

SUPSI

Analysis and Prediction of People Aggregation in Online and Offline Social Networks

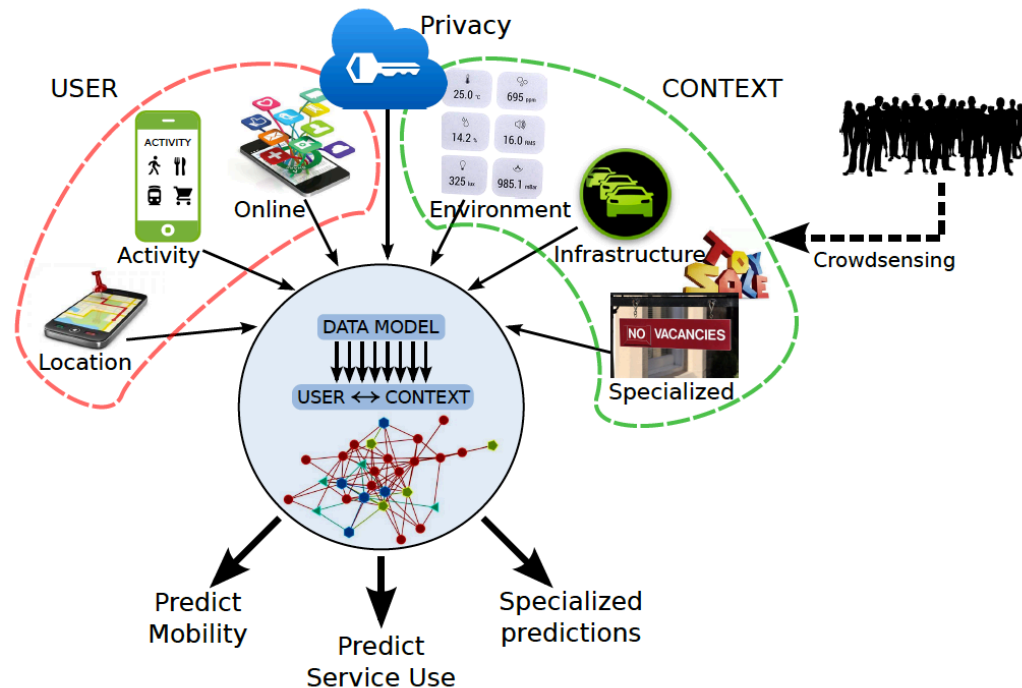
Luca Luceri
PhD Student

Outline

- Swiss Sense Synergy
- VIVO
- VIVO: Context Data
- Social Networks Fundamentals
- People Aggregation Classification
- Social and Mobility Analysis
- Waiting for VIVO, available Datasets

Swiss Sense Synergy

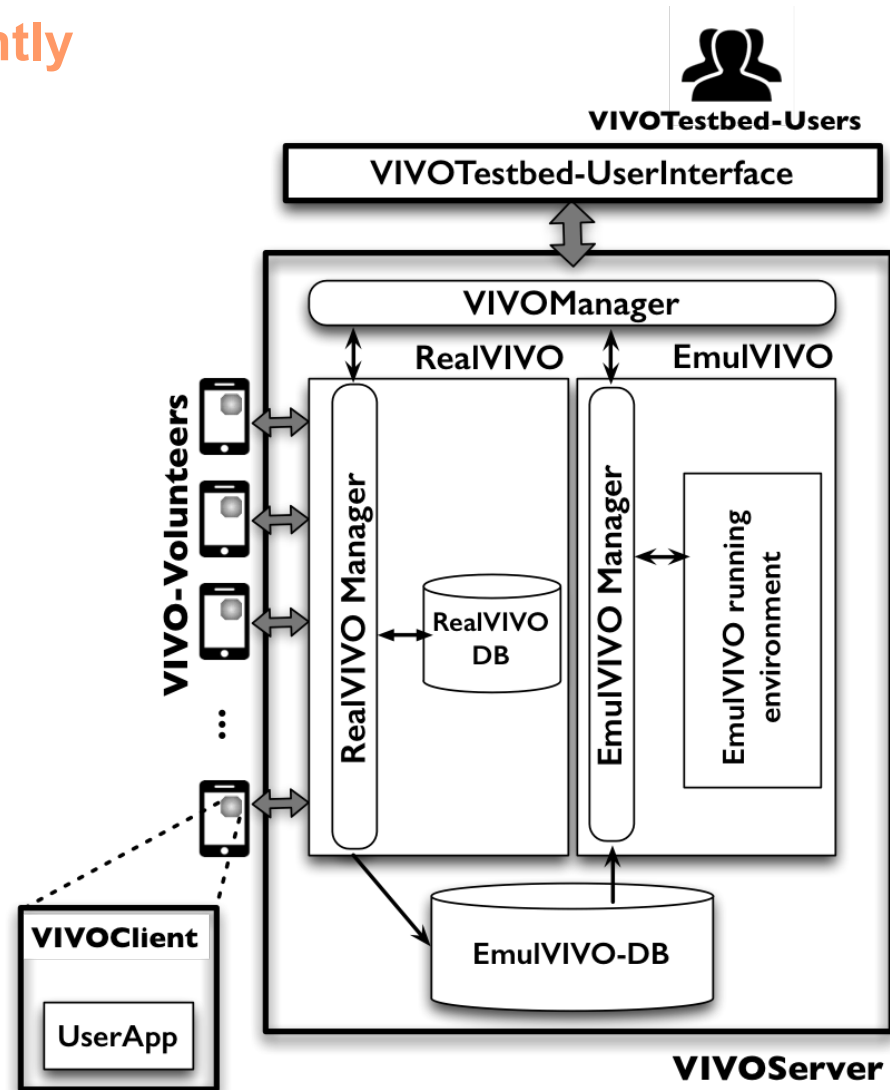
- The project aims to derive semantically-rich insights about people (activity, preferences, intentions) from low level measurements, from social interactions and from a combination of these.
- Approach: capture the interactions between users and their context, in addition to those among users, in order to have a more holistic and user-centric perspective.



- A novel human- and sensor-based testbed based on the concept of enrolled crowdsourcing.
- A secure and privacy-respecting platform for testbed users to collect social, physical and environmental data.
- It allows testing algorithms and solutions, without any extra hardware requirements, by scheduling and running them in real time on volunteers mobile phone.
- Testbed users:
 - can dynamically deploy their own application on each volunteer's device;
 - are provided with a web user interface for uploading the source code and launching the experiments;
 - receive the experimental results in a secured way.
- Volunteers: people equipped with personal device who accept to run experiments.

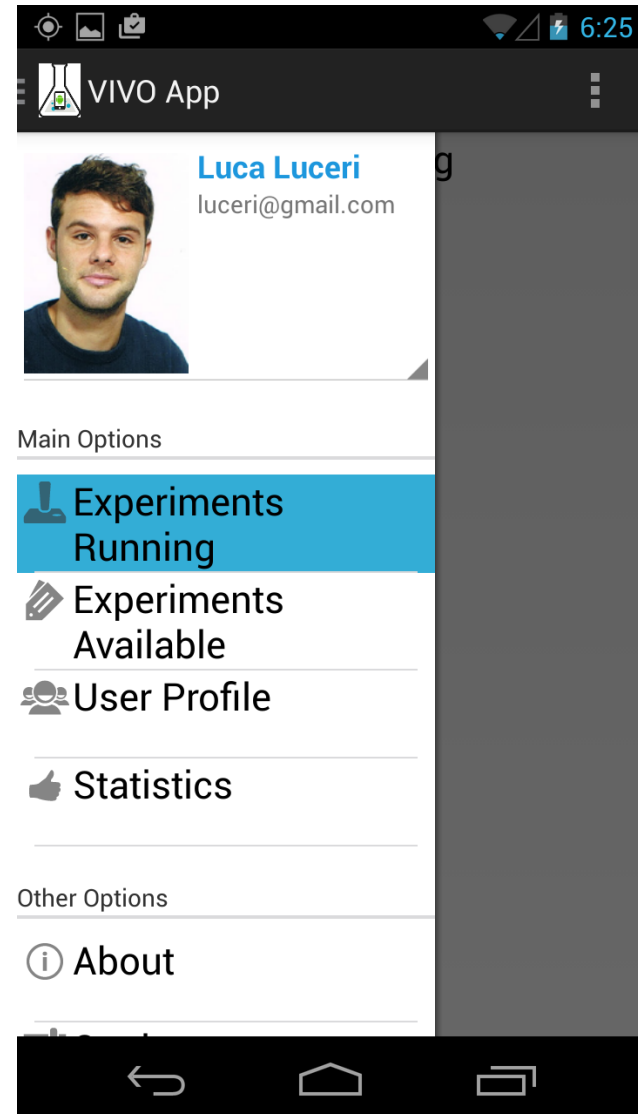
Our team in SUPSI is currently working on:

- Web User Interface
- RealVIVO Server
- RealVIVO DB
- VIVO App



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VIVO: Context Data

- **Physical Context:**
 - GPS
 - WLAN
 - Cell-ID
 - Phone sensors

- **Social Context:**
 - Bluetooth proximity
 - Call/sms log
 - Web social networks
 - Contacts

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**Online VS Offline
Social Network**

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Mobility and tracking

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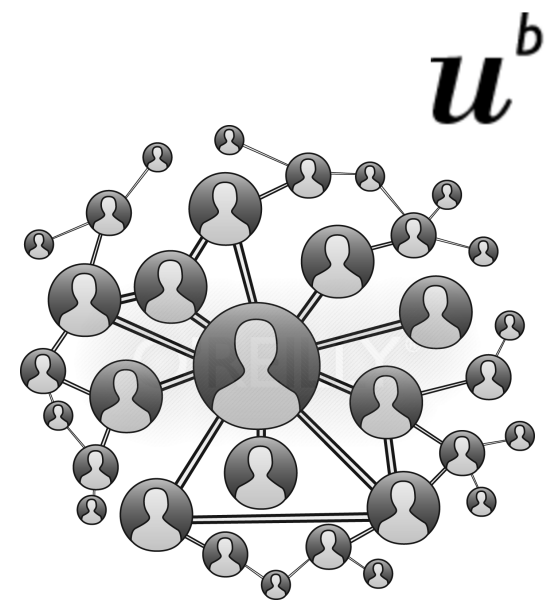


**Online VS Offline
Social Network**

Social Networks Fundamentals

Social Network

- A structure of social interactions and personal relationships.
- A set of social actors (nodes) and a set dyadic ties (edges/arcs) between these actors.



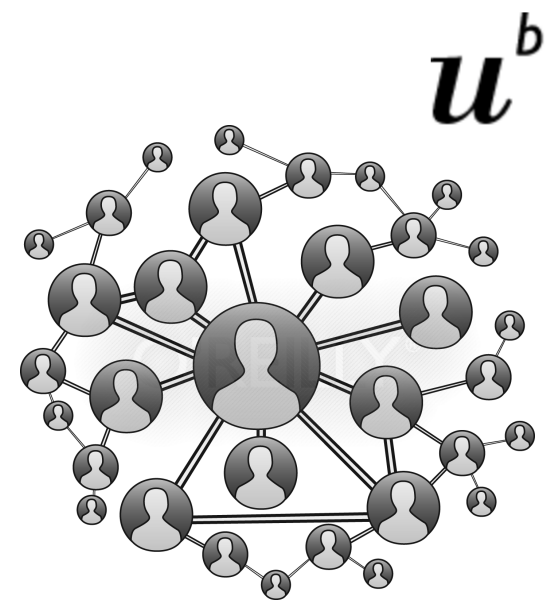
Social Network Properties

- Global patterns (degree distributions, path lengths, etc.).
- Segregation patterns (node types and homophily).
- Local patterns (clustering, transitivity, etc.).
- Position in the network (neighborhoods, centrality, influence).

Social Networks Fundamentals

Social Network

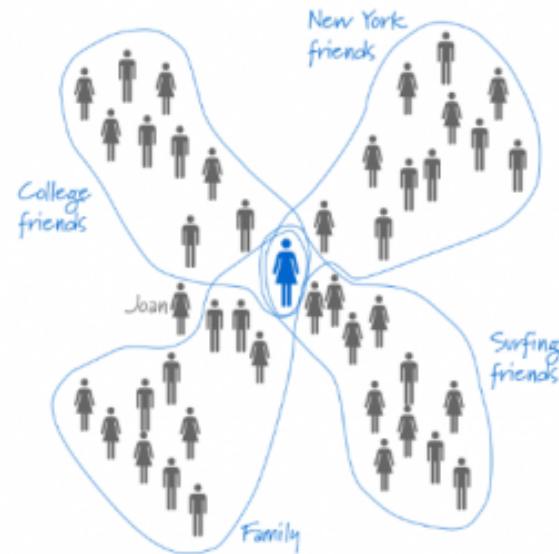
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Online Social Network



Offline Social Network

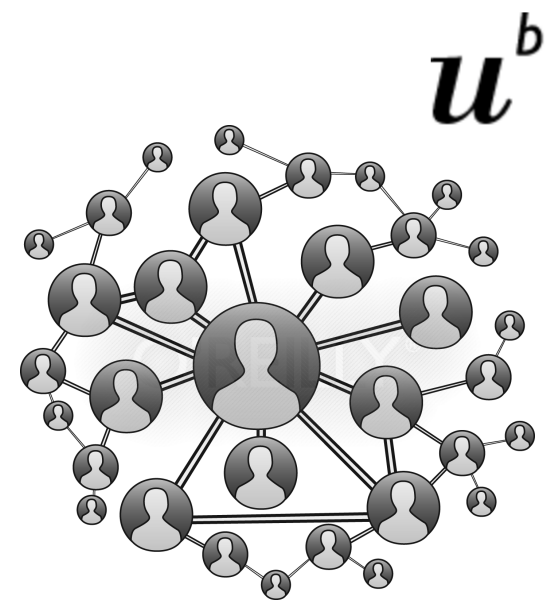


Why do social groups arise?

Social Networks Fundamentals

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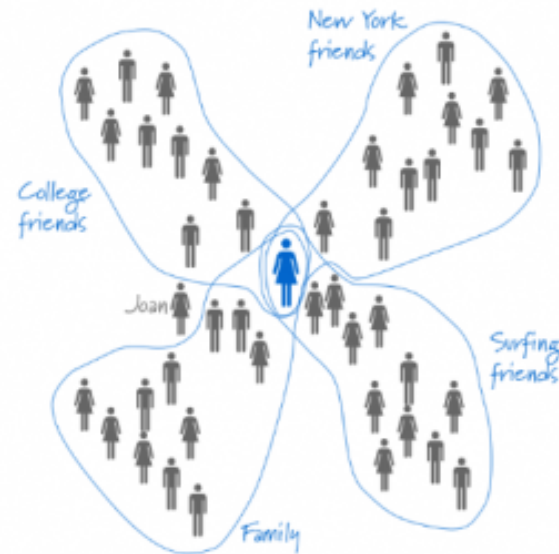
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Online Social Network



Offline Social Network



Why do social groups arise? Common identity VS Common bond theory.

People Aggregation Classification

Mobility and tracking

Online/Offline Social Network



Meeting Analysis

What do we mean by “meeting”? → Offline (physical) social aggregation of people, ranging from get-togethers to big events.

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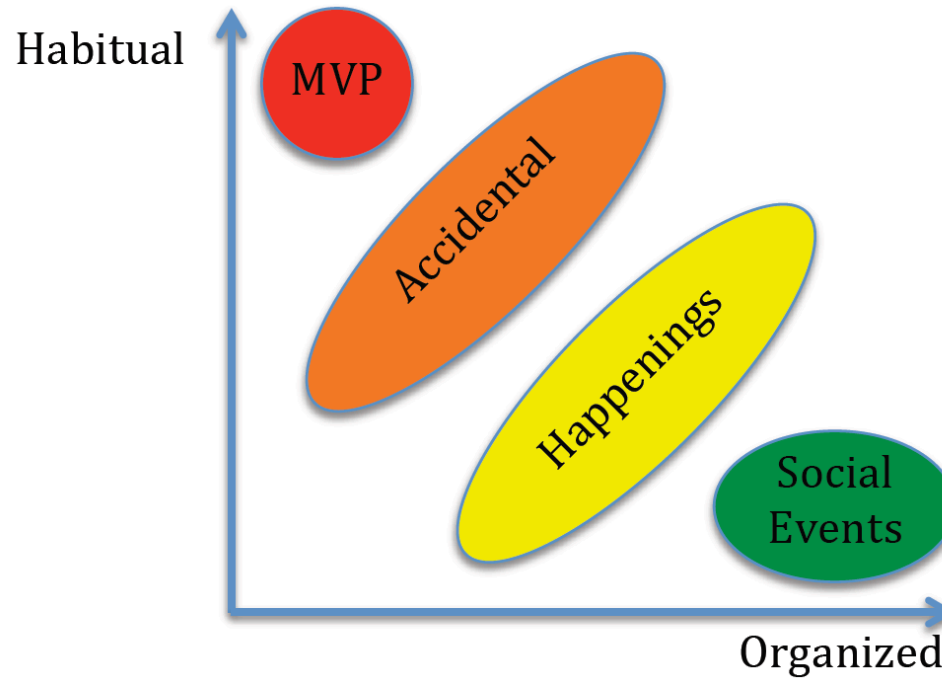
Meeting Analysis

What do we mean by “meeting”? → Offline (physical) social aggregation of people, ranging from get-togethers to big events.

We can distinguish four classes of aggregation:

- “*Social Events*” (e.g. concerts, sport matches, festivals, etc.)
- “*Most Visited Place (MVP) Meetings*” (e.g. @home, @work, etc.)
- “*Happening Events*” (spontaneous user aggregation: e.g. people in a square, in a park, etc.)
- “*Accidental Meetings*” (involuntary user aggregation: e.g. people waiting for a bus, people moving for personal interests, etc.)

People Aggregation Classification



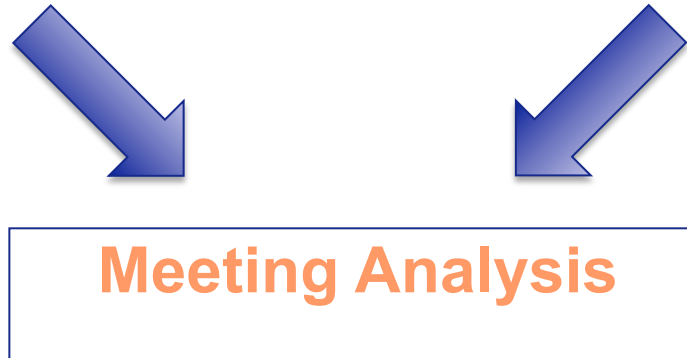
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how?

Tracking + Social Networks + Features

Features can be: duration, frequency, relevance, popularity, etc.

Social and mobility analysis

- **Offline VS Online social network:**
 - Global patterns (degree distributions, path lengths, etc.)
 - Segregation patterns (node types and homophily)
 - Local patterns (clustering, transitivity, etc.)
 - Position in the network (neighborhoods, centrality, influence)
 - Study of matching, differences, correlation, etc.
 - People aggregation VS Community.
- **Users classification, based on:**
 - Social engagement: degree of participation\involvement in a community (both online/offline).
 - Interests: points of interests, events and happenings attended.
 - Mobility entropy, as a measure of person predictability.
 - Online/Offline social group size.
 - Social contagious VS Social influence.

Social and mobility analysis

- **Homophily study, in terms of:**
 - Interests: point of interests, events and happenings attended.
 - Mobility patterns.
 - Social contagious.
 - Social influence.
- **Correlation evaluation:**
 - User position in the network VS Homophily.
 - User position in the network VS Friends attendance to an event/happening.
 - User attendance VS Event/happening popularity (social contagion).
 - Homophily VS Events/happening attendance.
- **Meetings prediction based on social (and mobility) analysis:**

“Social aspects play a major role in determining the likelihood of a user to participate in an event.”

 - MVP
 - Events
 - Happenings

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} Network formation: common bonds or common identity?

Waiting for VIVO, available Datasets

- **Mobile Data Challenge (MDC) Dataset**
 - Physical and Social Context data of 100 users
- **Event-Based Social Network Datasets**
 - Meetup Dataset (4M users)
 - Plancast Dataset (93K users)
- **Social Blue Conn** (35 users)
 - Bluetooth proximity
 - Facebook friendships
 - Users self-declared interests
- **Location-Based Social Network Datasets**
 - Gowalla
 - Foursquare

Thank you for your attention!