

Connecting every bit of knowledge: The structure of Wikipedia's first link Network

Mark Ibrahim,^{1,*} Christopher M. Danforth,^{1,†} and Peter Sheridan Dodds^{1,‡}

¹Department of Mathematics & Statistics, Computational Story Lab,

Vermont Complex Systems Center, Vermont Advanced Computing Core, The University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05401.

(Dated: March 9, 2016)

Apples, porcupines, and the most obscure Bob Dylan song—is every topic a few clicks from Philosophy? Within Wikipedia, the surprising answer is yes: nearly all paths lead to Philosophy.

Wikipedia is the largest, most meticulously indexed collection of human knowledge ever amassed.

More than information about a topic, Wikipedia is a web of naturally emerging relationships. By

following the first link in each article, we algorithmically construct a directed network of all 4.7

million articles: Wikipedia's First Link Network. Here, we study the English edition of Wikipedia's

First Link Network for insight into how the many inventions, places, people, objects, and events

are related and organized. We traverse every path, measuring the accumulation of first links, path

lengths, basins, cycles, and the influence each article exerts in shaping the network. We discover

scale-free distributions describe path length, accumulation, and influence. Far from dispersed, first

links disproportionately accumulate at a few articles—flowing from specific to general and culminat-

ing around fundamental notions such as Community, State, and Science. Philosophy shapes more

paths than any other article by two orders of magnitude. Curiously, we also observe a gravitation

towards topical articles such as Health Care and Fossil Fuel. These findings enrich our view of the

connections and structure of Wikipedia's ever growing store of knowledge, and our approach may

discover

be naturally generalized

to a braided flow structure.

I. INTRODUCTION

Wikipedia is a towering achievement of the modern age. At no point in history has a larger or more meticulously indexed collection of human knowledge existed. Wikipedia contains 37 million articles in 283 languages, with coverage spanning everything from little known ancient battles to the latest pharmaceutical drugs [10, 11]. Demonstrating its relevance to modern inquiry, Wikipedia is the sixth most visited site in the world, surpassing 18 billion page views and 26 million edits in a single month [21, 26].

Wikipedia has naturally become the object of many studies. Researchers have examined the cultural dynamics among editors [1], the accuracy of the content relative to traditional encyclopedias [2, 3], the topics covered [4], and bias against portions of the population [5]. Wikipedia's content has also proven to be a powerful tool. Researchers have used Wikipedia to identify missing dictionary entries [6], cluster short text [7], compute semantic relatedness [8], and disambiguate meaning [9].

While these many studies have dissected and furthered applied Wikipedia's content, few have examined the connections among the many articles [38]. A hyperlink from one Wikipedia article to another naturally indicates a relationship between the two articles [14]. The

notion that hyperlinks convey information about the content of a page has proved enormously successful in multiple domains from search engine algorithms such as PageRank [12] to topic classification [13]. Here we treat a hyperlink as a mechanism connecting two topics, and we will reference the Wikipedia as it stood in November 2014 (details below).

The authors of a Wikipedia article choose where and whether to include a reference to another Wikipedia article in the HTML markup. For example, the authors of the "Train" article chosen Amtrak's Acela Express, "steam," and "head-end power" among others as relevant articles to reference in describing "Train" [15].

By focusing our attention on the main body of an article—excluding elements in the side bars and headings—we systematically capture the core description of a topic. Within the body text, the first link marks the earliest moment in a topic's introduction where the authors choose to directly reference another article. While many links reference relevant details, the first link is an association within a topic's initial description. While "Amtrak's Acela Express," "steam," and "head-end power" are links detailing particulars, the first link, "rail transport," is the topic the authors associate with "Train" in the introduction. "Banana" has a first link to "fruit," "Bob Dylan" has a first link to "Blowing in the Wind," and "Physics" has a first link to "natural science." Collectively, the first links provide a pragmatic and interpretable means to connect each article to another.

By following the first hyperlink to another article in the English edition of Wikipedia as of November, 2014, we connect the topic of one article to that of another, ultimately forming a directed network: Wikipedia's First

* mark.s.ibrahim@uvm.edu

† chris.danforth@uvm.edu

‡ peter.dodds@uvm.edu

super true?
(one worries...)

This article is about the rail vehicle. For the American rock band, see [Train \(band\)](#). For the act of teaching or developing skills or knowledge, see [Training](#). For other uses, see [Train](#) (disambiguation).

A train is a form of [rail transport](#) consisting of a series of [vehicles](#) that usually runs along a rail track to transport cargo or passengers. Motive power is provided by a separate locomotive or individual motors in self-propelled multiple units. Although historically steam propulsion dominated, the most common modern forms are diesel and electric locomotives, the latter supplied by overhead wires or additional rails. Other energy sources include horses, engine or water-driven rope or wire winch, gravity, pneumatics, batteries, and gas turbines. Train tracks usually consist of two, three or four or five rails, with a limited number of monorails and maglev guideways in the mix.^[1] The word 'train' comes from the Old French *trainier*, from the Latin *trahere* 'pull, draw'.^[2]

There are various types of trains that are designed for particular purposes. A train may consist of a combination of one or more locomotives and attached railroad cars, or a self-propelled multiple unit (or occasionally a single or articulated powered coach, called a railcar). The first trains were rope-hauled, gravity-powered or pulled by horses. From the early 19th century almost all were powered by steam locomotives. From the 1910s onwards the steam locomotives began to be replaced by less labor-intensive and cleaner (but more complex and expensive) diesel locomotives and electric locomotives, while at about the same time self-propelled multiple-unit vehicles of either power system became much more common in passenger service.

A passenger train is one which includes passenger-carrying vehicles which can often be very long and fast. One notable and growing long-distance train category is high-speed rail. In order to achieve much faster operation over 500 km/h (310 mph), innovative Maglev technology has been researched for years. In most countries, such as the United Kingdom, the distinction between a tramway and a railway is precise and defined in law. The term light rail is sometimes used for a modern tram system, but it may also mean an intermediate form between a tram and a train, similar to a heavy rail rapid transit system except that it may have level crossings.

A freight train (also known as a goods train) uses [freight cars](#) (also known as wagons or trucks) to transport goods or materials ([cargo](#)) – essentially any train that is not used for carrying passengers.

Contents [hide]

- 1 Types
- 1.1 Terminology
- 2 Bogies
- 3 Motive power

Create account Not logged in IP talk IP contributions Log in

First Link Path to Philosophy

beginning with "Train"

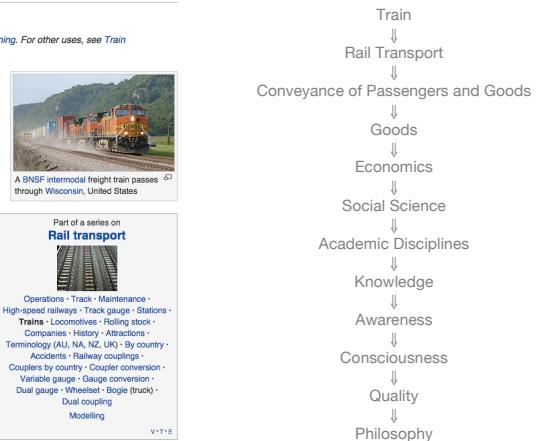


FIG. 1. First Link Path For “Train.” We follow the first link to another Wikipedia article in the main body of the article—the area inside the green rectangle, which excludes side bar elements, the navigation bar and title; the first link is circled in red. In this example, the first link to another Wikipedia article is “Rail Transport.” We can again select the first link on the “Rail Transport” article, repeating the process to form a path of first links. After 11 links, we arrive at “Philosophy.”

Link Network (FLN). For methodological details, see Section □ like Fig. □.

The FLN is a wealth of relations among inventions, places, figures, objects, and events across space and time. “Train” for example links to a parent node, “Rail Transport,” while many child nodes such as “Steel” and “Horsepower” link to “Train”.^① Unlike previous taxonomies created by individuals^[16–19], the relations in the FLN emerge without a centralized effort as the aggregate of each article’s authors choice of first link.

Our goal is to study the structure of the FLN for insight into how the information on Wikipedia is organized and related. We develop metrics to capture the dominant features of the FLN’s structure. We measure dynamics of the FLN as a flow, quantifying the accumulation of first links around articles and the influence an article exerts in shaping the FLN. Together with cycles, in-degree, depth, and the content of the articles, we build our analysis of the relations among the ideas in Wikipedia.

Informed by river network metrics,

II. TRAVERSING THE FIRST LINK NETWORK

An essential feature of a directed network’s structure is the degree distribution^[25]. The degree distribution has been used to study many phenomena from disease outbreak^[26] to the dynamics of social networks^[27]. The in-degree distribution in the FLN describes how many first links point to a particular article. Articles with zero in-degree have no references—they are outer

leaves in the FLN. The in-degree provides a way to rank the articles in Wikipedia by the number of first link references.

Inspired by the claim that the majority of first links lead to “Philosophy”—popularized by an xkcd comic and subsequently discussed in blog posts^[31–33]—we holistically study how the FLN yields a flow of connections. For example “Train” has a first link to “Rail Transport,” which is itself an article with a first link to “Conveyance of Passengers and Goods,” and so on. As shown in Fig. □, the path starting at “Train” contains “Goods,” “Economics,” “Social Science,” leading ultimately to “Philosophy”.

Starting at each article, we construct a path through the FLN, to map the flow of connections among articles. The method is order agnostic with respect to which articles are selected first. As long as each article is selected eventually, the resulting metrics are equivalent. Previous studies have used flow to characterize the structure of river networks^[28, 29] and describe the organization of food systems, through transportation networks^[30]. With paths to mark flow through the FLN, we develop metrics to gauge the accumulation of references, the length of the path relating articles, and the influence a particular article exerts in shaping the flow of links through the FLN.

The first metric we develop quantifies the accumulation of first links. The algorithm begins by selecting an article, then traversing the path formed by following the first links. Each time a first link references an article, we increment a count associated with the article.

Traversal Algorithm

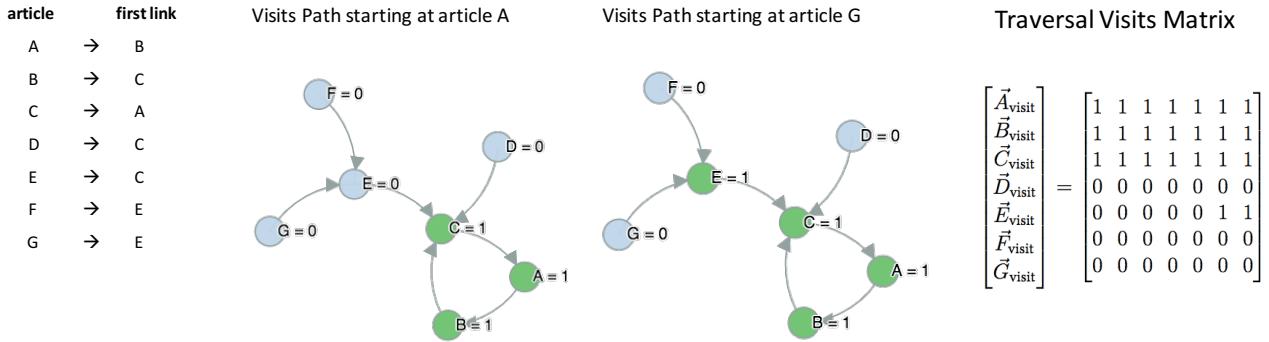


FIG. 2. Traversal Visit Algorithm on a sample network. The traversal visit vectors are an adjacency matrix for the paths through the network: the first column indicates the path formed starting with article A. The number of traversal visits for article A is then the number of paths containing A or the sum of the first row in our matrix: $\sum_{i=1}^7 A_{\text{visit}, i} = 7$.

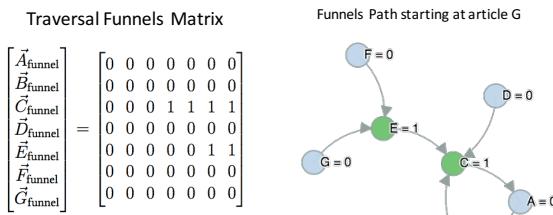


FIG. 3. Traversal Funnel Algorithm on a sample network. The algorithm for traversal funnels is identical to the previous algorithm for traversal visits with one alteration: the path ends at the start of a cycle to distinguish articles directing a path into a cycle from articles that simply happen to be in a highly traversed path. We can construct similar vectors by considering each path through the network, measuring traversal funnels for a particular article as the sum of the entries in its corresponding row. For example the number of traversal funnels for article E is $\sum_{i=1}^7 E_{\text{funnel}, i} = 2$.

We continue until the first link is retraced or is invalid—defined here to mean outside of Wikipedia. We select a second article and repeat the process until we have constructed a path for each article in the network. We call the resulting count for each article the number of traversal visits. The number of traversal visits of an article measures the number of references flowing to the ideas in the article—equivalent to basin area in geomorphology. [cite]

We can characterize the paths in the FLN as a matrix with each column corresponding to a path. In our sample network (Fig. 2), the path starting at article A is the

first column in the traversal visits matrix. An entry of 1 indicates the path contains a given article and 0 indicates the path does not. To compute the number of traversal visits for an article, we sum the corresponding row in our matrix. The traversal visits matrix for our Wikipedia dataset consists of 121 million entries encoding each path out of the more than googol possible paths ($4.7 \times 10^6 \times 2.47 \times 10^{10}$) through the FLN. $\approx 10^{16}$

By measuring the number of first links between two articles, we obtain an additional piece of information we call *path length*. We can compute the length of a path by summing along the path in our traversal visits matrix. In our Wikipedia dataset, the sum of all path lengths is 232 million first links. The path length describes how closely related topics are. Although “Train” is related to “Economics” for example, there are several articles bridging the connection: “Train” is more specifically related to transportation, whose object is often goods. Goods are one of the fundamental objects of study in Economics. Described in links, this relationship is captured by a relatedness of 4 first links ultimately connecting “Train” to “Economics.”

One possible path through the FLN is a *cycle* or a group of articles linking to one another inside a loop. In our sample network (Fig. 2) a 3-cycle exists among nodes A, B, and C. We can readily identify the types of cycle structures within the FLN and rank each by the number of references directed towards a cycle.

We can also form and rank *basins* in the network by identifying groups of path-connected articles, not necessarily forming a perfect cycle. A basin connects a group of articles and identifies the paths to a particular article.

While traversal visits measure accumulation, each article’s first link also influences the shape of the FLN.

should follow here

For any given article A, we take all articles whose first link paths pass through A to be A’s basin, analogous to a river network basin [1].

needs more clarity

At a point of accumulation, a single article's first link can exert great influence over the shape of the FLN by directing many references on a particular path. To distinguish between an article that simply happened to fall within a cycle from an article funneling many first links, we develop a second metric called *traversal funnels*. *connect*

To measure traversal funnels, we traverse the FLN in the same manner as we did for traversal visits, but end a path once we enter a cycle. We are then able to distinguish between an article related to many other ideas only by virtue of its place in a cycle, from an article exerting influence over where the first links flow. An article with a large number of traversal funnels directs many references into a particular cycle. In our sample network (see Fig. B), article C directs the flow of links towards the 3-cycle, while articles A and B are recipients of the flow—without exerting direct influence themselves.

By studying the FLN not only as collection of directly linked pairs of articles, but as a flow, we build a powerful arsenal of information. From ^{with} accumulated references, cycles, and basins, we can measure how the many articles in Wikipedia are organized and related.

III. RESULTS

A. Degree Distribution

We rank all 11 million articles by in-degree to find the “United States” with 80,249 direct first links as the most referenced Wikipedia article (Fig. D). Other high-ranking articles include foundational abstract concepts such as “village,” “species,”; sports associations such as “American Football,” “Association Football”; and developed nations such as “France,” “Japan,” “Russia,” “Australia,” and the “Netherlands.” These high ranking articles are useful abstractions: nations describe a collection of individuals with a common culture, language, or geographical proximity; sports teams describe an ever changing collection of players often associated with a cultural identity or a geographical region. Since abstractions such as nations and teams are inherently comprised of many parts, authors often reference the abstraction when describing a part. In describing the New England Patriots or the New York Giants for example, “American Football” is the natural abstraction, which anchors many specific teams.

“Philosophy” and other philosophical concepts are not among the highest-ranking articles by in-degree. “Philosophy” has an in-degree of only 581, with direct first links from articles about Philosophers and areas of Philosophy: “Existentialism and Humanism,” “Predeterminism,” “Synoptic Philosophy,” “Qualia,” “Dorothy Emmet,” and “Christopher W. Morris.” While

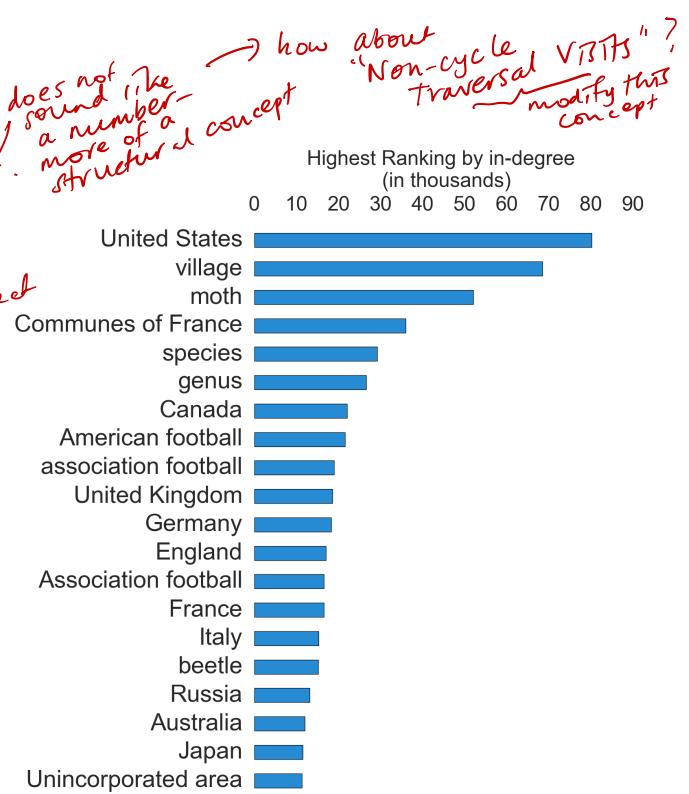


FIG. 4. **Highest Ranking Articles by in-degree.** We rank each article by the number of direct first links to the article (in-degree). The highest-ranking articles tend to represent geographical and biological abstractions. A full online appendix of the results and data is available [here](#).

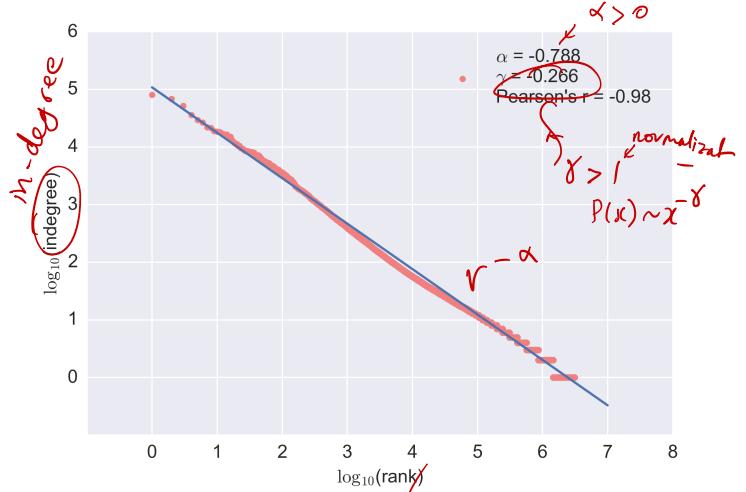


FIG. 5. **FLN Degree Distribution.** We fit the in-degree distribution with a linear $\log_{10} - \log_{10}$ model. The result is a excellent fit with a Pearson’s Correlation Coefficient of -0.98 , yielding a power law rank exponent $\alpha = +0.788$ and a size exponent $\gamma = -0.266$.

a great FLN paths flow to
many articles accumulate at “Philosophy” (see traversal visits discussion below), the accumulation is not the result of many articles directly referencing “Philosophy.” Instead, first links flow towards “Philosophy” as the ultimate anchor, by generalizing from specific to broad.

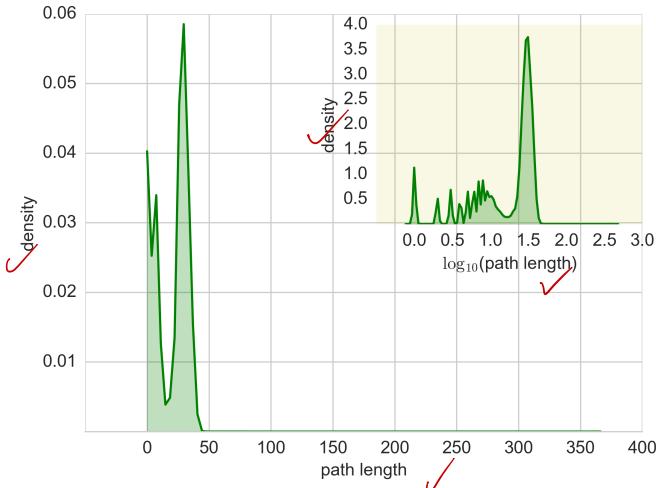


FIG. 6. Path Length Distribution. The network depth appears to have a bimodal distribution with a median of 29 first links in a path. The 365 cycle for “Orthodox” liturgics is the outlier to the right, with historical articles describing nations such as “Scotland” and “UK” also lying outside the third quartile. More than 75% of articles have path lengths between 0 and 50 links.

ZIPF The FLN’s in-degree exhibits a decaying power law distribution where a few articles receive most direct first references, while most articles receive few or none. The average in-degree for all 11 million articles is 3.6 direct first links with a standard deviation of 89.5. Less than 1% of articles have more than 100 direct first links and 75% of articles have fewer than 9. We fit the in-degree distribution against each article’s rank with a log-log (base 10) linear regression model (see Fig. 5). We obtain a Pearson’s Correlation Coefficient of -0.98 with a corresponding power law rank exponent $\alpha = -0.788$ and a size exponent $\gamma = -0.266$.

B. Depth of the FLN

How many links does a connection among articles span? We find the longest path length is 365, corresponding to the yearly calendar of Orthodox Liturgics. Each day’s Liturgics links to the next day’s. On the last calendar day, the last article simply links back to January 1, forming a 365-cycle (see discussion of cycles **III**). We also find similarly lengthy paths following the evolution of a place or topic through time: “1953 in Scotland” or “1560s Architecture,” with articles sequentially proceeding by year, decade or era. In general, the longest paths connect temporally organized ideas.

Of the 11 million articles, 5.5 million had an invalid link or linked back to the same article, yielding a path length of zero. **no paragraph break**

This roughly corresponds to the official number of

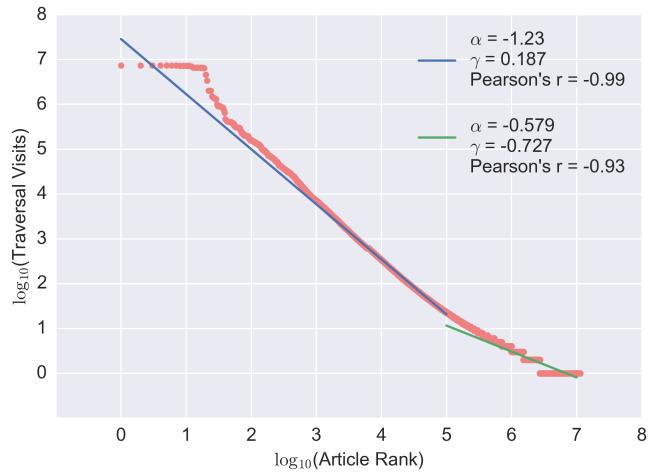


FIG. 7. Distribution of Traversal Visits. We fit the distribution of traversal visits against article rank with a log-log (base 10) linear regression model log-log model and uncover two regimes: with a cutoff rank of 10^5 . The top regime ($\log_{10}(\text{rank}) < 5$) has a Pearson’s Correlation Coefficient of -0.99 with a corresponding power law rank exponent $\alpha = -1.23$ and a size exponent $\gamma = 0.187$. The horizontal flattening around the highest ranking articles is a result of the cyclic structure (see discussion on cycles). The bottom regime has a Pearson’s Correlation Coefficient of -0.93 with a corresponding power law rank exponent $\alpha = -0.579$ and a size exponent $\gamma = -0.727$.

articles on Wikipedia: 4.7 million as of November 2014—approximately half of the 11 million articles in the XML dump are redirects or disambiguations, not full articles. The most common path length is 29, with an interquartile range of 4—path length is typically between 26 and 29 articles. As a distribution, more than 75% of articles have a path length below 50 first links while a few temporally organized paths exceed 50 links (see Fig. 6).

C. Traversal Visits

As a distribution, the number of traversal visits by article appears to follow a decaying power law. The majority of articles have fewer than 30 traversal visits and first link references accumulate at a few articles. Specifically, 99.76% of articles have fewer than 100 traversal visits; nearly 80% have none. Meanwhile, the highest ranking 30 articles have an extremely disproportionate number of traversal visits.

In Fig. 7, we fit traversal visits against rank to two regimes corresponding to power law rank exponents of $\alpha = -1.23 (\gamma = 0.187)$ and $\alpha = -0.579 (\gamma = -0.727)$. On the aggregate, the distribution suggests a handful of the highest ranking articles contain a disproportionate number of traversal visits, while most have none. The skew in the distribution is not terribly surprising when

can't be -ve

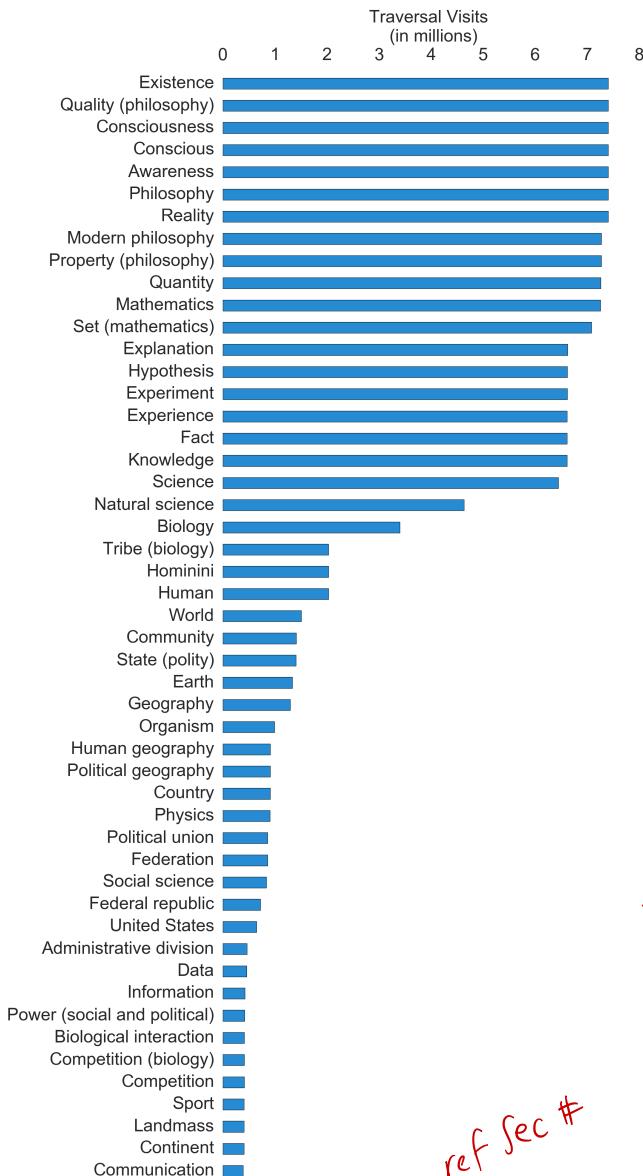


FIG. 8. **Highest ranking articles by number of traversal visits.** We compute the number of traversal visits for each article in the FLN (see Traversal Algorithm section for details). In doing so, we can rank each article by the accumulation of first links. The highest ranking articles by traversal visits reveal where the greatest accumulation occurs.

considering the heuristic of how the links flow: from specific to general.

The highest ranking articles by traversal visits are broad topics spanning academic disciplines or notions fundamental to society (Fig. 8): “Science,” “Mathematics,” “Geography,” and “Philosophy” as well as “Community,” “State,” “Earth,” “Information,” “Power,” and “Communication.” The first links flow towards broader topics, accumulating at these foundational notions. While “Banana” is a concrete fruit for example, the first

We see clearly that

links flow from “Fruit” to “Botany” to “Biology,” and ultimately culminate with “Science” and “Philosophy.” The first links anchor the wealth of specific knowledge on Wikipedia to a few notions foundational to society.

D. Network Cycles

We identify 2-cycles, meaning a pair of articles with first link pointing to one another. Of the 11 million articles, roughly 84,000 are members of 2-cycles. The highest ranking 2-cycles by traversal visits tend to be synonyms (or nearly so) rather than distinct, yet connected topics: “Health Care” and “Medical Case Management”; “Broadcasting House,” and “BBC”; “Secondary Education” and “Secondary School” (see Fig. 9).

Outside of the highest ranking 2-cycles, the typical 2-cycle signals a connection between distinct, yet very closely related concepts. We also observe link patterns such as inventor to product (“Voere” to “VEC-91”), event to organizer (“Poetry Bus Tour” to “Weave Books”), and book to author (“Anatomy of Britain” to “Anthony Sampson”).

Similarly, 3-cycles capture a synonymous or close relation among 3 articles: “Tree of life (Biology),” “Tree of life (disambiguation),” and “Tree of life”; “Cinema of India,” “Indian Cinema,” and “Telugu Cinema” (see Fig. ??). Once we extend our cycle size beyond a length of 6 however, “Philosophy” along with the remaining list of high ranking articles by traversal visits dominate. The longest cycle in the network spans 365 articles of Eastern Orthodox Liturgics for each calendar day. Other lengthy cycles span 60 – 75 articles including collections of articles on national histories such as “Japanese Eras” or judicial bodies such as the “Legislative Assembly of Ontario.”

60 – 75
en dash
no space

E. Basins

We can group articles lying on the same path to identify *basins*: a group of path-connected articles. Since cycles identify only groups of articles with a closed set of links, we additionally measure and rank basins to capture groups of closely related articles branching outside of a cycle into the rest of the FLN. We rank basins by the total number of traversal visits for each article in the path. Akin to river networks, these basins are areas of accumulation with a path flowing outwards to the rest of the FLN.

(see Sec. 3)

The highest ranking basins by the number of traversal visits are groups of articles around “Philosophy.” The highest ranking paths include branches of philosophy flowing through “Awareness,” “Existence,” and “Consciousness” to “Philosophy.” Other paths include

rehash

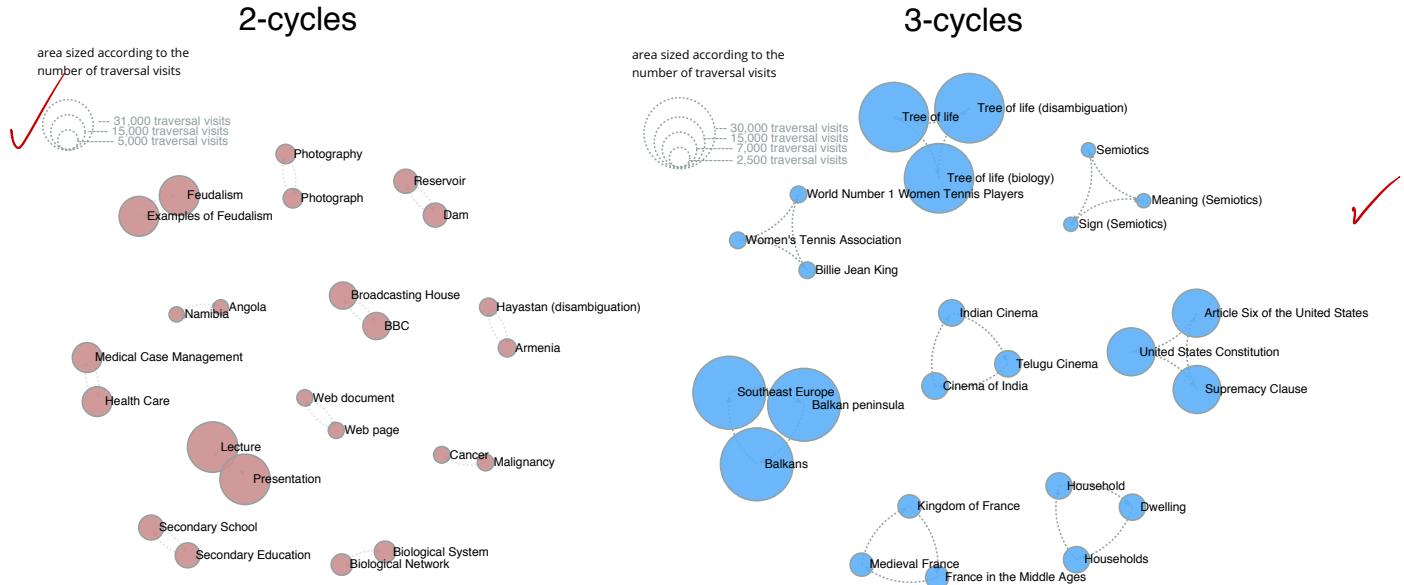


FIG. 9. Highest ranking 2-cycles and 3-cycles. We identify pairs of articles whose first links point to one another, forming a 2-cycle. We then rank each pair of articles by the total number of traversal visits to gauge the most referenced groups of two articles linked to each other. We find 2-cycles often capture synonyms or articles representing nearly the same concepts as opposed to distinct concepts. Similarly, we identify and rank 3-cycles to find they appear to capture three closely related ideas or synonyms.

concepts around “Mathematics,” “Scientific,” “Experiments,” “Biology,” and “Fact.” These paths link many specific articles to “Philosophy,” each funneled through a particular domain.

Moving beyond basins around “Philosophy,” we find other basins around foundational concepts such as “Community,” “Landmass,” “Federal Government,” “Presentation,” and “Belief System.” The basins around each of these foundational notions are various paths containing related articles. For example around “Community” we find basins flowing from “United States” to “Federal Republic” to “Political Union” to “State” culminating at “Community”; we also find basins flowing from “Public Policy” to “Executive (government)” to “Government” to “State” and then to “Community”; we also find paths flowing through a similar chain beginning with “Democracy,” another beginning with “Constitution,” another at “Dictatorship,” and so on. The articles build from specific means of organizing a community (or society) and then build up to “Community.” Other basins around landmass for example begin at specific geographical regions such as “Eastern Europe” building up to “Continent” and finally “Landmass”.

F. Traversal Funnels

To analyze the influence an article exerts in shaping the structure of the FLN, we compute the number of

traversal funnels for each. Articles directing more paths exert a greater influence over the structure of the FLN by increasing the accumulation of first links on a particular path. By measuring traversal funnels, we distinguish between an article that simply happened to fall within a cycle from an article funneling many first links.

Ranking articles by the number of traversal funnels we find “Philosophy” to be by far the highest ranking article with 7.37 million paths (see Fig. 10). Of any article, the number of traversal funnels Philosophy holds exceeds all others by more than two orders of magnitude. The “Philosophy” cycle which contains “Existence,” “Awareness,” “Reality,” and similar articles accumulates the overwhelming proportion of its references through “Philosophy”: 7.37 million of the 7.4 million references are funneled through “Philosophy”. Second on the list of highest-ranking articles by traversal funnels is “Presentation” with only 30 thousand paths. Similarly abstract concepts also rank highly such as “Tree of life” (30 thousand), “Reality” (13 thousand), and “Jurisdiction” (3 thousand).

Many high-ranking articles are remarkably topical, culturally and politically important concepts. For example, “Health Care,” a recently high-contested legislative topic appears high on the list—Google trends indicates an uncharacteristic spike in search frequency between August, 2009 and February, 2010. Other high ranking articles include key historical events such as the “Cold

refresh
refer back if needed

ref Fig 8
make clear what that cycle is
Somewhere take how it changes

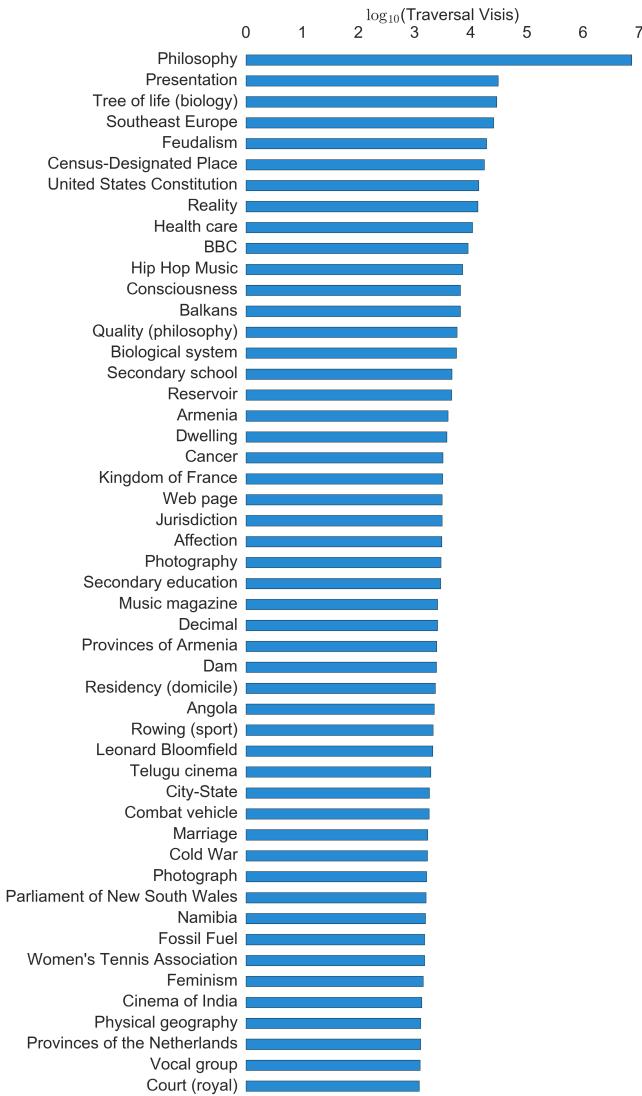


FIG. 10. **Funnels.** We represent the highest-ranking articles by the number of traversal funnels to gauge the influence each article exerts in shaping the structure of the FLN. We find “Philosophy” exerts an overwhelming proportion of the influence, with other abstract notions and topical concepts ranking next.

War” or critical scarce resource with recent media discussion such as “Fossil Fuel.” The highest-ranking list also includes “Hip Hop,” “Cancer,” and “Web Page.”

As a distribution, we find few articles influence the structure of the FLN. Only 17,821 articles have one or more traversal funnels, leaving more than 99% with none—most articles are recipients of the references flowing through the articles with at least one traversal funnel. When fit to a log-log linear model we find the 99% of articles with zero traversal funnels form one regime (with $\log(\text{rank})$ less than 4). The top regime, corresponding to the 17,821 articles with at least one traversal funnel strongly fits a linear model with a Pearson’s

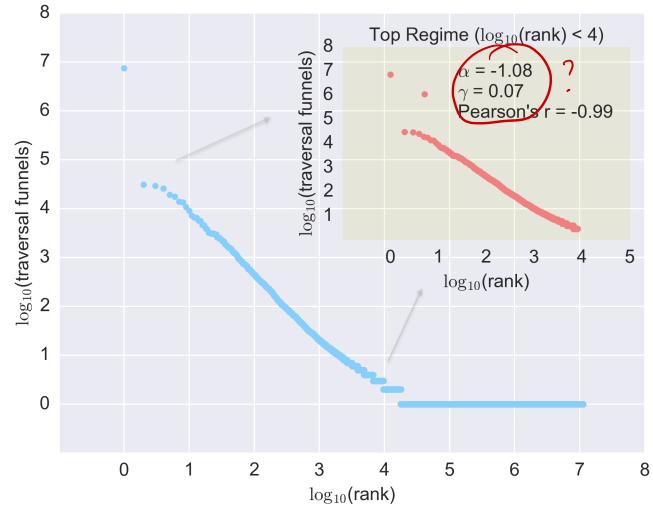


FIG. 11. **Distribution of Traversal Funnels.** We fit the distribution with a linear log-log model by considering the log (base 10) transformed rank of each article against log (base 10) transformed number of traversal funnels. We find two regimes with the top regime ($\log(\text{rank}) < 4$) well-explained by a linear fit, yielding Pearson’s Correlation Coefficient of .99 and a corresponding power law rank exponent $\alpha = -1.08$ and a size exponent $\gamma = 0.074$. The bottom horizontal regime corresponds to the more than 99% of articles which hold zero traversal funnels.

Correlation Coefficient of -0.99 and a corresponding power law rank exponent $\alpha = -1.08$ and a size exponent $\gamma = 0.074$ (see Fig. 11). Even within the few articles influencing the structure of the FLN, only a handful of these exert most of the control.

G. Article Popularity

Wikipedia released an API to measure article popularity by page views starting November 2015. Page views add another dimension to our findings by contrasting the number of users who access a particular article against the number of traversal visits and funnels. We measure popularity as the total number of page views in the English edition of Wikipedia in the month of October 2015—the earliest full month for which the data is available. We find the highest ranking 1000 articles (by traversal visits) have an average of 70 thousand page views in October with high variation: the standard deviation is 1.1 million page views. The number of page views has a skewed distribution with 75% of articles reaching fewer than 73 thousand page views in October. The article for “United States” has the most page views of the highest ranking 1000 articles by traversal visits with 1.4 million views in October. The next most popular articles are “India,” “World

$\log_{10} r$ ↗ set foundation earlier

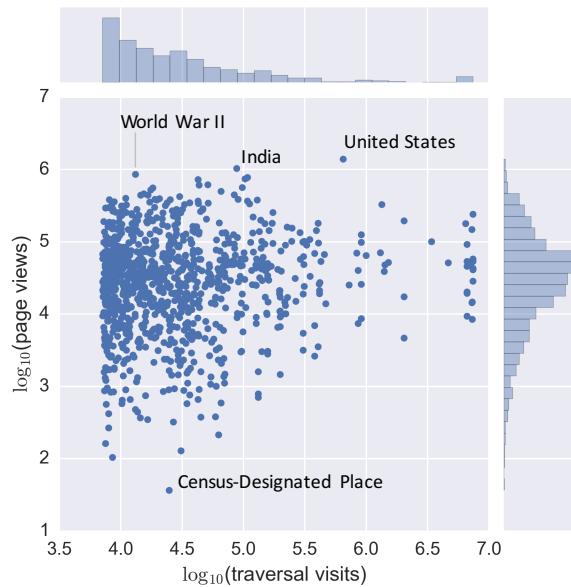


FIG. 12. Article Popularity (by page views) for the highest ranking 1000 articles by traversal visits. We use the total number of page views provided by Wikipedia for the month of October 2015 to compare each article's popularity to traversal visits. While the most popular articles do not necessarily correspond to the articles with the highest number of traversal visits, the variation in popularity appears to decrease as the number of traversal visits increases. The greatest number of articles fall within roughly 1 million traversal visits and page views. Overall, the page views for the top 1000 articles articles by traversal visits appear to be log-normally distributed.

War II," and the "United Kingdom" each with roughly 1 million page views. The "Philosophy" article, despite outranking every article by traversal visits, has only 240 thousand page views in October.

We also analyze article popularity for the highest ranking 1000 articles by traversal funnels. In October, the average page views per article is 22 thousand with a standard deviation of 95 thousand views. The distribution is skewed with 75% of articles reaching fewer than 20 thousand page views. "Halloween" is the most popular article with 2.8 million views in October, likely a result of Halloween falling in the month of October. Other popular articles include "Scientology" (463 thousand views), "Clint Eastwood" (341 thousand views), and the "Cold War" (298 thousand views) although each has significantly fewer views compared to the views for "Halloween". Other standout popular October articles include "24-hour" and "12-hour" clocks likely due to Daylight savings in October and "Marriage" possibly due to the drop in the number of weddings in the months following October [22]. "Philosophy" which ranks seventh among the most popular of the highest ranking articles by traversal funnels,

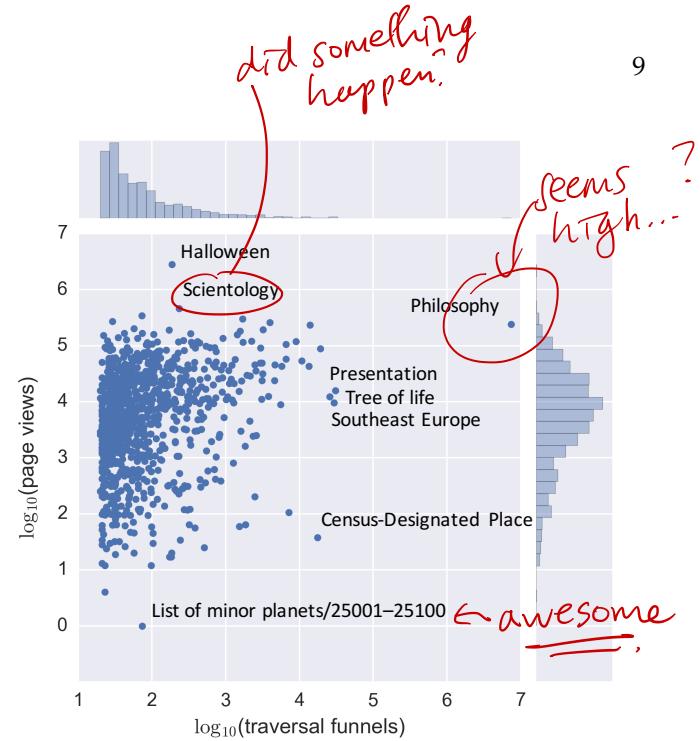


FIG. 13. Article Popularity (by page views) for the highest ranking 1000 articles by traversal funnels. We use the total number of page views provided by Wikipedia for the month of October 2015 to compare each article's popularity to traversal funnels.

appears nowhere in the top 20 by traversal visits. "Philosophy" is a relatively popular article among articles influencing the shape of the network, but less popular among highly-ranked articles by accumulation.

IV. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The findings here should only be considered within the limitations of their context. We examined only the English edition of Wikipedia at a particular moment in time, considering only the first link in each article as a means to relate articles. Finally, Wikipedia, while the largest digital collection of human knowledge, is rife with the biases of the many contributing editors [35]. Nevertheless, the findings do reveal generalizable relationships and point to foundational notions.

Among our observations is the appearance of multiple scale-free distributions within the network. Few articles have most traversal visits, few paths have an exceptionally long path length, and even fewer articles are responsible for funneling most paths. When measured against the traversal funnels, "Philosophy" emerges as an exceptional article by orders of magnitude. Nevertheless, many other foundational concepts emerged naturally within FLN. Basins around "Community", "State", and "Science" reveal a foundational structure within the network. More curious is the emer-

Connected?
(meta-wiki)

cool!
✓

gence of recently prominent political and economics topics such as “Fossil Fuel” and “Health Care” within the highest ranking funnels. Wikipedia seems to reflect not only timeless foundations, but also the topical (at least within English speaking society).

Future work could examine other language versions of Wikipedia for potentially telling cultural or regional differences as well as expand the network to more than the first link. These findings also form the basis for the creation of a taxonomy where every idea, event, or object sits within a hierarchy of connected notions. The taxonomy would extend a traditional word thesaurus beyond mere synonyms to a related hierarchy of concepts. Applications could range from an enhanced network of ideas to psychological insights into how humans form associations. Specifically, an ever-evolving reference of related hierarchical concepts could be used to improve search engine algorithms or natural language processing.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MI is grateful to RJ for pointing out the Reddit post [34] describing how the majority of links lead to “Philosophy,” inspiring this research.

PSD and CMD acknowledge support from NSF Big Data Grant #1447634.

The authors also acknowledge support from the Vermont Advanced Computing Core which is supported by NASA (NNX 06AC88G), at the University of Vermont for providing High Performance Computing resources that have contributed to the research results reported within this paper.

V. APPENDIX

A. Constructing The First Link Network

To map Wikipedia’s First Link Network, we use the freely-available XML dump of the English edition of Wikipedia. Rather than rely on a sample of articles from which to generalize, we opted to process the entirety of Wikipedia, eliminating any statistical error due to sampling. We analyze the snapshot provided on November 2014, representing the state of Wikipedia at the time. The November raw dump consists of 11 million articles: 4.7 million unique articles along with redirects and disambiguations. Knowing Wikipedia is an ever-evolving project with 10 edits every second and 750 new articles per day on average [36], our aim is to characterize the structure of the First Link Network.

Wikipedia renders and stores articles in MediaWiki markup, a markup language with syntax and keywords to format and mark elements in a page. Along with special syntax for links, MediaWiki markup includes templates for audio files, images, and side-bar information. While a human could manually identify the first link, to map the entire First Link network of 11 million articles, we needed to programmatically untangled the body text from side-bar, header box, and invalid link elements.

While some libraries exist for MediaWiki Markup, approaches using existing libraries led to several bugs including trouble with nested links, nested parenthesis, unclosed tags, escape characters as well as compatibility with other libraries used to parse the XML. Consequently, we developed an algorithm for parsing the first link in the XML version of each article. Our parsing algorithm aimed to: 1) accurately identify the first link among other page elements, and 2) efficiently do so—that is without needing for several passes through the data. To process an article in a single pass, we developed a hierarchical system of flags:

The algorithm loops in three-character chunks to account for potentially nested elements, shifting by one character steps through the article markup. If any markup triggers for a flag are detected, a flag is raised. Once a flag is raised, we stop processing and proceed to the next character until the flag’s closing markup. A first link is identified only if Flags 1, 2, and 3 are all off. In this case, the entire link is retrieved. We then confirm the link is valid by filtering for MediaWiki keywords indicating external page or other projects as well as common file extensions for images, audio files, and the like [37]. The first link of an article is then the earliest valid link with unraised flags.

To process the entirety of Wikipedia, we distributed the parsing and processing of the XML dump across 112 cores of the UVM supercomputer cluster [20]. We

Parsing Algorithm

- 1: inside Wikimedia template?
trigger: {} {}
- 2: inside <ref>, <div>?
■ 3: inside ()?
→ valid link to Wikipedia article?

FIG. 14. Parsing Algorithm of Wikipedia's XML dump. The highest flag in the hierarchy indicates a Wikimedia template used to mark an element in the side bar, display an image, link to an external file, or another Wikimedia project outside of Wikipedia. Next, to catch any remaining elements outside the main body we have a second flag for <ref>, <div> elements. Finally, we identify parenthesis to ensure we do not capture a link to a pronunciation key.

-
- [1] Iba, Takashi, et al. "Analyzing the creative editing behavior of Wikipedia editors: Through dynamic social network analysis." *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences* 2.4 (2010): 6441-6456.
- [2] Holman Rector, Lucy. "Comparison of Wikipedia and other encyclopedias for accuracy, breadth, and depth in historical articles." *Reference services review* 36.1 (2008): 7-22.
- [3] Giles, Jim. "Internet encyclopaedias go head to head." *Nature* 438.7070 (2005): 900-901.
- [4] Halavais, Alexander, and Derek Lackaff. "An analysis of topical coverage of Wikipedia." *Journal of Computer Mediated Communication* 13.2 (2008): 429-440.
- [5] Hill, Benjamin Mako, and Aaron Shaw. "The Wikipedia gender gap revisited: characterizing survey response bias with propensity score estimation." *PloS one* 8.6 (2013): e65782.
- [6] Williams, Jake Ryland, Clark, Eric M., Bagrow, James P., Danforth, Christopher M. & Dodds, Peter Sheridan (2015). Identifying missing dictionary entries with frequency-conserving context models. *Phys. Rev. E*, 92, 042808.
- [7] Banerjee, Somnath, Krishnan Ramanathan, and Ajay Gupta. "Clustering short texts using wikipedia." *Proceedings of the 30th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval*. ACM, 2007.
- [8] Gabrilovich, Evgeniy, and Shaul Markovitch. "Computing Semantic Relatedness Using Wikipedia-based Explicit Semantic Analysis." *IJCAI*. Vol. 7. 2007.
- [9] Cucerzan, Silviu. "Large-Scale Named Entity Disambiguation Based on Wikipedia Data." *EMNLP-CoNLL*. Vol. 7. 2007.
- [10] Clauson, Kevin A., et al. "Scope, completeness, and accuracy of drug information in Wikipedia." *Annals of Pharmacotherapy* 42.12 (2008): 1814-1821.
- [11] Wikipedia contributors. "Wikipedia:Statistics." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 9 Nov. 2015. Web. 13 Nov. 2015.
- [12] Page, Lawrence, et al. "The PageRank citation ranking: bringing order to the Web." (1999).
- [13] Chakrabarti, Soumen, Mukul Joshi, and Vivek Tawde. "Enhanced topic distillation using text, markup tags, and hyperlinks." *Proceedings of the 24th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval*. ACM, 2001.
- [14] Kamps, Jaap, and Marijn Koolen. "Is Wikipedia link structure different?." *Proceedings of the second ACM international conference on Web search and data mining*. ACM, 2009.
- [15] Wikipedia contributors. "Train." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Train>
- [16] Bolton, Martha Brandt. "The Taxonomy of Ideas in Locke's *Essay*," *The Cambridge Companion to Locke's "Essay Concerning Human Understanding."* Ed.Lex Newman.. 1st ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007. 67-100. Cambridge Companions Online. Web. 13 November 2015. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CCOL0521834333.004>.
- [17] Studdmann, Paul, "Aristotle's Categories," *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (Summer 2014 Edition), Edward N. Zalta (ed.), <http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/sum2014/entries/aristotle-categories/>
- [18] Smith, Kurt, "Descartes' Theory of Ideas," *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (Spring 2014 Edition), Edward N. Zalta (ed.), <http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/spr2014/entries/descartes-ideas/>

- [19] What is the Historical Thesaurus of the OED - Oxford English Dictionary (Oxford English Dictionary) <http://public.oed.com/historical-thesaurus-of-the-oed/what-is-the-historical-thesaurus-of-the-oed/>
- [20] Vermont Advanced Computing Core, <http://www.uvm.edu/vacc>.
- [21] Page Views for Wikipedia, Non-mobile site, Normalized (Page Views for Wikipedia, Non-mobile site, Normalized) <https://stats.wikimedia.org/EN/TablesPageViewsMonthly.htm>
- [22] Wedding statistics in the United States (Wedding statistics in the United States) <http://www.soundvision.com/article/wedding-statistics-in-the-united-states>
- [23] Elmacioglu, Ergin, and Dongwon Lee. "On six degrees of separation in DBLP-DB and more." ACM SIGMOD Record 34.2 (2005): 33-40.
- [24] Princeton University "About WordNet." WordNet. Princeton University. 2010. <http://wordnet.princeton.edu>
- [25] Newman, Mark EJ. "The structure and function of complex networks." SIAM review 45.2 (2003): 167-256.
- [26] Eubank, Stephen, et al. "Modelling disease outbreaks in realistic urban social networks." Nature 429.6988 (2004): 180-184.
- [27] Newman, Mark EJ, Duncan J. Watts, and Steven H. Strogatz. "Random graph models of social networks." Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 99.suppl 1 (2002): 2566-2572.
- [28] Horton, Robert E. "Erosional development of streams and their drainage basins; hydrophysical approach to quantitative morphology." Geological society of America bulletin 56.3 (1945): 275-370. APA
- [29] Dodds, Peter Sheridan, and Daniel H. Rothman. "Unified view of scaling laws for river networks." Physical Review E 59.5 (1999): 4865.
- [30] Garlaschelli, Diego, Guido Caldarelli, and Luciano Pietronero. "Universal scaling relations in food webs." Nature 423.6936 (2003): 165-168.
- [31] Brain of Mat Kelcey (brain of mat kelcey). "Do all first links lead to Philosophy?" <http://matpalm.com/blog/2011/08/13/wikipedia-philosophy/>?
- [32] User:Ilmari Karonen/First link (Wikipedia) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Ilmari_Karonen/First_link
- [33] xkcd: Extended Mind (xkcd: Extended Mind) <http://xkcd.com/903/>
- [34] Almost every Wikipedia page links to Philosophy if you keep clicking the first link in every article. https://www.reddit.com/r/InternetIsBeautiful/comments/35asgt/almost_every_wikipedia_page_links_to_philosophy/
- [35] Wagner, Claudia, et al. "It's a Man's Wikipedia? Assessing Gender Inequality in an Online Encyclopedia." arXiv preprint arXiv:1501.06307 (2015).
- [36] Wikipedia:Statistics <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Statistics>
- [37] MediaWiki: "Help: Templates" <https://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/Help:Templates>
- [38] Ronen, Shahar, Bruno Gonçalves, Kevin Z. Hu, Alessandro Vespignani, Steven Pinker, and César A. Hidalgo. "Links That Speak: The Global Language Network and Its Association with Global Fame." Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 111.52 (2014).

* For all URL's in bibliography, please add "Accessed on 2016/03/01,"

↑
use note
in bibentry.

↑
whatever date
is appropriate.

* As noted on front page, please use unsrtabbrv bst