User-User Collaborative Filtering

Reference for UUCF

 An Algorithmic Framwork for Collaborative Filtering by Herlocker, Konstan, Borchers, and Riedl (Proc. SIGIR 1999) The following are screenshots the handwritten notes

Common Characteristics

- Collection of Ratings
- Measure of Inter-User Agreement
 - Correlation, Vector Cosine
- Personalized Recommendations/Predictions
 - Weighted Combinations of Others' Ratings
- Tweaks to make things work right ...
 - Neighborhood limitations
 - Normalization
 - Dealing with limited co-ratings

Let's Formalize This ...

 Given a set of items I, and a set of users U, and a sparse matrix of ratings R,

We compute the prediction s(u,i) as follows:

- For all users v ≠ u, compute w_{uv}
 - similarity metric (e.g., Pearson correlation)
- Select a neighborhood of users $V \subset U$ with highest w_{uv}
 - may limit neighborhood to top-k neighbors
 - may limit neighborhood to sim > sim_threshold
 - may use sim or |sim| (risks of negative correlations)
 - may limit neighborhood to people who rated i (if single-use)
- Compute prediction:

$$s(u, i) = \bar{r}_u + \frac{\sum_{v \in V} (r_{vi} - \bar{r}_v) * w_{uv}}{\sum_{v \in V} w_{uv}}$$

Implementation Issues

- Given m=|U| users and n=|I| items:
 - Computation can be a Bottleneck
 - Correlation between two users is O(n)
 - All correlations for a user is O(mn)
 - All pairwise correlations is O(m²n)
 - Recommendations at least O(mn)
 - Lots of ways to make more practical
 - More persistent neighborhoods (m->k)
 - Cached or incremental correlations

Core Assumptions/Limitations

- Why does this work?
 - Let's break it down ...
- Assumption: Our past agreement predicts our future agreement
 - Base Assumption #1: Our tastes are either individually stable or move in sync with each other
 - Base Assumption #2: Our system is scoped within a domain of agreeement

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