Home Depot Competition

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Overview

TASK: Predict the relevance of search results on homedepot.com

In the term project, the purpose is to build an appropriate model using certain methods and tools to predict the relevance of search results and improve the shopping experience of customers.

Method: Because of its relevance continuity, we decide to use regression analysis to deal with this problem.

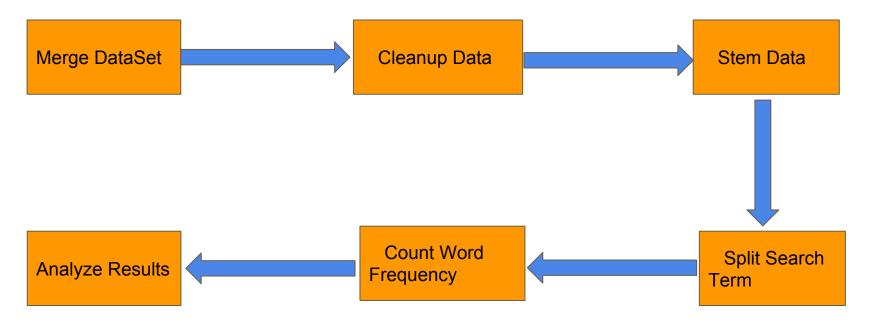
Tools: R

Dataset Description

- •train.csv the training set, contains products, searches, and relevance scores
- •test.csv the test set, contains products and searches. You must predict the relevance for these pairs.
- product_descriptions.csv contains a textdescription of each product.
- •attributes.csv provides extended information about a subset of the products (typically representing detailed technical specifications). Not every product will have attributes.

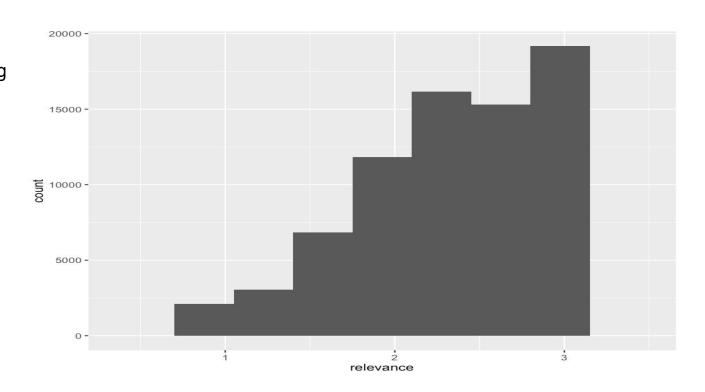
- **product_uid** an id for the products
- •product_title the product title
- product_description the text description of the product (may contain HTML content)
- •search_term the search query
- •material a kind of attributes
- •brand a kind of attributes
- •relevance the average of the relevance ratings for a given id

Data Process



Relevance Distribution

This picture indicates the relevance distribution. We can find out that according to the increase of relevance, the count number continually increase.



Analysis&Conclusion

This is the dataset after data processing

```
train = read.csv('./finalTrain(wordRoot).csv')
  train[1.]
  X.1 nwords n_title n_desc n_brand n_material X product_uid id
                                                                                    product_title
                                                                                                    search term
                                                      100001 2 Simpson Strong-Tie 12-Gauge Angle angle bracket
                                             0 1
  relevance
product_description
1 Not only do angles make joints stronger, they also provide more consistent, straight corners. Simpson Strong-
Tie offers a wide variety of angles in various sizes and thicknesses to handle light-duty jobs or projects wher
e a structural connection is needed. Some can be bent (skewed) to match the project. For outdoor projects or th
ose where moisture is present, use our ZMAX zinc-coated connectors, which provide extra resistance against corr
osion (look for a "Z" at the end of the model number). Versatile connector for various 90 connections and home r
epair projectsStronger than angled nailing or screw fastening aloneHelp ensure joints are consistently straight
and strongDimensions: 3 in. x 3 in. x 1-1/2 in.Made from 12-Gauge steelGalvanized for extra corrosion resistanc
eInstall with 10d common nails or #9 x 1-1/2 in. Strong-Drive SD screws
               Brand
                             Material
 Simpson Strong-Tie Galvanized Steel
```

Analysis&Conclusion

```
> weights <- chi.squared(relevance~., dataset)</pre>
> weights
            attr_importance
nwords
                  0.08322153
n_title
                  0.14742180
n_desc
                  0.10800737
n_brand
                  0.03715768
n_material
                  0.03926718
id
                  0.20753466
search_term
                  0.49586038
```

Analysis&Conclusion

Model1: Generalized Boosted Regression Models

```
#gbm model
gbm_model <- gbm.fit(train.set[,1:5],train.set$relevance,distribution = "gaussian",
test_relevance <- predict(gbm_model,test.set[,1:5],n.trees=600)
test_relevance <- ifelse(test_relevance>3,3,test_relevance)
test_relevance <- ifelse(test_relevance<1,1,test_relevance)
error1 = c(error1,(test_relevance-test.set$relevance)^2)</pre>
```

```
> sqrt(mean(error1))
[1] 0.488607
```

```
Model2: Random forest

RMSE:0.50

#rf model

rf_model <- randomForest(relevance~nwords + n_title + n_desc, data=train.set)

test_relevance <- predict(rf_model,test.set[,2:4])

test_relevance <- ifelse(test_relevance>3,3,test_relevance)

test_relevance <- ifelse(test_relevance<1,1,test_relevance)

error2 = c(error2,(test_relevance-test.set$relevance)^2)</pre>
```

sqrt(mean(error2))

0.4955083

Thanks!