

2024 | CS-E4730 | Computational social science
6 | Introduction to CSS project | Arttu Malkamäki

Week	Lecture	Exercise dl	Extended dl	Topic
01	Feb-26	Mar-01	Mar-13	Introduction to CSS
02	Mar-04	Mar-08	Mar-20	Artificial societies & agent based models
03	Mar-11	Mar-15	Mar-27	Data & digital traces
04	Mar-18	Mar-22	Apr-03	Counting things & analysing text
05	Mar-25	Apr-05	Apr 17	Social networks: structure
06	Apr 08	*	—	Introduction to CSS project
—	—	—	—	<i>Exams</i>
07	Apr 22	Apr 26	May 08	Ethics, privacy, legal
—	—	—	—	<i>Wappu</i>
08	May 06	May 10*	May 22	Agent-based models & emergence
09	May 13	May 19**	May 29	Social networks: dynamics
10	May 20	May 24**	Jun 05	Experiments & interventions at scale

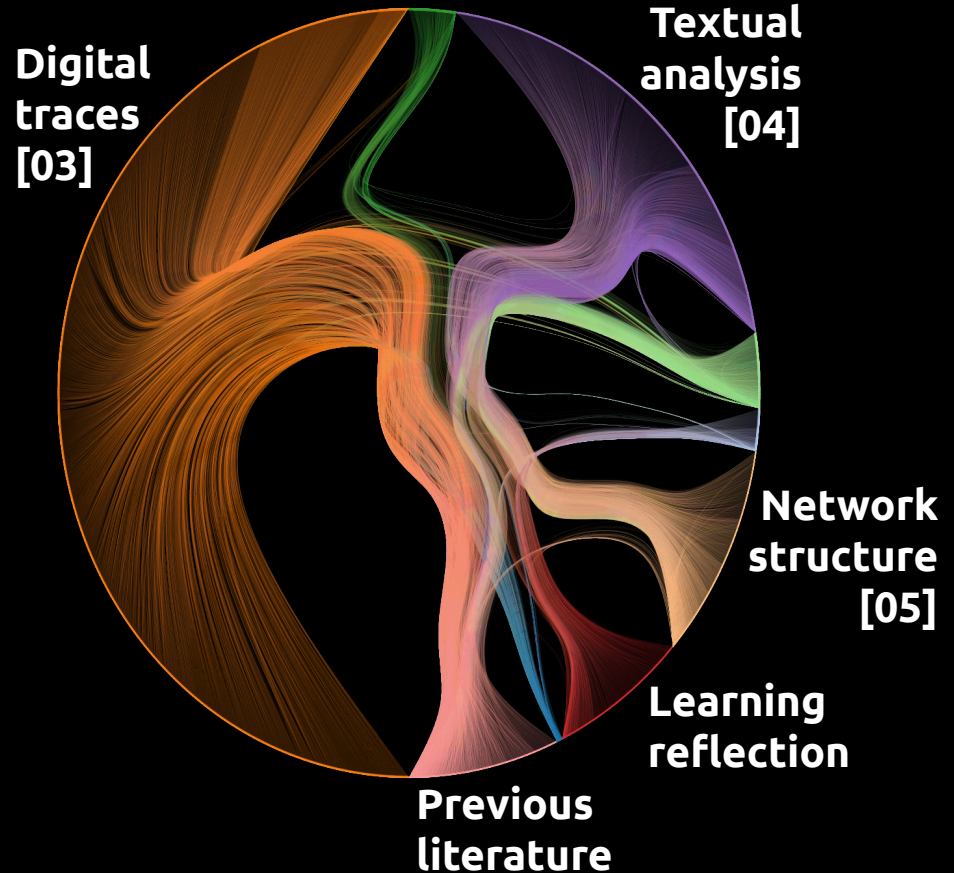
* Project deadline May 27

** Bonus round

*** Only lecture questions

The project aims at **reinforcing your learning process by encouraging you to apply the skills and knowledge** that you have learnt during the course to conduct meaningful data analysis in the context of a concrete computational social science problem.

Plus, the project serves to **demonstrate - for us teachers and yourself - whether learning truly has occurred** and how to continue your learning process after completing the course.



Wikipedia documents the lives of millions of prominent individuals, such as **journalists**.

An **important** instance of Big Data.

- shapes our frames of reference for relevant information [social power].

- opens a window into the social construction of knowledge [social norms].

- allows for connecting individuals to one another [social structures].

An **accessible** instance of Big Data.

- well-structured data.

- accessible via API.

An **early** instance of Big Data.

- well-studied in the CSS literature.



Power (social and political)

63 languages

Article Talk

Read Edit View history Tools

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses of "Power", see *Power (disambiguation)*.

In **political science**, **power** is the social production of an effect that determines the capacities, actions, beliefs, or conduct of actors.^[1] Power does not exclusively refer to the threat or use of force (*coercion*) by one actor against another, but may also be exerted through diffuse means (such as *institutions*).^{[1][2]}

Power may also take structural forms, as it orders actors in relation to one another (such as distinguishing between a *master* and an *enslaved person*, a householder and their relatives, an employer and their employees, a parent and a child, a political representative and their voters, etc.), and discursive forms, as categories and language may lend legitimacy to some behaviors and groups over others.^[1]

The term *authority* is often used for power that *social structure*. Power can be seen as evil or something inherited or given for exercising hu



Social norm

Article Talk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Social norms are shared standards of *acceptable* behavior by groups.^{[1][2]} Social norms can both be informal understandings that govern the behavior of members of a society, as well as be codified into *rules* and *laws*.^[2] Social normative influences or social norms, are deemed to be powerful drivers of human behavioural changes and well organized and incorporated by major theories which explain human behaviour.^[4] Institutions are composed of multiple norms. Norms are shared social beliefs about behavior; thus, they are distinct from "ideas", "attitudes", and "values", which can be held privately, and which do not necessarily concern behavior.^[2] Norms are contingent on context, social group, and historical circumstances.^[5]

Scholars distinguish between regulative norms (which constrain behavior), constitutive interests, and prescriptive norms (which prescribe what actors *ought* to do).^{[6][7][4]} can be determined by a *logic of appropriateness* and *logic of consequences*; the former follow norms because it is socially appropriate, and the latter entails that actors follow cost-benefit calculations.^[8]

51 languages

Read Edit View history Tools

Part of a series on

Sociology



History · Outline · Index

Social structure

51 languages

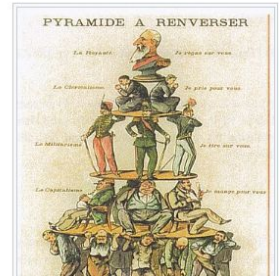
Article Talk

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In the **social sciences**, **social structure** is the aggregate of patterned social arrangements in *society* that are both *emergent* from and determinant of the *actions of individuals*.^[1] Likewise, society is believed to be grouped into structurally related groups or sets of *roles*, with different functions, meanings, or purposes. Examples of social structure include *family*, *religion*, *law*, *economy*, and *class*. It contrasts with "*social system*", which refers to the parent structure in which these various structures are embedded. Thus, social structures significantly influence larger systems, such as *economic systems*, *legal systems*, *political systems*, *cultural systems*, etc. Social structure can also be said to be the framework upon which a society is established. It determines the norms and patterns of relations between the various institutions of the society.

Since the 1920s, the term has been in general use in social science,^[2] especially as a variable whose sub-components needed to be distinguished in relationship to other sociological variables, as well as in academic literature, as result of the rising influence of *structuralism*. The concept of "*social stratification*", for instance, uses the idea of *social structure* to explain that most societies are separated



Frank Nugent

8 languages ▼

Article Talk

Read Edit View history Tools ▼

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other people named Frank Nugent, see [Frank Nugent \(disambiguation\)](#).

Frank Stanley Nugent (May 27, 1908 – December 29, 1965) was an American [screenwriter](#), journalist, and [film reviewer](#). He wrote 21 film scripts, 11 for director [John Ford](#). He wrote almost a thousand reviews for *The New York Times* before leaving journalism for Hollywood. He was nominated for an Academy Award in 1953 and twice won the [Writers Guild of America Award](#) for Best Written American Comedy. The [Writers Guild of America, West](#) ranks his screenplay for *The Searchers* (1956) among the top 101 screenplays of all time.

Early life and film criticism [edit]

Nugent was born in New York City on May 27, 1908, the son of Frank H. and Rebecca Roggenburg Nugent. He graduated from [Regis High School](#) in 1925 and studied journalism at [Columbia University](#), graduating in 1929,^[1] where he worked on the student newspaper, the *Columbia Spectator*.^[2] He started his journalism career as a news reporter with *The New York Times* in 1929 and in 1934 moved to reviewing films for that newspaper. At the end of 1936 Nugent succeeded [Andre Sennwald](#) as its motion picture editor and critic, and held the post until 1940.^[3] In that position he wrote very favorable reviews of *Show Boat* (1936), and of *The Wizard of Oz* and *Gone with the Wind* (1939).

Frank Nugent

Born	<div>Frank Stanley Nugent</div> May 27, 1908 <div>New York City, US</div>
Died	<div>December 29, 1965 (aged 57)</div> Los Angeles, California, US
Alma mater	Columbia University
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Background information.

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🌐 8 languages ▼

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other people named Frank Nugent, see

A summary text describes the life of an individual. Each text results from a social editing process [power, norms].

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8 languages ▼

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Connections to significant individuals in the life of an individual [structure].

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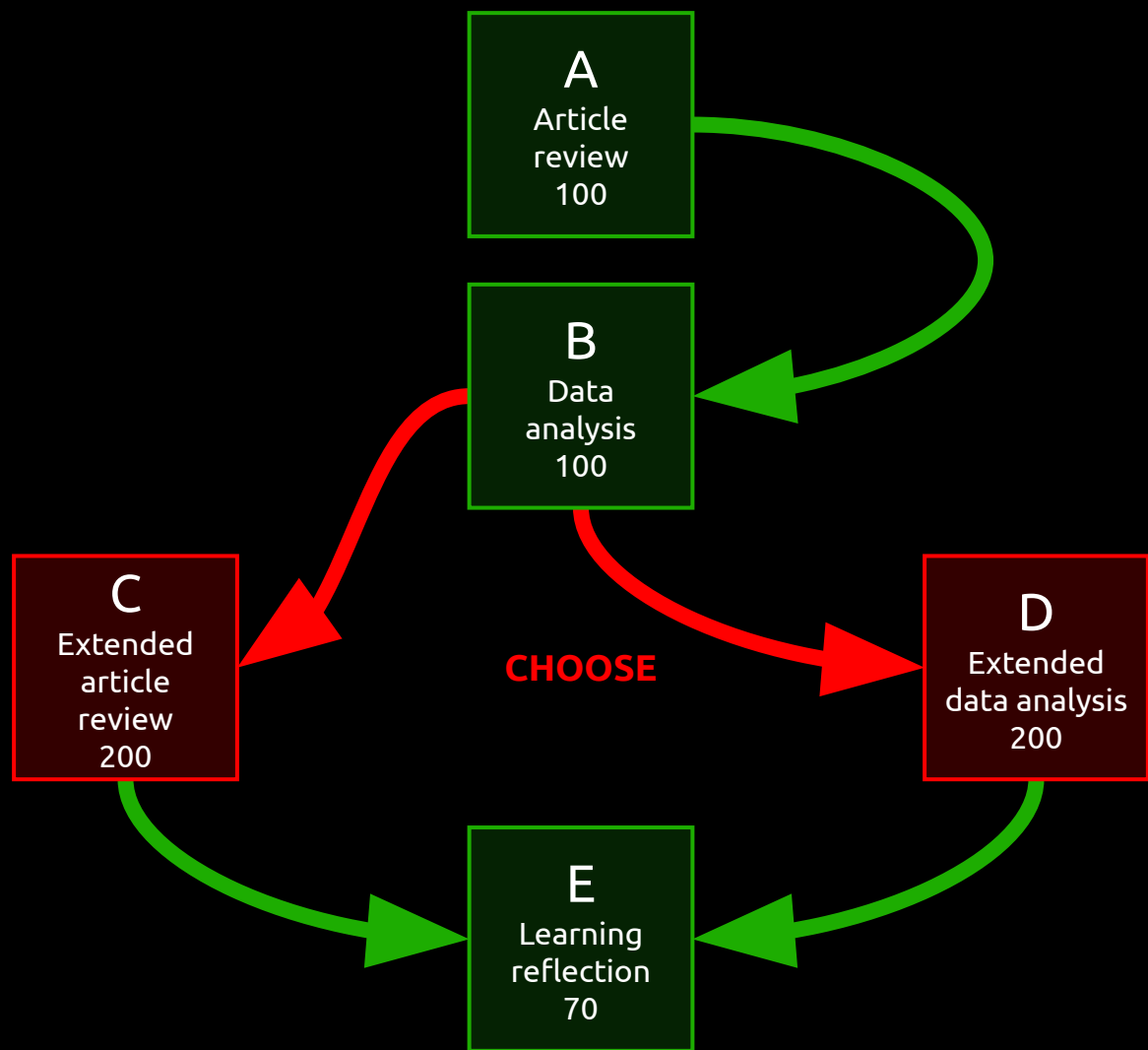
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(C or D)

and

E

MAX 470 POINTS



**Move to A+ to discuss
project details.**

Project deadline on **May 27.**

We do not consider late submissions.

We welcome questions, now and later.