# TopicSketch: Real-time Bursty Topic Detection from Twitter

Wei Xie, Feida Zhu, Jing Jiang, Ee-Peng Lim and Ke Wang\* Living Analytics Research Centre Singapore Management University







\* Ke Wang is from Simon Fraser University, and this work was done when the author was visiting Living Analytics Research Centre in Singapore Management University.

# Twitter as News Media

- Twitter works as a huge news media.
- For some topics, especially bursty topics, news first appears in Twitter, rather than traditional news media.
- It is interesting and also useful to detect bursty topics from Twitter.





# Handling Tweet Stream is Challenging

#### Large Volume

Number of tweets per day : 340 million

#### Large Velocity

Number of tweets per second : 9,000 (average) / 143,000 (peak)

#### • Large Variety

All kinds of activities and topics appear in Twitter



#### **Motivation**

**Related Work** 

#### **Proposed Method**

- Intuition
- Indicator of burst
- Assumptions
- Solution
- Framework
- Dimension reduction
- Experiment
- Conclusion





#### Topic Modelling

Liangjie Hong, et al. A time-dependent topic model for multiple text streams. KDD 2011
Qiming Diao, et al. Finding Bursty Topics from Microblogs. ACL 2012



#### Topic Modelling

Liangjie Hong, et al. A time-dependent topic model for multiple text streams. KDD 2011
Qiming Diao, et al. Finding Bursty Topics from Microblogs. ACL 2012

#### Topic Detection & Tacking

—Sasa Petrovic, et al. Streaming First Story Detection with application to Twitter. HLT-NAACL 2010 —Chenliang Li, et al. Twevent: segment-based event detection from tweets. CIKM 2012



#### Topic Modelling

Liangjie Hong, et al. A time-dependent topic model for multiple text streams. KDD 2011
Qiming Diao, et al. Finding Bursty Topics from Microblogs. ACL 2012

#### Topic Detection & Tacking

—Sasa Petrovic, et al. Streaming First Story Detection with application to Twitter. HLT-NAACL 2010 —Chenliang Li, et al. Twevent: segment-based event detection from tweets. CIKM 2012

#### Both of them face difficulty to handle large tweet stream, as they need to process very huge historical data.



# Intuition



 Rather than keep the big historical data, maybe we can take a snapshot of the current data stream.



- Rather than keep the big historical data, maybe we can take a snapshot of the current data stream.
- At least, it takes much smaller space and hopefully we can efficiently infer topics from it.



- Rather than keep the big historical data, maybe we can take a snapshot of the current data stream.
- At least, it takes much smaller space and hopefully we can efficiently infer topics from it.

# **But How?**



Adopt the concepts in physics:



Adopt the concepts in physics:

#### Velocity



Adopt the concepts in physics:

**Velocity** the rate of change of the volume of tweet stream



Adopt the concepts in physics:

Velocity the rate of change of the volume of tweet stream  $v=rac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$ 



Adopt the concepts in physics:

Velocity the rate of change of the volume of tweet stream  $v=rac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$ 

Acceleration



Adopt the concepts in physics:

Velocity the rate of change of the volume of tweet stream  $v=rac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$ 

Acceleration the rate of change of the velocity of tweet stream



Adopt the concepts in physics:

Velocity the rate of change of the volume of tweet stream  $v=rac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$ 

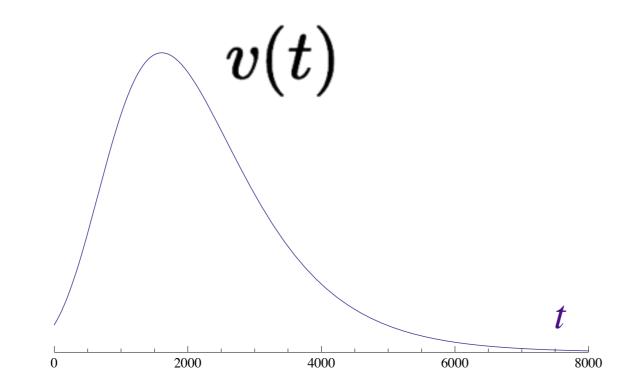
Acceleration the rate of change of the velocity of tweet stream  $a=rac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$ 



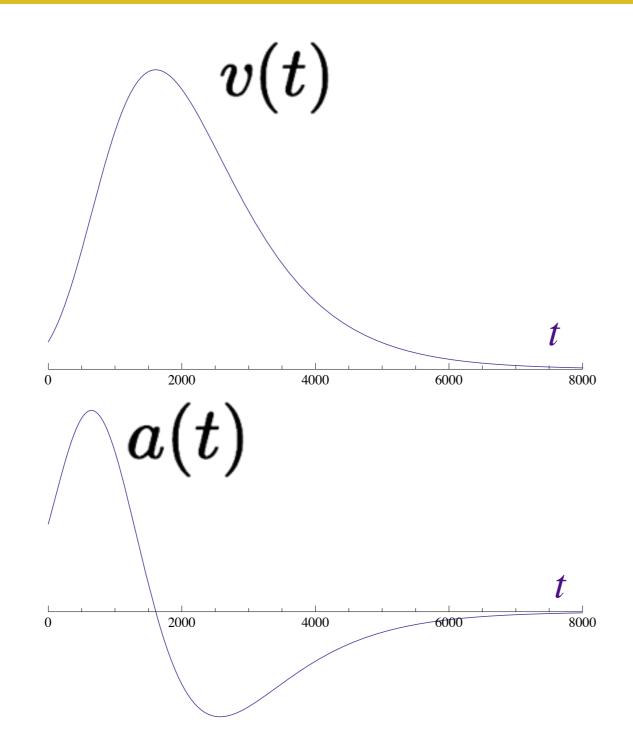
#### Acceleration: a very good early indicator of burst.



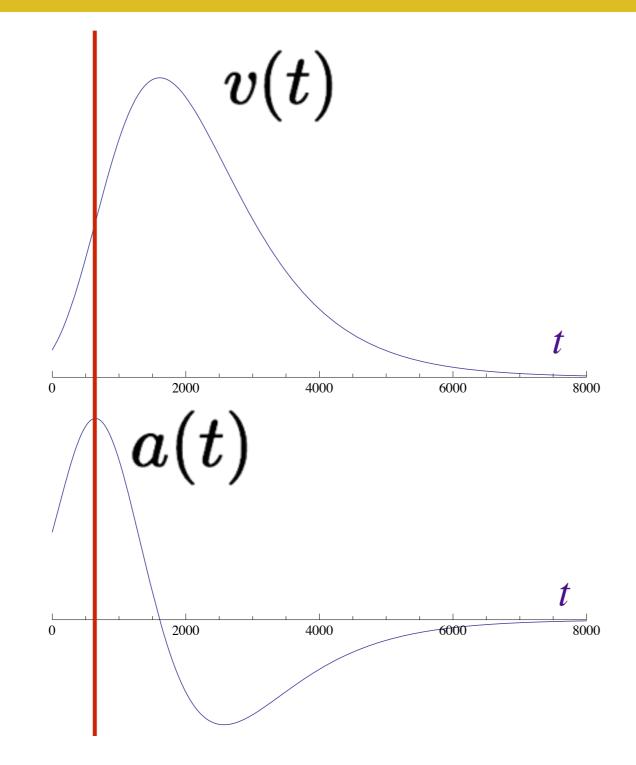




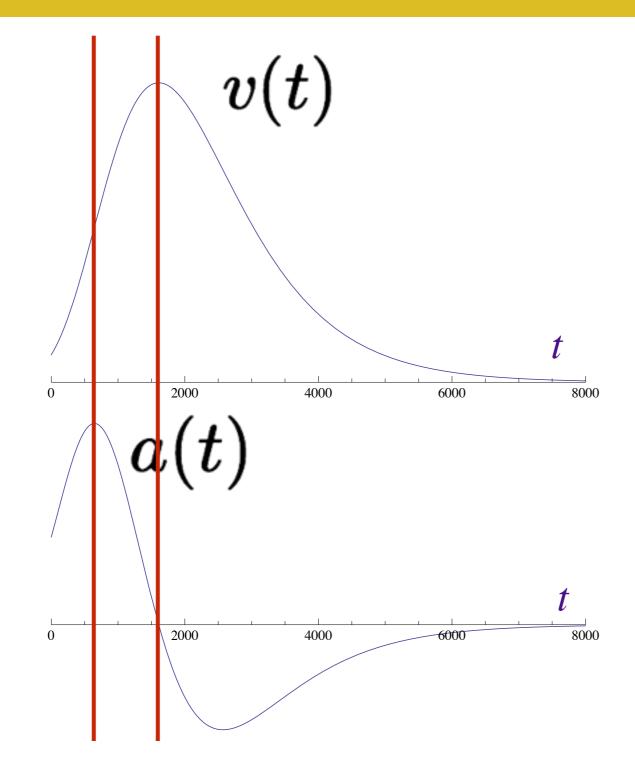




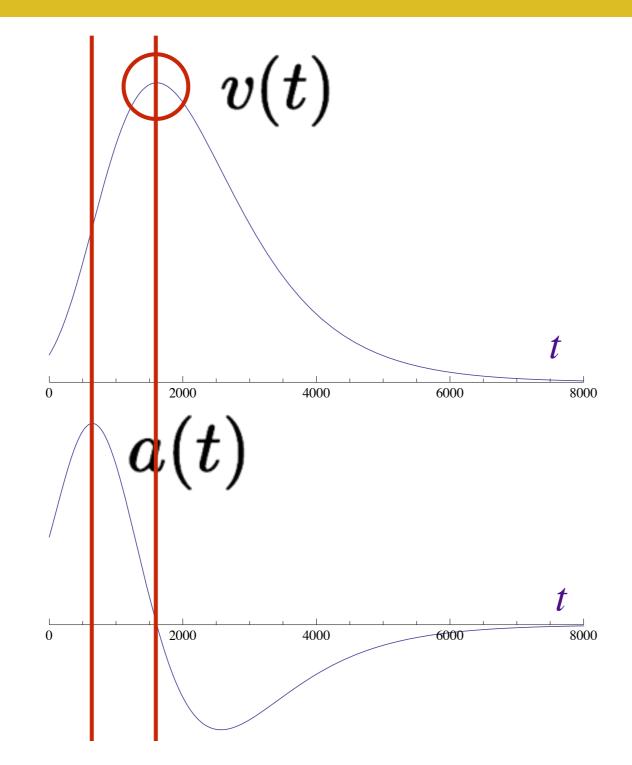




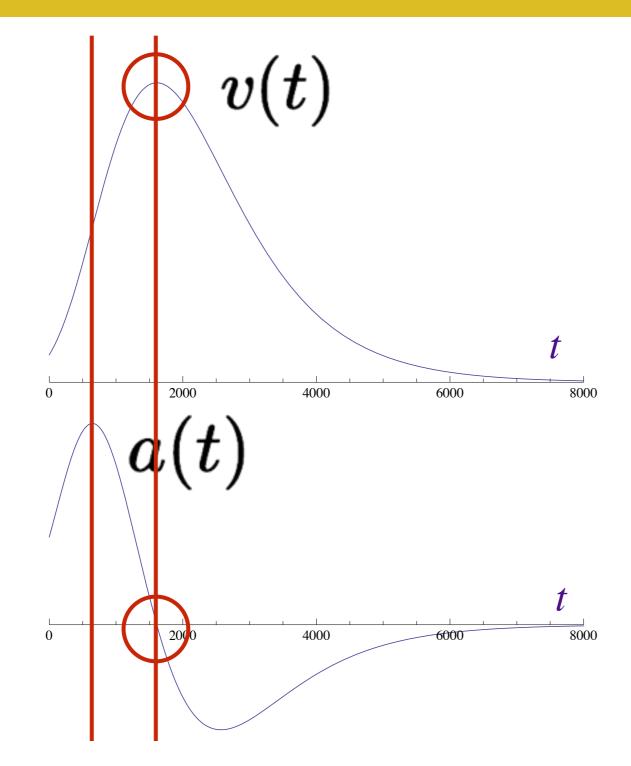














#### Acceleration: a very good early indicator of burst.



#### Acceleration: a very good early indicator of burst.

1. Is there any burst at all?



Acceleration: a very good early indicator of burst.

1. Is there any burst at all?

The acceleration of the whole tweet stream.



Acceleration: a very good early indicator of burst.

1. Is there any burst at all?

The acceleration of the whole tweet stream.

2. Is there any word bursting?



Acceleration: a very good early indicator of burst.

1. Is there any burst at all?

The acceleration of the whole tweet stream.

2. Is there any word bursting?

The acceleration of each word in the tweet stream.



Acceleration: a very good early indicator of burst.

**1. Is there any burst at all?** 

The acceleration of the whole tweet stream.

2. Is there any word bursting?

The acceleration of each word in the tweet stream.

3. Is there any topic bursting?



Acceleration: a very good early indicator of burst.

1. Is there any burst at all?

The acceleration of the whole tweet stream.

2. Is there any word bursting?

The acceleration of each word in the tweet stream.

3. Is there any topic bursting? The acceleration of each pair of words in the tweet stream.



# Assumptions



# Assumptions

 Each topic is represented as a distribution over words pk.



### Assumptions

- Each topic is represented as a distribution over words pk.
- Tweet stream is modelled as a mixture of multiple latent topic streams. The stream of topic k has velocity v<sub>k</sub>(t) and acceleration a<sub>k</sub>(t).



### Assumptions

- Each topic is represented as a distribution over words pk.
- Tweet stream is modelled as a mixture of multiple latent topic streams. The stream of topic k has velocity v<sub>k</sub>(t) and acceleration a<sub>k</sub>(t).
- Each tweet is related to only one topic.



### Assumptions

- Each topic is represented as a distribution over words p<sub>k</sub>.
- Tweet stream is modelled as a mixture of multiple latent topic streams. The stream of topic k has velocity v<sub>k</sub>(t) and acceleration a<sub>k</sub>(t).
- Each tweet is related to only one topic.

The final goal is to discover these unknown p<sub>k</sub> and a<sub>k</sub>(t) from a snapshot of the tweet stream.



#### Sketch as Snapshot

(1).  $\mathbb{S}''(t)$ : The acceleration of the total number of tweets in D(t),  $\mathbb{S}(t) = |D(t)|$ . (2).  $\mathbb{X}''(t)$ : The acceleration of each word,  $\mathbb{X}(t)$  is a *N*-dimension vector such that  $\mathbb{X}_i(t) = \sum_{d \in D(t)} \frac{d(i)}{|d|}$ ,  $(1 \le i \le N)$ . (3).  $\mathbb{Y}''(t)$ : The acceleration of each pair of words,  $\mathbb{Y}(t)$  is a

 $N \times N$  matrix such that

$$\mathbb{Y}_{i,j}(t) = \begin{cases} \sum_{\substack{d \in D(t) \\ d \in D(t)}} \frac{d(i)^2 - d(i)}{|d|(|d| - 1)} &, i = j \\ \sum_{\substack{d \in D(t) \\ d \in D(t)}} \frac{d(i)d(j)}{|d|(|d| - 1)} &, i \neq j \end{cases}$$

 $(1 \leq i \leq N, 1 \leq j \leq N).$ 

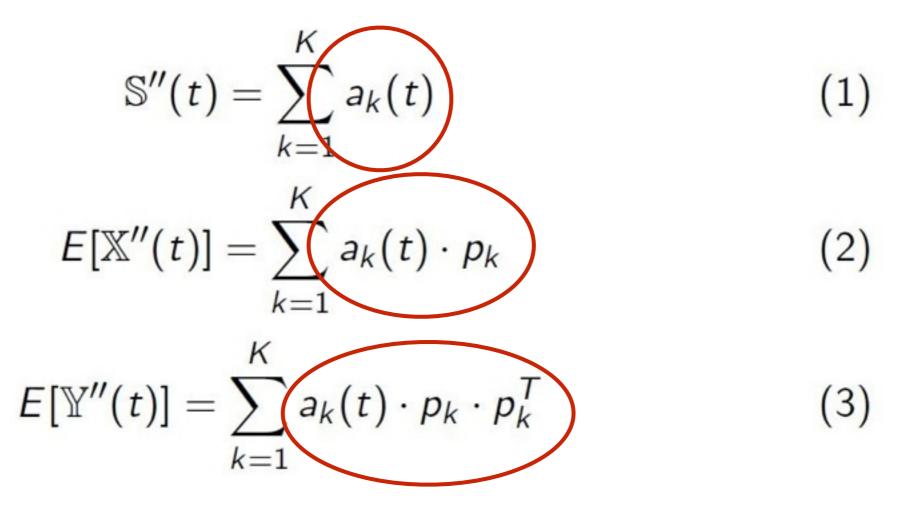


$$\mathbb{S}''(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} a_k(t) \qquad (1)$$
$$E[\mathbb{X}''(t)] = \sum_{k=1}^{K} a_k(t) \cdot p_k \qquad (2)$$
$$E[\mathbb{Y}''(t)] = \sum_{k=1}^{K} a_k(t) \cdot p_k \cdot p_k^T \qquad (3)$$



$$\mathbb{S}''(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} a_k(t) \qquad (1)$$
$$E[\mathbb{X}''(t)] = \sum_{k=1}^{K} a_k(t) \cdot p_k \qquad (2)$$
$$E[\mathbb{Y}''(t)] = \sum_{k=1}^{K} a_k(t) \cdot p_k \cdot p_k^T \qquad (3)$$





#### The topics with small accelerations will be filtered out.

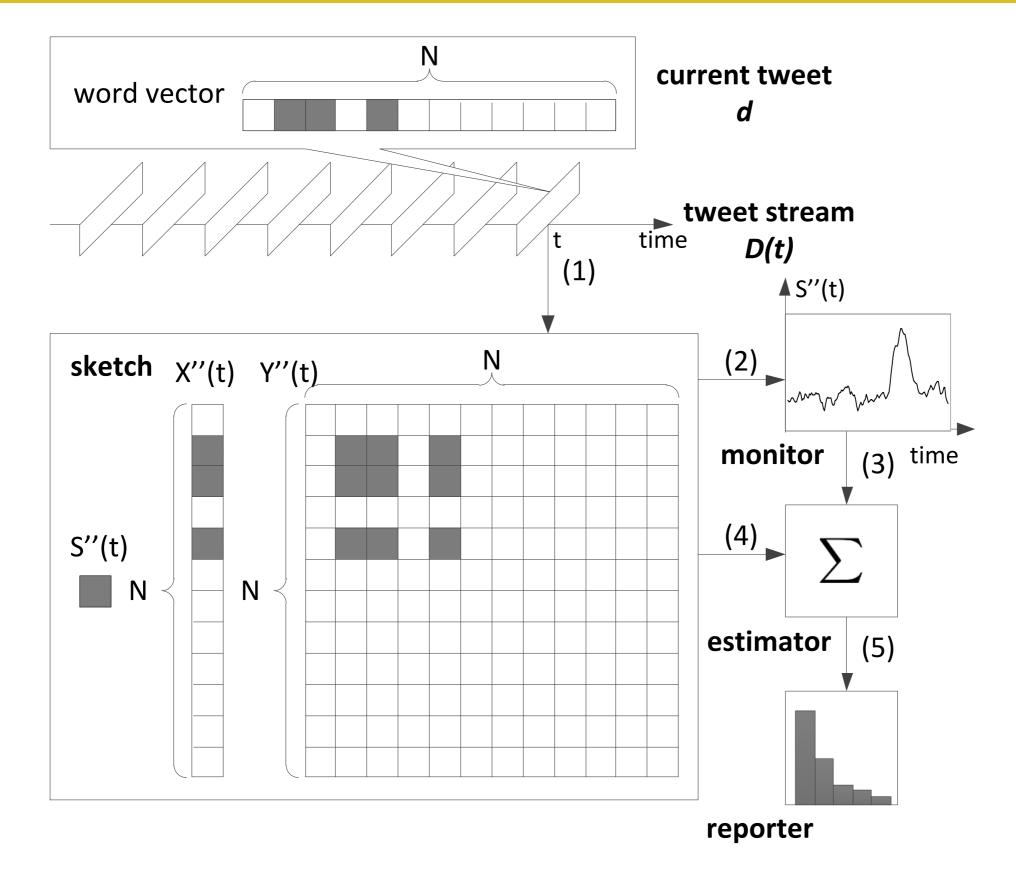


$$\mathbb{S}''(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} a_k(t) \qquad (1)$$
$$E[\mathbb{X}''(t)] = \sum_{k=1}^{K} a_k(t) \cdot p_k \qquad (2)$$
$$E[\mathbb{Y}''(t)] = \sum_{k=1}^{K} a_k(t) \cdot p_k \cdot p_k^T \qquad (3)$$

The topics with small accelerations will be filtered out. Minimise the difference between observation and expectation.

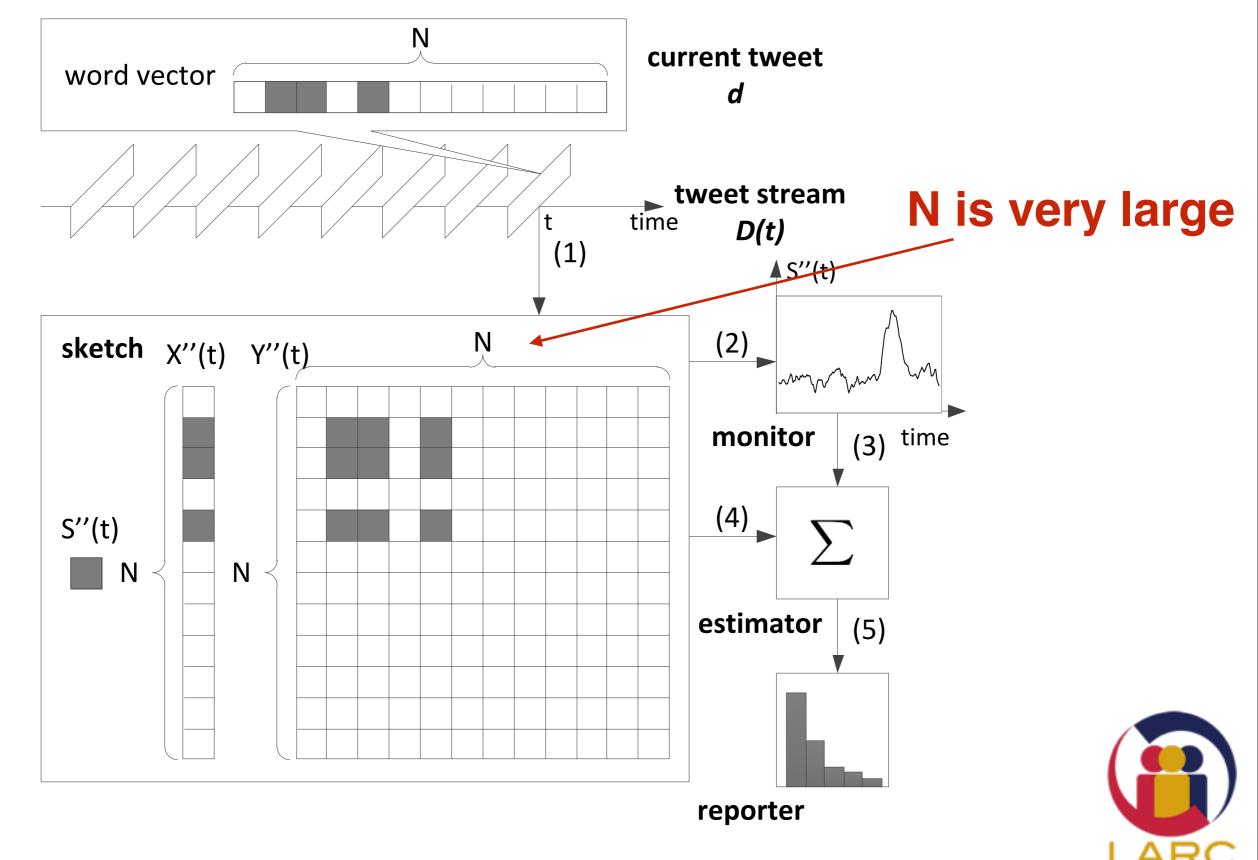


#### Real-time Framework



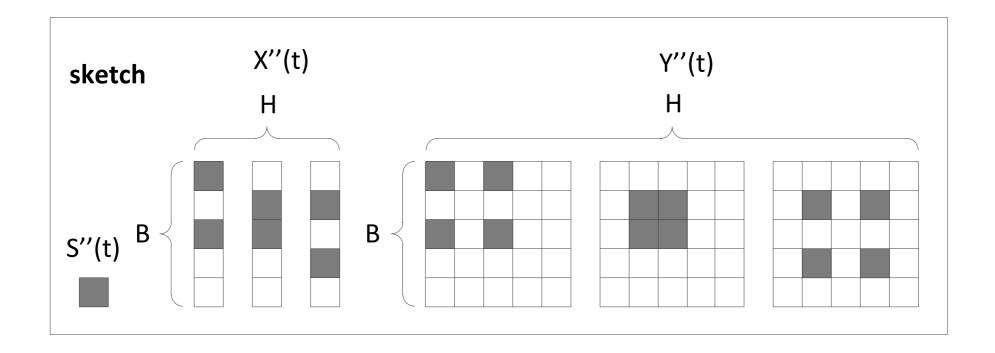


#### Real-time Framework



RESEARCH CENTRE

#### **Dimension Reduction**



#### From O(N<sup>2</sup>) to O(H\*B<sup>2</sup>), B<<N, H<<N

G. Cormode and S. Muthukrishnan. **An improved data stream summary: the count-min sketch and its applications.** Journal of Algorithms, 55(1):58–75, 2005.



#### Efficiency Evaluation

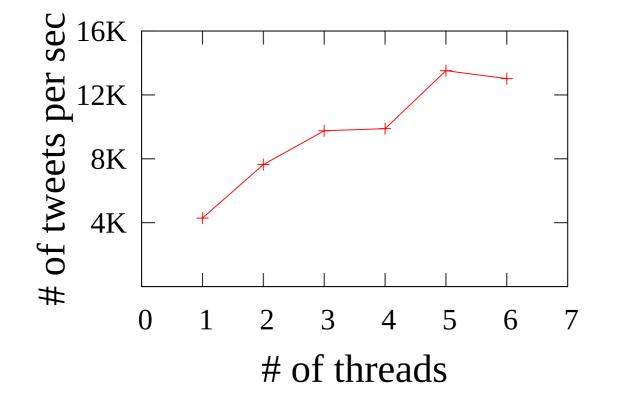
**Dataset** : Singapore based Twitter data, which contains over 30 millions tweets. We use these tweets to simulate a live tweet stream.



#### Efficiency Evaluation

**Dataset** : Singapore based Twitter data, which contains over 30 millions tweets. We use these tweets to simulate a live tweet stream.

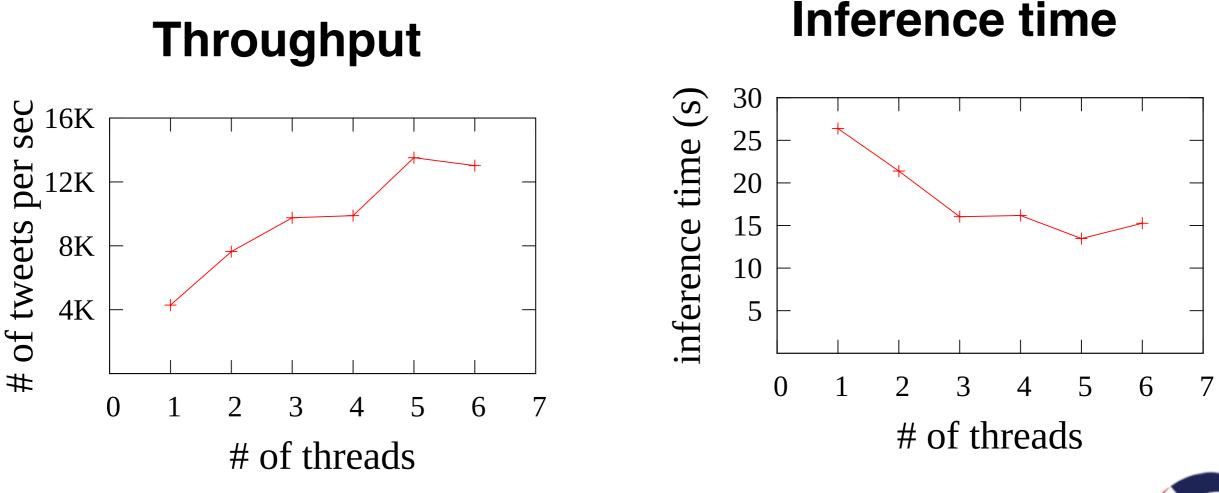
#### Throughput





#### Efficiency Evaluation

**Dataset** : Singapore based Twitter data, which contains over 30 millions tweets. We use these tweets to simulate a live tweet stream.





- Compare with **Twevent**
- Use the same dataset which contain over 4 million tweets
- List all the events detected by both algorithms between June 7, 2010 to June 12, 2010, in which period several big events happened.

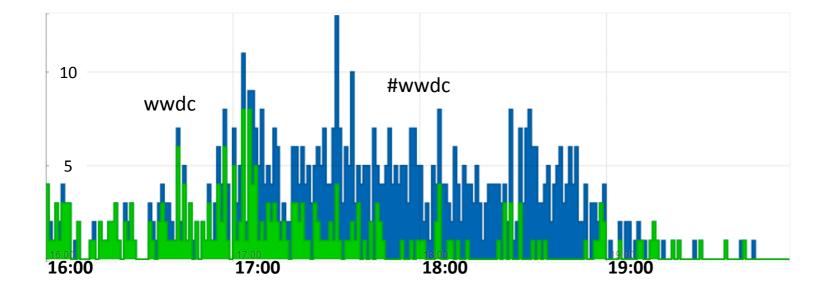


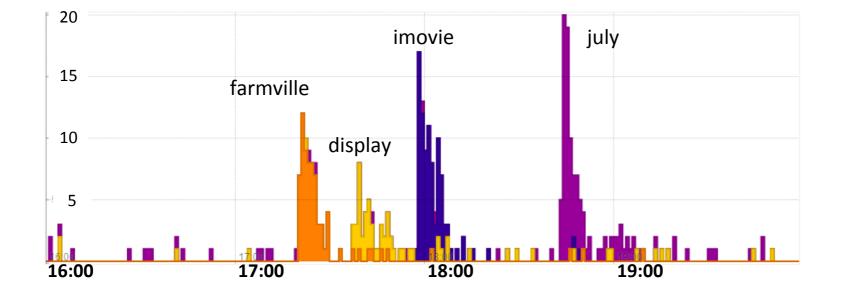
Event	Sub-event	TopicSketch	Twevent
Steve Jobs released iPhone 4 during WWDC2010	Farmville client for iPhone 4 was demonstrated.	#wwdc, iphone, farmville	steve jobs, iMovie, wwdc, iphone, wifi
	Retina display of iPhone 4 was introduced.	iphone, 4, #wwdc, display, retina	
	iMovie for iPhone 4 was demonstrated.	iphone, 4, imovie, #wwdc	
	New iPhone 4 was available in Singapore in July.	iphone, 4, singapore, july	



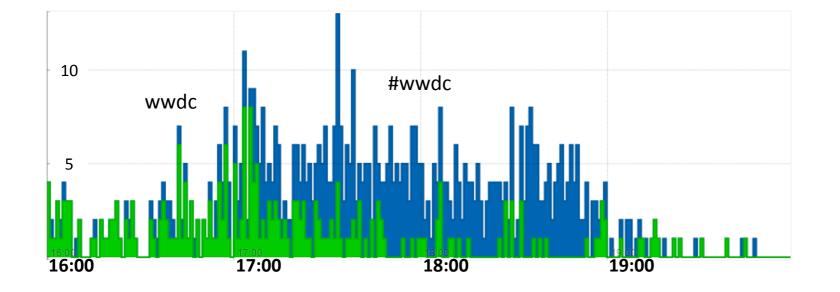
Event	Sub-event	TopicSketch	Twevent
Steve Jobs released iPhone 4 during WWDC2010	Farmville client for iPhone 4 was demonstrated.	#wwdc, iphone, farmville	steve jobs, iMovie, wwdc, iphone, wifi
	Retina display of iPhone 4 was introduced.	iphone, 4, #wwdc display, retina	
	iMovie for iPhone 4 was demonstrated.	iphone, 4, imovie, #wwdc	
	New iPhone 4 was available in Singapore in July.	iphone, 4, singapore, july	



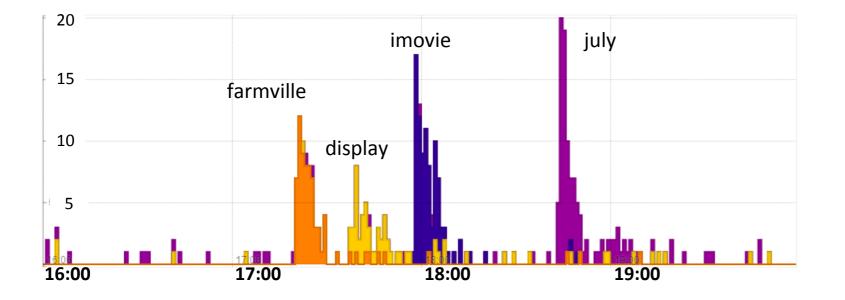




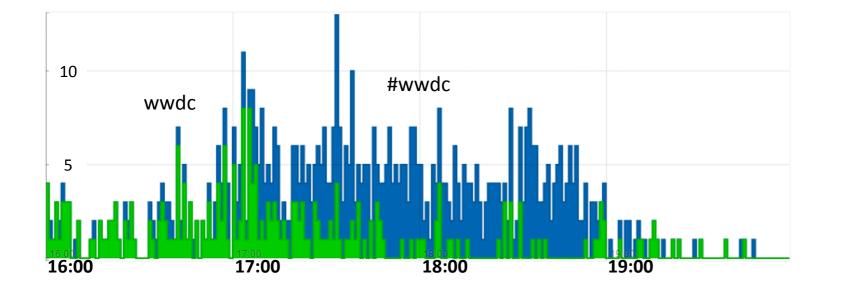


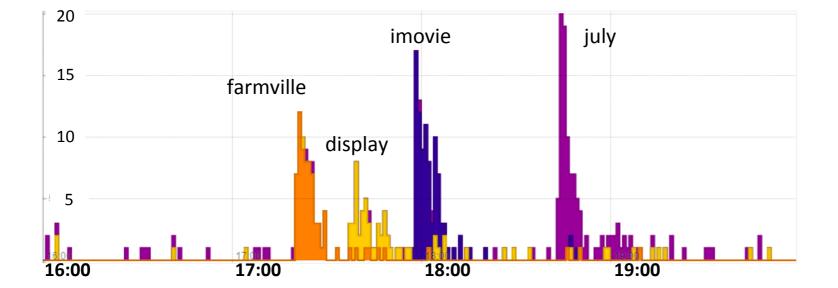


#### **Event**





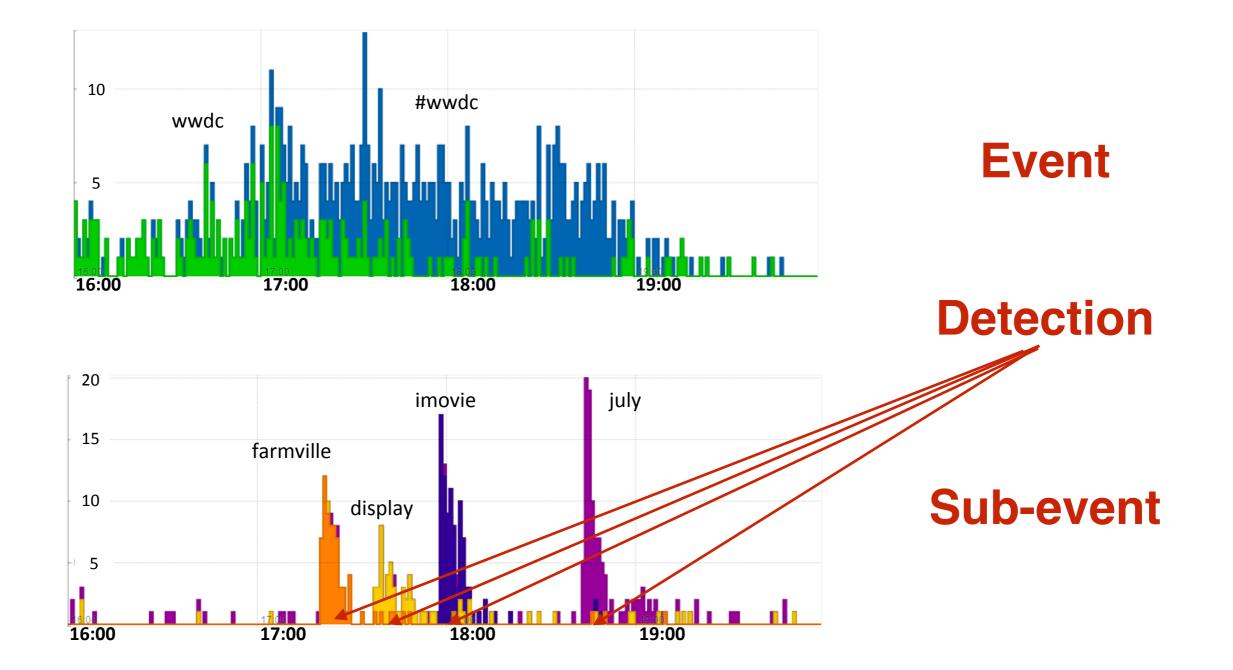




**Event** 

**Sub-event** 







## Conclusion

- We proposed **TopicSketch** a framework for real-time detection of bursty topics from Twitter.
- We developed a concept of "sketch" which provides a "snapshot" of the current tweet stream. It can be updated efficiently. And we can find bursty topics from it efficiently.
- TopicSketch provides a temporally-ordered sub-events to describe the event, which is more informative than the traditional methods.



# Thanks

