



# **PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF RECOMMENDATION METHODS**

**Assessment 3: Virtual Presentation**



- Hishikesh Phukan  
S4031214

# **DECLARATION**

I certify that this is all my own original work. If I took any parts from elsewhere, then they were non-essential parts of the assignment, and they are clearly attributed in our submission. I will show I agree to this honor code by typing “Yes”:



# METHOD 3: USER-BASED KNN COLLABORATIVE FILTERING

Uses cosine and pearson similarity metrics

Optimizes hyperparameters: k, sim\_exponent, sim\_threshold

Falls back to user/global average for missing predictions

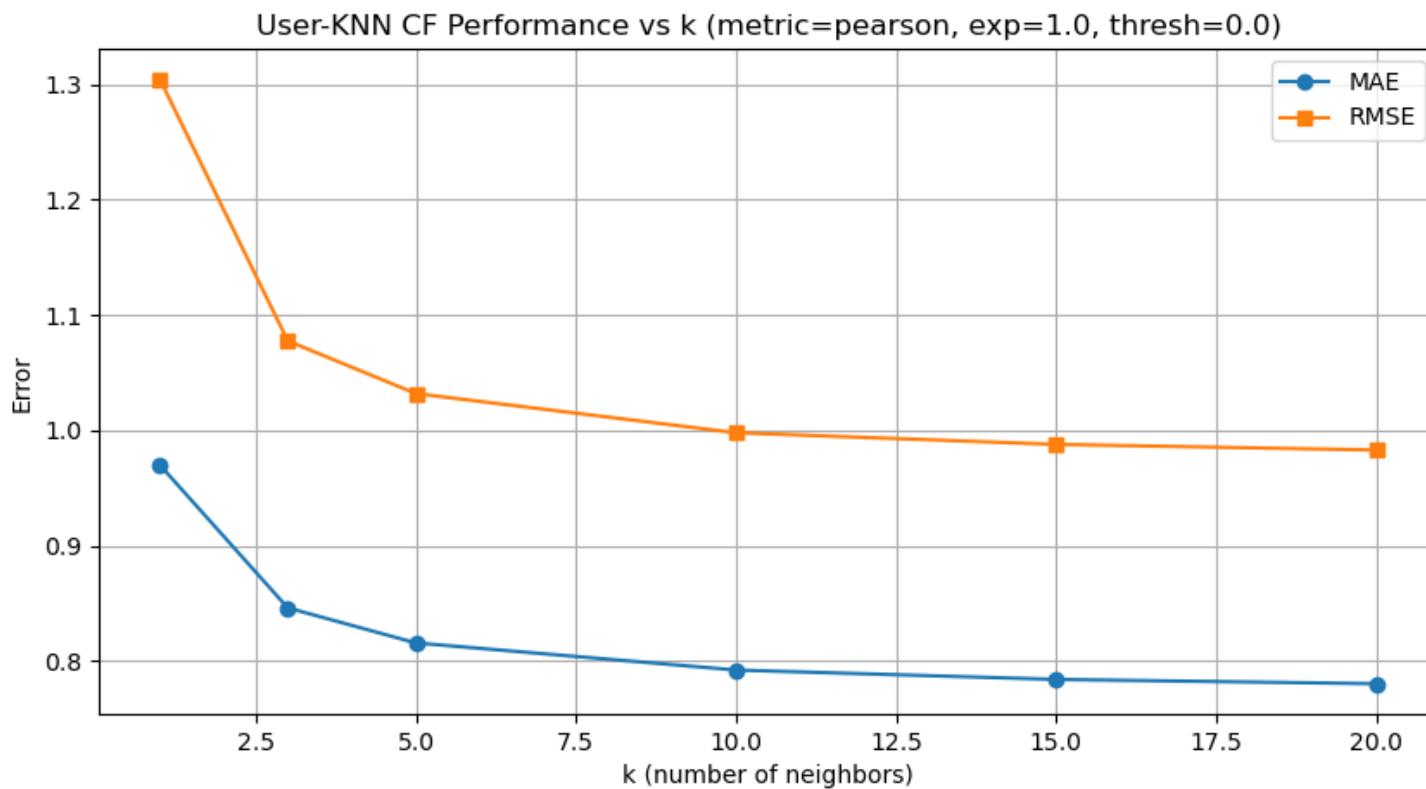
Chosen based on best RMSE and MAE

# METHOD 3: USER-BASED KNN COLLABORATIVE FILTERING

```
Metric: pearson | k: 10 | Exponent: 0.5 | Threshold: 0.1 -> MAE: 0.8036, RMSE: 1.0198
Metric: pearson | k: 10 | Exponent: 0.5 | Threshold: 0.2 -> MAE: 0.8412, RMSE: 1.0779
Metric: pearson | k: 10 | Exponent: 1.0 | Threshold: 0.0 -> MAE: 0.7924, RMSE: 0.9980
Metric: pearson | k: 10 | Exponent: 1.0 | Threshold: 0.1 -> MAE: 0.8033, RMSE: 1.0195
Metric: pearson | k: 10 | Exponent: 1.0 | Threshold: 0.2 -> MAE: 0.8415, RMSE: 1.0780
Metric: pearson | k: 15 | Exponent: 0.5 | Threshold: 0.0 -> MAE: 0.7847, RMSE: 0.9884
Metric: pearson | k: 15 | Exponent: 0.5 | Threshold: 0.1 -> MAE: 0.7993, RMSE: 1.0142
Metric: pearson | k: 15 | Exponent: 0.5 | Threshold: 0.2 -> MAE: 0.8413, RMSE: 1.0780
Metric: pearson | k: 15 | Exponent: 1.0 | Threshold: 0.0 -> MAE: 0.7842, RMSE: 0.9879
Metric: pearson | k: 15 | Exponent: 1.0 | Threshold: 0.1 -> MAE: 0.7990, RMSE: 1.0138
Metric: pearson | k: 15 | Exponent: 1.0 | Threshold: 0.2 -> MAE: 0.8416, RMSE: 1.0781
Metric: pearson | k: 20 | Exponent: 0.5 | Threshold: 0.0 -> MAE: 0.7809, RMSE: 0.9834
Metric: pearson | k: 20 | Exponent: 0.5 | Threshold: 0.1 -> MAE: 0.7977, RMSE: 1.0127
Metric: pearson | k: 20 | Exponent: 0.5 | Threshold: 0.2 -> MAE: 0.8414, RMSE: 1.0780
Metric: pearson | k: 20 | Exponent: 1.0 | Threshold: 0.0 -> MAE: 0.7805, RMSE: 0.9830
Metric: pearson | k: 20 | Exponent: 1.0 | Threshold: 0.1 -> MAE: 0.7974, RMSE: 1.0123
Metric: pearson | k: 20 | Exponent: 1.0 | Threshold: 0.2 -> MAE: 0.8416, RMSE: 1.0781
Best Parameters: {'metric': 'pearson', 'k': 20, 'sim_exponent': 1.0, 'sim_threshold': 0.0} -> MAE: 0.7805, RMSE: 0.9830
```



# METHOD 3: USER-BASED KNN COLLABORATIVE FILTERING



# METHOD 4: ITEM-BASED KNN COLLABORATIVE FILTERING

Similar approach but with item-item similarities

Optimizes k and similarity type

Falls back to item average when necessary

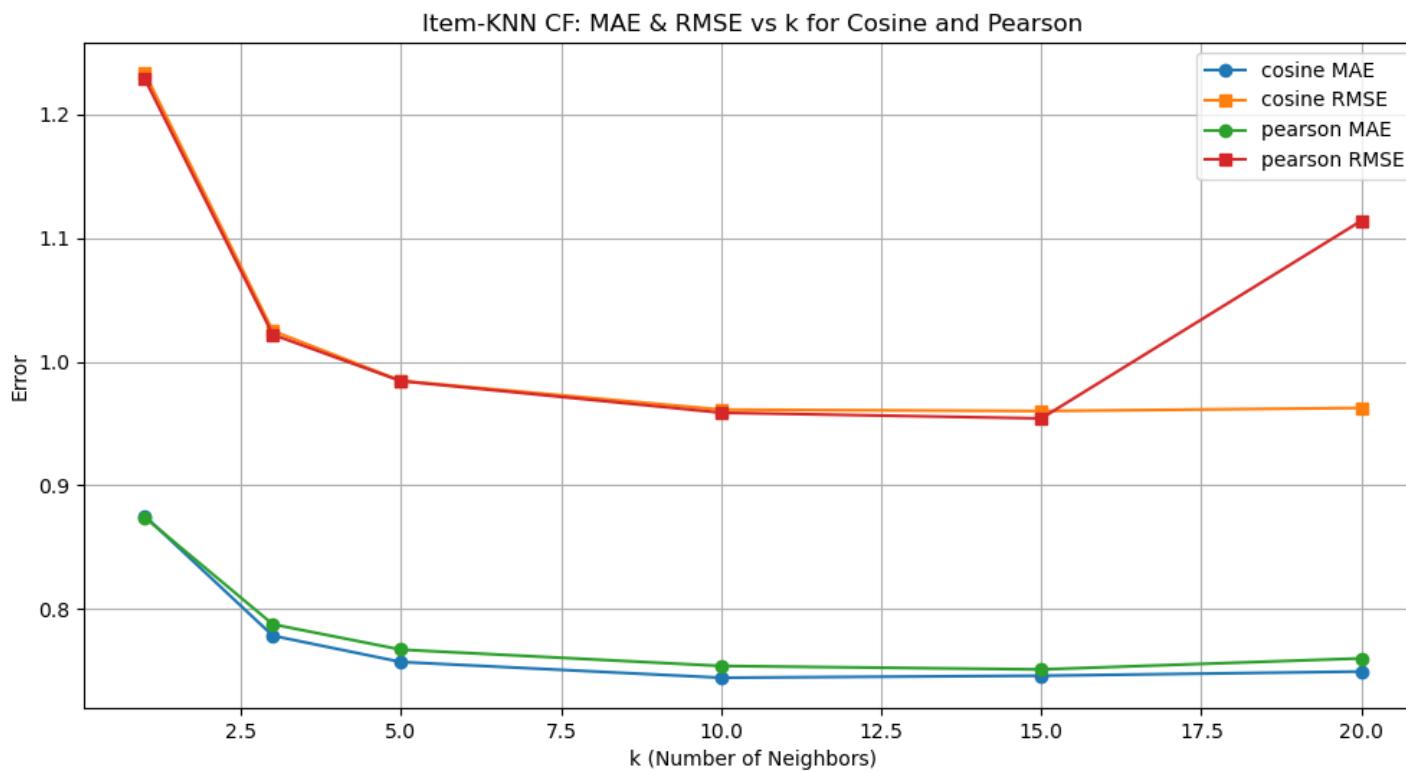
Chosen based on evaluation metrics

## METHOD 4: ITEM-BASED KNN COLLABORATIVE FILTERING

```
All Results for Item-KNN (MAE, RMSE) per similarity metric and k:  
  
Metric: cosine | k: 1 -> MAE: 0.8752, RMSE: 1.2336  
Metric: cosine | k: 3 -> MAE: 0.7783, RMSE: 1.0249  
Metric: cosine | k: 5 -> MAE: 0.7570, RMSE: 0.9845  
Metric: cosine | k: 10 -> MAE: 0.7443, RMSE: 0.9612  
Metric: cosine | k: 15 -> MAE: 0.7459, RMSE: 0.9600  
Metric: cosine | k: 20 -> MAE: 0.7493, RMSE: 0.9625  
Metric: pearson | k: 1 -> MAE: 0.8740, RMSE: 1.2288  
Metric: pearson | k: 3 -> MAE: 0.7875, RMSE: 1.0219  
Metric: pearson | k: 5 -> MAE: 0.7670, RMSE: 0.9843  
Metric: pearson | k: 10 -> MAE: 0.7538, RMSE: 0.9587  
Metric: pearson | k: 15 -> MAE: 0.7510, RMSE: 0.9541  
Metric: pearson | k: 20 -> MAE: 0.7600, RMSE: 1.1140  
  
Best metric: pearson -> MAE: 0.7510, RMSE: 0.9541
```



# METHOD 4: ITEM-BASED KNN COLLABORATIVE FILTERING



# METHOD 5: HYBRID USER-ITEM KNN

Combines Method 3 and 4 predictions

Uses blending with lambda (0 to 1, step 0.05)

$\lambda * \text{User-based} + (1 - \lambda) * \text{Item-based}$  prediction

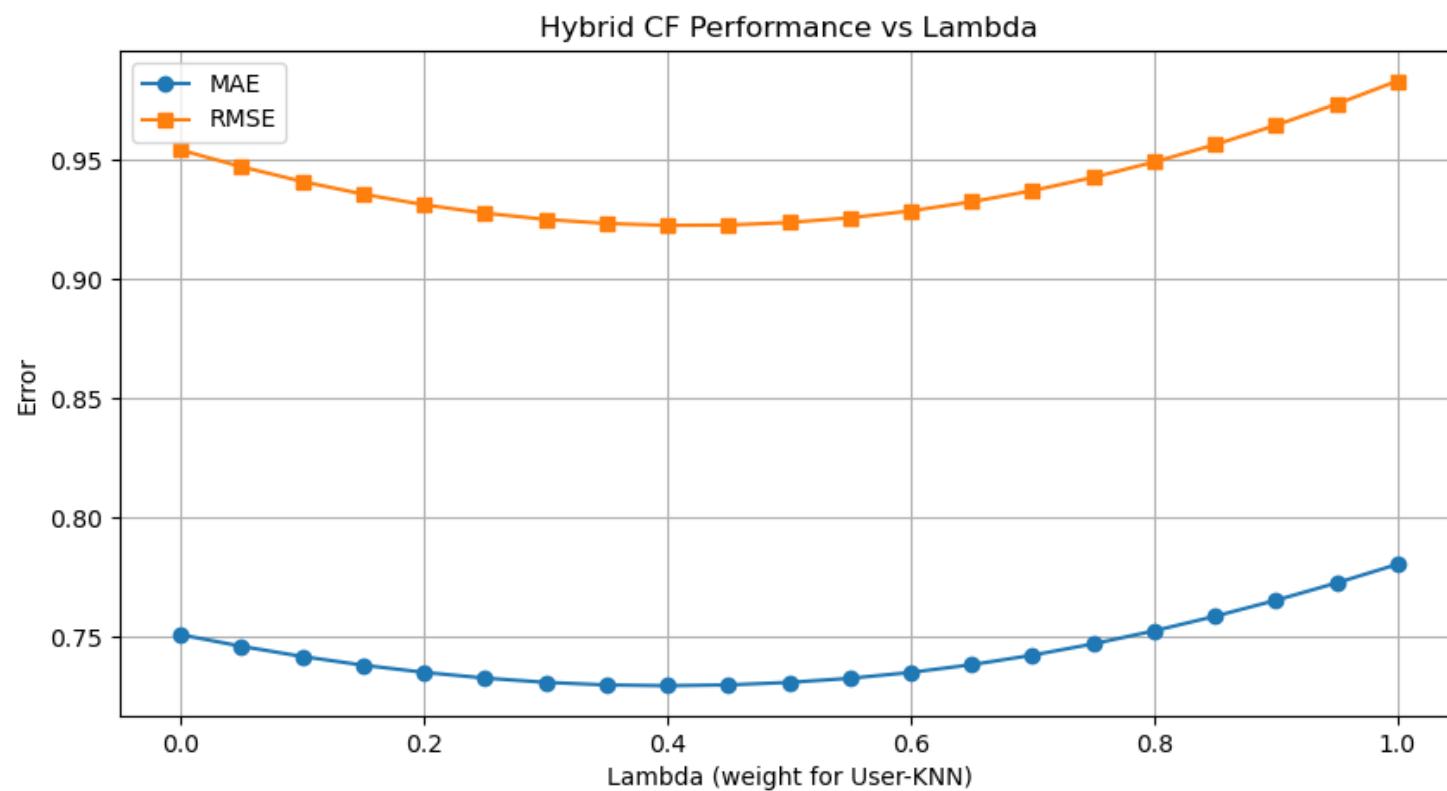
Optimal  $\lambda$  chosen for lowest RMSE

# METHOD 5: HYBRID USER-ITEM KNN

```
Hybrid CF Results (MAE, RMSE) for each lambda value:  
  
Lambda: 0.00 -> MAE: 0.7510, RMSE: 0.9541  
Lambda: 0.05 -> MAE: 0.7461, RMSE: 0.9470  
Lambda: 0.10 -> MAE: 0.7419, RMSE: 0.9409  
Lambda: 0.15 -> MAE: 0.7382, RMSE: 0.9356  
Lambda: 0.20 -> MAE: 0.7352, RMSE: 0.9311  
Lambda: 0.25 -> MAE: 0.7328, RMSE: 0.9276  
Lambda: 0.30 -> MAE: 0.7310, RMSE: 0.9250  
Lambda: 0.35 -> MAE: 0.7300, RMSE: 0.9233  
Lambda: 0.40 -> MAE: 0.7296, RMSE: 0.9225  
Lambda: 0.45 -> MAE: 0.7300, RMSE: 0.9226  
Lambda: 0.50 -> MAE: 0.7310, RMSE: 0.9237  
Lambda: 0.55 -> MAE: 0.7327, RMSE: 0.9257  
Lambda: 0.60 -> MAE: 0.7352, RMSE: 0.9286  
Lambda: 0.65 -> MAE: 0.7384, RMSE: 0.9324  
Lambda: 0.70 -> MAE: 0.7424, RMSE: 0.9370  
Lambda: 0.75 -> MAE: 0.7472, RMSE: 0.9426  
Lambda: 0.80 -> MAE: 0.7526, RMSE: 0.9490  
Lambda: 0.85 -> MAE: 0.7587, RMSE: 0.9563  
Lambda: 0.90 -> MAE: 0.7654, RMSE: 0.9644  
Lambda: 0.95 -> MAE: 0.7727, RMSE: 0.9733  
Lambda: 1.00 -> MAE: 0.7805, RMSE: 0.9830  
  
Best Lambda: 0.40 -> MAE: 0.7296, RMSE: 0.9225
```



# METHOD 5: HYBRID USER-ITEM KNN



# PERFORMANCE COMPARISON OF METHODS

## 1–5

Method 1: User average (baseline), least accurate

- MAE: 0.82, RMSE: 1.03

Method 2: Item average, slightly better

- MAE: 0.79, RMSE: 1.001

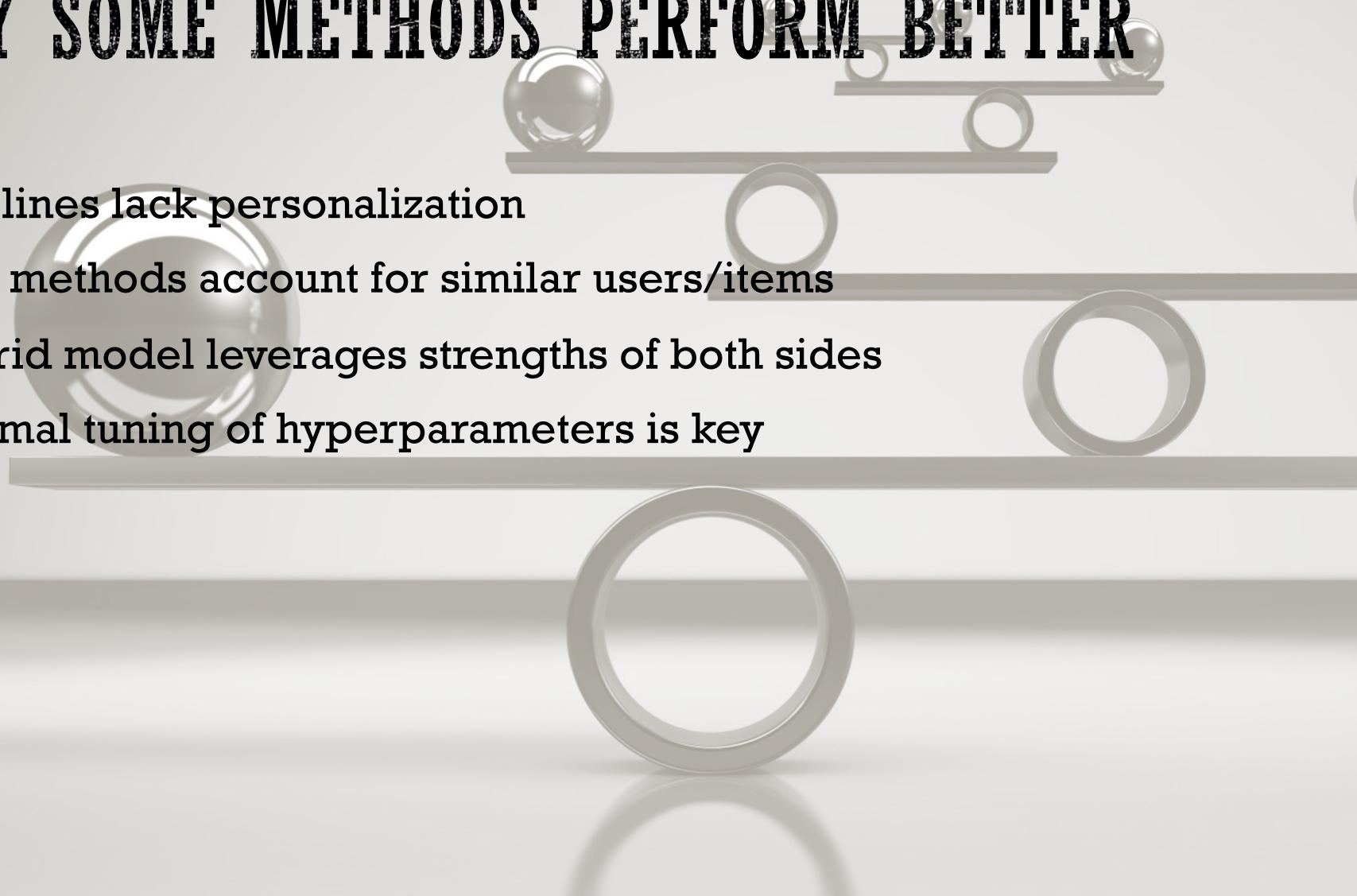
Method 3 & 4: KNN models, improved accuracy

- MAE(User): 0.78, RMSE(User): 0.98
- MAE(Item): 0.75, RMSE(Item): 0.95

Method 5: Hybrid model, best performance overall

- MAE: 0.72, RMSE: 0.92

# WHY SOME METHODS PERFORM BETTER



- Baselines lack personalization
- KNN methods account for similar users/items
- Hybrid model leverages strengths of both sides
- Optimal tuning of hyperparameters is key

# CONCLUSION

- Methods 3, 4, 5 optimized using grid search and evaluation metrics
- Method 5 outperforms all by blending predictions
- Personalization and smart fallback strategies boost accuracy
- Choosing the right model depends on data sparsity and structure

# KEY LEARNINGS AND TAKEAWAYS

## Personalization is essential

- Models that adapt to user preferences deliver significantly better accuracy

## KNN methods outperform simple baselines

- User and item similarity leads to more relevant recommendations

## Hybrid models offer the best of both worlds

- Combining user-based and item-based insights improves robustness

## Hyperparameter tuning is critical

- Fine-tuning  $k$ , similarity metrics, and  $\lambda$  greatly affects performance

## Visualization supports decision-making

- Plots of RMSE/MAE trends made it easier to choose optimal configurations

# LIMITATION AND FUTURE WORK

## Current Limitation

- Cold-start problem for new users/items with limited data
- KNN scalability is a concern on larger datasets
- Limited use of contextual or content-based features
- Dependence on explicit ratings only

## Future Directions

- Explore matrix factorization with better regularization
- Integrate content-based or context-aware recommendations
- Experiment with deep learning models for better scalability and feature learning
- Use side information like tags, timestamps, genres, or user profiles to improve accuracy



**THANK YOU** ☺



# REFERENCES

- Herlocker, J. L., Konstan, J. A., & Riedl, J. (2002).  
*An empirical analysis of design choices in neighborhood-based collaborative filtering algorithms.*  
Information Retrieval, 5(4), 287–310. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1020443909834>
- Sarwar, B., Karypis, G., Konstan, J., & Riedl, J. (2001).  
*Item-based collaborative filtering recommendation algorithms.*  
In Proceedings of the 10th international conference on World Wide Web (pp. 285–295).  
<https://doi.org/10.1145/371920.372071>
- Ricci, F., Rokach, L., & Shapira, B. (2015).  
*Recommender systems: Introduction and challenges.*  
In F. Ricci, L. Rokach, & B. Shapira (Eds.), *Recommender systems handbook* (2nd ed., pp. 1–34). Springer. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4899-7637-6\\_1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4899-7637-6_1)
- Aggarwal, C. C. (2016).  
*Neighborhood-based collaborative filtering.*  
In *Recommender Systems: The Textbook* (pp. 75–125). Springer.  
[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-29659-3\\_3](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-29659-3_3)
- Schafer, J. B., Frankowski, D., Herlocker, J., & Sen, S. (2007).  
*Collaborative filtering recommender systems.*  
In P. Brusilovsky, A. Kobsa, & W. Nejdl (Eds.), *The adaptive web: Methods and strategies of web personalization* (pp. 291–324). Springer. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-72079-9\\_9](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-72079-9_9)

