METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PARTITIONING USER'S SOCIAL-NETWORK CIRCLES AND COMPUTER STORAGE MEDIUM THEREOF

Abstract

A method for dividing a user's social network relationship circle is disclosed. The method includes: generating relevancy attribute information between friends of a first user according to social information of the first user's friends; acquiring a level of closeness between the friends according to the relevancy attribute information; and associating the friends with the level of closeness greater than a first threshold with a same relationship circle of the first user. The above method divides the friends of the user who have high closeness to a same relationship circle automatically, thus improving the efficiency of managing social network relationship for users. In addition, members with high similarity have more common topics, and dividing the members having high similarity in to a same relationship circle can help the user to raise a common topic that members in the relationship circle all have interest and promote member interaction in the circle, to improve accuracy of the relationship circle and efficiency of dividing a relationship circle. A system for dividing a user's social network relationship circle is also disclosed.

[Fig.1]

METHOD, SYSTEM AND COMPUTER-READABLE STORAGE MEDIUM FOR DIVIDING A USER'S SOCIAL NETWORK RELATIONSHIP CIRCLE

Abstract

A method for dividing a user's social network relationship circle is disclosed. The method includes: generating relevancy attribute information between friends of a first user according to social information of the first user's friends; acquiring a level of closeness between the friends according to the relevancy attribute information; and associating the friends with the level of closeness greater than a first threshold with a same relationship circle of the first user. The above method divides the friends of the user who have high closeness to a same relationship circle automatically, thus improving the efficiency of managing social network relationship for users. In addition, members with high similarity have more common topics, and dividing the members having high similarity in to a same relationship circle can help the user to raise a common topic that members in the relationship circle all have interest and promote member interaction in the circle, to improve accuracy of the relationship circle and efficiency of dividing a relationship circle. A system for dividing a user's social network relationship circle is also disclosed.

[Fig.1]