A1 Presentation

Ben Athiwaratkun and Keegan Kang

September 15, 2014

Presentation Objectives

- Introduction
- 2 Research Problem
- 3 Techniques
- 4 Preliminary Results and Interesting Stuff

Introduction

 Most NLP goals focus on making some kind of prediction about a given text.

Introduction

- Most NLP goals focus on making some kind of prediction about a given text.
- Our proposal is to see if we can make some kind of prediction about the people who write these texts.

Can we predict the dynamics of any two active users, based on their previous posts?

Can we predict the dynamics of any two active users, based on their previous posts?

We use the Slashdog blog conversations from BC3's blog corpus in our investigation.

Can we predict the dynamics of any two active users, based on their previous posts?

Can we predict the dynamics of any two active users, based on their previous posts?

We use the Slashdog blog conversations from BC3's blog corpus in our investigation.

Research Problem (in detail)

• We would like to know if we can predict the trend of a thread, given the earliest *k* comments in the article.

Research Problem (in detail)

- We would like to know if we can predict the trend of a thread, given the earliest *k* comments in the article.
- ② Given the probability distribution for any user A to create posts of quality, we would like to estimate the conditional probability vector of user A, given that some event \mathcal{E} has occurred.

Proposed techniques to tackle the problem

Look at frequencies!

Proposed techniques to tackle the problem

- Look at frequencies!
- 2 Plot the comment length in each thread to see if there are any discernible patterns.

Proposed techniques to tackle the problem

- Look at frequencies!
- Plot the comment length in each thread to see if there are any discernible patterns.
- Ompare distributions and conditional distributions of several metrics.

Example of metrics

① [Ott09]

Example of metrics

- ① [Ott09]
- "Connectedness", as in [BKLDNM13], by looking at time intervals

A quick breakdown by category...

A quick breakdown by category...

```
{'Troll': 14932, 'Funny': 40672, 'None': 464104,
'Flamebait': 7456, 'Redundant': 4792, 'Offtopic': 11384,
'Informativ': 40188, 'Interestin': 50168,
'Insightful': 73864}
```

...and by dominating class (when None is removed)

...and by dominating class (when None is removed)

```
{'Flamebait': 28, 'Funny': 2316, 'Redundant': 8,
'Troll': 136, 'Offtopic': 68, 'Insightful': 5540,
'Interestin': 1824, 'Informativ': 1348}
```

...and by dominating class (when None is removed)

```
{'Flamebait': 28, 'Funny': 2316, 'Redundant': 8,
'Troll': 136, 'Offtopic': 68, 'Insightful': 5540,
'Interestin': 1824, 'Informativ': 1348}
```

We could potentially try to classify the comments with class None with some the tools Python provides.

Example of Comment Lengths

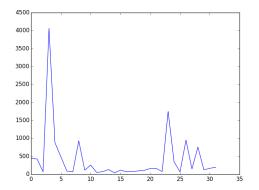


Figure: Post Length for Article Conference Board Admits Plagiarism, Pulls Copyright Report

Example of Comment Lengths

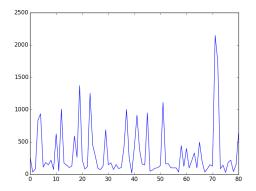


Figure: Post Length for Article Google's "Wave" Blurs Chat, Email, Collaboration Software

Distribution and Conditional Distribution of Post Lengths

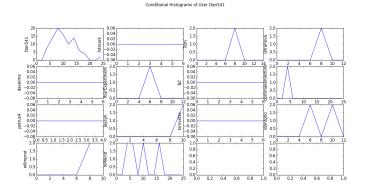


Figure: Joint Distribution Plots for user Dan541 and Other Active User

Distribution and Conditional Distribution of Post Lengths

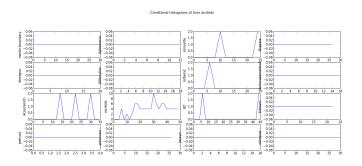


Figure: Joint Distribution Plots for user mcrbids and Other Active User



Lars Backstrom, Jon Kleinberg, Lillian Lee, and Cristian Danescu-Niculescu-Mizil.

Characterizing and curating conversation threads: Expansion, focus, volume, re-entry.

In Proceedings of WSDM, pages 13-22, 2013.



Jahna Otterbacher.

'helpfulness' in online communities: A measure of message quality.

In Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems, pages 955–964, New York, NY, USA, 2009. ACM.