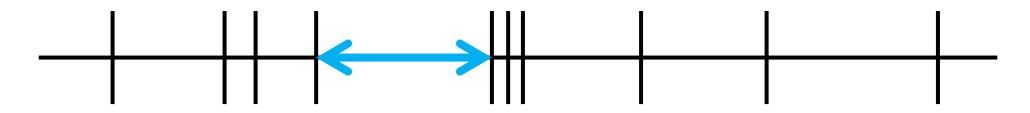
# P-E-R-S-I-S-T-E-N-C-E and DISTINCTIVENESS of Inter-event Time Distributions in Online Human Behavior

Jiwan Jeong and Sue Moon School of Computing, KAIST

In *TempWeb '17 (WWW '17 Companion)* April 3, 2017

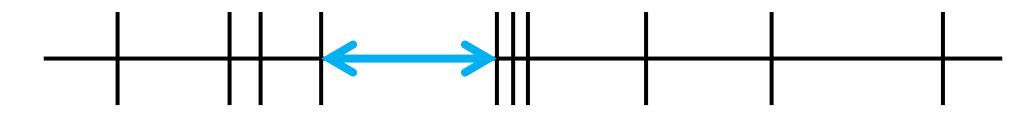
# What is inter-event time?

- Time gap between two consecutive *events*
- E.g., earthquake waves, packet arrivals, ...



# Our definition of inter-event time

- Time gap between two consecutive *actions* in a service by one person
- E.g., tweeting, blog posting, email sending, ...



- Simply put
  - Inter-event time = interval
  - Inter-event time distribution = interval pattern

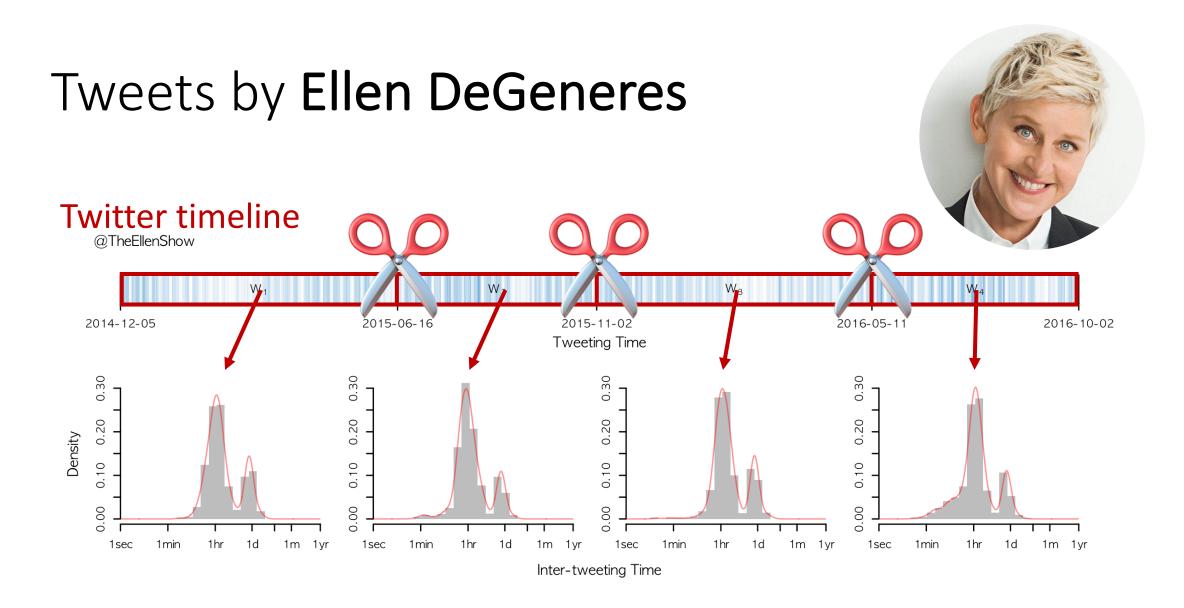
# Previous studies focused on

- Characterizing **aggregate** interval patterns
  - Web re-visit pattern [Adar CHI 2007][Adar CHI 2008]
  - Web browsing pattern [Kumar WWW 2010]
  - Service usage pattern [Halfaker WWW 2015]
- Finding universal laws among interval patterns
  - Power-law by priority queuing process [Barabasi Nature 2005]
  - Log-normal by non-homogeneous Poisson process [Malmgren PNAS 2008]

# We focus on individual-level

- How does an individual's interval pattern change over time?
- Does it remain consistent or fluctuate from time to time?
- How distinctive is it from those of others?

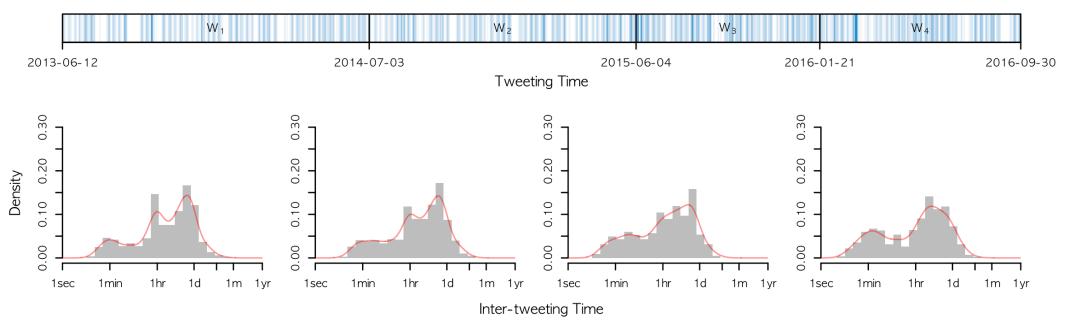
Individuals have **interval patterns** that are **persistent** over time, but **distinctive** from others.





# Tweets by Jimmy Fallon

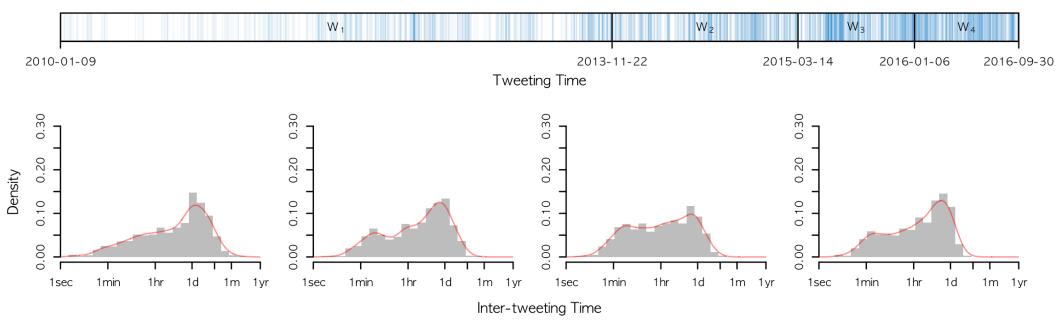
@jimmyfallon





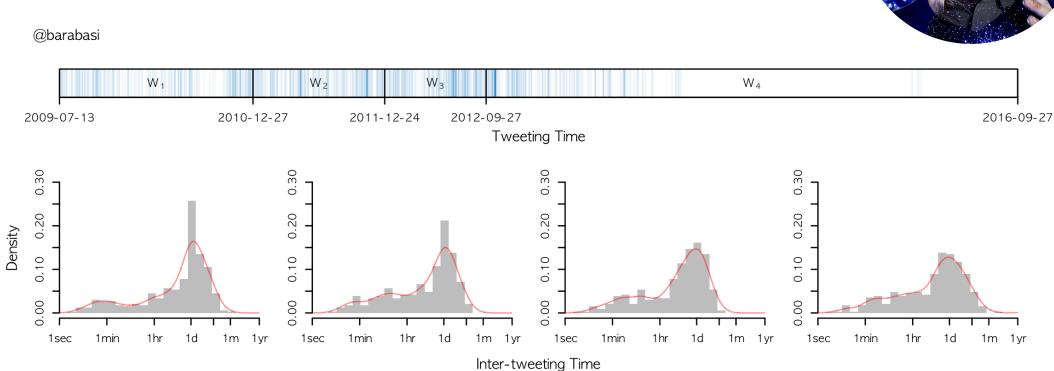
# Tweets by Sue Moon

@sbmoon

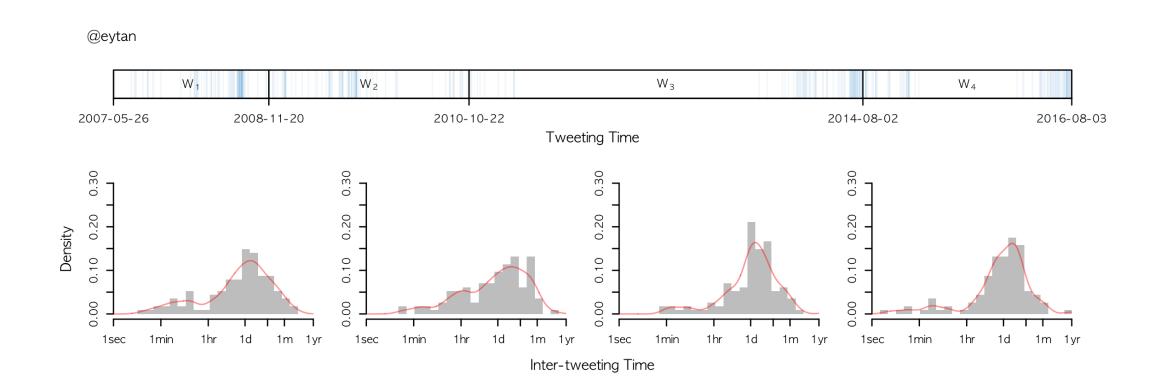




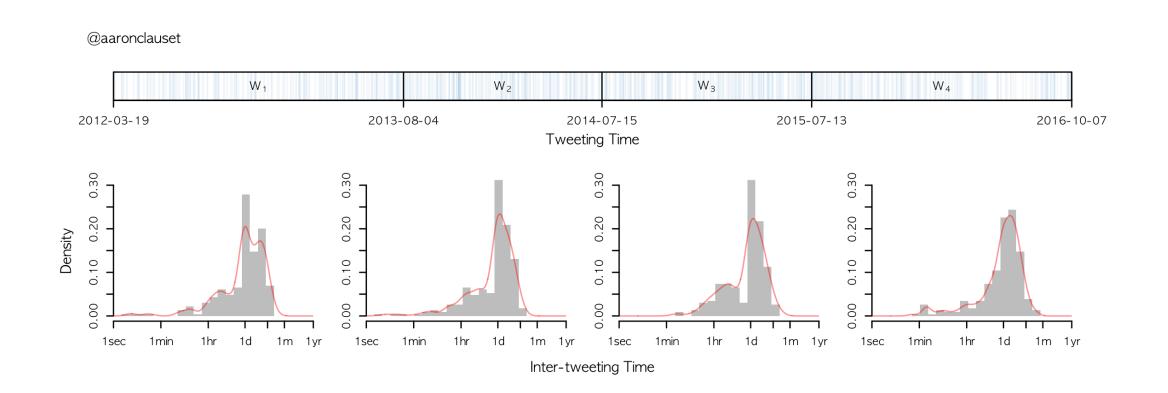
# Tweets by Albert-László Barabási



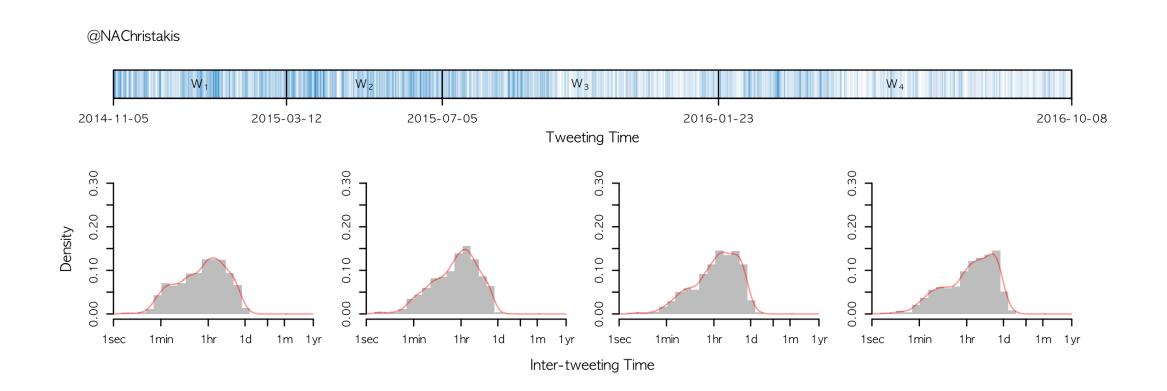
#### Tweets by Eytan Adar



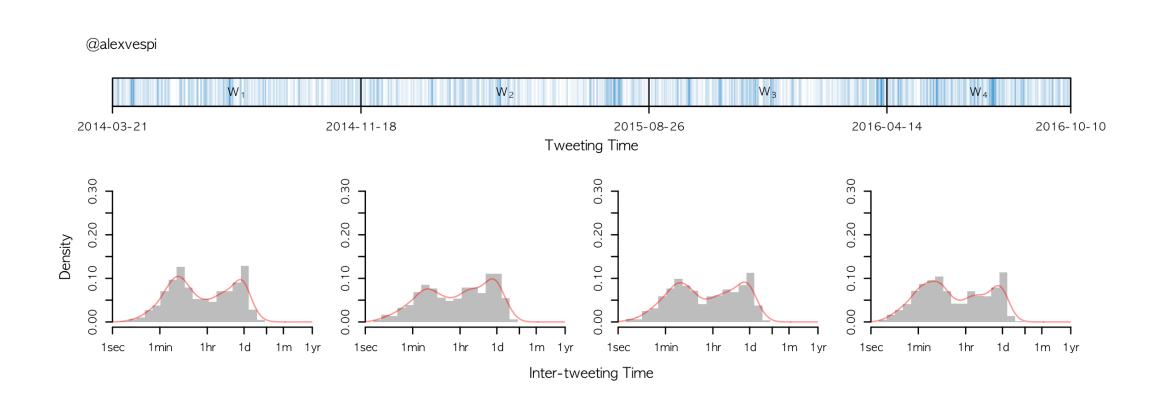
#### Tweets by Aaron Clauset



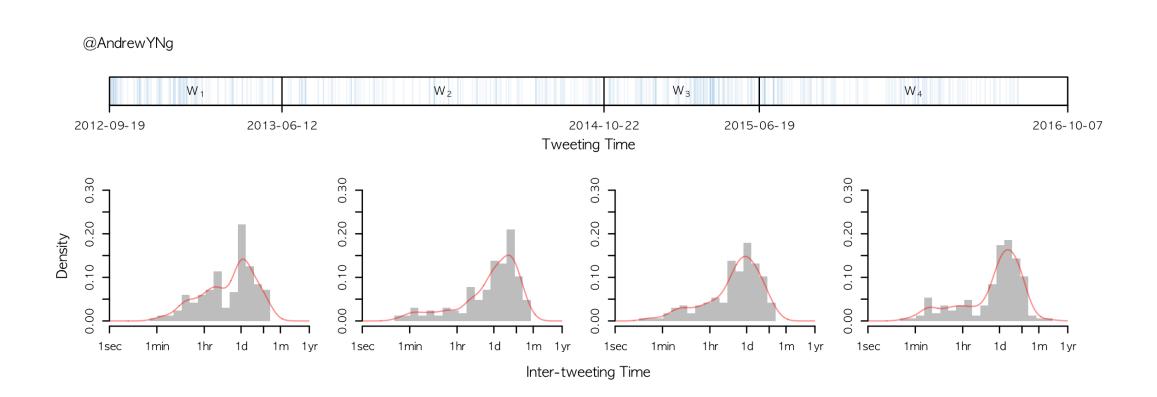
#### Tweets by Nicolas Christakis



# Tweets by Alex Vespagini



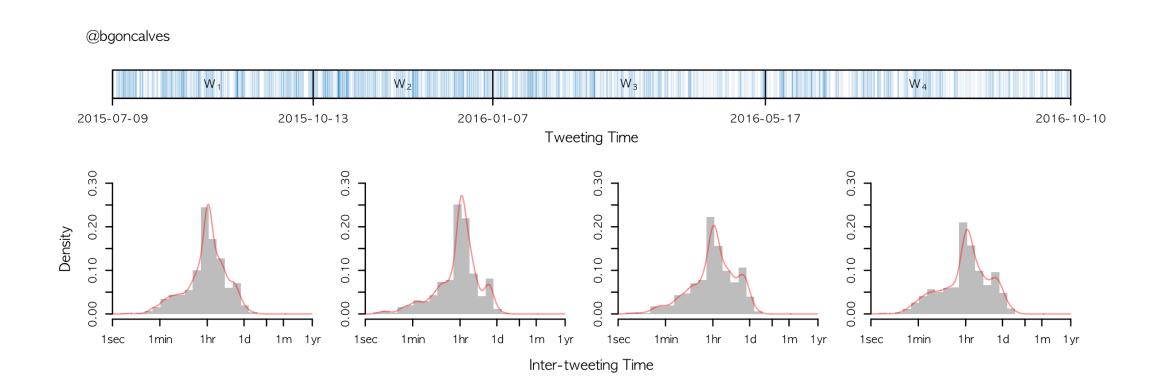
#### Tweets by Andrew Ng



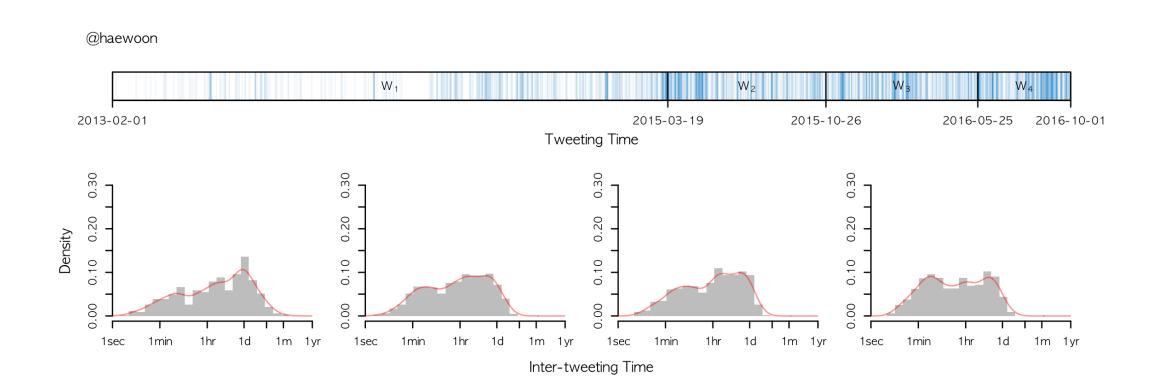
#### Tweets by Ed Chi

@edchi  $W_1$  $W_2$ W<sub>3</sub>  $W_4$ 2013-04-09 2015-07-19 2016-02-18 2014-05-02 2016-10-11 Tweeting Time 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 Density 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 Г 1hr 1hr 1d 1hr 1d 1m 1yr 1sec 1 min 1m 1yr 1sec 1 min 1d 1m 1 yr 1sec 1min 1sec 1min 1hr 1d 1m 1yr Inter-tweeting Time

# Tweets by Bruno Gonçalves

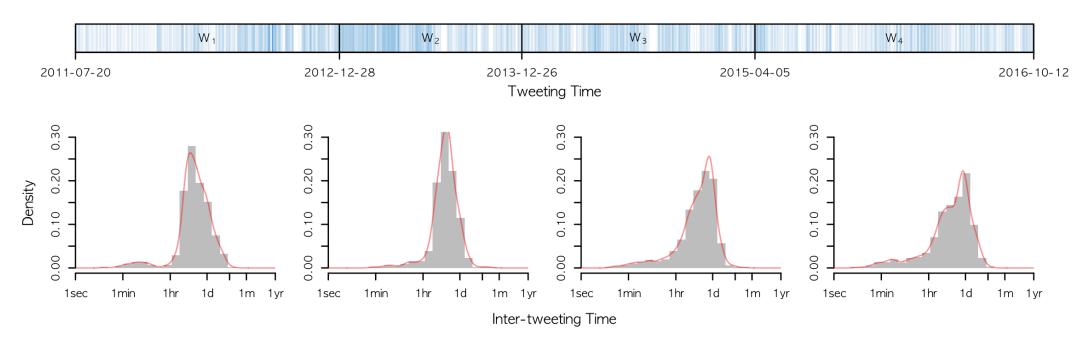


#### Tweets by Haewoon Kwak



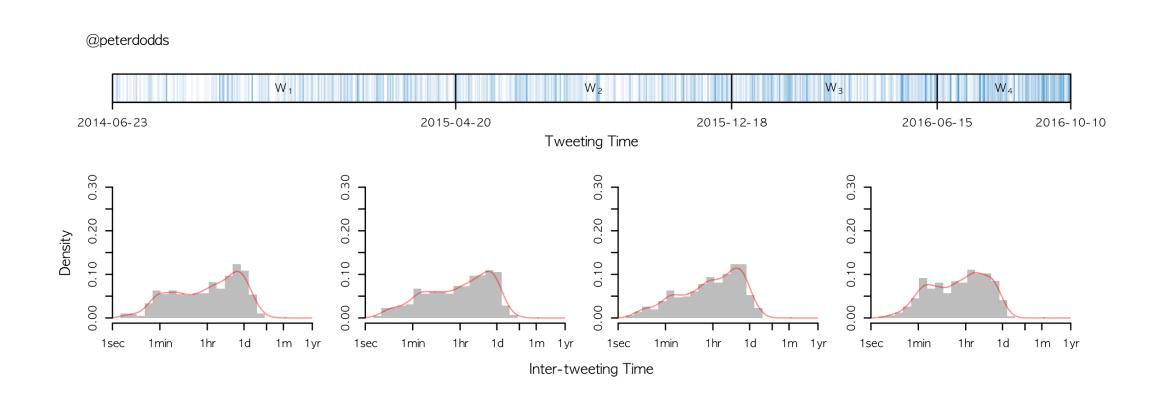
#### Tweets by Carlos Castillo

@ChaToX



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#### Tweets by Peter Dodds



# In this work

- Design a computation framework to quantify interval patterns
- Show their persistence and distinctiveness
- Use interval patterns to distinguish one user from others

# Datasets for this study





15 years of entire history

• **me2day** 7 years of entire history



• **Luitter** 3000 recent tweets per user



3 years of email history

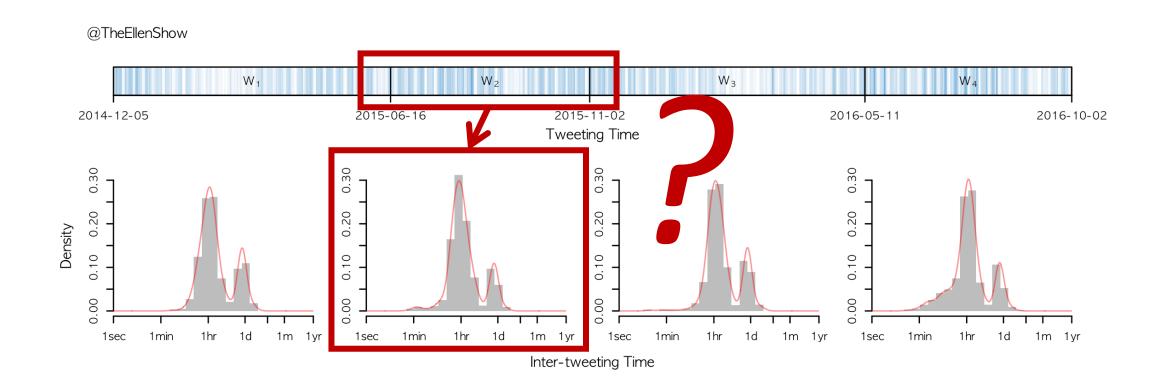
# Estimate interval patterns

Compare interval patterns Design computation framework

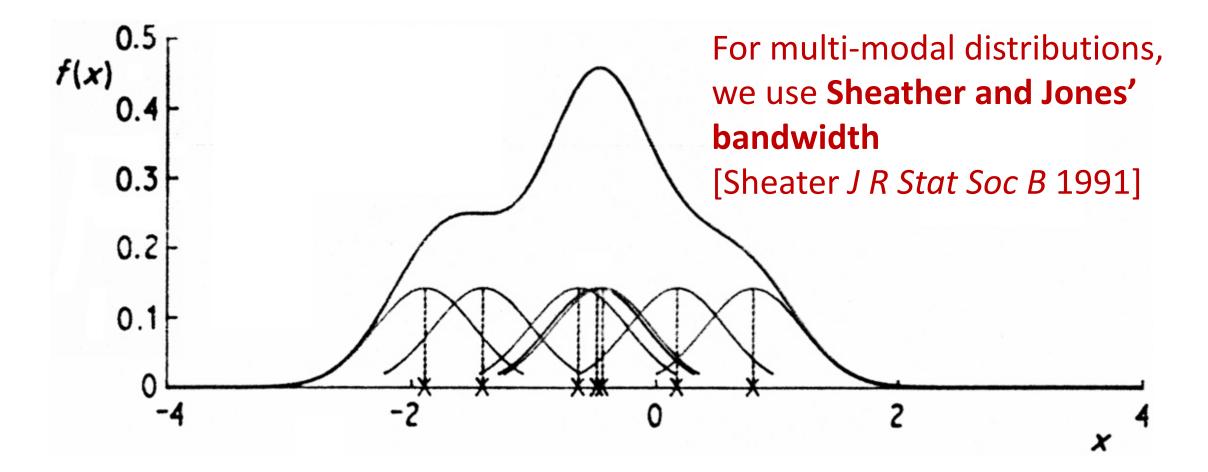


Compare interval patterns Design computation framework

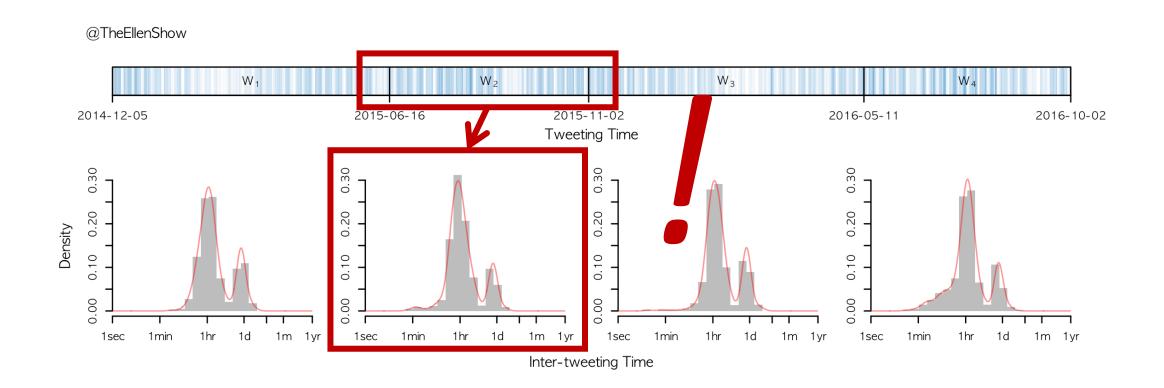
#### Convert discrete intervals to continuous PDF



#### Gaussian kernel density estimation



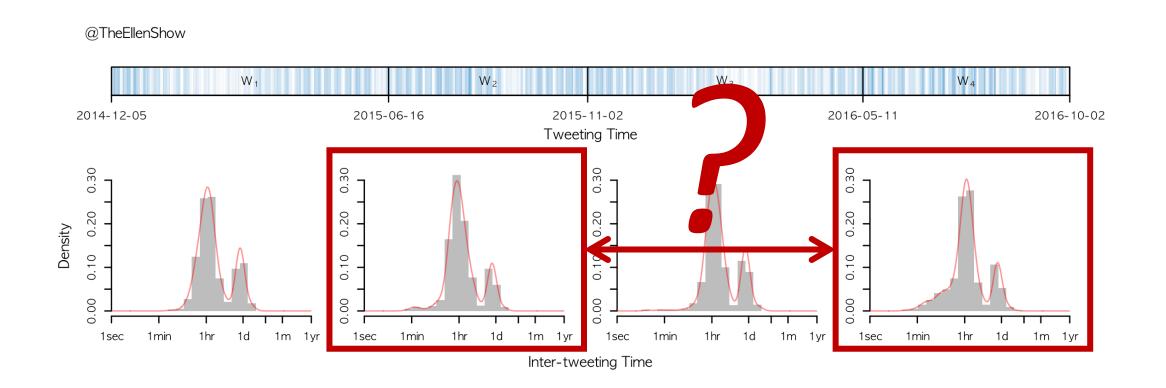
#### Now, we can estimate interval patterns!



# Estimate interval patterns

Compare interval patterns Design computation framework

#### Calculate distance between interval patterns

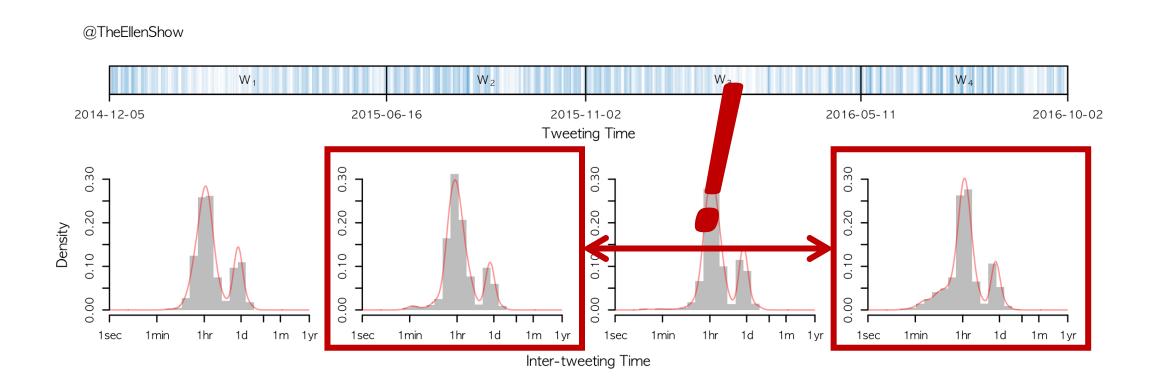


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#### Jensen-Shannon distance

- A metric of the difference between probability density functions
  - Non-negative:  $d(x, y) \ge 0$
  - Identity of indiscernibles: d(x, y) = 0 iff x = y
  - Symmetry: d(x, y) = d(y, x)
  - Subadditivity:  $d(x,z) \le d(x,y) + d(y,z)$

#### Now, we can compare interval patterns!

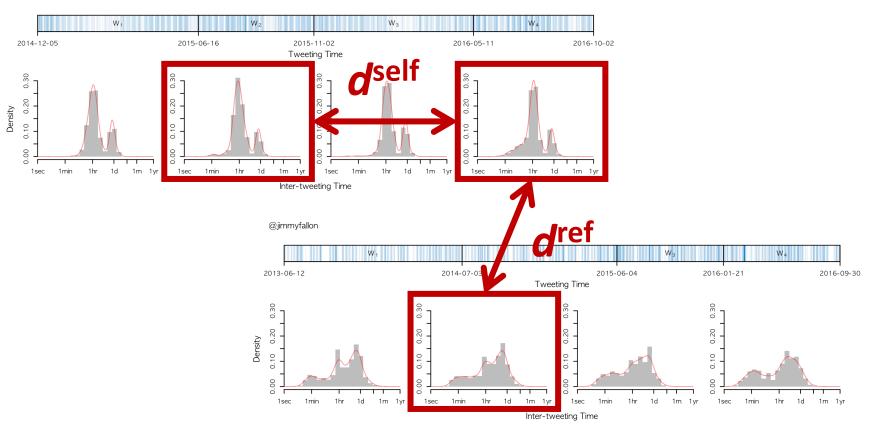


# Estimate interval patterns

Compare interval patterns Design computation framework

#### Define self-distance and reference distance

@TheEllenShow



# Experimental settings for longitudinal analysis

- Select users with +500 actions on each service
- Divide each user's timeline into 10 windows

W <sub>1</sub> W <sub>2</sub>	•••	W <sub>9</sub>	<b>W</b> <sub>10</sub>
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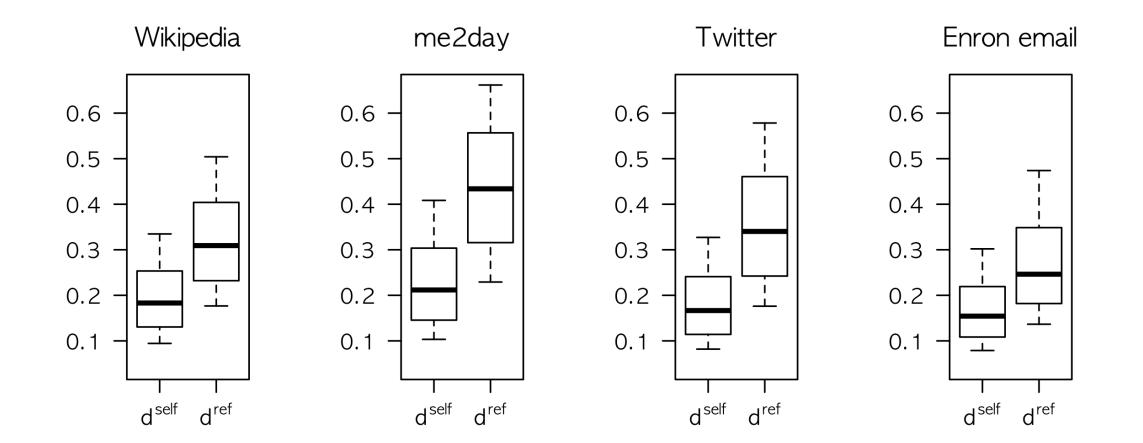
- $\binom{10}{2}$  = 45 self-distances for each user
- $10 \times 10 = 100$  reference distances for each pair of users

# P-E-R-S-I-S-T-E-N-C-E & D1STINCTIVENES\$

#### Persistence and distinctiveness are relative

- If  $d^{\text{self}}$  are small, the pattern is persistent
- How small should it be?
- If  $d^{\text{self}} < d^{\text{ref}}$ , the pattern is persistent [Saramäki PNAS 2014]
- Furthermore, if  $d^{\text{self}} \ll d^{\text{ref}}$ , the patterns are distinctive

 $d^{self}$  vs  $d^{ref}$ 



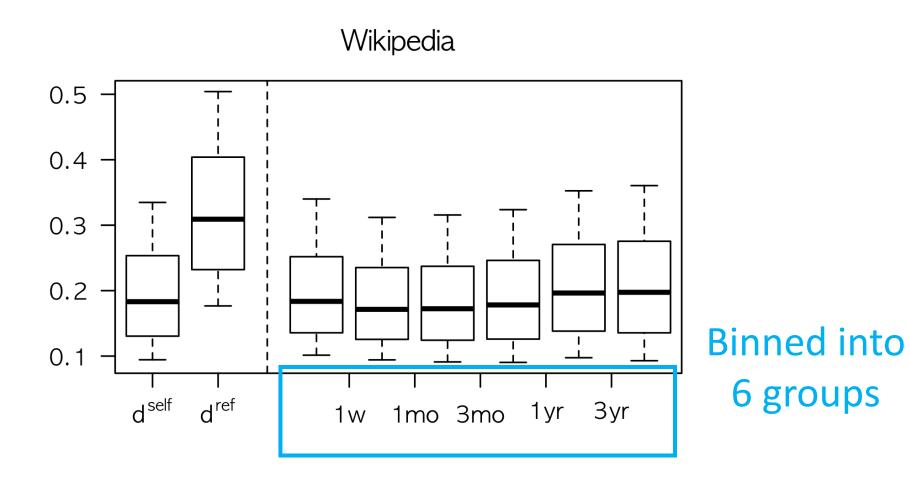
### How long do interval patterns persist?

• Binning  $d^{\text{self}}$  by the **time gap** between two windows

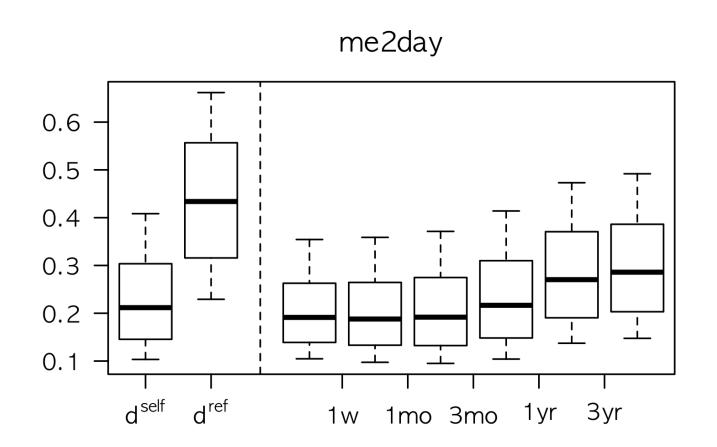


• Compare binned  $d^{\text{self}}$  with overall  $d^{\text{ref}}$ 

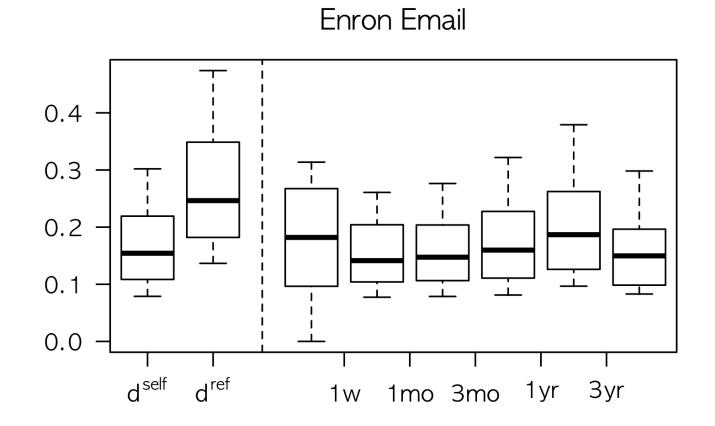
### Persistence over time



#### Persistence over time



### Persistence over time



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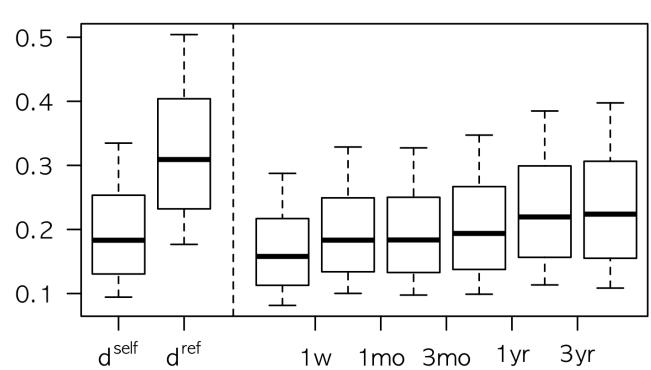
### Do interval patterns persist after long inactivity?

• Binning  $d^{\text{self}}$  by the **longest interval** between two windows



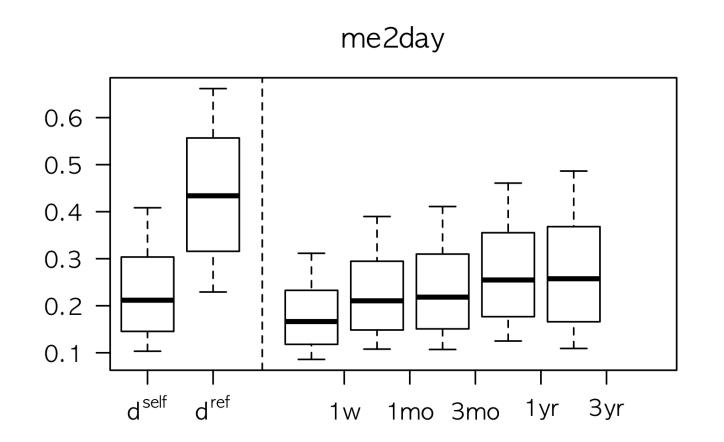
• Compare binned  $d^{\text{self}}$  with overall  $d^{\text{ref}}$ 

### Persistence after inactivity



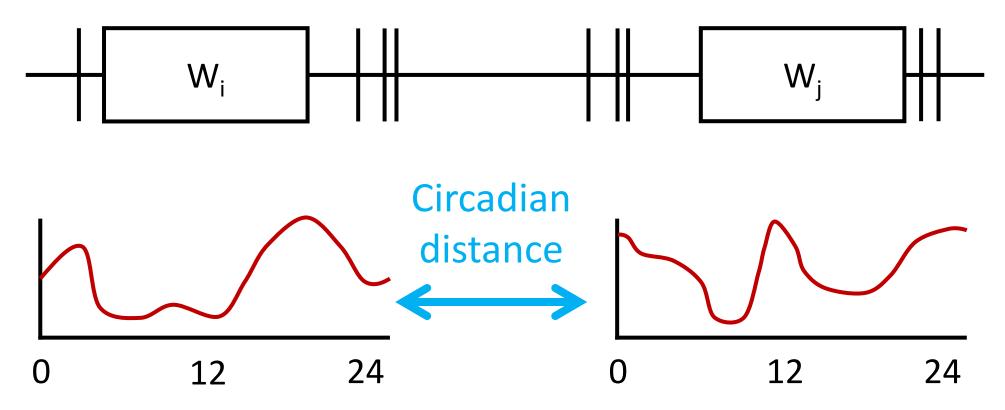
Wikipedia

### Persistence after inactivity

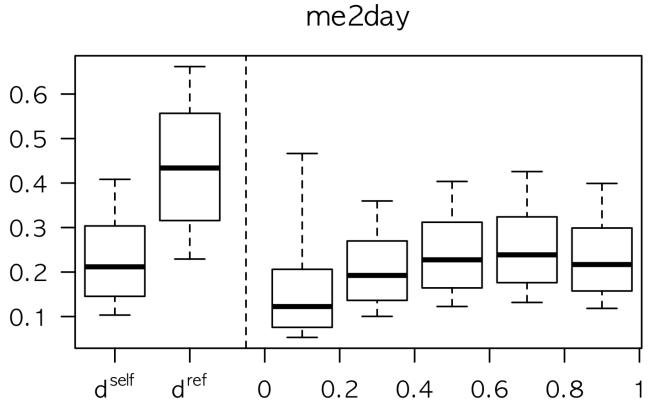


# Do interval patterns persist through changing daily routine?

• Binning  $d^{\text{self}}$  by the **circadian distance** between two windows



### Persistence through changing daily routine



### In summary,

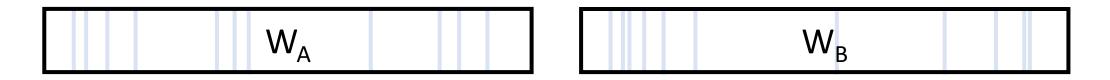
- Individuals have interval signatures that persist over years
- The signatures persist even after coming back from long inactivity
- The signatures persist through changing daily routine

### APPLICATION

### User Identification Using *Interval Signatures*

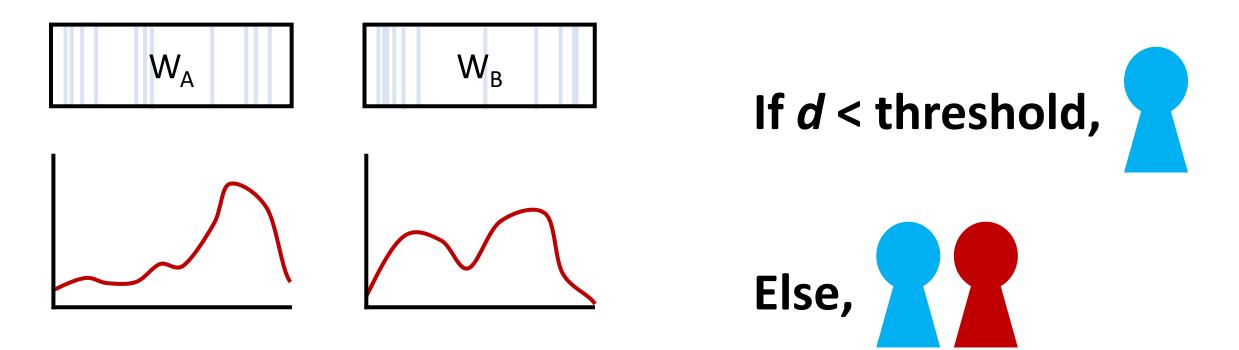
### User identification: Problem definition

• Given two windows each containing 100 intervals



• Can we determine those from the same user or not?

### A very simple identifier



Calculate the distance *d* 

### Identification performance (1 - Equal Error Rate)

	Wikipedia	me2day	Twitter	Enron
Consecutive	80%	87%	83%	76%
> 1 year gap	71%	78%	76%	71%

- Performance of other behavioral biometrics
  - Keystroke dynamics: ~90% [Peacock IEEE S&P 2004]
  - Mouse dynamics: ~80% [Jorgensen AsiaCCS 2011]
  - Gaits: ~80% [Gaufrov University of Oslo 2008]

### Follow-up questions

- What do people with similar interval signatures have in common?
- What can be inferred about users by analyzing interval signatures?
- How interval signatures are related to other personal characteristics?

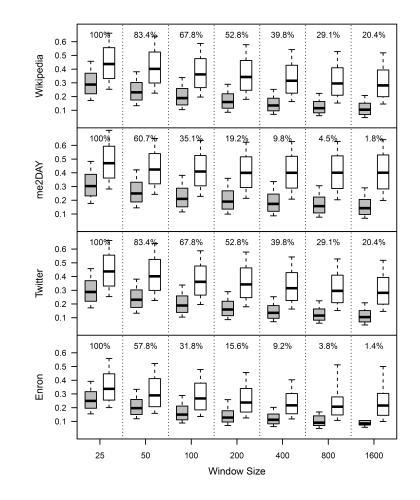
## Interval Signature: P-E-R-S-I-S-T-E-N-C-E and DISTINCTIVENESS of Inter-event Time Distributions in Online Human Behavior



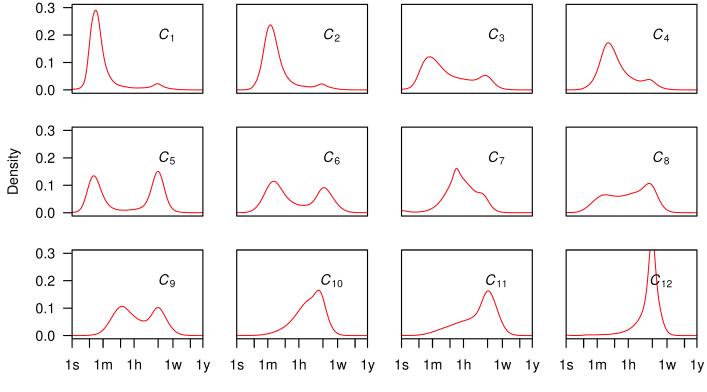
### Dataset statistics

# of users	Wikipedia	me2day	Twitter	Enron
With >25 actions	521K	587K	921K	937K
With >100 actions	165K	203K	768K	542K
With >500 actions	47K	43K	334K	65K

### $d^{\text{self}}$ vs $d^{\text{ref}}$ at different window sizes



### K-means clustering of interval patterns



Inter-event Time

### Joint probability matrix for transition $W_i \rightarrow W_{i+1}$

