

# Online News Popularity

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# The study

## Context:

- Make a IDSS (Intelligent Decision Support System) that can predict if an article will be popular or not (judged popular if the article have more than 1400 shares).

## Data used:

- The IDSS use 39,000 articles from Mashable website
- They extarct a total of 58 features and 1 target variable from each articles.

# Analysis of the study

They used the target variable which is the number of share to create a 2 categories, popular and unpopular.

Those two categories are defined by a threshold that can be modified by the user.

Their best model was a random forest that can achieve an AUC of 73% and an accuracy of 67%

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1	AUC
Random Forest (RF)	<b>0.67</b>	0.67	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.73</b>
Adaptive Boosting (AdaBoost)	0.66	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.72
Support Vector Machine (SVM)	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.71
K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)	0.62	0.66	0.55	0.60	0.67
Naïve Bayes (NB)	0.62	<b>0.68</b>	0.49	0.57	0.65

# Analysis of the study

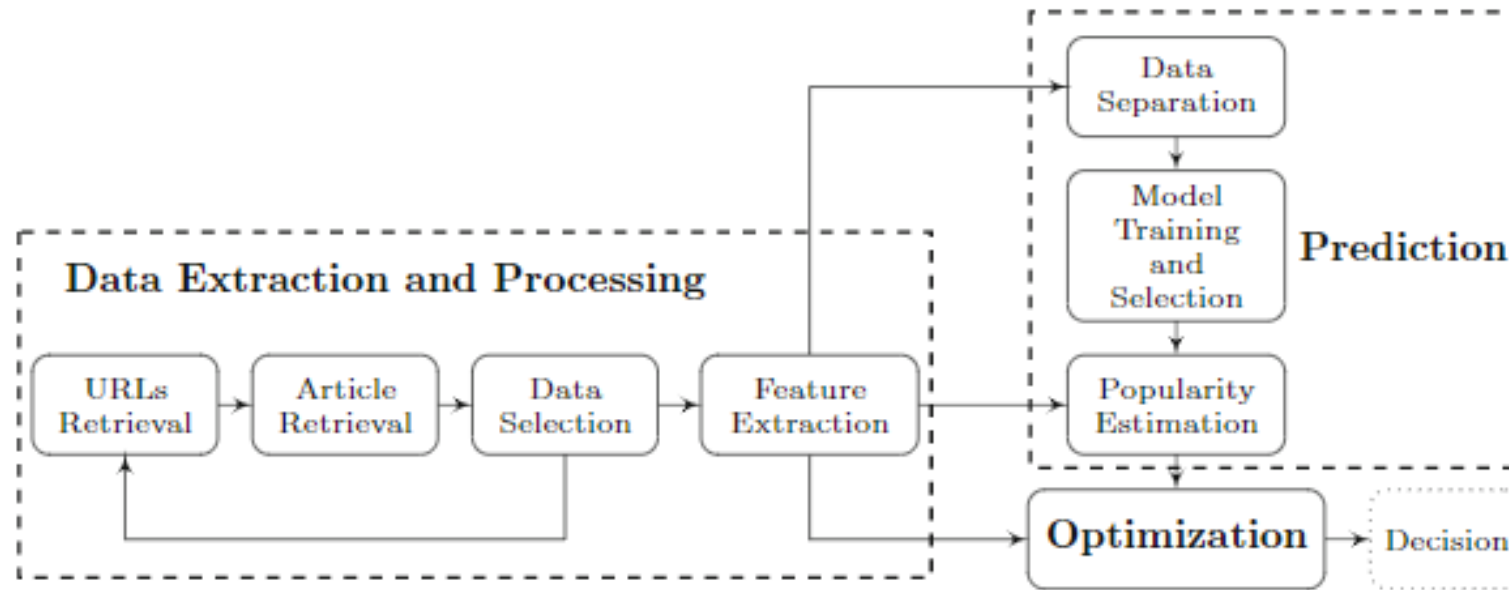
Most of the features come from an NLP (Natural Language Processing) analysis beforehand.

From this analysis they determined features such as the rate positive word, title subjectivity, ... They determined 12 features from their NLP analysis.

They determined that the most important features where the keyword based features followed by Natural Language Processing.

# Analysis of the study

The problem I tried to solve was the prediction part which act after the Data extraction and Processing illustred as bellow.



# My work based on the data

What I've done ?

- A notebook containing the analysis of the study that includes graphs for better understanding of the data
- A notebook containing the modelisation process based on several classification algorithm
- An API that can serve the best model created in the notebook and it's client exemple.

# My results

As far as my analysis goes I didn't find any significant correlation between our features and our target variable.

Thanks to a categorisation of our target variable, we manage to get a 67% accuracy on our modelisation. This accuracy was achieved thanks to a grid search tuning on a gradient boosting classifier.

I couldn't manage to get an accuracy higher than 67%. My hypothesis is the lack of correlation between all the features and target variable. I think it is still a decent result based on the difficulty of the task.

# Credits

Special thanks to:

K. Fernandes, P. Vinagre and P. Cortez. A Proactive Intelligent Decision Support System for Predicting the Popularity of Online News. Proceedings of the 17th EPIA 2015 - Portuguese Conference on Artificial Intelligence, September, Coimbra, Portugal.