

Srinjay | Datta | Sanjeev | Robin | Sujan | Bodhi | Niten witter twitter twitter witter witte

## **Motivation**

Twitter emerged from social network to a news media for tracking real-world events, like-



## Motivation

Some relevant twitter handles for extracting meaningful events-

Politics	NYC Politics (@PoliticsInNYC)	
Sports	BBC Sport (@BBCSport) Star Sports (@StarSportsIndia)	
Natural Disasters	Get Ready Get Thru (@NZGetThru)	
Events Organized	New York Nightlife (@NYNightlife) Fashion and Style (@FashionAndStyle)	
Taxi Availability & Planning	YellowCabNYC (@YellowCabNYC) taxiNYC (@taxiNYC)	
Public Departments of US (Govt.)	NYC DOT (@NYC_DOT)  NYC Finance (@NYCFinance)	Chosen

## Motivation

## NYC DOT (@NYC DOT)

#### Twitter Handle:

 Information related to Transportation at NYC

#### Primary objective:

- Extracting Eventful Information.

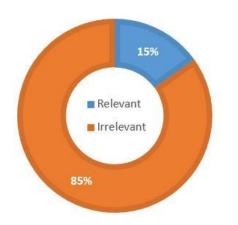
#### Event:

NYC Road-Block/Closure

#### Information:

- Event Tag
- Date
- Time
- Location

#### RELEVANCE



254.5 tweets/month

#65thStTransverse in @CentralParkNYC closed both directions (except for emergency vehicles) on 4/10 from 12:01-6AM.

& New York City 311 and NYCEM - Notify NYC

@CentralParkNYC #65thStTransverse 10th April, 2016 12:01-6AM

## Data

TWITTER JSON Parser CSV

## **Tweets**

From NYC DOT Twitter Handle

Around 2000 tweets, with -

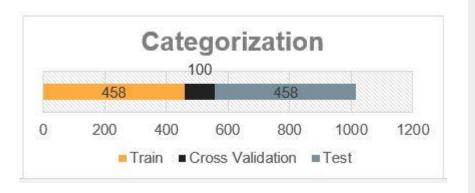
- Time of tweet
- Tweet Description
- Hashtags

Manual labeling of all tweets are done (Relevant / Non-Relevant)

## Data

TWITTER JSON Parser CSV

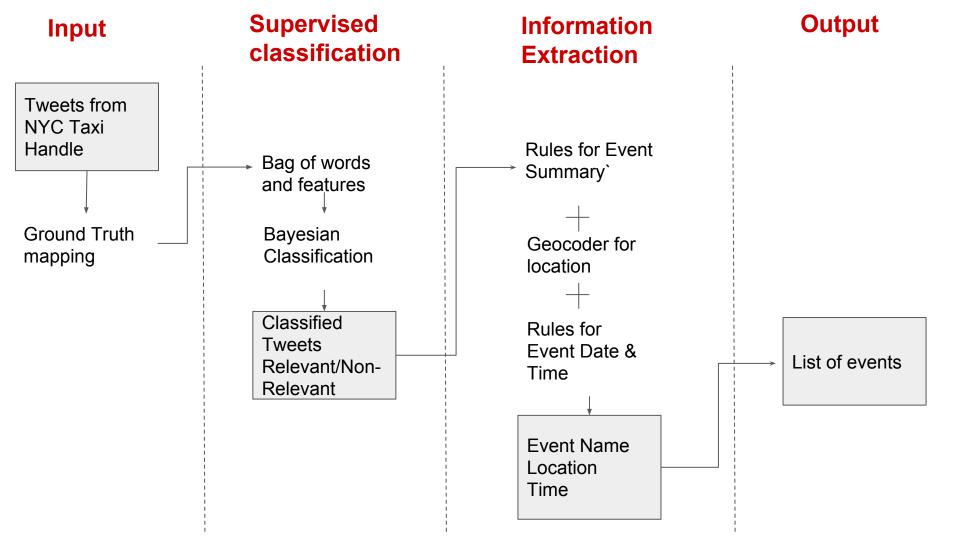
# **Tweets**



### Problems faced -

- Mostly Irrelevant Data (wrt Roads)
- Out of Vocabulary Words used
- High amount of noise and ambiguity of semantic

# Process Flow Diagram



# **Ground Truth Marking**

# Preliminary Marking - Relevant - Non-Relevant

- Preliminary marking done by all the team members
- The marking process gave insights into rules for extraction of date and time and location
- Inter Annotator Agreement is measured among

# Tweet Preprocessing

To prepare data for classification, the following is done consecutively -

#### 1. Normalization

- a. Punctuation Removal
- b. Squeezing of Whitespace

#### 2. Encoding

- a. Twitter API introduces some characters outside UTF-8
- b. the others are generated from the csv
- 3. **Date and Time Attribute** Introduced
  - A new feature added, instead of treating all dates individually
  - b. Same applied for time.
- 4. **Numeric Removal**, since it unnecessarily increases the number of tokens
- 5. **Tokenization** (Tweets broken into words)
- 6. Stop Words Removal
- 7. **Stemming** (As bag of words are considered as feature, stemming is important)

# Feature Engineering

#### Step 1:

$$Word\ Score = \left(\frac{Occurence\ in\ Relevant\ Tweets}{Total\ \#\ of\ Relevant\ Tweets}\right) - \left(\frac{Occurence\ in\ NonRelevant\ Tweets}{Total\ \#\ of\ NonRelevant\ Tweets}\right)$$

Score indicative of Relevance prediction; Appropriate Normalization

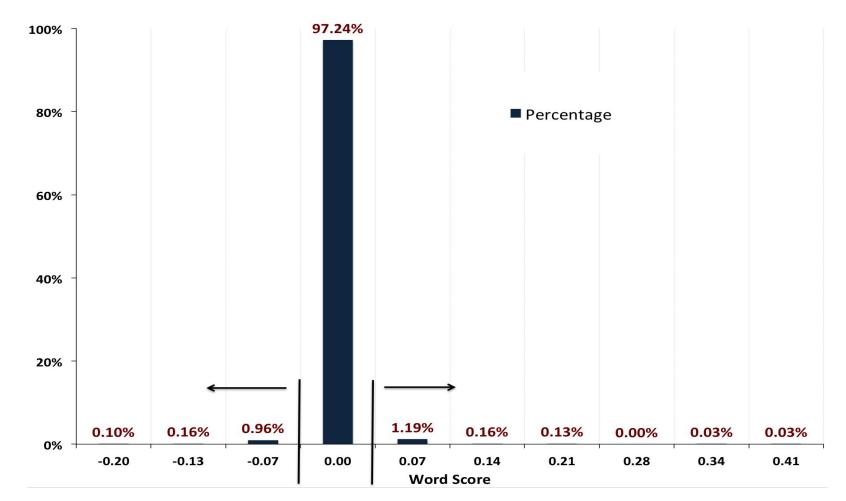
#### Step 2:

Distribution of the word score for all the words plotted. [in the next slide]

#### Step 3:

Extracting words with outlier scores [say, outside the 95% confidence interval]

#### **Word Score Distribution Histogram**



# Feature Engineering

## **Positive Words:**

```
['bridge', 'sun', 'fri', 'bound', 'thru'
'one', 'sat', 'closed', 'closure', 'closures',
'lanes', 'reminder', 'full', 'overnight', 'lane', 'from', 'will']
```

## **Negative Words**

```
['here', 'office', 'free', 'report', 'contact', 'the', 'pls', 'commissioner', 'your', 'with', 'you', 'share', 'please', 'location', 'dot', 'our']
```

# Bayesian Text Classification Incomplete Slide

Naive Bayes is a simple technique for constructing classifiers: models that assign class labels to problem instances, represented as vectors of feature values, where the class labels are drawn from some finite set.

1. It is a conditional probability model: given a problem instance to be classified, represented by a vector  $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}1,...,\mathbf{x}n)$  representing some n features (independent variables).

$$P(c|x) = P(x|c).P(c)/P(x)$$

## Objective:

Understand the type of event.

## Example:

- Full CLosure
- Both Direction



## **Input:**

full closure, both directions 9/2 & Details below:

## **Output:**

Full closure both directions

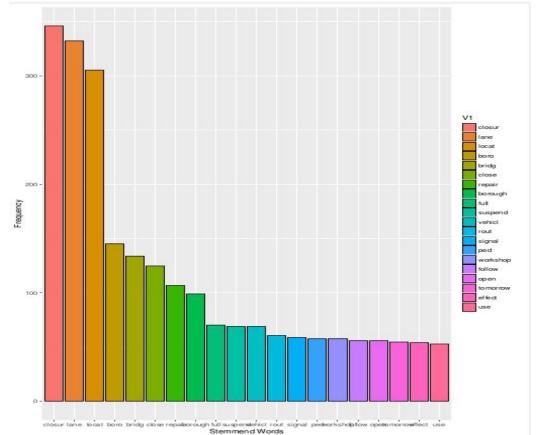


## 1. Build Event Vocabulary

- Take all the relevant tweets.
- b. Take out the most frequent words (using a threshold frequency)Based on their stemmed counterparts
- c. Inference from Data:
   close(5), closed(114), closes(1),
   closing(2), closely(3) = close(125)
   Closures(106),closure(240) =
   closur(346).
- d. Create a Vocabulary of frequent words.
- e. Manually remove the non relevant words related to road closure or blockage event

Stem	Words	Frequency
pleas	please pleased	670
report	report reported reporting reports	622
dot	dot	360
closur	closures closure	346
lane	lane lanes	332
locat	location locations located	305
contact	contact contacting contacted	287
pl	pl pls	277
free	free	233

<sup>\*</sup>Number in brackets represents their occurrence frequency.



## 2. Compare Incoming Tweet

- a. Tokenize, Normalize Tweet
- b. Check if each token is in Vocab
- c. If yes, include in 'name'
- d. List tokens in the order of occurrence.

Stem	Words	Frequency
closur	closures closure	346
lane	lane lanes	332



## **Event Date - Time Extraction**

#### Example Tweets with Date/Time

- 1. 12/5 thru 12/20, 7am-3pm.
- 2. Today lane closures begin from 10am-3pm
- 3. 12/16-12/18 12:01-5AM & 12/19 1-6AM

Step 1	Retrieve dates by REGEX + NER
Step 2	Retrieve time by REGEX
Step 3	Delete duplicate dates
Step 4	Assign times to relevant dates



14-12-2015 and 15-12-2015	10pm-5pm
16-12-2015	12.01am-5:40am

## **Event Date - Time Extraction**

#### Pain points -

- 12am Noon
- 2. Two location, two date/time
- 3. One date, two time
- 4. Time ranging from one day to another
- 5. 1 date, 1 weekday mentioned

6. Time Mentioned before a Date



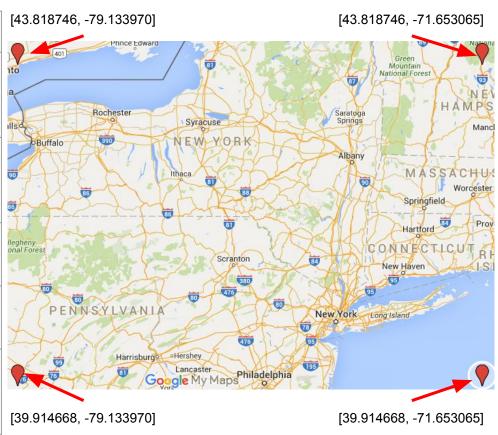
Extended: #BQE nightly lane closures from 12:01-5AM in both directions will now

continue through April 30.

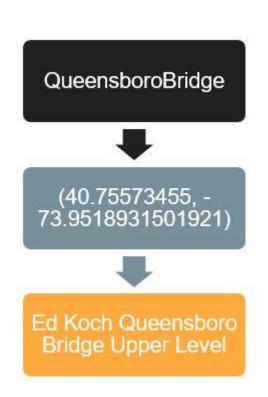
NYC DOT @NYC DOT · Apr 1

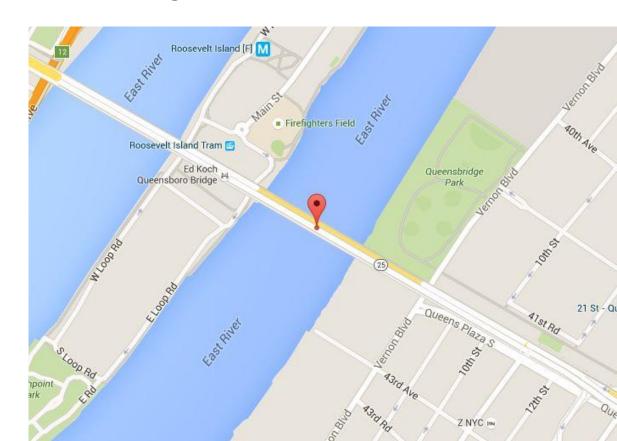
## **Event Location Extraction Algorithm**

Step 1	Relevant Tweets coming from classifier
Step 2	Generate <b>Candidate words</b> from - Hashtags - Check text words in online Library
Step 3	Generate possible <b>Geographical Coordinates</b> corresponding to all the candidate points
Step 4	Check the Coordinates against the boundary coordinates of New York
Step 5	Return the candidate words which fall within the coordinates of New York
Step 6	Return the <b>Actual Address</b> corresponding to the coordinates if the subsequence matches.



## **Event Location Extraction Algorithm**





# Evaluation

## Inter-Annotator Agreement

Agreement	0.9191919192	Sanjeev		3
Expected Agreement	0.6510560147	Relevant	Non-Relevant	50
D-#-	Relevant	18	8	26
Datta	Non-Relevant	0	73	73
Карра	0.7684210526	18	81	99

Agreement	0.9090909091	Su	jan	
Expected Agreement	0.6558514437	Relevant	Non-Relevant	.0
5	Relevant	17	9	26
Datta	Non-Relevant	0	73	73
Карра	0.7358434628	17	82	99

#### **Average Kappa**

0.8231880667

#### **Landis and Koch (1977)**

0.0-0.2 : slight

0.2 - 0.4: fair

0.4 - 0.6: moderate

0.6 - 0.8: substantial

0.8 - 1.0: perfect

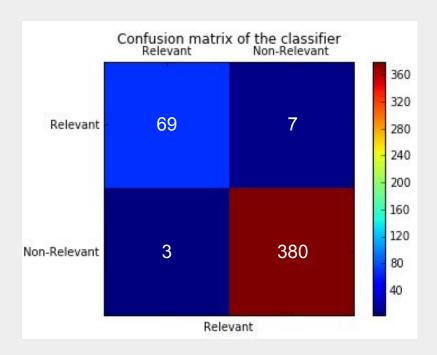
#### <u>Result</u>

Perfect

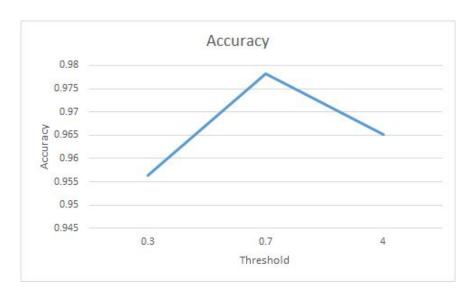
# Classification Performance

**Confusion Matrix** 



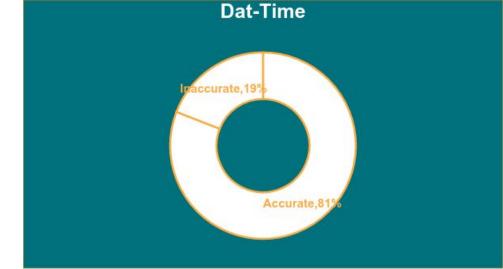


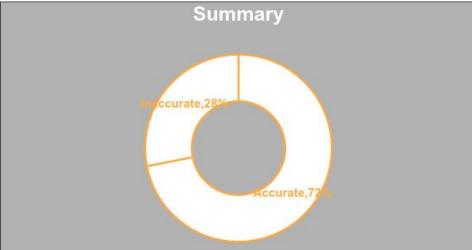
## **Accuracy Measure**



Threshold Selected	0.7
Cross Validation Accuracy	0.975
Test Accuracy	0.91

# Extraction Measure







Location

# **Extraction Measure**

	Summary	Location	Date-Time	
	Υ	N	N	0
	N	Υ	N	16
	N	N	Υ	2
A	Υ	Υ	N	17
Accuracy	Υ	N	Υ	7
	N	Υ	Υ	31
	Υ	Υ	Υ	104
	N	N	N	1
	12	16	8 144	178

# Demo

## References and Modifications

## Appendix : Past Researches

Paper	Event Detection	Information Extraction
TEDAS: Twitter Based Event Detection and Analysis System <sup>1</sup>	<ul> <li>Twitter function based features</li> <li>Crime and disaster specific words</li> </ul>	- Rank information based on the user attributes, content
EvenTweet : Online Localized Event Detection from Twitter <sup>2</sup>	<ul><li>Burstiness of word</li><li>Persistence of word for a significant time</li></ul>	<ul><li>Entropy based Spatial signature</li><li>Cosine similarity for signature</li></ul>

## References

- Python Pandas, NLTK , Geopy
- <a href="http://homes.cs.washington.edu/~mausam/papers/kdd12.pdf">http://homes.cs.washington.edu/~mausam/papers/kdd12.pdf</a>
- <a href="http://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/twitter/9945505/Twitter-in-numbers.html">http://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/twitter/9945505/Twitter-in-numbers.html</a>
- TEDAS: a Twitter Based Event Detection and Analysis System , Rui LI, Kin Hou Lei, Ravi Khadiwala , Kevin Chen-Chuan Chan
- EvenTweet: Online Localized Event Detection from Twitter, Hamed Abdelhaq, Christian Sengstock, and Michael Gertz

Thank You!!