



WholsWho-IND-KDD-2024

Final Presentation

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1. Introduction

KDD 2024 OAG-Challenge



Motivation

- Academic data mining has potential to unlock enormous scientific, technological, and educational values.
- However, academic graph mining has been limited by the lack of a suitable public benchmark.
- Open Academic Graph Challenge(OAG-Challenge) is open to advance the SOTA in academic graph mining.

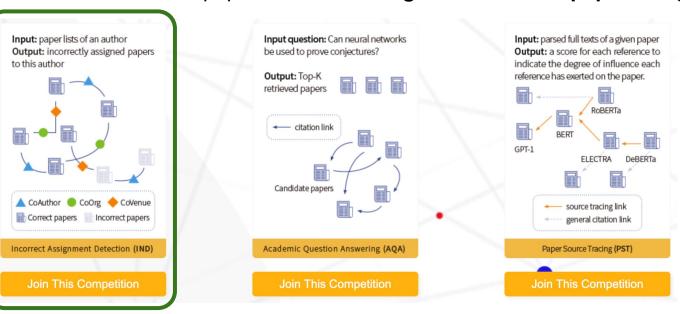
WholsWho-IND(Incorrect Assignment Detection) Task

Given the paper assignments of each author and paper metadata, the goal is to detect paper assignment

errors for each author.







Dataset



- train_author.json & ind_valid_author.json
 - The key is the Author ID and has the 'name'.
 - 'normal_data' for owned papers correctly.
 - o 'outliers' for incorrectly assigned papers.
 - 779 authors(train) and 370 authors(valid)

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name		tsushi ochiai	mingwu yang	ji	anzhao huang	χι	iebiao yao	shunlin	tang		
normal_data	B5ac u1G7	oPTO, pcGjH, ouLse, wBEv, w6P	[C58t0yYu, sWIRnfR3, HJW8h2mo, 0Ptx4O5n, fU4vB	fY. Zae kg9x	IOXO4, Icce0K, eOFAcI, DSXm, 37S3	wjt8 pPx6 xgRa	Jb1W, Y8ho, o7KZ, arLPn, v9yz	[gTeQ mVk2vn TLKS Eg5Nc kM	nmN, SII8D,		
outliers		d3CP, TiJp2,	[qK8llKzD, l0eTdaAG, pEchDDiD ef08f	nvl	UxOes, ELwvhl, CDTOb C 97i	wnP80	V ₂ OC	[xPmu40 buwfo fBB-	ccml,	hch6j	xb6tyRp8
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	2 rows	s × 370 colur	nns								

pid_to_info_all.json

- Paper ID
- Author info : name, organization
- Paper info : venue, publication year
- Text info : paper title, keywords, abstract

Column	Туре	Description	Example
ID	string	Paper ID	53e9ab9eb7602d970354a97e
title	string	Paper title	Data mining: concepts and techniques
authors.name	string	Author's name	Jiawei Han
author.org	string	Author's organization	department of computer science University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign
venue	string	Conference or Journal	Inteligencia Artificial, Revista Iberoamericana de Inteligencia Artificial
year	int	Publication year	2000
keywords	list of strings	Key words	["data mining", "structured data", "world wide web", "social network", "relational data"]
abstract	string	Abstract of a paper	Our ability to generate



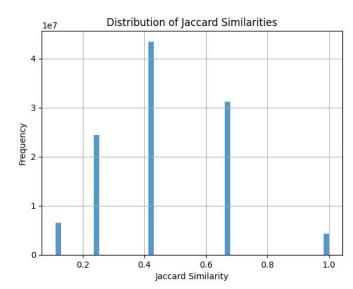
2. Analysis

(1) Analysis – 1: Graph Learning

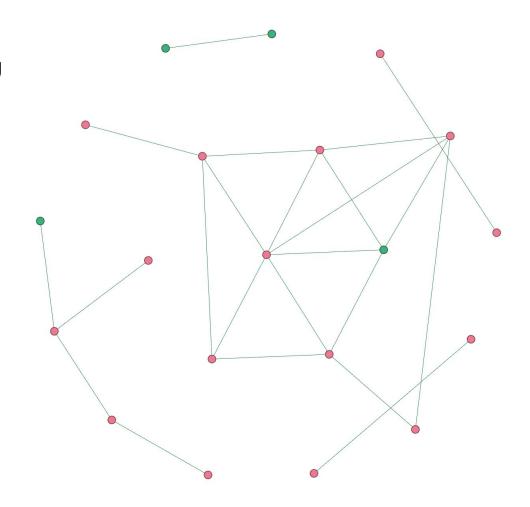


Constructed the "Paper-Paper Graph" by author

- Stopwords elimination from the title of paper & Embedding
- Extracted Roberta keywords by using Embedding of title
- Calculated Jaccard similarities among keywords
- If Jaccard similarities >= 0.6,
 - → Construct the "Paper-Paper Graph" by author
- Embeddings of title can be used for feature vectors.



< Fig 3. Distribution of Jaccard Similarities among keywords >



< Fig 4. Sample graph of Paper-Paper Graph on KDD Dataset >

(1) Analysis – 1: Graph Learning



Graph Modeling : GCN (Graph Convolution Network)

- Inductive Learning (Dataset split → Train Set : Validation Set = 7 : 3)
- Feature Extraction with two of GCN Conv. Layers from the graph
- Adam Optimizer & FC Layer for the final output & binary output with Sigmoid activation

Hyper-parameters

Hidden: 768

o Epochs: 50

Learning rate : 0.0005

Evaluation metric : AUC

Valid AUC	Public Board
0.592	0.583

(2) Analysis – 2: Machine Learning



Data Preprocessing

- Stopwords elimination from the title and abstract
- Text embedding for the title and abstract with RoBERTa
- Combining embeddings, features(title, abstract, keywords, authors, venue), and year
- Get ready with Training dataset(148,409) and Validation dataset(62,229)

Method

- LightGBM learning with stratified K-Fold cross validation
- Train:Test = 80:20
- Optimizing hyper-parameters by using grid search
- Evaluation metrics: ROC-AUC, Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score

Valid AUC	Public Board
0.764	0.638

(3) Analysis – 3 : GCCAD Modeling



GCCAD modeling with WholsWho-IND Baseline code

Build Graph

- Eliminating stopwords from the title
- Building Paper-Paper Graph by author → Edge weights with co-author, co-work years and venues
- Embeddings of title are used for feature vectors.

GCCAD Modeling (Graph Contrastive Learning for Anomaly Detection)

- GraphCAD is a complex graph neural network model aimed at Outlier Detection in graph structures.
- Designed to exploit the characteristics of graph data to detect anomalies at node, edge, and system levels

Experiment

epochs: 40 and default value of baseline code

Valid AUC	Public Board
0.693	0.682



3. Result & Conclusion

Result & Conclusion



Result

Ranked 53rd on the Leaderboard with an accuracy 0.68226 (scored by GCCAD)



< Fig 5. Screenshot of the competition leaderboard (June 9, 2024) >

Conclusion & Limitations

- We tried both Machine Learning and Graph Learning.
 - ML performs well in general.
 - GNN is huge and heavy. → GNN needs enormous computing power and resources.
- There was a difficulty on modeling and running codes due to the lack of computing resources. (Oh, C'mon Colab!)
- o Proper topic selection and utilization for GNN are very important.

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Thank you!

Q&A