Generic Multilayer Network Data Analysis with the Fusion of Content and Structure



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Problem

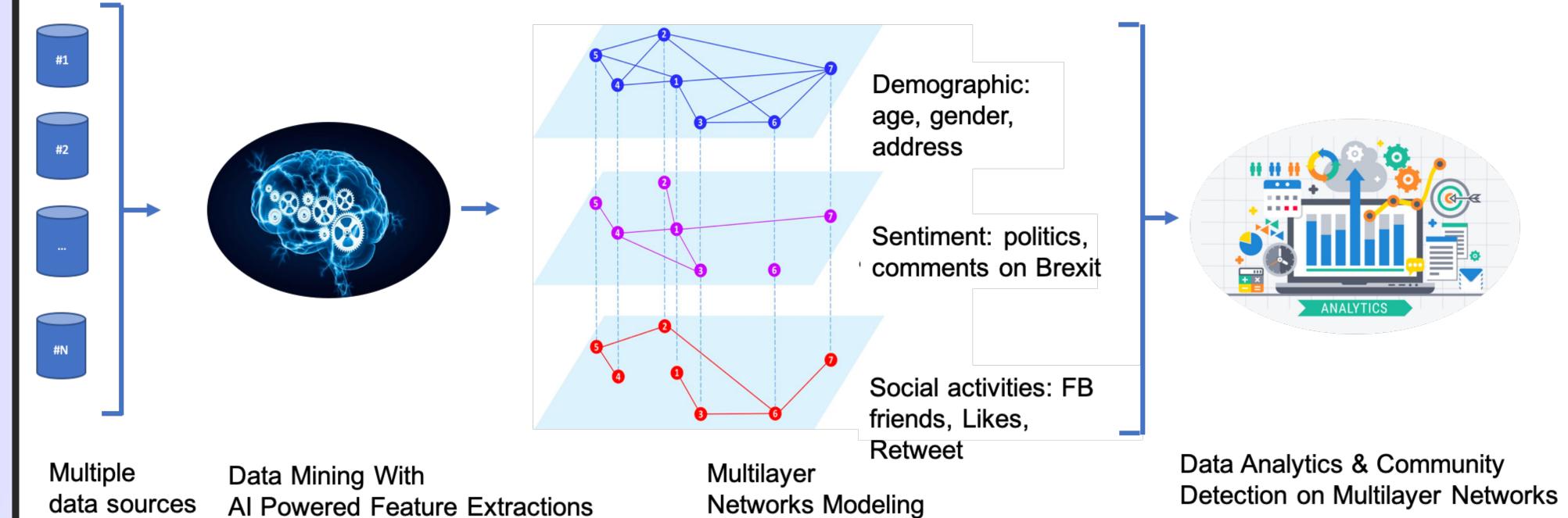
- Analysis of complex datasets containing multiple heterogeneous features such as numeric, categorical, text-based features.

- Our goal is to adapt a Multilayer Network (MLN) approach that allows us to efficiently and flexibly analyze social network data using explicit (known or given) & implicit (derived or extracted) features of multiple datasets.

Key Contributions

Multilayer Network (MLN) Analysis Model

- The model is created based on 4 datasets: (1) Demographic, (2) Political Views, (3) Personality, and (4) FB Posts. 11 layers are created, Privacy Concern layer is inferred from a DNN model.





- (1): using a novel, emerging MLN approach for flexible analysis of a large complex real-world dataset.

- (2): establishing MLN's modeling benefits, flexibility of analysis, and efficiency of computation.

- (3): integrating content analysis seamlessly with structural network analysis.

- (4): extensive analysis and result validation for the social network datasets.

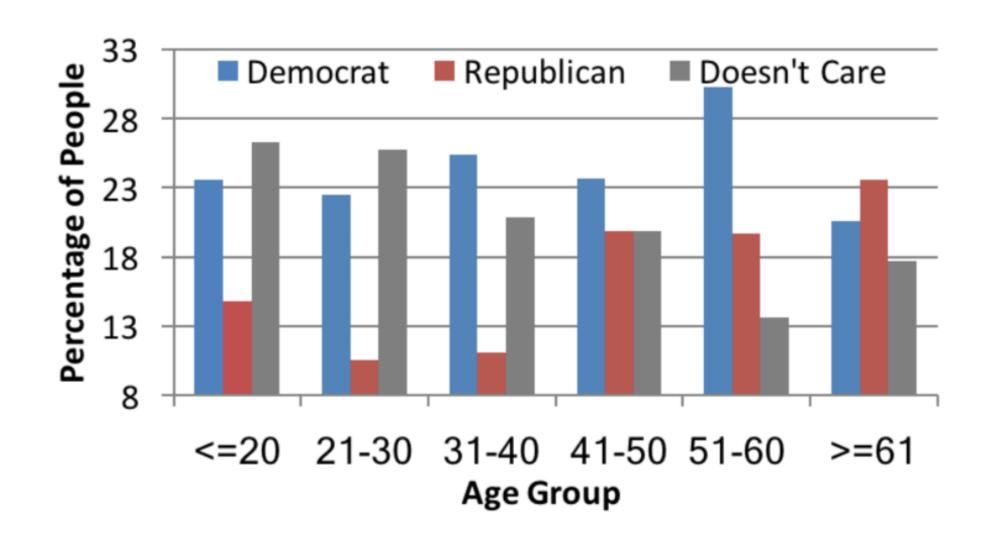
Analytical Queries

Dominant Political Views: How the (Q1)user-declared political view (e.g., democrat, doesn't care, republican) varies across age groups in the dataset? (There are 100 political views in Facebook dataset used in this paper).

Relationship Status Correlation: $(\mathbf{Q2})$

Key Anatytical Results

- Dominant Political Views (Q1): among the socially active youth (≤ 30 years old), majority of them have the political view of "doesn't care"; above 61 years old favored republicans over democrats.



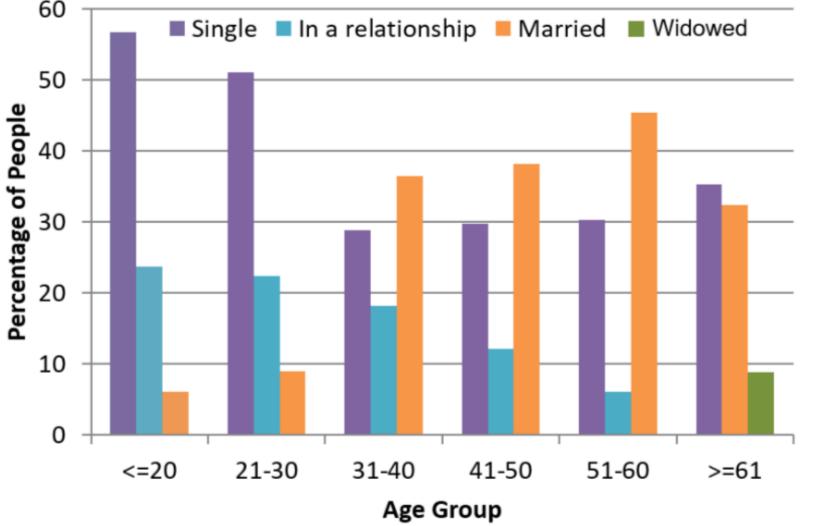


Fig. 4: Top 3 political views by age Fig. 5: Top 3 relationship statuses by

- With respect to age groups, how does (a)relationship status (e.g., single, in a relationship, and married) vary?
- (b) How do the relationship statuses affect the personality traits of an individual? Is it different with gender?

(Q3) **Personality Trait Analysis:**

- (a) How much of the population demonstrate contrasting personality traits (e.g., OPN and NEU)?
- (b) How do the personality traits evolve with age? E.g., which age group of people deals better with stress?

Privacy Concern Correlation: $(\mathbf{Q4})$

- (a) How does the individuals' age correlate with their comfort level of sharing personal information on social media?

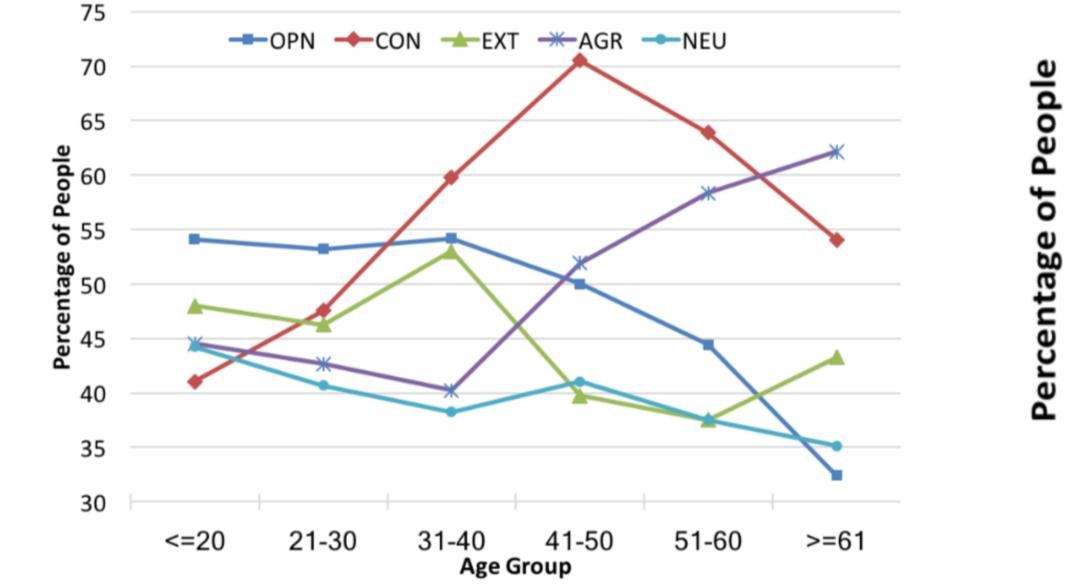
group

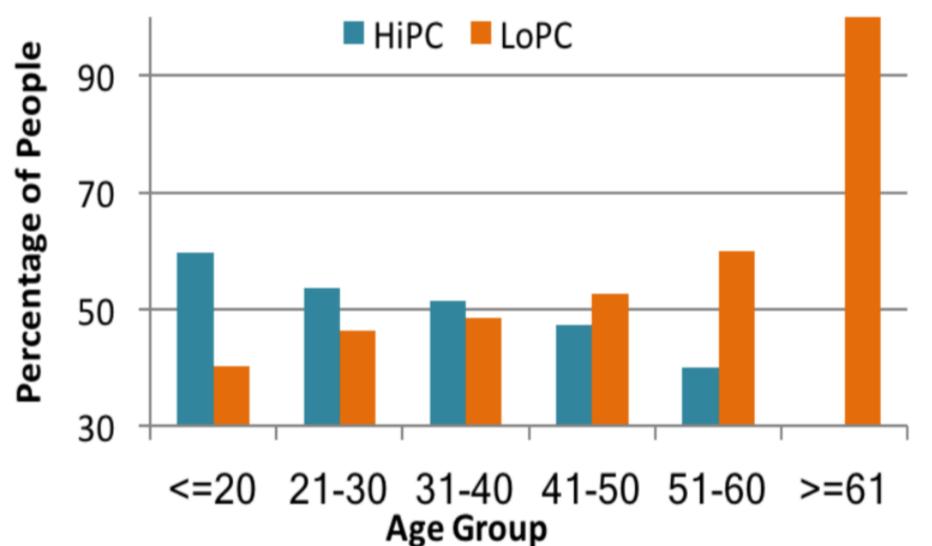
age group

- Relationship Status Correlation (Q2): changes in relationship status effects on the personality: S (single), R (in a relationship), M (married): married females have least OPN, and highest CON:

Trait	Males			Females		
	S (%)	$\mathbf{R}(\%)$	M(%)	$\mathbf{S}(\%)$	$\mathbf{R}(\%)$	$\mathbf{M}(\%)$
OPN (Openness to experience)	55.7*	54.8	47.3	53.0	55.6	43.0^{\dagger}
CON (Conscientiousness)	44.2^{\dagger}	50.2	52.7	46.1	51.7	58.5^{*}
EXT (Extraversion)	45.0	54.8^{\star}	35.5^{\dagger}	49.1	50.8	44.6
AGR (Agreableness)	42.9	50.2	31.8^{\dagger}	46.4	45.9	50.4^{*}
NEU (Neuroticism)	36.5	26.6^{\dagger}	33.6	45.2	53.8*	48.1

- Personality Traits Analysis (Q3): younger lot does not deal well with stress (NEU) (Fig. 6).





(b) Do personality traits have a bearing on the level of privacy-concern?

References

- [1] Santra, A., Bhowmick, S., Chakravarthy, S.: Efficient community re-creation in multilayer networks using boolean operations, In: International Conference on Computational Science, ICCS 2017. pp. 58–67 (2017).
- [2] Xuan-Son Vu, Lili Jiang: Self-adaptive Privacy Concern Detection for User-generated Content, Proceedings of the 19th International Conference on Computational Linguistics and Intelligent Text Processing, Hanoi, Vietnam, best student paper award.

Fig. 6: Changing personality distribu- Fig. 7: Distribution of HiPC and LoPC by age group tion with age

- Privacy Concern Correlation (Q4): People (≤ 40 years old) prefer the higher privacy level (Fig. 7), FB posts of ≥ 41 people contain more personal information and this increases with age.

Acknowledgements

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Efficiency Analysis

- Efficiency Analysis: the MLN approach with parallelism: (1) the cost of processing the most complex layer reduces $\approx 80.4\%$; (2) 36% reduction in the total time taken to answer the queries.