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# 6.867

# Recommender Systems

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Fall 2016

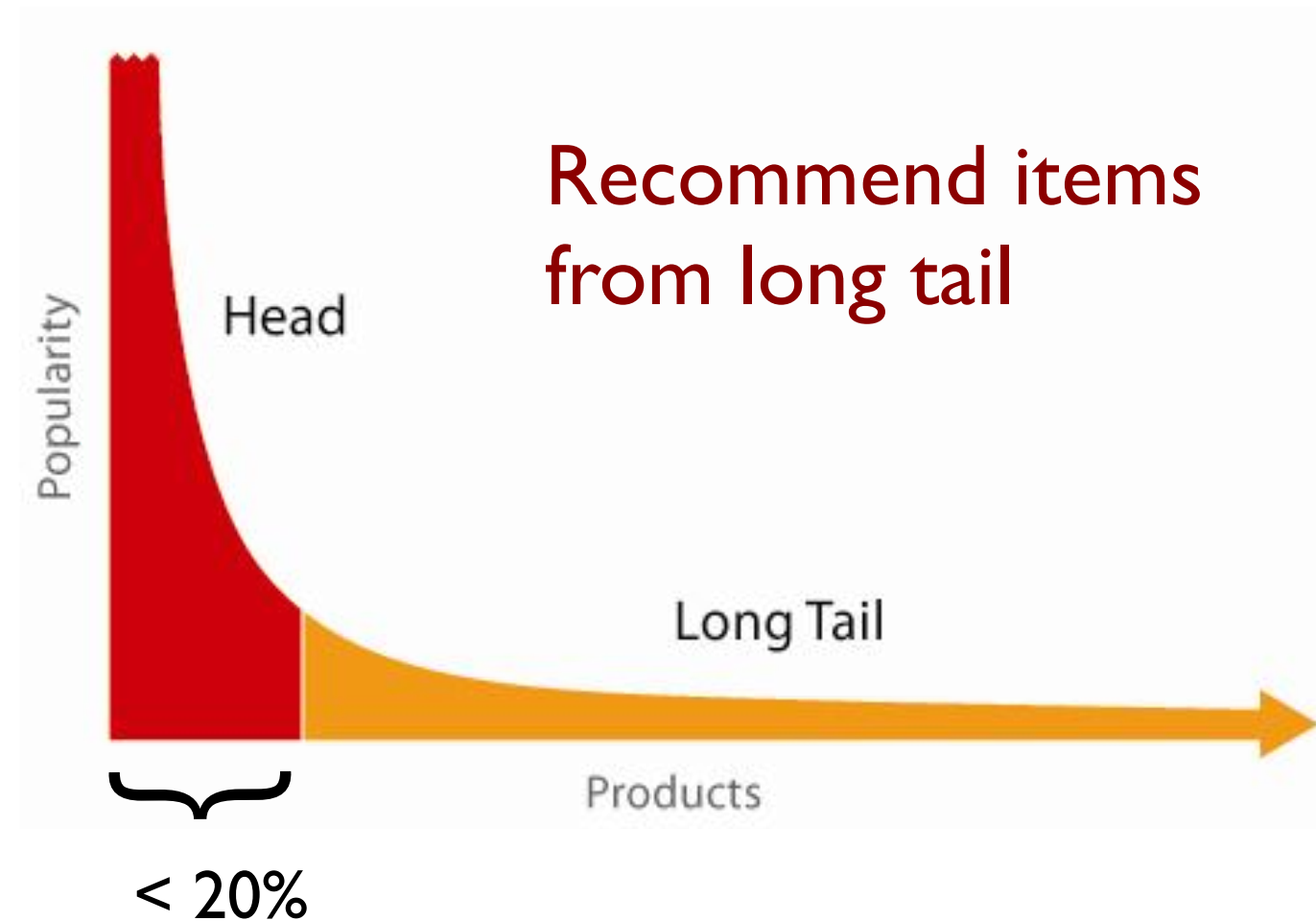
# The Fall of Search

[the “burden of choice” and  
“don’t know what you don’t know”]

You don’t find the content...

...the content finds you!

# The long-tail effect



# NETFLIX

Google

amazon

Alibaba Group  
阿里巴巴集团

goodreads  
Meet your next  
favorite book.

Spotify

You Tube

Linked in

XING

PANDORA

Microsoft

Yandex

criteo  
labs

TARGET

tinder

zalando

Quora

OpenTable



# \$1 million prize

Oct 2006 → Jun 2009



**Aim:** Predict ratings for movies using training data of (user,movie) pairs of ratings (1-5 stars); improve in-house system by  $\geq 10\%$ !

Training data: 100,480,507 ratings that 480,189 users gave to 17,770 movies

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netflix\\_Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netflix_Prize)



## 10th ACM Conference on Recommender Systems

RECSYS 2016 (BOSTON)



## 11th ACM Conference on Recommender Systems

RECSYS 2017 (COMO)

# Two views on recommendations

## Content based

“If you liked this item, you might also like”

## Collaborative filtering

“people who liked this item also liked...”

“people similar to you also liked ....”

## Several other views exist

## Learning to rank, choice models, ...

“ranked list of preferences (like ml better than xyz)...”



# Content based



Features



{ Genre  
Director  
Actors  
Context  
Astrology

**Training data:** (Movies, ratings) for a single user

**Predict:** User's ratings (or like/not-like) for all movies!


More common for text-based products; user models and personalization




# Collaborative filtering

Movies


Users




2		2	4	5	
5		4			1
		5		2	
	1		5		4
		4			2
4	5		1		




2		2	4	5	
5		4			1
		5		2	
	1		5		4
		4			2
4	5		1		




2		2	4	5	
5		4			1
		5		2	
	1		5		4
		4			2
4	5		1		




2		2	4	5	
5		4			1
		5		2	
	1		5		4
		4			2
4	5		1		




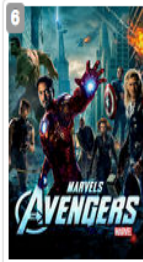
2		2	4	5	
5		4			1
		5		2	
	1		5		4
		4			2
4	5		1		





2		2	4	5	
5		4			1
		5		2	
	1		5		4
		4			2
4	5		1		














Movies represented by how others have rated them: **no features!**

Various ways of now “filling in the matrix”

Image credit: [X.Amatriain, MLSS'14]

# Similarity - sample correlation

$$\text{sim}(a, b) = \frac{\sum_{j \in M(a, b)} (Y_{aj} - \bar{Y}_a)(Y_{bj} - \bar{Y}_b)}{\sqrt{\sum_{j \in M(a, b)} (Y_{aj} - \bar{Y}_a)^2} \sqrt{\sum_{j \in M(a, b)} (Y_{bj} - \bar{Y}_b)^2}}$$

$$\bar{Y}_a = \frac{1}{|M(a, b)|} \sum_{j \in M(a, b)} Y_{aj}$$

$$\text{sim}(a, b) = \frac{\langle \hat{Y}_a, \hat{Y}_b \rangle}{\|\hat{Y}_a\| \cdot \|\hat{Y}_b\|}$$







$$\hat{Y}_a = [Y_{aj} - \bar{Y}_a]_{j \in M(a, b)}$$

# Collaborative filtering via KNN

4 SHERLOCK 5 HOUSE of CARDS 6 MARVELS AVENGERS 7 A NETFLIX ORIGINAL ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT 8 Breaking Bad 9 THE WALKING DEAD

**b**

**a**

	2		2	4	5	
	5		4			1
			5		2	
		1		5		4
			4			2
	4	5		1		

$$\text{sim}(a,b) = 1$$

Image credit: [X.Amatruiain, MLSS'14]

# Collaborative filtering via KNN

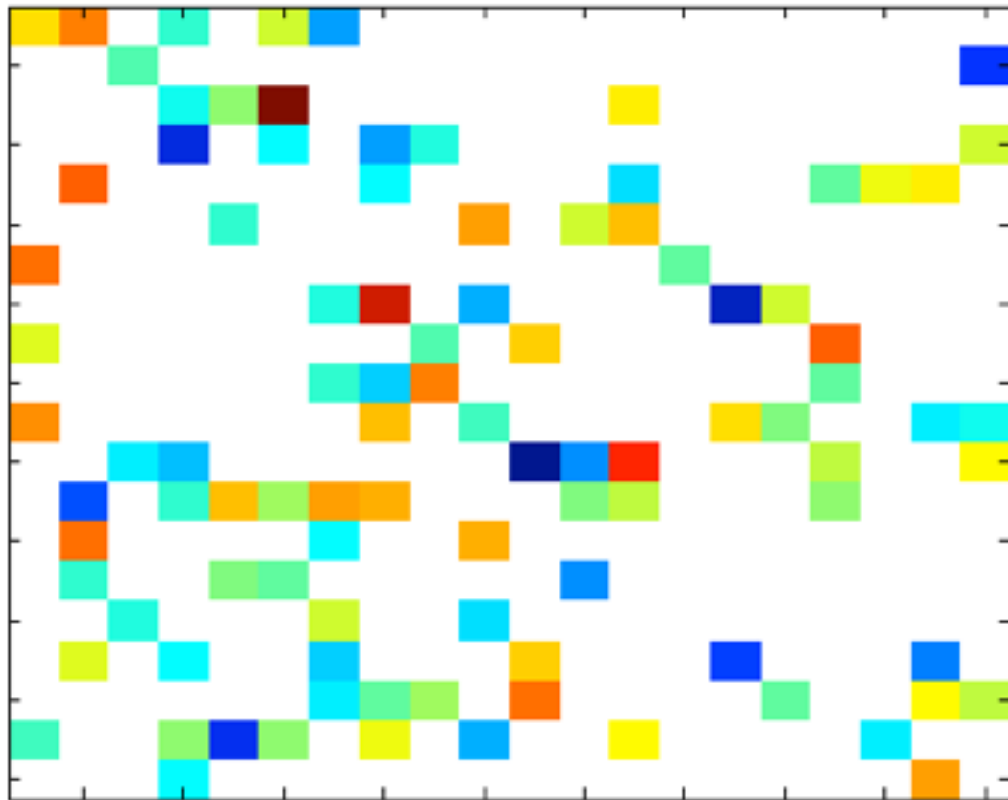
## Strengths

- Conceptually simple
- Easy to implement
- Typically few parameters (just  $K$ )
- Many improvements possible, eg by designing notion of similarity
- Works well for “stereotypical” users

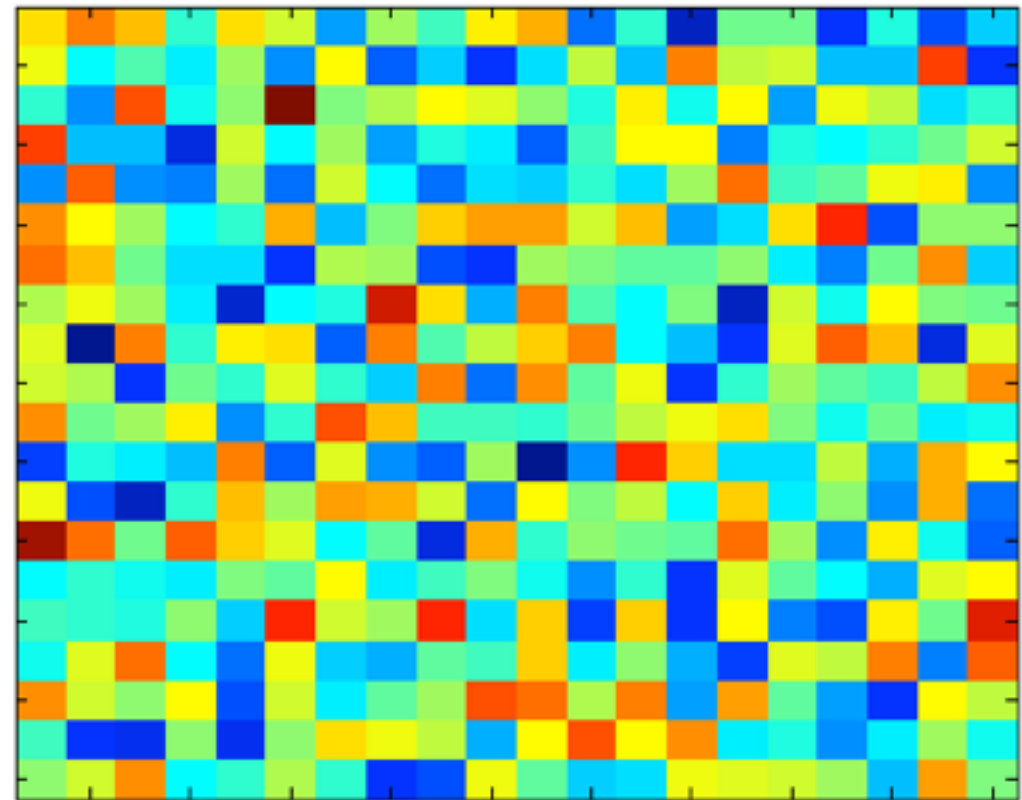
## Weaknesses

- Not good for users with mixed tastes (e.g., when user tastes are similar across subsets but diverge / vary for certain other movies)
- Not so good for “diversity”
- Cold-start problem
- Sparsity difficulties
- Scalability of NN

# Collaborative filtering: Matrix Factorization



$Y$



$X$

# A bad idea: trivial regression

2		2	4	5	
5		4			1
		5		2	
	1		5		4
		4			2
4	5		1		

$Y$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{(a,i) \in M} (Y_{ai} - X_{ai})^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{(a,i) \in M} X_{ai}^2$$

$$\hat{X}_{ai} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+\lambda} Y_{ai}, & (a,i) \in M \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

**Too many parameters!**

# Low-rank matrix factorization

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$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \sum_{(a,i) \in M} (Y_{ai} - X_{ai})^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \text{rank}(X) \leq k. \end{aligned}$$

rank constraint leads to NP-Hard problem  
famous “convex relaxation”

$$\text{rank}(X) \leq k \mapsto (\|X\|_* := \sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_j(X)) \leq k$$



How to solve this problem?



# Low-rank MF: AltMin

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$$\min_{U,V} F(U,V) := \|P_M(Y) - P_M(UV^T)\|_F^2,$$

$$[P_M(X)]_{ai} = \begin{cases} X_{ai} & (a,i) \in M \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

**Observation:** Convex in  $U$  if  $V$  is fixed and vice-versa

**Theorem:** Under some (academic) assumptions, AltMin initialized with SVD converges to global optimum of this nonconvex problem

**Exercise:** Compare with an SGD based algorithm!

# Other topics, perspectives

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Personalization for Google Now (user models)

People Recommendation

Group Recommender Systems

Recommendations within a Social Network

Tensor Factorization

Evaluation of Recommender Systems

Real-time Recommendation of Streamed Data

Interactive Recommender Systems

# Links / References

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## General

<http://www.recsyswiki.com/>

[MLSS 2014: Recommender Systems](#)

see also the “recommended” links on that page ;-)

<http://www.recommenderbook.net/>

high level overview ( a bit dated)

## Software

<https://github.com/geffy/tffm>

factorization machines in TensorFlow

<http://www.librec.net>

Java library with several algorithms