Breaking Cycles in Noisy Hierarchies

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Outline

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Motivation

- Ontological knowledge bases such as Wikipedia categories, created in crowd-sourced way, cause errors (cycles)
- Taxonomy graphs that capture "has a" or "is a" relationships should be acyclic
- Breaking Cycles to get a Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) can benefit other applications such as job/dataflow scheduling

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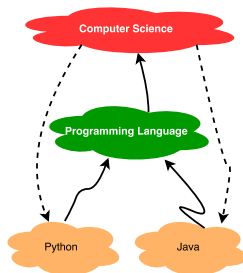
Related Work

- Simple Heuristic Based on BFS or DFS
  - DFS: un-deterministic
  - BFS: remove more edges, even non-cycle edges
- Minimum Feedback Arc Set
  - NP-Hard
  - Cannot preserve graph hierarchy
- Domain-specific Algorithms

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Graph Hierarchy Based Framework

Goal: break cycles from a directed graph, while preserving the underlying hierarchy of the relationships as much as possible

1. Inferring graph hierarchy
   - TrueSkill
   - SocialAgony
2. Proposing strategies to select violation edges as candidates for removal based on graph hierarchy
   - Forward
   - Backward
   - Greedy

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Finding a ranking function to infer graph hierarchy

- f assigns a ranking score to each node in the graph
- A higher ranking score indicates the corresponding node is higher up (or more general) in the hierarchy
- Edges violate the hierarchy (edges from a higher/general group to a lower/specific group) are potential edges for removal

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[0] Figure: http://bit.ly/2sZTH3c
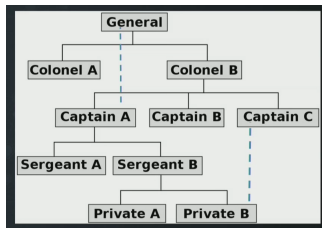
Inferring Graph Hierarchy by TrueSkill

- TrueSkill ranking system is a skill based ranking system to rank Xbox players, developed by Microsoft Research
- Each player has two numbers
  - μ: average skill of the player
  - σ : degree of uncertainty in the player's skill

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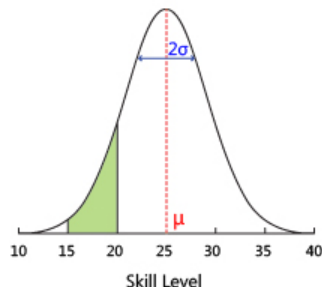
View it as a competition graph

- a directed graph $G = (V, E) \Rightarrow$ a multi-player tournament with $|V|$ players and $|E|$ competitions
- an edge $(u, v) \in E \Rightarrow u$ loses the game between u and v

Updates of skill levels given an edge (u, v)

- If player v has a higher skill level than u, then the outcome of edge (u, v) is expected $\Rightarrow$ small updates in skill level μ and σ.
- If player u has a higher skill level than v, then the outcome of edge (u, v) is unexpected $\Rightarrow$ large updates in skill level μ and σ.

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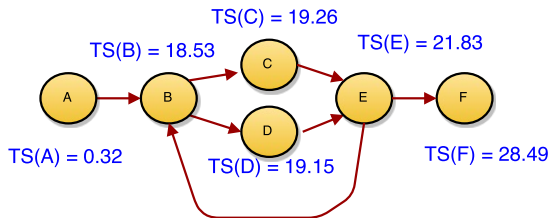# Inferring Graph Hierarchy by TrueSkill

Figure: TrueSkill Compuation Demo

- A node v's ranking score in the graph hierarchy: $f_{ts}(v) = \mu_v - 3\sigma_v$
- As far as we know, **graph hierarchy inference as a competition problem** has not been researched yet

Inferring Graph Hierarchy by Social Agony

- In social networks such as Twitter, people are not likely to follow people who are lower in the hierarchy
- Agony can be caused when people follow other people who are lower in the hierarchy
- Social agony proposed by Gupte et al. assumes the existence of an edge indicates a rank recommendation
  - An edge $u \Rightarrow v$ indicates a recommendation of v from u
  - If there is no reverse edge from v to u, it could indicate that v is higher up in the hierarchy than u

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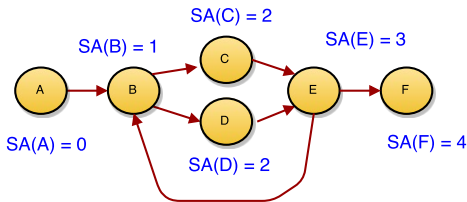[0]Figure: http://bit.ly/2r7afHV

Computation of Graph Agony

Figure: SocialAgony Compuation Demo

- Gupte et al., Tatti et al. proposed efficient algorithms to find a ranking r to minimize the agony of the graph
- A node v's ranking score in the graph hierarchy inferred by social agony: $f_{agony}(v) = r(v)$

We provide 3 solutions to select violation edges

- Forward
- Backward
- Greedy

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[0]Figure: http://bit.ly/2sCJNrf
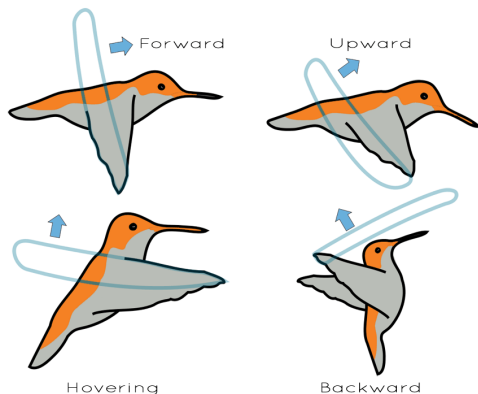
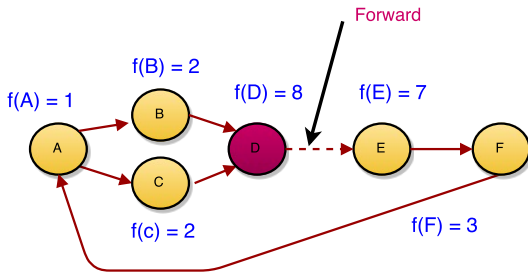# *Forward* to select edges to remove and break cycles

Figure: Strategy Forward to select violation edges

- *Forward*: Select the node which has the *highest* ranking score in the SCC and then remove its all *out* edges.
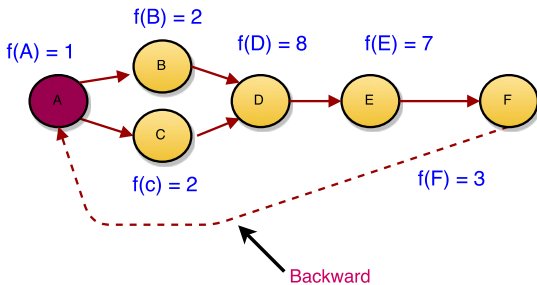
Backward to select edges to remove and break cycles

Figure: Strategy Forward to select violation edges

- *Backward*: Select the node which has the *lowest* ranking score in the SCC and then remove its all *in* edges.

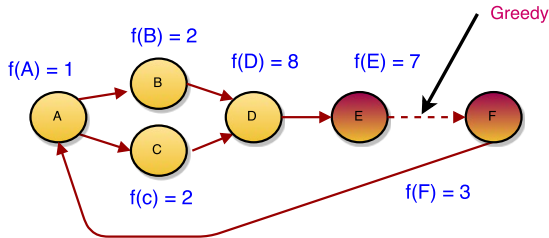# *Greedy* to select edges to remove and break cycles


Figure: Strategy Forward to select violation edges

- *Greedy*: Select the edge which violates the hierarchy the *most* to remove.

Combine Them Toghether

- Two ways to infer graph hierarchy: TrueSkill and SocialAgony
- Three solutions to select edges: *Forward, Backward, Greedy*
- ⇒ Six strategies to break cycles
    - TS_G, TS_B, TS_F
    - SA_G, SA_B, SA_F
- Assembled together: *H_Voting* selects the edge with the highest voting score for removal
    - voting score for an edge e: $\displaystyle\sum_m (I_m(e))$
    - $m \in \{TS\_G, TS\_F, TS\_B, SA\_G, SA\_F, SA\_B\}$
    - if edge e is removed by method m, $I_m(e) = 1$, otherwise $I_m(e) = 0$
    - remove the edge with the highest voting score first

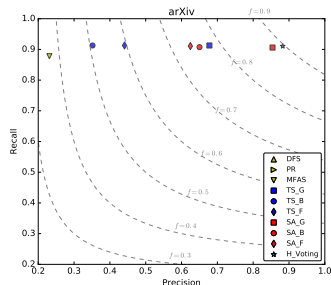**NOKIA** Bell Labs

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Experimental Setup

- Few large real taxonomy graphs have ground truth (edges are labeled as errors)
- Introduce cycles (randomly) to real and synthetic DAG
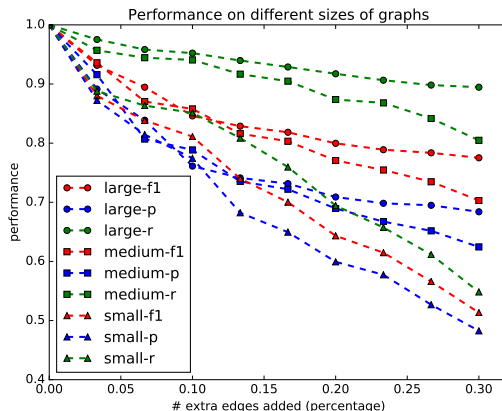 - insert edges that violate the partial order
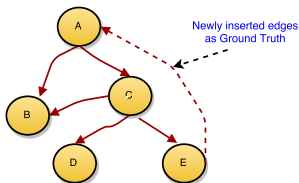
- Evaluation Measures: precision, recall, and f-measure

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Performance

- Results on more datasets showing comparable results are available in our paper

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Sensitivity to Number of Noisy Edges

Performance on different sizes of graphs

Conclusion & Future Work

- Main Contribution
    - our approach addresses the problem of breaking cycles while preserving the graph hierarchy
    - we are the first researchers to infer graph hierarchy by viewing it as a competition problem
    - we propose several strategies and an ensemble approach to identify edges that should be removed
- Future Work
    - propose a model-based approach to predict which edge should be removed
- **Code is available on GitHub** [1]

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[1] https://goo.gl/491v7q

Q & A
Thanks

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