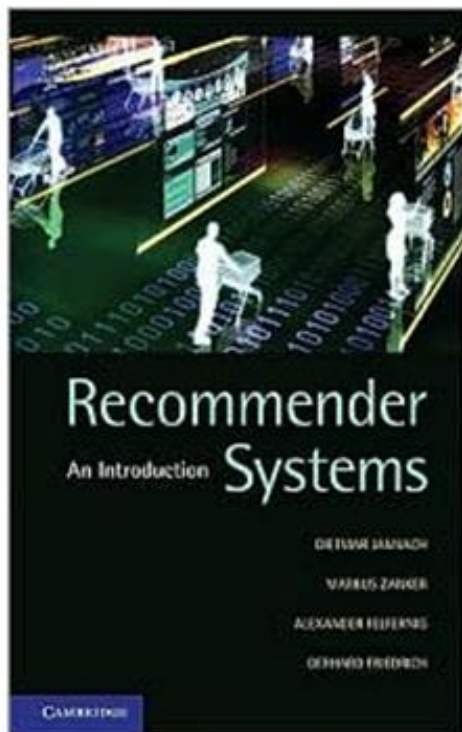


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# Recommender Systems – An Introduction

Dietmar Jannach, Markus Zanker, Alexander Felfernig, Gerhard Friedrich  
Cambridge University Press

*Which digital camera should I buy? What is the best holiday for me and my family? Which is the best investment for supporting the education of my children? Which movie should I rent? Which web sites will I find interesting? Which book should I buy for my next vacation? Which degree and university are the best for my future?*



## Recommender Systems: An Introduction

by [Dietmar Jannach](#), [Markus Zanker](#), [Alexander Felfernig](#), [Gerhard Friedrich](#)

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# Agenda

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- **Introduction**

- Problem domain
- Purpose and success criteria
- Paradigms of recommender systems
  - Collaborative Filtering
  - Content-based Filtering
  - Knowledge-Based Recommendations
  - Hybridization Strategies

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# Introduction



# Problem domain

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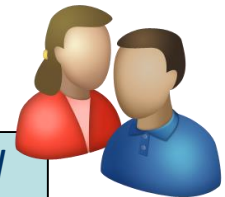
- **Recommendation systems (RS) help to match users with items**

- Ease information overload
- Sales assistance (guidance, advisory, persuasion,...)

*RS are software agents that elicit the interests and preferences of individual consumers [...] and make recommendations accordingly.*

*They have the potential to support and improve the quality of the decisions consumers make while searching for and selecting products online.*

» (Xiao & Benbasat 2007<sup>1</sup>)



- **Different system designs / paradigms**

- Based on availability of exploitable data
- Implicit and explicit user feedback
- Domain characteristics



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(1) Xiao and Benbasat, *E-commerce product recommendation agents: Use, characteristics, and impact*, MIS Quarterly **31** (2007), no. 1, 137–209

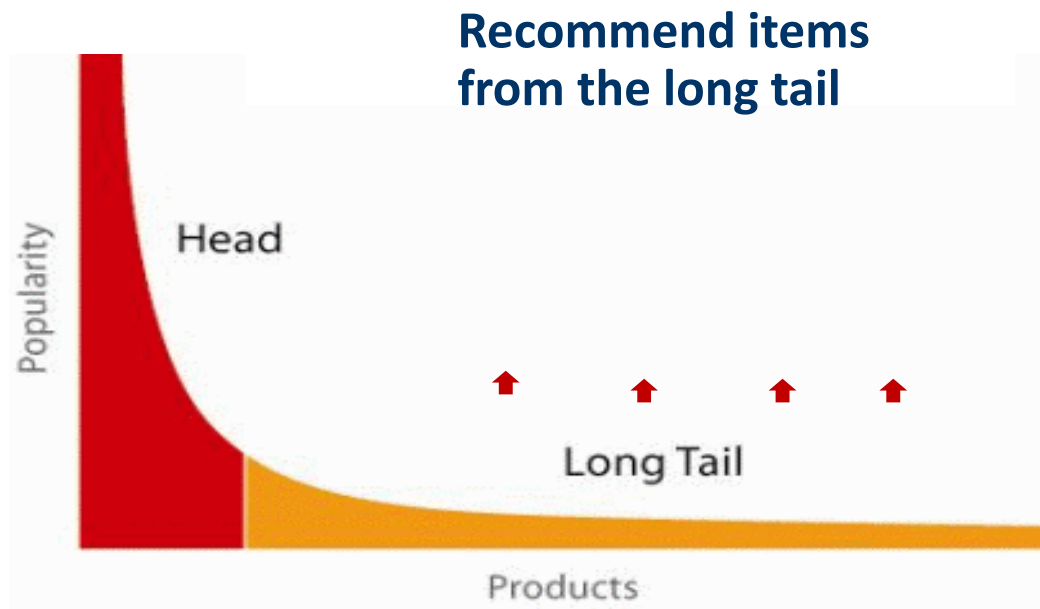
# Purpose and success criteria (1)

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- **Different perspectives/aspects**
  - Depends on domain and purpose
  - No holistic evaluation scenario exists
  
- **Retrieval perspective**
  - Reduce search costs
  - Provide "correct" proposals
  - Users know in advance what they want
  
- **Recommendation perspective**
  - Serendipity – identify items from the Long Tail
  - Users did not know about existence

# When does a RS do its job well?

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- "Recommend widely unknown items that users might actually like!"
- 20% of items accumulate 74% of all positive ratings
- Items rated  $> 3$  in MovieLens 100K dataset

## Purpose and success criteria (2)

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- **Prediction perspective**

- Predict to what degree users like an item
- Most popular evaluation scenario in research

- **Interaction perspective**

- Give users a "good feeling"
- Educate users about the product domain
- Convince/persuade users - explain

- **Finally, conversion perspective**

- Commercial situations
- Increase "hit", "clickthrough", "lookers to bookers" rates
- Optimize sales margins and profit



# Recommender systems

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- **RS seen as a function**
- **Given:**
  - User model (e.g. ratings, preferences, demographics, situational context)
  - Items (with or without description of item characteristics)
- **Find:**
  - Relevance score. Used for ranking.

- 
- **Relation to Information Retrieval:**
    - IR is finding material [...] of an unstructured nature [...] that satisfies an information need from within large collections [...].
      - » (Manning et al. 2008<sup>1</sup>)

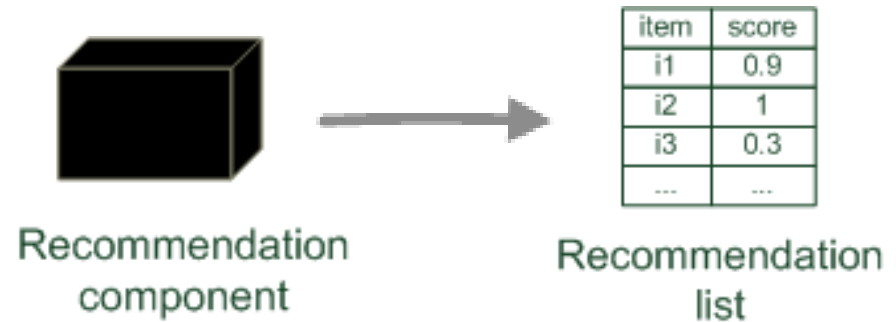
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(1) Manning, Raghavan, and Schütze, *Introduction to information retrieval*, Cambridge University Press, 2008

# Paradigms of recommender systems

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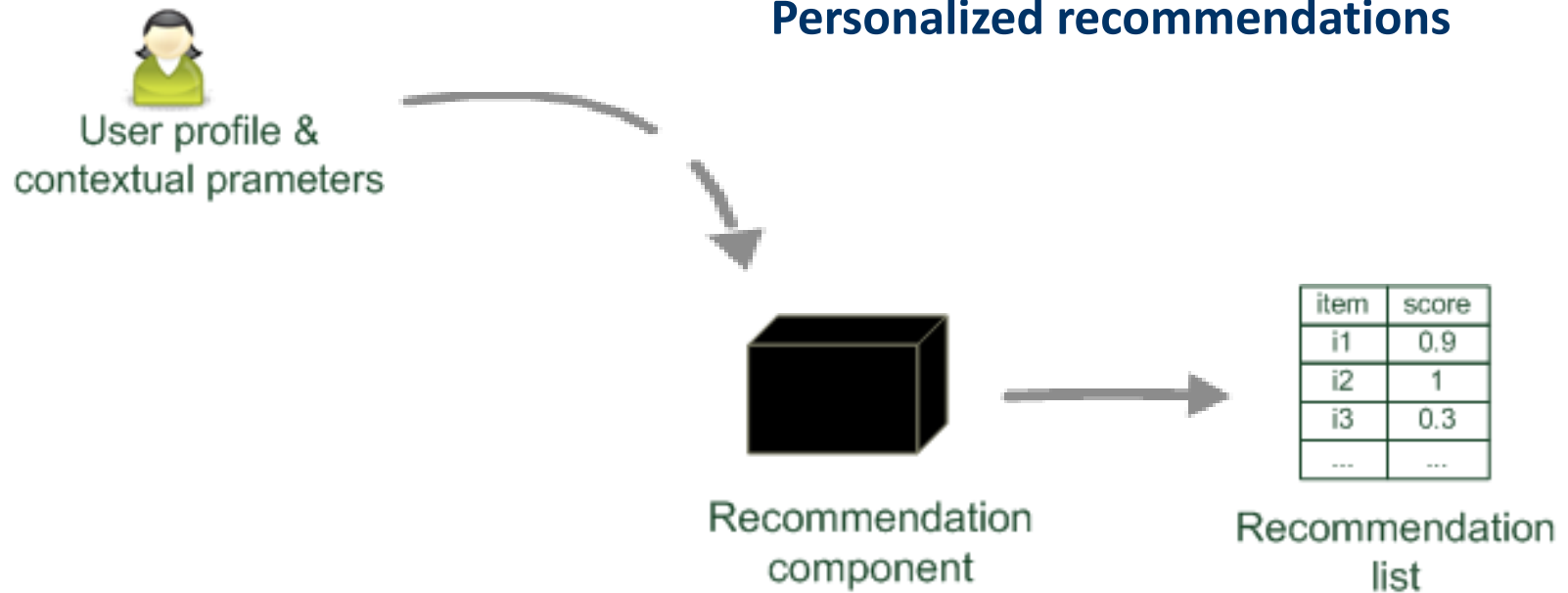
**Recommender systems reduce  
information overload by estimating  
relevance**



# Paradigms of recommender systems

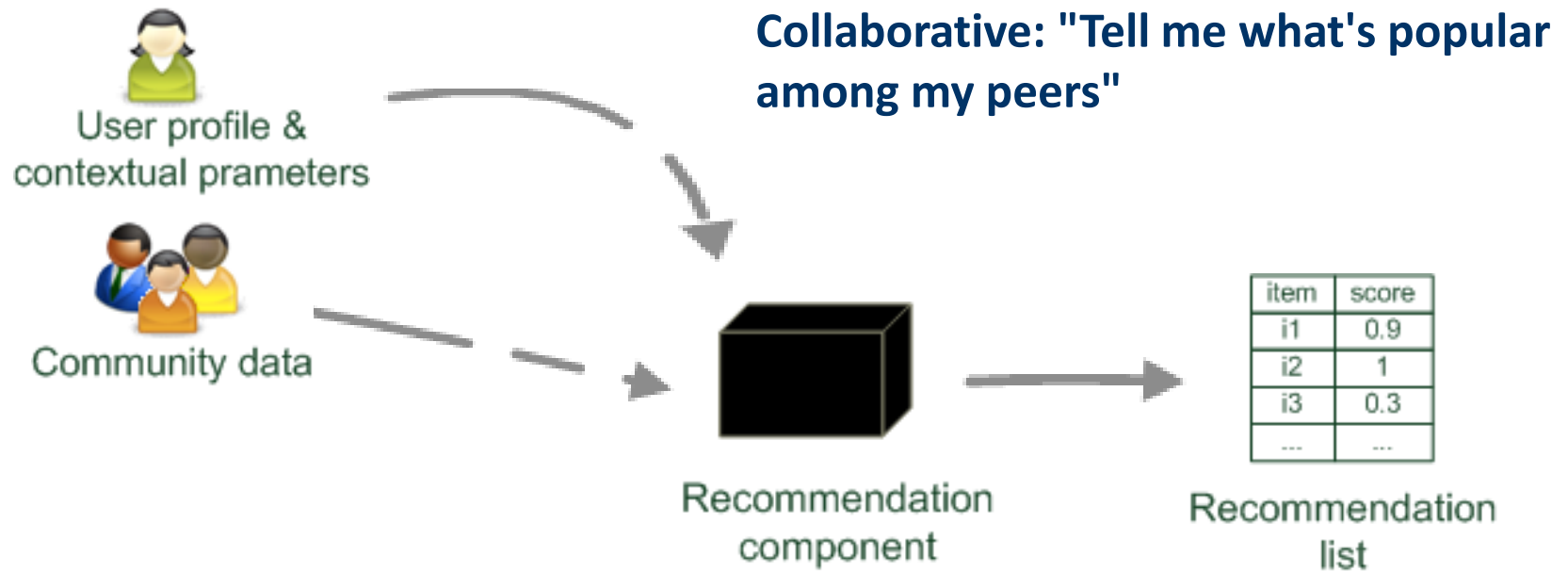
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## Personalized recommendations



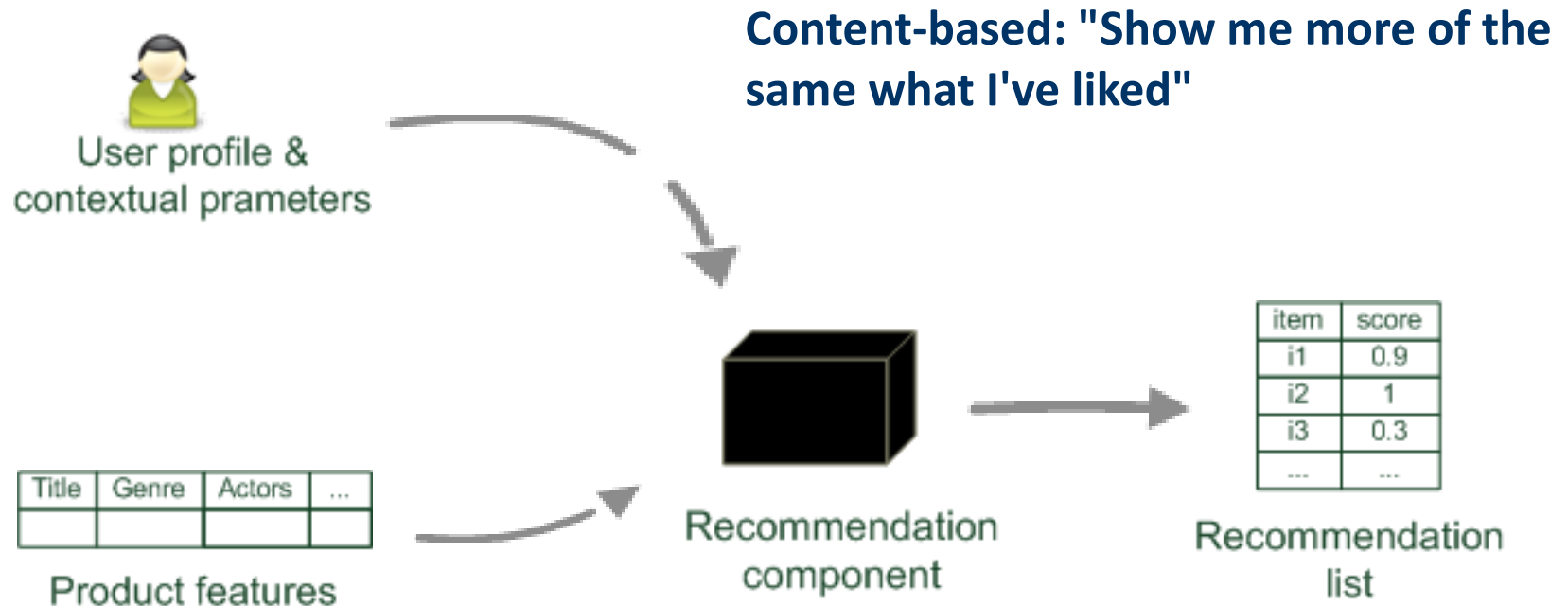
# Paradigms of recommender systems

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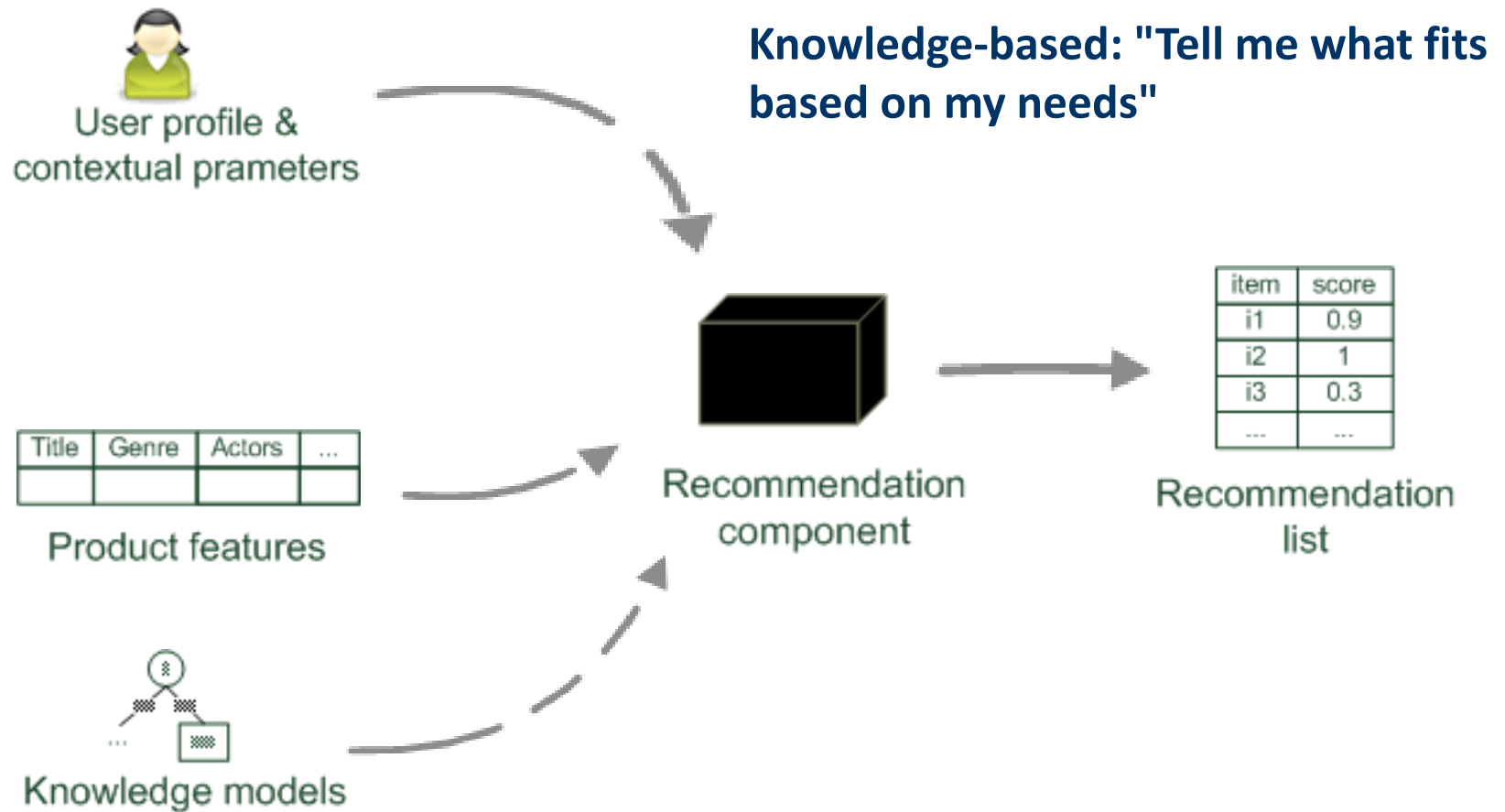
# Paradigms of recommender systems

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# Paradigms of recommender systems

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# Paradigms of recommender systems

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**Hybrid: combinations of various inputs and/or composition of different mechanism**

