

Introduction

# Social Media



### Dear instructors/users of these slides:

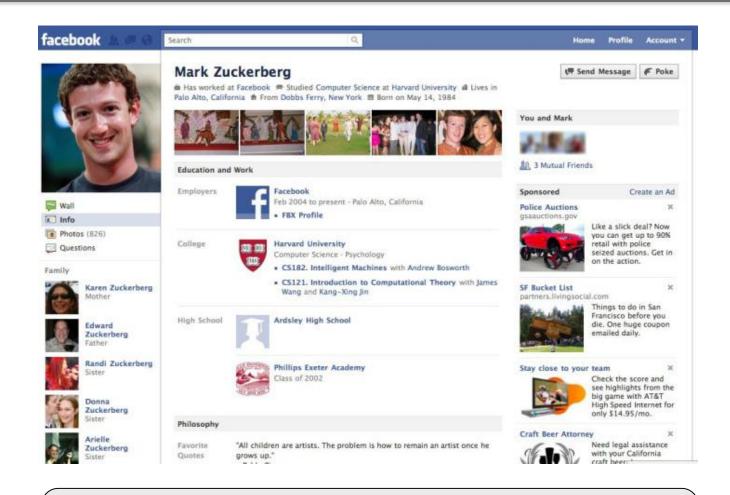
Please feel free to include these slides in your own material, or modify them as you see fit. If you decide to incorporate these slides into your presentations, please include the following note:

R. Zafarani, M. A. Abbasi, and H. Liu, *Social Media Mining: An Introduction*, Cambridge University Press, 2014. Free book and slides at **http://socialmediamining.info/** 

or include a link to the website:

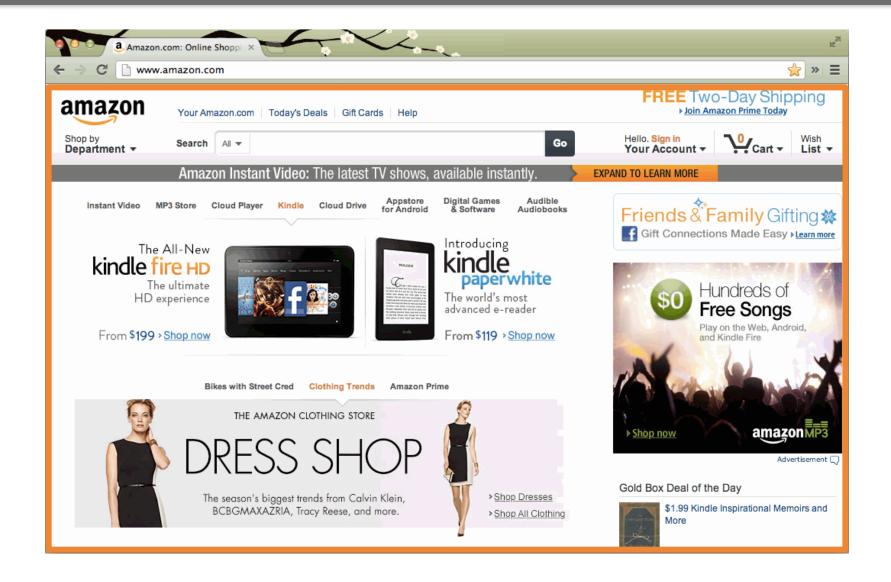
http://socialmediamining.info/

### Facebook

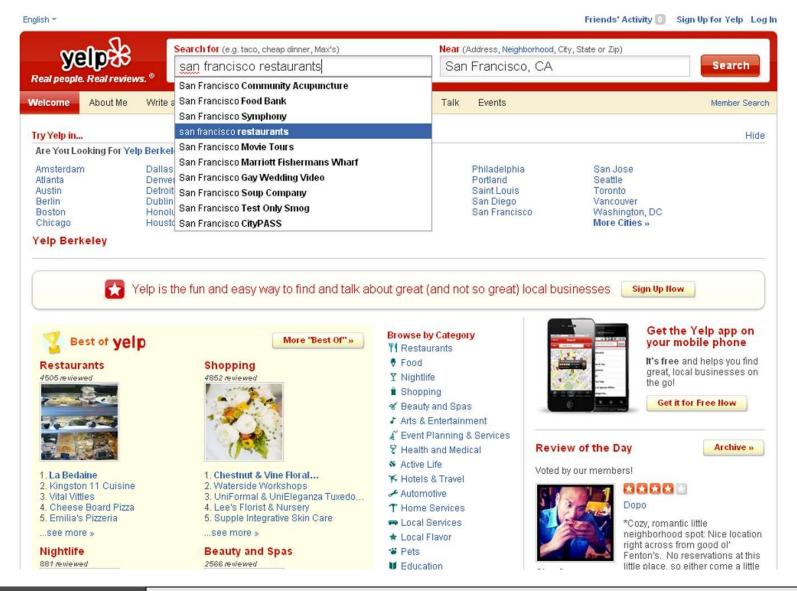


- How does Facebook use your data?
- Where do you think Facebook can use your data?

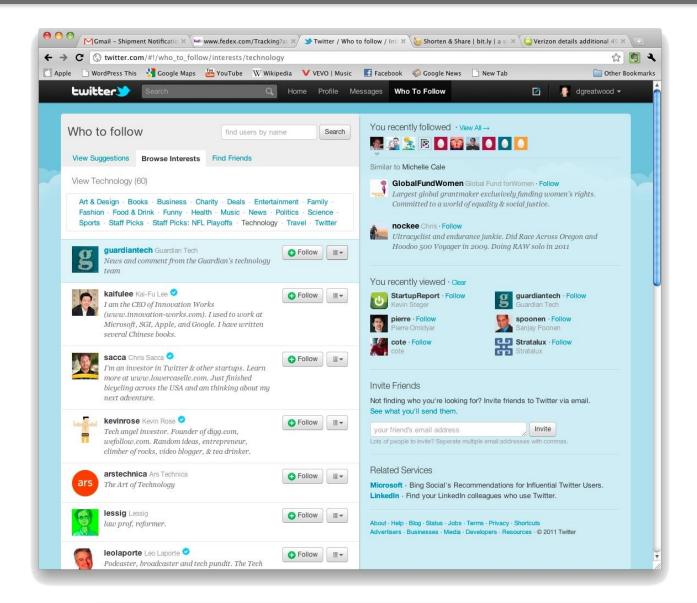
### What about Amazon?



# Yelp?



### **Or Twitter?**



### **Course Information**

# **Social Media Mining**

- Line number:
  - CIS 700
- Priority for students that have taken CIS 787
  - See blackboard for more information / Follow the procedure to obtain my signature
- Classroom and Hours:
  - CST 3-216, MW 3:45 5:05 PM
- Blackboard:
  - Everything (slides/homeworks/projects/etc.)

### Introduction

### Instructor:

Reza Zafarani (rzafaran@syr.edu)

# Office Hours (Starting Jan 28th):

- Thursday 9:00 10:00am, CST 4-279
- Other times: by appointment only

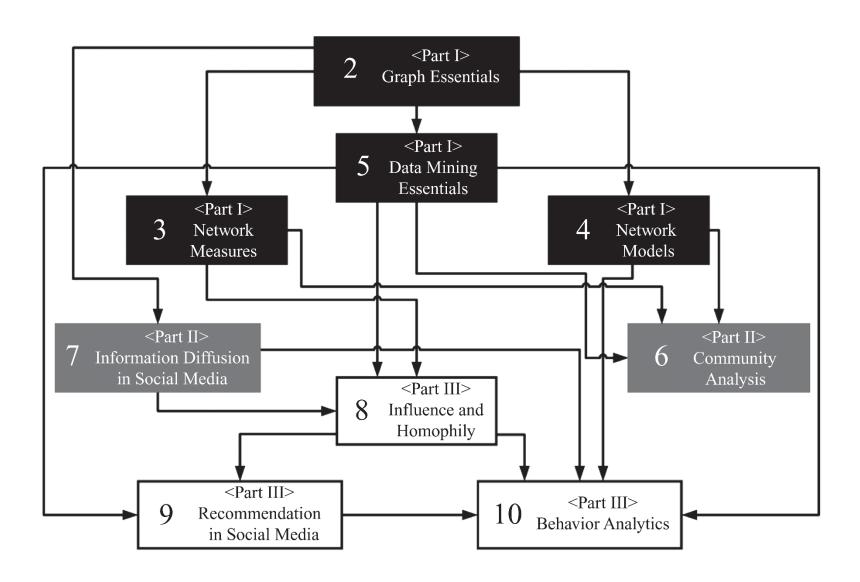
# **Objectives of Our Course**

- Understand social aspects of the Web
  - Social Theories + Social media + Mining
  - Learn to collect, clean, and represent social media data
  - How to measure important properties of social media and simulate social media models
  - Find and analyze communities in social media
  - Understand how information propagates in social media
  - Understanding friendships in social media, perform recommendations, and analyze behavior
- Study or ask interesting research issues
  - e.g., start-up ideas / research challenges
- Learn representative algorithms and tools

# **Course Information**

- Prerequisites:
  - CIS 787 Analytical Data Mining
  - Data Structures and Algorithms
    - Search/Sort algorithms
    - Graphs
    - Graph Algorithms (Traversal, MST, shortest-paths)
    - Time/Space Complexity
  - Programming Skills: Java, basic understanding of MATLAB is a plus
    - E.g., Being able to crawl a website with Java
    - E.g., Computing eigenvalues of a matrix with MATLAB
  - Basic knowledge of probability, statistics, calculus, and linear algebra
    - Expectation, variance, standard deviation,
    - Eigenvalue computation, determinants, characteristic equation
    - Basic differentiation, integration, and differential equations

# **Overview - Dependency Graph**



# The weekly schedule will be available on blackboard

# **Course Workload and Evaluation**

- A lot of work is expected from you! Think twice if it does not fit your schedule or match your expectation.
  - Lectures
    - Experienced researchers or practitioners may be invited as guest instructors for specific topics.
  - Homework assignments (15%) 4 HWs
    - Conceptual; deep thinking required
  - Projects (20%)
    - Two projects
      - first project is individual, second is group project
  - 3 Exams (50%) 3/6: highest, 2/6: medium, 1/6: lowest
  - Quizzes (15%) 9-10 quizzes; after chapters/topics
  - Late penalty:
    - Exponential penalty: -50% first day, -75% second day, no points on or after the third day.

# **Academic Integrity**

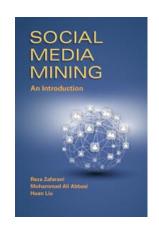
- Please see:
  - http://supolicies.syr.edu/ethics/acad\_integrity.htm
- You are encouraged to form groups to solve problems and coding assignments; however, when writing, write in your own words and provide your own solutions.

### **Text and Reference Books**

# **Primary Reference:**

Social Media Mining, Reza Zafarani, Mohammad-Ali Abbasi, Huan Liu, Cambridge University Press 2014,

 Available at <u>http://socialmediamining.info</u> or amazon.com



### **Communication Channels and Schedule**

### Me → You

- Announcements are made regularly on Blackboard
  - Check blackboard regularly
- Emails will be sent out on a need basis

### You → me

Office hours / Email (I don't check my voicemail)

# **Many** ↔ **Many**

- Q & A: You can ask questions from the instructor and/or other students on blackboard.
  - After-class Blog (i.e., Discussion Board)

### **Feedback**

- A class survey today
- One in the middle of the semester
- At the end of each of classes:

Topic	Yes	No
Topic 1	X	
Topic 2		X
Topic 3	X	
Topic 4		X
"the equation on slide 5"		X

All surveys are anonymous

# **Social Media**

### **Definition**

Social Media is the use of electronic and Internet tools for the purpose of sharing and discussing information and experiences with other human beings in more efficient ways.

# Social Media Landscape 2015



# **Social Media: Examples**

- A wiki article
- Web reviews and ratings of a popular pizza place in your city
  - E.g., Yelp.com
- An online social network of your professional contacts
  - E.g., Facebook.com, LinkedIn.com
- An iPhone application that informs you where parking is likely available
  - FasPark

# **Types of Social Media**

- Online Social Networking
- Publishing
  - Blogging
  - Wiki
- Micro blogging
- Social News
- Social Bookmarking
- Media Sharing
  - Video Sharing
  - Photo Sharing
  - Podcast Sharing
- Opinion, Review, and Ratings Websites
- Answers
- Entertainment



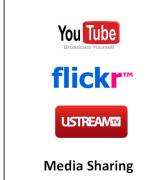
















# **Online Social Networking**

Online Social Networks are web-based services that allow individuals and communities to connect with real world friends and acquaintances online

- Interactions
  - Friendship interaction
    - Friends, like, comments, ...
  - Media Sharing
  - Sending and receiving messages

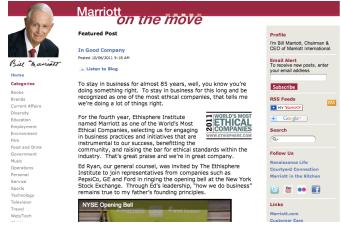
- Examples
  - Facebook.com
  - MySpace.com
  - Bebo.com
  - Orkut.com

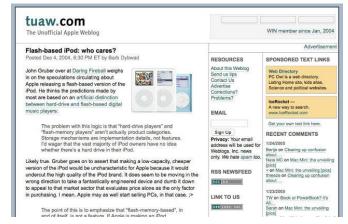


# **Blogging**

A blog is a journal-like website for users, a.k.a. bloggers, to contribute textual and multimedia content, arranged in reverse chronological order

- Maintained both individually or by a community
  - See a tutorial at KDD <u>http://videolectures.net/kdd08\_liu\_briat/</u>
- Usages:
  - Sharing information and opinions with friends and strangers
  - Disseminating subject-specific content
  - Who is the influential <u>http://videolectures.net/wsdm08\_agarw</u> <u>al\_iib/</u>





# Microblogging

Microblogging can be considered as a counterpart to blogging, but with limited content

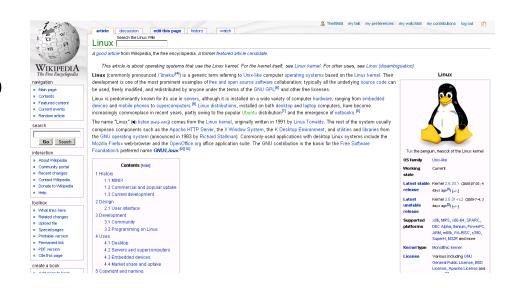
- Usage
  - communication medium
  - social interaction
  - citizen journalism
- Service Providers:
  - Twitter
  - Google buzz



### Wiki

A wiki is a collaborative editing environment that allows users to develop Web pages using a simplified markup language

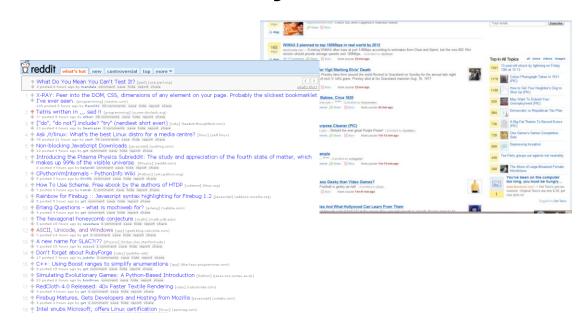
- Wikipedia allows interested individuals to collaboratively develop articles on a variety of subjects.
- Using the wisdom of crowds effectively, it has become a comprehensive repository of information useful to a variety of individuals



### **Social News**

Social News refers to the sharing and selection of news stories and articles by a community of users.

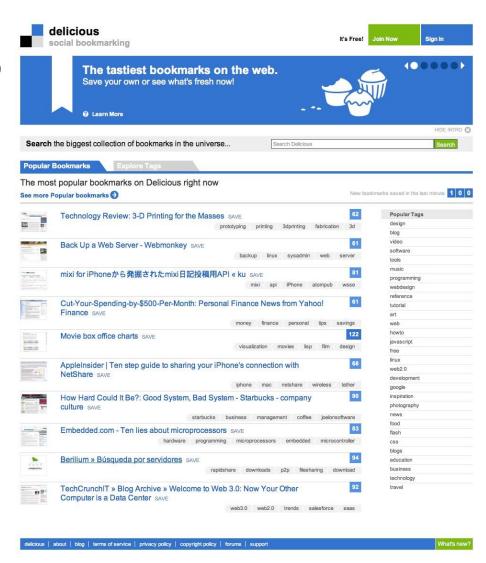
- Users can share articles that they believe would interest the community
- Samples:
  - Digg.com
  - Slashdot
  - Fark
  - Reddit



# **Social Bookmarking**

Social Bookmarking sites allow users to bookmark web content for storage, organization and sharing.

- These bookmarks can be tagged with metadata to categorize and provide context to the shared content, allowing users to organize information making it easy to search and identify relevant information.
- Samples
  - Delicious.com
  - StumbleUpon.com



# **Media Sharing**

Media sharing is an umbrella term that refers

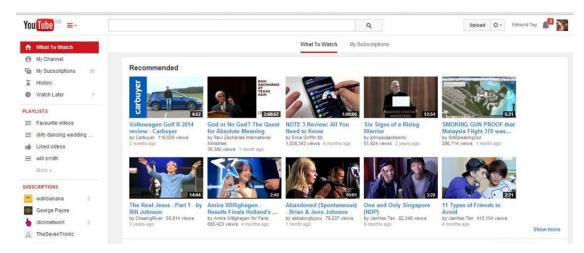
to the sharing of a variety of media on the web.

Users share such multimedia content of possible interest to others

Samples:

**Social Media Mining** 

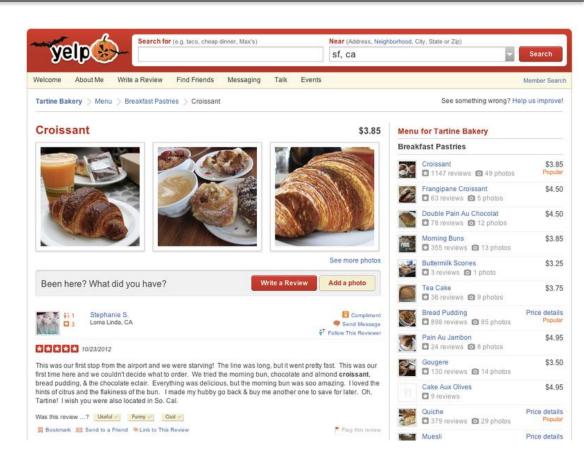
- Video Sharing:
  - YouTube.com
- Photo Sharing:
  - Flickr.com, picasa.com
- Document Sharing:
  - Scribd.com, Slideshare.com
- Livecasting:
  - Justin.tv, Ustream.com



# Opinion, Review, and Ratings Websites

Opinion, review, and ratings websites are websites whose primary function is to collect and publish user-submitted content in the form of subjective commentary on existing products, services, entertainment, businesses, places, etc. Some commercial sites may serve a secondary púrpose as review sites by publishing product reviews submitted by customers.

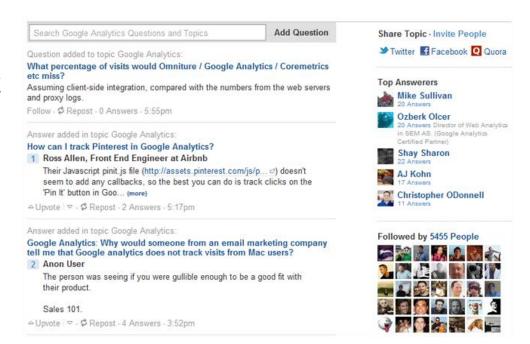
- Examples
  - Cnet.com
  - Epinions.com
  - yelp.com
  - tripadvisor.com



# **Socially-Provided Answers**

In these sites, users who require certain guidance, advice or knowledge can ask questions. Other users from the community can answer these questions based on knowledge acquired from previous experiences, personal opinions or from relevant research.

- Unlike review and opinion sites, which contain selfmotivated contribution of opinions, answer sites contain knowledge shared in response to a specific query.
- Samples:
  - WikiAnswers, Yahoo Answers, Quora



### **Main Characteristics**

### Participation

social media encourages contributions and feedback from everyone who
is interested. It blurs the line between media and audience.

### Openness

most social media services are open to feedback and participation. They
encourage voting, comments and the sharing of information. There are
rarely any barriers to accessing and making use of content – passwordprotected content is frowned on.

### Conversation

 whereas traditional media is about "broadcast" (content transmitted or distributed to an audience) social media is better seen as a two-way conversation.

### Community

 social media allows communities to form quickly and communicate effectively. Communities share common interests, such as a love of photography, a political issue or a favorite TV show.

### Connectedness

 Most kinds of social media thrive on their connectedness, making use of links to other sites, resources and people. **Social Media Mining** is the process of representing, analyzing, and extracting meaningful patterns from social media data

# **Social Media Mining Challenges**

# 1. Big Data Paradox

- 1. Social media data is big, yet not evenly distributed.
- 2. Often little data is available for an individual

# 2. Obtaining Sufficient Samples

1. Are our samples reliable representatives of the full data?

# 3. Noise Removal Fallacy

- 1. Too much removal makes data more sparse
- Noise definition is relative and complicated and is taskdependent

### 4. Evaluation Dilemma

1. When there is no ground truth, how can you evaluate?

### **TODO Items**

- 3 To-do items for you:
  - Follow the process on blackboard to obtain my permission
  - Familiarize yourself with blackboard
  - Take the course survey