

# Breaking Cycles in Noisy Hierarchies

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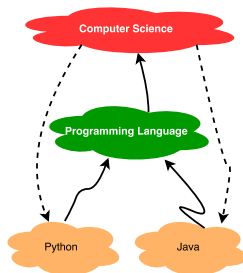
# Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Related Work
- 3 Our Framework: **Breaking Cycles via Graph Hierarchies**
- 4 Experiments
- 5 Conclusion



# 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



# 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



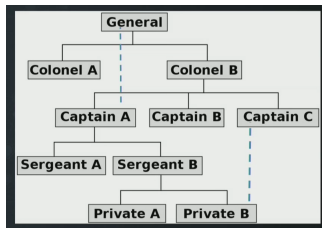
# Graph Hierarchy Based Framework

**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

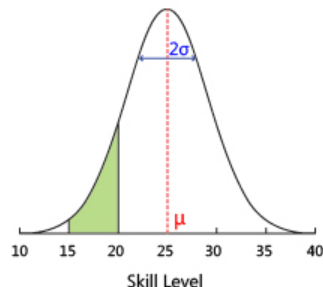
# Finding a ranking function to infer graph hierarchy

- $f$  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



# 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
  - $\mu$ : average skill of the player
  - $\sigma$ : degree of uncertainty in the player's skill



# 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  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$ .
- 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  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$ .



# Inferring Graph Hierarchy by TrueSkill

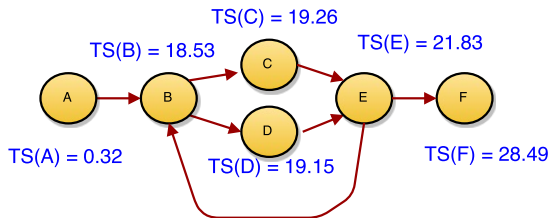


Figure: TrueSkill Computation Demo

- 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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<sup>0</sup>Figure: <http://bit.ly/2r7afHV>

# Computation of Graph Agony

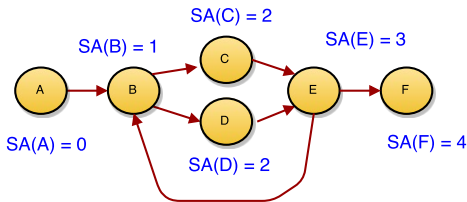
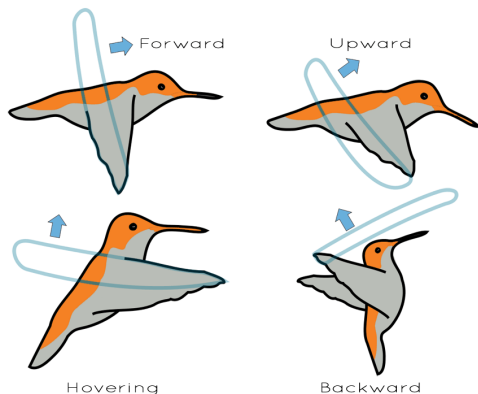


Figure: SocialAgony Computation Demo

- 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



## Forward to select edges to remove and break cycles

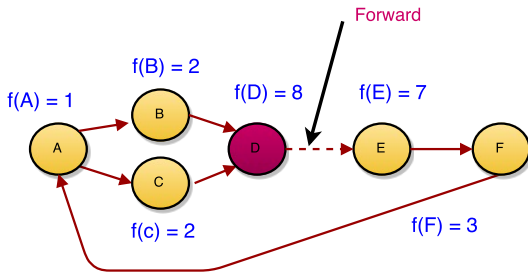


Figure: Strategy Forward to select violation edges

- *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

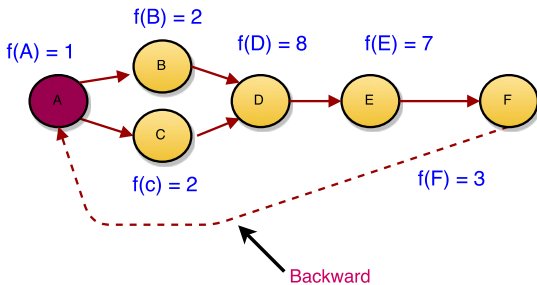


Figure: Strategy Forward to select violation edges

- *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

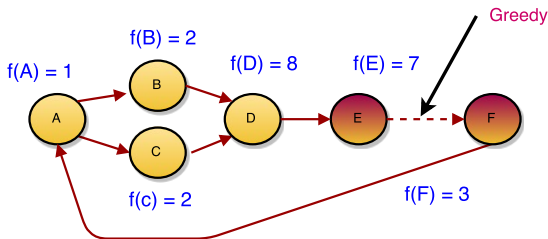


Figure: Strategy Forward to select violation edges

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

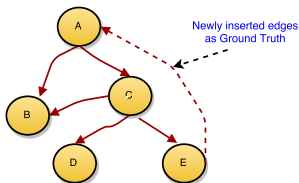
# Combine Them Together

- **Two** ways to infer graph hierarchy: TrueSkill and SocialAgony
- **Three** solutions to select edges: *Forward, Backward, Greedy*
- $\Rightarrow$  **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  $e$ :  $\sum_m (I_m(e))$
  - $m \in \{TS\_G, TS\_F, TS\_B, SA\_G, SA\_F, SA\_B\}$
  - 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



# Experimental Setup

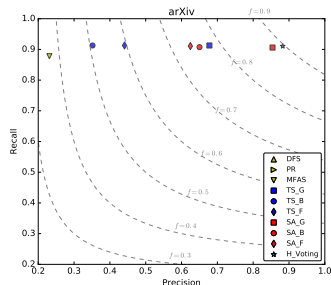
- Few large real taxonomy graphs have ground truth (edges are labeled as errors)
- Introduce cycles (randomly) to real and synthetic DAGs
  - insert edges that violate the partial order



- Evaluation Measures: precision, recall, and f-measure

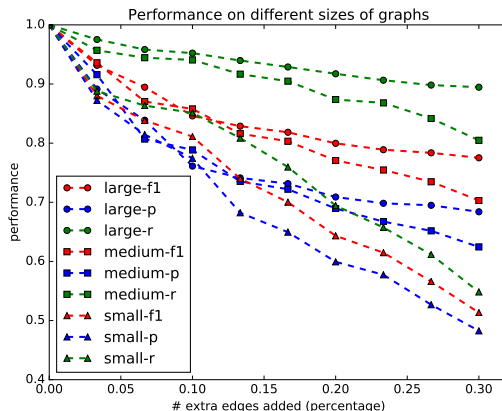
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# Performance



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

# Sensitivity to Number of Noisy Edges



# 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**<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup><https://goo.gl/491v7q>

Q & A  
Thanks