

# Comparison between the Twitter Search Network and Facebook Like/Comment Network for two Movies: The Hobbit and The Interview

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**Abstract.** We are hereby analysing four different networks, from two social media portals, Twitter and Facebook. The networks are related to the movies The Hobbit and The Interview. The movie The Hobbit first appeared on the 12/01/2014 in the UK and in the month that followed in the rest of the world. The movie The Interview is quite controversial and has faced many issues before being released solely in the US, first on the 12/11/2014 and then during Christmas time. We have run our analysis on data collected around the release dates. The Twitter networks we are analysing are directed, with edges linking users that have authored a post to users that have retweeted it. The Facebook networks are being analysed in three consecutive steps, marking important release dates around the world of the two movies; these are unimodal, undirected networks, with edges linking users that have liked or commented on the same post made by the official Facebook pages of the two movies. The analysis reveals a few important things about the four networks: the two Twitter networks differ a lot between them - although big, The Interview's Twitter graph is a "young" one, meaning that authorities and hubs haven't yet been formed properly, the posts are sparse and with very few users retweeting more than one post. In comparison, The Hobbit's Twitter graph has well defined authorities and most of its users have retweeted more than one popular tweet. The Facebook networks also differ: The Hobbit has more users liking and commenting on their posts, especially around the US release, while The Interview network is smaller and doesn't change much in time.

## 1 Collecting the Data

In order to collect the necessary data for our study, we first tried to use popular data retrieving tools, such as Wolfram Mathematica, NameGenWeb or Social Network Importer for Node XL, but due to some Twitter rate limitations or malfunctioning of the tools, we resumed to writing small python scripts with the use of the Bear Python-Twitter API, an open-source library that provides a "pure Python interface for the Twitter API" and Node XL 1.9.2 for the Facebook queries. Due to the afore mentioned Twitter rate limitations, we were able to query posts from 12/22/2014 to 12/29/2014 only for both movies (as work on this project has been carried out between December 30 and 31st 2014). Tweets

can be either recent, popular or mixed, but we queried only the popular tweets, as it would get us data about more influential users. We then queried for the retweeters of each of the popular tweets. We collected the data in a gdf file format and created a node for each user that has retweeted a popular tweet and a node for each user that authored a popular tweet. We then added an edge between each user who has retweeted a tweet and each user that had authored the specific tweet. The Facebook data was easier to collect and we gathered information as follows:

1. for The Hobbit we collected data from between:
  - (a) 12/01/2014-12/02/2014, which marked the release dates in the UK and France for the London and Paris premieres;
  - (b) 12/04/2014-12/09/2014, which marked the release dates in the USA for the New York and Los Angeles premieres;
2. for The Interview we collected data from between:
  - (a) 12/11/2014, which marked the Los Angeles premiere in the USA;
  - (b) 12/24/2014, which marked the internet release in the USA;
  - (c) 12/25/2014-12/26/2014, which marked the release date in the rest of the USA.

In the resulting graphml files, we have created a node for each user that has liked a post or commented on a post on the specific Facebook page. We then added an edge between each user who has liked/commented on posts on the page.

## 2 Facebook and Twitter Network Analysis

In this part we are going to analyse the four networks formed with the data we have retrieved as presented in the previous part.

### 2.1 The Network Structure

The two Facebook networks were taken from the official Facebook pages of the two movies, The Hobbit and The Interview. Each node represents a user and the links between two users are formed when both have liked or commented on the same post made by the page. Therefore, this is an undirected network.

The two Twitter networks were formed from the search results using the queries "the hobbit" and "the interview". We have considered the most popular posts, i.e. the "trending topics". We have added a node to the network for each user that has either posted or retweeted a post and then added a directed edge from the user that has authored the tweet (the source) to the user that has retweeted it (the target). Therefore, this is a directed network.

In this section we will analyse the four networks by interpreting the visual layouts (the graph representation) and by combining certain metrics so as to obtain a mathematical insight into the data. For the visual representation of the networks, we have used Gephi.

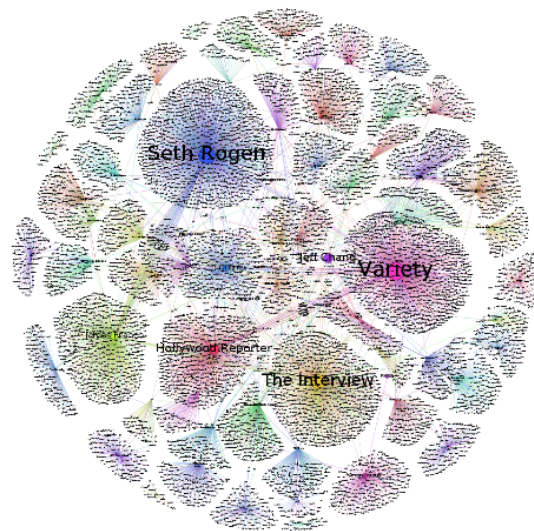
## 2.2 The Interview - the Twitter Network

### Raw Results

<i>Metric</i>	<i>Value</i>
Network Type	Directed
Number of Nodes	7 872
Number of Edges	8 152
Average Degree	1.036
Network Density	0
Diameter	2
Connected Components	13

**Visual Representation** We have used the Fruchterman-Reingold lagorithm in order to produce a nice visual network of all the data we have gathered from Twitter. Then, we have enlarged the nodes with the highest betweenness centrality in the undirected network (Fig. 1). This measures how often a node appears on shortest paths between other nodes in the network, in other words this highlights the Twitter users that have the greatest number of retweets or the Twitter users that get their tweets retweeted in cascade. We can easily notice how certain areas are denser than others - these are popular tweets that have been retweeted by many other users, so the central node points to many other nodes. There are many people who have retweeted one popular tweet, but there aren't many people who have retweeted many popular tweets.

Unsurprisingly, the nodes with the greatest betweenness centrality correspond to users like Seth Rogen and James Franco (who play the main characters in the movie), The Interview (the official Twitter user of the movie), Hollywood Reporter ( an American media publication) or Variety, (an American magazine).



**Fig. 1.** Highest betweenness centrality in the Fruchterman-Reingold layout for the Twitter network of The Interview