# 13th ACM Conference on Recommender Systems



**EXPONEA** 

Jakub Macina Deep Learning Vienna Meetup September 24th 2019

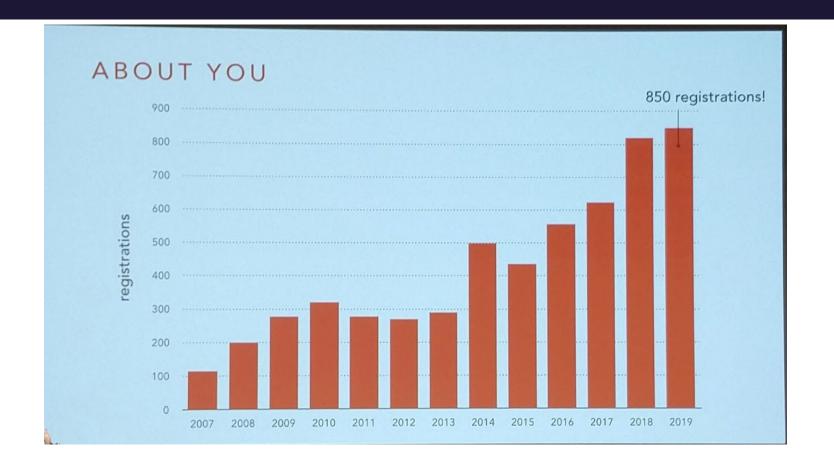
### RecSys 2019



- premier international forum for the presentation of new research results, systems and techniques in the broad field of recommender systems
- Copenhagen, Denmark
- 16th-20th September 2019
- 909 participants
  - 73.4% from industry
- Acceptance rate
  - o long papers 19%
  - o short papers 24%
- https://recsys.acm.org/recsys19/

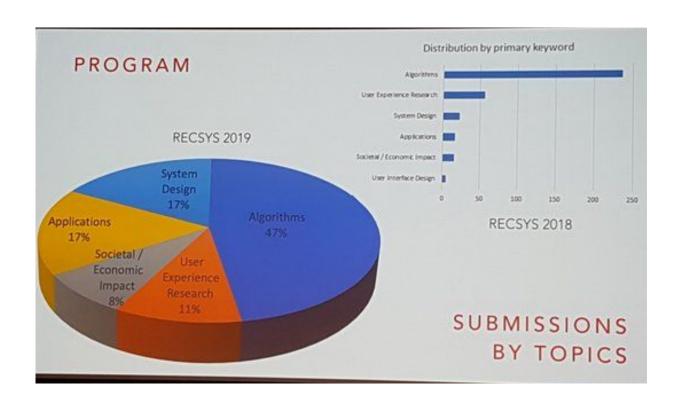






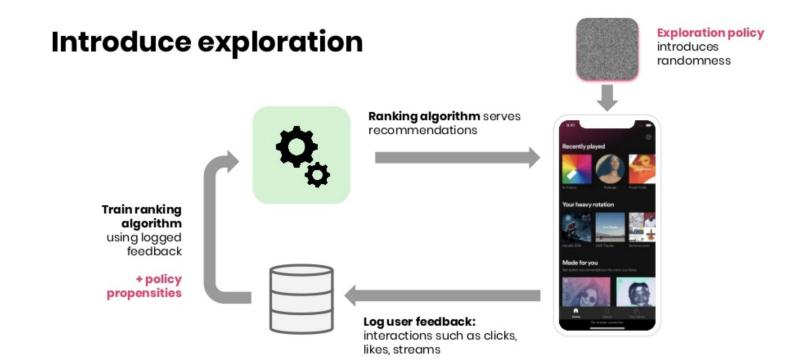
### **RecSys 2019 topics**





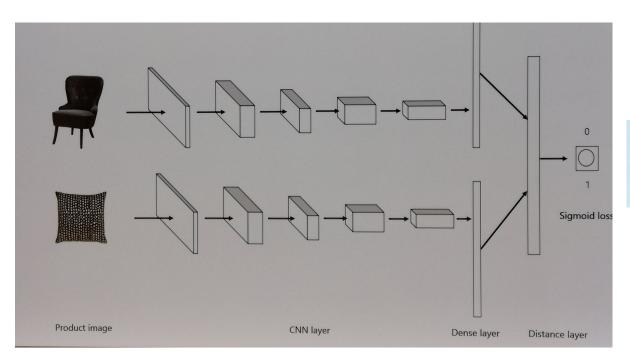
### **Spotify:** Multi-armed bandits for homepage recommendation





### Ikea: Siamese neural networks for add-to-cart recommendations





0 : Products with different color, material, series and never bought together

1 : Put together by designers + transactional data

# **Best paper award:** Are We Really Making Much Progress? A Worrying Analysis of Recent Neural Recommendation Approaches



- top-n recommendations task (trained on interactions without additional metadata)
- DL approaches did not consistently outperform a well-tuned non-neural linear ranking method
- reproducibility is low
  - o code, data

Table 1: Reproducible works on deep learning algorithms for top-n recommendation per conference series from 2015 to 2018.

Conference	Rep. ratio	Reproducible
KDD	3/4 (75%)	[17], [23], [48]
RecSys	1/7 (14%)	[53]
SIGIR	1/3 (30%)	[10]
WWW	2/4 (50%)	[14], [24]
Total	7/18 (39%)	

Non-reproducible: KDD: [43], RecSys: [41], [6], [38], [44], [21], [45], SIGIR: [32], [7], WWW: [42], [11]

# **Best paper award:** Are We Really Making Much Progress? A Worrying Analysis of Recent Neural Recommendation Approaches



- reproducibility is low
  - evaluation and hyperparameter optimization is not shared
- baselines
  - wrong choice
  - lack of optimization
- No standard dataset 20+ public datasets
- Hunt for better accuracy
  - Wrong choice of metrics

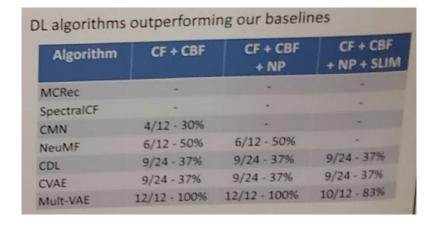
**Table 6: Experimental results for NCF.** 

ItemKNN P <sup>3</sup> α	<b>0.7100</b> 0.7008	0.5092 0.5018	<b>0.8744</b> 0.8667	0.5629 0.5559	
$RP^3\beta$	0.7105	0.5116	0.8740	0.5650	
NeuMF	0.7024	0.4983	0.8719	0.5536	
	Movielens 1M				
	HR@5	NDCG@5	HR@10	NDCG@10	
TopPopular	0.3043	0.2062	0.4531	0.2542	
UserKNN	0.4916	0.3328	0.6705	0.3908	
ItemKNN	0.4829	0.3328	0.6596	0.3900	
$P^3\alpha$	0.4811	0.3331	0.6464	0.3867	
$RP^3\beta$	0.4922	0.3409	0.6715	0.3991	
NeuMF	0.5486	0.3840	0.7120	0.4369	
SLIM	0.5589	0.3961	0.7161	0.4470	

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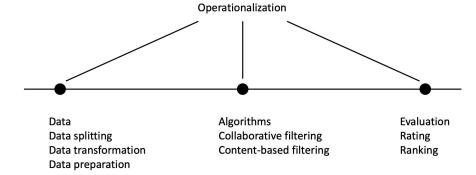
- DL approaches did not consistently outperform a well-tuned non-neural linear ranking method
- Reviewers + community should push for reproducibility
- https://github.com/MaurizioFD/RecSys2019\_DeepLea rning\_Evaluation
- Continue research
  - 253 days of Amazon AWS



### Microsoft recommenders open source library



https://github.com/microsoft/recommenders



Algo	MAP	nDCG@k	Precision@k	Recall@k	RMSE	MAE	$R^2$	Explained Variance
ALS	0.004732	0.044239	0.048462	0.017796	0.965038	0.753001	0.255647	0.251648
SVD	0.012873	0.095930	0.091198	0.032783	0.938681	0.742690	0.291967	0.291971
SAR	0.113028	0.388321	0.333828	0.183179	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NCF	0.107720	0.396118	0.347296	0.180775	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FastAl	0.025503	0.147866	0.130329	0.053824	0.943084	0.744337	0.285308	0.287671

# Recommending What Video to Watch Next: A Multitask Ranking System



- Google Al
- ranking part given a video which a user is currently watching, recommend the next video that the user might watch and enjoy
- multiple competing ranking objectives watching time vs. sharing
  - soft-parameter sharing techniques Multi-gate Mixture-of-Experts (KDD18)
- implicit selection biases in user feedback positioning bias
  - shallow tower Wide & Deep framework

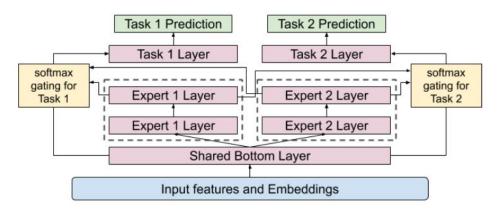
Model Architecture	Number of Multiplications	Engagement Metric	Satisfaction Metric
Shared-Bottom	3.7M	/	/
Shared-Bottom	6.1M	+0.1%	+ 1.89%
MMoE (4 experts)	3.7M	+0.20%	+ 1.22%
MMoE (8 Experts)	6.1M	+0.45%	+ 3.07%

Table 1: YouTube live experiment results for MMoE.

# Recommending What Video to Watch Next: A Multitask Ranking System



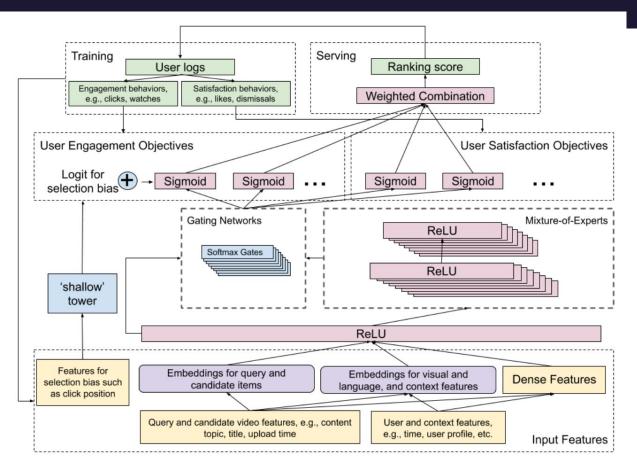
- objectives
  - 1) engagement objectives e.g. user clicks
  - o 2) satisfaction objectives e.g. liking a video on YouTube



(b) Multi-gate Mixture-of-Expert Model with one shared bottom layer and separate hidden layers for two tasks.

# Recommending What Video to Watch Next: A Multitask Ranking System

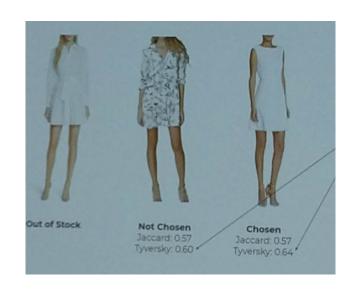




# **Users in the Loop:** A Psychologically-Informed Approach to Similar Item Retrieval



- User study on Amazon Mechanical Turk
- Psychologically-informed similarity function (i.e., Tversky contrast model) outperforms a psychologically-naive similarity function (i.e., Jaccard similarity)
- Demonstrated that users' behavior violates properties and assumptions of commonly used mathematical similarity metrics such as symmetry (i.e., Sim(a, b) = Sim(b, a))
- Results:
  - Users' similarity judgments are asymmetric
  - Some features of fashion items are more important than others like dress length and sleeve length



$$S_J(a,b) = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|} \tag{2}$$

$$S_T(a,b) = \theta f(A \cap B) - \alpha f(A - B) - \beta f(B - A)$$

### **RecSys 2019 conclusions**



- Lot of open research questions
- Other topics:
  - Multi-armed bandits and Reinforcement Learning
  - Offline evaluation and causality
  - Fairness and responsible recommendation
  - Fashion recommendations
    - Size recommendations, complementary recommendations
  - Multi-stakeholder recommendation
  - Calibration and Bias Disparity
  - GDPR
- Everybody is hiring
- Oral presentation quality is low and time was usually just for 1 question



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