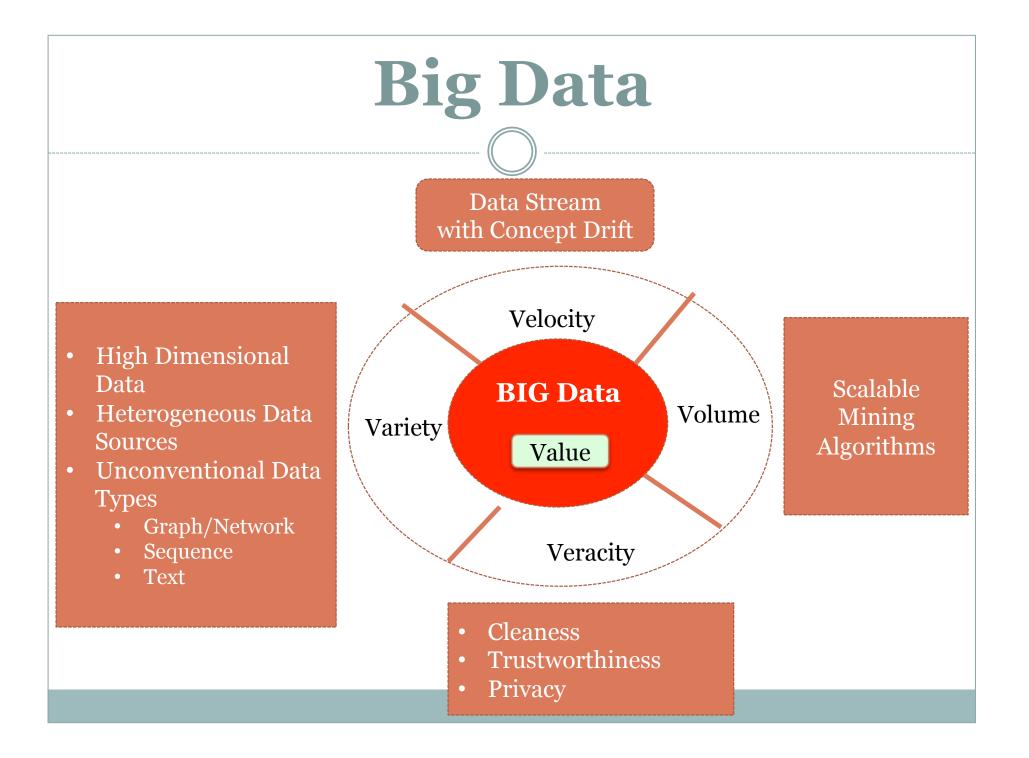
## On Mining Big Data & Social Network Analysis

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# Outline

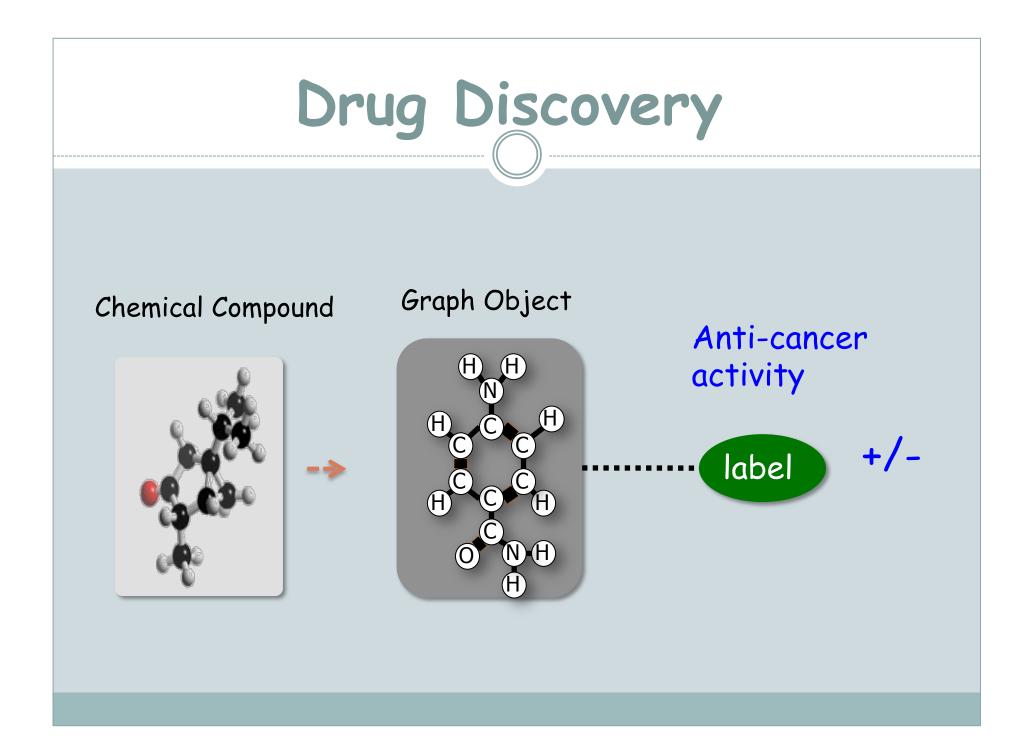
Mining heterogeneous data sources

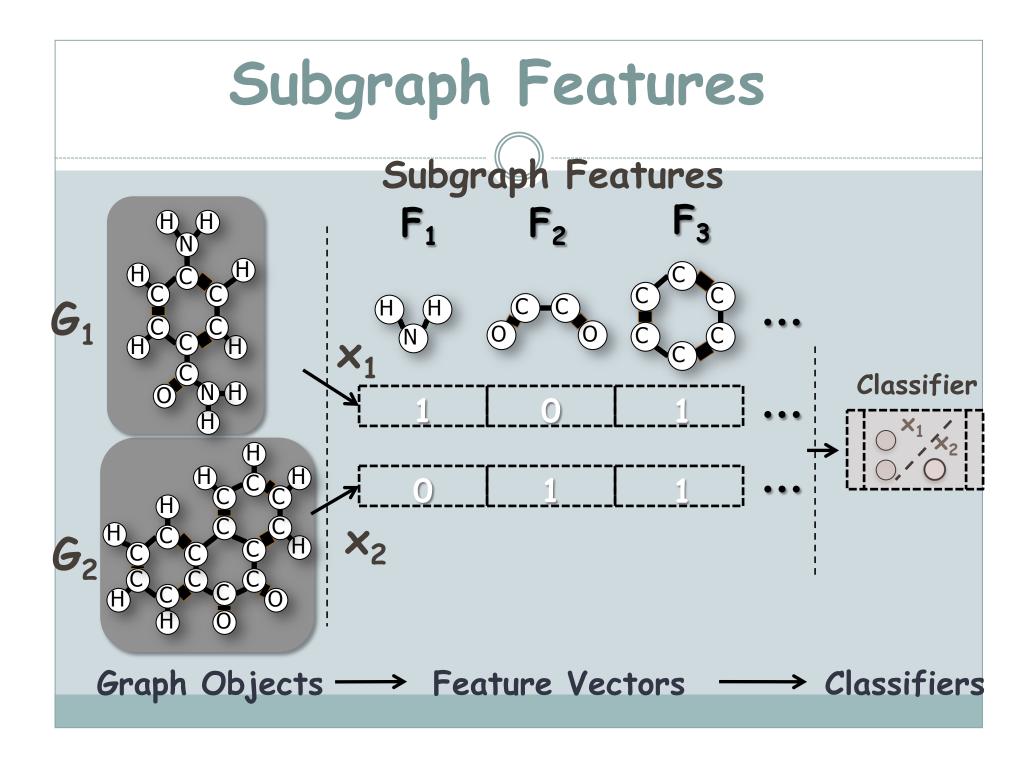


- Fusion knowledge across multiple social networks
- Using social networks to
  - understand customer purchase behavior
  - predict or promote real world activities
    - Inferring the impact of social media on crowdfunding

## **Information Fusion**

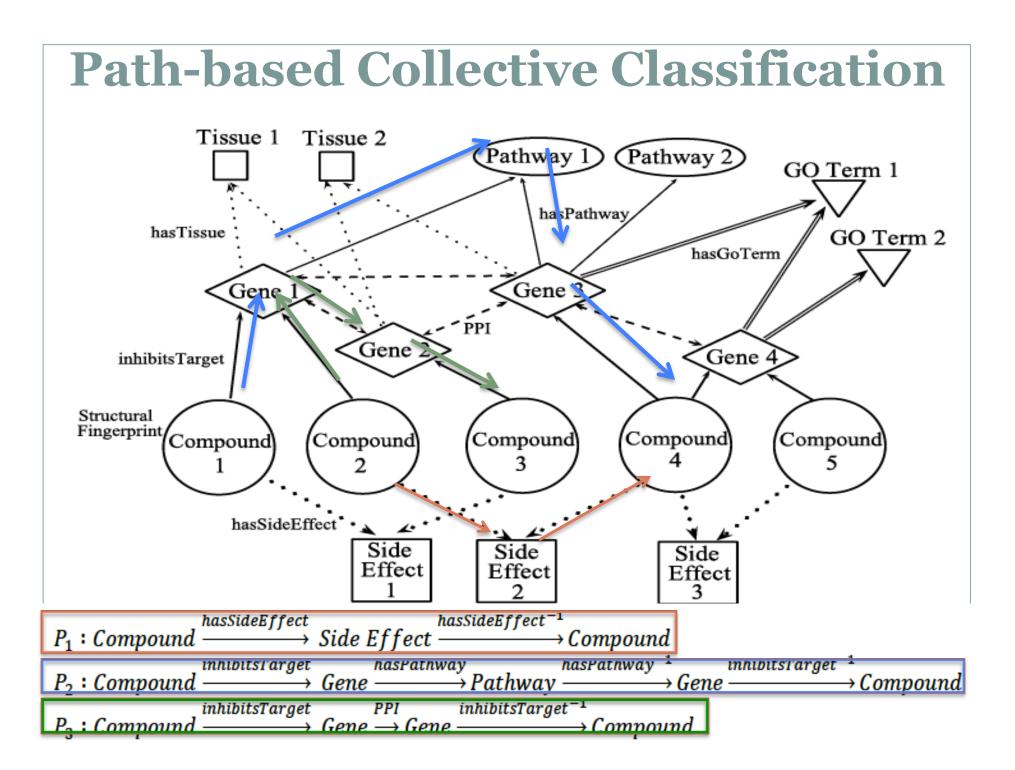
- Fusing information across multiple sources is the *Holy Grail* of big data research
- Many commercial companies have multiple sources of collecting customer information
  - Google has Google search, G-mail, Google Maps, Google+, YouTube, etc.
- Other examples
  - Detection of terrorist plots
  - Whereabouts on Malaysia MH370







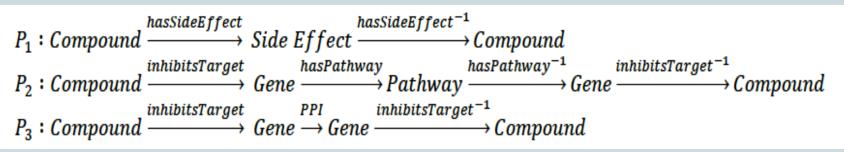
- SLAP is a subset of the Chem2Bio2RDF network
  - including 250,000 compounds with known bioactivities and the targets known to associated with these drugs
- Chem2Bio2RDF network semantically integrates **42** heterogeneous public datasets related to drug discovery
  - Major datasets include PubChem, ChEMBL, DrugBank, PharmGKB, BindingDB, STITCH, CTD, KEGG, SWISSPROT, PDB, SIDER, PubMed.



### **Mining Heterogeneous Information Networks**

#### • Intuition

- Two objects can be connected via different connectivity meta paths
  - × E.g., two chemical compounds can be connected by



• Each connectivity meta path represents a different semantic meaning and implies different similarity semantics or relationships

#### Challenges

- How to assess the importance of a meta path?
- How to identify, select and combine different meta paths together?

## **Multi-label Drug Target Prediction**

Table 2: Classification performances "average score  $\pm$  std (rank)" on Drug-Target Binding prediction task. " $\downarrow$ " indicates the smaller the value the better the performance; " $\uparrow$ " indicates the larger the value the better the performance.

		methods							
criteria	#label	BSVM	Ecc	PIsl	PIML	PIPL			
Micro-F1 ↑	10 20 30 40 50	$\begin{array}{c} 0.532 {\pm} 0.046 \ {}(5) \\ 0.553 {\pm} 0.019 \ {}(5) \\ 0.536 {\pm} 0.052 \ {}(5) \\ 0.523 {\pm} 0.018 \ {}(5) \\ 0.521 {\pm} 0.028 \ {}(5) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.576 {\pm} 0.053 \ \text{(4)} \\ 0.588 {\pm} 0.018 \ \text{(4)} \\ 0.585 {\pm} 0.054 \ \text{(4)} \\ 0.568 {\pm} 0.022 \ \text{(4)} \\ 0.571 {\pm} 0.036 \ \text{(4)} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.608 {\pm} 0.046 \ {}^{(3)} \\ 0.696 {\pm} 0.016 \ {}^{(3)} \\ 0.674 {\pm} 0.032 \ {}^{(3)} \\ 0.599 {\pm} 0.022 \ {}^{(3)} \\ 0.603 {\pm} 0.031 \ {}^{(3)} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.611 {\pm} 0.040 \ (\texttt{2}) \\ 0.714 {\pm} 0.011 \ (\texttt{2}) \\ 0.695 {\pm} 0.025 \ (\texttt{2}) \\ 0.618 {\pm} 0.022 \ (\texttt{2}) \\ 0.635 {\pm} 0.028 \ (\texttt{2}) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.625 {\pm} 0.042 \ (1) \\ 0.724 {\pm} 0.011 \ (1) \\ 0.706 {\pm} 0.026 \ (1) \\ 0.642 {\pm} 0.022 \ (1) \\ 0.653 {\pm} 0.026 \ (1) \end{array}$			
Hamming Loss ↓	$     \begin{array}{r}       10 \\       20 \\       30 \\       40 \\       50     \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0.024 {\pm} 0.003 \hspace{0.1cm} (5) \\ 0.019 {\pm} 0.001 \hspace{0.1cm} (5) \\ 0.018 {\pm} 0.002 \hspace{0.1cm} (5) \\ 0.017 {\pm} 0.001 \hspace{0.1cm} (5) \\ 0.016 {\pm} 0.001 \hspace{0.1cm} (5) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.021 {\pm} 0.003 \ \text{(4)} \\ 0.017 {\pm} 0.000 \ \text{(4)} \\ 0.016 {\pm} 0.002 \ \text{(4)} \\ 0.015 {\pm} 0.001 \ \text{(4)} \\ 0.014 {\pm} 0.001 \ \text{(4)} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.020{\pm}0.003 \ (2) \\ 0.012{\pm}0.001 \ (3) \\ 0.012{\pm}0.001 \ (3) \\ 0.014{\pm}0.001 \ (3) \\ 0.013{\pm}0.001 \ (3) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.020{\pm}0.002~(3)\\ 0.012{\pm}0.001~(2)\\ 0.011{\pm}0.000~(2)\\ 0.013{\pm}0.001~(2)\\ 0.012{\pm}0.001~(2)\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.018 {\pm} 0.002 \ (1) \\ 0.011 {\pm} 0.001 \ (1) \\ 0.010 {\pm} 0.000 \ (1) \\ 0.012 {\pm} 0.001 \ (1) \\ 0.011 {\pm} 0.001 \ (1) \end{array}$			
Subset 0/1 Loss ↓	10 20 30 40 50	$\begin{array}{c} 0.147 {\pm} 0.012 \ (\texttt{5}) \\ 0.222 {\pm} 0.009 \ (\texttt{5}) \\ 0.265 {\pm} 0.019 \ (\texttt{5}) \\ 0.305 {\pm} 0.008 \ (\texttt{5}) \\ 0.351 {\pm} 0.009 \ (\texttt{5}) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.128 {\pm} 0.017 \ (4) \\ 0.193 {\pm} 0.006 \ (4) \\ 0.223 {\pm} 0.029 \ (4) \\ 0.250 {\pm} 0.004 \ (2) \\ 0.288 {\pm} 0.018 \ (2) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.123 {\pm} 0.011 \ (2) \\ 0.165 {\pm} 0.011 \ (3) \\ 0.214 {\pm} 0.007 \ (3) \\ 0.268 {\pm} 0.010 \ (4) \\ 0.306 {\pm} 0.013 \ (4) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.124{\pm}0.010 \ {}(3)\\ 0.163{\pm}0.010 \ {}(2)\\ 0.207{\pm}0.004 \ {}(2)\\ 0.257{\pm}0.010 \ {}(3)\\ 0.288{\pm}0.020 \ {}(3) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.113 {\pm} 0.010 \ (1) \\ 0.148 {\pm} 0.004 \ (1) \\ 0.182 {\pm} 0.003 \ (1) \\ 0.223 {\pm} 0.010 \ (1) \\ 0.261 {\pm} 0.017 \ (1) \end{array}$			

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## **Social Network**

Huge size

• Facebook: more than a billion nodes

- High volume of new content generated
   Rapidly and dynamically changing focus
- Rich information with many different types of data
- Noisy
- High aggregate value, but challenging to mine

## Background

- Many social networks with different objectives
  - Facebook
  - Twitter
  - Foursquare
  - LinkedIn
  - YouTube
  - Instagram
  - WhatsApp
  - Google+
- Individuals often participate in multiple social networks

## Fusion of Multiple Social Networks

- Each social network only capture a partial or biased view of an individual
- Newly formed social networks can be benefitted from information collected in more established networks
- Publicly available social network data can be rich and useful
- Fusing multiple social networks has the additional challenge on identity matching

## Issues

- How to connect the multiple accounts of the same users in different social networks?
- How to transfer knowledge across different social networks?

## Foursquare

#### Discover places that your friends love

Sign up with Facebook

or Sign up with email

#### 1. Millennium Park



201 E Randolph St (btwn Columbus Dr & Michigan Ave) Park • 10

#### This spot is popular

- "... are the Crown Fountain, a public art and video ... " (8 tips)
- "... Jay Pritzker Pavilion and the BP Pedestrian ... " (6 tips)
- "... photogenic Cloud Gate sculpture (nicknamed "The ... " (5 tips)

Save

#### 2. Intelligentsia Coffee

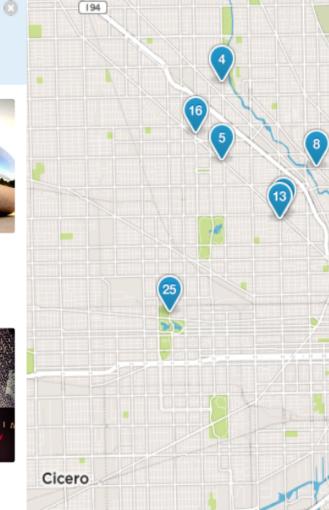


53 E Randolph St (btwn Wabash Ave & Garland Ct) Coffee Shop • 13 • \$ \$ \$ • View Menu

Lots of people like this place

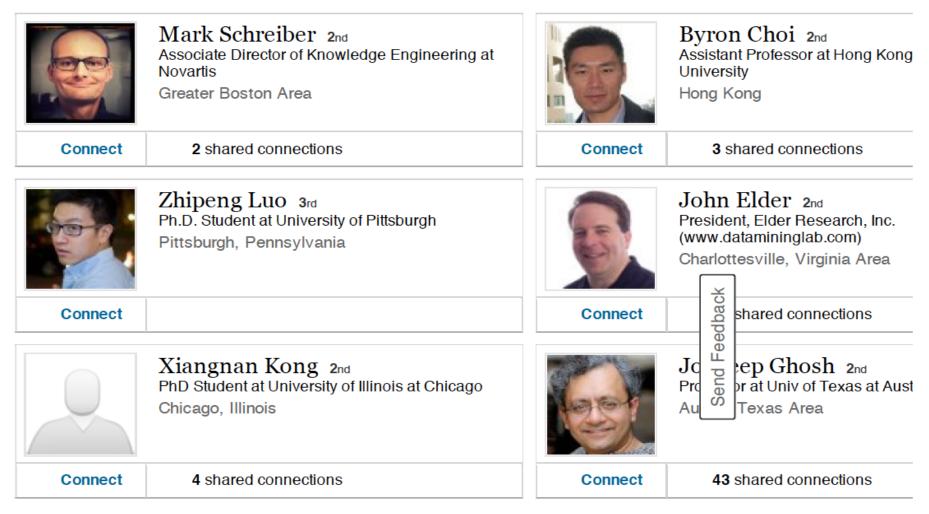
"Best coffee in Chicago! Plus an outdoor..." (4 tips) "... is good. The espresso brownies are extra good!!!" (13 tips) "The Pour Over prepared on the chemex is..." (4 tips)





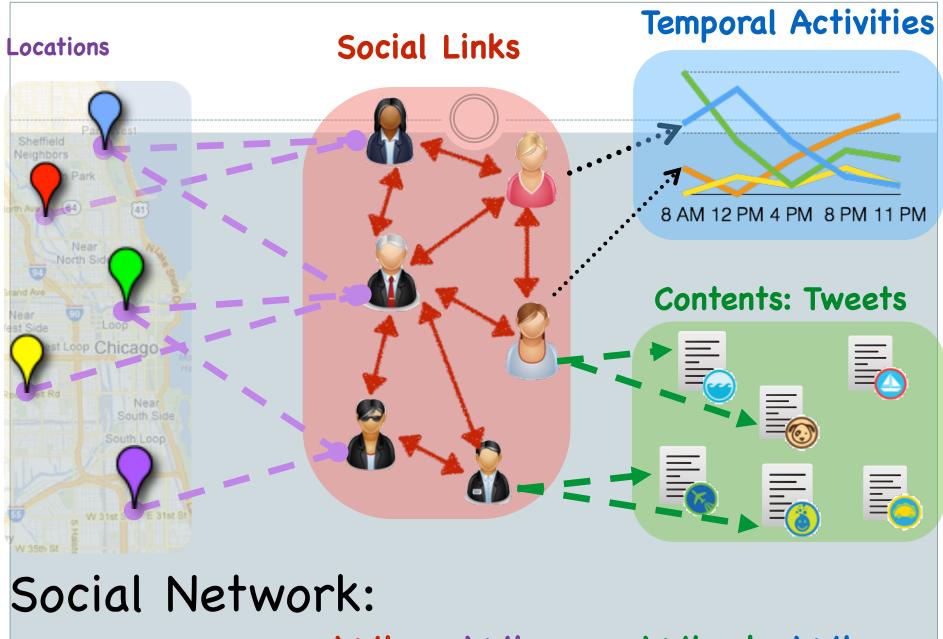
## Friend Recommendation (Social Link Prediction)

#### People You May Know

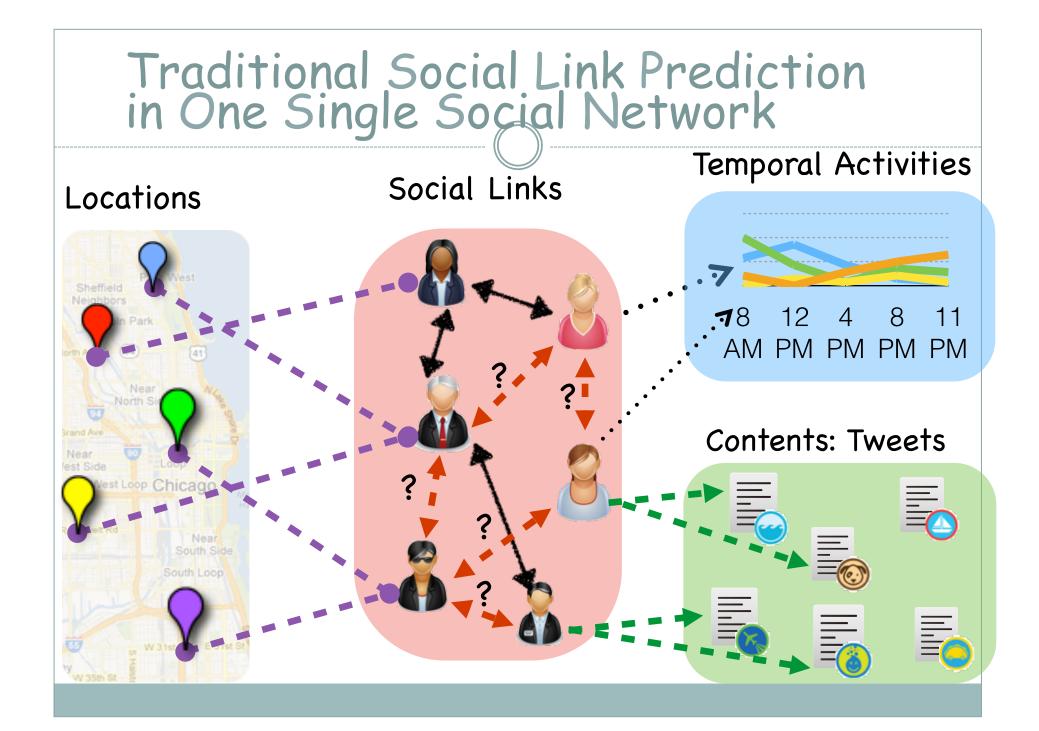


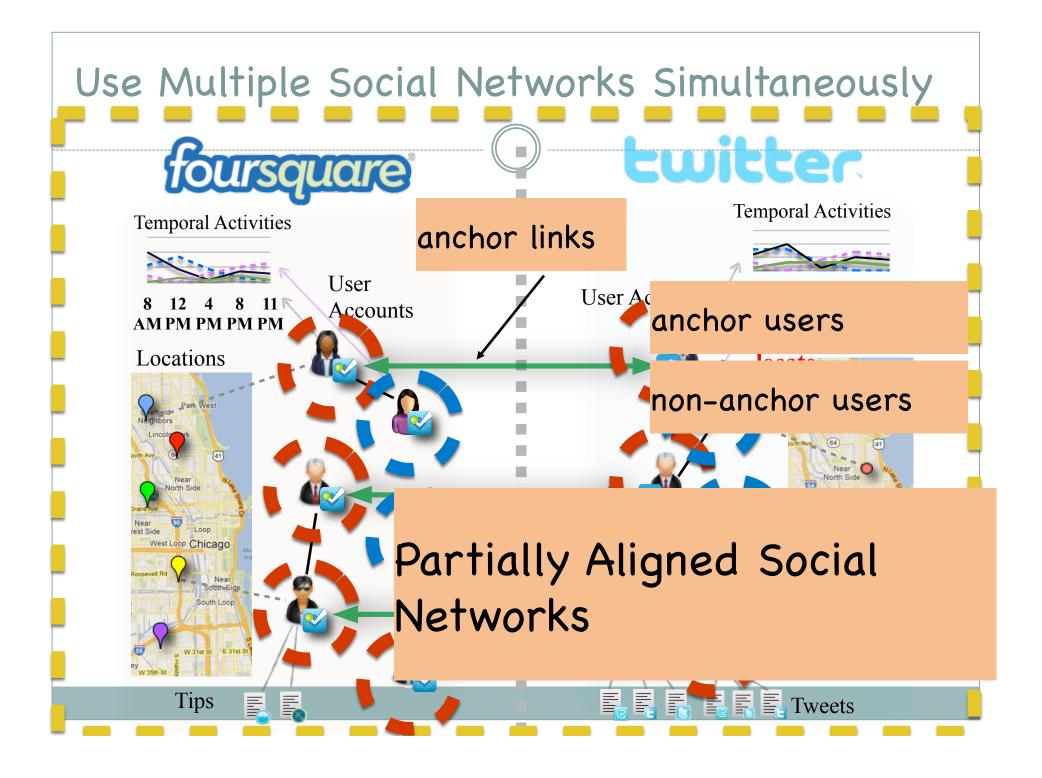
# Challenges

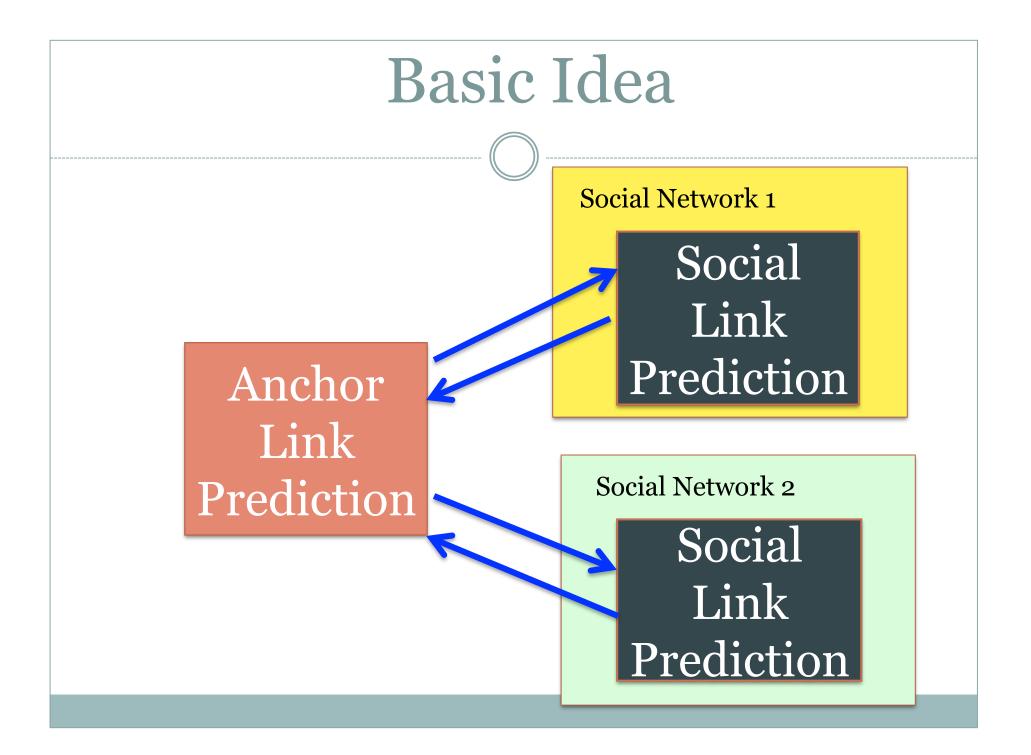
- How to improve the accuracy of friend recommendation (link prediction)?
  - Can we use information from other social networks, especially
    - Well established
    - Public available



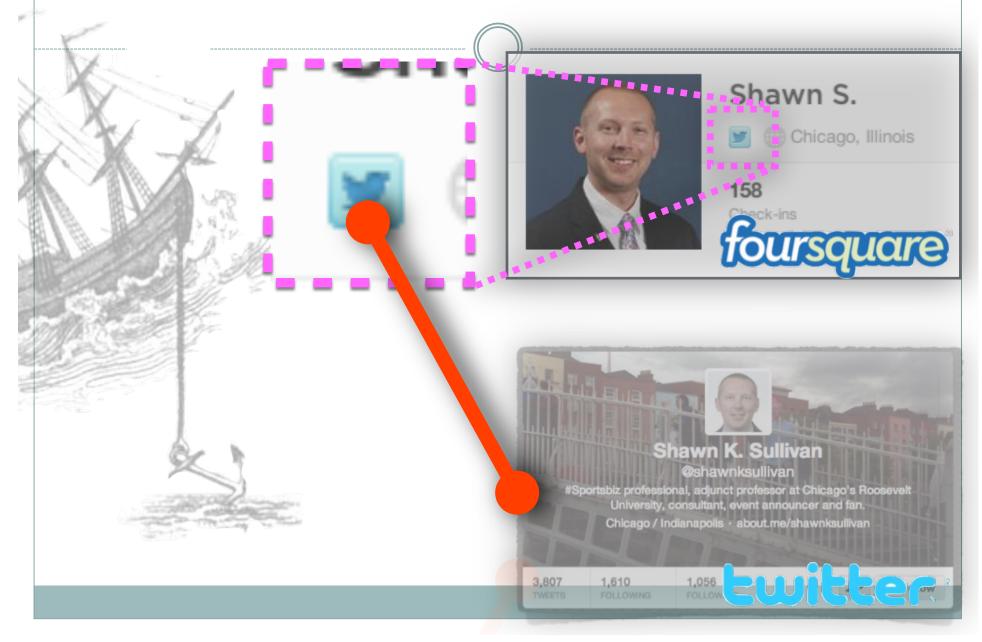
Who Where What When

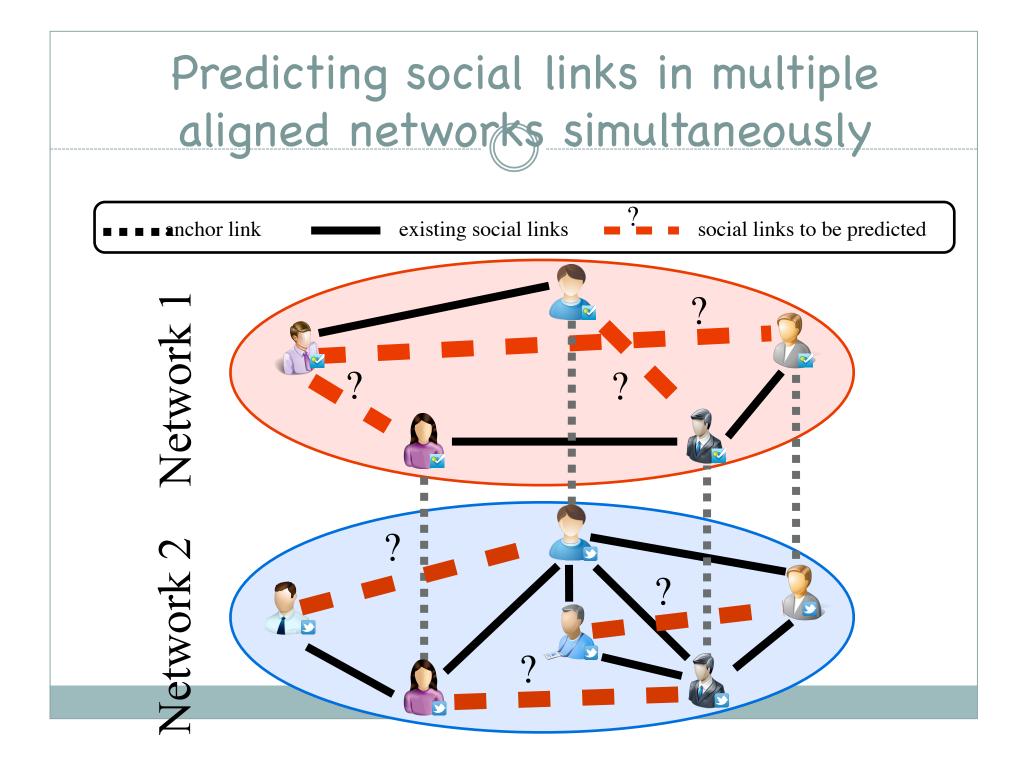


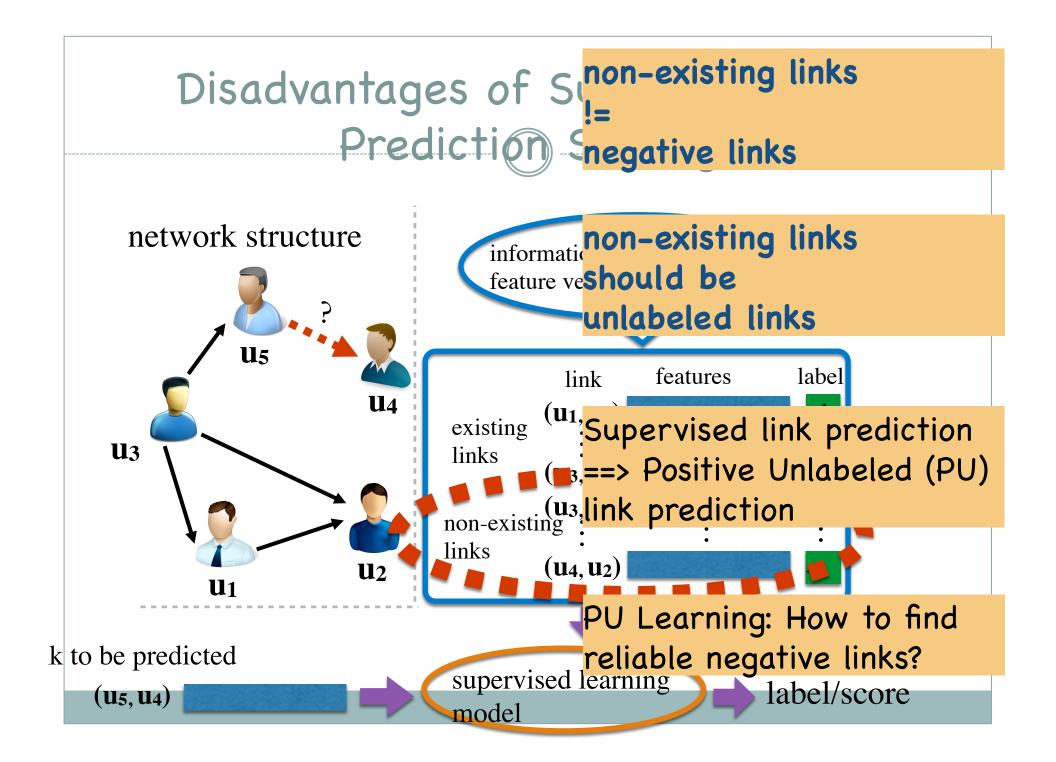


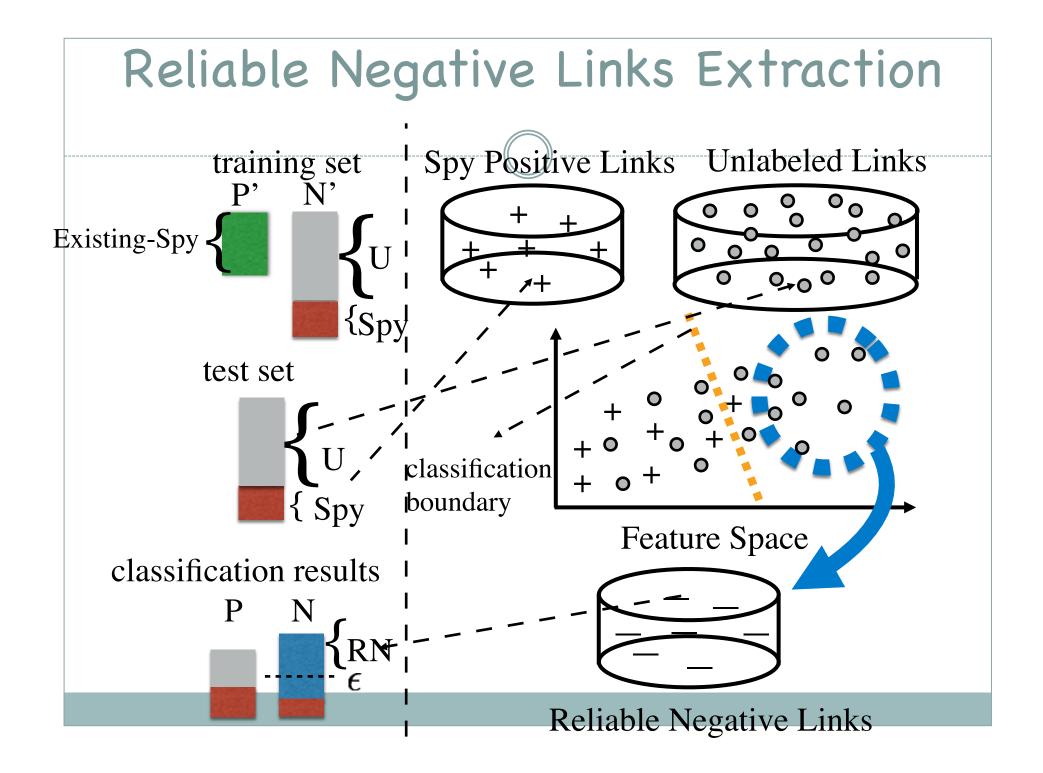


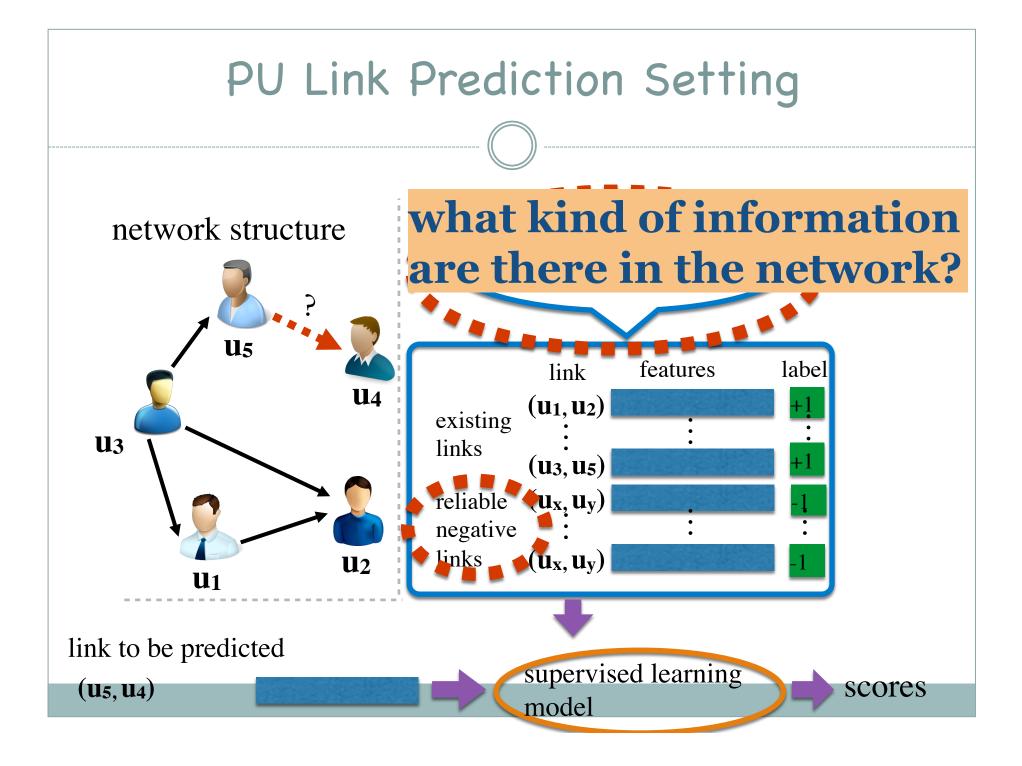
## Anchor Links across Networks

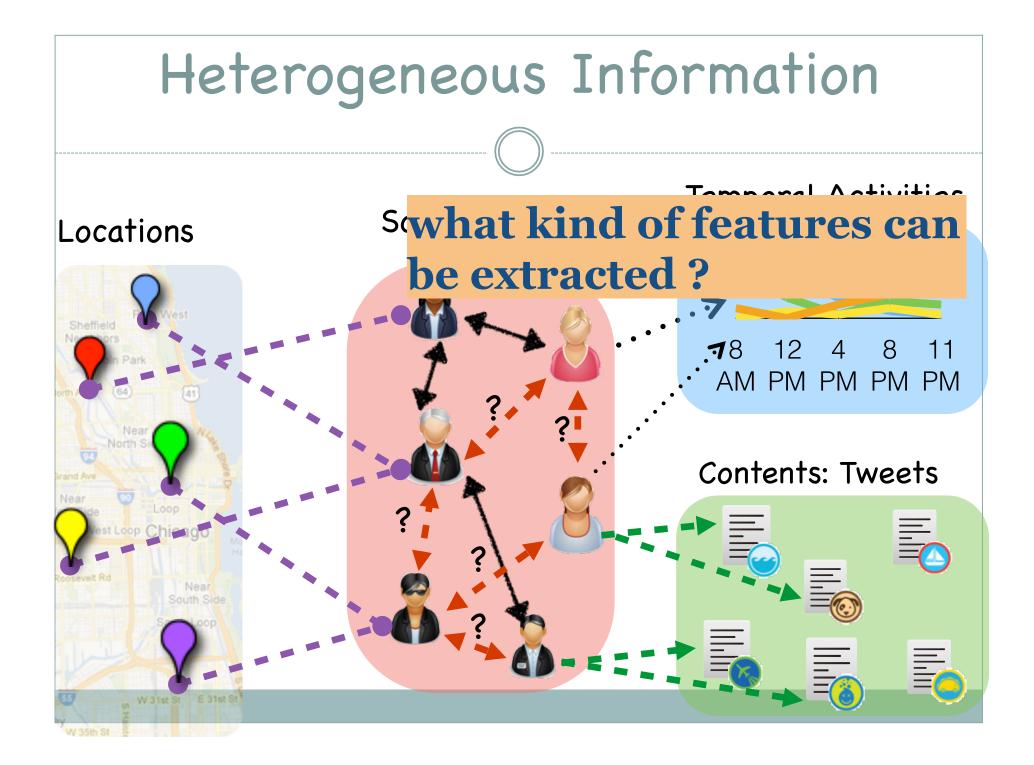


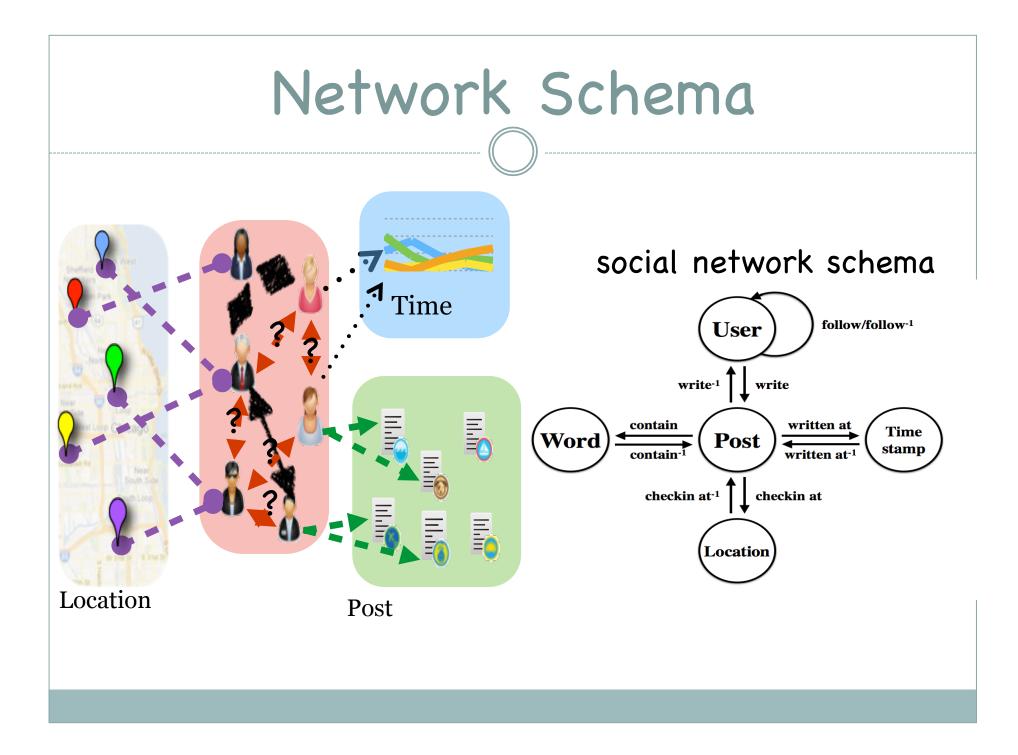












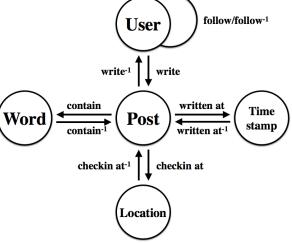
## Intra-network social meta paths

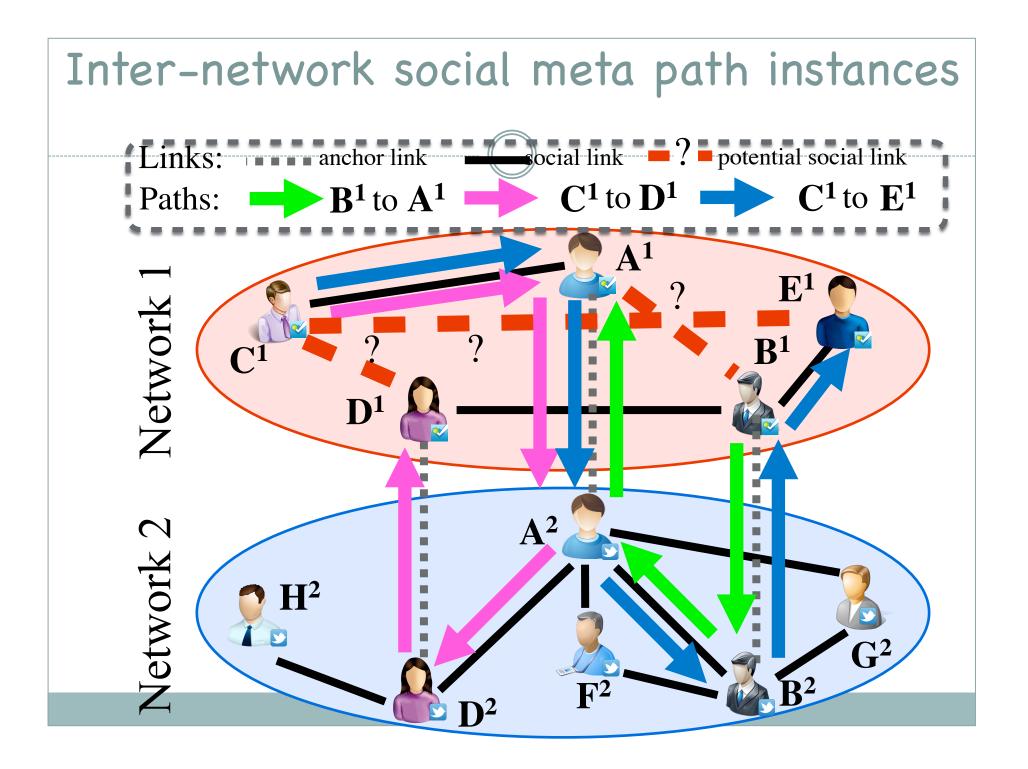
Two users U1 and U2 are considered to be similar
Connected through some homogeneous paths

U1 -> U3 <- U2 or U1 -> U3 <- U4 <-U2</li>

Connect through some heterogeneous paths

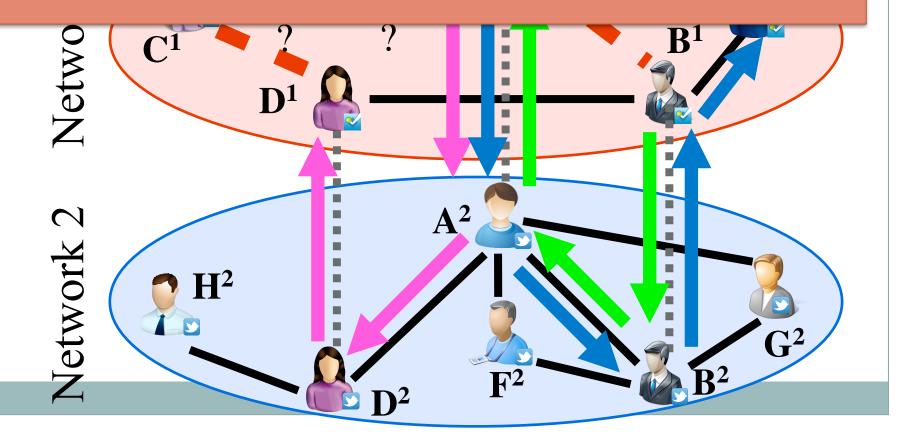
U1 -> P1 -> Word <- P2 <- U2</li>
U1 -> P1 -> Location <- P2 <- U2</li>
U1 -> P1 -> Time <- P2 <- U2</li>





#### Inter-network social meta path instances

Not just social links Also need to consider other hetrogeneous links: U1 -> P1 -> **Word** <- P2 <- U2 U1 -> P1 -> **Location** <- P2 <- U2 U1 -> P1 -> **Time** <- P2 <- U2



#### using features based on intra-network meta paths and inter-network meta paths simultaneously can achieve better results

#### collective link prediction is better than -independent link prediction

Remaining information rates  $\rho_F$  of Foursquare.

network	measure	methods	0.1	Ω.2	Q.3	.0.4	.0.5
Foursquare	Q	Mli LI	<b>0.677±0.023</b> 0.573±0.019	0.776±0.011 0.68±0.023	0.844±0.008 0.806±0.01	$0.887 \pm 0.005$ $0.853 \pm 0.004$	0.906±0.003 0.866±0.003
	AUC	SCAN SCANT SCANs	$0.549 {\pm} 0.009 \\ 0.5 {\pm} 0.083 \\ 0.524 {\pm} 0.013$	$0.56 \pm 0.009 \\ 0.503 \pm 0.007 \\ 0.524 \pm 0.017$	$0.662 \pm 0.03$ $0.613 \pm 0.012$ $0.524 \pm 0.012$	$0.745 \pm 0.009 \\ 0.739 \pm 0.008 \\ 0.524 \pm 0.005$	$0.786 \pm 0.014$ $0.764 \pm 0.013$ $0.524 \pm 0.002$
	racy	Mli LI	$0.632 \pm 0.01$ $0.568 \pm 0.013$	$\substack{\textbf{0.692} \pm \textbf{0.007} \\ 0.624 \pm 0.053}$	$0.755 \pm 0.005$ $0.699 \pm 0.004$	<b>0.769±0.004</b> 0.722±0.006	0.779±0.002 0.761±0.01
	Accu	SCAN SCANT SCANs	$0.558 {\pm} 0.007$ $0.491 {\pm} 0.019$ $0.548 {\pm} 0.011$	$0.6 {\pm} 0.006 \\ 0.568 {\pm} 0.004 \\ 0.548 {\pm} 0.055$	$0.683 {\pm} 0.071 \\ 0.65 {\pm} 0.008 \\ 0.548 {\pm} 0.007$	$0.714 {\pm} 0.009 \\ 0.685 {\pm} 0.007 \\ 0.548 {\pm} 0.008$	$0.721 {\pm} 0.007$ $0.714 {\pm} 0.007$ $0.548 {\pm} 0.007$
	1	Mli LI	<b>0.644±0.01</b> 0.63±0.017	$0.695 \pm 0.022$ $0.635 \pm 0.015$	<b>0.722±0.013</b> 0.66±0.007	<b>0.742±0.005</b> 0.684±0.01	<b>0.761±0.005</b> 0.715±0.016
	F1	SCAN SCANT SCANs	$0.6 {\pm} 0.02 \\ 0.534 {\pm} 0.196 \\ 0.56 {\pm} 0.016$	$0.609 \pm 0.006 \\ 0.559 \pm 0.004 \\ 0.56 \pm 0.041$	$0.614 {\pm} 0.031 \\ 0.565 {\pm} 0.016 \\ 0.56 {\pm} 0.015$	$0.632 {\pm} 0.018 \\ 0.584 {\pm} 0.011 \\ 0.56 {\pm} 0.015$	$0.645 {\pm} 0.018 \\ 0.645 {\pm} 0.011 \\ 0.56 {\pm} 0.013$

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- Mining heterogeneous data sources
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## Motivation

- Social networks can capture and contain rich information
- Most companies cannot afford to offer its own social networks to collect customer information
- Information available in public social networks may be crawled to
  - Gain better understanding of customer
  - Offer more targeted service

## Examples

- Some real world examples of utilizing public available social network information
  - Insurance fraud detection
  - Job recruiting, Applicant screening
  - College Admission

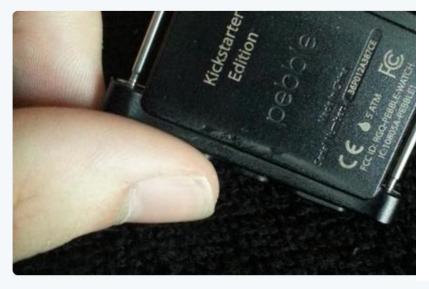
### Understanding Your Customers

- Most e-commerce companies, like Amazon, only have transaction data of their customers.
- These e-commerce companies do not own or operate social networks.
- Although the transaction data can provide the buying history, the e-commerce companies lack information on
  - The customer feedback on the product purchased
  - The friend of their customers which may show similar interests



Tyler T. @TuckertCTD · Aug 6

**Pebble** I've had this white Kickstarter Edition since day one. thing I've ever **bought**. **#FreshHotFly** 





Marcus Wright @marcuswtech · Jul 3 Friend just **bought** one of these! **pebble** e-paper cherry red watch p-cr001 amzn.to/1qJMyPP #**pebble** #smartwatch





Jeremy Yancey @jeremy\_yancey · May 1 Finally caved...curiosity got the better of me and I **bought** a **#Pebble** #smartwatch Love it! ift.tt/1fDrVkm



**1**3 **★** 1 • ... Joah Gerstenberg @therealjoahg · Aug 21 Just bought a drill gun on #pebbleminer :) @pebble #pebblesteel

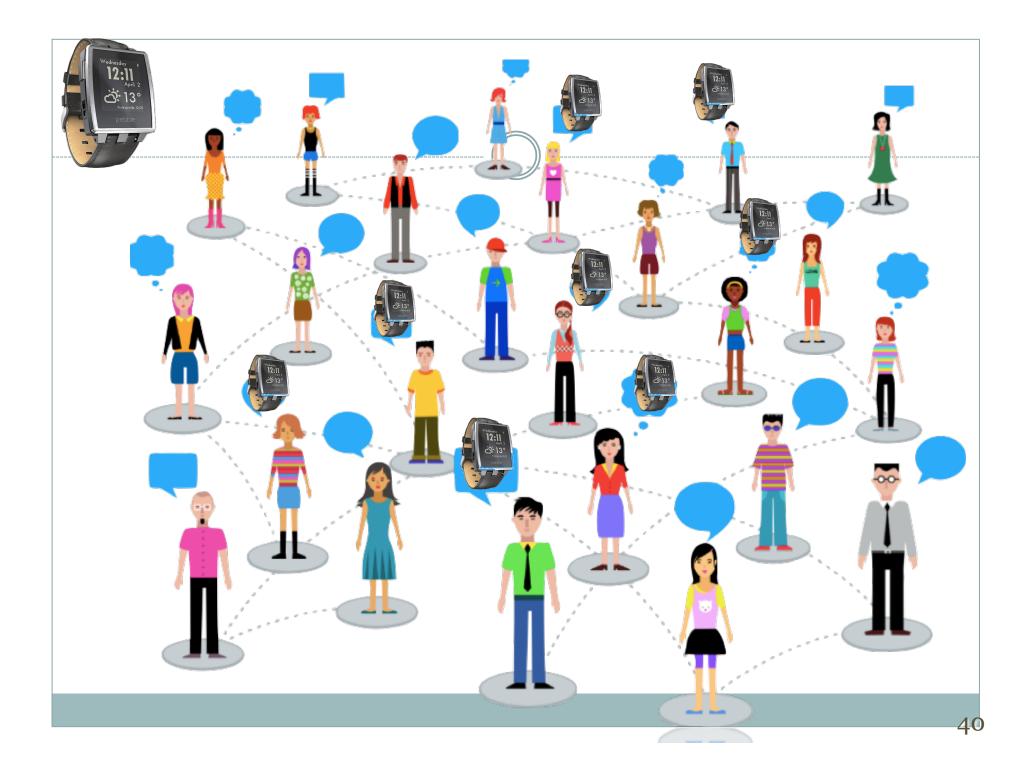


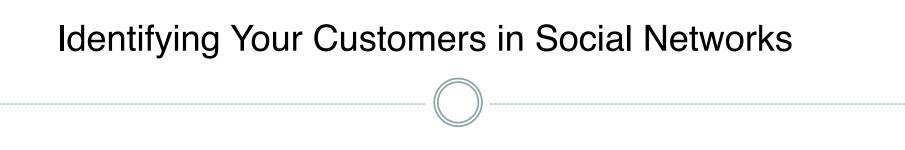
**1**] 3 **★** 14 • ...

### Identifying Your Customers in Social Networks

### **Potential Applications:**

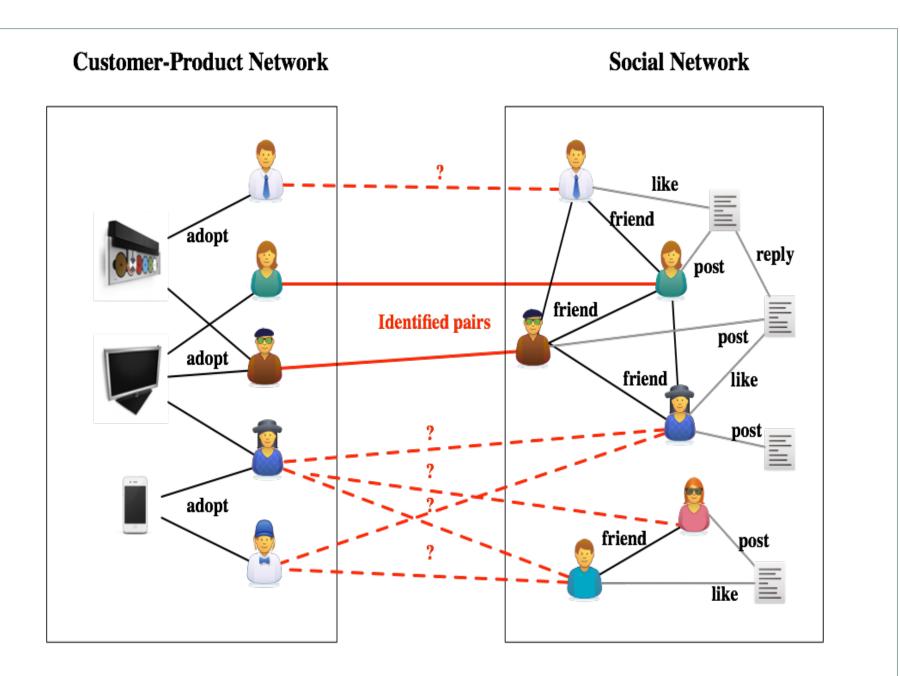
**1. Analyze your customers' opinions** 





**Potential Applications:** 

- **1.** Analyze your customers' opinions
- 2. Personalized Product Recommendation
- **3. Discover the communities of your customers**
- 4. Maximize product adoption

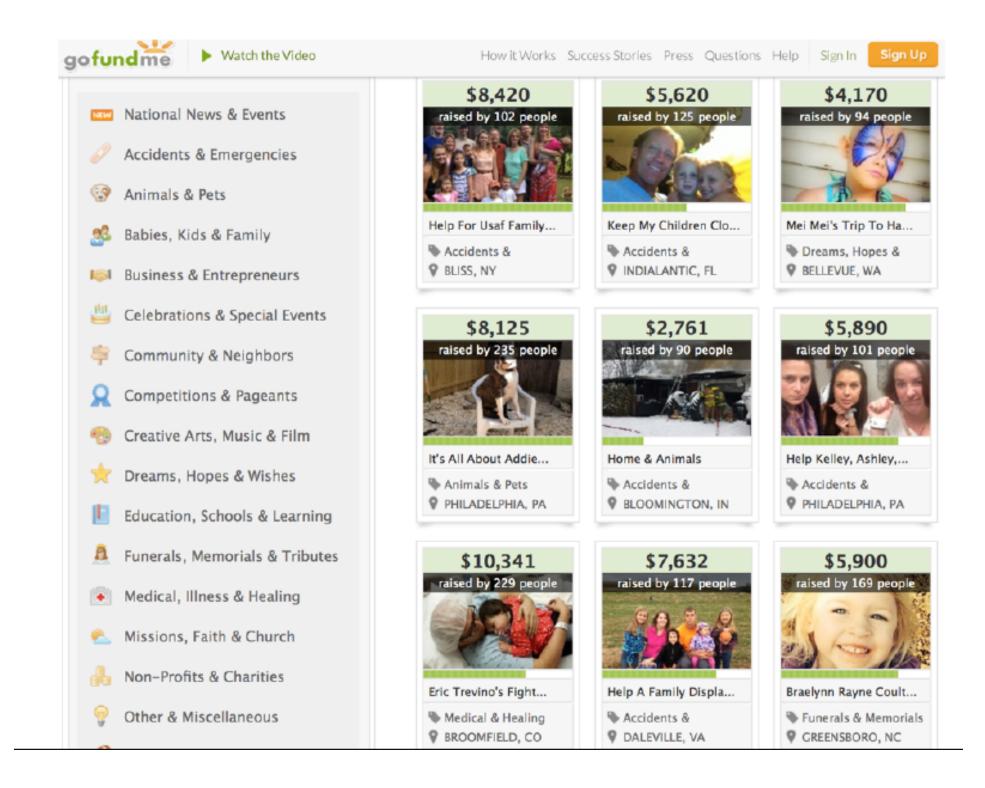


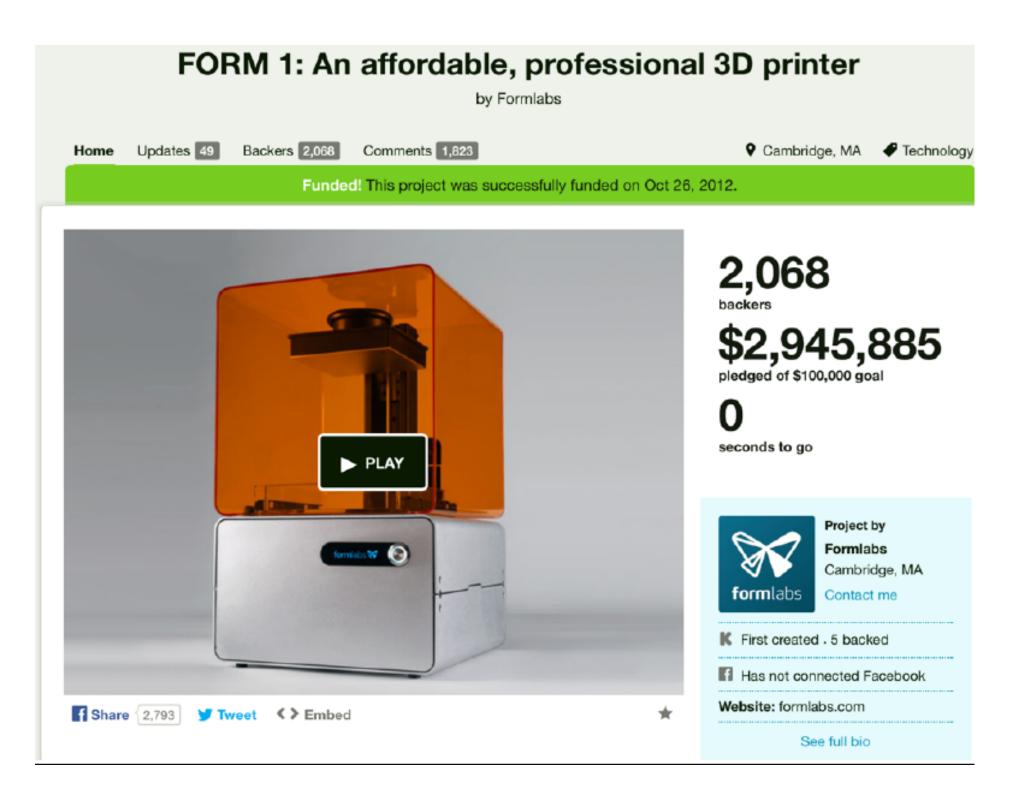
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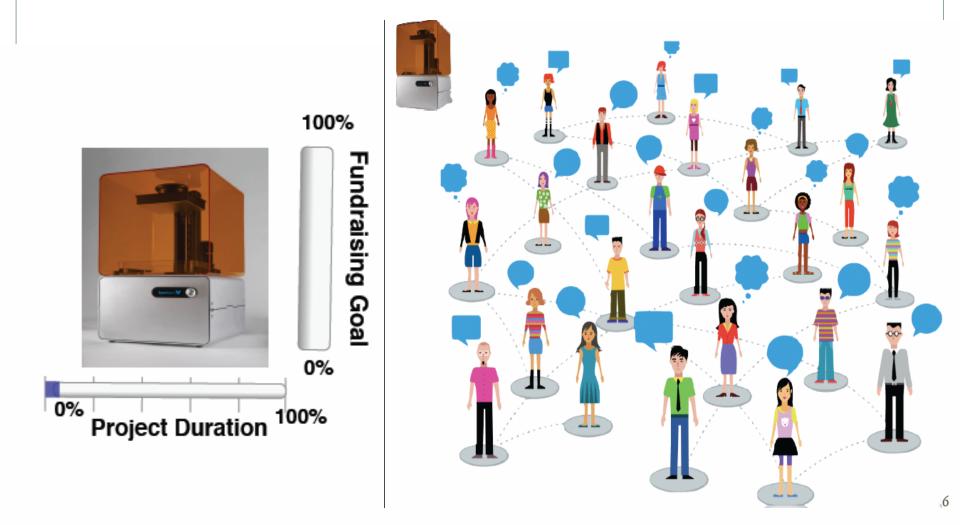


• Inferring the impact of social media on crowdfunding



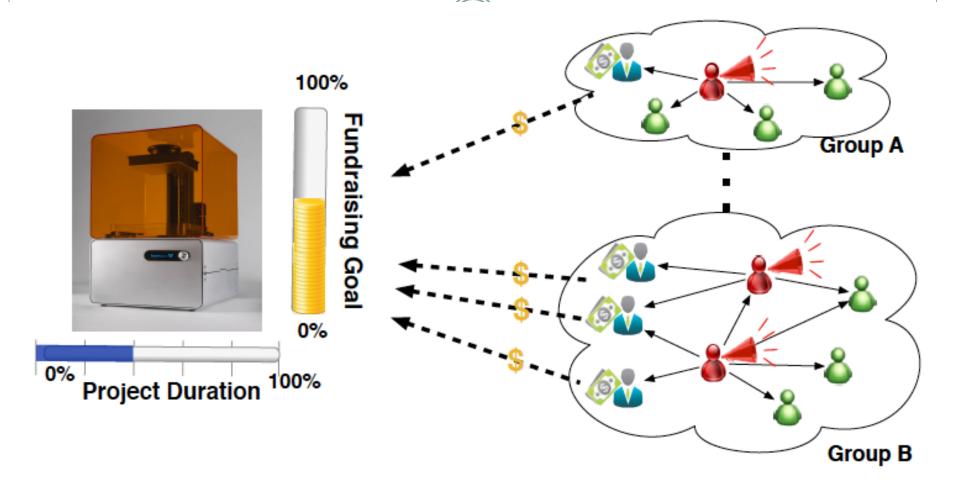


### Impact of Social Media on Crowdfunding



Unique properties: 1. fundraising goal 2. project duration

### Impact of Social Media on Crowdfunding

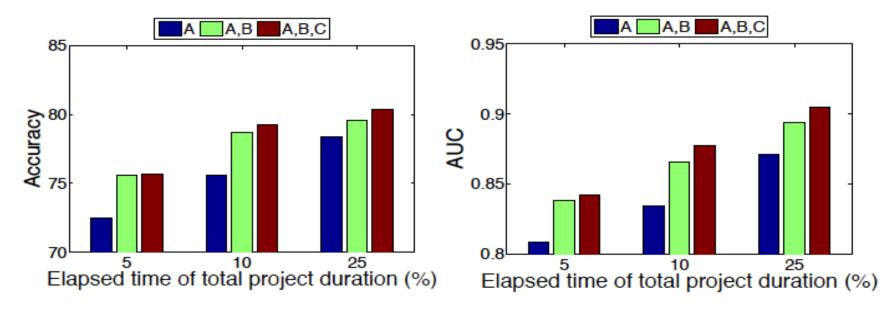


Unique properties: 1. fundraising goal 2. project duration

## Features

- Project features:
  - funding goals, median amount of pledge options, number of backers, average amount of pledge per backer, elasped days since launched
- Social activity features
  - number of tweets, number of promoters, number of patrons, number of uniquely mentioned users, fraction of promoters from external sources
- **Social structure features:** 
  - average number of followers of promoters, number of edges, diameter, number of connected components, number of triads, global clustering coefficient

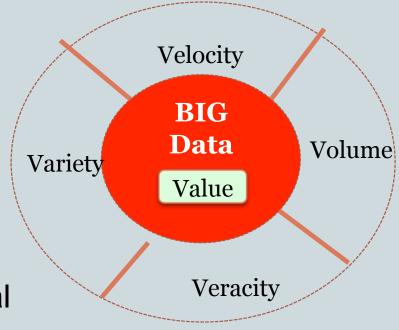
# (2) Predict whether a project will succeed or fail (within 25% of project duration)



A: Project features; B:Social activity features; C: Social structure feature

### Summary

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### References

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