## When-To-Post on Social Networks

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### **Motivation**

- Maximize audience engagements:
  - $\circ \quad \text{Reach friends} \quad$
  - Better targeting by brands
  - Schedule campaign
- Personalized schedules vs. infographics

## Challenges

- Data sparsity
- Lack of open data sets
- Unique audiences
- Specificity network dynamics



## **Problem Setting**

For a user on social network, find the **best time to post** a message in order to maximize the probability of receiving audience reactions.

- Consider only: replies, retweets, favorites, likes, comments.
- Weekly user behaviour cycle
- Observe only first 24hr of reactions
- 15 min time bucket
- Starting bucket is 00:00-00:15 Monday (relative to user's timezone)

## **System Overview**



# **Audience Behaviour**

### **Post To Reaction Analysis**

- Inherent delay
- Different networks have different engagement dynamics
- 50% of first 24h reactions **Twitter** in **24 min** while **Facebook** in **1h 42 min**



#### **Audience Behaviour - Network**



#### **Audience Behaviour - Location**



# **Personalized Schedules**

### **Personalized Schedules**



#### **Personalized Schedules - Twitter Example**



#### **Personalized Schedules - Evaluation**

Evaluate on:

- 56 days of unseen data
- 0.5M active users

Baselines for a timezone:

- Most Frequently Used (MFU)
- Aggregate First-Degree (AFD)

Reaction gain of:

- 17% on Facebook
- 4% on Twitter



## Conclusion

- Reaction times are more than 4x faster on Twitter compared to other networks.
- Audience behaviour varies across different networks.
- Users audiences across different cities exhibit different behavior patterns.
- Using personalized schedules users can see reaction gain of up to:
  - $\circ$  17% on Facebook
  - 4% on Twitter