

Expecting to be HIP: Hawkes Intensity Processes for Social Media Popularity

Perth, April 6th, 2017

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Popularity over time



My philosophy for a happy life | Sam Berns | TEDxMidAtlantic

TEDx Talks

TEDx 2,346,801

8,190,511

+ Add to Share More 75,912 1,287



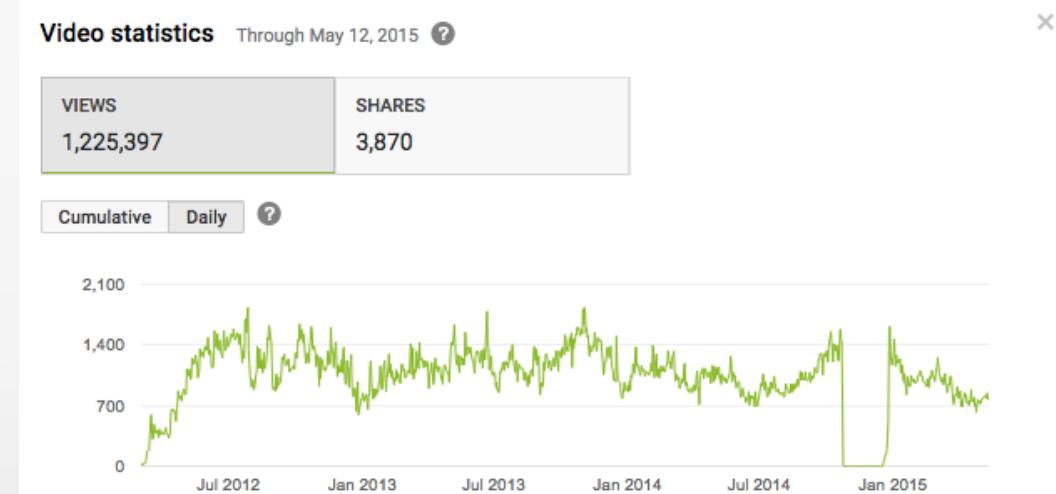
J.S.Bach - Brandenburg Concerto No.5 in D BWV1050 - Croatian Baroque Ensemble

Croatian Baroque Ensemble

3,860

1,225,253

+ Add to Share More 5,275 128



Why popularity?

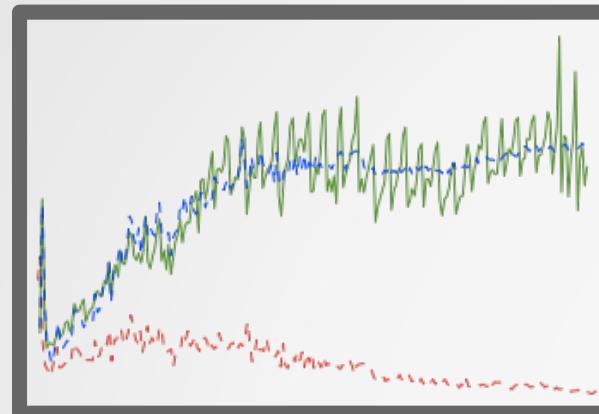
"The fundamental scarcity in the modern world
is the scarcity of attention." — Herbert Simon

how do online memes become popular?
can one predict? can one promote/demote?

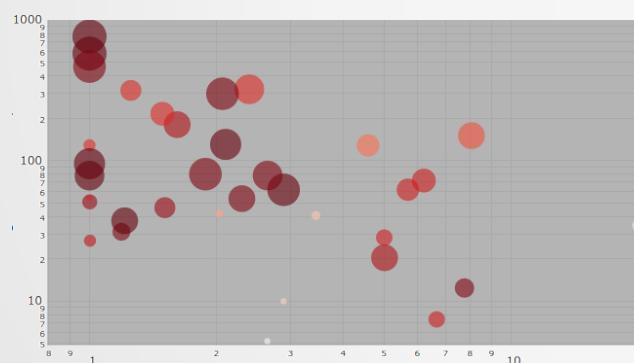
Applications:

- manage information overload
- information dissemination for public good

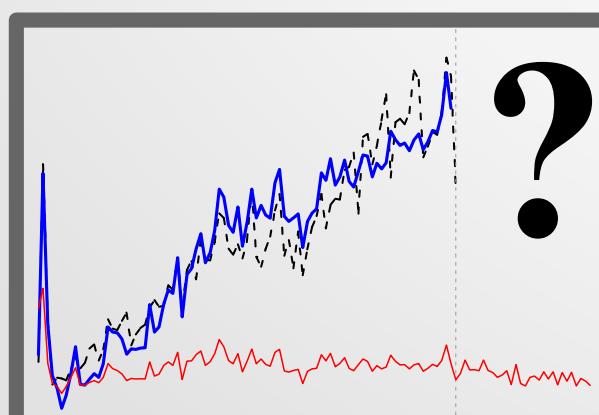
Presentation outline



Design HIP and estimate it from data



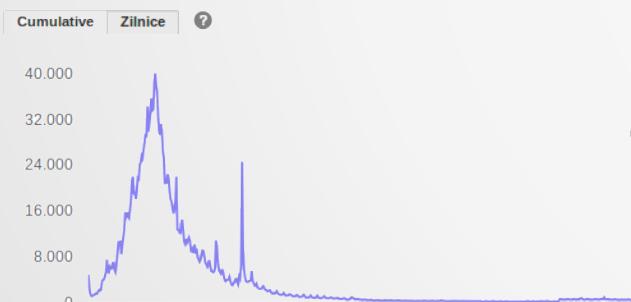
Explain popularity dynamics



Forecast future popularity

Linking exo-endo popularity

AFIŞĂRI
2.278.811.434 PE BAZĂ DE ABONAMENTE
1.223.802 NUMĂR DE DISTRIBUIRI
2.432.395



exogenous
stimuli

endogenous
response

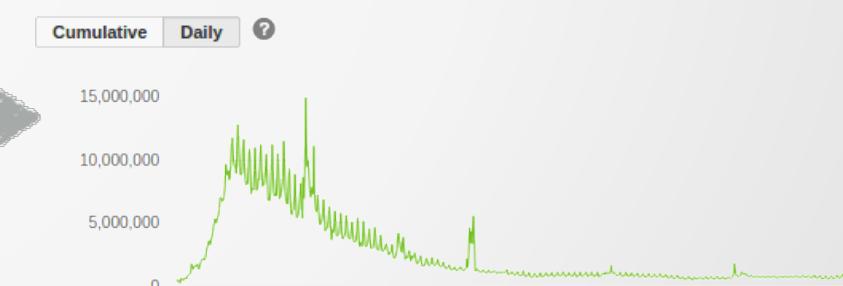


PSY - GANGNAM STYLE (강남스타일) M/V

officialpsy
Subscribe 7,938,545

2,321,368,075

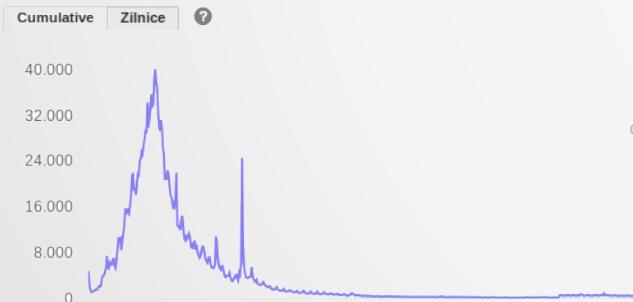
VIEWS
2,278,812,248 SUBSCRIPTIONS DRIVEN
1,223,802 SHARES
2,432,395



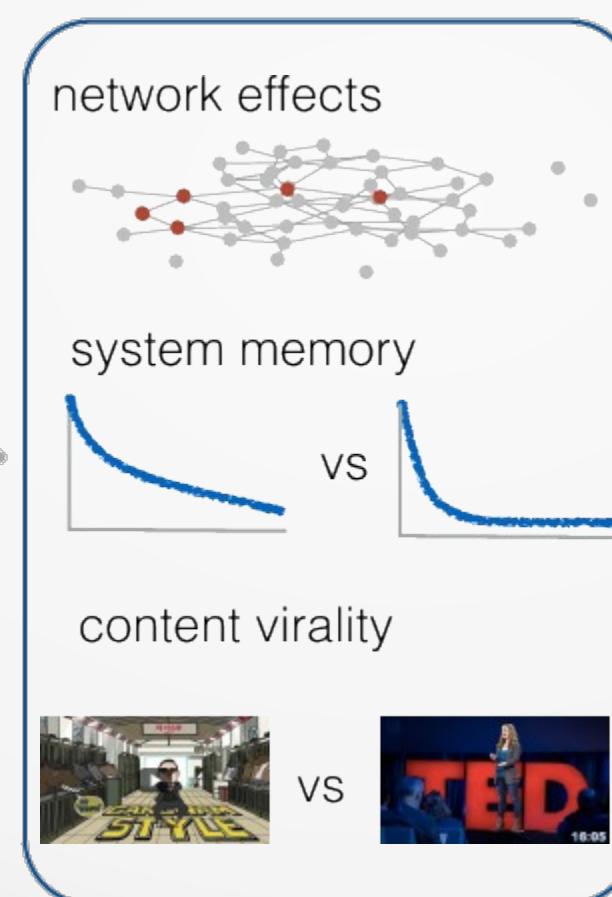
observed
popularity

Linking exo-endo popularity

AFIŞARI
2.278.811.434 PE BAZĂ DE ABONAMENTE
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PSY - GANGNAM STYLE (강남스타일) M/V



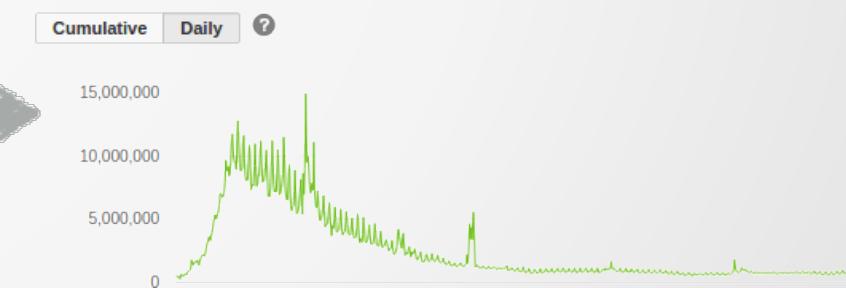
officialpsy

Subscribe

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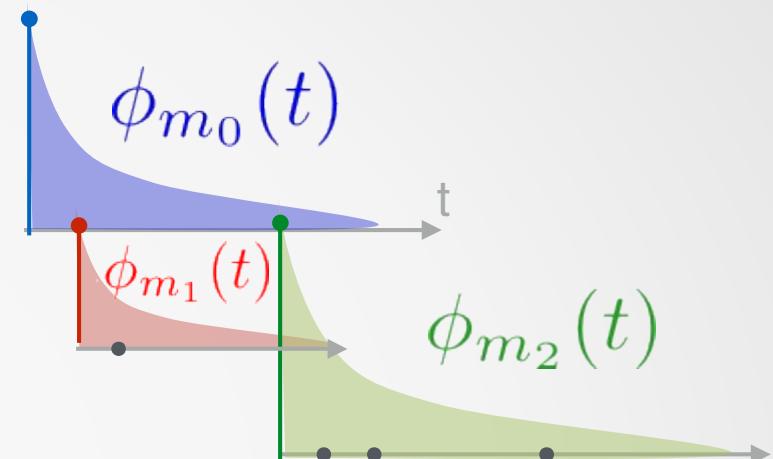
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observed
popularity

Hawkes Process [Hawkes '71]

$$\lambda(t) = \mu(t) + \sum_{t_i < t} \phi_{m_i}(t - t_i)$$



Most state-of-the-art popularity prediction systems require observing individual events.

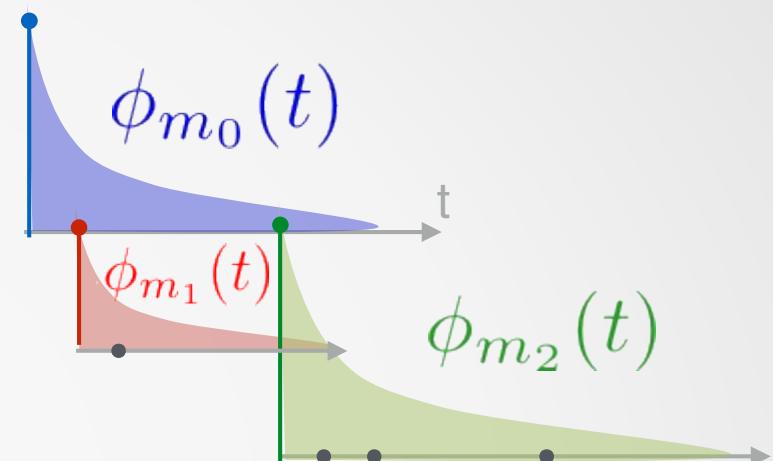
[Zhao et al KDD'15] [Shen et al AAAI'14]

[Farajtabar et al NIPS'15] [Mishra et al CIKM'16]

Hawkes Process [Hawkes '71]

$$\lambda(t) = \mu(t) + \sum_{t_i < t} \phi_{m_i}(t - t_i)$$

the rate of
'daughter' events content virality user influence memory



$$\phi_m(\tau) = \kappa m^\beta \hat{\tau}^{-(1+\theta)}$$

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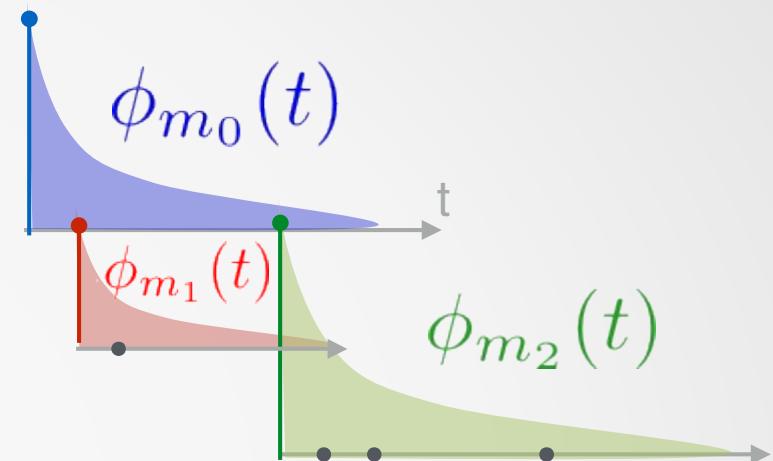
[Zhao et al KDD'15] [Shen et al AAAI'14]

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Hawkes Intensity Process (HIP)

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expected number of events

$$\xi(t) = \mu s(t) + C \int_0^t \xi(t - \tau) \hat{\tau}^{-(1+\theta)} d\tau$$

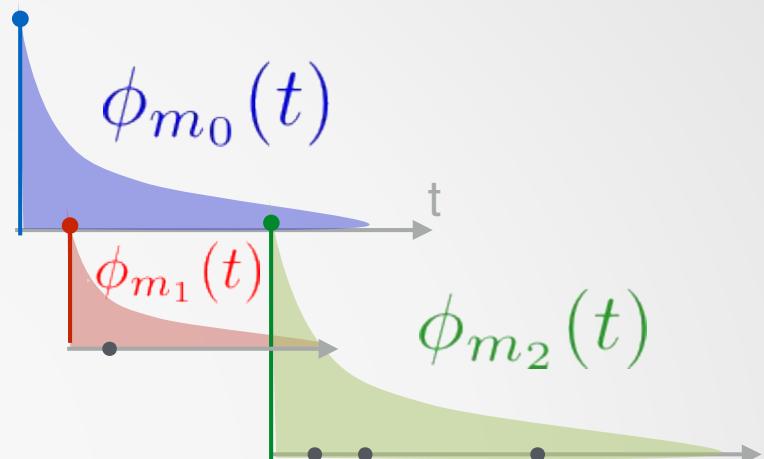
popularity

exogenous
stimuli

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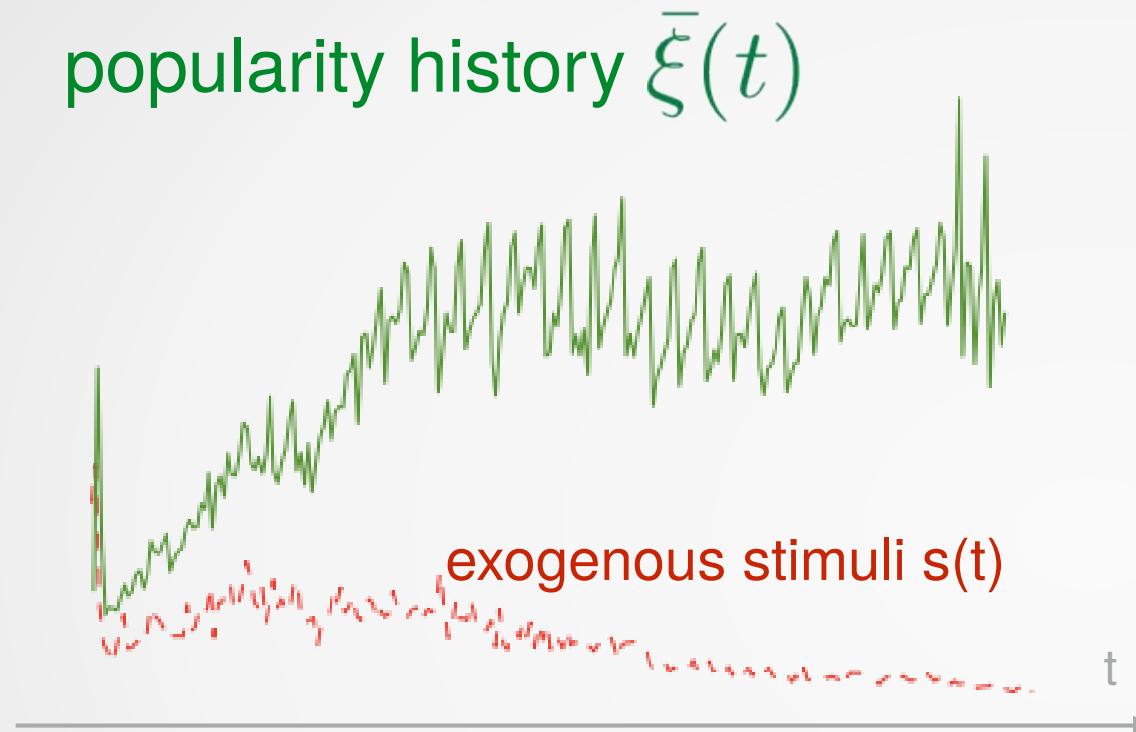
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popularity

exogenous sensitivity exogenous stimuli

endogenous reaction

Estimating the HIP model



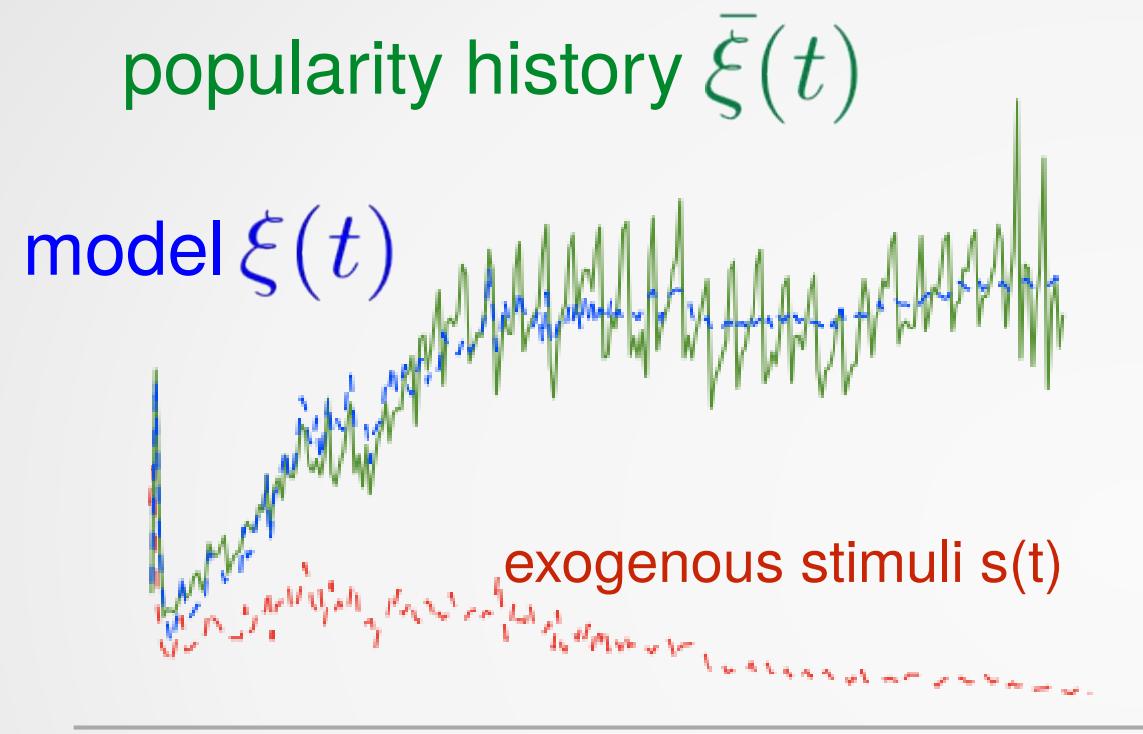
find $\{\mu, C, \theta, \dots\}$

$$\text{s.t. } \min \sum_t l(\xi(t) - \bar{\xi}(t))$$

$$\xi(t) = \mu s(t) + C \int_0^t \xi(t - \tau) \hat{\tau}^{-(1+\theta)} d\tau$$

popularity ↓
exogenous sensitivity exogenous stimuli endogenous reaction

Estimating the HIP model



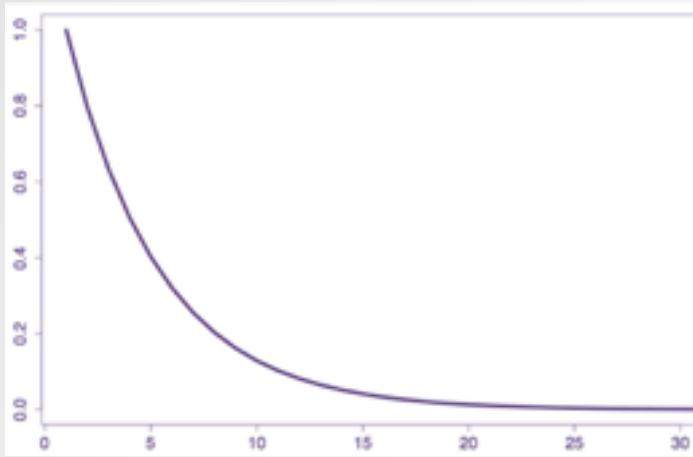
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popularity \downarrow \downarrow exogenous sensitivity exogenous stimuli endogenous reaction

HIP as a Linear Time-Invariant system

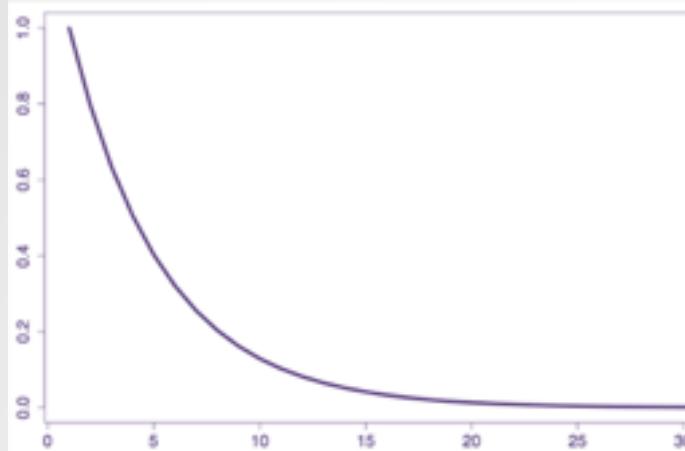


Impulse response

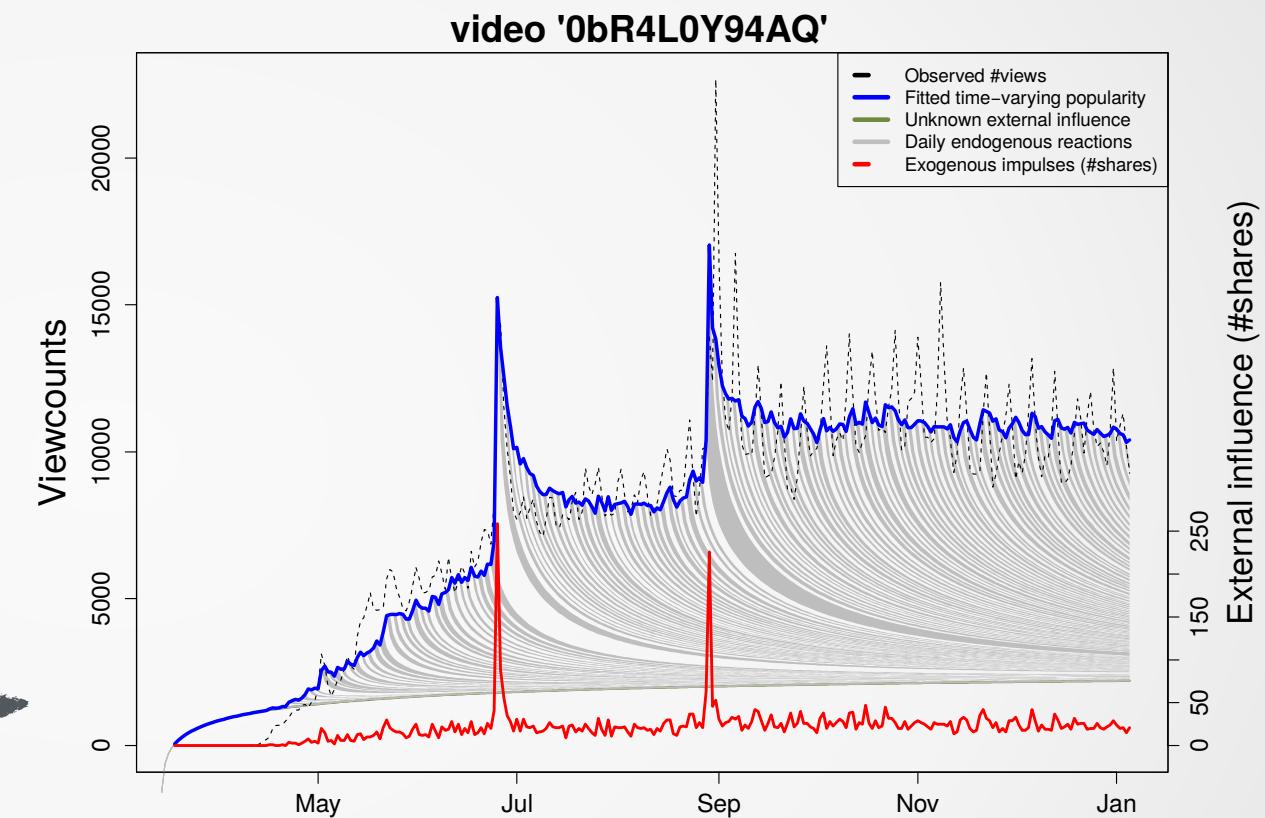
$$\xi(t) = \mu s(t) + C \int_0^t \xi(t - \tau) \hat{\tau}^{-(1+\theta)} d\tau$$

popularity ↓ exogenous sensitivity exogenous stimuli endogenous reaction

HIP as a Linear Time-Invariant system



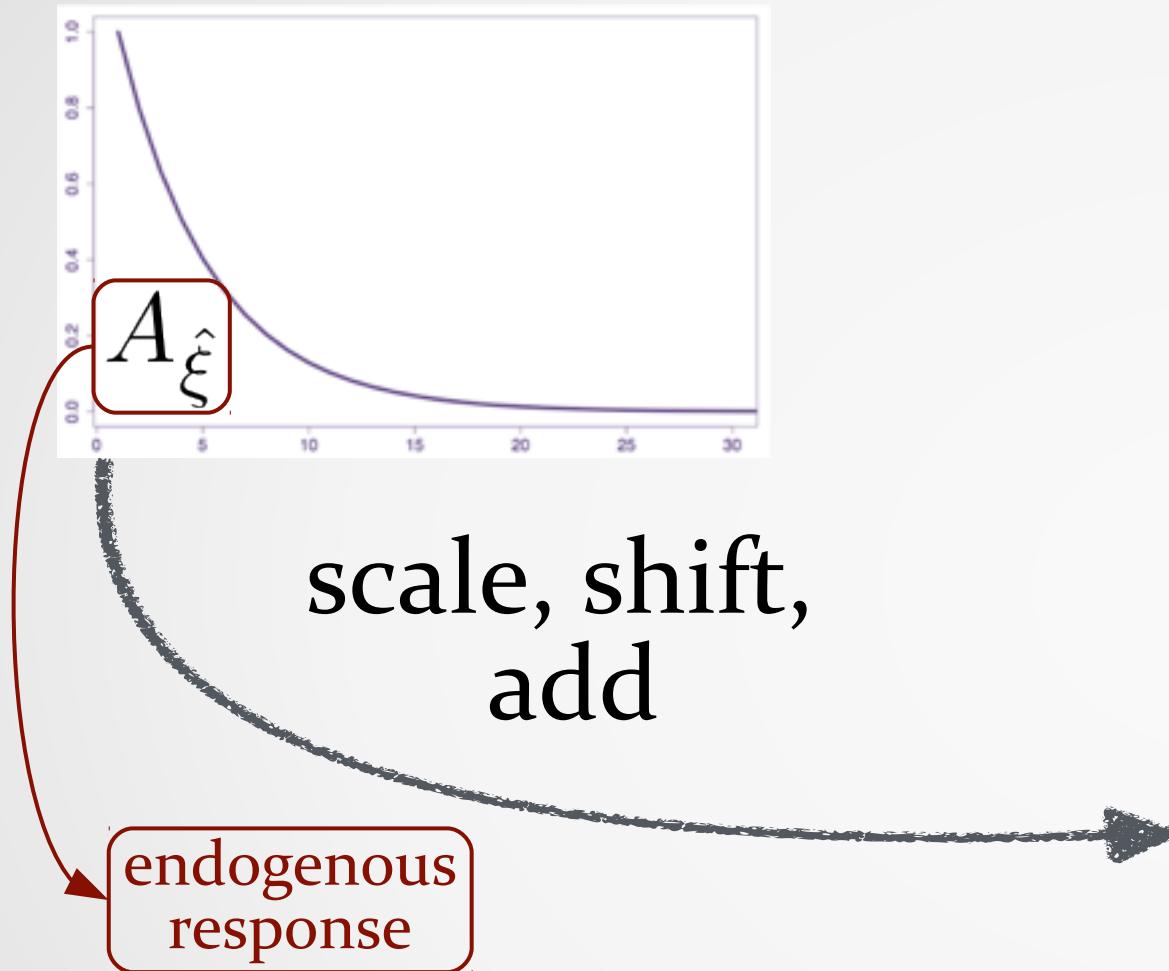
scale, shift,
add



$$\xi(t) = \mu s(t) + C \int_0^t \xi(t - \tau) \hat{\tau}^{-(1+\theta)} d\tau$$

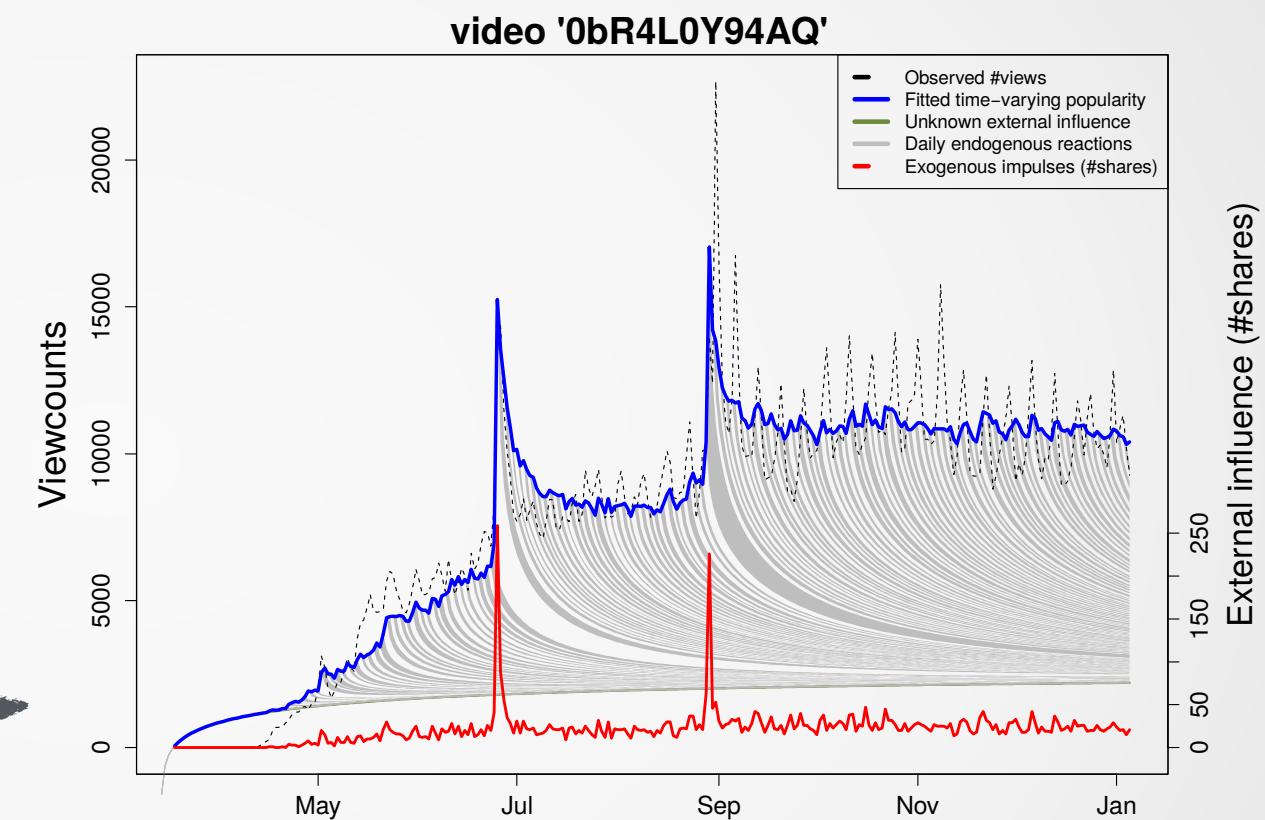
popularity ↓
exogenous sensitivity exogenous stimuli
endogenous reaction

HIP as a Linear Time-Invariant system



scale, shift,
add

endogenous
response

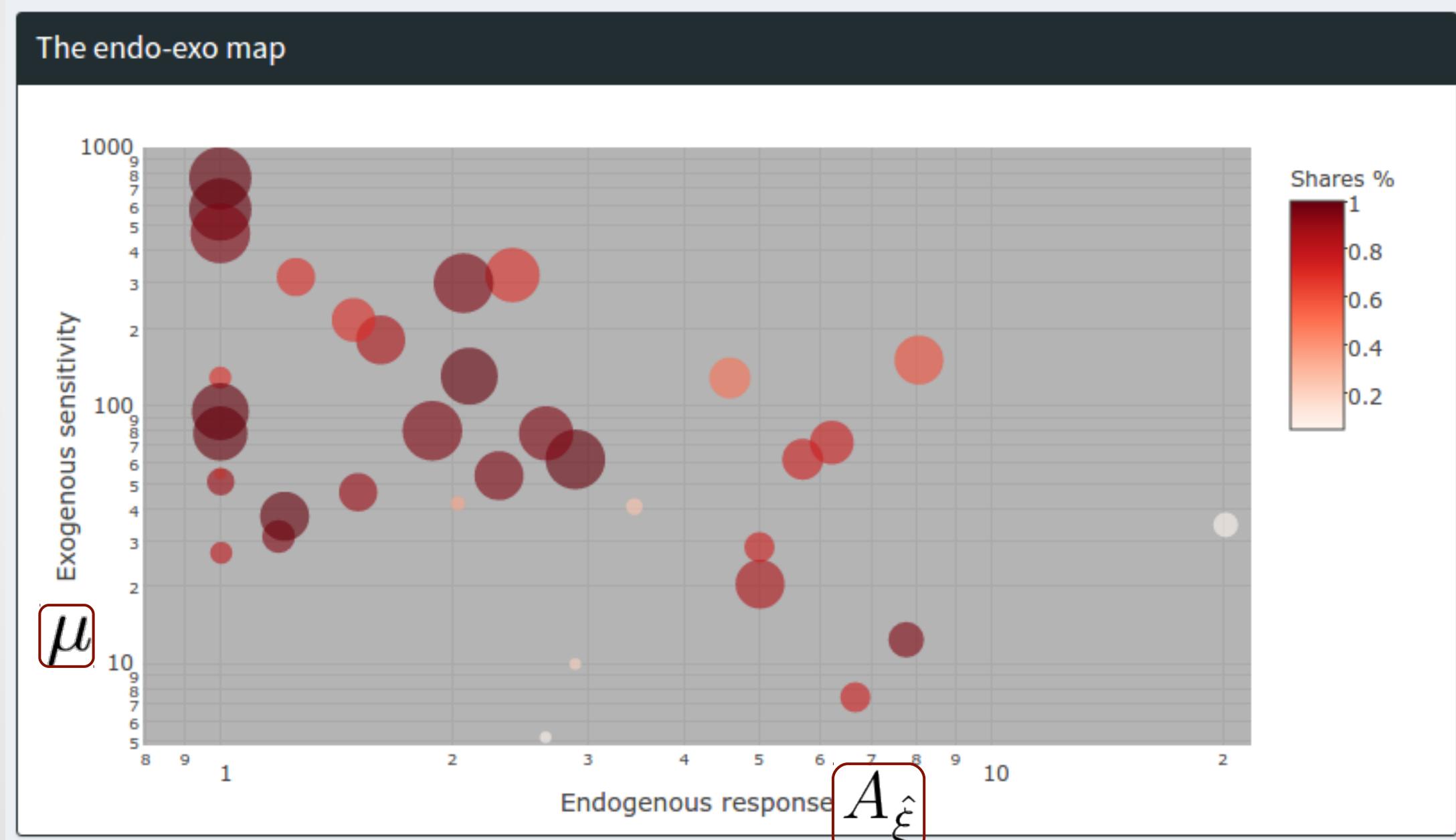


$$\xi(t) = \boxed{\mu} s(t) + C \int_0^t \xi(t - \tau) \hat{\tau}^{-(1+\theta)} d\tau$$

popularity exogenous sensitivity exogenous stimuli

endogenous reaction

The “endo-exo” map



Explain popularity dynamics

YouTube



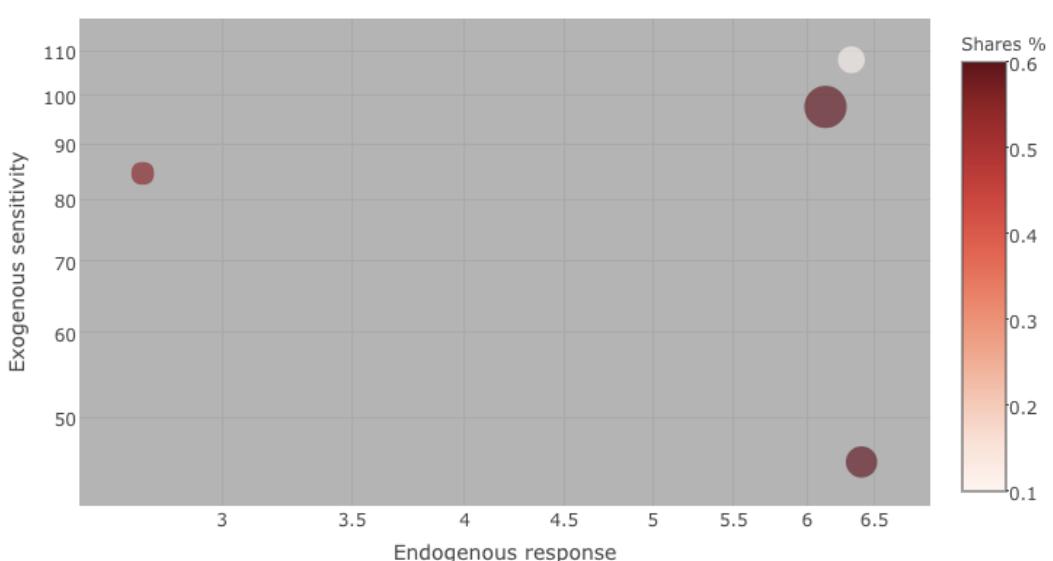
Search this dataset in id, title, author, descrip:



+ Add New Video To This Dataset

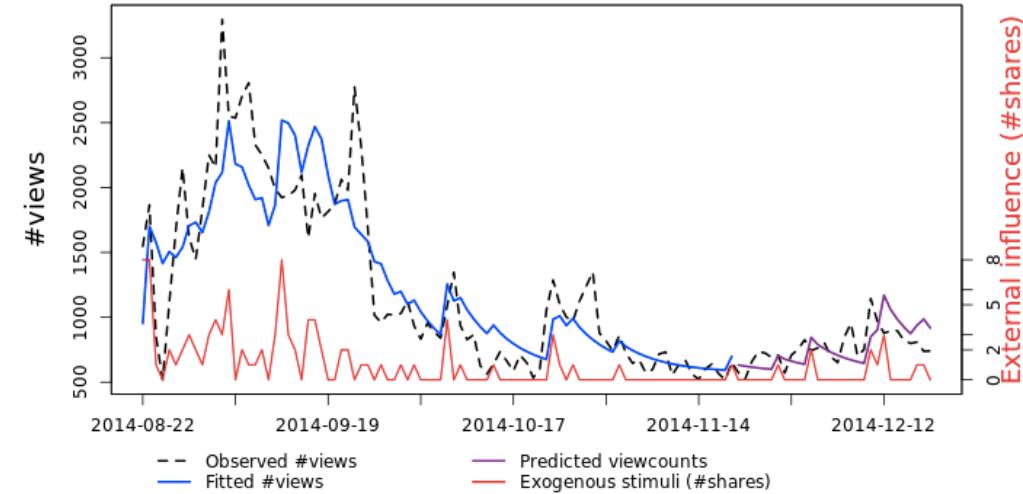
- Remove Current Video From Dataset

The endo-exo map

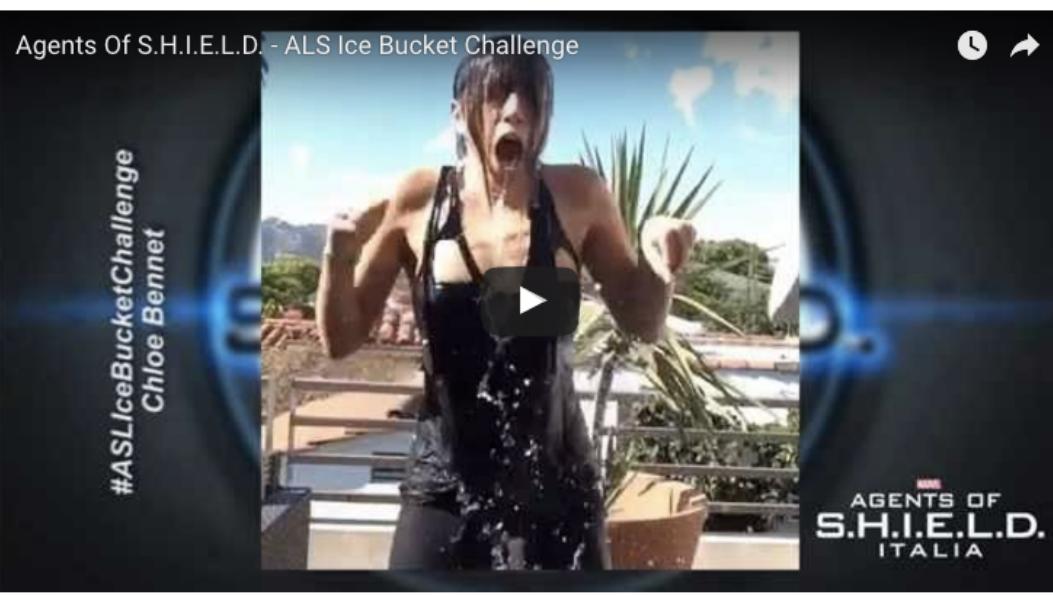


Popularity series plot

3hSIh-tbiKE: Observed and predicted popularity



Video



Information about this video

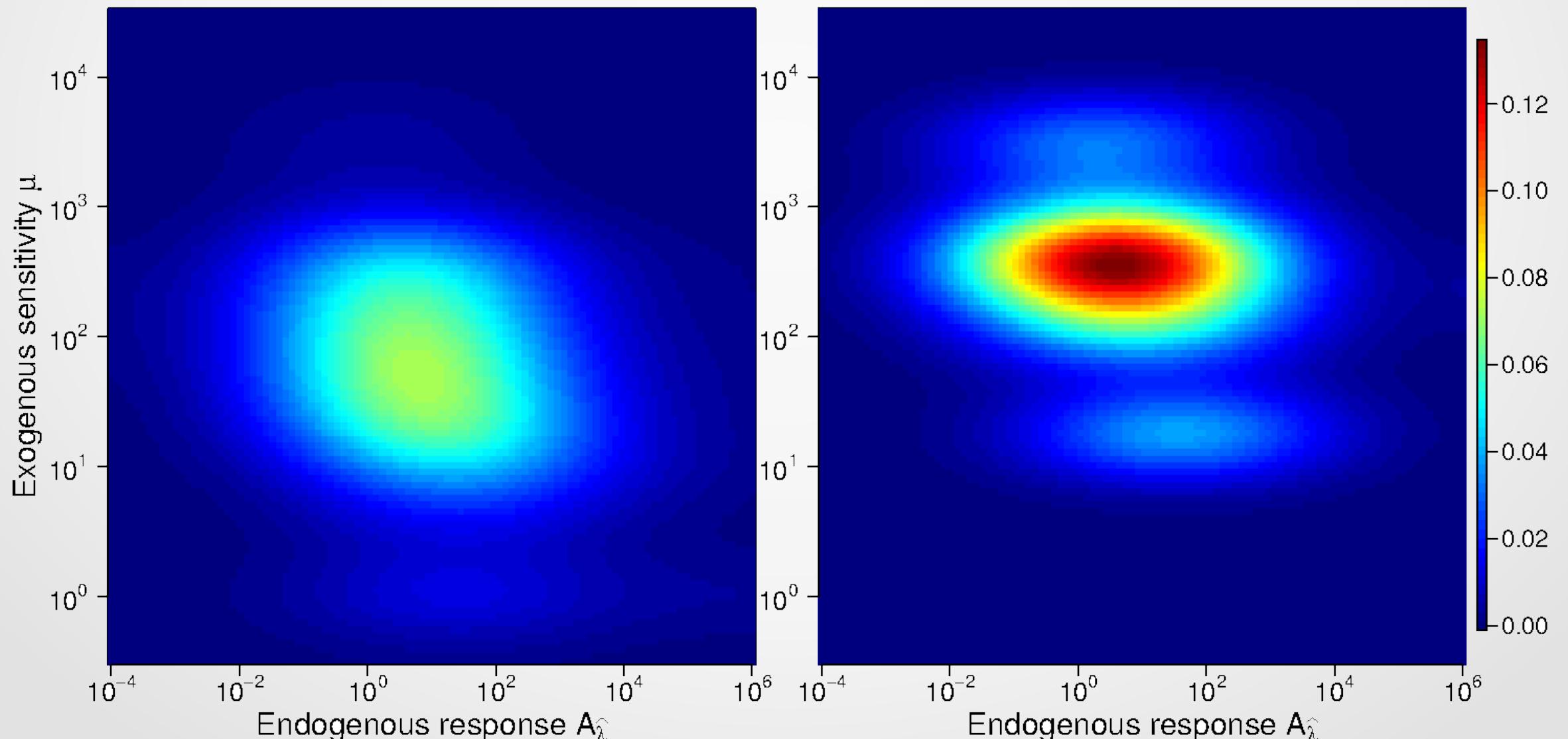
Video property	Property value
YoutubeID	3hSIh-tbiKE
Title	Agents Of S.H.I.E.L.D. - ASL Ice Bucket Challenge
Author	Agents of SHIELD Italia
Category	Film & Animation
Upload date	2014-08-22 02:00:00
#views	157595
#shares	117
#tweets	182
Endogenous response	6.32
Exogenous sensitivity	107.98

Showing 1 to 10 of 10 entries

Explain popularity – all vs top 5%

Film and Animation:

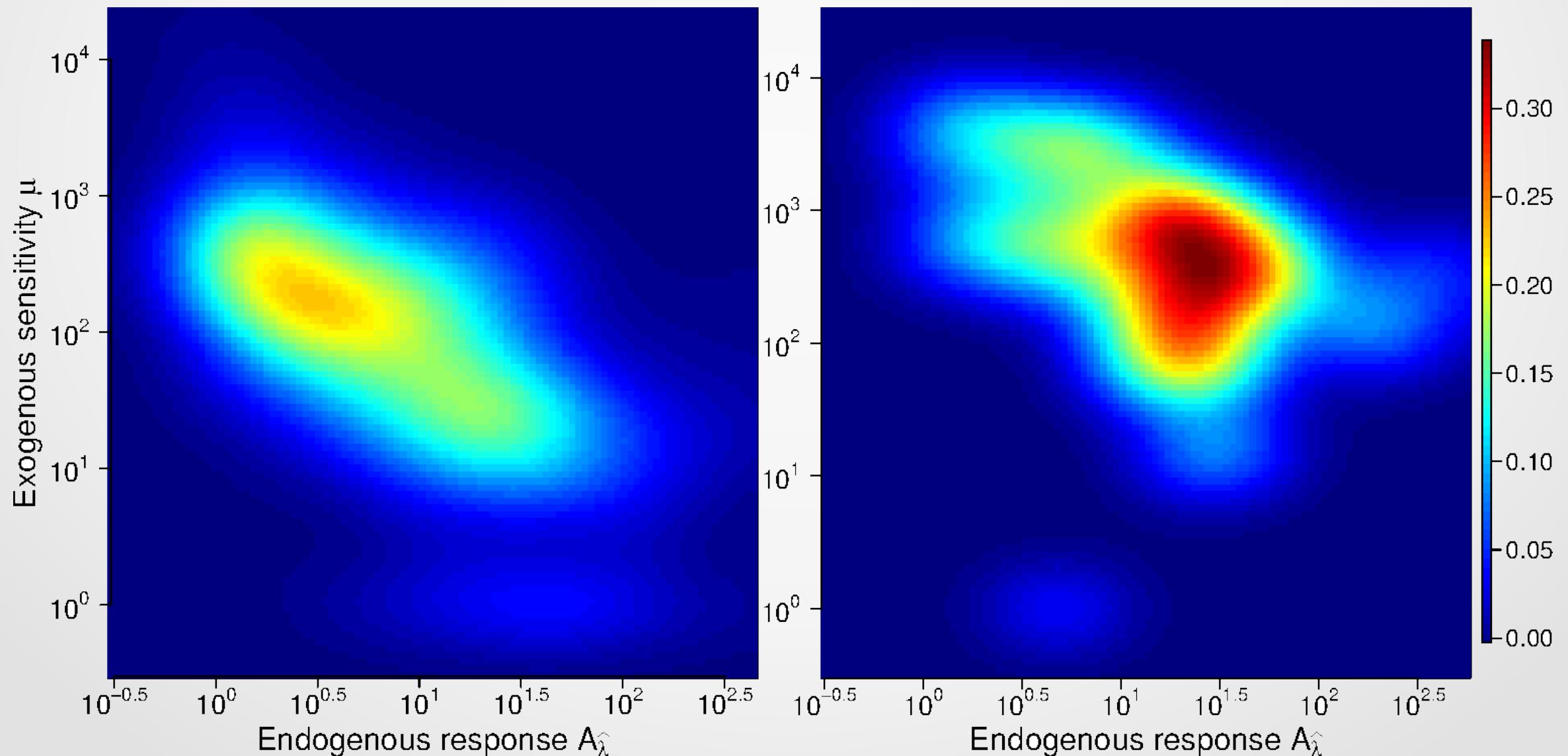
more popular videos have higher sensitivity



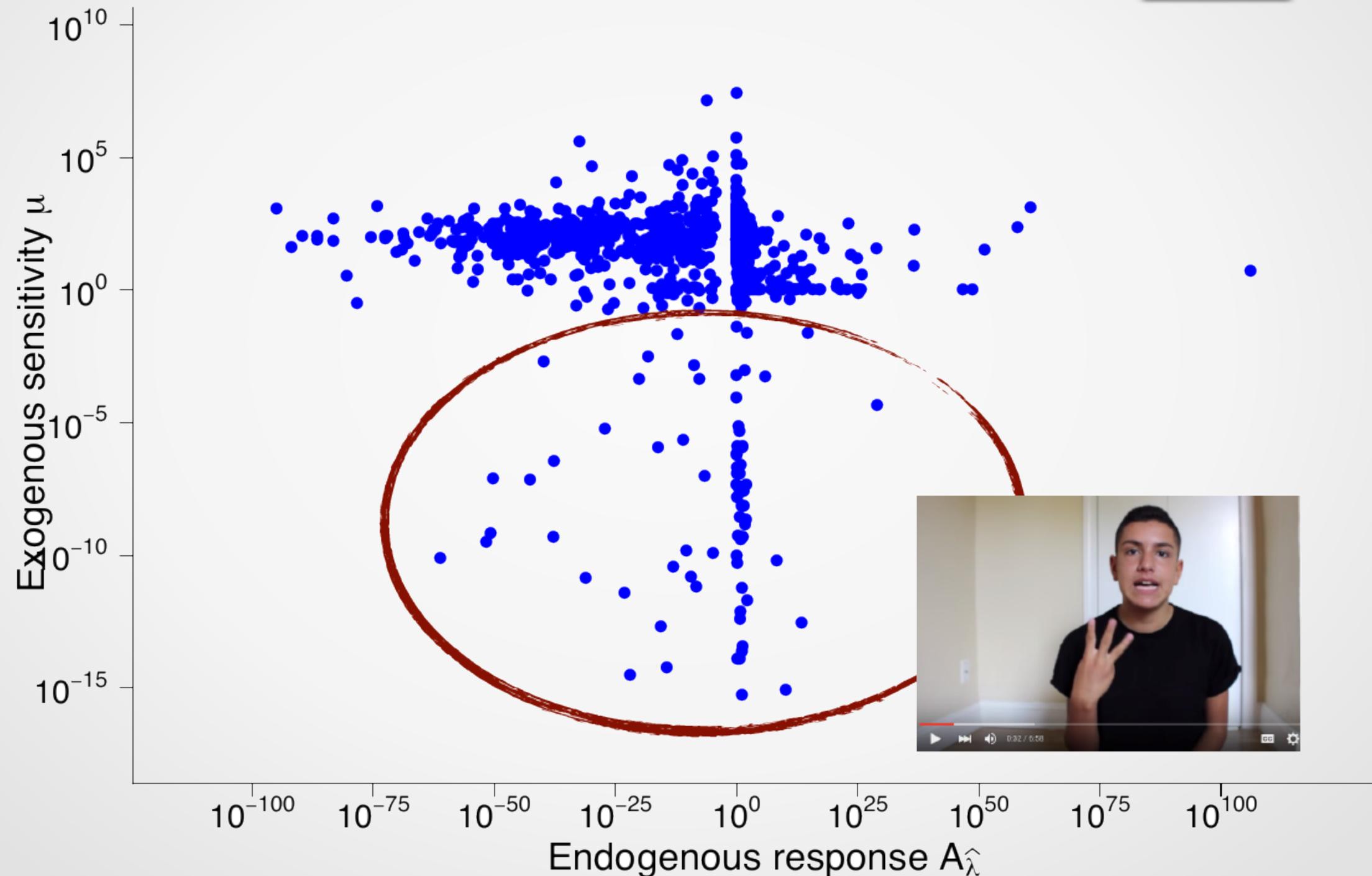
Explain popularity – all vs top 5%

Games:

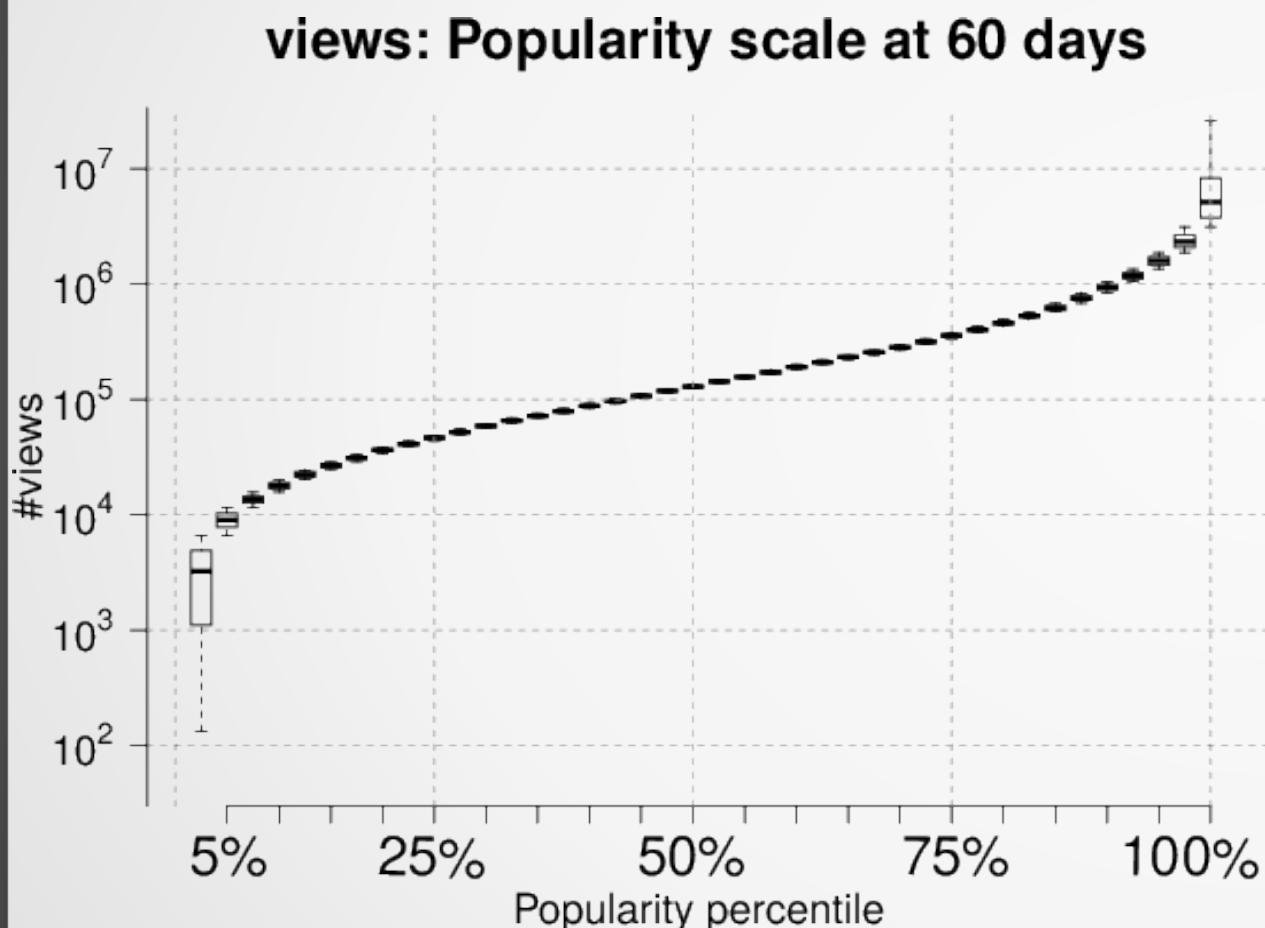
more popular videos have higher endogenous response



Which videos are un-promutable?

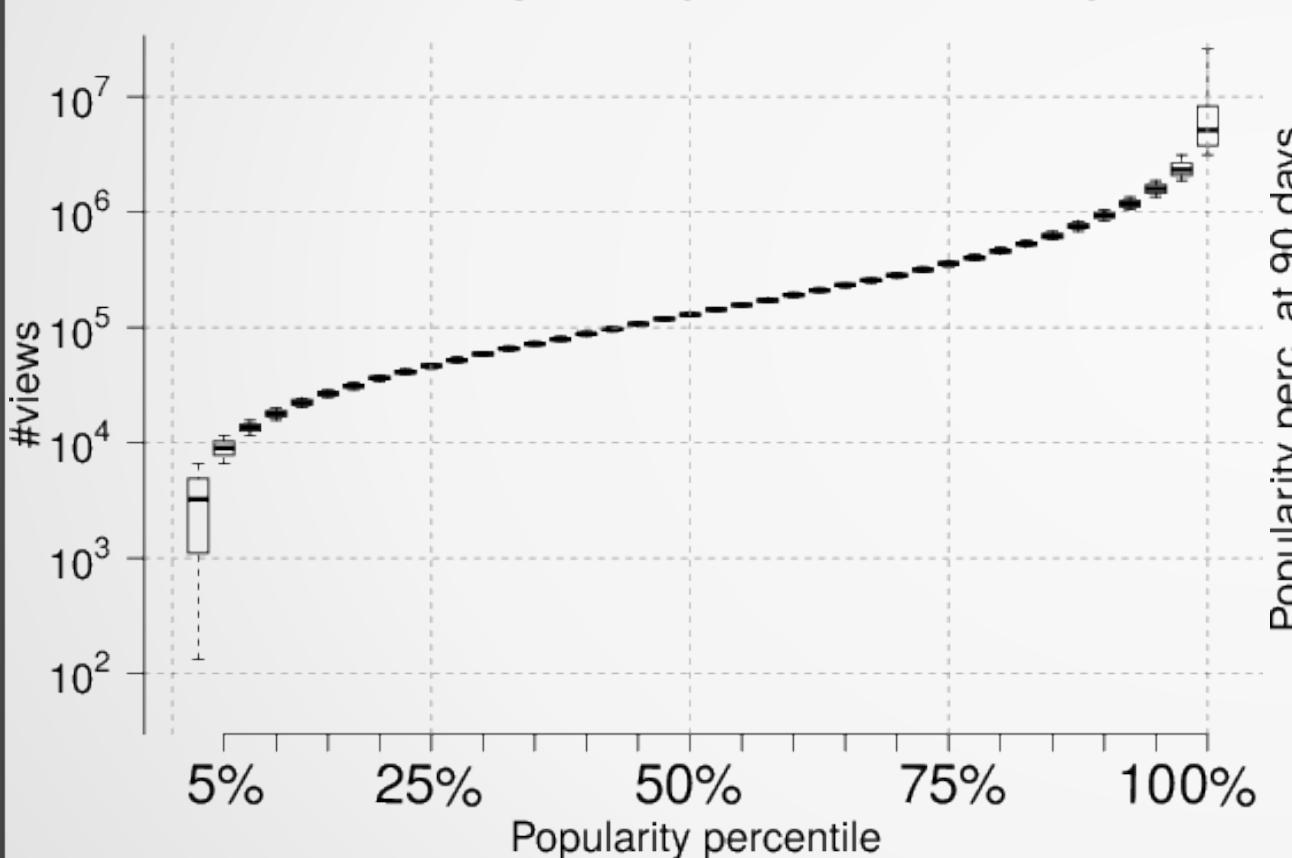


Popularity scales over time

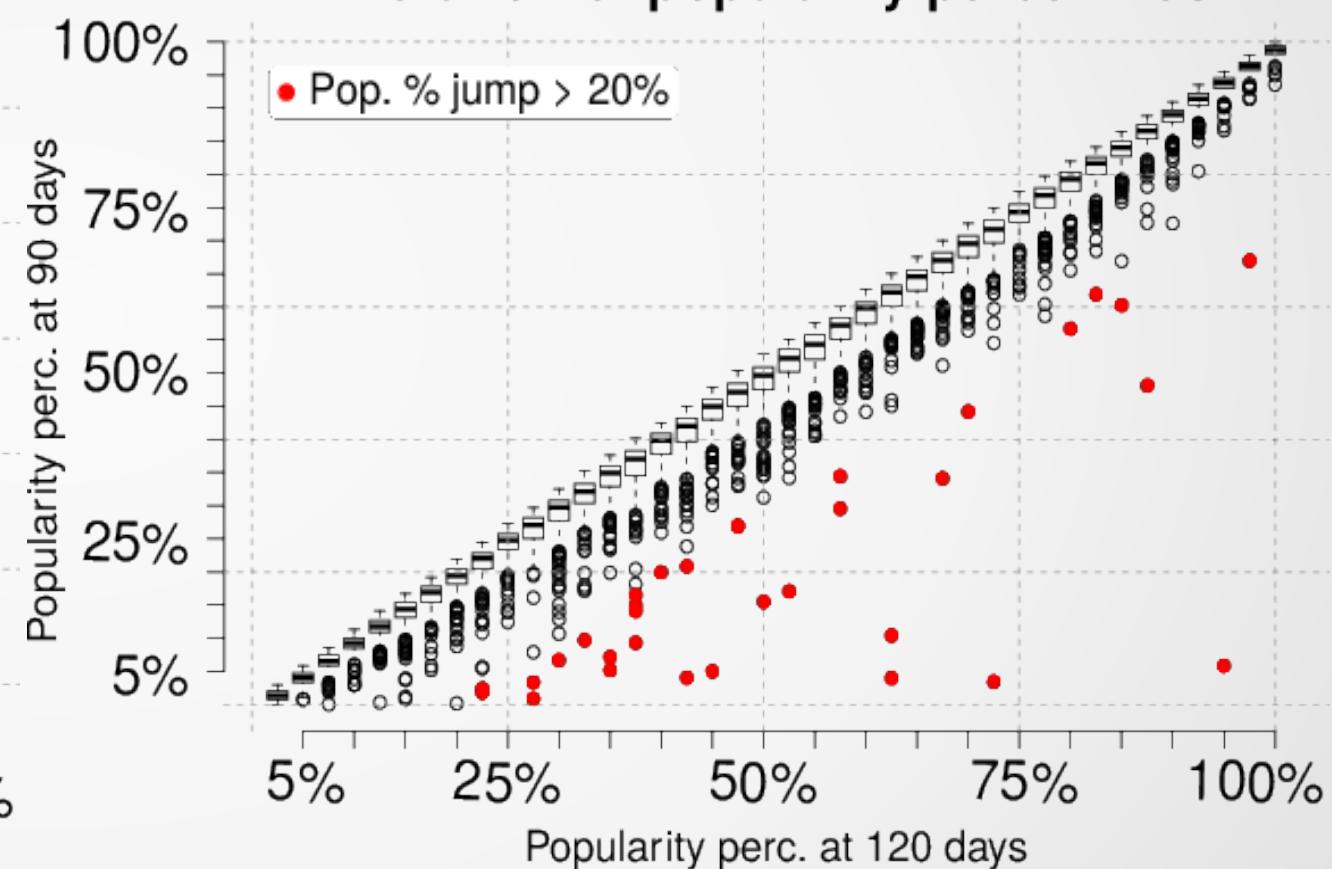


Popularity scales over time

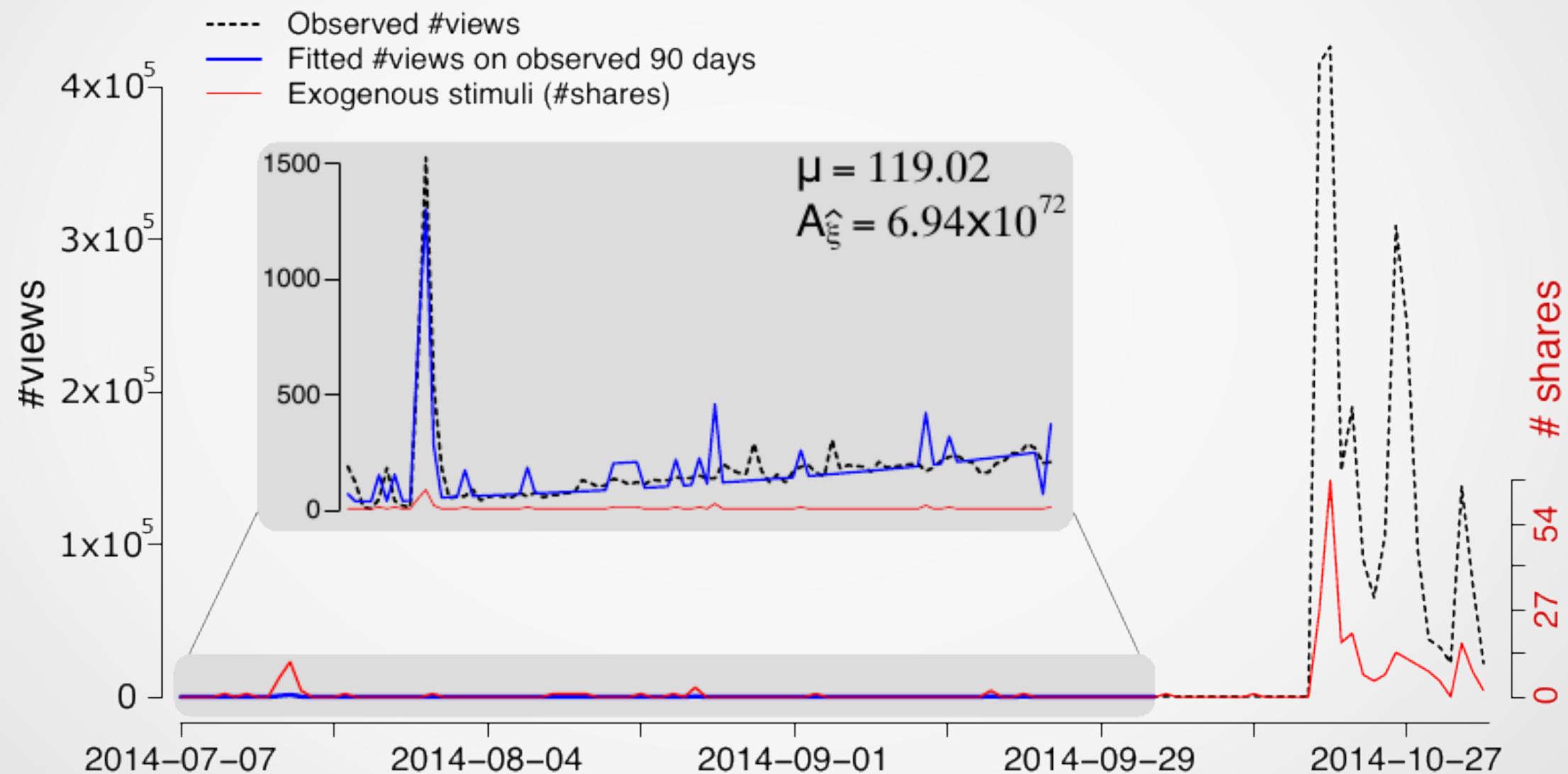
views: Popularity scale at 60 days



Evolution of popularity percentiles

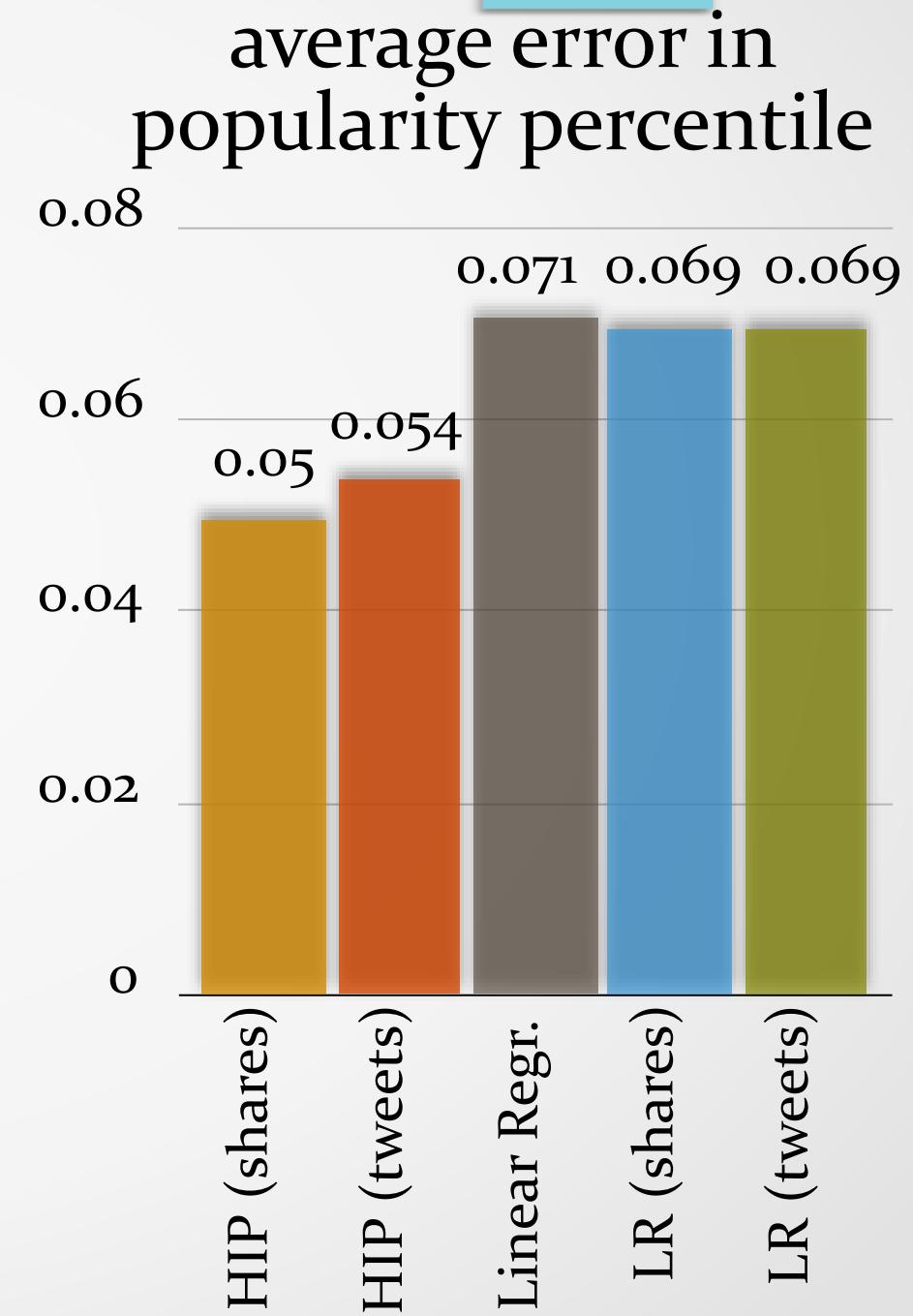
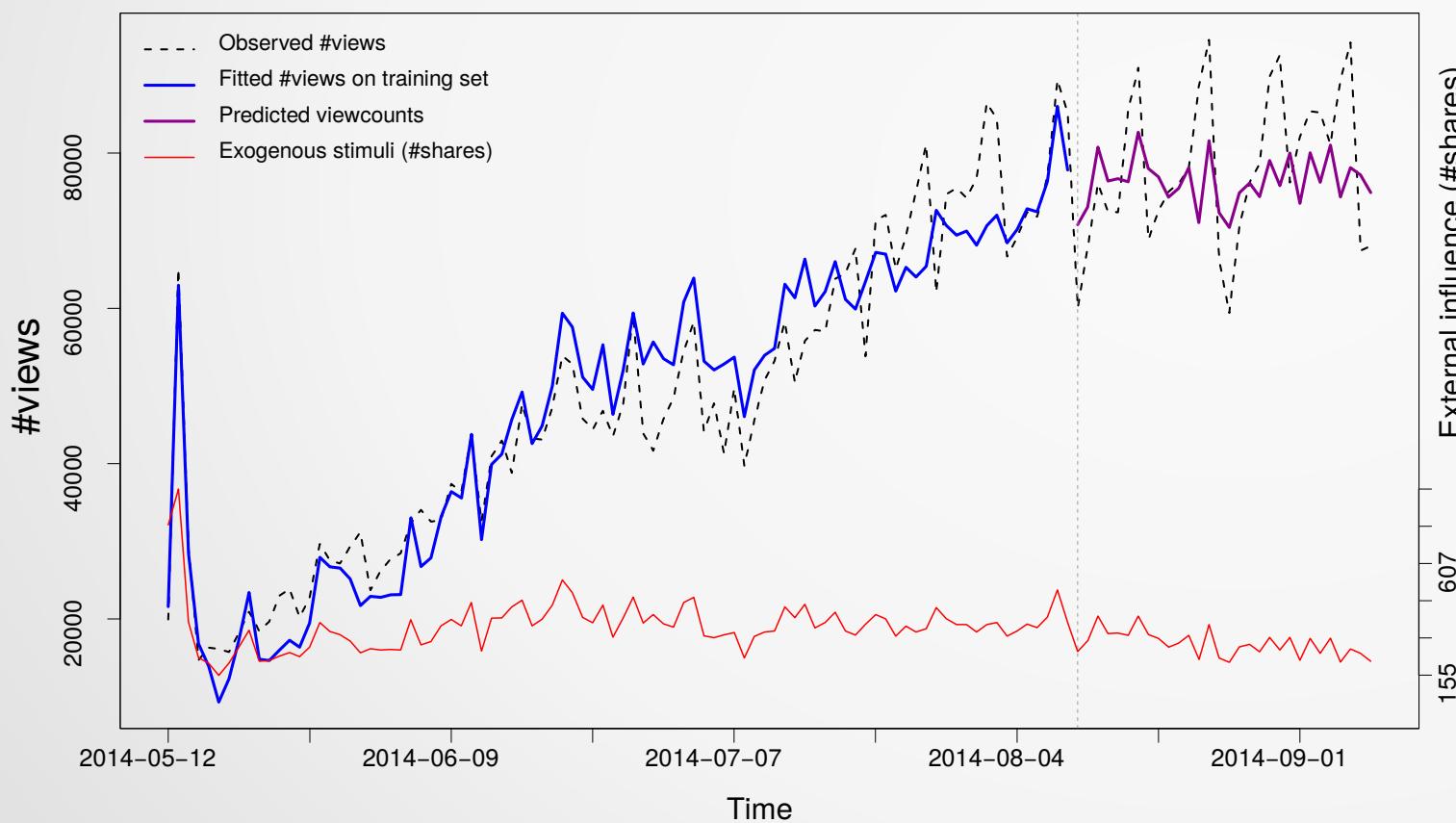


“Potentially viral” video



Forecasting the effect of promotions

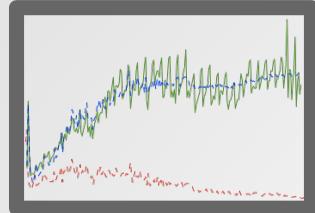
Observed and predicted popularity with confidence interval



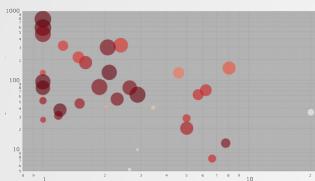
[Pinto et al WSDM'13]

[Szabo & Huberman Comm. ACM'13] [Yu et al ICWSM'15]

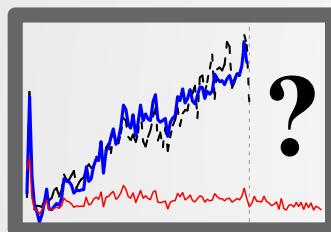
Summary



HIP: a mathematical model linking promotion and popularity



Explain popularity dynamics and identify potentially viral videos



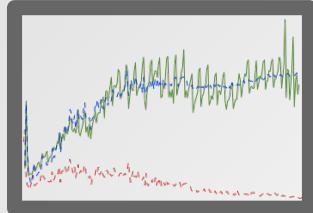
Forecast future popularity as a result of promotion.

Next steps:

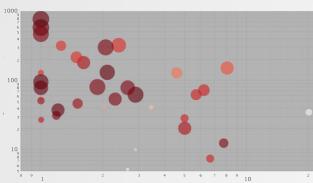
Predict popularity jumps, design promotion schedules

To appear in ICWSM '17, Montréal, Canada

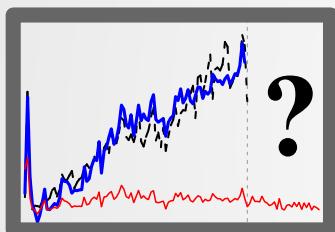
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Limitations & future work: unobserved sources of external influence, seasonality, network structure

Thank you!

Links:

Code, dataset and interactive visualizer:

<https://github.com/andrei-rioziu/hip-popularity>

Reference:

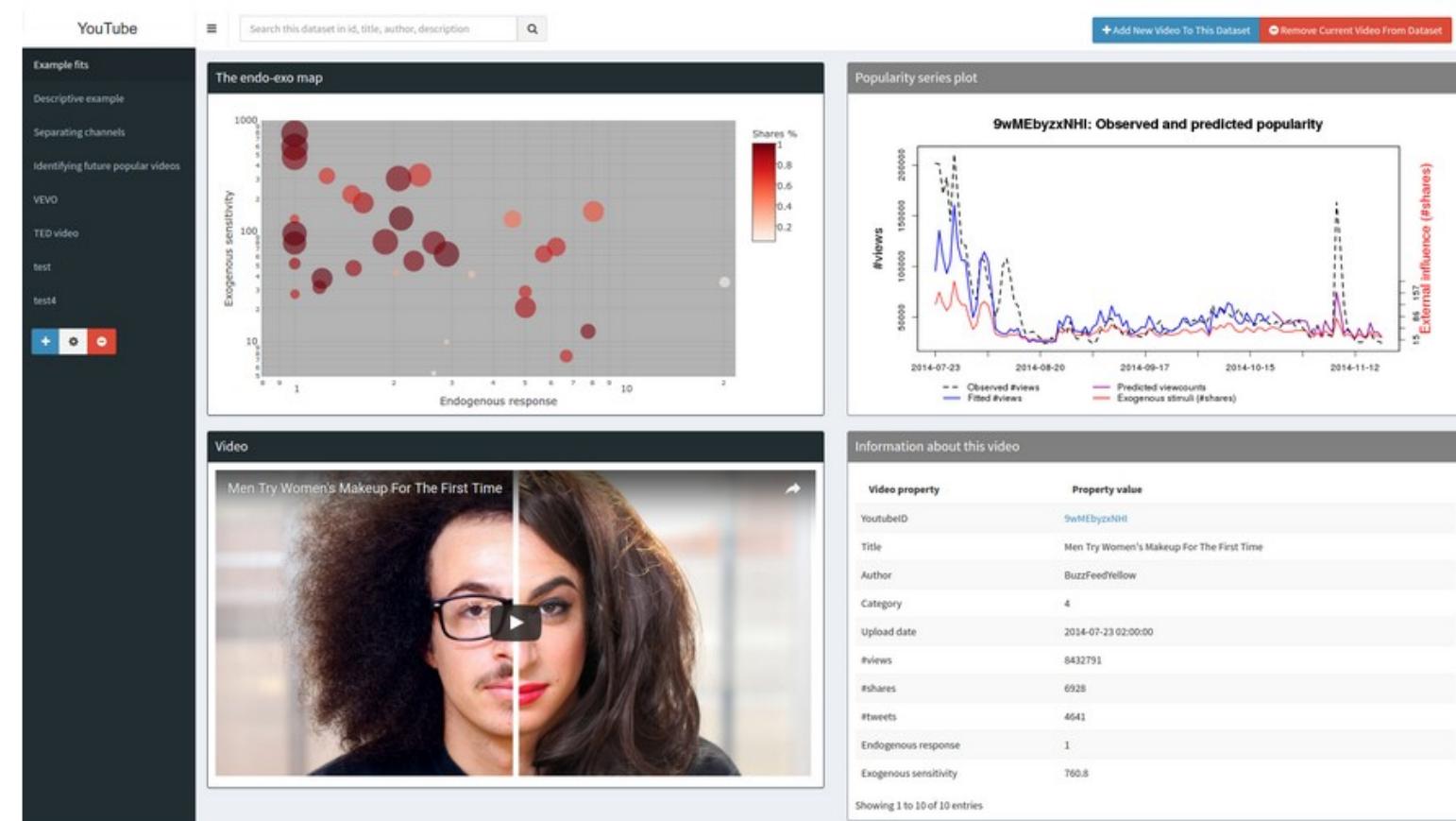
Rizolu, M.-A., Xie, L., Sanner, S., Cebrian, M., Yu, H., & Van Hentenryck, P. (2017). **Expecting to be HIP: Hawkes Intensity Processes for Social Media Popularity**. In Proceedings of the *International Conference on World Wide Web 2017*, pp. 1-9. Perth, Australia. doi: [10.1145/3038912.3052650](https://doi.org/10.1145/3038912.3052650)

[pdf at arxiv with supplementary material](#)

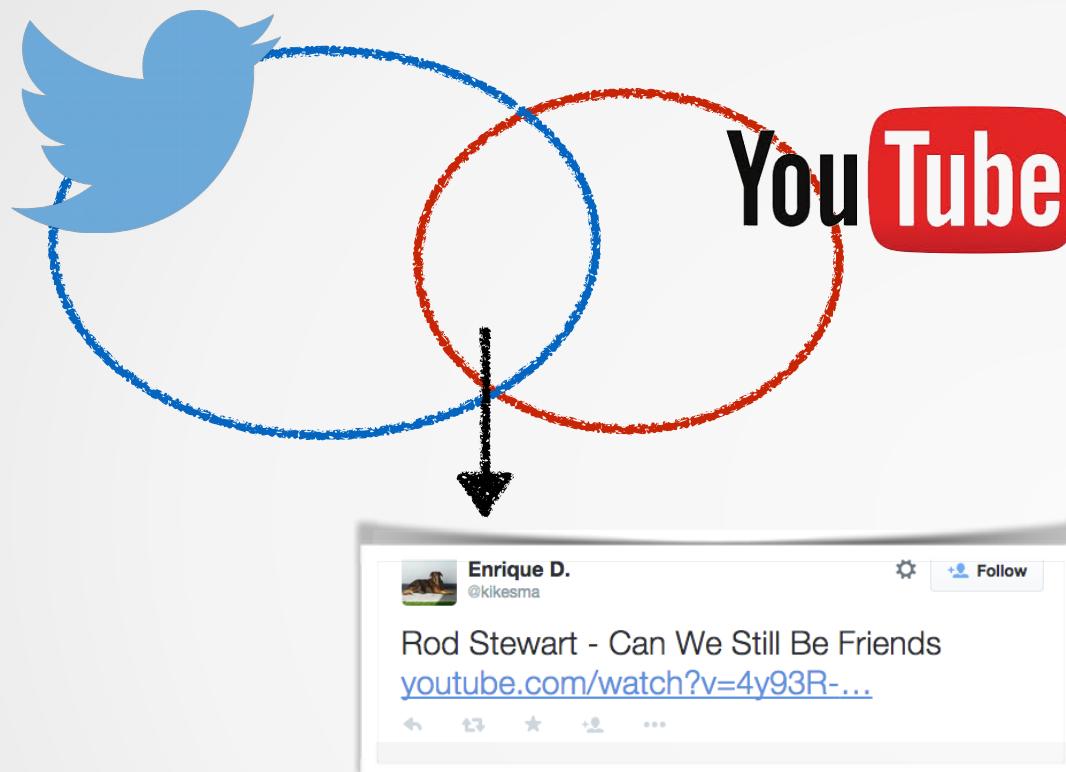
HIP visualization system

This is an *Interactive* visualization of the plots in the paper: the endo-exo map, observed and fitted popularity series and video metadata. It has additional visualizations of TED videos and VEVO musicians. Furthermore, it allows users to add and compare their own videos.

(access the visualizer by clicking on the thumbnail below)



Supp: Dataset



2014.06 - 2014.12
1.061B tweets, 5.89M/day
64.3M users;
81.9M YouTube videos

Category	#vids	Category	#vids
Comedy	865	Music	3549
Education	298	News & Politics	1722
Entertainment	2422	Nonprofits & Activism	333
Film & Animation	664	People & Blogs	1947
Gaming	882	Science & Technology	262
Howto & Style	180	Sports	614
Total:		13,738	

Supp: Prior work and gaps

1) Modeling popularity

power-law shapes [Crane & Sornette PNAS'08]

power-law decays with periodicity [Matsubara et al KDD'12]

collection of recurrence peaks [Cheng et al WWW'16]

How would popularity evolve under continuous external influence?

2) Explaining virality

diffusion history [Cheng et al WWW'14]

positive sentiment [Bakshy et al WSDM'11]

Can something go viral if promoted?

3) Predicting future popularity

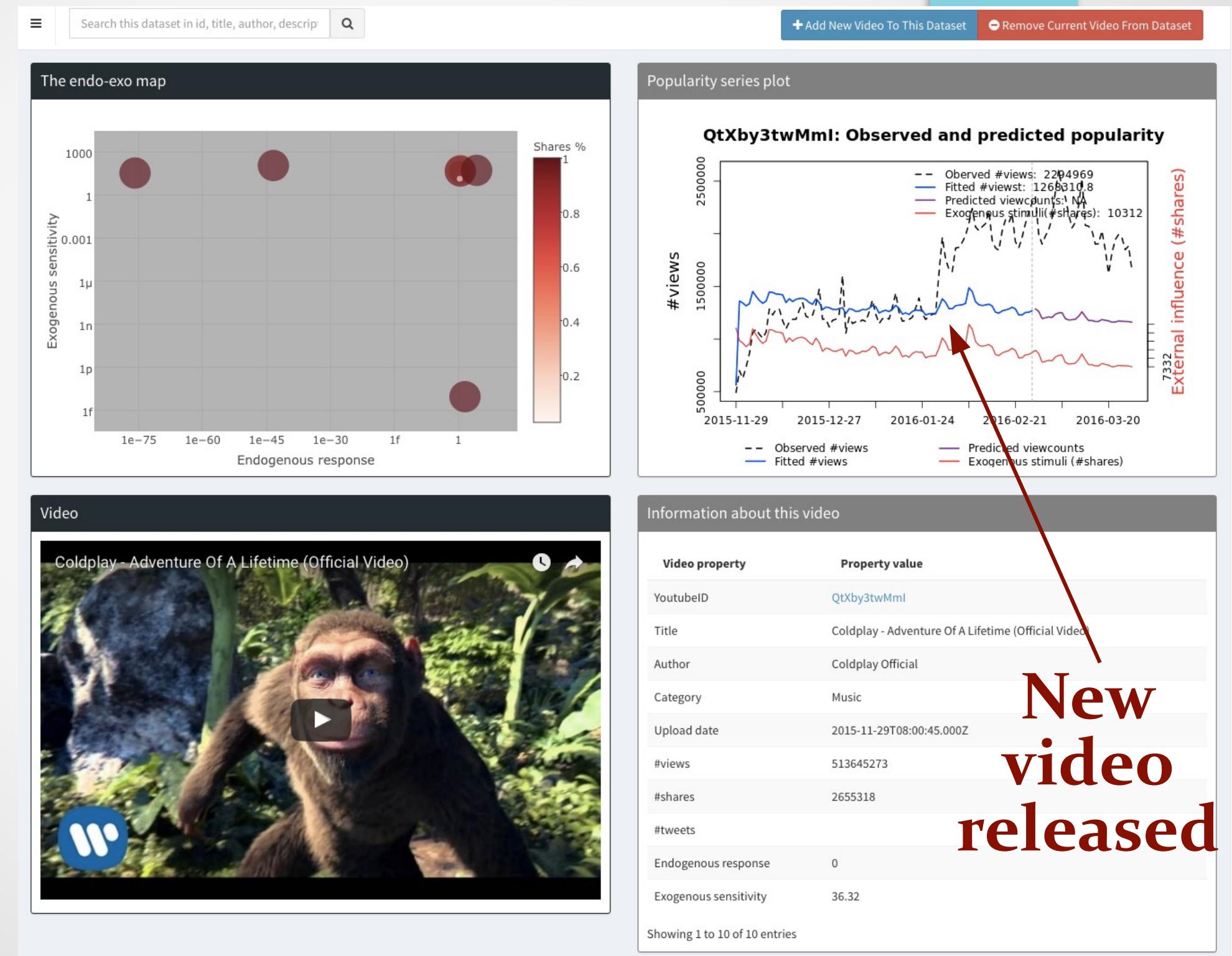
popularity history [Pinto et al WSDM'13] [Szabo and Huberman Comm.ACM 10]

timing features [Cheng et al WWW'14]

How to forecast future popularity given planned promotions?

Supp: when HIP fails the fitting (1)

Relations
between
videos:



Supp: when HIP fails the fitting (2)

Long term evolutions:

