

# 1 Data pre-Description

The data consists of seven data files.

1. *byFollowed.csv*
2. *byFollowers.csv*
3. *IDandDate.csv*
4. *list\_whole.csv*
5. *personProducts.csv*
6. *persons.csv*
7. *products.csv*

The files “*byFollowed.csv*” and “*byFollowers.csv*” are practically the same, where both demonstrate the direction of an interaction and its recorded time.

For example the *byFollower.csv* looks like below:

|        | follower  | followed         | relationDate |
|--------|-----------|------------------|--------------|
| 1      | 0000005   | sushie           | 2008-04-22   |
| 2      | 000001    | nataliezee       | 2008-03-15   |
| 3      | 00001020  | sassoo           | 2008-05-17   |
| ⋮      |           |                  |              |
| 335120 | __beeba   | kabiri_victoria  | 2008-03-19   |
| 335121 | ___mike__ | shopbop_stylist  | 2007-06-03   |
| 335122 | ____      | Shopbop_Michelle | 2008-08-05   |

Table 1: *byFollowers.csv* data sample

The two equivalent files, *byFollowers.csv* and *byFollowed.csv*, consists of 79280 unique individuals interacting. However the file *persons.csv* has only 38266 unique individuals. The effective number could also be lower, as some users recorded “*last login date*” and “*member since date*” are the same, and alongside other information they could be just removed. The file *persons.csv* looks as below:

|       | id                 | lastLogin  | memberSince | ... | profileId |
|-------|--------------------|------------|-------------|-----|-----------|
| 1     | 00001020           | 2008-05-18 | 2008-05-17  | ... | 363767    |
| 2     | 000123             | 2010-02-28 | 2010-02-28  | ... | 607508    |
| 3     | 000309             | 2008-02-25 | 2008-02-20  | ... | 215179    |
| ⋮     |                    |            |             |     |           |
| 38264 | _marie_            | 2010-05-21 | 2010-05-21  | ... | 618023    |
| 38265 | _wildhorse         | 2009-01-11 | 2009-01-02  | ... | 524881    |
| 38266 | _xXSwim_a_holicXx_ | 2009-08-03 | 2009-08-03  | ... | 577465    |

Table 2: *Persons.csv* sample data

More importantly *byFollowers.csv/byFollowed.csv* and *persons.csv* have only 18863 individuals in common together. This might be a bit of a concern regarding making of the network, and relating it to the products in the *personProducts.csv*.

On the other hand the data *personProduct.csv* also contains 54002 unique number of individuals and all the individuals in the *Persons.csv* are contained in this data as well. Although a better situation, the overlap between the individuals in the *byFollower.csv* and the *personProducts.csv* is 22119.

|         | id      | personId    | productId | hivedSince |
|---------|---------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1       | 1       | rocketrobyn | 231       | 70m        |
| 2       | 2       | chrisl      | 231       | 76m        |
| 3       | 3       | mcarrier69  | 233       | 76m        |
| ⋮       |         |             |           |            |
| 2737774 | 2836554 | zjl_work    | 674513    | 38m        |
| 2737775 | 2836555 | ZUBURBIA    | 216017    | 56m        |
| 2737776 | 2836556 | ZUBURBIA    | 294724    | 55m        |

Table 3: *personProducts.csv* sample data

Next we look into the *list\_whole.csv* which contains 19820 unique *originators*(yet to be known what it is, probably just a one who creates a bookmark). The originators are almost all included in the *personProducts.csv*. The overlap between *list\_whole.csv* and *Persons.csv* is 16516 and only 9310 with *byFollowers.csv* unique individuals.

## 2 Network

The network data is represented in either of the *byFollowers.csv* or *byFollowed.csv*. The network should be very sparse and should have some unconnected components. The nodes come from the 79820 individuals for now we consider a sender/source and a reciever/sink and later we can decide whether we want to keep the directed or the undirected network.

The network file is constructed in the Network.csv.

Another issue would be to keep the network data in memory. As the network matrix is sparse and large, we should use other more efficient methods to save the data in memory. Maybe for now though we would need adjacency list or some use of hash maps.