

# *Predict MBTI with SNS*

**Artificial Intelligent Project  
- Team 1 -**

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# Task

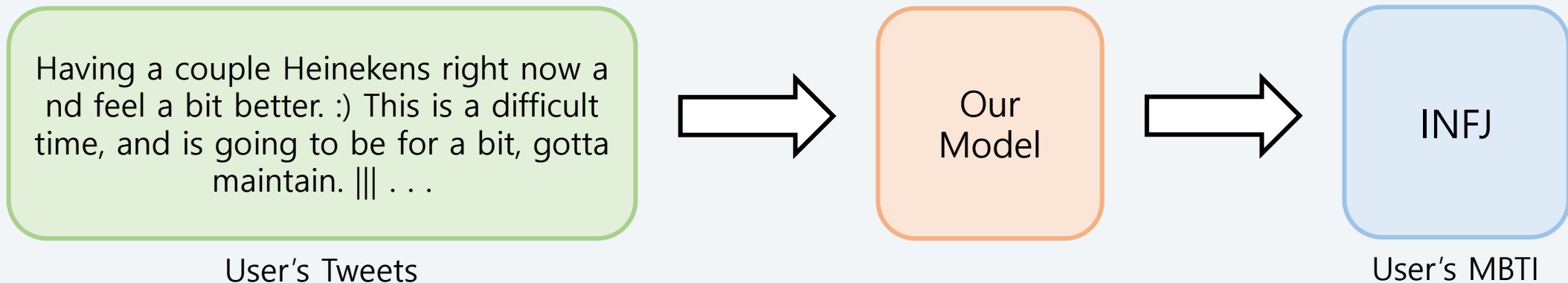
- **Predict the users' MBTI with SNS posts**

- MBTI

The Myers Briggs Type Indicator (or MBTI for short) is a personality type system that divides everyone into 16 distinct personality types across 4 axis:

- Introversion (I) – Extroversion (E)
- Intuition (N) – Sensing (S)
- Thinking (T) – Feeling (F)
- Judging (J) – Perceiving (P)

- Ex)



# Dataset Analysis

## Myers-Briggs Personality Type Dataset

## MBTI Personality Type Twitter Dataset

INFJ	Having a couple Heinekens right now and feel a bit better. :)     . . .
ESFP	@Hispanthicckk Being you makes you look cute     . . .
ISFP	I'm like entp but idiotic     . . .
INTJ	I miss my skz so much 😭     . . .

⋮

8675 rows

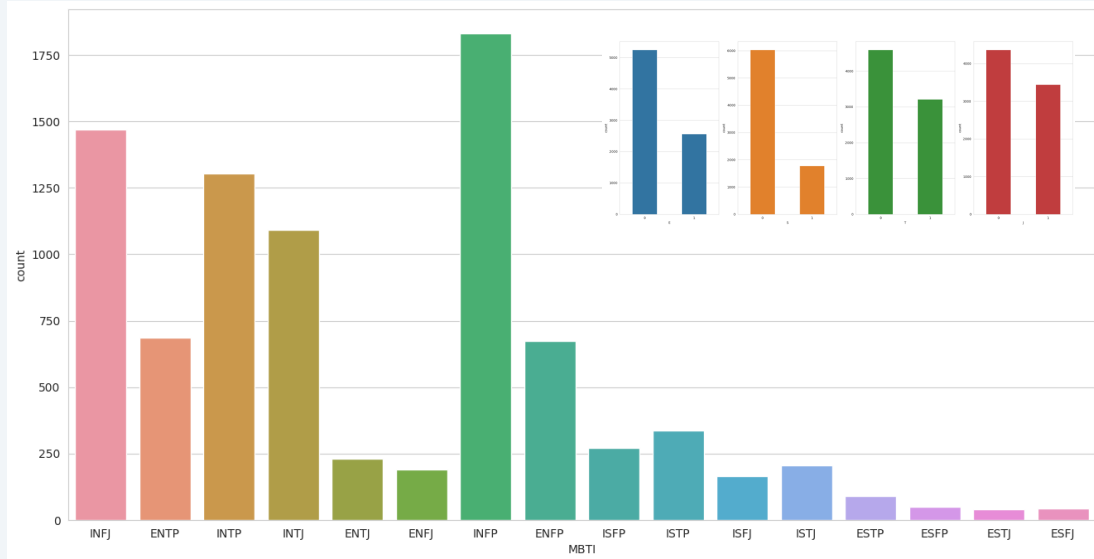
7811 rows

personality  
cafe

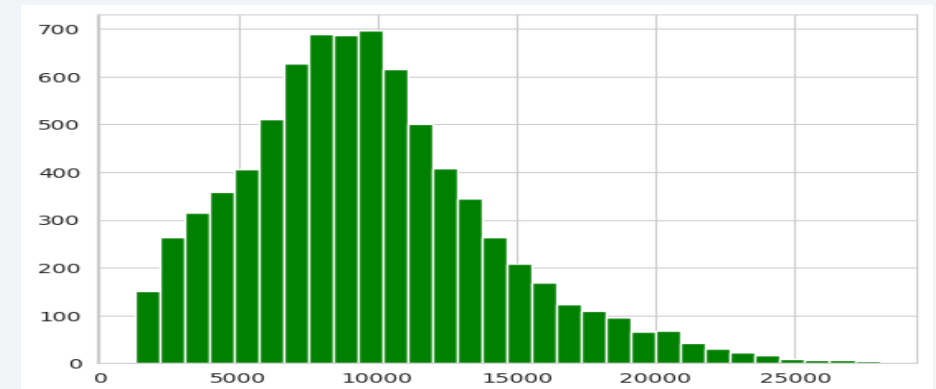
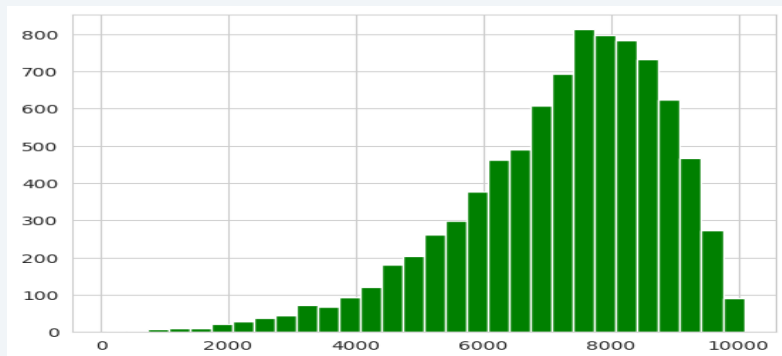
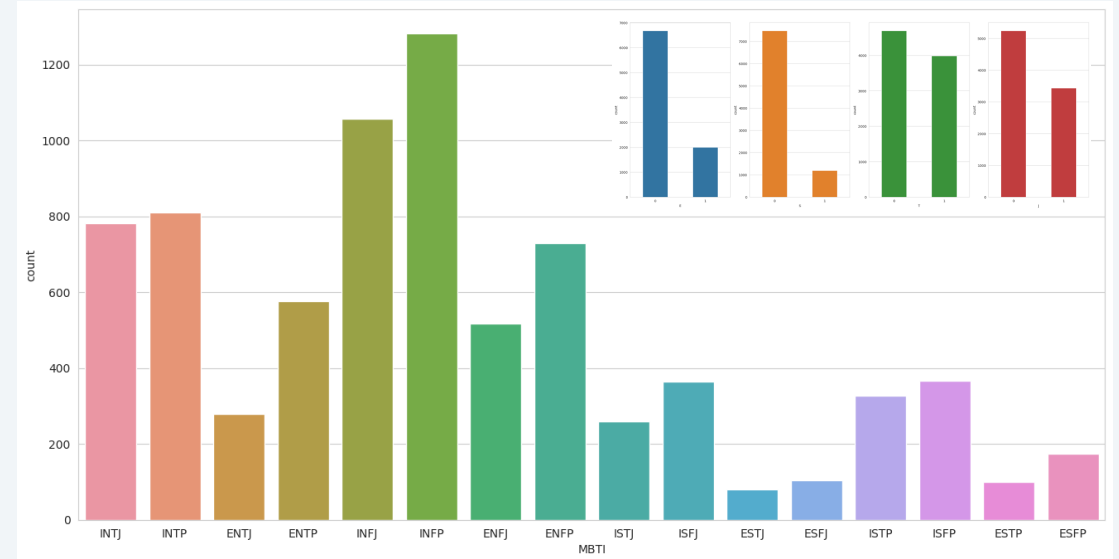
twitter

# Dataset Analysis

## Myers-Briggs Personality Type Dataset



## MBTI Personality Type Twitter Dataset



# Dataset Analysis

- 4 Domain-Specific Common Features of Post

The image shows a tweet from the account **BTS\_official** (@bts\_bighit). The tweet text is: "Thank you @SpotifyJP for the support! Guess who you can find in Japan right now! 🍷 open.spotify.com/album/446ROKmK... #SUGA #슈가 #AgustD #D\_DAY 트윗 번역하기". Four features are highlighted with colored boxes and lines pointing to labels on the right:

- 1. User Mention**: Points to the `@SpotifyJP` mention in the text.
- 2. Emoji**: Points to the 🍷 (wine glass) emoji in the text.
- 3. URL Link**: Points to the `open.spotify.com/album/446ROKmK...` link in the text.
- 4. Hashtag**: Points to the `#SUGA #슈가 #AgustD #D_DAY` hashtags in the text.

Below the hashtags, there is a link to "트윗 번역하기" (Translate Tweet).

# Dataset Analysis

## Myers-Briggs Personality Type Dataset

## MBTI Personality Type Twitter Dataset

...I hurt my loved one is that I make my whole world about him, so it's obvious I'm doing the best I can to help him feel better after my fuck-up. I aim to make him feel safe around me...||| @Freeflowingthoughts My psychologist has ADHD, and she got her PhD while having 3 grand-kids to take care of because her daughter is a drug addict 😞. mention that to explain the level of stress...#ADHD|||Your friendly neighborhood Spiderman has arrived. <https://media.giphy.com/media/3oEduRolK1pJsutzy/giphy.gif> <https://media.giphy.com/media/y9bsry0lwu6uQ/giphy.gif> ..|||Student. I used to be an art major, wanting to be an animator, illustrator & comic artist...

1. User Mention

3. URL Link

Example of 700th

2. Emoji

4. Hashtag

+ Separation

...PFF @PFF\_Eric Some are HCs.... other should have MikeW's Job.||||@fugl3kvid d3r @RichardDawkins Just means he percentage and article lacks context.Wn WnI am not one who understands how w... <https://t.co/KwYlpSf0vQ> |||@Richard Dawkins which god? 🤔|||@samrhall @RexChapman But when you are tired of reality and want to escape to a fantasy world far far away...|||Watching all these @Mike\_Schmitz videos, it is crazy how well spoken and in tune with plays/IQ these players are com... <https://t.co/SEaUfi4zsE> #Game#IQ|||@JaMorant The @Timberwolves passed on him TWICE then traded Wiggins & Kuminga to get rid of Russell and clear the S...

# Preprocessing

## Remove Separation

**Input/Output Representations** To make BERT handle a variety of down-stream tasks, our input representation is able to unambiguously represent both a single sentence and a pair of sentences (e.g., `< Question, Answer >`) in one token sequence. Throughout this work, a “sentence” can be an arbitrary span of contiguous text, rather than an actual linguistic sentence. A “sequence” refers to the input token sequence to BERT, which may be a single sentence or two sentences packed together.

## URL to title

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=40XR-A6-e38>



## SAINT MOTEL - "At Least I Have Nothing" (Official Music Video)

## Replace special characters (including mention)

r"nW't"      【】      r"W.{4,}      『 』  
                  nW't      r"@Ww+  
 r"([?!]){2,}"      "  
                  r"([@#\$%^&\*W-=+WW|/]){2,  
 <>      r'W'II' }"

## Demojize

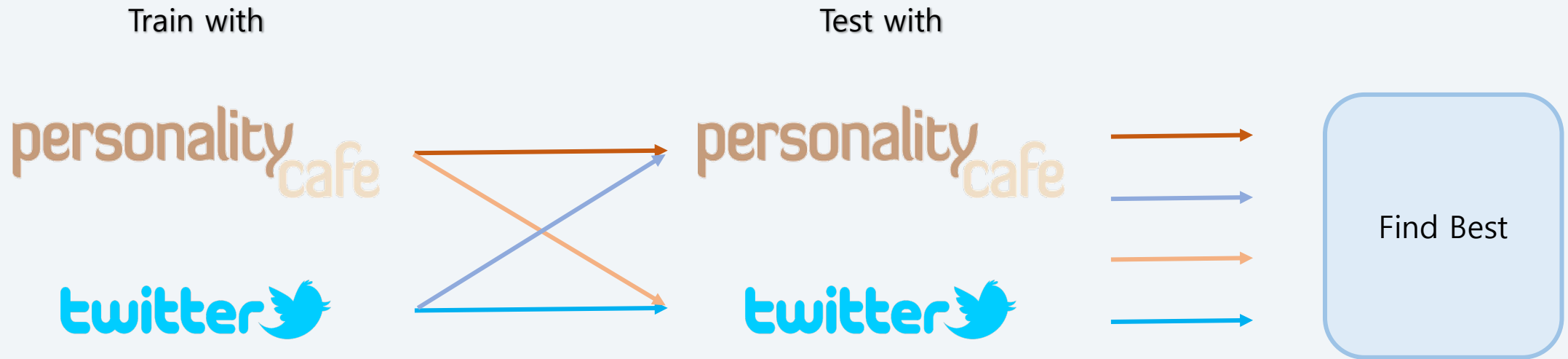


```
:beaming_face_with
_smiling_eyes:
```



# Dataset Comparison

- **Goal**
  - Compare two datasets collected from different sources
  - Find best datasets for building a MBTI classification model



# Dataset Comparison

- **Experimental Setup**

- Train & test the same BERT classification model (BERT + 2 FCL)
- Same hyperparameter & same data preprocessing
- Different datasets for train & test

- **Experimental Result**

- The model trained with Personality Café Datasets is better even when tested with Twitter Datasets.

Train Datasets	Test Datasets	Test Accuracy
Personality Café 80%	Personality Café 20%	48.04%
Personality Café 100%	Twitter 100%	23.31%
Twitter 100%	Personality Café 100%	17.70%
Twitter 80%	Twitter 20%	18.09%

# Baseline Model

- **TF-IDF Vectorizer + Logistic Regression**
  - Count-based vectorizer (TF-IDF)
  - Most basic classification model (Logistic Regression)
  - Apply data preprocessing

- **Result**

Accuracy All	Accuracy E/I	Accuracy S/N	Accuracy T/F	Accuracy J/P
19.20%	63.74%	76.15%	60.54%	62.29%

- Accuracy All: 1 if the model predicted all 4 attributes correctly
- Accuracy E/I, S/N, T/F, J/P: 1 if the model predicted one of the attributes correctly

ex)

Prediction: ISFP

Ground-truth: ESFP

Accuracy All	0
Accuracy E/I	0
Accuracy S/N	1
Accuracy T/F	1
Accuracy J/P	1

# *Our Method*

## **1. Use pre-trained language model to classify the MBTIs**

BERT: Transformer encoder based pre-trained language model

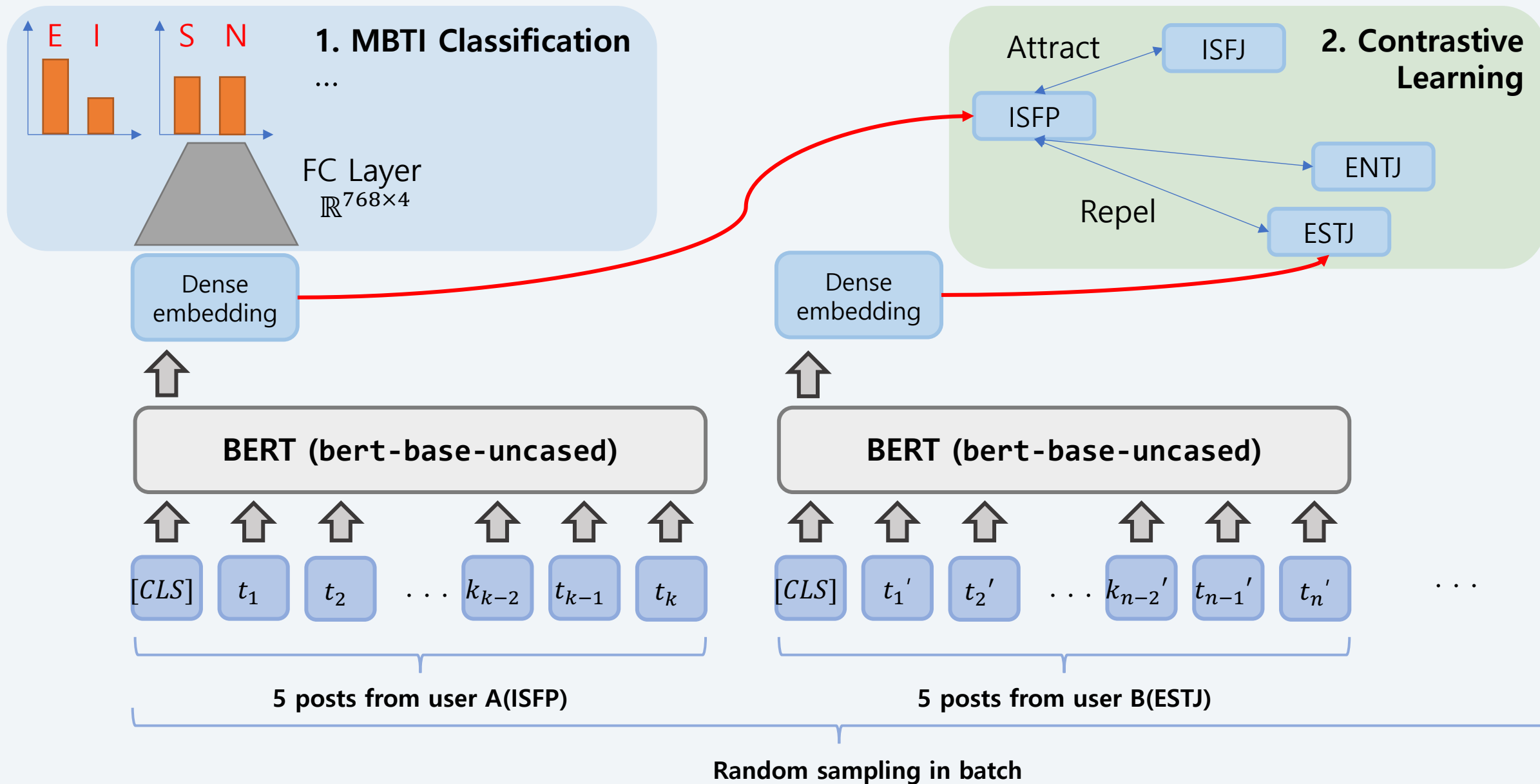
## **2. Utilize URLs and emojis**

Emojis and YouTube videos convey emotions

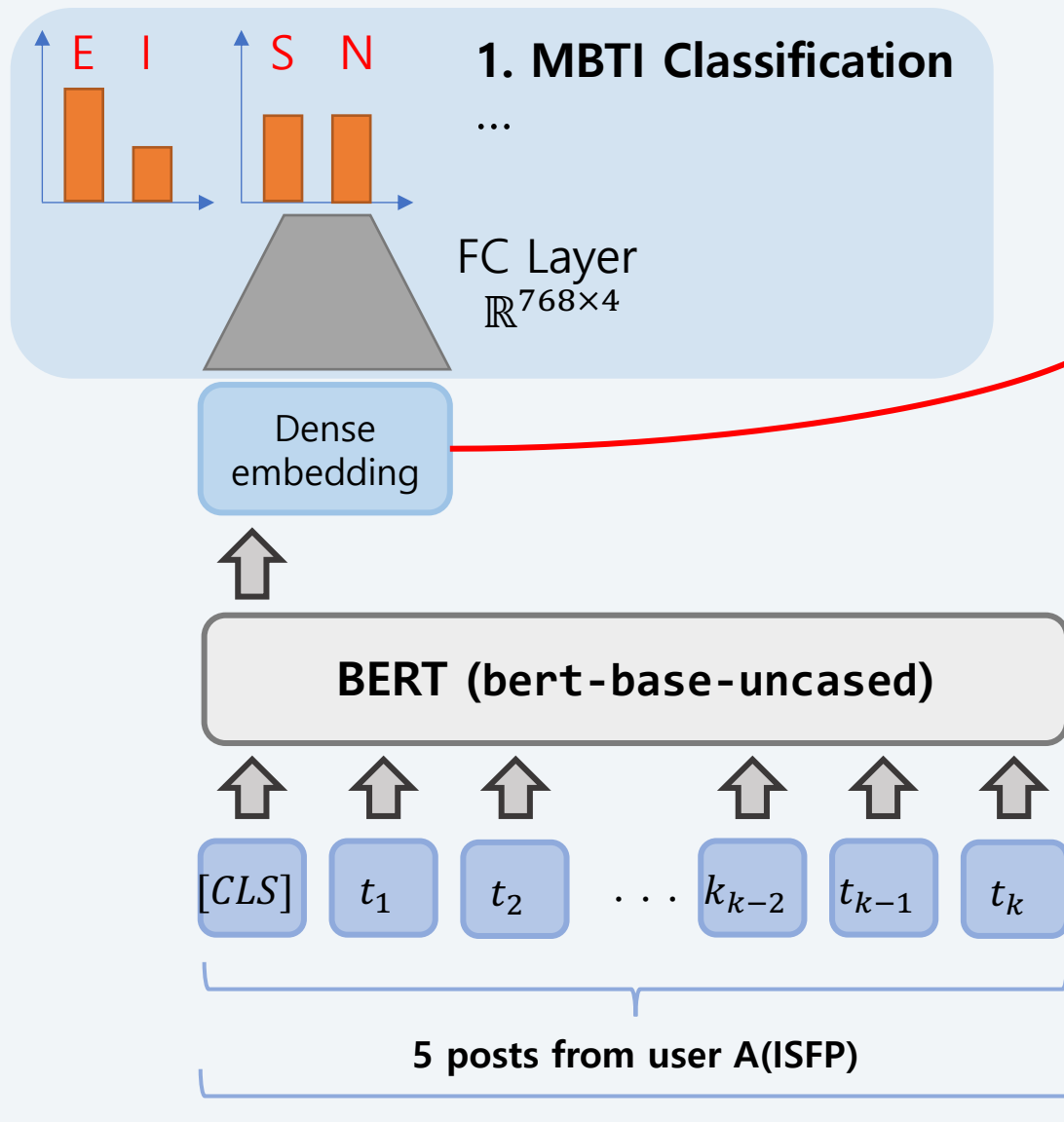
## **3. Contrastive learning**

The representation of tweets from same or similar MBTIs should be close to each other

# Model Outline

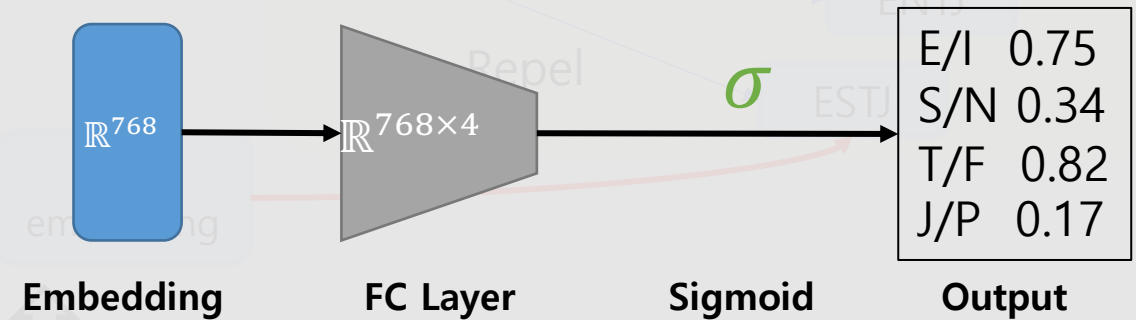


# Model Outline



## 1. MBTI Classification

- The dense embedding of the users' posts go through a linear classifier



- Each output corresponds to 4 different attributes of MBTI (E/I, S/N, T/F, J/P)
- For each attribute, **binary cross-entropy loss** is used to train the model

5 posts from user B (ESTJ)

Random sampling in batch

# Model Outline

## 2. Contrastive Learning

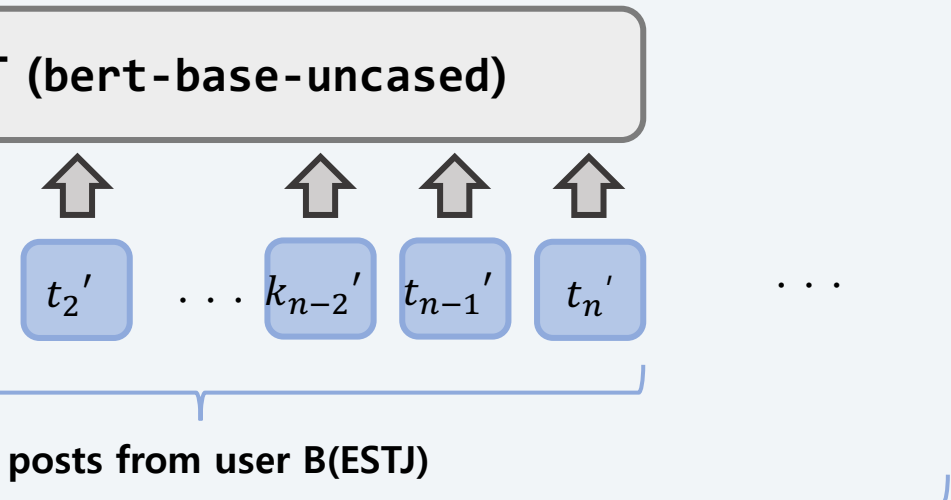
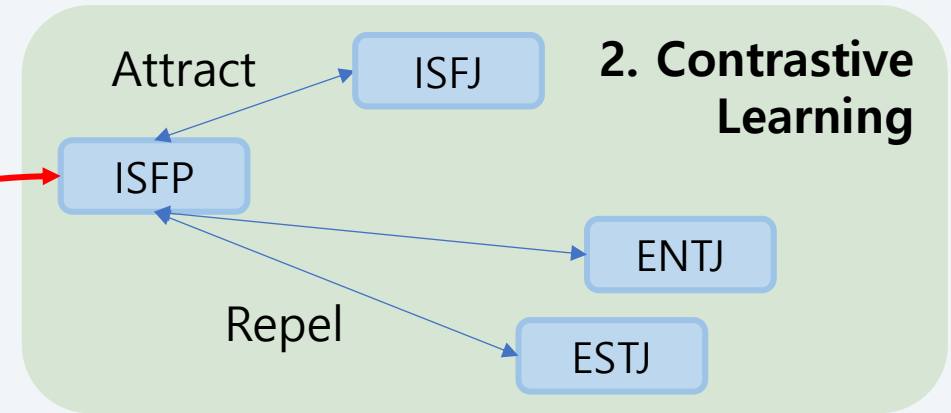
- Intuition: dense embeddings with posts from users with similar MBTI should be closer to each other, and *vice versa*

- We utilized **InfoNCE loss** for representation learning

$$\mathcal{L}_q = -\log \frac{\exp(qk_+/\tau)}{\sum_i \exp(qk_i/\tau)}$$

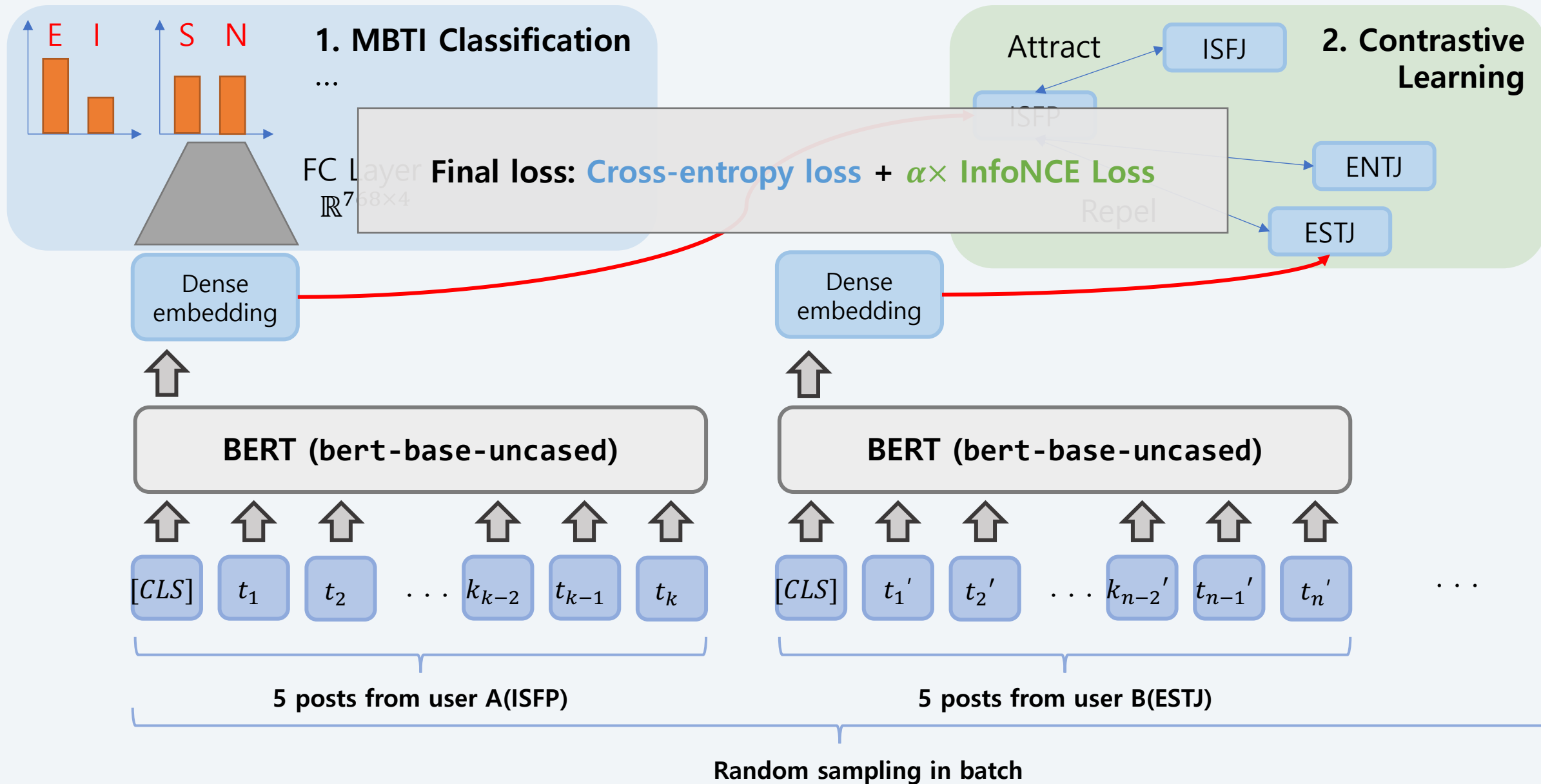
- For each dense embedding in batch:
  - Within all other embeddings in batch, find one embedding that has the closest MBTI (e.g., INTP  $\leftrightarrow$  INTP (0 differences), ISFP  $\leftrightarrow$  ISFJ (1 difference))
  - Find all other embeddings that have completely different MBTI, or has only one of common attribute (e.g., INTP  $\leftrightarrow$  ESFJ (4 differences), ISFP  $\leftrightarrow$  ESTJ (3 differences))

5 posts from user A (ISFP)



Random sampling in batch

# Model Outline





# Results

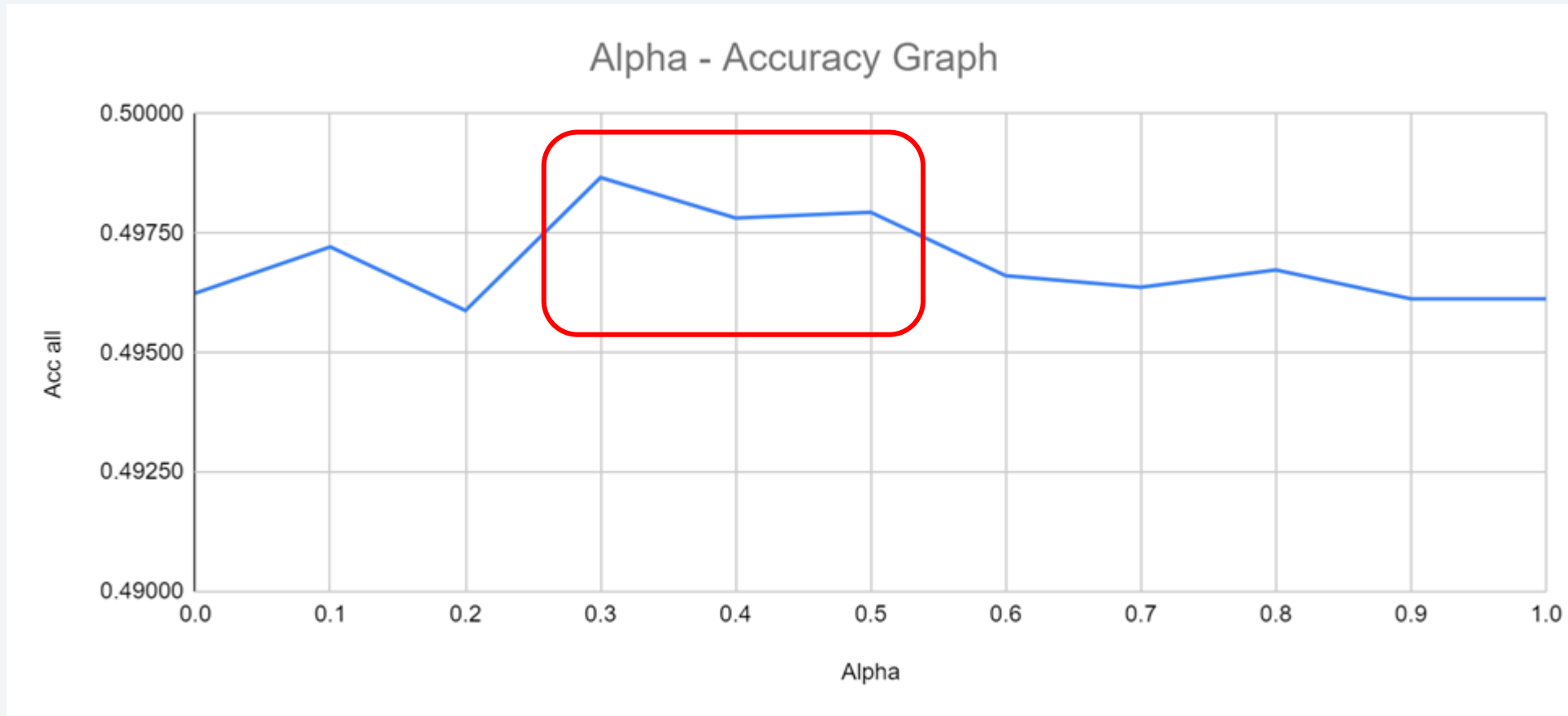
- Contrastive Learning

$\alpha$	Acc all	Acc E/I	Acc S/N	Acc T/F	Acc J/P
0 (No InfoNCE loss)	0.49625	0.82789	0.88574	0.79218	0.74038
0.1	0.49722	<b>0.83031</b>	0.88586	0.79085	0.74086
0.2	0.49588	0.82922	0.88732	0.78964	0.73880
<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.49867</b>	<b>0.83019</b>	<b>0.88901</b>	<b>0.79206</b>	<b>0.73880</b>
0.4	0.49782	0.82801	0.88550	<b>0.79351</b>	0.73808
0.5	0.49794	0.82885	0.88623	0.79133	<b>0.74098</b>
0.6	0.49661	0.82885	0.88586	0.79109	0.73808
0.7	0.49637	0.82849	0.88744	0.79254	0.74086
0.8	0.49673	0.82873	0.88744	0.79279	0.74098
0.9	0.49613	0.82861	0.88611	0.79194	0.73893
1	0.49613	0.82595	0.88344	0.79170	0.74026

→ Small performance increase with InfoNCE loss!

# Results

- Contrastive Learning



# Results

- **Data Pre-processing Ablation Study**

	Acc all	Acc E/I	Acc S/N	Acc T/F	Acc J/P
Our Method	0.4971	0.8291	0.8871	0.7894	0.7423
↪ YouTube URL	0.4710	0.8201	0.8931	0.7704	0.7232
Use Raw Emoji	0.4798	0.823	0.8888	0.7806	0.7338
↪ Emoji	0.4700	0.8285	0.8868	0.7747	0.7296
↪ YouTube URL ↪ Emoji	0.4637	0.8154	0.8878	0.7703	0.7204

- ↪ YouTube URL: Not convert YouTube URLs to the title of the video
- Use Raw Emoji: Use raw emoji(🤗) instead of converting it to text("hugging face")
- ↪ Emoji: Remove emoji from the preprocessing step

→ **All preprocessing techniques were beneficial to the model performance!**

# Conclusion

## Conclusion

1. We used pre-trained language model, **BERT**, to **predict users' MBTIs given their tweets**
2. We used **emojis and URLs of YouTube video** from the tweets, which are often removed from the preprocessing steps, to **increase the model performance**
3. In addition to traditional cross-entropy loss for classification, we introduced **contrastive learning for dense embedding representation learning**, which led to small increase in the performance

## Limitations

1. Since BERT model is computationally expensive to train, we were not able to conduct thorough cross-validation experiments
2. While contrastive learning led to a small increase of performance, the amount of increase was not greater than what we expected