Effects of Foraging in Personalized Content-based Image Recommendation

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Motivation



- Recommender systems depend heavily on learning algorithms which improve with more and better data.
- Personalized image recommendation system usually leverages user feedback which later increases the user visual attention to enhance recommendation.



Figure: What gets your first attention?

 We investigate and explore a personalized image recommendation scenario with the usage of Information
 Foraging Theory to characterize the effects of user attention.

Background



Chen et al. (2017)1:

Attentive Collaborative Filtering (ACF)

- An attention network side-by-side, which capture image segments with comparative importance.
- Introduces item- and component-level attention module in multimedia recommendation.
- These two attention modules learns to score the item preferences.
- Weighted sum to construct the content representation.
- User information is more effective than the items to enhance recommendation.

¹Chen et. al. (2017, August). Attentive collaborative filtering: Multimedia recommendation with item-and component-level attention. In Proceedings of the 40th International ACM SIGIR conference on Research and Development in Information Retrieval (pp. 335-344). ACM.

Our Approach



- Information Foraging Theory (IFT) [Pirolli 1999] to describe information retrieval behaviour which includes:
 - Information seeking: to locate interesting items.
 - Seeking strategies: to drive the users' attention over a specific item.
 - Behavioural effects: The influence on the selection of interesting items.

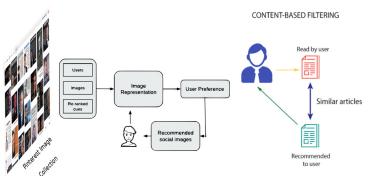


Figure: The schematic architecture of Personalized Image RecSys

Advantages & Contributions



Advantages

IFT for personalized content-based image recommendation

- To illustrate how users' exploit visual bookmarks.
- To help users' in locating valuable items by reinforcing user attention.

Contributions

IFT to investigate a personalized content-based image recommendation system that

- manifests an image search scenario which incorporates users' visual attention to recommended items.
- illustrates the user-dependent aspects observed during foraging intervention across various effects of scent on a recommendation.

Information Foraging Theory



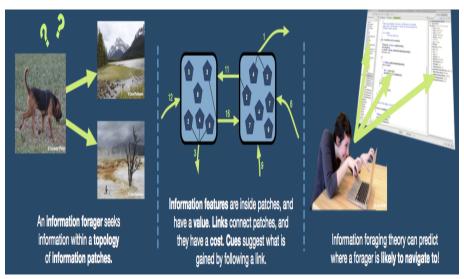


Figure: From left to right: Foraging, Information Patch and Information Scent Source: Irwin Kwan

Foraging Effects



Image
$$(I) = \{I_{p_{i,1}}, I_{p_{i,2}}, ..., I_{p_{i,n}}\}$$

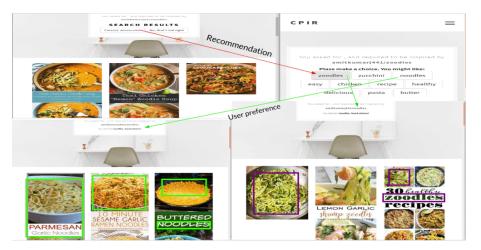


Figure: Personalized Search Recommendation Interface

Experimental Setup





Results

Food Categories	Spaghetti Bolognese		Zoodles	
	User Preferences	IS	User Preferences	IS
R ₁	Bolognese	10	Zoodles	9
R ₂	Spaghetti	7	Zucchini	8
R ₃	Recipe	6	Easy	6
R_4	Sauce	6	Pasta	5
R_5	Easy	3	Chicken	5

Table: Information scent of User Preferences

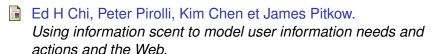
Conclusions & Future Work



- Information scent of an image has user-dependent aspects and users' scent of the same image can differ (For instance; "Bolognese" and "Spaghetti").
- The overall information scent of an image [Loumakis 2011] becomes stronger when adding cues.
- Reinforcing visual attention has a strong information scent [Chi 2001], however, in some situations, the images' scent can exceed the cues' scent.
- Scale-up this study on large datasets by exploring interactions between information scent and cue strength.
- To explore non-classical effects such as order effect (image -> cue Vs cue -> image) during seeking process.

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Peter Pirolli et Stuart Card.

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