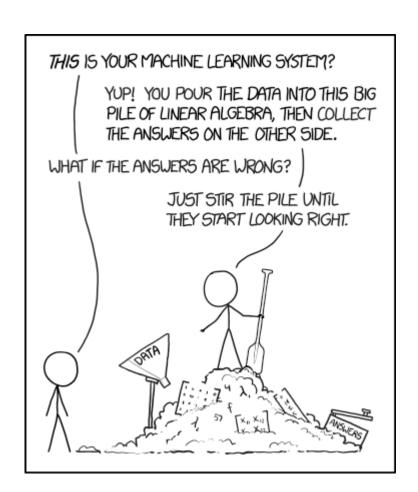
# How I learned to stop worrying and model the diffusion

Pavan

https://github.com/pavanGurazada

### Who am I?

- Sales guy
- Tinker with data for fun
- Right of the middle in y = f(X)



### Go grab a coffee, if this code seems obvious

```
#define ARMA 64BIT WORD
#include <RcppArmadillo.h>
//[[Rcpp::depends(RcppArmadillo)]]
using namespace Rcpp;
                                            mat.mult <- function(A, n) {</pre>
// [[Rcpp::export]]
                                                           return (A %*% n)
arma::vec mat_mult(arma::sp_mat& A,
                   arma::vec& n) {
return A * n;
```

### Go grab a coffee, if this code seems obvious

```
#define ARMA 64BIT WORD
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```

```
benchmark(mat_mult(A, n), mat.mult(A, n))

test replications elapsed relative

2 mat.mult(A, n) 2000 243.92 1.000

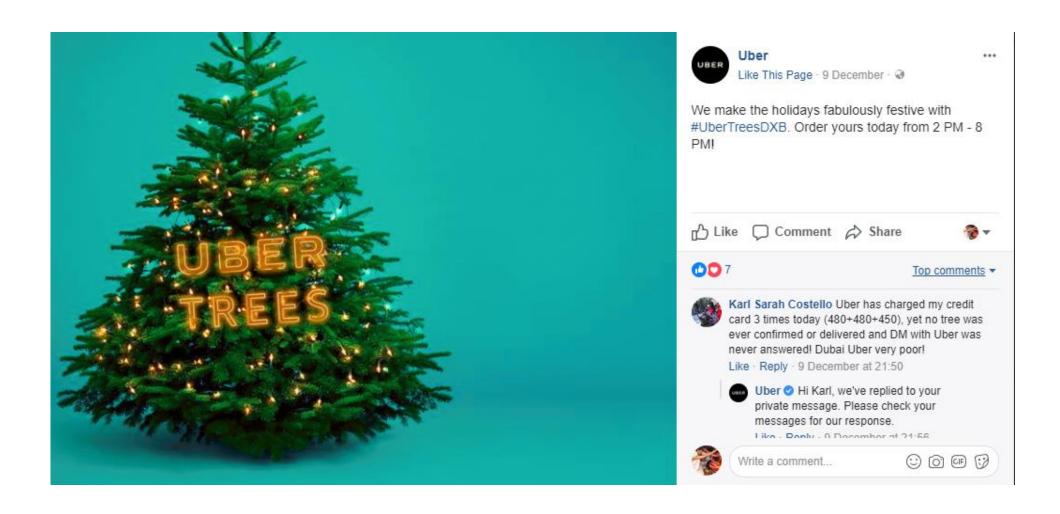
1 mat_mult(A, n) 2000 462.14 1.895
```

## What was my problem?



EDWARD WAS DISAPPOINTED THAT NONE OF HIS KIDS LIKED HIS DINNER ON FACEBOOK.

## Why should you bother?



## So, does anyone read anything we post on social media ever?

### Poll

Do you find your social media newsfeed interesting?

## Okay, but why should you bother?



## Okay, but why should you bother?



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## Okay, but why should you bother?







## As a business, should I:

1. Place ads, or

2. Co-create content

## It turns out, even Facebook had the same problem!



## Mark Zuckerberg about 2 weeks ago



We just announced our quarterly results and community update. Our focus in 2018 is making sure Facebook isn't just fun, but also good for people's well-being and for society. We're doing this by encouraging meaningful connections between people rather than passive consumption of content. Already last quarter, we made changes to show fewer viral videos to make sure people's time is well spent. In total, we made changes that reduced time spent on Facebook by roughly 50 million hours every day. By focusing on meaningful connections, our community and business will be stronger over the long term.



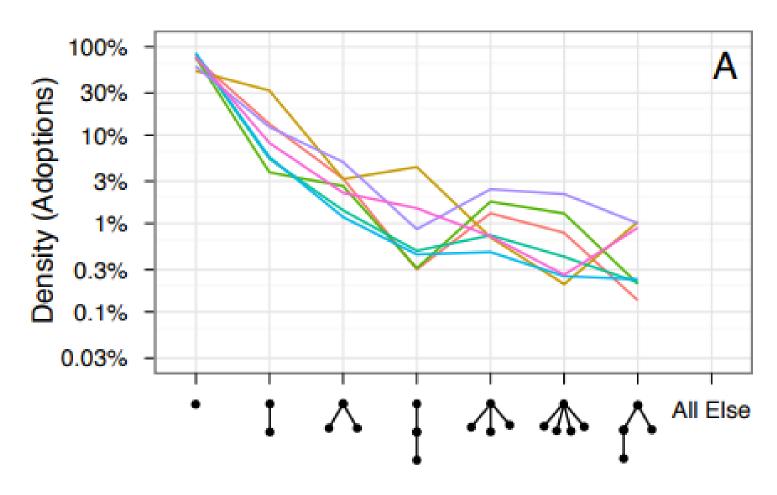
## Mark Zuckerberg about 2 weeks ago



rather than passive consumption of content. Already last quarter, we made changes to show fewer viral videos to make sure people's time is well spent. In total, we made changes that reduced time spent on Facebook by roughly 50 million hours every day.

## What do scholars say about social media?

#### The law of social media is...

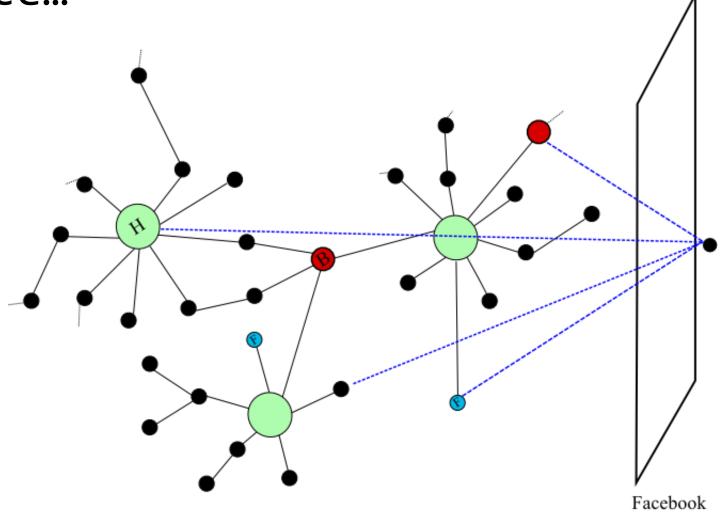




Nothing happens most of the time!

(Goel et al., 2012)

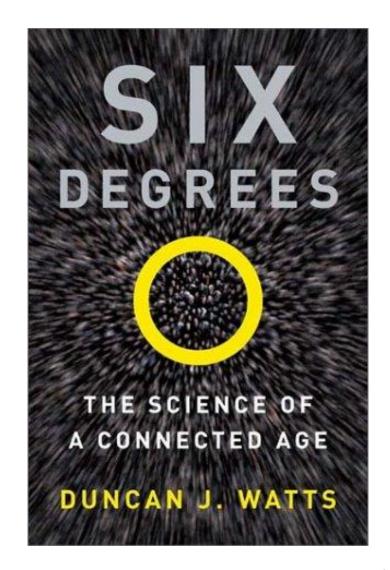
But there is a lot cooking beneath the surface...



## Co-create content (or) Place ads?

The International No.1 Bestseller The TIPPING POINT HOW LITTLE THINGS CAN MAKE A BIG DIFFERENCE

(or)



## Can we explore this?

#### Recipe

- Cook up a large social network
- Ask specifically chosen seeds to post content
- Track diffusion

$$P(\text{I respond}) = 1, \text{if } \emptyset \text{ of my friends respond}, \\ \emptyset \in (0,1)$$

#### **Problem**

Explicit time dependence ⇒ Fast simulations are difficult to execute

## What did I do?

## First, I rubbed R the wrong way

```
for (person in network) {
  if (engagement_status[person] != 1) {
    n_engaged_nbrs <- 0
    for (nbr in neighbors(g, person)) {
      if (engagement_status[nbr] == 1) n_engaged_nbrs <- n_engaged_nbrs + 1</pre>
    if (n_engaged_nbrs > threshold[person]) engagement_status[person] = 1
```

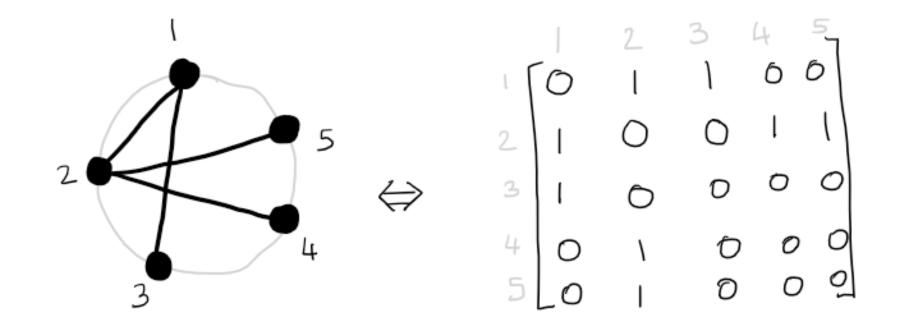


# is a programming language

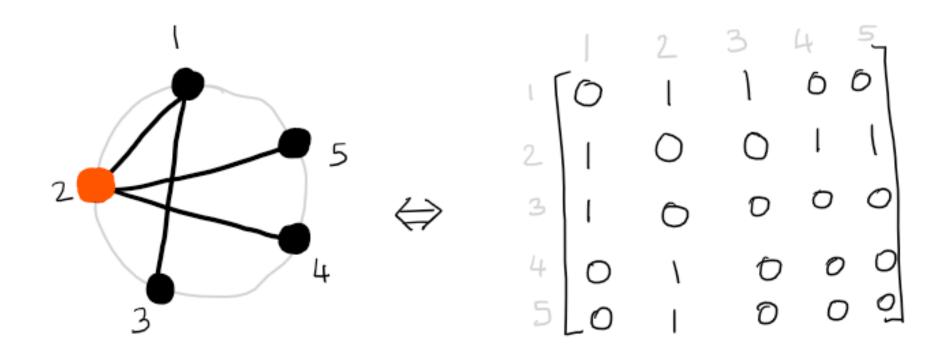


has a programming language

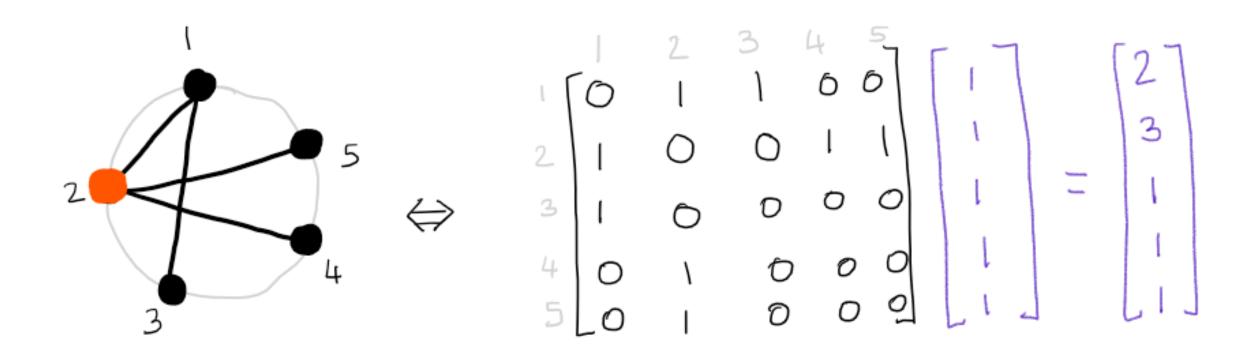
## So, I vectorized...



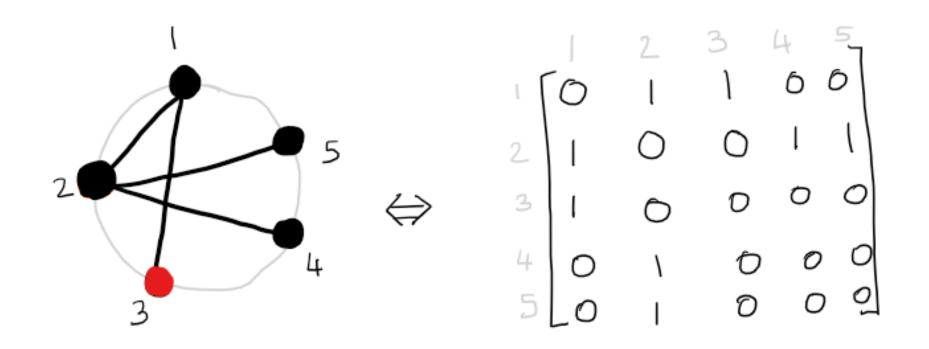
## How many neighbors for node 2?



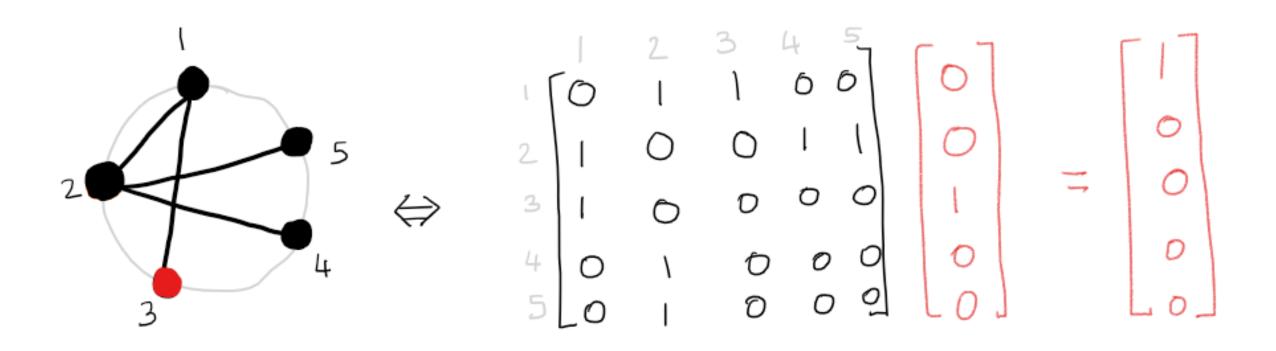
## How many neighbors for node 2?



## If only node 3 engaged, how many engaged neighbors does each node have?



## If only node 3 engaged, how many engaged neighbors does each node have?



### So, this becomes...

```
for (person in network) {
  if (engagement_status[person] != 1) {
    n_engaged_nbrs <- 0
    for (nbr in neighbors(g, person)) {
      if (engagement_status[nbr] == 1) n_engaged_nbrs <- n_engaged_nbrs + 1</pre>
    if (n_engaged_nbrs > threshold[person]) engagement_status[person] = 1
```

## ...an order of magnitude faster...

```
n_engaged_nbrs <- as.vector(A %*% engagement_status)
# Which nodes are ready to engage?
vuln_persons <- n_engaged_nbrs > threshold
# engage these persons
engagement_status[vuln_persons] <- 1</pre>
```

### How to write fast R?

1. Solve problems on vectors

2. Follow 1, even when you don't need to

## But, vectorization is unnatural, aka, 'my head hurts'



Scheme 3.4%

Makefile 0.6%

Shell 0.3%

Other 1.3%

Julia 69.0%

● C 16.1%

● C++ 9.3%

## Pythonic syntax + speed = Zen

```
function update_person_status!(g, engagement_status::BitArray, threshold::Vector{Int})
   for person in vertices(g)
        if engagement_status[person] == false
            num_engaged_friends = sum([engagement_status[friend] for friend in neighbors(g, person)])
        end
        if num_engaged_friends > threshold[person]
            engagement_status[person] = true
        end
   end
   return nothing
end
```

## Enough pseudo-code, show me the real stuff!

### What did I learn?

• Social media users have thresholds to act

Never pay to push posts :P

• Don't write loops in R, even when it seems impossible ☺

• Julia is a productive C, keep an eye

## Questions?

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