

CS520 Web Programming Recommendation Systems

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Recommendation Systems

- ◆ *Predict* items a user may be interested in based on information about the user and the items
- ◆ An effective way to help people cope with information overload
- ◆ Examples: Amazon, Netflix, Tivo, ...

Problem Definitions

- ◆ Prediction
 - Given: a user and k items
 - Return: predicted rating for each item
- ◆ Recommendation
 - Given: a user
 - Return: k items from the database with the highest predicted rating

Categories of Filtering Techniques

- ◆ Cognitive (content-based) filtering
- ◆ Economic filtering
- ◆ Collaborative (social) filtering
 - Rate items based on the evaluation of other users

Collaborative vs. Cognitive

- ◆ Support for filtering items whose content is not easily analyzed by automated process
- ◆ The ability to filter items based on quality and taste
- ◆ The ability to provide serendipitous recommendations

CF – Basic Assumptions

- ◆ Items are evaluated by users explicitly or implicitly
 - Ratings, reviews
 - Purchases, browsing behaviors
 - ...
- ◆ We may map explicit and implicit evaluations to a rating scale, e.g. 1-5.

So shall we simply recommend the items with the highest average rating??

CF – Heuristic

- ◆ People who agreed in the past are likely to agree in the future

Problem Formulation

- ◆ User-Item Matrix

Item	Ken	Lee	Meg	Nan
1	1	4	2	2
2	5	2	4	4
3			3	
4	2	5		5
5	4	1		1
6	??	2	5	

So what would be Ken's rating for Item 6??

Pearson Correlation Coefficient

- ◆ Let x and y be two users, and $r_{x,j}$ be the rating of item i by user x

$$w_{x,y} = \frac{\text{cov}(x,y)}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_i (r_{x,i} - \bar{r}_x)(r_{y,i} - \bar{r}_y)}{\sqrt{\sum_i (r_{x,i} - \bar{r}_x)^2} \sqrt{\sum_i (r_{y,i} - \bar{r}_y)^2}}$$

So what is $w_{\text{ken,lee}}$??

Predicted Rating

- ◆ $p_{x,i}$ is the predicted rating of item i by user x

$$p_{x,i} = \bar{r}_x + \frac{\sum_u (r_{u,i} - \bar{r}_u) \times w_{x,u}}{\sum_u w_{x,u}}$$

So what is $p_{\text{ken},6}$??

Algorithm Quality Metrics

- ◆ Coverage – percentage of items for which the system can produce a prediction
- ◆ Accuracy
 - Statistical metrics
 - Mean Absolute Error (MAE)
 - Decision-support metrics
- ◆ Efficiency
 - Throughput – number of recommendations per second

Variants and Optimizations

- ◆ Similarity measure
- ◆ Significance weighting
- ◆ Item rating variance
- ◆ Neighborhood selection
- ◆ Rating normalization

Similarity Measures

- ◆ Pearson Correlation
- ◆ Spearman Correlation
- ◆ Cosine similarity
- ◆ Entropy
- ◆ Mean-squared-difference
- ◆ ...

Significance Weighting

- ◆ Weight users in addition to the similarity measure

Item Rating Variance

- ◆ Some items are more telling about tastes than others

Neighborhood Selection

- ◆ Select a subset of the users for better performance *and accuracy*.

Rating Normalization

- ◆ No normalization
- ◆ Deviation from mean
- ◆ Z-score

Other Recommendation Algorithms

- ◆ Combine collaborative and content-based filtering
- ◆ Item-item collaborative filtering
- ◆ Bayesian networks

CF Libraries

- ◆ Taste – <http://taste.sourceforge.net/>
- ◆ COFE – <http://eecs.oregonstate.edu/iis/CoFE/>

Non-personalized Recommendation

- ◆ What if the user is new to the site?
- ◆ What if the site itself is new, i.e. no previous user transactions?

Sales Transactions

t1:	Beef, Chicken, Milk
t2:	Beef, Cheese
t3:	Cheese, Boots
t4:	Beef, Chicken, Cheese
t5:	Beef, Chicken, Clothes, Cheese, Milk
t6:	Chicken, Clothes, Milk
t7:	Chicken, Milk, Clothes

Amazon-like recommendation:

Users who purchased milk also purchased the following items:

- Clothes
- Chicken

Association Rule Mining

- ◆ $\{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n\} \rightarrow j$
- ◆ Confidence: the probability of finding item j in a transaction that has $\{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n\}$
- ◆ Support: the number of transactions that have $\{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n\}$ and j

A-Priori Algorithm

- ◆ Observation: A set of items X has support s , then each subset of X must have support at least s .
- ◆ Example: find the association rules that have at least 20% support and 50% confidence

Item Similarity under Vector-Space Model

- ◆ Each unique term is a dimension
- ◆ Each document is a vector
- ◆ Similarity
 - Euclidean distance
 - Cosine similarity measure

References

- ◆ *GroupLens: An Open Architecture for Collaborative Filtering of Netnews* by P. Resnick et. al, 1994.
- ◆ *An Algorithmic Framework for Performing Collaborative Filtering* by J. Herlocker et. Al, 1999.
- ◆ *E-Commerce Recommendation Applications* by J. B. Schafer et. al, 2001.