



Data-Driven Behavioral Analytics: Observations, Representations and Models

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<http://www.meng-jiang.com/tutorial-cikm16.html>



I. Mining behavior networks with social and spatiotemporal contexts

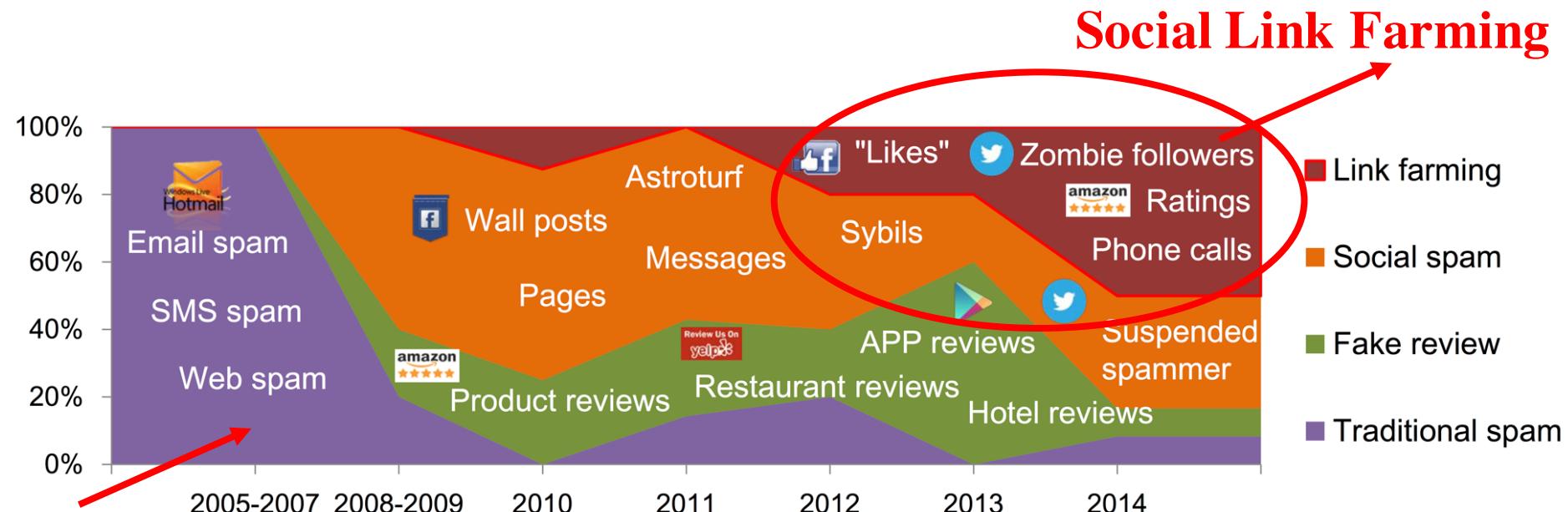
I.2. Suspicious behavior detection



Ill-gotten Facebook Likes

25,000 Facebook Likes	50,000 Facebook Likes	100,000 Facebook Likes	200,000 Facebook Likes
\$265	\$525	\$1,000	\$1,750
Lifetime Replacement Warranty	Lifetime Replacement Warranty	Lifetime Replacement Warranty	Lifetime Replacement Warranty
Dedicated 24/7 Customer Service			
100% Risk Free, Try Us Today			
Order starts within 24 - 48 hours			
Order completed within 22 days	Order completed within 35 days	Order completed within 35 days	Order completed within 35 days

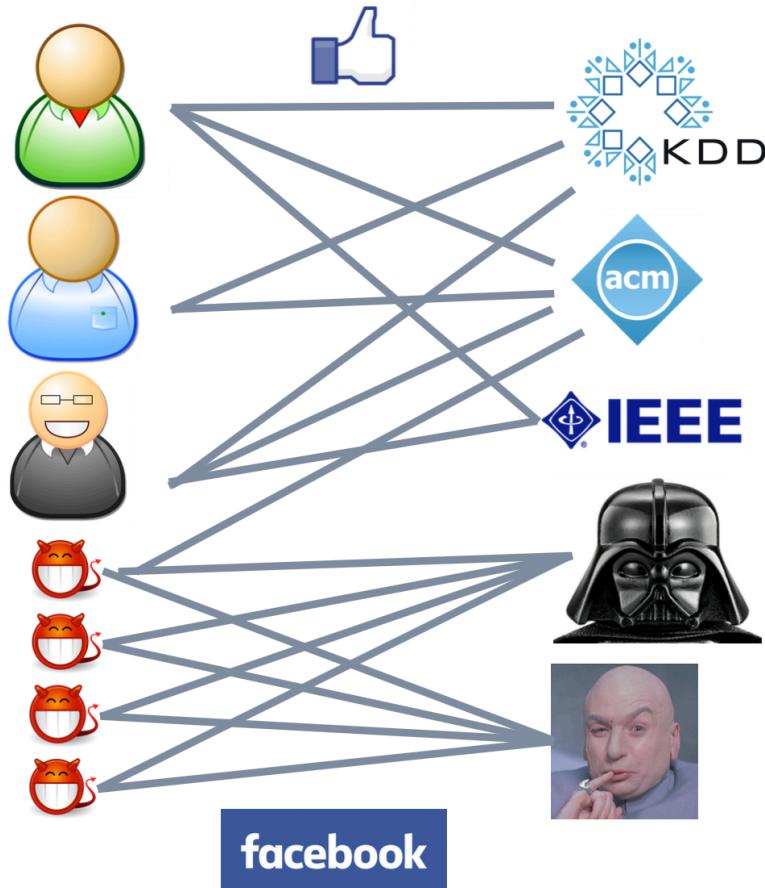
Suspicious Behavior Detection



Meng Jiang, Peng Cui and Christos Faloutsos.

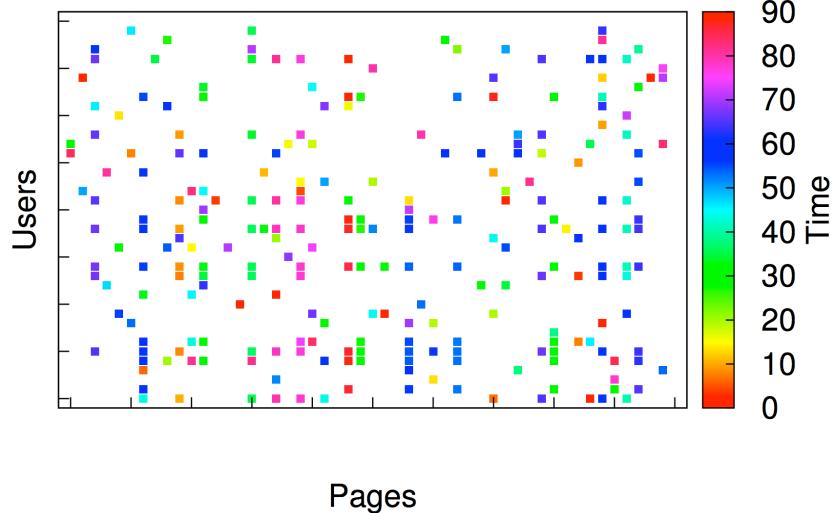
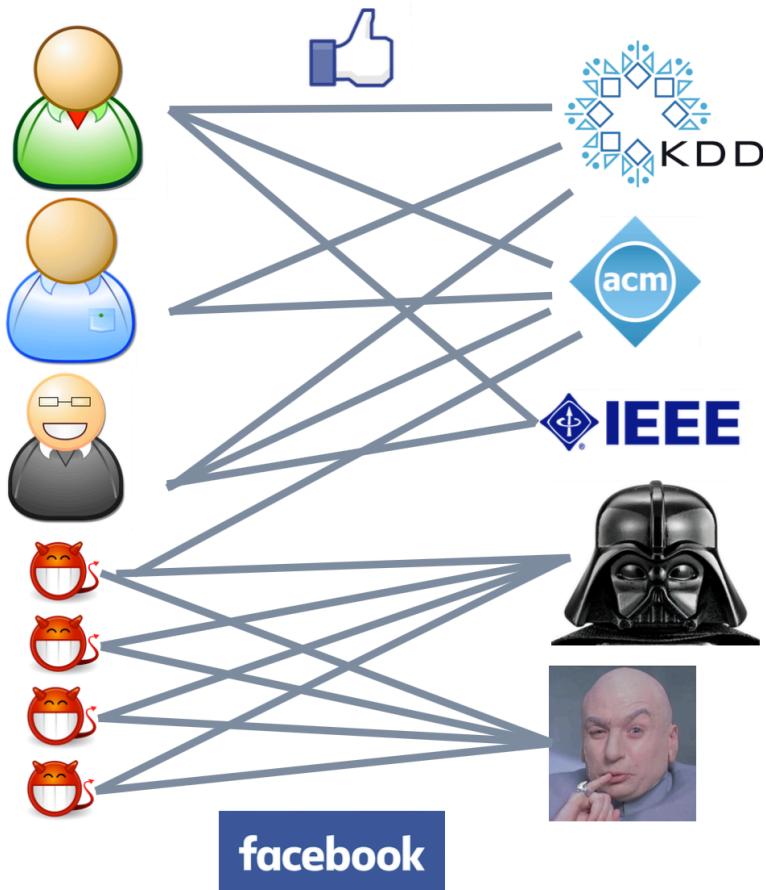
Suspicious Behavior Detection: Current Trends and Future Directions.
IEEE Intelligent Systems (ISSI), 2016.

Ill-gotten Facebook Likes

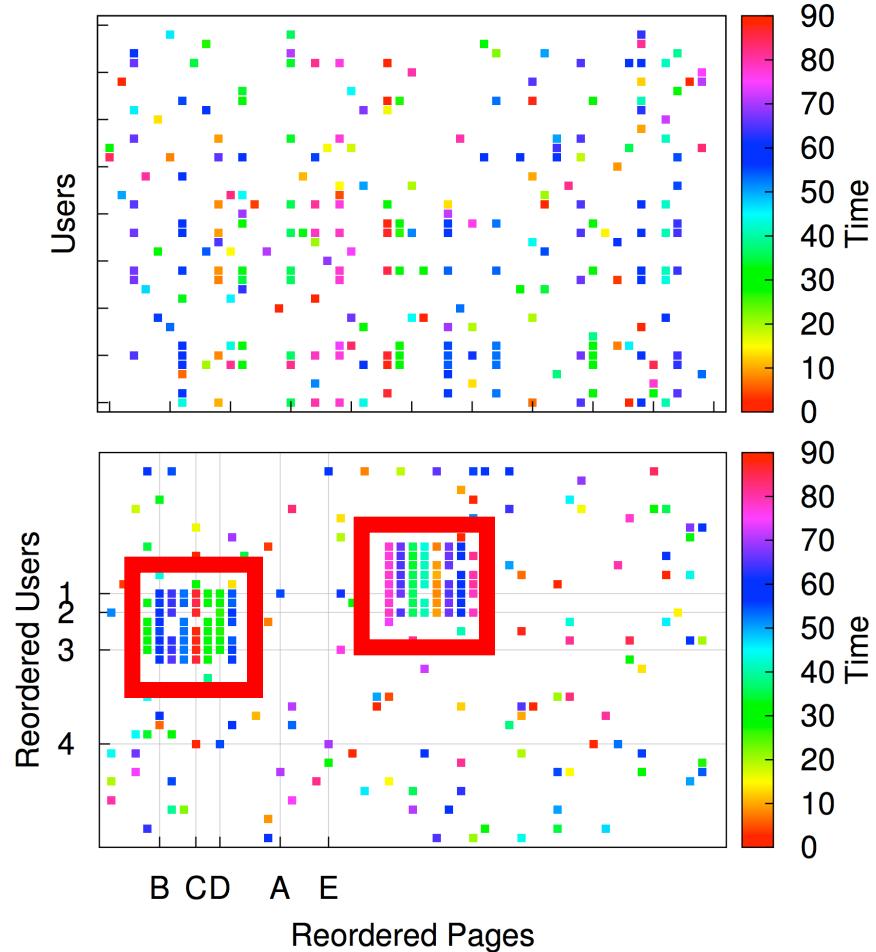
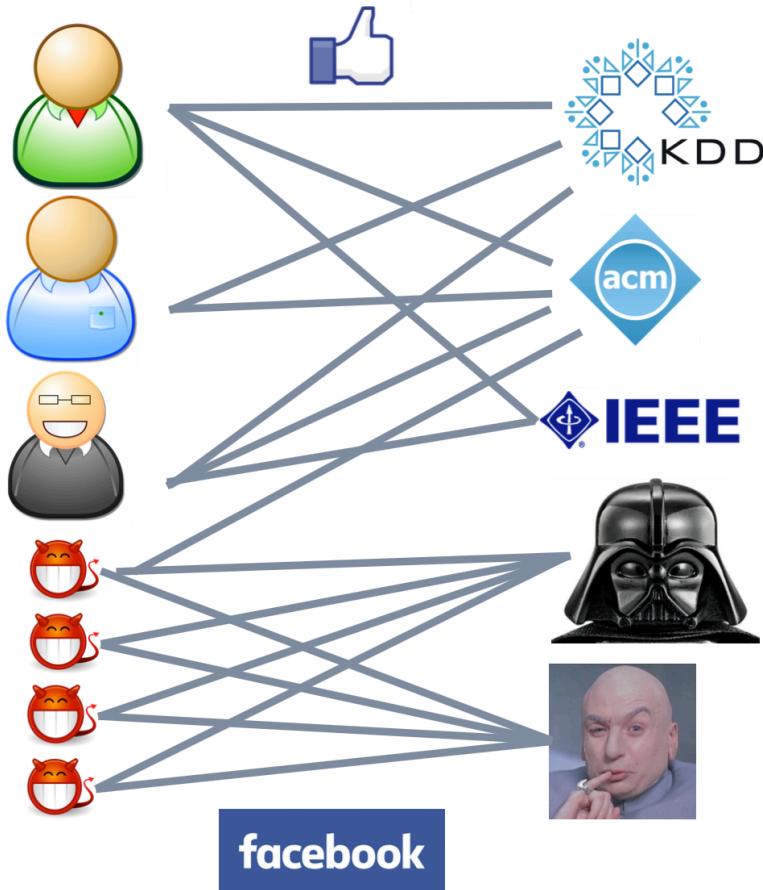


Beutel et al. **CopyCatch: Stopping Group Attacks by Spotting Lockstep Behavior in Social Networks**. WWW, 2013.

Observation: Graphical View



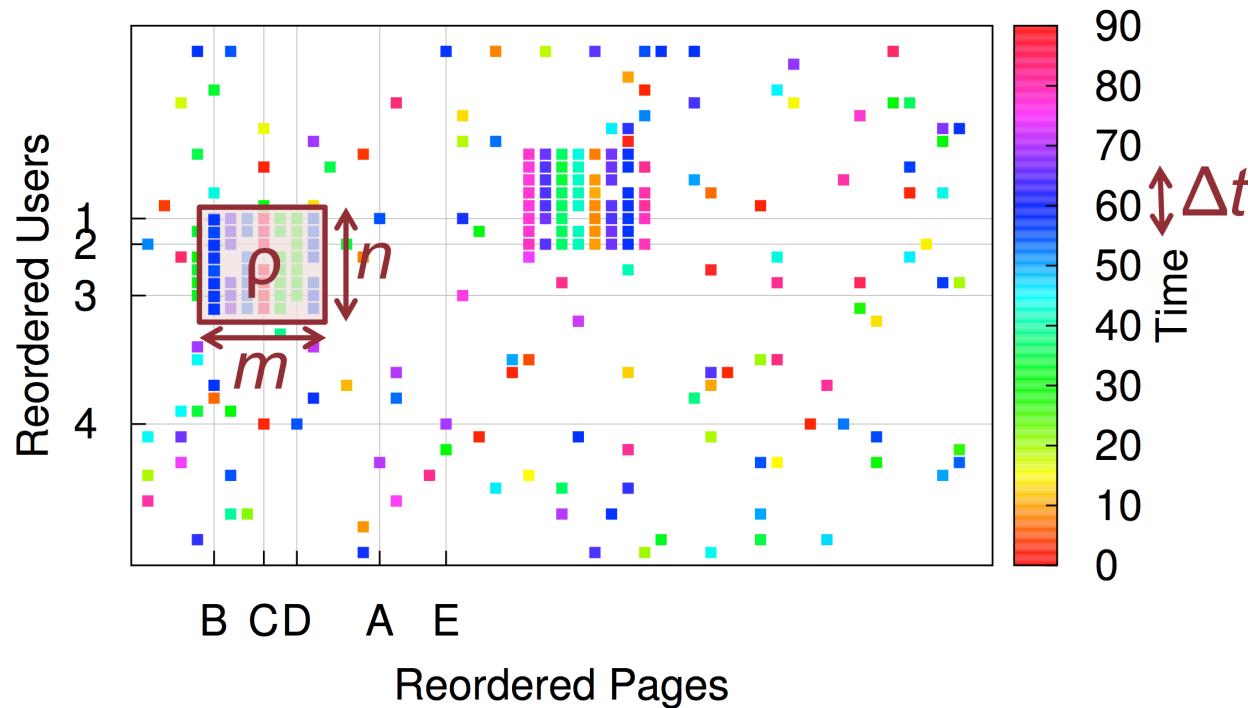
Observation: Reorder Matrix



Algorithm: Seed + Search

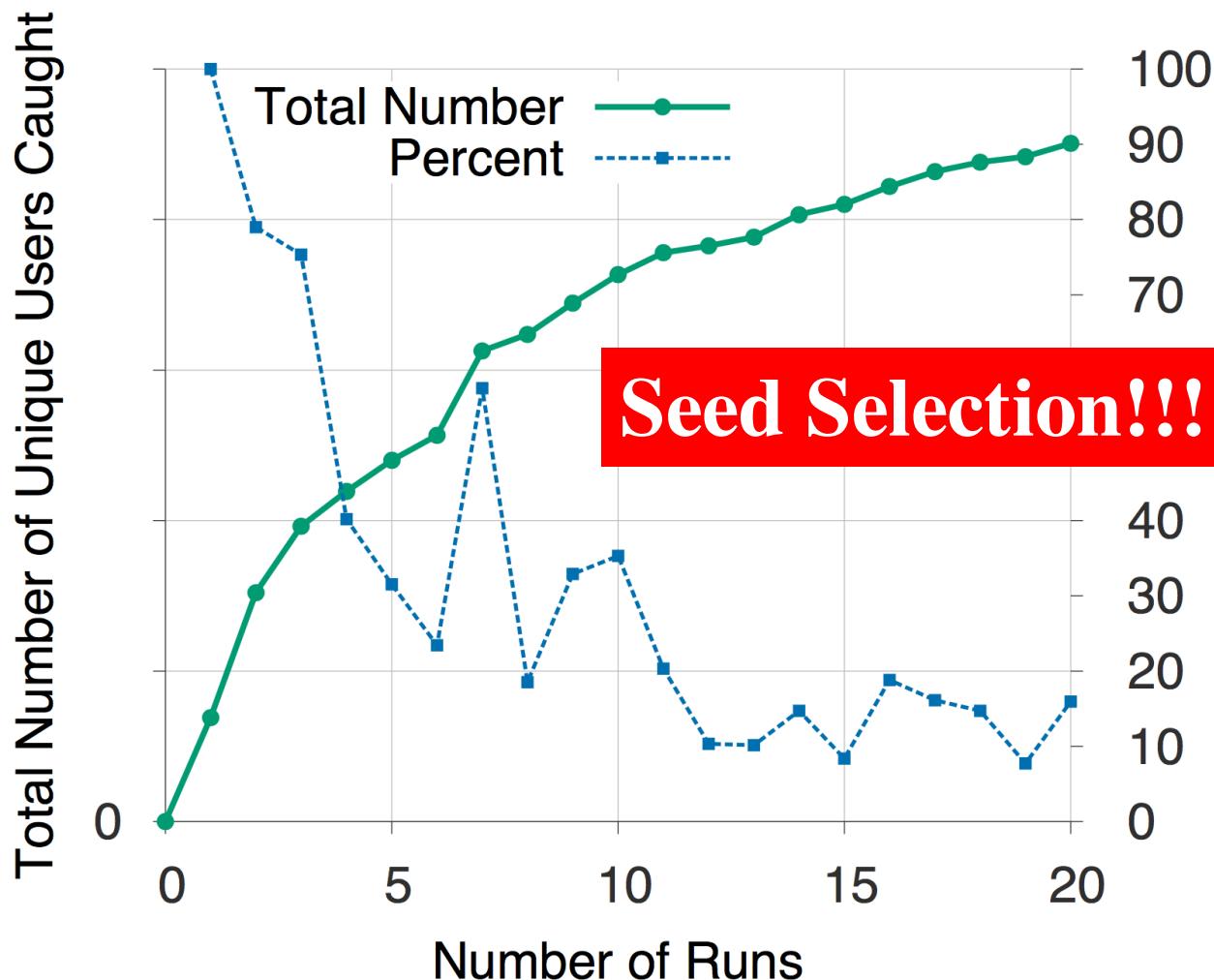
□ CopyCatch

□ “Near Bipartite Core”: n users, m Pages, Q , Δt





Experimental Result



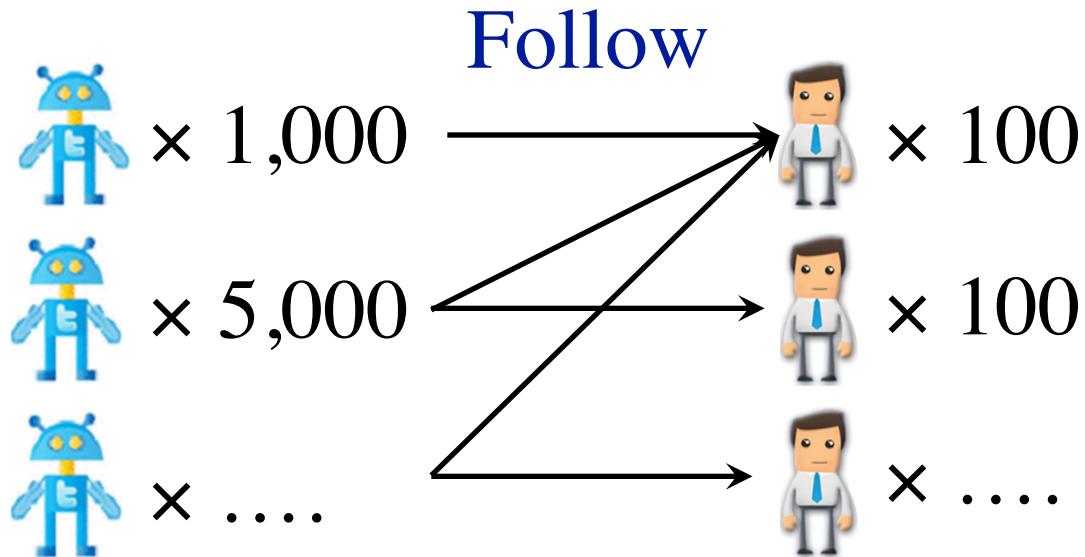
Serious Problem in Weibo



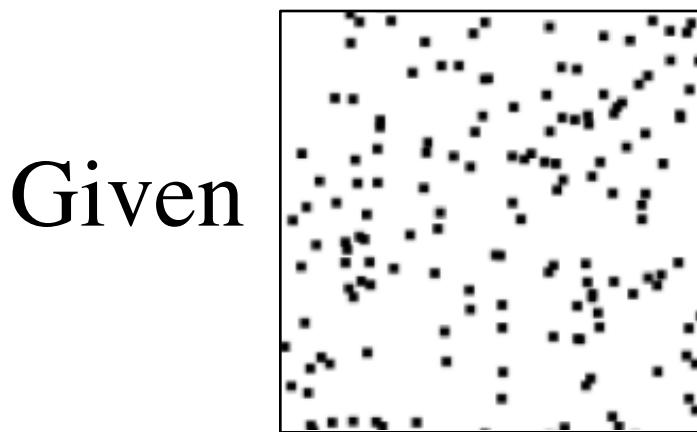
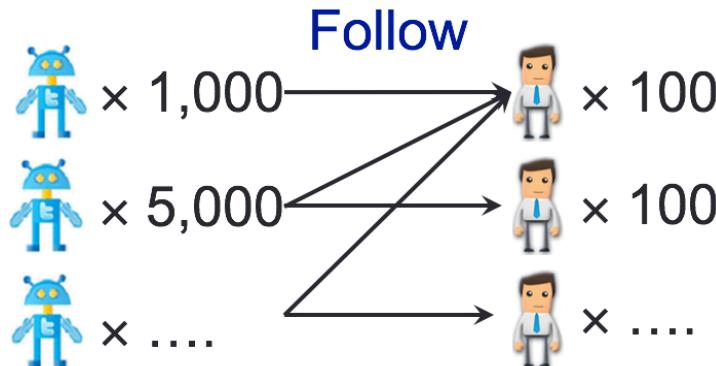
Experience-driven approaches:
features of #followees, #hashtags, #URLs...



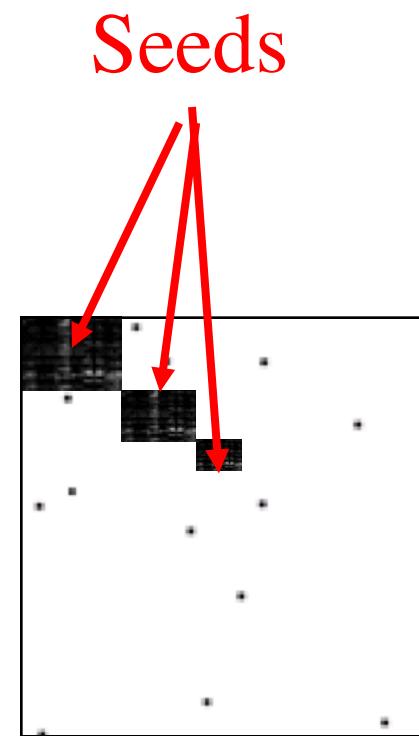
Zombie Followers



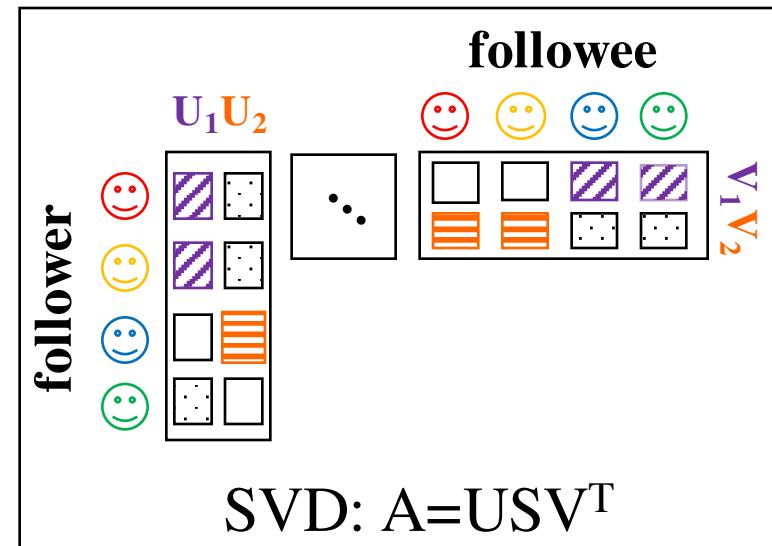
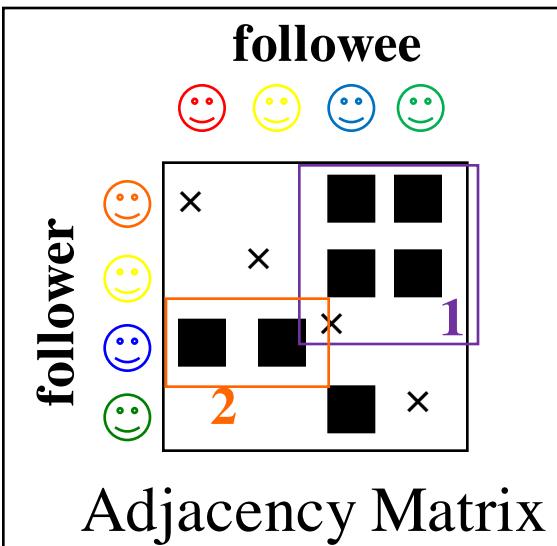
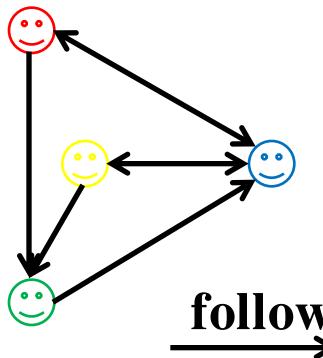
Observation: Reorder Matrix



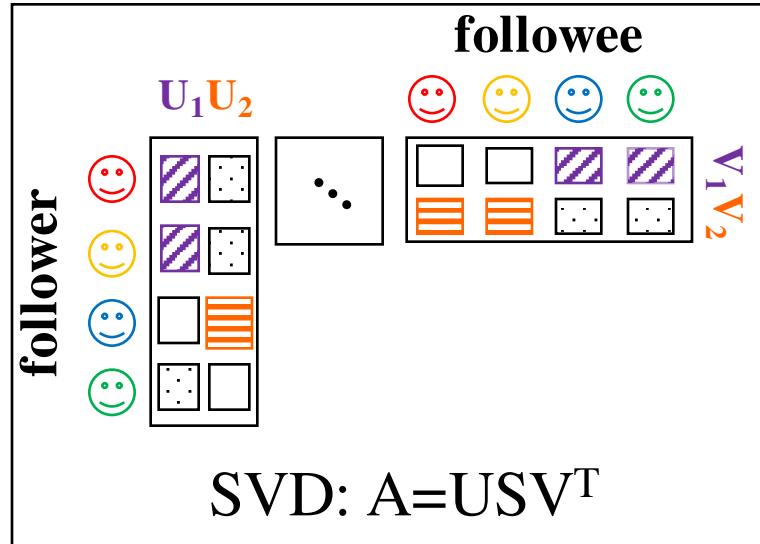
Reorder



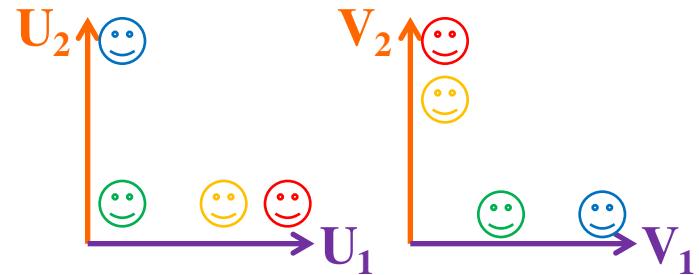
Representation: SVD Reminder



Representation: Spectral Subspace



Pairs of singular vectors:

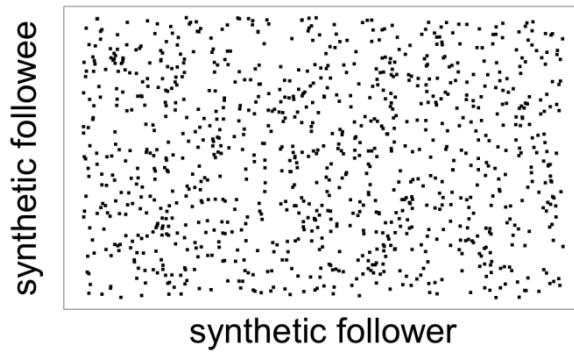


“Spectral Subspace Plot”

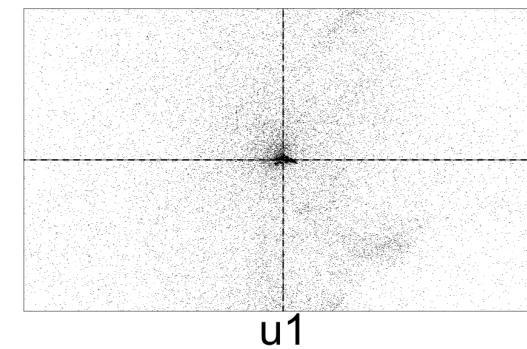
Spectral Subspace Plot: Case #0

- NO lockstep behavior: Scatter

Adjacency Matrix



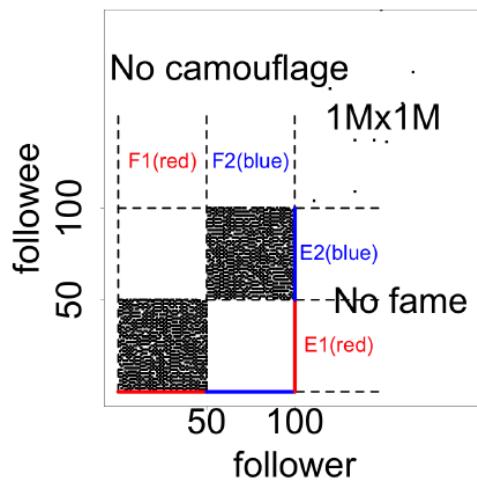
Spectral Subspace Plot



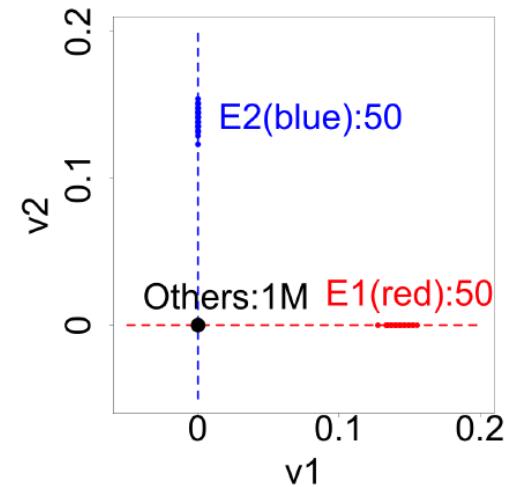
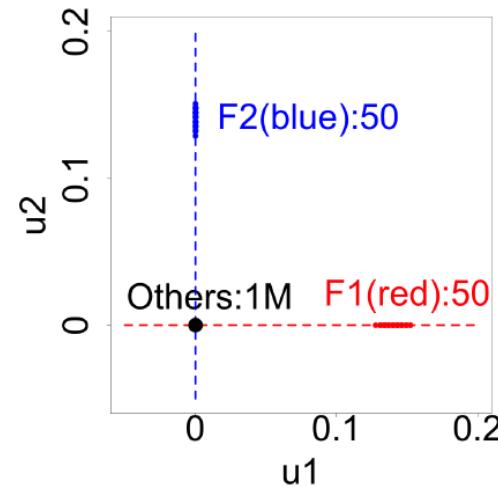
Spectral Subspace Plot: Case #1

- Non-overlapping lockstep: “Rays”

Adjacency Matrix



Spectral Subspace Plot

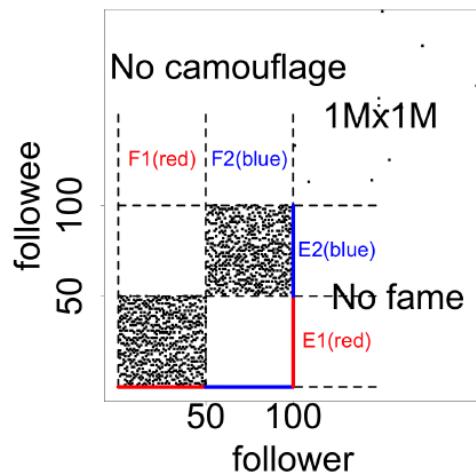


Rule 1 (short “rays”): two blocks, high density (90%), no “camouflage”, no “fame”

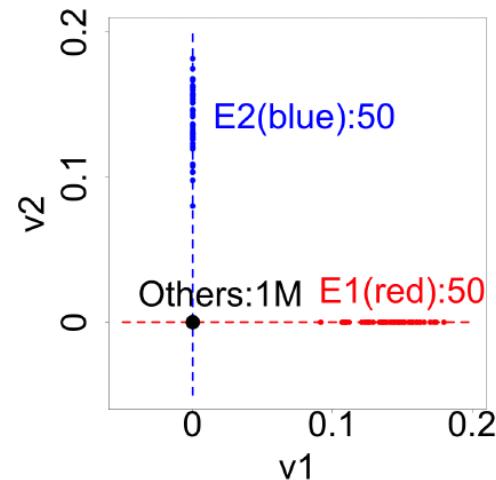
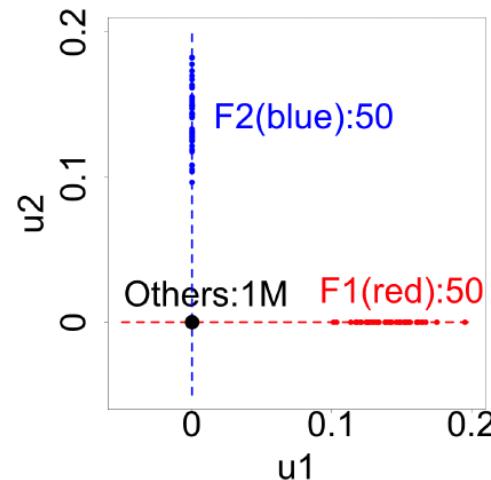
Spectral Subspace Plot: Case #2

- Non-overlapping: Low density, Elongation

Adjacency Matrix



Spectral Subspace Plot

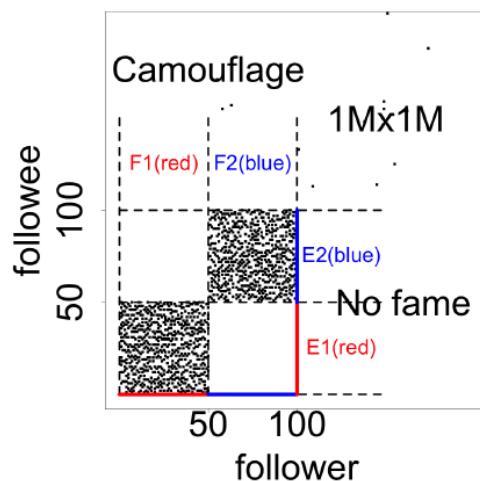


Rule 2 (long “rays”): two blocks, low density (50%), no “camouflage”, no “fame”

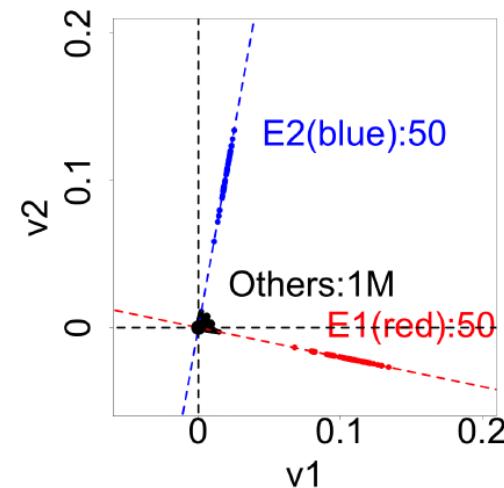
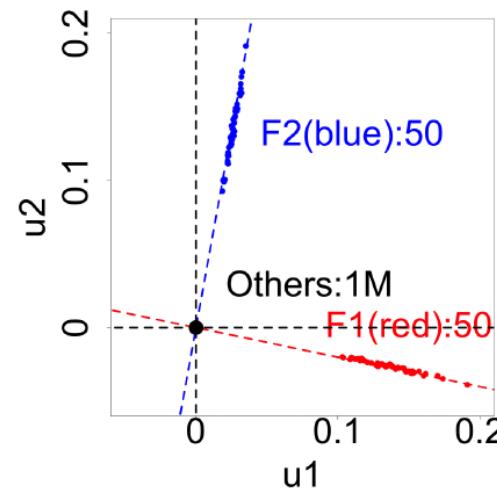
Spectral Subspace Plot: Case #3

- Non-overlapping: Camouflage/Fame, Tilting

Adjacency Matrix



Spectral Subspace Plot

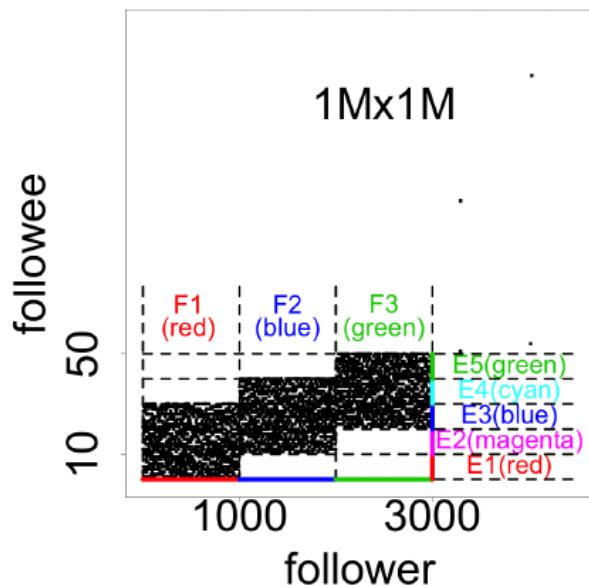


Rule 3 (tilting “rays”): two blocks, with “camouflage”, no “fame”

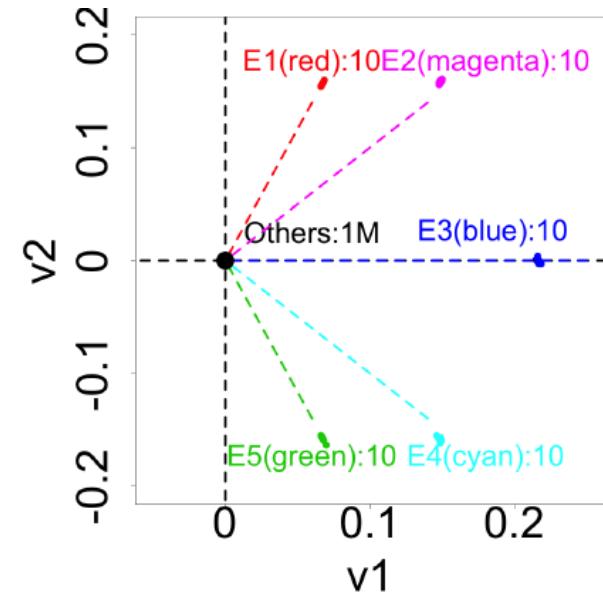
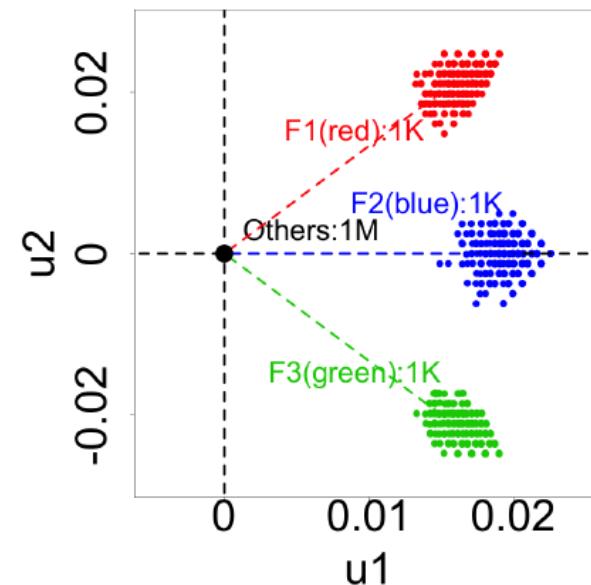
Spectral Subspace Plot: Case #4

- Overlapping: “Staircase”, “Pearls”

Adjacency Matrix



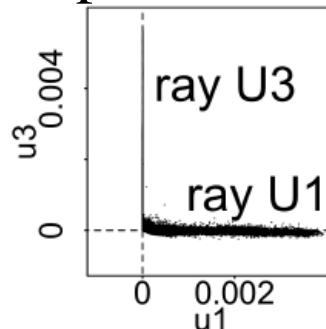
Spectral Subspace Plot



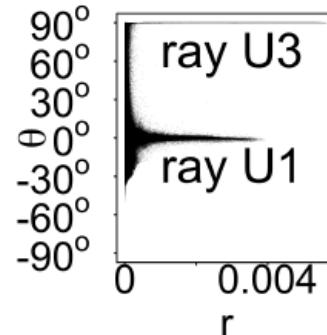
Rule 4 (“pearls”): a “staircase” of three partially overlapping blocks.

Algorithm: Reading & LockInfer

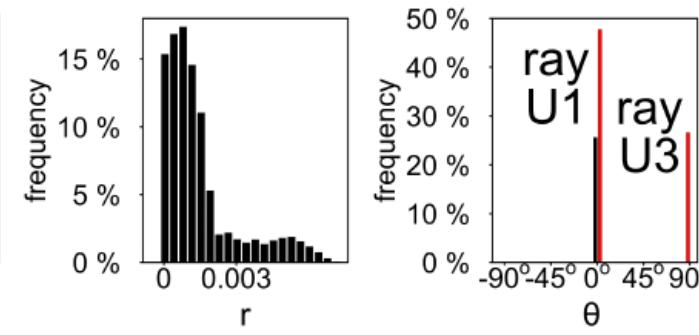
Spectral
Subspace Plot



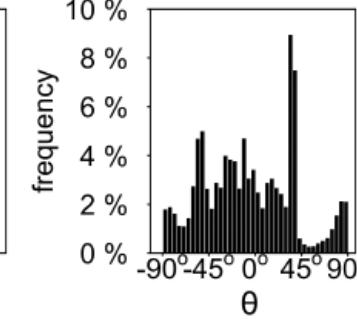
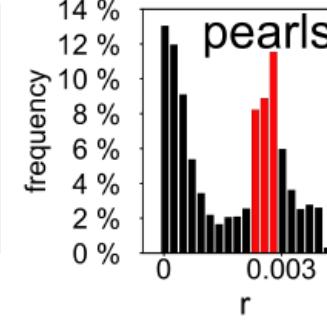
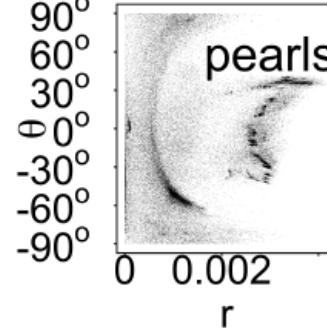
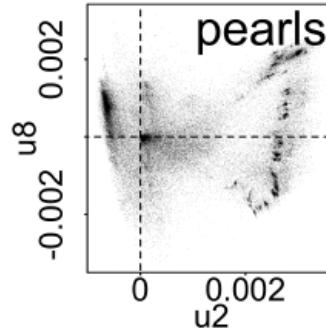
Polar Coordinate
Transform



Histograms



"rays" show two apparent spikes on θ frequency at 0° and 90°

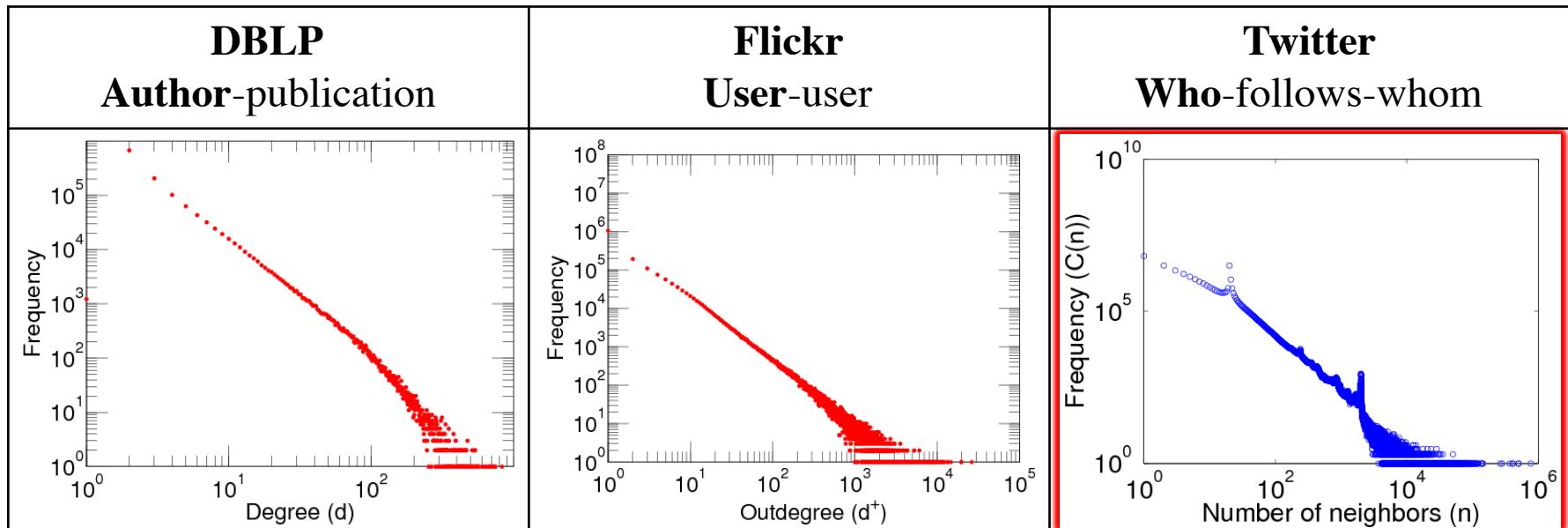


"pearls" show a spike on r frequency at a much-greater-than-zero value

High precision but low recall!!!

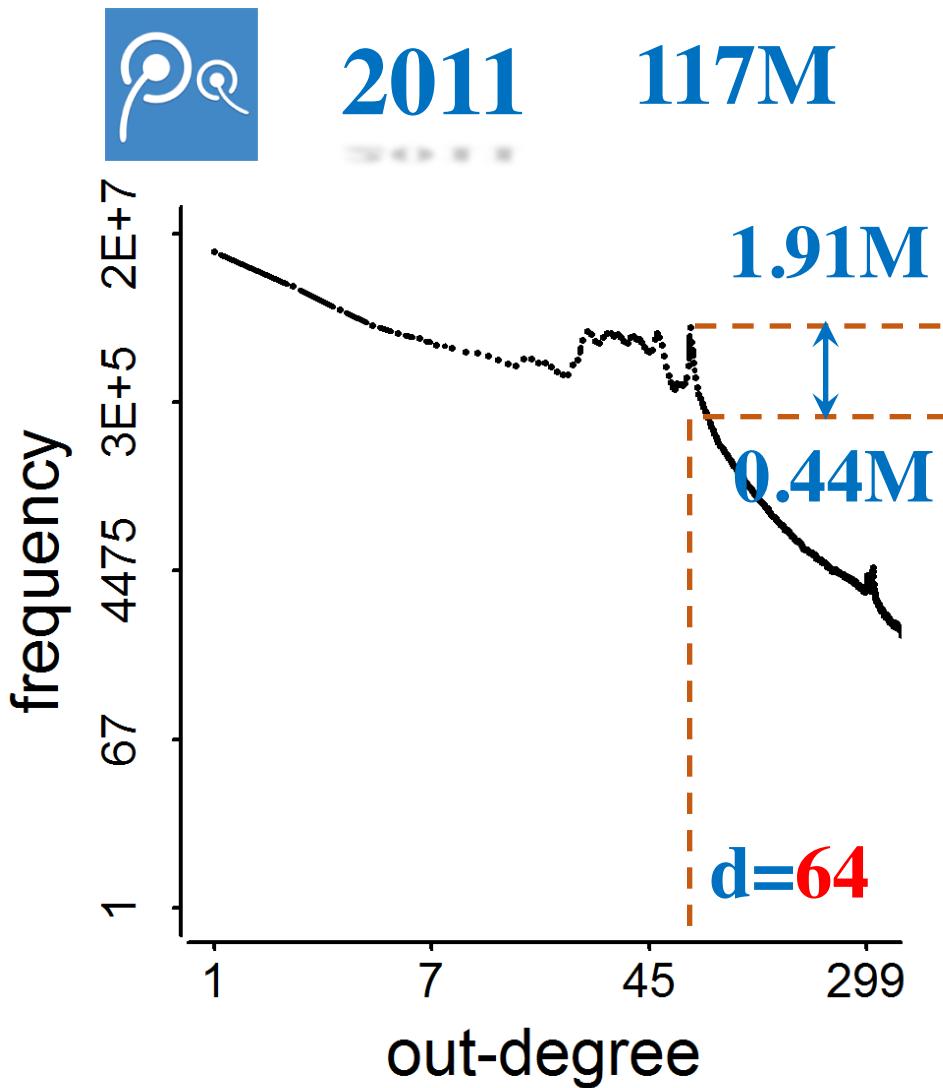
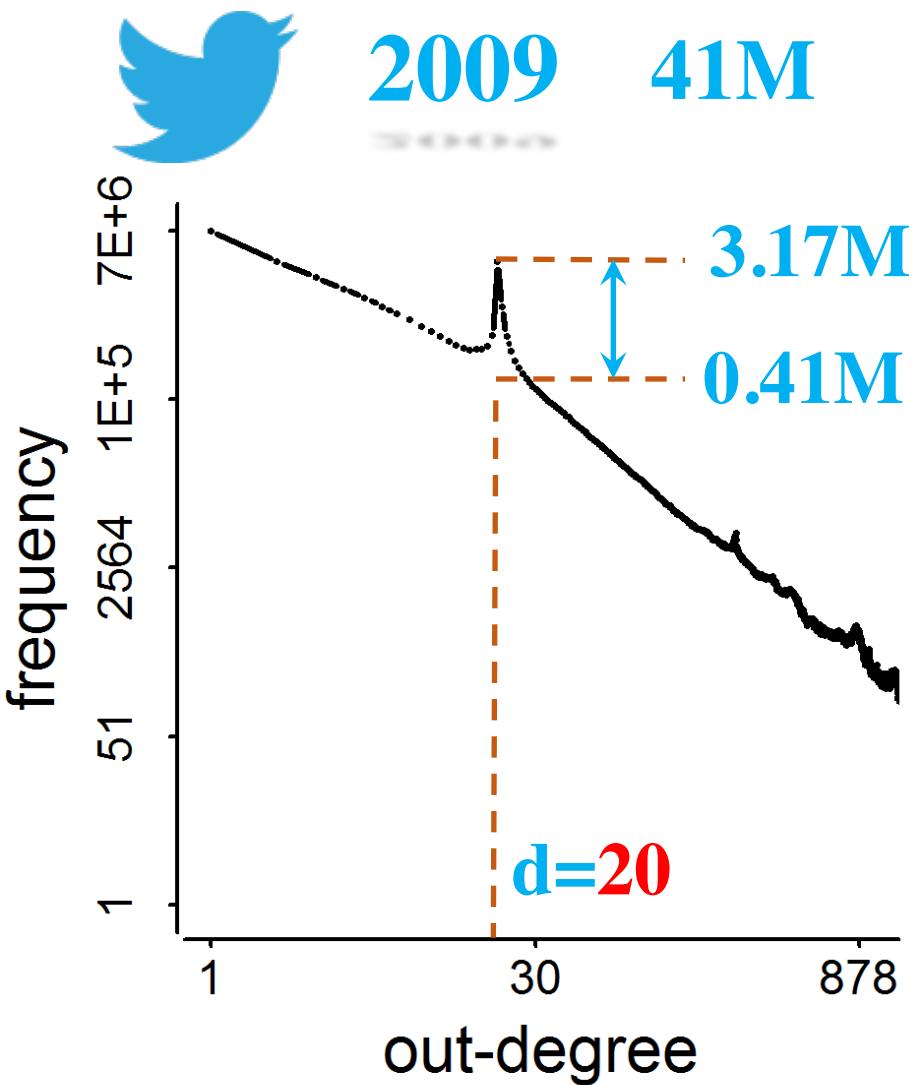
Out-Degree Distributions

- Power-law distribution [Faloutsos *et al.* SIGCOMM; Broder *et al.* Computer Networks; Chung *et al.* PNAS]



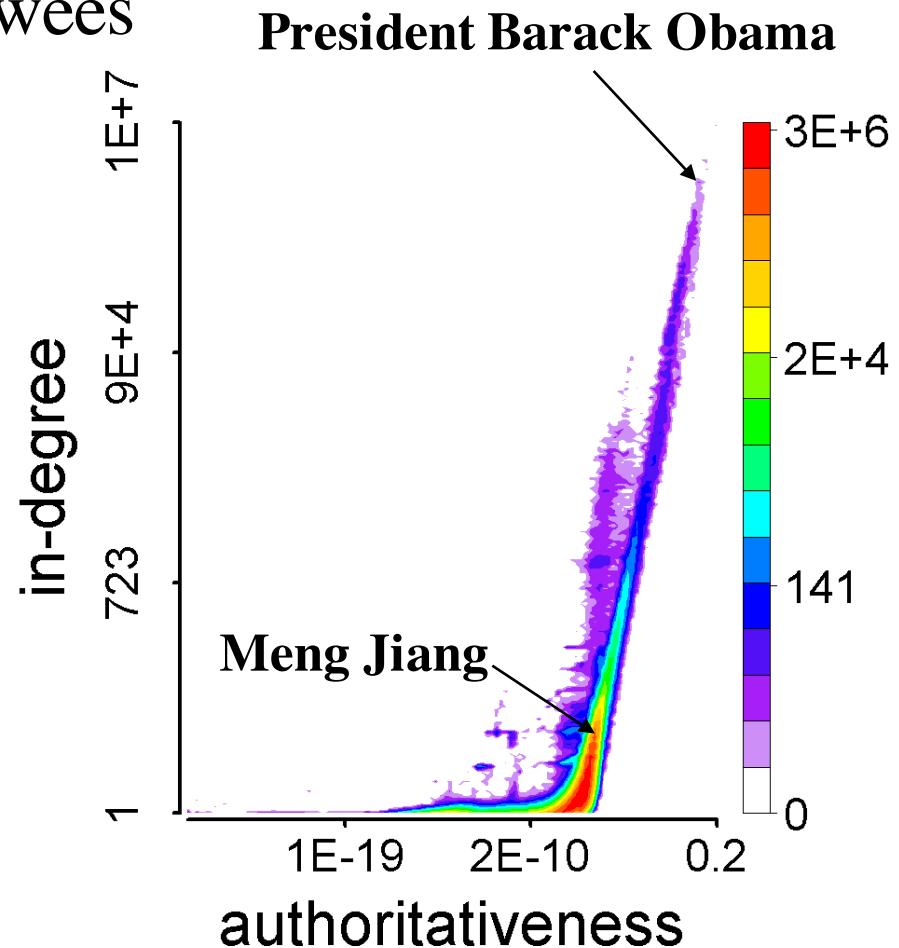
[konect.uni-koblenz.de/networks/]

Spikes!



Observation: How They Behave

- Feature space of followees [Kleinberg. JACM]



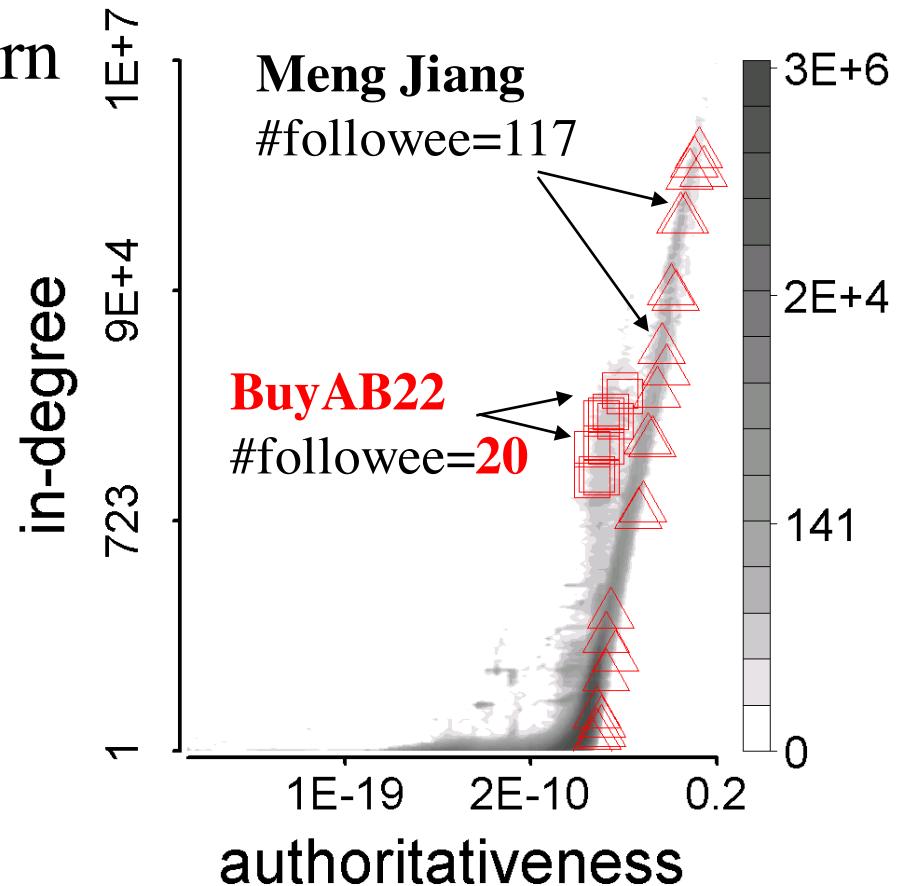
Observation: How They Behave

- Who are their followees?
- Their behavioral pattern
 - Synchronized

Similar with each other

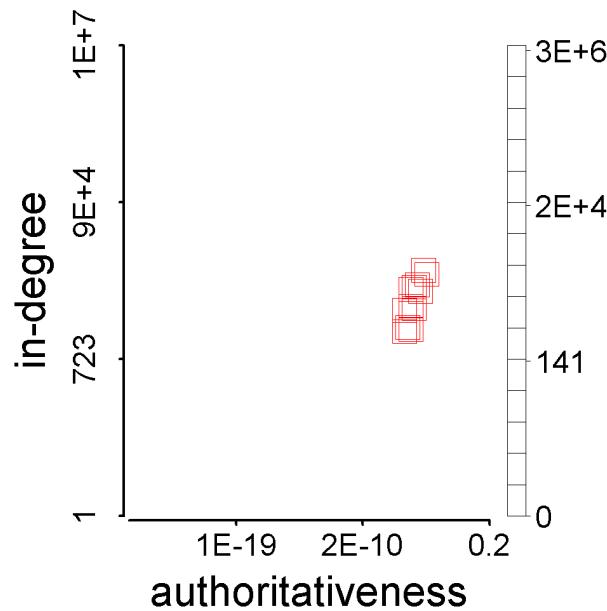
- Abnormal

Different from the majority

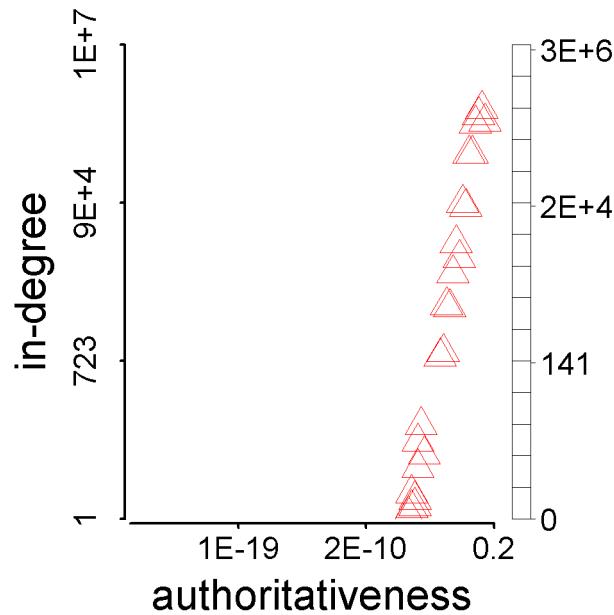


Represent Synchronicity

$$sync(u) = \frac{\sum_{(v, v') \in \mathcal{F}(u) \times \mathcal{F}(u)} \mathbf{p}(v) \cdot \mathbf{p}(v')}{d(u) \times d(u)}$$

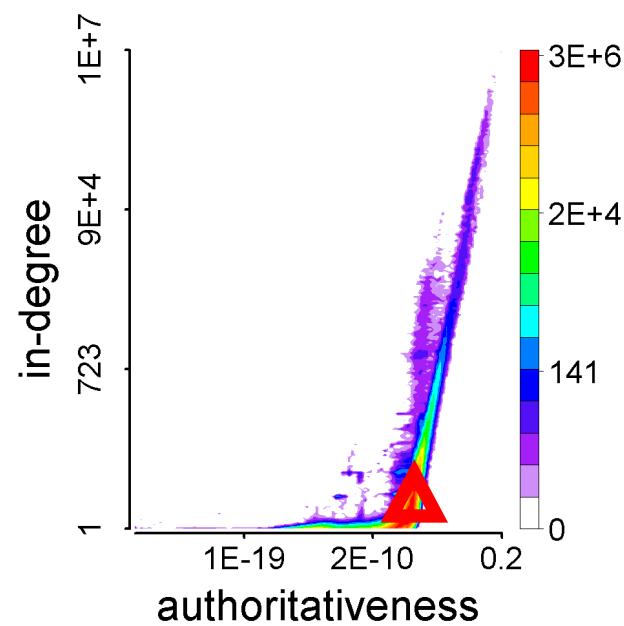
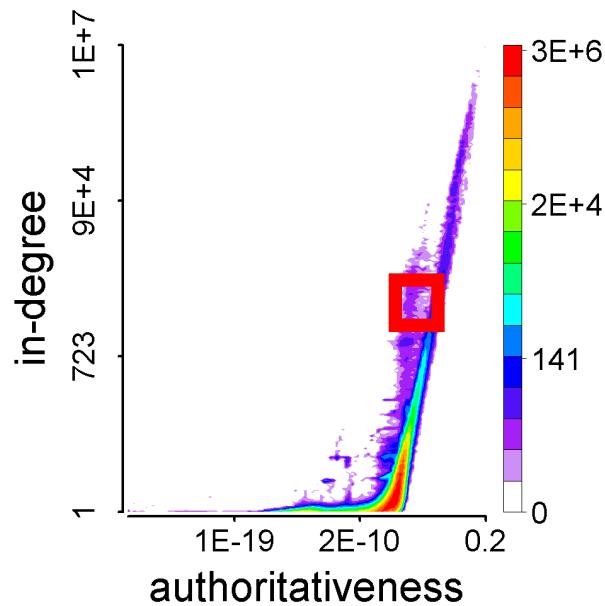


V

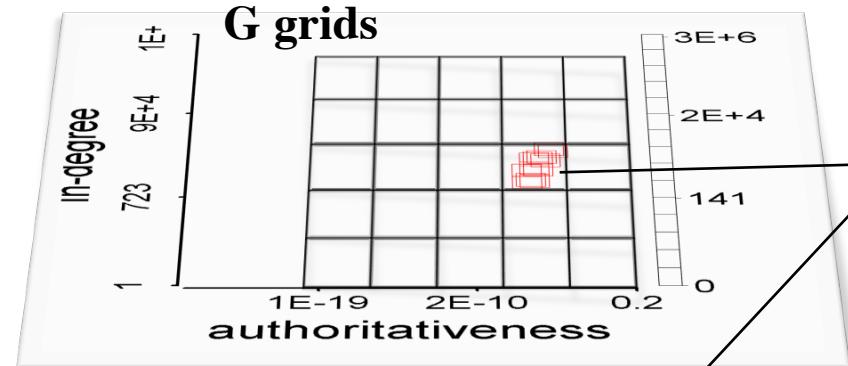


Represent Normality

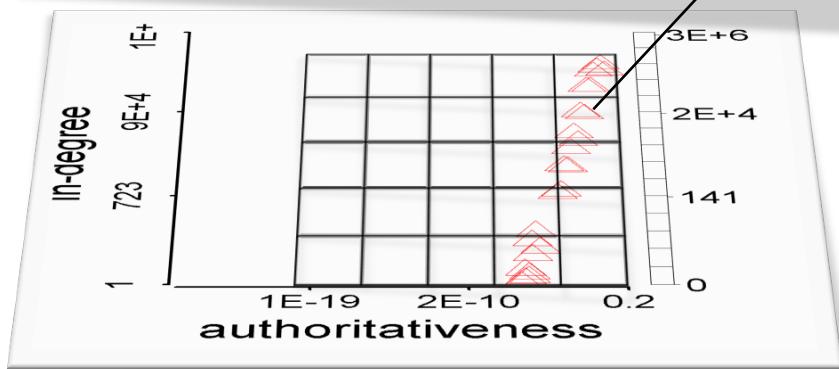
$$\text{norm}(u) = \frac{\sum_{(v,v') \in \mathcal{F}(u) \times \mathcal{U}} \mathbf{p}(v) \cdot \mathbf{p}(v')}{d(u) \times N}$$



Theorem: Synchronicity vs. Normality



fp_g : #foreground points in grid g
 $\sum fp_g = F = d(u)$ (#followees of u)



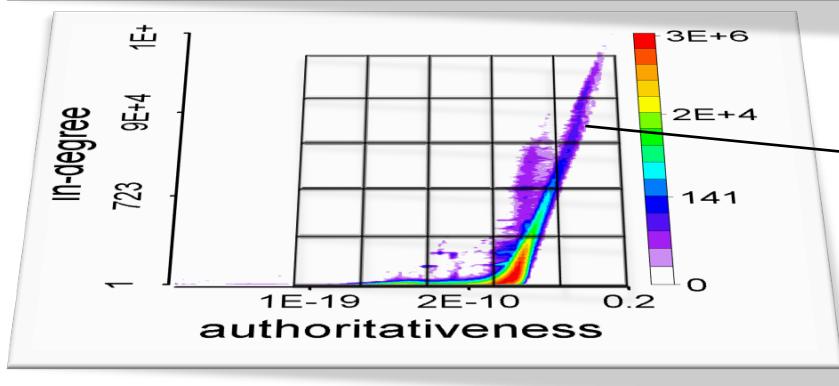
Given normality

$n = \sum(fp_g/F)(bp_g/B) = \sum f_g b_g$,
 find minimal synchronicity

$$s = \sum(fp_g/F)(fp_g/F) = \sum f_g^2$$

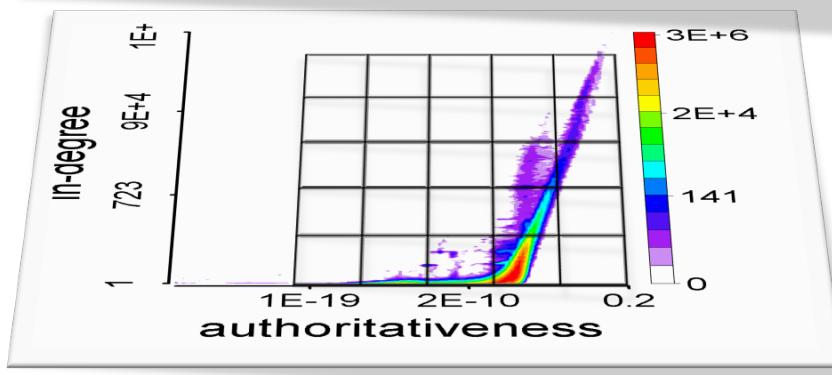
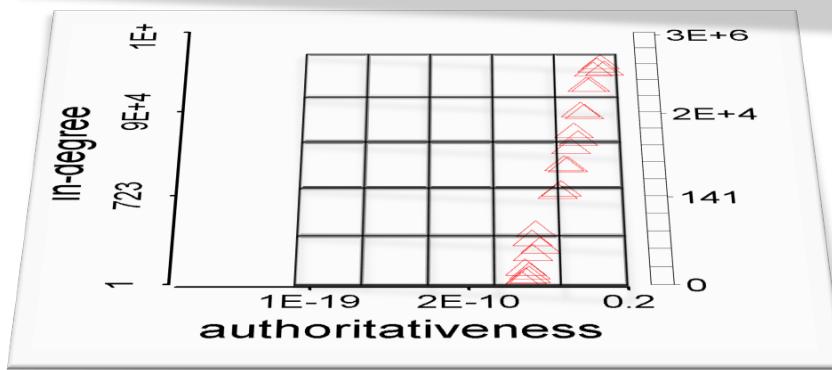
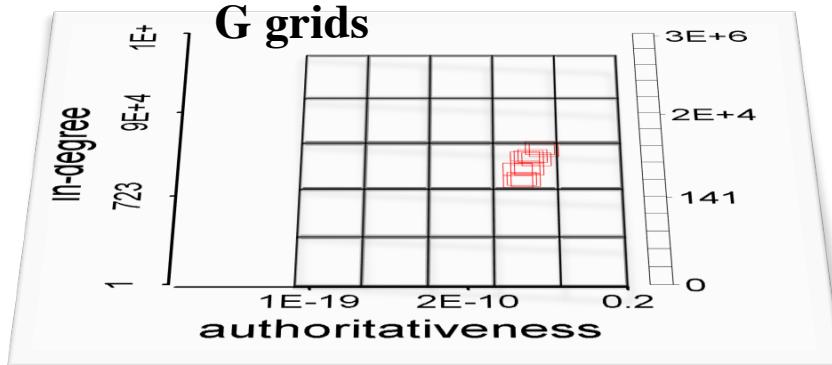
where

$$\sum f_g = 1, \sum b_g = 1$$



bp_g : #background points in grid g
 $\sum bp_g = B = N$ (#all users)

Theorem: Synchronicity vs. Normality



Solution.

Lagrange multiplier:

$$\text{minimize } s(f_g) = \sum f_g^2$$

$$\text{subject to } \sum f_g = 1, \sum f_g b_g = n$$

Lagrange function:

$$F(f_g, \lambda, \mu) = (\sum f_g^2) + \lambda(\sum f_g - 1) + \mu(\sum f_g b_g - n)$$

Gradients:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla_{f_g} F = 2 f_g + \lambda + \mu b_g = 0 \\ \nabla_{\lambda} F = \sum f_g - 1 = 0 \\ \nabla_{\mu} F = \sum f_g b_g - n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 + \lambda G + \mu = 0 \\ 2 n + \lambda + \mu s_b = 0 \\ 2 s_{\min} + \lambda + \mu n = 0 \end{cases}$$

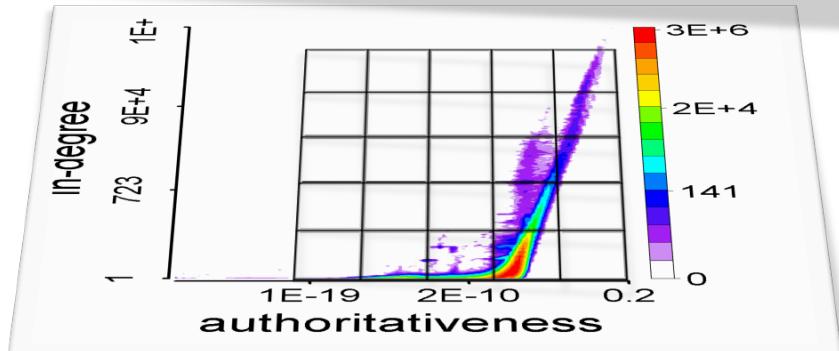
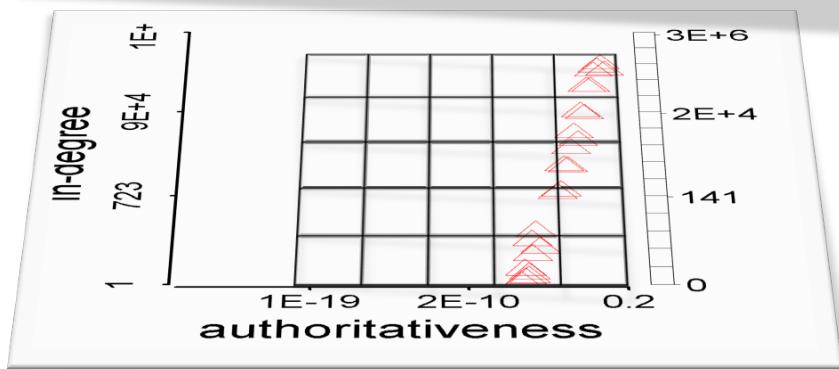
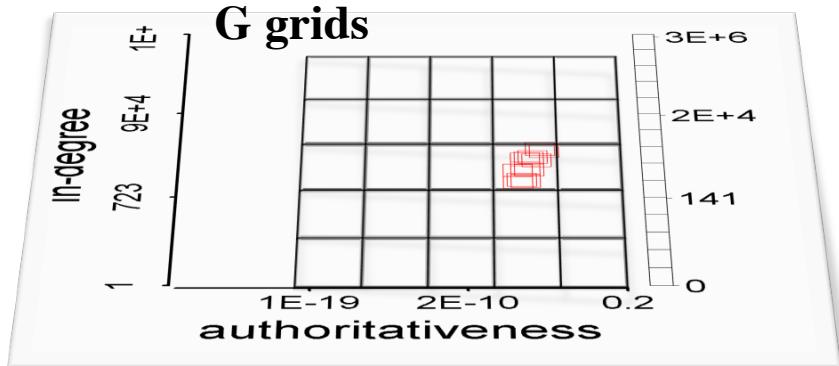
Σ $\times b_g \Sigma$ $\times f_g \Sigma$

where $s_b = \sum b_g^2$.

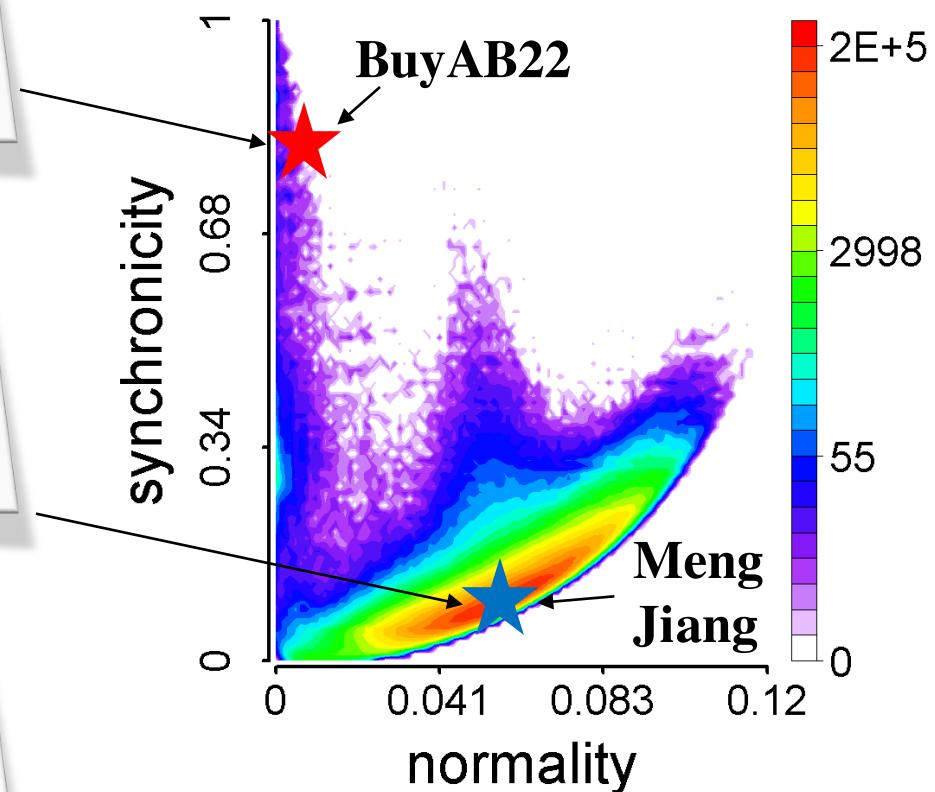
Therefore,

$$s_{\min} = \frac{-G n^2 + 2 n - s_b}{1 - G s_b}$$

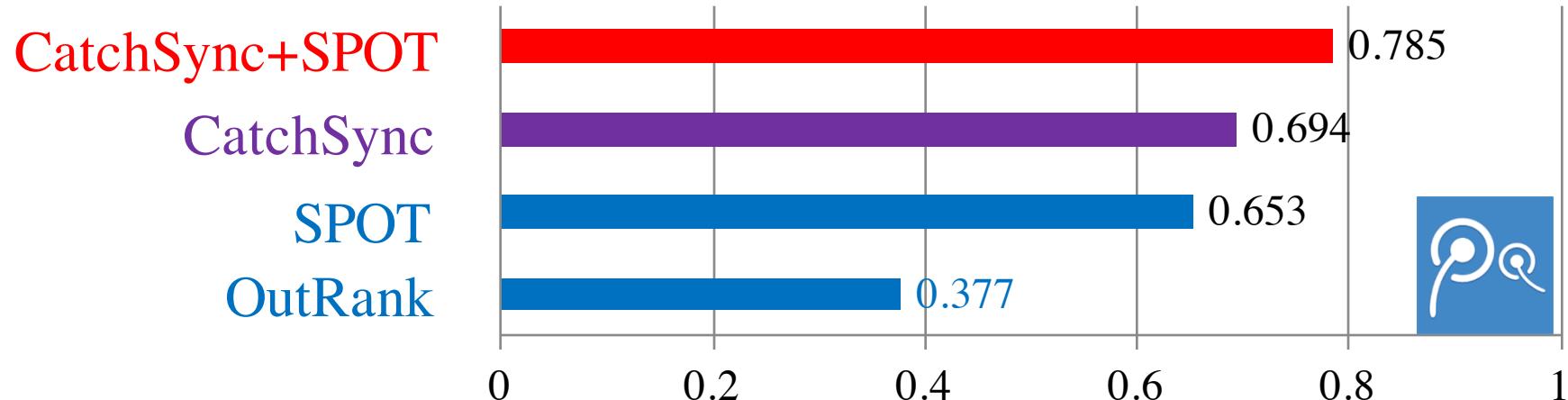
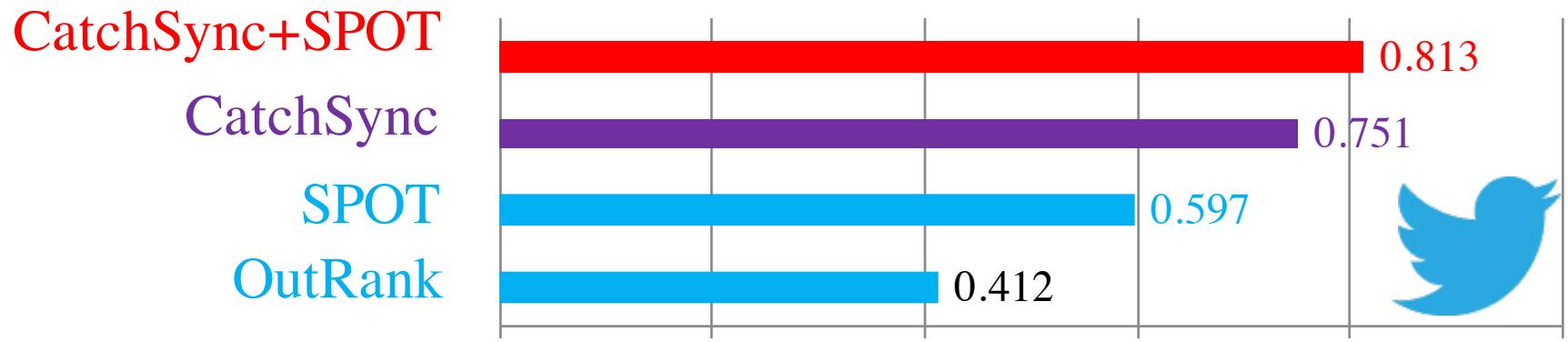
CatchSync Algorithm



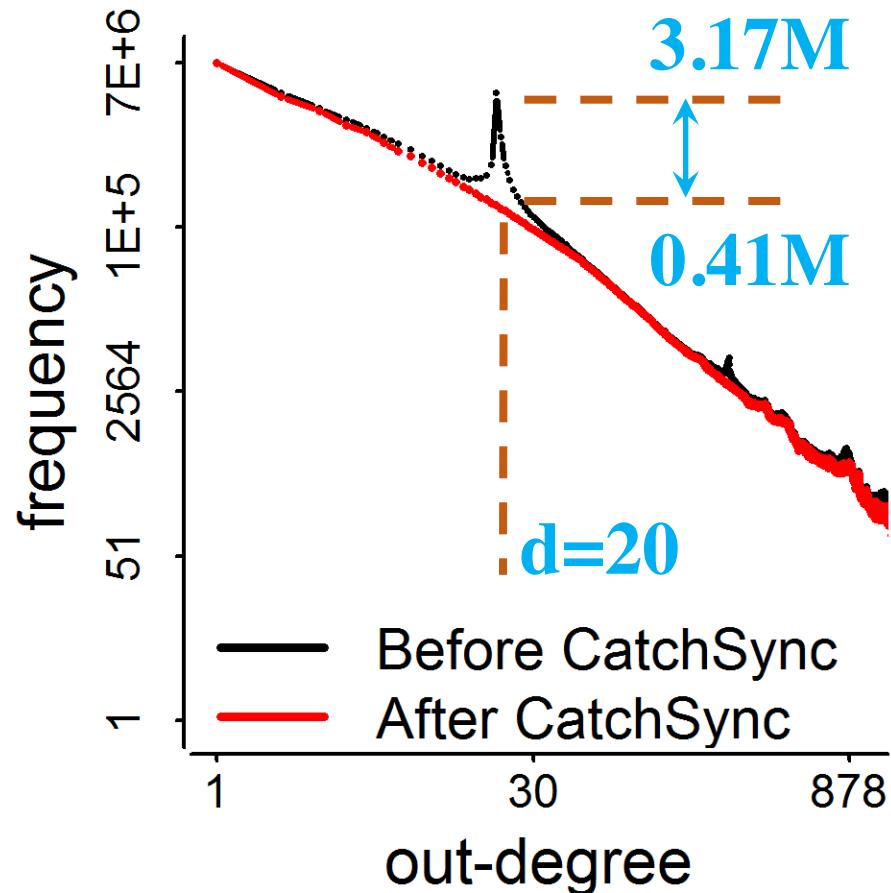
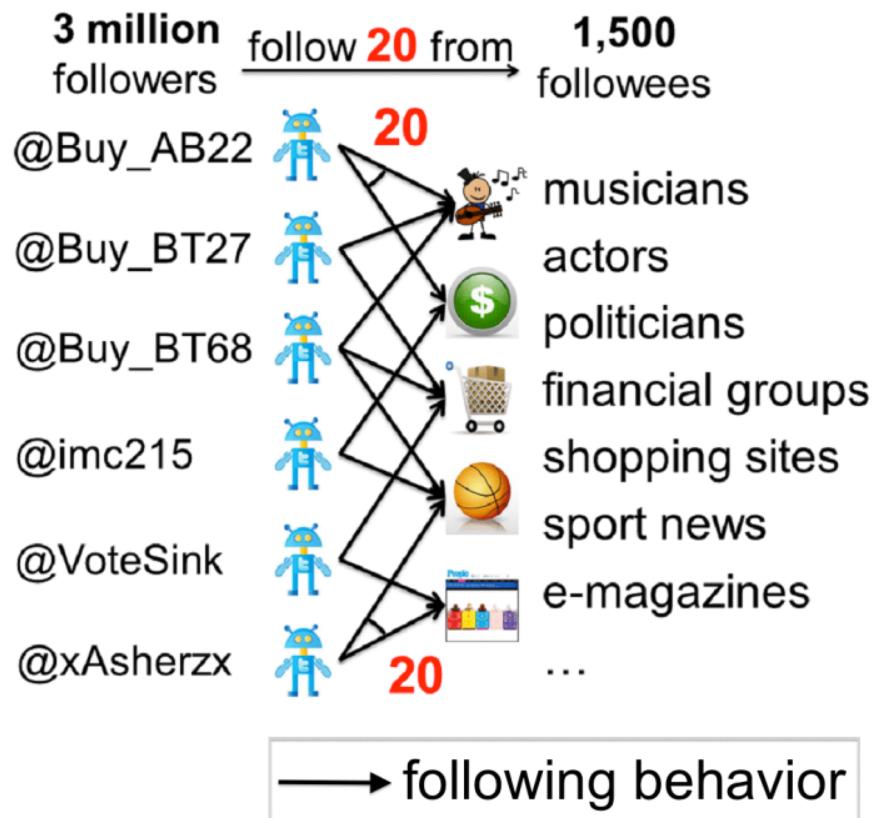
$$s_{\min} = \frac{-G n^2 + 2 n - s_b}{1 - G s_b}$$



Experimental Results



Experimental Results





Impact

- ❑ M. Jiang, P. Cui, A. Beutel, C. Faloutsos and S. Yang.
“CatchSync: Catching Synchronized Behavior in Large
Directed Graphs” in **KDD’14 Best Paper Finalist**, Aug
2014. (#citations = **36**)
- ❑ Taught in
 - ❑ CMU 15-826: [Multimedia Databases and Data Mining](#)
 - ❑ UMich EECS 598: [Graph Mining and Exploration at Scale](#)
 - ❑ ASONAM’16 Tutorial: “[Identifying Malicious Actors on Social
Media](#)” by S. Kumar, F. Spezzano, V.S. Subrahmanian
- ❑ Deployed in Weibo? Unfortunately, in July 2014...



Acknowledgement



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University



Microsoft®
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微软亚洲研究院



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Thank you!

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