TV Ratings Prediction with Time Weighting Based Regression (TWR)

Master Thesis Defense

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- 1 Thesis Goal: Improve TV Ratings Prediction with MY NOVELTY
- 2 Related Work
- 3 Solution: Time Weighting Based Regression (TWR)
- 4 Experiments
- Conclusion

Why TV ratings prediction?

It is an important, complex, and real-world problem with money.

- It's important because TV ratings decide **price of advertising time**.
- It's complex because...
 - TV ratings are aggregate measure of many people's choices.
 - TV is **competing** with many platforms/services (mobile/YouTube).

MY NOVELTY (Contribution): TWR

- Key idea: Fit regression model with time-weighted instances.
- Example: Given x is a time series of ratings,
 - (x1, x2, x3, x4=y4), t=4, weight=4
 - (x2, x3, x4, x5=y5), t=5, weight=5
 - (x3, x4, x5, x6=y6), t=6, weight=6
 - ... more weighted training instances
 - (x6, x7, x8, x9=y9), t=9, testing instance
- Assumption: Intuitively, newer instances are more important.

We'll show how **effective** this **simple** solution is.

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TV Ratings Prediction

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What is TWR?

Why TWR?

How does TWR work?

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What TV ratings to predict?

- Data: 8 real-world weekly dramas (170 ratings) broadcast in TW
 - Originally from SET but now also available at Wikipedia
- Predict next ratings of each drama (1-step forecasting)
- Start making predictions from the 6th episode

Time Series Plot of Data

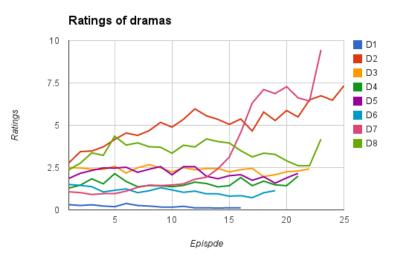


Figure 1: Time series plot of ratings

Box Plot of Data

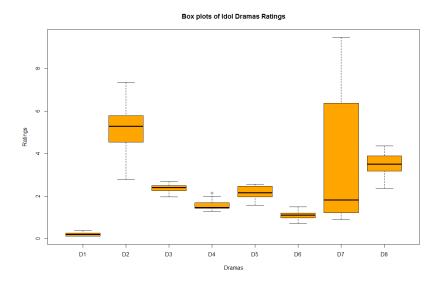


Figure 2: Box plot of ratings

Basic Info of Data

| Drama | # Episode | Start | Avg(ratings) | Std(ratings) |
|-------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| D1 | 16 | 2013/2/28 | 0.21 | 0.08 |
| D2 | 25 | 2011/8/21 | 5.12 | 1.09 |
| D3 | 22 | 2012/2/19 | 2.38 | 0.16 |
| D4 | 21 | 2013/1/6 | 1.57 | 0.23 |
| D5 | 21 | 2013/6/9 | 2.16 | 0.3 |
| D6 | 19 | 2010/12/5 | 1.1 | 0.21 |
| D7 | 23 | 2010/11/5 | 3.36 | 2.75 |
| D8 | 23 | 2012/7/22 | 3.47 | 0.56 |
| | | | | |

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Code example

```
if (weight type == 'equal') {
  # this is known as bagging
  case weights <- rep(1 / num cases, num cases)
} else if (weight_type == 'linear') {
  case_weights <- seq(1, num_cases)</pre>
} else if (weight_type == 'exp') {
  case_weights <- exp(1:num_cases)</pre>
} else if (weight_type == 'exp3') {
  alpha <- 3
  case_weights <- (exp(1)^alpha)^(1:num_cases)
} else {
  # decide weight type automatically via validation error
}
```

Thank you! Any question?