# Modeling the structure and evolution of online discussion cascades

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School of advanced sciences of Luchon, July 4th, 2014





### **Outline**

- Introduction
  - Motivation
  - Datasets
- Likelihood-based framework
  - Model definition
  - Parameter estimation
  - Validation
- 3 Conclusions





### Agenda

#### Structure and evolution of online discussion cascades



Gómez V., Kappen H. J., Litvak N., and Kaltenbrunner, A. (2012). A likelihood-based framework for the analysis of discussion threads. *World Wide Web Journal*, vol. 16, no. 5-6, pages 645–675, 2013.



Gómez V., Kappen H. J., and Kaltenbrunner, A. (2011).

Modelling the Structure and Evolution of Discussion Cascades.

In HT2011 22nd ACM Conference on Hypertext and Hypermedia, , Eindhoven,
The Netherlands





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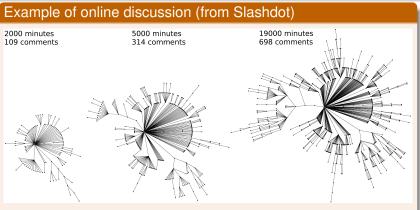




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#### Motivation

### Motivation



Title: "Can Ordinary PC Users Ditch Windows for Linux?.

 Online conversations as networks: nodes correspond to comments, edges represent a reply action.





### Motivation - Online discussion threads

#### Scientific questions

- What are the structural patterns governing these responses?
- What determines the growth of a conversation?
- Is there a generative model that captures their statistical properties?
- Can we use the model parameters to characterize websites, user behaviour, discussions?

#### Implications / Applications

- Understanding communication in large webspaces that comprise many-to-many interaction.
- Understanding diffusion of news and opinion in social networks.
- Community management, forum design/maintenance, ...



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# Online discussion threads Datasets

We collected data from the following sources:

```
Slashdot (SL): Technological news aggregator. 473,065 discussions, 2 \cdot 10^6 comments, 93 \cdot 10^3 users
```

```
Barrapunto (BP): Spanish version of Slashdot.
44, 208 discussions, 4 \cdot 10^5 comments,
50 \cdot 10^3 users
```

```
Meneame (MN) : Spanish Digg clone (general news aggregator) 58,613 discussions, 2.1 \cdot 10^6 comments, 5,4 \cdot 10^4 users.
```

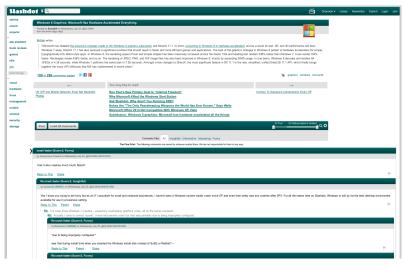
```
Wikipedia (WK) : discussion pages related to every article. 871,485 discussions, \approx 10^7 comments, 3.5\cdot 10^5 users.
```



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### Motivation

#### Example of discussion in Slashdot (post):



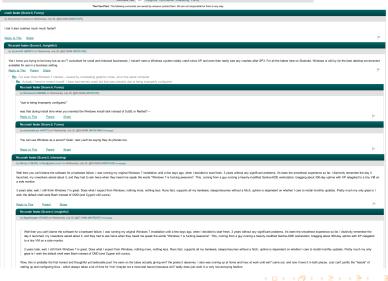




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#### Example of discussion in Slashdot (comments):



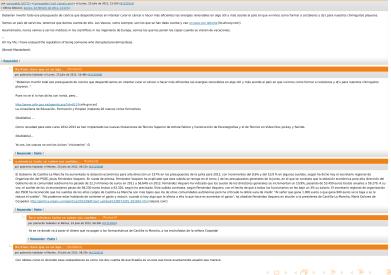




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### Motivation

#### Example of discussion in Barrapunto (comments):







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### Motivation

#### Example of discussion in Meneame:

Alex de la Iglesia reconoce que Sinde no le habla

www.libertaddigital.com/el-candelabro/alex-de-la-iglesia-...
por manudas hace 2 horas 6 minutos publicado hace 25 minutos

Alex de la Iglesia se limità a decir entre risas "eso se lo tendris que preguntar a ella". Cuando la reportera continió la broma asegurando "es que no me habita" -González foide no hizo nignuan acelaración a los medios salvo a TVE- De la Iglesia dejo clara la situación con solo tres palabras, "At ti tampoco?"

20 36 comentaros | Cultura, cine | karma: 590 | problema |









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#### Motivation Example of discussion in Wikipedia (I)



Main page

Featured content

Random article

Community portal

Recent changes

Help About Wikipedia

Русский

Svenska

Presidency of Barack Obama

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Article Discussion

See also: Timeline of the Presidency of Barack Obama

The Presidency of Barack Obama began at noon EST on January 20, 2009 when he became the 44th President of the United States, Obama was a United States Senator from Illinois at the time of his victory over Arizona Senator John McCain in the 2008 presidential election. Obama became the first African-American president of the United States. His policy decisions have addressed a global financial crisis and have included changes in tax policies, legislation to reform the United States health care industry, foreign policy initiatives and the phasing out of detention of prisoners at the Guantanamo Bay detention camp in Cuba. He attended the G-20 London summit and later visited U.S. troops in Iraq. On the tour of various European countries following the G-20 summit: he announced in Prague that he intended to negotiate substantial reduction in the world's nuclear arsenals. en-route to their eventual extinction. In October 2009, Obama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for "his extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and

cooperation between peoples."

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4 Approval ratings and opinion ▼ Languages 4.1.2009

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Français 5 Major legislation 하곡이 5.1 Legislation signed

5.1.3 2011

6.1 Cabinet appointees 6.2 Notable non-Cabinet positions

6.3.1 Supreme Court

6.3.2 Other courts 7 Policies

7.2 Ethics 7.2.1 Lobbying reform

7.3 Foreign policy 7.3.1 Guantánamo Bay detention camp

7.3.2 Overseas Contingency Operation

7.5 Science and technology 7.5.1 Cybersecurity

7.5.2 Environment 7.5.3 NASA

7.5.4 Stem cell research

Kaltenbrunner A.

& Log in / create account

Read Edit Viewhistory Search



44th President of the United Incumbent

Assumed office January 20, 2009 Vice President log Biden Preceded by George W. Bush

August 4, 1961 (age 49) Honolulu, Hawaii, United

Birth name Barack Husseln Obama

Nationality American Political party Democratic Michelle Obama re-

Malia Ann (s. 1998) Natasha (Sasha) (s

Residence The White House

Occidental College Columbia University (B.A.)





Introduction Likelihood-based framework Conclusions Motivation Datase

# Motivation Example of discussion in Wikipedia (II)

#### I think the bot is archiving this talk page too soon and too frequently.

[edit]

What do you think? Grundle2600 (talk) 22:53, 23 June 2009 (UTC)

I think this page is very short, so no harm in keeping the discussions a bit longer. As an incremental step I'll increased the archive time from 7 days to 10 days, per your comment. Wikidemon (talk) 01:19, 24 June 2009 (UTC)

Thank you. I didn't even know you could change it like that! Grundle2600 (talk) 02:40, 24 June 2009 (UTC)

#### Coup d'etat in Honduras

[edit]

Why does this article not mention Obama's first coup d'etat. Just go to http://www.globalresearch.ca & to find out more information about this current event. —Preceding unsigned comment added by 99.255.173.155 (talk) 03:26, 5 July 2009 (UTC)

Because there needs to be better sourcing for something as controversial as this. QueenofBattle (talk) 19:39, 5 July 2009 (UTC)

Better sourcing @ Grundle2600 (talk) 01:22, 8 July 2009 (UTC)

Typing in Obama's name, consitution, and the guys name does not mean better sourcing. Simply put, there has to be a very reliable source that says exactly that this was Obama's first coup d'etat. There can be no WP:OR or WP:SYNTH. Brotheir (talk) 01:30. 8 July 2009 (UTC)

OK. That's a good point. ABC News of says that Honduras' President Manuel Zelaya tried to give himself another term, despite the fact that Honduras' constitution prohibits such a thing, and that Obama said he supports Zelaya in this action. Grundle2600 (talk) 01:37, 8 July 2009 (UTC)

And of course it says much more than that - you leave out a great deal of context, not to mention leaving to the side more in-depth coverage in any number of other sources. Also you should explain exactly how you envision the Honduran coup being mentioned in this article. Personally I think it's rather important in a global history sense, but I'm not sure it deserves mention in the article on the Presidency of Barack Obama. He has talked about it, of course, but then agains to has most every major leader and foreign policy NGO in the Western Hemisphere.

—Bidtimepeace talk Loomins 07:55, 8 luly 2009 (UTC)

I was just helping out with sources. I don't necessarily think that it should, or shouldn't, be cited in this article. Perhaps it could be cited in the article about the event itself, instead. Grundle2600 (talk) 08:54, 8 July 2009 (UTC)

2009 Honduran coup d'état already says, "President Barack Obama of the United States said "We believe that the coup was not legal and that President Zelaya remains the President of Honduras." [55][157]" I think that's enough, and it doesn't necessarily have to be added to this article. It could be cited in this article to, but I don't give it high priority in this article. Grundle:2600 (talk) 09:04, 8 July 2009 (UTC)

If you "help out with sources" on an article talk page the assumption is going to be that you want that



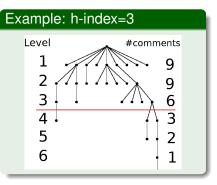
Kaltenbrunner A.

Online discussion threads

Using the h-index of a discussion introduced in [Gómez 2008]

#### A balanced depth measure

- maximal number h: at least h comments at level (depth) h, but not h+1 comments at level h+1.
- There are h subthreads of depth at least h.



#### Other possibility: number of *chains*

- consecutive replies between two users
- example chain of length 4: A ← B ← A ← B



### Most discussed Wikipedia articles

Top 20 articles ordered by number of chains in the discussion [Laniado 2011]

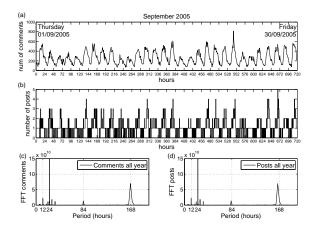
#	Title	chains	comments	users	h-index	max. depth	edits
1	Intelligent design	2413	22454 (3)	954 (13)	16 (20)	20 (358)	9179 (53)
2	Gaza War	2358	17961 (6)	607 (47)	19 (2)	27 (28)	11499 (29)
3	Barack Obama	2301	22756 (2)	2360 (2)	18 (6)	21 (245)	17453 (6)
4	Sarah Palin	2182	19634 (4)	1221 (9)	17 (10)	25 (56)	12093 (24)
5	Global warming	2178	19138 (5)	1382 (5)	17 (10)	20 (358)	14074 (15)
6	Main Page	2065	32664 (1)	5969 (1)	15 (34)	22 (169)	4003 (674)
7	Chiropractic	1772	13684 (13)	243 (389)	18 (6)	29 (17)	6190 (204)
8	Race and intelligence	1764	13790 (12)	410 (126)	17 (10)	24 (74)	7615 (100)
9	Anarchism	1589	14385 (9)	496 (76)	20 (1)	28 (22)	12589 (19)
10	British Isles	1556	12044 (16)	576 (56)	17 (10)	23 (113)	4047 (658)
11	CRU <sup>1</sup> hacking incident	1551	11536 (17)	474 (88)	17 (10)	20 (358)	2346 (2364)
12	Jesus	1397	17916 (7)	1239 (7)	13 (119)	16 (1383)	17081 (7)
13	Circumcision	1356	10469 (21)	436 (113)	17 (10)	26 (42)	7354 (117)
14	Homeopathy	1323	13509 (14)	516 (68)	17 (10)	25 (56)	6902 (151)
15	George W. Bush	1281	15257 (8)	1969 (3)	14 (65)	18 (676)	32314 (1)
16	September 11 attacks	1250	13830 (11)	1244 (6)	16 (20)	26 (42)	11086 (30)
17	Evolution	1165	13404 (15)	942 (16)	13 (119)	23 (113)	9780 (44)
18	Catholic Church	1162	14104 (10)	620 (43)	15 (34)	18 (676)	14082 (14)
19	Cold fusion	1098	8354 (29)	359 (174)	15 (34)	20 (358)	4320 (557)
20	2008 South Ossetia war	1075	10596 (20)	853 (20)	17 (10)	23 (113)	9930 (43)

In parenthesis: rank according to the corresponding variable



### Temporal patterns. [Kaltenbrunner 2007]

Time series of total number of comments



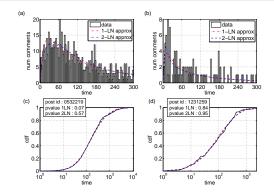
"Sustained" activity coupled with the circadian rhythm.





### Temporal patterns. [Kaltenbrunner 2007]

Single post level analysis



- Posts create cascades of comments which propagate over the network.
- All posts show a stereotyped behaviour.
- Response times can be described using a log-normal distribution.

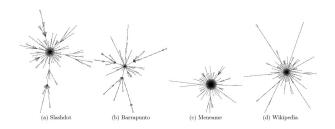




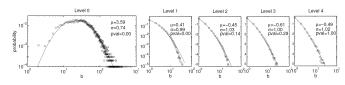
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# Online discussion threads Examples of real discussions

#### Typical cascades for each website:

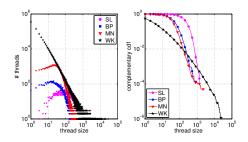


#### Degrees Slashdot:









- SL, BP and MN present a distribution with a defined scale.
- Cascade sizes in Wikipedia "seem to be" scale-free.





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### Model definition

#### Our approach:

- The model must reproduce:
  - The statistical structure of threads.
  - Their evolution.
- No content involved.
- No authorship.
- Essentially "Which comment is going to be replied next?"

#### Empirical facts:

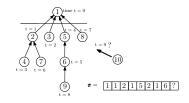
- Popular comments receive more replies: preferential attachment.
- New comments are more attractive than old ones.
- Replies to the post behave different than replies to comments.



### Model definition

• Thread **representation**: vector of parent nodes  $\pi$ , where  $\pi_t$  denotes the parent of the node with id t+1 added at time-step t.

$$\boldsymbol{\pi}_0 = ()$$
$$\boldsymbol{\pi}_1 = (1)$$



#### Parameters of the model

• At time *t*, the **popularity** of node *k* is its degree:

$$d_{k,t}(\boldsymbol{\pi}_{(1:t-1)}) = \begin{cases} 1 + \sum_{m=2}^{t-1} \delta_{k\pi_m} & \text{for } k \in \{1,\dots,t\} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases} \quad (d_{k,t} \text{ weighted by } \alpha)$$

- At time t, the **novelty** of node k is  $n_{k,t} = \tau^{t-k+1}$ ,  $\tau \in [0,1]$ .
- **Root bias**: The bias of a node k is is either zero or  $\beta$  for the root:

$$b_k = \beta$$
, for  $k = 1$ , and 0 otherwise.



### Model definition

- We define a model by means of its associated attractiveness function  $\phi(\cdot)$ , which is defined for each of the nodes.
- At time t + 1, a new node is linked to node k with probability:

$$p(\pi_t = k | \boldsymbol{\pi}_{(1:t-1)}) = \frac{\phi(k)}{Z_t}, \qquad Z_t = \sum_{l=1}^t \phi(l),$$

Different model variants:

Model	Attractiveness funct. $\phi(\cdot)$	Parameters $\theta$	Constraint
Full model (FM)	$\alpha d_{k,t} + b_k + \tau^{t-k+1}$	$\{\alpha, \tau, \beta\}$	
without popularity ( <b>NO</b> - $\alpha$ )	$b_k + \tau^{t-k+1}$	$\{ au,eta\}$	$\alpha = 0$
without novelty (NO- $\tau$ )	$\alpha d_{k,t} + b_k + 1$	$\{\alpha, \beta\}$	$\tau = 1$
without bias (NO-bias)	$\alpha d_{k,t} + \tau^{t-k+1}$	$\{\alpha, \tau\}$	$\beta = 0$



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### Parameter estimation

Maximum likelihood

#### We can compute the likelihood of the full model

• The likelihood of a set  $\Pi := \{\pi_1, \dots \pi_N\}$  of N trees with respective sizes  $|\pi_i|$ ,  $i \in \{1, \dots N\}$ , given the values of  $\theta$  can be written as:

$$\mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\Pi}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} p(\boldsymbol{\pi}_{i}|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} \prod_{t=2}^{|\boldsymbol{\pi}_{i}|} p(\boldsymbol{\pi}_{t,i}|\boldsymbol{\pi}_{(1:t-1),i},\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} \prod_{t=2}^{|\boldsymbol{\pi}_{i}|} \frac{\phi(\boldsymbol{\pi}_{t,i})}{Z_{t,i}}$$

• We minimise the negative of the log-likelihood function:

$$-\log \mathcal{L}(\Pi|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{t=2}^{|\boldsymbol{\pi}_i|} \phi(\boldsymbol{\pi}_{t,i}) - \log Z_{t,i}.$$





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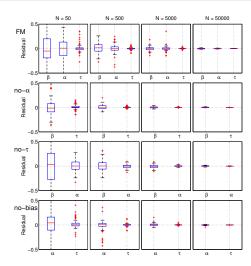
### Parameter estimation

#### Validation

#### For each model:

- Choose  $\theta^*$  randomly.
- Generate N threads.
- Find estimates  $\hat{\theta}$ .
- Compute residuals  $\theta^* \hat{\theta}$ .
- Repeat for 100 times.

- Estimation is unbiased.
- Good estimates can be obtained using N = 500.





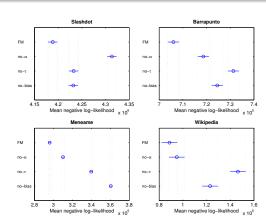


# Parameter estimation Model Comparison

#### For each dataset:

- Select N = 5 · 10<sup>4</sup> threads randomly with replacement.
- Find estimates  $\hat{\theta}$ .
- Compute likelihoods.
- Repeat for 100 times.

 Model comparison based on likelihoods for each dataset.







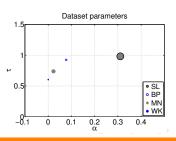
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### Parameter estimation

Parameter estimates for the different datasets

Dataset	$\log \beta$	$\alpha$	au						
N = 50									
SL	2.39 (0.17)	0.31 (0.02)	0.98 (0.02)						
BP	0.93 (0.12)	0.08 (0.04)	0.92 (0.00)						
MN	1.66 (0.16)	0.03 (0.01)	0.72 (0.04)						
WK	-0.21 (0.81)	0.00 (0.00)	0.40 (0.19)						
N = 5000									
SL	<b>2.39</b> (0.01)	<b>0.31</b> (0.01)	<b>0.98</b> (0.00)						
BP	0.96 (0.02)	0.08 (0.00)	0.92 (0.00)						
MN	<b>1.69</b> (0.03)	0.02 (0.00)	<b>0.74</b> (0.01)						
WK	0.39 (0.22)	0.00 (0.00)	<b>0.60</b> (0.01)						

Bootstrap with N = 50 threads already gives good estimates.







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### Growing tree model for discussion threads

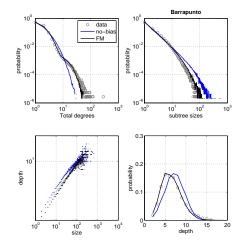
#### Validation of the model

We calculate the following quantities from the empirical data and from the synthetic threads produced by the model:

- Degrees distribution.
- Subtree sizes distribution.
- Mean node depth versus size.
- Node depths distribution.
- Size of the discussion N is drawn from the empirical distribution.
- We use model NO-BIAS for comparison [Kumar 2010].



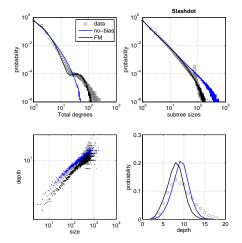








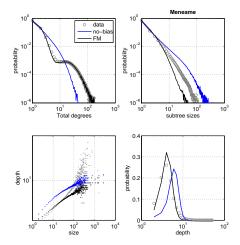
### Slashdot dataset





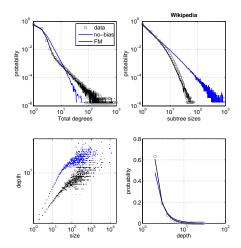


### Meneame dataset









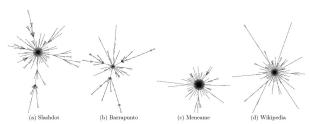




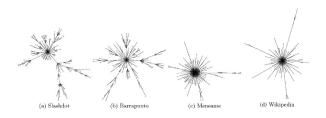
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### Growing tree model for discussion threads

#### Real cascades:



#### Synthetic cascades:



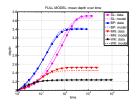


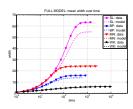


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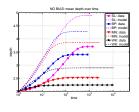
## Evolution of mean depths and mean widths

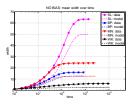
#### **FULL MODEL:**





#### NO-BIAS model:









### Theoretical Result

Asymptotics for degree distribution in FM

#### It can be shown that ...

- the degree distribution follows (asymptotically) a power-law with exponent 3.
- ullet The parameter au does not affect the power-law exponent

#### but ...

formally

$$c_1 x^{-2} \le P(degree \ge x) \le c_2 x^{-2}, 0 \le c_1 \le c_2$$

- with  $\tau$  affecting  $c_2$  which is bounded by  $\exp(\frac{\tau}{1-\tau})$ .
- Thus  $\tau$  can affect the fraction of nodes with a degree larger than x by several orders of magnitude.





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#### Related work

Galton-Watson branching process

#### Idea

- Tree grows level by level.
- Nodes at level i receive a random number of child-nodes at level i + 1 (according to a probability distribution).

#### Pros

- The model is simple.
- Explains chain letter trees (combined with a selection bias)
  [Golub 2010].

#### Cons

- Not a generative model.
- Does not capture the order of message creation.





### Related work II

T-MODEL [Kumar 2010]

#### **Features**

- Equivalent to model NO-bias with an extra parameter to model the death of a discussion.
- Model is illustrated on USENET.
- Authorship model (TI-model).
- Both are independent of the structure.
- Could be build on top of other structural models as well.
- T-model re-creates a power-law relation in the data between size and depth of the discussions, but is not the best model.





### Conclusions and future work

#### Conclusions

- Framework which allows to re-create discussions with similar structural features as real instances.
- Likelihood-based optimisation on the entire cascade evolution.
- Large datasets are not necessary.
- Parameters allow to characterize audience and platform:
  - Same platform : differences between SL and BP.
  - Influence of the interface: MN (flat) characterised by bias.
  - Main difference between news media and WK: popularity.

#### Future work

- Include prior authorship structure in model and analysis
- Application to other types of information cascades.











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Using selection bias to explain the observed structure of Internet diffusions.

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## Bibliography II



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Description and Prediction of Slashdot Activity.

In Proceedings of the 5th Latin American Web Congress (LA-WEB



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