Machine learning

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Sun 31 Jul.

Week 2

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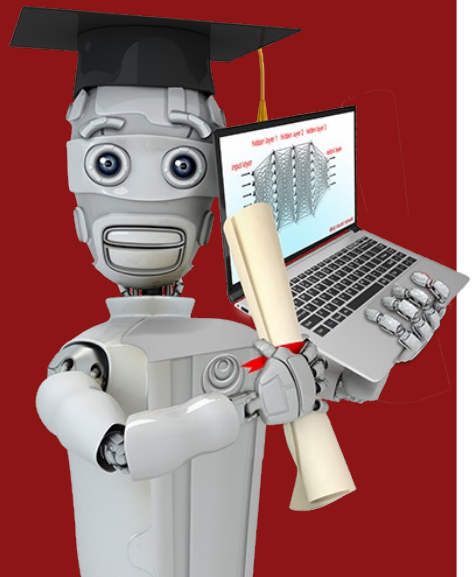

Recommender Systems

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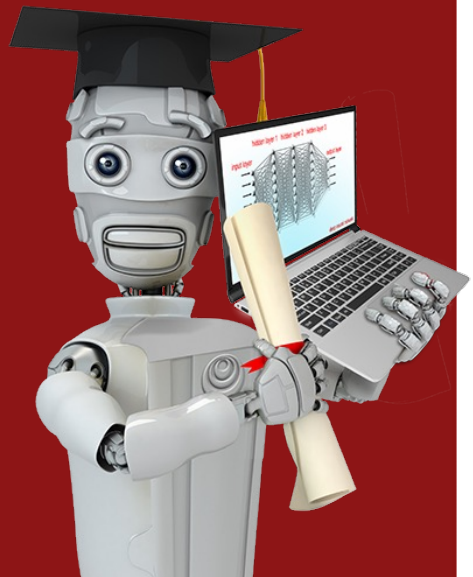


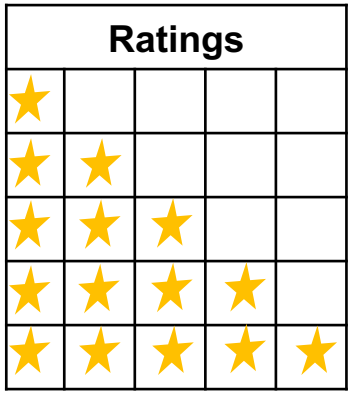
Recommender System

Making recommendations

Predicting movie ratings

User rates movies using ~~one~~ zero to five stars

Movie	Alice(1)	Bob(2)	Carol(3)	Dave(4)
Love at last	5	5	0	0
Romance forever	5	?	?	0
Cute puppies of love	?	4	0	?
Nonstop car chases	0	0	5	4
Swords vs. karate	0	0	5	?



n_u = no. of users

n_m = no. of movies

$r(i,j)=1$ if user j has rated movie i

$n_u = 4$

$n_m = 5$

$r(1,1) = 1$ (rated)

$r(3,1) = 0$ (not rated)

$y^{(3,2)} = 4$

$y^{(i,j)}$ = rating given by user j to movie i (defined only if $r(i,j)=1$)

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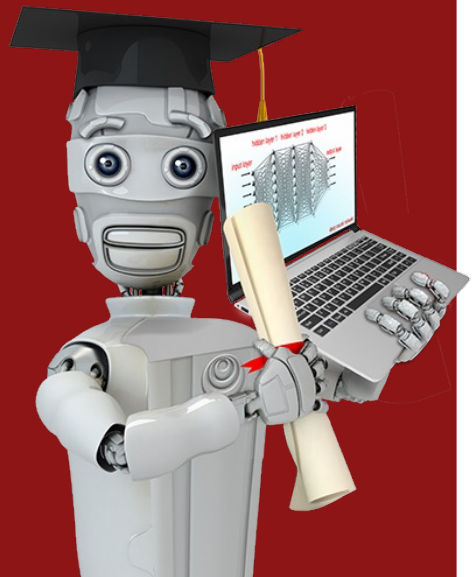

Collaborative Filtering

Using per-item features

What if we have features of the movies?

$n_u = 4$
$n_m = 5$
$n = 2$

Movie	Alice(1)	Bob(2)	Carol(3)	Dave(4)	x_1 (romance)	x_2 (action)
Love at last	5	5	0	0	0.9	0
Romance forever	5	?	?	0	1.0	0.01
Cute puppies of love	?	4	0	?	0.99	0
Nonstop car chases	0	0	5	4	0.1	1.0
Swords vs. karate	0	0	5	?	0	0.9

$x^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$x^{(3)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.99 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

For user 1: Predict rating for movie *i* as: $w^{(1)} \cdot x^{(i)} + b^{(1)}$ — just linear regression

$w^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $b^{(1)} = 0$ $x^{(3)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$w^{(1)} \cdot x^{(3)} + b^{(1)} = 4.95$

For user *j*: Predict user j's rating for movie *i* as $w^{(j)} \cdot x^{(i)} + b^{(j)}$

Cost function

Notation:

- $r(i,j) = 1$ if user j has rated movie i (0 otherwise)
- $y^{(i,j)}$ = rating given by user j on movie i (if defined)
- $w^{(j)}$, $b^{(j)}$ = parameters for user j
- $x^{(i)}$ = feature vector for movie i

For user j and movie i, predict rating: $w^{(j)} \cdot x^{(i)} + b^{(j)}$

- $m^{(j)}$ = no. of movies rated by user j

To learn $w^{(j)}$, $b^{(j)}$

$$\min_{w^{(j)}, b^{(j)}} J\left(w^{(j)}, b^{(j)}\right) = \frac{1}{2m^{(j)}} \sum_{i:r(i,j)=1} \left(w^{(j)} \cdot x^{(i)} + b^{(j)} - y^{(i,j)}\right)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2m^{(j)}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(w_k^{(j)}\right)^2$$

number of features

eliminate $m^{(j)}$

regularization

Cost function

To learn parameters $w^{(j)}, b^{(j)}$ for user j :

no. of features like x_1 & x_2

$$J\left(w^{(j)}, b^{(j)}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i:r(i,j)} \left(w^{(j)} \cdot x^{(i)} + b^{(j)} - y^{(i,j)}\right)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(w_k^{(j)}\right)^2$$

To learn parameters $w^{(1)}, b^{(1)}, \; w^{(2)}, b^{(2)}, \cdots w^{(n_u)}, b^{(n_u)}$ for all users :

$$J\begin{pmatrix} w^{(1)}, & \ldots, w^{(n_u)} \\ b^{(1)}, & \ldots, b^{(n_u)} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_u} \sum_{i:r(i,j)=1} \left(\underbrace{w^{(j)} \cdot x^{(i)} + b^{(j)}}_{f(x)} - y^{(i,j)}\right)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_u} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(w_k^{(j)}\right)^2$$

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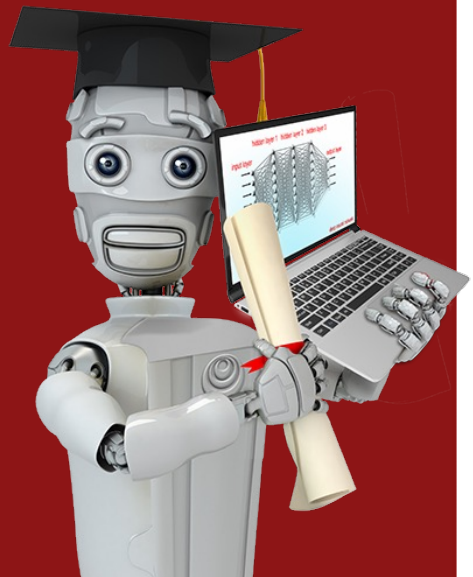

Collaborative Filtering

Collaborative filtering algorithm

Problem motivation

{If values of x_1 & x_2 are unknown}

Movie	Alice (1)	Bob (2)	Carol (3)	Dave (4)	x_1 (romance)	x_2 (action)
Love at last	5	5	0	0	0.9	0
Romance forever	5	?	?	0	1.0	0.01
Cute puppies of love	?	4	0	?	0.99	0
Nonstop car chases	0	0	5	4	0.1	1.0
Swords vs. karate	0	0	5	?	0	0.9

Problem motivation

Movie	Alice (1)	Bob (2)	Carol (3)	Dave (4)	x_1 (romance)	x_2 (action)
Love at last	5	5	0	0	?	?
Romance forever	5	?	?	0 ←	?	? $x^{(2)}$
Cute puppies of love	?	4	0	? ←	?	? $x^{(3)}$
Nonstop car chases	0	0	5	4 ←	?	?
Swords vs. karate	0	0	5	? ←	?	?

$w^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $w^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $w^{(3)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$, $w^{(4)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$b^{(1)} = 0$, $b^{(2)} = 0$, $b^{(3)} = 0$, $b^{(4)} = 0$ ←

using $w^{(j)} \cdot x^{(i)} + b^{(j)}$

$w^{(1)} \cdot x^{(1)} \approx 5$

$w^{(2)} \cdot x^{(1)} \approx 5$

$w^{(3)} \cdot x^{(1)} \approx 0$

$w^{(4)} \cdot x^{(1)} \approx 0$

$\rightarrow \quad x^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Cost function

{For calculating values of x_1 & x_2}

Given $w^{(1)}, b^{(1)}, w^{(2)}, b^{(2)}, \cdots, w^{(n_u)}, b^{(n_u)}$

to learn $x^{(i)}$:

$$J\left(x^{(i)}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j:r(i,j)=1} \left(w^{(j)} \cdot x^{(i)} + b^{(j)} - y^{(i,j)}\right)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(x_k^{(i)}\right)^2$$

→ To learn $x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, \cdots, x^{(n_m)}$:

$$J\left(x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, \ldots, x^{(n_m)}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n_m} \sum_{j:r(i,j)=1} \left(w^{(j)} \cdot x^{(i)} + b^{(j)} - y^{(i,j)}\right)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n_m} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(x_k^{(i)}\right)^2$$

Collaborative filtering

	$j=1$ Alice	$j=2$ Bob	$j=3$ Carol
$i=1$ Movie1	5	5	?
$i=2$ Movie2	?	2	3

Cost function to learn $w^{(1)}, b^{(1)}, \cdots w^{(n_u)}, b^{(n_u)}$:

$$\min_{w^{(1)},b^{(1)},\cdots,w^{(n_u)},b^{(n_u)}} \frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{n_u}\sum_{i:r(i,j)=1}\left(w^{(j)}\cdot x^{(i)}+b^{(j)}-y^{(i,j)}\right)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{n_u}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\left(w_k^{(j)}\right)^2$$

Cost function to learn $x^{(1)},\cdots,x^{(n_m)}$:

$$\min_{x^{(1)},\cdots,x^{(n_m)}} \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n_m}\sum_{j:r(i,j)=1}\left(w^{(j)}\cdot x^{(i)}+b^{(j)}-y^{(i,j)}\right)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n_m}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\left(x_k^{(i)}\right)^2$$

Put them together:

$$\min_{\substack{w^{(1)},\ldots,w^{(n_u)}\\ b^{(1)},\ldots,b^{(n_u)}\\ x^{(1)},\ldots,x^{(n_m)}}} J(w,b,x) = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{(i,j):r(i,j)=1}\left(w^{(j)}\cdot x^{(i)}+b^{(j)}-y^{(i,j)}\right)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{n_u}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\left(w_k^{(j)}\right)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n_m}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\left(x_k^{(i)}\right)^2$$

Gradient Descent

{ for minimizing our cost fun^n. }

collaborative filtering

Linear regression (course 1)

repeat {

$$w_i = w_i - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} J(w,b)$$

$$b = b - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial b} J(w,b)$$

$$w_i^{(j)} = w_i^{(j)} - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i^{(j)}} J(w,b,x)$$

$$b^{(j)} = b^{(j)} - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial b^{(j)}} J(w,b,x)$$

$$x_k^{(i)} = x_k^{(i)} - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k^{(i)}} J(w,b,x)$$

}

parameters w, b, x X is also a parameter

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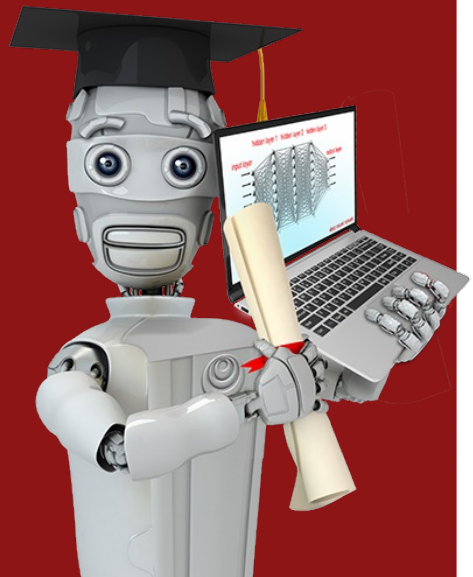

Collaborative Filtering

Binary labels:
favs,
likes and clicks

Binary labels

1 -> liked
0 -> not liked

Movie	Alice(1)	Bob(2)	Carol(3)	Dave(4)
Love at last	1	1	0	0
Romance forever	1	?	?	0
Cute puppies of love	?	1	0	?
Nonstop car chases	0	0	1	1
Swords vs. karate	0	0	1	?

1
0
?

Example applications

online shopping website.

1. Did user j purchase an item after being shown? 1, 0, ?
2. Did user j fav/like an item? 1, 0, ?
3. Did user j spend at least 30sec with an item? 1, 0, ?
4. Did user j click on an item? 1, 0, ?

Meaning of ratings:

- 1 - engaged after being shown item
- 0 - did not engage after being shown item
- ? - item not yet shown

From regression to binary classification

- Previously:
  - Predict $y^{(i,j)}$ as $w^{(j)} \cdot x^{(i)} + b^{(j)}$ linear regression
- For binary labels:
  - Predict that the probability of $y^{(i,j)} = 1$ is given by $g\left(w^{(j)} \cdot x^{(i)} + b^{(j)}\right)$

  where $g(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z}}$ {sigmoid} logistic regression

Cost function for binary application

Previous cost function:

$$\frac{1}{2}\sum_{(i,j):r(i,j)=1}\left(w^{(j)}\cdot x^{(i)}+b^{(j)}-y^{(i,j)}\right)^2+\frac{\lambda}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n_m}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\left(x_k^{(i)}\right)^2+\frac{\lambda}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{n_u}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\left(w_k^{(j)}\right)^2$$

$w^{(j)}\cdot x^{(i)}+b^{(j)}$: $f(x)$

Loss for binary labels $y^{(i,j)}$: $f_{(w,b,x)}(x)=g(w^{(j)}\cdot x^{(i)}+b^{(j)})$

$$L\left(f_{(w,b,x)}(x),y^{(i,j)}\right)=-y^{(i,j)}\log\left(f_{(w,b,x)}(x)\right)-\left(1-y^{(i,j)}\right)\log\left(1-f_{(w,b,x)}(x)\right)$$

Loss for single example

$$J(w,b,x)=\sum_{(i,j):r(i,j)=1}L\left(f_{(w,b,x)}(x),y^{(i,j)}\right)$$

$g(w^{(j)}\cdot x^{(i)}+b^{(j)})$

cost for all examples

for binary labels

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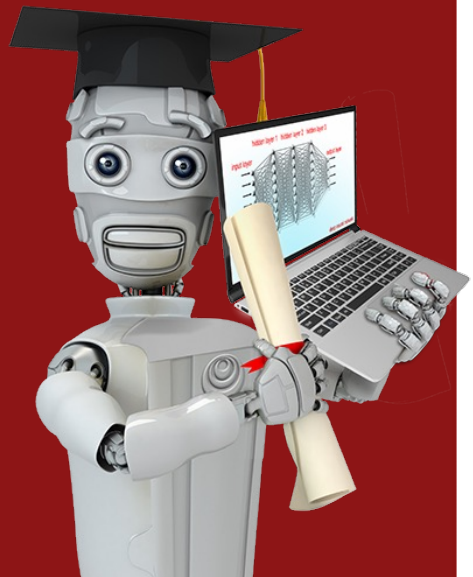


Recommender Systems implementation

Mean normalization

Users who have not rated any movies

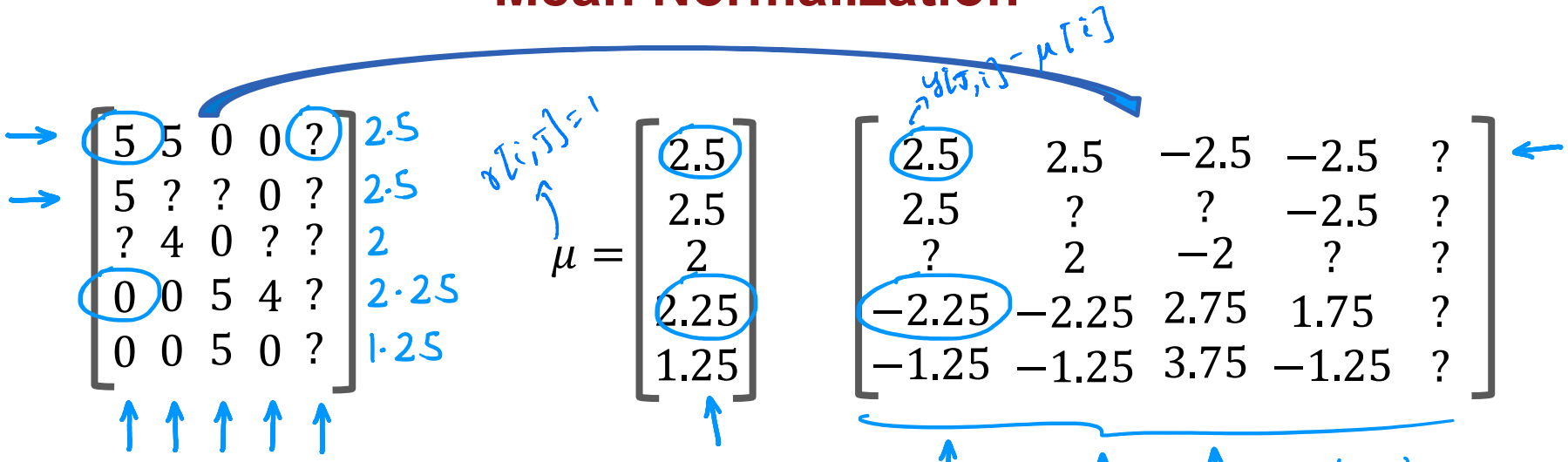
Movie	Alice(1)	Bob (2)	Carol (3)	Dave (4)	Eve (5)	
Love at last	5	5	0	0	?	$r(i,1)$
Romance forever	5	?	?	0	?	$r(i,2)$
Cute puppies of love	?	4	0	?	?	$r(i,3)$
Nonstop car chases	0	0	5	4	?	$r(i,4)$
Swords vs. karate	0	0	5	?	?	$r(i,5)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 & ? \\ 5 & ? & ? & 0 & ? \\ ? & 4 & 0 & ? & ? \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 4 & ? \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & ? \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\min_{\substack{w^{(1)},\ldots w^{(n_u)} \\ b^{(1)},\ldots b^{(n_u)} \\ x^{(1)},\ldots x^{(n_m)}}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{(i,j):r(i,j)=1} \left(w^{(j)} \cdot x^{(i)} + b^{(j)} - y^{(i,j)}\right)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_u} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(w_k^{(j)}\right)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n_m} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(x_k^{(i)}\right)^2$$

$w^{(5)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $b^{(5)} = 0$ $w^{(5)} \cdot x^{(i)} + b^{(5)}$

Mean Normalization



For user j, on movie i predict:

$w^{(j)} \cdot x^{(i)} + b^{(j)} + \mu_i$

$y^{(i,j)}$

$w^{(j)} \cdot b^{(j)} \cdot x^{(i)}$

User 5 (Eve):

$w^{(5)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $b^{(5)} = 0$

$\underbrace{w^{(5)} \cdot x^{(1)} + b^{(5)}}_{0} + \mu_1 = 2.5$

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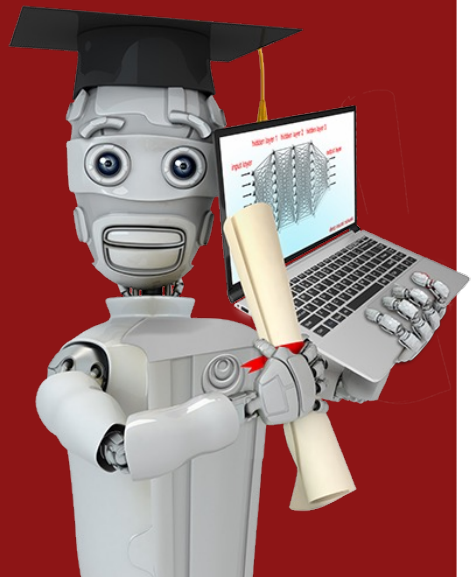


Recommender Systems implementational detail

TensorFlow implementation

Derivatives in ML

Gradient descent algorithm

Repeat until convergence

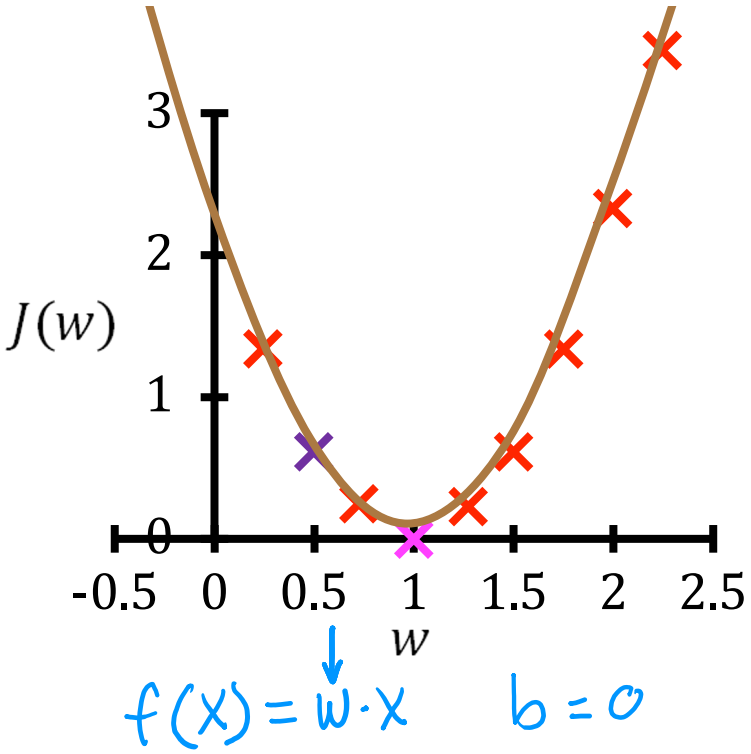
$$w = w - \alpha \frac{d}{dw} J(w,b)$$

$$b = b - \alpha \frac{d}{db} J(w,b)$$

Learning rate

Derivative

$b = 0$



Custom Training Loop

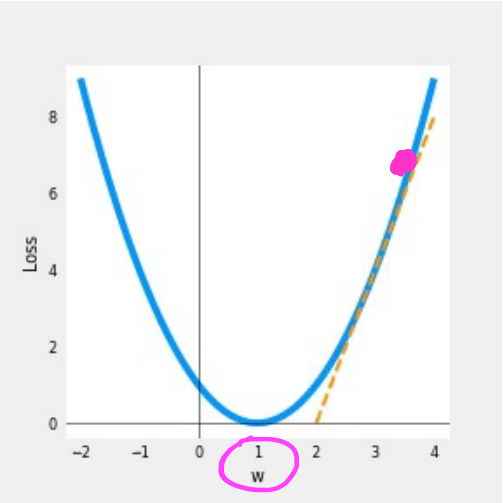
$$J = (\underbrace{wx}_{f(x)} - \underbrace{1}_{y})^2$$

Gradient descent algorithm

Repeat until convergence

$$w = w - \alpha \frac{d}{dw} J(w,b)$$

Fix b = 0 for this example




```
w = tf.Variable(3.0)
x = 1.0
y = 1.0 # target value
alpha = 0.01

iterations = 30
for iter in range(iterations):
    # Use TensorFlow's Gradient tape to record the steps
    # used to compute the cost J, to enable auto differentiation.
    with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
        fwb = w*x
        costJ = (fwb - y)**2

    # Use the gradient tape to calculate the gradients
    # of the cost with respect to the parameter w.
    [dJdw] = tape.gradient( costJ, [w] )

    # Run one step of gradient descent by updating
    # the value of w to reduce the cost.
    w.assign_add(-alpha * dJdw)
```

Tf.variables are the parameters we want to optimize

Auto Diff

Auto Grad

"Automatically diff"

f(x)

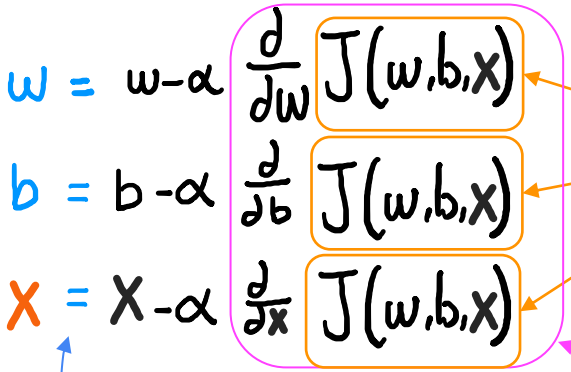
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w} J(w)$$

tf.variables require special function to modify

Implementation in TensorFlow

Gradient descent algorithm

Repeat until convergence




```
# Instantiate an optimizer.
optimizer = keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=1e-1)

iterations = 200
for iter in range(iterations):
    # Use TensorFlow's GradientTape
    # to record the operations used to compute the cost
    with tf.GradientTape() as tape:

      # Compute the cost (forward pass is included in cost)
      cost_value = cofiCostFuncV(X, W, b, Ynorm, R,
          num_users, num_movies, lambda)
                   n_u        n_m
    # Use the gradient tape to automatically retrieve
    # the gradients of the trainable variables with respect to
          the loss
    grads = tape.gradient( cost_value, [X,W,b] )

    # Run one step of gradient descent by updating
    # the value of the variables to minimize the loss.
    optimizer.apply_gradients( zip(grads, [X,W,b]) )
```

Dataset credit: Harper and Konstan. 2015. The MovieLens Datasets: History and Context

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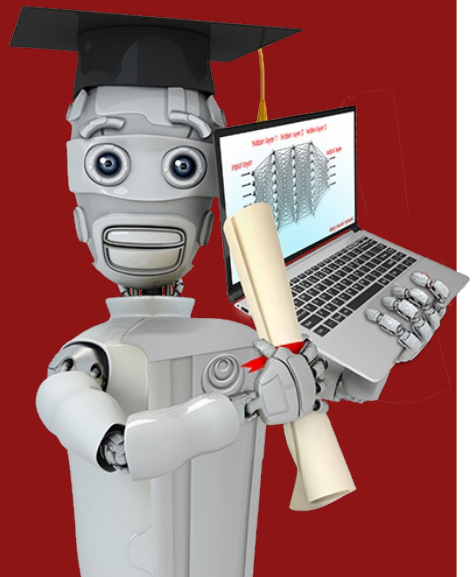

Collaborative Filtering

Finding related items

Finding related items

The features $x^{(i)}$ of item i are quite hard to interpret.

To find other items related to it,
find item k with $x^{(k)}$ similar to $x^{(i)}$

romance
action

x_1, x_2, x_3
n

i.e. with smallest distance

$$\sum_{l=1}^{n} \left(x_l^{(k)} - x_l^{(i)} \right)^2$$

$x^{(k)}$ $x^{(i)}$

$$\left\| x^{(k)} - x^{(i)} \right\|^2$$

Limitations of Collaborative Filtering

Cold start problem. How to

- rank new items that few users have rated?
- show something reasonable to new users who have rated few items?

Use side information about items or users:

- Item: Genre, movie stars, studio, ….
- User: Demographics (age, gender, location), expressed preferences, …

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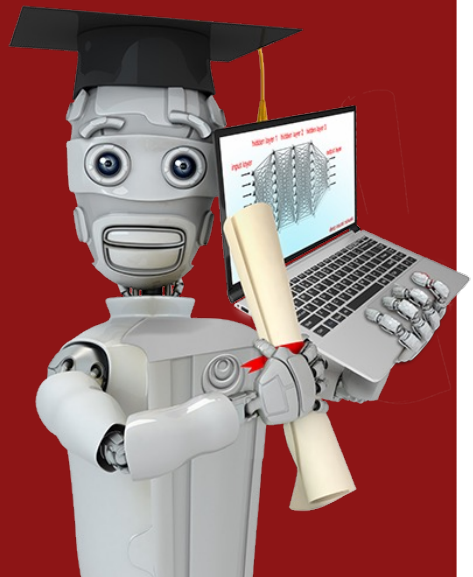


Content-based Filtering

Collaborative filtering
vs
Content-based filtering

Collaborative filtering vs Content-based filtering

- Collaborative filtering:
  Recommend items to you based on rating of users who gave similar ratings as you

- Content-based filtering:
  Recommend items to you based on features of user and item to find good match

$r(i,j)=1$ if user j has rated item i

$y^{(i,j)}$ rating given by user j on item i (if defined)

Examples of user and item features

User features:

- Age
- Gender (1 hot)
- Country (1 hot, 200)
- Movies watched (1000)
- Average rating per genre
- …

Movie features:

- Year
- Genre/Genres
- Reviews
- Average rating
- …

$x_u^{(j)}$ for user j

$x_m^{(i)}$ for movie i

Vector size could be different

Content-based filtering: Learning to match

Previously

Predict rating of user j on movie i as

$w^{(j)} \cdot x^{(i)} + b^{(j)}$

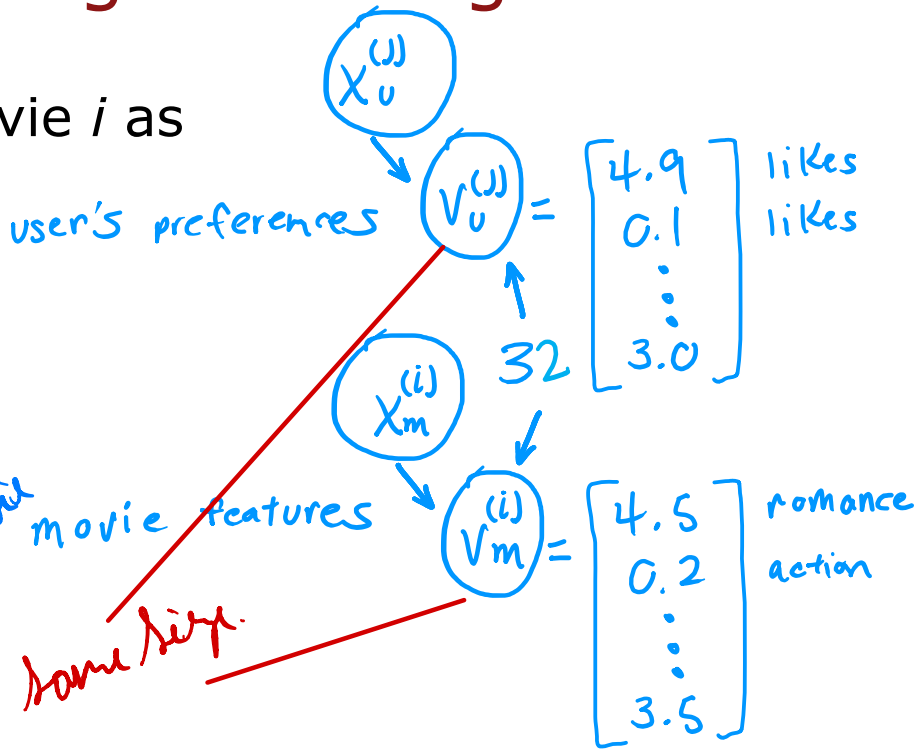
$v_u^{(j)} \cdot v_m^{(i)}$

computed from $x_u^{(j)}$

features of j^{th} user

computed from $x_m^{(i)}$

features of i^{th} movie



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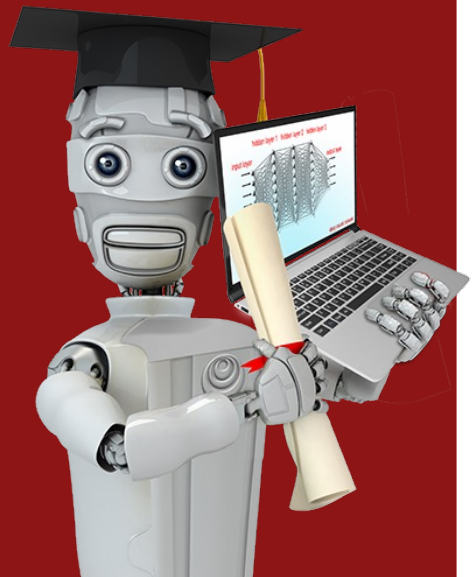
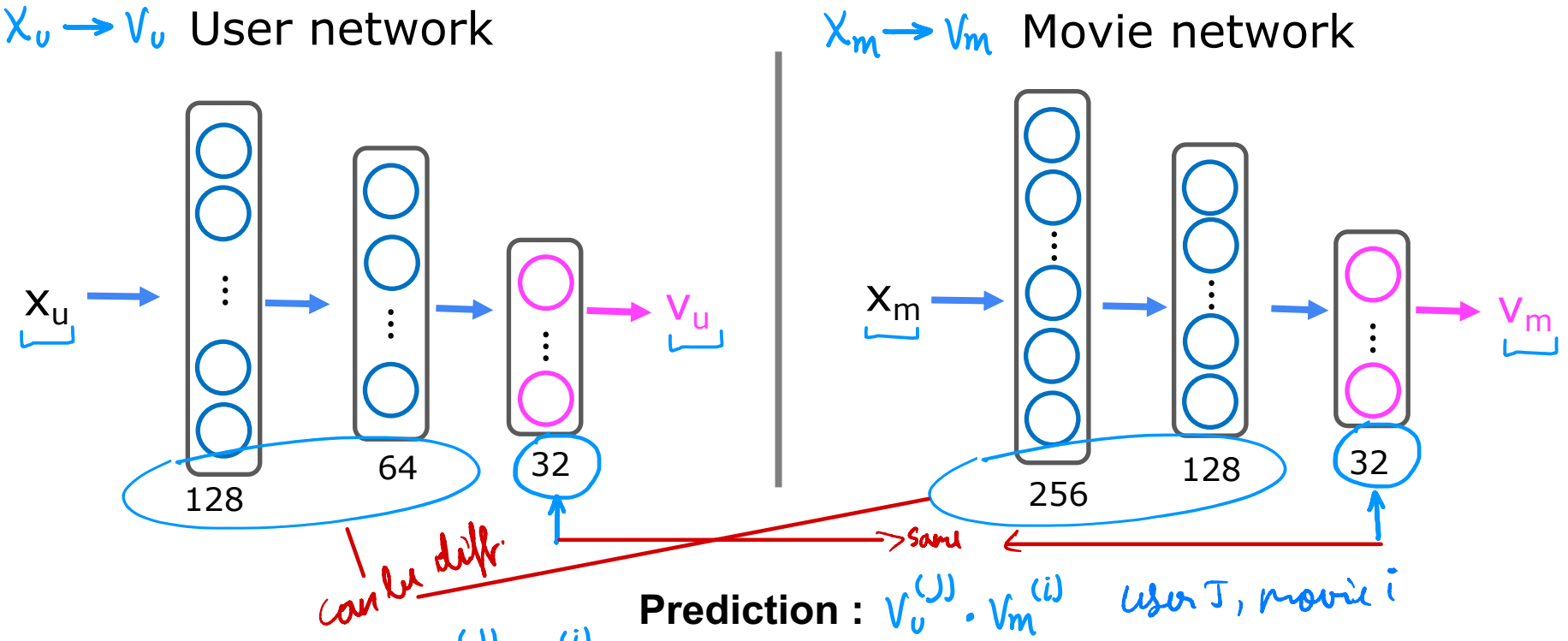


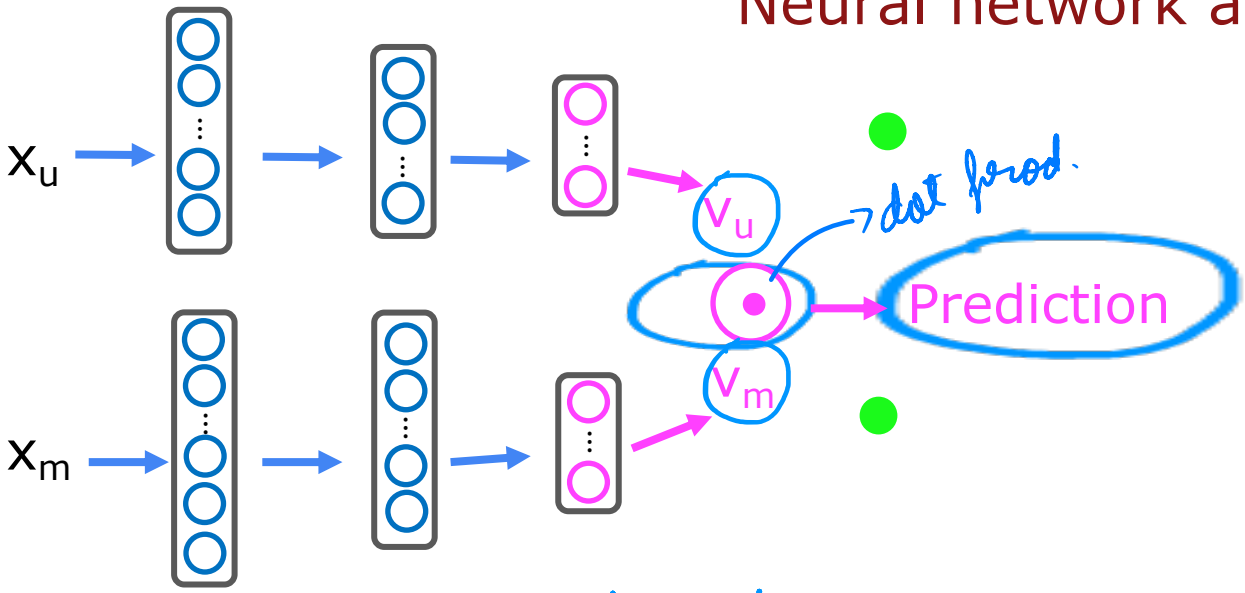
Content-based Filtering

Deep learning for content-based filtering

Neural network architecture



Neural network architecture



Cost function

$$J = \sum_{(i,j):r(i,j)=1} \left(v_u^{(j)} \cdot v_m^{(i)} - y^{(i,j)}\right)^2 + \text{NN regularization term}$$

neural network.

Learned user and item vectors:

- $v_u^{(j)}$ is a vector of length 32 that describes user j with features $x_u^{(j)}$
- $v_m^{(i)}$ is a vector of length 32 that describes movie i with features $x_m^{(i)}$

Engineering good features & computationally expensive.

To find movies similar to movie i:

$\| v_m^{(k)} - v_m^{(i)} \|^2$ small

$\| x^{(k)} - x^{(i)} \|^2$

- Note: This can be pre-computed ahead of time

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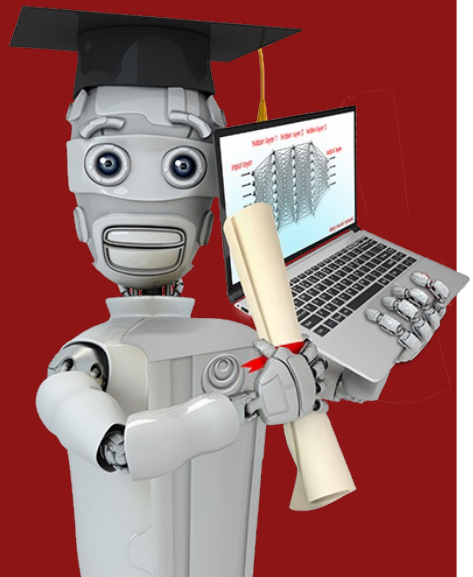
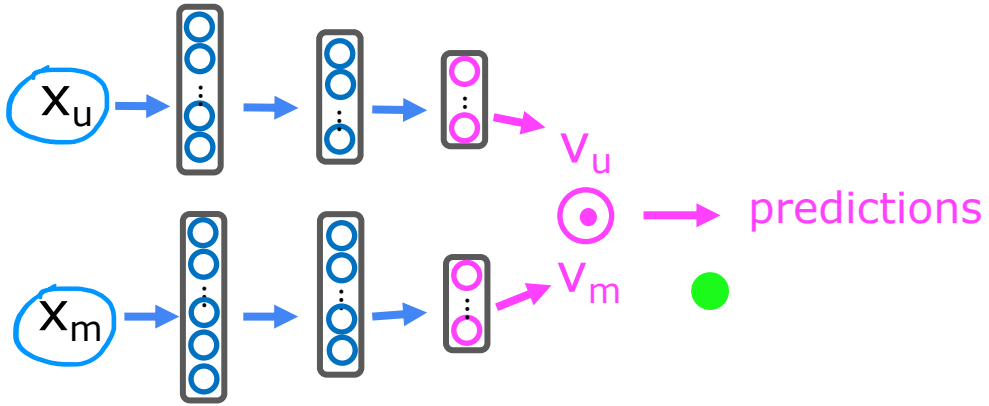


Advanced implementation

Recommending from a large catalogue

How to efficiently find recommendation from a large set of items?

- Movies 1000+
- Ads 1m+
- Songs 10m+
- Products 10m+



Two steps: Retrieval & Ranking

Retrieval:

- Generate large list of plausible item candidates ~100s

  e.g.

  1) For each of the last 10 movies watched by the user, find 10 most similar movies

  $\| v_m^{(k)} - v_m^{(i)} \|^2$

  2) For most viewed 3 genres, find the top 10 movies

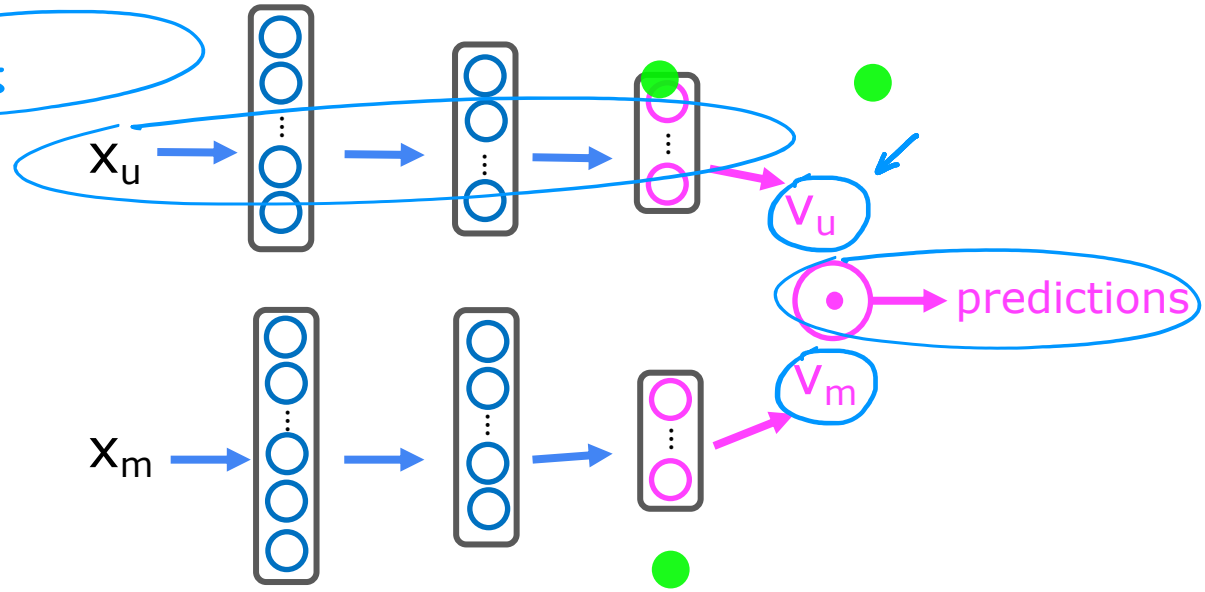
  3) Top 20 movies in the country

- Combine retrieved items into list, removing duplicates and items already watched/purchased

Two steps: Retrieval & ranking

Ranking:

- Take list retrieved and rank using learned model



- Display ranked items to user

Retrieval step

- Retrieving more items results in better performance, but slower recommendations.
- To analyse/optimize the trade-off, carry out offline experiments to see if retrieving additional items results in more relevant recommendations (i.e., $p(y^{(i,j)}) = 1$ of items displayed to user are higher).

100 500

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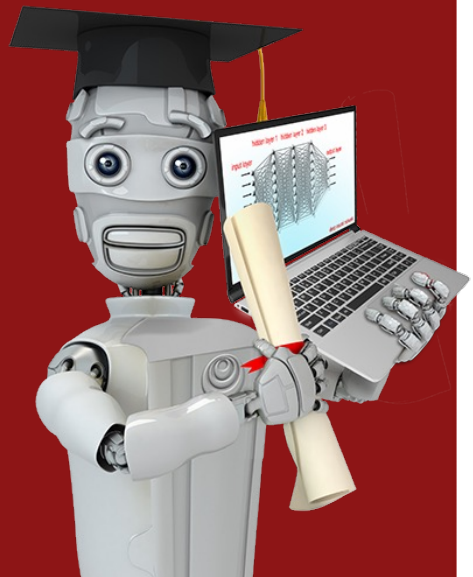


Advanced implementation

Ethical use of recommender systems

What is the goal of the recommender system?

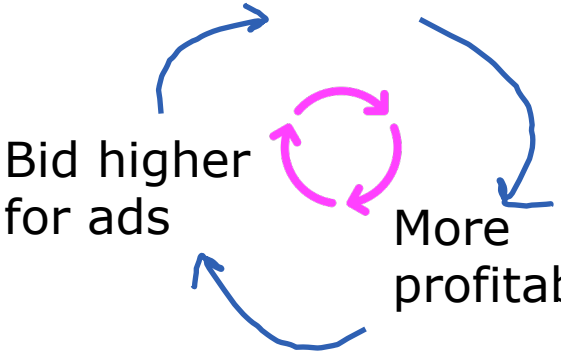
Recommend:

- Movies most likely to be rated 5 stars by user
- Products most likely to be purchased
- Ads most likely to be clicked on +high bid
- Products generating the largest profit
- Video leading to maximum watch time

Ethical considerations with recommender systems

Travel industry

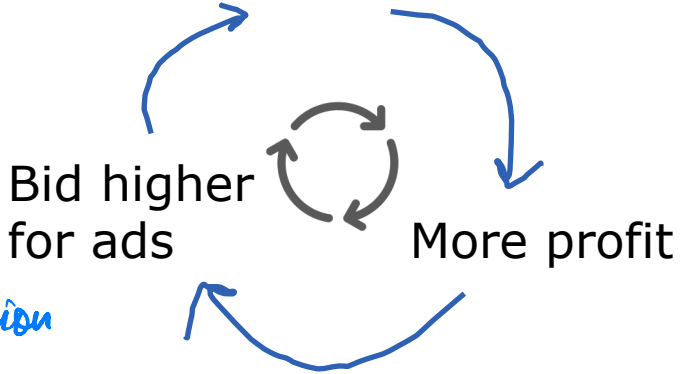
Good travel experience to more users



Payday loans

Exploitative for society.

Squeeze customers more



Difficult question

Amelioration: Do not accept ads from exploitative businesses

Other problematic cases:

- Maximizing user engagement (e.g. watch time) has led to large social media/video sharing sites to amplify conspiracy theories and hate/toxicity

  → Amelioration : Filter out problematic content such as hate speech, fraud, scams and violent content

- Can a ranking system maximize your profit rather than users' welfare be presented in a transparent way?

  → Amelioration : Be transparent with users

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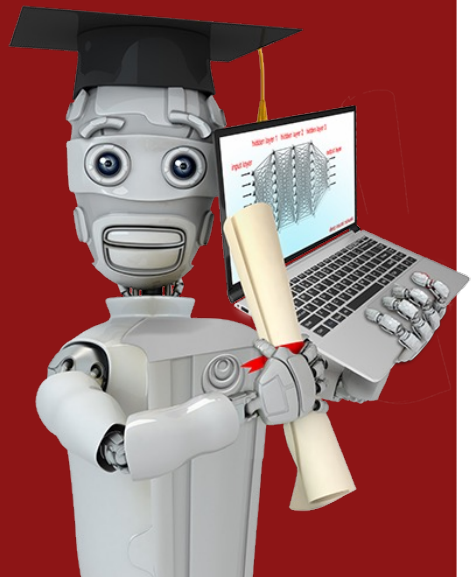
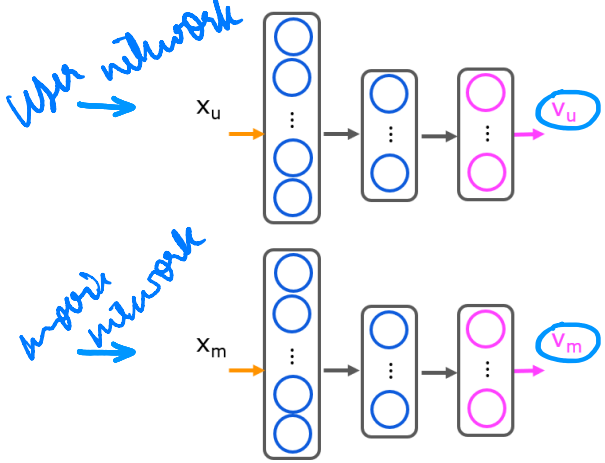


Content-based Filtering

TensorFlow Implementation




```
user_NN = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(32)
])
```

```
item_NN = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(32 )
])
```

```
# create the user input and point to the base network
input_user = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(num_user_features))
vu = user_NN(input_user)
vu = tf.linalg.l2_normalize(vu, axis=1)

# create the item input and point to the base network
input_item = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(num_item_features))
vm = item_NN(input_item)
vm = tf.linalg.l2_normalize(vm, axis=1)

# measure the similarity of the two vector outputs
output = tf.keras.layers.Dot(axes=1)([vu, vm])

# specify the inputs and output of the model
model = Model([input_user, input_item], output)

# Specify the cost function
cost_fn = tf.keras.losses.MeanSquaredError()
```