

CIL Project: Collaborative Filtering

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Abstract—Recommender systems and collaborative filtering have become very popular lately. For example streaming platforms use them to recommend new movies to their users based on ratings that users have previously assigned to other movies. For this purpose recommender systems try to exploit similarities between the rated items and potentially also between users. To achieve this, collaborative filtering aims to learn a low dimensional representation of those items.

In this paper we present our approach to the problem, which is based on a combination of Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) and k-nearest-neighbors (KNN) working with the Pearson correlation. Our final solution has a Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) of 0.98362.

I. INTRODUCTION

Collaborative filtering has been known for a while and there are many important contributions by research. For example in [1] there is an overview and an empirical analysis of multiple algorithms including memory-based algorithms predicting the rating of an item by the active user based on a weighted sum of the other users' rating of that item. Another example taken from [1] are model-based algorithms like the Bayesian Network Model that take a probabilistic approach to the problem by setting the rating to it's expected value according to some probability distribution. In [2] the authors focus on SVD and in particular elaborate on the importance of regularization techniques. They further demonstrate that the combination of several distinct predictors can lead to even better results. Many of the more recent contributions make use of deep neural networks. For example in [3] the authors introduce neural collaborative filtering. This is a neural network technique based on a combination of generalized matrix factorization and multi-layer perceptron optimizing the logarithm of a likelihood. In [4] the authors rely on autoencoders to solve the problem of collaborative filtering. One of the main advantages of their system AutoRec compared to multiple other collaborative filtering solutions is that it directly optimizes the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE). Other contributions rely on clustering techniques like k-nearest neighbors. For example [5] presents a cluster-based collaborative filtering framework that puts much effort in smoothing clusters.

Similar to [2], our contribution is based on a combination of multiple predictors. This predictors include KNN based solutions and dimensionality reduction through SVD. We also experimented with neural networks in particular by building a bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)

network that directly predicts ratings. Furthermore we tried to achieve the dimensionality reduction with an autoencoder built of LSTM cells. However, both of these approaches did not yield an improvement on our results, so we decided to drop them.

II. OUR NOVEL SOLUTION

III. COMPARING TO BASELINES

We are comparing our novel solution to two others so that we can see how much improvement was done. The first of the two other solutions is the one from Assignment 3. There we were first completing the missing ratings in the matrix by setting them to the average over all observed ratings for a particular item. Then we tried to find an underlying structure in the data by performing SVD, where $X^{train} = UDV^T$. We varied the number k of eigenvalues used and truncated U and V accordingly. Figure 1 shows the Root-Mean-Squared-Error for k between 0 and 95, in intervals of 5. In Figure 2 we can see the error more clearly for k between 5 and 95. Apparently, taking the biggest 10 eigenvalues is giving us the best approximation to the data structure. The best result we achieved on kaggle this way was an error of 1.16473.

The second solution we are presenting here for comparison is a neural network. We trained a bidirectional LSTM. It has a bias layer, so that we could take into account that different people are rating higher or lower in general. We

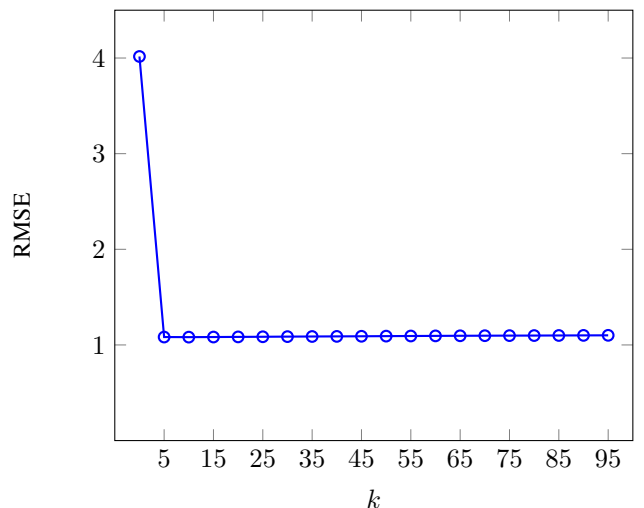


Figure 1. RMSE in SVD with different k

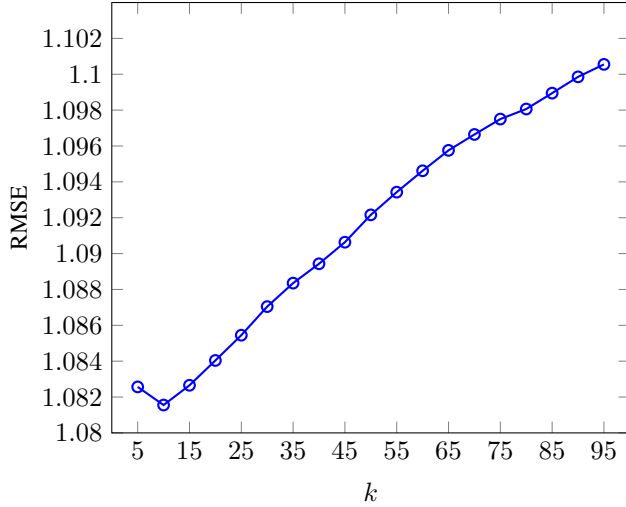


Figure 2. RMSE in SVD with different k , shown in more detail

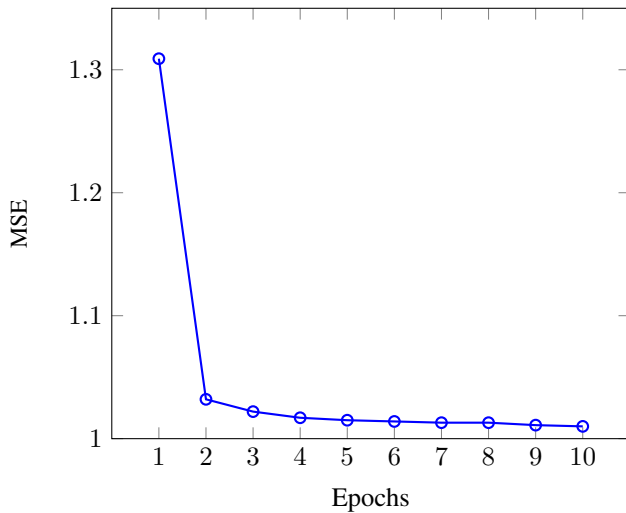


Figure 3. MSE loss in LSTM over 10 epochs.

tried different dropout values, number of nodes, batch-sizes and trained over various epochs. In Figure 3 you can see the Mean-Squared-Error loss over ten epochs of the neural network. We set a dropout of 0.75, 40 nodes in each layer and a batch size of 50, as these values were performing the best in our experiment. The best result we achieved on kaggle this way was an error of 1.04627. There are people that achieved much better results with a neural network [6], but our feeling is that our data was too sparse for this.

Comparing the two solutions with our novel approach result of 0.98362 we can see

IV. SUMMARY

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