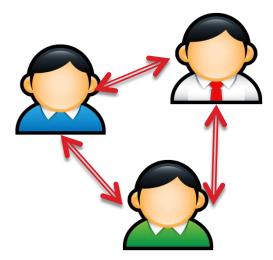
TDTS21: Advanced Networking

Lecture 8: Online Social Networks

Based on slides from P. Gill Revised 2015 by N. Carlsson

What are (online) social networks?

- 2
- Social networks are graphs of people
 - Graph edges connect friends
 - **`Friend'** has different implications
 - How hard is it to be Facebook `friends'?
- Online social networking
 - Social network hosted by a Web site
 - Friendship represents shared interest or
 - Online friends may have never met



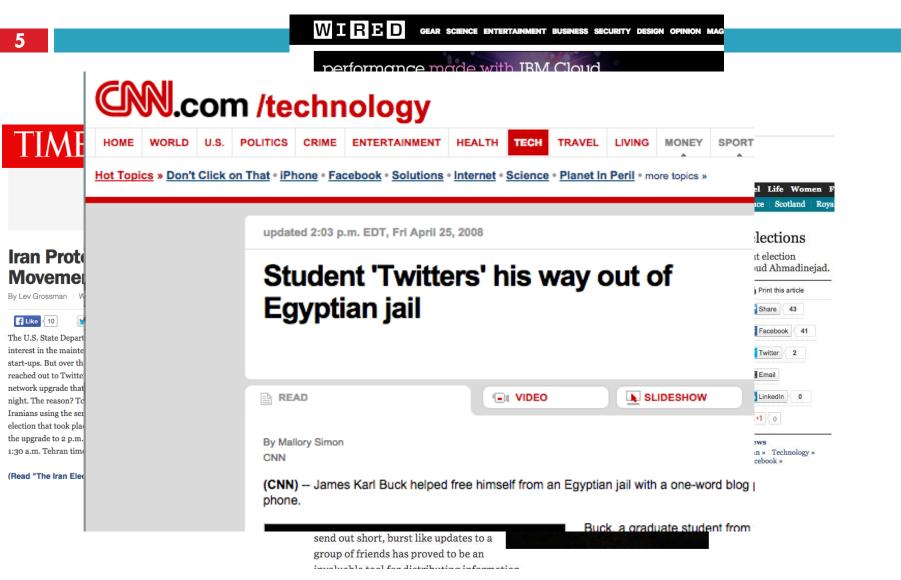
What are online social networks used for?

- 3
- Popular for sharing content
 - Photos (Flickr), videos (YouTube), blogs (LiveJournal), profiles (Facebook, Orkut)
- Fixed broadband (Sandvine Q1 2014)
 - YouTube 5.5% upload, 13.2% down
 - Facebook 2.2% upload, 2.0% down
- Popular with users on the go
 - Mobile (Sandvine Q1 2014)
 - YouTube 3.8% up, 17.6% down
 - Facebook 27.0% up, 14.0% down

Why are social networks interesting?

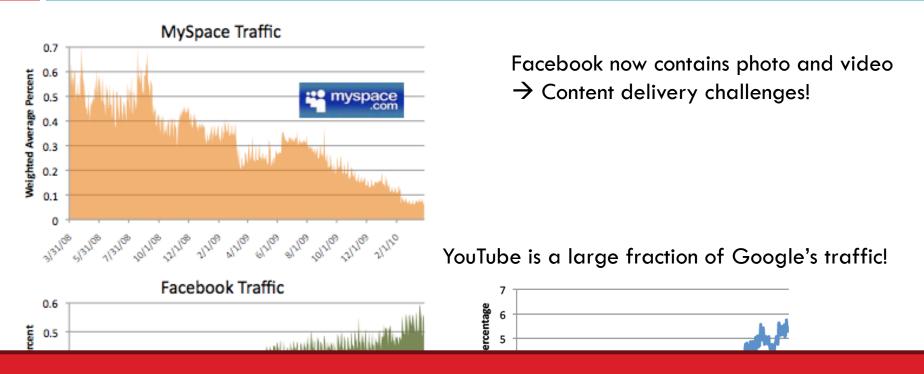
- 4
- Popular way to connect
 - Estimated 1.32B users online each day
 - Average American spends 40 minutes/day on the site
- Changing the flow of information
 - Formerly few ``writers'' many ``readers'' online
 - Now anyone can write!
 - What does this mean for Internet traffic?
- Important in regions with strict media controls
 - E.g., Iran, Egypt using social media platforms to get word out in times of unrest
- Useful in times of disaster

Notable incidents ...



Not just a social phenomenon...



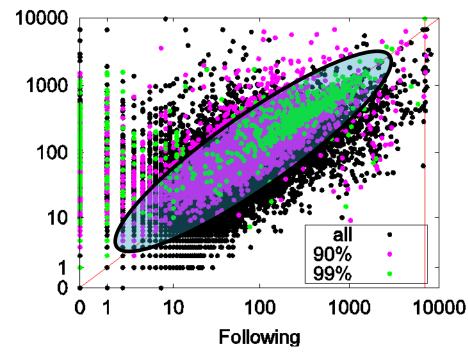


Understanding properties of these networks is important to understand how we build systems to support them!

A few words about "Rich get richer" and "Preferential attachment"

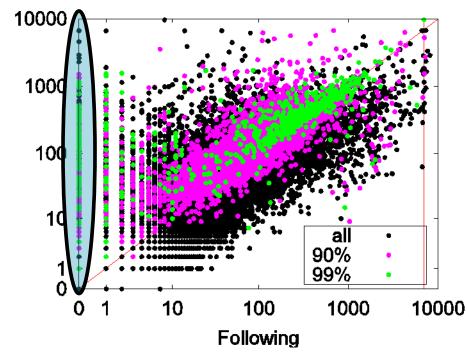
A few chirps about Twitter





Acquaintances

- Similar number of followers and following
- Along the diagonal
- Green portion is top 1percentile of tweeters

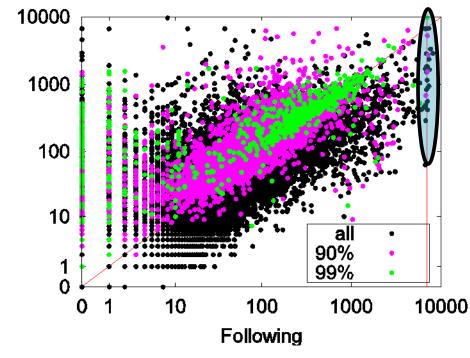


Broadcasters

- News outlets, radio stations
- No reason to follow

anyone

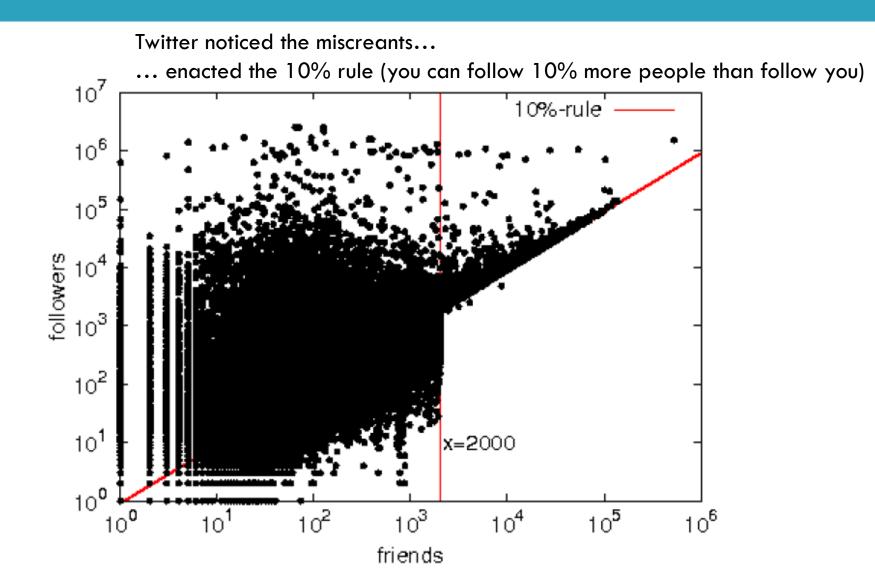
Post playlists, headlines



Miscreants?

- Some people follow many users (programmatically)
- Hoping some will follow them back
- Spam, widgets,
 celebrities (at top)





Evolution of an Online Social Aggregation Network: An Empirical Study

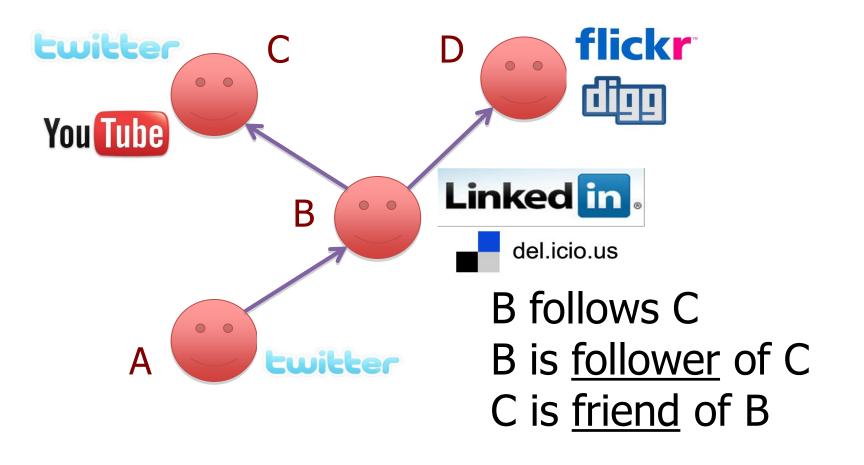
□ by Garg et al.



An online social service aggregator

- A glimpse into service popularity and usage (although some bias)
- □ Link formation:
 - Can preferential attachment explain link formations? Any impact of node age?
 - What influence does factors such as proximity and group affiliation have in link formations?





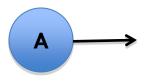
Preferential Attachment (PA)

С

17

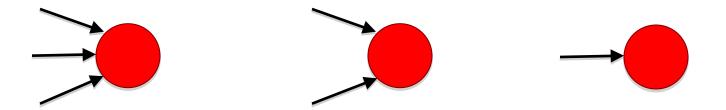
- Does PA explain the observed data ?
 - **\square** p_i proportional to k_i^{α}

• For source node selection (Out-degree, $\alpha = 0.8$)



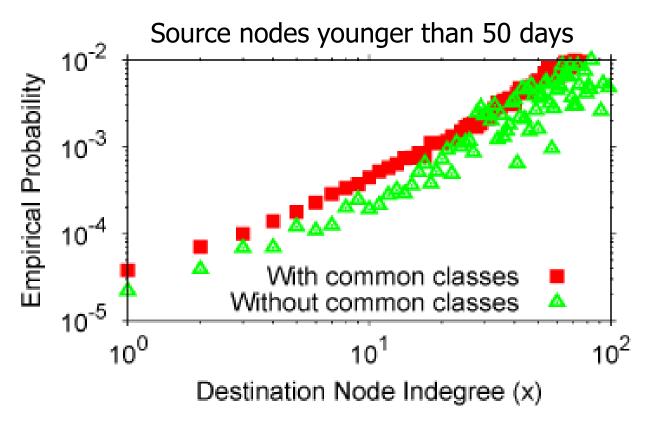
For destination node selection (In-degree, α = 0.9)

В



Group Affiliation & Link Formation

We considered subscription to common services as an indicator of common interest.



OSNs: Wrap up

- Many different types of OSNs
 - Photos, video, profile-based
- Some extremely popular source of much Internet traffic
 Facebook, YouTube
- New ones emerging
 - Instagram, snapchat
- Old ones fading
 - MySpace, Friendster
- Studying their properties can inform how we build networks and systems to support them!