

EagleMine: Vision-Guided Mining in Large Graphs

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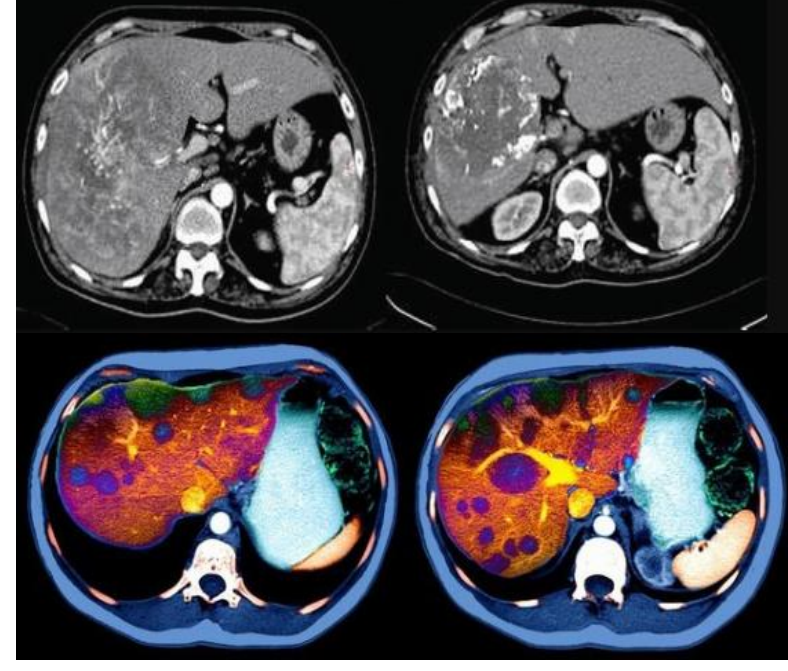
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Motivation

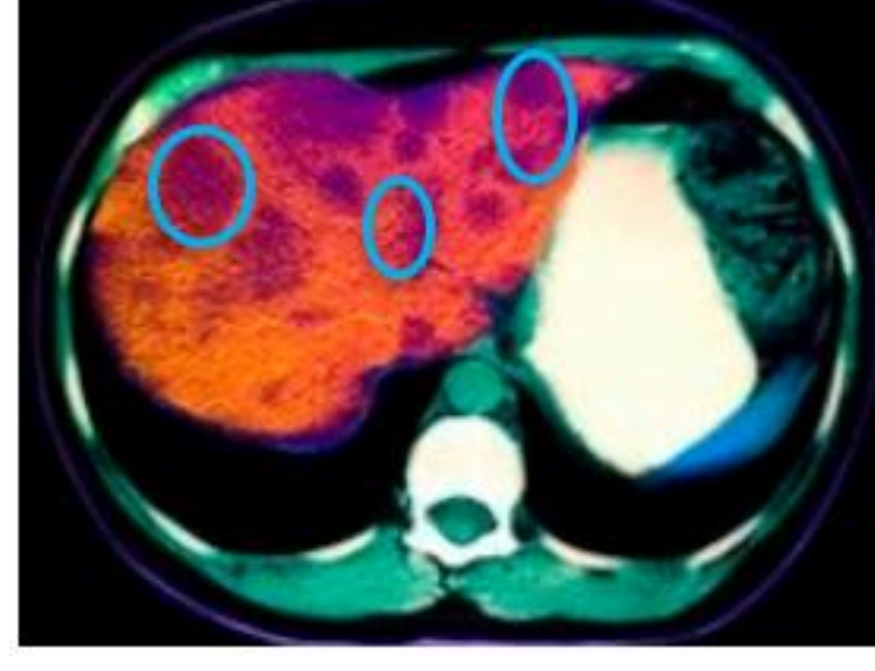
Human Healthcare



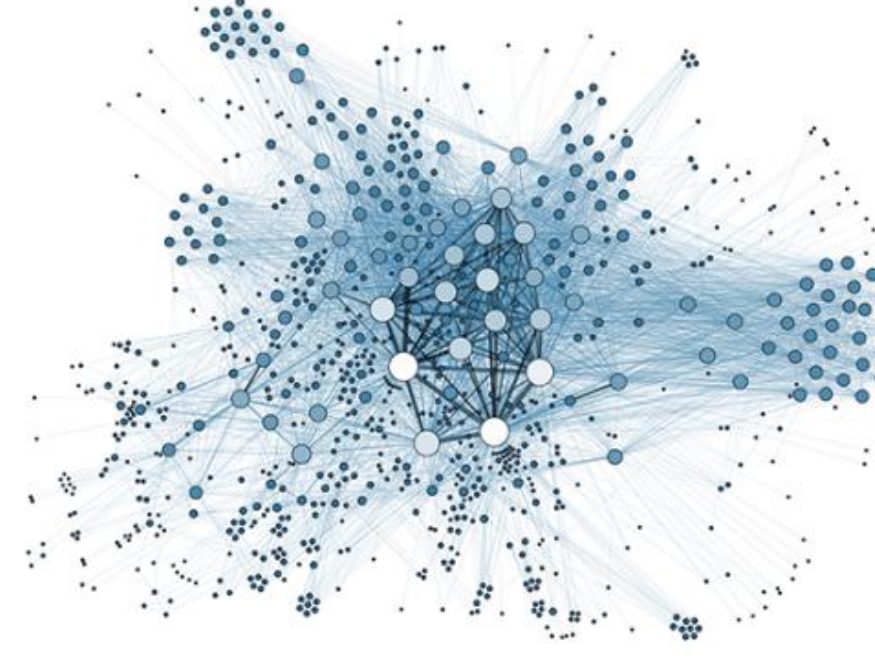
Chest CT scans



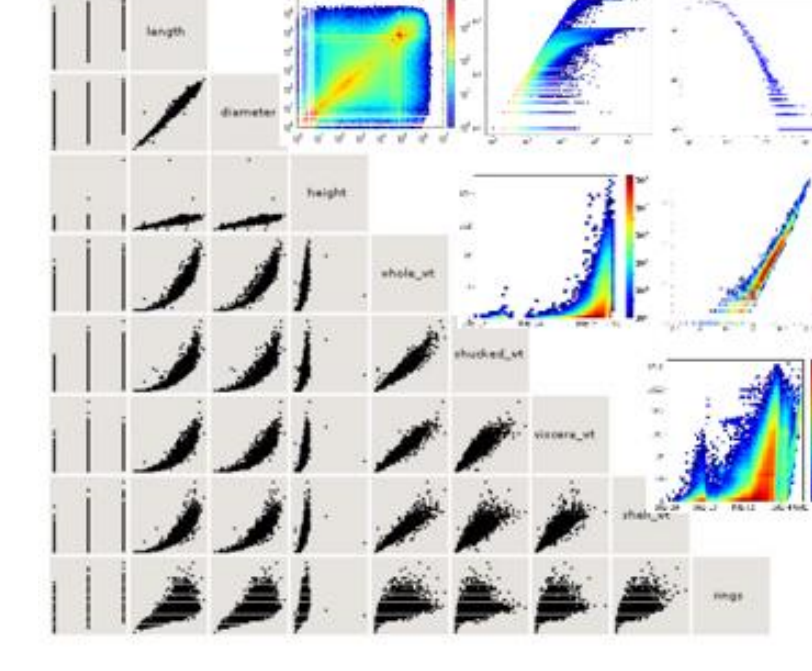
Cancer & Tumor



Large graph



View spaces



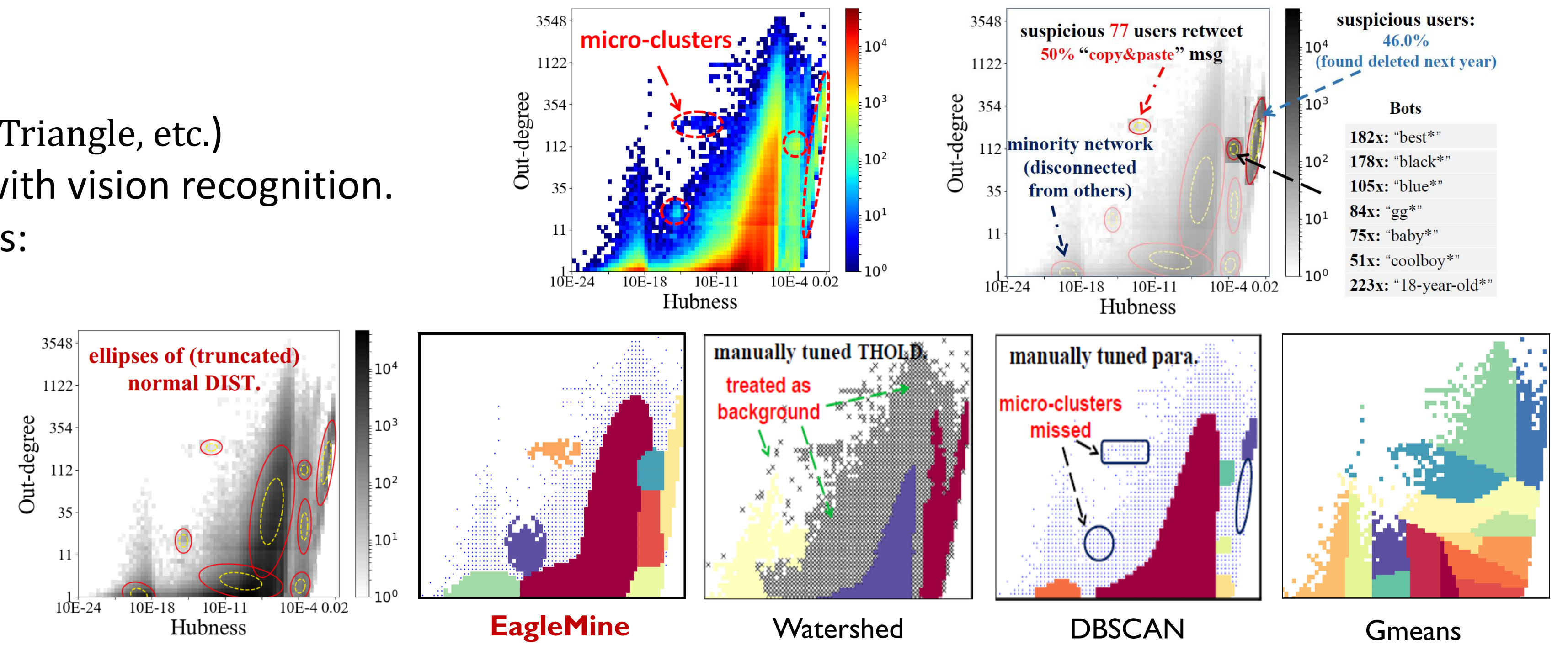
Patterns



- How to diagnose very **large graph** as the healthcare? How to use the vision knowledge in view spaces for patterns mining?
- **Goal:** For a heat-map of some correlated feature space of graph nodes
 - 1. **recognize** and **monitor** node groups as human vision does;
 - 2. **summarize** node groups and **identify** suspicious micro-cluster.

Proposed Model

- 1. Graph $\mathcal{G} = (\mathbf{V}, \mathbf{E})$ (homogeneous / bipartite);
- 2. **Correlated features** of nodes. (Degree, PageRank, Spectral, #Triangle, etc.)
- **Goal:** Optimize the **GOF** of node distribution & **consistency** with vision recognition.
- **Histogram \mathcal{H}** of digitalized features, multi-dimensional tensors:
non-negative value h_{i_1, \dots, i_F} for the (i_1, \dots, i_F) -th bin.
- **Summarization model** for histogram
Vocabulary-based summarization model for C node groups
 - **Configurable vocabulary:** distributions \mathcal{Y} ;
 - **Model parameters:** $\Theta = \{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_C\}$;
 - **Assignment:** $\mathcal{S} = \{s_1, \dots, s_C\}$ for each node group;
 - **Outliers:** unassigned bins \mathcal{O} .



Proposed Method

- **Human vision and cognitive system traits:**
 1. **Connected components** can be rapidly detected by eyes;
 2. **Top-to-bottom** recognition and **hierarchical segmentation**;

EagleMine ALG.

Algorithm 1 EagleMine Algorithm

Input: Histogram \mathcal{H} for node features of graph \mathcal{G} .

Output: summarization $\{\mathcal{S}, \Theta, \mathcal{O}\}$.

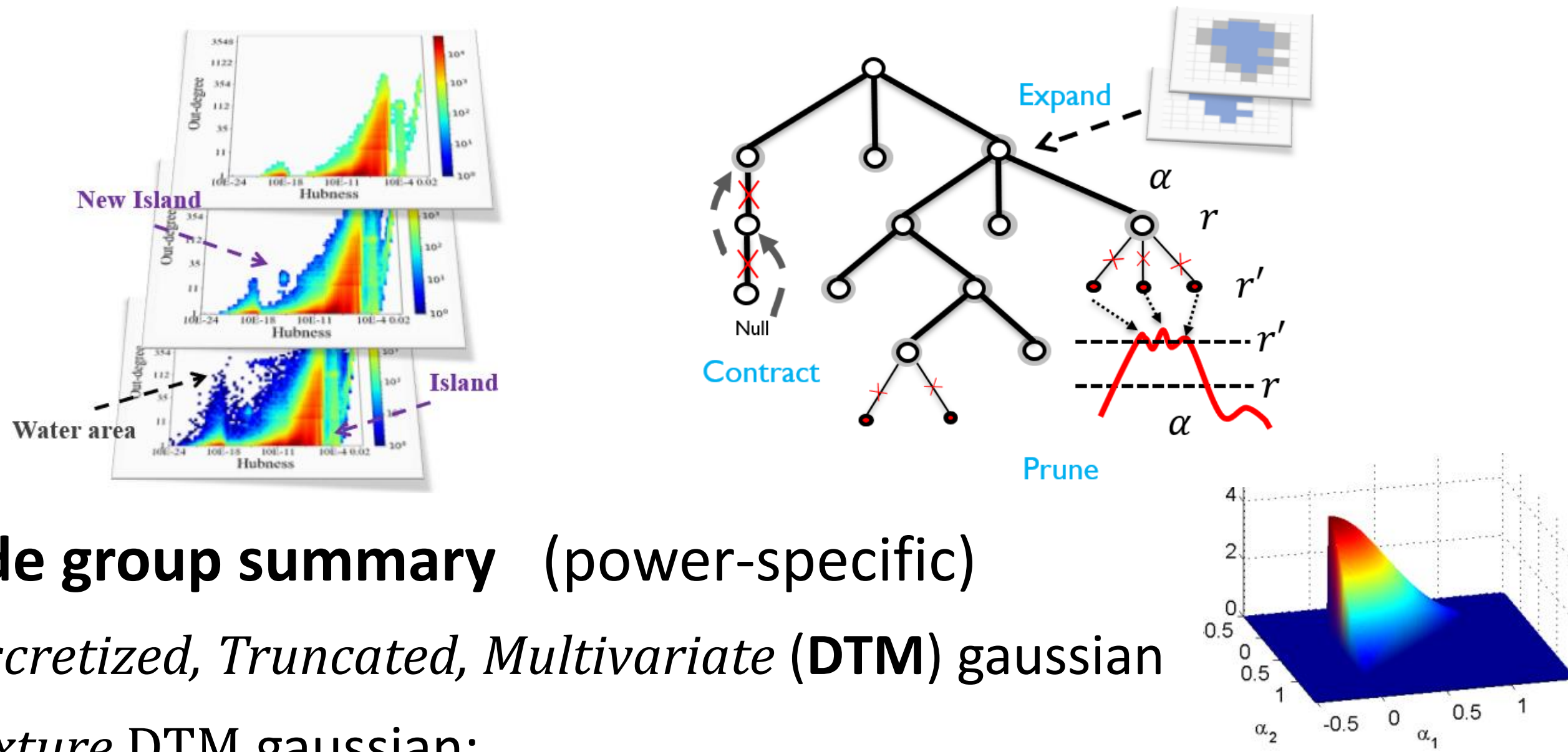
- 1: Build a hierarchical tree structure \mathcal{T} for \mathcal{H} .
- 2: Describe node of \mathcal{T} with the vocabulary.
- 3: Explore the tree \mathcal{T} and use hypothesis test as metric to determine the best node groups, which are summarized by the model parameters Θ and the assignment \mathcal{S} , as well as the outliers \mathcal{O} .
- 4: **return** summarization $\{\mathcal{S}, \Theta, \mathcal{O}\}$.

Algorithm

Overview structure

Water-level tree (recognize micro-clusters)

- I. Build waterlevel tree \mathcal{T} ;
- II. Refine tree structure;

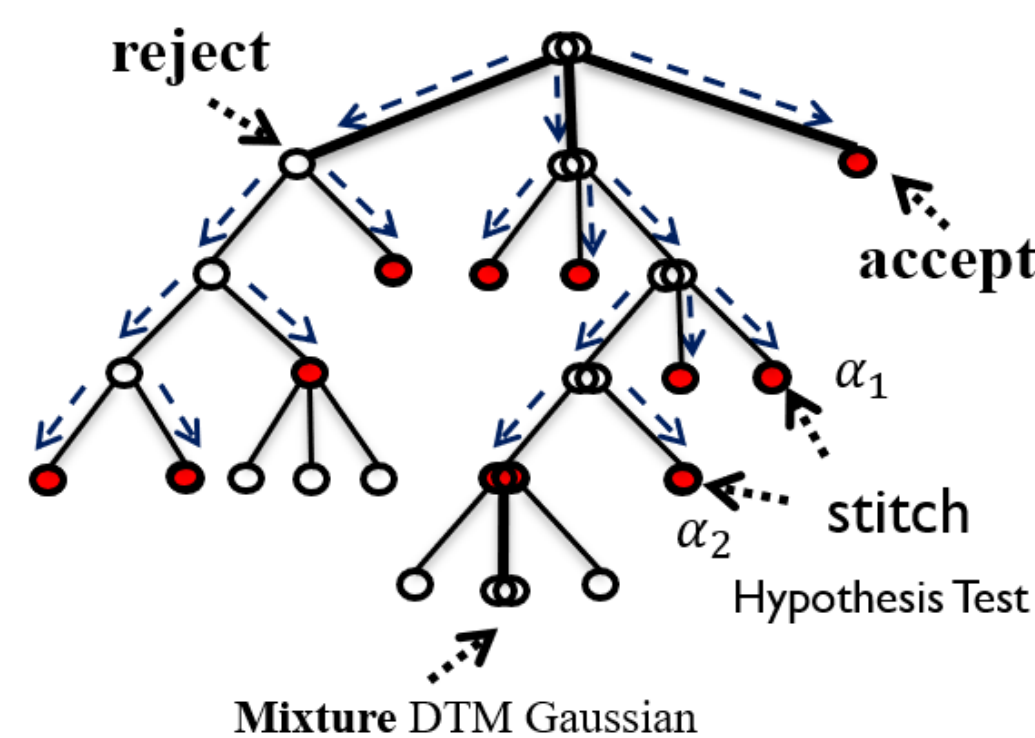


Node group summary (power-specific)

- Discretized, Truncated, Multivariate (DTM) gaussian
- Mixture DTM gaussian;

Tree exploration

1. BFS tree search;
2. Determine optimal node groups with *Hypothesis Test*;
3. Islands stitch for enhancing;



Micro-cluster Suspicious score:

Weighted probability *KL distance* with the majority island.

$$\kappa(\theta_i) = \log \bar{d}_i \cdot \sum_b N_i \cdot KL(P_{\theta_i}(b) || P_{\theta_m}(b))$$

Time complexity

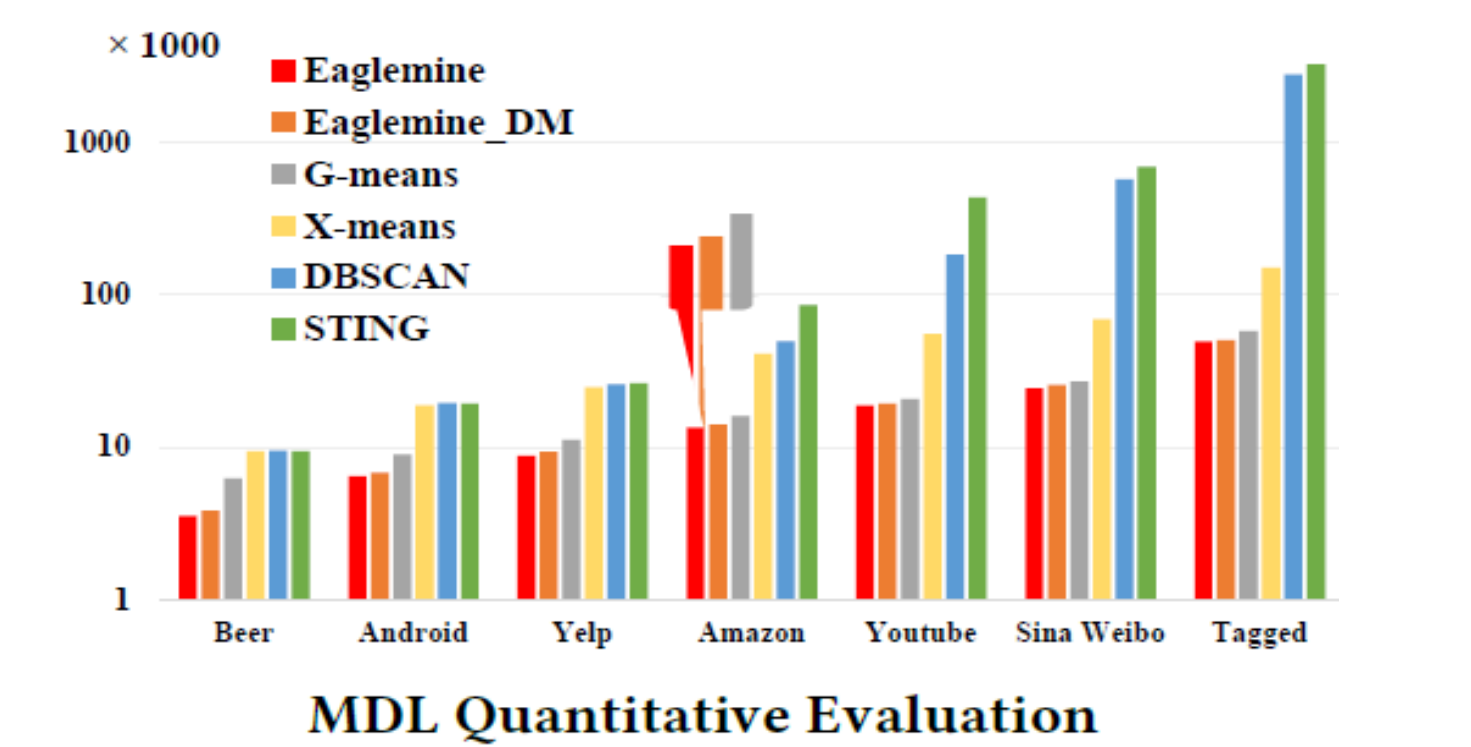
$$O\left(\frac{\log h_{max}}{\rho} \cdot M + C \cdot T \cdot M\right)$$

M : # of nnz-bin in \mathcal{H} ; T : # of iteration for fitting; ρ : level rising step;

Experimental Results

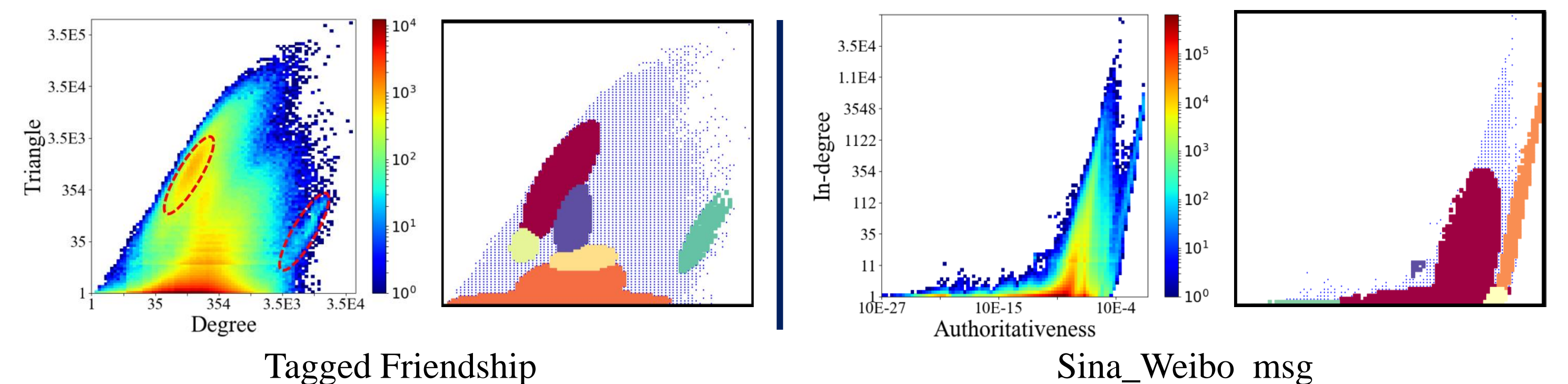
Q1. Quantitative Evaluation

EagleMine concisely summarizes the graph nodes distribution in the feature spaces.



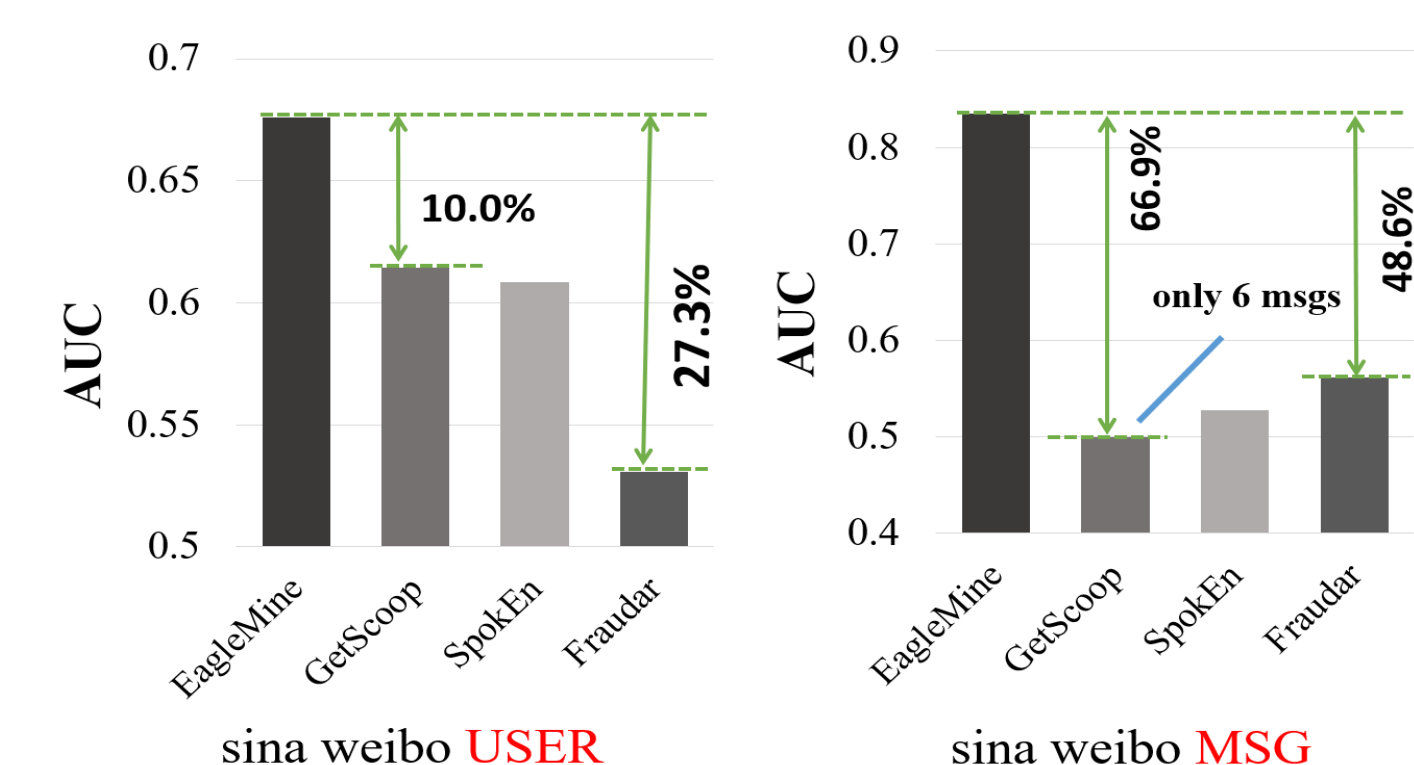
Q2. Qualitative Evaluation

EagleMine accurately identify micro-clusters that agree with human vision judgement.



Q3. Anomaly Detection

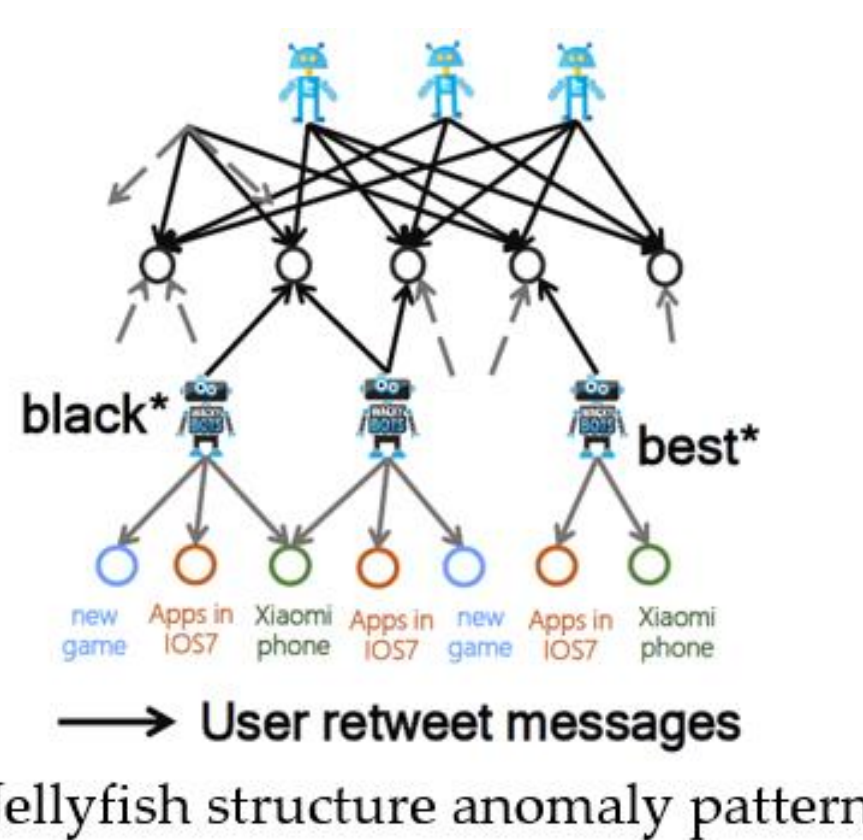
EagleMine efficiently spot explainable anomaly detection



Real-world dataset: sina-weibo

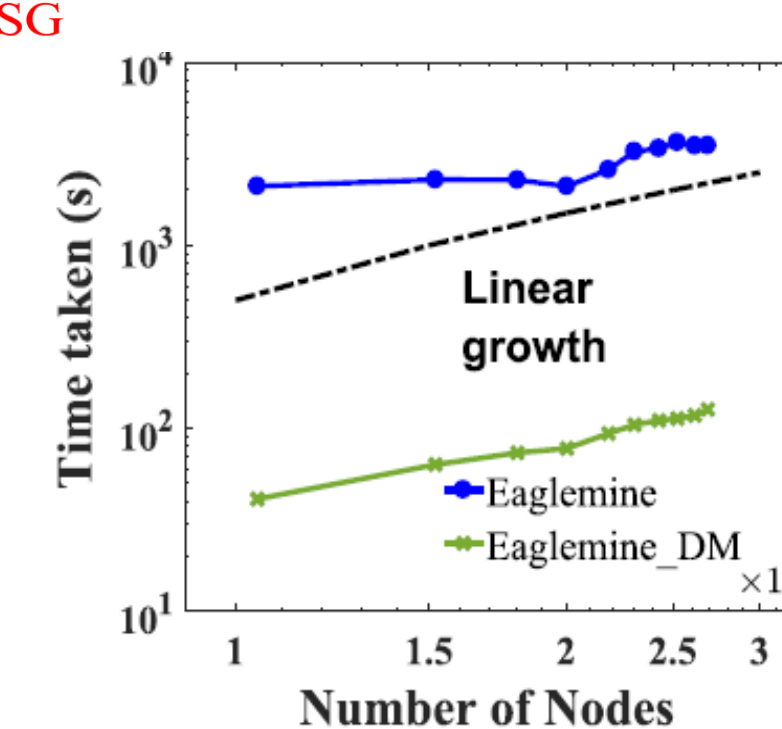
users: 2.75M, # msgs: 8.08M

edges: 50.1M



Q4. Scalability

EagleMine is scalable with regard to the size of dataset.



Conclusions

- **Automated summarization** for histogram of node feature with distribution vocabularies, and find the graph node groups and outliers.
- **Effectiveness:** achieves better summarization than competitors.
- **Anomaly detection:** spot explainable anomalies with higher accuracy.
- **Scalability:** runs linear in # of node, can handle multi-dimensional features.

Code and Data: <https://github.com/wenchieh/eaglemine>