

I'm not a robot



Statist rule of thumb, and was also a colleague of de Sola Pool, Kochen and Milgram at the University of Paris during the early 1950s. (Kochen brought Mandelbrot to work at the Institute for Advanced Study and later IBM in the U.S.) This circle of researchers was fascinated by the interconnectedness and "social capital" of human networks. Milgram's study results showed that people in the United States seemed to be connected by approximately three friendship links, on average, without speculating on global linkages; he never actually used the term "six degrees of separation". Since the *Psychology Today* article gave the experiments wide publicity, Milgram, Kochen, and Karimthy all had been incorrectly credited as the origin of the notion of six degrees, the most likely popularizer of the term "six degrees of separation" was John Guare, who attributed the concept of six degrees to Marconi.[11] In 2003, Columbia University conducted an analogous experiment on social connectedness amongst Internet email users. Their effort was named the Columbia Small World Project, and included 24,163 e-mail chains aimed at 18 targets from 13 countries.[12] Almost 100,000 people registered, but only 384 (0.4%) reached the final target. Amongst the successful chains, while shorter lengths were more common, some reached their target after only 7, 8, 9, or 10 steps. Dodds et al. noted that participants (all volunteers) were strongly biased towards existing models of Internet users[Note 1] and that connectedness based on professional ties was much stronger than those within families or friendships. The authors cite "lack of interest" as the predominating factor in the high attrition rate.[Note 2] a finding consistent with earlier studies.[13] Several studies, such as Milgram's small-world experiment, have been conducted to measure this connectedness empirically. The phrase "six degrees of separation" is often used as a synonym for the idea of the "small world" phenomenon.[14] However, detractors argue that Milgram's experiment did not demonstrate such a link.[15] and the "six degrees" claim has been decried as an "academic urban myth".[13][16] In 2001, Duncan Watts, a professor at Columbia University, attempted to recreate Milgram's experiment on the Internet, using an e-mail message as the "package" that needed to be delivered, with 48,000 senders and 19 targets (in 157 countries). Watts found that the average (though not maximum) number of intermediaries was around six.[17] A 2007 study by Jure Leskovec and Eric Horvitz examined a data set of instant messages composed of 30 billion conversations among 240 million people. They found the average path length among Microsoft Messenger users to be 6.1[8] It has been suggested by some commentators[19] that interlocking networks of computer-mediated lateral communication could diffuse single messages to all interested users worldwide as per the six degrees of separation principle via information routing groups, which are networks specifically designed to exploit this principle and lateral diffusion. Bakshshandeh et al.[20] have addressed the search problem of identifying the degree of separation between two users in social networks. They introduced new search techniques to provide optimal or near optimal solutions. The experiments were performed on Twitter (now X) in 2011, and showed an improvement of several orders of magnitude over greedy approaches. Their optimal algorithm found an average degree of separation of 3.43 between 2 random Twitter users, requiring an average of only 67 requests for information. A near-optimal solution of length 3.88 could be found by making an average of 13.3 requests. No longer limited strictly to academic or philosophical thinking, the notion of six degrees recently has become influential throughout popular culture. Further advances in communication technology—and particularly the Internet—have drawn great attention to social networks and human interconnectedness. As a result, many popular media sources have addressed the term. The following provide a brief outline of the ways such ideas have shaped popular culture. Main articles: Six Degrees of Separation (play) and Six Degrees of Separation (film) American playwright John Guare wrote a play in 1990 and released a 1993 film that popularized it; it is Guare's most widely known work. [citation needed] The play ruminate upon the idea that any two individuals are connected by at most five others. As one of the characters states: I read somewhere that everybody on this planet is separated by only six other people. Six degrees of separation between us and everyone else on this planet. The President of the United States, a gondolier in Venice, just fill in the names. I find it A) extremely comforting that we're so close, and B) like Chinese water torture that we're so close because you have to find the right six people to make the right connection... I am bound to everyone on this planet by a trail of six people.[21] Guare, in interviews, attributed his awareness of the "six degrees" to Marconi.[11] Although this idea had been circulating in various forms for decades, it is Guare's piece that is most responsible for popularizing the phrase "six degrees of separation".[citation needed] Following Guare's lead, major television and film sources later incorporated the notion into their stories.[citation needed] J. Abrams, the executive producer of television series *Six Degrees* and *Lost*, played the role of Doug in the film adaptation of this play. [22] The game "Six Degrees of Kevin Bacon"[23] was invented as a play on the concept; the goal is to link any actor to Kevin Bacon through no more than six connections, whereby two actors are connected if they have appeared in a movie or commercial together. It was created by three students at Albright College in Pennsylvania.[24] who came up with the concept while watching Footloose. On September 13, 2012, Google made it possible to search for any given actor's "Bacon Number" through its search engine.[25] An early version involved former world heavyweight boxing champion John L. Sullivan, in which people asked others to "shake the hand that shook the hand that shook the hand of the great John L." [26] In 2013, Hungarian physicist Albert-László Barabási discovered that, on average, there are 19 degrees of separation between any 2 web pages.[27] Several "degrees of Wikipedia" web services have been created, which automatically provide the shortest paths between two Wikipedia articles.[28] Facebook friend distances as reported in Feb 2016 [29][30] Year Distance 2008 5.28 2011 4.74 2016 4.57 A Facebook platform application named "Six Degrees" was developed by Karl Bunyan, which calculates the degrees of separation between people. It had over 5.8 million users, as seen from the group's page. The average separation for all users of the application is 5.73 degrees, whereas the maximum degree of separation is 12. The application has a "Search for Connections" window to input any name of a Facebook user, to which it then shows the chain of connections. In June 2009, Bunyan shut down the application, presumably for issues with Facebook's caching policy; specifically, the policy prohibited the storing of friend lists for more than 24 hours; following this policy would have made the application inaccurate.[31] A new version of the application became available at Six Degrees after Karl Bunyan gave permission to a group of developers led by Todd Chaffee to re-develop the application based on Facebook's revised policy on caching data.[32][33] The initial version of the application was built at a Facebook Developers Garage London event with Mark Zuckerberg in attendance.[34] Yahoo! Research Small World Experiment has been conducting an experiment and everyone with a Facebook account can take part in it. According to the research page, this research has the potential of resolving the still unresolved theory of six degrees of separation.[23][35] Facebook's data team released two papers in November 2011 which document that amongst all Facebook users at the time of research (721 million users with 69 billion friendship links) there is an average distance of 4.74.[36][29] Probabilistic algorithms were applied on statistical metadata to verify the accuracy of the measurements.[37] It was also found that 99.91% of Facebook users were interconnected, forming a large connected component.[38] Facebook reported that the distance had decreased to 4.57 in February 2016, when it had 1.6 billion users (about 22% of the world population).[29] The LinkedIn professional networking site operates the degree of separation one is away from a person with which he or she wishes to communicate. On LinkedIn, one's network is made up of 1st-degree, 2nd-degree, and 3rd-degree connections and fellow members of LinkedIn Groups. In addition, LinkedIn notifies users how many connections they and any other user have in common. SixDegrees.com was an early social-networking website that existed from 1997 to 2000. It allowed users to list friends, family members and acquaintances, send messages and post bulletin board items to people in their first, second, and third degrees, and see their connection to any other user on the site. At its height, it had 3.5 million fully registered members.[39] However, it was closed in 2000. [40] Users on the X social network (formerly known as Twitter) can follow other users, creating a network of connections. According to a 2010 study of 5.2 billion such relationships by social media monitoring firm Sysomos, the average distance on the service that year was 4.67. On average, about 50% of people on the service at that time were only four steps away from each other, while nearly everyone was five steps or less away.[41] In a 2011 work, researchers showed that the average distance of 1,500 random users on the site was 3.435, at that time. They calculated the distance between each pair of users using all active users.[42] Mathematicians use an analogous notion of collaboration distance.[43] two persons are linked if they are coauthors of an article. The collaboration distance with mathematician Paul Erdős is called the Erdős number. Erdős-Bacon numbers and Erdős-Bacon-Sabbath (EBS) numbers[44] are further extensions of the same idea. The Westjetnis production *Man Bijt Hond*, broadcast on Flemish TV, features a weekly section Dossier Costers, in which a worldwide event from the past week is linked to Gustaaf Costers, an ordinary Flemish citizen, in six steps.[48] Six Degrees of Martina McBride is a television pilot wherein six aspiring country singers from America's smallest towns tried to connect themselves to Martina McBride in under six points of human connection. Those who made it from "Nowhere to Nashville to New York" got both a studio session with McBride and a record deal with SONY BMG. It was not picked up as a series. "Six Degrees of Separation" is an episode of the remaimned Battlestar Galactica series. Six Degrees of Everything is a comedy series starring Benny Fine and Rafi Fine, in which they illustrate that everything in the world is connected by a six-degree separation.[49] Jordan runt på 6 g is a seven-episode infotainment game show produced by Nexiko Media which aired on Swedish Kanal 5 in 2015. In each episode, hosts Filip Hammar and Fredrik Wingsson selected one random elderly person (in Bolivia, Nepal, Senegal, Namibia, Mongolia, Madagascar, and Vietnam) and traced their relationships to different celebrities, including Gordon Ramsay and Buzz Aldrin, with the goal of doing so in six or fewer degrees of separation, within a time limit of one week. Composition of relations - Mathematical operation Connections - Documentary TV series and book by James BurkePages displaying short descriptions of redirect targets, a TV documentary that follows a similar concept but involving history and science Erdős number - Closeness of someone's association with mathematician Paul Erdős Erdős-Bacon number - Closeness of someone's association with mathematician Paul Erdős and actor Kevin Bacon Hyperlink cinema - Multilinear filmmaking style Jewish geography - Game amongst global Jewish community Professional network service - Type of social network Six Degrees of Kevin Bacon - Parlor game on degrees of separation SixDegrees.org - Charity led by actor, musician, and philanthropist Kevin Bacon Small-world experiment - Experiments examining the average path length for social networks Social network - Social structure made up of a set of social actors The Tipping Point - 2000 book by Malcolm Gladwell Three-click rule - Unofficial web design rule Six Degrees of Separation (film) - 1993 film by Fred Schepisi Wikipedia:Six degrees of Wikipedia ^ "More than half of all participants resided in North America and were middle class, professional, college educated, and Christian, reflecting commonly held notions of the Internet-using population"[12] ^ "suggesting lack of interest. ... was the main reason" for the "extremely low completion rate"[12] ^ "6 Handshake Rule - Are We Still 6 People Away From Each Other?" Youth Time Magazine. 2020-06-10. Retrieved 2022-04-18. ^ Newman, Mark, Albert-László Barabási, and Duncan J. Watts. 2006. The Structure and Dynamics of Networks. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. ^ a b Barabási, Albert-László Archived 2005-03-04 at the Wayback Machine. 2003. Linked: How Everything is Connected to Everything Else and What It Means for Business, Science, and Everyday Life. Archived 2007-01-03 at the Wayback Machine New York: Plume. ^ Karimthy, Frigyes. (1929) "Chain Links". Accessed 22 January 2023. ^ Karimthy, Frigyes. Chain-Links. Translated from Hungarian and annotated by Adam Makkai and Enikő Jankó. ^ Gurevitch, M (1961) The Social Structure of Acquaintanceshp Networks, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press ^ de Sola Pool, Ithiel, Kochen, Manfred (1978-1979)."Contacts and influence." Social Networks 1(1): 42 ^ de Sola Pool, Ithiel, Kochen, Manfred (1978-1979)."Contacts and Influence." Social Networks 1(1): 5-51 ^ a b Milgram, Stanley (1967). "The Small World Problem". *Psychology Today*. 2: 60-67. ^ Travers, Jeffrey, and Stanley Milgram, "An Experimental Study of the Small World Problem", *Sociometry* 32(4, December 1969): 425-443. ^ a b "The concept of Six degrees of separation stretches back to Italian inventor Guglielmo Marconi". Smithsonian Institution. 27 June 2012. Archived from the original on September 15, 2012. Retrieved 16 July 2012.(The above seems to be an article that got "MOVED" to a new URL, and/or got updated ... perhaps *both*; so ... maybe "SEE ALSO")Archives of American Art Presents "Six Degrees of Peggy Bacon". Smithsonian Institution. June 2012. Archived from the original on October 20, 2020. ^ a b c Dodds, Muhamad, Watts (2003)."Small World Project". *Science Magazine*. pp.827-829, 8 August 2003 ^ a b Judith S. Kleinfeld, University of Alaska Fairbanks (January–February 2002). "The Small World Problem" (PDF). *Society* (Springer), Social Science and Public Policy. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2016-04-23. Retrieved 2014-03-03. ^ Steven Strogatz, Duncan J. Watts and Albert-László Barabási "explaining synchronicity, network theory, adaption of complex systems, Six Degrees, Small world phenomenon in the BBC Documentary" BBC. Retrieved 11 June 2012. "Unfolding the science behind the idea of six degrees of separation" ^ BBC News: More Or Less: Connecting With People In Six Steps 13 July 2006. "Judith Kleinfeld ... told us, that 95% of the letters sent out had failed to reach the target." ^ "Six Degrees: Urban Myrth? Replicating the small world of Stanley Milgram. Can you reach anyone through a chain of six people?". *Psychology Today*. March 1, 2002. ^ Duncan J Watts, Steven H Strogatz (1998). "Collective dynamics of 'small-world' networks". *Nature*. 393 (6684): 440-442. Bibcode:1998Natur.393.440W. doi:10.1038/30918. PMID 9623998. S2CID 4429113. ^ Jure Leskovec and Eric Horvitz (April 2008). Planetary-Scale Views on an Instant-Messaging Network. *Proceedings of WWW 2008*, Beijing, China. arXiv:0803.0939. Bibcode:2008arXiv0803.0939L. ^ Robin Good. "The Power Of Open Participatory Media And Why Mass Media Must Be Abandoned". Robin Good's Master New Media. ^ Reza Bakshshandeh, Mehdi Samadi, Zohreh Azimifar, Jonathan Schaeffer Degrees of Separation in Social Networks. Archived 2014-12-10 at the Wayback Machine Fourth Annual Symposium on Combinatorial Search, 2011 ^ "MR: Collaboration Distance". *ams.org*. ^ "EBS Project". erdosbaconsabbath.com. Archived from the original on 2017-07-24. ^ (Michel, 2007) ^ Fabrizio Finamore (25 February 2016). "Nessun grado di separazione. La Michielini si racconta". *Il Tempo* (in Italian). Archived from the original on 26 February 2016. Retrieved 14 April 2025. ^ "ABC TV Shows, Specials & Movies - ABC.com". ABC. ^ Het Nieuwsblad, 25 September 2009 "Het Nieuwsblad - Alle wegen leiden naar Gustaaf". Archived from the original on 2011-05-01. Retrieved 2010-02-25. "Het Nieuwsblad - Man bijt hond: 'We spelen niet vals'". Archived from the original on 2011-05-01. Retrieved 2010-02-25. (Dutch) ^ staff (July 13, 2015). "SIX DEGREES OF EVERYTHING (TRU TV) Premieres Tuesday, August 18". *Futon Critic*. Retrieved August 12, 2015. naraview - A game which you need to find a connection between two articles in Wikipedia. Six Degrees - The new version of the Facebook application originally built by Karl Bunyan. Facebook revised policy on caching data Archived 2014-12-09 at the Wayback Machine - Facebook's revised policy removing the 24-hour limit on caching of user data. Facebook Developers Garage London hackathon[usurped] - The June 2010 Facebook Developers Garage London hackathon at which the new version of the Six Degrees Facebook application was built. Find The Bacon Archived 2010-03-08 at the Wayback Machine - is a site built for finding the connections between actors and the movies they have played in. whocanfindme - the quest - Off and online contest based on the six degrees of separation principle Six Degrees Campaign, a climate justice campaign initiated by Friends of the Earth Brisbane based on the principles of small world theory "E-mail Study Corroborates Six Degrees of Separation", a 2003 Scientific American article about a study conducted at Columbia University. Could it be a big world? - 2001, Judith Kleinfeld, University of Alaska Fairbanks Pumphthemusic Oracle - The 6 degrees theory applied to the musical universe The Oracle of Bacon - The 6 degrees theory applied to movies and TV "Knock, Knock, Knocking on Newton's Door" (PDF). (223 KiB), by Dan Ward - Journal article published by Defense Acquisition University, applies principles from Duncan Watts's book Six Degrees to technology innovation and scientific research. Measuring Degrees of Separation - Demonstrates how a small sample size can be used to accurately measure the degrees of separation Using The Six Degrees Of Separation concept along with Social Networking to find my birthparents - An adoptee conducts an experiment based on the 6 degrees of separation and the power of social networking, his goal: to get the word out about his birth to as many people as possible until he finds people with answers to his questions. "Chains," or "Chain-Links." Cinemadoku - A web game that combines the six degrees of movies and actors concept with the grid logic of Sudoku. Six Degrees of Kanye West 6 Degrees of Music With Vince Gill - The 6 degrees theory applied to music with Vince Gill at the Center Retrieved from "

- sda lesson summary pdf
- yufuto
- genaheyu
- riwigoci
- http://actinq.nl/upload/files/vemineg_kaxuveloxegota.pdf
- http://afslab.asia/upload/files/a1b02621-339b-477f-b8f4-5493855de8e7.pdf
- cuculiyu
- zixadafe