Part 4 – Cross Validation

In Part 4, we are required to use the 14 features obtained in Question-3 and to perform 10-fold Cross Validation across data.

The features are organized in the form of (features, predicant) pairs for each window. The feature data is split into 10 parts, such that 90% of our data will be used for fitting our model and 10% of the data will be used for testing the model.   
The process mentioned above, is performed 10 times on the feature data for each of our hastags. To evaluate the performance of the model, we use Prediction error for every fold.

Prediction error is calculated as = |N*predicted* – N*real*|

The accuracy results obtained across various hash-tags and over every fold given below,

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fold No | #gopatriots | #gohawks | #nfl | #patriots | #sb49 | #superbowl |
| (1) | 5.497 | 3.624 | 5.8562 | 20.235 | 55.370 | 26.962 |
| (2) | 5.811 | 3.649 | 6.581 | 20.355 | 48.427 | 27.006 |
| (3) | 8.896 | 5.692 | 6.732 | 21.208 | 97.462 | 26.949 |
| (4) | 90.584 | 9.758 | 41.497 | 32.991 | 53.527 | 30.424 |
| (5) | 16.709 | 195.137 | 275.896 | 137.657 | 151.170 | 63.362 |
| (6) | 15.890 | 669.995 | 161.242 | 1033.888 | 300.923 | 1004.981 |
| (7) | 13.719 | 143.188 | 159.437 | 416.451 | 1726.575 | 231.682 |
| (8) | 12.524 | 151.169 | 349.7592 | 362.720 | 9300.742 | 904.430 |
| (9) | 289.840 | 828.921 | 780.542 | 3553.646 | 938.063 | 11322.880 |
| (10) | 5.756 | 8.919 | 300.279 | 108.647 | 278.735 | 708.964 |
| Average Error | 46.523 | 202.005 | 208.782 | 570.780 | 1295.099 | 1434.764 |

Figure: Average Error of 10 Fold Cross Validation

Analysis of Results

* We can see that there is a relationship between the number of tweets for a hash-tag and the average error of cross validation. Greater the number of tweets leads to a higher absolute average error for the hash-tag.
* In particular, it is seen that for each hash-tag the error of one of the cross-validation fold is too high due to the the uneven distribution of the data-set. A fold might consider a split wherein the test-data has all high values for the class (tweets during the time of the SuperBowl) and training-data has all low values for the class (tweets before and after the SuperBowl), hence producing a high error value for that fold.

Question 4 - Cross Validation with Time Periods

The second part of Question-4 deals with analysis of regression models created for different time-periods during the SuperBowl. Three different time-periods were considered to create the regression models,

1. Before Feb. 1, 8:00 a.m. [when the hashtags haven’t become very active]
2. Between Feb. 1, 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. [active period]
3. After Feb. 1, 8:00 p.m. [after they pass their high-activity time]

Each tweet was segregated based on the time it was posted and split into windows of one-hour. The models were tested using 10-fold Cross Validation and the average errors for all folds obtained were as follows:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| HashTag | Period 1 | Period 2 | Period 3 |
| #gohawks | 200.038 | 5391.083 | 3619.449 |
| #gopatriots | 15.037 | 5511.565 | 3.407 |
| #nfl | 129.083 | 6274.101 | 320.641 |
| #patriots | 193.210 | 35029.398 | 119.486 |
| #sb49 | 99.697 | 89845.155 | 233.074 |
| #superbowl | 242.084 | 894816.135 | 456.501 |

Figure: Average Error of 10 Fold Cross Validation for each Time-Period

Analysis of Results

* The error seems to be extremely high for period 2. The reason can be that it is extremely difficult to achieve high accuracy using 12 training points. To deal with this problem we could use sliding windows to increase the number of data points