



华南理工大学

South China University of Technology

The Experiment Report of Machine Learning

SCHOOL: SCHOOL OF SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

SUBJECT: SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

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Recommender System Based on Matrix Decomposition

Abstract—

Reference

Matrixactorization: A Simple Tutorial and Implementation in Python

I. INTRODUCTION

Motivation

1. Explore the construction of recommended system.
2. Understand the principle of matrix decomposition.
3. Be familiar to the use of gradient descent.
4. Construct a recommendation system under small-scale dataset, cultivate engineering ability.

1. Tan, W., Cao, L., & Fong, L. (2016, May). Faster and cheaper: Parallelizing large-scale matrix factorization on gpus. In Proceedings of the 25th ACM International Symposium on High-Performance Parallel and Distributed Computing (pp. 219-230). ACM.
2. Xie, X., Tan, W., Fong, L. L., & Liang, Y. (2017, June). CuMF_SGD: Parallelized Stochastic Gradient Descent for Matrix Factorization on GPUs. In Proceedings of the 26th International Symposium on High-Performance Parallel and Distributed Computing (pp. 79-92). ACM.

II. METHODS AND THEORY

Methods

Using stochastic gradient descent method(SGD)

III. EXPERIMENT

Dataset

1. Utilizing **MovieLens-100k** dataset.
2. $u.data$ —Consisting 10,000 comments from 943 users out of 1682 movies. At least, each user comment 20 videos. Users and movies are numbered consecutively from number 1 respectively. The data is sorted randomly

user id	item id	rating	timestamp
196	242	3	881250949
186	302	3	891717742
22	377	1	878887116
244	51	2	880606923
166	346	1	886397596

3. $u1.base$ / $u1.test$ are train set and validation set respectively, seperated from dataset $u.data$ with proportion of 80% and 20%. It also make sense to train set and validation set from $u1.base$ / $u1.test$ to $u5.base$ / $u5.test$.
4. You can also construct train set and validation set according to your own evaluation method.

Implementation

$\alpha=0.02$, $\beta=0.01$, $k=15$

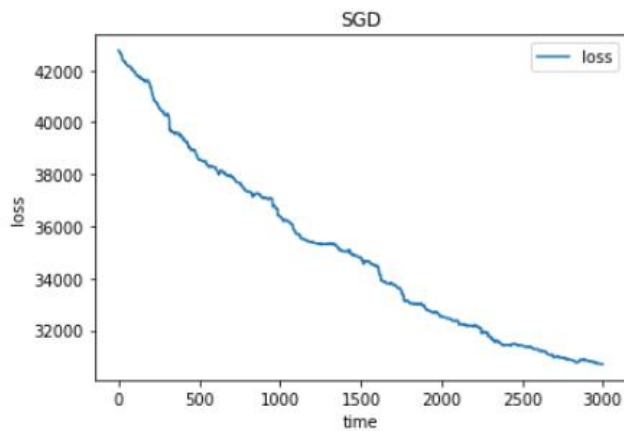
Experiment Step

The experiment code and drawing are both completed on jupyter.

Using stochastic gradient descent method(SGD):

1. Read the data set and divide it (or use $u1.base$ / $u1.test$ to $u5.base$ / $u5.test$ directly). Populate the original scoring matrix against the raw data, and fill 0 for null values.
2. Initialize the user factor matrix and the item (movie) factor matrix , where is the number of potential features.
3. Determine the loss function and hyperparameter learning rate and the penalty factor .
4. Use the stochastic gradient descent method to decompose the sparse user score matrix, get the user factor matrix and item (movie) factor matrix:
 - 4.1 Select a sample from scoring matrix randomly;
 - 4.2 Calculate this sample's loss gradient of specific row(column) of user factor matrix and item factor matrix;
 - 4.3 Use SGD to update the specific row(column) of and ;
 - 4.4 Calculate the on the validation set, comparing with the of the previous iteration to determine if it has converged.
5. Repeat step 4. several times, get a satisfactory user factor matrix and an item factor matrix , **Draw a curve with varying iterations.**
6. The final score prediction matrix is obtained by multiplying the user factor matrix and the transpose of the item factor matrix .

Result



IV.CONCLUSION

Through this experiment, we have a deeper understanding of machine learning, understand the principle of matrix decomposition in the process of exploring the recommendation system, and become more proficient in gradient descent algorithm, and cultivate our own teamwork ability. But there are also shortcomings, our team's practical ability is not strong enough, and the results are not very excellent. In the future of learning and life, we will continue to work hard in the field of machine learning to carry out more in-depth research.