

Project 4 Report:Popularity Prediction on Twitter *

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1 Part 1

Hashtag:gopatriots

average number of tweets per hour: 38.3861

average number of followers of users posting the tweets: 1558

average number of retweets: 1.0307

Hashtag:gohawks

average number of tweets per hour: 215.47

average number of followers of users posting the tweets: 1709

average number of retweets: 45.0641

Hashtag:patriots

average number of tweets per hour: 556.5743

average number of followers of users posting the tweets: 1859

average number of retweets: 50.6097

Hashtag:sb49

average number of tweets per hour: 1419.8896

average number of followers of users posting the tweets : 2243

average number of retweets: 252.9347

Hashtag:nfl

average number of tweets per hour:294.8925

average number of followers of users posting the tweets : 4376

average number of retweets: 15.0273

Hashtag:superbowl

average number of tweets per hour: 1624.5715

average number of followers of users posting the tweets : 4221

average number of retweets: 222.1168

As the hashtag becomes more generic, like #superbowl is more generic than #gopatriots, number of tweets per hour increases. Similarly, as more users are posting tweets with generic hashtags, average number of followers also increases.

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Plots for number of tweets in an hour for superbowl,nfl

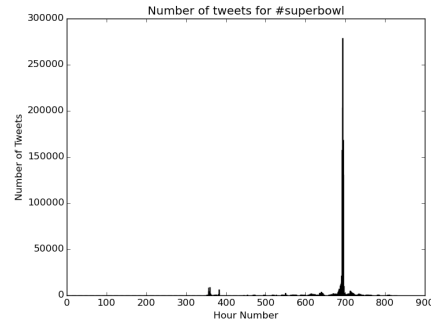


Figure 1: Plot for number of tweets in an hour for superbowl

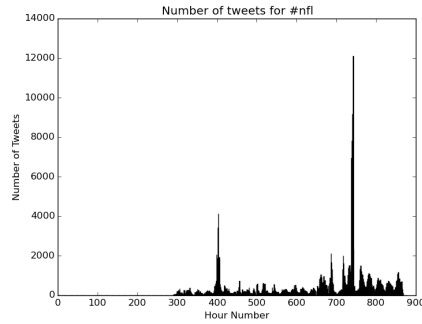


Figure 2: Plot for number of tweets in an hour for nfl

In the above graphs , we can see that number of tweets in a an hour were high near the super-bowl event as compared to days other than super-bowl event.

2 Part 2

The linear regression model was trained on the dataset described in the question to predict the number of tweets in the next hour. This model was trained on each of the hashtags. Features-

x1-number of tweets

x2-total number of retweets

x3- sum of the number of followers of the users posting the hashtag

x4-maximum number of followers of the users posting the hashtag

x5- time of the day.

Linear model for #gopatriots

Currently working with #gopatritots

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.614
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.610
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	142.8
Date:	Sat, 19 Mar 2016	Prob (F-statistic):	1.95e-90
Time:	01:56:34	Log-Likelihood:	-428.14
No. Observations:	454	AIC:	866.3
Df Residuals:	449	BIC:	886.9
Df Model:	5		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[95.0% Conf. Int.]	
x1	25.9936	3.320	7.828	0.000	19.468	32.519
x2	-19.3543	1.470	-13.163	0.000	-22.244	-16.465
x3	7.6036	3.897	1.951	0.052	-0.054	15.262
x4	-3.4688	2.015	-1.721	0.086	-7.430	0.492
x5	-2.0302	0.629	-3.227	0.001	-3.267	-0.794

Omnibus:	731.674	Durbin-Watson:	2.379
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	308193.251
Skew:	8.991	Prob(JB):	0.00
Kurtosis:	129.368	Cond. No.	15.1

Figure 3: Figure showing p,t and R^2 values for #gopatritots

Significant Features: x1,x2,x5 are significant as they have very low p value. Features which have p value less than 0.05 are considered as significant. These features also have a high t-value. This also suggests that these features are significant. Training accuracy can be seen from the value of R-squared. R-squared value is 0.614.

Linear model for #gohawks

Currently working with #gohawks						
OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.522			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.518			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	144.0			
Date:	Sat, 19 Mar 2016	Prob (F-statistic):	3.75e-103			
Time:	01:56:34	Log-Likelihood:	-697.04			
No. Observations:	664	AIC:	1404.			
Df Residuals:	659	BIC:	1427.			
Df Model:	5					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[95.0% Conf. Int.]	

x1	12.3965	3.198	3.877	0.000	6.117	18.676
x2	-0.0975	0.701	-0.139	0.889	-1.473	1.278
x3	10.5023	4.049	2.594	0.010	2.552	18.453
x4	-5.9060	1.595	-3.702	0.000	-9.038	-2.774
x5	-2.1650	0.747	-2.896	0.004	-3.633	-0.697
=====						
Omnibus:	953.589	Durbin-Watson:	2.240			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	982112.218			
Skew:	7.103	Prob(JB):	0.00			
Kurtosis:	190.873	Cond. No.	12.6			
=====						

Figure 4: Figure showing p,t and R^2 values for #gohawks

Significant Features: x1,x4,x5,x3 are significant features with low p values. R-squared value is 0.522.

Linear model for #patriots

Currently working with #patriots						
OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.692			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.690			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	296.4			
Date:	Sat, 19 Mar 2016	Prob (F-statistic):	8.31e-166			
Time:	01:56:34	Log-Likelihood:	-549.83			
No. Observations:	663	AIC:	1110.			
Df Residuals:	658	BIC:	1132.			
Df Model:	5					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[95.0% Conf. Int.]	

x1	27.4734	1.072	25.621	0.000	25.368	29.579
x2	-1.6965	0.673	-2.522	0.012	-3.017	-0.376
x3	-7.8920	1.368	-5.769	0.000	-10.578	-5.206
x4	2.1136	0.788	2.681	0.008	0.566	3.662
x5	-2.3237	0.623	-3.731	0.000	-3.547	-1.101
=====						
Omnibus:	1296.287	Durbin-Watson:	1.799			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	2006895.273			
Skew:	13.791	Prob(JB):	0.00			
Kurtosis:	271.118	Cond. No.	5.09			
=====						

Figure 5: Figure showing p,t and R^2 values for #patriots

Significant Features: All features are significant, with x1,x3,x5 more significant than x2,x4. Significant features also have a high t-value. R-squared value is 0.692.

Linear model for #sb49

Currently working with #sb49

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.795
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.793
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	419.9
Date:	Sat, 19 Mar 2016	Prob (F-statistic):	9.27e-184
Time:	01:56:34	Log-Likelihood:	-342.97
No. Observations:	547	AIC:	695.9
Df Residuals:	542	BIC:	717.5
Df Model:	5		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[95.0% Conf. Int.]	
x1	25.3438	1.083	23.404	0.000	23.217	27.471
x2	-1.7019	0.546	-3.115	0.002	-2.775	-0.629
x3	-7.1830	1.408	-5.103	0.000	-9.948	-4.418
x4	4.8808	0.723	6.749	0.000	3.460	6.301
x5	-3.3721	0.482	-6.996	0.000	-4.319	-2.425

Omnibus:	988.887	Durbin-Watson:	1.190
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	833300.916
Skew:	11.504	Prob(JB):	0.00
Kurtosis:	192.822	Cond. No.	6.52

Figure 6: Figure showing p,t and R^2 values for #sb49

Significant Features: x1,x4,x5 are significant features with x1 as the most important feature.. R-squared value is 0.795.

Linear model for #nfl

Currently working with #nfl

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.623
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.620
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	202.9
Date:	Sat, 19 Mar 2016	Prob (F-statistic):	2.14e-127
Time:	01:56:34	Log-Likelihood:	-575.19
No. Observations:	618	AIC:	1160.
Df Residuals:	613	BIC:	1183.
Df Model:	5		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[95.0% Conf. Int.]	
x1	20.3825	2.015	10.115	0.000	16.425	24.340
x2	-9.8686	0.812	-12.155	0.000	-11.463	-8.274
x3	10.1277	2.907	3.484	0.001	4.419	15.836
x4	-5.0599	1.630	-3.104	0.002	-8.261	-1.859
x5	-8.2981	0.747	-11.112	0.000	-9.765	-6.831

Omnibus:	917.371	Durbin-Watson:	2.007
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	289729.932
Skew:	8.106	Prob(JB):	0.00
Kurtosis:	107.828	Cond. No.	10.8

Figure 7: Figure showing p,t and R^2 values for #nfl

Significant Features:x1,x2,x5 are significant with high t-value and low p-value. R-squared value is 0.623.

Linear model for #superbowl

Currently working with #superbowl					
OLS Regression Results					
=====					
Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.824		
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.823		
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	567.1		
Date:	Sat, 19 Mar 2016	Prob (F-statistic):	1.35e-225		
Time:	01:56:34	Log-Likelihood:	-335.42		
No. Observations:	610	AIC:	680.8		
Df Residuals:	605	BIC:	702.9		
Df Model:	5				
Covariance Type:	nonrobust				
=====					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[95.0% Conf. Int.]

x1	9.9400	2.114	4.701	0.000	5.787 14.092
x2	-16.7365	0.675	-24.779	0.000	-18.063 -15.410
x3	25.3237	2.511	10.086	0.000	20.393 30.254
x4	-2.2855	0.852	-2.684	0.007	-3.958 -0.613
x5	-3.3723	0.489	-6.897	0.000	-4.333 -2.412
=====					
Omnibus:	1086.186	Durbin-Watson:	2.152		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	953499.953		
Skew:	11.291	Prob(JB):	0.00		
Kurtosis:	195.366	Cond. No.	14.2		
=====					

Figure 8: Figure showing p,t and R^2 values for #superbowl

Significant features:x2,x3 are significant features. R-squared value is 0.824.

3 Part 3

Features used in our analysis of the twitter dataset

3.1 Network Features

Network indicates the connectivity of the users posting the tweets. The connectivity is indicative of how well the tweet can be diffused in the network. Here we take several of the connectivity features which are important for predicting the number of tweets.

Number of retweets: Sum of number of retweets in an hour(x1).

Number of max followers: Here we count a list of followers for the users who tweeted in last hour and take the maximum. This indicates the maximum extent to which a single user can affect his network(x3).

Sum of number of people following the hashtag: As people following the tweets are the likely users to tweet, we take the number of people following that hashtag as a feature(x2).

Number of mentions: Sum of number of tweets in a given hour containing '@' mentions(x5).

Number of unique users: We also take the number of unique users which posted in last hours as a feature(x6).

3.2 Time Series Features

The time series features indicate the trend of tweets in a given time interval. Since the past number of tweets values are extremely important, through these features we try to extract the tweet variation with time.

Moving Average: Averaging number of tweets in last five hours with reference to present value(x7).

Moving Standard Deviation:Standard deviation of tweets in last five hours with reference to present value(x8).

Derivative:Taking number of tweets to be a time-series,the Derivative indicates Slope value at present time(x9).

Derivative mean:Mean of past five derivative values. The derivate gives the trend for past values which is a very good indicator for prediction(x10).

Past value: We take the past five values of number of tweets. This ensures we have enough past information to predict the values in next hour. This is similar to the linear prediction model used in many cases(x10-x15).

Time of the day: Represent hours of the day with respect to a given time reference(x4).

Using the features described on the previous page, we built a Linear Regression model. The training accuracy and significant variables for each hashtag are shown below:

Linear model for #gopatriots

```
Currently working with #gopatriots
OLS Regression Results
```

Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.720
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.711
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	80.91
Date:	Thu, 17 Mar 2016	Prob (F-statistic):	4.84e-112
Time:	02:10:53	Log-Likelihood:	-355.05
No. Observations:	454	AIC:	738.1
Df Residuals:	440	BIC:	795.8
Df Model:	14		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[95.0% Conf. Int.]
x1	-15.0933	2.398	-6.295	0.000	-19.806 -10.381
x2	23.8492	6.411	3.720	0.000	11.249 36.449
x3	-9.9803	2.903	-3.437	0.001	-15.687 -4.274
x4	-2.0515	0.571	-3.594	0.000	-3.173 -0.930
x5	0.2105	3.785	0.056	0.956	-7.228 7.649
x6	-1.3659	38.708	-0.035	0.972	-77.441 74.710
x7	-31.3866	12.013	-2.613	0.009	-54.997 -7.776
x8	7.4237	4.468	1.661	0.097	-1.358 16.205
x9	-1.0552	10.342	-0.102	0.919	-21.382 19.271
x10	0.9777	1.074	0.910	0.363	-1.133 3.088
x11	1.8936	1.621	1.169	0.243	-1.291 5.079
x12	9.3083	2.314	4.022	0.000	4.760 13.856
x13	14.1025	2.934	4.806	0.000	8.335 19.870
x14	10.0488	12.865	0.781	0.435	-15.235 35.333
x15	9.1682	21.365	0.429	0.668	-32.823 51.159

Omnibus:	577.377	Durbin-Watson:	2.209
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	132837.969
Skew:	5.784	Prob(JB):	0.00
Kurtosis:	85.997	Cond. No.	1.51e+16

Figure 9: Figure showing p,t and R^2 values for #gopatriots

From the values obtained, the significant features were found to be x4(time of day), x12 and x13(past values). These are sort of intuitive as well because we can expect the future value to depend on past values and the current time.

The scatter plot of Predictant values versust the significant features is shown below

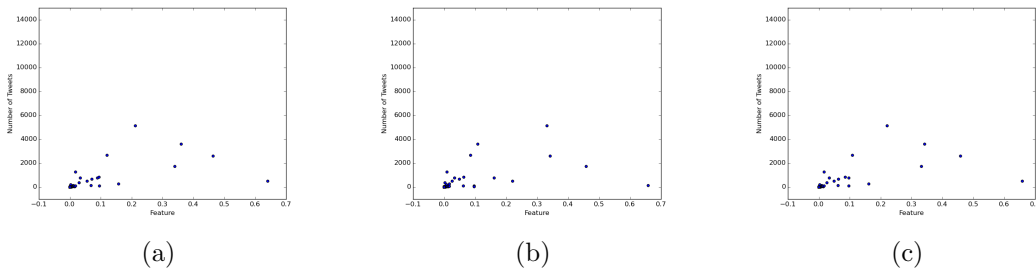


Figure 10: Scatter plot of significant variable with Predictant for #gopatriots

Linear model for #gohawks

Currently working with #gohawks						
OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.564			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.554			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	59.99			
Date:	Thu, 17 Mar 2016	Prob (F-statistic):	4.82e-107			
Time:	02:10:53	Log-Likelihood:	-666.80			
No. Observations:	664	AIC:	1362.			
Df Residuals:	650	BIC:	1425.			
Df Model:	14					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[95.0% Conf. Int.]	

x1	0.0119	0.803	0.015	0.988	-1.564	1.588
x2	2.6839	5.164	0.520	0.603	-7.457	12.825
x3	-3.8270	1.841	-2.079	0.038	-7.441	-0.213
x4	-2.6586	0.794	-3.349	0.001	-4.217	-1.100
x5	-0.5538	4.039	-0.137	0.891	-8.486	7.378
x6	41.9631	16.698	2.513	0.012	9.175	74.752
x7	-0.4951	8.745	-0.057	0.955	-17.666	16.676
x8	-0.4563	2.665	-0.171	0.864	-5.690	4.778
x9	-9.1293	3.549	-2.573	0.010	-16.098	-2.161
x10	-0.1185	1.321	-0.090	0.929	-2.712	2.475
x11	-4.8186	2.017	-2.389	0.017	-8.780	-0.857
x12	0.9974	2.017	0.494	0.621	-2.963	4.958
x13	3.4266	2.089	1.641	0.101	-0.675	7.528
x14	-7.2658	4.905	-1.481	0.139	-16.898	2.366
x15	-13.8771	7.305	-1.900	0.058	-28.220	0.466
=====						
Omnibus:	1105.691	Durbin-Watson:	1.982			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	1282077.957			
Skew:	9.710	Prob(JB):	0.00			
Kurtosis:	217.390	Cond. No.	7.83e+15			
=====						

Figure 11: Figure showing p,t and R^2 values for #gohawks

The significant variable obtained for this hashtag were x4(time), x6(of unique users) and x14(most recent value). The reasoning for time and most recent value is same as that we saw above, while number of unique users is also intuitive to understand as this indicates to some extent the reach of the current network.

The scatter plot of Predictant values versus the significant features is shown below

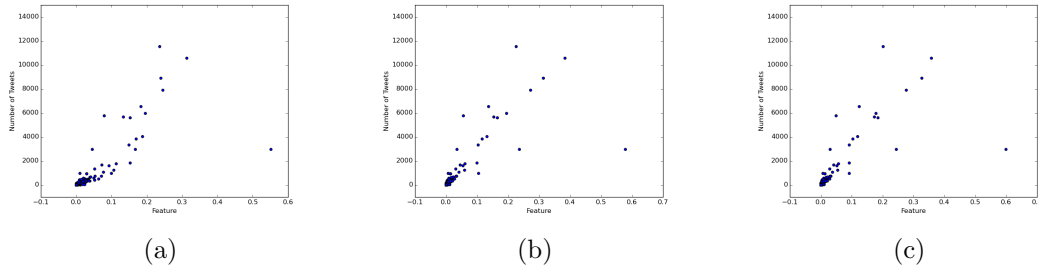


Figure 12: Scatter plot of significant variable with Predictant for #gohawks

Linear model for #patriots

Currently working with #patriots

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.746
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.741
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	136.4
Date:	Thu, 17 Mar 2016	Prob (F-statistic):	1.33e-182
Time:	02:10:53	Log-Likelihood:	-485.94
No. Observations:	663	AIC:	999.9
Df Residuals:	649	BIC:	1063.
Df Model:	14		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[95.0% Conf. Int.]	
x1	-1.0777	0.654	-1.647	0.100	-2.362	0.207
x2	15.3767	5.330	2.885	0.004	4.911	25.843
x3	-3.0994	1.331	-2.329	0.020	-5.713	-0.486
x4	-3.0439	0.581	-5.236	0.000	-4.185	-1.902
x5	42.1066	7.950	5.296	0.000	26.496	57.718
x6	-125.6345	24.876	-5.050	0.000	-174.481	-76.788
x7	-39.5285	8.008	-4.936	0.000	-55.253	-23.804
x8	1.7800	1.714	1.038	0.300	-1.586	5.146
x9	27.3657	4.122	6.639	0.000	19.271	35.460
x10	-5.6527	1.235	-4.576	0.000	-8.078	-3.227
x11	8.8564	2.518	3.518	0.000	3.913	13.800
x12	7.1597	1.724	4.153	0.000	3.774	10.545
x13	14.6535	2.119	6.917	0.000	10.493	18.814
x14	47.9428	8.137	5.892	0.000	31.965	63.921
x15	63.9687	10.495	6.095	0.000	43.360	84.578

Omnibus:	1287.941	Durbin-Watson:	1.940
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	2090556.493
Skew:	13.557	Prob(JB):	0.00
Kurtosis:	276.754	Cond. No.	9.19e+15

Figure 13: Figure showing p,t and R^2 values for #patriots

Significant Features are:

The significant variable for this hashtag were the x15,x14 and x13. These correspond to previous values, which we have seen are intuitive to understand. The scatter plot of Predictant values versus the significant features is shown below

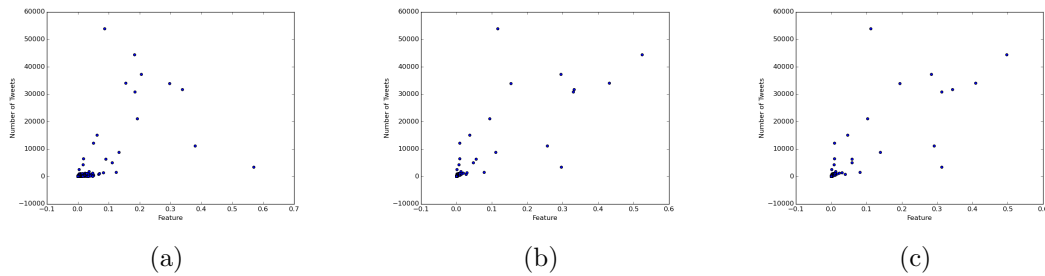


Figure 14: Scatter plot of significant variable with Predictant for #patriots

Linear model for #sb49

Currently working with #sb49

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.922			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.919			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	417.5			
Date:	Thu, 17 Mar 2016	Prob (F-statistic):	1.08e-282			
Time:	02:10:54	Log-Likelihood:	-79.482			
No. Observations:	547	AIC:	189.0			
Df Residuals:	532	BIC:	253.5			
Df Model:	15					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[95.0% Conf. Int.]	

x1	-1.9093	0.429	-4.448	0.000	-2.752	-1.066
x2	30.9628	2.169	14.273	0.000	26.701	35.224
x3	-9.0643	0.861	-10.528	0.000	-10.755	-7.373
x4	-2.6180	0.307	-8.528	0.000	-3.221	-2.015
x5	86.3467	7.759	11.128	0.000	71.104	101.590
x6	-86.2569	15.921	-5.418	0.000	-117.532	-54.982
x7	77.9401	16.107	4.839	0.000	46.299	109.581
x8	-12.4929	2.918	-4.282	0.000	-18.224	-6.761
x9	-1.062e+04	2.93e+04	-0.362	0.717	-6.82e+04	4.69e+04
x10	1.3592	1.438	0.945	0.345	-1.465	4.184
x11	-23.2565	4.169	-5.579	0.000	-31.446	-15.067
x12	-9.2562	3.346	-2.766	0.006	-15.829	-2.683
x13	-2.4810	2.814	-0.882	0.378	-8.009	3.047
x14	-2.52e+04	6.94e+04	-0.363	0.717	-1.62e+05	1.11e+05
x15	2.517e+04	6.94e+04	0.362	0.717	-1.11e+05	1.62e+05
=====						
Omnibus:	1020.076	Durbin-Watson:	1.658			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	1235742.075			
Skew:	12.126	Prob(JB):	0.00			
Kurtosis:	234.583	Cond. No.	1.07e+06			
=====						

Figure 15: sFigure showing p,t and R^2 values for #sb49

Significant Features:

The significant features for this variable were found to be x6(moving average), x4(time of tweet) and x10(past value). The presence of x6 makes sense as the moving average denotes the current mean and is a strong indicator of the range we can expect the future values to lie in.

The scatter plot of Predictant values versus the significant features is shown below

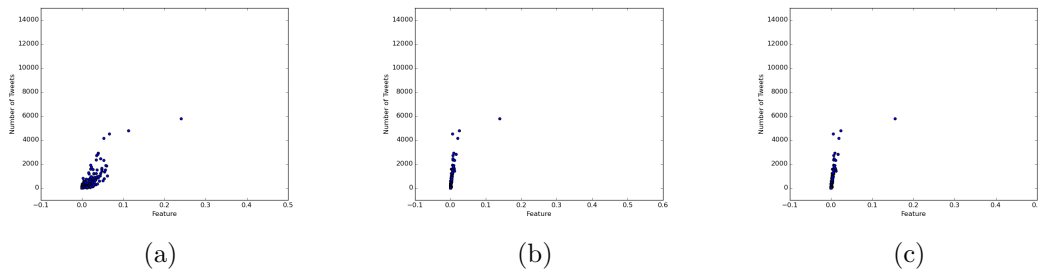


Figure 16: Scatter plot of significant variable with Predictant for #patriots

Linear model for #nfl

Currently working with #nfl

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.726			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.720			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	114.5			
Date:	Thu, 17 Mar 2016	Prob (F-statistic):	2.00e-159			
Time:	02:10:53	Log-Likelihood:	-476.58			
No. Observations:	618	AIC:	981.2			
Df Residuals:	604	BIC:	1043.			
Df Model:	14					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[95.0% Conf. Int.]	

x1	-9.6759	0.856	-11.306	0.000	-11.357	-7.995
x2	10.8040	2.934	3.682	0.000	5.042	16.566
x3	-4.8498	1.569	-3.091	0.002	-7.932	-1.768
x4	-5.9471	0.745	-7.985	0.000	-7.410	-4.484
x5	5.2639	3.760	1.400	0.162	-2.120	12.647
x6	3.7172	5.341	0.696	0.487	-6.772	14.207
x7	-44.2920	7.910	-5.599	0.000	-59.827	-28.757
x8	11.1935	1.834	6.104	0.000	7.592	14.795
x9	0.1203	1.423	0.085	0.933	-2.674	2.914
x10	-2.3161	1.198	-1.933	0.054	-4.669	0.037
x11	0.6009	2.066	0.291	0.771	-3.457	4.659
x12	10.1402	2.066	4.907	0.000	6.082	14.198
x13	11.2701	1.949	5.784	0.000	7.443	15.097
x14	12.9365	2.960	4.371	0.000	7.124	18.749
x15	13.0088	3.628	3.585	0.000	5.883	20.134
=====						
Omnibus:	713.044	Durbin-Watson:	1.889			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	114761.781			
Skew:	5.185	Prob(JB):	0.00			
Kurtosis:	68.949	Cond. No.	2.15e+16			
=====						

Figure 17: Figure showing p,t and R^2 values for #nfl

Significant Features for this hashtag are x13,x14 and x15. We've seen the reasoning behind these features.

The scatter plot of Predictant values versus the significant features is shown below

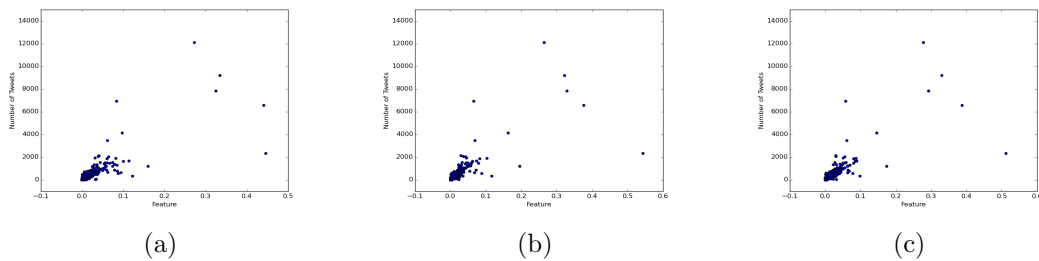


Figure 18: Scatter plot of significant variable with Predictant for #nfl

Linear model for #superbowl

Currently working with #superbowl

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.886
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.884
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	331.6
Date:	Thu, 17 Mar 2016	Prob (F-statistic):	2.62e-270
Time:	02:10:54	Log-Likelihood:	-202.65
No. Observations:	610	AIC:	433.3
Df Residuals:	596	BIC:	495.1
Df Model:	14		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[95.0% Conf. Int.]	
x1	-16.6300	0.893	-18.614	0.000	-18.385	-14.875
x2	19.4817	2.960	6.582	0.000	13.669	25.294
x3	-3.2324	0.808	-3.999	0.000	-4.820	-1.645
x4	-2.6742	0.408	-6.559	0.000	-3.475	-1.873
x5	-20.6658	5.041	-4.100	0.000	-30.565	-10.766
x6	35.7385	8.980	3.980	0.000	18.102	53.375
x7	58.4107	15.113	3.865	0.000	28.730	88.091
x8	-15.4531	5.076	-3.045	0.002	-25.421	-5.485
x9	-5.7352	2.492	-2.302	0.022	-10.629	-0.841
x10	5.1579	1.013	5.091	0.000	3.168	7.147
x11	-1.6313	2.796	-0.584	0.560	-7.122	3.859
x12	-20.8473	4.476	-4.657	0.000	-29.639	-12.056
x13	-22.1994	2.719	-8.165	0.000	-27.539	-16.860
x14	-1.2402	3.941	-0.315	0.753	-8.980	6.500
x15	-4.8355	5.365	-0.901	0.368	-15.373	5.702

Omnibus:	1090.469	Durbin-Watson:	1.898
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	1037195.335
Skew:	11.345	Prob(JB):	0.00
Kurtosis:	203.731	Cond. No.	9.01e+15

Figure 19: Figure showing p,t and R^2 values for #superbowl

Significant Features for this hashtag are x4,x6 and x10. We've seen the reasoning behind these features.

The scatter plot of Predictant values versus the significant features is shown below

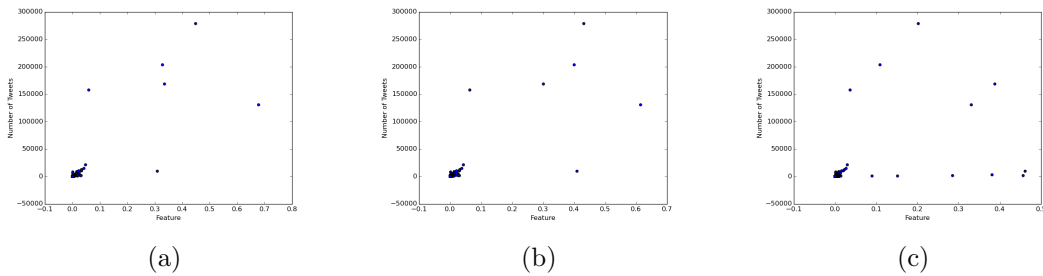


Figure 20: Scatter plot of significant variable with Predictant for #superbowl

In general, the scatter plots indicate a linear relation between the significant variables and predictant values. This behavior is what we expected and also follows the theoretical explanation of p and t values.

4 Part 4

The average prediction error obtained from 10 fold cross validation over full dataset is:

hashtag	Average Prediction Error
#gohawks	49.83
#gopatriots	192.83
#nfl	648.23
#patriots	1491.11
#sb49	3103.92
#superbowl	6722.28

Table 1: Table shows the average prediction error for different hashtags

Now we divide the dataset for each hashtag into three periods:

Period 1: Before Feb 1, 8:00

Period 2: Between Feb 1, 8:00 AM and 8:00 PM

Period 3: After Feb 1, 8:00 PM

The cross validation results were calculated for each hashtag in these three periods. The error obtained from cross validation is shown in the tables below.

Period	Cross Validation Error
Period 1	34.60
Period 2	10732.80
Period 3	141.65

Table 2: Cross Validation Error for #gopatriots

Period	Cross Validation Error
Period 1	769.17
Period 2	3190.07
Period 3	349.09

Table 3: Cross Validation Error for #gohawks

Period	Cross Validation Error
Period 1	263.32
Period 2	29426.67
Period 3	179.91

Table 4: Cross Validation Error for #patriots

Period	Cross Validation Error
Period 1	47.42
Period 2	143924.43
Period 3	258.24

Table 5: Cross Validation Error for #sb49

Period	Cross Validation Error
Period 1	121.73
Period 2	12275.64
Period 3	147.26

Table 6: Cross Validation Error for #nfl

Period	Cross Validation Error
Period 1	258.96
Period 2	881809.54
Period 3	679.02

Table 7: Cross Validation Error for #superbowl

5 Part 5

We read the period from the file and computed the hashtag as the one which occurs maximum number of times in a given test file. The files along with their obtained hashtag and corresponding tweet prediction for the next hour are shown in table.

File	Computed hashtag	Window	Number of tweets predicted in next hour
Sample1_period1.txt	#nfl	Period 1	7.35e+03
Sample2_period2.txt	#patriots	Period 2	2.98e+6
Sample3_period3.txt	#patriots	Period 3	1.18e+3
Sample4_period1.txt	#nfl	Period 1	9.83e+4
Sample5_period1.txt	#nfl	Period 1	4.04e+3
Sample6_period2.txt	#superbowl	Period 2	1.26e+8
Sample7_period3.txt	#superbowl	Period 3	2.42e+5
Sample8_period1.txt	#nfl	Period 1	8.83e+4
Sample9_period2.txt	#superbowl	Period 2	1.50e+9
Sample10_period3.txt	#nfl	Period 3	3.87e+02

Table 8: Table shows the prediction for number of tweets in next hour for the test files

6 Part 6

Problem Statement: Stock Prediction of selected advertising companies using Sentiment Analysis

The task at hand is to predict the stock market price of a particular company on the next day, given the closing Stock price on the previous day and the sentiment score for that company on the previous day.

The idea is to study the effect of a famous event like SuperBowl on the stock prices of the given companies using sentimental analysis.

Eight companies were taken for analysis from the twitter dataset. The hashtags for those eight companies are. 'doritos' 'makeithappy' 'budweiser' 'mcdonalds' 'mercedes' 'lexus' 'audi' 'minion'

Note: 'makeithappy' hashtag represents coca-cola

We did the analysis for a period close to the SuperBowl event. Period from 28 January 2015 to 7 February 2015 was chosen. For each company, the sentiments score on each day was calculated.

Approach for Sentiment Analysis

There are multiple options to do sentimental analysis and classify the tweet into different categories. One way to explore sentiments is to use a list of keywords with tagged sentiment information (e.g. "happy" or "awesome" might have high sentiment scores whereas "terrible" or "awful" might have very low sentiment score.) Then we count the occurrence of these tagged keywords to get a sense of how people feel about that particular company at hand.

We use the AFINN Sentiment Dictionary for our keyword list. Link here:
http://www2.imm.dtu.dk/pubdb/views/publication_details.php?id=6010

Using this approach of sentiment analysis, we calculated an average sentiment score for each day for each company.

Sentiment Score(SS):

0: Neutral

large positive value : high positive sentiment

large negative value : high negative sentiment

We plotted the sentiment scores for the 8 companies on the day of SuperBowl event and saw that #minion has the highest positive sentiment and #mercedes was neutral. It is also seen that, no company had negative sentiment scores.

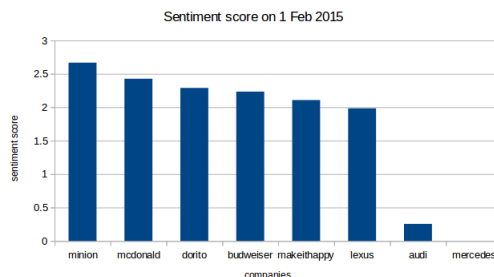


Figure 21: Sentiment scores on February 1, 2015

How Sentiment Analysis is done ?

Take #dorito, for this company we calculate the sentiment score for each day for the given range

of days . For calculating the score , we took only those tweet which contain the hashtag related to that particular company. If the company hashtag was present in the tweet text, then using the AFINN Sentiment Dictionary , we calculated the score.

Closing Stock Prices

Other challenge for this task was to collect the closing stock prices for each day for the given range of days. This data was collected from the yahoo stock quote python library. (Library Name: 'ystockquote 0.2.4') Once this data of closing stock prices was collected , it was used as a feature in the training dataset. We plotted graphs depicting the variation of closing stock with each day for three companies.

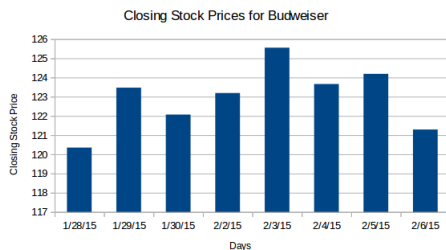


Figure 22: Closing stock prices for budweiser

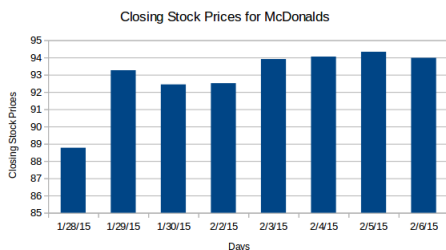


Figure 23: Closing stock prices for McDonalds



Figure 24: Closing stock prices for Pepsico

It is clear from the graph that closing stock price changes everyday for the three companies. Finally, the training dataset is made for each company.

How is the training data made? Training data consists of days from 01/28/2015 to 02/06/2015 as rows. Each row represent a single day. Features used for the matrix are sentiment score for a day and the closing stock price on that day. The training label was the closing stock price on the next

day. If closing stock price for the next day was not available(as in case of Saturday and Sunday) , we used the stock price on the next available day.

Further work to be done:

The training dataset will be used to make a linear regression model. Once the model is built, we will check the cross validation accuracy of the model. Then make a testing dataset from the days after 02/06/2016 and predict the stock prices for the next days and find the testing RMSE. Since, advertising companies are more talked about near the SuperBowl event, it is likely that the stock prices of these advertising companies will increase. So if we predict a decrease in the stock prices for a particular company after the event, then company can change its marketing strategies for handling with the decrease in the stock prices. But how public sentiment effects the stock price has to be studied further.

Other approaches:

Sentimental analysis done in this task can be modified. Instead of the sentiment score , we can find score for different categories of the mood and then use each category as a feature. There are few online tools available for this task like OpinionFinder. Apart from this , we can make a language model of the tweets and combine it with the sentiment analysis features.

References for Part 6

- 1.Mittal, Anshul, and Arpit Goel. "Stock prediction using twitter sentiment analysis." Stanford University, CS229 (2012).
- 2.Chung, Sang, and Sandy Liu. "Predicting stock market fluctuations from twitter." Berkeley, California (2011).
- 3.Au, Benjamin, Qian Zhang, and Wanlu Zhang. "Learning Dow Jones From Twitter Sentiment."