512 Homework 1 Programming Task Tips

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1 PathSim

PathSim is discussed in details in the lecture slides, for more information, please see [2].

2 Personalized PageRank

Personalized PageRank [1] is variant of PageRank¹, where instead of jumping/teleporting to an arbitrary node in the network uniformly with some probability, P-PageRank jumps to a set of preferred nodes. In the similarity search setting, the preferred node set only contains the queried node. In linear algebra terminology, both PageRank and P-PageRank try to find the **v** in

$$\mathbf{v} = (1 - c)\mathbf{A}\mathbf{v} + c\mathbf{u} \tag{2.1}$$

where $c \in (0,1)$ is the teleportation constant, A is the adjacency matrix row normalized to make sure every row sums to 1, \mathbf{v} is the fixed-point probability distribution of nodes, i.e., pagerank scores. The only diffference is that in normal pagerank $\mathbf{u} = \vec{\mathbf{1}}/|V|$, where V is the entire node set, whereas in P-PageRank, \mathbf{u} is the preference vector where $\mathbf{u}(p) = 1/|P|$ if $p \in P$, and $\mathbf{u}(p) = 0$ if $p \notin P$, here P is the preferred node set.

To implement the P-PageRank in our similarity task, we suggest you to use iterative algorithm, where you initialize $\mathbf{v} = \vec{\mathbf{1}}/|V|$. In each iteration, we redistribute the probability of each node to its neighbors and the preferred node set (the queried node). After t iterations, output the nodes with top page rank scores as the result.

In our experiment, we use t = 10 iterations and c = 0.15. Please directly use the provided APVPA net and APTPA net for computing P-PageRank.

References

- [1] G. Jeh and J. Widom. Scaling personalized web search. In *Proceedings of the 12th international conference on World Wide Web*, pages 271–279. ACM, 2003.
- [2] Y. Sun, J. Han, X. Yan, P. S. Yu, and T. Wu. Pathsim: Meta path-based top-k similarity search in heterogeneous information networks. *VLDB11*, 2011.

¹https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PageRank