EuroGames16: Evaluating Change Detection in Online Conversation

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Change Detection in Online Conversation

	19:30:37	How come no-one is mentioning the blatant foul in the buil
Online conversation:	19:30:45	I like #Nainggolan's hair style #WALBEL #Euro2016
	19:30:52	That is a top draw save by Courtois. Wales building pressu
Stream of docs/messages	19:30:59	#WALBEL @BBCMOTD How many dodgy referee decisions
e.g. Follow twitter hashtag	19:31:05	Jordan Lukaku is absolutely dreadful. #WALBEL
	19:31:11	Come on #WAL! You can do this. #EURO2016 #WALBEL
	19:31:16	How was Kanu not offside? #WALBEL #EURO2016
Changes impact conversation	19:31:21	Tap and dive for Begium #WALBEL
Volume	19:31:24	Good game so far, a #wal equaliser is coming #WALBEL
	19:31:27	And can we talk about the #referee ? #WALBEL #BELWAL
► Sentiment	19:31:31	GOAL!!!!!! Wales 1-1Belgium #WAL #WALBEL
	19:31:34	Somehow Belgium players are falling like leavesget up a
► Topic	19:31:37	Oh dear Wales who is laughing now #WALBEL
	19:31:39	YESSS WILLIAMS!!!! #WALBEL
We want to detect changes	19:31:40	RT @AJoToole: Ashley Williams for the equaliser. Come o
vvc want to detect changes	19:31:41	G0000000000000000000 WILLIAAAAAAA
when they happen [19:31:31],	19:31:44	Wales 1-1 Belgium (Williams '30) #EURO2016 #WALBEL F
	19:31:46	Goooooooooooooooal #WALBEL
as soon as they happen.	19:31:48	Wales have equalised!!! 1-1 #WALBEL

19:31:50



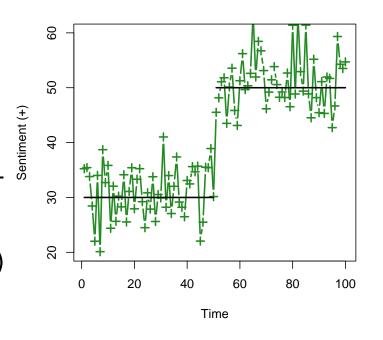
ASSSHHHLLLEEEYYY WILLLIIIAAAMMMSSSS!! #WAL #

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 - 3 From Document Streams to Time Series ▷ 6
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Change Point Detection

Known problem in time series analysis.

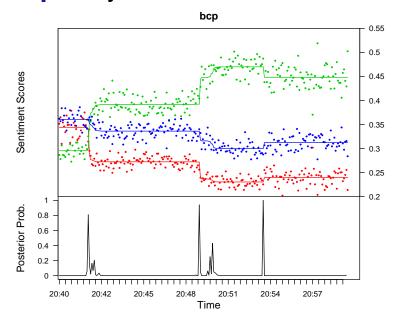
- Assuming time series of sentiment scores:
 - E.g. $s^+(t)$ positive sentiment.
- ► A Change Point is a location where the underlying stochastic process changes
 - E.g. go from moderately happy $(s^+ \sim 30\%)$ to quite happy ($s^+ \sim 50\%$).



- Various strategies:
 - Batch vs. Online (all data vs. one point at a time)
 - Parametric vs. Non-parametric (e.g. Gaussian vs. no assumption)
 - Univariate vs. Multivariate (e.g. count vs. 3 sent. scores)

Baseline Batch CPD Algorithms

bcp: Bayesian CP detection



Infering posterior probability of change

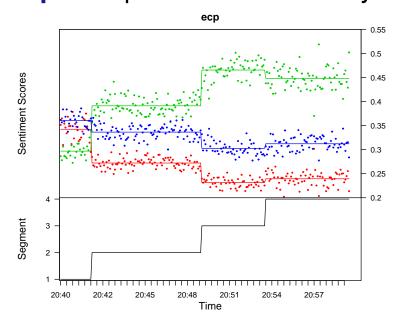
- Batch
- Gaussian assumption
- Multivariate

[1] Barry&Hartigan (1993) J.Amer.Stat.Assoc.

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ecp: Nonparametric CP analysis



Recursive test of differing distributions

- Batch
- Non parametric (no assumption)
- Multivariate

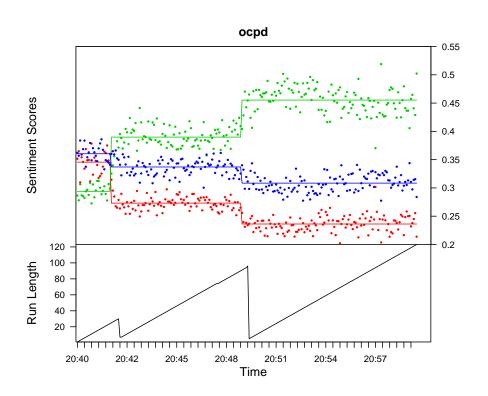
[2] James&Matteson (2014) J. Stat. Soft.

Online Change Point Detection

Model run length, using underlying predictive model (UPM).

E.g.:ocpd: Gaussian UPM ocpd+: Linear trend + Gaussian noise UPM

Bayesian inference \Rightarrow run length distribution.



- Online (one point at a time)
- Gaussian (ocpd) or linear (ocpd+)
- Multivariate
- R package onlineCPD

[3] Adams&Mackay (2007) arXiv:0710.3742

Run length drops → change point!

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From Document Streams to Time Series

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: \mathbf{c}_i= What the fuck is this ref man #WALBEL, [t_i= 19:30:53] : \mathbf{c}_j= Best game of the tournament so far. #EURO2016, [t_j= 19:33:00] :
```

- Compute sentiment (polarity) score:¹
 - $s_i^+ = .130, s_i^0 = .190, s_i^- = .681$
 - $s_i^+ = .681, s_i^0 = .197, s_i^- = .123$
- Average message sentiment over fixed bins (e.g. 5 seconds)
 - $\mathbf{s}[19:30:53] = (.318, .363, .318), n = 25$
 - $\mathbf{s}[19:32:58] = (.411, .348, .241), n = 139$
- Three time series of positive/neutral/negative sentiment
- Same framework may yield time series of counts, topics, etc.

¹Kiritchenko, Zhu, Mohammad (2014) Sentiment analysis of short informal texts. *JAIR* 50:723-762.



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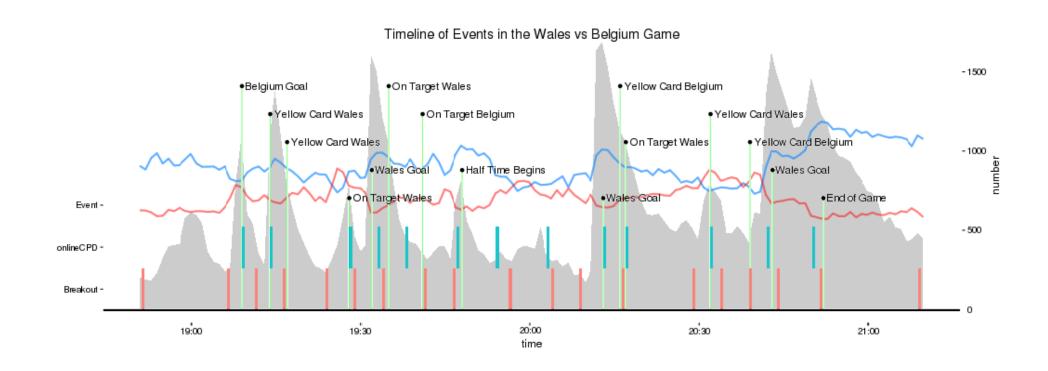
Data Collection: EuroGames16

- ► 16 games from 2016 UEFA Euro Championship (football/soccer);
- Collected from twitter API during each game +/- a few hours;
- Querying game-specific hashtags (e.g. #FRAPOR #PORFRA);
- Filtering for English + game-specific languages;
- ► Gold standard events from game reports: goals, on-target, substitutions...
- Processed data + gold refs available (find github link in paper).

ROESP ENGISL FRAALB FRAIRL FRAISL	52,953 191,384 61,748 172,872	115k 210k 434k 665k
RAALB	61,748 172,872	434k
RAIRL	172,872	_
	•	665k
RAISL	150 157	
	100,40/	721k
BERFRA	273,074	496k
BERITA	426,381	709k
GERPOL	82,132	232k
POLPOR	128,079	664k
PORAUT	72,644	171k
RAPOR	229,000	1000k
PORWAL	287,417	461k
RUSWAL	110,165	142k
SUIFRA	36,507	468k
VALBEL	288,312	379k
VALNIR	95,679	115k
	2.69M	7.04M
	GERFRA GERITA GERPOL POLPOR PORAUT FRAPOR PORWAL RUSWAL GUIFRA VALBEL	ERFRA 273,074 ERITA 426,381 ERPOL 82,132 OLPOR 128,079 ORAUT 72,644 ERAPOR 229,000 ORWAL 287,417 RUSWAL 110,165 EUIFRA 36,507 VALBEL 288,312 VALNIR 95,679

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Wales-Belgium Timeline (July 1st Q.final)



volume: number of tweets per 60 seconds,

pos/neg: sentiment score (NRC model),

reference: game events, collected from sports site,

breakout: 'breakout' detection (R package)

onlineCPD: online change-point detection (our work)



Experiments: Overall Scores

- Run 4 CPD algorithms on 16 games/datasets from collection.
 - on raw counts (univariate), sentiment scores (multiv.), and both.
- Compute performance as F-score w.r.t. reference game events.
 - Detected changes within +/- 2 bins of events are correct

Input	bcp	ecp	ocpd	ocpd+
Count	.3434	.4645	.4250	.4725
Sentiment	.2354	.4315	.3047	.4428
+ # references	.3918	.4860	.3047	.4380
Count+Sentiment	.4251	.4645	.4010	.5062

- ocpd+ does better overall; ecp performs almost as well;
- **bcp/ecp** work much better when they know the # references (cheating!).

Experiments: Pairwise Comparisons

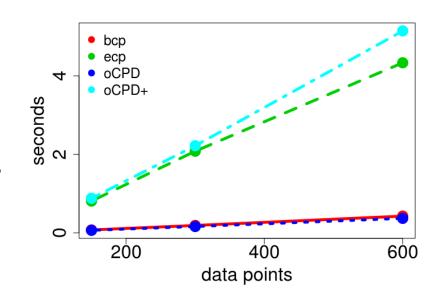
- Compute wins/ties/losses between pairs of algorithms
 - First number higher when row method wins;
 - Last number higher when column method wins.
- ocpd+ and ecp clearly outperform other two methods;
- Providing correct number of ref. events helps ecp a lot (cheating!).

Counts	еср	ocpd	ocpd+
bcp	2/0/14	5/0/11	2/0/14
ecp	-	11/1/4	7/1/8
ocpd	-	-	4/1/11
Sentiment	еср	ocpd	ocpd+
bcp	1/0/15	5/1/10	0/0/16
ecp	_	12/0/4	7/1/8
ocpd	-	-	3/0/13
+ # refs	еср	ocpd	ocpd+
bcp	0/0/16	4/0/12	0/0/16
ecp	-	14/0/2	10/0/6
ocpd	_	_	3/0/13

More Experiments

- ▶ Individual game \times method results \rightarrow see paper.
- Can use CPD to detect change in keyword/hashtag usage:
 - More labour intensive (need to specify k/w, #tag);
 - Does not work as well as tracking sentiment → see paper.

- Bin size impacts performance (see paper):
 - Large bin ⇒ short, smooth time series;
 - Small bin ⇒ long, noisy time series;
 - **bcp** better w. large, others with short bins.
- Computational time varies with CPD algo:



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Conclusion

- We develop a new framework for detecting change in social media;
 - Change in traffic, Sentiment, topic, etc.
- Works online, not retrospective;
 - Can detect changes as they occur (no waiting / re-running).
- ightharpoonup Able to detect changes related to \sim half reference events;

Extensions:

- Detect topic change using (online) topic models (tba);
- ► Re-architecture and extend R package for ocpd (ongoing);
- Extend to more data distribution (long-tailed / bursty);
- Optimization to improve computational cost; . . .

NRC is hiring applied ML researchers: https://bit.ly/2wlWiuc



The end

Thank you.

Questions?