When a few data points are not enough DATALAB special

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Outline

1 Tracking the consumption junction Effects of advertisements Shaping or reflecting Long-range dependencies Fractal scaling in media

2 The shape of innovation
Trend-detection in social media
Resonant information
Resonant subreddits
Innovation indicators

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innovation
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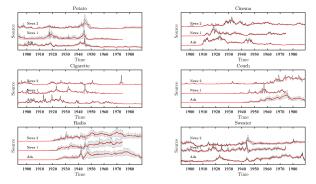
media Resonant information

The shape of

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Effects of advertisements



Articles and advertisements from De Tijd (1890-1974) and De Telegraaf 1893-1989, $N \simeq 30 E^6$.

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Shaping or reflecting

We test for X Granger cause Y, by comparing the performance of the nested 'newspaper discourse only' model:

$$y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 y_{t-1} + \dots + \beta_k y_t + \epsilon$$

with the full 'newspaper and advertisement discourses' model:

$$y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 y_{t-1} + \ldots + \beta_k y_{t-k} + \alpha_1 x_{t-1} + \ldots + \alpha_m x_{t-m} + \epsilon$$

to identify which one does the better job at explaining y_t based on the residuals. The zero-model for the hypothesis then is $H_0: \alpha_i = 0$ for each i of the element [1, m] with the alternative hypothesis being $H_1: \alpha_i \neq 0$ for at least one i of the element [1, m]. We applied the test bi-directionally such that a shaping relation finds support if we can confirm that X Granger cause Y' and reject that Y Granger cause Y' in case of a reflecting relationship (the inverse of shaping). Finally, if both Y Granger cause Y' and Y Granger cause Y' find support this is viewed as support for a more complex relationship between the two time series.

Shaping: advertisements \rightarrow articles Reflecting: articles \rightarrow advertisements Complex: advertisements \leftrightarrow articles When a few data points are not enough

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Long-range dependencies

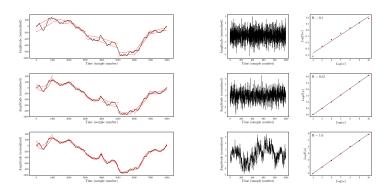
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Long-range dependencies



Computation of local fluctuations around Estimation of Hurst parameter using Adaptive Fractal Analysis

linear, quadratic, and cubic trends

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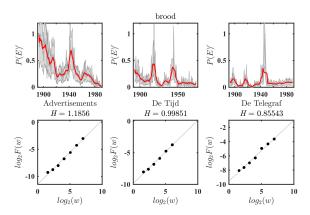
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Long-range dependencies

The shape of

K. L. Nielbo, K. F. Baunvig, B. Liu, and J. Gao, "A curious case of entropic decay: Persistent complexity in textual cultural heritage." Digital Scholarship in the Humanities, 2018.

Software library: https://github.com/knielbo/saffine



Adaptive Fractal Analysis to estimate Hurst exponent: antipersistent correlations: $0 < H < \frac{1}{2}$, memoryless: $H = \frac{1}{2}$, persistent correlations: $\frac{1}{2} < H < 1$

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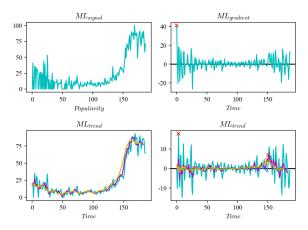
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Trend detection in social media is modeled on natural catastrophes and epidemics \rightarrow point-like events.



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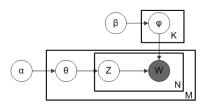
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Resonant information



Novelty over window w:

$$\mathbb{N}_{w}(j) = \frac{1}{w} \sum_{d=1}^{w} D_{KL}(s^{(j)} \mid s^{(j-d)})$$

with \mathbb{T} ransience:

$$\mathbb{T}_{w}(j) = \frac{1}{w} \sum_{d=1}^{w} D_{KL}(s^{(j)} \mid s^{(j+d)})$$

for \mathbb{R} esonance

$$\mathbb{R}_w(j) = \mathbb{N}_w(j) - \mathbb{T}_w(j)$$

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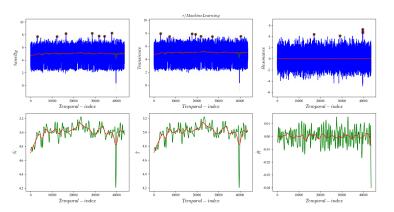
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Resonant subreddits



Trend detection for social media works well for point-like events (e.g., natural catastrophes and epidemics), but what are the signature(-s) of social trends? Analyzing 7TB+ data from reddit.com, we find that in certain subreddits, novelty ressonates more with the future and that content display long-term memory at short and intermediary time-scales.



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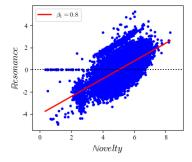
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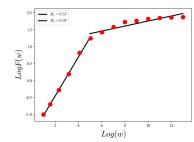
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Thank you for your attention

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slides: http://knielbo.github.io/files/datalab_special.pdf

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