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# Chapter 7: Link Analysis-1

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# Road map

- **Introduction**
- **Social network analysis**
- **Co-citation and bibliographic coupling**

# Introduction

- Early search engines mainly compare content similarity of the query and the indexed pages. I.e.,
  - They use information retrieval methods, [cosine](#), [TF-IDF](#), ...
- From 1996, it became clear that content similarity alone was no longer sufficient.
  - The number of pages grew rapidly in the mid-late 1990's.
    - Try “classification technique”, Google estimates: 10 million relevant pages.
    - How to choose only 30-40 pages and rank them suitably to present to the user?
  - Content similarity is easily spammed.
    - A page owner can repeat some words and add many related words to boost the rankings of his pages and/or to make the pages relevant to a large number of queries.

# Introduction (cont ...)

- Starting around 1996, researchers began to work on the problem. They resort to **hyperlinks**.
  - In Feb, 1997, Yanhong Li (Scotch Plains, NJ) filed a hyperlink based search patent. The method uses words in anchor text of hyperlinks.
- Web pages on the other hand are connected through hyperlinks, which carry important information.
  - **Some hyperlinks**: organize information at the same site.
  - **Other hyperlinks**: point to pages from other Web sites. Such out-going hyperlinks often indicate an **implicit conveyance of authority** to the pages being pointed to.
- Those pages that are pointed to by many other pages are likely to contain authoritative information.

# Introduction (cont ...)

- During 1997-1998, two most influential hyperlink based search algorithms **PageRank** and **HITS** were reported.
- Both algorithms are related to **social networks**. They exploit the hyperlinks of the Web to rank pages according to their levels of “prestige” or “authority”.
  - **HITS**: Jon Kleinberg (Cornel University), at *Ninth Annual ACM-SIAM Symposium on Discrete Algorithms*, January 1998
  - **PageRank**: Sergey Brin and Larry Page, PhD students from Stanford University, at *Seventh International World Wide Web Conference (WWW7)* in April, 1998.
- **PageRank powers the Google search engine.**
- **“Stanford University” the great!**
  - Google: Sergey Brin and Larry Page (PhD candidates in CS)
  - Yahoo!: Jerry Yang and David Filo (PhD candidates in EE)
  - HP, Sun, Cisco, ...

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# Introduction (cont ...)

- Apart from search ranking, hyperlinks are also useful for finding Web communities.
  - A Web community is a cluster of densely linked pages representing a group of people with a special interest.
- Beyond explicit hyperlinks on the Web, links in other contexts are useful too, e.g.,
  - for discovering communities of named entities (e.g., people and organizations) in free text documents, and
  - for analyzing social phenomena in emails..

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# Social network analysis

- Social network is the study of social entities (people in an organization, called **actors**), and their **interactions and relationships**.
- The interactions and relationships can be represented with **a network or graph**,
  - each vertex (or node) represents an actor and
  - each link represents a relationship.
- From the network, we can study the properties of its structure, and **the role, position** and **prestige** of each social actor.
- We can also find various kinds of sub-graphs, e.g., **communities** formed by groups of actors.



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# Social network and the Web

- Social network analysis is useful for the Web because the Web is essentially a virtual society, and thus a virtual social network,
  - Each page: a social actor and
  - each hyperlink: a relationship.
- Many results from social network can be adapted and extended for use in the Web context.
- We study two types of social network analysis, **centrality** and **prestige**, which are closely related to hyperlink analysis and search on the Web.

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# Centrality

- **Important or prominent actors** are those that are linked or involved with other actors extensively.
- A person with extensive contacts (links) or communications with many other people in the organization is considered more important than a person with relatively fewer contacts.
- The links can also be called **ties**. A **central actor** is one involved in many ties.

# Degree Centrality

Central actors are the most active actors that have most links or ties with other actors. Let the total number of actors in the network be  $n$ .

**Undirected graph:** In an undirected graph, the **degree centrality** of an actor  $i$  (denoted by  $C_D(i)$ ) is simply the node degree (the number of edges) of the actor node, denoted by  $d(i)$ , normalized with the maximum degree,  $n-1$ .

$$C_D(i) = \frac{d(i)}{n-1} \quad (1)$$

**Directed graph:** In this case, we need to distinguish **in-links** of actor  $i$  (links pointing to  $i$ ), and **out-links** (links pointing out from  $i$ ). The degree centrality is defined based on only the out-degree (the number of out-links or edges),  $d_o(i)$ .

$$C'_D(i) = \frac{d_o(i)}{n-1} \quad (2)$$

# Closeness Centrality

This view of centrality is based on the closeness or distance. The basic idea is that an actor  $x_i$  is central if it can easily interact with all other actors. That is, its distance to all other actors is short. Thus, we can use the shortest distance to compute this measure. Let the shortest distance from actor  $i$  to actor  $j$  be  $d(i, j)$ .

**Undirected graph:** The closeness centrality  $C_C(i)$  of actor  $i$  is defined as

$$C_C(i) = \frac{n-1}{\sum_{j=1}^n d(i, j)} \quad (3)$$

The value of this measure also ranges between 0 and 1 as  $n-1$  is the minimum value of the denominator, which is the sum of shortest distances from  $i$  to all other actors. Note that this equation is only meaningful for a connected graph.

**Directed graph:** The same equation can be used for a directed graph. The distance computation needs to consider directions of links or edges.

# Betweenness Centrality

- If two non-adjacent actors  $j$  and  $k$  want to interact and actor  $i$  is on the path between  $j$  and  $k$ , then  $i$  may have some control over the interactions between  $j$  and  $k$ .
- **Betweenness** measures this control of  $i$  over other pairs of actors. Thus,
  - if  $i$  is on the paths of many such interactions, then  $i$  is an important actor.

# Betweenness Centrality (cont ...)

- **Undirected graph:** Let  $p_{jk}$  be the number of shortest paths between actor  $j$  and actor  $k$ .
- The betweenness of an actor  $i$  is defined as the number of shortest paths that pass  $i$  ( $p_{jk}(i)$ ) normalized by the total number of shortest paths.

$$\sum_{j < k} \frac{p_{jk}(i)}{p_{jk}} \quad (4)$$

# Betweenness Centrality (cont ...)

Note that there may be multiple shortest paths between  $j$  and  $k$ . Some passes  $i$  and some do not. If we are to ensure the value range is between 0 and 1, we can normalize it with  $(n-1)(n-2)/2$ , which is the maximum value of the above quantity, i.e., the number of pairs of actors not including  $i$ . The final betweenness of  $i$  is defined as

$$C_B(i) = \frac{2 \sum_{j < k} \frac{P_{jk}(i)}{P_{jk}}}{(n-1)(n-2)} \quad (5)$$

Unlike the closeness measure, the betweenness can be computed even if the graph is not connected.

**Directed graph:** The same equation can be used but must be multiplied by 2 because there are now  $(n-1)(n-2)$  pairs considering a path from  $j$  to  $k$  is different from a path from  $k$  to  $j$ . Likewise,  $p_{jk}$  must consider paths from both directions.

# Prestige

- Prestige is a more refined measure of prominence of an actor than centrality.
  - Distinguish: ties sent (**out-links**) and ties received (**in-links**).
- A prestigious actor is one who is object of extensive ties as a recipient.
  - To compute the prestige: we use only in-links.
- **Difference between centrality and prestige:**
  - centrality focuses on out-links
  - prestige focuses on in-links.
- **We study three prestige measures. Rank prestige** forms the basis of most Web page link analysis algorithms, including **PageRank and HITS**.



# Degree prestige

Based on the definition of the prestige, it is clear that an actor is prestigious if it receives many in-links or nominations. Thus, the simplest measure of prestige of an actor  $i$  (denoted by  $P_D(i)$ ) is its in-degree.

$$P_D(i) = \frac{d_I(i)}{n-1}, \quad (6)$$

where  $d_I(i)$  is in-degree of  $i$  (the number of in-links of actor  $i$ ) and  $n$  is the total number of actors in the network. As in the degree centrality, dividing  $n - 1$  standardizes the prestige value to the range from 0 and 1. The maximum prestige value is 1 when every other actor links to or chooses actor  $i$ .

# Proximity prestige

- The degree index of prestige of an actor  $i$  only considers the actors that are adjacent to  $i$ .
- The **proximity prestige** generalizes it by considering both the actors directly and indirectly linked to actor  $i$ .
  - We consider every actor  $j$  that can reach  $i$ .
- Let  $I_i$  be the set of actors that can reach actor  $i$ .
- The **proximity** is defined as closeness or distance of other actors to  $i$ .
- Let  $d(j, i)$  denote the distance from actor  $j$  to actor  $i$ .

# Proximity prestige (cont ...)

$$\frac{\sum_{j \in I_i} d(j, i)}{|I_i|}, \quad (7)$$

where  $|I_i|$  is the size of the set  $I_i$ . If we look at the ratio or proportion of actors who can reach  $i$  to the average distance that these actors are from  $i$ , we obtain the following, which has the value range of  $[0, 1]$ :

$$P_P(i) = \frac{|I_i|/(n-1)}{\sum_{j \in I_i} d(j, i) / |I_i|}, \quad (8)$$

where  $|I_i|/(n-1)$  is the proportion of actors that can reach actor  $i$ . In one extreme, every actor can reach actor  $i$ , which gives  $|I_i|/(n-1) = 1$ . The denominator is 1 if every actor is adjacent to  $i$ . Thus,  $P_P(i) = 1$ . On the other extreme, no actor can reach actor  $i$ . Then  $|I_i| = 0$ , and  $P_P(i) = 0$ . Each link has the unit distance.

# Rank prestige

- In the previous two prestige measures, an important factor is considered,
  - the **prominence** of individual actors who do the “voting”
- In the real world, a person  $i$  chosen by an important person is more prestigious than chosen by a less important person.
  - For example, if a company CEO votes for a person is much more important than a worker votes for the person.
- If one’s circle of influence is full of prestigious actors, then one’s own prestige is also high.
  - Thus one’s prestige is affected by the ranks or statuses of the involved actors.

# Rank prestige (cont ...)

- Based on this intuition, the rank prestige  $P_R(i)$  is define as a linear combination of links that point to  $i$ :

$$P_R(i) = A_{1i}P_R(1) + A_{2i}P_R(2) + \dots + A_{ni}P_R(n), \quad (9)$$

where  $A_{ji} = 1$  if  $j$  points to  $i$ , and 0 otherwise. This equation says that an actor's rank prestige is a function of the ranks of the actors who vote or choose the actor, which makes perfect sense.

Since we have  $n$  equations for  $n$  actors, mathematically we can write them in the matrix notation. We use  $\mathbf{P}$  to represent the vector that contains all the rank prestige values, i.e.,  $\mathbf{P} = (P_R(1), P_R(2), \dots, P_R(n))^T$  ( $T$  means **matrix transpose**).  $\mathbf{P}$  is represented as a column vector. We use matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  (where  $A_{ij} = 1$  if  $i$  points to  $j$ , and 0 otherwise) to represent the adjacency matrix of the network or graph. As a notational convention, we use bold italic letters to represent matrices. We then have

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{P} \quad (10)$$

This equation is precisely the characteristic equation used for finding the **eigensystem** of the matrix  $\mathbf{A}^T$ .  $\mathbf{P}$  is an **eigenvector** of  $\mathbf{A}^T$ .

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# Co-citation and Bibliographic Coupling

- Another area of research concerned with links is **citation analysis** of scholarly publications.
    - A scholarly publication cites related prior work to acknowledge the origins of some ideas and to compare the new proposal with existing work.
  - When a paper cites another paper, a relationship is established between the publications.
    - Citation analysis uses these relationships (links) to perform various types of analysis.
  - We discuss two types of citation analysis, **co-citation** and **bibliographic coupling**. The HITS algorithm is related to these two types of analysis.
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# Co-citation

- If papers  $i$  and  $j$  are both cited by paper  $k$ , then they may be related in some sense to one another.
- The more papers they are cited by, the stronger their relationship is.

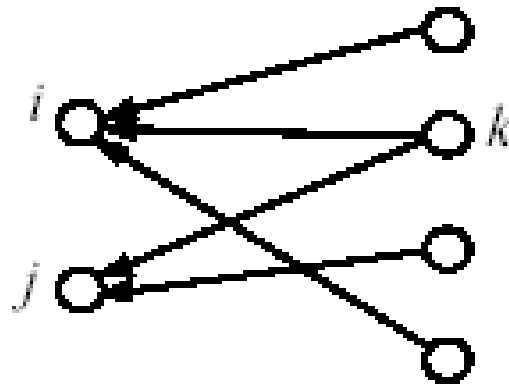


Fig. 2. Paper  $i$  and paper  $j$  are co-cited by paper  $k$



# Co-citation

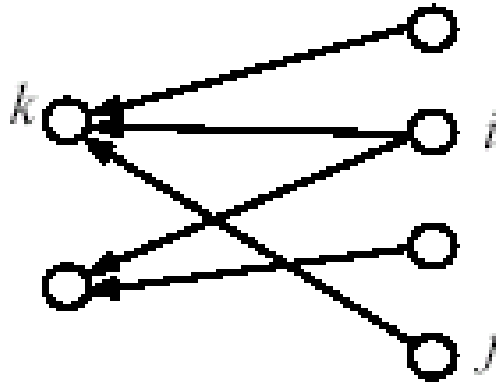
- Let  $\mathbf{L}$  be the citation matrix. Each cell of the matrix is defined as follows:
  - $L_{ij} = 1$  if paper  $i$  cites paper  $j$ , and 0 otherwise.
- **Co-citation** (denoted by  $C_{ij}$ ) is a similarity measure defined as the number of papers that co-cite  $i$  and  $j$ ,

$$C_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n L_{ki} L_{kj},$$

- A square matrix  $\mathbf{C}$  can be formed with  $C_{ij}$ , and it is called the **co-citation matrix**.

# Bibliographic coupling

- Bibliographic coupling operates on a similar principle.
- Bibliographic coupling links papers that cite the same articles
  - if papers  $i$  and  $j$  both cite paper  $k$ , they may be related.
- The more papers they both cite, the stronger their similarity is.



**Fig. 3.** Both paper  $i$  and paper  $j$  cite paper  $k$

# Bibliographic coupling (cont ...)

We use  $B_{ij}$  to represent the number of papers that are cited by both papers  $i$  and  $j$ .

$$B_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n L_{ik} L_{jk}. \quad (12)$$

$B_{ij}$  is naturally the number of references (in the reference list) of paper  $i$ . A square matrix  $B$  can be formed with  $B_{ij}$ , and it is called the **bibliographic coupling matrix**. Bibliographic coupling is also symmetric and is regarded as a similarity measure of two papers in clustering.