

3RD IJCAI WORKSHOP ON HINA



Link-Augmented Dynamic Topic Modeling

Saturday, 25 July 2015

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<http://www.kddresearch.org>

Acknowledgements

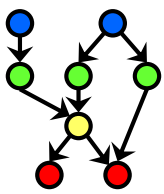
Northeastern University: Yizhou Sun

Stony Brook University: Leman Akoglu

Illinois: Jiawei Han

Kansas State: Wesam Elshamy. Surya Teja Kallumadi

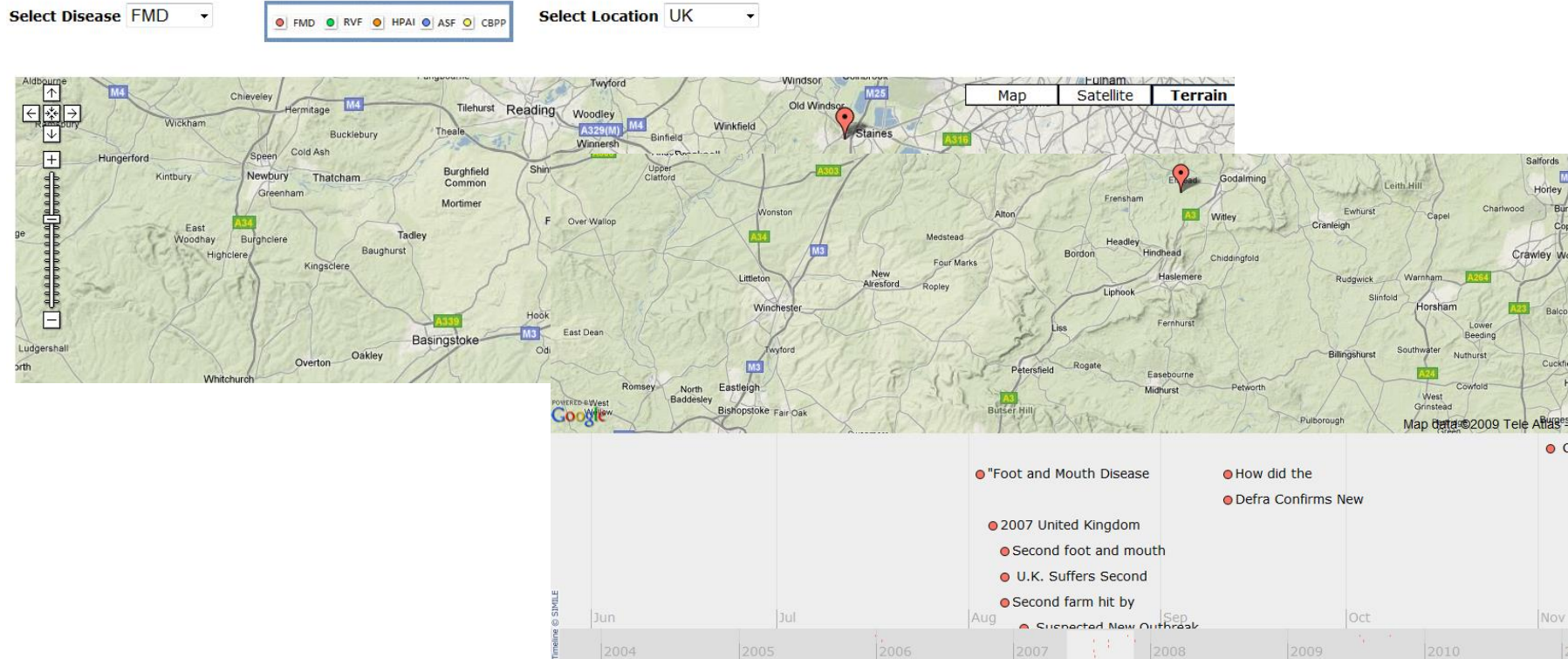




PREVIOUS WORK [1]: FROM TEXT TO SPATIOTEMPORAL EVENTS

Epidemic Events Visualization Interface for Diseases

In this example, we are visualising the TimeMap of Epidemic events since 2005



<http://fingolfin.user.cis.ksu.edu/timemap2gs>

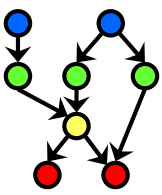
Based on

NLP Group NER Toolkit © 2005-2010 Stanford University

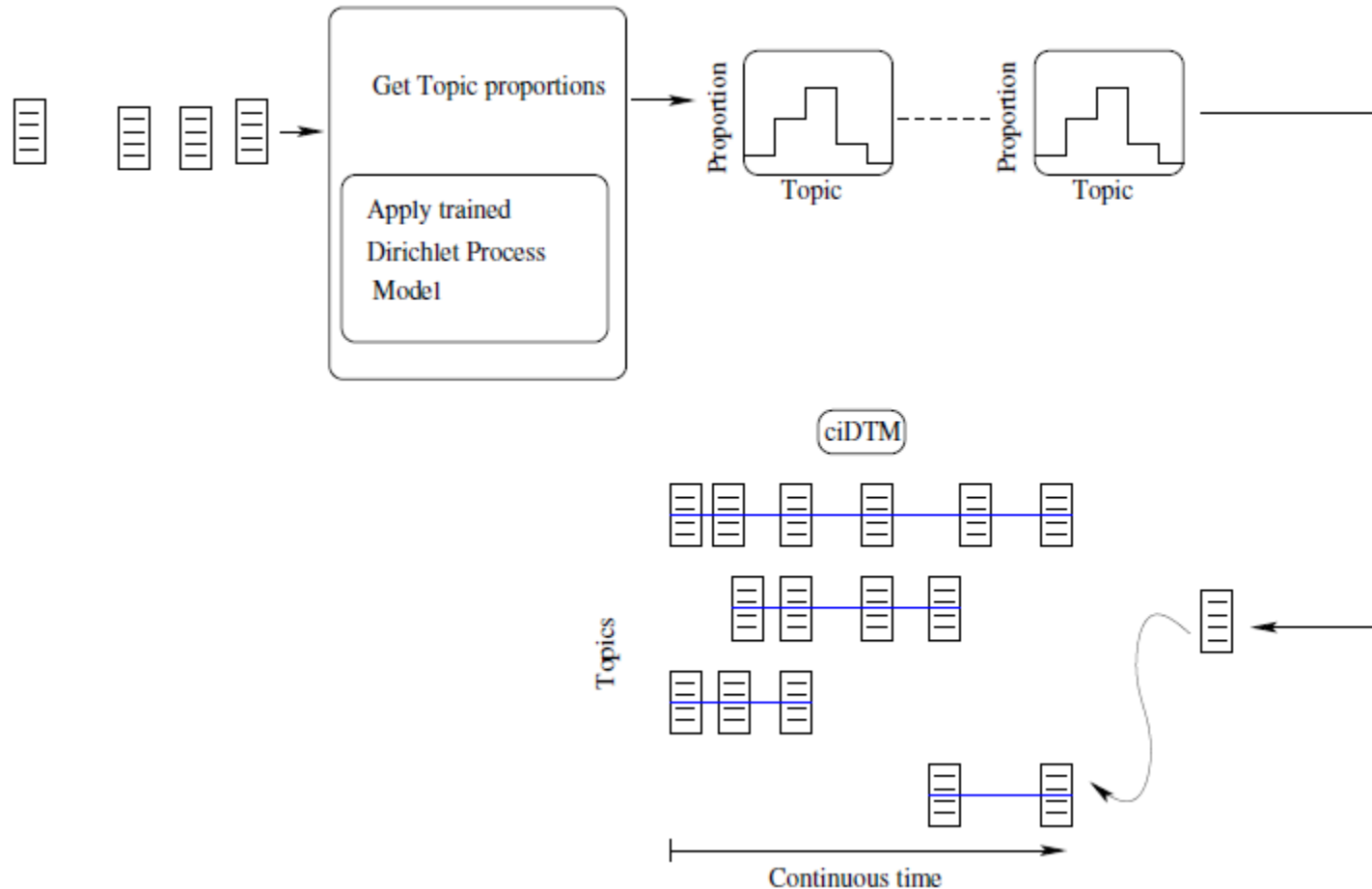
Simile © 2003-2010 Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Google Maps © 2007-2010 Tele Atlas, Inc. and Google, Inc.



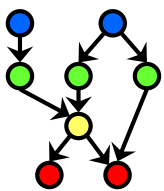


PREVIOUS WORK [2]: TIMELINE FORMATION

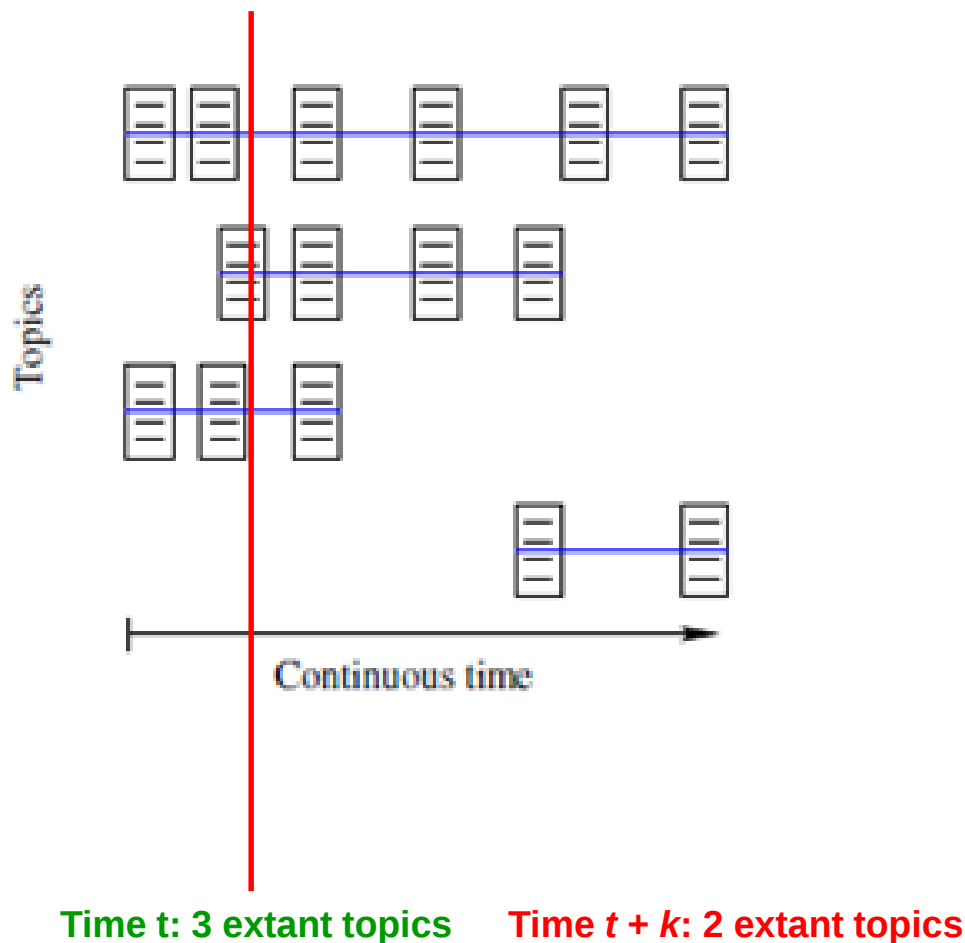


Elshamy (2012)



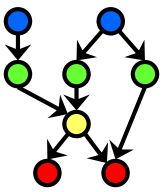


PREVIOUS WORK [3]: SIMULTANEOUS TOPIC ENUMERATION & TRACKING (STET)



Adapted from Elshamy (2012)

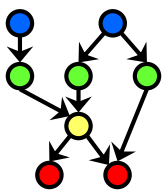




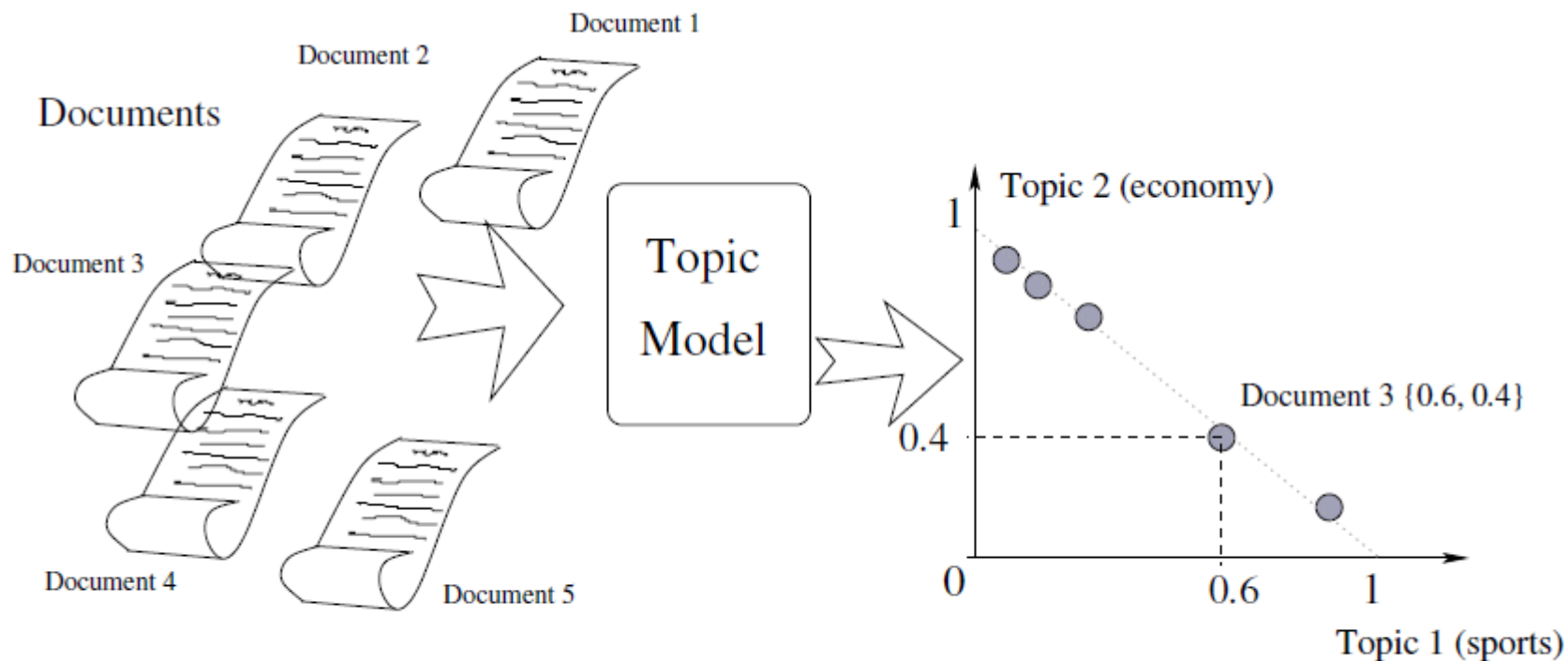
OUTLINE

- **Topic Modeling: Static (STM) vs. Dynamic (DTM)**
 - ✳ Generative Model Concepts
 - ✳ Using Time in DTM
- **Heterogeneous Information Network Analysis (HINA)**
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 - ✳ Community Detection: Gibson *et al.*, Lu & Getoor
 - ✳ From *RankClus* to *NetClus*: Sun *et al.*
 - ✳ *LIMTopic* (Duan *et al.*) & Other Approaches





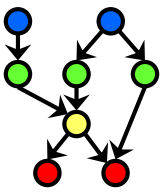
TOPIC MODELING [1]: BASIC TASK (STATIC/ATEMPORAL)



Probabilistic models to capture semantic structure of text

Elshamy (2012)

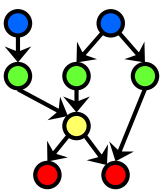




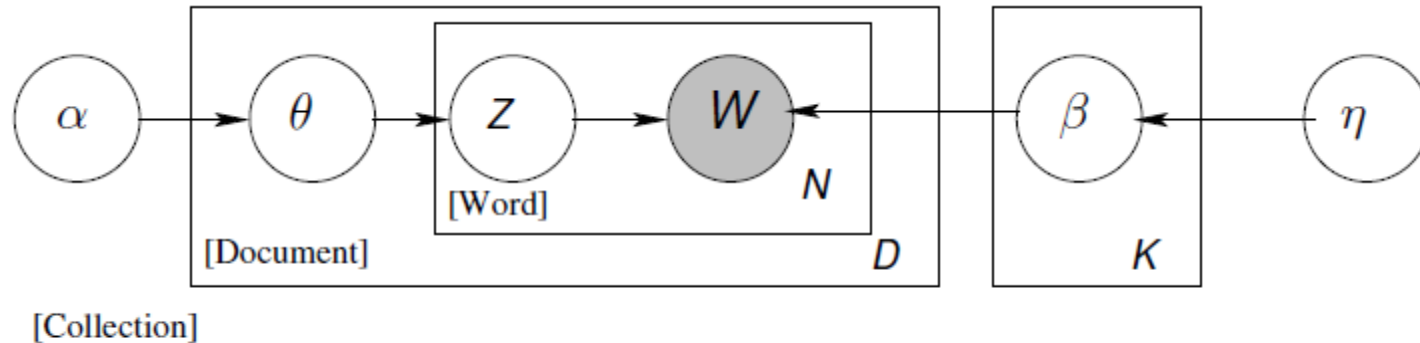
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TOPIC MODELING [2]: UNDERSTANDING PLATE NOTATION



Jordan notation

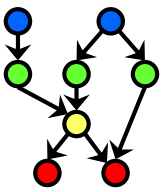
N (5) : Number of words in a document.

D (1000) : Number of documents in a collection.

K (3) : Number of topics in the collection.

Adapted from Elshamy (2012)

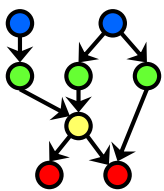




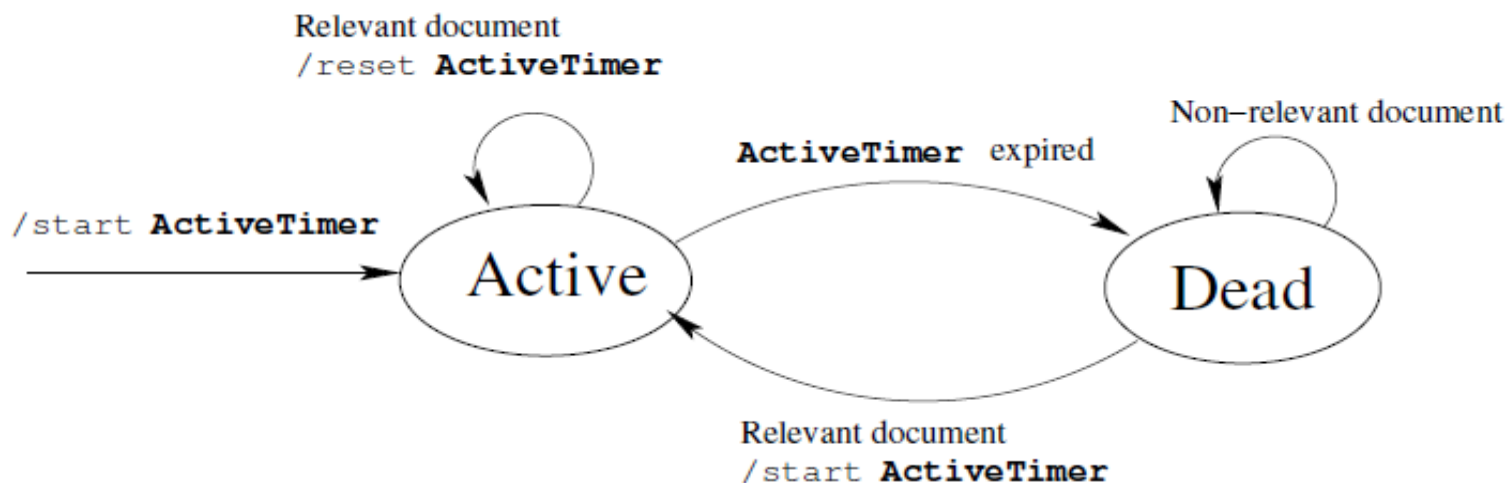
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DYNAMIC TOPIC MODELING: HMM FOR TOPIC DETECTION & TRACKING (TDT)

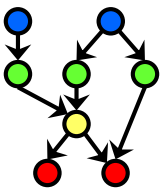


Hidden Markov Model (HMM)

- Observable Transition: Topic Arrival (Detected by Topic Model)
- Hidden State: Topic Activity Level
- **Problem: Topic Drift (Similar to Concept Drift)**

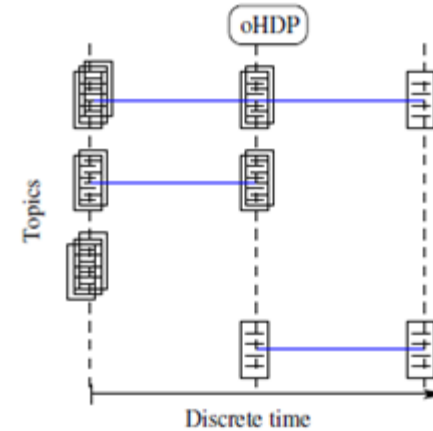
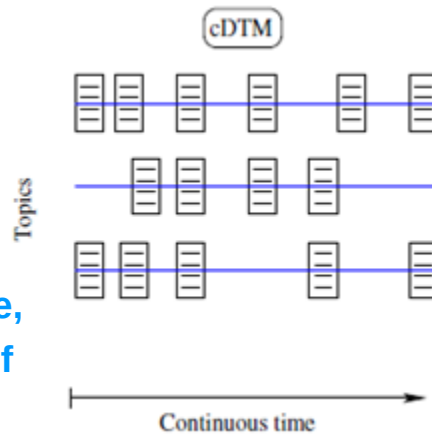
Adapted from Elshamy (2012)





CONTINUOUS TIME VS. VARIABLE NUMBER OF TOPICS

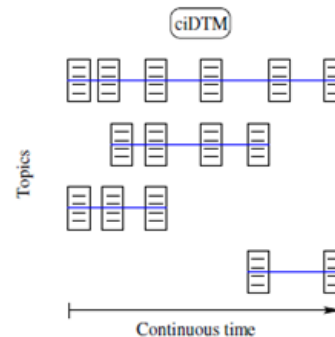
cDTM
Continuous Time,
Fixed Number of
Topics



oHDP
Discrete Time,
Variable Number of
Topics

Synthesize

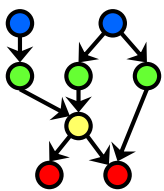
State of the Field



Goal: Hybrid Model
Continuous Time,
Variable Number of Topics

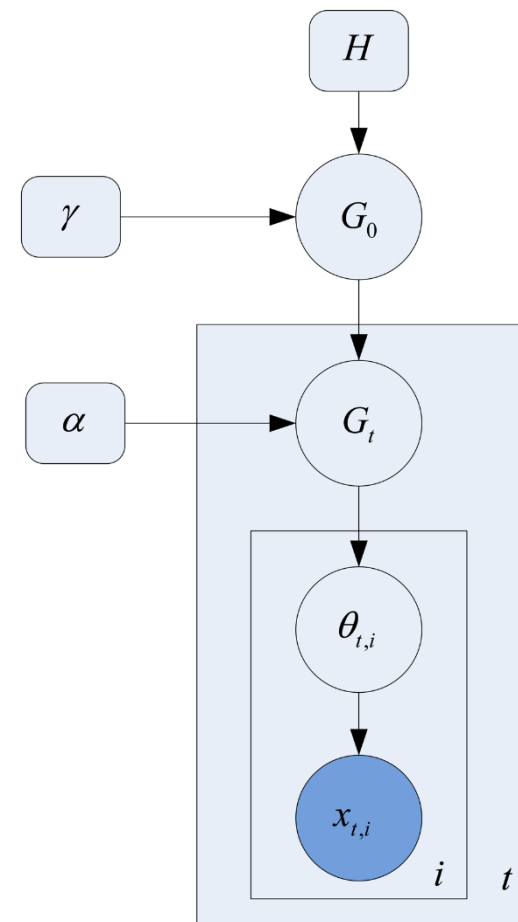
Elshamy (2012)





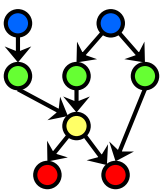
HIERARCHICAL DIRICHLET PROCESS (HDP) MODEL

- Global prior G_0
- Prior G_t for words in document t
- Index i of words in document t
- Concentration parameter γ for G_0
- Concentration parameter α for G_t
- Topics $\theta_{t,i}$
- Words $x_{t,i}$



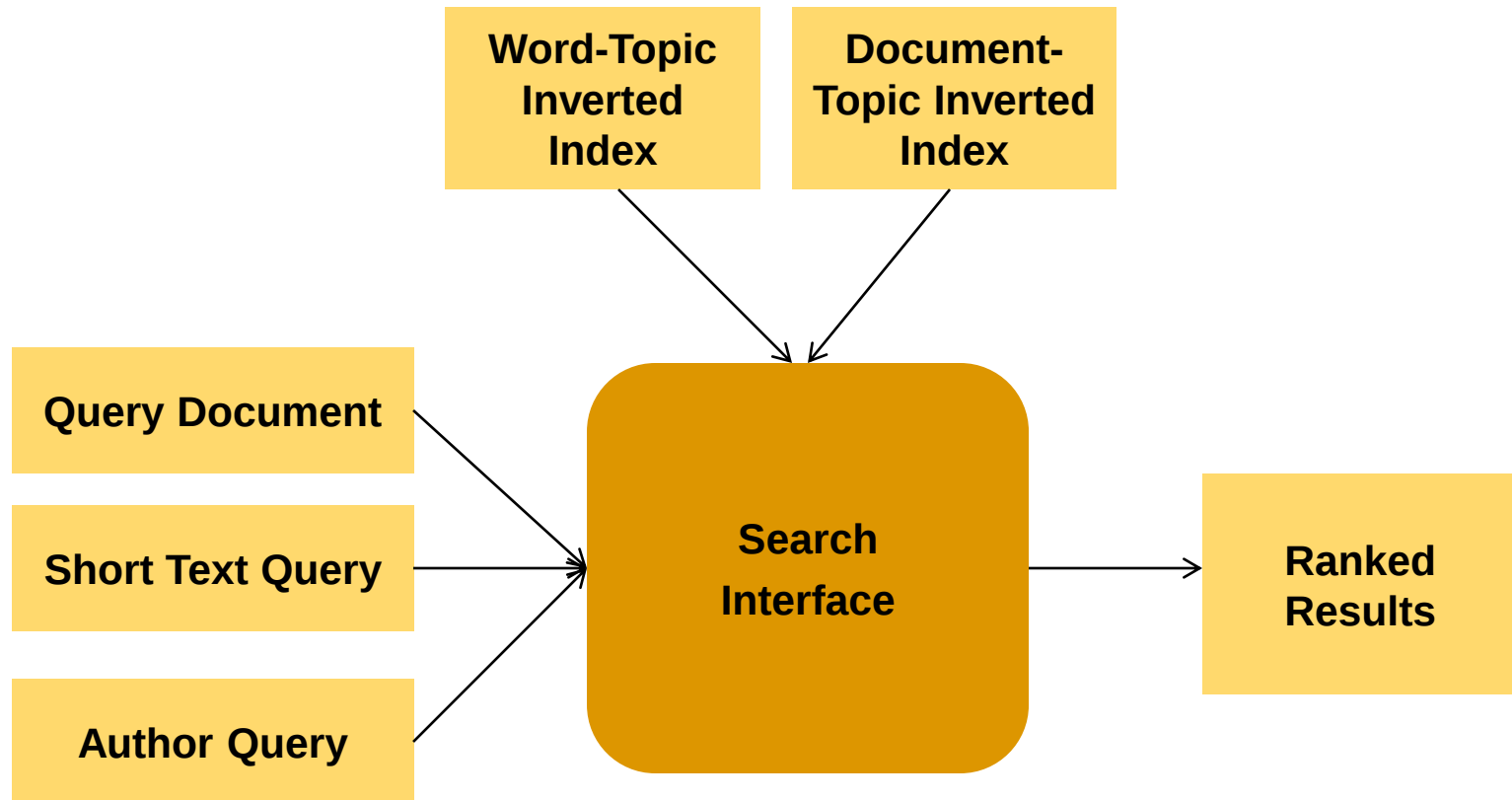
Fan et al. (2013)

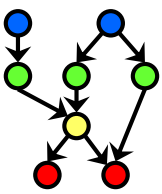




RETRIEVING DOCUMENTS

Corpus representation from topic model





INFORMATION RETRIEVAL TASK [1]: OVERVIEW

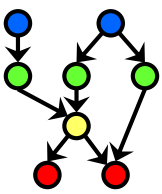
- Representation

- ★ Document d : bag of words
- ★ Author a : mixture of all (co-)authored documents
- ★ Query q : (usually smaller) bag of words

- Process: given input query q

- ★ Intake: perform data processing on incoming q
- ★ Infer topic mixture for q using trained topic model
- ★ Use to retrieve documents, authors for this q

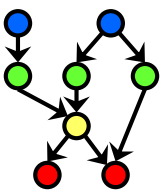




INFORMATION RETRIEVAL TASK [2]: STATIC SETTING

- Given: document d , query q
- Estimate using query likelihood model, $P(q | d)$
- Maintain two inverted indices
 - ★ $P(w | k)$ – word w given topic k
 - ★ $P(k | d)$ – topic k given document d
- Use these indices for fast retrieval
- Tested on small corpus: 100 documents

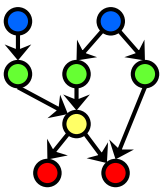




INFORMATION RETRIEVAL TASK [3]: DYNAMIC SETTING

- Similar to static setting
- Inputs: query, time duration (search window)
- Query likelihood model: $P(q | d)$
- For each time stamp in search window:
 - ✳ Maintain two inverted indices as in static setting
 - ✳ Perform query-based retrieval at each time stamp
 - ✳ Aggregate results
- Currently under development

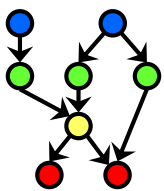




OUTLINE

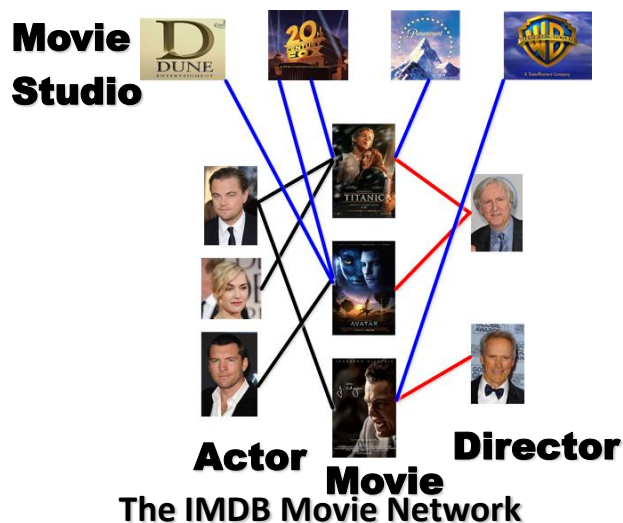
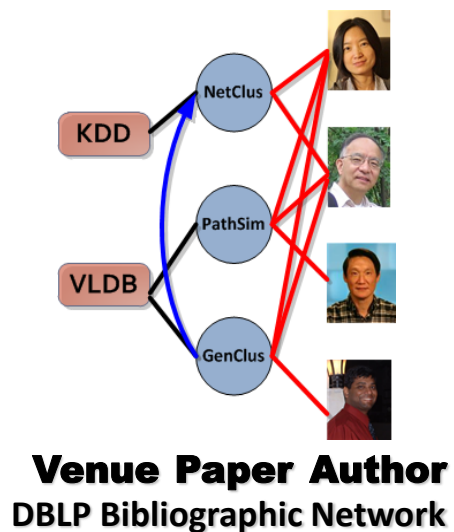
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HETEROGENEOUS INFORMATION NETWORK ANALYSIS (HINA)

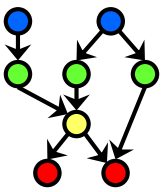
Real-world data: Multiple object types and/or multiple link types



The Facebook Network

Han, Wang, & El-Kishky (KDD 2014)

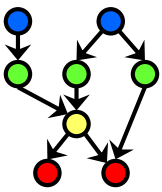




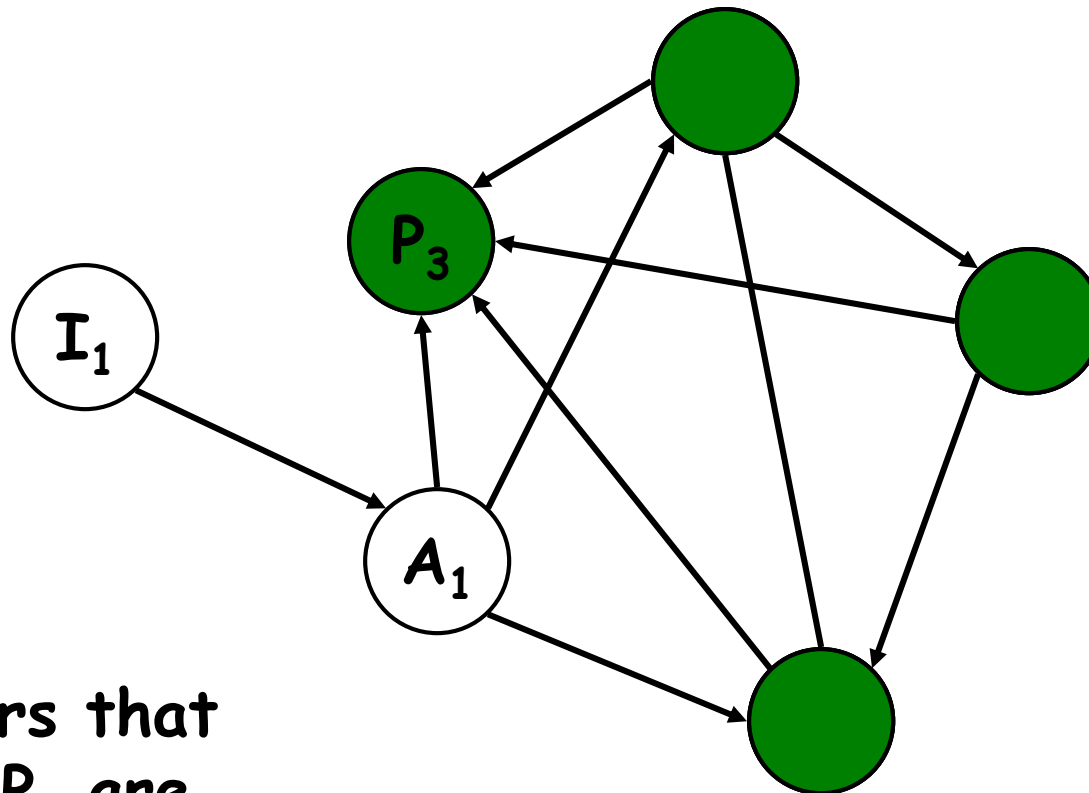
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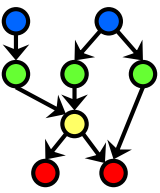
LINK ANALYSIS [1]: INSTANCE-BASED DEPENDENCIES



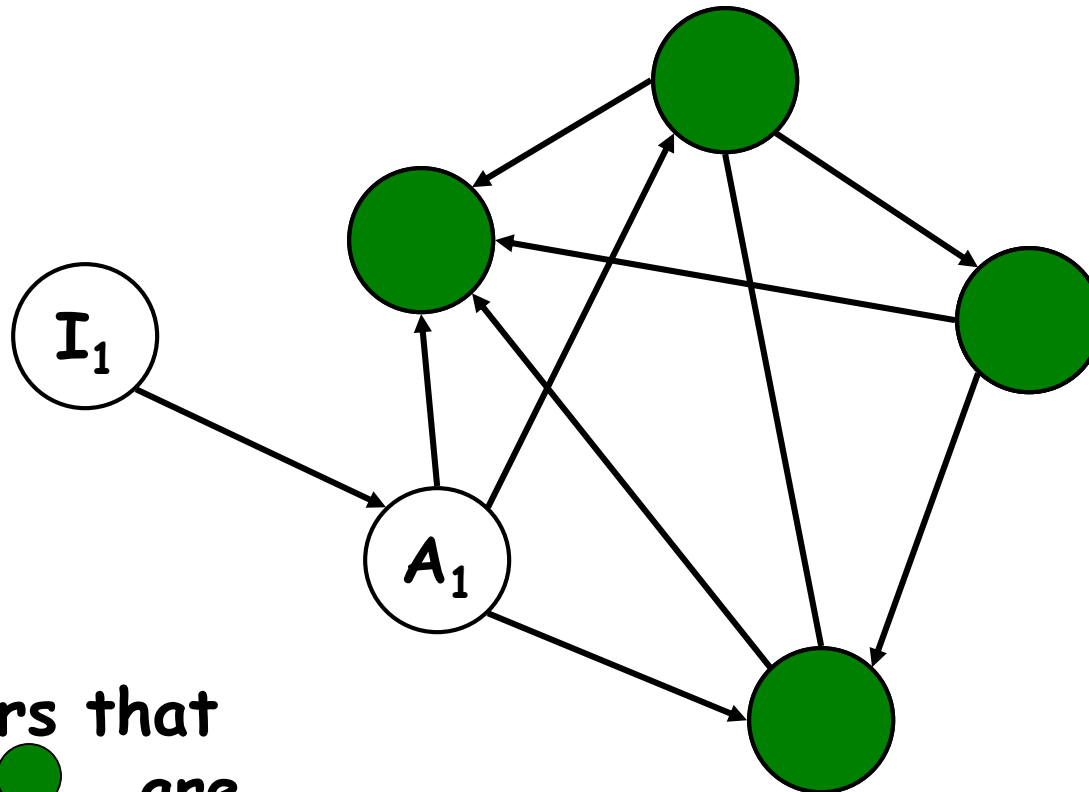
Papers that
cite P_3 are
likely to be ●

Getoor, Bhattacharya, Lu, & Sen (MRDM 2004)





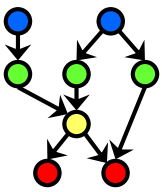
LINK ANALYSIS [2]: CLASS-BASED DEPENDENCIES



Papers that
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Getoor, Bhattacharya, Lu, & Sen (MRDM 2004)





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Categories

mode: 

count: (1,2,0)

mode: ●

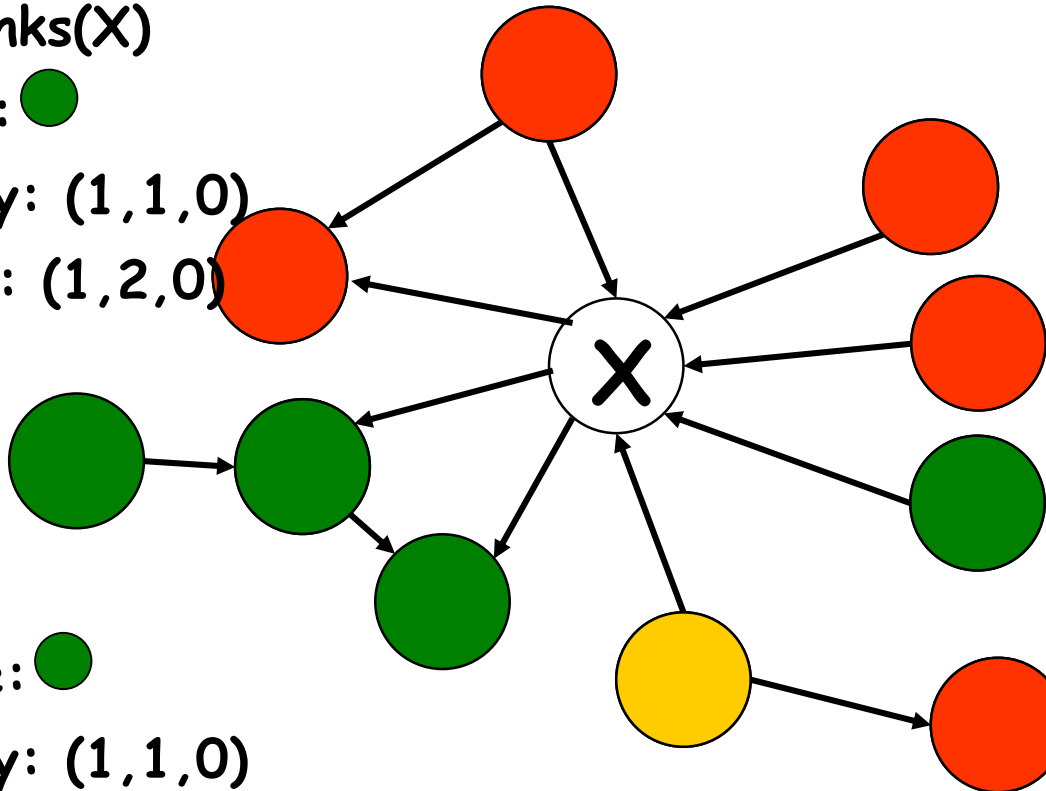
count: (2,1,0)

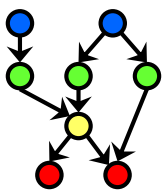
mode: 

count: (3,1,1)

mode: 

count: (2,0,0)





PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR CLASSIFICATION

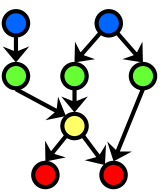
- A structured logistic regression
 - ★ Compute $P(c \mid OA(X))$ and $P(c \mid LD(X))$ separately using separate logistic regression models

$$\hat{c}(x) = \arg \max_c P(c \mid OA(x)) \prod_{f \in \{In, Out, CI, CO\}} \frac{P(c \mid LD_f(x))}{P(c)}$$

- ★ where $OA(X)$ are the object attributes and $LD_f(X)$ are the link features

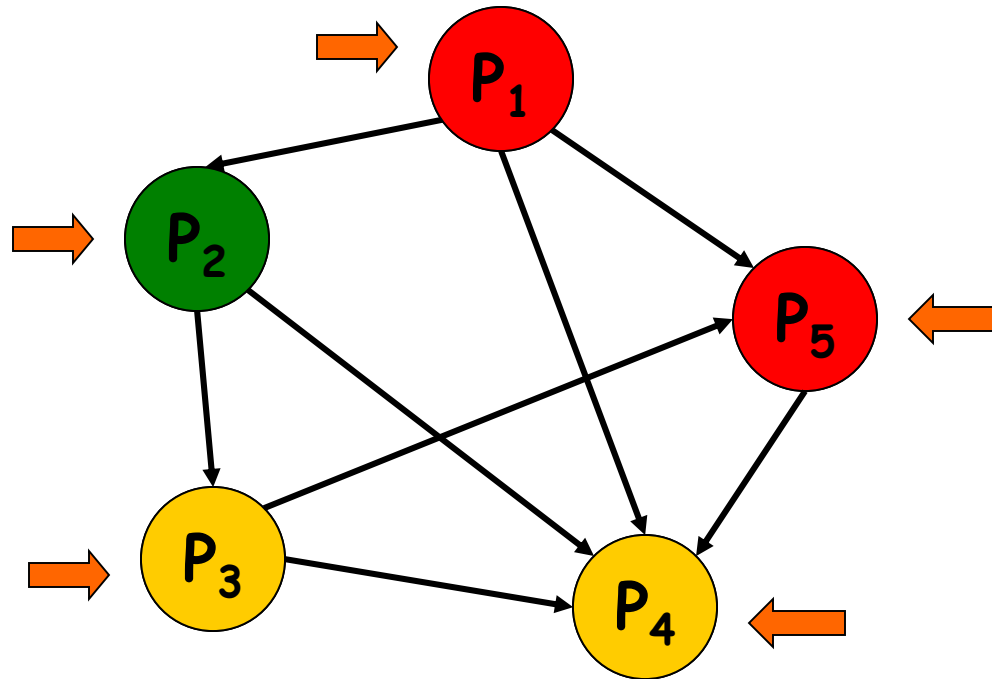
Getoor, Bhattacharya, Lu, & Sen (MRDM 2004)





PREDICTION

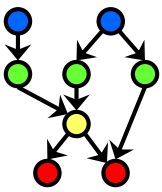
category set {    }



Step 1: Bootstrap using object attributes only

Getoor, Bhattacharya, Lu, & Sen (MRDM 2004)

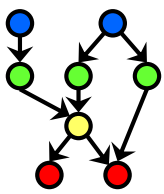




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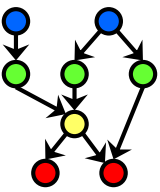


NETCLUS [1]

- Algorithm to perform clustering over heterogeneous network
- Performs iterative ranking of clustering of objects.
- Probabilistic generative model is used to model probability of generating different objects from each cluster
- Maximum likelihood technique used to evaluate posterior probability of presence of object in cluster

Gupta, Aggarwal, Han, Sun (ASONAM 2011)



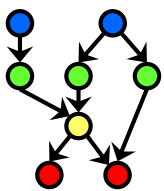


NETCLUS [2]

- **Priors:** Initialize prior probabilities $\{P(o|ck)\}_{k=1}^K$
- **Initialize:** Generate initial net-clusters. $\{c_k^0\}_{k=1}^K$
- **Rank:** Build probabilistic generative model for each net-cluster, i.e., $\{P(o|c_k^t)\}_{k=1}^K$
- **Cluster-target:** Compute $p(c_k^t|o)$ for target objects and adjust their cluster assignments.
- **Iterate:** Repeat steps 3 and 4 until the clusters don't change significantly.
- **Cluster-attribute:** Calculate $p(c_k^*|o)$ for each attribute object in each net-cluster.
- **Return** $p(c_k^*|o)$

Gupta, Aggarwal, Han, Sun (ASONAM 2011)





USING NETCLUS

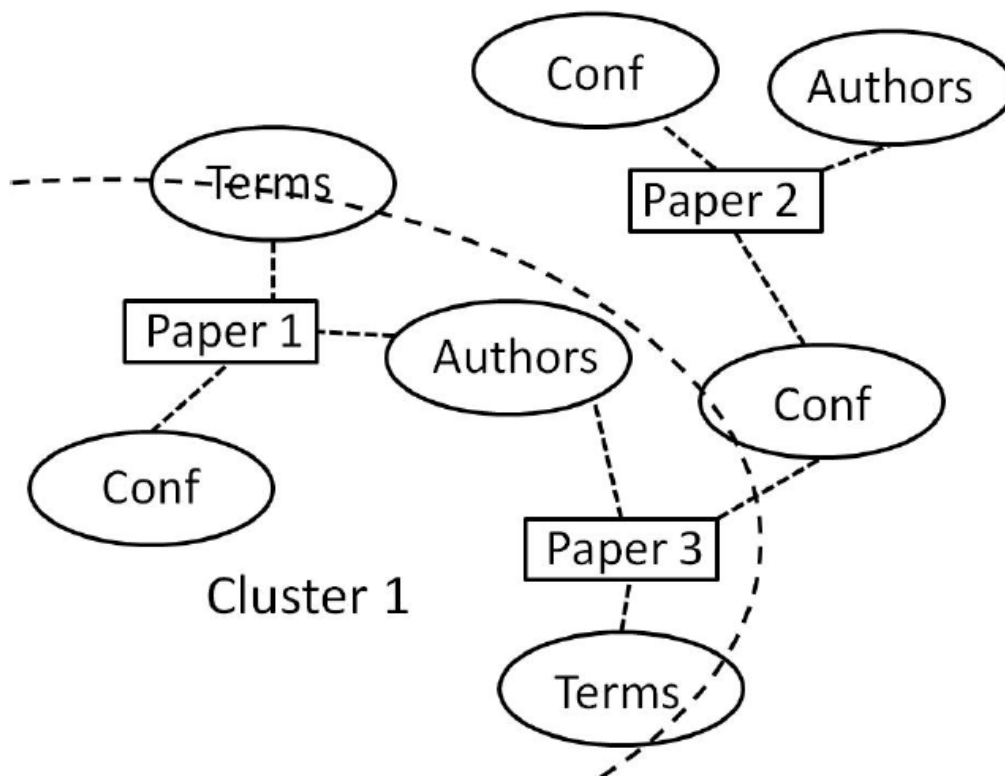
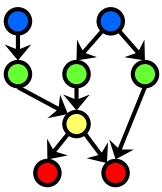


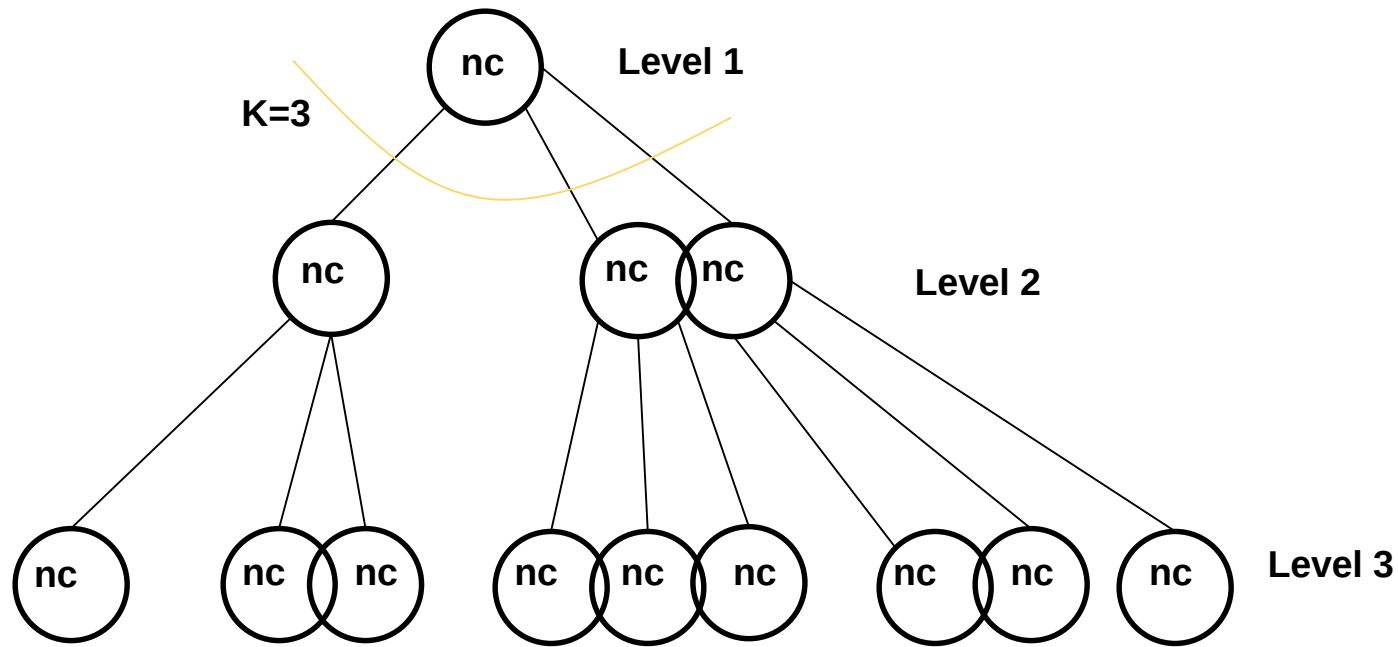
Figure 1: Net-cluster view of DBLP network

Gupta, Aggarwal, Han, Sun (ASONAM 2011)



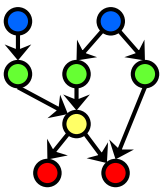


NETCLUS RESULTS: NET CLUSTER TREE



Gupta, Aggarwal, Han, Sun (ASONAM 2011)

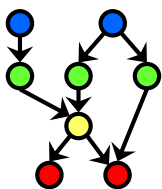




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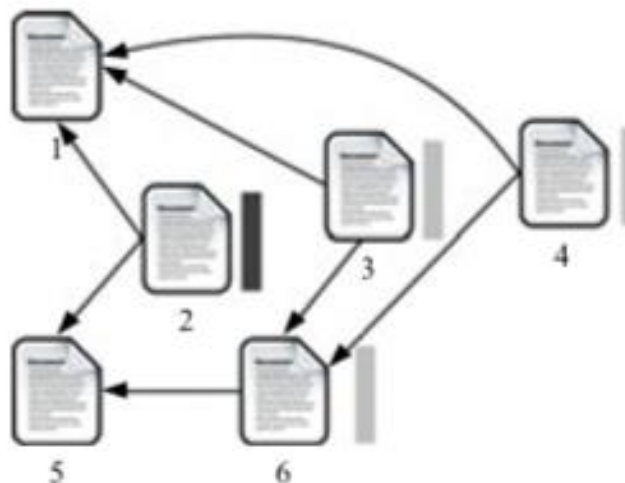




LIMTOPIC [1]: DOCUMENT NETWORKS

word \ doc	1	2	3	4	5	6
normalized	0	0	1	1	0	1
cuts	0	0	1	1	0	1
image	0	0	1	1	0	1
segmentation	0	0	1	1	0	1
graph	0	0	1	1	0	1
spectral	0	1	0	0	0	0
clustering	0	1	0	0	0	0
community	0	1	0	0	0	0
detection	0	1	0	0	0	0
network	0	1	0	0	0	0

(a) Documents

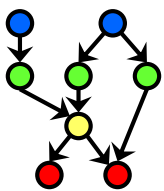


(b) Link structure

Fig. 1. An artificial document network. There are two topics in these documents, which are represented by gray and dark bars respectively. Documents are labeled by corresponding bars beside them.

Duan, Li, Li, Zhang, Gu, & Wen (IEEE TKDE 2011)





LIMTOPIC [2]: PAGERANK-LIKE RANKING ALGORITHMS

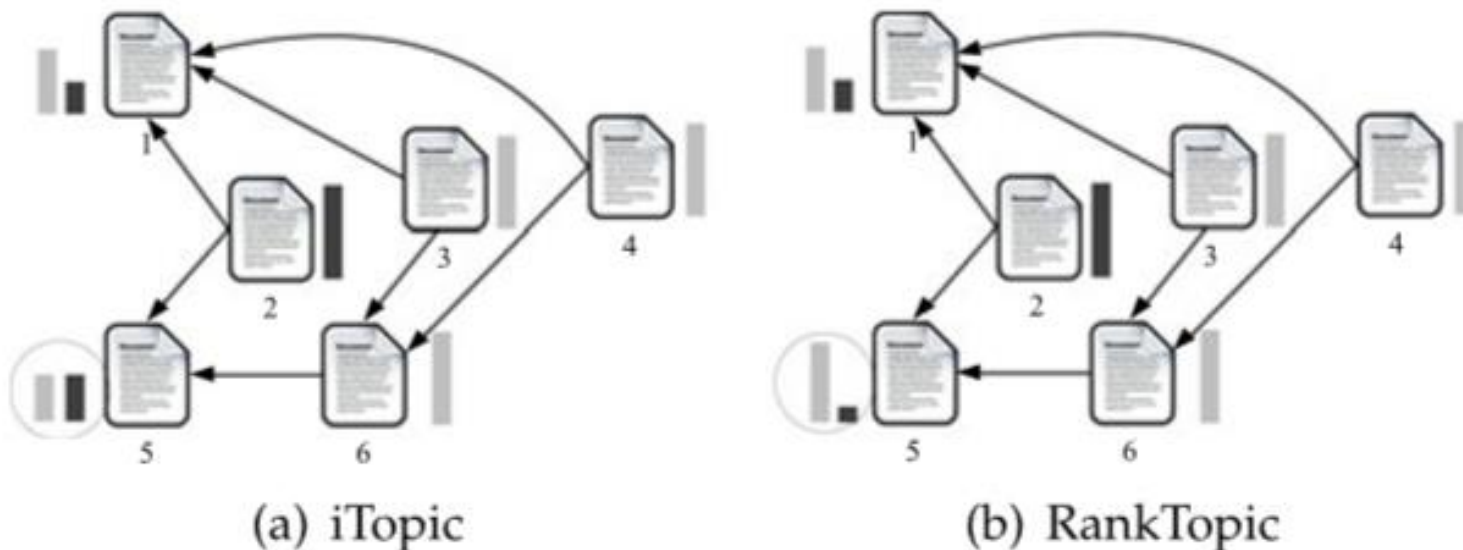
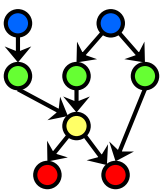


Fig. 2. The topic proportions of documents output by iTopic and RankTopic respectively. Higher bars indicate more proportions.

Duan, Li, Li, Zhang, Gu, & Wen (IEEE TKDE 2011)





LIMTOPIC [3]: LINK-AUGMENTED STM

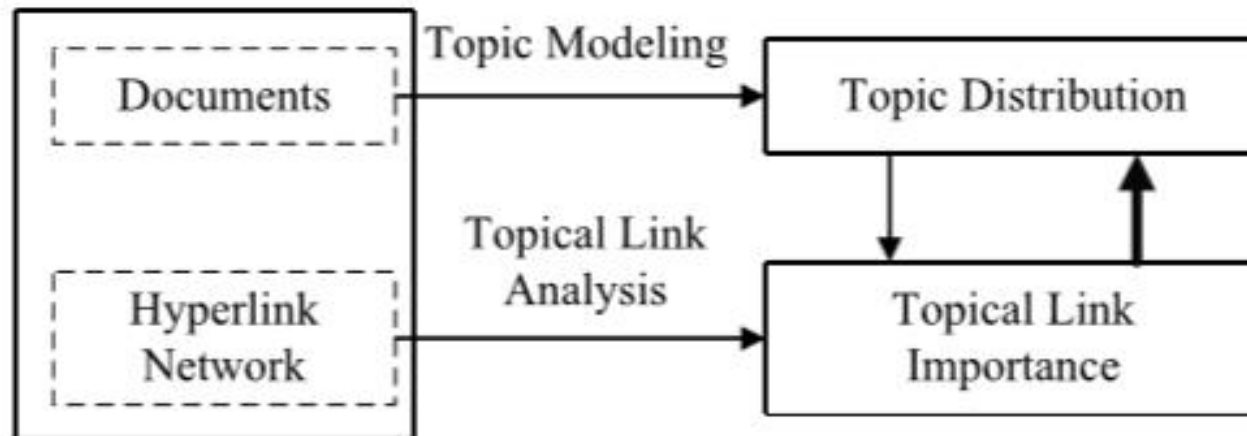
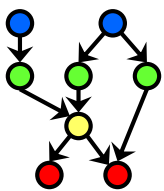


Fig. 3. Mutual enhancement framework between topic distribution and link based importance.

Duan, Li, Li, Zhang, Gu, & Wen (IEEE TKDE 2011)





LIMTOPIC [4]: USING LINK IMPORTANCE

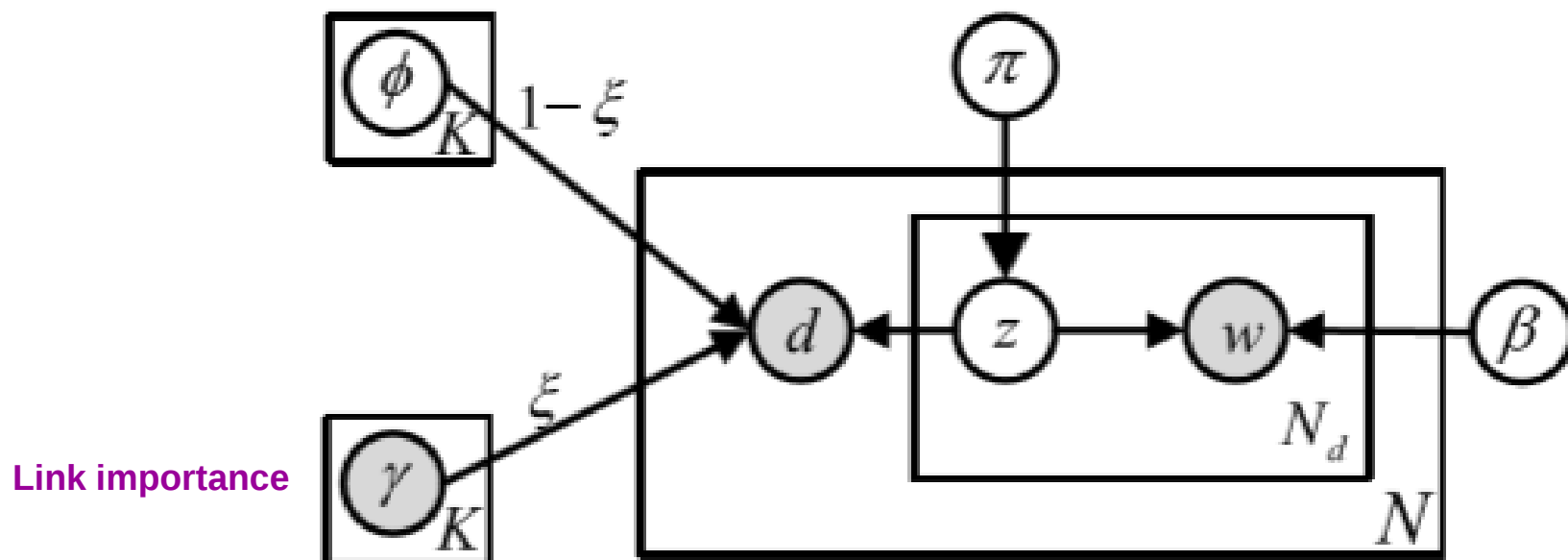
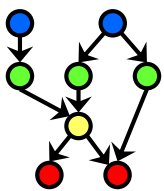


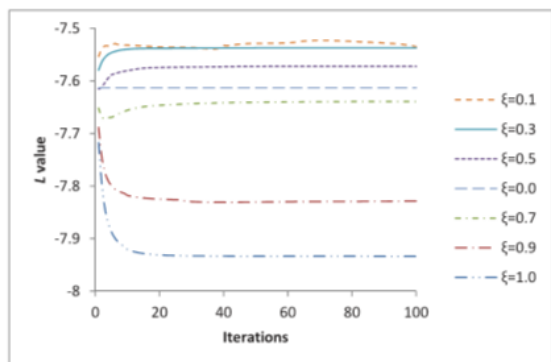
Fig. 4. Link importance based topic modeling framework.

Duan, Li, Li, Zhang, Gu, & Wen (IEEE TKDE 2011)

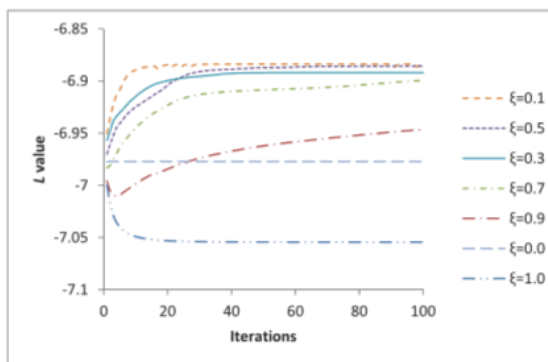




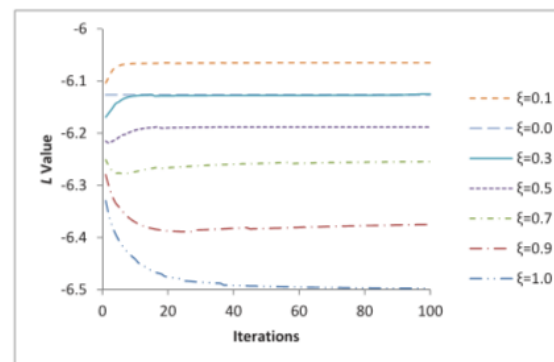
LIMTOPIC [5]: EVALUATING TOPIC MODELS FOR RANKING



(a) RankTopic on ArnetMiner



(b) RankTopic on Citeseer



(c) HITSTopic on Cora

Fig. 5. L curves of LIMTopic with the iterations.

Duan, Li, Li, Zhang, Gu, & Wen (IEEE TKDE 2011)

