1. a. Who is the most "important" person that I follow? This will be interesting to find out who is contributing the most in a useful way to my twitter account.
   b. How "important" am I in comparison to that person? This will be interesting to compare how important I am to other people.
   c. Who is my favorite spammer? I just want to know how I follow that is really just a spammer.

2. I analyzed a friend of mine's account. Sadly his account has been somewhat inactive lately compared to what it used to be so my results were somewhat swayed I think.

   Firstly, I used the Eigenvector Centrality for determining the most "important" people in the network. They happened to be close relatives to the user's account who I assume really just tweet about their lives fairly often and then reply back and forth to each other.

   For my second question, I realized that this isn't really very possible. When I was writing it I was thinking that I could see my own Eigenvector Centrality from others' perspectives. What I really get is my own E.C in my own network, which doesn't really make sense the way I wanted it to. I'd have to have access to everyone in my network's accounts and get an average E.C for each user from their "perspective" and then compare that to my "perspective". Life is complicated sometimes.

   For my third question, it actually looks like this person's grandmother is a really big spammer. She follows a lot of people, and has a very high number of tweets, but doesn't have very many followers herself. She does have a large number of @replies too though, which may discount her as a spammer.

3. "Black Friday" had the same results as the book for me. I could not get any edges between nodes. I did this 6 times at 100 people and didn't get anything. At the point I gave up. I would imagine there are a very large number of people tweeting about "Black Friday" on twitter and grabbing a random handful of those people gives incredibly bad results. Maybe if I had more time and could try it with 10,000 I'd have something to work with. Even 10,000 may be too small as Black Friday approaches.

4. a. @replies and @mentions are very similar to real life conversations. @replies are just like talking directly to someone in a conversation. @mentions are saying something like "Did you hear about what happened to Bob?" Both of these come up all the time in real conversation.

   b. Hash tags are really just talking about a subject. These are usually implicit in my conversations and are based on context.

   c. I don't think retweeting is completely relevant to real life conversations. I suppose you could say they are more like gossip, people repeating things and spreading rumors around, though retweeting doesn't have the malicious context. Retweeting just add to the "conversation's" importance instead.
d. Again, this is hard to describe in real life conversation terms. I suppose a friend could be someone in the conversation and the followers would be everyone listening to that person at a given time. The best example I could give would be a lecturer or presenter. All of his "followers" are in the audience and he is their "friend" because they all want to listen to what he has to say.

e. Maybe I missed this part of the chapter in the book? Either way, I would guess that gossip on Twitter is just as prevalent as in real life conversation. People chat about non-sense all the time in real life, spreading rumors or talking about their recent events. The same probably happens on Twitter. Retweeting may have a specific role in the spreading of this gossip though as things grow "more important" discussed above.