

Multi-purpose Library of Recommender System Algorithms for the Item Prediction Task Presentation of my Bachelor Thesis

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Item Prediction Task and Implicit Feedback

Recsyslab

Recommendation Algorithms

Evaluation

Demonstration of recsyslab



Item Prediction Task and Implicit Feedback



Implicit Feedback

	Anna	Berta	Claudia	Dagmar
The Shawshank Redemption	1		1	(-10
The Godfather	<-/	1	1	
The Godfather: Part II	7	1		1
Pulp Fiction	1	1		1
The Good, the Bad and the Ugly	1		1	



Item Prediction Task

	Anna	Berta	Claudia	Dagmar	
The Shawshank Redemption	1		1	?	
The Godfather	_/	1	1	?	
The Godfather: Part II	7~	1		1	
Pulp Fiction	1	1		1	
The Good, the Bad and the Ugly	1		1	?	



Notation

50.	Anna	Berta	Claudia	Dagmar
The Shawshank Redemption	1	\ <u>/</u>	1	1
The Godfather		1	1	
The Godfather: Part II		1		1
Pulp Fiction	1	1		1
The Good, the Bad and the Ugly	1		1	11 %

Items Users **Interactions** Basket of u



Recsyslab

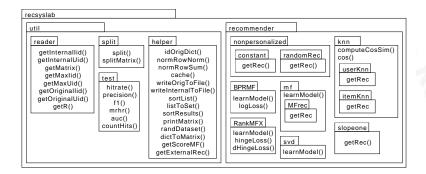


Motivation for recsyslab

- ▶ Python for easy readable source code
- ► Simple usage
- ► For education
- ► For research
- ► Open source license: GPLv3



General Structure





Get recsyslab

```
github.com/Foolius/recsyslab
```

github.com/Foolius/recsyslab/archive/master.zip

```
$ git clone
   https://github.com/Foolius/recsyslab.git
```



Recommendation Algorithms



Recommender Algorithms in recsyslab

- Non-Personalized
 - Constant
 - Random
- ► k-Nearest-Neighbor
 - ▶ Item-Based
 - User-Based
- ► Matrix Factorization
 - Bayesian Personalized Ranking (BRPMF)
 - ► RankMFX
 - Ranking SVD
- Other
 - ► Slope One



Matrix Factorization [mat13]

Ole and	Anna	Berta	Claudia	Dagmar
The Shawshank Redemption	1	0	1	0
The Godfather	0	1	1	0
The Godfather: Part II	0	1	0	1
Pulp Fiction	1	1	0	1
The Good, the Bad and the Ugly	1	0	1	0

Find W and H so: $\hat{M} = W H^{\top}$.

$$Score(u, i) = W_u I_i^{\top}. \tag{1}$$



Matrix Factorization, Training

```
U = randomly chosen user
I = randomly chosen item U interacted with
J = randomly chosen item U did not interact with
X=H[i] - H[j]
wx = dot product of W[u] and X
dloss = (derivative of the
        loss function of wx and 1)
        learningRate
W[u] += dloss * (H[i] - H[j]) #These three lines
H[i] += dloss * W[u]
                              #have to be
H[j] += dloss * -W[u]
                              #executed at once
```



```
u = random.choice(R.kevs())
userItems = [x[0] \text{ for } x \text{ in } R[u]]
# the positive example
i = userItems[np.random.random_integers(0, len(userItems) - 1)]
# the negative example
j = np.random.random_integers(0, m_items)
# if j is also relevant for u we continue
# we need to see a negative example to contrast the positive one
while i in userItems:
    i = np.random.random integers(0, m items)
X = H[i] - H[i]
wx = np.dot(W[u], X)
dloss = dlossF(wx, y)
# temp
wu = W [u]
hi = H[i]
hi = H[i]
if dloss I = 0.0:
    # Updates
    eta_dloss = learningRate * dloss
    W[u] += eta_dloss * (hi - hj)
    H[i] += eta_dloss * wu
    H[i] += eta dloss * (-wu)
    W[u] *= scaling factorU
    H[i] *= scaling_factorI
    H[j] *= scaling_factorJ
```



k-Nearest-Neighbor [Kar01]

- 1. Compute similarity of each item, item pair
- 2. For each item, save the k items with the highest similarity (= neighbors)
- 3. Compute the union of the neighbors of the basket of u
- 4. For each item in this set compute the sum of similarities to the basket of u
- 5. Sort by this score and return the first N items

$$sim(i,j) = cos(\vec{i},\vec{j}) = \frac{\vec{i} \cdot \vec{j}}{||\vec{i}||_2||\vec{j}||_2}$$
 (2)



k-Nearest-Neighbor [Kar01]

	Anna	Berta	Claudia	Dagmar
The Shawshank Redemption	1	0	1	0
The Godfather	0	1	1	0
The Godfather: Part II	0	1	0	1
Pulp Fiction	1	1	0	1
The Good, the Bad and the Ugly	1	0	1	0

$$\mathrm{sim}(i,j) = \cos(\vec{i},\vec{j}) = \frac{\vec{i} \cdot \vec{j}}{||\vec{i}||_2||\vec{j}||_2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$



k-Nearest-Neighbor [Kar01]

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Pulp Fiction	1	1	0	1
The Good, the Bad and the Ugly	1	0	1	0

$$\mathrm{sim}(i,j) = \cos(\vec{i},\vec{j}) = \frac{\vec{i} \cdot \vec{j}}{||\vec{i}||_2||\vec{j}||_2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{3}}$$



Evaluation



Leave-one-out Protocol

- 1. Randomly choose one interaction per user and hide them
- 2. Train the recommender system with the remaining interactions
- 3. Get recommendations for every user
- 4. Compute the chosen evaluation metric with the hidden items and the recommendations



Evaluation Metrics in recsyslab

- ► Hitrate/Recall@N
- Precision
- ▶ F1
- Mean Reciprocal Hitratea (MRHR)
- ► Area under the ROC (AUC)



Hitrate/Recall@N [Kar01, SKKR00]

$$Recall@N = \frac{\sum_{u \in U} H_u \cap topN_u}{|H|}$$
 (3)

H hidden interactions

 H_u the hidden interaction of u

U set of users

 $topN_u$ N recommendations for u



Demonstration of recsyslab





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