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ECENGR 219 Large Scale Data Mining: Models and Algorithms

6/7/2024

End to End ML Pipeline:

Time-Series Correlation between Superbowl Scores and Tweets

Describe your task

I chose the Time-Series Correlation Between Scores and Tweets. I created a game log CSV file from the ESPN website link: https://www.espn.com/nfl/playbyplay/_/gameId/400749027. I aligned the tweets metadata with that Superbowl game event log and used the combined dataset to predict, given a tweet, which team is winning the football game. I also created a generative model to generate a sample tweet from the Superbowl using a sample game score.

Explore the data

Report for each hashtag:

- Average number of tweets per hour, average number of followers of users posting the tweets per tweet, and average number of retweets per tweet

```
# function to calculate statistics on each hashtag
def calculate_statistics(df):
    hashtags = df['hashtag'].unique()
    stats = []

    for hashtag in hashtags:
        hashtag_df = df[df['hashtag'] == hashtag]

        # set 'time_posted' as the index for resampling
        hashtag_df.set_index('time_posted', inplace=True)
        # resample by hour (H) and count the number of tweets per hour
        tweets_per_hour = hashtag_df.resample('H').size().mean()
        avg_followers_per_tweet = hashtag_df['followers'].mean()
        avg_retweets_per_tweet = hashtag_df['retweets'].mean()
        total_tweets = hashtag_df.shape[0]

        stats.append({
            'hashtag': hashtag,
            'avg_tweets_per_hour': tweets_per_hour,
            'avg_followers_per_tweet': avg_followers_per_tweet,
            'avg_retweets_per_tweet': avg_retweets_per_tweet,
            'total_tweets': total_tweets
        })

    return stats
```



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```
# calculate statistics and print results
statistics = calculate_statistics(df)
for stat in statistics:
    print(f"Hashtag: {stat['hashtag']}")
    print(f"Average number of tweets per hour: {stat['avg_tweets_per_hour']:.2f}")
    print(f"Average number of followers per tweet: {stat['avg_followers_per_tweet']:.2f}")
    print(f"Average number of retweets per tweet: {stat['avg_retweets_per_tweet']:.2f}")
    print(f"Total tweets: {stat['total_tweets']}\n")
```



```
Hashtag: gohawks
Average number of tweets per hour: 292.09
Average number of followers per tweet: 2217.92
Average number of retweets per tweet: 2.01
Total tweets: 169122
```

```
Hashtag: gopatriots
Average number of tweets per hour: 40.89
Average number of followers per tweet: 1427.25
Average number of retweets per tweet: 1.41
Total tweets: 23511
```

```
Hashtag: nfl
Average number of tweets per hour: 396.97
Average number of followers per tweet: 4662.38
Average number of retweets per tweet: 1.53
Total tweets: 233022
```

```
Hashtag: patriots
Average number of tweets per hour: 750.63
Average number of followers per tweet: 3280.46
Average number of retweets per tweet: 1.79
Total tweets: 440621
```

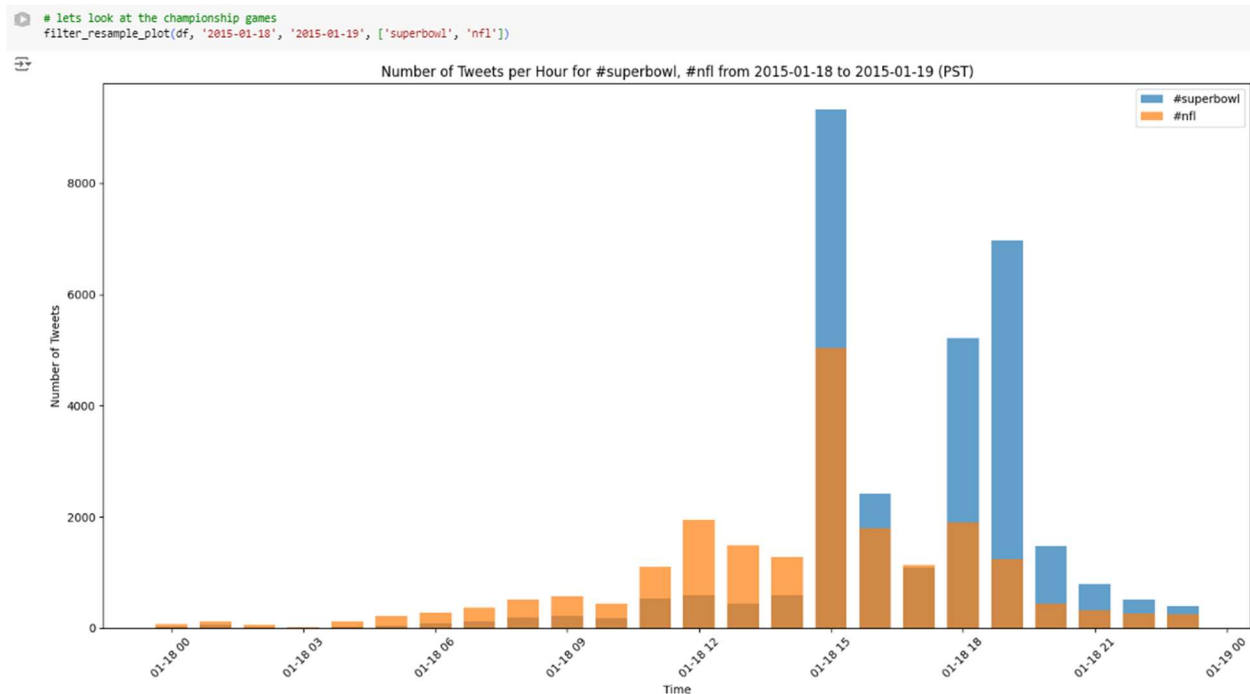
```
Hashtag: sb49
Average number of tweets per hour: 1275.56
Average number of followers per tweet: 10374.16
Average number of retweets per tweet: 2.53
Total tweets: 743649
```

```
Hashtag: superbowl
Average number of tweets per hour: 2067.82
Average number of followers per tweet: 8814.97
Average number of retweets per tweet: 2.39
Total tweets: 1213813
```

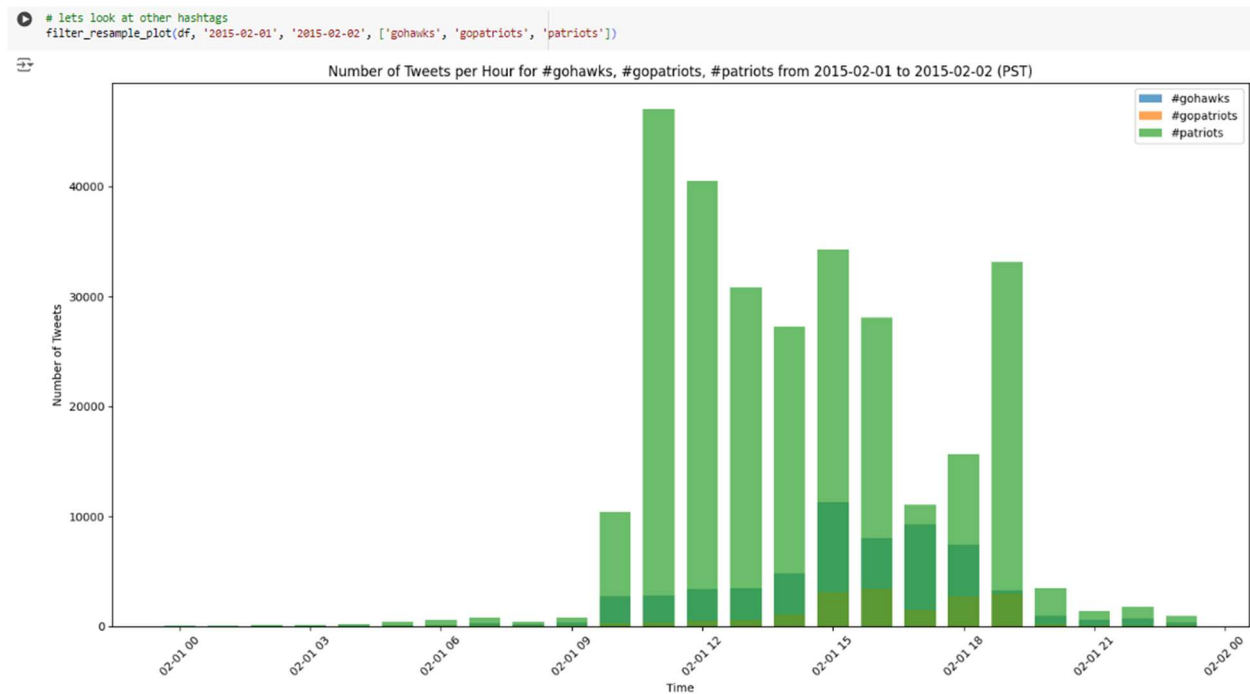
Plot “number of tweets in hour” over time for #SuperBowl and #NFL.



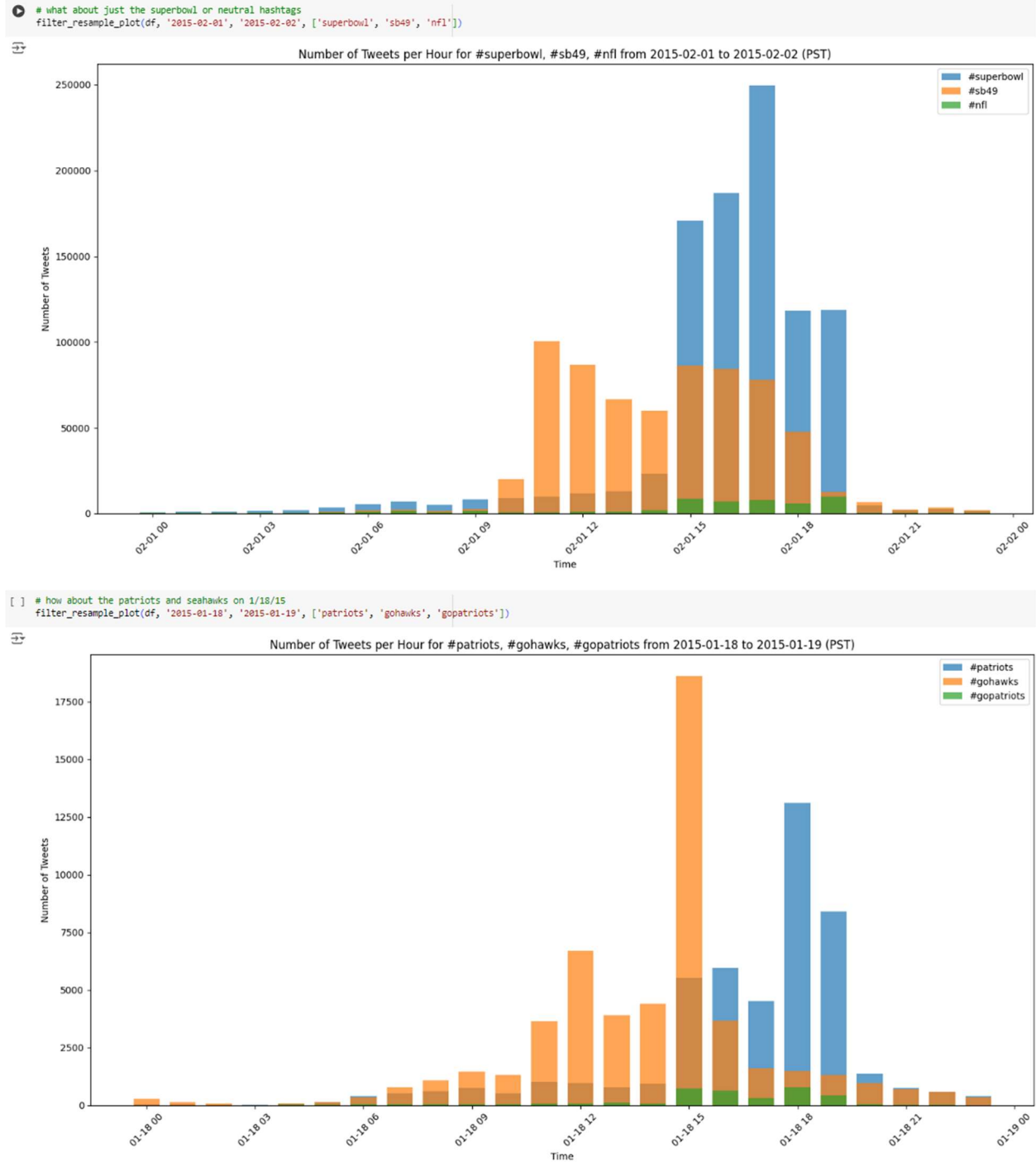
Based on the bar chart above, most tweet activity centers around the championship games on 1/18/15 and the Superbowl on 2/1/15.



The NFL dataset (above) will contain more generalized data compared to the Superbowl dataset. This dataset will be discarded for further analysis.



This chart above shows an imbalance of tweets in favor of the patriots.



After data exploration, the Superbowl timeframe was chosen for analysis due to large data volume available. The ESPN game event log was very detailed, but only the most significant events most likely to correlate with score changes were logged.

The twitter dataset was comprised of 6 files of tweets. To best predict score changes and keep noise to a minimum, the fan-based hashtags #GoHawks, #Patriots, and #GoPatriots were chosen for analysis. The other hashtags were either too small, or so large they likely contained an extreme amount of noise (topics like Superbowl commercials, advertising, etc).

Describe the feature engineering process

To create the feature set for model training, the following steps were accomplished:

1. The tweets for the #gohawks, #patriots, and #gopatriots datasets were extracted for the following features:

```
return {  
    'time_posted': time_posted,  
    'retweets': retweets,  
    'followers': followers,  
    'author_name': author_name,  
    'hashtag': hashtag,  
    'text': text  
}
```

These features looked most promising early on, but not all would be used in the final model.

2. A game event log was created as a CSV file:

	team	action	game_time	quarter	patriots_score \
0	patriots	punt	11:44	1.0	0.0
1	seahawks	punt	09:30	1.0	0.0
2	patriots	interception	01:50	1.0	0.0
3	seahawks	punt	14:08	2.0	0.0
4	patriots	touchdown	09:47	2.0	7.0
5	seahawks	punt	08:17	2.0	7.0
6	patriots	punt	07:17	2.0	7.0
7	seahawks	touchdown	02:16	2.0	7.0
8	patriots	touchdown	00:31	2.0	14.0
9	seahawks	touchdown	00:02	2.0	14.0
10	seahawks	field_goal	11:09	3.0	14.0
11	patriots	interception	08:15	3.0	14.0
12	seahawks	touchdown	04:54	3.0	14.0
13	patriots	punt	03:24	3.0	14.0
14	seahawks	punt	01:05	3.0	14.0
15	patriots	punt	14:28	4.0	14.0
16	seahawks	punt	12:22	4.0	14.0
17	patriots	touchdown	07:55	4.0	21.0
18	seahawks	punt	07:00	4.0	21.0
19	patriots	touchdown	02:02	4.0	28.0
20	seahawks	interception	00:26	4.0	28.0

	seahawks_score
0	0.0
1	0.0
2	0.0
3	0.0
4	0.0
5	0.0
6	0.0
7	7.0
8	7.0
9	14.0
10	17.0
11	17.0
12	24.0
13	24.0
14	24.0
15	24.0
16	24.0
17	24.0
18	24.0
19	24.0
20	24.0

3. A function was created to correlate the game time with the real time for each Superbowl event:

	team	action	game_time	quarter	patriots_score	\
0	patriots	punt	11:44	1.0	0.0	
1	seahawks	punt	09:30	1.0	0.0	
2	patriots	interception	01:50	1.0	0.0	
3	seahawks	punt	14:08	2.0	0.0	
4	patriots	touchdown	09:47	2.0	7.0	
5	seahawks	punt	08:17	2.0	7.0	
6	patriots	punt	07:17	2.0	7.0	
7	seahawks	touchdown	02:16	2.0	7.0	
8	patriots	touchdown	00:31	2.0	14.0	
9	seahawks	touchdown	00:02	2.0	14.0	
10	seahawks	field_goal	11:09	3.0	14.0	
11	patriots	interception	08:15	3.0	14.0	
12	seahawks	touchdown	04:54	3.0	14.0	
13	patriots	punt	03:24	3.0	14.0	
14	seahawks	punt	01:05	3.0	14.0	
15	patriots	punt	14:28	4.0	14.0	
16	seahawks	punt	12:22	4.0	14.0	
17	patriots	touchdown	07:55	4.0	21.0	
18	seahawks	punt	07:00	4.0	21.0	
19	patriots	touchdown	02:02	4.0	28.0	
20	seahawks	interception	00:26	4.0	28.0	

	seahawks_score	real_time
0	0.0	2015-02-01 15:33:16
1	0.0	2015-02-01 15:35:30
2	0.0	2015-02-01 15:43:10
3	0.0	2015-02-01 16:37:22
4	0.0	2015-02-01 16:41:43
5	0.0	2015-02-01 16:43:13
6	0.0	2015-02-01 16:44:13
7	7.0	2015-02-01 16:49:14
8	7.0	2015-02-01 16:50:59
9	14.0	2015-02-01 16:51:28
10	17.0	2015-02-01 17:59:51
11	17.0	2015-02-01 18:02:45
12	24.0	2015-02-01 18:06:06
13	24.0	2015-02-01 18:07:36
14	24.0	2015-02-01 18:09:55
15	24.0	2015-02-01 19:03:02
16	24.0	2015-02-01 19:05:08
17	24.0	2015-02-01 19:09:35
18	24.0	2015-02-01 19:10:30
19	24.0	2015-02-01 19:15:28
20	24.0	2015-02-01 19:17:04

Because game times have no correspondence to real times, especially with all the time outs, standing around, halftime, the game start time, the game end time, and Tom Brady's winning touchdown time (7:15 pm PST) were used to bound the time series data. The halftime show was reported to be around 13 minutes long, which also helped bound the times series data. By lining up these known events and times, real times versus game times were estimated.

4. Tweet data was parsed to filter the tweets from 3 pm to 8 pm on Superbowl Sunday for the #gohawks, #gopatriots, and #patriots datasets:

```
[ ] # we'll parse this data down to tweets on superbowl sunday from 3 pm to 8 pm
# and only use the known fans in the dataset
df_filtered = filter_by_datetime_and_hashtag(df, '2015-02-01 15:00', '2015-02-01 20:00', ['gohawks', 'gopatriots', 'patriots'])
```

```
🔍 # check content and size of dataset
print(df_filtered.head())
print(df_filtered.shape)
```

```
↩️
```

	time_posted	retweets	followers	author_name \
14074	2015-02-01 16:01:21-08:00	3	27.0	Karinna Bunn
94124	2015-02-01 16:23:20-08:00	8	191.0	12121212
102917	2015-02-01 16:56:44-08:00	6	340.0	The Orca Inn
103247	2015-02-01 17:09:02-08:00	155	141.0	Keirstin Ariel
103458	2015-02-01 16:52:03-08:00	21	15086.0	Alexsandra

	hashtag	text
14074	gohawks	#GoHawks http://t.co/5tIhnn3TMG
94124	gohawks	Just for Super Bowl Week and #TittyTuesday #g...
102917	gohawks	"@NW_Music_Scene: #GoHawks and Go @Nikkisixx
103247	gohawks	RT to win! 1 winner will receive a signed @Mon...
103458	gohawks	.@BostonBallet #SB49 challenge: @Seahawks win=...

(175137, 6)

5. The tweet text was cleaned of URLs, mentions, hashtags (text retained), words with numbers, special characters, extra whitespace, and converted to lowercase. The text was lemmatized to prepare for analysis.

6. Sentiment features were generated to add to the dataset using the cardiffnlp/twitter-roberta-base-sentiment-latest pretrained model:

```
# Load the tokenizer and model
tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("cardiffnlp/twitter-roberta-base-sentiment-latest")
model = AutoModelForSequenceClassification.from_pretrained("cardiffnlp/twitter-roberta-base-sentiment-latest")
```

```
print(df_filtered.head())
```

```
time_posted  retweets  followers  author_name \
14074  2015-02-01 16:01:21-08:00      3      27.0  Karinna Bunn
94124  2015-02-01 16:23:20-08:00      8     191.0    12121212
102917 2015-02-01 16:56:44-08:00      6     340.0  The Orca Inn
103247 2015-02-01 17:09:02-08:00     155     141.0  Keirstin Ariel
103458 2015-02-01 16:52:03-08:00     21    15086.0  Alexandra

hashtag      text \
14074  gohawks      #GoHawks http://t.co/StIhnn3TMG
94124  gohawks  Just for Super Bowl Week and #Tittytuesday #g...
102917  gohawks  "@NW_Music_Scene: #GoHawks and Go @Nikkisixx ....
103247  gohawks  RT to win! 1 winner will receive a signed @Mon...
103458  gohawks  .@BostonBallet #SB49 challenge: @Seahawks win=...

cleaned_text \
14074  gohawks
94124  super bowl week tittytuesday gohawks
102917  gohawks go
103247  rt win winner receive signed football winner w...
103458  challenge winyou manage seattle tune patriots w...

lemmatized_text \
14074  gohawks
94124  super bowl week tittytuesday gohawks
102917  gohawks go
103247  rt win winner receive sign football winner win...
103458  challenge winyou manage seattle tune patriots w...

sentiment_scores  sentiment_negative \
14074  {'negative': 0.17648447, 'neutral': 0.60134536...  0.176484
94124  {'negative': 0.09190893, 'neutral': 0.552486, ...  0.091909
102917  {'negative': 0.11995082, 'neutral': 0.70555514...  0.119951
103247  {'negative': 0.0057257037, 'neutral': 0.231541...  0.005726
103458  {'negative': 0.02970109, 'neutral': 0.80486184...  0.029701

sentiment_neutral  sentiment_positive
14074      0.601345      0.222170
94124      0.552486      0.355605
102917      0.705555      0.174494
103247      0.231541      0.762733
103458      0.804862      0.165437
```

7. The tweets dataframe and game log dataframe were combined by merging the tweet time posted and the real time of the game events. The tweets that occur prior to the first event are assigned to that first event and tweets that occur after the final event are assigned the last event:

```

time_posted  retweets  followers  author_name  hashtag \
0 2015-02-01 15:00:00-08:00      2    7664.0  Dennis Bounds    gohawks
1 2015-02-01 15:00:00-08:00      1     37.0  Mrs.Jozelia  gopatriots
2 2015-02-01 15:00:00-08:00      1     53.0  Heidi Inman   gohawks
3 2015-02-01 15:00:00-08:00      2     45.0  Gwenie Rose   gohawks
4 2015-02-01 15:00:00-08:00      1    381.0   Sean Mason    gohawks

text \
0 Touchdown in Seattle. Now for #seahawks TDs in...
1 Hoje não tem pra ninguém e patriots #GoPatri...
2 #GoHawks that is all http://t.co/fv7t5QPXys
3 Ready to party...#GoHawks #SB49 #Seahawks http...
4 30 minutes!!! #GoHawks

cleaned_text \
0 touchdown seattle seahawks tds see game gohawks
1 hoje tem pra ninguém e patriots gopatriots gopa...
2 gohawks
3 ready partygohawks seahawks
4 minutes gohawks

lemmatized_text \
0 touchdown seattle seahawks tds see game gohawks
1 hoje tem pra ninguém e patriot gopatriots gopat...
2 gohawks
3 ready partygohawks seahawks
4 minute gohawks

sentiment_scores  sentiment_negative \
0 {'negative': 0.031198062, 'neutral': 0.8569932... 0.031198
1 {'negative': 0.065646134, 'neutral': 0.7817235... 0.065646
2 {'negative': 0.17648447, 'neutral': 0.60134536... 0.176484
3 {'negative': 0.021161215, 'neutral': 0.3651389... 0.021161
4 {'negative': 0.08994685, 'neutral': 0.685586, ... 0.089947

sentiment_neutral  sentiment_positive  team_action  action  game_time \
0      0.856993      0.111809    patriots    punt    11:44
1      0.781724      0.152630    patriots    punt    11:44
2      0.601345      0.222170    patriots    punt    11:44
3      0.365139      0.613700    patriots    punt    11:44
4      0.685586      0.224467    patriots    punt    11:44

quarter  patriots_score  seahawks_score      real_time
0      1.0      0.0      0.0 2015-02-01 15:33:16-08:00
1      1.0      0.0      0.0 2015-02-01 15:33:16-08:00
2      1.0      0.0      0.0 2015-02-01 15:33:16-08:00
3      1.0      0.0      0.0 2015-02-01 15:33:16-08:00
4      1.0      0.0      0.0 2015-02-01 15:33:16-08:00

```

	time_posted	retweets	followers	author_name	
221351	2015-02-01 19:59:50-08:00	1	149.0	Norman Norman	
221352	2015-02-01 19:59:55-08:00	1	60.0	Pete Naiukow	
221353	2015-02-01 19:59:57-08:00	4	1664.0	FoxboroughFire2252	
221354	2015-02-01 19:59:57-08:00	1	443.0	Lisa Merik	
221355	2015-02-01 19:59:59-08:00	1	1423.0	cheryl daniel	

	hashtag	text	
221351	patriots	Congrats to Tom Brady for breaking a post-seas...	
221352	patriots	#superbowlcommercials \n#PatriotsWIN #Patriots...	
221353	patriots	@Patriots Congratulations to our hometown New ...	
221354	patriots	The #Patriots Win 28-24!!!! #Superbowl149 http:...	
221355	gohawks	@eigenseide @DaynaOG @bcondotta Hope #Seahawks...	

	cleaned_text	
221351	congrats tom brady breaking postseason record ...	
221352	superbowlcommercials patriotswin patriotsvssea...	
221353	congratulations hometown new england patriots ...	
221354	patriots win	
221355	hope seahawks stay strong difficult let hope k...	

	lemmatized_text	
221351	congrats tom brady break postseason record ' t...	
221352	superbowlcommercials patriotswin patriotsvssea...	
221353	congratulation hometown new england patriot su...	
221354	patriot win	
221355	hope seahawks stay strong difficult let hope k...	

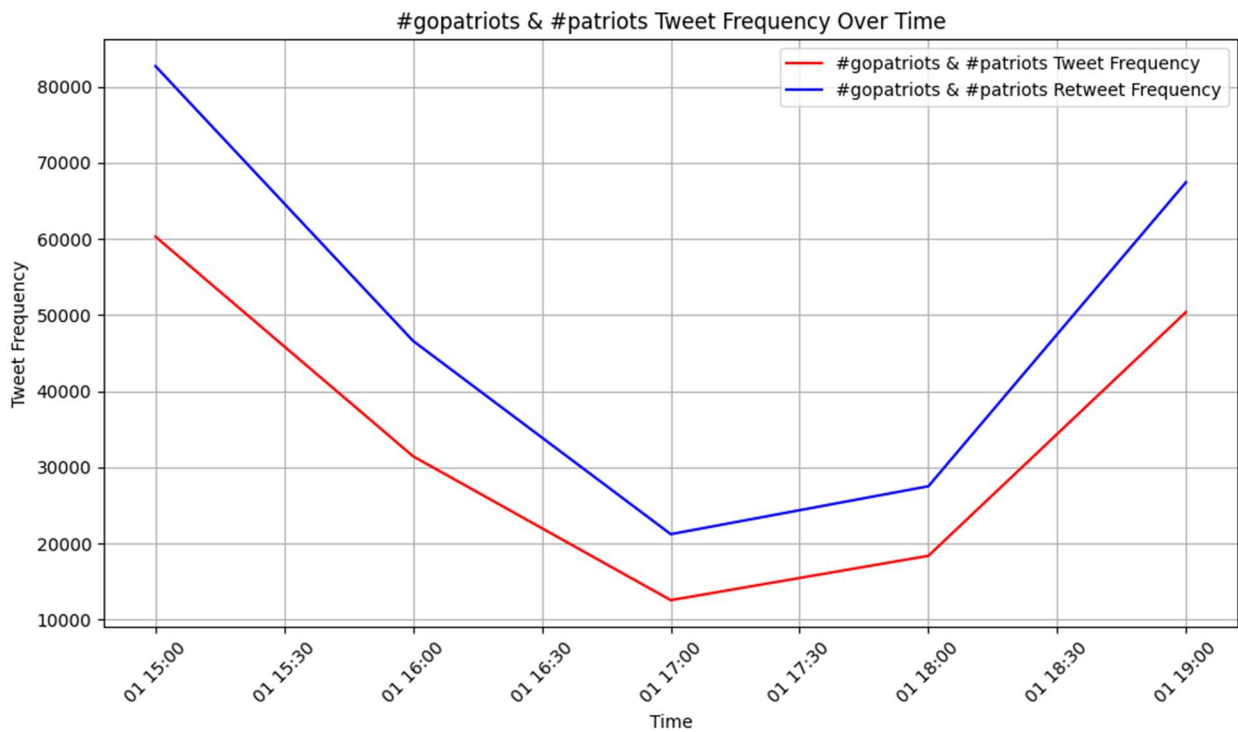
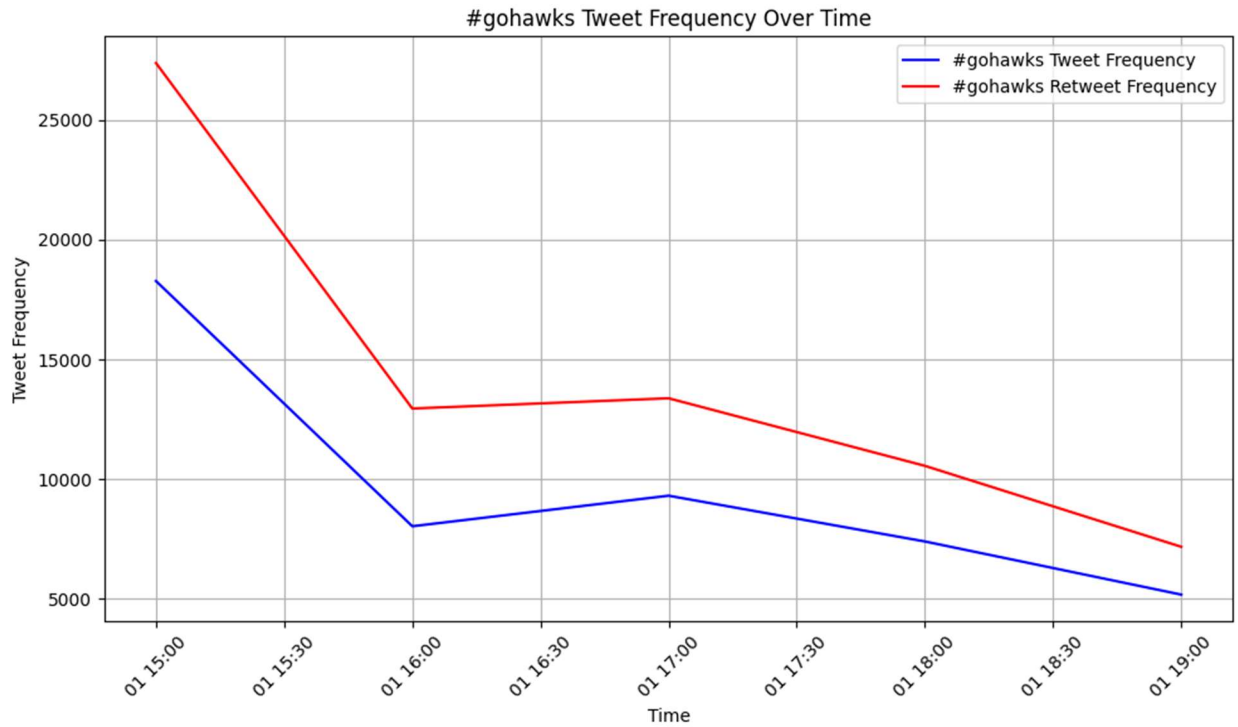
	sentiment_scores	sentiment_negative	
221351	{'negative': 0.002747489, 'neutral': 0.0349802...	0.002747	
221352	{'negative': 0.010164936, 'neutral': 0.4776532...	0.010165	
221353	{'negative': 0.0029651353, 'neutral': 0.031372...	0.002965	
221354	{'negative': 0.031509362, 'neutral': 0.4552024...	0.031509	
221355	{'negative': 0.02216066, 'neutral': 0.15873042...	0.022161	

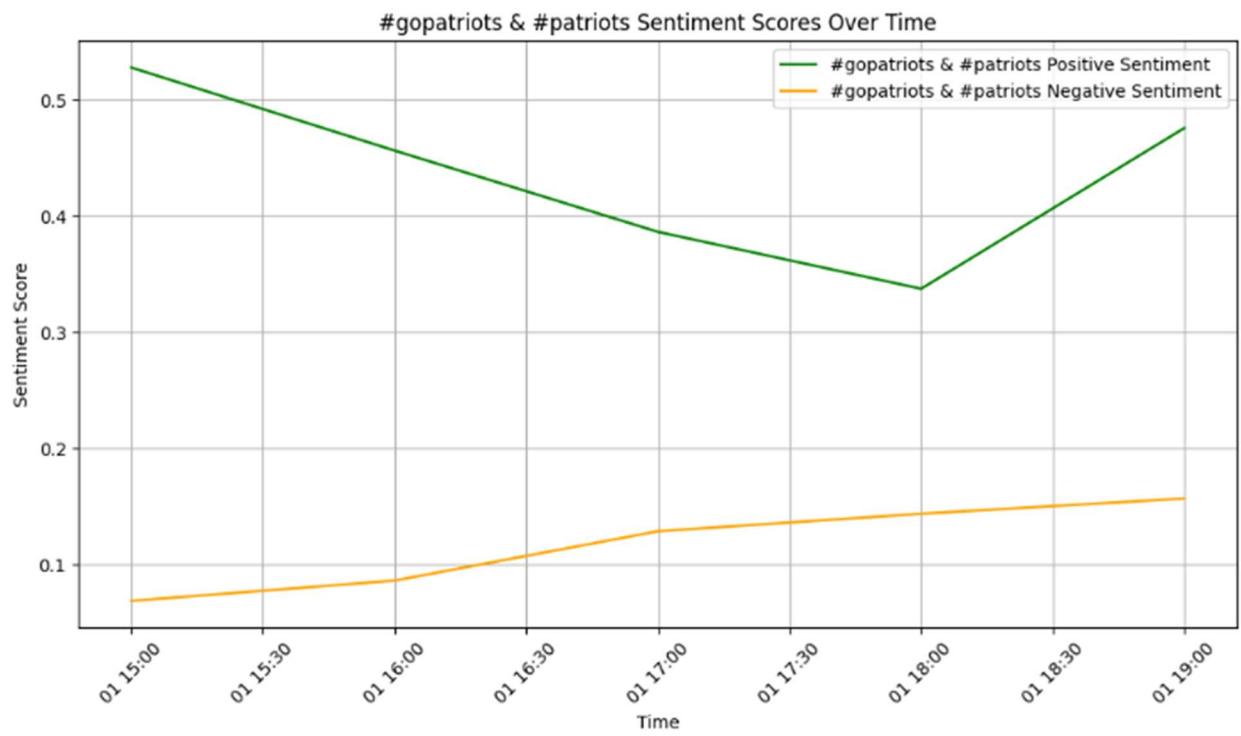
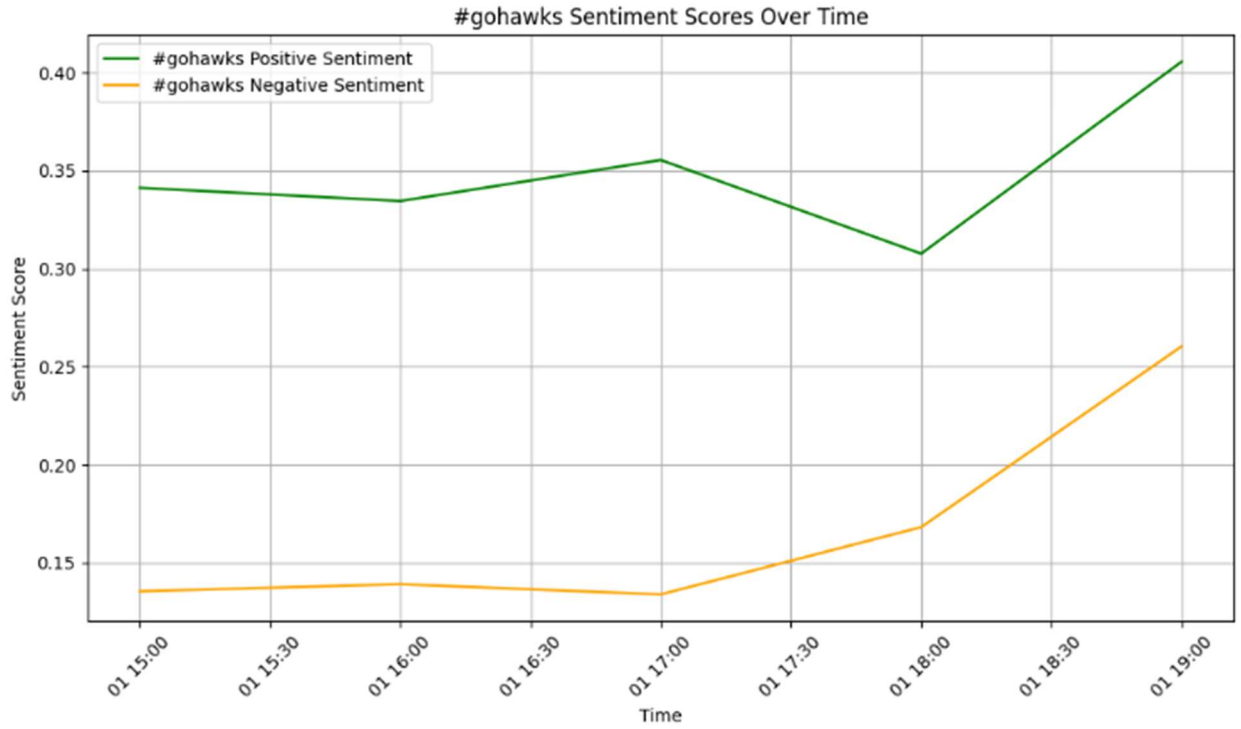
	sentiment_neutral	sentiment_positive	team_action	action	
221351	0.034980	0.962272	seahawks	interception	
221352	0.477653	0.512182	seahawks	interception	
221353	0.031373	0.965662	seahawks	interception	
221354	0.455202	0.513288	seahawks	interception	
221355	0.158730	0.819109	seahawks	interception	

	game_time	quarter	patriots_score	seahawks_score	
221351	00:26	4.0	28.0	24.0	
221352	00:26	4.0	28.0	24.0	
221353	00:26	4.0	28.0	24.0	
221354	00:26	4.0	28.0	24.0	
221355	00:26	4.0	28.0	24.0	

	real_time
221351	2015-02-01 19:17:04-08:00
221352	2015-02-01 19:17:04-08:00
221353	2015-02-01 19:17:04-08:00
221354	2015-02-01 19:17:04-08:00
221355	2015-02-01 19:17:04-08:00

8. Tweet and retweet frequencies and sentiment scores over time were plotted to ensure they track with the game events and features are chosen for the model:





These charts do track known game events, although fans (regardless of team) get more negative over the course of a game. Both the positive and negative sentiment will be added as features, because both sentiments have very clear and distinct trends that align with game events, especially when separated into team fan buckets.

The tweet and retweet frequencies show distinct trends. Several attempts to add retweet frequency by fan base over time as a feature were attempted, but the merges failed to align properly with the time stamps on the original tweets. The “retweets” were retained in the feature set, knowing they won’t likely predict team scores, and that hunch was proven later in the feature analysis. These models would have been stronger with that feature correctly configured and included, but sadly, the attempt failed.

Other features that should align with team scores are team action (who has the ball), action (punt, touchdown, etc.), hashtag (to identify the fan), and the lemmatized text. Although the text is already “incorporated” into the model as sentiment scores, the text as features is also included to capture common words such as “touchdown”, “winning”, “losing”, etc. Although Twitter data is garbage, at volume scale enough signals in the text help aid the model.

The final list of features for model training are:

✓ Choose features for model training

```
final_df['sentiment_positive'] = final_df['sentiment_positive'].astype(float)
final_df['sentiment_negative'] = final_df['sentiment_negative'].astype(float)
final_df['retweets'] = final_df['retweets'].astype(int)

[ ] # Feature selection
features = ['sentiment_positive', 'sentiment_negative', 'retweets', 'hashtag', 'lemmatized_text', 'action', 'team_action']
X = final_df[features]

[ ] # get the hashtag counts from final_df
hashtag_counts = final_df['hashtag'].value_counts()
print(hashtag_counts)
```

hashtag	
patriots	156704
gohawks	48208
gopatriots	16444

Name: count, dtype: int64

9. And lastly, the team scores were converted to dynamic labels so we can predict either “tie score”, “seahawks winning”, or “patriots winning”:

```
# Assign dynamic labels for the winning team for labels
def determine_winning_team(row):
    if row['patriots_score'] > row['seahawks_score']:
        return 2
    elif row['patriots_score'] < row['seahawks_score']:
        return 1
    else:
        return 0

# patriots winning = 2
# seahawks winning = 1
# tie score = 0

[ ] # Apply the function to each row to create a 'winning_team' column
    final_df['winning_team'] = final_df.apply(determine_winning_team, axis=1)

# create labels as y
y = final_df['winning_team']
```

Generate baselines for final ML model

Several competing models were trained and evaluated. The best performing models were the LightGBM, CatBoost, XGBoost, Random Forest, OLS Logistic Regression, and SVM. A hybrid ensemble model using a pretrained BERT model for the lemmatized text and Random Forest for the remaining features was attempted, but results were much weaker than a single model. This hybrid model failure revealed that text data features must be analyzed in tandem with the other features, so a single tree-based model is the best choice for this dataset.

The Light GBM model was selected and performed with a final 5-fold cross validated grid search to fine tune parameters. Performance degraded slightly, likely because this was the only step chosen for 5-fold cross validation. The train/test split evaluations might be slightly overfit, but it saved computation time as an initial screening.

The best parameters for the Light GBM model were:

```
Best parameters: {'classifier__max_depth': -1, 'classifier__n_estimators': 50, 'classifier__num_leaves': 51}
```

The F-1 scores and model accuracies for the models are reported in Table I:

Table I. Model Comparisons and Final Fine Tuned Model Performance

Initial Model Comparison	Tie Score (F1-Score)	Seahawks Winning (F-1 Score)	Patriots Winning (F-1 Score)	Model Accuracy
LightGBM	0.96	0.89	0.92	0.94
CatBoost	0.96	0.88	0.92	0.93
XGBoost	0.95	0.88	0.92	0.93
Random Forest	0.95	0.88	0.92	0.93
OLS Logistic Regression	0.94	0.88	0.88	0.92
SVM	0.94	0.88	0.89	0.92
BERT + Random Forest	0.92	0.79	0.89	0.89
Final Model With 5-Fold Cross Validation and Parameter Tuning:				
LightGBM	0.95	0.88	0.92	0.93

Feature importance was assessed on the fine-tuned LightGBM model (see Figure 1)l:

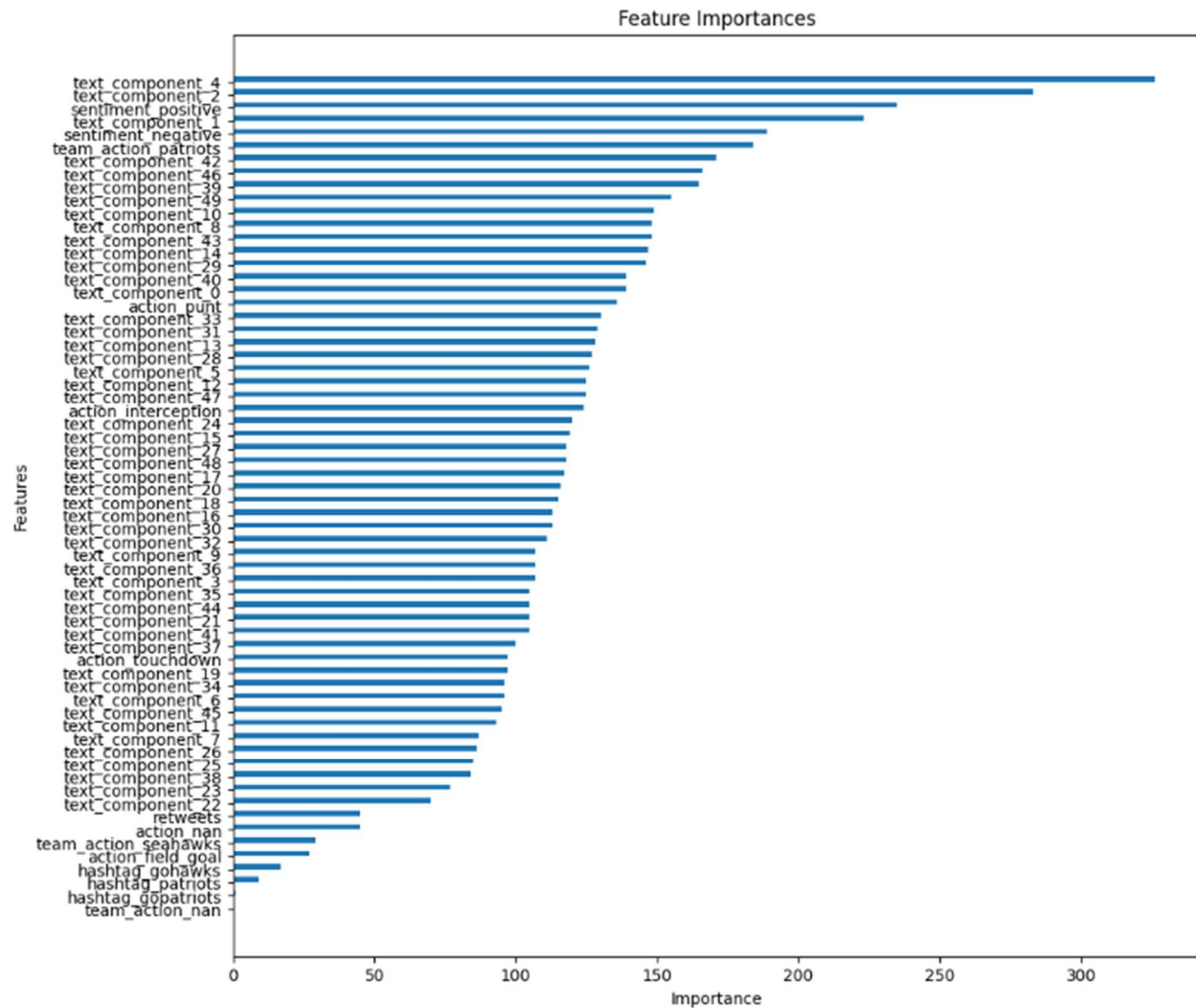


Figure 1. Feature importance analysis on the final LightGBM model.

Analyzing the Top 10 most salient features (see Figure 2), the list contains positive and negative sentiments, the patriots having possession of the ball, and several text components.



Figure 2. Feature importances for the Top 10 most salient feature

A deeper look into the text components reveals the terms (words) influencing the feature importances. The Top 10 most salient words in each text component are shown in Figure 3 (below):

Text component 4: touchdown: 0.8635935330979175 patriot: 0.05168363508340023 ve: 0.02253383122095975 yes: 0.015415402661766013 gronk: 0.01259418458942539 beastmode: 0.011838002718384512 gohawks: 0.009627668025291535 another: 0.008607078200562676 lafell: 0.008057362415336049 baldwin: 0.007429695545960937	Text component 2: gohawks: 0.9481047266059519 go: 0.07077487503199784 superbowlxlix: 0.0665840047907548 seahawks: 0.06649007025304439 let: 0.0546804979671131 touchdown: 0.04617582707347313 superbowl: 0.03768725917974085 patriot: 0.03289655069572725 game: 0.03276601993756433 beastmode: 0.02922159424945246	Text component 1: gopatriots: 0.9343071220707548 gohawks: 0.21788676736324813 superbowl: 0.13705989042245742 superbowlxlix: 0.1288892153260202 touchdown: 0.11565525108661853 patriot: 0.08189353480696794 go: 0.06268244894737637 gopats: 0.049298790117621984 seahawks: 0.04078638220609031 let: 0.040544411994697764
Text component 42: watch: 0.5184479529224391 tombrady: 0.37681768052436754 patsnation: 0.2038307356695118 catch: 0.16006732561782583 new: 0.12372821564936644 england: 0.11645361249277343 xlix: 0.10337345689450303 superbowl: 0.10199137103182036 congrats: 0.07544113558847022 patriotsnation: 0.07512601170619781	Text component 46: watch: 0.3998004728591332 doyourjob: 0.3021588671746467 champion: 0.2550370172472826 fan: 0.19095042025900344 great: 0.14176449177808892 superbowl: 0.13823742888299886 team: 0.1324572870687765 lob: 0.12954250224795896 football: 0.11203984205889682 xlix: 0.10916442082829232	
Text component 39: catch: 0.8135919764120302 love: 0.139668326951371 superbowl: 0.13277835609718525 matthew: 0.11722550411032844 doyourjob: 0.09653829448685777 defense: 0.09086513151781919 kearse: 0.08588857929256717 football: 0.08126350659966779 chris: 0.07756396969405287 finishthejob: 0.07348839164381886	Text component 49: hawk: 0.5092478150150436 defense: 0.3941364483254001 xlix: 0.30669119921085064 team: 0.25947194977045124 baby: 0.14519611867238666 beast: 0.13866905199977025 seattleseahawks: 0.11809564402606046 ball: 0.11363036225807728 sea: 0.10852377665509658 catch: 0.10710418025953239	

Figure 3. The Top 10 most salient words present in the Figure 2 text components.

Looking at the Top 10 words in each text component, the top word or the top 2 words (depending on weights) are listed as the most important terms driving model predictions:

1. touchdown
2. gohawks
3. gopatriots
4. watch
5. tom brady
6. doyourjob
7. champion
8. catch
9. hawk
10. defense

Predicting “seahawks winning” was the toughest category, which makes sense considering the Seahawks spent much less clock time ahead of the Patriots during this game. A tie score was easier to predict because the game remained scoreless prior to game time, and for a large portion of the first half. And, the Patriots had more action associated with them, especially with so much attention on Tom Brady, so the Patriots team was much easier for the model to predict.

Initially it seemed surprising that textual components played so large a role in model predictions, but after analyzing the Top 10 most salient words, this result makes sense. Twitter text data requires sufficient augmentation with other datasets and external features for meaningful analysis to take place.

Use a generative model to create a tweet based on game score

```
# Load gpt2 pre-trained generative model
generator = pipeline('text-generation', model='gpt2')

def generate_synthetic_tweet(score_change):
    prompt = f"The current score is: {score_change}. Update tweet: "
    generated_tweet = generator(prompt, max_length=50, truncation='longest_first', num_return_sequences=2)
    return generated_tweet[0]['generated_text']

# Use the function to generate a synthetic tweet
score_change = "Patriots 14 - Seahawks 10"
tweet = generate_synthetic_tweet(score_change)
print(tweet)
```

Setting `pad_token_id` to `eos_token_id`:50256 for open-end generation.

The current score is: Patriots 14 - Seahawks 10. Update tweet: "NFL is not worried about their safety. We have a number of issues, and this game goes down as an aberration." pic.twitter.com/zS

This model works surprisingly well, but also generates some nonsense statements, which isn't much different than X (Twitter) on a regular basis. We'll call this model a winner.