



CS 171: PROJECT 3

Pheme 2.0: Birds of a Feather Tweet Together

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1 Introduction

1.1 Motivation

Most current visualizations of social data require viewers to already have a subject matter in mind; they allow viewers to search for and investigate specific keywords, hashtags, or locales. However, we think that social data is interesting primarily because it allows us to discover new topics for investigation - topics that are being generated in real time by the humans who are producing the social data. Accordingly, we want to build a visualization that guides a curious but unfocused viewer in identifying undiscovered topics/events that are currently occurring in the real world. Furthermore, we hope to help users learn about and experience these events through the social data they generate. In this way, we hope that our visualization not only tells a story, but tells a unique story to every viewer, depending on what they are interested in and when they are accessing our visualization.

1.2 Goals

The two overarching research questions of our visualization for projects II and III are:

1. Can we identify "events" from real-time social data?
2. If we can, what can we learn about such "events"?

In project II, we built a visualization that tries to identify current events that are occurring in a user-specified geography (location + radius), using real time social data. Concretely, we pull a live stream of Twitter data arriving from the specified geography, and try to identify clusters of tweets; we were clustering primarily by geographical proximity. In effect, we've covered question 1 from above in Project II.

In project III, we have achieved two goals in addition to event identification. First, we've worked on improving our visualization from Project II to allow users to not only identify current events, but help them learn and experience the events that they have identified. In Pheme 2.0, we've performed some basic natural language processing - word frequency analysis - and visualized this analysis to help users identify the nature and context of the event they have identified. Additionally, we allow users to explore the data within an event temporally, seeing the frequency of tweets over time and filtering events by time range. Second, we've built a significantly more involved server-side component to our visualization, which is constantly identifying events all

over the world from live tweet data. Accordingly, users now have two choices for visualizing events; they can either use the live-streaming mode to identify events in real time and then learn about them, or explore pre-recorded events in more depth using the advanced visualization techniques mentioned above in Pheme 2.0. Finally, we also significantly improved the event identification process that we had developed in Project II; the events that we now identify are significantly higher quality.

2 Description of Data

2.1 Source

As in Project II, the ultimate source of the data for our visualizations is Twitter, an online social network and microblogging service that allows users to instantaneously send and receive short messages, called tweets, on various electronic devices. Twitter is one of the most popular, if not the most popular, sites that produces real-time social data; as of 2012, it produced more than 340 million tweets per day¹. Given our interest in high-throughput social data streams, Twitter was a natural data source to focus on.

Using Twitter's API, we pulled tweets, which contained several relevant pieces of information:

1. Geographical location: Twitter users can choose to specify a geographical location to associate with their tweet. This is particularly interesting for users who tweet on their mobile phones, and choose to expose their phone's GPS data to the service.
2. Twitter Screenname: Tweets are associated with the screen name of the user publishing the tweets.
3. Tweet contents: The actual text content of the tweet. This is also available to viewers of our visualization.
4. Hashtags: Twitter users can specify hashtags, or metadata, to associate with their tweet.
5. Tweet timestamp: The time at which the tweet was published.

¹<http://techcrunch.com/2012/07/30/analyst-twitter-passed-500m-users-in-june-2012-140m-of-them-in-us-jakarta-biggest-tweeting-city/>

2.2 Scraping Method

Typically, Twitter’s API allows you to view historical tweets, at most a few hundred at a time, using its REST API. Since we wanted to see tweets as they happened, we instead chose to rely on Twitter’s streaming API, which is a mechanism by which you can express interest in a particular Twitter search query, and receive push updates from Twitter as new Tweets are written that match the query. This live stream is sometimes referred to as the “Twitter Firehose,” although Twitter only makes a subsampling of the full Firehose available for third party developers.

Twitter’s streaming API allows you to search for tweets by geographical location, so we established a connection to Twitter that requested the Tweets that would be visible on the user’s screen. Each user needed to have their tweets scraped from a different live API feed, since different users can be visualizing different portions of the map at once.

To support server-side event detection, we also continuously downloaded tweets from the entire globe, in much the same way as an individual views tweets. We downloaded tweets over the course of roughly a week and a half, totalling 23 gigabytes of compressed tweet data (uncompressed, the data set is over 150 gigabytes). This represents nearly 60 million tweets, and was our seed data set for pre-recording events on the server.

One particular challenge involved with Twitter’s streaming feed was that of authentication. Twitter protects their streaming API using OAuth, which is a mechanism for authenticating individual Twitter users with third party applications. In order to get access to a live stream of tweets, we must prove to Twitter that we are doing it on behalf of a valid Twitter user, and obtaining these credentials is a particularly finicky multi-step process. Only after forcing users to authenticate can we proceed with our visualization.

3 Related Work

To the extent that we’ve used what we’ve learned so far in CS 171, all the readings and lecture materials are related work; when justifying our visualization choices or visualization evolution, we will refer to this material. We consulted documentation related to the Twitter API and the Google Maps API very often while working on this project. In addition, we were inspired to investigate and study tweets and their geographical data by a past CS 171 project: Tweetography.



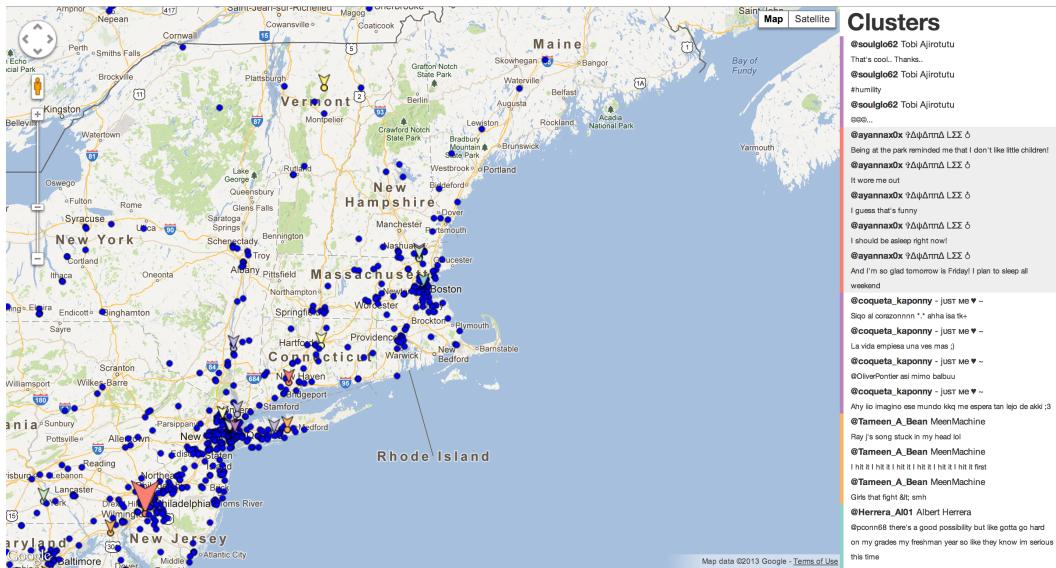
We found the concept of tweets appearing over time on a map very attractive, and based our visualization on this concept, even though the purpose and design of our visualization is very different than Tweetography. In addition to this source of inspiration for our overall visualization, there are several other sources which have guided us in specific design choices we've made (discussed in design evolution below):

1. In designing our tweet content visualization, which required some very basic natural language processing, we referred to several sources.
<http://www.wordle.net/> and <http://www.jasondavies.com/wordcloud/> gave us guidance on how to design word clouds, although our final design was markedly different. We referred to <http://norm.al/2009/04/14/list-of-english-stop-words/> in deciding how to process the text of tweets.
2. In designing the temporal aspect of our visualization - which allows users to explore the tweet data in an event by time - we were inspired by <http://bl.ocks.org/mbostock/1667367>; using this framework, we built a tweet frequency over time chart that was linked to our main visualization via brushing.

4 Design Evolution

At the end of project II our visualization was basically just tweets placed on a map, a sidebar containing a list of clusters and the tweets within the clusters, and a visual representation of the clusters on the map. A screenshot

of our progress at that point can be found below:



Coming into project III, we had several specific issues that we wished to address about project II, as well as several specific goals (some of which address the issues mentioned) for project III:

1. Issues:

- (a) The visualization was somewhat confusing without the process book.
- (b) The visualization became slow and cluttered as more and more tweets arrived.
- (c) Some identified clusters were low quality (did not correspond to real events).
- (d) Tweets arrived slowly at certain locales at certain times of day.

2. Goals:

- (a) Help users learn about the subject matter of an event.
- (b) Help users explore an event temporally.
- (c) Let users explore pre-recorded events.

These issues and goals presented both significant technical and visualization design challenges. We discuss the evolution of our attempts to address them in the two subsections below. Specifically, we address 1(a), 1(d), and 2(c) in 4.2.1, 2(a) in 4.2.2, 1(b) in 4.2.3, 1(c) in 4.2.4, and 2(b) in 4.2.5.

4.1 Technical Design

While the core of the idea behind our visualization is simple and straightforward, obtaining and processing the data required to produce a good visualization was surprisingly difficult. The majority of our time was therefore not spent producing an in-browser visualization of Tweets on a map, but instead was spent producing the backend infrastructure and algorithms to enable the visualization in the first place.

4.1.1 Clustering

At the core of our visualization is a fast incremental clustering algorithm that dynamically finds groups of related Tweets, based on some similarity metric (the details of which we talk about elsewhere). In our first iteration of the clustering algorithm, we naively looped through every possible pair of points, checking the metric to see if the two points were eligible for being in the same group. On every Tweet insertion, we checked it against every other Tweet, hierarchically grouping related tweets in a manner similar to Hierarchical Agglomerative Clustering (HAC) or Kruskal's algorithm for finding minimum spanning trees (indeed, our implementation borrows the disjoint set data structure used in Kruskal's algorithm). This clustering algorithm proved very effective in the setting of Project II, in which points incrementally arrived and could be clustered in $O(n\alpha(n))$ time in the number of Tweets currently stored, where α , the inverse Ackerman function, comes from our implementation of disjoint sets.

However, this algorithm was too slow to be viable for server-side event detection and pre-recorded events. After about 10,000 tweets (which occur over the space of about three minutes when downloading data at Twitter's maximum rate), the algorithm becomes prohibitively slow: the rate at which tweets arrive exceeds the rate at which we can place them into clusters. In order to enable pre-recorded events, a new clustering technique had to be invented.

The clustering algorithm we used for this assignment exploited geographic and temporal locality in our metric. We noticed that there was some maximum distance and time at which no two Tweets that differed by more than that amount would be clustered together. By clustering and storing Tweets by geographical region and time, then, we were able to compare each incoming Tweet against a constant subset of Tweets, netting us an asymptotic speedup in our clustering.

Traditional mechanisms to do this include kd-trees and quadtrees. However, these techniques are restricted to Cartesian space and are not suitable

for use on a Sphere such as Earth. We instead invented a band-and-segment system where we slice the sphere first by planes of constant latitude, producing “bands” around the Earth, and then into smaller quasi-square segments. So far as we know, this is a novel solution to sphere neighborhood generation.

This new clustering algorithm allows us to cluster tweets faster than they arrive, and provided the technical foundation for much of our innovation in Project III.

4.1.2 Code Sharing

One other technical problem we encountered was the fact that we would need to run the same clustering algorithm on both the server and the client. Luckily we were running JavaScript in both the browser and the server, so we were saved the hassle of implementing our clustering twice. However, the many differences between the browser and server environments meant that our code for Project III had to be written with great care to allow it to work in both places, and much of our Project II code had to be rewritten to allow it to function in multiple execution environments. Our use of AMD (Asynchronous Module Definition) in both environments and the browser-side `require.js` eased this process.

4.2 Visualization Evolution

4.2.1 User Flow

One of the biggest problems with our project II was that it was confusing to new users who did not have access to our process book. To address this issue, we decided to make a splash page explaining the key parts of our visualization, as shown below:

Pheme

What's Happening?

Pheme allows you to visualize the world around you using live streaming data from Twitter.

[Stream Tweets Live »](#)

[Watch Pre-Recorded Events »](#)



Watch Clusters Form

Points will fall as data from Twitter arrives. As Pheme detects events, it will highlight them in a different color.



Explore The Tweets

Hover over tweets to explore the data in depth.

#celticsgame #instacollage @ TD Garden

<http://t.co/tfFOvysEwa>

@DylanNadeau2 Dylan Nadeau

@Berubeeeahaha people are ridiculous. Some drunk guy just yelled "puppy cock"

@carolinecusack4 carolinecusack

Shitty goal

@mgendreau Meredith Gendreau

Happy Arrival Day Week to me! #bruins @ TD Garden

<http://t.co/DODKb2COp>

Discover Events

The sidebar allows you to drill down on an individual cluster to figure out what's happening at the event.

In this way, we strengthen the narrative of our visualization; while our visualization does not tell a specific story (since it allows users to discover interesting stories in the world), it does this with specific progression. It *opens* by loading tweets and identifying clusters; users watch as clusters form on the map. The *middle* of this progression allows users to inspect individual tweets on the map by hovering over them, allowing them to understand the social data being produced in and around clusters as the clusters are identified. The *closing* of our visualization allows users to learn about and explore the clusters that have been identified and the events that they represent.

In addition, one of our major goals in Project III was to allow users explore pre-recorded events. This helps address one of the issues we experienced in project II; there was often insufficient live streaming twitter data in a particular locale and at a particular time (because we only get a subsample of the full Twitter firehose), and thus tweets arrived slowly. Now, our visualization is compelling to users even in such a situation, because they can use the visualization to explore events that have been pre-recorded when live data is too sparse. By clicking on the "Watch Pre-Recorded Events" button on the page shown above, the user is brought to the following page:

Pheme

We've pre-recorded some events for your viewing pleasure.

Event1

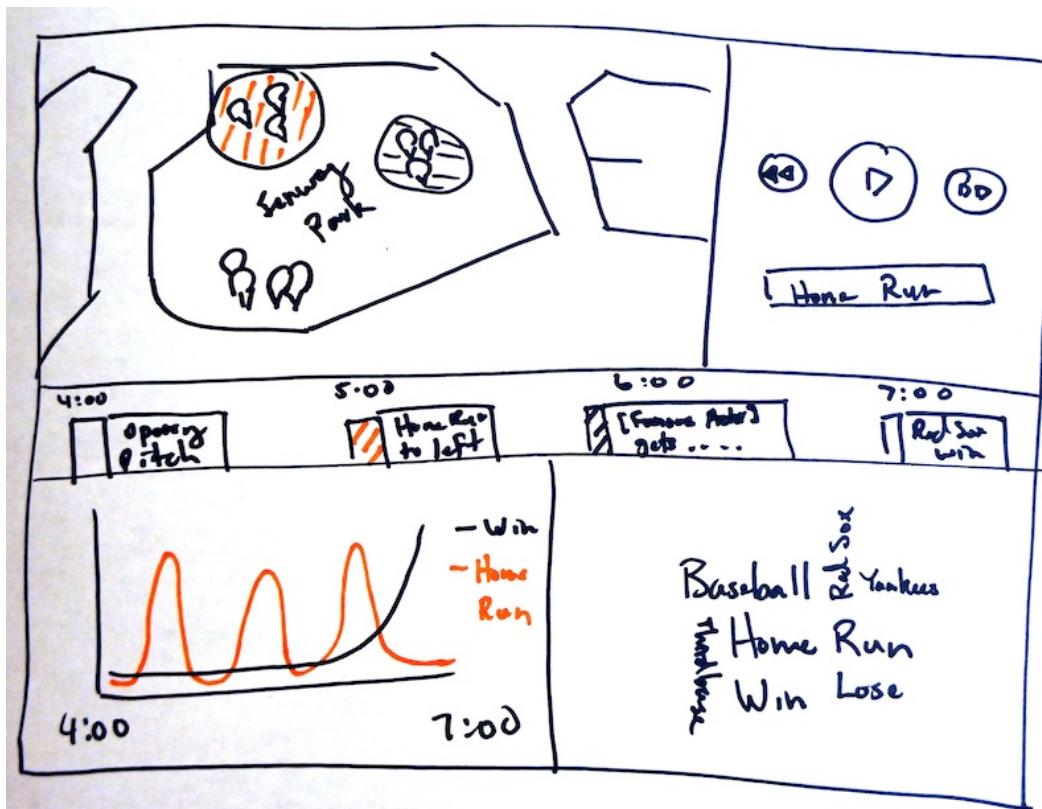
Event2

Fenway

which displays a list of pre-recorded events that they can view in our visualization.

4.2.2 Natural Language Processing

To allow users to learn more about the subject matter of an event, we proposed a complicated visualization that would use several techniques to analyze and visualize this content:



We first decided to attempt to make the word cloud aspect of this proposed visualization. We initially used the <http://www.jasondavies.com/wordcloud/> package for generating word clouds. Our first iteration was filled with common english words that provided no significant content, like "the," "are" etc. Accordingly, after doing some research, we realized that one of the most common steps in processing natural language is to first filter out what is known as "stop words" - common words in the english language that crowd out the interesting frequency data; we took a list of "stop words" from <http://norm.al/2009/04/14/list-of-english-stop-words/>. After this filtration, we arrived at a word cloud similar to the following for all the tweet data on the screen:



After some thought, we decided that this was not particularly helpful for viewers, for several reasons. First, the cloud only provided aggregate data about all tweets on screen; however, we were interested in the content of specific clusters. Second, while the bright colors, rotation of words, and large quantity of words were certainly visually attractive, it made it very hard for the viewer to perform any useful visual query on the cloud. Finally, if we put a standalone word cloud on the map, the most important part of our visualization - the map - became uncomfortably small.

Accordingly, we decided on a different use for the word cloud. First, we reduced the number of words in each word cloud to only 10, so that users would only be presented with the most important words, and be able to quickly enumerate through them. Second, we changed the presentation of the word cloud. Rather than have words rotated at some multiple of 90 degrees, we instead presented all words in the same orientation, one after the other, so that users could actually read all the words in the word cloud. Furthermore, we encoded the frequency of the word with a dual encoding, using both color and font size, as Tufte suggests. The color we used for

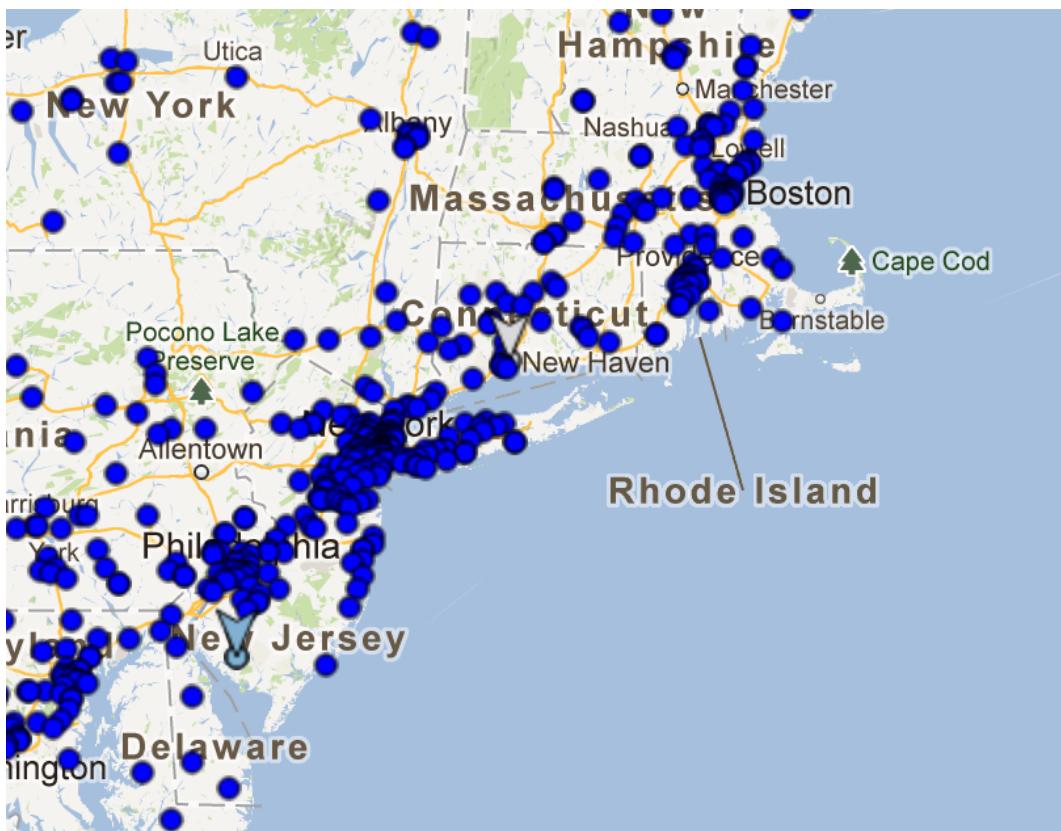
each word cloud corresponds to the color we labeled each cluster with; we applied a gradient going from the color of the cluster to grey, so that more important/frequent words were not only bigger, but more colorful. Finally, we used these word clouds as labels for the clusters in the sidebar of our visualization by generating one for each cluster. By combining the sidebar in our original visualization with this new word cloud example, we not only save space and help the viewer associate the textual content of a cluster with the tweets within that cluster (since both are now contained in the sidebar), but also address our original concern that word clouds should provide data about the content of individual clusters rather than aggregate data about all the tweets on the map. We did all this by writing our own simple implementation of a word cloud, rather than using a third-party library.

We know that word clouds are often frowned upon², but we've attempted to address many of the issues raised about word clouds (by removing extraneous words, increasing the viewer's ability to perform visual queries on data, and removing chart junk like extraneous color); we believe the final result is both effective at visualizing the textual information contained in a cluster of tweets, and still visually attractive.

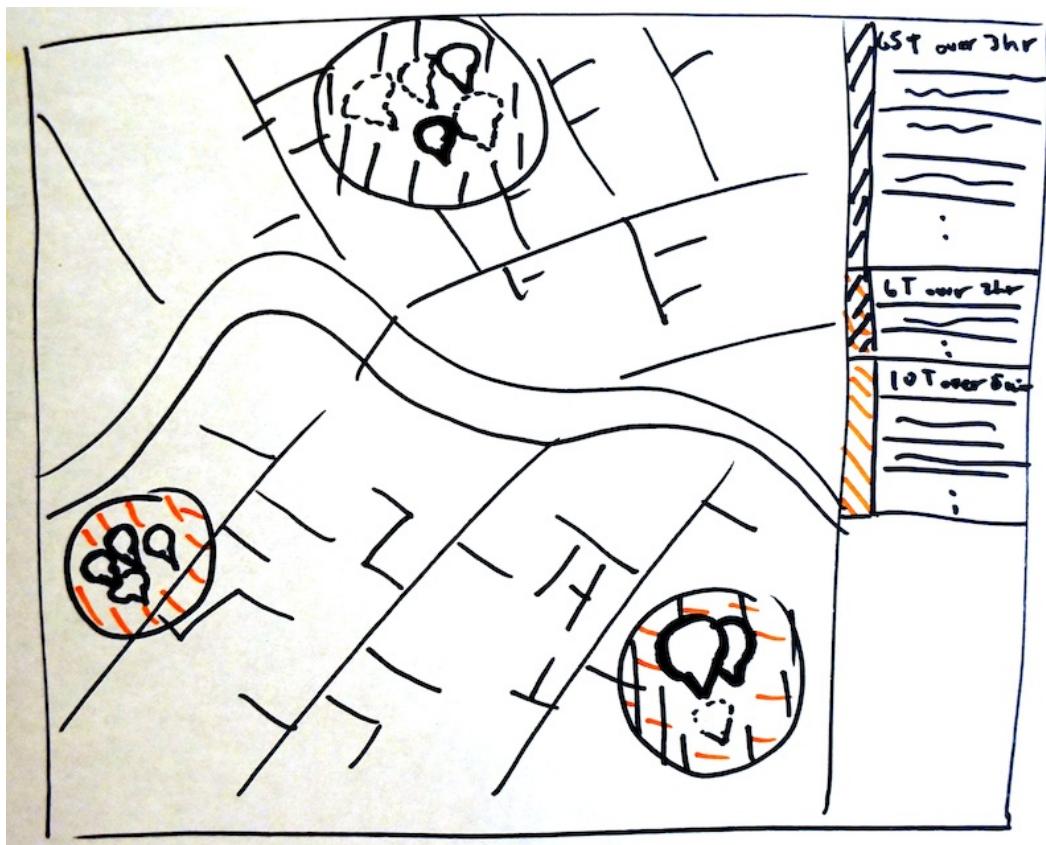
4.2.3 Tweet Fading

Another problem we experienced in Project II was that our visualization became both slow and difficult to read as more tweets came in. For example, after only a few minutes at a relatively high zoom, our visualization would look like the following:

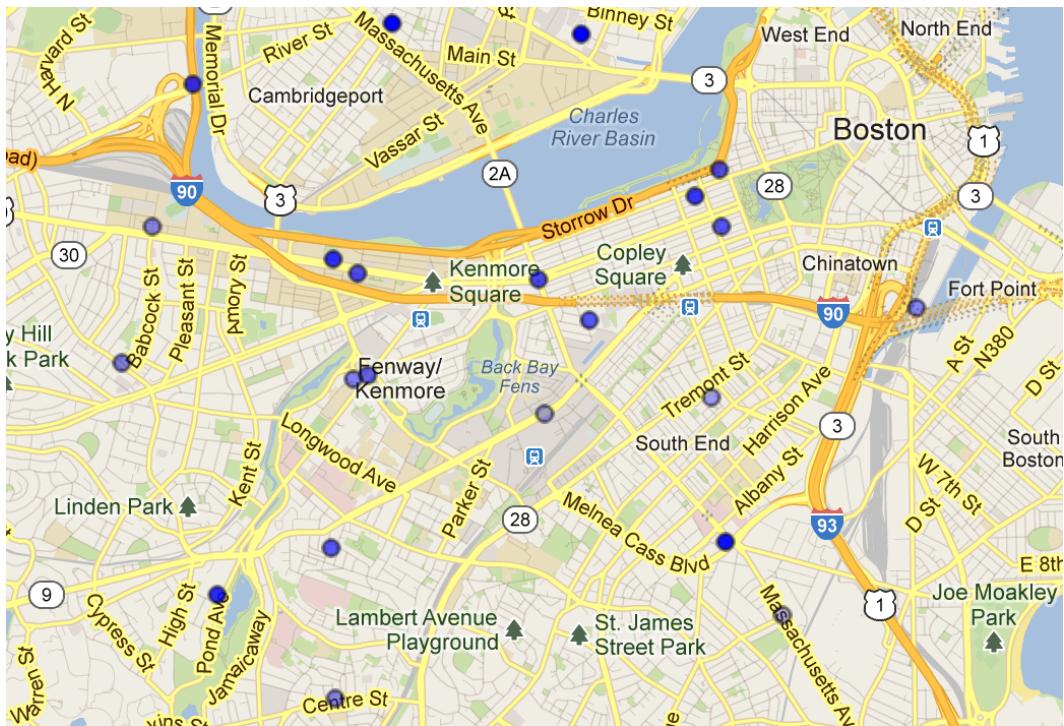
²<http://www.niemanlab.org/2011/10/word-clouds-considered-harmful/>



As shown above, the tweet density rapidly became very high in certain regions, making it hard to read individual tweets, and slowing down the underlying google maps visualization. To address this problem, we suggested a simple solution: fade out old tweets. We envisioned the process would look something like the following:



Our final implementation is very similar. The opacity of a tweet slowly decreases as time goes on, as shown below:

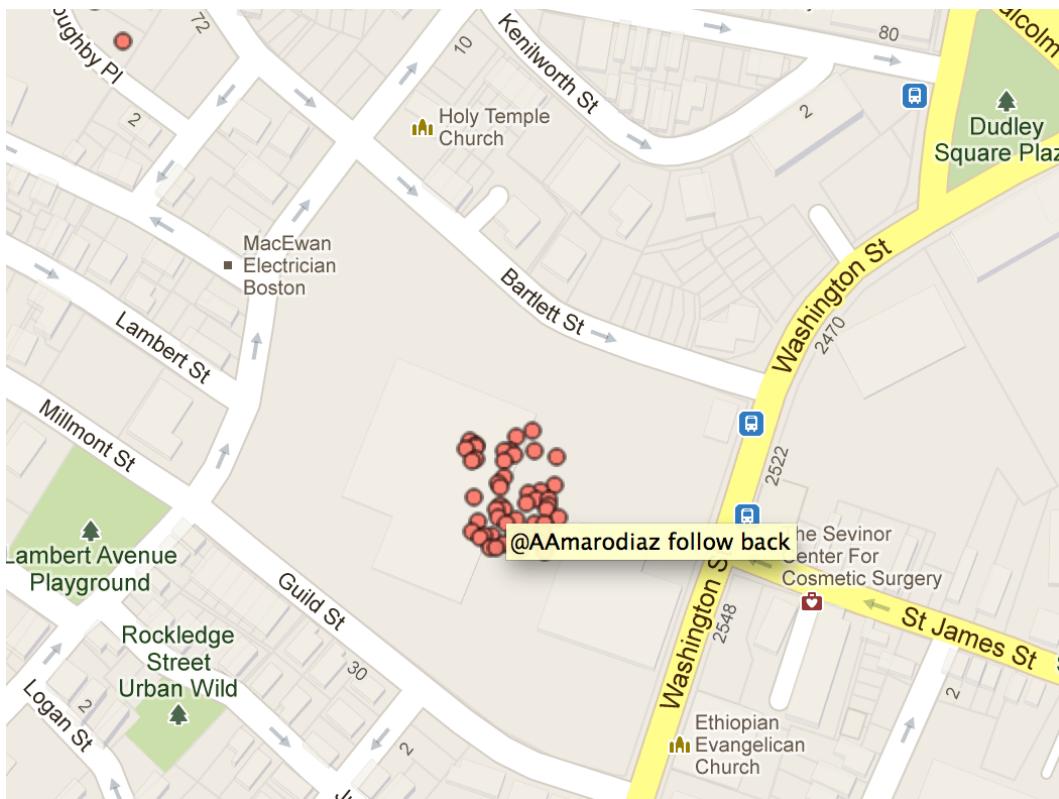


Furthermore, if tweets reached a certain age, they would disappear completely; this helps not only reduce clutter, but increase the performance of our visualization. The speed of fading, and the age at which the tweets

4.2.4 Clustering Improvements

In Project II, one of the issues we noticed was a significant percentage of bad clusters. We identified two major reasons why these clusters were occurring.

First, we noticed that many of our clusters resulted from a single person tweeting multiple times rapidly from the same location. For example, one of the clusters we found in our original visualization was as follows:



This is a single person tweeting to tens or hundreds of other people asking them to follow him/her. Clearly this type of cluster is not actually an event. Accordingly, we designed several “quality” checks to make sure that the clusters we identified were actually interesting. In particular we checked if:

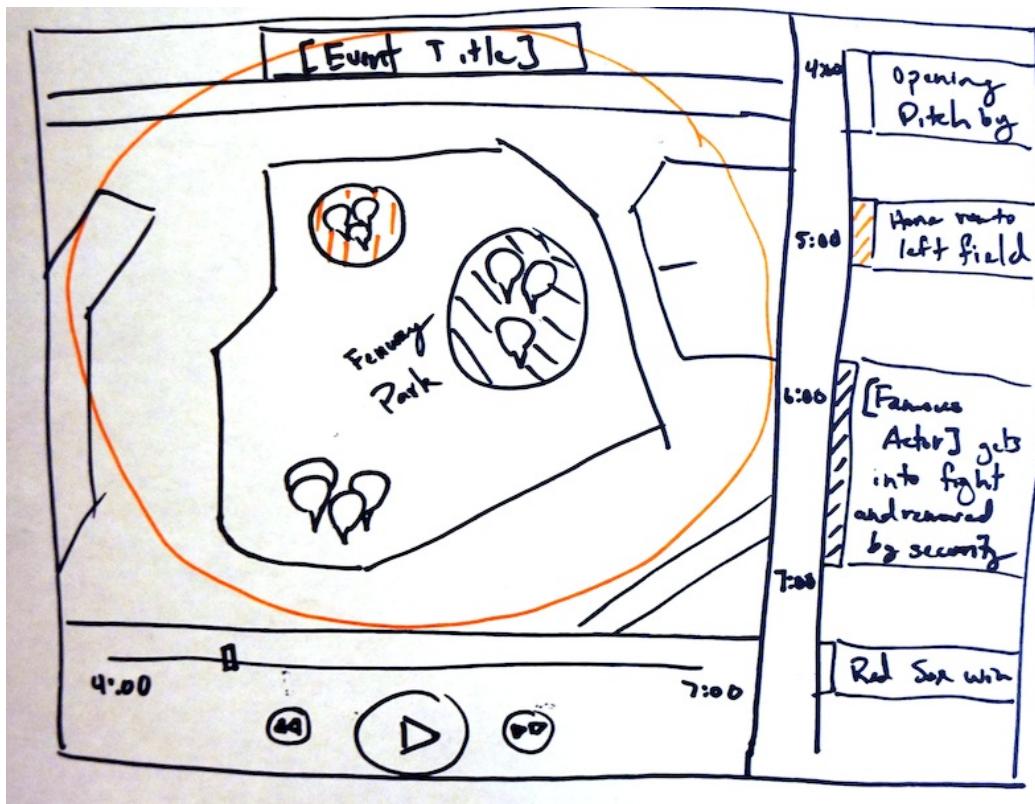
1. $\frac{[\# \text{ of authors}]}{[\# \text{ of tweets}]} < 40\%$. We made this check because it is likely that the clusters of tweets that are most likely to correspond to real events, rather than several local friends tweeting at each other or a single person tweeting from the same place frequently, are clusters where many different people have tweeted in the same location. Thus, we reject all clusters where there are relatively few authors per tweet, since that implies that the majority of tweets were authored by the same person.
2. Reject if $[\# \text{ of tweets}] < 6$ and no two tweets share at least one word. We made this check because we didn’t want to cluster tweets that happened to be geographically close together by chance. Accordingly, if there are only a few tweets in our cluster, we make sure that they are related by checking if they share words; however, if there are large number of tweets in our cluster, it is extremely unlikely they occurred

by chance, and thus don't need to make that check.

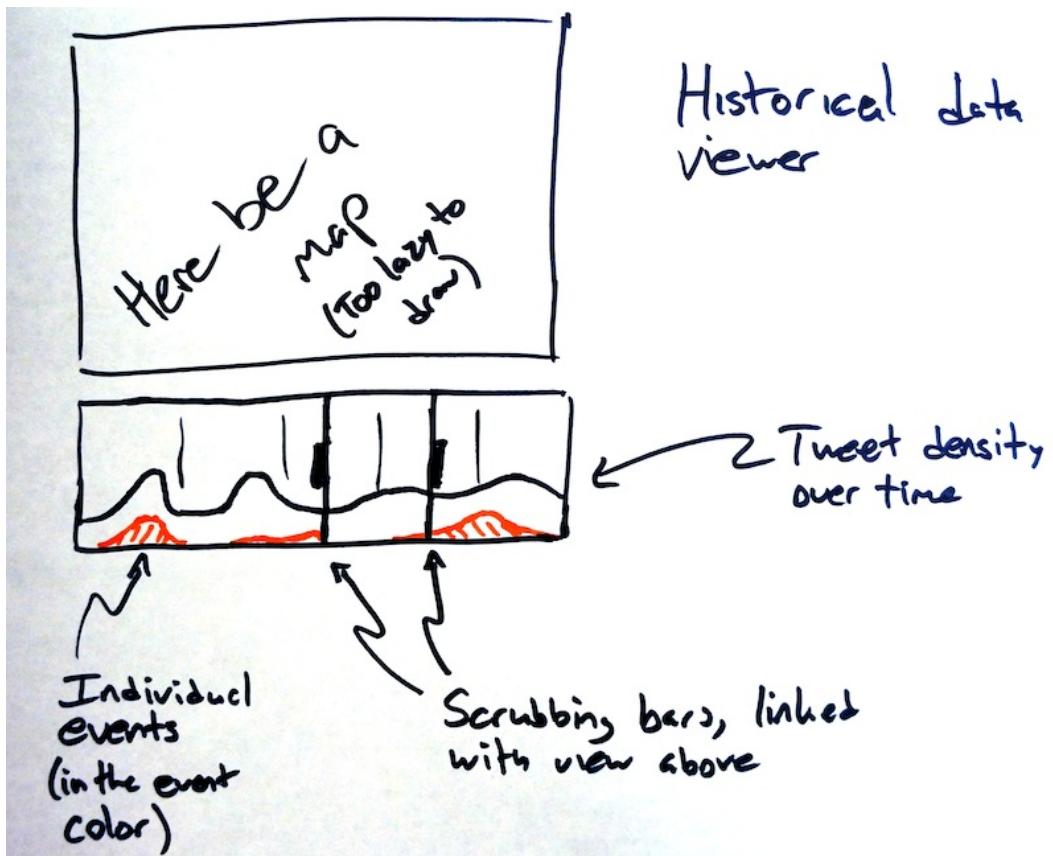
Second, we noticed that if we let our clustering algorithm run for long periods of time, the clusters we identified would continue to grow larger. This is because our original algorithm adds a new tweet to a cluster when the new tweet is close to *any* of the tweets currently in the cluster. Accordingly, the larger a cluster is, the more likely it is that a new tweet will join to it; there is an unwanted snowball effect. To combat this effect while still maintaining an incremental clustering algorithm (so that our visualization would run at reasonable speeds), we included a temporal aspect to the "closeness" metric in our clustering algorithm. In particular, when we measure how far away two tweets are, we measure their distance not only geographically, but also temporally. With this new metric, a large cluster isn't quite as likely to snowball in size, since new tweets are only "close" to tweets in the cluster that are relatively recent.

4.2.5 Tweet Scrubber

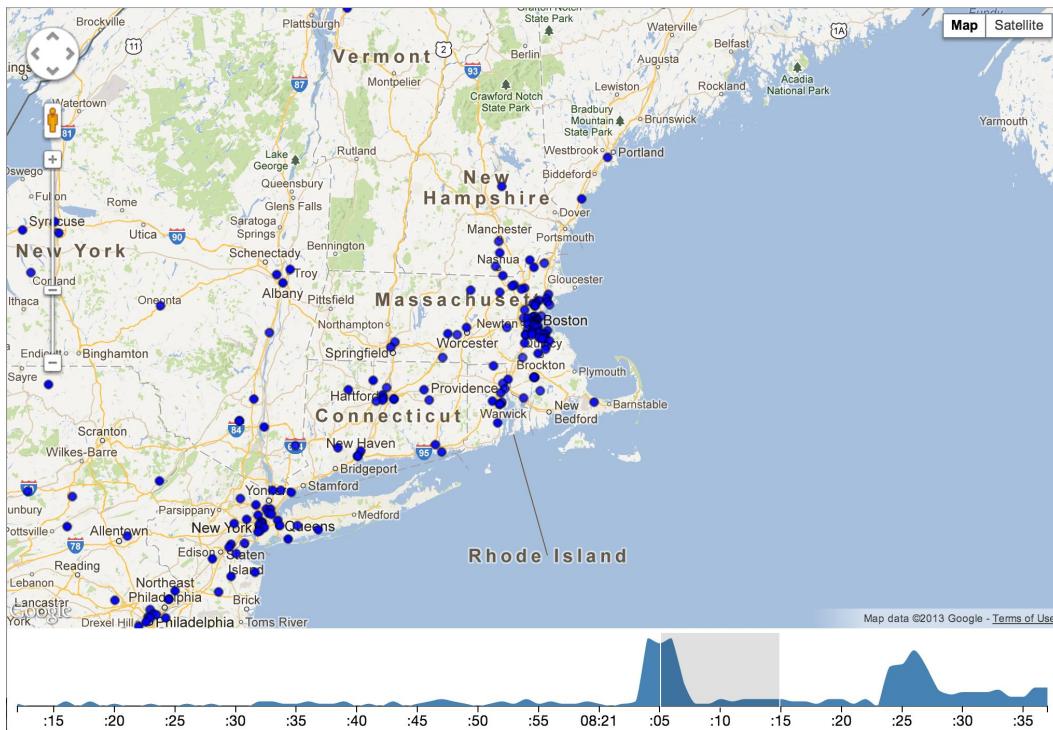
One of the major goals we had for Project III was to allow users to explore events that have been identified or pre-recorded temporally. Originally, we had two proposals for doing this. First, we considered a youtube style player, which would allow users to play back, fast forward, and rewind an event, watching tweets fall at normal speed, higher speed, or watching the tweets disappear. We envisioned it as something similar to the following:



After some more thought, we decided that this wasn't necessarily the right paradigm for temporal exploration of an event; it did not give the user sufficient control over the viewing experience. Instead, we proposed the following:



In this proposed visualization, the line chart below the map displays tweet frequency over time (with the x-axis encoding time). Users can brush the line chart by specifying a range of times using two scrubbers, and only tweets that fell during that time range will appear on the map. In this way, users can go through the historical stream of tweets with a fine-toothed comb, temporally, selecting exactly the time range they are interested in and investigating that range. Our final implementation of this feature is relatively similar, as shown below:



One difference to note is that the line chart no longer displays the tweet frequency of the clusters. This is due to the fact that the temporal tweet density for a cluster is too low, so there is no useful information to be gained there.

5 Visualizations and Discussion

5.1 Visualization

Our visualization allows the user to select a geography of interest, and to draw tweets on the map in real time. By default, our visualization is currently focused on Boston; however, users can zoom and drag the map as desired to grab tweets from any particular region in the world. As data arrives, we also dynamically detect clusters of interesting points in the current viewport/geography, and visually group them by enclosing them in a circle and coloring them similarly. In addition, we display a list of all the identified clusters, the component tweets in each cluster, and a word cloud summarizing the cluster, in a secondary view - a sidebar to the right of the map. Finally, we have a tertiary view below the map, which is a line chart displaying temporal data about the frequency of tweets over time. Our

visualization also supports several user interactions, as described below:

1. **Linking & Brushing.** Our visualization has three views, the map - which displays the geographical location of tweets and clusters - the cluster sidebar - which contains a list of all clusters currently identified, a word cloud summarizing the cluster, the member tweets of each cluster - and the tweet frequency line chart - which displays data about the frequency of tweets arriving over the course of the visualization. We support linking & brushing by interactively highlighting the cluster marker on the map (by making it larger) when the viewer hovers over the cluster in the cluster sidebar, as well as brushing a specific section of the line chart to display only tweets that occurred within that time frame.
2. **Details-on-Demand.** Our visualization supports details-on-demand with a tool tip. Whenever a user hovers over an individual tweet on the map, regardless of whether or not it is in a cluster, a tool tip will appear after a short delay showing the text contained in the tweet.
3. **Drill-Down/Filter Capability.** Our visualization supports a drill-down or filtering interaction by allowing users to drag the map viewport and zoom in or out of the viewport as desired. In this way, the user can exactly specify what geographical area they wish to pull tweets and identify clusters in; the visualization responds by drilling-down/filtering tweets to match this specification.

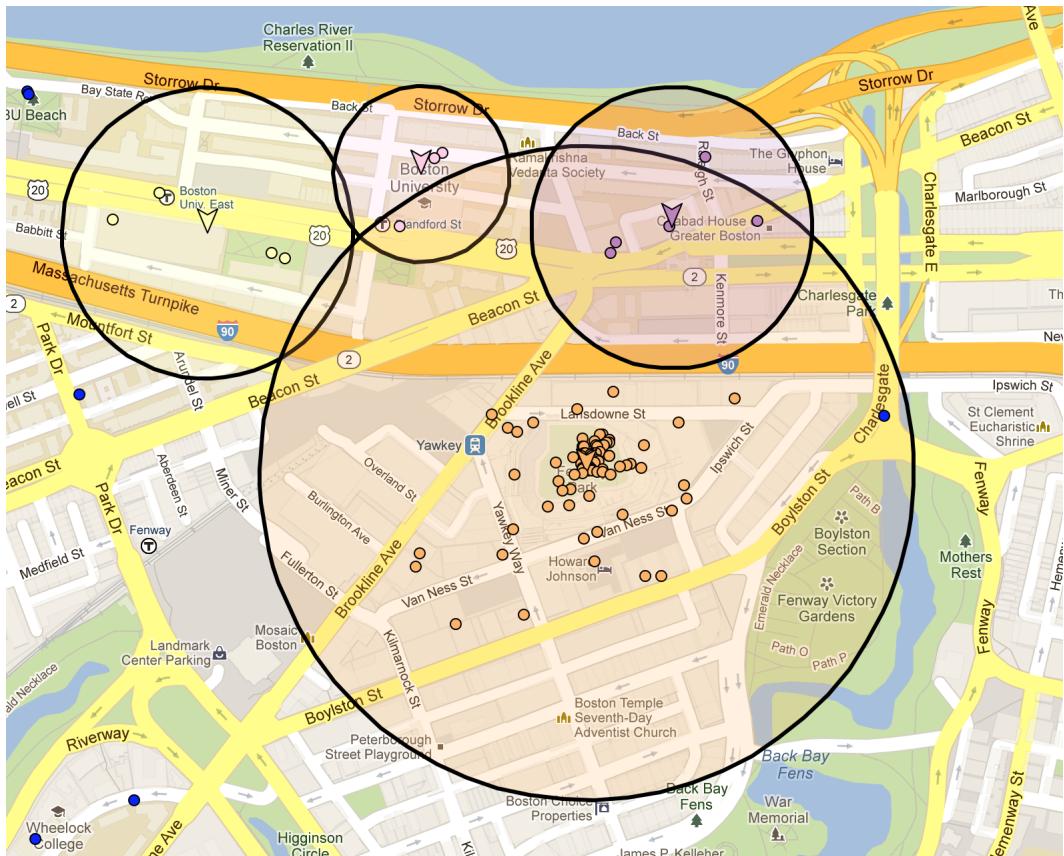
5.2 Discussion

The primary goal of our visualization is two-fold: to identify events in the world as they were happening, and allow the user to learn and experience these events through the social data they produce. We began work on the first half of our goal in Project II. In Project III, we've both continued working on event identification, and focused on visualizations that help the user learn and visualize the events that have been identified. We summarize here the improvements we've made between Project II and Project III; for a more detailed discussion of many of these changes, see the design evolution section above.

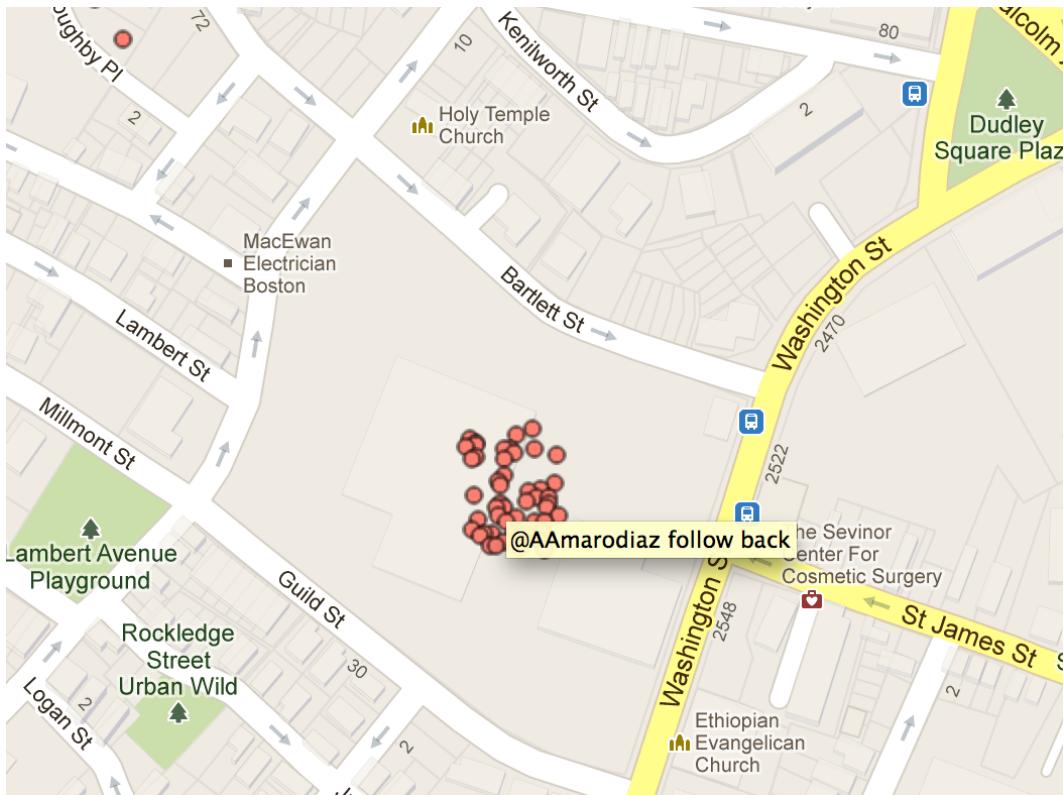
5.2.1 Improvements

As we demonstrated in Project II, we can definitely find clusters of tweets. However, while some of these clusters were of high quality, like the game at

Fenway we found,



many of the clusters we found were not real events, like the one below.



One of the things we spent a lot of time on in Project III was improving this situation. With an improved clustering algorithm, that ignores clusters consisting of only a few people, and clusters tweets both temporally and geographically, the average cluster we find is of much higher quality, although the quantity of clusters we find is significantly smaller. For example, events that we recently found include a group of friends celebrating the completion of college, and several people at a hockey game (Montreal Canadiens vs. Ottawa Senators) celebrating a goal in a hockey game:

Clusters

@MauriceRexxx Maurice Rexxx

@Y_F_U_H I'm so done with this university mrow

@Monte_Ferrero M.Ferrero II

Zombies all night

@Jbay97 Jeremy Baehler

I feel like the journey is coming to an end soon. And after all

that #tisktisk #why?

I Im Y_F_U_H Zombies done fe
el journey mrow night university

@smithjenniferj Jennifer Smith

Et le but! #gohabsgo

@RyanMcNutt Ryan McNutt

Jesus. What a goal. #gohabsgo

@valeriegarcia1 Valerie Garcia

The #Habs scored. This is @NasKlayme's 'not happy' face.

<http://t.co/mGFBHQevKk>

Et Habs Jesus The This What goal gohabs
go le scored

There is an important distinction between these events and the events we found prior. These two groups of tweets are clearly very tightly related by subject matter (moreso than multiple tweets about the same baseball game), and are much smaller than the Fenway event we had identified earlier. Accordingly, our visualization is approaching the stage where it can identify both huge events like sports games and concerts, and smaller events (that may be subevents of those large events) like a goal in a sports game and a small group of people celebrating.

In addition to improving the clustering algorithm, we devoted a large amount of time in Project III to improving the way we visualized events once we found them. First, we made a word cloud for each cluster, which will hopefully allow users to understand what a cluster is about without necessarily reading through all the tweets; this visual query (identifying the content of a cluster) is extremely important to the success of the visualization. As you can see in the hockey goal event above, some of the key words highlighted by the word cloud include “goal,” “scored,” “habs” (the nickname for the Montreal Canadiens)³, and it is pretty easy to figure out from

³<http://montreal.ctvnews.ca/habs-score-four-straight-to-beat-leafs-4-1-1.1257140>

this word cloud that this cluster represents the event that the habs scored a goal. Second, we created an additional view for our visualization, that displays the frequency of tweets over time, which allows users to brush/filter the main part of our visualization (the map) to select only tweets from a specific time period. While it is more difficult to demonstrate in one screenshot exactly what the viewer learns from such a functionality, there are several ways in which a viewer might use such a functionality. The viewer may zoom in on an event, and see the ups and downs of social data production; peaks likely indicate exciting time frames. Furthermore, the viewer can filter down to a very specific time frame and see what tweets were produced there, again possibly concluding something about what was happening in the event at that specific time frame.

Finally, the most technically challenging aspect of our project was expanding the server-side component of our visualization. In particular, we wanted to be able to let viewers not only view live streaming twitter data, but also see pre-recorded streams of tweets that have been identified as interesting. More details about these challenges can be found in the Technical Design subsection of the Design Evolution section above.

5.2.2 Story Telling

While our visualization does not tell a story in the traditional sense - it is not focused on any one event or issue - we believe that it still has many story-telling aspects. In particular, we believe our visualization is a story-finding AND story-telling visualization; our visualization finds and tells a unique story to every viewer, based on their input of what (geography) they are interested in and when they are accessing our visualization.

In particular, we designed our visualization to guide users through three primary steps, which can be viewed as an opening, middle, and closing:

1. Our visualization opens by allowing users to select a location and a zoom on a google map, allowing them to articulate information about the types of stories they're looking for.loading tweets and identifying clusters; users watch as clusters form on the map.
2. Next, our visualization begins loading in tweets and identifying clusters. Users can watch as clusters - which are potential stories - form on the map.
3. Finally, our visualization closes by allowing users to learn about and explore the clusters that have been identified and the stories they represent. They see a word cloud indicating the textual content of each

story, can see how the story unfolded on twitter by using the tweet frequency time chart and selecting specific time frames of tweets, and examine the individual tweets that make up the story by hovering over them on the map.

6 Conclusion

In Projects II and III, we have implemented Pheme, a real-time social data visualization. Pheme demonstrates that it is possible to identify real events by examining the instantaneous social data generated by people participating in the events. Furthermore, Pheme allows users to experience and visualize events all over the world, through the social data these events generate, on their home computer, in real time.

6.1 Future Work

We plan on continuing to work on this project outside of CS 171. We hope to improve on Pheme in several ways in the future, including but not limited to:

1. More natural language processing to get even more content information out of clusters.
2. Build in support for other languages; right now, the stopword filtration we're doing only applies to English words.
3. Detect places of interest in the world currently, and automatically drag/zoom the viewer there in the live streaming version of the visualization when they begin.