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AI techniques to analyse a social network on text, user and group level : application on Galaxy2

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Résumé

Les Réseaux Sociaux Numériques ont pris une place prépondérante dans l'espace informationnel, et sont souvent utilisés pour la publicité, le suivi de réputation, la propagande et même la manipulation, que ce soit par des individus, des entreprises ou des états.

Alors que la quantité d'information rend difficile son exploitation par des humains, des solutions sont accessibles pour aider les preneurs de décision, solutions provenant notamment de techniques d'IA pour obtenir du renseignement à partir des messages postés, pour qualifier les comportements des utilisateurs, et pour identifier la structure sociale émergente.

Dans cet article, nous illustrons l'exploitation de telles techniques sur un réseau social très particulier, nommé Galaxy2, caché sur le Dark Web.

Nous proposons une analyse de 1000 jours d'activité, extrayons des thématiques et découvrons des acteurs-clés. Nous procédons ensuite à une étape de profilage des comptes utilisateurs, basée sur leur comportement. Finalement, nous introduisons des scores d'influence et de cohésion pour les groupes d'utilisateurs, ce qui aide à les caractériser et à les évaluer.

Abstract

Online Social Networks have taken a huge place in the informational space, and are often used for advertising, e-reputation, propaganda, or even manipulation, either by individuals, companies or states.

As the quantity of information makes the human exploitation difficult, solutions to support the decision makers can only come from the use of AI techniques to extract intelligence from posted messages, to qualify the user behaviours, and to identify the social structure.

In this article, we illustrate how to exploit such techniques on a very peculiar social network, named Galaxy2, hidden in the Dark Web.

We propose an analysis of 1000 days of activity using NLP techniques to find the most interesting topics and

to discover key actors. We then proceed with a ML-based profiling of the user behaviours. Finally, we introduce influence and cohesion scores for groups of users, which help their characterisation and evaluation.

Keywords

Deep Web, Social network analysis, User profiling, Group discovery, Graph analysis

1 Introduction

Web 2.0 and the social media have introduced a new paradigm in the informational space. Its specificities as a broadcast media enable anyone to be a new source of information, entertainment, or propaganda, at will. It gives power to the consumer, signalling defects on products; it gives the opportunity to the citizen to directly chat with his/her representatives; overall, the social web enables the user to be *more* connected and informed.

However, the presence of threats on Twitter and other social platforms is attested : the jihadist group Daesh is said to benefit from the support of 100,000 accounts on Twitter [1]; Russia is suspected by the FBI of interferences in the 2016 US election; in almost every election, worldwide, the intensive use of deception has been widely observed during the last years. Automation enables any party to produce and diffuse content quite effectively, if we consider the appearance of malicious accounts in the classic media a victory.

The diversity of threats implies a multiplicity of the tools to tackle all of the aspects of the problem. The quantity of messages exchanged in an Online Social Network can be astounding, with almost 500 million new tweets each day. As is possible the automation of their publishing, it is also possible to automate the reading. Opinion mining and topic detection enable the analyst to grasp the trend on a mass of texts, providing a classification along various keywords and characteristics.

The user accounts can be classified according to various taxonomies. In this article we distinguish the profile (who the user claims to be), and the behaviour (how s/he performs actions). Unsupervised machine learning helps here to cluster the users along similar types, and enables the analyst to recognise similar situations.

The never ending list of “friendship” connections, as well as the list of interactions between user accounts, is fertile to grow graphs. This kind of graphs can be used to easily compute social influence scores [2], and to detect one of the most interesting features of a social network : people naturally gather in groups, where there is more continuous interaction. To detect these groups from graphs, we rely on community detection algorithms [3]; specific measures help the analyst to characterise the impact and the pertinence of such groups with regard to his preoccupations [4].

Galaxy2, on Tor, is a strange place. Created in 2015 to replace a predecessor social network (simply called *Galaxy*), it has been branded as the most frequented social network on Tor. In this article, we show the added value of a variety of tools to scan this very peculiar social network, analyse the topics of discussion during Galaxy2’s uptime, detect its key-actors, and discover and characterise its communities. Finally, using all this information, we perform a case study, showing the interest of dedicated tools for social network analysis.

This paper is organised as follows : Section 2 presents the website and the context of TOR, Section 3 presents the tools used, Section 4 shows the case study ; Section 5 proposes a discussion about our results and concludes this article.

2 Presentation of Galaxy2

2.1 The TOR network

Partly developed through DARPA funding in the 90s, Tor, *The Onion Router*, has been launched in 2002. Aiming to bring anonymity to the data flow, it relies on an encryption and routing protocol, named *onion*, to hide the content of the packets to the transiting servers.

Tor is used either to anonymously access the clear web, as well as to access the so-called *darknet* : some websites are only accessible through the *onion* protocol, protecting the host. Well-known examples include a Wikileaks portal, and a disrupted illegal marketplace, *the silk road*.

As anyone can use the Tor network and enjoy the increased privacy, it helps to breach censorship and can be used by journalists, political activists or anyone else. Unfortunately, Tor is also used to host illegal content, such as hacker forums, drug marketplaces, dark forums, porn and pedo-pornography ¹.

1. [https://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/playpen-creator-](https://www.fbi.gov/news/stories/playpen-creator-sentenced-to-30-years)

However, due to the perceived complexity of use and the strong incentive to link one’s Internet profile with his real life (shopping, all kinds of services...), the global usage of Tor is not very high. Moreover, some countries deploy firewalls, laws and rules to prohibit this kind of tools.

2.2 Galaxy2 : history and main features

Founded in 2015 after the disruption of a previous Tor-hosted social network (“Galaxy”), Galaxy2 is based on an open source framework named *elgg*, enabling to build small social websites. According to its anonymous founder, *Lameth*, “*The server broke down and your terrible host here (me, not the current host, mind you !)* hadn’t been keeping regular backups off the server.” The service is shut down since end of October 2017².

The main features of Galaxy2 include The Wire, a space for microblogging posts ; blogs, polls and pages ; image and file sharing. Because of the anonymity introduced by the Tor network, the users are less keen to use their real names, and do not expose personal data. Thus, only the private direct messages are kept private, and it was possible to consult all the posts, friendship connections, images and comments performed by the users over the almost three years of uptime. The collection of our corpus covers a time range from Galaxy2 creation, on 9th of January, 2015 to the 22nd of September, 2017. It includes all traces of activity logged and then publicly available, but does not consist of personal profiles nor photos, excluded of the collect.

3 Tools for social media analysis

3.1 Focused on text processing

The first axis of analysis deals with text processing. The tremendous amount of new messages emitted through the Online Social Networks pushed the development of machine text understanding and summary. Moreover, as users often express their feelings and opinions about products, facts and events, one of the most necessary tasks is opinion mining, which can briefly be explained as the automatic computation of a couple (*topic, sentiment*) matching a message [5]. The sentiment, or polarity, enables the evaluation of the support or reject of an entity by the author of a message. It can be either computed specifically with a topic, using a learning corpus, or generically using linguistic resources. Such a resource, SentiWordNet [6], associates polarities with sets of synonyms, sometimes considering contextual associations to modify the polarities according to the surrounding sentence. An ana-

sentenced-to-30-years

2. <https://socialmediaalternatives.org/archive/collections/show/10>

lyser, Vader [7], has been made available as an open source module, and compiles various resources and a classifier to compute sentiment scores, at document level.

Topic detection can be performed either through a supervised or an unsupervised method. An analyst can describe a topic using a few keywords, or rely on text clustering to let an algorithm cluster similar texts together, based on the semantics. Instead of matching pre-established categories, this approach adapts well to new corpora, enabling the analyst to grasp the topic distribution.

Often cited as a reference for text clustering, LDA (Latent Dirichlet Allocation) [8] can briefly be resumed as a dimensionality reduction applied on a matrix where each line consists of the tf*idf representation of a text of the training corpus. It is said adapted to short text topic classification and can be associated with a module of visualisation of the detected topics, to better depict their distribution [9].

3.2 User profiling

One of the main tasks of social network analysis, or social listening, aims to spot the key actors, i.e. the most important users of the network. The focus is commonly directed either towards the *influence* [10, 11], defined as the ability of a user to trigger actions from other users, or towards community detection [12, 13].

Influence is commonly defined as the ability to *engage*, i.e. to make the other users do something (typically, sending a message or clicking on a URL). A complete method has been exposed to build a social graph from Twitter follow links [2]. This enables the computation of a daily PageRank, as a score of influence. However, using the public free API, a very long time (counted in months) is needed to obtain the complete social graph. To evaluate influence, various indicators have been compared, among which the number of retweets, number of followers and PageRank computed on a graph of friendship links [10, 14].

Sometimes, the focus is not set on the most influential accounts, but on a general profiling to help the analyst understand “who” is a given account : what its typical behaviour is. Machine learning tools can answer this question using numeric features, through clustering or classification. When the data represent a graph, specific algorithms, such as RolX [15], enable a tagging of the nodes based on their graph features.

3.3 Group detection

Studies in psychology highlight the power of the “group” as a structure, and the variety of its impacts on individual behaviour [16, 17]. In computer science, a study on polarisation of the attitudes on online debates concludes similarly : groups can be considered as influencers, too [18].

Detection. To detect these groups, the main approach relies on community detection from friendship relation graphs. A community is a set of nodes, in a graph, more densely linked than a random graph. An intuitive way to discover groups is to look for communities in a graph built from the social network data.

However it has been pointed out that the social graph (“follow” graph) does not illustrate user interaction [19]. As a response, random walks community detection have been applied on a *graph of interactions* between Twitter users (retweets and mentions) [20].

To help choosing the best community detection method, a comparison of various state-of-the-art algorithms [21] on large networks (around 400k nodes) has been performed between FastGreedy [22], InfoMap [23] and Louvain/Blondel [3]. In this experiment, the Louvain method seems to be, by far, the fastest, for similar results in terms of quality.

Characterising the strength of the groups. Topological graph features such as the modularity value or the density of the detected groups can be considered to evaluate a community detection algorithm. A comprehensive review of scoring functions for community evaluation details the following measures [24].

Internal density (d) follows the intuition that communities are more dense than a random set of nodes. However, for large, non-complete communities, its value may be very low. On the other side, the smallest possible communities (pairs of nodes) have an internal density of 1.

Triad participation ratio (TPR) evaluates the number of nodes belonging to triads, or triangles, in community S . A value of 1 means that the group is strongly internally linked. Communities should include numerous triangles, showing interaction between the members.

Conductance (c), evaluates the quantity of edges linked with the other communities [25]. It illustrates the community behaviour, ranging from 0 (not linked towards the exterior) to 1 (strongly connected to other groups).

Modularity (Q) focuses on the number of internal edges (which link members of a community), compared to a “normal” quantity if the graph was random. Introduced by [26], a high modularity Q , close to 1, denotes a good partitioning at the graph level.

These topological metrics enable the analyst to check whether a community is sufficiently connected internally and/or with its boundaries : internal interaction and reach towards the exterior are measured.

Characterising the topical cohesion and relevance of the groups. To measure each of the obtained groups based on the topics expressed by the users, two topical metrics ξ and ρ , inspired from machine learning (ML) precision and recall, have been proposed [4].

These two ML inspired topical measures, which enable to better attribute a weight of the importance of a community on a given topic (ρ), and to evaluate the internal cohesion of a group (ξ), make the link between the graph and the semantic of the texts. Another measure ($\theta f.igf$) [4], similar to the natural language processing domain $tf * idf$, evaluates the specificity and the importance of a topic in a group.

The analysis of these scores yields interesting insights on a social and textual corpus. For marketing purposes, one can identify then target a customer group, helping to induce a positive opinion about a new product.

3.4 Discussion and contribution

Although much work has been done to tackle specific challenges in the domain of Online Social Networks, only a few systems and frameworks propose a complete analysis of a website. Most of the platforms focus on the graph and miss the texts, such as UCINET, Net-Draw, Pajek and ORA, presented in [27], or a work on graph characterisation [28].

As in a mirror, a set of efficient textual analysis tools is available, enabling specific platforms for news monitoring [29] or for disaster management and evaluation [30]. However they lack of user profiling features and social graph exploration and analysis.

In this paper, we propose a full-stack processing pipeline, integrating various open-source modules and providing our own model for specific aspects. We perform the textual analysis on the text, model the users and propose an influence ranking, and conclude with exploration through graph analysis and community detection and characterisation.

4 Case study

In this section, the Galaxy2 network is exposed through the explanation of the collected data type. Then, results are proposed to analyse the texts, the user accounts and the groups, which are an emerging social feature.

4.1 Types of actions logged

Fortunately for the privacy, not every action can be retrieved. In the collected data, actions are regrouped to better grasp their diversity : first are the comments. Users can add some words to react to the other’s actions : publication of photos, files, new pages or polls, and of course blog posts. A total of 4032 comments on blog posts are stored ; much less (375) on photos.

A second kind of actions gathers the upload of files and images : those are deemed to be shared, and frequently include pictures from the Anonymous. As Tor and Galaxy2 philosophies are not based on personal holidays pictures publication, the quantity of images is quite low (around 600 pictures, in total).

Creation of pages, groups and polls and their modification (new topics of discussion) are seen as an aspect of the network life. This step of page creation is to be linked with the cluster of votes, replies and publication on said pages/groups. Overall, 1944 blog posts have been emitted, and 548 groups created.

Blogging or “micro”-blogging features were the predominant ones, with 29,000 posts on The Wire, the message feed. Message size was not limited, though frequently short.

Finally, the last cluster includes some connection information : account creation notifications (19233 “joined the site”), link establishment between a user and a page, a group or another user (61027 friendship links).

4.2 Text : topic and sentiment repartition

LDA for topic detection. LDA is commonly used with a high number of topics ; a number of 200-500 is usually recommended as a first try³. This method clusters documents with similar $tf.idf$ representations, resulting in a predetermined number of emerging topics, seen simultaneously as sets of documents and as $tf.idf$ vectors. As a trade-off between computation time and representativeness of the topics, a number of 40 topics is chosen. Compared to other values, this choice results in a distribution of the documents over the topics, also limiting the number of too-close topics.

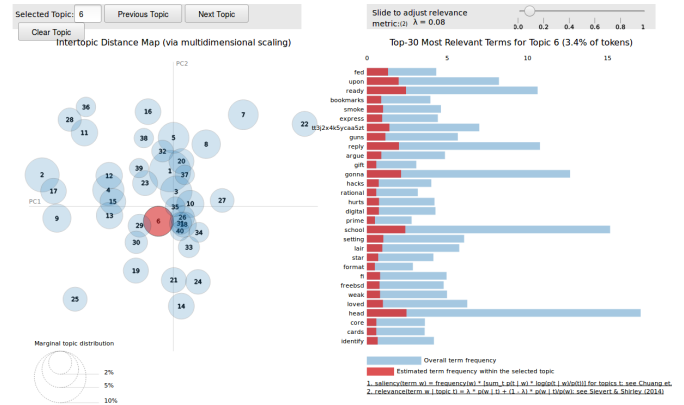


FIGURE 1 – Visualisation of the topics

Figure 1 shows a tool, proposed by [9], which enables to navigate along the 40 detected topics through the word frequencies in a given topic (in red), compared to word frequencies over the whole corpus (in blue), in the right panel. A principal component analysis (PCA) is performed to place the topics in a 2D-space, in the left of the diagram. The area of the circles is proportional to the quantity of documents clustered in the topics. Thanks to this tool, the analyst can visualise the topic distribution of, here, more than 30,000 docu-

3. <http://radimrehurek.com/gensim/models/ldamodel.html>

ments, while having the ability to see which words are more frequent or more relevant in each of the topics.

Sentiment exploitation. Each text is also analysed with regard to the *sentiment*, representing the overall polarity of a text, as perceived by a reader. The implementation relies on the *Vader* module [7]. Even if some of the sentiment predictions may be inaccurate, it results in a global view. For instance, Figure 2 proposes to compare the polarity of the texts containing some keywords : *onion*, *Tor*, *Snowden*, *Trump* and *Syria*⁴. Instead of an average value, and as one message is enough to set either a *max* or *min* sentiment value, we represent it as a boxplot, showing the statistical distribution. *Onion* is globally well perceived, with positive messages. Edward Snowden seems to enjoy a good reputation, while Galaxy2 members are more mitigated about Donald Trump. Finally, the polarity is more negative about Syria, because these messages are susceptible to mention the current conflict.

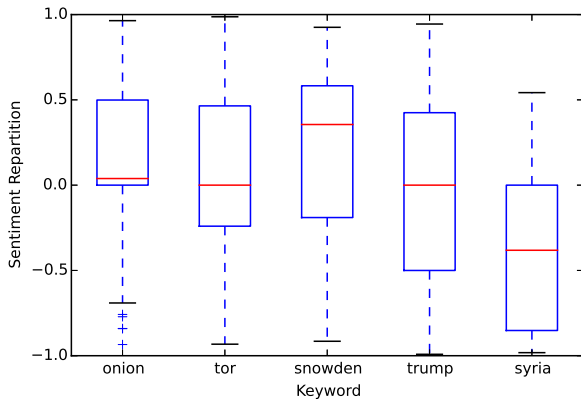


FIGURE 2 – Sentiment distribution for some keywords

The sentiment view can also be exploited to characterise a user activity. As an example, Figures 3 and 4 expose the sentiment repartition of the messages of two active authors : *XL33t* and *Fenris*. On both figures, an artefact, for a sentiment of 0.0, exists, representing the messages where no polarity could be extracted by the analyser (no known sentimental word). However, the repartition shows some signals. On the first figure, *XL33t* seems to mostly emit very positive messages. The second author, *Fenris*, covers the whole range of sentiment, avoiding to publish too positive messages. This view let the analyst grasp one aspect of a user behaviour, as well as to estimate his activity⁵.

4. No distinction has been made between uppercase and lowercase.

5. Thanks to the number of messages, indicated on the y-axis.

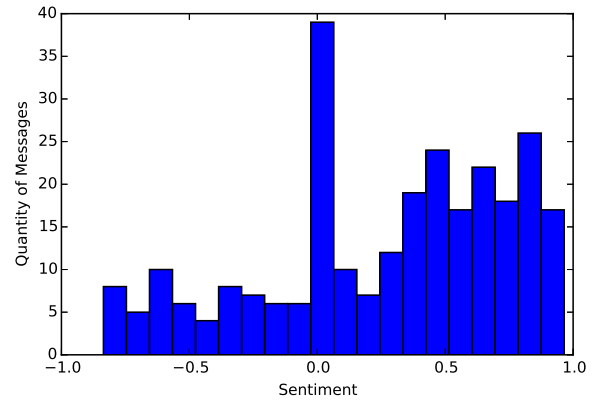


FIGURE 3 – Visualisation of the sentiment emitted by the user *XL33t*

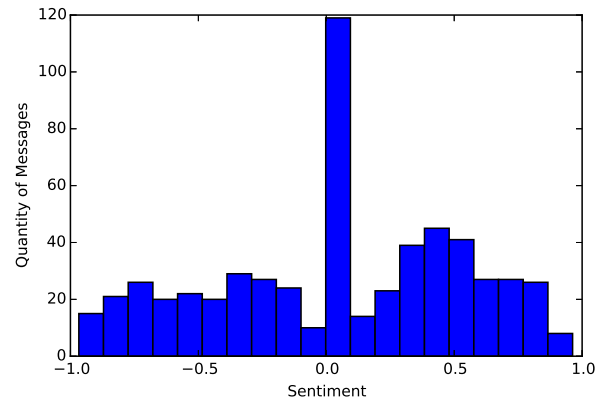


FIGURE 4 – Visualisation of the sentiment emitted by the user *Fenris*

4.3 Influential users and types of behaviour

Top-5 key users. Influence can be measured through a variety of prisms. In a first glance on a social network, one can look for the key actors, detecting a “top5”. Table 1 compares the most connected users (having the highest number of friends, noted #Friends); the most popular users (the most mentioned, noted #Mentions); the users of reference (a score based on the mentions graph, in the column $Sc(Mentions)$, explained in the following paragraph); and the most active ones (performing the highest number of actions on Galaxy2).

Inspired from the literature [10, 14], a score of influence is computed from G_M the graph of mentions. The intuition is the following : a mention gives some value, some social capital to the mentioned user ; this value is higher if the author of the mention already has some influence him/herself. The PageRank algorithm also follows this intuition and has been shown to

empirically match this representation of influence. In consequence, ScoreMentions is the ranking resulting from the Pagerank scores of each user-node in G_M .

TABLE 1 – Top5 of the users along three dimensions

#Friends	#Mentions	Sc(Me.)	#Actions
XsyntaX 8187	XsyntaX 514	Oxyy	XsyntaX 7974
prozac 3182	Oxyy 164	XsyntaX	kheper 1846
Spooky 3012	Lameth 121	Lameth	prozac 1783
xl33t 2140	Fenris 119	ChatTor	ChatTor 1583
kheper 1922	cpnnemo 96	MahaKali	Spooky 1569

In a few words about Table 1 : *XsyntaX* outperforms every other account, with 7974 actions performed during the scope of the study ; the second, *kheper*, performed 1846 actions. *Lameth* is the founder of this social network ; as such he is often mentioned, either for thankful messages for hosting, or for administration purposes. *ChatTor* provides a chat service through Tor ; this account promotes the service and publishes news and updates.

Although some names are present on every influence score *Top5*, they do not all indicate the same kind of influence. *Lameth* is mentioned a lot, due to his status of host. However, he did not intend to be the friend of everyone else, or to be the most active. *xl33t* connected to many accounts, but is not mentioned as much as the other influential users. Influence and key-actors take many different forms, while only the symptoms can be measured.

Types of behaviour. The social network analyst cannot be expected to know who is every user on a platform. More precisely, the data of interest can be narrowed along a few aspects to grasp the essence of the behaviour.

Biography contains the user identity : username, ID, date of creation and other available data. *Style* explains how the user writes : length of messages and quantity of punctuation usually make a difference, and can be combined with the main topic of interest and global sentiment polarity. The *social* aspect details the number of friends, of mentions, and the resulting influence of the user, both from the graph of friendship and the graph of mentions. *Media* groups the features explaining the type of actions and objects posted (be it photos, texts, etc). Finally, the *temporal* aspect covers the global rhythm of publication of the user : average number of posts on TheWire per day, and average number of actions per day.

All these numerical features enable the repartition of the users along a few typical clusters, whose reduced number (commonly 4 to 6, depending of the data) enables the analyst to get used to this unsupervised labels.

Technically, this repartition is made in a few steps. First the data is cleaned, so as to avoid zero divisions and exponential distribution of the data : some features are converted to their log-values to reduce dis-

person, and normalised to follow a 0-mean, 1-standard deviation distribution. A PCA reduces the dimension of the problem, switching from 34 variables to 5 and still keeping most of the dataset variance. Finally, a k-means finds the groups ; a number of 4 groups is a good trade-off between dataset dispersion and cluster shape.

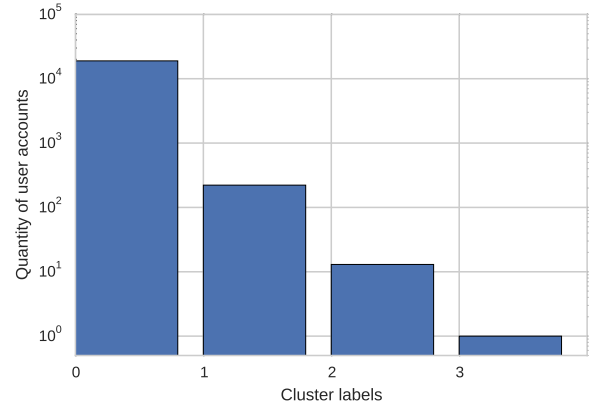


FIGURE 5 – Repartition of the user profiles

Figure 5 shows the repartition of the users along the 4 types of profiles. The first type (0) is the most common, including more than 90% of the profiles : most of the accounts are created, perform one or two actions, and then are forgotten. A second type, profile (1), characterises the regularly active users, even though they are not the central users of the network. Finally, profile (2) and the sole user in profile (3) are the central users, very active, those who produce most of the contents on the network. A similar repartition had already been remarked on networks such as Twitter [10].

To picture the shape of the profile clusters, Figure 6 represents each of the 19,177 Galaxy2 users along the first two dimensions of the PCA. These dimensions are linear combinations of the behavioural features, and consequently are quite abstract. However, positions near (0,0) are linked with very low levels of activities (the red cluster (0) being the most populated). In blue, cluster (1) shows the many different ways to be a standard active user. The green cluster (2) is very dispersed but matches high levels of publications, be it by posts, comments or creation of pages. Finally, the purple cluster (3) is constituted of only one account, *Spooky*, performing an average of 2.5 actions each day.

When the analyst reviews the posts, thanks to this step of profiling, he can quickly evaluate if the messages comes from well-established, influential users, or whether a given topic is dominated by usually inactive accounts, or show a unusual repartition.

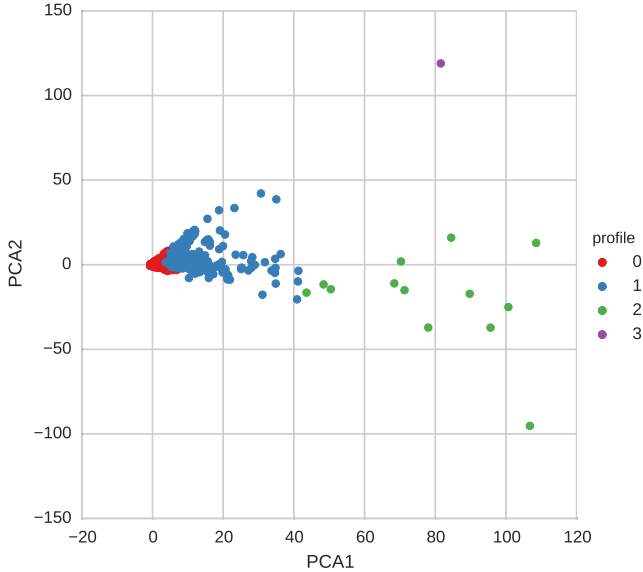


FIGURE 6 – Visualisation the clusters of users in a PCA space

4.4 Interactive groups, their cohesion and structure

About the user mentions. A common practice on social networks consists to mention people, using an “@” sign before their usernames in the text of the messages. At first this was only a social behaviour without any technical feature in the code of the social platform; nowadays most platforms recognise such *mentions*.

As Galaxy2 is based on the old-fashion social framework *elgg*, such a feature is not hard-coded, but is still used by some members. Following the intuition that this interaction (the mention) would bring us valuable information, a mention extraction module has parsed each of the publications in search for “@” signs followed by usernames.

From the set of mentions M associated with the authors A , a graph of mentions, $G_M = (V, E)$ is built. V is the set of the union of the authors and the mentioned users; edges $e \in E$ links the author of a message to the eventual mentioned user. This graph G_M is composed of 968 nodes, linked by 2342 edges⁶. The Louvain community detection [3] results on a set of 31 communities, amongst which only 11 contain more than 3 members.

Figure 7 illustrates one of these communities. Red nodes are part of the detected community; blue nodes are the only external contacts, the boundary of the community in the graph G_M . A central user, *Bishop*, is the target of a few mentions, notably from an auda-

6. there was a total of 5481 mentions : some accounts have been mentioned by a same user various times

cious account, *Nishikino_Maki*⁷. In a glance, we see that this community is centred on *Bishop*, who is not the most active in terms of community life (he does not mention the other members of the group).

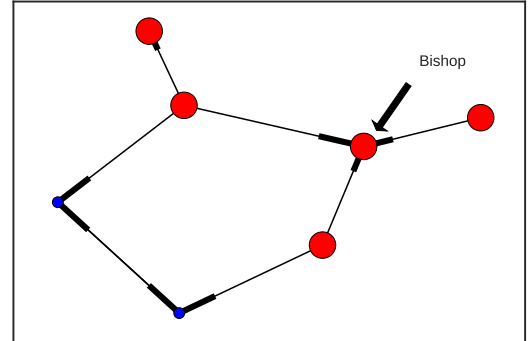


FIGURE 7 – Visualisation of a small community and its contacts through *mentions*

This community view helps the analyst to see the relations between a user and the rest of the network, and can guide his exploration along the interaction between accounts. However, as this graph of mentions is built from a social usage (using “@” to mention a user), the tool probably missed some differently written mentions and thus may be incomplete⁸.

The friendship graph. The most known feature of social networks is the friendship connection. On Galaxy2, one can claim his friendship with another user, which is considered reciprocal on Galaxy2. This action is part of the list of the collected activities, and enables to link users along these friendship relations. Let G_F be the graph of friendship, where nodes are user accounts. Edges represent a claim of friendship. From this graph, communities emerge, using the Louvain algorithm to reveal them. These communities may vary in number, based on the algorithm used. Here, 32 communities were obtained, amongst which 11 include more than 3 users. Figure 8 shows the distribution of the communities along two topological measures : x-axis gives the size of the group while y-axis represents the conductance, that is the proportion of boundary edges, linking the community to its environment, showing both its influence or its isolation.

On Figure 8, a group attracts the attention : with size=125 and conductance=0.74, this community is less tied to the rest of the network than it normally should. Its topical scores, based on [4], require some interpretation. $\xi = 0.064$ means that only 6,4% of its

7. He claimed to be “building a porn site cuz i can”

8. This graph G_M is *one of the* graphs of interaction, not the only one.

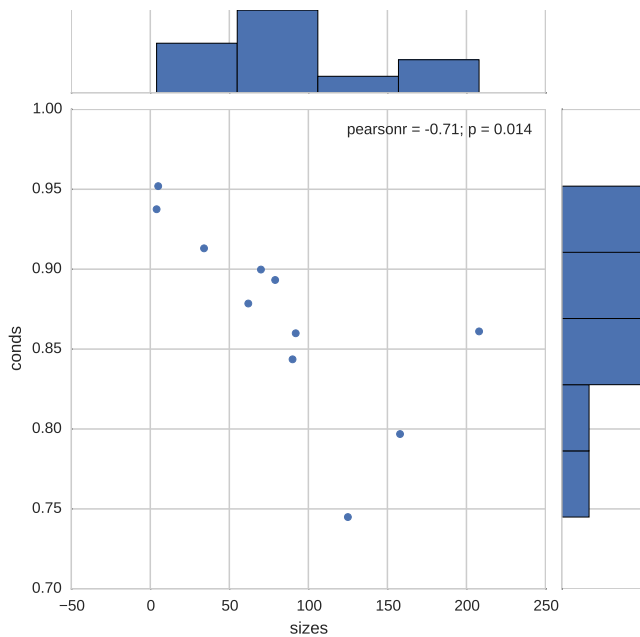


FIGURE 8 – Visualisation of the topological features of the communities

members, as a maximum, have been active about the same topic; however, compared with the duration covered on the corpus, this situation is not surprising. In particular, this “main topic” clusters mainly around two sets of texts at different dates. The first refers to a small pornographic discussion group; the second concerns the use of peer-to-peer mail through Tor. These topical measures may benefit from improvements on the topic detection part, notably covering the temporality of topics and their labelling. This would lead to a more usable topic modelling, and a more precise group characterisation for the analyst.

5 Conclusion

The emergence of modern social networks reveals the inherent complexity surrounding us. Although most of the analysis is focused on the most known Online Social Networks (OSN), such as Twitter or Facebook, other instances exist; Galaxy2 is much smaller than Twitter, but big enough to turn its analysis tedious due to the amount of exchanged messages.

We presented a whole system capable of analysing any type of OSN, showing its capabilities on a Tor-hosted social network. The functionalities include text analysis for topic and sentiment, user profiling and graph analysis, both on the friendship links as well as on the interaction between users. We showed that the tools, mostly developed for Twitter, can also be exploited for smaller networks. This approach has easily been adapted to the specific links and interactions of Galaxy2, as it could be for other platforms such as Reddit or

Facebook.

Future work will be oriented on real-time processing, to analyse a social network as it lives. We have the intuition that a stream of messages would better fit the requirements in scaling and response times. We also desire to publicly release the Galaxy2 corpus, as one of the first complete social network archives.

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