_df',mode='r')
    df_final_test = read_hdf('storage_sample_stage1.h5', 'test_df',mode='r')
```

5.3 Adding new set of features

we will create these each of these features for both train and test data points

1. adar index
2. is following back
3. belongs to same weakly connect components
4. shortest path between source and destination

In [ ]:
```
if not os.path.isfile('storage_sample_stage2.h5'):
    #mapping adar index on train
    df_final_train['adar_index'] = df_final_train.apply(lambda row: calc_adar_
in(row['source_node'],row['destination_node']),axis=1)
    #mapping adar index on test
    df_final_test['adar_index'] = df_final_test.apply(lambda row: calc_adar_in
(row['source_node'],row['destination_node']),axis=1)

    #--------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------------------------
    #mapping followback or not on train
    df_final_train['follows_back'] = df_final_train.apply(lambda row: follows_
back(row['source_node'],row['destination_node']),axis=1)

    #mapping followback or not on test
    df_final_test['follows_back'] = df_final_test.apply(lambda row: follows_ba
ck(row['source_node'],row['destination_node']),axis=1)

    #--------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------------------------
    #mapping same component of wcc or not on train
    df_final_train['same_comp'] = df_final_train.apply(lambda row: belongs_to_
same_wcc(row['source_node'],row['destination_node']),axis=1)

    ##mapping same component of wcc or not on train
    df_final_test['same_comp'] = df_final_test.apply(lambda row: belongs_to_sa
me_wcc(row['source_node'],row['destination_node']),axis=1)

    --------------------------------------------------------------------------
------------------------------
    #mapping shortest path on train
    df_final_train['shortest_path'] = df_final_train.apply(lambda row: compute
_shortest_path_length(row['source_node'],row['destination_node']),axis=1)
    #mapping shortest path on test
    df_final_test['shortest_path'] = df_final_test.apply(lambda row: compute_s
hortest_path_length(row['source_node'],row['destination_node']),axis=1)

    hdf = HDFStore('storage_sample_stage2.h5')
    hdf.put('train_df',df_final_train, format='table', data_columns=True)
    hdf.put('test_df',df_final_test, format='table', data_columns=True)
    hdf.close()
else:
    df_final_train = read_hdf('storage_sample_stage2.h5', 'train_df',mode='r')
    df_final_test = read_hdf('storage_sample_stage2.h5', 'test_df',mode='r')
```

5.4 Adding new set of features

we will create these each of these features for both train and test data points

1. Weight Features
    - weight of incoming edges
    - weight of outgoing edges
    - weight of incoming edges + weight of outgoing edges
    - weight of incoming edges * weight of outgoing edges
    - 2*weight of incoming edges + weight of outgoing edges
    - weight of incoming edges + 2*weight of outgoing edges
2. Page Ranking of source
3. Page Ranking of dest
4. katz of source
5. katz of dest
6. hubs of source
7. hubs of dest
8. authorities_s of source
9. authorities_s of dest

Weight Features

In order to determine the similarity of nodes, an edge weight value was calculated between nodes. Edge weight decreases as the neighbor count goes up. Intuitively, consider one million people following a celebrity on a social network then chances are most of them never met each other or the celebrity. On the other hand, if a user has 30 contacts in his/her social network, the chances are higher that many of them know each other. `credit` - Graph-based Features for Supervised Link Prediction William Cukierski, Benjamin Hamner, Bo Yang

$$W = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+|X|}}$$

it is directed graph so calculated Weighted in and Weighted out differently

In [44]:
```
#weight for source and destination of each link
Weight_in = {}
Weight_out = {}
for i in  tqdm(train_graph.nodes()):
    s1=set(train_graph.predecessors(i))
    w_in = 1.0/(np.sqrt(1+len(s1)))
    Weight_in[i]=w_in

    s2=set(train_graph.successors(i))
    w_out = 1.0/(np.sqrt(1+len(s2)))
    Weight_out[i]=w_out

#for imputing with mean
mean_weight_in = np.mean(list(Weight_in.values()))
mean_weight_out = np.mean(list(Weight_out.values()))
```

```
100%|██████████████████████████████████████████████████| 1780722/1780722 [02:29<00:00, 11913.43it/s]
```

In [45]:
```
if not os.path.isfile('storage_sample_stage3.h5'):
    #mapping to pandas train
    df_final_train['weight_in'] = df_final_train.destination_node.apply(lambda x: Weight_in.get(x,mean_weight_in))
    df_final_train['weight_out'] = df_final_train.source_node.apply(lambda x: Weight_out.get(x,mean_weight_out))

    #mapping to pandas test
    df_final_test['weight_in'] = df_final_test.destination_node.apply(lambda x: Weight_in.get(x,mean_weight_in))
    df_final_test['weight_out'] = df_final_test.source_node.apply(lambda x: Weight_out.get(x,mean_weight_out))


    #some features engineerings on the in and out weights
    df_final_train['weight_f1'] = df_final_train.weight_in + df_final_train.weight_out
    df_final_train['weight_f2'] = df_final_train.weight_in * df_final_train.weight_out
    df_final_train['weight_f3'] = (2*df_final_train.weight_in + 1*df_final_train.weight_out)
    df_final_train['weight_f4'] = (1*df_final_train.weight_in + 2*df_final_train.weight_out)

    #some features engineerings on the in and out weights
    df_final_test['weight_f1'] = df_final_test.weight_in + df_final_test.weight_out
    df_final_test['weight_f2'] = df_final_test.weight_in * df_final_test.weight_out
    df_final_test['weight_f3'] = (2*df_final_test.weight_in + 1*df_final_test.weight_out)
    df_final_test['weight_f4'] = (1*df_final_test.weight_in + 2*df_final_test.weight_out)
```

In [46]:
```
if not os.path.isfile('storage_sample_stage3.h5'):

    #page rank for source and destination in Train and Test
    #if anything not there in train graph then adding mean page rank
    df_final_train['page_rank_s'] = df_final_train.source_node.apply(lambda x:
pr.get(x,mean_pr))
    df_final_train['page_rank_d'] = df_final_train.destination_node.apply(lamb
da x:pr.get(x,mean_pr))

    df_final_test['page_rank_s'] = df_final_test.source_node.apply(lambda x:pr
.get(x,mean_pr))
    df_final_test['page_rank_d'] = df_final_test.destination_node.apply(lambda
x:pr.get(x,mean_pr))
    #==========================================================================
=======

    #Katz centrality score for source and destination in Train and test
    #if anything not there in train graph then adding mean katz score
    df_final_train['katz_s'] = df_final_train.source_node.apply(lambda x: katz
.get(x,mean_katz))
    df_final_train['katz_d'] = df_final_train.destination_node.apply(lambda x:
katz.get(x,mean_katz))

    df_final_test['katz_s'] = df_final_test.source_node.apply(lambda x: katz.g
et(x,mean_katz))
    df_final_test['katz_d'] = df_final_test.destination_node.apply(lambda x: k
atz.get(x,mean_katz))
    #==========================================================================
=======

    #Hits algorithm score for source and destination in Train and test
    #if anything not there in train graph then adding 0
    df_final_train['hubs_s'] = df_final_train.source_node.apply(lambda x: hits
[0].get(x,0))
    df_final_train['hubs_d'] = df_final_train.destination_node.apply(lambda x:
hits[0].get(x,0))

    df_final_test['hubs_s'] = df_final_test.source_node.apply(lambda x: hits[0
].get(x,0))
    df_final_test['hubs_d'] = df_final_test.destination_node.apply(lambda x: h
its[0].get(x,0))
    #==========================================================================
=======

    #Hits algorithm score for source and destination in Train and Test
    #if anything not there in train graph then adding 0
    df_final_train['authorities_s'] = df_final_train.source_node.apply(lambda
x: hits[1].get(x,0))
    df_final_train['authorities_d'] = df_final_train.destination_node.apply(la
mbda x: hits[1].get(x,0))

    df_final_test['authorities_s'] = df_final_test.source_node.apply(lambda x:
hits[1].get(x,0))
    df_final_test['authorities_d'] = df_final_test.destination_node.apply(lamb
da x: hits[1].get(x,0))
    #==========================================================================
```

```
=======
    hdf = HDFStore('storage_sample_stage3.h5')
    hdf.put('train_df',df_final_train, format='table', data_columns=True)
    hdf.put('test_df',df_final_test, format='table', data_columns=True)
    hdf.close()
else:
    df_final_train = read_hdf('storage_sample_stage3.h5', 'train_df',mode='r')
    df_final_test = read_hdf('storage_sample_stage3.h5', 'test_df',mode='r')
```

In [47]:
```
df_final_train.head()
```

Out[47]:

	source_node	destination_node	indicator_link	jaccard_followers	jaccard_followees	cosine_fol
0	273084	1505602	1	0	0.000000	0.(
1	350205	76813	1	0	0.000000	0.(
2	1200905	283891	1	0	0.052632	0.(
3	247831	1403584	1	0	0.000000	0.(
4	233609	1837109	1	0	0.000000	0.(

5 rows × 31 columns

Adding new feature Preferential Attachement

One well-known concept in social networks is that users with many friends tend to create more connections in the future. This is due to the fact that in some social networks, like in finance, the rich get richer. We estimate how ”rich” our two vertices are by calculating the multiplication between the number of friends (|Γ(x)|) or followers each vertex has.

Preferential Attachement for followers

In [53]:

```
#for train dataset
nfs=np.array(df_final_train['num_followers_s'])
nfd=np.array(df_final_train['num_followers_d'])
preferential_followers=[]
for i in range(len(nfs)):
    preferential_followers.append(nfd[i]*nfs[i])
df_final_train['prefer_Attach_followers']= preferential_followers
df_final_train.head()
```

Out[53]:

	source_node	destination_node	indicator_link	jaccard_followers	jaccard_followees	cosine_fol
0	273084	1505602	1	0	0.000000	0.(
1	350205	76813	1	0	0.000000	0.(
2	1200905	283891	1	0	0.052632	0.(
3	247831	1403584	1	0	0.000000	0.(
4	233609	1837109	1	0	0.000000	0.(

5 rows × 32 columns

In [54]:

```
#for test dataset
nfs=np.array(df_final_test['num_followers_s'])
nfd=np.array(df_final_test['num_followers_d'])
preferential_followers=[]
for i in range(len(nfs)):
    preferential_followers.append(nfd[i]*nfs[i])
df_final_test['prefer_Attach_followers']= preferential_followers
df_final_test.head()
```

Out[54]:

	source_node	destination_node	indicator_link	jaccard_followers	jaccard_followees	cosine_fol
0	848424	784690	1	0	0.0000	0.(
1	264224	132395	1	0	0.4000	0.:
2	289059	253522	1	0	0.0000	0.(
3	1749265	963357	1	0	0.1875	0.
4	1199100	991335	1	0	0.0000	0.(

5 rows × 32 columns

Preferential Attachement for followers

In [55]:
```
#for train dataset
nfs=np.array(df_final_train['num_followees_s'])
nfd=np.array(df_final_train['num_followees_d'])
preferential_followees=[]
for i in range(len(nfs)):
    preferential_followees.append(nfd[i]*nfs[i])
df_final_train['prefer_Attach_followees']= preferential_followees
df_final_train.head()
```

Out[55]:

	source_node	destination_node	indicator_link	jaccard_followers	jaccard_followees	cosine_fol
0	273084	1505602	1	0	0.000000	0.(
1	350205	76813	1	0	0.000000	0.(
2	1200905	283891	1	0	0.052632	0.(
3	247831	1403584	1	0	0.000000	0.(
4	233609	1837109	1	0	0.000000	0.(

5 rows × 33 columns

In [56]:
```
#for test dataset
nfs=np.array(df_final_test['num_followees_s'])
nfd=np.array(df_final_test['num_followees_d'])
preferential_followees=[]
for i in range(len(nfs)):
    preferential_followees.append(nfd[i]*nfs[i])
df_final_test['prefer_Attach_followees']= preferential_followees
df_final_test.head()
```

Out[56]:

	source_node	destination_node	indicator_link	jaccard_followers	jaccard_followees	cosine_fol
0	848424	784690	1	0	0.0000	0.(
1	264224	132395	1	0	0.4000	0.:
2	289059	253522	1	0	0.0000	0.(
3	1749265	963357	1	0	0.1875	0.'
4	1199100	991335	1	0	0.0000	0.(

5 rows × 33 columns

5.5 Adding new set of features

we will create these each of these features for both train and test data points

1. SVD features for both source and destination

In [57]:
```
def svd(x, S):
    try:
        z = sadj_dict[x]
        return S[z]
    except:
        return [0,0,0,0,0,0]
```

In [58]:
```
#for svd features to get feature vector creating a dict node val and inedx in
 svd vector
sadj_col = sorted(train_graph.nodes())
sadj_dict = { val:idx for idx,val in enumerate(sadj_col)}
```

In [59]:
```
Adj = nx.adjacency_matrix(train_graph,nodelist=sorted(train_graph.nodes())).as
fptype()
```

In [60]:
```
U, s, V = svds(Adj, k = 6)
print('Adjacency matrix Shape',Adj.shape)
print('U Shape',U.shape)
print('V Shape',V.shape)
print('s Shape',s.shape)
```

```
Adjacency matrix Shape (1780722, 1780722)
U Shape (1780722, 6)
V Shape (6, 1780722)
s Shape (6,)
```

In [61]:
```
if not os.path.isfile('storage_sample_stage4.h5'):
    #===========================================================================
==========================

    df_final_train[['svd_u_s_1', 'svd_u_s_2','svd_u_s_3', 'svd_u_s_4', 'svd_u_
s_5', 'svd_u_s_6']] = \
    df_final_train.source_node.apply(lambda x: svd(x, U)).apply(pd.Series)

    df_final_train[['svd_u_d_1', 'svd_u_d_2', 'svd_u_d_3', 'svd_u_d_4', 'svd_u
_d_5','svd_u_d_6']] = \
    df_final_train.destination_node.apply(lambda x: svd(x, U)).apply(pd.Series
)
    #===========================================================================
==========================

    df_final_train[['svd_v_s_1','svd_v_s_2', 'svd_v_s_3', 'svd_v_s_4', 'svd_v_
s_5', 'svd_v_s_6',]] = \
    df_final_train.source_node.apply(lambda x: svd(x, V.T)).apply(pd.Series)

    df_final_train[['svd_v_d_1', 'svd_v_d_2', 'svd_v_d_3', 'svd_v_d_4', 'svd_v
_d_5','svd_v_d_6']] = \
    df_final_train.destination_node.apply(lambda x: svd(x, V.T)).apply(pd.Seri
es)
    #===========================================================================
==========================

    df_final_test[['svd_u_s_1', 'svd_u_s_2','svd_u_s_3', 'svd_u_s_4', 'svd_u_s
_5', 'svd_u_s_6']] = \
    df_final_test.source_node.apply(lambda x: svd(x, U)).apply(pd.Series)

    df_final_test[['svd_u_d_1', 'svd_u_d_2', 'svd_u_d_3', 'svd_u_d_4', 'svd_u_
d_5','svd_u_d_6']] = \
    df_final_test.destination_node.apply(lambda x: svd(x, U)).apply(pd.Series)

    #===========================================================================
==========================

    df_final_test[['svd_v_s_1','svd_v_s_2', 'svd_v_s_3', 'svd_v_s_4', 'svd_v_s
_5', 'svd_v_s_6',]] = \
    df_final_test.source_node.apply(lambda x: svd(x, V.T)).apply(pd.Series)

    df_final_test[['svd_v_d_1', 'svd_v_d_2', 'svd_v_d_3', 'svd_v_d_4', 'svd_v_
d_5','svd_v_d_6']] = \
    df_final_test.destination_node.apply(lambda x: svd(x, V.T)).apply(pd.Serie
s)
    #===========================================================================
==========================

#     hdf = HDFStore('data/fea_sample/storage_sample_stage4.h5')
#     hdf.put('train_df',df_final_train, format='table', data_columns=True)
#     hdf.put('test_df',df_final_test, format='table', data_columns=True)
#     hdf.close()
```

In [62]:
```
df_final_train.head()
```

Out[62]:

	source_node	destination_node	indicator_link	jaccard_followers	jaccard_followees	cosine_fol
0	273084	1505602	1	0	0.000000	0.(
1	350205	76813	1	0	0.000000	0.(
2	1200905	283891	1	0	0.052632	0.(
3	247831	1403584	1	0	0.000000	0.(
4	233609	1837109	1	0	0.000000	0.(

5 rows × 57 columns

In [65]:
```
df_final_train.columns
```

Out[65]:
```
Index(['source_node', 'destination_node', 'indicator_link',
       'jaccard_followers', 'jaccard_followees', 'cosine_followers',
       'cosine_followees', 'num_followers_s', 'num_followers_d',
       'num_followees_s', 'num_followees_d', 'inter_followers',
       'inter_followees', 'adar_index', 'follows_back', 'same_comp',
       'shortest_path', 'weight_in', 'weight_out', 'weight_f1', 'weight_f2',
       'weight_f3', 'weight_f4', 'page_rank_s', 'page_rank_d', 'katz_s',
       'katz_d', 'hubs_s', 'hubs_d', 'authorities_s', 'authorities_d',
       'prefer_Attach_followers', 'prefer_Attach_followees', 'svd_u_s_1',
       'svd_u_s_2', 'svd_u_s_3', 'svd_u_s_4', 'svd_u_s_5', 'svd_u_s_6',
       'svd_u_d_1', 'svd_u_d_2', 'svd_u_d_3', 'svd_u_d_4', 'svd_u_d_5',
       'svd_u_d_6', 'svd_v_s_1', 'svd_v_s_2', 'svd_v_s_3', 'svd_v_s_4',
       'svd_v_s_5', 'svd_v_s_6', 'svd_v_d_1', 'svd_v_d_2', 'svd_v_d_3',
       'svd_v_d_4', 'svd_v_d_5', 'svd_v_d_6'],
      dtype='object')
```

Adding feature svd_dot

svd_dot is Dot product between sourse node svd and destination node svd features

In [69]:
```
#for train datasets
s1,s2,s3,s4,s5,s6=df_final_train['svd_u_s_1'],df_final_train['svd_u_s_2'],df_final_train['svd_u_s_3'],df_final_train['svd_u_s_4'],df_final_train['svd_u_s_5'],df_final_train['svd_u_s_6']
s7,s8,s9,s10,s11,s12=df_final_train['svd_v_s_1'],df_final_train['svd_v_s_2'],df_final_train['svd_v_s_3'],df_final_train['svd_v_s_4'],df_final_train['svd_v_s_5'],df_final_train['svd_v_s_6']

d1,d2,d3,d4,d5,d6=df_final_train['svd_u_d_1'],df_final_train['svd_u_d_2'],df_final_train['svd_u_d_3'],df_final_train['svd_u_d_4'],df_final_train['svd_u_d_5'],df_final_train['svd_u_d_6']
d7,d8,d9,d10,d11,d12=df_final_train['svd_v_d_1'],df_final_train['svd_v_d_2'],df_final_train['svd_v_d_3'],df_final_train['svd_v_d_4'],df_final_train['svd_v_d_5'],df_final_train['svd_v_d_6']
```

In [70]:
```
svd_dot=[]
for i in range(len(np.array(s1))):
    a=[]
    b=[]
    a.append(np.array(s1[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s2[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s3[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s4[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s5[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s6[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s7[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s8[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s9[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s10[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s11[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s12[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d1[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d2[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d3[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d4[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d5[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d6[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d7[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d8[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d9[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d10[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d11[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d12[i]))
    svd_dot.append(np.dot(a,b))
df_final_train['svd_dot']=svd_dot
```

In [71]:
```
df_final_train.head()
```

Out[71]:

	source_node	destination_node	indicator_link	jaccard_followers	jaccard_followees	cosine_fol
0	273084	1505602	1	0	0.000000	0.(
1	350205	76813	1	0	0.000000	0.(
2	1200905	283891	1	0	0.052632	0.(
3	247831	1403584	1	0	0.000000	0.(
4	233609	1837109	1	0	0.000000	0.(

5 rows × 58 columns

In [72]:
```
#for test dataset
s1,s2,s3,s4,s5,s6=df_final_test['svd_u_s_1'],df_final_test['svd_u_s_2'],df_fin
al_test['svd_u_s_3'],df_final_test['svd_u_s_4'],df_final_test['svd_u_s_5'],df_
final_test['svd_u_s_6']
s7,s8,s9,s10,s11,s12=df_final_test['svd_v_s_1'],df_final_test['svd_v_s_2'],df_
final_test['svd_v_s_3'],df_final_test['svd_v_s_4'],df_final_test['svd_v_s_5'],
df_final_test['svd_v_s_6']

d1,d2,d3,d4,d5,d6=df_final_test['svd_u_d_1'],df_final_test['svd_u_d_2'],df_fin
al_test['svd_u_d_3'],df_final_test['svd_u_d_4'],df_final_test['svd_u_d_5'],df_
final_test['svd_u_d_6']
d7,d8,d9,d10,d11,d12=df_final_test['svd_v_d_1'],df_final_test['svd_v_d_2'],df_
final_test['svd_v_d_3'],df_final_test['svd_v_d_4'],df_final_test['svd_v_d_5'],
df_final_test['svd_v_d_6']
```

In [73]:
```
svd_dot=[]
for i in range(len(np.array(s1))):
    a=[]
    b=[]
    a.append(np.array(s1[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s2[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s3[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s4[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s5[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s6[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s7[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s8[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s9[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s10[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s11[i]))
    a.append(np.array(s12[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d1[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d2[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d3[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d4[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d5[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d6[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d7[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d8[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d9[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d10[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d11[i]))
    b.append(np.array(d12[i]))
    svd_dot.append(np.dot(a,b))
df_final_test['svd_dot']=svd_dot
```

In [74]:
```
df_final_test.head()
```

Out[74]:

	source_node	destination_node	indicator_link	jaccard_followers	jaccard_followees	cosine_fol
0	848424	784690	1	0	0.0000	0.(
1	264224	132395	1	0	0.4000	0.:
2	289059	253522	1	0	0.0000	0.(
3	1749265	963357	1	0	0.1875	0.'
4	1199100	991335	1	0	0.0000	0.(

5 rows × 58 columns

In [76]:
```
hdf = HDFStore('storage_sample_stage4.h5')
hdf.put('train_df',df_final_train, format='table', data_columns=True)
hdf.put('test_df',df_final_test, format='table', data_columns=True)
hdf.close()
```

In [77]:
```
#Importing Libraries
# please do go through this python notebook:
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")

import csv
import pandas as pd#pandas to create small dataframes
import datetime #Convert to unix time
import time #Convert to unix time
# if numpy is not installed already : pip3 install numpy
import numpy as np#Do aritmetic operations on arrays
# matplotlib: used to plot graphs
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pylab as plt
import seaborn as sns#Plots
from matplotlib import rcParams#Size of plots
from sklearn.cluster import MiniBatchKMeans, KMeans#Clustering
import math
import pickle
import os
# to install xgboost: pip3 install xgboost
import xgboost as xgb

import warnings
import networkx as nx
import pdb
import pickle
from pandas import HDFStore,DataFrame
from pandas import read_hdf
from scipy.sparse.linalg import svds, eigs
import gc
from tqdm import tqdm
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score
```

In [78]:
```
df_final_train.columns
```

Out[78]:
```
Index(['source_node', 'destination_node', 'indicator_link',
       'jaccard_followers', 'jaccard_followees', 'cosine_followers',
       'cosine_followees', 'num_followers_s', 'num_followers_d',
       'num_followees_s', 'num_followees_d', 'inter_followers',
       'inter_followees', 'adar_index', 'follows_back', 'same_comp',
       'shortest_path', 'weight_in', 'weight_out', 'weight_f1', 'weight_f2',
       'weight_f3', 'weight_f4', 'page_rank_s', 'page_rank_d', 'katz_s',
       'katz_d', 'hubs_s', 'hubs_d', 'authorities_s', 'authorities_d',
       'prefer_Attach_followers', 'prefer_Attach_followees', 'svd_u_s_1',
       'svd_u_s_2', 'svd_u_s_3', 'svd_u_s_4', 'svd_u_s_5', 'svd_u_s_6',
       'svd_u_d_1', 'svd_u_d_2', 'svd_u_d_3', 'svd_u_d_4', 'svd_u_d_5',
       'svd_u_d_6', 'svd_v_s_1', 'svd_v_s_2', 'svd_v_s_3', 'svd_v_s_4',
       'svd_v_s_5', 'svd_v_s_6', 'svd_v_d_1', 'svd_v_d_2', 'svd_v_d_3',
       'svd_v_d_4', 'svd_v_d_5', 'svd_v_d_6', 'svd_dot'],
      dtype='object')
```

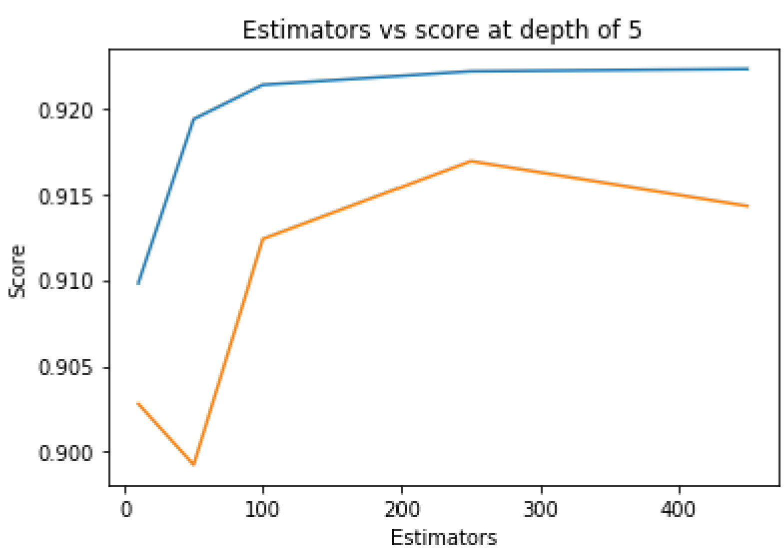
In [79]:
```
y_train = df_final_train.indicator_link
y_test = df_final_test.indicator_link
```

In [80]:
```
df_final_train.drop(['source_node', 'destination_node','indicator_link'],axis=
1,inplace=True)
df_final_test.drop(['source_node', 'destination_node','indicator_link'],axis=1
,inplace=True)
```

In [81]:
```
estimators = [10,50,100,250,450]
train_scores = []
test_scores = []
for i in estimators:
    clf = RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, class_weight=None, criterion=
'gini',
            max_depth=5, max_features='auto', max_leaf_nodes=None,
            min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None,
            min_samples_leaf=52, min_samples_split=120,
            min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, n_estimators=i, n_jobs=-1,random_sta
te=25,verbose=0,warm_start=False)
    clf.fit(df_final_train,y_train)
    train_sc = f1_score(y_train,clf.predict(df_final_train))
    test_sc = f1_score(y_test,clf.predict(df_final_test))
    test_scores.append(test_sc)
    train_scores.append(train_sc)
    print('Estimators = ',i,'Train Score',train_sc,'test Score',test_sc)
plt.plot(estimators,train_scores,label='Train Score')
plt.plot(estimators,test_scores,label='Test Score')
plt.xlabel('Estimators')
plt.ylabel('Score')
plt.title('Estimators vs score at depth of 5')
```

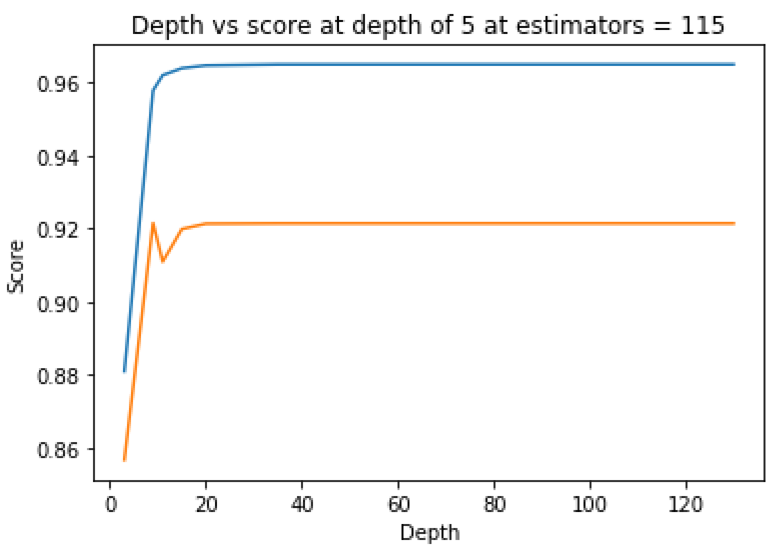
```
Estimators =  10 Train Score 0.9098260968992651 test Score 0.9027976742226341
Estimators =  50 Train Score 0.9193635607321131 test Score 0.8992469654628069
Estimators =  100 Train Score 0.9213647068631332 test Score 0.912385301704088
9
Estimators =  250 Train Score 0.922151931824123 test Score 0.9169170863842214
Estimators =  450 Train Score 0.9222848891353711 test Score 0.914303904923599
5
```

Out[81]:
```
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Estimators vs score at depth of 5')
```



In [82]:
```
depths = [3,9,11,15,20,35,50,70,130]
train_scores = []
test_scores = []
for i in depths:
    clf = RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, class_weight=None, criterion=
'gini',
            max_depth=i, max_features='auto', max_leaf_nodes=None,
            min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None,
            min_samples_leaf=52, min_samples_split=120,
            min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, n_estimators=115, n_jobs=-1,random_s
tate=25,verbose=0,warm_start=False)
    clf.fit(df_final_train,y_train)
    train_sc = f1_score(y_train,clf.predict(df_final_train))
    test_sc = f1_score(y_test,clf.predict(df_final_test))
    test_scores.append(test_sc)
    train_scores.append(train_sc)
    print('depth = ',i,'Train Score',train_sc,'test Score',test_sc)
plt.plot(depths,train_scores,label='Train Score')
plt.plot(depths,test_scores,label='Test Score')
plt.xlabel('Depth')
plt.ylabel('Score')
plt.title('Depth vs score at depth of 5 at estimators = 115')
plt.show()
```

```
depth =  3 Train Score 0.8810698327858115 test Score 0.8568133350742045
depth =  9 Train Score 0.9577372747230306 test Score 0.9214581783398874
depth =  11 Train Score 0.9619094028547643 test Score 0.9109016920111374
depth =  15 Train Score 0.9638184936720423 test Score 0.9198179420647412
depth =  20 Train Score 0.9645779882568882 test Score 0.921292953319458
depth =  35 Train Score 0.9648535734566399 test Score 0.9213712246718492
depth =  50 Train Score 0.9648535734566399 test Score 0.9213712246718492
depth =  70 Train Score 0.9648535734566399 test Score 0.9213712246718492
depth =  130 Train Score 0.9648535734566399 test Score 0.9213712246718492
```



In [83]:
```
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score
from sklearn.model_selection import RandomizedSearchCV
from scipy.stats import randint as sp_randint
from scipy.stats import uniform

param_dist = {"n_estimators":sp_randint(105,125),
              "max_depth": sp_randint(10,15),
              "min_samples_split": sp_randint(110,190),
              "min_samples_leaf": sp_randint(25,65)}

clf = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=25,n_jobs=-1)

rf_random = RandomizedSearchCV(clf, param_distributions=param_dist,
                                   n_iter=5,cv=10,scoring='f1',random_state=25
)

rf_random.fit(df_final_train,y_train)
print('mean test scores',rf_random.cv_results_['mean_test_score'])
print('mean train scores',rf_random.cv_results_['mean_train_score'])
```

```
mean test scores [0.96268665 0.9623128  0.96125205 0.96238543 0.96369861]
mean train scores [0.96356236 0.96323862 0.96180049 0.96303285 0.96482231]
```

In [84]:
```
print(rf_random.best_estimator_)
```

```
RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, class_weight=None, criterion='gini',
            max_depth=14, max_features='auto', max_leaf_nodes=None,
            min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None,
            min_samples_leaf=28, min_samples_split=111,
            min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, n_estimators=121, n_jobs=-1,
            oob_score=False, random_state=25, verbose=0, warm_start=False)
```

In [85]:
```
clf=RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, class_weight=None, criterion='gini'
,
            max_depth=14, max_features='auto', max_leaf_nodes=None,
            min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None,
            min_samples_leaf=28, min_samples_split=111,
            min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, n_estimators=121, n_jobs=-1,
            oob_score=False, random_state=25, verbose=0, warm_start=False)
```

In [86]:
```
clf.fit(df_final_train,y_train)
y_train_pred = clf.predict(df_final_train)
y_test_pred = clf.predict(df_final_test)
```

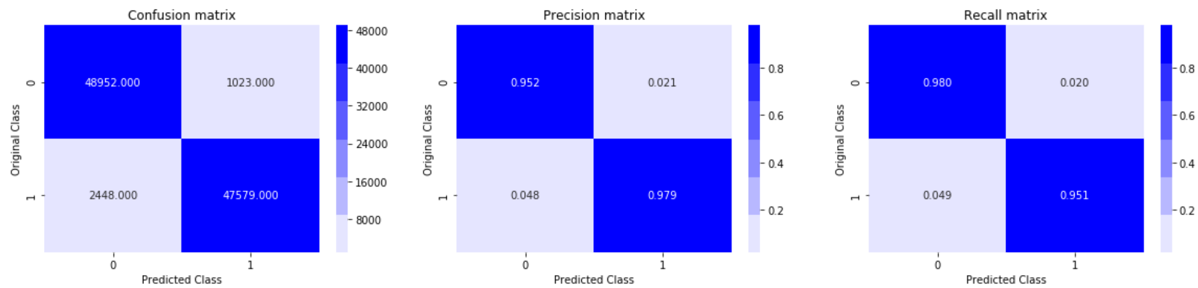
In [87]:
```
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score
print('Train f1 score',f1_score(y_train,y_train_pred))
print('Test f1 score',f1_score(y_test,y_test_pred))
```

```
Train f1 score 0.9648075109754738
Test f1 score 0.9213158621275512
```

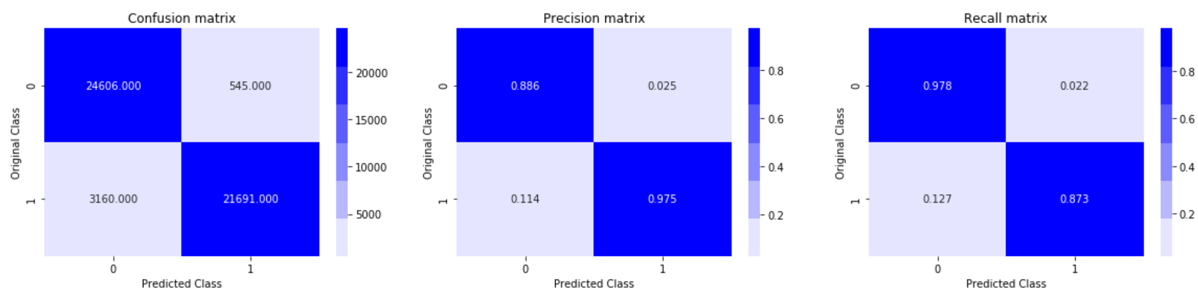
In [88]:
```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
def plot_confusion_matrix(test_y, predict_y):
    C = confusion_matrix(test_y, predict_y)

    A =(((C.T)/(C.sum(axis=1))).T)

    B =(C/C.sum(axis=0))
    plt.figure(figsize=(20,4))

    labels = [0,1]
    # representing A in heatmap format
    cmap=sns.light_palette("blue")
    plt.subplot(1, 3, 1)
    sns.heatmap(C, annot=True, cmap=cmap, fmt=".3f", xticklabels=labels, ytick
labels=labels)
    plt.xlabel('Predicted Class')
    plt.ylabel('Original Class')
    plt.title("Confusion matrix")

    plt.subplot(1, 3, 2)
    sns.heatmap(B, annot=True, cmap=cmap, fmt=".3f", xticklabels=labels, ytick
labels=labels)
    plt.xlabel('Predicted Class')
    plt.ylabel('Original Class')
    plt.title("Precision matrix")

    plt.subplot(1, 3, 3)
    # representing B in heatmap format
    sns.heatmap(A, annot=True, cmap=cmap, fmt=".3f", xticklabels=labels, ytick
labels=labels)
    plt.xlabel('Predicted Class')
    plt.ylabel('Original Class')
    plt.title("Recall matrix")

    plt.show()
```

In [89]:
```
print('Train confusion_matrix')
plot_confusion_matrix(y_train,y_train_pred)
print('Test confusion_matrix')
plot_confusion_matrix(y_test,y_test_pred)
```

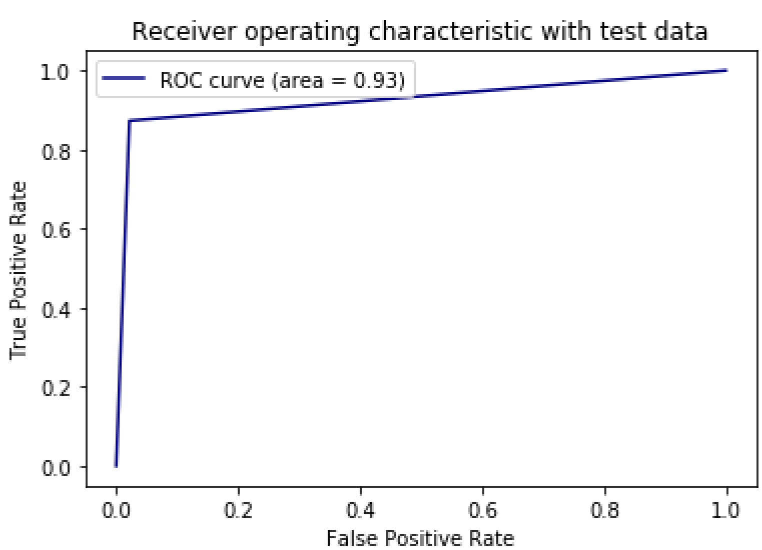
```
Train confusion_matrix
```



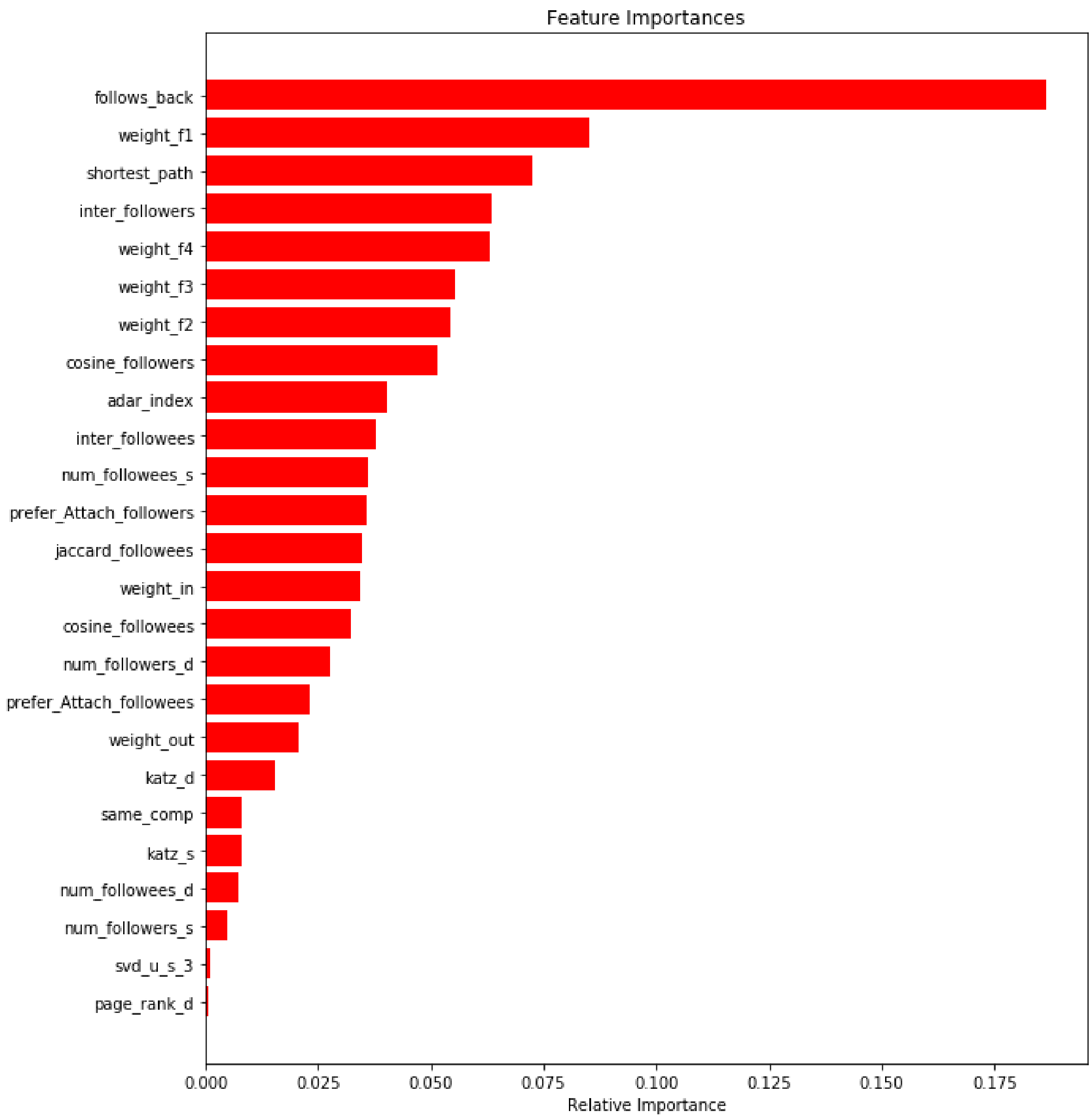

```
Test confusion_matrix
```



In [90]:
```
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc
fpr,tpr,ths = roc_curve(y_test,y_test_pred)
auc_sc = auc(fpr, tpr)
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, color='navy',label='ROC curve (area = %0.2f)' % auc_sc)
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.title('Receiver operating characteristic with test data')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



In [91]:
```
features = df_final_train.columns
importances = clf.feature_importances_
indices = (np.argsort(importances))[-25:]
plt.figure(figsize=(10,12))
plt.title('Feature Importances')
plt.barh(range(len(indices)), importances[indices], color='r', align='center')
plt.yticks(range(len(indices)), [features[i] for i in indices])
plt.xlabel('Relative Importance')
plt.show()
```



Applying XGBOOST

In [94]:
```
import xgboost as xgb
clf = xgb.XGBClassifier()
param_dist = {"n_estimators":sp_randint(105,125),
              "max_depth": sp_randint(10,15)
              }
model = RandomizedSearchCV(clf, param_distributions=param_dist,
                                   n_iter=5,cv=3,scoring='f1',random_state=25)


model.fit(df_final_train,y_train)
print('mean test scores',model.cv_results_['mean_test_score'])
print('mean train scores',model.cv_results_['mean_train_score'])
```

```
mean test scores [0.98005894 0.97996695 0.98052121 0.98036789 0.9804788 ]
mean train scores [0.99999001 0.999995   0.99549319 0.99751603 0.99782201]
```

In [95]:
```
print(model.best_estimator_)
```

```
XGBClassifier(base_score=0.5, booster='gbtree', colsample_bylevel=1,
       colsample_bytree=1, gamma=0, learning_rate=0.1, max_delta_step=0,
       max_depth=10, min_child_weight=1, missing=None, n_estimators=109,
       n_jobs=1, nthread=None, objective='binary:logistic', random_state=0,
       reg_alpha=0, reg_lambda=1, scale_pos_weight=1, seed=None,
       silent=True, subsample=1)
```

In [96]:
```
clf=xgb.XGBClassifier(base_score=0.5, booster='gbtree', colsample_bylevel=1,
       colsample_bytree=1, gamma=0, learning_rate=0.1, max_delta_step=0,
       max_depth=10, min_child_weight=1, missing=None, n_estimators=109,
       n_jobs=1, nthread=None, objective='binary:logistic', random_state=0,
       reg_alpha=0, reg_lambda=1, scale_pos_weight=1, seed=None,
       silent=True, subsample=1)
```

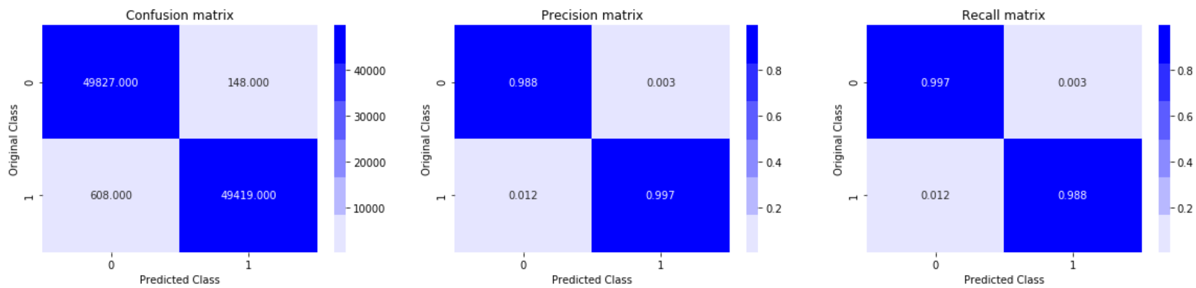
In [97]:
```
clf.fit(df_final_train,y_train)
y_train_pred = clf.predict(df_final_train)
y_test_pred = clf.predict(df_final_test)
```

In [98]:
```
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score
print('Train f1 score',f1_score(y_train,y_train_pred))
print('Test f1 score',f1_score(y_test,y_test_pred))
```

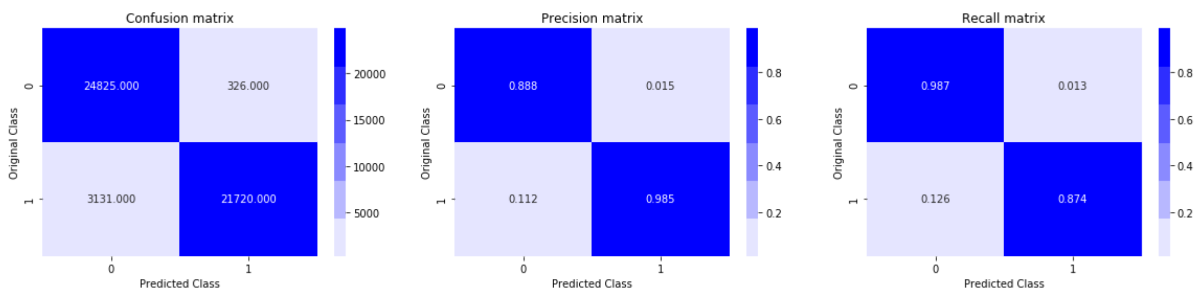
```
Train f1 score 0.9924091812759805
Test f1 score 0.9262852634496876
```

In [99]:
```
print('Train confusion_matrix')
plot_confusion_matrix(y_train,y_train_pred)
print('Test confusion_matrix')
plot_confusion_matrix(y_test,y_test_pred)
```

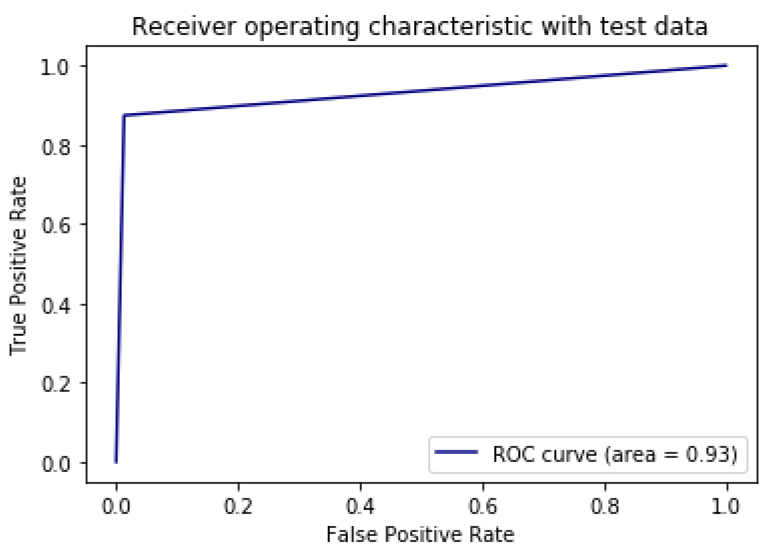
```
Train confusion_matrix
```



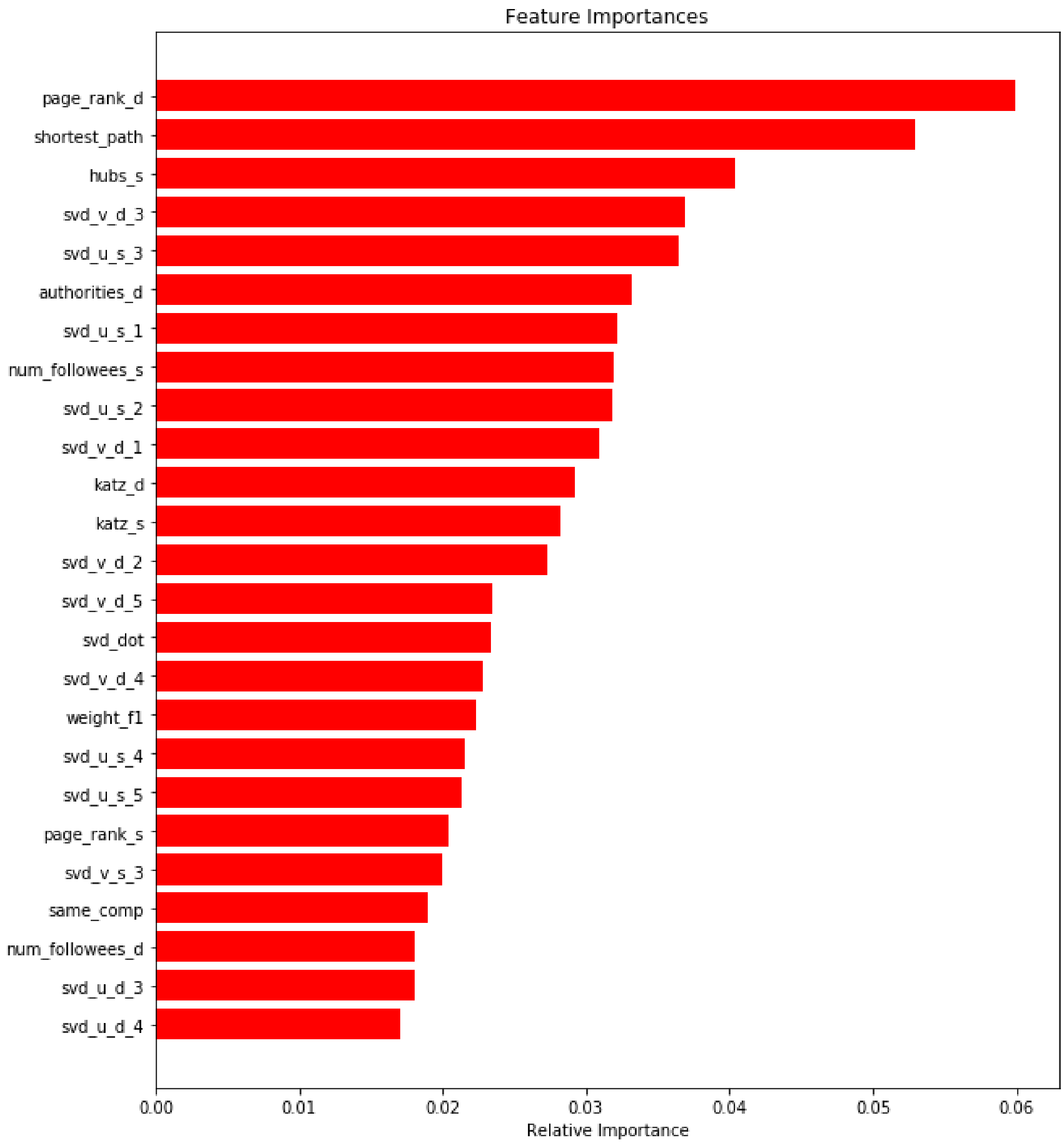

```
Test confusion_matrix
```



In [100]:
```
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc
fpr,tpr,ths = roc_curve(y_test,y_test_pred)
auc_sc = auc(fpr, tpr)
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, color='navy',label='ROC curve (area = %0.2f)' % auc_sc)
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.title('Receiver operating characteristic with test data')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



In [101]:
```
features = df_final_train.columns
importances = clf.feature_importances_
indices = (np.argsort(importances))[-25:]
plt.figure(figsize=(10,12))
plt.title('Feature Importances')
plt.barh(range(len(indices)), importances[indices], color='r', align='center')
plt.yticks(range(len(indices)), [features[i] for i in indices])
plt.xlabel('Relative Importance')
plt.show()
```



Procedure and Observation

In [105]:
```
from prettytable import PrettyTable
x = PrettyTable()
x.field_names = ["Model", "n_estimators", "max_depth", "Train f1-Score","Test
 f1-Score"]
x.add_row(['Random Forest','121','14','0.964','0.921'])
x.add_row(['XGBOOST','109','10','0.992','0.926'])
print(x)
```

```
+---------------+--------------+-----------+----------------+---------------+
|     Model     | n_estimators | max_depth | Train f1-Score | Test f1-Score |
+---------------+--------------+-----------+----------------+---------------+
| Random Forest |     121      |     14    |     0.964      |     0.921     |
|    XGBOOST    |     109      |     10    |     0.992      |     0.926     |
+---------------+--------------+-----------+----------------+---------------+
```

1) Initially we have only a couple feature in our data-set. First we performed exploratory data analysis on our given data set such as number of followers and followees of each person.

2) Then after we generated some datapoints which were not present in our given data-set, since we had only class label 1 data.

3) Then we did some feature engineering on dataset like finding shortest path, kartz centrality, jaccard distances, page rank, preferential attachements etc.

4) After performing eploratory data analysis and feature engineering we splitted whole dataset into train and test and performed random forest and xgboost taking f1-score as our metric.

5) At the end we plotted confusion matrix and pretty-table for both algorithm and found best hyperparameters.