SLIM: Sparse Linear Methods for Top-N Recommender Systems

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SLIM: Sparse Linear Methods for Top-N Recommender Systems

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Outline

1. Introduction
   - *Top-N* Recommender Systems
   - Definitions and Notations
   - The State-of-the-Art methods
2. Methods
   - Sparse LInear Methods for *top-N* Recommendation
   - Learning W for `SLIM`
   - `SLIM` with Feature Selection
3. Materials
4. Experimental Results
   - `SLIM` on Binary Data
     - *Top-N* Recommendation Performance
     - `SLIM` for Long-Tail Distribution
     - `SLIM` Regularization Effects
   - `SLIM` on Rating Data
5. Conclusions

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Top-N Recommender Systems

- *Top-N* recommendation
  - E-commerce: huge amounts of products
  - Recommend a short ranked list of items for users
- *Top-N* recommender systems
  - Neighborhood-based Collaborative Filtering (CF)
    - Item based [2]: fast to generate recommendations, low recommendation quality
  - Model-based methods [1, 3, 5]
    - Matrix Factorization (MF) models: slow to learn the models, high recommendation quality
  - SLIM: Sparse LInear Methods
    - Fast and high recommendation quality

Definitions and Notations

Table 1: Definitions and Notations

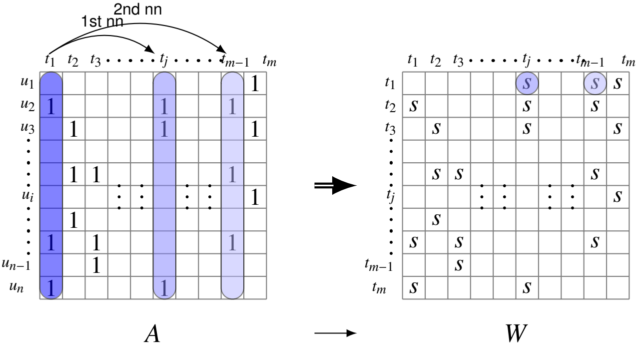
Def	Descriptions
u_i	user
t_j	item
$\mathcal{U}$	all users ($\lvert\mathcal{U}\rvert = n$)
$\mathcal{T}$	all items ($\lvert\mathcal{T}\rvert = m$)
A	user-item purchase/rating matrix, size $n \times m$
W	item-item similarity matrix/coefficient matrix
$\mathbf{a}_i^\mathsf{T}$	The i-th row of A, the purchase/rating history of u_i on $\mathcal{T}$
$\mathbf{a}_j$	The j-th column of A, the purchase/rating history of $\mathcal{U}$ on t_j

- Row vectors are represented by having the transpose supscript$^\mathsf{T}$, otherwise by default they are column vectors.
- Use matrix/vector notations instead of user/item purchase/rating profiles

The State-of-the-Art Methods

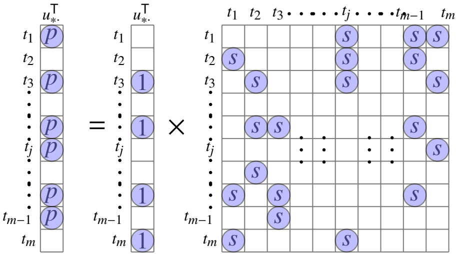
Item-based Collaborative Filtering (1)

- Item-based k-nearest-neighbor (`itemkNN`) CF
  - Identify a set of similar items
  - Item-item similarity:
    - Calculated from A
    - Cosine similarity measure



The State-of-the-Art Methods

Item-based Collaborative Filtering (2)



- `itemkNN` recommendation
  - Recommend similar items to what the user has purchased

$$\tilde{\mathbf{a}}_i^{\mathsf{T}} = \mathbf{a}_i^{\mathsf{T}} \times W$$

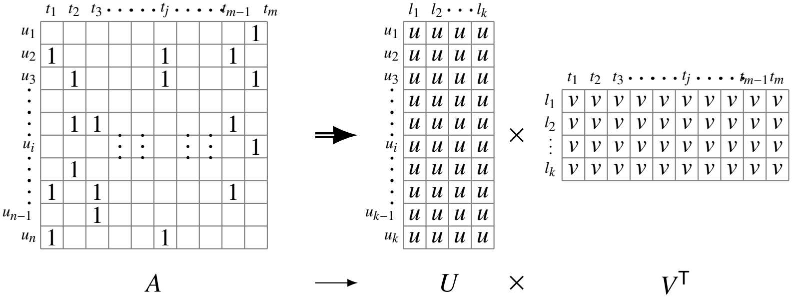
  - Fast: sparse item neighborhood
  - Low quality: no knowledge is learned

The State-of-the-Art Methods

Matrix Factorization (1)

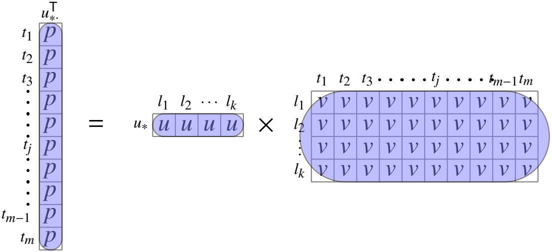
- Latent factor models
  - Factorize A into low-rank user factors (U) and item factors (V^{T})
    - U and V^{T} represent user and item characteristics in a common latent space
  - Formulated as an optimization problem

$$\underset{U,V^{\mathsf{T}}}{\text{minimize}} \quad \frac{1}{2}\|A - UV^{\mathsf{T}}\|_F^2 + \frac{\beta}{2}\|U\|_F^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2}\|V^{\mathsf{T}}\|_F^2$$



The State-of-the-Art Methods

Matrix Factorization (2)



- MF recommendation
  - Prediction: dot product in the latent space

$$\tilde{a}_{ij} = U_i^{\mathsf{T}} \cdot V_j$$

  - Slow: dense U and V^{T}
  - High quality: user tastes and item properties are learned

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SLIM for *top-N* Recommendation

- Motivations:
  - recommendations generated *fast*
  - *high-quality* recommendations
  - "have my cake and eat it too"
- Key ideas:
  - retain the nature of `itemkNN`: sparse W
  - optimize the recommendation performance: learn W from A
    - sparsity structures
    - coefficient values

Learning W for SLIM

- The optimization problem:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\underset{W}{\text{minimize}} \quad & \frac{1}{2}\|A - AW\|_F^2 + \frac{\beta}{2}\|W\|_F^2 + \lambda\|W\|_1 \\
\text{subject to} \quad & W \geq 0 \\
& \text{diag}(W) = 0,
\end{aligned}
\tag{1}
$$

Learning W for SLIM

- The optimization problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \underset{W}{\text{minimize}} \quad & \frac{1}{2}\|A - AW\|_F^2 + \frac{\beta}{2}\|W\|_F^2 + \lambda\|W\|_1 \\ \text{subject to} \quad & W \geq 0 \\ & \text{diag}(W) = 0, \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

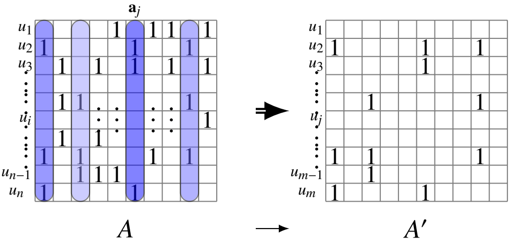
- Computing W:
  - The columns of W are independent: easy to parallelize
  - The decoupled problems:

$$\begin{aligned} \underset{\mathbf{w}_j}{\text{minimize}} \quad & \frac{1}{2}\|\mathbf{a}_j - A\mathbf{w}_j\|_2^2 + \frac{\beta}{2}\|\mathbf{w}_j\|_2^2 + \lambda\|\mathbf{w}_j\|_1 \\ \text{subject to} \quad & \mathbf{w}_j \geq \mathbf{0} \\ & w_{j,j} = 0, \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

Reducing model learning time

$$\underset{\mathbf{w}_j}{\text{minimize}} \quad \frac{1}{2}\|\mathbf{a}_j - A\mathbf{w}_j\|_2^2 + \frac{\beta}{2}\|\mathbf{w}_j\|_2^2 + \lambda\|\mathbf{w}_j\|_1$$

- `fsSLIM`: `SLIM` with *f*eature *s*election
  - Prescribe the potential non-zero structure of $\mathbf{w}_j$
  - Select a subset of columns from A
    - `itemkNN` item-item similarity matrix



$$\underset{\mathbf{w}_j}{\text{minimize}} \quad \frac{1}{2}\|\mathbf{a}_j - A'\mathbf{w}_j\|_2^2 + \frac{\beta}{2}\|\mathbf{w}_j\|_2^2 + \lambda\|\mathbf{w}_j\|_1$$

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Datasets, Evaluation Methodology and Metrics

Table 2: The Datasets Used in Evaluation

dataset	#users	#items	#trns	rsize	csize	density	ratings
ccard	42,067	18,004	308,420	7.33	17.13	0.04%	-
ctlg2	22,505	17,096	1,814,072	80.61	106.11	0.47%	-
ctlg3	58,565	37,841	453,219	7.74	11.98	0.02%	-
ecmrc	6,594	3,972	50,372	7.64	12.68	0.19%	-
BX	3,586	7,602	84,981	23.70	11.18	0.31%	1-10
ML10M	69,878	10,677	10,000,054	143.11	936.60	1.34%	1-10
Netflix	39,884	8,478	1,256,115	31.49	148.16	0.37%	1-5
Yahoo	85,325	55,371	3,973,104	46.56	71.75	0.08%	1-5

- Datasets: 8 real datasets of 2 categories
- Evaluation methodology: Leave-One-Out cross validation
- Evaluation metrics
  - Hit Rate: $$\text{HR} = \frac{\#\text{hits}}{\#\text{users}}$$
  - Average Reciprocal Hit-Rank (ARHR) [2]: $$\text{ARHR} = \frac{1}{\#\text{users}} \sum_{i=1}^{\#\text{hits}} \frac{1}{p_i}$$

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SLIM on Binary Data

Top-N recommendation performance

Figure 1: HR comparison

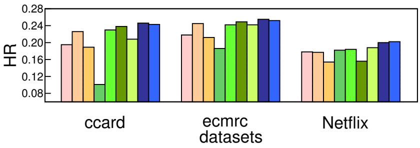


Figure 3: learning time comparison

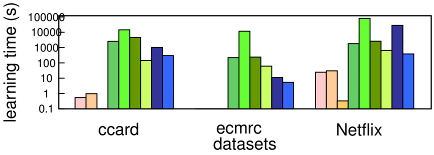


Figure 2: ARHR comparison

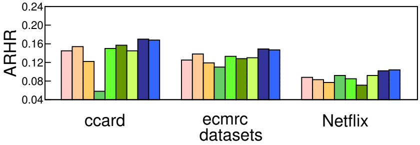
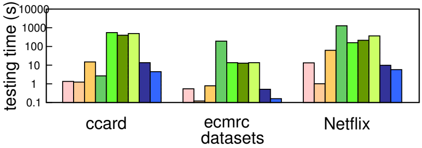


Figure 4: testing time comparison



SLIM on Binary Data

SLIM for Long-Tail Distribution

Figure 5: Rating Distribution in ML10M

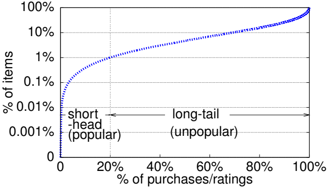


Figure 6: HR in ML10M tail

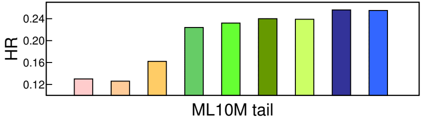
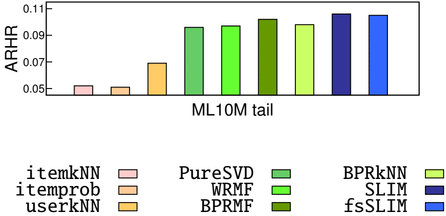


Figure 7: ARHR in ML10M tail



- SLIM outperforms the rest methods on the “long tail”.

SLIM on Binary Data

SLIM Recommendations for Different *top-N*

Figure 8: BX

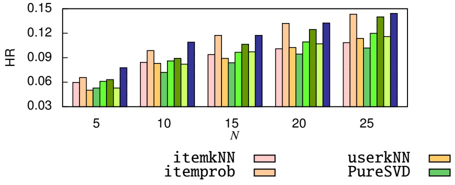
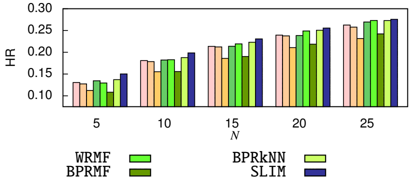


Figure 9: Netflix

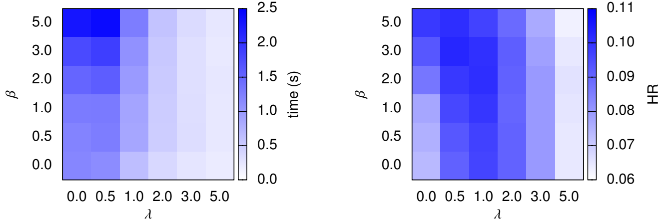


- The performance difference between SLIM and the best of the other methods are higher for smaller values of N.
- SLIM tends to rank most relevant items higher than the other methods.

SLIM on Binary Data

SLIM Regularization Effects

Figure 10: SLIM Regularization Effects on BX



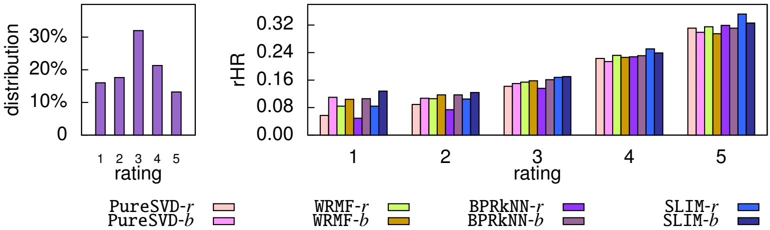
$$\underset{W}{\text{minimize}} \quad \frac{1}{2}\|A - AW\|_F^2 + \frac{\beta}{2}\|W\|_F^2 + \lambda\|W\|_1$$

- As greater ℓ_1-norm regularization (i.e., larger λ) is applied, lower recommendation time is achieved, indicating that the learned W is sparser.
- The best recommendation quality is achieved when both of the regularization parameters β and λ are non-zero.
- The recommendation quality changes smoothly as the regularization parameters β and λ change.

SLIM on Rating Data

Top-N recommendation performance

Figure 11: SLIM on Netflix



- Evaluation metics:
  - per-rating Hit Rate: rHR
- All the -*r* methods produce higher hit rates on items with higher ratings.
- The -*r* methods outperform -*b* methods on high-rated items.
- SLIM-*r* consistently outperforms the other methods on items with higher ratings.

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Conclusions

- SLIM: Sparse LInear Method for *top-N* recommendations
  - The recommendation score for a new item can be calculated as an aggregation of other items
  - A sparse aggregation coefficient matrix W is learned for SLIM to make the aggregation very fast
  - W is learned by solving an ℓ_1-norm and ℓ_2-norm regularized optimization problem such that sparsity is introduced into W
  - Fast and efficient

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Thank You!