1. **Who I am.**
   1. Patrick Trinkle, 3rd Year PhD Student.
2. **Goals:**
   1. The goal of the system is to facilitate discovery of new information.
      1. Query something and find something related.
   2. This system attempts to automatically find collaborative information and augments the investigator’s knowledge.
3. **Corpus:**
   1. What are reports?
      1. Reports on locations, such as news or police reports or travel advisories.
      2. Metadata: source, GPS, references to maps, and other objects: reports.
   2. Too much data to really achieve full knowledge.
4. **Previous Work:**
   1. Lists - traditional
   2. Tree view – scatter/gather clusters with hierarchy
   3. Cluster view.
   4. Co-occurrence – if you reframe the problem as observers
      1. The reports are effectively observations and you’re looking at them trying to find other related observations that didn’t necessarily know existed.
5. **The Process:**
   1. Extract metadata/semantic information from reports;
   2. Store this information, it’s smaller so you can cluster it more quickly when they query the system.
      1. The clustering method can be determined experimentally.
6. **The Result:**
   1. Glean information from GUI rather than searching through endless lists.
   2. 3-Dimensional user interface.
   3. Can zoom and rotate.
   4. Example where we find something we weren’t necessarily looking for.
7. **Future Work:**
   1. Building the system.
   2. Experimenting with its effectiveness.
   3. Finding other applications of it.
8. **Questions?**

**Examples to use:**

1. Searching for information about person of interest A. Query system for reports on person A. Many of the reports have references to maps. You notice that there are several maps that are also referenced by another cluster of reports. You examine and find person of interest B. Turns out, A and B are in cahoots. Voila, now you have new information that would not have been provided by a different interface.
2. Searching against a database of police reports, you can search for accidents involving pedestrians. The locations of these could be correlated to an area where there are also lots of recorded incidents of red-light running.
3. If you turned on the temporal data, you could run your query and watch the resulting clusters change over time. You could gain new insights from this information. It’s possible that incidents of robbery in certain areas are seasonal. Albeit, there are probably other ways to ascertain that information.