

Information Mining from Public Mailing Lists: A Case Study on IETF Mailing Lists

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Overview



- IETF
- Dataset
- Person Deduplication
- Results

Introduction to Dataset



- IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force)
 - Generates Internet standards
 - Open, operates via mailing lists, and meetings
 - Started in 1986
- Our dataset
 - Continuous collection of data from IETF servers (we clone the data)
 - Mailing lists
 - Documents
 - Meeting Information
 - •

Problem of Identifying Individuals



- Mailing List analysis has to deal with a variety of issues
 - Spam
 - Email addresses != Persons
- People change affiliation and addresses over time
- People may send from different accounts or in different roles
- Related Work suggests to heuristically determine
 - Which addresses belong together
 - Which name is the most meaningful name
- Limitation of Related Work
 - Smaller and less open lists were analyzed
 - Mostly English names vs international community (IETF)

Deduplication of Individuals



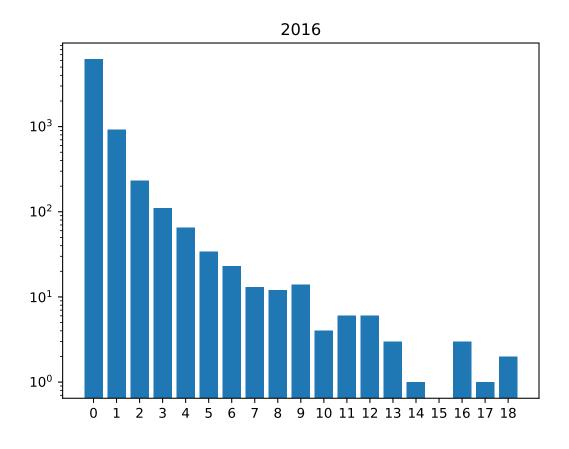
- Heuristics
 - Same email, different names → merge
 - First and last name identical or in reversered order
 - Edit distance of full name small and name long enough
 - ...
- Utilizing other sources
 - PGP PKI
 - Contains email addresses, names, keys
 - Cryptographically-signed
 - Multiple email addresses given → merge
 - Other email addresses not obtained via PGP can still belong to the person
 - In IETF case a lot of PGP keys found, less likely in other lists



Results

Participation Statistics





Now that we have better data about individuals, in how many lists are they active?

How stable is individual posting behaviour over time?



Table 1. Mails $P[x_t \ge x_1 | x_{t+1} \ge x_2]$

| x_1 x_2 | $2 \Big 1$ | 11 | 21 | 31 | 41 | 51 |
|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 40.3~% | 12.2~% | 7.15~% | 4.83~% | 3.42~% | 2.52 % |
| 11 | 80.4~% | 48.3~% | 33.3~% | 24.0~% | 17.6~% | 13.2~% |
| 21 | 87.5 % | 63.5~% | 48.5~% | 37.6~% | 28.5~% | 22.1 % |
| 31 | 90.1 % | 70.9~% | 58.5~% | 48.0~% | 37.9~% | 30.1~% |
| 41 | 92.4~% | 76.9~% | 66.9~% | 57.5~% | 47.8~% | 38.7~% |
| 51 | 92.9 % | 80.7~% | 71.9~% | 63.5~% | 54.6~% | 45.4~% |

If I post more than x1 messages this year, I will post more than x2 next year....

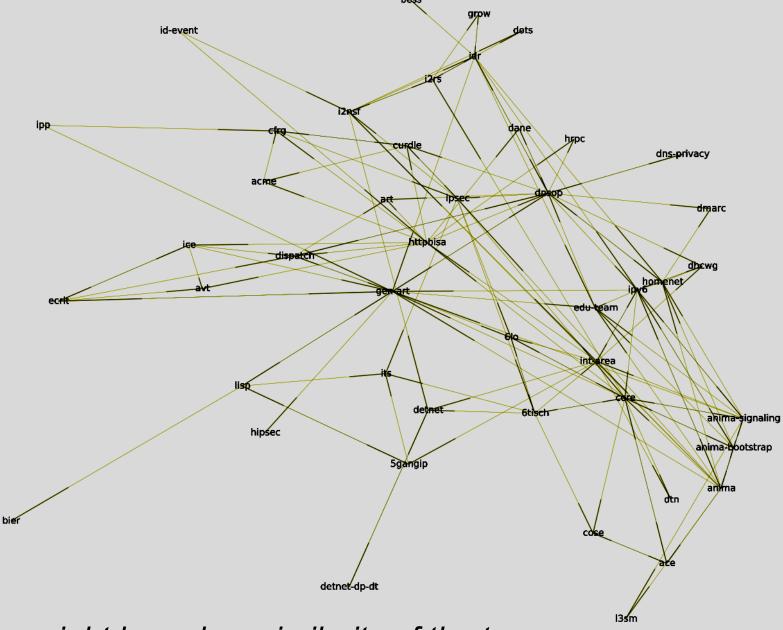
How stable is the posting behavior in number of groups?



Table 2. Lists $P[y_t \ge y_1 | y_{t+1} \ge y_2]$

| y_1 y_2 | 2 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 11 |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1 2 3 4 6 | 58.8 % 74.7 % 84.3 % 89.7 % 94.5 % | 33.7 % 58.0 % 73.3 % 82.2 % 91.3 % | 22.6 % 42.8 % 60.1 % 72.6 % 87.1 % | 15.8 % 31.5 % 47.6 % 61.9 % 80.3 % | 8.96 % 19.0 % 30.8 % 43.1 % 63.3 % | 2.95 % 6.45 % 10.9 % 16.6 % 28.9 % |
| 11 | 96.5 % | 94.5~% | 93.9 % | 92.3 % | 86.6~% | 62.4 % |

If I post in more than y1 groups this year, I will post in more than x2 next year....



Edge weight based on similarity of the two groups in terms of participants

Conclusions



- Internet Standardization
- Mailing Lists
- Person Deduplication
- Participation in Lists