# How to build a community?

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# The basic (non-trivial) question

• Why do people cooperate?

• How do they form groups, social structures?





# The literature

- Vast... (mostly Sociology, Psychology, Anthropology, some Economics) literature.
- Collective action theory
  - (critical mass, increasing returns, interdependence)
- Physics/Comp. Science/Complex Systems:
  - Network formation models

## Our research approach

- We focus on online communities (mainly)
- Let's observe what exists in the world
  - If the sample is big (and the world is ergodic) we can learn a lot
- What are the micro-macro forces that exist?
- What is the theory?
- What do we expect to see? How do we test it?

#### First: Networks, quick intro

#### What are networks?

• Networks are collections of points joined by lines.

"Network" = "Graph"



points	lines	
vertices	edges, arcs	math
nodes	links	computer science
sites	bonds	physics
actors	ties, relations	sociology



(b) A directed graph on 4 nodes.

Asymmetric relationships — for example, that A points to B but not vice versa. For this purpose, we define a directed graph to consist of a set of nodes, as before, together with a set of directed edges; each directed edge is a link from one node to another, with the direction being important.

Directed graphs(b), with edges represented by arrows. When we want to emphasize that a graph is not directed, we can refer to it as an undirected graph; but in general the graphs we discuss will be undirected unless noted otherwise.

#### **Aspects of Networks:**

*Network:* a pattern of interconnections among a set of things. A network is any collection of objects in which some pairs of these objects are connected by *links*.



The social network of friendships within a 34-person karate club. **Small circles** – represent people. **Lines** -joining the pairs of people who are friends outside the context of the club. -This is the typical way in which networks will be drawn, with <u>lines joining</u> the pairs of objects that are connected by links.

#### סוגי רשתות

- חברתיות
- ביולוגיות
- הנדסיות (חשמליות, תקשורת, אספקת משאבים, כבישים וכו')
  - אקולוגיות



#### What do we know about networks?

- Repeating patterns of structure
- Homophily
- Small world
- Clique/community structure
  - Weak ties, strong ties
- Patterns in the flow of influence
  - Central players
  - Brokers
- Some insight on fragility/robustness

#### Centralization



Which is centralized?

#### Networks of personal homepages



## homophily: what attributes are predictive of friendship? group cohesion

Lada A. Adamic and Eytan Adar, 'Friends and neighbors on the web', Social Networks, 25(3):211-230, July 2003.

# Homophily



### Distribution of Degree (num. of links)



#### Diffusion On Networks

#### Structure affects diffusion



#### Small World



#### Community structure



#### Community structure

#### The Strength of weak ties...



#### Group/Network

Group members, because of their frequent interaction, tend to think alike over time. This reduces the diversity of ideas, and in worst-case scenarios leads to "groupthink"

#### Weak Ties

Weak ties are relationships between members of different groups. They are utilized infrequently and therefore don't need a lot of management to stay healthy. They lead to a diversity of ideas, as they tie together disparate modes of thought.

#### **Strong Ties**

Strong ties are relationships between people who work, live, or play together. They are utilized frequently and need a lot of management to stay healthy. Over time, people with strong ties tend to think alike, as they share their ideas all the time. Strong Ties: In-group (family, friends, co-workers). High maintenance.

Weak Ties: Low frequency – idea diversity, outside opportunities Low maintenance

(Granovetter 1973)

#### Roles on the network

(Degree) Centrality

Hubs, centrals, etc.

Closeness centrality Who is in the "center? Close to most others...

#### Roles on the network

Social-capital centrality

Betweenness centrality Brokers – social capital...



Brokers, High social capital, bottlenecks

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# Our theory? (simplified)



Physical Structures – stable as a result of balance between forces



Assumption – bottom up

Dyads and small cliques (highly cohesive groups) form



Relatively stable – but how do they grow?



Can they grow and remain cohesive and stable?



Capacity issues

Can they just live, side by side?



Conflicts of interests issue

They have to overlap, but not too much, not too little



Balance between:

- Strong ties (clique) needs
- Weak ties needs

# But, this should happen, across scales



How to quantify?

Simple Example:





Network 2

S=1 (cohesiveness -> one hop)

#### How to quantify?





Network 2

#### S=2 (cohesiveness -> two hops)

How to quantify?





Network 2

S=3 (cohesiveness -> three hops)

How to quantify?







Network 2

#### S=4 (cohesiveness -> four hops)

## Online Interactions example





T=1



T=1.16



T=1.6



T=2.2



#### Weak Cohesion

At this blue community level, the top interests are: Recreation Games in general Humor



#### Medium Cohesion

At this community level top interests are:

Red: Recreation Games in general Humor Tech. development of forums

Grey: Recreation Games in general Humor Music



#### Strong Cohesion

At this community level top interests are:

Red: Recreation Games in general Humor **Tech. development** of forums

Purple: Recreation Games in general Humor Music Game of Quake

Green: Recreation Games in general Humor Music Game of Half Life



#### What does the data say? Six-member Network



#### What does the data say? Six-member Network



#### What does the data say? Six-member Network





Sparseness = 1.1

 $\tau = 70.7$  weeks

Sparseness = 1

 $\tau = 58.6$  weeks

#### Six-member Network

Lifetime – Cohesiveness Box Plot



Online Interactions (12K communities)



Connection to life times?



Dynamic Field



Prediction

Horizon of prediction	Success rates: Benchmark model	Success rates: Social circles approach
60 days	41.1%	45.1%
90 days	38.3%	42.0%
120 days	36.6%	43.5%
1 year	1.8%	42.9%
5 years	25.1%	39.8%
10 years	25.1%	38.6%