Data Mining Project 3

Link Analysis Practice

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Introduction

此次作業是實作三種演算法,分別是HITS、PageRank和SimRank,其中HITS和PageRank是搜索引擎中兩個最基礎和最重要的算法,基本思想都是首先利用網頁之間的link關係構建網頁的網絡圖,通過相鄰節點之間的網頁的重要性,計算出某個網頁的重要性,而SimRank則是用來衡量任意兩個對象間的相似程度。

Dataset

利用project3dataset裡的graph_1~graph_6與project 1中所使用IBM Generator所產生的資料來實作三種演算法,其中資料1,2形式表示有node 1連至node 2之link存在,而我用的IBM Generator產生的資料中node數為10,link數為76。

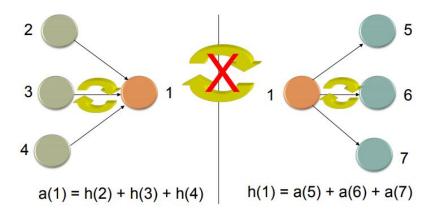
Implementation and Result analysis

1. HITS

Hits算法的基本思想

- A. 好的Hub型網頁指向好的Authority網頁
- B. 好的Authority網頁是由好的Hub型網頁所指向的網頁。

首先將graph中node之間的link存成dictionary中key與value的關係,例如 1,2表示node1到node2之間有link存在,dictionary就存為{1:[2]},令所有 node的初始值(hub,autoiruty) = (1,1),接著以下圖的方式不斷更新所有 node之hub值與authority值,並且每回合皆normalize,不斷重複,直到 hub值與authority值皆沒有太大的變化,即為結果。



以graph 3為例, threshold設定為0.0001, 跑了7輪後之結果為下圖。

file name: graph_3.txt
number of itrations: 7
time cost: 0.0006868839263916016 s
hub 1: 0.0827186512118019
hub 2: 0.21654373024236037
hub 3: 0.35036880927291886
hub 4: 0.35036880927291886
authority 1: 0.0827186512118019
authority 2: 0.21654373024236037
authority 3: 0.35036880927291886
authority 4: 0.35036880927291886

2. PageRank

PageRank以下圖之公式實作,將graph裡node與node間的link關係存為nxn矩陣型式,n為node數,例如1,2表示node1到node2之間有link存在,矩陣中第0列,第1行就存為1,沒有link存在就存為0,之後將這個矩陣normalize,使得每列之和為1,再將其轉置,成為公式中所需的轉移矩陣,接著以初始pr矩陣不斷迭代,且過程中每回合需將新的pr矩陣normalize,不斷重複,直到pr矩陣皆沒有太大的變化,即為結果。

$$PR(P_i) = \frac{(d)}{n} + (1 - d) \times \sum_{l_{j,i} \in E} PR(P_j) / \text{Outdegree}(P_j)$$

以IBM Generator data為例,有10個node,76條link,d設定為0.15,threshold設定為0.01,跑了4輪後之結果為下圖。

```
file name: project1_data.txt
number of iterations: 4
time cost: 0.0014965534210205078 s
pagerank:
[[0.0376319037]
[0.0185073415]
[0.1118535759]
[0.0990106542]
[0.1369006687]
[0.1369006687]
[0.1217382718]
[0.1184439522]
[0.1369006687]
[0.0821122946]]
```

當threshold設定為0.001,跑了6輪後之結果為下圖。

```
file name: project1_data.txt
number of iterations: 6
time cost: 0.0022106170654296875 s
pagerank:
[[0.0373852482]
[0.0186659781]
[0.1120934311]
[0.0987858309]
[0.1370162965]
[0.1370162965]
[0.1217954248]
[0.1183514574]
[0.1370162965]
[0.0818737401]]
```

3. SimRank

SimRank以下圖之公式實作,利用node間的in-neighbor關係遞迴求得點與點之間的相似程度,首先將graph中node的in-neighbor存成dictionary中key與value的關係,例如1,2表示node2有一條in-neighbor的link存在,dictionary就存為{2:[1]},以遞迴方式寫成function,不斷重複,直到S(a,a) = 1為遞迴中止條件,其中,有些點與點之間的SimRank會陷入無限遞迴,所以我設定了SimRank遞迴如果超過500次,就直接令SimRank為0,

$$S(a,b) = \frac{C}{|I(a)||I(b)|} \sum_{i=1}^{|I(a)||I(b)|} \sum_{j=1}^{|I(a)||I(b)|} S(I_i(a),I_j(b))$$

以graph 3為例,c設定為0.6之結果為下圖。

```
file name: graph 3.txt
in neighbors graph:
{1: [2], 2: [1, 3], 3: [2, 4], 4: [3]}
S(1,1) =
            1
S(1,
      2
        ) = 0.0
      3
        ) = 0.4285714285714285
        ) = 0.0
      1
        ) = 0.0
5(2,2
        ) = 1
  2, 3) = 0.0
      4
        ) = 0.4285714285714285
S( 3
    (1) = 0.4285714285714285
S( 3
      2
        ) = 0.0
5(3,3
        ) = 1
S( 3 ,
      4) = 0.0
    , 1
        ) = 0.0
S(4,2) = 0.4285714285714285
S(4,3
        ) = 0.0
S(4,4) = 1
time cost: 0.008866548538208008 s
```

以graph 3為例,c設定為0.8之結果為下圖。

```
file name: graph 3.txt
in neighbors graph:
{1: [2], 2: [1, 3], 3: [2, 4], 4: [3]}
S(1,1) =
         1
S(1,2) =
         0.0
S(1,3
     S(1,4
     ) = 0.0
S(2,1
     ) =
         0.0
S(2,2) = 1
S(2,3) = 0.0
5(2,4
     S(3,1
     S(3,2
     ) = 0.0
S(3,3) = 1
S(3,4) = 0.0
S(4,1
     ) = 0.0
S(4,3
     ) =
         0.0
S(4,4) =
time cost: 0.030653953552246094 s
```

Computation performance analysis

整體來說, node與link越多, 會造成執行時間越長, 因遞迴關係, SimRank所需執行時間最長, 例如SimRank的graph 5之執行時間為155秒。

○ HITS (threshold = 0.0001)

graph	iteration	time cost
graph_1	2	0.00125 s
graph_2	2	0.00068 s
graph_3	7	0.00120 s
graph_4	9	0.00120 s
graph_5	4	0.19071 s
graph_6	6	2.34103 s
IBM Generator data	4	0.00219 s

\circ PageRank (threshold = 0.01, d = 0.15)

graph	iteration	time cost
graph_1	18	0.00178 s
graph_2	2	0.00093 s
graph_3	4	0.00133 s
graph_4	5	0.00085 s
graph_5	25	0.16013 s
graph_6	25	0.78340 s
IBM Generator data	4	0.00149 s

○ SimRank (c = 0.6)

graph	time cost
graph_1	0.01611 s
graph_2	0.02623 s
graph_3	0.00886 s
graph_4	0.06445 s
graph_5	155.56749 s

Discussion

Q : What are practical issues when implement these algorithms in a real Web?

A: HITS從機制上很容易作弊,比如作弊者可以建立一個網頁,頁面內容增加很多指向高質量網頁或者著名網站的網址,這就是一個很好的Hub頁面,之後再將這個網頁鏈接指向作弊網頁,就可以提升作弊網頁的Authority得分。HITS算法的計算對象數量較少,只需計算相關node之間的鏈接關係;而PageRank比較算是全局性算法,需對所有node進行處理。HITS算法在計算時,對於每個node需要計算兩個值,所需執行時間較長,而PageRank只需計算一個值即可。

ToDo: Find a way (e.g., add/delete some links) to increase hub, authority, and PageRank of Node 1 in first 3 graphs respectively.

- 提升Node1 hub方法增加node 1出發的link
 - 1. graph 1

```
file name: graph 1.txt
number of itrations: 2
time cost: 0.0012004375457763672 s
hub 1: 0.2
hub 2 : 0.2
hub 3: 0.2
hub 4: 0.2
hub 5 : 0.2
hub 6: 0.0
file name: graph 1 newh.txt
number of itrations: 7
time cost: 0.003598928451538086 s
hub 1: 0.5582401843260578
hub 2 : 0.14724289317184047
hub 3: 0.14724289317184047
hub 4: 0.14724289317184047
hub 5 : 3.1136158420774045e-05
hub 6: 0.0
```

```
file name: graph 2.txt
number of itrations: 2
time cost: 0.0019352436065673828 s
hub 1 : 0.2
hub 2 : 0.2
hub 3: 0.2
hub 4: 0.2
hub 5 : 0.2
file name: graph 2 newh.txt
number of itrations: 7
time cost: 0.001714944839477539 s
hub 1 : 0.5582401843260578
hub 2: 0.14724289317184047
hub 3 : 0.14724289317184047
hub 4: 0.14724289317184047
hub 5 : 3.1136158420774045e-05
```

3. graph 3

```
file name: graph_3.txt
number of itrations: 7
time cost: 0.0004868507385253906 s
hub 1: 0.0827186512118019
hub 2: 0.21654373024236037
hub 3: 0.35036880927291886
hub 4: 0.35036880927291886

file name: graph_3_newh.txt
number of itrations: 11
time cost: 0.0013856887817382812 s
hub 1: 0.20959642525491046
hub 2: 0.07190282514356575
hub 3: 0.3776264776238755
hub 4: 0.3408742719776483
```

○ 提升Node1 authority方法

增加連到node 1的link

```
file name: graph 1.txt
number of itrations: 2
time cost: 0.0015964508056640625 s
authority 1: 0.0
authority 2 : 0.2
authority 3 : 0.2
authority 4: 0.2
authority 5 : 0.2
authority 6: 0.2
file name: graph 1 newp.txt
number of itrations: 7
time cost: 0.003537893295288086 s.
authority 1 : 0.16666543210791032
authority 2 : 7.407352538129347e-06
authority 3 : 0.2083317901348879
authority 4 : 0.2083317901348879
authority 5 : 0.2083317901348879
authority 6 : 0.2083317901348879
```

2. graph_2

```
file name: graph 2.txt
number of itrations: 2
time cost: 0.001383066177368164 s
authority 1: 0.2
authority 2 : 0.2
authority 3 : 0.2
authority 4: 0.2
authority 5 : 0.2
file name: graph 2 newp.txt
number of itrations: 7
time cost: 0.0018014907836914062 s
authority 1: 0.20870947886746
authority 2 : 1.2823143208863356e-05
authority 3: 0.26375923266311035
authority 4: 0.26375923266311035
authority 5 : 0.26375923266311035
```

```
file name: graph_3.txt
number of itrations: 7
time cost: 0.0009329319000244141 s
authority 1: 0.0827186512118019
authority 2: 0.21654373024236037
authority 3: 0.35036880927291886
authority 4: 0.35036880927291886

file name: graph_3_newp.txt
number of itrations: 12
time cost: 0.0009181499481201172 s
authority 1: 0.2096012868138617
authority 2: 0.07189173630511461
authority 3: 0.3776452449719405
authority 4: 0.34086173190908314
```

○ 提升Node1 PageRank方法

增加連到node 1的link

1. graph_1

```
file name: graph 1.txt
number of iterations: 18
time cost: 0.002389192581176758 s
pagerank:
[[0.0000000176]
 [0.0000018121]
 [0.000088249]
 [0.0027005621]
 [0.0582122171]
 [0.9389971421]]
file name: graph 1 newp.txt
number of iterations: 7
time cost: 0.002185344696044922 s
pagerank:
[[0.3307139244]
 [0.3385708647]
 [0.1725722853]
 [0.0886228465]
 [0.0461304347]
 [0.0233896444]]
```

```
file name: graph 2.txt
number of iterations: 2
time cost: 0.0038373470306396484 s
pagerank:
[0.2]
 [0.2]
 [0.2]
 [0.2]
 [0.2]]
file name: graph 2 newp.txt
number of iterations: 7
time cost: 0.001543283462524414 s
pagerank:
[[0.3481524237]
 [0.347922213]
 [0.1718536595]
 [0.087212903]
 [0.0448588008]]
```

3. graph_3

```
file name: graph 3.txt
number of iterations: 4
time cost: 0.0011019706726074219 s
pagerank:
[[0.1671432617]
 [0.3328567383]
 [0.3328567383]
 [0.1671432617]]
file name: graph 3 newp.txt
number of iterations: 6
time cost: 0.0012438297271728516 s
pagerank:
[[0.3072297668]
 [0.3855376188]
 [0.2299680865]
 [0.077264528 ]]
```

Conclusion

HITS算法在海量網頁中找到與用戶查詢主題相關的高質量"Authority"頁面和"Hub"頁面,尤其是"Authority"頁面,因為這些頁面代表了能夠滿足用戶查詢的高質量內容,搜索引擎以此作為搜索結果返回給用戶。

PageRank算法剛開始賦予每個網頁相同的重要性得分,通過迭代遞歸計算來更新每個頁面節點的PageRank得分,直到收斂穩定為止,由此方法可得知網頁的重要程度。

HITS與PageRank最大的差別在於PageRank算法與使用者輸入的關鍵字無關,HITS算法與使用者輸入的查詢請求有密切關係。由於HITS算法是與查詢相關的算法,所以必須在接收到用戶查詢後實時進行計算,而HITS算法本身需要進行很多輸迭代計算才能獲得最終結果,這導致其計算效率較低,這是實際應用時必須慎重考慮的問題。

SimRank完全基於圖形理論,可以計算圖中任意兩個節點間的相似度。

Referance

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