

# Midterm Progress Report

Eric L. Lee, Yu-Cheng Weng, Can Jiang, Shu-Hao Chang

November 3, 2019

## 1 Abstract

In our last proposal report, we planned to perform link prediction on network structured data. By now, we have collected data and established our evaluation framework. We implemented 6 baseline models in 8 different datasets, performed data analysis and visualized our datasets. In the following three weeks, we will be focusing on implementing factorization models and state-of-the-art methods as well as further improving our current results.

## 2 How to Reproduce Our Result

We believe that reproducibility is very important when it comes to research. Thus, we carefully recorded all of our experiment results on Github. All the results presented in the following sections can be easily reproduced using this github repository:

[https://github.com/miamiasheep/Purdue\\_ML\\_Course\\_Project](https://github.com/miamiasheep/Purdue_ML_Course_Project)

To reproduce all of our result (including data analysis part), simply type the following commands:

```
python script.py
```

To reproduce the result of certain data sets, type the following command:

```
python main.py --input [file1 ,file2 ,...] --goal [auc/f1]
```

To draw the graph of a network, type the following command:

```
python main.py --input [file] --draw [N(Integer)]
```

When N is larger, the sample network will be larger.

## 3 Data Analysis

### 3.1 Data Set

We collect 8 different datasets which are very unique and have different characteristics. Table 1 shows basic statistics of each data set.

data set	nodes	edges	average degree	max degree
Facebook	4039	88234	21.85	1045
Power	4941	6595	1.33	19
NS	1461	2742	1.87	34
PB	1222	16714	13.68	351
Router	5022	6258	1.26	106
USAir	332	2126	6.40	139
Yeast	2375	11683	4.91	118
Arxiv	18772	198110	10.55	504
Celegan	297	2148	7.23	134

Table 1: Basic Information of different data set

### 3.1.1 Facebook

This is a dataset downloaded from SNAP(Stafor Network Analysis Project)[3]. The data is an egonet in facebook. Each node represents an account in Facebook and each link represents friendship in Facebook.

### 3.1.2 Power

Power is an electrical grid of western US[7].

### 3.1.3 NS

NS is a collaboration network of resarchers who publish paper on network sciences [4].

### 3.1.4 PB

PB is a network of US political blogs.[1]

### 3.1.5 Router

Router is a router-level Internet.[5]

### 3.1.6 USAir

USAir is a network of US air lines. [2]

### 3.1.7 Yeast

Yeast is a protein-protein interaction network in yeast.[6]

### 3.1.8 Celegan

Celegan is a neural network of C. elegans.[7]

## 3.2 Visualizing Our Data Set

We implemented a tool to visualize our datasets. And all of our visualization graphs can be seen in the following link:

[https://github.com/miamiasheep/Purdue\\_ML\\_Course\\_Project/tree/master/graph](https://github.com/miamiasheep/Purdue_ML_Course_Project/tree/master/graph)

Since the network is too big and it is hard to find any clue regarding the network structure if we draw all the edges and nodes, we only sampled a small portion of the network on every dataset.

By visualizing our data sets, we can see that the characteristic of each data is actually very different. Let's take Facebook (figure1) and Router (figure2) as examples. Facebook dataset has multiple triangles in the middle of the network. In contrast, Router has no triangle in the data set.

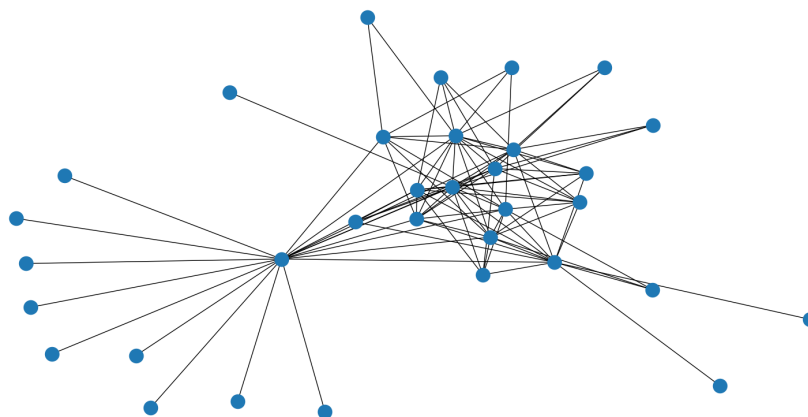


Figure 1: facebook



Figure 2: Router

## 4 Evaluation and Result

### 4.1 Baselines

For the following sections, we denote  $x$  and  $y$  as two nodes, between which we want to predict if there is a link. And we denote the set of neighbors of  $x$  as  $N(x)$ . We implemented six very common heuristics. And in 2, we organized the formulas of the six heuristics.

#### 4.1.1 Common Neighbors(CN)

It is a very simple heuristic. The intuition is that the more common neighbors for two nodes, the more likely that there is a link between them. The score can be calculated as  $|N(x) \cap N(y)|$ .

#### 4.1.2 Jaccard(JC)

It is very similar to common neighbors except that Jaccard considers the fact that two higher degree nodes unsurprisingly tend to have more common nodes. Thus, if two lower degree nodes have common neighbors, maybe they really have a strong relationship. The score can be calculated as  $\frac{|N(x) \cap N(y)|}{|N(x) \cup N(y)|}$

#### 4.1.3 Adamic Adar(AA)

It is also very similar to common neighbors. It assumes that a low degree common neighbor have more contribution to the probability of a link between  $x$  and  $y$ . Thus, the score divides the weight of each common neighbor by the logarithm of its degree. It is actually very similar to TFIDF. And we can calculate the Adamic Adar by  $\sum_{z \in N(x) \cap N(y)} \frac{1}{\log(|N(z)|)}$

#### 4.1.4 Total Neighbors(TN)

It is the simplest baseline, which is just summing up the total size of neighbors of  $x$  and  $y$ . It can be calculated as  $|N(x)| + |N(y)|$

#### 4.1.5 Preferential Attachment(PA)

It is assumed that a high degree node have more chances to have a link with other nodes. Preferential Attachment calculate the product of degree of  $x$  and  $y$ . It can be calculated as  $|N(x)| * |N(y)|$

#### 4.1.6 Page Rank(PG)

It is very similar to PA. But instead of using the product of nodes' degrees, it uses the product of two nodes' scores derived from performing page rank on our network. Since the product can be very small, we use the sum of logarithm instead. Let  $r_x$  be the score of  $x$  after performing page rank and  $r_y$  be the score of  $y$  after page rank. It can be calculated as  $\log r_x + \log r_y$

method	description
common neighbor(CN)	$ N(x) \cap N(y) $
Jaccard(JC)	$\frac{ N(x) \cap N(y) }{ N(x) \cup N(y) }$
Adamic and Adar(AA)	$\sum_{z \in N(x) \cap N(y)} \frac{1}{\log( N(z) )}$
Total Neighbor(TN)	$ N(x)  +  N(y) $
Preferential Attachment (PA)	$ N(x)  *  N(y) $
Page Rank(PR)	$\log r_x + \log r_y$

Table 2: link prediction methods

## 4.2 Evaluation

Evaluation is not trivial when it comes to link prediction problems. If we want to evaluate all pairs of nodes, it will take  $O(N^2)$  prediction time, where  $N$  is the size of the nodes. And even for a small graph with 1000 nodes, the evaluation time is a lot. In fact, how to come up with a fair and effective evaluation is also a research topic. Ryan and Nitech published a paper about how to evaluate a link prediction problem. We choose the most common way to evaluate our model: Down-sampling negative samples. (By negative samples, we mean a pair of nodes with no link between them. In link prediction problems, negative samples are usually way more than positive ones.)

First, we randomly divided our edges into training, validation and testing. The ratio is 0.8:0.1:0.1. Training set is for training while validation set is only for grid search for the best parameters. And testing set is for evaluation of our model.

Second, we randomly sampled negative samples for validation and testing set. The sample size is equal to the set size.

Third, we trained the models using training set, tuned our model’s parameter using validation set, applied the models to our testing set, and ranked the pairs by their scores. The higher score a pair gets, the higher the ranking it is and the more possible that there would be a link between them. For evaluation, we then used the ranking metrics. We mainly used AUC-ROC score (area under Receiver Operating Characteristics curve, abbreviated to AUC here). AUC has a very good characteristic that the sampling AUC is actually an approximation of actual AUC even if we do down-sampling. We also implemented f1@k score as an evaluation metric. For the parameter  $k$ , we tentatively set the  $k$  equal to the size of positive samples. For this  $k$ , recall is actually equal to precision. And f1@k thus has a very intuitive physical meaning: the accuracy of finding all of the missing links given the size of missing links. In the future, we’ll try to set different  $k$ ’s and see the influence of them.

Also, something to note here is that some nodes may only exist in validation or testing set but not in training set. We discarded the pairs of nodes where at least one node is not in the training set when evaluating, i.e., We only considered pairs of which both nodes are in the training set.

Data Set	CN	JAC	AA	PA	TN	PG
Celegans	0.8314	0.7669	0.8443	0.7554	0.734	0.7998
facebook	0.9882	0.9863	0.9893	0.8324	0.7345	0.8198
NS	0.9742	0.9747	0.9741	0.6803	0.5204	0.7062
PB	0.9152	0.8669	0.9176	0.908	0.8776	0.9175
Power	0.5965	0.5964	0.5965	0.528	0.5198	0.7757
Router	0.6109	0.6102	0.6111	0.9298	0.9198	0.9659
USAir	0.9509	0.9164	0.9626	0.9021	0.868	0.9188
Yeast	0.902	0.901	0.9029	0.8561	0.7926	0.8864

Table 3: AUC of the six baselines

Data Set	CN	JAC	AA	PA	TN	PG
Celegans	0.7407	0.5926	0.713	0.5694	0.5787	0.6296
facebook	0.9546	0.9312	0.9544	0.6742	0.5618	0.655
NS	0.9524	0.9524	0.9524	0.5281	0.3939	0.4935
PB	0.8052	0.6927	0.801	0.7762	0.7223	0.7846
Power	0.1947	0.1947	0.1947	0.396	0.3518	0.5199
Router	0.2279	0.2279	0.2279	0.761	0.7574	0.8272
USAir	0.8278	0.7608	0.8612	0.799	0.7799	0.7608
Yeast	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.7024	0.6184	0.7274

Table 4: F1 score of the six baselines

## 5 Result and Discussion

Table 3 shows AUC’s of the six different baselines and Table 4 shows the F1 scores.

According to the result above, we can see that no heuristic method can outperform all other heuristics on all datasets, and that Adamic Adar(AA), Jaccard, and common neighbors perform pretty well in Facebook, NS dataset. However, for Power and Router dataset, the results of common neighbor based methods are pretty bad. This is not surprising because in Power and Router dataset, there are such few triangles that the methods aren’t able to achieve good performances.

## 6 Future Work

We will keep working on what we have proposed in our proposal. Since we have finished our evaluation framework, we can start implementing our machine learning models. And the final results will be included in our final report.

## References

- [1] ACKLAND, R. Mapping the us political blogosphere: Are conservative bloggers more prominent?
- [2] BATAGELJ, V., AND MRVAR, A. Usair data set. <http://vlado.fmf.uni-lj.si/pub/networks/data/>, 2006.
- [3] LESKOVEC, J., AND KREVL, A. SNAP Datasets: Stanford large network dataset collection. <http://snap.stanford.edu/data>, June 2014.
- [4] NEWMAN, M. E. J. Finding community structure in networks using the eigenvectors of matrices. *Physical Review E* 74, 3 (Sep 2006).
- [5] SPRING, N., MAHAJAN, R., WETHERALL, D., AND ANDERSON, T. Measuring isp topologies with rocketfuel. *IEEE/ACM Trans. Netw.* 12, 1 (Feb. 2004), 2–16.
- [6] VON MERING, C., KRAUSE, R., SNEL, B., CORNELL, M., OLIVER, S., FIELDS, S., AND BORK, P. Comparative assessment of large-scale data sets of protein-protein interactions. *Nature* 417 (06 2002), 399–403.
- [7] WATTS, D. J. Collective dynamics of small-world networks. *Nature* 393.