

Measuring the Diversity of Shared News and the Effect of Recommendation Algorithms

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- Aim of this presentation: present a particular approach to the problem of measuring diversity, use it to explore the diversity of news sharing on Twitter, and to explore the effects of RS.
- Structure of this presentation:
 - ➊ Using Politoscope data to build classification of media sources in the political community space.
 - ➋ A graph- and information-theoretical approach to the problem of measuring diversity.
 - ➌ Analysing the diversity of recommendations of media sources using RS.

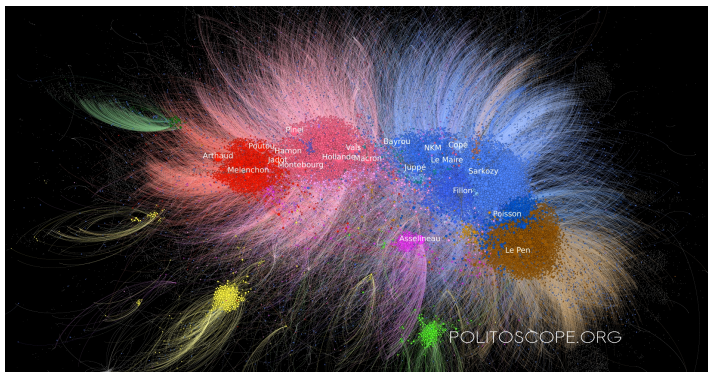
1 News Sharing on Twitter

2 Measuring Diversity

3 Recommender Systems

News Sharing on Twitter

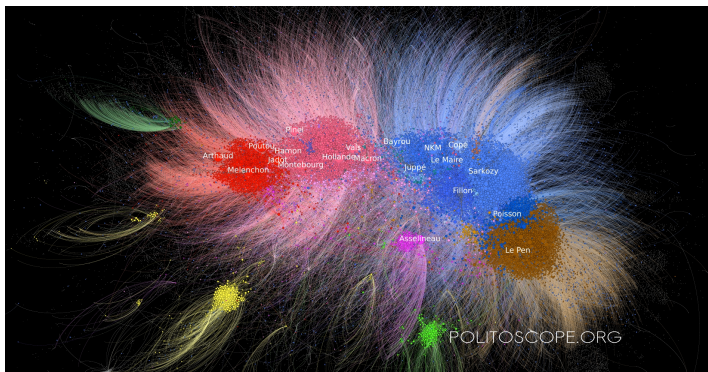
Politoscope dataset: data on media sources shared on Twitter during the 2017 French presidential election campaign and communitarisation of users.



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How to use the community structure of the user-network to produce a classification of media sources in a political community space?

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We assemble the mention matrix and normalize for each source.

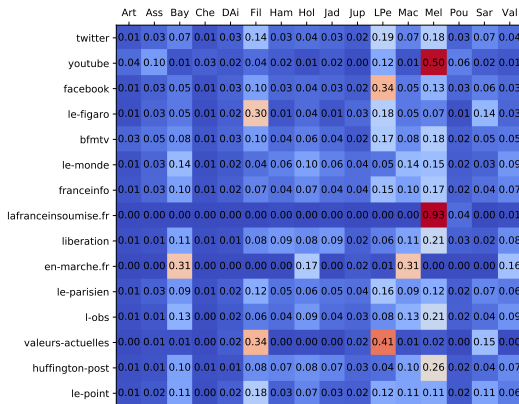
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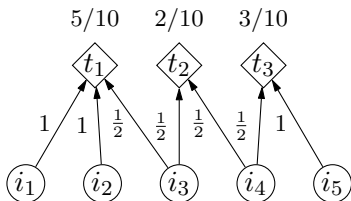
3 Recommender Systems

Measuring Diversity

Information theory offers quantitative measures of diversity in situations that can be modeled as elements belonging to categories. These are widely used in ecology, sociology, economics (e.g. richness, entropy, Simpson index, Herfindahl index).

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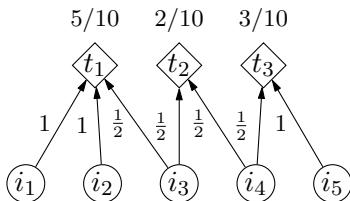


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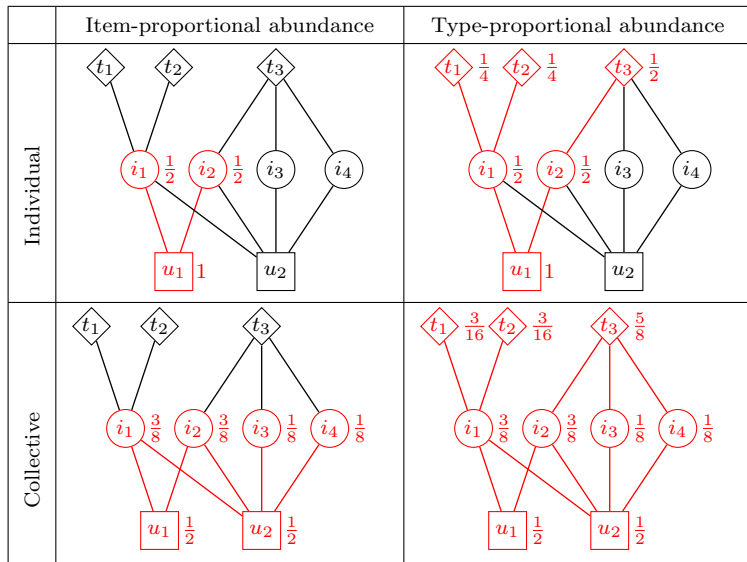
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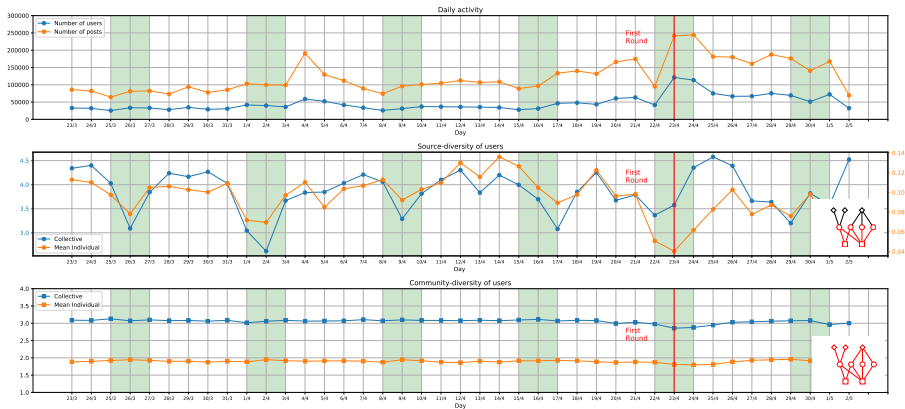
A diversity measure is a function $\mathcal{D} : p \mapsto d \in \mathbb{R}_+$. A commonly used diversity measure is the Shannon Entropy:

$$\mathcal{D}(p) = - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log_2(p_i)$$

Measuring Diversity



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- Interest on RS, particularly in domains of societal relevance.

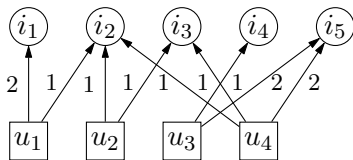
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- What are RS? Algorithmic systems that analyse previous behaviour to predict preferences/interests on items, in order to produce recommendations.
- Why are they needed? Large set of items, limited attention/time.
- RS comprise mainly Content-Based & Collaborative Filtering (user-item matrix).
 - Neighborhood Methods (Memory-based CF).
 - Matrix Factorization Methods (Model-based CF).

Recommender Systems

Analyzing users' previous choices of media sources, encoded in a user-item matrix.

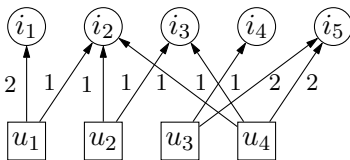


$$R \in \mathbb{R}^{|\mathcal{U}| \times |\mathcal{I}|}$$

	i_1	i_2	i_3	i_4	i_5
u_1	2	1	0	0	0
u_2	0	1	1	0	0
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Item-Based Collaborative Filtering

	i_1	i_2	i_3	i_4	i_5
i_1	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
i_2	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.4
i_3	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.5
i_4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7
i_5	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0

Item similarity matrix:

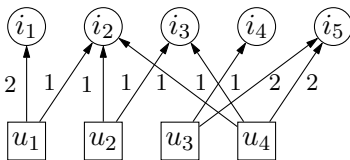
$$S \in \mathbb{R}^{|\mathcal{I}| \times |\mathcal{I}|}$$

$$\hat{R}_{u,i} = \frac{\sum_{j \in \text{Clique}(i)} S_{i,j} \cdot R_{u,j}}{\sum_{j \in \text{Clique}(i)} |S_{i,j}|}$$

Main parameter: clique size.

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Matrix Factorisation

Latent factors \mathcal{F} ,

$$U \in \mathbb{R}^{|\mathcal{U}| \times |\mathcal{F}|}, \quad I \in \mathbb{R}^{|\mathcal{I}| \times |\mathcal{F}|},$$

$$\hat{R} = U \cdot I^T.$$

$$\min_{U, I} \sum_{(u,i) \text{ s.t. } R_{u,i} \neq 0} (R_{u,i} - U_u I_i^T)^2 + \text{reg.}$$

Main parameter: num. of latent factors.

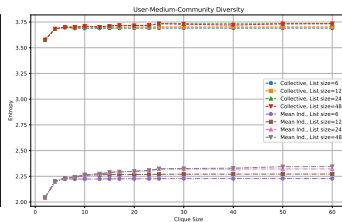
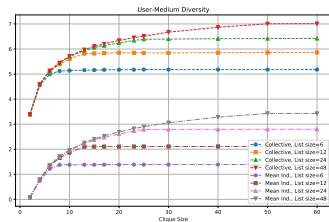
Recommender Systems

Diversity of rec. based on Politoscope data (April 23rd, 2017).

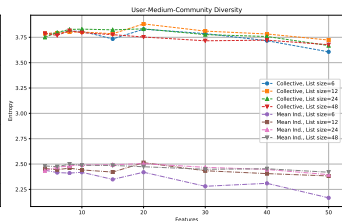
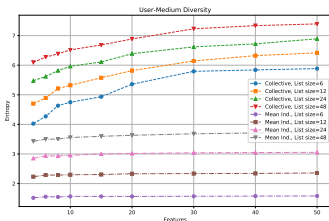
Source-diversity of users

Community-diversity of users

IBCF



Matrix Factorisation



- Locating/classifying media sources in the space of political communities using Politoscope data.

Conclusions & Future Work

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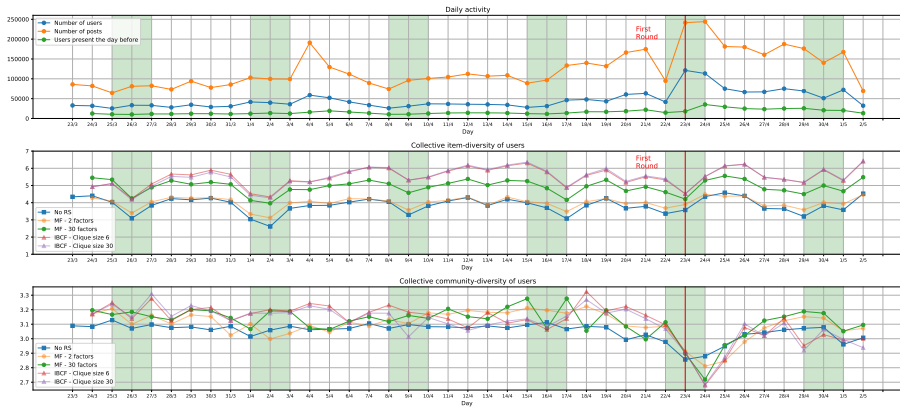
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- Future work: simulating the evolution of the diversity under the influence of RS.



Thank you for your attention.