

Recommending Relevant Products to a User



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Overview

Understand the role of Personalized Recommendations

Predict user-product ratings using Collaborative Filtering

Find hidden factors that influence user-product ratings

Implement Movie Recommendations in Python

Personalized Recommendations

Product recommendations on Amazon

Movie recommendations on Netflix

Gmail auto-tagging important e-mails

Personalization

**The new trend
across all
online services**

Inbox organization

Facebook Newsfeed

New York Times homepage

Personalization

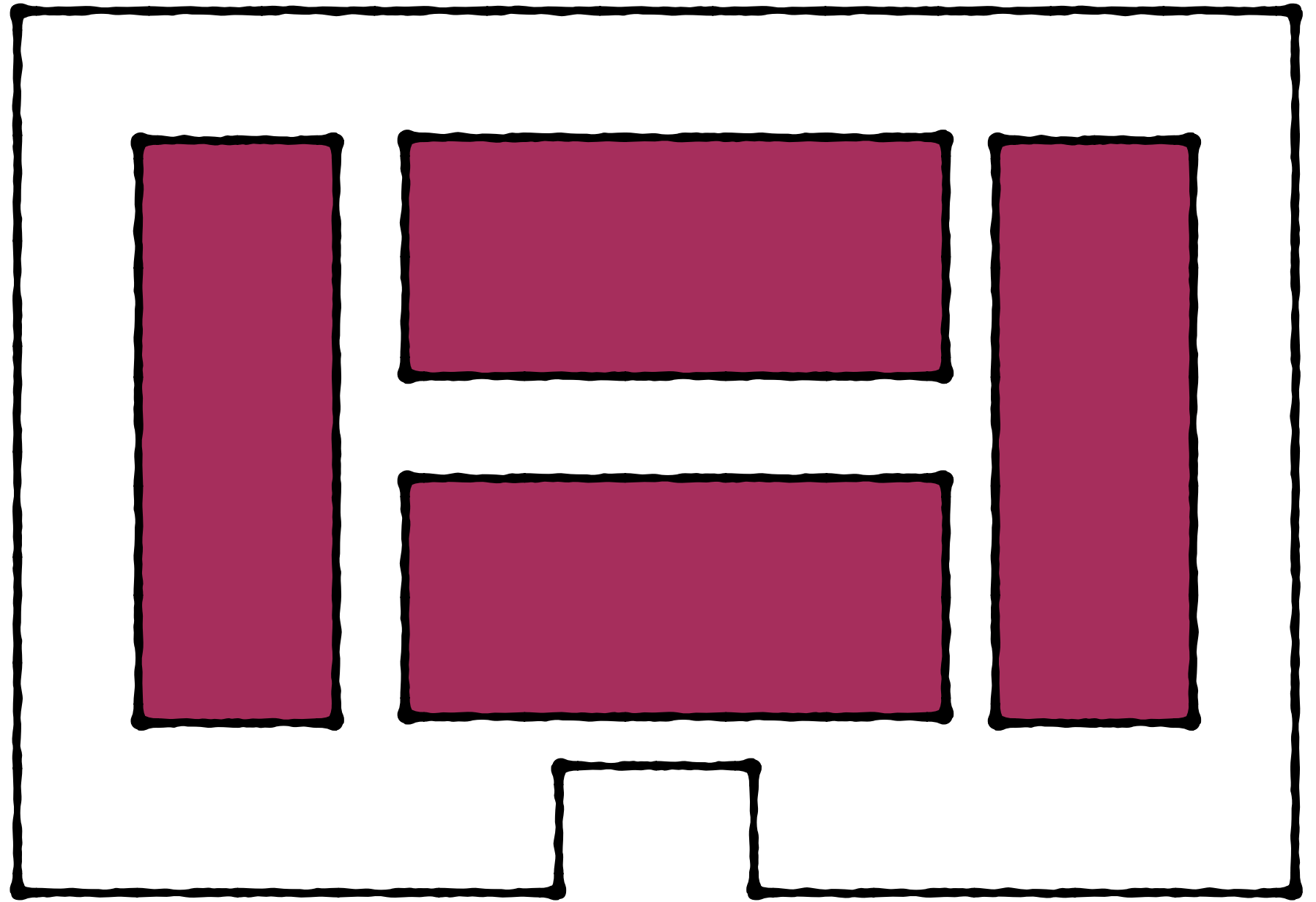
Webpages and
online services used
to be static

..just like an
offline store



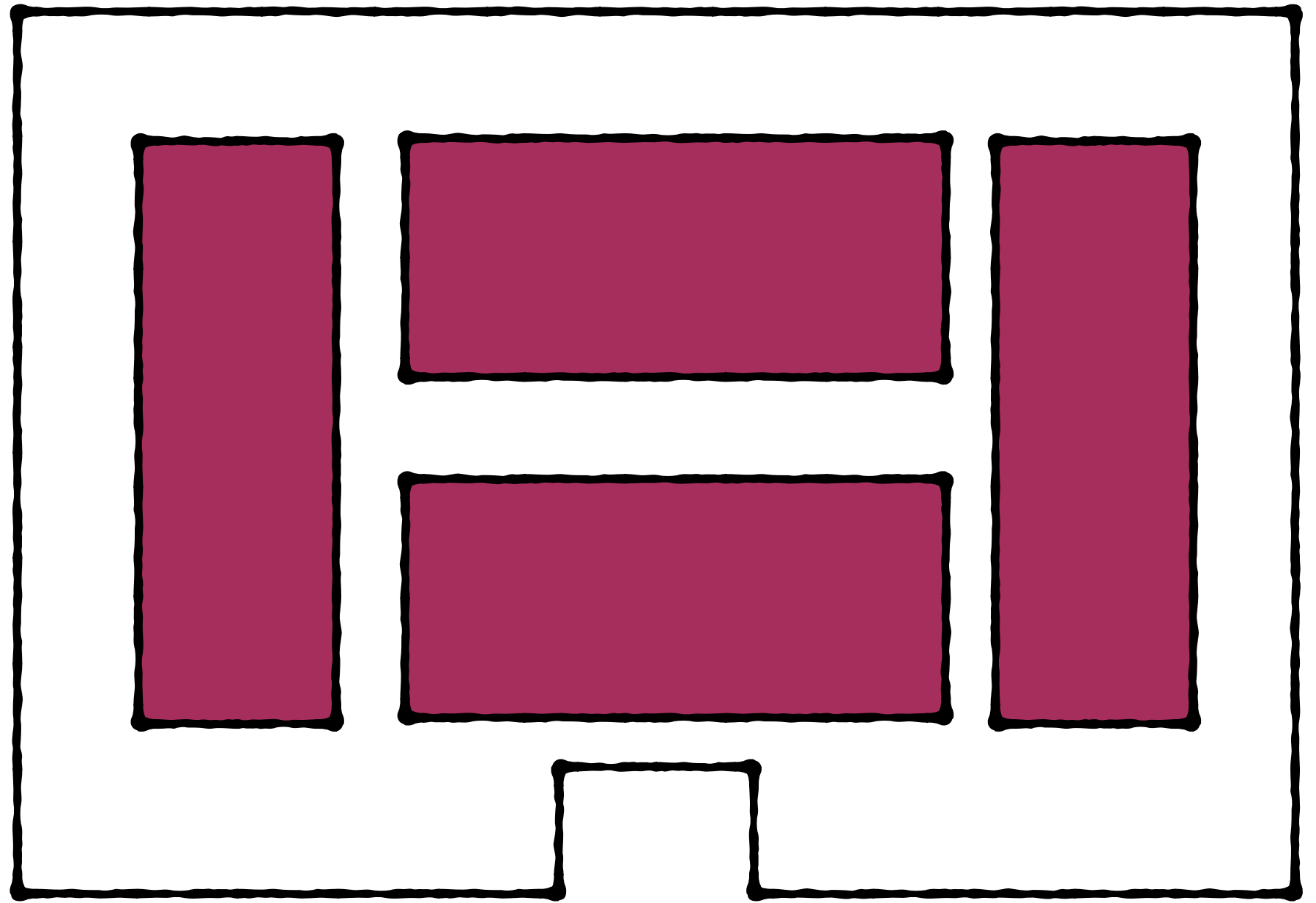
Personalization

Offline stores are
designed to appeal to
the majority of users



Personalization

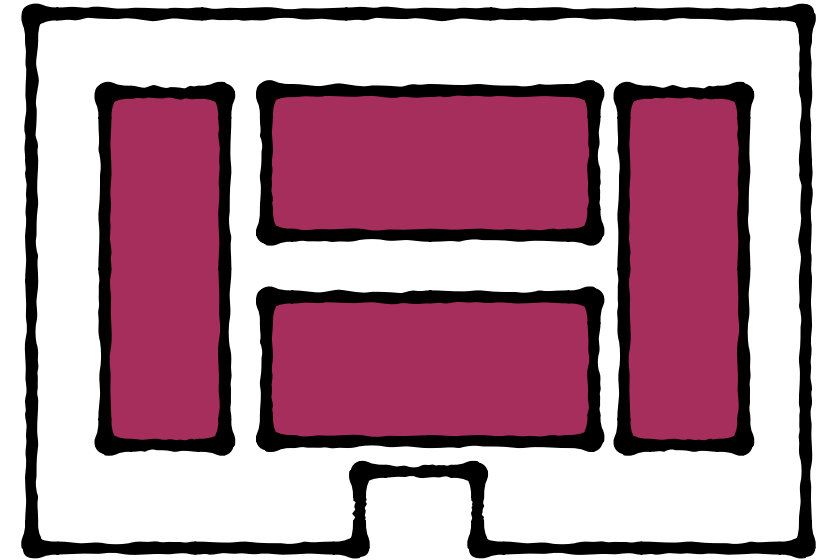
What if, the store could change, so that each user sees the design that most appeals to them?



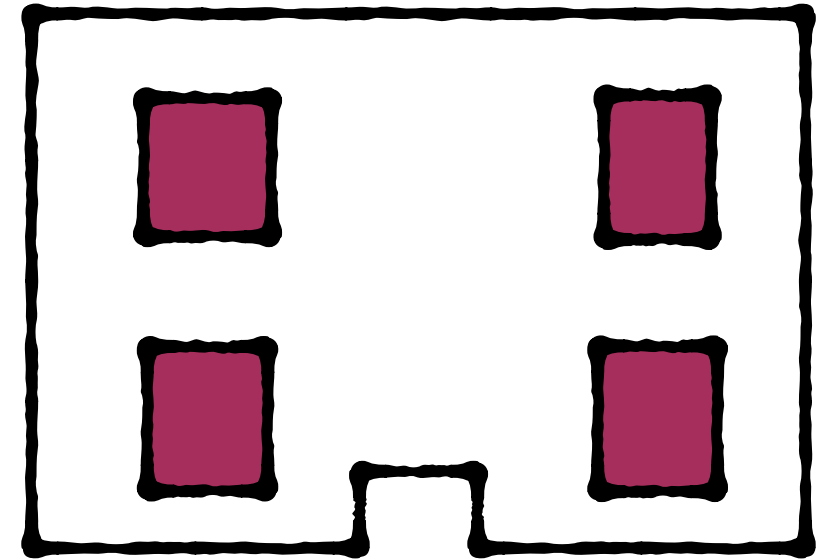
Personalization

What if, the store
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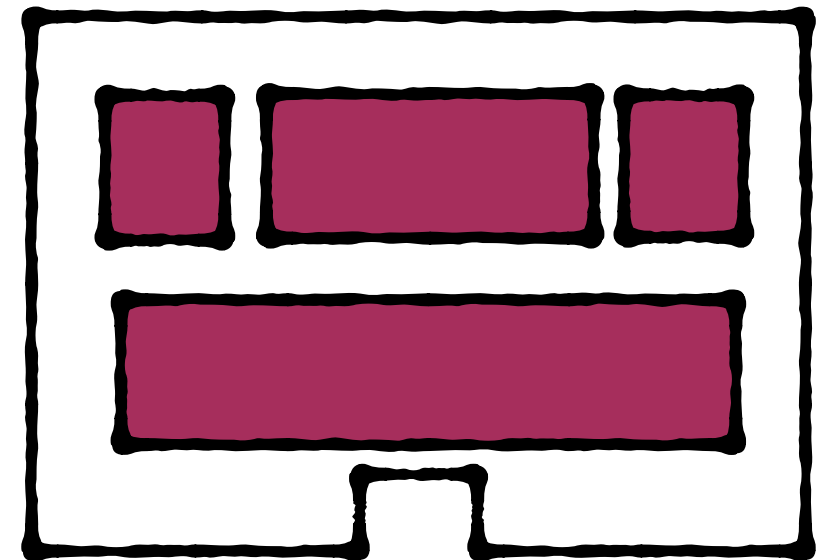
User 1



User 2



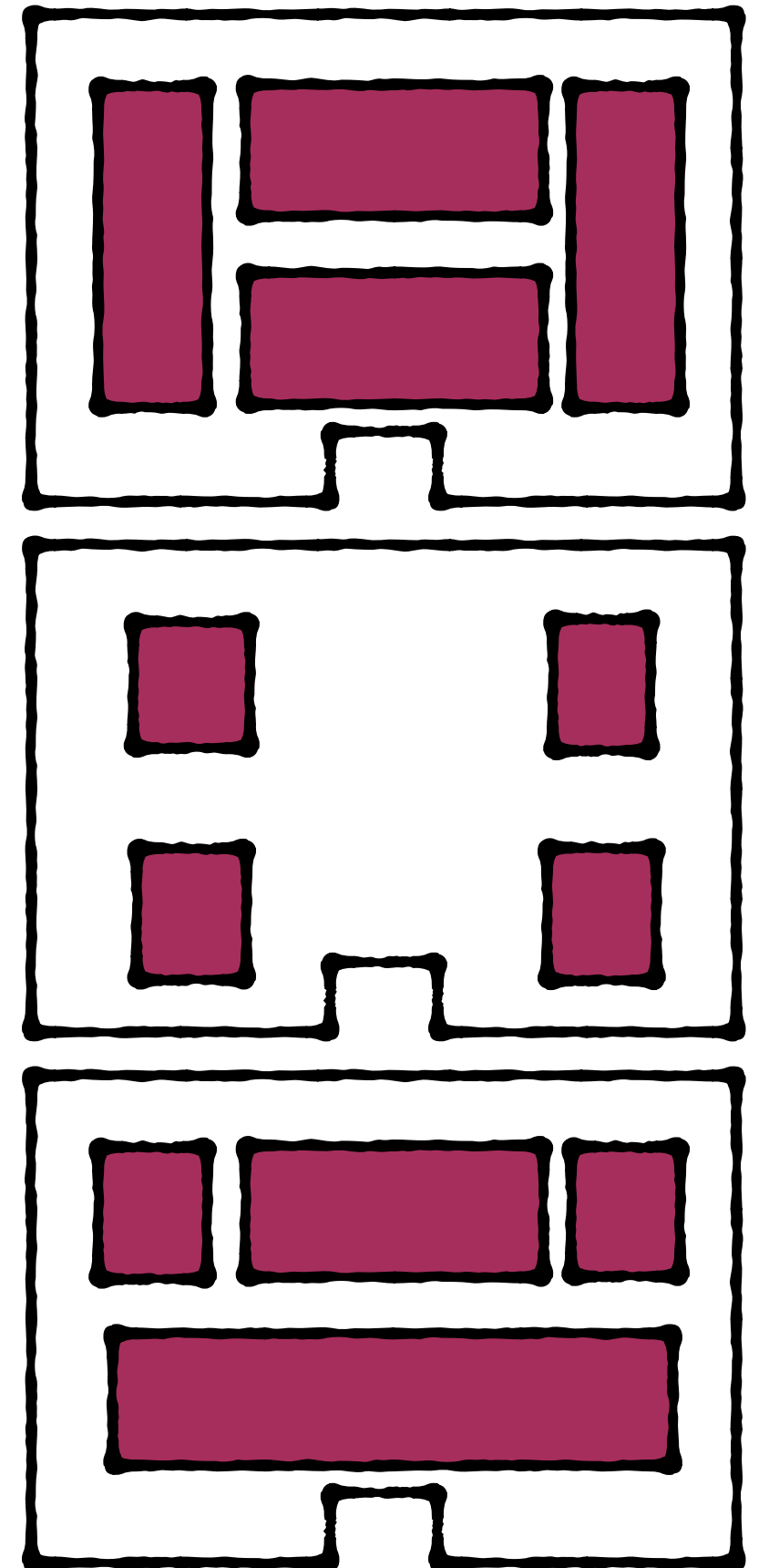
User 3



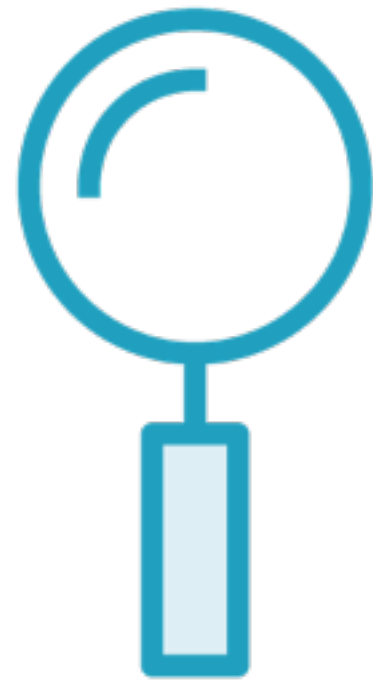
Personalization

The store is **personalized** based on

1. The user's preferences
2. The user's needs
3. What the user is currently looking for



Personalization



Discovery



Engagement

Discovery

Unlike offline stores, online stores have **huge catalogs**



Millions of
Books

Thousands of
Songs

Hundreds of
News articles

Thousands of
Videos

Discovery

Users need help finding
what they are looking for

..sometimes things
they didn't know
they were looking for



Engagement

**The more time users
spend at a website
..the more likely
they are to open
their wallets**



Example 1: Find Top 10 Movie Picks for a User

- 1. Compute the ratings for all movies for all users**
- 2. Sort movies for each user in descending order based on their ratings**
- 3. Pick the top 10 movies this user hasn't watched**

Example 2: Recommendations Based on Browsing History

1. Use # views of a product as an implicit rating
2. Compute the ratings for all products for all users
3. Pick the top 10 products for this user

Example 3: Users Who Bought This Also Liked....

- 1. Compute the ratings for all products for all users**
- 2. Subset the computed ratings to users who have bought this product**
- 3. Pick the 10 products with highest ratings for this subset**

The Common Problem to Solve

**Compute the ratings for
all products for all users**

Collaborative Filtering Algorithms

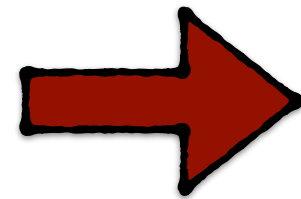
**Predict user ratings
for products based
on a user's past
behavior**

User purchases

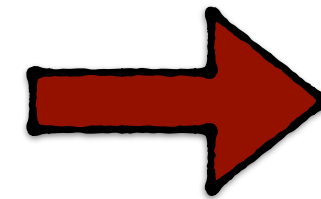
User Browsing
history

User clicks

User Ratings,
Reviews



Collaborative
Filtering



Top picks for you!!

If you like this, you'll
love that!!

If you've bought this,
you'll need that!

Collaborative Filtering

A general term for any algorithm that only uses past user behavior for identifying recommendations

Collaborative Filtering

The basic premise is that

**If 2 users have the same opinion about a
bunch of products**

**They are likely to have the same opinion
about other products too!**

Collaborative Filtering

The training data should be of the form

User Id

Product Id

Rating

Collaborative Filtering



**Books, Videos, Movies, Artists,
News Articles, e-mail keywords**

Collaborative Filtering



**A measure of a
user's preference for
a particular product**

Collaborative Filtering

Explicit Ratings

**Collected at the store or
through e-mail surveys**

Implicit Ratings

**#Clicks, #Purchases, #Shares,
#Likes, # Times watched**

Collaborative Filtering



**The algorithm will compute a rating
for all products for every user**

Latent Factor Analysis

A subset of Collaborative Filtering algorithms

**Identify hidden factors that influence
user behavior**

Hidden Factors for Movies

Genre

Cast Popularity

Commercial Appeal

Recency of release

Hidden Factors for Movies

Genre

Commercial Appeal

Cast Popularity

Recency of release

1. Rate every User on their preference for these factors

2. Rate every Movie on a scale of 1 to 5 for these factors

Hidden Factors for Movies

Genre

Commercial Appeal

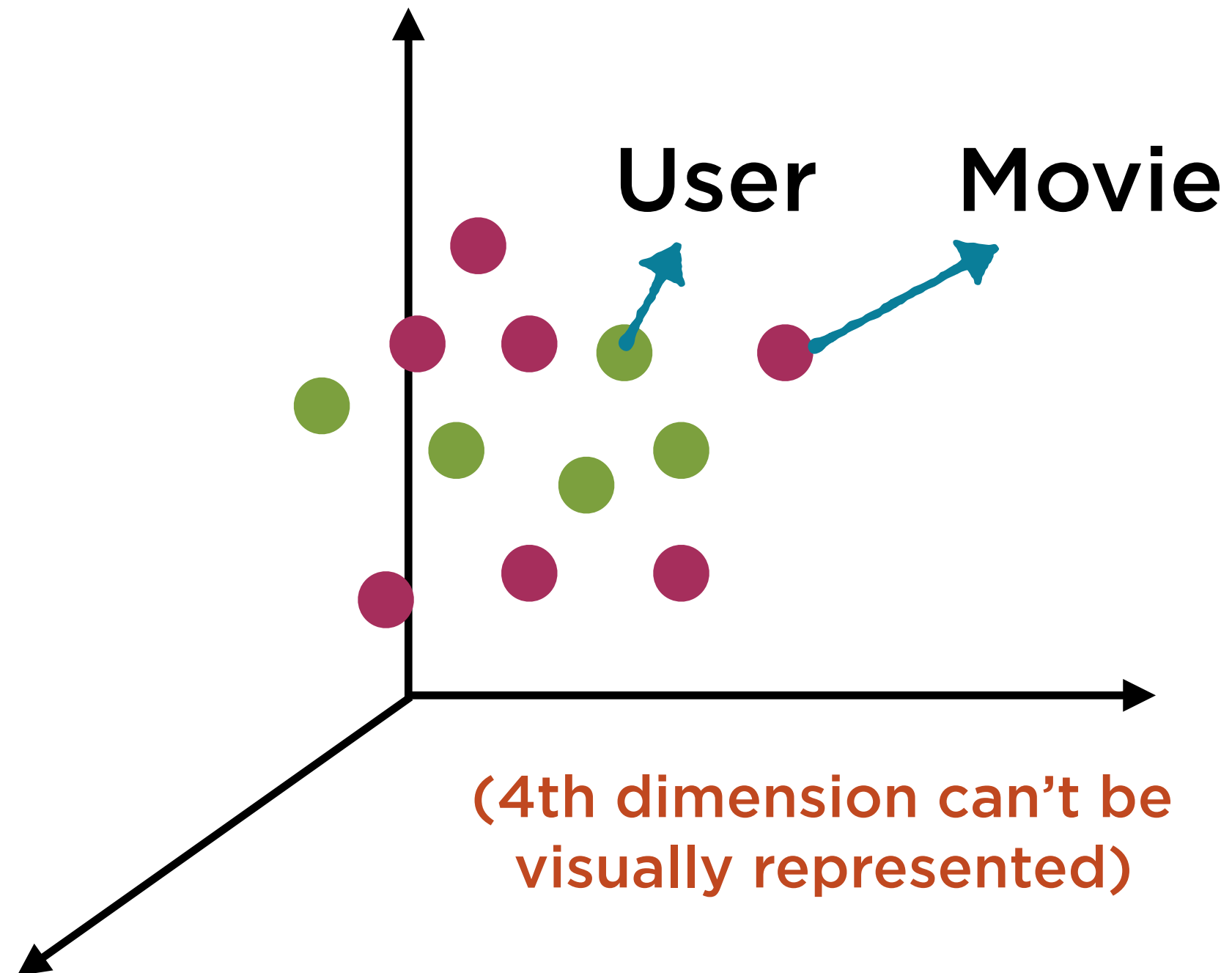
Cast Popularity

Recency of release

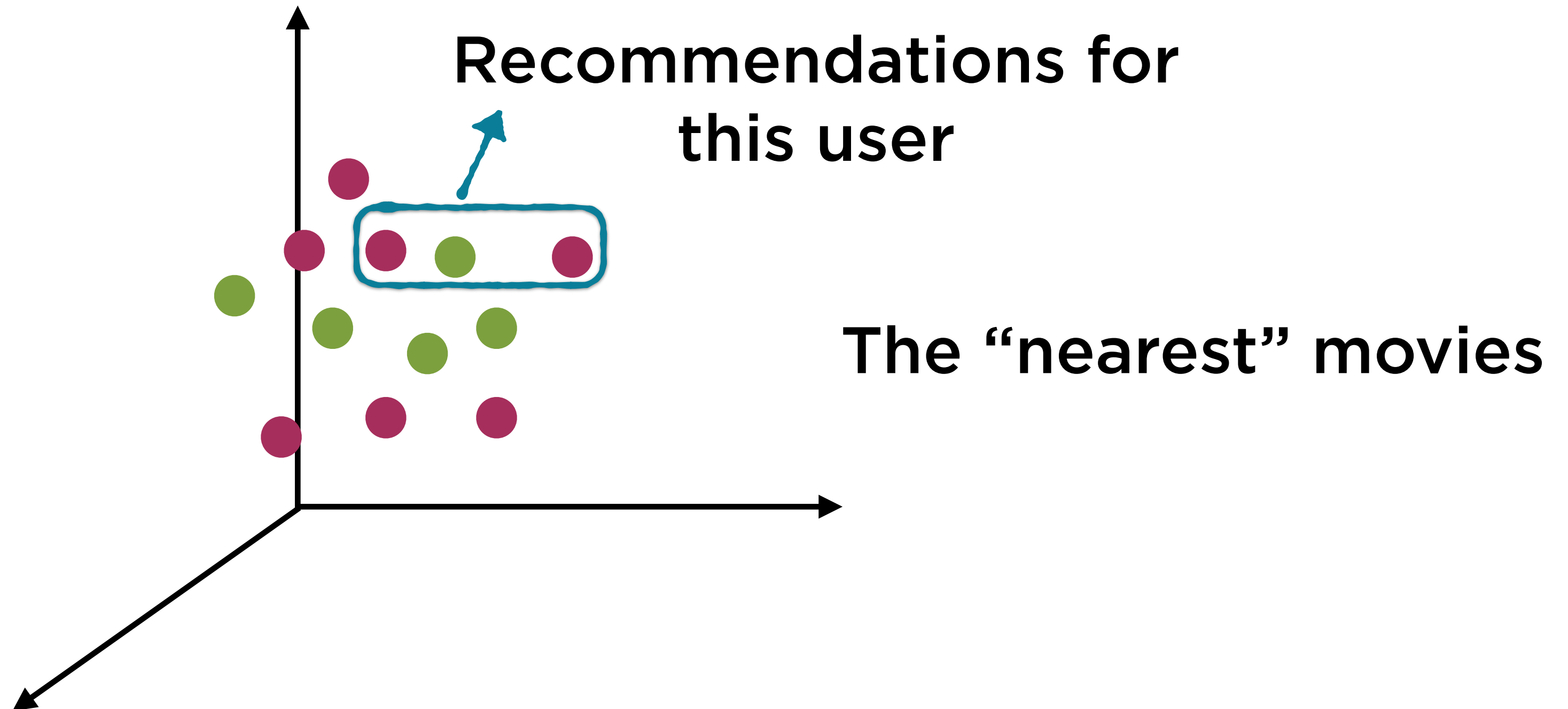
Every user and every movie is represented using **4 numbers**

Points in 4-D Space

Points in 4-D Space



Points in 4-D Space



Hidden Factors for Movies

Genre

Commercial Appeal

Cast Popularity

Recency of release

The key step in this approach
Representing users and
movies in terms of
influencing factors

Assumptions

1. We know which factors influence user's preferences
2. We can quantify those factors for each user
3. We can quantify those factors for each movie

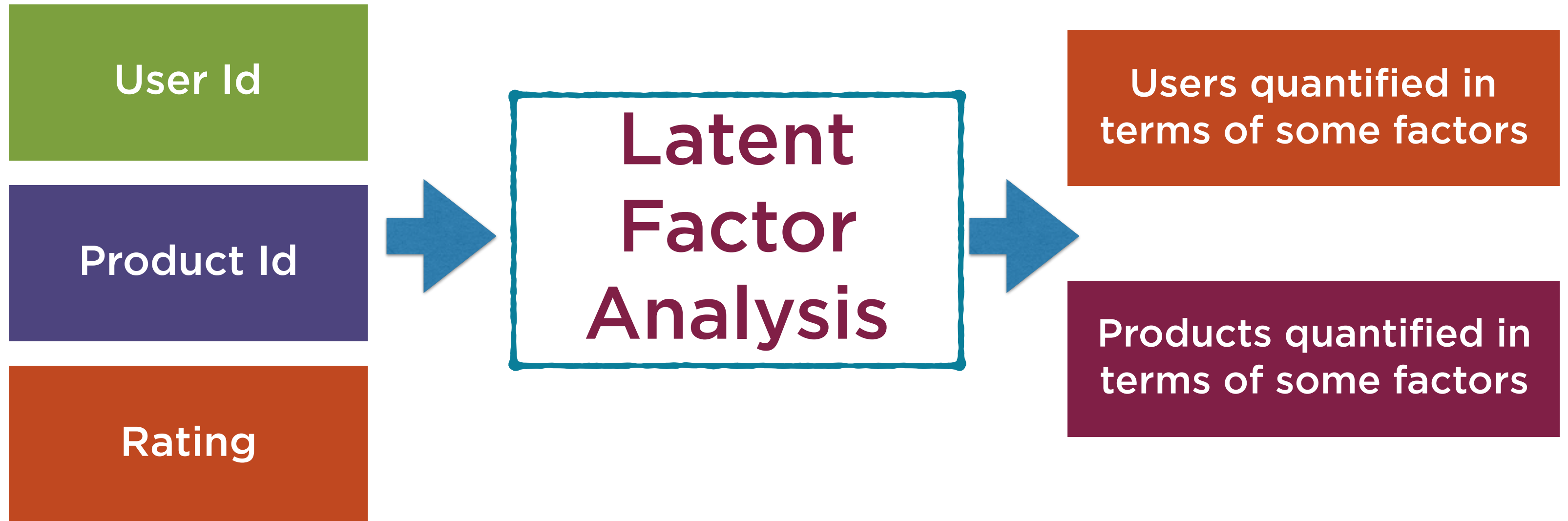
Latent Factor Analysis Techniques

**Attempt to do all of
this, using just**

User Id

Product Id

Rating



User Id
Product Id
Rating

**The factors are not
known beforehand**

Latent Factor
Analysis

```
graph LR; A[User Id, Product Id, Rating] --> B[Latent Factor Analysis]; B --> C[Users quantified in terms of some factors]; B --> D[Products quantified in terms of some factors];
```

Users quantified in
terms of some factors

Products quantified in
terms of some factors

Once they are identified,
they might turn out to be

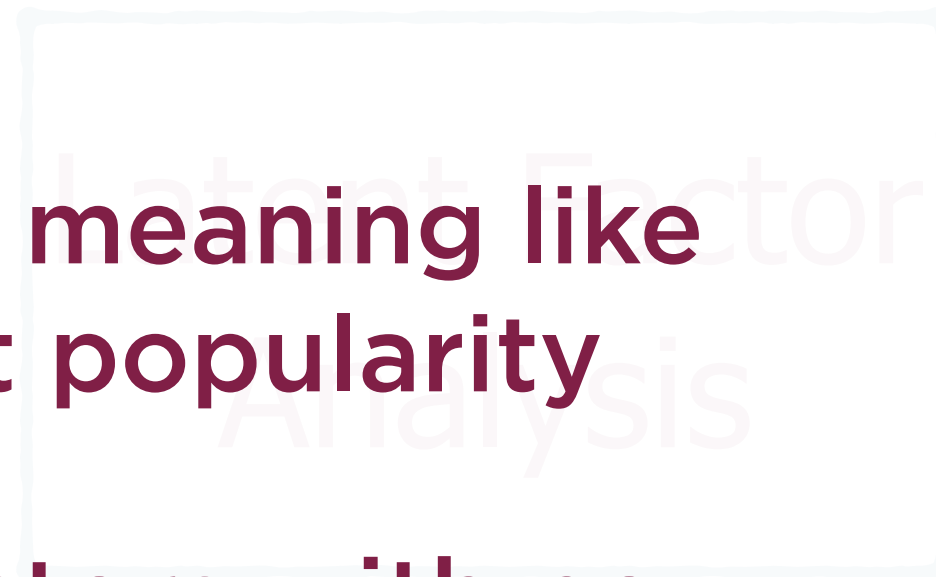
User Id

Factors with meaning like
genre, cast popularity

Product

Abstract factors with no
real life meaning

Rating



Users quantified in
terms of some factors

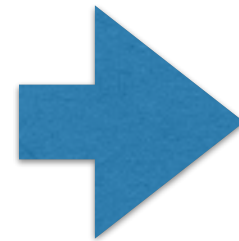
Products quantified in
terms of some factors

To identify factors, represent the training data as a matrix

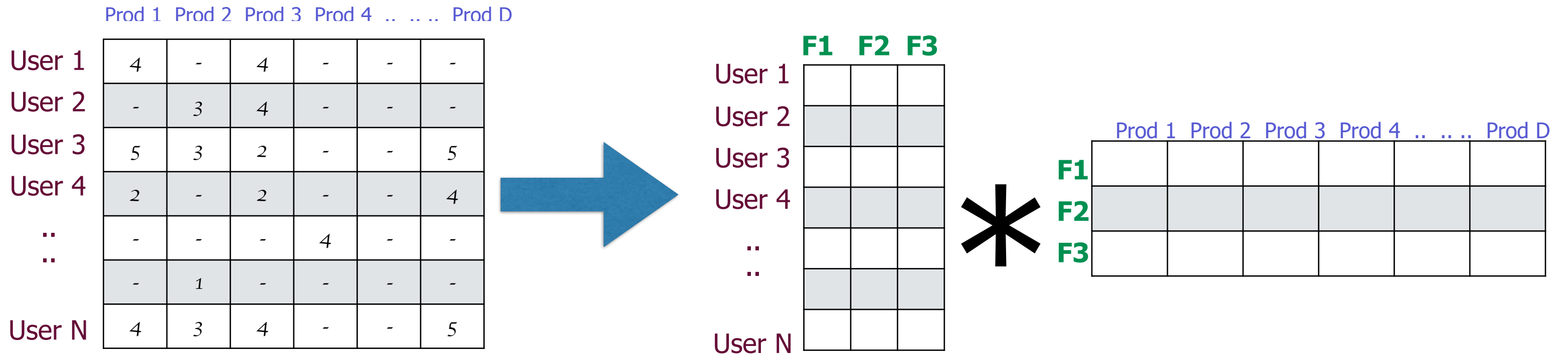
User Id

Product Id

Rating

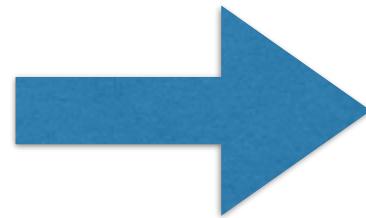


	Prod 1	Prod 2	Prod 3	Prod 4	..	..	..	Prod D
User 1	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
User 2	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
User 3	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	5
User 4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
..	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
User N	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	5



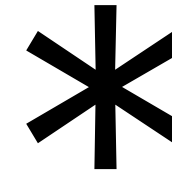
**Latent Factor analysis
breaks this down**

	Prod 1	Prod 2	Prod 3	Prod 4	..	..	..	Prod
User 1	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	
User 2	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	
User 3	5	3	2	-	-	-	5	
User 4	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	
..	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	
..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
User N	4	3	4	-	-	-	5	



User-Factor Matrix

	F1	F2	F3
User 1			
User 2			
User 3			
User 4			
..			
..			
User N			



Product-Factor Matrix

	Prod 1	Prod 2	Prod 3	Prod 4	Prod D
F1								
F2								
F3								

Each column is a product represented in terms of the hidden factors

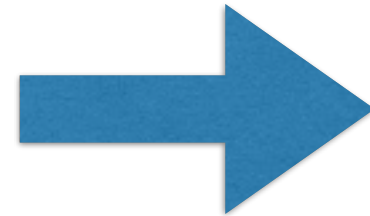
Each row is a user represented in terms of the hidden factors

R

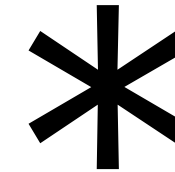
P

Q

	Prod 1	Prod 2	Prod 3	Prod 4	..	..	..	Prod
User 1	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	
User 2	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	
User 3	5	3		-	-	-	5	
User 4	2		2	-	-	-	4	
..	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	
..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
User N	4	3	4	-	-	-	5	



	F1	F2	F3
User 1			
User 2			
User 3			
User 4			
..			
..			
User N			



	Prod 1	Prod 2	Prod 3	Prod 4	Prod D
F1								
F2								
F3								

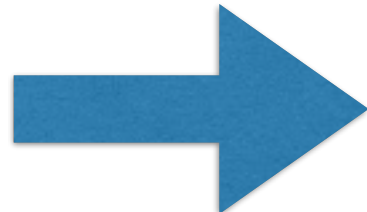
r_{43}

A Rating by User 4 for Product 3

R

Prod 1 Prod 2 Prod 3 Prod 4 Prod

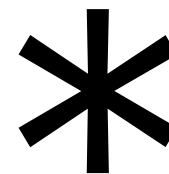
User 1	4	-	4	-	-	-
User 2	-	3	4	-	-	-
User 3	5	3		-	-	5
User 4	2		2	-	-	4
⋮	-	-	-	4	-	-
⋮	-	1	-	-	-	-
User N	4	3	4	-	-	5



P

F1 F2 F3

User 1			
User 2			
User 3			
User 4	p4		
⋮			
⋮			
User N			



Q

Prod 1 Prod 2 Prod 3 Prod 4 Prod D

F1
F2
F3

		q3			

$$r_{43} = p_{4.} q_3$$

$$r_{ui} = p_u \cdot q_i$$

The set of equations that represent
the matrix decomposition

$$r_{ui} = p_u \cdot q_i$$

Solve this set of equations to have
all users, products quantified in
terms of factors

Latent Factor Analysis

The problem is expressed as

Find that set of
factor vectors

\mathbf{p}_u (For each user u)

\mathbf{q}_i (For each item i)

Such that the total
error is minimized

$$\min_{\mathbf{q}^*, \mathbf{p}^*} \sum_{(u,i) \in \mathcal{K}} (r_{ui} - \mathbf{q}_i^T \mathbf{p}_u)^2$$

$$\min_{q^*, p^*} \sum_{(u,i) \in \mathcal{K}} (r_{ui} - q_i^T p_u)^2$$

Alternating Least Squares

is a technique to
minimize this error

Alternating Least Squares

Concentrate on one rating r_{ui}

The equation to solve

$$(r_{ui} - q_i^T p_u)^2 = 0$$

There are 2 variables i.e. p_u and q_i

Alternating Least Squares

$$(r_{ui} - q_i^T p_u)^2 = 0$$

What if we fixed the value of p_u ?

We are left with a quadratic equation for the value of q_i



What if we fixed the value of q_i to the solved value?

We are left with a quadratic equation for the value of p_u



Repeat until the values p_u and q_i converge

Alternating Least Squares

The choice of the number of hidden factors is left to the user

Regularization

**In general in Machine Learning,
we want to find simpler models**

**If a simpler model can explain
the same relationship, then we
would like to choose that**

Alternating Least Squares

$$\min_{q^*, p^*} \sum_{(u,i) \in K} (r_{ui} - q_i^T p_u)^2 + \lambda(\|q_i\|^2 + \|p_u\|^2)$$

Adding a
regularization term

Penalizes models with
higher number of factors

Alternating Least Squares

When you implement ALS

Number of factors, Lambda

**are parameters to
experiment with**

Demo

**Implement Alternating Least Squares
in Python**

**Find Movie Recommendations for
users using the MovieLens data set**

Summary

Understand the role of Personalized Recommendations

Predict ratings using Collaborative Filtering

Find hidden factors that influence ratings

Implement Movie Recommendations in Python