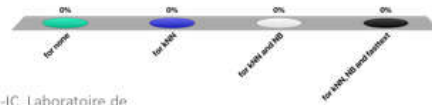


The dimensionality of the feature space depends on the vocabulary size ...

- A. for none
- B. for kNN
- C. for kNN and NB
- D. for kNN, NB and fasttext



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Given 3 users with ratings...

U1: 1 3

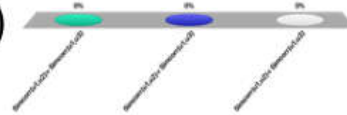
U2: 2 4

U3: 1 4

A.  $\text{Sim}_{\text{corr}}(u1, u2) > \text{Sim}_{\text{corr}}(u1, u3)$

B.  $\text{Sim}_{\text{corr}}(u1, u2) = \text{Sim}_{\text{corr}}(u1, u3)$

C.  $\text{Sim}_{\text{corr}}(u1, u2) < \text{Sim}_{\text{corr}}(u1, u3)$

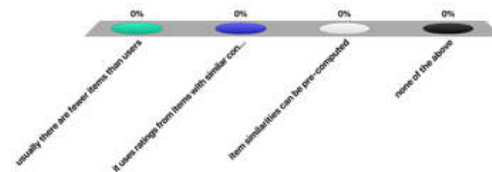


- we take the relative behaviour w.r.t. the mean

Item-based collaborative filtering addresses better the cold-start problem because ...

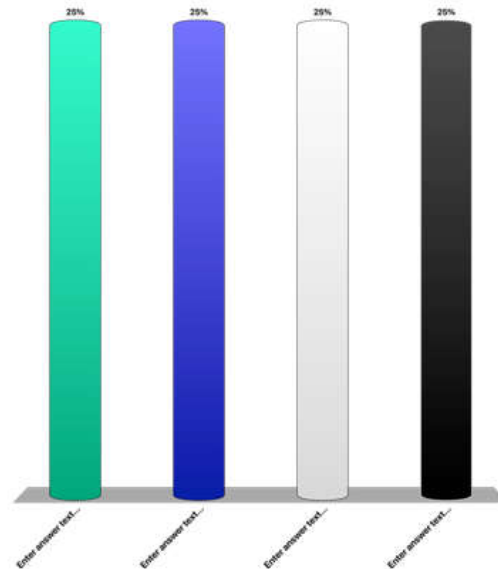
- A. usually there are fewer items than users
- B. it uses ratings from items with similar content
- C. item similarities can be pre-computed

D. none of the above



For a user that has not done any ratings,  
which method can make a prediction?

- A. User-based collaborative RS
- B. Item-based collaborative RS
- C. Content-based RS
- D. None of the above**



- even without any ratings, we can compare user profiles based on some external information available for them

For an item that has not received any ratings,  
which method can make a prediction?

- A. User-based collaborative RS
- B. Item-based collaborative RS
- C. Content-based RS**
- D. None of the above

