

Personalized PageRank and Local Community Detection

Fan Chen (Joint work with Yini Zhang and Karl Rohe) University of Wisconsin-Madison

2018 SIAM Annual Meeting, Portland

Outlines

- Background: local community detection
- Method: Personalized PageRank
- Findings:
 - (1) what it is doing under a statistical model, and
 - (2) a simple bias adjustment
 - (3) confidence of this estimation

Background

Massive network brings challenges to computation

- Twitter users (336m active monthly)
- Academic collaborations (17m faculty members and graduate students)
- Many times, target population is a small community
 - Political reporters
 - Linear algebra in network computations
- Goal: identify a small community efficiently in time/memory

Idea: use random walk from a seed

- Starting from seed node, walk to a neighbor uniformly at random
- Don't go **too** far!
- Teleportation probability α
- At each step,

 $\mathbb{P}(\text{return to seed node}) = \alpha$ $\mathbb{P}(\text{walk to a neighbour}) = 1 - \alpha$

Use the stationary distribution

Algorithm: Personalized PageRank (PPR)

- Adjacency matrix $A \in \{0,1\}^{N \times N}$
- Graph transition P (i.e. A normalized by column sum)
- PPR vector is the leading eigenvector of $\alpha\Pi + (1 \alpha)P$ where Π has all 1 in the first row and 0 elsewhere

PPR can be quickly approximated

- Initialize a residual $r = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$, and $p = (0, \dots, 0)$
- While there exists a node u with large enough residual r_u , distribute r_u in three ways α , $\frac{1-\alpha}{2}$, $\frac{1-\alpha}{2}$ into [Andersen et al, 2006]
 - *p*_{*u*}
 - *r*_u
 - r_v , equally for $u \leftrightarrow v$



Is PPR good? Or Best?

Nate Silver (@NateSilver538)

April '18

5th President of the United States of America	51385809
he home of Nate Silver's FiveThirtyEight on Twitter.	957788
Where the conversation begins. Follow for breaking news	41985496
5th President of the United States of America	22997330
Nonpartisan, non-advocacy data and analysis on the issues	359427
America's Finest News Source.	11407493
ounder and editor-at-large, https://t.co/5gESirESRH	2498243
write for The New York Times at @UpshotNYT	178721
Reporter and polling editor @HuffPostPol, covering	32036
Son of a man who was far from perfect, but I loved him	114161
Op-Ed columnist, The New York Times	112092
2016 Democratic Nominee, SecState, Senator, hair icon	22658733
15 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	th President of the United States of America he home of Nate Silver's FiveThirtyEight on Twitter. here the conversation begins. Follow for breaking news oth President of the United States of America onpartisan, non-advocacy data and analysis on the issues nerica's Finest News Source. ounder and editor-at-large, https://t.co/5gESirESRH write for The New York Times at @UpshotNYT eporter and polling editor @HuffPostPol, covering on of a man who was far from perfect, but I loved him o-Ed columnist, The New York Times 16 Democratic Nominee, SecState, Senator, hair icon Far@SIAMAN18

Is PPR good? Or best?



Use a statistical model: Blockmodel

- *K* underlying blocks and *N* nodes
- Planted solution: each vertex belongs to one block
- Block connectivity matrix $B \in \mathbb{R}^{K \times K}$
- Degree parameters θ_{v}
- If u, v belong to block i, j, the Degree-Corrected Stochastic Blockmodel (DC-SBM) says [Karren and Newman, 2011] $\mathbb{P}(u \leftrightarrow v) = \theta_u \theta_v B_{ij}$



PPR is biased toward high degree nodes

- \tilde{p} is block-wise PPR vector, that is the PPR vector corresponding to weighted adjacency matrix *B*
- Under population DC-SBM, the PPR of each vertex is the product of its degree parameter and the PPR for its block, $p_v = \theta_v \tilde{p}_i$.
- PPR is confounded by node degree

But, a simple adjustment works

• Adjust PPR by node degree,

$$p_{v}^{*} = \frac{p_{v}}{d_{v}}$$

Adjusted PPR (aPPR) guarantees to rank local block on top

 If the network is generated from DC-SBM, and if the graph is large and dense enough, d ≿ O(logN), then the PPR vector is entrywise close to its population (expectation) with high probability.

Adjusted PPR finds local community



Example: simply adjusted PPR is noisy

Nate Silver (@NateSilver538)

April '18

User	Rank by PPR	Rank By aPPR
Donald J. Trump	2	5490
FiveThirtyEight	3	2425
The New York Times	4	5482
President Trump	5	5175
Pew Research Center	6	1623
The Onion	7	4720
Ezra Klein	8	3538
Nate Cohn	9	1191
Ariel Edwards-Levy	10	454
(((Harry Enten)))	11	951
David Leonhardt	12	949
Hillary Clinton	13	5241

Solution: regularization

- Node degrees are noisy empirically
- A regularized adjustment:

$$p_{v}^{*} = \frac{p_{v}}{d_{v} + \tau}$$

• Regularizer τ is set to average node degree [Tai and Rohe, 2011]

Example: regularized PPR is localized

Nate Silver (@NateSilver538)

April '18

User	Description	Rank	Followers
Renard Sexton	Princeton Postdoc // Emory Asst Prof // Contributor at FiveThirty	3	162
Brett Marty	Director, sometimes photographer @specfilms and @youthfilm2016	5	157
Brian D. Silver	Michigan State University, Emeritus Prof	6	190
GOP Delegate Math	Corrections and clarifications re: GOP delegate allocation rules.	7	142
Kat Reid	Project managing all the things @Splunk. Previous @Yahoo	12	226

Thanks!

• Q&A

Reference

F. Chen, Y. Zhang, K. Rohe. Personalized PageRank for simultaneous sampling and estimation of local clusters in massive Blockmodel graphs.