HA1

**Al-driven** Recommendation system

# **Pitch Presentation**



Group ID: HA1



Group Members: Manhong Chen a1904387

Zihan Luo a1916700

Ziyan Zhao a1883303

Jianing Dang a1882117

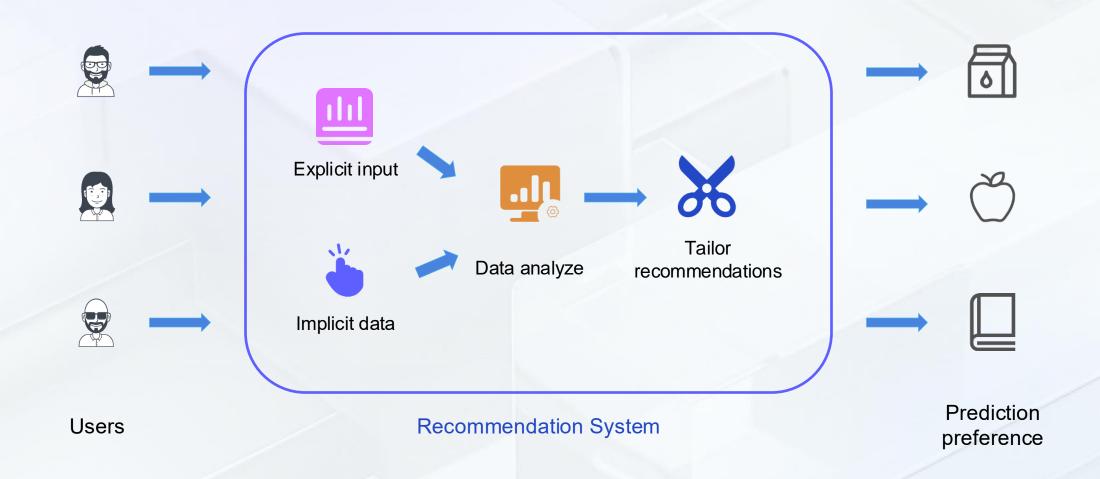
Jianghao Jin a1880849



Al-based Recommendation System **Outline** Project objective • Goals 02 Introduction **Progress** 01 03 Background Steps Motivation

### Introduction

# What is recommendation system?



### Introduction

# Why is recommendation system important?







Solve the Problem of Information Overload

Improve User Experience and Satisfaction

Increase Sales and Business Value

### Introduction

### What is Al?

### **Definition:**

The technology of simulating human intelligent behavior by computer systems

# **Core Capabilities:**

- learning
- reasoning
- self-correction

# **Practical Application:**

- Medical industry: Analyze medical images to assist diagnosis
- Transportation industry: Autonomous driving
- Financial industry: Smart investment consulting; Fraud detection
- Website: Personalized recommendations

### Introduction



### Example 1

Netflix: As a film and television recommendation system

# **Example of RS**



### Example 2

Trip is a travel recommendation system



### Example 3

Amazon, as a global ecommerce platform

### **Motivation**

# Al Recommend

User prefer User Information





Personalized service

### **Motivation**

Key.1

#### Misalignment in agent expertise

The application failed because the user prepared wrong materials in vain

Key.3

#### Inexperienced agents are matched

Risk of misleading the applicant

Key.2

#### **Poor communication or language barrier**

Low communication efficiency and high risk of misunderstanding

Key.4

# Remote unreachable proxies are recommended (time zone issues)

Unable to communicate smoothly, poor user experience

### **Motivation: Problem 1 - Information Overload**

# Problem Description:

- 7,000+ migration agents in Australia
- Different specializations, success rates, and fee structures
- Migrants face decision paralysis due to overwhelming choices

# What will happen if not addressed:

- Weeks wasted researching
- X Higher visa rejection rates
- Wasted application fees
- iii Missed critical deadlines

### **Problem Description:**

- No reliable verification of agent performance
- Success rates and expertise claims unverified
- Reliance on word-of-mouth without metrics

### What will happen if not addressed:

- Selections based on marketing
- Premium fees to poor performers
- Unnecessary rejections
- 😞 Abandoned migration plans

Motivation: Problem 2 - Lack of Transparency

#### **Case Presentation**

### **Meet Andrew**



### **Andrew's Challenge:**

"With over 300 potential migration agents claiming expertise in skilled migration, how do I find the one best suited for my specific case?"



### **Andrew**



8 years of experience

**AU** Seeking Skilled Migration visa

? Needs to find the right agent



### Without a reliable system, Andrew risks:

- Choosing an agent with limited IT migration experience
- Wasting time researching without clear metrics
- Paying premium fees without guaranteed results

## **How Andrew Uses Our System**



Details about occupation, experience, visa



# **Al Processing**

4,000+ agents analyzed



# **Match Results**

Top 3 specialized agents



Book consultation & apply

### **Results**

### **Before vs After**

### **BEFORE**

- X Uncertain process
- X High rejection risk
- X Extra costs
- X Long delays

### **AFTER**

- √ Streamlined process
- √ First-time approval
- √ Cost savings
- √ Clear timeline



## Progress – Top 3 popular models



# Neural Collaborative Filtering

- A deep learning-based approach
- Use neural networks to model user-item interactions
- complex, non-linear patterns



# Light Graph Convolutional Network

- lightweight graph neural network model (GCN)
- Inheriting the neighbor information aggregation idea of GCN
- Improved computing efficiency



### **Deep Neural Networks**

- Two-Tower Neural Network
- Multilayer nonlinear transformation
- The accuracy of the model

Data collection and generation

### **Progress**

**Comparison and Progress Literature Review Training and Testing Evaluation** Recall@K Data preprocessing Existing models and algorithm Normalized Discounted **Focus** Training set: 80% data Cumulative Gain(NDCG)@K Their limitations and evaluations Testing set: 20% data Computing time 03 Milestones Model selection Top K recommendations for each Comparison of 3 models'

model

evaluations

### Reference

Borràs, J., Moreno, A. and Valls, A. (2014). Intelligent tourism recommender systems: A survey. *Expert Systems with Applications*, [online] 41(16), pp.7370–7389. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eswa.2014.06.007.

Ferrari Dacrema, M., Cremonesi, P. and Jannach, D. (2019) "Are we really making much progress? A worrying analysis of recent neural recommendation approaches: A worrying analysis of recent neural recommendation approaches," in *Proceedings of the 13th ACM Conference on Recommender Systems*. New York, NY, USA: ACM.

Gomez-Uribe, C.A. and Hunt, N. (2015). The Netflix recommender system: Algorithms, business value, and innovation. *ACM Transactions on Management Information Systems*, [online] 6(4), pp.1–19. doi:https://doi.org/10.1145/2843948.

He, X, Deng, K, Wang, X, Li, Y, Zhang, Y & Wang, M 2020, 'LightGCN: Simplifying and Powering Graph Convolution Network for Recommendation', arXiv (Cornell University), Cornell University.

He, X. et al. (2017) "Neural Collaborative Filtering," in *Proceedings of the 26th International Conference on World Wide Web*. Republic and Canton of Geneva, Switzerland: International World Wide Web Conferences Steering Committee.

Ko, H. *et al.* (2022) "A survey of recommendation systems: Recommendation models, techniques, and application fields," *Electronics*, 11(1), p. 141. Available at: <a href="https://doi.org/10.3390/electronics11010141">https://doi.org/10.3390/electronics11010141</a>.

Liang, D. et al. (2018) "Variational Autoencoders for Collaborative Filtering," arXiv [stat.ML]. Available at: <a href="http://arxiv.org/abs/1802.05814">http://arxiv.org/abs/1802.05814</a>.

Linden, G., Smith, B. and York, J. (2003). Amazon.com recommendations: item-to-item collaborative filtering. *IEEE Internet Computing*, 7(1), pp.76–80. doi:https://doi.org/10.1109/mic.2003.1167344.

### Reference

Ong, K., Haw, S.-C. and Ng, K.-W. (2019) "Deep learning based-recommendation system: An overview on models, datasets, evaluation metrics, and future trends," in *Proceedings of the 2019 2nd International Conference on Computational Intelligence and Intelligent Systems*. New York, NY, USA: ACM.

Rendle, S. et al. (2020) "Neural collaborative filtering vs. Matrix factorization revisited," in Fourteenth ACM Conference on Recommender Systems. New York, NY, USA: ACM.

Resnick, P. and Varian, H.R. (1997) "Recommender systems," *Communications of the ACM*, 40(3), pp. 56–58. Available at: <a href="https://doi.org/10.1145/245108.245121">https://doi.org/10.1145/245108.245121</a>.

Wang, X. et al. (2019) "Neural graph collaborative filtering," in *Proceedings of the 42nd International ACM SIGIR Conference on Research and Development in Information Retrieval*. New York, NY, USA: ACM.

Wu, S, Sun, F, Zhang, W, Xie, X & Cui, B 2022, 'Graph Neural Networks in Recommender Systems: A Survey', ACM Computing Surveys.

Yu, J, Yin, H, Xia, X, Chen, T, Cui, L & Hung 2021, 'Are Graph Augmentations Necessary? Simple Graph Contrastive Learning for Recommendation', arXiv (Cornell University), Cornell University.

Zhang, L., Luo, T., Zhang, F. and Wu, Y. (2018). A Recommendation Model Based on Deep Neural Network. *IEEE Access*, 6, pp.9454–9463. doi:https://doi.org/10.1109/access.2018.2789866.