

# Multi-purpose Library of Recommender System Algorithms for the Item Prediction Task

Presentation of my Bachelor Thesis

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July 4, 2013

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Item Prediction Task and Implicit Feedback

Recsyslab

Demonstration of recsyslab

Outlook & Conclusions

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## Implicit Feedback

	Anna	Berta	Claudia	Dagmar
The Shawshank Redemption	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	

## Item Prediction Task

	Anna	Berta	Claudia	Dagmar
The Shawshank Redemption	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	?

## Notation

	Anna	Berta	Claudia	Dagmar
The Shawshank Redemption	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	

Items

Users

Interactions

Basket of  $u$

## Related Work

- ▶ **MyMediaLite** C#, several recommender algorithms
- ▶ **PREA** (Personalized Recommendation Algorithms Toolkit) Java, recommender algorithms and evaluation metrics
- ▶ **Apache Mahout** Java, machine learning on top of Apache Hadoop
- ▶ **Duine Framework** Java, combination of multiple recommender algorithms
- ▶ **Cofi** C++, centers on one recommender algorithm
- ▶ **Lenskit** Java, toolkit for recommendation and evaluation
- ▶ **Scikit-learn** Python, machine learning, no recommender algorithms

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## Motivation for recsyslab



## Motivation for recsyslab

- ▶ Python for easy readable source code

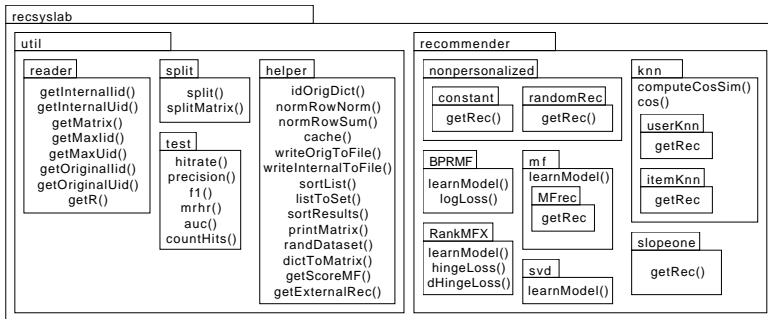
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- ▶ Python for easy readable source code
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- ▶ Open source license: GPLv3

# General Structure



## Get recsyslab

`github.com/Foolius/recsyslab`

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

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

# Recommender Algorithms in recsyslab



## Recommender Algorithms in recsyslab

- ▶ Matrix Factorization [mat, 2013]
  - ▶ Bayesian Personalized Ranking (BPRMF) [Rendle et al., 2009]
  - ▶ RankMFX [Diaz-Aviles et al., 2012]
  - ▶ Ranking SVD [Jahrer and Töscher, 2011]



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  - ▶ User-Based

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- ▶ k-Nearest-Neighbor[Karypis, 2001]
  - ▶ Item-Based
  - ▶ User-Based
- ▶ Slope One [Lemire and Maclachlan, 2007]
- ▶ Non-Personalized
  - ▶ Constant
  - ▶ Random

## Matrix Factorization [mat, 2013]

	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:  $\hat{M} = W H^T$ .

$$\text{Score}(u, i) = W_u I_i^T. \quad (1)$$

## Matrix Factorization, Training

```
repeat until convergence of W and H:
    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
```

```

for i in xrange(0, iterations):
    u = random.choice(R.keys())
    userItems = [x[0] for x 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 j in userItems:
        j = np.random.random_integers(0, m_items)

    X = H[i] - H[j]
    wx = np.dot(W[u], X)
    dloss = dlossF(wx, y)

    # temp
    wu = W[u]
    hi = H[i]
    hj = H[j]
    if dloss != 0.0:
        # Updates
        eta_dloss = learningRate * dloss
        W[u] += eta_dloss * (hi - hj)
        H[i] += eta_dloss * wu
        H[j] += eta_dloss * (-wu)
        W[u] *= scaling_factorU
        H[i] *= scaling_factorI
        H[j] *= scaling_factorJ

```

## k-Nearest-Neighbor [Karypis, 2001]

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1. Compute similarity of each (item, item) pair

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



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(= neighbors)

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5. Sort by this score and return the first  $N$  items

## k-Nearest-Neighbor [Karypis, 2001]

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

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

## Leave-one-out Protocol [lea, 2013]



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1. Randomly choose one interaction per user and hide them



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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 [Karypis, 2001, Sarwar et al., 2000]
- ▶ Precision [Sarwar et al., 2000]
- ▶ F1 [Sarwar et al., 2000]
- ▶ Mean Reciprocal Hitrate (MRHR) [Ning and Karypis, 2011]
- ▶ Area under the ROC (AUC) [Rendle et al., 2009]

## Hitrate/Recall@N [Karypis, 2001, Sarwar et al., 2000]

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

$H$  hidden interactions

$H_u$  the hidden interaction of  $u$

$U$  set of users

$\text{topN}_u$   $N$  recommendations for  $u$

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## MovieLens Data Set

- ▶ 100 000 interactions
- ▶ 943 users
- ▶ 1682 items
- ▶ Text file with columns separated with a single tab

## Movielens Data Set Excerpt

user	item	rating	time stamp
196	242	3	881250949
186	302	3	891717742
22	377	1	878887116
244	51	2	880606923
166	346	1	886397596
298	474	4	884182806
115	265	2	881171488
253	465	5	891628467
305	451	3	886324817
6	86	3	883603013
62	257	2	879372434
286	1014	5	879781125
200	222	5	876042340



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# Outlook



# Outlook

- More algorithms

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- ▶ More algorithms
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- ▶ More algorithms
- ▶ Refine hyperparameters with more experiments
- ▶ Update function for the models
- ▶ Incorporate user feedback about the library

## Conclusions

- ▶ Python for easy readable source code
- ▶ Simple to use
- ▶ Open source license: GPLv3

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# Have Fun!

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```



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