

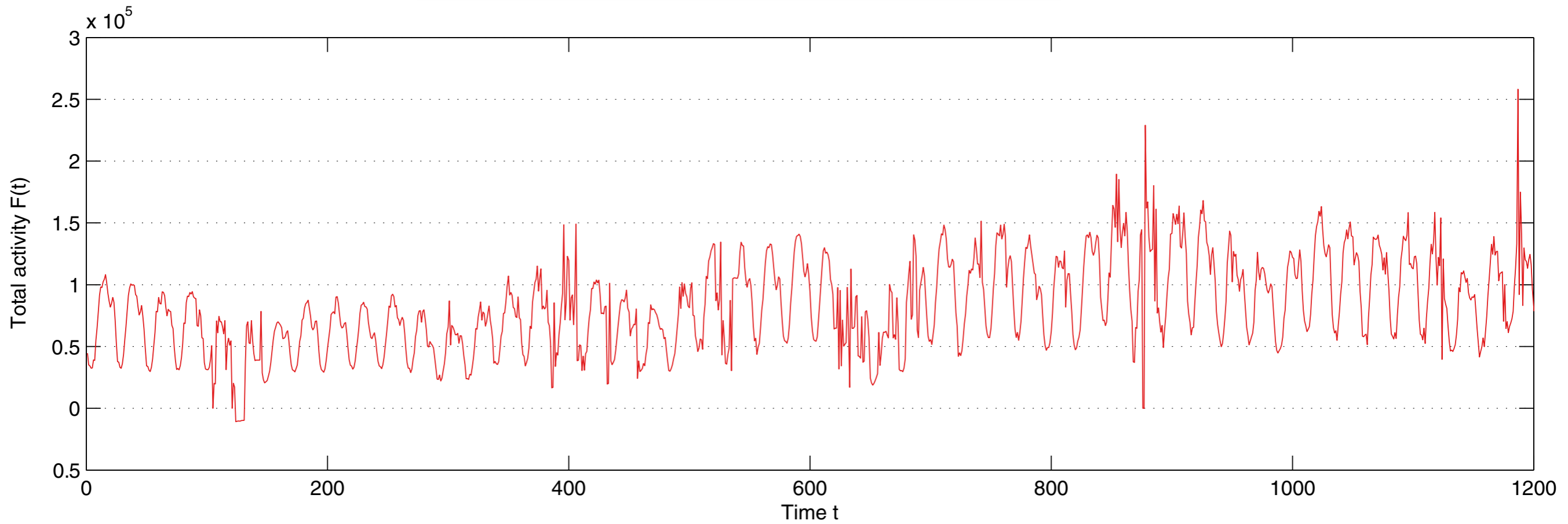
social influence

Spontaneous emergence of social influence in online systems. J.-P Onnela, F Reed-Tsochas. PNAS (2010) vol. 107 (43) pp. 18375-18380.

facebook June to Aug 2007

50 M users

download activity - per hour - June 25 to August 14, 2007

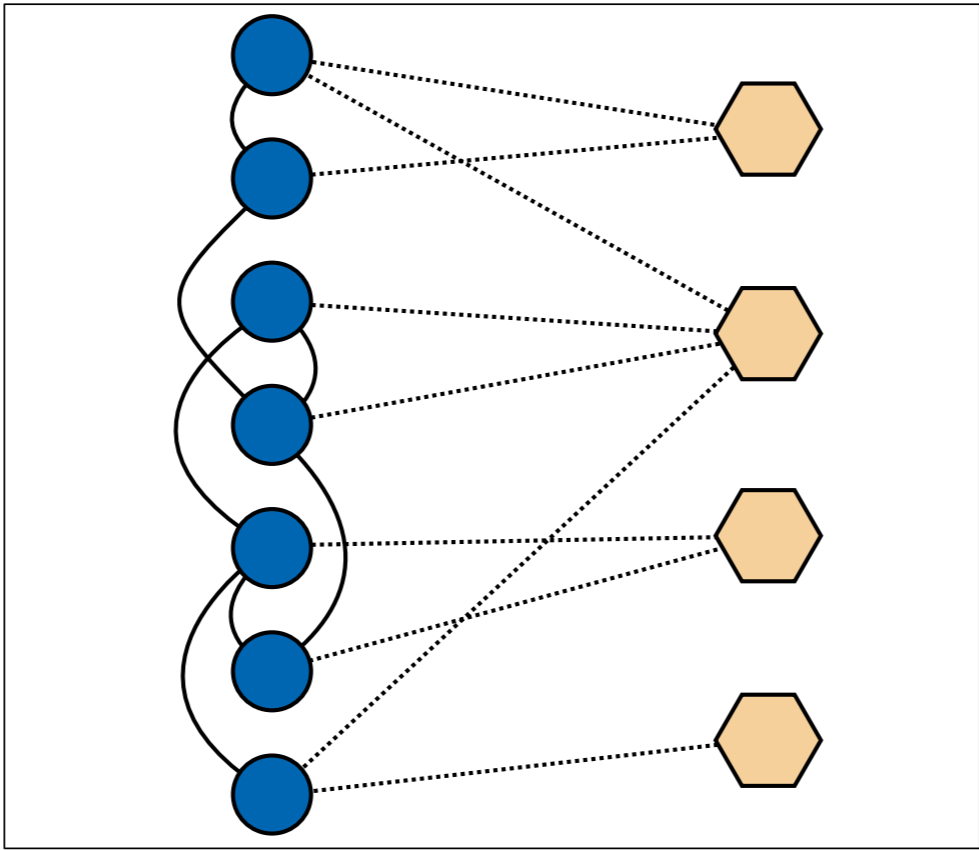


local and global signals - fully endogenous

agents make decisions to install apps (vs being passively infected)

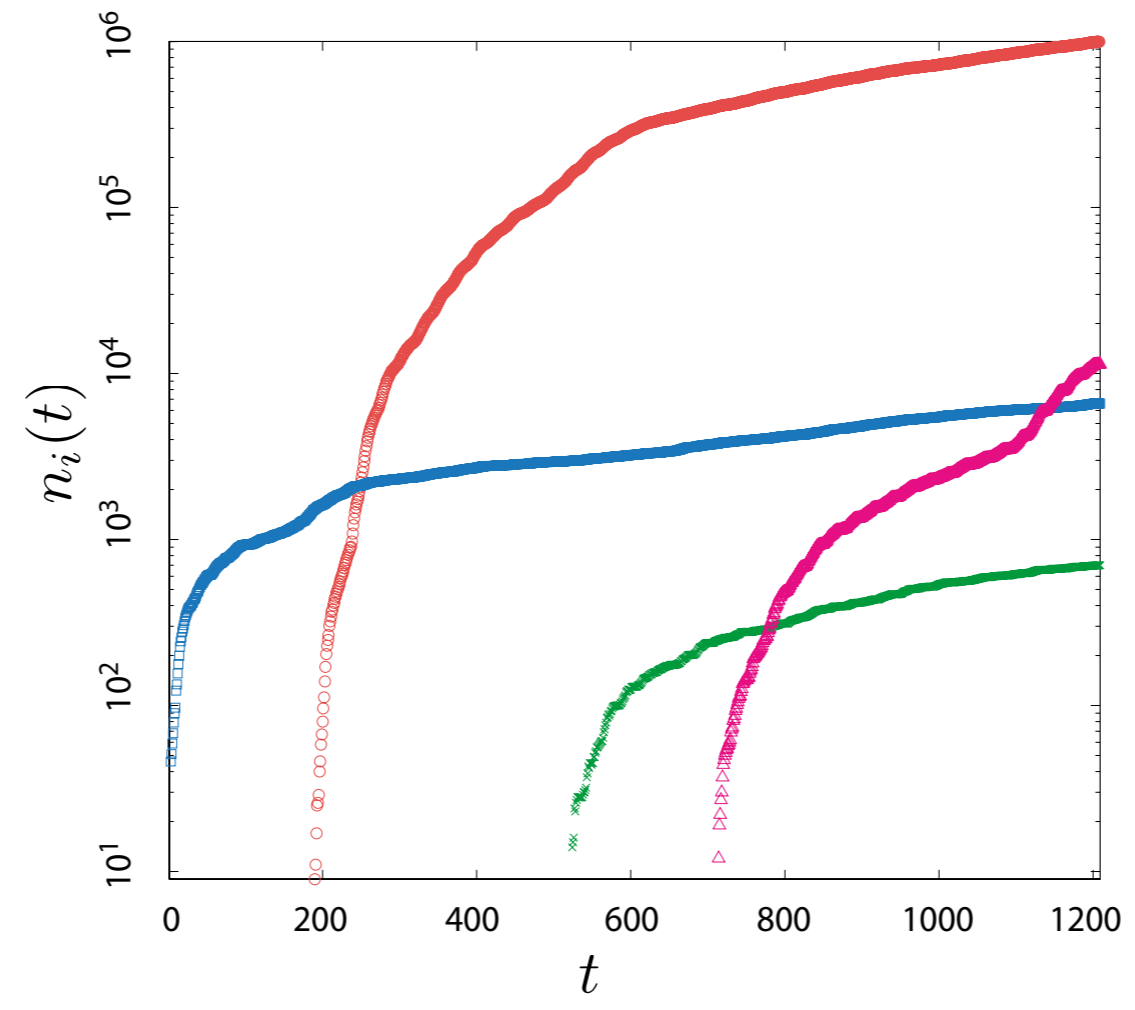
no selection bias - all of 2700+ apps

no bias by popularity either



a local signal can propagate in the blue-blue network

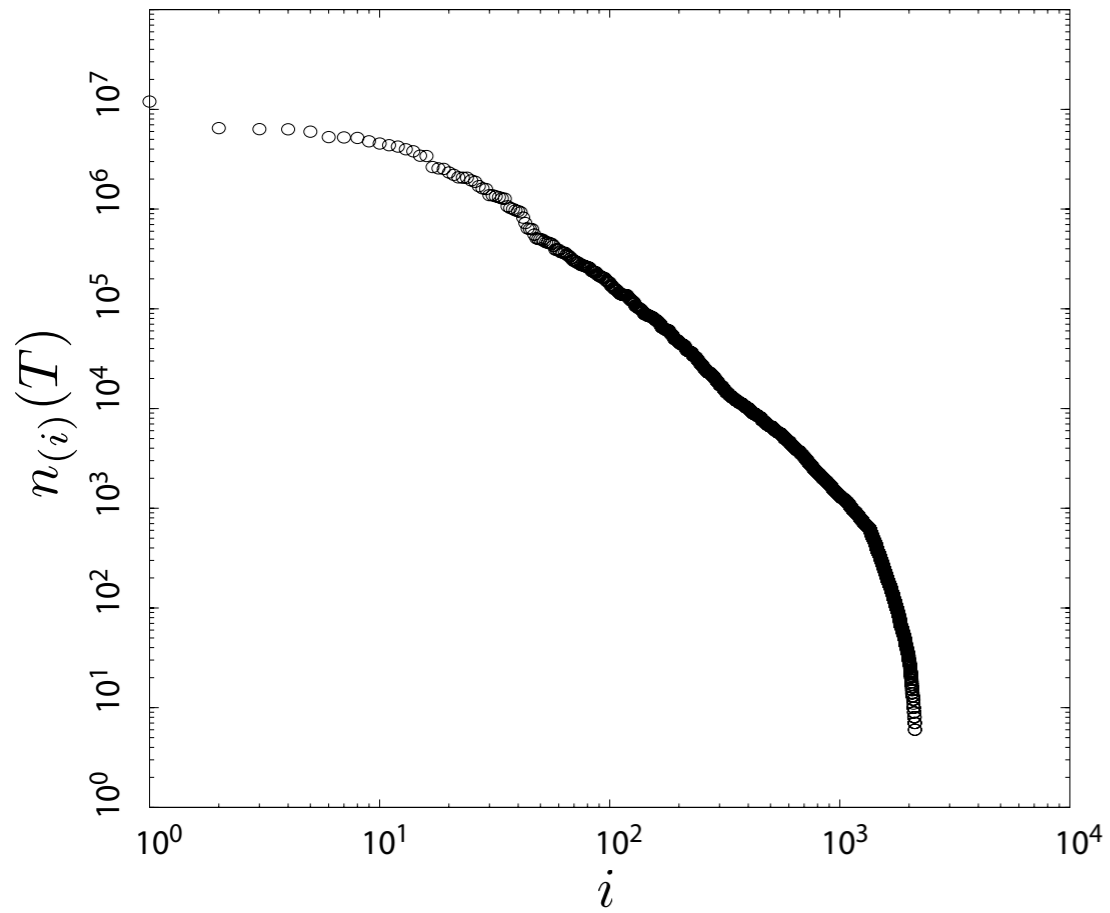
$n_i(t)$ with $i = 1, 2, \dots, M = 2,720$ and $t = 1, 2, \dots, T = 1,208$



some popular apps - the initial derivative seem to predict the final level?

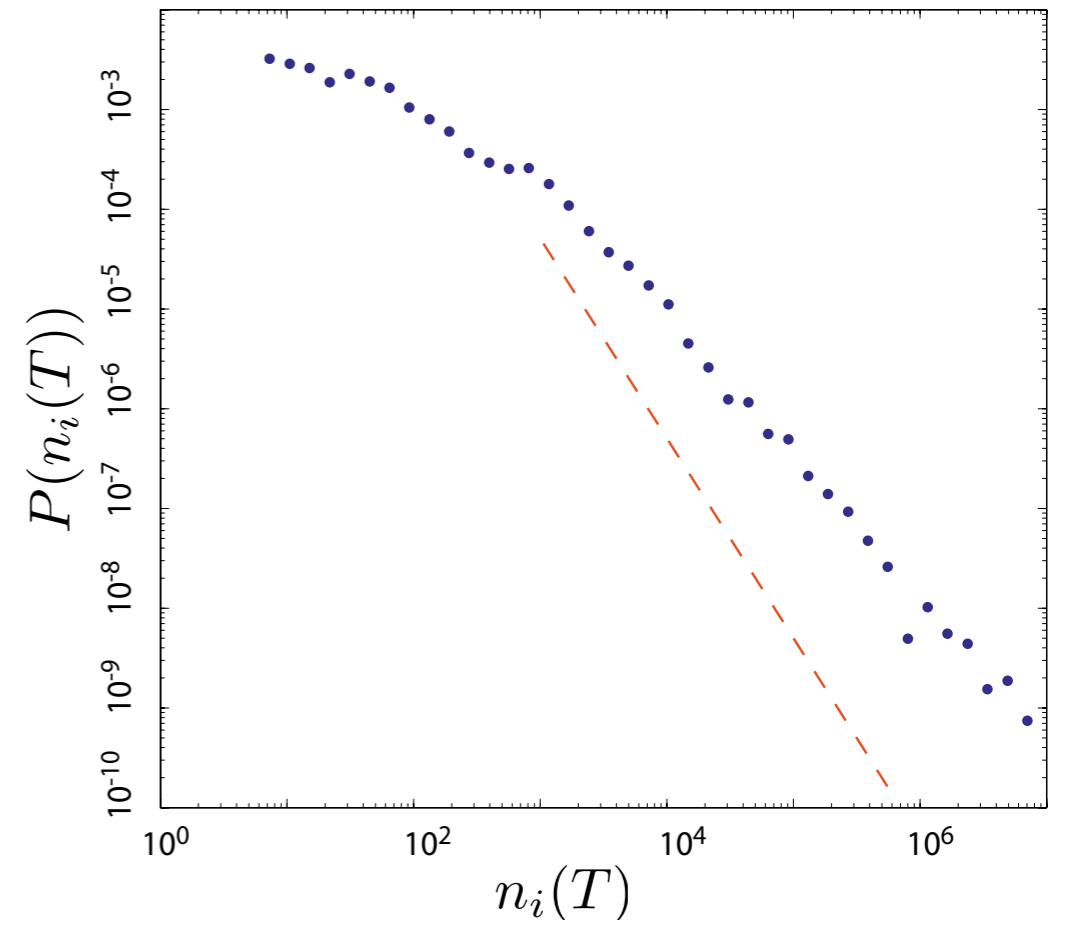
$n(1)(T) = 12$ million
 $n(10)(T) = 4.6$ million
 $n(100)(T) = 180,000$
 $n(1,000)(T) = 1,300$

$n_i(T)$ final number of downloads sorted



fat tail - mean value diverges

density distribution for $n_i(T)$



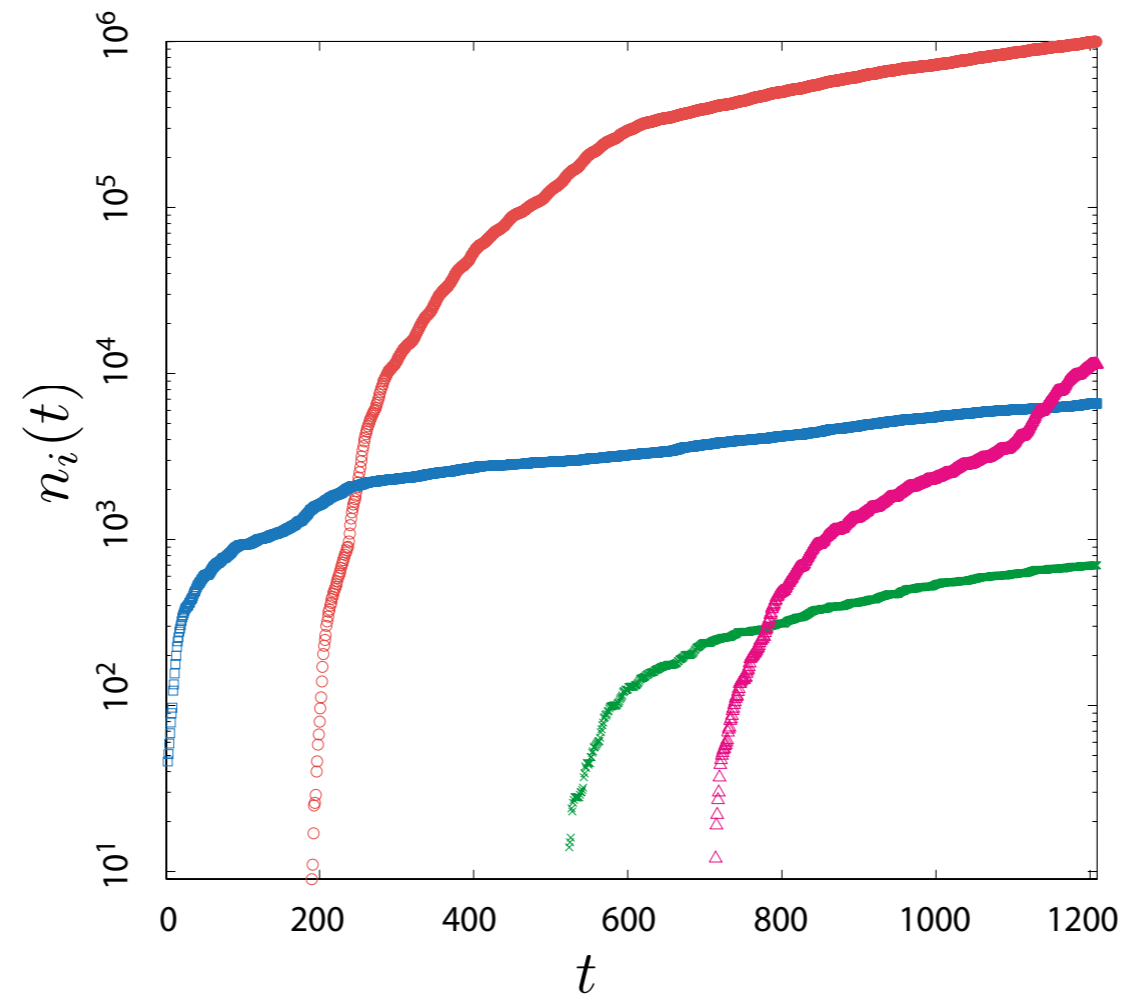
social influence = correlations for fixed app i

$S_{i,j}(t) = 0$ or 1
user j installs app i at time t

$f_i(t)$ jump at time t for app i

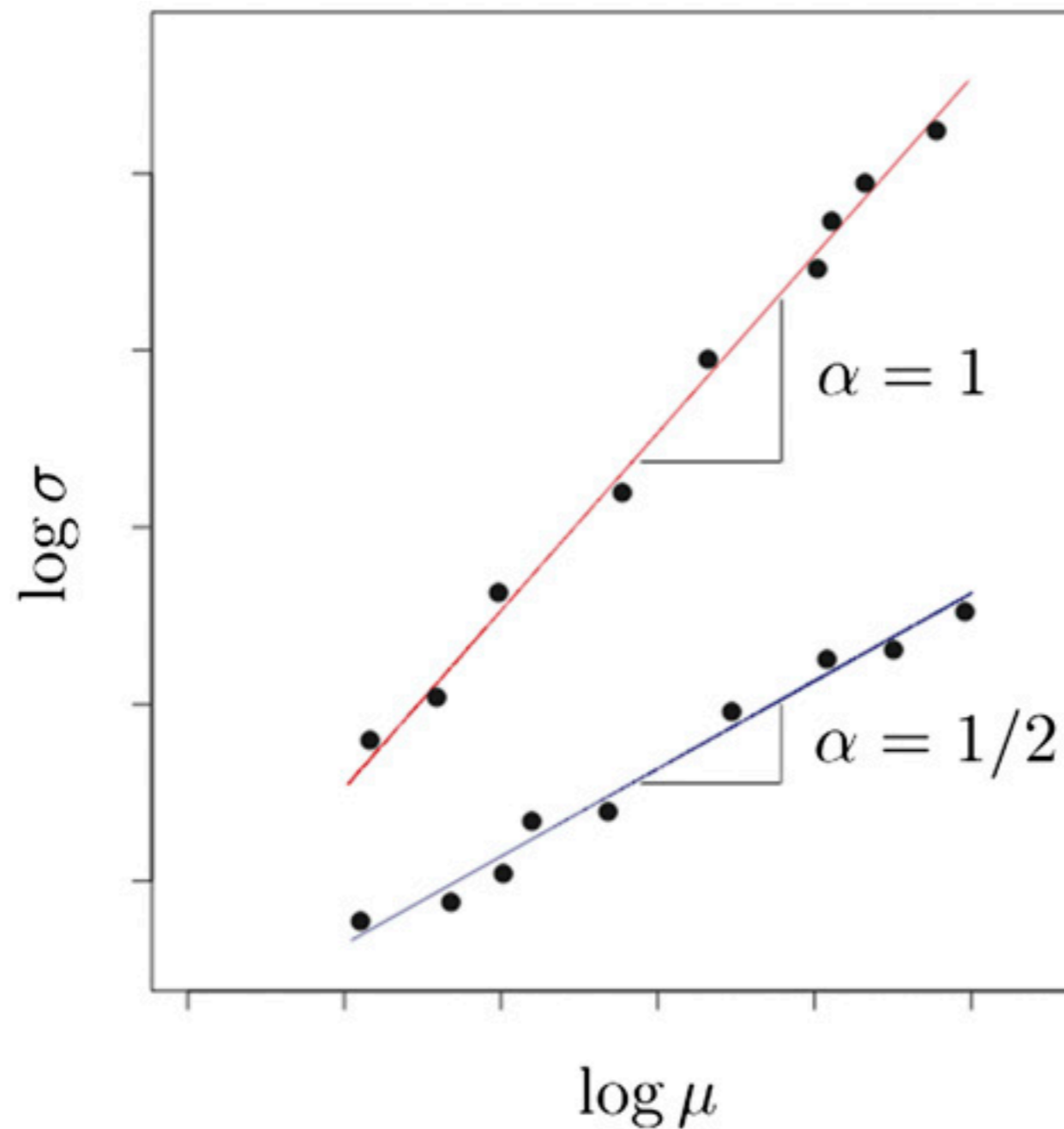
$$f_i(t) \equiv n_i(t) - n_i(t-1) = \sum_{j=1}^N S_{i,j}(t)$$

for a fixed app i, look at:
- mean jump size μ
- mean deviation σ from μ



$\sigma/\mu = \text{noise}$
measures the social influence - the less noisy the more social

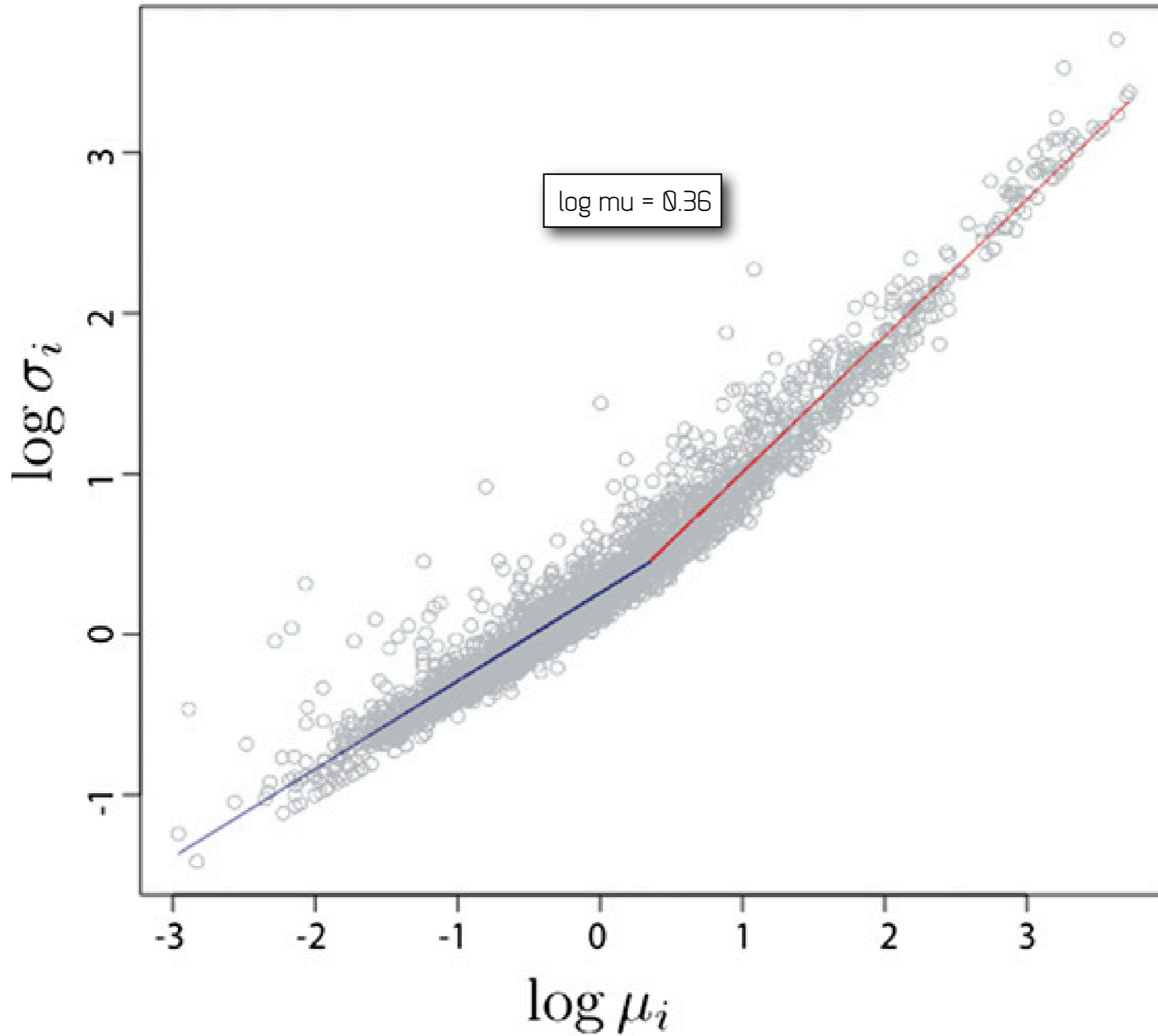
noise is a measure of conflict



$\log \sigma / \mu = 1 + \dots$ <- synchronised locked behaviour
 $\log \sigma / \mu = 1/2 + \dots$ <- independent unconflicted

we vary the population - nb of coin tosses

note: in FB it is the individual pref that varies as the pop is fixed



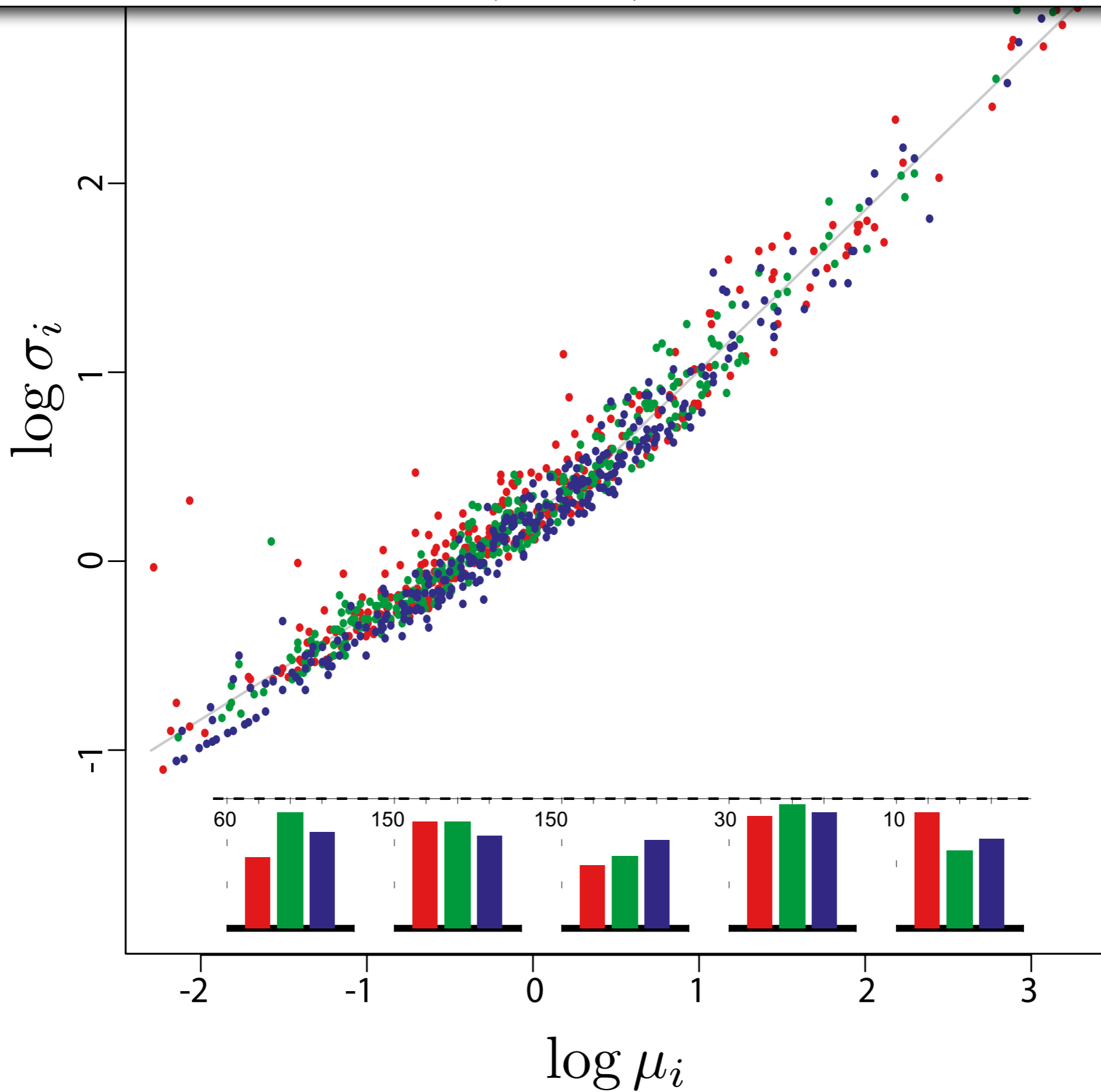
log mu = 0.36

what is happening?
is the collective/individual distinction inherent to the system?

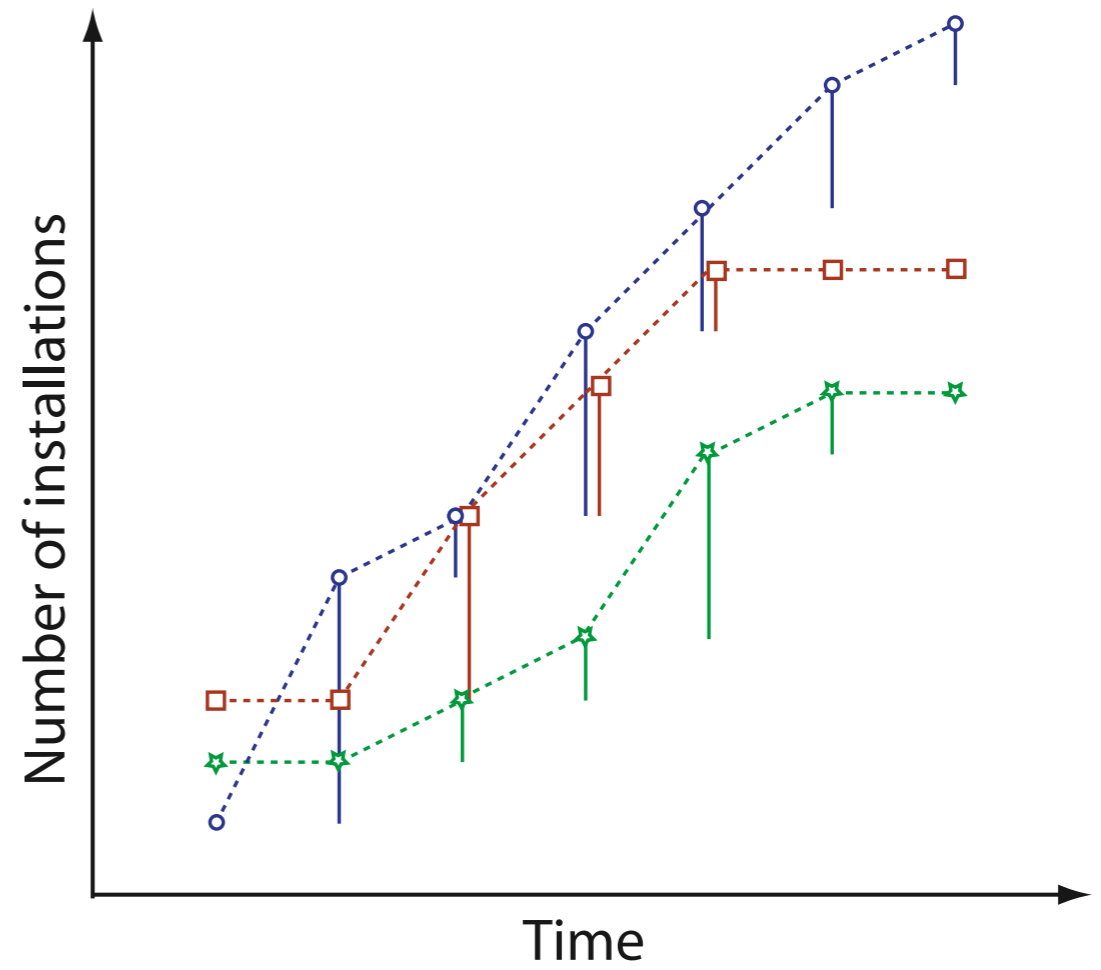
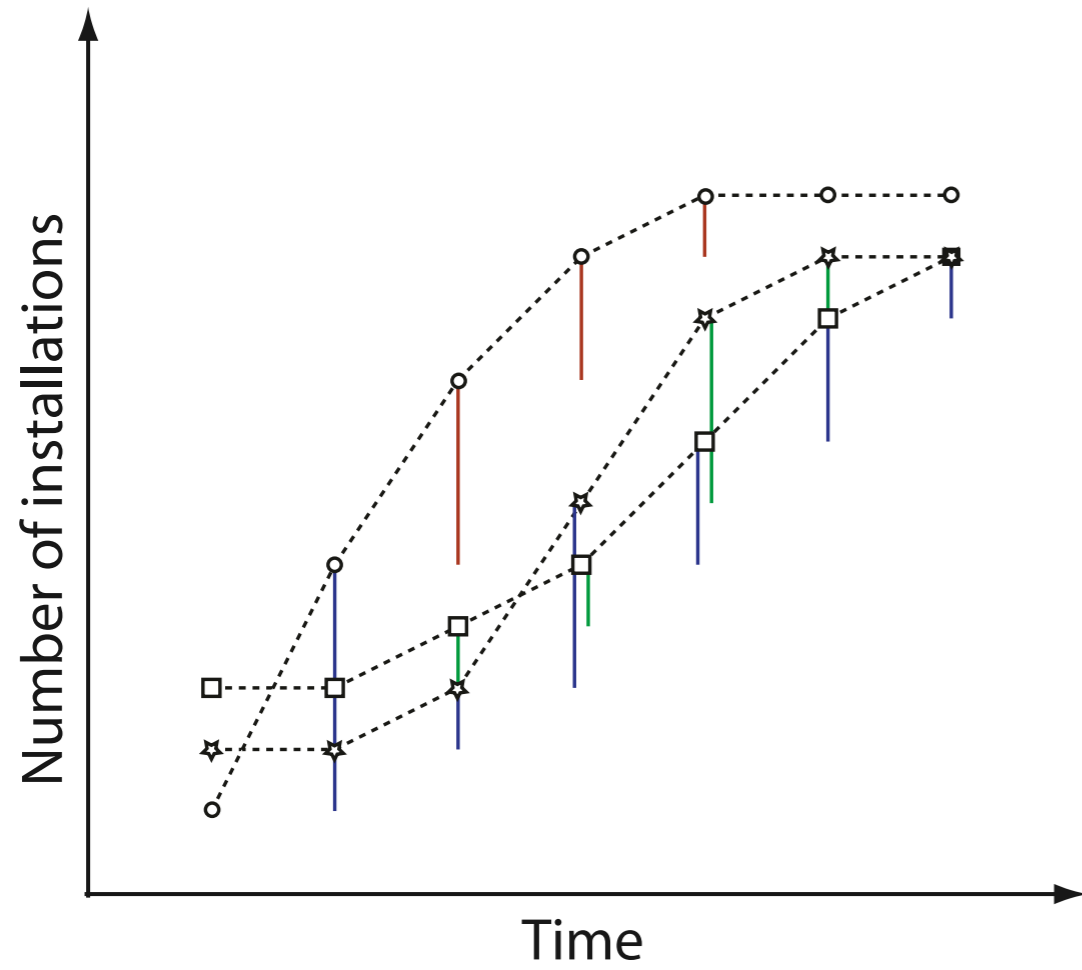
is there an aging related factor ... RGB
externalities? eg playing poker with friends
is it just popularity passing a threshold?

what micromotives are at play here?

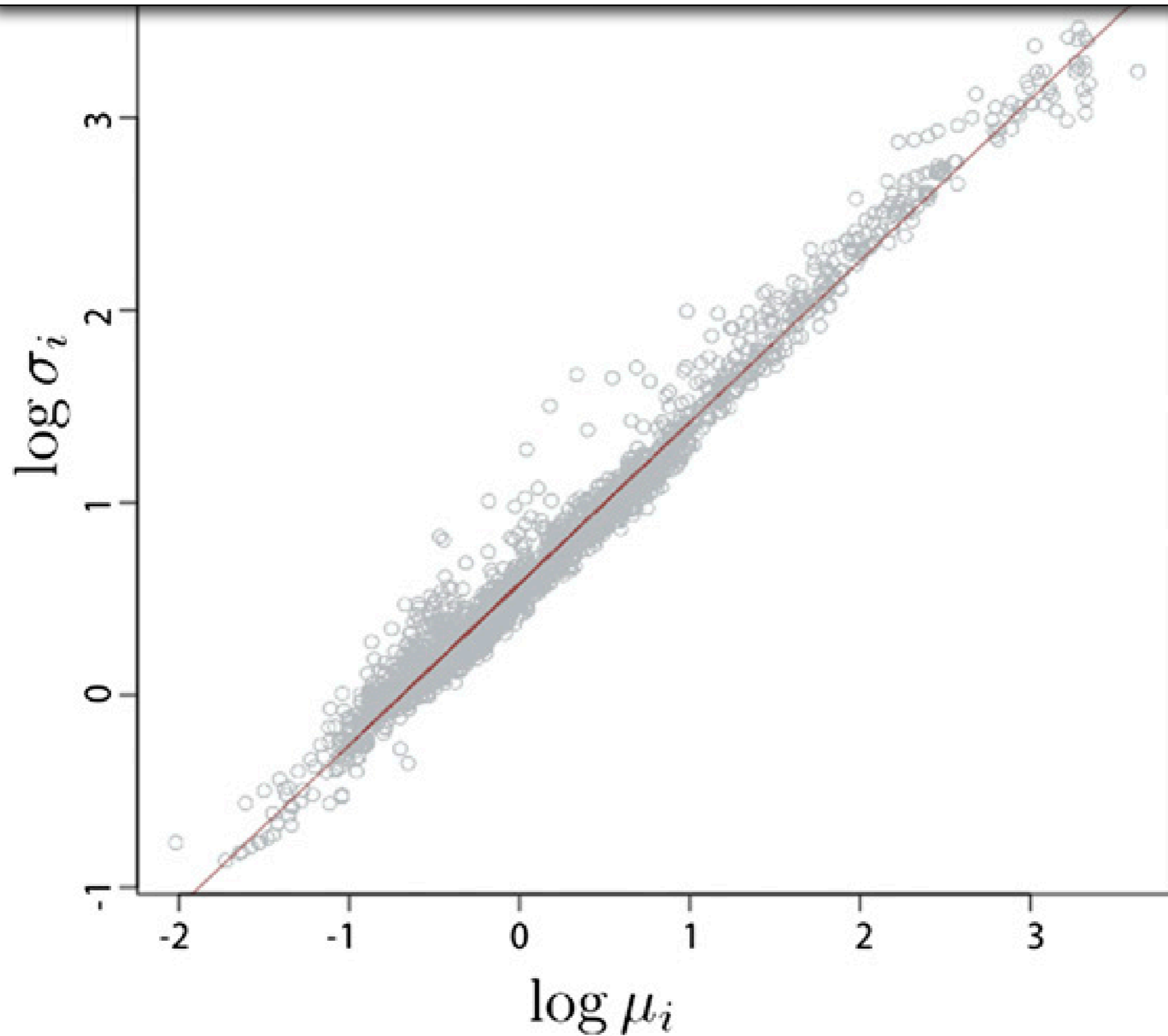
aging



synthetic data



synthetic data 2



next ... tweets n' trades

engineer your own global signal - either for bet (as in the the tweet filter) or propagate

180 M users

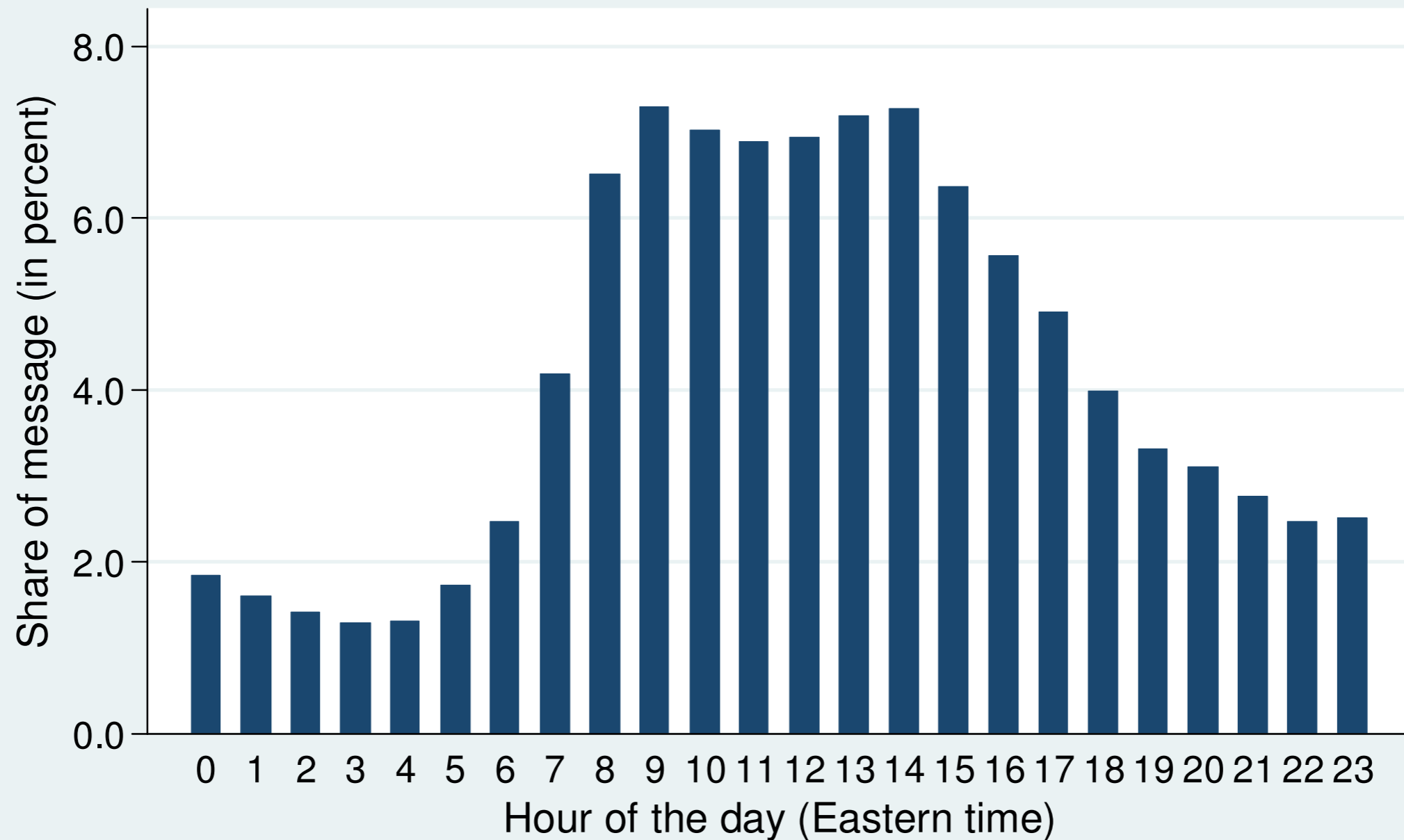
tweeter = 90 million messages per day

follow and search

Stock microblogging

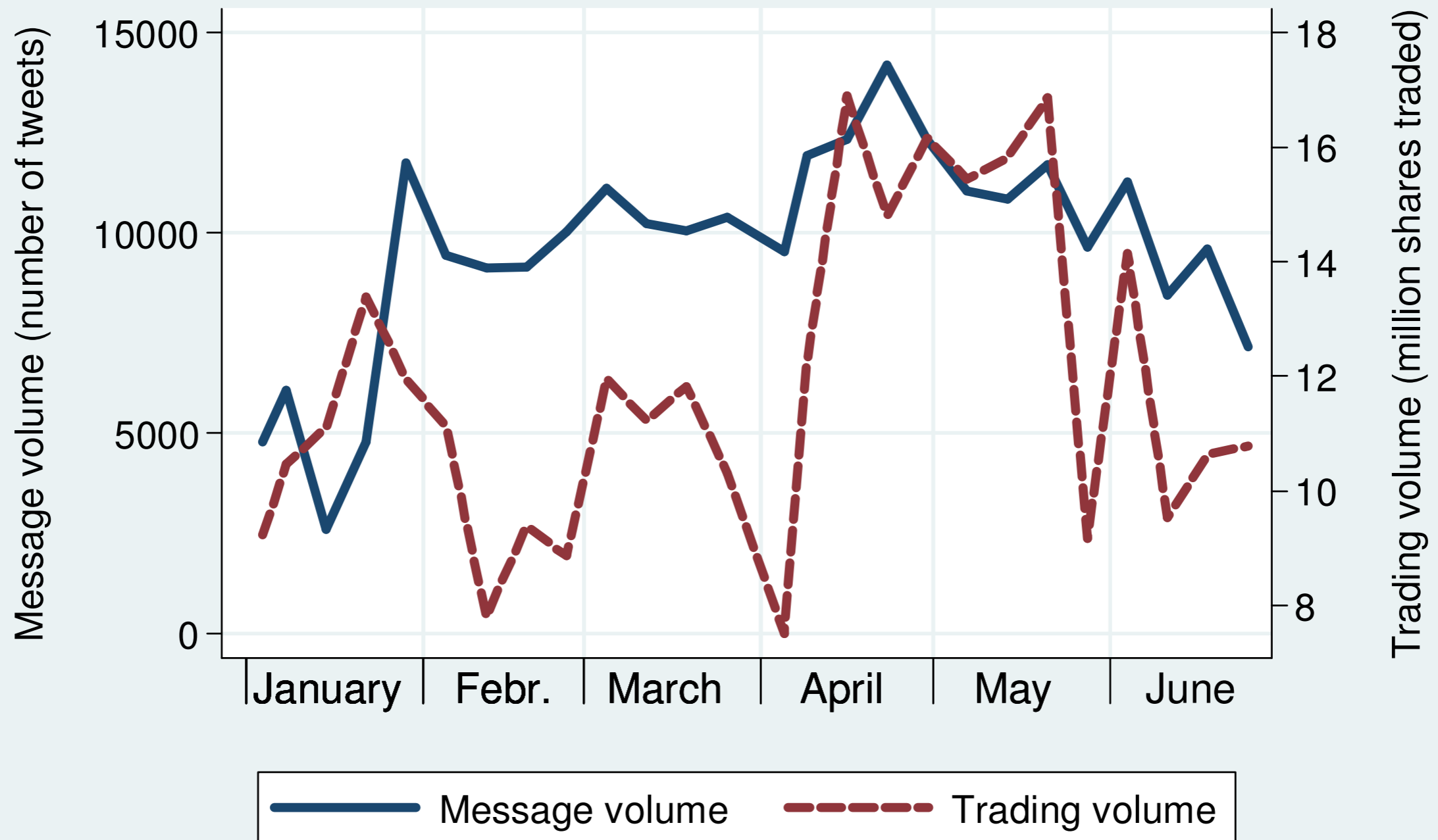
information in stock micro-blogging

Hourly distribution of message volume



Notes: The figure presents the distribution of stock microblogs throughout the day. The graph shows the message volume in the 60 minutes following the indicated hours. We notice a substantial spike in message volume during trading hours indicating that investment professionals are using stock microblogs to exchange trading ideas in real-time. Results are based on our sample of 249,533 stock-related microblogging messages containing the dollar-tagged ticker symbol of an S&P 100 company.

Development of message and trading volume



Notes: The figure presents the development of total message volume and trading volume on a weekly basis and shows some notable correlations such as the spike in both measures in the months of April and May.