

Efficient SimRank Computation on Large Graphs



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SimRank Overview

- SimRank
 - An appealing link-based similarity measure (KDD '02)
 - Basic philosophy
Two vertices are similar if they are referenced by similar vertices.

Two Forms

- Original form (KDD '02)

$$s(a, a) = 1$$

$$s(a, b) = \frac{C}{|\mathcal{I}(a)| |\mathcal{I}(b)|} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{I}(b)} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}(a)} s(i, j)$$

damping factor C

in-neighbor set of node b

- Matrix form (EDBT '10)

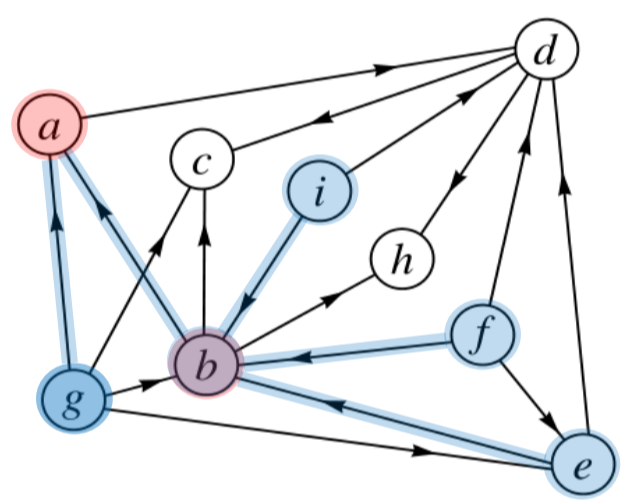
$$\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{C} \cdot (\mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{Q}^T) + (1 - C) \cdot \mathbf{I}_n$$

Motivation

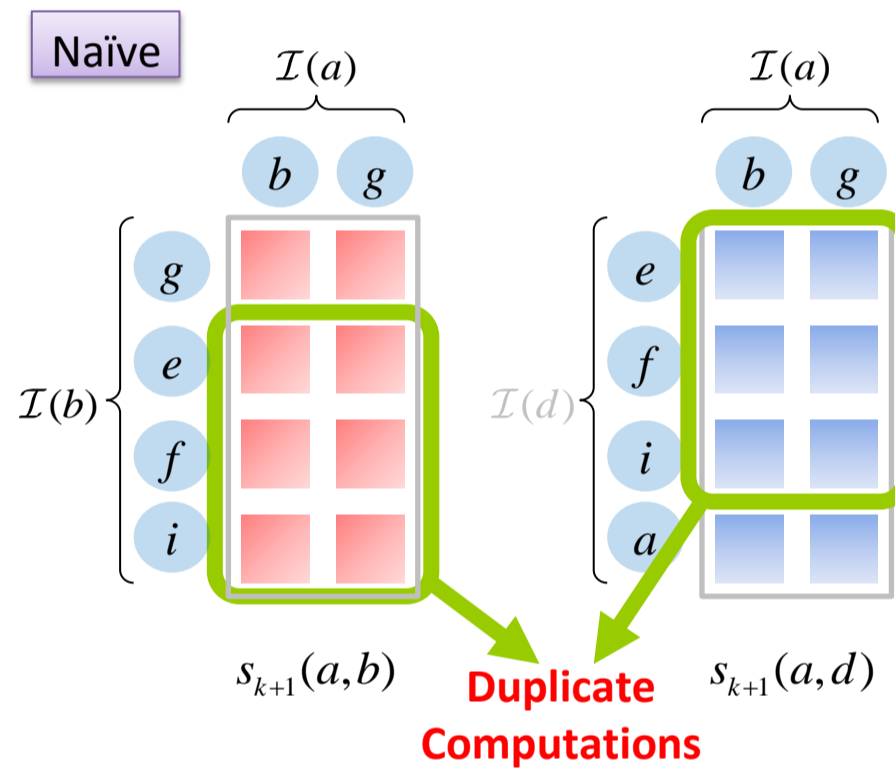
- Prior Work (VLDB J. '10)
 - High time complexity: $O(Kdn^2)$
 - Duplicate computation among partial sums memoization
 - Slow (geometric) convergence rate
 - Require $K = \lceil \log_{C\epsilon} \epsilon \rceil$ iterations to guarantee accuracy ϵ
- Our Contributions
 - Propose an adaptive clustering strategy to reduce the time from $O(Kdn^2)$ to $O(Kd'n^2)$, where $d' \leq d$.
 - Introduce a new notion of SimRank to accelerate convergence from geometric to exponential rate.

Duplicate Computations among Partial Sums

Example:

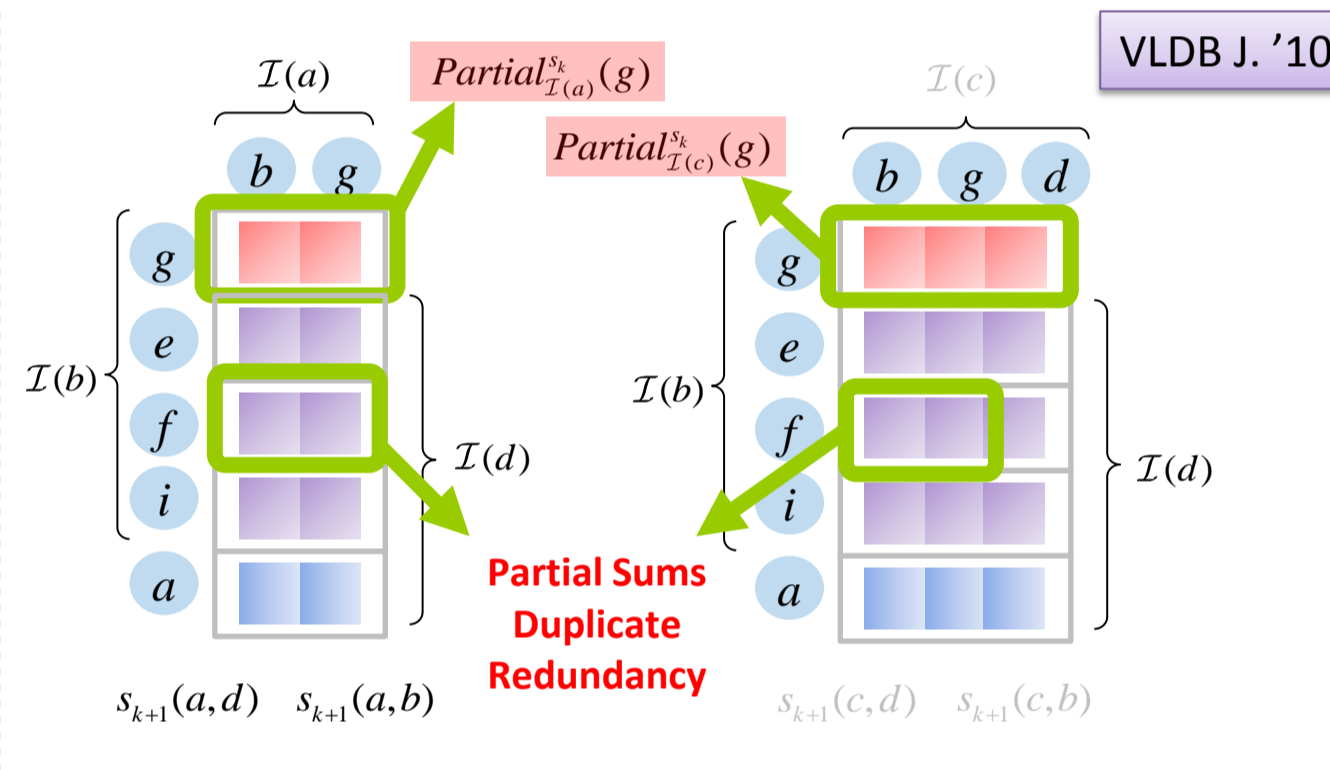


Compute $s(a, b), s(a, d)$
 $s(c, b), s(c, d)$



$$s_{k+1}(a, b) = \frac{C}{|\mathcal{I}(a)| |\mathcal{I}(b)|} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{I}(b)} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}(a)} s_k(i, j)$$

$$s_{k+1}(a, d) = \frac{C}{|\mathcal{I}(a)| |\mathcal{I}(d)|} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{I}(d)} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}(a)} s_k(i, j)$$



$$\forall j, \text{Partial}_{\mathcal{I}(a)}^{s_k}(j) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}(a)} s_k(i, j)$$

$$\forall j, \text{Partial}_{\mathcal{I}(c)}^{s_k}(j) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}(c)} s_k(i, j)$$

$$s_{k+1}(a, b) = \frac{C}{|\mathcal{I}(a)| |\mathcal{I}(b)|} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{I}(b)} \text{Partial}_{\mathcal{I}(a)}^{s_k}(j)$$

$$s_{k+1}(c, b) = \frac{C}{|\mathcal{I}(c)| |\mathcal{I}(b)|} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{I}(b)} \text{Partial}_{\mathcal{I}(c)}^{s_k}(j)$$

Slow Convergence

- Existing Approach (VLDB J. '10)

$$\|\mathbf{S}_k - \mathbf{S}\|_{\max} \leq C^{k+1} \quad \text{Geometric Rate}$$

For $C = 0.8, \epsilon = 0.0001$,
 $K = \lceil \log_{0.8} 0.0001 \rceil = 41$ iterations.

- Our Approach

$$\|\hat{\mathbf{S}}_k - \hat{\mathbf{S}}\|_{\max} \leq \frac{C^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} \quad \text{Exponential Rate}$$

For $C = 0.8, \epsilon = 0.0001$,
there are only 7 iterations.

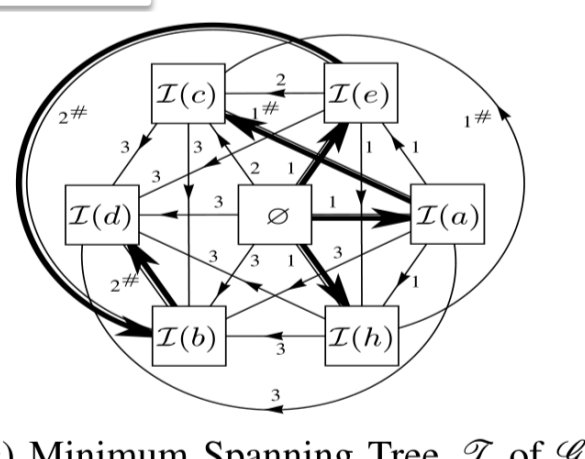
Eliminating Partial Sums Redundancy

vertex	$\mathcal{I}(\star)$
a	{b, g}
e	{f, g}
h	{b, d, g}
c	{b, d, g}
b	{f, g, e, i}
d	{f, a, e, i}

(a) In-neighbors in \mathcal{G}

	$\mathcal{I}(a)$	$\mathcal{I}(e)$	$\mathcal{I}(h)$	$\mathcal{I}(c)$	$\mathcal{I}(b)$	$\mathcal{I}(d)$
$\mathcal{I}(a)$	1	1	1	2	3	3
$\mathcal{I}(e)$		1	1	1#	3#	3
$\mathcal{I}(h)$			1	2	2#	3
$\mathcal{I}(c)$				1#	3	3
$\mathcal{I}(b)$					3	3
$\mathcal{I}(d)$						2#

(b) Transition Costs (Edge Weights) in \mathcal{G}



- (Inner) partial sums sharing

$$\text{Partial}_{\mathcal{I}(a)}^{s_k}(\star) = s_k(b, \star) + s_k(g, \star)$$

$$\text{Partial}_{\mathcal{I}(e)}^{s_k}(\star) = \text{Partial}_{\mathcal{I}(a)}^{s_k}(\star) + s_k(d, \star)$$

- Outer partial sums sharing

$$\text{OuterPartial}_{\mathcal{I}(a)}^{s_k}(\star) = \sum_{y \in \{b, g\}} \text{Partial}_{\mathcal{I}(a)}^{s_k}(y)$$

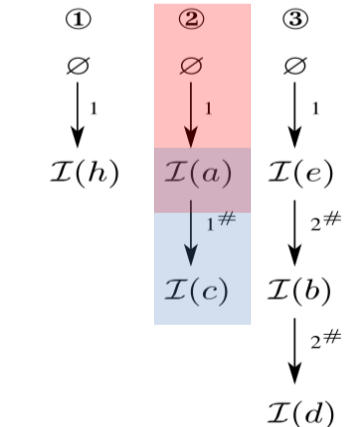
$$\text{OuterPartial}_{\mathcal{I}(e)}^{s_k}(\star) = \text{OuterPartial}_{\mathcal{I}(a)}^{s_k}(\star) + \text{Partial}_{\mathcal{I}(e)}^{s_k}(\star)$$

$$s_{k+1}(a, \star) = \frac{C}{|\mathcal{I}(a)| |\mathcal{I}(\star)|} \text{OuterPartial}_{\mathcal{I}(a)}^{s_k}(\star)$$

Partitions of $\mathcal{I}(\star)$ in \mathcal{G}

	$\mathcal{P}(\star)$
$\mathcal{I}(a)$	{b, g}
$\mathcal{I}(e)$	{f, g}
$\mathcal{I}(h)$	{b, d}
$\mathcal{I}(c)$	{I(a), {d}}
$\mathcal{I}(b)$	{I(e), {e, i}}
$\mathcal{I}(d)$	{I(b) \setminus {g}, {a}}

Partial Sums Order



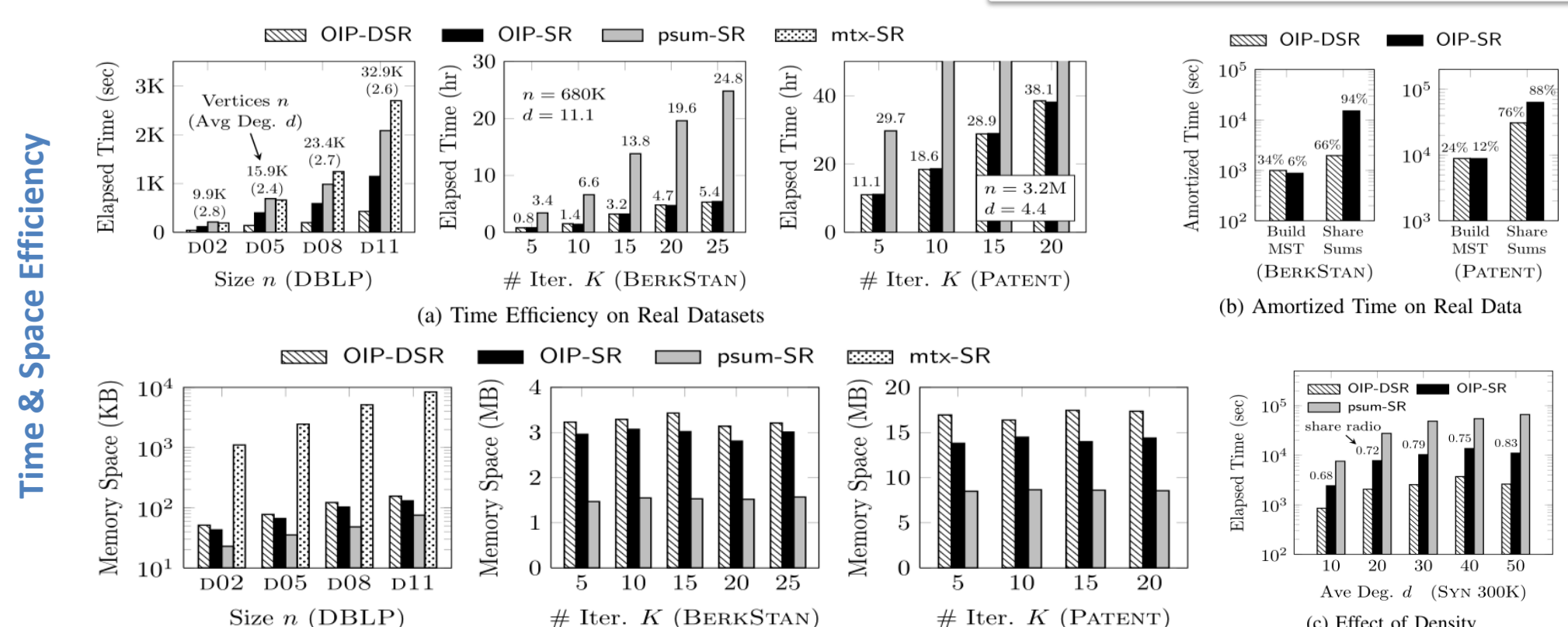
From Geometric to Exponential Rate

$$\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{C} \cdot (\mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{Q}^T) + (1 - C) \cdot \mathbf{I}_n \quad \rightarrow \quad \mathbf{S} = (1 - C) \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} C^i \cdot \mathbf{Q}^i \cdot (\mathbf{Q}^T)^i \quad \text{Geometric Sum}$$

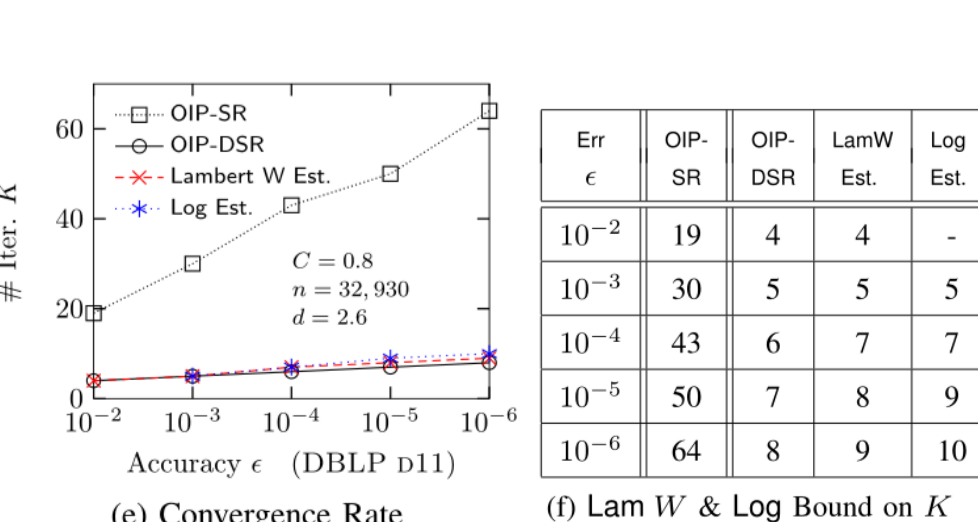
$$\frac{d\hat{\mathbf{S}}(t)}{dt} = \mathbf{Q} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{S}}(t) \cdot \mathbf{Q}^T, \quad \hat{\mathbf{S}}(0) = e^{-C} \cdot \mathbf{I}_n \quad \leftarrow \quad \hat{\mathbf{S}} = e^{-C} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{C^i}{i!} \cdot \mathbf{Q}^i \cdot (\mathbf{Q}^T)^i \quad \text{Exponential Sum}$$

	(Geometric) SimRank	Exponential SimRank
Closed Form	$\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{C} \cdot (\mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{Q}^T) + (1 - C) \cdot \mathbf{I}_n$	$\frac{d\hat{\mathbf{S}}(t)}{dt} = \mathbf{Q} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{S}}(t) \cdot \mathbf{Q}^T, \quad \hat{\mathbf{S}}(0) = e^{-C} \cdot \mathbf{I}_n$
Series Form	$\mathbf{S} = (1 - C) \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} C^i \cdot \mathbf{Q}^i \cdot (\mathbf{Q}^T)^i$	$\hat{\mathbf{S}} = e^{-C} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{C^i}{i!} \cdot \mathbf{Q}^i \cdot (\mathbf{Q}^T)^i$
Iterative Form	$\mathbf{S}_0 = \mathbf{I}_n$ $\mathbf{S}_{k+1} = \mathbf{C} \cdot (\mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{S}_k \cdot \mathbf{Q}^T) + (1 - C) \cdot \mathbf{I}_n$	$\begin{cases} \mathbf{T}_{k+1} = \mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{T}_k \cdot \mathbf{Q}^T \\ \hat{\mathbf{S}}_{k+1} = \hat{\mathbf{S}}_k + e^{-C} \cdot \frac{C^{k+1}}{(k+1)!} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{k+1} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{T}_0 = \mathbf{I}_n \\ \hat{\mathbf{S}}_0 = e^{-C} \cdot \mathbf{I}_n \end{cases}$
Error	$\ \mathbf{S}_k - \mathbf{S}\ _{\max} \leq C^{k+1}$	$\ \hat{\mathbf{S}}_k - \hat{\mathbf{S}}\ _{\max} \leq \frac{C^{k+1}}{(k+1)!}$

Experimental Evaluations



Convergence Rate



Relative Order Preservation

