

Natural Language Processing and Text Visualization

Natural Language Lab at SFU http://natlang.cs.sfu.ca/

Text is tough (to visualize)*

- Very high dimensionality
- Topic models are popular because the reduce the dimensionality
- Language is compositional and ambiguous

- Reading is foveal, needs attention
- Language can be unordered and abstract
- Multiple pieces of information depending on viewpoint

* i247: Information Visualization and Presentation by Marti Hearst

Text is not pre-attentive

SUBJECT PUNCHED QUICKLY OXIDIZED TCEJBUS DEHCNUP YLKCIUQ DEZIDIXO CERTAIN QUICKLY PUNCHED METHODS NIATREC YLKCIUQ DEHCNUP SDOHTEM SCIENCE ENGLISH RECORDS COLUMNS ECNEICS HSILGNE SDROCER SNMULOC GOVERNS PRECISE EXAMPLE MERCURY SNREVOG ESICERP ELPMAXE YRUCREM CERTAIN QUICKLY PUNCHED METHODS NIATREC YLKCIUQ DEHCNUP SDOHTEM GOVERNS PRECISE EXAMPLE MERCURY SNREVOG ESICERP ELPMAXE YRUCREM SCIENCE ENGLISH RECORDS COLUMNS ECNEICS HSILGNE SDROCER SNMULOC SUBJECT PUNCHED QUICKLY OXIDIZED TCEJBUS DEHCNUP YLKCIUQ DEZIDIXO CERTAIN QUICKLY PUNCHED METHODS NIATREC YLKCIUQ DEHCNUP SDOHTEM SCIENCE ENGLISH RECORDS COLUMNS ECNEICS HSILGNE SDROCER SNMULOC

Text can be abstract

- Abstract concepts are difficult to visualize
 - The dog.
 - The dog cavorted.
 - The man walks the cavorting dog.
 - As the man walks the cavorting dog, thoughts arrive unbidden of the previous spring, so unlike this one, in which walking was marching and dogs were baleful sentinels outside unjust halls.
- Combinations of abstract concepts are even more difficult.

Text is about multiple topics

- Categories are not ordered
- Organizing by topics alone miss important distinctions
- Consider an article about:
 - NAFTA
 - The effects of NAFTA on truck manufacture
 - The effects of NAFTA on productivity of truck manufacture in the neighbouring cities of El Paso and Juarez

Search and Text Visualization

- Nominal data is hard to visualize
- Goals of search vs. text analysis
 - Only a tiny fraction of those people who want to use search want to analyze text.
 - For those analysts, there are many interesting ideas available.

Programming Languages C, C++, Java, Python, ...

- unambiguous
- fixed
- designed
- learnable?
- known simple semantics

Natural Languages

French, English, Korean, Chinese, Tagalog, ...

- ambiguous
- evolving
- transmitted
- learnable
- complex semantics

Natural Language Processing (NLP)

- NLP is the application of a computational theory of human language
- Language is the predominant repository of human interaction and knowledge
- Goal of NLP: programs that "listen in"
- The AI Challenge: the Turing test
- Lots of speech and text data available

Natural Language: What is it?

- Answers from linguistics
 Natural Language (NL) vs. Artificial Language
- NL is complex, displays recursive structure
- Learning of language is an inherent part of NL
- Language has idiosyncratic rules and a complex mapping to thought

Language has structure

- Finnish word structure
 - talossansakaanko 'not in his house either?'
 - kynässänsäkäänkö 'not in his pen either?'
- English phrase structure
 - It is likely that John went home.
 - That John went home is likely.
 - OK: Where is it likely that John went t?
 - Not OK: *Where is that John went t likely?

Language is recursive

- Combine the following two sentences:
 - The clown watches the ballerina
 NP1 V1 NP2
 - The musician hits the clown
 NP3 V2 NP4
- Many possible combinations of the two sentences:
 - The clown watches the ballerina and the musician hits the clown
- Use a modifier to combine them:
 - The clown who the musician hits watches the ballerina NP1/4 NP3 V2 V1 NP2
 - The musician hits the clown who watches the ballerina
 NP3 V2 NP4/1 V1 NP2

Language is recursive

- Finite resources but possibly infinite utterances (via recursion)
- Sparse language:
 - a sparse language is a set of strings where the number of strings of length n is bounded by a polynomial function of n
 - Regular and context-free languages are dense as shown by Chomsky, Flajolet, Incitti

Language is Parsed

- Google's Computer Might Betters Translation Tool
 - New York Times March 8, 2010
- Number of Lothian patients made ill by drinking rockets
 - Edinburgh Evening News, March 4, 2010
- Violinist linked to JAL crash blossoms
 - http://languagelog.ldc.upenn.edu/nll/?p=1693

Language is ambiguous

- Lung cancer in women mushrooms
 - Mushrooms is noun or a verb?
- Ban on nude dancing on governor's desk
 - Similar to "if-then-else" ambiguity
- Island Monks Fly in Satellite to Watch Pope Funeral
 - "fly in" vs. "fly [OBJ in Satellite]" hidden segmentation
- British Left Waffles on Falkland Islands
 - Is it British/Noun Left/Verb or British Left/NP Waffles/Verb?

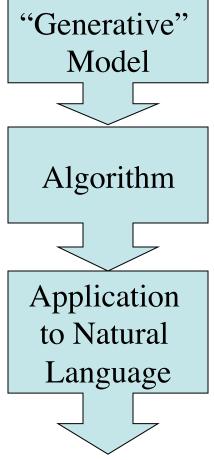
- Phonetics acoustic and perceptual elements
- Phonology inventory of basic sounds (phonemes) and basic rules for combination
 - e.g. vowel harmony. Anupu is pronunciation of Anoop in Classic Period Mayan
- Morphology how morphemes combine to form words, relationship of phonemes to meaning
 - e.g. delight-ed vs. de-light-ed
- Syntax sentence (utterance) formation, word order and the formation of constituents from word groupings
 - e.g. The clown who the musician hits watches the ballerina
- Semantics how do word meanings recursively compose to form sentence meanings (from syntax to logical formulas)
 - e.g. Everyone is not here => what does this mean? Nobody / Not everyone is here.
- Pragmatics meaning that is not part of compositional meaning,
 - e.g. This professor dresses even worse than Anoop!



Terminology: Grammar

- Grammar can be prescriptive or descriptive
- Descriptive grammar is a model of the form and meaning of a speaker of a language
- Grammar books for learning a language are *prescriptive grammars*, usually style manuals or rules for how to write clearly
- Except for some NLP apps like grammar checking or teaching, we are usually interested in creating models of language

General Approach



Phonology / Morphology / Syntax / Semantics / Pragmatics

Some definitions

- Classification: assigning to the input one out of a finite number of classes, e.g.: Document -> spam, formalization -> Noun
- Sequence learning/Tagging: assigning a sequence of classes, e.g.: I/ Pron can/Modal open/Verb a/Det can/Noun
- Parsing: assigning a complex structure, e.g.: formalization -> (Noun (Verb (Adj formal) -ize) -ation)
- Grammar development: human driven creation of a model for some linguistic data
- Transduction: transforming one linguistic form to another, e.g. summarization, translation, tokenization
- Tracking/Co-reference: after detecting an entity (say a person) tracking that entity in subsequent text; co-reference of a pronoun to its antecedent; "lexical chains" of similar concept
- Clustering: unsupervised grouping of data using similarity, constructing "phylogenetic" trees

NLP: Lots of Applications

- Doc classification
- Doc clustering
- Spam detection
- Information extraction
- Summarization
- Machine translation
- Cross Language IR
- Multiple language summarization
- Language generation
- Plagarism or author detection

- Error correction, language restoration
- Language teaching
- Question answering
- Knowledge acquisition (dictionaries, thesaurus, semantic lexicons)
- Speech recognition
- Text to Speech
- Speaker Identification
- (multi-modal) Dialog systems
- Deciphering ancient scripts

Information Extraction

```
<DOC><SO> WALL STREET JOURNAL (J),
 PAGE B5 </SO>
                                 <PERSON-1>
 <TXT>
 New York Times Co. named Russell T. Lewis,
<ORGANIZATION-1>
imes newspaper,
 responsible for all business-side activities
 He was executive vice president and < PERSON-2>
 general manager. He succeeds Lance R. Primis,
 who in September was named president
 and chief operating officer of the parent.
 </TXT></DOC>
```

```
<SUCCESSION-1>
  ORGANIZATION: <ORGANIZATION-2>
  POST : "president"
                                    10n
 WHO_IS_IN : <PERSON-1>
                                    AL(J),
 WHO_IS_OUT : <PERSON-2>
                                     <PERSON-1>
     <TXT>
     New York Times Co. named Russell T. Lewis,
    <ORGANIZATION-1>
imes newspaper,
     responsible for all business-side activities
     He was executive vice president and < PERSON-2>
     general manager. He succeeds Lance R. Primis,
     who in September was named president
     and chief operating officer of the parent.
     </TXT></DOC>
```

	LocalizationID	1022		PSID 10126		
	1) Select "valid" if the passage c	omanis	led Entrez	PMID 9811664		
	strong evidence of an experimentally determined localization.	tally Publy	led Centreal P	MCID 107680		
	The cytoplasmic membrane proteins ExbB and ExbD support TonB-dependent active transport of iron siderophores and vitamin B12 across the essentially unenergized outer membrane of Escherichia coli.					
	Valid Invalid Maybe Reviewer Comments					
	2) If the passage is valid then select whether the protein, organism, and location names are also valid. (If you want to defer your decision then select neither valid nor invalid)	Protein:	□ Valid	ExbB Invalid		
		Organism:		ichia coli l Invalid 🗆		
		Location:	cytoplas	mic membrane		

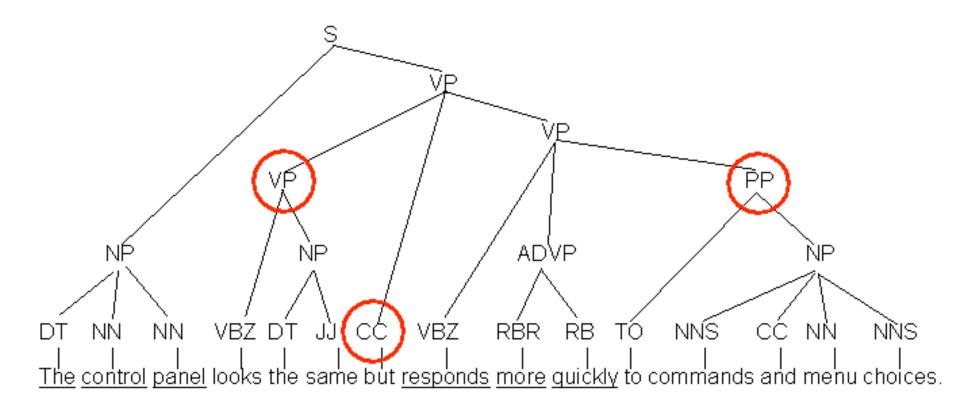
SQuASH: SFU QA Summarization System

Input: 25 news articles, Complex question **Output:** 250-word summary

Q. Describe developments in the movement for the independence of Quebec from Canada.

A. Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien has ruled out the possibility that the French-speaking province of Quebec could declare independence even if a majority of Quebeckers vote for secession in the next referendum. Premier Lucien Bouchard and the separatist Parti Quebecois have retained control of Canada's largest province, possibly setting the stage for a bitter confrontation with the rest of Canada, and possibly another referendum on independence. Canada's Supreme Court managed to rule on the question of Quebec secession without infuriating leaders on either side of a bitter ideological divide. ...

Sentence Compression



Paraphrasing

- open borders imply increasing racial fragmentation in *european countries*.
- open borders imply increasing racial fragmentation in the countries of europe.
- open borders imply increasing racial fragmentation in *european states*.
- open borders imply increasing racial fragmentation in *europe*.
- open borders imply increasing racial fragmentation in *european nations*.
- open borders imply increasing racial fragmentation in *the european countries* .

Why is paraphrasing useful?

Sentiment detection

Annotate tweets using labels from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_emoticons

10 Happiest Tweets

- •@WRiTExMiND no doubt! <--guess who I got tht from? Bwahaha anyway doe I like surprising people it's kinda my thing so ur welcome! And hi :)
- •@skvillain yeh wiz is dope, got his own lil wave poppin! I'm fuccin wid big sean too he signed to kanye label g.o.o.d music
- And @pumahbeatz opened for @MarshaAmbrosius & blazed! So proud of him! Go bro! & Marsha was absolutely amazing! Awesome night all around. =)
- Awesome! RT @robscoms: Great 24 hours with nephews. Watched Tron, homemade mac & cheese for dinner, Wii, pancakes & Despicable Me this am!
- ■Good Morning 2 U Too RT @mzmonique718: Morningggg twitt birds!...up and getting ready for church...have a good day and LETS GO GIANTS!
- •Goodmorning #cleveland, have a blessed day stay focused and be productive and thank god for life
- •AMEN!!!>>>RT @DrSanlare: Daddy looks soooo good!!! God is amazing! To GOD be the glory and victory #TeamJesus Glad I serve an awesome God
- ■AGREED!! RT @ILoveElizCruz: Amen to dat... We're some awesome people! RT @itsVonnell_Mars: @ILoveElizCruz gotta love my sign lol
- #word thanks!:) RT @Steph0e: @IBtunes HAppy Birthday love!!! =) still a fan of ya movement... yay you get another year to be dope!!! YES!!
- ■Happy bday isaannRT @isan_coy: Selamatt ulang tahun yaaa RT @Phitz_bow: Selamat siangg RT @isan_coy: Slamat pagiiii

Sentiment detection

Annotate tweets using labels from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_emoticons

10 Saddest Tweets

- •Migraine, sore throat, cough & stomach pains. Why me God?
- ■Ik moet werken omg!! Ik lig nog in bed en ben zo moe .. Moet alleen opstaan en tis koud buitn:(
- ■I Feel Horrible ' My Voice Is Gone Nd I'm Coughing Every 5 Minutes ' I Hate Feeling Like This :-/
- ■SMFH!!! Stomach Hurting; Aggy; Upset; Tired;; Madd Mixxy Shyt Yo!
- •Worrying about my dad got me feeling sick I hate this!! I wish I could solve all these problems but I am only 1 person & can do so much..
- •Malam2 menggigil+ga bs napas+sakit kepala....badan remuk redam *I miss my husband's hug....#nangismanja#
- ■Waking up with a sore throat = no bueno. Hoping someone didn't get me ill and it's just from sleeping. D:
- Aaaa ini tenggorokan gak enak, idung gatel bgt bawaannya pengen bersin terus. Calon2 mau sakit nih -___-
- ■I'm scared of being alone, I can't see to breathe when I am lost in this dream, I need you to hold me?
- ■Why the hell is suzie so afraid of evelyn! Smfh no bitch is gonna hav me scared I dnt see it being possible its not!

Semantic Role Labeling (SRL)

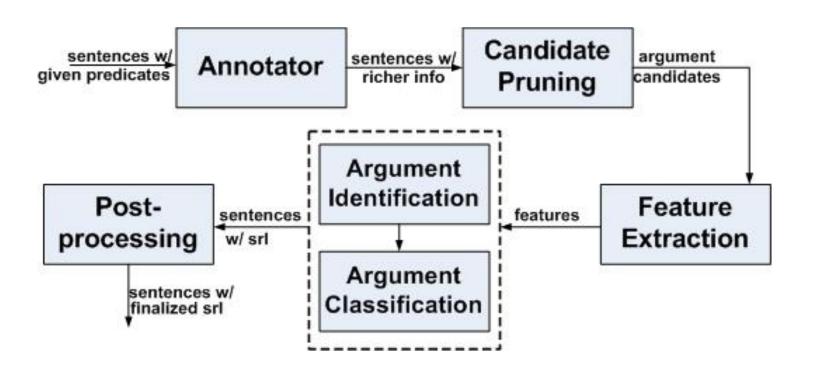
• For a given verb (predicate), SRL aims to identify and label all its arguments with semantic roles, such as Agent, Patient, and Theme A0: seller

[Boeing Inc.] reached agreements to sell [its remaining seven aircraft] [to buyers that weren't disclosed].

A1: goods

A2: buyer

Architecture of a SRL system



Architecture of a SRL system

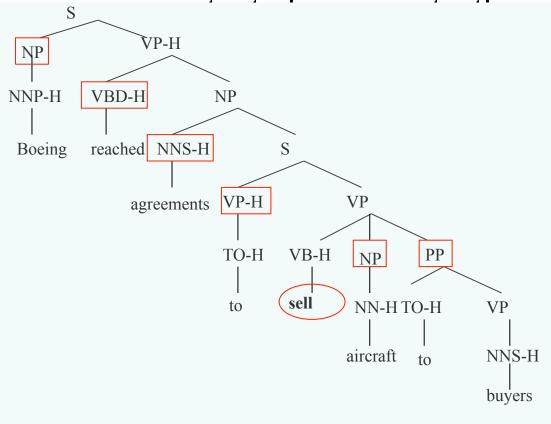
• On a given parse tree, run the pruning component:

some candidat others are labe

• Run a binary CNNP-H some spans la

• Run binary cla A0, A1 vs not

• Combine outp for each ARG highest confid node: A0, A1,



Accuracy of Semantic Role Labeling

	SRL			
	Prec.	Rec.	F1	
Overall	81.90	78.81	80.32	
Ao	88.37	88.91	88.64	
A1	81.50	81.27	81.38	
A ₂	73.44	68.74	71.01	
A3	75.00	55.49	63.79	
A4	74.74	69.61	72.08	
A5	100.00	80.00	88.89	
AM-*	78.19	69.98	73.86	
R-AM-*	73.91	61.44	67.10	

Predicates & Entities

Sen. Mitchell added that the agreement requires that the Contras not initiate any military action .

speaker: Sen. Mitchell

say: added

Common role labels used to automatically cluster predicates!

utterance: that the agreement requires that the Contras not initiate any

military action

The State Department said there was a ` possibility " that some Nicaraguan rebels were selling their U.S.-supplied arms to Salvadoran guerrillas .

speaker: The State Department

say: said

utterance: there was a ` possibility " that some Nicaraguan rebels were selling their U.S.-supplied arms to Salvadoran guerrillas

User can specify clusters based on one argument label (speaker) or multiple labels (thing_put + where_put)

The State Department said there was a `` possibility " that some Nicaraguan rebels were selling their U.S.-supplied arms to Salvadoran guerrillas , but insisted it wasn't an organized effort .

```
<say> said </say>
    <sayer> The State Department </sayer>
    <utterance> there was a `` possibility " that some Nicaraguan rebels were selling
    their U.S.-supplied arms to Salvadoran guerrillas </utterance>
<sell> selling </sell>
    <seller> some Nicaraguan rebels </seller>
    <thing_sold> their U.S.-supplied arms </thing_sold>
    <br/>
<br/>
doran guerrillas </br/>
/buyer>
<thing_provided> arms </thing_provided>
    <benefactive> to Salvadoran guerrillas </benefactive>
<insist> insisted </insist>
    <insister> The State Department </insister>
    <thing_insisted> it was n't an organized effort </thing_insisted>
```

Word Segmentation (in Chinese)

北京大学生体育馆

- 北京 (Beijing) 大学生 (university students) 体育馆 (gym) The gym for university students in Beijing.
- -北京大学 (Peking University) 生 (give birth to) 体育馆 (gym) Peking University gave birth to the gym?

Statistical Machine Translation

SMT uses parallel corpora to automatically learn a translation

SOURCE: 目前, 某些 西方 国家 已经 宣布 终止 对 津巴布韦 的 经济援助.

- H1: at present, some western nations have already announced their termination of economic aid to zimbabwe.
- H2: at present, certain western countries have already suspended their economic aids to zimbabwe.
- H3: so far , some western countries have declared ending economic aid to zimbabwe .
- H4: some western countries have already halted economic aid to zinbarbwe at present .

SYSTEM: at present, some western countries have announced the* end* of the* financial* assistance* to zimbabwe.

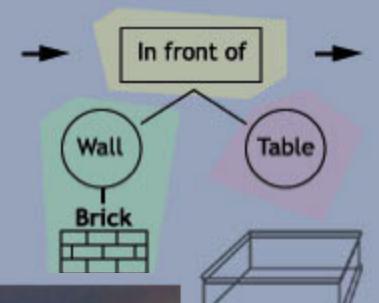
Open Source Machine Translation! www.statmt.org

Holy Grail: Understanding Language

- Can we *generate* language from our knowledge of language?
- Can we convert a natural language utterance into a *model* (or some other fancy logic thing)
- Can we map it into a *database*?
- Can we map it into a *mental picture* (or a *real* one?)
- Demo: WordsEye (from Richard Sproat's group at AT&T)

Text to semantic model to image

The vase is on the Richard Sproat coffee table. The table is in front of the brick wall. The Van Gogh picture is on the wall. The Matisse sofa is next to the table. Mary is sitting on the sofa. She is playing the violin. She is wearing a straw hat.







Text Mining Support

- TAKMI, by Nasukawa and Nagano, '01
- The system integrates:
 - Analysis tasks (customer service help)
 - Content analysis
 - Information Visualization

Table 2 Analysis of association among ITT guid is and Intent	of association among [liquid]s and [problem]s	able 2 Analysis of associat
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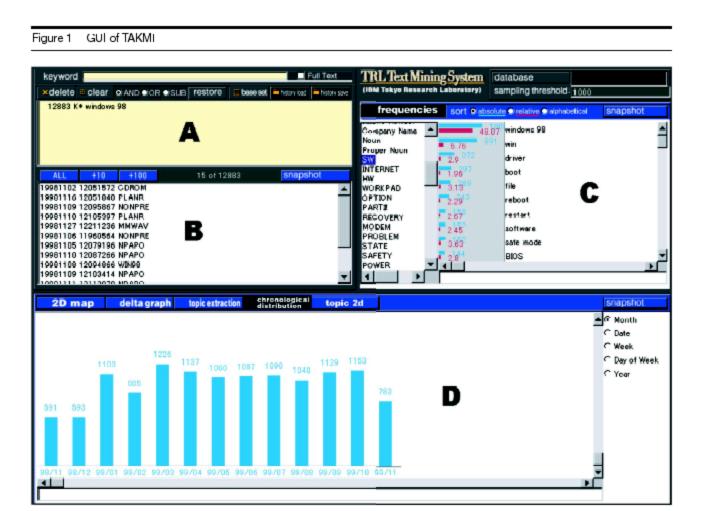
	Damage	Fail	Sticking	Dead	Bad	Freeze
Water	94 (11.1%)	27 (3.19%)	5 (0.59%)	21 (2.48%)	17 (2.01%)	16 (1.89%)
Coffee	31 (6.87%)	12 (2.66%)	13 (2.88%)	7 (1.55%)	6 (1.33%)	5 (1.11%)
Juice	3 (2.94%)	1 (0.98%)	7 (6.86%)	4 (3.92%)	5 (4.9%)	0 (0.0%)
Soda	7 (7.37%)	2 (2.11%)	12 (12.63%)	4 (4.21%)	1 (1.05%)	1 (1.05%)
Tea	3 (7.5%)	1 (2.5%)	1 (2.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.5%)
Beer	2 (5.88%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (11.76%)

* i247: Information Visualization and Presentation by Marti Hearst

Text Mining

TAKMI, by Nasukawa and Nagano, 2001

Documents containing "windows 98"



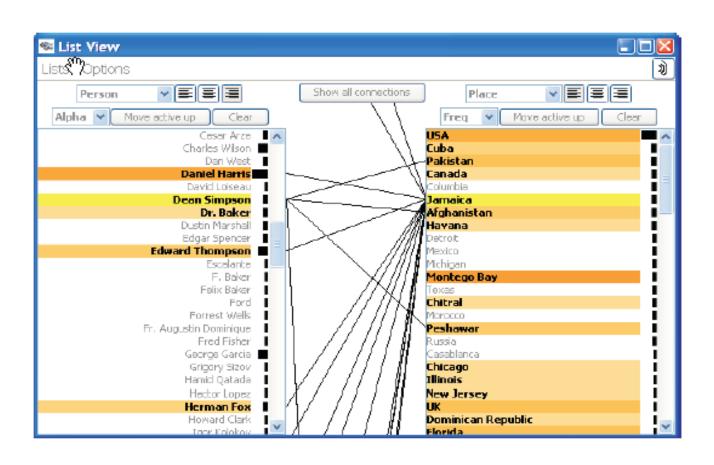
TAKMI, by Nasukawa and Nagano, 2001

 Patent documents containing "inkjet", organized by entity and year

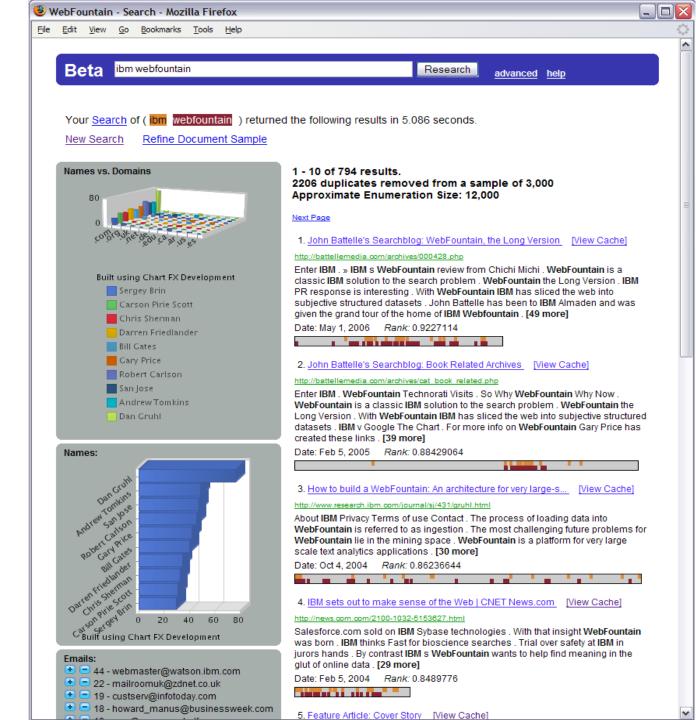
Figure 11 Topic extraction in [organization names] from 308 patent documents containing the word "inkjet"

	1891/9	1891/7	1681/8	1981/9	1981/10	1001/11	1991/15	1902/1	1992/2	1962/3
CANON										
FUJITSU										
FUAI XEROX										
ALPS										
RICOH										
SEIKO EPSON										
BROTHER IND.										
HITACHI IND.										
KAO										
FLAI FILM										
HITACHI										
NEC										
MURATA										
MATSUSHTA										
TOKYO ELECTRICITY										
SEIKOUSYA										

Text Mining: Jigsaw by Stasko et al.

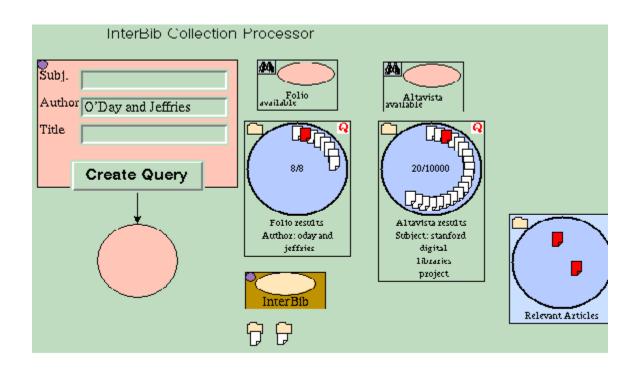


Text Mining: WebFountain



Visualization Support for SenseMaking

• DLITE by Cousins et al. '97



Visualization in Sensemaking

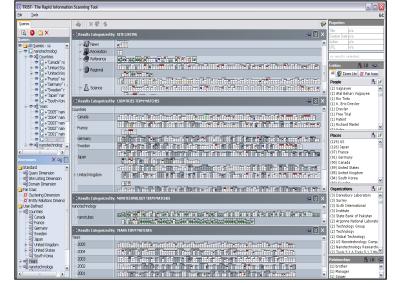
TRIST (The Rapid Information Scanning Tool) is the work space for Information Retrieval and **Information Triage**.

TRIST, Jonkers et al 05 User Defined and Automatic Categorization

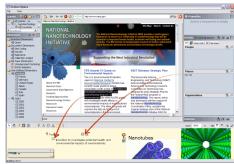
Launch Queries

Query History

Dimensions



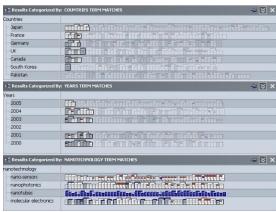
Annotated Document Browser



Comparative Analysis of Answers and Content

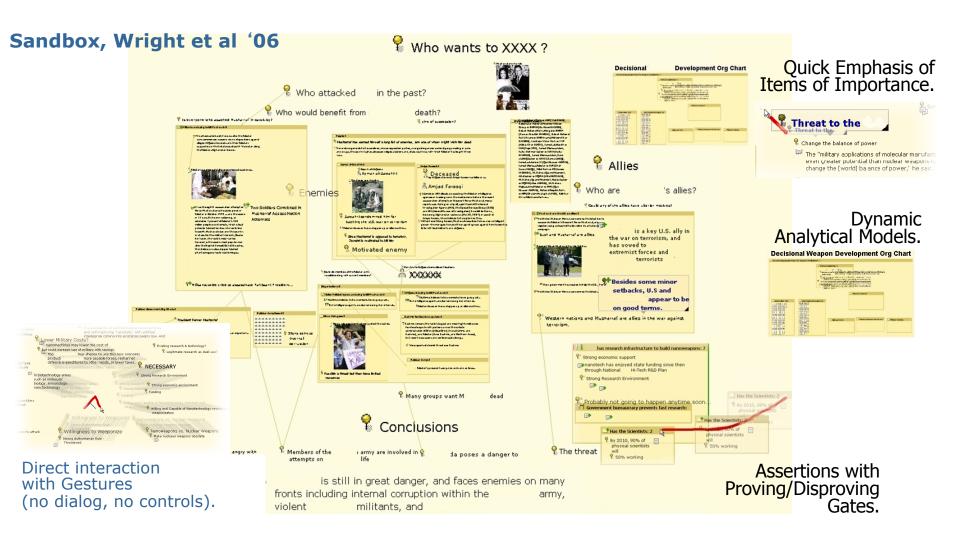
Rapid Scanning with Context

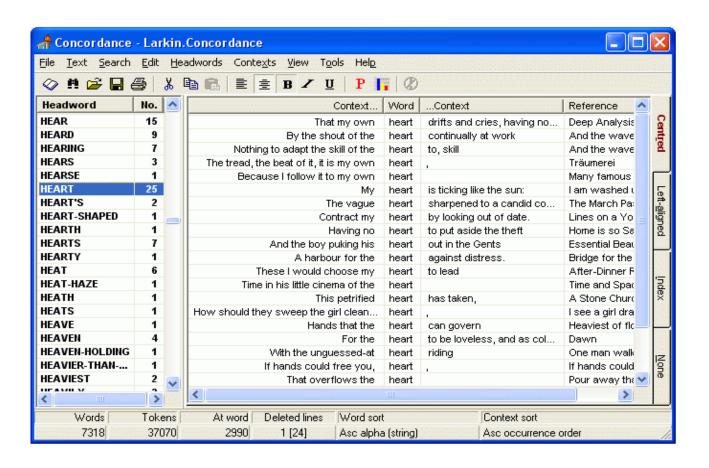
Entities

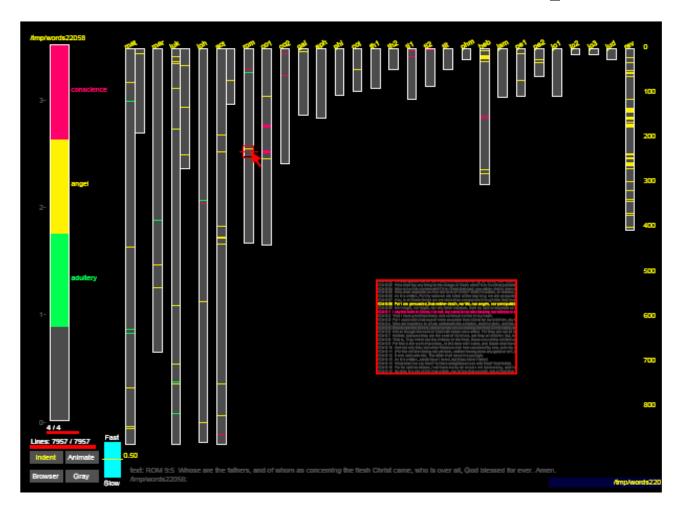


Linked Multi-Dimensional Views Speed Scanning

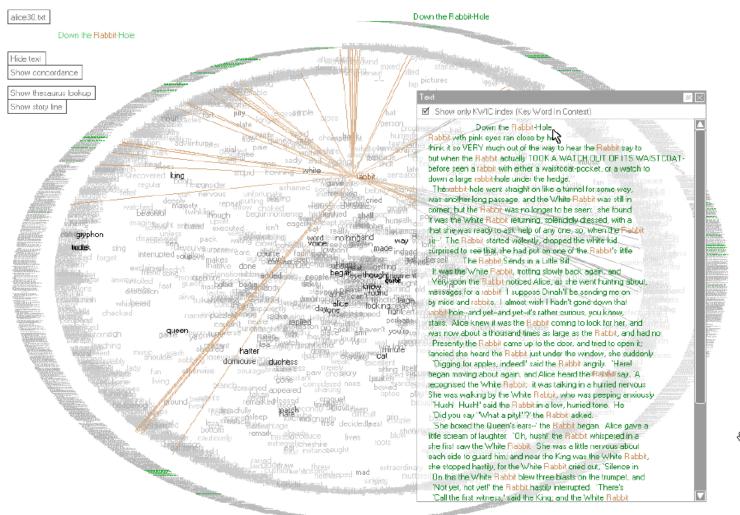
Visualization for Sensemaking





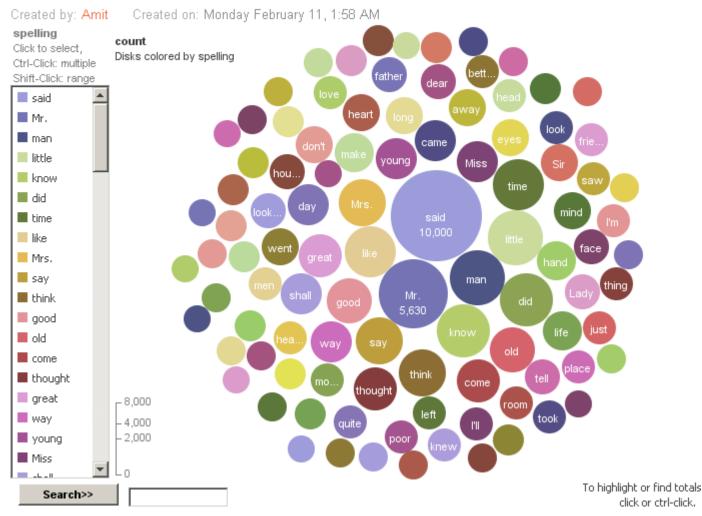


SeeSoft by Eick et al.



Visualizations: Bubble Chart: Top 100 Words 19th Century Fiction Without stopwords

Can't see the visualization? Download the latest Java plugin here. On Macs: best viewed in Safari.

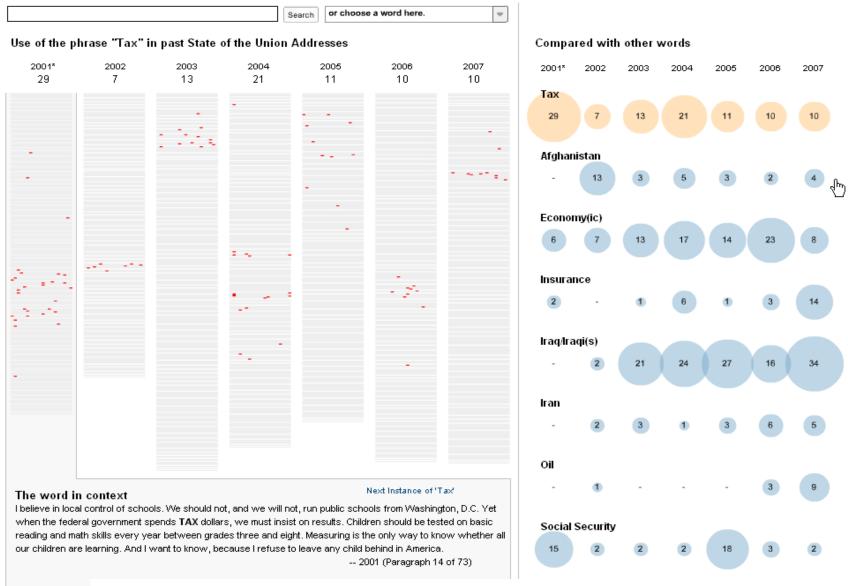


Bubble Charts (implemented by Wattenberg)

THE WORDS THAT WERE USED READ 2007 SPEECH | FEEDBACK

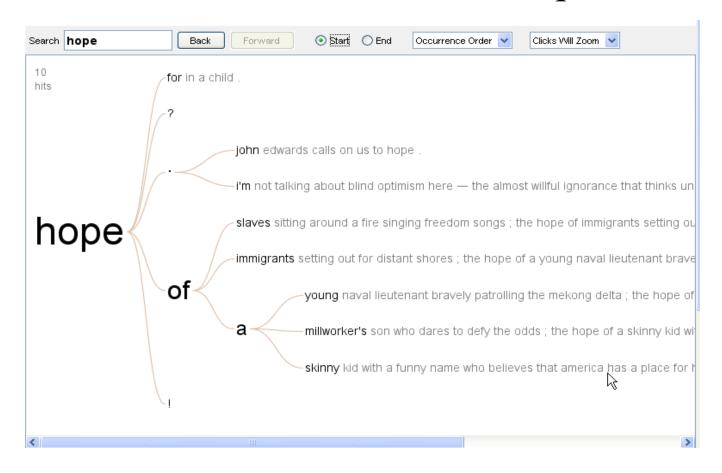
The 2007 State of the Union Address

Over the years, President Bush's State of the Union address has averaged almost 5,000 words each, meaning the the President has delivered over 34,000 words. Some words appear frequently while others appear only sporadically. Use the tools below to analyze what Mr. Bush has said.

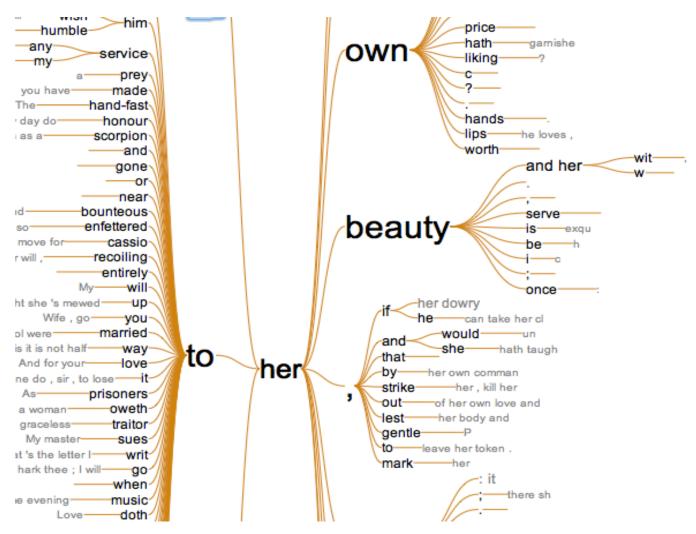


Putting it together: Werschkul of the NYTimes

president, Mr. Bush did not deliver a formal State of the 31. His Feb. 27 speech to a joint session of Congress a State of the Union, but without the title.

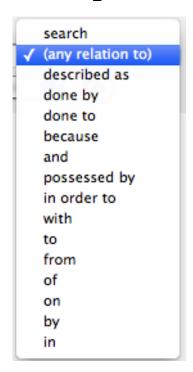


WordSeer (Hearst et al 2013)



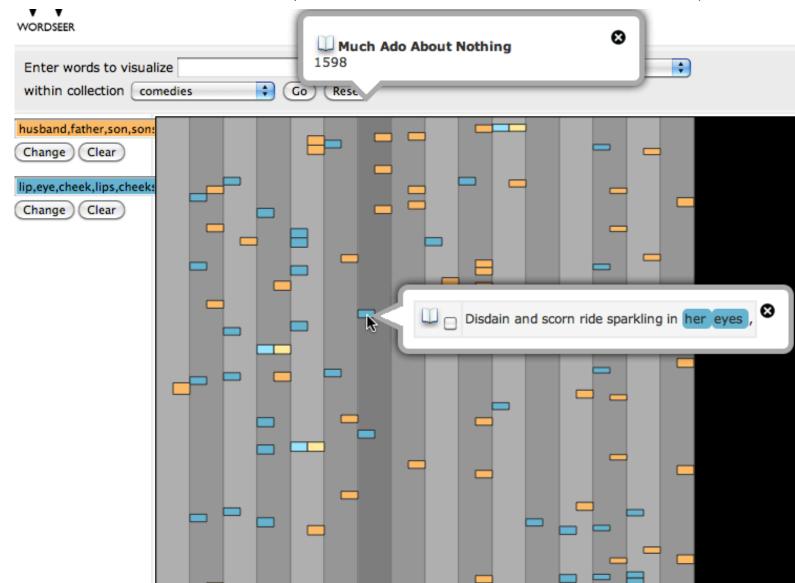
Word

Search for relationships





WordSeer (Hearst et al 2013)



Definition

Tag Cloud: A visual representation of social tags, organized into paragraph-style layout, usually in alphabetical order, where the relative size and weight of the font for each tag corresponds to the relative frequency of its use.

On the positive side:

- Compact
- Draws the eye towards the most frequent (important?) tags
- You get three dimensions simultaneously!
 - alphabetical order
 - size indicating importance
 - the tags themselves

Weirdnesses

- Violates principles of perceptual design
 - Longer words grab more attention than shorter
 - Length of tag is conflated with its size
 - White space implies meaning when there is none intended
 - Ascenders and descenders can also effect focus
 - Eye moves around erratically, no flow or guides for visual focus
 - Proximity does not hold meaning
 - The paragraph-style layout makes it quite arbitrary which terms are above, below, and otherwise near which other terms
 - Position within paragraph has saliency effects
 - Visual comparisons difficult (see Tufte)

Weirdnesses

- Meaningful associations are lost
 - Where are the different country names in this tag clouds?

All time most popular tags

beach berlin birthday black blackandwhite blue boston bw california cameraphone camping canada canon car cat cats chicago china christmas church city clouds color concert dso day dc dog england europe fall family festival film florida flower flowers food france friends fun garden geotagged germany girl graffiti green halloween hawaii hiking holiday home honeymoon hongkong house india ireland island italy japan july kids la lake landscape light live london losangeles macro march me mexico mountain mountains museum music nature new newyork newyorkcity newzealand night nikon nyc ocean paris park party people portrait red river roadtrip rock rome san sanfrancisco scotland sea seattle show sky snow spain spring street summer sun sunset sydney taiwan texas thailand tokyo toronto travel tree trees trip uk urban usa vacation vancouver washington water Wedding white winter yellow york zoo

What are tags?

You can give your photos a "tag", which is like a keyword or category label. Tags help you find photos which have something in common. You can assign up to 70 tags to each photo.

Weirdnesses

Which operating systems are mentioned?

This is a **tag cloud** - a list of tags where size reflects popularity. sort: alphabetically | by size

net ajax apple architecture art article articles audio bit200w07 blog blogs books business code comics community computer cooking cool CSS culture database design development diy download ebooks education entertainment environment fashion fic finance firefox flash flickr fonts food forum free freeware fun funny game games google graphics green gtd hardware health history home howto html humor illustration images imported inspiration internet it japan java javascript jobs language library lifehacks linux mac magazine maps marketing media mobile money movies mp3 music news online opensource osx photo photography photos photoshop php plugin podcast politics portfolio productivity programming python radio rails recipes reference religion research resources rss ruby rubyonrails science search security seo Shopping stash social software sports tech technology tips tools toread travel tutorial tutorials tv twitter typography ubuntu video videos web web2.0 webdesign webdev wiki wikipedia windows wishlist wordpress writing youtube

(red tags are tags you share with everyone else)

Alternative: "Semantic" Layout

- Improving Tag-Clouds as Visual Information Retrieval Interfaces, Hassan-Monteroa & Herrero-Solana, InSciT2006
- Tags grouped by "similarity, based on clustering techniques and co-occurrence analysis"

ajax apple art article audio blog blogging blogs books business code comics community computer cool css culture daily del.icio.us delicious design development diy firefox flash flickr free freeware fun funny games geek google graphics gtd hacks hardware history howto html humor images internet java javascript language lifehacks linux mac maps media movies mp3 music news opensource osx photo photography photos php politics productivity programming python rails reference research rss ruby science search security shopping social software tech technology tips tool tools toread travel tutorial tutorials usability video web web2.0 webdesign webdev wiki windows writing xml

Figure 1: Traditional Tag-Cloud. Tags have been selected and visually weighted according to its frequency of use.

4 RESULTS

lisp perl python ruby rails database wordpress fonts wiki gtd

books writing language math Science philosophy religion history politics

media **news blog blogs** internet technology business web2.0 rss search gcogle

firefox accessibility usability php xml ajax javascript html css webdesign

design web reference howto tutorial java programming development tools software opensource free

windows linux unix security networking hardware apple mac osx

game games fun funny humor art photography flash animation comics

cinema film movies movie Video t/

audio music mp3 ipod radio podcast podcasting

mobile treo psp xbox fashion Shopping

travel food health marketing advertising

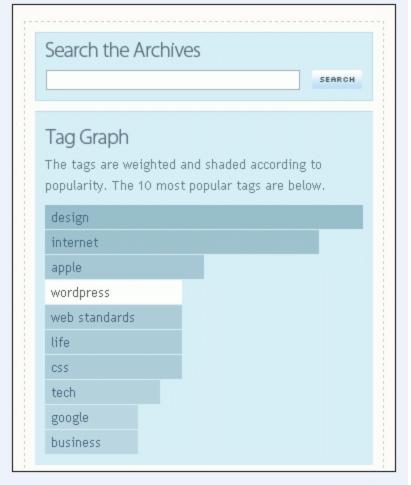
Figure 2: Improved Tag-Cloud. Tags have been selected and visually weighted according to function 1.

Tag Cloud Alternatives

Provided by Martin Wattenberg

Ofresh architecture art artist bio blog census chi class cogsci color company constraint cs data dataportrait design diagram enron ethics example eyetracking framework gis golan google graph graphics hei history homepage hypergraph ibm infovis infovisgroup ir java language law map math music network newmedia news numbers person portrait psych publicrecords rdf sna software softwarevis stats stream tech text toolkit treemap ui venn video vision visualization visualreasoning vna web wiki

abcd	391
archived	14
articles	1369
bjaodn:the	13
categories	19
cleanup	15
copyright	28
jesus	47
list	137
mind	32
redirects	53
requested	17
requests	220





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SFU Natural Language Lab http://natlang.cs.sfu.ca

Text is tough (to visualize)

- With text, it is easy to extract and show the main trends
- But in text analytics we often want to highlight the rare but unexpected and important event

Explore new visualizations that exploit parsed language

Lensing Language

- Semantic parsing of natural language: going beyond topic models and clustering bags of words
- Exploit language understanding: who did what to whom, where, when and how ...
- "Embodied" visualization: place spatial, temporal and social entities into an intuitive low dimensional space

Lensing Wikipedia

- Provide a summary visualization of all of history ... as represented in Wikipedia
- The information is all in natural language (English)
- The task: query based visual summarization of history events (in Wikipedia)
 - e.g. "Describe Roman interactions with Carthage between 200BC and 15BC"
 - e.g. "Between 500 BCE and 2012 CE what events occurred in Siberia"
 - e.g. what was created, burned, bought, sold in a particular region or at a particular time?

Lensing Wikipedia

- Web crawl of wikipedia:
 - select all pages that summarize events that happened in a year or decade, e.g.



Main page
Contents
Featured content
Current events
Random article
Donate to Wikipedia

Interaction
 Help
 About Wikipedia
 Community portal
 Recent changes

Article Talk

1470s

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is a list of events occurring in the 1470s, ordered by year.

```
Contents [hide]
1470 • 1471 • 1472 • 1473 • 1474 • 1475 • 1476 • 1477 • 1478 • 1479
```

1470

January-December

- March 12 Wars of the Roses Battle of Lose-coat Field: The House of York defeats the House of Lancaster.
- May 15 Charles VIII of Sweden, who had served three terms as King of Sweden, dies. Sten Sture the Elder becomes Regent of Sweden.
- . October A rebellion orchestrated by King Edward's former ally, the Earl of Warwick, forces the King to flee England to seek support from his br
- October 30 Warwick releases Henry VI of England from the Tower and restores him to the throne.

Natural Language Processing Pipeline

- Tokenization (splitting up into word tokens)
- Part of speech tagging (nouns, verbs, ...)
- Parsing (finding syntactic structure: noun phrases, verb phrases, ...)
- Finding person, location names (person=Pericles, location=Rome, ...)
- Semantic annotation: Finding predicates like start and arguments like Athenion (initiator) and slave rebellion (thing_started)
- Pronoun referents and noun phrase coreference

Natural Language Processing Pipeline

- End result: we crawl thousands of Wikipedia pages (the precise number varies)
- We can find the time for each event easily in this dataset (the URL contains the year)
- About 64K events can be assigned a geo-location out of 82K events in total.
- Our current dataset visualizes the entire 64K extracted events from Wikipedia history summary pages.

Lensing Wikipedia

104BC: Athenion starts a slave rebellion in Segesta

First Step: Parsing Wikipedia

Second Step: Project spatially

Predicate

Arg0: initiator

Arg1: thing_started

Location

(Sicily: 2D Plot, lat=37.93; long=12.83)

Time

Plot 104BC on a 1D timeline

```
"arg0": "Mina de Ouro",
       "arg1": "the chief center for the gold trade and a major source of revenue
for the crown",
       "description": "Portuguese sailors reach Mina de Ouro on the Gold Coast
(present-day Ghana) and explore Cape St. Catherine, two degrees south of the
equator. Mina de Ouro becomes the chief center for the gold trade and a major
source of revenue for the crown.",
       "event": "become",
       "latitude": 5.5499977999999999,
       "longitude": -0.249999,
       "roleArg0": "Agent",
       "roleArg1": "entity_changing",
       "title": "Ghana",
       "year": 1471
```

- Show the text as soon as possible. (click on Sparta, chronologically arranged events shown to user)
- NLP is hidden from the user. No parses shown
- All views are always synchronized.
- Information is assumed to be verb-centric. (20K verbs in our 64K event dataset)
- Map: different views (flat, globe, butterfly). Toggle to select one cluster, drag to select many. Pan to move map around.
- Timeline. Shows global timeline and local selection of time interval simultaneously.

- **Faceted browsing.** Each list is a facet. Choices in the list are added as a constraint. Constraints can be removed in any order. Sparta, entity_refusing. Remove Sparta, add Texas.
- Location Facet. All the locations identified in the data as playing a role in some event. Italy v.s. Rome.
- Current Country Facet. Names of contemporary countries by reverse lookup of geo-locations.
- Role Facet. Taken from the semantic role labels.
 Underlying parse structure is not shown to the user.
- Group By: Facets can also be used to group results into a two dimensional grid of events. Narrows down what you read attentively. Texas, entity_refusing => thing_tried
- Search box to permit text-based search.

- Person facet. Names of people in the dataset (automatically identified). Clear all, select Ptolemy.
- Timeline view. Restrict to a time interval: Select 350BC to 250BC. Move entire selection rightwards to 325BC-225BC.
- All views and facets are synchronized.
- Can clear constraints out of order just like in faceted browsing (Marti Hearst).
- Clear all constraints and start again.
- Typically can find surprising facts about history in about 5 to 6 interactions with this interface.
- Try it out! It's on the web:
 - http://lensingwikipedia.cs.sfu.ca

What next?

- Multiple faceted lists can be used. More or less hierarchical.
- Some ideas for evaluation of a visual browser:
 - Exploit the fact that it is on the web. Now. No need to distribute or install anything.
 - Potentially large number of users to test text vis ideas.
 - Use multivariate analysis on the web site.
 - Track usage of different facets.
 - Track time to find an "interesting" page on Wikipedia.
 - Try to attract a large number of users.