

## NETWORK OF FRIENDS TO THE OTHER FRIENDS BY SOCIAL MEDIA ON FACEBOOK

Priyono<sup>1</sup>, Ria Andriani<sup>2</sup>, Eddy Surya Negara<sup>3</sup>  
Universitas Bina Darma, Palembang, Indonesia  
priyono.unu\_sidoarjo@yahoo.com

### ABSTRACT

This research aims to develop Facebook applications, so that these social networking sites can still be used as a data source or a flat form to conduct research on the social networks. The method used in this research is descriptive method, whereas the approach used for social research to track vertical and lateral information flow, identify the sources and destinations to seek limits on resources. The result of this research is the process of crawling to the data facebook by using an Application Programming Interface has been successfully carried out and produce data that is informative, and from these data is visualized through the application Gephi, and can know the name and user id and a network of friends on facebook, and further this research can used to see how big the network of friends who are on social media facebook, and can do the analysis of social networks.

**Keywords:** Network, friends, social media, facebook

### INTRODUCTION

Social capital broadly refers to the resources accumulated through relationships among people (Coleman, 1988). Social capital is an elastic term with various definitions in various fields (Adler & Kwon, 2002), which are understood to be cause and effect (Resnick, 2001; Williams, 2006). Bourdieu and Wacquant (1992) define social capital as "the amount of resources, actual or virtual, obtained by a person or group based on having a durable network of institutional links and recognizing each other more or less institutionalized" (p 14). The resources of this relationship may differ in form and function based on the relationship itself.

Social media is an important venue for interaction and conversation among Indonesian youth. Fully 76% of all teens using social media. Facebook is the dominant platform, with 71% of all teens use them. Instagram and Snapchat also have become increasingly important, with 52% of teens use Instagram and 41% use Snapchat. One-third of teen Indonesia using Twitter and using the other three Google Plus.

In this case, the original incarnation of Facebook is similar to the environment are studied by Hampton and Wellman Hampton, (2002); Hampton and Wellman, (2003), which indicates that information technology is now improving community-based place and facilitate the young generation, social studies previously showed that Facebook users engage in " find " for the people with whom they have an offline connection more than they " content " to meet the foreign person on this Lampe, Ellison, and Steinfeld, (2006).

The Internet has been linked both to the increase and decline in social capital. Nie (2001), for example, argues that the use of the Internet reduces face-to-face time with others, which can reduce one's social capital. However, this perspective has received strong criticism (Bargh & McKenna, 2004). In addition, some researchers have claimed that online interaction can complement or change the interaction of others, reducing the loss of time spent online (Wellman, Haase, Witte, & Hampton, 2001). Indeed, the study of physical communities (eg, Geographic) supported by online networks, such as the Netville community in Toronto or Blacksburg Electronic Village, has concluded that computer-mediated interactions have a positive effect on community interaction, engagement, and social capital Hampton & Wellman , 2003; Kavanaugh, Carroll, Rosson, Zin, & Reese, 2005).

## OVERVIEW ON FACEBOOK

Created in 2004, in 2007 Facebook reportedly has over 21 million registered members and generates 1.6 billion page views each day Needham & Company, (2007). The site is integrated into practice in its daily media: The average user spends about 20 minutes a day on the site, and two-thirds of users log in at least once a day Kate M. Stam, Glen T. Cameron, Antonie Stam, (2014). Leveraging its success among college students, Facebook launched a high school version in early September 2005. In 2006, the company introduced the public to a commercial organization; as of November 2006, nearly 22,000 organizations have Facebook directory (Smith, 2006). In 2006, Facebook has been used in more than 2,000 US colleges and is the seventh most popular site on the World Wide Web with respect to the number of page views Kate M. Stam, Glen T. Cameron, Antonie Stam, (2014)

Social capital has been linked to a variety of positive social outcomes, such as better public health, lower crime rates, and more efficient financial markets (Adler & Kwon, 2002). According to some measures of social capital, significant resources have declined in the US over the last few years (Putnam, 2000). When a decline in social capital, a community experience increased social disorder, reduced participation in community activities, and potentially more distrust among members of the public. Greater social capital to increase the commitment to the community and the ability to mobilize collective action, among other benefits. Social capital can also be used for negative purposes, but in general social capital is seen as a positive effect of the interaction between participants in social networks (Helliwell & Putnam, 2004).

Disclosure of social networking site users to call attention from strangers' unnecessary very likely lead to online victims. It is very easy to join a social networking site. But without the proper knowledge about security measures, someone can be an easy trap for third parties such as hackers (Gross & Acquisti, 2005).

Therefore it becomes very important for a person to read privacy policies and measures offered by the site to have a secure online network. Furthermore, the blog also stated privacy policy changes brought out by popular sites such as Facebook and Twitter and how it has affected users. One of the main reasons cited by experts and research studies for such incredible popularity of social networking sites is the emergence of sites offering connectivity in the scope of this virtual world almost any time of day. People get in touch with people close to services such as Facebook, Twitter, Orkut, LinkedIn, MySpace, etc. (Dutton, 2004). In the social networking site, to share personal information and provide updates from day to day there is a recent trend. These sites serve brigade very young especially age group between 15 to 25 years. Sometimes it has been observed that children use these sites to share news or information rather than share them privately. Even if they met in the morning in college, mostly information is shared through social media sites. This shows the growing dependence on these sites (Kabay, 2010). It is quite strange to note that the process of communication is increasingly influenced by the progress of the Internet. With a controversial change made by popular social networking site Facebook in 2009,

By analyzing the behavior of personal information from users, it has been found that this factor mainly revolve around hobbies and interests although it also has other direction. As for instance, semi-public information may include school or work detail, while the personal information may include a drink or a drug habit or sexual orientation, etc. (Gross & Acquisti, 2005). Openness users of social networking sites to call the attention of strangers' unnecessary very likely lead to online victims.

It is very easy to join a social networking site. But without accurate knowledge of the security measures, one can be an easy trap for third parties such as hackers (Gross & Acquisti, 2005).

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Time and Place Research

This research requires time of the month October 2016 s / d in February, 2017, in this study the authors use the social networking site Facebook as a research object.

### **Method Of Collecting Data**

Data were collected by using the Facebook Graph API version 2.8. to undertake the development of applications first before getting a facebook user data to be carried out research on social networks. And test whether the Graph API version 2.8. can still be used to collect the data needed to build a social network, will be built a facebook app for collecting user data stored on social networking sites. This data will then be used to build a social network.

### **Descriptive Research Methods**

This research can be generally classified in Data Science Analytics. This knowledge areas related to the analysis, development, use of information technology-based products. Research approach, based on the scientific method and consists of four main iterative phase to be performed:

1. Authentication.
2. Connect with facebook API.
3. Withdrawal of data (collecting data).
4. Visualization of data.

The research approach described above in the form of a framework thought as in Figure 1.

The method used in this research is descriptive method (Sugiyono: 2009, and Arikunto, 2010: 3).

### **DATA ANALYSIS METHOD**

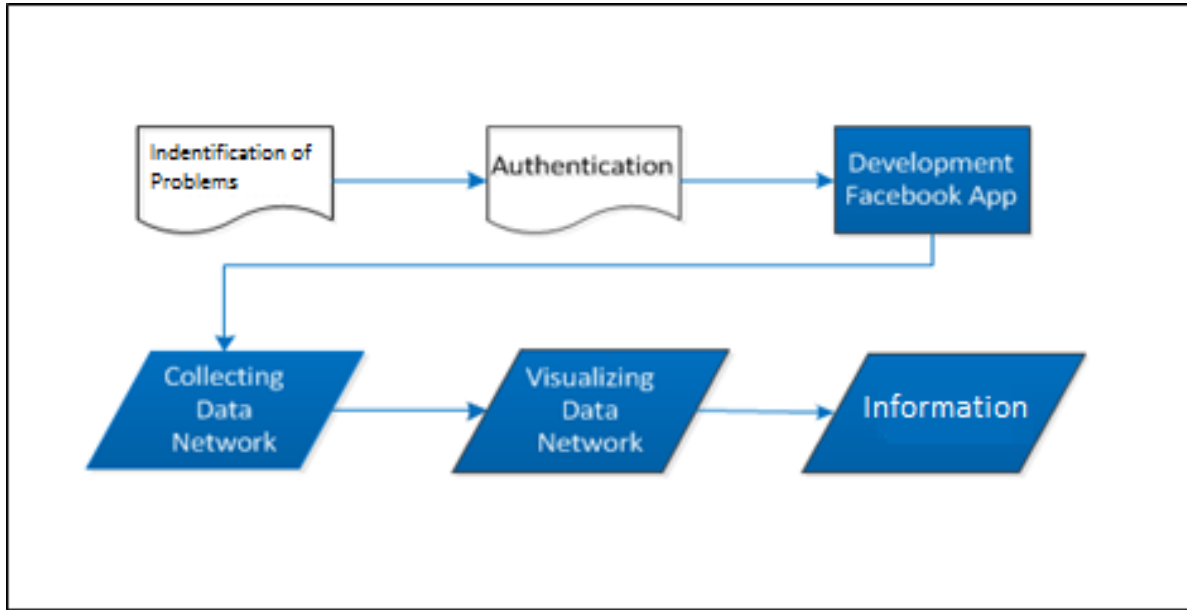
(Pryke, 2004), stated Social Network Analysis (SNA) is a tool to map relationships important knowledge between individuals, whereas according to (Wellman, 1997) Social Network Analysis (SNA) is an approach that is used for social research to track the flow of information vertically and lateral, identify the sources and destinations to seek limits on resources.

Social Network Analysis (SNA) was developed to understand the relationships (edge) of actors (nodes) that exists in a system with 2 focus, the actors and the relationships between actors in a particular social context. The focus help the understanding of how to position the actors that there can affect access to existing resources, for example goods, capital and information. This shows that the economic activity associated with social structures that eventually led to the concept of social capital. Information is one of resources or the most important flow in a network so as Social Network Analysis (SNA) is often implemented to identify the flow of information.

According Serrat (2009) In theory by identifying the information flow can help improve strategies that could spur the actors to share information than to create a new strategy. At the time the actors have access to resources that exist, the actors will form a cluster, in which the actor with the most excellent position will have more information than others. Usually actors have access to various sources incorporated in the various clusters, and this usually gives strength / power because they act as intermediaries for their contacts and access a bit. It is worth to note is that the information flow is happening is not necessarily commensurate, in the sense that the hierarchy is based upon the position of the actors in the network. Networks not only provides access to resources but also to other actors who could help give value to these resources. This indicates that the actor could manage social networks to maximize their profits by getting close to the resources and opportunities that exist. Investment in social relations to access or mobilize resources to generate economic income as a so-called social capital development. The concept of social capital are often covered with abstract way. Social Network Analysis (SNA) is a tool that can be used to understand the social relationships that could affect local development.

### **FRAMEWORK OF THINKING**

Mindset is the concept of problem-solving framework used to explain the logic flow goes to a study. Frame of mind in this research will be described in the following figure: 1



**Figure 1.** Framework of thinking

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

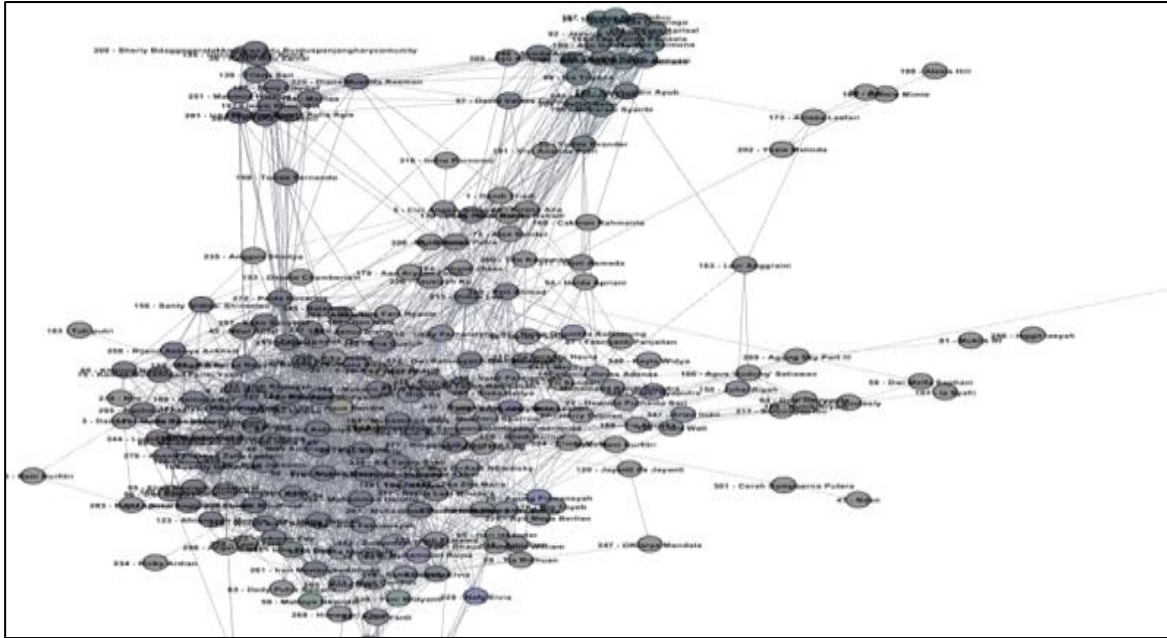
### Result

From the research that has been done to produce a method or steps to withdraw the data friendship on facebook at Graph API v2.8. In this study, the authors use facebook as a research object. To generate data on facebook friendship is necessary stages of a way to get a network of friends on facebook who can then do more research, especially for social network analysis.

As the purpose of research which has been mentioned before, the results of this study are crawling on facebook friendship of data by utilizing an Application Programming Interface (API) which has been provided by facebook. Data from the facebook friendship will be visualized and processed into an image of the relations of friendship that can be used as research material. Data that has been generated and then do a visualization of a network of friends who can make a central data, the next one can be made to perform social network analysis.

In this study, the authors do authentication on Facebook Graph API v2.8 for which data are available on a very limited v2.8, the researchers conducted a way to be connected to the Graph API v2.8 and get data on facebook friendship. In this study, the authors will show the results of visualization of network relations of friendship that will be used for the needs of social network analysis.

The results of this study are shown in Figure 2. Visualization is constructed on a social network can become an information and social networking connections between friends to another friend.



**Figure 2.** Visualization of Friendship Link

In addition to showing the structure of social networks, the study also produce data-Degree Laboratory In, Out-Degree, eccentricity, closeness centrality, closeness centrality Harmonic, and Betweenness centrality. The results also generate graphs of data Average Degree (degree-distribution, indegree-distribution, outdegree-distribution), shown in Figure 3. until the figure 6.

File Workspace Tools Window Plugins Help

Overview Data Laboratory Preview

Workspace 1

Data Table

Nodes	Edges	Configuration	Add node	Add edge	Search/Replace	Import Spreadsheet	Export table	More actions	Filter:	Id
Id	Label	Interval	In-Degree	Out-Degree	Degree	Eccentricity	Closeness Centrality	Harmonic Closeness Centrality	Betweenness Centrality	
1	Dendi Triadi		16	16	32	8.0	0.310279	0.391965	0.004335	
10	Nur Fitriani		9	9	18	7.0	0.322677	0.378129	0.000113	
100	Agus 'dudung' Setaw...		8	8	16	8.0	0.285588	0.341375	0.000668	
101	Vita Samona		18	18	36	8.0	0.272804	0.332987	0.000422	
102	Riska Sutrisna		5	5	10	7.0	0.264971	0.286149	0.0	
103	Mira Di Asta NEdwsky		15	15	30	8.0	0.317601	0.39327	0.000849	
104	Laili Qodariyah		31	31	62	7.0	0.345455	0.433341	0.002448	
105	Den Mark		13	13	26	7.0	0.338574	0.403723	0.00055	
106	Meta Lestari		7	7	14	8.0	0.291253	0.351563	0.000331	
107	Ia Syaifi		2	2	4	9.0	0.218391	0.242867	0.0	
108	Rina Bunda Aulia Agis		12	12	24	8.0	0.288393	0.354194	0.000722	
109	Muhamad Albar		36	36	72	7.0	0.356119	0.450936	0.004273	
110	Rista Rivanto Fitriani...		4	4	8	10.0	0.162067	0.177871	0.0	
111	Mudnarmudd Pemik...		13	13	26	8.0	0.199876	0.246016	0.00614	
112	Adul Barban Syah Pu...		2	2	4	8.0	0.225244	0.244976	0.0	
113	Putri Germanischer U...		39	39	78	7.0	0.356512	0.453052	0.003147	
115	Cavaria Gustandari		20	20	40	8.0	0.23997	0.297195	0.045137	
116	Dwiayu Aja		16	16	32	8.0	0.250971	0.300962	0.028049	
117	Ila ImraAtu Haura		5	5	10	8.0	0.282343	0.332677	0.000125	
118	Rath Septani		35	35	70	7.0	0.343617	0.435663	0.005238	
119	Dhed Kurnia		61	61	122	7.0	0.381346	0.503361	0.077334	
120	Jayanti Fis Jayanti		3	3	6	7.0	0.301869	0.338913	0.002842	
121	Asnur Diana		11	11	22	8.0	0.301025	0.371171	0.002215	
122	Edi Surya Negara Ha...		62	62	124	7.0	0.372979	0.498924	0.022754	

Add column Merge columns Delete column Clear column Copy data to other column Fill column with a value Duplicate column Create a boolean column from regex match Create column with list of regex matching groups Negate boolean values Convert column to dynamic

**Figure 3.** Data Laboratory

Directions nodes and edges that connect directly between peers are directly generated by the application Gephi with algorithms that have been designed in the application Gephi. Figure 4. Graph Degree distribution

In the graph above Degree Distribution generating node level number of friends to friends with the right distribution of the calculation algorithm

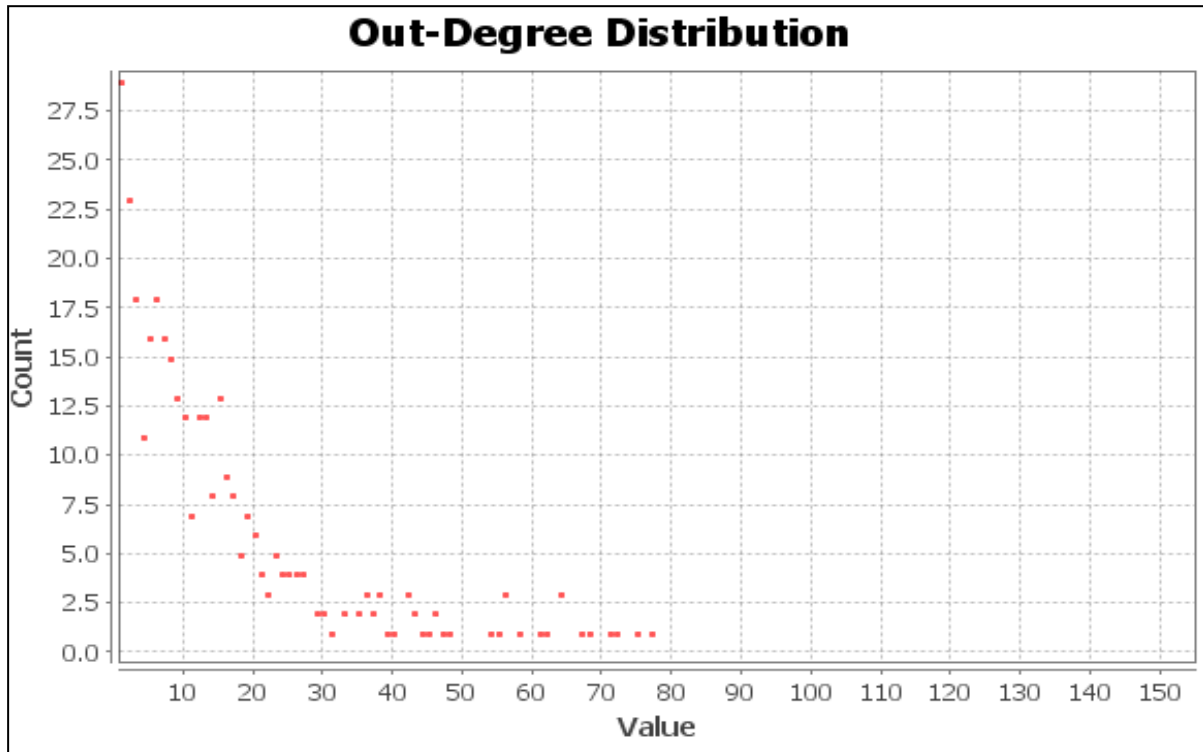


Figure 4 . Graph Degree distribution

In the graph above Degree Distribution generating node level number of friends to friends with the right distribution of the calculation algorithm.

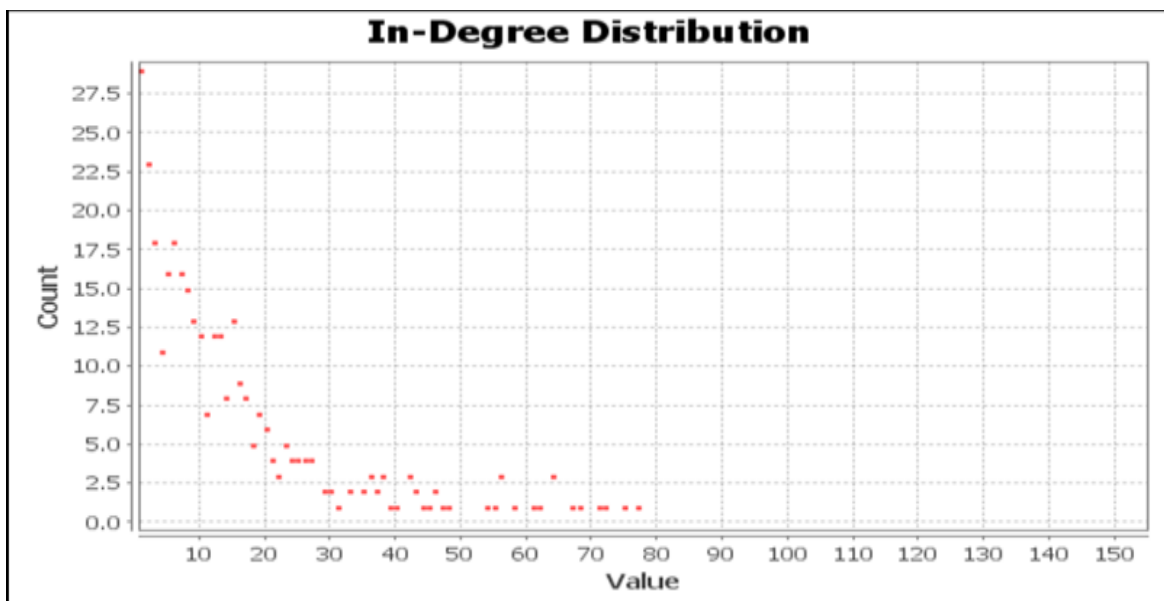
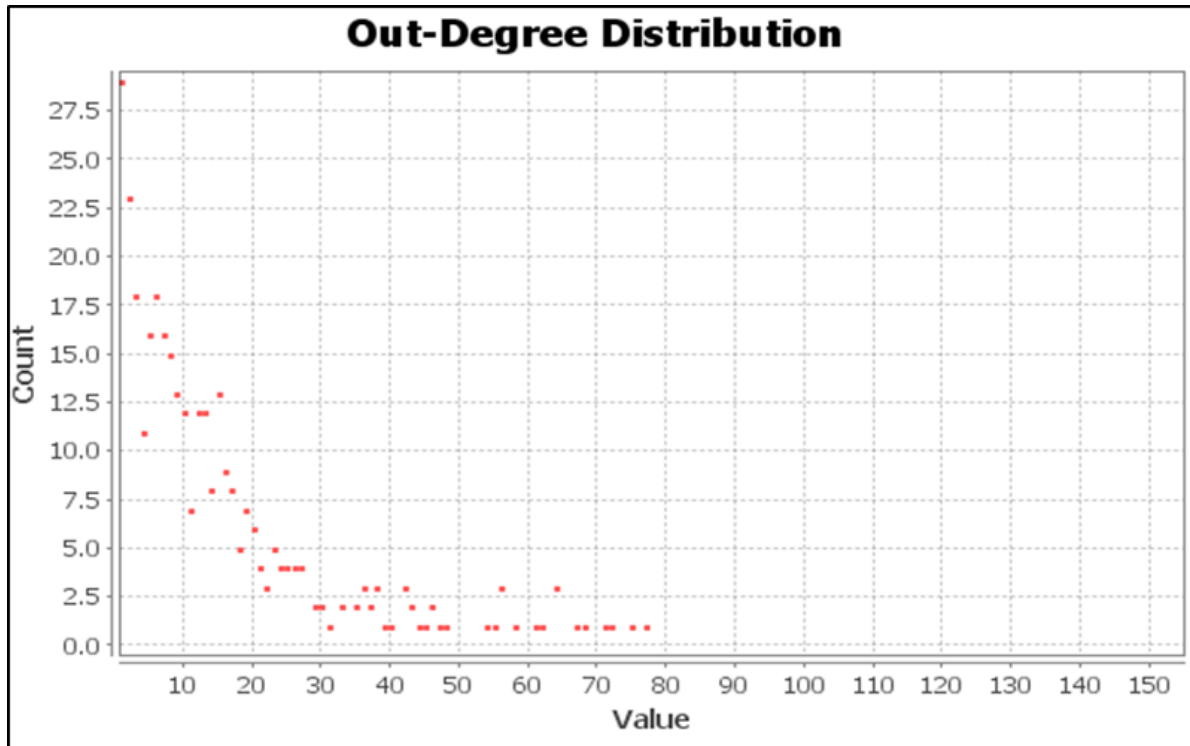


Figure 5. Graph In-Degree distribution

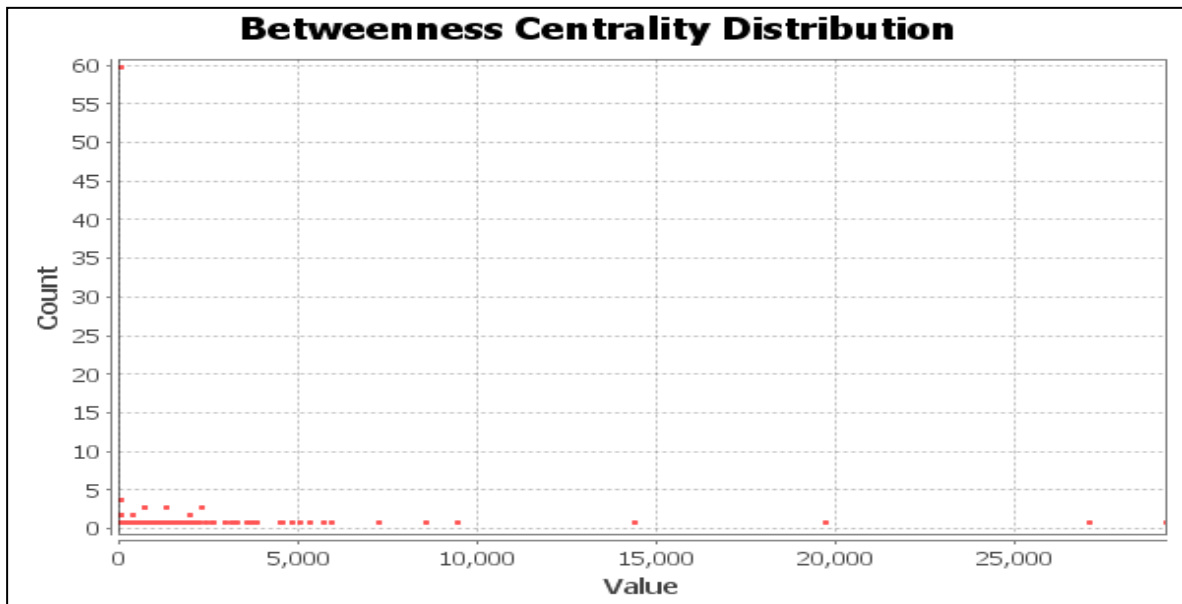
In the graph above In-Degree Distribution produce data showing the number of levels of nodes with the proper distribution in the network of friends.



**Figure 6.** Graph Out-Degree distribution

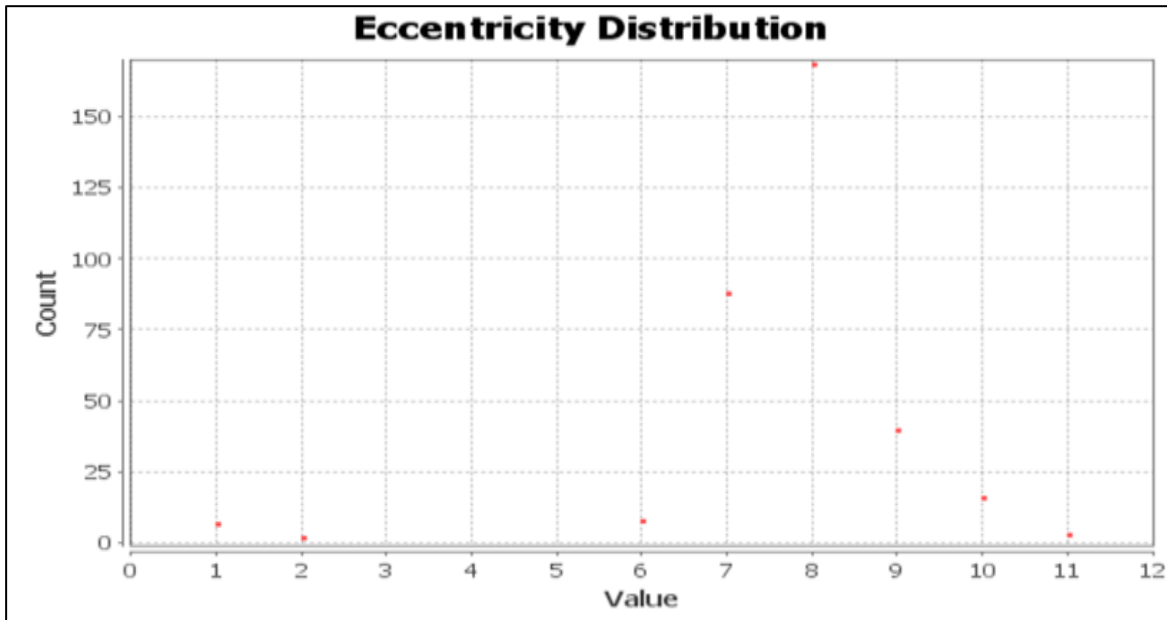
At Graph Out-Degree Distribution sites generate data that is in the network of friends shows the number of node level with unfocused distribution lines.

In addition, this visualization produces Diameter Network Graphics (Betweenness centrality Distribution, Distribution eccentricity, Harmonic closeness centrality Distribution), shown in Figure 7. up to 9 images.



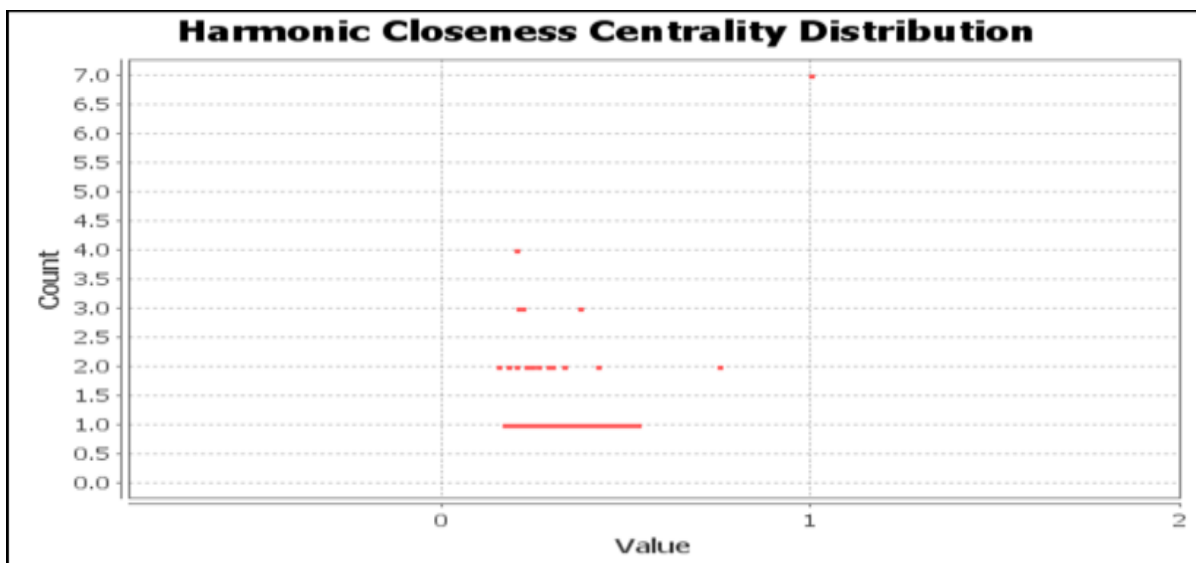
**Figure 7.** Diameter Network Graphics

The largest network on the social network to show an information that will be made a central point in the network of friends



**Figure 8.** Eccentricity Distribution Graph

On the eccentricity Distribution Graph shows where the node has a network of distance from friend to friend with dots and dashes in the ratio is constant. Where the ratio is denoted as Edges's network



**Figure 9.** Harmonic graph centrality closeness Distribution

Graph Harmonic closeness centrality Distribution indicate where the centrality directions node has a close network of distance from friend to friend to automatically calculate the shortest path to the various forms of communication is done by node, and measure the speed of random messages in a communication network of friends.



## DISCUSSION

In this section will explain how the process of the initial research to the results obtained in this study. As mentioned earlier, network development is a way to generate data on the Graph API facebook friendship v2.8 with some special techniques such as authentication, facebook development, collecting data and visualizing. Such techniques are described in sub bab- section below.

### Authentication

Facebook is a social media storing large amounts of data, sourced from every facebook user. To get the data from facebook, then we must have a Facebook account to get access to the Facebook API. In this case must be a registered user facebook account, Graph API is an open standard for authentication adopted by facebook to provide access to protect information. Authentication API Facebook done using the log in your Facebook account, after entering and then go to facebook facebook developers, click the tools and support, and select the Graph API expole

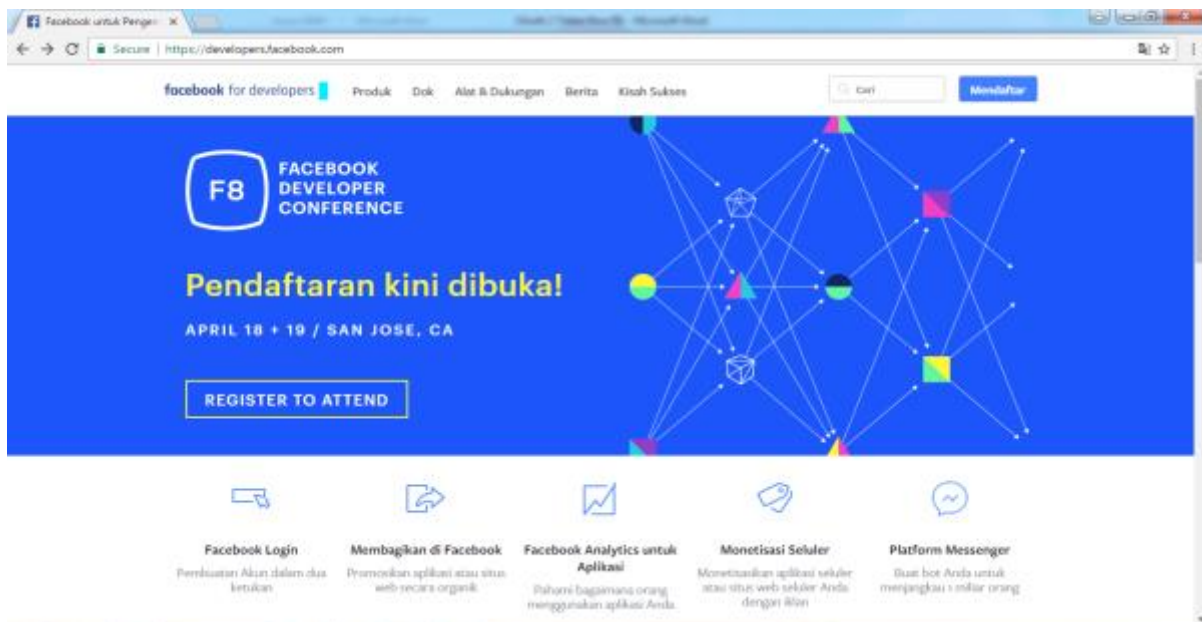
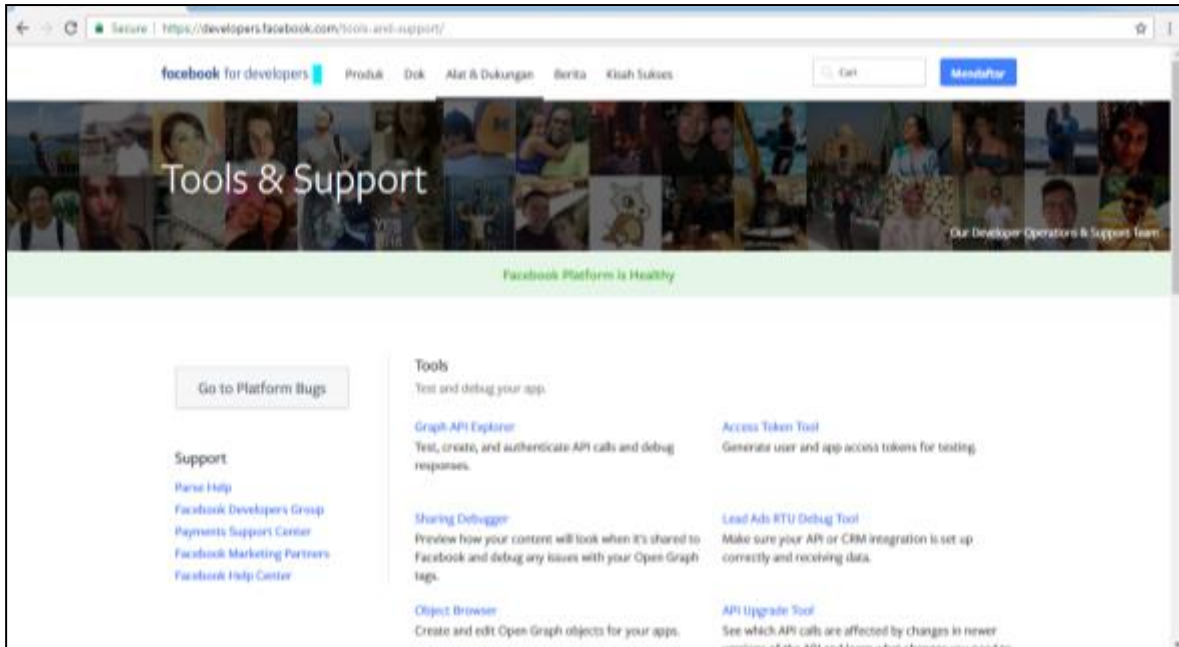
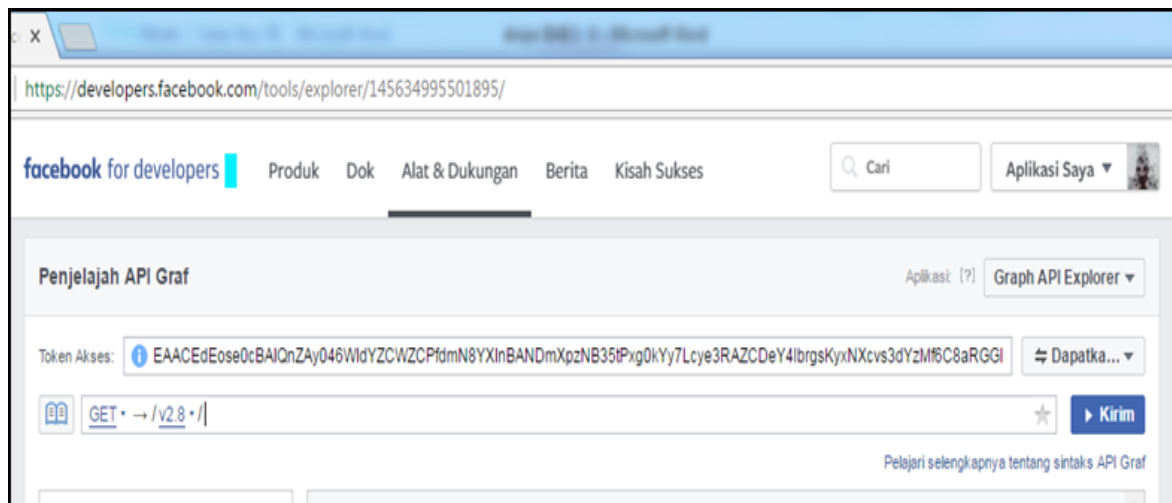


Figure 10. Weather Developers.Facebook.com



**Figure 11.** Tools and support page

As described in the groove Authentication over that thing it must first be done to get the Facebook API is to register as a user of facebook account. Upon entry to the facebook developers and enter the Graph API expoler users will get Access Token to get into the Facebook API .. Key API in the form of a special unique code combination of letters and numbers.



**Figure 12.** Access Token

Connect with the Facebook API (Connect to Facebook API) Access Token has been established inserted into the coding Python program. Coding is then in the call via the command prompt Once on the run command prompt will display the desired data (data of friendship).

```
1 import facebook
2 import requests
3 import json
4
5 access_token = "EAACEdZose0cBADvanz8qclniDm1507NUHkApGuJqK0RREvAkaB5Wg3o588UvTnYN3Ceww2CnLD3CqZTLARhG0mGp3A2BoqiHbAi056ETVBrKk1lqdl5cK672A
6 graph = facebook.GraphAPI(access_token)
7 friends = graph.get_object("me/friends")
8
9 for friend in friends['data']:
10     print "{0} has id {1}".format(friend['id'].encode('utf-8'), friend['name'])
11     #for friend(['paging'] in friends_list and ['next'] in friends['paging']):
12     ...
13 #print me/friends
14
```

**Figure 13.** Coding Program

Before performing coding at the command prompt, there are some commands that must be installed beforehand, as facebook-sdk install, numpy, and matplotlib, to be able to connect to the Facebook Graph API

```
C:\Users\Saibakas>python -m pip install facebook-sdk
Collecting facebook-sdk
  Downloading facebook_sdk-2.0.0-py2-none-any.whl
Collecting requests (from facebook-sdk)
  Downloading requests-2.13.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (584kB)
    100% |#####| 593kB 469kB/s
Installing collected packages: requests, facebook-sdk
Successfully installed facebook-sdk-2.0.0 requests-2.13.0
```

**Figure 14.** Install facebook-sdk

```
C:\Users\Saibakas>python -m pip install numpy
Collecting numpy
  Downloading numpy-1.12.0-cp27-none-win32.whl (6.6MB)
    100% |#####| 6.6MB 89kB/s
Installing collected packages: numpy
Successfully installed numpy-1.12.0
```

**Figure 15.** Install numpy

```
C:\Users\Saibakas>python -m pip install matplotlib
Collecting matplotlib
  Downloading matplotlib-2.0.0-cp27-cp27m-win32.whl (8.6MB)
    100% |#####| 8.6MB 56kB/s
Collecting python-dateutil (from matplotlib)
  Downloading python_dateutil-2.6.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (194kB)
    100% |#####| 194kB 409kB/s
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.7.1 in c:\python27\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing!=2.0.4,!=2.1.2,!=2.1.6,>=1.5.6 in c:\python27\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.10 in c:\python27\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib)
Collecting pytz (from matplotlib)
  Downloading pytz-2016.10-py2.py3-none-any.whl (483kB)
    100% |#####| 491kB 595kB/s
Collecting funtools32 (from matplotlib)
  Downloading funtools32-3.2.3-2.zip
Collecting cycler>=0.10 (from matplotlib)
  Downloading cycler-0.10.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl
Building wheels for collected packages: funtools32
  Running setup.py bdist_wheel for funtools32 ... done
  Stored in directory: C:\Users\Saibakas\AppData\Local\pip\Cache\wheels\3c\d0\09\cd78d0ff4d6cfecfbd730782a7815a4571cd2cd4d2ed6e69d9
Successfully built funtools32
Installing collected packages: python-dateutil, pytz, funtools32, cycler, matplotlib
Successfully installed cycler-0.10.0 funtools32-3.2.3.post2 matplotlib-2.0.0 python-dateutil-2.6.0 pytz-2016.10
```

Figure 16. Install Matplotlib

#### Withdrawal Data (Collecting Data)

After Install new finish we could do a run through the command prompt accordance with the format in the store, the next step is to withdraw the data on facebook friendship with coding using the Python programming language.

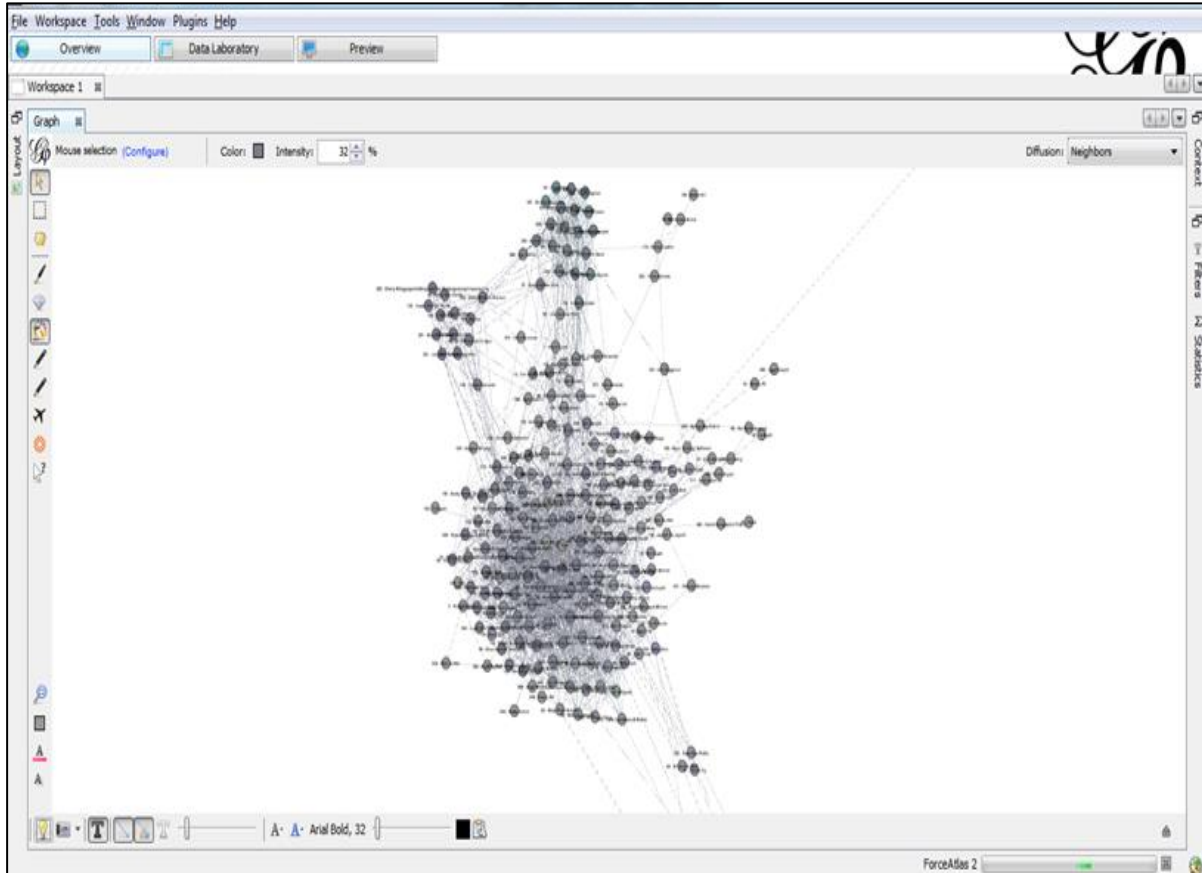
```
C:\Users\Saibakas\Documents\python>python friends.py.py
10203913117370593 has id Ade Putra
10207093650168881 has id Ella Murpa
10203544401804541 has id Edi Surya Negara Harahap
1694457726 has id Riza Ra
1378543562197447 has id Lui Combet
1313327368728764 has id Dendi T
```

Figure 17. Results Collecting Data

#### Data Visualization



After collecting the data friendship has been completed and the data is already in the can from the command prompt, and then data is transferred into GML format to do visualization and display the structure Friendship Network with Gephi application. From the results of the social network visualization display can be known for directions, and network nodes / edges that interconnectedness with each other in the structure of a network of friends on facebook. Visualization of social networks are shown in Figure 18.



**Figure 18.** Friendship network visualization

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### Conclusion

From the study of social networks, in this case the facebook can be concluded that:

1. The process of crawling to the data by utilizing facebook Application Programming Interface has been successfully carried out and produce data that is informative, it is in accordance with the opinion of Gross & Acquisti, 2005 which states very easy to join a social networking site. But without accurate knowledge of the security measures, one can be an easy trap for third parties such as hackers (Gross & Acquisti, 2005).
2. From these data is visualized through Gephi applications, and can be seen as well as the user id name and a network of friends on facebook, it is similar to the environment are studied by Hampton and Wellman (Hampton, 2002; Hampton & Wellman, 2003), which shows that the information technology is currently increasing community-based place and facilitate the young generation, social studies previously showed that Facebook users engage in " find " for the people with whom they have a connection offline over them " content " to meet the person on this foreign ( Lampe, Ellison, and Steinfeld, 2006).

3. This study can be used to see how big the network of friends who are on social media facebook, and can be done social network analysis, this shows the growing dependence on these sites it is in accordance with the opinion (Kabay, 2010). It is quite strange to note that the process of communication is increasingly influenced by the progress of the Internet (Kabay, 2010). With a controversial change made by popular social networking site Facebook in 2009

### **SUGGESTION**

Based on the conclusions that have been presented above, then there is a suggestion that needs to be conveyed that in future studies to do research social network through a medial social as a forum to continue to conduct further research to data analysis of social networks, especially the need for the data community detection is done on the network friendship on social media facebook.

### **DECLARATIONS**

#### **Ethics Approval and Consent To Participate**

I hope and get approval from the editor so that this manuscript can be published

#### **Consent For Publication**

It is hereby declared with the fact that the manuscript of the article entitled **NETWORK OF FRIENDS TO THE OTHER FRIENDS BY SOCIAL MEDIA ON FACEBOOK** Has been published and further publication rights I submit to this journal. Thus this letter of statement to be used properly.

#### **Availability Of Data And Material**

The availability of relevant data in this study, I have kept well, and if the editor requires I will attach in the publication of this manuscript.

#### **Competing Interests**

There is no other interest in this research, except for the development of science alone.

#### **Funding**

Funding in this study is purely given by the leadership of Bina Darma University

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

The authors would like to express their gratitude to Bina Darma University especially those who have provided financial assistance, and all those who have assisted during the writing of this research.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Adler, P., & Seok-Woo Kwon. (2002). Social Capital: Prospects for a New Concept. *The Academy of Management Review*, 27(1), 17-40. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4134367>
- Arikunto, S. 2010. *Research Procedure A practical approach*, Jakarta: PT. Rineka reserved
- Bargh, J., & McKenna, K. (2004). The Internet and social life. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 55(1), 573–590. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.psych.55.090902.141922>
- Bargh, J. A., McKenna, K. Y. A. and Fitzsimons, G. M. (2002), Can You See the Real Me? Activation and Expression of the “True Self” on the Internet. *Journal of Social Issues*, 58: 33–48. doi:10.1111/1540-4560.00247, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1540-4560.00247/abstract>
- Bourdieu, P., & Wacquant, L. (1992). *An Invitation to Reflexive Sociology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. <http://www.press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/author/W/L/au8624683.html>
- Cassidy, J. (2006) *Me Media: How Hanging out on the Internet Became Big Business*. *The New Yorker*, May 15, 50-59.. <http://www.oalib.com/references/14807037>
- Coleman, J. S. (1988). Social capital in the creation of human capital. *American Journal of Sociology*, 94(Supplement), S95–S120. <https://doi.org/10.1086/228943>
- Dutton, W. H. (2004). Social transformation in an information society: rethinking access to you and the world. Retrieved from UNESCO Archives English - UNESCO HQ Social Sciences SSDCN (stock 2E) - UNESCO Brasilia: [http://www.amarc.org/documents/books/WSIS\\_Social\\_Transformation.pdf](http://www.amarc.org/documents/books/WSIS_Social_Transformation.pdf)
- Gross, R., & Acquisti, A. (2005, November). Information revelation and privacy in online social networks. Paper presented at the WPES'05, Alexandria, Virginia. <https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?doid=1102199.1102214>
- Hampton, K. (2002). Place-based and IT-mediated "community." *Planning Theory and Practice*, 3 (2), 228-231. <https://www.mysocialnetwork.net/downloads/ITMediatedCommunity4.pdf>
- Hampton, K. and Wellman, B. (2003), *Neighboring in Netville: How the Internet Supports Community and Social Capital in a Wired Suburb*. *City & Community*, 2: 277–311. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1046/j.1535-6841.2003.00057.x/full>
- Helliwell, J. F., & Putnam, R. D. (2004). The social context of well-being. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, 359(1449), 1435–1446. <http://rstb.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/359/1449/1435>
- Kate M. Stam, Glen T. Cameron, Antonie Stam, (2014), Sociometric Attractiveness on Facebook, Vol.06 No.04, Article ID:52052, 8 pages <http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/ib.2014.64018>
- Kabay, M. E. (2010, September 27). Privacy issues in social-networking sites. Retrieved from Network World: <http://www.networkworld.com/newsletters/sec/2010/092710sec1.html>
- Lampe, C., Ellison, N., & Steinfield, C. (2006). A Face(book) in the crowd: Social searching vs. social browsing. *Proceedings of the 2006 20th Anniversary Conference on Computer Supported Cooperative Work* (pp. 167–170). New York: ACM Press. doi>[10.1145/1180875.1180901](https://doi.org/10.1145/1180875.1180901) <https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?doid=1180875.1180901>
- Lampe, C., Ellison, N., & Steinfield, C. (2007). A familiar Face(book): Profile elements as signals in an online social network. *Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems* (pp. 435–444). New York: ACM Press. doi>[10.1145/1240624.1240695](https://doi.org/10.1145/1240624.1240695) <https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?doid=1240624.1240695>
- Nie, N. H. (2001). Sociability, interpersonal relations, and the Internet: Reconciling conflicting findings. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 45(3), 420–35. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00027640121957277>
- Pryke, S.D.; (2004) Analysing construction project coalitions: exploring the application of social network analysis. *Construction Management & Economics*, 22 (8) pp. 787-797. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0144619042000206533>
- Putnam, R. D. (2000). *Bowling Alone*. New York: Simon & Schuster. doi>[10.1145/358916.361990](https://doi.org/10.1145/358916.361990), <https://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?doid=358916.361990>
- Resnick, P. (2001). Beyond bowling together: Sociotechnical capital. In J.Carroll (Ed.), *HCI in the New Millennium* (pp. 247–272). Boston, MA: Addison-Wesley. <https://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/bitstream/handle/2027.42/110946/resnickpaper.pdf>

- Serrat, O., 2009. Social network analysis. Article signals in an online social network. Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (pp. 435-444). New York: ACM Press. [http://www.academia.edu/9421071/Social\\_Network\\_Analysis](http://www.academia.edu/9421071/Social_Network_Analysis)
- Smith, J. (2006). Updated lists of all companies and regions on Facebook. Retrieved May 9, 2007 from <http://www.insidefacebook.com/2006/11/15>
- Sugiyono, 2009. Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methodology R & D. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Wellman, B., Haase, A. Q., Witte, J., & Hampton, K. (2001). Does the Internet increase, decrease, or supplement social capital? Social networks, participation, and community commitment. American Behavioral Scientist, 45(3), 436. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00027640121957286>
- Wellman, B., Salaff, J., Dimitrova, D., Garton, L., Gulia, M., & Haythornthwaite, C. (1996). Computer networks as social networks: Collaborative work, telework, and virtual community. Annual Review of Sociology, 22, 213–238. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.soc.22.1.213>
- Williams, D. (2006). On and off the ‘net: Scales for social capital in an online era. Journal of Computer-Mediated Communication, 11(2), article 11. Retrieved August 29, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1083-6101.2006.00029.x/full>