## National Institute of Technology Hamirpur



# <u>Data Warehousing and Data Mining LAB</u> (CSD - 426)

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### **Submitted To:**

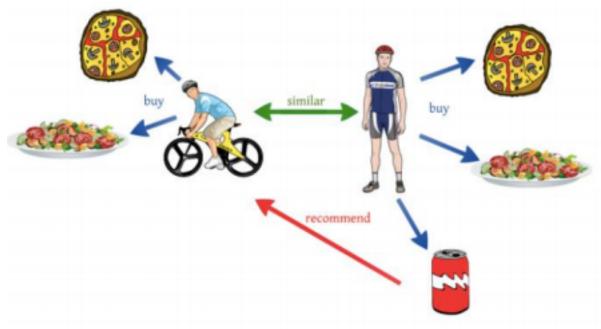
Dr. Vijay Kumar Chahar

## **Priv-Rank for Social Media**

### **Collaborative Filtering:**

Most websites like **Amazon**, **YouTube**, **and Netflix use collaborative filtering** as a part of their sophisticated recommendation systems.

Collaborative filtering is based on the idea that similar users tend to have similar tastes.



Collaborative filtering systems have many forms, but many common systems can be reduced to two steps:

- 1. Look for users who share the same rating patterns with the active user (the user whom the prediction is for).
- 2. Use the ratings from those like-minded users found in step 1 to calculate a prediction for the active user

#### **EXPLANATION:**

#### 1. Loading the dataset

We currently have a dataset of users containing 4 things. UserID, gender, age and posts they liked.

For privacy reasons, we did not take fields which could be used to back track to the original user like Name, DOB, etc.

#### 2. Looking for similar users / Pre-processing the dataset

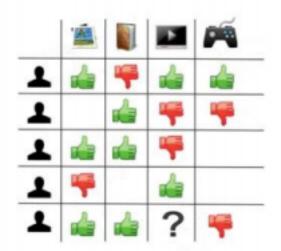
Firstly we normalize the data using Standard Scalar.

Then used the PCA (Principle Component Analysis) for dimensionality reduction from 3 to 1.

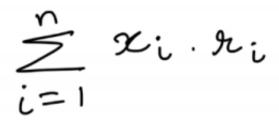
And then we created the similarity matrix or we can say correlation matrix.

```
1 0.8858748713068504 0.18655321615857778 0.16298502474900822 0.17916769966444834 0.8858748713068504 1 0.5209461793376426 0.4337...
1 0.18655321615857778 0.5209461793376426 1 0.440...
2 0.16298502474900822 0.43375864429872935 0.4402...
3 0.17916769966444834 0.9871659981611819 0.19675...
4 0.3011344088809562 0.6420260046728776 0.901507...
5 0.4748585089133869 0.5772489055053566 0.734660...
6 0.16676561513505195 0.030987077991099676 0.048...
7 0.6272130696695033 0.3798951759044207 0.398446...
8 0.19705911003745458 0.8509605270950726 0.47385...
```

#### 3. Recommend person to user



Now that we have users that are most similar to us, we need to find the likeability of each post not seen by our current user. For this we use the following likeliness equation:



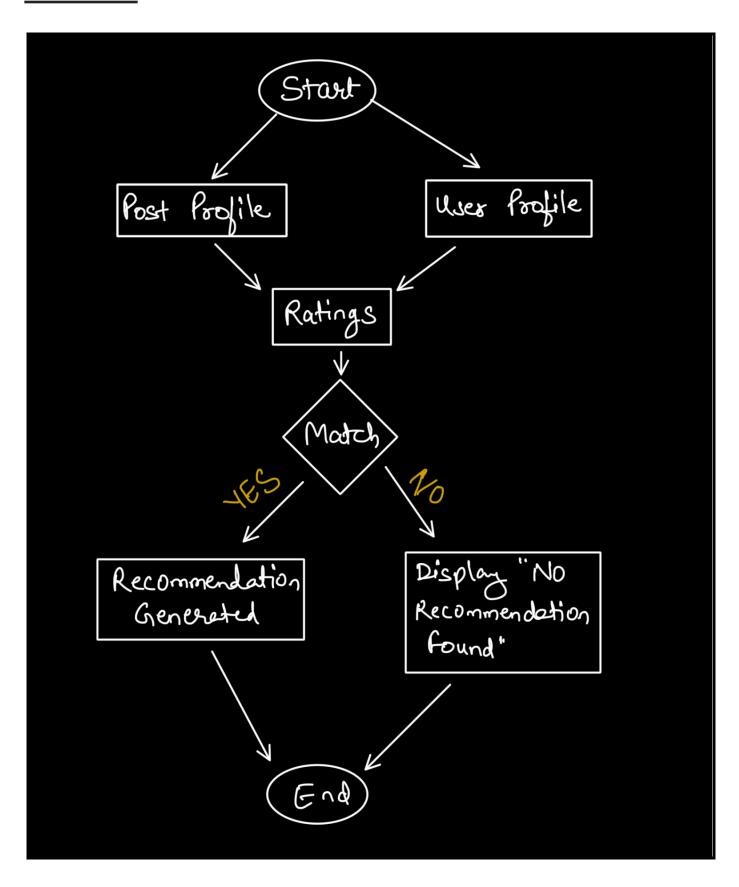
Here " x " is the likeability value of the current user, " i " is the user and " r " is the likeability of that person/user. We perform the above operation on every not visited post and then reverse sort the result. The first value i.e. pot with the highest value is the one which is most likely that the user will like.

## What we did for Privacy?

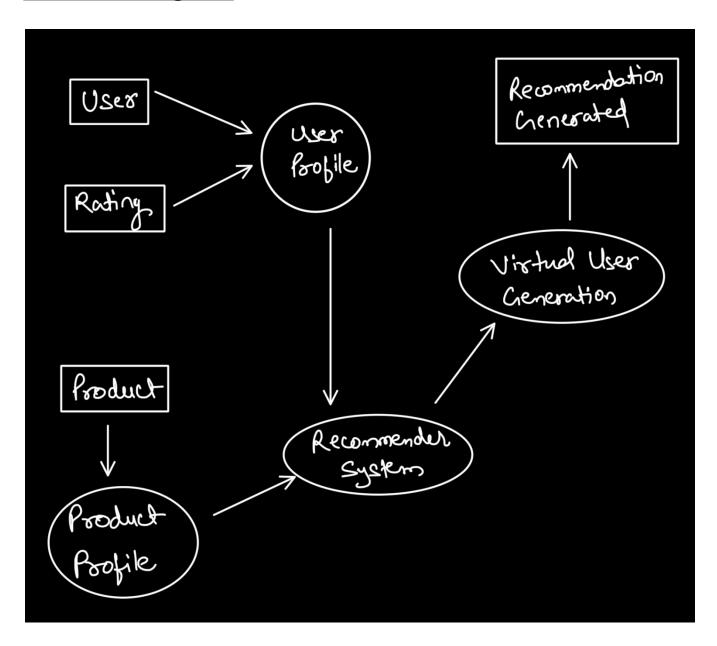
We obfuscated the data 10 - 20% like converting the likes to dislikes and vice versa. So, we could not easily backtrack to the user from their choices. This process was done on the user's end.

This also allows to prevent inference attacks such as based on user preference we might be able to infer their gender etc, thereby increasing privacy as done in PrivRank research paper.

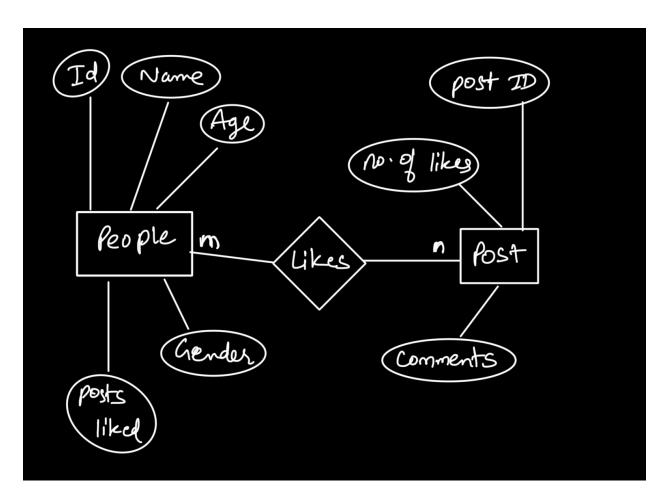
## Flowchart:



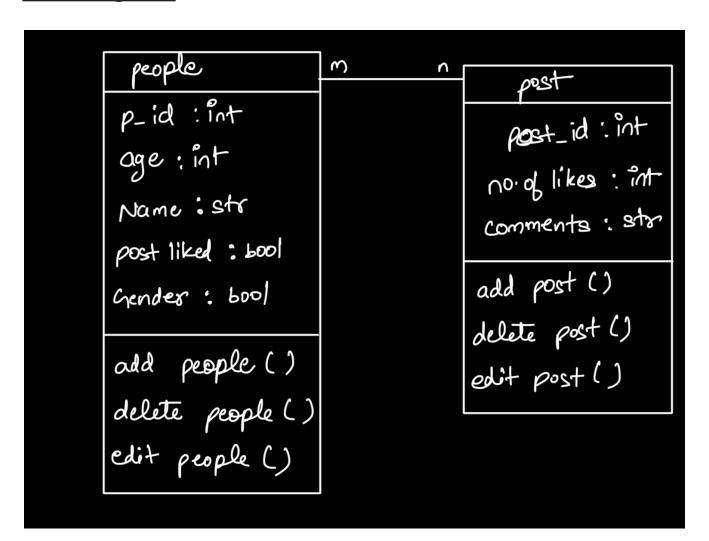
## **Data Flow Diagram:**



## **ER- Diagram:**



## **UML Diagram:**



#### Code:

#### pre-process.py

```
import csv
import random

def write_csv(matrix):
    with open('similarity.csv', 'w', newline='') as file:
        writer = csv.writer(file, delimiter=' ')
        for row in matrix:
            writer.writerow(row)
```

#### main.py

```
import csv
import random
from fastapi import FastAPI, Request, Form
from fastapi.responses import HTMLResponse
from fastapi.staticfiles import StaticFiles
from fastapi.templating import Jinja2Templates

app = FastAPI()

templates = Jinja2Templates(directory="templates")
app.mount("/static", StaticFiles(directory="static"), name="static")

@app.get("/", response_class=HTMLResponse)
async def input_form(request: Request):
    return templates.TemplateResponse("form.html", {"request": request})

@app.post("/", response_class=HTMLResponse)
```

```
async def recommended users(request: Request,
                            liked users: str = Form(...)):
    recommended users arr = liked users.split(',')
   recommended_users_arr = [int(e) for e in recommended_users_arr]
   # 1000 -> N; Also need to change in preprocess.py
   recommended_users_arr = obfuscation(recommended_users_arr, 10, 1000)
   recommended users arr = predict(recommended users arr)
   res = []
   for id, score in recommended_users_arr:
        res.append(f"
                           {id}
                                                                {score}")
   return templates.TemplateResponse("result.html", {"request": request,
'res": res})
def predict(arr):
   arr=set(arr)
   matrix=get_similarity_matrix()
   N=len(matrix)
    scores=[[0, i] for i in range(0, N)]
   for liked item in arr:
       for idx in range(0, N):
            scores[idx][0] += matrix[liked item][idx]
   scores.sort(reverse=True)
   res=[]
   for score, val in scores:
       if val not in arr:
            res += [[val, score]]
       if len(res) == 10:
            break
    return res
def get_similarity_matrix():
   with open('similarity.csv', newline='') as file:
       reader=csv.reader(file, delimiter=' ')
       matrix=[]
       for row in reader:
```

```
matrix += [[float(e) for e in row]]
    return matrix

def obfuscation(arr, THRESHOLD, N):
    THRESHOLD=int((THRESHOLD*N)/100)
    THRESHOLD=min(THRESHOLD, N)
    indexes=random.sample(range(0, N), THRESHOLD)
    res=set()

    for idx in set(indexes+arr):
        if random.randint(0, 1):
            res.add(idx)
    return sorted(res)
```

## **Output:**

## **PrivRank**



## PrivRank Result

## Recommending Item Number | Prediction Score

22	33.676141454315825
479	32.99377932313922
807	32.181812879717626
253	32.03791261799418
384	31.762891705476598
828	31.62691467981335
43	31.543402498974093
216	31.509598629446977
441	31.389902617410257
961	31.38700923767059