Opinion Maximization in Social Networks Evimaria Terzi (BU) joint work with





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Which are the most influential nodes in a social network?

When influential nodes

- buy products or adopt opinions.....
- others follow them

Influential nodes create trends

Product/action marketing [....]

- select k initial adopters in a social network
- to maximize the spread of adoption of a product / action / ...

Products

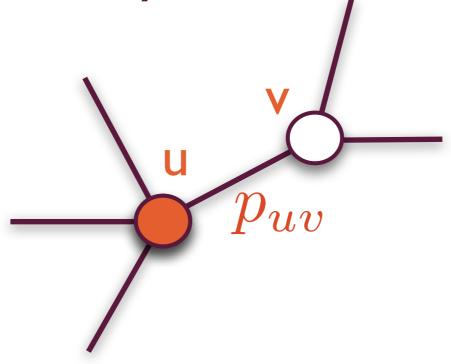


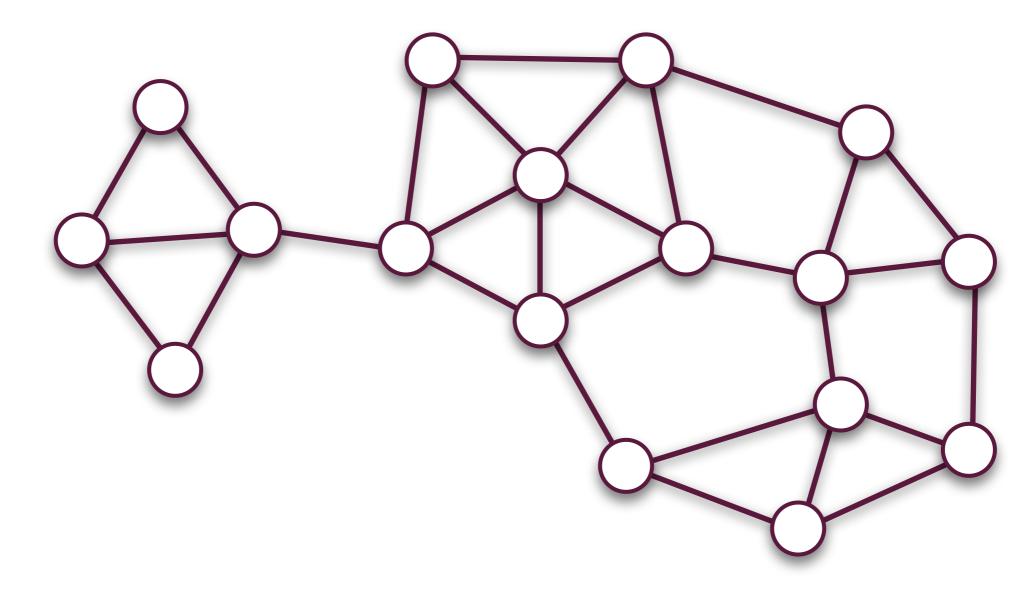
Actions in social networks (re-tweets)

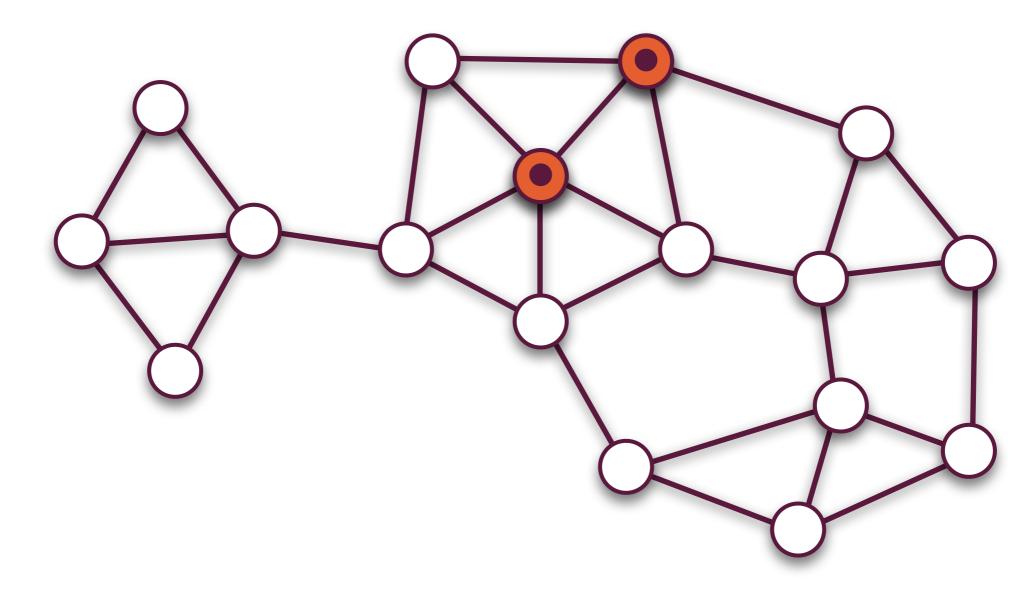


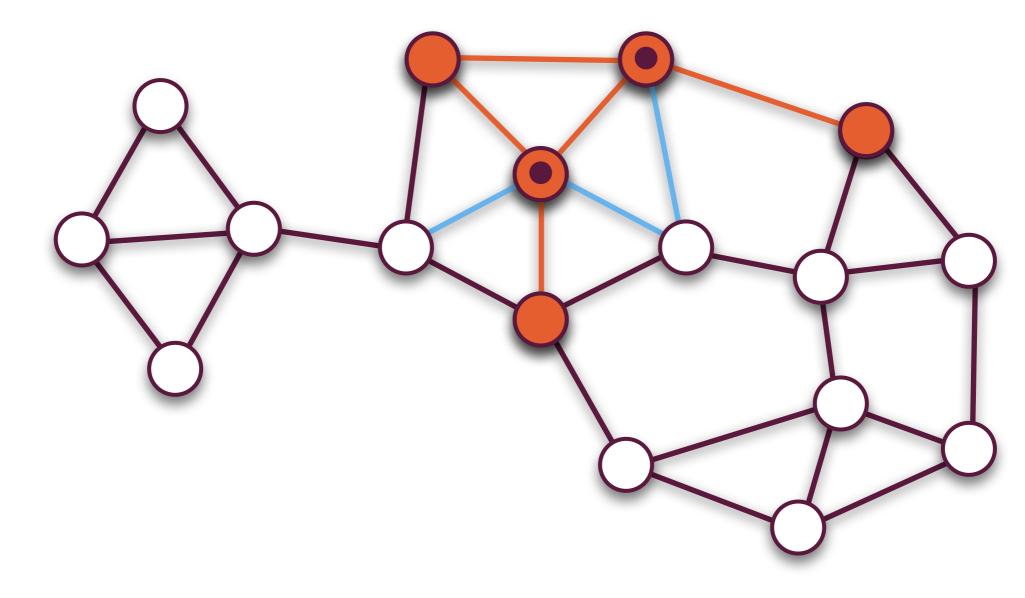
Independent-cascade model [Kempe03....]

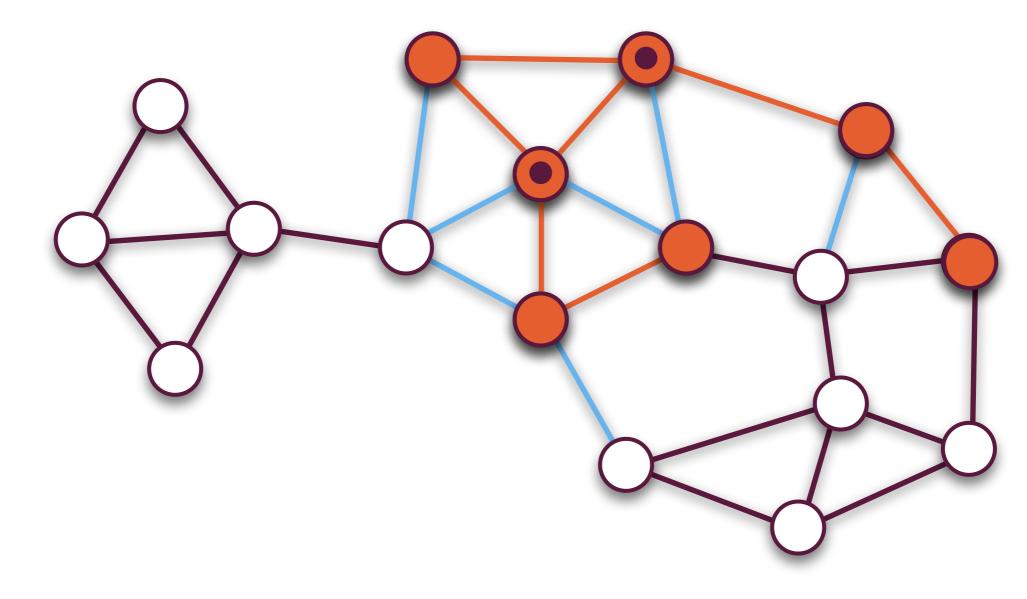
- at time t : a node u adopts
- at time t+1: a neighbor v adopts with prob p_{uv}
- one-time opportunity

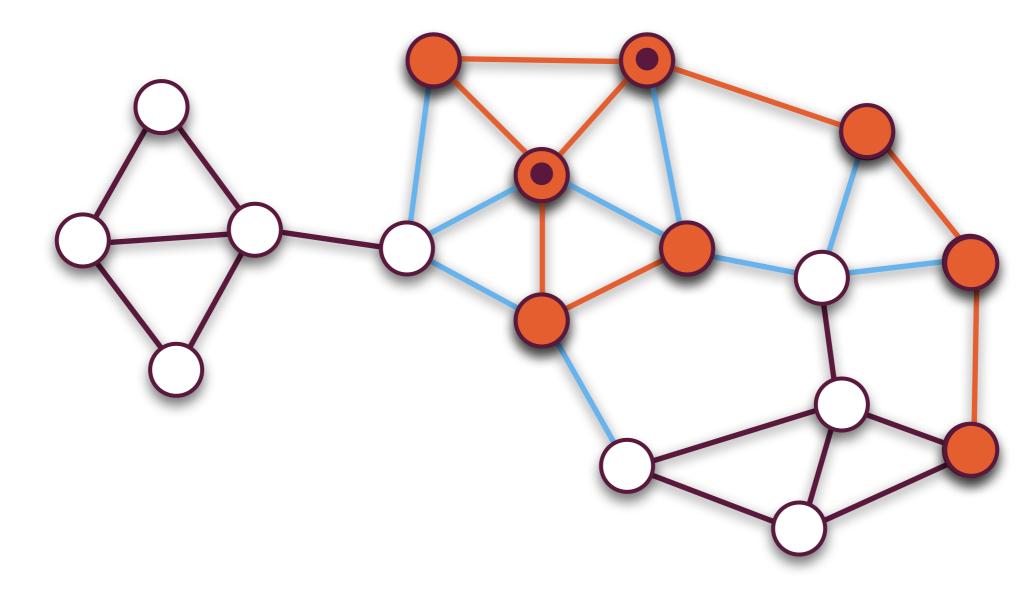


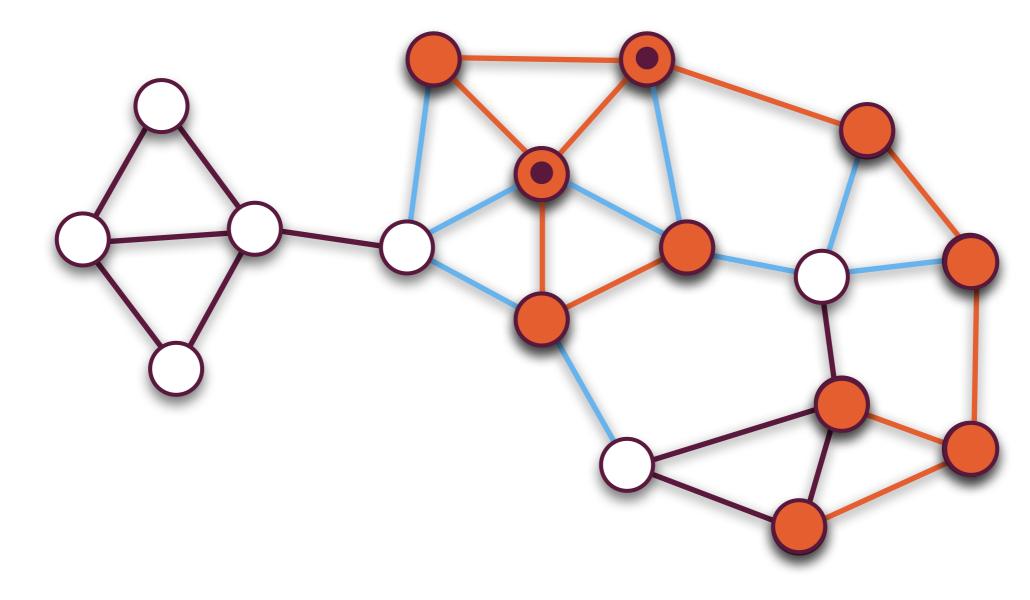


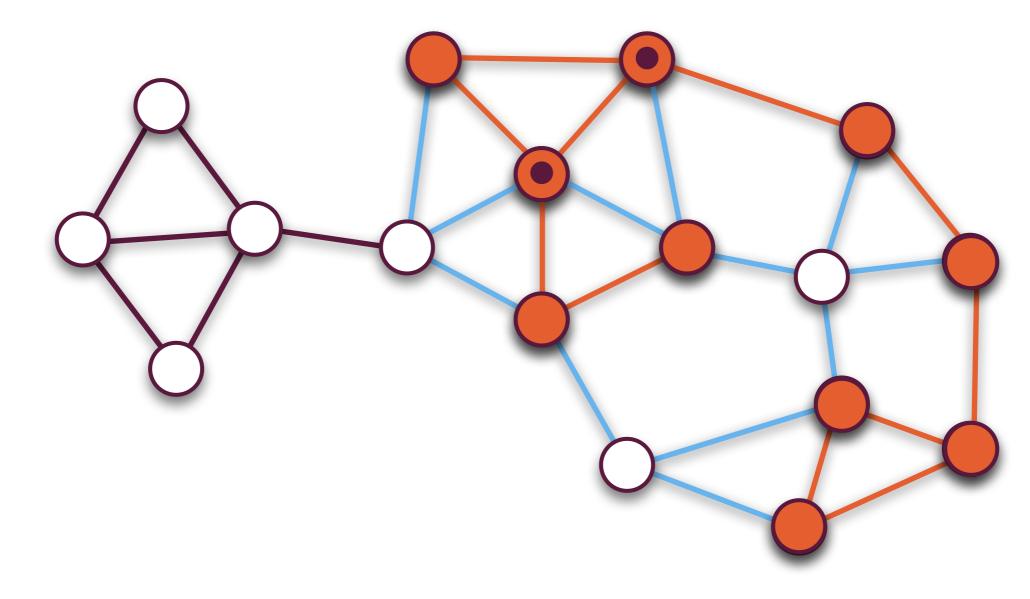




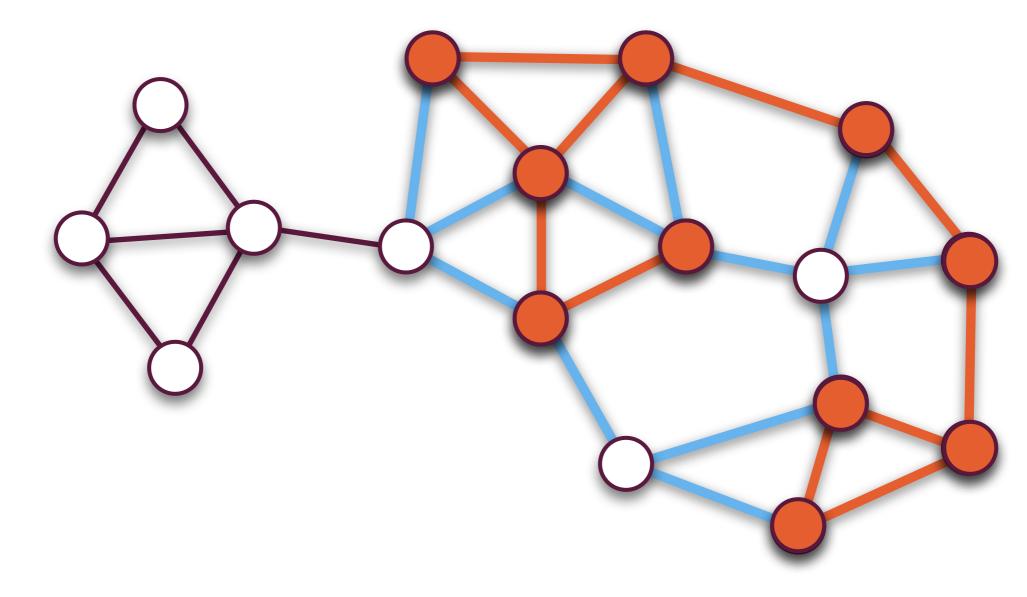








Products/actions propagate in a binary fashion



But not everything is black and white...



reduce military spending

reduce military spending

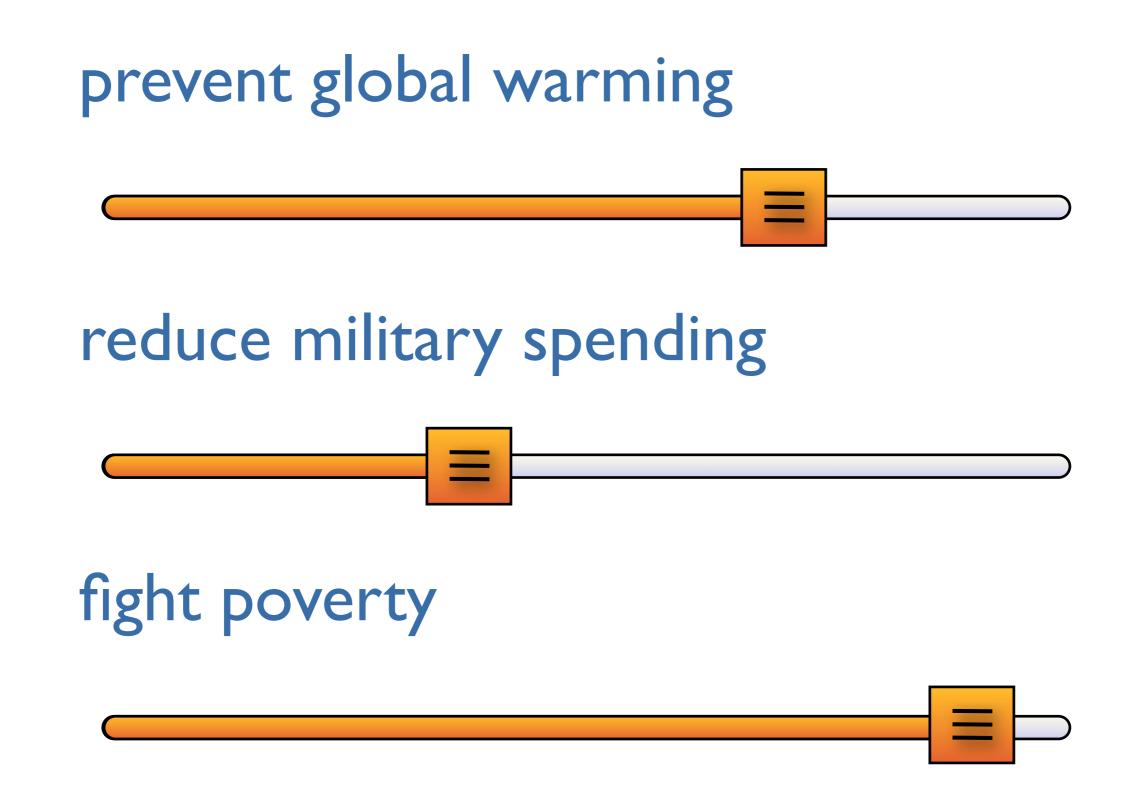




reduce military spending



fight poverty



DON'T BUY THIS JACKET



COMMON THREADS INITIATIVE

REDUCE

WE make useful gear that lasts a long time YOU don't buy what you don't need

REPAIR

WE help you repair your Patagonia gear YOU pledge to fix what's broken

REUSE

WE help find a home for Patagonia gear you no longer need YOU sell or pass it on*

RECYCLE

WE will take back your Patagonia gear that is worn outYOU pledge to keep your stuff out of the landfill and incinerator



REIMAGINE

TOGETHER we reimagine a world where we take only what nature can replace



- opinions assume a continuous range of values
- constantly evolving and being refined

Our problem

- In a setting of constantly changing opinions
- select k initial nodes to convince 100% about your idea
- to maximize the overall positive opinion of the crowd on this idea

Rest of the talk

- How people form opinions
- How to select k nodes (efficiently)
- Experiments

Forming opinions

- opinion modeled as a value in [0, I]
- person i has
 - predisposition S_i
 - expressed opinion z_i
 - personal cost expressing conflict

Forming opinions

- opinion modeled as a value in [0, 1]
- person i has
 - predisposition S_i
 - expressed opinion z_i
 - personal cost expressing conflict

$$c(z_i) = (z_i - s_i)^2 + \sum_{j \in N(i)} w_{ij} (z_i - z_j)^2$$



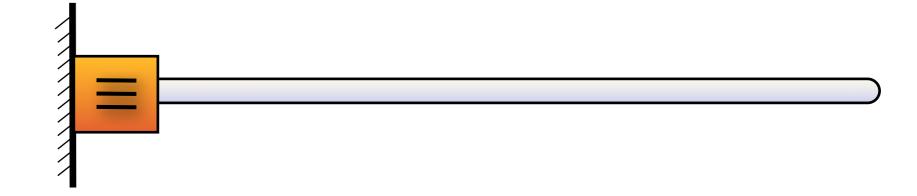




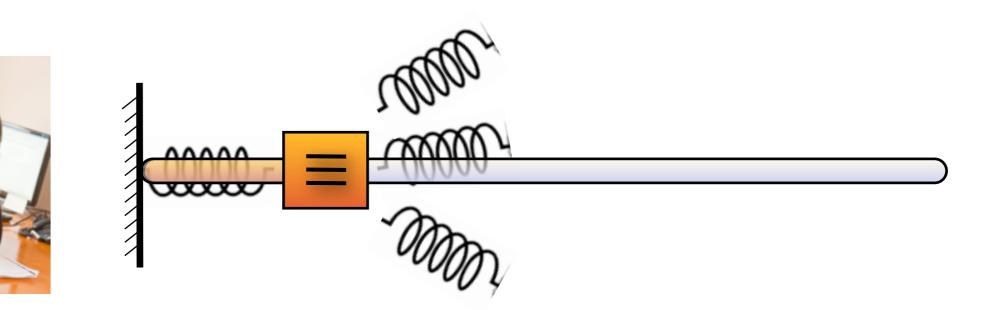












Forming opinions

- egoistic agents minimizing their costs

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Forming opinions

- egoistic agents minimizing their costs

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gives
$$z_i = \frac{s_i + \sum_{j \in N(i)} w_{ij} z_j}{1 + \sum_{j \in N(i)} w_{ij}}$$

Nash equilibrium vs. social optimal

- Nash optimum : z_i that optimizes

$$c(z_i) = (z_i - s_i)^2 + \sum_{j \in N(i)} w_{ij} (z_i - z_j)^2$$

- social optimum : y_i that optimizes

$$c(\mathbf{y}) = \sum_{i \in V} c(y_i)$$

Nash equilibrium vs. social optimal

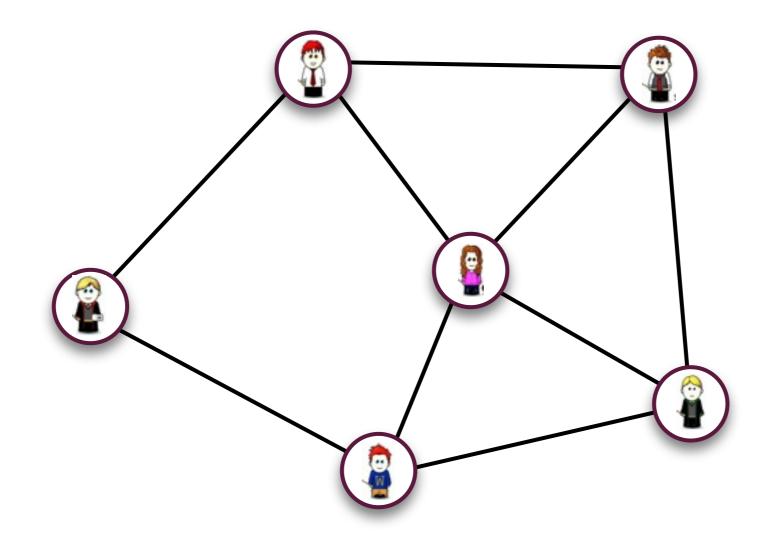
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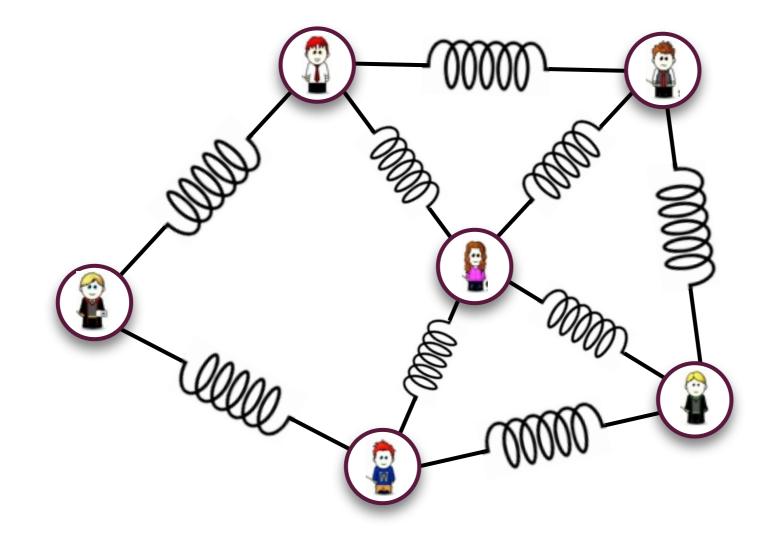
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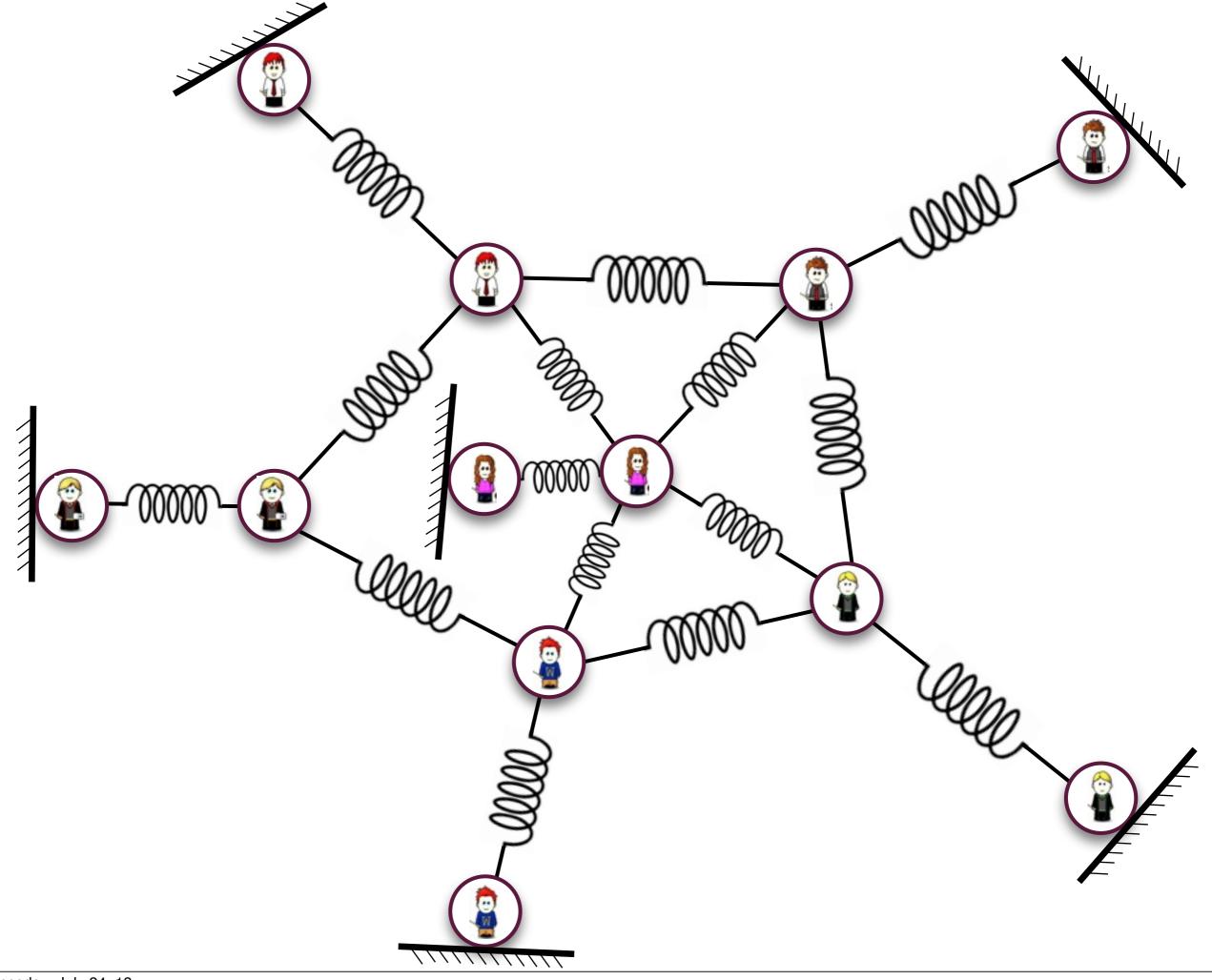
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price of anarchy = $\frac{9}{8}$

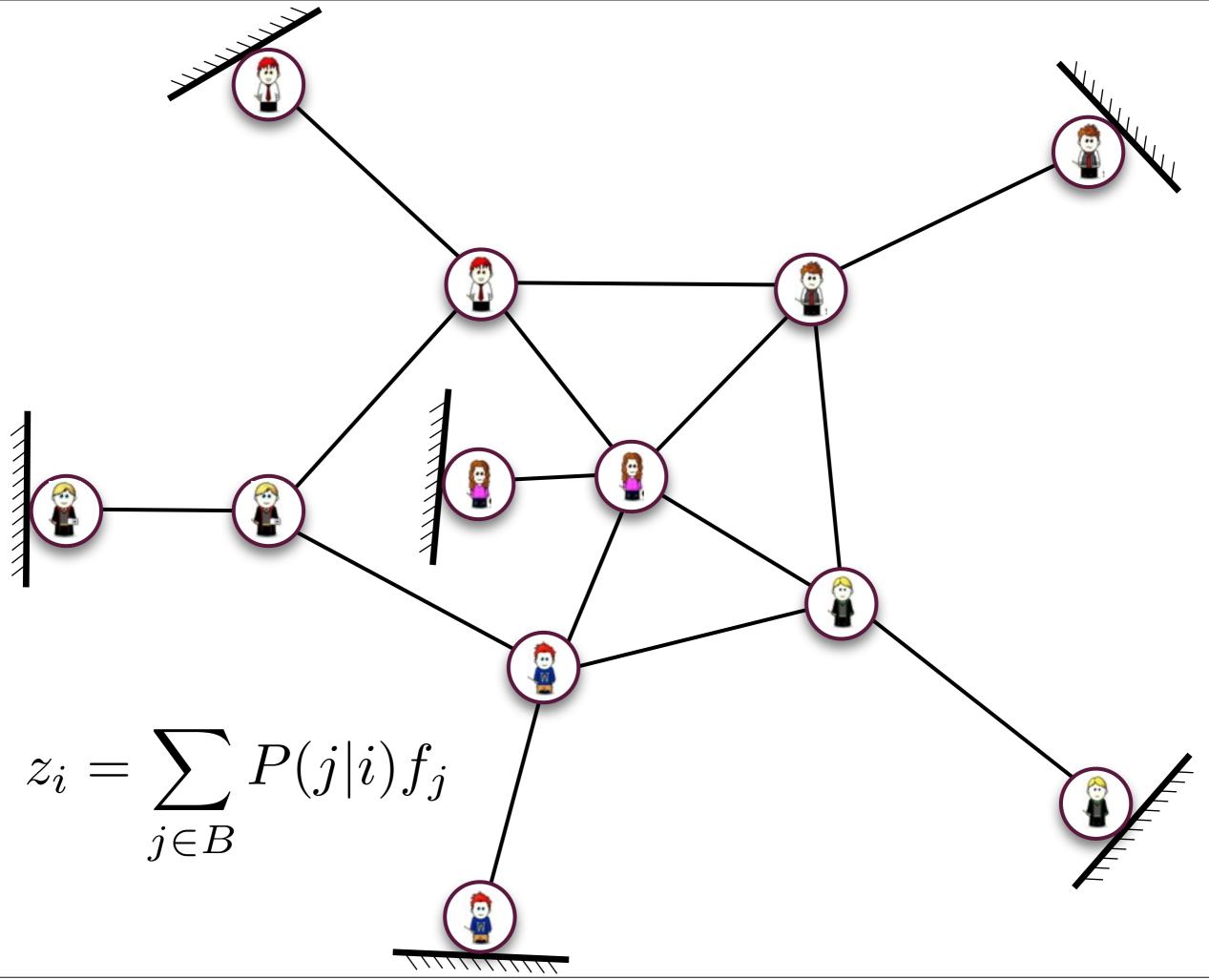






Interpretation of opinion z_i

- value in the equilibrium state of the spring model
- value at absorption in an absorbing random walk





- find k users to set $z_i = 1$
- maximize the overall expressed opinion (or average opinion)

$$g(\mathbf{z}) = \sum_{i \in V} z_i$$

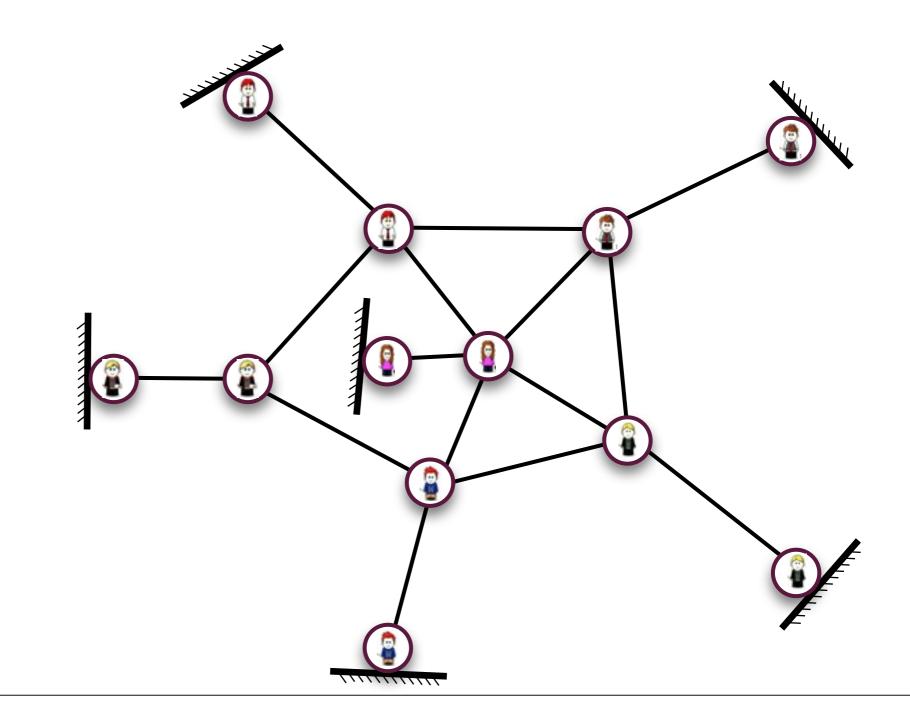
Characterization of the campaign problem

- NP-hard
- function $g(\mathbf{z}) = \sum_{i \in V} z_i$

is monotone and submodular

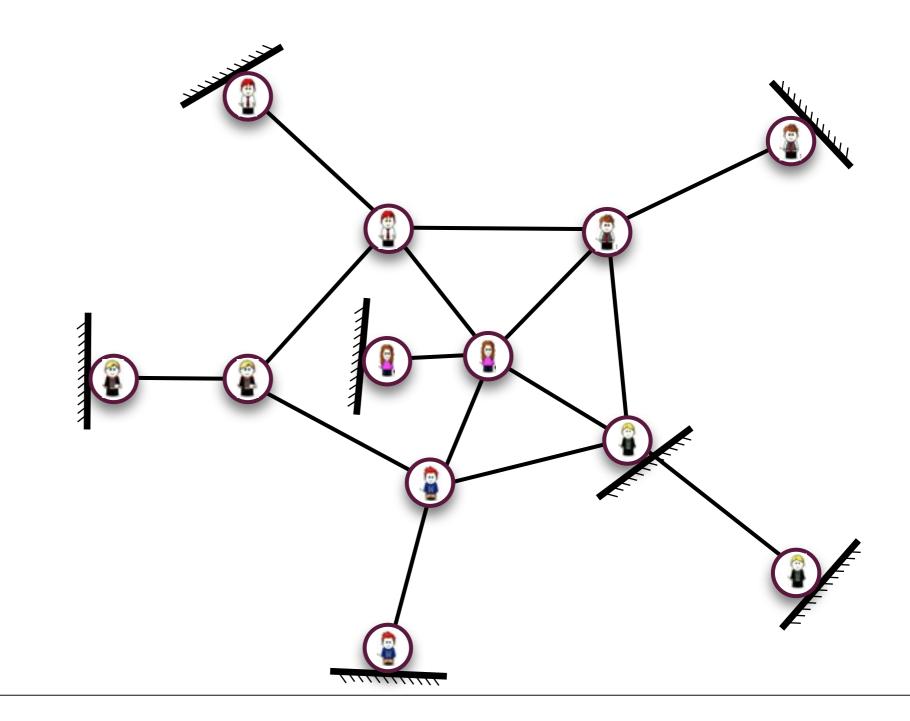
Example : monotonicity

- objective $g(\mathbf{z}) = \sum_{i \in V} z_i$
- where $z_i = \sum_{j \in B} P(j \mid i) f_j$



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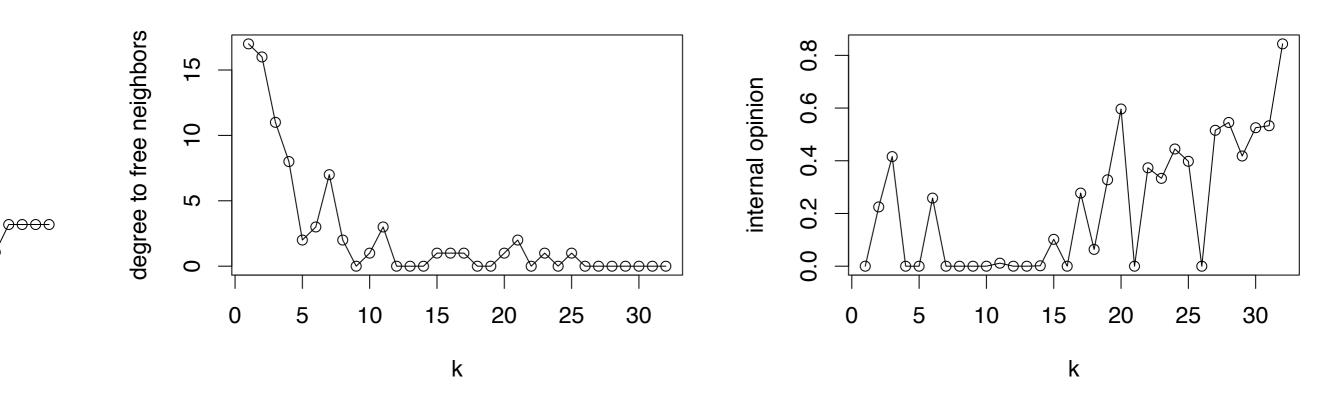




- GREEDY (matrix inversion vs power iteration)

Algorithms

- GREEDY (matrix inversion vs power iteration)

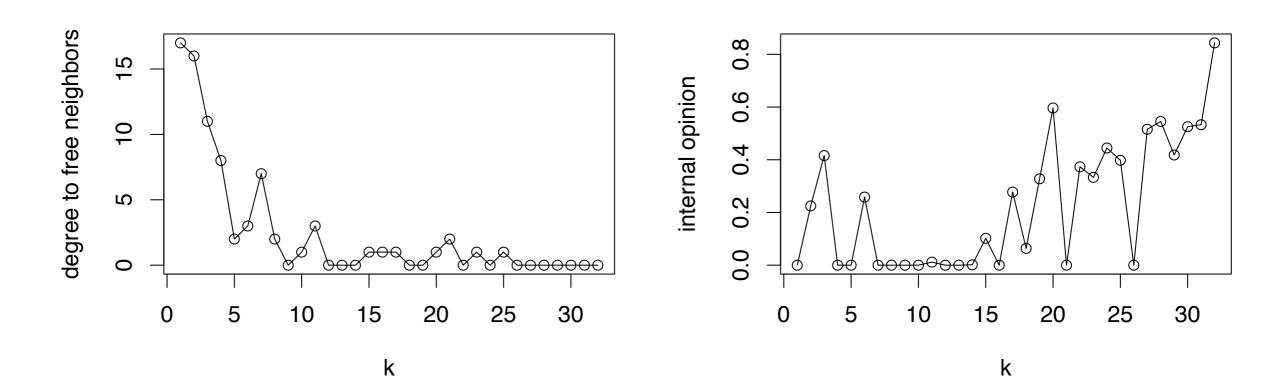


Karate club

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Algorithms

- GREEDY (matrix inversion vs power iteration)



Karate club

- DEGREE
- MINS
- RVVR

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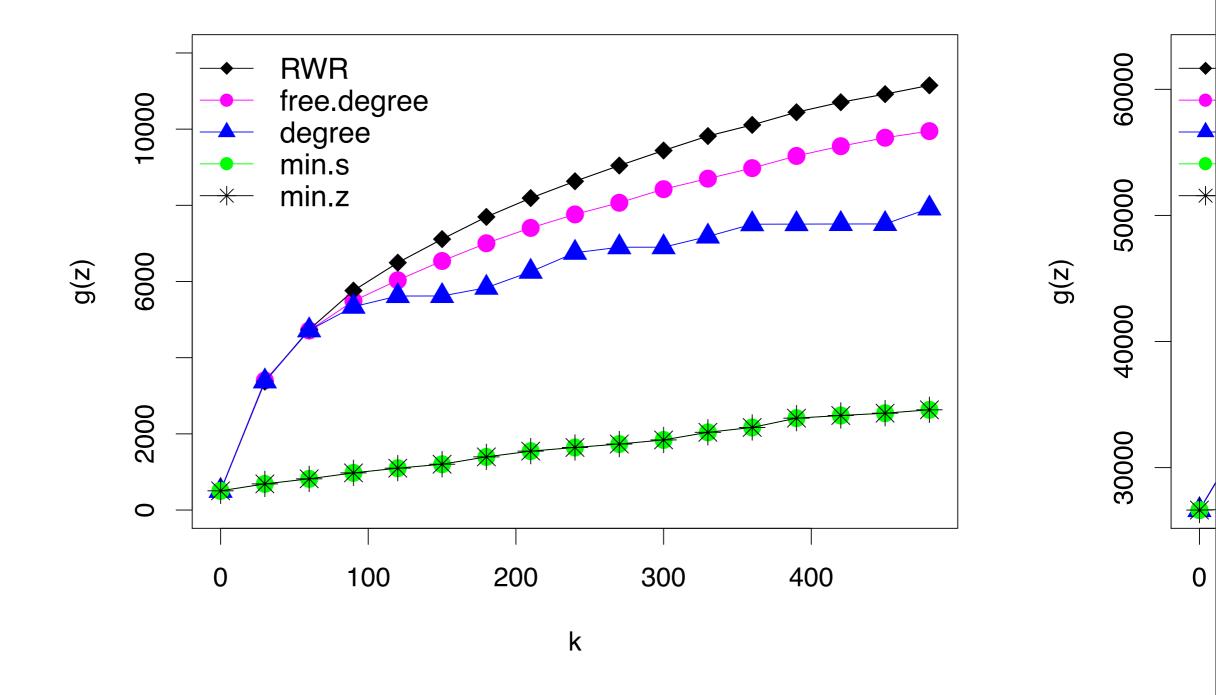
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On a larger dataset

k

Bibsonomy -- data mining

k



Remarks

- campaign with setting $s_i = 1$ easy

Thank you!