

A Network Analysis of Greek Tech Blogs: A Lonely Road

Vasiliki Vrana¹, Dimitrios Kydros², Anastasios-Ioannis Theocharidis³

¹Department of Business Administration, TEI of Central Macedonia, Serres, Greece

²Department of Accounting and Finance, TEI of Central Macedonia, Serres, Greece

³Department of Applied Informatics, University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece

Email: vrana@teiser.gr, dkydros@teiser.gr, tasos.theocharidis@hotmail.com

Received November 17, 2013; revised December 20, 2013; accepted January 4, 2014

Copyright © 2014 Vasiliki Vrana *et al.* This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. In accordance of the Creative Commons Attribution License all Copyrights © 2014 are reserved for SCIRP and the owner of the intellectual property Vasiliki Vrana *et al.* All Copyright © 2014 are guarded by law and by SCIRP as a guardian.

ABSTRACT

Technology ranks second among the top topics on blogging. However, little research effort has been devoted to investigating “tech” blogs while it is interesting to provide insights on their network, as they may have strong influence in the way that readers act and make decisions. In this vein, the paper records Greek “tech” blogs and their incoming links reported through their blogrolls. A directed network was created where blogs are noted as nodes and linked as directed arrows—arcs. The resulting network is analyzed using centrality and topological measurements and results are discussed in the social network analysis context. The network is a small world, with sparse density for a real-life social network and is low in-degree that shows off a kind of immaturity. Bloggers prefer to link to nodes with smaller degrees perhaps due to the fact that they are afraid of the growing competition thus they have reservations.

KEYWORDS

Tech Blogs; Blogroll; Incoming Links; Centrality; Network Topology

1. Introduction

A blog is “a web page where a blogger ‘logs’ all the other web pages he finds interesting” [1]. In this vein, blogs by definition link to other sources of information, usually to other blogs [2] establishing social networks [3]. Sigala [4] mentioned that “blogs create and maintain strong online communities through their social ties tools, such as blogrolls, permalinks, comments and trackbacks”. Nowadays, due to their connectivity, blogs receive extensive attention [5].

In the conversational blogosphere [6], some blogs focus on specific subjects, such as health blogs, travel blogs, gardening blogs, fashion blogs, education blogs, niche blogs, quizzing blogs, legal blogs etc. [7]. Tech blogs are “blogs that focus on information technology innovation and the high-tech industry” ([8], p. 40). They may be personal journals, where the bloggers express personal experiences and reflections, and provide commentary and opinions, and articulate ideas [9,10], belonging to experts as a mean to broadcast their expertise to a large audience [11] or belonging to organizations

and enterprises [12] who are rushing into them in order to interact meaningfully with their potential customers [13, 14] to increase the visibility of their products in an inexpensive manner [15] and finally to integrate them into their marketing strategies [16].

Technorati.com, the most popular real-time search engine dedicated to the blogosphere, tracks at 21-06-2013, with 42,692 blogs involving technology (info tech and gadgets). This category of blogs ranks second among the top topics on blogging. However, little research effort has been devoted to investigating tech blogs [8,17].

Social network analysis is a theory which can help to explore the nature of interconnected unities [18]. The paper performs a topological analysis of “tech” blogs in Greece. Finding blogs’ communication patterns is important, since “the discovery of information networks among web sites or among site producers through the analysis of link counts and patterns, and exploration into motivations or contexts for linking, has been a key issue in this social science literature” ([19], p. 62). In Section 2, definition of “tech” blogs and their role in the decision-

making process is given. In Section 3, literature review on Social Network Analysis is provided. Section 4 describes the methodology used and finally at Section 5, results and discussion about the network are presented. The originality of the paper lies in the study of “tech blogs” interconnections and provision of insights on their network using SNA for first time while the limitations of the study are associated to the country specific issues.

2. “Tech” Blogs and the Decision Making Process

On the societal level, the use of collaborative technologies such as blogs lead to online creation of communities based on similar interests, in which people communicate rapidly and conveniently, share information and keep in touch with each other [20]. This community creation can affect the entire communications process [17,21] and has strongly influence in the way people relate, act and make decisions [21]. Blogs provide a new medium where bloggers and readers come together to offer and seek impartial information. Consumers perceive information from blogs more credible and trustworthy from traditional forms of media and if they interact in blogs over a long period of time, they trust the opinions of other users and take them into consideration when making purchase decisions [22-25]. In this vein, blogs have created an additional channel for product and service recommendations and endorsements between people who have never met [26,27]. Moreover, marketers believe that blogs may be an important tool for getting out their message or advertising their products thus they have started creating blogs or use blogs as a way of creating a buzz for their products [28].

“Tech” blogs are emerging as an influential actor in technology innovation discourse [8] and some of them “those that do aren’t part of some proletarian information revolution” have become the tech world’s new elite [29]. “Tech” bloggers may be from chief technologists at high-tech companies to independent developers and commentators [8] and from marketers to individuals that potentially create and diffuse knowledge about technology innovations, firms (e.g., Apple, Microsoft, Google, and Yahoo), and products to a broad community of other bloggers and their readers.

Blogs can be viewed as a new word-of-mouth (WOM) channel [17] and along with interpersonal influence are ranked the most important information source when a consumer is making a purchase decision [30]. “Tech” bloggers observe and comment on tech companies’ strategies, on competitive moves taking place among them and on product launches [8]. Elite “tech” bloggers have the power to position products, services, or ideas quickly and effectively in the blog’s community or even

for an international audience [31] and could be used by marketers as an additional channel for advertisement. On the other hand, a single “tech” blogging complainer can bring together other dissatisfied consumers who could use the blog as a vehicle to organize new product boycotts or to reveal insider information [17].

3. Social Network Analysis

Social networks can be defined as “a collectivity of individuals among whom exchanges take place that are supported only by shared norms of trustworthy behaviour” [32]. Peoples’ tendency to come together, to connected through various social relationships or exchanges and to form networks is inherent in the structure of society [33,34]. Nowadays, as technology is increasingly incorporated into people’s day-to-day social relationships [35] new online social networks emerge linking people, organizations, and knowledge and new ties are developed among people sharing interests [36]. Social networks are now vehicles wherein various types of knowledge is brought together and new knowledge is created; thus expanding or sustaining the network and its output over time [37].

Social Network Analysis is a powerful sociological methodology for “explaining variances in resources, social behavior and socio-economic outcomes” ([38], p. 4) through a structural interpretation of human interaction [18]. In its application, identifies patterns of interaction of individuals and knowledge flows within a social network. SNA makes the invisible work visible [39].

SNA is rooted in matrix algebra and graph theory, in the concepts of nodes and connections [40]. Nodes are the social actors, tech blogs in this case and “connections” refer to channels of communication [41]. SNA study patterns of relations, meaning that “while relations are measured as existing between pairs of nodes, understanding the effect and meaning of a tie between two nodes requires taking into account the broader patterns of ties within the network” ([41], p. 15). When used to mine a network, SNA can help to identify boundary spanners, gatekeepers, knowledge bottlenecks, under and over-utilized nodes [37], central nodes that can act as hubs, leaders, or bridging different communities [42]. Discovering inherent community structures can help understand networks deeply and reveal interesting properties shared by the actors [43].

4. Methodology

This research uses the Google Blog Search Engine and records blogs from Greece tagging the word “technology”. The blogs were visited and if they were “tech” blogs then by using snowball sampling, links from blogrolls of these blogs to other blogs were recorded in November

2012. Snowball sampling is one of the preferred methods of sampling in social network studies [3]. Snowball sampling ended when no new tech blogs were located. Finally 141 blogs were recorded. Blogrolls were used as they present formal interconnections between blogs. These interconnections take the form of suggestions to potential users [44]. The “blogroll” occupies a permanent position on the blog’s home page and consists of blogs that the blogger frequently reads or especially admires and have shared interests thus offers links to these blogs [45-47].

For the construction of the network, the adjacency matrix A was created. In this case, A is a 141×141 non-symmetric binary data matrix, where 1 is placed in cell A_{ij} if blog i is linked by an arc to blog j through the blogroll, otherwise 0 is placed in the cell. The next step involves the construction of “tech” blogs interconnection network. It is a directed graph where blogs are noted as nodes and incoming links as directed arrows—arcs.

First, connectivity issues were investigated, locating the components comprising the blog network. A directed network is strongly connected when there exists a path between any pair of nodes and weakly connected when there exists a path connecting all pairs of nodes when it is not taken into account the direction of arcs. If this is still not possible, an effort is made to locate maximal sub-networks bearing the above properties. A disconnected blog network implies either fragmentation in views and opinions or immaturity in the whole blogging process [48]. The most straightforward approach is to find the largest component of the network, provided that such a maximal sub-network exists, with respect to the total number of nodes.

Traditionally, nodes are investigated in a network regarding their overall position, with respect to all other nodes. Thus an effort was made to find which (if any) nodes are more important than others. A common technique is to measure the centrality index of nodes and compare all nodes according to this index. The paper uses three different measurements of centrality, namely degree, closeness and betweenness centrality and discusses the results. A page-rank [49] calculation will also provide with a ranking of most prominent nodes.

However, in recent literature, there is a shift in the perspective from which a network is examined, leaving individual nodes and regarding more general, topological issues that hold over the whole network. Newman [50] has assembled a set of metrics regarding the topology of a simple, undirected network. This approach is used in this paper since it has been reported as the most important and concise, in the derived undirected blog network. More specifically link density, degree, distance, diameter, eccentricity, clustering coefficient, assortativity coefficient and algebraic connectivity are calculated.

Link Density, S , is the ratio of the actual number of links, L , divided by the maximum possible number of links that could exist in a network. Obviously, in a directed network with N nodes, the maximum possible number of links will be exactly

$$N(N-1)$$

which is the case of a complete graph where each node is connected to all other $(N-1)$ nodes of the network. Thus, link density is calculated as:

$$S = \frac{L}{N(N-1)}$$

and can take values in $[0..1]$. Obviously in a directed network the number of links doubles so

$$S_{directed} = \frac{L}{N(N-1)}$$

The *Degree*, d_i , of node v_i is the number of links emanating from v_i . In directed networks we have to deal with in-degree and out-degree (link going to a node and links leaving a node respectively). Since every link in an undirected network contributes to two nodes, the average degree of the network can be easily calculated as:

$$E(d_i) = \frac{2L}{N}$$

The *Distance* between two nodes v_i and v_j is the length of the shortest path that connects v_i to v_j . The average distance of a network is the average of all distances in this network.

The *Diameter*, D , of a network is the longest distance over all pairs of nodes.

The *Eccentricity* of a node is the largest distance from this node to any other node in the network. All node eccentricities can be averaged yielding the average eccentricity of the network.

The *Clustering Coefficient*, CC_i , of node v_i , is the ratio of the actual number of links of v_i ’s neighbours, divided by the maximum possible number of links in this neighbourhood. If a node has large clustering coefficient, then its neighbours tend to form highly interconnected clusters. If v_i has exactly K neighbours which interconnect with M links between them, then CC_i is calculated as:

$$CC_i = \frac{M}{K(K-1)}$$

The average on all CC ’s for all the nodes of a network is the average clustering coefficient of the network.

The *Assortativity Coefficient*, R , of an undirected network, takes values from $[-1, 1]$ and denotes the degree-similarities between neighbouring nodes. When R is less than zero, a node is connected with other nodes of arbitrary degrees. However, when R is greater than zero

and closing to one, nodes tend to connect with other nodes with similar degrees (assortative networks). Calculation of R is as follows:

$$R = \frac{L^{-1} \sum_i j_i k_i - \left(L^{-1} \sum_i \frac{1}{2} (j_i + k_i) \right)^2}{L^{-1} \sum_i \frac{1}{2} (j_i^2 + k_i^2) - \left(L^{-1} \sum_i \frac{1}{2} (j_i + k_i) \right)^2}$$

where j_i and k_i are the degrees of the nodes at the ends of the i -th link, and $i = 1 \dots L$.

The *Algebraic Connectivity* of a graph, studied by Chung [51], is the second smallest eigenvalue of its Laplacian Matrix. The Laplacian Matrix of a graph G with N nodes is the $N \times N$ matrix $Q = \Delta - A$, where A is the adjacency matrix of G and $\Delta = \text{diag}(d_i)$. The larger the algebraic connectivity, the more difficult it is to find a way to cut a graph to many different components.

5. Results and Discussion

A drawing of the blog network, drawn by Gephi, using the spring-embedding algorithm of Force-Atlas is provided. The network is drawn as undirected in this case.

From **Figure 1**, it is obvious that the network is disconnected. Nodes are divided into 4 components (on the upper side), where the component in the middle is the largest one, formed with about 57% of the total number of node. It is very interesting to note the large number of isolated nodes (about 34% of the total number of nodes), grouped together in the lower side of **Figure 1**. It is obvious that these blog-nodes are just start-ups, probably managed by single, wannabe bloggers. The large proportion of isolates shows immaturity in this specific blogosphere. Similar ideas hold also for nodes not belonging to the largest connected component. In the following, attention will be restricted to the largest component, which is drawn in **Figure 2**, (as a directed network) using the same drawing software.

The network in **Figure 2** is a weakly-connected network with $N = 80$ nodes and $L = 149$ arcs.

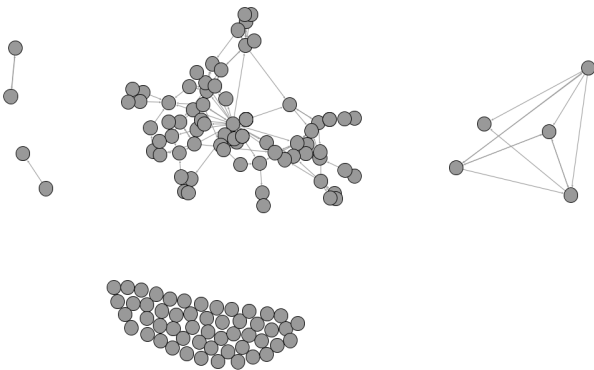


Figure 1. The initial blog network.

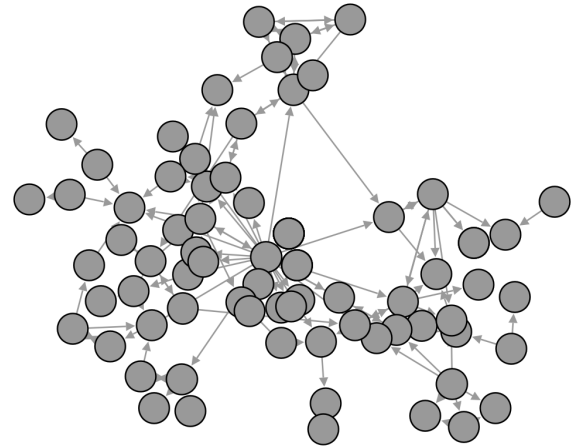


Figure 2. The largest component.

5.1. Centrality Measurements

In-degree, in-closeness and betweenness centrality is calculated and PageRank algorithm is applied on the network of **Figure 2**. In **Table 1** the relevant results are presented for the 15 most prominent nodes, together with their respective node—identifiers (id). All values, apart from in-degrees, are normalized in $[0..1]$ and were computed by [52].

The actual labels of nodes are not so important, at least to non-Greeks (although they are available upon request by the authors). However, it is interesting to note that quite different rankings are produced by different measurements. Although in-degree, as a measurement of prestige, is a quite important metric in directed networks, PageRank seems to give more consistent results, at least to anyone who can identify the actual blogs. Such different rankings with respect to centralities show that this network is very far from being similar to any random network with similar characteristics.

More particularly, the actual low maximum (6) for in-degree, shows off again a kind of immaturity in this social network. It is generally expected that, through time, some nodes should emerge as “mostly respected” or “highly appreciated” by others who point to them. These nodes should be considered as “tech gurus” in this case and collect many “positive” in-arcs.

In-closeness centrality, betweenness centrality and PageRank actually need node labels in order to be properly interpreted. However, some insights will be given in the next sub-section, calculate topological measurements for the blog network are calculated.

5.2. Topology Measurements

In **Table 2**, topological calculations are presented on the largest component of the tech-blogs social network. BND is the original, directed network and BNU is the derived, undirected network.

Table 1. Most prominent nodes by centrality.

id	In-degree	id	Closeness	id	Betweenness	id	PageRank
16	6	35	0.1140	33	0.103	40	0.062
44	6	16	0.1113	6	0.101	55	0.059
33	5	39	0.1083	65	0.058	65	0.028
38	5	38	0.1083	44	0.052	16	0.027
39	5	23	0.1031	19	0.040	44	0.027
8	4	7	0.0981	29	0.024	71	0.023
29	4	54	0.0979	22	0.021	54	0.020
35	4	31	0.0975	18	0.020	20	0.019
40	4	12	0.0932	59	0.017	72	0.018
43	4	29	0.0931	23	0.016	33	0.018
54	4	33	0.0919	45	0.013	35	0.018
65	4	43	0.0873	32	0.012	34	0.018
71	4	40	0.0864	14	0.008	74	0.018
7	3	44	0.0850	74	0.008	38	0.016
12	3	65	0.0850	67	0.0055	39	0.016

Table 2. Topology results.

Metric	BND	BNU
N (number on nodes)	80	80
L (number of links/arcs)	149	149
S (density)	0.023	0.046
$E(d_i)$ (average degree)	3.725	3.725
Diameter	9	7
Average eccentricity	1.95 (among reachable nodes)	5.48
Average shortest path	3.624 (among reachable nodes)	3.22
Average clustering coefficient	0.117	0.293
Assortativity coefficient	n/a	-0.22
Algebraic connectivity	n/a	0.193

The blog network seems to have a normal, tending to sparse, density for a real-life social network (2.3% of the maximum possible number of links exist—doubles for the undirected case). Denser networks emerge in more congested networks, especially when they are created by automatic procedures. The average degree (close to 4) is rather low, a result that can be interpreted again by the immaturity presented in this network.

More importantly, the diameter of 9 (7), together with the average shortest path (close to 4) are in compliance with the famous 6-degree-of separation principle. The

concept 6-degree-of separation was advocated by Milgram [53] and shows that people have a narrow circle of acquaintances. After a series of social experiments Travers & Milgram [54] suggested that all people in USA are connected through about 6 intermediate acquaintances and Korte & Milgram [55] claimed that two randomly chosen human beings can be connected by only a short chain of intermediate acquaintances. This principle applies to many other networks than networks of friends [56]. It is very easy for anyone who browses in this network to visit all nodes with 3 - 4 clicks. So it seems that this net-

work tends to form as many other real-life social networks, regarding its searchability.

The clustering coefficient, along with the mean shortest path, can indicate a “small world” phenomenon. It indicates how nodes are embedded in their neighborhood. The average gives an overall indication of the clustering of the network. For the clustering coefficient to be meaningful it should be significantly higher than in version of the network where all of the edges have been shuffled. By creating a random Erdos-Renyi network with the same number of nodes and vertices, the average clustering coefficient is calculated, which in this case is 0.029, significantly smaller than blogs’ network, directed or undirected. Hence it can be deduced that the blog network under investigation is definitely a small world.

Negative assortativity results generally means that the notion of “homophily” does not exist in a network. A value of -0.22 is a rather large negative value in this case, meaning that bloggers do not out-link to other “important” bloggers. Instead, they prefer to link to nodes with smaller degrees. Again, this can be seen as a quality measurement that shows that in this network there seem to be negative feelings among important bloggers and a tendency to link to nodes with smaller prestige. There seems to be a growing competition between bloggers in this context.

Finally, a score of 0.193 for algebraic connectivity shows that this network tends to become stable, since positive values in this metric show that it becomes relatively difficult to disconnect. This metric is expected to become larger, as time passes by.

6. Conclusions

The paper makes a topological analysis of Greek “tech” blogs. “Tech” blogs were recorded and their incoming links were reported through their blogrolls. The resulting network is analyzed using a number of well-established metrics from social network analysis theory, like centrality, the average shortest path length, the clustering coefficient, the assortativity coefficient and the algebraic connectivity. Results indicate that the network is a small world.

Usually hyperlinks are important to bloggers in order to maintain some communication with each other and to determine their digital territory [57]. However, in the network of “tech” blogs, a large number of isolated nodes exist showing immaturity in this specific blogosphere. Regarding the more connected component of the “tech” blogosphere, the actual low maximum for in-degree and the sparse density for a real-life social network, show off a kind of immaturity again. It is expected that, through time, elite blogs will be emerged. Elite blogs may have higher impact on the provision of information, have better access to high-tech firms and special knowledge of upcoming events, happenings and products, and gain more adver-

tisements and privileges, as free trials and distributed samples from technology firms like journalists from well-established “tech” magazines. The notion of “homophily” does not exist in the network of “tech blogs” and bloggers prefer to link to nodes with smaller degrees. Perhaps, “tech” bloggers are afraid of the growing competition thus they have reservations.

The limitations of the study are associated to the specific methodology include, the sampling procedure, and the use of incoming links through blogrolls. Blogrolls are indicative of the blogger’s networks; however in a broader view, recording of incoming links through blog posts should be taken into consideration.

Country specific limitations also exist and are associated with Internet infrastructure and cultural issues. In Greece however, the ratio of internet users is relatively small and blogging started to expand late during 2002-2003 and this may pose important limitation. Thus it would be very interesting to compare the network with other “tech” blog networks in order to investigate if bloggers’ tendency for isolation depends on fragmentation in views and opinions, immaturity or competitive attitude.

REFERENCES

- [1] J. Barger, “FAQ: Weblog Resources,” 1997. <http://chnm.gmu.edu/digitalhistory/links/pdf/chapter1/1.4.1.pdf>
- [2] V. Vrana and K. Zafiroopoulos, “Locating Central Travelers’ Groups in Travel Blogs’ Social Networks,” *Journal of Enterprise Information Management*, Vol. 23, No. 5, 2010, pp. 595-609. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/17410391011083056>
- [3] L. Efimova and A. de Moor, “Beyond Personal Webpublishing: An Exploratory Study of Conversational Blogging Practices,” *Proceedings of the 38th Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS-38)*, Los Alamitos, 2005, p. 107a.
- [4] M. Sigala, “Developing and Implementing an eCRM 2.0 Strategy: Usage And Readiness of Greek Tourism Firms,” In: P. O’Connor, W. Höpken and U. Gretzel, Eds., *Information and Communication Technologies in Tourism*, Springer Verlag, Wien, 2008, pp. 463-474.
- [5] H. C. Ko, “Why Are A-List Bloggers Continuously Popular?” *Online Information Review*, Vol. 36, No. 3, 2012, pp. 401-419. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/14684521211241422>
- [6] S. C. Herring, I. Kouper, J. Paolillo, L. A. Scheidt, M. Tyworth, P. Welsch, E. Wright and N. Yu, “Conversations in the Blogosphere: An Analysis ‘From the Bottom Up’,” *Proceedings of the Thirty-Eighth Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS-38)*, Los Alamitos, 3-6 January 2005, p. 107b.
- [7] S. Song, Q. Li and X. Zheng, “Detecting Popular Topics in Micro-Blogging Based on a User Interest-Based Model,” *WCCI 2012 IEEE World Congress on Computational Intelligence*, Brisbane, 10-15 June 2012, pp. 1-8.
- [8] E. Davidson and E. Vaast, “Tech Talk: An Investigation

- of Blogging in Technology Innovation Discourse,” *IEEE Transactions on Professional Communication*, Vol. 52, No. 1, 2009, pp. 40-60.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/TPC.2008.2012285>
- [9] J. Min and H. Lee, “The Change in User and IT Dynamics: Blogs as IT-Enabled Virtual Self-Presentation,” *Computers in Human Behavior*, Vol. 27, No. 6, 2011, pp. 2339-2351. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2011.07.013>
- [10] R. Savolainen, “Requesting and Providing Information in Blogs and Internet Discussion Forums,” *Journal of Documentation*, Vol. 67, No. 5, 2011, pp. 863-886.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/00220411111164718>
- [11] C. Wagner and N. Bolloju, “Supporting Knowledge Management in Organizations with Conversational Technologies: Discussion Forums, Weblogs, and Wikis,” *Journal of Database Management*, Vol. 16, No. 2, 2005, pp. i-viii.
- [12] J. Kolbitsch and H. Maurer, “The Transformation of the Web: How Emerging Communities Shape the Information We Consume,” *Journal of Universal Computer Science*, Vol. 12, No. 2, 2008, pp. 187-213.
- [13] M. Kosonen, K. Henttonen and H. K. Ellonen, “Weblogs and Internal Communication in a Corporate Environment: A Case from the ICT Industry,” *International Journal of Knowledge and Learning*, Vol. 3, No. 4-5, 2007, pp. 437-449. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1504/IJKL.2007.016704>
- [14] H. P. Lu and K. L. Hsiao, “Understanding Intention to Continuously Share Information on Weblogs,” *Internet Research*, Vol. 17, No. 4, 2007, pp. 345-361.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/10662240710828030>
- [15] R. Aggarwal, R. Gopal, R. Sankaranarayanan and P. Vir Singh, “Blog, Blogger, and the Firm: Can Negative Employee Posts Lead to Positive Outcomes?” *Information Systems Research*, Vol. 23, No. 2, 2012, pp. 306-322.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1287/isre.1110.0360>
- [16] E. Constantinides, C. L. Romero and M. Gómez Boria, “Social Media: A New Frontier for Retailers?” *European Retail Research*, Vol. 22, 2008, pp. 1-28.
- [17] C. Droge, M. Stanko and W. Pollitte, “Lead Users and Early Adopters on the Web: The Role of New Technology Product Blogs,” *The Journal of Product Innovation and Management*, Vol. 27, No. 1, 2010, pp. 66-82.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-5885.2009.00700.x>
- [18] S. Wasserman and K. Faust, “Social Network Analysis: Methods and Applications,” Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1994.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511815478>
- [19] H. W. Park and N. Jankowski, “A Hyperlink Network Analysis of Citizen Blogs in South Korean Politics,” *Javnost—The Public*, Vol. 15, No. 2, 2008, pp. 57-74.
- [20] F. Fu, L. Liu and L. Wang, “Empirical Analysis of Online Social Networks in the Age of Web 2.0,” *Physica A*, Vol. 387, No. 2-3, 2008, pp. 675-684.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.physa.2007.10.006>
- [21] A. Marques, R. Krejci, S. Siqueira, M. Pimentel, M. Helena and L. B. Braz, “Structuring the Discourse on Social Networks for Learning: Case Studies on Blogs and Microblogs,” *Computers in Human Behavior*, Vol. 29, No. 2, 2013, pp. 395-400.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2012.03.001>
- [22] R. V. Kozinets, “The Field behind the Screen: Using Netnography for Marketing Research in Online Communities,” *Journal of Marketing Research*, Vol. 39, No. 1, 2002, pp. 61-72.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1509/jmkr.39.1.61.18935>
- [23] N. Sharda and M. Ponnada, “Tourism Blog Visualizer for Better Tour Planning,” *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, Vol. 14, No. 2, 2007, pp. 157-167.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1356766707087523>
- [24] M. Sigala, “WEB 2.0, Social Marketing Strategies and Distribution Channels for City Destinations: Enhancing the Participatory Role of Travelers and Exploiting Their Collective Intelligence,” In: M. Gascó-Hernández and T. Torres-Coronas, Eds., *Information Communication Technologies and City Marketing: Digital Opportunities for Cities around the World*, IDEA Publishing, 2009, pp. 220-244.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.4018/978-1-60566-134-6.ch011>
- [25] A. Zehrer, J. Crotts and V. Magnini, “The Perceived Usefulness of Blog Postings: An Extension of the Expectancy Disconfirmation Paradigm,” *Tourism Management*, Vol. 32, No. 1, 2010, pp. 106-113.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2010.06.013>
- [26] M. Sigala, “WEB 2.0 in the Tourism Industry: A New Tourism Generation and New E-Business Models,” *Ecoclub*, No. 90, 2007 pp. 5-8.
- [27] H. W. Wang, “Exploring the Factors of Gastronomy Blogs Influencing Readers’ Intention to Taste,” *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, Vol. 30, No. 3, 2010, pp. 503-514. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2010.07.009>
- [28] P. O’Donnell and S. McClung “MP3 Music Blogs: Their Efficacy in Selling Music and Marketing Bands,” *Atlantic Journal of Communication*, Vol. 16, No. 2, 2008, pp. 71-87. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/15456870701840004>
- [29] L. Gomes, “Tech Blogs Produce New Elite to Help Track the Industry’s Issues,” *Wall Street Journal*, 2005, p. B1.
- [30] S. Litvin, R. Goldsmith and B. Pan, “Electronic Word-Of-Mouth in Hospitality and Tourism Management,” *Tourism Management*, Vol. 29, No. 3, 2008, pp. 458-468.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2007.05.011>
- [31] G. Reynolds, “An Army of Davids: How Markets and Technology Empower Ordinary People to Beat Big Media, Big Government, and Other Goliaths,” Nelson Current, Nashville, 2006.
- [32] J. P. Liebeskind, A. L. Oliver, L. Zucker and M. Brewer, “Social Networks, Learning and Flexibility: Sourcing Scientific Knowledge in New Biotechnology Firms,” *Organization Science*, Vol. 7, No. 4, 1996, pp. 428-443.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1287/orsc.7.4.428>
- [33] L. Backstrom, D. Huttenlocher and J. Kleinberg, “Group Formation in Large Social Networks: Membership, Growth, and Evolution,” *Proceedings of the 12th ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining*, Philadelphia, 20-23 August 2006, pp. 44-54. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/1150402.1150412>
- [34] S. C. Herring, I. Kouper, J. Paolillo, L. A. Scheidt, M. Tyworth, P. Welsch, E. Wright and N. Yu, “Conversa-

- tions in the Blogosphere: An Analysis ‘from the Bottom up’,” *Proceedings of the Thirty-Eighth Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS-38)*, Los Alamitos, 3-6 January 2005, p. 107b.
- [35] S. Farnham, S. Uberoi Kelly, W. Portnoy, J. Schwartz and J. Wallop, “Designing Social Software for Co-Located Social Networks,” *Proceedings of the 37th Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS’04)*, Big Island, 5-8 January 2004.
- [36] B. Wellman, “Computer Networks as Social Networks,” *Science*, Vol. 293, No. 5537, 2001, pp. 2031-2034.
- [37] C. Ryan, “Performance of Public-Private Collaborations in Advanced Technology Research Networks: Network Analyses of Genome Canada Projects,” Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan, 2007.
- [38] B. Wellman, “Measuring Social Capital through Analysis of Social Networks Policy,” Research Initiative/Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council/Statistics Canada (PRI/SSHRC/StatsCan). Session I: Expert Workshop on the Measurement of Social Capital, 2004.
- [39] S. P. Mead, “Using Social Network Analysis to Visualize Project Teams,” *Project Management Journal*, Vol. 32, No. 4, 2001, pp. 32-38.
- [40] R. Balancieri, R. Cuel and R. C. dos Santos Pacheco, “Social Network Analysis for Innovation and Coordination,” *Proceedings of I-KNOW’07 Graz*, Austria, 5-7 September 2007.
http://triple-i.tugraz.at/blog/wp-content/uploads/2008/11/9_social-network-analysis-for-innovationandcoordinatiio n.pdf
- [41] A. Marin and B. Wellman, “Social Network Analysis: An Introduction,” In: P. Carrington and J. Scott, Eds., *Hand-Book of Social Network Analysis*, Sage, Thousand Oaks, 2011, pp. 11-25.
- [42] R. Albert, H. Jeong and A. L. Barabási, “Error and Attack Tolerance of Complex Networks,” *Nature*, Vol. 406, 2000, pp. 378-382. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/35019019>
- [43] Z. Y. Zhao, S. Z. Feng, Q. Wang, J. Z. Huan, G. Williams and J. P. Fan, “Topic Oriented Community Detection through Social Objects and Link Analysis in Social Networks,” *Knowledge-Based Systems*, Vol. 26, 2012, pp. 164-173. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.knosys.2011.07.017>
- [44] V. Vrana, K. Zafiroopoulos and D. Vagianos, “Authority Groups among Popular Wine Blogs,” *Journal of Quality Assurance in Hospitality & Tourism*, Vol. 14, No. 2, 2013, pp. 142-162.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1528008X.2013.749389>
- [45] D. Drezner and H. Farrell, “The Power and Politics of Blogs,” *Public Choice*, Vol. 134, No. 1-2, 2008, pp. 15-30.
- [46] C. Marlow, “Audience, Structure and Authority in the Weblog community,” *54th Annual Conference of the International Communication Association*, 2004.
<http://alumni.media.mit.edu/~cameron/cv/pubs/04-01.pdf>
- [47] S. Albrecht, M. Lübcke and R. Hartig-Perschke, “Weblog Campaigning in the German Bundestag Election 2005,” *Social Science Computer Review*, Vol. 25, No. 4, 2007, pp. 504-520.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0894439307305628>
- [48] L. Adamic and N. Glance, “The Political Blogosphere and the 2004 US Election: Divided They Blog,” *LinkKDD’05, Proceedings of the 3rd International Workshop on Link Discovery*, 2005, pp. 36-43.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/1134271.1134277>
- [49] S. Brin and L. Page, “The Anatomy of a Large-Scale Hypertextual Web Search Engine,” *Computer Networks and ISDN Systems*, Vol. 30, No. 1-7, 1998, pp. 107-117.
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0169-7552\(98\)00110-X](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0169-7552(98)00110-X)
- [50] M. E. J. Newman, “Assortative Mixing in Networks,” *Physical Review Letters*, Vol. 89, No. 20, 2002, Article ID: 208701.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.89.208701>
- [51] F. Chung, “Spectral Graph Theory,” American Mathematical Society, Providence, 1997.
- [52] V. Batagelj and A. Mrvar, “Pajek—Analysis and Visualization of Large Networks,” *Graph Drawing*, Vol. 2265, Springer, Berlin, 2003, pp. 477-478.
- [53] S. Milgram, “The Small World Problem,” *Psychology Today*, Vol. 2, 1967, pp. 60-67.
- [54] J. Travers and S. Milgram, “An Experimental Study of the Small World Problem,” *Sociometry*, Vol. 32, No. 5, 1969, pp. 425-443.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/2786545>
- [55] C. Korte and S. Milgram, “Acquaintance Links between White and Negro Populations: Application of the Small World Method,” *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, Vol. 15, No. 2, 1970, pp. 101-108.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/h0029198>
- [56] M. E. J. Newman, “Models of the Small World: A Review,” *Journal of Statistical Physics*, Vol. 101, No. 3-4, 2000, pp. 819-841.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1023/A:1026485807148>
- [57] K. Zafiroopoulos and V. Vrana, “A Hyperlink Study of Greek Political Blogs Communication Patterns,” In: C. M. Evans, Ed., *Blogging, the Digital Divide and Digital Libraries*, Nova Science Publishers, Inc., New York, 2009, pp. 27-52.