13.4 A Supervised Random Walk

DATASCI W261

Machine Learning at Scale

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Link Prediction Problem

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Link Prediction Problem

A fundamental problem in networks

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Link Prediction Problem

- · A fundamental problem in networks
- Here, given a snapshot of a network, need to infer:

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Link Prediction Problem

- A fundamental problem in networks
- Here, given a snapshot of a network, need to infer:
 - Which interactions among members is likely
 - Which existing interactions we are missing
- Challenge: Combining information from network with rich node and edge attribute data





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How do we combine network structure with node and edge features?

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Supervised Link Prediction

• Combination of PageRank with supervised learning

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Supervised Link Prediction

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Supervised Link Prediction

- Combination of PageRank with supervised learning
 - PageRank: Can capture importance of nodes based on network structure
 - Supervised learning: Uses node and edge features to adjust PageRank
- Idea: To "guide" random walk using supervised learning

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Supervised Random Walk: Graph + Nodes + Edge Features

Algorithm developed based on supervised random walks

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Supervised Random Walk: Graph + Nodes + Edge Features

- Algorithm developed based on supervised random walks
 - Naturally combines information from the network with node and edge attributes

Supervised Random Walk: Graph + Nodes + Edge Features

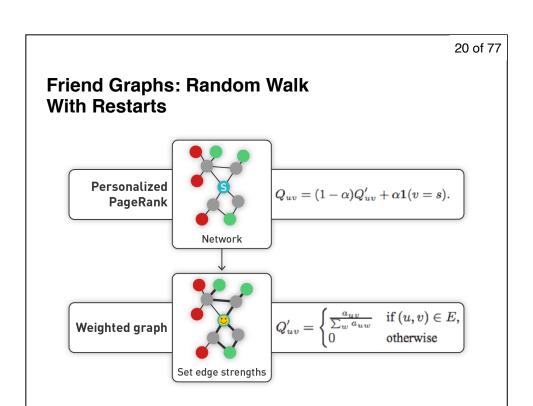
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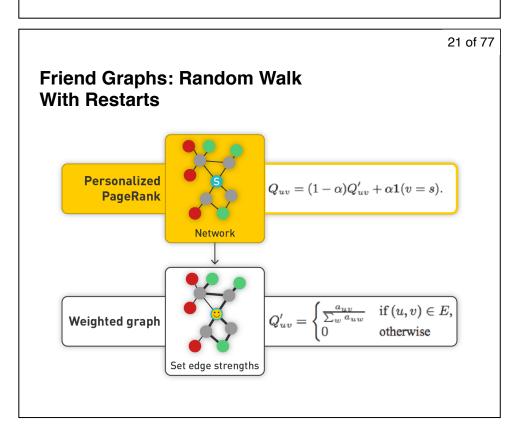
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Supervised Random Walk: Graph + Nodes + Edge Features

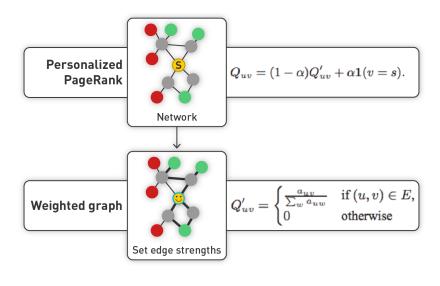
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 - Naturally combines information from the network with node and edge attributes
- Achieved through using attributes to guide a random walk on the graph
- Problem formulated as part supervised machine learning and part random walking with restarts

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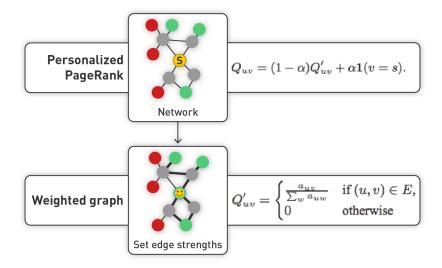




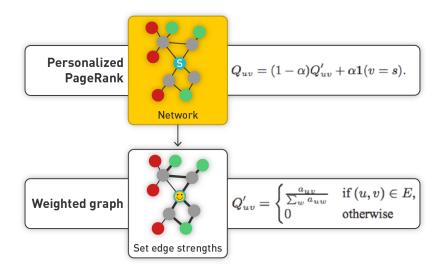


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Friend Graphs: Random Walk With Restarts



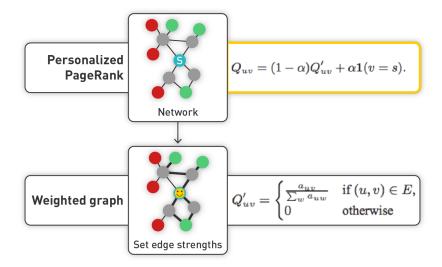
Set teleportation factor to always teleport back to user.



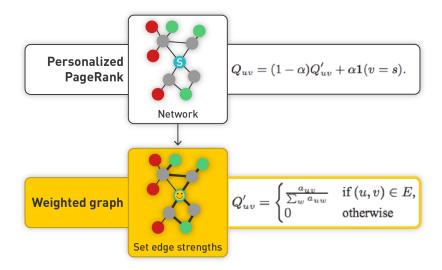
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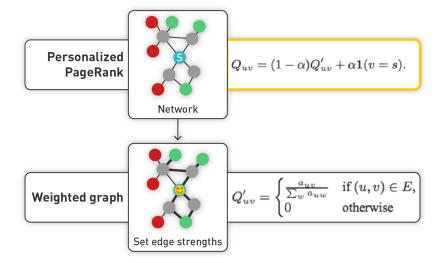


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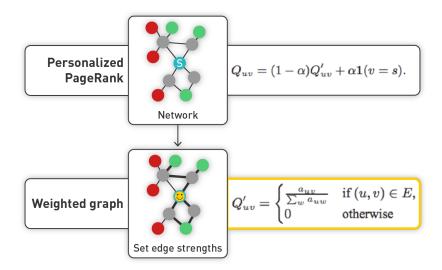


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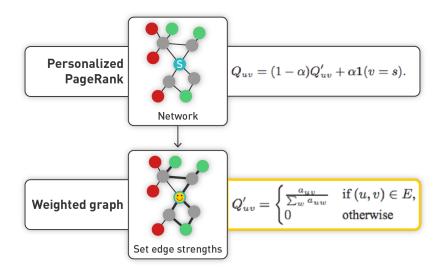
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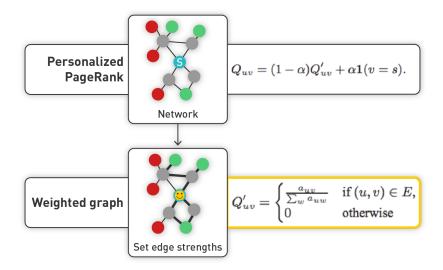
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Supervised Learning

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Supervised Learning

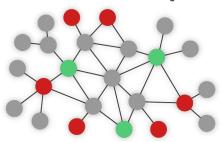
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Supervised Learning

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Positive: Nodes to which s links to in the future

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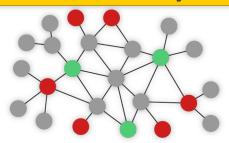
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Social Network Paper

By Lars Backstrom and Jure Leskovic (link)

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- Looked at time sequence of links
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- Further partitioned positive and negative examples by time
- Pooled all positive and negative examples for users, put in training and test set

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Facebook Study Features

• Seven features generated around each edge (i, j)

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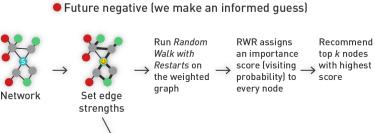
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Future positive (we know this!)

 All features rescaled to have mean 0 and standard deviation 1; also constant feature of value 1

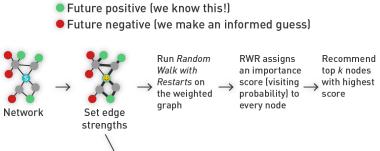
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Hybrid Model



Set edge strengths such that Supervise Random Walk can correctly rank the nodes on the training data

Hybrid Model

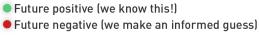


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 Random walk with restarts algorithm combined with supervised learning

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Hybrid Model

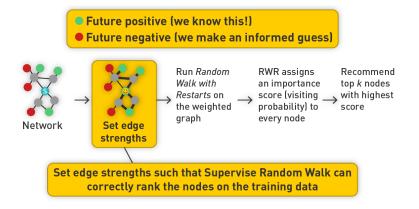




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Hybrid Model



- Random walk with restarts algorithm combined with supervised learning
- Extremely complex, with billions of nodes
- Individual with positive and negative examples to reweight links and social graph

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Supervised Random Walk: Process

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 Assume N individuals (N = 100) → 100 social network graphs.

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- Generate steady-state distribution using RWR.
- Teleport to s (our node of interest) at every opportunity.

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Supervised Random Walk: Process (cont.)

Steady-state distribution, where each node is scored

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Supervised Random Walk: Process (cont.)

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- Leads to a list of nodes and corresponding scores

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$$\underset{\text{nodes}}{arg\ min_{\theta}} \sum_{p \in P} \sum_{\substack{n \in N \\ \text{Negative} \\ \text{nodes}}} \delta(r_p < \underline{r_n}) + \lambda \big| |\theta| \big|^2$$
Penalty for violating constraint $r_p > r_n$

$$r_x \dots \text{score of node } x \text{ on a weighted}$$
graph with edge weights $f_{\theta}(x, y)$

 Ideal: Score for positive examples > Score for negative examples (rp>rn)

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- Error: Score for negative examples > Score for positive examples (rp<rn)

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Supervised Portion of Algorithm

Optimization function:

$$\min_{w} F(w) = \left|\left|w
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- Repeat process many times.

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Implementation: Two Parts

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$$Q_{uv}' = \begin{cases} \frac{a_{uv}}{\sum_{w} a_{uw}} & \text{if } (u, v) \in E, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

 Supervised personalized random walk can be done on MapReduce

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 - Or using specialized libraries for graphs
- Use gradient descent algorithm on a single server

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