

Recommender Systems

Recommender Systems

- Recommender Systems Overview
- Content Based
- Collaborative Filtering
 - Memory Based
 - User Based
 - Item Based
 - Model Based
- Evaluation
 - Metrics based evaluation
 - Human based evaluation

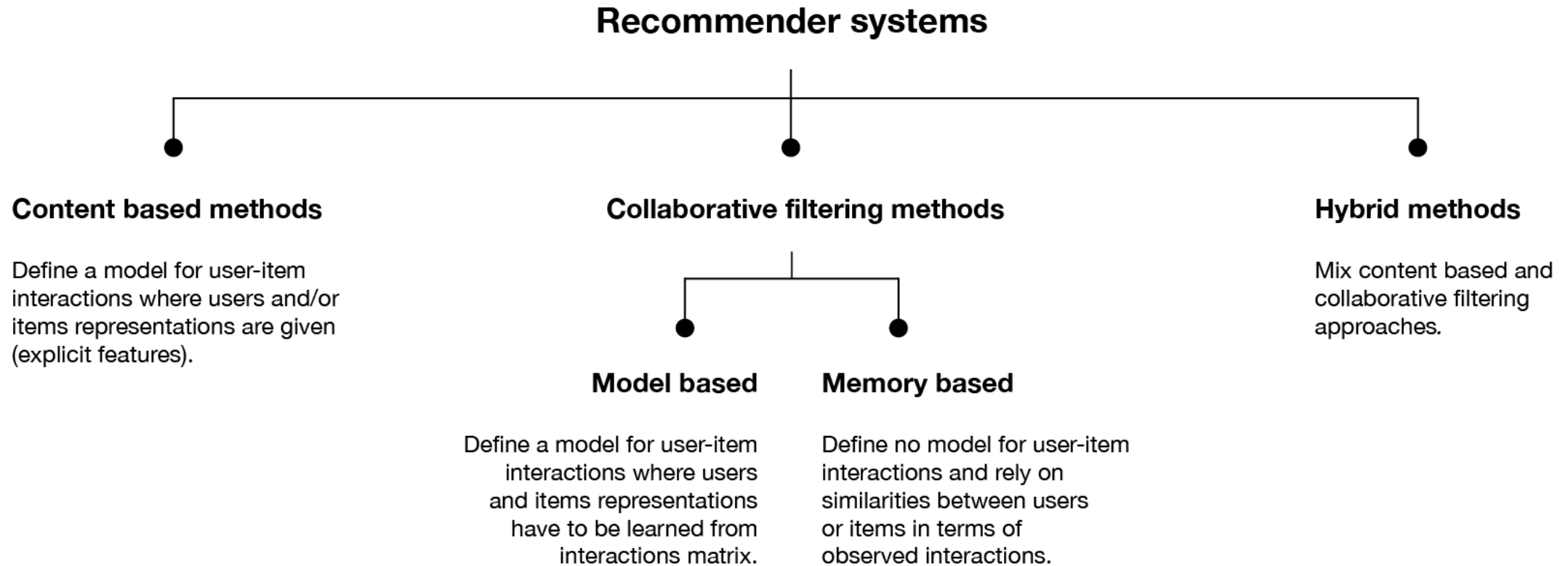
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Recommender Systems

- **Collaborative Filtering (CF):**
 - Focus on the knowledge of **users** to items.
 - Memory based
 - User based
 - Item based
 - Model based
- **Content-Based:**
 - Focus on the **attributes** of the items and users.
- **Hybrid:**
 - Both CF and Content-Based are combined.

Recommender Systems



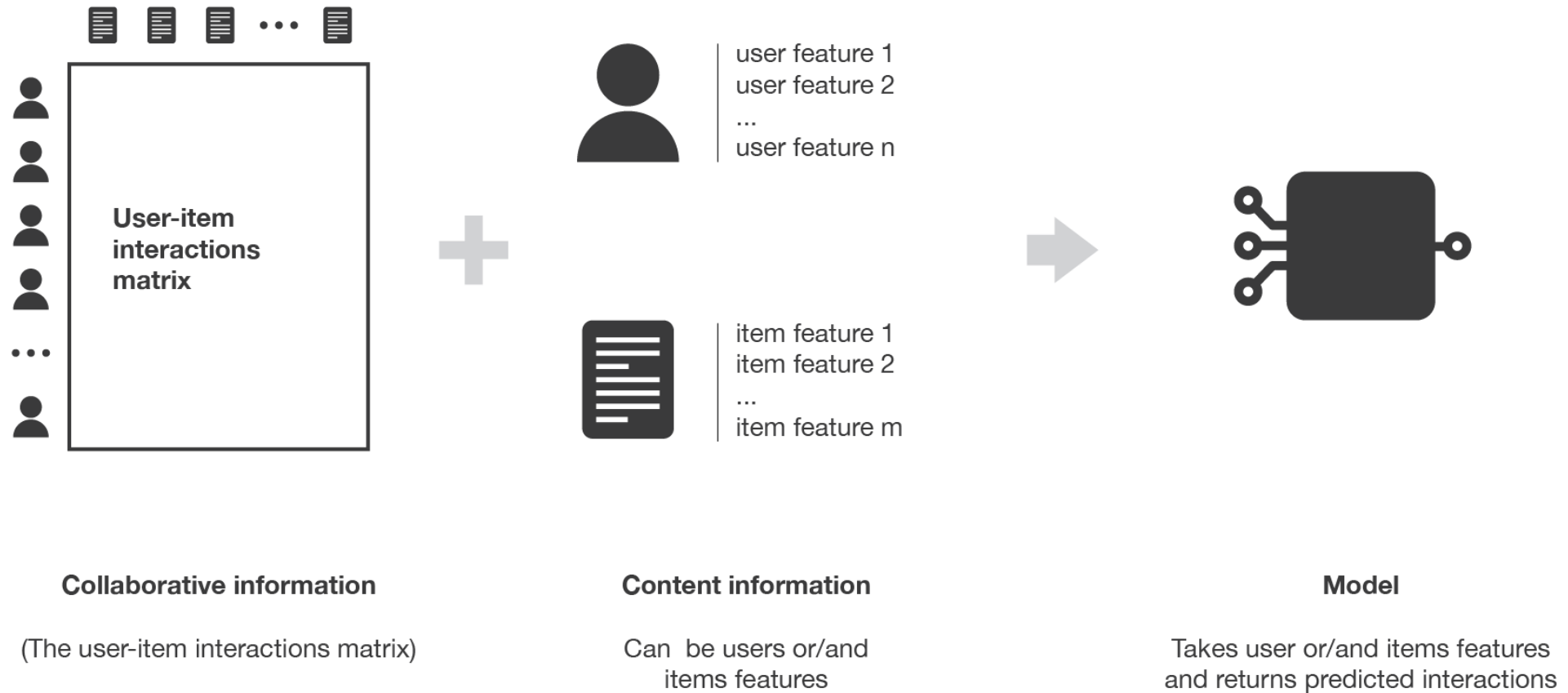
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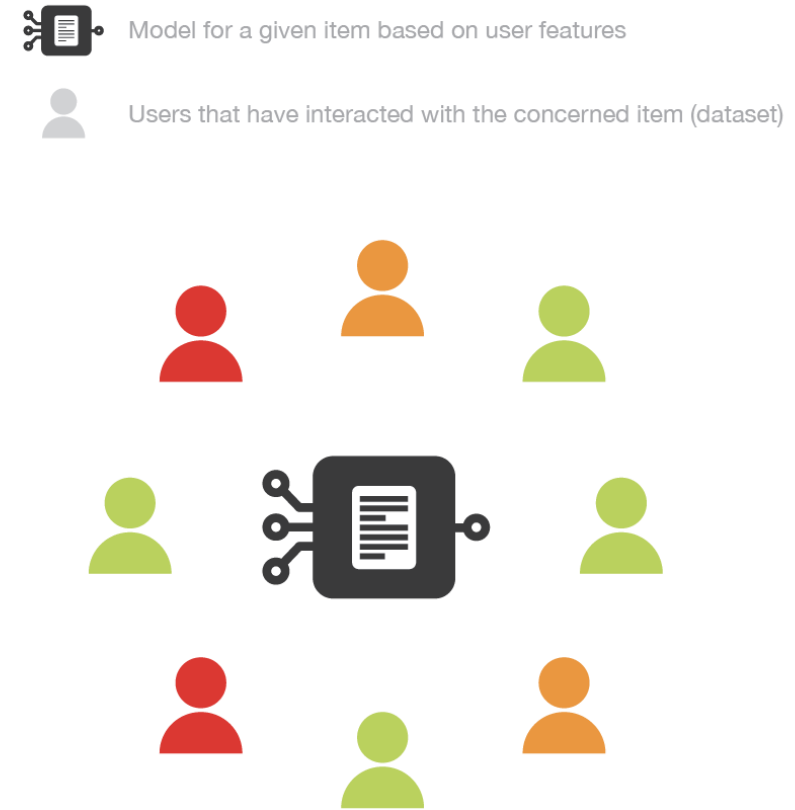
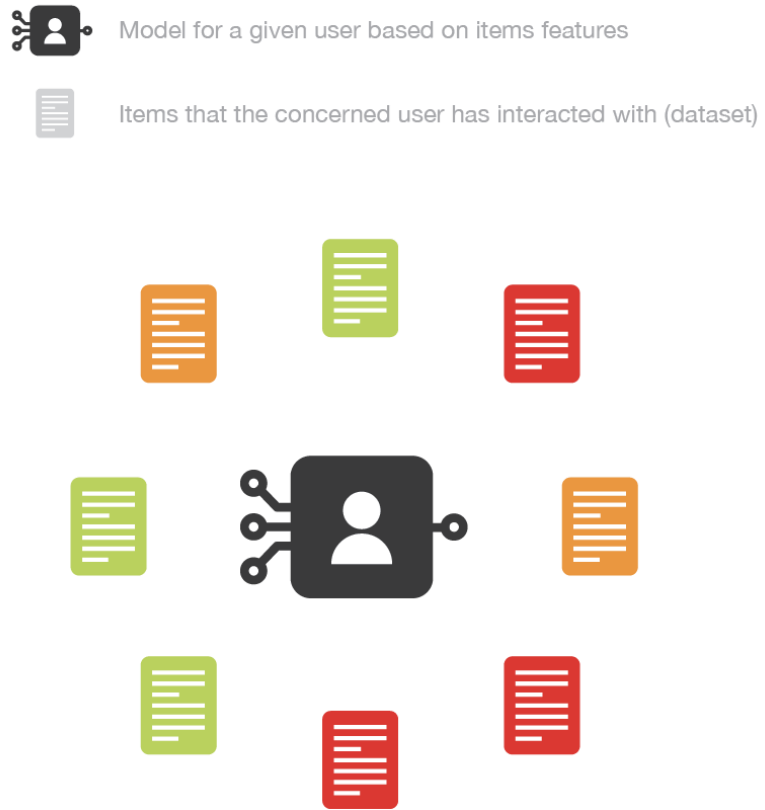
Content Based

- Is a classification (e.g. like/dislike) or regression (e.g. rating) problem

Content Based



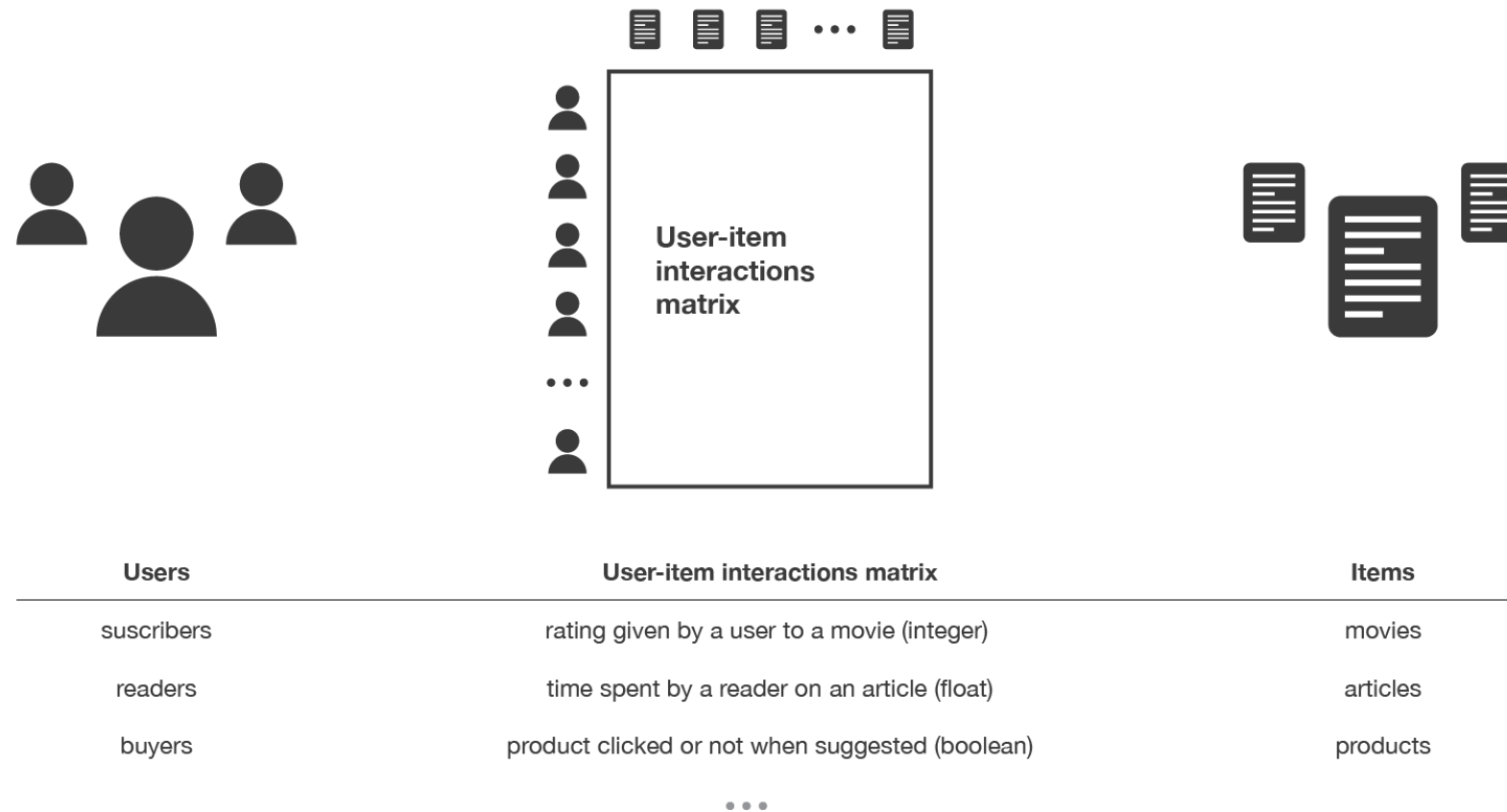
Content Based



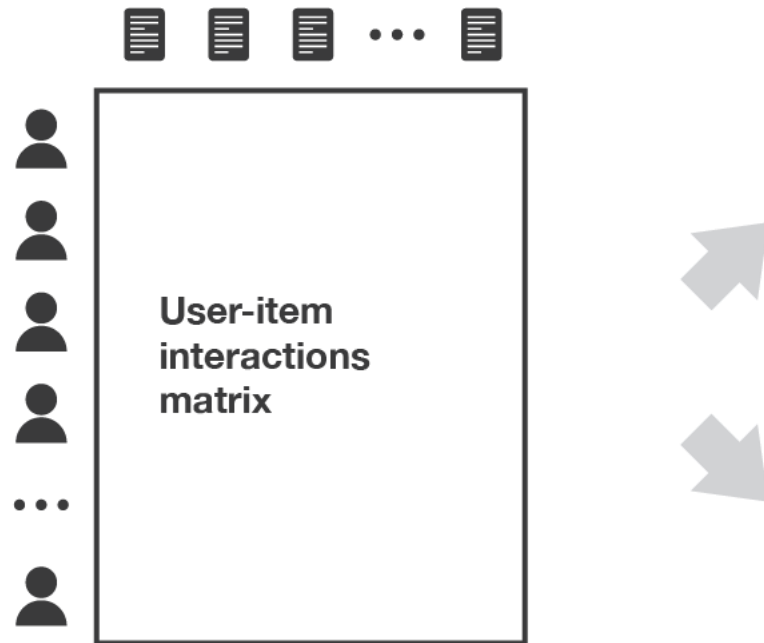
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Collaborative Filtering



Collaborative Filtering



No Model

- users and items are represented directly by their past interactions (large sparse vectors)
- recommendations are done following nearest neighbours information

Model

- new representations of users and items are build based on a model (small dense vectors)
- recommendations are done following the model information

Recommender Systems

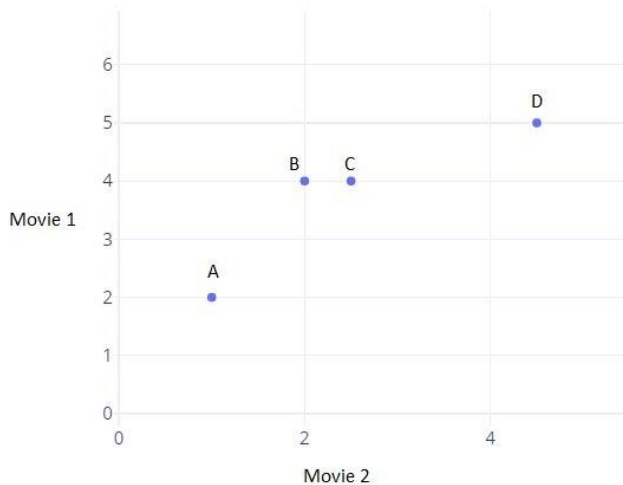
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Collaborative Filtering Memory Based

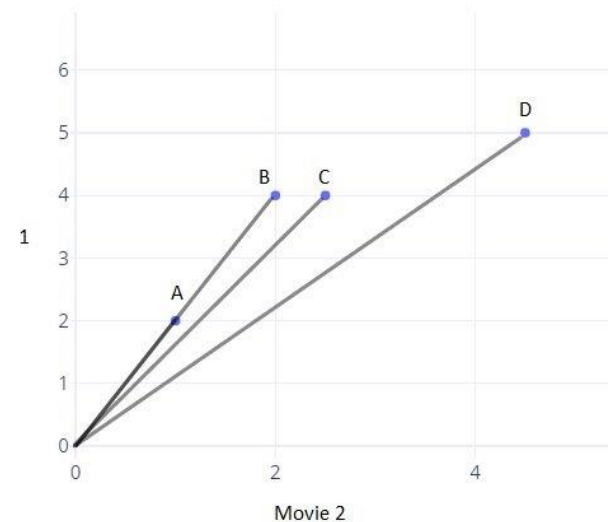
- Tries to find similar users/items
- Steps:
 1. Find similar users/items (using, for example, Cosine similarity)
 2. Compute the missing ratings
- Advantages:
 - Accuracy: Good predictions
 - Flexibility: Easy to update the database
- Disadvantages:
 - Accuracy: May overfit the data
 - Scalability: Stores and uses the entire dataset every time it makes a prediction

Collaborative Filtering Memory Based

- Steps:
 - Find similar users/items (using, for example, Cosine similarity)
 - Compute the missing ratings



	Euclidean distance
(c,a)	2.5
(c,b)	0.5
(c,d)	2.2361



	Cosine distance
(c,a)	0.0045
(c,b)	0.0045
(c,d)	0.0153
(a,b)	0.0

	Movie 1	Movie 2
User A	1.0	2.0
User B	2.0	4.0
User C	2.5	4.0
User D	4.5	5.0

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Collaborative Filtering Memory Based

- **User based:** Given a user X , find the k most similar **users** to user X based on their interactions on the same item, make the recommendation
- **Item based:** Given an user X , get its n most preferred items, find the k most similar **items** to them, make the recommendation

Collaborative Filtering Memory Based User Based



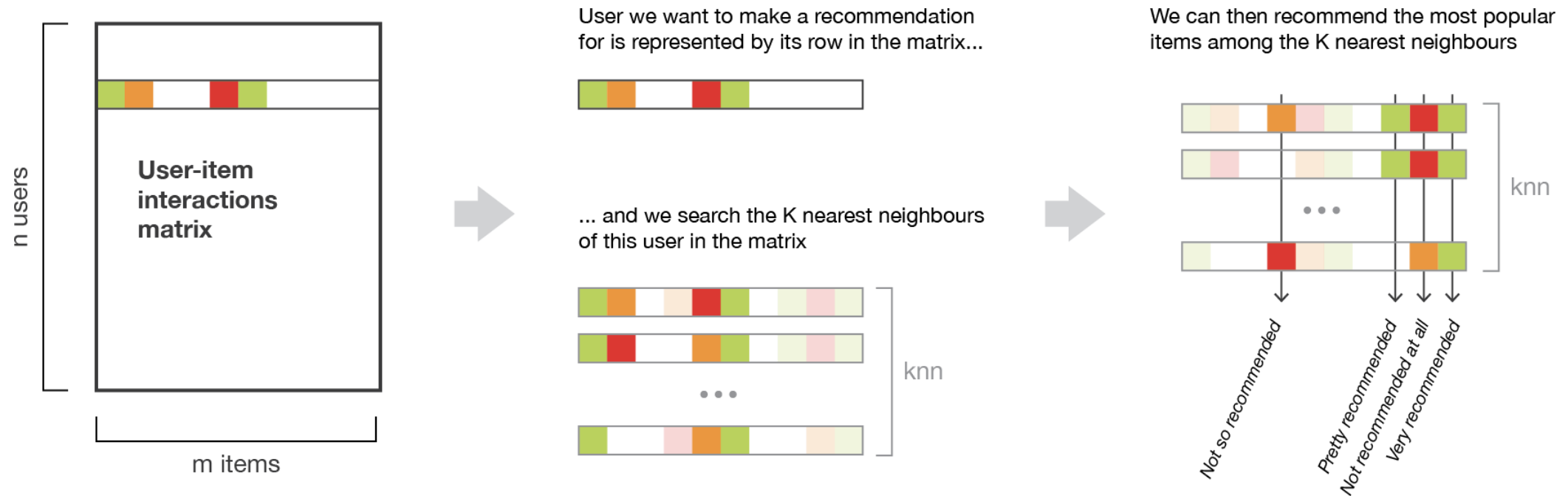
positive interactions



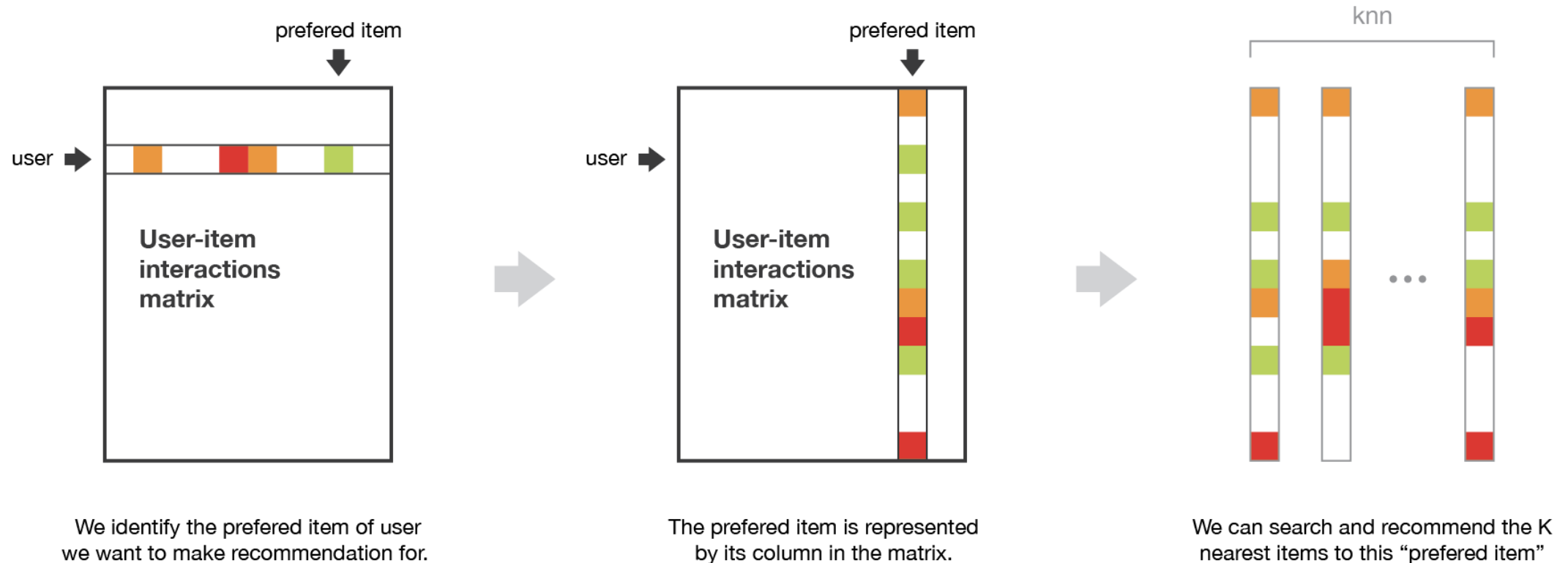
neutral interactions



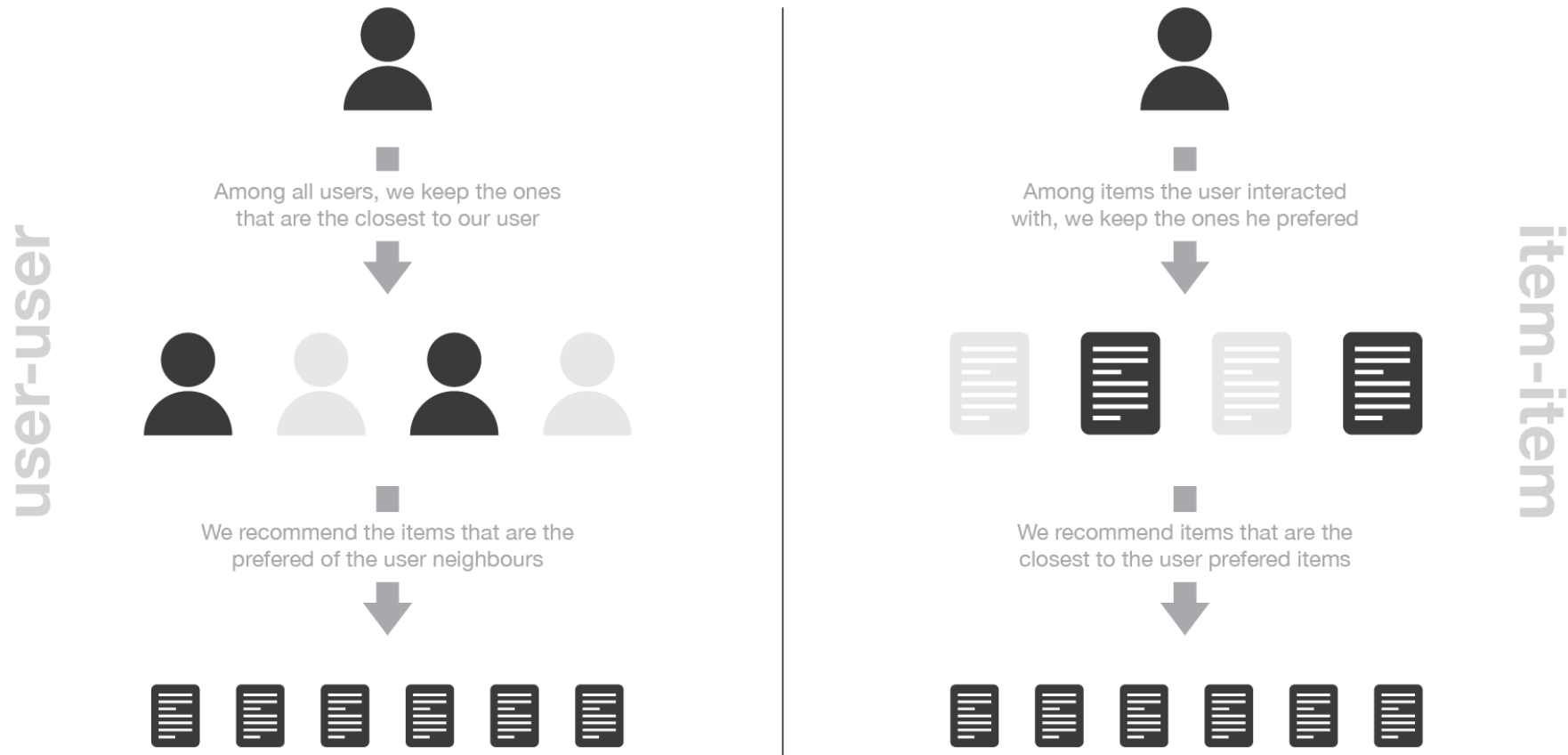
negative interactions



Collaborative Filtering Memory Based Item Based



Collaborative Filtering Memory Based



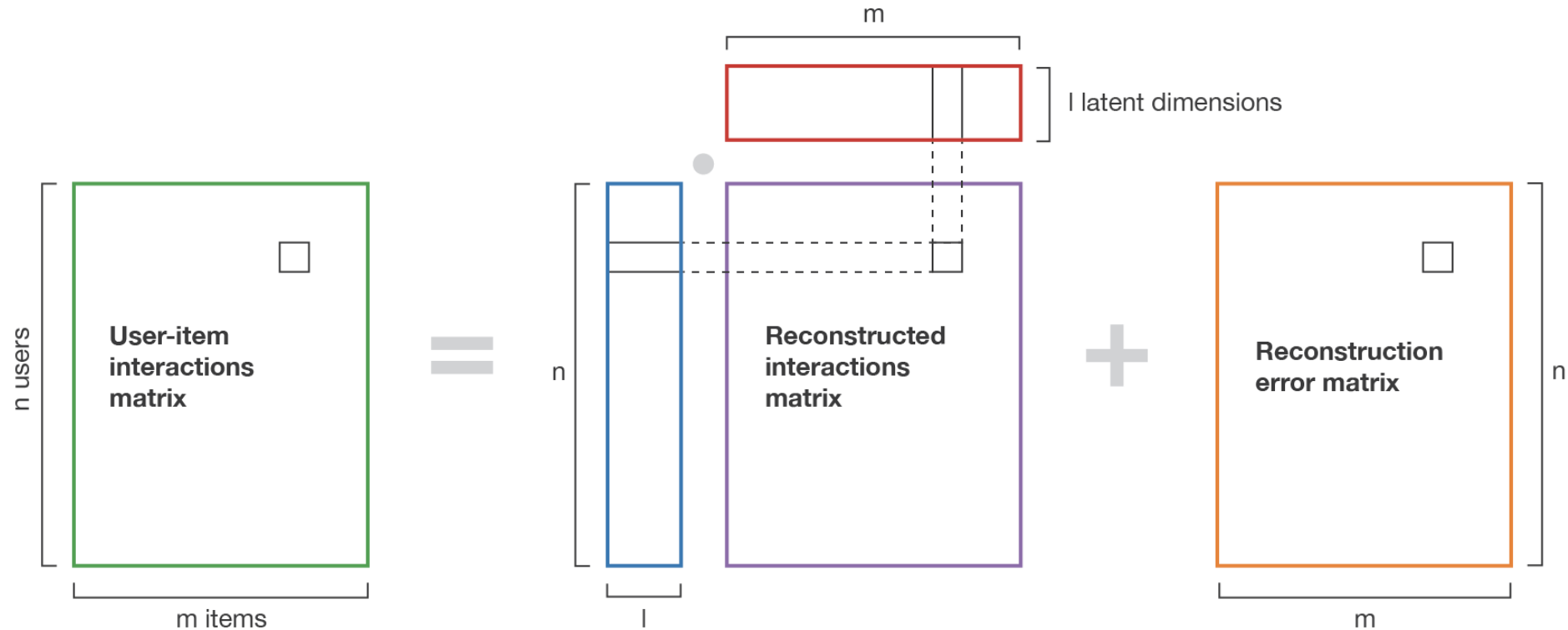
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Collaborative Filtering Model Based

- Builds a machine learning model (uses a latent model)
- Steps:
 1. Build a machine learning algorithm (for example, Singular Value Decomposition)
 2. Compute the missing ratings
- Advantage:
 - Scalability: Does not use the entire dataset
 - Speed: Queries the model and not the whole dataset
 - Avoidance of overfit: As it does not use the entire dataset, it's harder to overfit
- Disadvantages:
 - Inflexibility: Harder to add data
 - Accuracy: Depending on the model used, it may not have high accuracy

Collaborative Filtering Model Based

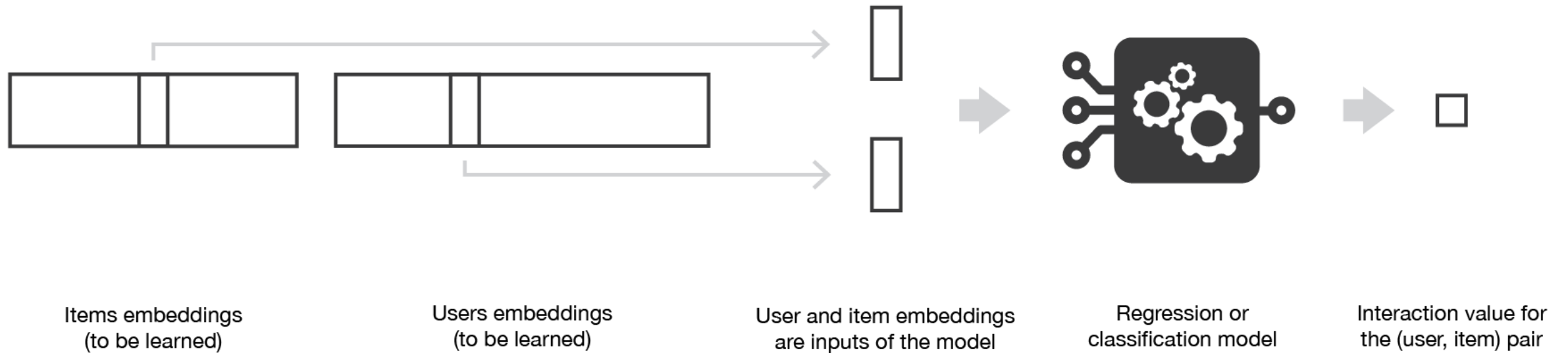


The **user-item interactions matrix** is assumed to be equal to...

... the **dot product** of a **user matrix** and a **transposed item matrix**...

... plus some **reconstruction error**

Collaborative Filtering Model Based



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Metrics based evaluation

- Using train/test split
 - Regression: MAE, MSE, RMSE
 - “Binarize”
 - Classification: Accuracy, precision, recall

Human based evaluation

- Serendipity:
 - Avoid:
 - Star Wars 1,
 - Star Wars 2,
 - Star Wars 3
 - Aim for:
 - Star Wars 1,
 - Star trek into darkness,
 - Indiana Jones and the raiders of the lost ark
- Explainability:
 - “People who liked this item also liked this one”
 - “You liked this item, you may be intereseted in this one”