

Predicting News Popularity with Supervised Machine Learning

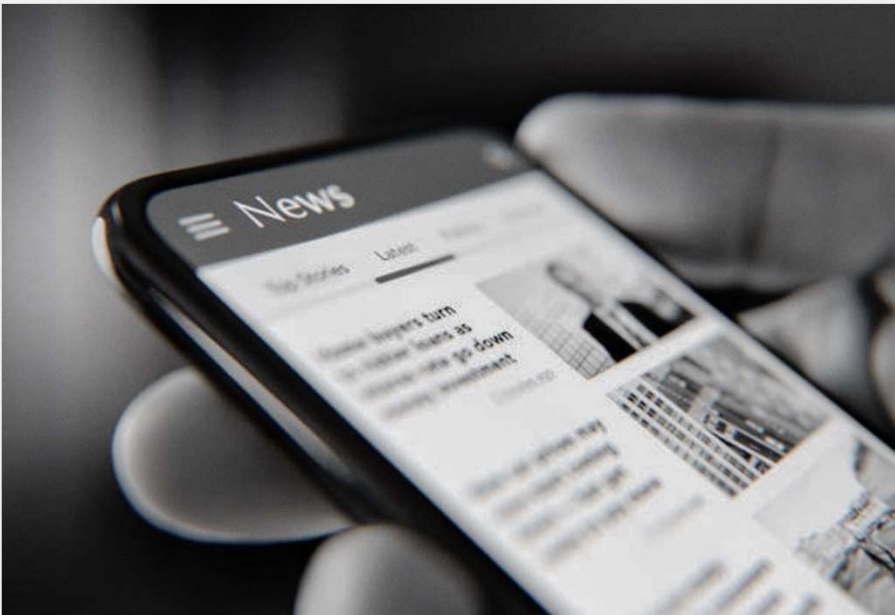
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Team 2 Section B

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Problem Statement



Problem: Accurately predicting the success of newly published news articles by forecasting their popularity (clicks/impressions ratio)

Stakeholders: News platforms and publishers

Why: To optimize content selection, promotion strategies, and personalized recommendations, maximizing reader engagement and platform success

Data Source

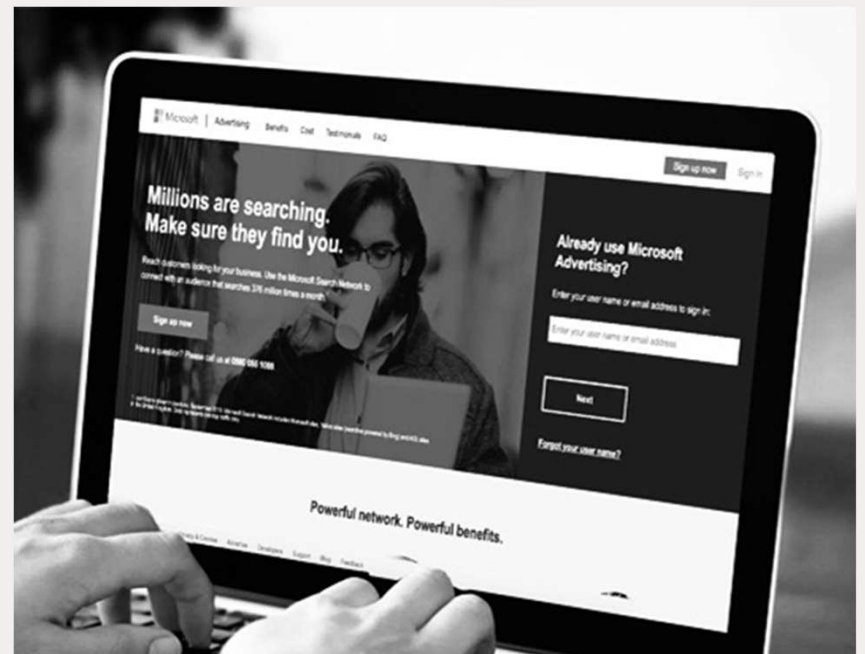
Microsoft News Dataset (MIND)

Behaviors:

- Contains click histories and impression logs of users
- Used to analyze user interaction patterns and define the target variable, click percentage

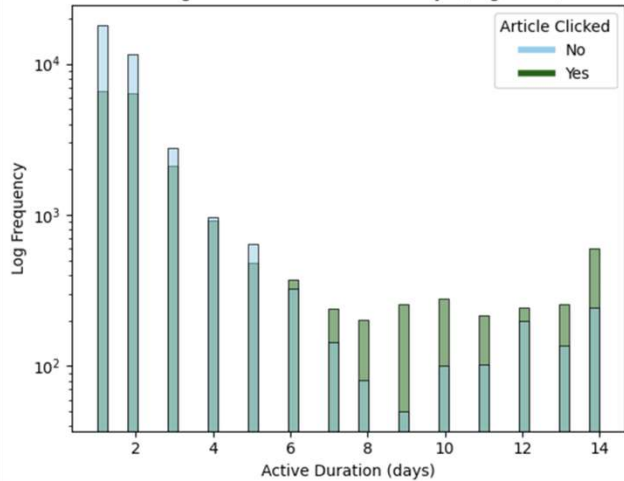
News:

- Contains information of news articles
- Used to extract features such as title length and category for predictive modeling

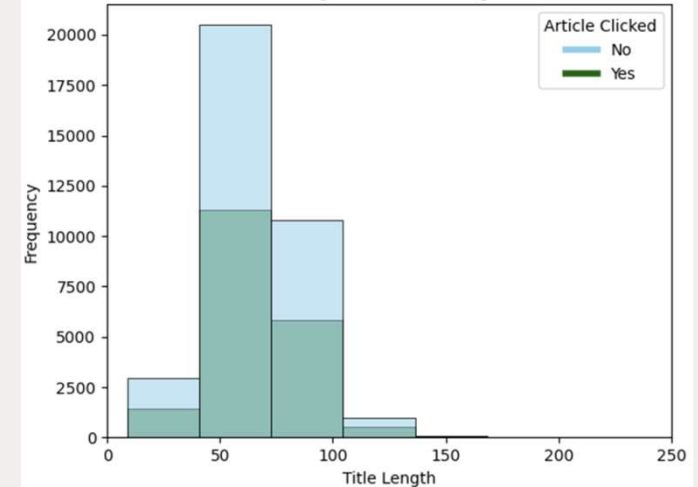


Descriptive Analysis and Insights

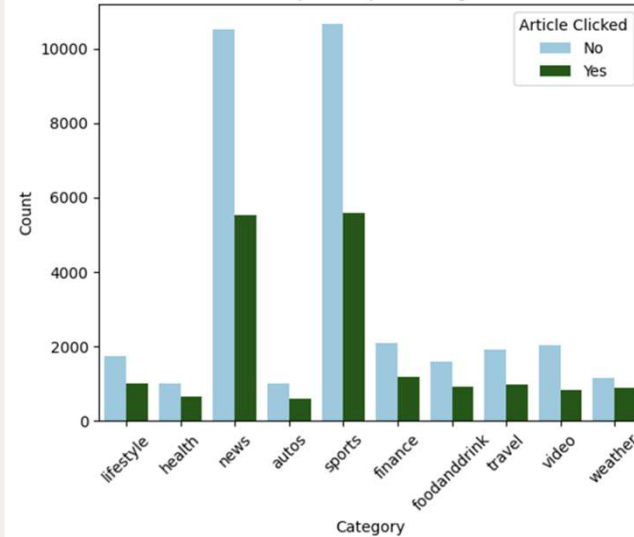
Histogram of Active Duration Days (Log Scale)



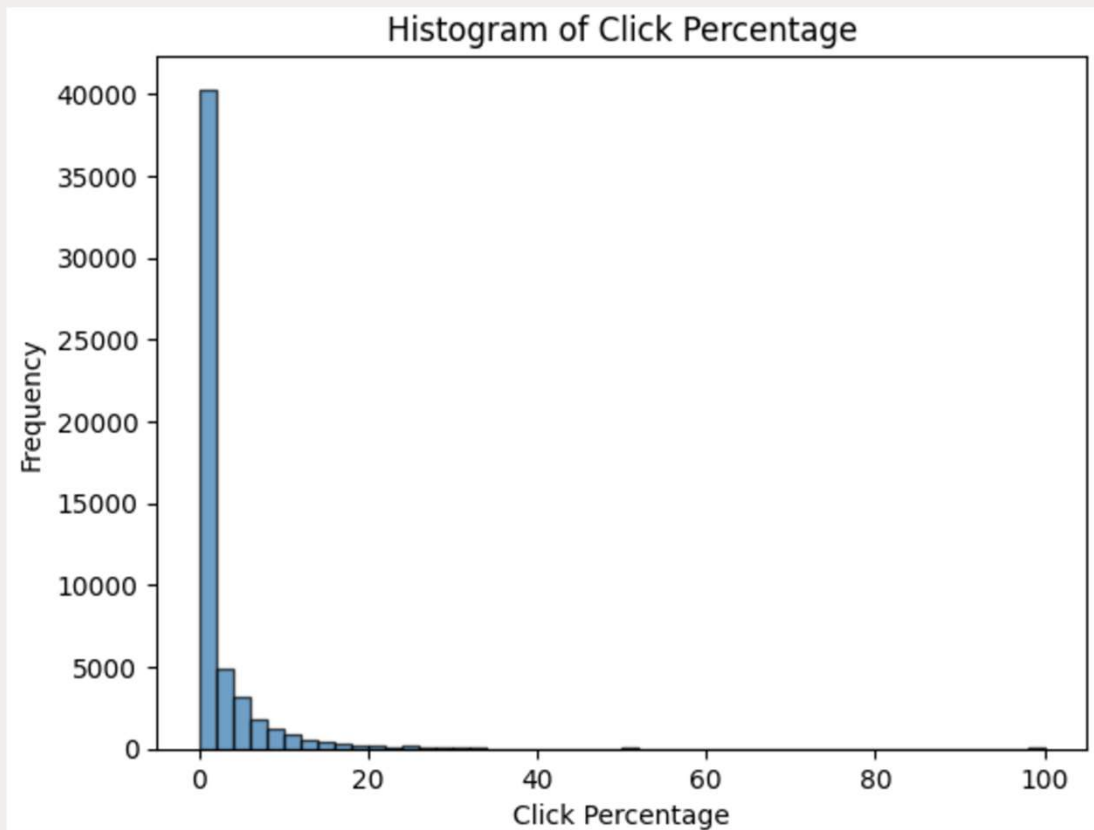
Histogram of Title Length



Bar Graph of Top 10 Categories



Distribution of Target Variable

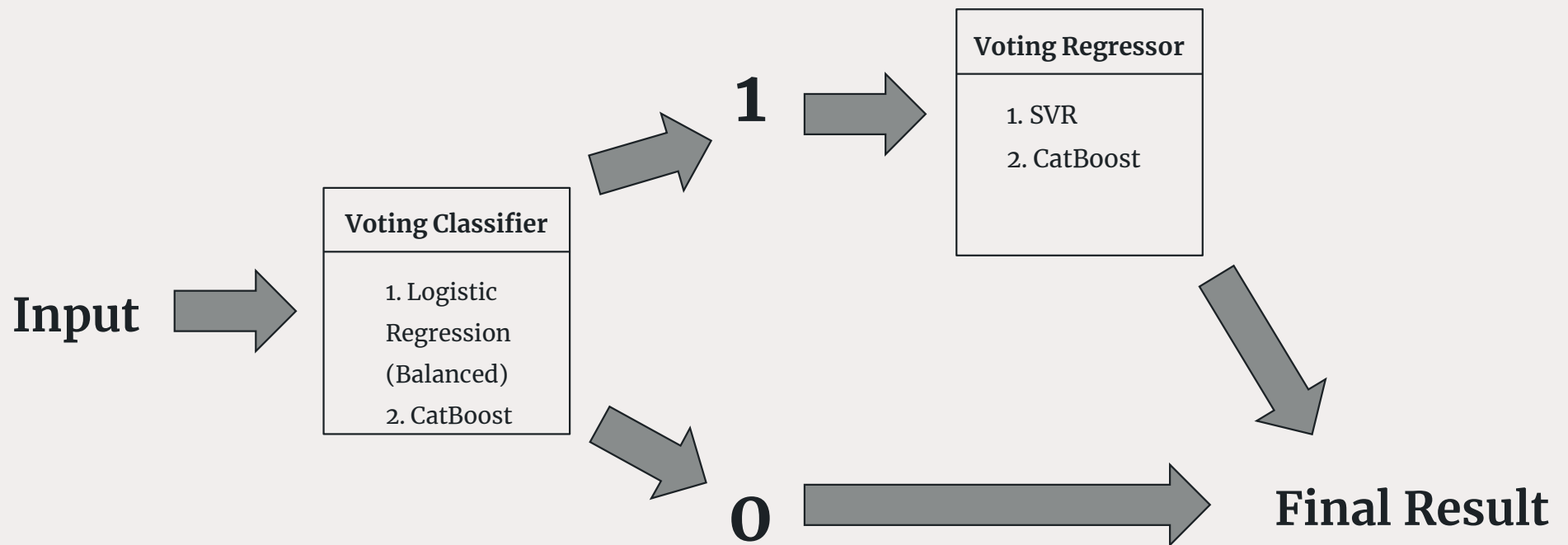


Most click percentage values are 0

Indicates the dataset is:

- Highly imbalanced
- Positively skewed

Machine Learning Methods Applied

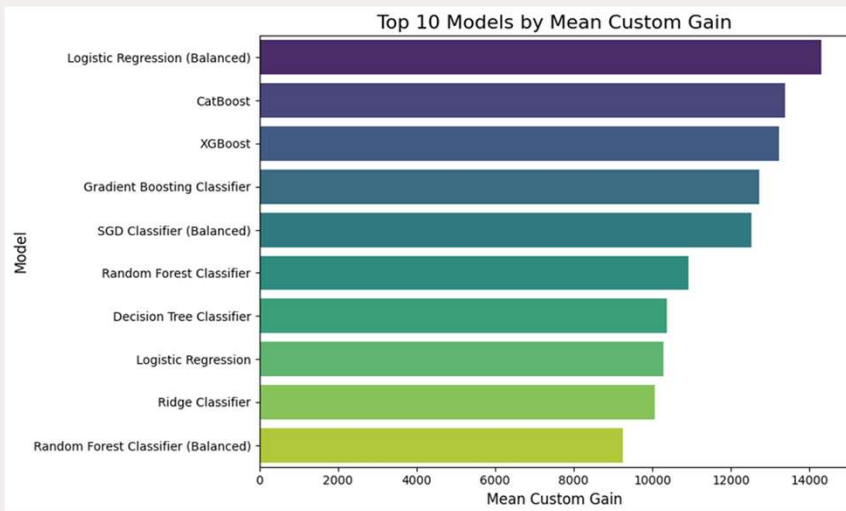


Classification Model

1. Cost Function

Cost matrix	Predicted -	Predicted +
Actual -	5	-10
Actual +	-8	16

2. Top 10 Models During Cross Validation



3. Value of Top 3 Models After Tuning

Tuned Balanced Logistic Regression Test Score (Custom Gain): 23708.0000

Tuned Test Score (Custom Gain) CatBoostClassifier: 21524.0000

Tuned XGBClassifier Test Score (Custom Gain): 21059.0000

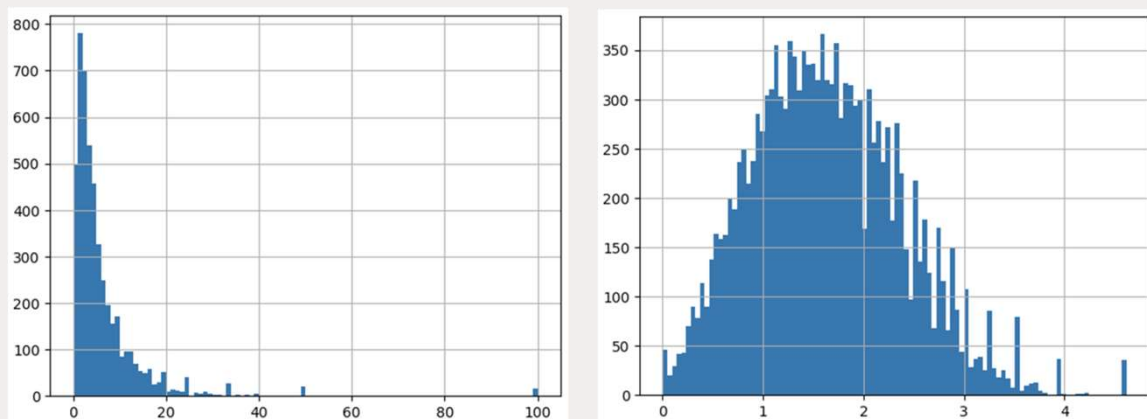
4. Voting Model Performance Improvement Over Null Model

Model Performance Comparison (Custom Gain Scorer):	
	Mean Custom Gain
Model	
Null Model (Majority Class)	3710.8

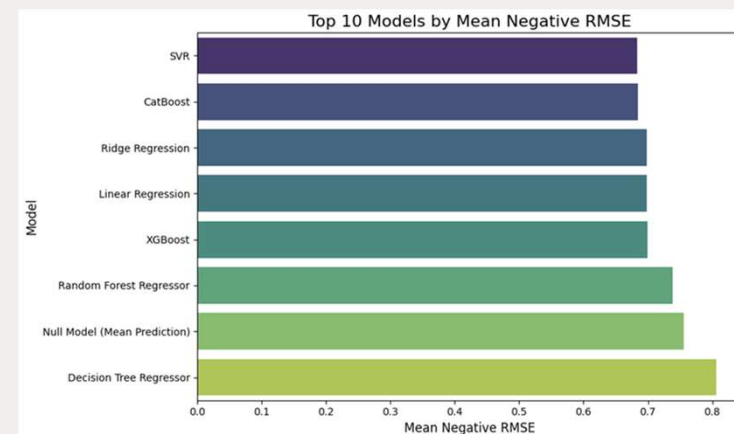
Voting Classifier Test Score (Custom Gain): 25187.0000

Regression Model

1. Histogram Before and After Applying Log



2. Top 10 Models During Cross Validation



3. RMSE of Top 2 Models After Tuning

Tuned Catboost Regressor RMSE: 0.6942

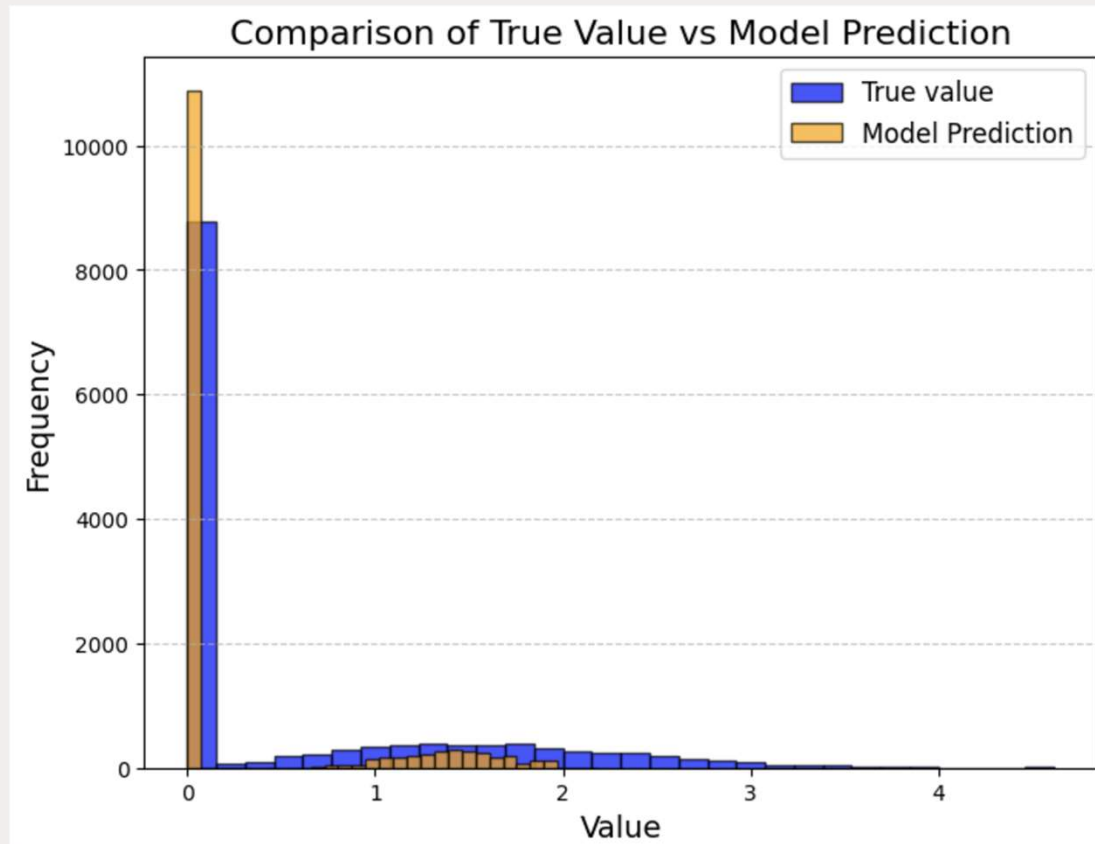
Tuned SVR RMSE: 0.6960

4. Voting Model RMSE Over Null Model

Model	Mean Negative RMSE
Null Model (Mean Prediction)	0.7554

Voting Regressor Test RMSE score: 0.6941

Combined Model



Confusion Matrix (Model):

```
[[7587 1170]
 [3303 1586]]
```

Confusion Matrix (Null Model):

```
[[8757    0]
 [4889    0]]
```

Custom Gain (Model): 25187

Custom Gain (Null Model): 4673

Model Performance:

True Positives (TP): 1586

False Positives (FP): 1170

True Negatives (TN): 7587

False Negatives (FN): 3303

Null Model Performance:

True Positives (TP): 0

False Positives (FP): 0

True Negatives (TN): 8757

False Negatives (FN): 4889

Challenges & Key Takeaways

1. Extensive Data Preprocessing
2. Skewed Dataset
3. Google Trends Integration
4. Managing Narrowly Distributed Non-Zero Click Percentages
5. Slow Performance of Certain Models
6. Stacking Model Challenges
7. Classifier Voting Limitations



Conclusion & Future Steps



- The regression models used were relatively weak learners.
- Explore ensemble methods like boosting for better performance.
- Integrate search terms with trend velocity to refine predictions.
- Expand applications to ads, YouTube videos, and other digital content.

Link to Final Colab Notebook

[Predicting News Popularity With Supervised Machine Learning](#)