#### MEMBERSHIP DIMENSION

CATEGORY-BASED ROUTING IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

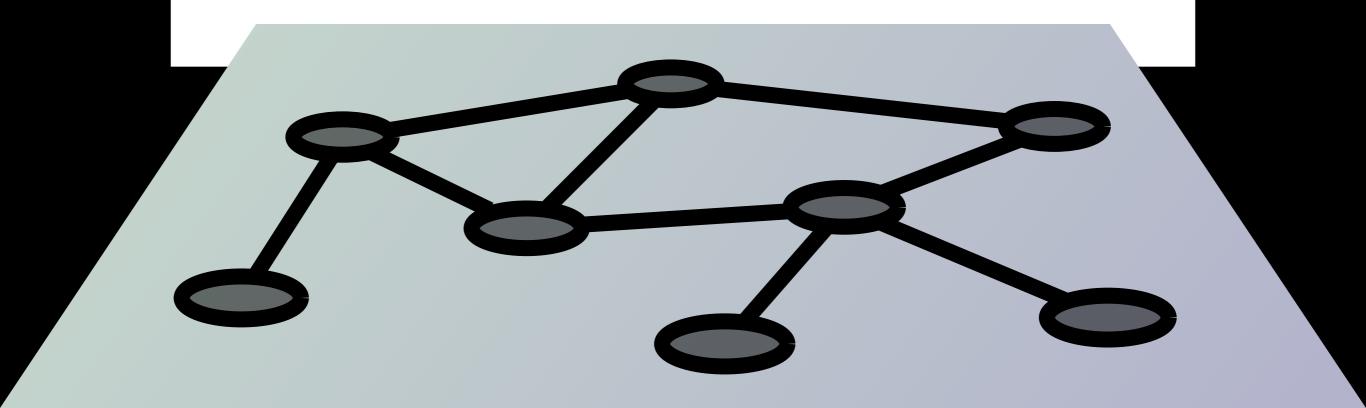
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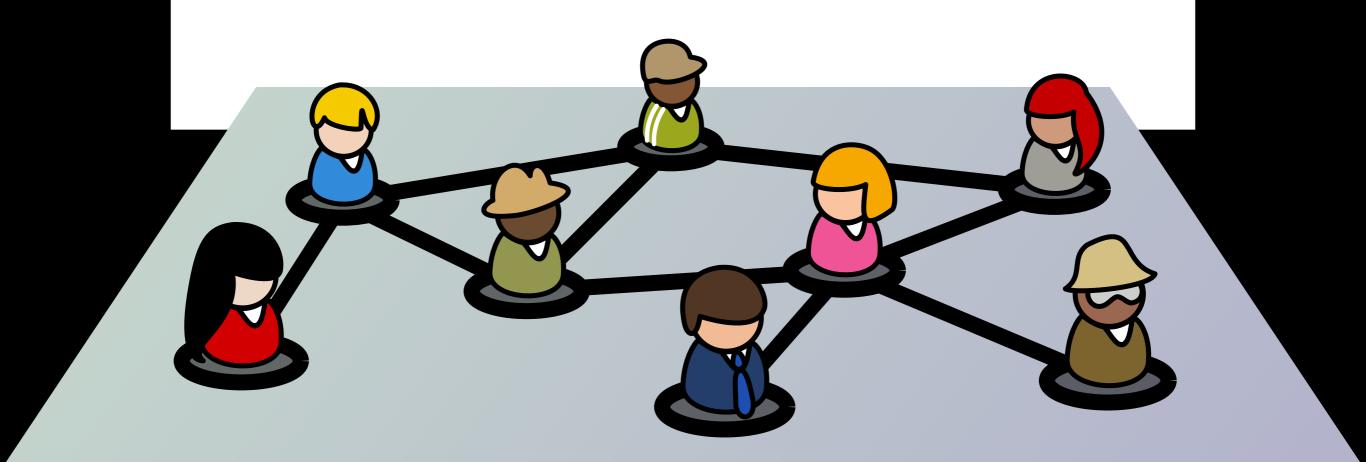
SMALL-WORLD PHENOMENON

David Eppstein • Michael Goodrich • Maarten Löffler

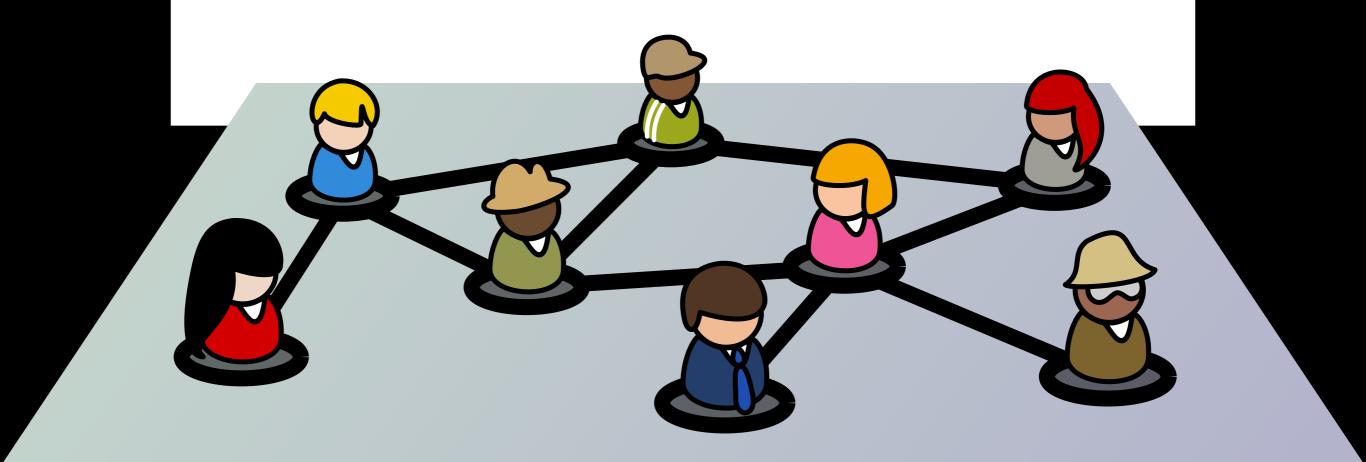
Darren Strash • Lowell Trott

# PART I INTRODUCTION



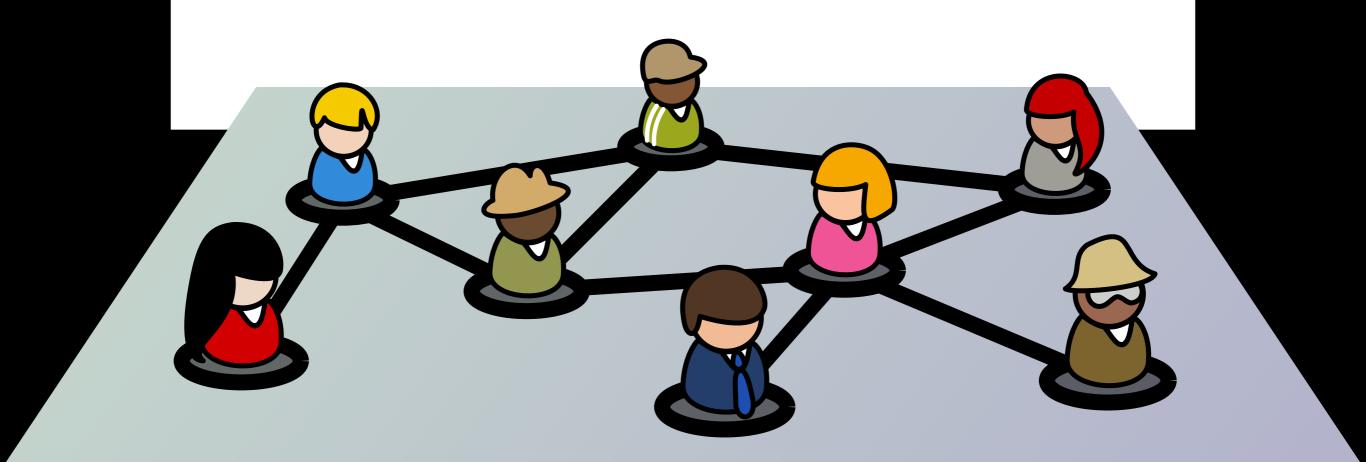


- Consider a social network
- Milgram experiment



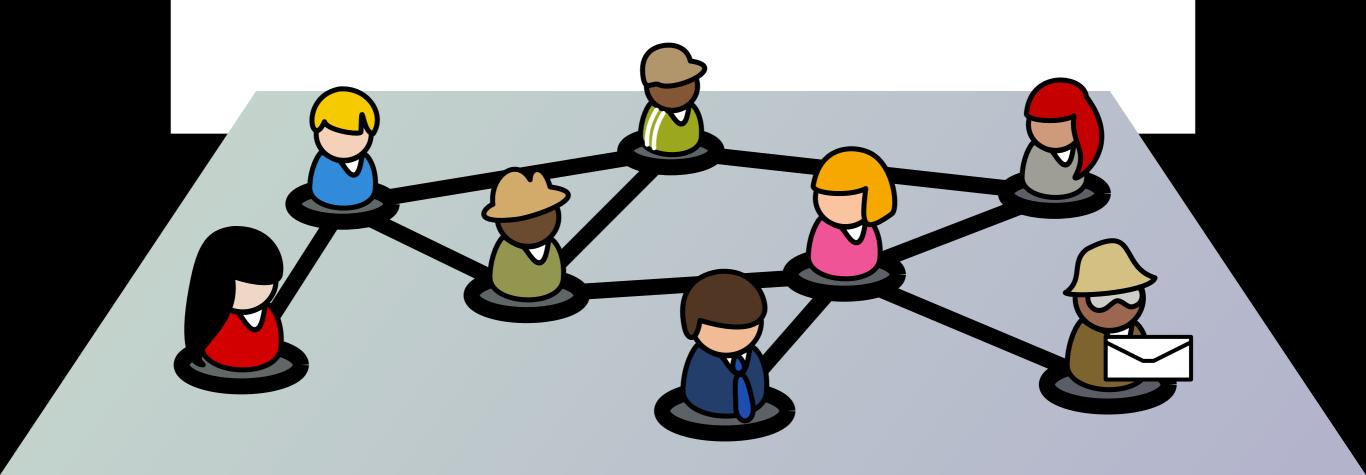
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[Milgram, 1967] • Give letter to random person



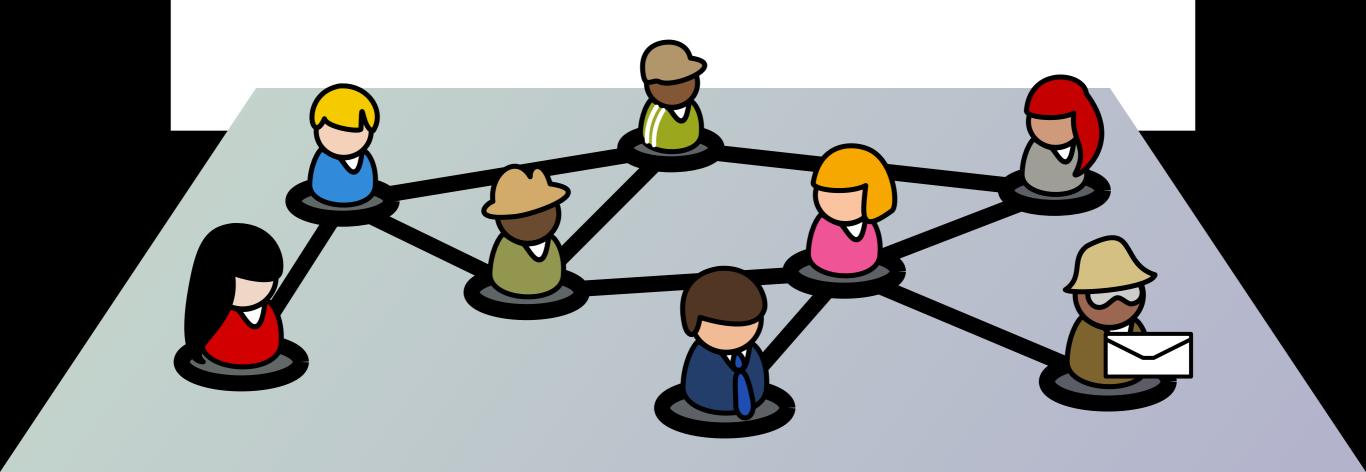
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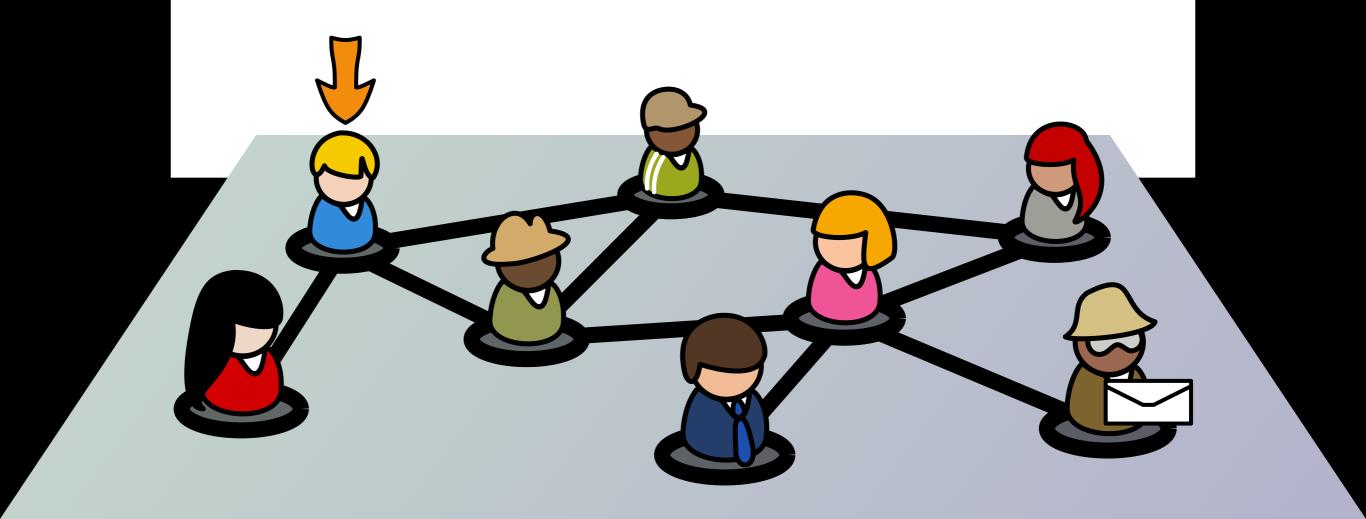
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- Give letter to random person
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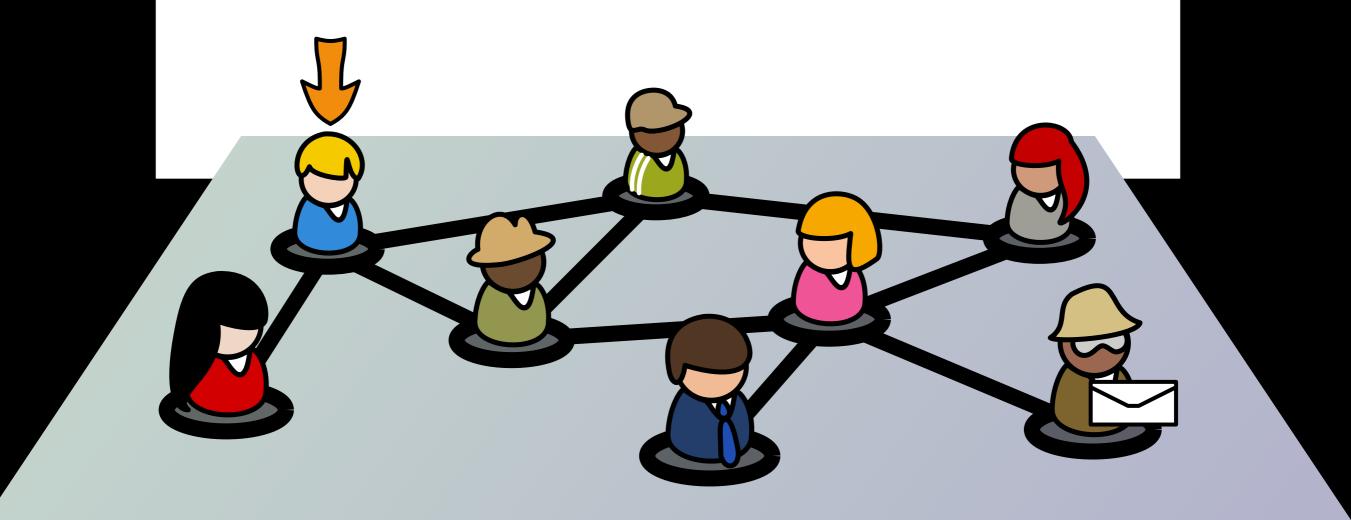
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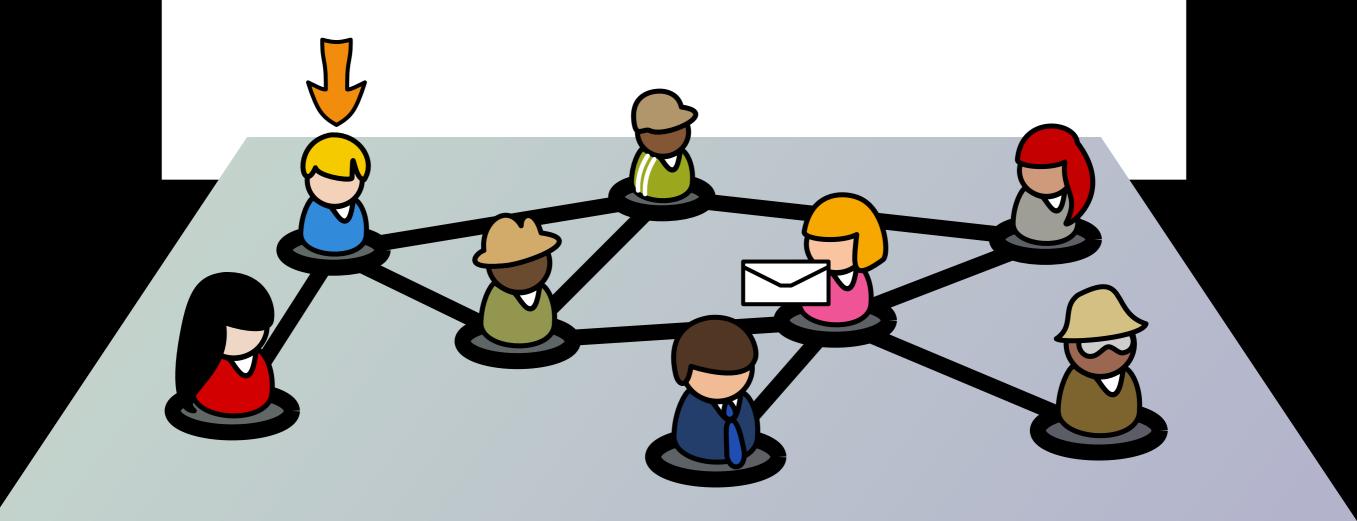
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- Give letter to random person
- Select a random target
- Person should give letter to acquaintence



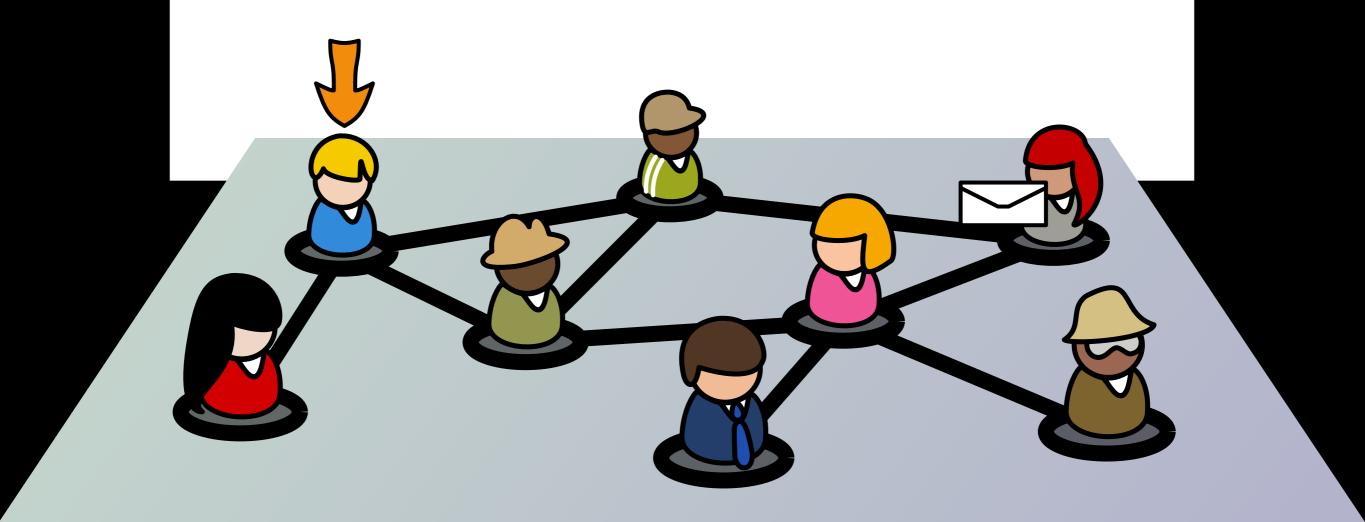
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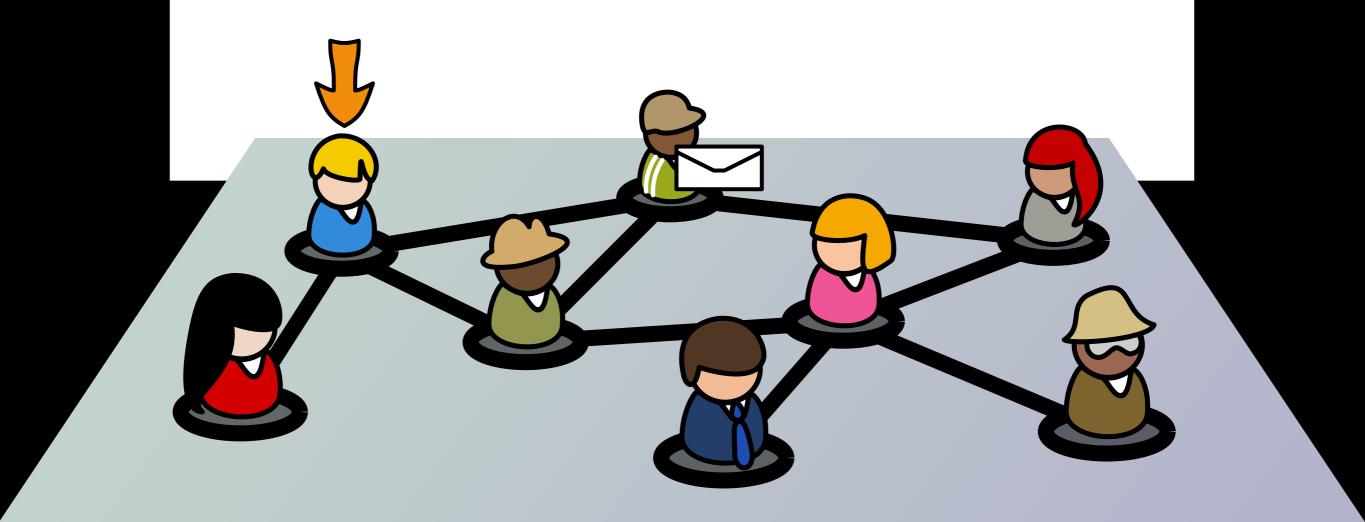
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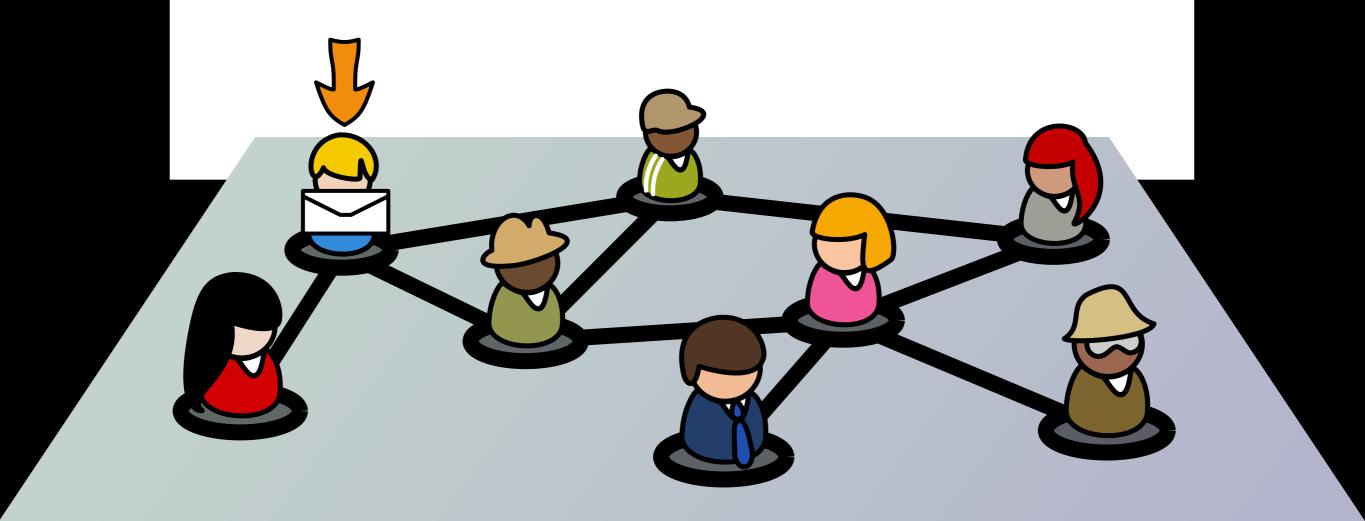
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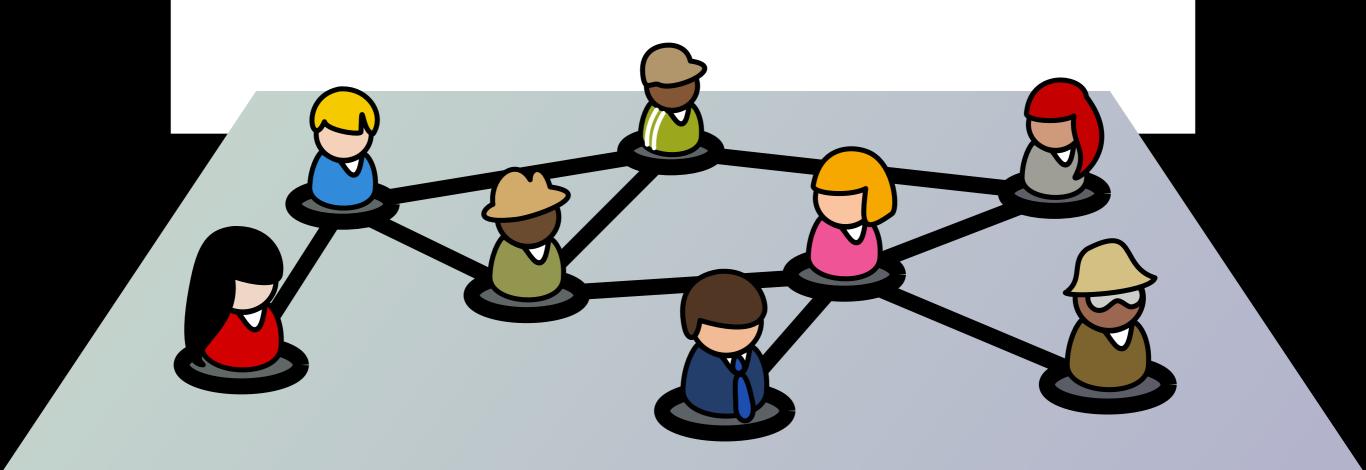
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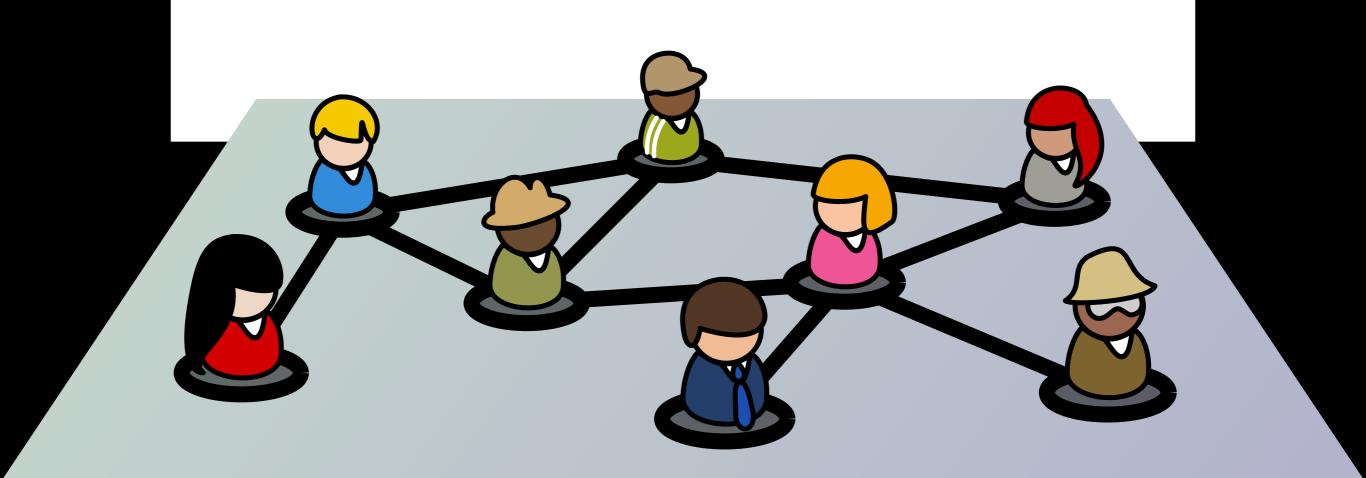
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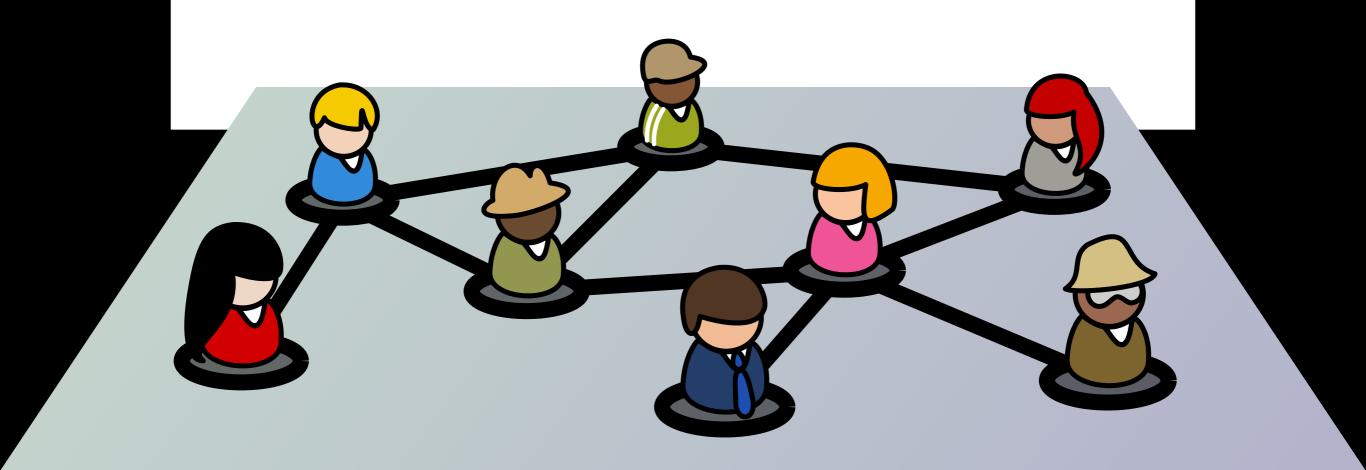
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- Conclusions



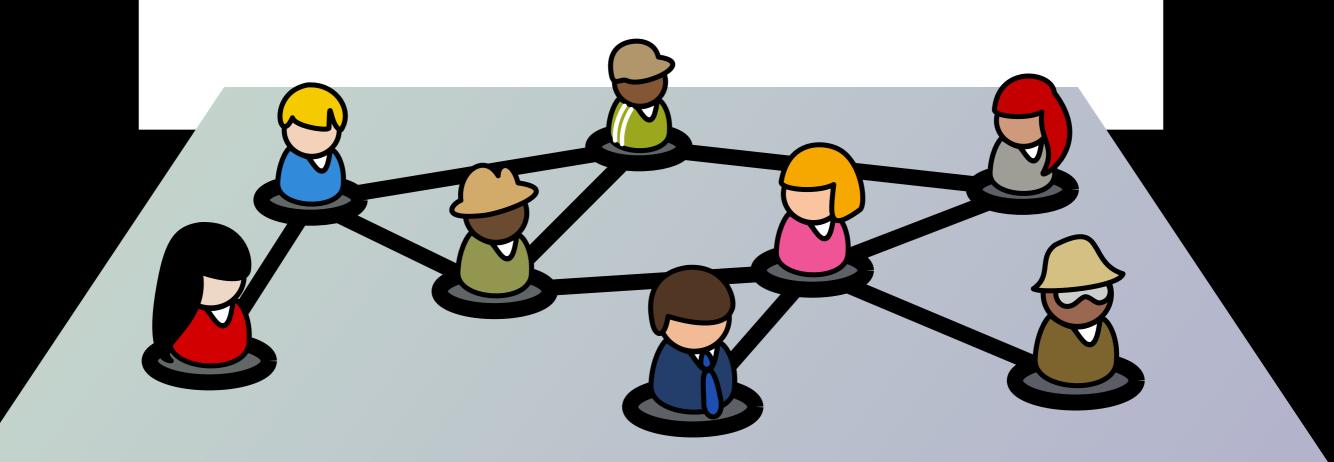
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  - Short paths exist between all people



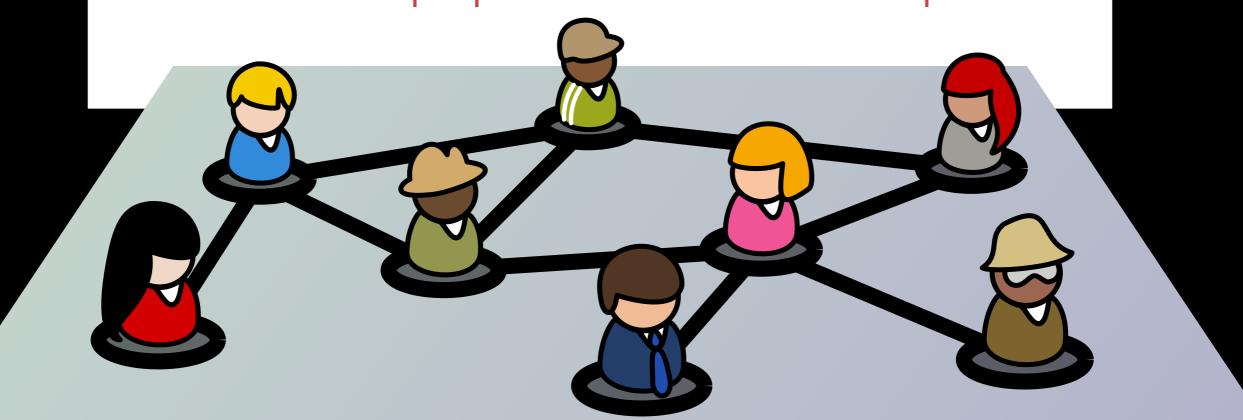
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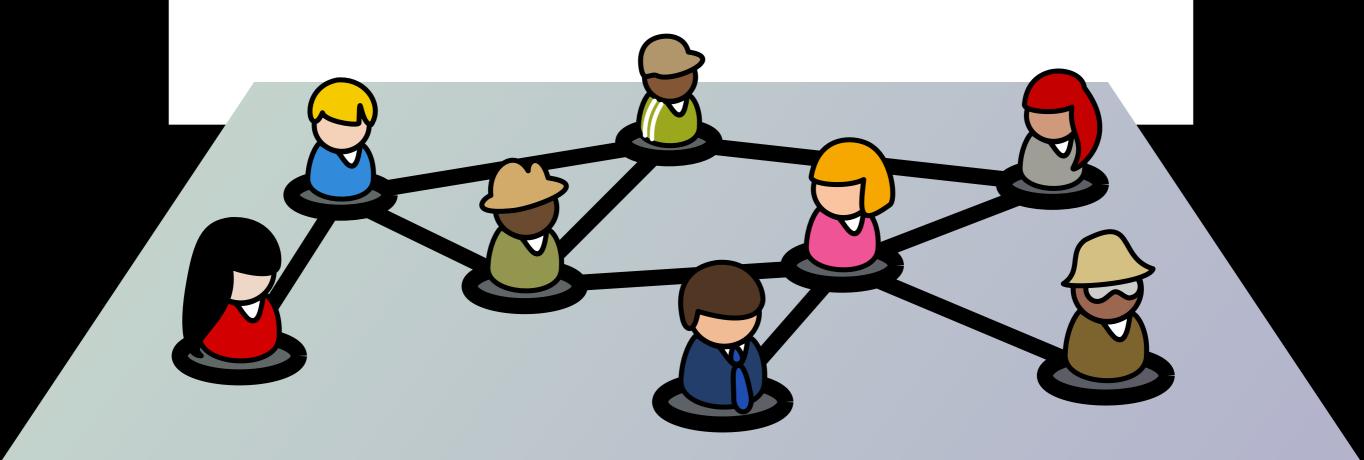
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  - "six degrees of separation"



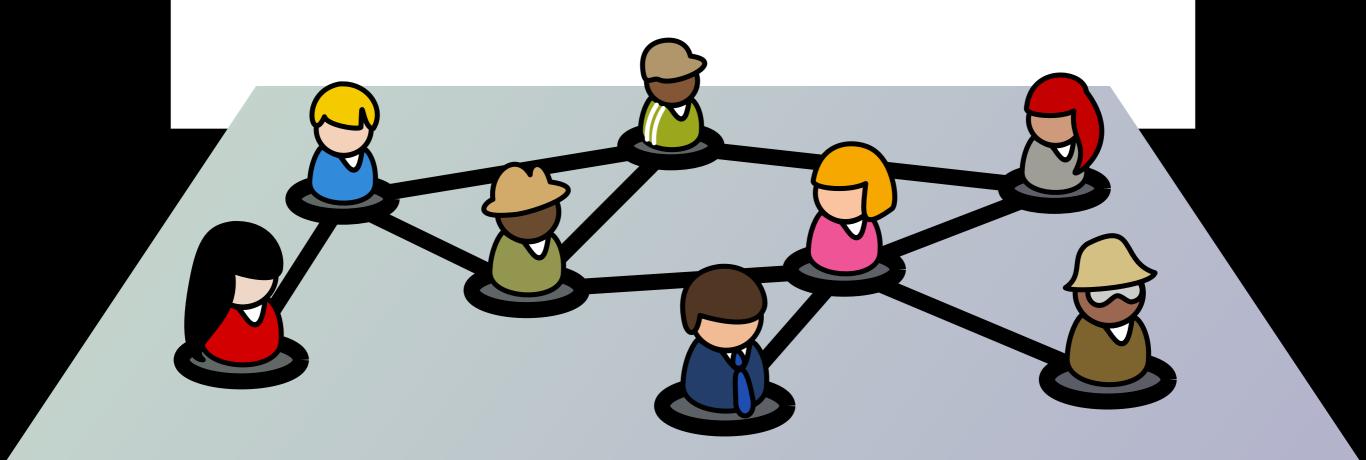
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  - ... and people are able to *find* these paths

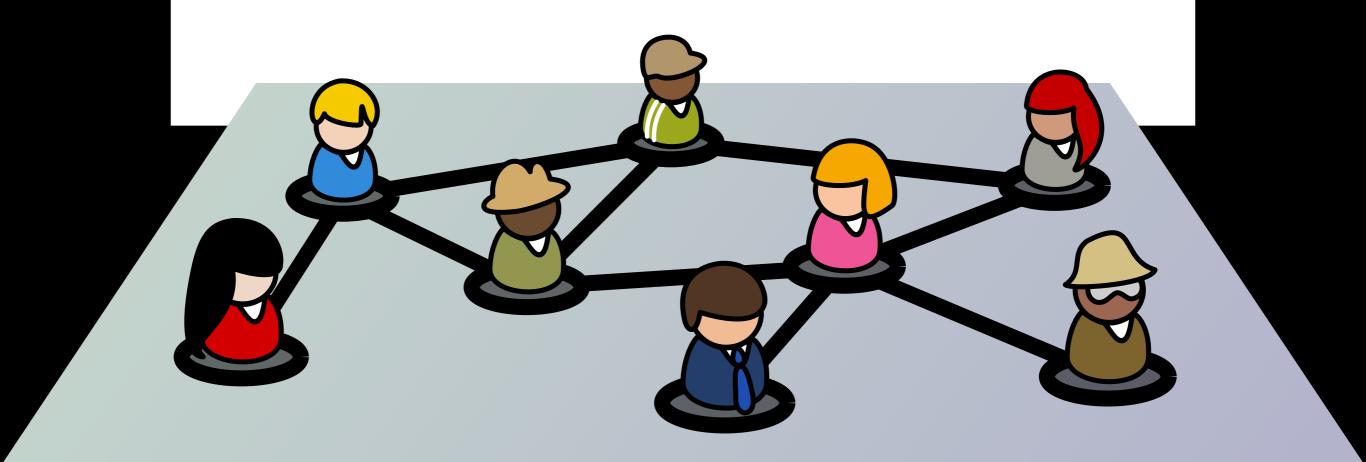




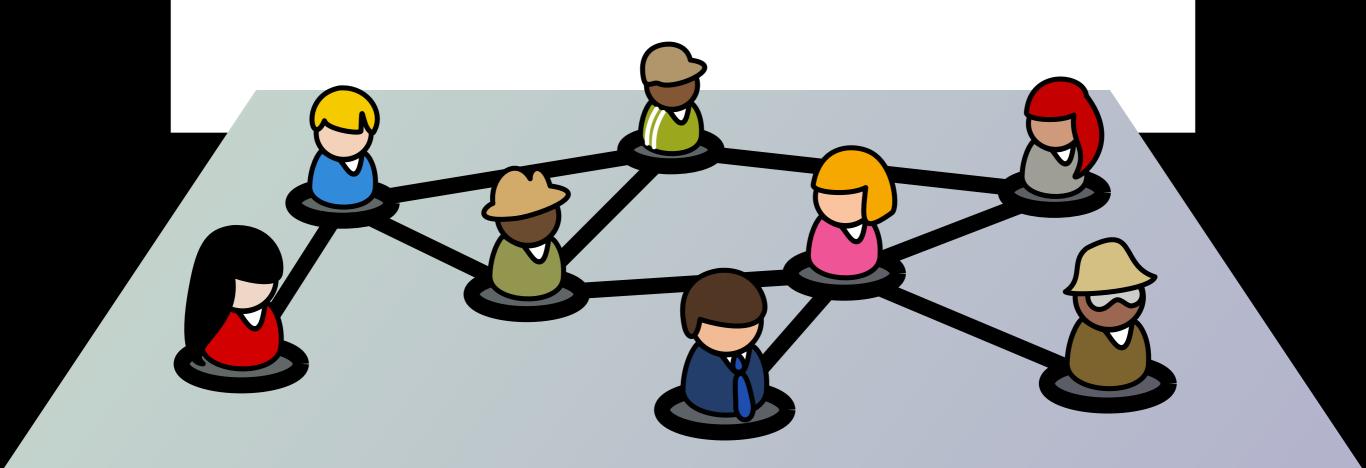
Follow-up experiments



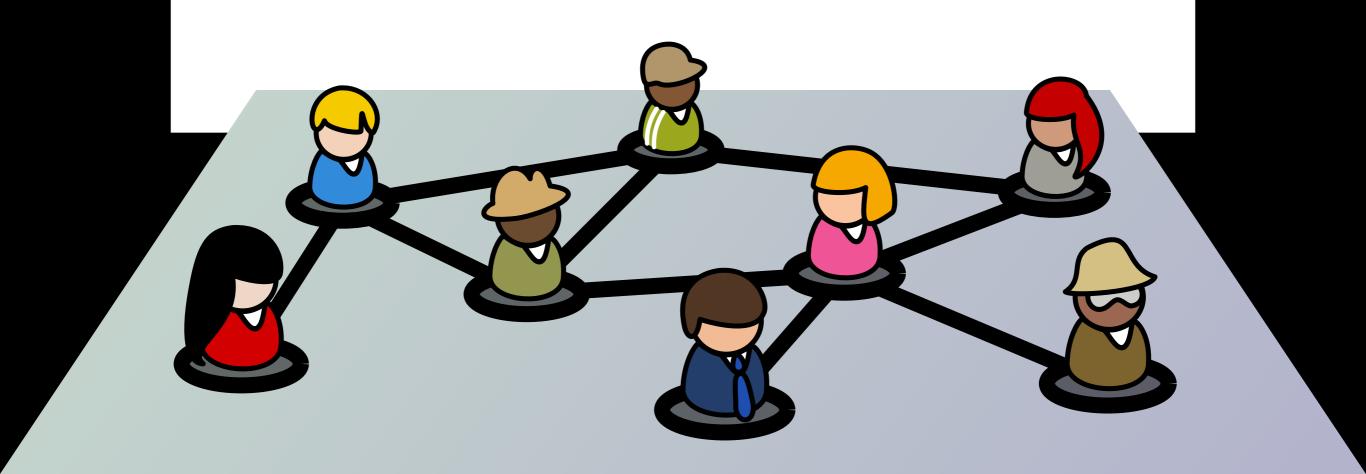
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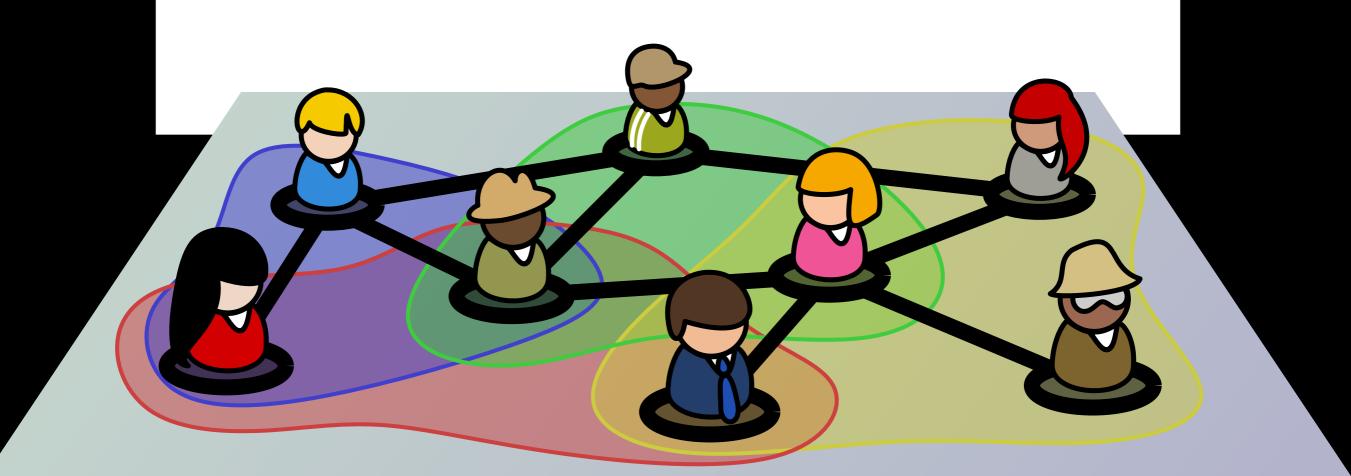
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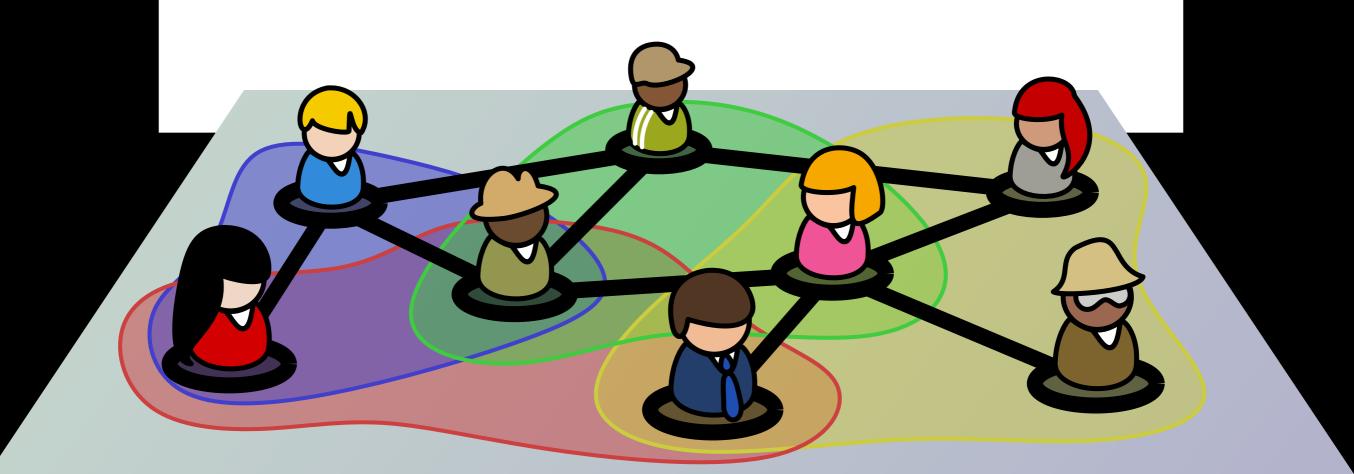
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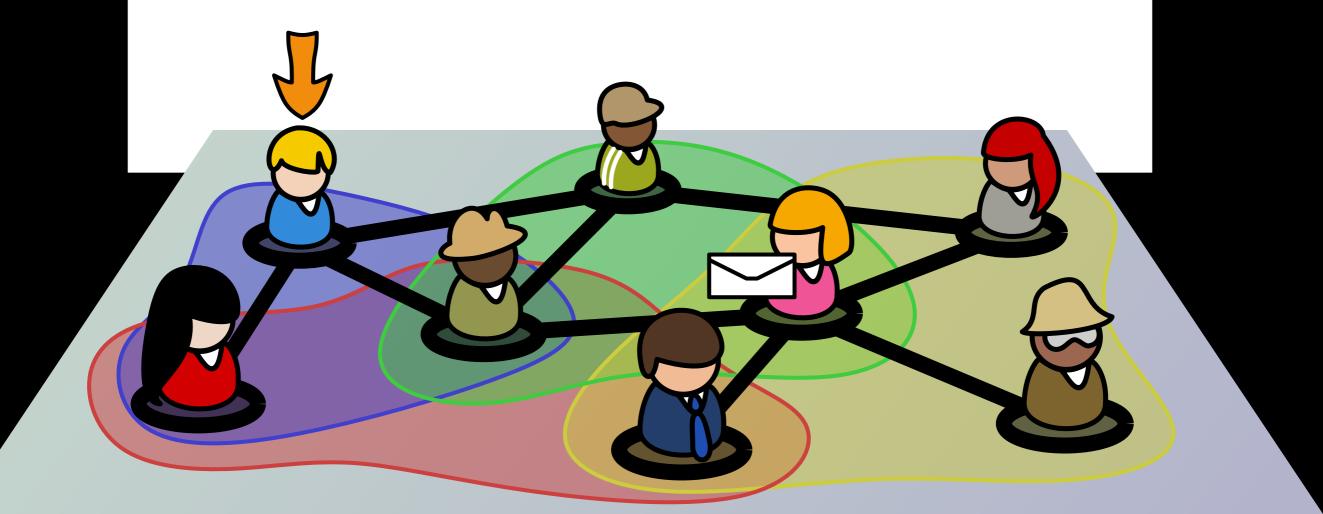
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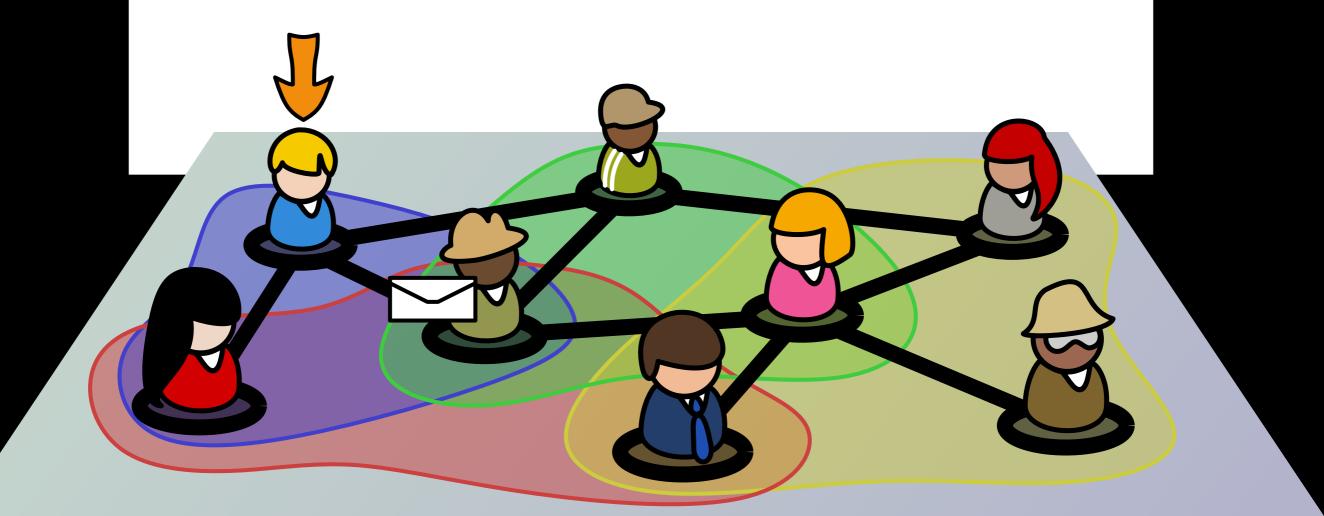
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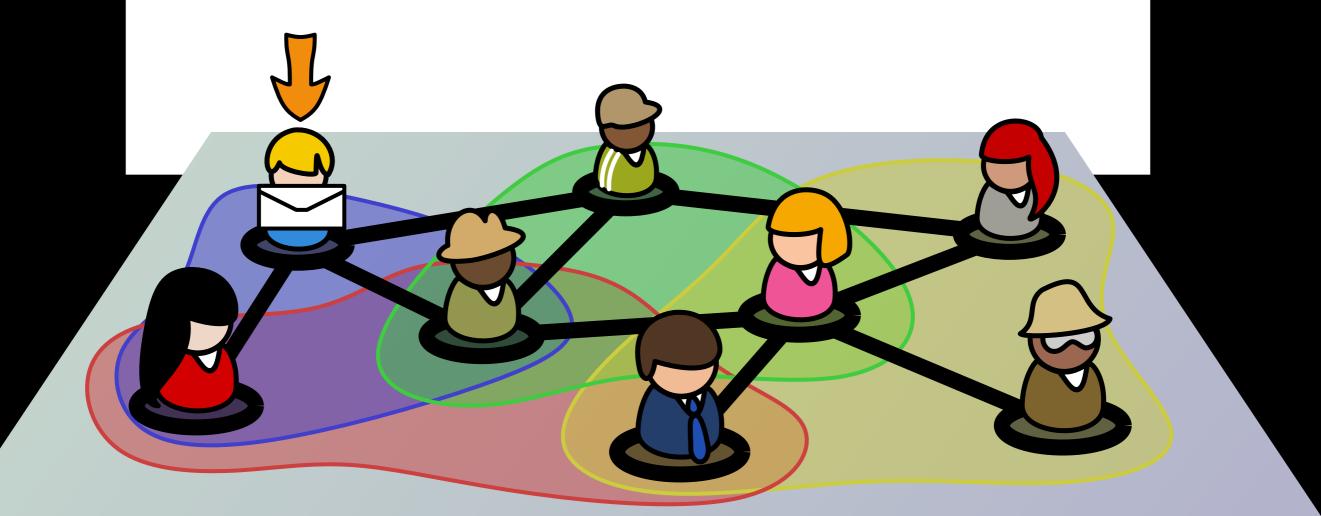
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## **MAIN QUESTIONS**

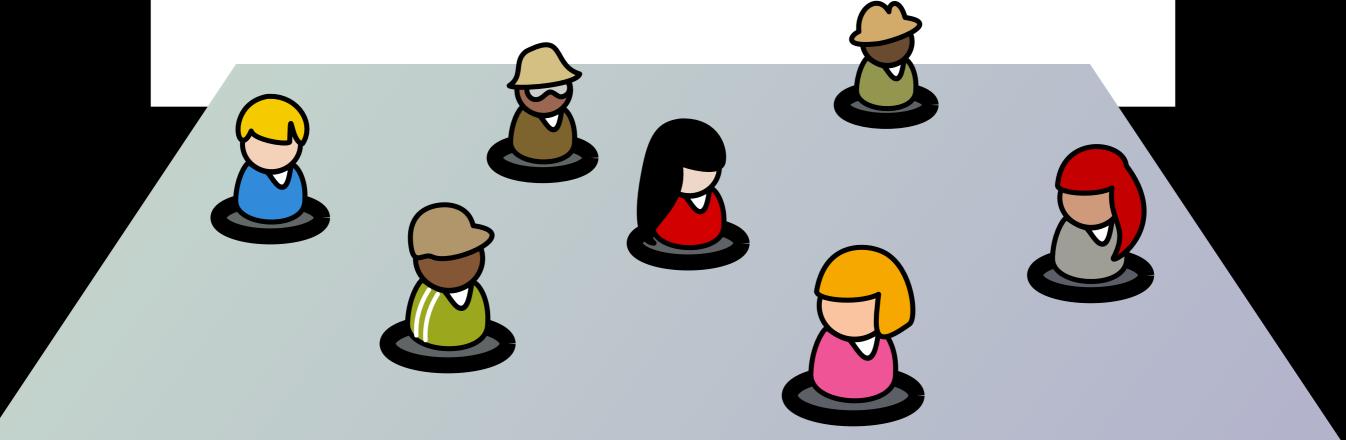
- Is this feasible?
  - Assume people use a simple category-based routing algorithm
  - Under what conditions of a network and set of categories does simple routing work?
  - How much does an individual need to know for this to work?

# PART II DEFINITIONS & RESULTS

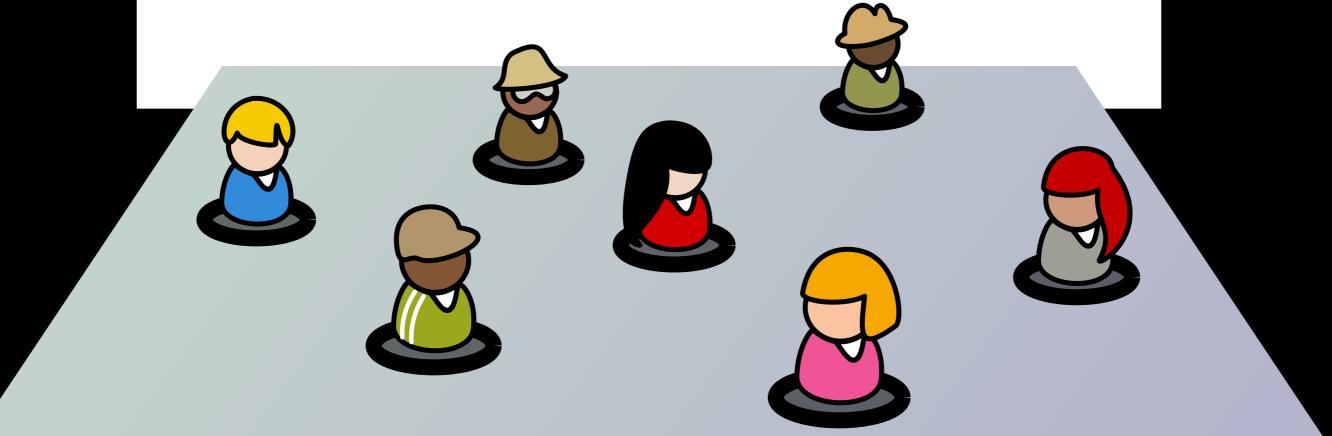
Ingredients

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  A set *U* of *n* objects

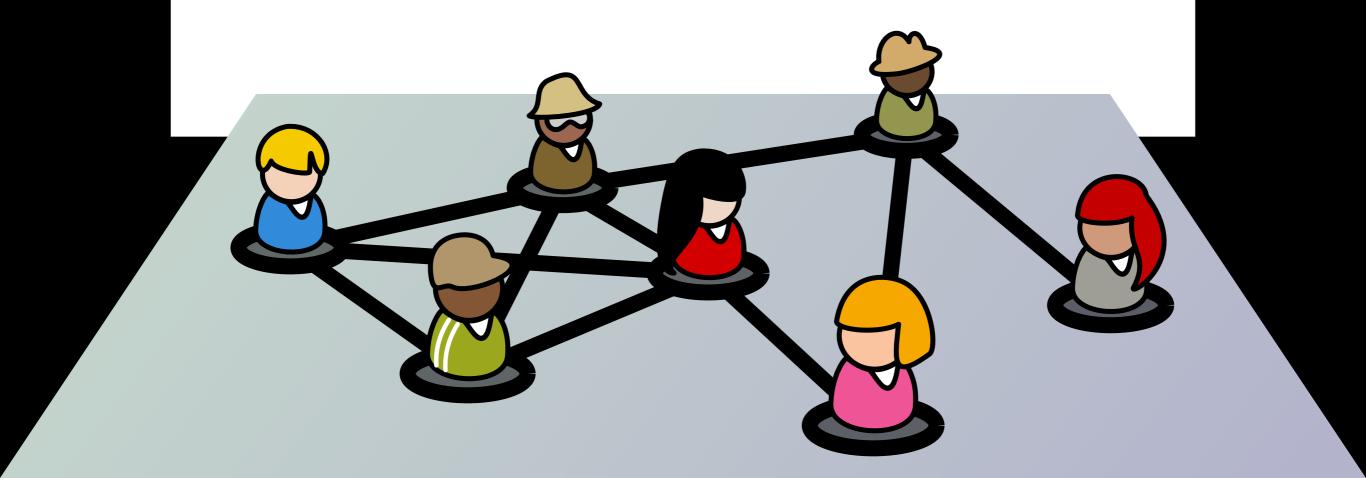
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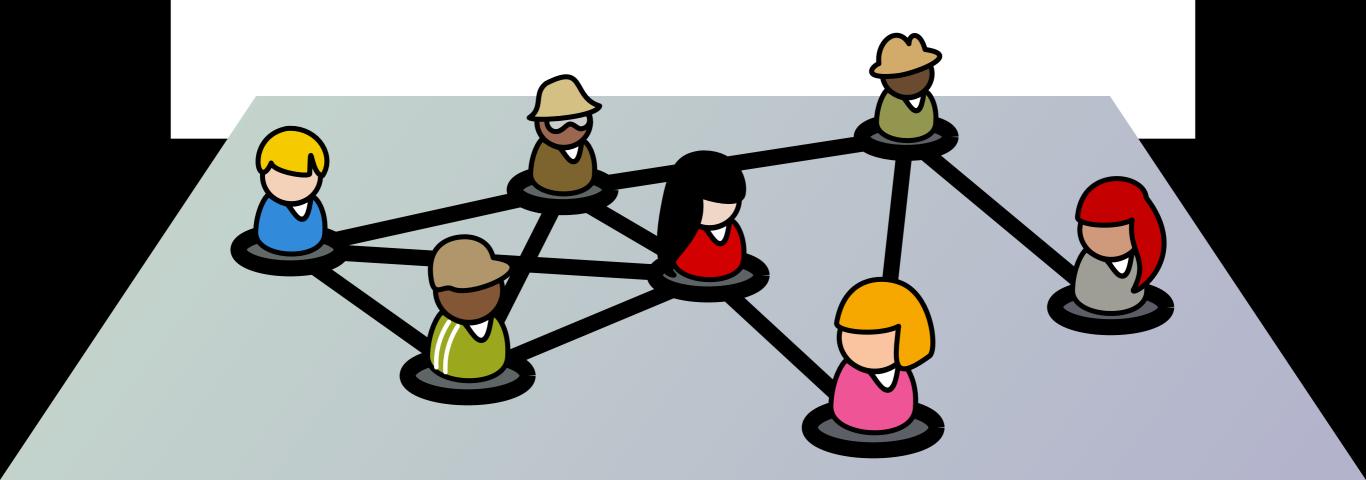
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  - A set E of relations, resulting in a graph G=(U,E)



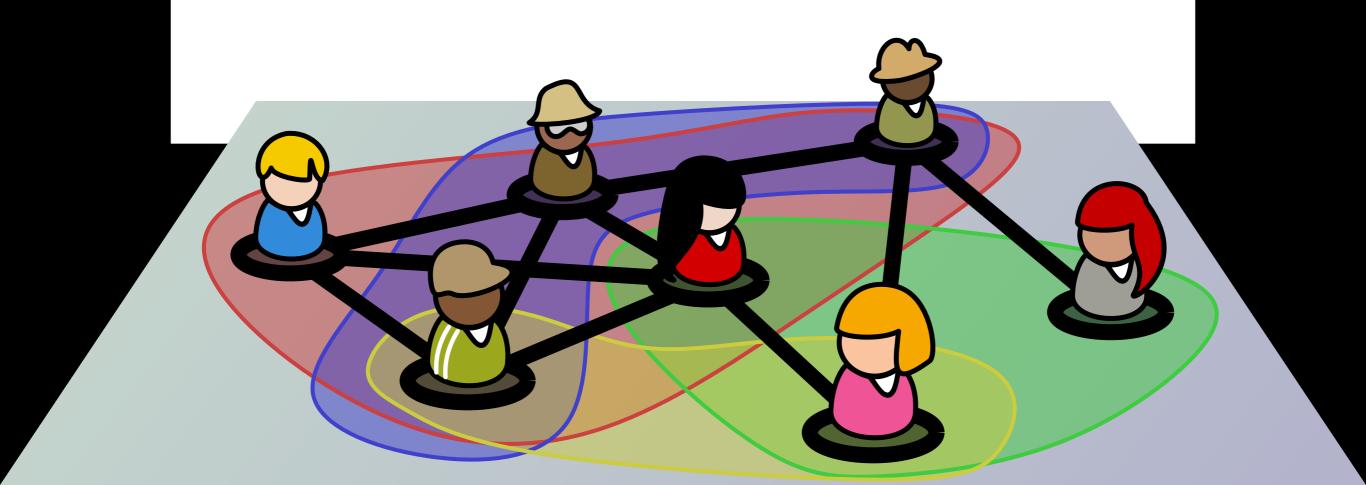
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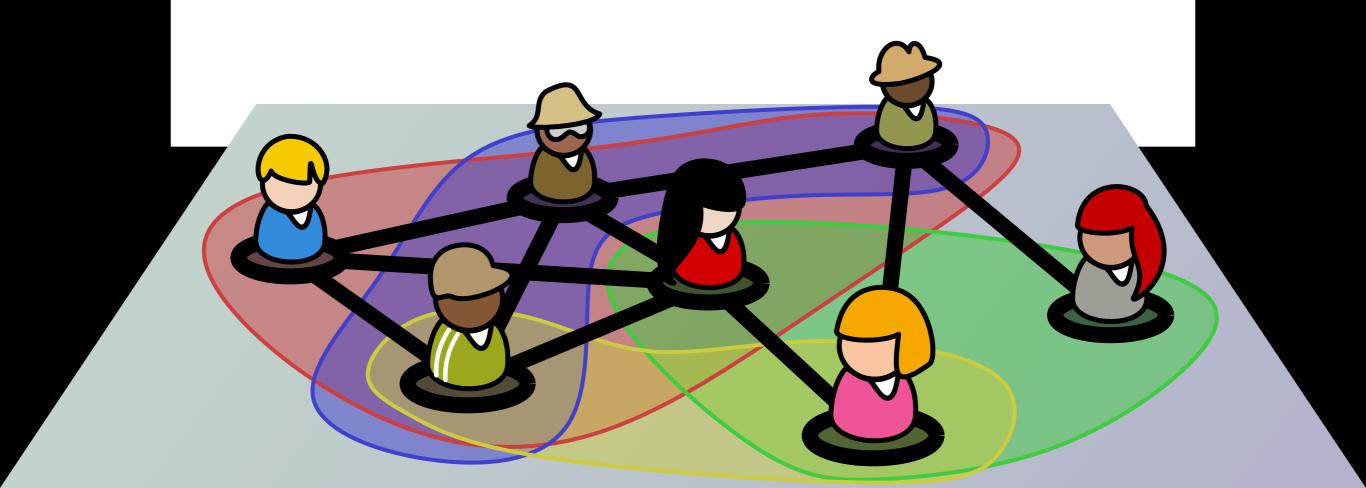
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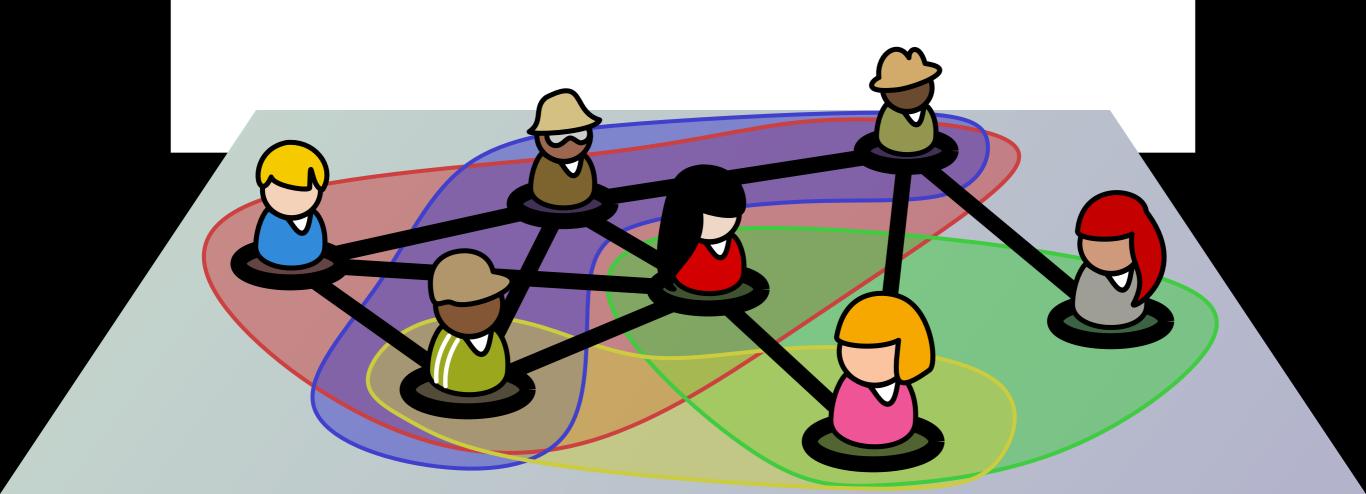
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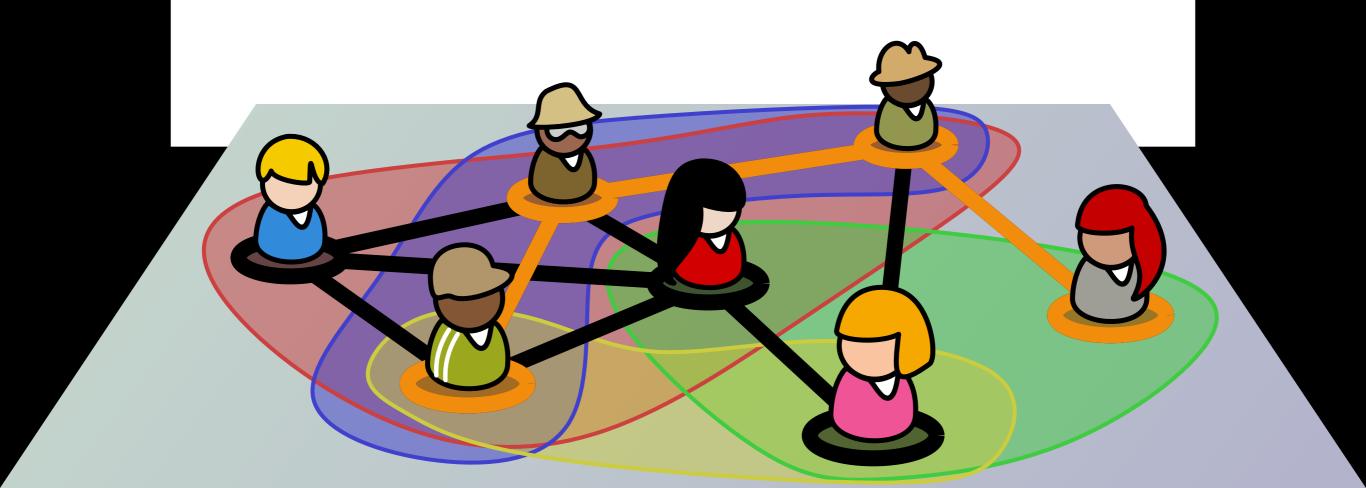
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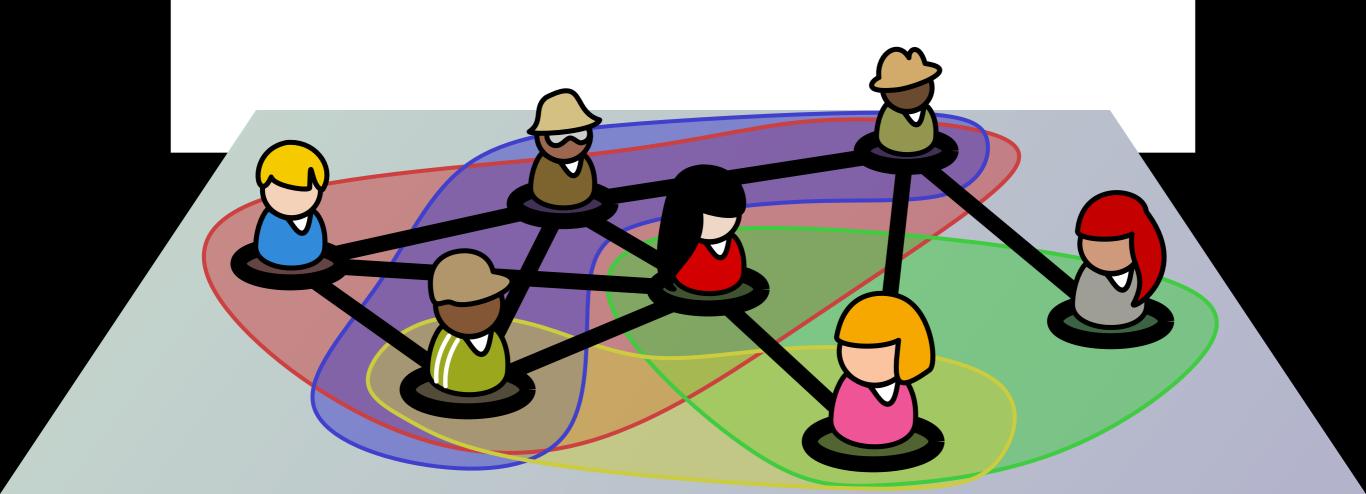
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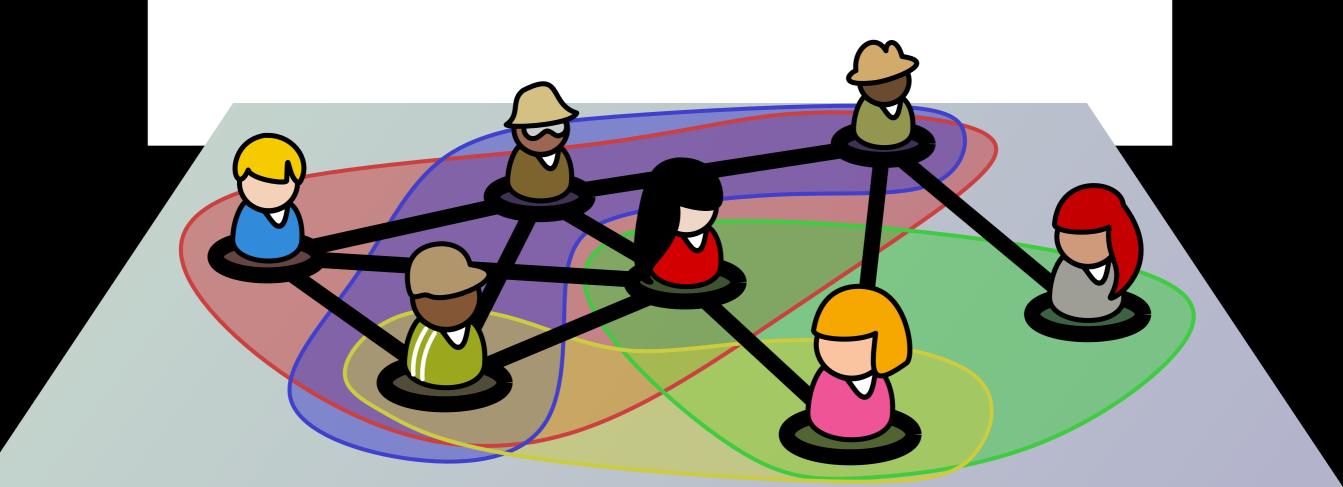
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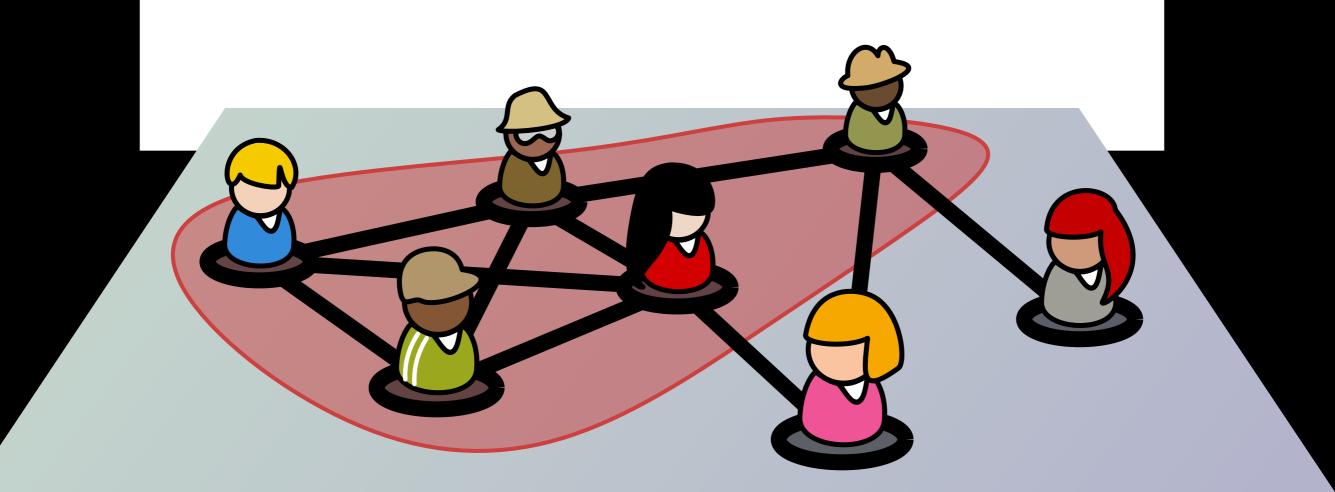
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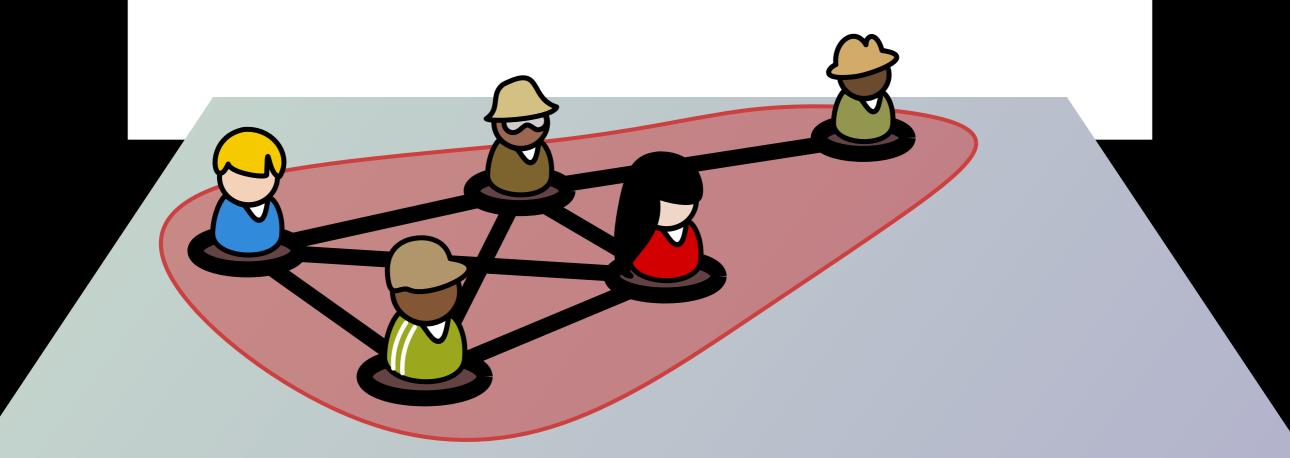
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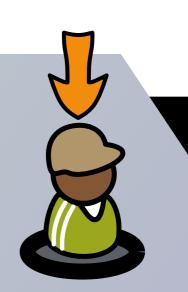
Algorithm

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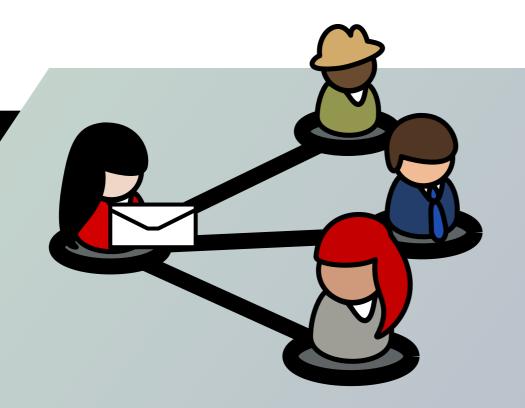
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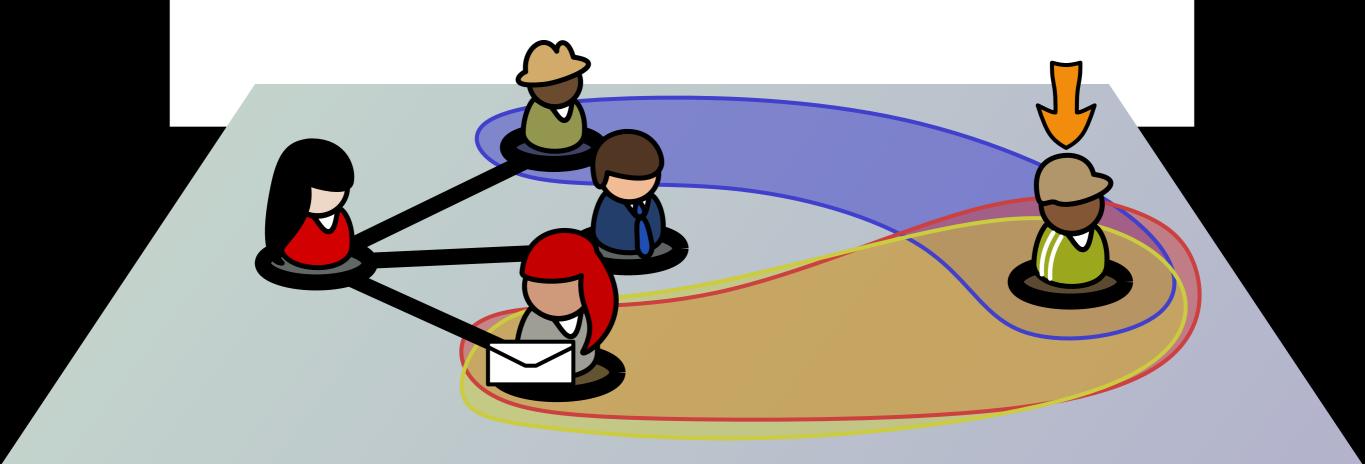
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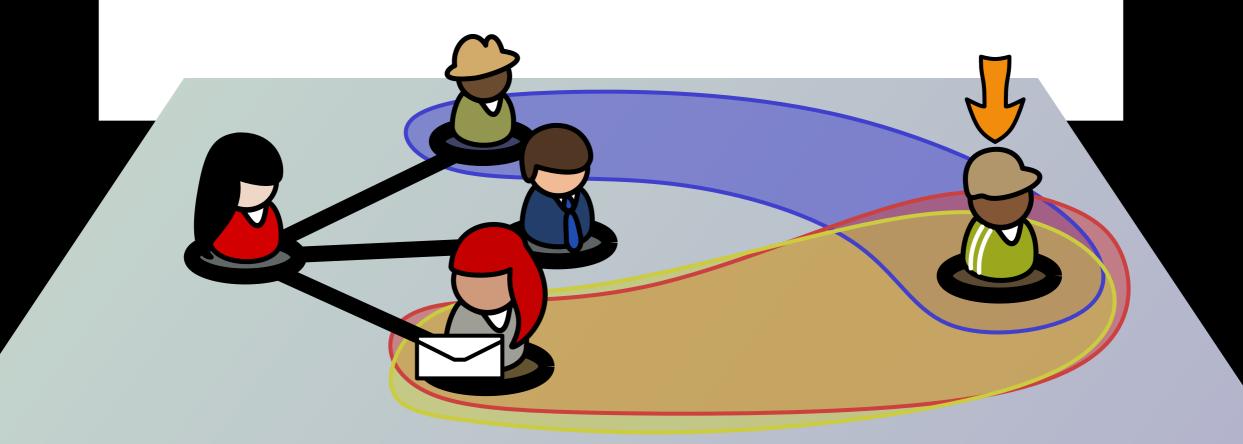
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- Rationale
  - Simplest interpretation of "category-based" routing
  - Requires only local knowledge about neighbours and target

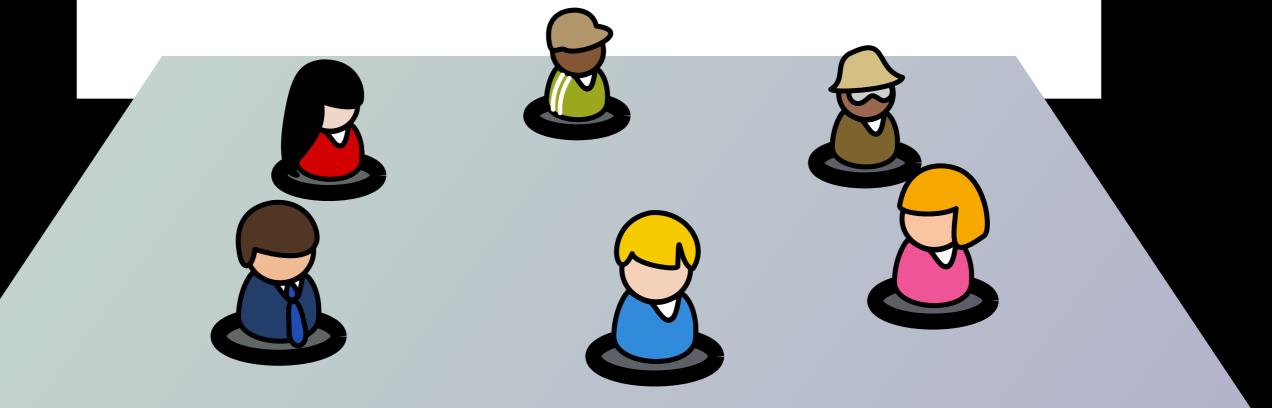


Definition

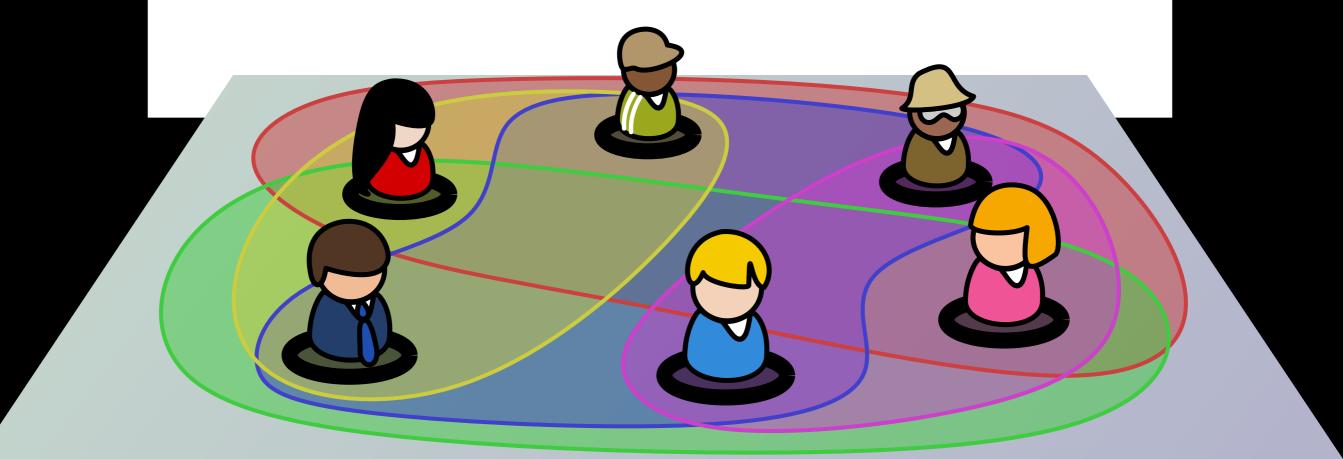
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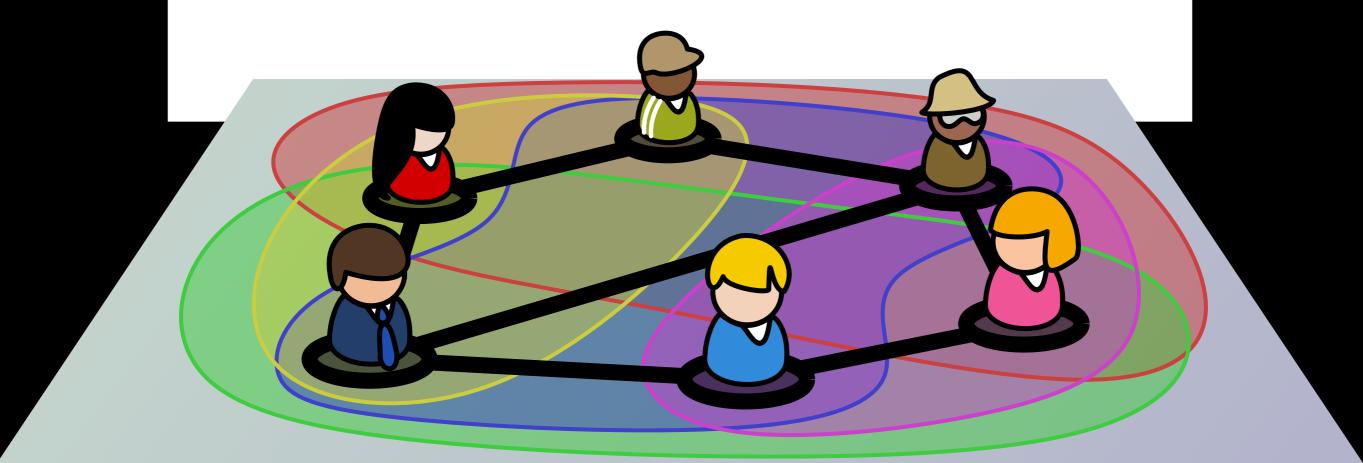
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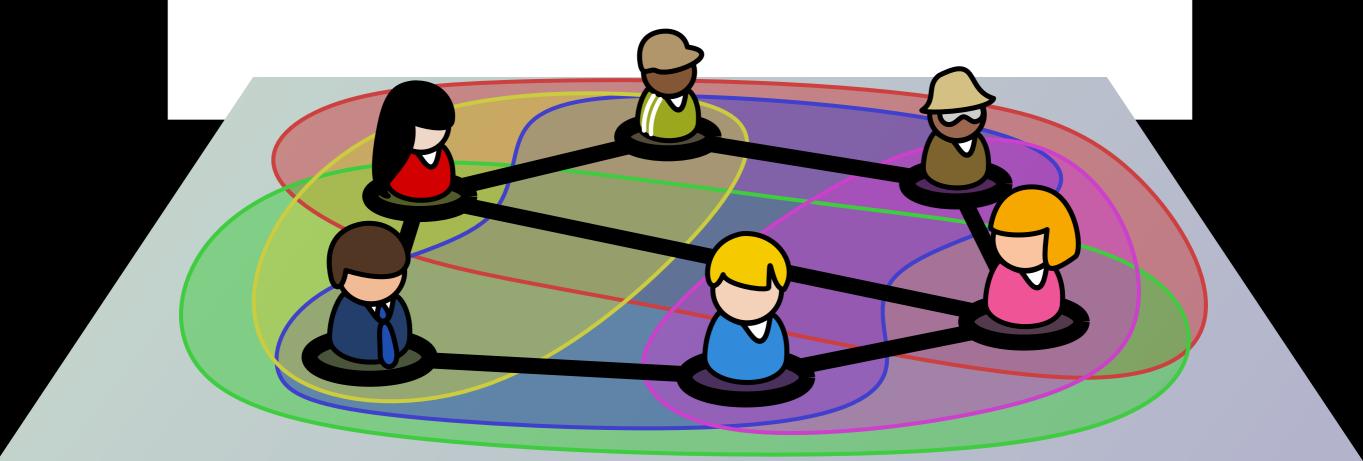
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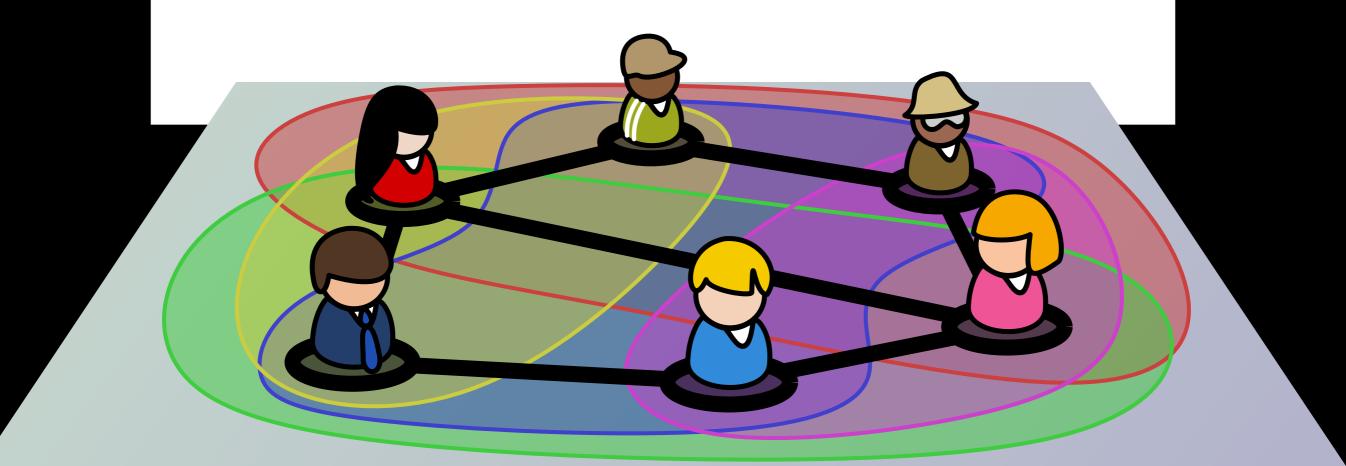


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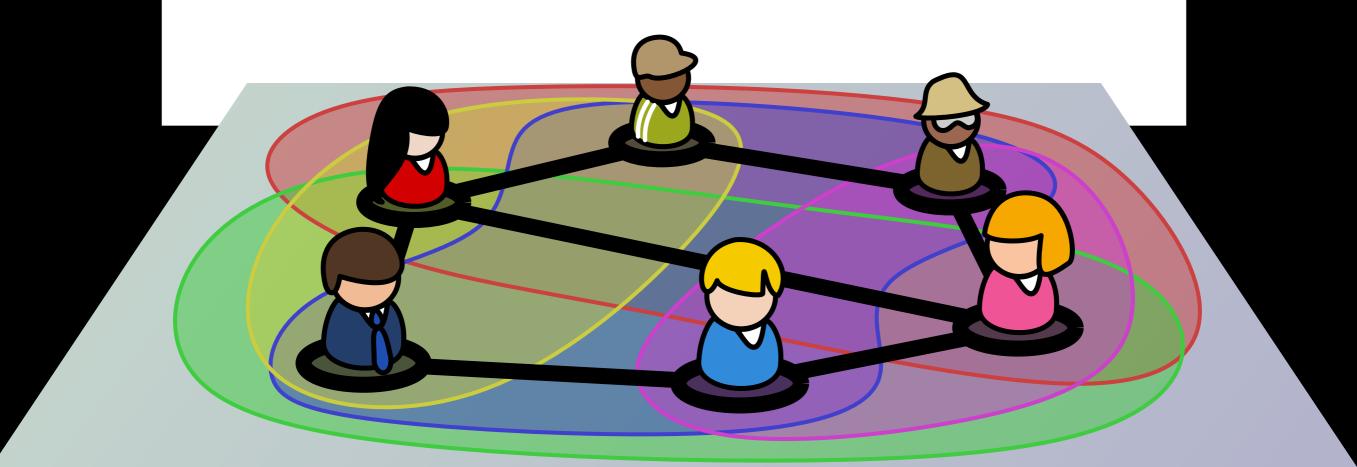
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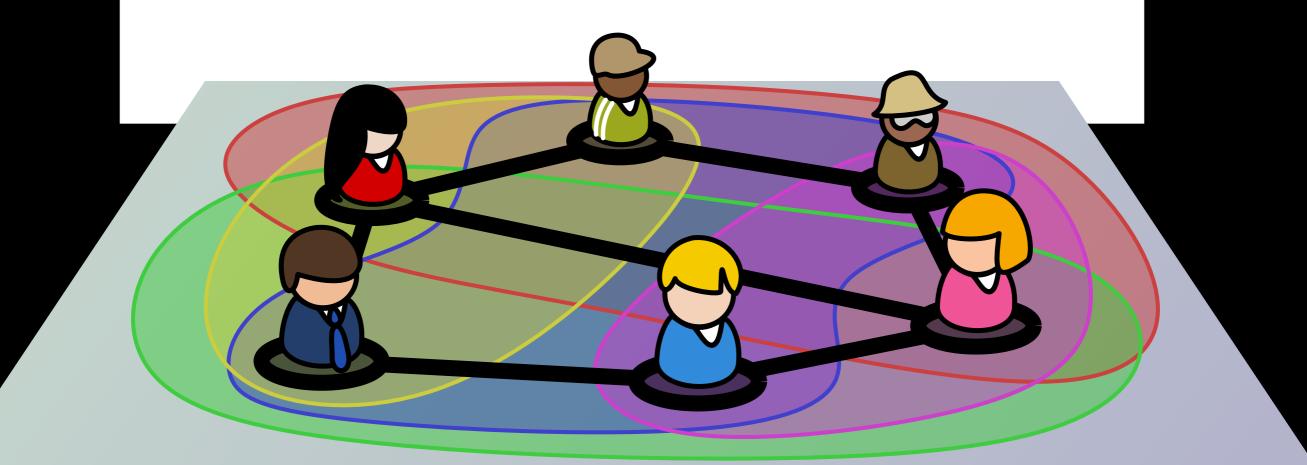
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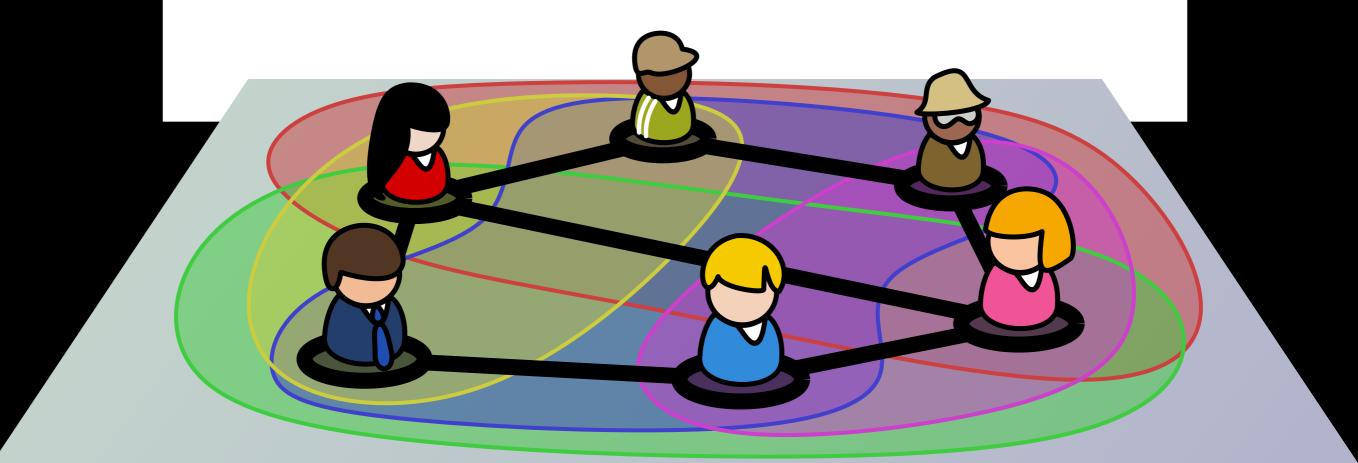
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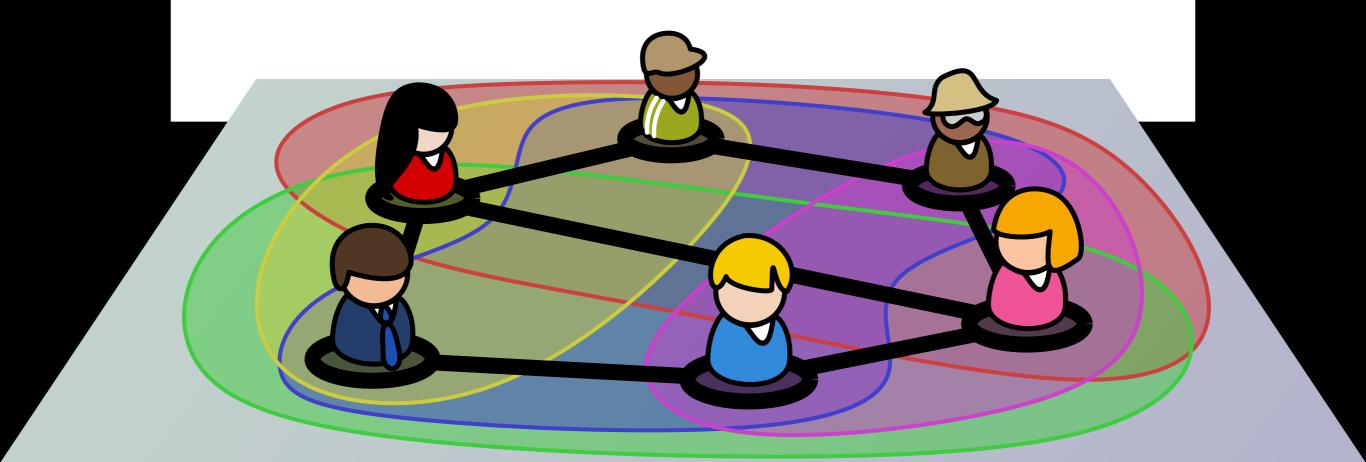
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  - inco(G, S) :  $\forall C \in S : G[C]$  is connected
- Rationale
  - Seems like a natural assumption
  - Makes it a lot easier to reason about simple routing

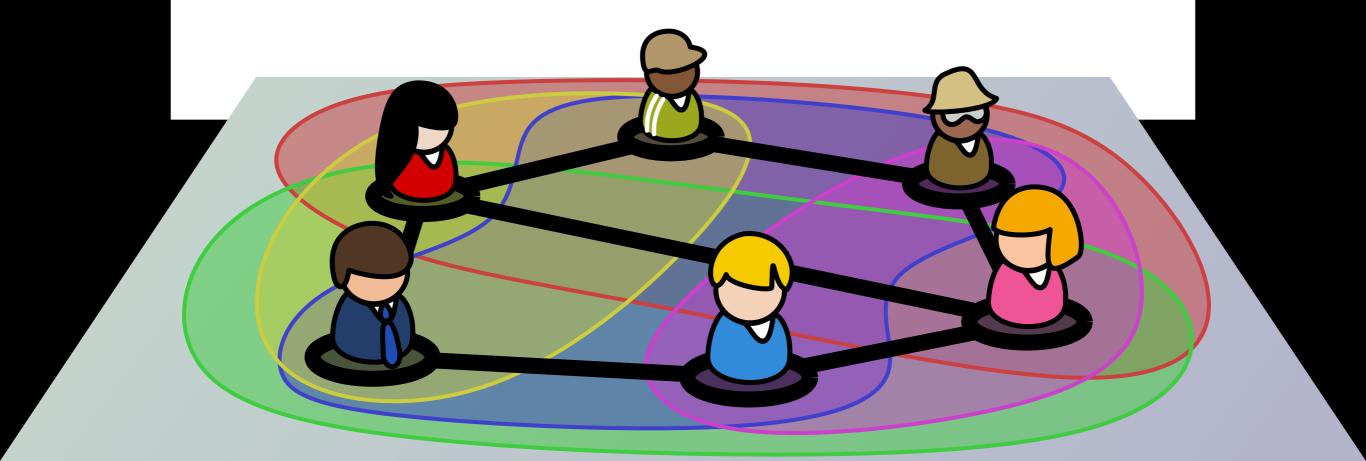




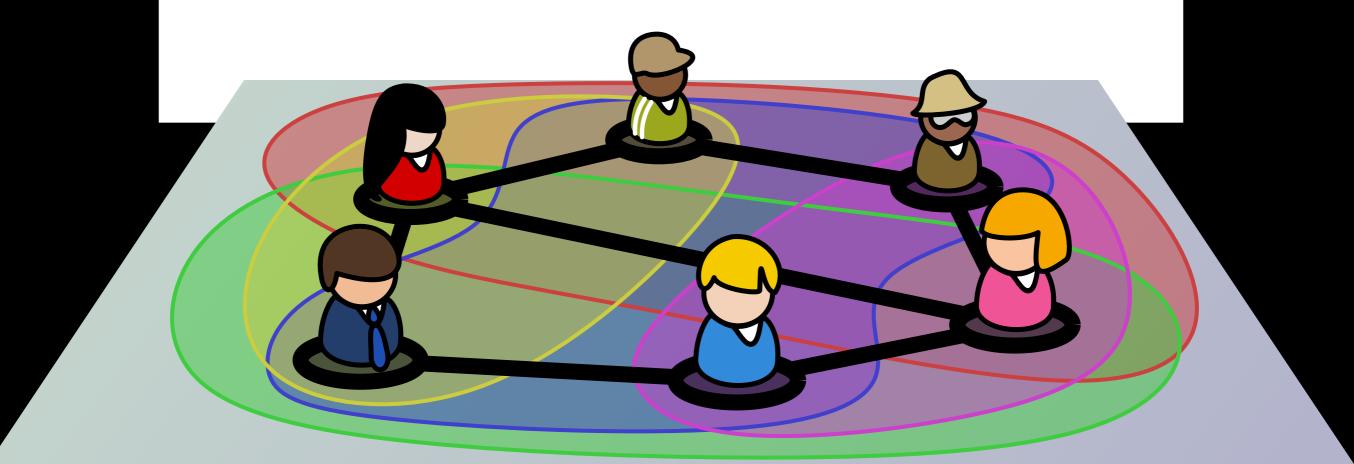
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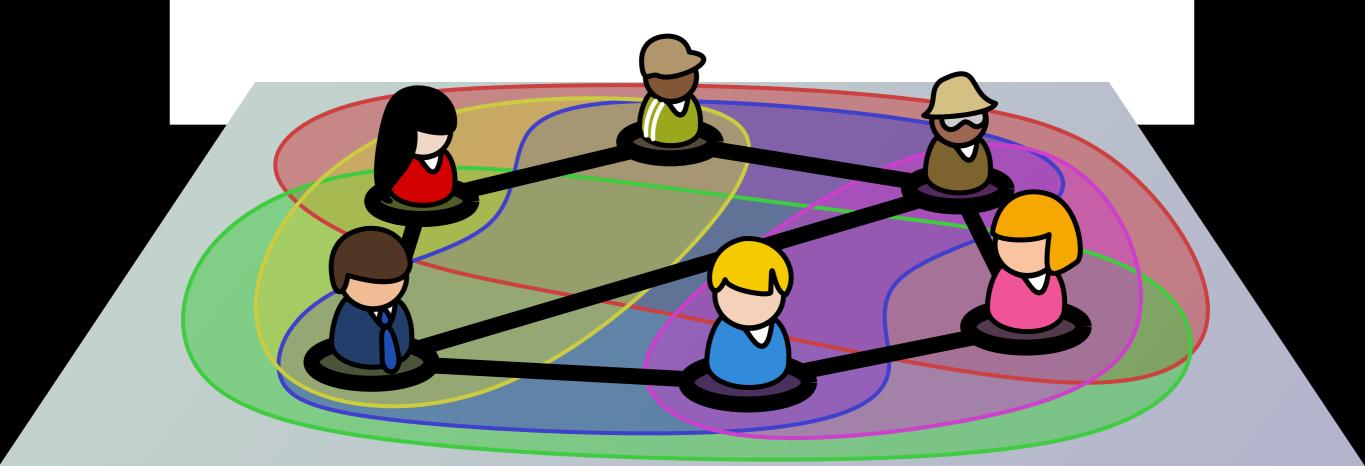
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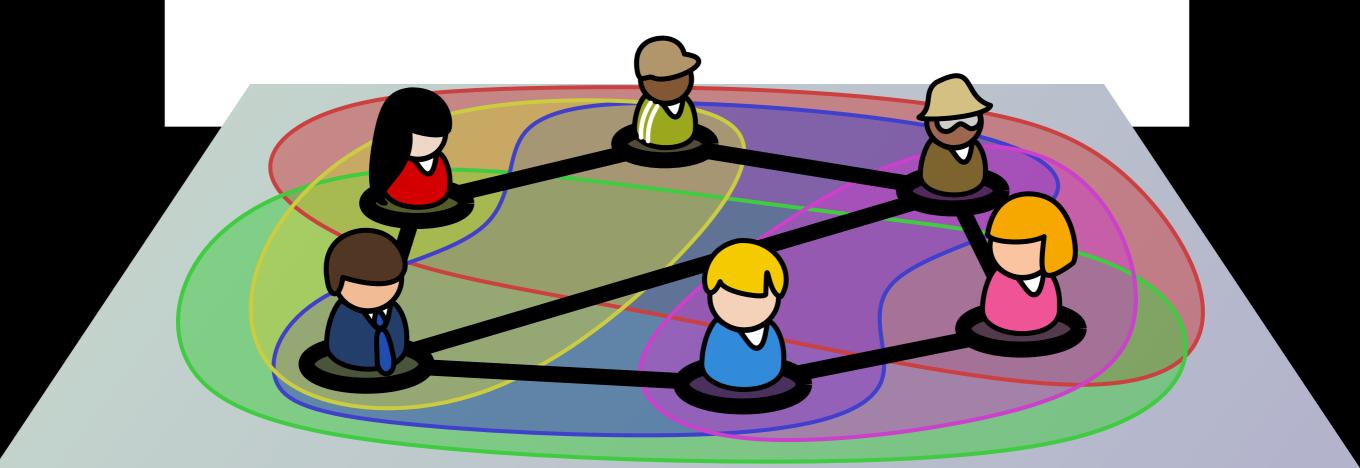
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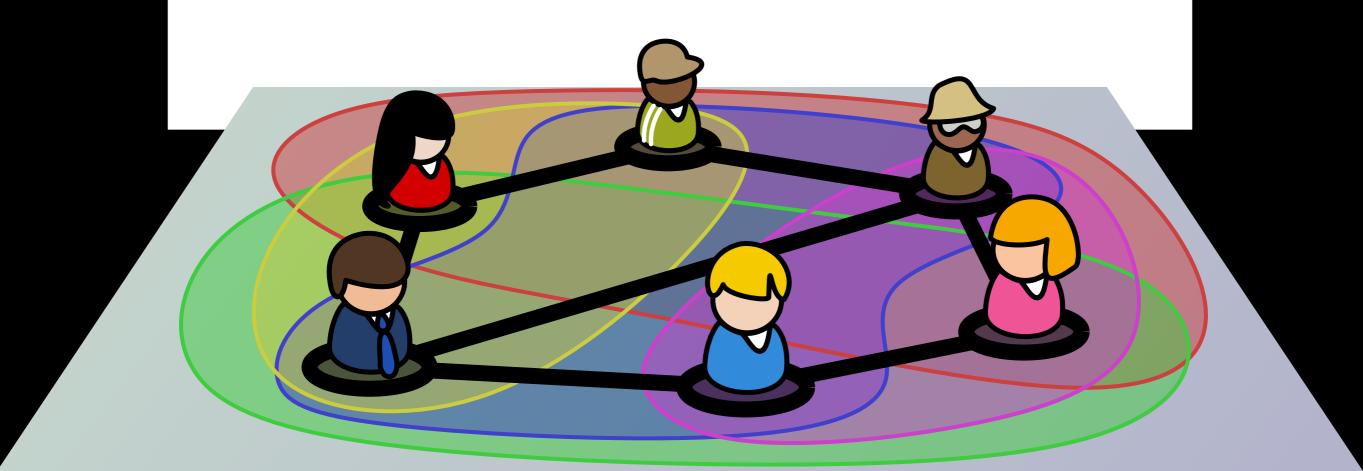
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  - Neccesary condition for routing to work

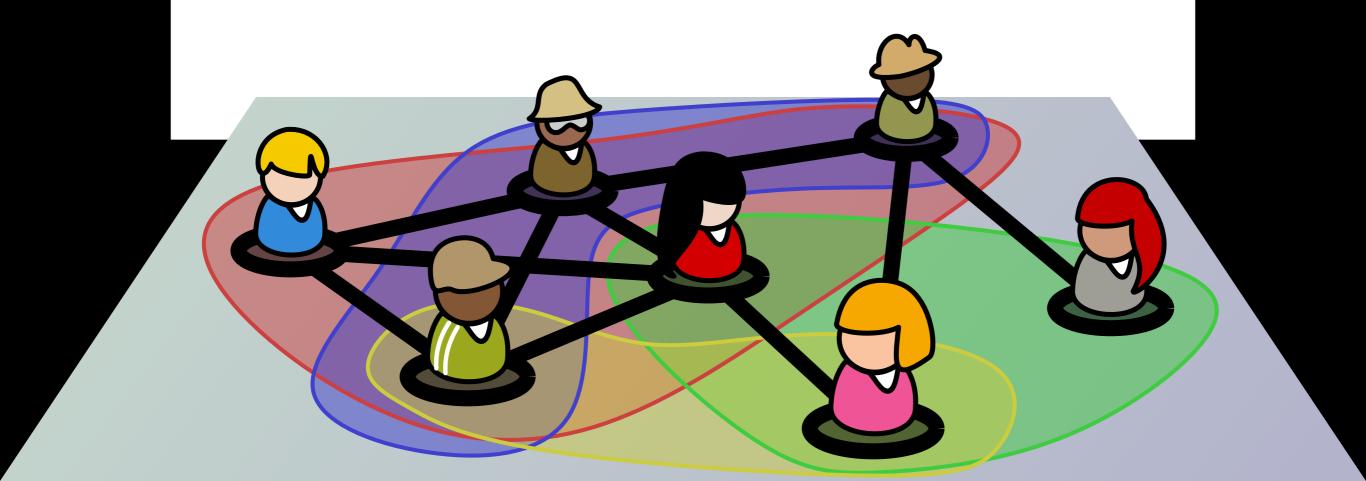


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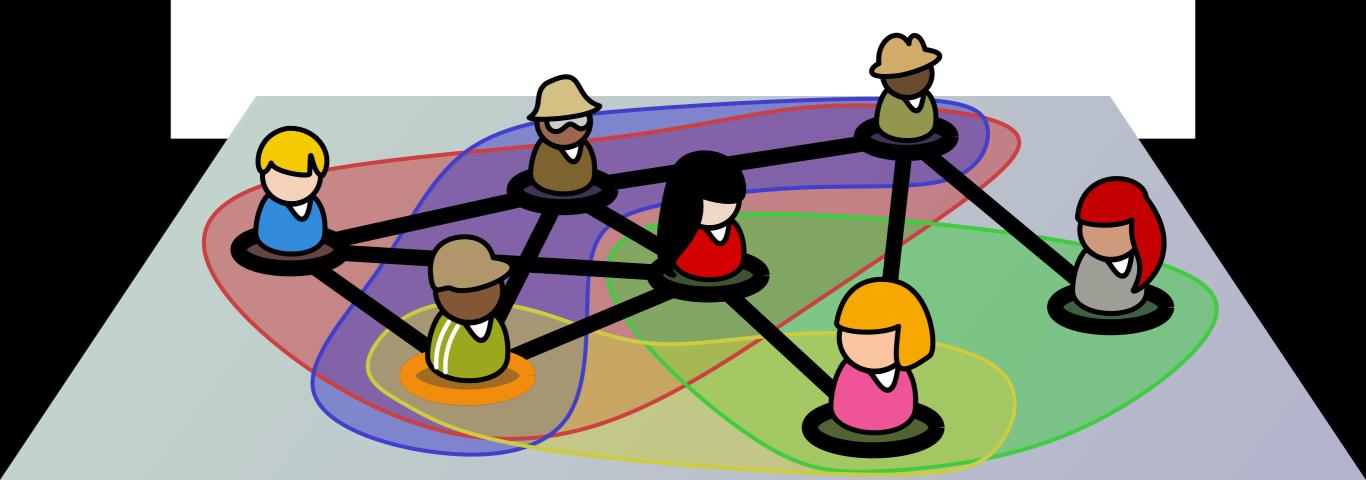
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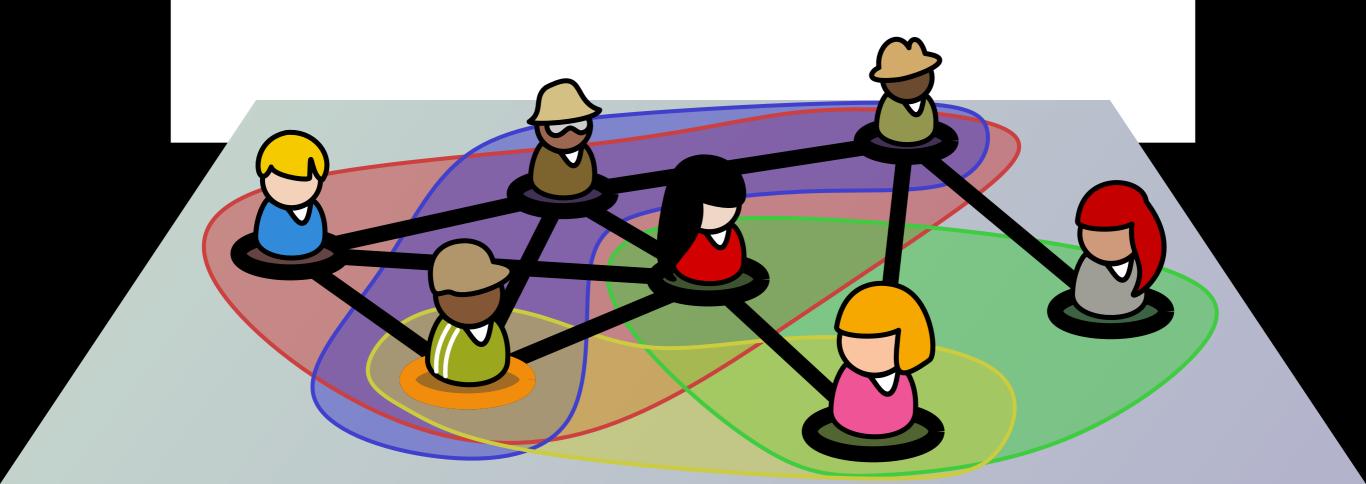
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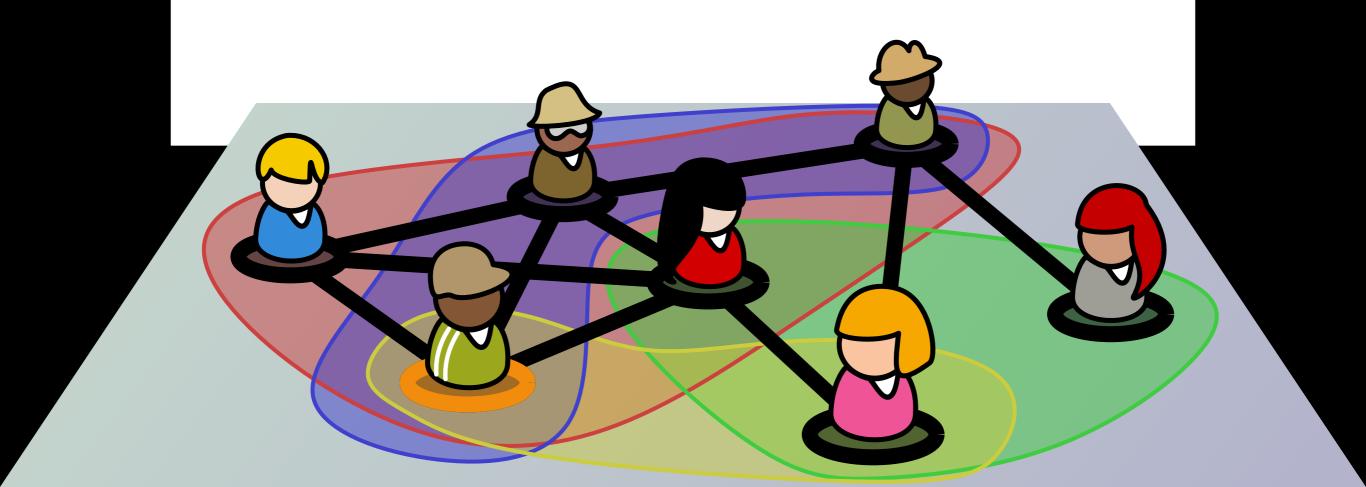
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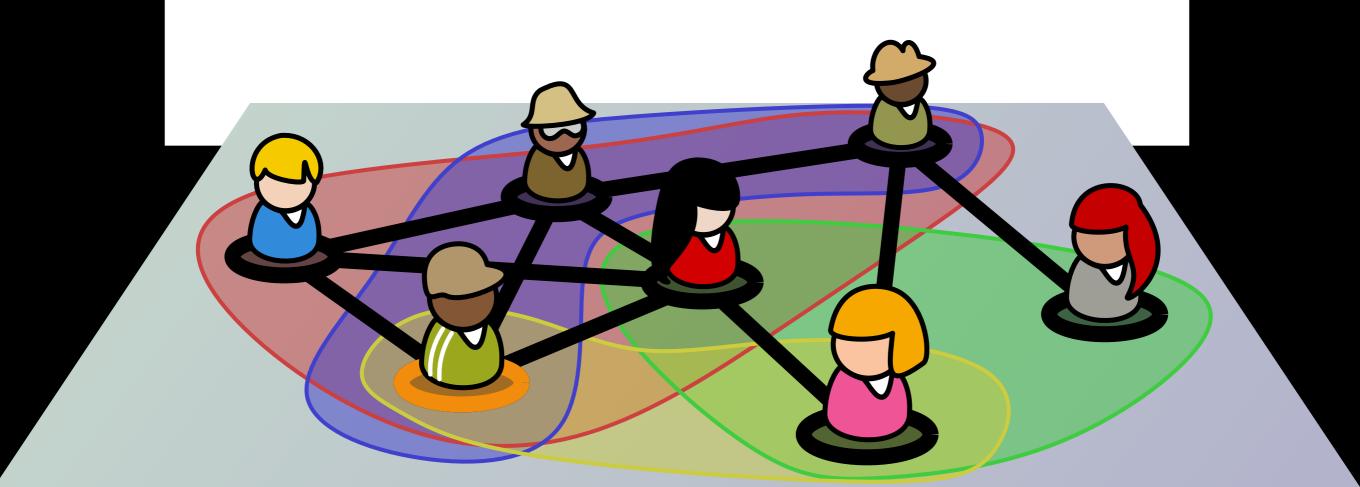
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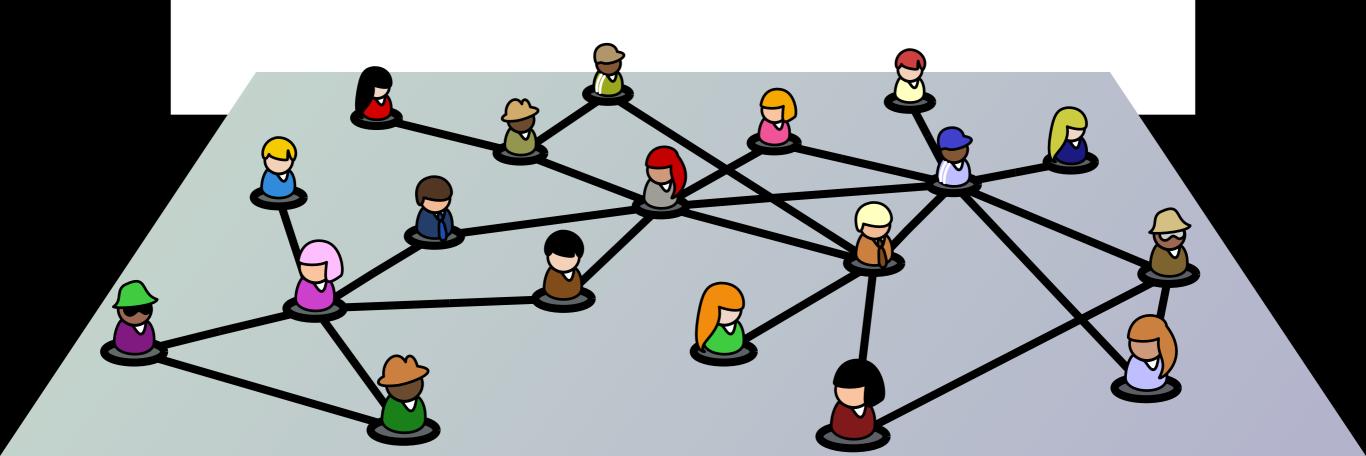
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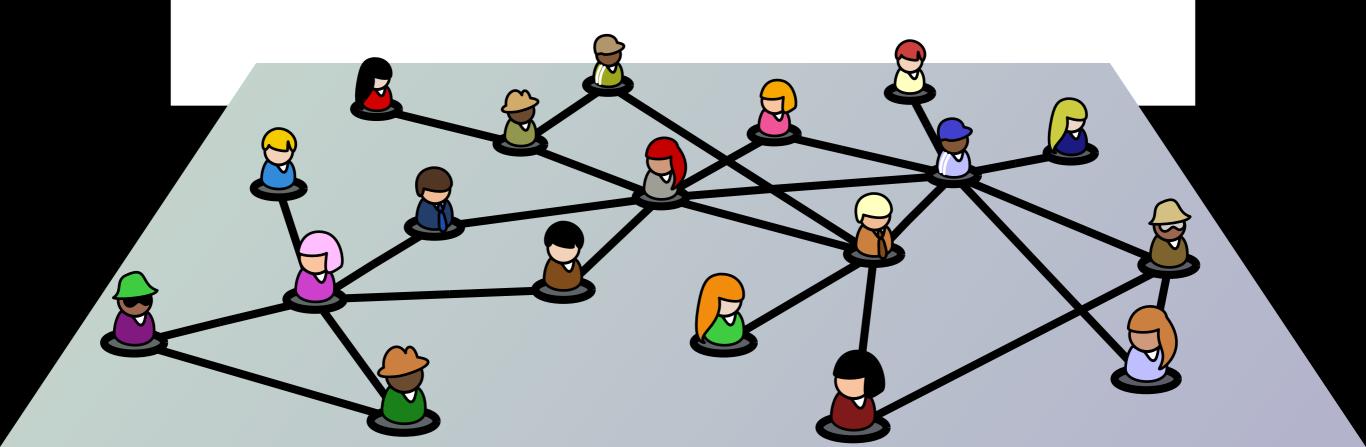
# PART III TECHNICAL DETAILS

ullet Start with arbitrary graph G

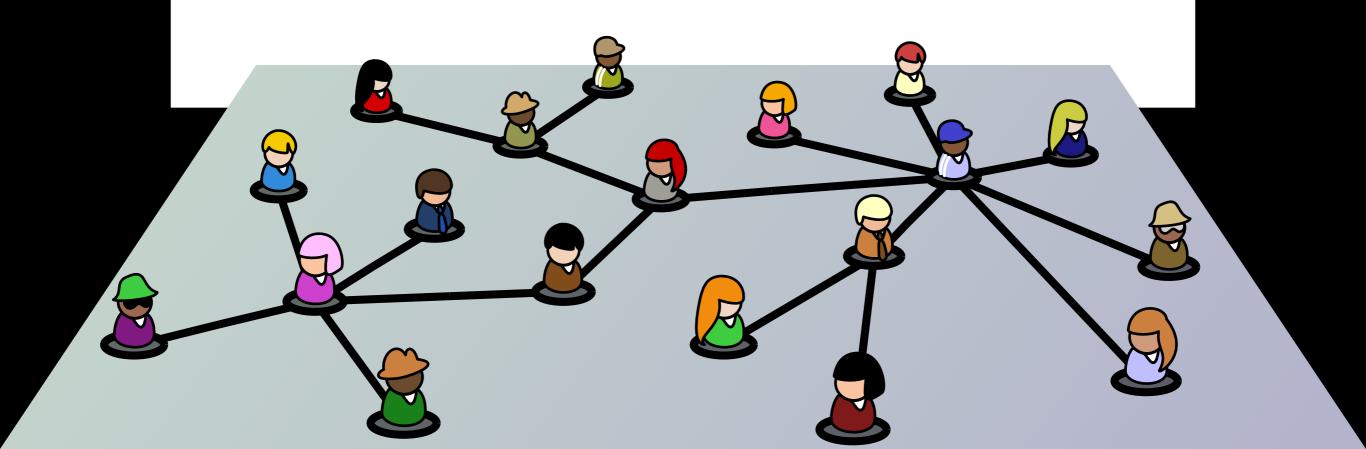
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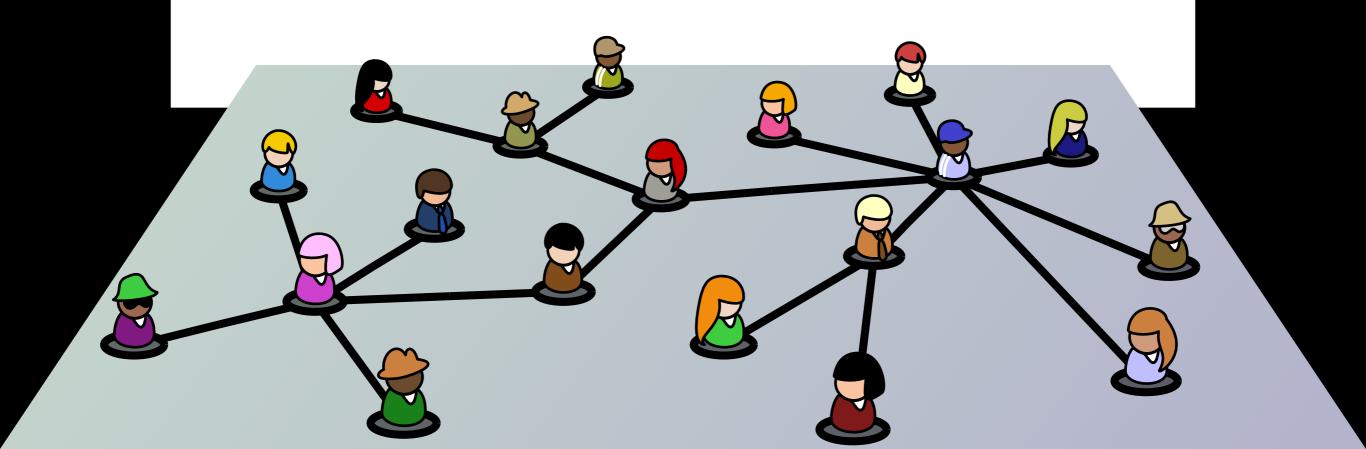
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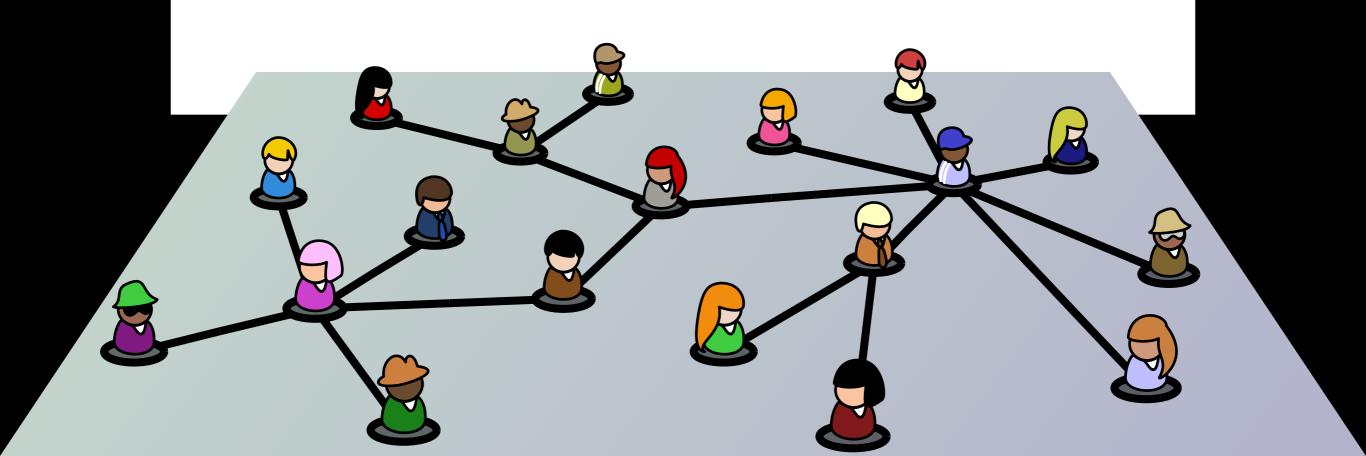
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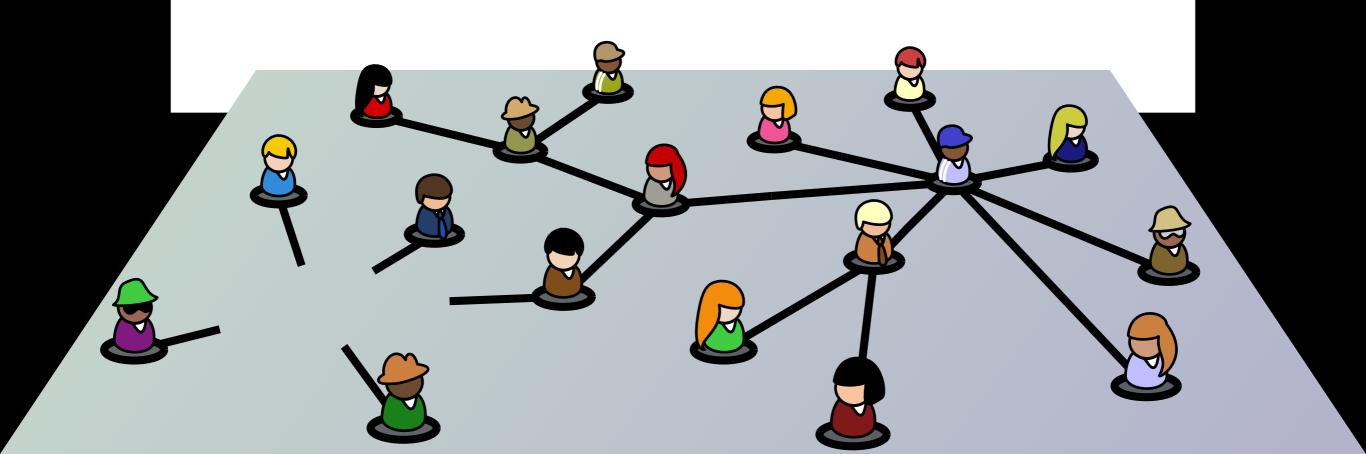
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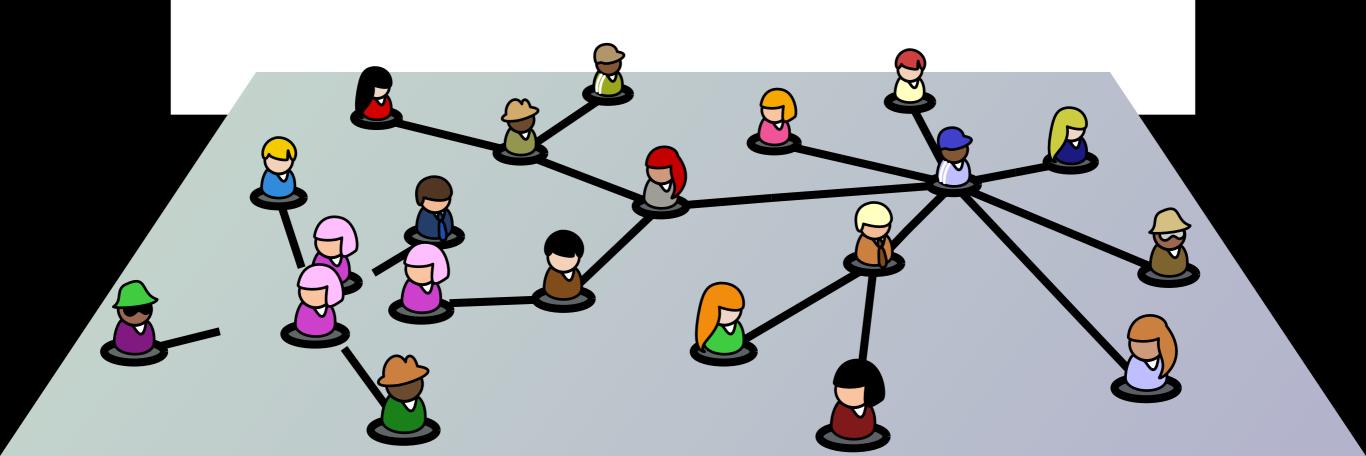
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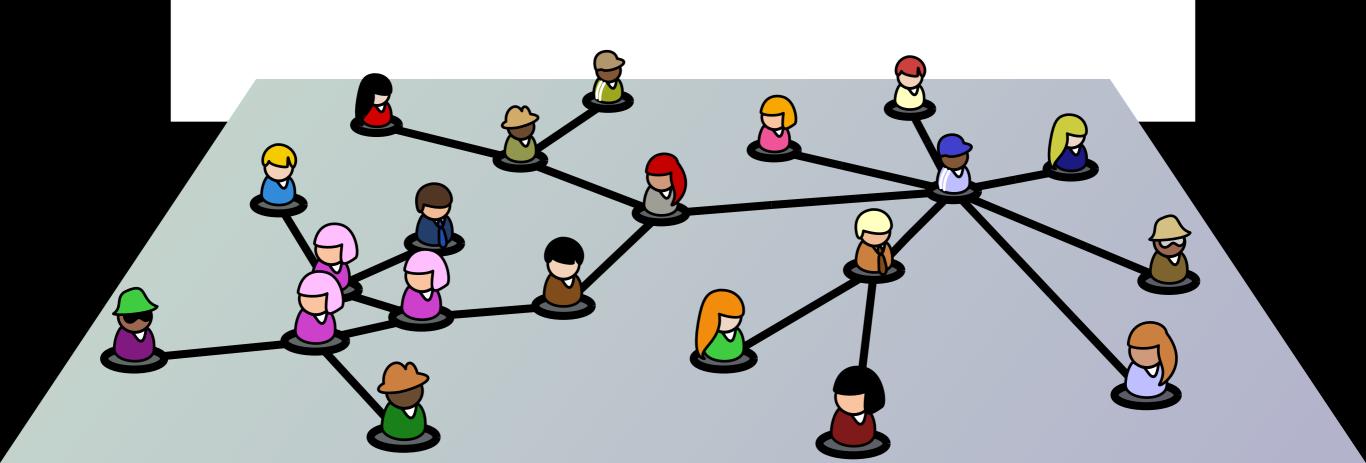
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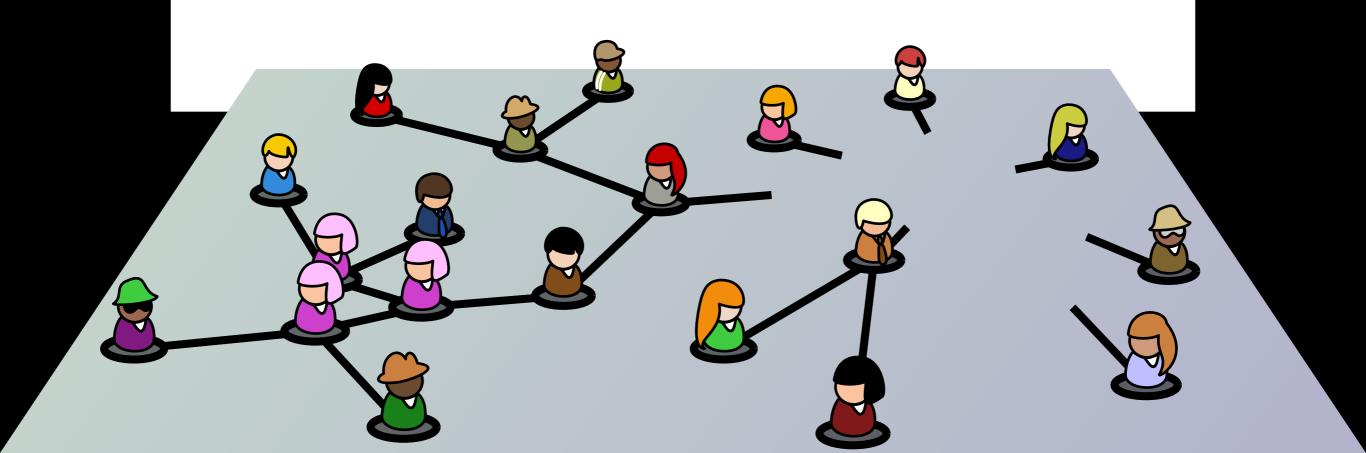
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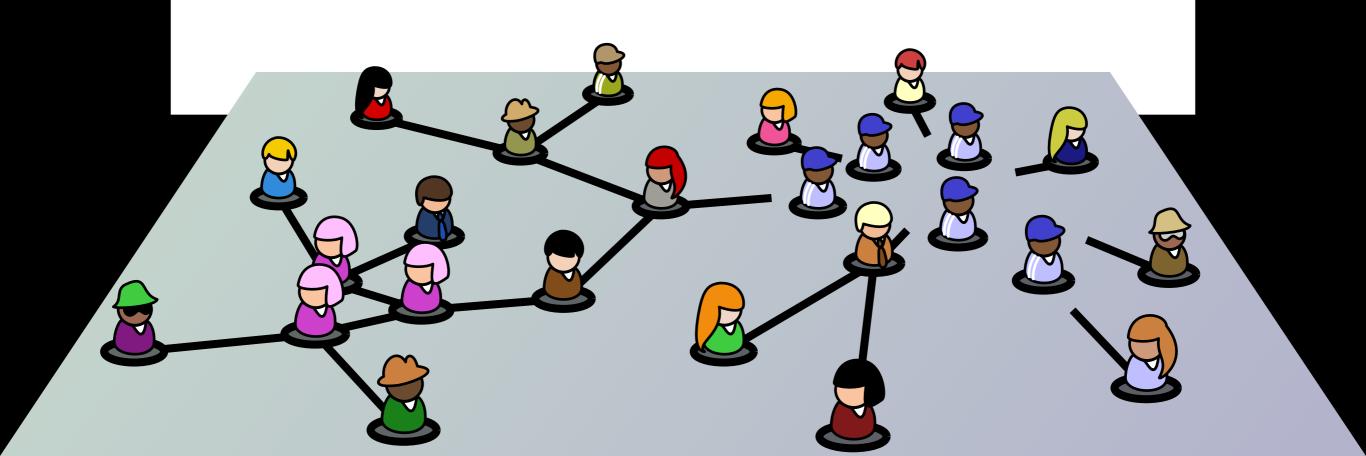
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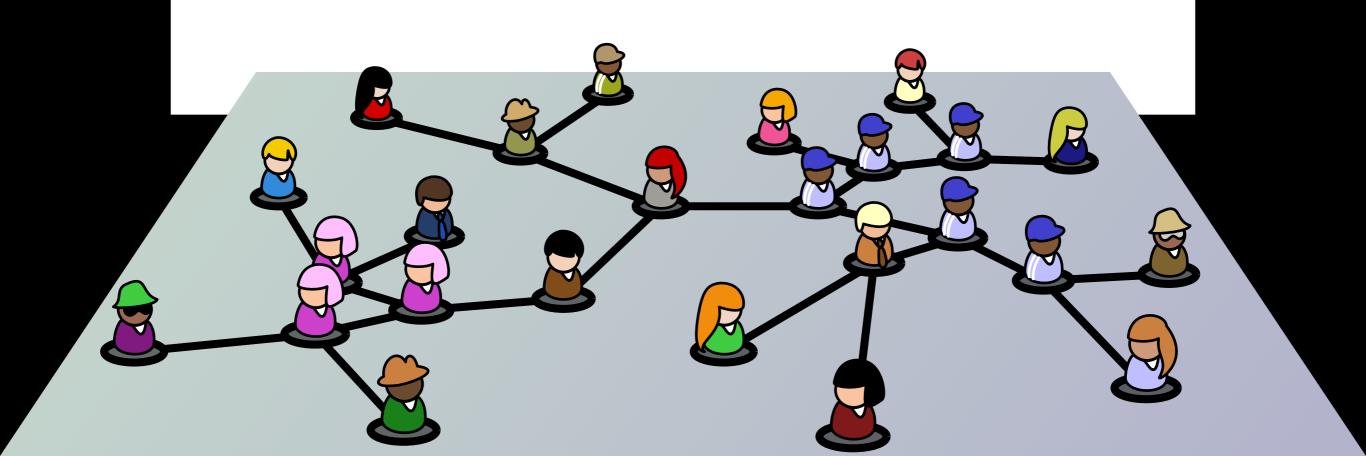
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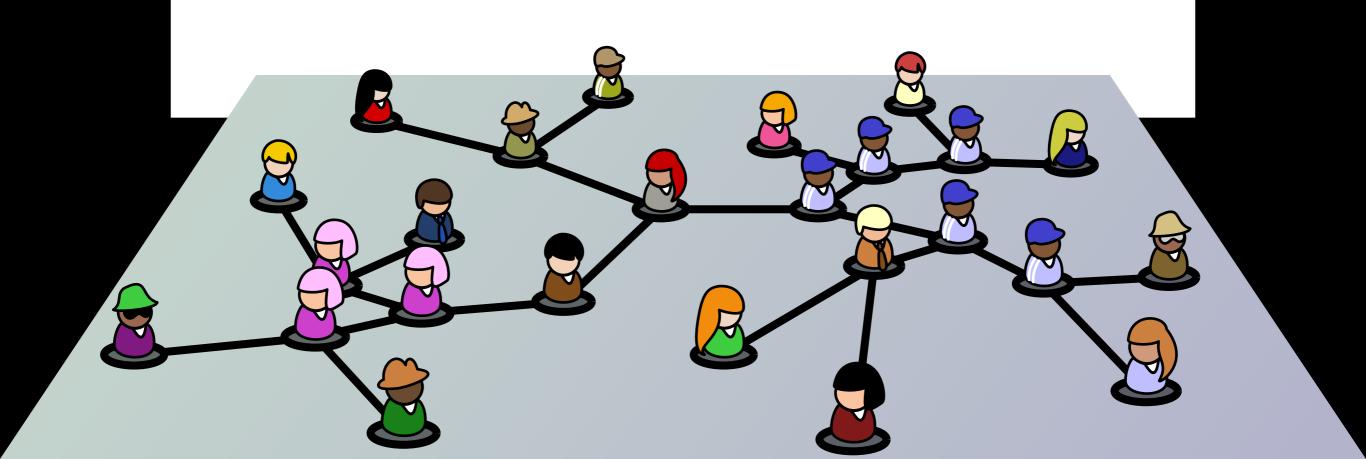
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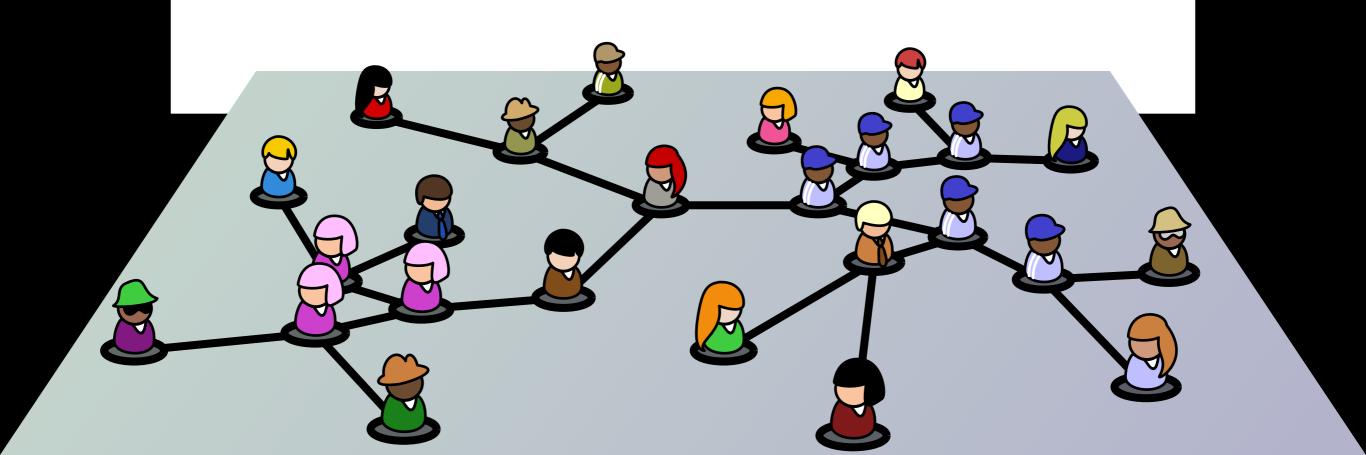


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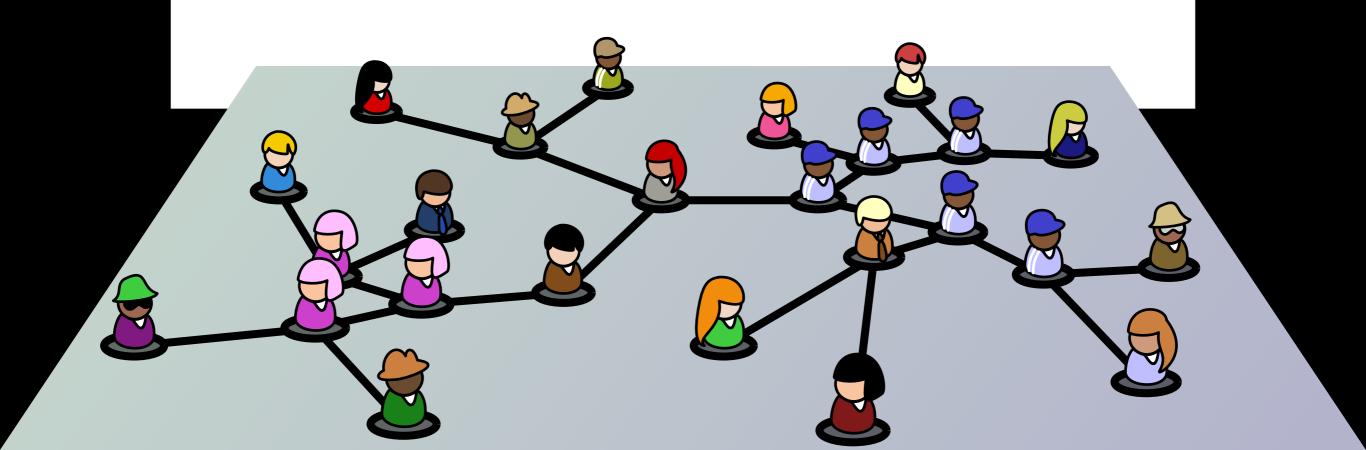


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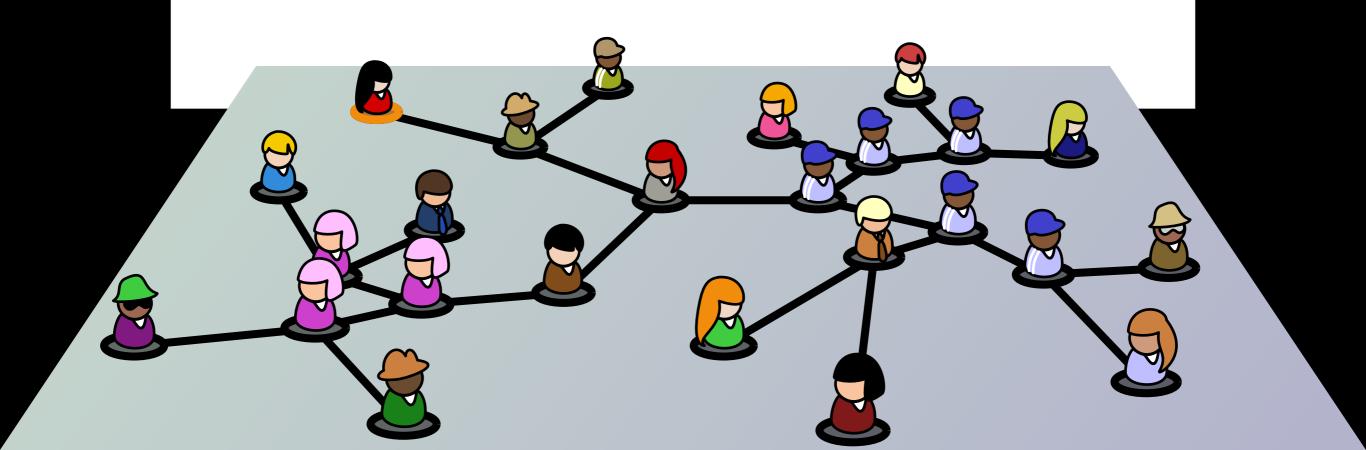




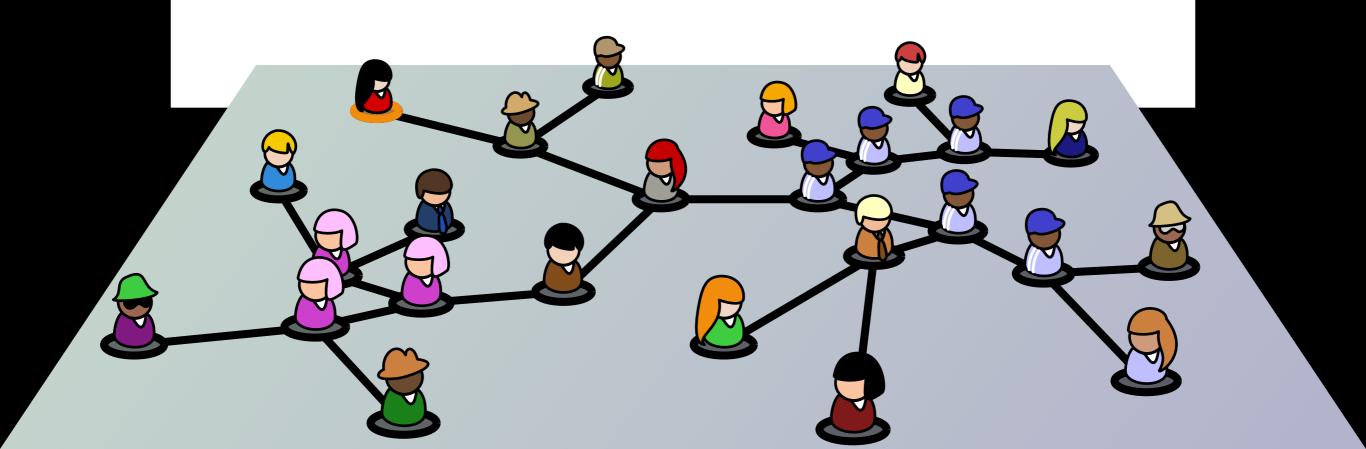
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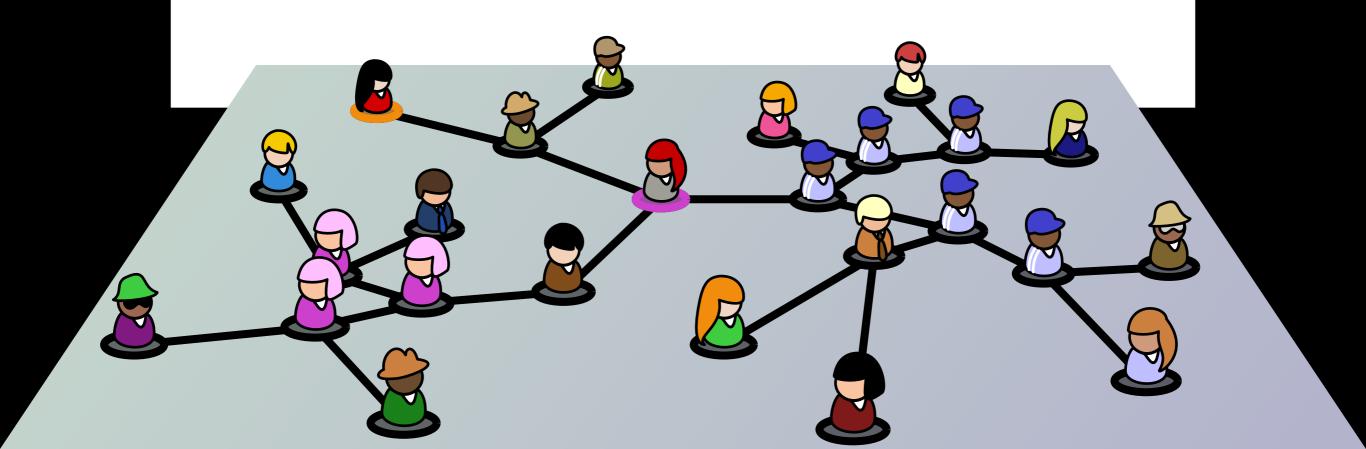
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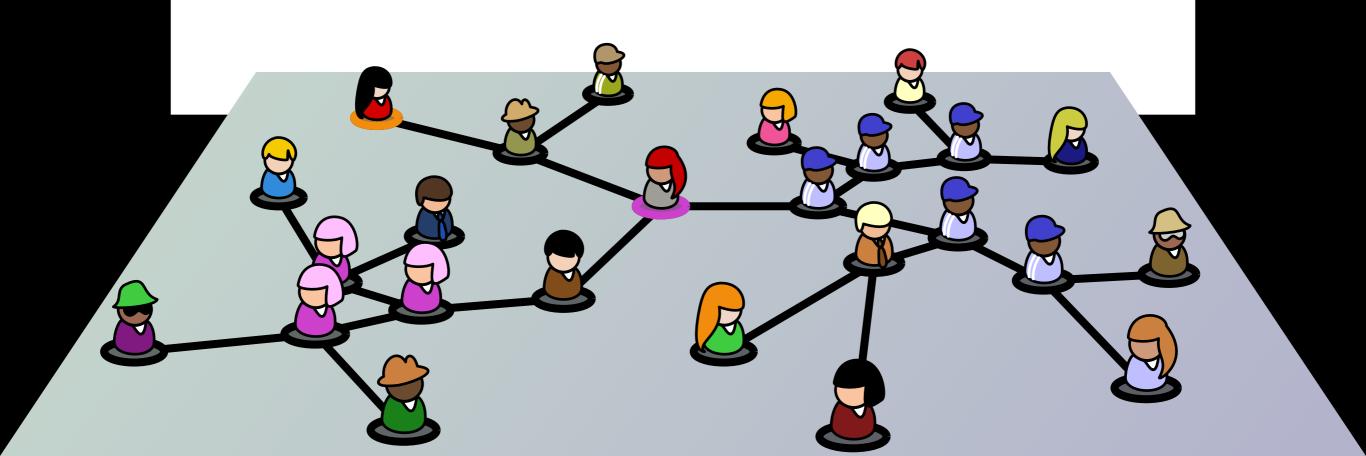
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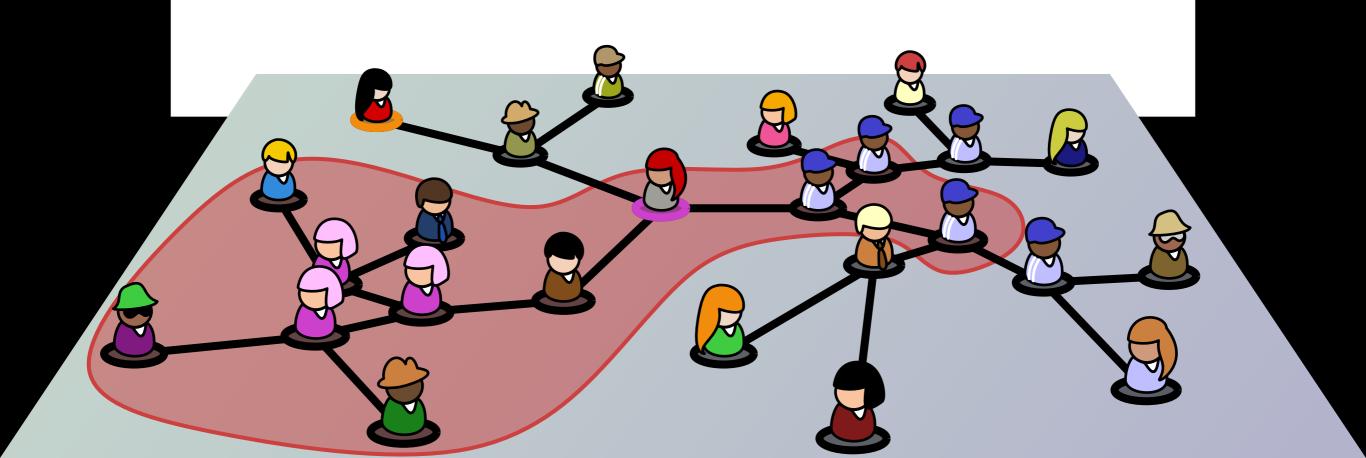
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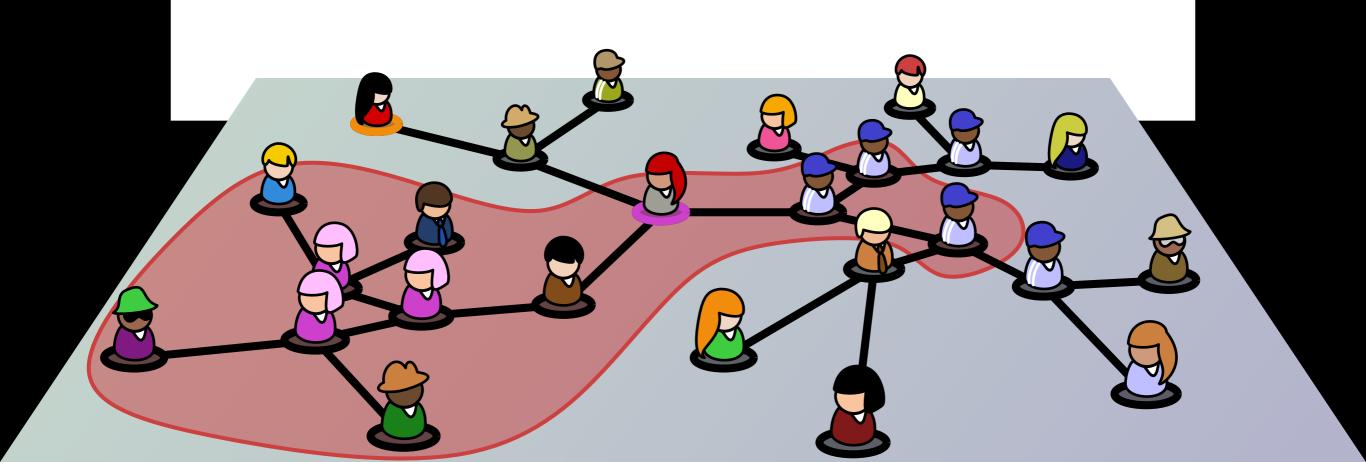
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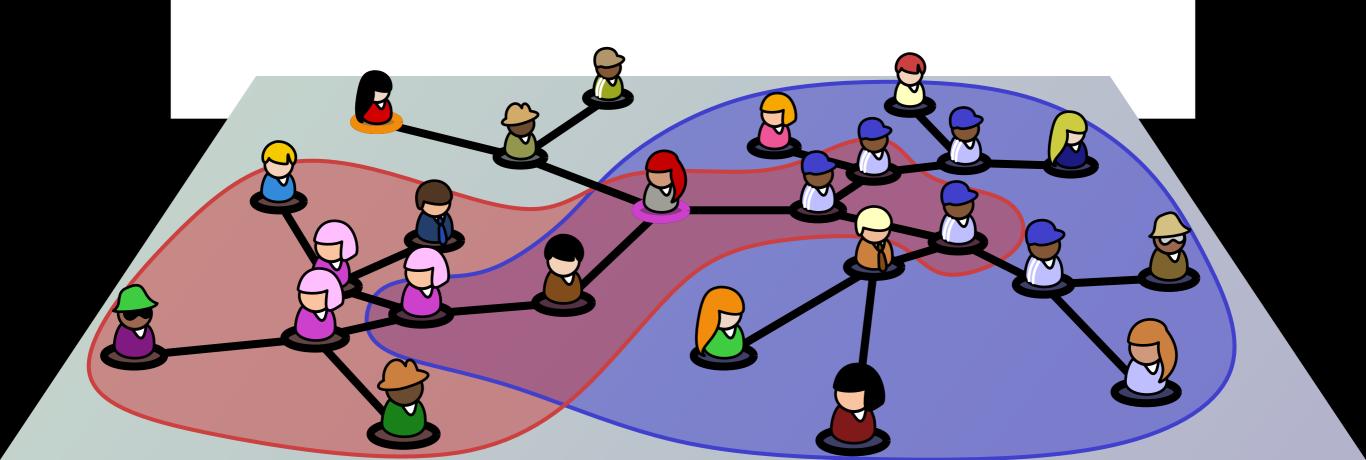
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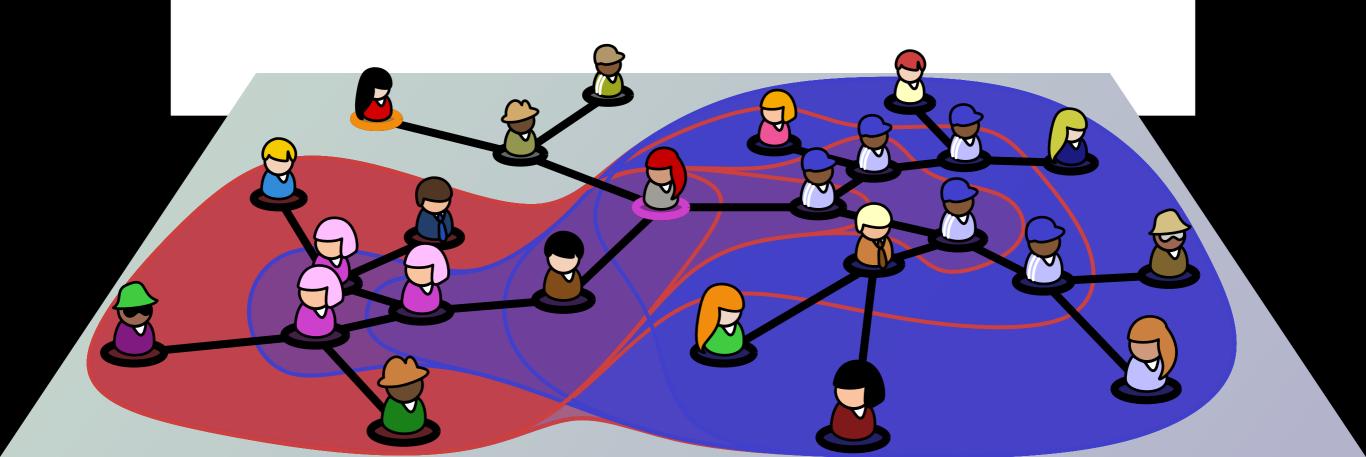
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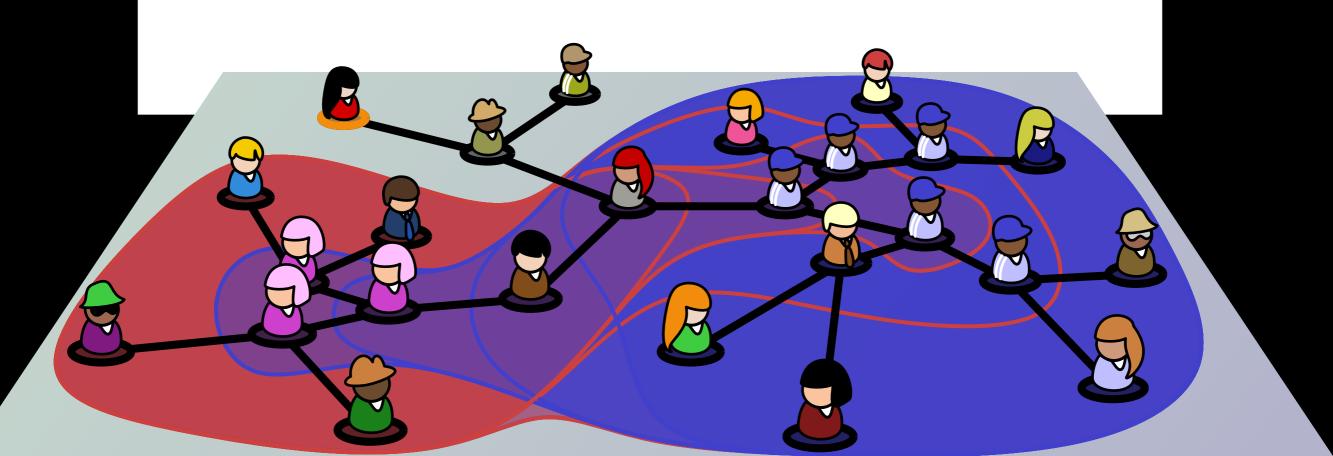
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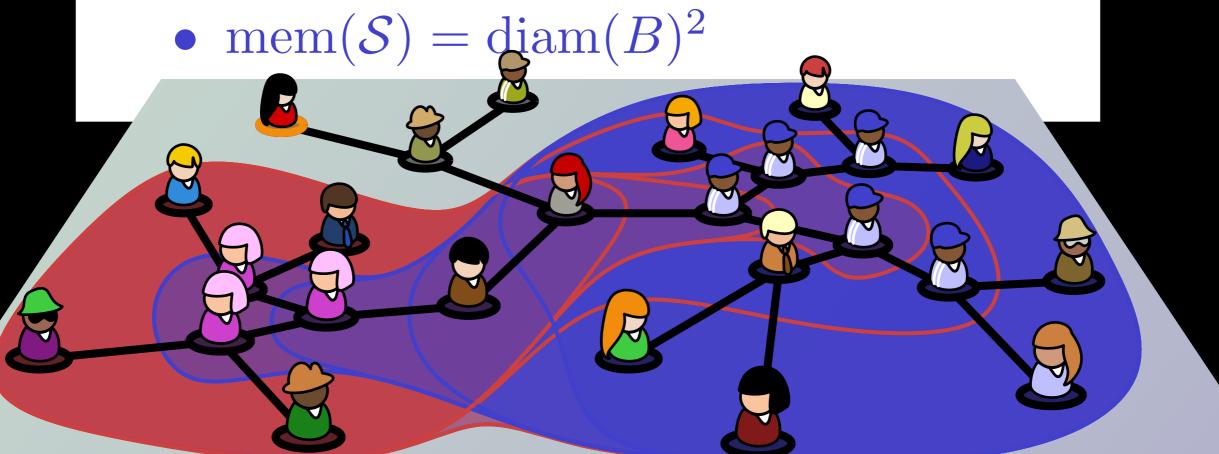
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# PART IV DISCUSSION

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  - For any given graph, there exists a set of categories of low membership dimension that makes simple routing work

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  - Theoretical evidence that category-based routing is a feasible explanation of Milgram's experiment

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- Slightly less simple routing
  - Can the routing strategy be made stronger in a fair way?

# **THANK YOU!**

