# Recommender Systems Challenge 2023

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## Overview

- $\approx 600k$  user-book interactions ( $\approx 13k$  users,  $\approx 22k$  books)
- Implicit ratings
- Slides results consider 80% training, 20% test
- Evaluation metric: MAP@10

$$\mathsf{MAP@K} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{u=1}^{N} \frac{1}{\min(K, m)} \sum_{k=1}^{K} P(k) * rel(k)$$

## Baseline

## Top Popular algorithm

Identify the most frequently occurring books

- Non Personalized
- MAP@10 = 0.011742
- How was it used?
  - To provide recommendation to new users

# Hyperparameter tuning

- Optuna
- 5 Folds Cross Validation
- AWS free tier ≈ €2.25

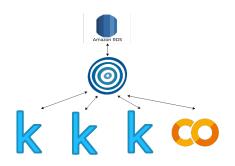


Figure: Optuna easy parallelization

## Directory tree structure

```
— XGboostRecommender.py

 - best_models.ipynb
 best_models_info.pickle
Builder.py

    dataset

  └─ book_dataset
       — data_target_users_test.csv
      └─ data train.csv
  saved models
   ─ URM.npz
   — URM_test.npz
    — URM_train.npz
    — URM_train_val.npz
    — URM_val.npz
    — cross val

— train

    submissions

   tuners
       — graph_tuners.py
       — knn_ml.py
      └─ knn_tuners.py
      ☐ mf tuners.pv
      hvbrid
       hybrid_tuner.py
       __ xaboost tuner.py
      __ neural_tuner.py
   ∟ tuner.py
  xgboost.ipynb
  xgboost_tuner_run.py
```

Figure: Directory tree structure

## Recommendation Algorithms Comparison

## **KNN Collaborative Filtering**

- Item-Based
  - tversky
  - MAP@10 = 0.04596
- User-Based
  - TF-IDF
  - MAP@10 = 0.03493

## **Graph-based**

- P3alpha
  - k = 40
  - MAP@10 = 0.04793
- RP3beta
  - k = 28
  - MAP@10 = 0.04899

# Recommendation Algorithms Comparison

#### **Matrix Factorization**

- IALS
  - k = 80 latent factors
  - MAP@10 = 0.03230

#### Neural

- MultVAE
  - MAP@10 = 0.037868

#### Item-Based CF

- SLIMElasticNet
  - k = 570
  - MAP@10 = 0.05003
- SLIMBRP
  - MAP@10 = 0.03893

# Hybrid Models

### **ScoresHybrid**

- SLIMElasticNet, RP3beta
- $\alpha = 0.50282$
- MAP@10 = 0.05104

$$\tilde{R} = \alpha \cdot \tilde{R_A} + (1 - \alpha) \cdot \tilde{R_B}$$

# XGBoost (Preprocessing)

- Candidate generation selection
- Candidate generation cut-off selection
- Feature engineering
- Categorical features encoding

# XGBoost (Candidate Generation)

## ScoresHybrid

- SLIMElasticNet, RP3beta
- Metric: Recall
- Cut-off = 35
- $\alpha = 0.36771$
- RECALL@35 = 0.24885

- SLIMElasticNet
  - Metric: Recall
  - Cut-off = 35
  - RECALL@35 = 0.24221
- RP3beta
  - Metric: Recall
  - Cut-off = 35
  - RECALL@35 = 0.24156

# XGBoost (Cut-off selection)

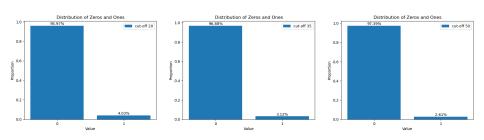


Figure: Cut-off 35

Figure: Cut-off 50

Figure: Cut-off 20

# XGBoost (Feature Engineering)

- Chosen scores:
  - ScoresHybrid
  - SLIMElasticNet
  - RP3beta
  - ItemKNNCF
  - UserKNNCF
  - TopPop
  - IALS
  - MultVAE
- Metric: NDCG/Precision
- Cut-off = 10

- k=[3, 10, 20]
  - is\_in\_top\_k()
  - count\_agreement()
- score\_stats()
  - mean
  - . . .
  - iqr
- normalize\_scores()
- disagreement()
- $n_{groups} = 20$ 
  - user\_profile()
  - item\_profile()

# XGBoost (Categorical Features)

- naive enable\_categorical = True (Used approach)
- Truncated SVD ( $k = 100 \approx 10\%$  explained variance)
- What I did not tried:
  - Target encoding
  - Matrix Factorization
  - One-hot encoding
  - Embeddings

# XGBoost (Feature Importance)

• MAP@10 = 0.051485

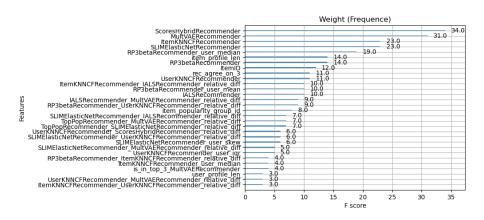


Figure: Feature Importance

### Conclusion

- Thank you for your attention!
- Feel free to check out the project on GitHub:
  - https://github.com/lorecampa/RecSysChallenge2023