Deep Learning: Recommender Systems & Embeddings

```
$ echo "Data Sciences Institute"
```

Outline

- Embeddings
- Dropout Regularization
- Recommender Systems

Embeddings

From Real to Symbolic

- Previously, we have looked at models that deal with real-valued inputs
- This means that the input is already a number, or can be easily converted to a number
- But what if the input is a symbol?

Symbolic variable

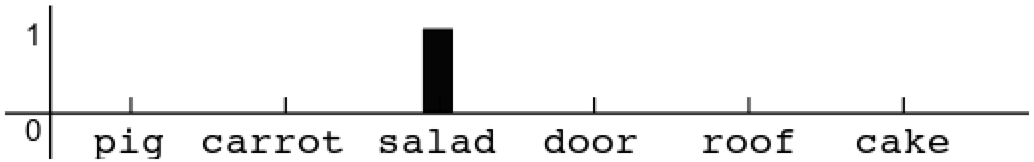
- Text: characters, words, bigrams...
- Recommender Systems: item ids, user ids
- Any categorical descriptor: tags, movie genres, visited URLs, skills on a resume, product categories...

Notation:

Symbol s in vocabulary V

One-hot representation

$$onehot(\text{'salad'}) = [0, 0, 1, \ldots, 0] \in 0, 1^{|V|}$$



- Sparse, discrete, large dimension $|V|$
- Each axis has a meaning
- Symbols are equidistant from each other:

euclidean distance = $\sqrt{2}$

Embedding

$$embedding(\text{'salad'}) = [3.28, -0.45, \ldots 7.11]$$

- Continuous and dense
- Can represent a huge vocabulary in low dimension, typically: $d \in 16, 32, \ldots, 4096$
- Axis have no meaning *a priori*
- Embedding metric can capture semantic distance

Neural Networks compute transformations on continuous vectors

Implementation with Keras

Size of vocabulary $n = |V|$, size of embedding d

```
# input: batch of integers
Embedding(output_dim=d, input_dim=n, input_length=1)
# output: batch of float vectors
```

- Equivalent to one-hot encoding multiplied by a weight matrix $\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$:

$$embedding(x) = onehot(x) . \mathbf{W}$$

- $\mathbf{W}$ is typically **randomly initialized**, then **tuned by backprop**
- $\mathbf{W}$ are trainable parameters of the model

Distance and similarity in Embedding space

Euclidean distance

$$d(x, y) = ||x - y||_2$$

- Simple with good properties
- Dependent on norm (embeddings usually unconstrained)

Cosine similarity

$$cosine(x, y) = \frac{x \cdot y}{||x|| \cdot ||y||}$$

- Angle between points, regardless of norm
- $cosine(x, y) \in (-1, 1)$
- Expected cosine similarity of random pairs of vectors is 0

Visualizing Embeddings

- Visualizing requires a projection in 2 or 3 dimensions
- Objective: visualize which embedded symbols are similar

PCA

- Limited by linear projection, embeddings usually have complex high dimensional structure

t-SNE

Visualizing data using t-SNE, L van der Maaten, G Hinton, *The Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 2008

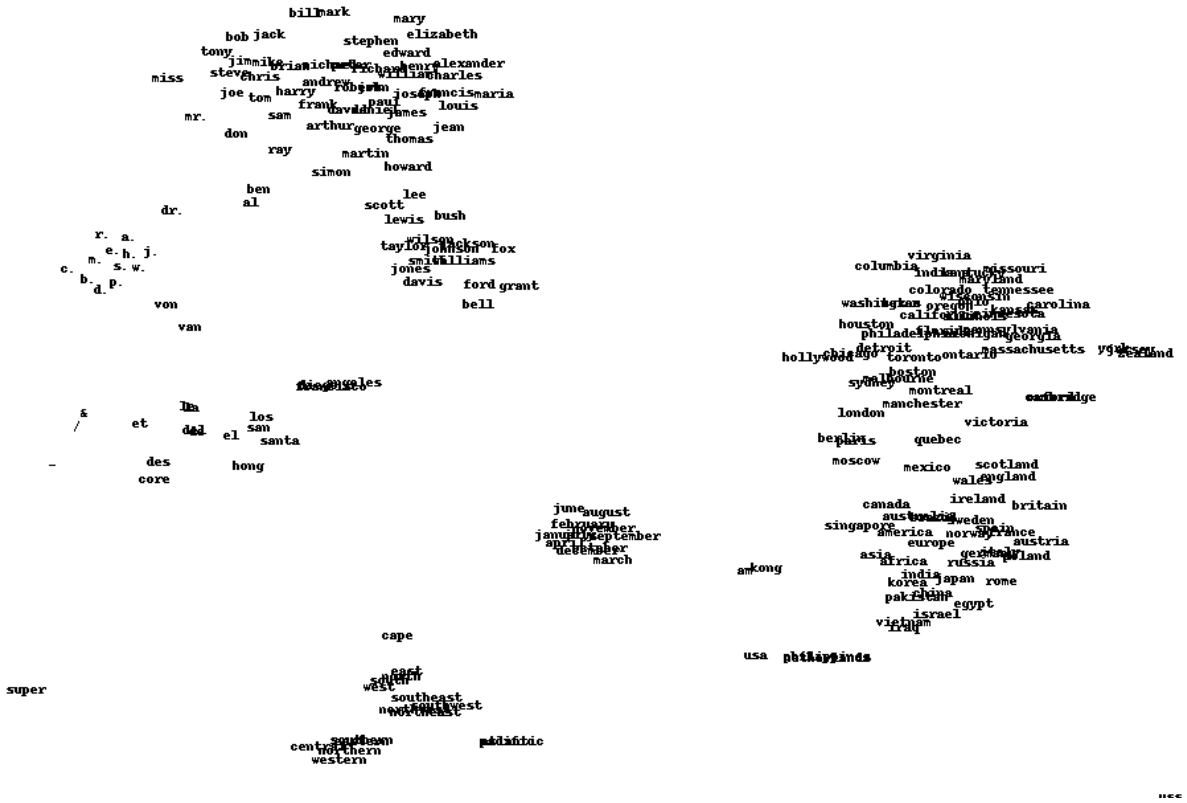
t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding

- Unsupervised, low-dimension, non-linear projection
- Optimized to preserve relative distances between nearest neighbors
- Global layout is not necessarily meaningful

t-SNE projection is non deterministic (depends on initialization)

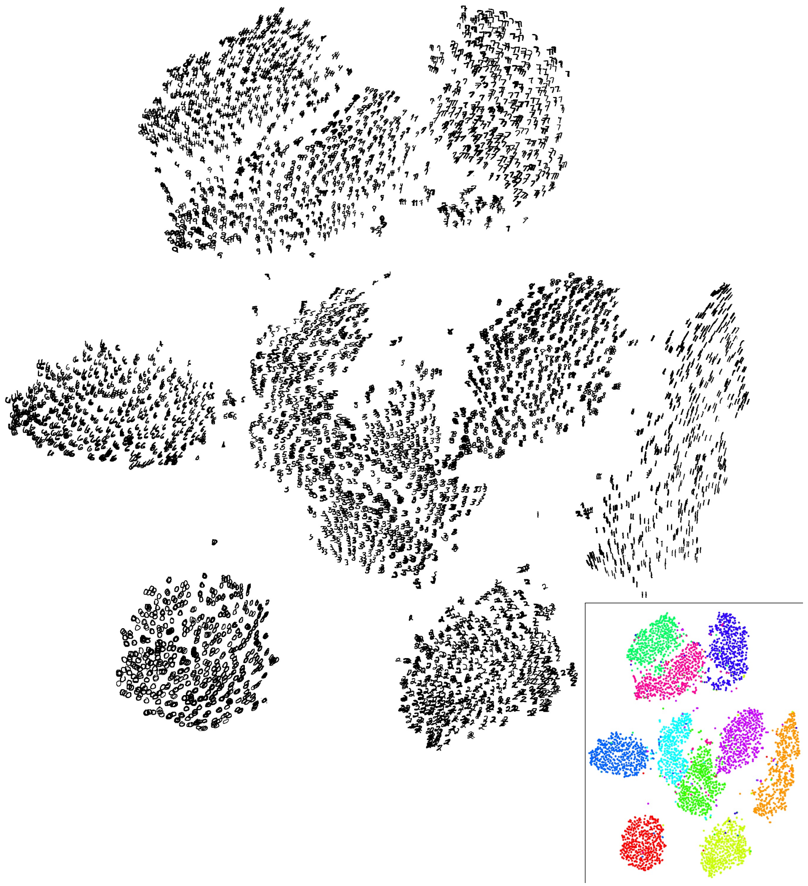
- Critical parameter: perplexity, usually set to 20, 30
- See http://distill.pub/2016/misread-tsne/

Example word vectors



excerpt from work by J. Turian on a model trained by R. Collobert et al. 2008

Visualizing Mnist



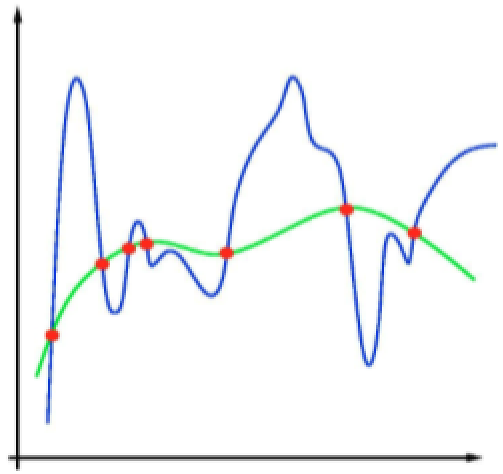
Dropout Regularization

Overfitting

- When we have a large number of parameters, we can fit the training data very well
- In fact, a model with enough parameters can fit any dataset perfectly
- Liken this to memorizing every answer to a test, rather than learning the material
- When this happens, our model's ability to generalize to new data is compromised
- This is called overfitting

Bias - Variance Tradeoff

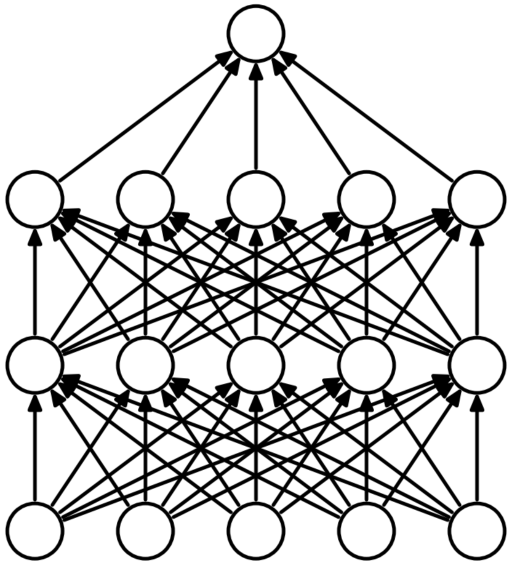
- Overfitting is a symptom of a model that has too much capacity
- A model with a a lot of parameters can fit the training data very well
- We call this a high variance model
- A model with too few parameters can't fit the training data well
- We call this a high bias model - it relies more on the structure of the model than the data



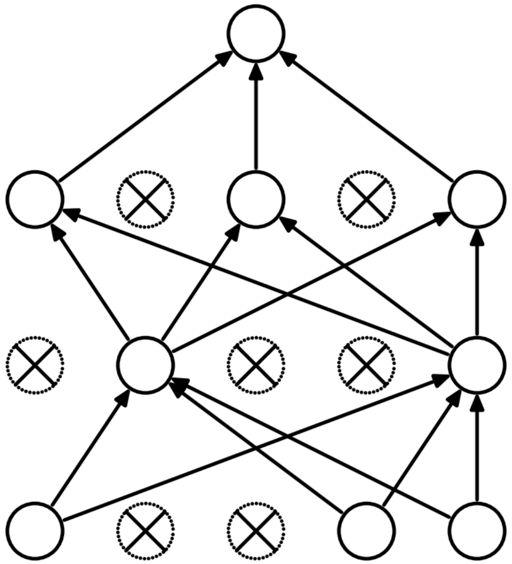
Regularization

- Width of the network
- Depth of the network
- L_2 penalty on weights
- Dropout
  - Randomly set activations to 0 with probability p
  - Typically only enabled at training time

Dropout



(a) Standard Neural Net



(b) After applying dropout.

Dropout: A Simple Way to Prevent Neural Networks from Overfitting, Srivastava et al., *Journal of Machine Learning Research* 2014

Dropout

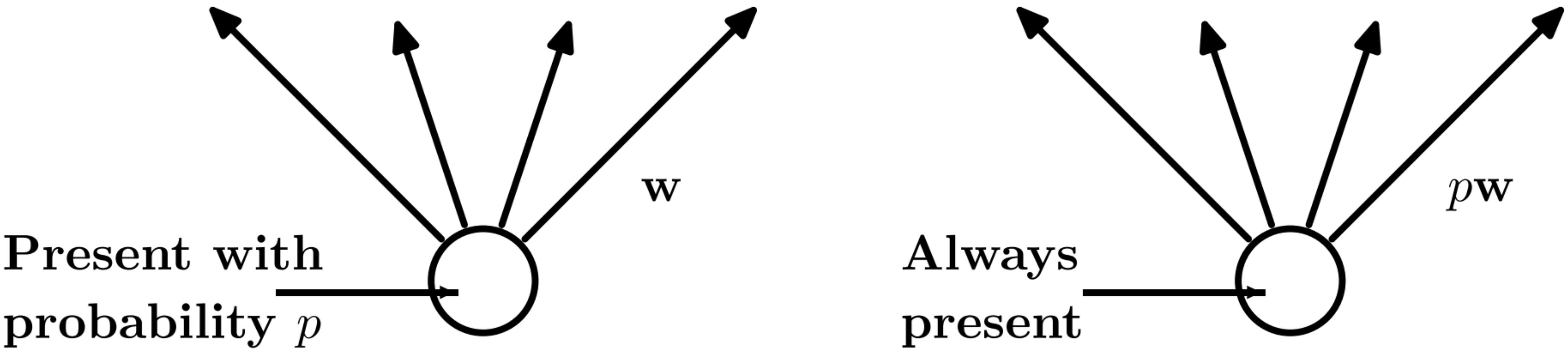
Interpretation

- Reduces the network dependency to individual neurons
- More redundant representation of data

Ensemble interpretation

- Equivalent to training a large ensemble of shared-parameters, binary-masked models
- Each model is only trained on a single data point

Dropout

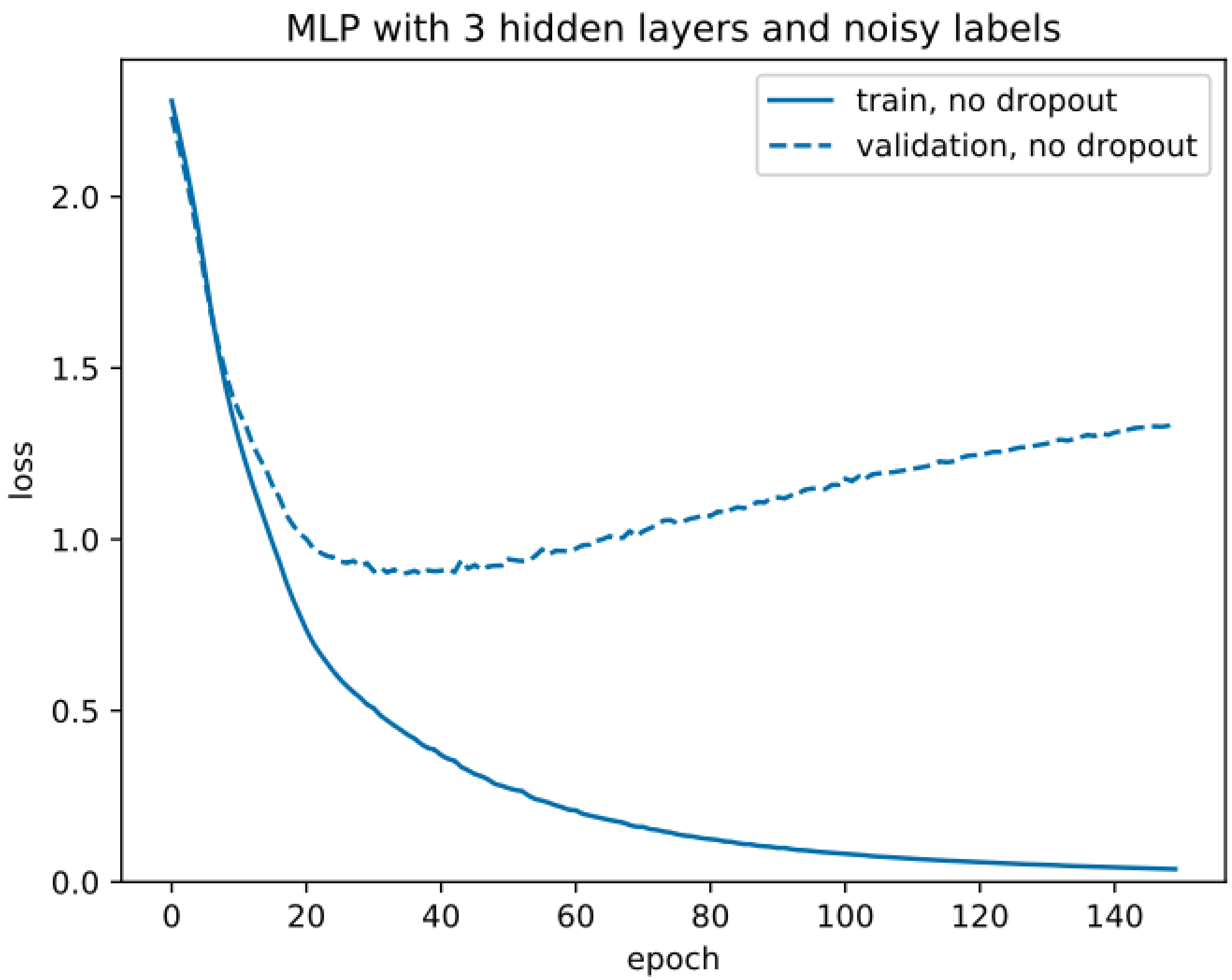


(a) At training time (b) At test time

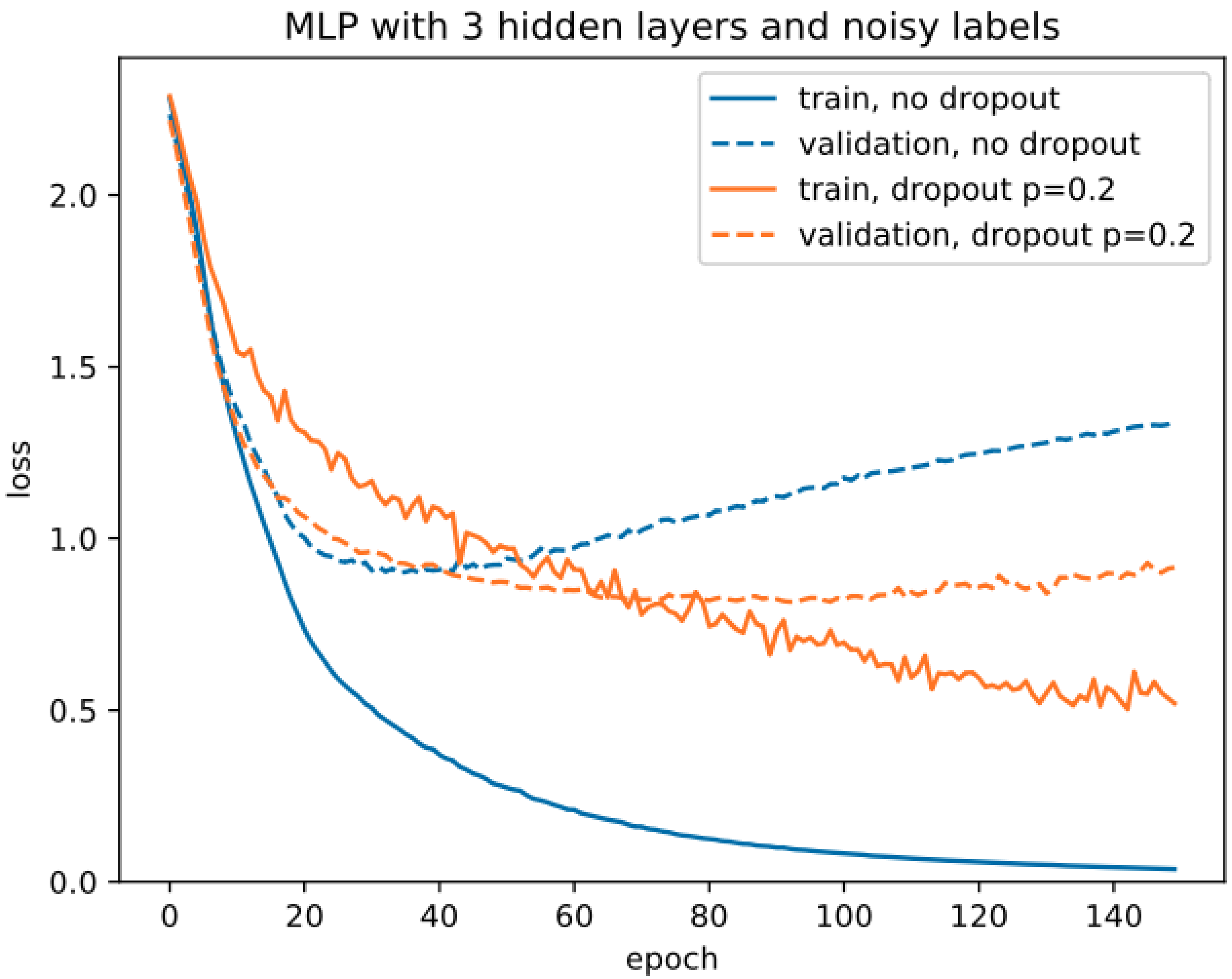
At test time, multiply weights by p to keep same level of activation

Dropout: A Simple Way to Prevent Neural Networks from Overfitting, Srivastava et al., *Journal of Machine Learning Research* 2014

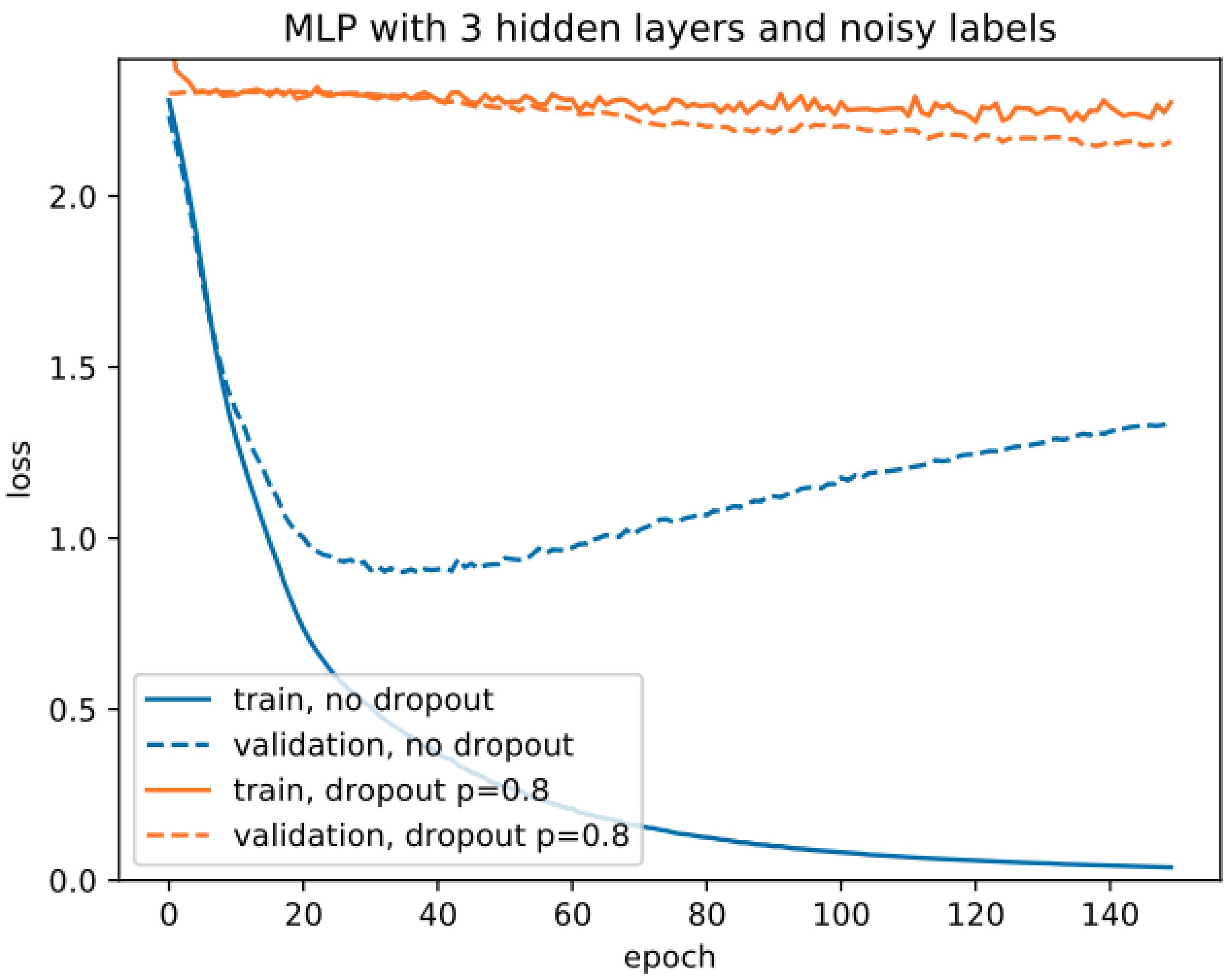
Overfitting Noise



A bit of Dropout



Too much: Underfitting



Implementation with Keras

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(hidden*size, input*shape, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(p=0.5)) # 📍
model.add(Dense(hidden_size, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(p=0.5)) # 📍
model.add(Dense(output_size, activation='softmax'))
```

Recommender Systems

Recommender Systems

Recommend contents and products

Movies on Netflix and YouTube, weekly playlist and related Artists on Spotify, books on Amazon, related apps on app stores, "Who to Follow" on twitter...

- Prioritized social media status updates
- Personalized search engine results
- Personalized ads

RecSys 101

Content-based vs Collaborative Filtering (CF)

Content-based: user metadata (gender, age, location…) and
item metadata (year, genre, director, actors)

Collaborative Filtering: past user/item interactions: stars, plays, likes, clicks

Hybrid systems: CF + metadata to mitigate the cold-start problem

Explicit vs Implicit Feedback

Explicit: positive and negative feedback

- Examples: review stars and votes
- Regression metrics: Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), Mean Absolute Error (MAE)...

Implicit: positive feedback only

- Examples: page views, plays, comments...
- Ranking metrics: ROC AUC, precision at rank, NDCG...

Explicit vs Implicit Feedback

Implicit feedback much more **abundant** than explicit feedback

Explicit feedback does not always reflect **actual user behaviors**

- Self-declared independent movie enthusiast but watch a majority of blockblusters

Implicit feedback can be **negative**

- Page view with very short dwell time
- Click on "next" button

Implicit (and Explicit) feedback distribution **impacted by UI/UX changes**
and the **RecSys deployment** itself.

Ethical Considerations of Recommender Systems

Ethical Considerations

Amplification of existing discriminatory and unfair behaviors / bias

- Example: gender bias in ad clicks (fashion / jobs)
- Using the firstname as a predictive feature

Amplification of the filter bubble and opinion polarization

- Personalization can amplify "people only follow people they agree with"
- Optimizing for "engagement" promotes content that causes strong emotional reaction (and turns normal users into *haters*?)
- RecSys can exploit weaknesses of some users, lead to addiction
- Addicted users clicks over-represented in future training data

Call to action

Designing Ethical Recommender Systems

- Wise modeling choices (e.g. use of "firstname" as feature)
- Conduct internal audits to detect fairness issues: SHAP, Integrated Gradients, fairlearn.org
- Learning representations that enforce fairness?

Transparency

- Educate decision makers and the general public
- How to allow users to assess fairness by themselves?
- How to allow for independent audits while respecting the privacy of users?

Active Area of Research

Next: Lab 3!