Analysis of the Reputation System and User Contributions on a Question Answering Website: **StackOverflow**

Dana Movshovitz-Attias

Yair Movshovitz-Attias Steenkiste

Peter

Christos Faloutsos









August 27, 2013 - ASONAM

Motivation

- Q&A networks are gaining popularity
- Most information is created by a small set of <u>expert users</u>.
- How to find and motivate expert users?
- Case study: StackOverflow



Questions



Badges

Unanswered

Strange javascript object init?

I recently came across this variable initialization in a WebGL tutorial:

var mouse = { x: 0, y: 0 }, INTERSECTED;

I've never seen this format. I understand it's creating an object with an x and y property, but how is INTERSECTED related to the variable/object?

Thanks!

4







StackOverflow Analysis

- In this work:
 - Analysis of the SO reputation system (expert users)
 - Participation patterns of expert and non-expert users
 - ✓ SVD and PageRank analysis of the SO interaction graph
 - Prediction of influential users using first months of activity

StackOverflow Dataset

- All actions performed in years: 2008-2012
- 3.5 M questions, 6.9 M answers, 1.3 M users
- 2.1 M accepted answers (62% of Q)
- Total votes:
 - 5.5 M for Q
 - I3 M for A

SO Reputation

- Users gain reputation by participating in site activities
- 2012 reputation range: 1 465K

| Action | Reputation change |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Answer is voted up | +10 |
| Question is voted up | +5 |
| Answer is accepted | +15 (+2 to acceptor) |
| Question is voted down | -2 |
| Answer is voted down | -2 (-1 to voter) |
| Experienced Stack Exchange user | onetime +100 |
| Accepted answer to bounty | +bounty |
| Offer bounty on question | -bounty |

http://stackoverflow.com/faq#reputation

SO Reputation

- Assumption: reputation indicates expertise
- Expert SO users:
 - top 1% (13087 users)
 - reputation ≥ 2400

• '09-'10 : change in reputation scheme

- Rewarding users who provide good A rather than Q
- Q upvote: $+10 \rightarrow +5$

- Log-logistic pattern with some deviations:
 - I. Lower-end is discretized (mixture of log-logistic functions)

- 2. User sharing among Stack Exchange websites
 - 100 rep bonus for users with rep>200
 - New SO account: 101 rep
 - Old SO account: +100 rep

SO Interaction Graph

- Nodes = Users
- Edges define interactions:
 - I. $\langle User asked Q \rangle \rightarrow \langle User answered \rangle$

- 2. $\langle \text{User asked } Q \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{User answered accepted } A \rangle$
- $\langle \text{User asked } Q \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{User answered } upvoted } A \rangle$

The latter two graphs represent a more meaningful interaction, since the answerer is acknowledged of providing useful information

PageRank: Not Correlated with Reputation

- PR is based on graph connectivity
- PR is better
 correlated with
 degree than
 reputation
- PR distribution is similar over all three interaction graphs

Explaining Anomalous Users with High PageRank

- <u>Highlighted</u>: 5 users with high PR and rep=I
- These users had their accounts temporarily suspended for problematic behavior (e.g. serial up- or down-voting)
- 4/5 have high rep online and in old SO snapshot (3K-47K)
- 1/5 still suspended

Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

- The SVD of an adjacency matrix, A, is $A = U \times \sum x V^{T}$
- Columns of U: left-singular vectors
 - Eigen-vectors of AA^{T}
- Columns of V: right-singular vectors
 - Eigen-vectors of $A^T A$

Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

- Using $A = U \times \sum X V^T$
 - Identify anomalous questioners using first columns of U (U1, U2, ...)
 - Identify anomalous answerers using first columns of V (V₁, V₂, ...)

- Have high reputation:
 IK 3K
 - Mainly earned by asking questions

| Answer-to-Question Z-score | |
|----------------------------|--|
| a-q | |
| $\sqrt{a+q}$ | |

| All Users | -0.04 |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Anomalous Questioners | -9.84 |

Anomalous Answerers

- Among highest reputation of SO users: 194K - 465K
- Mainly earned for helpful (accepted) answers

| Answer-to-Question Z-score | |
|----------------------------|--|
| a-q | |
| $\sqrt{a+q}$ | |

| All Users | -0.04 |
|------------------------|--------|
| Anomalous Answerers | 108.63 |

User Contributions Over Time

Cumulative mean upvoted answers per month Cumulative mean accepted answers per month

- Follows log-linear growth for most of the users' activity time on site → predictable pattern of site usage
- Expert users answer/ask more Q a month

Identifying Expert Users

- The analysis shows that expert users contribute more to SO throughout their time on the site
- This indicates that one can predict which users will become experts based on their early interaction patterns

Identifying Expert Users

Problem Statement:

Given information of a user's activity on SO in the first N months, we classify this user into one of two classes expert, or non-expert

| Label | Reputation |
|------------|------------|
| Expert | > 2400 |
| Non Expert | < 2400 |

Experimental Setup

- Filter out users that are not active on SO for at least a year.
- Ground truth labels are based on the current reputation.
- Train/test sets are split such that the reputation *r* of users is

| % users | Min rep | Max rep |
|---------|---------|---------|
| I/3 | | 400 |
| I/3 | 400 | 2400 |
| I/3 | 2400 | |

User Activity Model

- Answers
- Questions
- Accepted
- Upvoted
- Upvotes
- Comments
- QA Ratio
- AA Ratio
- UA Ratio

Results

F-measure

A. Pal, F. M. Harper, and J. A. Konstan, "Exploring question selection bias to identify experts and potential experts in community question answering,"

Summary

- We analyzed the SO reputation scheme:
 - PageRank is not well correlated with user expertise but is effective in detecting anomalous users
 - Both experts and non-experts exhibit log-linear growth in their engagement on the site
 - Expert users contribute drastically more as soon as they join the site
 - They can be identified reliably within a month of use