

Bridging Social Media to E-Commerce: using Collaborative Filtering Product Recommendation

Karthikeyan A

Assistant Professor,
Department of CSE,
Panimalar Engg College,
Chennai,India.

Somasundaram K

Assistant Professor,
Department of CSE,
Panimalar Engg College,
Chennai,India.

Mahendran M

Assistant Professor,
Department of CSE,
Panimalar Engg College,
Chennai,India.

Yogadinesh S

Assistant Professor,
Department of CSE,
Panimalar Engg College,
Chennai,India.

Abstract—Numerous online business sites bolster the component of social login where clients can sign on the sites utilizing their interpersonal organization personalities, for example, their Facebook or Twitter accounts. Clients can likewise post their recently obtained items on micro blogs with connections to the internet. We propose a novel answer for cross-site cold start item suggestion which expects to prescribe items from web based business sites to clients at long range interpersonal communication destinations in "cold start" circumstances, a issue which has once in a while been investigated some time recently. A noteworthy point in this paper is friend request module and similar life style grouping and also the product recommendation during cold start situation. In particular, we propose learning both clients' and items' component portrayals (called client embeddings and item embeddings, separately) from information gathered from online business sites.

I. INTRODUCTION

Online business sites, for example, eBay highlights a lot of the attributes of interpersonal organizations, including ongoing announcements and connections between its purchasers and dealers. Some web based business sites additionally bolster the component of social login, which permits new clients to sign in with their current login data from long range interpersonal communication administrations, for example, Facebook, Twitter or Google+. Both Facebook and Twitter have presented another feature a year ago that permit clients to purchase products straightforwardly from their sites by clicking a "buy" button to buy things. With the new pattern of conveying online business exercises on person to person communication locales, it is critical to use information separated from person to person communication locales for the advancement of product recommender frameworks. In this paper, we concentrate an intriguing issue of prescribing products from web based business sites to clients at long range interpersonal communication locales who don't have chronicled buy records, i.e., in "cold start" circumstances. We called it cross-site cold start product recommendation. To the best of our insight, cross-site cold start product recommendation has been infrequently studied some time recently. In our paper setting here, just the clients' social organizing data is accessible and it is a testing assignment to change the long range interpersonal

communication data into inactive client highlights which can be successfully utilized for product suggestion. In addition to the existing product recommendation system, we have added some new features in our paper. They are friend request module and similar lifestyle grouping.

II. EXISTING SYSTEM

Most of existing e-commerce suggested systems aim to recommend the proper product to a user, supported whether or not the user is probably going to buy or sort of a product. On the opposite hand, the effectiveness of recommendations conjointly depends on the time of the advice. For instance, they show us that a user as simply purchased a laptop computer, if someone purchased it, and then he/she might purchase a replacement battery in a pair of years (assuming that the laptop computer's original battery typically fails to figure around that time) and get a brand new laptop in another a pair of years. During this case, it's not a decent plan to suggest a brand new laptop computer or a replacement battery right when the user purchased the new laptop computer. It may hurt the user's satisfaction of the recommender system if he/she receives a doubtless right product recommendation at the incorrect time. We have a tendency to argue that a system mustn't solely suggest the foremost relevant item, however conjointly suggest at the proper time. This paper outlines a retail sales prediction and products recommendation system that was enforced for a sequence of retail stores. The relative importance of client demographic characteristics for accurately modeling the sales of every client kind square measure derived and enforced within the model. Knowledge consisted of daily sales data for 600 products at the shop level, broken out over a collection of non-overlapping client varieties. Recommendation algorithms area unit best glorious for his or her use on e-commerce internet sites, wherever they use input a couple of customer's interests to come up with an inventory of suggested things. Several applications use solely the things that customers purchase and expressly rate to represent their interests, however they'll additionally use alternative attributes, together with things viewed, demographic information, subject interests, and favorite artists. At Amazon.com, they tend to use recommendation algorithms to change the web store for every client. The shop radically changes supported client interests, showing the shop

relationships between four demographic factors-sex, feminine operating standing, age, income, and matrimonial status. Results indicate that the demographic teams dissent in important ways that from the standard food market shopper. Discussion centers on the ways in which dynamic demographics and family roles might have an effect on retailers and makers of grocery product. Product recommender systems square measure usually deployed by e-commerce websites to boost user expertise and increase sales. During this paper, we tend to develop a product recommender system which uses Collaborative Filtering Algorithm that detects users' purchase intents from their micro blogs in close to time period and makes product recommendation supported matching the users' demographic data extracted, using LDA (Latent Dirichlet Allocation) algorithm, from their public profiles with Product demographics learned from micro blogs and on-line reviews through Reranking Algorithm. As such, it's not restricted by the knowledge obtainable in any specific e-commerce website.

III. CHALLENGES

Web-based social networking platforms have billions of dynamic clients around the globe. This number can be an issue for a few advertisers who are hoping to discover genuine value and ROI of online networking social media.

Old Product Recommender Systems concentrate just on brand or classification level buy inclination, in light of a prepared classifier, which can't be specifically connected to our cross-site cold start item suggestion task. Their elements just incorporate sexual orientation, age and Face book likes, instead of an extensive variety of components investigated in our approach. They don't consider how to exchange heterogeneous data from online networking sites into a frame that is prepared for use on the Internet business side, which is the way to address the cross-site cold start suggestion issue.

A portion of the difficulties happening while utilizing the item suggestion frameworks are:

A. Interfacing with the group of onlookers

It's one of the difficulties of online networking advertisers. Appropriately associating with your group of onlookers can acculturate your image and make it genuine. It likewise assists in building genuine associations with your potential clients. You can associate with your group of onlookers by making utilization of reasonable brand observing tools, so that, it is able to react to remarks on Twitter, for instance. Likewise it is able to interface with your gathering of people by making a committed group site. It gives a chance to draw in with your clients while giving them a chance to enjoy the potential outcomes to associate with similarly invested individuals. This project comprises this challenge by gathering the comparative life styled crowd utilizing LDA calculation.

B. Creating a methodology

It's also one of the difficulties of online networking advertisers. Online networking methodology ought to be a guide to an organization's objectives. A web-based social networking showcasing system doesn't need to set aside a long opportunity to assemble. It knows the reasons that one ought to be on web-based social media network. At that point, one can find out about the things that it wish to finish. Ask the question from how the item to go to succeed. Is it through paid advertising, video creation or social channels? It makes a difference. Separate your procedure on daily basis, so you can concentrate on your everyday exercises.

C. Using paid online networking advertising

Yes, some dollar a day spending to help your Product post, for instance, can effectively convey one's substance to many potential clients which makes that item to be successful. On Facebook, Product Recommender can utilize Facebook Audience Insights to take in more about your customers and make personas. From that point, one can make exceptionally focused on advertisements that would be without a doubt, reverberate with your clients.

D. Providing good content

Online social media marketing can be tedious. It's one reason entrepreneurs contract web-based social networking advertisers to deal with this angle for their sake. Web-based social networking director can curate, make and calendar posts over a few social profiles to inspire substance to target advertise. The director can likewise be the genuine individual behind their profile and give them an investigate on brand. Along these lines, there's genuine human association. It takes a great deal of work to make connected with list of followers. Making sense of what exercises to concentrate on is an imperative challenge in web-based social media marketing. Hence, it's useful to contract somebody to deal with each showcasing effort via social networking media.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

There are a unit 3 common approaches to resolution the advice problem: ancient Collaborative filtering, Reranking, Latent Dirichlet Allocation(LDA) algorithms . Here, we tend to use these algorithmic program with our coding that tend to decision in item-to-item collaborative filtering. The underlying premise of this text is that dynamic demographics can result in a breakage of the mass markets for grocery product and supermarkets. Additionally, a vector is in a position to trace users' purchase intents in close to time period and build recommendations consequently. In this paper, product recommendation is framed as a learning to rank drawback. Users' characteristics extracted from their public profiles in micro blogs and products' demographics learned from each on-line product reviews and microblogs measure feature fed into learning to rank algorithms for product recommendation.

The modules that have been considered in this project is:

A. Product Recommendation Module

To use the linked users crosswise over social networking sites and e-commerce websites (users who have social networking accounts and have made purchases on e-commerce websites) as a bridge to guide users social networking features to produce latent features for product recommendation. In this context, learning both users and products feature representations (called user embeddings and product embeddings, respectively) was done by information collected from ecommerce websites using recurrent neural networks and after that apply a modified gradient boosting trees method to change user's social networking features into user embeddings. We then develop a feature based grid factorization approach which can transform the learnt user data for cold-start product recommendation.

B. Product Embedding Module

Given a set of image sequences, a fixed-length vector representation for each image can be learned in a latent space by exploiting the context data among images, in which "comparative" images will be mapped to nearby positions. In the event that we treat each product ID as a word token, and convert the authentic purchase records of a user into a time stamped sequence, we can then use the same methods to learn product embeddings. Unlike framework factorization, the order of recorded purchases from a user can be actually captured.

C. User Embedding Module

The user embeddings correspondingly, then we can explore the correlated user and products representations for product recommendation. The user's purchase history can be considered as a "sentence" comprising of a sequence of product IDs as word tokens. A user ID is placed toward the beginning of each sentence, and in the learning process both user IDs and product IDs are treated as word tokens in a vocabulary. The user embedding representation for each user ID reflects the users personalized purchase preference; second, the encompassing context, i.e., product purchases, is used to capture the shared purchase patterns among users. Compared to the customary network factorization, the (window-based) sequential context is moreover modeled notwithstanding user preference, which is expected to potentially yield better recommendation results.

D. Heterogeneous Representation Mapping Module

To build a smaller scale blogging feature vector au from a miniaturized scale blogging site and to learn a distributed representation vu from an electronic commerce website, this

module was taking part for this task. In the problem, we considered in this paper (i.e., make a product recommendation to a user u who has never purchased any products from an ecommerce website, known as cross-site cold-start product recommendation), we can just acquire the small scale blogging feature vector au for user u . The key idea is to use few linked users crosswise over sites as a bridge to learn a capacity which maps the first feature representation au to the distributed representation vu . Specifically, we can build a preparation set comprising of feature vector sets, $\{au, vu\} u \in UL$ and cast the feature mapping problem as a supervised regression assignment: the info is a small scale blogging feature vector au and the yield is a distributed feature vector vu .

V. ALGORITHMS

A. LDA Algorithm

Latent Dirichlet Allocation (Blei et al, 2003) is a powerful learning algorithm for automatically and jointly clustering words into "topics" and documents into mixtures of topics. It has been successfully applied to model change in scientific fields over time (Griffiths and Steyvers, 2004; Hall, et al. 2008). A topic model is, roughly, a hierarchical Bayesian model that associates with each document a probability distribution over "topics", which are in turn distributions over words. For instance, a topic in a collection of newswire might include words about "sports", such as "baseball", "home run", "player", and a document about steroid use in baseball might include "sports", "drugs", and "politics". Note that the labels "sports", "drugs", and "politics", are post-hoc labels assigned by a human, and that the algorithm itself only assigns associate words with probabilities.

B. Re Ranking Algorithm

This chapter presents both a summary of past research done in the development of ranking algorithms and detailed instructions on implementing a ranking type of retrieval system. This type of retrieval system takes as input a natural language query without Boolean syntax and produces a list of records that "answer" the query, with the records ranked in order of likely relevance. Ranking retrieval systems are particularly appropriate for end-users.

C. Collaborative Filtering Algorithm

Item-based collaborative filtering is a model-based algorithm for making recommendations. In the algorithm, the similarities between different items in the dataset are calculated by using one of a number of similarity measures, and then these similarity values are used to predict ratings for user-item pairs not present in the dataset. In collaborative filtering information will be selected on the basis of user's preferences, actions, predicts, likes, and dislikes. Match all this information with other users to find out similar items. Large dataset is required for collaborative filtering system. According to user's likes and dislikes items are rated.

VI. WORK FLOW



Fig. 1. User Login

There are two types of users considered in this paper. One is Administrator(simply Admin) and other is all users. Separate login module have been created for Admin and users.

A.ADMINISTRATOR

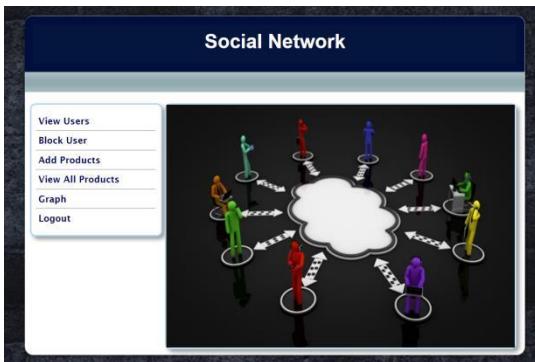


Fig. 2. Administrator Social Network

As only one Admin is allowed, the Admin profile has been created only once, and is unable to create it again. Admin, after logged in, can able to view all the users registered till then. He is also able to block the registered user in case of, if the user shares the false or bad content in public. The main role of the Admin here is to add products by uploading product details which may be new or old. Whenever a product is released, the Admin, whether knows or not knows that the product is good, can add that product. Admin can view all the products added till then. He is also able to view the graph of purchase records of products to know which type of products is liked by most people and to come to a resolution of adding liked products. In this paper, only one Admin is allowed and number of other users are uncountable.

B.USER(S)



Fig. 3. User Profile

All the users have to be registered before their first usage of this website. Then each user would get their unique credentials for their Authentication and login. User, after logged in, has been directed to the Home Page, which contains all the publicly shared data(images or videos). Each user can upload their images or generally images for the usage of Profile Picture. Each user can comment, share the already shared by others or his/her data to be shared, likewise done in Facebook. He/She can able to edit their profile details at any time after registration. He/She can be able to view all his/her friends already connected through requests. He/She can search his/her friends by typing their user names in the search bar. He/She can also able to view the requests given by other users. User can chat with other users in private or public(both options are enable in this project). A user can recommend a product bought by him/her to his/her friends. This recommendation would be able to do by user, only when the user has bought it and is done to single user in separate. User can also able to view the Top Searched Products by other users. User can able to review the product that he has bought. User can view all the products that were added till then from the origin of this feature. User can also view products recommended by other to him/her in private. He/she can also view the products bought by unknown user when that user has recommended it in public, or that user is having similar lifestyle. At the time of viewing each product description before buying, the users already bought this product have been shown at the top left corner. This is helpful in connecting the users having similar life-style. When the like-minded people have been joined together, the Product Company can use this data for their release of the new products for maximum hit to the user. So that this idea is best for both the user and also for the product company.

For both the Admin and users, session logout mechanism and manual logout mechanism have been formulated as it was in all the e-commerce and social network websites.

VII. CONCLUSION

Thus, in this paper, we have added friend requesting module which solves the problem of using different platforms for both purchasing products and chatting personally or publicly with friends or family by reducing lot of effort. Also we have included in addition with this is that, grouping similar lifestyle persons having similar taste. So that the similarly tasted persons can be able to be communicated together for improved e-commerce product purchases. It also becomes useful for the Product Recommenders and Product Companies to find the most like-minded people together to release best products for them and to increase the e-commerce usage. This Project creates a great impact on companies by improving companies standards.

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