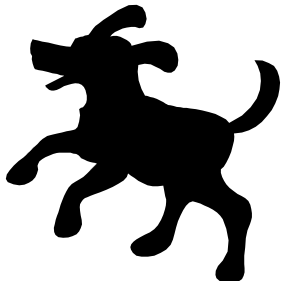
Information Visualization: Text Visualization

Dr. Christopher Collins

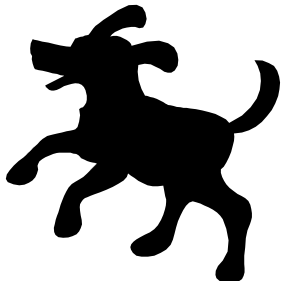
Acknowledgement: Parts of this lecture are based on material prepared by Tamara Munzner.

TEXT VISUALIZATION

The dog.



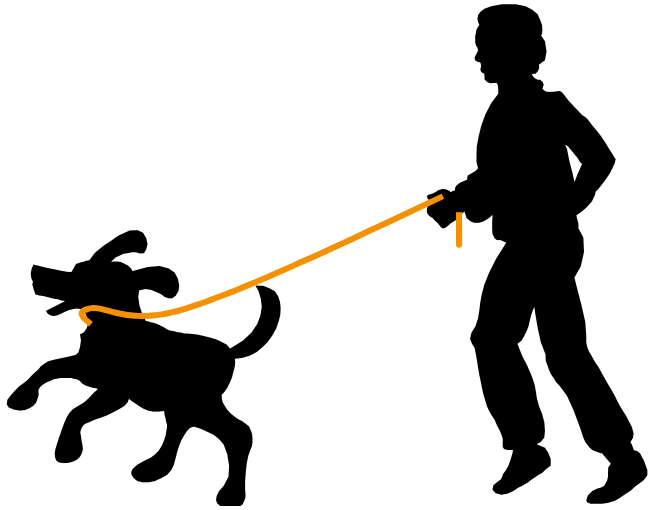
The excited dog .



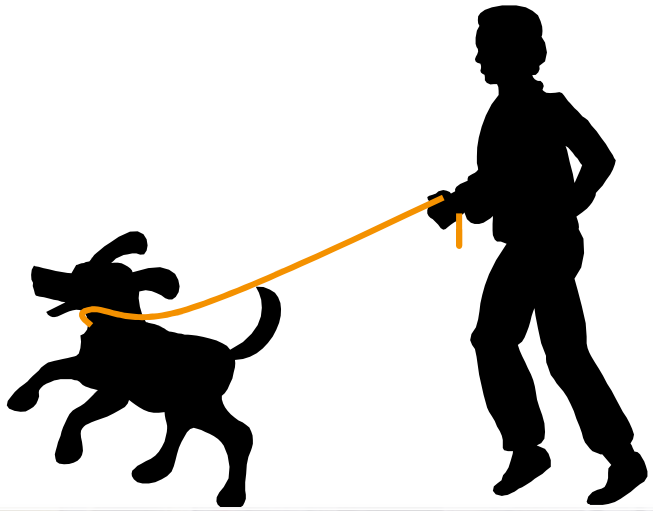
The man.

The man walks.

The man walks the excited dog.



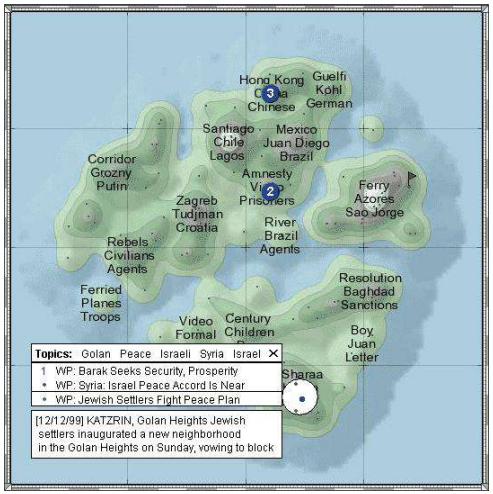
As the man walks the excited dog, he daydreams of the coming spring, and is filled with dread, as he is every year when the days drag on longer, the happy sun grinning sardonically at him as he enters his windowless workplace prison for the most hectic and stressful time of year.



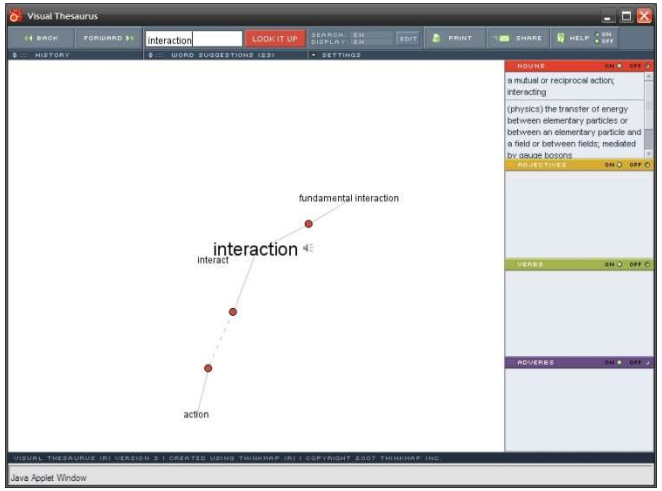
Example based on lecture notes of Marti Hearst, 2006

Why Visualize Language?

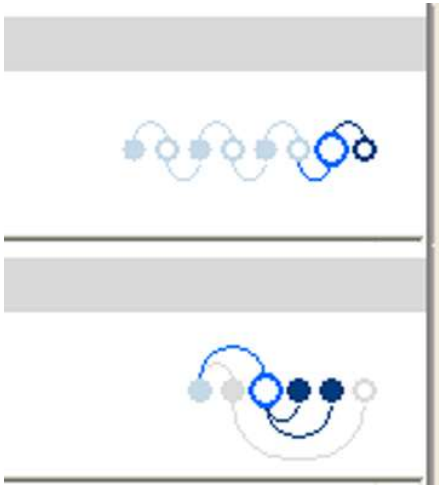
- To assist information retrieval
- To enable linguistic analysis
- To augment analytics on mixed data



Themescape



Visual Thesaurus



Thread Arcs

Visualizing Language is Difficult

- Many of the common challenges still exist
- Can you name some?

Visualizing Language is Difficult

- Many of the common challenges still exist:
  - Screen real estate / occlusion
  - Choosing appropriate visual variable mappings
  - Colour and perception issues
  - Maintaining “graphical integrity”
  - Interaction and usability

- Specific challenges for language?

Difficult Data

- Too much data – what to use?
  - Millions of blog posts,
  - Hundreds of thousands of news stories,
  - 183 billion emails,
  - **… per day**
- Data is noisy:
  - Newswire stories are syndicated (but differ slightly)
  - 70-72% of email is spam
  - Text contains section headings, figure captions, and direct quotes

Once you have the data...

- Most meaning comes from our minds and common understanding.

- "How much is that doggy in the window?"
  - how much: social system of barter and trade (not the size of the dog)
  - "doggy" implies childlike, plaintive, probably cannot do the purchasing on their own
  - "in the window" implies behind a store window, not really inside a window, requires notion of window shopping

(Hearst, 2006)

Language is Ambiguous

- Words and phrases can have many meanings, determined by context and world knowledge.
- Interesting language is often figurative:
  - "Tables encourage casual interaction."

  vs

  - "I encouraged her to take a day off."

Language is Ambiguous

- I saw Pathfinder on Mars with a telescope.
- Pathfinder photographed Mars.
- The Pathfinder photograph mars our perception of a lifeless planet.
- The Pathfinder photograph from Ford has arrived.
- The Pathfinder forded the river without marring its paint job.

(Hearst, 2006)

Data Processing Decisions

- Many levels of data processing can take place:
  - Word counting
  - Stemming
  - Parsing
  - Summarization
  - Sentiment analysis
  - Topic modelling
  - Word-Sense disambiguation
- Each step of extra processing introduces uncertainty

Visual Considerations

Supporters of Martin, who has been jailed without trial for more than two years, are calling on Prime Minister Stephen Harper to ask Mexican president Felipe Calderon to release Martin text is not preattentive under a section of the Mexican constitution that allows the government to expel undesirables from the country. Martin's supporters believe she has no chance of a fair trial in Mexico. Neither does Waage.

Visual Considerations

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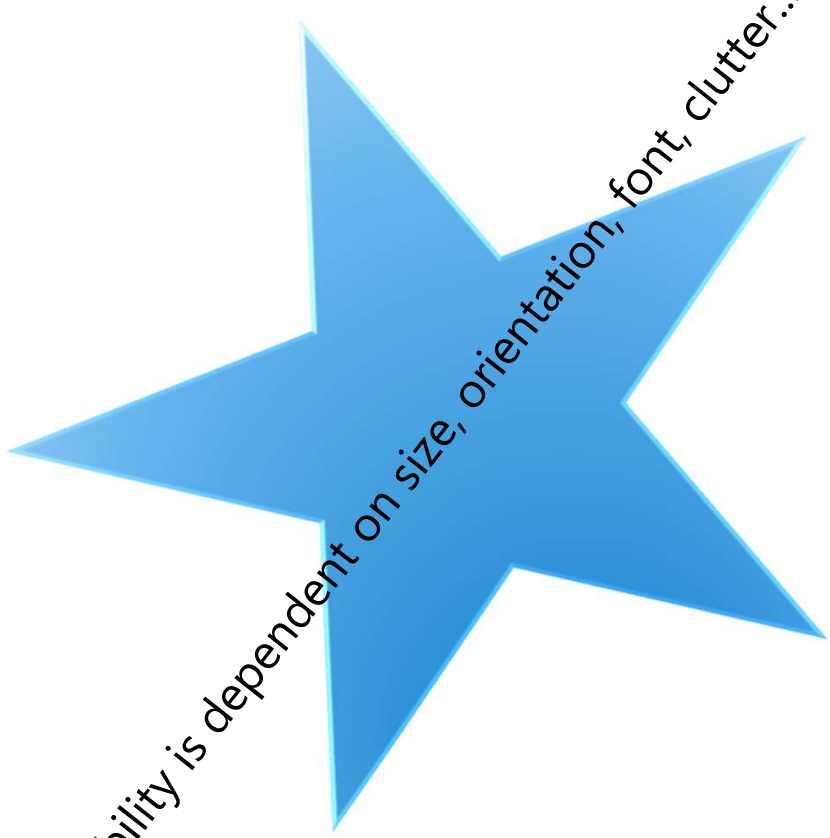
Visual Considerations



- Text readability is dependent on size, orientation, font, clutter…

Visual Considerations

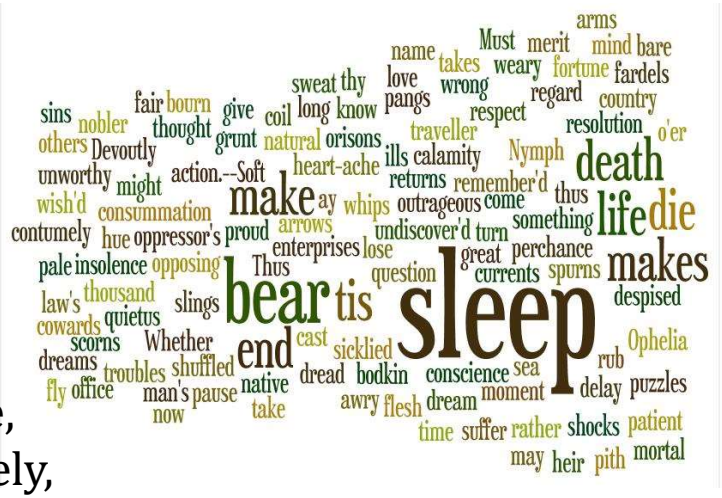
- Text readability is dependent on size, orientation, font, clutter...
- More likely to need large amounts of text in language visualization

Visualizing language is also easy!

- SO much data available for analysis
- (Mostly) readily computer readable
- Simple techniques can give instant summaries

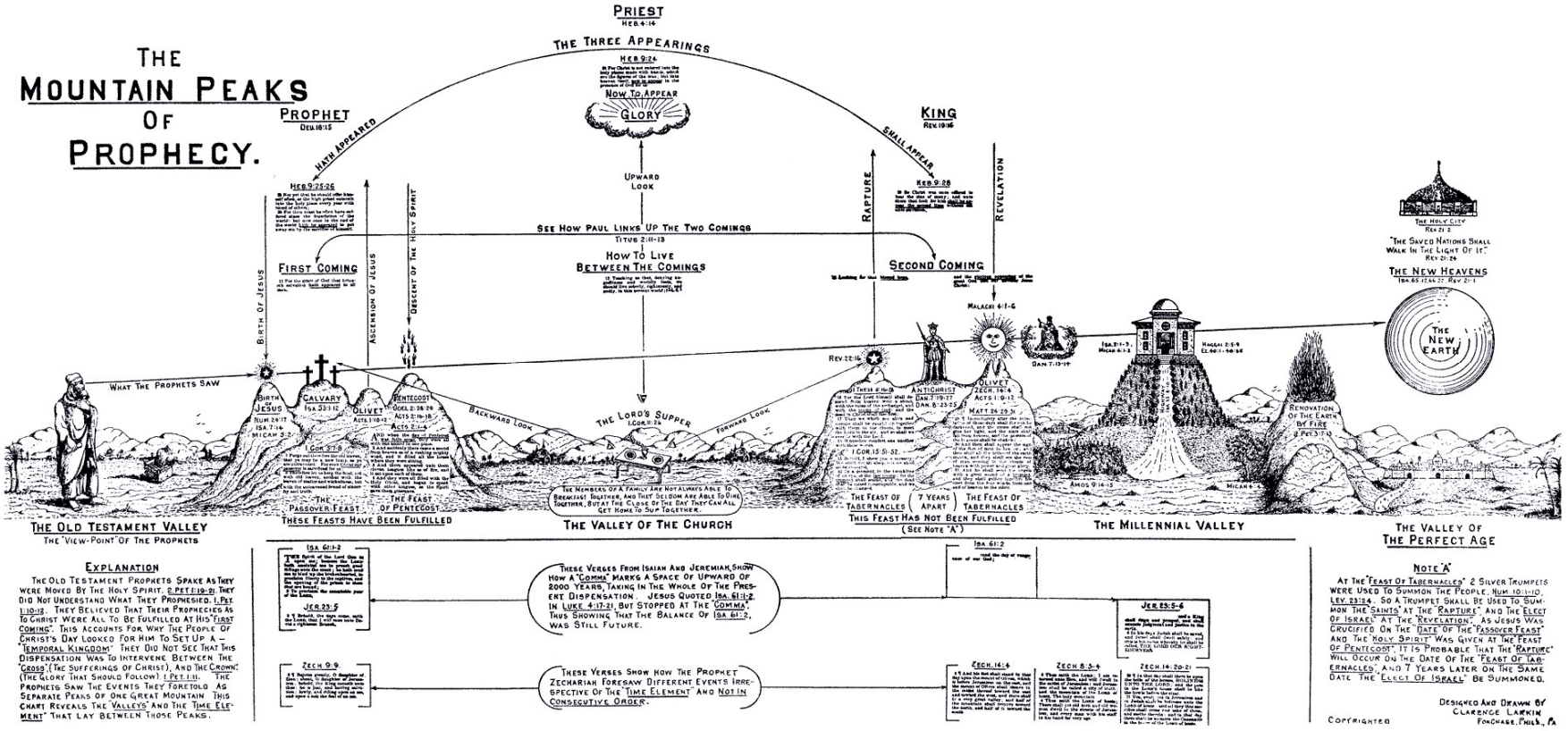

arms
Must
merit
mind
bare
name
takes
weary
fortune
fardels
sweat
thy
love
wrong
regard
country
fair
bourn
give
coil
long
know
pangs
respect
sins
nobler
thought
grunt
natural
orisons
traveller
resolution
o'er
others
Devoutly
ills
calamity
Nymph
death
unworthy
might
action.--Soft
heart-ache
returns
remember'd
thus
wish'd
consummation
make
ay
whips
outrageous
come
life
die
contumely
hue
oppressor's
proud
arrows
undiscover'd
turn
something
enterprises
lose
great
perchance
pale
insolence
opposing
Thus
question
currents
spurns
makes
bear
tis
sleep
law's
thousand
slings
despised
cowards
quietus
scorns
Whether
end
cast
sicklied
Ophelia
dreams
troubles
shuffled
dread
bodkin
conscience
sea
rub
fly
office
man's
pause
native
awry
flesh
dream
moment
delay
puzzles
now
take
time
suffer
rather
shocks
patient
may
heir
pith
mortal

To be, or not to be: that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them? To die: to sleep;
No more; and by a sleep to say we end
The heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to, 'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. To die, to sleep;
To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, there's the rub;
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause: there's the respect
That makes calamity of so long life;
For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pangs of despised love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin? who would fardels bear,
...



Text Visualization

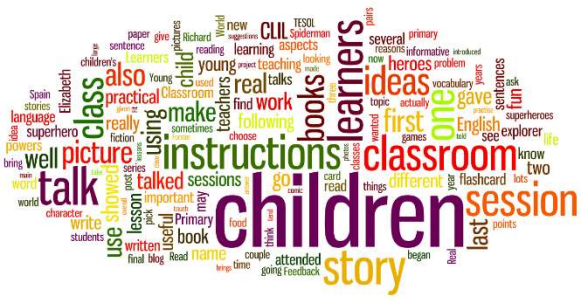
BACKGROUND



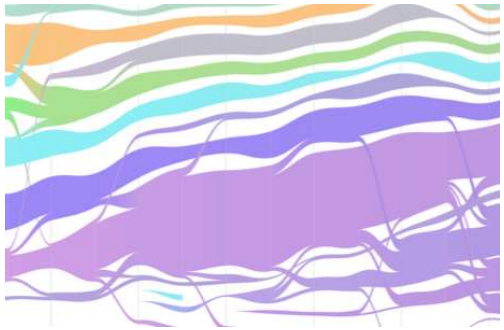
Mountain Peaks of Prophecy (Larkin, 1918)

Visual Text Analytics

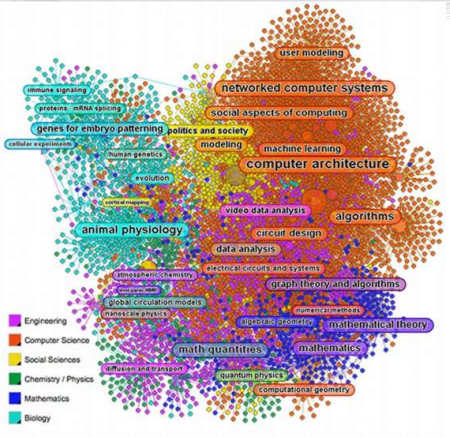
- Visual techniques for words, documents, sets of documents to support rapid summarization, trend analysis, exploration, search, comparative analysis, …
- Application areas include market analysis, legal studies, e-discovery, readability, literary studies, personal reflection, information retrieval and exploration, intelligence analysis

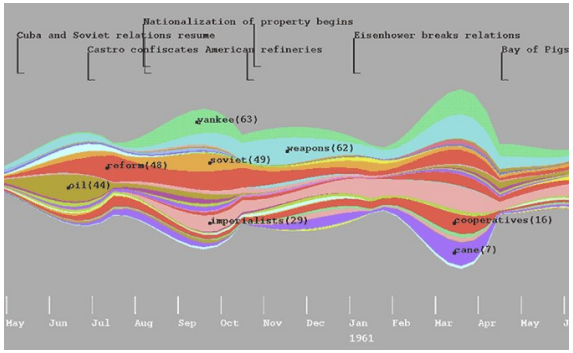


Word Clouds

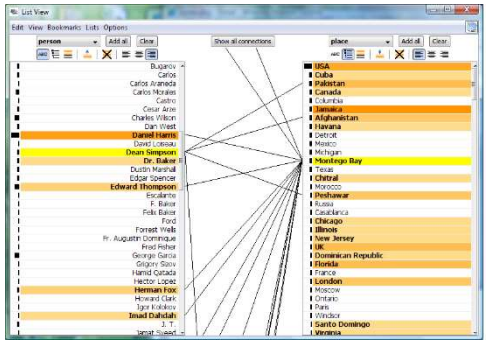


TextFlow



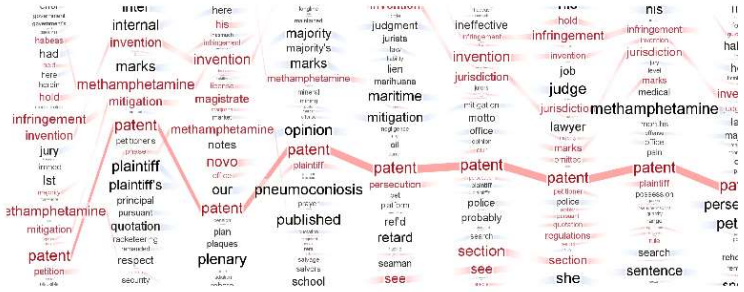


Theme River



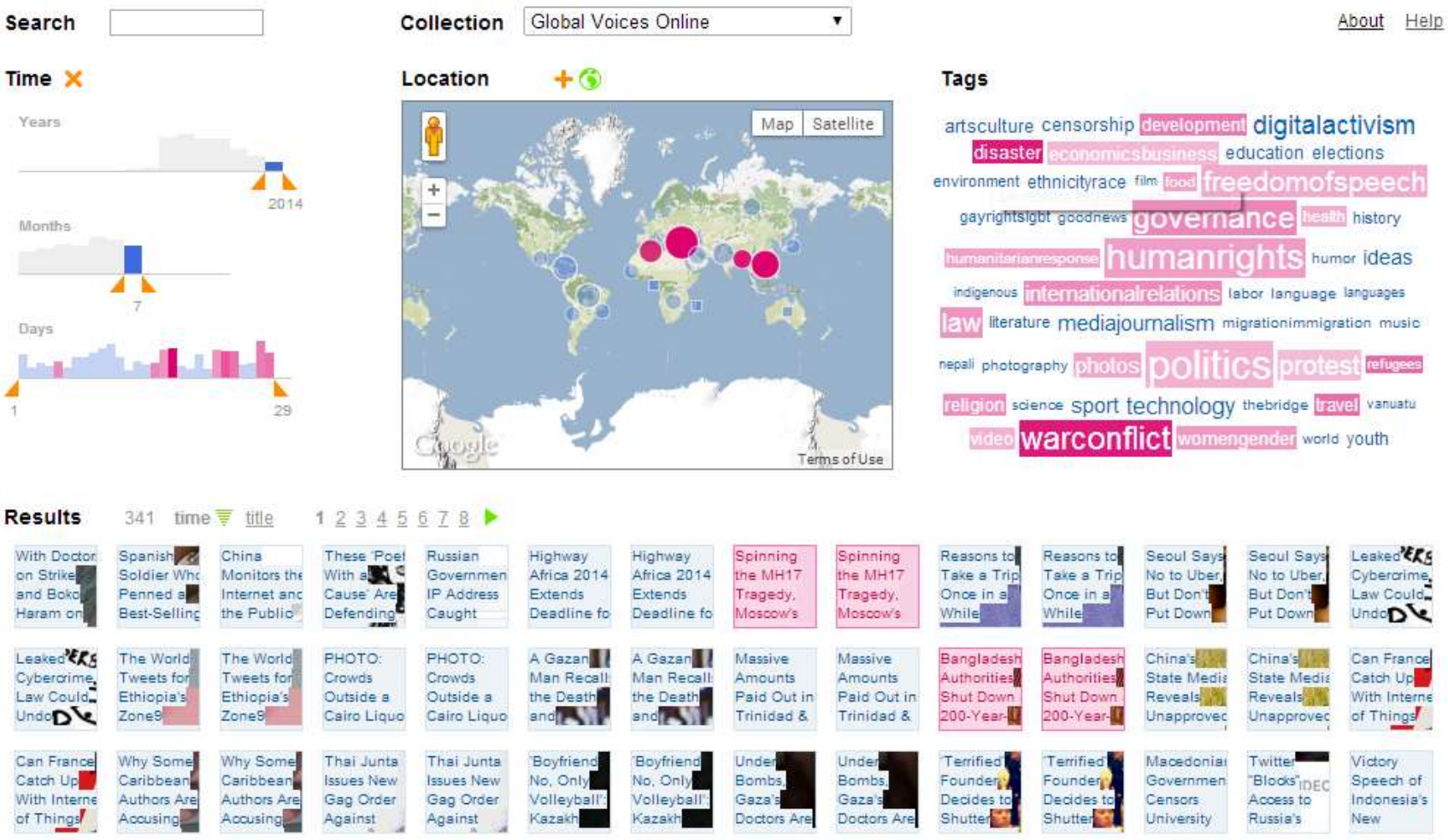
Jigsaw

Topic Models



Parallel Tag Clouds

Themescape



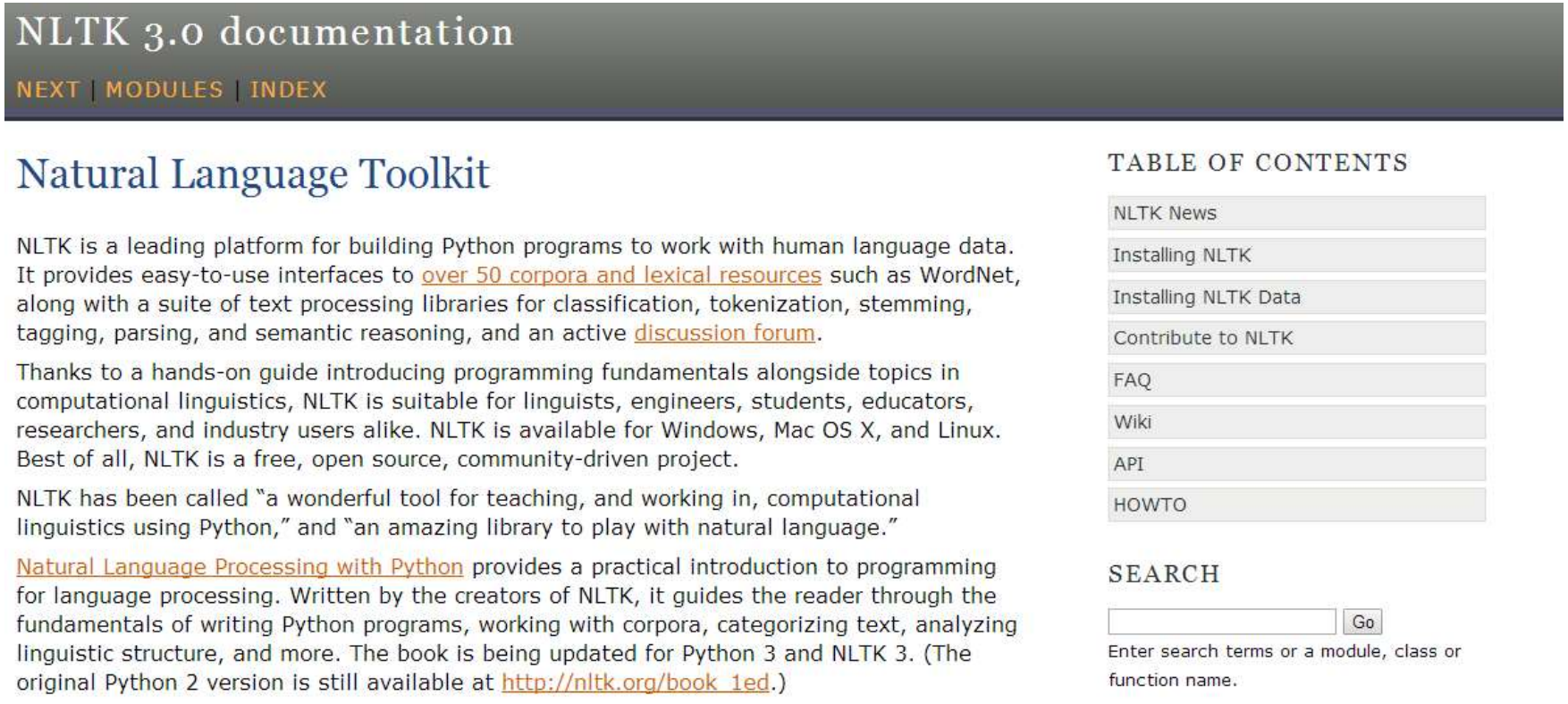
Marian Dörk et al. VisGets: Coordinated Visualizations for Web-based Information Exploration and Discovery. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, 14(6):1205-1212, November-December, 2008.

Linguistic Methods

- Word Counting
- Word Scoring
- Stemming
- Stop Word Removal
- Part of Speech Tagging
- Parsing
- Word Sense Disambiguation
- Named Entity Recognition
- Semantic Categorization
- Sentiment Analysis
- Topic Modeling (some caveats)

NLTK: Natural Language Toolkit

- NLTK.org
- Python



Stemming

- Reduce words to their ‘stems’ by removing endings (morphology)
  - running -> run
  - runs -> run
- A good way to increase signal and reduce fracturing of the corpus if there aren’t many words.
- Note: Keep the original words somewhere! Also keep the case if you choose to lowercase the word; you never know when you’ll need this data

Stop Word Removal

- Common words such as “and”, “the”, “I” are removed from view to highlight content words
- Domain specific stop words, e.g. in legal domain:
  - Court, attorney, honour, plaintiff, etc.
- Caution! These words have been shown to be useful for stylistic analysis! When working with text corpora, KEEP EVERYTHING.

Part of Speech Tagging

- Assign grammatical roles to words
- Conventional tagsets and representation:
  - The/AT grand/JJ jury/NN commented/VBD on/IN a/AT number/NN of/IN …
- Many words are ambiguous: fly, chair, run, store, table, and more!
  - Fly/NN
  - Fly/VB

Fly/NN


Fly/VB

Term / Concept Ambiguity

- Most meaning comes from our minds and common understanding.

- "How much is that doggy in the window?"
  - how much: social system of barter and trade (not the size of the dog)
  - "doggy" implies childlike, plaintive, probably cannot do the purchasing on their own
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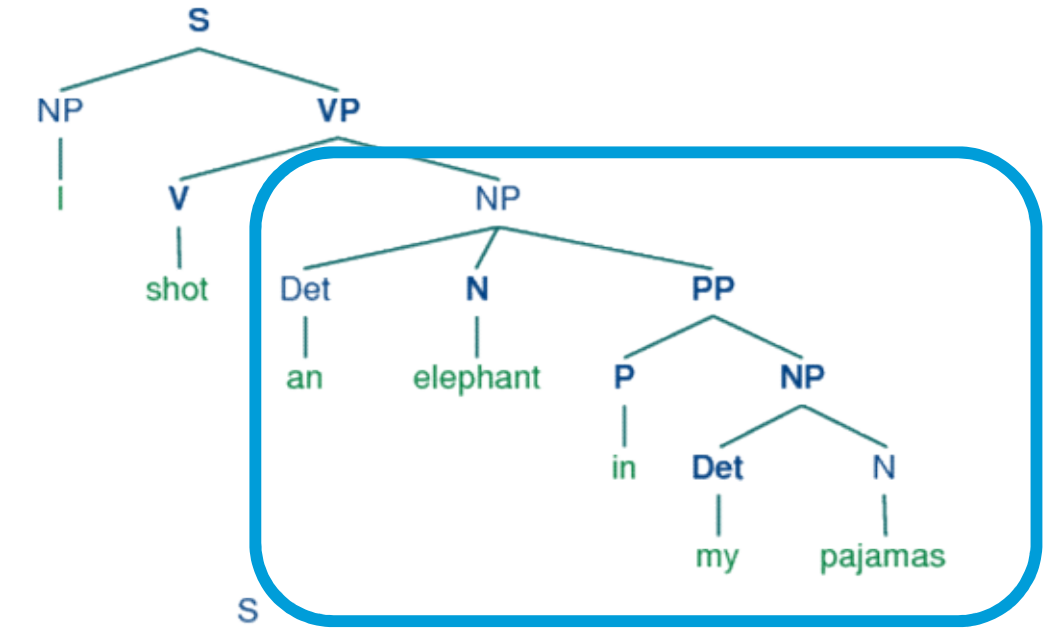
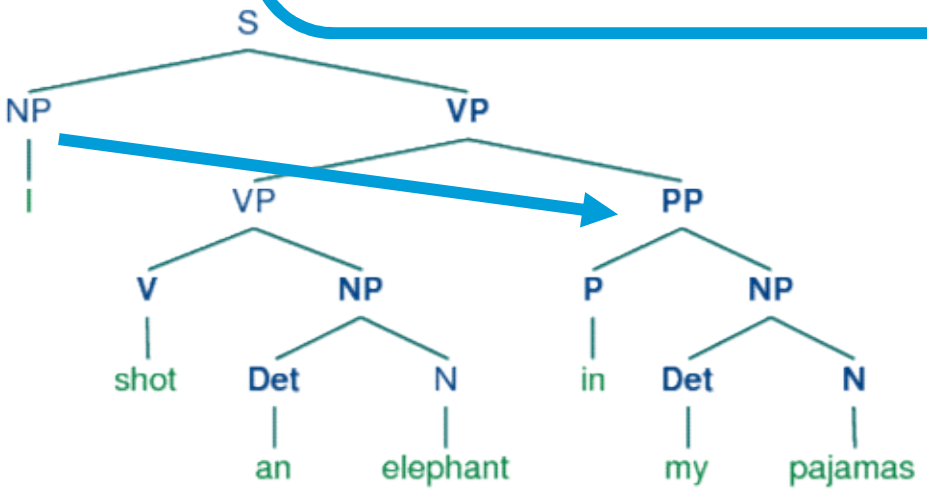
(Hearst, 2006)

Parsing

- Determining language structure
- Can reveal word-word relationships
- Useful for processing negation

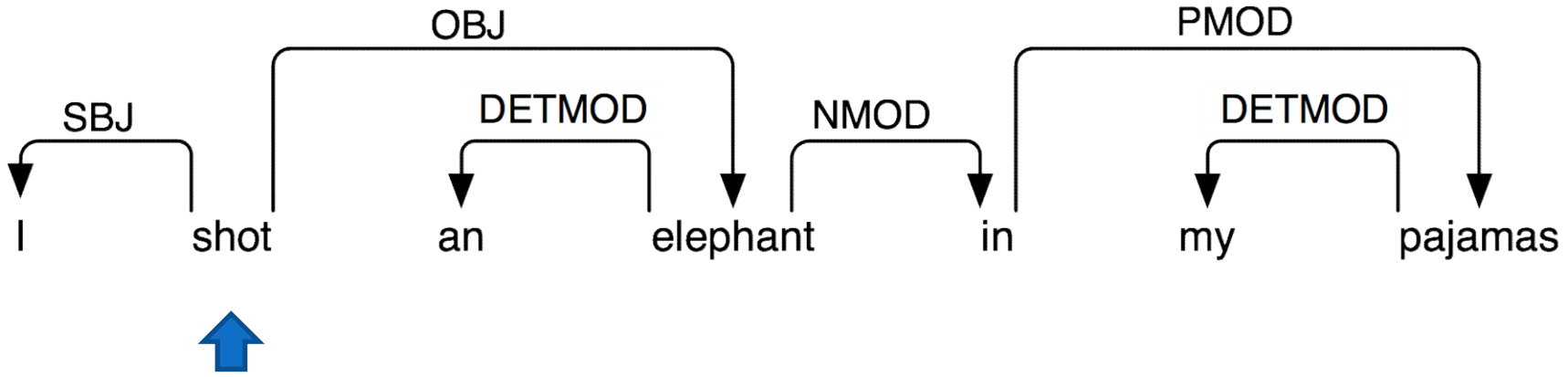




https://nltk.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/doc/book/ch08.html

Dependency Parsing

- Labelled directed graph
- Arcs represent relationships from heads to dependents



https://nltk.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/doc/book/ch08.html

Word Sense Disambiguation

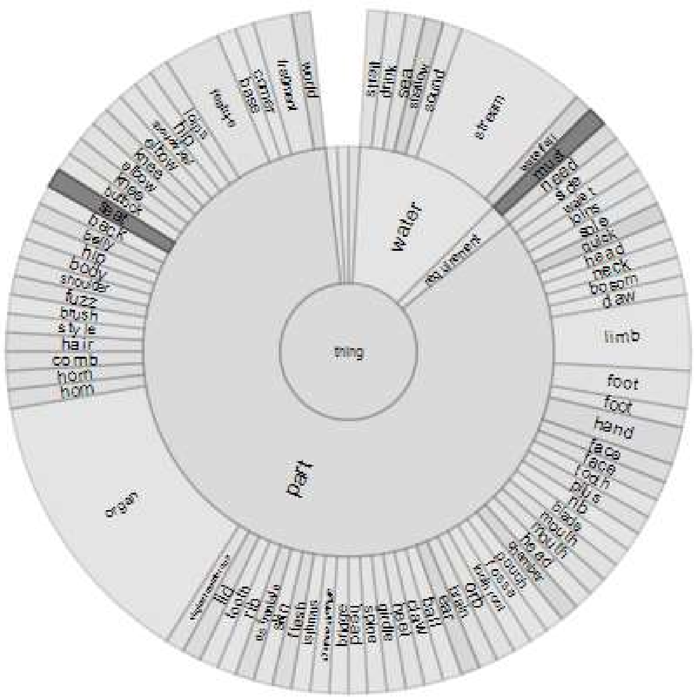
- Susan, the meeting chair, chaired the meeting well from the big chair in the front of the room.
  - Leader of a meeting
  - Action of leading a meeting
  - An object to sit upon

Word Sense Disambiguation

- This is VERY difficult for a computer.
- Contexts are often the same and meanings can be quite fine-grained:
  - bank the financial institution, bank the building in which the financial institution is housed
- Annual contest: SENSEVAL
- My method: assume the most common sense

Named Entity Recognition

- What are the people, places in the text?
- Use NLTK – it's very good at this.



http://vialab.science.uoit.ca/docuburst

Semantic Categorization

- Placing a word into an ontology or sense thesaurus based on *meaning.*

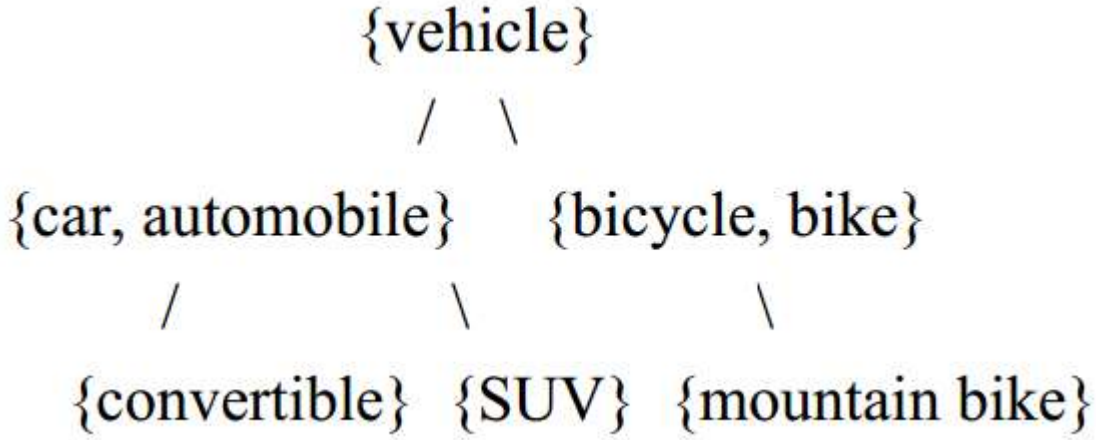
- Common resources include:
  - WordNet
  - Roget's Thesaurus

WordNet

- A large lexical database, or “digital dictionary”
- Covers most English nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs
- Organizes *synsets* by *meaning*
- Words are related to one another through many different relationship types:
- X is a kind of Y, X has part Y, an X Ys, X is Y/has property Y

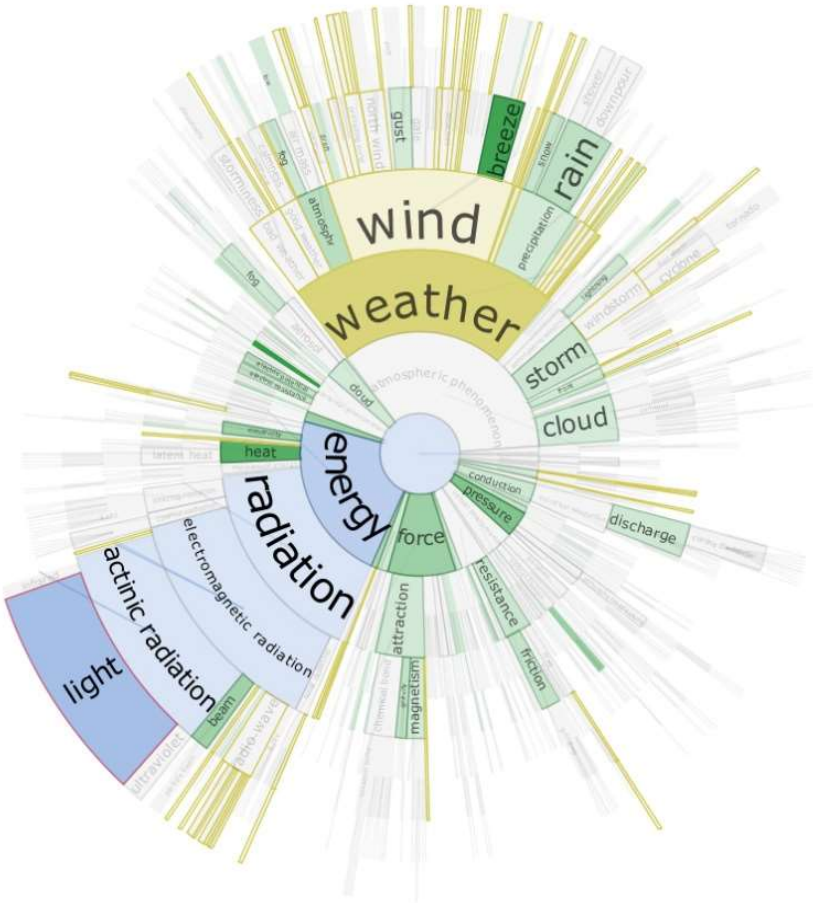
Hyponymy

- The “IS-A” relation for nouns

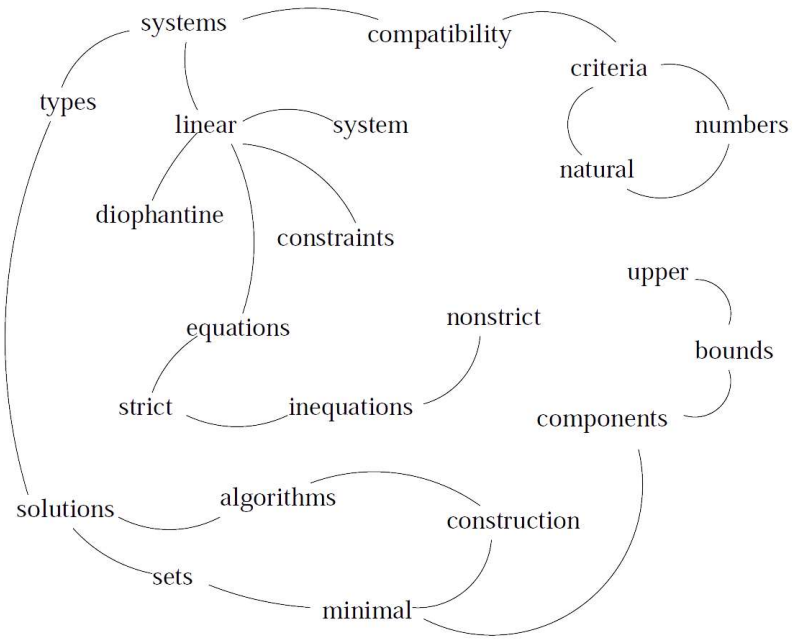


SEMANTIC VISUALIZATIONS

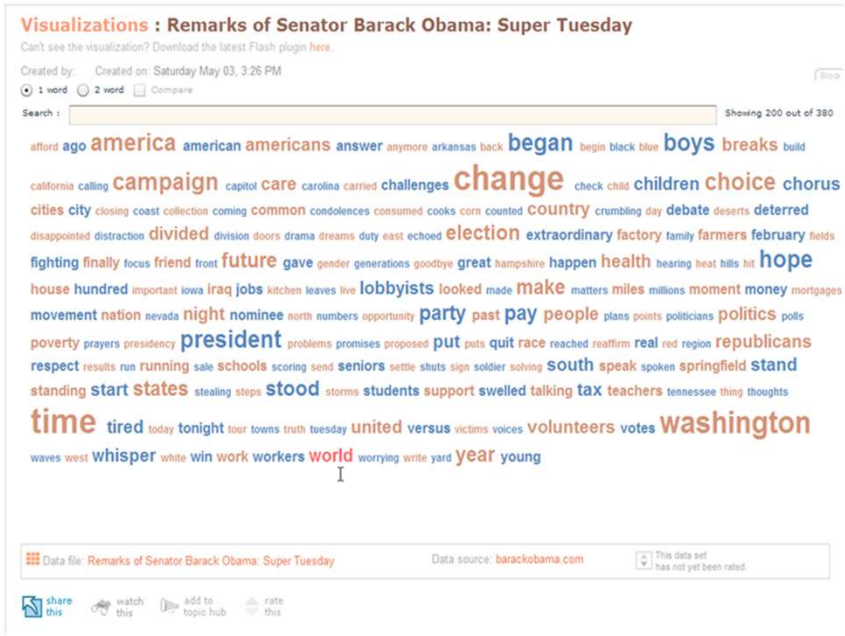
DocuBurst



Collins, C.; Carpendale, S.; Penn, G. DocuBurst: Visualizing Document Content using Language Structure. Proceedings of Eurographics/IEEE VGTC Symposium on Visualization, June, 2009.



Mihalcea and Tarau, 2004

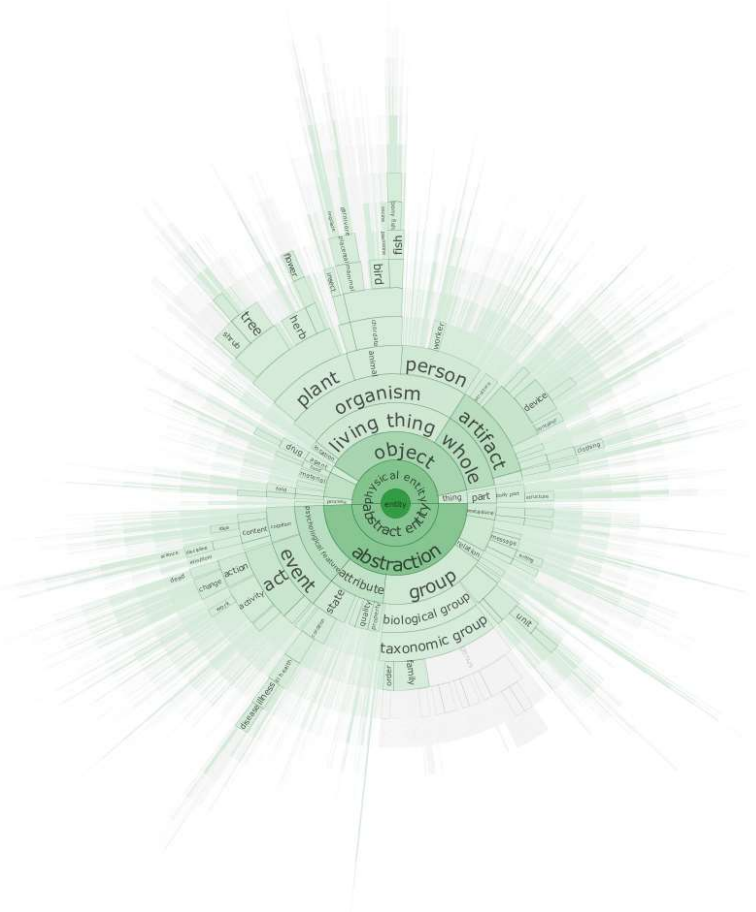


Wattenberg et al., 2008

DocuBurst

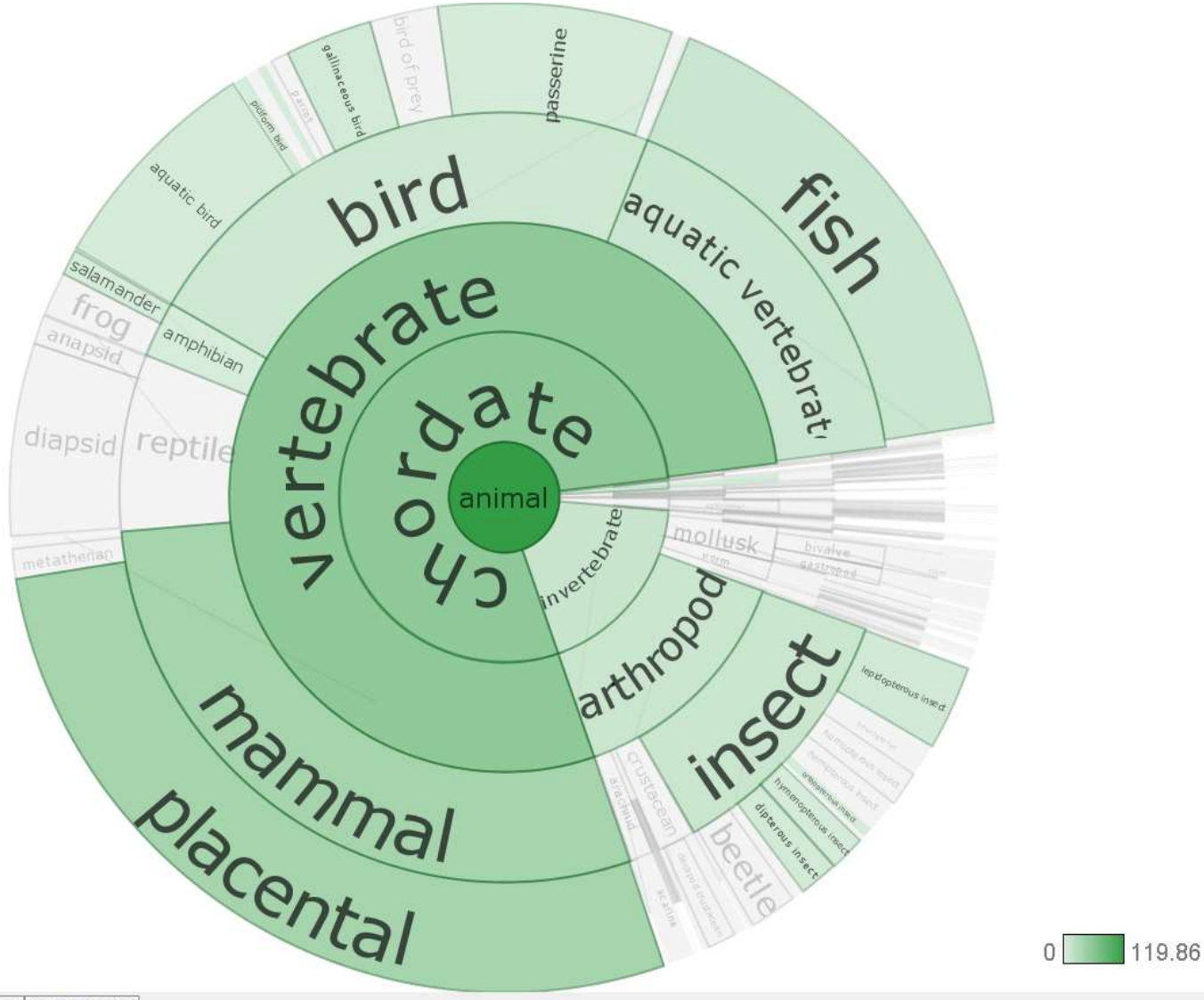
games→game
taken→take

absolute,noun,10
chair,noun,2
moment,noun,11
game,noun,30
reality,noun,3
take,verb,13
represent,verb,17
...



WordNet

game IS activity
chair IS furniture

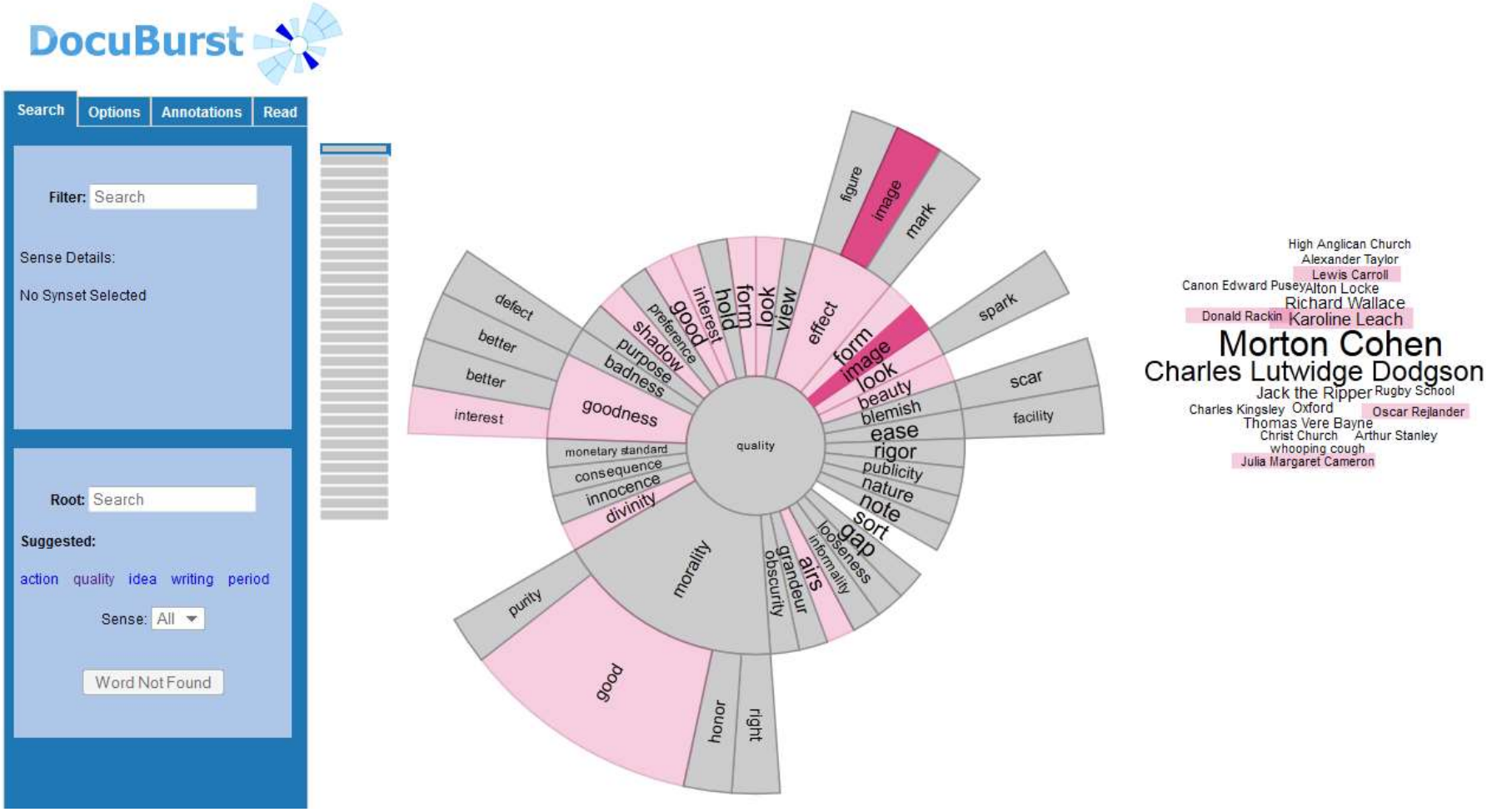


Search | Filter | Options | Text Segments | Concordance Lines

Focus:

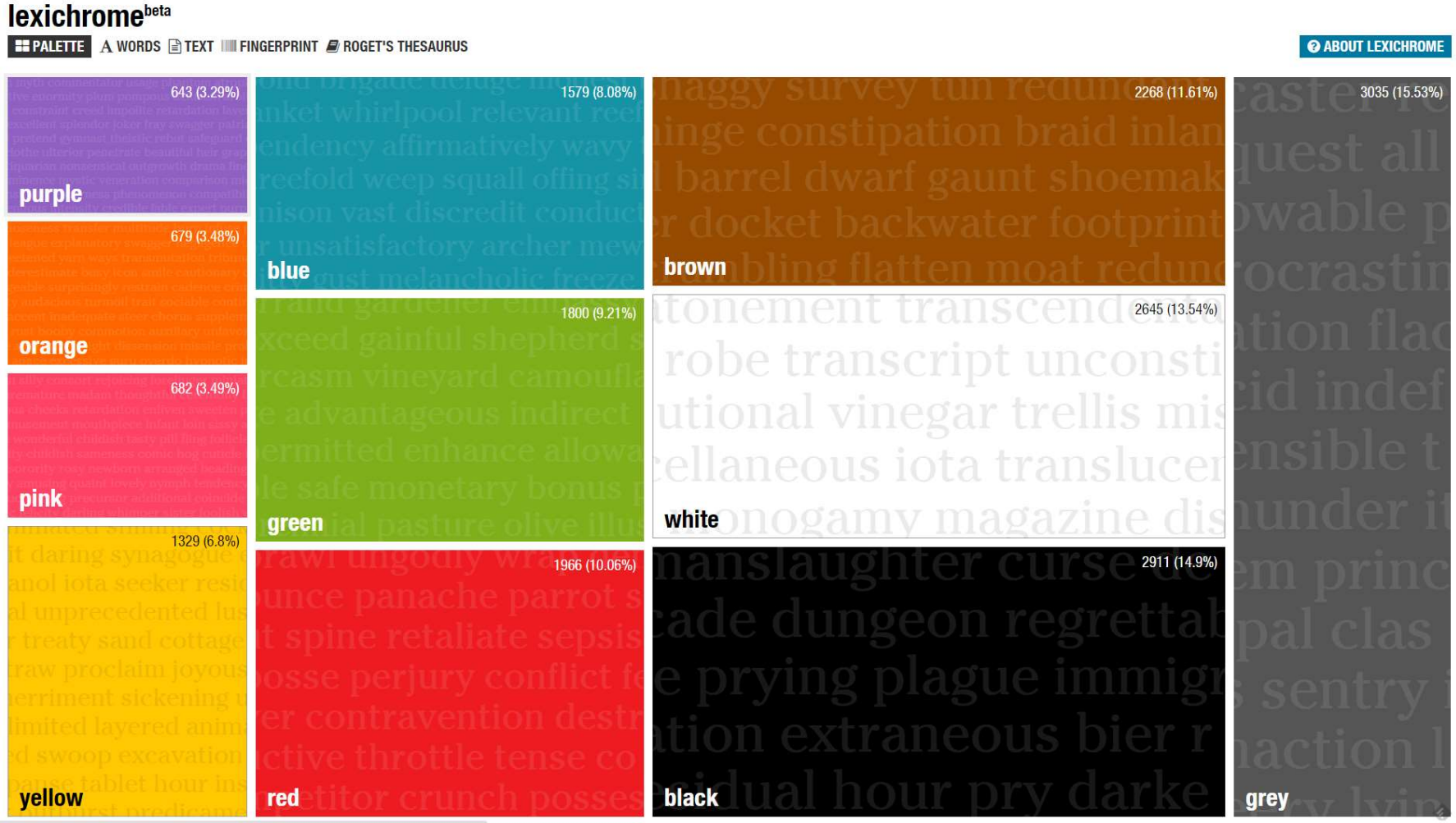
Word/Sense Details:

POS: noun
Synonyms: dipterous insect, two-winged insects, dipteran, dipteron
Sense: insects having usually a single pair of functional wings (anterior pair) with the posterior pair reduced to small knobbed structures and mouth parts adapted for sucking or lapping or piercing



Try it! http://vialab.science.uoit.ca/docuburst

Lexichrome



http://lexichrome.com

Work in Progress with Chris Kim and Saif Mohammed

< all words associated with yellow

PALETTE | A WORDS | TEXT

ABOUT LEXICHROME

RELEVANCE (DESC) | ALPHABETICAL

cowardly 10 out of 10	nugget 7 out of 7	sun 7 out of 7	sunny 9 out of 10
saffron 8 out of 9	treasure 7 out of 8	lion 6 out of 7	mustard 6 out of 7
radiant 6 out of 7	bee 11 out of 13	butter 11 out of 13	insecure 6 out of 8
sandy 6 out of 8	scatter 6 out of 8	lightning 8 out of 11	beehive 10 out of 14
practically 5 out of 7	radiate 5 out of 7	enlighten 7 out of 10	sunshine 7 out of 10

lexichrome[alpha]

PALETTE A WORDS TEXT

ABOUT LEXICHROME

Nameless here for evermore.

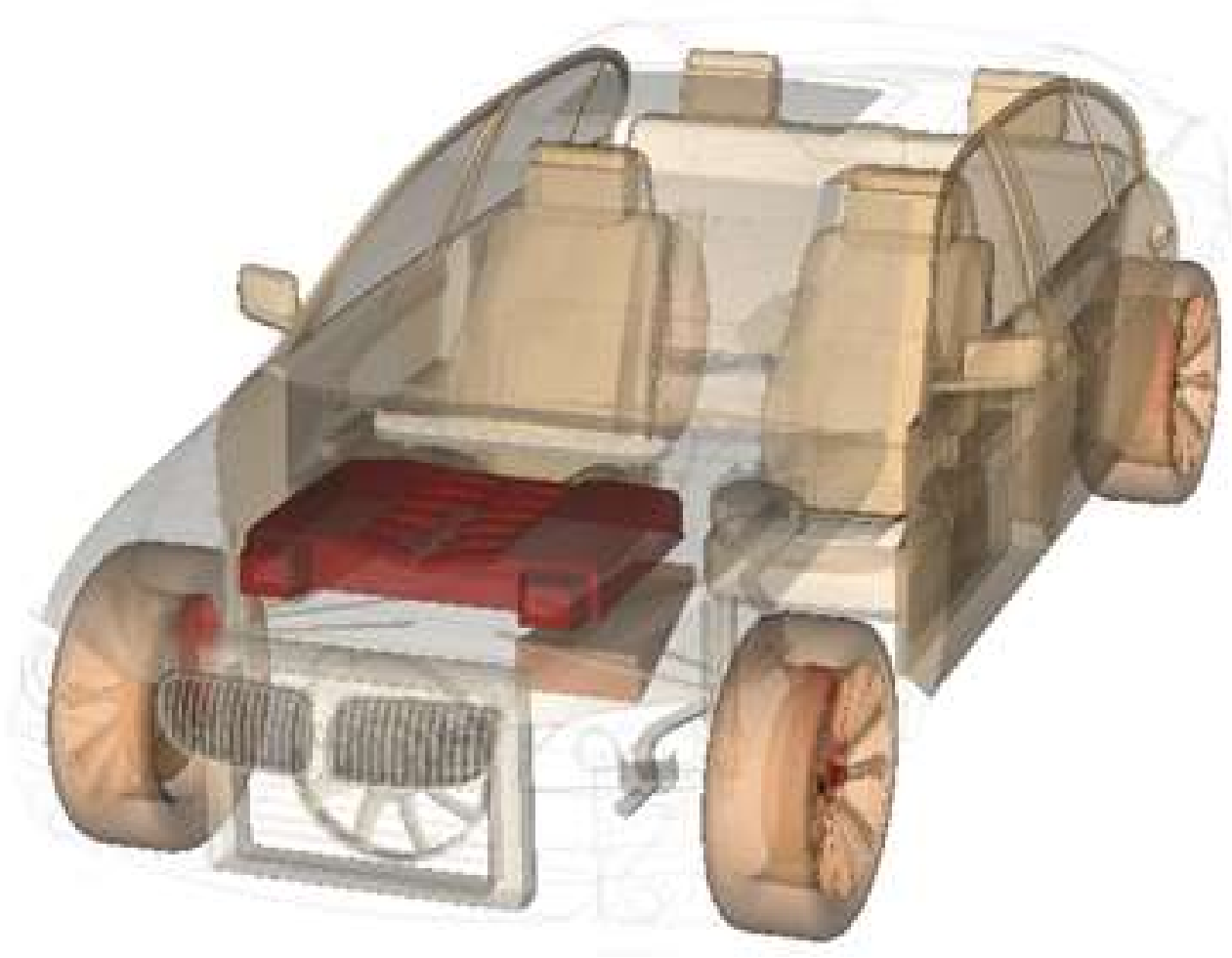
And the silken sad uncertain rustling
of each purple curtain
Thrilled me - filled me with fantastic
terrors never felt before;
So that now, to still the beating of my
heart, I stood repeating
`'Tis some visitor entreating entrance
at my chamber door -
Some late visitor entreating entrance
at my chamber door; -
This it is, and nothing more,'

ANALYZE

Once upon a midnight dreary, while
I pondered weak and weary,
Over many a quaint and curious
volume of forgotten lore,
While I nodded, nearly napping,
suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping,
rapping at my chamber door.
`'Tis some visitor,' I muttered,
`tapping at my chamber door -
Only this, and nothing more.'

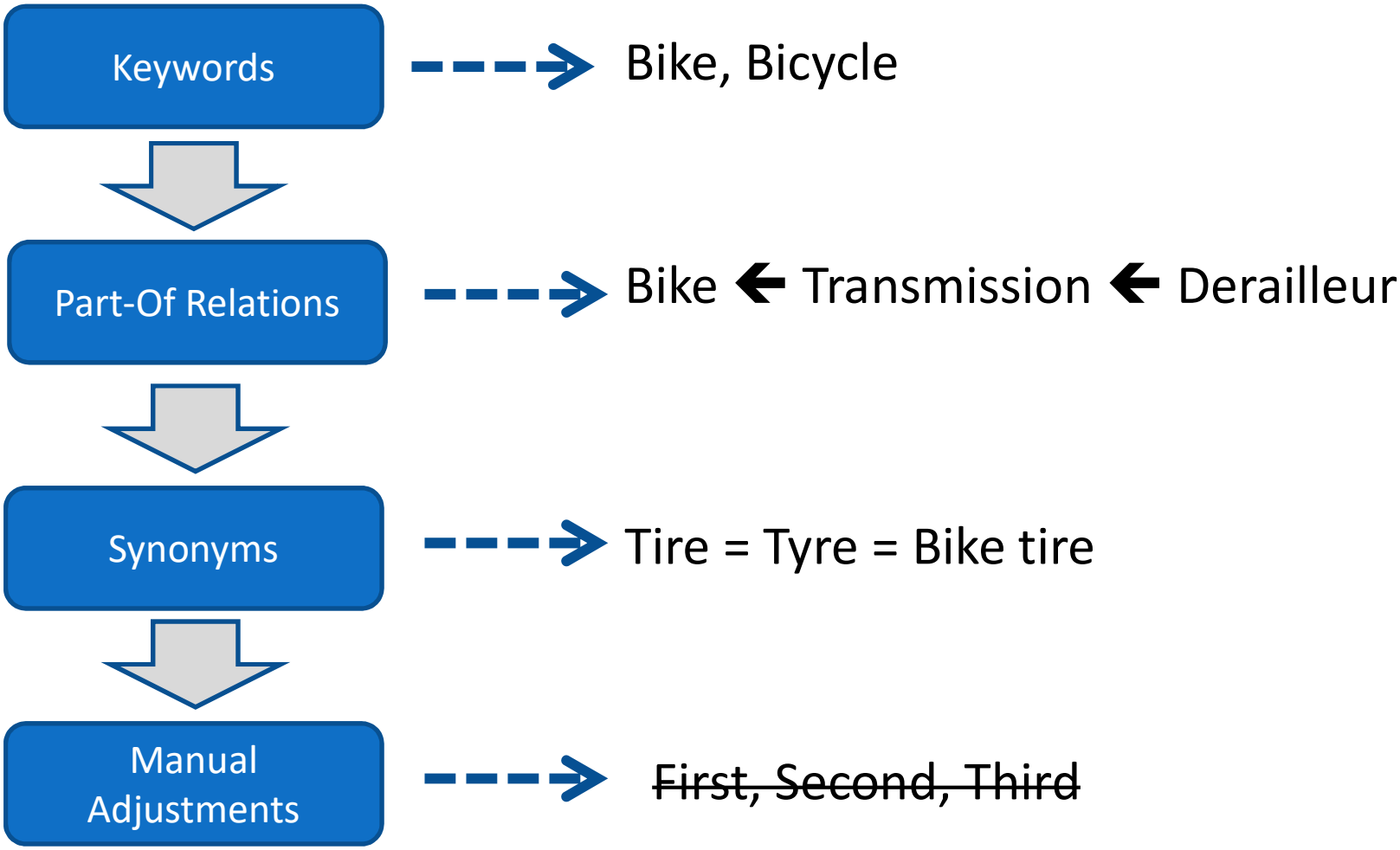
ROGET'S THESAURUS

Descriptive Non-Photorealistic Rendering



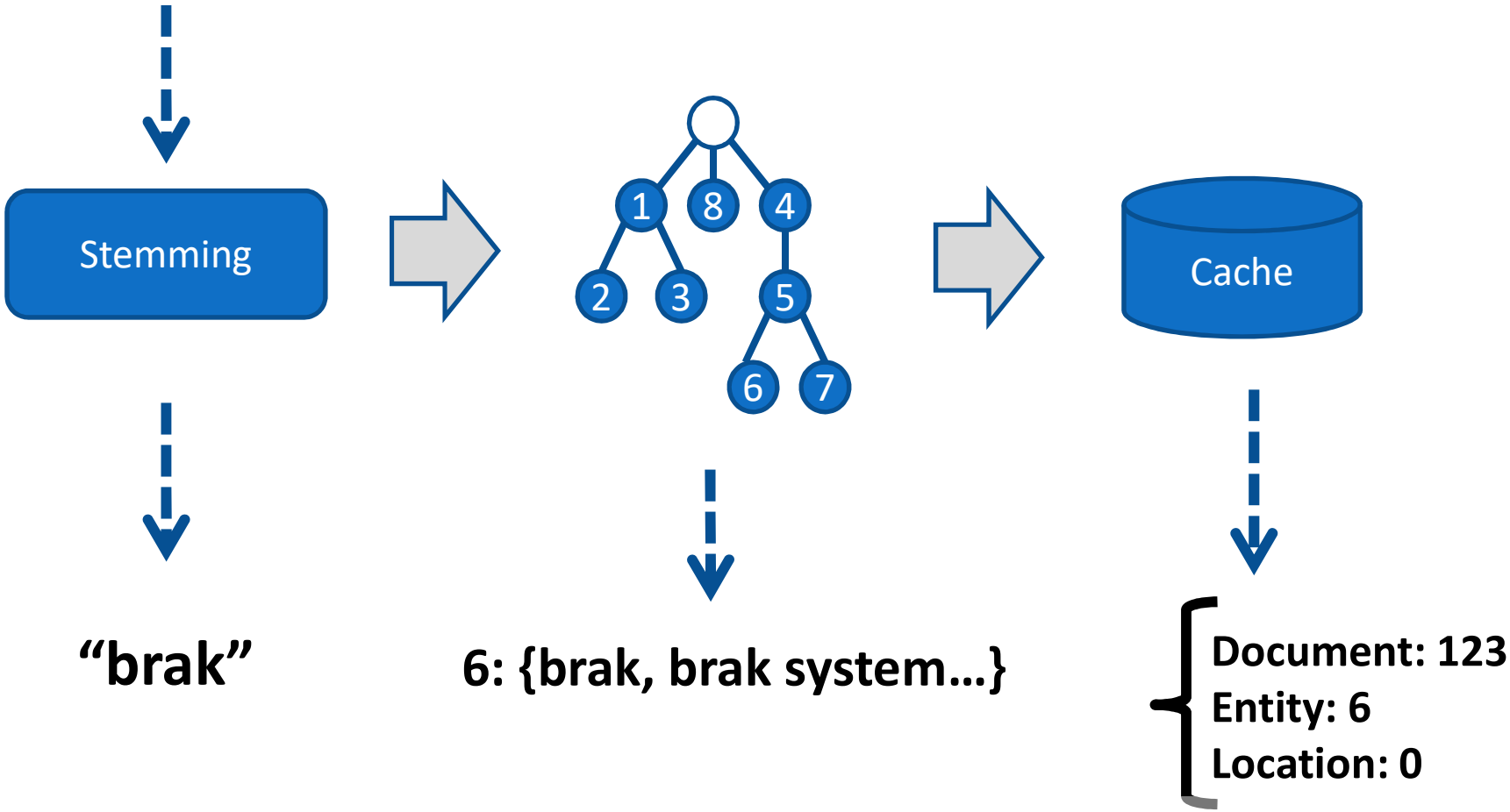
M. Chang and C. Collins, “Exploring Entities in Text with Descriptive Non-photorealistic Rendering,” in *Proc. of the 2013 IEEE Pacific Visualization Symposium (PACIFICVIS ’13)*, 2013.

Ontology Generation

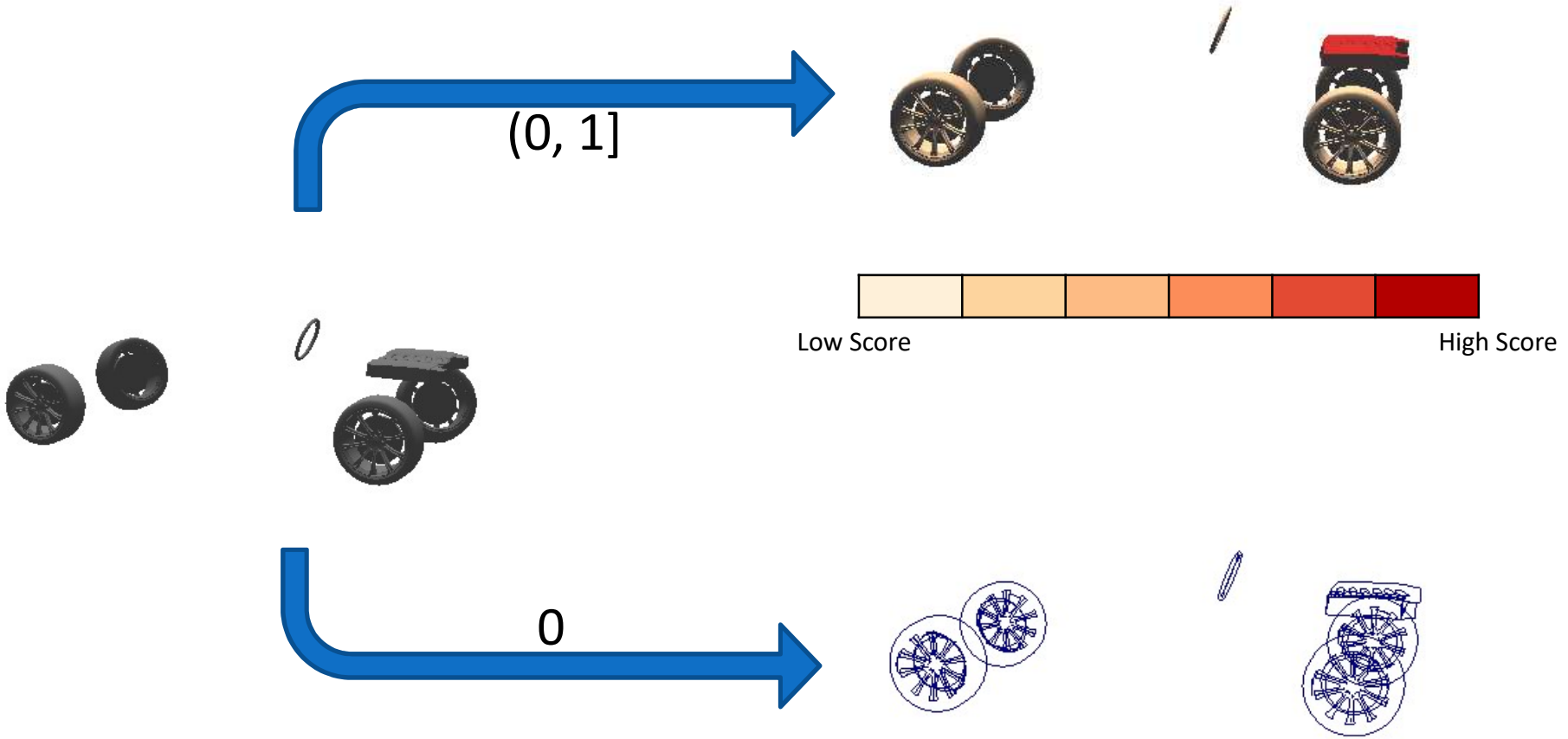


Entity Extraction

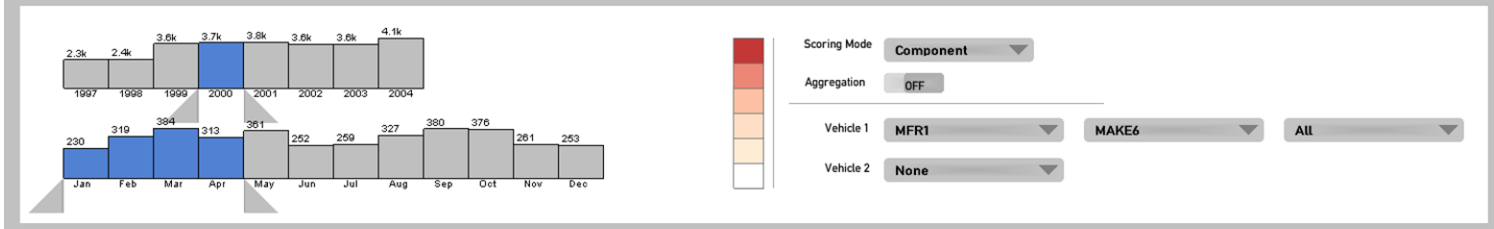
"**Brakes** failed going at 35 mph."

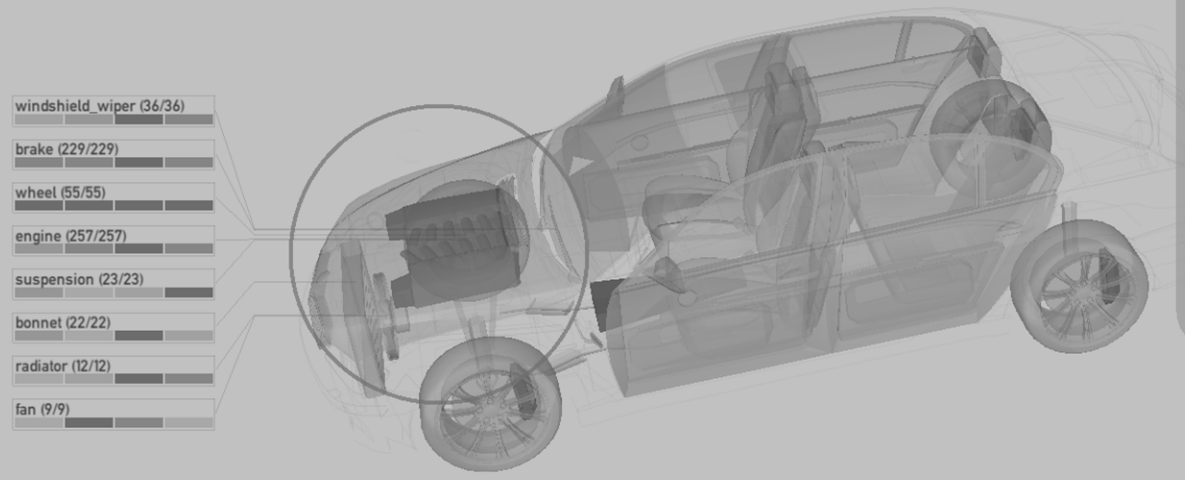


Visual Representation



Main Interface

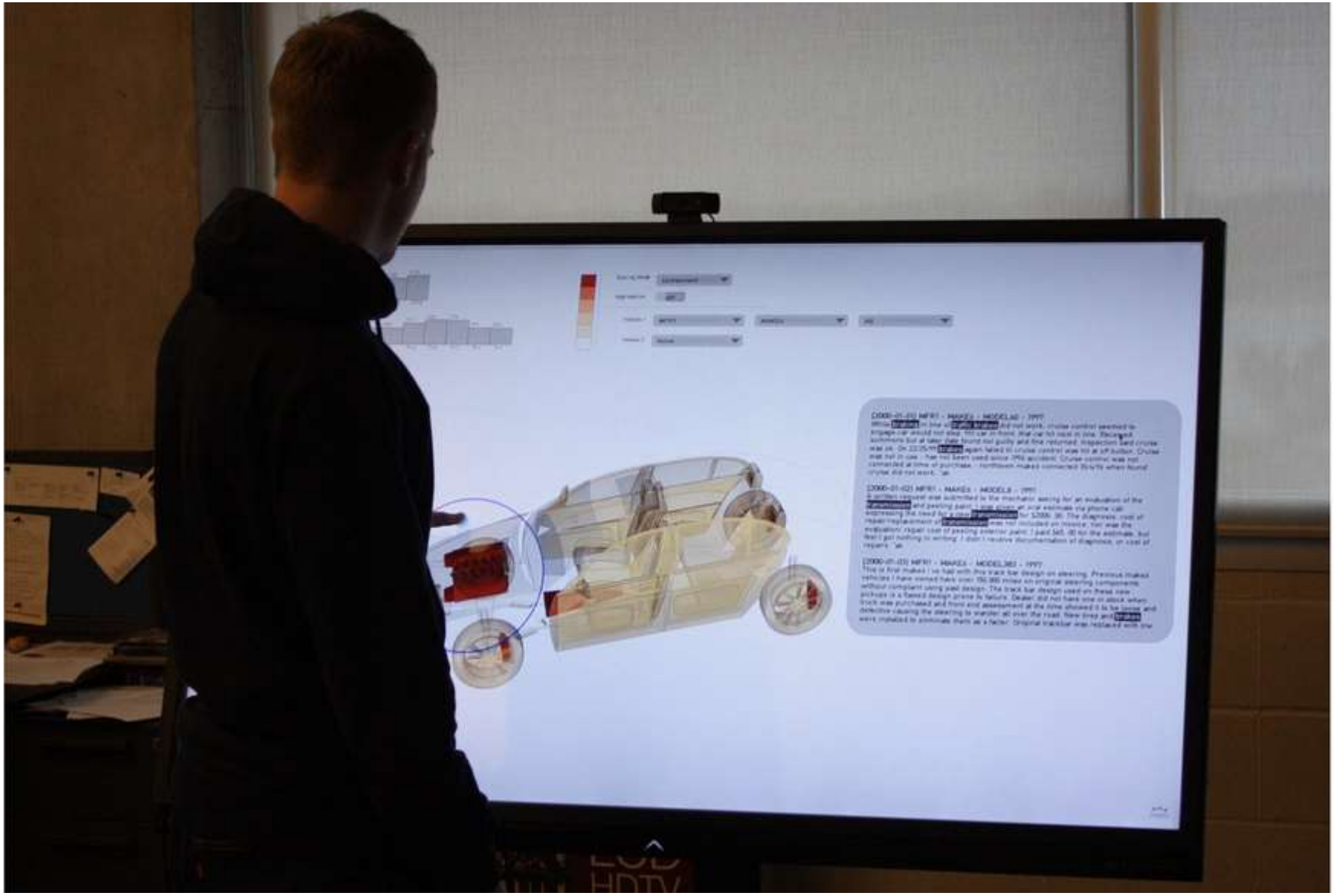




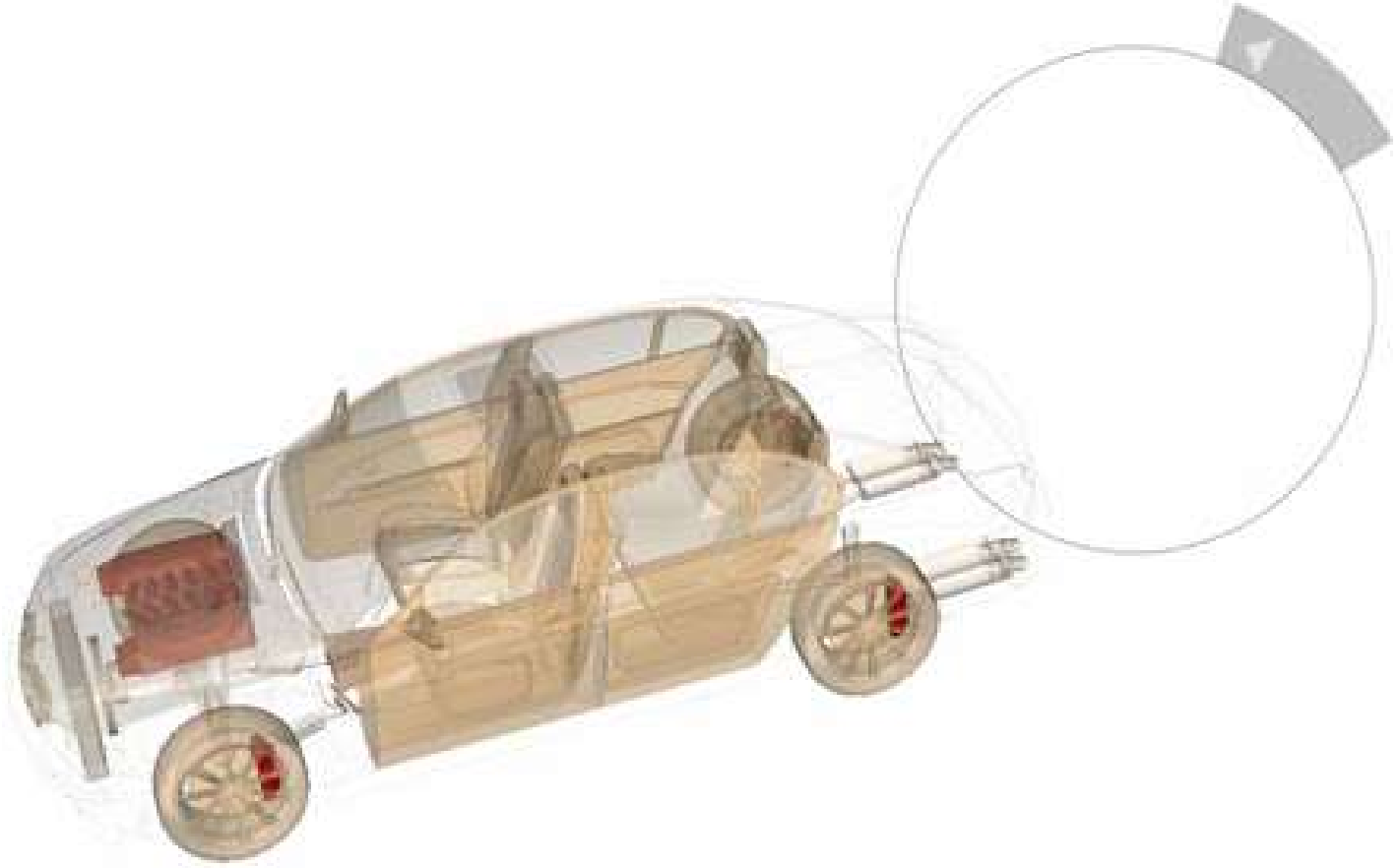
[2000-01-01] MFR1 - MAKE6 - MODEL60 - 1997
While braking in line of traffic brakes did not work, cruise control seemed to engage,car would not stop. Hit car in front, that car hit next in line. Received summons but at later date found not guilty and fine returned. Inspection said cruise was ok. On 23/25/99 brakes again failed til cruise control was hit at off button. Cruise was not in use - has not been used since 1996 accident. Cruise control was not connected at time of purchase - northtown make6 connected 10/4/96 when found cruise did not work. *ak.

[2000-01-02] MFR1 - MAKE6 - MODEL8 - 1991
A written request was submitted to the mechanic asking for an evaluation of the transmission and peeling paint. I was given an oral estimate via phone call expressing the need for a new transmission for $2000. 00. The diagnosis, cost of repair/replacement of transmission was not included on invoice, nor was the evaluation/ repair cost of peeling exterior paint. I paid $65. 00 for the estimate, but feel I got nothing in writing. I didn't receive documentation of diagnosis, or cost of repairs. *ak.

[2000-01-03] MFR1 - MAKE6 - MODEL383 - 1997
This is first make6 i've had with this track bar design on steering. Previous make6 vehicles I have owned have over 150,000 miles on original steering components without complaint using past design. The track bar design used on these new pickups is a flawed design prone to failure. Dealer did not have one in stock when truck was purchased and front end assessment at the time showed it to be loose and defective causing the steering to wander all over the road. New tires and brakes were installed to eliminate them as a facter. Original trackbar was replaced with trw



Exploration with Lens



Semantic Password Analysis

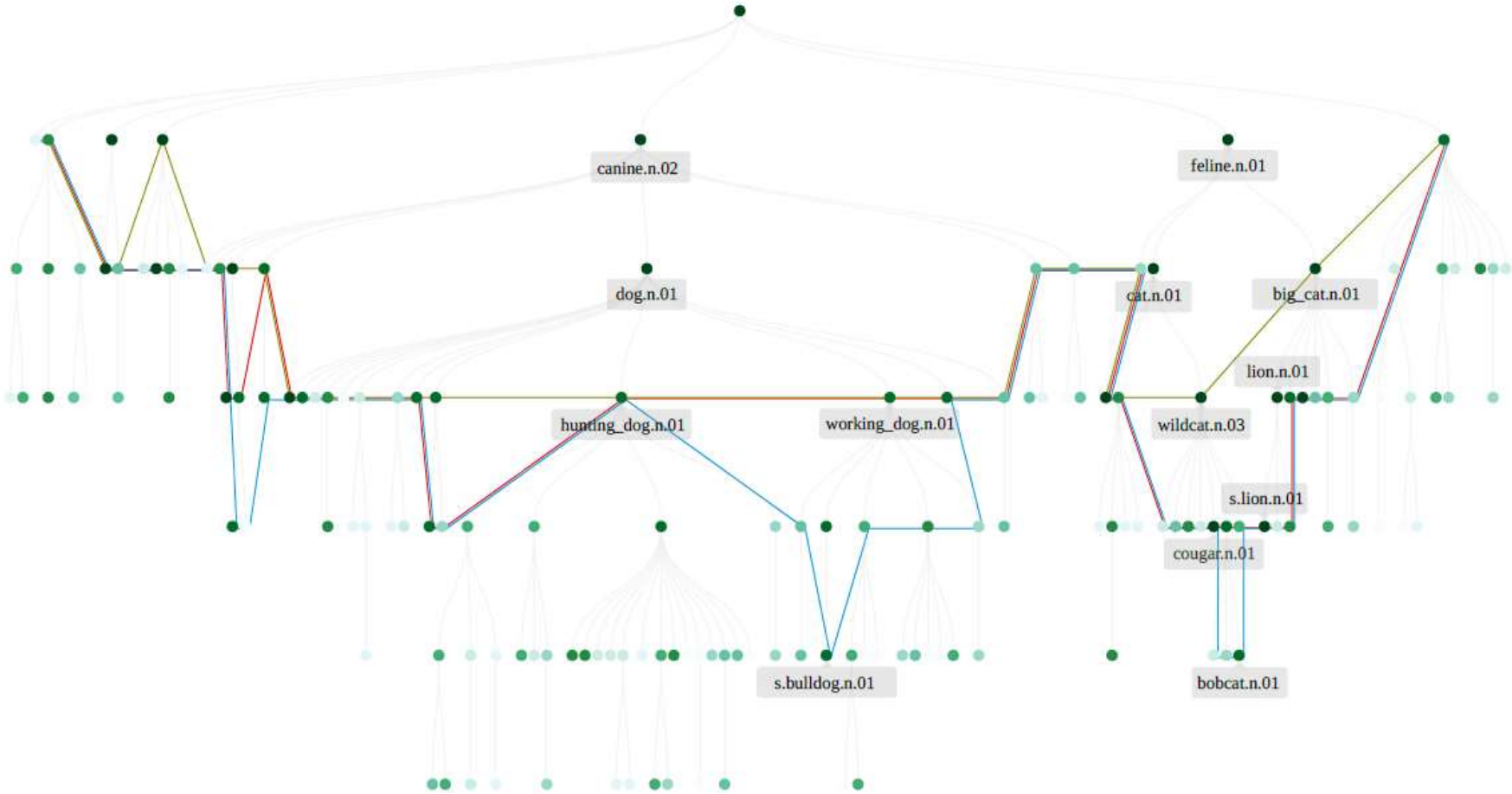
- What types of words do people use in their passwords?
- Do the patterns of word use represent security vulnerabilities?

R. Veras, C. Collins, and J. Thorpe, "On Semantic Patterns of Passwords and their Security Impact," *In Proceeding of the Network and Distributed System Security Symposium (NDSS'14)*, 2014.

- Extract words from 32 million passwords
- Categorize them
- Parse the results to find structure
- Create a password guessing system based on the model

Password	Segment	Semantic tag
hope87	hope	wish.v.01
hope87	87	number
serenity	serenity	trait.n.01
bishop5	bishop	status.n.01
bishop5	5	number
goblue0507	go	s.travel.v.01
goblue0507	blue	
goblue0507	507	number
looted	looted	take.v.21
drift21	drift	force.n.02
drift21	21	number
candysinger	candy	s.candy.n.01
candysinger	singer	musician.n.01
671soldier	671	number
671soldier	soldier	worker.n.01
bravo100	bravo	murderer.n.01
bravo100	100	number
egobrain	ego	pride.n.01
egobrain	brain	structure.n.04
pitcher9	pitcher	athlete.n.01
pitcher9	9	number
puppies	puppies	puppy.n.01
church	church	religion.n.02
‘ale‘8	‘	special
‘ale‘8	ale	alcohol.n.01
‘ale‘8	‘8	num+special

Appropriate Levels of Detail



Results

- Created best cracker on several measures, including percent correct guesses
- Designing strategies to help people make passwords more *semantically* secure – keep the meaning but lower the probability

Results

- Created best cracker on measure of % correct guesses
- Place names, male names very popular
- “Cute” animals more common:
  - Monkey, dogs, cats, dolphins
- Emotional verbs like “love” are common
  - People “love” male names 4x more often than female!
- Profanity is very common

thestar.com

News / GTA

GTA

Is there 'love' in your online passwords?

After analyzing 32 million leaked passwords, a team of researchers from the University of Ontario Institute of Technology has discovered that "love" is the most common password verb.

By: Daniel Otis News Reporter, Published on Fri Feb 13 2015

People are putting a little too much "love" into their online passwords.

At least that's what a team of researchers from the University of Ontario Institute of Technology (UOIT) says. They analyzed 32 million leaked passwordsfrom the now-defunct RockYou.com website. The project was led by UOIT graduate student Rafael

The New York Times | http://nyti.ms/1xqfNJL

MAGAZINE | NYT NOW

The Secret Life of Passwords

We despise them – yet we imbue them with our hopes and dreams, our dearest memories, our deepest meanings. They unlock much more than our accounts.

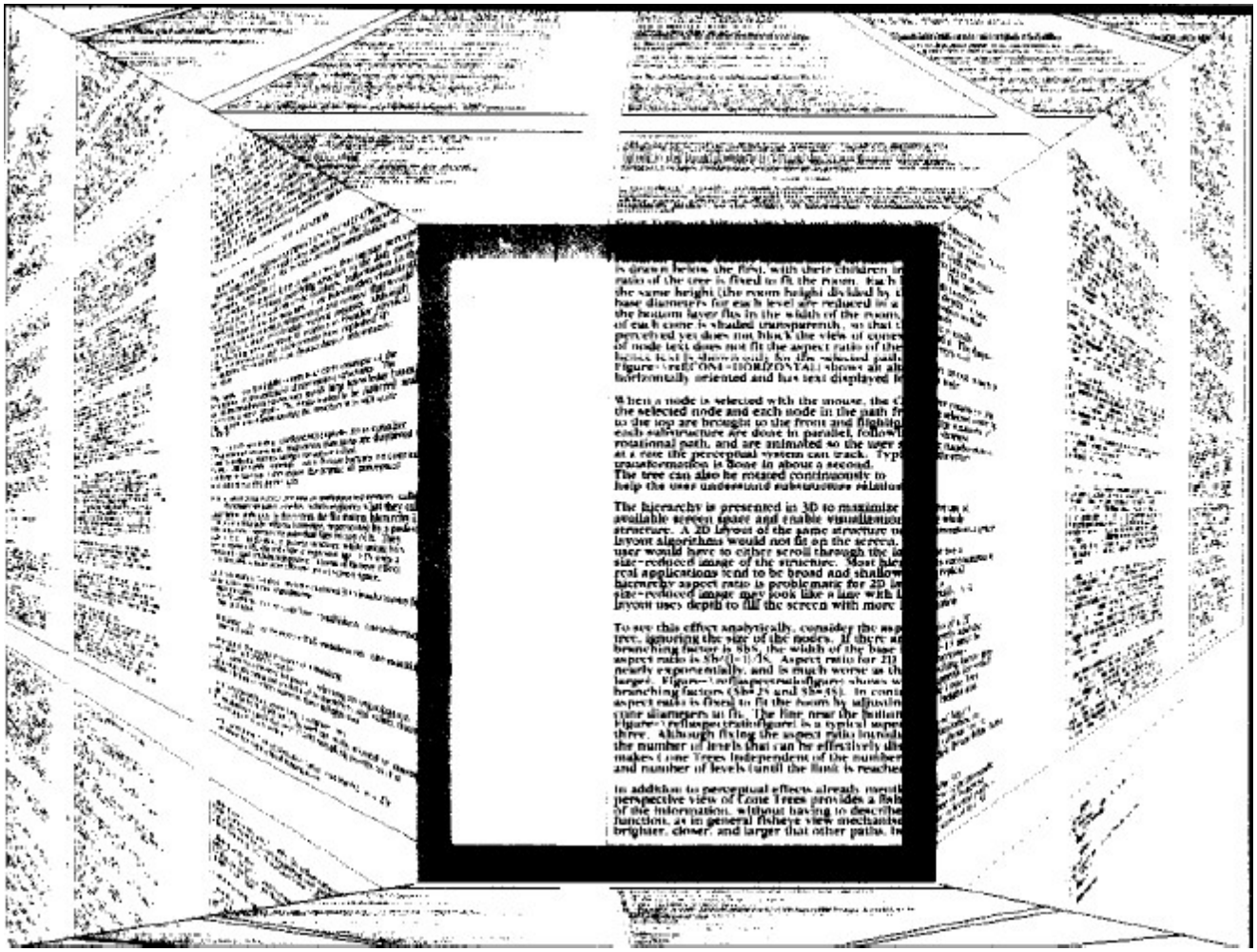
By IAN URBINA Video by LESLYE DAVIS

Howard Lutnick, the chief executive of Cantor Fitzgerald, one of the world's largest financial-services firms, still cries when he talks about it. Not long

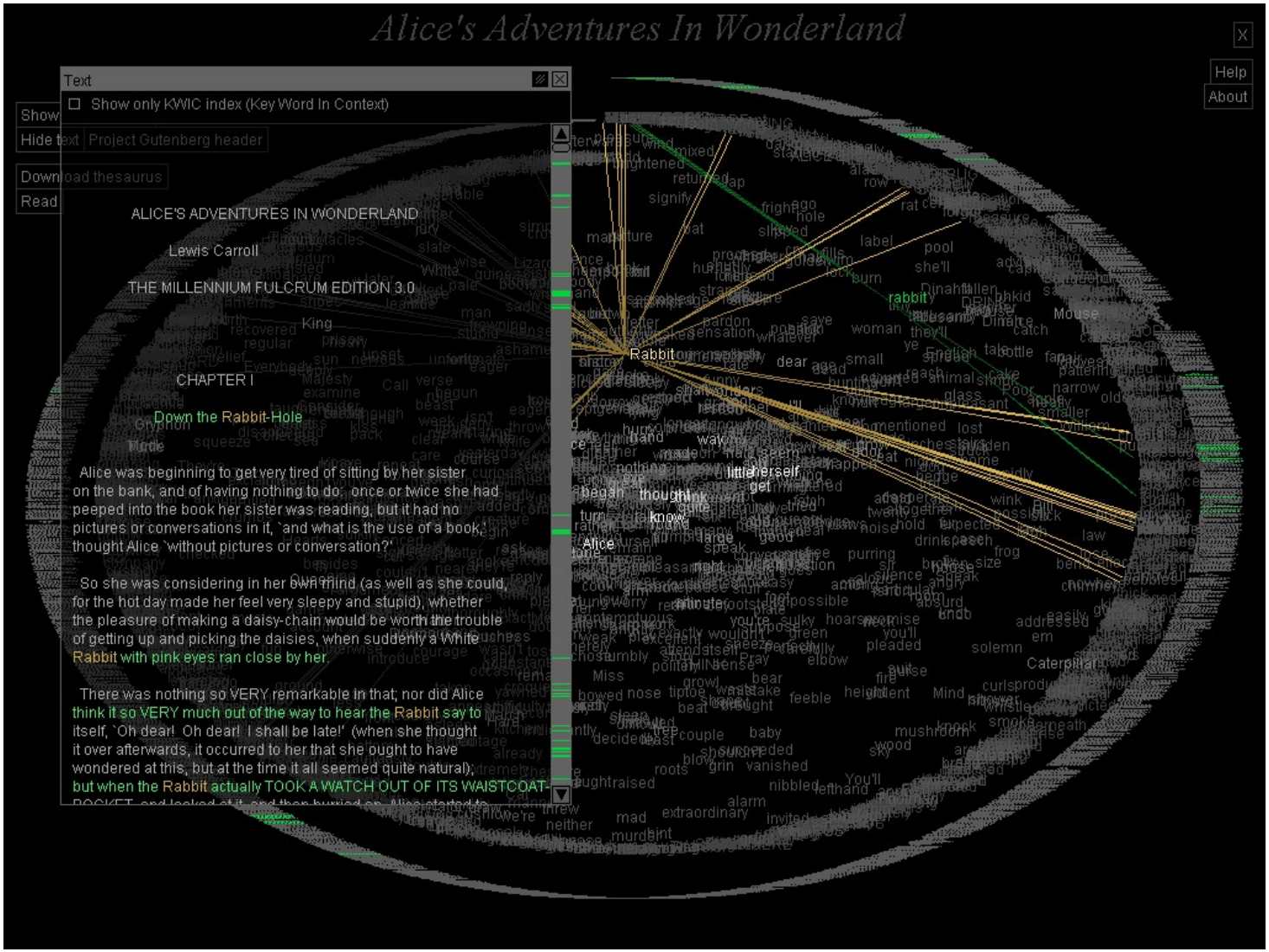
Text Visualization

LITERARY ANALYSIS

Document Lens

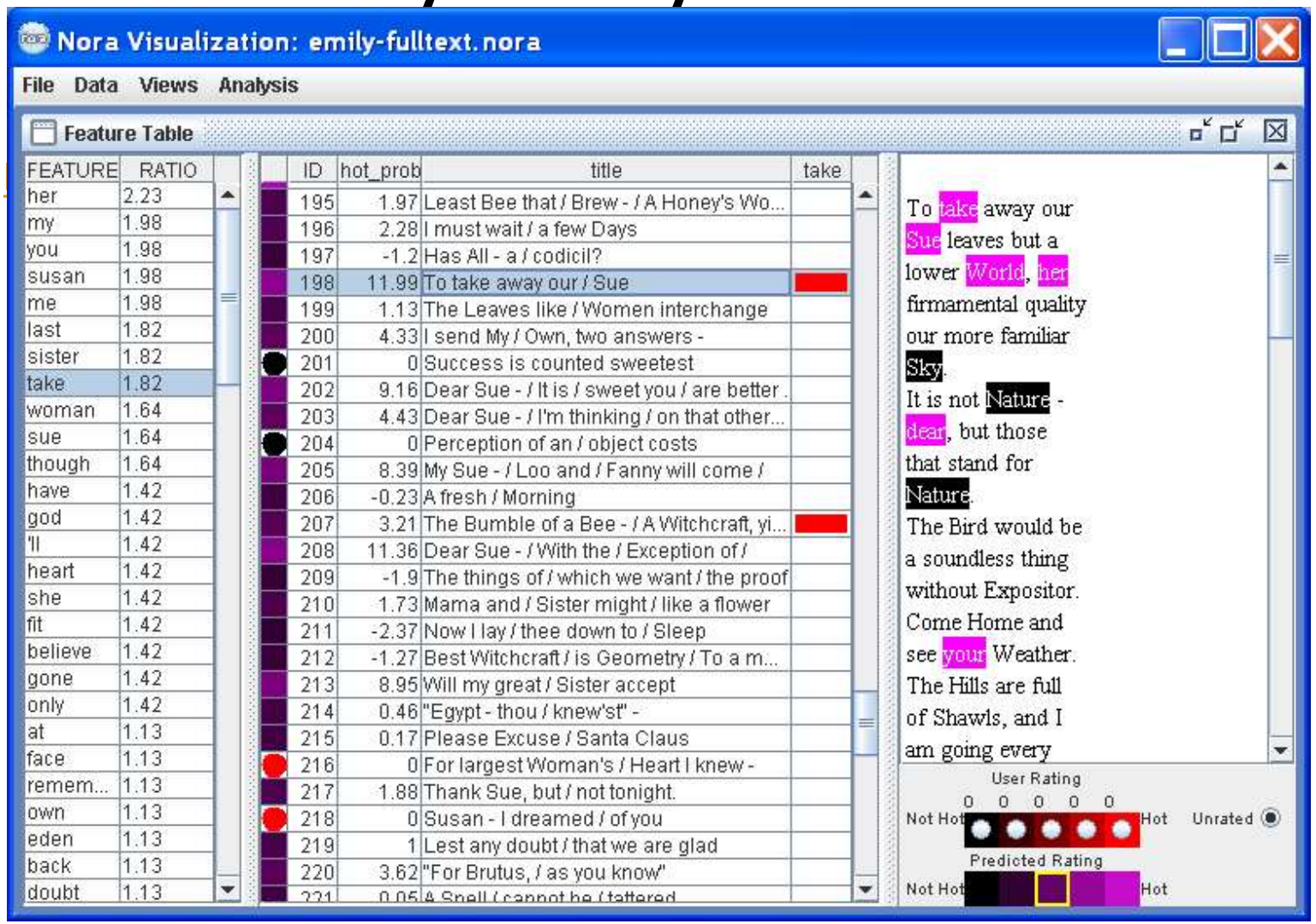


TextArc



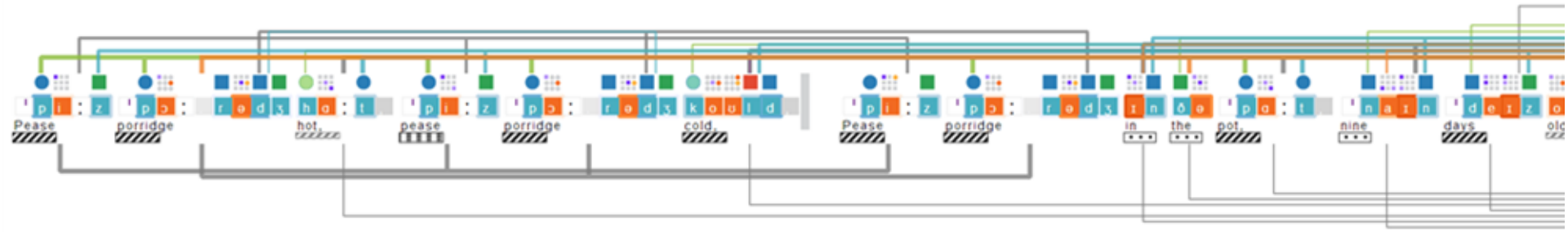
- http://www.textarc.org/Hamlet2.html

Literary Analysis: Semantics



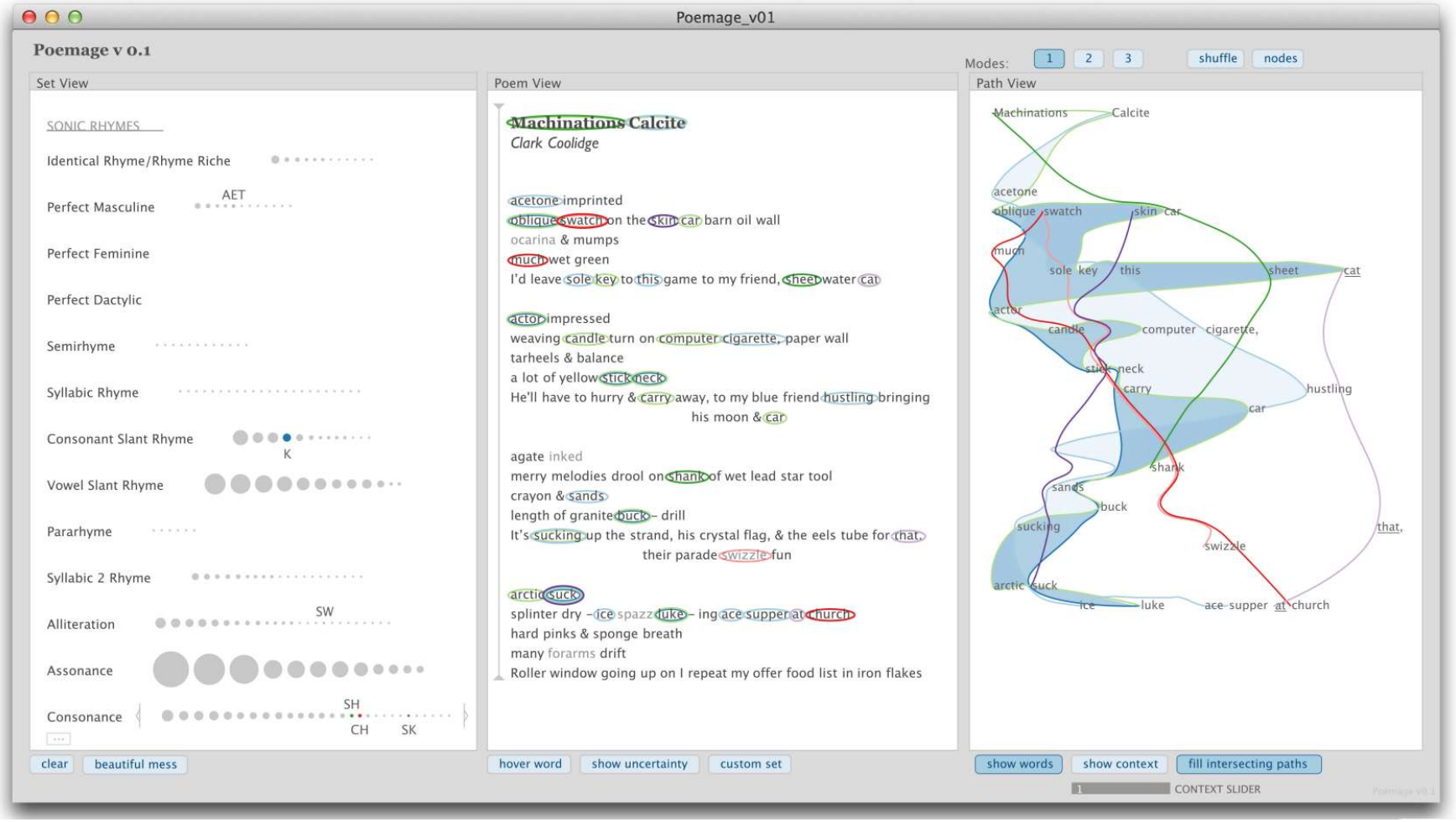
Literary Analysis: PoemViewer

- Phonetics, repetition



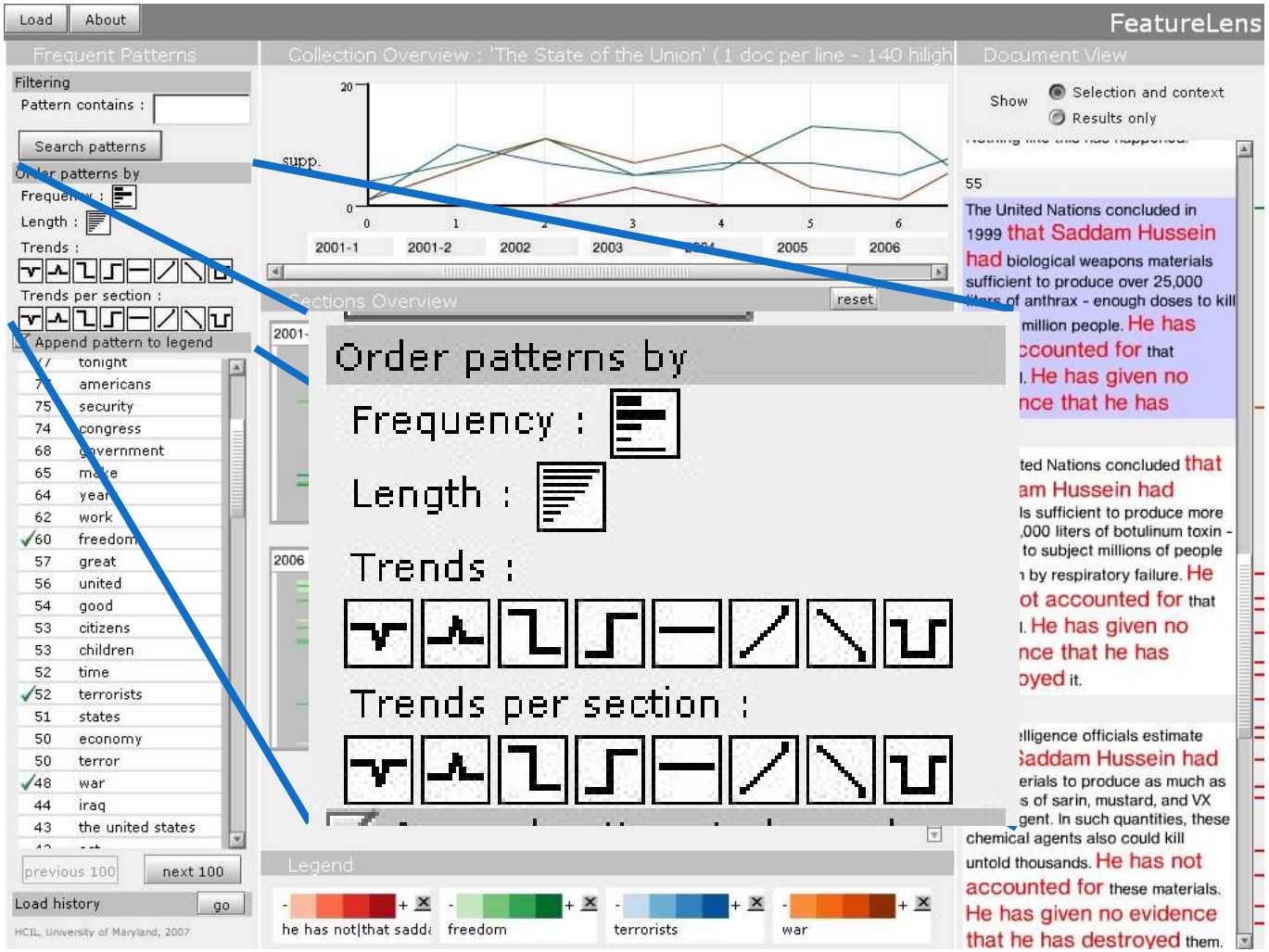
http://ovii.oerc.ox.ac.uk/PoemVis/

Literary Analysis: Poemage



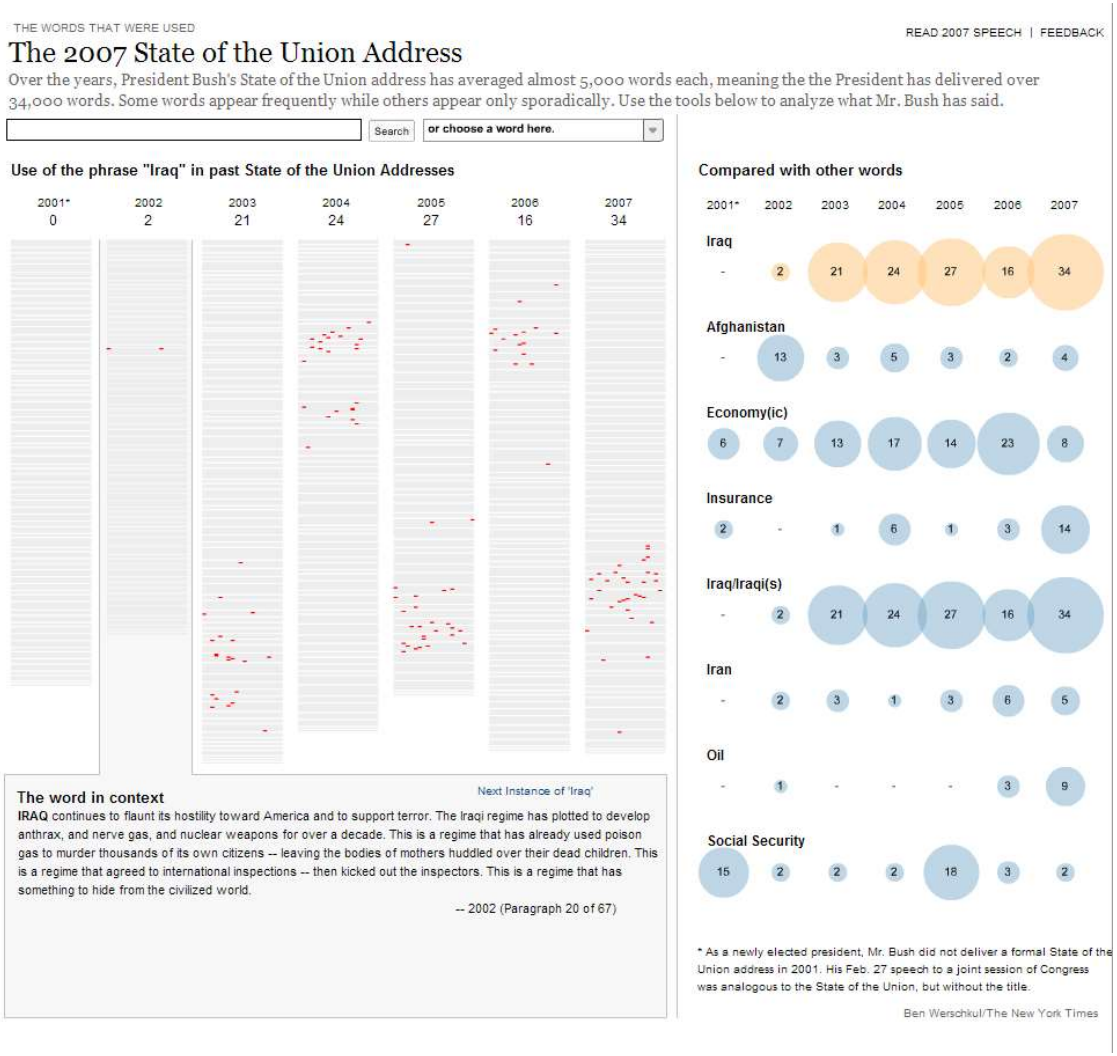
http://www.sci.utah.edu/~nmccurdy/Poemage/

Literary Analysis: Patterns



http://www.cs.umd.edu/hcil/textvis/featurelens/

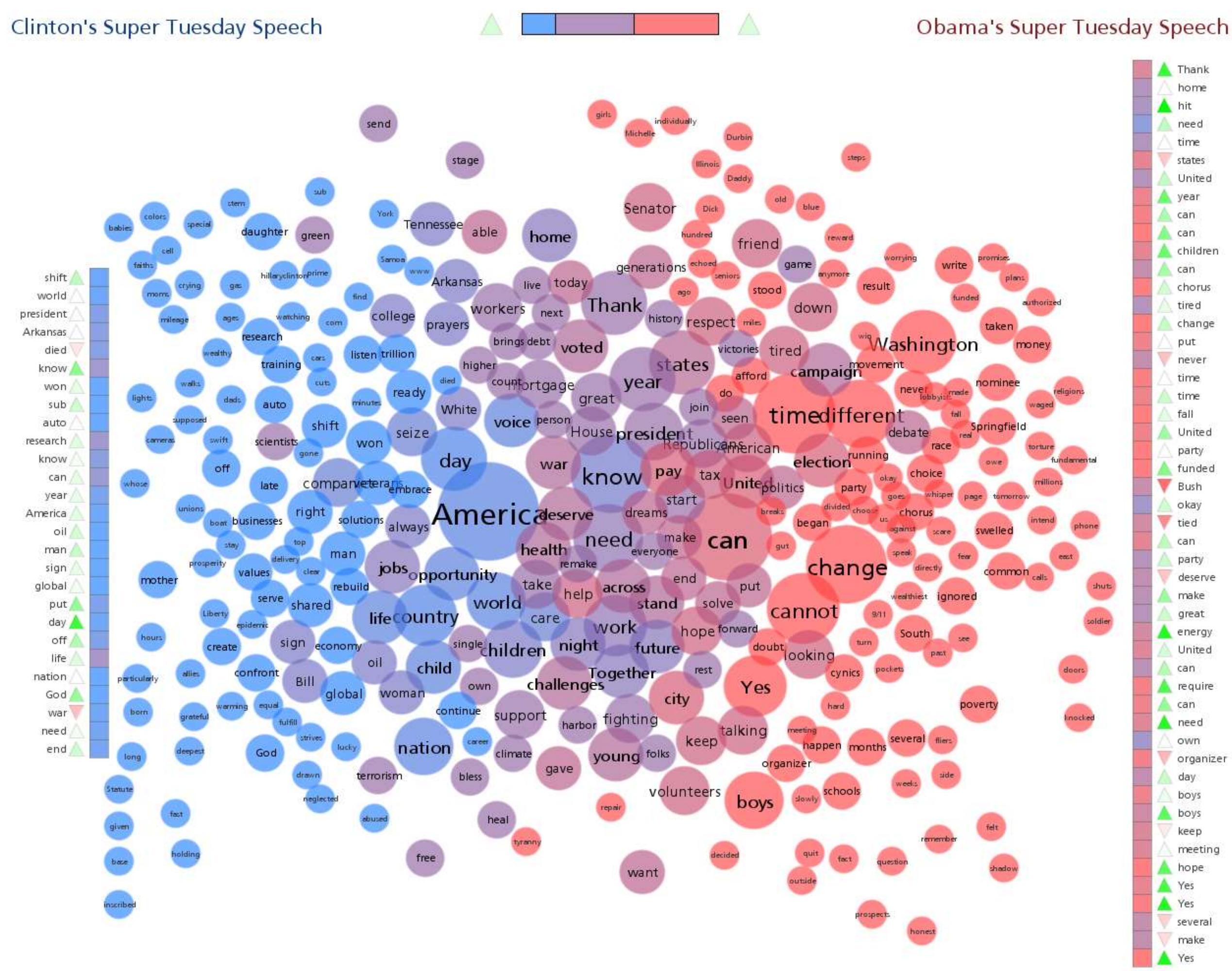
Literary Analysis: Patterns



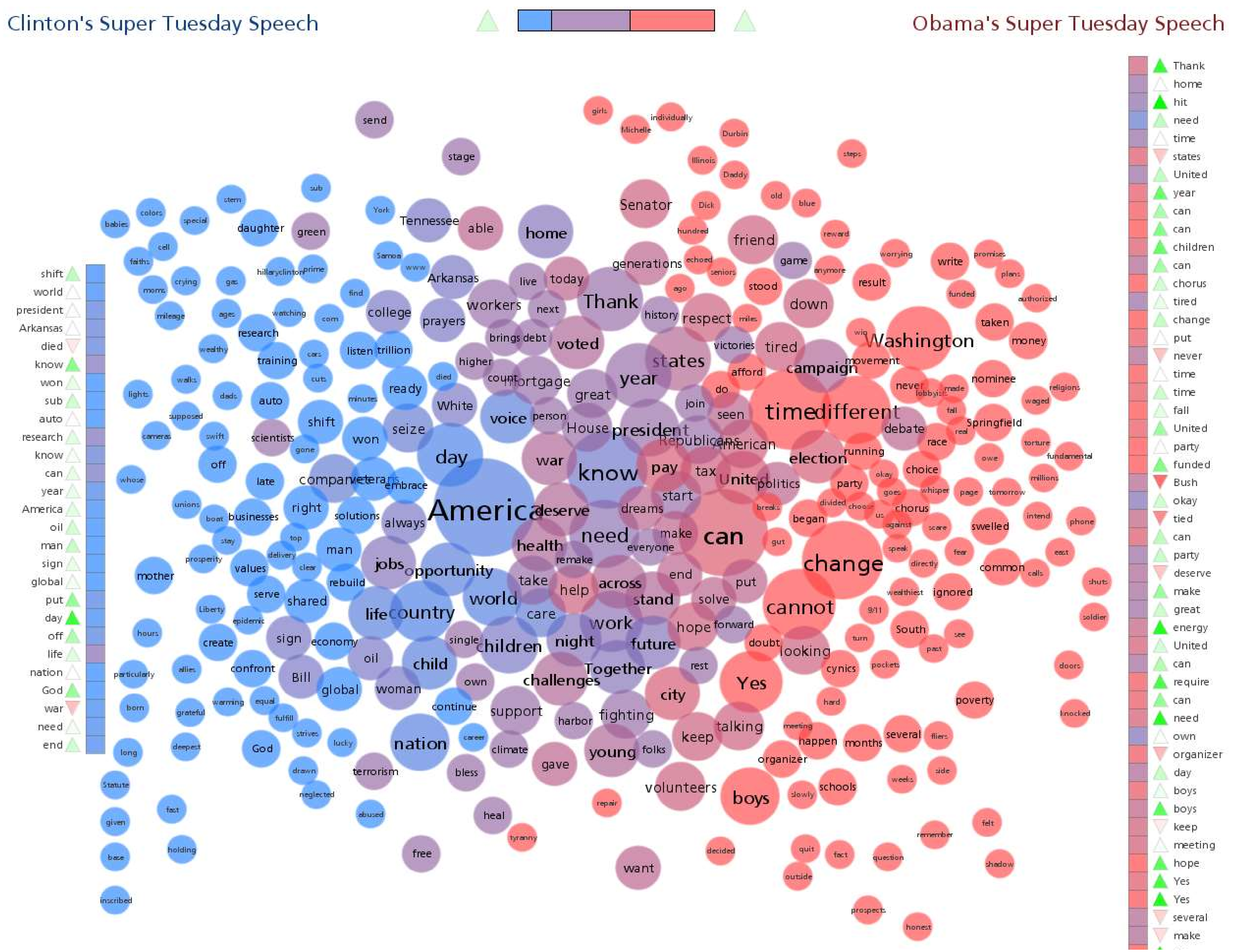
NY Times
(no longer working)

(Werschkul, 2007)

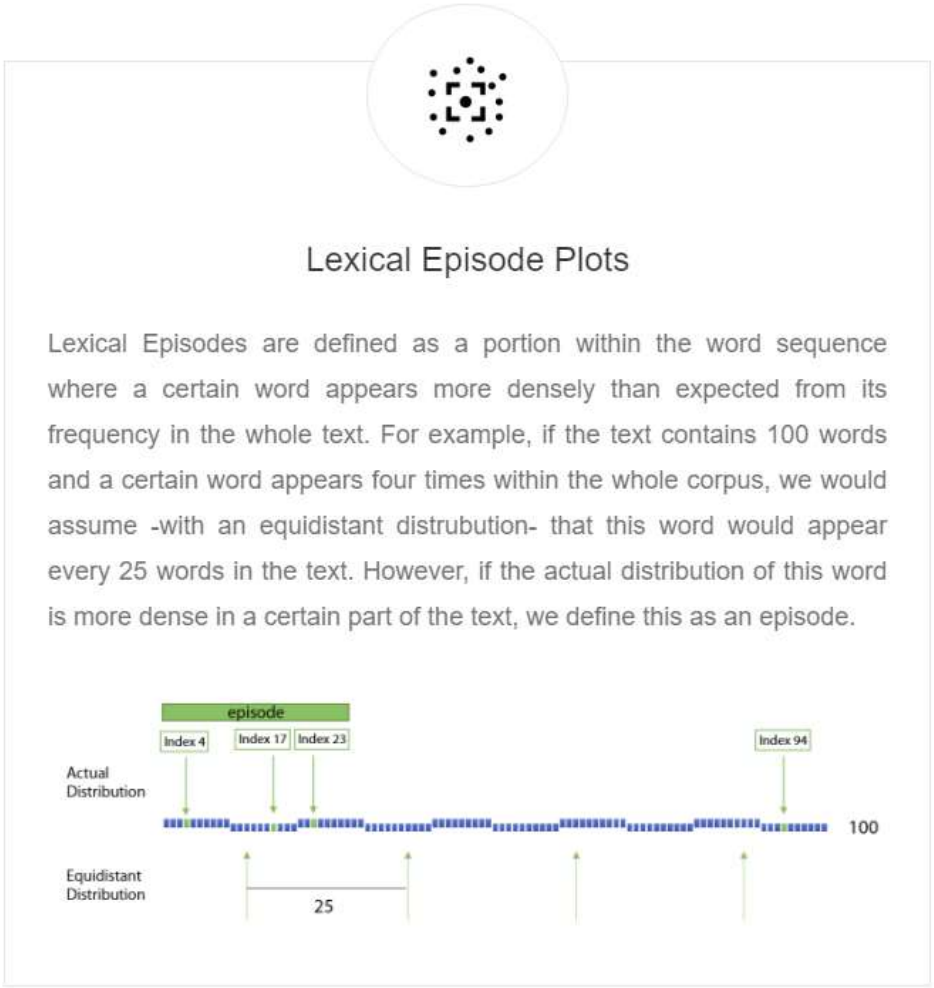
Twitter Contrast Diagrams

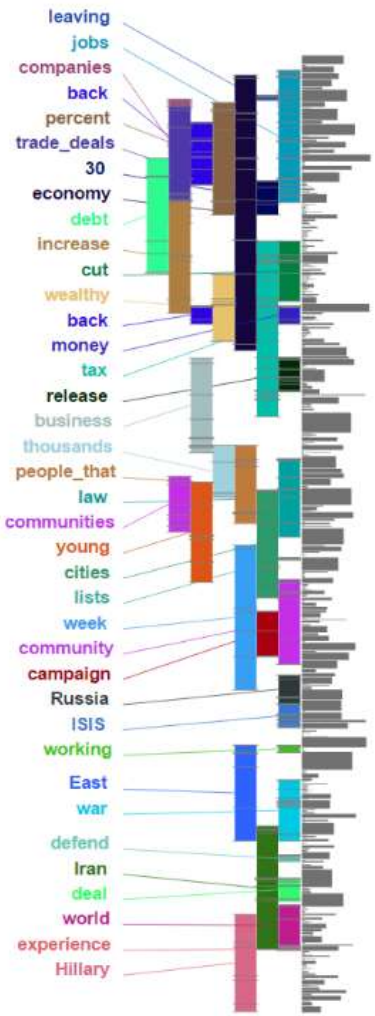


(Clark, 2008)


Clinton's Super Tuesday Speech
Obama's Super Tuesday Speech
shift
world
president
Arkansas
died
know
won
sub
auto
research
know
can
year
America
oil
man
sign
global
put
day
off
life
nation
God
war
need
end
Thank
home
hit
need
time
states
United
year
can
can
children
can
chorus
tired
change
put
never
time
time
fall
United
party
funded
Bush
okay
tied
can
party
deserve
make
great
energy
United
can
require
can
need
own
organizer
day
boys
boys
keep
meeting
hope
Yes
Yes
several
make

VisArgue Project





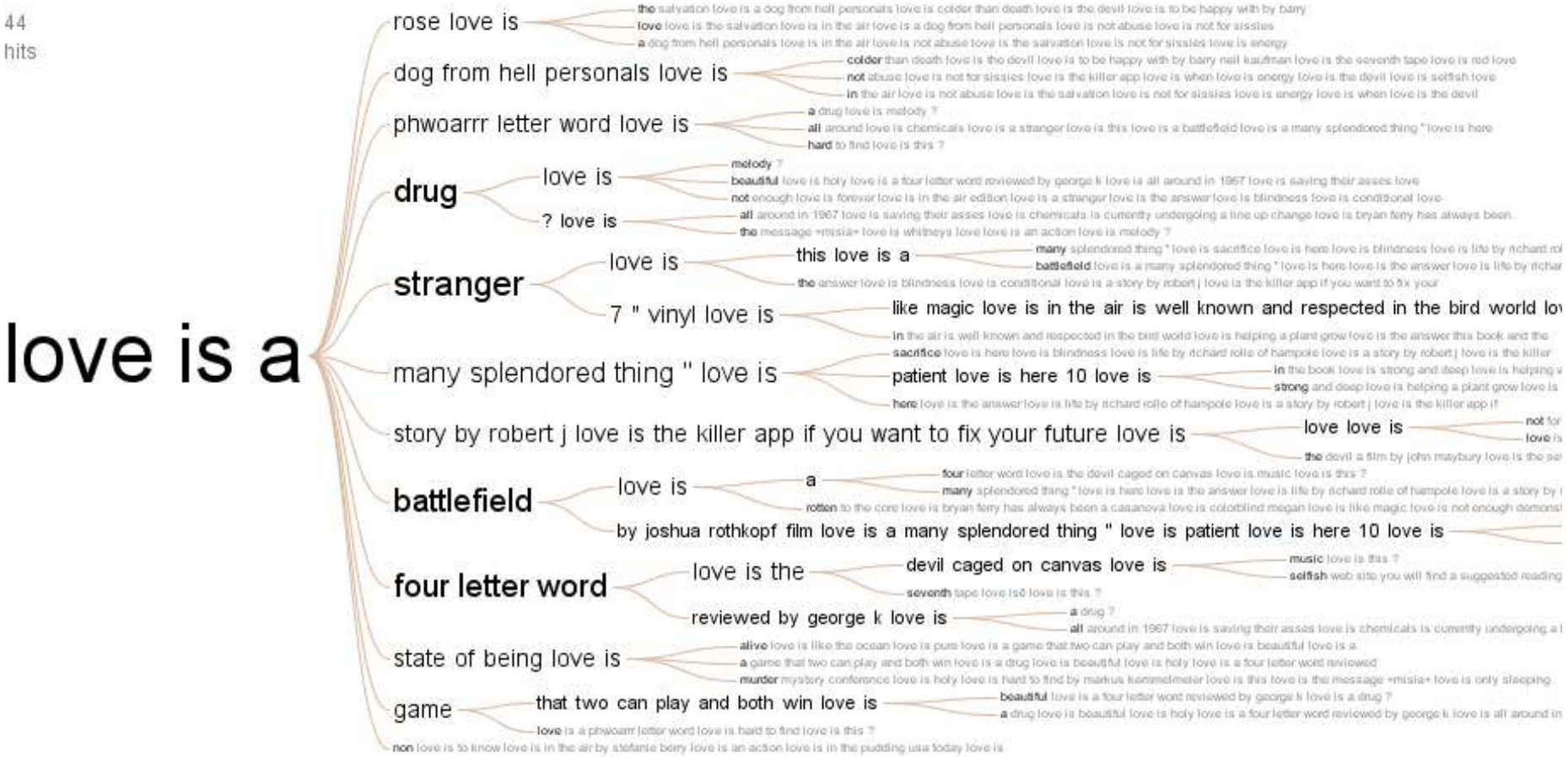
Mennatallah El-Assady, http://presidential-debates.dbvis.de/

Many Eyes

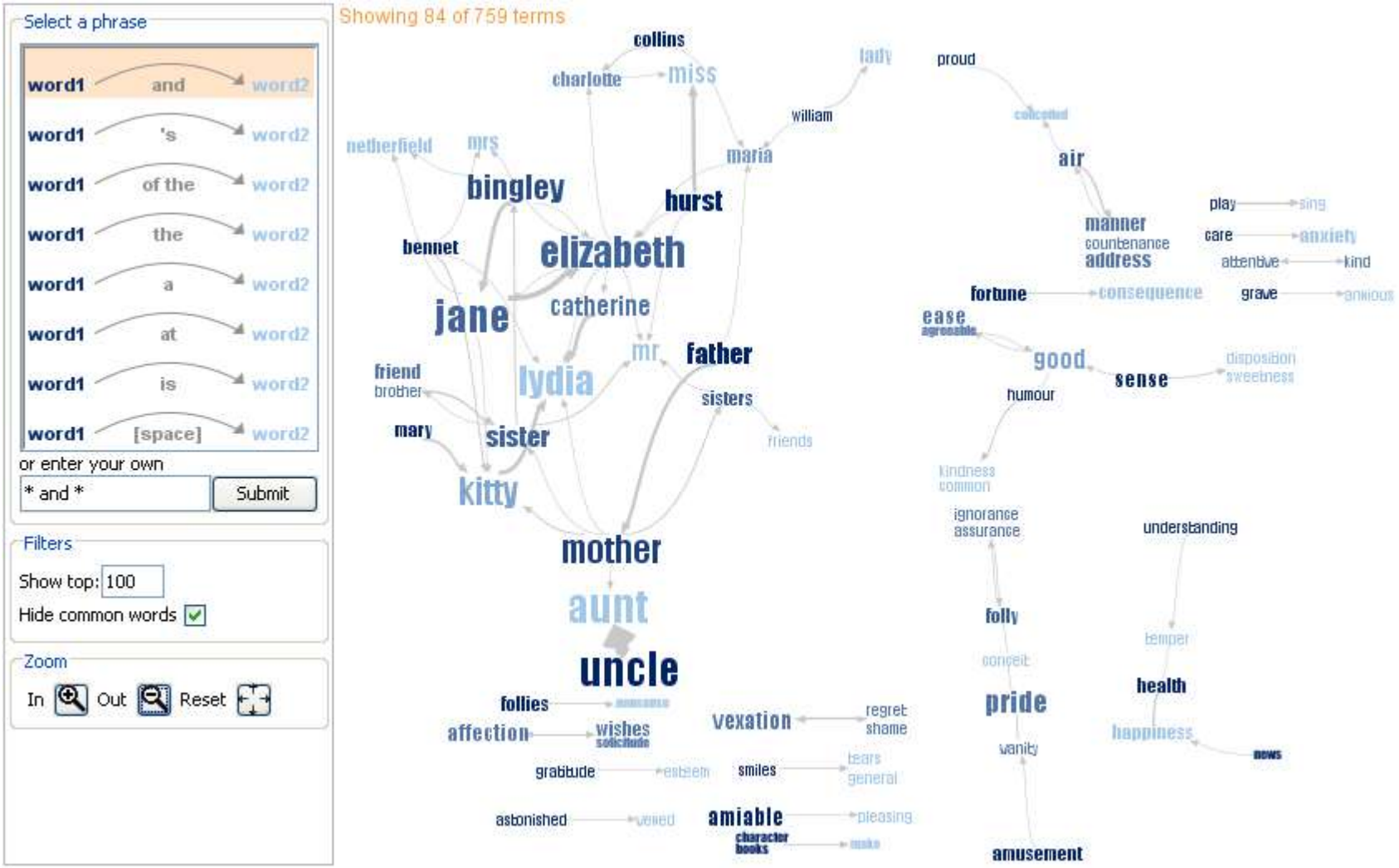
- IBM system for uploading your data and visualizing it
- You can share your visualizations (recall: empowerment aspect of Critical Visualization)

- http://www-969.ibm.com/software/analytics/manyeyes/

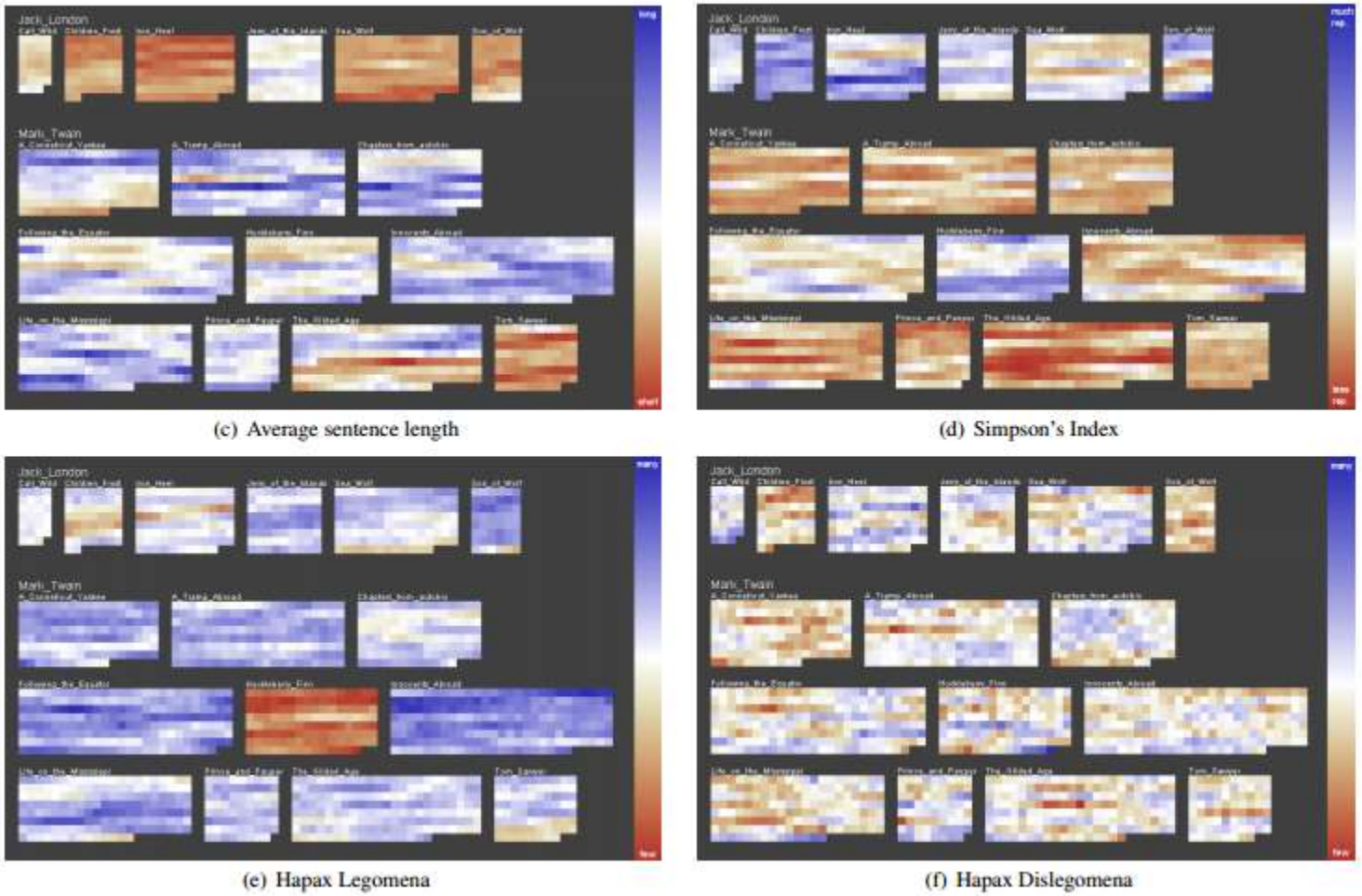
Literary Analysis: Repetition



Literary Analysis: Repetition



Literature Fingerprinting



(c) Average sentence length

(d) Simpson's Index

(e) Hapax Legomena

(f) Hapax Dislegomena

Keim, D. A., & Oelke, D. (2007). Literature Fingerprinting: A New Method for Visual Literary Analysis. In *2007 IEEE Symposium on Visual Analytics Science and Technology* (pp. 115–122).

Visual Readability Analysis

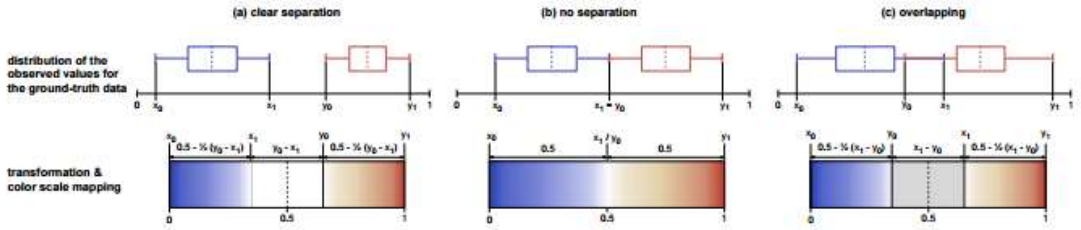


Figure 2: Normalization of the feature values is done relatively to the values that we observed for our ground-truth data set. The graphic shows the formulas and color scales for the 3 different cases that are possible.

Figure 3: Screenshot of the VisRA tool on 3 different aggregation levels. (a) Corpus View (b) Block View (c) Detail View. To display single features, the colormap is generated as described in section 3.4 and figure 2.

Oelke, D.; Spretke, D.; Stoffel, A.; Keim, D.A., "Visual Readability Analysis: How to Make Your Writings Easier to Read," *Visualization and Computer Graphics, IEEE Transactions on* , vol.18, no.5, pp.662,674, May 2012 doi: 10.1109/TVCG.2011.266

Visual Readability Analysis

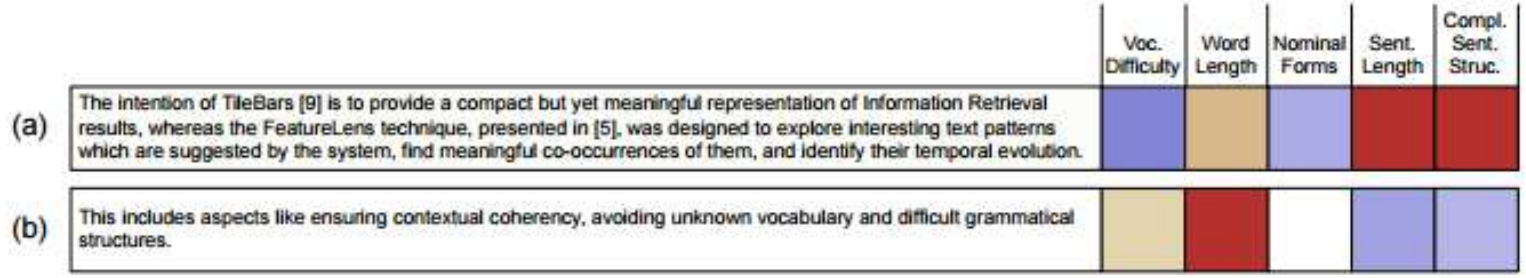


Figure 5: Two example sentences whose overall readability score is about the same. The detail view reveals the different reasons why the sentences are difficult to read.

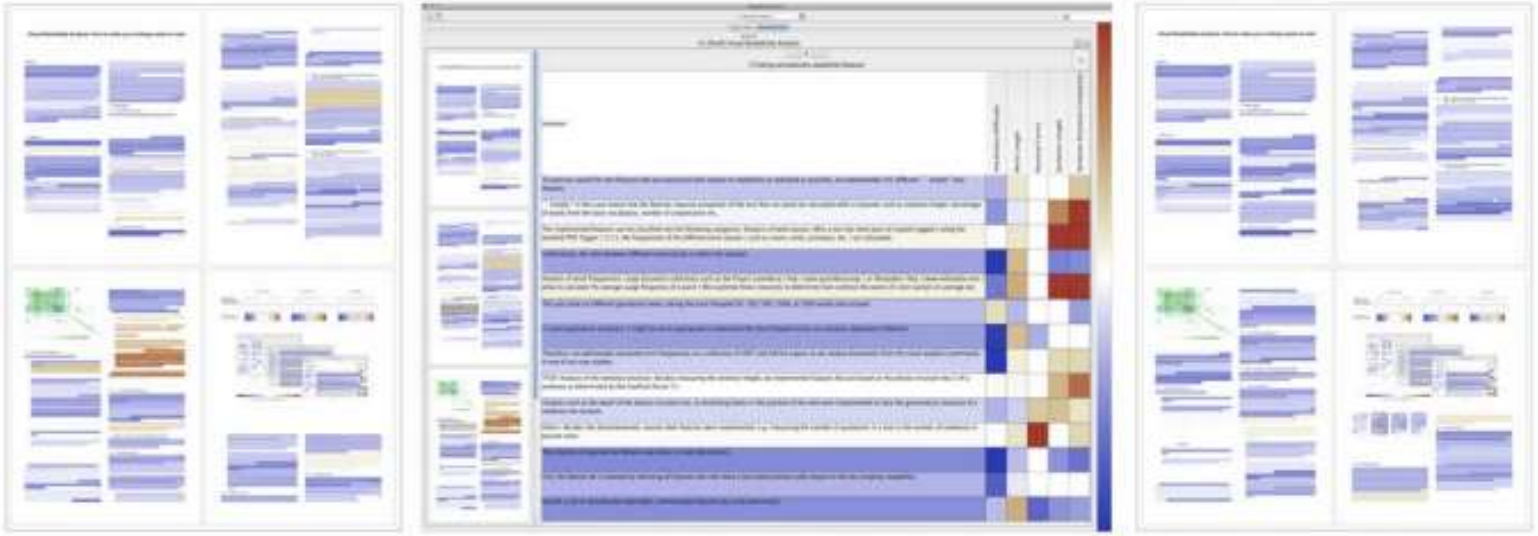
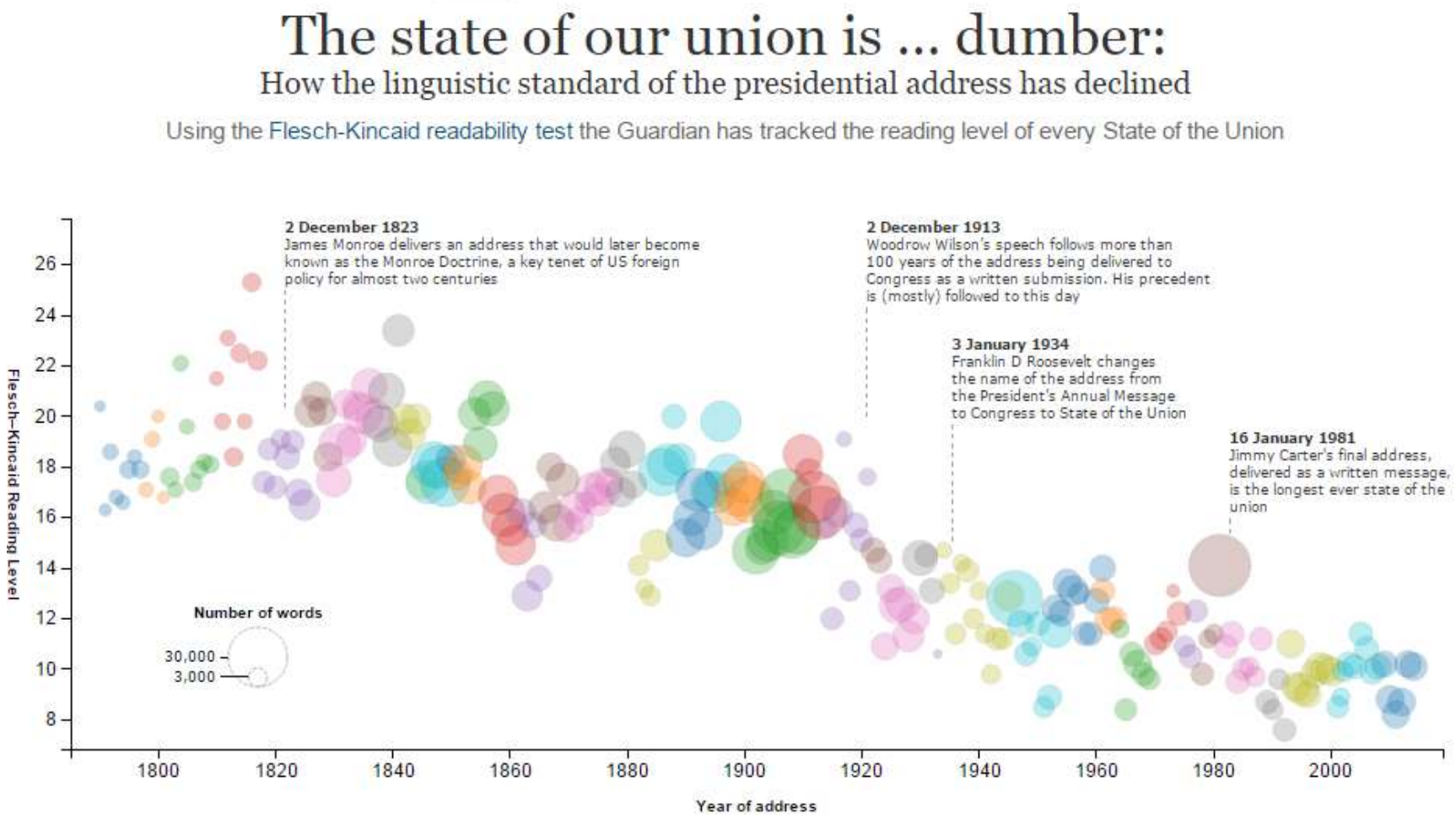


Figure 6: Revision of our own paper. (a) The first four pages of the paper as structure thumbnails before the revision. (b) Detail view for one of the sections. (c) Structure thumbnails of the same pages after the revision.

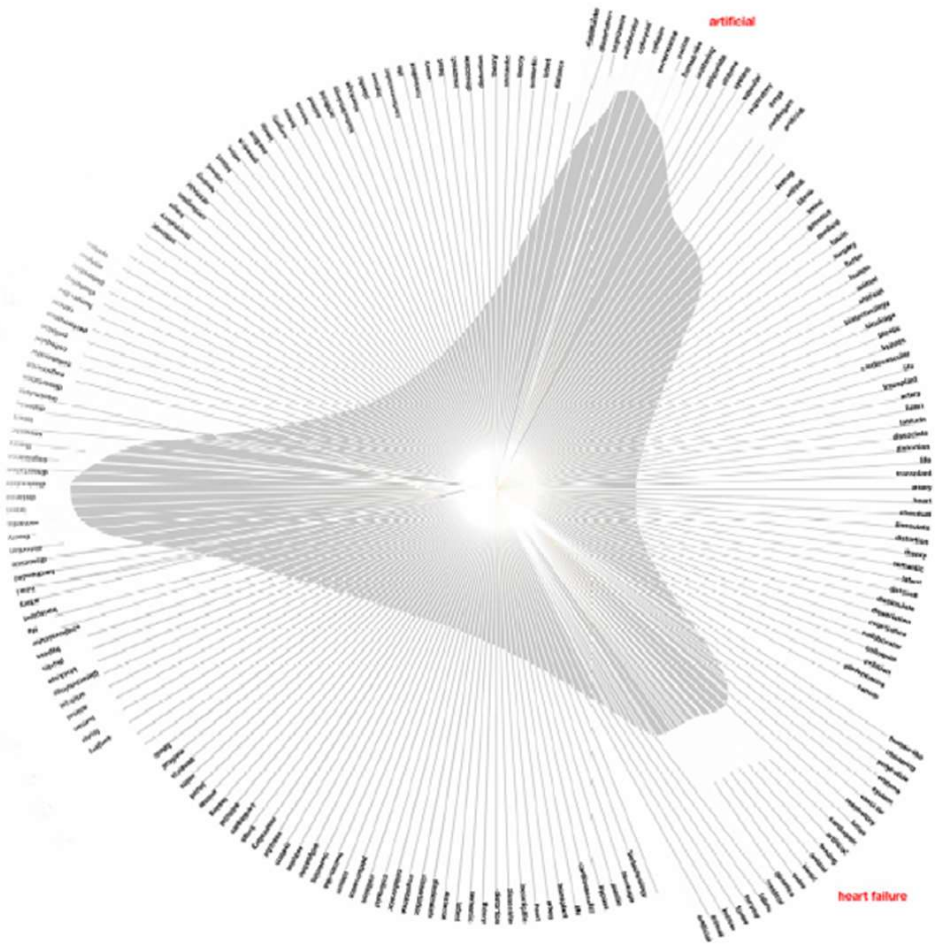
Literary Analysis: Readability



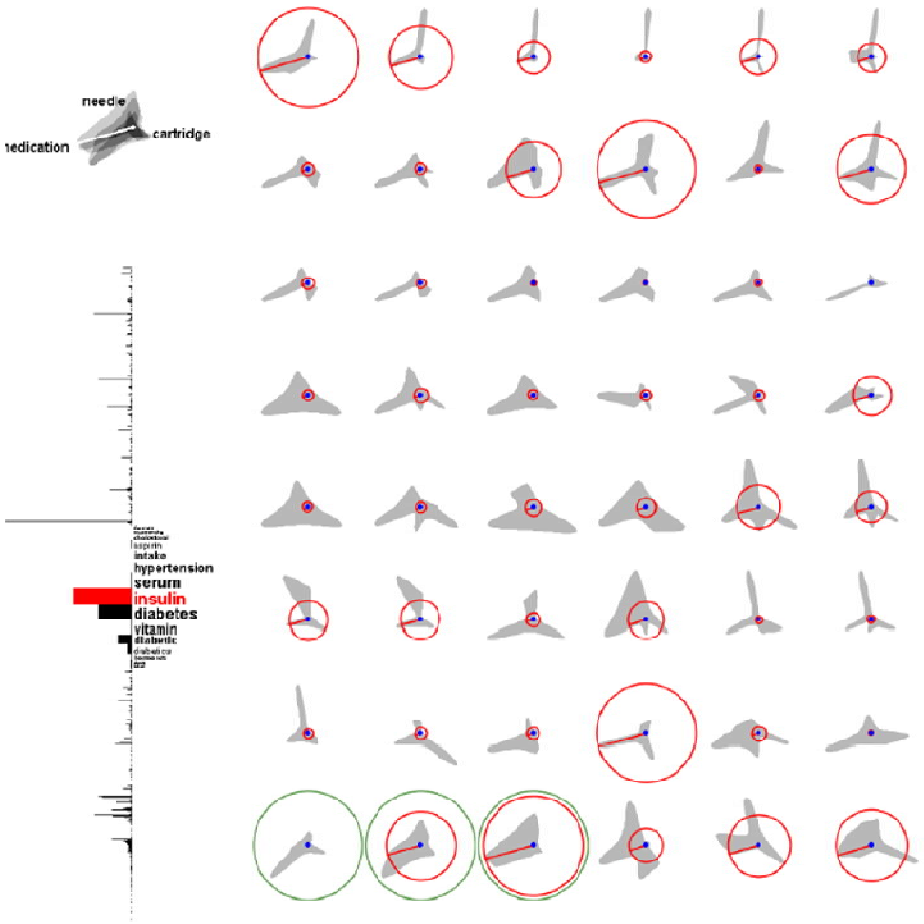
http://www.theguardian.com/world/interactive/2013/feb/12/state-of-the-union-reading-level

Gist Icons

- Word counts
- Automatic groupings
- Drill-down



Gist Icons



Chronic disease monitor

A system for monitoring a chronic disease is disclosed. The monitor includes a database for storing a plurality of patient data entries and sorts the patient data entries according to whether a test threshold is crossed. Each of the patient data entries includes personal information of a patient and a set of guidelines concerning the patient's care. The guideline represents a plurality of rules concerning a patient's care derived from accepted tests used to monitor the disease represented in an algorithm. A processor separates the patient entries designated by the user according to the test thresholds, such as for HbA1c, lipids, liver enzyme and albuminuria, for the disease or diabetes. If the test threshold value derived from the guideline is crossed, an alert sequence is activated, in which the patient is categorized as a high risk patient, the physician is notified, the patient is notified, the health care provider is notified, and the patient's treatment plan is altered to treat the high risk patient.

Diabetes management system and apparatus

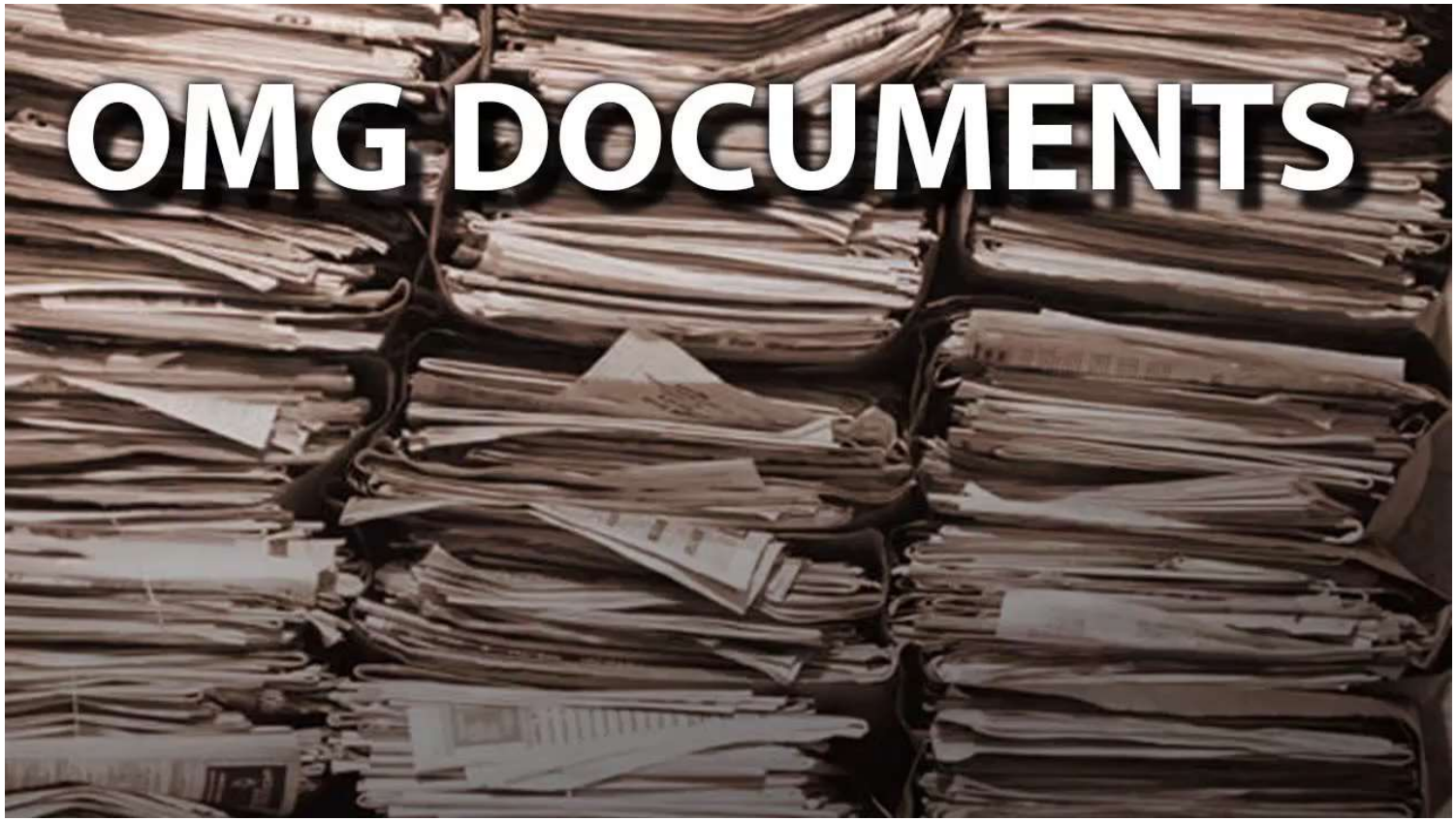
A system and apparatus for efficient medical control of a medical condition such as diabetes comprises a recorder, an interface and a master computer. The master computer develops a program of therapy which is downloaded into the recorder which then reminds the patient of any therapy due and records that the therapy has been effected. The record from the recorder is subsequently fed back to the master computer to improve or alter the therapy programme.

Method and system for the controlled release of biologically active

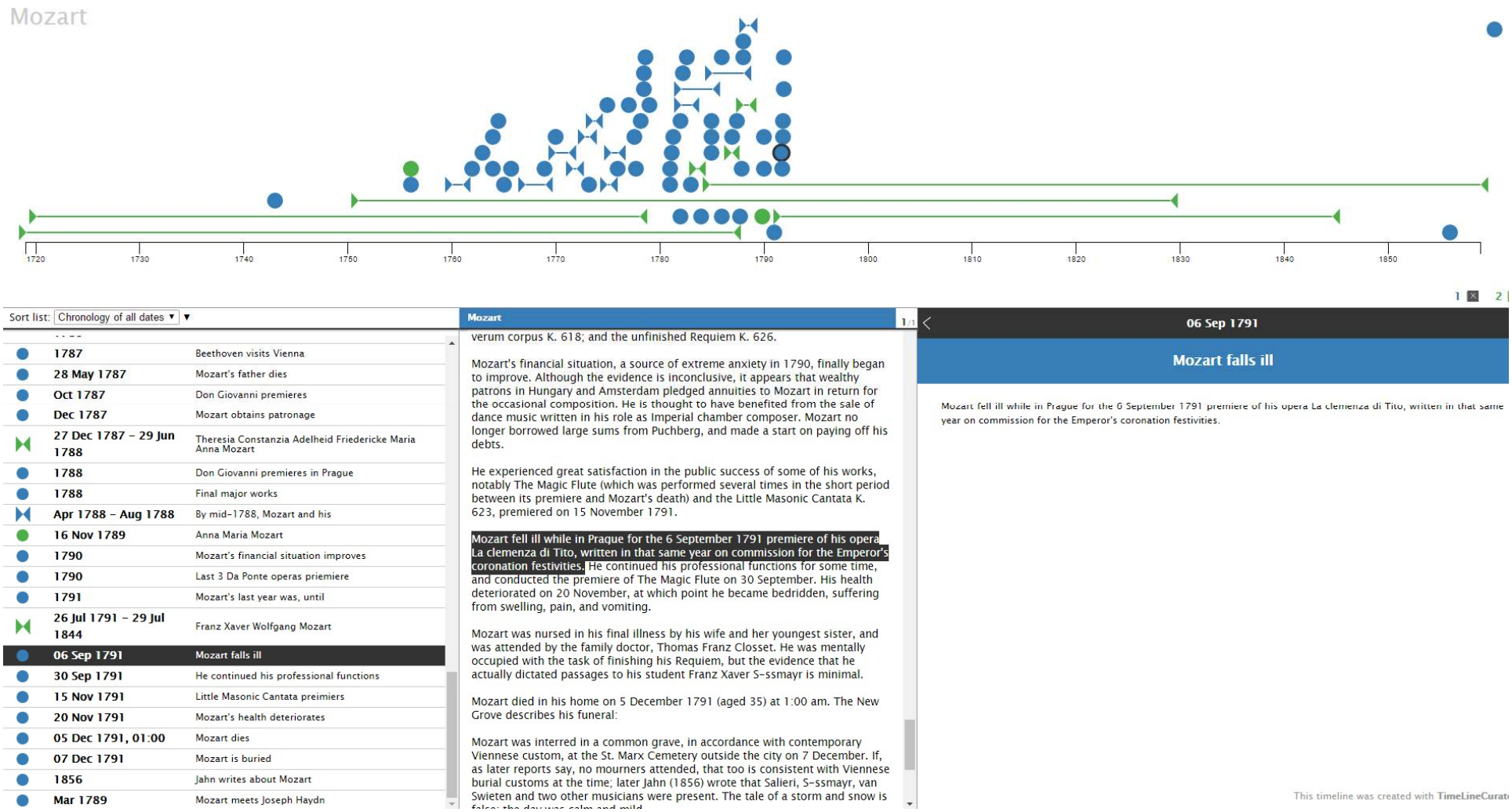
A process and system for controlled delivery of a biologically active substance to an animal body fluid which comprises contacting fluid with a reversible complex of a conjugate (1) and a binding macromolecule (2), wherein the conjugate (1) comprises a biologically active portion which is intended to be proportionately released into a body fluid stream in response to varying concentration levels of a component of the body fluid stream, and a complexing substrate portion which conjugates with the biologically active portion and which is characterized by affinity to the binding macromolecule (2), competitively or non-competitively with the variable component of the body fluid, thereby causing the component present in the body fluid to complex to the binding macromolecule and thus releasing the conjugate (1) therefrom into the fluid.

Computational Journalism

- Overviewproject.org



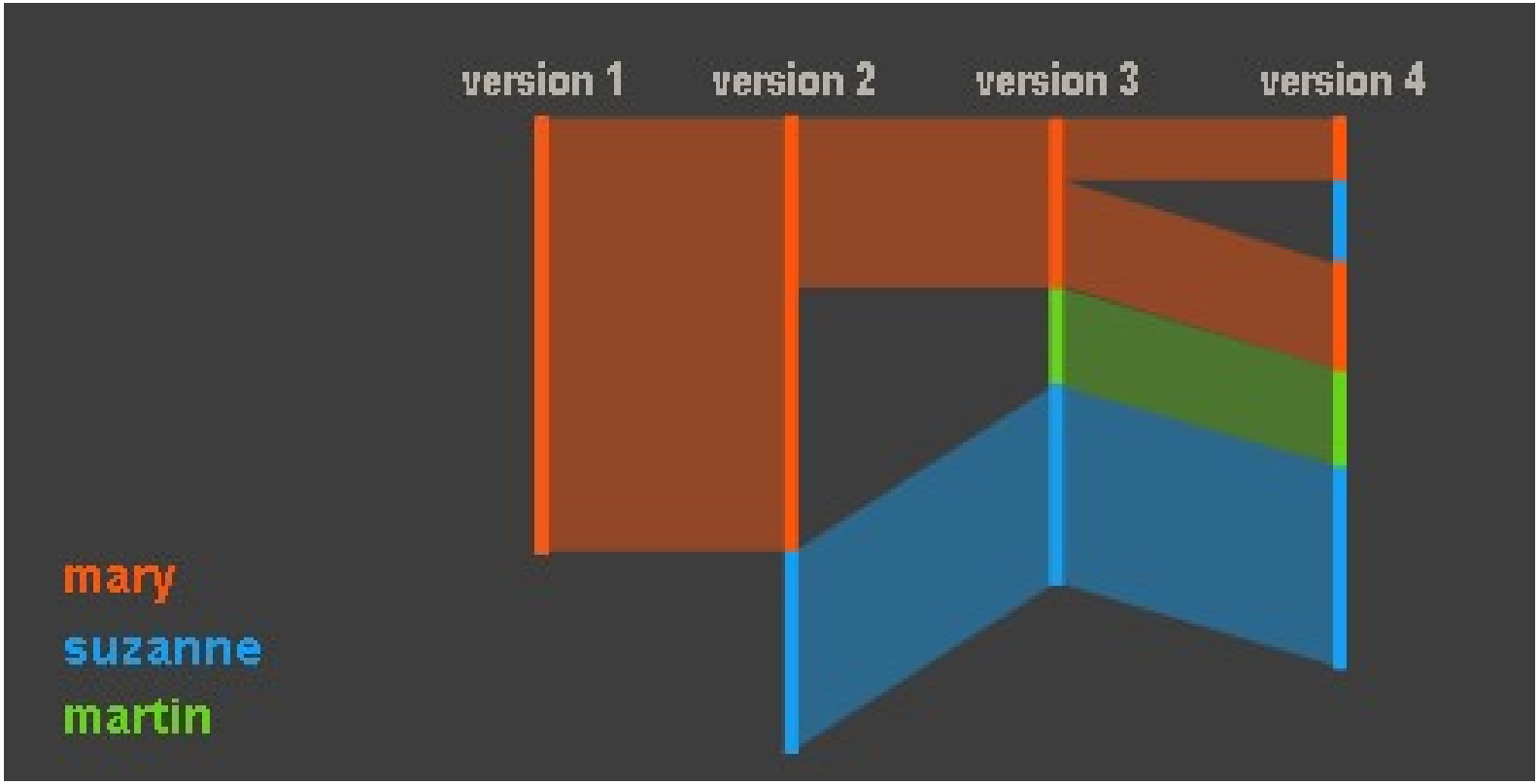
Timeline Curator

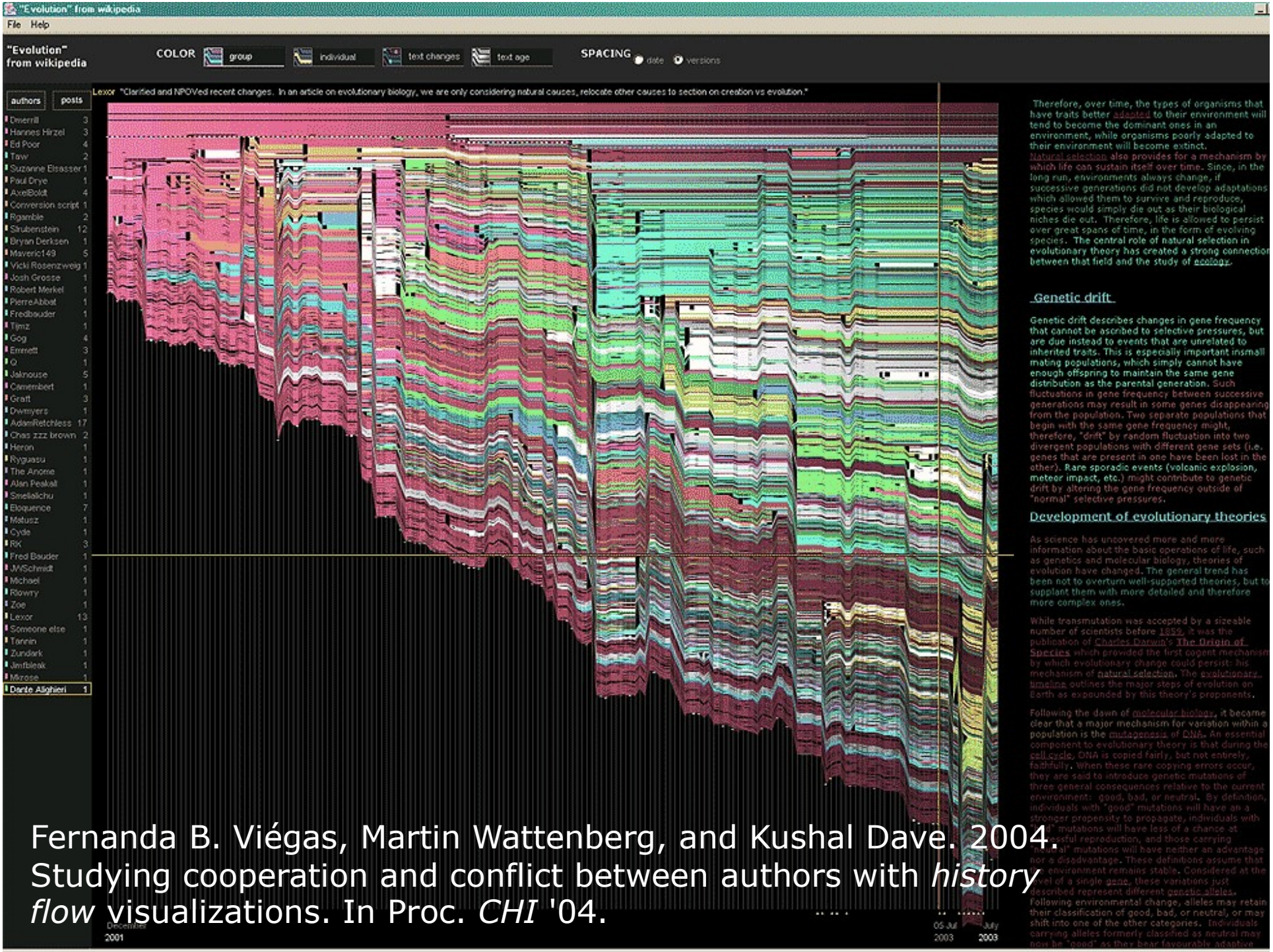


Fulda et al., http://www.cs.ubc.ca/group/infovis/software/TimeLineCurator/

Social Patterns from Text

- HistoryFlow – edits on Wikipedia





Fernanda B. Viégas, Martin Wattenberg, and Kushal Dave. 2004. Studying cooperation and conflict between authors with *history flow* visualizations. In Proc. *CHI* '04.

WordsEye.com

SENTIMENT VISUALIZATION

Sentiment Analysis

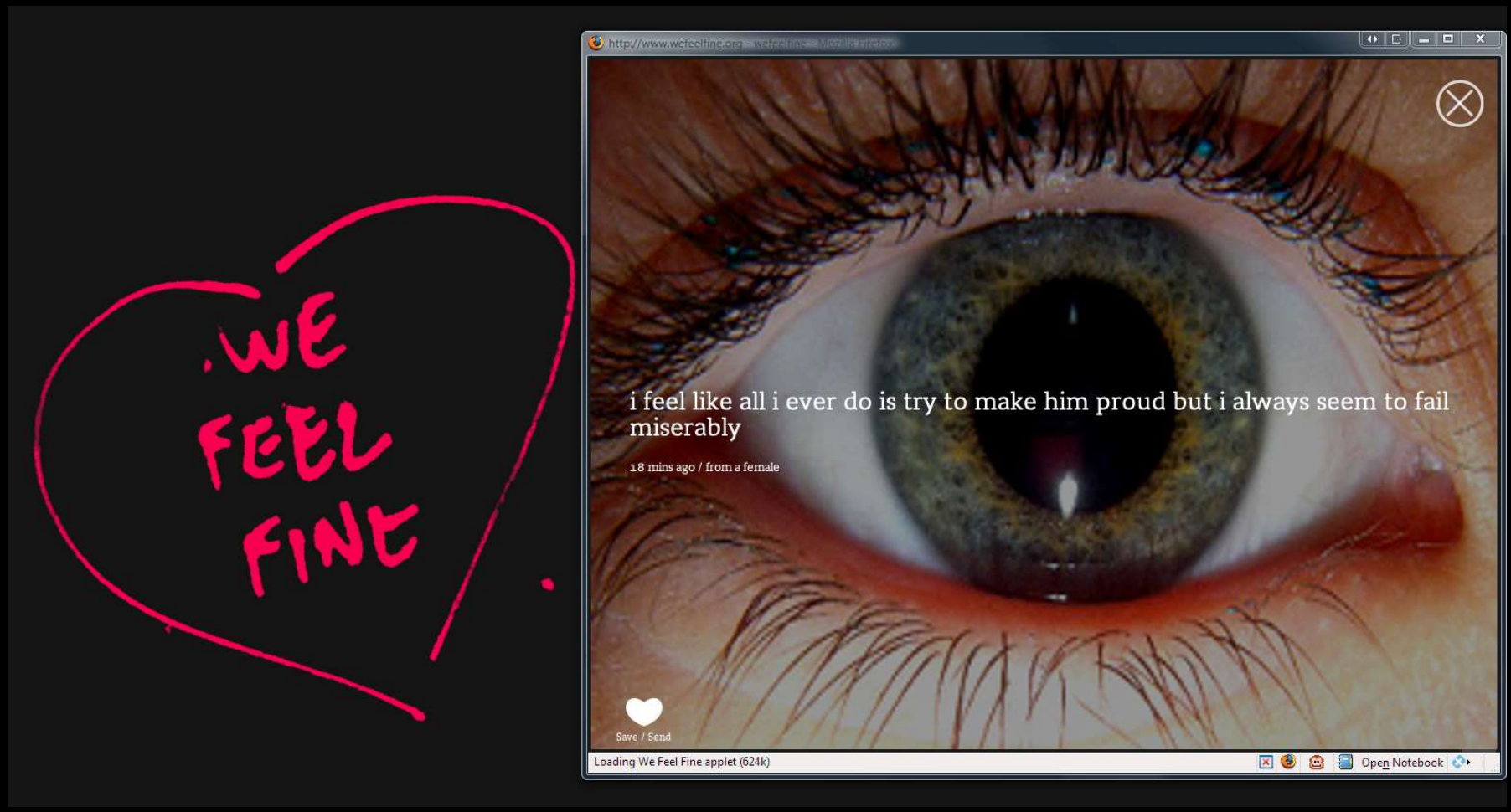
- Business intelligence:
  - Do people like my product/restaurant/movie/hotel?
  - Why or why not?
- Forensics and medicine:
  - State of mind analysis based on social media
- Emotional profiling / psycholinguistics
  - Understanding users -> individualization
  - Targeted advertising

Sentiment Analysis

- Language Processing:
  - Stemming
  - POS Tagging
  - Dependency Parsing
  - Named Entity Detection
- Granularity:
  - Positive/negative/uncertain
  - 8+ emotions
  - Word, sentence, paragraph, document, corpus level

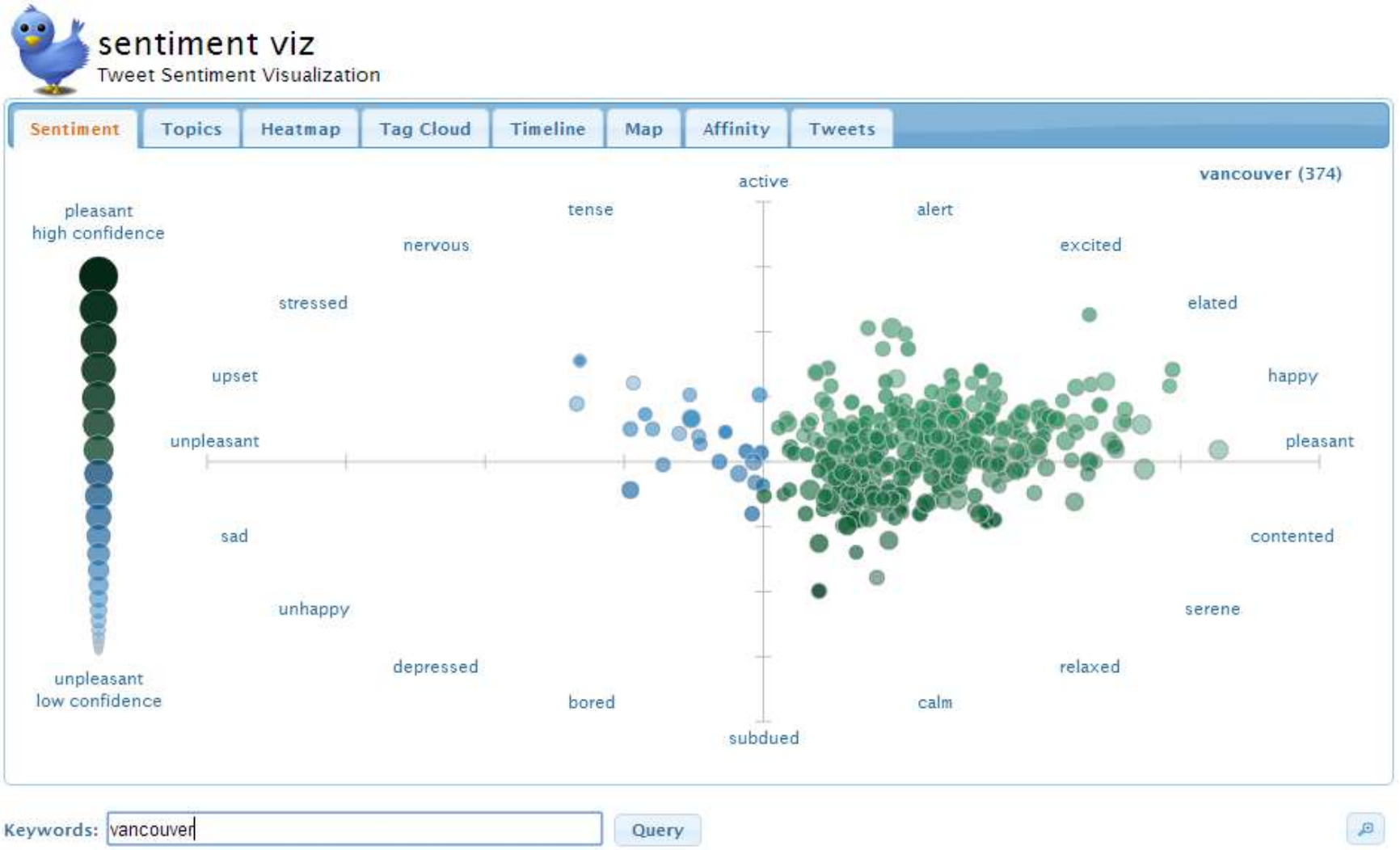
Resources and Datasets

- NRC Word-Emotion Lexicon:
  - Saif Mohammad, 2013
    http://www.saifmohammad.com/WebPages/ResearchInterests.html
- LIWC:
  - James Pennybaker et al., 2007:
    http://www.liwc.net/
- Opinion Mining Dataset:
  - Bing Liu, 2004—current
    http://www.cs.uic.edu/~liub/FBS/sentiment-analysis.html


WE
FEEL
FINE
i feel like all i ever do is try to make him proud but i always seem to fail miserably
18 mins ago / from a female
Save / Send
Loading We Feel Fine applet (624k)
Open Notebook

(Harris, 2006)

Twitter Sentiment Viz



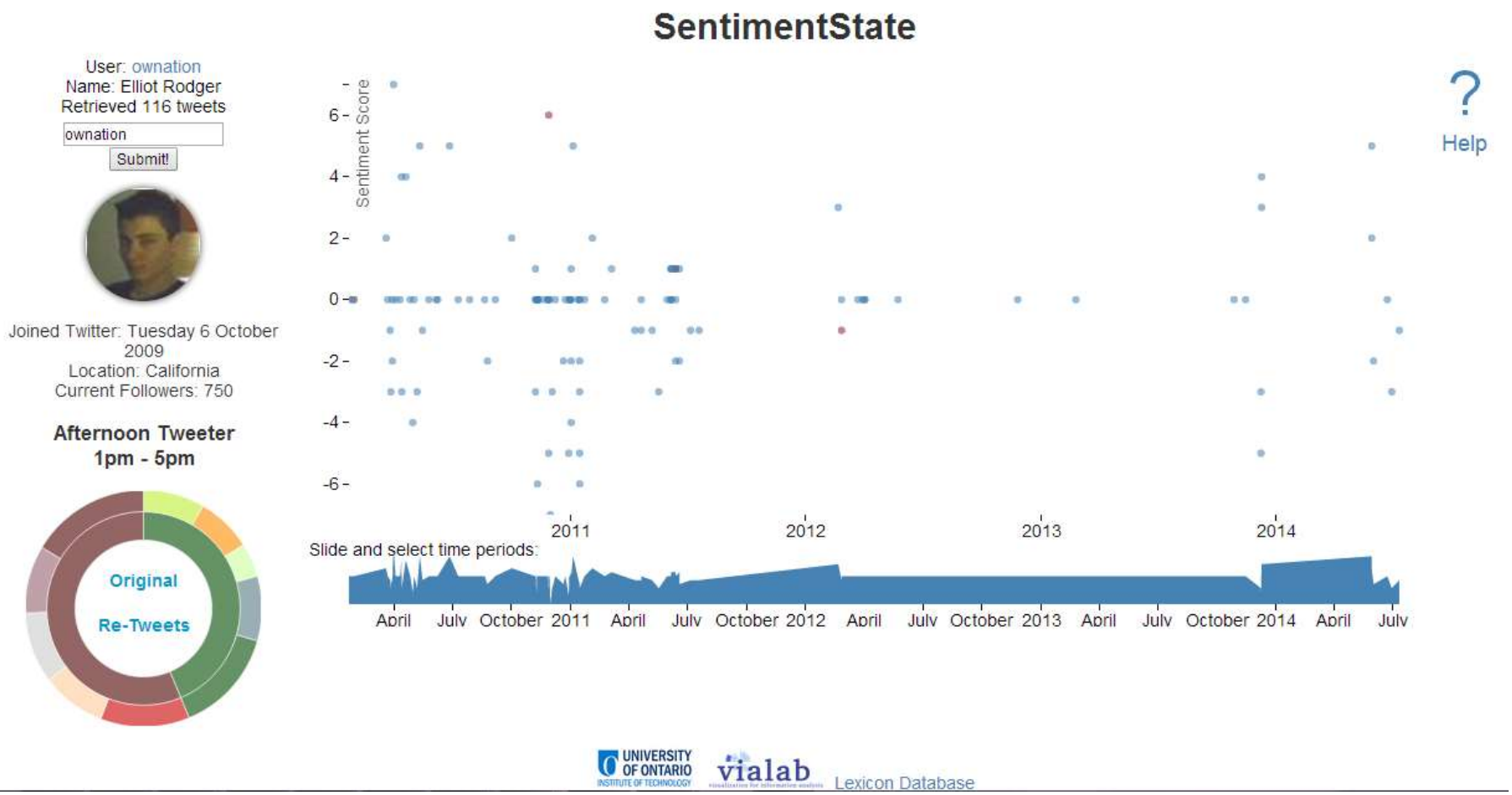
Healey and Ramaswamy, 2013. http://www.csc.ncsu.edu/faculty/healey/tweet_viz/

SentimentState

- Tweets over time, categorized using an emotion lexicon
- Examine Tweets in context, filter based on time and emotions

Scantlebury and Collins, 2014. http://vialab.science.uoit.ca/sentimentstate

SentimentState



Scantlebury and Collins, 2014. http://vialab.science.uoit.ca/sentimentstate

This movie was actually neither that funny, nor super witty.

This movie was actually neither that funny, nor super witty.

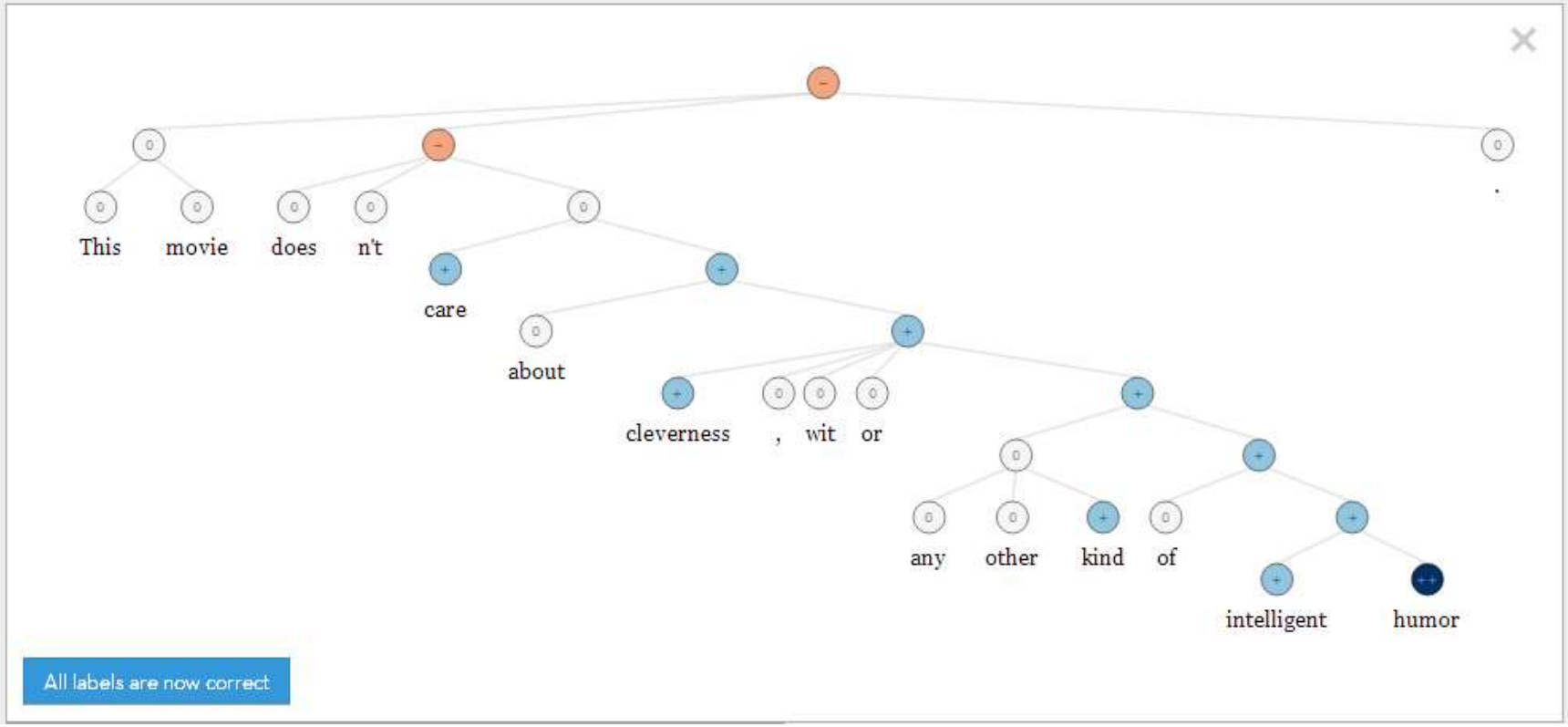
Stanford Sentiment Parser

- Recursive neural network built on top of grammatical structures
- Trained on Stanford Sentiment Treebank
  - Parse trees labelled with sentiment scores
  - Crowed-sourced and editable

Socher et al. Recursive Deep Models for Semantic Compositionality Over a Sentiment Treebank. Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing (EMNLP 2013).

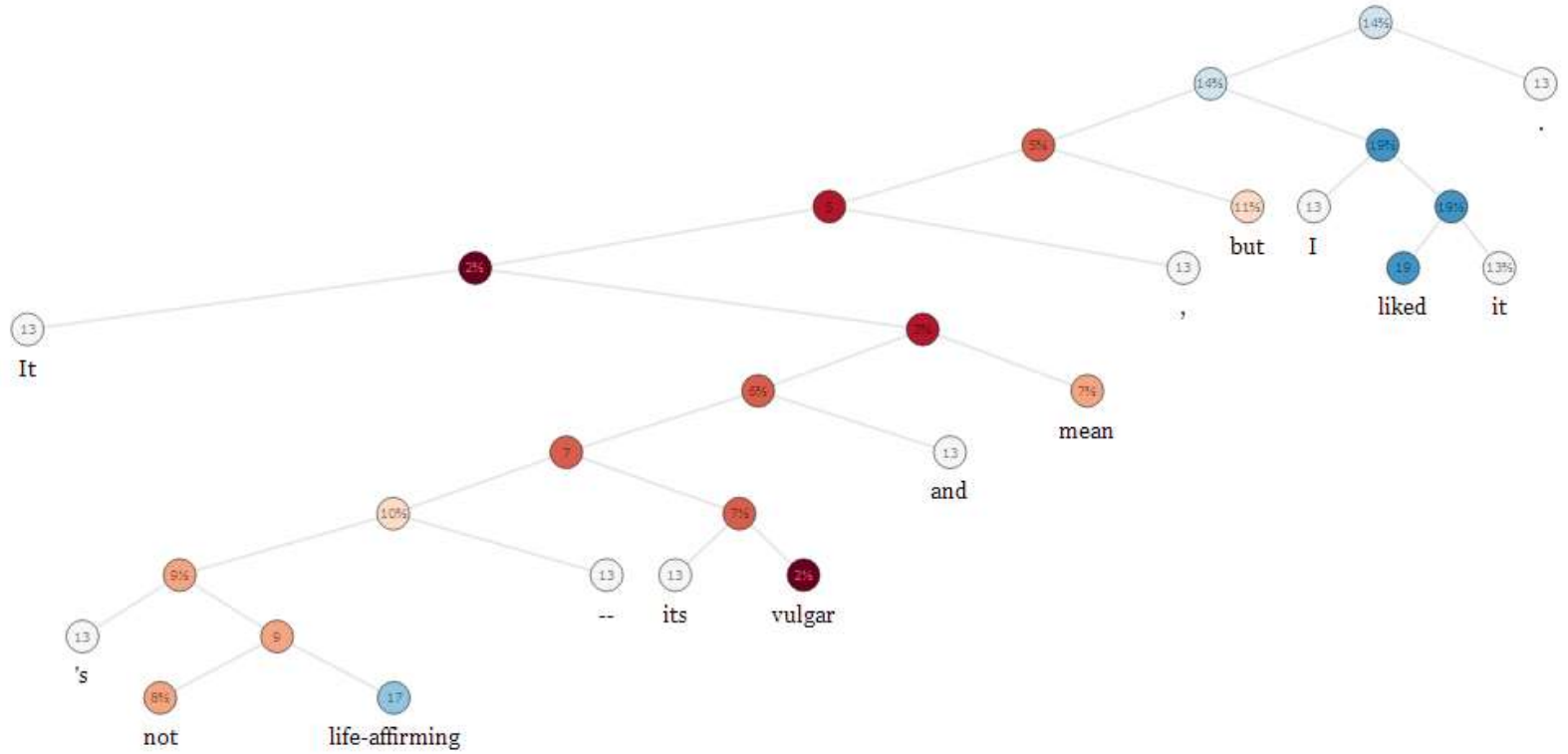
Sentiment Trees

You can double-click on each tree figure to see its expanded version with greater details. There are 5 classes of sentiment classification: very negative, negative, neutral, positive, and very positive.



Parsing is Needed!

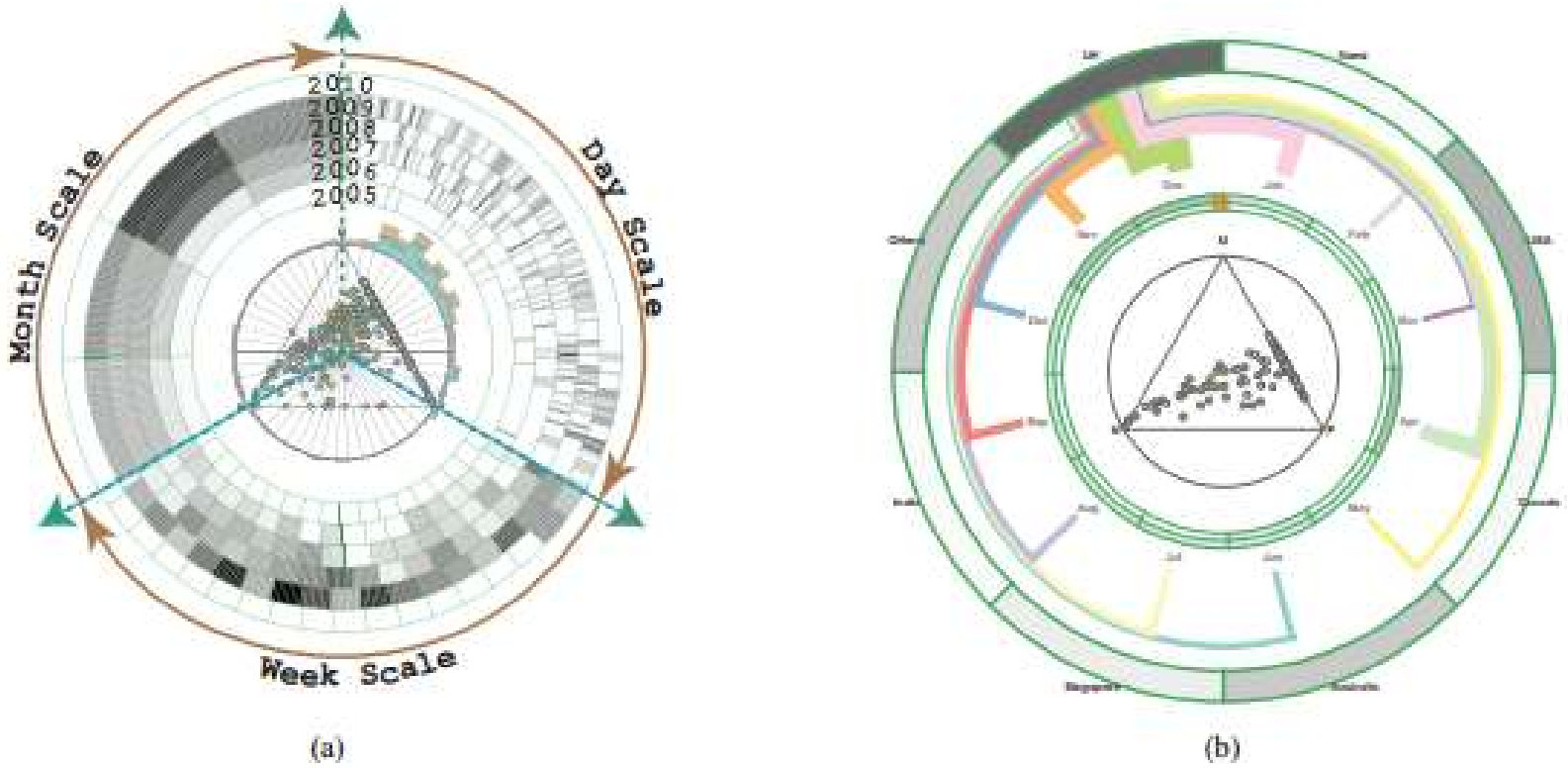
- Stanford Sentiment Treebank:
  - http://nlp.stanford.edu/sentiment/treebank.html



Challenges

- Word-counting techniques are fast, but inaccurate
  - Sarcasm, quotes, metaphorical language
- Accurate methods are slow/difficult to run over big data

Opinion Seer



(a) (b)

Yingcai Wu et al. 2010. OpinionSeer: Interactive Visualization of Hotel Customer Feedback. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics* 16 (6), November 2010.

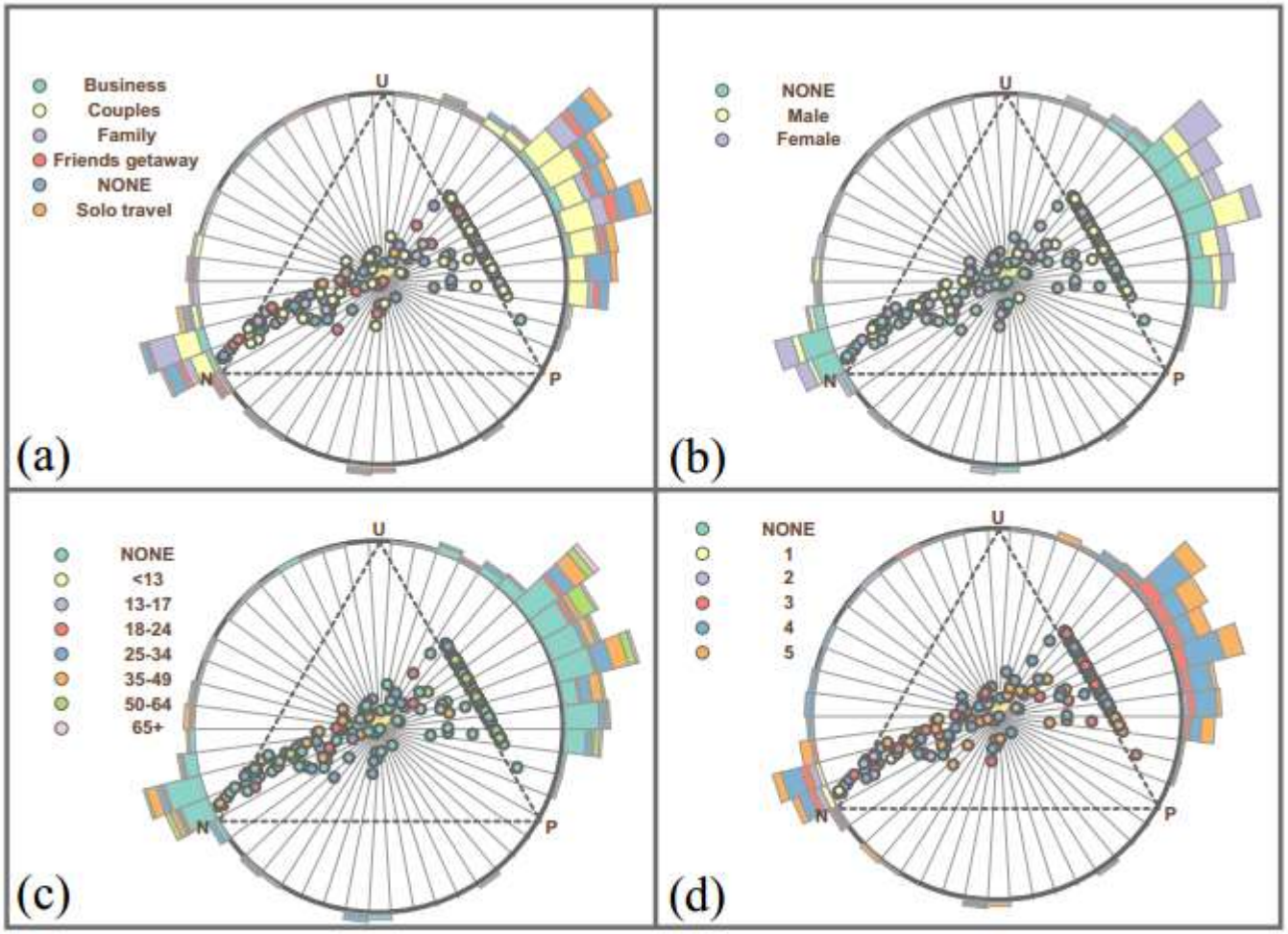
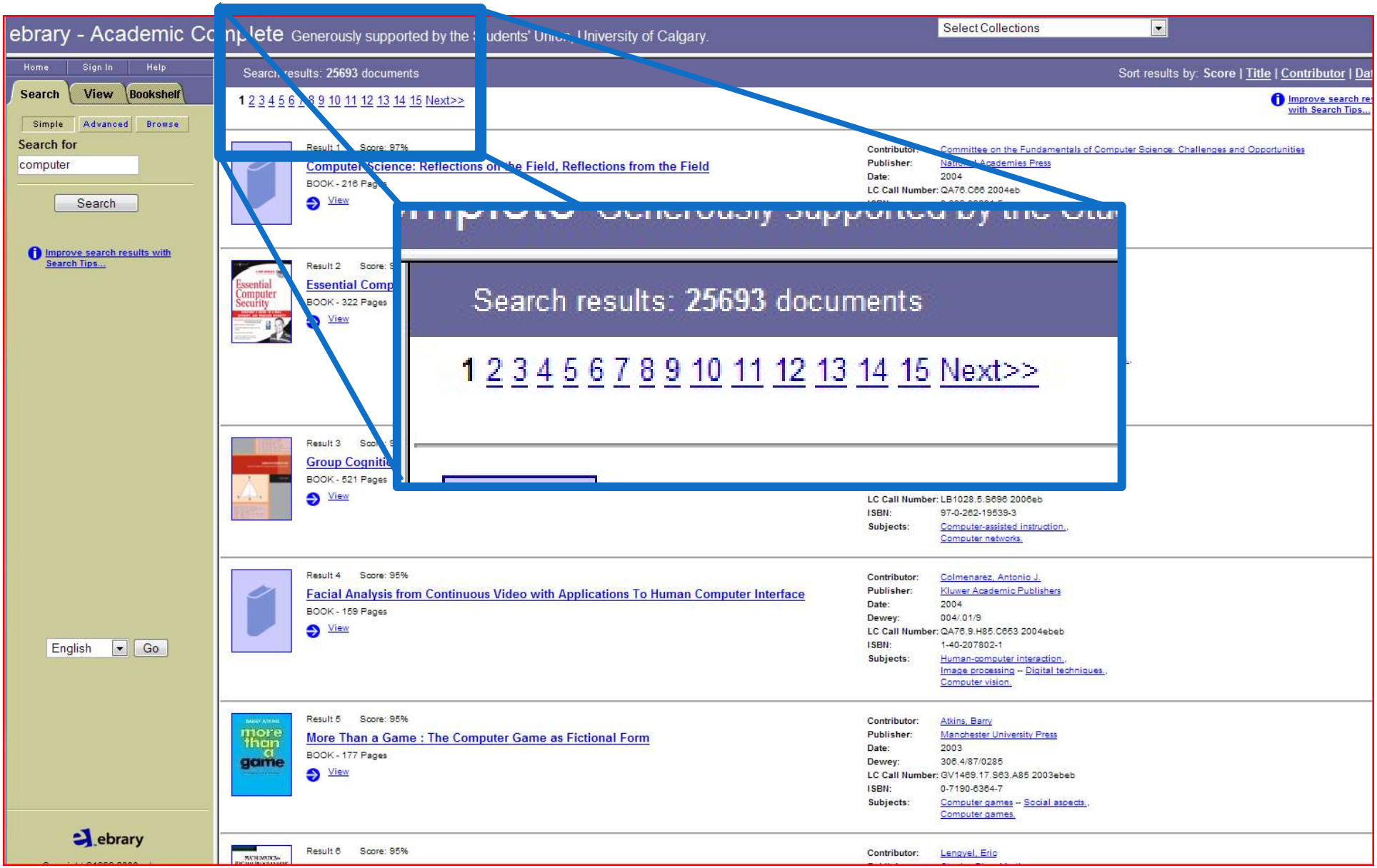


Fig. 8. OpinionSeer results showing how customer opinions are correlated with trip type, gender, age range, and ratings.

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL


ebrary - Academic Complete Generously supported by the Students' Union, University of Calgary.
Select Collections
Home
Sign In
Help
Search
View
Bookshelf
Simple
Advanced
Browse
Search for
computer
Search
Improve search results with Search Tips...
Search results: 25693 documents
Sort results by: Score | Title | Contributor | Date
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 Next>>
Result 1 Score: 97%
Computer Science: Reflections on the Field, Reflections from the Field
BOOK - 216 Pages
View
Contributor: Committee on the Fundamentals of Computer Science: Challenges and Opportunities
Publisher: National Academies Press
Date: 2004
LC Call Number: QA76.C66 2004eb
Result 2 Score:
Essential Comp
BOOK - 322 Pages
View
Result 3 Score:
Group Cognitio
BOOK - 521 Pages
View
LC Call Number: LB1028.5.S696 2006eb
ISBN: 97-0-262-19539-3
Subjects: Computer-assisted instruction., Computer networks.
Result 4 Score: 95%
Facial Analysis from Continuous Video with Applications To Human Computer Interface
BOOK - 159 Pages
View
Contributor: Colmenarez, Antonio J.
Publisher: Kluwer Academic Publishers
Date: 2004
Dewey: 004/.01/9
LC Call Number: QA76.9.H85.C653 2004ebeb
ISBN: 1-40-207802-1
Subjects: Human-computer interaction., Image processing -- Digital techniques., Computer vision.
Result 5 Score: 95%
More Than a Game : The Computer Game as Fictional Form
BOOK - 177 Pages
View
Contributor: Atkins, Barry
Publisher: Manchester University Press
Date: 2003
Dewey: 306.4/87/0285
LC Call Number: GV1469.17.S63.A85 2003ebeb
ISBN: 0-7190-6364-7
Subjects: Computer games -- Social aspects., Computer games.
Result 6 Score: 95%
Contributor: Lengyel, Eric
English
Go
ebrary

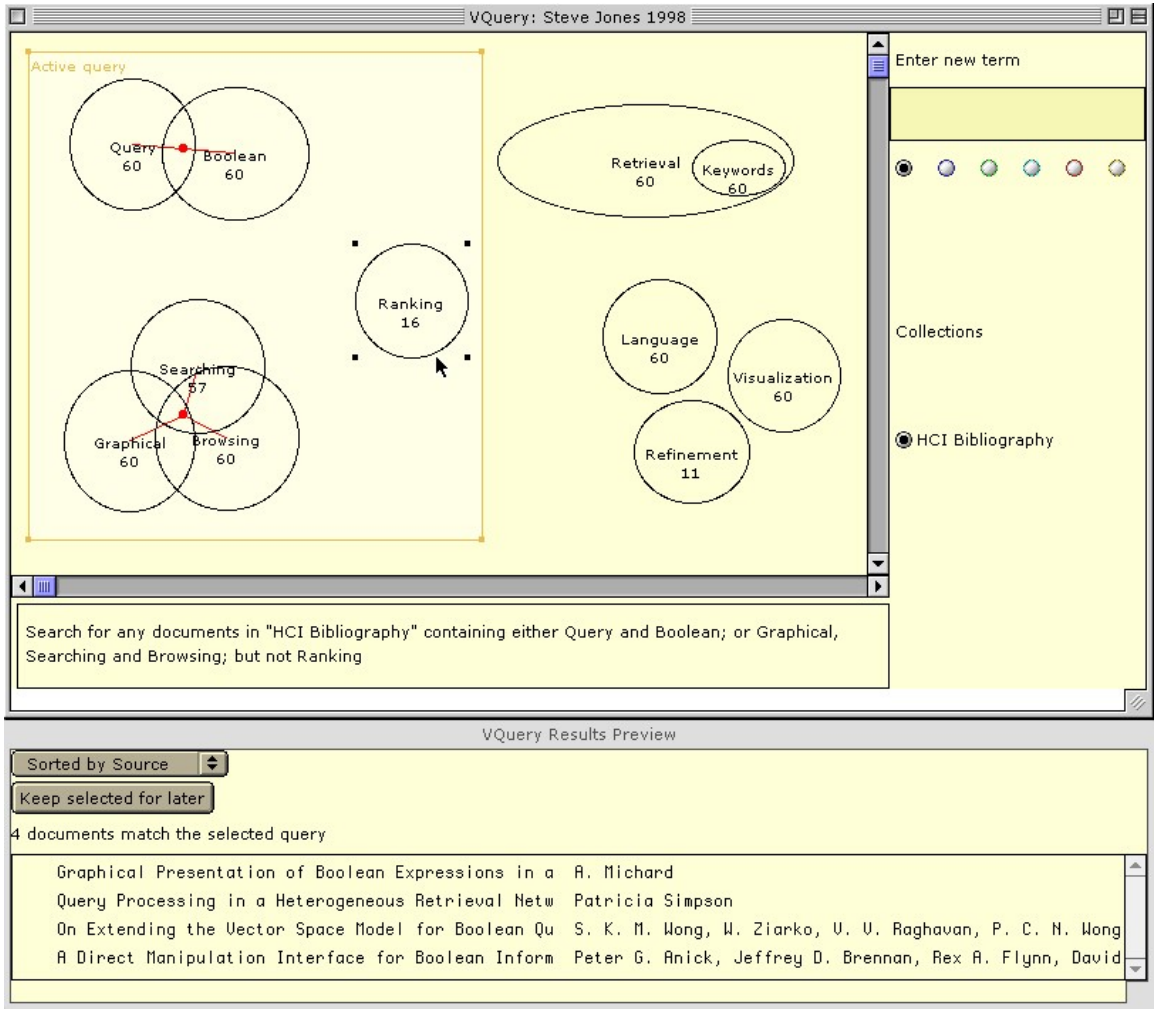
Information Retrieval

- Visual query formation
- Exploration of collections
- Single/comparative document content visualization

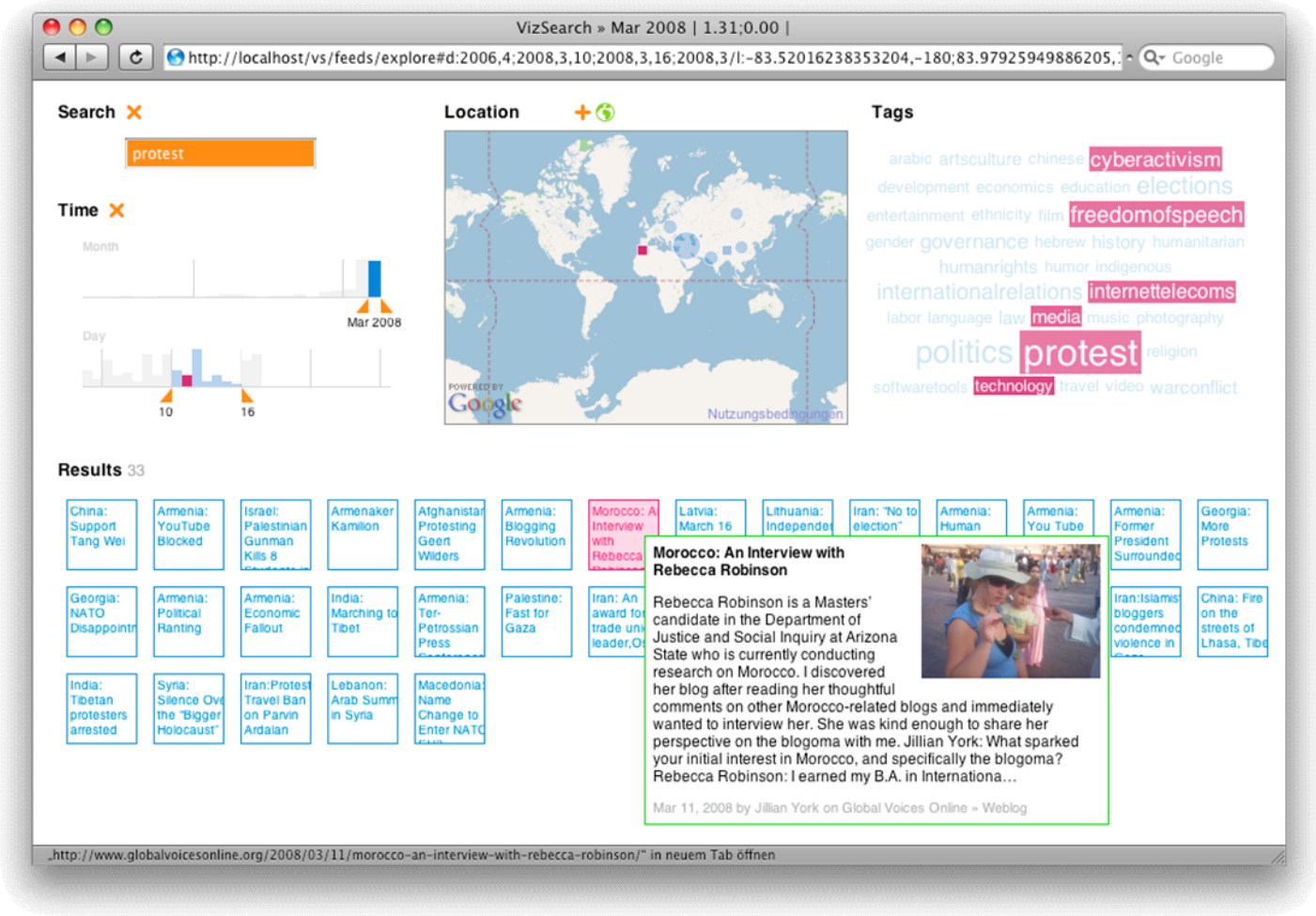
Visual Query Formation

- Rich specification of linguistic constraints

VQuery


VQuery: Steve Jones 1998
Active query
Query
60
Boolean
60
Retrieval
60
Keywords
60
Ranking
16
Searching
57
Graphical
60
Browsing
60
Language
60
Visualization
60
Refinement
11
Enter new term
Collections
HCI Bibliography
Search for any documents in "HCI Bibliography" containing either Query and Boolean; or Graphical, Searching and Browsing; but not Ranking
VQuery Results Preview
Sorted by Source
Keep selected for later
4 documents match the selected query
Graphical Presentation of Boolean Expressions in a A. Michard
Query Processing in a Heterogeneous Retrieval Netw Patricia Simpson
On Extending the Vector Space Model for Boolean Qu S. K. M. Wong, W. Ziarko, V. V. Raghavan, P. C. N. Wong
A Direct Manipulation Interface for Boolean Inform Peter G. Anick, Jeffrey D. Brennan, Rex A. Flynn, David

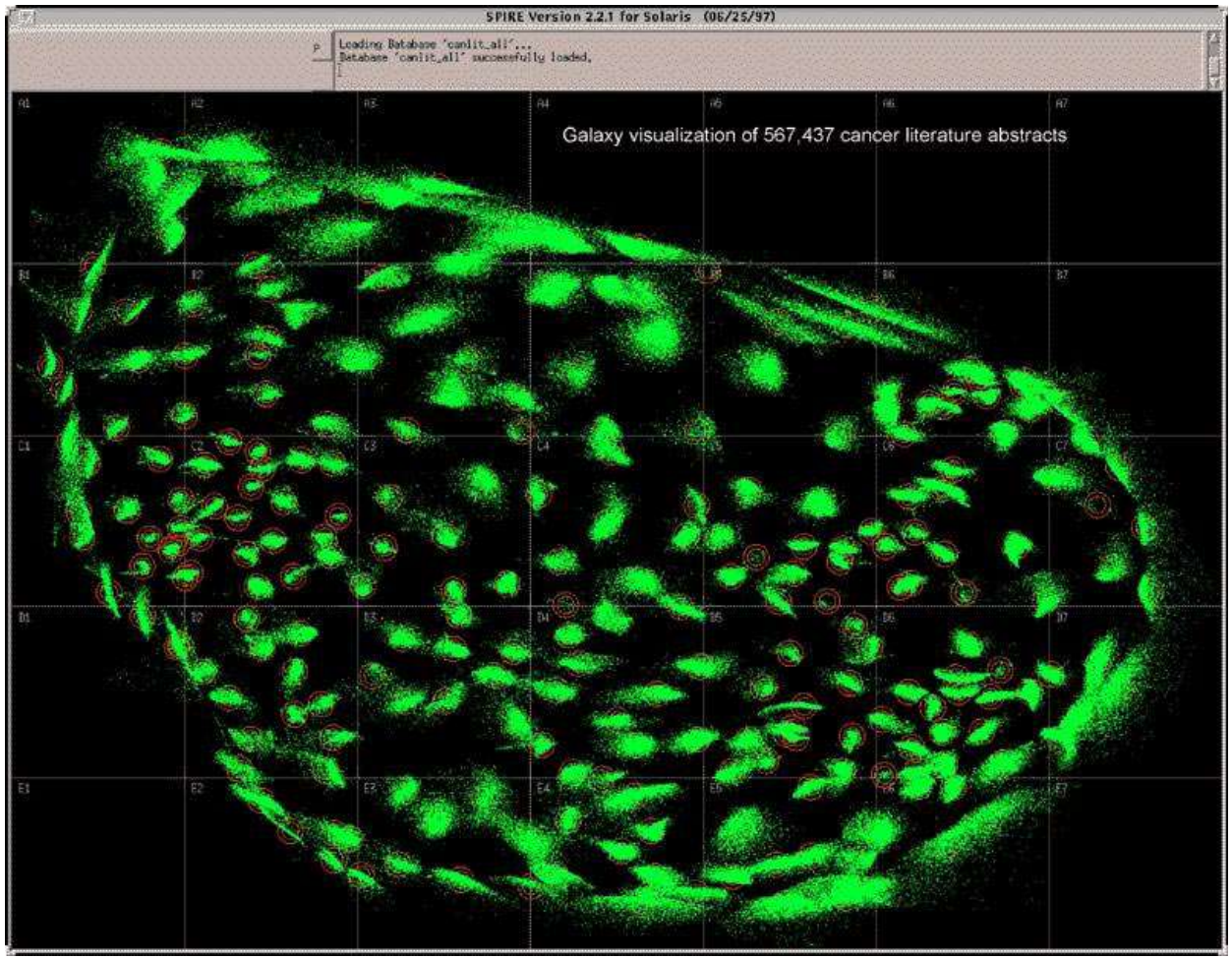
VisGets


VizSearch » Mar 2008 | 1.31;0.00 |
http://localhost/vs/feeds/explore#d:2006,4;2008,3,10;2008,3,16;2008,3/l:-83.52016238353204,-180;83.97925949886205,
Google
Search
protest
Time
Month
Mar 2008
Day
10
16
Location
Tags
arabic artsculture chinese cyberactivism
development economics education elections
entertainment ethnicity film freedomofspeech
gender governance hebrew history humanitarian
humanrights humor indigenous
internationalrelations internettelecoms
labor language law media music photography
politics protest religion
softwaretools technology travel video warconflict
Results 33
China: Support Tang Wei
Armenia: YouTube Blocked
Israel: Palestinian Gunman Kills 8
Armenaker Kamilion
Afghanistan Protesting Geert Wilders
Armenia: Blogging Revolution
Latvia: March 16
Lithuania:
Iran: "No to election"
Armenia: Human
Armenia: You Tube
Armenia: Former President Surrounded
Georgia: More Protests
Georgia: NATO Disappointm
Armenia: Political Ranting
Armenia: Economic Fallout
India: Marching to Tibet
Armenia: Ter-Petrossian Press
Palestine: Fast for Gaza
Iran:Islamis bloggers condemned violence in
China: Fire on the streets of Lhasa, Tibe
India: Tibetan protesters arrested
Syria: Silence Ove the "Bigger Holocaust"
Iran:Protest Travel Ban on Parvin Ardalan
Lebanon: Arab Summ in Syria
Macedonia: Name Change to Enter NATO
Morocco: An Interview with Rebecca Robinson
Rebecca Robinson is a Masters' candidate in the Department of Justice and Social Inquiry at Arizona State who is currently conducting research on Morocco. I discovered her blog after reading her thoughtful comments on other Morocco-related blogs and immediately wanted to interview her. She was kind enough to share her perspective on the blogoma with me. Jillian York: What sparked your initial interest in Morocco, and specifically the blogoma? Rebecca Robinson: I earned my B.A. in Internationa…
Mar 11, 2008 by Jillian York on Global Voices Online » Weblog
„http://www.globalvoicesonline.org/2008/03/11/morocco-an-interview-with-rebecca-robinson/" in neuem Tab öffnen

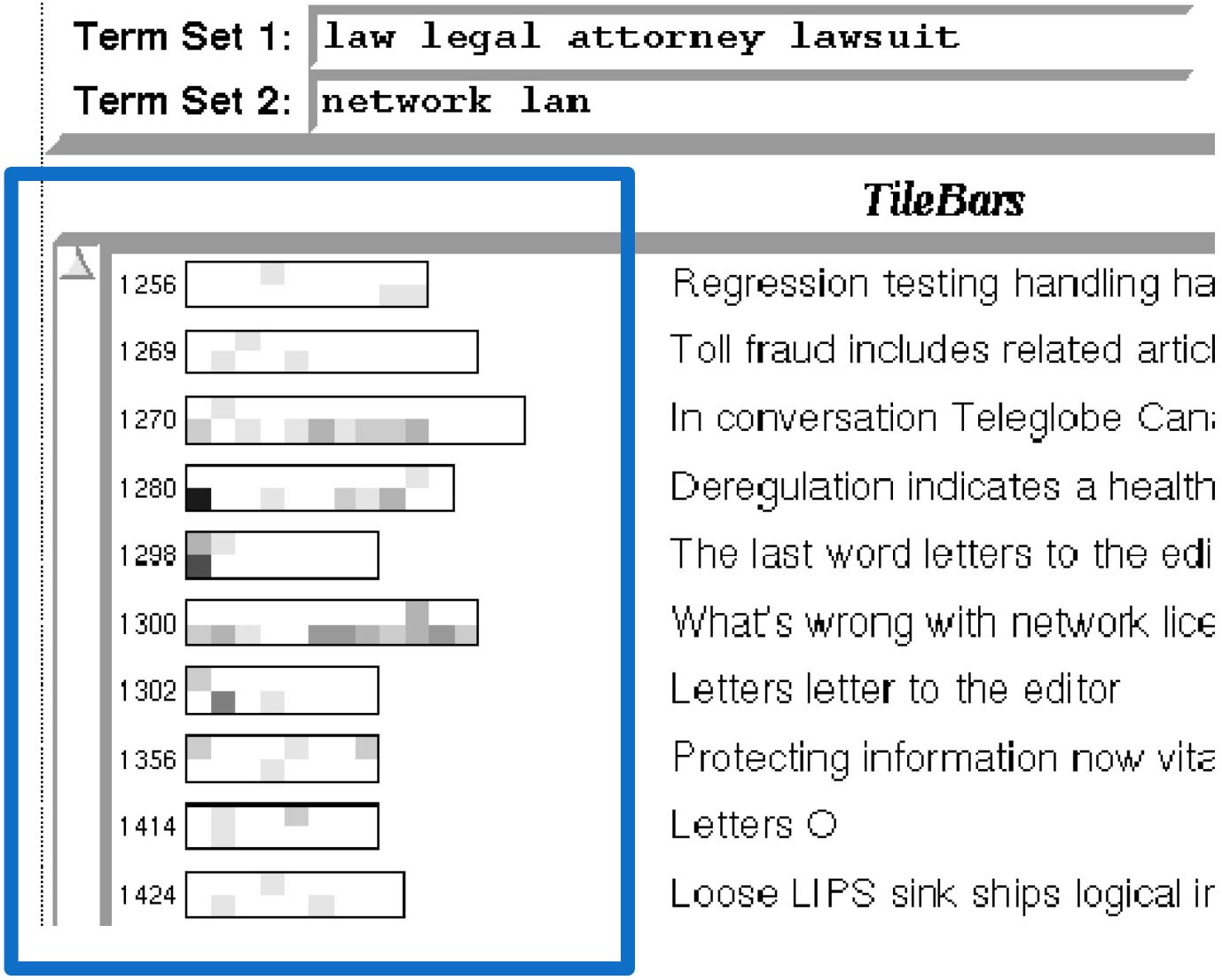
Exploration of Collections

- Provide overview of:
  - entire collection
  - subset matching a query
- Clustering and categorization

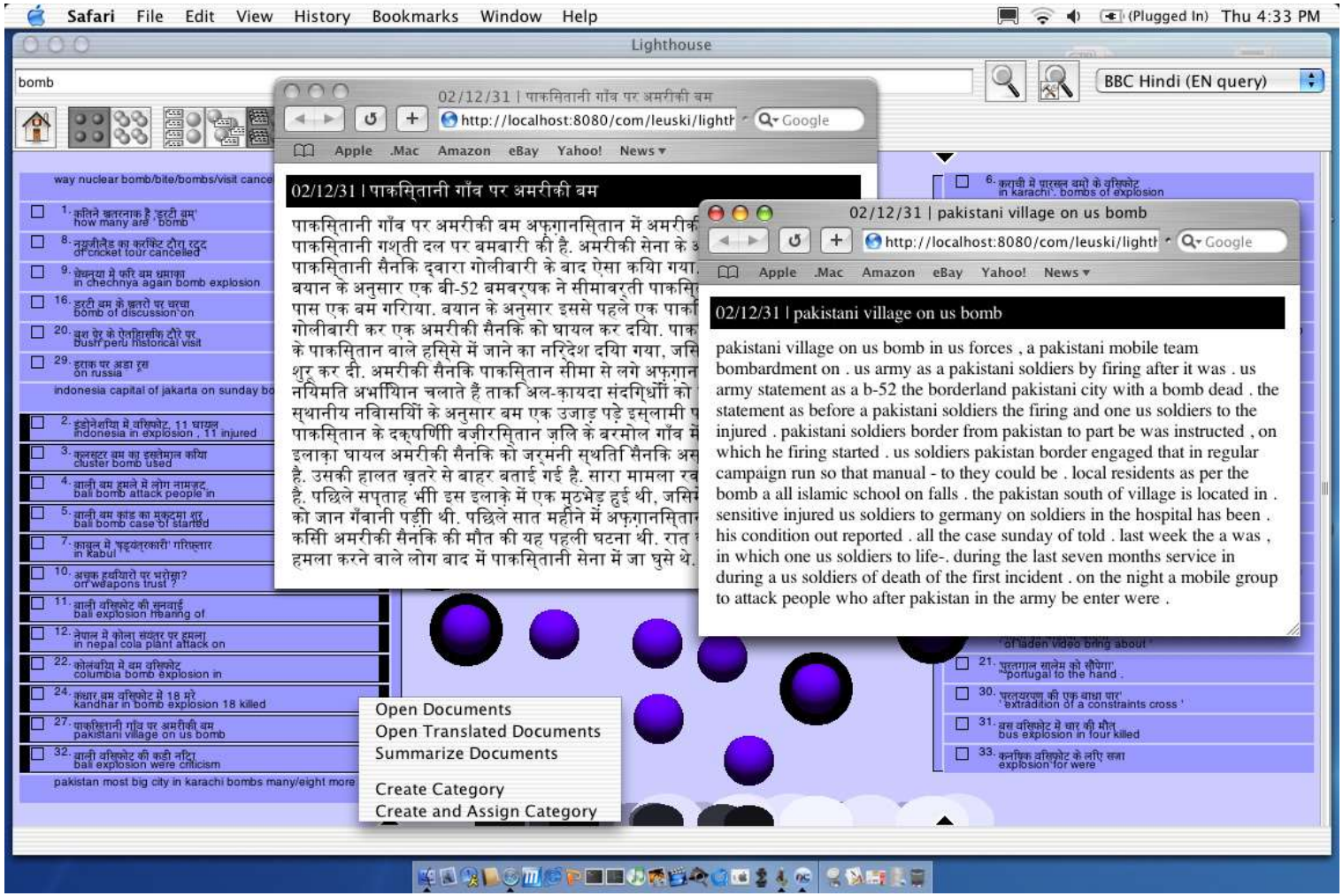
Galaxies


SPIRE Version 2.2.1 for Solaris (06/25/97)
Loading Database 'camlit_all'...
Database 'camlit_all' successfully loaded.
Galaxy visualization of 567,437 cancer literature abstracts

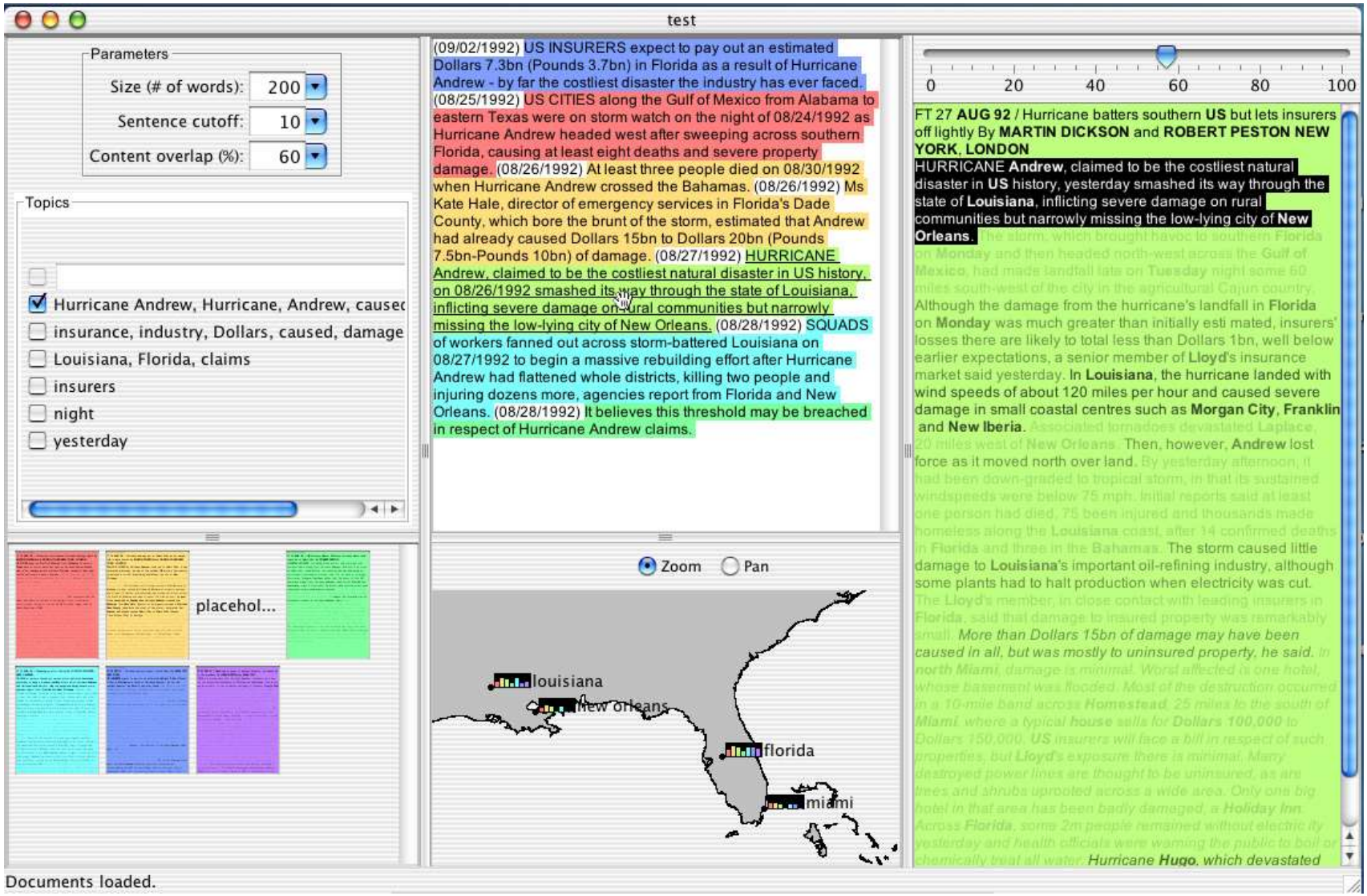
Tile Bars


Term Set 1: law legal attorney lawsuit
Term Set 2: network lan
TileBars
1256
1269
1270
1280
1298
1300
1302
1356
1414
1424
Regression testing handling ha
Toll fraud includes related articl
In conversation Teleglobe Can
Deregulation indicates a health
The last word letters to the edi
What's wrong with network lice
Letters letter to the editor
Protecting information now vita
Letters O
Loose LIPS sink ships logical ir

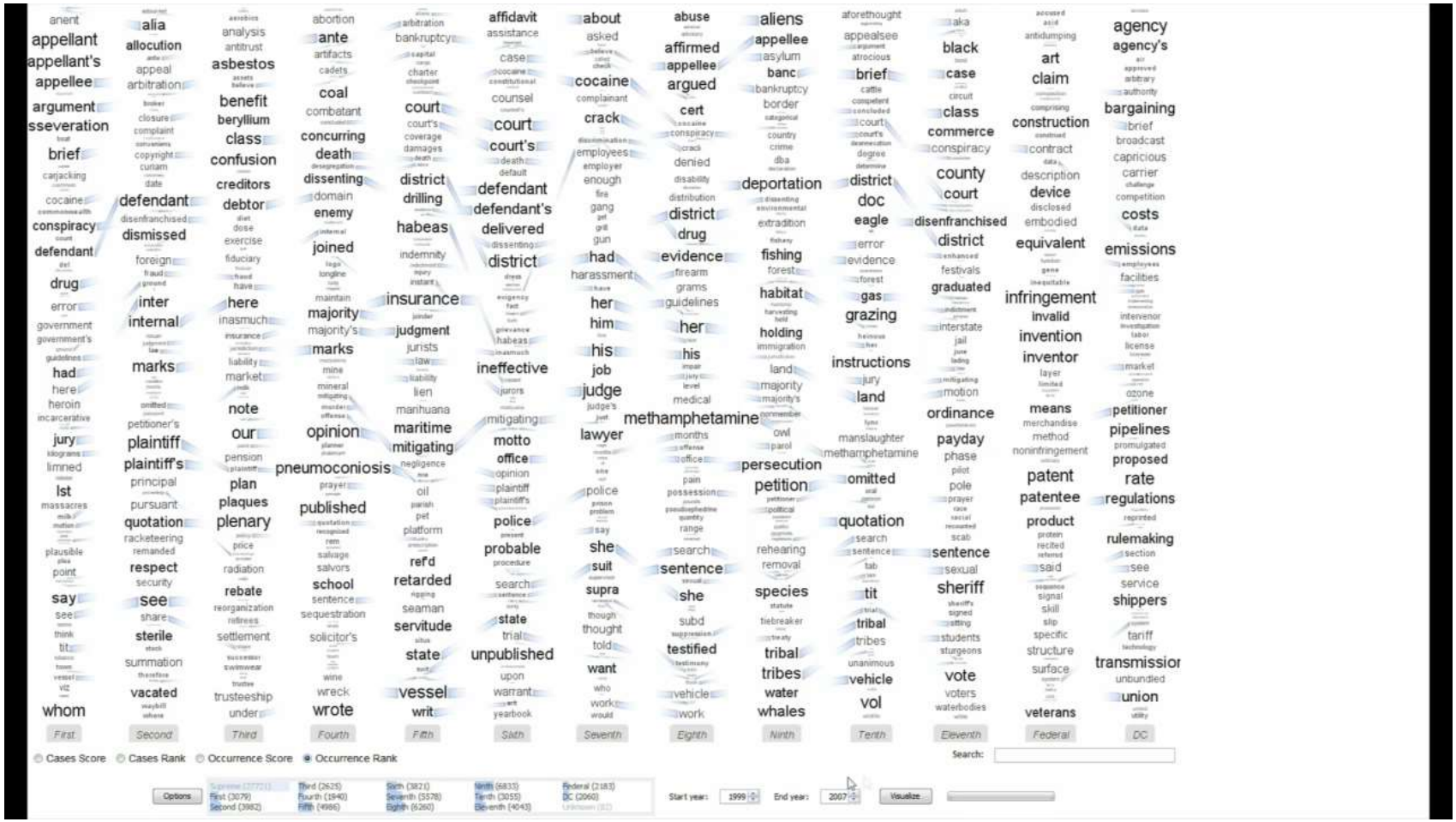
Lighthouse Cross-Lingual Search



iNeATS Summarizer



Corpus Comparison

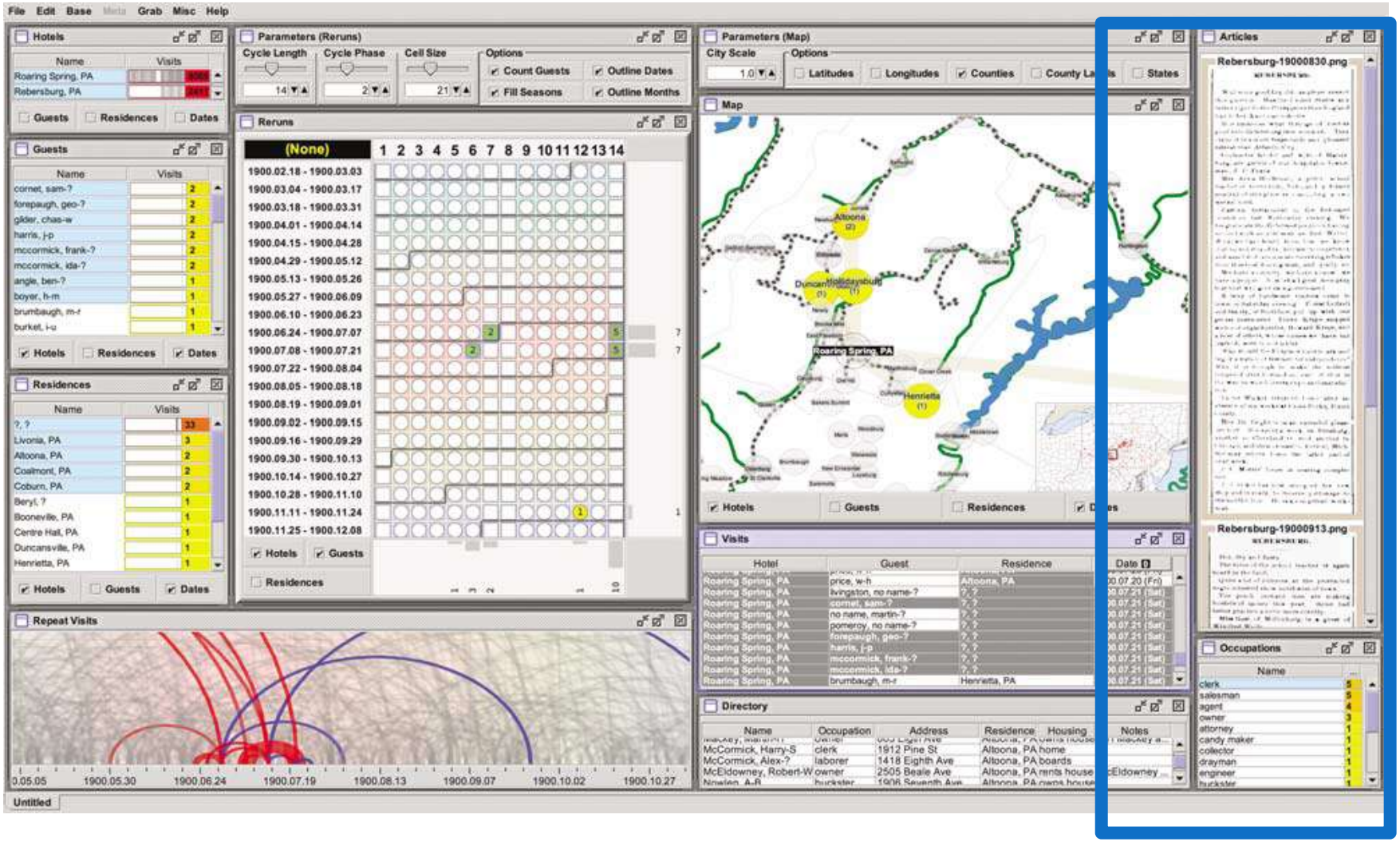


INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS

Characteristics

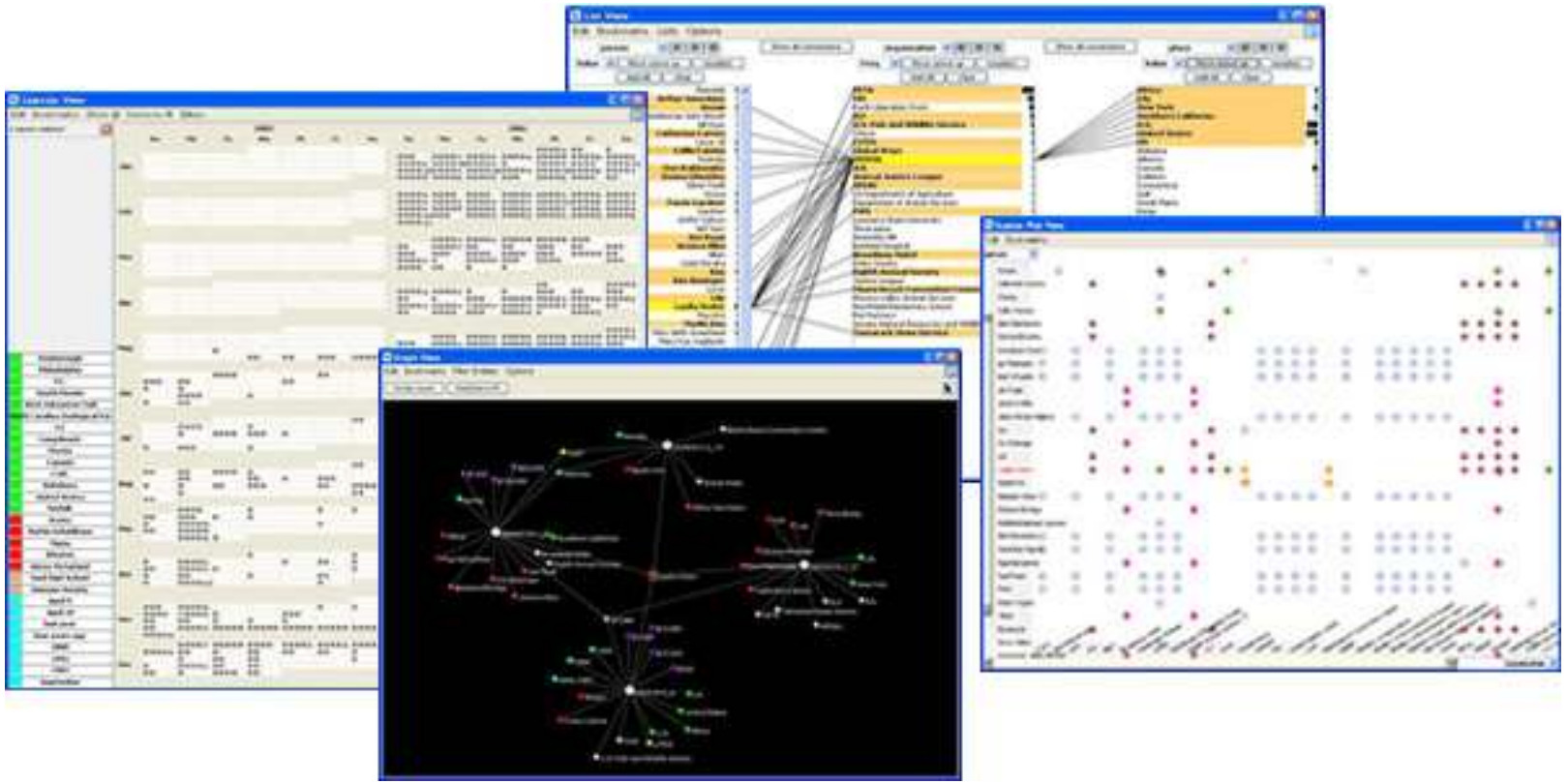
- Multiple data streams
- Different data types: geolocation, phone calls, travel records, paper records, video surveillance, …
- Streaming data at different rates
- High cost of failure

Hotel Visits



Weaver, C.; Fyfe, D.; Robinson, A.; Holdsworth, D.; Peuquet, D.; MacEachren, A.M., "Visual Analysis of Historic Hotel Visitation Patterns," IEEE VAST, 2006

Jigsaw



John Stasko and colleagues, numerous papers: http://www.cc.gatech.edu/gvu/ii/jigsaw/

Jigsaw: Supporting Investigative Analysis through Interactive Visualization

John Stasko, Carsten Görg,
Zhicheng Liu, Kanupriya Singhal

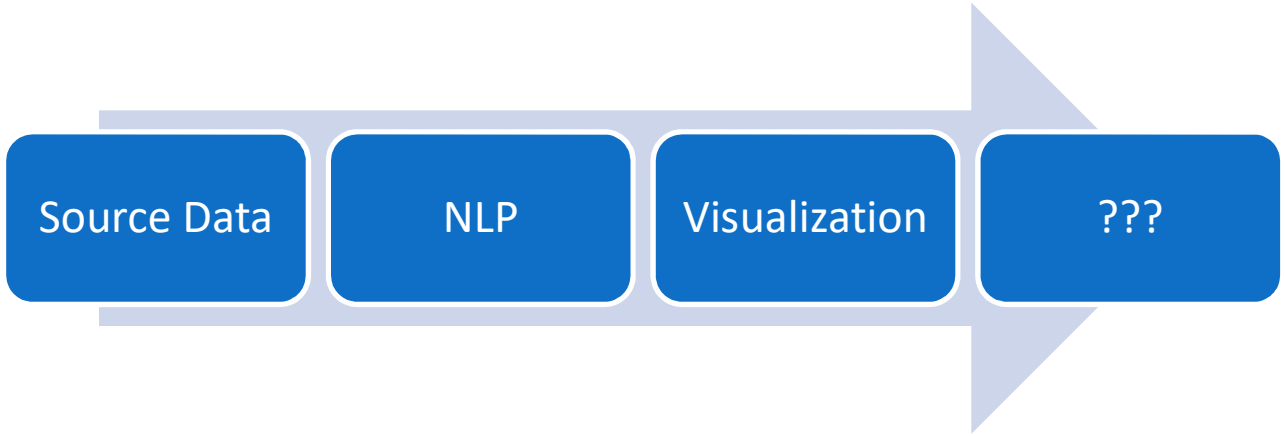
School of Interactive Computing & GVU Center
Georgia Institute of Technology

Text Visualization

OPEN RESEARCH AREAS

Trust

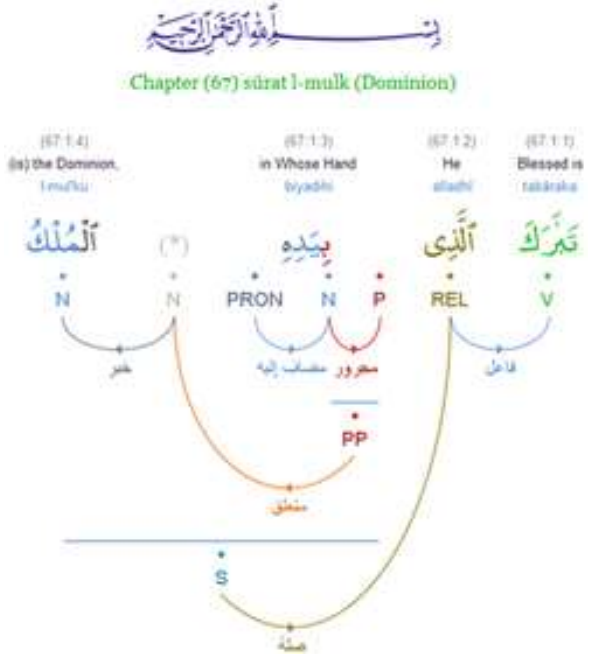
Unquantifiable uncertainty



Multilanguage

- Do the same techniques work for non-Western languages?

工具 收藏2006 两性 美食 音乐 【软件下载】 电脑 数码 杂类 搜索 中国国民党硬盘 音乐网站 网站 下载 【电脑技术】 软件 收藏夹 软件下载 blog 视频 生活 爱情 电影 影视 专业网站 虚拟空间 学习 英语 web2.0 游戏 免费电影 it 手机 新闻 论坛 图片 博客 电脑网络 文学 社区论坛 搜索引擎 感动 焦点 tea 网络硬盘 美女 网络存储 其他 热贴 娱乐



Term / Concept Ambiguity

- Most meaning comes from our minds and common understanding.

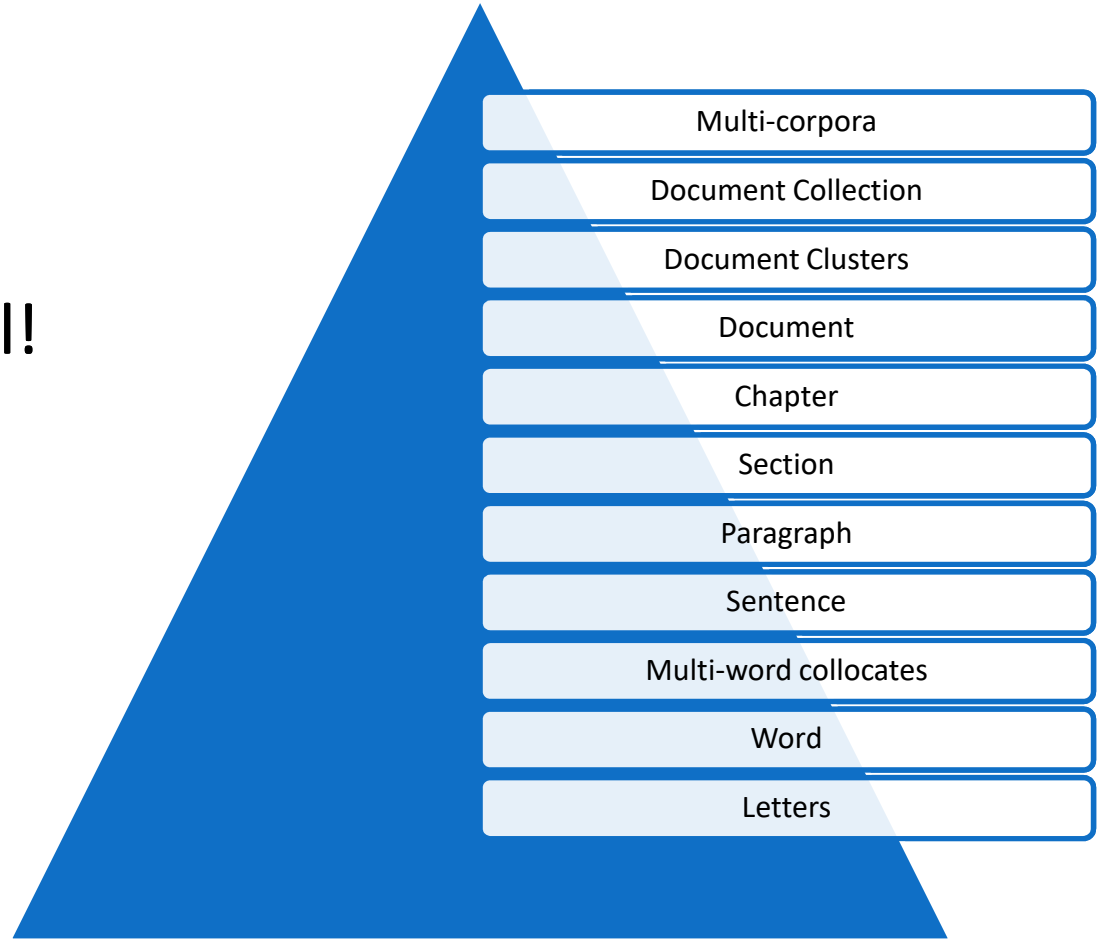
- "How much is that doggy in the window?"
  - how much: social system of barter and trade (not the size of the dog)
  - "doggy" implies childlike, plaintive, probably cannot do the purchasing on their own
  - "in the window" implies behind a store window, not really inside a window, requires notion of window shopping

(Hearst, 2006)

Finding ‘Sweet Spots’ in the Hierarchy

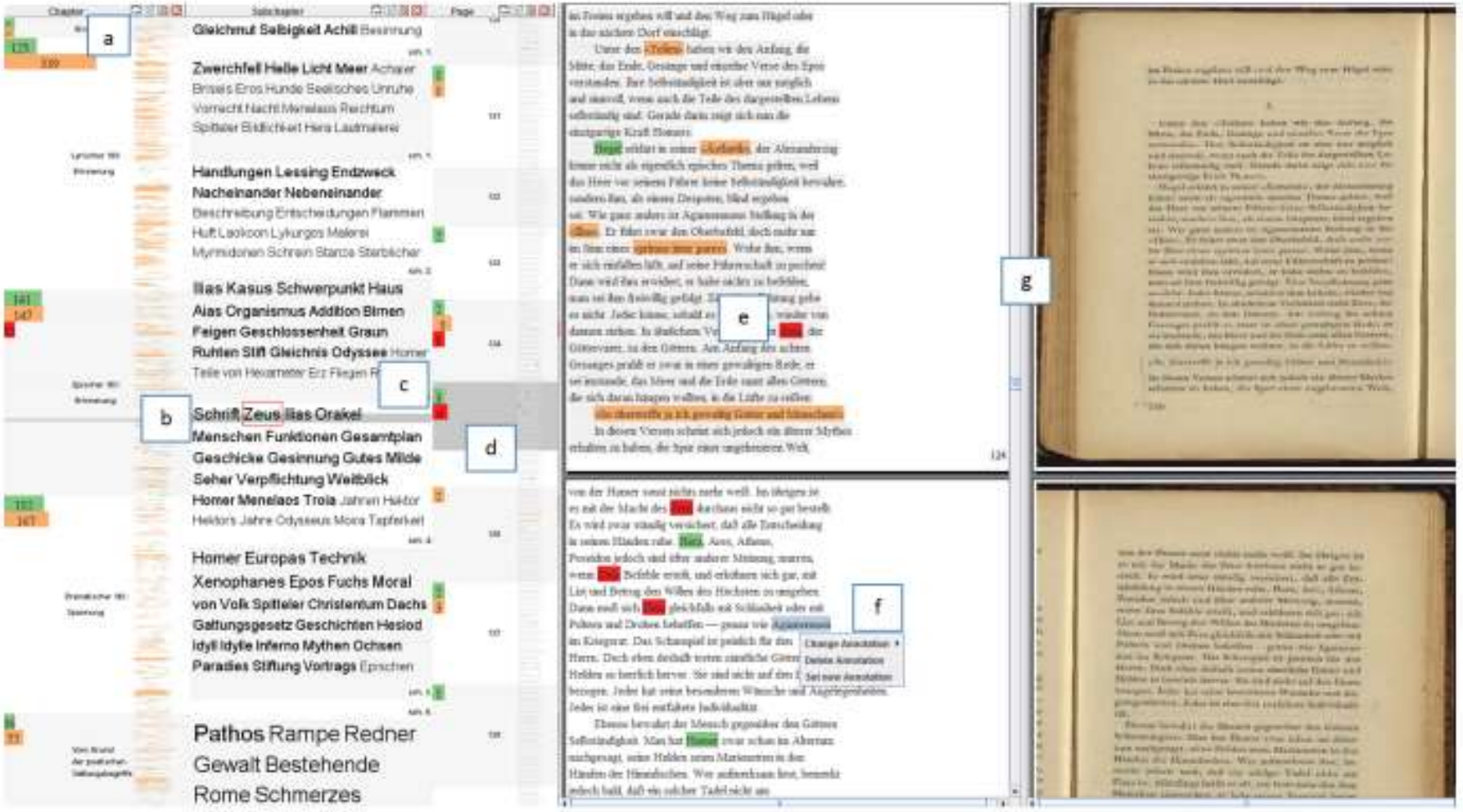
+ Meta data at each level!

Different levels for each genre?



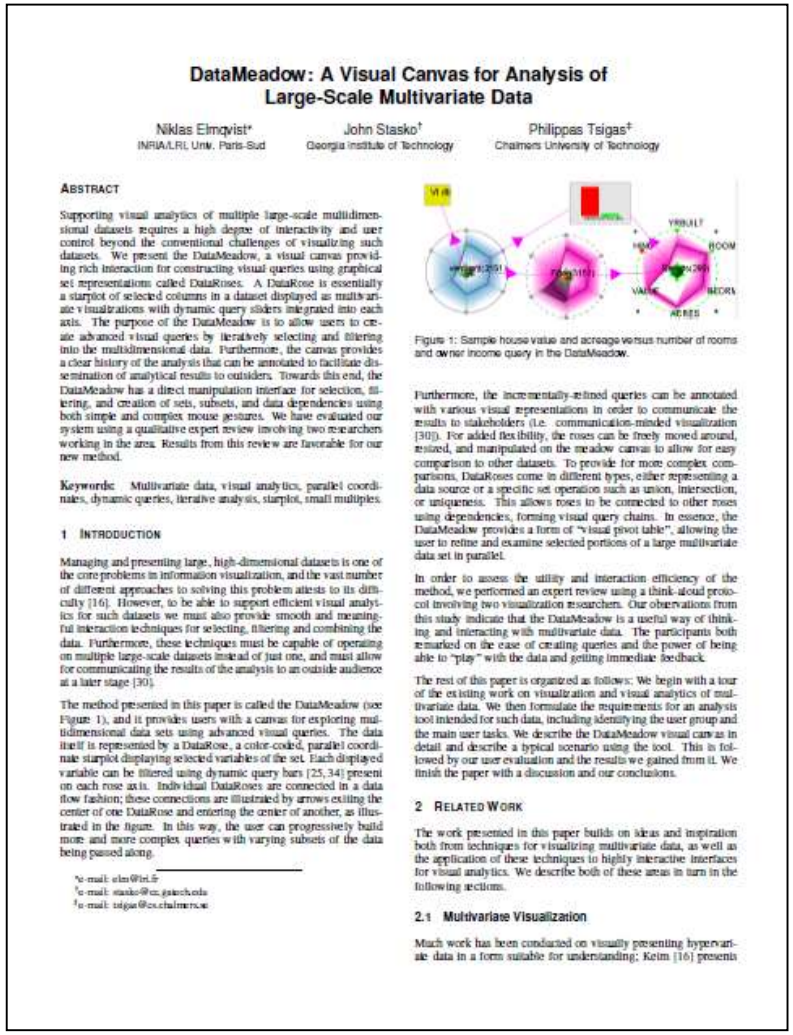
?

VariFocalReader



S. Koch, M. John, M. Wörner, A. Müller and T. Ertl, "VarifocalReader — In-Depth Visual Analysis of Large Text Documents," in *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, vol. 20, no. 12, pp. 1723-1732, Dec. 31 2014.

Multi-Media Documents



DataMeadow: A Visual Canvas for Analysis of Large-Scale Multivariate Data

Niklas Elmqvist* INRIA/LRI, Univ. Paris-Sud
John Stasko† Georgia Institute of Technology
Philippas Tsigas‡ Chalmers University of Technology

ABSTRACT

Supporting visual analytics of multiple large-scale multidimensional datasets requires a high degree of interactivity and user control beyond the conventional challenges of visualizing such datasets. We present the DataMeadow, a visual canvas providing rich interaction for constructing visual queries using graphical set representations called DataRoses. A DataRose is essentially a starplot of selected columns in a dataset displayed as multivariate visualizations with dynamic query sliders integrated into each axis. The purpose of the DataMeadow is to allow users to create advanced visual queries by iteratively selecting and filtering into the multidimensional data. Furthermore, the canvas provides a clear history of the analysis that can be annotated to facilitate dissemination of analytical results to outsiders. Towards this end, the DataMeadow has a direct manipulation interface for selection, filtering, and creation of sets, subsets, and data dependencies using both simple and complex mouse gestures. We have evaluated our system using a qualitative expert review involving two researchers working in the area. Results from this review are favorable for our new method.

Keywords: Multivariate data, visual analytics, parallel coordinates, dynamic queries, iterative analysis, starplot, small multiples.

1 INTRODUCTION

Managing and presenting large, high-dimensional datasets is one of the core problems in information visualization, and the vast number of different approaches to solving this problem attests to its difficulty [16]. However, to be able to support efficient visual analytics for such datasets we must also provide smooth and meaningful interaction techniques for selecting, filtering and combining the data. Furthermore, these techniques must be capable of operating on multiple large-scale datasets instead of just one, and must allow for communicating the results of the analysis to an outside audience at a later stage [30].

The method presented in this paper is called the DataMeadow (see Figure 1), and it provides users with a canvas for exploring multidimensional data sets using advanced visual queries. The data itself is represented by a DataRose, a color-coded, parallel coordinate starplot displaying selected variables of the set. Each displayed variable can be filtered using dynamic query bars [25, 34] present on each rose axis. Individual DataRoses are connected in a data flow fashion; these connections are illustrated by arrows exiting the center of one DataRose and entering the center of another, as illustrated in the figure. In this way, the user can progressively build more and more complex queries with varying subsets of the data being passed along.

*e-mail: elm@lri.fr
†e-mail: stasko@cc.gatech.edu
‡e-mail: tsigas@cs.chalmers.se

Figure 1: Sample house value and acreage versus number of rooms and owner income query in the DataMeadow.

Furthermore, the incrementally-refined queries can be annotated with various visual representations in order to communicate the results to stakeholders (i.e. communication-minded visualization [30]). For added flexibility, the roses can be freely moved around, resized, and manipulated on the meadow canvas to allow for easy comparison to other datasets. To provide for more complex comparisons, DataRoses come in different types, either representing a data source or a specific set operation such as union, intersection, or uniqueness. This allows roses to be connected to other roses using dependencies, forming visual query chains. In essence, the DataMeadow provides a form of "visual pivot table", allowing the user to refine and examine selected portions of a large multivariate data set in parallel.

In order to assess the utility and interaction efficiency of the method, we performed an expert review using a think-aloud protocol involving two visualization researchers. Our observations from this study indicate that the DataMeadow is a useful way of thinking and interacting with multivariate data. The participants both remarked on the ease of creating queries and the power of being able to "play" with the data and getting immediate feedback.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows: We begin with a tour of the existing work on visualization and visual analytics of multivariate data. We then formulate the requirements for an analysis tool intended for such data, including identifying the user group and the main user tasks. We describe the DataMeadow visual canvas in detail and describe a typical scenario using the tool. This is followed by our user evaluation and the results we gained from it. We finish the paper with a discussion and our conclusions.

2 RELATED WORK

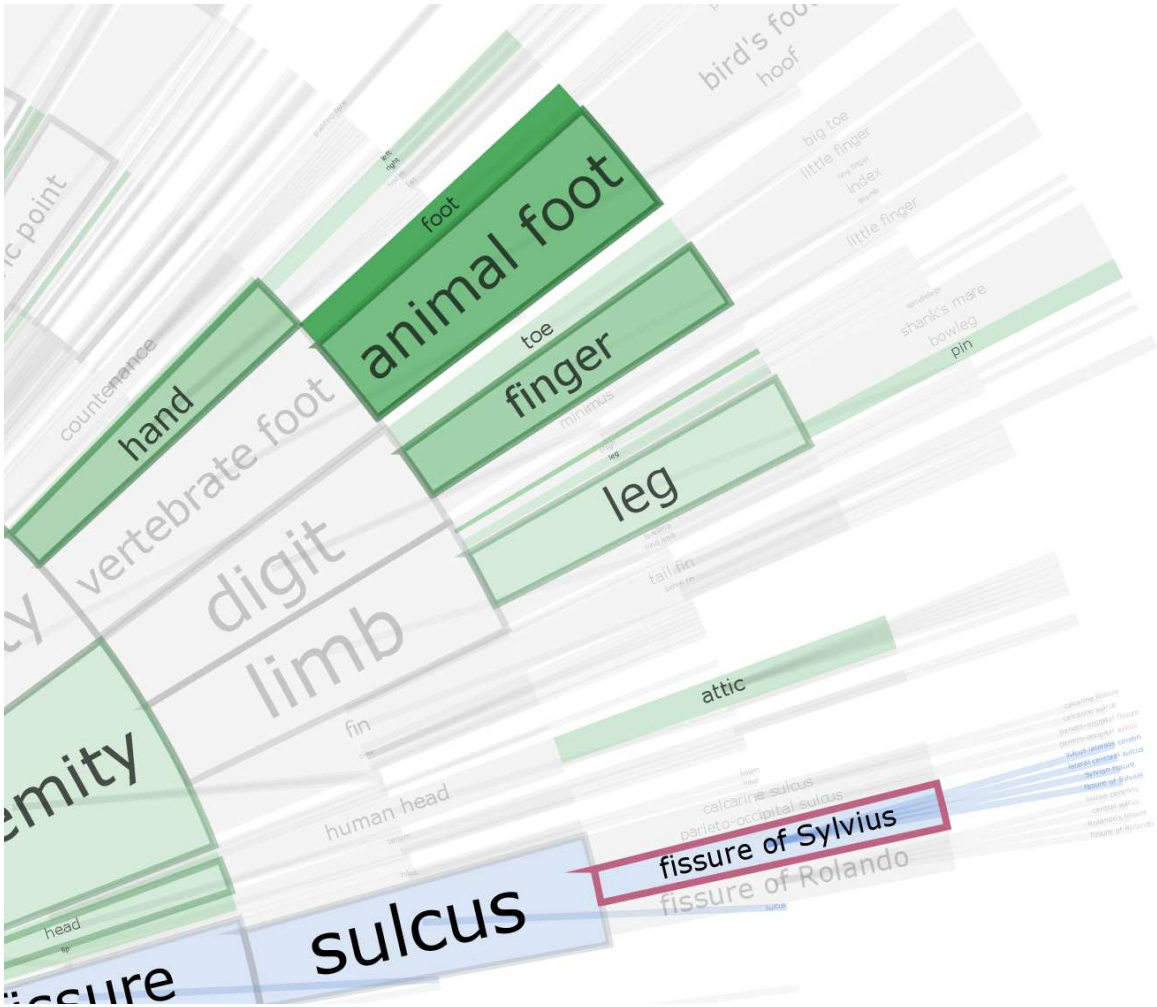
The work presented in this paper builds on ideas and inspiration both from techniques for visualizing multivariate data, as well as the application of these techniques to highly interactive interfaces for visual analytics. We describe both of these areas in turn in the following sections.

2.1 Multivariate Visualization

Much work has been conducted on visually presenting hypervariate data in a form suitable for understanding; Keim [16] presents

Audio + Text Analysis (e.g. court proceedings)

Appropriate Abstraction

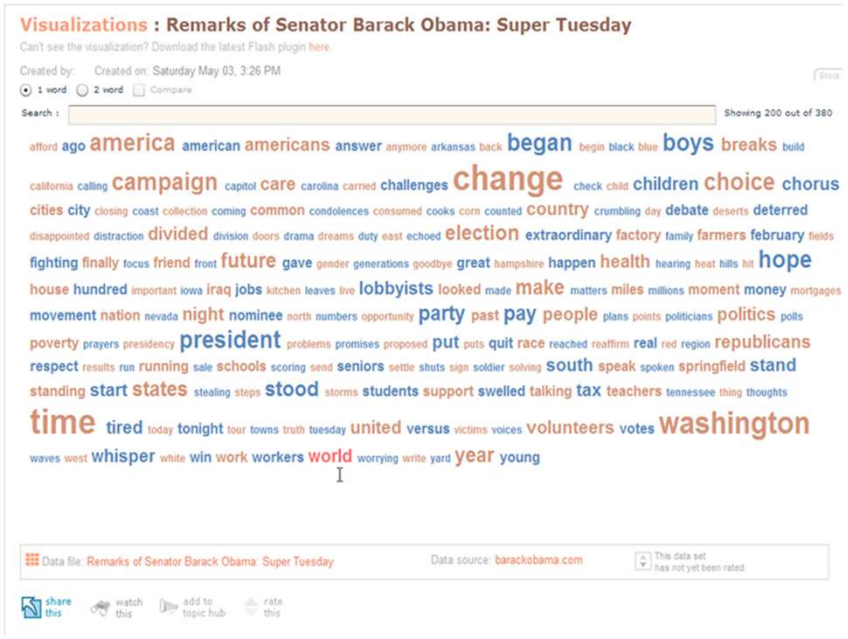


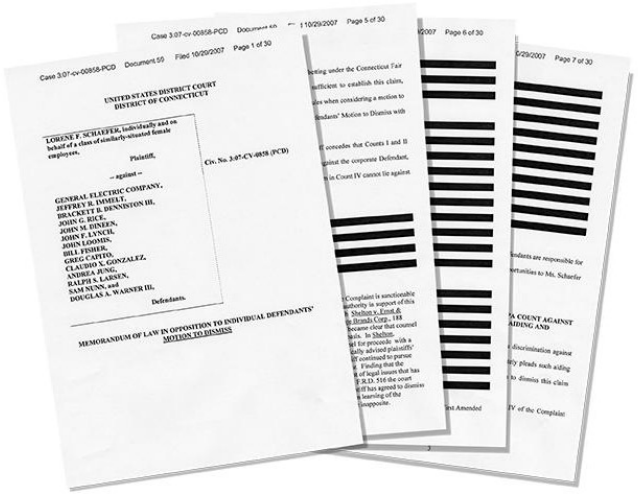
Proper Nouns

- Do not appear in ontologies like WordNet
- Challenging to translate

- Holy Grail: NNPs + sentiment + visualization

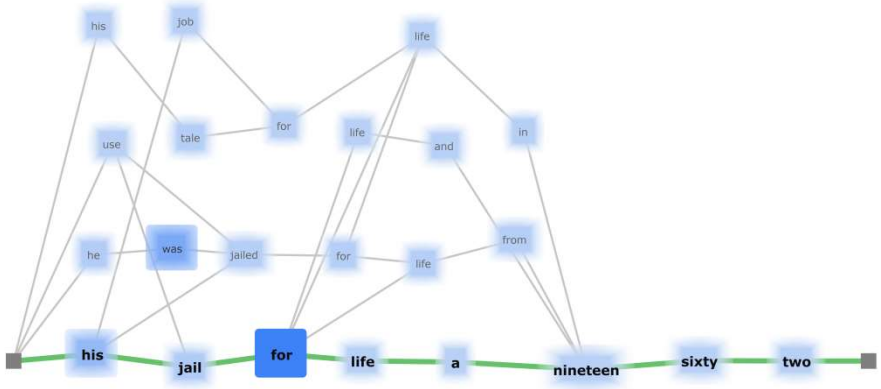
Interactivity: Linking to Text

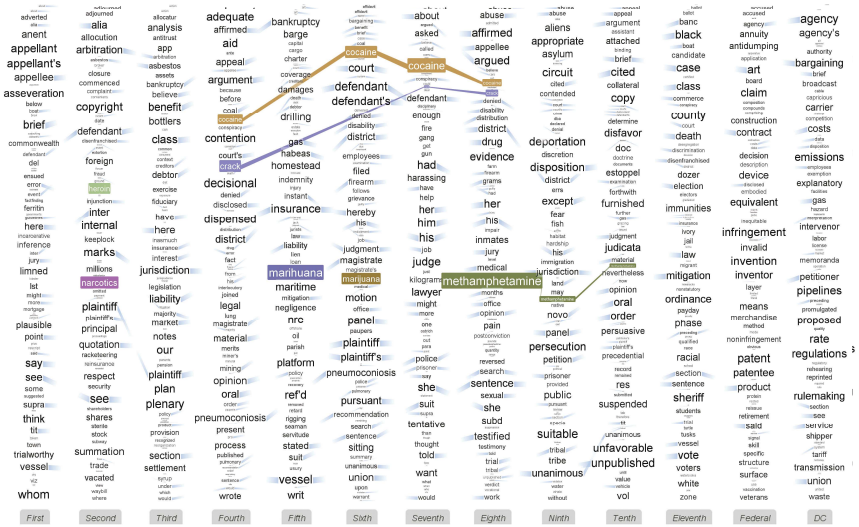




Legibility

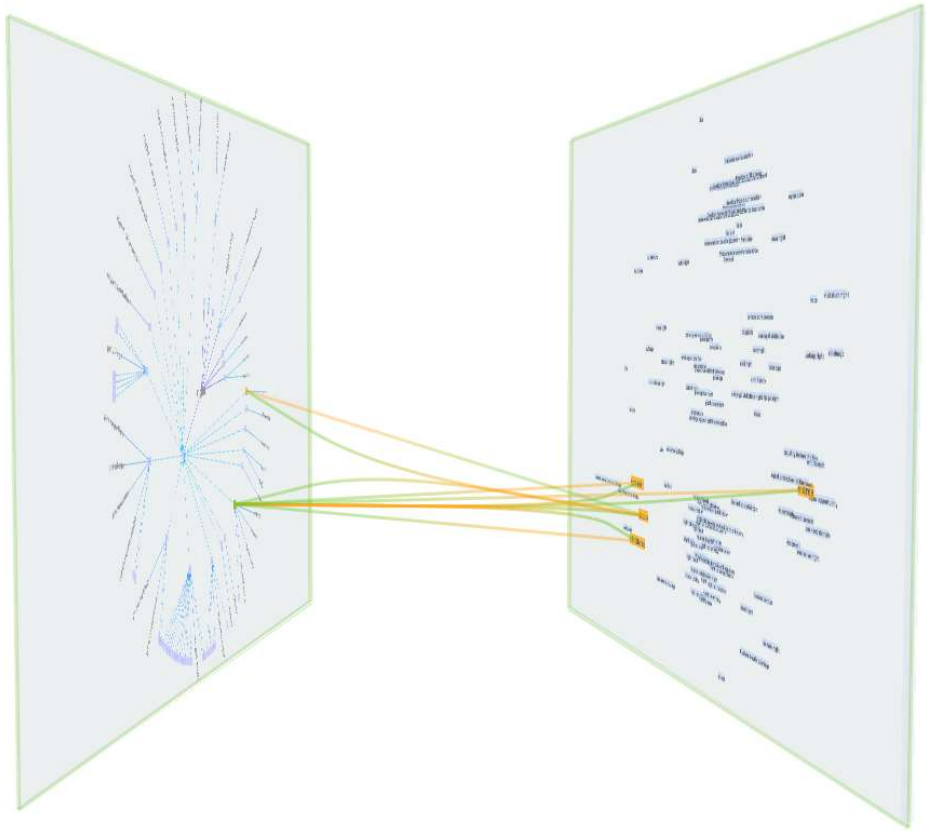
- Screen Real Estate





Legibility

- Orientation



Legibility

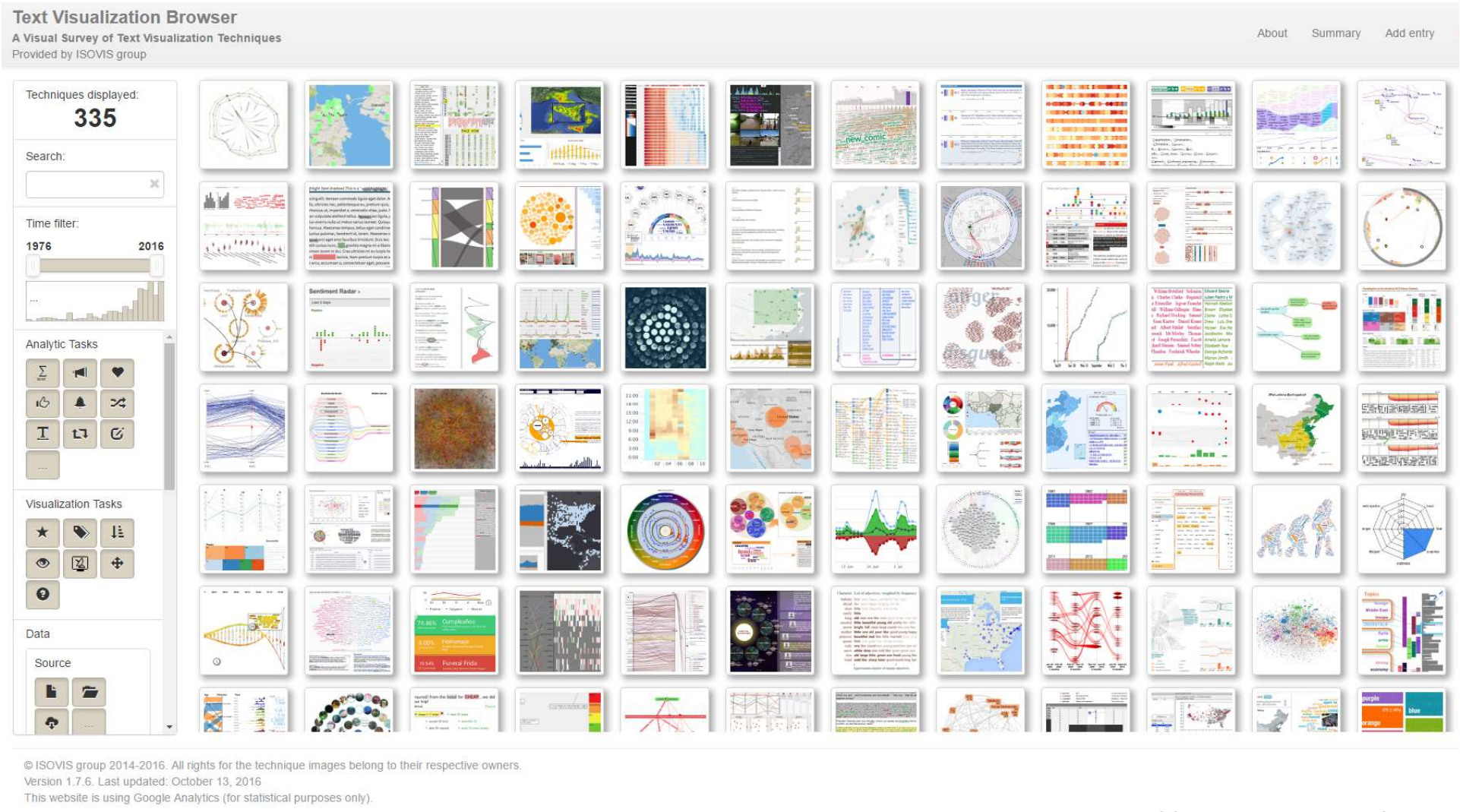
- Overlay or Background Interference

Domains of Application

- Medicine: electronic medical records
- Business: social media analytics, corporate document collection management
- Crime Prevention and Intelligence Analysis: find threats in communications and blogs
- Legal: sift through evidence, e.g. millions of emails, to investigate fraud
- Literary and History Scholarship

CONCLUSION

TextVis Survey



http://textvis.lnu.se/

Summary

- Text visualization is an exciting area of ongoing research – check out recent workshop papers at textvis.org and vis4dh.org
- Text visualization bridges visualization design, interaction design, and natural language processing