

Data-Driven Behavioral Analytics: Observations, Representations and Models

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<http://www.meng-jiang.com/tutorial-cikm16.html>

I. Mining behavior networks with social and spatiotemporal contexts

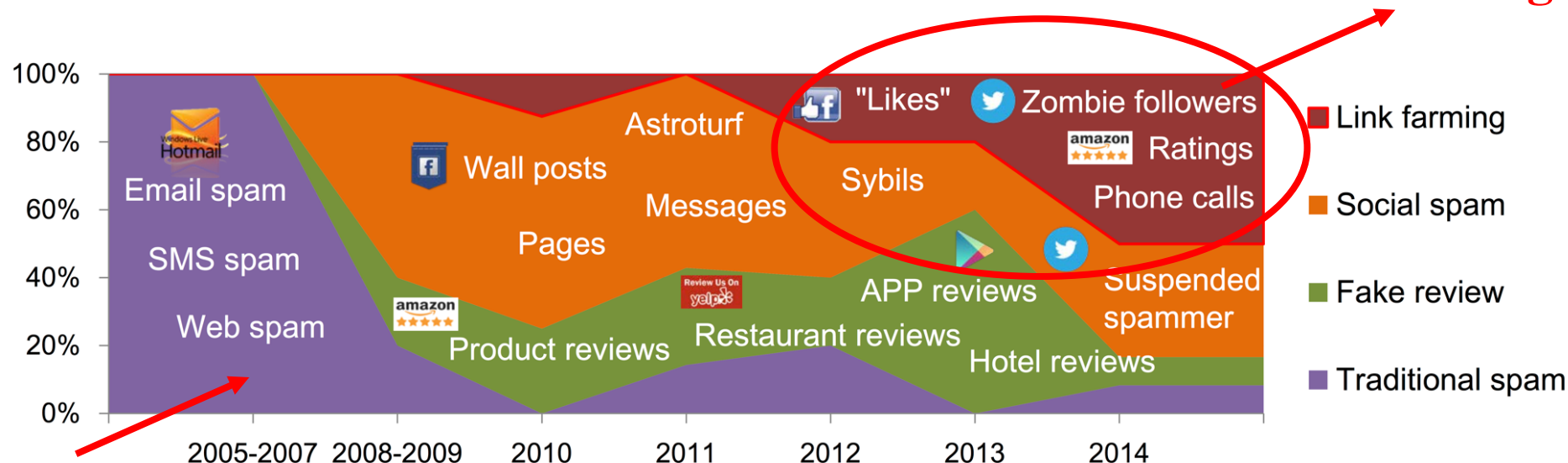
I.2. Suspicious behavior detection

Ill-gotten Facebook Likes

25,000 Facebook Likes	50,000 Facebook Likes	100,000 Facebook Likes	200,000 Facebook Likes
\$265	\$525	\$1,000	\$1,750
Lifetime Replacement Warranty	Lifetime Replacement Warranty	Lifetime Replacement Warranty	Lifetime Replacement Warranty
Dedicated 24/7 Customer Service	Dedicated 24/7 Customer Service	Dedicated 24/7 Customer Service	Dedicated 24/7 Customer Service
100% Risk Free, Try Us Today	100% Risk Free, Try Us Today	100% Risk Free, Try Us Today	100% Risk Free, Try Us Today
Order starts within 24 - 48 hours	Order starts within 24 - 48 hours	Order starts within 24 - 48 hours	Order starts within 24 - 48 hours
Order completed within 22 days	Order completed within 35 days	Order completed within 35 days	Order completed within 35 days

Suspicious Behavior Detection

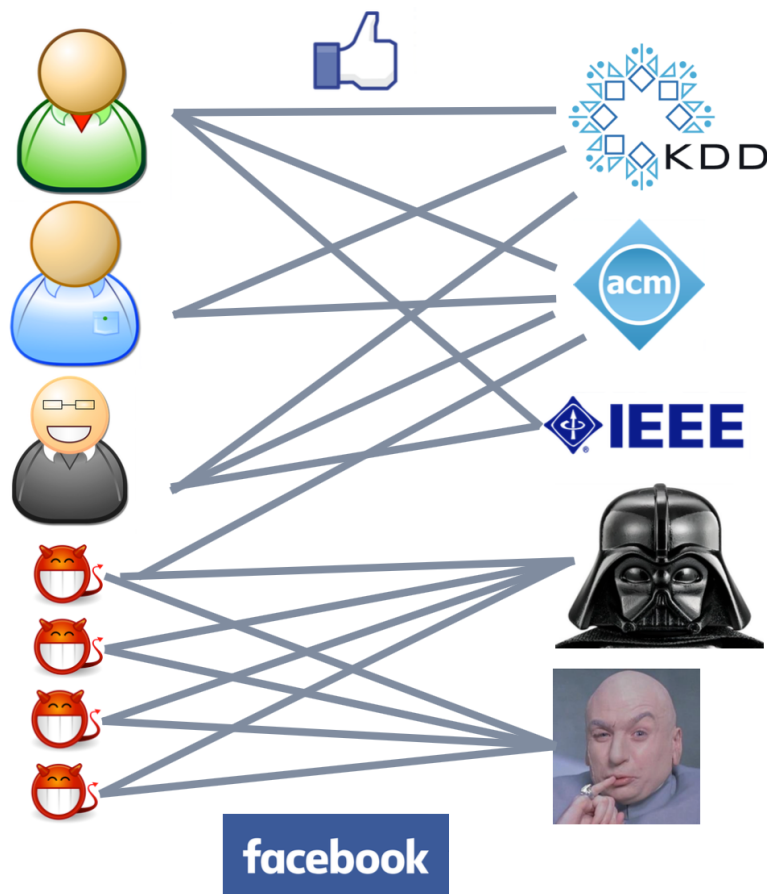
Social Link Farming



Meng Jiang, Peng Cui and Christos Faloutsos.

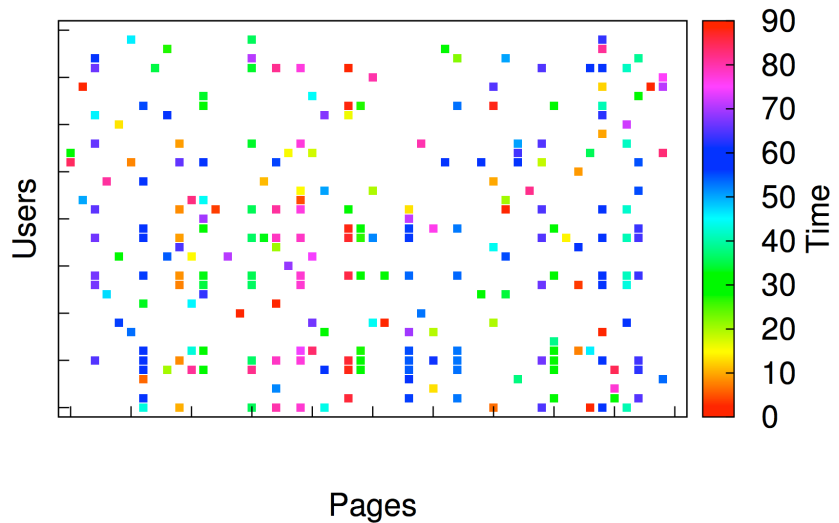
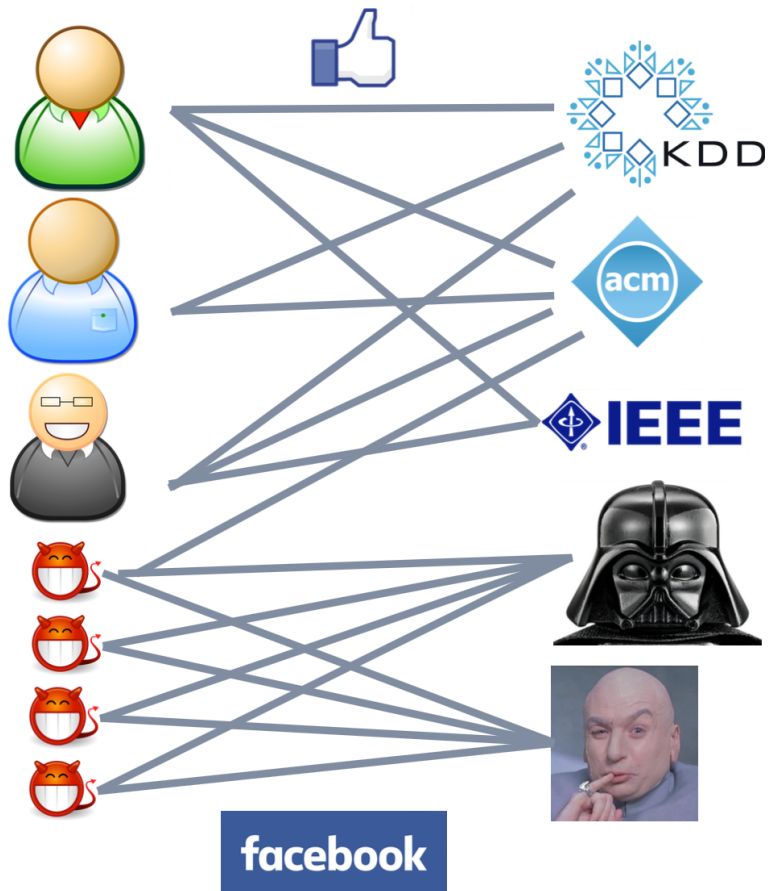
Suspicious Behavior Detection: Current Trends and Future Directions.
IEEE Intelligent Systems (ISSI), 2016.

Ill-gotten Facebook Likes

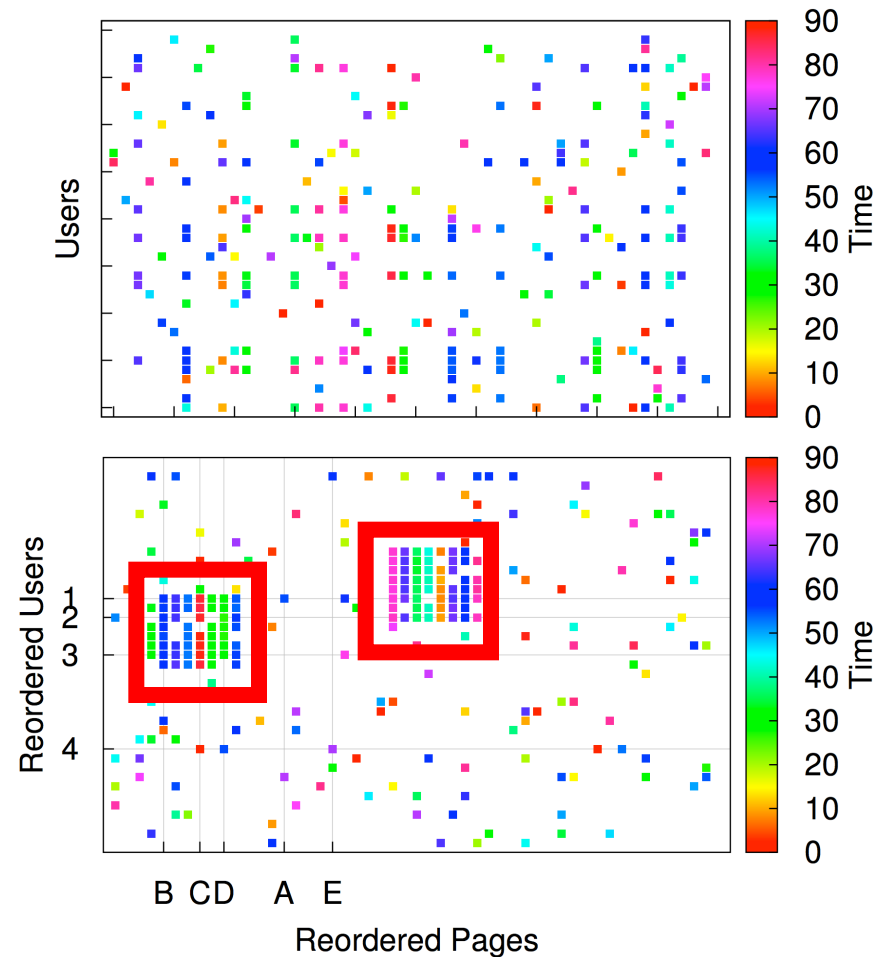
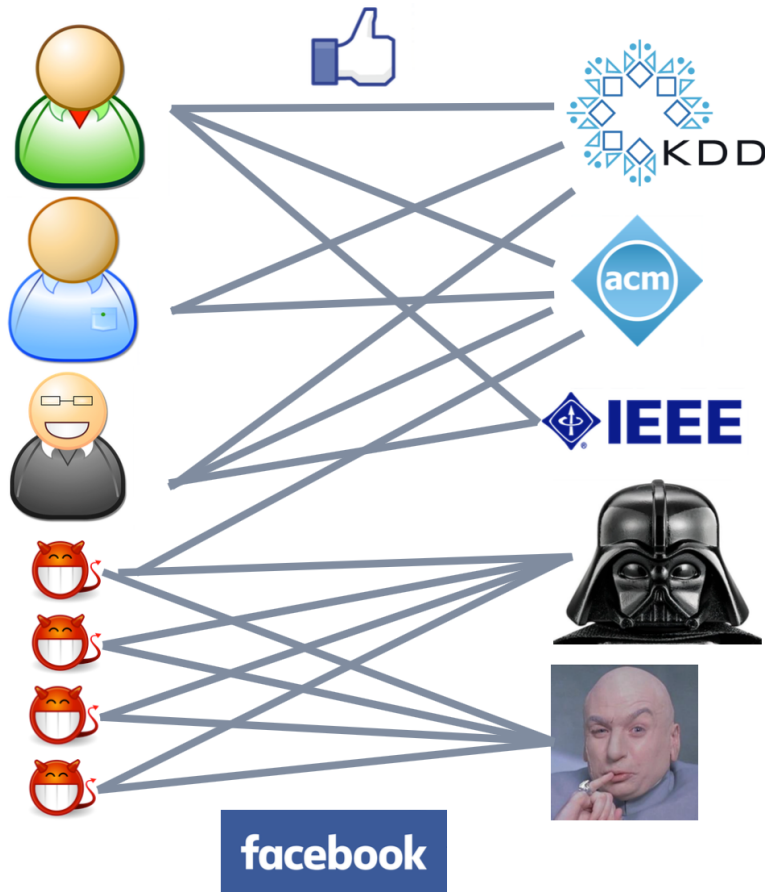


Beutel et al. **CopyCatch: Stopping Group Attacks by Spotting Lockstep Behavior in Social Networks.** WWW, 2013.

Observation: Graphical View



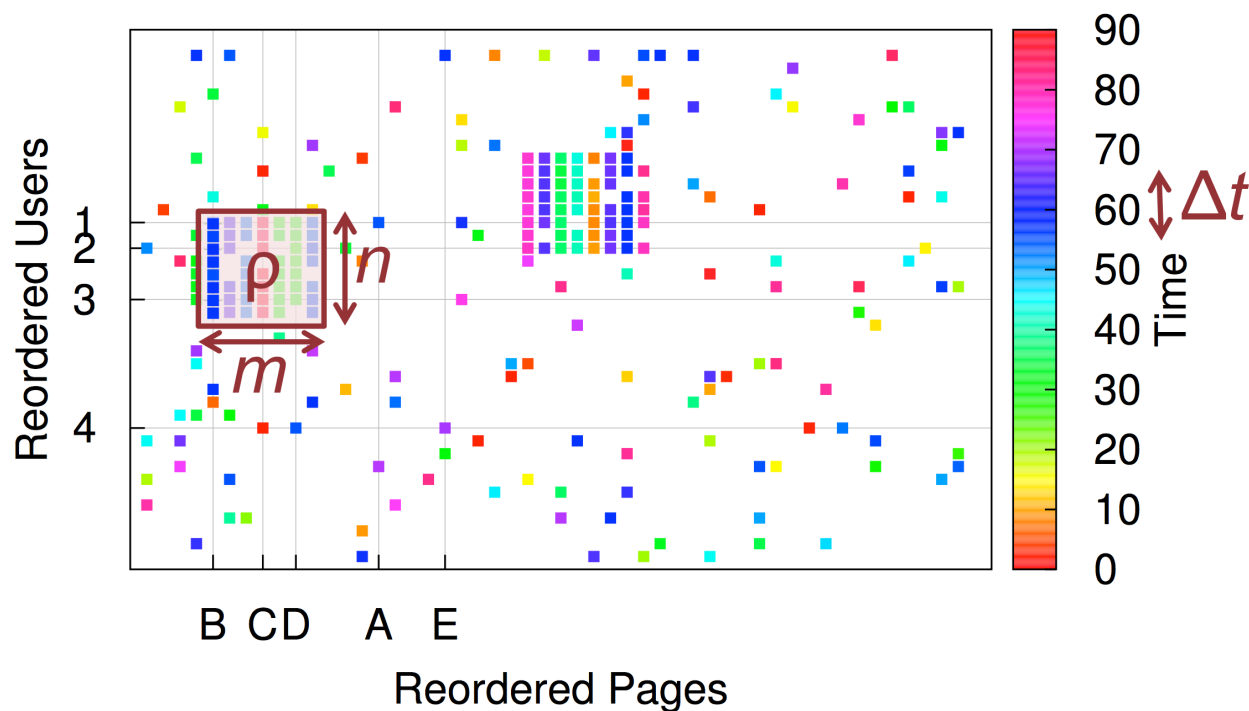
Observation: Reorder Matrix



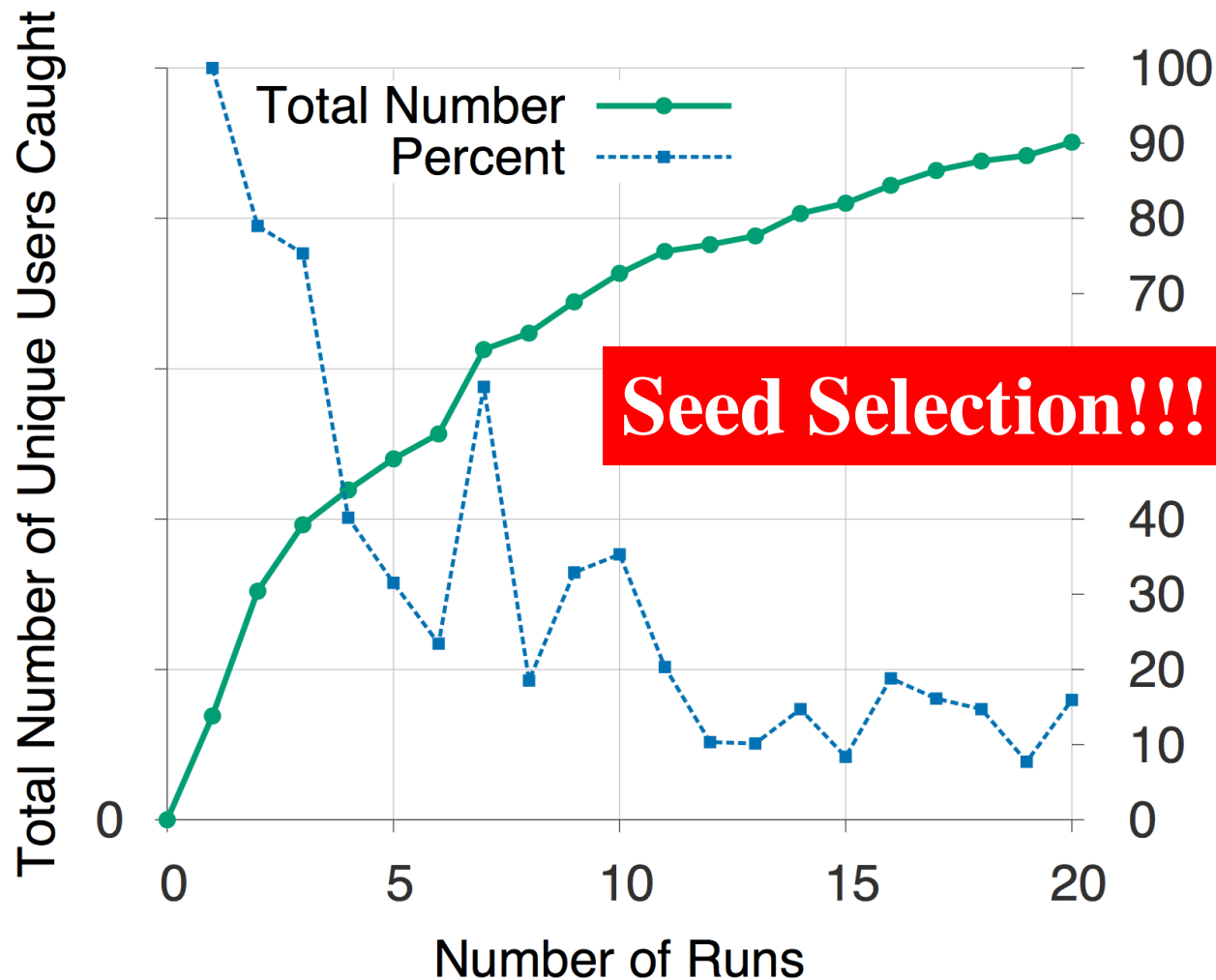
Algorithm: Seed + Search

CopyCatch

“Near Bipartite Core”: n users, m Pages, ρ , Δt



Experimental Result



Serious Problem in Weibo

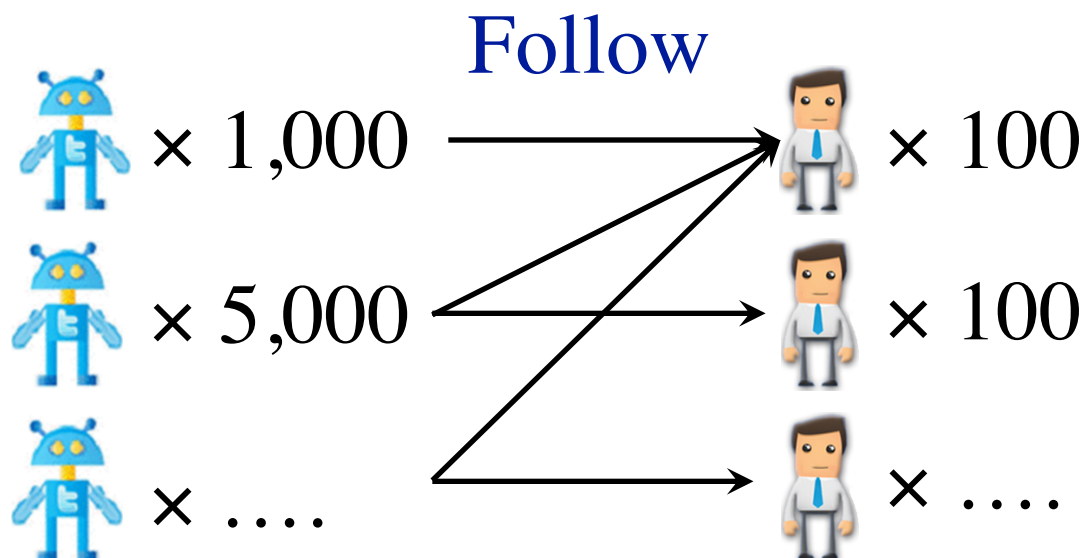


Experience-driven approaches:

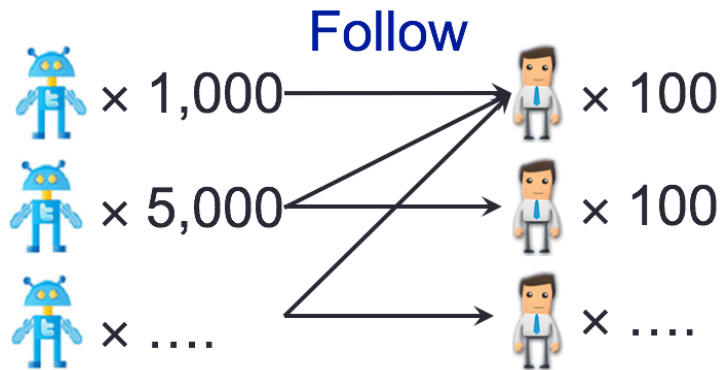
features of #followees, #hashtags, #URLs...



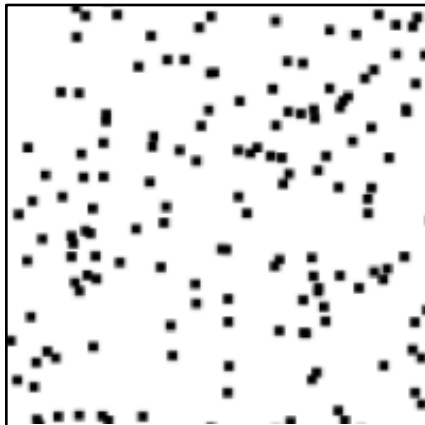
Zombie Followers



Observation: Reorder Matrix

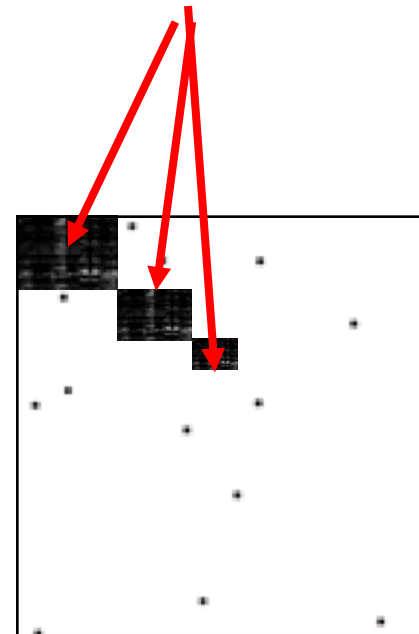


Given

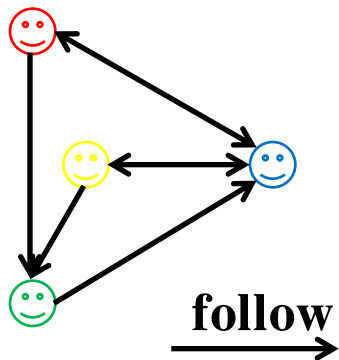


Reorder

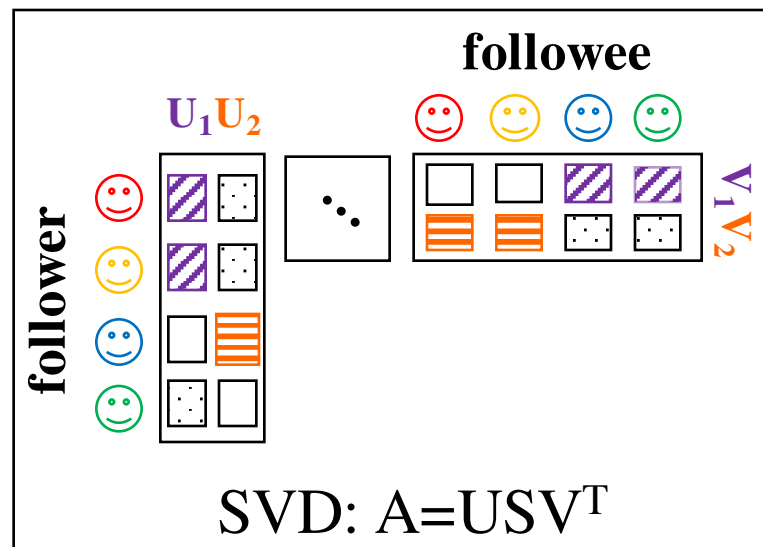
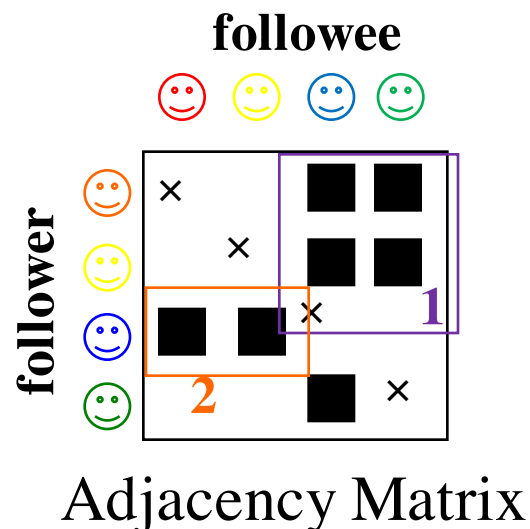
Seeds



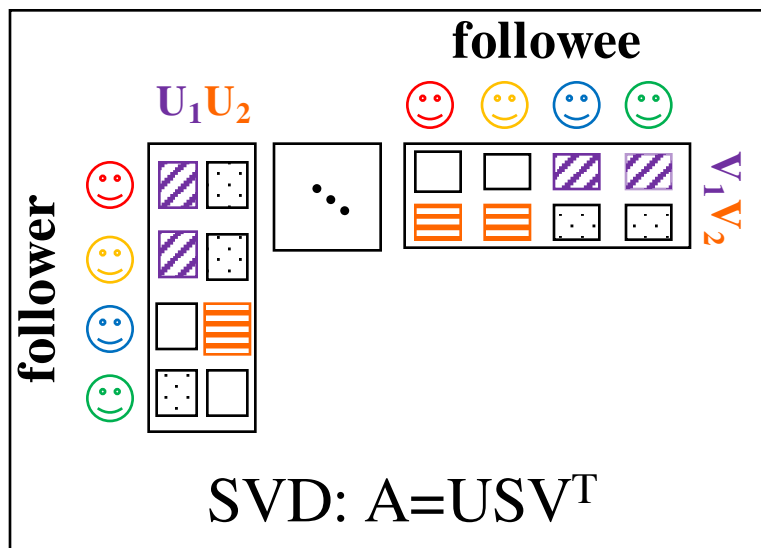
Representation: SVD Reminder



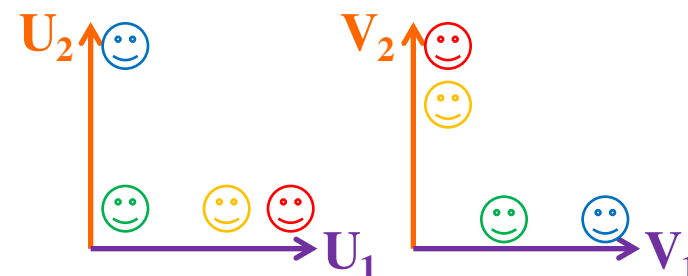
Graph Structure



Representation: Spectral Subspace



Pairs of singular vectors:

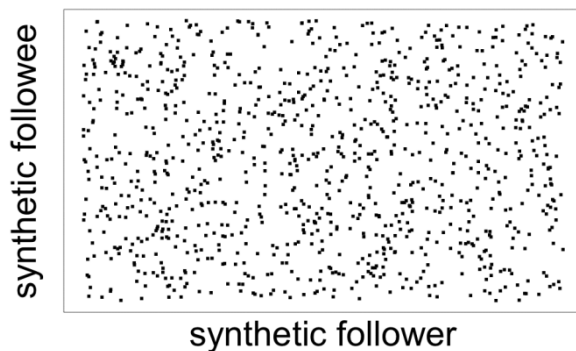


“Spectral Subspace Plot”

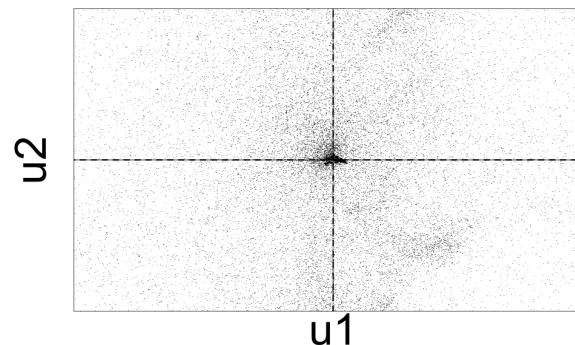
Spectral Subspace Plot: Case #0

❑ NO lockstep behavior: Scatter

Adjacency Matrix



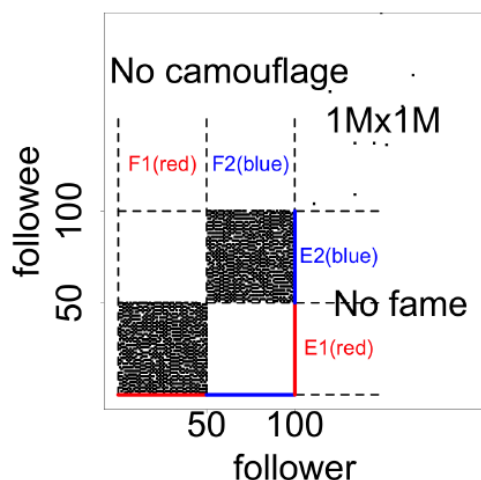
Spectral Subspace Plot



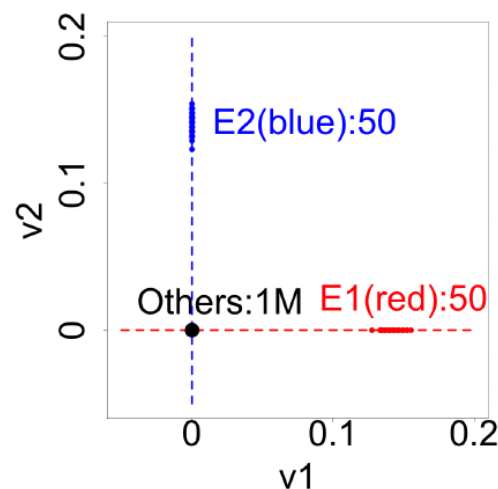
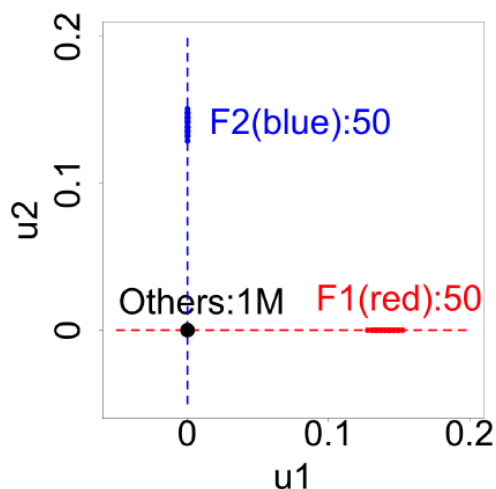
Spectral Subspace Plot: Case #1

□ Non-overlapping lockstep: “Rays”

Adjacency Matrix



Spectral Subspace Plot

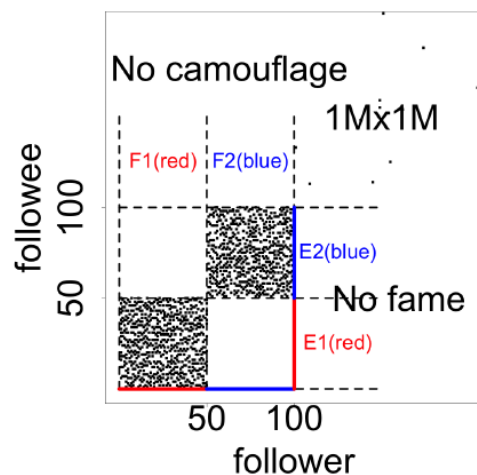


Rule 1 (short “rays”): two blocks, high density (90%), no “camouflage”, no “fame”

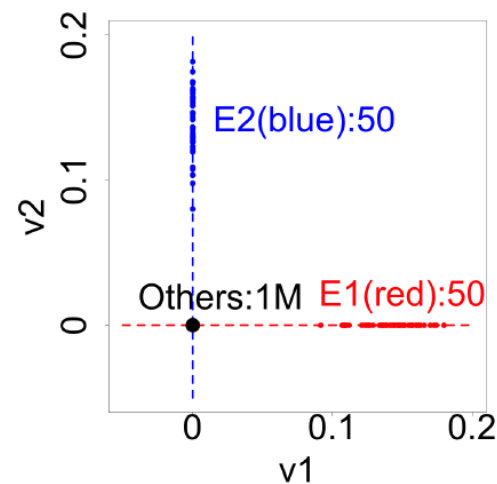
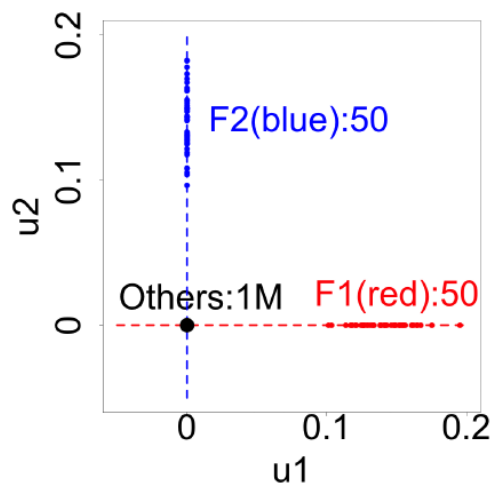
Spectral Subspace Plot: Case #2

□ Non-overlapping: Low density, Elongation

Adjacency Matrix



Spectral Subspace Plot

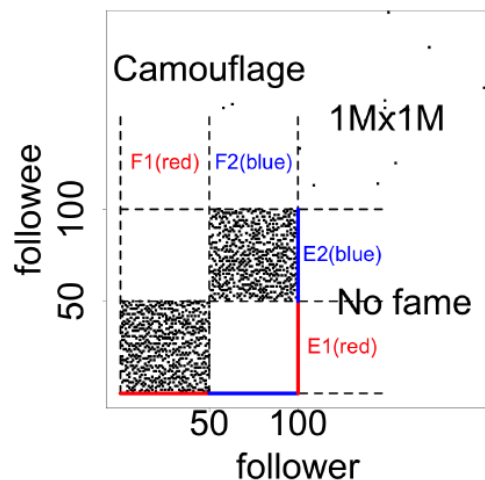


Rule 2 (long “rays”): two blocks, low density (50%), no “camouflage”, no “fame”

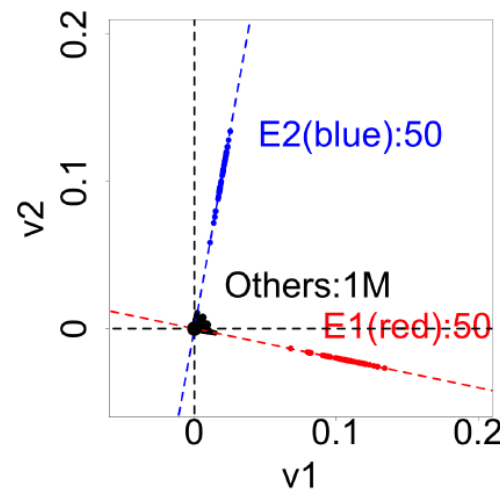
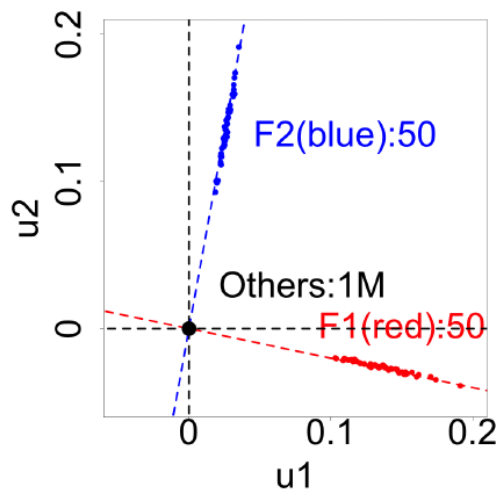
Spectral Subspace Plot: Case #3

□ Non-overlapping: Camouflage/Fame, Tilting

Adjacency Matrix



Spectral Subspace Plot

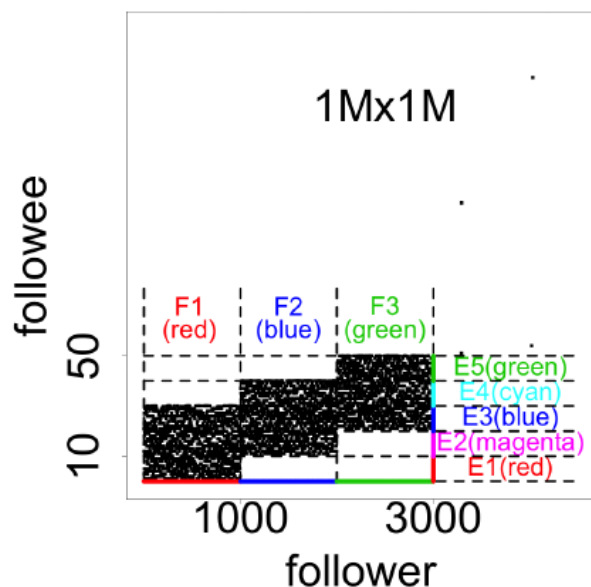


Rule 3 (tilting “rays”): two blocks, with “camouflage”, no “fame”

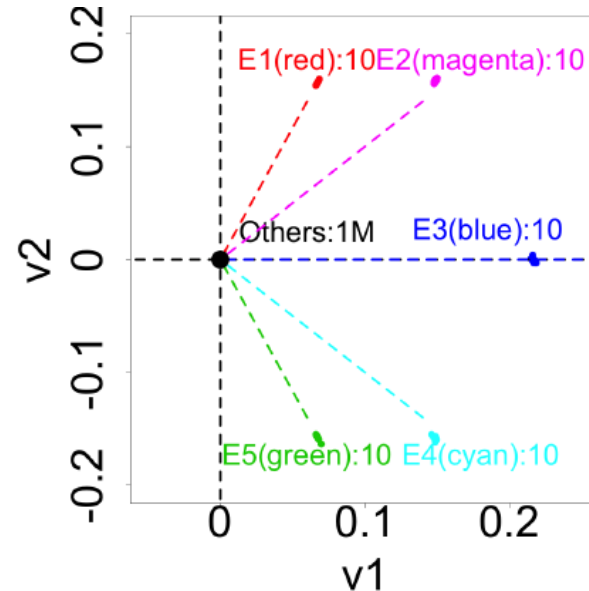
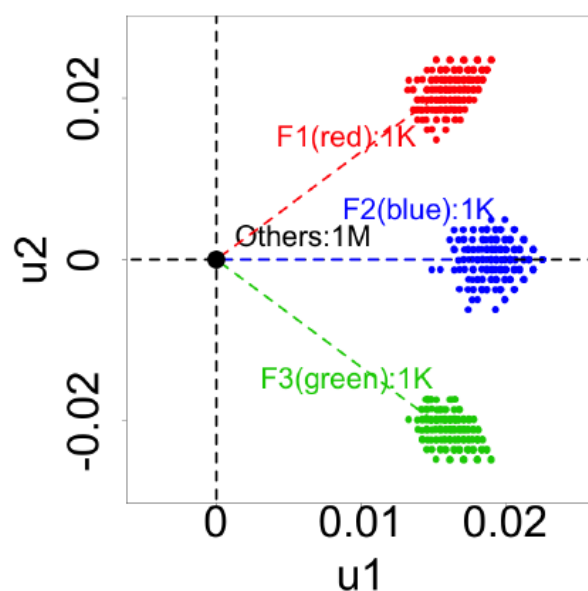
Spectral Subspace Plot: Case #4

□ Overlapping: “Staircase”, “Pearls”

Adjacency Matrix



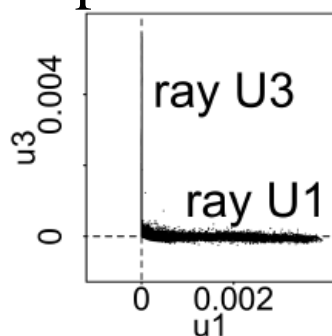
Spectral Subspace Plot



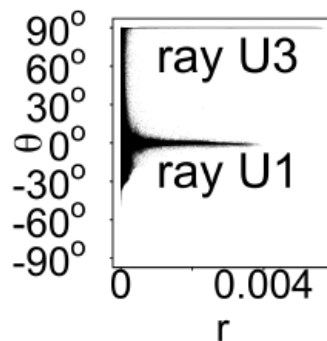
Rule 4 (“pearls”): a “staircase” of three partially overlapping blocks.

Algorithm: Reading & LockInfer

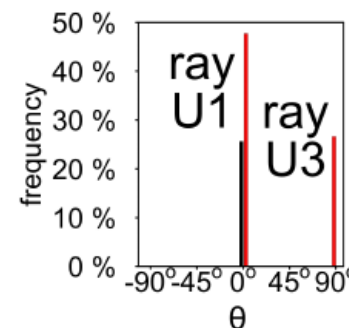
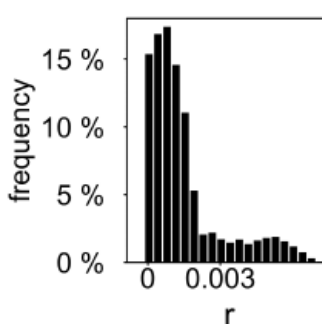
Spectral
Subspace Plot



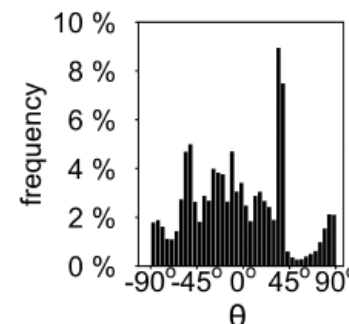
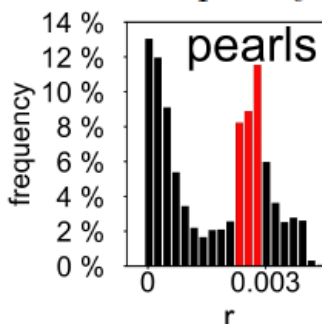
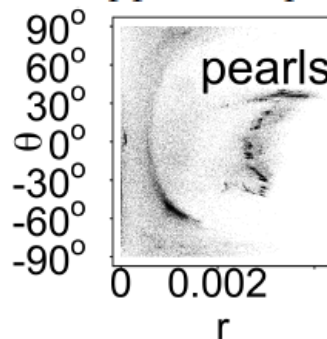
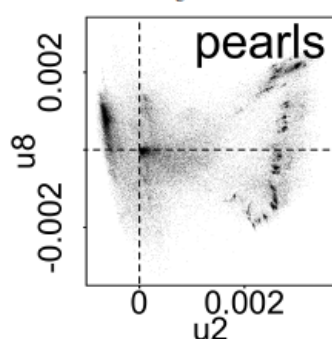
Polar Coordinate
Transform



Histograms



“rays” show two apparent spikes on θ frequency at 0° and 90°

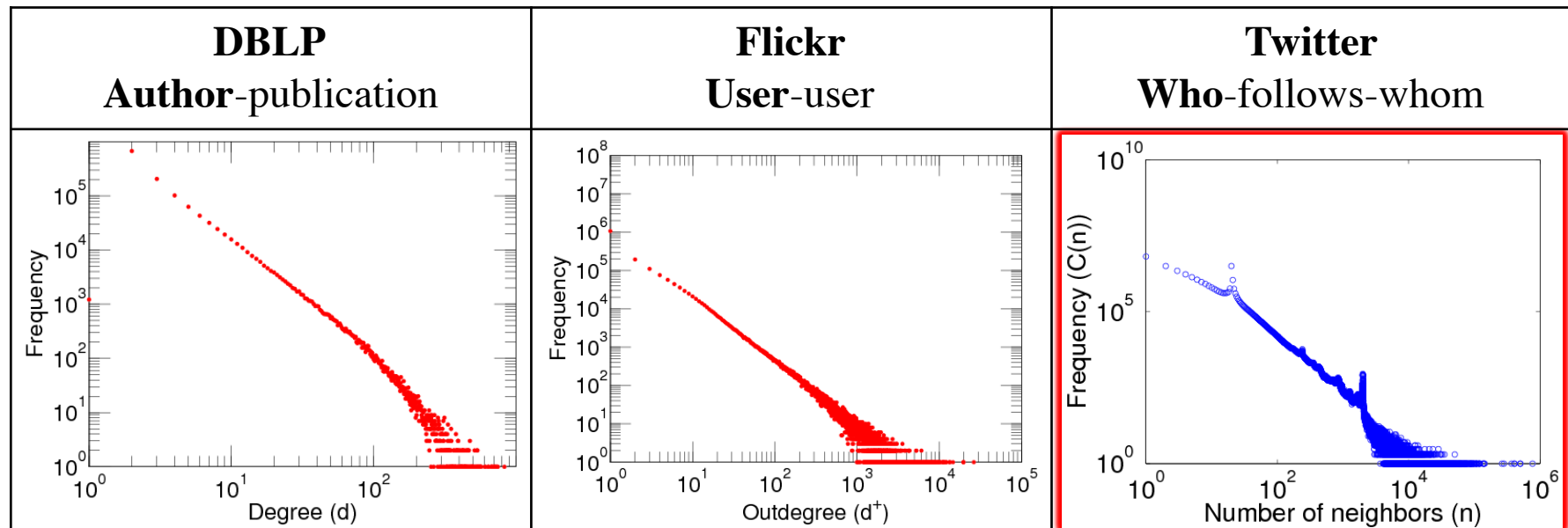


“pearls” show a spike on r frequency at a much-greater-than-zero value

High precision but low recall!!!

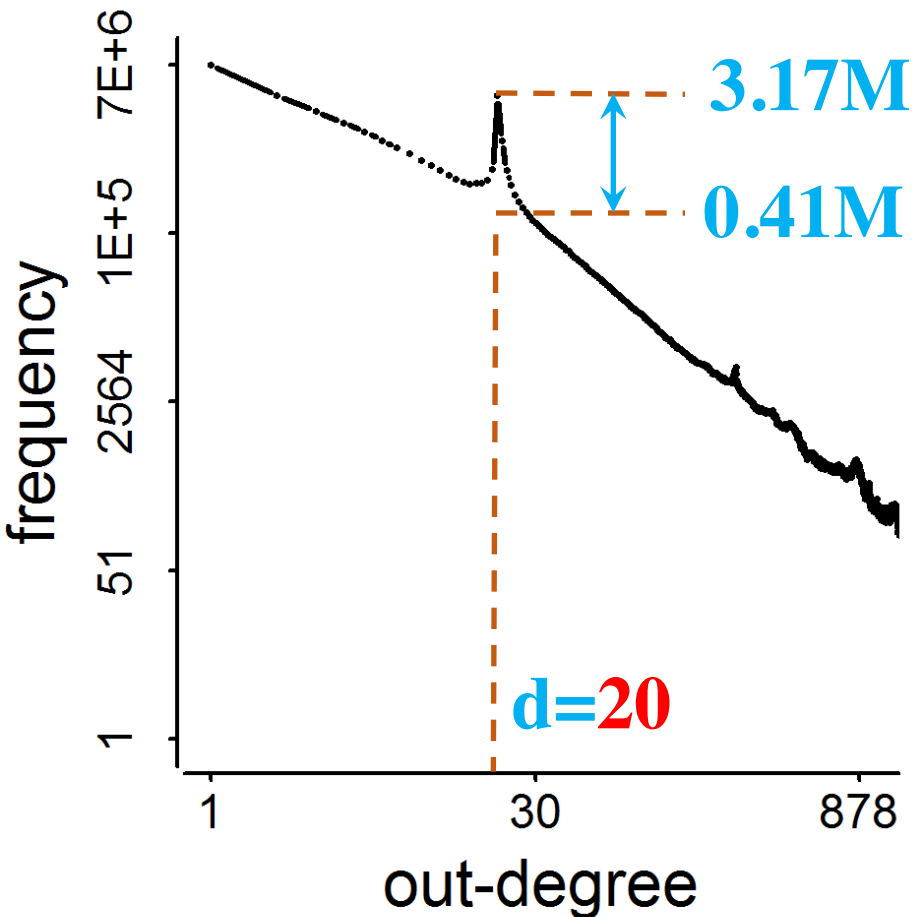
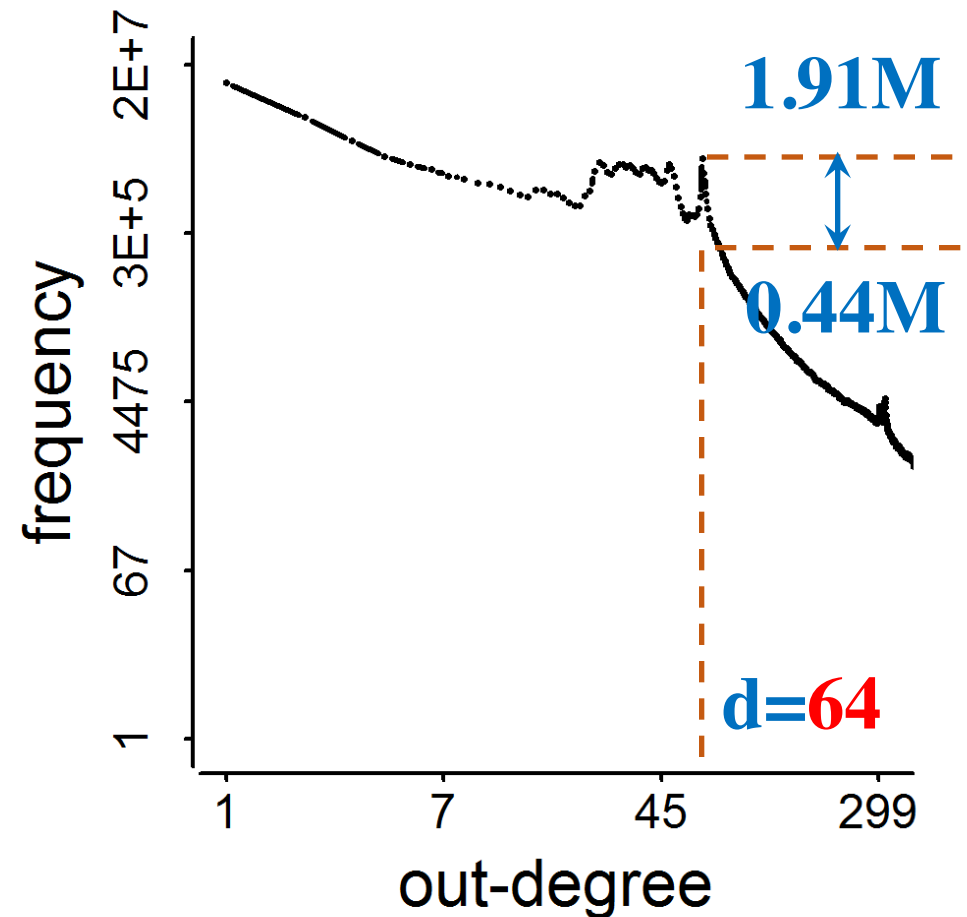
Out-Degree Distributions

- **Power-law distribution** [Faloutsos *et al.* SIGCOMM; Broder *et al.* Computer Networks; Chung *et al.* PNAS]



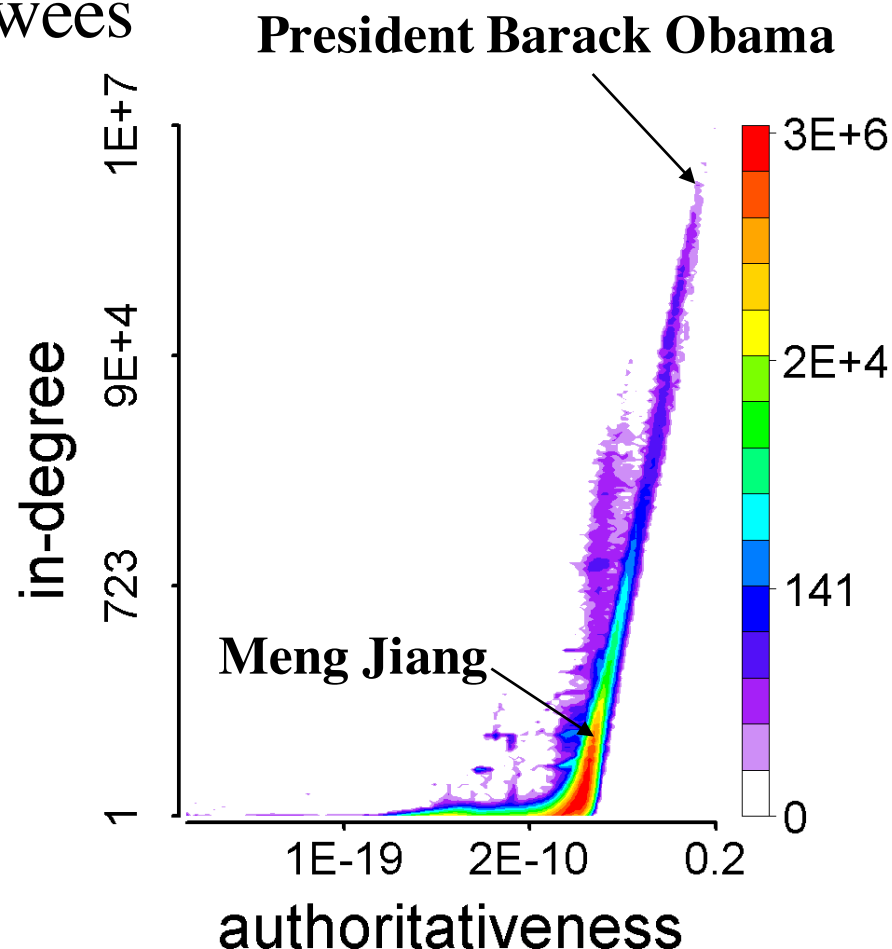
[konect.uni-koblenz.de/networks/]

Spikes!

**2009****41M****2011****117M**

Observation: How They Behave

- Feature space of followees
[Kleinberg. JACM]



Observation: How They Behave

□ Who are their followees?

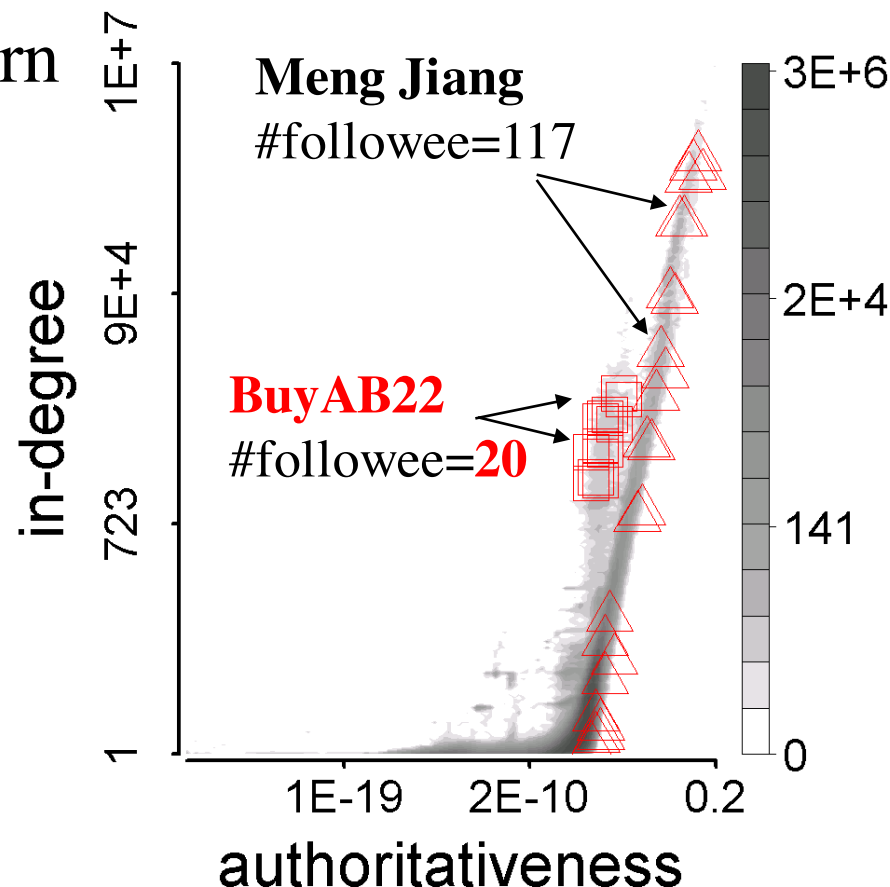
□ Their behavioral pattern

□ **Synchronized**

Similar with each other

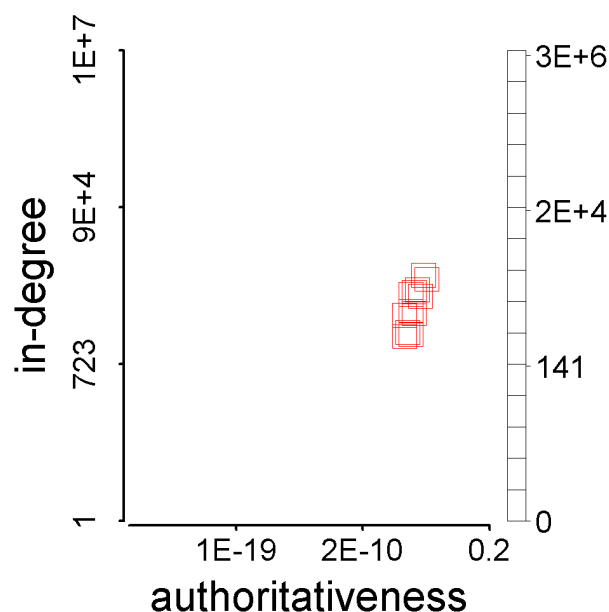
□ **Abnormal**

Different from the majority

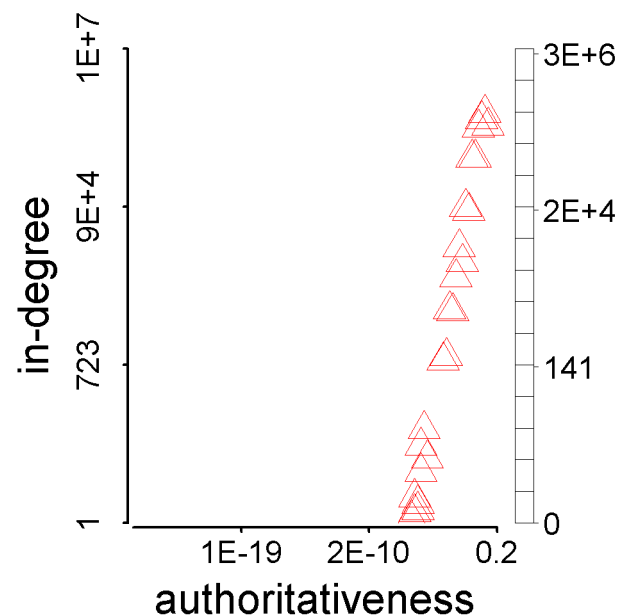


Represent Synchronicity

$$\text{sync}(u) = \frac{\sum_{(v,v') \in \mathcal{F}(u) \times \mathcal{F}(u)} \mathbf{p}(v) \cdot \mathbf{p}(v')}{d(u) \times d(u)}$$

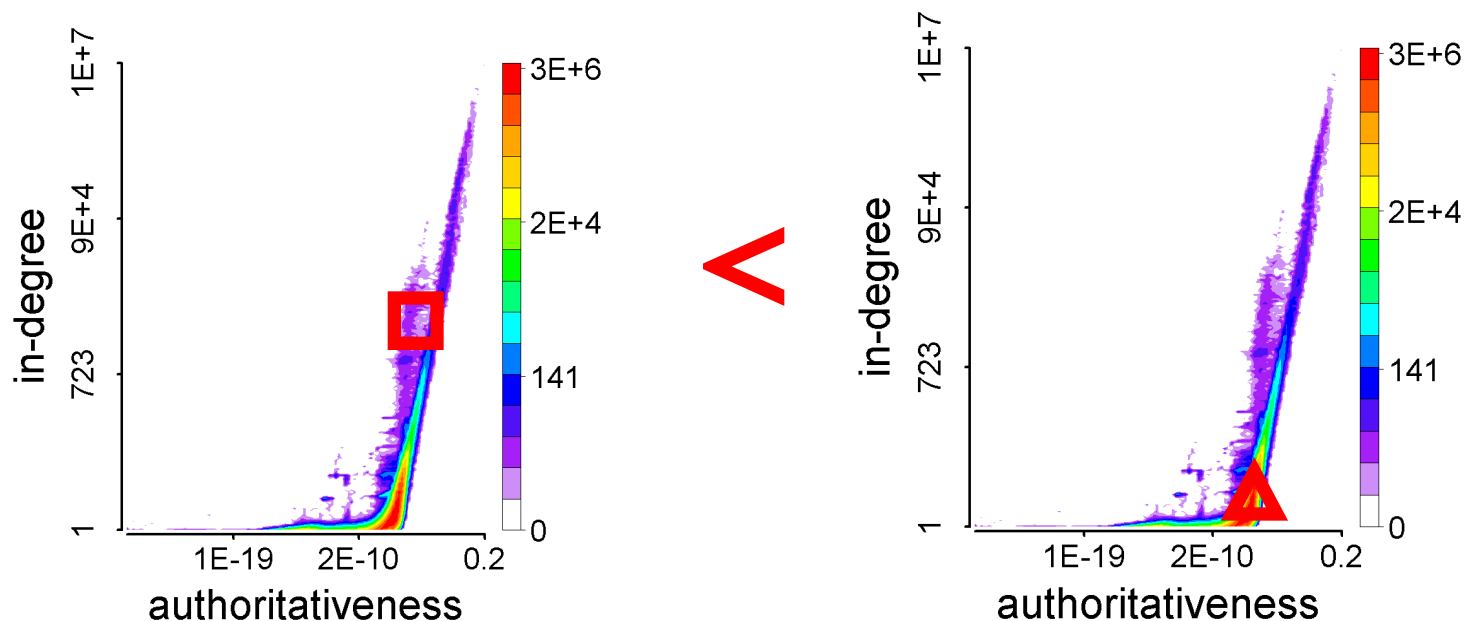


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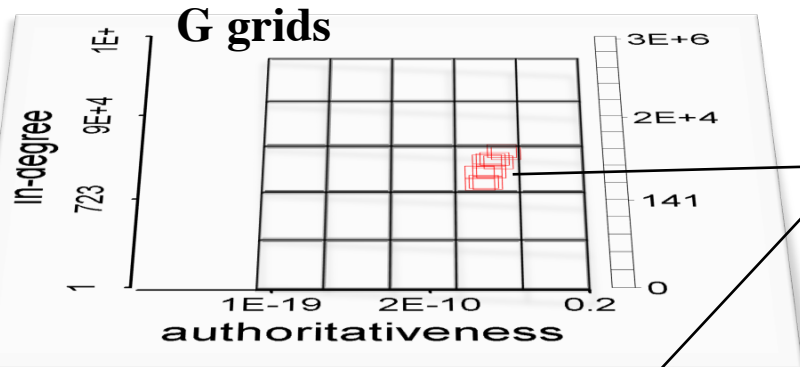
Represent Normality

$$\text{norm}(u) = \frac{\sum_{(v,v') \in \mathcal{F}(u) \times \mathcal{U}} \mathbf{p}(v) \cdot \mathbf{p}(v')}{d(u) \times N}$$

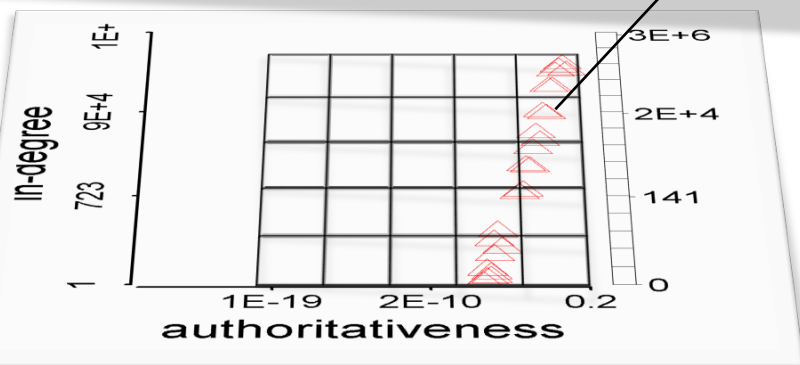


Theorem: Synchronicity vs. Normality

G grids



fp_g : #foreground points in grid g
 $\sum fp_g = F = d(u)$ (#followers of u)



Given normality

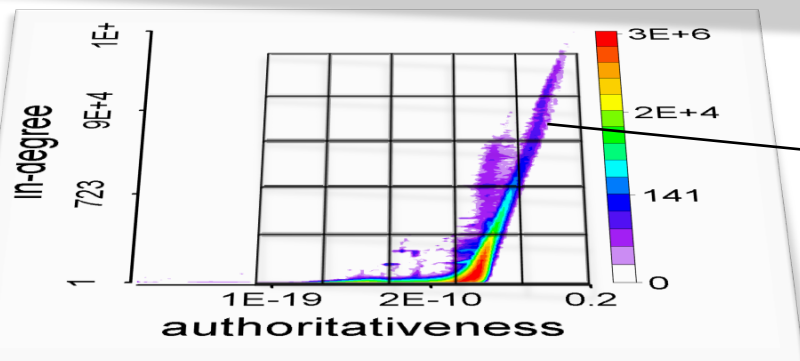
$$n = \sum (fp_g/F) (bp_g/B) = \sum f_g b_g,$$

find minimal synchronicity

$$s = \sum (fp_g/F) (fp_g/F) = \sum f_g^2$$

where

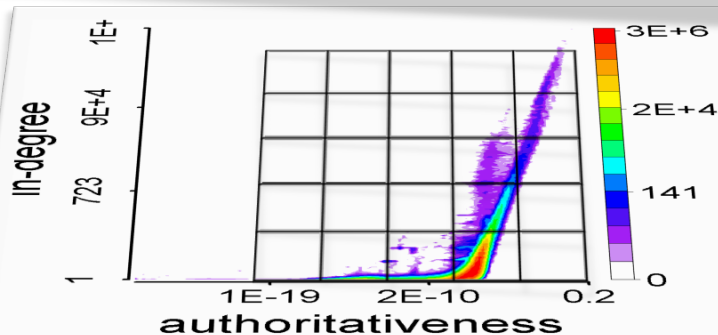
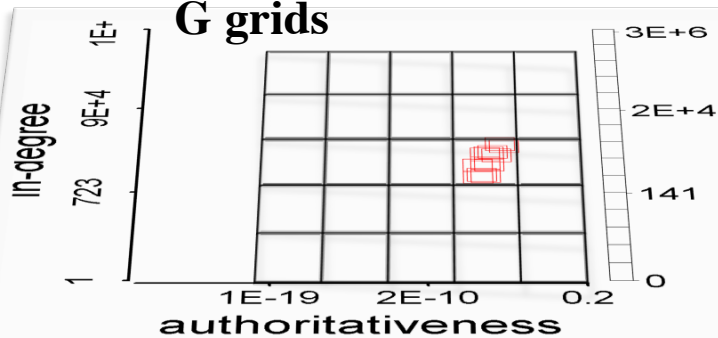
$$\sum f_g = 1, \sum b_g = 1$$



bp_g : #background points in grid g
 $\sum bp_g = B = N$ (#all users)

Theorem: Synchronicity vs. Normality

G grids



Solution.

Lagrange multiplier:

$$\text{minimize } s(f_g) = \sum f_g^2$$

$$\text{subject to } \sum f_g = 1, \sum f_g b_g = n$$

Lagrange function:

$$F(f_g, \lambda, \mu) = (\sum f_g^2) + \lambda(\sum f_g - 1) + \mu(\sum f_g b_g - n)$$

Gradients:

$$\begin{cases} \nabla_{f_g} F = 2 f_g + \lambda + \mu b_g = 0 \\ \nabla_{\lambda} F = \sum f_g - 1 = 0 \\ \nabla_{\mu} F = \sum f_g b_g - n = 0 \end{cases}$$

Diagram illustrating the summation process for the gradients:

- $\sum$ (Summation over f_g)
- $\times b_g$ (Multiplication by b_g)
- $\sum$ (Summation over b_g)
- $\times f_g$ (Multiplication by f_g)
- $\sum$ (Summation over f_g)

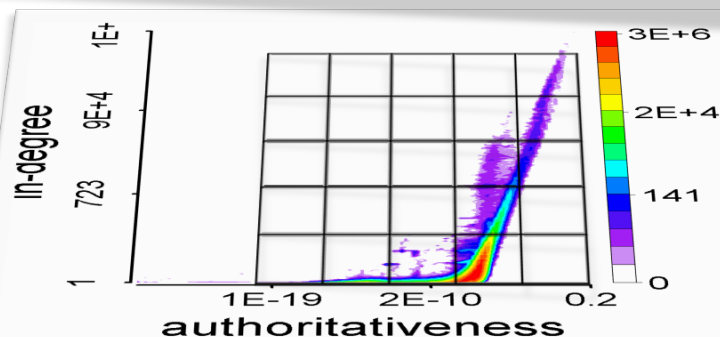
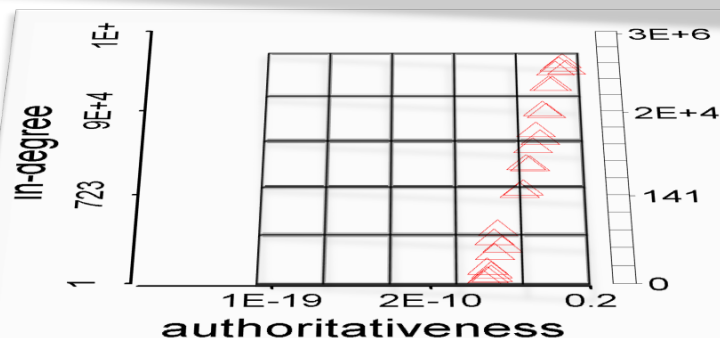
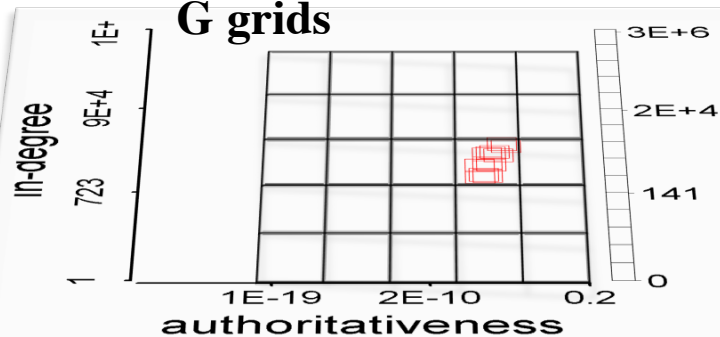
where $s_b = \sum b_g^2$.

Therefore,

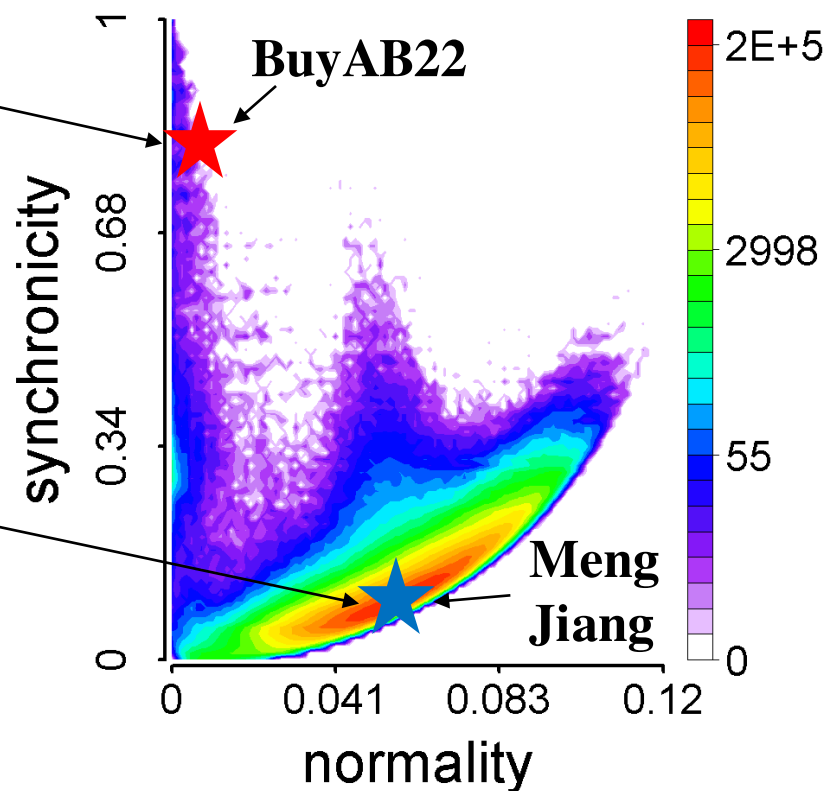
$$s_{\min} = \frac{-G n^2 + 2 n - s_b}{1 - G s_b}$$

CatchSync Algorithm

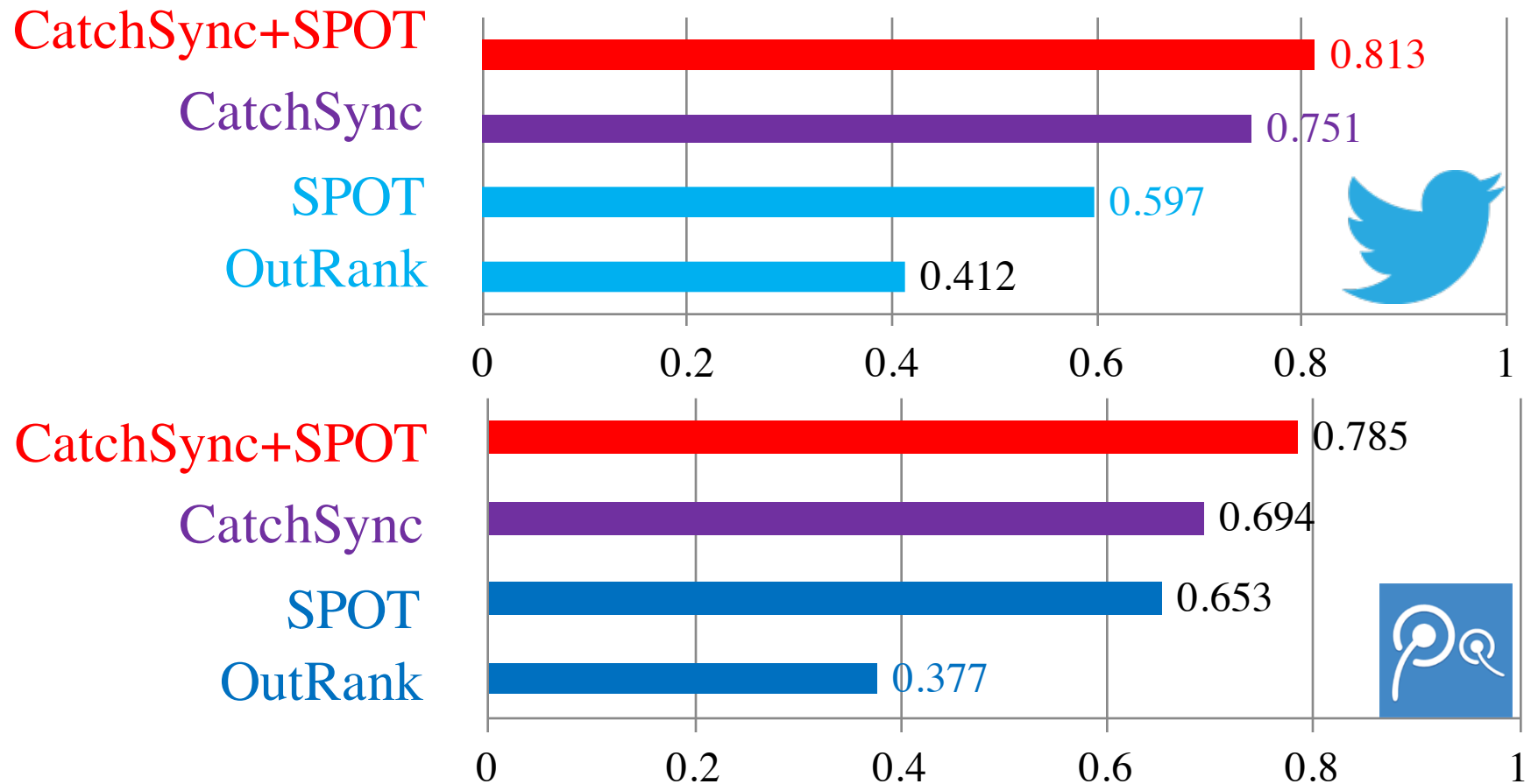
G grids



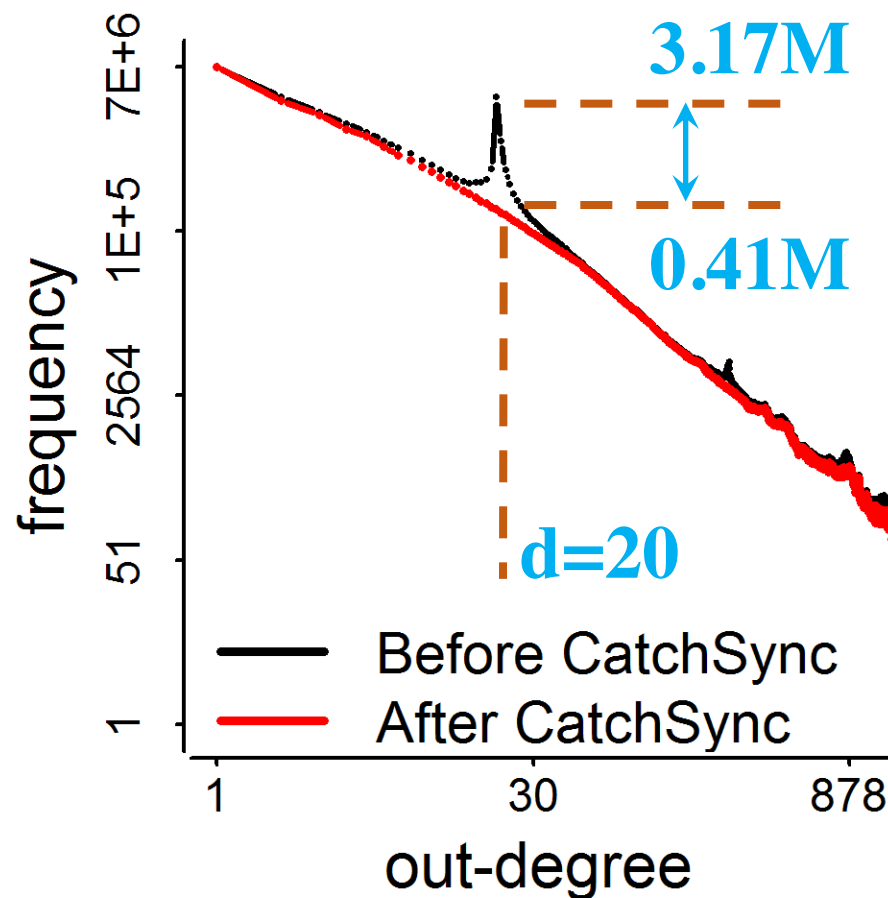
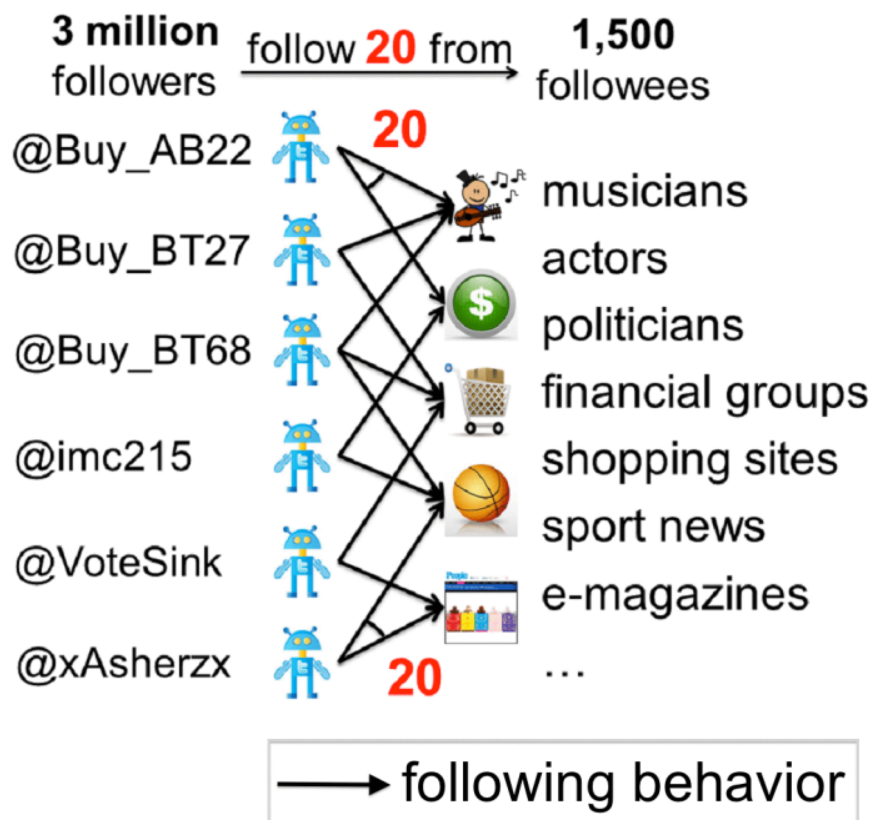
$$s_{\min} = \frac{-G \mathbf{n}^2 + 2 \mathbf{n} - s_b}{1 - G s_b}$$



Experimental Results



Experimental Results



Impact

- ❑ **M. Jiang**, P. Cui, A. Beutel, C. Faloutsos and S. Yang.
“CatchSync: Catching Synchronized Behavior in Large Directed Graphs” in **KDD’14 Best Paper Finalist**, Aug 2014. (#citations = **36**)
- ❑ Taught in
 - ❑ **CMU 15-826**: [Multimedia Databases and Data Mining](#)
 - ❑ **UMich EECS 598**: [Graph Mining and Exploration at Scale](#)
 - ❑ **ASONAM’16 Tutorial**: “[Identifying Malicious Actors on Social Media](#)” by S. Kumar, F. Spezzano, V.S. Subrahmanian
- ❑ Deployed in Weibo? Unfortunately, in July 2014...

Acknowledgement



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Thank you!

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