More on the small world problem and some history

Sociology 204: Social Networks

Matthew J. Salganik

2/13/17

Logistics:

- Precepts begin this week
- Homework due by 10am on Wednesday (late policy for homework)
- Don't wait until the last minute
- Office hours

Questions?

Thank you for the feedback:

For today's class, how was the balance between reviewing the readings and covering new material?

(96 responses)



Please move forward again

West Wing, Veep, or House of Cards? Policy and Technology in the Obama White House



Ed Felten

Robert E. Kahn Professor of Computer Science and Public Affairs and the Director for the Center for Information Technology Policy and Program in Technology and Society, Information Technology Track

Professor Felten recently completed a 20-month tour of duty at the White House, where he served as Deputy U.S. Chief Technology Officer. In this talk he will discuss his experience there, describe ongoing policy challenges, and reflect on the role of technology and academic expertise in policymaking.

Monday, February 13, 2017

4:30 p.m.

104 Computer Science



Wednesdays, 7:30 to 9:00pm, Friend Center Auditorium 101

https://compass-workshops.github.io/info/

Vote

- 1. Granovetter, M. (2003). Ignorance, knowledge, and outcomes in a small world. Science.
- 2. Dodds, P.S., Muhamad, R., and Watts, D.J. (2003). An experimental study of search in a global social networks. Science.
- 3. Watts, Chapter 2.

POP QUIZ

POP QUIZ FOR CANDY

POP QUIZ FOR CANDY

In the Dodds, Muhamad, Watts experiments what percentage of chains that started reached their target?

Let's think back to $1967\ldots$



http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/f5/1967_Ford_Fairlane_Ranchero.jpg



http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ericsson_Dialog_in_green.JPG



http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Computer_in_County_of_Orange_offices,_1967.jpg

 $\mathsf{Story} \to \mathsf{problem} \ \mathsf{statement}$

Given two individuals selected randomly from the population, what is the probability that the minimum number of intermediaries required to link them is 0,1,2,...k?

Empirical approach (Harvard approach)

VS.

Modeling approach (MIT approach)

Empirical approach (Harvard approach)

VS.

Modeling approach (MIT approach)

Today

- see how Dodds, Muhamad, and Watts tried to improve the empirical approach
- learn some background so that we can understand a modeling approach

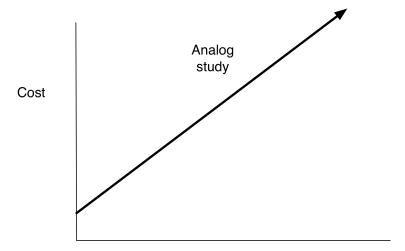
"I read somewhere that everybody on the planet is separated by only six other people. Six degrees of separation. Between us and everybody else on this planet. The president of the United States. A gondolier in Venice . . . It's not just the big names. It's anyone. A native in the rain forest. A Tierra del Fuegan. An Eskimo. I am bound to everyone on this planet by a trail of six people. It's a profound thought . . ."

Ouisa in Six Degrees of Separation by John Guare

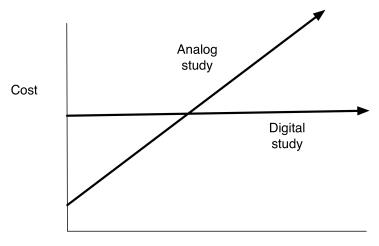
BIG DATA

BIG DATA analog vs digital

▶ zero-marginal cost data



Number of participants



Number of participants

- zero-marginal cost data
- ▶ 100x'ing the number of participants

- zero-marginal cost data
- ▶ 100x'ing the number of participants
- ► global scale

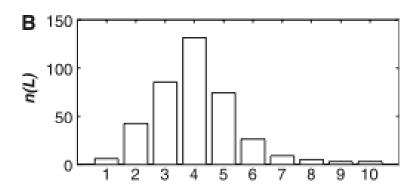
- zero-marginal cost data
- ▶ 100x'ing the number of participants
- global scale

For more: Salganik (2017) Bit by Bit: Social Research in the

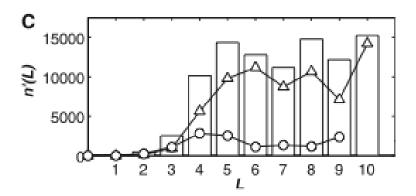
Digital Age: http://www.bitbybitbook.com

- ▶ What was the limiting factor for Milgram?
- ► What was the limiting factor for Dodds, Muhamad, and Watts?

24,163 chains started toward 18 targets all over the world. The first time ever we have an experiment like this on a global scale. What did they find?



L = chain length (number of edges)



What was the chain completion rate for Dodds, Muhamad, and Watts?

Although the average participation rate (about 37%) was high relative to those reported in most e-mail-based surveys (26), the compounding effects of attrition over multiple links resulted in exponential attenuation of chains as a function of their length and therefore an extremely low chain completion rate (384 of 24,163 chains reached their targets). Chains may have terminated (i)

$$\frac{384}{24.163} = 1.6\%$$

Target	City	Country	Occupation	Gender	N
1	Novosibirsk	Russia	PhD student	F	8234
2	New York	USA	Writer	F	6044
3	Bandung	Indonesia	Unemployed	M	8151
4	New York	USA	Journalist	F	5690
5	Ithaca	USA	Professor	M	5855
6	Melbourne	Australia	Travel Consultant	F	5597
7	Bardufoss	Norway	Army veterinarian	M	4343
8	Perth	Australia	Police Officer	M	4485
9	Omaha	USA	Life Insurance	F	4562
			Agent		
10	Welwyn Garden City	UK	Retired	M	6593
11	Paris	France	Librarian	F	4198
12	Tallinn	Estonia	Archival Inspector	M	4530
13	Munich	Germany	Journalist	M	4350
14	Split	Croatia	Student	M	6629
15	Gurgaon	India	Technology	M	4510
			Consultant		
16	Managua	Nicaragua	Computer analyst	M	6547
17	Katikati	New Zealand	Potter	M	4091
18	Elderton	USA	Lutheran Pastor	M	4438
Totals		"			98,847
	•				

Target	City	Country	Occupation	Gender	N	$N_c(\%)$
1	Novosibirsk	Russia	PhD student	F	8234	20(0.24)
2	New York	USA	Writer	F	6044	31 (0.51)
3	Bandung	Indonesia	Unemployed	M	8151	0
4	New York	USA	Journalist	F	5690	44 (0.77)
5	Ithaca	USA	Professor	M	5855	168 (2.87)
6	Melbourne	Australia	Travel Consultant	F	5597	20 (0.36)
7	Bardufoss	Norway	Army veterinarian	M	4343	16 (0.37)
8	Perth	Australia	Police Officer	M	4485	4 (0.09)
9	Omaha	USA	Life Insurance	F	4562	2 (0.04)
			Agent			
10	Welwyn Garden City	UK	Retired	M	6593	1 (0.02)
11	Paris	France	Librarian	F	4198	3 (0.07)
12	Tallinn	Estonia	Archival Inspector	M	4530	8 (0.18)
13	Munich	Germany	Journalist	M	4350	32 (0.74)
14	Split	Croatia	Student	M	6629	0
15	Gurgaon	India	Technology	M	4510	12 (0.27)
			Consultant			
16	Managua	Nicaragua	Computer analyst	M	6547	2 (0.03)
17	Katikati	New Zealand	Potter	M	4091	12 (0.3)
18	Elderton	USA	Lutheran Pastor	M	4438	9 (0.21)
Totals					98,847	384 (0.4)

The largest empirical study of all time is mostly about connections to Steve Strogatz! (About 40% of completed chains)

Questions?

Empirical approach (Harvard approach)

VS.

 $\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{Modeling\ approach} \\ (\mathsf{MIT\ approach}) \end{array}$

Empirical approach (Harvard approach)

VS.

Modeling approach (MIT approach)

▶ What is the point of mathematical models?

- ▶ What is the point of mathematical models?
- ▶ How will we work with mathematical models in this class?

Models of networks:

► Erdos - Renyi

Net logo demo

https://ccl.northwestern.edu/netlogo/

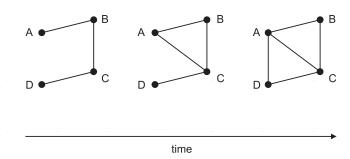
We all get connected very quickly . . .

Network models

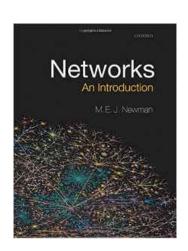
► Erdos-Reyni (dyadic)

Network models

- Erdos-Reyni (dyadic)
- ► Rappaport (triadic), wants the balance between randomness and order



For a detailed mathematical treatment of random graphs, I recommend:



Triadic closure today

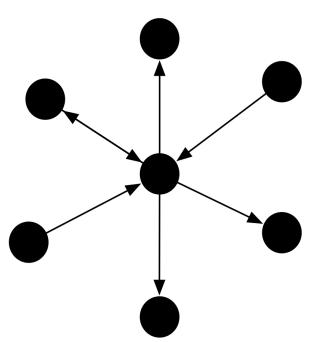
The Effect of Recommendations on Network Structure

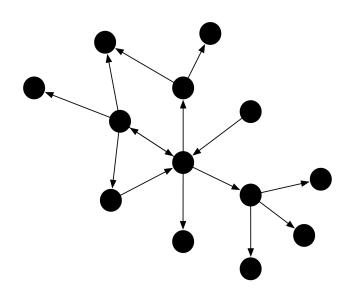
Jessica Su Stanford University jtysu@stanford.edu Aneesh Sharma Twitter aneesh@twitter.com Sharad Goel Stanford University scgoel@stanford.edu

http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/2872427.2883040

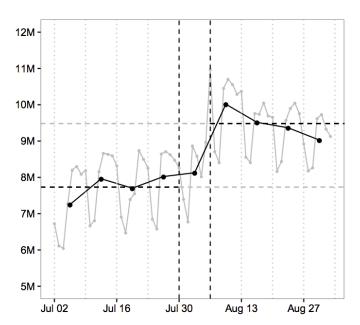
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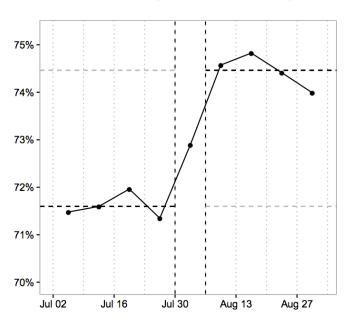


Daily number of new edges





Percent of edges that close a triangle





Online behavior = human behavior + algorithmic bias

Next class:

Next class:

- Watts, Chapter 3.
- ▶ Watts, D.J. and Strogatz, S.H. (1998). Collective dynamics of 'small-world' networks. Nature 393, 440-442.
- ▶ Victor, B. (2011). Scientific Communication As Sequential Art.
- ▶ Watts, D.J. (1999). Networks, dynamics, and the small world phenomenon. American Journal of Sociology, 105(2):493-527

http://bit.ly/socnet204