



# Computational Models for Social Influence and Diffusion

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# Part I: Learning User Behavior Influence in Large-Scale Social Networks

# Networked World

facebook

- **1.65 billion** MAU
- **2.5 trillion** minutes/month



- **255 million** MAU
- **Peak: 143K** tweets/s

amazon.com

- **304 million** active users
- **14 billion** items/year



- **QQ: 800 million** MAU
- **WeChat: 700 million** MAU



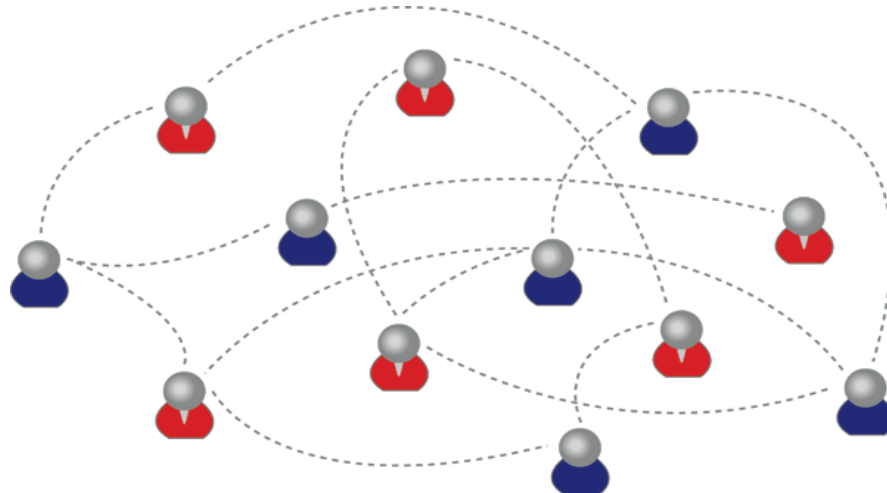
- **220 million** users
- **influencing** our daily life



- **~700 million** trans. (alipay)
- **120.7 billion** on 11/11

# What is a social network?

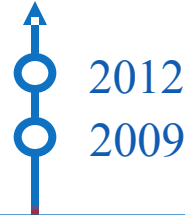
- A **social network** is:
  - a **graph** made up of :
  - a set of **individuals**, called “nodes”, and
  - tied by one or more **interdependency**, such as friendship, called “edges”.



# Computational Social Science

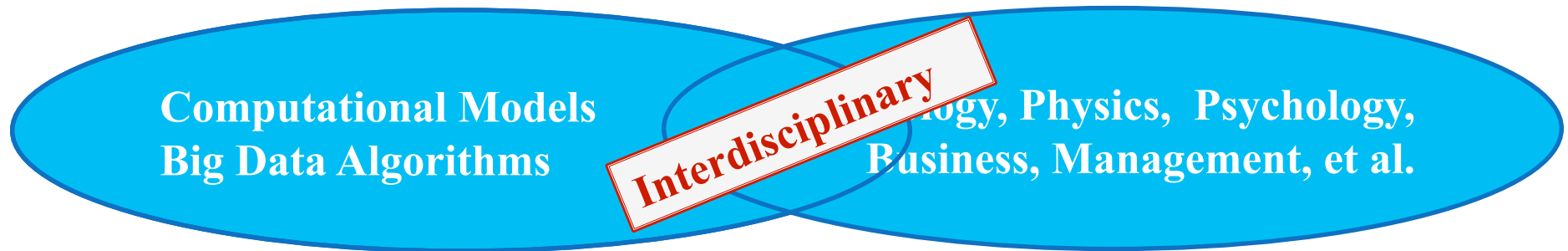
Computational Social Science [Giles]

Computational Social Science [Lazer et al.]



“A field is emerging that leverages the capacity to collect and analyze **data at a scale** that may reveal patterns of *individual* and *group behaviors*.”

*David Lazer, Alex Pentland, Lada Adamic, Sinan Aral, Alber-Laszlo Barabasi, et al. from Departments of Sociology, Computer Science, Physics, Business, Government, etc. at Harvard, MIT, Northeastern, Northwestern, Columbia, Cornell, etc.*



1. **David Lazer et al. Computational Social Science. *Science* 2009.**
2. James Giles. Computational Social Science: Making the Links. **Nature** 2012.

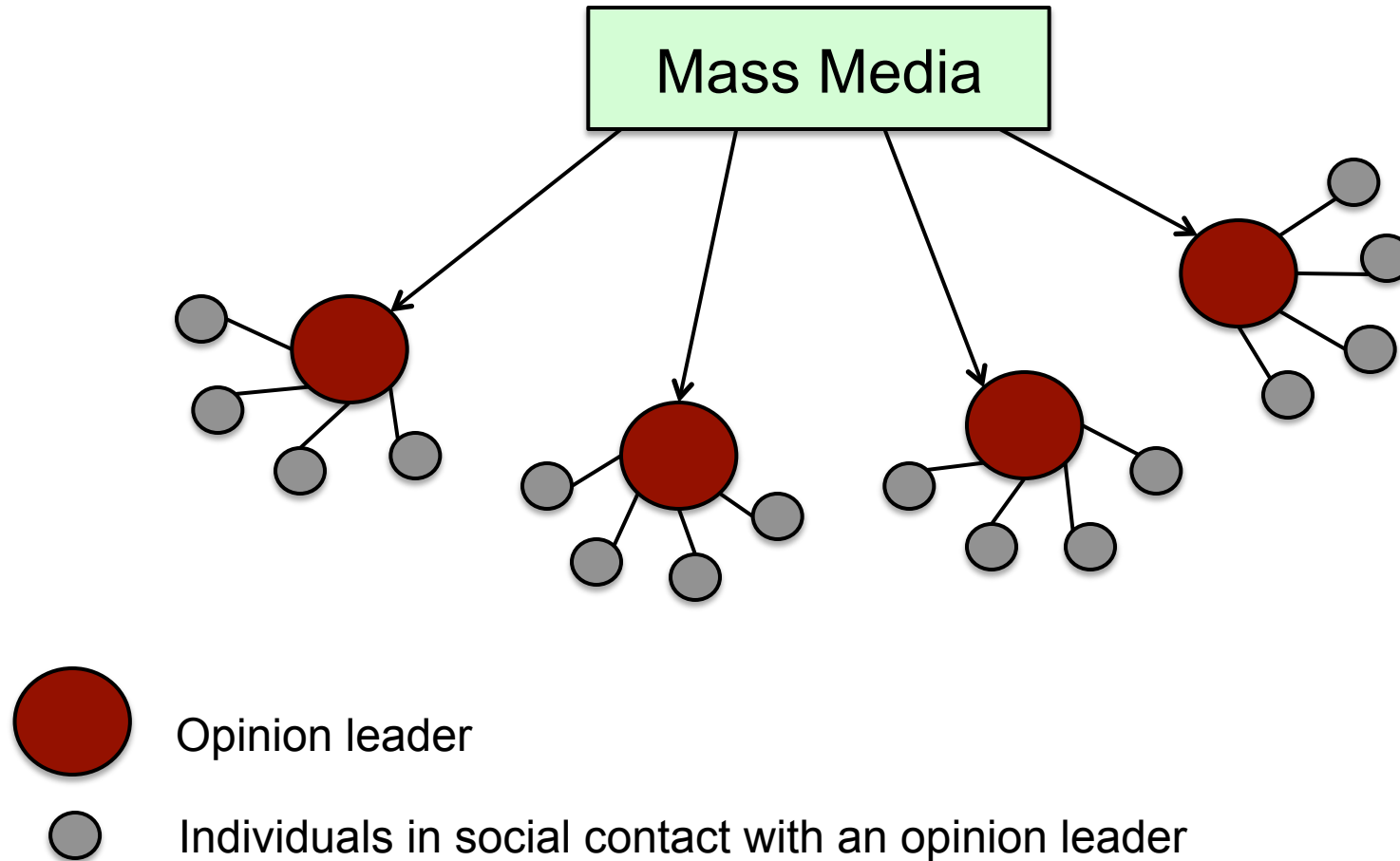
# What is Social Influence?

- Social influence occurs when one's **opinions**, **emotions**, or **behaviors** are affected by others, intentionally or unintentionally.<sup>[1]</sup>
  - Peer Pressure
  - Opinion leadership
  - Conformity
  - ...



[1] [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social\\_influence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_influence)

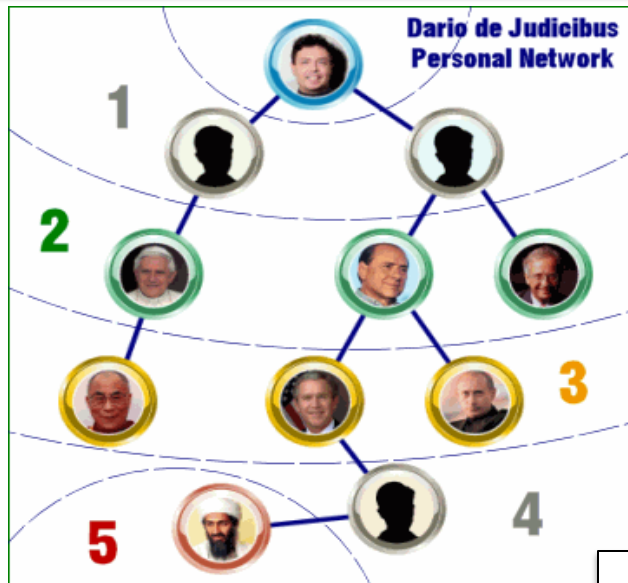
# Two-step Flow Theory





# The theory of “Three Degree of Influence”

## Six degree of separation<sup>[1]</sup>



## Three degree of Influence<sup>[2]</sup>

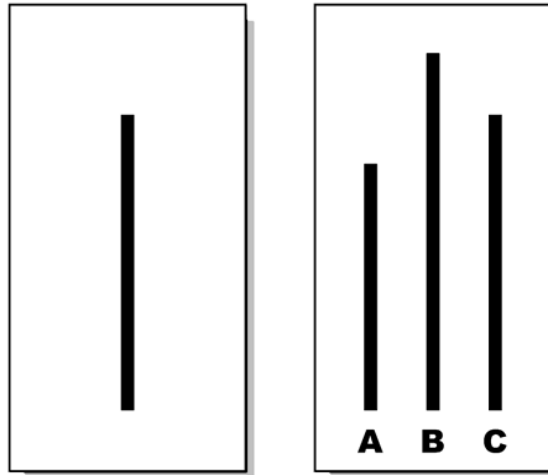


You are able to **influence** up to >1,000,000 persons in the world, according to the **Dunbar's number**<sup>[3]</sup>.

- [1] S. Milgram. The Small World Problem. *Psychology Today*, 1967, Vol. 2, 60–67
- [2] J.H. Fowler and N.A. Christakis. The Dynamic Spread of Happiness in a Large Social Network: Longitudinal Analysis Over 20 Years in the Framingham Heart Study. *British Medical Journal* 2008; 337: a2338
- [3] R. Dunbar. Neocortex size as a constraint on group size in primates. *Human Evolution*, 1992, 20: 469–493.



# Asch's Experiment



"All those in favour say 'Aye'."

"Aye."

"Aye."

"Aye."

"Aye."

"Aye."

**Which line matches the first line, A, B, or C?**

**74%** of the participants followed the majority judgment on at least one trial, even when the majority was wrong.

# Does Social Influence Really Matter?

- **Case 1:** Social influence and political mobilization<sup>[1]</sup>
  - Will online political mobilization really work?

## **A controlled trial** (with 61M users on FB)

- **Social msg group:** was shown with msg that indicates one's friends who have made the votes.
- **Informational msg group:** was shown with msg that indicates how many other.
- **Control group:** did not receive any msg.



[1] R. M. Bond, C. J. Fariss, J. J. Jones, A. D. I. Kramer, C. Marlow, J. E. Settle and J. H. Fowler. A 61-million-person experiment in social influence and political mobilization. *Nature*, 489:295-298, 2012.

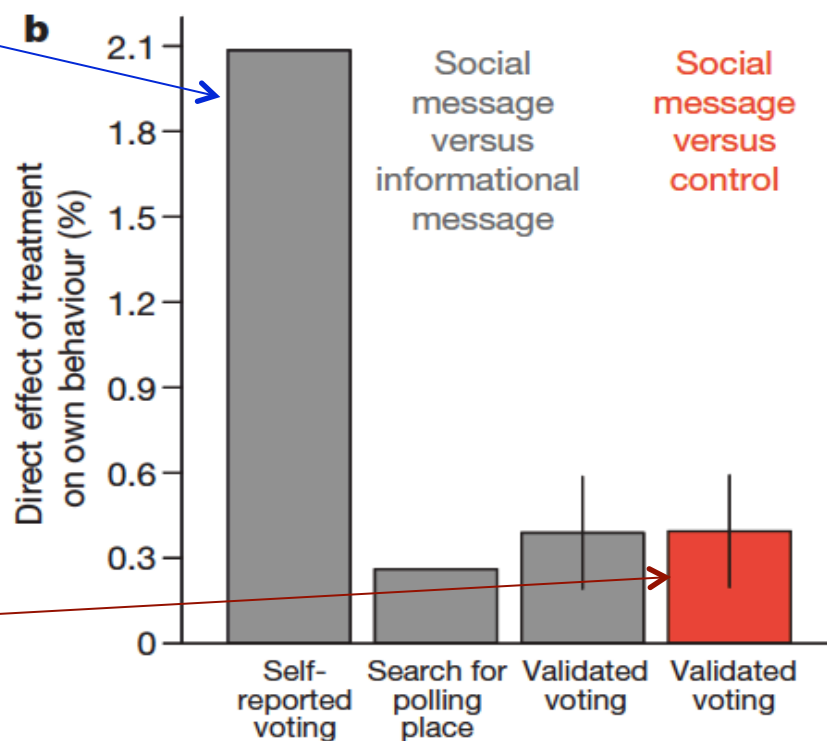
# Does Social Influence Really Matter?

Social msg group **v.s.**  
Info msg group

**Result:** The former were 2.08% ( $t$ -test,  $P < 0.01$ ) more likely to click on the “I Voted” button

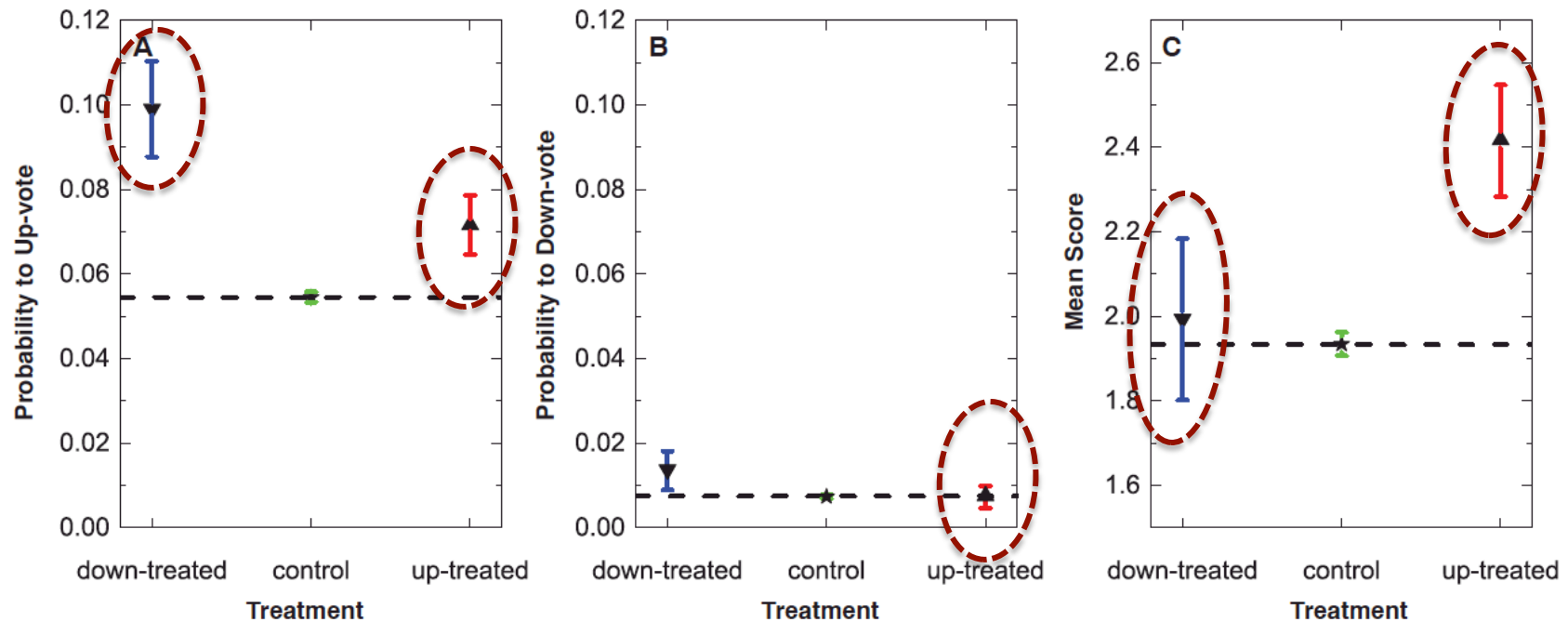
Social msg group **v.s.**  
Control group

**Result:** The former were 0.39% ( $t$ -test,  $P = 0.02$ ) more likely to **actually vote** (via examination of public voting records)



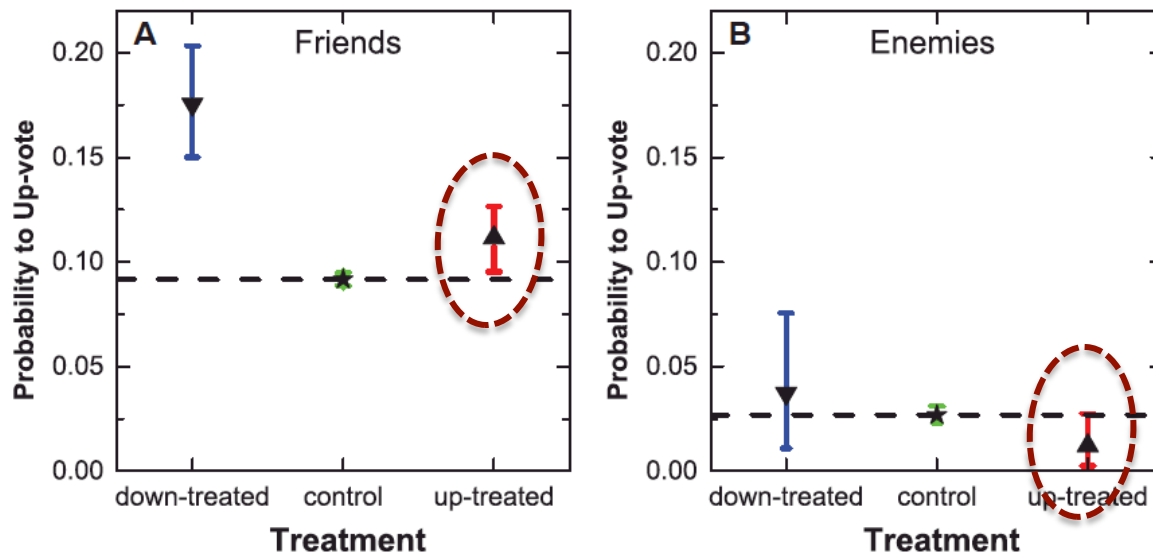
# Does Social Influence Really Matter?

- **Case 2:** Social influence distorts decision-making <sup>[1]</sup>
  - Two treatment groups and a control group:
    - **Up-treated:** comments were artificially given a **+1 rating**;
    - **Down-treated:** comments were given a **-1 rating**;



# Does Social Influence Really Matter?

- **Case 2:** Social influence distorts decision-making <sup>[1]</sup>
  - Define a user's "friends" and "enemies" according to they "like" or "dislike" her (a feature of the studied web site)
  - Friendship moderates the impact of social influence.



**Friends** were more likely to up-vote a comment than **enemies** (9.2% versus 2.7%).

Friends tend to herd on current **positive** ratings (0.122 versus 0.092).



We applied social influence to help  
real applications  
—**in very big Tencent networks**

# Big Data Analytics in Game Data

- Online gaming is one of the largest industries on the Internet...
- Facebook
  - 250 million users play games monthly
  - 200 games with more than 1 million active users
  - 12% of the company's revenue is from games
- Tencent (Market Cap: ~150B \$)
  - More than 400 million gaming users
  - 50% of Tencent's overall revenue is from games



# Two games: DNF

- Dungeon & Fighter Online (DNF)
  - A game of melee combat between users and large number of underpowered enemies
  - 400+ million users, the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest online game in China
  - Users in the game can fight against enemies by individuals or by groups



# Two games: QQ Speed

- QQ Speed
  - A racing game that users can partake in competitions to play against other users
  - 200+ million users
  - Users can race against other users by individuals or form a group to race together
  - Some users may pay...



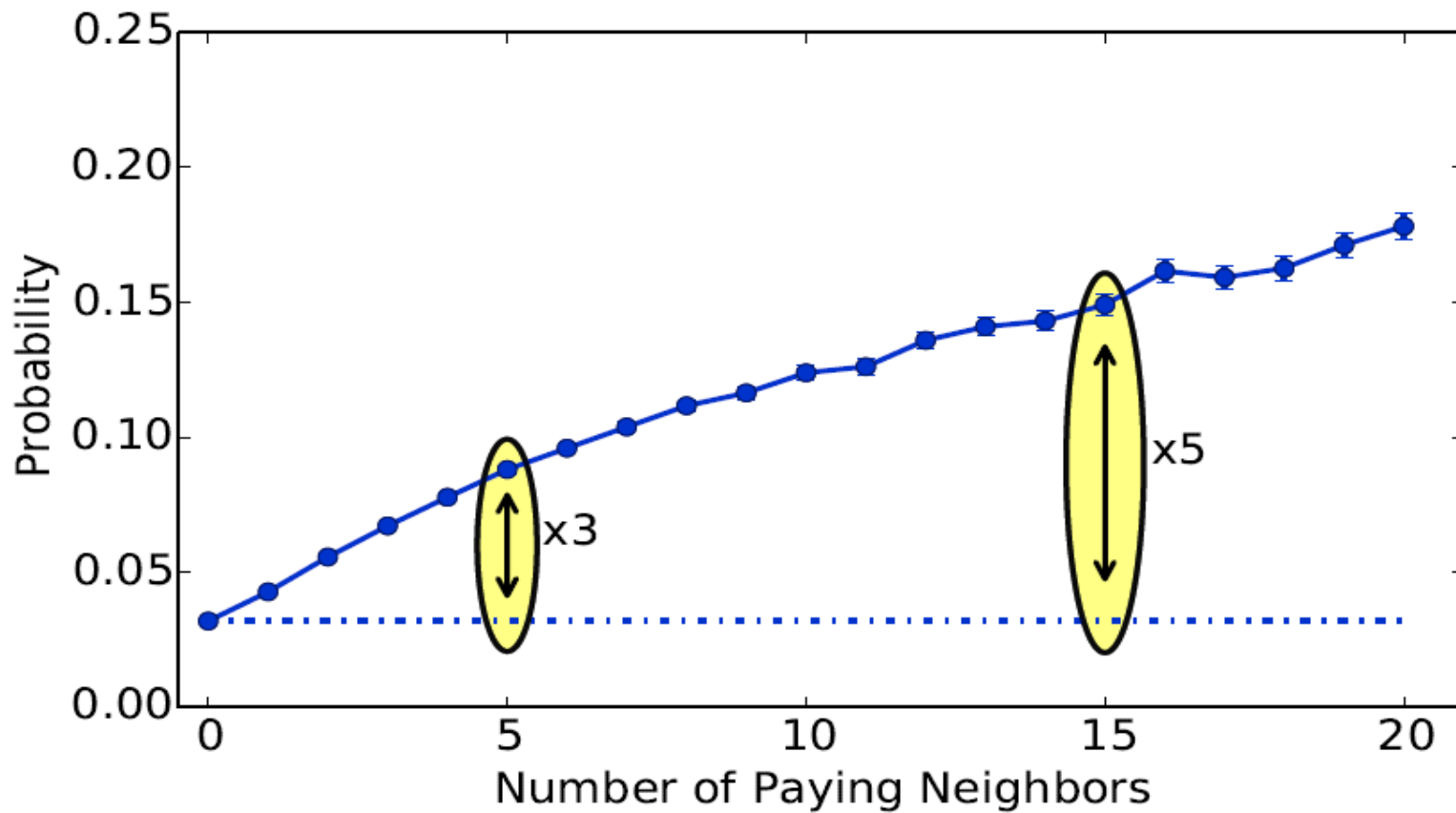
# Task

- Given behavior log data and paying logs of online game users, predict

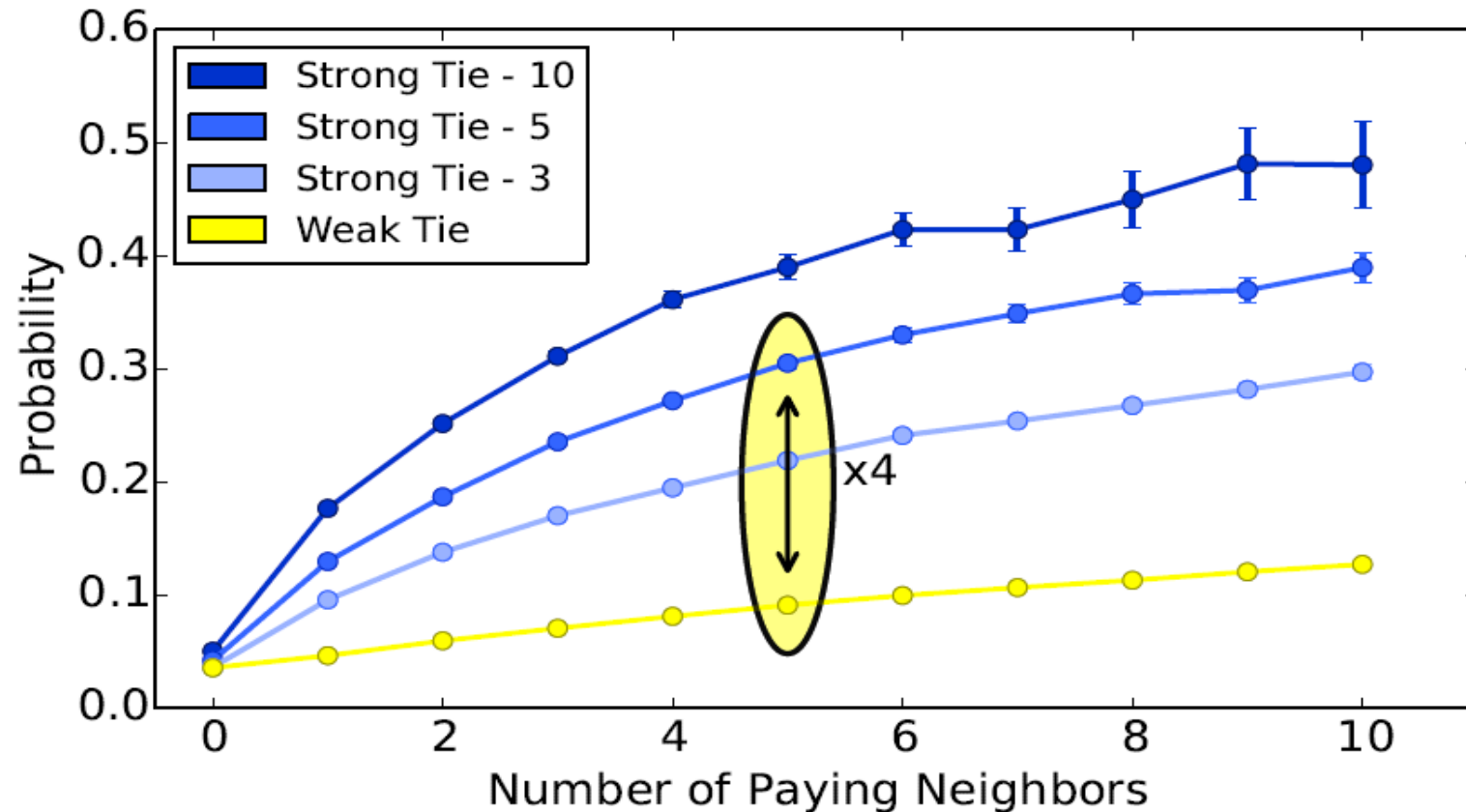
Free users -> Paying users

- Will social influence play an important role in this task?

# Social Influence

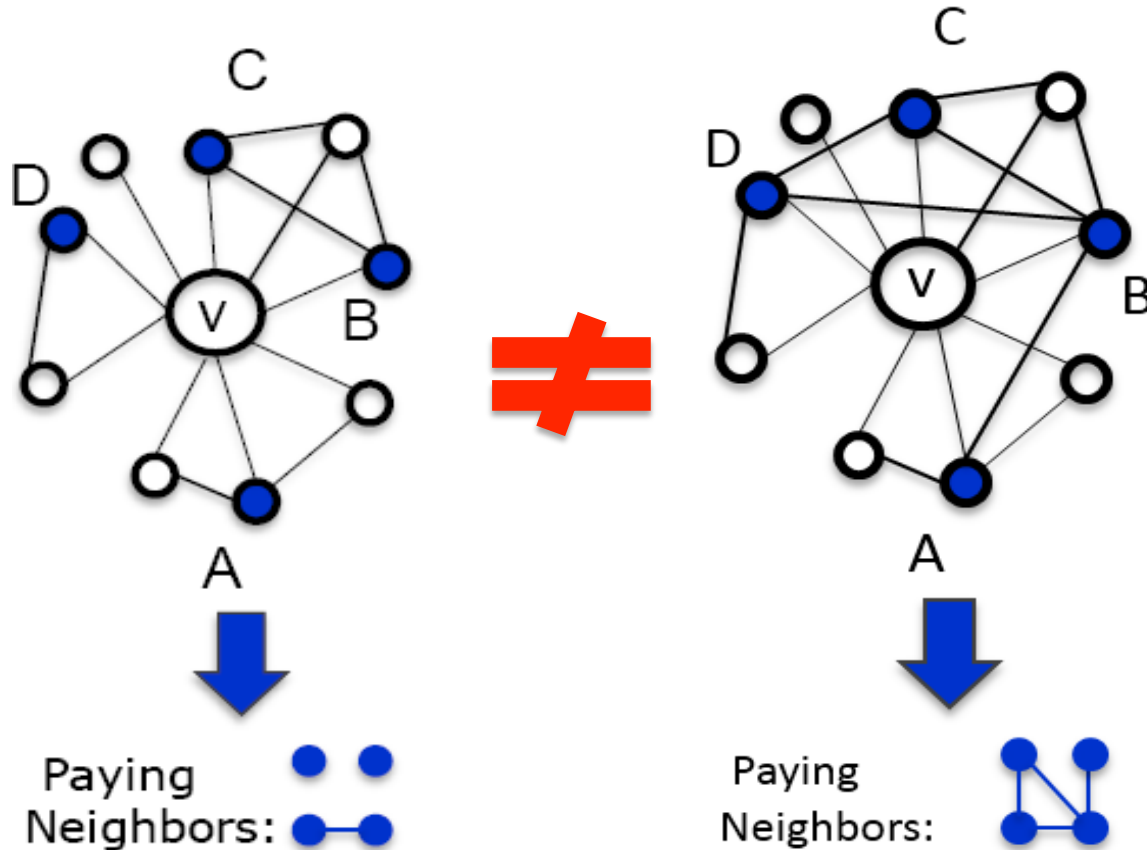


# Influence + Tie Strength



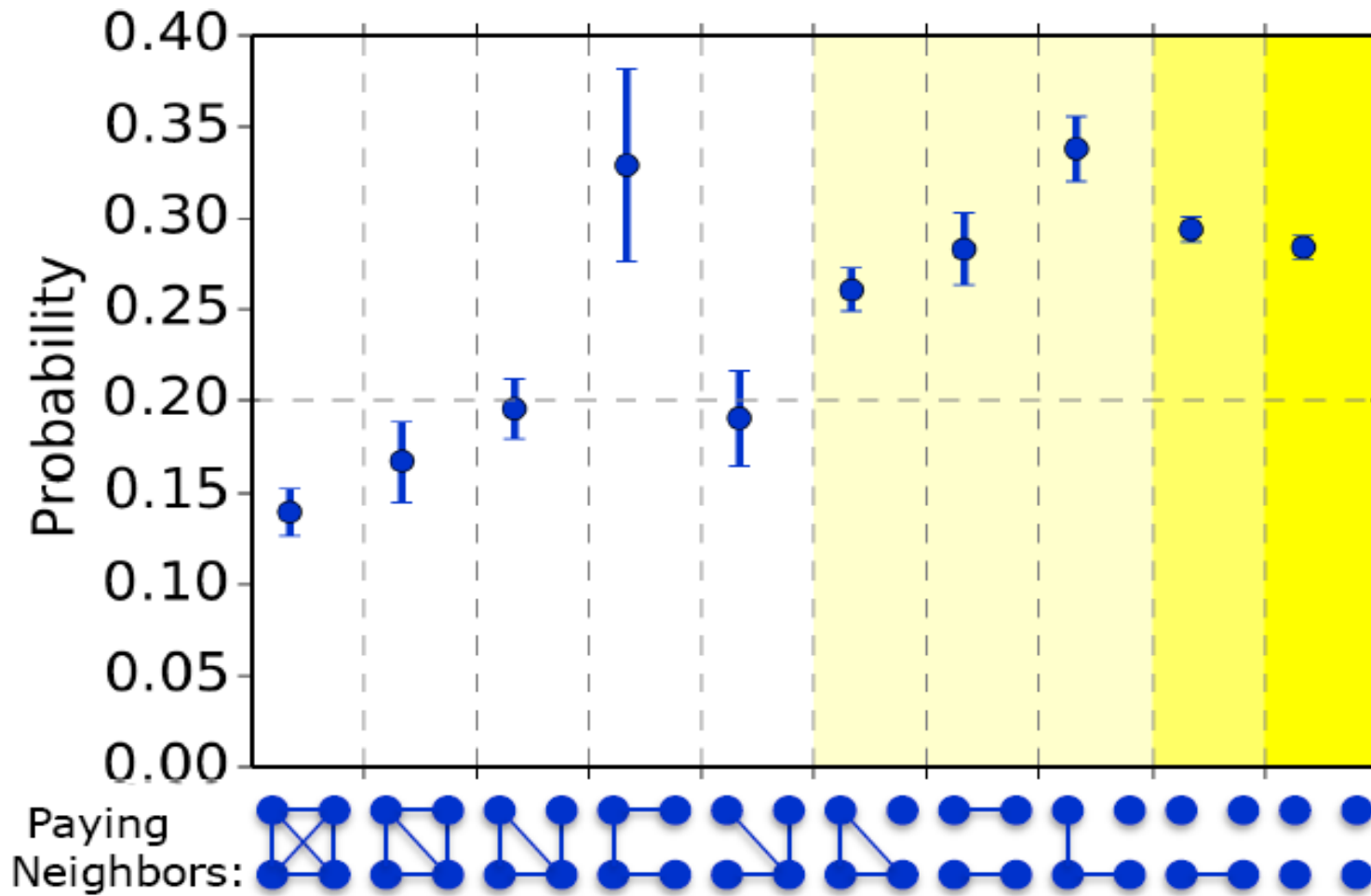
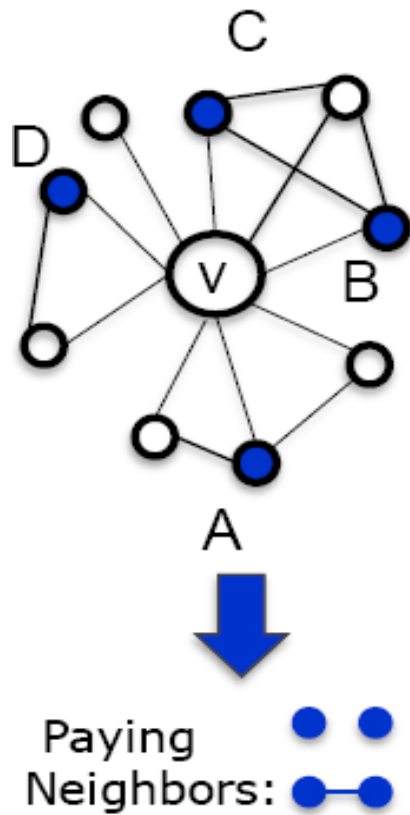
# Structure Diversity

Different structures of a user's neighbors have different effects on the user's behavior<sup>[1]</sup>



[1] Ugander, J., Backstrom, L., Marlow, C., & Kleinberg, J. Structural diversity in social contagion. In PNAS'12.

# Structure Diversity





# Online Test

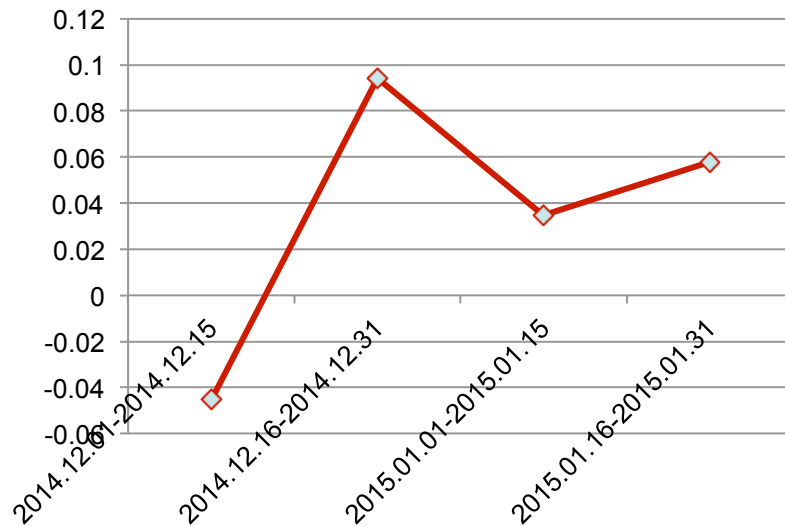
- Test setting
  - Two groups: *test group* and *control group*
  - Send msgs to invite the user to attend a promotion activity.



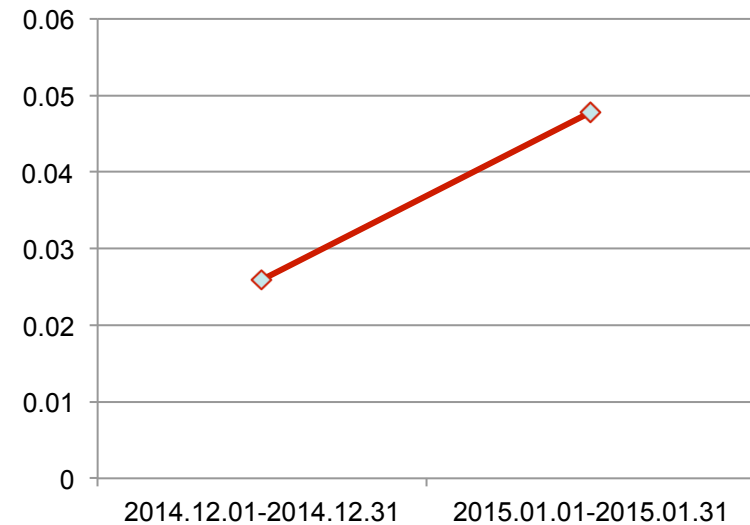
	Online Test 1 2013.12.27 - 2014.1.3		Online Test 2 2014.1.24 - 2014.1.27		
Group name	test group	control group	test group	test group2	control group
Group size	600K	200K	400K	400K	200K
#Message read	345K	106K	229K	215K	106K
Message read rate	57.50%	53.00%	57.25%	53.75%	53.00%
#Message clicked	47584	7466	23325	20922	6299
Message clicked rate	7.93%	3.73%	5.83%	5.23%	3.15%
Lift_Ratio	196.87%	0%	123.63%	73.40%	0%

# Online Test

- Item Recommendation



Half-Month Improvement



Single-Month Improvement

Our social influence based recommendation algorithm in QQ Speed increased the item income by **9.4%** during December, 2014.