### 40.016 The Analytics Edge

Recommendation systems (Part 2)

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### Outline

- Recommendation systems
- Collaborative filtering
- R implementation

- Personalize the user experience for online applications
- Leverage data on items and customers (e.g., likes, purchase history)
- A key challenge: they must be fast and accurate
- Common underlying analytics: clustering, collaborative and content filtering

**Collaborative filtering:** Recommendations are based on attributes of users. Each user is represented by a vector of items where the i-th entry gives the customer's rating of the i-th item. This vector will typically have many empty entries (only a small fraction of the items is ranked or purchased).

**Content filtering:** Recommendations are made based on attributes of items. Each item is represented by a set of attributes (e.g., genre of movie, keywords, or webpage).

Hybrid: This is a combination of both collaborative and content filtering.

#### Baseline model

Predict the rating based on the item average popularity:

$$b_{ui} = \overline{r}_i$$

### User-based collaborative filtering

#### Based on:

- Identifying users whose ratings are similar to those of the active user, and
- Using their ratings on other items to predict what the active (current) user will like

### User-based collaborative filtering

To measure the similarity between users u and v, we can use the *Pearson* correlation coefficient

$$S_{uv} = \frac{\sum_{i \in I_u \cap I_v} (r_{ui} - \bar{r}_u) (r_{vi} - \bar{r}_v)}{\sqrt{\sum_{i \in I_u \cap I_v} (r_{ui} - \bar{r}_u)^2 \sum_{i \in I_u \cap I_v} (r_{vi} - \bar{r}_v)^2}}$$

### User-based collaborative filtering

To predict the rating, we can use the information on a set of neighbors of user u:

$$p_{ui} = \frac{\sum_{v \in N_u} r_{vi}}{|N_u|}$$

### User-based collaborative filtering

A slightly more sophisticated model:

$$p_{ui} = \frac{\sum_{v \in N_u} S_{uv} r_{vi}}{\sum_{v \in N_u} S_{uv}}$$

### User-based collaborative filtering

A modelling trick, normalization:

$$p_{ui} = \overline{r}_u + \frac{\sum_{v \in N_u} S_{uv} (r_{vi} - \overline{r}_v)}{\sum_{v \in N_u} S_{uv}}$$

### **Assessing performance**

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\sum_{i} \frac{(p_{ui} - r_{ui})^2}{n}}$$

 ${\tt ratings} \ {\tt dataset}$ 

### **Data preparation**

#### Baseline model 1

Baseline model 2

**User-based model** 

**User-based model** 

### References

• Teaching notes.