The Importance of "In the Moment" Knowledge

Contextualizing NLP Models with Time, Location and Weather Information

Francesco Barbieri Snap Research, User Modeling and Personalization

CONFIDENTIAL





Who won the world cup in 2022?



I apologize, but as an Al language model, my knowledge is up-to-date only until September 2021, and I do not have information on events that occurred after that date. The FIFA World Cup in 2022 took place in Qatar, but I cannot provide the winner or any other details about the tournament. To find out the winner of the 2022 FIFA World Cup, I suggest checking the latest news or conducting an online search for the most recent information.











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TimeLMs: Diachronic Language Models from Twitter

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- TimeLMs is a set of language models specialized on diachronic Twitter data.
- A continual learning strategy for Twitter-based language models' capacity to deal with future and out-of-distribution tweets
- We train LM models on new data every 3 months \bullet

Model Name	# Tw
twitter-roberta-base-2019-90m	90.26
twitter-roberta-base-mar2020	94.46
twitter-roberta-base-jun2020	98.66
twitter-roberta-base-sep2020	102.8
twitter-roberta-base-dec2020	107.0
twitter-roberta-base-mar2021	111.2
twitter-roberta-base-jun2021	115.4
twitter-roberta-base-sep2021	119.6
twitter-roberta-base-dec2021	123.8
twitter-roberta-base-2021-124m	123.8
twitter-roberta-base-mar2022	128.0
twitter-roberta-base-jun2022	132.2
twitter-roberta-base-mar2022-15M-incr	138.8
twitter-roberta-base-jun2022-15M-incr	153.8
twitter-roberta-base-sep2022	168.8

eets	Last Date
M	2019-12-31
M	2020-03-31
M	2020-06-30
6M	2020-09-30
6M	2020-12-31
6M	2021-03-31
6M	2021-06-30
6M	2021-09-30
6M	2021-12-31
6M	2021-12-31
6M	2022-03-31
6M	2022-06-30
6M	2022-03-31
6M	2022-06-30
6M	2022-09-30

https://arxiv.org/pdf/2202.03829.pdf 9

Models	2020-Q1	2020-Q2	2020-Q3	2020-Q4	2021-Q1	2021-Q2	2021-Q3	2021-Q4	Change
2019-90M	4.823	4.936	4.936	4.928	5.093	5.179	5.273	5.362	N/A
2020-Q1	4.521	4.625	4.699	4.692	4.862	4.952	5.043	5.140	-
2020-Q2			4.548	4.554	4.716	4.801	4.902	5.005	-4.01%
2020-Q3	4.534	4.525	4.450	4.487	4.652	4.738	4.831	4.945	-2.15%
2020-Q4	4.533	4.524	4.429	4.361	4.571	4.672	4.763	4.859	-2.81%
2021-Q1	4.509	4.499				4.574	4.668	4.767	-2.89%
2021-Q2	4.499	4.481						4.675	-2.83%
2021-Q3	4.471								-3.26%
2021-Q4	4.467								-2.24%
2021-124M	4.319	4.297	4.279	4.219	4.322	4.361	4.404	4.489	N/A

Pseudo-perplexity results (lower is better) of all models in the Twitter test sets sampled from different quarters (each quarter correspond to three months. Q1: Jan-Mar; Q2: Apr-Jun; Q3: Jul-Sep; Q4: Oct-Dec). The last column reports difference in pseudo-perplexity, comparing the value obtained for each quarter's test set, between the model trained on the previous quarter and the model updated with data from that same quarter

Models	2020-Q1	2020-Q2	2020-Q3	2020-Q4	2021-Q1	2021-Q2	2021-Q3	2021-Q4	Change
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2020-Q3	4.534	4.525	4.450	4.487	4.652	4.738	4.831	4.945	-2.15%
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2020-Q2	4.441	4.439	4.548	4.554	4.716	4.801	4.902	5.0
2020-Q3	4.534	4.525	4.450	4.487	4.652	4.738	4.831	4.9
2020-Q4	4.533	4.524	4.429	4.361	4.571	4.672	4.763	4.8
2021-Q1	4.509	4.499	4.399	4.334	4.439	4.574	4.668	4.7
2021-Q2	4.499	4.481	4.376	4.319	4.411	4.445	4.570	4.6
2021-Q3	4.471	4.455	4.335	4.280	4.366	4.394	4.422	4.5
2021-Q4	4.467	4.455	4.330	4.263	4.351	4.381	<u>4.402</u>	4.4
2021-124M	4.319	4.297	4.279	4.219	4.322	4.361	4.404	4.4

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1-Q4 Change N/A 362 140 005 -4.01% -2.15% 945 -2.81% 359 767 -2.89% -2.83% 575 565 -3.26% -2.24% 463 489 N/A

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Model	So glad I'm <mask> vaccinated.</mask>	I keep forgetting to bring a <mask>.</mask>	Looking forward to watching <mask> Game tonight!</mask>
	not	bag	the
2020-Q1	getting	purse	The
	self	charger	this
	not 🤇	mask	The
2020-Q2	getting	bag	the
	fully	purse	End
	not <	mask	> the
2020-Q3	getting	bag	The
	fully	purse	End
	not	bag	the
2020-Q4	getting	purse	The
	fully	charger	End
	getting	purse	the
2021-Q1	not	charger	The
	fully	bag	End
\langle	fully	bag	the
2021-Q2	getting	charger	The
	not	lighter	this
2	fully	charger	the
2021-Q3	getting	bag	The
	not	purse	This
	fully	bag <	Squid
2021-Q4	getting	lighter	the
	not	charger	The

Model	So glad	I keep	Looking forward
	I'm <mask></mask>	forgetting to	to watching <mask></mask>
	vaccinated.	bring a <mask>.</mask>	Game tonight!
2020-Q1	not	bag	the
	getting	purse	The
	self	charger	this
2020-Q2	not	mask	The
	getting	bag	the
	fully	purse	End
2020-Q3	not	mask	> the
	getting	bag	The
	fully	purse	End
2020-Q4	not	bag	the
	getting	purse	The
	fully	charger	End
2021-Q1	getting	purse	the
	not	charger	The
	fully	bag	End
2021-Q2	fully	bag	the
	getting	charger	The
	not	lighter	this
2021-Q3	fully	charger	the
	getting	bag	The
	not	purse	This
2021-Q4	fully	bag	Squid
	getting	lighter	the
	not	charger	The

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2020-Q1	not	bag	the
	getting	purse	The
	self	charger	this
2020-Q2	not	mask	The
	getting	bag	the
	fully	purse	End
2020-Q3	not	mask	the
	getting	bag	The
	fully	purse	End
2020-Q4	not	bag	the
	getting	purse	The
	fully	charger	End
2021-Q1	getting	purse	the
	not	charger	The
	fully	bag	End
2021-Q2	fully	bag	the
	getting	charger	The
	not	lighter	this
2021-Q3	fully	charger	the
	getting	bag	The
	not	purse	This
2021-Q4	fully	bag C	Squid
	getting	lighter	the
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TempoWiC: An Evaluation Benchmark for Detecting Meaning Shift in Social Media

Daniel Loureiro[◊] Aminette D'Souza^{*◊}, Areej Nasser Muhajab^{*◊}, Isabella A. White^{*◊}, Gabriel Wong^{*◊} Luis Espinosa Anke^{◊♡}, Leonardo Neves[♣], Francesco Barbieri[♣], Jose Camacho-Collados[◊] [◊] Cardiff NLP, School of Computer Science and Informatics, Cardiff University, UK [♠] Snap Inc., Santa Monica, California, USA; [♡]AMPLYFI, UK [◊]boucanovaloureirod@cardiff.ac.uk, cardiffnlp.contact@gmail.com

Label	Target	Context-1	Context-2
F	bed	There's a lot of trash on the bed of the river	I keep a glass of water next to my <u>bed</u> w
F	land	The pilot managed to <u>land</u> the airplane safely	The enemy <u>landed</u> several of our aircraf
F	justify	Justify the margins	The end justifies the means
Т	beat	We <u>beat</u> the competition	Agassi <u>beat</u> Becker in the tennis champion
Т	air	<u>Air</u> pollution	Open a window and let in some <u>air</u>
Т	window	The expanded <u>window</u> will give us time to catch the thieves	You have a two-hour <u>window</u> of clear we the lawn

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Label	Target	Context-1	Context-2
F	Corona	l love to drink corona	I hate corona and lockdown
Т	Corona	l love to drink corona	A cold corona at the beach

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- 1. Select trending terms
- Take tweet examples from before and after trending date
- 3. Annotate the examples to see if there was a meaning shift

	Word	# Instances (% Diff. Meaning)	Trending Date	Agreement (Krippendorf's α)
-	frisk	99 (54%)	11/2/2020	0.718
	pogrom	99 (5%)	25/2/2020	0.482
	containment	100 (33%)	12/3/2020	0.274
	virus	96 (48%)	12/3/2020	0.254
	epicenter	100 (71%)	14/3/2020	0.124
	ventilator	99 (17%)	27/3/2020	0.541
.в	villager	100 (64%)	10/4/2020	0.546
l'ai	turnip	100 (95%)	10/5/2020	0.316
	bunker	98 (61%)	1/6/2020	0.408
	mask	99 (76%)	14/7/2020	0.255
	teargas	98 (3%)	18/7/2020	0.786
	paternity	100 (22%)	30/7/2020	0.289
	entanglement	99 (89%)	1/8/2020	0.623
	folklore	82 (92%)	3/8/2020	0.917
	parasol	100 (85%)	2/9/2020	0.446
no	impostor	99 (76%)	23/9/2020	0.544
ati	lotte	98 (43%)	27/9/2020	0.514
bili	recount	100 (28%)	6/11/2020	0.682
N ³	primo	100 (77%)	9/11/2020	0.528
	milker	99 (50%)	4/3/2021	0.699
	moxie	97 (83%)	5/3/2021	0.755
	unlabeled	100 (90%)	10/3/2021	0.711
	pyre	100 (32%)	27/4/2021	0.243
	gaza	100 (60%)	15/5/2021	0.749
	ido	91 (83%)	27/5/2021	0.712
t.	airdrop	99 (40%)	6/6/2021	0.918
Tes	bullpen	99 (9%)	16/6/2021	0.388
-	crt	100 (68%)	26/6/2021	0.867
	monet	98 (94%)	8/7/2021	1.000
	burnham	100 (16%)	1/8/2021	0.964
	delta	100 (100%)	11/8/2021	1.000
	gala	100 (46%)	14/9/2021	0.498
	launchpad	99 (81%)	17/9/2021	0.558
	vanguard	99 (95%)	21/9/2021	0.421

Table 2: Details all the words included in TempoWiC. Maximum pairwise agreement is reported.

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Table 2: Details all the words included in TempoWiC. Maximum pairwise agreement is reported.







	Model	Accuracy
ng	RoBERTa-base	66.89%
	RoBERTa-large	66.49%
uni	TimeLMs-2019-90M	66.46%
le-t	TimeLMs-2021-124M	65.04%
Fir	BERTweet-base	61.46%
	BERTweet-large	67.93%
Similarity	RoBERTa-base	67.96%
	RoBERTa-large	72.98%
	TimeLMs-2019-90M	74.07%
	TimeLMs-2021-124M	71.01%
	BERTweet-base	69.45%
	BERTweet-large	69.18%

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	RoBERTa-base	67.96%
ţ	RoBERTa-large	72.98%
ari	TimeLMs-2019-90M	74.07%
Simil	TimeLMs-2021-124M	71.01%
	BERT weet-base	69.45%
	BERT weet-large	69.18%



Figure 4: Relative (%) differences in F1 scores when TimeLM-19 is trained in a temporal and in a random setting for the single-label setting. Negative values indicate that when using the temporal split the model's performance decreases.



https://arxiv.org/pdf/2209.09824.pdf²⁵

Twitter Topic Classification

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Class	TimeI	LM-19	TimeLM-21		
Class	temp	rand	temp	rand	
arts & culture	21.3	39.1	35.4	44.8	
business & entrepreneurs	58.6	55.3	56.3	54.0	
celebrity & pop culture	48.6	47.8	46.4	57.6	
diaries & daily life	44.5	51.2	44.7	49.8	
family	46.4	55.2	53.1	56.2	
fashion & style	66.4	75.2	67.2	75.2	
film tv & video	66.1	72.2	65.4	70.6	
fitness & health	55.7	42.2	58.6	52.6	
food & dining	75.4	70.7	80.4	71.6	
gaming	64.6	69.2	64.8	71.2	
learning & educational	49.3	47.1	48.9	47.0	
music	88.1	87.8	86.9	88.2	
news & social concern	84.4	86.2	84.5	85.0	
other hobbies	27.7	30.3	31.1	26.2	
relationships	35.3	51.6	44.5	54.0	
samples avg	74.3	75.2	74.7	75.2	
science & technology	50.5	56.0	50.2	52.1	
sports	95.6	94.8	95.2	94.8	
travel & adventure	57.1	56.0	52.2	54.7	
youth & student life	50.4	43.6	50.8	51.0	
macro avg	57.2	59.6	58.8	60.9	

https://arxiv.org/pdf/2209.09824.pdf26

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Class	TimeI	LM-19	TimeLM-21	
Class	temp	rand	temp	rand
arts & culture	21.3	39.1	35.4	44.8
business & entrepreneurs	58.6	55.3	56.3	54.0
celebrity & pop culture	48.6	47.8	46.4	57.6
diaries & daily life	44.5	51.2	44.7	49.8
family	46.4	55.2	53.1	56.2
fashion & style	66.4	75.2	67.2	75.2
film tv & video	66.1	72.2	65.4	70.6
fitness & health	55.7	42.2	58.6	52.6
food & dining	75.4	70.7	80.4	71.6
gaming	64.6	69.2	64.8	71.2
learning & educational	49.3	47.1	48.9	47.0
music	88.1	87.8	86.9	88.2
news & social concern	84.4	86.2	84.5	85.0
other hobbies	27.7	30.3	31.1	26.2
relationships	35.3	51.6	44.5	54.0
samples avg	74.3	75.2	74.7	75.2
science & technology	50.5	56.0	50.2	52.1
sports	95.6	94.8	95.2	94.8
travel & adventure	57.1	56.0	52.2	54.7
youth & student life	50.4	43.6	50.8	51.0
macro avg	57.2	59.6	58.8	60.9

https://arxiv.org/pdf/2209.09824.pdf27

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Twitter Topic Classification

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Leonardo Neves, Vítor Silva, Francesco Barbieri

Snap Inc., Santa Monica, CA, United States {lneves, vsilvasousa, fbarbieri}@snap.com

macro

	Class		TimeLM-19		TimeLM-21		
	Class	temp	rand	temp	rand		
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	business & entrepreneurs	58.6	55.3	56.3	54.0		
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	fashion & style	66.4	75.2	67.2	75.2		
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	gaming	64.6	69.2	64.8	71.2		
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ľ	travel & adventure	57.1	56.0	52.2	54.7		
		57.2	2	59.6	58	8.8	60.9

https://arxiv.org/pdf/2209.09824.pdf28



Named Entity Recognition in Twitter: A Dataset and Analysis on Short-Term Temporal Shifts

Asahi Ushio¹, Leonardo Neves², Vítor Silva², Francesco Barbieri², Jose Camacho-Collados¹

¹Cardiff NLP, School of Computer Science and Informatics, Cardiff University, United Kingdom {UshioA,CamachoColladosJ}@cardiff.ac.uk ²Snap Inc., Santa Monica, CA, United States {lneves,vsilvasousa,fbarbieri}@snap.com

Model	Macro F1 2021 / 2020
TimeLM ₂₀₁₉	59.3 / 61.1
TimeLM ₂₀₂₀ TimeLM ₂₀₂₁	58.3760.3 59.5761.1

https://arxiv.org/pdf/2210.03797.pdf²⁹

Can we use recurrent patterns of time?







Can we use recurrent patterns of time?





Roger Federer <a>@rogerfederer Mar 15 Can't wait to visit #Chicago for the first time next week. What shall I do while I am in town? #LaverCup \mathcal{L}

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Roger Federer <a>@rogerfederer Mar 15 Can't wait to visit #Chicago for the first time next week. What shall I do while I am in town? #LaverCup

Can't wait to visit #Chicago for the first time next Week. What shall I do while I am in town? #LaverCup <mask>



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Can't wait to visit #Chicago for the first time next Week. What shall I do while I am in town? #LaverCup <mask>





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Exploring Emoji Usage and Prediction Through a Temporal Variation Lens

 Francesco Barbieri[♣] Luís Marujo[♡] Pradeep Karuturi[♡] William Brendel[♡] Horacio Saggion[♣]
 [♣] Large Scale Text Understanding Systems Lab, TALN, UPF, Barcelona, Spain [♡] Snap Inc. Research, Venice, California, USA



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Comparing 10 Nearest Neighbours of the same emoji

on different models (seasons)



Spring	•	N.	**	-Ver	×	*	7		2
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Comparing 10 Nearest Neighbours of the same emoji

on different models (seasons)



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Comparing 10 Nearest Neighbours of the same emoji

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Exploring Emoji Usage and Prediction

Francesco Barbieri^{\bullet} Luís Marujo^{\heartsuit} Pradeep Karuturi^{\heartsuit} William Brendel $^{\heartsuit}$ Horacio Saggion^{*} * Large Scale Text Understanding Systems Lab, TALN, UPF, Barcelona, Spain $^{\circ}$ Snap Inc. Research, Venice, California, USA

Through a Temporal Variation Lens

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Exploring Emoji Usage and Prediction Through a Temporal Variation Lens

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Exploring Emoji Usage and Prediction

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Through a Temporal Variation Lens

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Table 5: Results for the three models: whitout date (W/O), Early date fudion, and Late date fusion. Precision, Recall, F1, accuracy at 1, 5, 10, and Coverage Error.

	Р	\mathbf{R}	$\mathbf{F1}$	a@1	a@5	a@10	CE
W/O	21.97	23.22	21.89	23.13	38.22	45.70	44.29
Early	22.10	23.43	22.06	23.33	38.55	46.29	42.59
Late	21.83	23.00	21.63	22.91	37.85	45.62	43.91

Francesco Barbieri^{**\bullet**} Luís Marujo^{\heartsuit} Pradeep Karuturi^{\heartsuit} William Brendel $^{\heartsuit}$ Horacio Saggion^{*} * Large Scale Text Understanding Systems Lab, TALN, UPF, Barcelona, Spain $^{\circ}$ Snap Inc. Research, Venice, California, USA



Exploring Emoji Usage and Prediction Through a Temporal Variation Lens

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Emoji	W	•	6	*		۲)	-	1	
W/O	0.54	0.4	0.15	0.34	0.40	0.4	0.22	0.19	0.30	0.31
Early	0.63	0.11	0.22	0.41	0.47	0.10	0.27	0.24	0.35	0.36
Emoji			S	8	i	22		۲	1	¥
W/O	0.44	0.30	0.36	0.50	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.22	0.11
Early	0.49	0.34	0.40	0.54	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.26	0.15

Exploring Emoji Usage and Prediction Through a Temporal Variation Lens



Roger Federer <a>Omega @rogerfederer · Mar 15 Can't wait to visit #Chicago for the first time next week. What shall I do while I am in town? #LaverCup



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How Cosmopolitan Are Emojis?

Exploring Emojis Usage and Meaning over Different Languages with Distributional Semantics

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NN from Model trained on tweets from **USA**

- God
- praise
- finally
- thank
- hands

How Cosmopolitan Are Emojis?

Exploring Emojis Usage and Meaning over Different Languages with Distributional Semantics

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NN from Model trained on tweets from **USA**

- God
- praise
- finally
- hank thank
- hands

NN from Model trained

on tweets from **Spain**

- Ibiza festival hands amnesia
- viernes



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Roger Federer <a>Omega @rogerfederer
Mar 15
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Sunshine with a Chance of Smiles: **How Does Weather Impact Sentiment on Social Media?**

Julie Jiang,^{1,2*} Nils Murrugara-Llerena,² Maarten W. Bos,² Yozen Liu,² Neil Shah,² Leonardo Neves,² Francesco Barbieri²

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Abstract

The environment we are in can affect our mood and behavior. One environmental factor is weather, which is linked to sentiment as expressed on social media. However, less is known about how integrating changes in weather, along with time and location contextual cues, can improve sentiment detection and understanding. In this paper, we explore the effects of three contextual features-weather, location, and



"Beach day"



state-of-the-art sentiment classifier: ?



59

"Beach day"



state-of-the-art sentiment classifier: NEUTRAL



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state-of-the-art sentiment classifier: "Beach day" **NEUTRAL** Los Angeles Weather is **SATURDAY AMAZING**

Contextually-aware classifier: POSITIVE

Background

Weather impacts our **mood** and behavior

(e.g., Howard & Hoffman, 1984)

- Sun => happy
- Too hot => aggressive
- Too humid => irritable
- Rain => depression

It can predict...

- The stock market (Chang et al., 2008)
- The housing market (Hu & Lee, 2020)
- Crime rate (Chen et al., 2015)
- Dating prospects (Guéguen, 2013)

Research Questions

RQ1 MODELING: Does weather **improve** sentiment detection?

RQ2 ANALYSIS: How does weather **impact** sentiment?



Snapchat data

- 8M Public Snapchat Stories from 2020
 - 3K annotated \bigcirc
- Textual feature: the caption
- **Contextual features:** location, time, and weather
 - Current weather \bigcirc
 - Historical weather \bigcirc





Historically averaged weather prior to the day of the Snap

RQ1 MODELING



Does weather **improve** sentiment detection?

65

RQ1: Model



66

RQ1: Result



* significant improvement (P<0.05)

Classification Regression

RQ1: Result

	Score	%	
LANGUAGE ONLY			
RoBERTa-base	65.07		¹ / ₂ F1-Macro
Snap-RoBERTa (SR)	74.23		Classification
LANGUAGE+CONTEXT		(from SR)	
SR+Weather+Location+Time	76.64	3.2%*	
CONTEXT ABLATION		(from SR)	
SR+Weather	76.46	3.0%*	
SR+Time	75.85	2.2%*	
SR+Location	75.77	2.1%*	

* significant improvement (P<0.05)

+ ¹/₂ Pearson Regression



How much historical weather info is needed for good performance?

Weather from which timeframe is the most important?

69

77.5



How much historical weather info is needed for good performance?

Weather from which timeframe is the most important?

70

77.5 77.0



How much historical weather info is needed for good performance?

the most important?

71



How much historical weather info is needed for good performance?

Weather from which timeframe is the most important?

72
RQ2 Analysis How does weather impact sentiment?

73

RQ2: Weather-induced sentiment



Weather timeframe



RQ2: Weather-induced sentiment

High temperature and % clear weather are **positively linked** with sentiment

Pressure, humidity, rain, and clouds are negatively linked with sentiment

Weather has a **lasting impact** on sentiment



Weather timeframe



Weather-induced sentiment

Sentiment declines both when the current temperature is too hot and too cold compared to previously.



Change in Temperature vs. Sentiment



80% 100% Current temperature is warmer

Time and sentiment



AFTERNOON Slump



 $^{\circ}$



Time and sentiment

Sentiment is consistently higher when the weather is warmer controlling for time



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RQ2: Location and sentiment

Pearson corr. of temperature and sentiment by state







LA has the **biggest** decline in expressed sentiment due to temperature drops and rainfall

RQ1 MODELING:

- Contextual factors **improve** language modeling
- Weather is the most important contextual factor

RQ2 ANALYSIS:

- Weather is significantly **correlated** with expressed sentiment
- Mood sensitivity to changes in weather depends on **location** but does not vary much with time

- Large-scale empirical proof of weather's impact on expressed sentiment
- Weather's effects on expressed sentiment appears to be **implicit** rather than explicit

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Collaborators

- Julie Jiang
- Maarten W. Bos
- Yozen Liu
- Neil Shah
- Leonardo Neves
- Nils Murrugarra-Llerena
- Vitor Silva
- Luis Marujo
- Pradeep Karuturi
- William Brendel
- German Kruszewski
- Francesco Ronzano
- Horacio Saggion
- Luis Espinosa-Anke
- Jose Camacho
- Daniel Loureiro

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Snap research at KDD

CARL-G: Clustering-Accelerated Representation Learning on Graphs

William Shiao, Uday Saini, Yozen Liu, Tong Zhao, Neil Shah, Evangelos Papalexakis We propose a new framework for graph self-supervised learning by adapting clustering validation indices as loss functions, with over 79x training speedup and no performance degradation.

Semi-supervised Graph Imbalanced Regression

Gang Liu, Tong Zhao, Eric Inae, Tengfei Luo, Meng Jiang

We propose a semi-supervised framework for graph regression tasks, which uses pseudo-labeling and latent space augmentation to achieve better data balance and reduce model bias, with promising results in 7 benchmarks.

Sketch-based Anomaly Detection in Streaming Graphs

Siddharth Bhatia, Mohit Wadhwa, Kenji Kawaguchi, **Neil Shah**, Philip Yu, Bryan Hooi We propose a first-of-its-kind constant-time and constant-space approach for detecting graph anomalies in the streaming setting using higher-order sketching.

Balancing Approach for Causal Inference at Scale

Sicheng Lin, Meng Xu, Xi Zhang, Shih-Kang Chao, Ying-Kai Huang, Xiaolin Shi We present two scalable algorithms for balancing approaches to solve causal inference problems at scale of 10 million units, which are deployed in an end-to-end system at Snap and significantly reduce both bias and variance in causal effect estimation.