<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>WWW’18 open challenge: financial opinion mining and question answering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Maia, Macedo; Handschuh, Siegfried; Freitas, André; Davis, Brian; McDermott, Ross; Zarrouk, Manel; Balahur, Alexandra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication Date</td>
<td>2018-04-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Association for Computing Machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link to publisher's version</td>
<td><a href="https://doi.org/10.1145/3184558.3192301">https://doi.org/10.1145/3184558.3192301</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item record</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/10379/14951">http://hdl.handle.net/10379/14951</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOI</td>
<td><a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/3184558.3192301">http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/3184558.3192301</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Downloaded 2019-08-01T08:48:58Z

Some rights reserved. For more information, please see the item record link above.
WWW’18 Open Challenge: Financial Opinion Mining and Question Answering

Macedo Maia
University of Passau
Passau, Germany
sousam02@gw.uni-passau.de

Siegfried Handschuh
University of Passau
Passau, Germany
siegfried.handschuh@uni-passau.de

André Freitas
The University of Manchester
Manchester, UK
andre.freitas@manchester.ac.uk

Brian Davis
Maynooth University
Maynooth, Ireland
brian.davis@insight-centre.org

Ross McDermott
Insight Centre for Data Analytics
National University of Ireland
Galway, Ireland
ross.mcdermott@insight-centre.org

Manel Zarrouk
Insight Centre for Data Analytics
National University of Ireland
Galway, Ireland
manel.zarrouk@insight-centre.org

Alexandra Balahur
Joint Research Centre European Commission(EC)
alexandra.balahur@ec.europa.eu

ABSTRACT
The growing maturity of Natural Language Processing (NLP) tech-
niques and resources is dramatically changing the landscape of
many application domains which are dependent on the analysis of
unstructured data at scale. The finance domain, with its reliance
on the interpretation of multiple unstructured and structured data
sources and its demand for fast and comprehensive decision making
is already emerging as a primary ground for the experimenta-
tion of NLP, Web Mining and Information Retrieval (IR) techniques for
the automatic analysis of financial news and opinions online. This
challenge focuses on advancing the state-of-the-art of aspect-based
sentiment analysis and opinion-based Question Answering for the
financial domain.

CCS CONCEPTS
• Information systems → Retrieval models and ranking;
• Computing methodologies → Natural language processing;

KEYWORDS
Opinion Mining; Question Answering; Financial Domain

1 MOTIVATION
The increasing interest and investment around technologies which
can support better financial analysis and decision making creates
the demand for an increasing dialog between academia and industry.
The specificity of the language use and its underlying conceptualiza-
tions in the financial and economic domains requires the creation
of new fine-grained models and techniques which can capture the
particular semantic phenomena of this field.

This challenge aims to provide an experimentation and discus-
sion ground for novel NLP approaches targeting the interpretation
of financial data using the tasks of aspect-based sentiment analysis
and opinionated Question Answering (QA) as motivational sce-
narios. The challenge aims at catalyzing theoretical and empirical
discussions around principles, methods and resources focused on
financial data.

While previous tasks and challenges have focused on multilin-
gual document, message sentence or even entity level sentiment
classification, no challenge that we are aware of attempts to analyse
to the aspect level. In addition, research in Question Answering
(QA) from opinionated datasets is also under-explored.

2 CHALLENGE DESCRIPTION
Two tasks were available to participating systems: Task 1: Aspect-
based Financial Sentiment Analysis and Task 2: Opinion-based QA
over Financial Data.

2.1 Task 1: Aspect-based Financial Sentiment Analysis
Given a text instance in the financial domain (microblog message,
news statement or headline) in English, detect the target aspects
which are mentioned in the text (from a pre-defined list of aspect
classes) and predict the sentiment score for each of the mentioned
targets. Sentiment scores will be defined using continuous numeric
values ranged from -1 (negative) to 1 (positive).
Systems are evaluated with regard to aspect classification, sentiment classification and aspect-sentiment attachment.

The Task 1 datasets include two types of discourse: financial news headlines and financial microblogs, with manually annotated target entities, sentiment scores and aspects. The financial news headlines dataset contains a total 529 annotated headlines samples (436 samples for the training set and 93 samples for the test set) while the financial microblogs contains a total 774 annotated posts samples (675 samples for the training set and 99 samples for the test set).

2.2 Task 2: Opinion-based QA over Financial Data

Given a corpus of structured and unstructured text documents from different financial data sources in English (microblogs, reports, news) build a Question Answering system that answers natural language questions. For this challenge, part of the questions are opinionated, targeting mined opinions and their respective entities, aspects, sentiment polarity and opinion holder.

The challenge takes both an Information Retrieval (IR) and a Question Answering (QA) perspective. Systems can rank relevant documents from the reference knowledge base with regard to a natural language question or generate their own answer. The relevant score information is implicit if you consider the question-doc matches information contained in the training FiQA_question_doc data source.

The Opinion QA test collection is built by crawling Stackexchange posts under the Investment topic in the period between 2009 and 2017. The final dataset contains a KB of 57.640 answer posts with 17.110 question-answer pairs for training and 531 question-answer pairs for testing.

3 EVALUATION MEASURES

In order to evaluate the sentiment scores models, regression model evaluation measures were used during the experiments, such as: Mean Squared Error (MSE), R Square ($R^2$) and Cosine

To evaluate the financial aspect category models, classification model evaluation measures were used during the experiments: Accuracy, Precision, Recall and F1-Score

To evaluate the opinion question answering models, ranking evaluation measures were used during the experiments: Normalized Discounted Cumulative Gain (nDCG) and Mean reciprocal rank (MRR)

4 EVALUATION RESULTS

Sentiment-based models were evaluated with regard to aspect category classification and sentiment score prediction. For question answering models, each team sent the output file containing the top 10 most relevant answers.

Tables 4 and 5 show the results for each sentiment score prediction models. Table 1 and 2 show the result for each aspect category models. For opinion question answering, the results were showed in Table 3.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This publication has emanated from research funded in part from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 645425 SSIX.