

Advanced Social and Information Networks

We Can
CHANGE
THE World

Hari Sundaram
Associate Professor (CS, ADV)
hs1@illinois.edu

no laptops /
smartphone usage
please!

such usage negatively impacts your peers

This class will focus on
**strategic interaction on
networks**, where actors are
resource constrained

Examples of large-scale
strategic behavior
problems include

Sustainability



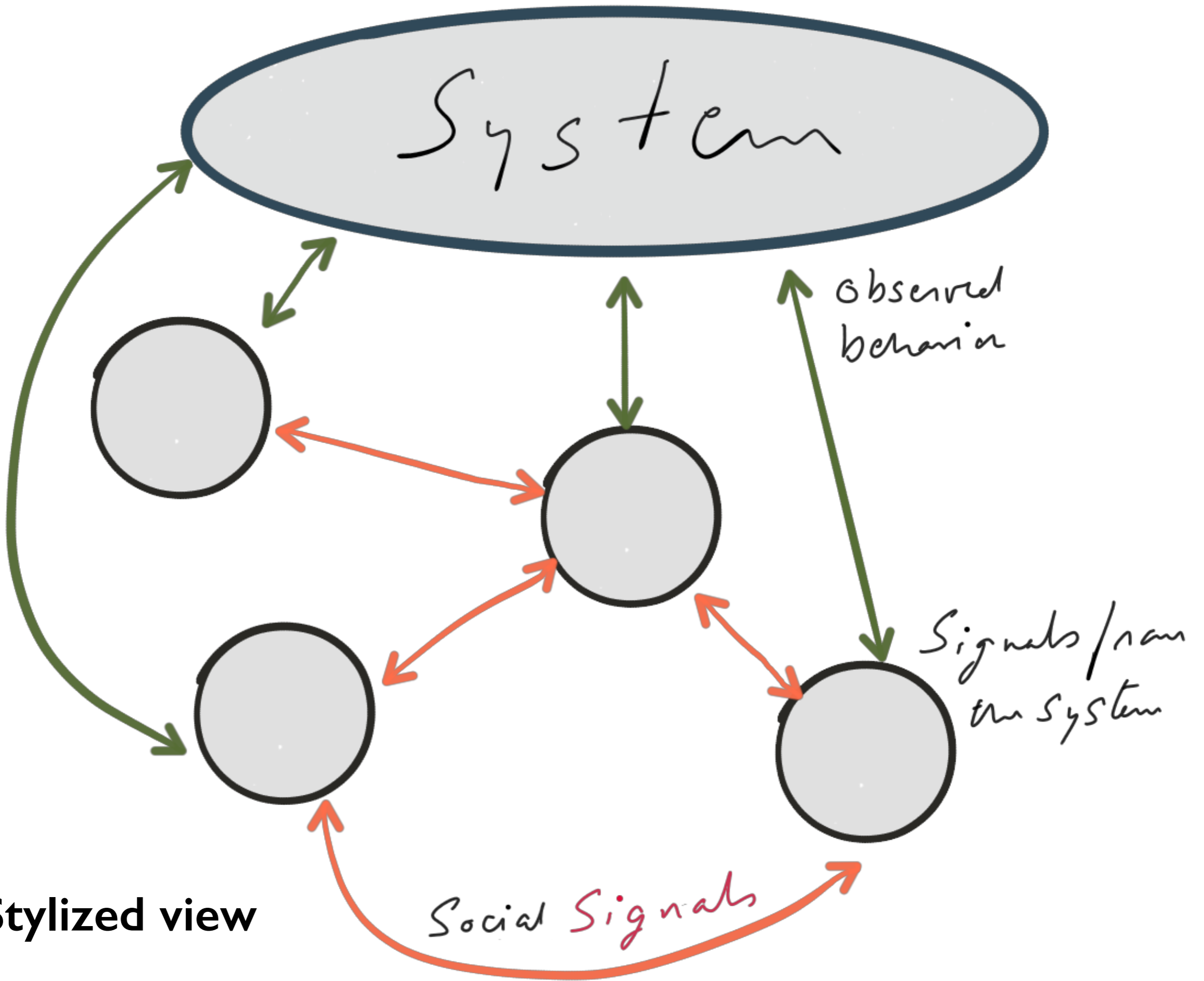


Public Health



congestion

A confluence of ideas from
**game theory, behavioral
economics, advertising and
computer science** will play
a key role in addressing
these challenges



A Stylized view



When do people cooperate?

What are examples
when large scale
technological networks
have facilitated collective
behavior?

Iran, 2009



Cairo, 2011



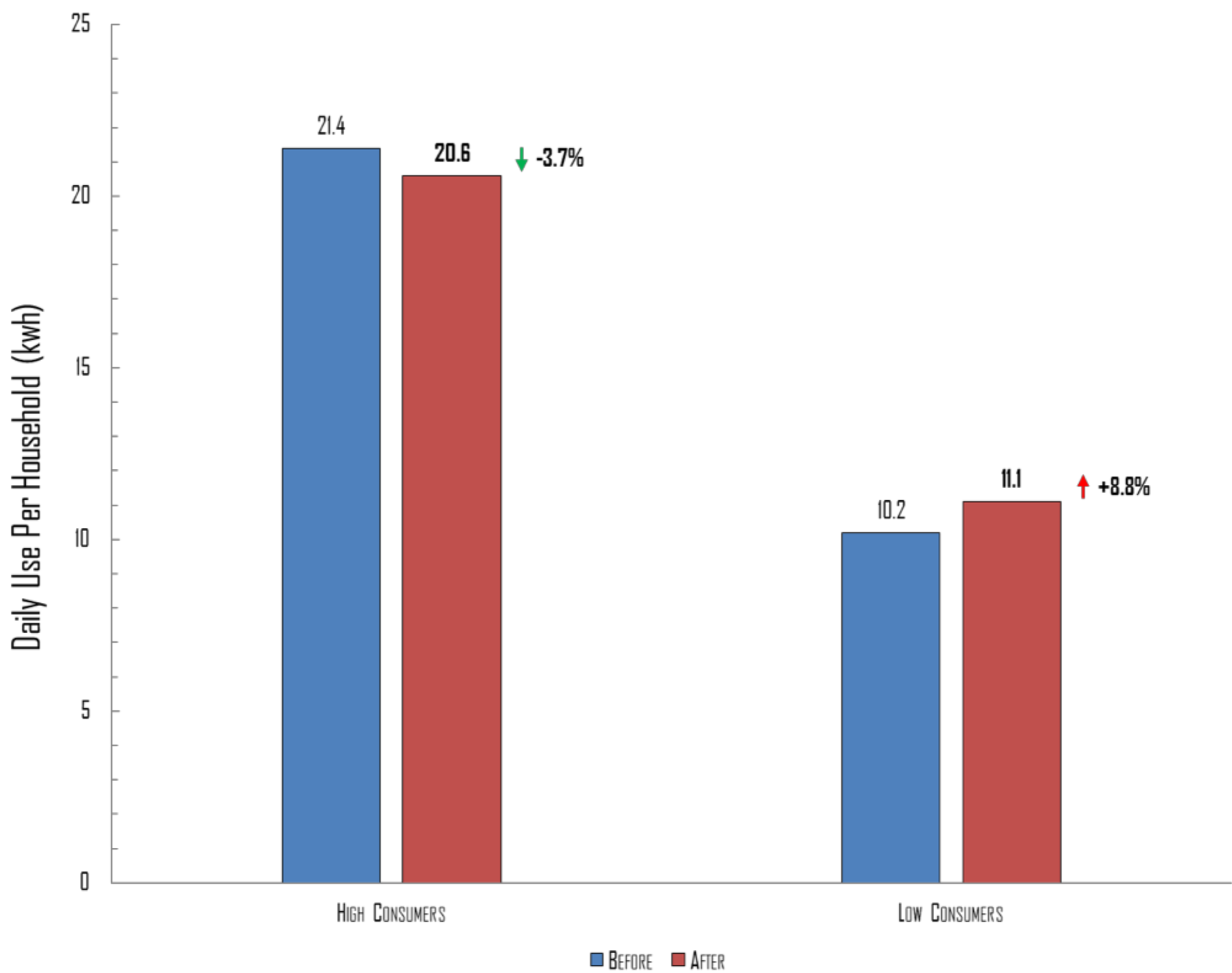
Birmingham, 2011

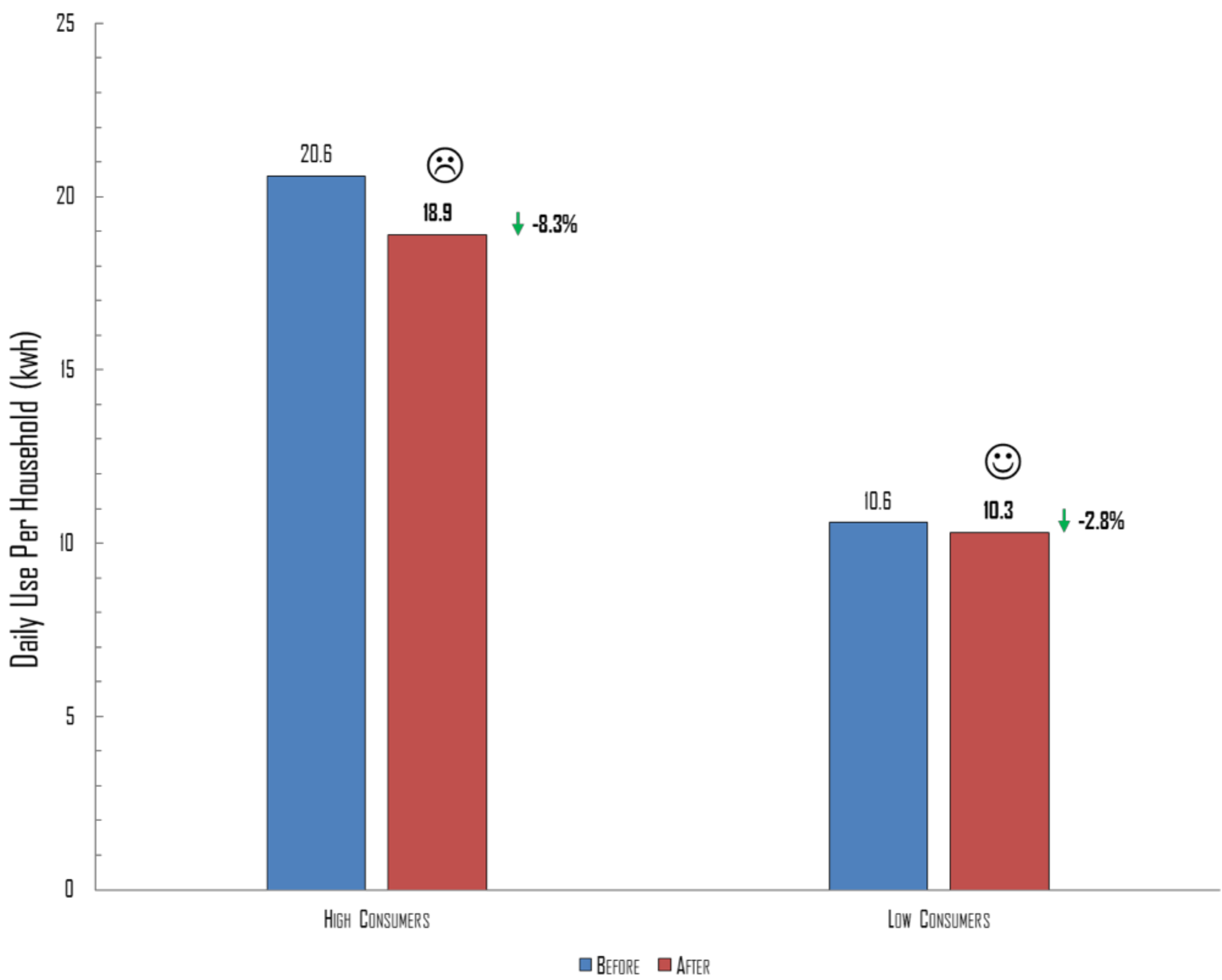




San Marcos, California

[Schultz, 2007]





November Neighbor Comparison | You used **28% MORE** energy than your efficient neighbors



* This energy index combines electricity (kWh) and natural gas (therms) into a single measurement.

HOW YOU'RE DOING

GREAT 😊😊

▶ **GOOD** 😊

MORE THAN GOOD

WHO ARE YOUR "NEIGHBORS"?

■ ALL NEIGHBORS

Approximately 100 occupied nearby homes that are similar in size to yours (avg 2,023 sq ft) and have both electricity and natural gas service.

Neighbor Comparison

You used **74% MORE** energy than your neighbors.
This costs you **16% MORE** than your neighbors.

people tend to cooperate
if they expect others to
do so too

people who share resources have a
selfish reason not to cooperate

[Hardin, 1968]



May 29, 1435, Valencia, Spain



Feb 1, 1483, Törbel, Switzerland



Elinor Ostrom,
Nobel
Laureate 2009

Small homogenous
groups; ability to
sanction, monitor and
resolve conflicts in a
low-cost manner

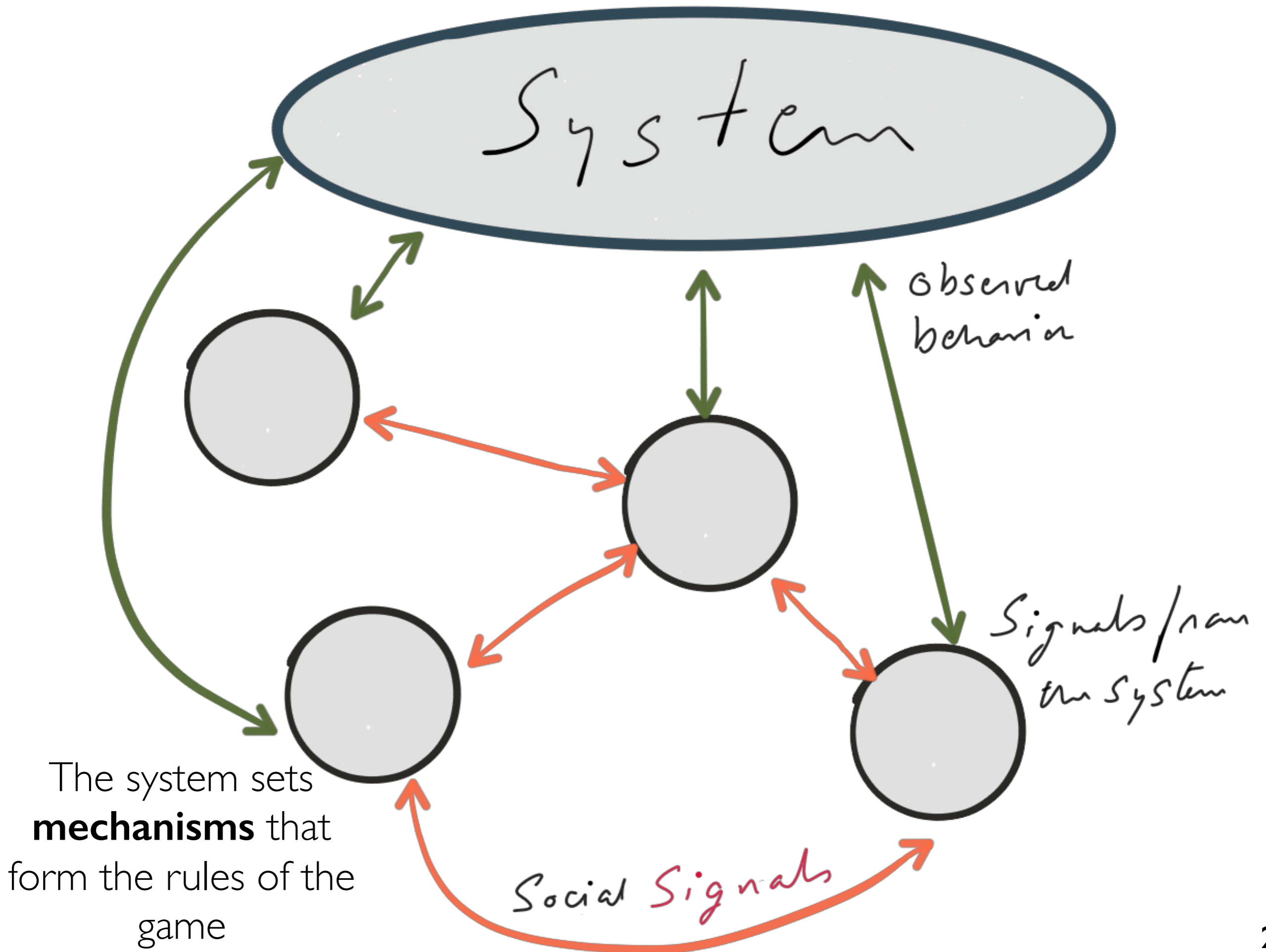


An aerial night view of a city, likely San Francisco, with a dense grid of lights and a prominent bridge. A bright star is visible in the upper right corner of the dark sky.

The CS question:

How do we scale up?

mechanisms, realistic models, interventions





Incentive compatible

The riot that wasn't: How Twitter spread rumours of communal violence in Kolkata

On Monday, a road blockade was portrayed as a full-blown riot by some social media users – part of a worrying trend of misinformation being spread online.



Sreemoy Talukdar
@sreemoytalukdar



Follow

Riot in Kolkata. All Muslim-dominated areas are burning. Many injured. No deaths yet. Mamata's cops are spectators. Media blackout. Total.

RETWEETS
115

FAVORITES
15

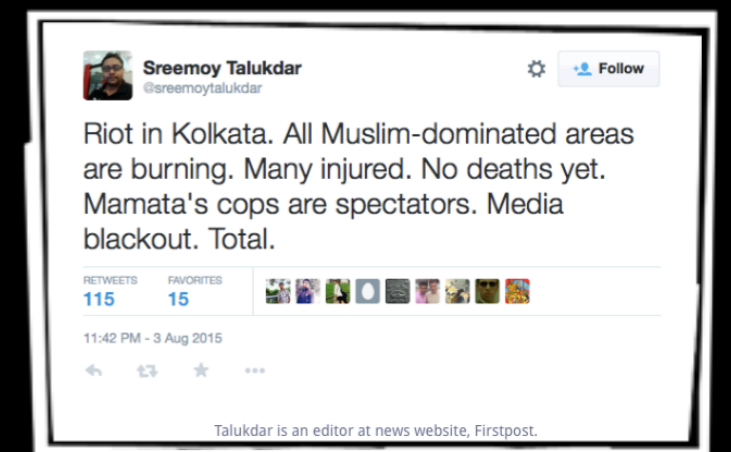


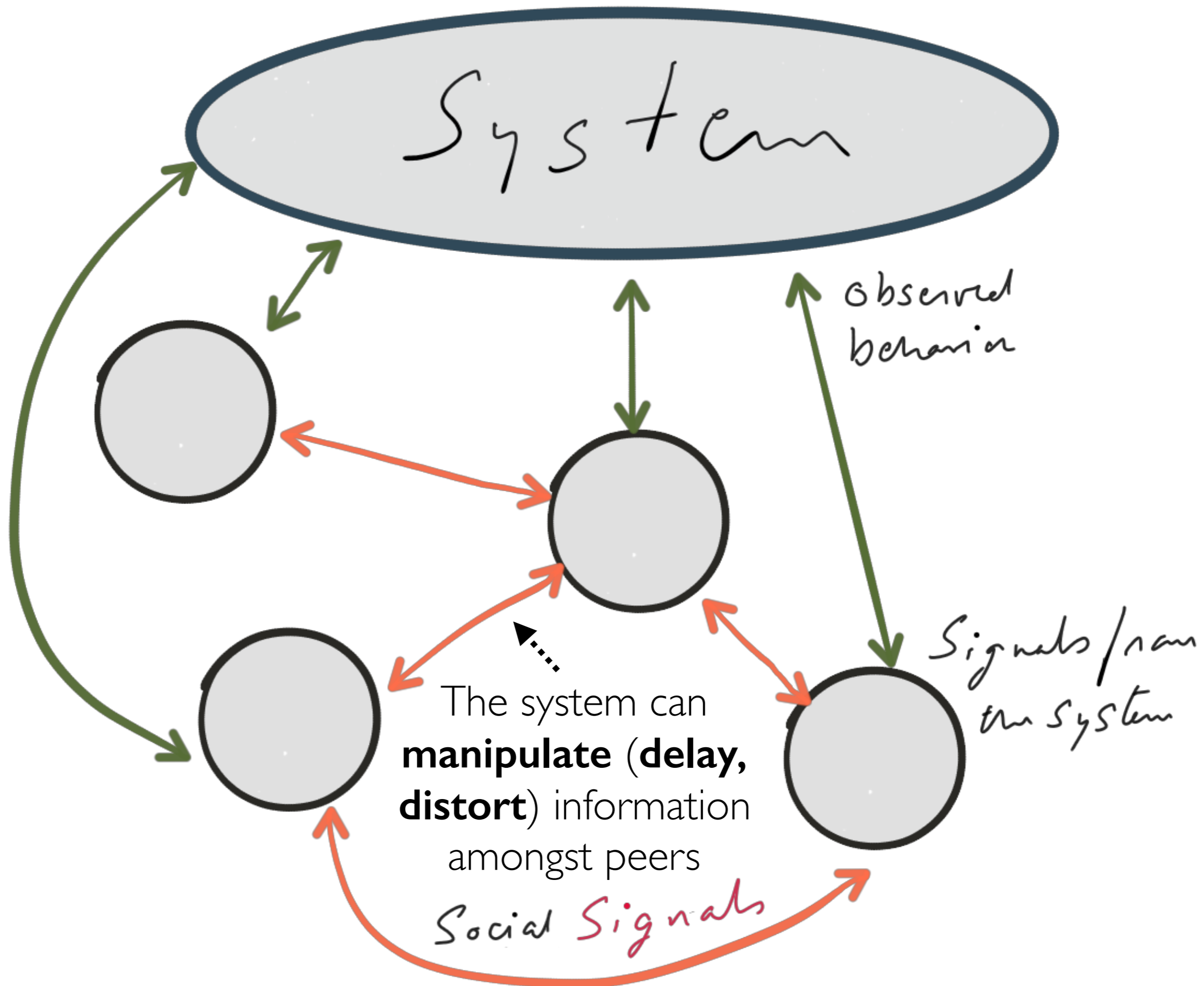
11:42 PM - 3 Aug 2015



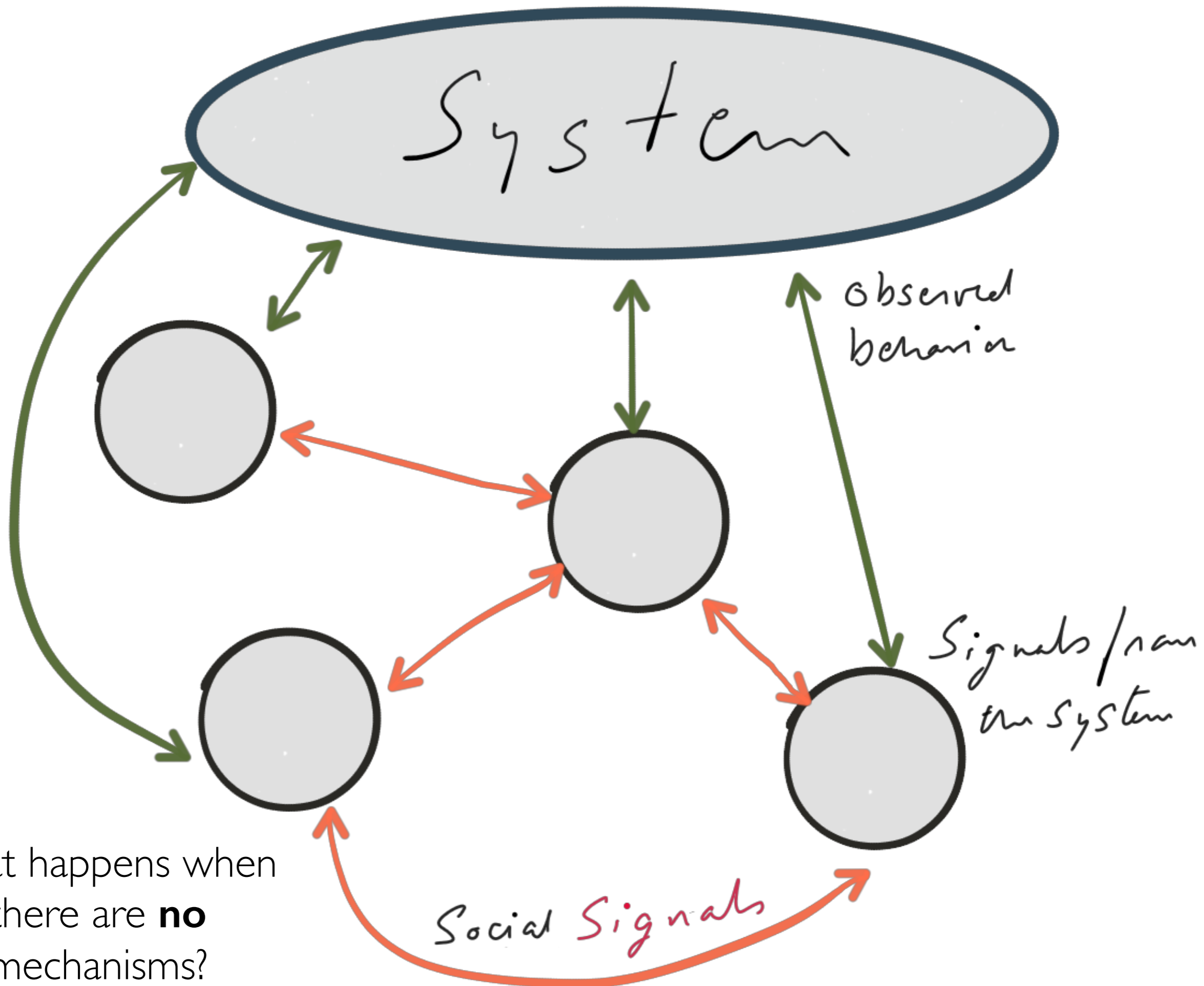
Talukdar is an editor at news website, Firstpost.

How do we create
incentive-compatible
reporting on social
networks?

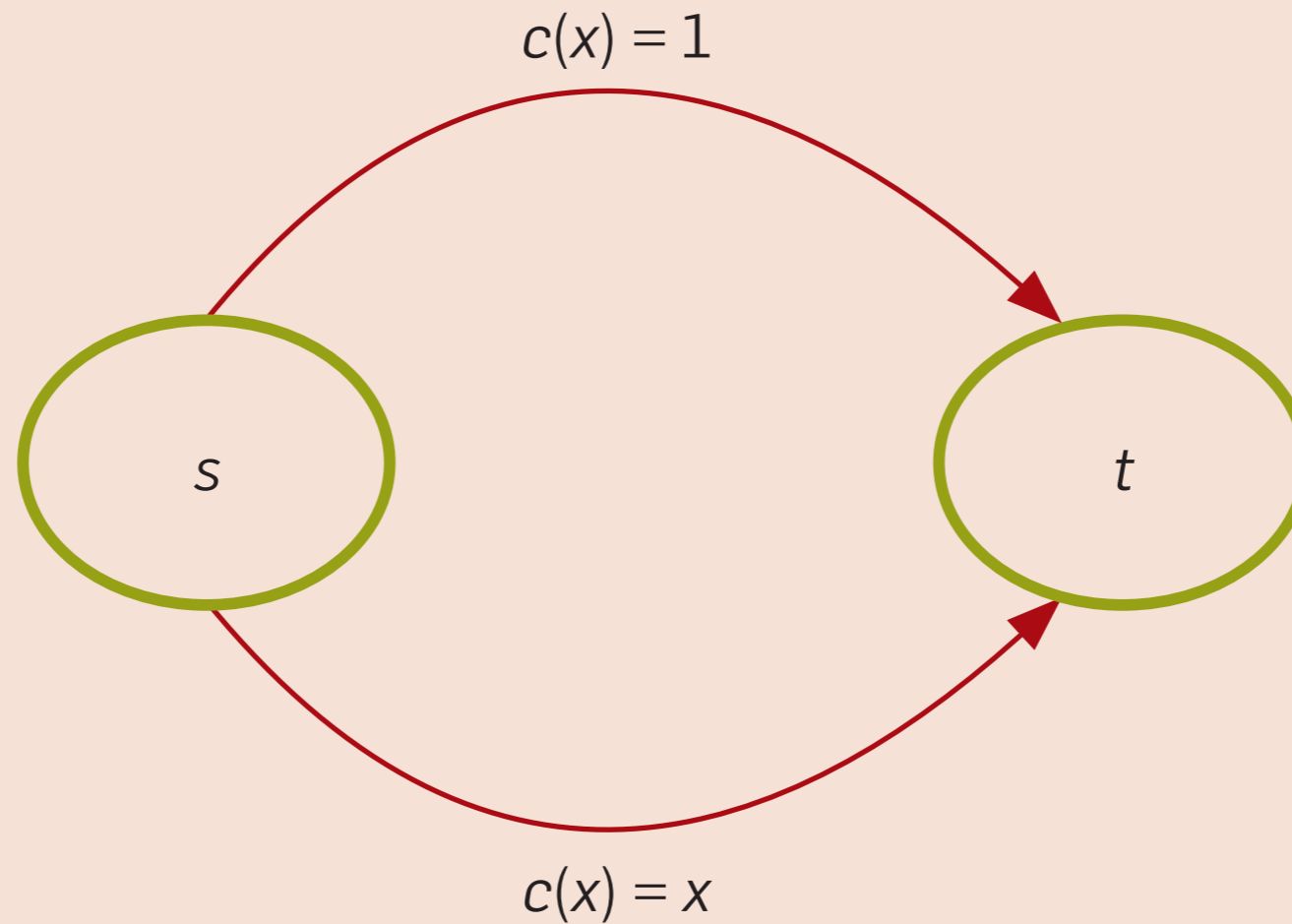




Can peers cooperate to
discover manipulation
in polynomial time?



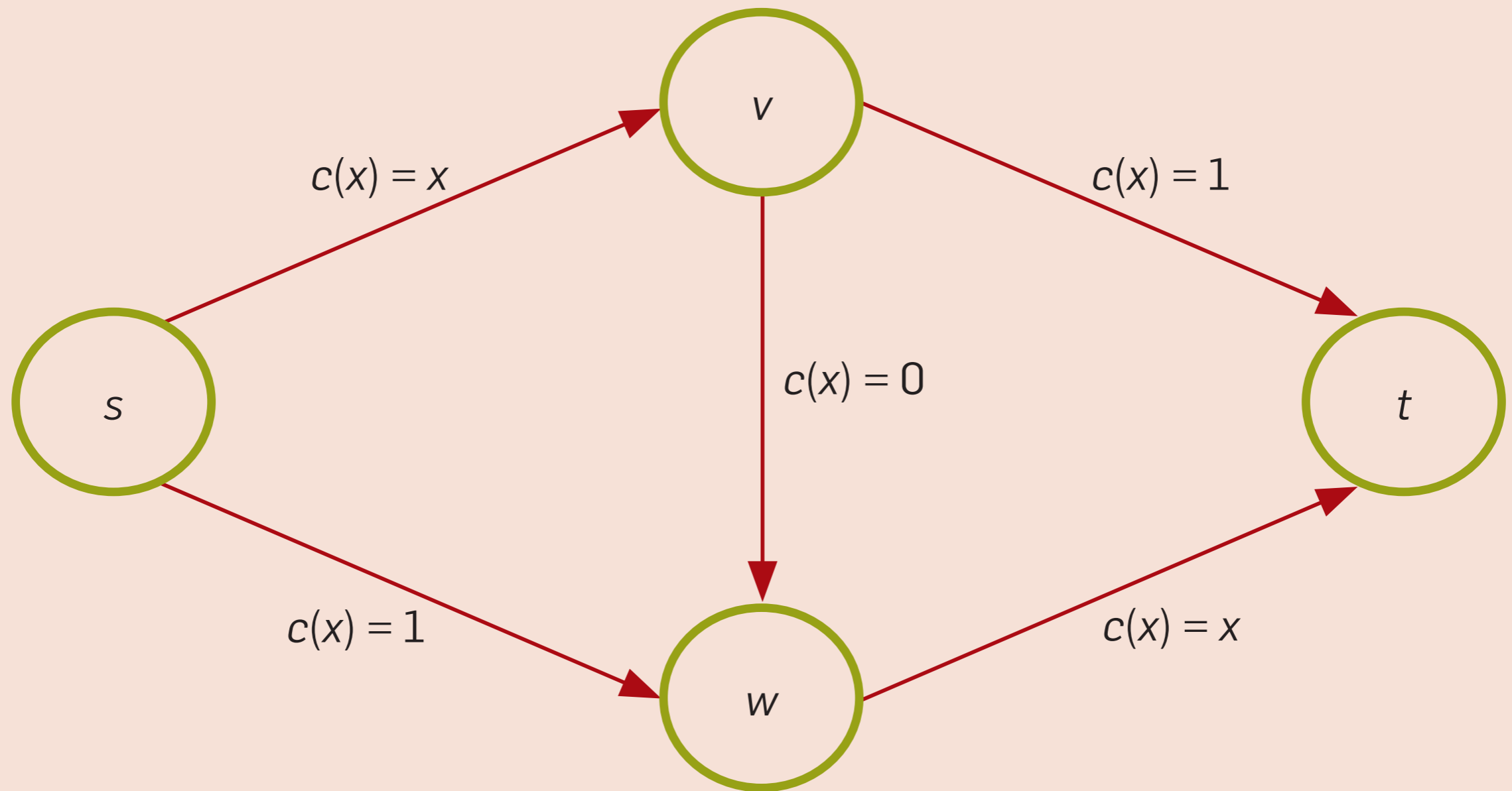
What happens when there are **no** mechanisms?



(a) Pigou's Example

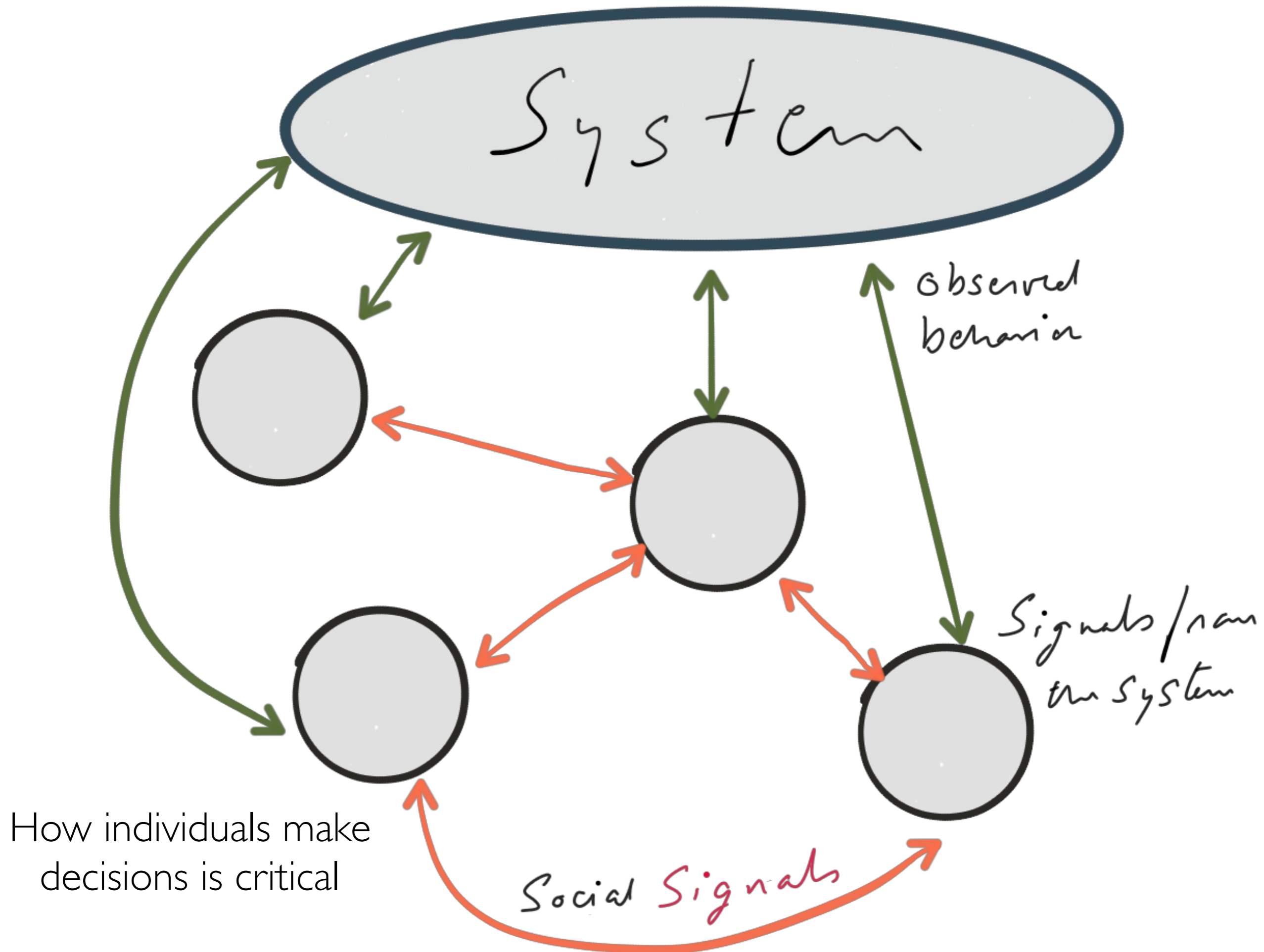
What happens when there are **no** mechanisms?

The **price of anarchy** is
upper bounded by **4/3**
for **all** networks with
affine $(ax+b)$ costs



(b) Braess' Paradox

Adding edges to the network can make it **worse!**



In this class, we will re-examine **rational behavior**, which forms the basis of game theory and mechanism design

Stanley mows his lawn every weekend and it gives him terrible hay fever. I ask Stan why he doesn't hire a kid to mow his lawn. Stan says he doesn't want to pay the \$10. I ask Stan whether he would mow his neighbor's lawn for \$20 and Stan says no, of course not.

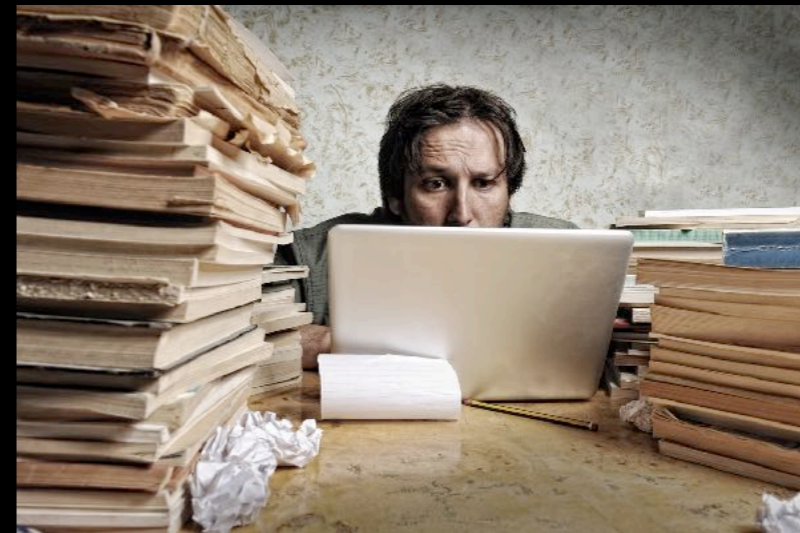
Thaler, Richard H.. Misbehaving: The Making of Behavioral Economics (p. 20). W. W. Norton & Company. Kindle Edition.

Linnea is shopping for a clock radio. She finds a model she likes at what her research has suggested is a good price, \$45. As she is about to buy it, the clerk at the store mentions that the same radio is on sale for \$35 at new branch of the store, ten minutes away, that is holding a grand opening sale. Does she drive to the other store to make the purchase?

On a separate shopping trip, Linnea is shopping for a television set and finds one at the good price of \$495. Again the clerk informs her that the same model is on sale at another store ten minutes away for \$485.

Thaler, Richard H.. *Misbehaving: The Making of Behavioral Economics* (p. 20). W. W. Norton & Company. Kindle Edition.

Imperfect knowledge
Limited resources
Make sub-optimal decisions

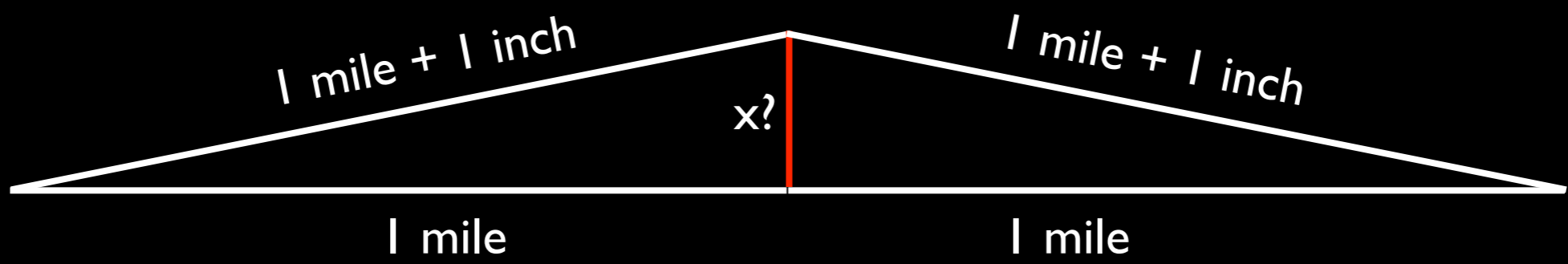


Econs **vs.** Humans

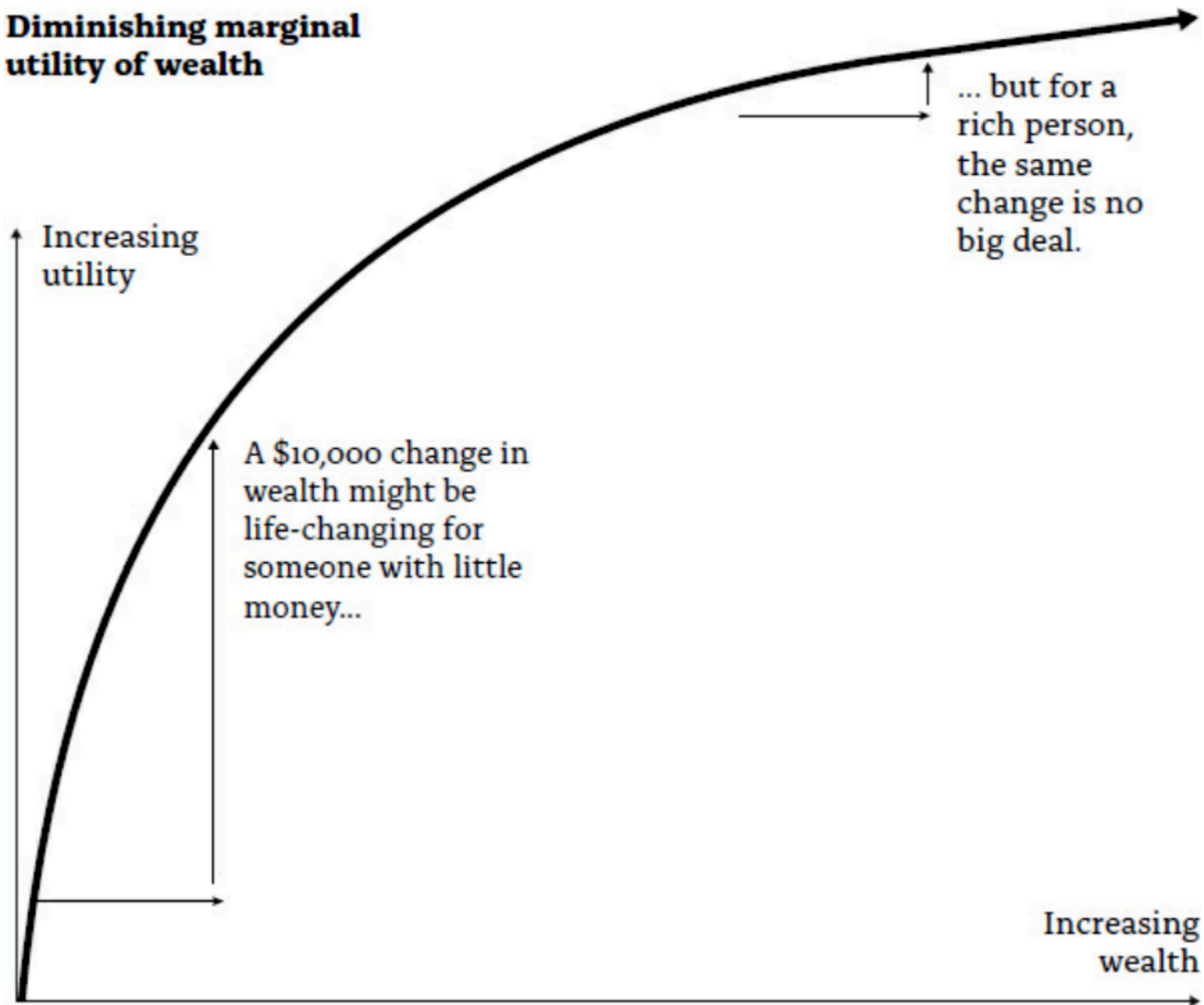


Have complete knowledge
Always possess resources to
act on decisions
Make optimal decisions

Normative v. descriptive



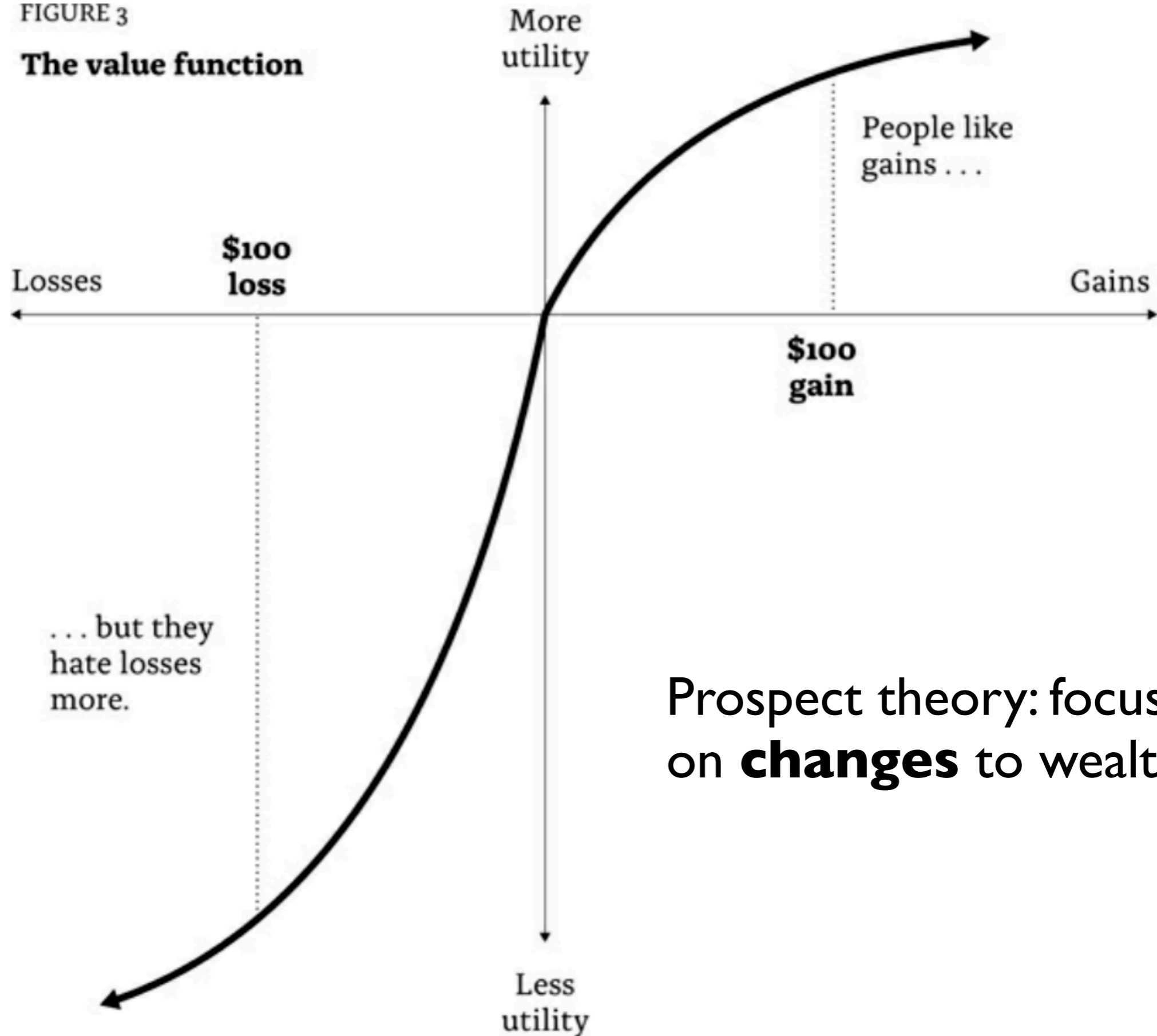
Diminishing marginal utility of wealth



Expected utility: diminishing returns; focus on **levels** of wealth 39

FIGURE 3

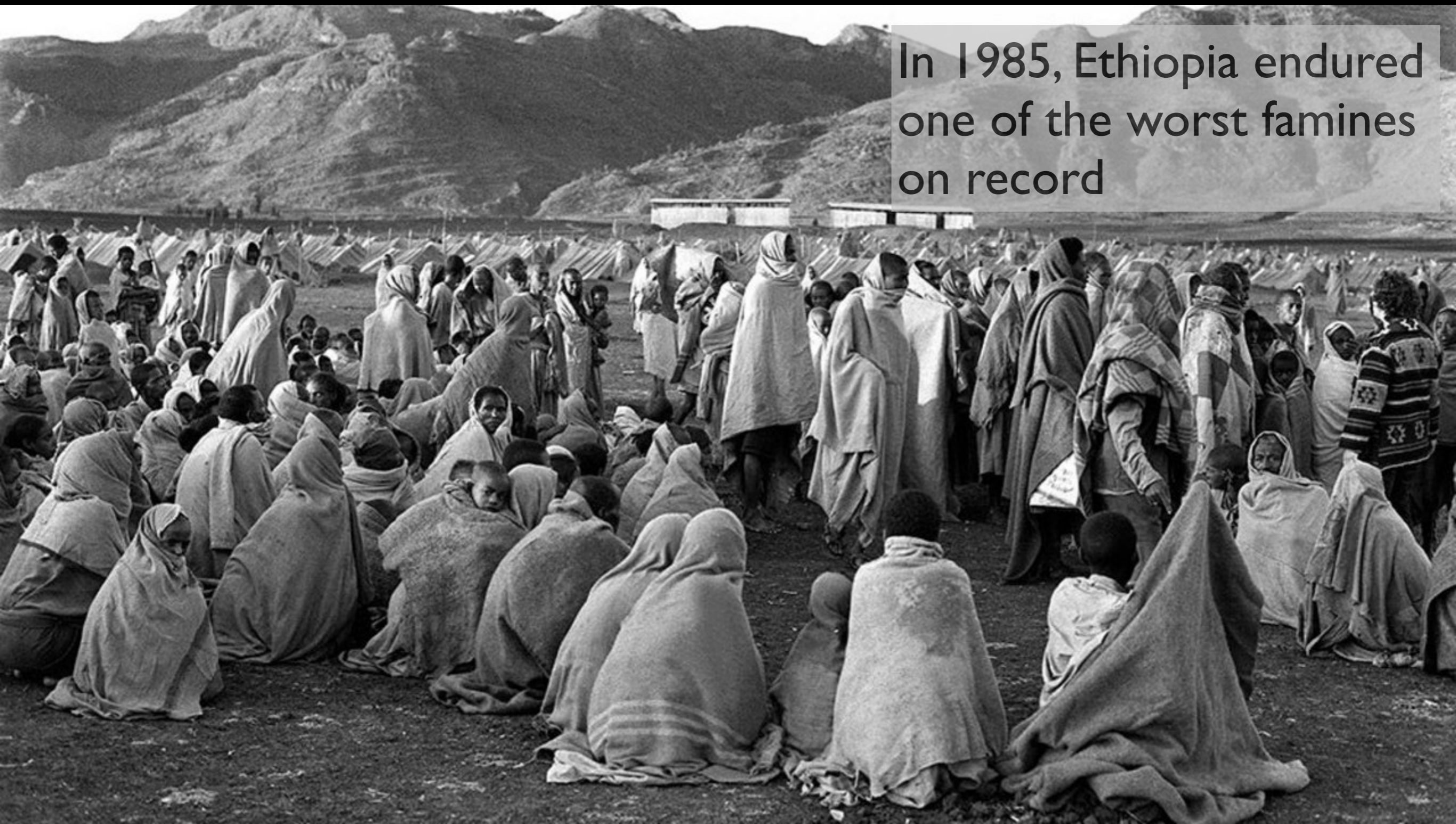
The value function



Prospect theory: focus on **changes** to wealth

reciprocity

In 1985, Ethiopia endured one of the worst famines on record



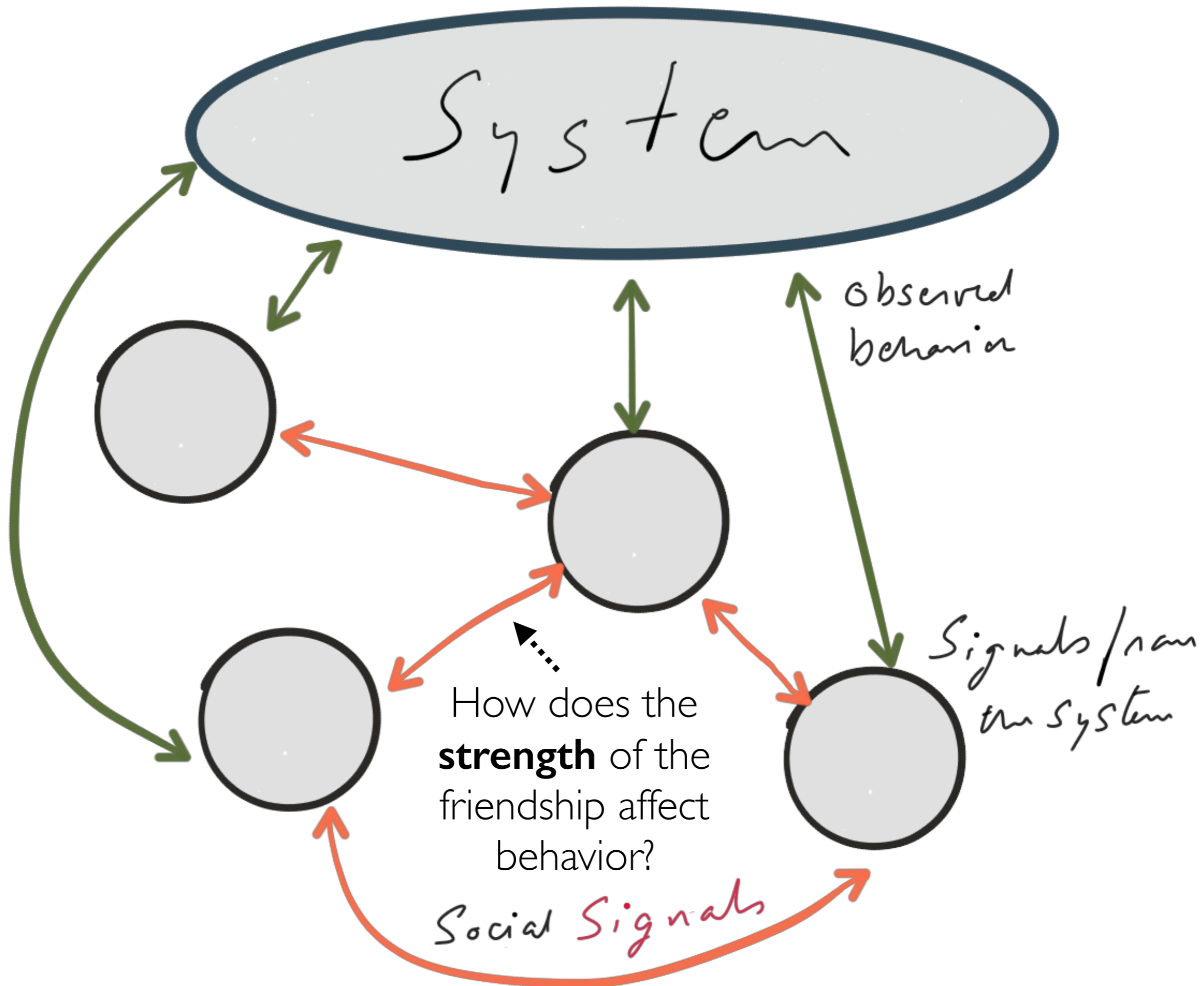
In 1985, Mexico City suffered a devastating earthquake



Yet, Ethiopia, then one of the poorest countries in the world, offered \$5,000 to help Mexico!

Because, in 1935, Mexico had sent aid to Ethiopia, when it was invaded by Italy.

Cialdini, Robert B.. **Influence: Science and Practice.**
Pearson HE Inc.



$$\frac{\sum_{i \in N_v} \omega_i \phi(i)}{|N_v|} \geq \theta_v$$

Linear Threshold model

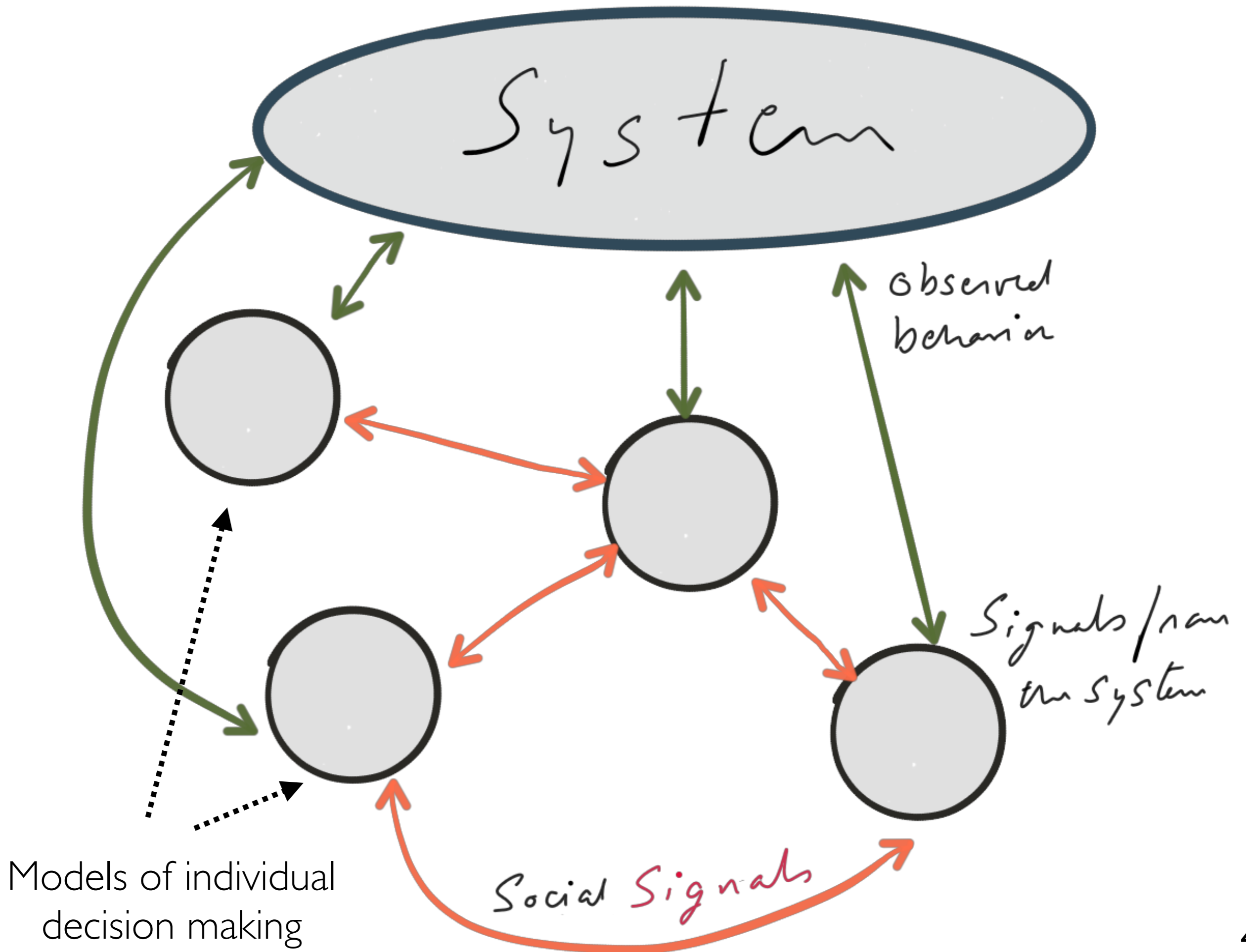


When did **he** decide to join?

Monday, Feb. 1st, 1960



Greensboro, NC, Woolworth's sit-in



Linda is thirty-one years old, single, outspoken, and very bright. She majored in philosophy. As a student, she was deeply concerned with issues of discrimination and social justice, and also participated in antinuclear demonstrations.

Which alternative is more probable?

- Linda is a bank teller.
- Linda is a bank teller and is active in the feminist movement.

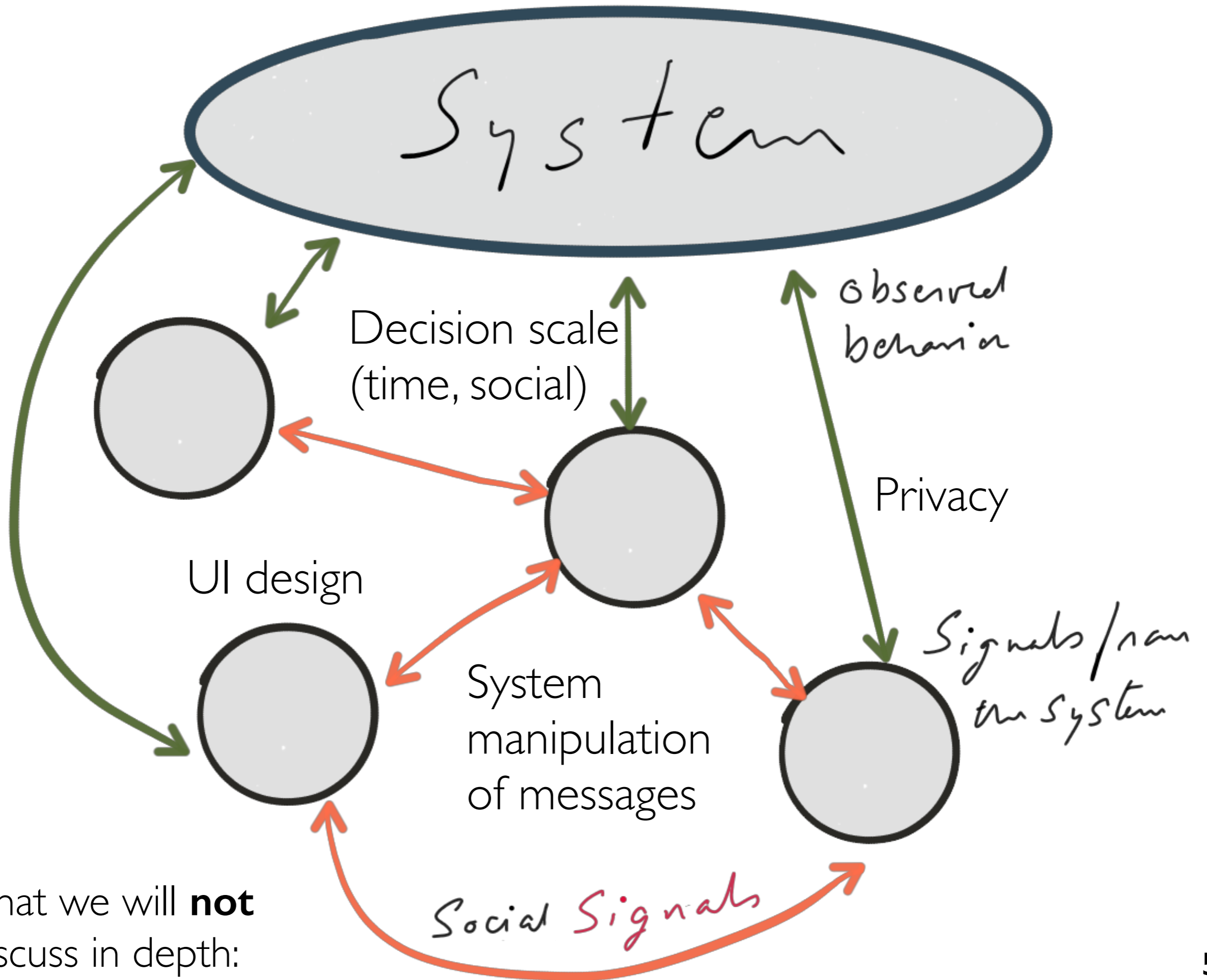
Assume that you have two choices: a nearly sure bet (97%, called 'p' bet) of winning \$10, or a 37% chance of winning \$30 (called '\$' bet)

what would you choose, p or \$?

how much will you pay
in exchange for the **p**
bet?

how much will you pay
in exchange for the \$
bet?

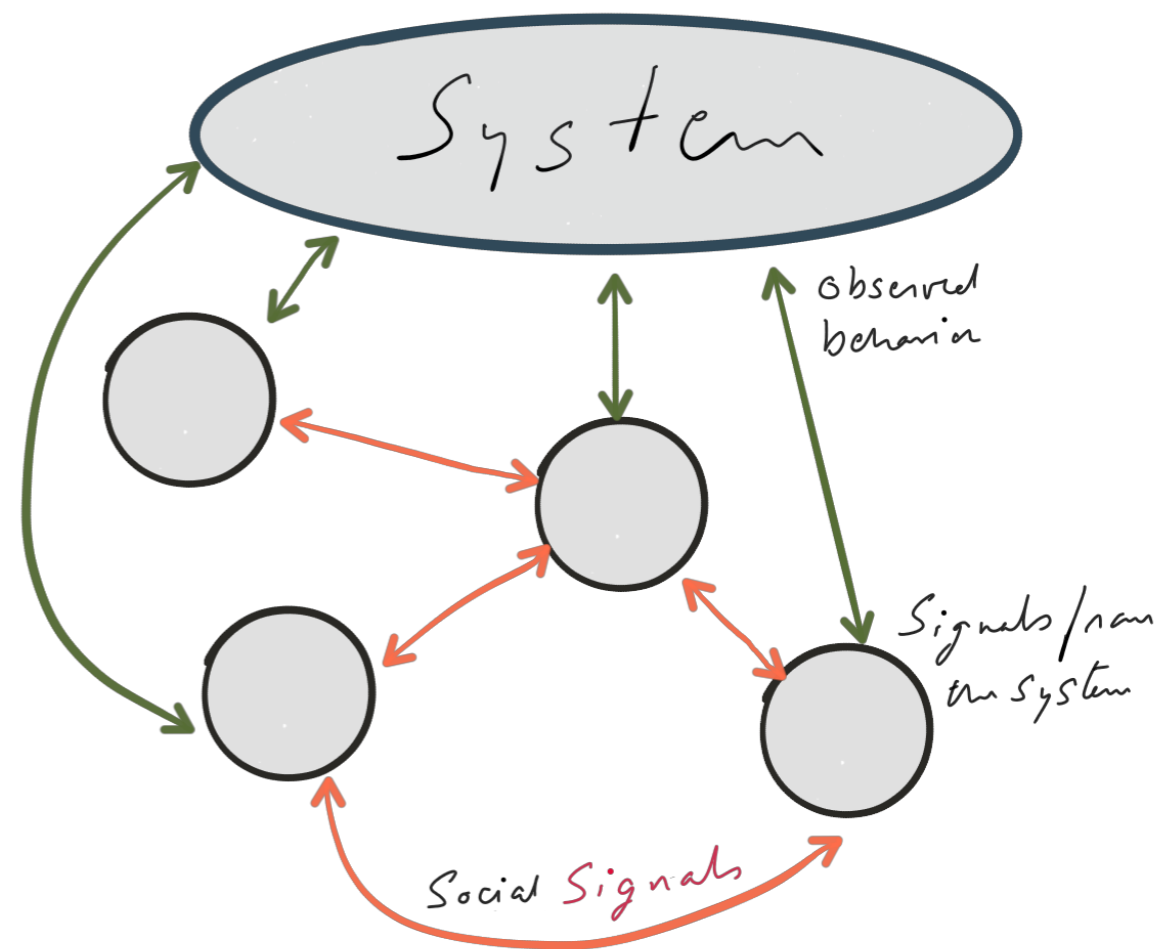
We shall be discussing
several open problems
in this class, and
brainstorm over
solutions



What we will **not** discuss in depth:

CS598 CLASS MECHANICS

*Everything you wanted to
know*



class website:

<https://courses.engr.illinois.edu/cs598hs/sp2019/>

Let's go over the
class schedule

paper review

| paper presentation

15%

weekly, open ended questions

1 each week (pass / fail);
can re-submit in case of
fail for 50% credit

20% (total)

project

proposal 10%

paper 30%

Final presentation 10%

best presentation (**extra credit**) 2%

participation

feedback on final
presentations

10%

class participation

5%

you can miss two classes;
for every class beyond
two, you will lose a third
of a letter grade

i.e. A → A- (for missing three classes)

i.e. A → B+ (for missing four classes)

academic integrity

zero tolerance policy!

Plagiarism deserves special mention. **It is an academic violation to copy, to include text from other sources, including online sources, without proper citation.** Any student found to be violating this code will be subject to disciplinary action.

MEET THE TA



Rick