

# Heterogeneity-aware Twitter Bot Detection with Relational Graph Transformers

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# Twitter Bot Detection

## Definition

Twitter bots are Twitter users operated by automated programs.

- We detect them because they pursue **malicious goals**:

### Election interference

- “Twitter Bots involve in the elections in the United States and Europe.” WWW’19
- “Are ‘bots’ manipulating the 2020 conversation? Here’s what’s changed since 2016.” The Washington Post.

### Extreme ideology

- “Researchers: Nearly Half Of Accounts Tweeting About Coronavirus Are Likely Bots.” NPR.
- Berger et al., “The Brookings project on US relations with the Islamic world.”

# Task Challenges

## Generalization [CIKM 2021]

- Different kinds of Twitter Bots

## Adaptation [CIKM 2021]

- The evolution of Twitter Bots

## Community [ASONAM 2021]

- Bots attack in groups and seem genuine individually

## Disguise [ASONAM 2021]

- Bots imitate the behavior and profile of genuine users

# Related Work

## Phase 1: feature engineering

User profile [ICWSM 2011], timeline [IEEE Intel. Systems 2016], URL redirection [TDSC 2013], mentioned websites [S&P 2011], efficient features [AAAI 2020], ...

## Phase 2: deep learning

RNN and word embeddings [TPS-ISA 2019], combine RNNs with features [Information Sciences 2018], GAN [IJCAI 2019], representation learning [CIKM 2021], ...

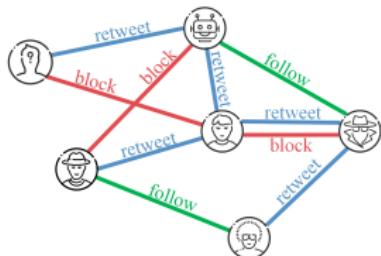
## Phase 3: graph mining

GCN [WWW 2019], GraphHist [AAAI 2020], relational GNNs [ASONAM 2021], ...

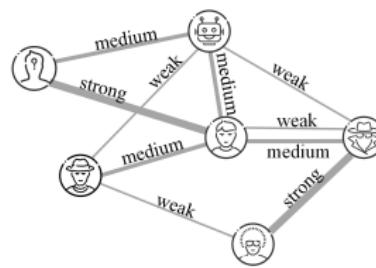
# However

Previous graph-based approaches fail to leverage heterogeneities of online social networks!

- Relation heterogeneity
- Influence heterogeneity



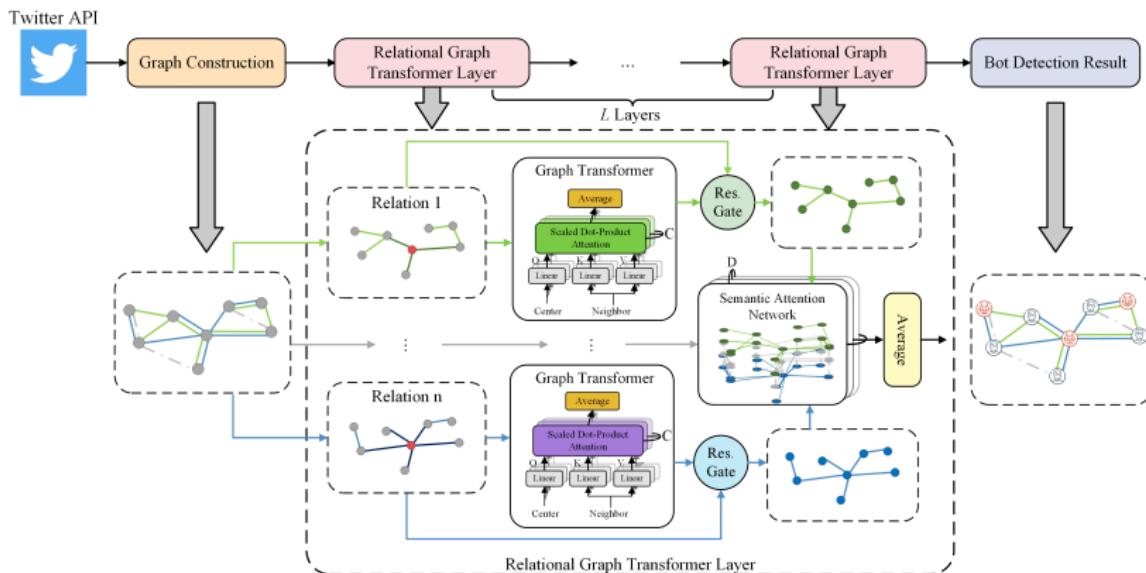
Relation Heterogeneity



Influence Heterogeneity

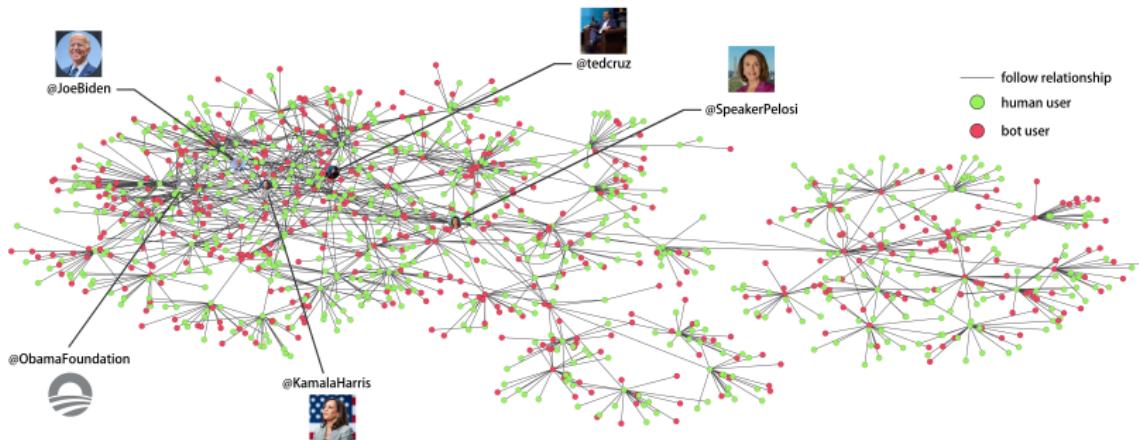
- Construction a **HIN** to represent Twitter
- Propose **relation graph transformers**

# Overview



- Relational Graph Transformers
- Semantic Attention Networks

# Graph Construction



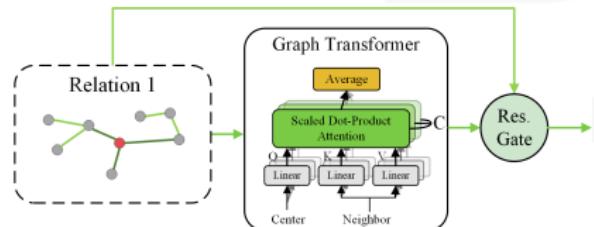
# Relational Graph Transformers

## ■ Relational Graph Transformers

$$q_{c,i}^{r(l)} = W_{c,q}^{r(l)} \cdot x_i^{(l-1)} + b_{c,q}^{r(l)}$$

$$k_{c,j}^{r(l)} = W_{c,k}^{r(l)} \cdot x_j^{(l-1)} + b_{c,k}^{r(l)}$$

$$v_{c,j}^{r(l)} = W_{c,v}^{r(l)} \cdot x_j^{(l-1)} + b_{c,v}^{r(l)}$$



$$\alpha_{c,ij}^{r(l)} = \frac{\langle q_{c,i}^{r(l)}, k_{c,j}^{r(l)} \rangle}{\sum_{u \in N^r(i)} \langle q_{c,i}^{r(l)}, k_{c,u}^{r(l)} \rangle}$$

$$u_i^{r(l)} = \frac{1}{C} \sum_{c=1}^C \left[ \sum_{j \in N^r(i)} \alpha_{c,ij}^{r(l)} \cdot v_{c,j}^{r(l)} \right]$$

## ■ Residual Gate

$$z_i^{r(l)} = \text{sigmoid}(W_A \cdot [u_i^{r(l)}, x_i^{(l)}] + b_A),$$

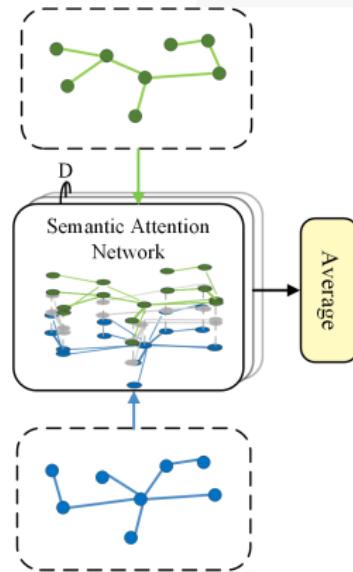
$$h_i^{r(l)} = \tanh(u_i^{r(l)}) \odot z_i^{r(l)} + x_i^{r(l)} \odot (1 - z_i^{r(l)})$$

## Semantic Attention Networks

$$\mathbf{w}_d^{r(l)} = \frac{1}{|V|} \sum_{i \in V} q_d^{(l)T} \cdot \tanh(\mathbf{W}_{d,s}^{(l)} \cdot \mathbf{h}_i^{r(l)} + b_{d,s}^{(l)})$$

$$\beta_d^{r(l)} = \frac{\exp(w_d^{r(l)})}{\sum_{k \in R} \exp(w_d^{k(l)})}$$

$$x_i^{(l)} = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{d=1}^D \left[ \sum_{r \in R} \beta_d^{r(l)} \cdot h_i^{r(l)} \right]$$



## Learning and Optimization

$$\hat{y}_i = \text{softmax}(\mathbf{W}_O \cdot \sigma(\mathbf{W}_L \cdot x_i^{(L)} + b_L) + b_O)$$

$$\text{Loss} = - \sum_{i \in Y} [y_i \log(\hat{y}_i) + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \hat{y}_i)] + \lambda \sum_{w \in \theta} w^2$$

# Experiment Settings

## Dataset

- TwiBot-20 is the comprehensive benchmark. Feng *et al.*, CIKM 2021.

## Baselines

### ■ Feature-based

Lee et al., Yang et al., Cresci et al., Miller et al., Botometer

### ■ Deep learning-based

Kudugunta et al., Wei et al., SATAR

### ■ Graph-based

Alhosseini et al., BotRGCN, Ours

# SOTA Performance

Table 1: Characteristic and performance of different Twitter bot detection methods. Deep, interactive, representative, graph-based and heterogeneity-aware denotes whether the method involves deep learning, leverages user interactions, learns user representation, involves graph neural networks or leverages Twitter heterogeneity.

Method	Deep	Interactive	Representative	Graph-based	Heterogeneity-aware	Accuracy	F1-score
Lee <i>et al.</i>						0.7456	0.7823
Yang <i>et al.</i>						0.8191	0.8546
Cresci <i>et al.</i>						0.4793	0.1072
Kudugunta <i>et al.</i>	✓					0.8174	0.7515
Wei <i>et al.</i>	✓					0.7126	0.7533
Miller <i>et al.</i>		✓				0.4801	0.6266
Botometer		✓				0.5584	0.4892
SATAR	✓	✓	✓			0.8412	0.8642
Alhosseini <i>et al.</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		0.6813	0.7318
BotRGCN	✓	✓	✓	✓		0.8462	0.8707
<b>Ours</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>0.8664</b>	<b>0.8821</b>

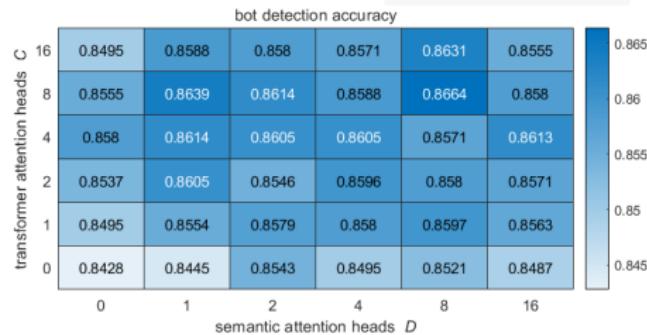
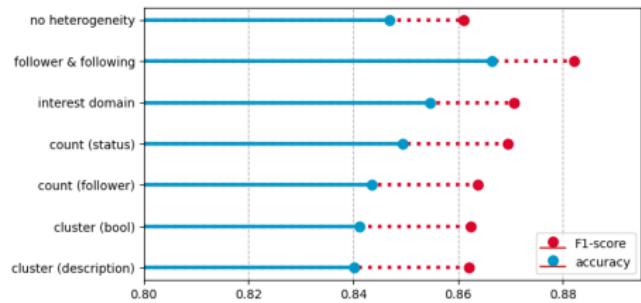
# Relational Graph Transformers

- We proposed them, are they good?

Table 3: Ablation study of our proposed GNN architecture.  
RT and SA denote relational transformers and semantic attention networks respectively.

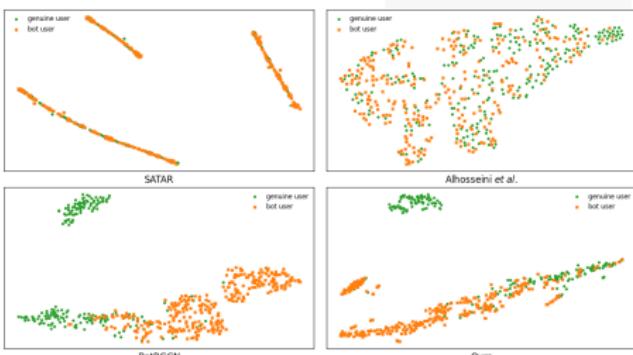
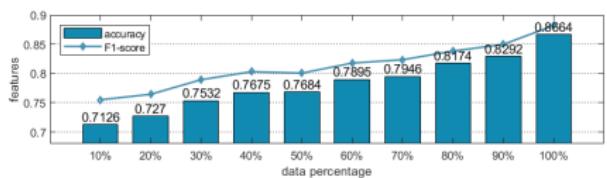
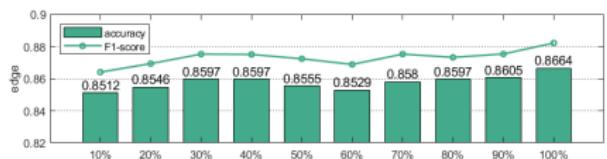
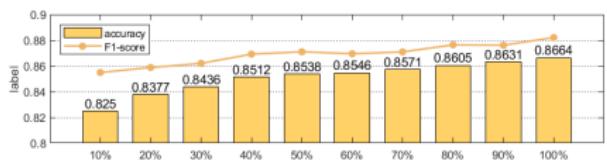
Ablation Settings	Accuracy	F1-score
full model	<b>0.8664</b>	<b>0.8821</b>
remove transformer in RT	0.8521	0.8679
remove gated residual in RT	0.8478	0.8646
replace RT with GAT	0.8571	0.8726
replace RT with GCN	0.8444	0.8619
replace RT with SAGE	0.8546	0.8687
summation as SA	0.8512	0.8654
mean pooling as SA	0.8512	0.8663
max pooling as SA	0.8495	0.8629
min pooling as SA	0.8555	0.8704

# Heterogeneity

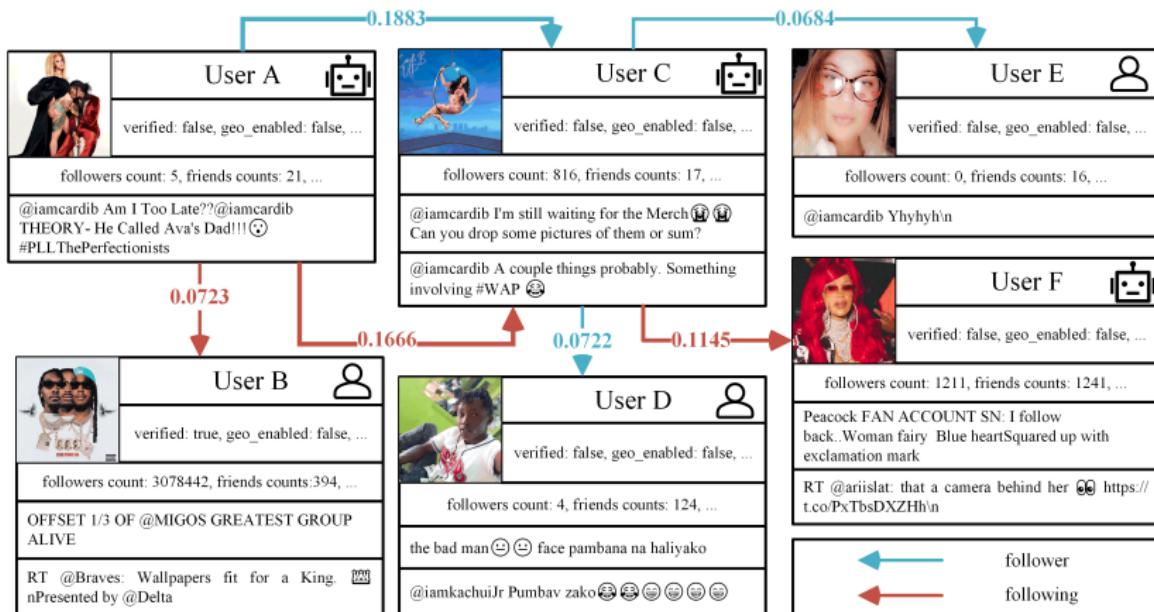


# Besides

- Our approach is **data-efficient** and learns good representations!



# Case Study



# Conclusion

In this paper, we

- leverage relation and influence heterogeneities for HIN-based Twitter bot detection
- propose relational graph transformers to model these two heterogeneities
- achieve state-of-the-art performance on TwiBot-20 and bear out the necessity of analyzing Twitter heterogeneity

# Resources

We make the code and model of Relational Graph Transformers available at

- <https://github.com/BunSenFeng/BotHeterogeneity>

For the datasets we used to train and test Relational Graph Transformers:

- TwiBot-20: <https://github.com/BunSenFeng/TwiBot-20>

# Thank You !

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