



Social Network User Profiling With Multilayer Semantic Modeling Using Ego Network

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ABSTRACT

Social and information networks undermine the real relationship between the individuals (ego) and the friends (alters) they are connected with on social media. The structure of individual network is highlighted by the ego network. Egocentric approach is popular due to its focus on individuals, groups, or communities. Size, structure, and composition directly impact the ego networks. Moreover, analysis includes strength of ego – alter ties degree and strength of ties. Degree gives the first overview of network. Social support in the network is explored with the “gap” between the degree and average strength. These outcomes firmly propose that, regardless of whether the approaches to convey and to keep up social connections are evolving because of the dispersion of online social networks, the way individuals sort out their social connections appears to remain unaltered. As online social networks evolve, they help in receiving more diverse information.

KEYWORDS

Dimension Reduction, DoctoVec, Genism, Kmean, LSTMs, Matplotlib, Meanshift, PCA, Python, RNN, Scikitlib, Vectors, Visualizaton

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INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the way people express their opinions and views is highly changed by the internet Deng (2021); Arnaboldi et al. (2012). Online forums, Product reviews website, social media, blog post are the interactive platforms where the user inform, express, influence others Guidi et al. (2020); Rafi and Shaikh (2013). Social Media websites like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and YouTube produce a huge amount of the data which can be in the form of posts, comments, images, tweets and videos respectively. This huge data involves different semantic dimensions for a given dataset resulting in multiple views, contradicting opinions, rational opinion and manipulating views. So, to manage this vagueness of the opinions of people from different backgrounds on the same topic. Hence, the core for this research paper is to come up with the powerful searching and clustering concept Gunaratna (2016); Siddiqui and Islam (2019) which can deal with the different background of people and estimate the similarity in their profiles. To predict their similarity in opinions, views and interests that is how similar their personality. This can be done by content matching of their profile instead of keyword match approach Hsu et al. (2020); Stolz and Schlereth (2021).

DESIGN OF SYSTEM

Given the dataset of the documents of people from various background taken shown in further sections with figures. The first step is data preprocessing followed by creating the vocabulary. The dataset is trained on doc2vec. The numeric representation of doc is challenging task. Doc2vec helps to represent word to vectors using the module of skip gram and Bag-Of-Words model. Reduction of the vector formed from this step is done called dimensionality reduction for forming similarity matrix. The similarity matrix reveals how similar the profiles are.

Figure 1. Architecture-proposed model



The Manuscript is organized as Section II gives the Literature work related to the ego networks in social network analysis, user profiling. Section III, gives the research proposed work, which gives the methodology, which includes the Data preprocessing and cleaning process, Model selection and Training process, Section IV, describes about the Experimental setup and Visualization of results and observation. Section V, gives the conclusion and Future works.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Weak Ties Theory - In weak ties theory, strong ties that can be used for any person. Whereas in network may some weak ties and need more information to be fully communicated with that node. This theory says that the more weak, the more connected to the world and are more likely to receive important information about ideas, threats and opportunities in time to respond to them. Weak ties are tend to have to be dynamic and innovative. Strong ties are more disjointed and chaotic than weak ties. Some weak relationships to friends of friends are less beneficial than weak ties to strangers since the information and subsequent connections are likely to be similar to those of your friends. As any enterprise or any social network like facebook, instagram they have millions of data and to know how many alters are actively connected to ego or focal actor. Mhamdi and Hamdi (2004); Pun and Hamdi (2002).

Basically Dunbar's number is a suggest some cognitive limit so that the idea of the number of people with whom they maintained stable social relationships like "How often they send data to each other", "How often they are in contact of each other". As it's necessary so that an individual knows with whom each person is connected to him/her/enterprise and how each person relates to every other person. Dunbar theory is depend on our day to day life such that it explained with the number of people you would not feel embarrassed about joining or telling anything like what happened in class etc. It's very useful to assign any work to better alter, the alter having social contact with whom the work is concerned for better functioning. On the periphery, this theory can be used to guess the number also includes past colleagues or are they high school friends, or probability of them to meet again Xia et al. (2009); Wang et al. (2014a); Xia et al. (2007).

In network analysis, have lots of data and that data can be coming for any social media but that data doesn't give any information regarding time at what something happened Lin et al. (2012a); Xia and Hamdi (2006).

1. This is one of the problem for any digitalize company to have enough storage to store the data that coming from any form or links. So if the company have lots of data so it will be very cumbersome for organization to deal with such large number of data. For a limited period, it is used a simple technique like filtering the network into a smaller size, which allows us to compute the network in the quickest time feasible while preserving graph complexity. Xia and Hamdi (2006); Ma and Hamdi (2000); Hamdi and Lee (1997).
2. . Application Heterogeneity - This is also a big challenge for any network analysis organization is maintaining the application heterogeneity. The different graph applications and different network type it needs different kinds of inputs and different kind of formulas or function to interpret them. Since a consequence, it may become a problem for any organization, as graph indexing techniques must be limited to a certain kind of application in order to prevent becoming a problem. As a consequence, a company or other organization may restrict their application to companies that are somewhat similar to their own. Xia and Hamdi (2008); Wang et al. (2014b).
3. The data which are stored in the network that mostly comes from digital world but one problem lies here that the companies can have teleconference data, that is not always added into our dataset. In other ways all the telephonic conversation or face to face conversation is not usually added up, Lin et al. (2012b); Zedini et al. (2017); Wang et al. (2014c). The literature survey shows various

challenges and the possible solutions that can be consider as future work to do for conducting SNA in any organization or small enterprise for optimally functioning for any analysis.

Considered the links and ties that people can have and the type of relation people can have like relationships, including social, financial, and human property . As again there is some challenges exists and strength according to our network and our dataset. Mainly our techniques gets differ according to our network such as for small network or for huge network. Here, it is included some point that can be great for the organization for the manuscript.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

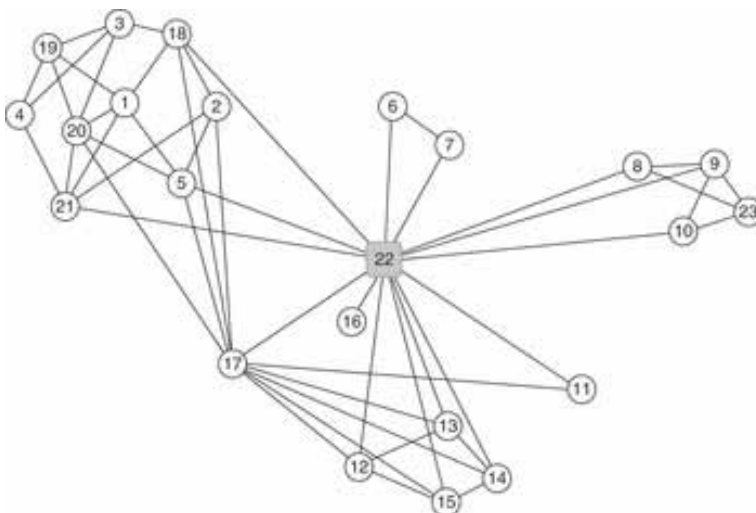
Methodology

Data Cleaning and Pre-Processing

Data Preprocessing – The documents to be converted to vectors, the data had to be converted to a form which could be easily read by the python script. The data that was given to me contained the profiles of the artists in the following format: Name, Area (Musician, Dancer etc.) and then their profiles. The tab in between these three was added manually so that a python script could read the given as a tab delimited file. Furthermore, another python script is written to abstract the name, the label and the profile from the data file and was stored in three different lists.

In this research work, it is compared the effective size and efficiency of samples to the ego network using ego measures. The effective size of the ego network as shown in Figure 2 is equal to the total number of alters that each ego has minus the average number of connections that each alter possesses (E_g). Equation 1 may be used to determine the effective size of an undirected ego network with radius 1 in its simplest form. Efficiency (E_c) is defined as the proportion of “non-redundant” connections between the ego and its surroundings. The word “efficiency” is an abbreviation for the term “effective network size” (Equation 2). As a consequence, it is an effective technique for comparing ego networks of different sizes.

Figure 2. Go-centric network analysis



$$E_s = A_n - \frac{\sum_{A=1}^{A_n} (A_d - 1)}{A_n} \quad (1)$$

$$E_c = \frac{E_s}{A_n} \quad (2)$$

where A_n is Total count of the alters in the ego network and A_d denotes the Alter A, degree

Dataset Description

The profiles had to be of a particular length in order to ensure that proper vectors were formed from them. Hence, profiles with a small length were removed from the database. Some profiles were written in Marathi and hence were removed from the database. After removing all the unnecessary files, a total of 1931 files were used as the training dataset as shown in Figure 3.

MODEL SELECTION AND TRAINING

Given the time constraints, the model selected presented in Table 2 for constructing the vectors was Gensim's Doc2Vec. The available options were RNNs and LSTMs, however their outcome was uncertain. Based on the literature survey conducted in the earlier days of the project, in this research work, proceeded with Doc2Vec to vectorize the documents.

D represents the features representing the document context and W represent the word context in a window surrounding the target word. Training is similar to word2vec, with additional document context shown in Figure 4 and 5. The objective of doc2vec learning is

Figure 3.Clean dataset



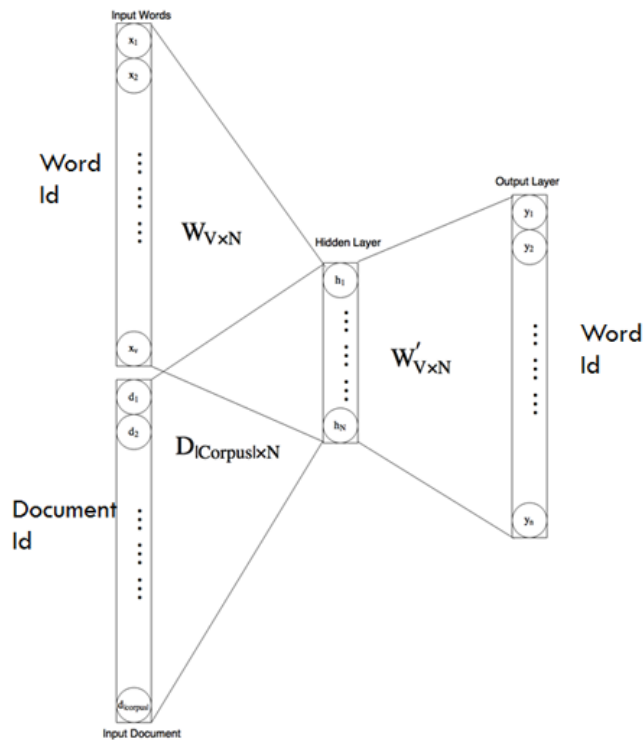
Table 1. Labels of different profiles and their corresponding count in the database

| Labels | Count |
|-----------------|-------|
| Singer | 705 |
| Musician | 583 |
| Comedian | 37 |
| Comperer | 64 |
| DJ | 18 |
| Actor | 122 |
| Dancer | 306 |
| Party Organizer | 32 |

Table 2. Model Selection and Training

| Sno. | Iterations | Alpha | Win Size | Min Count | Training Time (mins) |
|------|------------|--------|----------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1 | 30 | 0.0007 | 10 | 10 | 17 |
| 2. | 20 | 0.002 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 3. | 30 | 0.0025 | 7 | 5 | 23 |
| 4. | 35 | 0.002 | 5 | 5 | 31 |
| 5. | 15 | 0.0025 | 4 | 5 | 5 |

Figure 4. Doc2Vec Feature Vector 1



$$E_c = \frac{E_s}{A_n}(\text{target word} | \text{Context Words}, \text{Document Context})$$

At the end of the training process, you will have word embeddings, W and document embedding D for documents in the training corpus.

The optimization problem is not any different from the training problem.

$$E_c = \frac{E_s}{A_n}(\text{target word} | \text{Context Words}, \text{Document Context} = \text{testdoc})$$

One may however, choose to keep W and W^j fixed and learn variable D as document embedding.

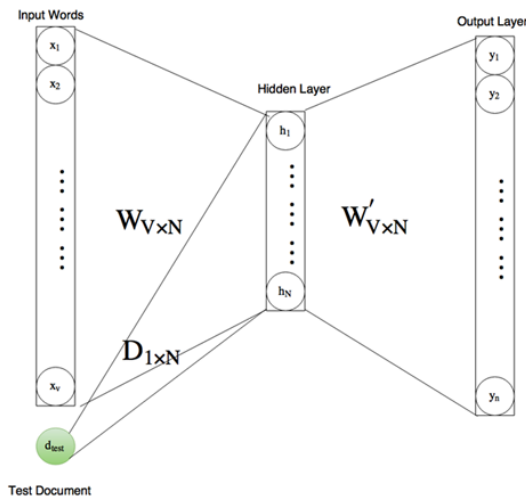
The Doc2Vec model was used to convert each document to a vector. All the profiles were extracted and a vocabulary/bag of words was created which contained all the words in the documents having a frequency greater than the count specified while training. Thus, given each document, it was converted to 300 dimensional vector. This was done by considering the average of the word vectors of the words present in that particular document. Based on this vector, similarity was calculated. The dimensions were chosen as 300 because it is a standard value. Moreover, pertained vectors for English words are also available for the given dimension.

EXPERIMENTAL SET UP

Language and Tools needed for the implementation

- Python 3.6
- Libraries used:
- Scikit-Learn
- Matplotlib
- Gensim's Doc2Vec.

Figure 5. Doc2Vec Feature Vector 2



Python is an open source interpreter based programming language. It was built in the 1980's and is used for a lot of

Applications from powering Instagram to building video games to testing microprocessors at Intel to machine learning applications. Python has a design philosophy that is based on code readability and hence the code is much cleaner and has a lot more influence of English language as compared to languages as C or Java. A huge amount of freely available libraries allows a programmer to do whatever he requires, enabling Python to be one of the most used languages in the world at the moment.

Scikit-learn is an open source, widely popular machine learning library for Python. It features various classes and method to implement various models, based on the problem statement. Along with models, Scikit-learn also offers a plethora of tools to pre-process and manipulate data, making it one of the well known libraries for Python.

Matplotlib is a Python 2D plotting library that produces high-quality figures in a variety of hardcopy and interactive formats on a variety of platforms. Matplotlib is a Python library that may be used in scripts, the Python and IPython shells, the jupyter notebook, web applications, servers, and four GUI toolkits.

Doc2vec is an unsupervised technique for generating vectors from phrases and paragraphs in documents. The technique is based on a software called word2vec, which creates vectors from words. The vectors produced by doc2vec may be used to find phrases, paragraphs, or documents that are similar. doc2vec phrase vectors are independent of word order, unlike sequence models like RNN, which capture word sequence in generated sentence vectors.

VISUALIZATION

Once vectorized, the documents were reduced down from 300 dimensions to 2 dimensions. To decrease the data's dimensionality, t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor embedding was employed (t-SNE). It's a nonlinear dimension reduction technique for encoding high-dimensional data into a two- or three- dimensional space that may be shown in a scatter plot. Available components included Principle Component Analysis (PCA) however t-SNE was selected over pca as it displayed better clusters.

OBSERVATION

The cosine similarity is applied on the reduced vectors and the distance matrix uses Euclidean distance two calculate the distance between two vectors as shown in Figure 6.

The system returns the Euclidean value calculated from the distance matrix shown is Figure 7

The top similar profiles are those which have minimum distance between them, and more of cosine similarity. For further clustering the top similar profiles based on their score t-SNE is preferred over principle component analysis because of better clustering result. K-means clustering is used for clustering the profiles.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The clustering and content based similarity check model clusters all the respective data in dataset into appropriate classes. Grouping together people of same interest, hobby or passion in same cluster. Improving the relevancy of the documents by increasing the precision and recall value.

After applying the clustering to the reduced vector from the dataset, the following plot is achieved where people of similar profile are clustered together differentiated from those of different interest and personality.

Figure 6. Cosine Similarity

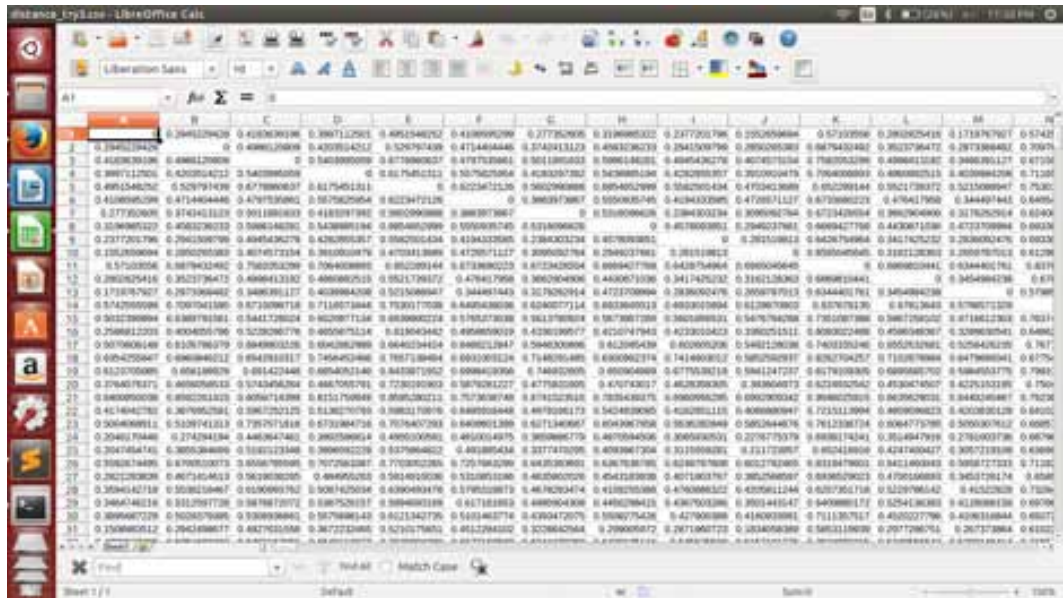
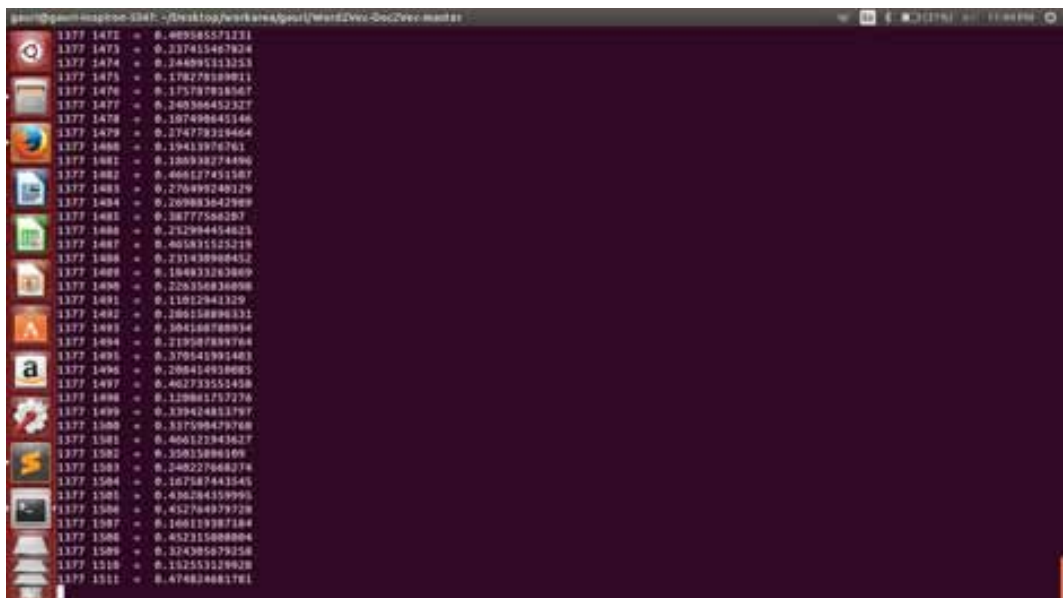


Figure 7. Similarity value



CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Social and information networks, as well as their effect on relationships, erode the genuine connection between people (ego) and their online friends (alters). The ego network exemplifies the organization of the individual network. The egocentric perspective is popular because it places the emphasis on the person, group, or community. Effective factors include the size, structure, and makeup of ego

Figure 8. Top similar profile

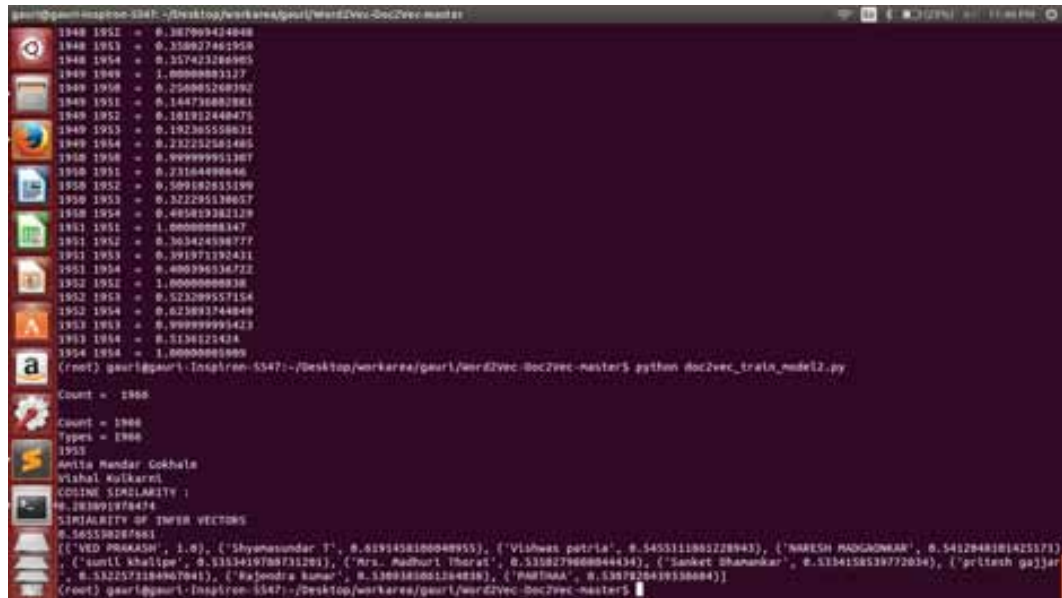
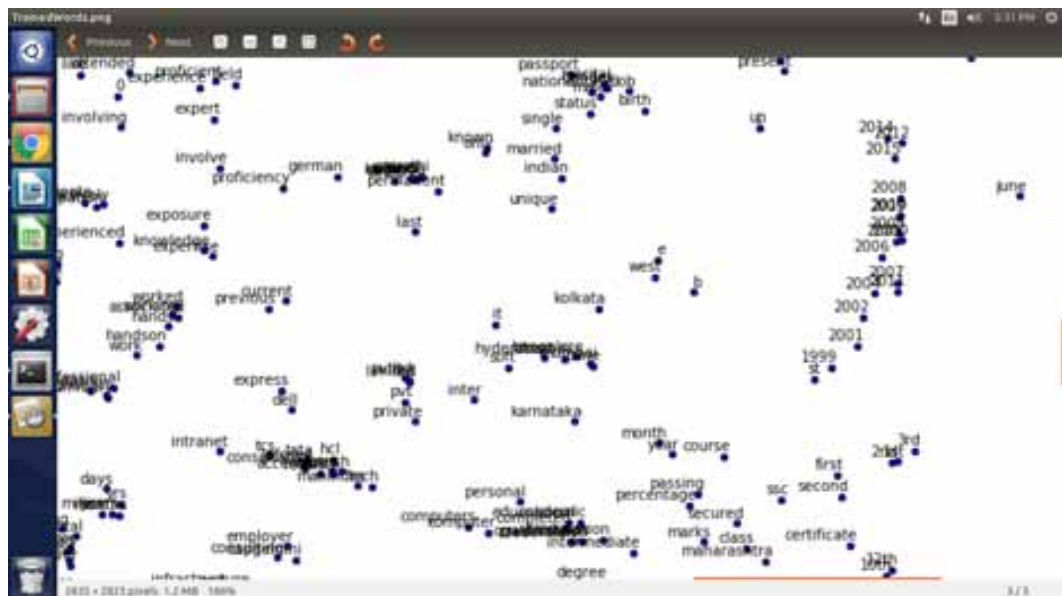


Figure 9. Word embedding



net-works. Additionally, the study examines the strength of connections and the degree to which ego-alter interactions exist. The degree offers an overview of the network in an introductory manner. The gap between the network's degree of social support and its average strength is investigated. These findings demonstrate unequivocally that, although the manner in which individuals engage and maintain social connections is changing as a result of the emergence of Online Social Networks, the way in which people organize their social relationships seems to remain unchanged. With the growth

Figure 10. Doc embedding

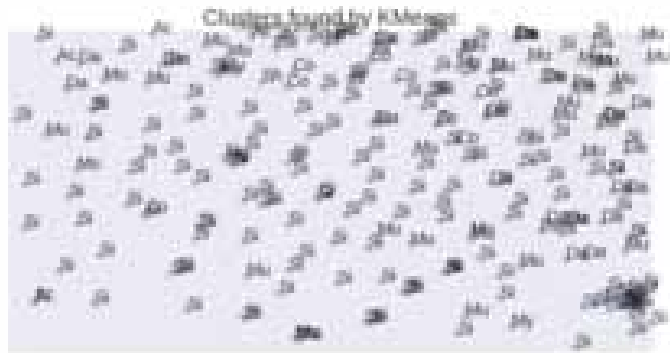
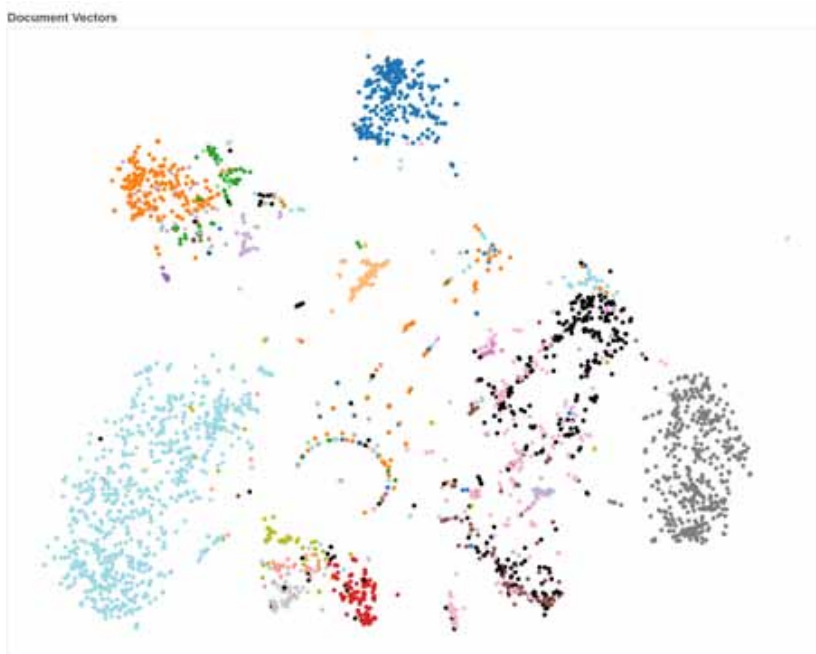


Figure 11. Clustering



of online social networks, it is becoming easier to access a greater range of information. Any social media network is recommended based on the shared characteristics of the profile. In the majority of instances, this method is used. The keyword strategy is ineffective. Utilize the content similarity method rather than searching for and generating recommendations based on keywords. As a result, the system's precision and accuracy will improve, and people's methods for deciphering changes in their social networks (friends linked) have remained constant. In this research work, doesn't append other physical factors like enterprise location, social proximity access, social recommendation, social search, cyber security, anomaly detection, fraud detection. That can also be added later or in our future work and can increase the efficiency of our network analysis.

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