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Outline

- Goals and motivation
- Previous works
- 3 datasets
 - Reddit
 - HackerNews
 - StackExchange
- Discussion and conclusions

Research Questions

- 1. How does the amount of users' activity change over time?
- 2. How do users' centrality in the network change over time, both overall and by cohort?
- 3. How does comment length change in the community over time, both overall and by cohort?
- 4. How do users' activities change in the community over time, both overall and by cohort?

Research Questions (for today)

- 1. How does the amount of users' activity change over time?
 - a. Average number of active users in each cohort
 - b. Average number of posts/comments from each cohort
- 2. How do users' centrality in the network change over time, both overall and by cohort?
 - a. Average centrality of each cohort over time

Networks change with time

To investigate changes in users' behavior over time, we divide the users into cohorts (communities).

We then investigate how cohorts behave differently from each other, and how cohorts change over time.

Previous work

Fire, M. et. al "Analyzing Complex Network User Arrival Patterns and Their Effect on Network Topologies"

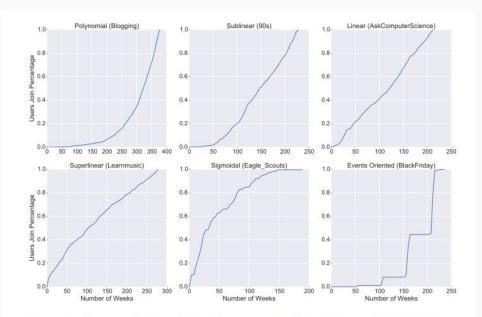
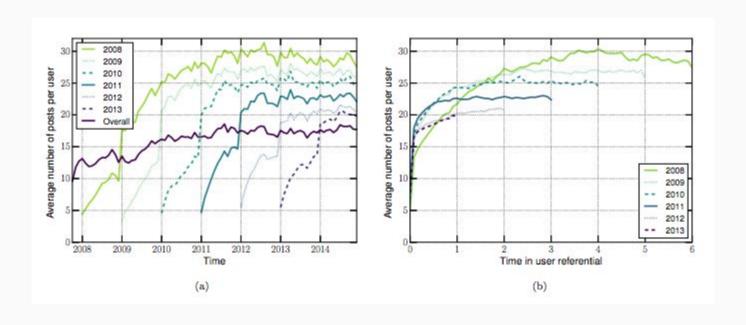


Figure 1: Common UACs of the following subreddits: Blogging, 90s, AskComputerScience, Learnmusic, Eagle-Scouts, and BlackFriday.

Previous work

Barbosa, S. et. al. "Averaging Gone Wrong: Using Time-Aware Analyses to Better Understand Behavior"



Datasets

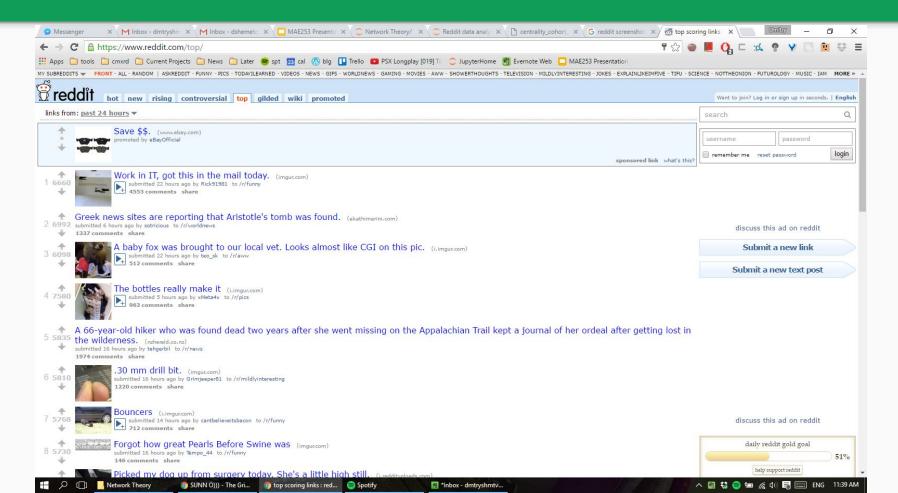
	Reddit (/r/math)	Hacker News	StackExchange (math)
Time	2008 - 2014	2006 - 2016	2011 - 2015
Users	38,832	251,715	66,702
Comments	326,355	9,082,312	1,358,756

Reddit

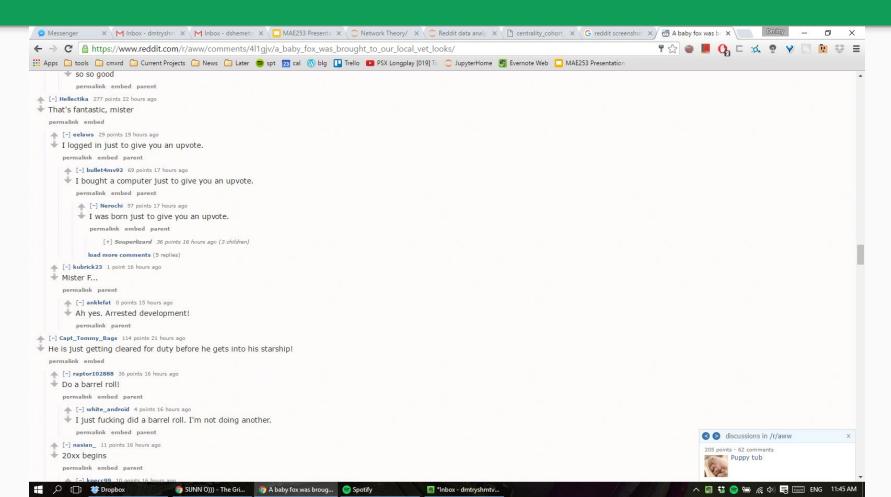
Reddit is a social website for sharing links, for discussion, and cat photos.

Founded in 2005.

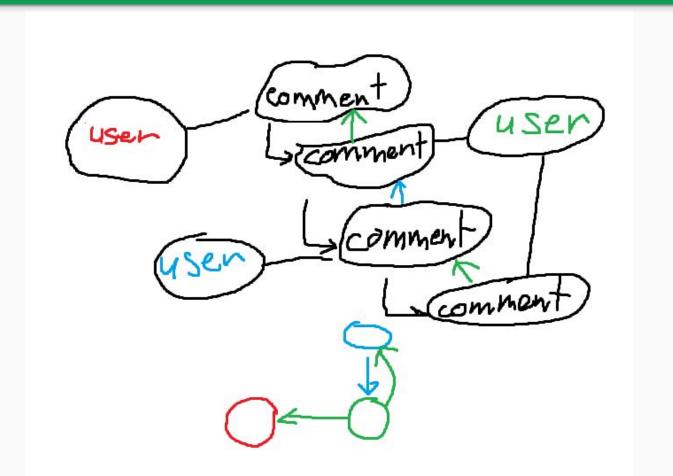
Reddit



Reddit



Creating a network out of comments



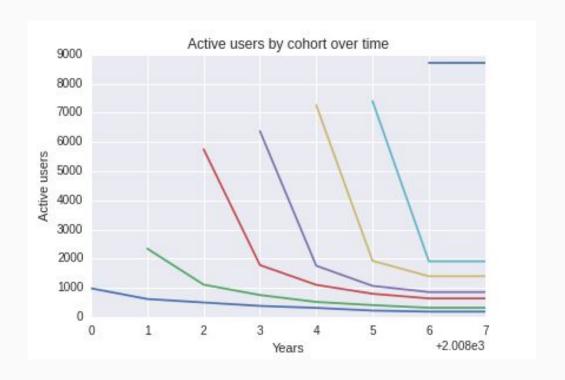
Analysis

Split the users into cohorts (communities) based on year of first comment. Create a network for every year and check the behavior statistics of each cohort in that year. Behavior statistics:

- Comments per user
- Closeness centrality

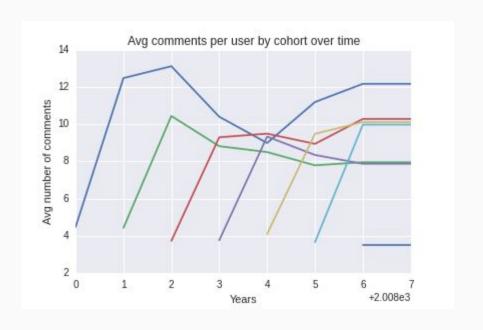
Active users per year

In each cohort, count the number of unique active users per year



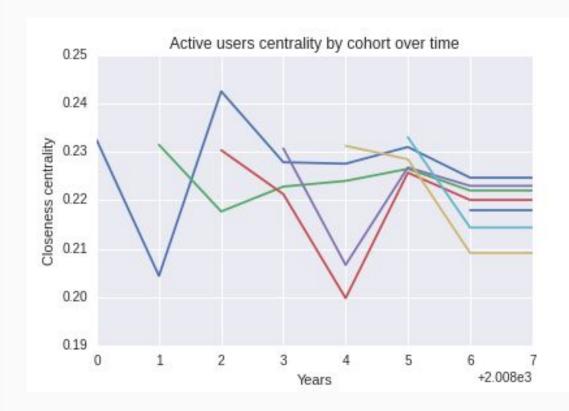
Comments per user over time

Average number of posts per user over time.



Closeness centrality

Closeness centrality: the reciprocal sum of the shortest distances from every node to a given node.

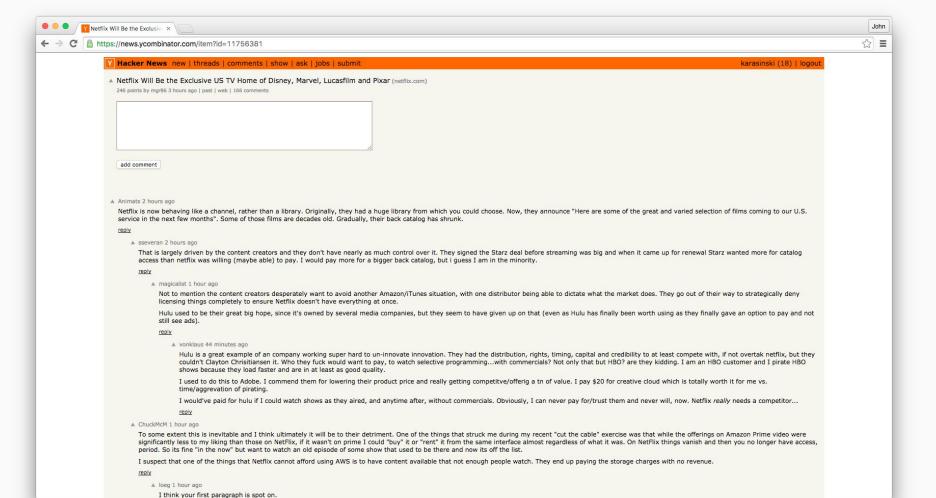


Hacker News

Hacker News is a social news website focusing on computer science and entrepreneurship. In general, content that can be submitted is defined as

"Anything that good hackers would find interesting. That includes more than hacking and startups. If you had to reduce it to a sentence, the answer might be: anything that gratifies one's intellectual curiosity."

-Hacker News Guidelines

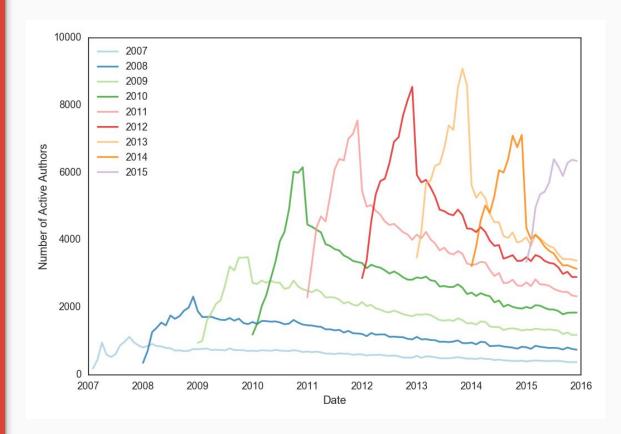


Active users

- Active authors by month
- An author is active if they posted at least once in a month
- Cohorts are defined by the year that an author first commented

Many users that join do not stick around for long.

Number of new users by year appears to have peaked in 2013.

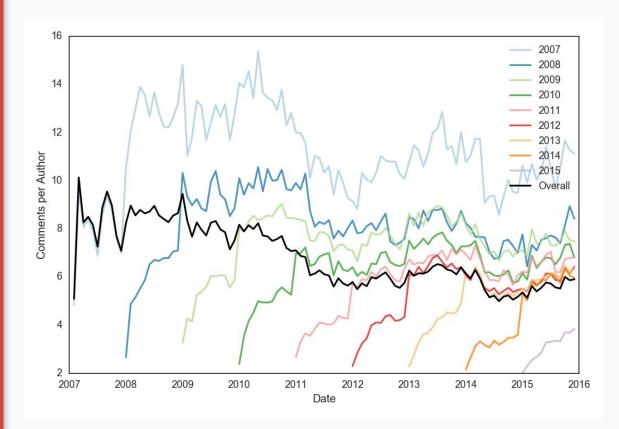


Comments per month per active user

 Overall number of comments per month per user seems to be decreasing slightly over time

Earlier cohorts post more.

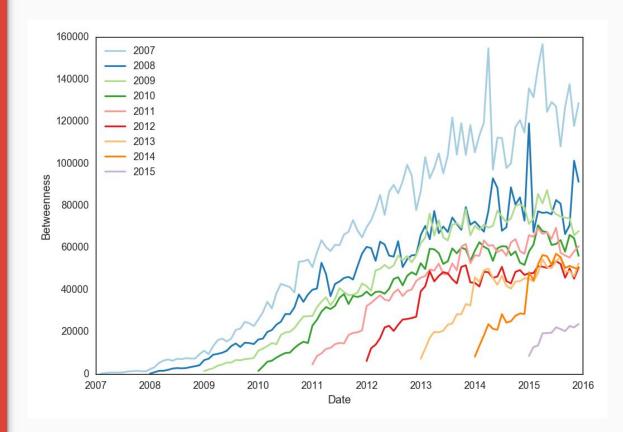
Newer cohorts take time to post more often.



Identifying Central Users

- Calculate the betweenness of the network during each month.
- Find the average betweenness for users in each cohort.

Users in older cohorts have a larger number of shortest paths from all vertices to all others that pass through their nodes.



StackExchange

StackExchange is a series of question and answer sites, each relating to a specific topic. In particular, we look at Math StackExchange, which is a forum for anyone studying math to ask and answer questions in mathematics. Users come from all levels of math.

Content ranges from introductory homework problems to open ended theoretical discussion.

Proving $1^3 + 2^3 + \cdots + n^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$ using induction

$$1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$$

for all $n\in\mathbb{N}$? I am looking for a proof using mathematical induction.

Thanks

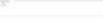
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(algebra-precalculus) (induction) (summation) (faq)

hope you know that. - t.b. Sep 6 '11 at 2:45 /

share cite improve this question edited Nov 30 '12 at 8:59 community wiki
13 revs, 6 users 38%



- In order for you to understand the linked questions, it is maybe worth mentioning that $\sum_{k=1}^n k = rac{n(n+1)}{2}$. I
- 2 @Steve: See this answer for general comments on induction, and this one for specific advice on doing proofs by induction. The example there may be enough for you to figure out how to prove this statement by induction. — Arturo Magidin Sep 8 11 at 3:34
- Since this question is asked quite frequently, it has been added to the list of Generalizations of Common questions. It has been kept seperate from the version which does not use induction. Eric Naslund Aug 30 '12 at 0:23

add a comment

7 Answers

You are trying to prove something of the form,

oldest

votes

asked 4 years ago viewed 8851 times active 6 months ago



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Linked

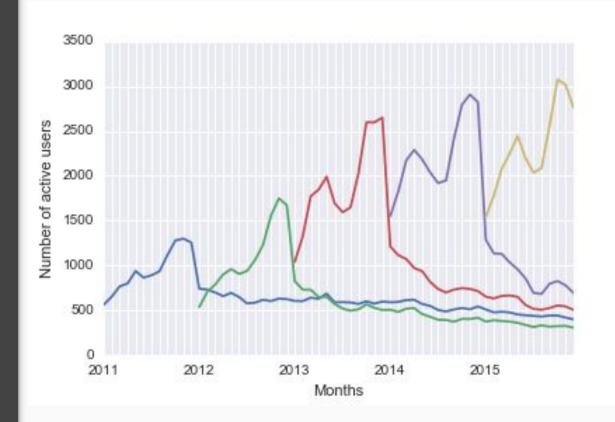
- 7 Prove that $1^3 + 2^3 + \ldots + n^3 = (1 + 2 + \ldots + n)^2$
- $1^{-}+2^{-}+\ldots+n^{-}=(1$
- 4 Sum of cubes proof
- 1 I'm having trouble with induction. Prove $1+2^3+3^3+\ldots+n^3=\frac{((n^2)(n+1)^2)}{4}$
- Prove by induction $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$ for
 - Proof by induction help. I seem to be stuck and my algebra is a little rusty
 - Proving that two summations are equivalent: $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^3 = (\sum_{i=1}^{n} i)^2$
 - Prove

Number of active users per month

Cohorts are determined by the year of a user's first post (when they joined).

Active users are those who have posted in a given month

- Most new users are active for about a year, and then become inactive
- Users from all cohorts tend to the same level of activity over time
- That level of activity is slowly decreasing

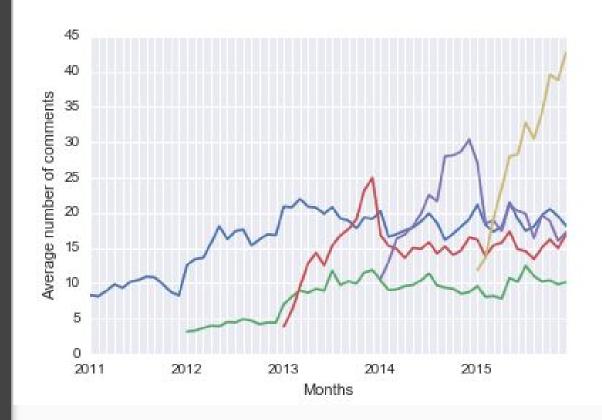


Average number of comments per month

 The average number of comments per user has decreased over time, with the exception of the most recent year.

New cohorts have a spike in activity during their first year, and then die back down gradually.

This reflects the fluctuation of active users over their first year.



Conclusions

- Old users are more active even though new users outnumber them.
- Old users have higher centrality compared to new ones.
- Old users are loyal to the system.

Future work

- Measure inter-cohort interaction
- Detecting community migration from subreddit to subreddit: TrueReddit -> TrueTrueReddit.
- It is unclear which metrics can accurately measure the "quality" of the information flowing on a network. Best bet might be to detect community splintering: find points where a piece of the community creates a separate discussion space.

Thank you! Questions? Suggestions?

Finding Key Actors

One method to identify key actors is to plot actors' scores for Eigenvector centrality versus Betweenness.

Theoretically, these metrics should be approximately linear; therefore, any non-linear outliers will be of note.

- An actor with very high betweenness but low EC may be a critical gatekeeper to a central actor
- Likewise, an actor with low betweenness but high EC may have unique access to central actors

