



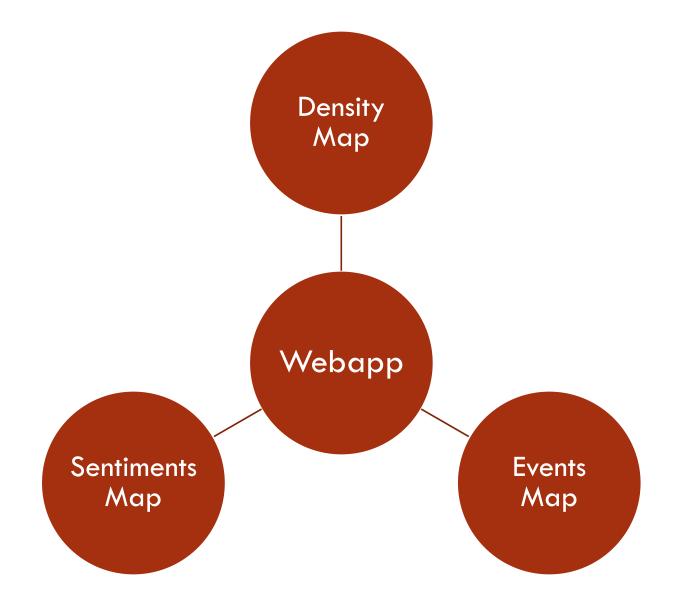
SwissTweets

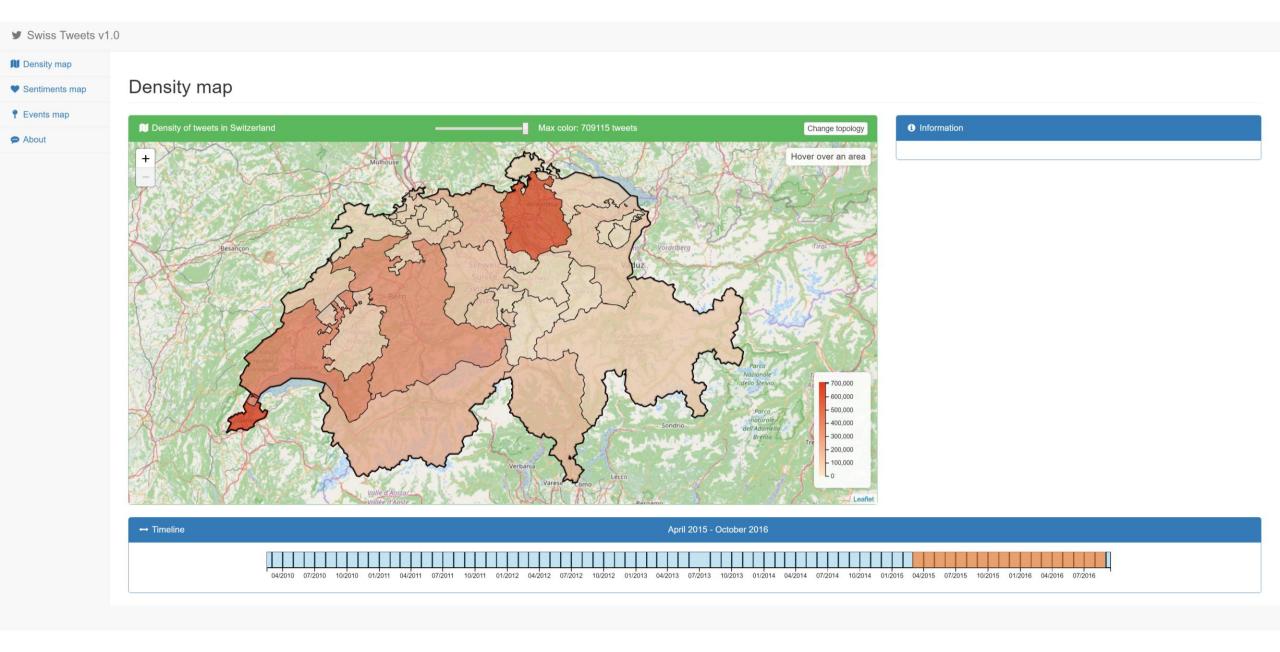
VISUALIZATION TOOL FOR GEOLOCATED TWEETS

MAIN GOALS

• Interactive timeline

Intuitive interpretation



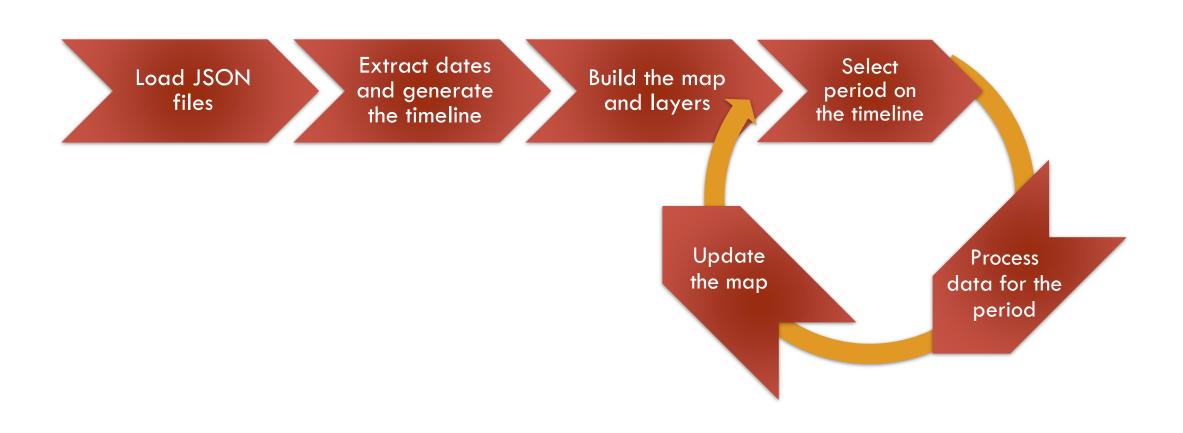


WORKFLOW

Data Webapp integration

JSON creation

WEBAPP — GENERAL PIPELINE



WEBAPP — INTERACTIVE TIMELINE



The user can change the range of dates concerning the displayed data by:

---- adjusting the width of the orange bar



horizontally dragging the orange bar



WEBAPP — TECHONOLOGIES

- → JavaScript/HTML5
- ← GeoJSON/TopoJSON
- ← LeafletJS (map with layers)
- → D3.js (timeline and legends)
- **←** Bootstrap

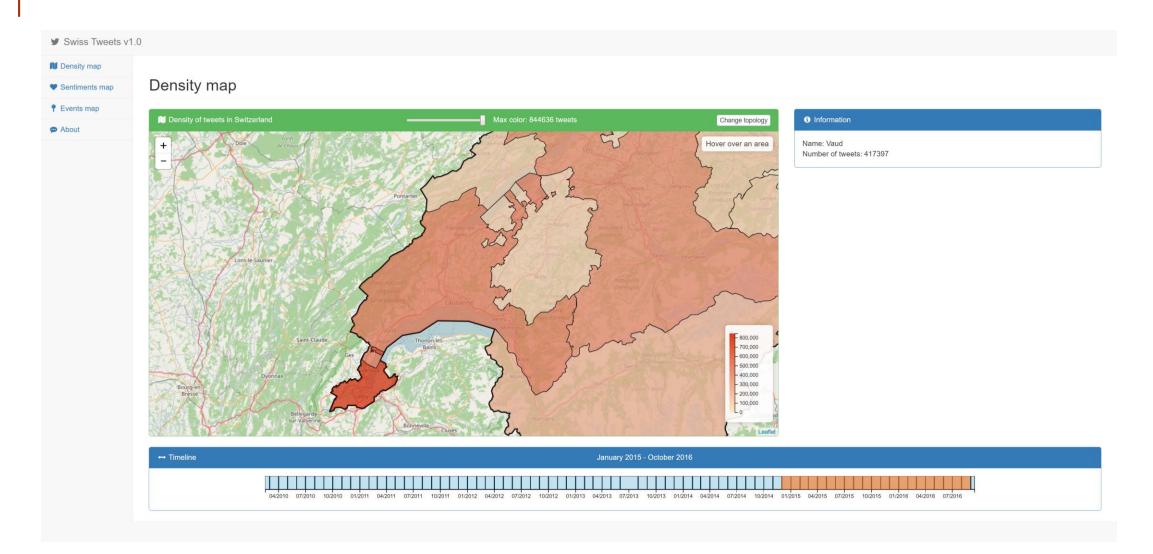
DATA DESCRIPTION

- id the integer representation of the unique identifier for the tweet
- createdAt the UTC time when the tweet was created

(timestamp in the format 0000-00-00 00:00:00)

- text the actual UTF-8 text of the status update
- placeLongitude* the longitude of the place the tweet is associated to
- placeLatitude* the latitude of the place the tweet is associated to

DENSITY MAP



DENSITY MAP — OBJECTIVES

- Distribution of tweets per canton/municipality
- Identification of regions where the users are more active on the platform
- Potential areas where events might take place

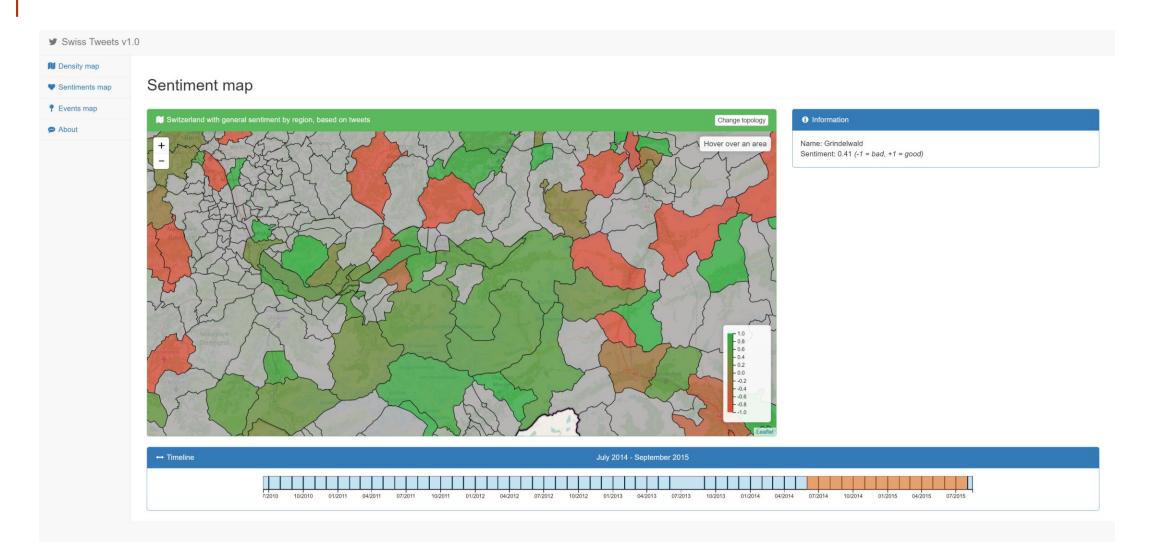
DENSITY MAP — PRE-PROCESSING

- Only consider tweets with valid values (id, createdAt, placeLongitute and placeLatitude fields)
- Restrict the date range (from 2010 to 2016) and convert the dates to UNIX time
- Get the cantons IDs and the municipalities IDs from the GeoJSON files
- Restrict the tweets to those which are associated with a place in Switzerland
- Backbone of the JSON files: number of tweets grouped by date (year + month in UNIX time) and by canton/municipality
- → By the end of the pre-processing step we have 12.705.241 tweets*

DENSITY MAP — VISUALIZATION

- Two **levels** of **granularity** (cantons and municipalities)
- The color (linear scale) is given by the number of tweets in the regions
- Information box gives the name of the canton/municipality selected and the number of tweets in the region
- Set a maximum number of tweets and auto-adjust the color scale
- Interactive timeline (the data that is shown is automatically updated)

SENTIMENTS MAP



SENTIMENTS MAP — OBJECTIVES

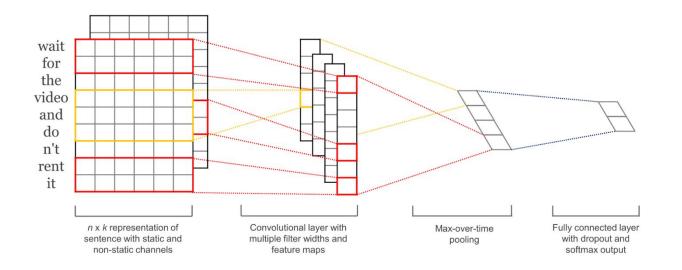
- Average sentiment associated with tweets per canton/municipality
- Identification of regions where the users tend to be more positive/negative
- Potential relationship between the sentiment of the tweets in a region and the kind of events found in the same area

SENTIMENTS MAP — PRE-PROCESSING (TRAINING)

- Coad positive/negative sentences from raw training set
- ← Clean the text
- Pad each sentence to the maximum sentence length (padding sentences to the same length helps to batch the data efficiently)
- Build a vocabulary index and map each word to an integer between 0 and 18.765 (the vocabulary size). Each sentence becomes a vector of integers.

SENTIMENTS MAP — CNN

Sliding over 3, 4 or 5 words at a time + Dropout + Max Pooling Layer + Softmax Function



Training Score: 88%

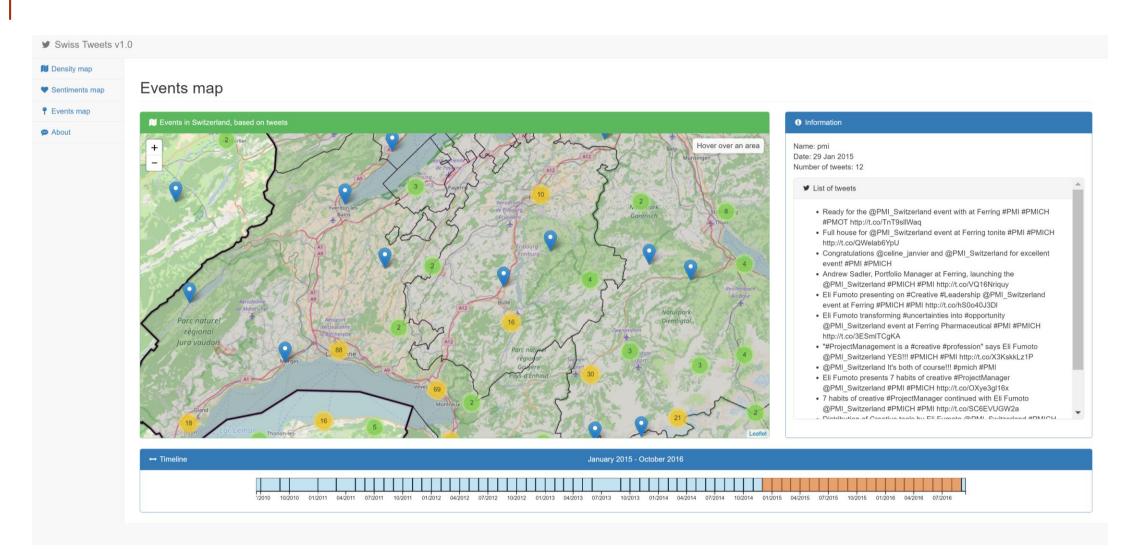
SENTIMENTS MAP — PRE-PROCESSING (TEST SET)

- ← Split the dataset into 2MB files
- Filter the tweets and only take the ones written in English
- Clean the text from the filtered tweets

SENTIMENTS MAP — VISUALIZATION

- Two **levels** of **granularity** (cantons and municipalities)
- The **color** (linear scale from red to green) is given by the **average sentiment** of the **tweets** in the regions
- Information box gives the name of the canton/municipality selected and the average sentiment of the tweets in the region
- ← Interactive timeline (the data that is shown is automatically updated)

EVENTS MAP



EVENTS MAP — OBJECTIVES

- To Distribution of events across Switzerland
- Temporal evolution of the events' distribution in Switzerland
- Keywords related to the events (hashtags)
- All this information is shown at the same time, giving the user an interactive way of manipulating the data he/she wants to visualize

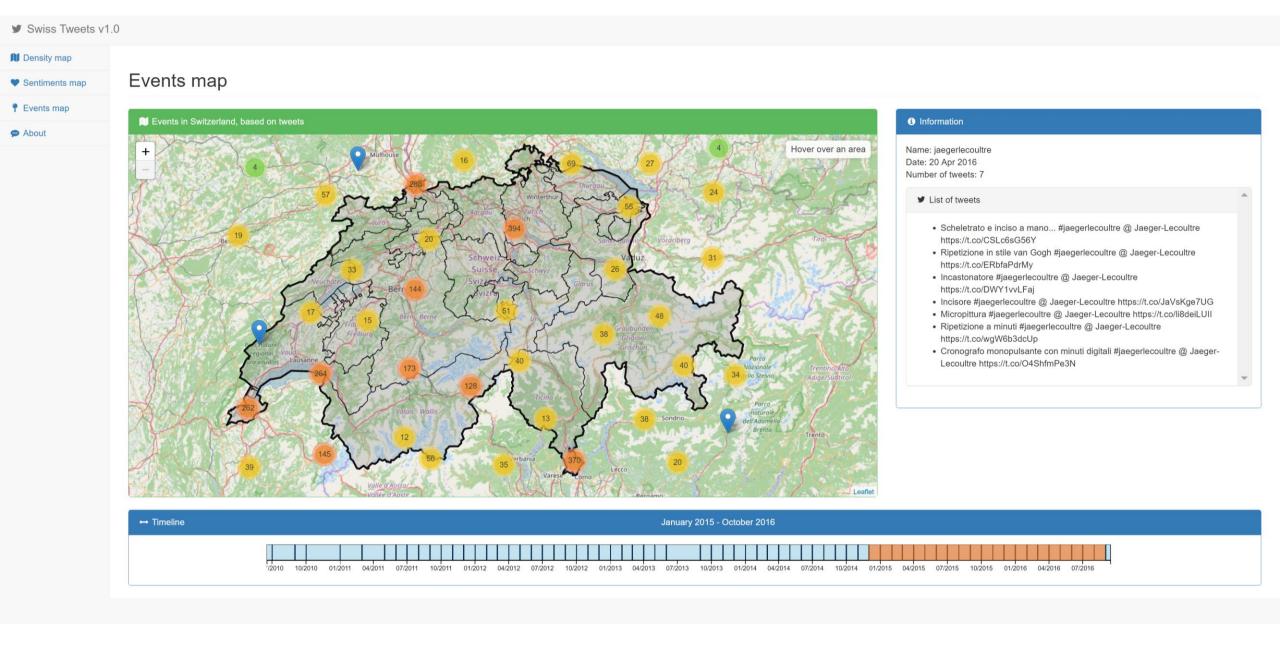
EVENTS MAP — PRE-PROCESSING/DETECTION

- Teamed up with another group (responsible for the pre-processing of the data and the event detection using a Machine Learning approach)
- → JSON file following a pre-defined structure
- Backbone of the JSON file: events grouped by date (year + month in UNIX time)

EVENTS MAP — VISUALIZATION



- Two levels of granularity (groups of events and single events)
- Single events are depicted by blue markers
- For **grouped events**, the number and the **color** (green-yellow-red) of the **circle** indicates the **number** of **events** grouped together
- Information box gives the name of the event selected, the day, the number of tweets and the tweets themselves associated with the event
- Interactive timeline (the data that is shown is automatically updated)







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