# Building a Board Game Recommender System

JPMorgan Chase Tech Talk

Aaron Huang

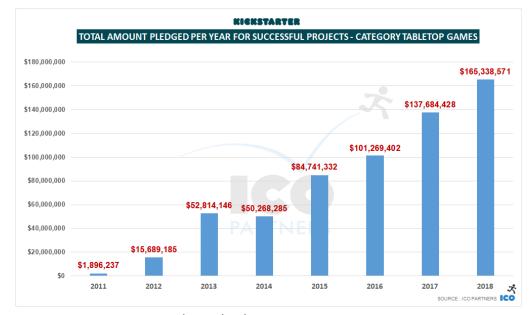
April 17, 2019

### Tabletop games a rapidly growing market

- Tabletop games accounted for over ¼ of all funds (\$608M) raised on Kickstarter in 2018
- Retail sales of tabletop games exceeded \$1.5B in 2017 in North America, \$7.2B worldwide
- Value of board game market forecasted to reach \$12B worldwide by 2023



Hobby Games Category	RETAIL SALES (In Millions)
Collectible Games	\$725
Non-Collectible Miniature Games	\$270
Hobby Board Games	\$345
Hobby Card and Dice Games	\$150
Roleplaying Games	\$55
Total Hobby Games	\$1,545



Source: icopartners.com/2019/01/games-and-crowdfunding-in-2018/

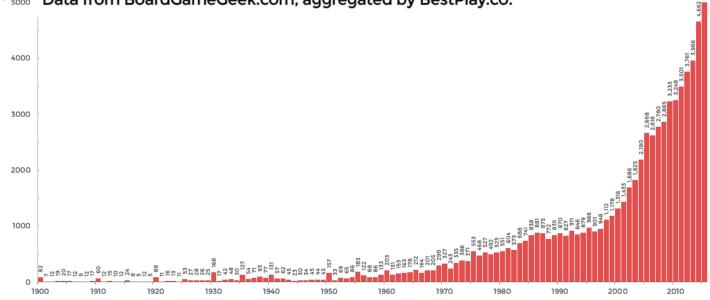
Source: https://icv2.com/articles/news/view/41016/hobby-

games-top-1-5-billion

# Large product selection confusing for consumers

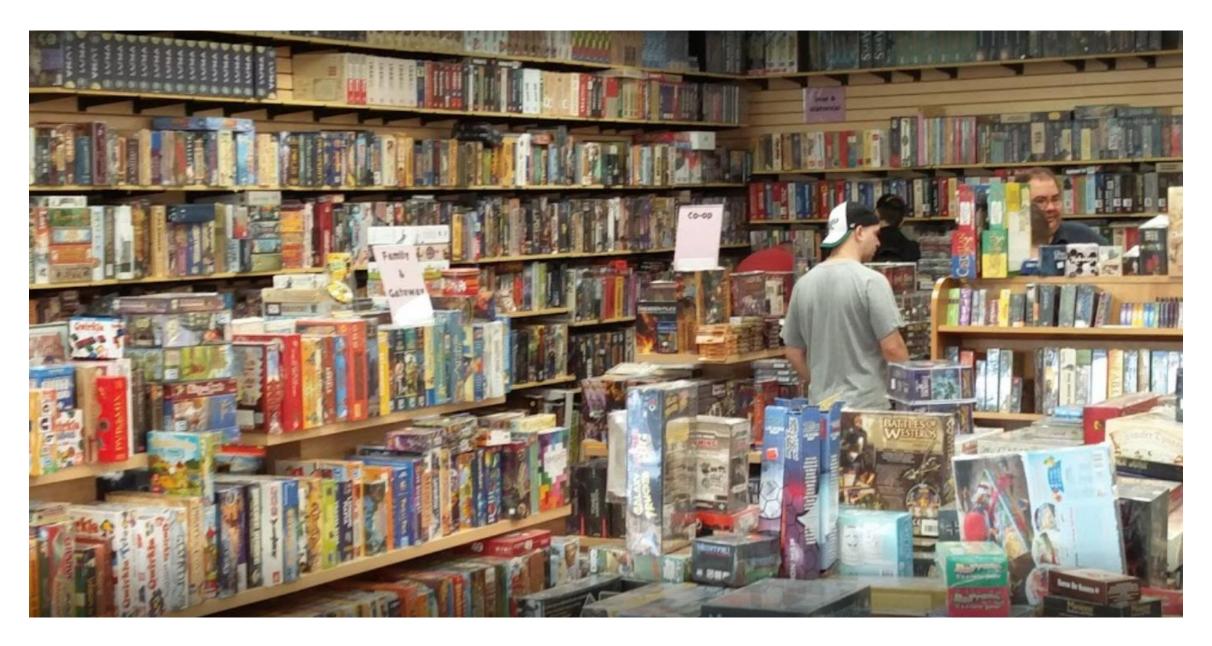
- Over 5,000 games released in 2016 alone
- Over 100,000 results on Amazon...
- Specialty shops typically carry 5,000-10,000 products





Source: https://www.bestplay.co/





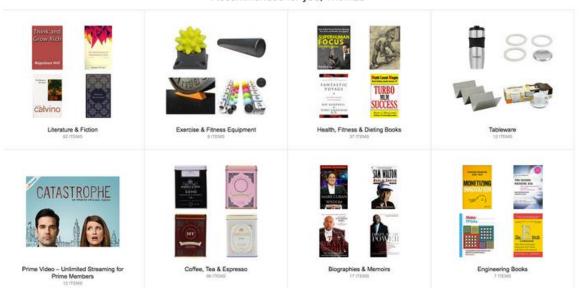
### The need for recommender systems

#### 15,000 titles on Netflix

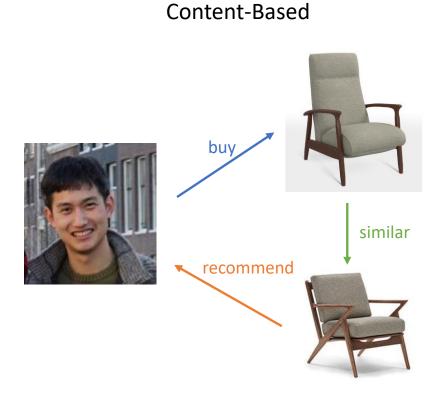


#### 600 million products on Amazon

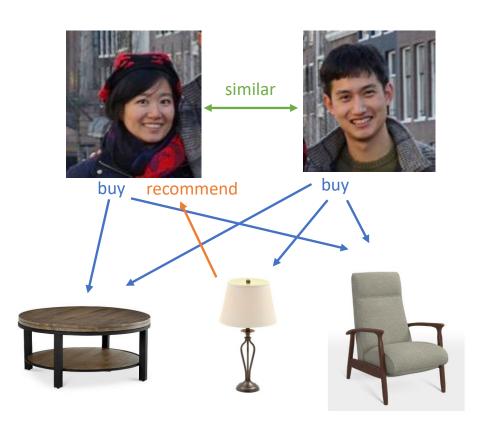
#### Recommended for you, Thomas



### Two common types of recommenders



#### **Collaborative Filtering**

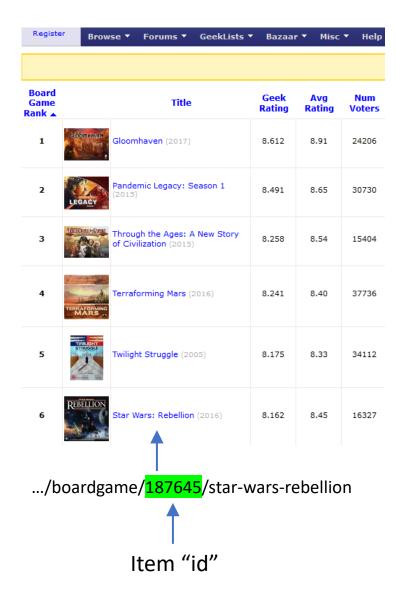


### Gathering data

- BoardGameGeek.com
  - 2 million registered users, 4 million unique visitors per month
  - 100,000 board games in database
  - Public API

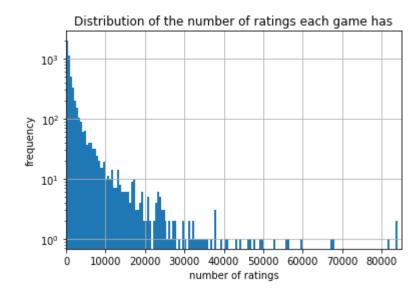
#### Output

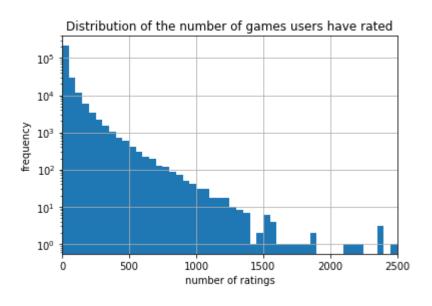




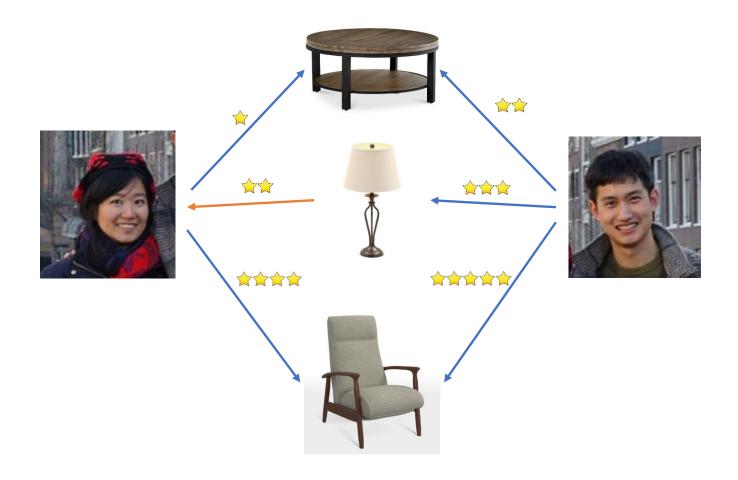
#### Gathering data

- Full data set (bgg-113)
  - Minimum user ratings = 1
  - Minimum item ratings = 100
  - 11.3 million ratings (1-10 scale)
  - 272,553 users
  - 5,077 items
- "Medium" data set (bgg-86)
  - Minimum user ratings = 50
  - Minimum item ratings = 100
  - 8.6 million ratings
  - 58,919 users
  - 4,905 items
- "Small" data set (bgg-26)
  - Minimum user ratings = 300
  - Minimum item ratings = 100
  - 2.6 million ratings
  - 5,387 users
  - 3,827 items

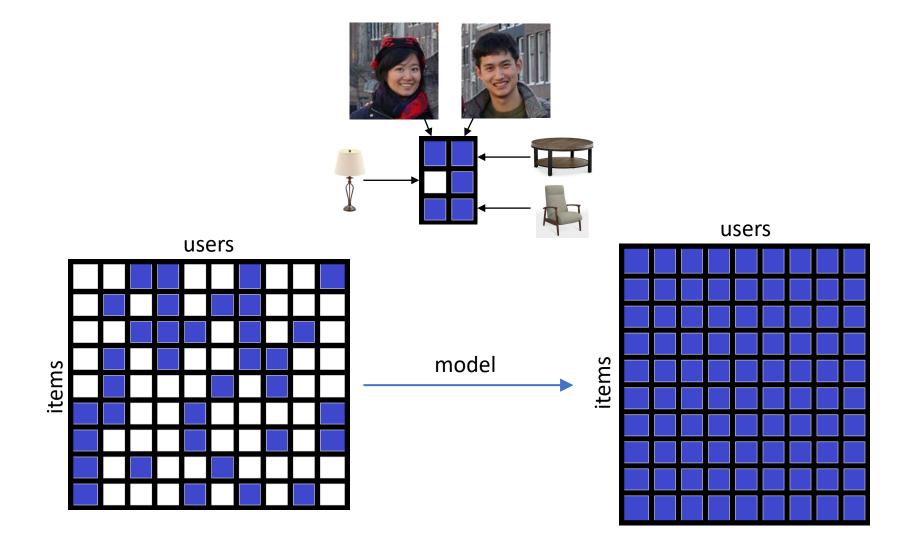




### Collaborative filtering



## Matrix completion problem



### Neighborhood approach

$$s_{u,u'} = \sum_{i} \frac{r_{ui}r_{u'i}}{(\sum_{i} r_{ui}^{2})^{1/2}(\sum_{i} r_{u'i}^{2})^{1/2}} \qquad \hat{r}_{ui} = \frac{\sum_{u'} s_{u,u'}r_{u',i}}{\sum_{i} s_{u,u'}}$$

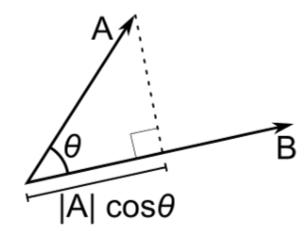
$$\hat{r}_{ui} = \frac{\sum_{u'} s_{u,u'} r_{u',i}}{\sum_{u'} s_{u,u'}}$$

User-user likeness calculated as cosine similarity

Ratings calculated as the average rating given by all users weighted by similarity score

- Validation and testing
  - 70% training, 15% validation, 15% testing
- Error
  - "Masked" RMSE  $mRMSE = \sqrt{mean(r_{ui} - \hat{r}_{ui})_{r_{ui} \neq 0}^{2}}$
- Baseline method
  - Fill all missing values with item mean

Method	Test RMSE (bgg-26)
Baseline	1.368
Neighborhood	1.364

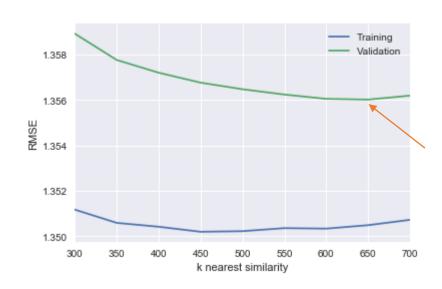


# Considering only the *k* most similar users improves predictions

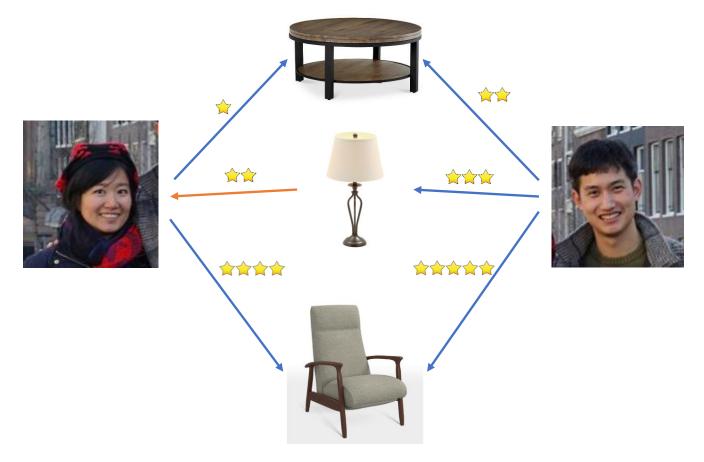
$$s_{u,u'} = \sum_{i} \frac{r_{u}r_{u'i}}{(\sum_{i} r_{ui}^{2})^{1/2}(\sum_{i} r_{u'i}^{2})^{1/2}} \qquad \hat{r}_{ui} = \frac{\sum_{u'} s_{u,u'}r_{u',i}}{\sum_{u'} s_{u,u'}}$$

Similar to neighborhood approach except only *k* most similar users are used for prediction

Method	Test RMSE (bgg-26)
Baseline	1.368
Neighborhood	1.364
Top-k	1.356



### Correcting for rating scale bias per user

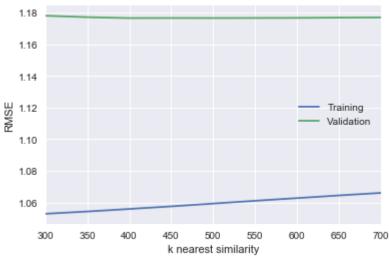


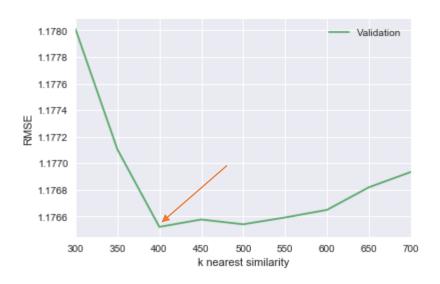
Different users may have similar tastes but have a different interpretation of rating scale values

Centering ratings for each user significantly improves predictions

,				_
$r'_{ui}$	=	$r_{ui}$	_	$r_u$

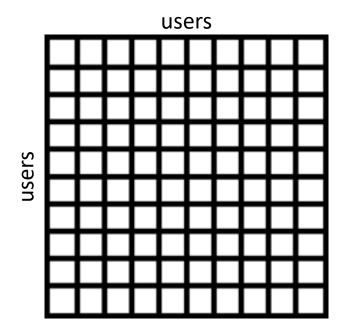
Method	Test RMSE (bgg-26)		
Baseline	1.368		
Neighborhood	1.364		
Top-k	1.356		
Neighborhood, bias subtracted	1.184		
Top-k, bias subtracted	1.178		



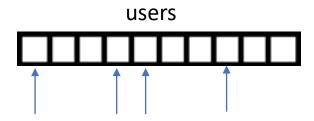


#### Scalability considerations

$$s_{u,u'} = \sum_{i} \frac{r_{ui}r_{u'i}}{(\sum_{i} r_{ui}^{2})^{1/2}(\sum_{i} r_{u'i}^{2})^{1/2}}$$

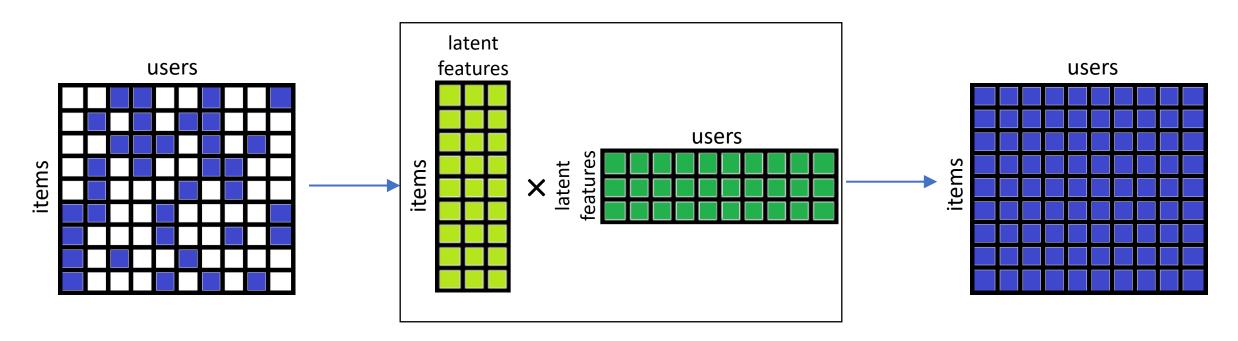


- Typically far more users than items
- Scaling to bgg-86 would result in 58,919 × 58,919 similarity matrix



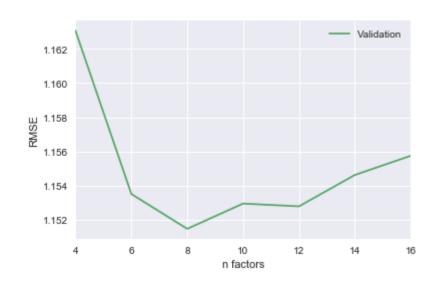
- In practice, only care about k most similar
- k most similar may not be best predictors
- May not need to compare every item
- How can we reduce dimensions to best predictors?

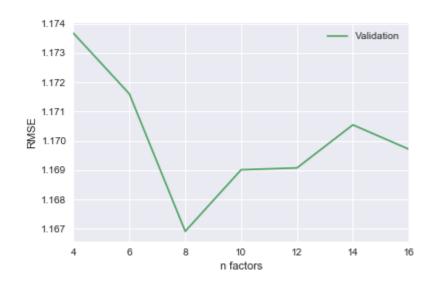
# Dimension reduction with singular-value decomposition



$$\hat{r}_{ui} = \mu + b_u + b_i + q_i^T p_u \ \sum_{r_{ui} \in R_{train}} (r_{ui} - \hat{r}_{ui})^2 + \lambda \left( b_i^2 + b_u^2 + ||q_i||^2 + ||p_u||^2 
ight)$$

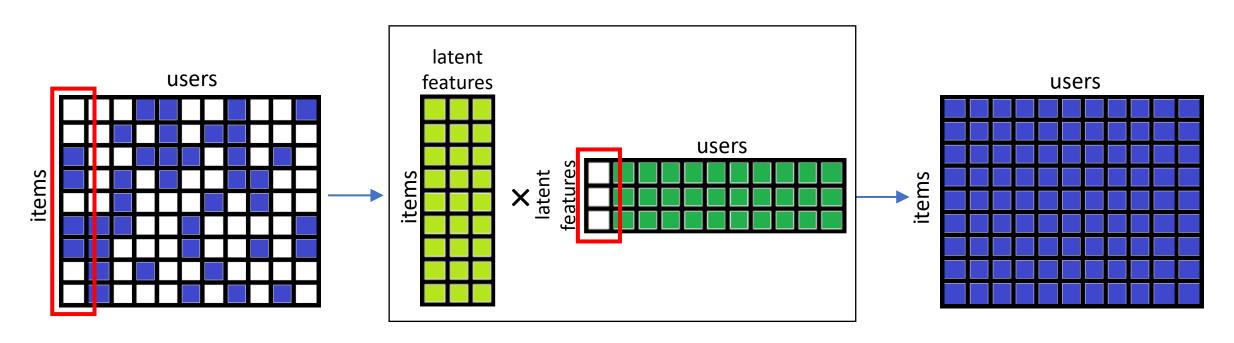
# SVD improves prediction and allows scaling to larger datasets





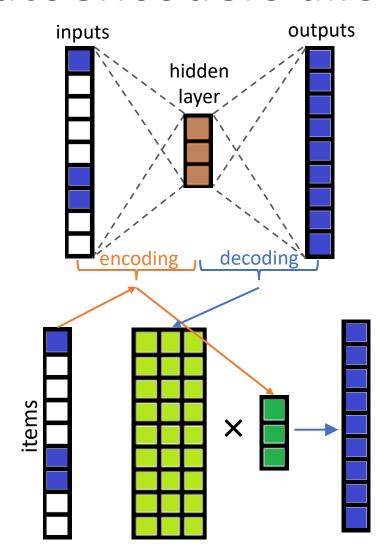
Method	Test RMSE (bgg-26)	Test RMSE (bgg-86)
Baseline	1.368	1.357
Top-k, bias subtracted	1.178	
SVD	1.154	1.167

# SVD does not generalize to new users without additional training



$$\hat{r}_{ui} = \mu + b_u + b_i + q_i^T p_u$$

#### Autoencoders allow for dimension reduction

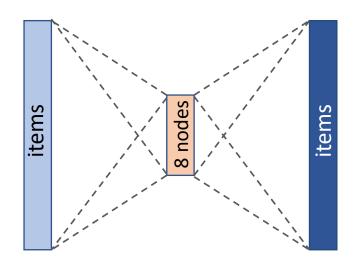


Preprocessing: Bias correction

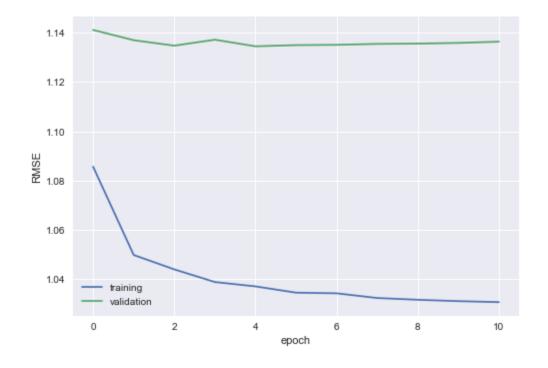
$$r'_{ui} = r_{ui} - \mu - b_i - b_u$$
$$b_i = \overline{r}_i - \mu$$
$$b_u = \overline{r}_u - \mu$$

Assumes enough ratings per user and per item estimate biases

### Shallow autoencoder improves on SVD

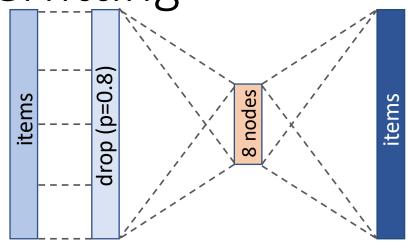


Method	Test RMSE (bgg-86)		
Baseline	1.357		
SVD	1.167		
Shallow AE	1.134		

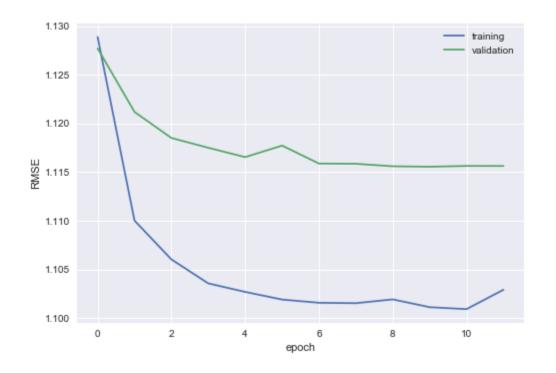


Introducing a dropout layer prevents

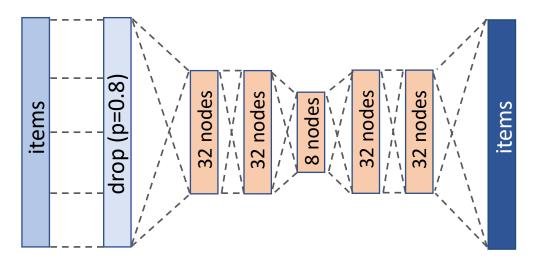
overfitting



Method	Test RMSE (bgg-86)		
Baseline	1.357		
SVD	1.167		
Shallow AE	1.134		
Denoised Shallow AE	1.116		

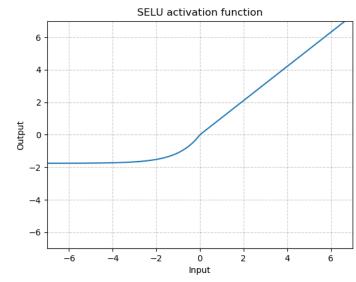


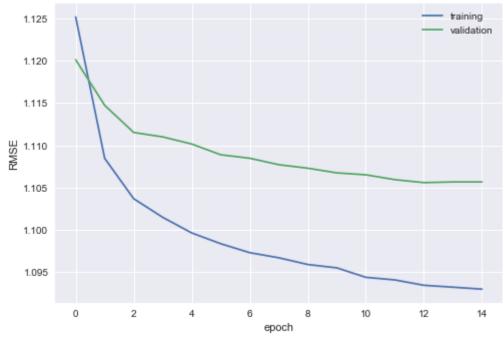
### Deepening the network



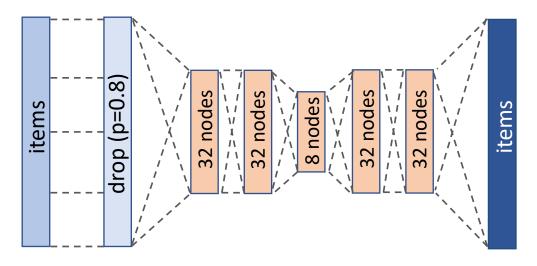
Method	Test RMSE (bgg-86)		
Baseline	1.357		
SVD	1.167		
Shallow AE	1.134		
Denoised Shallow AE	1.116		
Denoised Deep AE	1.106		

$$selu(x) = \lambda \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x > 0 \\ \alpha e^x - \alpha & \text{if } x \leqslant 0 \end{cases}.$$





#### Further considerations



- Optimizing number of layers
- Optimizing number of nodes in each layer
- Incorporating user and item biases directly into model
- Adding content-based information
- Postprocessing

## Examining predictions

#### User with 104 ratings

name	my_pred	average_rating	num_voters	popularity
Too Many Bones: Undertow	9.314951	8.96092	631	2718.5
Here I Stand (500th Anniversary Reprint Edition)	9.118732	8.69876	225	4417.0
1844: Switzerland	9.106171	8.33923	180	4686.0
Axis Empires: Totaler Krieg!	9.041317	8.37052	229	4392.5
1822: The Railways of Great Britain	9.002617	8.50138	182	4669.0
Brass: Birmingham	8.982116	8.63405	4815	516.0
Enemy Action: Ardennes	8.963823	8.67158	297	3973.5
1817	8.911486	8.73544	268	4154.5
Gaia Project	8.909788	8.56949	8593	273.0
Riichi Mahjong	8.837430	8.43058	188	4632.5

	movie_id	prediction	title	genres
0	953	4.868923	It's a Wonderful Life (1946)	Drama
1	668	4.866858	Pather Panchali (1955)	Drama
2	1423	4.859523	Hearts and Minds (1996)	Drama
3	3307	4.834415	City Lights (1931)	Comedy Drama Romance
4	649	4.802675	Cold Fever (Á köldum klaka) (1994)	Comedy Drama
5	669	4.797451	Aparajito (1956)	Drama
6	326	4.784828	To Live (Huozhe) (1994)	Drama
7	3092	4.761148	Chushingura (1962)	Drama
8	3022	4.753003	General, The (1927)	Comedy
9	2351	4.720692	Nights of Cabiria (Le Notti di Cabiria) (1957)	Drama
10	926	4.719633	All About Eve (1950)	Drama

#### Postprocessing

#### Original

gameid	name	my_pred	num_voters	popularity
235802	Too Many Bones: Undertow	9.314951	631	2718.5
242722	Here I Stand (500th Anniversary Reprint Edition)	9.118732	225	4417.0
7935	1844: Switzerland	9.106171	180	4686.0
32989	Axis Empires: Totaler Krieg!	9.041317	229	4392.5
193867	1822: The Railways of Great Britain	9.002617	182	4669.0
224517	Brass: Birmingham	8.982116	4815	516.0
68820	Enemy Action: Ardennes	8.963823	297	3973.5
63170	1817	8.911486	268	4154.5
220308	Gaia Project	8.909788	8593	273.0
108018	Riichi Mahjong	8.837430	188	4632.5

# Filtered by minimum popularity rank $(popularity\ rank) \le 10 * (number\ of\ ratings)$

	name	my_pred	average_rating	num_voters	popularity
	Brass: Birmingham	8.982116	8.63405	4815	516.0
	Gaia Project	8.909788	8.56949	8593	273.0
	Gloomhaven	8.790935	8.91228	23504	60.0
	Vinhos Deluxe Edition	8.729107	8.24893	2519	956.5
	Food Chain Magnate	8.683999	8.18605	9311	256.0
	Spirit Island	8.651888	8.38891	9757	233.0
	Lisboa	8.616892	8.19692	3845	640.0
	Great Western Trail	8.603271	8.28808	18302	95.0
	Brass: Lancashire	8.526196	8.11884	14647	140.0
	Indonesia	8.498173	7.83536	3486	714.0

- Other postprocessing methods:
  - Impression discounting
  - Dithering
  - "Common sense"

#### Final thoughts

- Collaborative filtering effective for recommender systems
- Dimension reduction useful for more accurate modeling and improved scalability
- Deep neural networks capture higher order interactions and allow for additional processing
- Postprocessing necessary to improve recommendation relevance

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