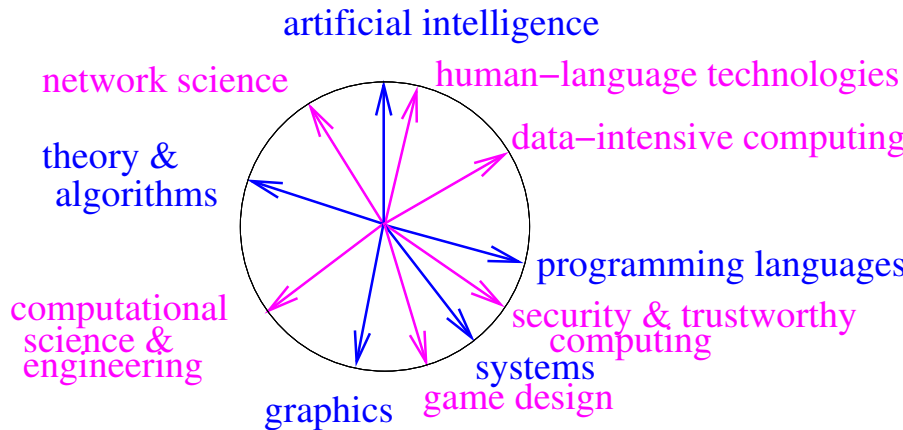


What else is out there?

Examples: some specializations offered by the Cornell CS department (generally ranked among the top 5 in the world)

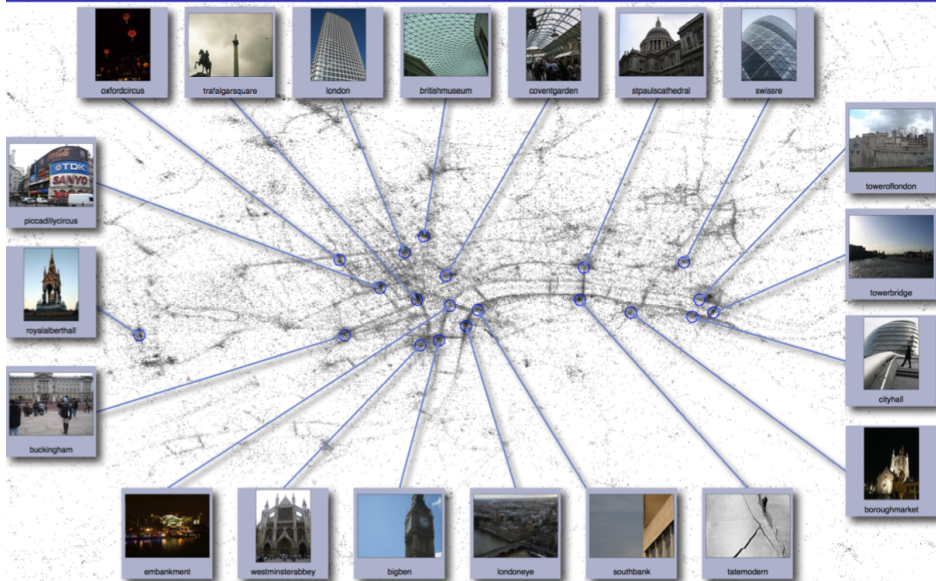


A system that *learns* important cities and landmarks from terabytes of raw Flickr photos & data [Crandall, Backstrom, Huttenlocher, Kleinberg '09]

(algorithms, computer vision, machine learning, massive parallel computing, mobile devices, social computing, etc.)



London



Broader implications: sociology/social psychology

What opinions are influential?

→ proxy question: which Amazon reviews are rated helpful?

[Danescu-Niculescu-Mizil, Kossinets, Kleinberg, and Lee '09]

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Prior work has focused on features of the *text* of the reviews, and has not been in the context of sociological inquiry. [Kim et al. '06, Zhang and Varadarajan '06, Ghose and Ipeirotis '07, Jindal and B. Liu '07, J. Liu et al '07].

Our focus: how about *non-textual* features (social aspects, biases)?

Our corpus: millions of Amazon book reviews.

Some social factors boosting helpfulness scores

- ▶ using “real name”

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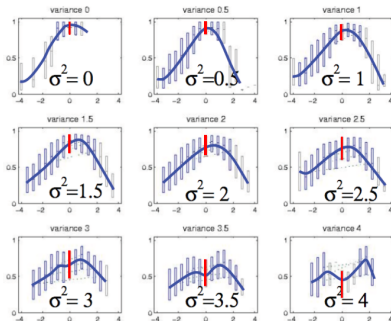
Our focus: What about the review's star rating in relationship to others?

Theories from social psychology:

- ▶ conform (to the average rating) [Bond and Smith '96]
- ▶ “brilliant but cruel” [Amabile '83]

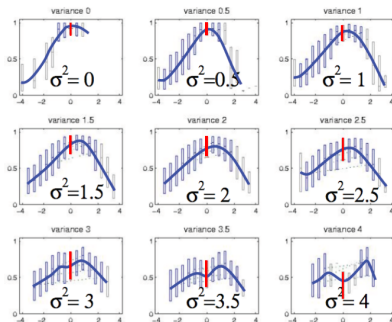
New observation: effect of variance

As *variance* among reviews increases, be *slightly above* the mean



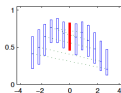
New observation: effect of variance

As *variance* among reviews increases, be *slightly above* the mean



... except in Japan, where it's best to be *slightly below*.

Example: $\sigma^2 = 3$:



Are the social effects just textual correlates?

We would like to control for the actual quality of a review's text. (Maybe people from NJ inherently write better reviews about science books?)

How should we determine the "real" helpfulness, in order to control for it?

- ▶ manual annotation? Tedious, subjective.
- ▶ automatic classification? Need extremely high accuracy guarantees.

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It turns out that 1% of Amazon reviews are *plagiarized!* (see also David and Pinch ['06]).

Our social-effects findings regarding position relative to the mean hold on plagiarized pairs, which *by definition* have the same textual quality.