# Collaborative Filtering

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with slides by Danielle Lee and Sue Yeon Syn and

# Agenda

- Context
- Concepts
- Uses
- CF vs. CB
- Algorithms
- Practical Issues
- Evaluation Metrics
- Future Issues

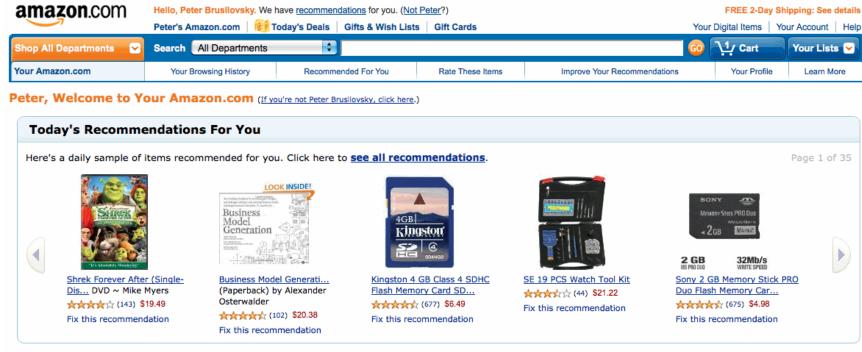
# Types of Recommender Systems

- Collaborative Filtering Recommender System
  - "Word-of-Mouth" phenomenon.
- Content-based Recommender System
  - Recommendation generated from the content features asso ciated with products and the ratings from a user.
- Case-based Recommender System
  - A kind of content-based recommendation. Information are r epresented as case and the system recommends the cases that are most similar to a user's preference.
- Hybrid Recommender System
  - Combination of two or more recommendation techniques to gain better performance with fewer of the drawbacks of an y individual one (Burke, 2002).

#### Recommendation Procedure

- Understand and model users
- Collect candidate items to recommend.
- Based on your recommendation method, predict target users' preferences for each ca ndidate item.
- 4. Sort the candidate items according to the prediction probability and recommend them.

# Example: Amazon.com



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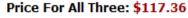
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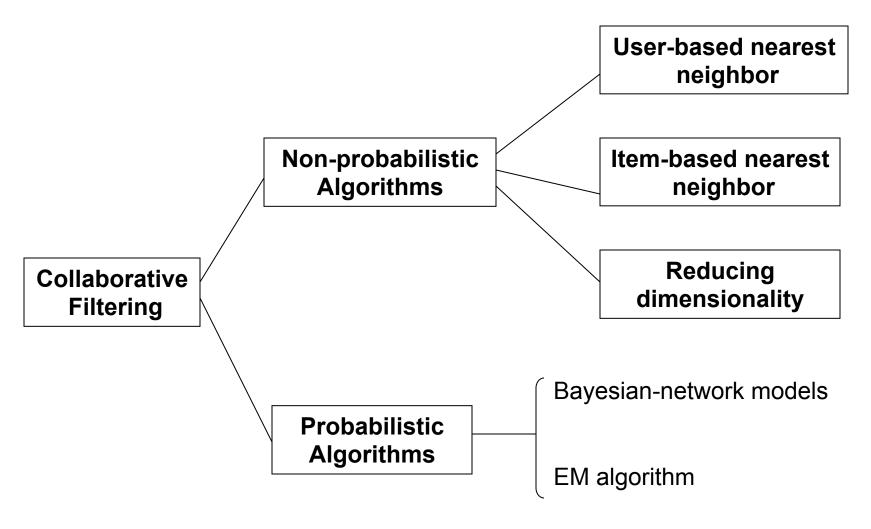
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# What is Collaborative Filtering?

- Traced back to the Information Tapestry project at Xerox PARC
  - It allowed its users to annotate the documents that they read and system recommends
- Expanded to "automatic" CF in the works of Resnick, Riedl, Maes
- More general definition as 'the process of filtering or evaluating items using the opinions of other people.'
- CF recommends items which are likely interesting to a target user based on the evaluation averaging the opinions of people with similar tastes
- Key idea: people who agreed with me in the past, will also agree in the future.
  - On the other hand, the assumption of Content-based recommendation is that Items with similar objective features will be rated similarly.

# Algorithms



# Concepts

#### Collaborative Filtering

The goal of collaborative filtering is to predict how well a user will like an item that he has not rated given a se t of historical preference judgments for a community of users.

#### User

Any individual who provides ratings to a system

#### Items

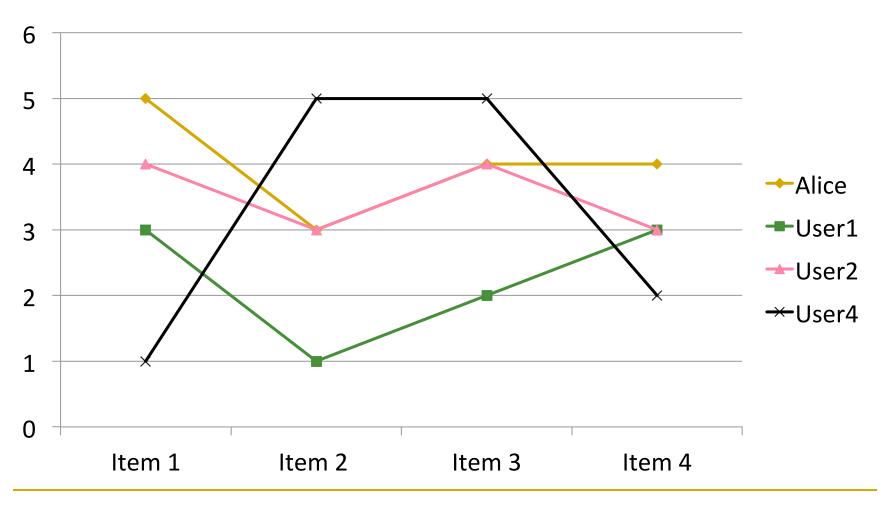
Anything for which a human can provide a rating

## **User-based CF**

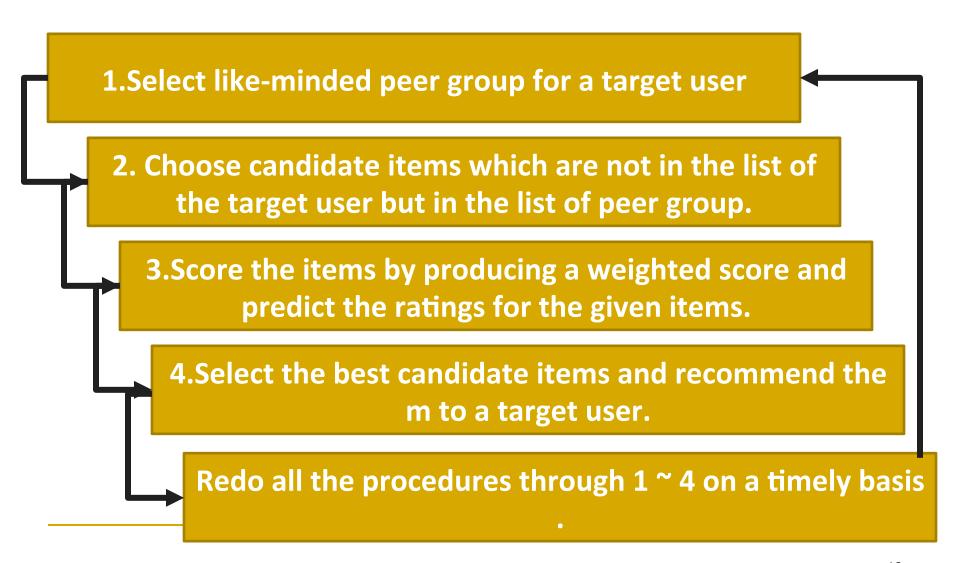
The input for the CF prediction algorithms is a matrix of users' ratings on items, referred as the **ratings matrix**.

Targ	et User	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Average
	Alice	5	3	4	4	???	16/4
	User1	3	1	2	3	3	9/4
	User2	4	3	4	3	5	14/4
	User3	3	3	1	5	4	12/4
	User4	1	5	5	2	1	13/4

# User-based CF (2)



#### **User-Based NN Recommendation**



# User-based NN: User Similarity

 Pearson's Correlation Coefficient for User a and User b for all rated Products, P.

$$sim(a,b) = \frac{\sum_{p \in product(P)} (r_{a,p} - \bar{r}_{a})(r_{b,p} - \bar{r}_{b})}{\sqrt{\sum_{p \in product(P)} (r_{a,p} - \bar{r}_{a})^{2}} \sqrt{\sum_{p \in product(P)} (r_{b,p} - \bar{r}_{b})^{2}}}$$

Average rating of user b

 Pearson correlation takes values from +1 (Perfectly positive correlation) to -1 (Perfectly negative correlation).

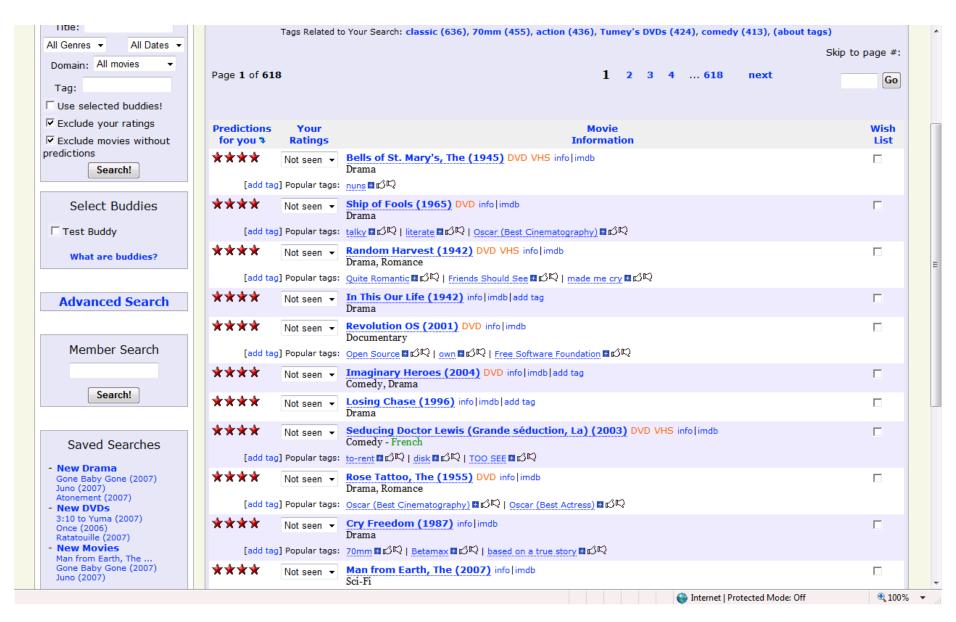
# User-based NN: Rating Prediction

$$pred(a, p) = \bar{r}_a + \frac{\sum_{b \in neighbors(n)} sim(a, b) \cdot (r_{b, p} - \bar{r}_b)}{\sum_{b \in neighbors(n)} sim(a, b)}$$

# One Typical CF recommendation



# One Typical CF recommendation



## Benefits of Collaborative Filtering

- Collaborative filtering systems work by people in system, and it is expected that people to be better at evaluating information than a computed function
- CF doesn't require content analysis & extraction
- Independent of any machine-readable represent ation of the objects being recommended.
  - Works well for complex objects (or multimedia) such as music, pictures and movies
- More diverse and serendipitous recommendation

# CF vs. CB

	CF	СВ
Compare	Users interest	Item info
Similarity	Set of users User profile	Item info Text document
Shortcoming	Needs other users' feedback -> cold start Coverage Unusual interest	Feature matters Over-specialize Eliciting user feedback

### Uses for CF: Domains

- Many items
- Many ratings
- Many more users than items recommended
- Users rate multiple items
- For each user of the community, there are other users with common needs or tastes
- Item evaluation requires personal taste
- Items persists
- Taste persists
- Items are homogenous

#### More on User-Based NN

- Adjusted Cosine similarity, Spearman's rank correlation coefficient, or mean squared different measures.
- Necessity to reduce the relative importance of the agreement on universally liked items: inverse user frequency (Breese, et al., 1998) and variance weighting factor (Herlocker, et al., 1999).
- Skewed neighboring is possible: Significance weighting (Herlocker, et al., 1999).
- Calculating a user's perfect neighborhood is immensely resource intensive calculations

### Item-based NN Recommendation

Target	User	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Average
	Alice	5	3	4	4	???	4.0
	User1	3		2	3	3	2.4
	User2	4	3	4	3	5	3.8
	User3	3	3		5	4	3.2
	User4		5	5	2		2.8

# Item-based Nearest Neighbor

		Item 4	Item 5
Alice			
User1			
User2			
User3			
User4			-1.8

### Item-Based NN Recommendation

- Generate predictions based on similarities between items
  - Usually a cosine similarity used
- Prediction for a user u and item i is composed of a weighted sum of the user u's ratings for items most similar to i.

$$pred(u,i) = \frac{\sum_{j \in ratedItems(u)} sim(i,j) \cdot r_{ui}}{\sum_{j \in ratedItems(u)} sim(i,j)}$$

## Item-based Nearest Neighbor

- More computationally efficient than user-based near est neighbors.
- Compared with user-based approach that is affected by the small change of users' ratings, item-based approach is more stable.
- Recommendation algorithm used by Amazon.com (Linden et al., 2003).

### Uses for CF: User Tasks

- What tasks users may wish to accomplish
  - Help me find new items I might like
  - Advise me on a particular item
  - Help me find a user (or some users) I might like
  - Help our group find something new that we might like
  - Domain-specific tasks
  - Help me find an item, new or not

# Uses for CF: System Tasks

- What CF systems support
  - Recommend items
    - Eg. Amazon.com
  - Predict rating for a given item
  - Constrained recommendations
    - Recommend best items from a set of items

## Other Non-Probabilistic CF Algorithms

#### Association Rule Mining

- I.e., "If a customer purchases baby food then the customer also buys diapers in 70% of the cases."
- Build Models based on commonly occurring patterns in the ratings matrix.
- "If user X liked both item 1 and item 2, then X will most probably also like item 5."

Support 
$$(X \rightarrow Y) =$$

Number of Transactions containing X U Y

Number of Transactions

Number of Transactions containing X U Y

Number of Transactions containing X U Y

Number of Transactions containing X

# Simple Probabilistic Algorithms

- Represent probability distributions
- Given a user u and a rated item i, the user as signed the item a rating of r: p(r|u, i).

$$E(r \mid u, i) = \sum_{r} r \cdot p(r \mid u, i)$$

 Bayesian-network models, Expectation maximization (EM) algorithm

### Dimensionality Reduction Algorithms

- Map item space to a smaller number of underlying "dimensions"
- Matrix Factorization/Latent Factor models:
  - Singular Value Decomposition,
  - Principal Component Analysis,
  - Latent Semantic Analysis, etc.
- Expensive offline computation and mathematical complexity
- Will be presented in a separate lecture

## Dimensionality Reduction Algorithms

 Matrix Factorization got an attention since Netflix Prize competition.



# Practical Issues: Ratings

- Explicit vs. Implicit ratings
  - Explicit ratings
    - Users rate themselves for an item
    - Most accurate descriptions of a user's preference
    - Challenging in collecting data
  - Implicit ratings
    - Observations of user behavior
    - Can be collected with little or no cost to user
    - Ratings inference may be imprecise.

# Practical Issues: Ratings

- Rating Scales
  - Scalar ratings
    - Numerical scales
    - 1-5, 1-7, etc.
  - Binary ratings
    - Agree/Disagree, Good/Bad, etc.
  - Unary ratings
    - Good, Purchase, etc.
    - Absence of rating indicates no information

### Practical Issues: Cold Start

- New user
  - Rate some initial items
  - Non-personalized recommendations
  - Describe tastes
  - Demographic info.
- New Item
  - Non-CF: content analysis, metadata
  - Randomly selecting items
- New Community
  - Provide rating incentives to subset of community
  - Initially generate non-CF recommendation
  - Start with other set of ratings from another source outside community

#### **Evaluation Metrics**

#### Accuracy

- Predict accuracy
  - The ability of a CF system to predict a user's rating for an item
  - Mean absolute error (MAE)
  - Classic, but now often criticised
- Rank accuracy
  - Precision percentage of items in a recommendation list that the user would rate as useful
  - Half-life utility percentage of the maximum utility achiev ed by the ranked list in question

#### **Evaluation Metrics**

#### Novelty

 The ability of a CF system to recommend items that the user was not already aware of.

#### Serendipity

 Users are given recommendations for items that they would not have seen given their existing channels of discovery.

#### Coverage

The percentage of the items known to the CF system for which the CF system can generate predictions.

### **Evaluation Metrics**

#### Learning Rate

 How quickly the CF system becomes an effective predictor of taste as data begins to arrive.

#### Confidence

Ability to evaluate the likely quality of its prediction
 s.

#### User Satisfaction

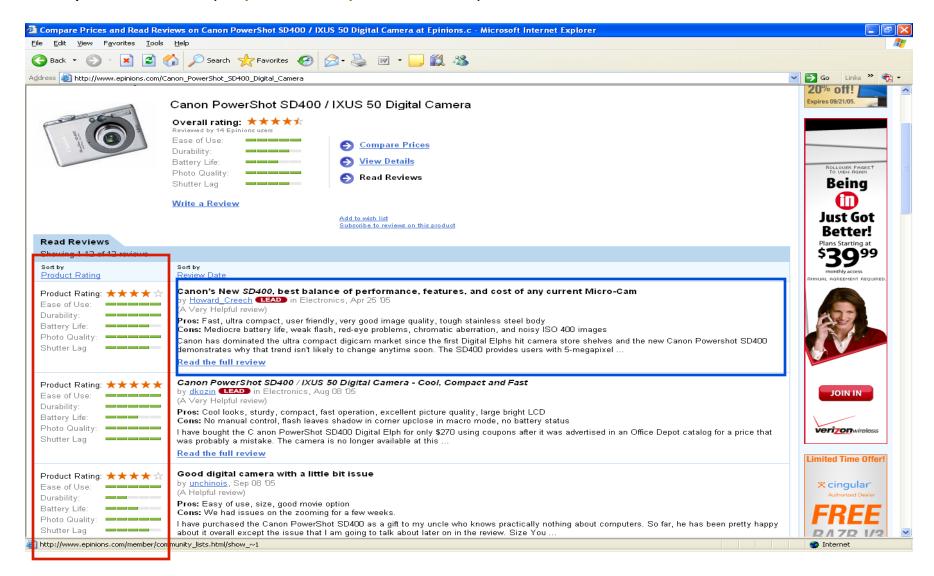
 By surveying the users or measuring retention and use statistics

### Additional Issues: Interfaces

- Social Navigation
  - Make the behavior of community visible
  - Leaving "footprints" : read-wear / edit-wear
  - Attempt to mimic more accurately the social process of word-of-mouth recommendations
  - Epinions.com

### Additional Issues: Interfaces

Epinions.com (<a href="http://www.epinions.com">http://www.epinions.com</a>)



### Additional Issues: Interfaces

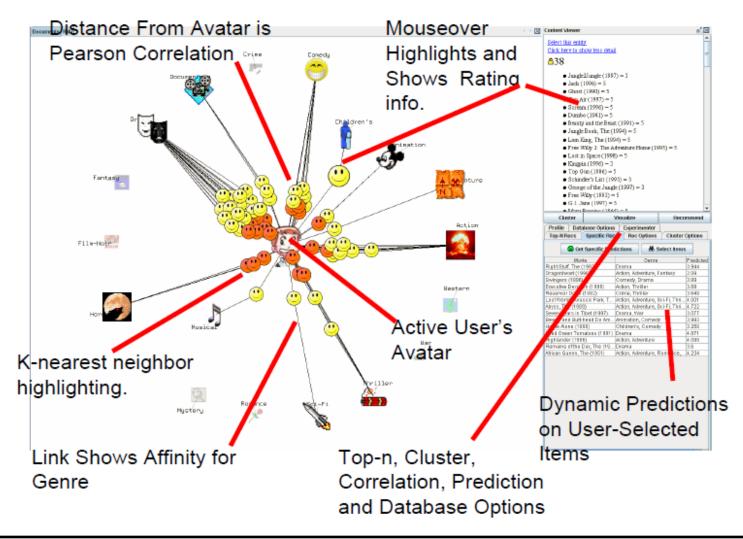
- Explanation
  - Where, how, from whom the recommendations are generated.
  - Do not make it too much!
    - Not showing reasoning process
    - Graphs, key items
    - Reviews

## Additional Issues: Privacy & Trust

- User profiles
  - Personalized information
- Distributed architecture

 Recommender system may break trust when malicious users give ratings that are not repre sentative of their true preferences.

# Choose your Peers



PeerChooser (CHI 2008) John O'Donovan and Barry Smyth (UCD)