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Data Mining Project

Identifying Coordinated Accounts on Social Media through Hidden Influence and Group Behaviors

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The problem

- **Disinformation** campaigns on social media, involving coordinated activities from malicious accounts towards **manipulating public opinion**, have become increasingly prevalent.
- Existing approaches to detect coordinated accounts either **make very strict assumptions** about coordinated behaviors, or **require part of the malicious** accounts in the coordinated group to be revealed in order to detect the rest



Solution

Generative model, **AMDN-HAGE** (Attentive Mixture Density Network with Hidden Account Group Estimation)

Jointly models account activities and hidden group behaviors based on **Temporal Point Processes** (TPP) and **Gaussian Mixture Model** (GMM),

To capture inherent characteristics of coordination which is, accounts that coordinate must strongly influence each other's activities, and collectively appear anomalous from normal accounts.



Assumptions

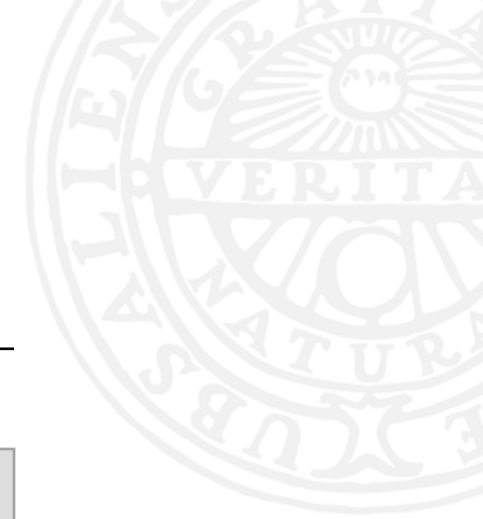
Characteristics of coordination:

Strong hidden influence. If accounts coordinate to amplify social media posts ,there should be a strong hidden (latent) influence between their activities.

Compared to normal accounts, the **number of coordinated accounts** is quite **small**

Highly concerted activities. The collective behaviors of coordinated accounts should be collectively anomalous, from other normal accounts on the network with less organized activity patterns





What is AMDN-HAGE?

learn the latent interactions

Model the distribution of future activities conditioned on past activities of all accounts

By **Neural Temporal Point Processes (NTPP)**

Highly concerted activities

Jointly capture collective anomalous behavior by simultaneously learning the group membership of accounts.

By **Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM)**.





Task Definition

Activity traces: a sequence of events ordered in time, which can be formulated as

$Cs = [(u1,t1),(u2,t2),(u3,t3),\dots(un,tn)]$ account ui at time ti .

Hidden Account Group : supposing that there are N groups in the account set U , we can define a membership function $M : U \rightarrow \{1,\dots ,N\}$, which projects each account ui to its group index.



AMDN-HAGE Architecture

consists of two components:

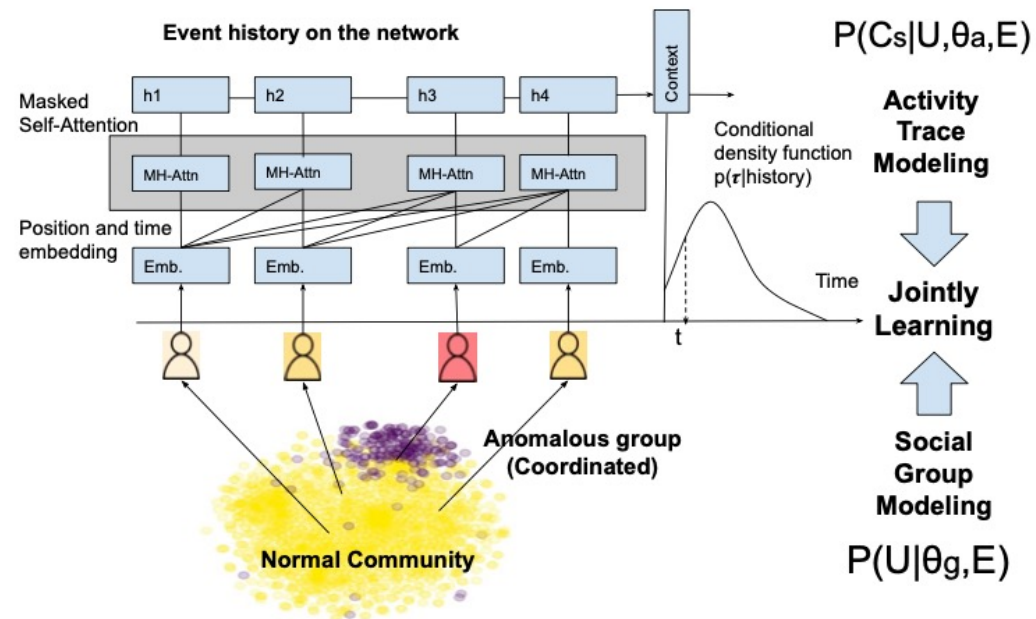
Attentive Mixture Density Network (AMDN) that models observed activity traces as a temporal point process

Hidden Account Group Estimation (HAGE) component that models account groups as mixture of multiple distributions.

Both share the **account embedding layer** and reflect the complete generative process

that the **accounts are first drawn from multiple hidden groups** and then **interact with each other so that activity traces are observed**.

Using the observed activity traces, we can learn the generative model by **maximizing the likelihood function of the joint model**, and acquire not only account embedding but also a activity trace model and group membership function.

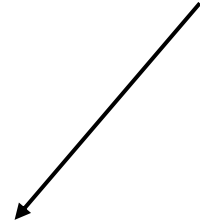




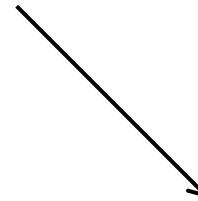
AMDN-HAGE Model

Joint likelihood function can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned}\log p(Cs, U; \theta_g, \theta_a, E) &= \log p(Cs | U; \theta_g, \theta_a, E) + \log p(U; \theta_g, \theta, E) \\ &= \log p(Cs | U; \theta_a, E) + \log p(U; \theta_g, E)\end{aligned}$$



Probability density that the activity traces are observed given a known account set.



Probability density that we observe the account set drawn from the latent hidden social groups





Attentive Mixture Density Network (AMDN)

Temporal Point Process (TPP): stochastic process whose realization is a sequence of discrete events in continuous time

history of events $H_t = \{(u_i, t_i) | t_i < t, u_i \in U\}$

Neural Temporal Point Process (NTPP): Neural Network Encoder and Decoder

Encoder: For interpretable influence of past event on future events, we encode the event sequence with masked self-attention

Decoder: Conditional probability density function. With the encoded event history (context vector), the event decoder (learnable conditional density function $p(\tau | H\tau)$) is used to generate the distribution of the next event time conditioned on the history.

While we can choose any functional form for $p(\tau | H\tau)$, the only condition is that it should be a valid PDF (**non-negative**, and **integrate to 1** over $\tau \in \mathbb{R}^+$).



Attentive Mixture Density Network (AMDN)

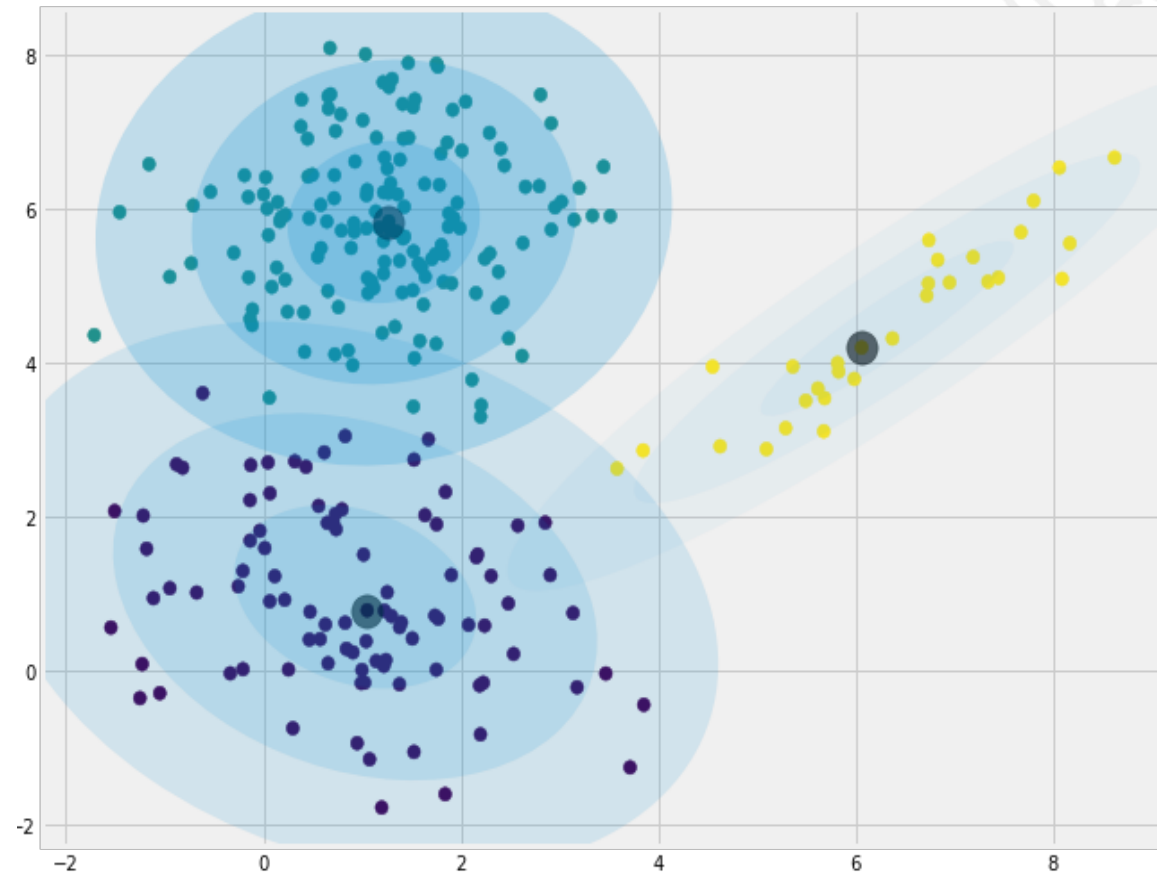
Encoder and decoder architecture models activities with likelihood $p(C_s | U; \theta_a, E)$ factorized as:

$$\log p(C_s | U; \theta_a, E) = \sum_{i=1}^L [\log p_{\theta_a, E}(t_i | H_{t_i}) + \log p_{\theta_a, E}(u_i | H_{t_i})]$$



Modeling Hidden Groups(HAGE)

- Gaussian Multivariate Distributions (GMM)
- Hidden Group Estimation.
- Difference from general Gaussian mixture models.





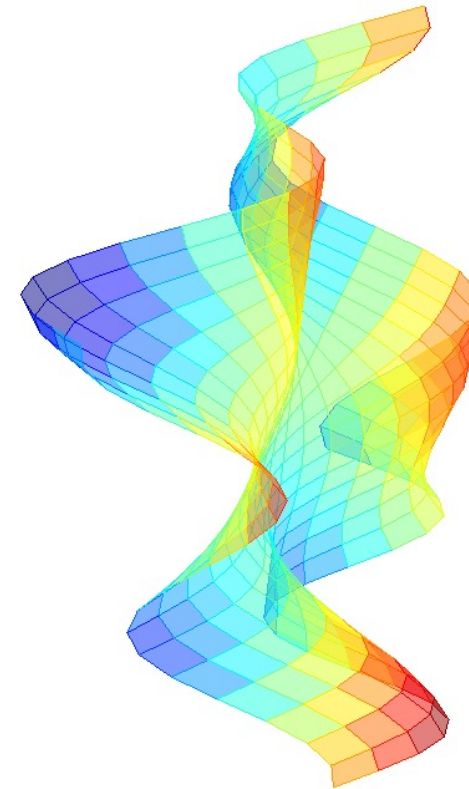
Training Algorithm for AMDN-HAGE

Require: Activity traces (C_s), Account set (U)

Ensure: Generative model (θ_a , θ_g and E)

- 1: $\theta_a^{(0)}, E^{(0)} \leftarrow \operatorname{argmax}_{\theta_a, E} \log \tilde{p}(C_s | U; \theta_a, E)$
- 2: Set i as 1 {Iteration index}.
- 3: **while** not converged **do**
- 4: $\theta_g^{(i)} \leftarrow \operatorname{argmax}_{\theta_g} \log p(U; E^{(i-1)}, \theta_g)$ using EM algorithm
- 5: $\theta_a^{(i)}, E^{(i)} \leftarrow \operatorname{argmax}_{\theta_a, E} \log p(C_s, U; \theta_g^{(i)}, \theta_a, E)$ using SGD or its variants
- 6: $i \leftarrow i + 1$.
- 7: **end while**

A generic concern to such alternating optimization algorithm is its convergence



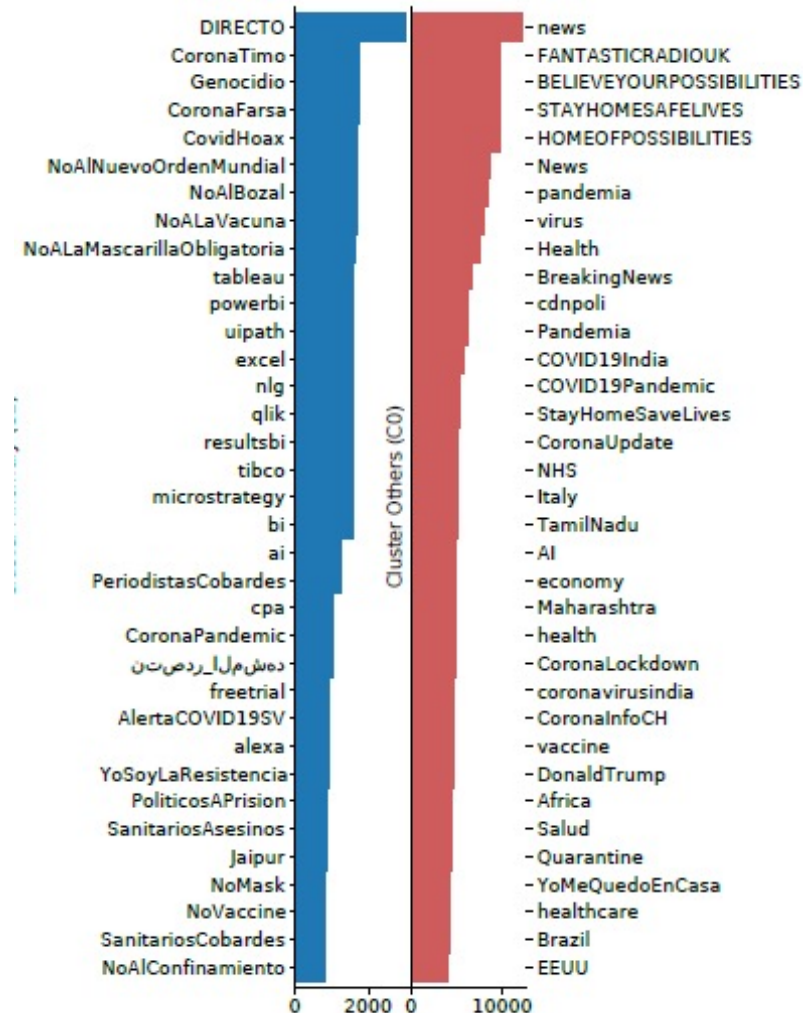
Jointly Learning

- Issues with directly use stochastic gradient descent (SGD) or its variants like ADAM.
 - > Leading to invalid log-likelihood in training.
- Bi-level optimization.
 - > Use of Expectation–Maximization algorithm
 - > use of SGD (or its variant)

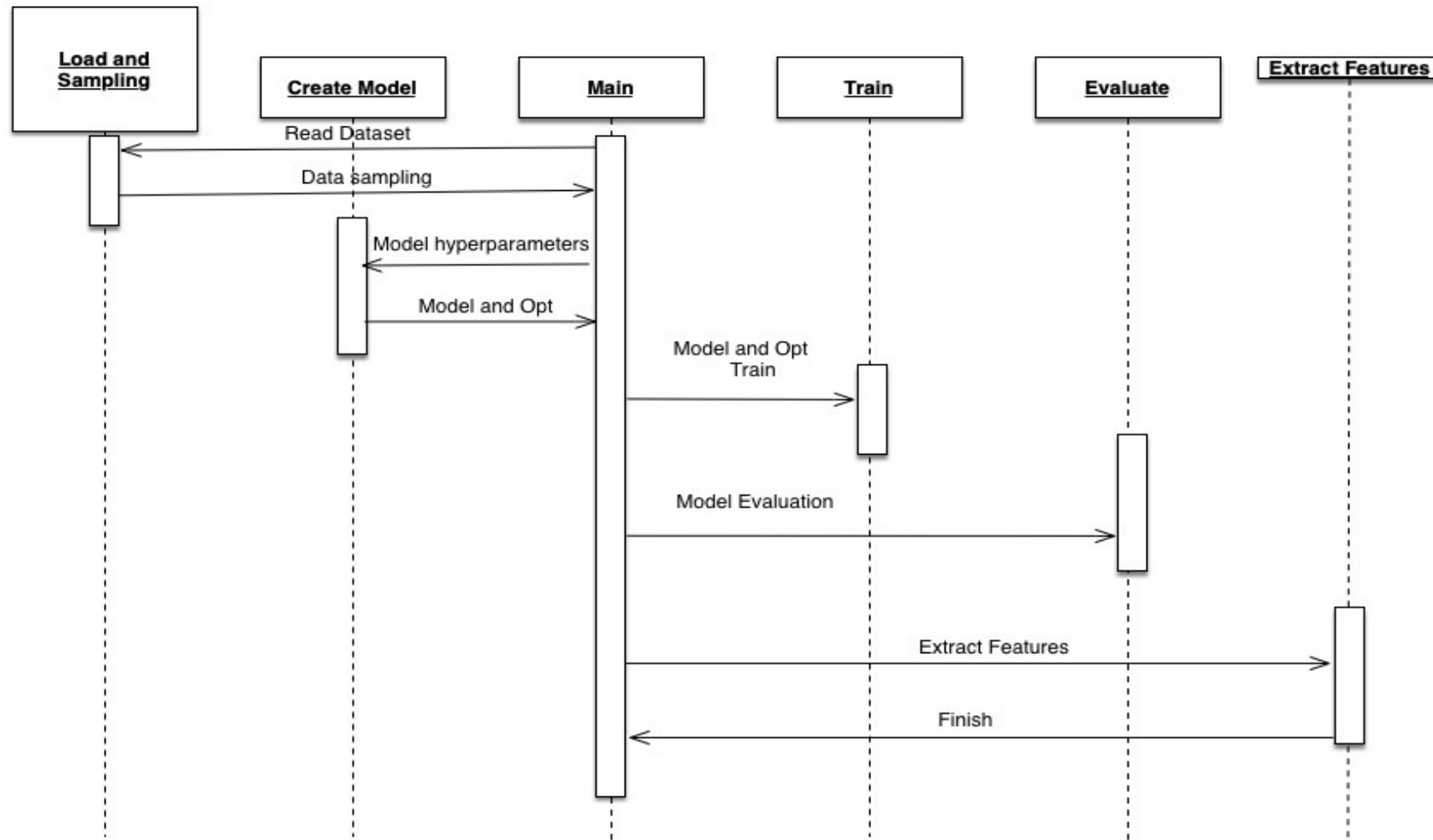


EXPERIMENT RESULTS

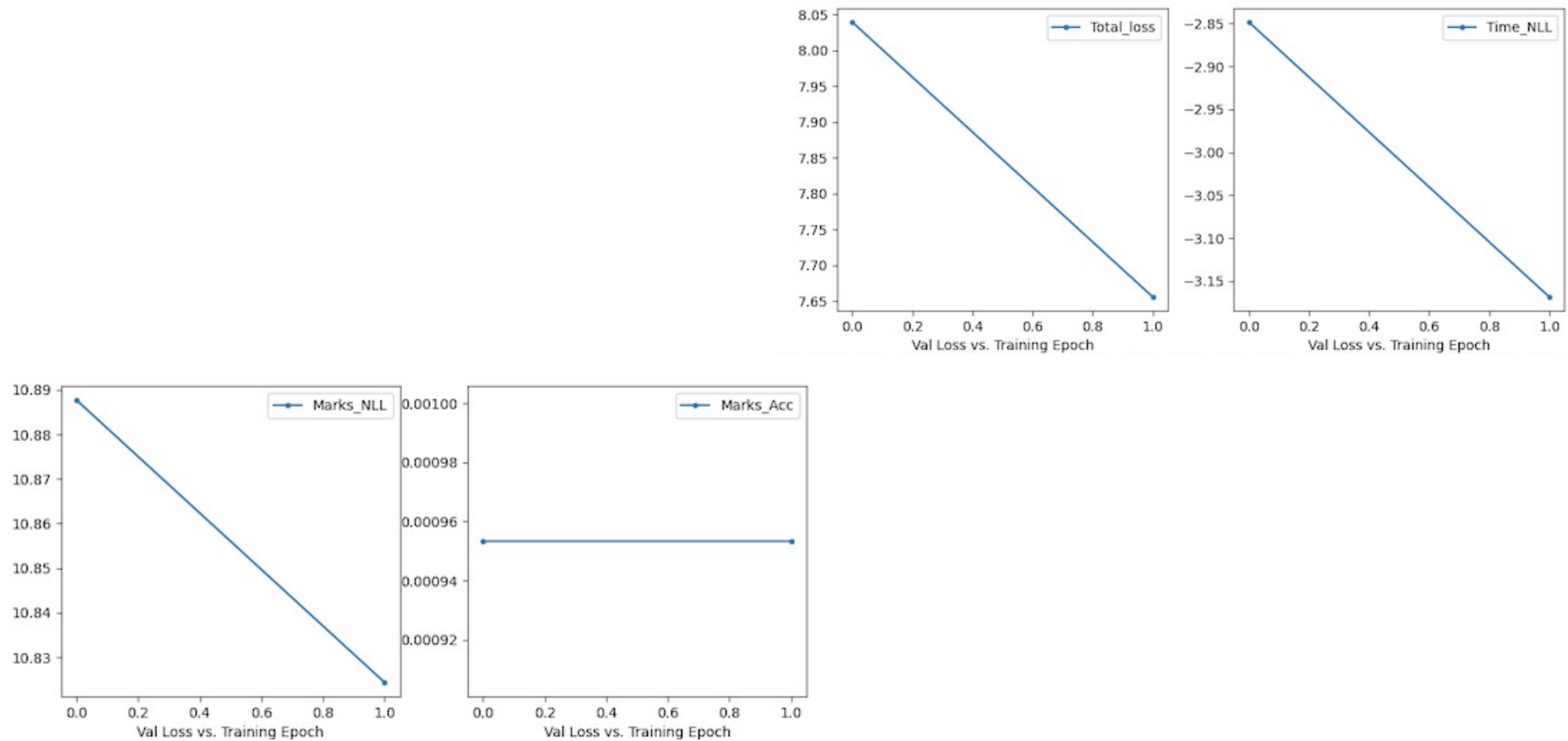
- Data Collection - Social media posts from with keywords related to COVID-19.
- Uncovering coordinated groups in COVID-19 data.
-> AMDN-HAGE method identifies two clusters.
- In Fig, we find most frequent hash-tags in tweets posted by accounts in the groups, and plot the top hash-tags unique to each group



Code Explanation



Training Result





Thank You

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