

Browser-Oriented Universal Cross-Site Recommendation and Explanation based on User Browsing Logs

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Outline

- Research Background
- Research Topic
- Current Achievements
- Research Plans

Personalized Recommender Systems

- Personalized Recommender Systems
 - Attempts to recommend the items of potential interests
- Widely integrated into many commercial systems
 - Especially the many online shopping websites



- Help to increase the online traffic and profits
 - Amazon online book shop: 30% profits comes from RS
 - Forrester: 1/3 of the customers takes the recommendation when they noticed them

Related Work

- Content-based Recommendation
 - Content-based Recommender Systems [Pazzani2005]
 - Auto Profile Construction for Recommendation [Sugiyama2004]
- Collaborative Filtering based Recommendation
 - User-based Collaborative Filtering [Resnick1994]
 - Item-based Collaborative Filtering [Sarwar2001]
 - Matrix Factorization based Collaborative Filtering [Koren2009]
- Hybrid Recommendation models
 - Hybrid Recommender Systems [Burke2002]
 - Content-based, Collaborative Recommendation [Marko1999]

Problems

- They still focus on the vertical recommender systems
 - Although RS is getting more and more noticed
 - Still mostly restricted in inner-site/domain recommendation
 - Product recs in online shopping
 - Related article recs in online medias
 - Video, movie or music recs
- The recommendation engine of the Web mainly consists of many independent vertical recommenders.

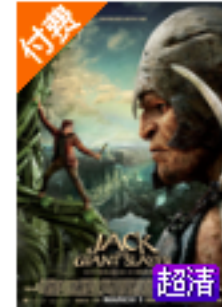
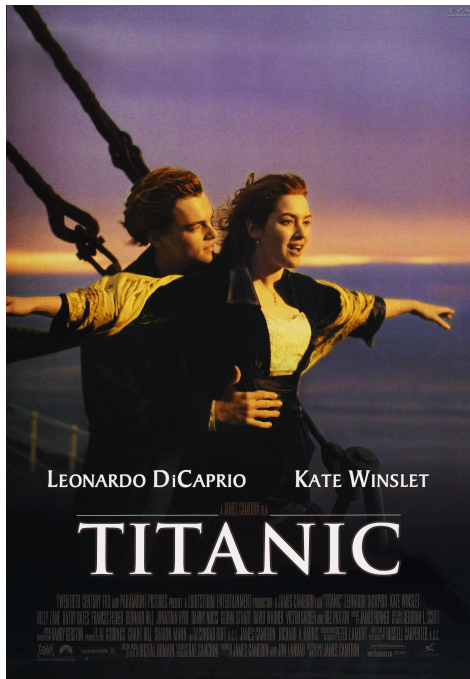


Research Topic

Browser-Oriented Universal Cross-Site Recommendation and Explanation based on User Browsing Logs

Understanding Universal Recommendation

- Universal recommendation: A CASE STUDY.



Homogeneous items from the same sites



Heterogeneous items from other websites.

Understanding Universal Recommendation

- Major characteristics of vertical recommendation
 - Single domain: Recs are usually from the same product domain
 - Inner-site: Recs are usually the products/items from the inner-site
 - Additional: Usually comes in the form of an additional application
- Major characteristics of universal recommendation
 - Cross-domain: The ability to recommend items from other domains
 - Inter-site: Recommended items are not necessarily from the same site
 - Fundamental: Comes in the form of a fundamental application when the user is surfing online

Why to Construct Universal Recommenders

- Why inter-domain/site

- Vertical recs are homogeneous
 - Single domain / Inner-site
- This applies to most current RS
 - E.g. Related video / article recommendation



- Underlying problem

- Difficult to discover user needs from other potential aspects
- Further restricts the application and business model of RS

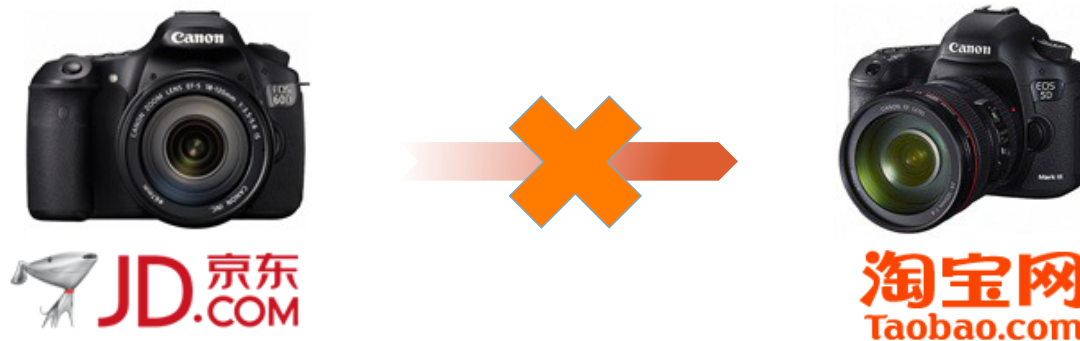


Difficulties of Universal Recommender

- Difficulties of constructing a universal recommender system
 - Lack of inter-site user behavior data



- Restrictions from the business aspects



The Solutions

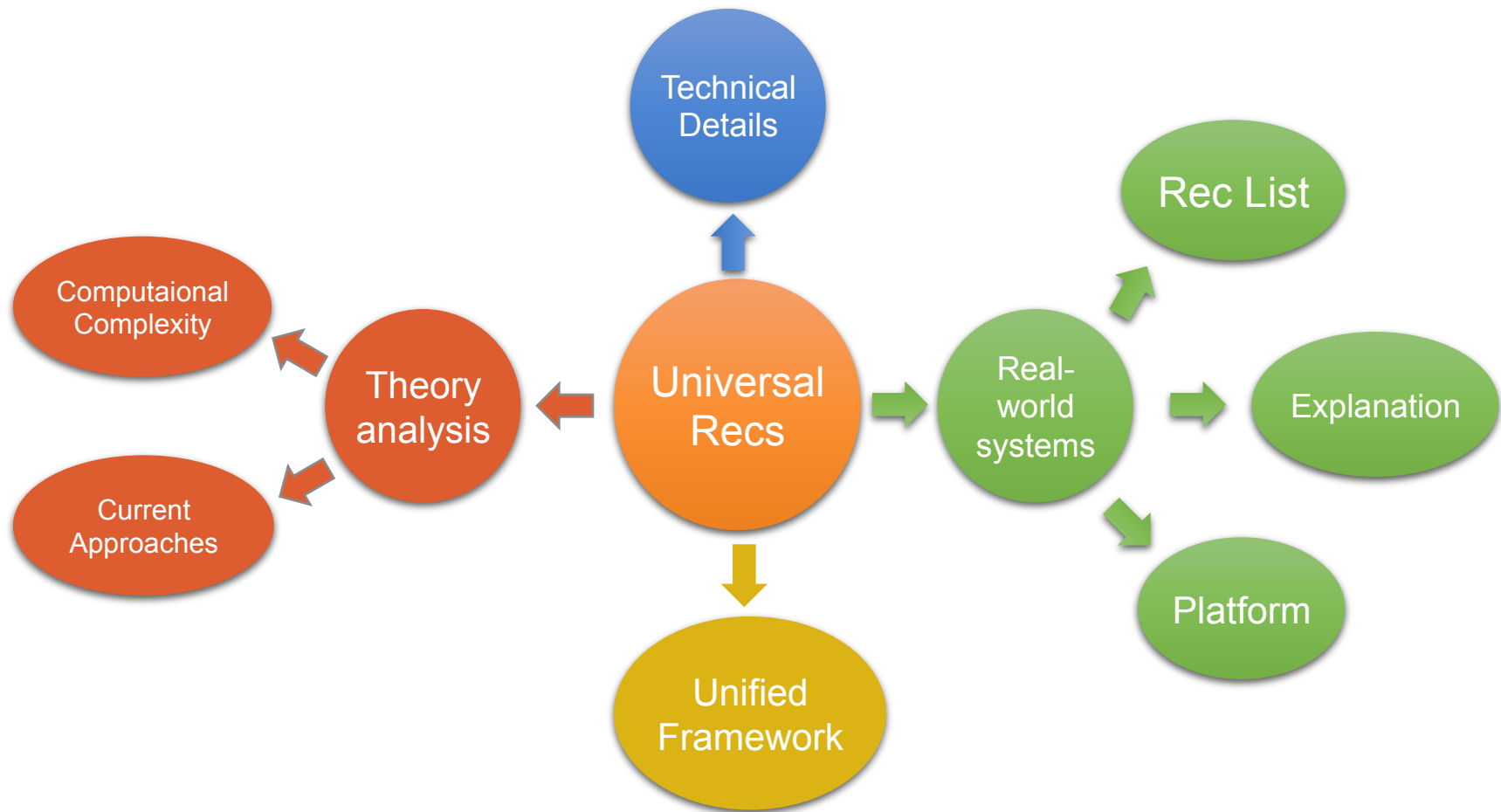
- Corresponding solutions to the problems
 - Incorporating search engine / browser log data



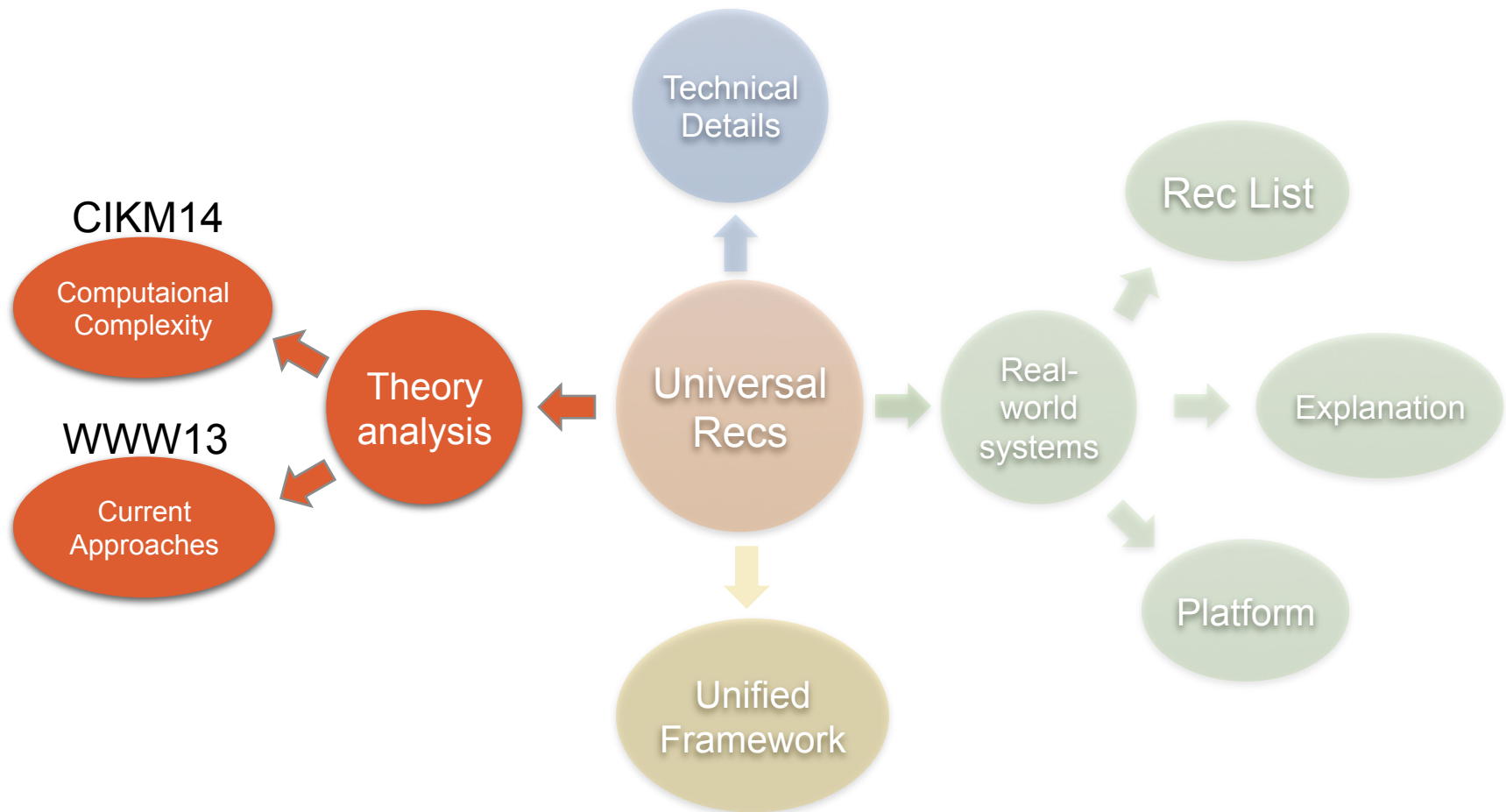
- Browser-oriented recommendation: which offers a recommendation platform independent of a specific web



The Approach



Theoretical Analysis (CIKM14 & WWW13)



Theoretical Analysis (CIKM14 & WWW13)

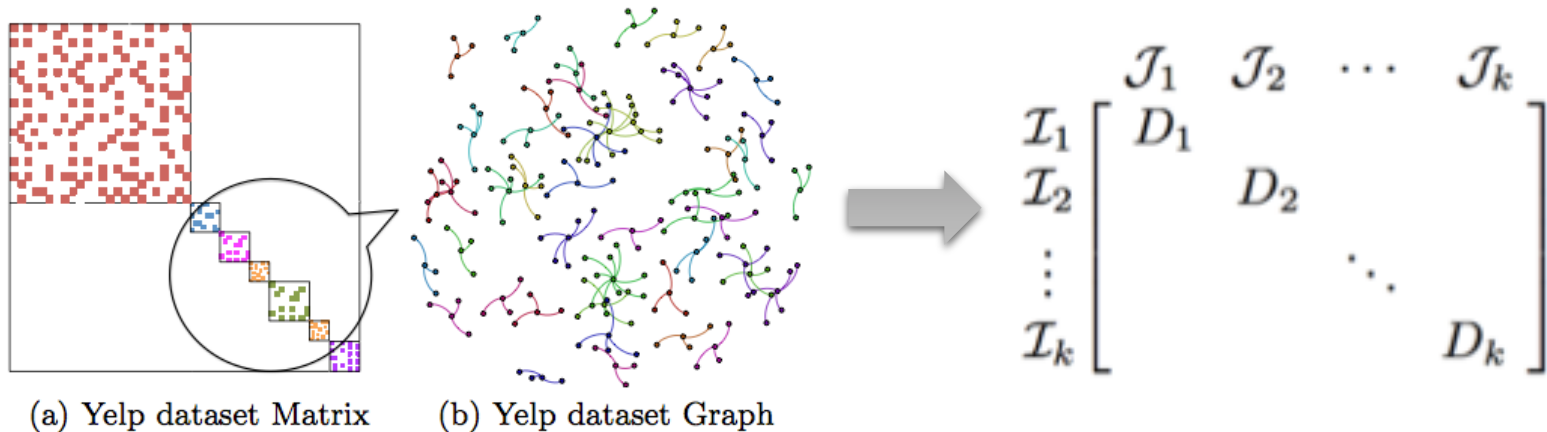
- Universal recommendation from a technical point of view
 - The classical rating prediction problem for universal rec
 - Rating prediction on a Block Diagonal Form (BDF) matrix

$$\begin{matrix} & \mathcal{J}_1 & \mathcal{J}_2 & \cdots & \mathcal{J}_k \\ \mathcal{I}_1 & \left[\begin{array}{cccc} D_1 & & & \\ & D_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & D_k \end{array} \right] \\ \mathcal{I}_2 & \\ \vdots & \\ \mathcal{I}_k & \end{matrix}$$

- Lack of inter-site user behavior data
 - Which means that there is no data in off-diagonal areas

Theoretical Analysis – Computational Complexity (CIKM14)

- Lack of inter-site data brings severe problems [CIKM14]
 - Nearest-neighbors methods are invalid: no way to compute similarity
 - CF based on Matrix Factorization are also invalid
 - We prove these are at least $O(r!)$ equal valued minima, $r=50\sim 100$
 - Predictions for off-diagonal areas given by MF are meaningless



¹CIKM'14, Understanding the Sparsity: Augmented Matrix Factorization with Sampled Constraints on Unobserveables.

Theoretical Analysis – Parallelization (WWW13)

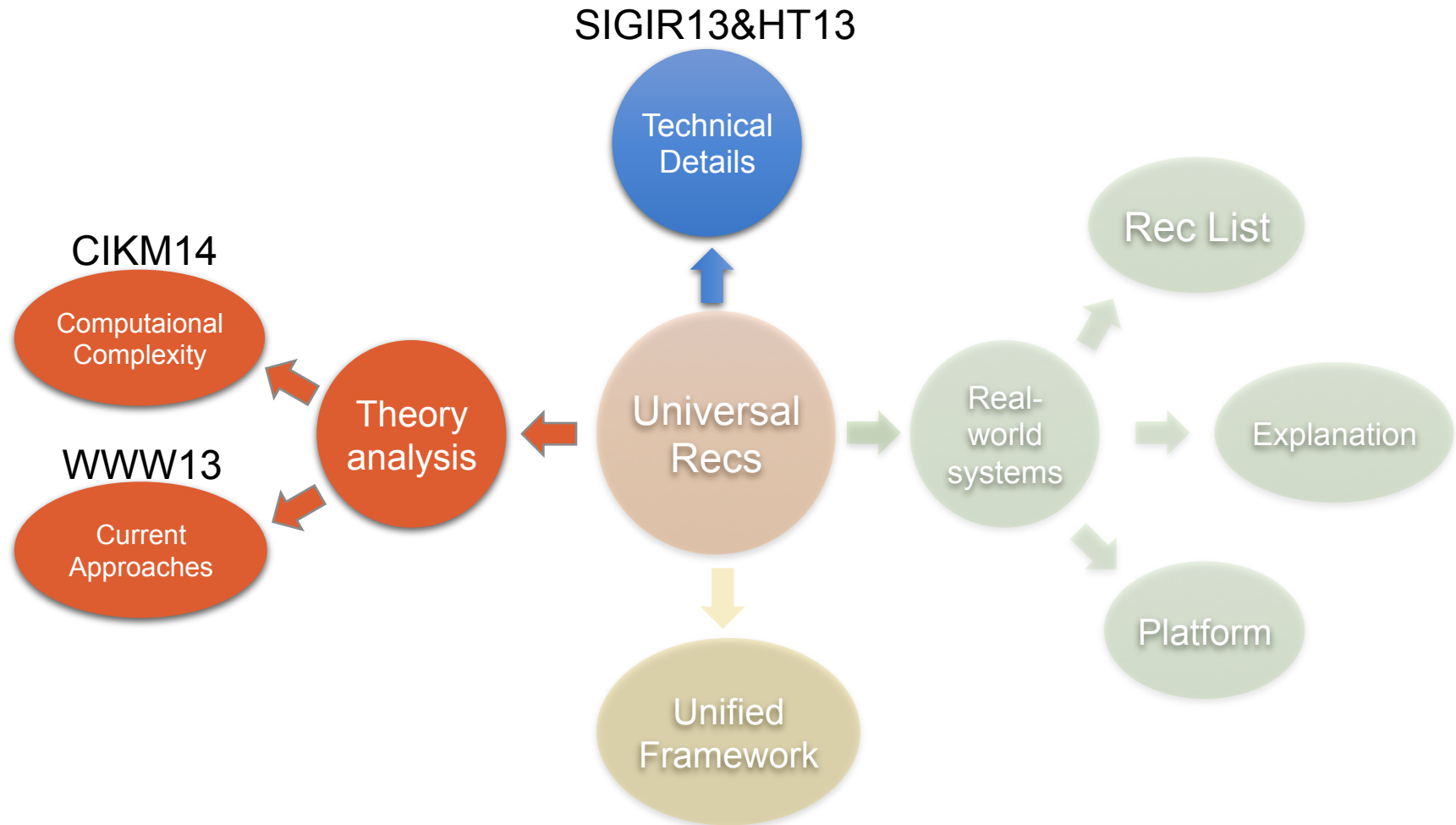
- Localized Matrix Factorization (LMF) based on BDF matrices [WWW13]:
 - Many commonly used MF algorithms (SVD/NMF) can be parallelized in LMF
 - Equal to its single routine algorithm, rather than its approximation
 - Which offers a unified framework for large-scale parallel MF and CF

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boxed{D_{11} \ C_{11} \ C_{11}^1} & & \\ & \boxed{D_{12} \ C_{12} \ C_{12}^1} & \\ & \boxed{R_{11} \ R_{12} \ B_1} & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \boxed{D_2 \ C_2 \ B} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{D_{11} \ C_{11} \ C_{11}^1} & & & & \\ R_{11} \ R_{12} \ B_1 & \tilde{X}_{12} & \tilde{X}_{13} & & \\ & \boxed{D_{12} \ C_{12} \ C_{12}^1} & & & \\ & \tilde{X}_{21} & \boxed{R_{12} \ B_1 \ C_{12}^1} & \tilde{X}_{23} & \\ & & & \boxed{D_2 \ C_2} & \\ \tilde{X}_{31} & & \tilde{X}_{32} & \boxed{R_2 \ B} & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 & & \\ & X_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & X_k \end{bmatrix} \approx f(UV^T) = f\left(\begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \\ \vdots \\ U_k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1^T & V_2^T & \cdots & V_k^T \end{bmatrix}\right) = f\left(\begin{bmatrix} U_1 V_1^T & U_1 V_2^T & \cdots & U_1 V_k^T \\ U_2 V_1^T & U_2 V_2^T & \cdots & U_2 V_k^T \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ U_k V_1^T & U_k V_2^T & \cdots & U_k V_k^T \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

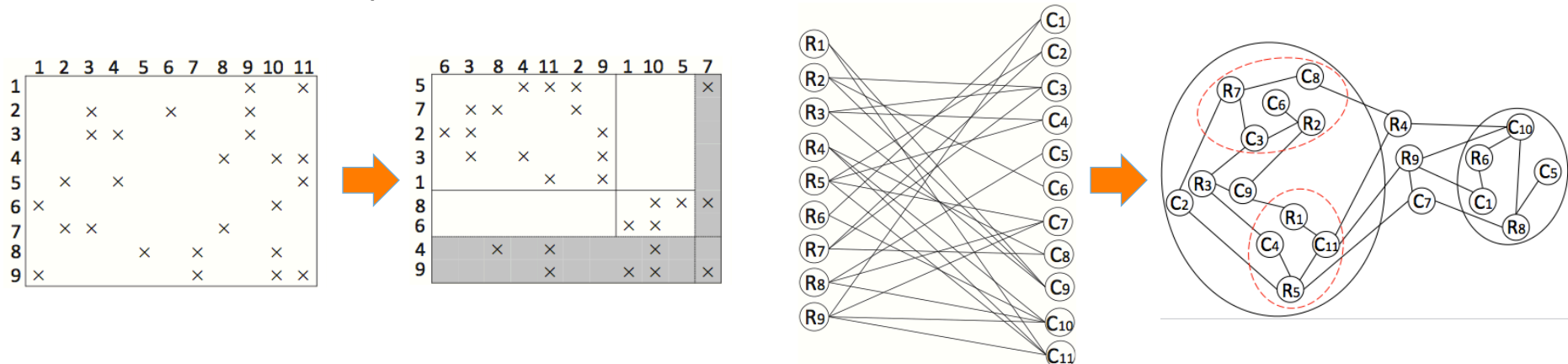
¹CIKM'14, Understanding the Sparsity: Augmented Matrix Factorization with Sampled Constraints on Unobservable.
²WWW'13, Localized Matrix Factorization for Recommendation based on Matrix Block Diagonal Forms.

Technical Details (SIGIR13 & HT13)



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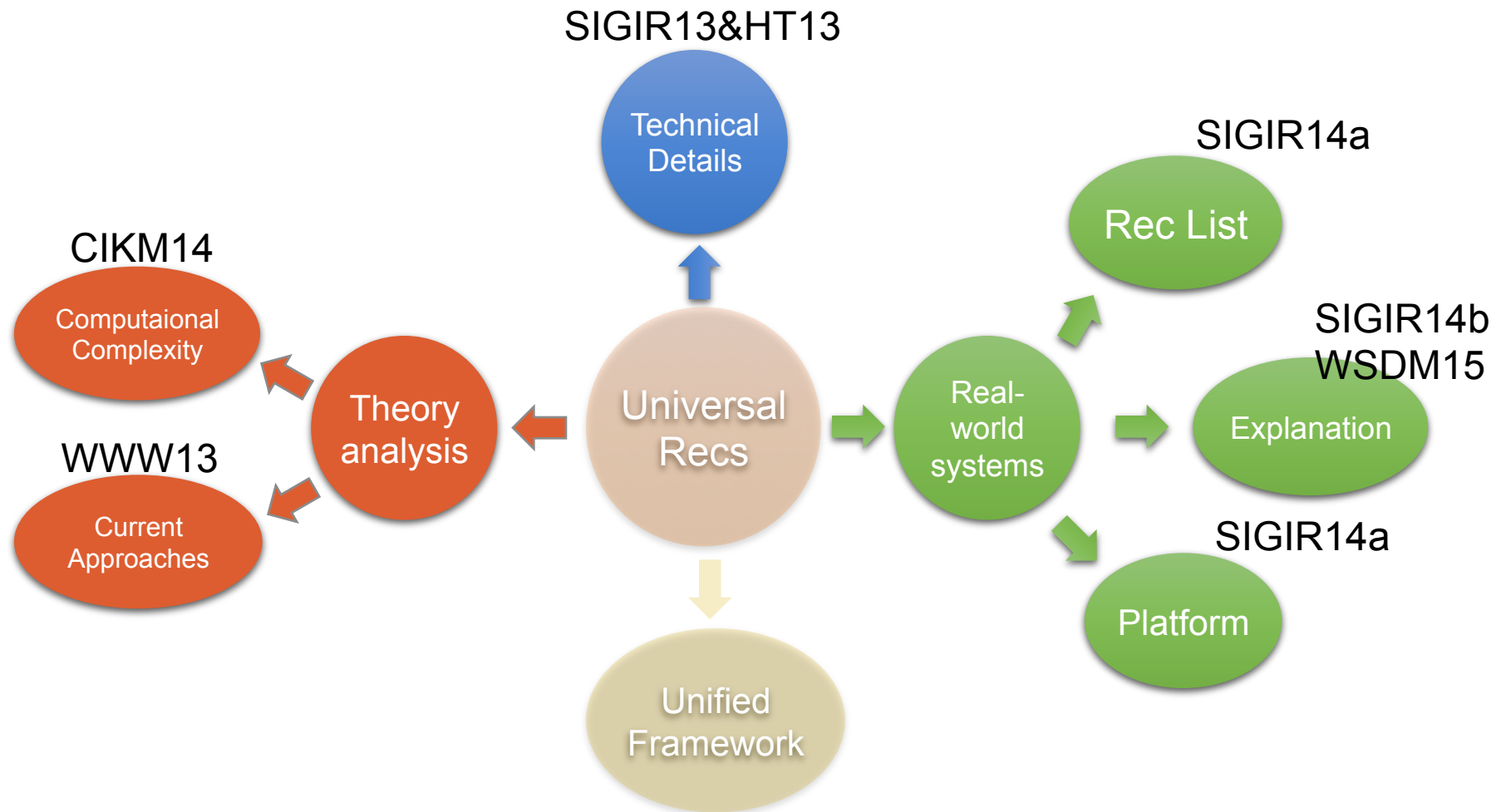
- Use LMF in real-world systems [SIGIR13,HT13]
 - We prove that the bordered BDF structure on matrices is equal to conducting community detection on its bipartite graph
 - Which offers an intuition of the application of LMF in real-world systems
 - And provides a unified mathematical framework for the application of community detection in recommender systems



¹SIGIR'13, Improve Collaborative Filtering through Bordered Block Diagonal Form Matrices.

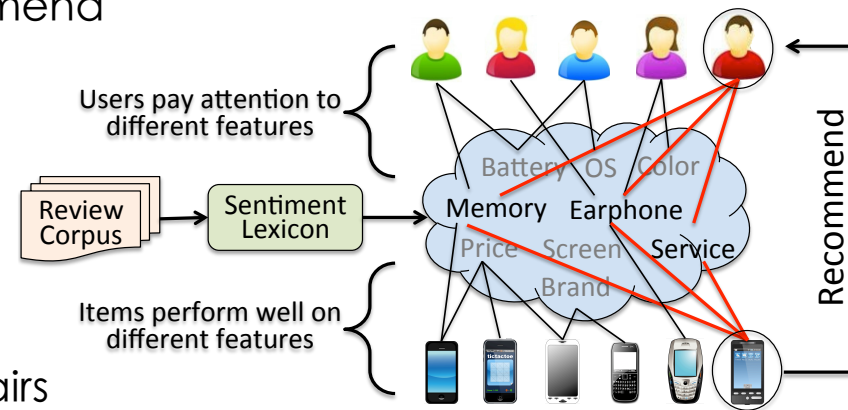
²Hypertext'13, A General Collaborative Filtering Framework based on Matrix Bordered Block Diagonal Forms.

Real-world System (SIGIR14a & SIGIR14b)



Realization in Real-world Systems – the Recommendation Explanation (SIGIR14a/b)

- Recommendation Explanations [SIGIR14a]
 - Seems more important in universal recommend
 - To persuade a user to examine a rec in an unfamiliar website
- Phrase-level sentiment analysis [SIGIR14b]
 - Mine the product features automatically
 - Extract Product Feature – User Opinion pairs
 - e.g. Camera Lens – Long
 - Construct the feature-level recommendation explanations automatically
- Examples
 - This camera performs well on Lens, which feature you may concern
 - We know the concerned features of a user from his/her historical reviews



¹SIGIR 2014a, Explicit Factor Models for Explainable Recommendation based on Phrase-level Sentiment Analysis.

²SIGIR 2014b, Boost Phrase-level Polarity Labeling with Review-level Sentiment Classification.

Realization in Real-world Systems - Browser-Oriented Recommendation (SIGIR14a)

- How to provide cross-site recommendation?
 - Provide recommendations by web browsers directly! [SIGIR14a]
 - An independent recommendation platform from specific websites.
 - To solve the problem that the websites have no intention to provide recommendations from other sites.
 - Also offer us brand new business models
 - Browsers further enrich cross-site user behavior data with browsing logs
 - Help to better understand the user needs, even real-time needs

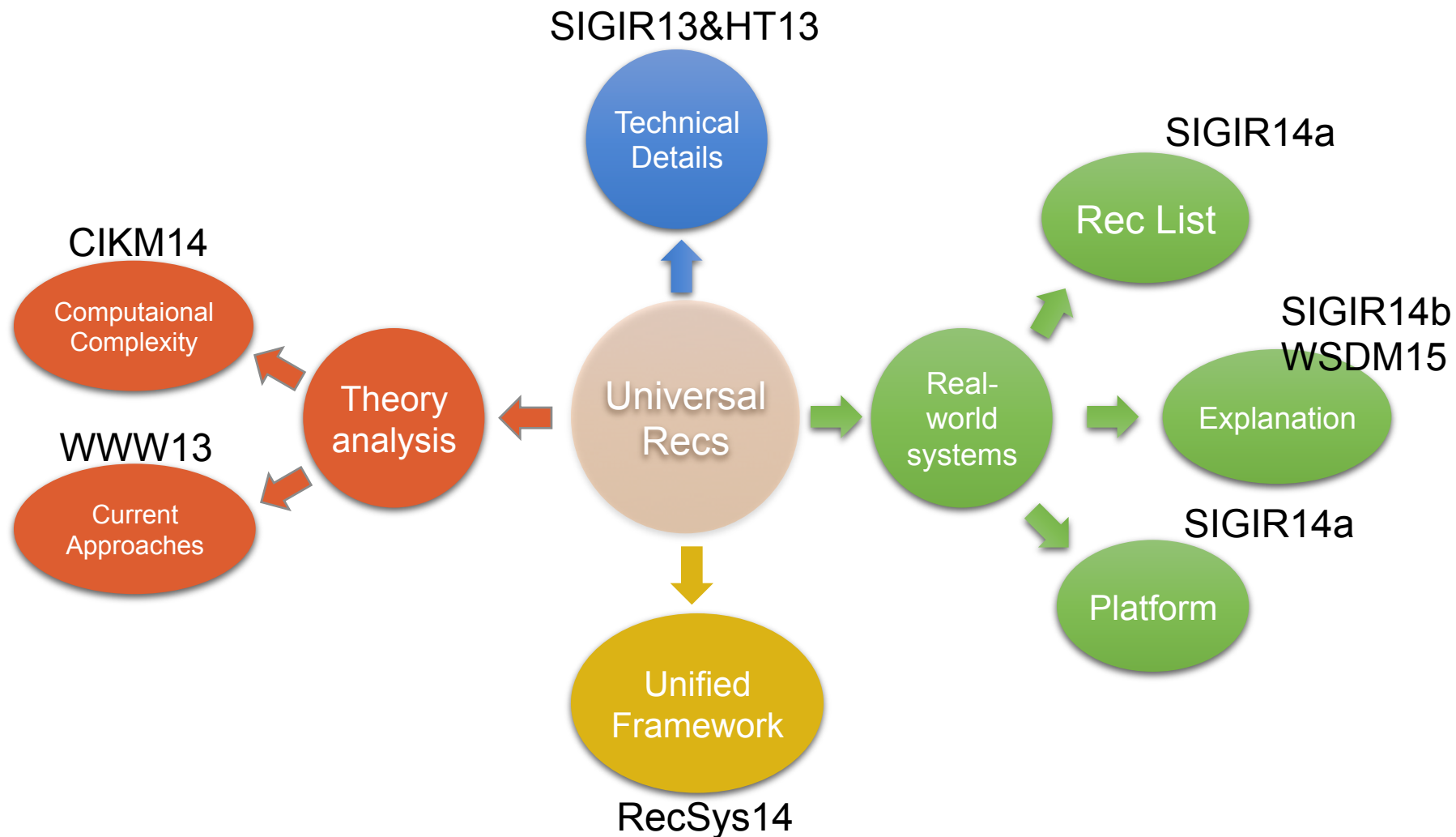


Realization in Real-world Systems - Content-based Recommendation

- Search engines and browsers provides rich content information
 - User queries
 - Textual content
 - User profiles
 - Item/product profiles
- Content-based rec further improves performance
 - By enriching the results of CF algorithms
 - To provide more informed recommendations

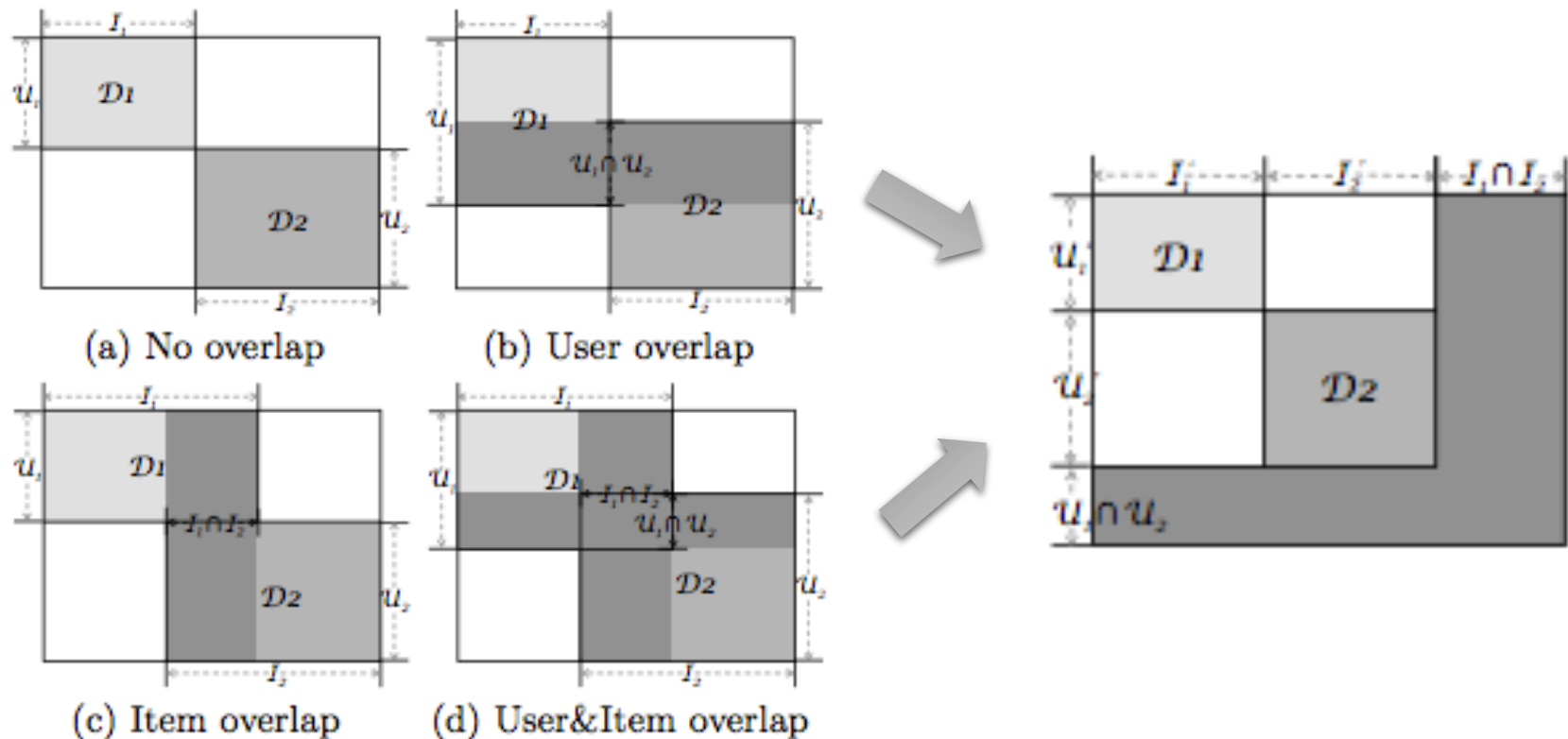


Unified Framework (RecSys14)



Unified Framework for Universal Recommendation (RecSys14)

- We propose a unified framework to incorporate inter-site information for universal recommendation [RecSys14]:



- This can be generalized to multiple site relations

Incorporating Inter-site User Behavior Data by Search Engines / Browsers

- Search engine / browser logs as inter-site data
 - Provides row and column borders for BDF structures

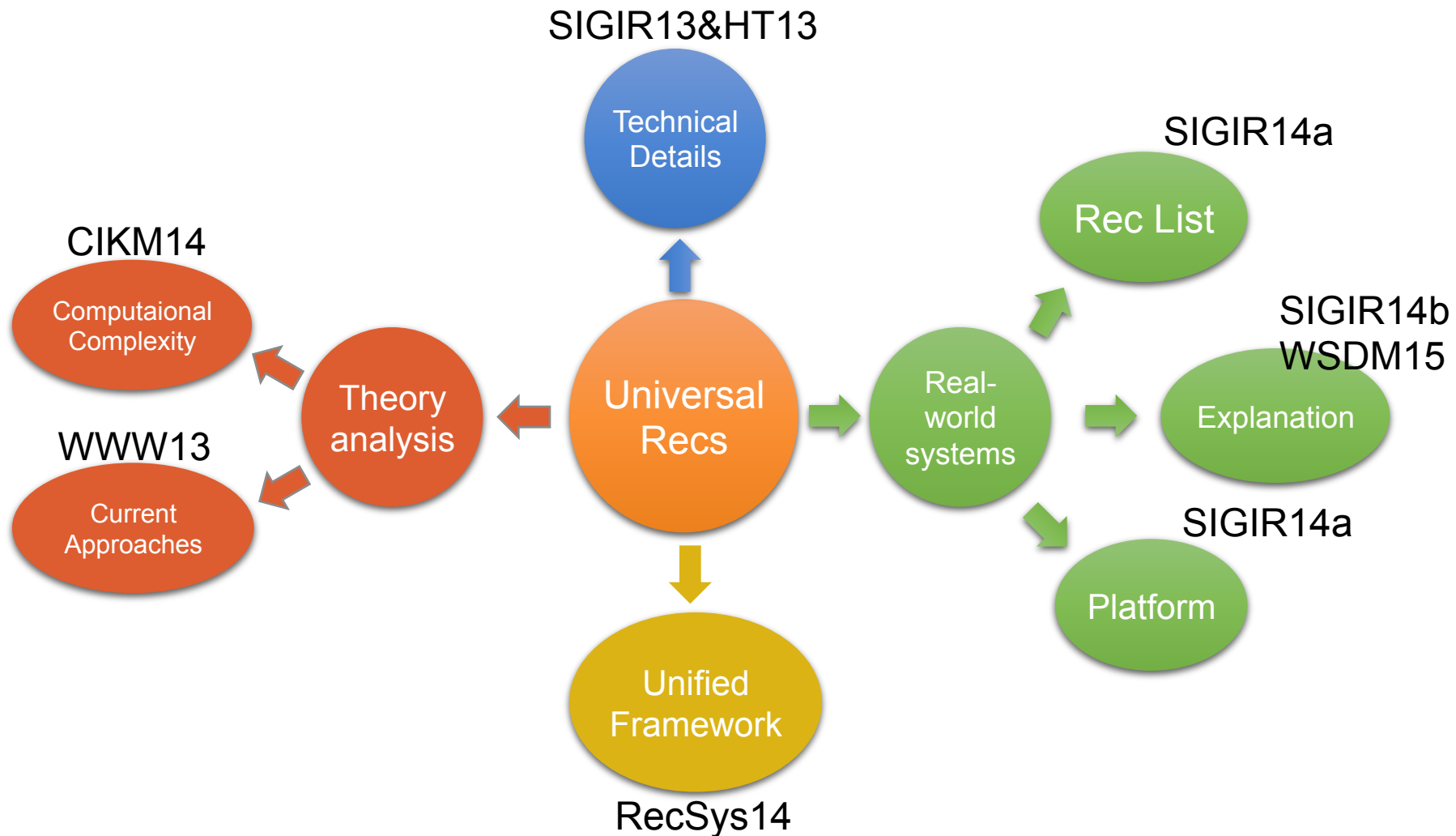


- e.g. The product co-occurrence information in sessions
 - Users search for the Ocean Heart necklace after searching for Titanic
 - Provides row borders to the BDF structured matrix
- e.g. Item dis-ambiguity results of the user queries
 - Provides column borders to the BDF structured matrix
- They make it possible to conduct collaborative filtering^{1,2}

¹WWW 2013, Localized Matrix Factorization for Recommendation based on Matrix Block Diagonal Forms.

²SIGIR 2013, Improve Collaborative Filtering through Bordered Block Diagonal Form Matrices.

Universal Recommendation



Other Research Bases

- Data acquisitions and Research Platform
 - Our lab cooperates with a major commercial search engine company in China (SoGou.com)
 - We have large-scale search engine and browser logs
 - The company has a famous web-browser product and large-scale real-world users
 - helps to conduct real scenario experiments
 - Pre-research results provide firm research foundations for this research topic

Universal Recommendation

