

# YAHOO!

## Like like alike

Joint friendship and interest propagation  
in social networks

Shuang Hong Yang, Bo Long, Alex Smola  
Nara Sadagopan, Zhaohui Zheng, Hongyan Zha

Georgia Institute of Technology

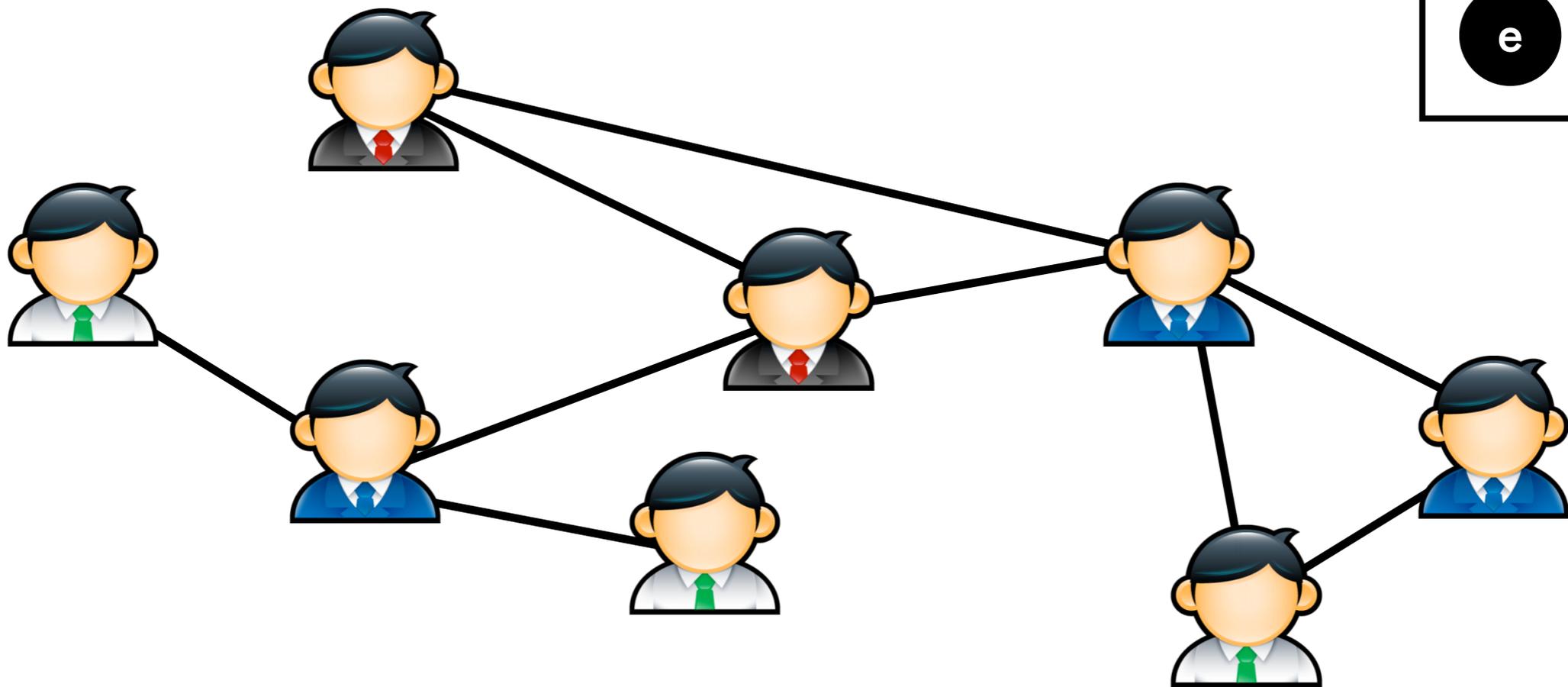
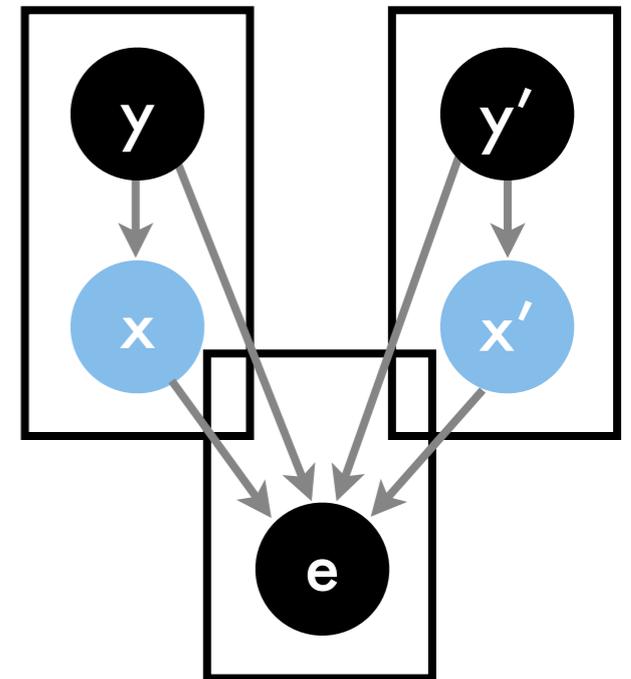
Yahoo! Research

# Outline

- **Factorization models**
- **Friendship-Interest Propagation**
- **Experiments**
- **Summary**

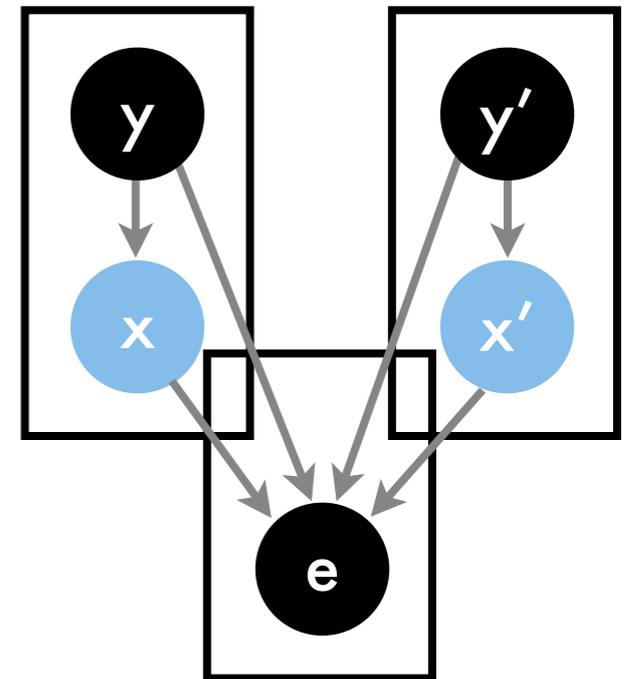
# Social Network Data

Data: users, connections, features  
Goal: suggest connections



# Social Network Data

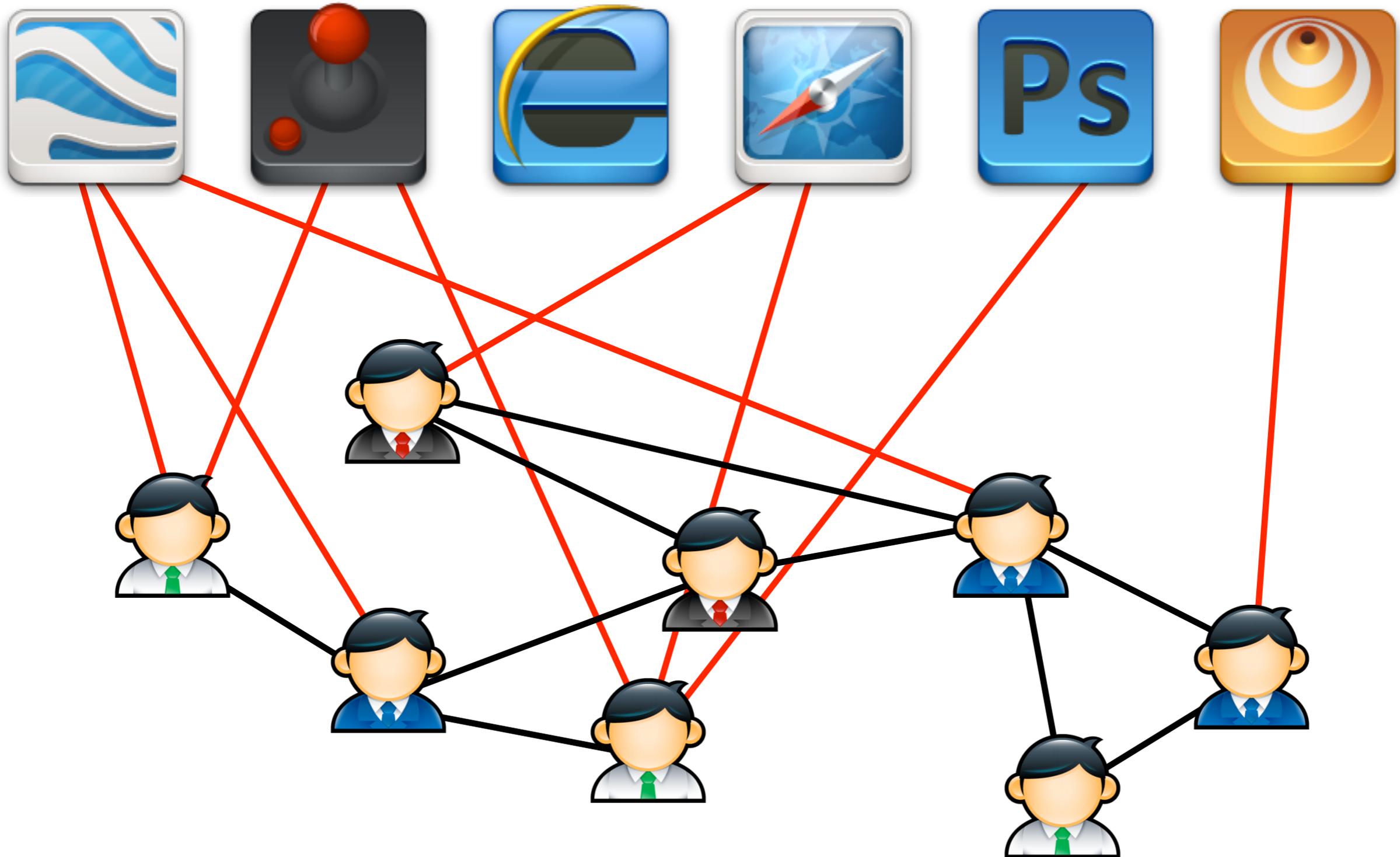
Data: users, connections, features  
Goal: model/suggest connections



$$p(x, y, e) = \prod_{i \in \text{Users}} p(y_i) p(x_i | y_i) \prod_{i, j \in \text{Users}} p(e_{ij} | x_i, y_i, x_j, y_j)$$

Direct application of the Aldous-Hoover theorem.

# Applications

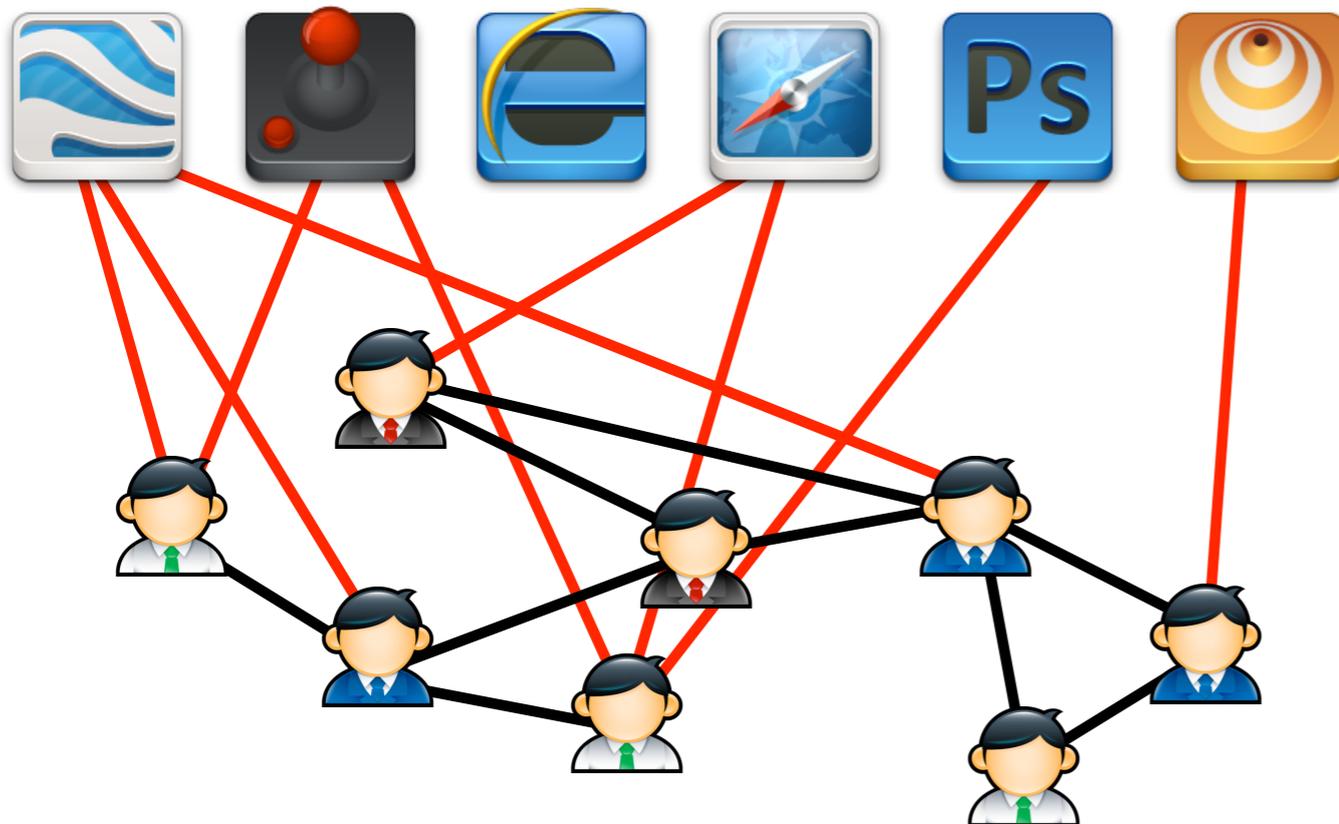


# Applications

social network = friendship + interests

recommend users based  
on friendship & interests

recommend apps based  
on friendship & interests



# Social Recommendation

recommend users based on friendship & interests

- **boost traffic**
- **make the user graph more dense**
- **increase user population**
- **stickiness**

recommend apps based on friendship & interests

- **boost traffic**
- **increased revenue**
- **increased user participation**
- **make app graph more dense**

... usually addressed by separate tools ...

# Homophily

recommend users based on friendship & interests

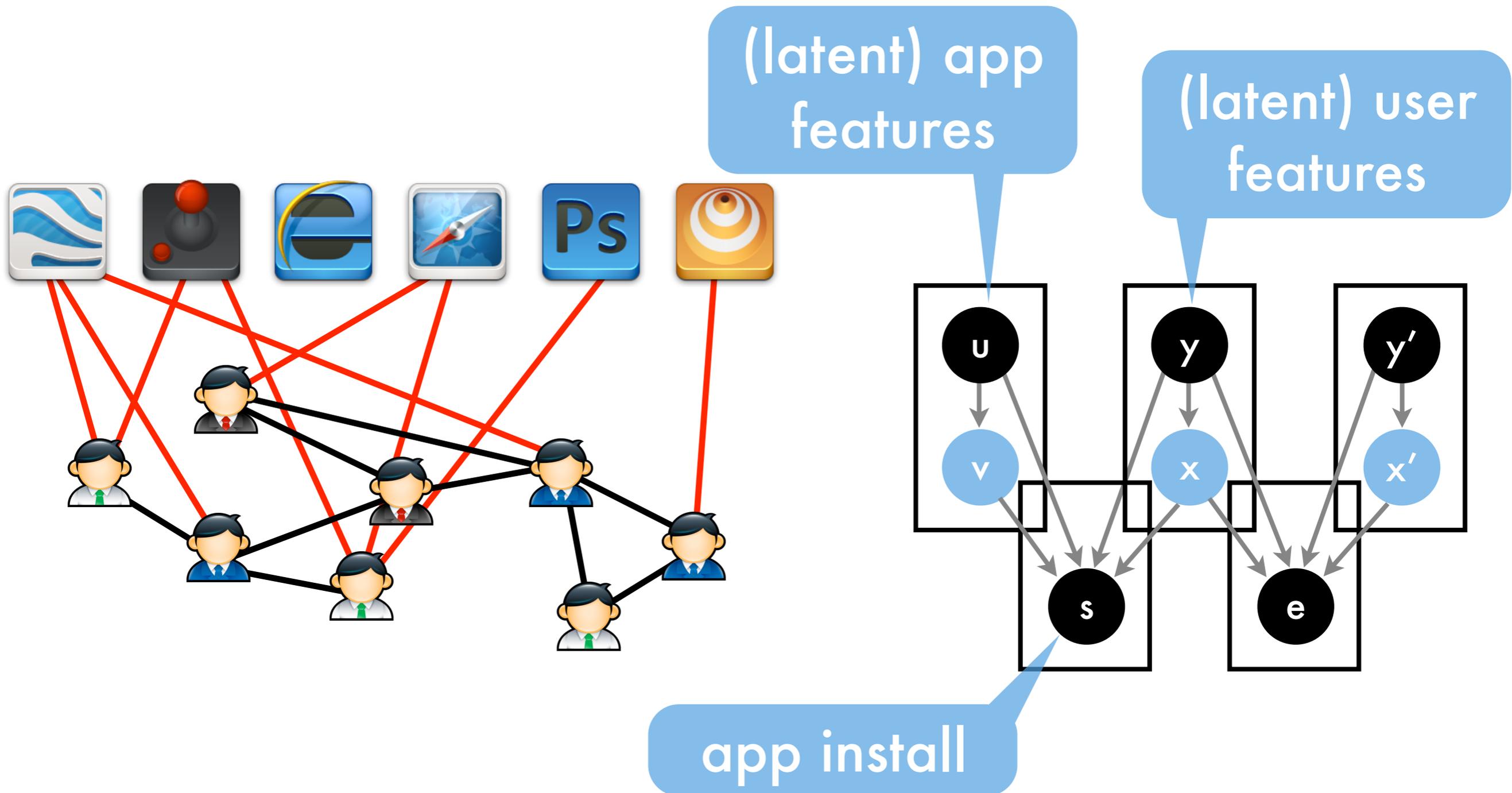
recommend apps based on friendship & interests

- **users with similar interests are more likely to connect**

- **friends install similar applications**

Highly correlated. Estimate both jointly

# Model



# Model

- **Social interaction**

$$x_i \sim p(x|y_i)$$

$$x_j \sim p(x|y_j)$$

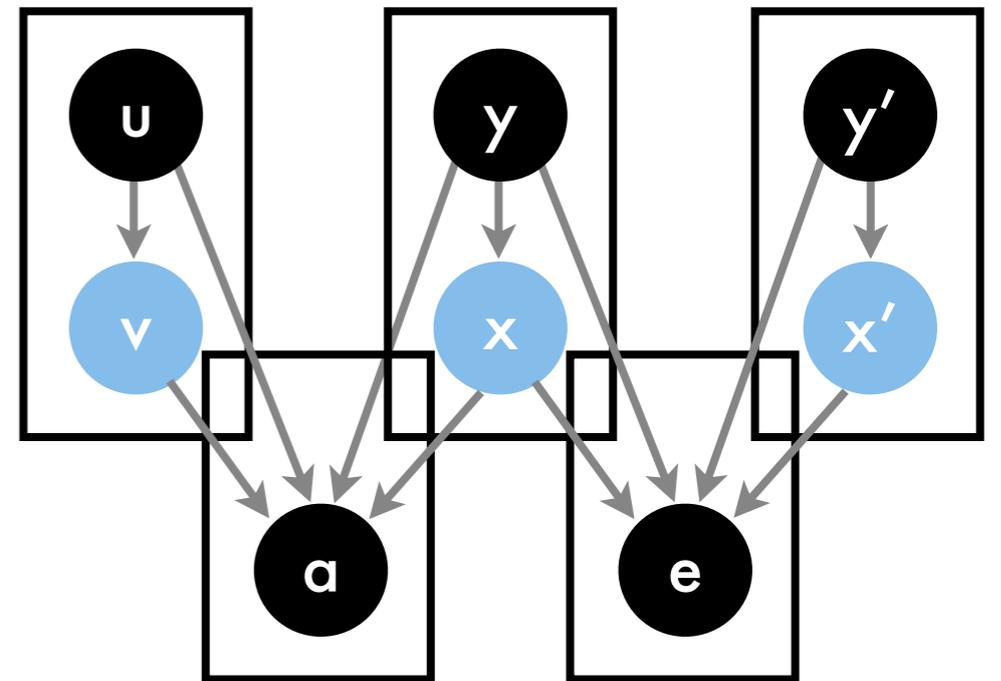
$$e_{ij} \sim p(e|x_i, y_i, x_j, y_j, \Phi)$$

- **App install**

$$x_i \sim p(x|y_i)$$

$$v_j \sim p(v|u_j)$$

$$a_{ij} \sim p(a|x_i, y_i, u_j, v_j, \Phi)$$



# Model

- **Social interaction**

$$x_i \sim p(x|y_i)$$

$$x_j \sim p(x|y_j)$$

$$e_{ij} \sim p(e|x_i, y_i, x_j, y_j, \Phi)$$

cold start

latent features

$$x_i = Ay_i + \epsilon_i$$

$$v_j = Bu_j + \tilde{\epsilon}_j$$

- **App install**

$$x_i \sim p(x|y_i)$$

$$v_j \sim p(v|u_j)$$

$$a_{ij} \sim p(a|x_i, y_i, u_j, v_j, \Phi)$$

$$e_{ij} \sim p(e|x_i^\top x_j + y_i^\top W y_j)$$

$$a_{ij} \sim p(a|x_i^\top v_j + y_i^\top M u_j)$$

bilinear features

# Optimization Problem

**minimize**  $\lambda_e \sum_{(i,j)} l(e_{ij}, x_i^\top x_j + y_i^\top W y_j) +$

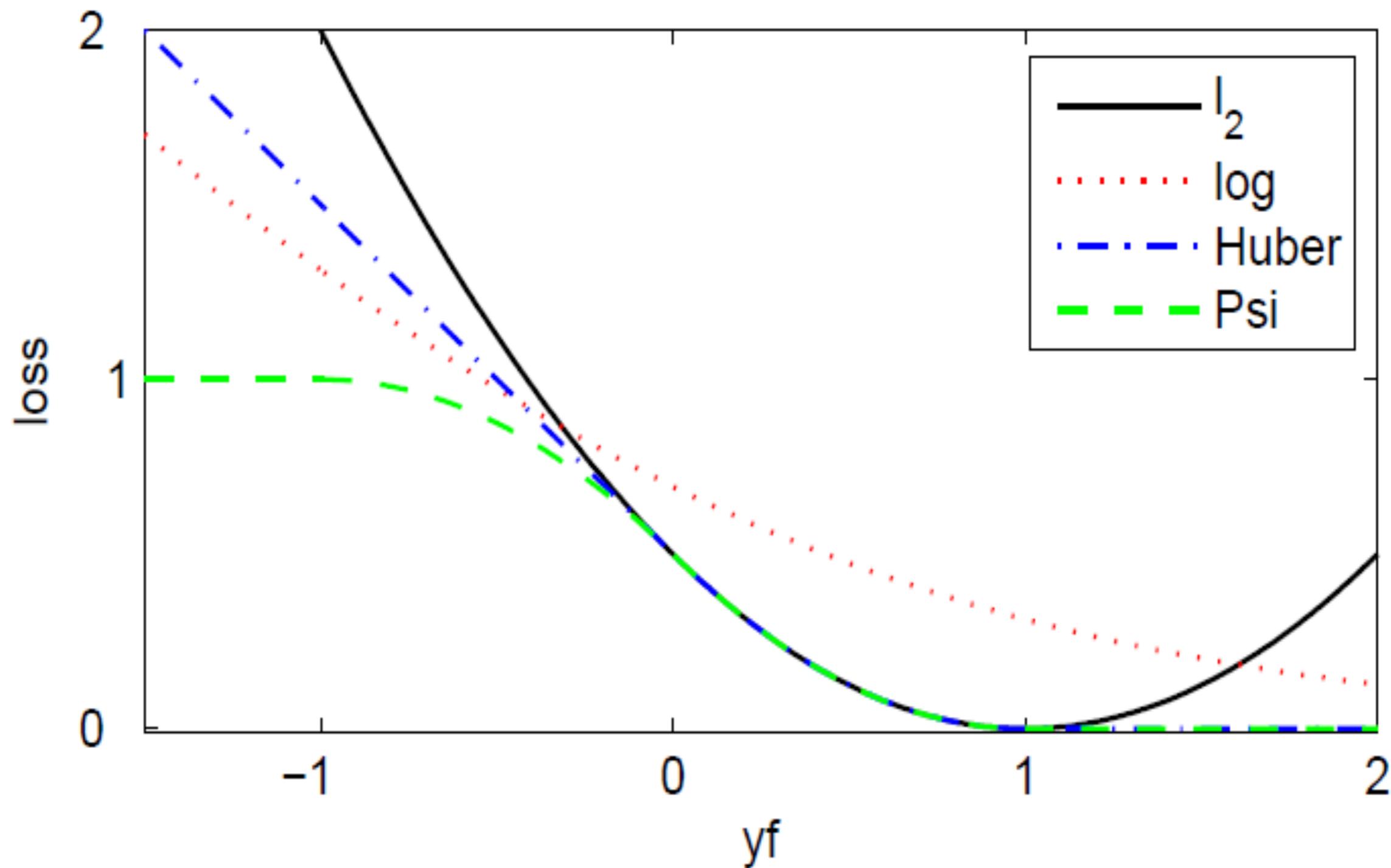
social

app

reconstruction

regularizer

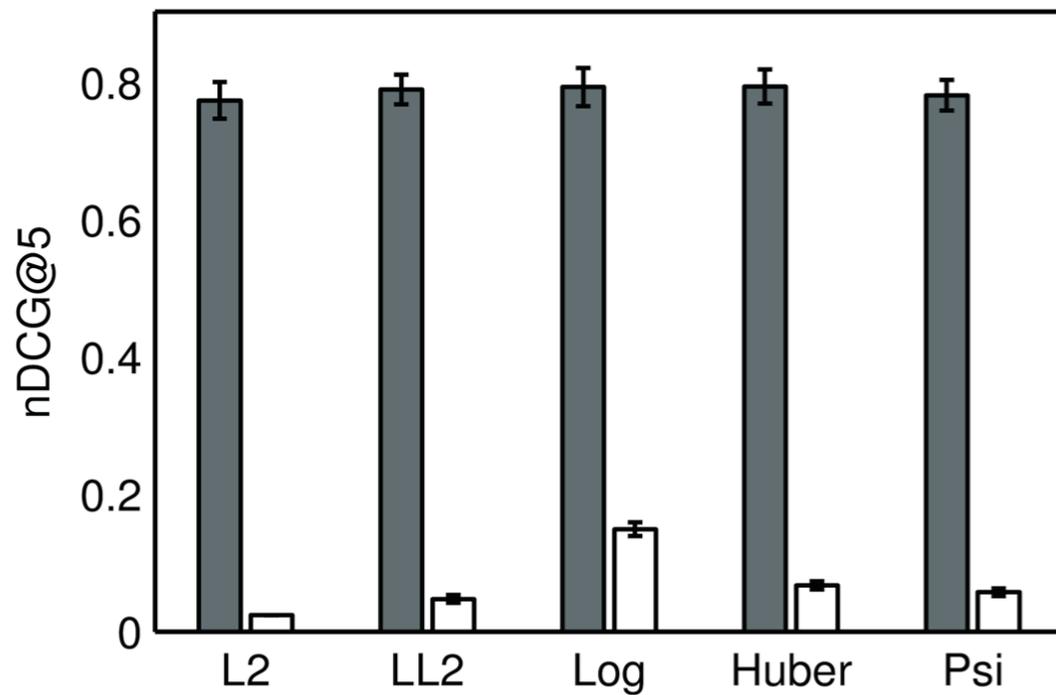
# Loss Function



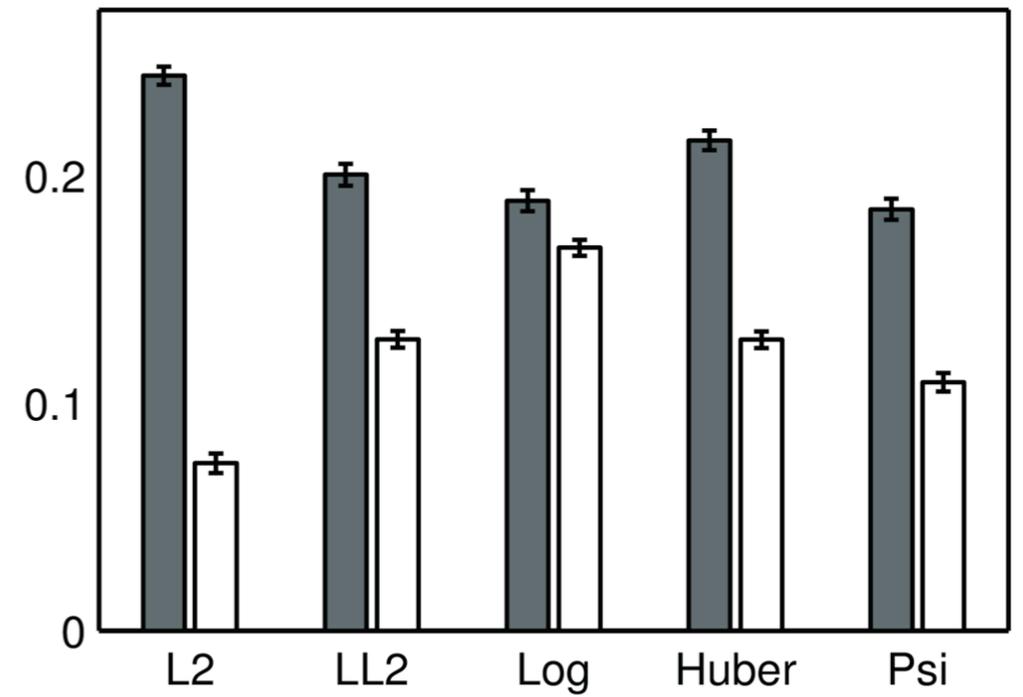
# Loss

- Much more evidence of application non-install (i.e. many more negative examples)
- Few links between vertices in friendship network (even within short graph distance)
- Generate ranking problems (link, non-link) with non-links drawn from background set

# Loss



application  
recommendation



social  
recommendation

# Optimization

- Nonconvex optimization problem
- Large set of variables

$$x_i = Ay_i + \epsilon_i$$

$$v_j = Bu_j + \tilde{\epsilon}_j$$

- Stochastic gradient descent on  $x, v, \epsilon$  for speed

$$e_{ij} \sim p(e | x_i^\top x_j + y_i^\top W y_j)$$

$$a_{ij} \sim p(a | x_i^\top v_j + y_i^\top M u_j)$$

- Use hashing to reduce memory load, i.e.

$$x_{ij} = \sigma(i, j) X[h(i, j)]$$

binary hash

hash

# Y! Pulse

New User? Register | Sign In | Help

Make Y! My Homepage 

## YAHOO! PULSE

 Search

Sign In Find People

Share what's important to you



### Conny Lee

Happy Friday!

... with the people you care about

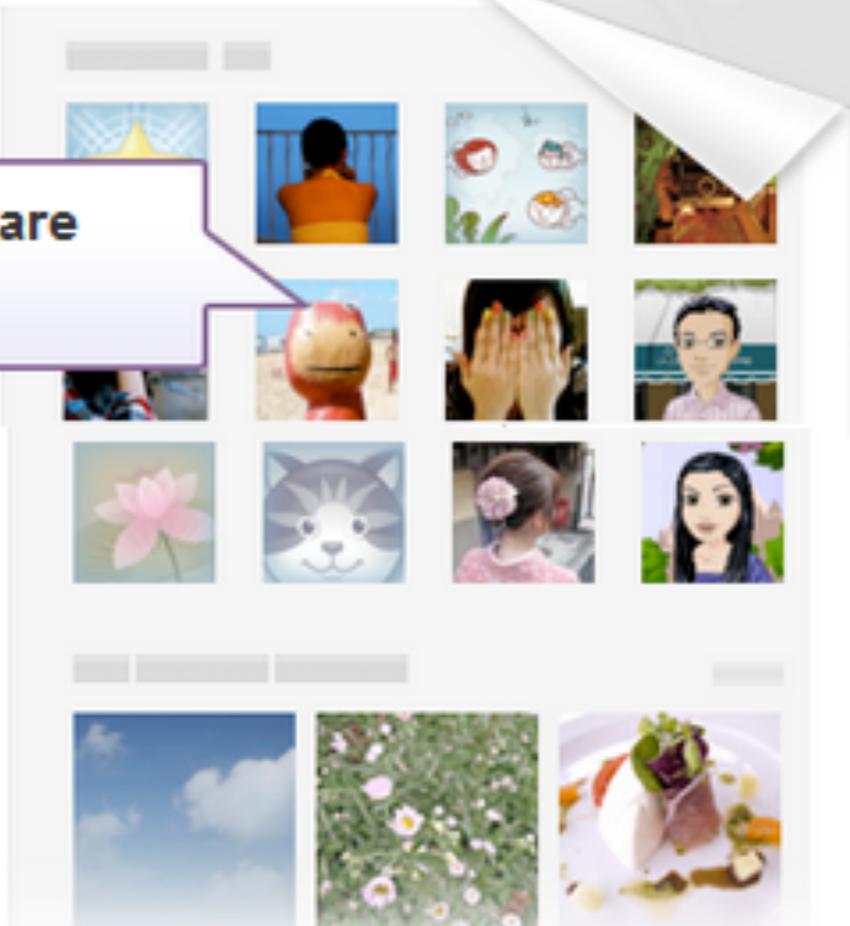
All



Connect to your favorite sites

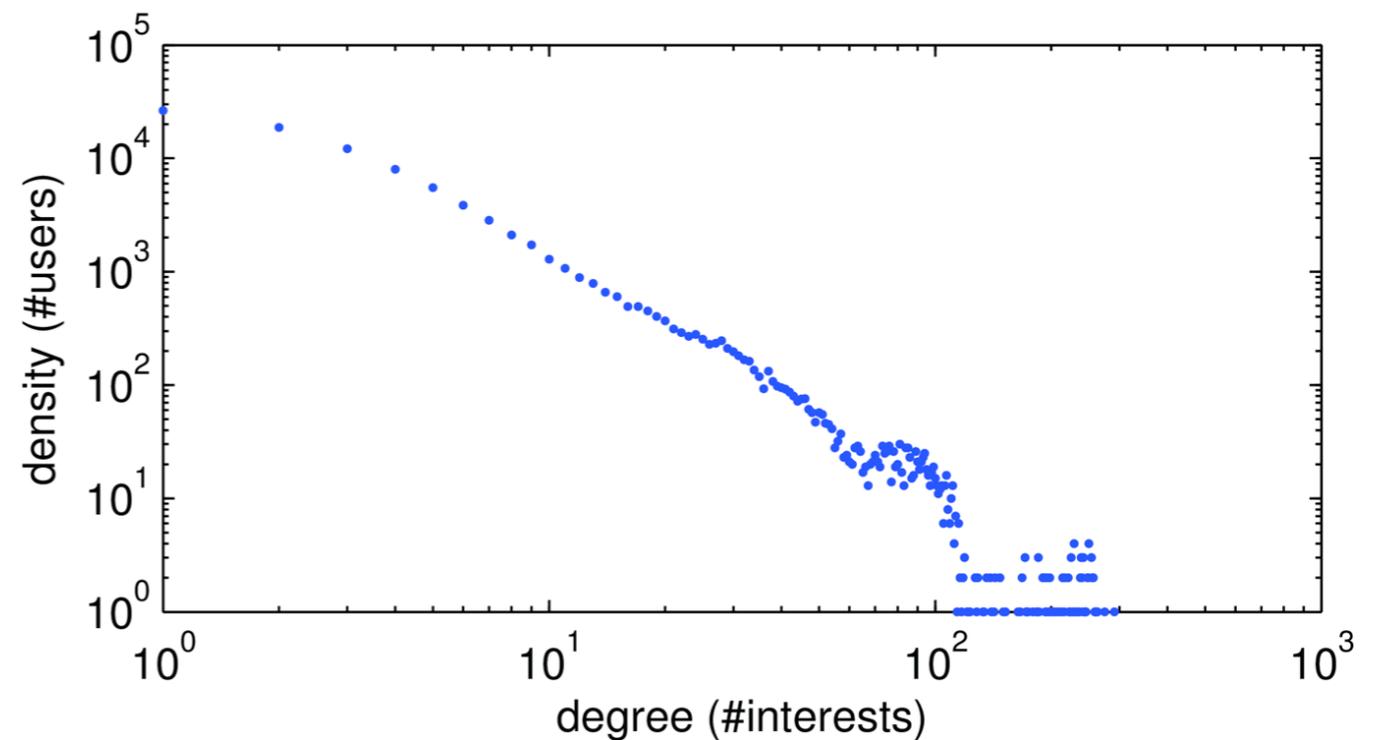
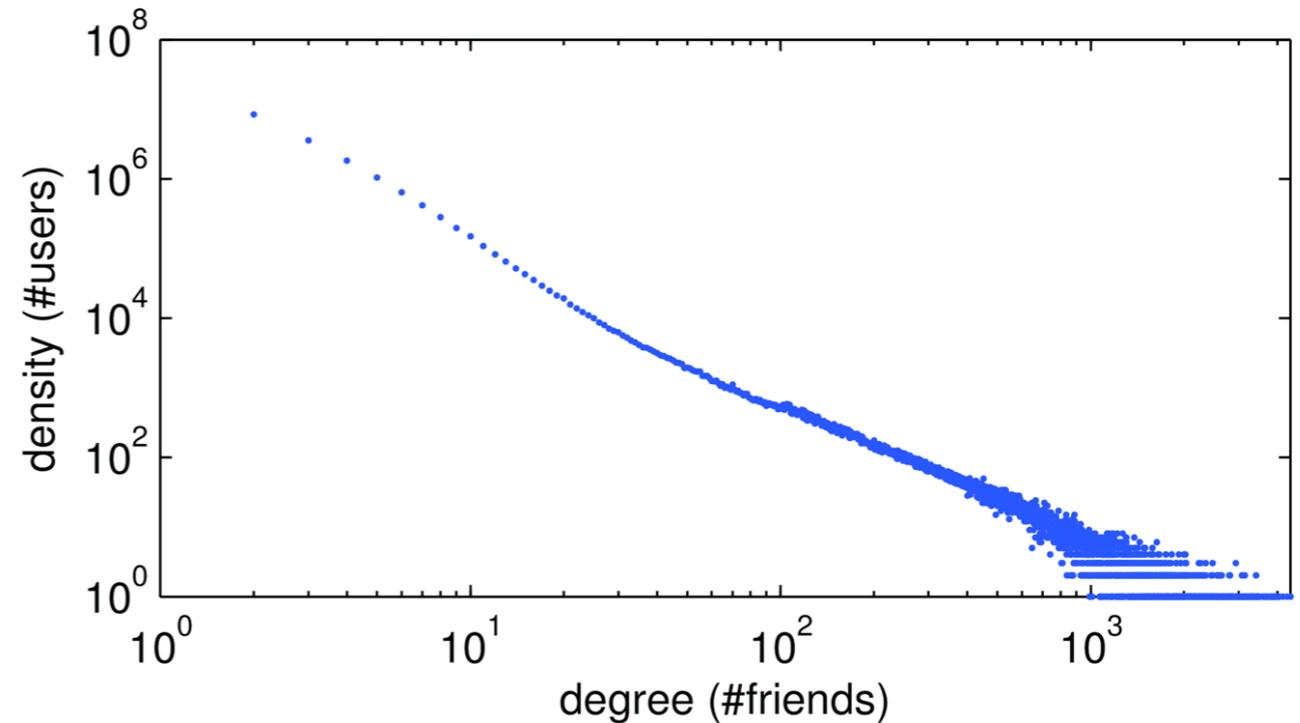


Conny Lee



# Y! Pulse Data

1.2M users, 386 items  
6.1M friend connections  
29M interest indications



# App Recommendation

Models	loss	$\Omega[\cdot]$	MAP@5	MAR@5	nDCG@5
<b>SIM</b>			0.630	0.186	0.698
<b>RLFM</b>			0.729	0.211	0.737
<b>NLFM</b>			0.748	0.222	0.761
<b>FIP</b>	$\ell_2$	$\ell_2$	0.768	0.228	0.774
<b>FIP</b>	lazy $\ell_2$	$\ell_2$	0.781	0.232	0.790
<b>FIP</b>	logistic	$\ell_2$	0.781	0.232	0.793
<b>FIP</b>	Huber	$\ell_2$	0.781	0.232	0.794
<b>FIP</b>	$\Psi$	$\ell_2$	0.777	0.231	0.771
<b>FIP</b>	$\ell_2$	$\ell_1$	0.778	0.231	0.787
<b>FIP</b>	lazy $\ell_2$	$\ell_1$	0.780	0.231	0.791
<b>FIP</b>	logistic	$\ell_1$	0.779	0.231	0.792
<b>FIP</b>	Huber	$\ell_1$	<b>0.786</b>	<b>0.233</b>	<b>0.797</b>
<b>FIP</b>	$\Psi$	$\ell_1$	0.765	0.215	0.772

SIM: similarity based model;

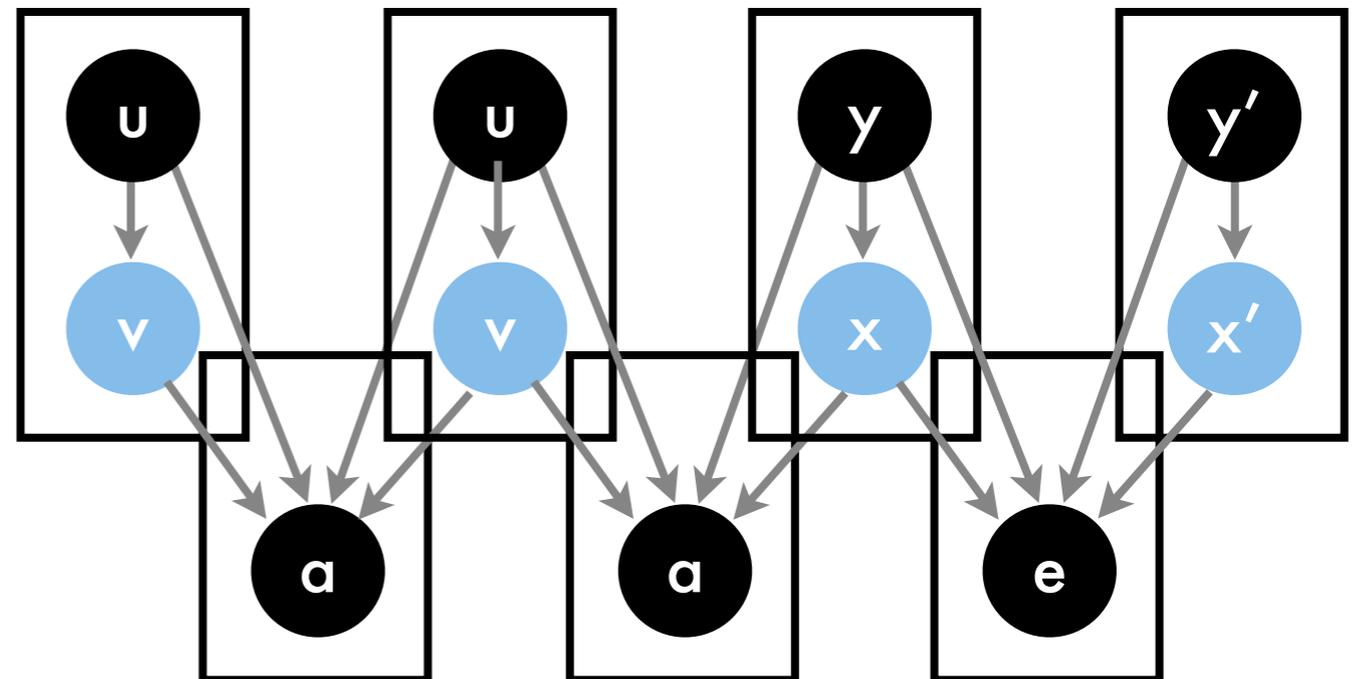
RLFM: regression based latent factor model (Chen&Agarwal); NLFM: SIM&RLFM

# Social recommendation

Models	loss	$\Omega[\cdot]$	MAP@5	MAR@5	nDCG@5
<b>RLFM</b>			0.164	0.202	0.174
<b>FIP</b>	$\ell_2$	$\ell_2$	<b>0.359</b>	<b>0.284</b>	<b>0.244</b>
<b>FIP</b>	lazy $\ell_2$	$\ell_2$	0.193	0.269	0.200
<b>FIP</b>	logistic	$\ell_2$	0.174	0.220	0.189
<b>FIP</b>	Huber	$\ell_2$	0.210	0.234	0.215
<b>FIP</b>	$\Psi$	$\ell_2$	0.187	0.255	0.185
<b>FIP</b>	$\ell_2$	$\ell_1$	0.186	0.230	0.214
<b>FIP</b>	lazy $\ell_2$	$\ell_1$	0.180	0.223	0.194
<b>FIP</b>	logistic	$\ell_1$	0.183	0.217	0.189
<b>FIP</b>	Huber	$\ell_1$	0.188	0.222	0.200
<b>FIP</b>	$\Psi$	$\ell_1$	0.178	0.208	0.179

# Extensions

- Multiple relations  
(user, user)  
(user, app)  
(app, advertisement)



# Summary

- **Factorization model for users**
- **Integration of preferences helps both social and app recommendation**
- **Simple stochastic gradient descent algorithm**
- **Hashing for memory compression**
- **Extensible framework**