

Secrets Revealed!

- The "secret" formula
 Rating = {0, 1, 2, 3}
 Score = round (MEAN(ratings) * 10)
 - OK, maybe not so secret but effective!





Same idea, different formula

- Conde Nast Traveler tallies the percentage of people who rate a particular hotel, cruise, etc. as "very good" or "excellent"
- Relative merits of the two techniques ...
 - How do we treat a score of "good" vs. "awful"





Breaking it Down

- Popularity is an Important Metric
- Averages Can be Misleading
 - Can adjust by summing % who like
 - Can adjust by normalizing user ratings
 - normalization addresses different rating scales
 - May want to consider credibility of individual raters (history of ratings)
- More data is better ... to a point
 - Average, Count, Distribution

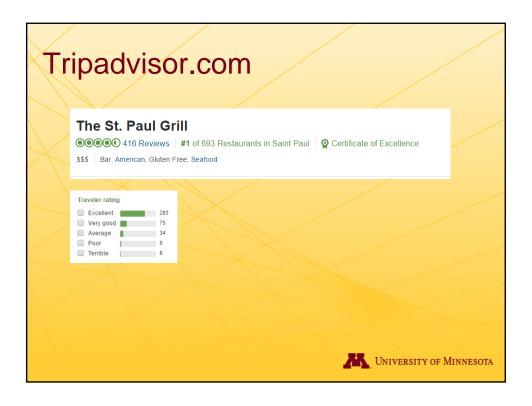


What's missing here?

- Who you are:
 - If I'm looking for popular new songs, I might not be looking for songs popular among 15-year-old girls
- Your context:
 - If I'm ordering an ice-cream sundae and want a recommendation for a sauce, do I want to hear that ketchup is the most popular sauce?

Introduction to Recommender Systems





Back to Zagat

- Some early Zagat fans argue the guide has been getting worse. Why?
 - Too many mediocre restaurants with good scores
 - Too many excellent restaurants with mediocre scores
- What's happening here?
 - Self-selection bias
 - Increased diversity of raters



Some take-away lessons

- Non-personalized popularity statistics or averages can be effective in the right application
 - Need to understand relationship between average and user need; correct average
- In many cases it can be best to show count, average, and distribution together
- For ranking, one alternative to average is the percentage who score above a threshold
 Or below!
- Personalization would address many limitations!



