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IDENTIFYING SIMILAR OBJECTS IN SOCIAL NETWORKS AND  
DIGITAL LIBRARIES

A Dissertation in  
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# Abstract

With the rise of the computer age, various kinds of information can be easily accessed in digital format. However, the objects found within this information, such as people, places, dates, and firms, form a tangled and complex relationship that is usually challenging to untangle.

In this dissertation, we aim to unravel the relationship among objects to the finest extent: what are the similarity levels between any pairs of objects. Discovering similar objects can be the foundation of several research problems and applications. For example, objects can be clustered into several groups by merging similar objects together. This merging process can be recursively performed such that a hierarchical structure of these terms is constructed. In addition, the hidden relationship among objects can be inferred by examining the similar objects that do not explicitly interact with each other.

This dissertation examines the problem of discovering similar objects in two different settings: (1) discovering similar objects based on the interaction among them, and (2) discovering similar objects based on their meta-data. We will mainly focus on the first setting. The interactions among objects are modeled by a network structure, in which each node represents one object, and an edge is presented if the two objects have interacted with each other. In the second setting, we examine the similarity problem where additional information other than interacting history is available. In the second setting, we targeted digital library objects, such as papers, authors, published venues (i.e., the published conference or journal), etc. The meta-data of these objects could be, for example, the citation counts of the paper, the affiliation of the author, and the topics of the conference. These meta-data are utilized to infer the similar objects, such as similar terms, similar venues, or relevant authors given a topic.

To validate our proposed models and methodologies, we conducted various experiments on several different data sets to discover the hidden relationship among

the target objects. This includes (1) the relationship between the authors, papers, and venues in the given digital library, (2) the actors, actresses, and the movies in the given movie information, and (3) the diseases and the genes of patients. In addition, we implemented two live systems based on CiteSeerX digital library to bring several of these research results into practical products. The first system, CollabSeer, recommends potential collaborators based on a user's research interest and previous coauthoring behaviors. The second one, CSSeer, recommends a list of experts given a term of interest based on the similarity score between the query term and the publication and citation history of the authors. Both systems are highly efficient in handling more than one million papers and over 300 thousand disambiguated authors.

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Science educators usually present knowledge in carefully arranged chapters such that students can learn in a logical order. However, students usually overlook the hardworking behind the scientific discoveries. Even though the real story of a successful research usually accompanies with failures, stupid mistakes, and laborious work, the frustration process are not presented in the research papers or textbooks. As a result, the real efforts and the original derivation process are hidden in the carefully re-arranged and organized text. Even a simple and seem-to-be straightforward equation may be derived by numerous conjectures, experiments, and trial-and-errors.

I started to realize the challenging process after being a graduate student. Luckily, my academic adviser, Dr. C. Lee Giles, provides rich resources so that I can pay more attention on thinking and conducting experiments. More importantly, he creates a wonderful environment to encourage peer discussion. Through these discussions, I could better see the strength and the weakness of my thoughts, and shape vague thoughts into more mature ideas. After discussion and imagination, Dr. Giles often proposes down-to-the-earth suggestions so that we may convert ideas into research papers and practical products. Even though research process can sometimes be frustrating, converting an idea into a product is always a joyful moment and encourages me to continue.

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