

RECOMMENDING SIMILAR ITEMS IN LARGE-SCALE ONLINE MARKETPLACES

**Paper assessment for Data Science role
application at OLX Buenos Aires**

WHAT IS THE MOTIVATION?

- Recommending similar items to increase user engagement
- Dealing with short-lived items
- Scalability

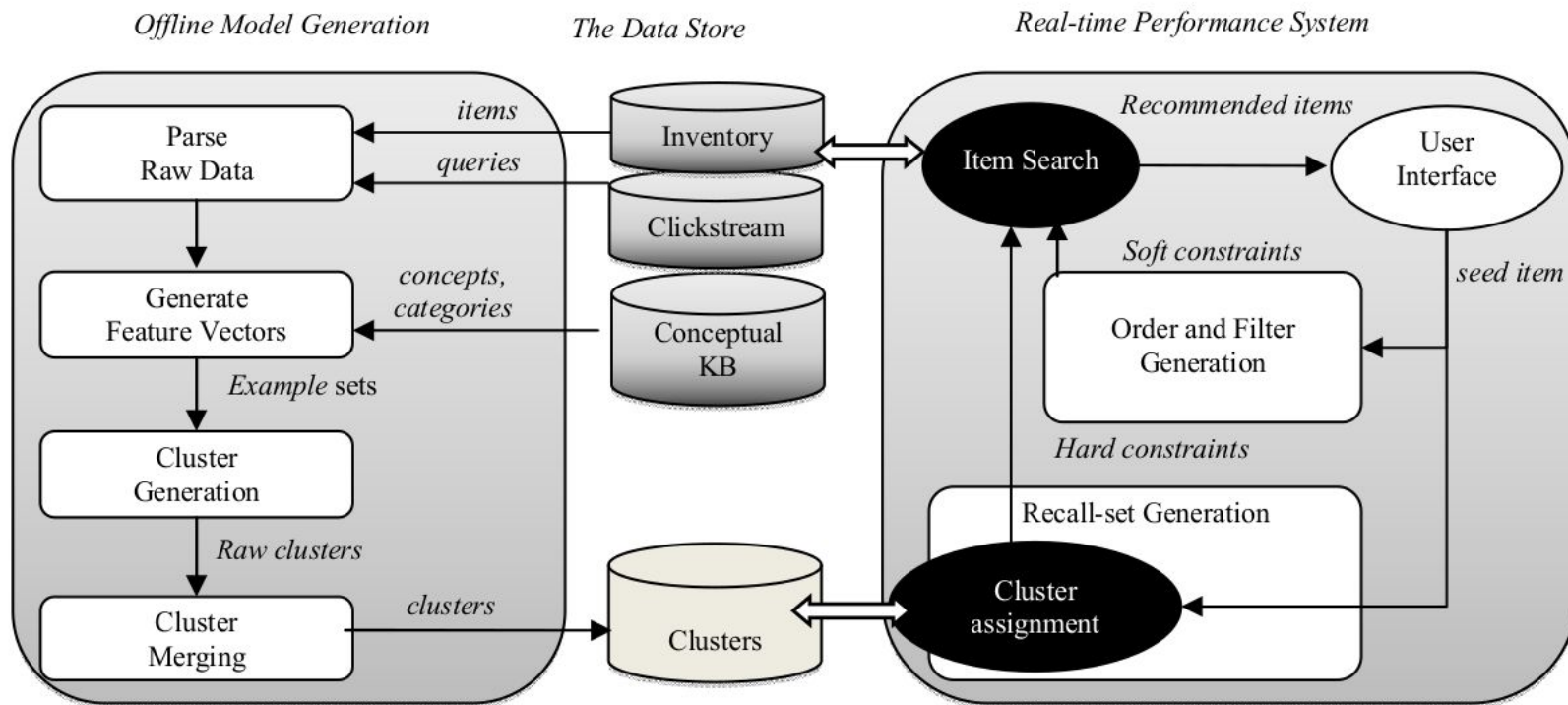
WHAT ARE THE KEY IDEAS?

- Trade-off between similarity and quality
 - After placing a bid: more specific results (similarity)
 - Coming from a search result: broader results (more weight to quality)
- Short-lived items, but long-term clusters
- Use user queries to learn how they conceptually group items

WHAT ARE THE KEY IDEAS? (II)

- Offline (heavy) process to generate long-term cluster definitions
- Online (fast) process to refine similarity and include item quality features
- A separate clustering process can run for each user query and therefore the algorithm is highly parallel

ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW



DIFFERENCES WITH COLLABORATIVE FILTERING AND NAIVE INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

- In marketplaces with short-lived items, pre-computing recommendations using traditional item-to-item collaborative filtering is not feasible.
- It is not solely based on information about the individual items, it also uses user queries to create clusters
- Traditional IR systems are focused on item similarity. This one enables a balance between quality and similarity

POSSIBLE SHORTCOMINGS

- Clustering based on occurrence of terms may not capture some semantic similarities.
- Clusters might get outdated if a large number of new items appear within a short period.

POSSIBLE EXTENSIONS

- Use topic modeling to replace fixed-term clusters with term distributions
- Use an incremental clustering approach to keep clusters updated without the need of expensive model re-training.

THANKS!