Social Computing

Class Test-3

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Q 2.4. In this paper we measure the PMI using a formula,

$$PMI(c,w) = \log \frac{P(c,w)}{P(c) \cdot P(w)}$$

where c is a class (men or women) & w is word. It shows a how strongly connected words are to gender.

Here, $P(c)$ can be estimated by the proportions of biographies about men & women.

Here the maximum value of this PMI is 1. When the PMI of any word is 1, it means that the word is very much strongly representing our gender.

The minimum value of this PMI is 0. And at this point, it shows that the word is not at all connected to that gender.

Q 1.
= (i) The USE Limitation Principle is violated.
Here the user data is getting disclosed, made available for purposes other than specified.

(ii) The individual participation principle will get violated. The user ~~with~~ should have the right to get their personal data modified which is violated here.

(iii). The Collection limitation Principle is getting ~~violated~~ violated here. There should be limits to the collection of personal data & such data should be obtained by lawful and fair means.

Q. 2.)
= # The four key features that can be used to detect Sybils are :-

1. IP address Tracking
2. Content Analysis
3. Account Activity / statistics.
4. User Complaints.

These detectors assume that Sybils form tight-knit groups that can be detected by looking for small groups in graph.

However Sybils do not form tight-knit groups, then detectors will not function - that is these detectors are not capable of detecting loosely connected or disconnected Sybils.

Also temporal analysis of social links as indicates that these connections are often formed randomly.