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Complete The Look Recommendation with Street Fashion Images

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Introduction

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Feature Representation

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Bipartite Network and Co-occurrence Graph

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Aggregating Ranked Item Recommendations

Experimental Results

Future Work

References



- ▶ Given an item(clothing) in the shopping cart the problem statement is to suggest items complementary to it which may contain garments or accessories which makes a complete set as per current fashion.

Introduction

Problem Definition

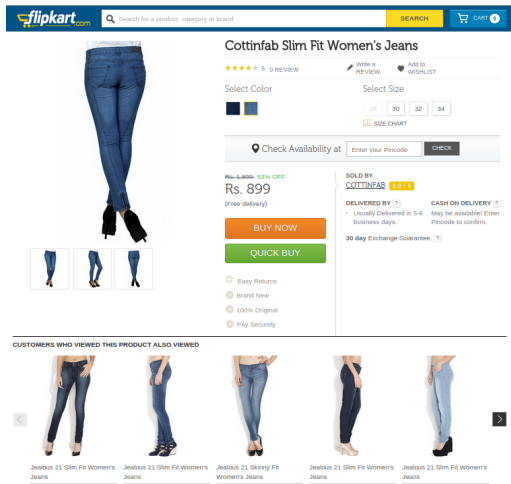


Figure: Existing Recommendation Systems

Introduction

Problem Definition



Figure: Visualization of the problem statement

Mathematical Formulation

Simplified Formulation



Given an image i containing ' k ' part-features, we describe the image P_i as $P_i^T := [p_{i1}, p_{i2}, \dots, p_{ik}]$ where each p_{ij} are textual part-features, which are 2-tuples.

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We learn a model from our dataset of fashion images, say \mathbf{P} , where $\mathbf{P} := [P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n]^T$.

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The task of our recommendation system is, given one or more apparel, and corresponding part features p 's as input query, recommend garments which can be worn with it/them as a set.

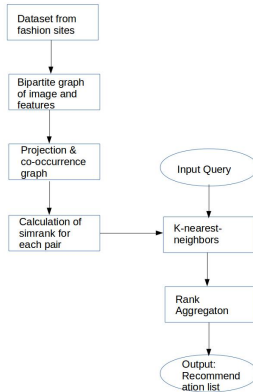


Figure: Flow Diagram of Proposed Approach

Fashion Websites & Ground Truth

Scraping Fashion Websites



- ▶ Scraped more than 500 images of female fashionistas from `www.chictopia.com`. These images covered an appreciable range of street fashion from corporate dressing sense to the most casual of the dresses.

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- ▶ Created a vocabulary of part features. Manually normalize the tags associated with each image.

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- ▶ Created a vocabulary of part features. Manually normalize the tags associated with each image.
- ▶ Ended up with a codebook of total of 48 unique categories including garments like tops, jeans, etc. and accessories like watches, bracelets, etc. and 632 unique items i.e. category-description pair.



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- ▶ This step helps us learn a correlation and inter-dependence between various part features from the dataset.

Similarity Measure & Nearest Neighbor

Similarity Measure



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- ▶ Convert the co-occurrence graph into a directed graph where each edge between part features p_a and p_b in the original graph is replaced by two directed edges $p_a \rightarrow p_b$ and $p_b \rightarrow p_a$ both with weights equal to the weight of original edge.

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- ▶ Compute *Simrank* between each pair of nodes.

Similarity Measure & Nearest Neighbor

Nearest Neighbor Consensus



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- ▶ Given a part–feature p as query we locate the node corresponding to that part feature in the co–occurrence graph.
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- ▶ The rationale behind this step is that since the graph had edges between part features that were used together by fashionistas and as the simrank values decrease with increase in node distances, the k –nearest–neighbors will be those part features which were frequently used with the selected item and are contemporary to it.

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- ▶ We get a list of k part features p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k which are structurally close to the input feature and thus they can be recommended for the given query part feature.

Aggregating Ranked Item Recommendations

Rank Aggregation



- Say we have j part features p_1, p_2, \dots, p_j as input query, we find out individual k -nearest-neighbors for each part feature.

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- ▶ Assigns a score corresponding to position in which a part feature appears within each ranked list. In our case, for each list i , p_a^i is assigned a weight $B_{p_a}^i = k * \text{fraction of part features in the list appearing below } p_a$.

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- ▶ The *Broda* score of each element B_{p_a} is the the sum of *Broda* scores for that part feature in all the lists.
- ▶ We can recommend the top k elements from this ranked list to the user.

Experimental Results

Evaluation Methodology



- ▶ We took 20 images as test set from our dataset. Since each image is user tagged, we have labelled ground truth for computing the required metrics.

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Formula

$$\text{precision} = \frac{\text{no of matched recommendations}}{\text{no of recommendations}}$$
$$\text{recall} = \frac{\text{no of matched recommendation}}{\text{no of items in actual image}}$$



Out of the 158 recommendation sets that we tested, 53 were 1 part feature input, 54 were 2 part feature input and 51 as 3 part feature input. For each generated recommendations we calculated the precision and recall.

Table: Precision

No. of inputs	Max Precision	Avg Precision
1	1	0.31
2	0.75	0.31
3	0.6	0.28

Table: Recall

No. of inputs	Max Recall	Avg Recall
1	0.8	0.23
2	1	0.44
3	1	0.48



Table: f1 score

No. of inputs	Max f1	Min f1
1	0.89	0.13
2	0.71	0.1
3	0.67	0.1

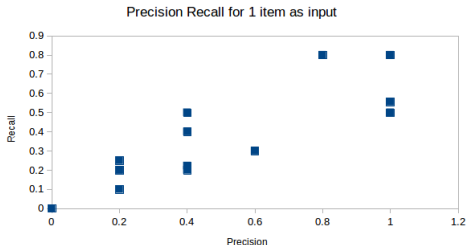


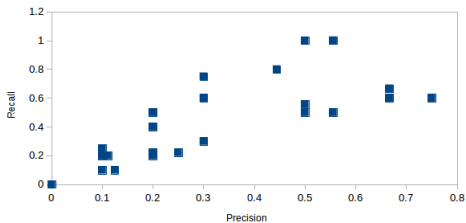
Figure: Precision-Recall for 1 item input

Experimental Results

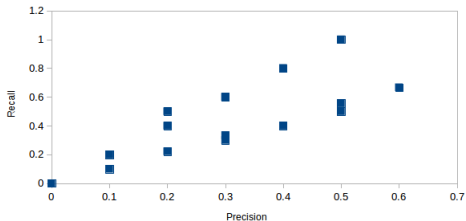
Precision Recall Graphs



Precision Recall for 2 items as input



Precision Recall for 3 items as input



Experimental Results

Manual Evaluation Results



Table: User rating for recommendation

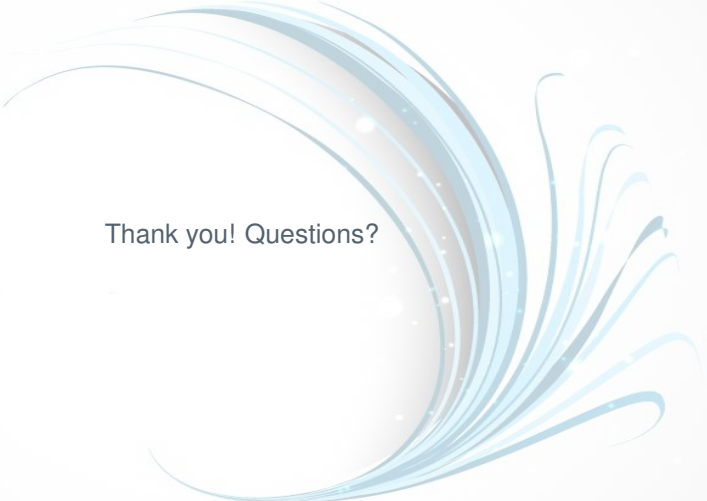
Rate(out of 10)	Frequency	Cumulative Freq.
10	1	1
9	2	3
8	9	12
7	9	21
6	5	26
5	11	37
4	11	48
3	6	54
2	4	58
1	2	60



- ▶ Features for representation of parts are to be improved by incorporating visual features. Inclusion of visual features will also include the analysis of features like color, texture, etc. which is expected to improve the quality of evaluation.
- ▶ A feedback system can be added to the system as to increase edge weights to the features which are shopped together by users. This will be a self learning system and incorporate the changes in trending fashion all by itself.



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Simrank: A measure of structural-context similarity.
In Proceedings of the Eighth ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining, KDD '02, pages 538–543, New York, NY, USA, 2002. ACM.
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Bundle recommendation in ecommerce.
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A decorative graphic on the right side of the slide, consisting of several overlapping, flowing, curved lines in shades of light blue and white, resembling a stylized wave or a splash of water. The lines are smooth and have a slight gradient, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. They curve upwards and then downwards, creating a sense of movement.

Thank you! Questions?