

Temporal Effects on Hashtag Reuse in Twitter: A Cognitive-Inspired Hashtag Recommendation Approach

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Motivation

- Microblogging platform *Twitter*
 - Post messages (*tweets*) with max 140 characters
 - Subscribe to tweets of other users (followees)
 - Other users subscribe to your tweets (followers)
 - Contextualize tweets with freely-chosen keywords (*hashtags*)
 - Hashtags can be searched to receive content of a specific topic or event (e.g., #recsys)



Motivation (II)







Hashtag Recommendations in Twitter

- Scenario 1: Hashtag rec. w/o current tweet
 - For a given user u, predict the set of hashtags u will use next
 - Foresee the topics a user will tweet about
- Scenario 2: Hashtag rec. w/ current tweet
 - For a given user u and tweet t, predict the set of hashtags u will use to annotate t
 - Support a user in **finding descriptive hashtags**
- We propose an approach for both scenarios





- Our Previous Work: Tag Recommendations based on a Model of Human Memory
 - Support users in social bookmarking systems with tag recommendations [Kowald et al., 2014)
 - Base-Level Learning (BLL) equation of the cognitive architecture ACT-R [Anderson et al., 2004]
 - Quantifies the usefulness of information (e.g., a word or tag) in human memory

$$B_i = ln(\sum_{j=1}^n t_j^{-d})$$

• Can we also use it for **hashtag recommendations**?





Datasets

- 2 datasets: CompSci and Random
- Crawling strategy
 - (i) Crawl seed users [Hadgu & Jäschke, 2014]
 - (ii) Crawl followees
 - (iii) Crawl tweets
 - (iv) Extract hashtag assignments

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Dataset	$ U_S $	U	T	HT	HTAS
CompSci	2,551	91,776	$5,\!649,\!359$	1,081,403	9,161,842
Random	3,466	127,112	$8,\!157,\!702$	1,507,773	$13,\!628,\!750$







Hashtag Reuse Types

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• How are people **reusing hashtags** in Twitter?



 66% and 81% of hashtag assignments can be explained by individual or social hashtag reuse





Temporal Effects on Hashtag Reuse

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 Do temporal effects have an influence on individual and social hashtag reuse?



People tend to reuse hashtags that were used very recently by their own or by their followees





Temporal Effects on Hashtag Reuse (II)

- Is a power or an exponential function better suited to model this time-dependent decay?
 - Log-likelihood ratio test [Clauset et al., 2009]

Dataset	Parameter	Individual ht reuse	Social ht reuse		
	Xmin	141	1		
CompSci	α	1.699	1.242		
-	R	188	164		
	Xmin	141	1		
Random	α	1.723	1.269		
	R	235	294		

• The time-dependent decay of hashtag reuse follows a **power-law distribution** \rightarrow BLL equation ($d \rightarrow \alpha$)







A Hashtag Recommendation Approach using the BLL Equation







Evaluation

- Evaluation protocol
 - For each seed user, put most recent tweet into test set → the rest is used for training
- Evaluation metrics
 - Precision, Recall, F1-score, MRR, MAP, nDCG
- Baseline algorithms
 - MostPopular (MP), MostRecent (MR), FolkRank (FR), Collaborative Filtering (CF), SimRank (SR),
 TemporalCombInt (TCI) [Harvey & Crestani, 2015]
- TagRec open-source framework: <u>https://github.com/learning-layers/TagRec</u>





Results (Scenario 1)

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• Can we predict the hashtags of **a given user** using the BLL equation?

Dataset	Metric	MP_I	MR_I	BLL_I	MP_S	MR_S	BLL_S	MP	\mathbf{FR}	\mathbf{CF}	$\operatorname{BLL}_{I,S}$
CompSci	F1@5	.086	.098	.101	.022	.076	.118	.006	.083	.099	$.153^{***}$
	MRR	.136	.188	.193	.032	.122	.187	.007	.130	.163	$.268^{***}$
	MAP	.143	.195	.202	.033	.128	.205	.007	.136	.169	$.285^{***}$
	nDCG	.175	.218	.225	.046	.154	.235	.012	.169	.196	$.324^{***}$
Random	F1@5	.160	.169	.175	.072	.103	.138	.012	.159	.165	.208***
	MRR	.261	.300	.314	.109	.159	.220	.023	.260	.278	$.361^{***}$
	MAP	.279	.315	.335	.116	.171	.240	.024	.279	.296	$.389^{***}$
	nDCG	.323	.352	.370	.144	.205	.280	.035	.324	.333	$.434^{***}$

- $BLL_{i} > MP_{i}, MR_{i}$
- $BLL_S > MP_S, MR_S$
- BLL_{I,S} > MP, FR, CF

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Results (Scenario 2)

 Can we predict the hashtags of a given user and a given tweet using the BLL equation?

Dataset	Metric	\mathbf{SR}	TCI	$\operatorname{BLL}_{I,S,C}$
G	F1@5	.139	.182	.200*
	MRR	.264	.334	$.395^{***}$
CompSci	MAP	.283	.354	$.417^{***}$
	nDCG	.299	.385	.446**
	F1@5	.181	.243	$.261^{*}$
Denter	MRR	.341	.436	.489**
Kanaom	MAP	.374	.472	.530**
	nDCG	.388	.507	$.562^{**}$

- TCI, $BLL_{I,S,C} > SR$
- BLL_{I,S,C} > TCI
- *Random* dataset > *CompSci* dataset
 - More *external* hashtags in *CompSci* dataset

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¹⁴ Conclusion

- **Temporal effects** have an important influence on individual and social hashtag reuse
- A **Power function** is better suited to model this timedependent decay than an exponential one
- The **BLL equation** provides a suitable model for personalized hashtag recommendations
 - Without (BLL_{I,S}) and with the current tweet (BLL_{I,S,C})
- Future Work
 - Incorporate **social connections** (e.g., edge weight)
 - Use additional knowledge source to cope with external hashtags (e.g., trending hashtags)





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Appendix: Formalization of Hashtag Recommendations using the BLL Equation

Modeling hashtag reuse:

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$$B_I(ht, u) = \ln(\sum_{j=1}^n (TS_{ref} - TS_{ht, u, j})^{-d_I})$$

Combining individual and social hashtag reuse (BLL_{I.S}):

$$B_{I,S}(ht, u) = \beta \underbrace{\sigma(B_I(ht, u))}_{BLL_I} + (1 - \beta) \underbrace{\sigma(B_S(ht, u))}_{BLL_S}$$

Combining BLLi,s with TF-IDF (**BLL**_{I,S,C}):

$$\widetilde{HT}_{u,t} = \underset{ht \in \overline{HT}_{u,t}}{\arg \max} (\lambda \underbrace{B_{I,S}(ht, u)}_{BLL_{I,S}} + (1 - \lambda) \underbrace{\sigma(CB(ht, t))}_{C})$$



Appendix: Results (Precision / Recall Plots)



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