

# Topic Communities in P2P Networks

Steffen Staab

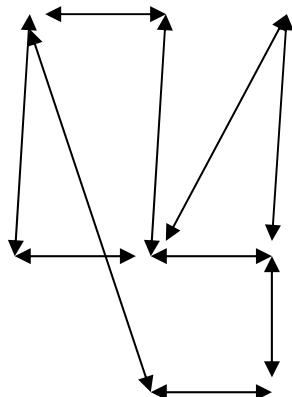
Joint work with A. Löser (IBM), C. Tempich (AIFB)

SNA@ESWC 2006

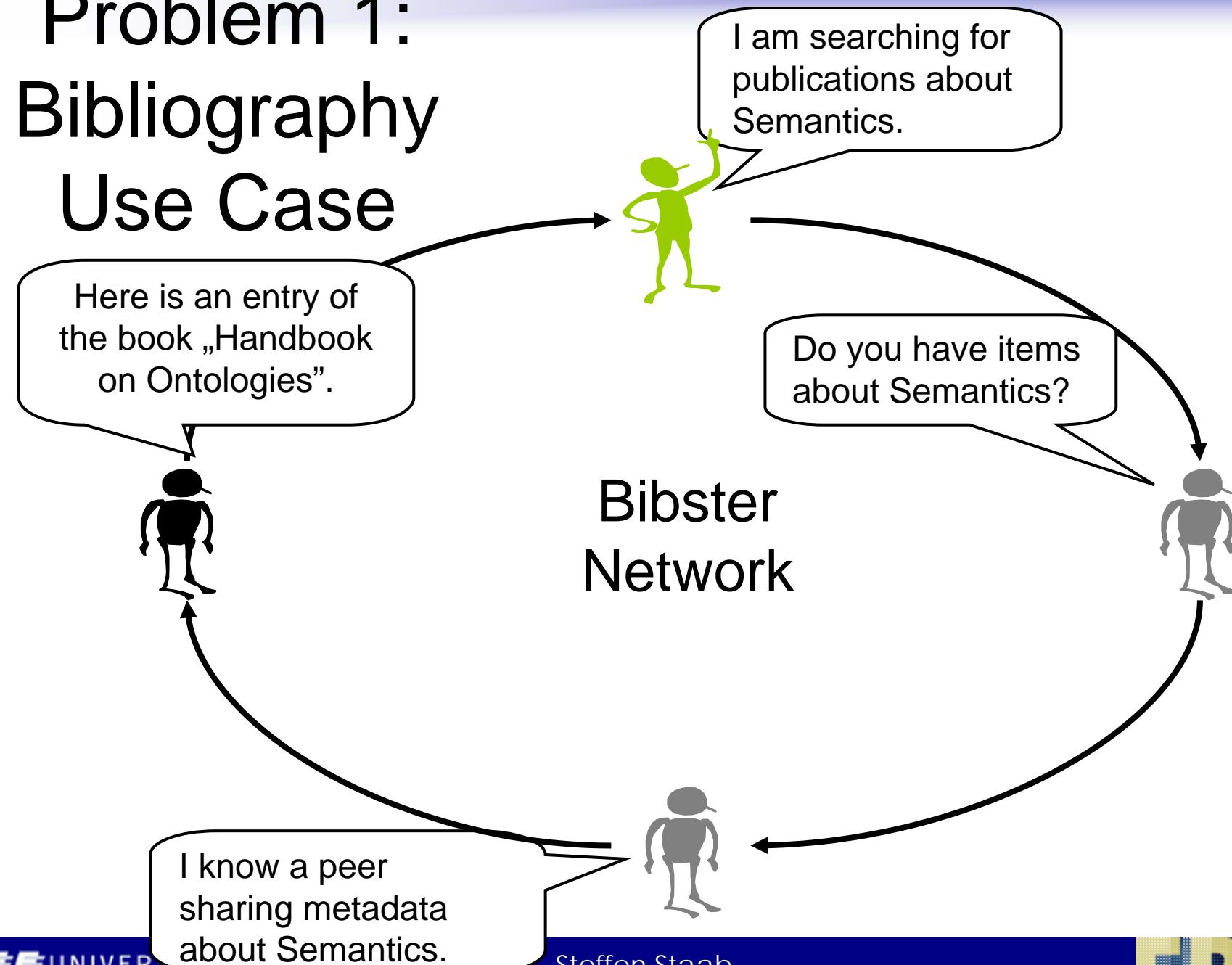
Budva, Montenegro, June 12, 2006

# Two opposite challenges when considering Social Networks

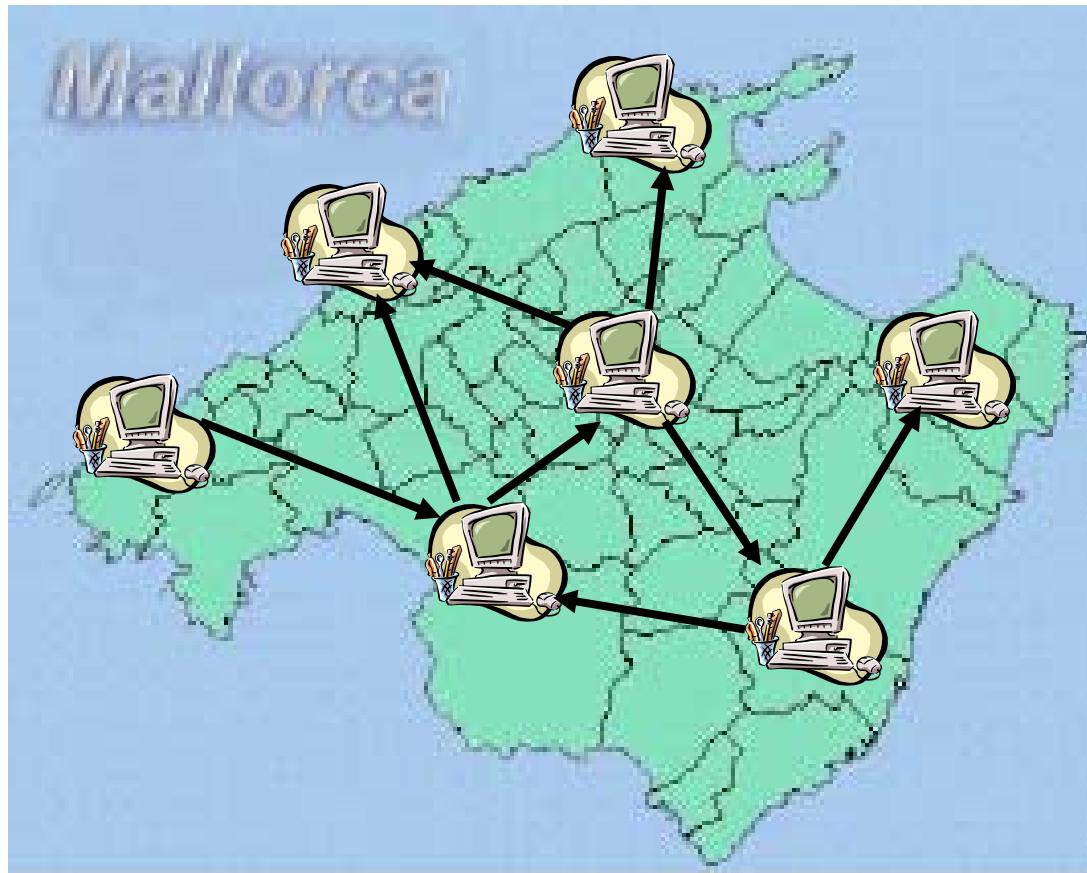
- Analysis
  - Nodes/Agents
  - Links/Communication
  - Time
  - Topics
  - Causal Models,...
- Construction
  - Nodes/Agents
  - Construct Links
  - Live in time
  - Talk about topics
  - Influence others
  - ...



# Problem 1: Bibliography Use Case



# Problem 2: Virtual Organization



- Tourism sector in the Balearic Islands shows:
  - Autonomy of individual actors, and
  - the need for cooperation of these actors.
- The 'Balearic product' can only succeed in the market if the actions of all the parties are well coordinated.
- We may talk of a Virtual Organisation in the BI created by shared interests and mutual dependencies.

# Basic idea: Shortcut Creation based on Social Network Metaphors

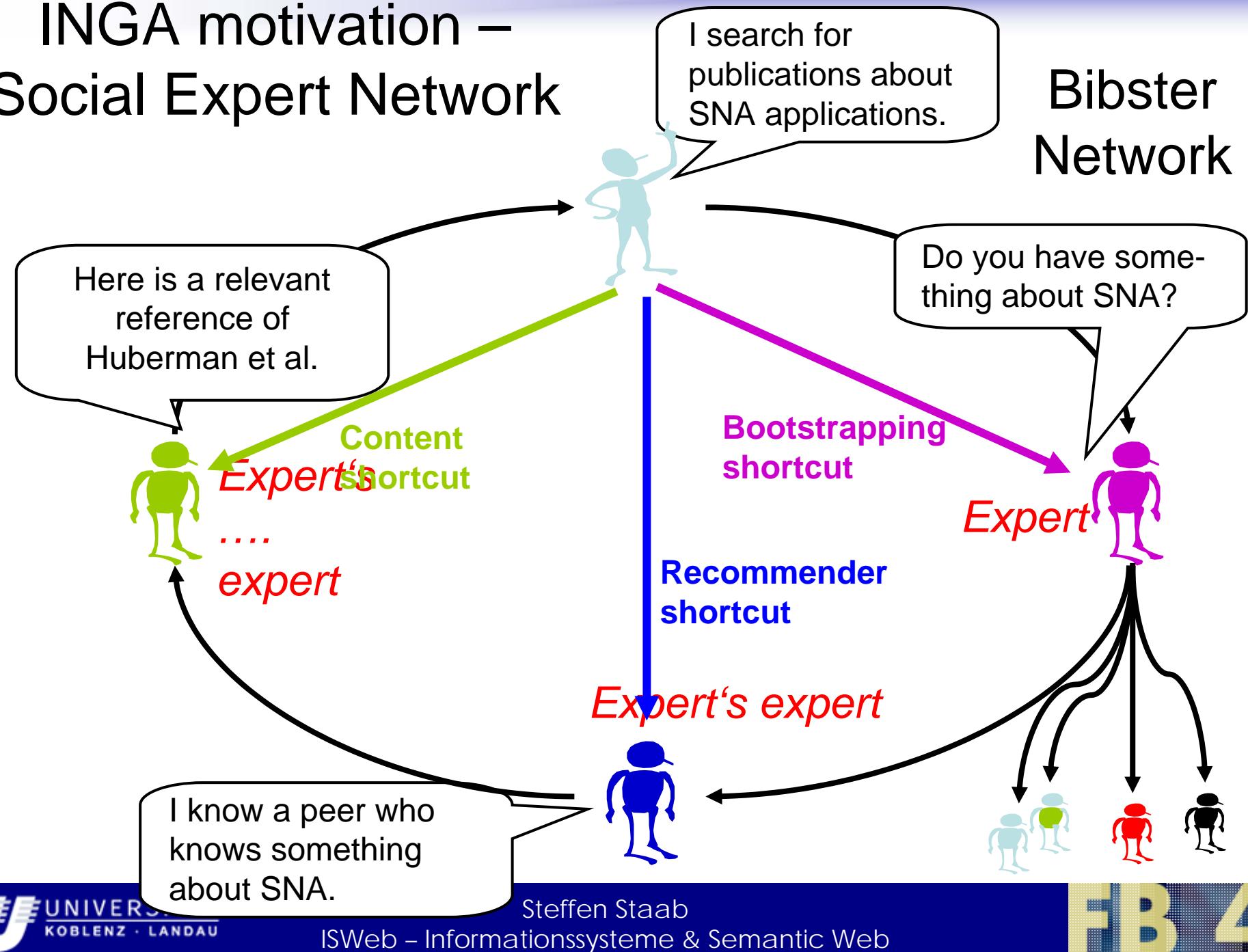
Query Dependent

- “A question is asked to a person
1. that has **answered** the question in the past successfully (*Content Provider*).
  2. that has **asked** a similar question in the past successfully (*Recommender*).
  3. that has **established** a good **network** to other persons over several domains. Such persons form our *Bootstrapping Network*.

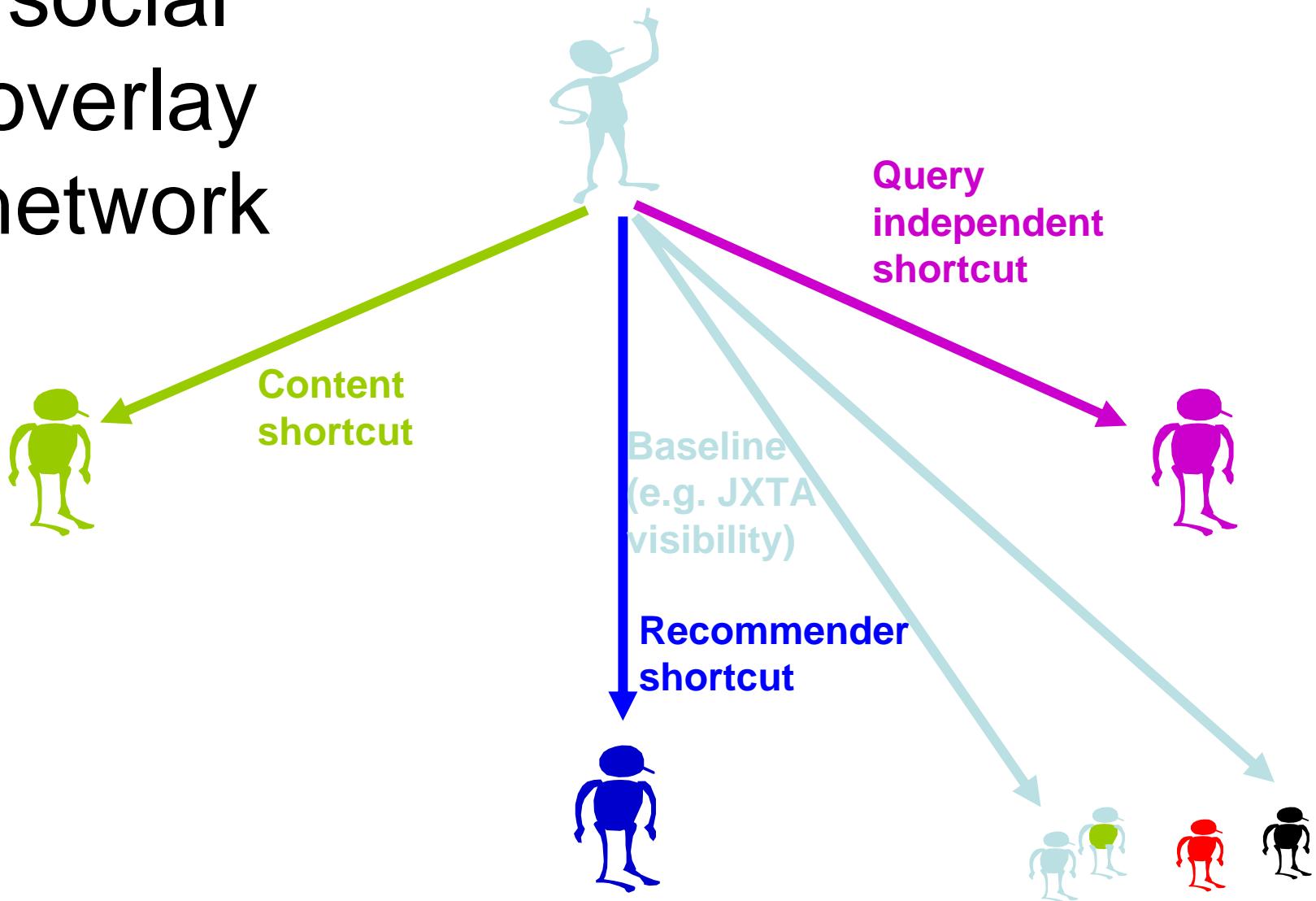
Query Independent

# INGA motivation – Social Expert Network

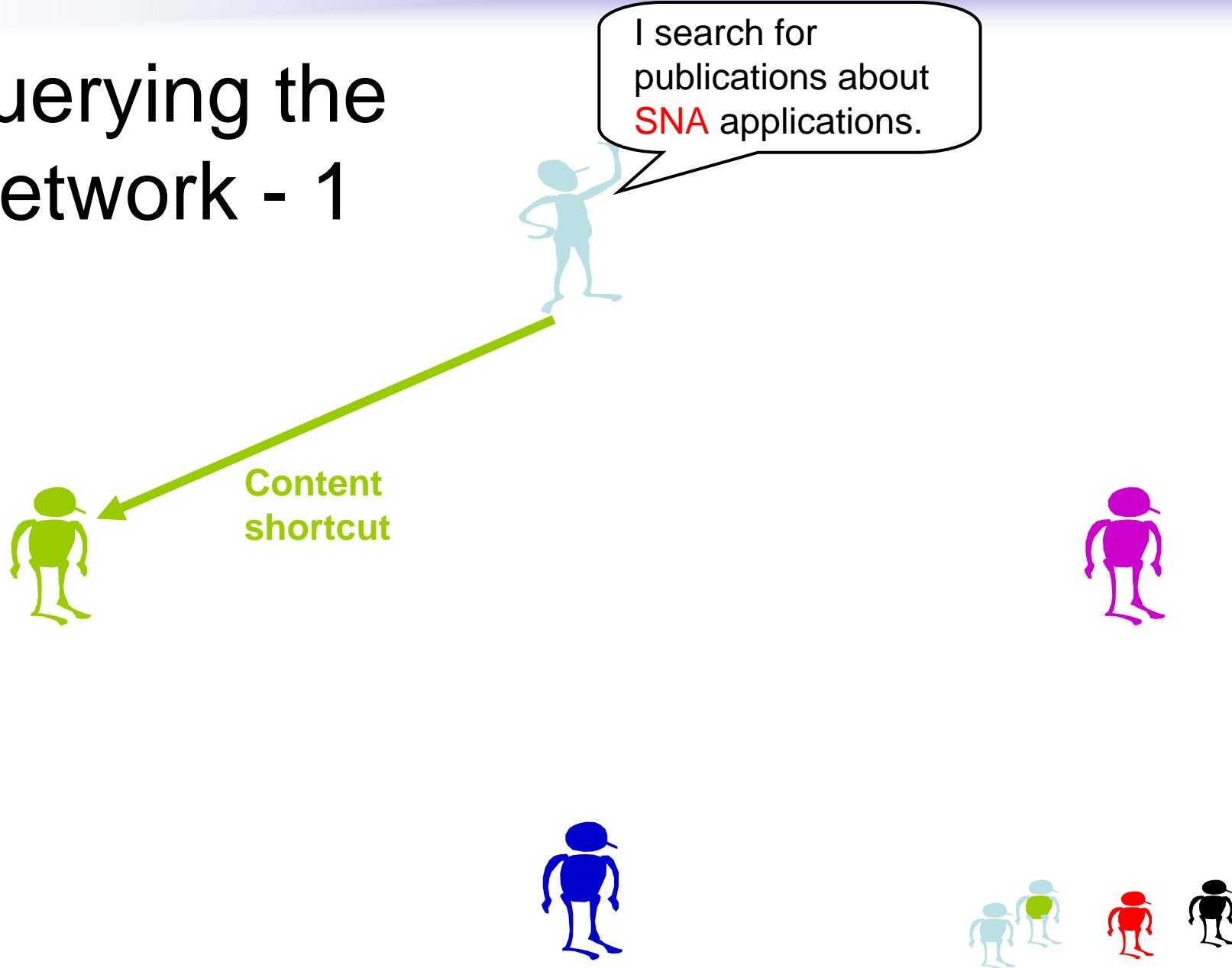
Bibster  
Network



# Semantic social overlay network



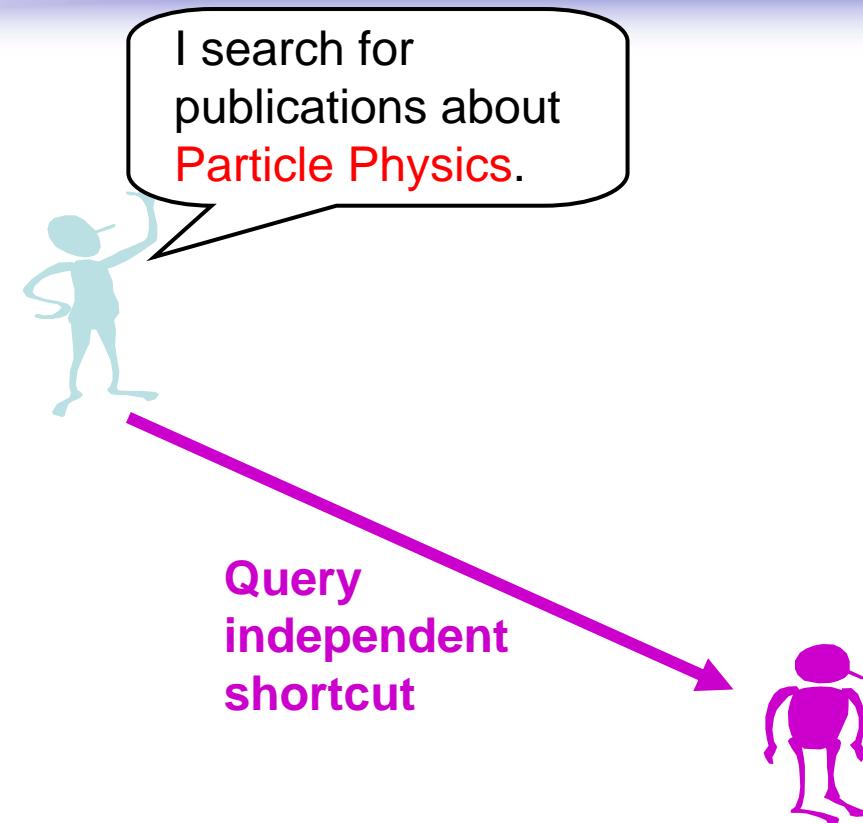
# Querying the network - 1



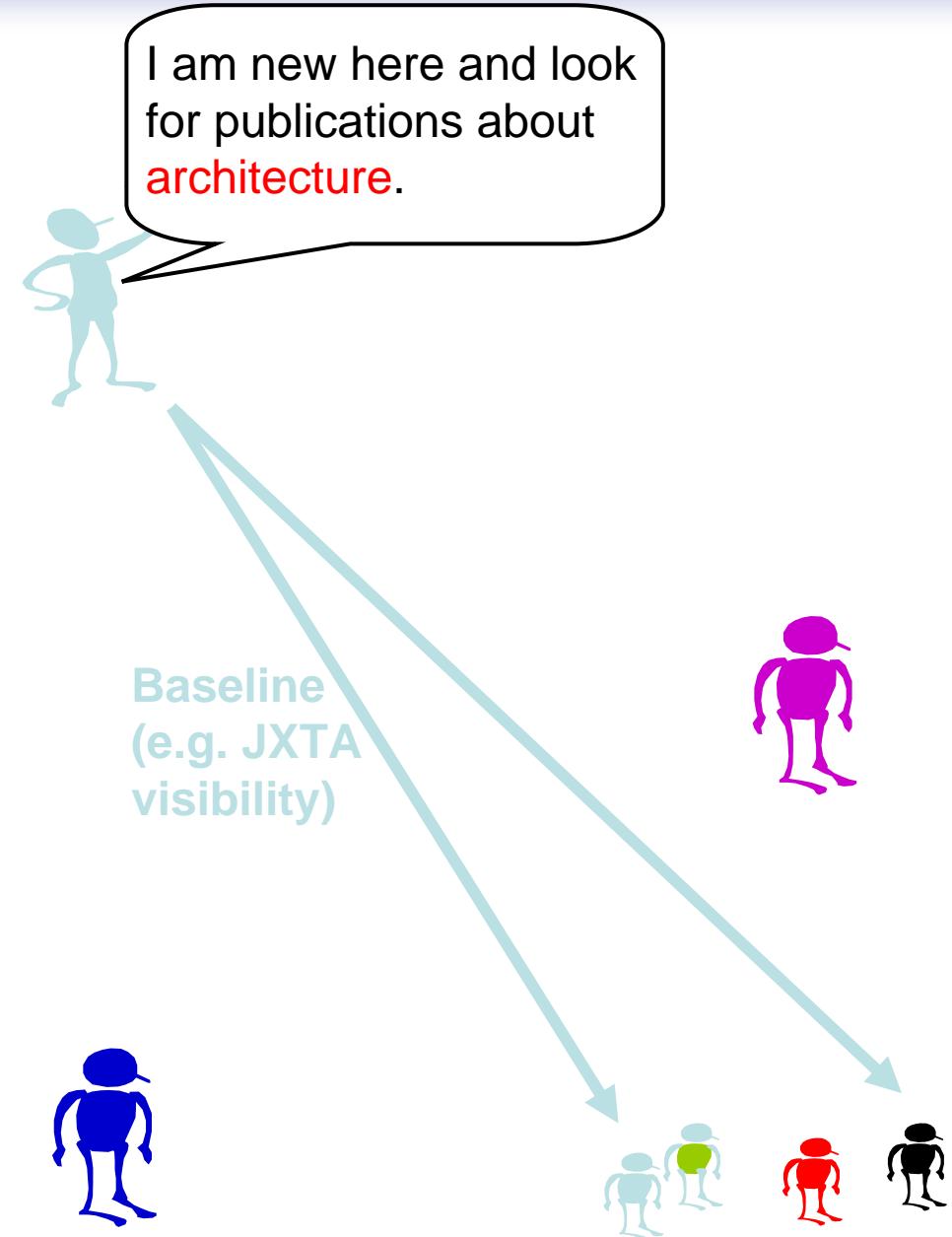
# Querying the network - 2



# Querying the network - 3



# Querying the network - 4



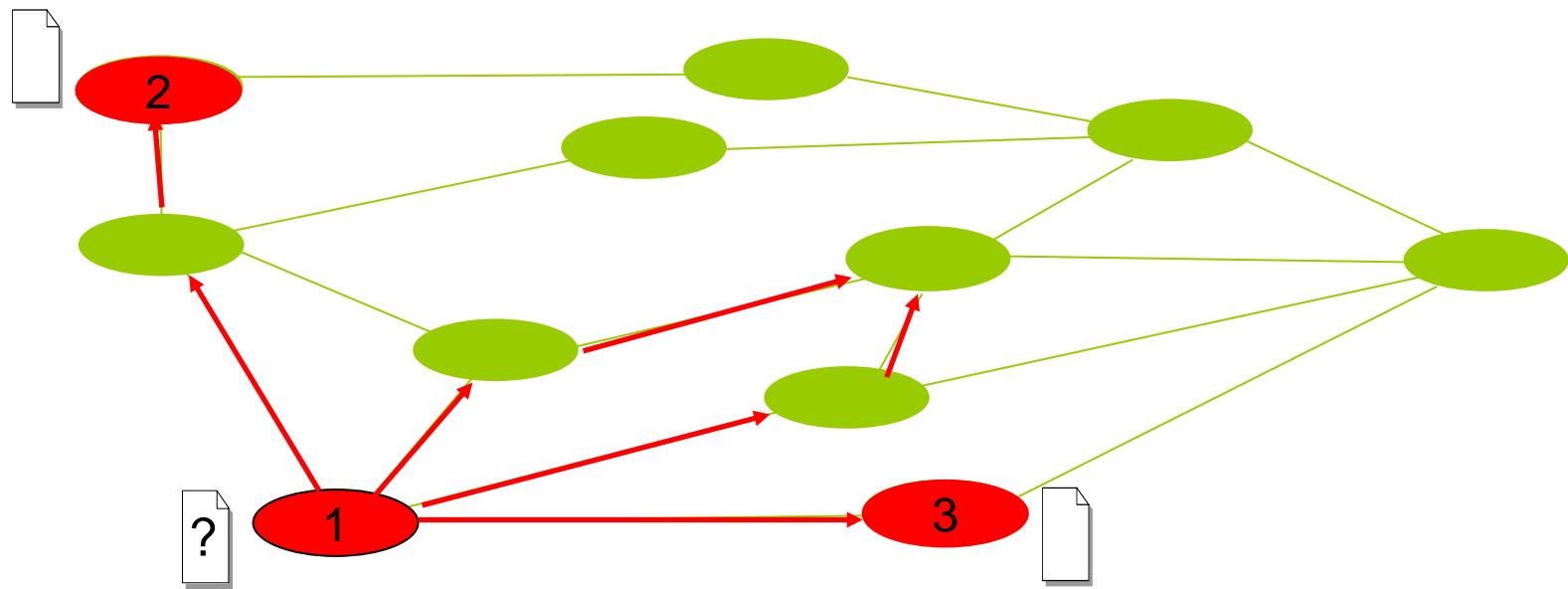
# Build content shortcut index

1. Send query using most promising available layer of semantic overlay topology
2. Evaluate result of query
3. Update shortcut index

# Use & Construct Content Provider Shortcut Index

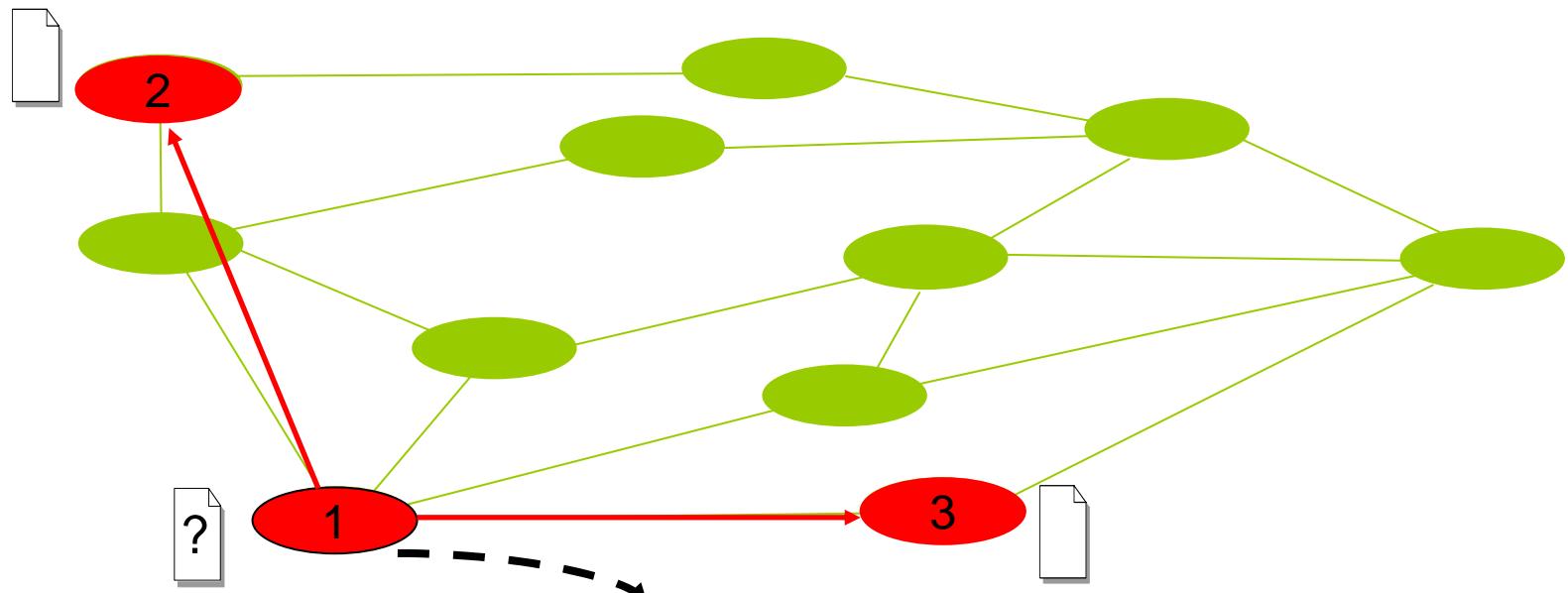
Query q1 from Peer p4:

*Search materials about Semantic Web and Application of RDF*



**Query:**  
*/SemanticWeb/RDF*

# Use & Construct Content Provider Shortcut Index



| Query Q'         | PID | Query Hits | SC Type |
|------------------|-----|------------|---------|
| /SemanticWeb/RDF | 2   | 100        | C       |
| /SemanticWeb/RDF | 3   | 93         | C       |
|                  |     |            |         |

# Build recommender shortcut index

## Active

1. When answers are returned including the query message path:
  - The one butlast in the path is a recommender peer

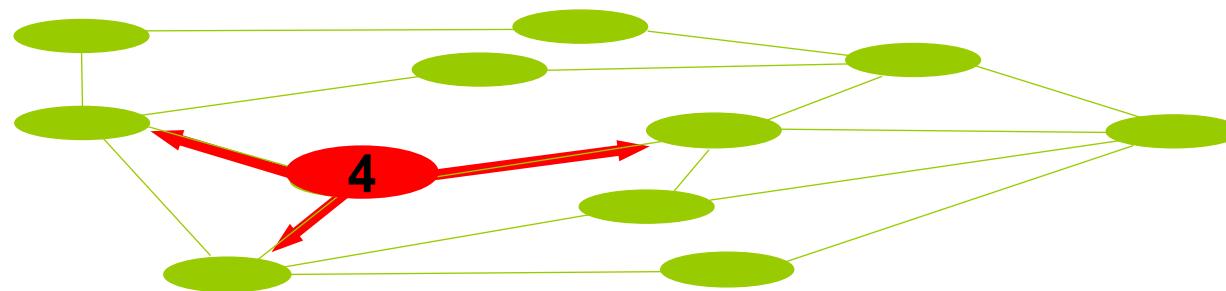
## Passive

1. Listen to incoming queries
2. Interest-based Indexing:

If  
 $\text{similarity}(\text{query}, \text{content}_i) > \text{threshold}$ ,  
then  
add  $P_q$  as  
Recommender Peer to  
Index

# Create Recommender Shortcut Index (Active)

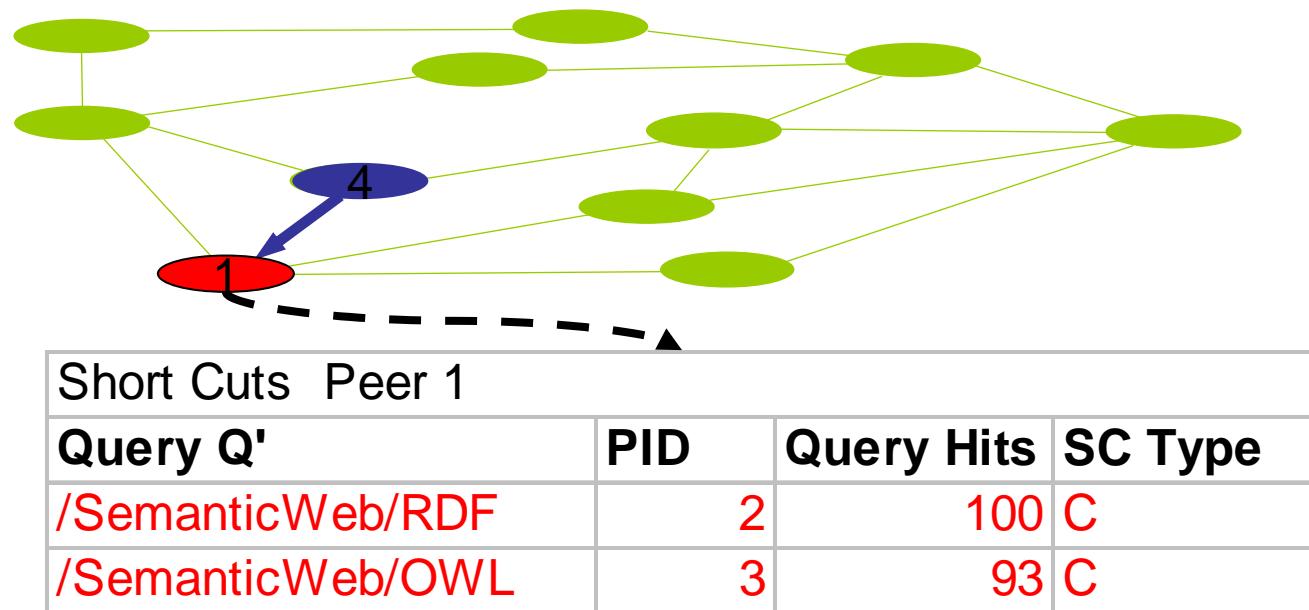
1. „Flood“ for existing Content Provider Short Cuts



- *Query / Semantic Web / OWL*

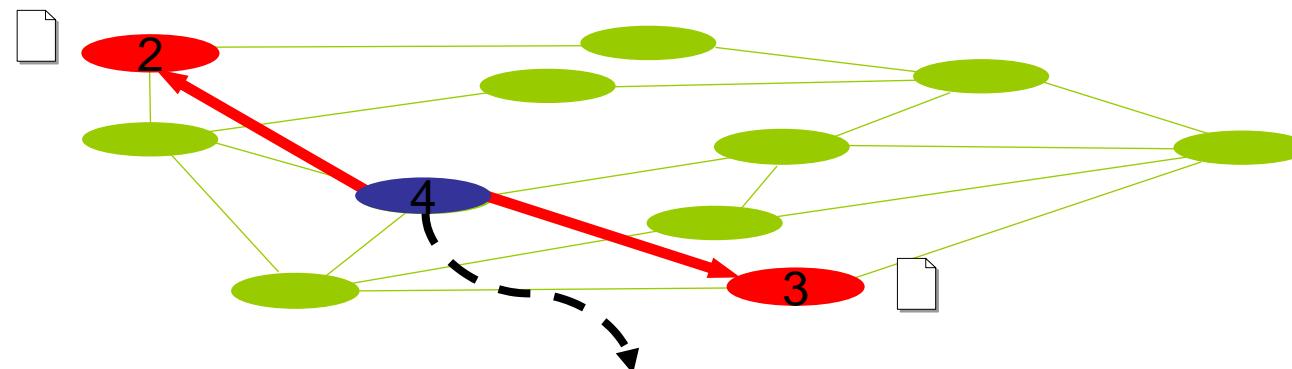
# Create Recommender Shortcut Index (Active)

1. „Flood“ for existing Content Provider Short Cuts
2. Ask remote peer for Content Provider Short Cuts



# Create Recommender Shortcut Index (Active)

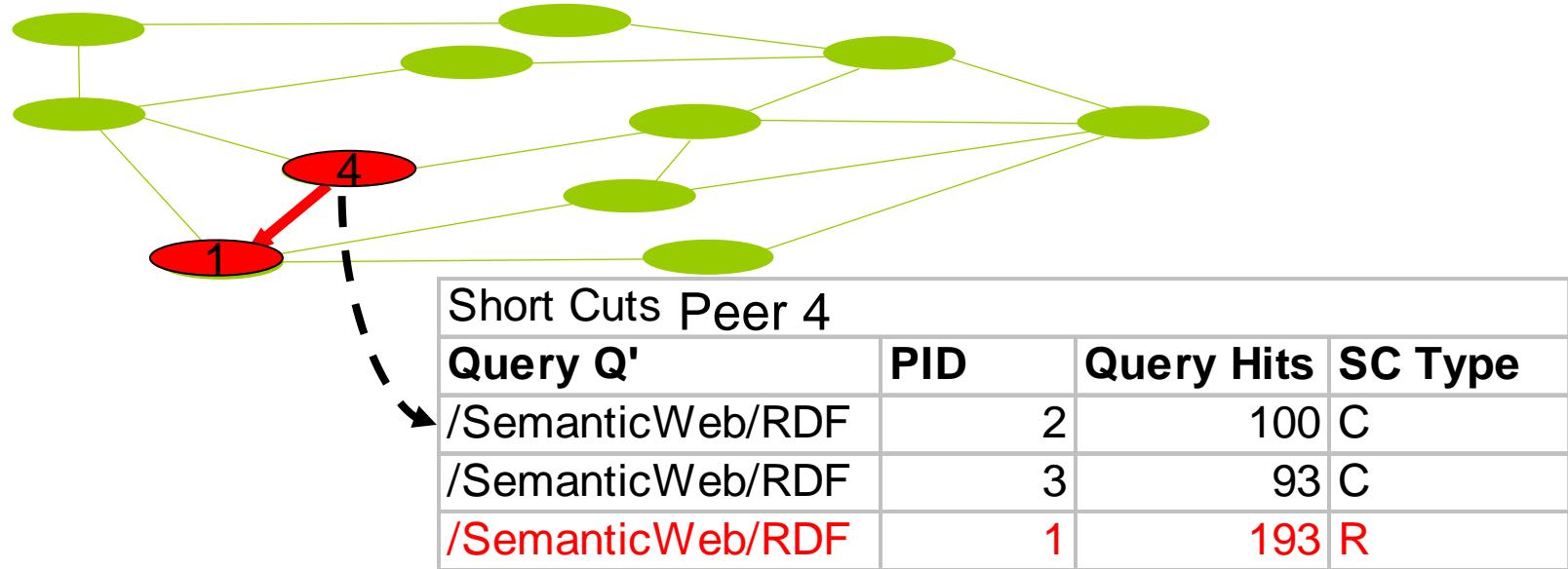
1. „Flood“ for existing Content Provider Short Cuts
2. Search Remote Peer for Content Provider Short Cuts
3. Learn Content Provider Short Cuts



| Short CutsPeer 4 |     |            |         |
|------------------|-----|------------|---------|
| Query Q'         | PID | Query Hits | SC Type |
| /SemanticWeb/RDF | 2   | 100        | C       |
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# Create Recommender Shortcut Index (Active)

1. „Flood“ for existing Content Provider Short Cuts
2. Search Remote Peer for Content Provider Short Cuts
3. Learn Content Provider Short Cuts
4. **Learn Recommender Short Cuts**



# Query independent shortcut

$$P.\text{Bo} = |\text{shortcuts}| \times |\text{peers}|$$

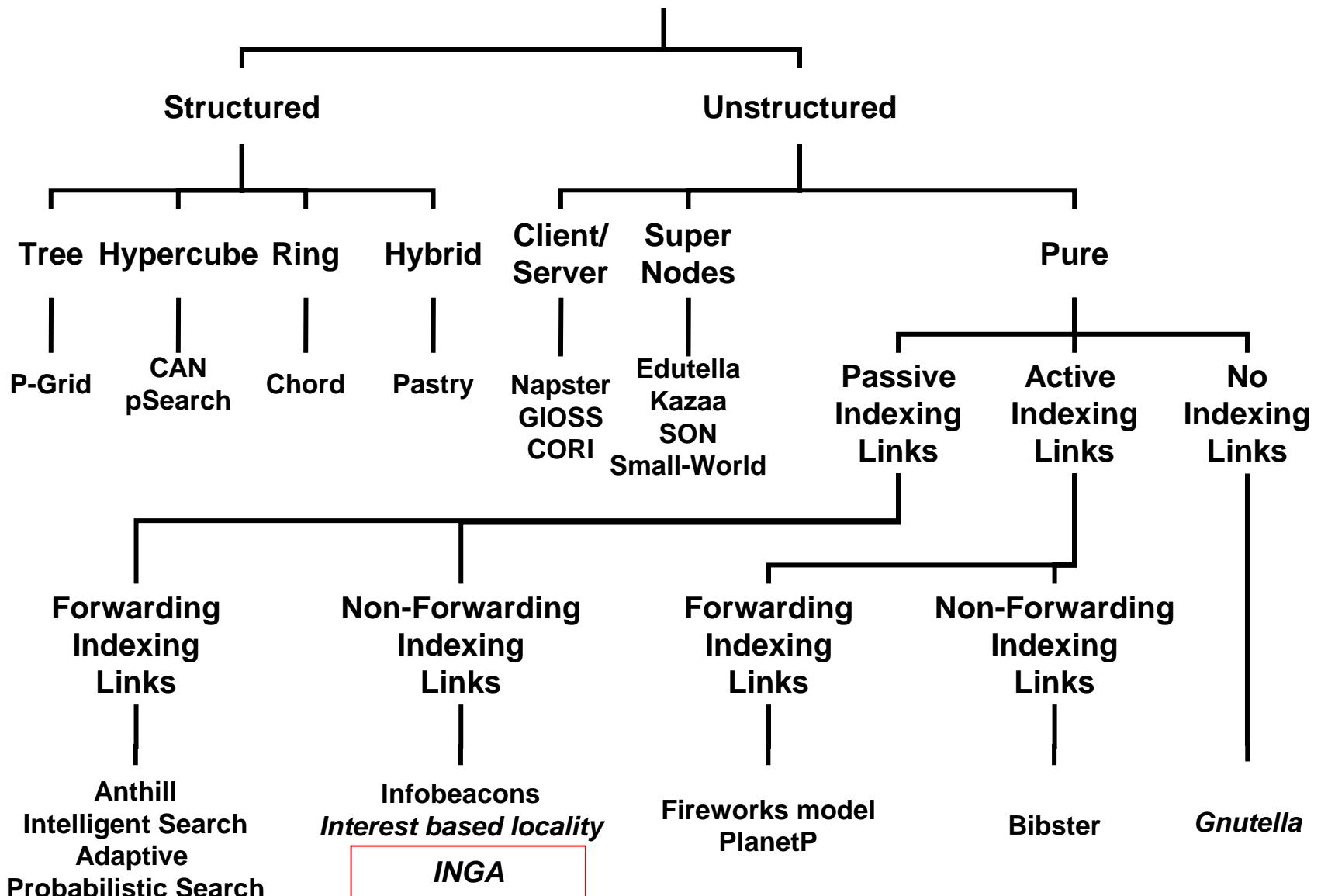
| PID | Shortcuts | Peers | P.Bo |
|-----|-----------|-------|------|
| 1   | 3         | 3     | 9    |

**Query Independent Shortcut Index of Peer**

# Limit index size

- Retain only a small number of shortcuts in the index (e.g. 40 in our experiments)
- Delete based on combination of
  - Last update
  - Similarity to local content
  - Content vs. Recommender

## Peer-to-Peer network organization



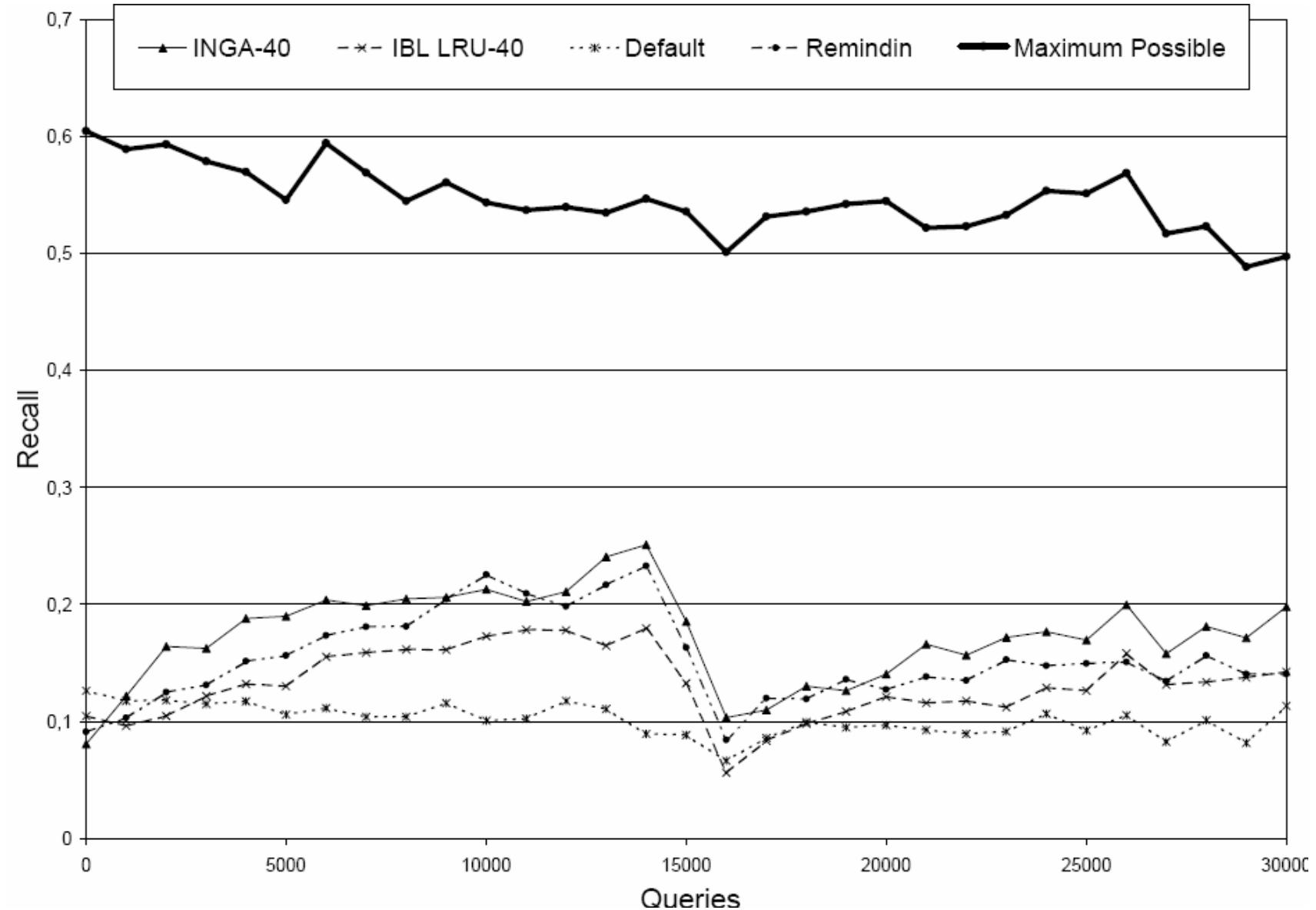
# Simulation Environment

- Data Basis: Open Directory Project
- Content distribution: one editor = one peer
  - 1024 Peers, 1657 Topics
- Query distribution:
  - over topics: zipf
  - over peers: uniform
  - 30000 Queries, each peer in avg. 30 queries
  - 15000 Queries = one hour network time
- Network Topology: Power Law
- Top k=2, Max Hops h=6
  
- Goal: Compare against Gnutella and Interest-based Locality (IBL) approach

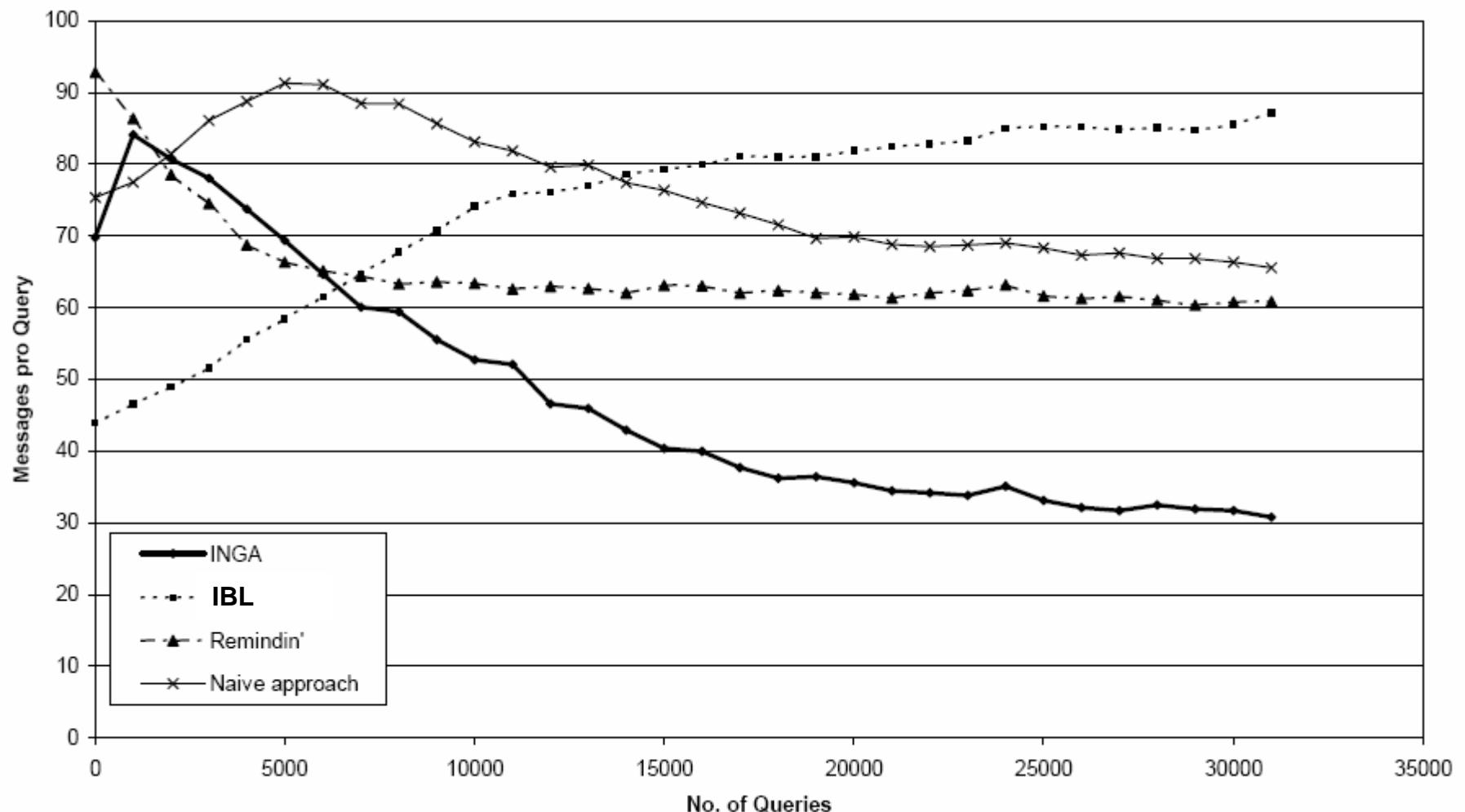
# Experimental hypotheses

1. The algorithm performs at least equal in terms of recall than the naive algorithm and IBL  
(Sripanidkulchai et al.)
2. The algorithm performs better in terms of messages per query the naive algorithm and IBL.
3. The gain in efficiency can be attributed to equal account the different layers
4. A dynamic combination of query dependent and independent search strategies reduces the number of consumed per query while it retains a high recall.

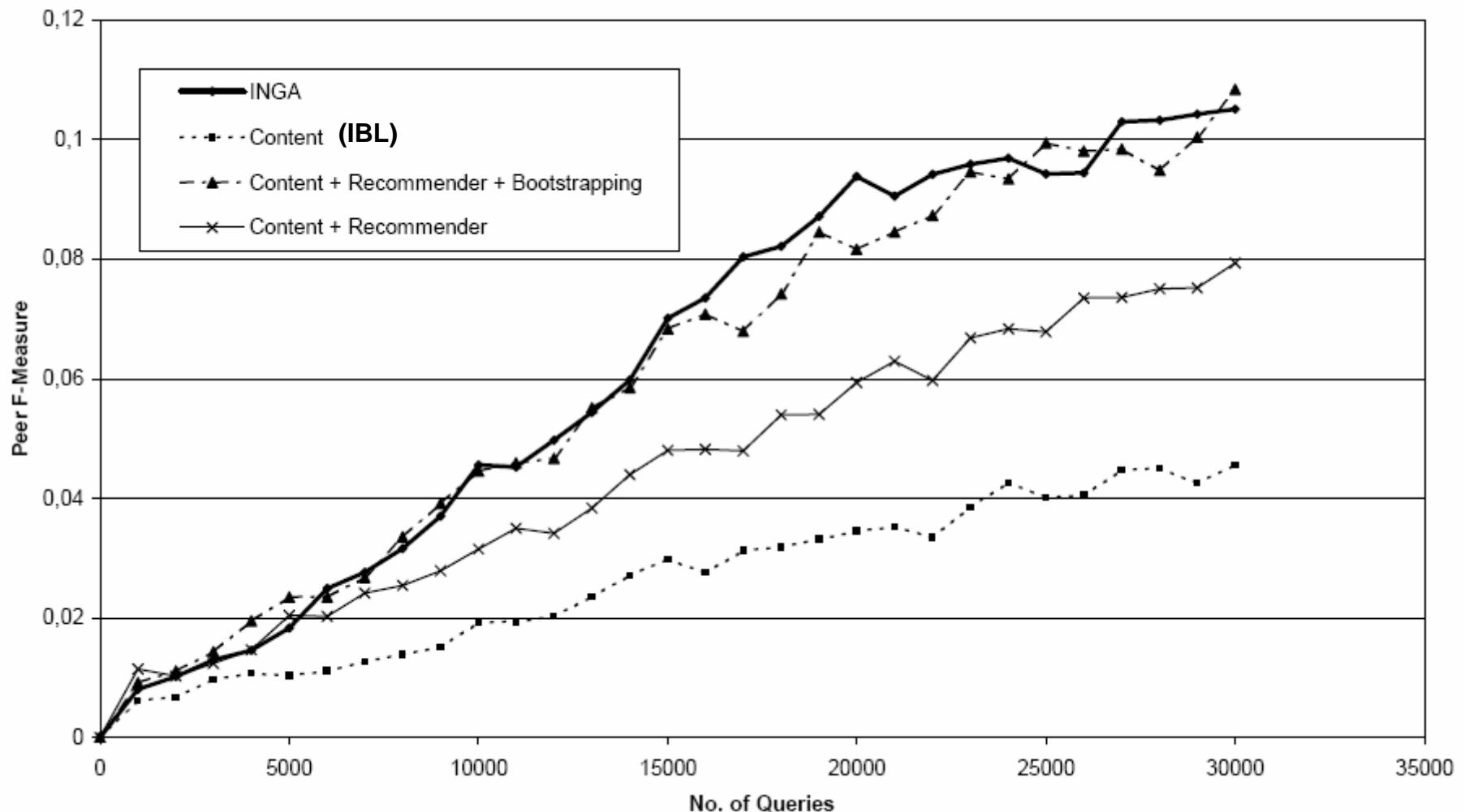
# Effectiveness of Query Routing (recall)



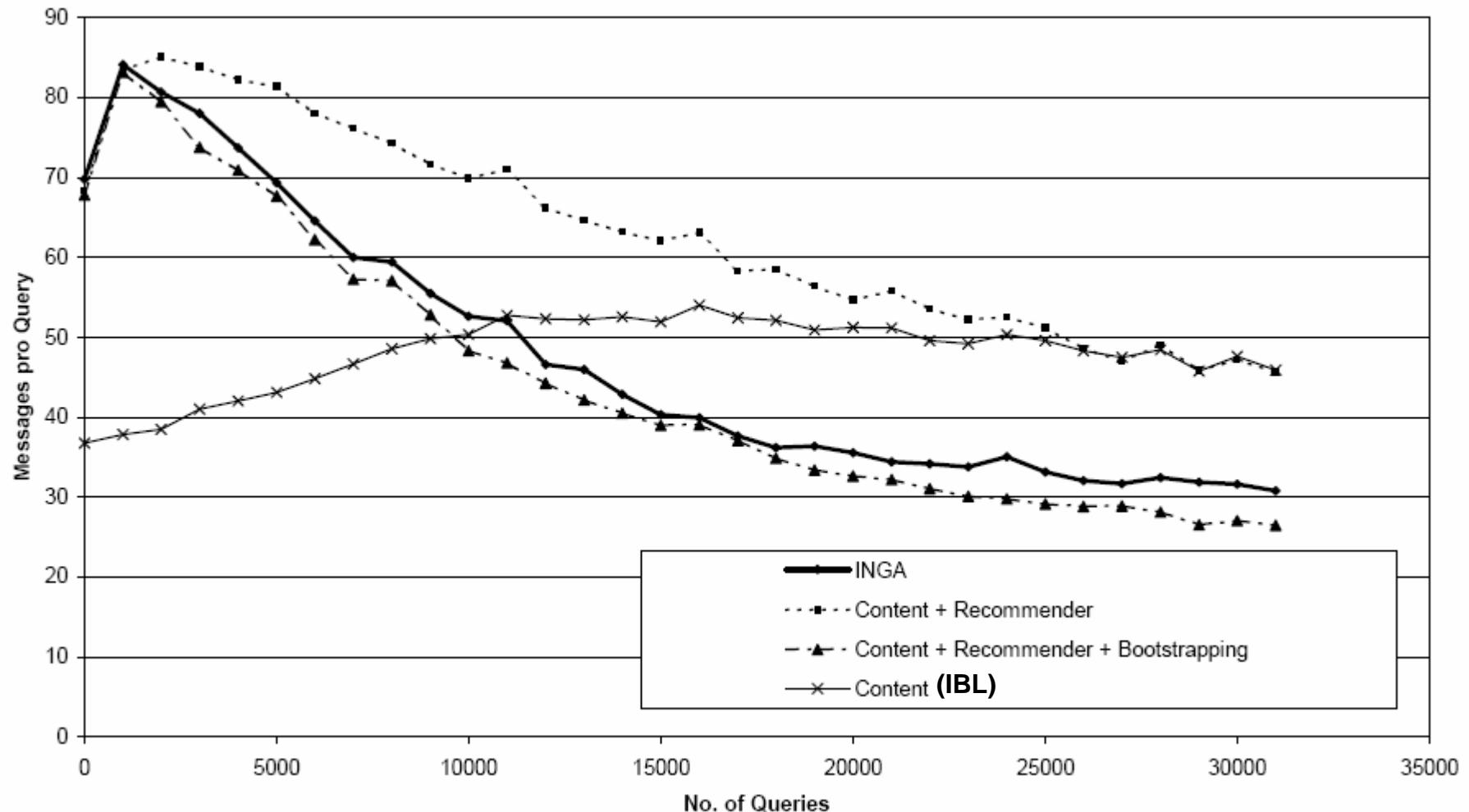
# Efficiency of Query Routing (# messages)



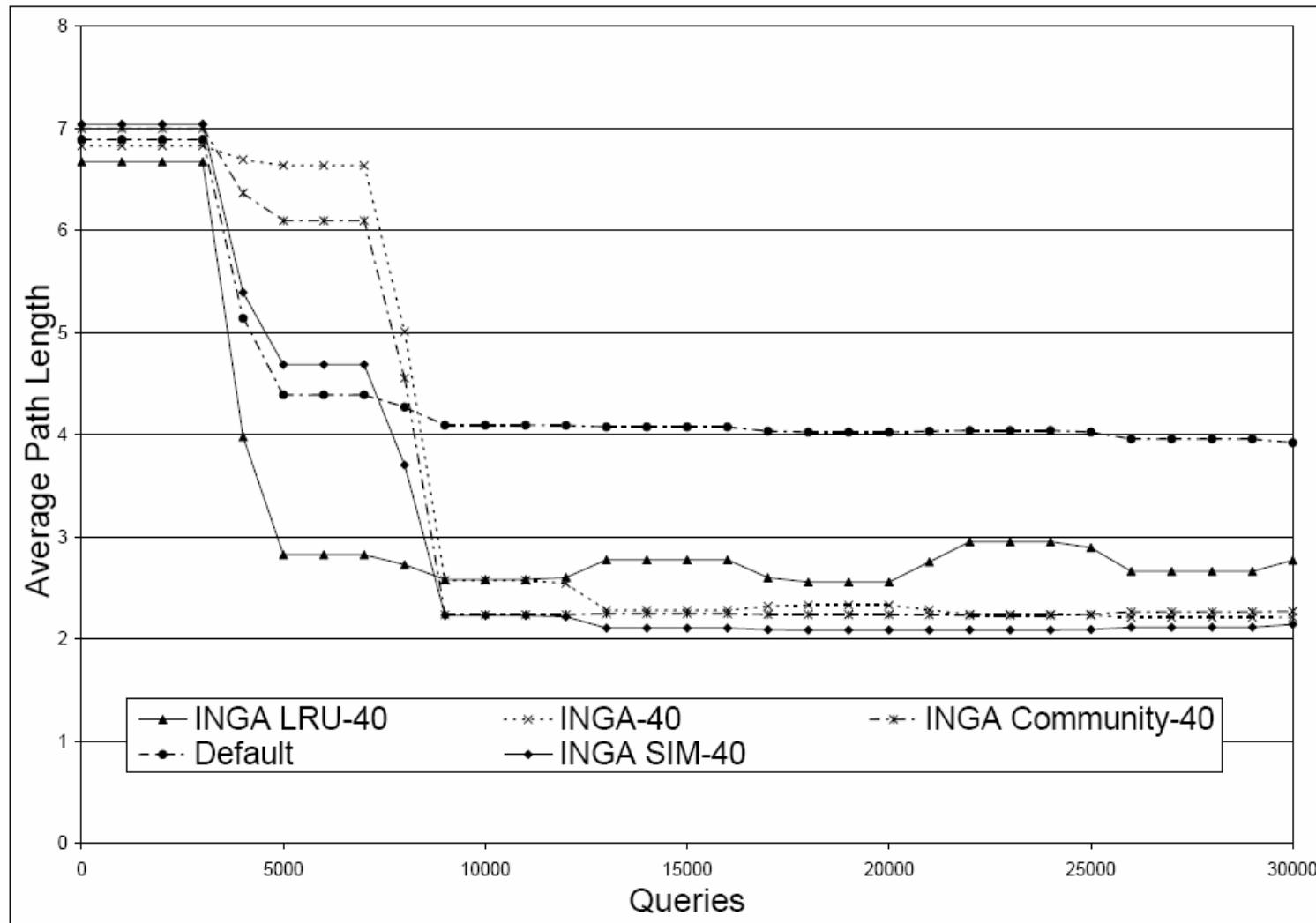
# Contribution of Layers (peer f-measure)



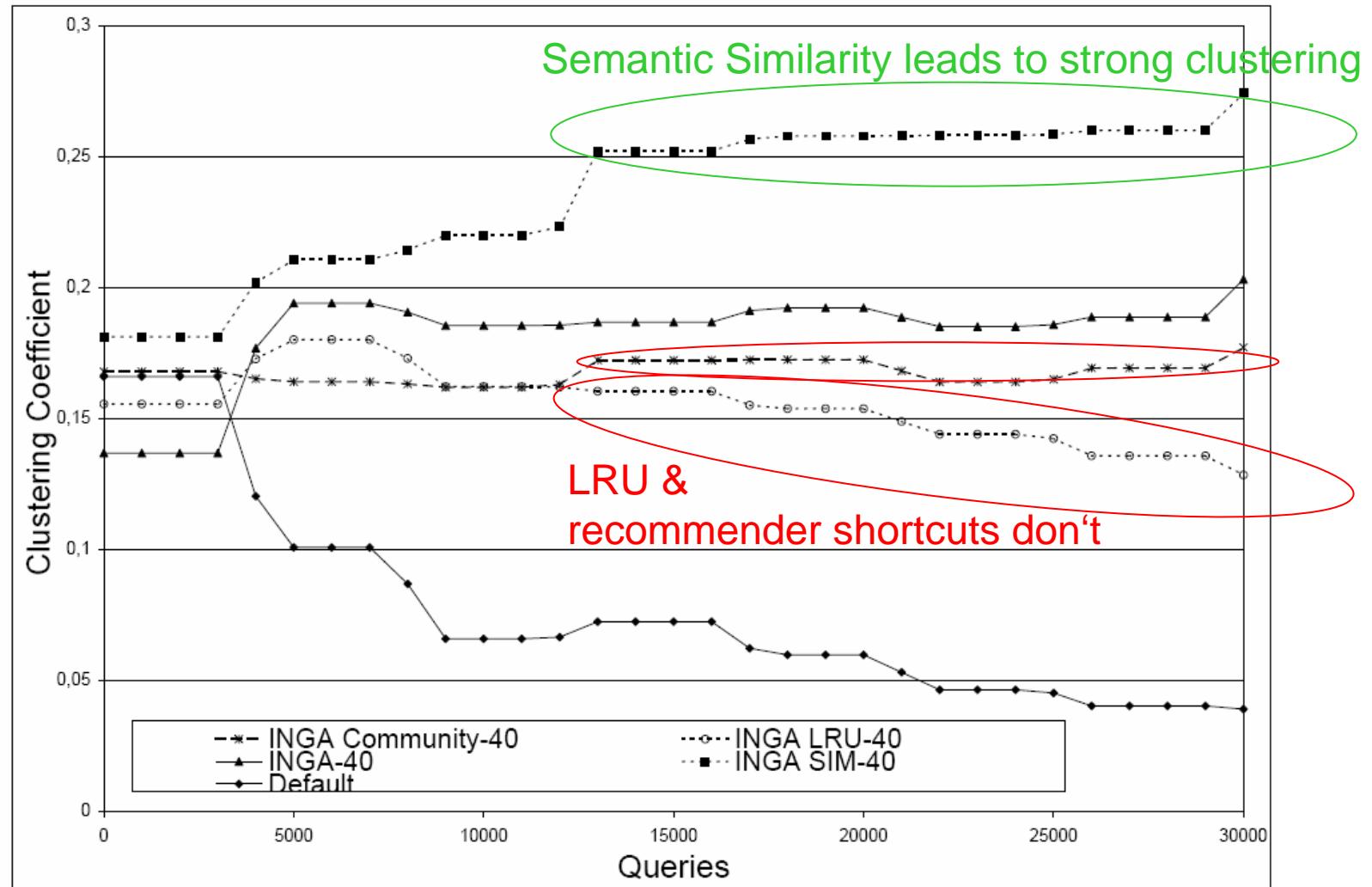
# Contribution of Layers (# messages)



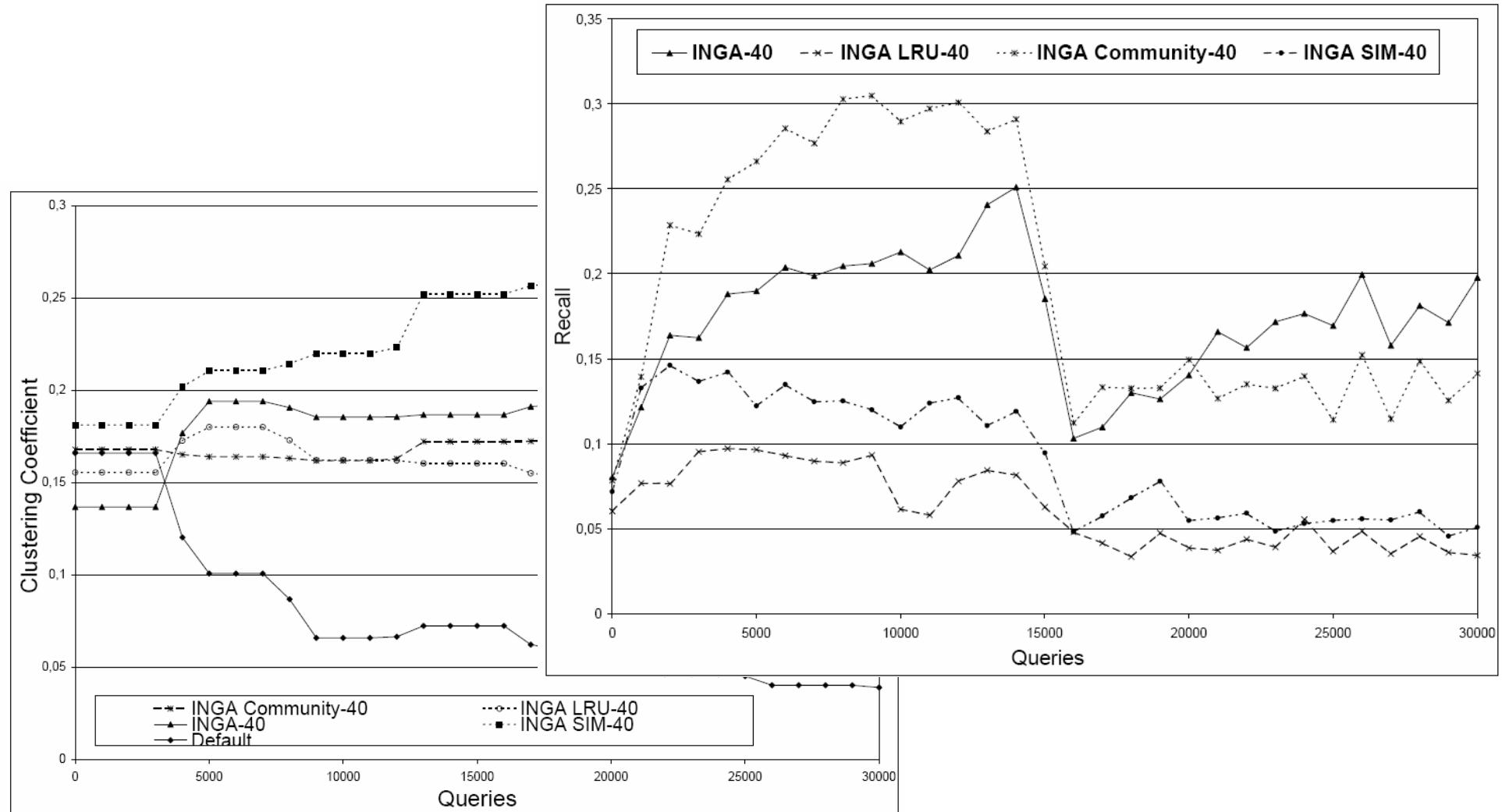
# It's a Small World with Short Paths



# It's a Small World of Natural Clusters



# ...but, don't get trapped...

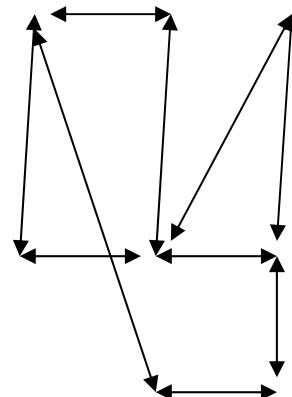


# Social Networks Construction Challenge

## - revisited

### Construction

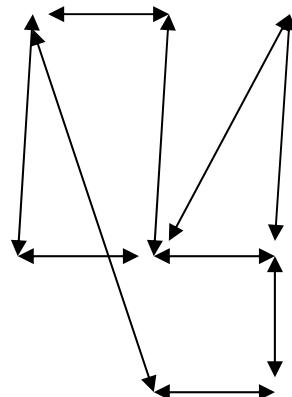
- Nodes/Agents
- Construct Links
- Live in time
- Talk about topics
- Influence others
- Peers
- Query forwarding
- LRU
- Interest-based locality
- Index update  
content /  
recommender /  
bootstrapping



# Social Networks Construction Challenge - revisited

## Construction

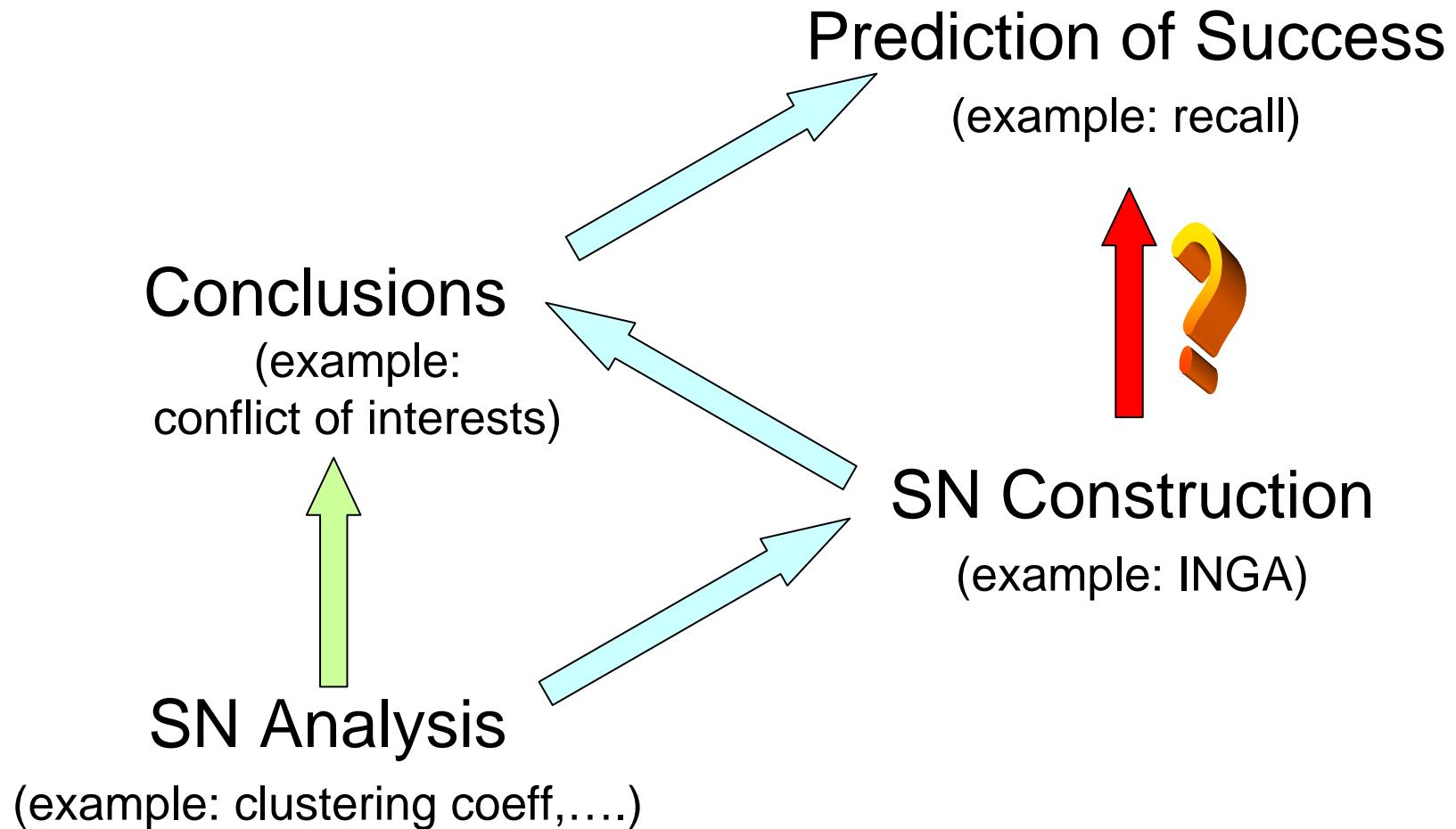
- Nodes/Agents
- Construct Links
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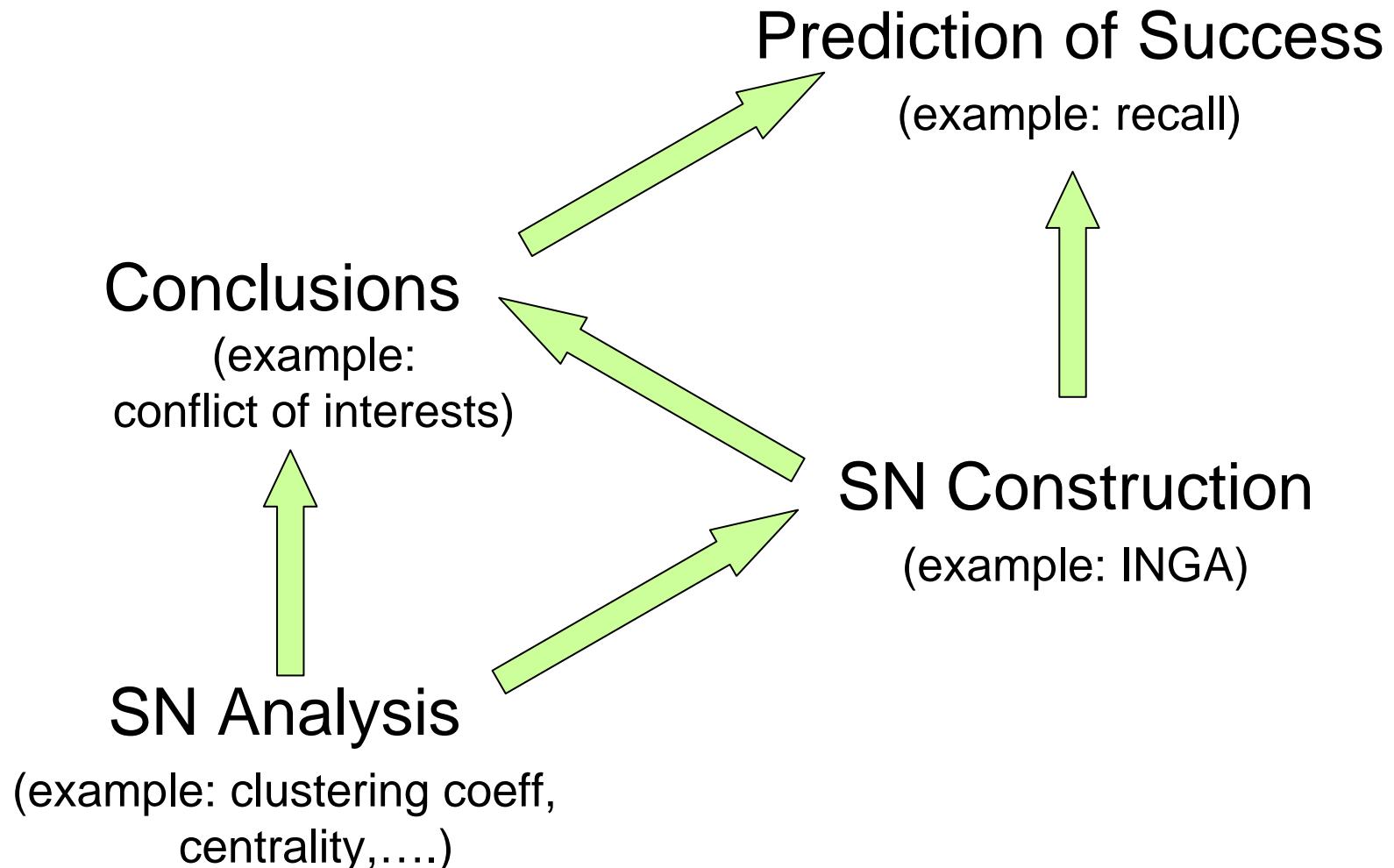
## Success Criteria

- Effectiveness - recall
- Efficiency - #messages
- Robustness –  
reaction to change

# Lessons learned, and some challenge for the future



# Lessons learned, and some challenge for the future



**Be careful: Advertisements instead of „Thank You!“**

EKAW-2006 –  
15th Conf. on Knowledge Engineering and  
Management



**Managing Knowledge in a World of Networks,**

<http://ekaw.vse.cz/>

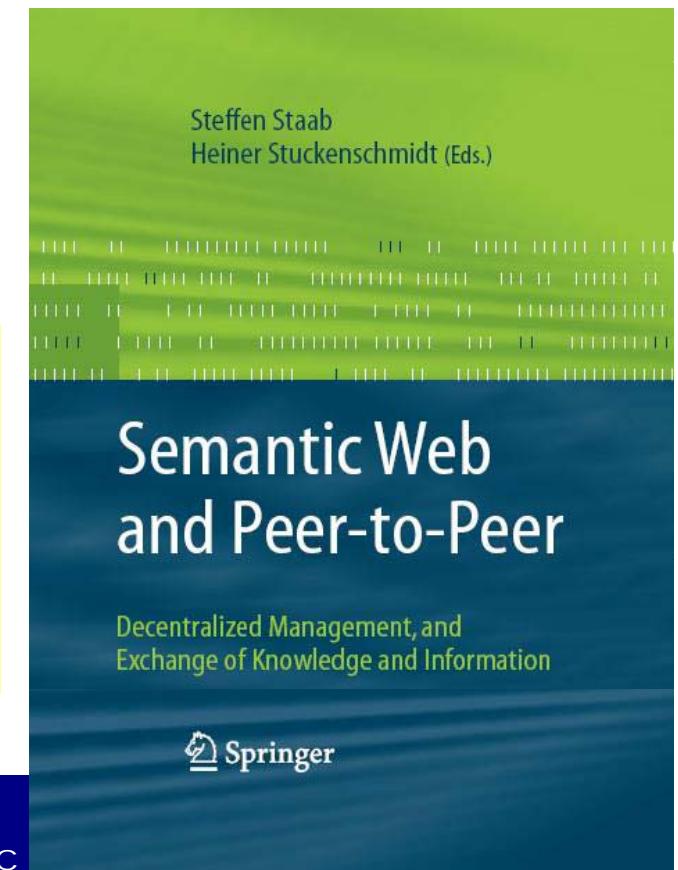
**Poster deadline, June 22, 2006**

cf. A. Löser, S. Staab, and C. Tempich,

**Semantic Social Overlay Networks,**

*IEEE JSAC* –

*Journal of Selected Areas in Communication*,  
to appear 2006/2007



# Lessons Learned

## Observation

- Huge hype around analysing social network (e.g. WWW)
- Comparatively little work about exploiting social network properties in a constructive way

## I speculate:

- Social network properties may be used to improve networks of peers/different kinds
- Maybe: use richness of different network measures to optimize desired properties:
  - Here (?): Recall good if
    - High clustering co-efficient
    - Many long-distance links
    - ....