



Pattern Based Recommendation

Work in Progress

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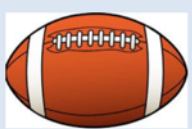


Binary, Positive-only data

						
	1	1		1		
	1		1			1
		1		1		
		1	1		1	1



What else does Anna like?

						
	1	1		1		
Anna 	1	?	1	?	?	1
		1		1		
		1	1		1	1


 e_k

Notation

$\mathcal{U}$ \ $\mathcal{E}$						
	1	1		1		
u_i 	1	$\hat{p}(e_k E_{u_i})$	1			1
		1		1		
		1	1		1	1

$$E_{u_i} = \{ \text{Basketball}, \text{King of Spades}, \text{Television} \}$$

$$U_{e_k} = \{ \text{Man with mustache}, \text{Man with beard}, \text{Woman with green beret} \}$$



User-based Nearest Neighbors

- Oldest
- Most intuitive

				 $\mathcal{N}(u_i)$				$\cos(., \text{Anna})$
$\mathcal{N}(u_i)$ {	Anna		1		1			1
	Wendy			1	1		1	0.6
	Carlos		1	1		1		0.3
	Joe			1		1		0



User-based Nearest Neighbors

							$\cos(., \text{👧})$
	1		1			1	1
		1	1		1	1	0.6
	1	1		1			0.3
		1		1			0
$\hat{p}(e_k E_{u_i})$		0.9		0.3	0.6		



Item-based Nearest Neighbors

						
	1		1		?	1
		1	1		1	1
	1	1		1		
		1		1		

$\cos(., \text{Basketball})$		0.4		0.5	0	
$\cos(., \text{Jack of Spades})$		0.4		0	0.7	
$\cos(., \text{Television})$		0.4		0	0.7	
$\hat{p}(e_k E_{u_i})$		1.2		0.5	1.4	

- Different result
- can be better explained(?!)



Explainability : state-of-the-art

$p(\text{ \text{ })$		
user-based	$\hat{p}(e_k E_{u_i}) = \sum_{u_n \in \mathcal{N}(u_i)} \text{sim}(u_i, u_n) \cdot E_{u_n} \cap \{e_k\} $	
item-based	$\hat{p}(e_k E_{u_i}) = \sum_{e_i \in E_{u_i}} \text{sim}(e_i, e_k) \cdot \mathcal{N}(e_i) \cap \{e_k\} $	 



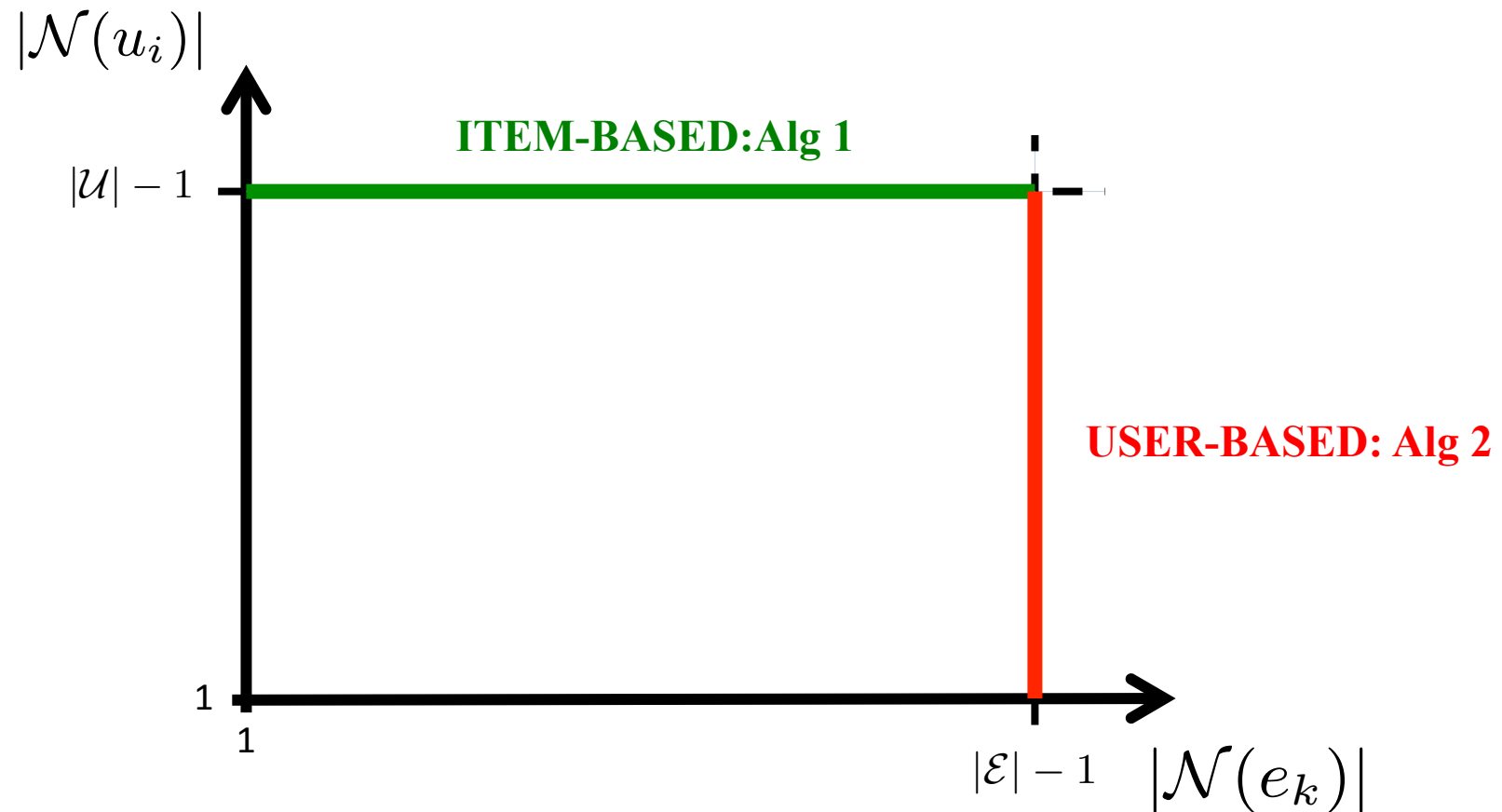
We propose: Unifying framework

Algorithm 1: Unifying, pattern based framework

```
input :  $\mathcal{D}$ 
output:  $\mathcal{Q} = \{\hat{p}(e_k|E_{u_i}) \mid u_i \in \mathcal{U} \wedge e_k \in (\mathcal{E} \setminus E_{u_i})\}$ 
1 compute  $\mathcal{P}$   $\triangleleft$  s.1
2 for  $u_i \in \mathcal{U}$  do determines the type of algorithm
3   Select  $\mathcal{P}(u_i) \subseteq \mathcal{P}$   $\triangleleft$  s.2
4   for  $e_k \in (\mathcal{E} \setminus E_{u_i})$  do
5     Select  $\mathcal{P}(u_i, e_k) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(u_i)$   $\triangleleft$  s.3
6      $\hat{p}(e_k|E_{u_i}) \leftarrow 0$ 
7     for  $P \in \mathcal{P}(u_i, e_k)$  do
8        $\hat{p}(e_k|E_{u_i}) \leftarrow \hat{p}(e_k|E_{u_i}) + w(P, u_i, e_k)$   $\triangleleft$  s.4
9      $\mathcal{Q} \leftarrow \mathcal{Q} \cup \{\hat{p}(e_k|E_{u_i})\}$  different flavors of the same algorithm
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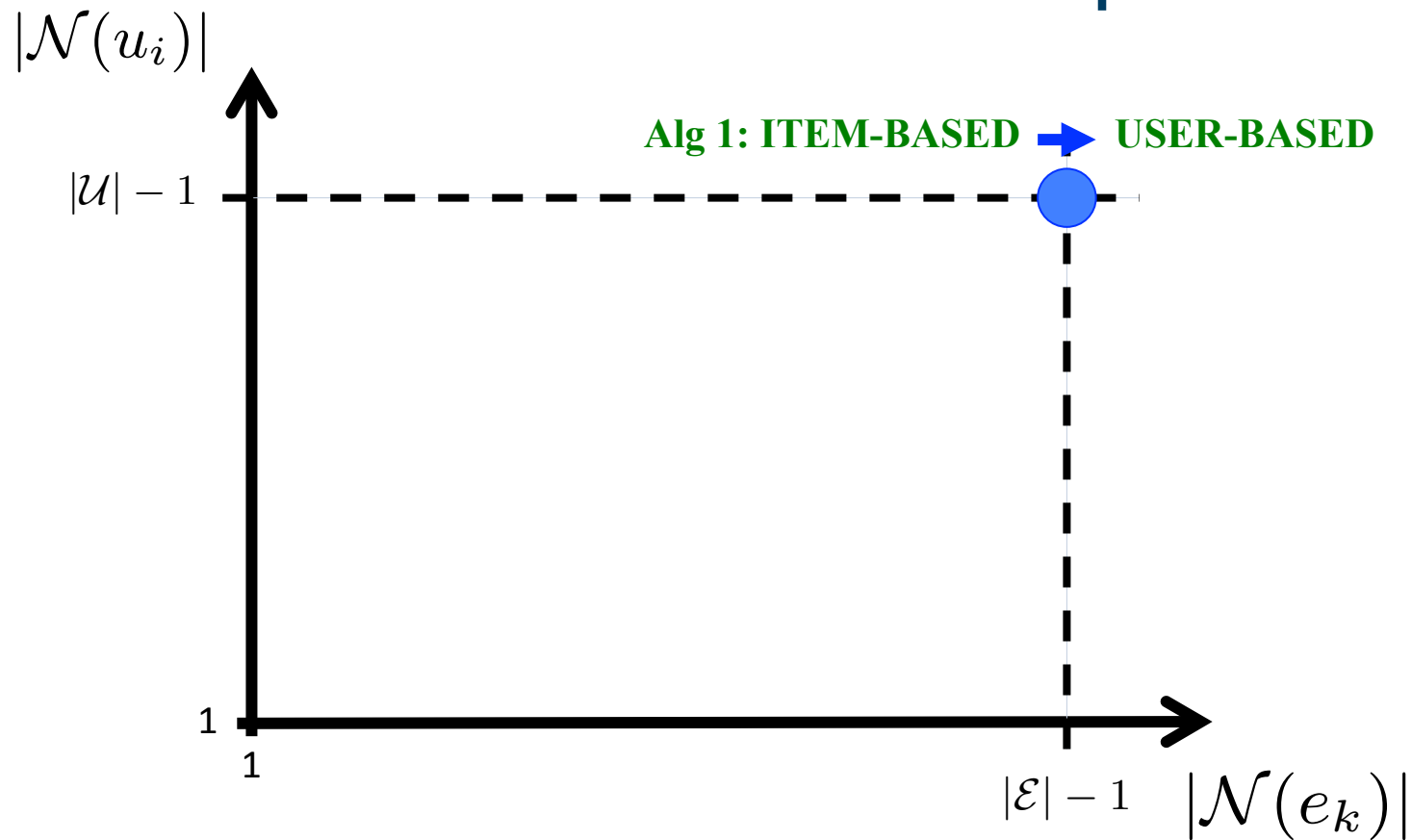


And there is more



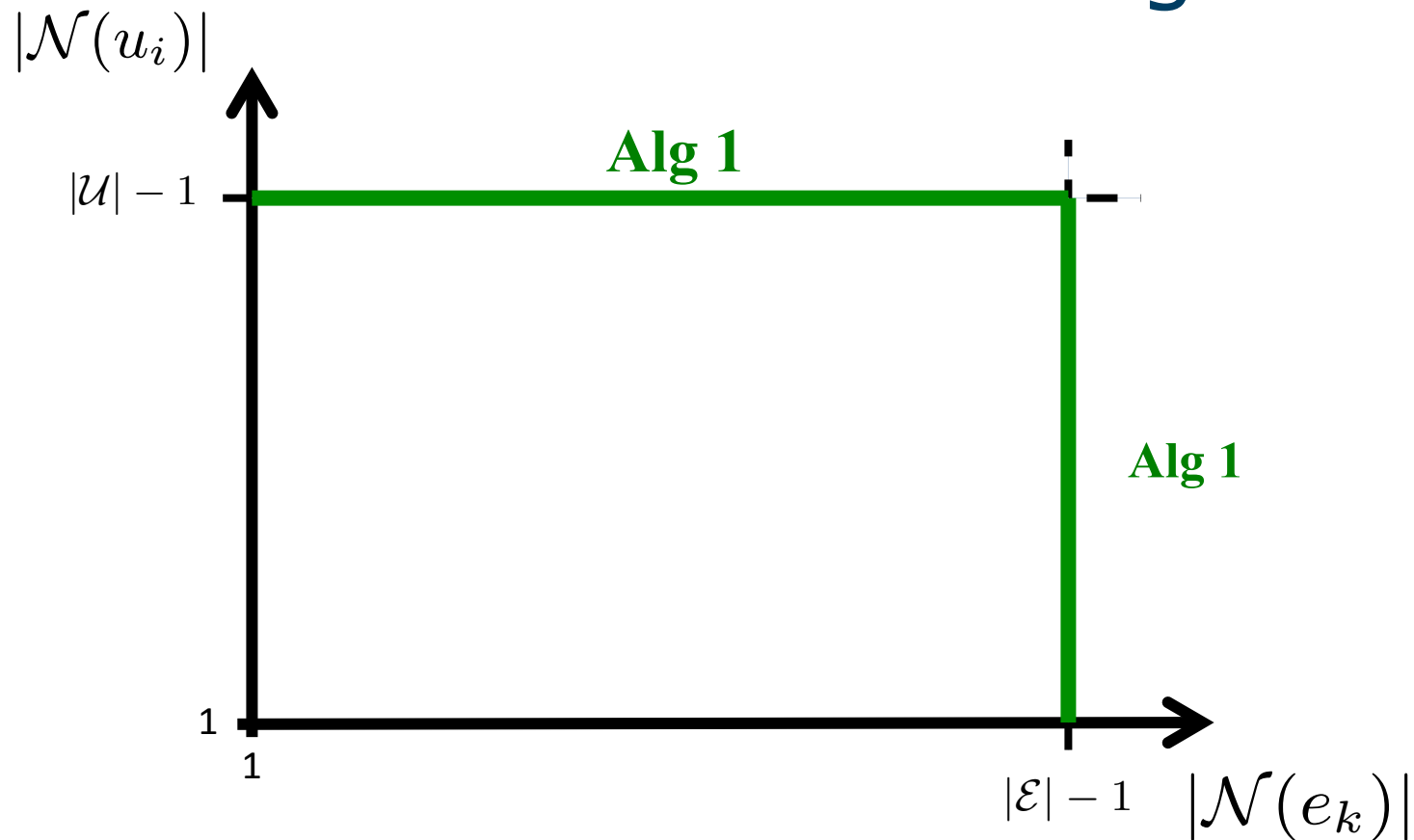


Proven Equivalence



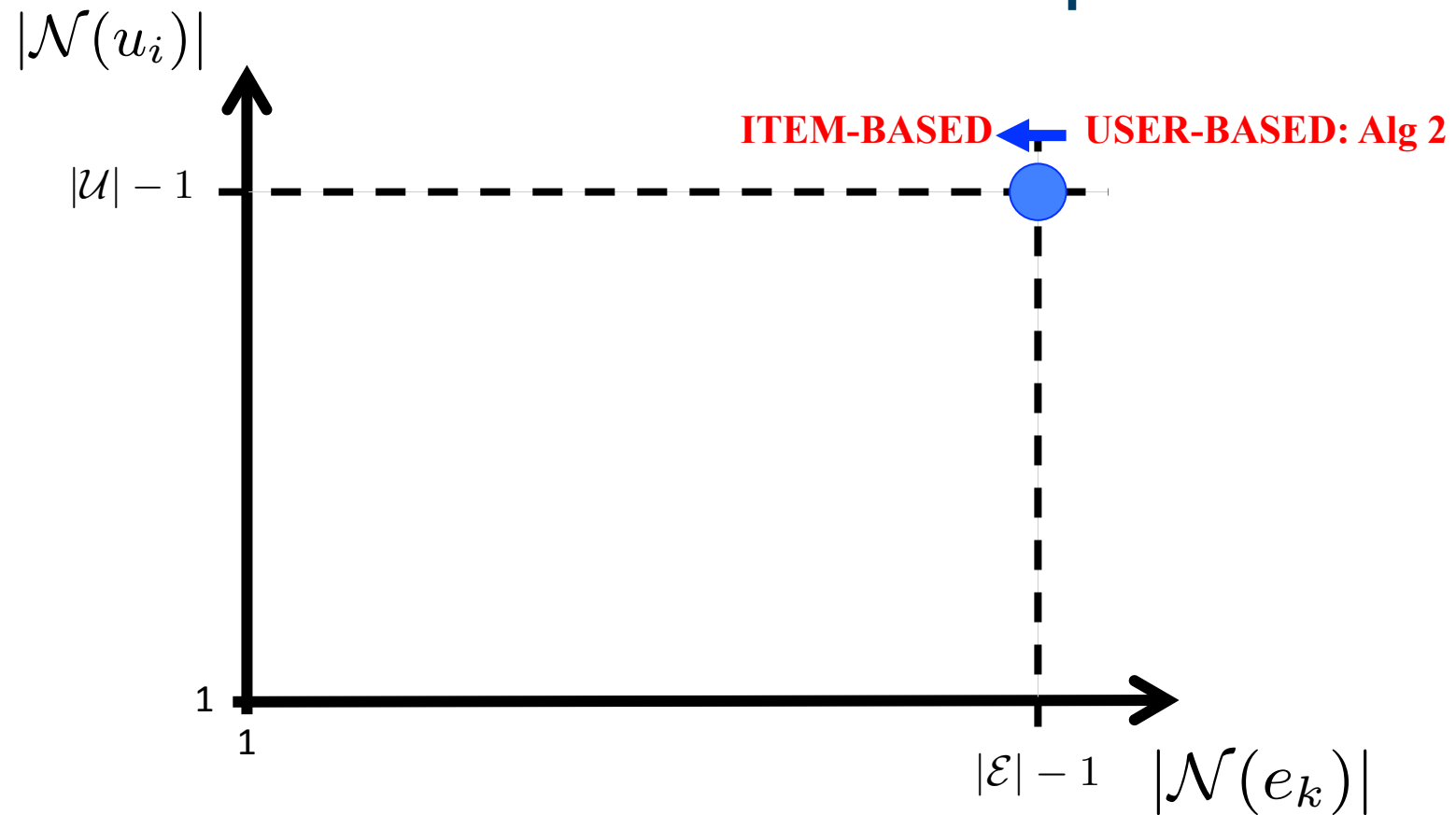


Novel algorithms



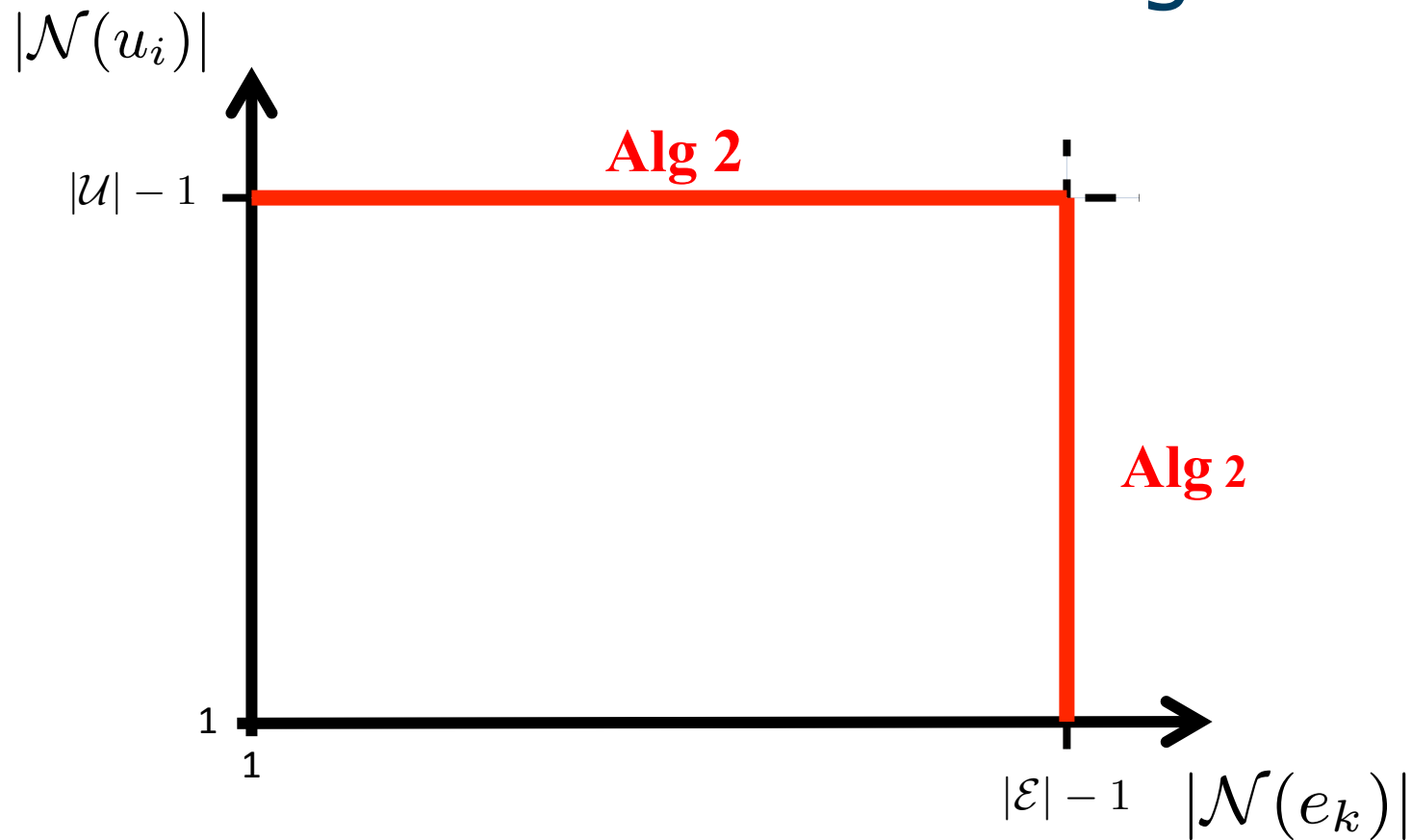


Equivalence



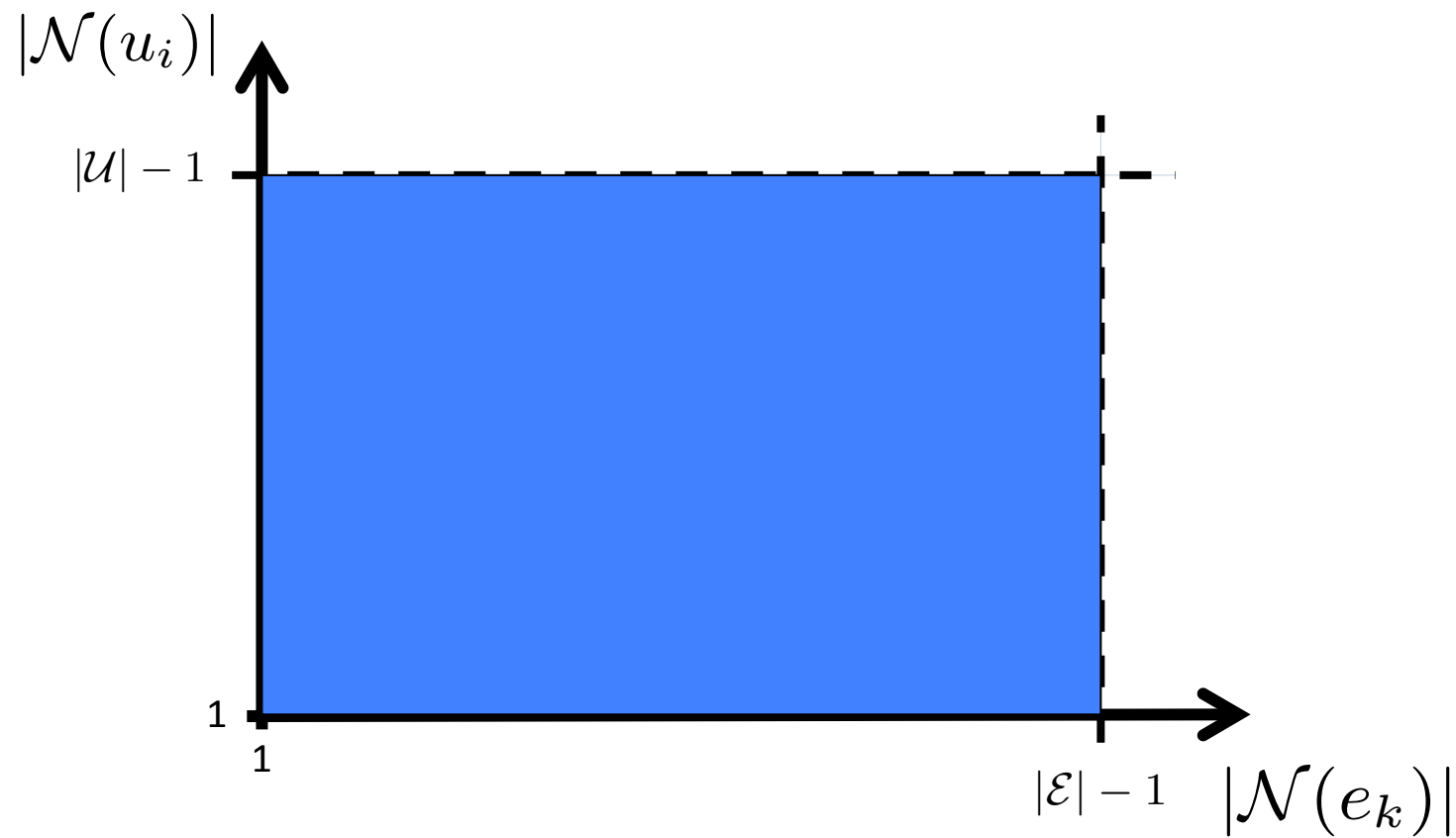


Novel algorithms





Further expansion of parameter space





Remember: Explainability

$p(\text{ \text{ })$		
user-based	$\hat{p}(e_k E_{u_i}) = \sum_{u_n \in \mathcal{N}(u_i)} \text{sim}(u_i, u_n) \cdot E_{u_n} \cap \{e_k\} $	
item-based	$\hat{p}(e_k E_{u_i}) = \sum_{e_i \in E_{u_i}} \text{sim}(e_i, e_k) \cdot \mathcal{N}(e_i) \cap \{e_k\} $	 



Also user based algorithms are explainable

$$\mathcal{P} = \{E_u | u \in \mathcal{U}\}$$

$$\hat{p}(e_k | E_{u_i}) = \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}(u_i)} w(P, u_i, e_k).$$

$\vdots$

$$\hat{p}(e_k | E_{u_i}) = \sum_{e_i \in E_{u_i}} \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}(u_i)} F(P, u_i, e_i) w(P, u_i, e_k)$$



Summary

- Unifying framework
- Item-based $\leftrightarrow$ User-based
 1. Novel algorithms
 2. Also user-based naturally explainable