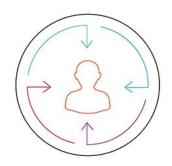
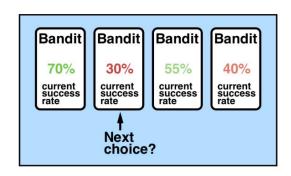
# Collaborative Filtering LinUCB for MovieLens dataset



Team:

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#### Bandit problem introduction



regret cumulé epsilon-greedy - UCB1 3000 2500 2000 1500 1000 500 0 2000 4000 8000 10000 **Goal**: minimize the expected total regret

$$R\left(T\right) = \mathbb{E}_{I_{t}}\left[\sum_{t=1}^{T} r_{i^{*},t}\right] - \mathbb{E}_{I_{t}}\left[\sum_{t=1}^{T} r_{i,t}\right]$$



Implemented UCB vs e-greedy vs random



LinUCB Disjoint

$$E[r_{t,a}|x_{t,a}] = x_{t,a}^T \theta_a^*$$

LinUCB Hybrid

$$E[r_{t,a}|x_{t,a}] = x_{t,a}^T \theta_a^*$$
  $E[r_{t,a}|x_{t,a}] = z_{t,a}^T \beta^* + x_{t,a}^T \theta_a^*$ 

# Movielens dataset & Data processing

Dataset: Movielens 1M

1 million votes of 6000 users on 4000 films

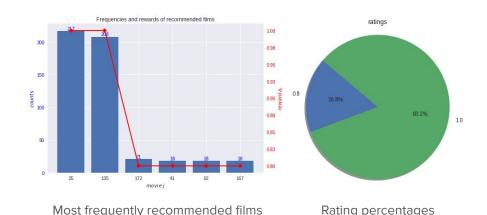
#### Pre-processing:

- Resized ratings between 0 and 1
- Selected the movies watched by more than 1000 users
- Selected users who watched more than 150 movies
- Selected 30 most important features

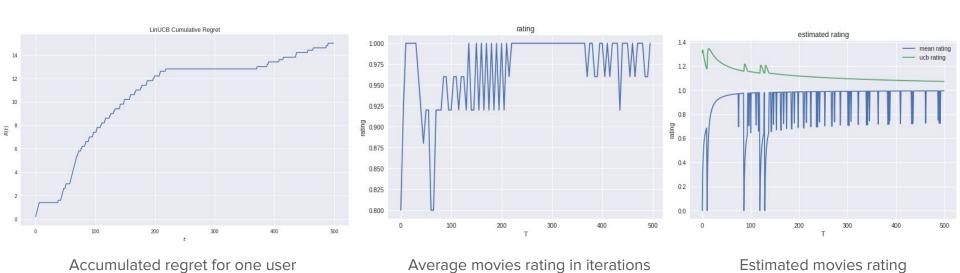
Matrix factorization (SVD):  $M = \phi_u^T W \phi_a$ 

=> Feature user matrix and film (item) matrix

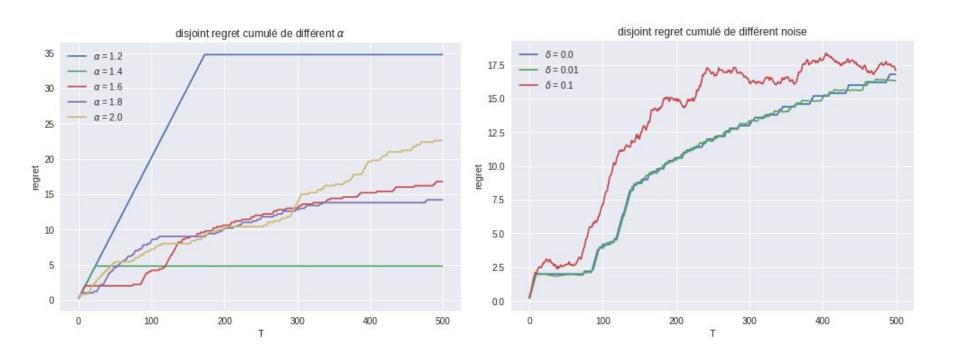
users/items	$i_1$	$i_2$	• • •	• • • •	• • •		$i_m$
$u_1$	$r_{1,1}$		$r_{1,j}$		$r_{1,k}$		$r_{1,m}$
$u_2$	$r_{2,1}$		$r_{2,j}$		$r_{2,k}$		$r_{2,m}$
•				•			
Ĭ.	:	:	:		:		
$u_i$	$r_{i,1}$	• • •	$r_{i,j}$		$r_{i,k}$	• • •	$r_{i,m}$
:	:	:	÷	:	:	:	:
$u_n$	$r_{n,1}$		$r_{n,j}$		$r_{n,k}$		$r_{n,m}$



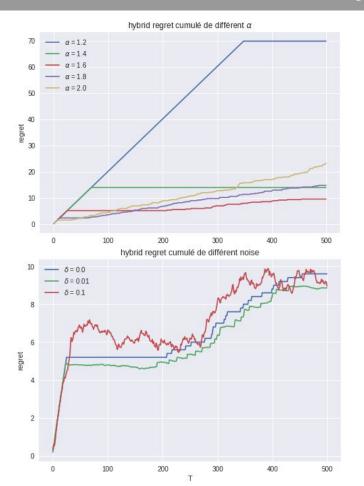
# LinUCB Disjoint

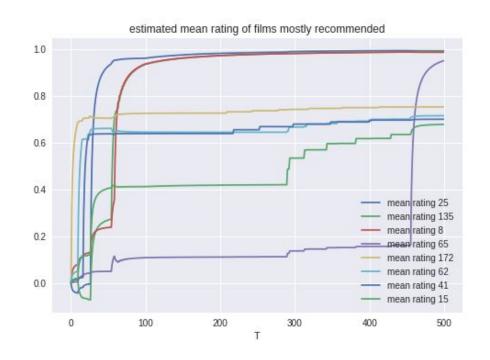


# LinUCB Disjoint - Parameters

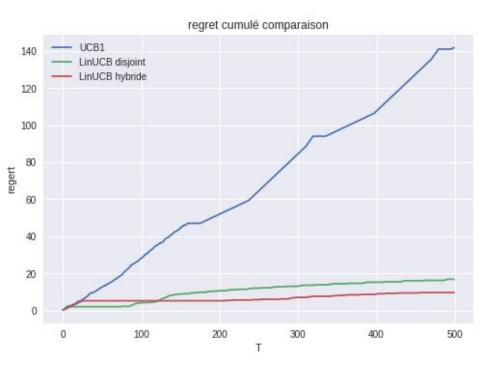


# LinUCB Hybrid - Parameters





#### Method comparison and conclusions



- LinUCB is much better, especially LinUCB hybrid
- Choice of parameters for the model is important, as we noted that they can drastically impact the results
- Expanding the context with other information would be worthwhile