Virtual Social Network Communities



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- Virtual Communities and their growth
- System Structure
 - Entities
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Social Networking – What is it?

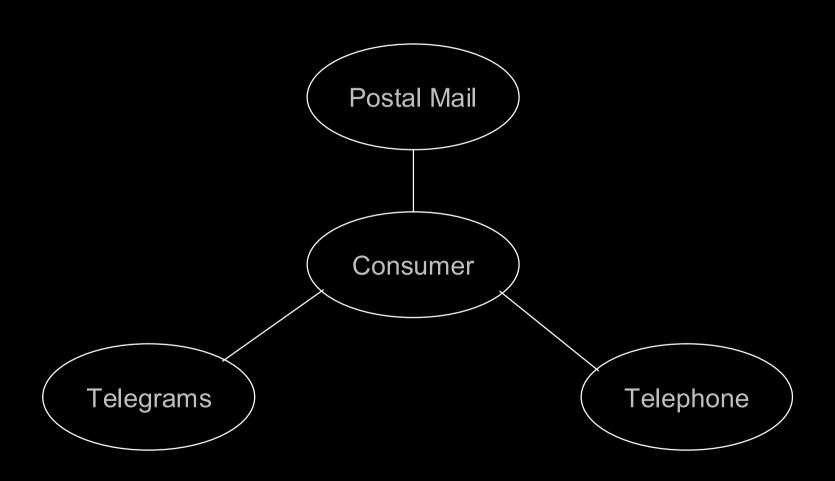
"Life without a friend is death without a witness." – Spanish Proverb



Social Networking

- What is Social Networking?
 - Social networking is the process of connecting entities together based on their social bonds or ties.
 - A social network is a social structure made of nodes (which are generally individuals or organizations) that are tied by one or more specific types of interdependency, such as values, visions, idea, financial exchange, friends, kinship, dislike, conflict, trade,
 - Social networks can grow and propagate naturally based upon our natural social evolution or they can grow artificially by first connecting to other people and then building social bonds with them.
 - According to Albert-Laszlo Barabasi, cocktail parties, terrorist cells, ancient bacteria, and international conglomerates are all networks. A network is nothing more than a collection of objects connected to each other in some fashion.

Pre-Internet Era Interpersonal Communication Technologies



Post-Internet Era Interpersonal Communication Technologies

CONSUMER

RSS FEED BLOG SOCIAL **NETWORK** CELL **PHONE BLOGGING** BULLETIN **BOARD** IM **CHAT ROOM EMAIL** PHONE **LISTSERV PERSONAL WEB PAGE TEXT** MESSAGE **TELEGRAM**

Virtual Communities and their growth



Virtual Social Networks (VSN)

- Over the last decade, the adjective "virtual" has become a commonplace descriptor of social forms where people do not have to live, meet, or work face to face in order to create goods and services or maintain significant social relationships.
- We have new social forms, such as virtual corporations, virtual organizations, virtual communities, virtual libraries, and virtual classrooms, etc.
- There is a profound impact of information technology and its rapid adoption by individuals, groups, organizations, and communities which has given rise to the proliferation of "virtual societies."
- A community of individuals sharing common interests, ideas, and feelings over the Internet or other collaborative networks comprises a VSN.

- The earliest online social networks were the Bulletin Board Systems of the 1980s that let users post public messages, send and receive private messages, play games, and exchange software.
- The notion of social networking first formally appeared on the Internet in the late 1990s, with services like FireFly, eGroups/OneList, ICQ which allowed groups of people to coordinate certain kinds of interaction.
- Since 2003 social networks became mainstream with the advent of Friendster.
- Shortly thereafter, there was a wave of social networks services like Tribe, Orkut, LinkedIn and Spoke which allowed users to better organize and expand their recreational and business networks.

Social Networking



VSN – what do they help you do?

- Social networking sites provide teens and young adults with a virtual environment where they share stories, pictures, videos, and participate in chat rooms with friends and acquaintances.
- By providing information about yourself using blogs, chat rooms, email, or instant messaging, you can communicate either within a limited community, or with the world at large.
- People chat. They argue. They exchange property, ideas, and gossip.
- They plan, make friends, even fall in love.
- They do everything people do when they get together face-to-face but, by using computers, they
 do it separated in space and time.
- Electronic interactions in which people don't know others make new kinds of communities possible.

Types of Social Networking Sites

- General sites geared toward teens
- Schools and colleges
- Cultures (e.g., Asian, European, etc.)
- Business
- Music and videos
- Sports (e.g., Cricket, Racing, Football, etc.)



Classifying the VSNs

The Individual	The Enterprise
Real-time communications: AIM, Chat, VoIP, SMS, ICQ, Skype, IRC, Net2Phone	Relationship capital management software: Contact Network, Spoke Software, VisiblePath, Interface Software, Leverage Software
Contact data management: GoodContacts, Plaxo	Social network analysis & knowledge management: Tacit, Entopia
Blog software, RSS, and services companies: Six Apart, Technorati, Urchin, Feedburner, Newsgator, Pheedo	Job referral networks: Accolo, Jobster, H3.com
Business-focused social network services: LinkedIn, OpenBC/Xing, Ecademy, Ryze, ZeroDegrees	Blog software: RSS
Event and meeting facilitation: Meetup, Evite, Cvent	Biographic analysis & people search: Zoominfo, Spokesoftware, Jigsaw, LinkedIn
Tagging, social bookmarking and folksonomy tools: 43things, del.icio.us	Enterprise social network software: IBM, Connectbeam, Haystack/Credo
Wiki software: Social Text, Wikia, JotSpot (acquired by Google), Twiki	

Expression

What I say









Publication

What I share



radio.blog





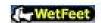
Profession

Where I work

Reputation

What is being said on me









Opinion

What I like:













Details

How and where to join me











POAF

Téléphone :



Adresse IP

iKarma

en

RapLeaf

La Technorati



cymfony

Hobby

What passionate me













Certificates

Who can certify my identity



CardSpace



OpenID



Certinomis



ClaimID



Thawte



Purchase

What I buy













Knowledge

What I know







Avatars

What represent me







GRAVATAR

Audience

Who I know







Driving forces...

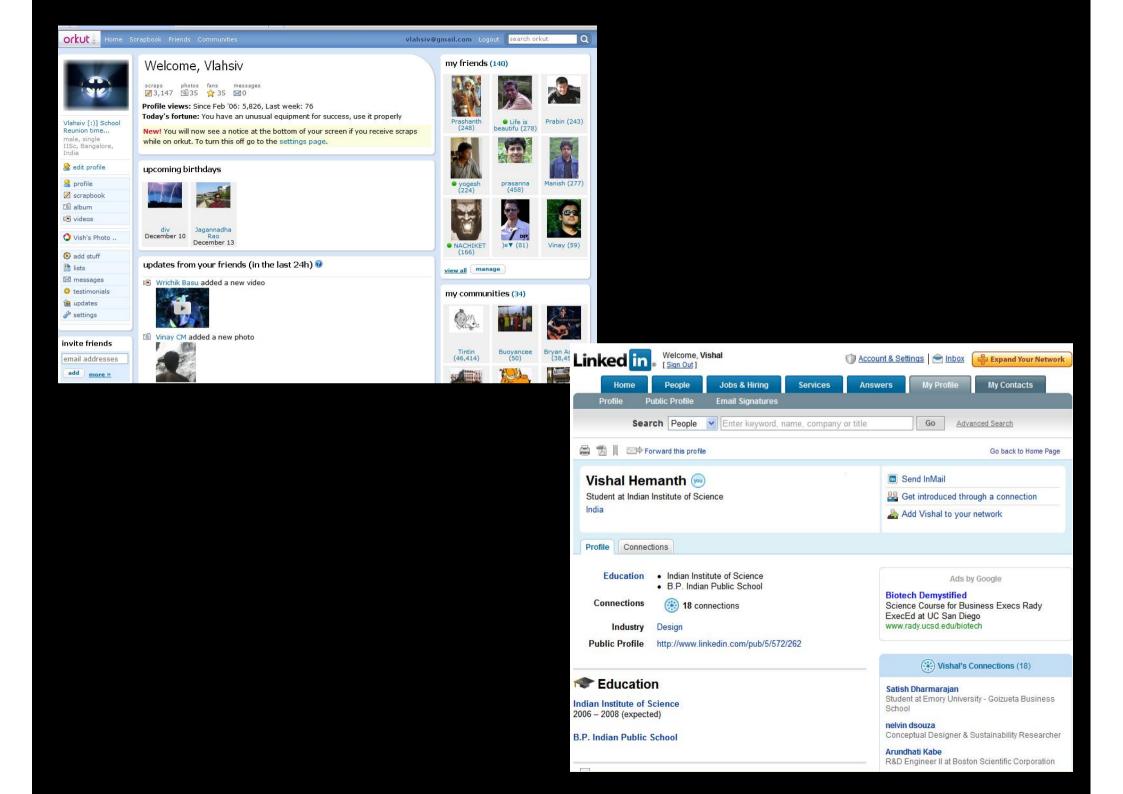
- Peer pressure / friend recommended
- To meet fellow students / workers
- To meet new people of similar / varied interests
- Birthday reminders
- Communication with past / new high school friends
- To have fun and share pictures
- Learn about other kinds of communities and people

Today, social networks are enormously popular.

The benefits can be seen at the multiplier level - people mentor each other through the formation of communities; and they network and inspire each other by example and input.

Virtual Social networks protect people from the vastness of cyberspace and offer tools to find each other, organize and share information, or just keep in touch with friends.





Facts ...

- To Keep in touch with family and friends (75%)
- Being "nosey" 62%
- Express my opinions and views (55%)
- Meet people with similar interests (49%)
- Specific reason, documenting trip to wedding, etc (13%)
- It's a good way to date (7%)
- 70% social networking activity occurs in the evening, 37% of participants visit daily and 41% visit a few times per week.

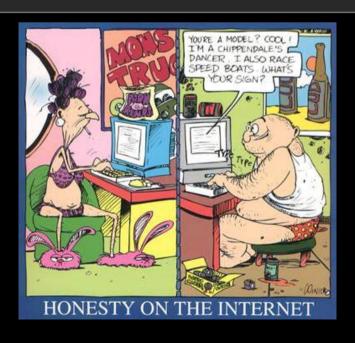
Top 10 Social Networking Sites* for April 2006 (U.S., Home and Work)

Site	Apr-05 UA (000)	Apr-06 UA (000)	YOY Growth
MySpace	8,210	38,359	367%
Blogger	10,301	18,508	80%
Classmates Online	11,672	12,865	10%
YouTube	N/A	12,505	N/A
MSN Groups	12,352	10,570	-14%
AOL Hometown	11,236	9,590	-15%
Yahoo! Groups	8,262	9,165	11%
MSN Spaces	1,857	7,165	286%
Six Apart TypePad	5,065	6,711	32%
Xanga.com	5,202	6,631	27%

Source: Nielsen//NetRatings, May 2006

^{*} Note: This is a custom category and does not appear in Nielsen//NetRatings' syndicated service.

Pros and cons of Virtual Communities

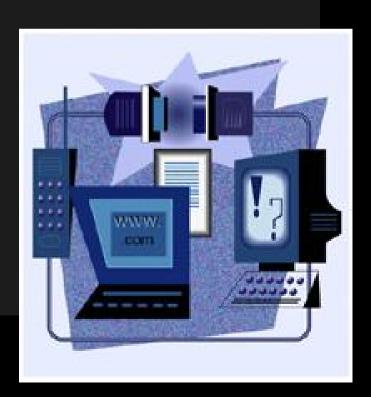


The internet...

- The Internet is more versatile than any other interactive medium available to us today. It enables us to communicate with friends or with total strangers, with individuals or with large groups, using our real names or remaining totally anonymous.
- The Internet is not simply a medium, like the telephone or mail system – it is also a place, a virtual community where people meet, engage in discourse, become friends, fall in love, and develop all of the relationships that are developed in physical communities.
- Yet, the very characteristics that make the Internet community unique – physical distance and the potential for anonymity – are the greatest obstacles to its success.

Positive Aspects of VSN

- Easier to have a social life
- Freedom of expression
- Easy method to keep in touch with old friends and meet new ones
- Page is a personal reflection of the person
- Create groups (shared interest, study, etc.)
- Advertise campus events, jobs, discuss profession, etc.



Negative Aspects of VSN

- Internet stalking/harassing
- Security/safety
- Internet privacy
- Identity theft (Sensitive data exposed)
- Inefficient use of time/procrastination
- Potential future problems with profile content (employers, post-graduate program, professors)
- Class distraction
- E-mail spamming
- Facebook shares member information with 3rd party vendors (Privacy Policy)
- Inefficient use of time coursework is not completed



Facts and Figures

World Internet Usage and Population Statistics as of July 23rd 2005 (IWS, 2005)

World Regions	Population (2005 Est.)	Population % of World	Internet Usage, Latest Data	Usage Growth 2000–2005	% Population (Penetration)	World Users %
Africa	896,721,874	14.0 %	16,174,600	258.3 %	1.8 %	1.7 %
Asia	3,622,994,130	56.4 %	323,756,956	183.2 %	8.9 %	34.5 %
Europe	731,018,523	11.4 %	269,036,096	161.0 %	36.8 %	28.7 %
Middle East	260,814,179	4.1 %	21,770,700	311.9 %	8.3 %	2.3 %
North America	328,387,059	5.1 %	223,392,807	106.7 %	68.0 %	23.8 %
Latin America/Caribbean	546,723,509	8.5 %	68,130,804	277.1 %	12.5 %	7.3 %
Oceania/Australia	33,443,448	0.5 %	16,448,966	115.9 %	49.2 %	1.8 %
World Total	6,420,102,722	100.0 %	938,710,929	160.0 %	14.6 %	100.0 %

Other facts and Figures

• As of 2005, there were more than 300 known social networking sites.

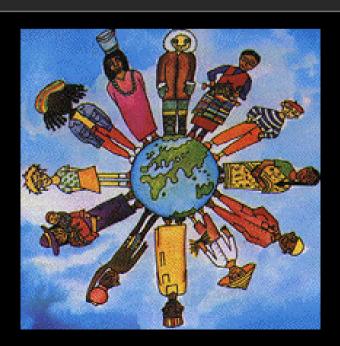
Source: wikipedia.org

- One in five child Internet users has received unwanted sexual solicitations and only one in four has told his or her parents.
- One in 17 children reported being threatened or harassed while using the Internet.

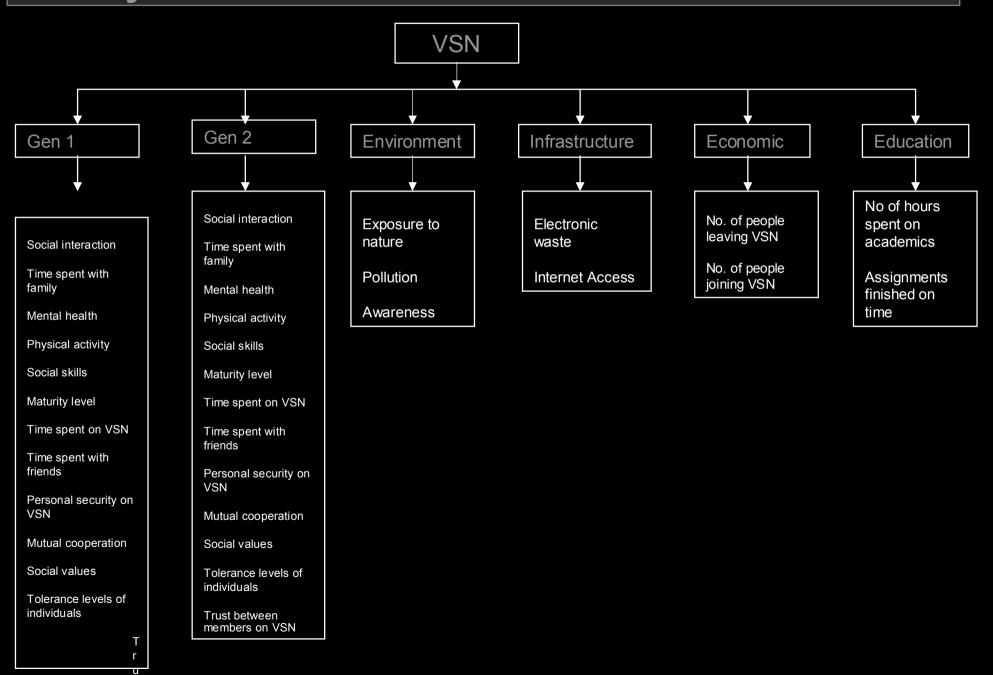
Source: U.S. Department of Justice

- About 45,000,000 American children ages 10 to 17 are currently estimated to be online, spending hours everyday at their computers.
- 60 percent of teens have received email or instant messages from perfect strangers and 63 percent of those teens responded.
- At any given time, there are 3.4 million chat room users.

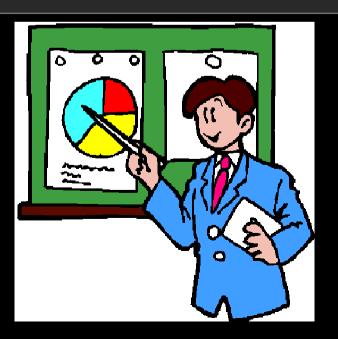
System Structure



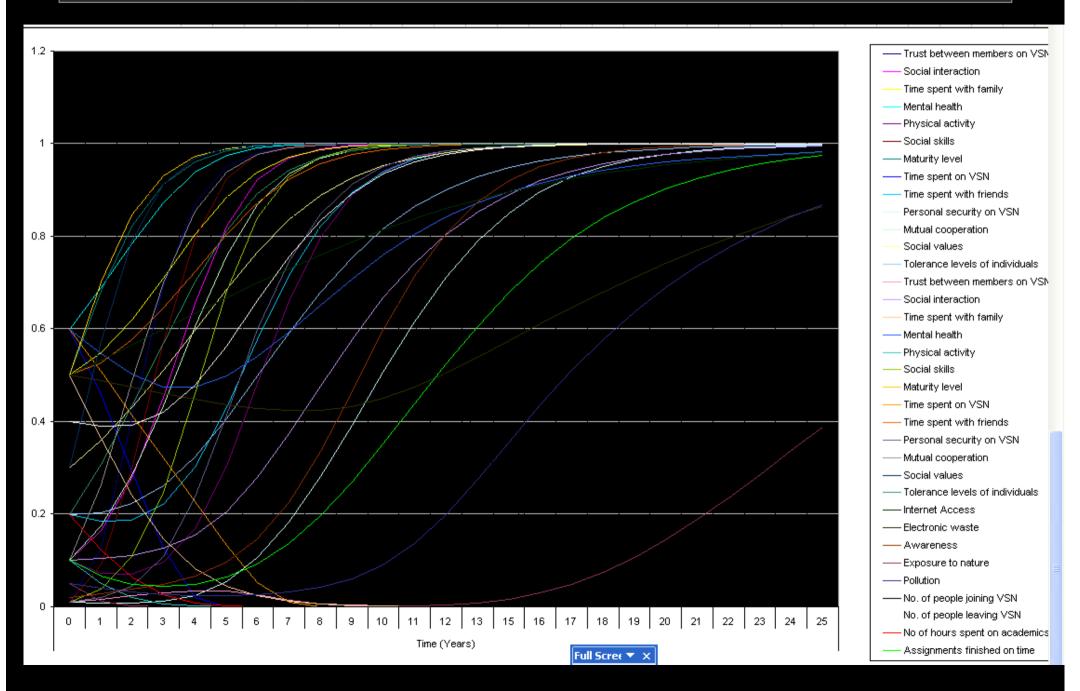
System, Entities and Variables



Simulation



System Status Graph



Conclusions

- It seems like even though commerce, entertainment, and information resources all shift onto the Internet, and people's lives also move on-line – people, in turn, will prefer spending less time interacting within their virtual communities and move more towards physical social communities in the near future.
- We must respect the importance of social relationships. The touch of a keyboard will never take the place of a strong handshake, a hug, or body language.

Thank you...

