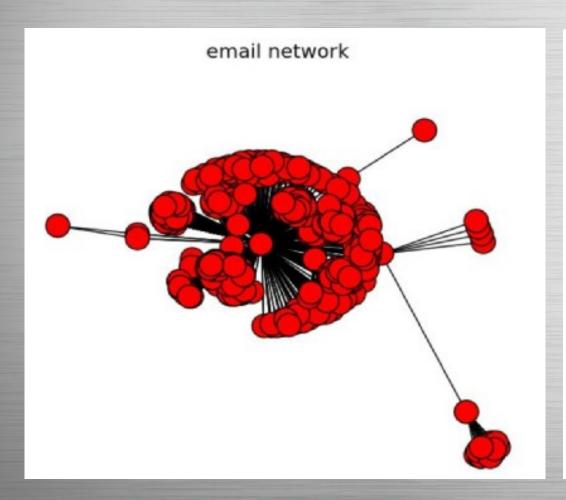
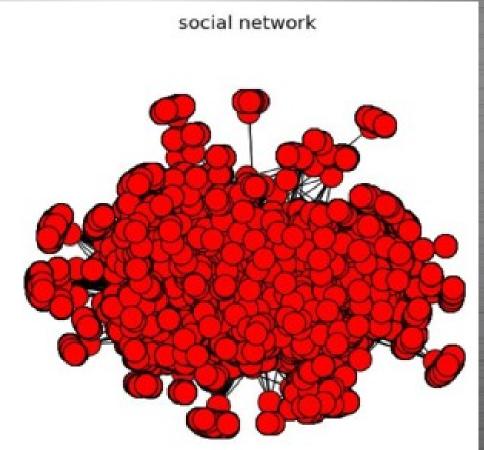


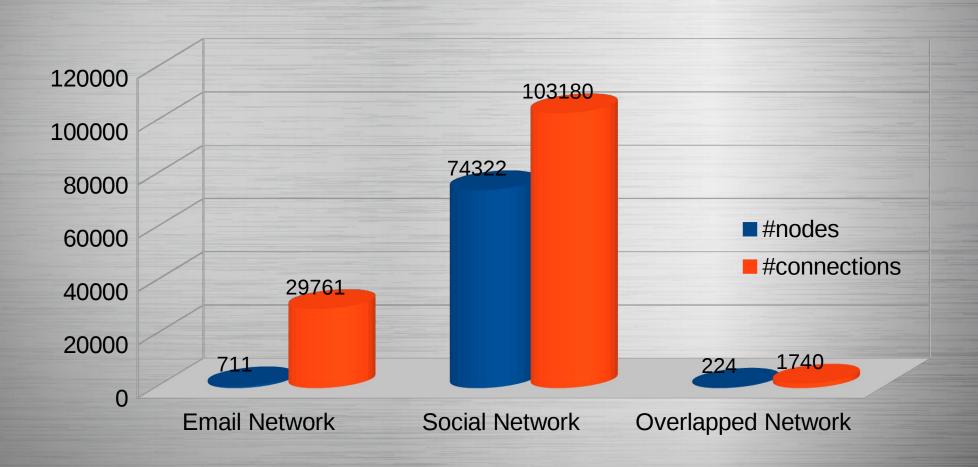
Yu Chen

Two Networks

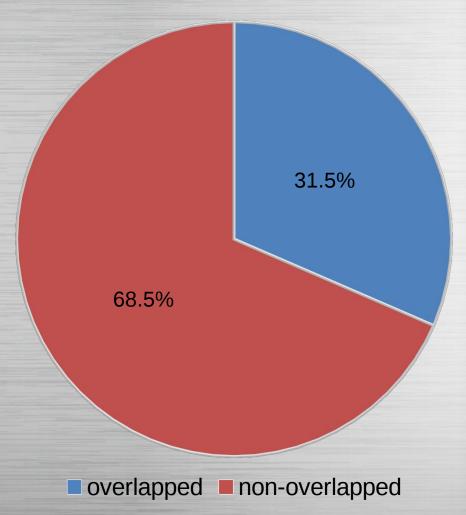




Results of Statistics

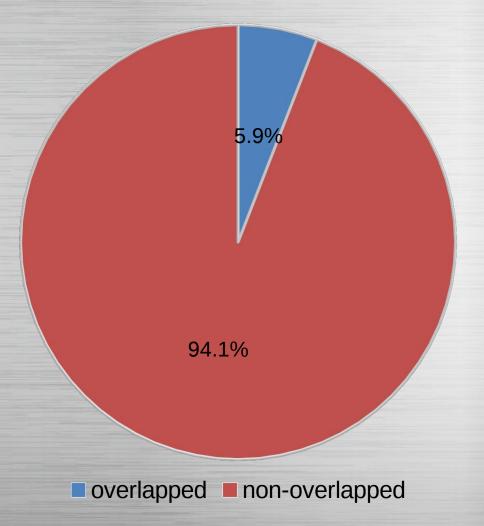


The proportion of overlapped users in the email network



$$\frac{|V_M \cap V_N|}{|V_M|}$$

The proportion of overlapped connections in the social network



$$\frac{|E_M \cap E_N|}{|E_M|}$$

The maximum overlap proportion is

 $31.5\%*31.5\% \approx 9.9\%!$

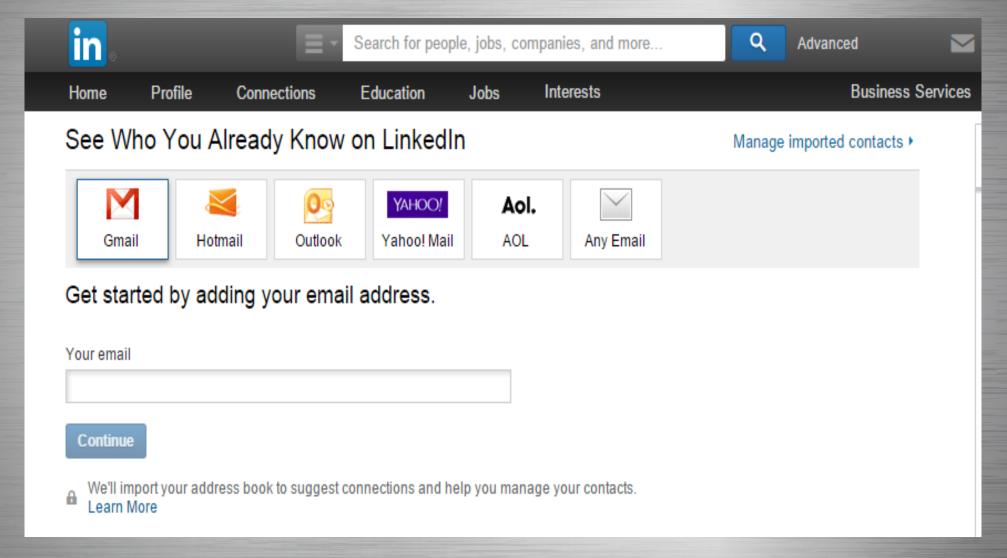
It is meaningful

to find email correspondents in online social networks...

Social benefits

More **connected** network world...

More **personalized** services...



The picture comes from LinkedIn.

Academic benefits

Cross-platform recommendation...

User identification across multiple social networks...

Finding Email Correspondents in Online Social Networks*

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Abstract

Email correspondents play an important role in many people's social networks. email correspondents in social networks accurately, though may seem to be straightfor a first glance, is challenging. Most of the existing online social networking sites record possible matches by comparing the information of email accounts and social network such as display names and email addresses. However, as shown empirically in this pap methods may not be effective in practice. To the best of our knowledge, this problem been carefully and thoroughly addressed in research.

In this paper, we systematically investigate the problem and develop a practical data approach. We find that using only the profiles or the graph structures is far from effecti method utilizes the similarity between email accounts and social network user profiles, the same time explores the similarity between the email communication network and the network under investigation. We demonstrate the effectiveness of our method using the data sets on emails and Facebook.

Identifying Users in Social Networks with Limited Information

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October 2014

1 Abstract

We study the problem of Entity Resolution (ER) with limited information. ER is the problem of identifying and merging records that represent the same real-world entity. In this paper, we focus on the resolution of a single node g from one social graph (Google+ in our case) against a second social graph (Twitter in our case). We want to find the best match for g in Twitter, by dynamically probing the Twitter graph (using a public API), limited by the number of API calls that social systems allow. We propose two strategies that are designed for limited information and can be adapted to different limits. We evaluate our strategies against a naive one on a real dataset and show that our strategies can provide improved accuracy with significantly fewer API calls.

What problems are really important?

- -> come from life ...
- -> make a big difference ...
- -> generalized & modeled mathematically ...
- -> relationships with other problems ...

Thank you!