social spaces on the internet: social (signals + media)

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office hours next week: Tuesday, 2-3
Outline

• Persistence

• Can design, visualization become a signal/cue for deception?

• Motivation?

• Butler Lies, Sock Puppet

• Secret Life of Pronouns

• Benevolent Deception?

• Design Projects

• Questions
Jeff Hancock: The future of lying
Anonymity and authenticity
Anonymity/Identity

“You have one identity,” he [Zuckerberg] emphasized three times in a single interview with David Kirkpatrick in his book, “The Facebook Effect.” “The days of you having a different image for your work friends or co-workers and for the other people you know are probably coming to an end pretty quickly.” He adds: “Having two identities for yourself is an example of a lack of integrity.”

- May 2010

"Mark Zuckerberg has kind of equated anonymity with a lack of authenticity, almost a cowardice, and I would say that's fully wrong. I think anonymity is authenticity, it allows you to share in a completely unvarnished, unfiltered, raw way, and I think that's something that's extremely valuable."

Chris “moot” Poole  SXSW 2011
"I don't know if the balance has swung too far, but I definitely think we're at the point where we don't need to keep on only doing real identity things," he says. "If you're always under the pressure of real identity, I think that is somewhat of a burden."

- February 2014

The new apps might be like Instagram, which doesn't require users to log in with Facebook credentials or share pictures with friends on the social network. "It's definitely, I think, a little bit more balanced now 10 years later," he says. "I think that's good."

- February 2014

Lack of authenticity in debate
I DON'T MIND MOST MARINE MAMMALS. BUT **SEA LIONS?** I COULD DO WITHOUT SEA LIONS.

DON'T SAY THAT OUT LOUD!

PARDON ME, I COULDN'T HELP BUT OVERHEAR...

NOW YOU'VE DONE IT

I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A CIVIL CONVERSATION ABOUT YOUR STATEMENT.

WOULD YOU MIND SHOWING ME EVIDENCE OF ANY NEGATIVE THING ANY SEA LION HAS EVER DONE TO YOU?

TOLD YOU, DUDE. **SEA LIONS.**

I HAVE BEEN UNFAILINGLY POLITE, AND YOU TWO HAVE BEEN NOTHING BUT RUDE.

I AM TRYING TO EAT BREAKFAST

VERY WELL, WE SHALL RESUME IN AN HOUR

YOU'RE IN MY HOUSE

YOU MADE A STATEMENT IN PUBLIC FOR ALL TO HEAR. ARE YOU UNABLE TO DEFEND THE STATEMENTS YOU MAKE? OR SIMPLY UNWILLING TO HAVE A REASONED DISCUSSION?

GO AWAY

THERE'S NO NEED TO RAISE YOUR VOICE, I'M RIGHT HERE.

I'M JUST CURIOUS IF YOU HAVE ANY SOURCES TO BACK UP YOUR OPINION?
Persistence and Lying

- Email v. Skype?
Wiki History

This began March 25, 1995, with an InvitationToThePatternsList going out on May 1 of that year.

This is the first ever wiki site, founded as an automated supplement to the PortlandPatternRepository. The site was immediately popular within the pattern community, largely due to the newness of the Internet and a good slate of InvitedAuthors. The site was, and remains, dedicated to PeopleProjectsAndPatterns.

I created the site and the WikiWikiWeb machinery that operates it. I chose WikiWiki as an alternative substitute for quick and thereby avoided naming this stuff quick-web. An early page, WikiWikiHyperCard, traces wiki ideas back to a HyperCard stack I wrote in the late 80's. This same stack, by the way, spawned OreCards. I've reconstructed the WikiDesignPrinciples I applied at the time.
Chocolate
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

Chocolate is a common ingredient in many kinds of sweets—one of the most popular in the world—made from the fermented, roasted, and ground seeds of the tropical cacao tree Theobroma cacao. Dictionaries refer to this cacao substance as "chocolate," which is an intensely flavored bitter (not sweet) food, although this is legally defined as cocoa in many countries. This is usually sweetened with sugar and other ingredients and made into chocolate bars (the substance of which is also and commonly referred to as chocolate), or beverages (called cocoa or hot chocolate).

Chocolate is often produced in the form of little sculptures, for example as rabbit- or egg-shaped chocolates, near a holiday in many countries called Easter, and other shapes for Christmas and Saint Nicholas (for the latter also chocolate letters).

Table of contents
1 Different kinds of chocolate
2 The history of chocolate
3 Chocolate as a stimulant
4 Why chocolate tastes so good
5 Chocolate in the media
Chocolate
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Editing Chocolate
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

Chocolate is a common ingredient in many kinds of sweet confectionery, one of the most popular being "chocolate bars." Chocolate bars are made from the fermented, roasted, and ground beans of the tropical [cocoa] tree. "Chocolate" is a word derived from the Native American word for the beans, and chocolate is the common name of the seeds and the paste. It is commonly produced with sugar and other ingredients, and sold as chocolate bars (the substance of which is also commonly referred to as "chocolate").

Chocolate is often produced in the form of little sculpted pieces (usually of animal or people), for example as chocolate eggs, which are used as a centerpiece in Easter baskets, and other shapes for Christmas or Valentine's Day. Chocolate is also sometimes molded into various shapes (celebrity, political, and sports figures). Different kinds of chocolate range from the most popular "milk chocolate", available in many types, and great quantity. Different kinds and flavors of chocolate are usually produced by varying the amount of the ingredients used to make the chocolate.

Summary:

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This is a visualization method for seeing the evolution of a document over time. Currently, it is meant as a tool for exploratory data analysis in the WikiProject, but ourselves as the target audience. However, it would be interesting to develop it further.

In particular, it seems possible that it would be useful for looking at the evolution of other documents.

Example: the evolution of the page on “Abortion” on the Wikipedia through several dozen versions (this is real data). Time goes left-to-right; document position is on the y-axis; each “slice” is a piece of text that remains the same from version to version.
Abortion

(Revision as of 23:49 20 Sep 2002)

Abortion, in its most commonly used sense, refers to the deliberate early termination of pregnancy, resulting in the death of the embryo or fetus. The term can also refer to the early termination of a pregnancy by natural causes (spontaneous abortion or miscarriage, which ends in 5 of all pregnancies, usually within the first 12 weeks), or to the cessation of normal growth of a body part or organ.

What follows is a discussion of the issues related to deliberate abortion.

The morality and legality of abortion is a large and important topic in applied ethics and is also discussed by local scholars and religious groups. Important facts about abortion are also researched by sociologists and historians.

The controversy

Abortion as the termination of pregnancy became a controversial topic in 20th century politics in the United States and Europe. In most first-world countries, particularly within Europe, abortion became commonly accepted by the end of the 20th century. Additionally, abortion is legal and accepted in China, India and other populous countries. The Catholic Church remains opposed to the procedure, however, and in other countries, notably the United States and the (predominantly Catholic) Republic of Ireland, the controversy is still extremely active, to the extent that even the names of the respective positions are subject to heated debate. While those on both sides of the argument are generally peaceful, if heated, in their advocacy of their position, the debate is sometimes characterized by violence. Though true of both sides, this is more marked on the side of those opposed to abortion, because of what they see as the gravity and urgency of their views.

The United States Supreme Court, in the decision of
Microsoft is a multinational technology company that specializes in software, personal computers, and personal electronics. It was founded by Bill Gates and Paul Allen on April 4, 1975 and headquartered in Redmond, Washington.

Microsoft produces a wide range of products and services, including operating systems such as the Windows line, productivity software like Office, and entertainment software like Xbox and Windows Media. Its services include cloud computing through Microsoft Azure, online search and advertising through Bing, and social networking through LinkedIn.

History of Microsoft

The company's history began in 1968 when Bill Gates and his partner, Paul Allen, were working on a programming language called "BASIC." They founded Microsoft in 1975 with the release of its first product: a BASIC interpreter for the Altair 8800 microcomputer.

Microsoft Windows

Microsoft Windows is a family of operating systems developed by Microsoft. It was released in 1985 with the introduction of Windows 1.0. The current version is Windows 11, released in 2021.

Microsoft Office

Microsoft Office is a suite of productivity software, including Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and Outlook, among others. It was first released in 1989 with the release of Microsoft Word 1.0.

Xenix

Xenix was a Unix-like operating system developed by Microsoft. It was first released in 1990 and was later integrated into Windows NT.

Microsoft Azure

Microsoft Azure is a cloud computing platform and set of services offered by Microsoft. It was first released in 2008.

Microsoft Office 365

Microsoft Office 365 is a subscription-based office software and services suite developed by Microsoft. It was released in 2011.

Microsoft Zune

Microsoft Zune was a media player and online music service developed by Microsoft. It was released in 2006 and discontinued in 2012.

Microsoft Office Mobile

Microsoft Office Mobile is a mobile app suite developed by Microsoft. It was first released in 2014.
Chocolate

(Revision as of 23:37, 4 Nov 2002)

Chocolate is a common ingredient in many kinds of sweets — one of the most popular in the world — made from the fermented, roasted, and ground seeds of the tropical cacao tree Theobroma cacao. Dictionaries refer to this cacao substance as "chocolate," which is an intensely flavored bitter (not sweet) food, although this is legally defined as cocoa in many countries. This is usually sweetened with sugar and other ingredients and made into chocolate bars (the substance of which is also and commonly referred to as chocolate), or hot cocoa (called cocoa or hot chocolate).

Extremely rarely, melted chocolate has been used to make a kind of surrealist sculpture called conflation.

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4 Why chocolate tastes so good
5 How chocolate is made
6 Chocolate in the media
7 External links

Different kinds of chocolate

Chocolate is an extremely popular ingredient, available in many traps, and great quantity. Different forms and flavors of chocolate are usually produced by varying the amount of the ingredients used to make the chocolate.

Dark chocolate
Milk chocolate
Semisweet chocolate (used for cooking purposes)
The history of chocolate
Online Poker

Figure 1. Screenshot from PokerRoom.com

Figure 2. Screenshot from UltimateBet.com

Adobe Character Animator
Language

- Newman, Pennebaker, Berry, Richards. *Lying Words: Predicting Deception from Linguistic Styles.*

Tag Greg to reveal each hidden item. One point for each tag, another point for each other friend who used the same tag to describe Greg!

Greg’s friends have tagged him with:

- ajax
- band
- be
- c#
- dogs
- dsync
- hacker
- isjumb
- mscs
- msr
- poker
- smoky
- stanford
- vegas
- vibe
- wii

People who know Greg best:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amy Karlson</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raman Sarin</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed Cutrell</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Baudisch</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desney Tan</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

My Score: 85 points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mscs</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>msr</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stanford</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vibe</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>msr</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Was Barack Obama President During Hurricane Katrina?

Twitter users tried to pin the blame for Katrina relief issues on Obama, though he wasn't even president when it hit New Orleans. More

Featured Video

Shark Swims in Houston Streets?

Latest Articles
The Psychology Behind Why Online Comments Turn Normal People Into Ghastly Ghouls

Discovering why wading into comment sections so often feels like a horror show, and what might be done about it.

[IMAGE: FLICKR USER M. M. SAND]
Why We're Shutting Off Our Comments

Starting today, PopularScience.com will no longer accept comments on new articles. Here's why.

By Suzanne LaBarre  September 24, 2013

Comments can be bad for science. That's why, here at PopularScience.com, we're shutting them off.
NEWS SITE MAKES READERS ANSWER QUESTIONS TO PROVE THEY UNDERSTAND STORY BEFORE POSTING COMMENTS
Would you like to comment? Reply to a quiz from the case!

We are concerned with the quality of our comments section. Therefore we want to ensure that anyone who commented actually reading matter. Answer the questions below to unlock the comments.

OQLT means
- Origo Query Language Toolkit
- Origo Question Lookup Tool
- Oscar Question Language Tool

'Answer the questions below to unlock the comments,' reads NRKbeta's news quiz, translated to English by Google Chrome. (CBC)
Who falls for fake news? The roles of analytic thinking, motivated reasoning, political ideology, and bullshit receptivity

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Abstract

Inaccurate beliefs pose a threat to democracy and fake news represents a particularly egregious and direct avenue by which inaccurate beliefs have been propagated via social media. Here we investigate the cognitive psychological profile of individuals who fall prey to fake news. We find a consistent positive correlation between the propensity to think analytically – as measured by the Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT) – and the ability to differentiate fake news from real news (“media truth discernment”). This was true regardless of whether the article’s source was indicated (which, surprisingly, also had no main effect on accuracy judgments). Contrary to the motivated reasoning account, CRT was just as positively correlated with media truth discernment, if not more so, for headlines that aligned with individuals’ political ideology relative to those that were politically discordant. The link between analytic thinking and media truth discernment was driven both by a negative correlation between CRT and perceptions of fake news accuracy (particularly among Hillary Clinton supporters), and a positive correlation between CRT and perceptions of real news accuracy (particularly among Donald Trump supporters). This suggests that factors that undermine the legitimacy of traditional news media may exacerbate the problem of inaccurate political beliefs among Trump supporters, who engaged in less analytic thinking and were overall less able to discern fake from real news (regardless of the news’ political valence). We also found consistent evidence that pseudo-profound bullshit receptivity negatively correlates with perceptions of fake news accuracy; a correlation that is mediated by analytic thinking. Finally, analytic thinking was associated with an unwillingness to share both fake and real news on social media. Our results indicate that the propensity to think analytically plays an important role in the recognition of misinformation, regardless of political valence – a finding that opens up potential avenues for fighting fake news.

Keywords: fake news, news media, social media, analytic thinking, cognitive reflection test, intuition, dual process theory
Algorithmically Bypassing Censorship on Sina Weibo with Nondeterministic Homophone Substitutions

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Abstract

Like traditional media, social media in China is subject to censorship. However, in limited cases, activists have employed homophones of censored keywords to avoid detection by keyword matching algorithms. In this paper, we show that it is possible to scale this idea up in ways that make it difficult to defend against. Specifically, we present a non-deterministic algorithm for generating homophones that create large numbers of false positives for censors, making it difficult to locate banned conversations. In two experiments, we show that 1) homophone-transformed weibos posted to Sina Weibo remain on-site three times longer than their previously censored counterparts, and 2) native Chinese speakers can recover the original intent behind the homophone-transformed messages, with 99% of our posts understood by the majority of our participants. Finally, we find that coping with homophone transformations is likely to cost the Sina Weibo censorship apparatus an additional 15 hours of human labor per day, per censored keyword. To conclude, we reflect briefly on the opportunities presented by this algorithm to build interactive, client-side tools that promote free speech.

Introduction

Figure 1: A high-level overview of our homophone generation algorithm. The original censored term, 政府, translated as “government,” undergoes a process where constituent sounds generate a large number of possible character substitutions, those substitutions are combined, and then scored for their ability to create confusion for censors.
Design Projects

Choice between -
1) Designing the resume of the 22nd century
2) Design a system to mitigate sea lioning, trolling online

Think about costs to sender and receiver
Look at the quality of the tags/labels, reliability of the tags/labels
How important is reliability to the task at hand? Does it get in the way of the goal?

Define a purpose for your “experience” and design an interface for it.
Overview

- The main idea is to create a new signaling interface to the goal you choose.
- Consider the costs to the sender and to the receiver (and to the infrastructure).
- Look at the reliability of the signals.
Grading

- grading will emphasize: novelty of signal selection and design, aesthetics of interface, overall contribution to career-promoting or partner-matching/archiving interfaces, quality of presentation.

- the designs will be presented by each student in class, time permitting. each student will have 5 minutes to present their design orally while showing their slides/presentation. they will be graded out of 10 points.
In each presentation include:

• the intended **audience** for the project/application

• the **motivation** for your interface (i.e. collabio's goal was to come up with reliable tags for people through the use of consistent tags. pros here - tags are reliable, cons - a unique characteristic may be missed if you hadn't interacted with the person in that manner.)

• why you chose the **signals** you chose to represent in your interface. in the collabio example, they used any tags. in linkedin, skills and research areas are often used, but one is welcome to be creative. there are some pros and cons to linkedin. pros, you can make someone smile but tagging them with a skill. the more people tag them on a skill, the more that skill is perceived as reliable. cons - interface may sometimes encourage unreliable tagging.

• consider signals that don't get acknowledged as much. i.e. people get 'points' in research papers for being co-authors. they don't really get credit for being in the acknowledgments.
Questions?