

Xinyue Ye, Jay Lee, and Sagar Naresh Jha

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Spatiotemporal Modeling of Human Dynamics Across Social Media and Social Networks Interdisciplinary Behavioral and Social Science Research, National Science Foundation









Theoretical Motivation

- Integration of space and time generates much closer interactions among social sciences (Goodchild et al., 2000; Goodchild, 2006).
- Treatment of spatial and temporal factors will determine how the reality and the theoretical framework are examined (Ye & Carroll, 2011; Ye & Rey, 2013).









Methodological Motivation

 Imperative need for effective and efficient methods to represent and examine the coupled space-time attributes of socioeconomic and human dynamics phenomena in the comparative context (Janikas, 2007; Rey & Ye 2010; Ye & Rey, 2013; Ye et al., 2014).









Anselin (2011): three important aspects that stimulated spatial analytical software development in the 21st century

- the role of methodological innovations in both exploratory and confirmatory analysis.
- the role of the open source software movement in stimulating new development and broadening the community of developers and adopters.
- the role of the internet, in the form of web-based spatial analysis, spatial analytical web services, and the advent of a scientific cyberinfrastructure for geospatial analysis.









User-led Innovation

- Open source represents a paradigm shift in geospatial research that has facilitated collaboration across disciplines.
- The development of open source GIS packages has been boosted. However, open source projects in the areas of advanced spatial analysis are very few (Rey & Anselin, 2007; Rey, 2009; Ye & Rey, 2013).



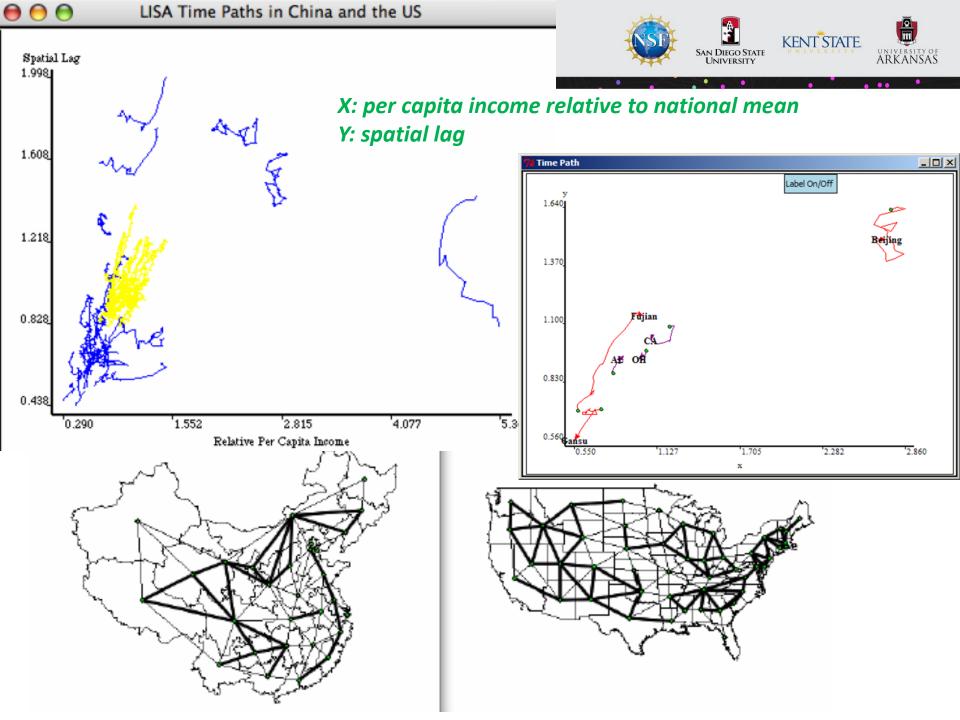






STARS: Space Time Analysis of Regional Systems





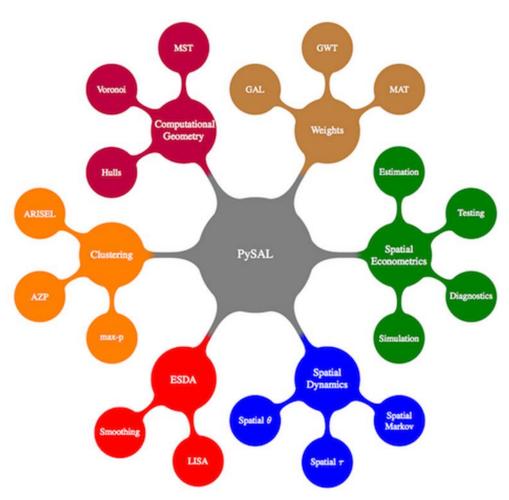


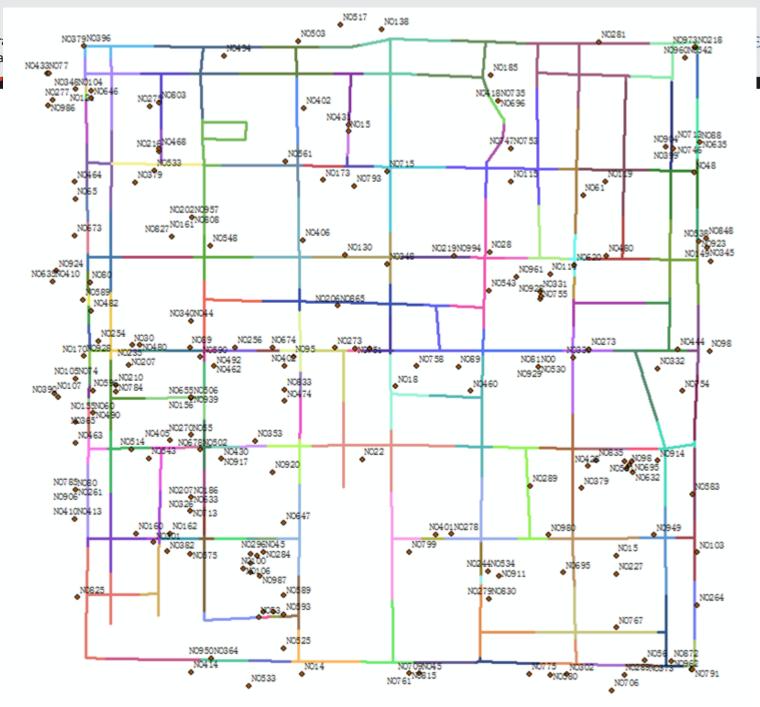




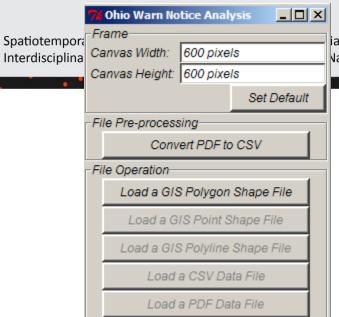


PySAL: Open Source Python Library for Spatial Analytical Functions









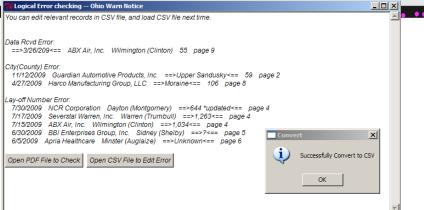
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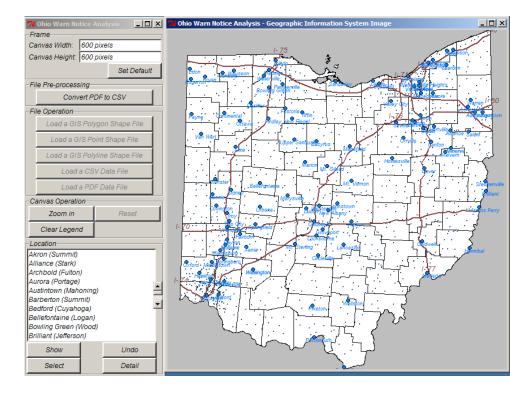




















Spatiotemporal Analysis and ABM

- Agent-based model (ABM) is one of a class of computational models for simulating the actions and interactions of <u>autonomous agents</u> (both individual or collective entities such as organizations or groups) with a view to assessing their <u>effects on the system as a whole</u>. (Wiki)
- Each <u>node and link</u> in the networks are <u>individual agents</u>.
- The overall networks is the system as a whole.
- ❖ <u>Diffusion</u> is the <u>interactions</u> in the <u>space-time-network</u> context.
- Rule development and result verification using space-time analysis.

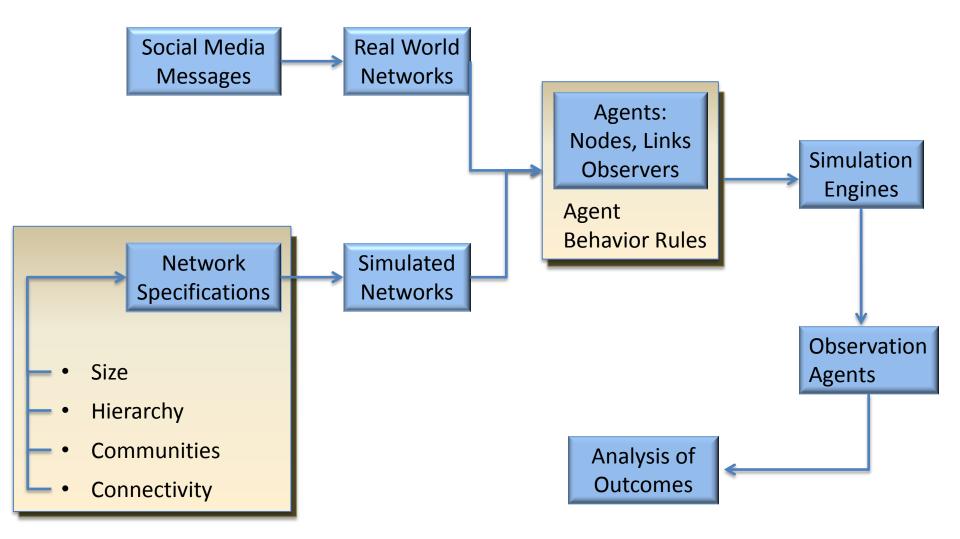








Overall Research Design of Space-Time-Network Tool











Network Specifications

Size

- # nodes
- # links

Hierarchy

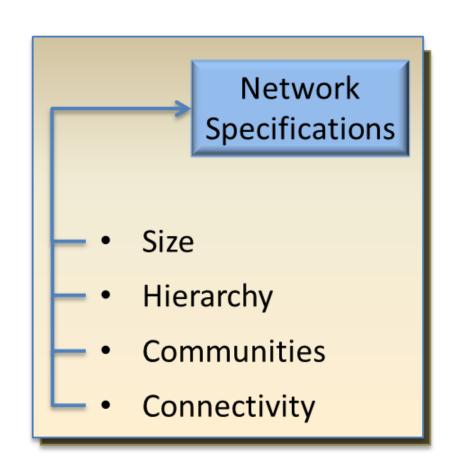
- # tiers
- # level 1 opinion leaders
- # level 2 opinion leaders
- **—**

Communities

– # communities

Connectivity

Connectivity index











Model Agents

Agents

- Nodes
 - e.g., Twitter accounts
 - e.g., Opinion leaders
 - e.g., Community interfaces
- Links
 - e.g., Re-tweet
 - e.g., Passage/Blockage
- Observer
 - e.g. Statistical summaries

Agents: Nodes, Links Observers

Agent Behavior Rules









Agent Rules

Behavioral rules

- Tier 1/Tier 2/Tier 3 opinion leaders
 - e.g., Probabilities for retweeting
 - e.g., Received messages
- Links
 - e.g., Passage
 - e.g., Blockage
- Communities
 - e.g., Connectivity

Simulate and monitor the step-by-step process that a meme would flow from "opinion leaders" (the hubs of the network) to "followers" (those connected to the hubs directly or indirectly) in the network.

Agents:
Nodes, Links
Observers

Agent
Behavior Rules









Tool 0.1



NLTK 3.0 documentation

NEXT | MODULES | INDEX

Natural Language Toolkit

NLTK is a leading platform for building Python programs to work with human language data. It provides easy-to-use interfaces to over 50 corpora and lexical resources such as WordNet, along with a suite of text processing libraries for classification, tokenization, stemming, tagging, parsing, and semantic reasoning, and an active discussion forum.





NetworkX

NetworkX Home | Documentation | Download | Developer (Github)

High-productivity software for complex networks

NetworkX is a Python language software package for the creation, manipulation, and study of the structure, dynamics, and functions of complex networks.



Reference all functions and methods

Documentation all documentation

Examples
using the library

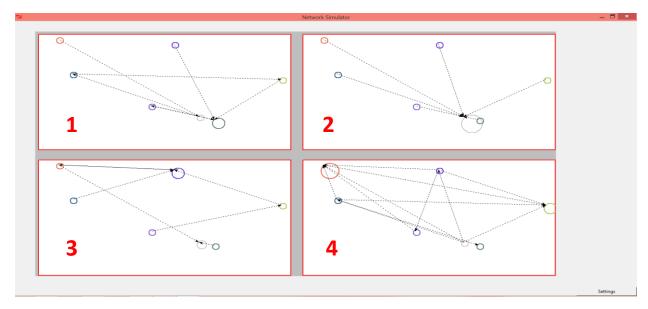








Network Simulator – V1



- Four examples for different types of networks
 - 1 : Random network
 - 2 : Star topology-based network
 - 3 : Endos Renyi random network
 - 4 : Directed graph network
 - Combinations?



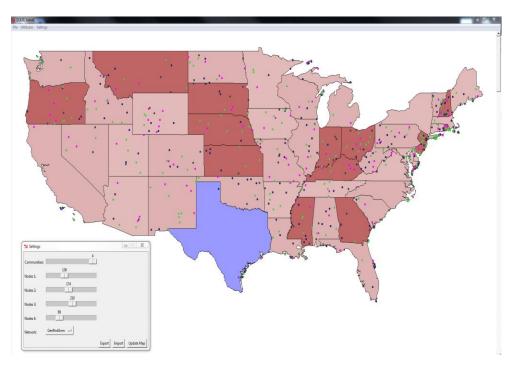






Network Simulator – V2

- Implemented so far
 - Import and visualize shape files (.shp file) on canvas.
 - Simulate networks on user defined parameters.
 - Import and visualize real world twitter data.
 - Perform text analysis on the twitter data.



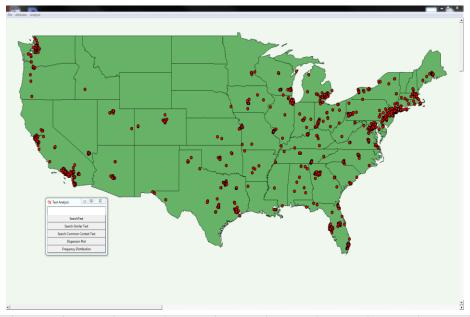








Plot real world twitter data



_keyword	platform	geo_lat	geo_lon	place	country	tweet_in_	retweet_	favourite_	user_id	user_scre	user_nam	user_loca	user_geo	user_follo	user_frier	text
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Classical networks

 Implemented classical networks (SNAP Networks)

— GenRndGnm:

 Generates an Erdos-Renyi random graph of directed type.

— GenForestFire:

 Generates a random Forest Fire, directed graph with given probabilities.

— GenStar:

- Generates a graph with star topology. It will have a node connected to all other nodes of the network.
- More implementations are planned

Graph Generators

- GenFull
- GenCircle
- GenGrid
- GenStar
- GenTree
- GenRndGnm
- GenPrefAttach
- GenGeoPrefAttach
- GenForestFire
- GenSmallWorld
- GenBaraHierar
- GenConfModel
- GenConfModel
- GenCopyModel
- GenDegSeq
- GenRewire
- GenRndDegK
- GenRndPowerLaw
- GenRMat
- GenRMatEpinions









Simulated Network



Nodes only

avoids crowded display

Colors represent communities

connectivity depends on connections between communities

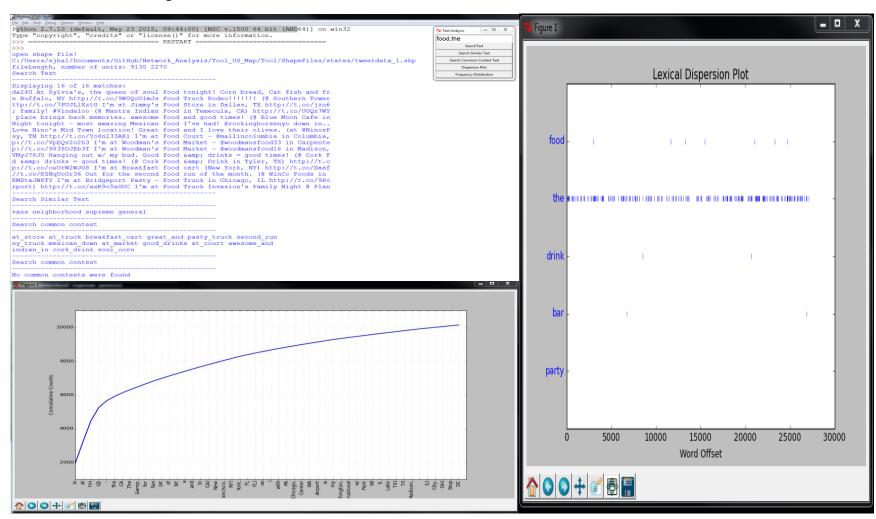








Text Analysis











Demo (Sandbox)



