

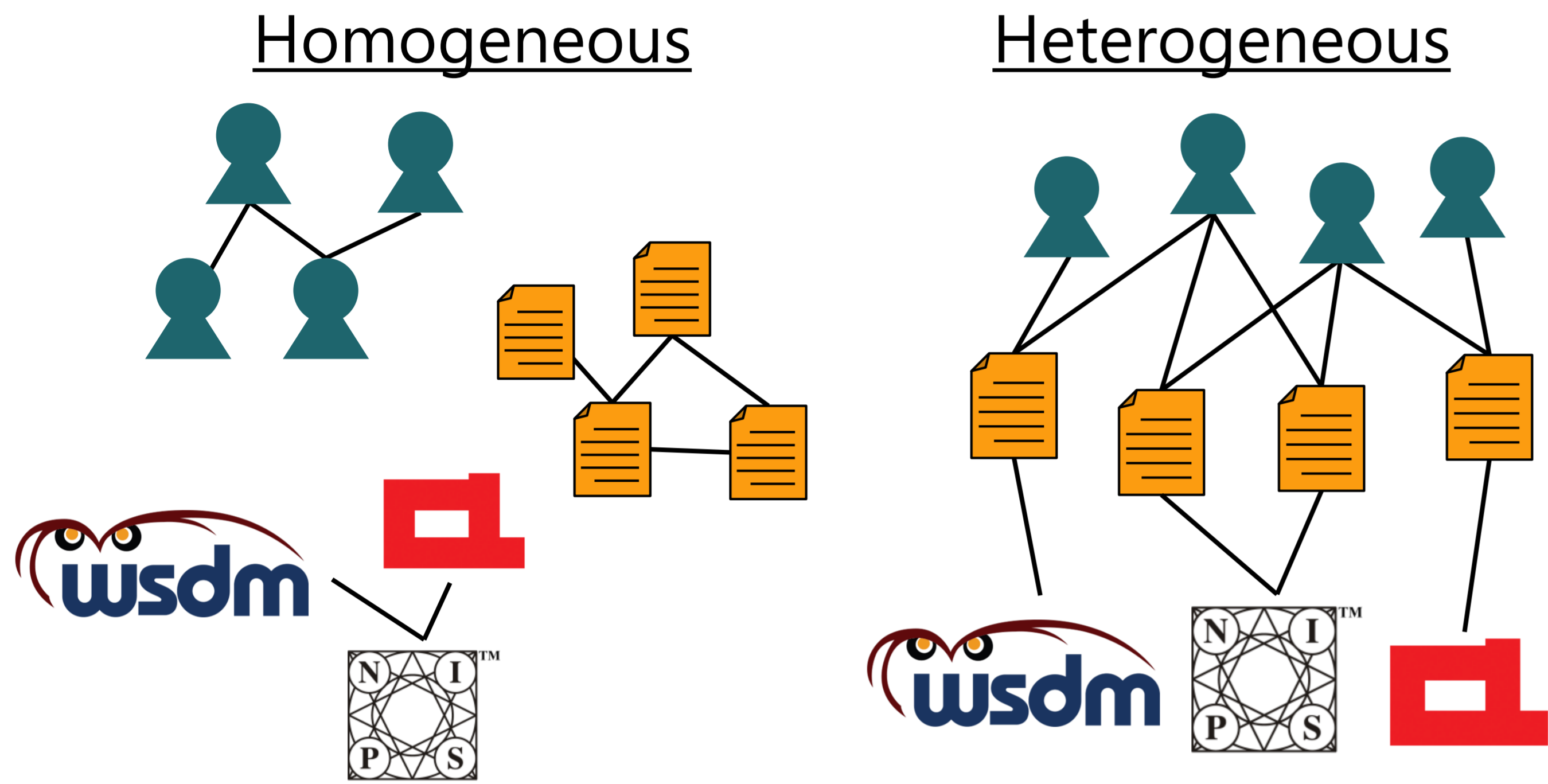
Transductive Classification on Heterogeneous Information Networks with Edge Betweenness-based Normalization

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What is heterogeneous network?

Networks containing multiple types of vertices



Heterogeneous Edge Betweenness

- Ignore flows from non-target type vertices:
 - To reduce influence of non-target vertices
- Ignore flows originating from endpoints of considering edges:
 - To increase trustworthiness of labels flowing through dedicated edges

The betweenness of an edge $e = (a_i, p_j)$, where $a_i \in A$ and $p_j \in P$ is defined as

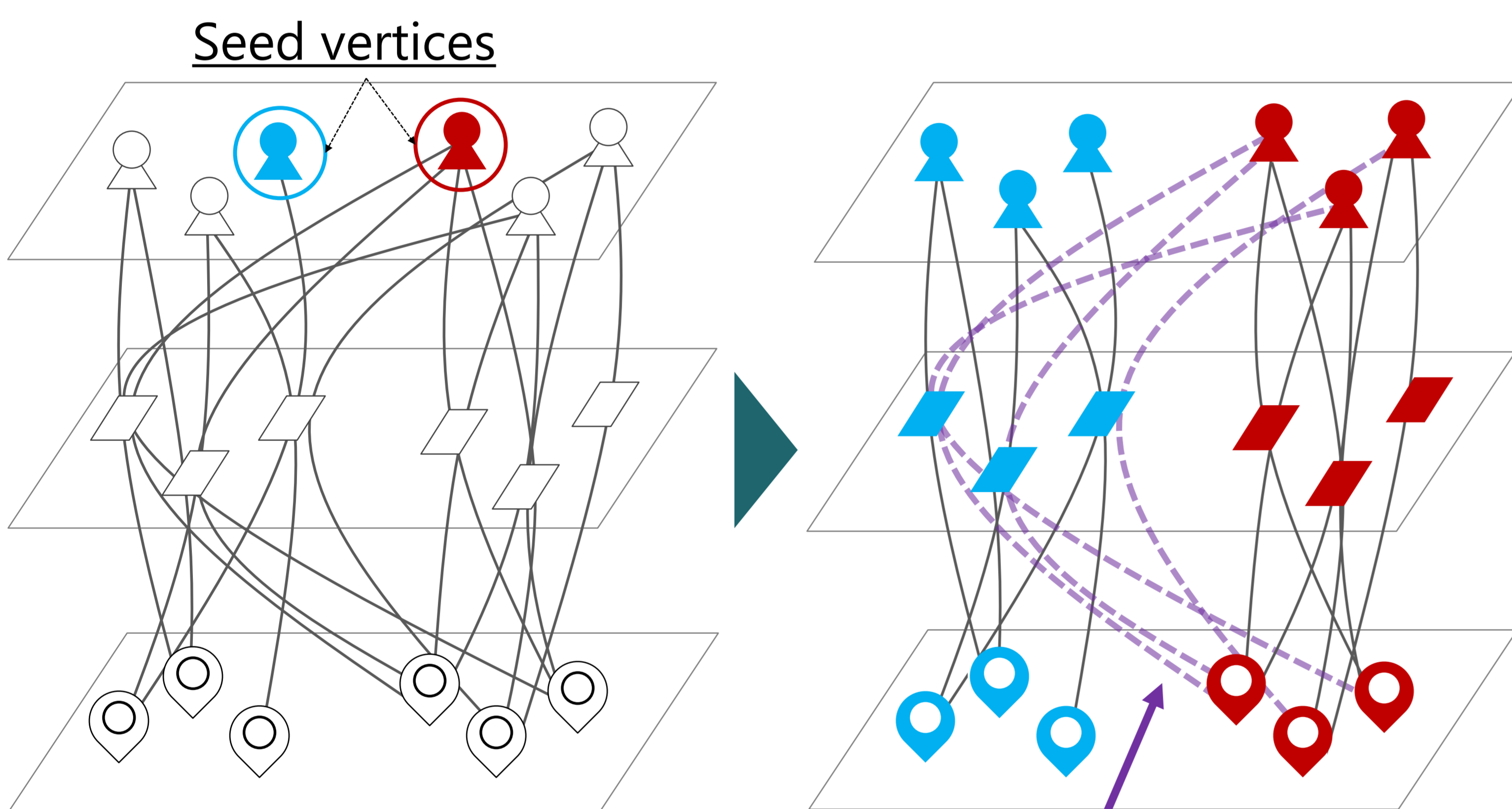
$$C(e) = 1 + \sum_{s \in A \setminus a_i} \sum_{t \in P \setminus p_j} \frac{\sigma(s, t|e)}{\sigma(s, t)}$$

where $\sigma(s, t)$ is # the shortest paths from s to t

$\sigma(s, t|e)$ is # the shortest paths from s to t passing through e

Objective

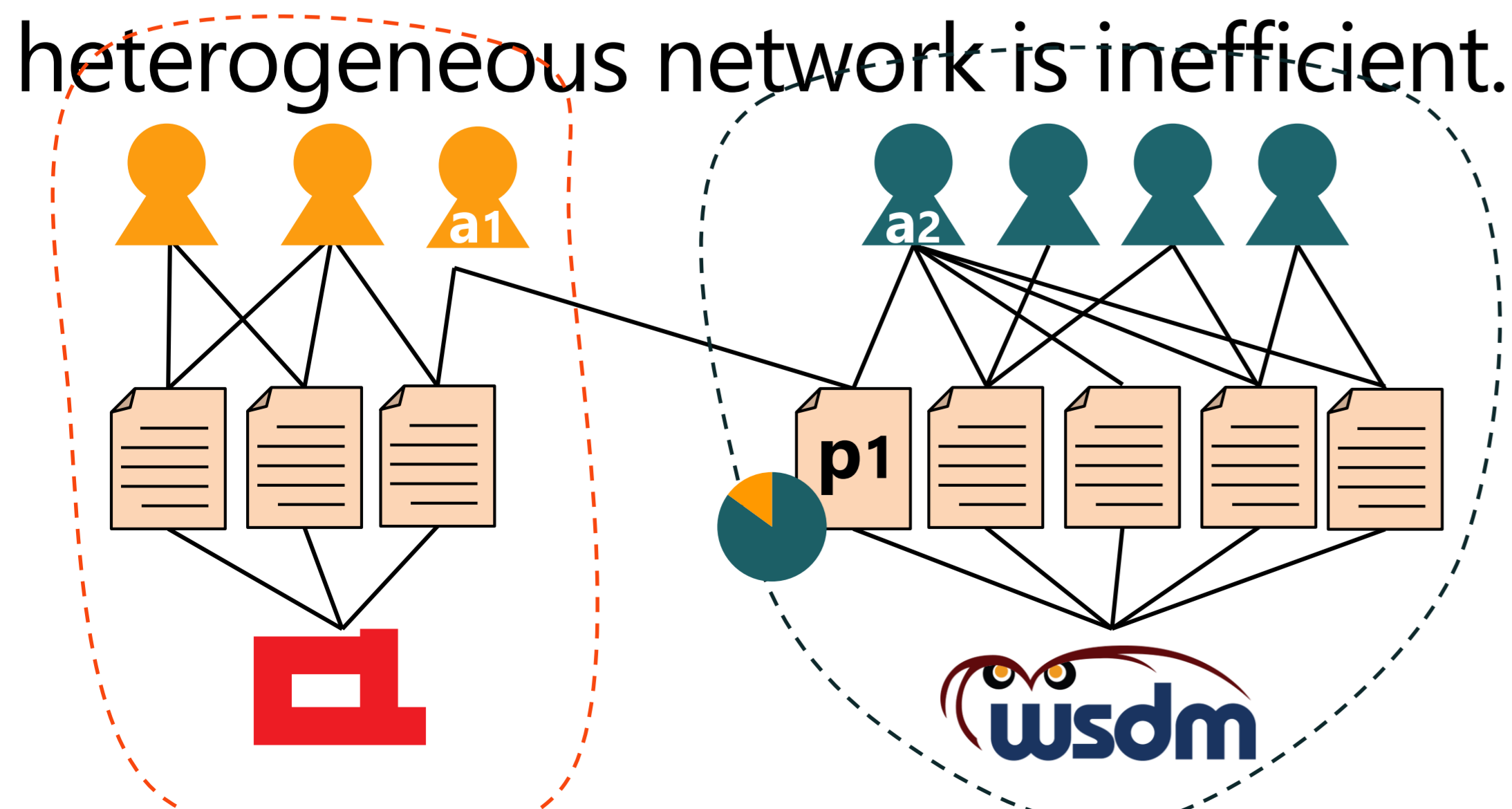
To infer labels of all vertices in a heterogeneous network where some vertices are labeled (seed vertices)



Erroneous edge:
edge bridging across two classes

Key Ideas

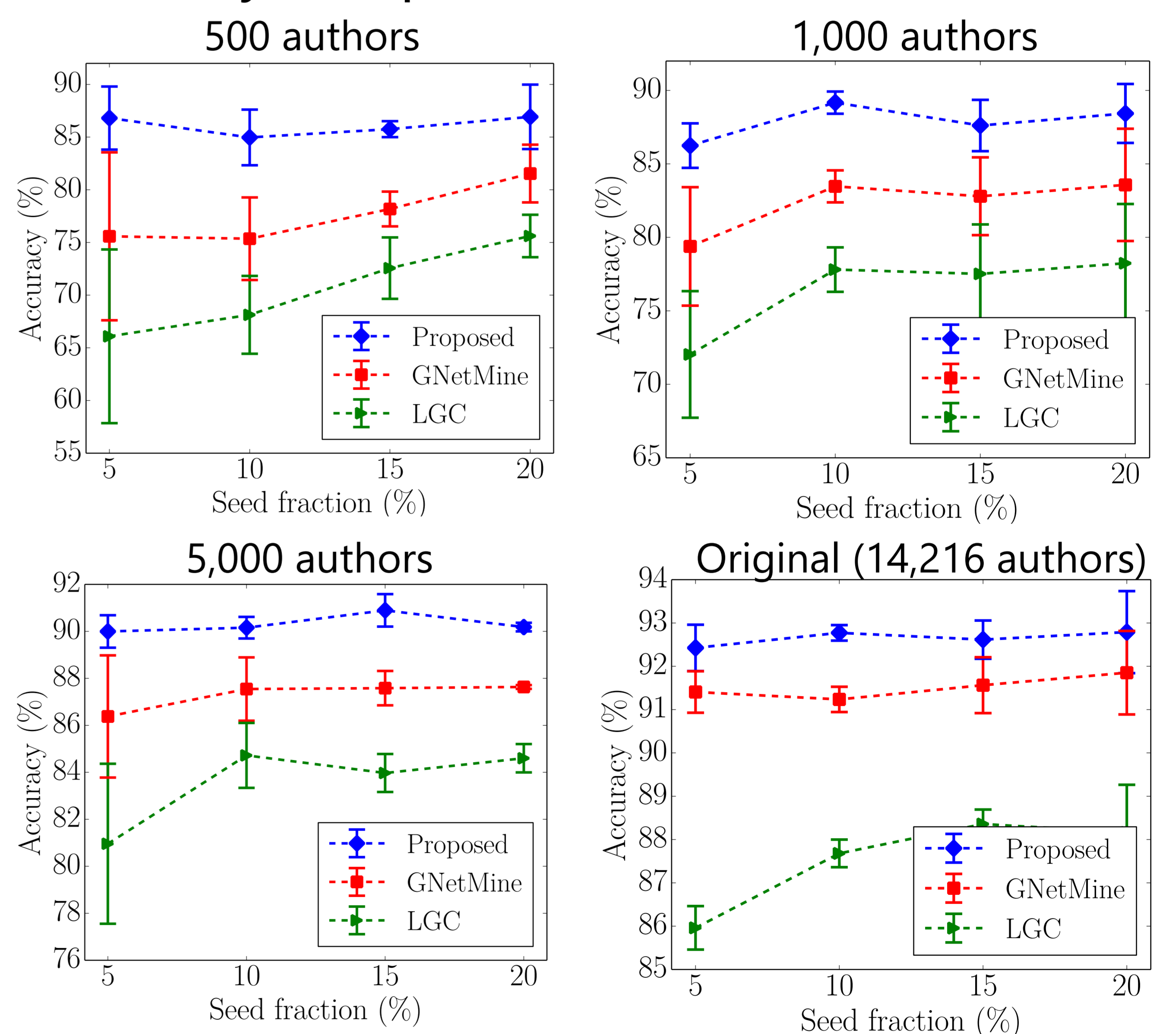
- Penalize labels flowing through edges bridging across communities, sets of vertices densely connected, instead of edges originating from high degree vertices
- Use edge betweenness to capture the inter-community behavior
 - The number of shortest paths between all vertex pairs that pass through the edge.
- Directly applying conventional betweenness on heterogeneous network is inefficient.



The label of p_1 should convey that of a_2 , not a_1

Experiment

- Dataset: DBLP network
- Goal: determine research theme of vertices
- Compare with GNetMine (Ji et al., 2010) and LGC (Zhou et al., 2004)
- Gain around 5 percentage points increase in accuracy compared with GNetMine



Case Study: Dolphin Network (Lusseau et al., 2003)

