

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

MultiModalTopicExplorer: A Visual Text Analytics System for Exploring a Collection of Multi-modal Online Conversations



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Content Warning

Our results contain textual and graphic elements that are **anti-semitic**, **anti-muslim**, **racist**, **sexist**, **homophobic**, and **offensive in many other ways**.

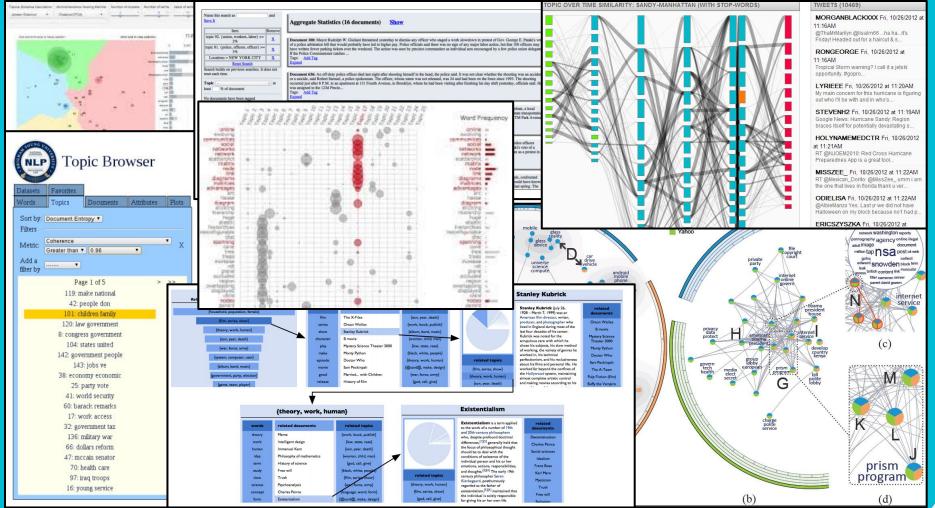
Topic modeling and InfoVis

- It is needed to summarize and understand textual data
- Promising solution: Topic modeling
 - Statistical approach for extracting topics from large text corpora.
 - Topic models do not provide meanings and interpretation directly
 - humans must be involved [1]
- Humans who directly interact with and interpret the output of topic modeling may rely on visualization tools to better interpret the results [2]

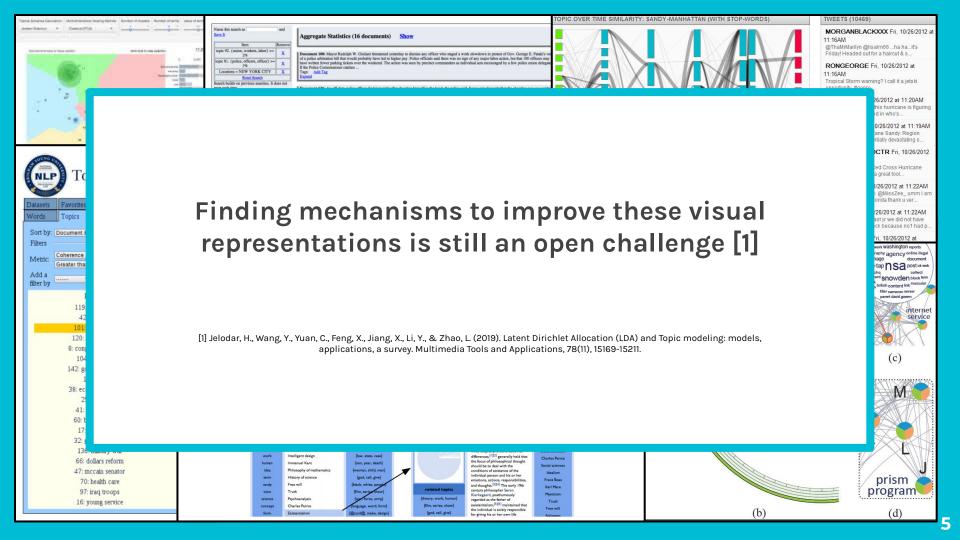
[1] Dou, W., Wang, X., Chang, R., & Ribarsky, W. (2011, October). Paralleltopics: A probabilistic approach to exploring document collections. In 2011 IEEE conference on visual analytics science and technology (VAST) (pp. 231-240). IEEE.

[2] Chang, J., Gerrish, S., Wang, C., Boyd-Graber, J. L., & Blei, D. M. (2009). Reading tea leaves: How humans interpret topic models. In Advances in neural information processing systems (pp. 288-296).

A Visual Text Analytics System for Exploring a Collection of Multi-modal Online Conversations



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Lack of support on qualitative analysis of topic models

- Visual Analytics systems can provide valuable insights about machine learning model's intrinsic properties and behaviors [1][2]
 - NLP experts can use these systems to evaluate the quality of topic models
 - Current topic modeling visualizations tools do not provide explicit functionalities to support this task.

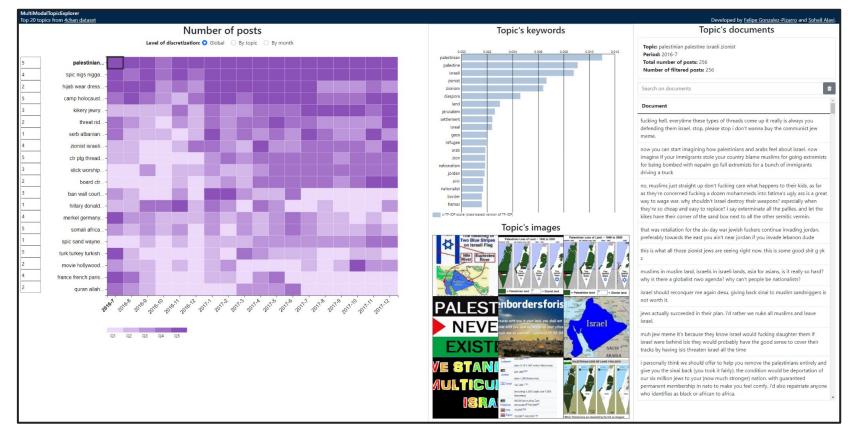
[1] Li, R., Xiao, W., Wang, L., Jang, H., & Carenini, G. (2021). T3-Vis: a visual analytic framework for Training and fine-Tuning Transformers in NLP.
 [2] Nan-Chen Chen, Margaret Drouhard, Rafal Kocielnik, Jina Suh, and Cecilia R. Aragon. 2018. Using Machine Learning to Support Qualitative Coding in Social Science: Shifting the Focus to Ambiguity. <i>ACM Trans. Interact. Intell. Syst.</i>
 8, 2, Article 9 (July 2018), 20 pages.

Lack of support on multi-modal conversations

- With the proliferation of web-based social media, there has been an exponential growth of asynchronous online conversations discussing a large variety of popular issues [1]
 - To discuss these and other topics, social media users post textual and image data.
 - To the best of our knowledge, none of the current topic modeling visualization tools support image representation of topics

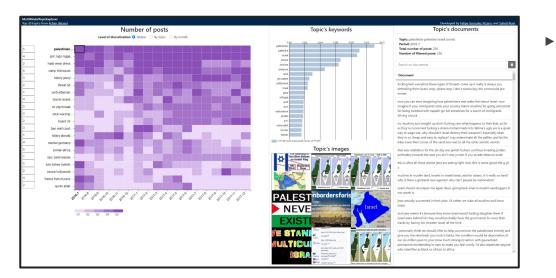
[1] Hoque, E., & Carenini, G. (2015, March). Convisit: Interactive topic modeling for exploring asynchronous online conversations. In *Proceedings of the* 20th International Conference on Intelligent User Interfaces (pp. 169-180).

Our proposal: MultiModalTopicExplorer



A Visual Text Analytics System for Exploring a Collection of Multi-modal Online Conversations

Our proposal: MultiModalTopicExplorer

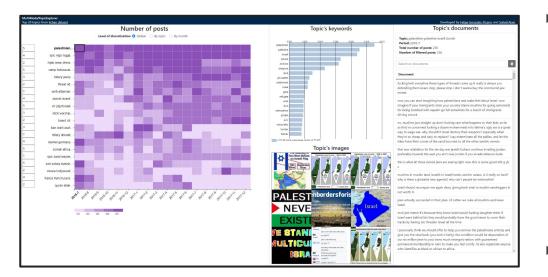


Two key innovations:

- It allows to report the quality of the most frequent topics
- Show the most relevant images for each topic

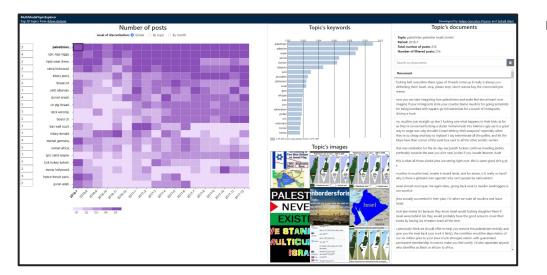
A Visual Text Analytics System for Exploring a Collection of Multi-modal Online Conversations

Our proposal: MultiModalTopicExplorer



- Functionalities;
 - Identify most relevant keywords, documents, and images for each topic
 - Evolution of topics over time
 - Rate topics
- End Goal: Helping users to evaluate topics' quality

MultiModalTopicExplorer - Task abstraction



- Functionalities;
 - Identify frequent topics
 - Identify most relevant keywords, documents, and images for each topic
 - Evolution of topics over time
 - Rate topics
- End Goal: Helping users to evaluate topics' quality

Dataset: 4chan dataset



3.3M threads and 134M posts from the Politically incorrect board (/pol/), posted over a period of almost 3.5 years

Raiders of the Lost Kek: 3.5 Years of Augmented 4chan Posts from the Politically Incorrect Board*

Antonis Papasavu^{1,9}, Savvas Zamettou^{2,9}, Emiliano De Cristofaro^{1,9}, Gianduca Stringhin^{1,19}, and Jeremy Blackburn^{4,9} ¹University College London, ³Max-Planck-Institut für Informatik, ³Boston University, ⁴Binghamton University, ⁷iDRAMA Lab [antonis.papasavva.19, e.decristofaro]@u.l.a.uk, szamett@mpi-inf.mpg.de, gian@bu.cu, jblackbu@binghamton.edu

Abstract

2020

DL

1 This paper presents a dataset with over 3.3M threads and 134.5M posts from the Politically Incorrect board (/pol/) of the imageboard forum 4chan, posted over a period of almost 3.5 years (June 2016-November 2019). To the best of our knowledge, this represents the largest publicly available 4chan dataset, providing the community with an archive of posts that have been permanently deleted from 4chan and are otherwise inaccessible. We augment the data with a set of additional labels, including toxicity scores and the named entities mentioned in each post. We also present a statistical analysis of the dataset, providing an overview of what researchers interested in using it can expect, as well as a simple content analysis, shedding light on the most prominent discussion topics, the most popular entities mentioned, and the toxicity level of each post. Overall, we are confident that our work will motivate and assist researchers in studying and understanding 4chan, as well as its role on the greater Web. For instance, we hope this dataset may be used for cross-platform studies of social media, as well as being useful for other types of research like natural language processing. Finally, our dataset can assist qualitative work focusing on in-depth case studies of specific narratives, × events, or social theories.

1 Introduction

Modern society increasingly relies on the Internet for a wide range of tasks, including gathering, sharing, and commenting on content, events, and discussions. Alas, the Web has also enabled anti-social and toxic behavior to occur at an unprecedented scale. Melvolent actors routinely exploit social networks to target other users via hate speech and abusive behavior, or spread extermisti deologies [3, 12, 13, 40].

A non-negligible portion of these nefarious activities often originate on "fringe" online platforms, e.g., 4chan, 8chan, Gab. In fact, research has shown how influential 4chan is in spread-

*Published at the 14th International AAAI Conference on Web and Social Media (ICWSM 2020), Please cite the ICWSM version, ing disinformation [11, 43], hateful memes [42], and coordinating harassemet campaigns on other platforms [21, 25, 34]. These platforms are also linked to various real-world violent events, including the radicalization of users who committed mass shootings [2, 6, 16].

4chan is an imageboard where users (also Original Posters, or OP)-can create a thread by positing an image and a message to a board; others can post in the OP's thread, with a message and/or an image. A mong 4chan's key features are anonymity and ephemerality: users do not need to register to post content, and in fact the overhelming majority of posts are anonymous. At most, threads are archived after they become inactive and deleted within 7 days.

Overall, 4chan is widely known for the large amount of content, memes, slang, and Internet culture it has generated over the years [15]. For example, 4chan popularized the "locat" meme on the early Web. More recently, politically charged memss, e.g., "God Emperor Trump" [24] have also originated on the platform.

Data Release. In this work, we focus on the "Pollinically facorerer" bound (pol), given the interest it has generated in prior research and the influential role it seems to play on the rest of the Web [7, 2], 43, 34, 42, 93]. Along with the paper, we release a dataset [144] including 1343 M posts from or 3.3M [pol/coversation threads, made over a period of ore 3.3M [pol/coversation threads, made over a period or mor diased has the text provided by the poster, along with various posts methadia (c.g., prod), time, etc.).

We also *augment* the dataset by attaching additional set of labels to each post, including: 1) the named entities mentioned in the post, and 2) the toxicity scores of the post. For the former, we use the spac/y library [35], and for the latter, Google's Perspective API [30].

We also wish to warn the readers that some of the content in our dataset, as well as in this paper, is highly toxic, racist, and hateful, and can be rather disturbing.

Relevance. We are confident that our dataset will be useful to the research community in several ways. First, /pol/ con-

http://boards.4chan.org/pol/

Multimodal (Image + Text): 4chan https://zenodo.org/record/3606810#.YU-wSLhKiUk

Why 4chan dataset?



- An exploration of these conversations could help understand how these communities interact on these platforms.
- It is the first step before creating automated hate speech detection and mitigation systems

Multimodal (Image + Text): 4chan https://zenodo.org/record/3606810#.YU-wSLhKiUk

Base Dataset



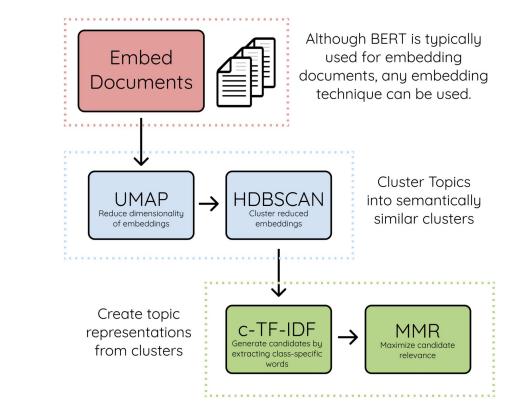
Our adopted Base Dataset:

- More than 0.5 million randomly selected samples
- Over a period of 1.5 years (June 2016-Dec 2017)
- Remove HTML tags and punctuations
- Lowercase the words
- Lemmatization, Stop words removal,

Multimodal (Image + Text): 4chan https://zenodo.org/record/3606810#.YU-wSLhKiUk

BERTOPIC

BERTopic



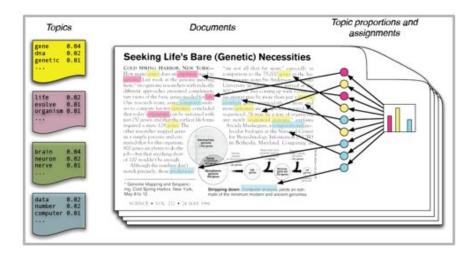
BERTOPIC-Implementation

- BERTopic finds the number of topics automatically
 - ▶ We found 815 topics
- No Bigrams and Trigrams calculations needed for phrase generation!
- ► Training:
 - 2 hours: 4 GeForce GTX 1080 Ti GPUs
 - Chunks of size 130k samples



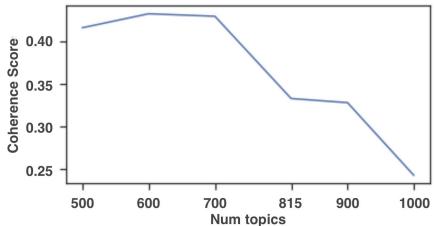
LDA

- It is based on the assumption that document collections have latent topics in the form of a multinomial distribution of words, which is typically presented to users via its top-N highest probability words (Lau et al., 2014)
- Traditional and popular method even today



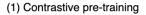
LDA-Implementation

- Calculated bigrams and trigrams for finding phrase keywords
- Used gensim LDA multicore
 - 9 cores cpu took 6 hours to train the best model
- Num topics = 600 yields best Coherence
 Score

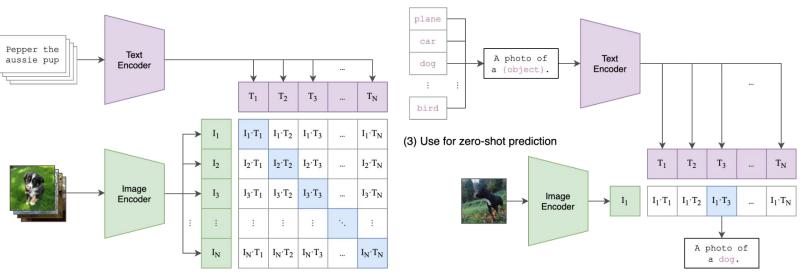


Coherence Score Over Different Num topics

CLIP: Contrastive Language-Image Pre-Training



(2) Create dataset classifier from label text



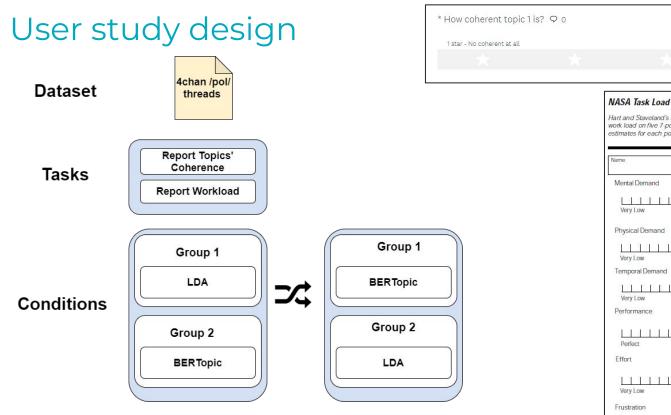
Neural network trained on a variety of (image, text) pairs.

Source: https://github.com/openai/CLIP

Content Warning

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Demo Url http://MultiModalTopicExplorer.ml



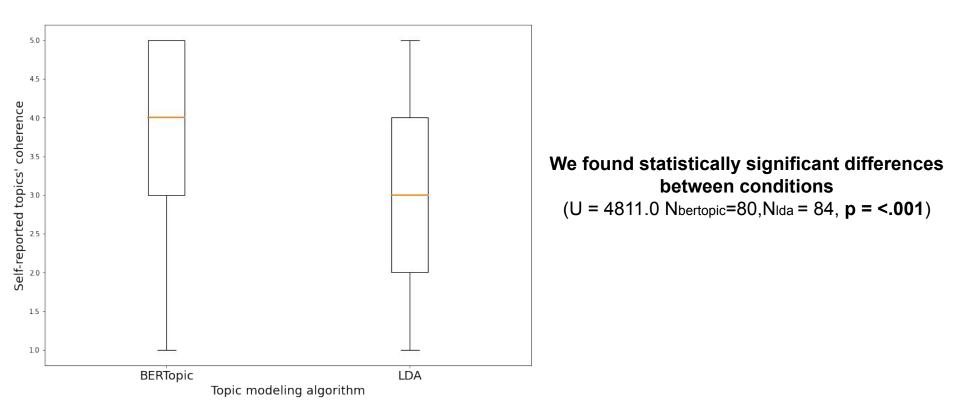
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5 stars - Very coherent

Null hypothesis (H_o)

Ho: There are no differences in the coherence of topics emerged from BERTopic and LDA

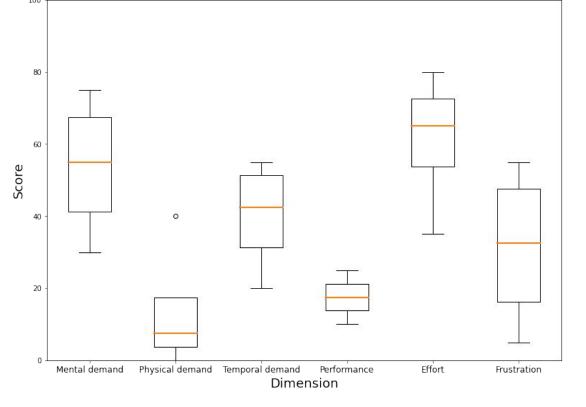
Results - Quality of topics



We can reject Null hypothesis

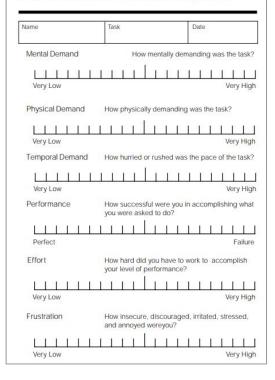
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Distribution of participant responses to the NASA TLX questionnaire



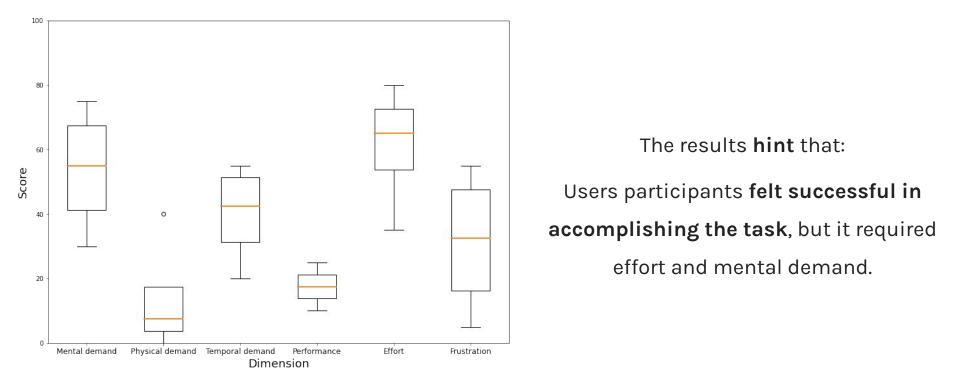
NASA Task Load Index

Hart and Staveland's NASA Task Load Index (TLX) method assesses work load on five 7-point scales. Increments of high, medium and low estimates for each point result in 21 gradations on the scales.



Cao, A., Chintamani, K. K., Pandya, A. K., & Ellis, R. D. (2009). NASA TLX: Software for assessing subjective mental workload. *Behavior research methods*, *41*(1), 113-117.

Distribution of participant responses to the NASA TLX questionnaire



A lower score indicates a better result

MultiModalTopicExplorer functionalities allow users to feel successful while evaluating topic models.

Future work

- Datasets: Investigate MultiModelTopicExplorer functionalities in other domains
- Scalability: Seek options to visualize a larger number of topics (e.g., 300 topics) in a longer period of time (e.g, 100 months) in a compact manner
- User study:
 - > Increase the number of users participants
 - > Compare our tool with other topic modeling visualization tools
- Users in control: Allow users to change the number of keywords and images displayed

Future work

- Use of automatically calculated metrics such Coherence to compare the BERTopic vs LDA
- Consider topic hierarchy
- Consider hierarchy in conversation threads (Replies, comments, etc.)
- Improve the BERTopic model to be more scalable (Right now it can only fit to 130000 samples, and predict the rest)
- Find a way to boost LDA's training speed with GPUs



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