



Topic Modeling of Tweets: #ElectionNight #MidTerms 2018

PIPELINE

Data Collection and Storage

Tweepy :Twitter search
API
MongoDB: 70,029 tweets

Preprocessing

Clean data, remove stop
words , stemming,
tokenization

Sentiment Analysis

Tweet Polarity, Subjectivity

Count Vectorizer

Term Frequencies ,
unigrams, bigrams,
trigrams

Topic Modeling

LDA-10 topics
Dimensionality Reduction

Gradient Boosting Regressor

Predict retweet counts
Features:
LDA doc_topic probability,
polarity,subjectivity

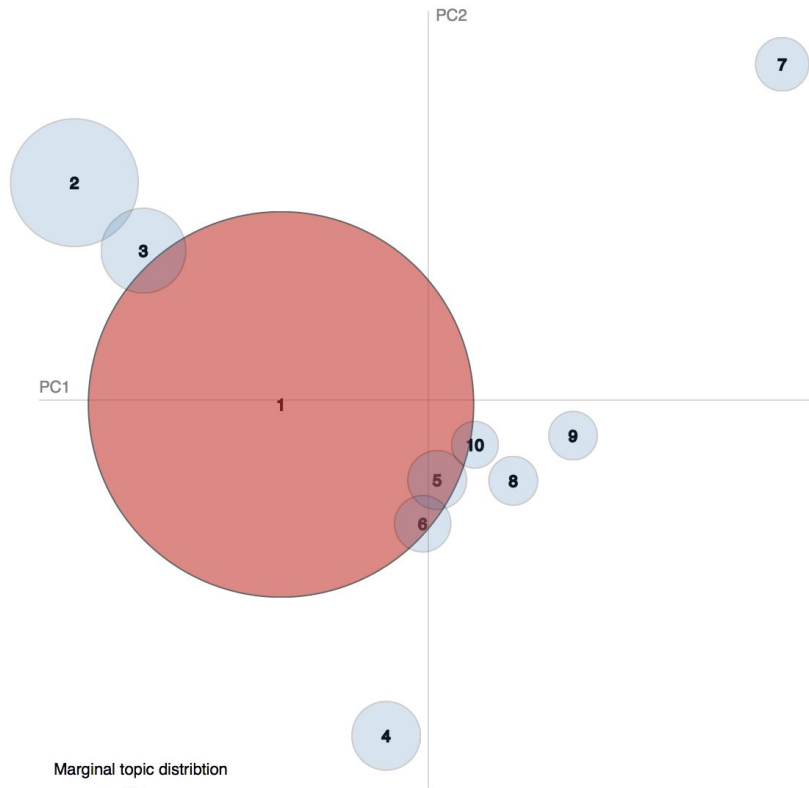
GENERAL TOPIC -HOUSE, SENATE ELECTIONS

Selected Topic: 1

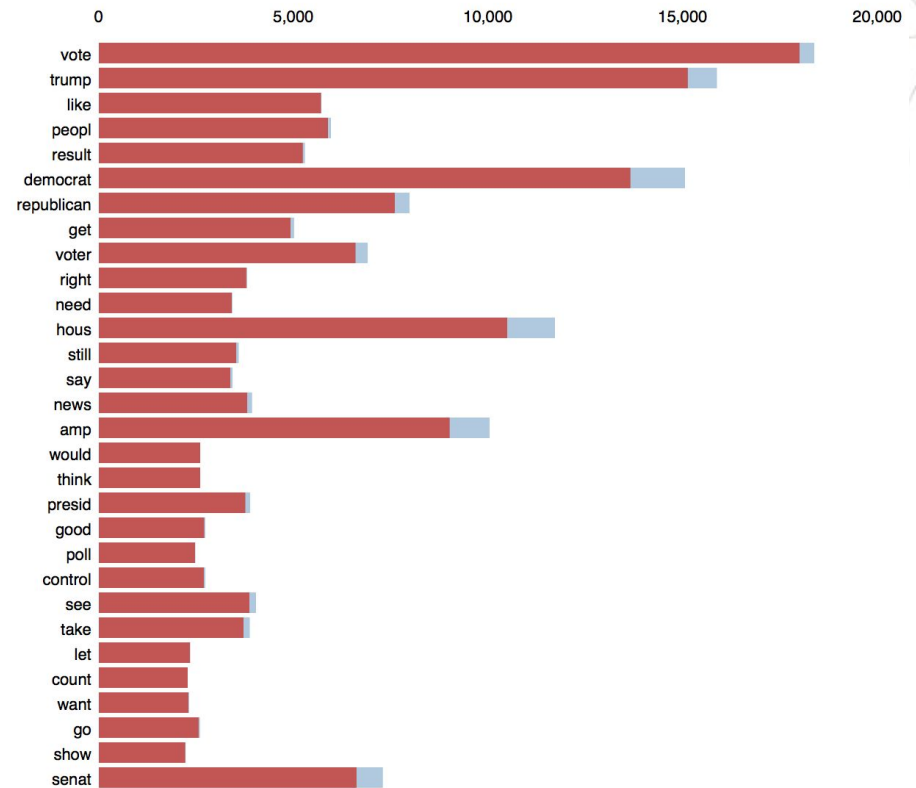
Slide to adjust relevance metric:(2)
 $\lambda = 0.08$



Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Top-30 Most Relevant Terms for Topic 1 (76.9% of tokens)



Overall term frequency
Estimated term frequency within the selected topic

1. saliency(term w) = frequency(w) * [sum_t p(t | w) * log(p(t | w)/p(t)) for topics t: see Chuang et. al (2012)
2. relevance(term w | topic t) = $\lambda * p(w | t) + (1 - \lambda) * p(w | t)/p(w)$: see Sievert & Shirley (2014)

HISTORIC WINS

Selected Topic: 2

Previous Topic

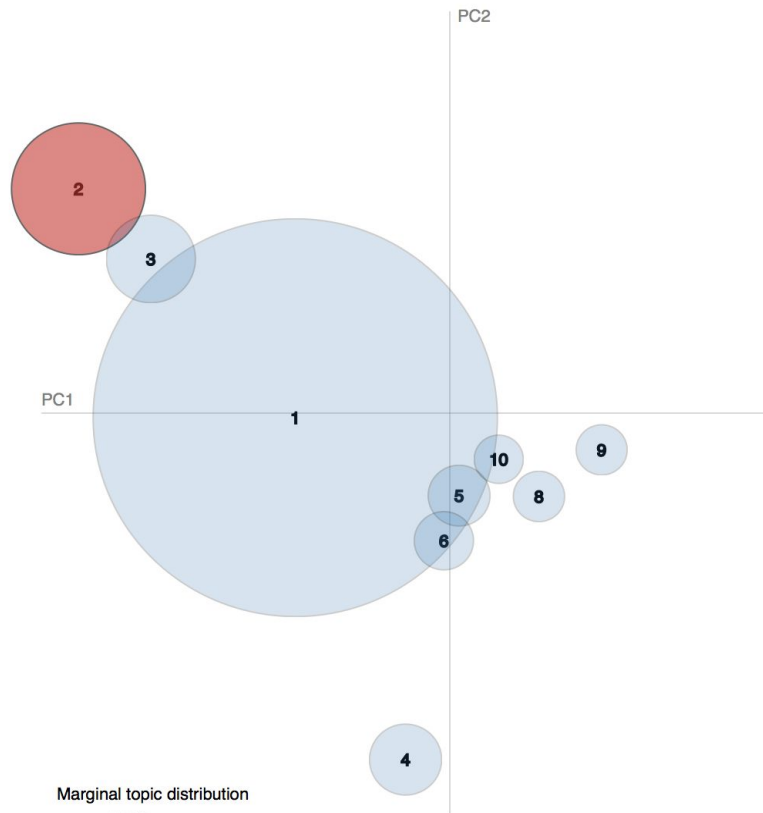
Next Topic

Clear Topic

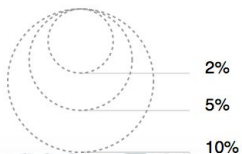
Slide to adjust relevance metric:(2)
 $\lambda = 0.09$



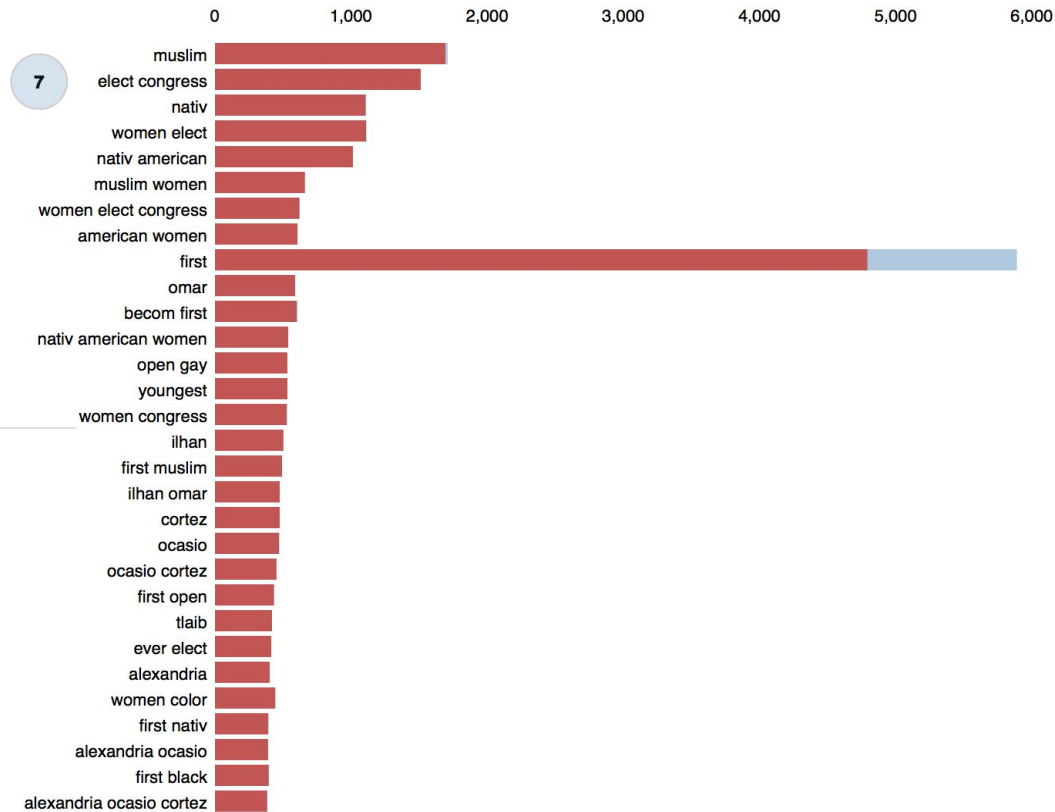
Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Marginal topic distribution



Top-30 Most Relevant Terms for Topic 2 (8.4% of tokens)



Overall term frequency

Estimated term frequency within the selected topic

1. $\text{saliency}(\text{term } w) = \text{frequency}(w) * [\sum_t p(t | w) * \log(p(t | w) / p(t))]$ for topics t ; see Chuang et. al (2012)

2. $\text{relevance}(\text{term } w | \text{topic } t) = \lambda * p(w | t) + (1 - \lambda) * p(w | t) / p(w)$; see Sievert & Shirley (2014)

DEMOCRATS FLIPPING HOUSE, TEXAS SENATE

Selected Topic: 3

Previous Topic

Next Topic

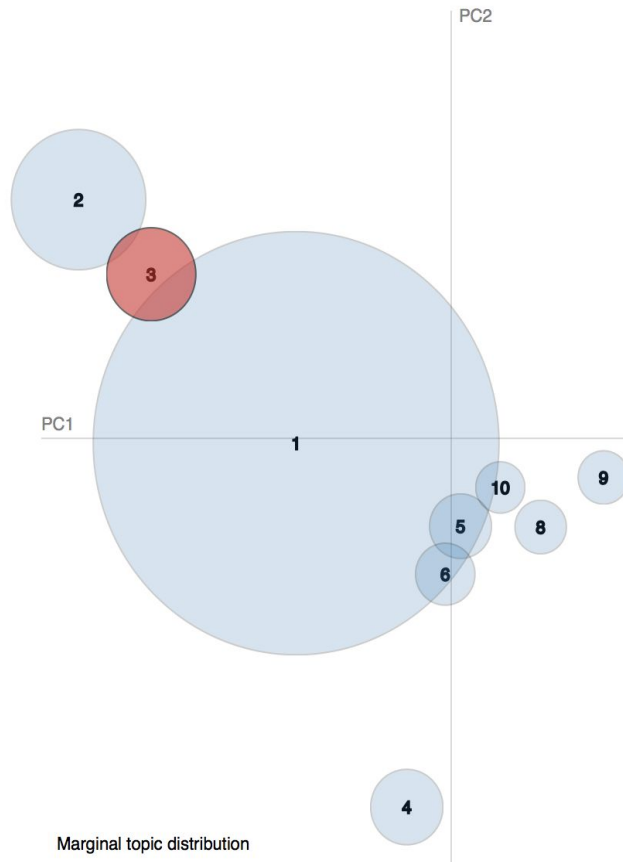
Clear Topic

Slide to adjust relevance metric:(2)

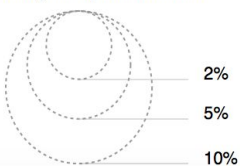
$\lambda = 0.16$

0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

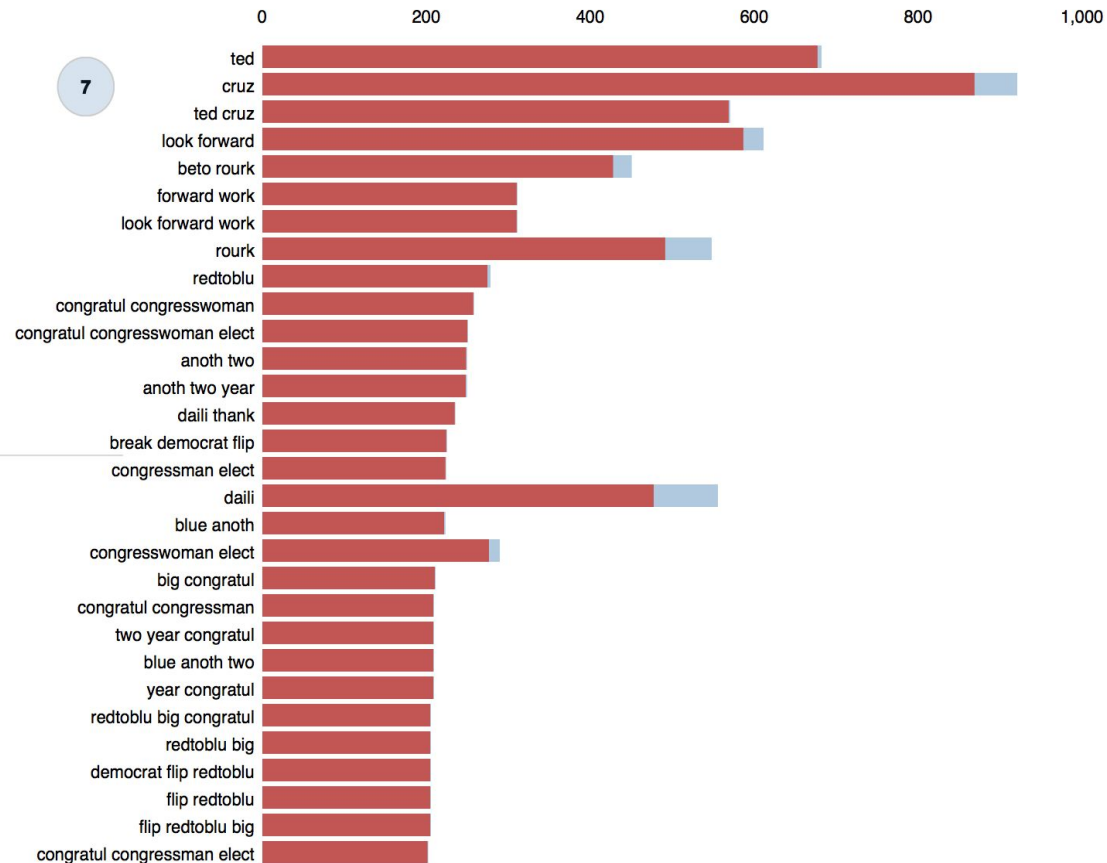
Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Marginal topic distribution



Top-30 Most Relevant Terms for Topic 3 (3.7% of tokens)



Overall term frequency

Estimated term frequency within the selected topic

1. $\text{saliency}(\text{term } w) = \text{frequency}(w) * [\sum_t p(t|w) * \log(p(t|w)/p(t))]$ for topics t ; see Chuang et. al (2012)

2. $\text{relevance}(\text{term } w | \text{topic } t) = \lambda * p(w|t) + (1 - \lambda) * p(w|t)/p(w)$; see Sievert & Shirley (2014)

STATES LEGALIZING MARIJUANA

Selected Topic: 8

Previous Topic

Next Topic

Clear Topic

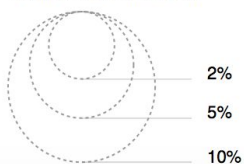
Slide to adjust relevance metric:(2)
 $\lambda = 0.16$



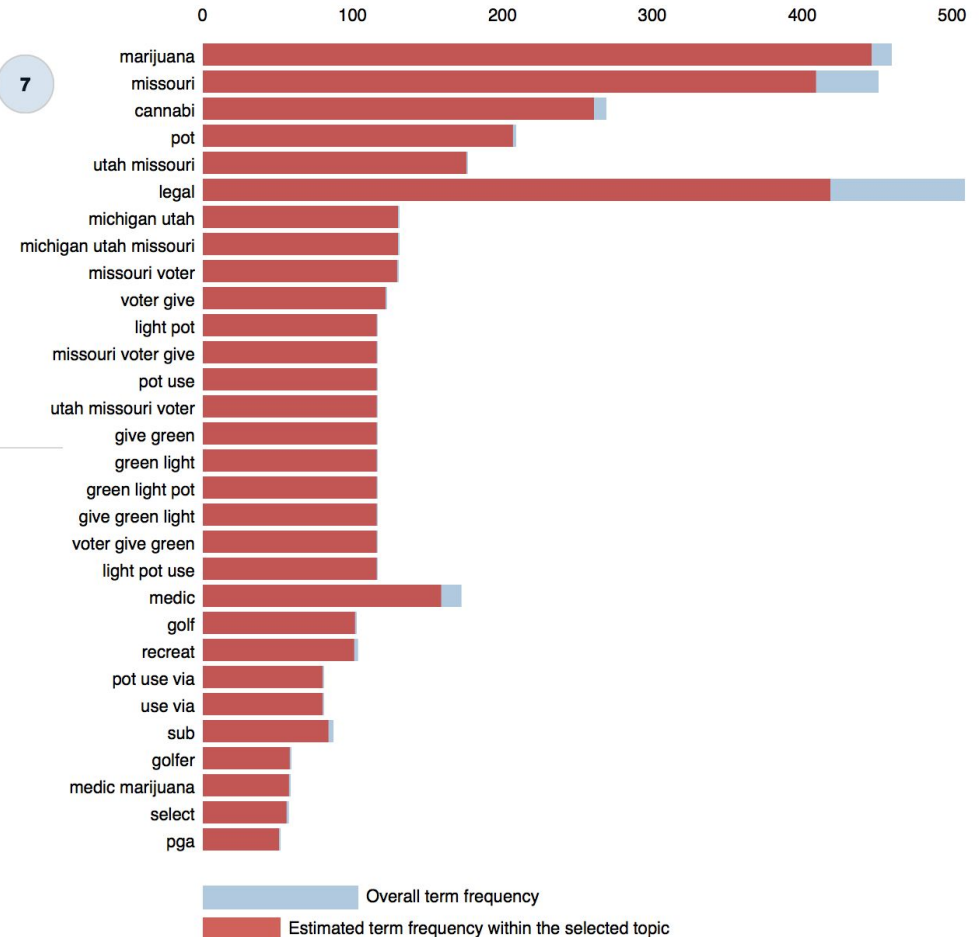
Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Marginal topic distribution



Top-30 Most Relevant Terms for Topic 8 (1.2% of tokens)



1. $\text{saliency}(\text{term } w) = \text{frequency}(w) * [\sum_t p(t | w) * \log(p(t | w) / p(t))]$ for topics t ; see Chuang et. al (2012)
2. $\text{relevance}(\text{term } w | \text{topic } t) = \lambda * p(w | t) + (1 - \lambda) * p(w | t) / p(w)$; see Sievert & Shirley (2014)

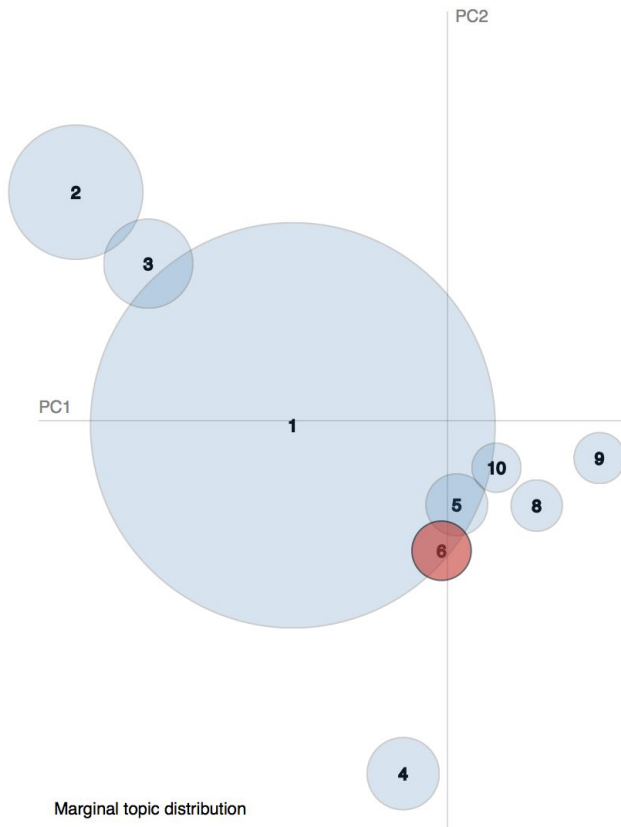
GOVERNOR ELECTIONS IN GEORGIA

Selected Topic: 6 [Previous Topic](#) [Next Topic](#) [Clear Topic](#)

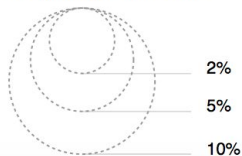
Slide to adjust relevance metric:(2)
 $\lambda = 0.12$



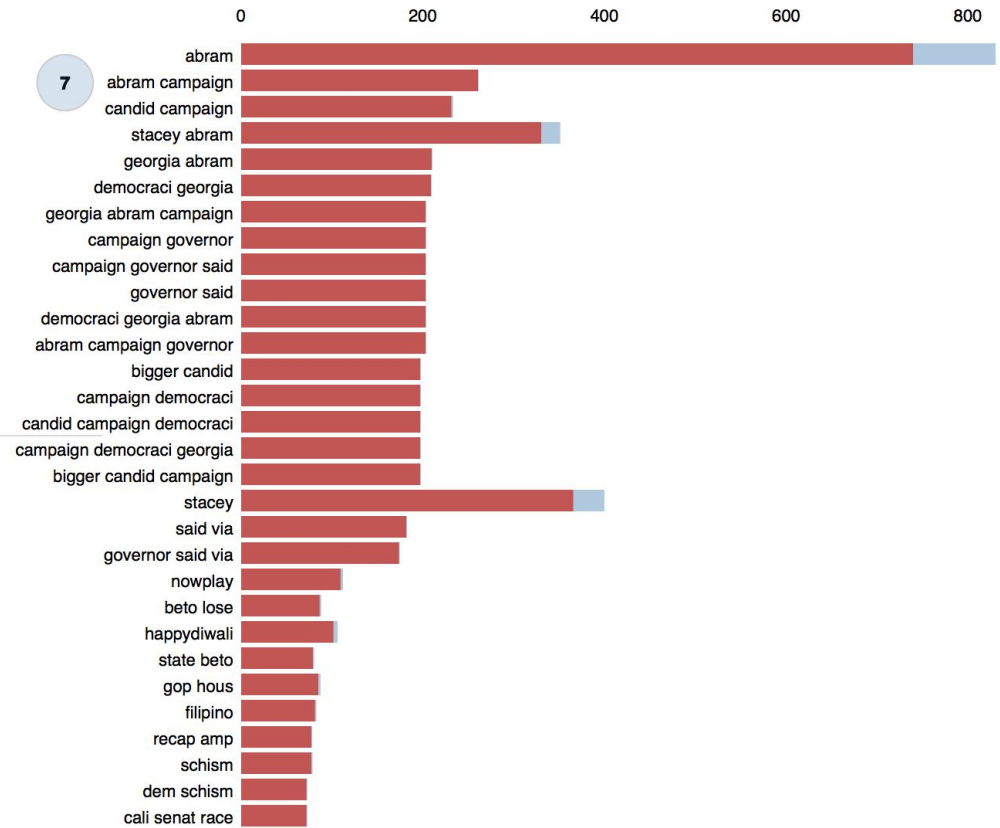
Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Marginal topic distribution



Top-30 Most Relevant Terms for Topic 6 (1.6% of tokens)



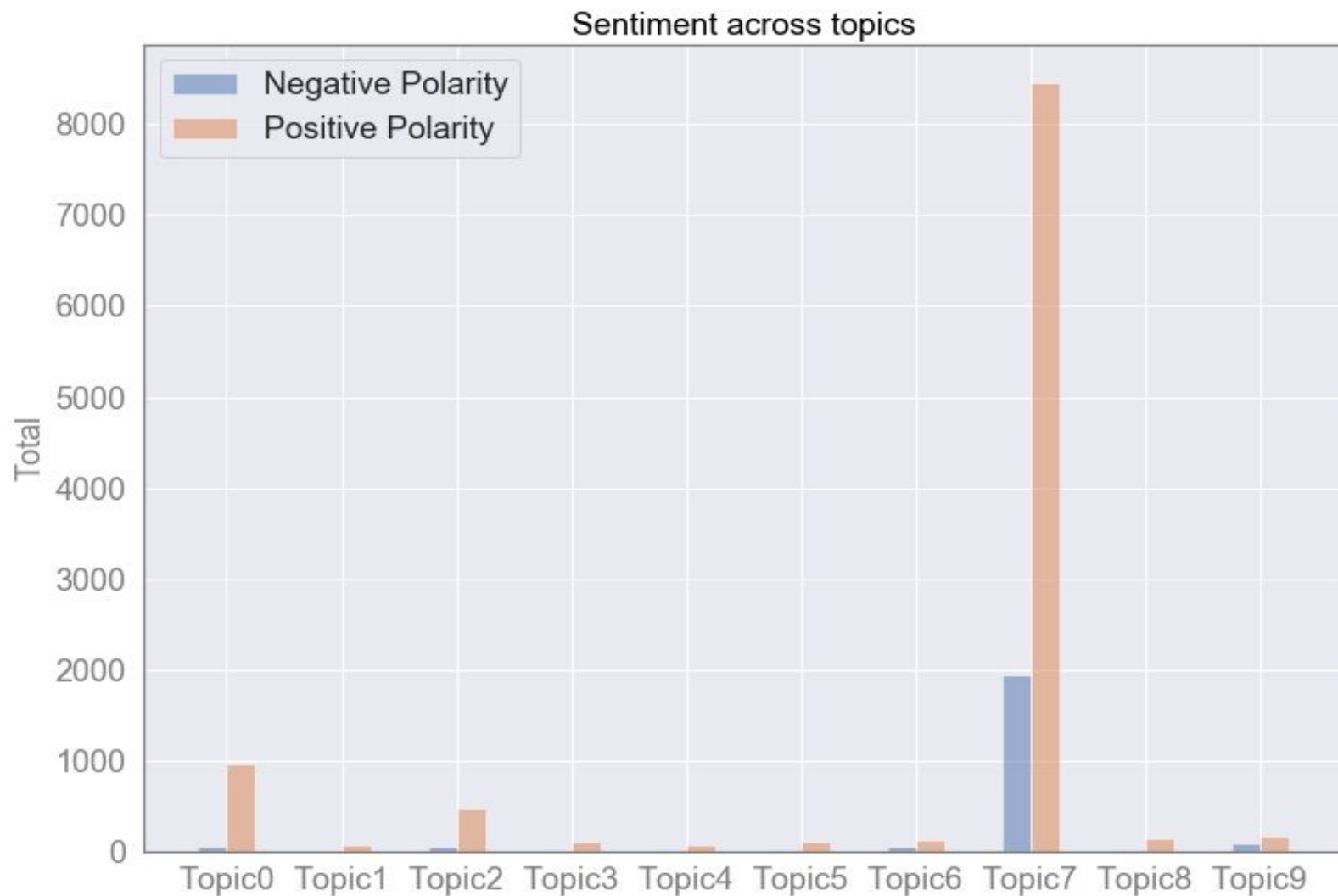
Overall term frequency

Estimated term frequency within the selected topic

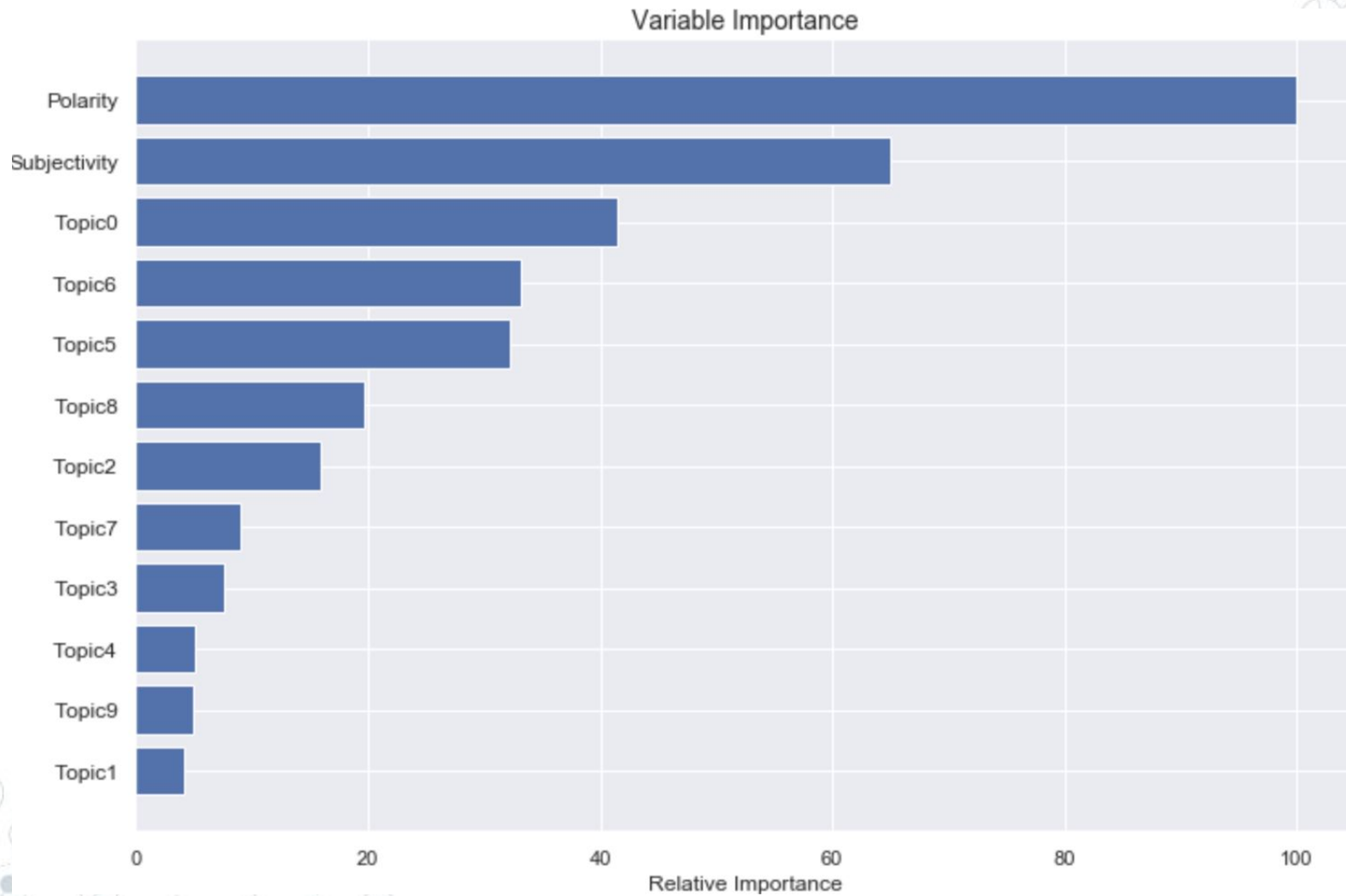
1. saliency(term w) = frequency(w) * [sum_t p(t | w) * log(p(t | w)/p(t))]; for topics t; see Chuang et. al (2012)

2. relevance(term w | topic t) = $\lambda * p(w | t) + (1 - \lambda) * p(w | t)/p(w)$; see Sievert & Shirley (2014)

SENTIMENT ANALYSIS



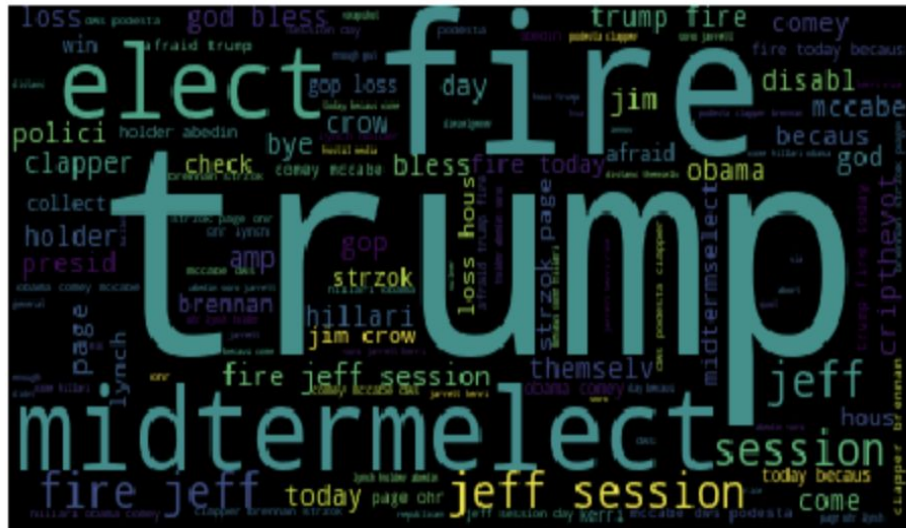
GRADIENT BOOSTING REGRESSOR FEATURE IMPORTANCE TO PREDICT RETWEET COUNTS



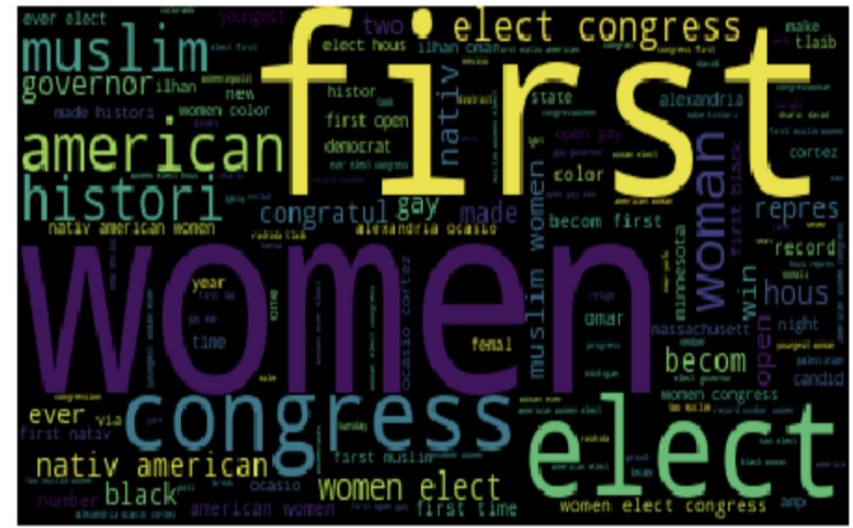


PIC 0-HISTORIC WINS

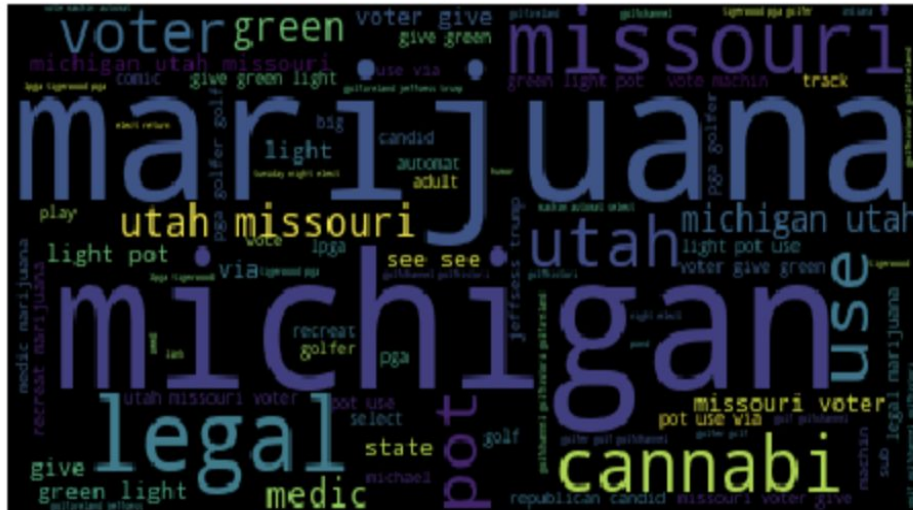
TOPIC 6-TRUMP



TOPIC 0-HISTORIC WINS



TOPIC 5-STATES VOTING TO LEGALIZE MARIJUANA



FUTURE WORK

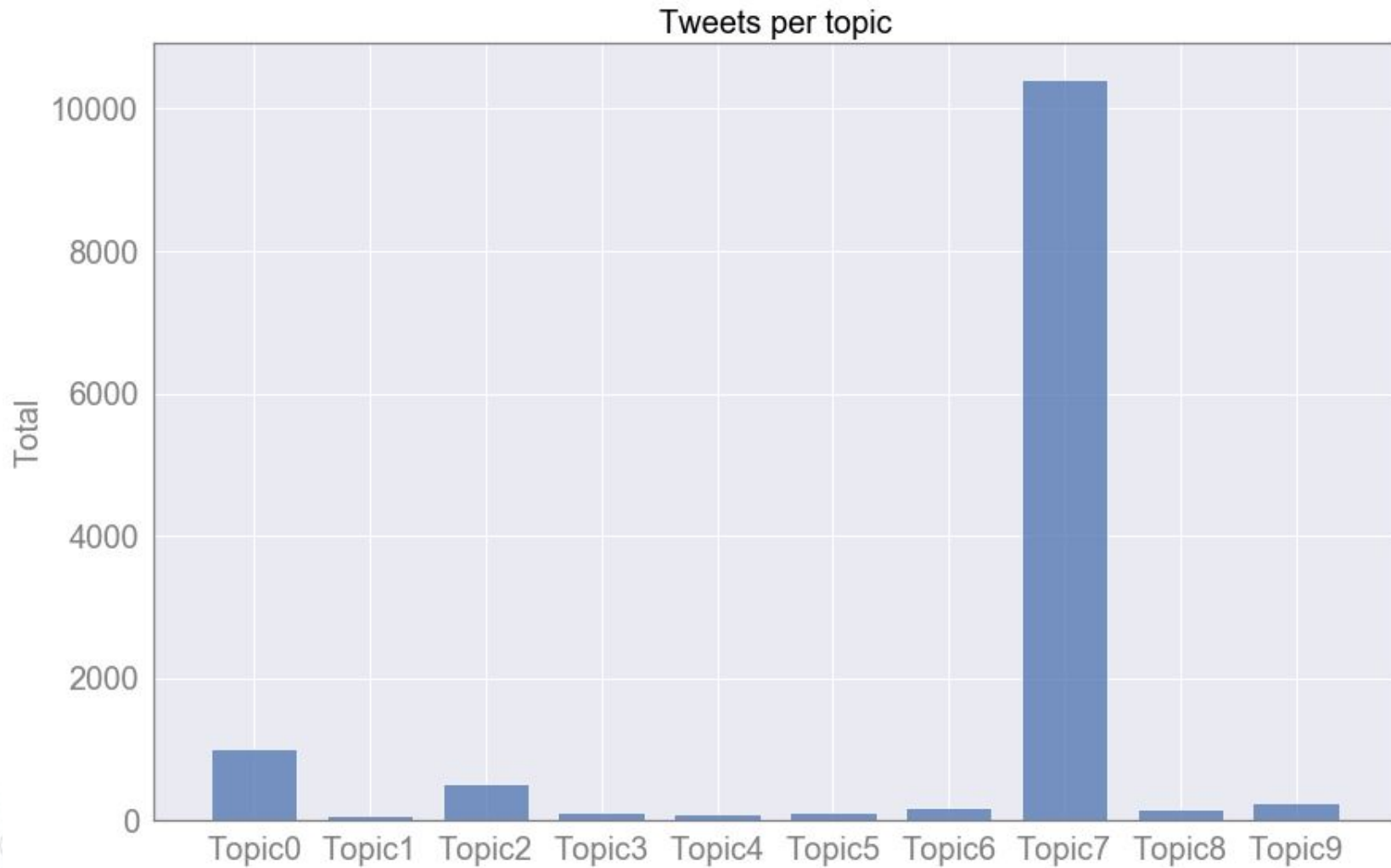
1. Use a different pipeline like word2vec and k-means clustering to identify topics and most frequent words in tweets
2. Gather more tweets and use guided LDA to get subtopics within a topic
3. Tune hyperparameters like doc_topic_prior, evaluate_topics frequency, word_topic_prior
4. Build a flask app to predict a topic for a tweet on midterm elections



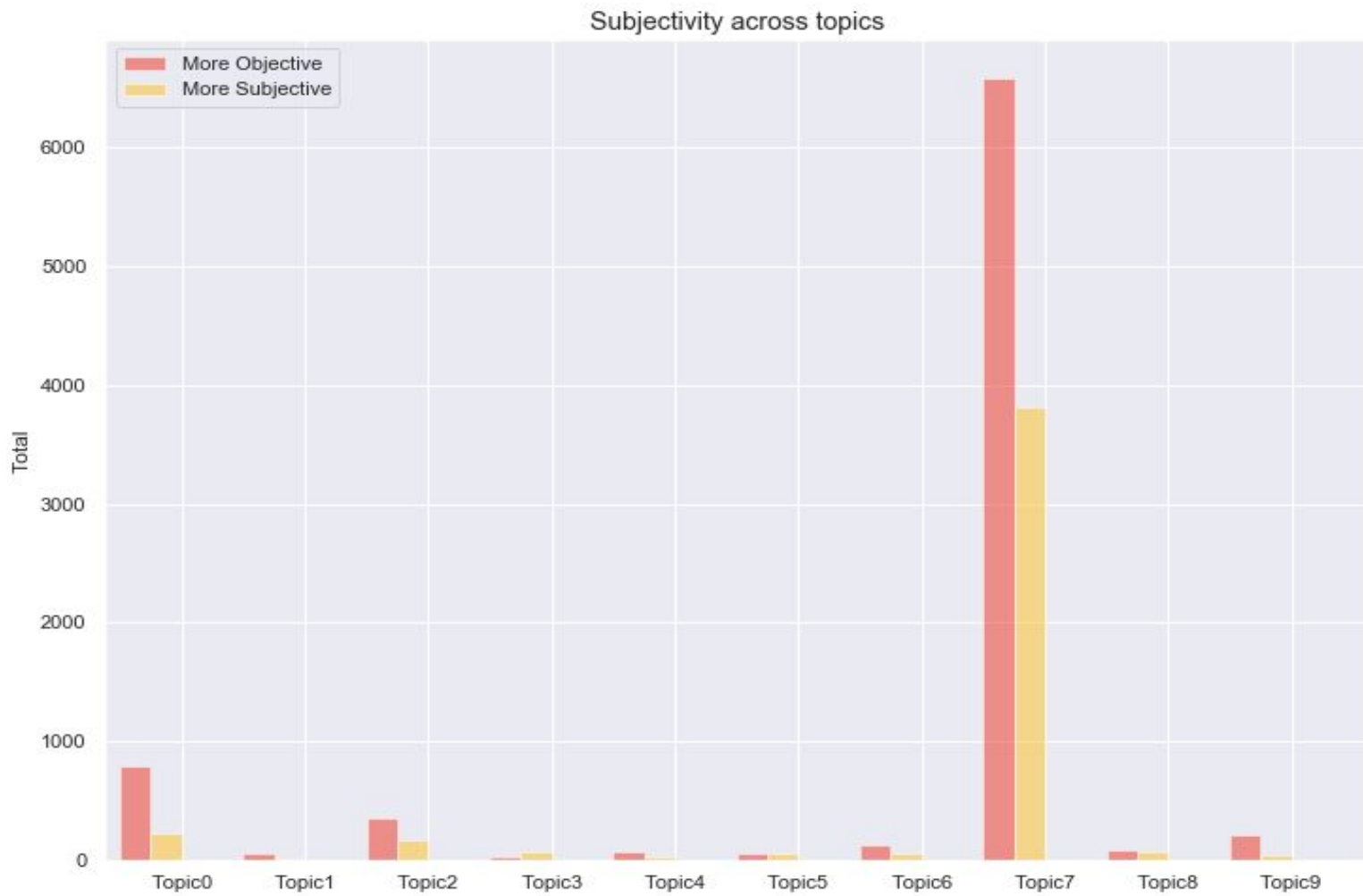
Thanks!

Any questions?

FUTURE WORK



SENTIMENT ANALYSIS



TOPIC ABOUT ONE PARTY RULE ENDING

Selected Topic: 10

Previous Topic

Next Topic

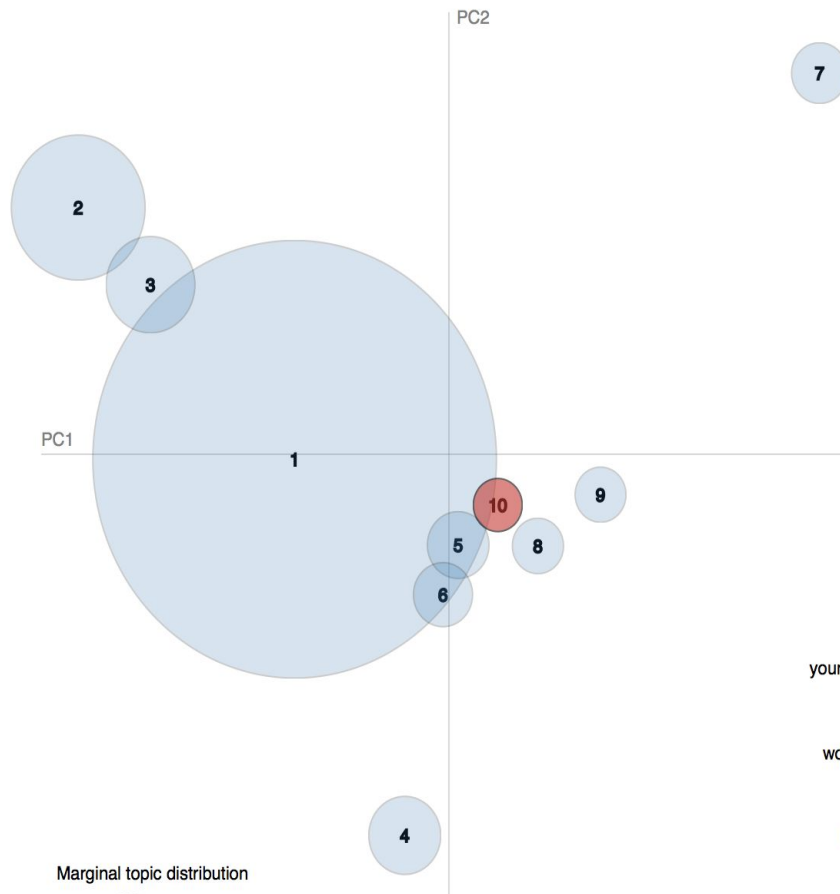
Clear Topic

Slide to adjust relevance metric:(2)

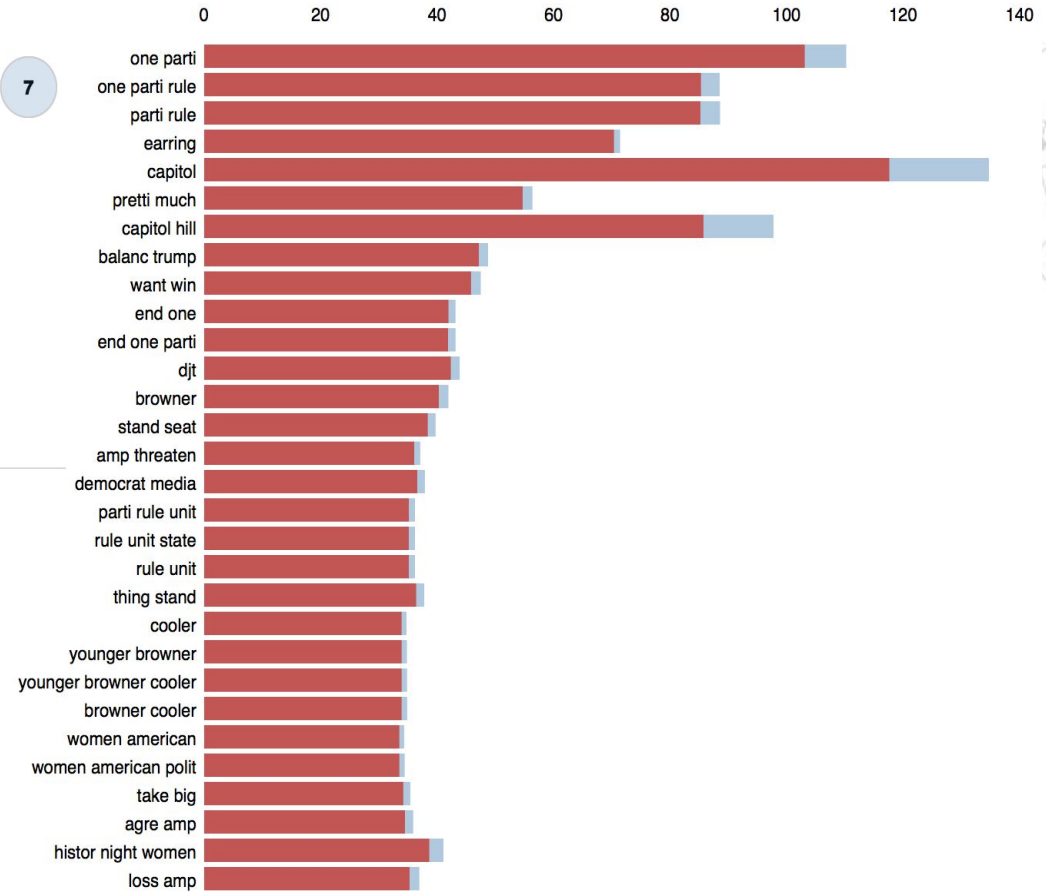
$\lambda = 0.16$

0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Top-30 Most Relevant Terms for Topic 10 (1.1% of tokens)



Overall term frequency

Estimated term frequency within the selected topic

1. $\text{saliency}(\text{term } w) = \text{frequency}(w) * [\sum_t p(t | w) * \log(p(t | w)/p(t))]$ for topics t ; see Chuang et. al (2012)

2. $\text{relevance}(\text{term } w | \text{topic } t) = \lambda * p(w | t) + (1 - \lambda) * p(w | t)/p(w)$; see Sievert & Shirley (2014)

Marginal topic distribution



TOPIC ABOUT TRUMP FIRING JEFF SESSIONS

Selected Topic: 5

Previous Topic

Next Topic

Clear Topic

Slide to adjust relevance metric:(2)

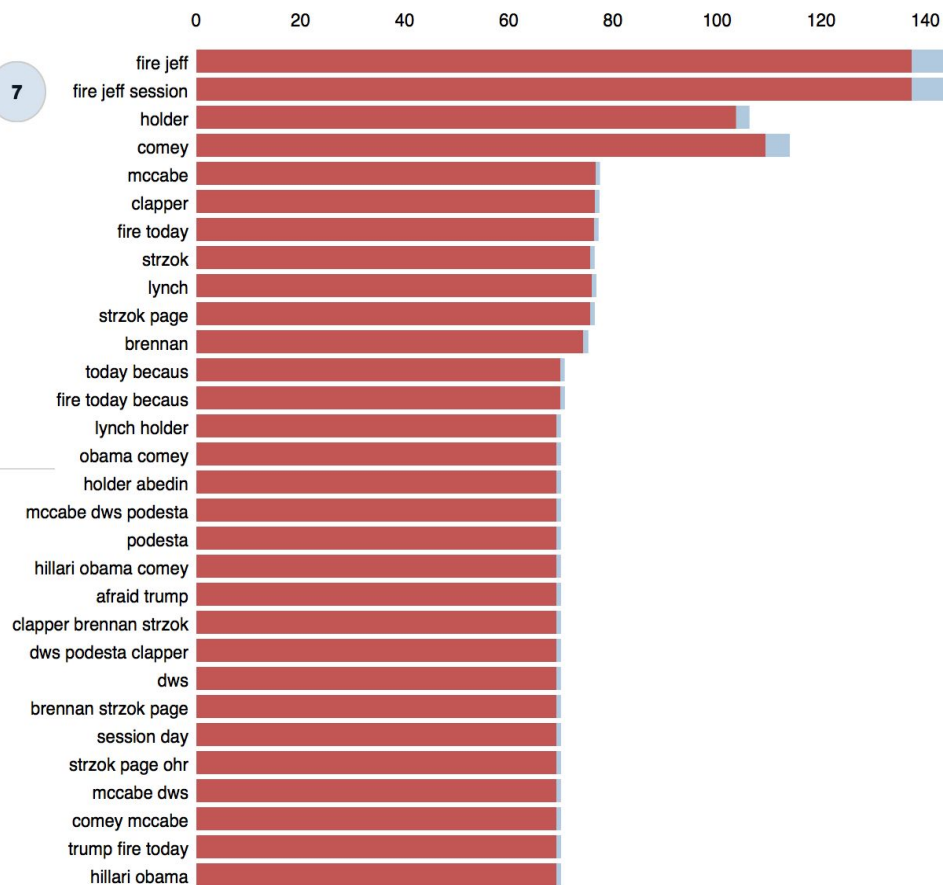
$\lambda = 0.13$

0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)



Top-30 Most Relevant Terms for Topic 5 (1.8% of tokens)



Overall term frequency

Estimated term frequency within the selected topic

1. $\text{saliency}(\text{term } w) = \text{frequency}(w) * [\sum_t p(t | w) * \log(p(t | w)/p(t))]$ for topics t ; see Chuang et. al (2012)

2. $\text{relevance}(\text{term } w | \text{topic } t) = \lambda * p(w | t) + (1 - \lambda) * p(w | t)/p(w)$; see Sievert & Shirley (2014)