Carnegie Mellon

Anomaly detection in large graphs

Christos Faloutsos

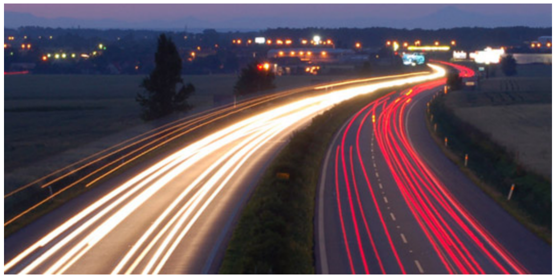
CMU

Thank you!

- Prof. Yuzuru Tanaka
- Mr. Kiyoshi Toyoda

- Prof. Nicolas Spyratos

Roadmap



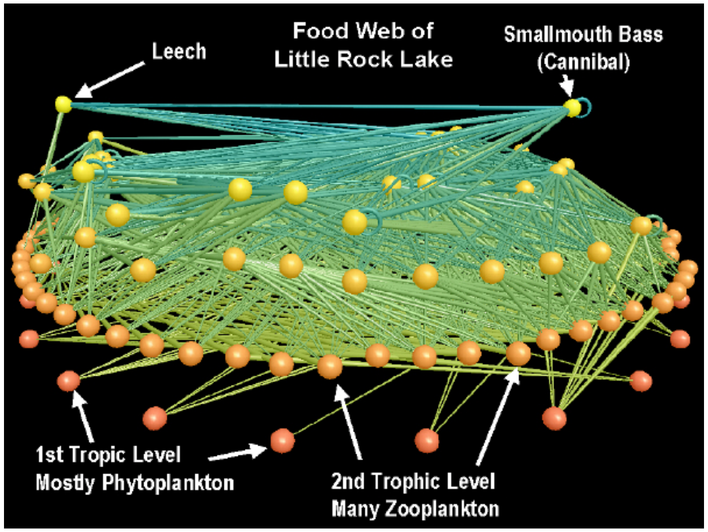
- Introduction – Motivation
  - Why study (big) graphs?
- Part#1: Patterns in graphs
- Part#2: time-evolving graphs; tensors
- Conclusions

Graphs - why should we care?

>$10B; ~1B users

Graphs - why should we care?

Internet Map
[lumeta.com]



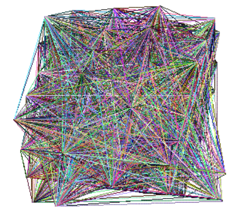
Food Web
[Martinez '91]

Graphs - why should we care?

- web-log (‘blog’) news propagation
- computer network security: email/IP traffic and anomaly detection
- Recommendation systems
- ....

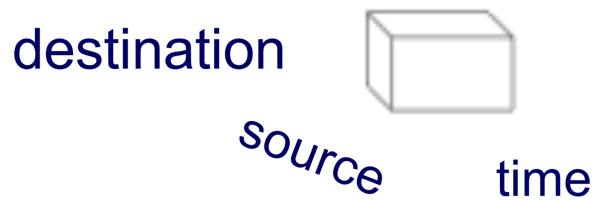
- Many-to-many db relationship -> graph

Motivating problems



- P1: patterns? Fraud detection?

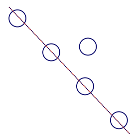
- P2: patterns in time-evolving graphs / tensors



Carnegie Mellon

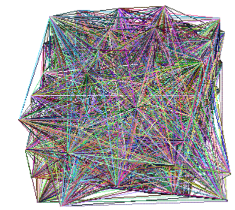
Motivating problems

- P1: patterns? Fraud detection?

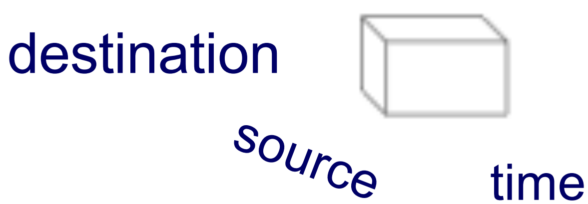


Patterns

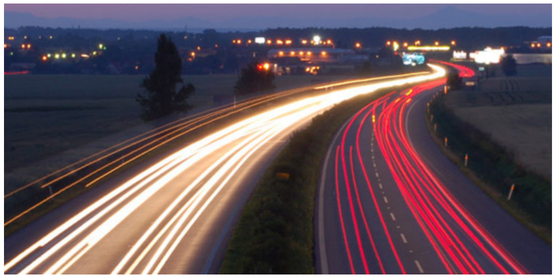
anomalies



- P2: patterns in time-evolving graphs / tensors

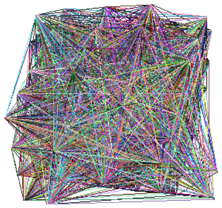


Roadmap



- Introduction – Motivation
  - Why study (big) graphs?
- Part#1: Patterns & fraud detection
- Part#2: time-evolving graphs; tensors
- Conclusions

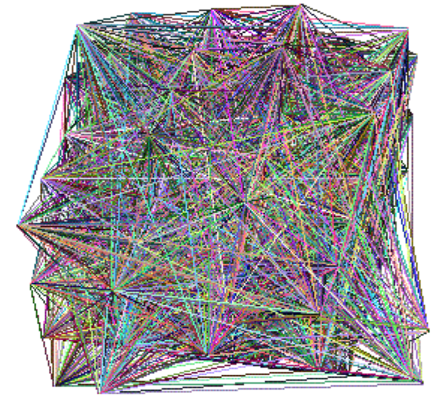
Carnegie Mellon



Part 1: Patterns, & fraud detection

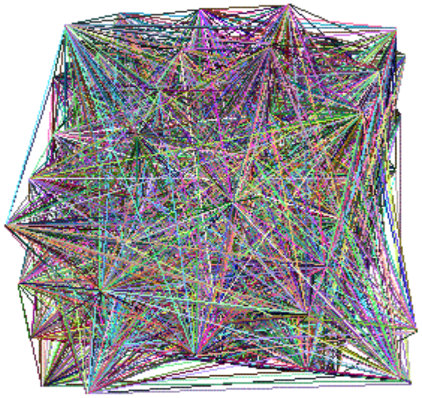
Carnegie Mellon

Laws and patterns

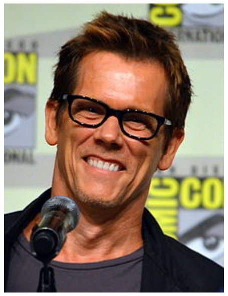


- Q1: Are real graphs random?

Laws and patterns



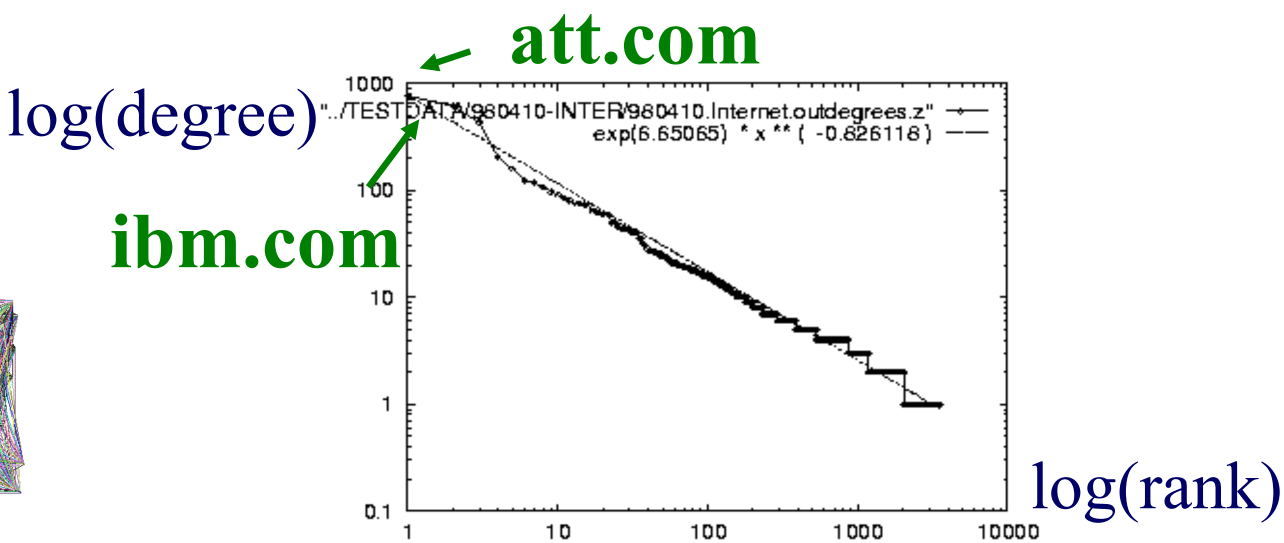
- Q1: Are real graphs random?
- A1: NO!!
  - Diameter ('6 degrees'; 'Kevin Bacon')
  - in- and out- degree distributions
  - other (surprising) patterns
- So, let's look at the data

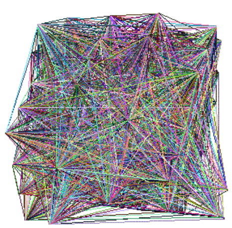


Solution# S.1

- Power law in the degree distribution [Faloutsos x 3 SIGCOMM99]

internet domains

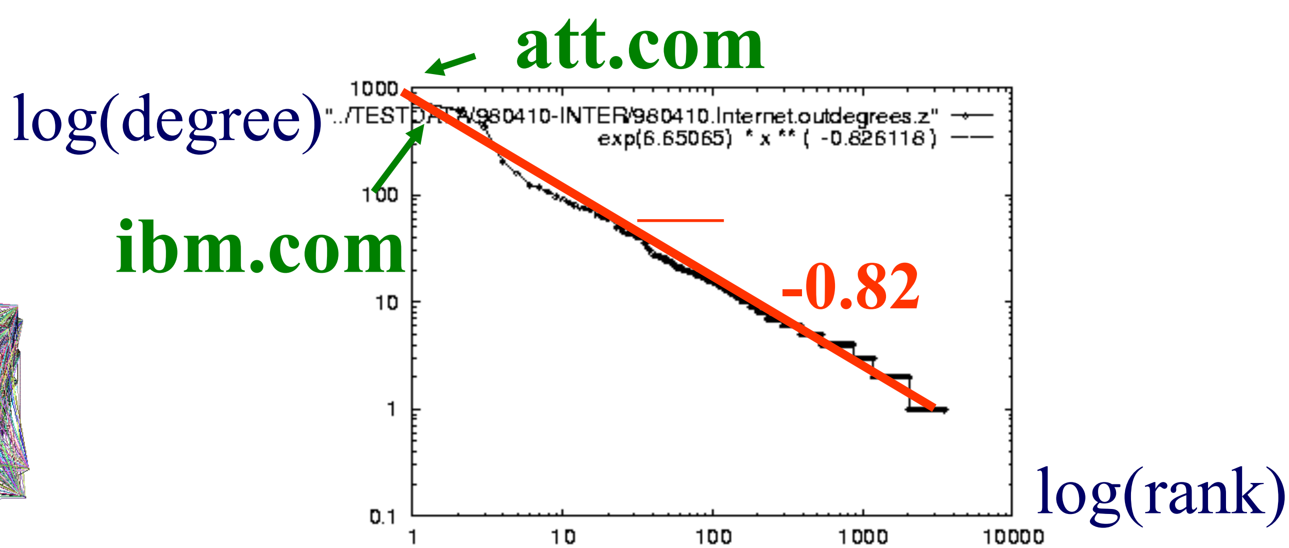


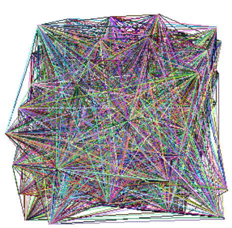


Solution# S.1

- Power law in the degree distribution [Faloutsos x 3 SIGCOMM99]

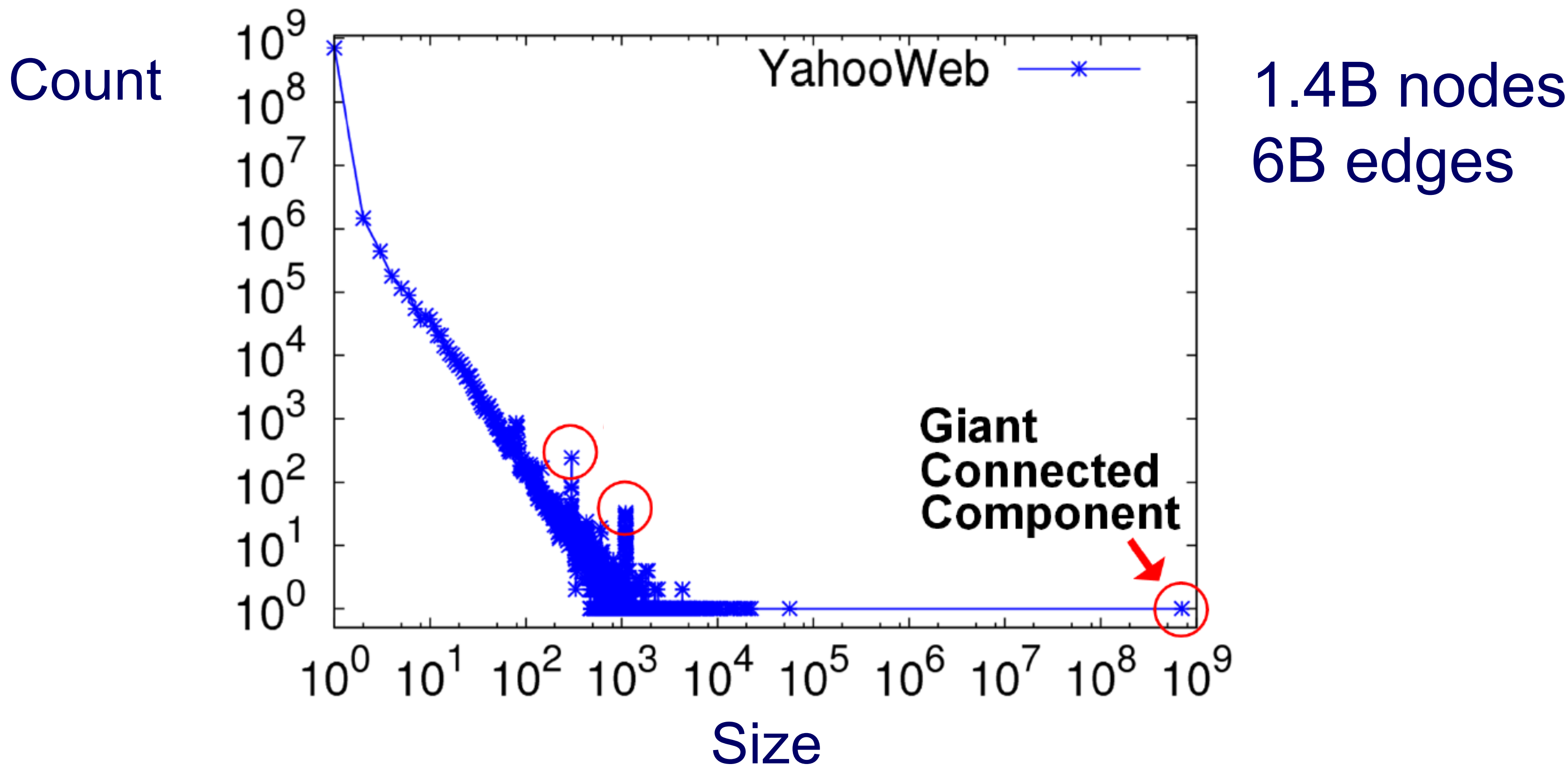
internet domains





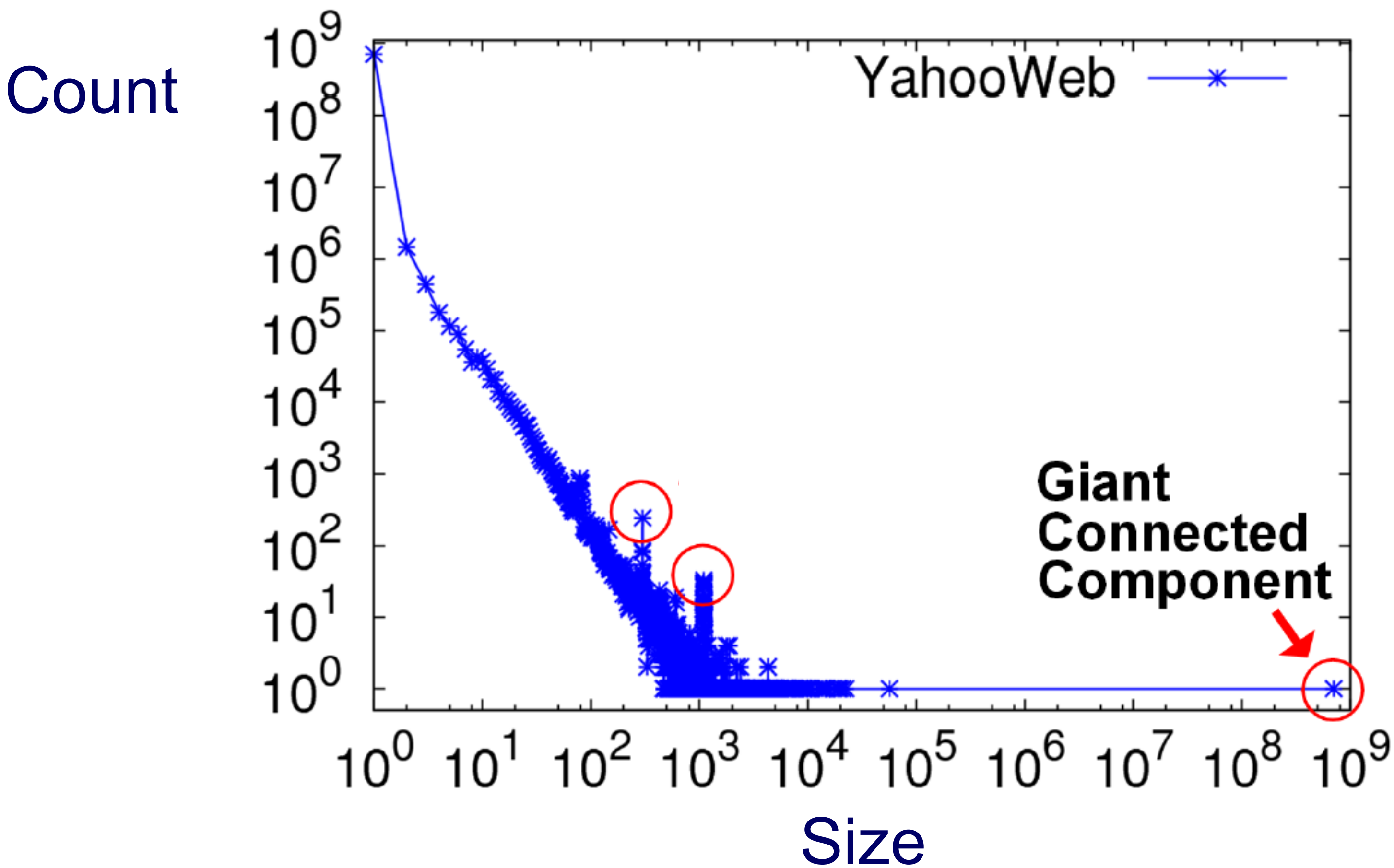
S2: connected component sizes

- Connected Components – 4 observations:



S2: connected component sizes

- Connected Components



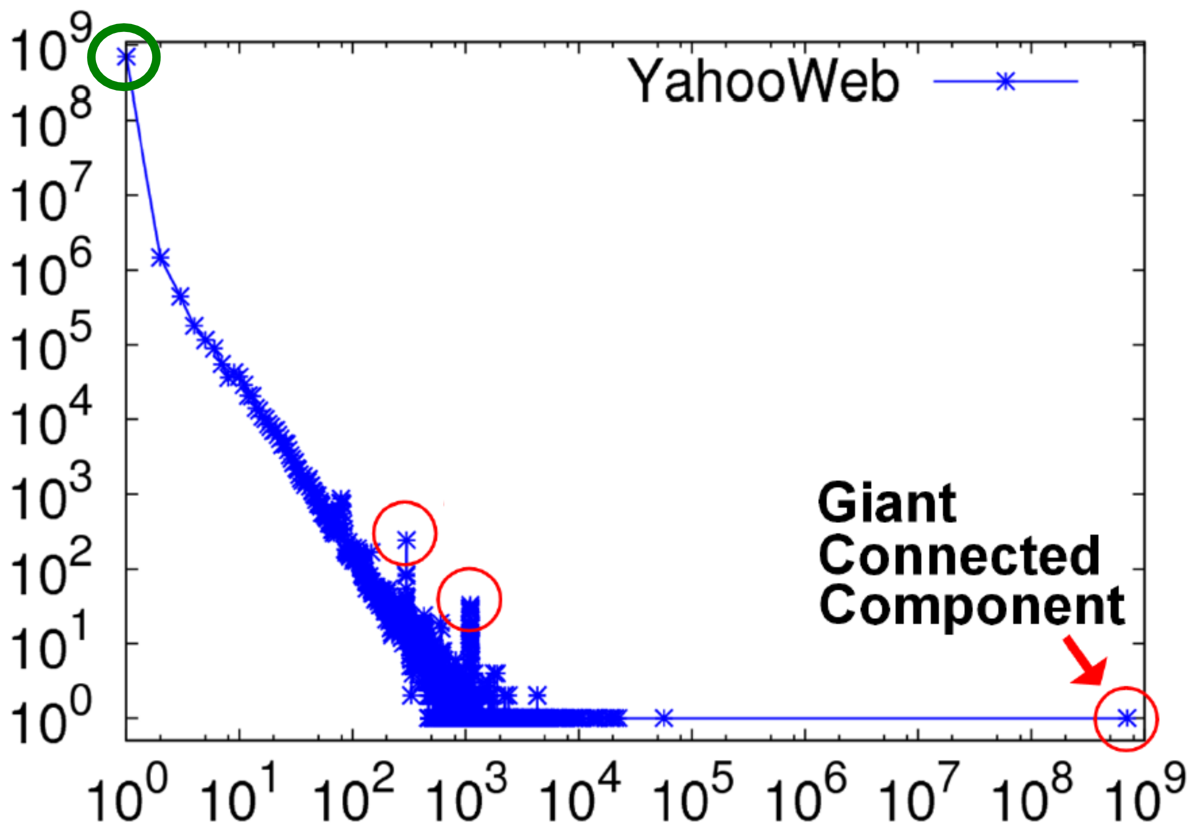
1) 10K x larger than next

S2: connected component sizes

- Connected Components

Count

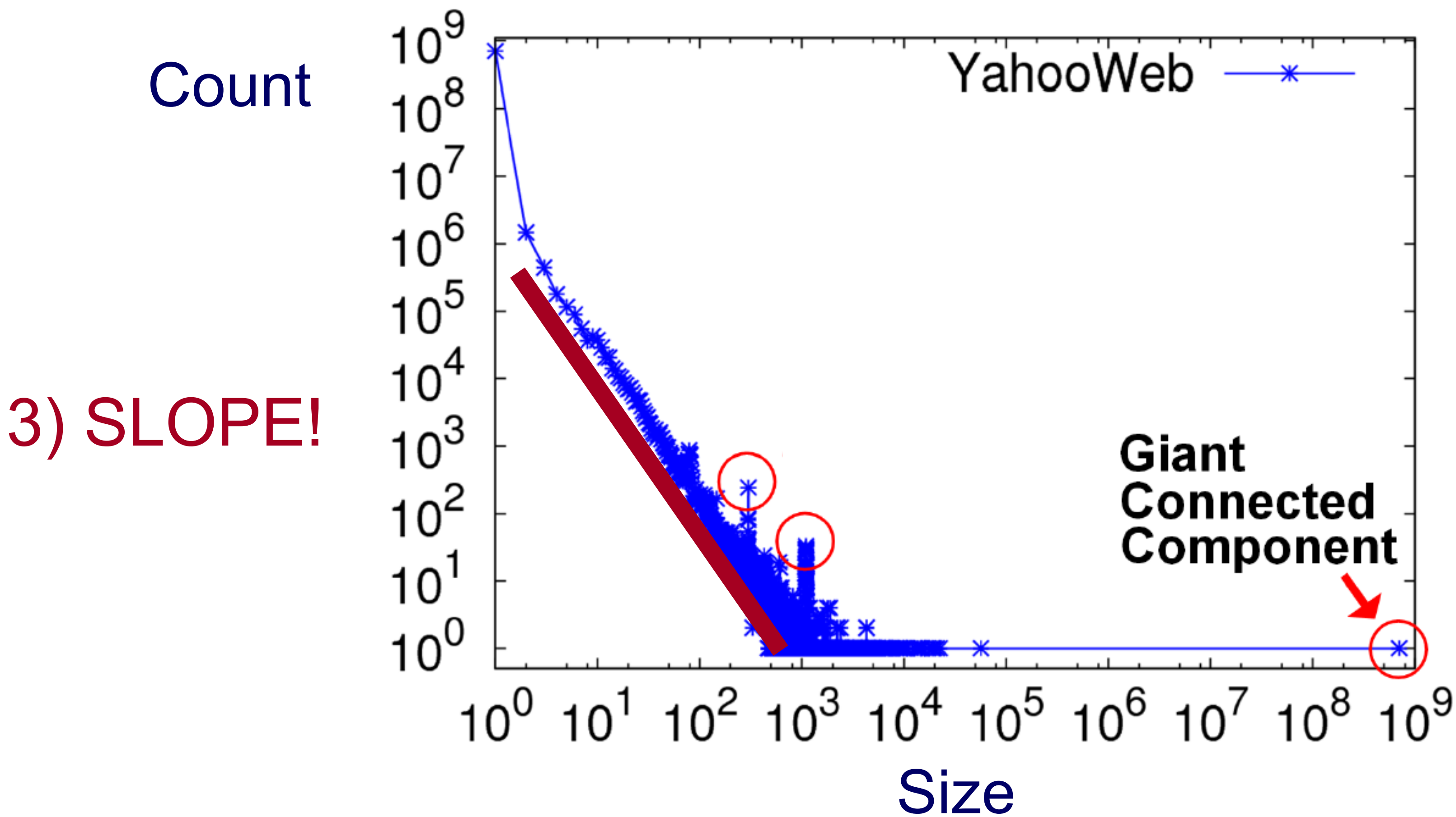
2) ~0.7B singleton nodes



Size

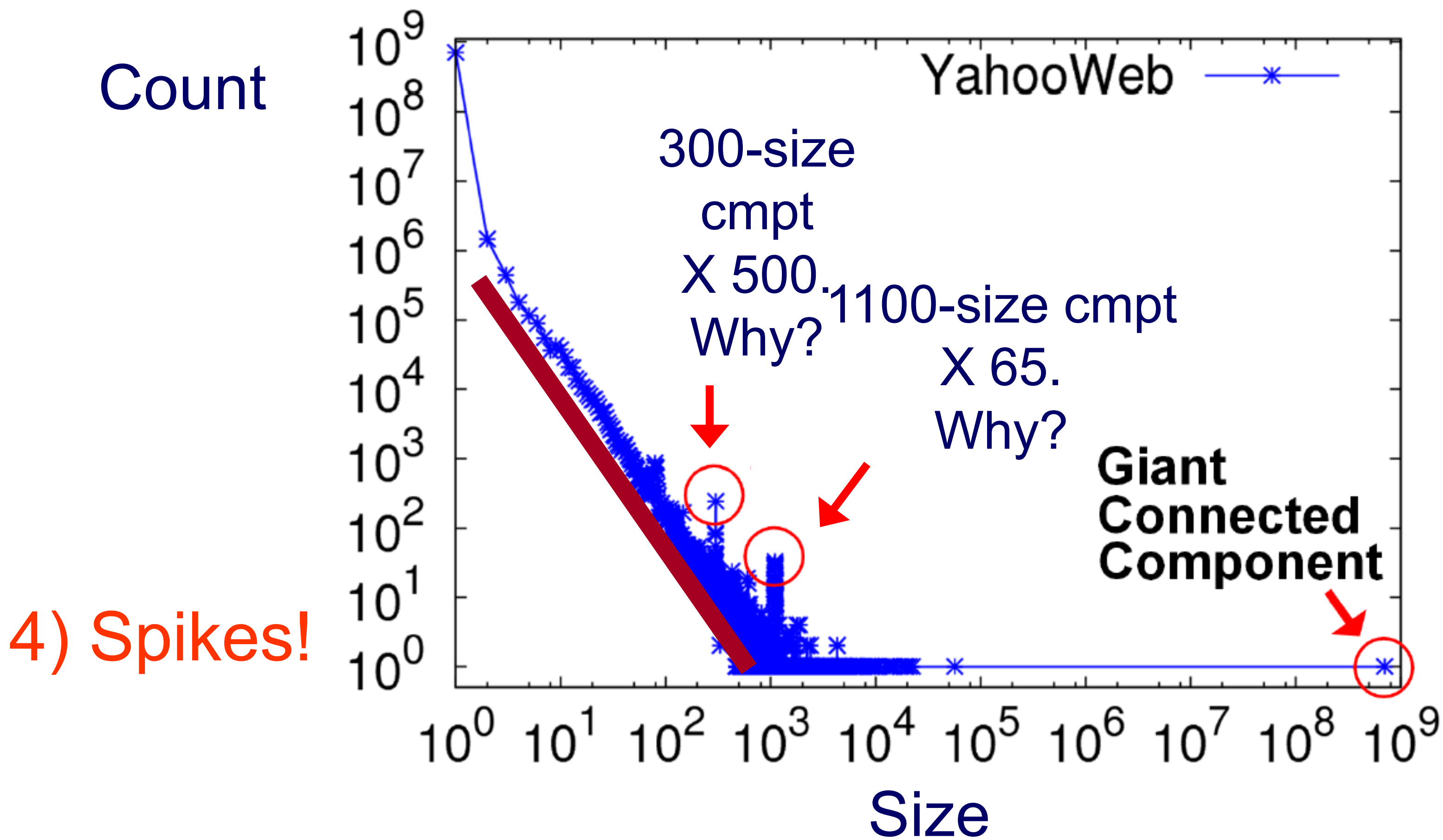
S2: connected component sizes

- Connected Components



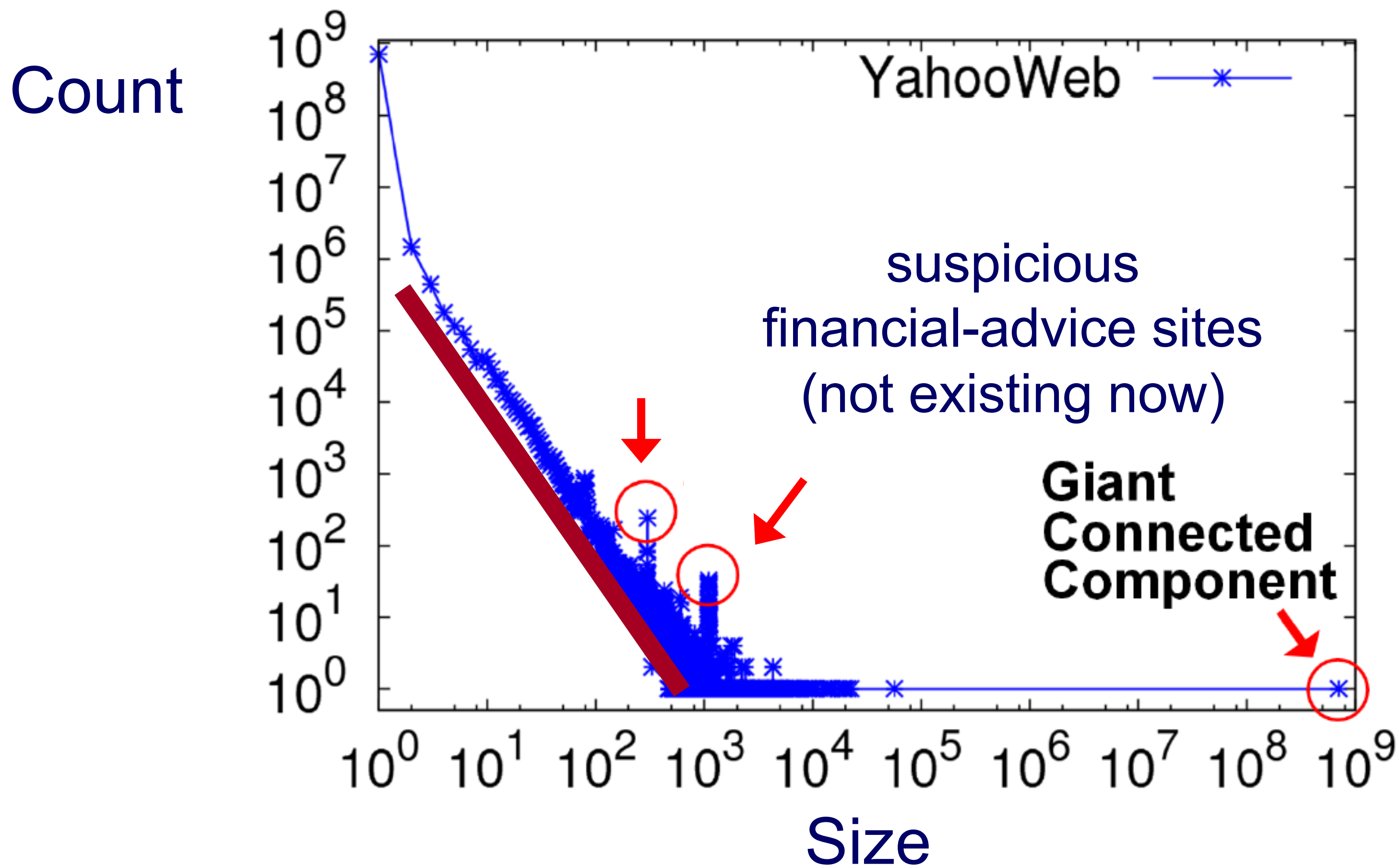
S2: connected component sizes

- Connected Components



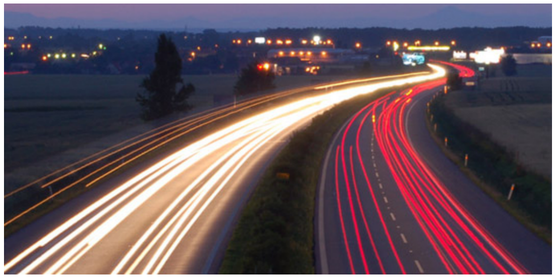
S2: connected component sizes

- Connected Components



Carnegie Mellon

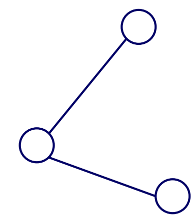
Roadmap



- Introduction – Motivation
- Part#1: Patterns in graphs
  - P1.1: Patterns: Degree; Triangles
  - P1.2: Anomaly/fraud detection
- Part#2: time-evolving graphs; tensors
- Conclusions

Carnegie Mellon

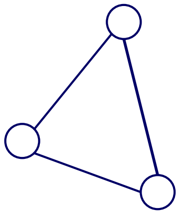
Solution# S.3: Triangle 'Laws'



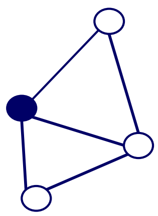
- Real social networks have a lot of triangles

Carnegie Mellon

Solution# S.3: Triangle 'Laws'

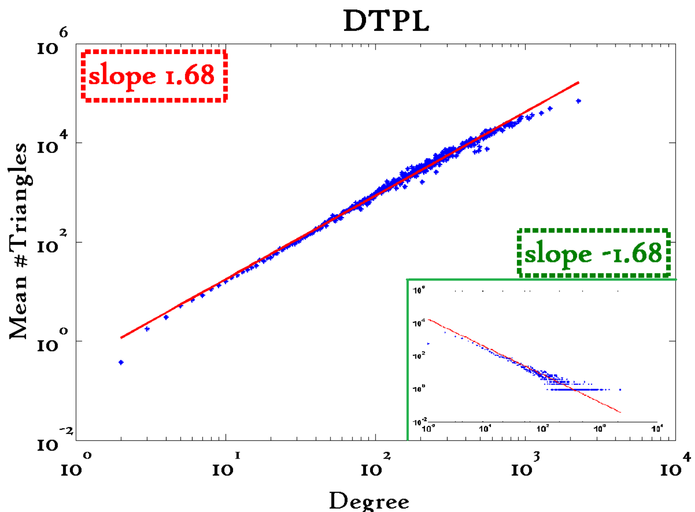


- Real social networks have a lot of triangles
  - Friends of friends are friends
- Any patterns?
  - 2x the friends, 2x the triangles ?

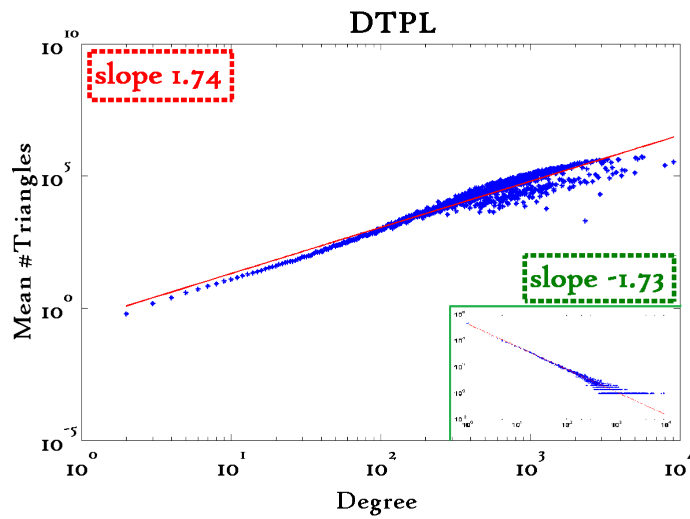


Triangle Law: #S.3
[Tsourakakis ICDM 2008]

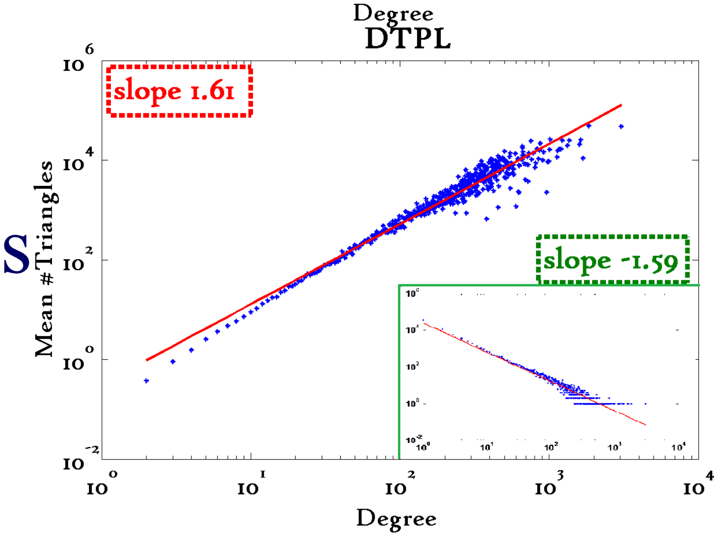
Reuters

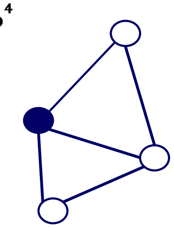


SN



Epinions



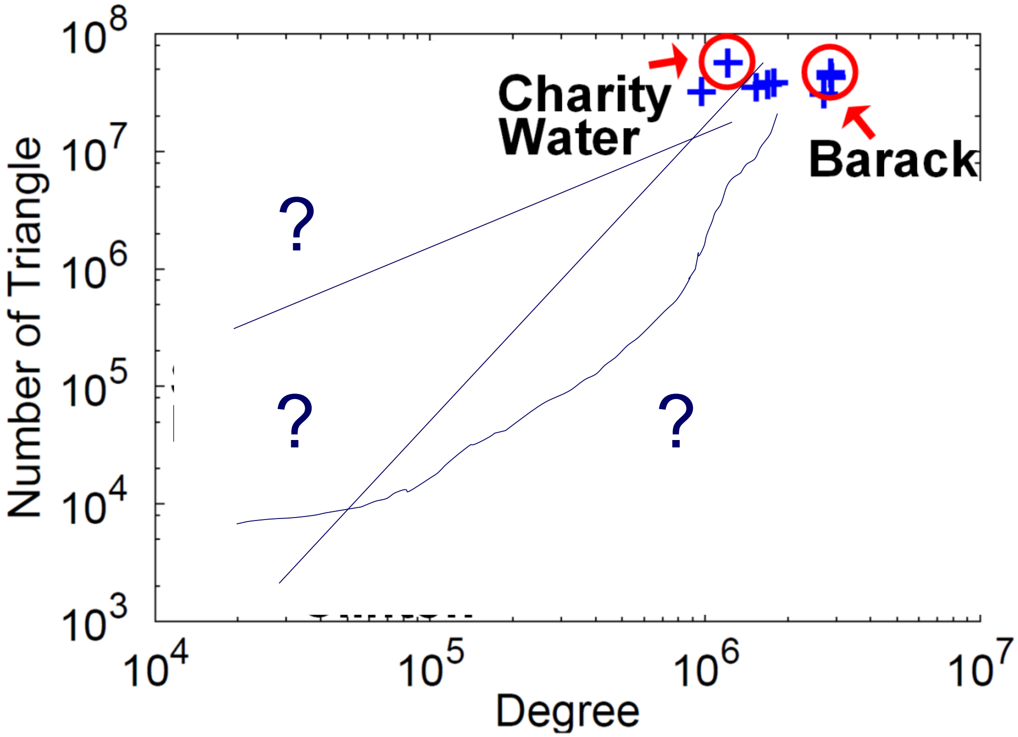


X-axis: degree

Y-axis: mean # triangles

n friends -> ~$n^{1.6}$ triangles

Triangle counting for large graphs?

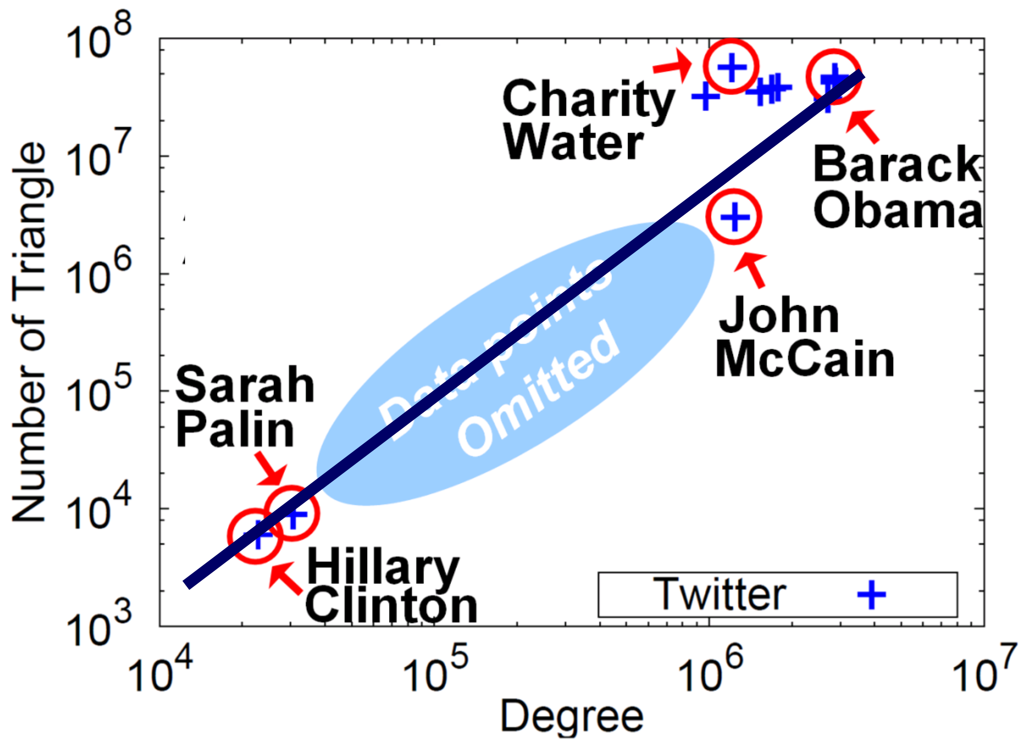


Anomalous nodes in Twitter(~ 3 billion edges)

[U Kang, Brendan Meeder, +, PAKDD'11]

Carnegie Mellon

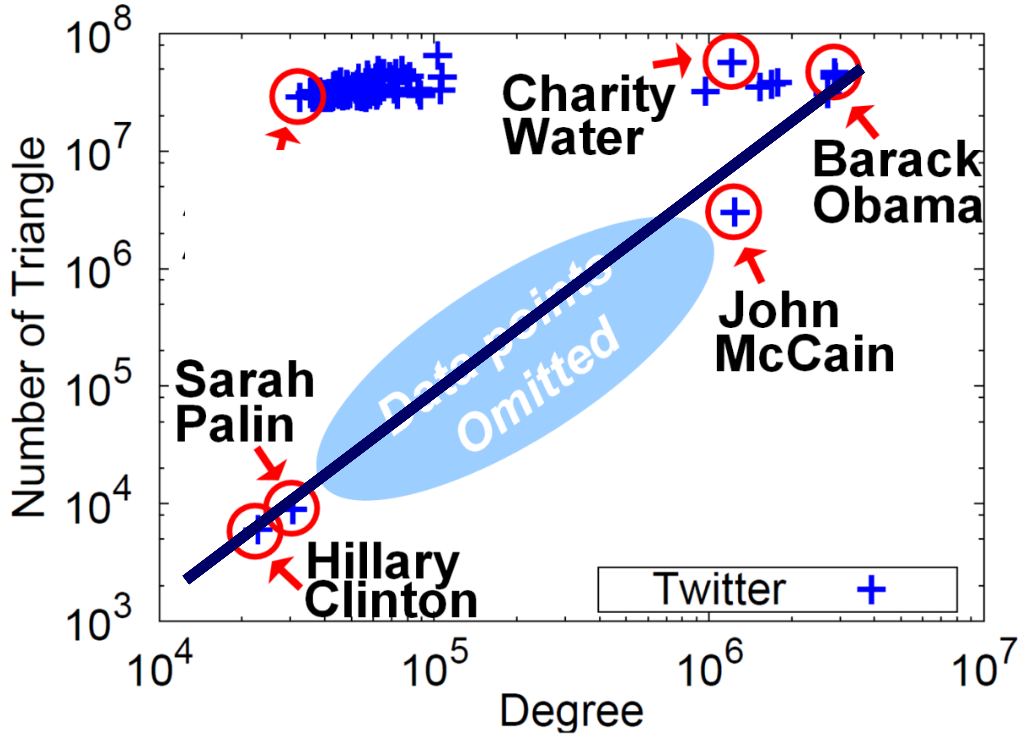
Triangle counting for large graphs?



Anomalous nodes in Twitter(~ 3 billion edges)

[U Kang, Brendan Meeder, +, PAKDD'11]

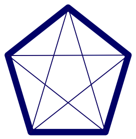
Triangle counting for large graphs?

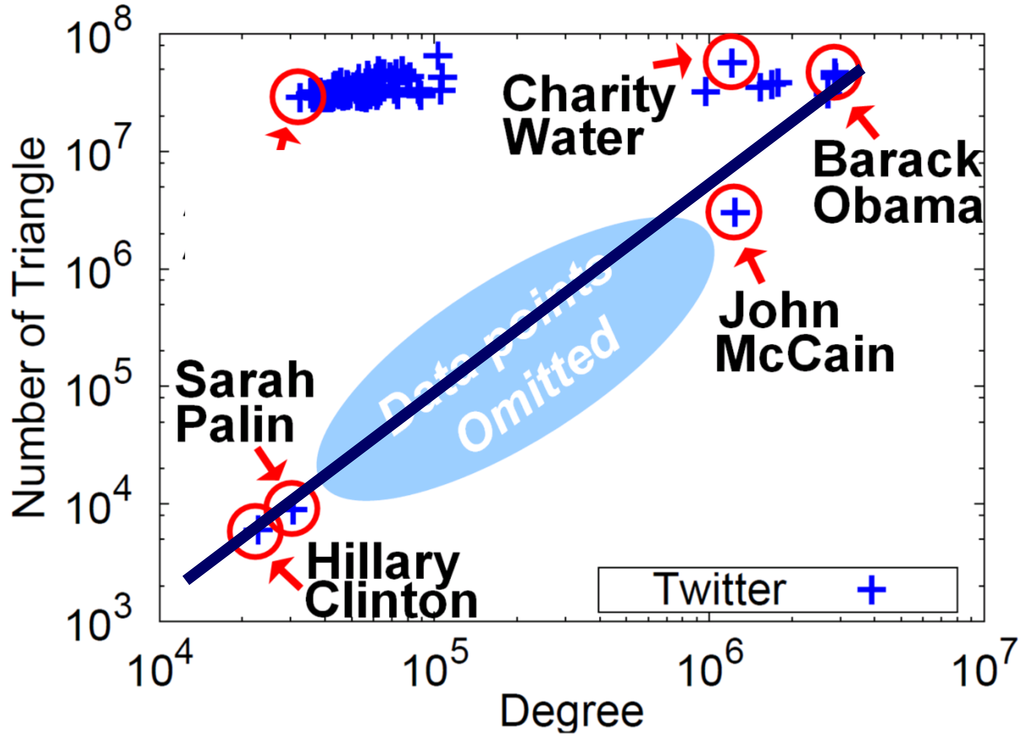


Anomalous nodes in Twitter(~ 3 billion edges)

[U Kang, Brendan Meeder, +, PAKDD'11]

Triangle counting for large graphs?

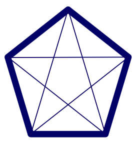


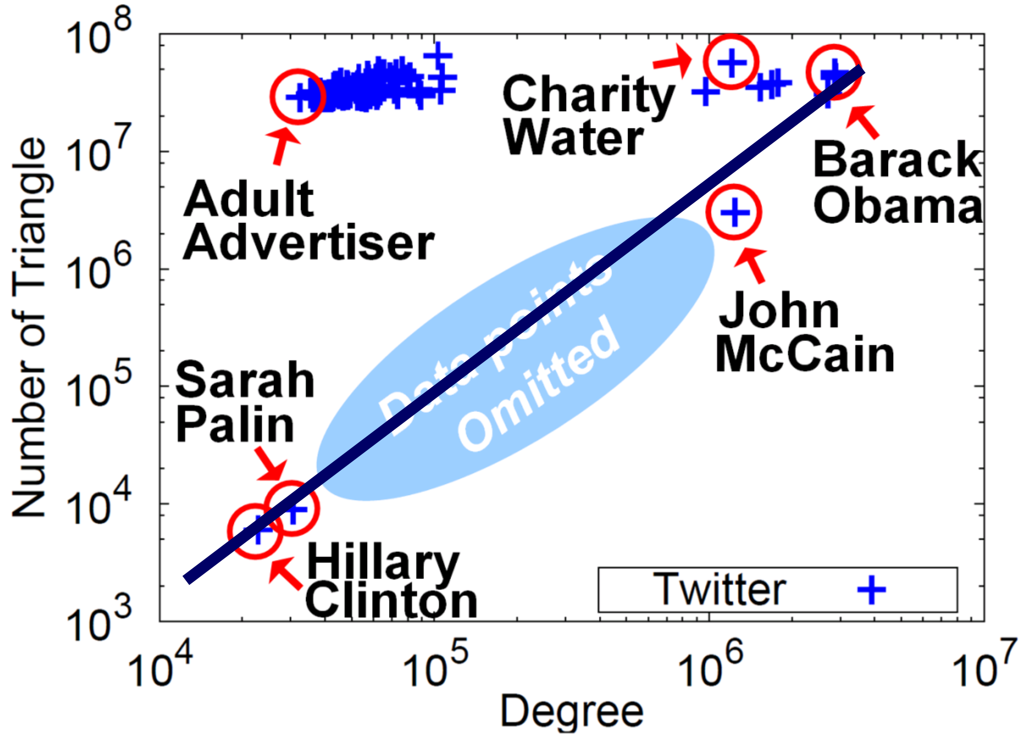


Anomalous nodes in Twitter(~ 3 billion edges)

[U Kang, Brendan Meeder, +, PAKDD’11]

Triangle counting for large graphs?





Anomalous nodes in Twitter(~ 3 billion edges)

[U Kang, Brendan Meeder, +, PAKDD'11]

Carnegie Mellon

MORE Graph Patterns

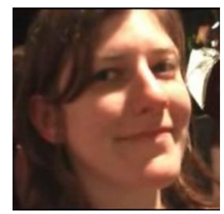
	Unweighted	Weighted
Static	L01. Power-law degree distribution [Faloutsos et al. `99, Kleinberg et al. `99, Chakrabarti et al. `04, Newman `04] L02. Triangle Power Law (TPL) [Tsourakakis `08] L03. Eigenvalue Power Law (EPL) [Siganos et al. `03] L04. Community structure [Flake et al. `02, Girvan and Newman `02]	L10. Snapshot Power Law (SPL) [McGlohon et al. `08]
Dynamic	L05. Densification Power Law (DPL) [Leskovec et al. `05] L06. Small and shrinking diameter [Albert and Barabási `99, Leskovec et al. `05] L07. Constant size 2nd and 3rd connected components [McGlohon et al. `08] L08. Principal Eigenvalue Power Law (λ_1PL) [Akoglu et al. `08] L09. Bursty/self-similar edge/weight additions [Gomez and Santonja `98, Gribble et al. `98, Crovella and	L11. Weight Power Law (WPL) [McGlohon et al. `08]

RTG: A Recursive Realistic Graph Generator using Random Typing Leman Akoglu and Christos Faloutsos. *PKDD*'09.

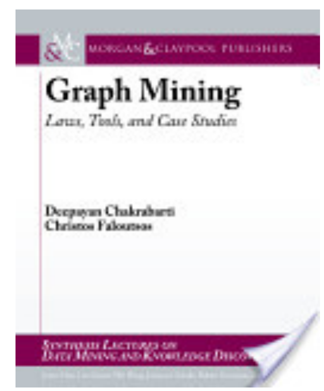
Carnegie Mellon

MORE Graph Patterns

	Unweighted	Weighted
Static	**L01.** Power-law degree distribution [Faloutsos et al. \`99, Kleinberg et al. \`99, Chakrabarti et al. \`04, Newman \`04] **L02.** Triangle Power Law (TPL) [Tsourakakis \`08] **L03.** Eigenvalue Power Law (EPL) [Siganos et al. \`03] **L04.** Community structure [Flake et al. \`02, Girvan and Newman \`02]	**L10.** Snapshot Power Law (SPL) [McGlohon et al. \`08]
Dynamic	**L05.** Densification Power Law (DPL) [Leskovec et al. \`05] **L06.** Small and shrinking diameter [Albert and Barabási \`99, Leskovec et al. \`05] **L07.** Constant size 2nd and 3rd connected components [McGlohon et al. \`08] **L08.** Principal Eigenvalue Power Law (λ_1PL) [Akoglu et al. \`08] **L09.** Bursty/self-similar edge/weight additions [Gomez and Santonja \`98, Gribble et al. \`98, Crovella and Bestavros \`99, McGlohon et al. \`08]	**L11.** Weight Power Law (WPL) [McGlohon et al. \`08]

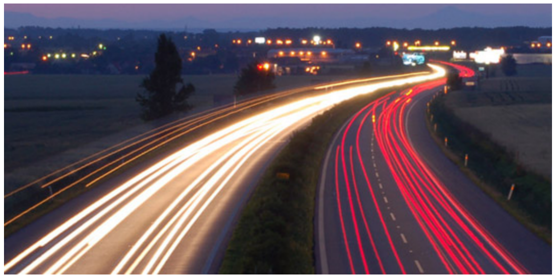


- Mary McGlohon, Leman Akoglu, Christos Faloutsos. *Statistical Properties of Social Networks.* in "Social Network Data Analytics” (Ed.: Charu Aggarwal)



- Deepayan Chakrabarti and Christos Faloutsos, [*Graph Mining: Laws, Tools, and Case Studies*]() Oct. 2012, Morgan Claypool.

Roadmap

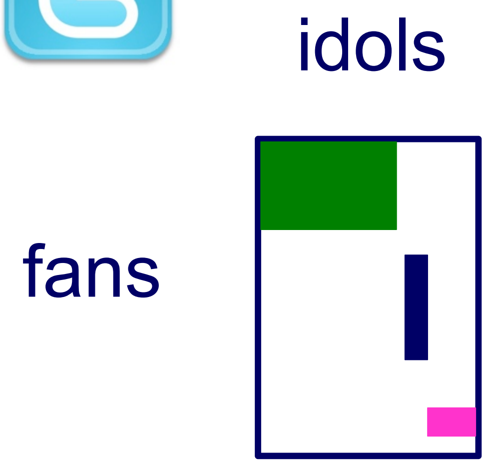


- Introduction – Motivation
- Part#1: Patterns in graphs
  - P1.1: Patterns
  - P1.2: Anomaly / fraud detection
    - No labels – spectral
    - With labels: Belief Propagation
- Part#2: time-evolving graphs; tensors
- Conclusions

Patterns  anomalies

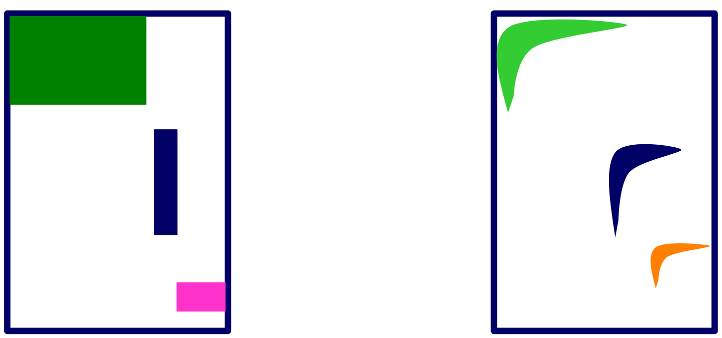
How to find ‘suspicious’ groups?

- ‘blocks’ are normal, right?



Except that:

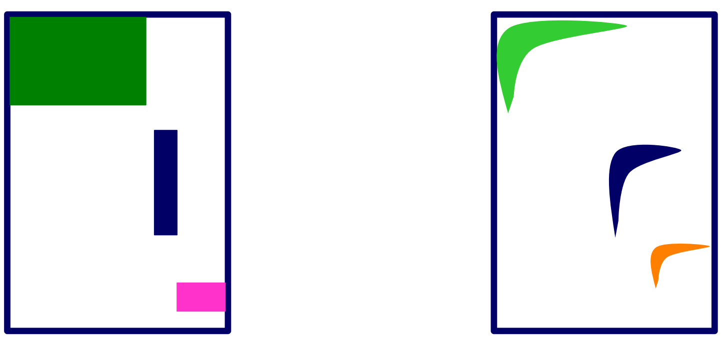
- ‘blocks’ are normal, right?
- ‘hyperbolic’ communities are more realistic [Araujo+, PKDD’14]



Except that:

- ‘blocks’ are usually suspicious
- ‘hyperbolic’ communities are more realistic [Araujo+, PKDD’14]

Q: Can we spot blocks, easily?

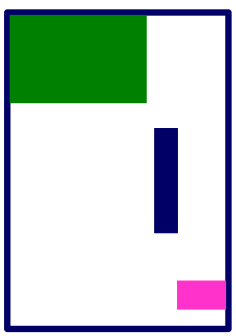


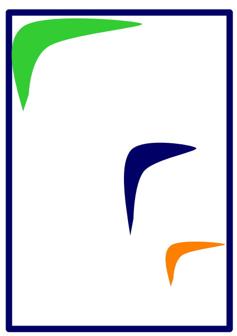
Except that:

- ‘blocks’ are usually suspicious
- ‘hyperbolic’ communities are more realistic [Araujo+, PKDD’14]

Q: Can we spot blocks, easily?

A: Silver bullet: SVD!

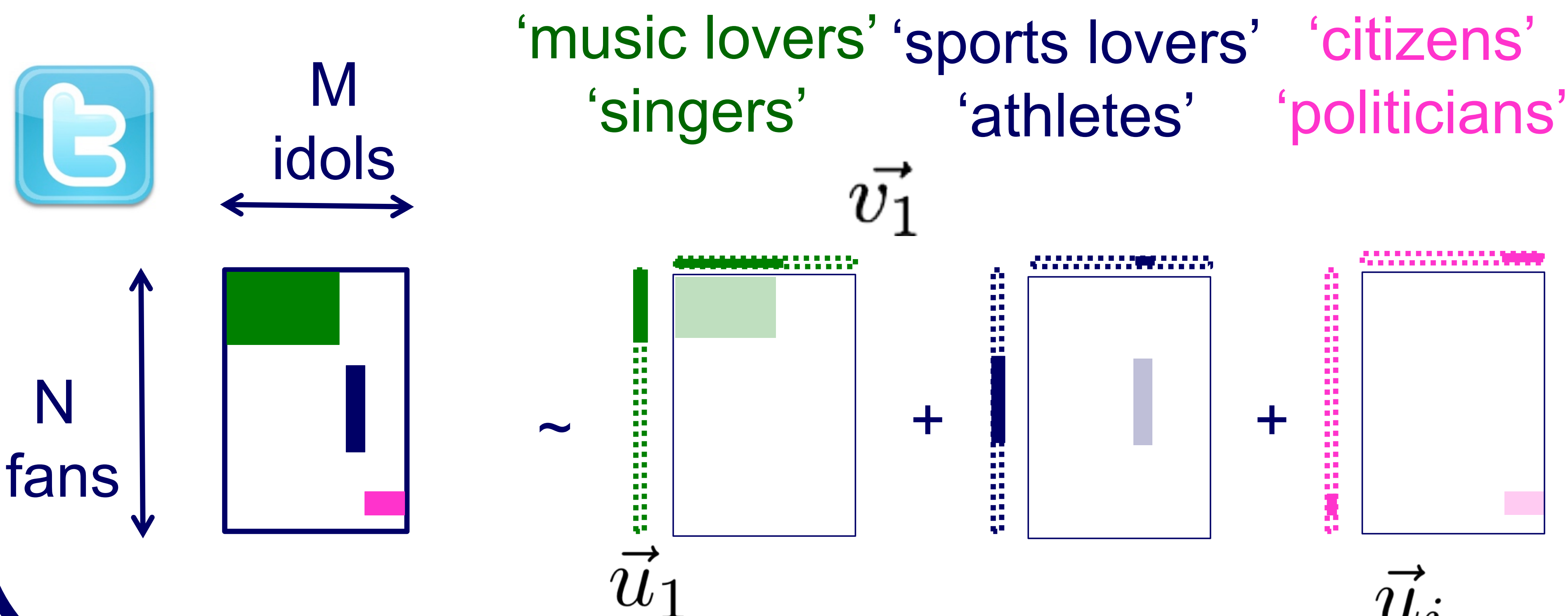




DETAILS

Crush intro to SVD

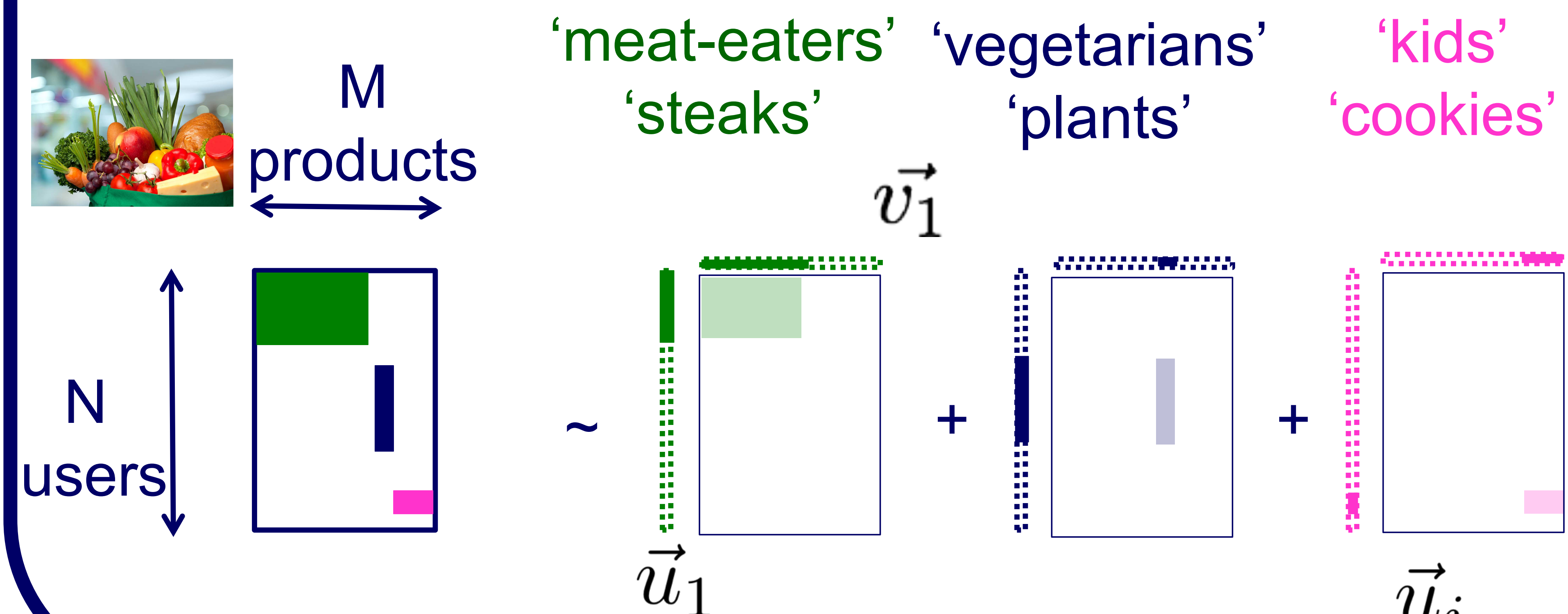
- Recall: (SVD) matrix factorization: finds blocks



Crush intro to SVD

DETAILS

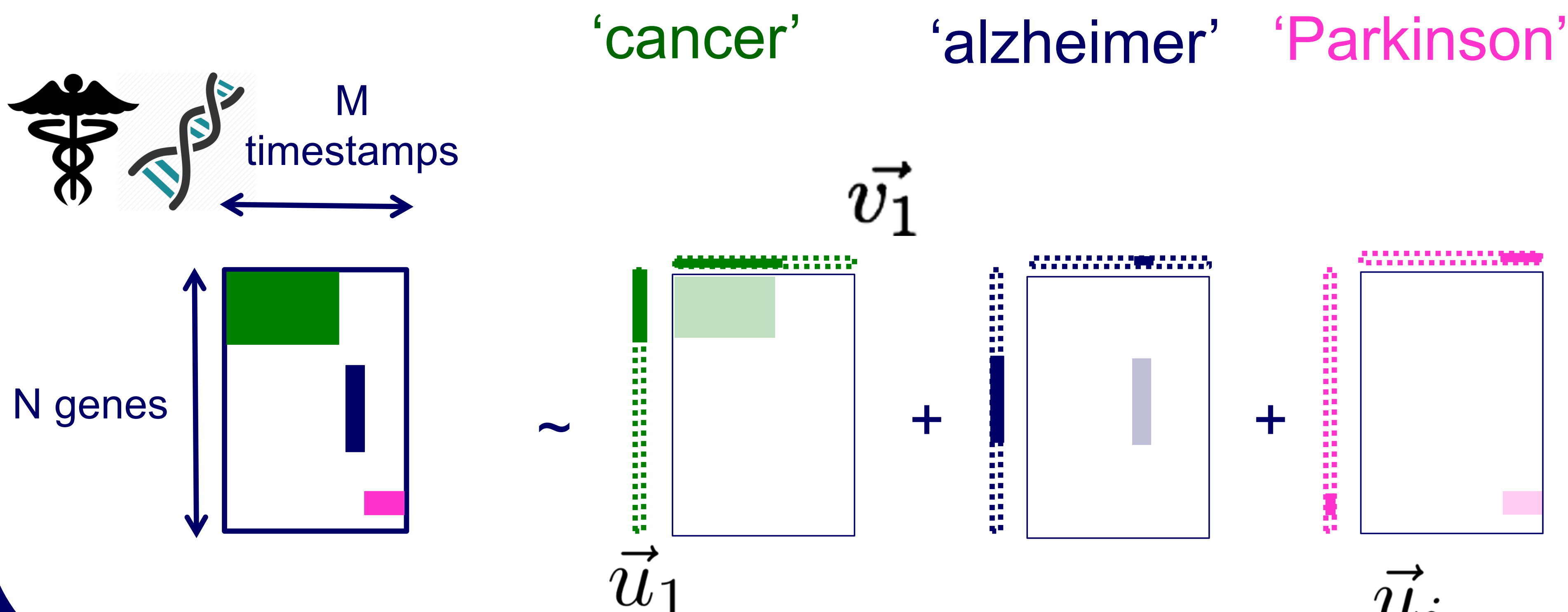
- Recall: (SVD) matrix factorization: finds blocks



DETAILS

Crush intro to SVD

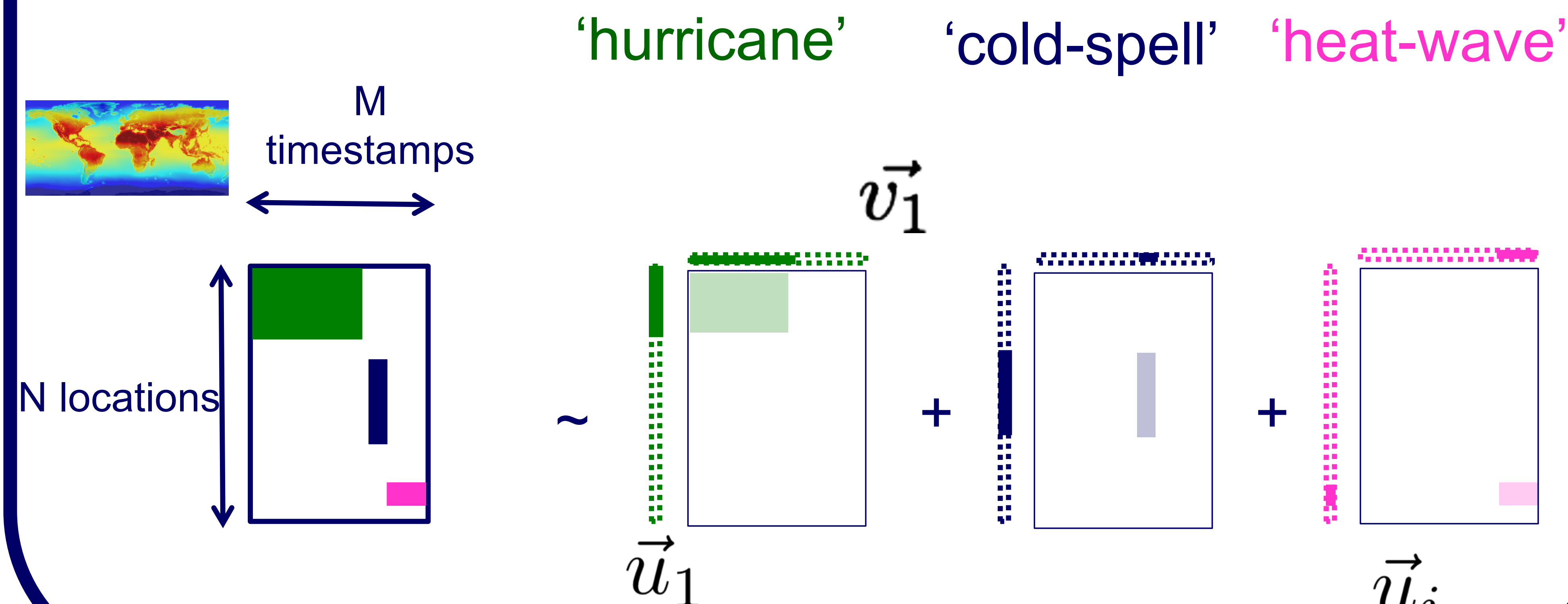
- Recall: (SVD) matrix factorization: finds blocks



DETAILS

Crush intro to SVD

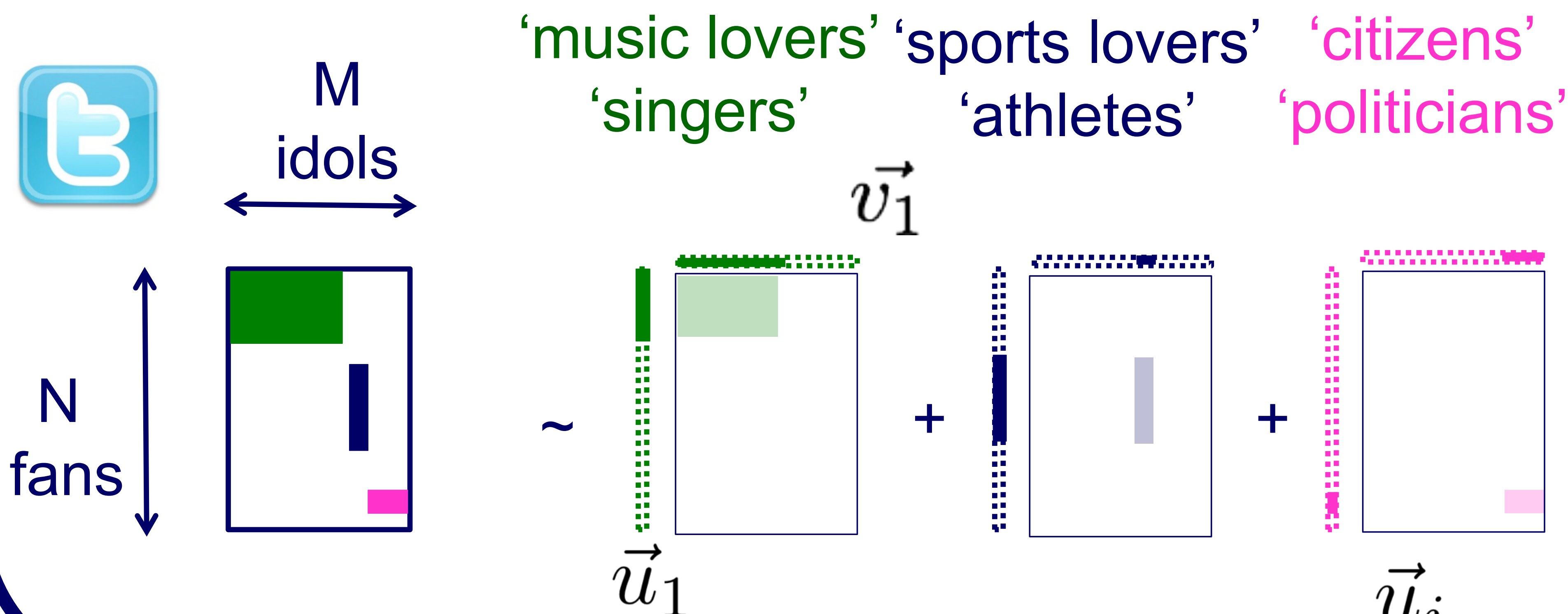
- Recall: (SVD) matrix factorization: finds blocks



DETAILS

Crush intro to SVD

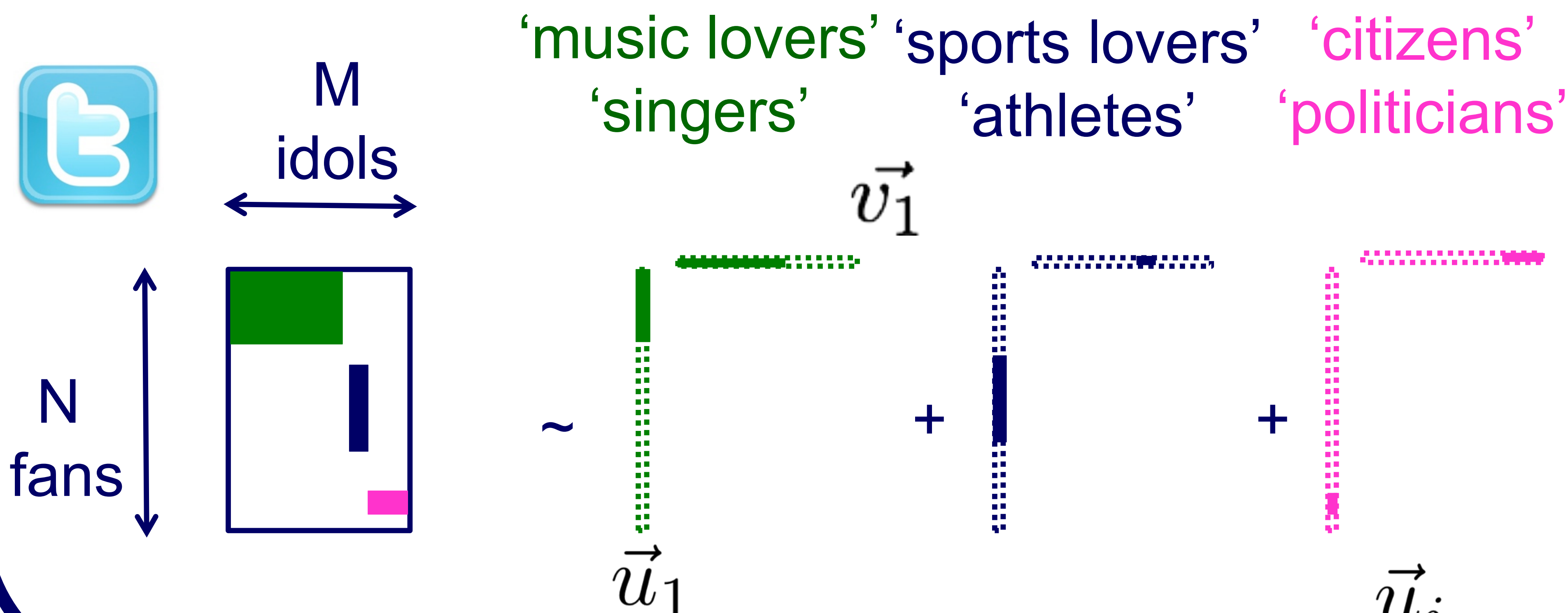
- Recall: (SVD) matrix factorization: finds blocks



DETAILS

Crush intro to SVD

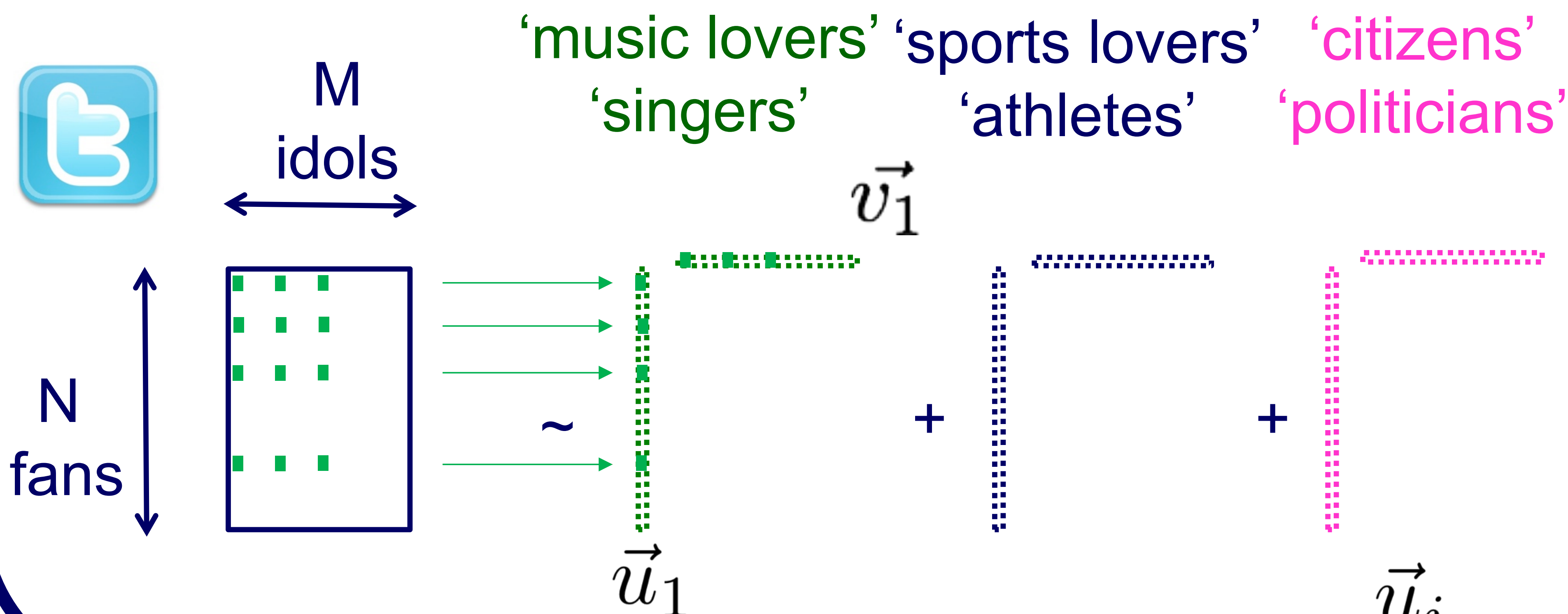
- Recall: (SVD) matrix factorization: finds blocks



DETAILS

Crush intro to SVD

- Recall: (SVD) matrix factorization: finds blocks **Even if shuffled!**



Carnegie Mellon

Inferring Strange Behavior from Connectivity Pattern in Social Networks

PAKDD'14

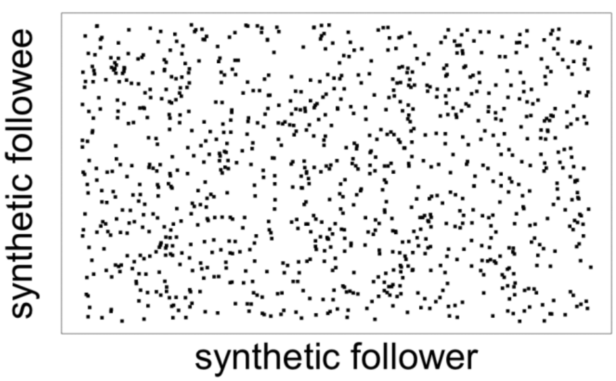
Meng Jiang, Peng Cui, Shiqiang Yang (Tsinghua)

Alex Beutel, Christos Faloutsos (CMU)

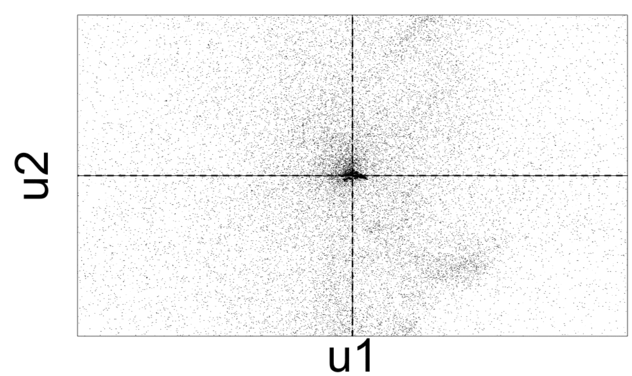
Lockstep and *Spectral Subspace Plot*

- Case #0: No lockstep behavior in random power law graph of 1M nodes, 3M edges
- Random $\longleftrightarrow$ "Scatter"

Adjacency Matrix



Spectral Subspace Plot

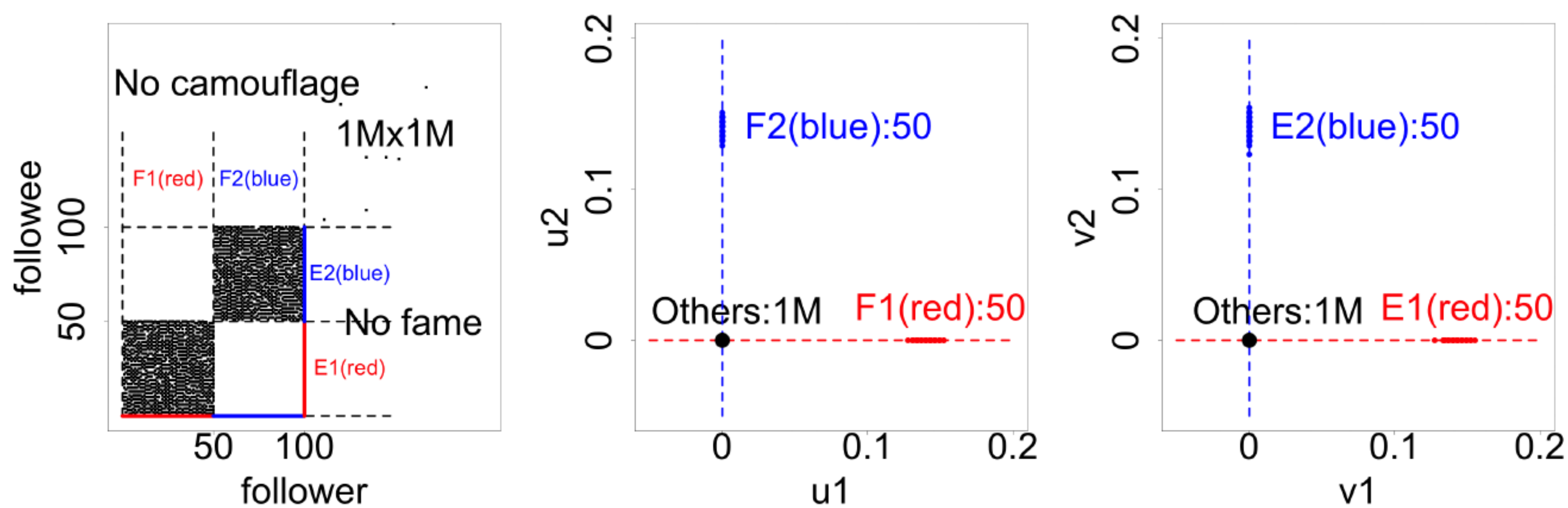


Lockstep and *Spectral Subspace Plot*

- Case #1: non-overlapping lockstep
- "Blocks" ⟷ "Rays"

Adjacency Matrix

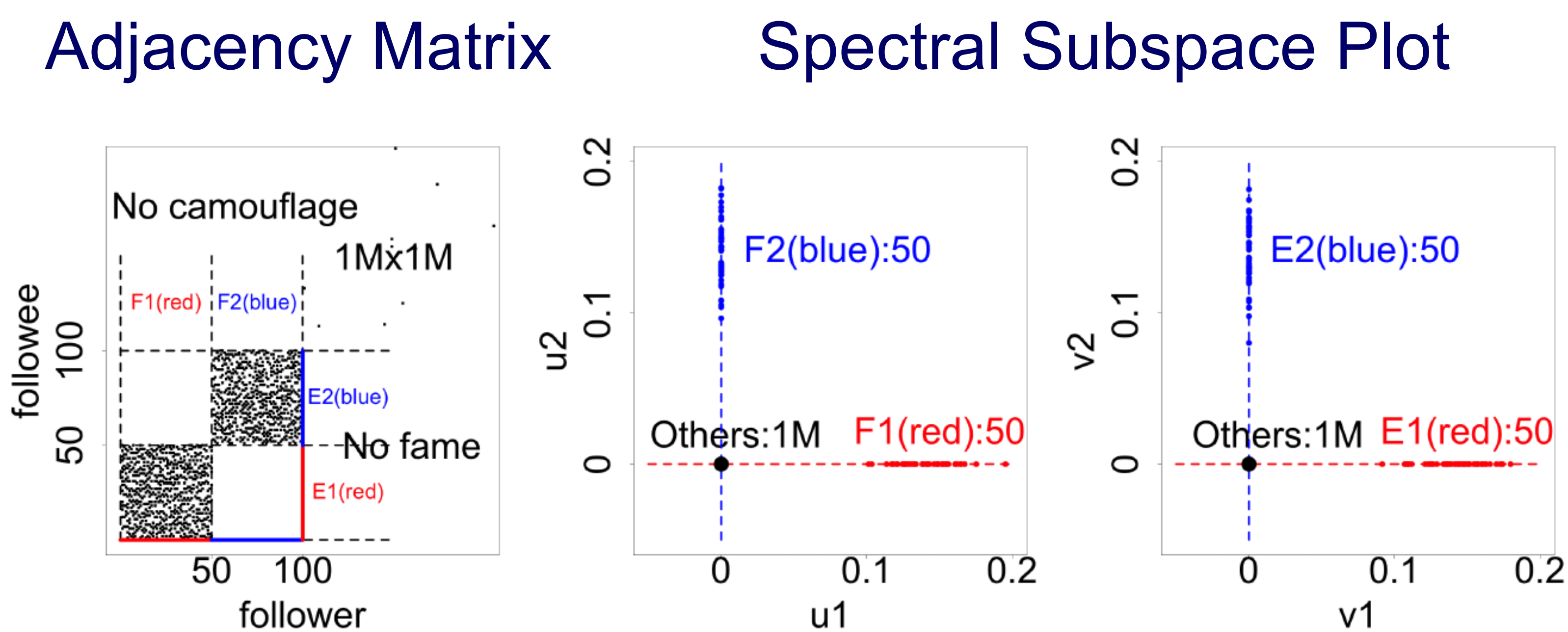
Spectral Subspace Plot



Rule 1 (short "rays"): two blocks, high density (90%), no "camouflage", no "fame"

Lockstep and *Spectral Subspace Plot*

- Case #2: non-overlapping lockstep
- "Blocks; low density" ⟷ Elongation

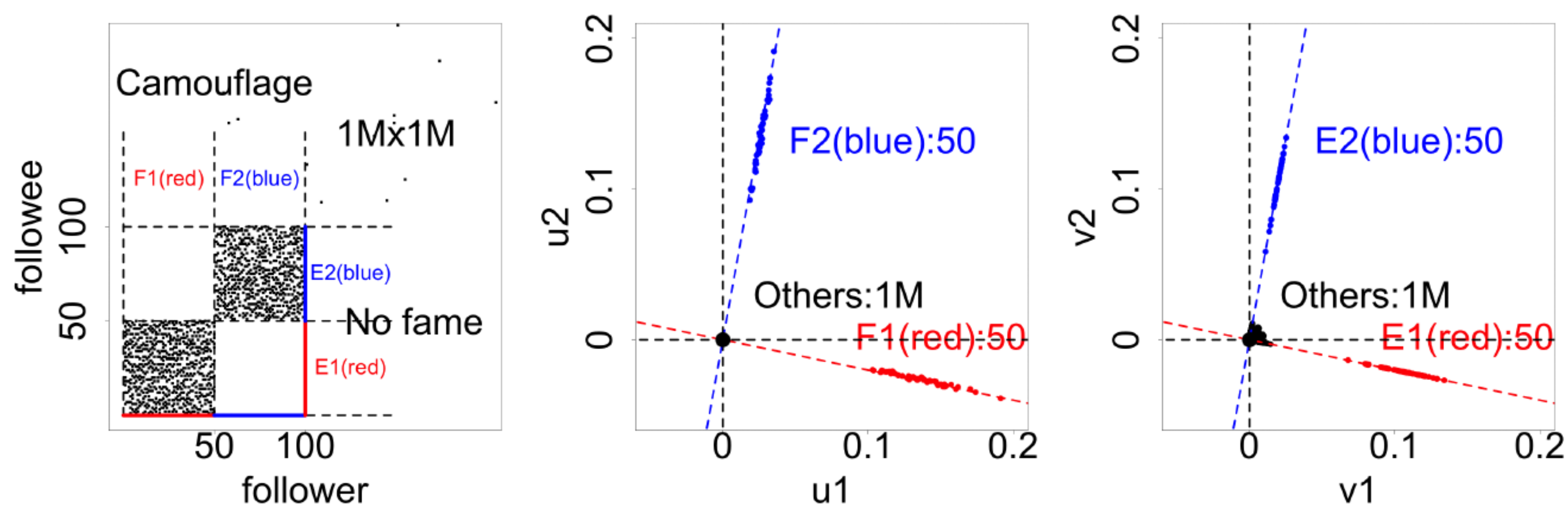


Rule 2 (long "rays"): two blocks, low density (50%), no "camouflage", no "fame"

Lockstep and *Spectral Subspace Plot*

- Case #3: non-overlapping lockstep
- "**Camouflage**" (or "Fame") ⟷ Tilting "Rays"

Adjacency Matrix　　　Spectral Subspace Plot

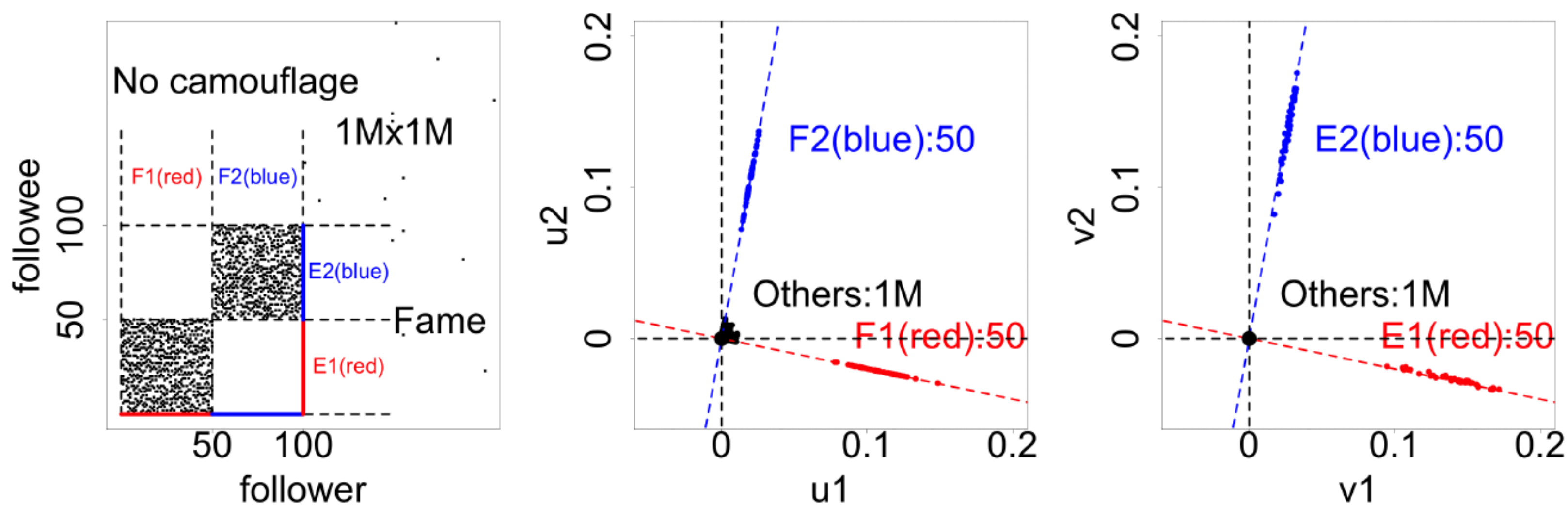


Rule 3 (tilting "rays"): two blocks, with "camouflage", no "fame"

Lockstep and *Spectral Subspace Plot*

- Case #3: non-overlapping lockstep
- "Camouflage" (or "**Fame**") ⟷ Tilting "Rays"

Adjacency Matrix　　　　Spectral Subspace Plot



Rule 3 (tilting "rays"): two blocks, no "camouflage", with "fame"

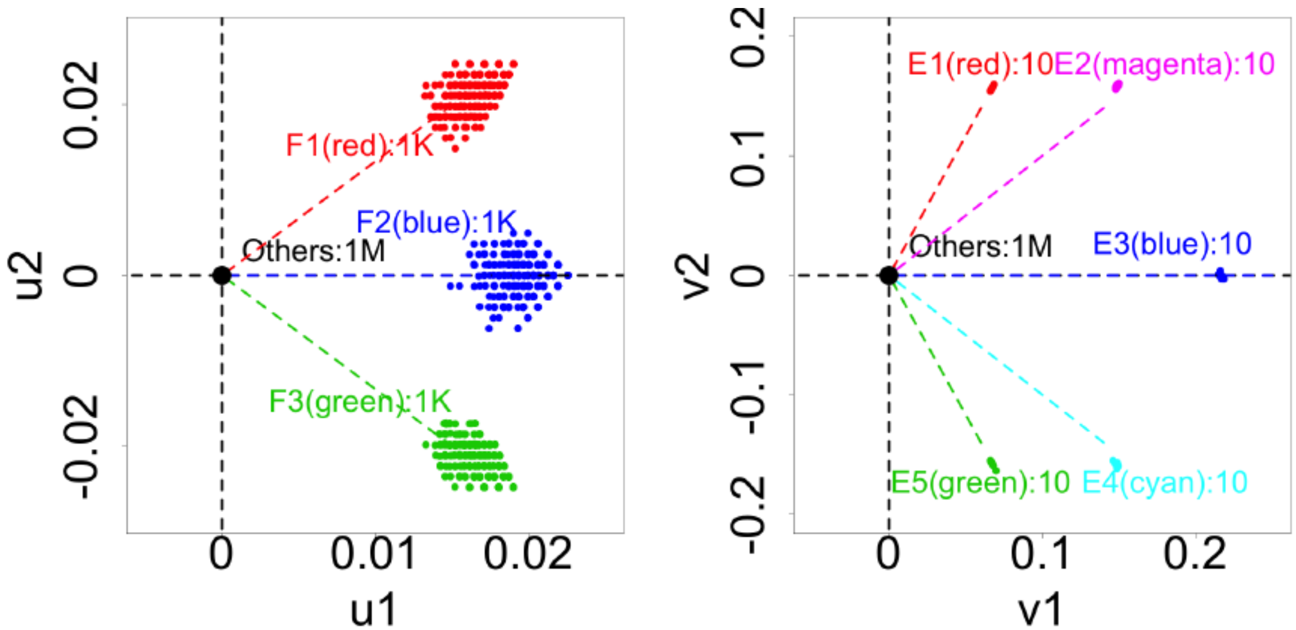
Lockstep and *Spectral Subspace Plot*

- Case #4: ? lockstep
- "?" ⟷ "Pearls"

Adjacency Matrix

?

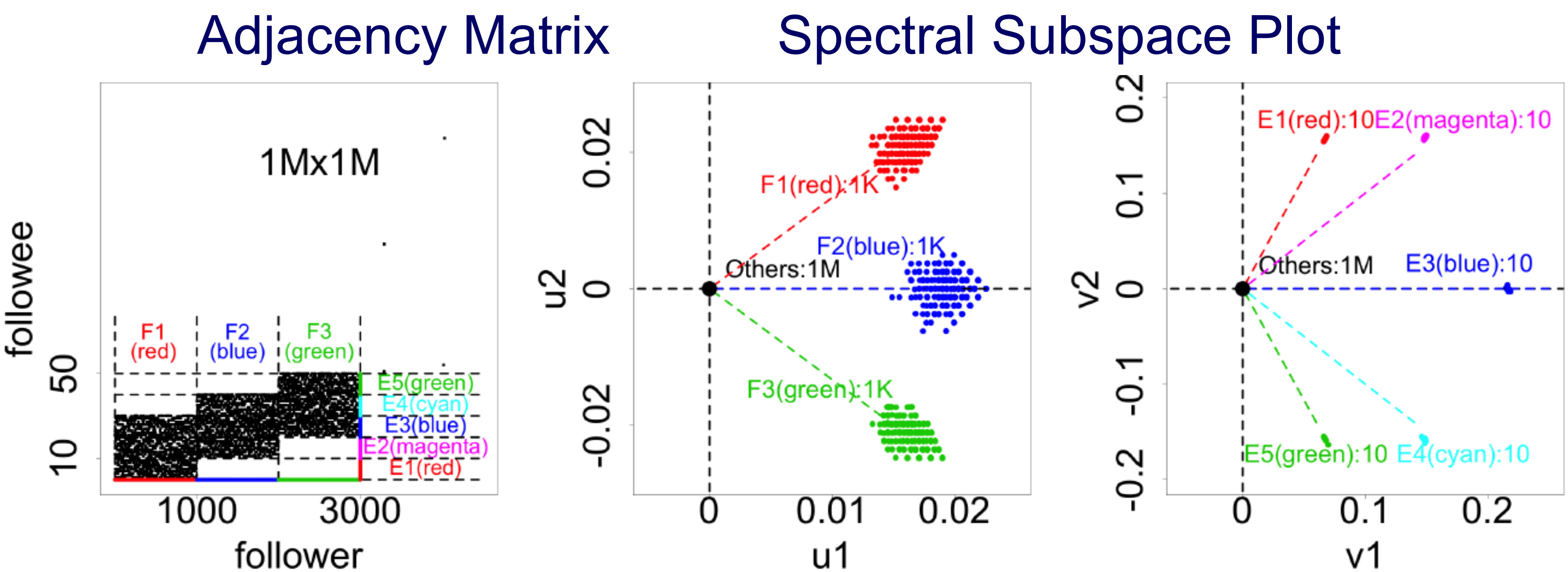
Spectral Subspace Plot



Carnegie Mellon

Lockstep and *Spectral Subspace Plot*

- Case #4: **overlapping** lockstep
- **"Staircase"** ⟷ "Pearls"



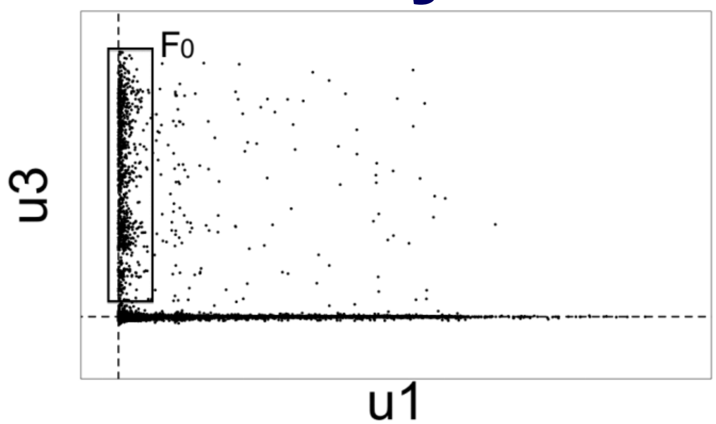
Rule 4 ("pearls"): a "staircase" of three partially overlapping blocks.

Dataset

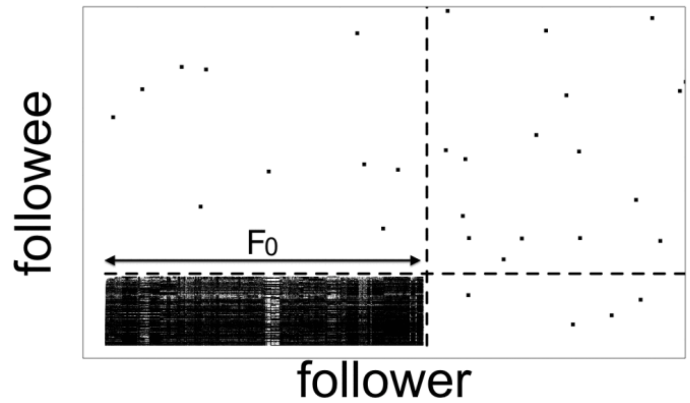
- Tencent Weibo
- 117 million nodes (with profile and UGC data)
- 3.33 billion directed edges

Real Data

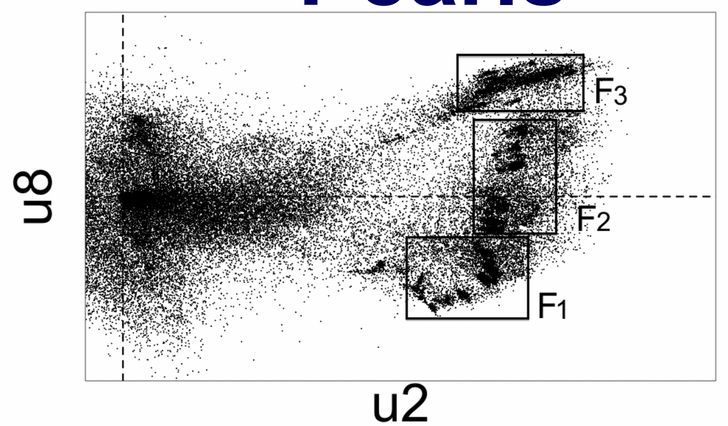
"Rays"



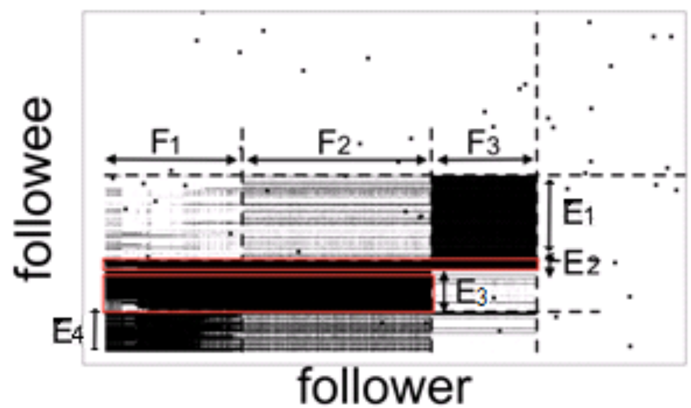
"Block"



"Pearls"

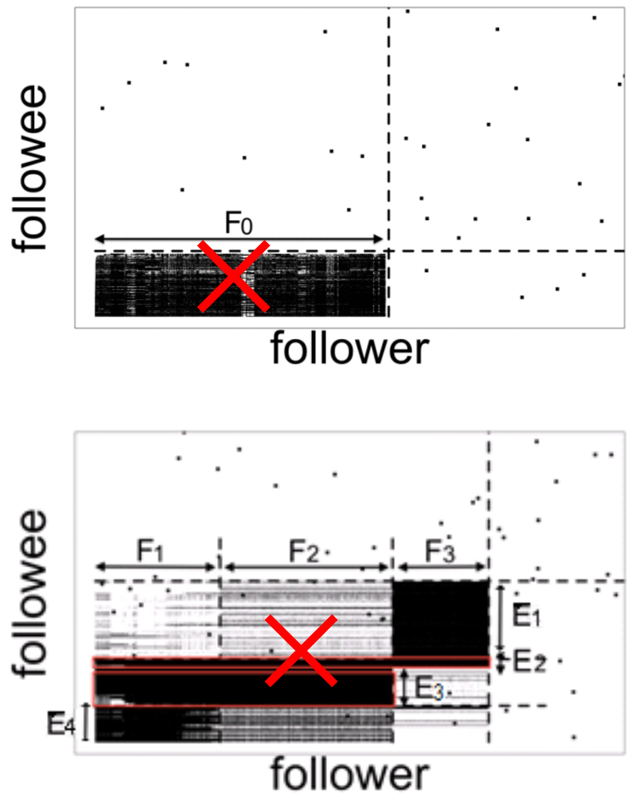


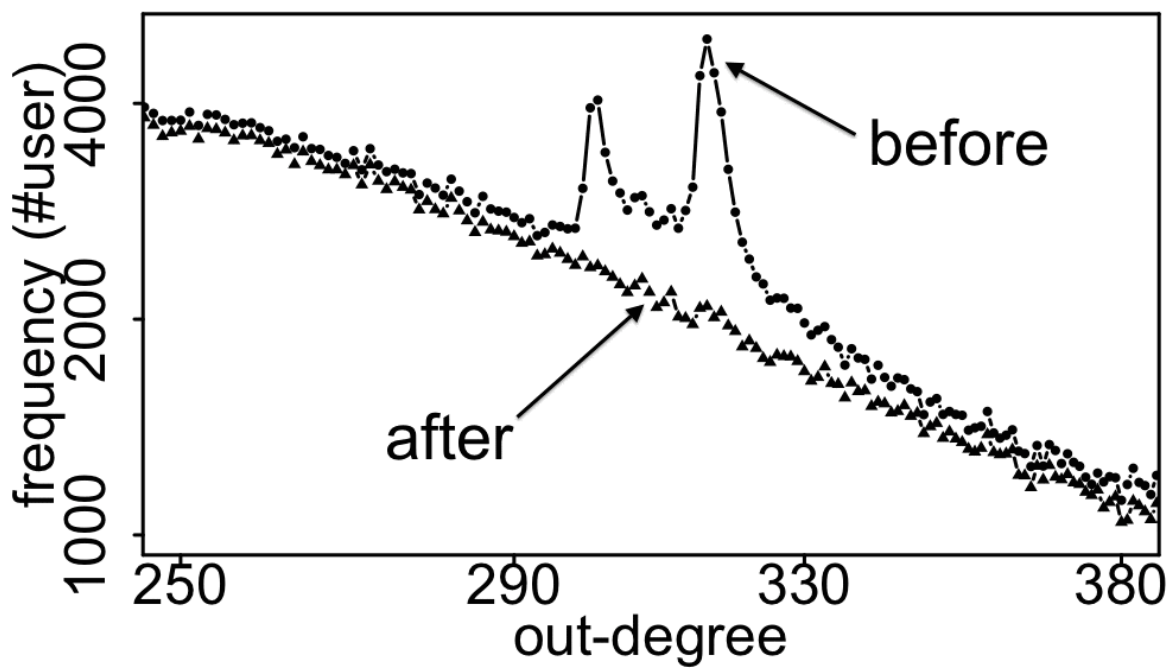
"Staircase"



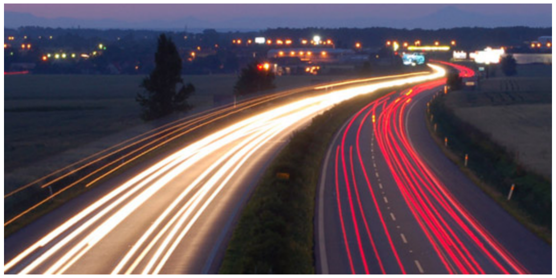
Real Data

- Spikes on the out-degree distribution



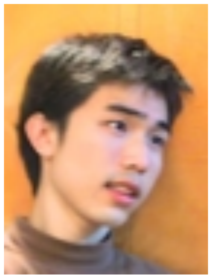


Roadmap

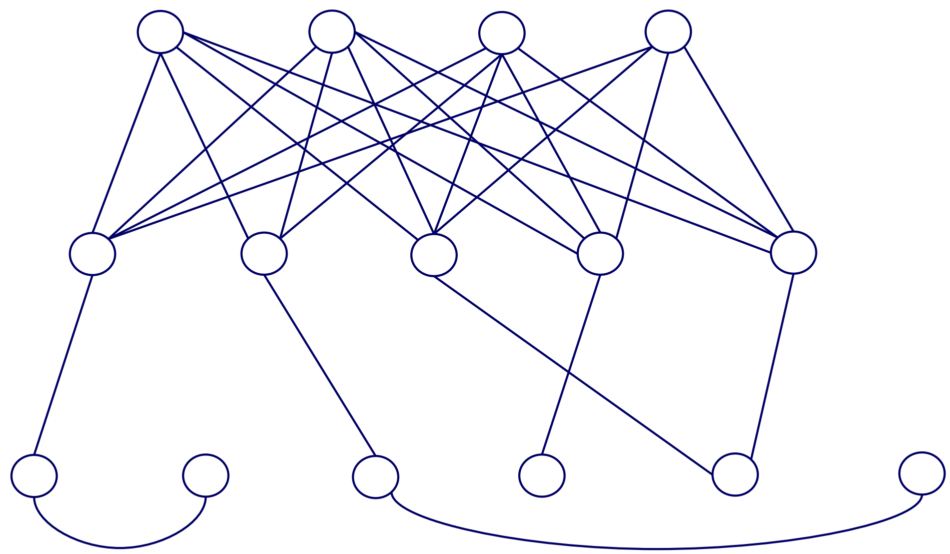


- Introduction – Motivation
- Part#1: Patterns in graphs
  - P1.1: Patterns
  - P1.2: Anomaly / fraud detection
    - No labels – spectral methods
    - With labels: Belief Propagation
- Part#2: time-evolving graphs; tensors
- Conclusions

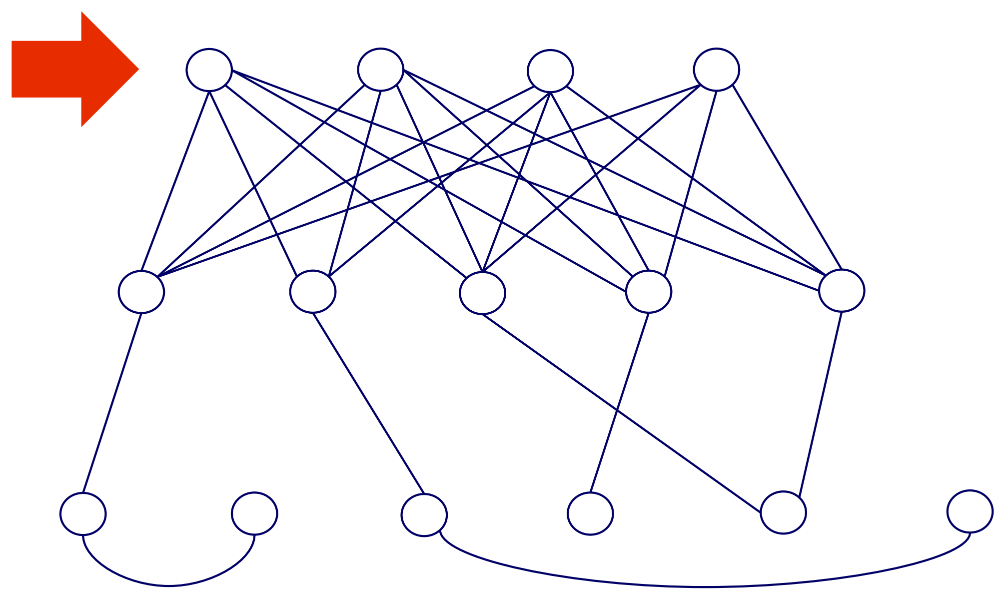
E-bay Fraud detection

w/ Polo Chau &
Shashank Pandit, CMU
[www'07]

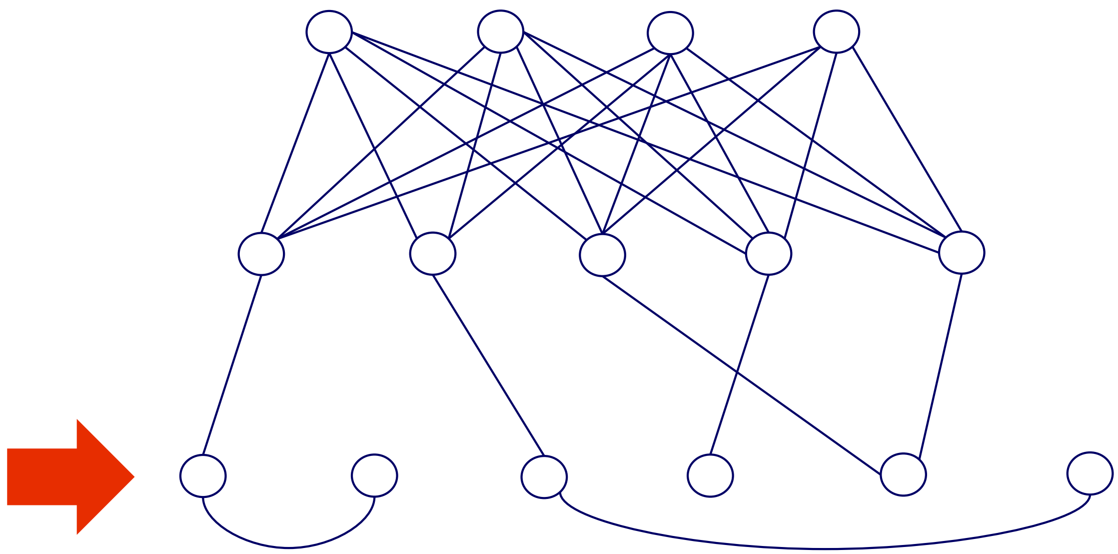


E-bay Fraud detection

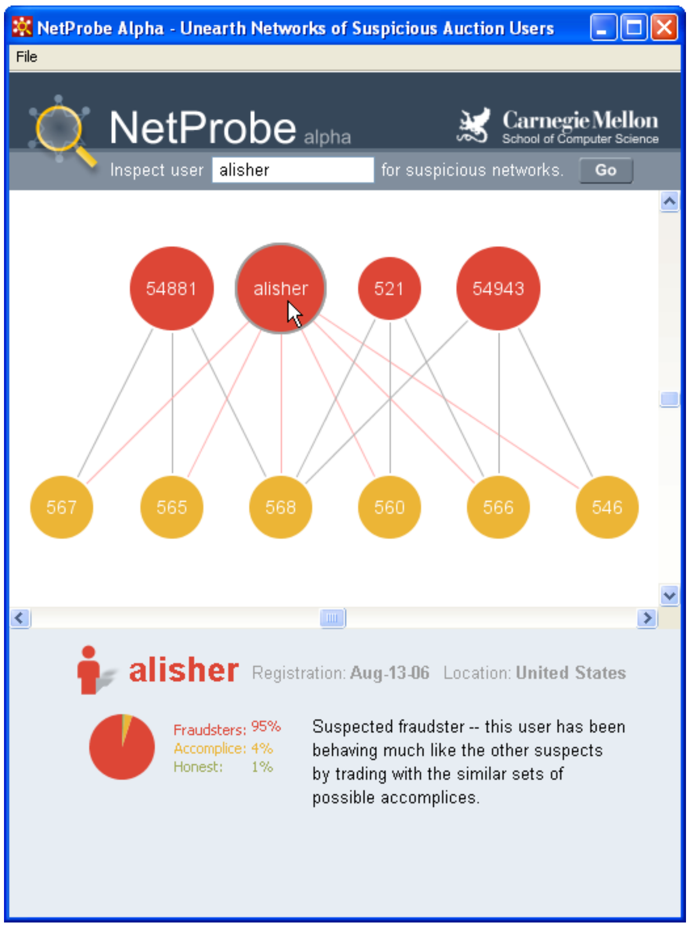


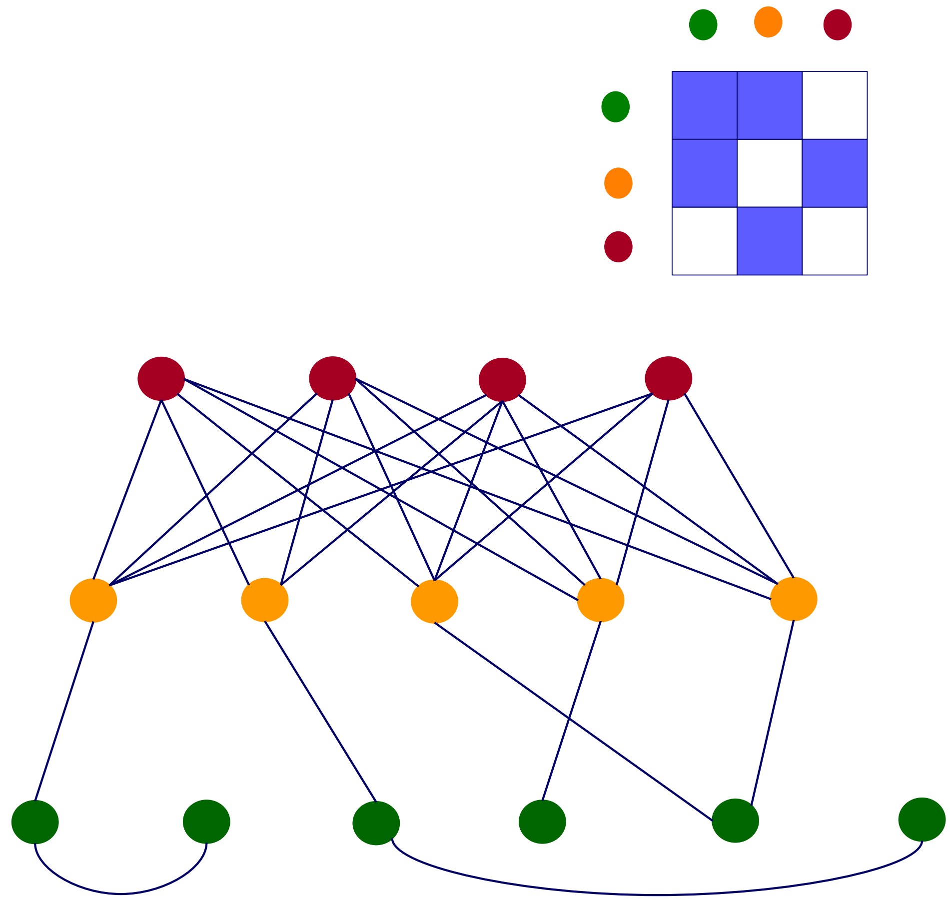
Carnegie Mellon

E-bay Fraud detection



E-bay Fraud detection - NetProbe





Popular press

USA TODAY

The Washington Post

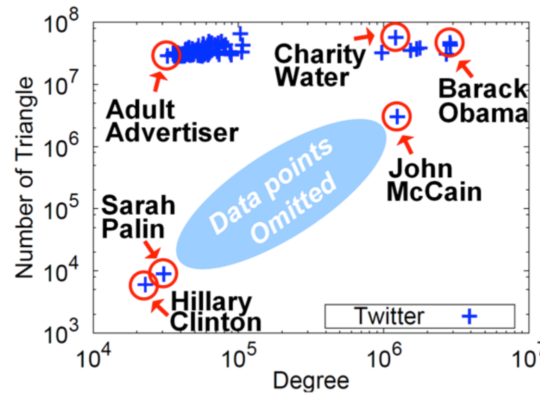
Los Angeles Times

And less desirable attention:

- E-mail from ‘Belgium police’ (‘copy of your code?’)

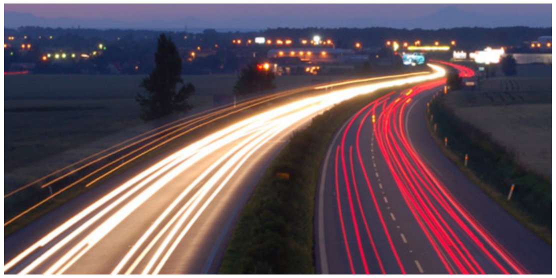
Summary of Part#1

- *many* patterns in real graphs
  - Power-laws everywhere
  - Long (and growing) list of tools for anomaly/fraud detection



Patterns  anomalies

Roadmap



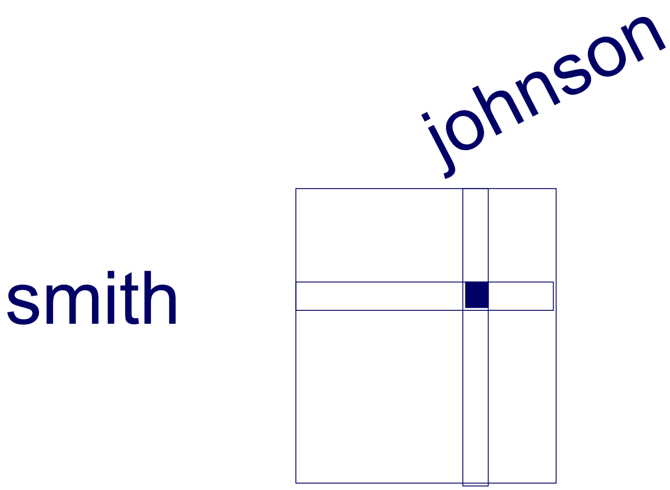
- Introduction – Motivation
- Part#1: Patterns in graphs
- Part#2: time-evolving graphs
  - P2.1: tools/tensors
  - P2.2: other patterns
- Conclusions

Part 2: Time evolving graphs; tensors

Carnegie Mellon

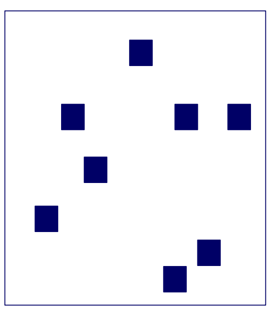
Graphs over time -> tensors!

- Problem #2.1:
  - Given who calls whom, and when
  - Find patterns / anomalies



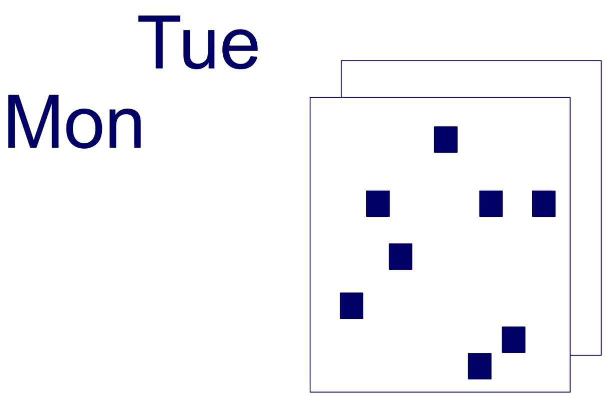
Graphs over time -> tensors!

- Problem #2.1:
  - Given who calls whom, and when
  - Find patterns / anomalies



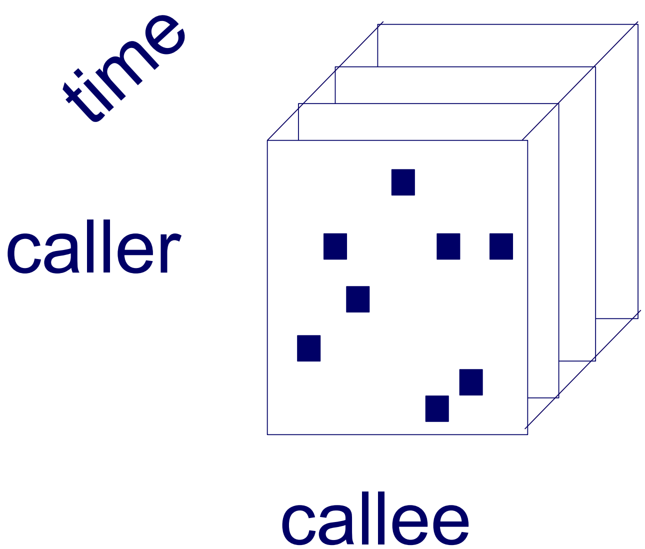
Graphs over time -> tensors!

- Problem #2.1:
  - Given who calls whom, and when
  - Find patterns / anomalies



Graphs over time -> tensors!

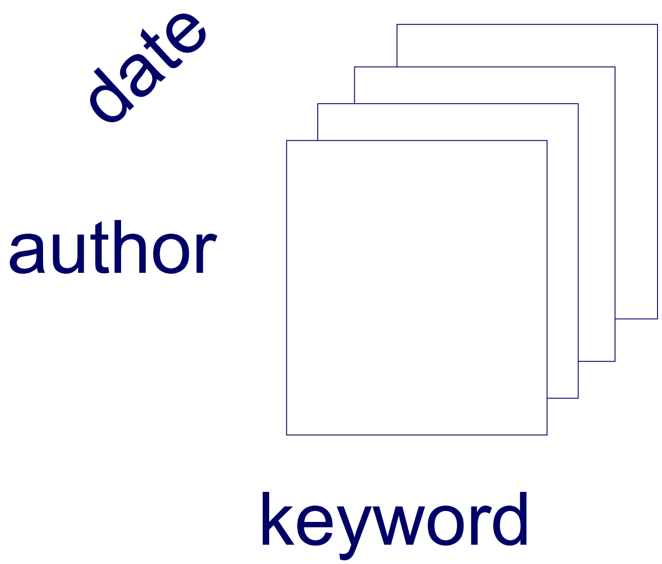
- Problem #2.1:
  - Given who calls whom, and when
  - Find patterns / anomalies



Carnegie Mellon

Graphs over time -> tensors!

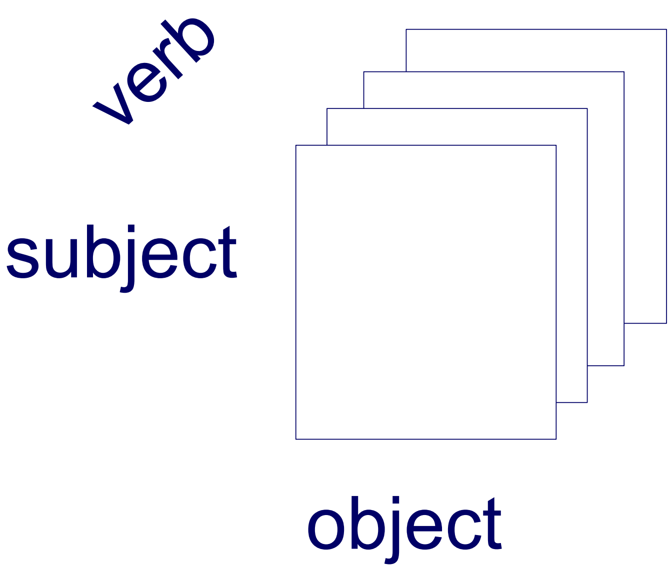
- Problem #2.1’:
  - Given author-keyword-date
  - Find patterns / anomalies



MANY more settings, with >2 ‘modes’

Graphs over time -> tensors!

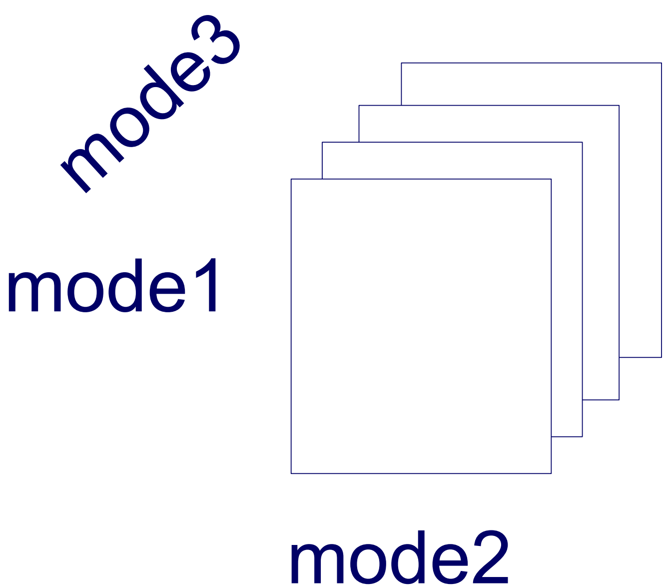
- Problem #2.1'':
  - Given subject – verb – object facts
  - Find patterns / anomalies



MANY more settings, with >2 'modes'

Graphs over time -> tensors!

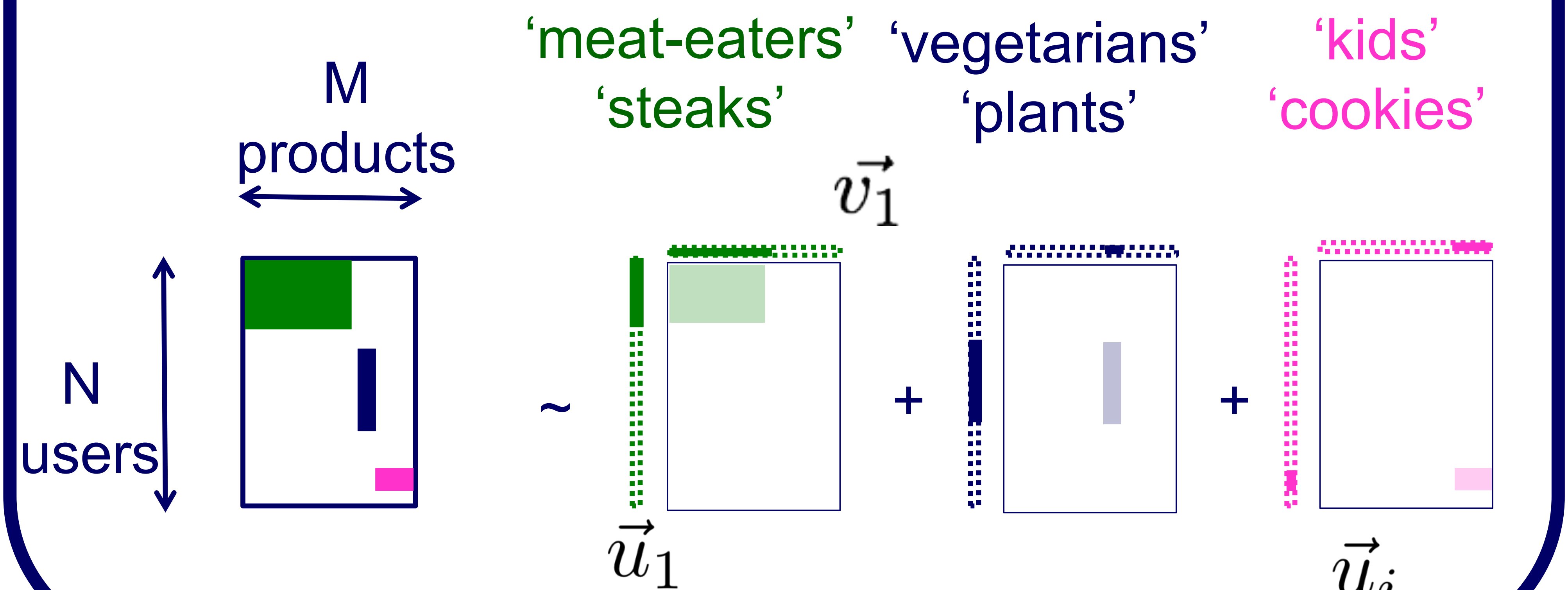
- Problem #2.1''':
  - Given <triplets>
  - Find patterns / anomalies



MANY more settings, with >2 'modes' (and 4, 5, etc modes)

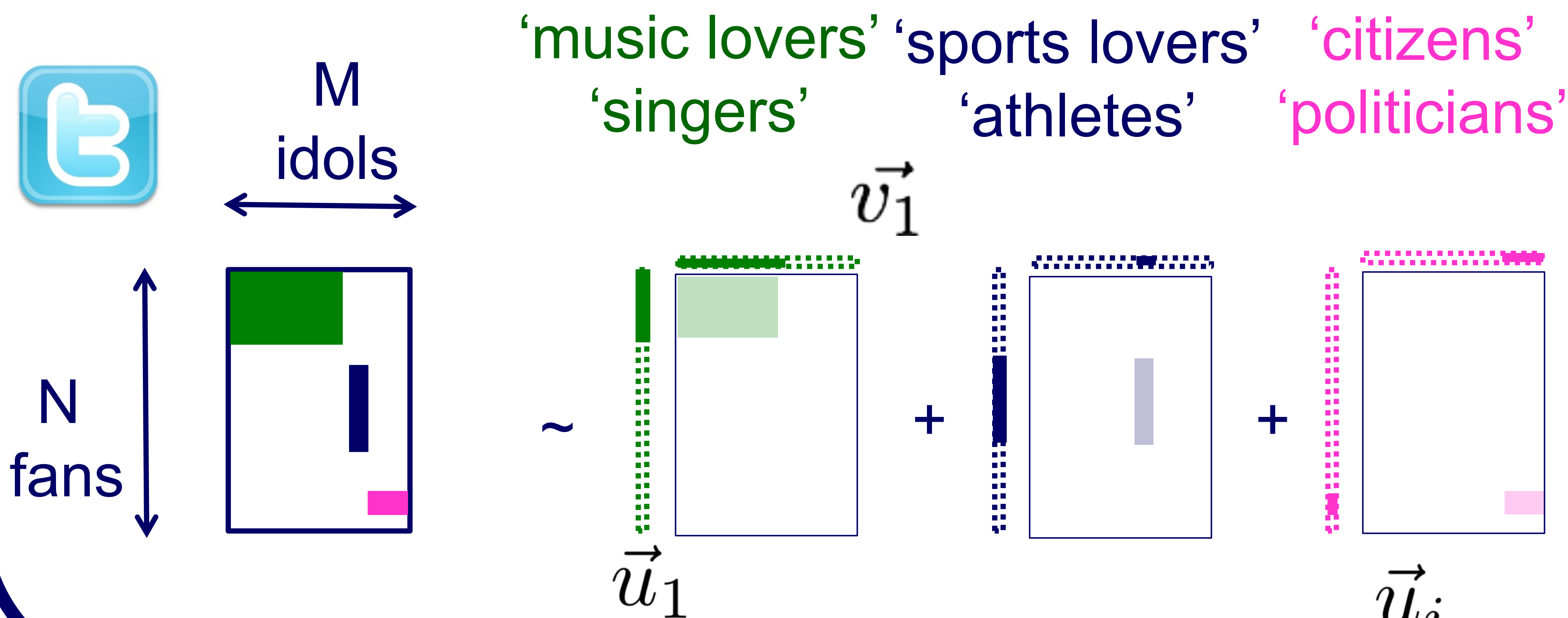
Answer : tensor factorization

- Recall: (SVD) matrix factorization: finds blocks



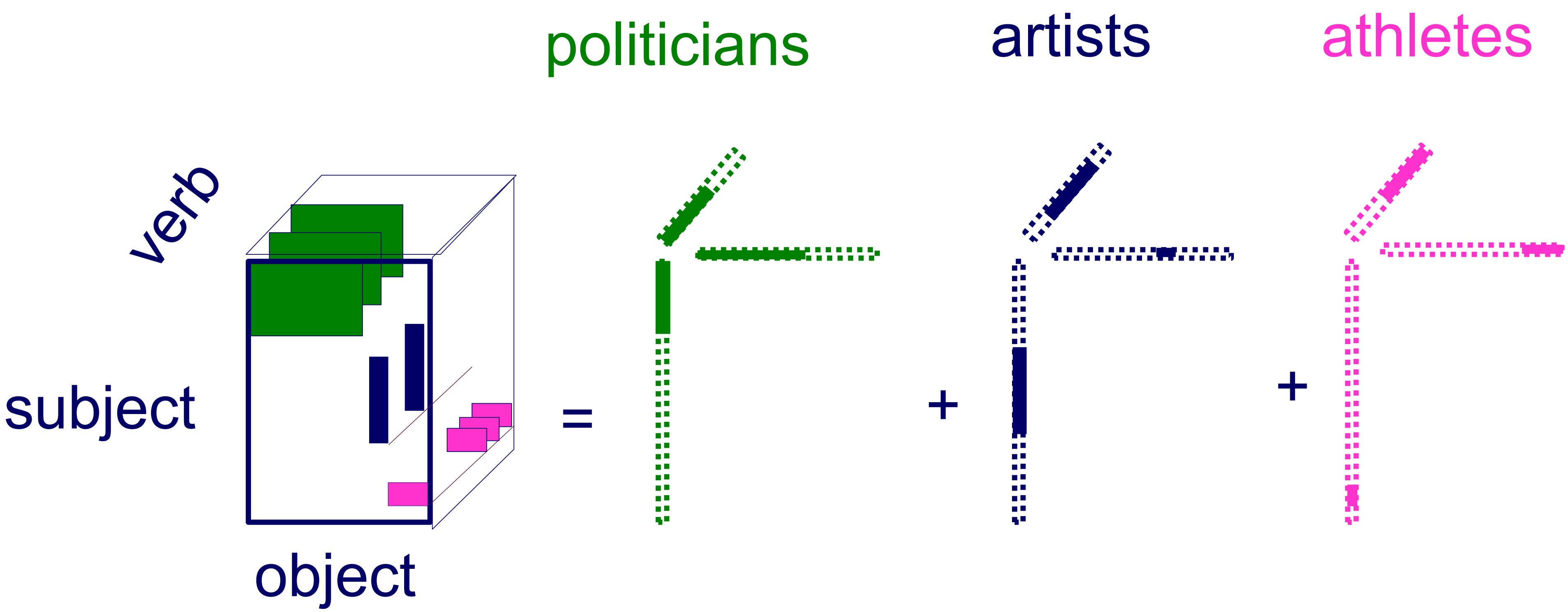
Crush intro to SVD

- Recall: (SVD) matrix factorization: finds blocks



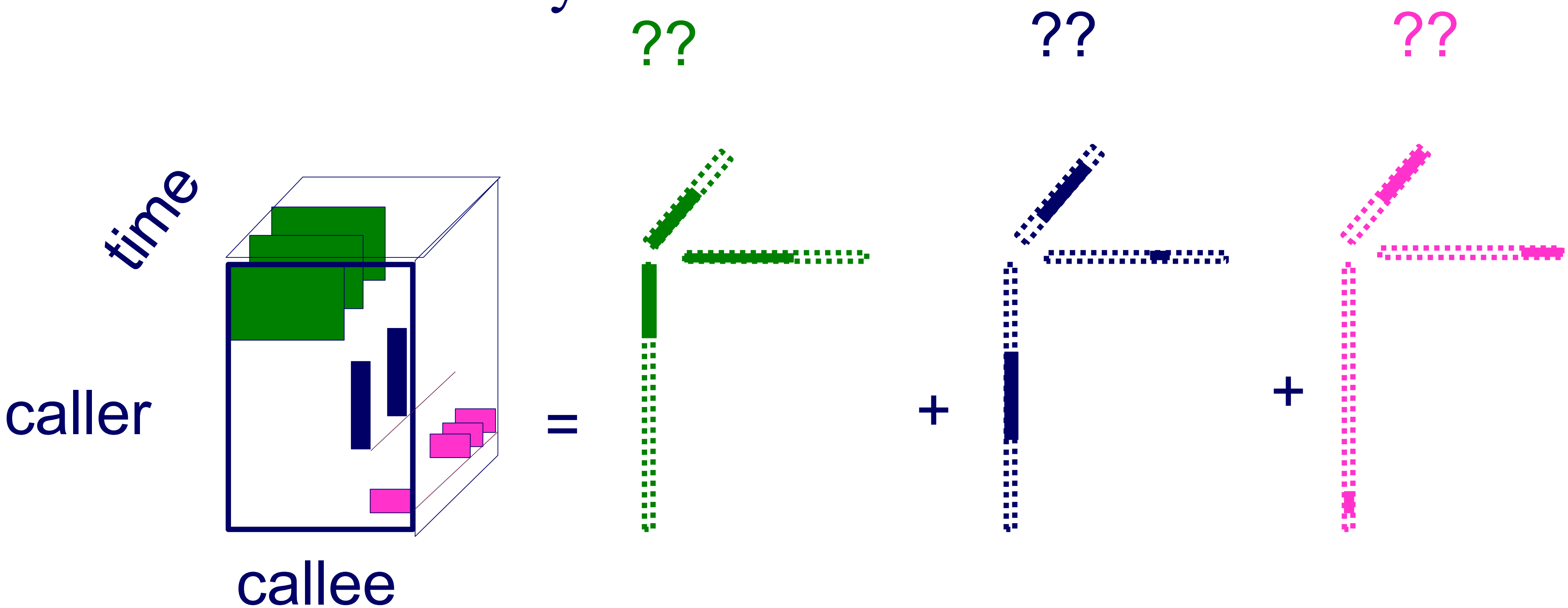
Answer: tensor factorization

- PARAFAC decomposition

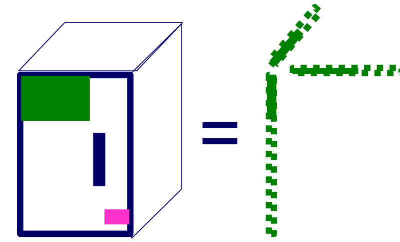


Answer: tensor factorization

- PARAFAC decomposition
- Results for who-calls-whom-when
  - 4M x 15 days

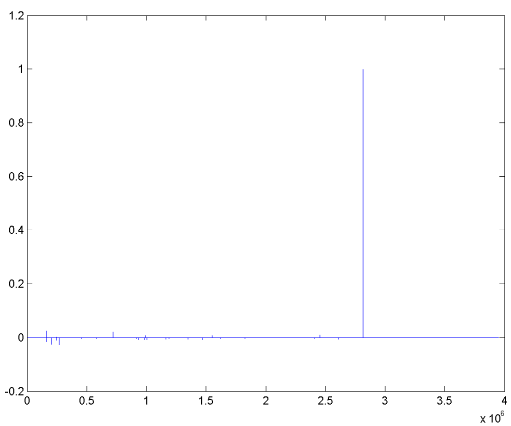


Anomaly detection in time-evolving graphs

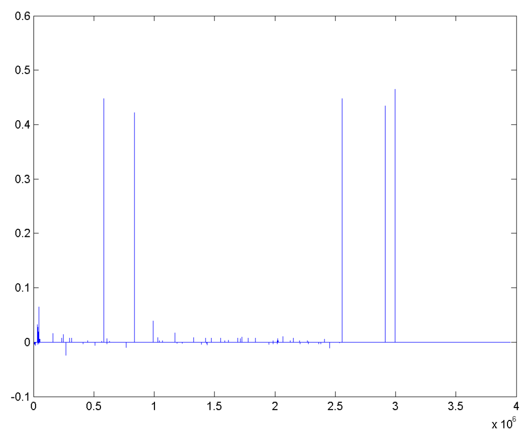


- Anomalous communities in phone call data:
  – European country, 4M clients, data over 2 weeks

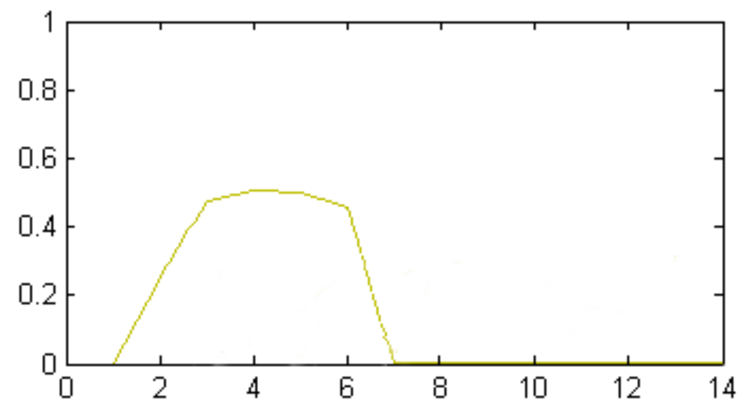
1 caller



5 receivers

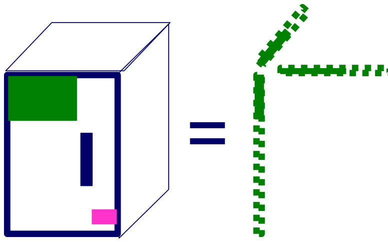


4 days of activity



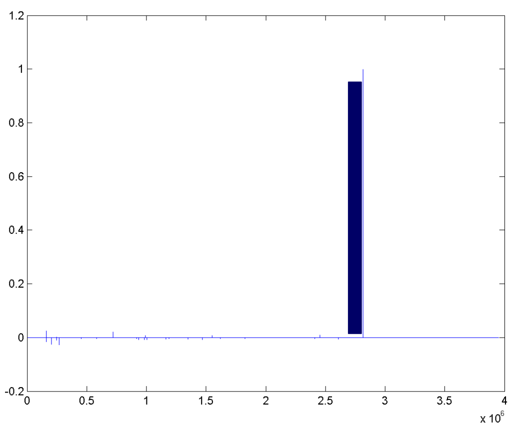
~200 calls to EACH receiver on EACH day!

Anomaly detection in time-evolving graphs

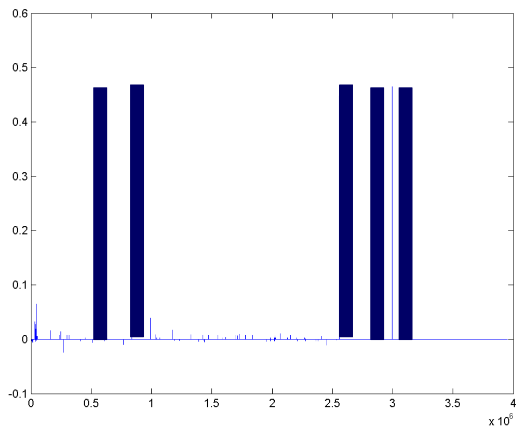


- Anomalous communities in phone call data:
  - European country, 4M clients, data over 2 weeks

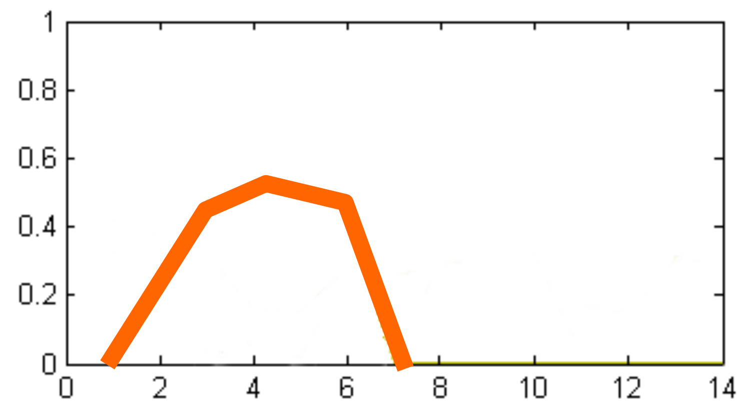
1 caller



5 receivers

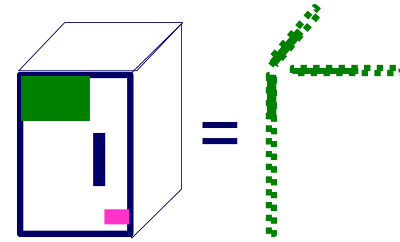


4 days of activity



~200 calls to EACH receiver on EACH day!

Anomaly detection in time-evolving graphs

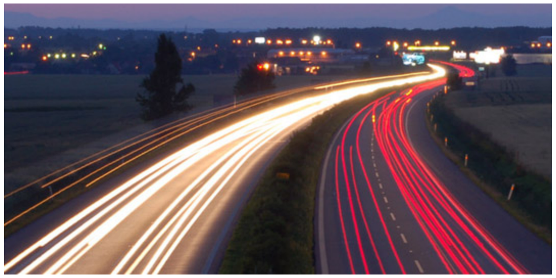


- Anomalous communities in phone call data:
  - European country, 4M clients, data over 2 weeks



Miguel Araujo, Spiros Papadimitriou, Stephan Günnemann, Christos Faloutsos, Prithwish Basu, Ananthram Swami, Evangelos Papalexakis, Danai Koutra. *Com2: Fast Automatic Discovery of Temporal (Comet) Communities*. PAKDD 2014, Tainan, Taiwan.

Roadmap



- Introduction – Motivation
- Part#1: Patterns in graphs
- Part#2: time-evolving graphs
  - P2.1: tools/tensors
  - P2.2: other patterns – inter-arrival time
- Conclusions

Carnegie Mellon

USP
Universidade de São Paulo

筑波大学
University of Tsukuba

Carnegie Mellon University

KDD 2015 – Sydney, Australia

RSC: Mining and Modeling Temporal Activity in Social Media

Alceu F. Costa* Yuto Yamaguchi Agma J. M. Traina

Caetano Traina Jr. Christos Faloutsos

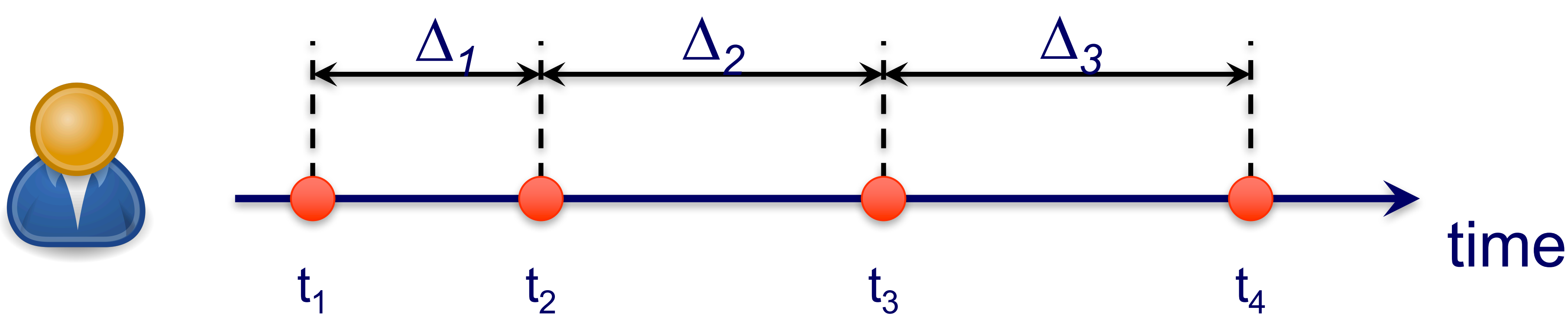
*alceufc@icmc.usp.br

Pattern Mining: Datasets

Reddit Dataset	Twitter Dataset
Time-stamp from comments	Time-stamp from tweets
21,198 users	6,790 users
20 Million time-stamps	16 Million time-stamps

For each user we have:

- Sequence of postings time-stamps: $\boldsymbol{T} = (t_1, t_2, t_3, \ldots)$
- Inter-arrival times (IAT) of postings: $(\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \Delta_3, \ldots)$

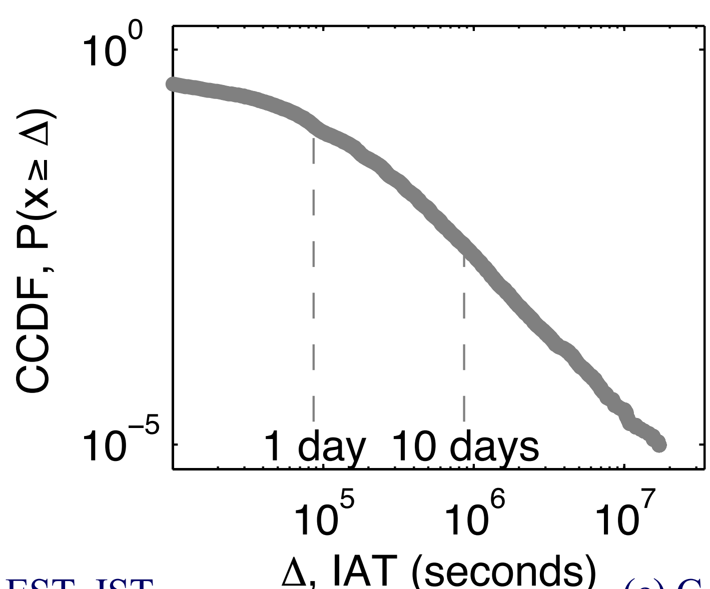


Pattern Mining

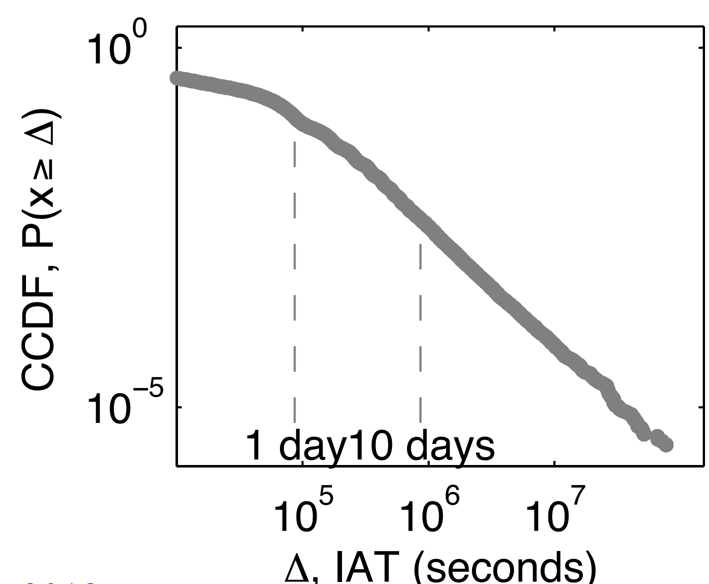
Pattern 1: Distribution of IAT is heavy-tailed

Users can be inactive for long periods of time before making new postings

IAT Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF)
(log-log axis)



Reddit Users



Twitter Users

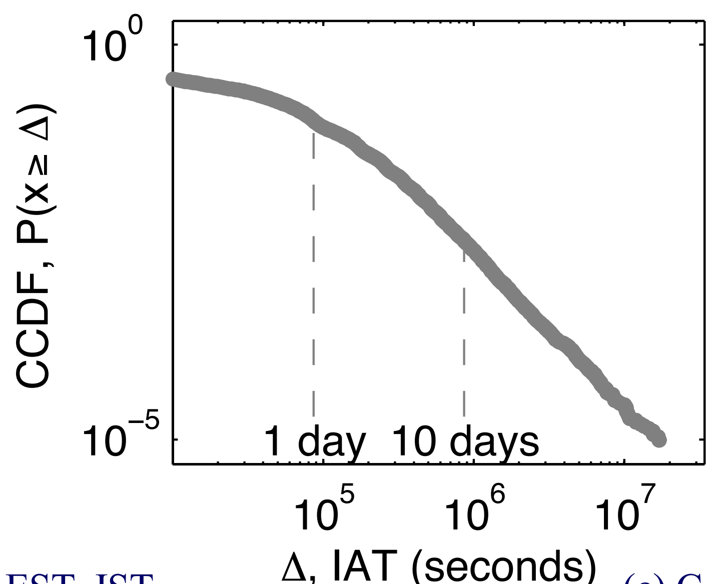
Pattern Mining

Pattern 1: Distribution of IAT is heavy-tailed

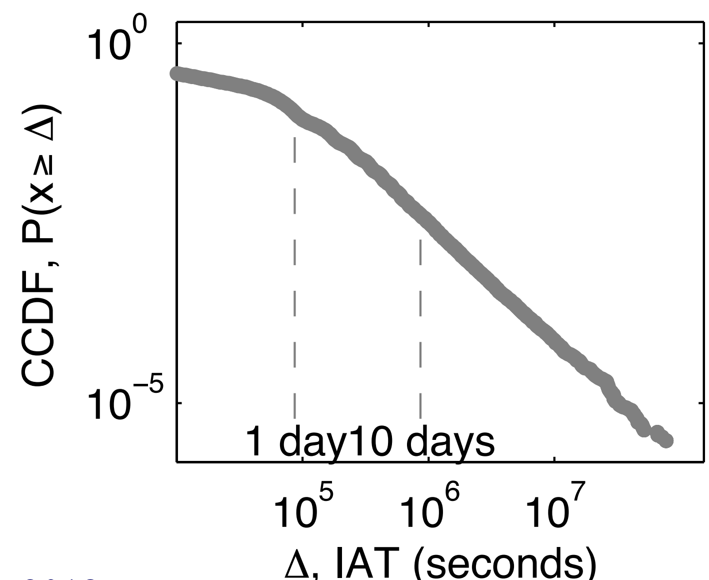
Users can be inactive for long periods of time before making new postings

No surprises – Should we give up?

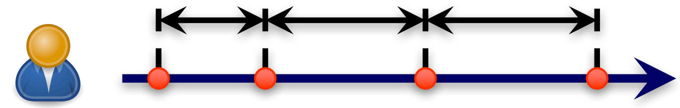
IAT Com n (CCDF)



Reddit Users

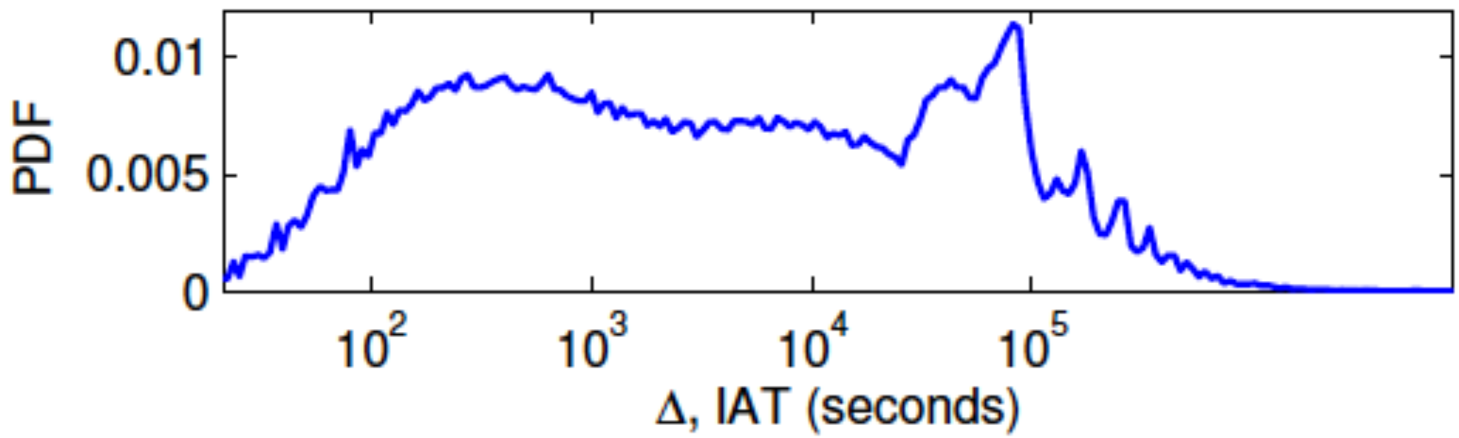


Twitter Users

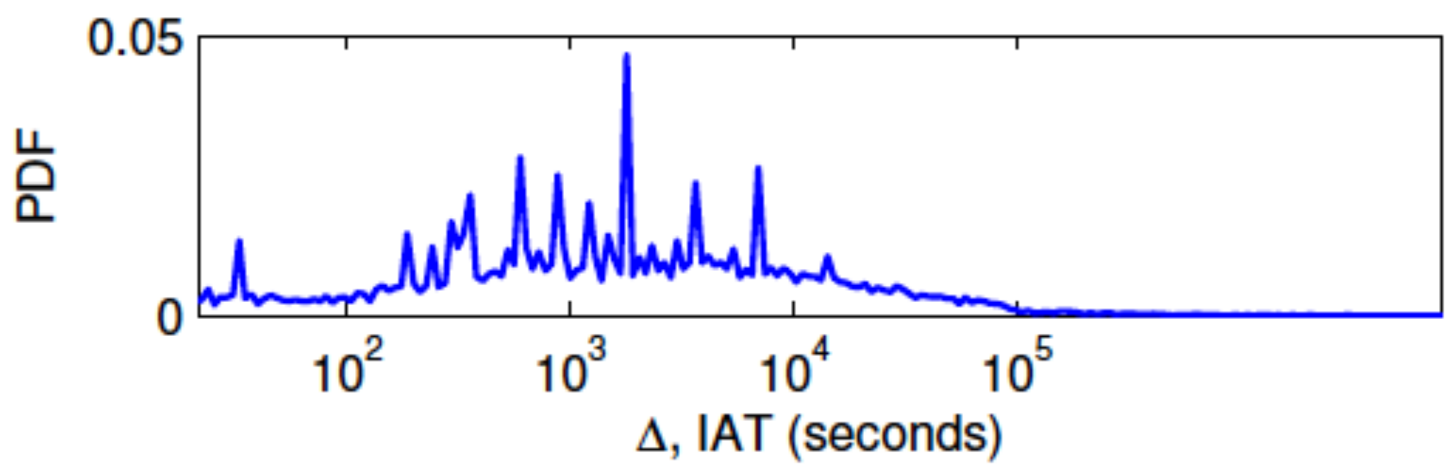


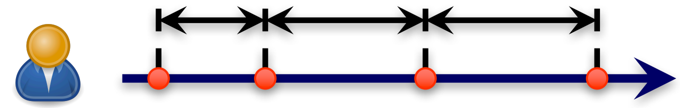
Human? Robots?

linear

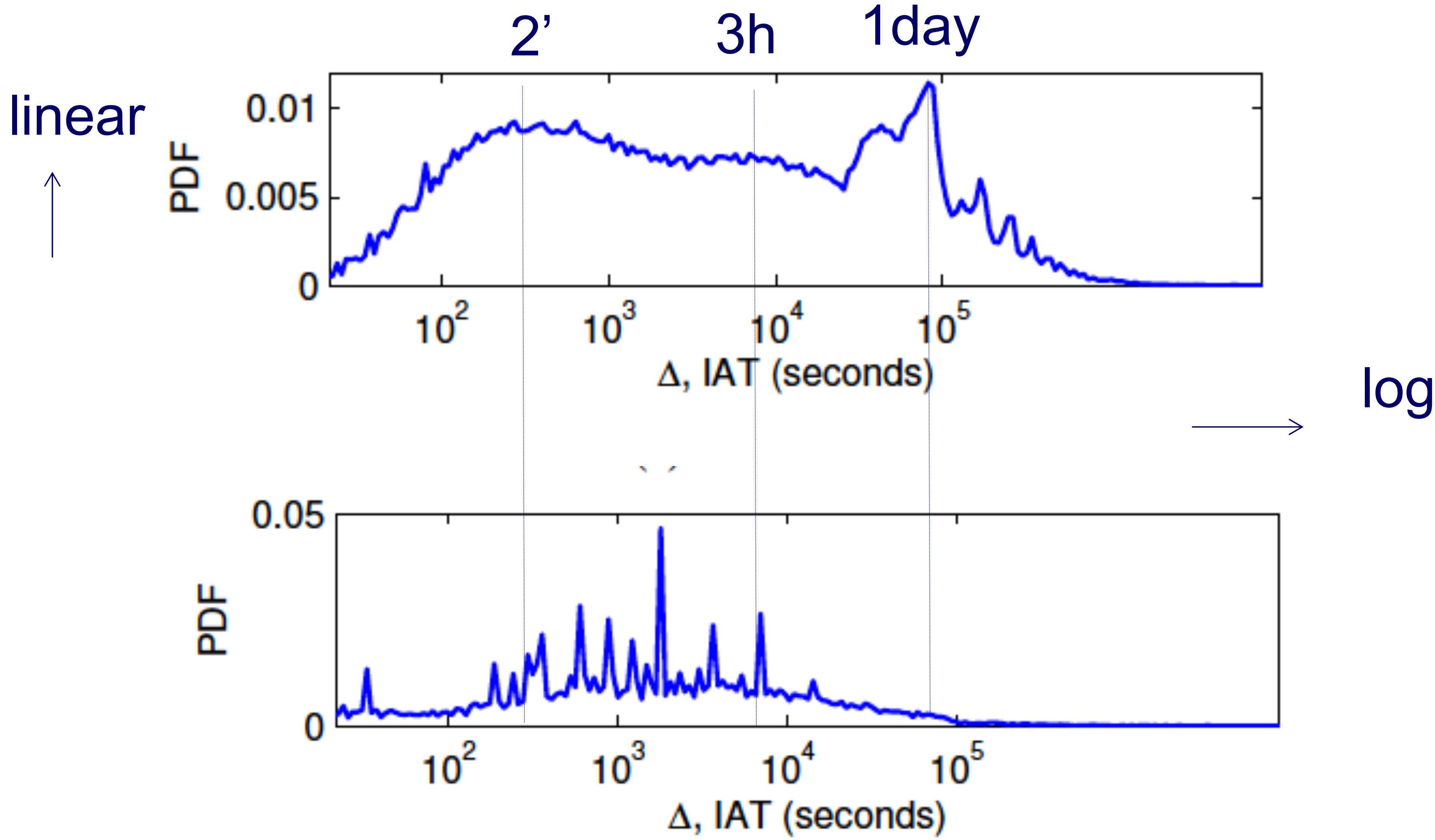


log





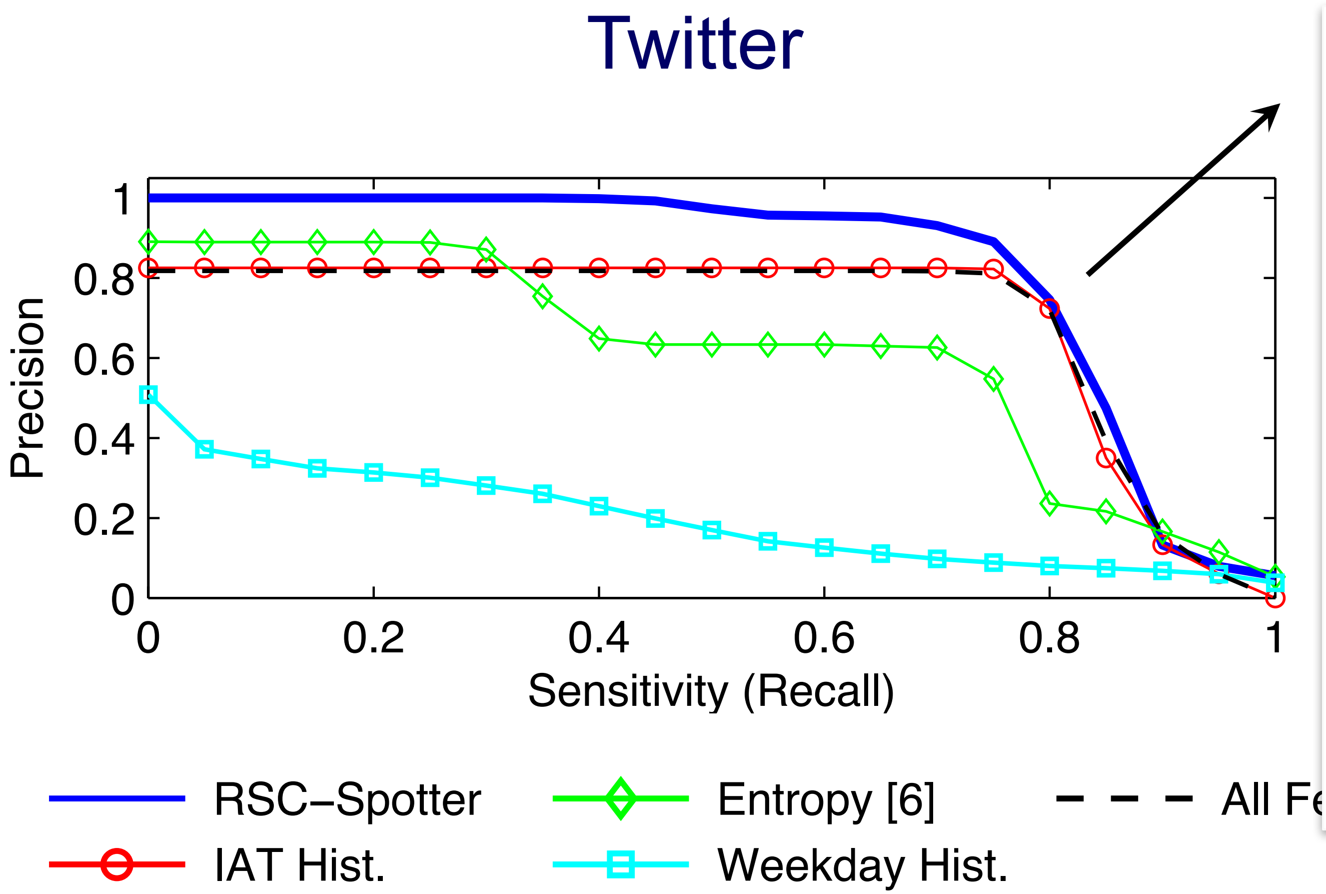
Human? Robots?



Experiments: Can RSC-Spotter Detect Bots?

Precision vs. Sensitivity Curves

Good performance: curve close to the top



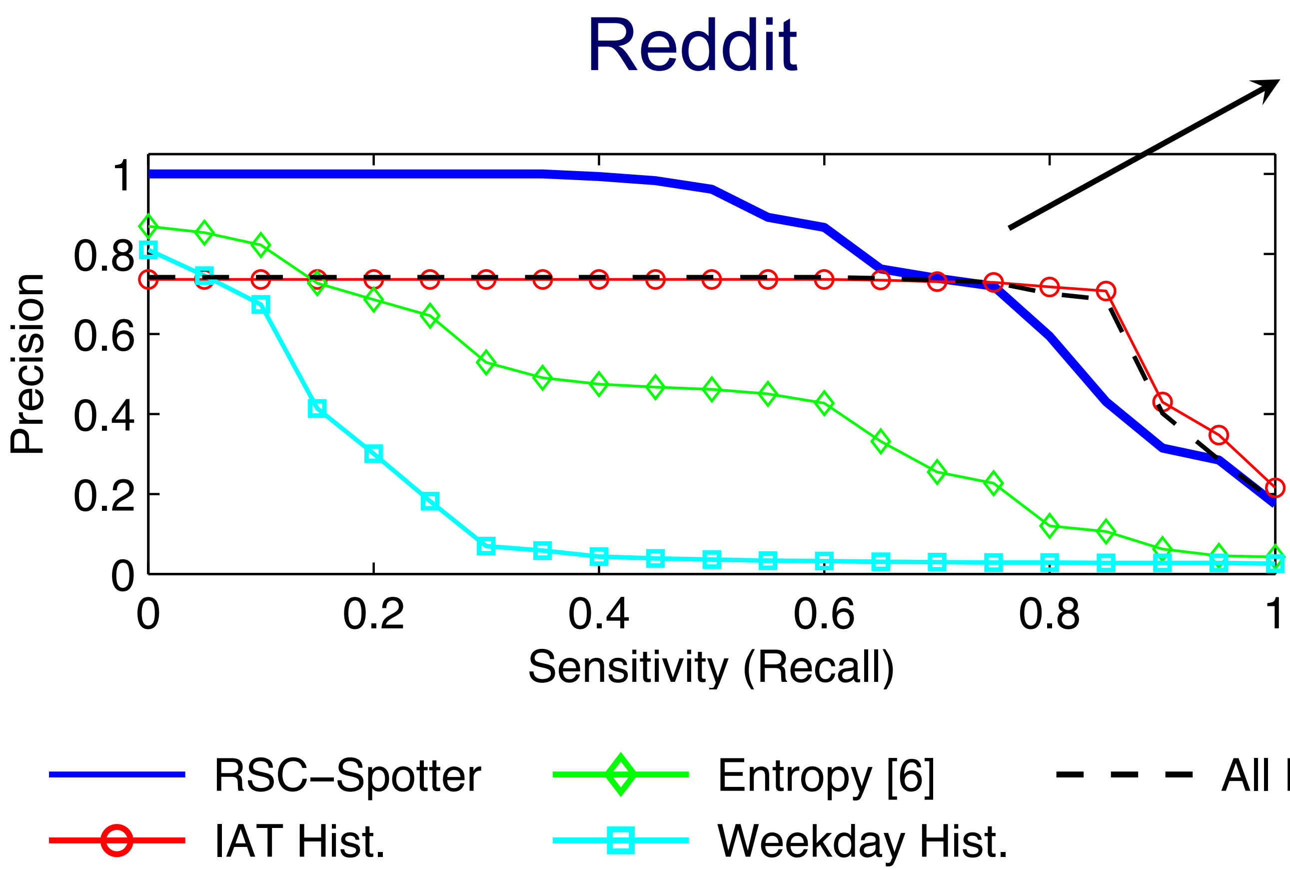
Precision > 94%
Sensitivity > 70%

With strongly imbalanced datasets
humans >> # bots

Experiments: Can RSC-Spotter Detect Bots?

Precision vs. Sensitivity Curves

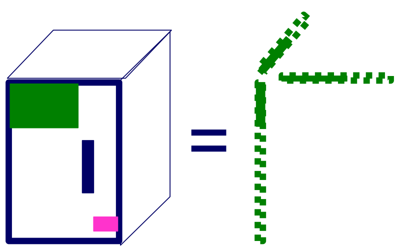
Good performance: curve close to the top

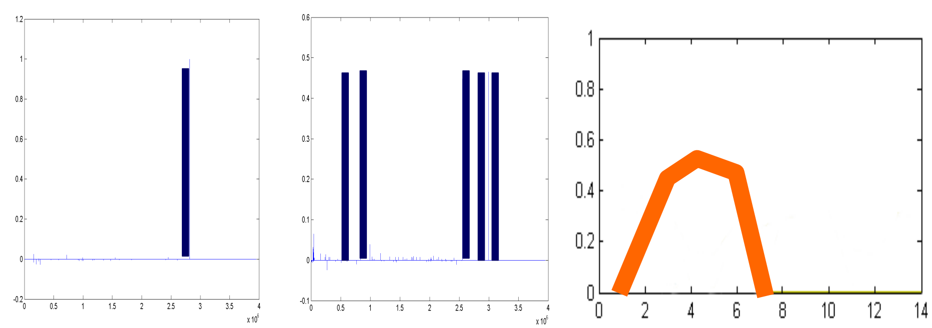


Precision > 96%
Sensitivity > 47%
With strongly imbalanced datasets
humans >> # bots

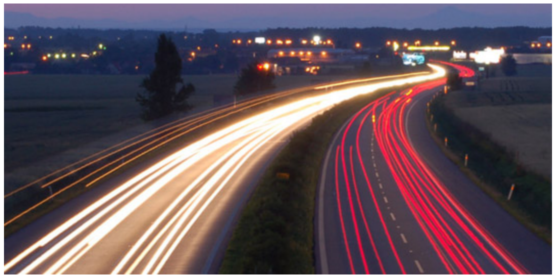
Part 2: Conclusions

- Time-evolving / heterogeneous graphs -> tensors
- PARAFAC finds patterns
- Surprising temporal patterns (P.L. growth)





Roadmap



- Introduction – Motivation
  - Why study (big) graphs?
- Part#1: Patterns in graphs
- Part#2: time-evolving graphs; tensors
- Acknowledgements and Conclusions

Thanks

Disclaimer: All opinions are mine; not necessarily reflecting the opinions of the funding agencies

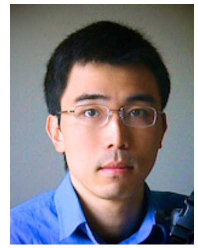
Thanks to: NSF IIS-0705359, IIS-0534205, CTA-INARC; Yahoo (M45), LLNL, IBM, SPRINT, Google, INTEL, HP, iLab

Cast

Akoglu, Leman

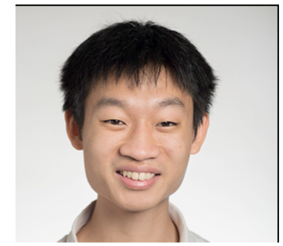
Araujo, Miguel

Beutel, Alex



Chau, Polo

Eswaran, Dhivya



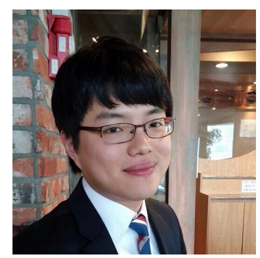
Hooi, Bryan

Kang, U

Koutra, Danai

Papalexakis, Vagelis

Shah, Neil

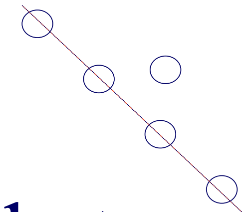


Shin, Kijung

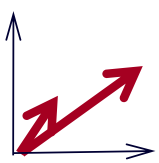
Song, Hyun Ah

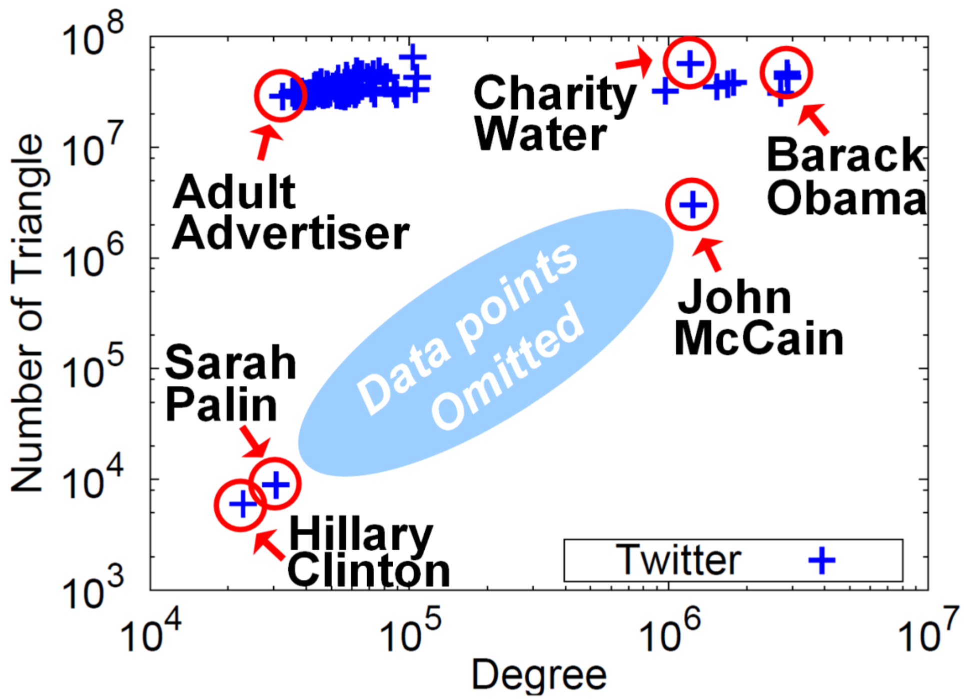
CONCLUSION#1 – Big data

- **Patterns**  **Anomalies**



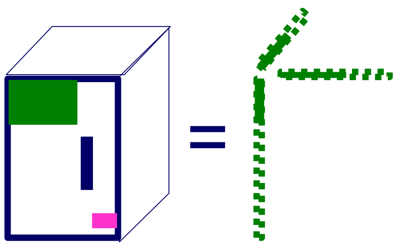
- **Large** datasets reveal patterns/outliers that are invisible otherwise

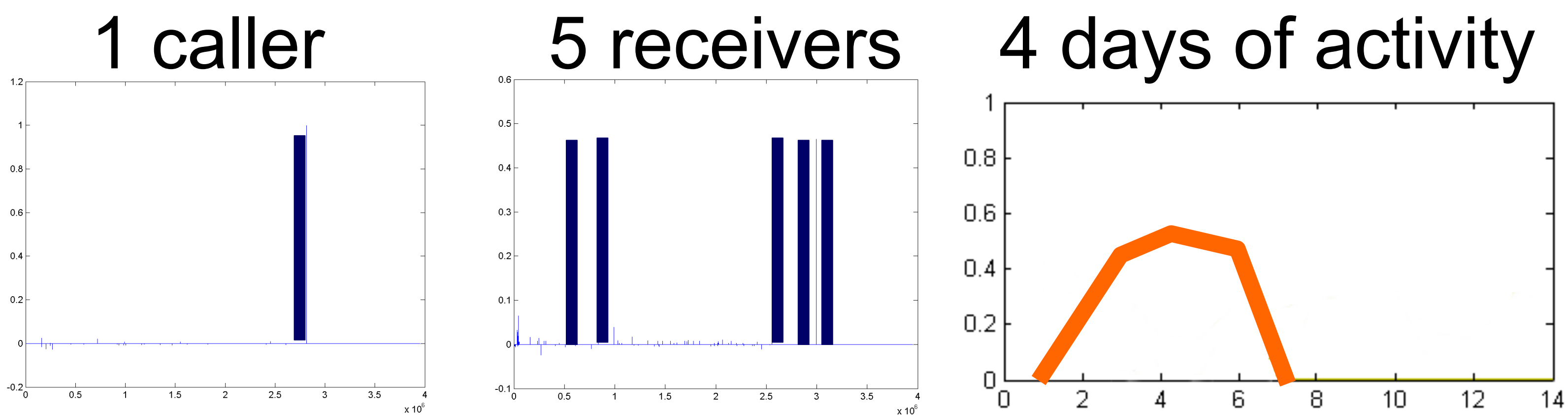




CONCLUSION#2 – tensors

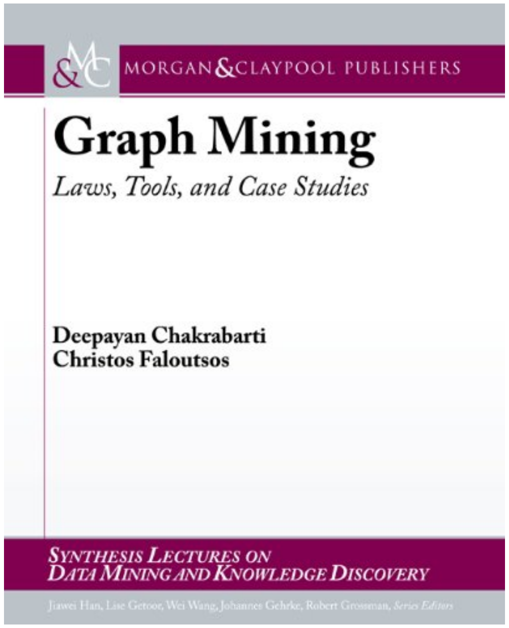
- powerful tool





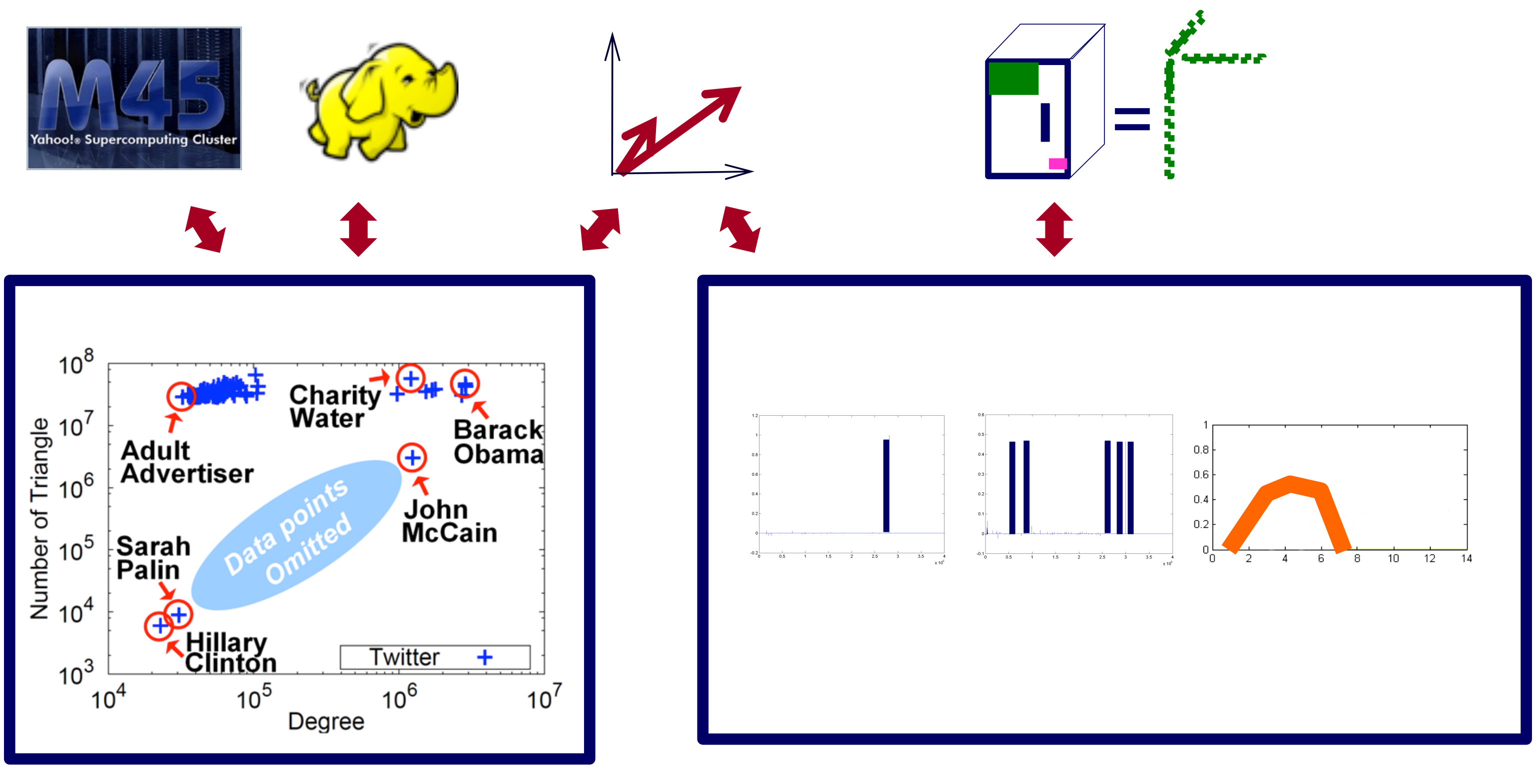
References

- D. Chakrabarti, C. Faloutsos: *Graph Mining – Laws, Tools and Case Studies*, Morgan Claypool 2012
- http://www.morganclaypool.com/doi/abs/10.2200/S00449ED1V01Y201209DMK006



TAKE HOME MESSAGE:

Cross-disciplinarity



Thank you!

Cross-disciplinarity