**Tutorial: Using Crowdsourcing Effectively for Social Media Research** 17th May 2016 ICWSM 2016, Cologne,Germany

# Part III Crowdsourcing and Social Media

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# Crowdsourcing 1.0

- no social component in MTurk/Crowdflower/etc.
- no notifications / no recommendations
- lack of economical incentives?

# What is CS 2.0?



#### Join Stanford researchers to form the largest crowdsourcing research project ever

Michael Bernstein Feb 3, 2015 · 4 min read

Our goal is to design and develop the next-generation crowdsourcing platform. Want to be a researcher on our team? Join us and sign up by February 16th.

- task prototyping vs custom apps
- Crowdflower partially covers this space, but we need an open source framework for tasks

Stanford Crowd Research Collective Daemo: a Self-Governed Crowdsourcing Marketplace. UIST 2015.

# Social Media for Crowdsourcing

- Novel Decentralized Architecture
- The Push-Crowdsourcing paradigm
- How do we ensure quality?

# Crowdsourcing on Twitter

- large user base
- "notification" system
- assignment problem:
   "who is the best worker for a certain HIT?"





#### Task Routing

## Selecting the Crowd We Need



# Task Routing









170 Registered



#### **Profile Database**

Difallah, Demartini, Cudré-Mauroux **Pick-a-Crowd: Tell me what you like and I'll tell you what to do.** WWW. 2013.



# Task Routing

 Workers who like more than 40 pages related to the task category have high accuracy



Difallah, Demartini, Cudré-Mauroux **Pick-a-Crowd: Tell me what you like and I'll tell you what to do.** WWW. 2013.

## ARE ALL TASKS THE SAME? NO.

Answering Memory Queries using **Transactive** Search



"A transactive memory system is a mechanism through which groups collectively encode, store, and retrieve knowledge."

"[...] a memory system that is more complex and potentially more effective than that of any of its individual constituents."

Wikipedia

A transactive search system discovers and aggregates the information stored in a transactive memory.



#### **INFORMATION NEED**

reconstruct the attendees' list of the 86th Academy Awards (2014)





## If only Bradley's arm was longer. Best photo ever. #oscars pic.twitter.com/C9U5NOtGap







4:06 AM - 3 Mar 2014



# MISTAKES: not all the nominees participate to the ceremony **PRECISION :-(**

# MISSING ENTRIES: what about all the people working "behind the scenes"? **RECALL :-(**



## FROM THE IDEA...

- for data that is stored in the memories of a group of people, the current query strategies are suboptimal
- we need a new form of human computation, different from standard crowdsourcing (i.e., no anonymous crowd)

"A taxonomy of	<b>Navigational:</b> The immediate intent is to reach a particular Web site.
Web Search"	Informational: The intent is to acquire some information assumed to be present on one or more Web pages.
— A. Broder (2002)	Transactional: The intent is to perform some Webmediated activity.
	<b>Transactive:</b> The intent is to acquire some information that can be reconstructed <b>only</b> by an [ephemeral] social network.

## ...TO THE TESTING ENVIRONMENT

 We want to reconstruct the attendees list of two Semantic Web conferences, ISWC2012 and ISWC2013

• We were given access to the ground truth but, in general, such lists are not publicly available

• Additional data sources: authors list (first author, last author, etc.), mentions in Online Social Networks



We want to test how efficient are "group memories" when it comes to complete a rather trivial task: reconstruct the participant list of a conference.

Each person you add to the list, even if mentioned by other users in the experiment, **will receive only ONE email.** As such, if this is not the first time you receive a link to this website, please contact Michele Catasta ASAP.

#### **ISWC2013** participants

Please insert (one by one) all the names of the people you have met at ISWC2013 during e.g., social events, poster/demo sessions, workshops, paper presentations, etc.



Full Name

@ e-mail (Optional)

## **EXPERIMENT ARCHITECTURE**

- tailored Web UI + results aggregator
- iterative reconstruction: every time a new person was mentioned, Hippocampus sent her an invitation to contribute to the attendees list



## **MACHINE LEARNING APPROACHES**

- we collected the proceedings information and all the tweets with the conference hashtags
- we trained state-of-the-art classifiers with these features:

isFirstAuthor
isMiddleAuthor
isLastAuthor
isWorkshopAuthor
isConferenceAuthor

isConference&WorkshopAuthor
numberOfPapers
numberOfCoauthors
hasTweeted
numberOfTweets

#### not possible without the ground truth!

## **ML + CROWDSOURCING APPROACHES**

- Uncertain cases (precision): we asked the crowd to revise the low-confidence results of the ML classifier.
   (e.g., people that didn't attend the conference but tweeted about it)
- Unseen cases (recall): we asked the crowd to actively look for attendees not included in the authors list (e.g., organizers mentioned in the Web site)

#### the crowd has access **only** to public data on the Web!

Approach	Precision	Recall	F-measure
Authors and Tweets SVM M5P Regression	0.3048 <b>0.6632</b> 0.6599	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{0.6906} \\ 0.4532 \\ 0.4652 \end{array}$	0.4229 0.5385 <b>0.5457</b>
Hybrid_uncertain Hybrid_unseen Hybrid_uncertain_unseen	$\begin{array}{c} 0.5864 \\ 0.4884 \\ 0.4592 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.4964 \\ 0.6043 \\ 0.6211 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.5377 \\ 0.5402 \\ 0.5280 \end{array}$
Transactive Search	0.9006	0.7136	0.7963

Authors and Tweets: baseline (exhaustive list of authors and twitterers) Machine Learning: SVM, M5P Regression Machine Learning + Crowdsourcing: Hybrid\_(uncertain, unseen, uncertain\_unseen)

> Transactive vs ML & Crowdsourcing

ISWC 2013



### attendees found over time

**Transactive Search** 



### Transactive Memory Graph

in green, two isolated "components" discovered by top-contributors

## **Result discussion**

 for a specific class of queries, our Transactive Search performs up to 46% better than the best alternative approach (i.e., Machine Learning + Crowdsourcing)

- we will explore incentives for Hippocampus, as it is currently two orders of magnitude slower than the alternative approaches
- we reported some initial evidences that, as human memories fade with time, our approach works best with recent events



### **Transactive Point Queries**

what if the information need can be served only by one/few nodes?

# What is the name of the delicious cocktail I had during last year's gala dinner?

This information need can be unlikely satisfied by:

- a **Web search** (i.e., the conference website does not contain such information)
- a **DB query** (i.e., the transactions of the restaurant are private)
- a **crowdsourcing task** (i.e., the anonymous crowd did not participate to the conference)

## But (some of) the attendees of the conference could work collectively and come up with an answer

## Tapping into Collective Human Memories

- TransactiveDB: a decentralized data management system that elicits and processes memories of individuals or groups in order to answer transactive queries
- Node: classical DBMS + transactive operators handling the memories of a particular user (i.e., personal events, contextual data, etc.)
- Interaction graph: a subset of the underlying social network connecting different end-users, corresponding to a specific context (e.g., social event, family setting, etc.)



# Crowdsourcing for Social Media

- Like in many other scientific fields, crowdsourcing is playing a key role in social media research
- ICWSM2016 proceedings:
  - 37 mentions of "crowdsourcing"
  - 30 mentions of "Mechanical Turk"
  - 6 mentions of "Crowdflower"

- DATA GATHERING: "We first employed crowdsourcing to collect Twitter users' cognitive styles using standard psychometric instruments"
- SENTIMENT: "Through a crowdsourcing study, we show that there are marked differences between the overall **tweet sentiment** and the sentiment expressed towards the subjects mentioned in tweets related to three crises events."
- **LEXICON:** "We built **lexical categories that capture this list of stereotypes** by mapping the 2000 most commonly occurring verbs and adjectives in our dataset onto the set of categories through a series of crowdsourcing tasks."
- VALIDATION: "To calibrate and validate this measure, we turn to crowdsourcing labels on Amazon Mechanical Turk. The results reveal that cosine distance is a strong predictor of similarity."

# CS excels in understanding human nuances

sentiment, sarcasm, jargon, etc.

# CS @Twitter

Clockwork Raven Evaluations Background Jobs

Logged in as bweissmann Log Out

#### Timeline SBS A/A Equalized across User Geo

Results Summary

AU

0.05

0.00

-0.05

-0.10

-0.15

#### Chart:

Which tweet is more relevant to the twitter user?
Which piece of information was most helpful?
Control Tweet had Monetizable Engagement?
Test Tweet had Monetizable Engagement?
Control Tweet had Negative Engagement?
Test Tweet had Negative Engagement?
User Type
User Geo

#### Chart:

Average value of Which tweet is more relevant to the fwitter user?

- Which tweet is more relevant to the twitter user?
- Which piece of information was most helpful?
- Control Tweet had Monetizable Engagement?
- Test Tweet had Monetizable Engagement?
- Control Tweet had Negative Engagement?
- Test Tweet had Negative Engagement?
- User Type
- User Geo

#### Segment Bars By:

None

Which tweet is more relevant to the twitter user?
 Which piece of information was most helpful?
 Control Tweet had Monetizable Engagement?
 Test Tweet had Monetizable Engagement?
 Control Tweet had Negative Engagement?

Test Tweet had Negative Engagement?

O User Type

#### Display:

Count
 Normalized
 Average value of Which tweet is more relevant to the twitter user?

## Annotate entities in Tweets (2010)

	d entities	in Twit	ter data						
Requester						Reward: \$1.00 per HIT HITS Available: 445 Duration: 10 minutes			
Qualificat	ions Req	uired:	HIT appr	oval rate (%)	is not less than 95	j			
						Help			
on the way tuned!	to Toma	les Bay	for a BB	Q w/ friend	s. discussing poli	ti t			
tunea!						An entity is a object in the world like a place or person and a <b>named</b> entity is a phrase that uniquely refers to an object by its proper			
Word	Perso	on Plac	e Organi	zation Non	e ???	name (Hillary Clinton), acronym (IBM), nickname (Opra) or			
on	0	0	0	$\odot$		abbreviation (Minn.). Here are some more examples of named			
the	0	0	0	$\odot$		entities for each of the types we are interested in.			
way	0	0	0	$\odot$		PER: Barack Obama; the Palins; John;			
to	0	0	0	$\odot$		ORG: IBM; Coca-Cola Bottling Co., the Yankees; U.S.; PLACE: Baltimore, MD; Washington; Mt. Everest; the Hoover dam;			
Tomales	0	0	0	$\odot$					
Bay	0	0	0	$\odot$		When tagging named entities remember to:			
for	0	0	0	$\odot$		• Tag words according to their <b>meaning</b> in the context of the			
a	0	0	0	$\odot$		tweet			
BBQ	0	0	0	$\odot$		<ul> <li>Only tag names, i.e. words that directly and uniquely refer to entities</li> </ul>			
w/	0	0	0	$\odot$		Only tog names of the types BEB_OBC and LOC			
Word	Perso	on Plac	e Organi	zation Non	e ???				
friends.	0	0	0	۲					
discussing	0	0	0	$\odot$					
politics	0	0	0	$\odot$					
and	0	~	0	۲		megabubbles!			

## Annotate entities in Tweets (today)



NLP pipeline with 80% accuracy in NER on Tweets

# Virtual Labs (Duncan Watts)

- "big and thin" vs "small and rich"
- SurveyMonkey/Google Forms in a crowdsourcing platform: scale up N of subjects
- what about the need for synchronicity?