TDT 4215 – Recommender System

Group Project: Recommender System Using Adressa Dataset

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Introduction

The project dataset is a refined version of the Adressa dataset published by the SmartMedia group at NTNU in partnership with the local newspaper Adresseavisen in Trondheim.

This dataset includes anonymized user data from local digital newspaper from 01.01.2017 to 31. 03. 2017 (3 months in total). We filter 1000 most active users from the original dataset, and select 9 attributes that we think most relevant for the project. The dataset is 85M in a compressed size.

Full articles (in Norwegian) from the newspaper can also be provided upon your request if you would like to use more details about the text in your recommender system. For this, text processing and the use of natural language processing tools are required.

The information of the original dataset and documentations are available below in case you want to know more on the dataset: http://reclab.idi.ntnu.no/dataset

Project Dataset

Overview

The datasets are saved under the directory called *active1000* and files are saved by dates.

```
[redacted]~$ ls active1000
20170101  20170111  20170121  20170131  20170210  20170220  20170302  20170312  20170322
20170102  20170112  20170122  20170201  20170211  20170221  20170303  20170313  20170323
20170103  20170113  20170123  20170202  20170212  20170222  20170304  20170314  20170324
20170104  20170114  20170124  20170203  20170213  20170223  20170305  20170315  20170325
20170105  20170115  20170125  20170204  20170214  20170224  20170306  20170316  20170326
20170106  20170116  20170126  20170205  20170215  20170225  20170307  20170317  20170327
20170107  20170117  20170127  20170206  20170216  20170226  20170308  20170318  20170328
20170108  20170118  20170128  20170207  20170217  20170227  20170309  20170319  20170329
20170109  20170119  20170129  20170208  20170218  20170228  20170310  20170320  20170330
20170110  20170120  20170130  20170209  20170219  20170301  20170311  20170321  20170331
```

In each file, every line represents one clicking event occurred by users in JSON format. In Python, you can use *json* package and *json.loads()* to read events:

```python
import json

for line in open(fname):
    obj = json.loads(line.strip())
```

Then use pprint package can have a glimpse at the event:

```
In [90]: import pprint

In [91]: pp = pprint.PrettyPrinter(indent=4)

In [92]: pp.pprint(obj)
{   u'activeTime': 37,
    u'category': u'nyheter|sortrondelag',
    u'documentId': u'3a77a5a627c60c02d40440ea394cb8afb2791862',
    u'eventId': 1450324853,
    u'publishtime': u'2017-01-01T20:04:30.000Z',
    u'time': 1483311582,
    u'title': u'Johanna er \xe5rets nyeste tr\xf8nder',
    u'url': u'http://adressa.no/nyheter/sortrondelag/2017/01/01/johanna-er-%c3%a5rets-nyeste-tr
%c3%b8nder-14002903.ece',
    u'userId': u'cx:hzxwfhnad3y1r0h0:1iteimihprr31'}
```

We can see there are 9 attributes in one event: *activeTime, category, documentId, eventId, publishtime, time, title, url* and *userId*. One should be noticed that, not all attributes have values. If some attributes have no value, there will be a *None* type instead.

```
{   u'activeTime': None,
    u'category': None,
    u'documentId': None,
    u'eventId': 996850947,
    u'publishtime': None,
    u'time': 1483311602,
    u'title': None,
    u'url': u'http://adressa.no',
    u'userId': u'cx:iafvru1j9yajgwnu:1ualyvwzsbtqk'}
```

Basic Statistics

The table below shows some basic statistics of the dataset.

Item	Value[1]
Total number of events (front page incl.)[2]	2,207,608

[1] Values in brackets are values after dropping duplicates

[2] "front page" event represents that users clicked only front page "http://adressa.no".

Total number of events (without front page)	788,931
Number of events (drop duplicates)[3]	679,355
Number of documents (news articles)	20,344
Number of users	1000
Max number of events per user	7,960 (7,958)
Min number of events per user	181 (59)
Average number of events per user	788.931 (679.355)
Sparsity	3.878% (3.339%)

In table above, Sparsity equals 3.878% means that 3.878% of user-ratings have a value. Note that, although we fill the missing values with 0, we should not assume that these values are truly zero.

Examples

We offer two recommendation examples. Source codes are available online (http://reclab.idi.ntnu.no/project_example.py, http://reclab.idi.ntnu.no/ExplicitMF.py) and on BlackBoard.

1. Collaborative Filtering

Collaborative Filtering (CF) is a widely adopted recommendation algorithm. The fundamental assumption of CF is that if user X and Y rate n items similarly, or have similar behaviours (such as buying, rating, clicking, listening), and hence will rate or act on other items similarly.

There are many kinds of CF and CF extended algorithms online nowadays. In this doc, we will introduce the *Explicit Matrix Factorization (MF)* as an example. Students can realize their own algorithms based on this code. MF is based on the assumptions of: 1) each user can be described by *k* features; 2) each item can be described by k attributes; 3) predicted value of rating or clicking probability of an item can be represented by the summation of each multiplication of user feature value and item feature value. We will not elaborate MF in this doc. Students can google with keyword of *Explicit Matrix Factorization* or here. Our code implementation of MF is also based on this blog. Difference is that we assume the ratings of clicked items are 1 and otherwise 0 in user-item matrix.

Before MF, we split our data into training and test sets by randomly choosing a fraction of ratings per user from the whole dataset in function *train_test_split(ratings, fraction)*.

[3] "drop duplicates" here means drop duplicate events according to userId and documentId. This operation based on the assumption that user refreshes web page will also bring in new event.

```python
def train_test_split(ratings, fraction=0.2):
    """Leave out a fraction of dataset for test use"""
    test = np.zeros(ratings.shape)
    train = ratings.copy()
    for user in xrange(ratings.shape[0]):
        size = int(len(ratings[user, :].nonzero()[0]) * fraction)
        test_ratings = np.random.choice(ratings[user, :].nonzero()[0],
                                        size=size,
                                        replace=False)
        train[user, test_ratings] = 0.
        test[user, test_ratings] = ratings[user, test_ratings]
    return train, test
```

The evaluation of MF is according to *MSE* (detailed definition is in the next chapter). The output results of each iteration are shown bellow:

```
Iteration: 1
Train mse: 0.6027160643041712
Test mse: 0.6896122222140042
Iteration: 2
Train mse: 0.5356027170531528
Test mse: 0.6425526901669532
Iteration: 5
Train mse: 0.5137733963167571
Test mse: 0.6274973344350155
Iteration: 10
Train mse: 0.5107244574314569
Test mse: 0.6252450668436269
Iteration: 25
Current iteration: 10
Train mse: 0.50972724333495
Test mse: 0.624080568994183
Iteration: 50
Current iteration: 10
Current iteration: 20
Train mse: 0.5096093258024226
Test mse: 0.6238224694470061
Iteration: 100
Current iteration: 10
Current iteration: 20
Current iteration: 30
Current iteration: 40
Current iteration: 50
Train mse: 0.509587065936661
Test mse: 0.6237738948389052
```

2. Content-based Recommendations

Content-based recommendations are another popular used recommendation methods. They make recommendations by analysing the content of textual information and finding regularities in the content. In this example, we adopt TF-IDF (Term Frequency – Inverse Document Frequency) for feature selection and Cosine similarity to find the most similar items with user clicking before.

TF-IDF can be implemented with help of scikit-learn, a useful Python package for machine learning tasks. Specifically, TfidfVectorizer Convert a collection of raw documents to a matrix of TF-IDF features.

```python
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
```

```
# select features/words using TF-IDF
tf = TfidfVectorizer(analyzer='word',ngram_range=(1, 2),min_df=0)
tfidf_matrix = tf.fit_transform(df_item['category'])
print('Dimension of feature vector: {}'.format(tfidf_matrix.shape))
```

output the dimension of feature matrix:

```
Dimension of feature vector: (20393, 169)
```

Then we use cosine similarity to measure the similarity of two items:

```
from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import linear_kernel

cosine_sim = linear_kernel(tfidf_matrix, tfidf_matrix)
```

The recommendation results can be a rank list of all candidate items according to the cosine similarities with the last clicking item. The evaluation is according to *Recall@k* and *ARHR@k*. The detailed definition of Recall and ARHR can be found in the next chapter. The results are shown as bellow (k=20):

```
Recall@20 is 0.0070
ARHR@20 is 0.5922
```

Evaluation Criteria

1. Recall (Hit Rate)

True positive (tp): the number of positive instances that are correctly predicted.

True negative (tn): the number of negative instances that are correctly predicted.

False negative (fn): the number of mispredicted negative instances.

False positive (fp): the number of mispredicted positive instances.

Recall is used to measure the fraction of positive instances that are correctly predicted, which can be defined as

$$recall = \frac{tp}{tp + tn}$$

2. CTR (Click Through Rate) is the number of recommendations produced by a participating system that are clicked by users normalised by the total number of requests for recommendations that were sent to that system. Example: Participant “rocking recommendations” receives 100,000 recommendation requests.

The system manages to provide valid, in-time suggestions in 95,000 cases. Users click on 4,500 suggestions. We compute a CTR of 4,500 / 100,000 = 4.5%.

3. ARHR

The third measure that is commonly used, is the average reciprocal hit rate (ARHR). This measure is designed for implicit feedback data sets, in which each value of $r_{+,} \in \{0,1\}$. Therefore, a value of $r_{+,} = 1$ represents a "hit" where a customer has bought or clicked on an item. A value of $r_{+,} = 0$ corresponds to a situation where a customer has not bought or clicked on an item. In this implicit feedback setting, missing values in the ratings matrix are assumed to be 0. Then, the ARHR metric for the user u is defined as follows:

$$ARHR(u) = \sum_{j \in I_u} \frac{r_{uj}}{v_j}$$

where $v_,$ is the rank of item j in the recommended list, I_+ represents the set of items rated by user u.

4. MSE

Mean Squared Error (MSE) is a widely used predictive accuracy metric. It takes the sum of the squared difference between the user's rating/score and the predicted rating/score and divides it by the number of items considered.

$$MSE = \frac{1}{|I|} \sum_{b \in I} \left(r(b) - \hat{r}(b)\right)^2$$

Where I represents the items in the test dataset, r represents the observed value, $\hat{r}$ represents the predicted value.

Recommendation Material

- Apache Mahout: https://mahout.apache.org/
- Apache Spark – Mlib: https://spark.apache.org/mllib/
- Deeplearn.js: https://deeplearnjs.org/
- GNU Octave and Octave-Forge for various scientific programming:
  https://www.gnu.org/software/octave/

  https://octave.sourceforge.io/packages.php
- GraphLab Create: https://turi.com/

- Keras – Deep learning library: https://keras.io/
- List of scikits (scikit-learn and surprise is also listed here): http://scikits.appspot.com/scikits
- Machine Learning in Python - scikit-learn: http://scikit-learn.org/stable/
- Natural Language Toolkit: http://www.nltk.org/
- Numpy – Scientific computing with Python: http://www.numpy.org/
- Pandas – Python Data Analysis Library: https://pandas.pydata.org
- Tensorflow: https://www.tensorflow.org/
- Theano: http://deeplearning.net/software/theano/
- Weka – Data mining in Java: https://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/ml/weka/
- PyTorch: https://pytorch.org/tutorials/

More sources from the book, Recommender Systems: The Textbook, Charu C. Aggarwal:

http://charuaggarwal.net/Recommender-Systems.htm