Unpredictability of Popularity

Machine Learning with Graphs

Department of Computer Science University of Massachusetts, Lowell Spring 2021

Hadi Amiri hadi@cs.uml.edu



Lecture Topics



Unpredictability of popularity



- If we replay the history:
 - Do you think the set of most popular items will be the same as the current set of popular items?



- If we replay the history:
 - Do you think the set of most popular items will be the same as the current set of popular items?

Do we observe power law?



- If we replay the history:
 - Do you think the set of most popular items will be the same as the current set of popular items?
 - Random effects early in the process play a rele in the future popularity.
 - Do we observe power law?
 - Power-law distribution of popularity would probably exist in each replay!

How to properly investigate unpredictability in the contents of RGR?



- Music download site
 - 48 obscure songs/bands.
 - >14K visitors
 - can participate only once and can't share opinions.
 - Visitors can listen and download songs
 - "download count" for each song is shown to visitors.
 - the number of times it had been downloaded thus far.





- Music download site

 - Parallel World two settings:
 Visitors upon arrival were being assigned at random to one of eight copies of the site.

2. Visitors upon arrival were being assigned to a copy of the site in which "download counts" info was removed.





Music download site

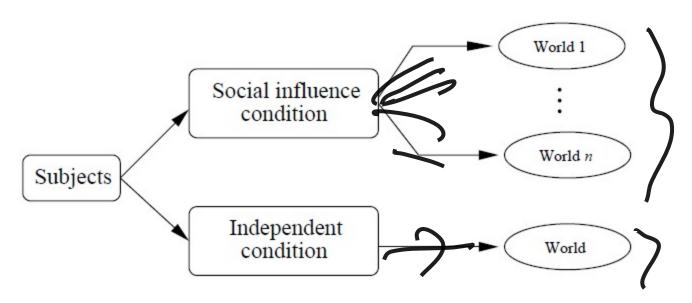


Figure S1: Schematic of the experimental design.







Subjects could participate only once and could not share opinions.

UMASS

Experiment 1

- Social Influence:
 - Each visitor was given information only about the behavior of others in its copy of the site!
 - Opportunity to contribute to RGR dynamics!
 - Songs presented in grid & were not ordered by download counts!
 - The parallel copies started out identically
 - same songs, download counts for all songs set to zero.
- Independent:
 - No direct contribution to RGR dynamics!
 - Songs presented in grid & in random order.



Experiment 2

- Social Influence:
 - Each visitor was given information only about the behavior of others in its copy of the site!
 - Opportunity to contribute to RGR dynamics!
 - Songs presented in one column & in descending order of download counts!
 - The parallel copies started out identically
 - same songs, download counts for all songs set to zero.
- Independent:
 - No direct contribution to RGR dynamics!
 - Songs presented in one column & random order.

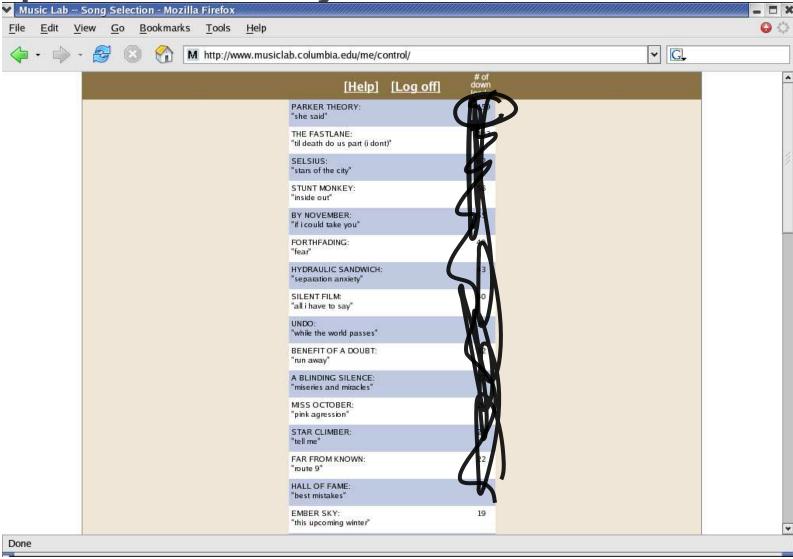






Subjects could participate only once and could not share opinions.

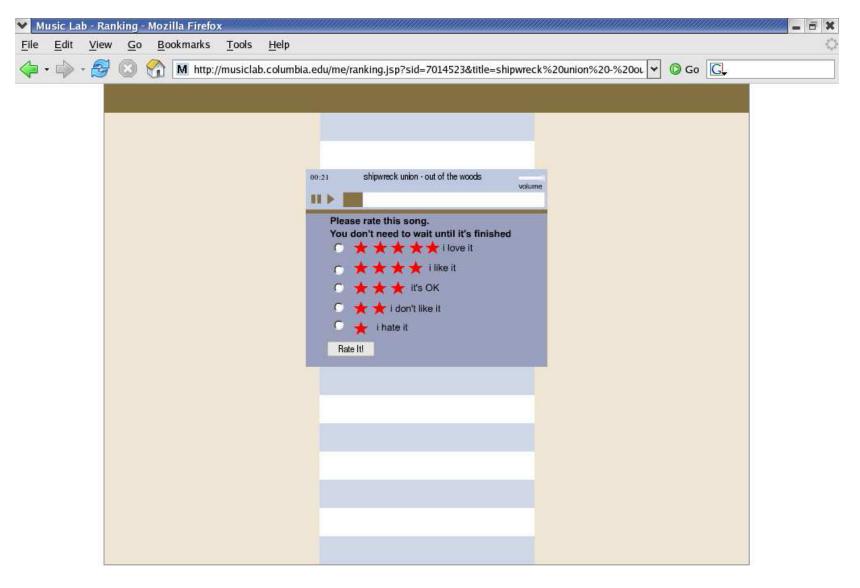




Subjects could participate only once and could not share opinions.

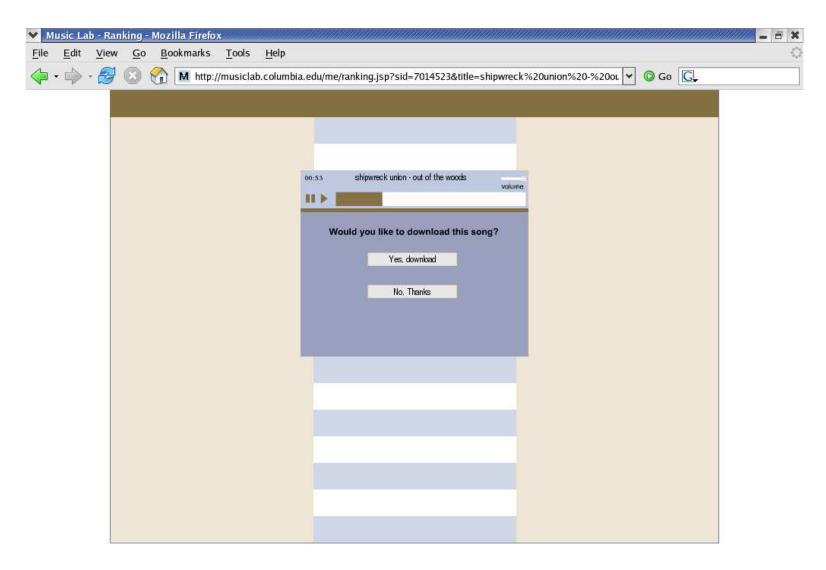














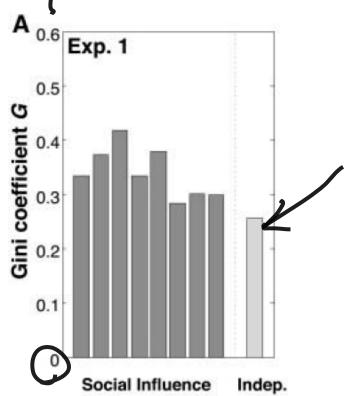


Fig. 1. Inequality of success for social influence (dark bars) and independent (light bars) worlds for (A) experiment 1 and (B) experiment 2. The success of a song is defined by $m_{i'}$ its market share of downloads $(m_i = d_i / \sum d_k$, where d_i is song i's download count and S is the number of songs). Success inequality is defined by the Gini coefficient $G = \sum_{i=1}^{J} \sum_{j=1}^{J} |m_i - m_j| / 2S \sum_{k=1}^{J} m_k$, which represents the average difference in market share for two songs normalized to fall between 0 (complete equality)

and 1 (maximum inequality). Differences between independent and social influence conditions are significant ($P \le 0.01$) (18).

1. The social influence worlds exhibit greater inequality—popular songs are more popular and unpopular songs are less popular—than the independent world.



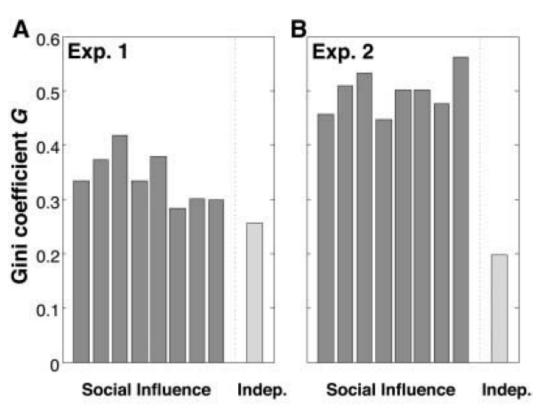


Fig. 1. Inequality of success for social influence (dark bars) and independent (light bars) worlds for (A) experiment 1 and (B) experiment 2. The success of a song is defined by $m_{i'}$ its market share of downloads $(m_i = d_i / \sum d_k$, where d_i is song i's download count and S is the number of songs). Success inequality is defined by the Gini coefficient $G = \sum |m_i - m_j|/2S\sum m_k$, which represents the average difference in market share for two songs normalized to fall between 0 (complete equality)

and 1 (maximum inequality). Differences between independent and social influence conditions are significant (P < 0.01) (18).

- 1. The social influence worlds exhibit greater inequality—popular songs are more popular and unpopular songs are less popular—than the independent world.
- 2. Inequality increased from experiment 1 to experiment 2: not only that social influence contributes to inequality, but as individuals are subject to stronger forms of social influence, the collective outcomes will become increasingly unequal.



Fig. 2. Unpredictability of success for (**A**) experiment 1 and (**B**) experiment 2. In both experiments, success in the social influence condition was more unpredictable than in the independent condition. Moreover, the stronger social signal in experiment 2 leads to increased unpredictability. The measure of unpredictability u_i for a single song i is defined as the average difference in market share for that song between all pairs of realizations; i.e.,

$$u_i = \sum\limits_{j=1}^W \sum\limits_{k=j+1}^W \lvert m_{i,j} - m_{i,k}
vert / ig(egin{matrix} W \ 2 \end{matrix} ig)$$
 , where

A _{0.015} Exp. 1 0.012 Unpredictability 0.009 0.006 0.003 0 Social Independent Influence

 $m_{i,j}$ is song i's market share in world j and W is the number of worlds. The overall unpredictability measure $U = \sum_{i=1}^{S} u_i/S$ is then the

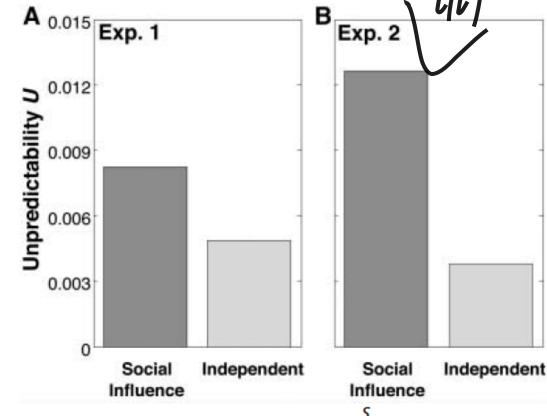
average of this measure over all S songs. For the independent condition, we randomly split the single world into two subpopulations to obtain differences in market shares, and we then averaged the results over 1000 of these splits. All differences are significant (P < 0.01) (18).

• Success case of social influence is more unpredictable than success in independent case.

Fig. 2. Unpredictability of success for (A) experiment 1 and (B) experiment 2. In both experiments, success in the social influence condition was more unpredictable than in the independent condition. Moreover, the stronger social signal in experiment 2 leads to increased unpredictability. The measure of unpredictability u_i for a single song i is defined as the average difference in market share for that song between all pairs of realizations; i.e.,

$$u_i = \sum\limits_{j=1}^W \sum\limits_{k=j+1}^W \lvert m_{i,j} - m_{i,k} \rvert / {W \choose 2}$$
, where

 $m_{i,j}$ is song i's market share in world j



and W is the number of worlds. The overall unpredictability measure $U = \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_i/S$ is then the

average of this measure over all S songs. For the independent condition, we randomly split the single world into two subpopulations to obtain differences in market shares, and we then averaged the results over 1000 of these splits. All differences are significant (P < 0.01) (18).

- Success case of social influence is more unpredictable than success in independent case.
- Stronger social influence leads to increased unpredictability.





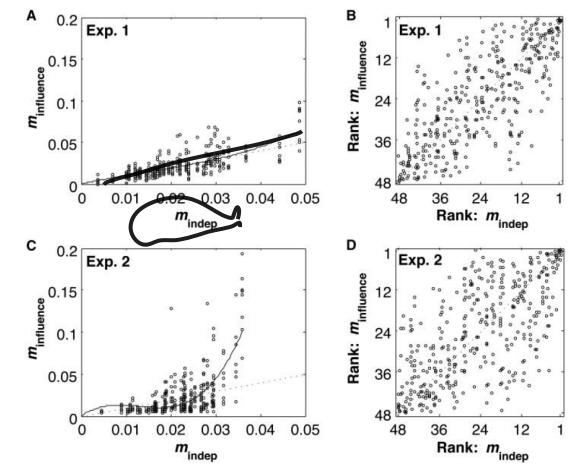


Fig. 3. Relationship between quality and success. (**A**) and (**C**) show the relationship between $m_{\rm indep}$, the market share in the one independent world (i.e., quality), and $m_{\rm influence}$, the market share in the eight social influence worlds (i.e., success). The dotted lines correspond to quality equaling success. The solid lines are third-degree polynomial fits to the data, which suggest that the relationship between quality and success has greater convexity in experiment 2 than in experiment 1. (**B**) and (**D**) present the corresponding market rank data.

- On average, quality is positively related to success.
- Songs of any given quality can experience a wide range of success.
- The best songs never do very badly, and the worst songs never do extremely well, but almost any other result is possible.
- Unpredictability also varies with quality, the best songs are the most unpredictable, whereas when measured in terms of rank, intermediate songs are the most unpredictable.





• Experimental study of inequality and unpredictability in an artificial cultural market. Salganik et. al. Science'06.