

A Design of Promotion Management System for Webtoon

Hyun-jin Jeong¹, Seung-hwan Lee¹, Jun-hyun Lee¹, Jun-ho Huh^{1,*}

Abstract

Recently, the number of subscribers of the webtoons published by some major internet portal companies and others is increasing and their revenues are continually rising. Accordingly, a number of studies are being conducted for this phenomenon. For the uploaders of webtoons, their works are graded and added up for the promotion review but the criteria of such a promotion system usually fall short of readers' expectations. Although most of the subscribers of webtoons are drawn into subscription mainly by the recommendation of people around them, the responses from the new subscribers were often quite different from what the portal companies have anticipated, affecting the rank of the webtoon. Thus, a promotion management system which provides a reliable and clear method of assessment is proposed in this study including the revenue and copyright management scheme for the cartoonists.

Key Words: Design, Promotion Management System, Algorithm, Software Engineering.

I. INTRODUCTION

The number of the webtoon subscribers is rapidly increasing in the Republic of Korea (ROK) as well as the revenues of the major cartoonists. Although webtoon uploaders (cartoonists) devote their efforts to collect more scores for their works to advance to a higher ranking, it has not been easy for them to conveniently manage all the elements involved in revenues, copyrights and other requirements for their works to be promoted [1-3].

One of the typical channels of subscriber inflow has been the recommendations made by the webtoon readers around the subscriber him/herself but the current recommendation systems do not adequately reflect individual cartoonist's performance for the promotion or the ranking. The promotion management system introduced in this study will improve existing system and enhance copyright protection through copyright education program and legal supports. This system will also focus on managing the quality and marketability of the works by using the scores given to the readers' comments as a major index of assessment for the uploaded works.

II. RELATED WORK

In the ROK, the webtoons uploaded on the portals provided by Naver or Daum (Kakao) company are subjected to assessment based on the number of hits they get. The larger the number, the higher the rank the cartoonist will get. The basic Edgerank algorithm used here determines which post will be shown in what order on the individual user's newsfeed screen and the typical elements involved in this process are intimacy, weight, and timeliness [4-6].

While the intimacy refers to the level of relationship determined based on the scores given to the postings (likes, dislikes) or the frequency of comments, the weight is the score given to each post. It is most likely that the posting with a higher level of intimacy or a large number of comments or sharing will appear on the user's newsfeed. The timeliness indicates the distance between the time of individual post publishing and the time of user's login. The organic reach of a certain post will be increased more when the distance becomes shorter.

The K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) algorithm is a method of predicting a value by using the k number of most similar data among existing data. In short, it allocates

Manuscript received October 06, 2017; Revised December 06, 2017; Accepted December 10, 2017. (ID No. JMIS-2017-0037)
Corresponding Author (*): Jun-Ho Huh, Department of Software, Catholic University of Pusan, Republic of Korea, 72networks@cup.ac.kr.

¹Department of Software, Catholic University of Pusan, Republic of Korea

uncategorized record as a record having the most similar attributes among the categorized records [6-8].

Lastly, the basic idea of a collaborative filtering algorithm is to assume that there is a user purchase pattern. The user-based method or the item-based method is mainly used for the collaborative filtering. The former (latter) is to perform a prediction based on the purchase record (purchase item) of a user similar to the target user's purchase records (purchase items) after calculating the similarity between users (items).

The following method will be applied to the items proposed in this study. That is, recommending the most typical webtoons by arranging/sorting them based on the

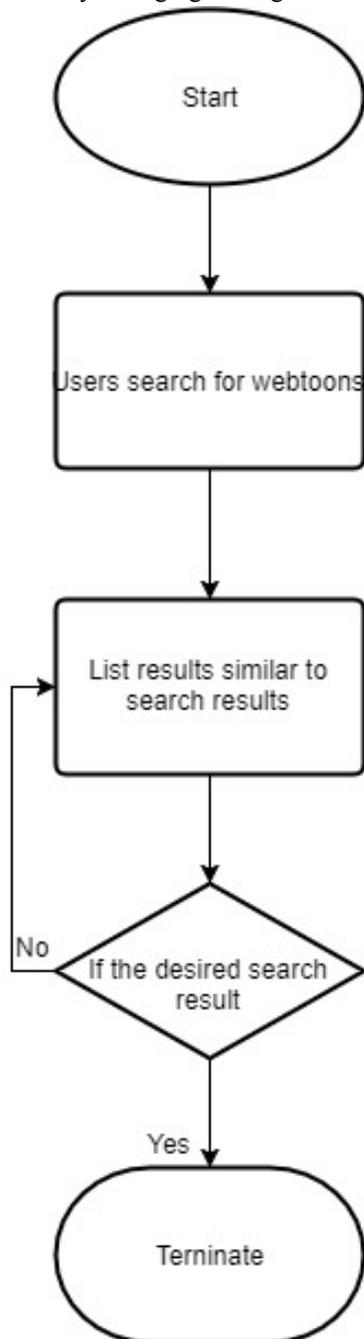


Fig. 1. Flowchart of the Edgerank Algorithm

scores given to the number of hits, comments, and grades by using an Edgerank algorithm. Figure 1 is a flowchart of the Edgerank algorithm used

Also, by using the KNN algorithm, the recommendations will be made for the readers with the webtoons they would like based on the genre and characteristics of webtoons they usually like to read. Figure 2 is a flowchart of the KNN algorithm.

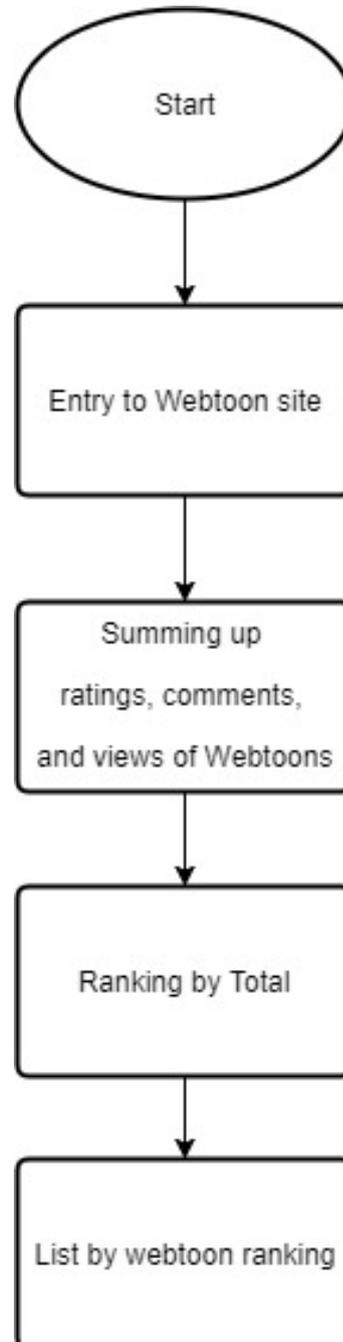


Fig. 2. A flowchart of the KNN Algorithm

Finally, we attempt to allocate an advertisement that has a similar characteristic with a specific webtoon to that webtoon by using a collaborative filtering algorithm

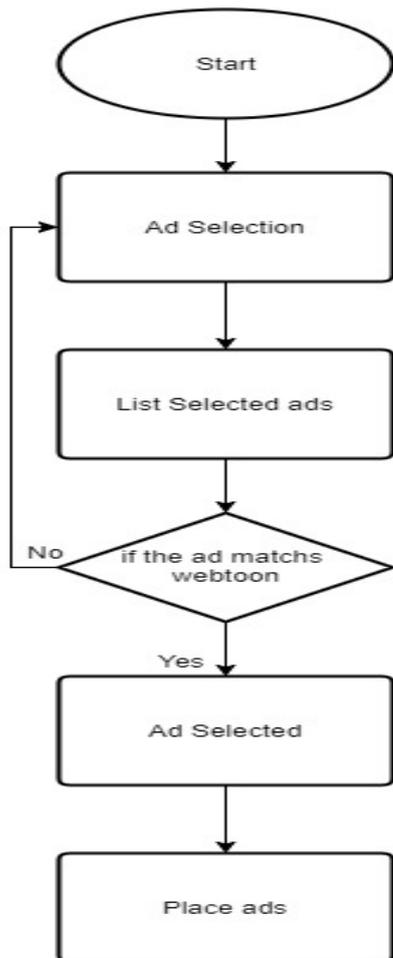


Fig. 3. Collaborative filtering algorithm

This study aims to manage the webtoon system more efficiently with above algorithms.

III. A DESIGN OF WEBTOON PROMOTION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

3. 1. Promotion System Design

The new cartoonists first register themselves for the ‘Challenge Cartoons’ level and then they diligently work to clear certain requirements of the scores, grades or the number of hits. At the same time, they will need to select some of their best pieces to advance to the ‘Best Challenges’ level.

At this point, the system assesses whether the cartoonists are genuinely working hard and after that, it selects some of the popular cartoons in the ‘Best Challenge’ level and interviews respective authors to directly check if they can faithfully keep the requirements when their works have been actually uploaded for the public view. The final judgment is made after completing these procedures. Figure 4 is a structure of the webtoon promotion system proposed.

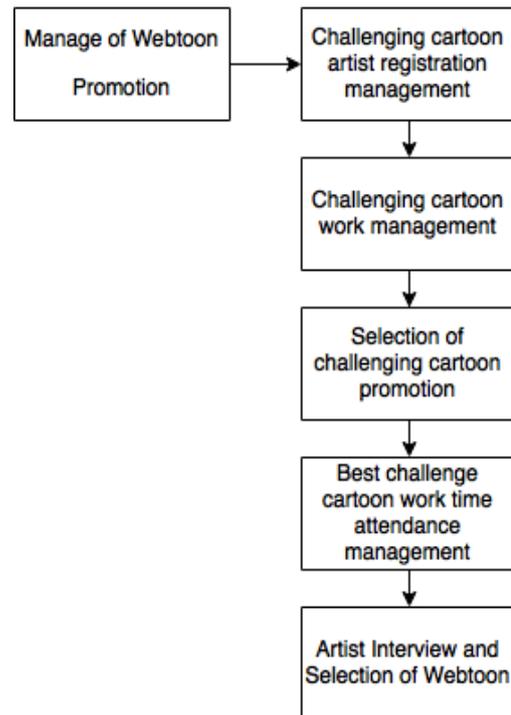


Fig. 4. A structure of the webtoon promotion system.

3. 2. A Design of Copyright Protection System

There are times when authors make mistakes as they do not fully understand about copyrights so that in order to prevent such mistakes, a schedule will be made for them to receive copyright education on their available time. Also, by recruiting copyright inspection staff, their works will be reviewed for the possibility of copyright infringement, along with some legal staff to provide legal service when their works have been violated by the others. Figure 5 is a structure of the webtoon copyright management system.

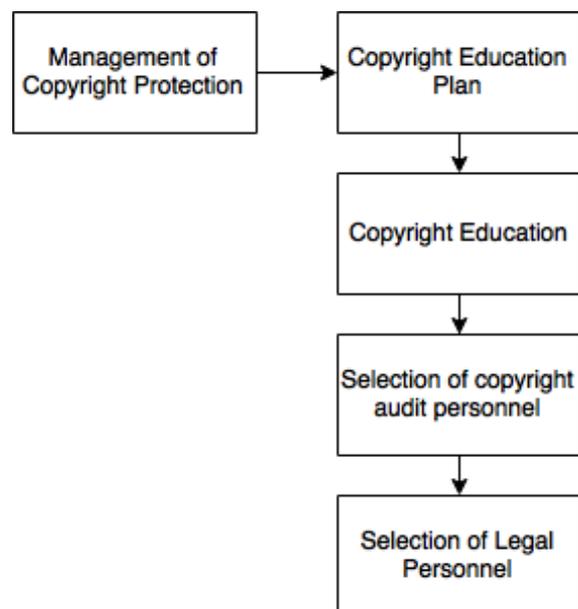


Fig. 5. A webtoon copyright management system structure

3.3 A Design of Webtoon Service System

First, the webtoon service management staffs will be recruited to assume the task of managing scores, grades, comments, publishing dates, and age restrictions. Meanwhile, the staff who will be responsible for handling individual authors are selected after the interview and assigned to them to manage their schedules and decide when the works can be published online after discussing with the service team. The management process includes how many episodes will be published or when the series will end/suspended. [Figure 6] is a webtoon service system management structure proposed.

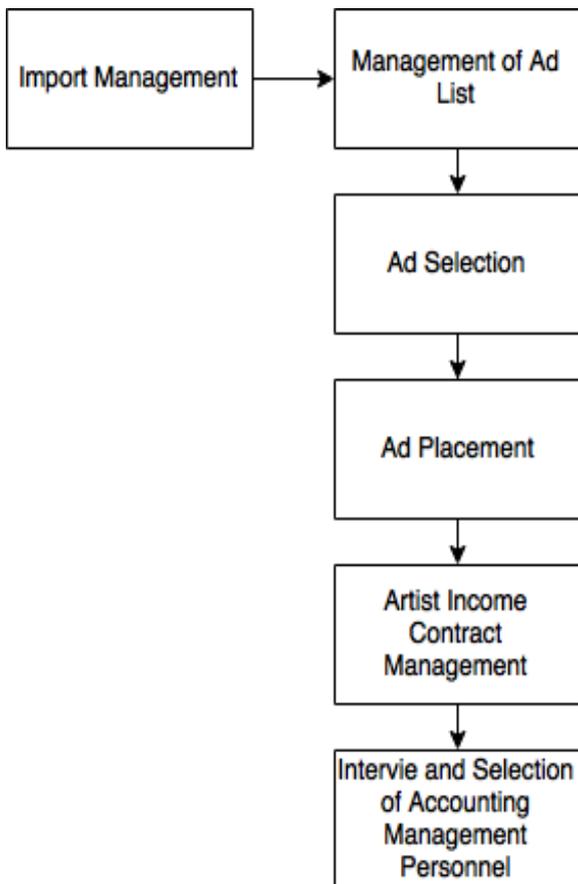


Fig. 6. A webtoon Service system management

3.4. Webtoon Revenue Management System

The accounting staff who will be managing the revenues arising from the webtoons is recruited after the interview to assess their capability and personality. The accounting team registers and manages the list of scheduled advertisements for final selection. The service team will then tie up the selected advertisements with the webtoons that would produce the best results. The accounting team also manages an annual salary contract with each author who will receive a raise based on the number of hits and scores calculated. Figure 7 is a webtoon revenue management system

structure whereas Figure 8 is a webtoon promotion management system design.

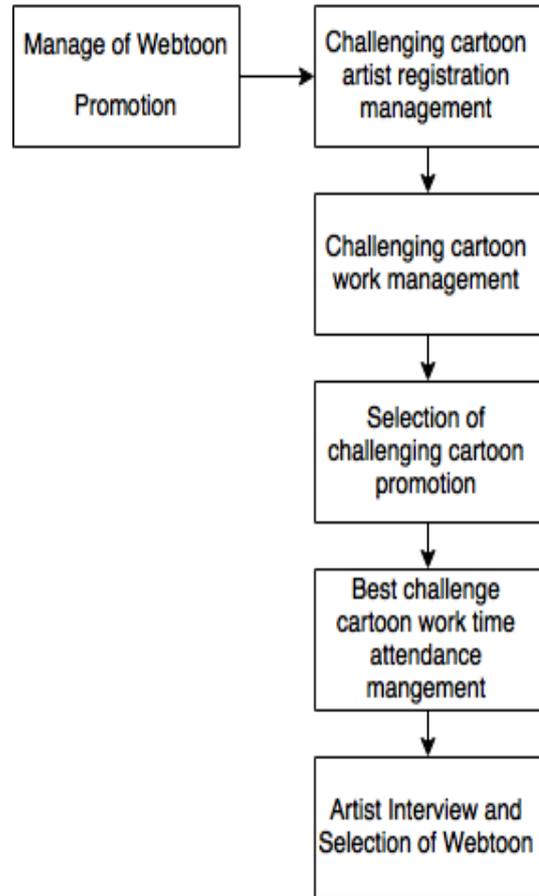


Fig.7. A webtoon revenue management system

IV. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORKS

In this study, a more optimized webtoon arrangement system was presented for a smooth service operation and use. The Edgerank algorithm allows users to easily access webtoons by recommending popular ones by showing them their ranks based on the number of hits, scores, grades, and comments. Also, with the KNN algorithm, this program offers the convenience to the users by recommending the webtoons similar to the ones with user-preferred genre and elements based on their past webtoon viewing records. Meanwhile, the collaborative filtering allows the advertisements to be tied up the webtoons that make the most out of advertising impact. The quality of webtoons can be increased by objectifying the webtoon promotion management system. Adding the copyright protection function will a more active webtoon service.

Based on this study, our future work will focus on the construction of an efficient webtoon creation/management system that will maximize the revenues from the advertisements through systematic selection

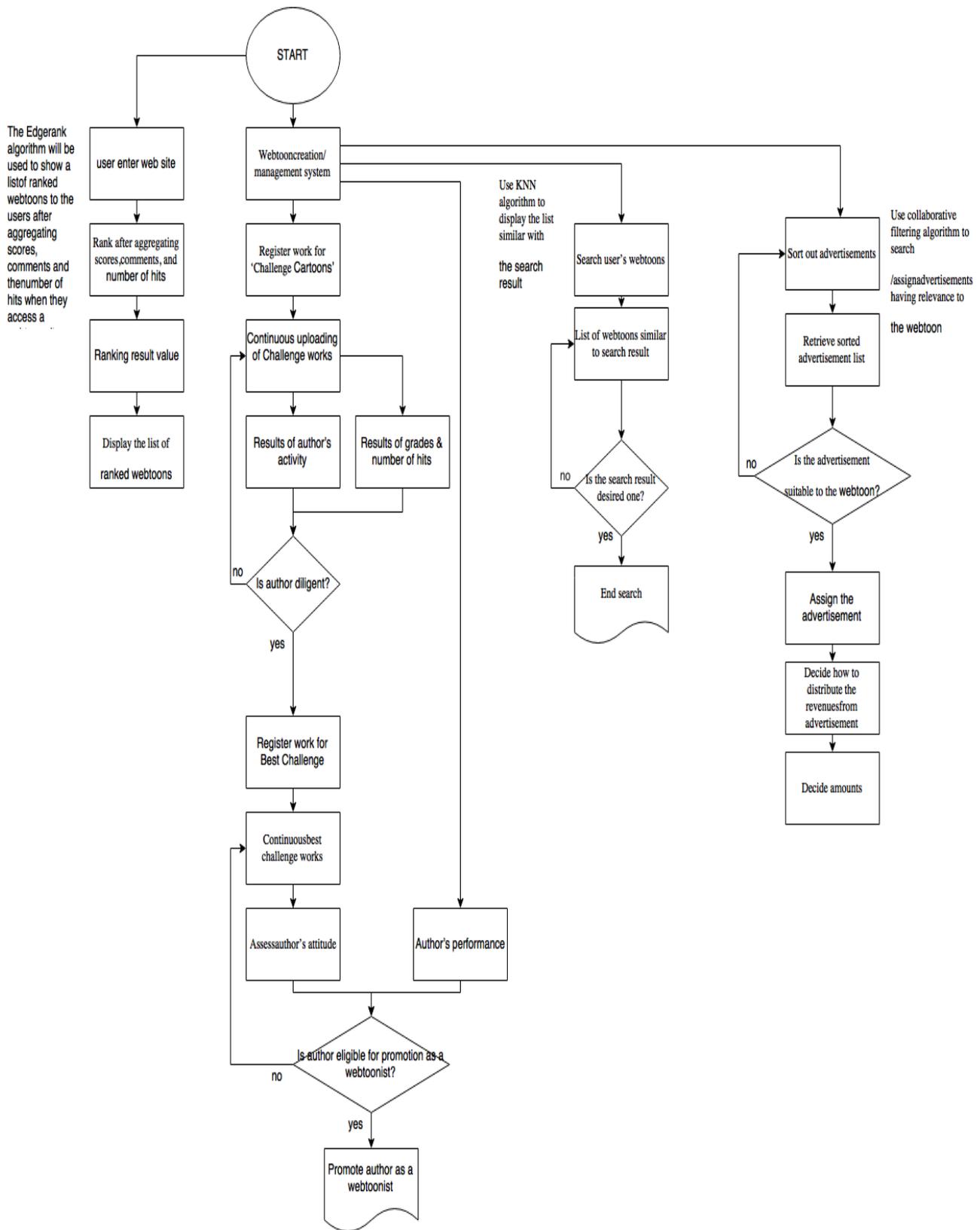


Fig. 8. blueprint of promotion management system for Webtoon Ranking.

Acknowledgement

The first draft of this paper was presented in 2017 at Spring Conference of the Korea Multimedia Society, May 26-27, 2017 [9]. I am grateful to 2 anonymous commentators who have contributed to the enhancement of the paper's completeness with their valuable suggestions at the conference.

The 4D Health Care Project Group of Catholic University of Pusan aims to cultivate the creative talent who have capabilities in developing 4D contents required for rehabilitation and health care of modern people. Both Department of Physical Therapy and Department of Software of this university are participating and operating the group jointly to perform the task.

The 4D Health Care refers to an advance health care technology which is used for the operation in a 4D-based mixed reality where human senses, cognition and experiences (1D) have been converged with both real and virtual information (3D) and the project group runs various curricular and extracurricular programs to train every participating student to acquire a 4D technology-based health care contents development skills.

This has been written with the support of the 4D Health Care Project Group and the author wishes to express his gratitude to the Ministry of Education, National Research Foundation of Korea, as well as the CK Project Group. And this paper is the product of a team project performed in "Fundamentals and Applications of Mathematics" Course at Dept. of Software, Catholic University of Pusan for the undergraduates. Also, my gratitude extends to Catholic University of Pusan and the Lord who has provided me with his wisdom and grace.

REFERENCES

- [1] Cohen E, Paul W and Schmaltz S, "Theory of multi core hypervisor verification," *LNCS*, Springer, Berlin, pp 1–27, 2013.
- [2] So-hui Son, Im-kyeong Lee and Jun-ho Huh, "A System Algorithm for Recommending User-Customized Games," *Journal of Multimedia Information System* Vol. 4, No. 3, pp.145-150, 2017.
- [3] Ji Soo Park, Suk Jae Jeong, Young Hoon Lee and KyungSup Kim, "Implementation of Rule Based Insurance Product Recommend and Design System using Fuzzy Inference," *The Journal of Society for e-Business Studies*, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 99-122, 2007.
- [4] Paul Resnick, Neophytos Iacovou, Mitesh Suchak, PeterBergstrom and John Riedl, "GroupLens: An Open Architecture for Collaborative Filtering of Netnews," *Proc. of ACM 1994 Conference on Computer Supported Cooperative Work*, pp. 175-186, 1994.
- [5] Ji-Hye Kim and Doo-Soon Park, "Development of the Goods Recommendation System using Association Rules and Collaborating Filtering," *The Journal of Korean association of computer education*, Vol. 9, pp. 71-80, 2006.
- [6] il Woo, "Shopping Recommendation System using Collaborative Filtering," Inha University, May, 2014
- [7] Minjeong Kim and Yoonho Cho, "A Multimodal Profile Ensemble Approach to Development of Recommender Systems Using Big Data," *Journal of Intelligent Information Systems*, Vol. 21, No. 4, Dec. pp. 93-110, 2015.
- [8] Kyu Shik Lee and Ji Won Yoon, "Rapid Hybrid Recommender System with Web Log for Outbound Leisure Products," *KIISE Transactions on Computing Practices*, Vol. 22, No. 12, pp. 646-653, 2016.
- [9] Hyun-Jin Jeong et al., "Design of Promotion Management System for Webtoon," *Spring Conference of the Korea Multimedia Society*, Vol.20, No.1, 2017. (In Korean)

Authors



Hyun-Jin Jeong was born in Seoul, Republic of Korea. He participates in 2017 Spring Conference of the Korea Multimedia Society and presentation contest of scholarship thesis in Catholic University of Pusan.

Currently he is student at Department of Software of Catholic University of Pusan.

His research interests are Information about Security, Webtoon Services, News about IT like new technology and new product of mobile, and Mobile Computing System.



Seung-Hwan Lee was born in Busan, Republic of Korea.

Currently he is student at Department of Software of Catholic University of Pusan.

His research interests are Webtoon, Information Security, Software Engineering.



Jun-Hyun Lee was born in Deagu, Republic of Korea.

He is a student at Department of Software of Catholic University of Pusan.

He studies hard to become a programmer about game in future.



Jun-Ho Huh was born in Kyoto, Japan.

He finished the Cooperative Marine Science and Engineering Program, Texas A&M University at Galveston, United States of America in Aug. 2006. Received B.S. in Science Degree from Department of Major of Applied Marine Sciences (Currently Faculty of Marine Biomedical Sciences), B.S. in Engineering Degree (Double Major) from Department of Major of Computer Engineering from Jeju National University at Ara, Jeju, Republic of Korea in Aug. 2007.

M.A. in Education Degree from Department of Major of Computer Science Education, Graduate School of Education, Pukyong National University at Daeyeon, Busan, Republic of Korea in Aug. 2012.

Received the Ph.D. in Engineering Degree from Department of Major of Computer Engineering, Graduate School, Pukyong National University at Daeyeon, Busan, Republic of Korea in Feb. 2016.

He received the Best Paper Award from Korea Multimedia Society Eight times (Nov. 2014, May. 2015, Nov. 2015, May, 2016, Oct, 2016, May, 2017; Triple). And Undergraduate Student Paper Bronze Medal (Corresponding Author) Awarded, Korea Information Processing Society (Apr. 28, 2017).

And he received Best Paper Award The 10th 2016 International Interdisciplinary Workshop Series from HSST (Aug. 2016). Also, he received Best Paper Award The 16th International Conference on Control, Automation and Systems (Oct. 2016), ICROS with IEEE Xplore.

Currently he is Associate Editor at Human-centric Computing and Information Sciences (HCIS), Springer Berlin Heidelberg (SCOPUS/ESCI indexed). Also, he is Associate Editor at Journal of Information Processing Systems (JIPS), Korea Information Processing Society (SCOPUS/ESCI indexed). And Submission Editor at Journal of Multimedia Information System, Korea Multimedia Society.

Senior Research Engineer of SUNCOM Co., Republic of Korea (Aug. 2015- Jun. 2016).

And Clinical Assistant Professor of E-Green Remote Continuing Education, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Mar. 2016- Feb. 2017).

Research Professor of Dankook University at Jukjeon, Yongin, Republic of Korea (July. 2016- Sep. 2016). Currently he is Assistant Professor of Department of Software, Catholic University of Pusan, Republic of Korea (Dec. 2016-).

His research interests are Green IT, Smart Grid, Network Security, IoT, Curriculum of Computer.

