



US ARMY
RDECOM

U.S. Army Research, Development and Engineering Command

Accelerating Exploitation of
Low-grade Intelligence
Through Semantic Text
Processing of Social Media

ARL

TECHNOLOGY DRIVEN. WARFIGHTER FOCUSED.

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Computational Information Sciences Directorate

Tactical Information Fusion Branch

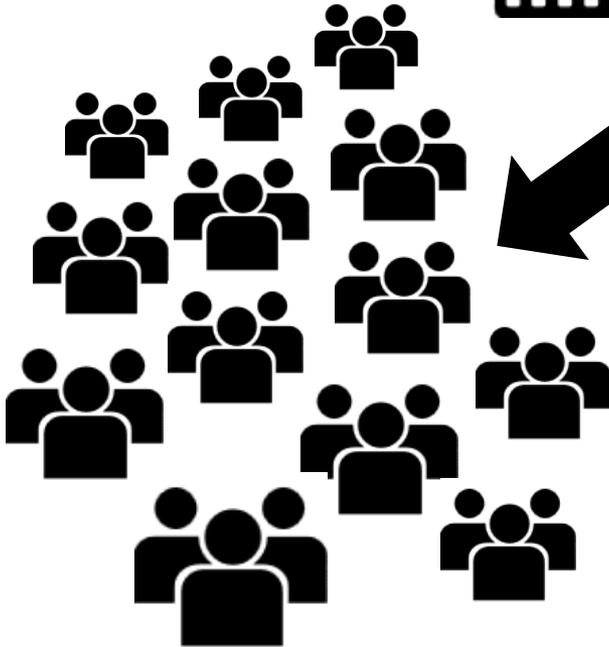
18th ICCRTS, June 2013

SOCIAL MEDIA CONTENT

Increasing usage of mobile devices



Facilitates information sharing from anywhere at any time



Social Media

Unprecedented volumes of real-time information contributed by large communities of social media users

Is social media potentially valuable to the intelligence community?
How can social media be searched for information relevant to national security?

WHAT IF NO TRADITIONAL SOURCES OF INTELLIGENCE AVAILABLE



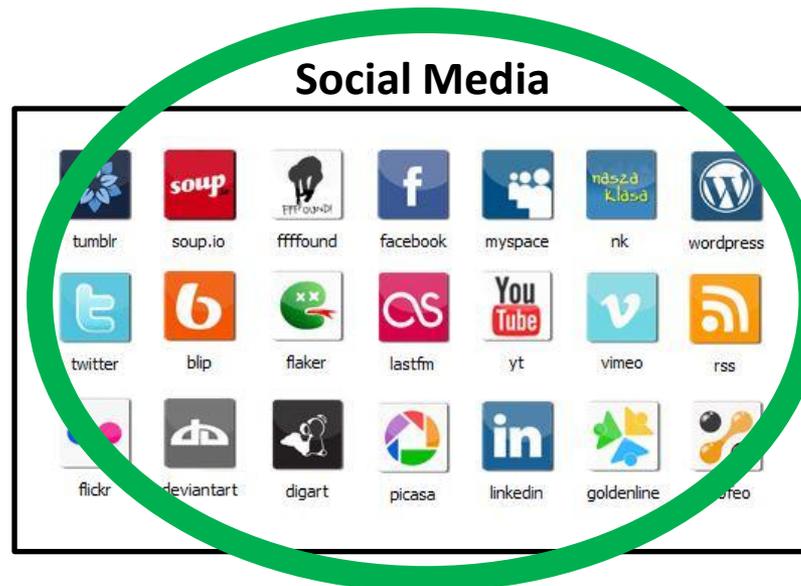
Constrained resource allocation environment



Challenges and risks with direct intelligence data collection

Intelligence collection relying on the eyes and ears of the general population

Citizen-authored information



A source of 'low-grade' intelligence information if search and extraction technologies are developed

FRAME-BASED SEMANTIC SEARCH OF SOCIAL MEDIA

CHALLENGE

Social media content is dynamic, 'unstructured' containing hashtags, urls, emoticons, replies and mentions, and little useful information



atnussan @atnussan 12h
 #Afghan #interpreter's family killed by Taliban near Kandahar | Toronto Star bit.ly/187mx3y cc @David_Cameron
 Expand

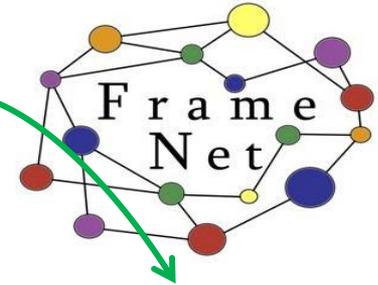


CrossFit @CrossFit 21 May
 RT @USAFCENT: Members of Kandahar @CrossFit honored four fallen Airmen with a workout to remember. on.fb.me/118LT8j @usairforce

SOLUTION



Distill social media for relevant information using frame-based semantic modeling



Semantic search capability part of DAC CONTOUR suite



Import unstructured text from variety of sources, map to ontology of frames

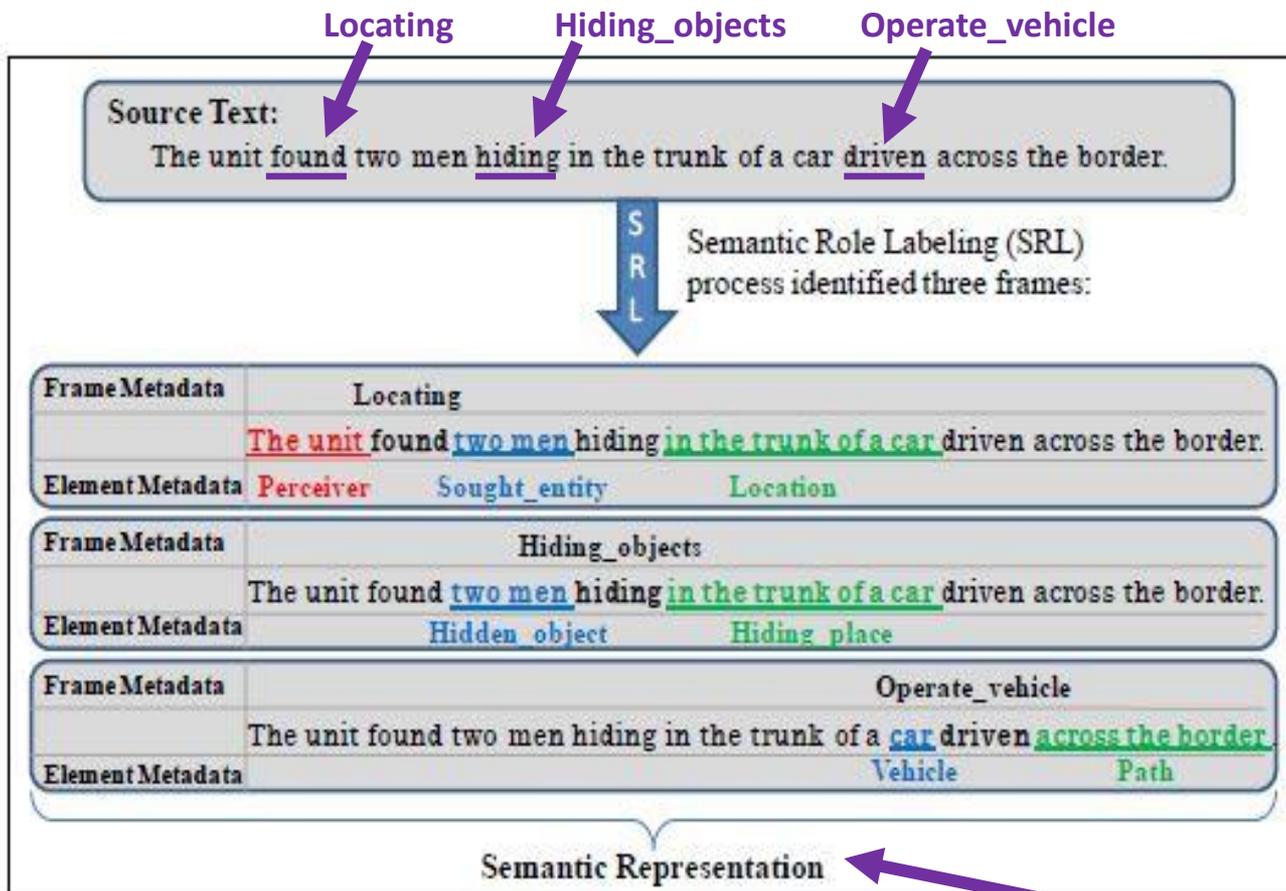
Construct queries using frame (Concept) and frame element (Role) filtering widgets



FrameNet-based SRL

Frame Semantics theory (Fillmore & Colleagues, 1976)
 Semantic Role Labeling (SRL) (Gildea & Jurafsky, 2002)

Berkeley FrameNet lexical database
<https://framenet.icsi.berkeley.edu/fndrupal/>



Frame: a schematic representation of a situation involving various participants, props, and other conceptual roles

3 frames in target sentence
 Locating ('found')
 Hiding_objects ('hiding')
 Operate_vehicle ('driven')

Locating Frame has Frame Elements
 Perceiver
 Sought_entity
 Location

Frame Element : frame-specific defined semantic role that is the basic unit of a frame

Comparison with WordNet and ontologies

Multiple annotated examples (~20) of each LU.
 Examples taken from naturalistic corpora.
 LU linked to semantic frame similar to thesaurus.

All combinatorial possibilities of the LU
 Analysis proceeds frame by frame
 Network of relations between frames

Builds a semantic model of the text

FrameNet-based QUERY BUILDING INTERFACE

FrameNet-based SRL → Semantic model of the text → Concept + Role filtering widgets

*Mapping between
Frame Concepts + Frame Element Roles
and the target text*

*Select Frame from
dropdown menu in
Concept widget*

*Then Select Frame
Element from
dropdown menu in
Role widget*

*Alternative Example: Using the
Semantic Search widget*

Semantic Search

Concept:
Killing

Role:
Victim

Keyword:
Cairo

*Killing Frame with
Victim Frame Element
selected
Keyword *Cairo* entered
for targeted search*

*Example: Killing Frame selected
Frame Elements of Killing Frame
displayed in Role widget*

Concept
Killing (4697)

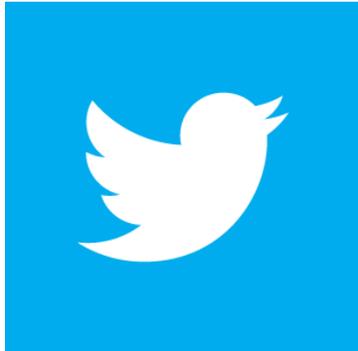
Role
Victim (4697)
Killer (1575)
Cause (418)
Time (13)

Then Select Frame Element

Concept
Performers_and_roles (354335)
Locative_relation (323994)
Goal (273861)
Partitive (207422)
Temporal_collocation (183764)
Degree (119230)
Calendric_unit (117486)
Taking_sides (115732)
Origin (114954)
Quantified_mass (97192)
back 1 2 3 4 5 next

Role
Ground (280170)
Entity (271007)
Group (211720)
Subset (187011)
Figure (166589)
Agent (161146)
Performer (145019)
Cognizer (141291)
Person (137397)
Unit (135779)
back 1 2 3 4 5 next

USE CASE: SEMANTIC SEARCH OF TWEETS



Twitter: streaming real-time data, immense scale

Twitter users: act as social sensors, post in anticipation of events, report breaking news

Twitter messages: little textual information, informally written, embedded non-text characters

Tweet content types: personal updates, calls for participation, warnings about threatening situations



Traditional sources of intelligence information are not currently available

Use CONTOUR's FrameNet-based semantic search on social media

Demonstrate how CONTOUR's query interface can be used to identify low-grade intelligence information



Tweets from Arab Spring protest

Data set: 7.3 million tweets

Collected between Feb 01 – 19, 2011

NS CTA INARC collaboration:

Blender Cross-source Information

Extraction Laboratory

City University of New York (CUNY)

Dr. Heng Ji

SEMANTIC SEARCH OF TWEETS

[DEMO or MOVIE]

An analyst receives an external report about a protest occurring in Egypt possibly near a Forward Operating Base (FOB)

The analyst's chain of command needs to know what is going on in that area; there is no time to collect intel

A stream of tweets is captured and imported into CONTOUR's semantic search system

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



SBIR Phase II
Decisive Analytics
Corporation

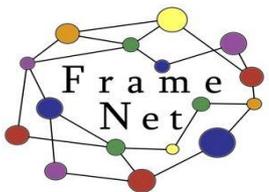


http://www.dac.us/Capabilities/Intelligent_Products



ARL NS CTA
BLENDER Lab, CUNY
Dr. Heng Ji

<http://nlp.cs.gc.cuny.edu/>



FrameNet Project

<https://framenet.icsi.berkeley.edu/fndrupal/>

Utilize social media to gather information about events occurring or events that may occur within a geographic region such as an area of operations

Develop new text analytics technologies such as CONTOUR's Frame-based semantic search to process social media content that is unstructured and primarily non-informative

Use Case demonstrates how an analyst can search a large stream of tweets with frame-based queries constructed from Concepts, Roles, and Keywords

Collecting low-grade information from social media - when added together - produces actionable intelligence such as determining how an event may affect missions