

Sistemas de Recomendação



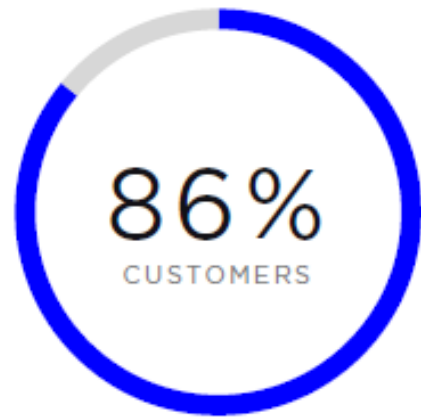
Motivações e Aplicações

- “Os SR provaram ser uma ótima abordagem para lidar com o problema de sobrecarga de informações citado” (RICCI; ROKACH; SHAPIRA, 2011)
- “1/3 dos consumidores que notam as recomendações acabam comprando algo baseado nelas” (GROSSMAN, 2013)
- SRs são sistemas complexos
- Informações sobre itens x usuários

Motivações e Aplicações

- Motivos para implantar um SR
 - Aumentar o número de itens vendidos
 - Vender itens mais diversificados
 - Aumentar a satisfação dos usuários
 - Aumentar a fidelidade dos usuários
 - Melhorar o gerenciamento dos itens
- SRs estão sujeitos à falhas
 - Racismo?
- Problema está na consistência dos dados!

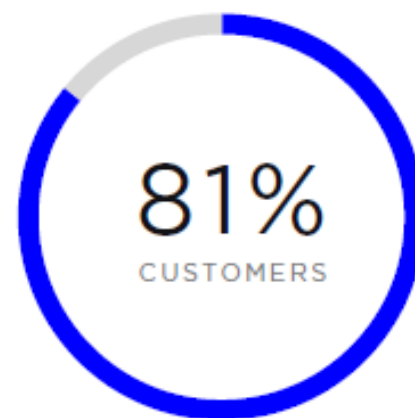
Research proves that consumer experience does matter



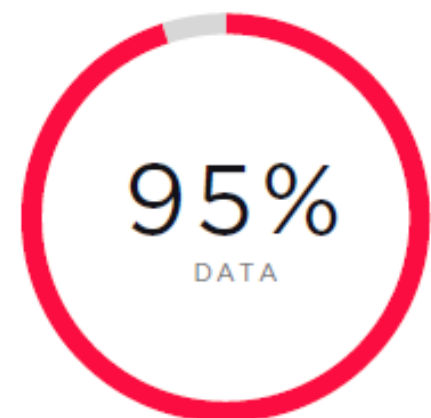
SAID THAT
PERSONALIZATION HAS HAD
SOME IMPACT ON
PURCHASING DECISION



IS SPENT ON PRODUCT
DISCOVERY & RESEARCH
ONLINE BY 50% CUSTOMERS



DEMAND IMPROVED
RESPONSE TIME



WITHIN ORGANIZATION
REMAINS UNTAPPED

Source : <http://www.nextopia.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/personalization-ecommerce-Infographic.png>
<https://blog.hubspot.com/blog/tabid/6307/bid/23996/Half-of-Shoppers-Spend-75-of-Time-Conducting-Online-Research-Data.aspx>
<http://possible.mindtree.com/rs/574-LHH-431/images/Mindtree%20Shopper%20Survey%20Report.pdf>
<http://www.getelastic.com/using-big-data-for-big-personalization-Infographic/>

Métricas

- Identificar o melhor algoritmo de recomendação é um desafio
 - Discordância sobre os atributos e métricas
- Problemas ao avaliar os algoritmos:
 - Algoritmos dependem do conjunto de dados
 - Objetivos da avaliação podem variar

Algoritmos

- Utilizam como base informações e atributos de usuários e itens para recomendar que estão disponíveis no sistema. Estes são os principais componentes avaliados com base em diferentes critérios, cada qual com sua abordagem.



Netflix: Sistema de Recomendação

- Sistema de Recomendação Netflix
 - Tudo se torna uma recomendação!
 - Recomendações arranjadas em grupos colocados em linhas, e cada coluna é um item do grupo.

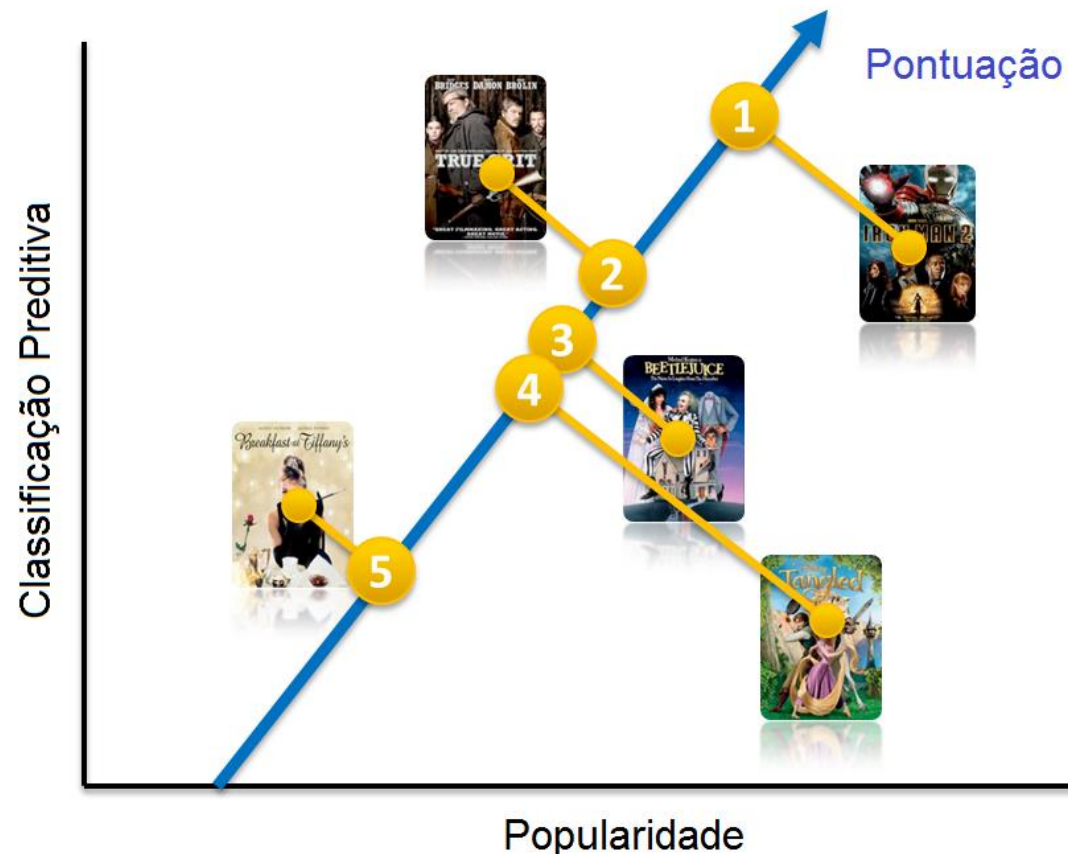


Netflix: Parâmetros Analisados

- Principais Parâmetros de Recomendação:
 - Semelhança (ou Similaridade);
 - Amigos (social);
 - Popularidade;
 - Gênero (ou Categoria);
 - Outros parâmetros podem incluir localização geográfica do usuário ou dados retirados de seu perfil ou outros acessos.
- Algoritmos observam estes parâmetros em conjunto, não separados.

Netflix: Ordenação de Itens

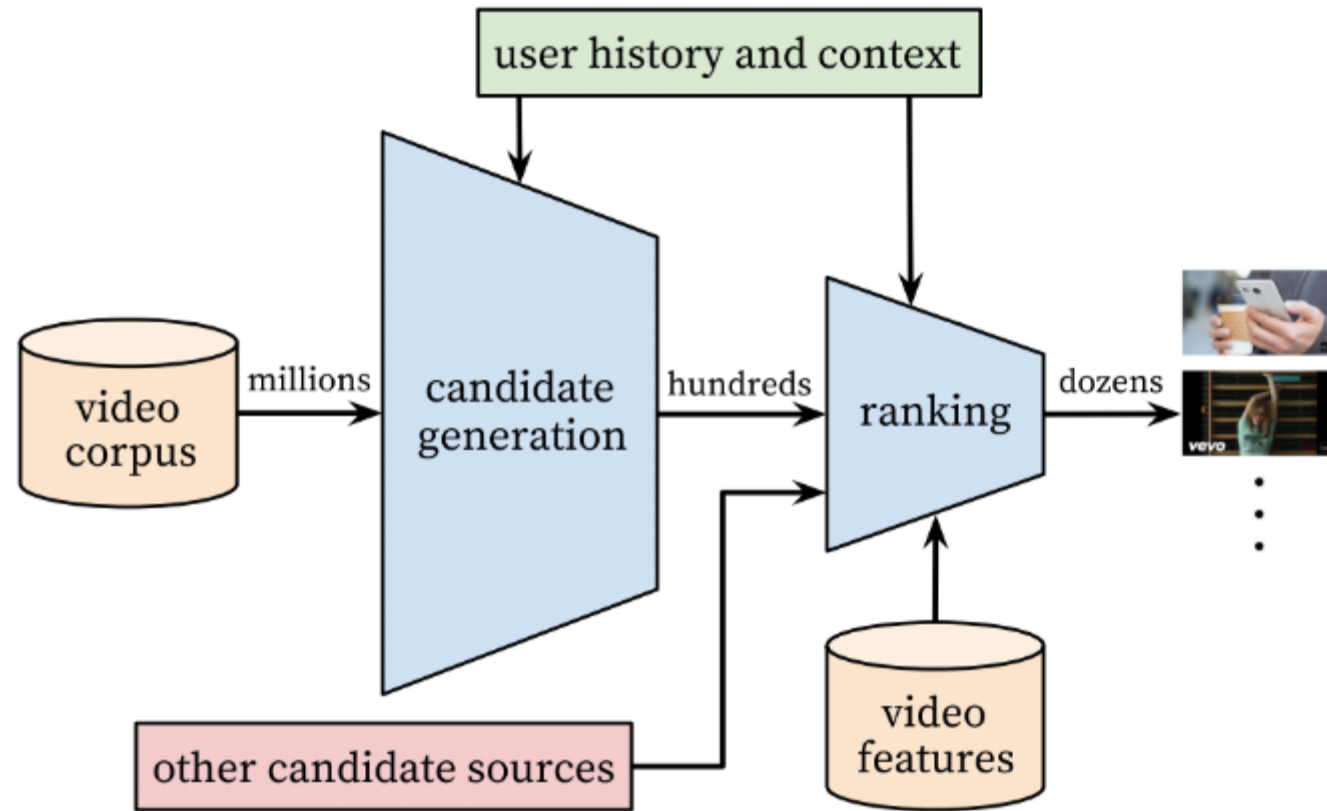
- Ordenação: exemplo simples de ordenação



Netflix: Conclusões

- Sistema de recomendação Netflix utilizada métodos híbridos;
- O sistema de recomendação é parte fundamental da experiência usuário – serviço, vez que boa parte da visualização de itens é por recomendação;
- A equipe Netflix busca constantemente a melhoria de seu sistema de recomendação direcionado a personalização, mostrando reconhecimento da importância deste como diferencial do serviço.

YouTube – arquitetura com 2 redes neurais



Deep Learning-based Search and Recommendation systems using TensorFlow

Abhishek Kumar
Dr. Vijay Agneeswaran

MARCH 06, 2018

■ SAPIENTRAZORFISH

Strata Conference – San Jose (2018)

YouTube – arquitetura com 2 redes neurais

- The **candidate generation** network takes the user's *activity history* (eg. IDs of videos being watched, search history, and user-level demographics) and outputs a few hundred videos that might broadly be applicable to the user.

The general idea is that this network should optimize for **precision**; each instance should be highly relevant, even if it requires forgoing some items which may be widely popular but irrelevant.

- In contrast, the **ranking** network takes a richer set of features for each video, and scoring each item from the candidate generation network. For this network, it's important to have a high **recall**; it's okay for some recommendation to not be very relevant as long as you're not missing the most relevant items.

ABHISHEK KUMAR

Senior Data Scientist , SapientRazorfish

Masters from University of California, Berkeley

Pluralsight Author

- Doing Data Science with Python
- R Programming Fundamentals
- Machine Learning with ENCOG
- Currently authoring : *“Deploying Machine Learning Models with Tensorflow Serving”*

DR. VIJAY AGNEESWARAN

Senior Director and Head of Data Science,
SapientRazorfish

MS (Research) & PhD , IIT Madras

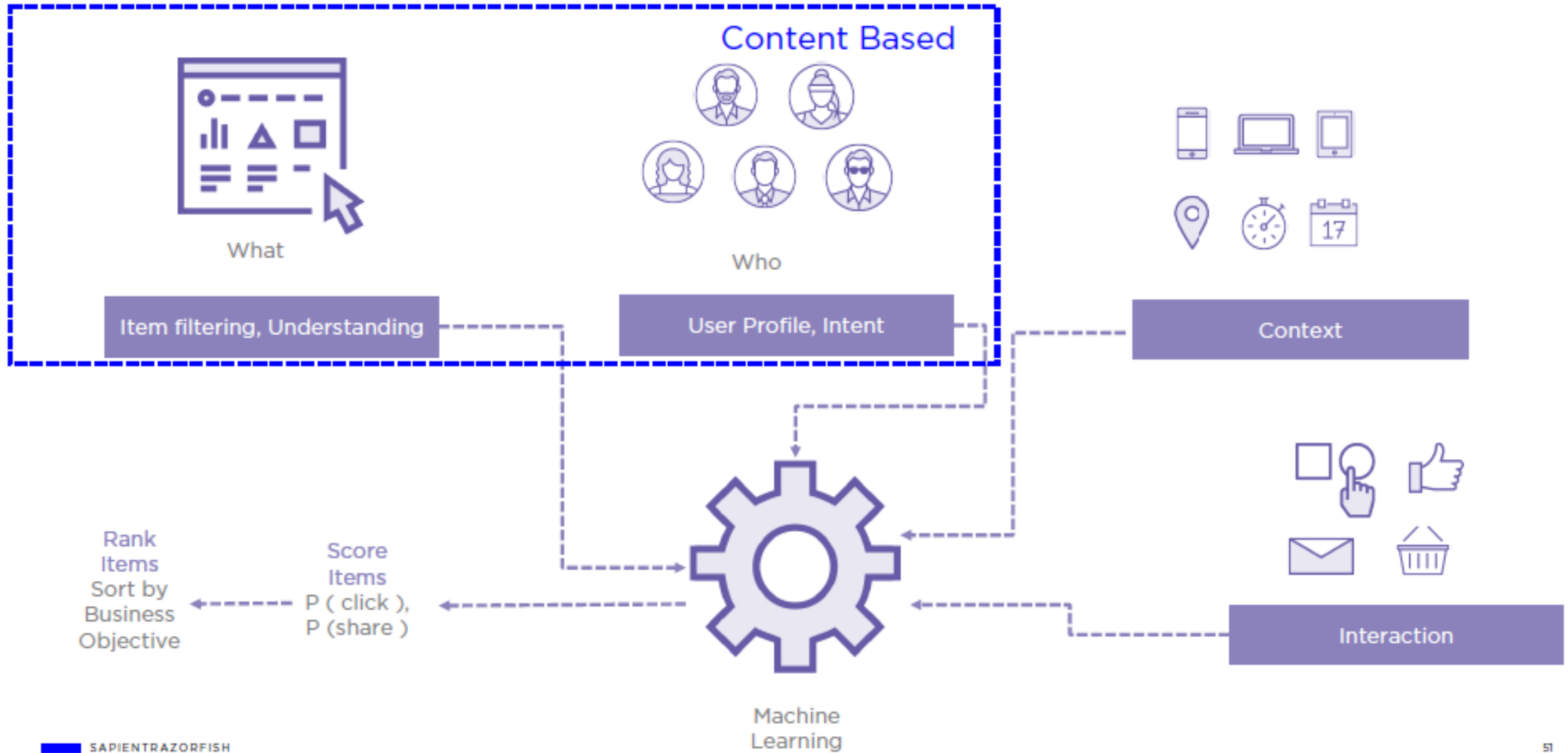
Post doctoral research fellowship, LSIR Labs

Professional member : ACM, IEEE (Senior)

4 Full US Patents and multiple publications
(including IEEE journals)

Regular Speaker @ O'Reilly Strata conference

Algoritmos



RecSys 101 : Content Based Recommendation

Recommends an item to a user based upon a description of the item and a profile of the user's interests



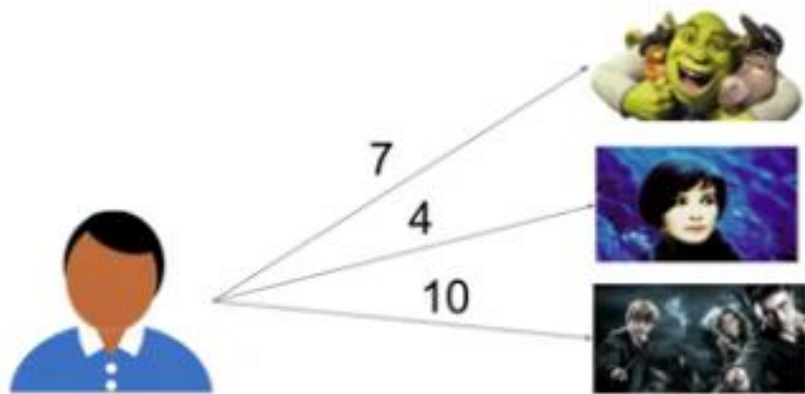
Representing Items using Features

Drama	Arty	Comedy	Action	Commercial
0.7	0	0.2	0				0.8



User Profile

Creating a user profile that describes the types of items the user likes/dislikes



Fantasy	Action	Cartoon	Drama	Comedy
		1		1
			1	
1				1



7
4
10



Fantasy	Action	Cartoon	Drama	Comedy
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1



Fantasy	Action	Cartoon	Drama	Comedy
0	0	7	0	7
0	0	0	4	0
10	0	0	0	10



Fantasy	Action	Cartoon	Drama	Comedy
10	0	7	4	17



Fantasy	Action	Cartoon	Drama	Comedy
0.26	0	0.18	0.11	0.45

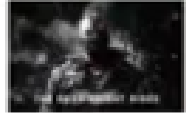
user feature vector



0.26	0	0.18	0.11	0.45
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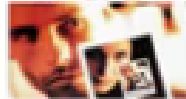
1	1	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---



1	1	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---



0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---



0	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---



0.26	0	0	0	0.45
------	---	---	---	------

0.26	0	0	0.11	0
------	---	---	------	---

0	0	0.18	0	0.45
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0	0	0	0.11	0
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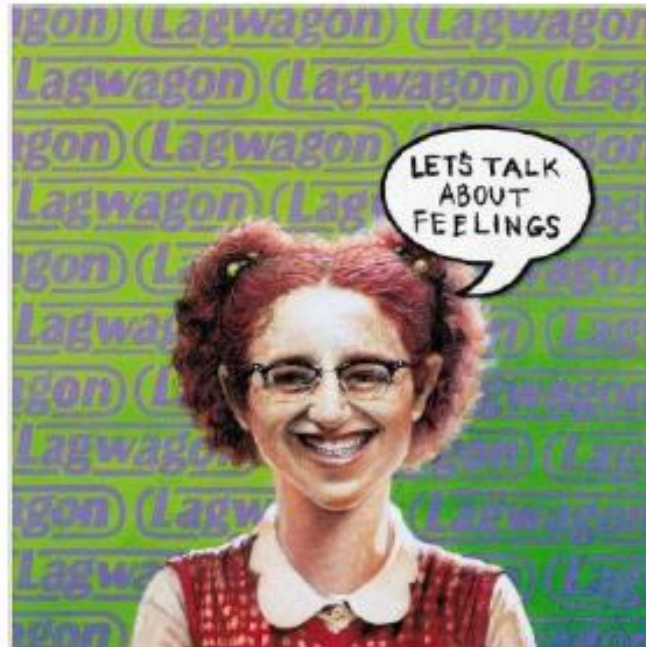
0.71
0.37
0.63
0.11

user movie ratings

RecSys 101 : Content Based Recommendation



- More than 100 million monthly active users
- Over 30 million songs



Track: May 16

Artist: Lagwagon

Album: Let's Talk About Feelings

Release: 1998

```
{  
  "danceability" : 0.560,  
  "energy" : 0.527,  
  "key" : 2,  
  "loudness" : -9.783,  
  "mode" : 1,  
  "speechiness" : 0.0374,  
  "acousticness" : 0.516,  
  "instrumentalness" : 0.0000240,  
  "liveness" : 0.156,  
  "valence" : 0.336,  
  "tempo" : 93.441,  
  "type" : "audio_features",  
  "id" : "2z7D7kbpRcTvEdT71tdiNQ",  
  "uri" : "spotify:track:2z7D7kbpRcTvEdT71tdiNQ",  
  "track_href" : "https://api.spotify.com/v1/tracks/2z7D7kbpRcTvEdT71tdiNQ",  
  "analysis_url" : "http://echonest.com/api/v2/track/analysis/2z7D7kbpRcTvEdT71tdiNQ",  
  "duration_ms" : 168720,  
  "time_signature" : 4  
}
```

RecSys 101 : Content Based Recommendation

Pros

No need of other users data

Easy to understand reason behind recommendation

Capable of recommending new and unknown items

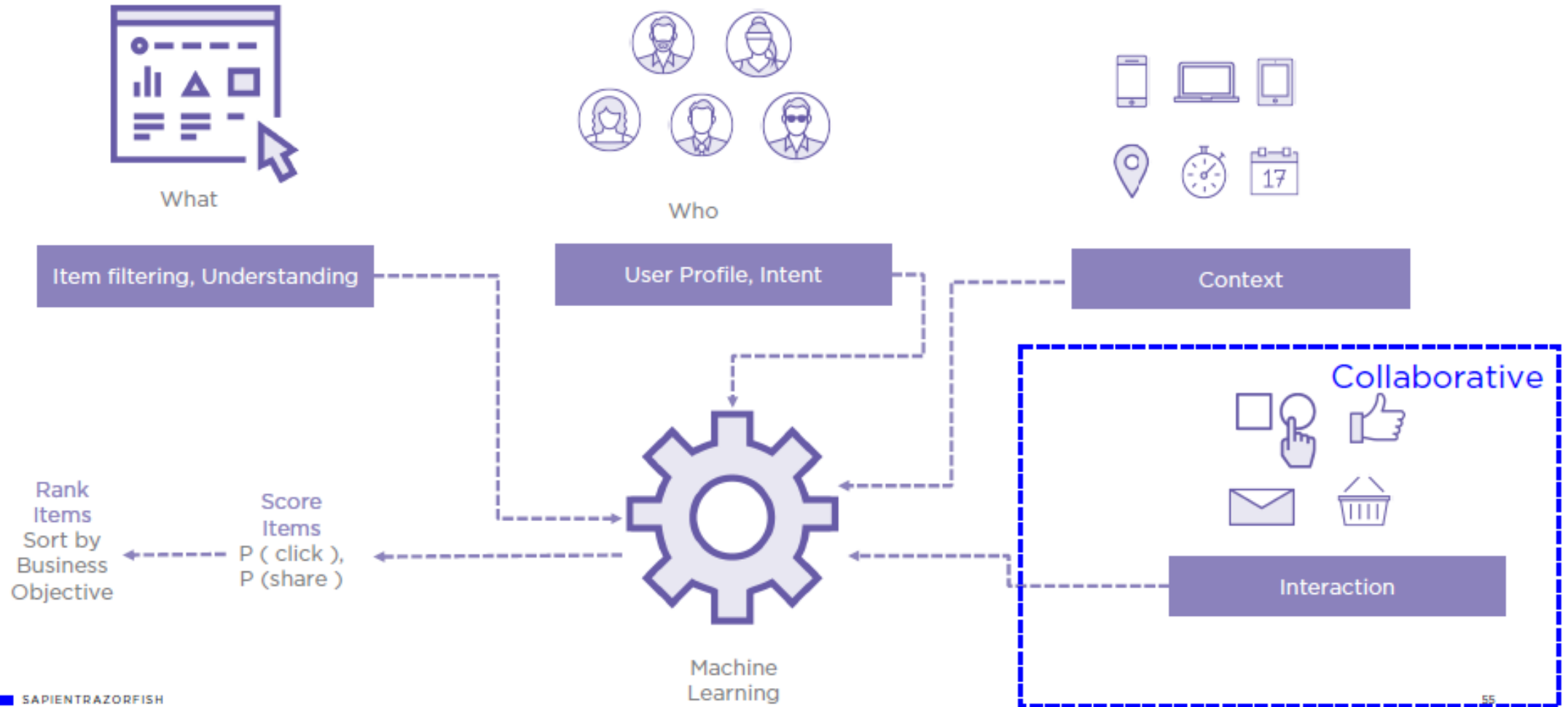
Cons

Can only be effective in limited circumstances

No suitable suggestions if content doesn't have enough information

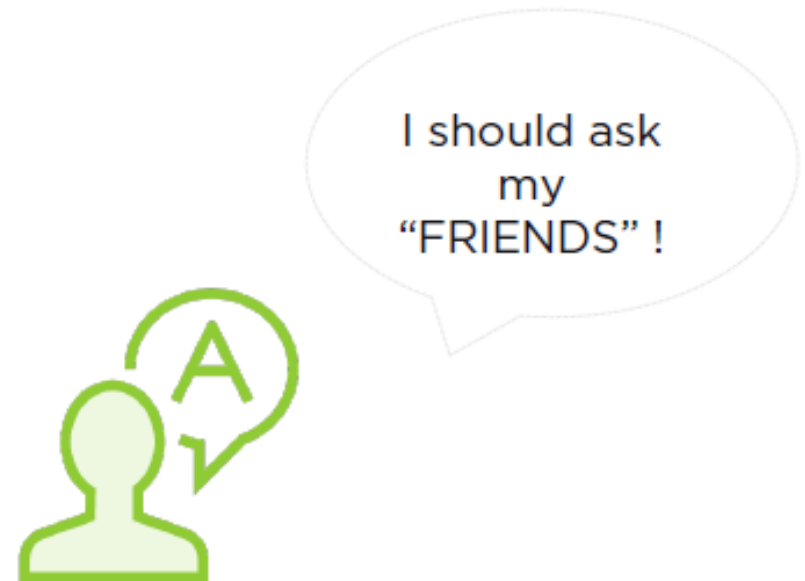
Depend entirely on previous selected items and therefore cannot make predictions about future interests of users

RecSys 101 : Internals



RecSys 101 : Collaborative Filtering

Unlike Content based filtering , Collaborative Filtering doesn't require any product description at all



RecSys 101 : Collaborative Filtering : Interactions / Feedback



Explicit



Ratings

Implicit



Purchased



Add to
cart



Viewed



Shared

RecSys 101 : Collaborative Filtering : Interactions / Feedback



Explicit

- Very few users leave ratings
- Very less explicit data
- Ratings are biased
- Often not easy for user to express likeness in terms of Ratings or score

Implicit

- Easy to track & Store web logs data
- Lots of implicit data generated for each user
- More the data , better the recommendations
- Noisy
- Difficult to infer Negative Feedback

We can organize items by similarity
in one dimension



We can organize items by similarity
in two dimensions



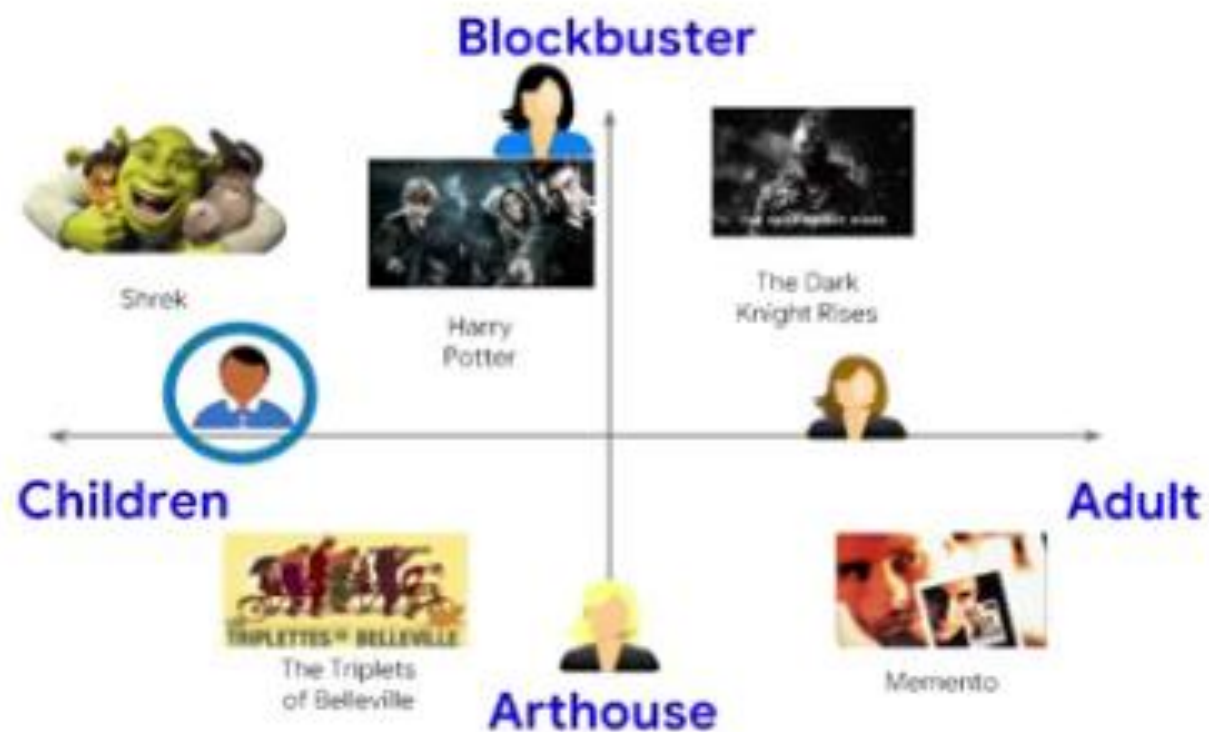
Simply take the dot product between
users and items in embedding space

0.9	-1	1	1	-0.9
-0.2	-0.8	-1	0.9	1




1	0.1		✓		✓	✓	
-1	0			✓			✓
0.2	-1		✓	✓	✓		
0.1	1				?	✓	✓

Item retrieval in two dimensions based on user



Quiz

Based on this user-item interaction matrix, which movie should user 4 watch?

						
		0.9	-1	1	1	-0.9
		-0.2	-0.8	-1	0.9	1
1	0.1		✓		✓	✓
-1	0			✓		✓
0.2	-1		✓	✓	✓	
0.1	1					✓

- A. Harry Potter
- B. Triplets of Belleville
- C. Shrek
- D. The Dark Knight Rises

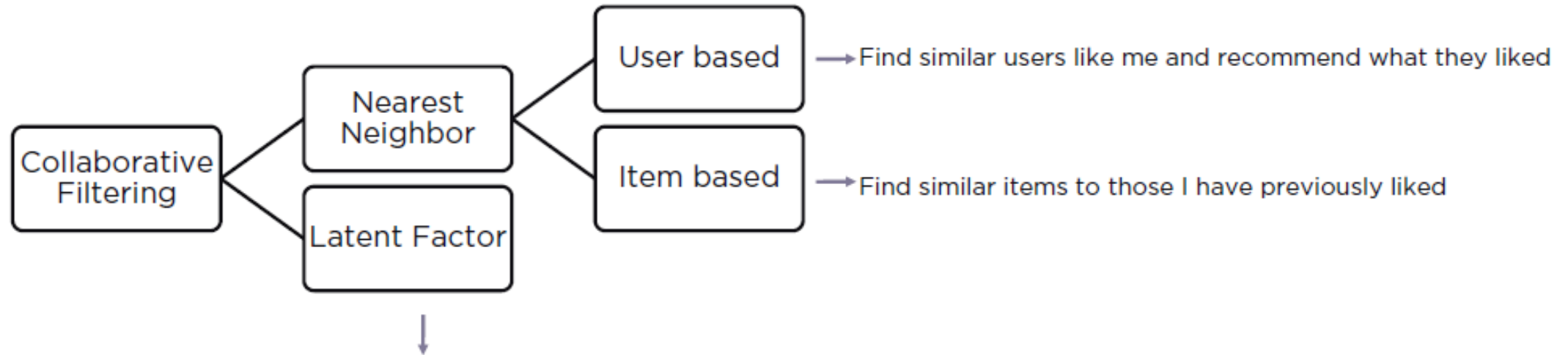
Quiz

Based on this user-item interaction matrix, which movie should user 4 watch?

						
						
		0.9	-1	1	1	-0.9
		-0.2	-0.8	-1	0.9	1
1	0.1		✓		✓	✓
-1	0			✓		✓
0.2	-1		✓	✓	✓	
0.1	1		-0.11		✓	✓

- A. Harry Potter -0.11
- B. Triplets of Belleville -0.9
- C. Shrek -0.9
- D. The Dark Knight Rises 1.0

RecSys 101 : Collaborative Filtering



Factor based techniques (Matrix Factorization, Factorization Machine)

\$ 1 Million Netflix Challenge

- Scalability
- Predictive accuracy
- Can model real-life situations (e.g. Biases, Additional Input sources , Temporal Dynamics)

RecSys 101 : Collaborative Filtering : Latent Factor

Take the users and their feedback for different items and identify hidden factors that influence the user feedback

The idea is to factorize or decompose the user item matrix into two matrices

- Users are mapped on to hidden factors
- Items are mapped on to hidden factors

	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6
User 1	X		X		X	
User 2		X	X			
User 3				X		X
User 4					X	
User 5	X	X		X		X
User 6			X	X		
User 7	X	X	X		X	X
User 8		X		X		
User 9			X			

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	UF1	UF2
User 1		
User 2		
User 3		
User 4		
User 5		
User 6		
User 7		
User 8		
User 9		

U

X

V

	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6
IF1						
IF2						

RecSys 101 : Collaborative Filtering

Pros

Content information not required either of users or items

Personalized recommendations using other user's experience

No domain experience required

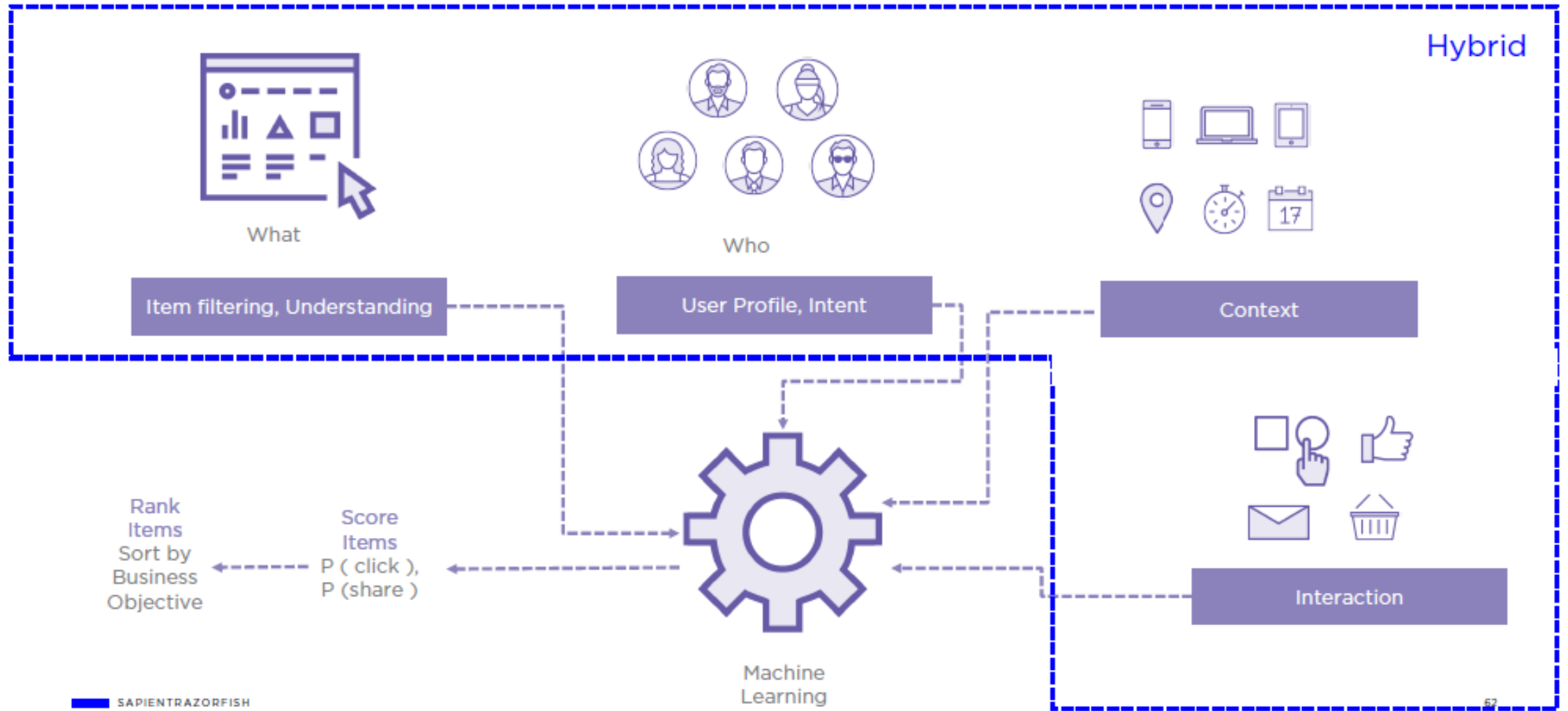
Cons

Cannot produce recommendations if there is no interaction data available (**Cold Start Problem**)

Often demonstrate poor accuracy when there is little data about users' ratings (**Sparsity**)

Popular items get more feedback (**Popularity bias**)

RecSys 101 : Internals

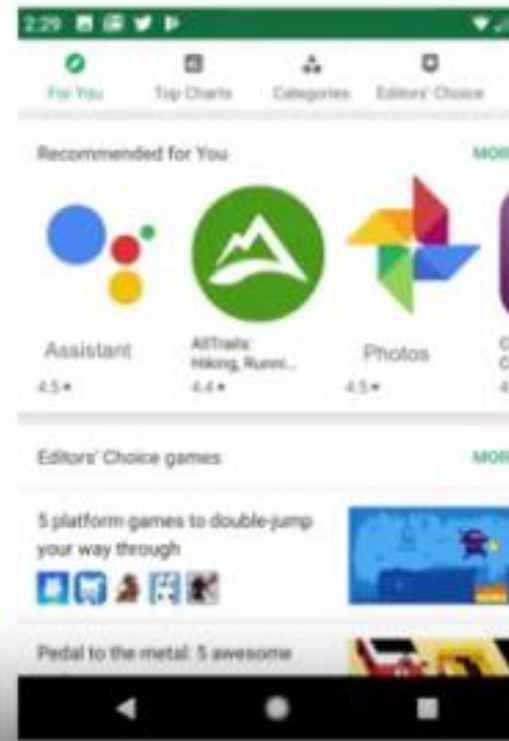


Quiz

Quiz

The model recommends a hiking app to a user because they recently installed a similar app. This is an example of what kind of filtering?

- a) Content-based filtering
- b) Collaborative filtering
- c) Deep neural network
- d) Hybrid approach



Quiz

Answer

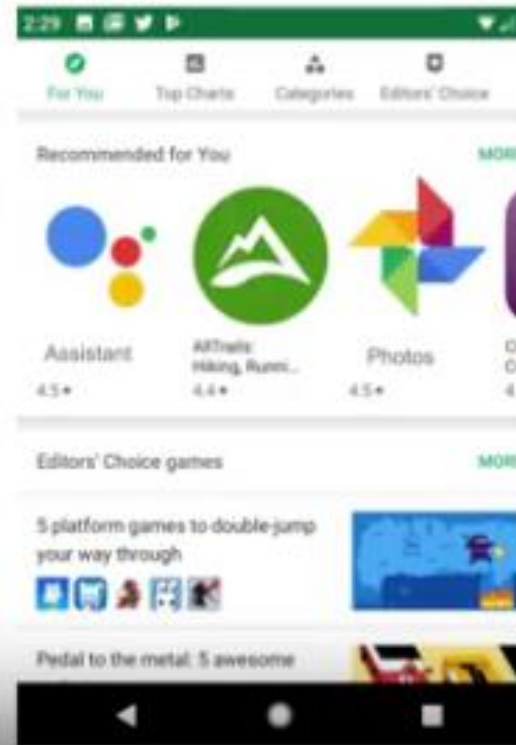
The model recommends a hiking app to a user because they recently installed a similar app. This is an example of what kind of filtering?

a) Content-based filtering

b) Collaborative filtering

c) Deep neural network

d) Hybrid approach



RecSys 101 : Hybrid Recommendation Engine

Pros

Solve the issue of Cold Start by leverage both content and collaboration

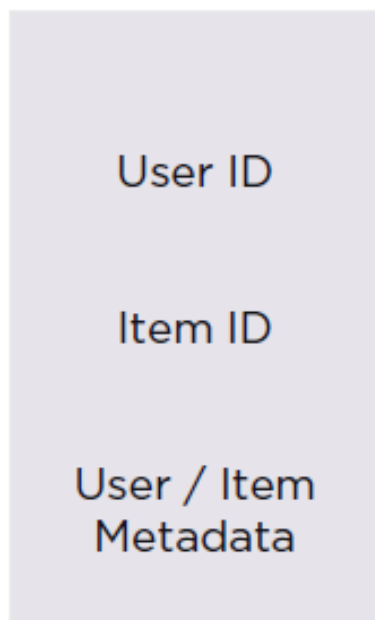
Use of Implicit feedback reduces the sparsity issues to a large extent

Can include higher order feature interactions as well

Cons

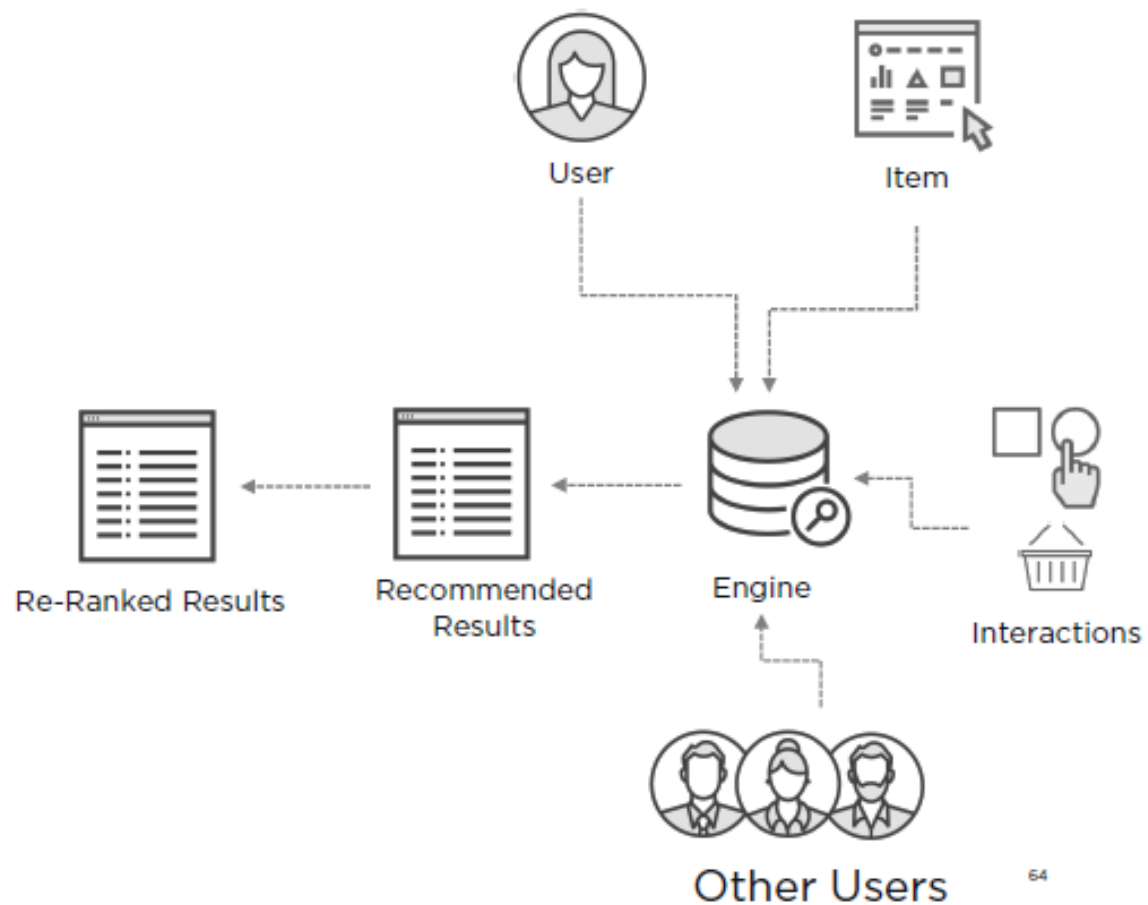
Difficult to implement

Representation : A Key Aspect



Representation

Recommendation Engines



Matrix Factorization

Items

	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6
User 1	X		X		X	
User 2		X	X			
User 3				X		X
User 4					X	
User 5	X	X		X		X
User 6			X	X		
User 7	X	X	X		X	X
User 8		X		X		
User 9			X			

Users

R

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	UF1	UF2
User 1		
User 2		
User 3		
User 4		
User 5		
User 6		
User 7		
User 8		
User 9		

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X V

	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6
IF1						
IF2						

How to better represent users and items ?

What about item and user metadata ?

Matrix Factorization

	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6
User 1	X		X		X	
User 2		X	X			
User 3				X		X
User 4					X	
User 5	X	X		X		X
User 6			X	X		
User 7	X	X	X		X	X
User 8		X		X		
User 9			X			

R

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	UF1	UF2
User 1		
User 2		
User 3		
User 4		
User 5		
User 6		
User 7		
User 8		
User 9		

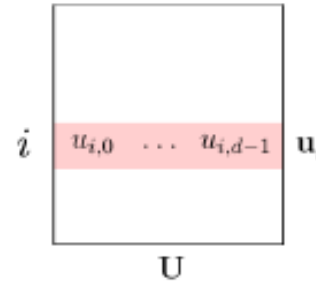
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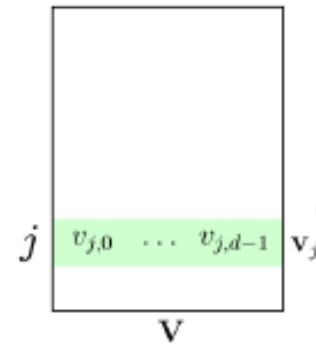
V

	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6
IF1						
IF2						

user



item



$$\mathbf{u}_i^T \cdot \mathbf{v}_j$$

$$\|\mathbf{u}_i^T \cdot \mathbf{v}_j - y\|_2^2 + \lambda(\|\mathbf{V}\|_2^2 + \|\mathbf{U}\|_2^2)$$

Material adicional no Google

- <https://cloud.google.com/solutions/machine-learning/recommendation-system-tensorflow-overview>

Veja os tutoriais que acompanham esta visão geral:

- [Criar o modelo \(parte 1\)](#) mostra como usar o algoritmo WALS no TensorFlow para fazer previsões de classificação para o conhecido conjunto de dados [MovieLens](#).
- [Treinar e ajustar no Cloud Machine Learning Engine \(parte 2\)](#) mostra como usar o [Cloud Machine Learning Engine](#) para treinar o modelo e empregar o recurso de ajuste de hiperparâmetro para otimizá-lo.
- [Aplicar a dados do Google Analytics \(parte 3\)](#) mostra como aplicar o sistema de recomendação a dados importados diretamente do [Google Analytics 360](#) para realizar recomendações para sites que usam o Google Analytics.
- [Implantar o sistema de recomendação \(parte 4\)](#) mostra como implantar um sistema de produção no GCP para fazer recomendações em tempo real para um site.

Recomendação Híbrida com TensorFlow

Notebook ou vídeo “07-Recomendação Híbrida - lab”