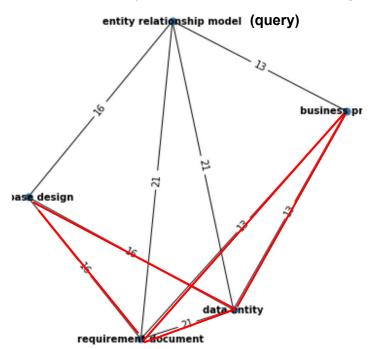
# Community Ranking

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Bruno Seo sbseo2@illinois.edu

### **Motivation 1**

We observed that successful related keywords form a strong community

=> Reason to leverage community search



### Motivation 2

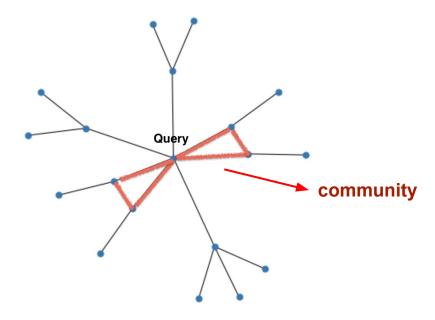
Naive sorting method is effective, but it fails to break a tie

=> Needs a better ranking function

```
query = 'computer science'
    naive sorting(query, top=20)
[('knowledge based software engineering', {'weight': 10.812489107402115}),
('neural immune', {'weight': 10.812489107402115}),
('grammar school', {'weight': 10.812489107402115}),
 ('knowledge transmission', {'weight': 10.812489107402115}),
 ('dna testing', {'weight': 10.812489107402115}),
 ('sleepwalking', {'weight': 10.812489107402115}),
 ('goal structure', {'weight': 10.812489107402115}),
 ('mead conway revolution', {'weight': 10.812489107402115}),
 ('scansion', {'weight': 10.812489107402115}),
 ('computer science curriculum', {'weight': 10.812489107402115}),
 ('organizational capacity', {'weight': 10.812489107402115}),
 ('sound visualization', {'weight': 10.812489107402115}),
 ('web intelligence', {'weight': 10.812489107402115}),
 ('geneva conventions', {'weight': 10.812489107402115}),
 ('morphophonology', {'weight': 10.812489107402115}),
 ('technology based interventions', {'weight': 10.812489107402115}),
 ('empty sum', {'weight': 10.812489107402115}),
 ('string to string correction problem', {'weight': 10.812489107402115}),
 ('sentience', {'weight': 10.812489107402115}),
 ('cultural artifact', {'weight': 10.812489107402115})]
```

### **Problem Statement**

We define finding related keyword task as a *Community Ranking Problem*.



### Naive Ranking Function

Naive ranking function sorts by PMI

$$f(q,t)=W_{qt}$$

q: query

t: target word (connected node)

w: weight of edge between query and target

### Method: Community Search

We assign extra weight if the target word belongs to a community

$$f(q,t) = W_{qt} + \alpha$$

 $\alpha$ : constant

## Method: Query Expansion

We assign another extra weight if the target word includes an unigram from query. ex) Query: Computer Science, Target word: Science => m = 1

$$f(q,t) = W_{qt} + \alpha + m \cdot eta_{qexp}$$

$$eta_{qexp}: constant \ m = n(orall unigrams in  $q \cap t)$$$

### Methods: Vector Similarity

Finally, we add a semantic similarity between query and the target word

$$f(q,t) = W_{qt} + lpha + m \cdot eta_{qexp} + sim(q,t)$$

sim(q, t): cosine similarity

#### Note that there are no more ties



```
naive_sorting('data mining')

[('temporal data mining', {'weight': 10.953221088512144}),
  ('career decision', {'weight': 10.953221088512144}),
  ('data mining algorithm', {'weight': 10.953221088512144}),
  ('big data mining', {'weight': 10.953221088512144}),
  ('semantic query optimization', {'weight': 10.953221088512144})]
```



```
community_ranking('data mining')
```

```
[('big data mining', {'weight': 23.87301034142753}),
  ('relational data mining', {'weight': 23.862132587823364}),
  ('data mining algorithm', {'weight': 23.858869131229305}),
  ('geospatial intelligence', {'weight': 21.461073157053107}),
  ('operational intelligence', {'weight': 21.449719617681655})]
```





```
1 community_ranking('computer science')
```

```
[('computer science curriculum', {'weight': 13.747134303977846}),
  ('knowledge based software engineering', {'weight': 11.54591597654004}),
  ('technology based interventions', {'weight': 11.398283186586255}),
  ('technology forecasting', {'weight': 11.379199966269923}),
  ('web intelligence', {'weight': 11.378285783747277})]
```





```
community_ranking('programming language')

[('general purpose programming language', {'weight': 24.53182924512161}),
   ('binary xml', {'weight': 22.043037522097485}),
   ('system programming language', {'weight': 14.559581441785244}),
   ('java programming language', {'weight': 14.547467590515701}),
   ('synchronous programming language', {'weight': 14.531592996511337})]
```



```
1  naive_sorting('education')

[('technology education', {'weight': 10.715671654233072}),
   ('higher education', {'weight': 10.715671654233072}),
   ('primary education', {'weight': 10.715671654233072}),
   ('cross site request forgery', {'weight': 10.715671654233072}),
   ('formal education', {'weight': 10.715671654233072})]
```



```
community_ranking('education')

/home/ec2-user/.local/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ipykernel
[('nonformal education', {'weight': 22.715671657092052}),
  ('education curriculum', {'weight': 22.65666897195555}),
  ('vocational education', {'weight': 22.634977428700996}),
  ('continuing education', {'weight': 22.627558600642512}),
  ('teacher education', {'weight': 22.617686715173576})]
```

### Reference

M. Gupta, J. Gao, X. Yan, H. Cam and J. Han, "Top-K interesting subgraph discovery in information networks," 2014 IEEE 30th International Conference on Data Engineering, Chicago, IL, 2014, pp. 820-831, doi: 10.1109/ICDE.2014.6816703.

Guisado-Gámez, J., Dominguez-Sal, D., & Larriba-Pey, J. L. (2013). Massive query expansion by exploiting graph knowledge bases. arXiv preprint arXiv:1310.5698.