

# Weekly Updates on the Recommender System for Toloka

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

01



Similarity based  
Recommender  
System

02



Sentence  
Transformer based  
Recommender  
System

03



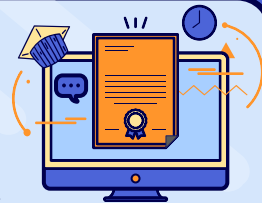
Comparison  
and Evaluation  
of both

04



Conclusion

# Overview for All The Models



- I have used three different approaches for generating recommendations, including:
  - a. Similarity matrices
  - b. Classification models
  - c. Sentence transformers
- The results and findings from each approach and discuss their strengths and weaknesses.
- Compare the performance of each approach and analyze their respective advantages and limitations.
- In conclusion, I will summarize my key findings and potential areas for further research and development.



# Classification Models Approach

- **Recap:**

I employed four classification models and received best F1 Score of 0.67 from Gaussian Naive Bayes model

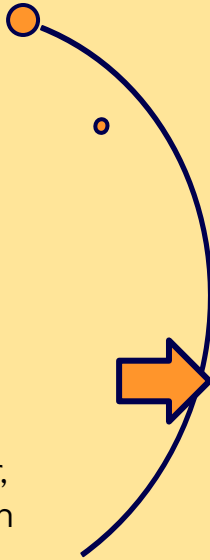
## Issues:

- Major assumption that all the tasks were displayed to each user

Why is it problematic?

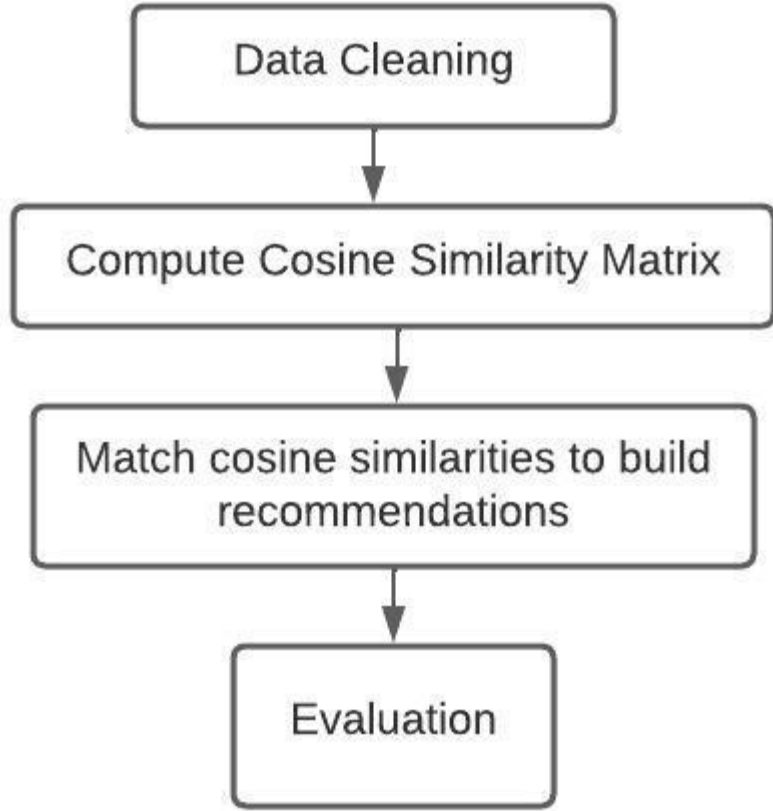
1. Although we do have the data about which worker finished what task, however, we don't have any information about which tasks were being displayed to each worker
  2. Considering this major assumption can lead to faulty predictions
- We already have very small dataset and since we are splitting the dataset for evaluation purposes, it will further decrease the size of our data

In conclusion, not the best method for building recommendations as compared to others.



# Similarity Matrices

I employed cosine similarity matrix, building matrices for all the embeddings or feature vectors. This technique helps to identify similar items or users, which can then be used to make personalized recommendations.



# EVALUATION

- For evaluation of models built using similarity matrices, I am using two evaluation metrics:
  - a. MAP@k
  - b. NDCG@k

These are the evaluation metrics that measure the quality of the recommendations generated by a recommender system.

- MAP@k (Mean Average Precision at K) and NDCG@k (Normalized Discounted Cumulative Gain at K) are used to evaluate the performance of a recommender system, taking into account both the relevance and the order of the recommendations.
- Which means that the system is penalized for recommending irrelevant items higher up the list

# RESULTS

```
▶ evaluate_model()
```

```
↗ (0.4666666666666667, 0.5156223656766757)
```

A MAP@K value of 0.46 means that, on average, the top K recommendations provided by the system have a 46% chance of being relevant to the user.

An NDCG@K value of 0.51 means that the system's top K recommendations, on average, are about 51% as good as the ideal recommendations that could be provided.

Both of these metrics indicate that the system is performing reasonably well, but there is still room for improvement.

# Recommendations

User ID: 1316040758

Project ID	Title
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81077	Product Image Validation V1
43625	Validation of English Ad Description
71859	Definitive Image Labeling - EN
80983	Product Price Validation V1
74976	MMRepresentativeImageV2

User ID: 1430094402

Project ID	Title
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121035	Новостность документа
102454	Модерация фотографий отельных номеров
77419	Распознавание таблиц
23183	Модерация названий организаций
22597	Модерация описаний исполнителей



# Recommendations

User ID: 1490584733

Project ID	Title
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71859	Definitive Image Labeling - EN
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74976	MMRepresentativeImageV2
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93220	Does coupon screenshot match the provided coupon's information? (New Zealand)
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81077	Product Image Validation V1
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81980	Image Query Result Relevance T2 MMIR English
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User ID: 1699065816

Project ID	Title
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89348	Crowd Spam Labeling - Spanish
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62518	[Toloka] Prueba de comprensión de español
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79091	Crowd Spam Labeling - English
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113583	Comparar resultados de búsqueda - Español - V2
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105766	[Toloka] Prueba de gramática española
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- We are using Sentence Transformers to convert the text descriptions and titles of the projects into dense vectors (also known as embeddings) in a high-dimensional space.
  - These embeddings capture the semantic meaning of the text data and allow us to compute similarities between the projects using cosine similarity.
  - Using Sentence Transformers improves the quality of recommendations as compared to using simple bag-of-words or TF-IDF vectorization.

## Utilizing Sentence Transformers



# RESULTS

```
[5] evaluate_model()  
  
(0.5, 0.6684454183016579)
```

These MAP@k and NDCG@k values are slightly better than previous ones.

# Recommendations

User ID: 1699065816

Project ID Title

79091	Crowd Spam Labeling - English
101570	Search for businesses by specific category (English)
89348	Crowd Spam Labeling - Spanish
89350	Crowd Spam Labeling - Russian
62518	[Toloka] Prueba de comprensión de español

User ID: 1703905621

Project ID Title

74976	MMRepresentativeImageV2
113582	Сравните Результаты Поиска - Русский язык - V2-
110607	Image Relevance Superfresh V2 SFMMIR - English
72322	MMWatermarkImageDetection
107829	Video Relevance Labeling (English) - New and improved

# Recommendations

User ID: 1706440161

Porject ID	Title
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74976	MMRepresentativeImageV2
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70834	Отбор на задания классификации текста и изображения
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93218	Get coupon information from websites (New Zealand)
-------	--

102966	Check the similarity between two products
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78414	Check the similarity between two products
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User ID: 1718146027

Porject ID	Title
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74976	MMRepresentativeImageV2
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106175	Does the store have this product? (English)
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72322	MMWatermarkImageDetection
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110607	Image Relevance Superfresh V2 SFMMIR - English
--------	--

78414	Check the similarity between two products
-------	---

# Final Thoughts



- Best F1 score from classification model was provided by Gaussian Naive Bayes
- However, Classification model approach isn't the most reliable approach considering the major assumption we had to take
- Received decent values of MAP@k and NDCG@k from utilizing similarity matrices
- These values further improved with the utilization of Sentence Transformers as they consider the semantic meaning of the text data

THANK YOU!

