Rationalizing YouTube Commenting behavior

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YouTube > 1 billion users. 300 hours of content created every minute.

- How to model, predict user engagement? How do thumbnail, title, description of video affect popularity? How does interaction of YouTube channels with users affect popularity? User → Video Content → User
- *Why*? Content Caching in 5G. Recommender systems, Strategic Design for content producers (e.g. BBTV).
- Main Result: Based on massive YouTube dataset, Bayesian Revealed Preferences with Deep Embedded Clustering yields accurate model that relates viewcount to commenting behavior.

YouTube Commenting as Bayesian Utility Maximization

State: $X \in \{$ low viewcount, high viewcount $\}$, $X \sim \pi_0$ (prior) Observation: $Y \sim \alpha(y|x)$. Visual cues from thumbnail, video description Attention function of viewer: α Action: *a*. Comment count (high or low), sentiment (positive, negative or neutral) Commenter's reputation: u(x, a)Rational Inattention Cost: $C(\alpha, \pi_0)$

Optimize commenting behavior:

 $(\alpha^*, a^*) \in \operatorname*{arg\,max}_{\alpha, a} \mathbb{E}_{\pi_0, \alpha} \{ u(X, a(Y)) \} - C(\pi_0, \alpha)$

Analyst aim: Given π_0 , { $p_m(a|x), m \in M$ } from M agents, detect utility maximization.





Massive dataset: 140k videos, 25k channels.
Dimension Reduction. How to group videos of specific topic with similar commenting behavior?
(i) User-centric: Deep Clustering using thumbnail & description.
(ii) Content-centric: Video category.
Main Result: YouTube commenting is consistent with utility maximization.
Estimated utility can predict commenting behavior. (83% accuracy).

Deep Embedded Clustering and Dataset Analysis



Autoencoder partitions YouTube dataset into 8 distinct clusters (agents).

How well does Bayesian Utility Maximization explain dataset? General Rational Inattention cost: All 8 clusters satisfy test. Renyi/Shannon mutual information cost: 2/8 clusters satisfy test.

Finer Granularity. 18 categories using topic (Gaming, Politics, Education, etc.)

Result: 10 categories satisfy general cost, 2 categories satisfy Renyi/Shannon.

Key Insights:

- Clusters fail Renyi/Shannon by small margin \implies model is robust.
- Utility (reputation) is substantially higher for popular videos.
- *Predictive Accuracy*. Given a video in a specific category, predicts comment count with 83% accuracy; sentiment with 80% accuracy.

Robustness of utility maximization test

Quantifying robustness:

- For categories that satisfy utility maximization, how far are they from failing.
- For categories that don't satisfy, how close are they to passing.



1. For categories that fail general cost, find min. perturbation to pass. Result: Average $\epsilon_1 = 1.2 \times 10^{-3}$.

 For categories that satisfy general cost, find max. perturbation to fail.

Result: Average
$$\epsilon_2 = 7.01 \times 10^{-3}$$
.

Conclusion: $\epsilon_1/\epsilon_2 \approx 6$, hence categories are much closer to satisfying general cost than failing.

3. For categories that satisfy general cost, find min. perturbation to satisfy Renyi or Shannon cost. Renyi Entropy: $H_{\beta}(p) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log(p_i^{\beta})/(1-\beta)$. Shannon cost: Renyi cost with $\beta \to 1$.



Extensions and Limitations

- Sequential Information sampling: How to incorporate the visual cues of the viewer while watching the video into the attention function?
- *Temporal dependence of commenting behavior:* How to incorporate the effect of existing comments on a video on future comments and commenter reputation? Herding and information cascades.
- Analyzing effect of changing meta-features: How to detect a change in commenter reputation if the thumbnail/description is modified after the video is posted?
- *Feedback Control:* How to adapt video title & keywords to maximize view count given knowledge of commenter reputation?
- *Richer models of commenting reputation:* The five dominant meta-level features that affect the popularity of a video are: first day view count, number of subscribers, contrast of the video thumbnail, Google hits, and number of keywords. How do all these features affect commenting behavior?