



A study on developing a hybrid recommender system for Telecommunication Industry in Sri Lanka

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Research Problem



Background of the Research



- The Telecommunication Industry has become the center for digital growth in Sri Lanka.
- 10.9 million (34 per 100 people) internet users and 30.41 million mobile connections (1499 per 1000 people), equivalent to **141.7% of the total population** [Central Bank, 2020]
- Recommender Systems are quite popular and enhancing the business profits in Retail industries, **but no much related work found in Telecommunication Industry in Sri Lankan context.**
- Telecommunication data are highly asynchronous and significantly different compared to retail and other industries.

Research Problem



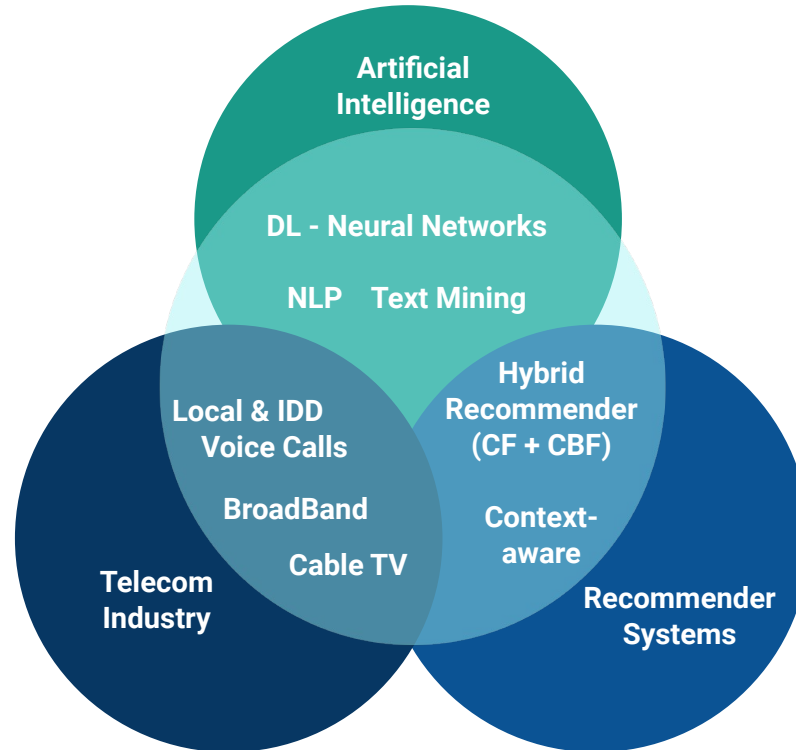
- Due to high availability of telecom service providers and service packages, subscriber churn has increased.
 - Some services may pass unobserved. If they were recommended when needed, subscriber may continue with the career.
 - Loyal subscribers need to be identified and rewarded with cross-selling and up-selling offers.
- A traditional user-interaction based recommender system won't be sufficient to to address this dynamic market and high competition in telecommunication industry,
 - Issues with Collaborative Filtering approach in a dynamic context (cold-start problem etc.)
 - User-service interactions, and demographics content alone won't give accurate recommendations.
 - Awareness of Context (Contextual pre-filtering approach) is critical.

Research Problem



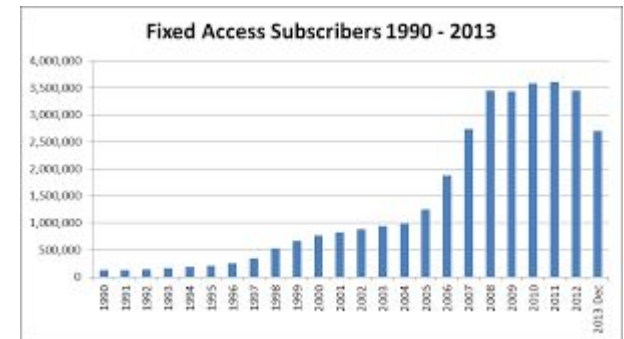
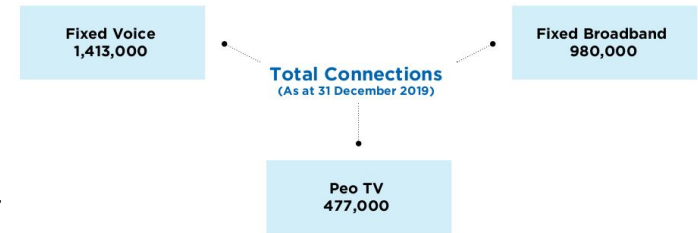
- Recommendation need to be offered to the more beneficial subscriber groups.
 - Subscriber segmentation, identifying and prioritizing target subscriber groups, is crucial for enhancing the business value of recommendations offered.

Research Problem : Scope

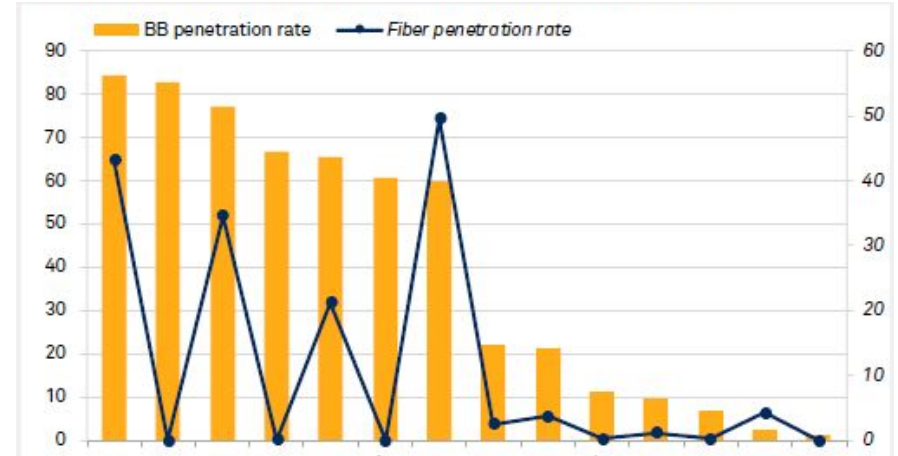


Research Problem : Justification

- Due to high competition, and the huge variety of services available in telecommunication industry, a requirement has arisen from service providers to implement a recommender system to recommend services to its beneficial subscribers to reduce subscriber churn and gain profits.
- There is a dearth of studies done in Sri Lanka in particular telecom sector to implement a recommender system.
- Acquiring new customers has become multiple times more expensive than retaining a customer. [Chen C., 2016]
- According to [Soft et. al., 2017], as telecommunication services continuously providing different choices to the end user, leading some services to pass unobserved even if useful.
- This study fills two gaps (practise gap and empirical gap)



Literature Review



01. Recommender System - theories and applications



| Reference | Related findings and suggestions |
|--|---|
| <p>[Seyednezhad et. al., 2018]</p> <p>A Review on Recommendation Systems: Context-aware to Social-based.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Main four methods: Demographic filtering, content-based filtering, collaborative filtering and hybrid methods• CF: Methods of extracting user interactions for a recommendation: Explicit/ Implicit• CBF: make recommendations based on the description of the items. Three parts: content analyzer, profile learner and filtering component.• CBF techniques: Keyword based vector space model• CF techniques: Cosine similarities, KNN - Neighbourhood approach, latent factor model,• Challenges: cold-start problem, multi armed bandit |

01. Recommender System - theories and applications

| Reference | Related findings and suggestions |
|--|---|
| <p>[Yousef et. al., 2018]</p> <p>A genetic algorithms-based hybrid recommender system of matrix factorization and neighborhood-based techniques,</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hybrid recommenders: Combination of CF, CBF and Contextual information.• Memory based recommenders: Use of User-item rating matrix, depend on past data.• Model based recommenders: generates a model that learns from the information of user-item ratings and recommends new items. |
| <p>[Aggarwal CC, 2016]</p> <p>Ensemble-based and hybrid recommender systems.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hybrid approach: Either CBF-> multi-level CF or CF -> multiclass CBF (user ratings are used as a user feature)• Evaluation methods: Quality of predication validated by MAE (Mean Absolute error), RSME (Root Mean square error) and coverage |

02. Recommender Systems in Telecommunication Industry

| Reference | Related findings and suggestions |
|--|---|
| <p>[Soft et. al., 2017]</p> <p>Recommender System for Telecommunication Industries: A Case of Zambia Telecoms.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Importance of recommendation: lose their revenues because of customers switching from one provider to another in search of cheap affordable high-quality products and services.• Lack of a proper understanding of the both current and future(predictive) customer base, and their(predictive) requirements lead to customer churn and revenue lost.• Context features (independent variables) identified: User activity context, time, location, demographics socio-economic factors, payment patterns, User-item correlation, User satisfaction/opinions (Likert scale)• having a reduced set of items is more important than having one item recommended. |

02. Recommender Systems in Telecommunication Industry

| Reference | Related findings and suggestions |
|--|---|
| <p>[Yu,Jian et. al., 2011]</p> <p>A Recommender System for Telecom Users: Experimental Evaluation of Recommendation Algorithms</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Suggested approach: to collect new customer information, gather similar existing customer data (purchase records, usage history) and to collect replated product data.• The main characteristics of telcom data is here there could be millions of users and relatively few services.• Unlike enterprise applications which are usually invoked synchronously, telecom applications are always invoked asynchronously.• Proposed algorithms: Generic user/ item based/ item-user/ slope one• ItemAverageRecommender: except that estimated preferences are adjusted for the Users' average preference value.• TreeClustering approach |

03. Telecom Big Data Analytics



| Reference | Related findings and suggestions |
|---|---|
| <p>[Bursha et. al., 2019] An Intelligent Data Analysis for Recommendation Systems Using Machine Learning</p> <p>[Chen C., 2016] Use cases and challenges in telecom big data analytics.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• With the advancement and of big data technologies, operators are now able to collect more nearly complete data about a user's experience and behavior.• Challenges: capabilities of uncovering insights from large Volume of datasets, Velocity and Veracity.• Telcom framework contains three horizontal layers – resource, service, and customer, spanning across two vertical perspectives – infrastructure & 'product and operations'.• The telecom data may include, user locations, CRM and call center logs, usage, network performance, subscriber plans, and demography, which may associated with a set of service KPIs (S-KPIs) |

04. Context-awareness for recommender systems

| Reference | Related findings and suggestions |
|---|--|
| <p>[Adomavicius et. al., 2011]</p> <p>Context-Aware Recommender Systems</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Context adds an additional another dimension to the user-item data model of recommender system and can be utilized in different ways during CBF or CF processes.• Representational and interactional context.• Contextual factors to consider: Time context, location, purchasing purpose, factors influencing buying decision etc.• Knowledge of contextual factors in a recommender system: full or partially observable, unobservable.• Contextual pre-filtering: Context is derived and used prior to the modeling to select the suitable 2D recommender (user x context x rating)• Exact context can be too wide or narrow. |

04. Context-awareness for recommender systems



| Reference | Related findings and suggestions |
|---|---|
| <p>[Sundermann et. al., 2019] Using Opinion Mining in Context-Aware Recommender Systems</p> <p>[Bahramian et. al., 2017] A Cold Start Context-Aware Recommender System for Tour Planning Using Artificial Neural Network and Case Based Reasoning</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Context: Physical context, social context, interaction media context and model context.• There are increasing efforts to incorporate the rich information embedded in user's reviews/texts into the recommender systems.• Challenges: difficulty in the acquisition of contextual information. There is a lack of automatic methods for extracting this type of information.• User opinions: overall opinions, aspect opinions• Interest of a user on an item is usually measured by a rating which can be obtained either explicitly or implicitly: Numeric, Ordinal, Binary, Unary. |

05. Deep Learning Recommender Systems



| Reference | Related findings and suggestions |
|--|--|
| [Covington et. al., 2016] Deep Neural Networks for YouTube Recommendations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Embedded features to an extended matrix factorization model, which answers the cold-start problem in collaborative filtering, with more precise and accurate recommendations. Introducing Neural Collaborative Filtering. |
| [Xiangnan et. at., 2017] Neural Collaborative Filtering | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consideration of data: variety, freshness, and noise• Suggest hybrid recommender model with two deep learning models, extended matrix factorization model (with user context as an additional inputs) for Collaborative filtering called as “candidate generation”.• It returns a shortlisted set of recommendations which then filtered out by Content based recommender model to derive the final set of personalized recommendations. |

Research Purpose



The purpose of the research is to implement a hybrid-recommender system, which is aware to the user content, interactions and other contextual factors, and able to provide accurate recommendations for subscribers.

Research Approach: Mixed approach (Qualitative, Quantitative)

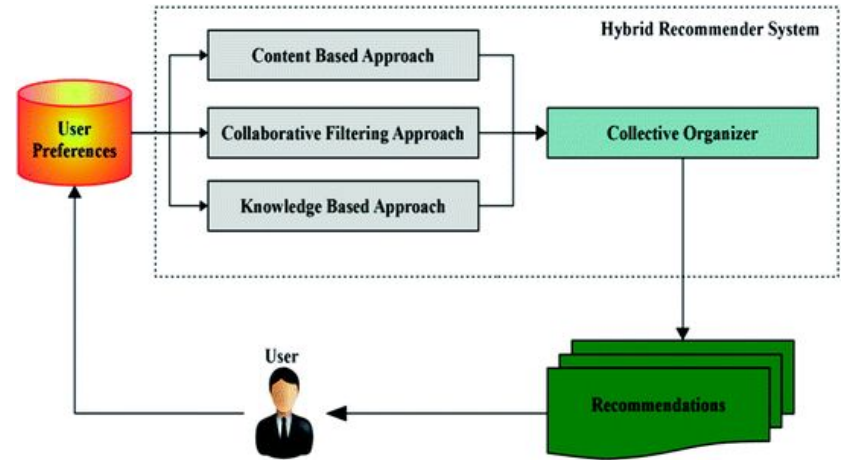


Proposed Solution



Proposed Solution

- Developing a **context-aware hybrid recommender system** to recommend telecommunication services (Voice/ Broadband Internet/ Cable TV) to identified subscriber segments, targeting cross-selling and up-selling.
- Creating subscriber profiles (ex: based on services subscribed, their usage, user demographics, payment pattern, user opinion) as accurate as possible, cluster them and find appropriate relationships to provide next best recommendation.



Proposed Solution

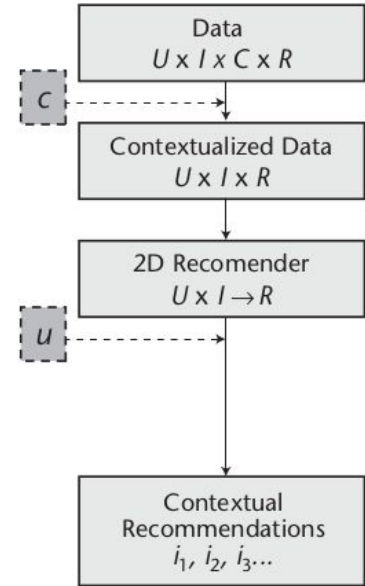
Why Context is important?

- Telecommunication services data and user behaviours are dynamic and asynchronous.
- Considering the User-Service interactions, demographic content won't be enough for accurate predictions.

Contextual pre-filtering:

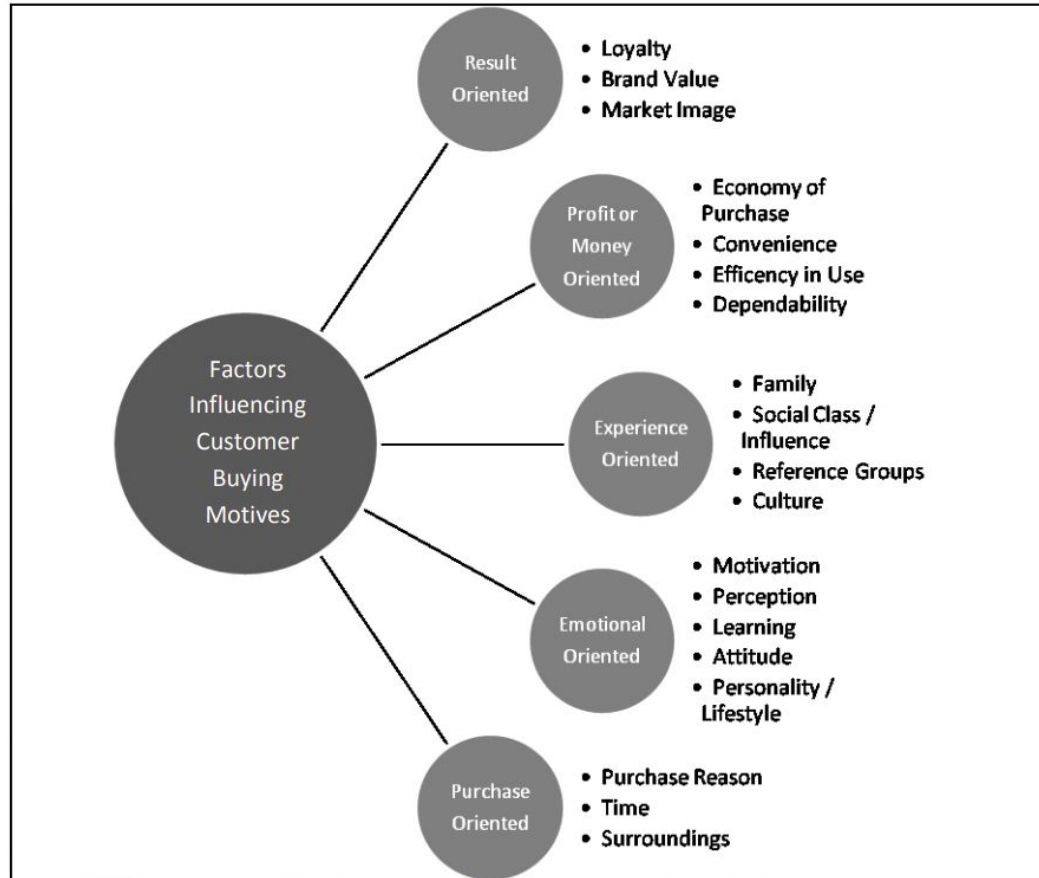
- Contextual features, taken as inputs to the model at the time of training. [Adomavicius et. al., 2011]
- Context considered:
 - Business rules
 - Derived user context (demographics, preference, socio-economic factors etc.)
 - Timeframes/ Locations
 - User reviews and opinions on services (Fault logs/ complaints/ inquiries)
 - Billing and payment patterns
 - Extra service usage (Extra GB, channels and voice minutes)

(a) Contextual Prefiltering



U - User data
I - Interactions

C - Context
R - recommendation



Source: Gitomer J. , 2004, Inside Tuscon Business, Vol. 13 Issue 52, p10-10

Proposed Methodology

- A systematic review of literature will be conducted on building a recommender system for telecommunication Industry.

Stage 1

Data Collection

- **Structured Data**
 - * Service Usage: Ratings
 - * User demographics
 - * conducting a survey
 - * Billing/ payment history
 - * services subscribed
- **Unstructured Data**
 - * CRM logs - inquiries/complaints
 - * Other user reviews

Stage 2

Data Analysis and Feature Engineering

- **Extracting User Profile features**
- **Developing service package catalog**
- **Analysis of unstructured text data using text mining, NLP**
- **Extracting contextual information for pre-filtering**

Stage 3

Development of predictive recommender models

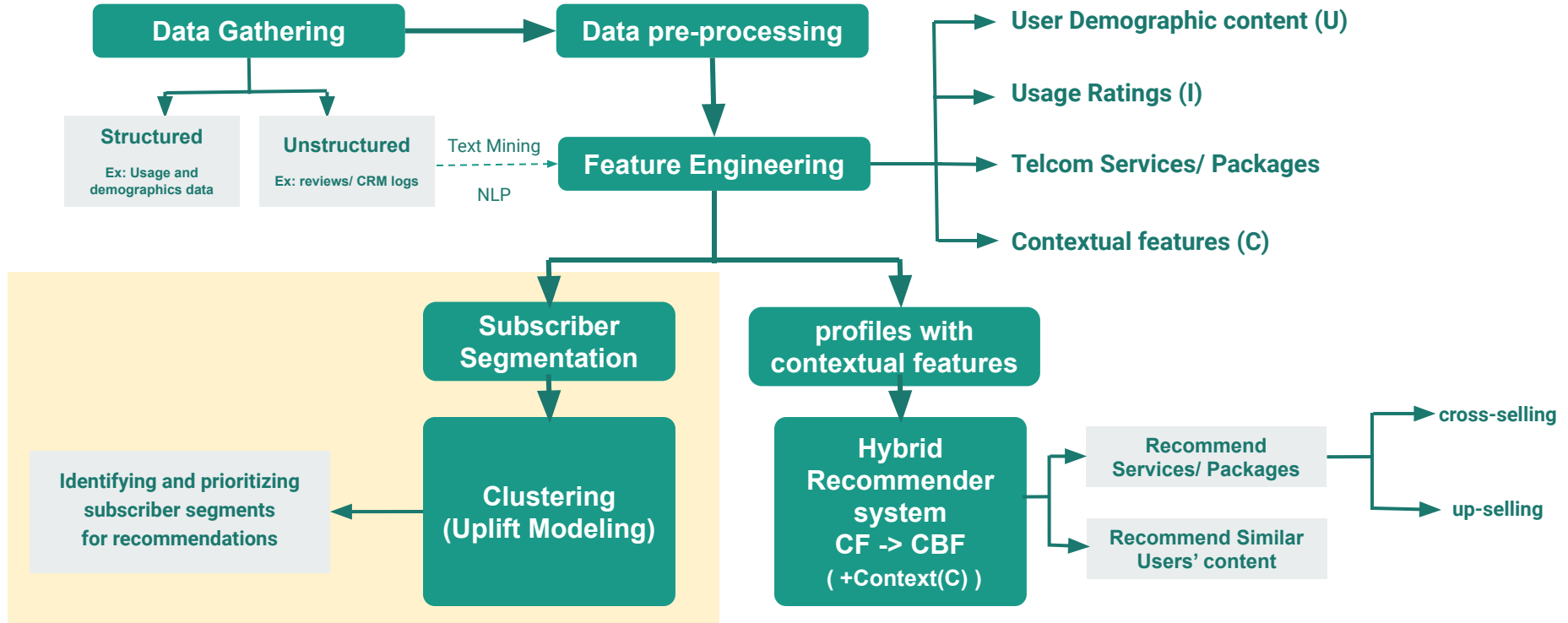
- **Comparing available recommender techniques**
- **Developing hybrid recommender model(s)**

Stage 4

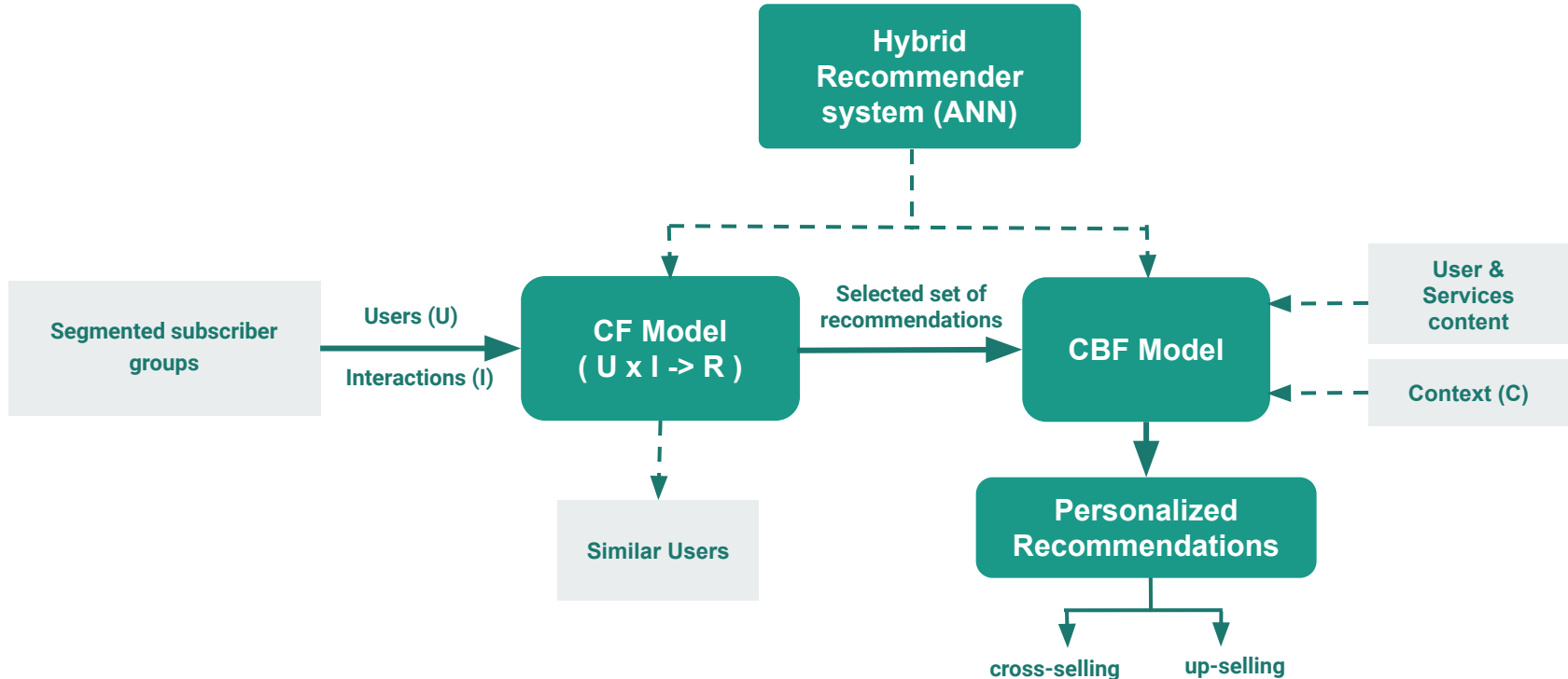
Testing, Validation and Integration as an end-user service

- **Testing and validating the accuracy of predicted results**
- **Integrating predicted results to a web-based system to be consumed by end-users**

Proposed Methodology cont'd.



Proposed Methodology cont'd.



Proposed Solution : Approach



Solution Approach:

- Deductive : Aims to prove existing theories within formulated hypothesis
- Predictive: Provide predicted recommendations on past context

Proposed Technologies:

- Data pre-processing : Python, Pandas, SQL
- Descriptive analysis: Pandas, numpy, seaborn, matplotlib, plotty
 - Text mining and feature extraction: NLP using Python, NLTK, (Gensim, spaCy)
- Predicting recommendations: Deep-Learning- ANN using Python, Tensorflow, Keras
- Uplift Modeling - Python pylift

Progress so far : SLT Project



- Descriptive analysis on service usage datasets (VOICE/BB/PEO TV)
- Analysis on "Product State Changes" dataset
- Building user profile (usage ranks, user location, and interested packages)

To Do:

- Complete user profile up to best accurate level
- Services/ Packages catalog
- Gather and extract contextual data (including opinion mining)
- Implementation of feasible recommender models

Demonstration



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Thank You