

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN DENMARK

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING 6. SEMESTER

Datamining and its use

Author:

Lasse Bjørn Hansen
Simon Flensted

Supervisor:

Jan Corfixen Sørensen



UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN DENMARK

*A report submitted in fulfillment of the requirements
of Software Engineering 6. semester*

at

University of Southern Denmark
TEK - Mærsk McKinney Møller Institut

May 21, 2017

Abstract

datamining has become a growing part of modern software solutions. In the business of e-commerce, companies have realized how important proper analysis and organization of data can be to increase sales. Once data is organized in a desirable manner, companies can exploit the data to learn more about their customers.

This paper describes the initial data mining of a large datadump, a system for maintaining the data and an algorithm that provides tailored product recommendations to visitors of a webshop. The development of the algorithm is inspired by similar existing systems, among these the retail giant Amazon. The final product is designed according to the requirements acquired from collaborating with the company Struct A/S.

“We think the combined effect of personalization and recommendations save us more than \$1B per year”

- Neil Hunt, Netflix’s Chief Product Officer

Reading guide

This report is targeted at readers with similar knowledge as a student on the 6th semester of Software Engineering. The report is divided into 10 main chapters, each split into sections and subsections depending on the content. Each chapter can be read separately, but it is recommended to read the report in chronological order to achieve the best possible insight into the project. The report does not contain a profound theoretical description of the implementation, but explains the final product as it is implemented. It is recommended to study theoretical parts if the reader is not familiar with used terms. Chapter one introduces the motivation behind the project, key areas, and an introduction of the company collaborated with. Chapter two describes the problem description and problem statement. Chapter three describe the requirements of the product and their role throughout the project. Chapter four contains an analysis of the requirements and presents the domain. Chapter five introduces the design of the product while Chapter six describes the implementation. In chapter seven validation of the code and validation of the recommendations are provided. Chapter eight discusses how well the system was implemented and what other solution might have been possible. Chapter nine concludes the project and answers the problem statement. Chapter ten discuss further development of the product and the benefits hereof.

All figures in this report will be referenced to as "figure X.Y" where X corresponds to the chapter in which the figure can be found and Y corresponds to the number of the figure. Figure 4.4 would as an example refer to figure 4 in Chapter 4. Each figure will include a caption. Chapters and appendices will be referenced as "chapter 4" or "Appendix A". Appendices are found in the back of the report. All source references are noted with brackets [1], as stated in the IEEE Citation Reference. The number corresponds to the assigned place in the bibliography. All books, websites, articles etc. used can be found in the Bibliography section at the end of this report.

Contents

Abstract	i
Reading guide	iii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Motivation	1
1.2 Struct A/S	1
1.3 Scope	2
2 Problem	3
2.1 Problem description	3
2.2 Problem statement	3
3 Related work	4
3.1 State of the art	4
3.2 Amazon	4
4 Requirements	5
4.1 Requirements engineering	5
5 Analysis	8
5.1 Domain model	8
5.2 API	9
6 Design	10
6.1 Conceptual overview of the system	10
6.2 Client-Server	11
6.3 Communication technology	12
6.4 Database design	12
7 Implementation	14
7.1 Solution overview	14
7.2 Creating the database	14
7.3 The product recommendation algorithm	14
7.4 Handling new data	18
7.5 Hosting the Application Programming Interface (<i>API</i>)	18
8 Experimental Validation	20
8.1 Integration tests	20
8.2 Validation of recommendations	21

9 Discussion	25
9.1 Data storage	25
9.2 Maintainability	25
9.3 Product recommendations	25
9.4 Evaluating the algorithm	26
10 Conclusion	27
10.1 Problem definition and research questions	27
10.2 Requirements fulfillment	28
11 Future Work	29
11.1 Future features	29
11.2 Feedback based improvement	29
A API commands	30
B Python script for transferring products	32
C No-SQL Product Document	34
D Process	35
D.1 Introduction	35
D.2 Scrum	35
D.3 GitHub	36
E Case	37
Bibliography	38

1. Introduction

This chapter covers the motivation behind the project and important areas relating to the project. It introduces the collaborating company who helped provide a case, data, and feedback. Finally the scope of the project is defined.

1.1 Motivation

The amount of data being processed on the server side and within large systems is continuously increasing. This data should be structured and modeled in a way that makes it easily accessible and easy to work with. Handling large amounts of data the right way can prove to be very useful, not only to the company who possesses the data, but also to the end users of a product. *datamining* is very useful in order to achieve this. The company *Struct A/S* has provided a software engineering task of creating product recommendations where *datamining* will create the foundation. This report will address the use of *datamining*, the development of a solution that provides the user with intelligent product recommendations, and makes it possible to maintain current and future data.

1.1.1 Data mining

datamining is an analysis technique trying to discover useful information and relationships in large amounts of existing data [17].

datamining has become an important part of modern software engineering. Lots of companies tends to store large amount of data. If the data is analyzed properly and put to use, it can add tremendous value to the company as well as its users. In this case *Struct A/S* has stored information about users visiting one of their customers webshops. Previously, this data was stored in a database not optimized for product recommendations and not put to use. By processing the data properly, using *datamining*, it can be structured in a way that makes it useful to the company e.g. product recommendations.

1.1.2 Product recommendation

If an *e-commerce* company wants to increase its profit, product recommendation has proven to be very beneficial [5]. This is heavily used by multiple companies including the retail giant Amazon[6]. If you can predict what products your costumer may find useful, additional sales become more frequent. A data set like the one provided by *Struct A/S*, can make it possible to predict customer needs.

1.2 Struct A/S

Struct A/S is an IT-company specializing in developing *e-commerce* solutions such as web shops and Product Information Management systems. The customers of *Struct A/S* are the web shop owners. *Struct A/S* has provided a data set from one of these customers containing information about the visitors of their web shop [4].

1.3 Scope

Product recommendation and *datamining* are massive subjects consisting of much literature. Many large companies have tackled the challenge of providing recommendations for their users and spent a lot of time perfecting their algorithms.

This project will focus on designing and implementing a product recommendation algorithm capable of providing "good recommendations". The term "good recommendations" is a very loose term because it can vary from business to business or even from individual to individual. To directly compare the developed algorithm to others on the market would require access to these algorithms as well as a test on the same data. This has not been possible to acquire and therefore no direct comparison will be made.

In the limited time of this project it is not reasonable to expect *Struct A/S* to be able to begin using the API which means no online validation can be made.

The project comes with limited funds and as a result of this, some less optimal but free alternatives have been used for hosting the algorithm.

Only the requirements necessary to have a functional product are implemented as there is ample material to focus on.

2. Problem

This chapter provides an overview of the problem description and states core research questions to be answered in this report.

2.1 Problem description

The initial case is provided by *Struct A/S* and is described as follows:

"When launching sites, whether it being regular websites or web shops, a lot of user activity is logged. We therefore have a large amount of data associated with each of our sites but do not currently use it. In the future we would like to be able to use logged data to generate an insight into the user activity on our site and actively use this data to create a personalized experience for the users."

This project handles the initial analysis of the data, storing it in a scalable way and utilizing the data to create features which add value to the company. The focus of the project is data storing, *datamining* and recommendation algorithms. These methods are used to implement a final software solution capable of storing, organizing and utilizing current as well as new data about the end users. This allows *Struct A/S* to easily keep their data updated and provide tailored product recommendations to the end-users.

2.2 Problem statement

The data was provided in a format not optimal for product recommendations, and can not be put to use as it is. This results in the following problems - structuring and utilizing the data to create a personalized experience for the users, and making the data easily maintainable.

The problems raise the following research questions:

- How can large amounts of data be optimally organized, stored and accessed in a scalable way?
- How can this data be maintained and updated easily after deployment?
- How can the organized data be utilized to generate tailored product recommendations for the end user?

3. Related work

This chapter covers different product recommendation approaches and the state of the art. *Amazon* is introduced as they are a big player in the business of *e-commerce*.

3.1 State of the art

datamining, web shop development and product recommendation algorithms are established parts of *e-commerce* development. This has resulted in great inspiration sources. In order to achieve the best possible result, some of the most successful developers of recommendation algorithms were researched. The video streaming service, Netflix, has invested a lot of resources coming up with the best possible recommendation algorithm [13]. This includes a worldwide competition for \$1 million, called the Netflix Prize [14]. Netflix can definitively be considered state of the art in the video streaming field. The retail giant, *Amazon*, is another company having great success with its product recommendation system. The product recommendation system developed by *Amazon* plays a big part in increasing their sales [15]. What these two giants have in common, is that they are both using a collaborative recommendation algorithm. This is the reason why the recommendation algorithm of this project is developed with the same technique. Other techniques include content-based filtering, knowledge-based recommendations and hybrid recommendations. *Content-based filtering* is a good technique when recommending websites or articles. *Knowledge-based recommendations* is best put to use when it concerns high-involvement items, such as cars, apartments, and financial services. *Collaborative filtering* best serves the purpose of product recommendations, due to its linking between users and items. Hybrid recommendations is a mix of all three methods [20].

3.2 Amazon

Amazon has achieved great success with their recommendation system. There are many different techniques to develop a good product recommendation algorithm, but to develop one that is both smart, efficient and increases sale can be a difficult task. Some of the most common *Collaborative filtering* methods are user-to-user *Collaborative filtering*, clustering and item-to-item *Collaborative filtering*. Due to its fast pace response and precise recommendations, the recommendation system developed by *Amazon* is based on the latter. When developing a user-to-user *Collaborative filtering* algorithm the result is often a precise, but slow recommendation system. By developing a clustering system, the response time can be very fast, but the quality of the recommendation will not be good [9]. Other recommendation systems have been developed, but *Amazon* comes out as one of the greatest successors in the business and their recommendation system is one of their strong assets [21].

4. Requirements

This chapter covers the details of the functional and non-functional requirements of the product and how these were derived.

4.1 Requirements engineering

The requirements of the project are categorized into functional and non-functional requirements. These requirements were derived from the original case (Appendix E), continuously planned meetings with *Struct A/S*, and as a part of the constant research done during the project.

The functionality of the final product fulfills the most important aspects of the case, and the requirements derived from the client meetings.

4.1.1 Functional requirements

The most important features of the system includes delivery of quality product recommendations and handling of new data. These are very complex features and several requirements must be fulfilled in order to realize them. The functional requirements can be seen in table 4.1. These requirements have been the driving force throughout the project.

As seen in table 4.1, the final product consists of 15 functional requirements. This corresponds with the wish of a simple *API*, that provides good quality product recommendations. F01 - *provide recommendations*, was the most important requirement and has therefore acted as an ongoing task during the entire development of the product. F02-F15 are secondary requirements and not crucial before the recommendation algorithm was implemented. Once the algorithm is developed, the remaining functional requirements are needed to keep the data updated.

4.1.2 Non-functional requirements

The non-functional requirements can be seen in table 4.2.

Few non-functional requirements were discovered, but these are challenging to accommodate. The platform *Struct A/S* use as the main tool for developing is based on the programming language C#. NF01 - *Programming language and platform* was derived as a result of this. *ASP.NET Core* was chosen because of its high performance and scalable systems, which was needed to realize NF02 - *Efficiency* [8]. NF02 was probably the most challenging requirement to fulfill, however very important since a fast responding website is imperative. *Struct A/S* wished for a new database for recommendation data, able to scale up to billions of records. A *No-SQL* database was the right approach because of its outward scalability [23]. This resulted in requirement NF03 - *Scalability*. The *API* had to be easily accessible and the data output had to be in a standardized format, in order to lower the amount of effort needed to integrate the recommendation system. This resulted in requirement NF04 - *Accessibility*.

The functional and non-functional requirements are used throughout the project to analyze, design, implement and test the system. An analysis of the requirements provides an overview and better conceptual understanding of the system.

F01	The webshop developer can provide tailored product recommendations to his customers. When the <i>API</i> is provided with information about a visitor, tailored recommendations to the customer must be returned. If the data about the visitor is insufficient to calculate enough tailored recommendations, the most popular products within the last 30 days must be used to present enough recommendations.
F02	The webshop developer can store new behavior data for a visitor in the database. When the <i>API</i> is provided with the required information, new behavior data must be stored in the database.
F03	The webshop developer can store new behavior data for a product in the database. When the <i>API</i> is provided with the required information, new behavior data must be stored in the database.
F04	The webshop developer can store new product groups in the database. When the <i>API</i> is provided with the required information, a new product group must be stored in the database.
F05	The webshop developer can store new visitors in the database. When the <i>API</i> is provided with the required information, a new visitor must be stored in the database.
F06	The webshop developer can store new products in the database. When the <i>API</i> is provided with the required information, a new product must be stored in the database.
F07	The webshop developer can update existing product groups in the database. When the <i>API</i> is provided with the required information, a product group should be updated.
F08	The webshop developer can update existing products in the database. When the <i>API</i> is provided with the required information, a product should be updated.
F09	The webshop developer can update a visitor in the database. When the <i>API</i> is provided with the required information, the visitor should be updated.
F10	The webshop developer can delete existing behavior in the database. When the <i>API</i> is provided with the required information, behavior data should be deleted in order to keep the data up-to-date.
F11	The webshop developer can delete an existing visitor in the database. When the <i>API</i> is provided with the required information, the visitor should be deleted in order to keep the data up-to-date.
F12	The webshop developer can delete an existing product group in the database. When the <i>API</i> is provided with the required information, the product group should be deleted in order to keep the data up-to-date.
F13	The webshop developer can delete an existing product in the database. When the <i>API</i> is provided with the required information, the product should be deleted in order to keep the data up-to-date.
F14	The The webshop developer can store new order data for an order in the database. When the <i>API</i> is provided with the required information, new order data must be stored in the database.
F15	The webshop developer can delete an existing order in the database. When the <i>API</i> is provided with the required information, the order should be deleted in order to keep the data up-to-date.

TABLE 4.1: Functional requirements

NF01	Programming language and platform The <i>API</i> should be developed in C# .NET core.
NF02	Efficiency Recommendations must be delivered within 40ms.
NF03	Scalability The data used for product recommendations should be stored in a fitting scalable NoSQL database.
NF04	Accessibility The <i>API</i> should be easy accessible through a web service.

TABLE 4.2: Non-functional requirements

5. Analysis

The analysis results in a domain model, containing entities discovered from the requirements. These entities are obtained through a noun-analysis of the functional requirements and provides an overview of abstract concepts within the domain.

The communication flow between the system and its users were analyzed. This resulted in an abstract version of the API.

5.1 Domain model

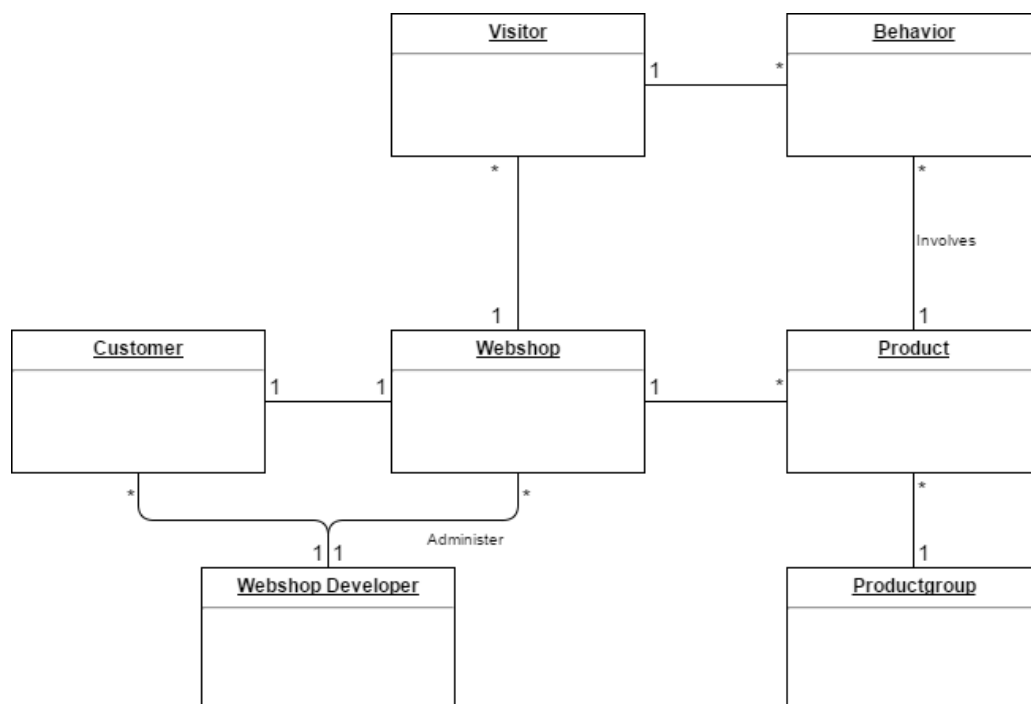


FIGURE 5.1: Domain model

The domain model in figure 5.1 is the result of the analysis of the requirements. The domain model provides an overview of concepts in the system, and how they are related.

Webshop Developer is the company developing and hosting a collection of webshops. In this project the *Webshop Developer* is the company *Struct A/S*, who wish to add value to their services by offering product recommendations. Seen from the perspective of the project group, this is the customer who ordered a recommendation system.

Customer is an owner of a *Webshop*, developed by the *Webshop Developer*. *Customer* is a secondary stakeholder that desires the possibility of presenting product recommendations to its visitors.

Webshop is the webshop owned by a *Customer*, and developed and hosted by the *Webshop Developer*. *Webshop* offers a variety of products and presents them to the visitors of the site.

Visitor is the end-user of the *Webshop*. This is a potential customer to the owner of the *Webshop* and will have product recommendations presented once the recommendation system is applied.

Product is the different products available for purchase on the *Webshop*.

Productgroup is the distinction between groups of products.

Behavior describes an action of *Visitor* on the *Webshop*. If a *Visitor* clicks on a *Product*, this is considered a *Behavior*.

5.2 API

The API is essential for making the product recommendation system available to the *Webshop Developer*. The following calls to the API were identified from analyzing the requirements:

GetProductRecommendations allows the client to ask for product recommendations to a *Visitor*.

StoreBehavior stores new *Behavior* in the system.

DeleteBehavior deletes existing *Behavior* from the system.

StoreVisitor stores a new *Visitor* in the system.

UpdateVisitor updates information about an existing *Visitor* in the system.

DeleteVisitor deletes an existing *Visitor* from the system.

StoreProduct stores a new *Product* in the system.

UpdateProduct updates information about an existing *Product* in the system.

DeleteProduct deletes an existing *Product* from the system.

StoreOrder stores a new *Order* in the system.

DeleteOrder deletes an existing *Order* from the system.

The discovered API calls indicates that the system will consist of two aspects, data management and product recommendations.

Combining the domain model and the API calls grants an overview of the concepts and their relations within the system.

6. Design

This chapter aims to describe the design of the system in terms of patterns, technologies and structure. The design is derived from the analysis done in the previous chapter.

6.1 Conceptual overview of the system

The system is developed as a part of the classic architectural pattern, Model-View-Controller (MVC) [24]. The system itself consists of the Model and Controller part, and lets the client be responsible for the view, which in this case is the web shop. Figure 6.1 shows how the system is layered. Data is sent to the controller which communicates the data between the logic (model) of the system and the view. The logic (model) handles the data, instantiates objects and does calculations regarding product recommendations.

Apart from the MVC pattern the system has a persistence layer responsible for interactions with the database. Whether or not persistence is a part of the MVC pattern is up for debate. If the entities were responsible for storing their own information in the database the persistence would be part of the model layer. Since this is not the case the persistence layer has been deemed to be separate from the MVC pattern.

The different layers communicate through interfaces in order to be able to substitute implementations in the future.

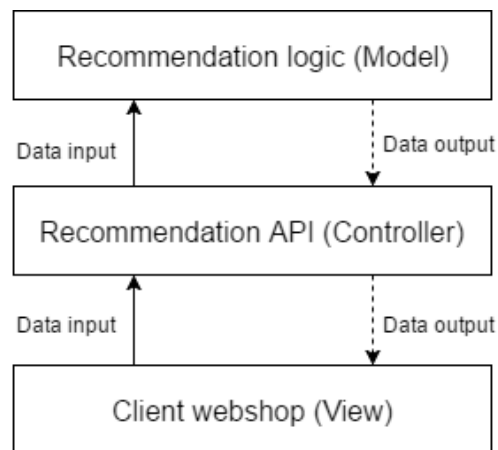


FIGURE 6.1: The Model-View-Controller (MVC) pattern applied on the system

6.1.1 Recommendation API (Controller)

The recommendation system is designed according to the MVC pattern described above. The controller layer takes input from the view (the web shop) and passes the information to the model layer. The controller layer is split into two classes, one for recommendation requests and another for data management.

6.1.2 Recommendation logic (Model)

The recommendation logic is where the main operations of the system takes place. The model layer consists of four packages, and is made accessible to the controller layer through three interfaces. This layer consists of the entities seen in the domain model in Chapter 5 as well as classes for handling the business logic.

In this layer product recommendations are calculated before being sent back to the controller layer. This layer is also responsible for offline-calculations. The Entities and Utility package creates an easier and more manageable way of communicating data around within the model layer. All communication between the Controller-layer and the Model-layer is done through the interfaces seen in the Communication package. These interfaces are implemented by their corresponding classes in the Business and Persistence packages. The implementation of the Model-layer is discussed further in Chapter 7.

A package diagram of the Controller and Model layer as well as the persistence layer can be seen in figure 6.2

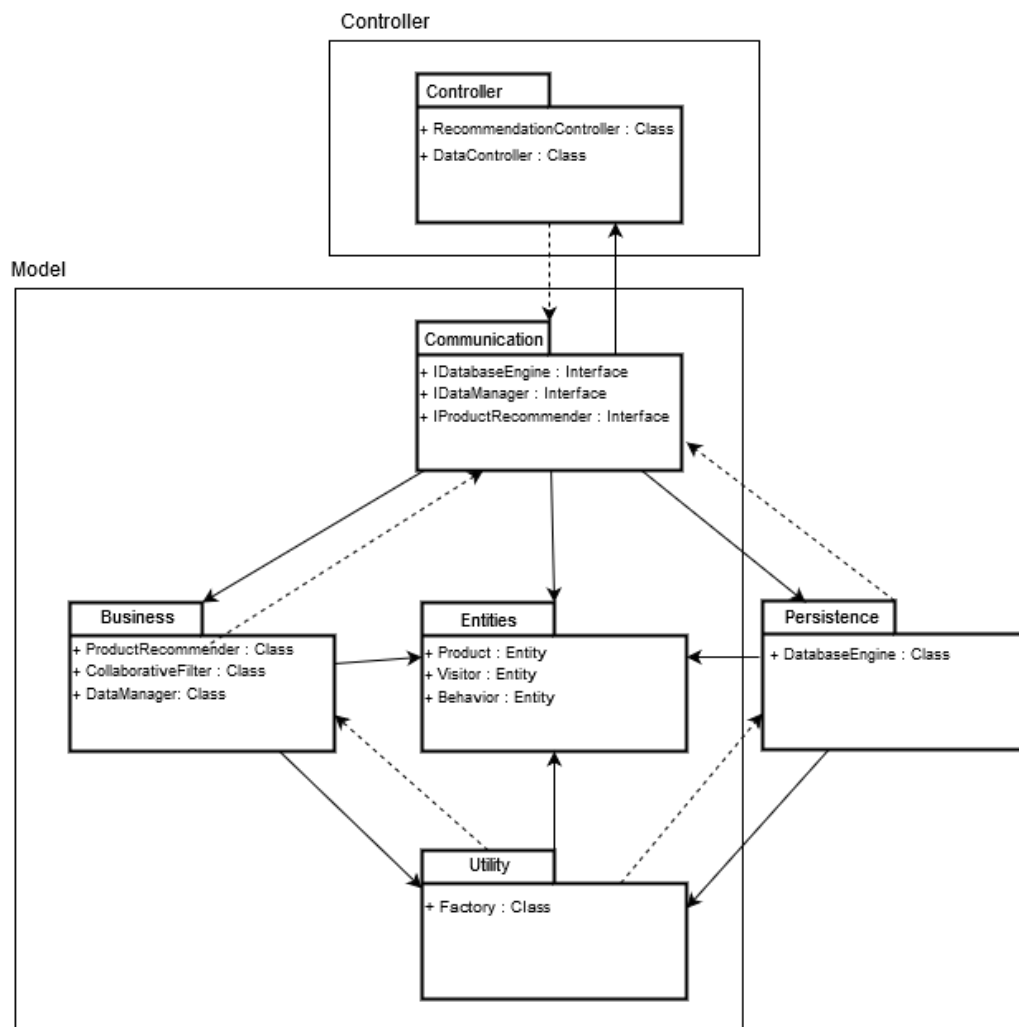


FIGURE 6.2: Package diagram of the model layer

6.2 Client-Server

When put to use, the recommendation system will be distributed and handle the server role in a Client-Server model. The system should be considered an application solely for providing product

recommendations. In this scenario, the client is the web shop that needs to provide recommendations to one of its users. The client is able to ask the server to update its database or store new content in the database. The concept is the same and just as simple as the request for product recommendations. The Client-Server model of the system can be seen in figure 6.3

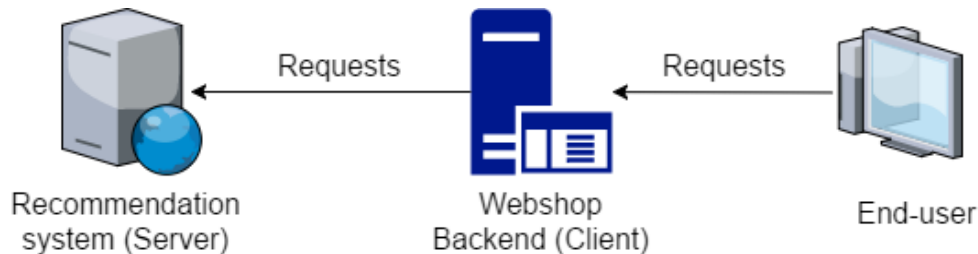


FIGURE 6.3: Package diagram of the model layer

6.3 Communication technology

SOAP messaging protocol or a REpresentational State Transfer (*REST*) full architectural style can be used to accomplish requirement NF04 - Accessibility.

SOAP - Simple Object Access Protocol is a messaging protocol using HyperText Transfer Protocol (*HTTP*) and Extensible Markup Language (*XML*). SOAP defines the *XML*-based message format that applications use to communicate and inter-operate. SOAP is platform and language independent [30].

*REST*full uses the *HTTP* protocol which defines GET, POST, PUT and DELETE methods for communication. *REST* is preferred over SOAP because it leverages less bandwidth [27]. *REST* is an acronym for REpresentational State Transfer and consists of five guiding constraints [28]:

Client-Server By separating the concerns of user interface and data storage/manipulation we improve the portability of the user interface.

Stateless The server shall hold no state information about the client between requests.

Cacheable Responses shall be cacheable by the client.

Uniform interface The server shall present a uniform interface for interactions.

Layered system The system shall be layered.

6.4 Database design

Specific requirements for the storage of data was set by *Struct A/S*, as they wanted a largely scalable structure of the data. The technology chosen was *No-SQL*. This is due to the data demands not being clearly specified from the start of the project. *No-SQL* makes it easy to add or remove data or even change the data types. Traditional relational databases have very strict data constraints. The flexible structure of *No-SQL* means that all data restrictions have to be handled in the code. The denormalized format of *No-SQL* allows for simpler retrieval of a single item without having to do joins or complex SQL queries. Finally *No-SQL* is easier to scale across multiple servers. Relational databases scale up by adding more processors, more storage and caching systems. These databases are designed as single units and must maintain data integrity and enforce schema rules which makes them rigid. This rigidity is what does not promote outward scalability [23]. Many *No-SQL* engines

have built in scaling functionalities which can come in handy when multiple clients begin using the service [3]. A downside of *No-SQL* compared to relational databases is the fact that it does not focus on Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) which means there is no guarantee that the data is always stored completely. Overall *No-SQL* is a good fit for this project since scalability is imperative and OLTP is not essential.

A brief overview of the different terminology for SQL and *No-SQL* is given in table 6.1.

TABLE 6.1: SQL vs *No-SQL* terminology

SQL	<i>No-SQL</i>	Comment
Table	Collection	
Row	Document	A <i>No-SQL</i> document can contain more complex data types compared to a row in SQL e.g arrays or other documents

The database design mimics the domain model by representing real world concepts such as Products and, Visitors and their Behavior. The *No-SQL* design can be seen in figure 6.2.

TABLE 6.2: An overview of the fields in each document in the collections

Document	Fields	Comment
Visitor	Id Behaviors ProfileUID CustomerUID	The behavior array is an array of Behavior documents which contains all the behaviors of the specific visitor
Product	Id ProductGroupId VisitorId Description Created	The visitorId array contains Ids of all visitors who have looked at this product
Behavior	Type Id Timestamp	A behavior document holds information about a particular view of a product.

7. Implementation

This chapter describes the design as it is implemented and hosted. It takes a look at the specifics of the product recommendation algorithm and provides implementation details.

7.1 Solution overview

The final solution consists of a *REST API* build with *ASP.NET Core* and a *MongoDB No-SQL* database. Both are hosted using *Amazon Web-services* in an *EC2 Instance* using *Docker*.

The *API* consists of the commands seen in Appendix A.

This section covers the realization of the design derived from the requirements and the analysis.

7.2 Creating the database

The original data was in the form of SQL tables with a lot of attributes not necessary for product recommendations. This data was transferred to *MongoDB* using a series of Python scripts. Only the data discovered in the design chapter was transferred. The Python scripts are attached with the source code. To get a new client setup requires running many *API* calls or running the python scripts, in order to get the already acquired data to its *No-SQL* format.

7.3 The product recommendation algorithm

There are multiple ways to implement a product recommendation algorithm. The method chosen for this project is called *Item-to-Item Collaborative filtering*. Other methods and the reasoning why these were not chosen is described in further detail in Chapter 3.

Item-to-Item Collaborative filtering is a *datamining* method to link items (products) with other items in terms of their similarity. The specifics of the algorithm depends on the implementation. In this project each product is compared to other products based on how much they have been viewed together by customers, the likeness of their description and their product group.

The collaborative filter initially requires an exploration of each product. The visitors of each product are examined to discover what other products they have shown interest in. This uses a lot of resources, but after the first run only new behavior has to be re-calculated. Pseudo code of the algorithm can be seen in algorithm 1. At line 1 a for-loop is initiated, iterating through all products in the system. Line 2 prepares a dictionary where the similarity scores of the product will be stored. Line 3-11 loops through all visitors who have looked at the product. For each visitor (line 3) a loop is initiated looping through all products the visitor have looked at (line 4). In line 5 a check is made to see if the dictionary, containing the product similarity scores, already contain the product. If so, the score of that product is incremented by 1 (line 6). If not, the product is added to the dictionary (line 8). Once all the products that the visitor has shown interest in is looped through, the next visitor is examined. Once all visitors associated with the product are examined, the product scores are sorted

descending (line 12). Once all products related to the product p is found, the final similarity score is calculated for each of these products (line 13-15). Finally the product similarity scores are sorted descending and the top 10 most similar products to product p are stored in the database (line 17-18), and the same procedure is done to the next product. The calculation of the similarity score can be seen in algorithm 2. The main product (p from algorithm 1) is compared to a related product from *productScores* calculated in algorithm 1. If the two products shares the same product group, the *productGroupFactor* is set (line 4-6). Then the description of the two products are compared (line 8-12). For each word that matches in the two descriptions, the *numOfSimAttributes* is incremented by 1. If there is no similar words in the two descriptions, the *similarAttributeFactor* is set to 0. Finally the similarity score is calculated (line 16).

Algorithm 1 Item-to-Item *Collaborative filtering* algorithm

```

1: for all Products  $p$  do
2:   productScores = Dictionary<int, double>
3:   for all Visitors in  $p$  do
4:     for all Products visitorProduct in VisitorBehaviors do
5:       if productScores contains visitorProduct then
6:         productScores[visitorProduct]++
7:       else
8:         productScores.Add(visitorProduct, 1)
9:       end if
10:    end for
11:  end for
12:  Sort productScores descending
13:  for all Products relatedProduct in productScores do
14:    productScores[relatedProduct] =
15:      calculateSimilarityScore( $p$ , relatedProduct, productScores[relatedProduct]) (see algo-
        rithm 2)
16:  end for
17:  Sort productScores descending
18:  Store top 10 productScores in database under  $p$ 
19: end for

```

Algorithm 2 Similarity calculations for two products

```

1: calculateSimilarityScore(mainProduct p1, compareProduct p2, currentScore)
2: similarAttributeFactor = 0.02
3: productGroupFactor = 0
4: numOfSimAttributes = 0
5: if p1.productGroup equals p2.productGroup then
6:   productGroupFactor = 0.02
7: end if
8: for all words w in p1.description do
9:   if w is in p2.description then
10:    numOfSimAttributes++
11:   end if
12: end for
13: if numOfSimAttributes equals 0 then
14:   similarAttributeFactor = 0
15: end if
16: return currentScore * (1 + productGroupFactor) * (1 + similarAttributeFactor)numOfSimAttributes

```

An overview of the process of generating a similarity score and storing it in the database can be seen in the flowchart in figure 7.1.

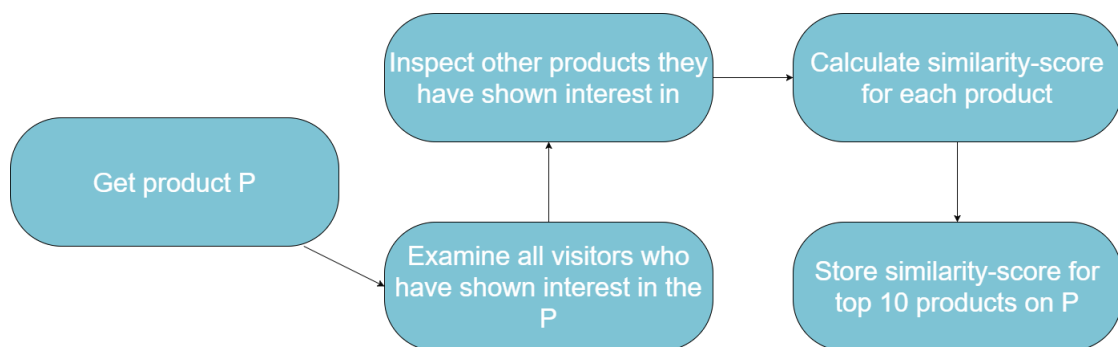


FIGURE 7.1: The process of generating a similarity score for a product

When algorithms 1 and 2 are completed, each product in the database now has an array with the top 10 similar products based on amount of views, description and product group. The next step is calculating the top products for each visitor. These are the products the specific visitor has viewed the most. This calculation can be seen in algorithm 3. In line 1 a loop is initiated, which iterates through each visitor. In line 2 a dictionary is prepared to contain all products the visitor have shown interest in as keys, and the amount of times he have looked at these as the value. Line 2-5 checks all behavior stored on the visitor (key of visitorProducts), and increment the value by 1. In line 6 the products are sorted descending, and the 5 products that the visitor have shown greatest interest in, is stored in the database (line 7). This calculation also requires a large amount of resources the first time, but very little to maintain.

Algorithm 3 Calculations of each visitors top products

```

1: for all Visitors v do
2:   visitorProducts = Dictionary<string, int>
3:   for all Behaviors b in v do
4:     visitorProducts[b.Id]++
5:   end for
6:   Sort visitorProducts descending
7:   Store top 5 visitorProducts in database under v
8: end for

```

The process of recommending products is mainly a look-up in the database, since all these calculations are made before the actual product recommendations are requested. The pseudo code for the recommendation part can be seen in algorithm 4. The recommendation process starts with retrieving the requested visitor's top products from the database (line 1). In line 2 a dictionary is prepared to contain the final product recommendations. A for loop is initiated to iterate through all products p in *visitorTopProducts* (line 3). The similar products of the product p is retrieved from the database (line 4). Each of these similar products are added to the *productRecommendations* dictionary with their similarity score, or added to the summarized score if it already exists (line 6-9). Finally *productRecommendations* is sorted descending, and the requested amount of recommendations are returned (line 13-14).

Algorithm 4 Get product recommendations

```

1: visitorTopProducts = db.GetTopProducts(visitorUID)
2: productRecommendations = Dictionary<int, double>
3: for all Products p in visitorTopProducts do
4:   similarProducts = db.GetTopProductRecommendation(p)
5:   for all products simProduct in similarProducts do
6:     if productRecommendations contains simProduct then
7:       productRecommendations[simProduct] += similarProducts[simProduct]
8:     else
9:       productRecommendations.add(simProduct, similarProducts[simProduct])
10:    end if
11:  end for
12: end for
13: Sort productRecommendations descending
14: return amount of productRecommendations requested
15:

```

The flowchart in figure 7.2 shows the process of requesting product recommendations.



FIGURE 7.2: The process of requesting 5 recommendations for visitor P

The run time of the product recommendation part is examined below:

Visitors have a maximum of 5 top products, in the current implementation, which means the first for-loop has a maximum of 5 iterations. The second for-loop is at most 10 iterations, since each product can have no more than 10 similar items and. Within the first for-loop is 1 constant operation of retrieving data from the database. The second for loop contains 1 constant addition operation. The maximum of $5 \times 10 = 50$ product recommendations are sorted. Since the amount of products to be sorted cannot increase beyond 50 this is considered constant as well. If the number of recommendations requested exceeds 50, products are added from the top 20 most popular products which is a maximum of 20 operations. The final run time of the product recommendation algorithm is

$$5 * 1 * 10 * 1 * 50 * 20 = 50000$$

50000 can seem like a large number, but it is a constant which means the algorithm runs in asymptotic time $O(1)$.

The entire process of requesting product recommendations, running algorithm 4 and returning them takes less than 40ms which satisfies the non-functional requirement NF02 - Efficiency.

When the visitor does not have enough or any behavior, recommendations are determined differently. In these cases the missing recommendations are retrieved from the top 20 most popular products in the last 30 days. The top 20 products are calculated by retrieving the behaviors from the last 30 days. The behaviors are iterated to see which products have the most views. The top 20 products are stored in the database and an *API* call will initiate the calculation.

7.4 Handling new data

When new visitors are created or new behavior is discovered the client has to call the corresponding *API* functions in order to store this data. When new behavior data is registered the program recalculates the top products of the visitor along with the similar products of the product. This way the data is always up to date. The calculations can happen asynchronously and have no affect on the load times for the end user.

7.5 Hosting the API

The product recommendation *API* is hosted through *Amazon Web-services* in an *EC2 Instance* [10]. The *ASP.NET Core* project is built in a *glsDockerContainer*, the container is pushed to the *Docker Hub* and then pulled and run in the *EC2 Instance*. *Docker* is a tool that can be used to deploy applications within software containers. When a project is wrapped in a *Docker container*, all necessary files from the system environment are wrapped as well. *Docker* itself is based off the Linux kernel, and can be

deployed on any Linux server [29]. The database is similarly packed in a *Docker* container and run in the *EC2 Instances*. The *glsplDockerContainer* have exposed ports to the rest of the internet and can be accessed via *EC2 Instance* public DNS or IP. *Docker* makes changing hosting platforms trivial since the container can be deployed without worrying about environment variables.

8. Experimental Validation

This section takes a look at the validation of the system from different viewpoints. A validation of the code is described in terms of integration tests. The recommendations are validated statistically by using two standard measures. Concrete examples of recommendations are given to provide some insight into what kind of recommendations are provided for different visitors.

8.1 Integration tests

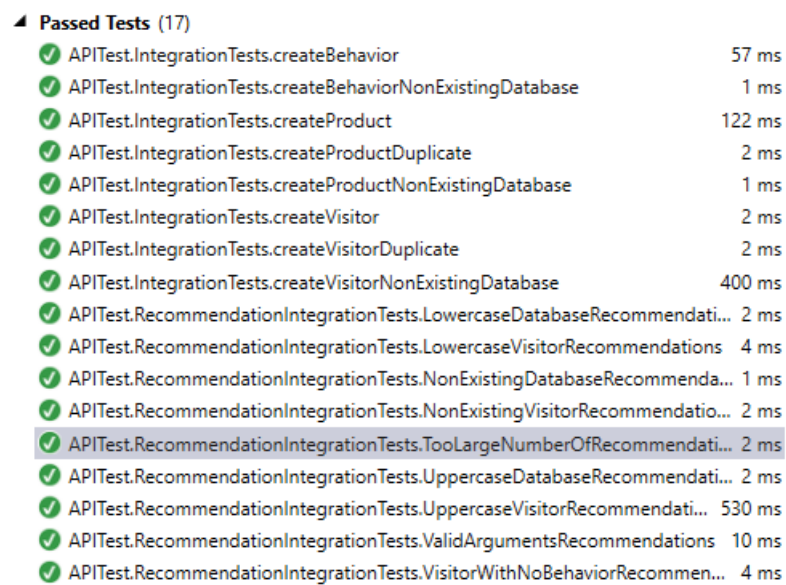
The code is validated through a series of top-down, black-box integration tests. The purpose of these tests is to ensure the functionality of the two controllers, *ProductRecommendationController* and *DataController*. An overview of the test cases can be seen in table 8.1.

TABLE 8.1: Integration test cases

Method	Test Case	Expected Result
GetRecommendationForVisitor	Valid arguments	String array of size 5
GetRecommendationForVisitor	Non existing visitor	String array of size 5
GetRecommendationForVisitor	Uppercase/lowercase visitorUID	String array of size 5
GetRecommendationForVisitor	Uppercase/lowercase database	String array of size 5
GetRecommendationForVisitor	Number of recommendations being larger than available products	String array of all valid products
GetRecommendationForVisitor	Visitor with no behavior	String array of size 5
GetRecommendationForVisitor	Non existing database	Empty string array
PutVisitor	New visitor	HTTP status code 201 created
PutVisitor	Existing visitor	HTTP status code 400 Bad Request
PutVisitor	Non existing database	HTTP status code 400 Bad Request
PutProduct	New product	HTTP status code 201 created
PutProduct	Existing product	HTTP status code 400 Bad Request
PutProduct	Non existing database	HTTP status code 400 Bad Request
PutBehavior	New behavior	HTTP status code 200 OK
PutBehavior	Non existing database	HTTP status code 400 Bad Request

Most of the tests of the recommendation part is tested with 5 recommendations being requested, hence the return of a string array with size 5.

The put methods should return *HTTP status code 201 Created* if a new item is created in the database, *200 OK* if an item is updated, and *400 Bad Request* if it fails. All tests run successfully and a result overview can be seen in figure 8.1



▲ Passed Tests (17)	
✓ APITest.IntegrationTests.createBehavior	57 ms
✓ APITest.IntegrationTests.createBehaviorNonExistingDatabase	1 ms
✓ APITest.IntegrationTests.createProduct	122 ms
✓ APITest.IntegrationTests.createProductDuplicate	2 ms
✓ APITest.IntegrationTests.createProductNonExistingDatabase	1 ms
✓ APITest.IntegrationTests.createVisitor	2 ms
✓ APITest.IntegrationTests.createVisitorDuplicate	2 ms
✓ APITest.IntegrationTests.createVisitorNonExistingDatabase	400 ms
✓ APITest.RecommendationIntegrationTests.LowercaseDatabaseRecommendations	2 ms
✓ APITest.RecommendationIntegrationTests.LowercaseVisitorRecommendations	4 ms
✓ APITest.RecommendationIntegrationTests.NonExistingDatabaseRecommendations	1 ms
✓ APITest.RecommendationIntegrationTests.NonExistingVisitorRecommendations	2 ms
✓ APITest.RecommendationIntegrationTests.ToolLargeNumberOfRecommendations	2 ms
✓ APITest.RecommendationIntegrationTests.UppercaseDatabaseRecommendations	2 ms
✓ APITest.RecommendationIntegrationTests.UppercaseVisitorRecommendations	530 ms
✓ APITest.RecommendationIntegrationTests.ValidArgumentsRecommendations	10 ms
✓ APITest.RecommendationIntegrationTests.VisitorWithNoBehaviorRecommendations	4 ms

FIGURE 8.1: Result of all integration tests

8.2 Validation of recommendations

Validation of product recommendation engines is focused around two approaches [11]:

- Offline validation
- Online validation

8.2.1 Offline validation

This section takes two approaches to validating the implemented recommendation engine:

- A statistical approach using recall and precision
- Concrete examples

Statistical approach

Recall and Precision are two measures used for offline validation of product recommendation systems. Recall is defined as the number of relevant items (successful guesses) retrieved divided by the total number of relevant items (all behavior). Precision is defined as the number of relevant items retrieved divided by the total number of documents retrieved (all recommendations).

In recommendation systems the two measures are also described as follows:

Recall *a perfect recall score of 1.0 means that all good recommended items were suggested in the list (although says nothing about how many bad recommendations were also in the list)* [25]

Precision *a perfect precision score of 1.0 means that every item recommended in the list was good (although says nothing about if all good recommendations were suggested)* [25]

These measures are found using a method where a percentage of the data available is used as regular input data and another percentage as test data [11]. The evaluation run in this project used 80 percent of the data as input and tested on the remaining 20 percent. More specifically the remaining 20 percent was used in the following way:

- Take each visitor with more than two behaviors
- Input half of the visitor's behaviors via the *API*
- Generate 5 recommendations for the specific visitor
- See if the remaining half of his behaviors are in the recommended 5 items.

The selected 20% visitors are chosen randomly as they are sorted by Id which is a randomized string assigned to each visitor.

This resulted in a total of 1,934 visitors tested and a total of 9670 recommendations. These visitors have 11,328 behaviors where half was used as input and half was used as control. This means the recommendation engine had to predict half of 11,328 (5,664) behaviors. The algorithm succeeded in correctly predicting 2974 behaviors.

The recall percentage is calculated as $2974/5664 * 100 = 52.5\%$.

The precision percentage is calculated as $2974/9670 * 100 = 30.8\%$.

The Recall and Precision rates are visualized in figure 8.2. The result of this evaluation as well as the scripts used can be found attached with the source code.



FIGURE 8.2: Recall accuracy

The engine only had half of each visitors behavior as input which could be as low as 1 behavior and still managed to guess correctly more than half of the time. The precision score is only 30.8% in this test which implies that the algorithm also provides many poor recommendations. One of the major drawbacks of these statistics is the fact that it assumes that every recommended item not in the visitors real behavior is a bad recommendation. This is not always the case as a visitor might not have looked at the product because he was unaware of its existence but might have decided to look at it if it was recommended [26]. Another drawback is that the numbers tell nothing about catalog coverage which is how much of the product catalog the recommendation system recommends. It is therefore possible to have a good recall rate but not be suggesting anything new to the visitors [11]. As the algorithm acquires more data on all visitors the precision should increase.

Root-Mean-Square-Error (RMSE) and Mean-Absolute-Error (MAE) [12] are other measures used in offline validation. These measures require user ratings on products which is not present in the data for this project. RMSE and MAE can therefore not be used to evaluate these product recommendations.

Concrete examples

To give a better understanding of the recommendations given by the algorithm a few specific examples are given below.

Visitor A has looked at the following products:

- **36991:** Playset Brandmand Sam fyrtårn med figur
- **37691:** Playset Brandmand Sam Havnestation
- **37799:** Firman Sam Ocean Rescue
- **38950:** Sejt Brandmand Sam udstyrssæt
- **40786:** Brandmand Sam helikopter med lys og lyd
- **42373:** Biler Brandmand Sam og brandbil
- **52818:** Udklædning tilbehør sej Brandmand Sam megafon
- **52919:** Playset Fireman Sam

and is recommended the following products:

- **43215:** Biler Brandmand Sam bil
- **36991:** Payset Brandmand Sam fyrtårn med figur
- **37799:** Firman Sam Ocean Rescue
- **38950:** Sejt Brandmand Sam udstyrssæt med bælte
- **34392:** Brandmand Sam 104 cm Fastelavnstøj

The visitor has already looked at some of the recommended items. As the recommendations size increases more new products to the visitor will appear. The recommendations are all "Brandmand Sam" products which is all he has looked at in the past. Whether it is good or bad depends on the business and how the visitors will respond. These recommendations are in accordance with the wishes of *Struct A/S* as they want very similar items to be recommended. Presenting the same products to a user several times can also increase the likelihood of a purchase happening. In the future the recommendation engine will be able to filter already purchased products, but this has yet to be implemented.

Another **visitor B** has looked at the following products:

- **43106:** Biler Scalextric C3528 BMW MINI Cooper S
- **49777:** Scalextric Racerbane C1368 Bilbaner Le Mans Prototypes Sports Cars
- **33136:** Chevrolet Camaro GT-R Biler Scalextric C3383
- **43104:** Scalextric C3524 VW Polo WRC Biler

and is recommended the following 5 products:

- **43106:** Biler Scalextric C3528 BMW MINI Cooper S

- **43104:** Scalextric C3524 VW Polo WRC Biler
- **49777:** Scalextric Racerbane C1368 Bilbaner Le Mans Prototypes Sports Cars
- **33136:** Chevrolet Camaro GT-R Biler Scalextric C3383
- **42841:** Maserati Trofeo Biler Scalextric C3388

These recommendations also relate closely to the products the visitor has viewed.

A final example **visitor C** has looked at these products:

- **42809:** Bosch arbejdsbord Bosch Værktøj og Værktøjsbænke
- **42106:** Elsker du også bare paw patrol

and is recommended these products:

- **42106:** Elsker du også bare paw patrol
- **42809:** Bosch arbejdsbord Bosch Værktøj og Værktøjsbænke
- **40542:** LEGO Legends Of Chima Flyv op gennem skyerne
- **31548:** LEGO Legends Of Chima Snurrende slyngplanter
- **43713:** Fastelavnstøj Tid til at ringe efter politiet og Paw Patrols hund nummer 1

The two LEGO recommendations in this example might not seem thematically accurate, however since they have been recommended they must have a high similarity score to one or both of the products the visitor has looked at. A closer look at the data shows the two LEGO products to have similarity scores of 24 and 15 respectively to product 42106. Since these products are not in the same product group and have zero matching descriptions the high similarity score is the amount of times they have been looked at together with this product. The main product, product 42106, have been looked at by 9 other visitors and these 9 visitors have looked at the first LEGO product 24 times and the second LEGO product 15 times.

8.2.2 Online validation

When the recommendation algorithm is put into production, several new and better ways of evaluating the system becomes available. As the visitors get recommendations their behavior is logged and it is possible to see how many of the recommendations are actually used and adjust the algorithm thereafter. Online validations have not been possible as part of the project scope. In an online scenario the recommendations could be examined by calculating click-through rates and conversion rate. Click-through rate is how many percent of the recommendations have resulted in the visitor viewing the product. Conversion rate is how many percent of the recommendations have resulted in a purchase. Furthermore the turnover of the web shop can be analyzed over a period of time to measure whether or not the recommendations are effective. This adjustment can potentially be automated by using machine learning - this is covered in more detail in chapter 11.

9. Discussion

This chapter discusses key aspects of the implementation, how these affect the system and if other solutions were possible. The evaluation of the recommendations and the challenges related to this are also discussed.

9.1 Data storage

The first focus of the project was to organize a large datadump. This was done with the *No-SQL* framework, *MongoDB*. *No-SQL* was chosen because of its great flexibility and its high performance even when the amount of data accumulates. With the amount of data used for *datamining*, the project might also have been a success if a traditional SQL database had been used. However, *Struct A/S* asked for a scalable way of handling the data was it to exceed billions of records. In order to accommodate this requirement, *No-SQL* was the better choice.

9.2 Maintainability

Another important issue was to create a system that allowed for easy maintenance. *Amazon Web-services EC2 Instance* served as the server for deploying the *Docker container*. *Docker* created an environment that will make later updates easy to apply or move the deployment to another server. The system itself has been developed in a way that allows each unique webshop to supply it with new data. New calculations will automatically be done when new data is stored. This ensures that the recommendation algorithm is always creating recommendations based on the newest information. Other web-services could have been used, but as a low-budget project *Amazon* offered the best tools for free. Instead of using *Docker* the application itself could have been deployed on a windows server, and the system would be just as accessible. This would have made the deployment part of the project a lot easier, since we would not have to learn a new technology. Using the *glsDockerContainer* allows for cross-platform deployment, and will be easier to deploy elsewhere in the future if needed.

9.3 Product recommendations

The main objective was to develop a good quality product recommendation algorithm. The algorithm of the project did undergo a lot of changes during the process. A user-to-user *Collaborative filtering* algorithm was first implemented, but resulted in slow response times. The clustering method was declined before implementation, because research indicated poor recommendations [9]. In the end item-to-item *Collaborative filtering* was applied, which meant more offline calculations.

The algorithm is meant to tailor the recommendations to each individual visitor. This is partly succeeded, but the item-to-item collaborative filter is based on the average customer behavior. This could result in poor recommendations for customers with more unique shopping habits. Furthermore, if a new product is added, it would have to be visited by many different visitors before it would be recommended.

9.4 Evaluating the algorithm

One of the big challenges after implementing the recommendation algorithm was the evaluation. A comparison with *Amazon's* algorithm would be optimal, but *Amazon* does not share their algorithm with the public. A comparison to other open-source algorithms could be done, but the amount of resources required to setup such an experiment would drift the focus of the project in a wrong direction. The recall and precision methods appeared as the best offline options. The recall rate was 53% and the precision rate was 31%. These measures indicate a somewhat successful recommendation system. The measures came with some issues as they do not show catalog coverage and the rates are penalized for recommendations not in the visitors behavior although these might have been good. Online validation of the recommendations would have been the best way to test if the recommendation algorithm is successful, however this was not possible in the limited scope. Finally a few concrete examples of product recommendations have been presented to illustrate the recommendations of the algorithm and these were in accordance with *Struct A/S* wishes.

10. Conclusion

This section answers the problem definition and takes a look at how many of the requirements were fulfilled.

10.1 Problem definition and research questions

The original problem definition was supplied by *Struct A/S* and involves them using their logged user activity data to create a personalized experience for the users. The final solution is an *API* giving tailored product recommendations to the end users based on their behavior on the website. The *API* allows for an easy way to add and maintain data about each visitor to keep recommendations up-to-date.

The problem definition derived the following three research questions "How can large amounts of data be optimally organized, stored and accessed in a scalable way?", "How can this data be maintained and updated easily after deployment?" and "How can the organized data be utilized to generate tailored product recommendations for the end user?". These questions are answered below.

10.1.1 How can large amounts of data be optimally organized, stored and accessed in a scalable way?

MongoDB, a *No-SQL* database, was chosen in order to accomplish scalable accessing and storing of the data provided by *Struct A/S*. *MongoDB* provides scaling functionalities due to its denormalized data which can more easily be spread across multiple servers [3]. *No-SQL* services on platforms such as *Azure* or *Amazon Web-services* have built in scaling functions [18] which gives the distinct advantage that even if the data grows exponentially the hardware can keep up. The scaling functionality was not used, due to limited funds. Accessing all information about a certain user or product is simple due to the denormalized structure. Overall *MongoDB* is a good fit for this type of project with growing data needs.

10.1.2 How can this data be maintained and updated easily after deployment?

Maintaining and updating the data is as simple as calling the *API* functions when new data is produced. When a new visitor visits the site an *API* function will store the visitor in the database, similarly new behavior data is stored by calling another *API* function. These functions can be called asynchronously meaning no extra load times for the end user.

10.1.3 How can the organized data be utilized to generate tailored product recommendations for the end user?

The data can be utilized through *datamining*. The *datamining* technique used to generate product recommendations in the project is *Item-to-Item Collaborative filtering*. This process creates links between products based on their similarity and end users can thereby receive product recommendations based on the products they have already looked at. The recommendations are based on the entire user-base and assumes users have similar tastes and purchasing patterns.

10.2 Requirements fulfillment

The requirements engineering process created 15 functional and 4 non-functional requirements. Of these requirements the most important one is F01 which is successfully met. The functional requirements F02, F03, F05 and F06 have also been met. The remaining functional requirements are not met but are not imperative for generating product recommendations. The *API* is developed in *ASP.NET Core*. The data is stored in a *No-SQL* database. The *API* is accessible through the *glsDockerContainer* hosted on *Amazon Web-services*. Finally the product recommendations are generated in less than 40ms which means all non-functional requirements have been met.

11. Future Work

This chapter highlights future areas of improvement to the system and how this would affect the solution.

11.1 Future features

This section focuses on the work which was not a priority in this version of the product. Some of these features have not been implemented due to the needs of the current customer, but could prove useful in the future. Other features have not been possible due to lacking data, such as feedback from actual users.

11.1.1 Remaining requirements

In the future the remaining requirements should be fulfilled. This will allow the companies using the *API* to update and delete their data if, for example, a product is no longer in their catalog. Deleting older behavior will keep the recommendations more up to date if the consumer patterns shift.

11.1.2 Product ratings

The data structure could be changed to accommodate web shops with the possibility of users rating the products. This will allow the algorithm to take the ratings into account to increase the accuracy of the product recommendations. Ratings on products allow more test measures to be calculated, see chapter 8.

11.1.3 Order data

In the future the algorithm could take already ordered items into account. With this data the algorithm can filter out products the visitor has already purchased. The *Collaborative filtering* could also take orders into account. Adding orders to the similarity function would give a higher similarity score to products which have been ordered together rather than just looked at together. Order data can be combined with the visitor data.

11.2 Feedback based improvement

When the product is put to use and feedback starts generating from the users, the algorithm can use this feedback to improve the accuracy of the recommendations. If a user does not click on any of the recommendations the similarity function can be altered to try and remedy this. This can be further automated with the use of machine learning. A good machine learning implementation can make the algorithm learn from the generated feedback and automatically adjust some of the parameters to improve its own success rate "*One progressive step in Recommender Systems (RS) history is the adoption of machine learning (ML) algorithms, which allow computers to learn based on user information and to personalize recommendations further.*" [16].

A. API commands

Function	URI	Example	Description
GET	recommendation/visitorUID/ numberOfRecommendations/ database	recommendation/AAF995AE-1DD0-41C6-898B-9CBEE884E553/5/Pandashop	Returns a JSON array of size numberOfRecommendations containing productUIDs which are the product recommendations for the specific visitor
PUT	visitor/visitorUID/database	visitor/AAF995AE-1DD0-41C6-898B-9CBEE884E553/Pandashop	Registers a new visitor with the database
PUT	product/productUID/description/productGroup/database	product/5352/Agreatproduct/5/Pandashop	Registers a new product along with its description and product group with the database
PUT	behavior/visitorUID/behaviorType/ItemID/database	behavior/AAF995AE-1DD0-41C6-898B-9CBEE884E553/ProductView/5352/Pandashop	Registers a new behavior for the specific visitor with the database
PUT	Update/database/password	Update/pandashop/supersecretpassword	Builds the collaborative filter for the database
PUT	Updatevisitorproducts/database/password	Updatevisitorproducts/pandashop/supersecretpassword	Updates the top products for all visitors
PUT	calculateTop20/database/password	calculateTop20/pandashop/supersecretpassword	calculates the top 20 products in the last 30 days

B. Python script for transferring products

Algorithm 6 Product Script

```

1: SQLquery = SELECT * FROM struct.Product
2: db = MongoDB
3: for all Rows r in SQLquery do
4:     Product = {Id: r.id
5:                 Description: ""
6:                 Created: r.created
7:                 visitorID: []
8:                 ProductGroupId: 0 }
9:     db.insert(Product)
10: end for
11:
12: Description = ""
13: firstId = true
14: previousId = 0
15: previousGroupId = 0
16: SQLquery = SELECT * FROM struct.product JOIN struct.attributeValueRendered ON id ORDER
    BY productId desc
17: for all Rows r in SQLquery do
18:     currentId = r.ProductId
19:     currentGroupId = r.GroupId
20:     if firstId then
21:         previousId = currentId
22:         firstId = false
23:     end if
24:     if currentId != previousId then
25:         db.update({id: previousId},
26:                   $set: db.description: description
27:                   db.update({id: previousId},
28:                             $set: db.ProductGroupId: previousGroupId
29:                             description = ""
30:     end if
31:     description += r.description
32:     previousId = currentId
33:     previousgroupId = currentGroupId
34: end for
35: VisitorIds = []
36: firstId = true
37: previousId = 0
38: SQLquery = SELECT * FROM struct.BehaviorData
39: for all Rows r in SQLquery do
40:     currentId = r.Id
41:     if firstId then
42:         previousId = currentId
43:         firstId = false
44:     end if
45:     if currentId != previousId then
46:         db.update({id: previousId},
47:                   $set: db.VisitorId: visitorIds
48:                   db.update({id: previousId},
49:                             visitorIds= []
50:     end if
51:     visitorIds.append(r.UserId)
52:     previousId = currentId
53: end for

```

C. No-SQL Product Document

```
{
  "_id" : NumberInt("31077"),
  "Description" : " Barbie børne dukke med tilbehør Chelsea og venner dukke. Barbies lillesøster Chelsea og hendes bedstefar og mor dukke.",
  "VisitorId" : [
    "0FBD5E53-7E63-4C25-A1B8-DA790D8EB0A2",
    "3C01E864-F739-4D11-8FBC-905542265FF3",
    "A50A4F3F-DBA7-4682-BC98-0C351B53AB9F",
    "B4BA6490-01A2-4410-BB2A-BEE7802C1C24",
    "E1EE8B00-87F1-4851-9AB5-97670F039EEA",
    "E7A0F4A5-F63F-490A-9AC4-0DDF8E2A761C"
  ],
  "ProductGroupId" : NumberInt("779"),
  "Created" : ISODate("2016-04-12T16:53:26.030+02:00"),
  "TopProducts" : [
    {
      "ProductUID" : NumberInt("31077"),
      "Score" : 6.12
    },
    {
      "ProductUID" : NumberInt("38053"),
      "Score" : 4.08
    },
    {
      "ProductUID" : NumberInt("40782"),
      "Score" : 3.060000000003917
    },
    {
      "ProductUID" : NumberInt("40425"),
      "Score" : 3.06
    },
    {
      "ProductUID" : NumberInt("40424"),
      "Score" : 3.06
    },
    {
      "ProductUID" : NumberInt("35963"),
      "Score" : 2.04000000006528
    },
    {
      "ProductUID" : NumberInt("35954"),
      "Score" : 2.04000000006528
    },
    {
      "ProductUID" : NumberInt("36209"),
      "Score" : 2.04000000006528
    },
    {
      "ProductUID" : NumberInt("40776"),
      "Score" : 2.04000000006528
    },
    {
      "ProductUID" : NumberInt("40774"),
      "Score" : 2.04000000006528
    }
  ]
},
```

FIGURE C.1: A Product document example

D. Process

D.1 Introduction

This appendix elaborates on the process behind the development of the final product.

The project was initiated by the case presented by Struct A/S. The core of the case was as follows: *"When launching sites, whether it being regular websites or web shops, a lot of user activity is logged. We therefore have a large amount of data associated with each of our sites but do not currently use it. In the future we would like to be able to use logged data to generate an insight into the user activity on our site and actively use this data to create a personalized experience for the users."*

Eventually this case led to the problem statement seen in chapter 2.

A variety of technologies and methods was used throughout the realization of the product. To ensure that the process went as smooth as possible, the agile software development framework, Scrum, was used as a framework to structure and organize the work [19].

D.2 Scrum

Scrum is the main pillar for controlling the process of the project. Since the developing team only consisted of two students, Scrum is not applied 100% to the project. This section elaborates on the usage of Scrum and how the different roles were fulfilled.

D.2.1 Product owner

The product owner is typically in charge of which tasks needs to be done in what order. He is in charge of the product backlog and ensures that the developing team keeps adding value to the final product. Since there was no product owner in this project, the role is carried out by the team itself together with the company. The project group kept track of the backlog and had regular feedback from Struct, to ensure the development was on the right track.

D.2.2 Scrum master

The scrum master has the responsibility of removing impediments to the development team, and ensures that the scrum framework is followed. No actual scrum master was elected, which means that the development team along with our supervisor took on the role.

D.2.3 Workflow

Sprints of the length two weeks were chosen, as this was a fitting amount of time to develop and gain feedback. The sprint backlog was filled with issues and prepared before every the start of each sprint. Every work day started with a scrum meeting, where todays work was discussed. At the end of each sprint a meeting was set up with the customer (Struct A/S) to present what was implemented to ensure the project was still on the right track. The sprint backlog for the next iteration was presented as well, and then adjusted according to any feedback from the customer. By following these two week sprints, the project never deviated much from the wishes of the customer.

D.3 GitHub

The implementation of the final product required the usage of different tools. Github made it possible to structure and organize the planning and implementation of the project.

Git is a popular version control system and it is often used when developing software. GitHub is a web-based Git, and served as the primary tool when planning and developing the system. All planning is documented through GitHub issues and milestones. At the initial start, all project tasks was put in the product backlog which was made of issues. The sprints were created as milestones which were filled with issues before each iteration. The implementation of the system was controlled with Git. A consistent way of using the tool ensured that the newest version of the system was always available to the other group member, and a rollback was always possible had it been necessary. The newest version of the system was always to be found on the *master* branch. When adding new code, the group members had to create a new branch from the *master* branch, to avoid conflicts later. Once the new code was added in its own branch, and tested to ensure there were no flaws, it was merged into the newest version of the *master* branch. Besides making it possible to work simultaneously on the project, GitHub also served as a backup of the entire project.

E. Case

Dataopsamling og anvendelse

I forbindelse med alle sites vi lancerer, hvadenten der er tale om almindelige websites eller webshops, logges meget af brugeres aktivitet. Vi har således en stor mængde data for alle vores sites, men pt. gør vi ikke aktivt brug af det.

Vi ønsker fremtidigt at kunne anvende logget data til at skabe større indsigt i brugeres adfærd på vores sites, samt være i stand til aktivt at anvende dette data til at kunne skabe en personaliseret oplevelse for brugere af sitet.

Data logges i dag i en MS SQL server i et denormaliseret format. Vi ser følgende interessante områder i forbindelse med ovenstående, som vi kunne tænke os at have undersøgt nærmere og eventuelt lavet proof of concept på.

- Datalagring – hvordan lagres data bedst muligt, så dataopsamling kan skalere til flere milliarder records uden det går ud over performance hverken ved skrivning af data eller anvendelse af data
- Skabe et "Insights" dashboard
 - o Vise standard metrikker såsom gennemsnitlig tid forbrugt på site
 - o Via datamining eller lignende teknikker vise analyser over brugeres adfærd og skabe aggregerede oplysninger, såsom sammenhænge mellem kunders interesse for produkter og artikler (fx hvis det viser sig at brugere der kigger for produkter indenfor et bestemt segment også lader til at søge meget information omkring kundeservice)
- Personaliseret oplevelse
 - o Anvendelse af opsamlet data til at skabe en personaliseret oplevelse for brugere af vores websites – eksempelvis produktanbefaling, som gør det muligt at vise de produkter systemet tror en bestemt bruger er mest interesseret i på forsiden
 - o Vha. aggregerede findings (se ovenfor) vise relevant ekstern information i sammenhæng med produkter

FIGURE E.1: Original case given by Struct A/S

Bibliography

- [1] A. Trivedi. (Feb. 2014). Mapping relational databases and sql to mongodb, [Online]. Available: <https://code.tutsplus.com/articles/mapping-relational-databases-and-sql-to-mongodb--net-35650> (visited on 02/23/2017).
- [2] M. David and C. Bowen. (Jan. 2017). What is normalized vs. denormalized data?, [Online]. Available: <https://www.quora.com/What-is-normalized-vs-denormalized-data> (visited on 02/23/2017).
- [3] C. Buckler. (Sep. 2015). Sql vs nosql: The differences, [Online]. Available: <https://www.sitepoint.com/sql-vs-nosql-differences/> (visited on 02/23/2017).
- [4] S. A/S. (May 2017). Struct a/s, [Online]. Available: <http://struct.dk/> (visited on 05/03/2017).
- [5] S. Arora. (May 2017). How to use personalized product recommendations to increase average order value, [Online]. Available: <https://www.bigcommerce.com/blog/personalized-product-recommendations/> (visited on 05/03/2017).
- [6] J. Mangalindan. (Jul. 2012). Amazon's recommendation secret, [Online]. Available: <http://fortune.com/2012/07/30/amazons-recommendation-secret/> (visited on 05/03/2017).
- [7] S. IT. (May 2017). Db-engines ranking, [Online]. Available: <https://db-engines.com/en/ranking> (visited on 05/07/2017).
- [8] P. Carter, V. V. Agarwal, S. Addie, C. Rai, and M. Wenzel. (Nov. 2016). Choosing between .net core and .net framework for server apps, [Online]. Available: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/articles/standard/choosing-core-framework-server> (visited on 05/10/2017).
- [9] G. Linden, B. Smith, and J. York. (Feb. 2003). Amazon.com recommendations: Item-to-item collaborative filtering, [Online]. Available: <https://www.cs.umd.edu/~samir/498/Amazon-Recommendations.pdf> (visited on 05/08/2017).
- [10] Amazon. (May 2017). Getting started with amazon ec2 linux instances, [Online]. Available: http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EC2_GetStarted.html (visited on 05/08/2017).
- [11] T. Řehořek. (Dec. 2016). Evaluating recommender systems: Choosing the best one for your business, [Online]. Available: <https://medium.com/recombee-blog/evaluating-recommender-systems-choosing-the-best-one-for-your-business-c688ab781a35> (visited on 05/09/2017).
- [12] J.J. (Mar. 2016). Mae and rmse which metric is better?, [Online]. Available: <https://medium.com/human-in-a-machine-world/mae-and-rmse-which-metric-is-better-e60ac3bde13d> (visited on 05/09/2017).
- [13] G. Lubin. (Sep. 2016). How netflix will someday know exactly what you want to watch as soon as you turn your tv on, [Online]. Available: <http://www.businessinsider.com/how-netflix-recommendations-work-2016-9?r=US&IR=T&IR=T> (visited on 05/13/2017).

- [14] Wikipedia. (Apr. 2017). Netflix prize, [Online]. Available: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netflix_Prize (visited on 05/13/2017).
- [15] T. Krawiec. (2017). The amazon recommendations secret to selling more online, [Online]. Available: <http://rejoiner.com/resources/amazon-recommendations-secret-selling-online/> (visited on 05/13/2017).
- [16] I. Portugal, P. Alencar, and D. Cowan. (). The use of machine learning algorithms in recommender systems: A systematic review, [Online]. Available: <https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1511/1511.05263.pdf> (visited on 05/14/2017).
- [17] businessdictionary. (2017). Data mining, [Online]. Available: <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/data-mining.html> (visited on 05/15/2017).
- [18] M. Azure. (). Azure cosmos db, [Online]. Available: https://azure.microsoft.com/dk/services/cosmos-db/?WT.srch=1&wt.mc_id=AID529505_SEM_8cs5Yolz (visited on 05/15/2017).
- [19] Wikipedia. (May 2017). Scrum (software development), [Online]. Available: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scrum_\(software_development\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scrum_(software_development)) (visited on 05/18/2017).
- [20] A. Felfernig, M. Jeran, G. Ninaus, F. Reinfrank, S. Reiterer, and M. Stettinger. (). Basic approaches in recommendation systems, [Online]. Available: <http://www.ist.tugraz.at/felfernig/images/author.pdf> (visited on 05/18/2017).
- [21] J. Desjardins. (Dec. 2016). The extraordinary size of amazon in one chart, [Online]. Available: <http://www.visualcapitalist.com/extraordinary-size-amazon-one-chart> (visited on 05/18/2017).
- [22] L. Hansen and S. Flensted. (May 2017). Github product backlog, [Online]. Available: <https://github.com/HHIED/Datamining/issues> (visited on 05/18/2017).
- [23] E. Ciurana. (). Getting started with nosql and data scalability, [Online]. Available: <https://dzone.com/refcardz/getting-started-nosql-and-data> (visited on 05/18/2017).
- [24] M. Fowler, *Patterns of enterprise application architecture*. Addison Wesley, 2002.
- [25] M. Caraciolo. (Apr. 2011). Evaluating recommender systems - explaining f-score, recall and precision using real data set from apontador, [Online]. Available: <http://aimotion.blogspot.dk/2011/05/evaluating-recommender-systems.html> (visited on 05/18/2017).
- [26] G. Shani and A. Gunawardana. (). Evaluating recommendation systems, [Online]. Available: <http://www.bgu.ac.il/~shanigu/Publications/EvaluationMetrics.17.pdf> (visited on 05/18/2017).
- [27] M. Rouse. (). Restful api, [Online]. Available: <http://searchcloudstorage.techtarget.com/definition/RESTful-API> (visited on 05/19/2017).
- [28] R. T. Fielding. (2000). Representational state transfer (rest), [Online]. Available: https://www.ics.uci.edu/~fielding/pubs/dissertation/rest_arch_style.htm (visited on 05/19/2017).
- [29] Wikipedia. (May 2017). Docker (software), [Online]. Available: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Docker_\(software\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Docker_(software)) (visited on 05/19/2017).
- [30] M. Rouse. (2017). Soap (simple object access protocol), [Online]. Available: <http://searchmicroserv.techtarget.com/definition/SOAP-Simple-Object-Access-Protocol> (visited on 05/20/2017).