Recommender Systems: Latent Factor Models

CS547 Machine Learning for Big Data

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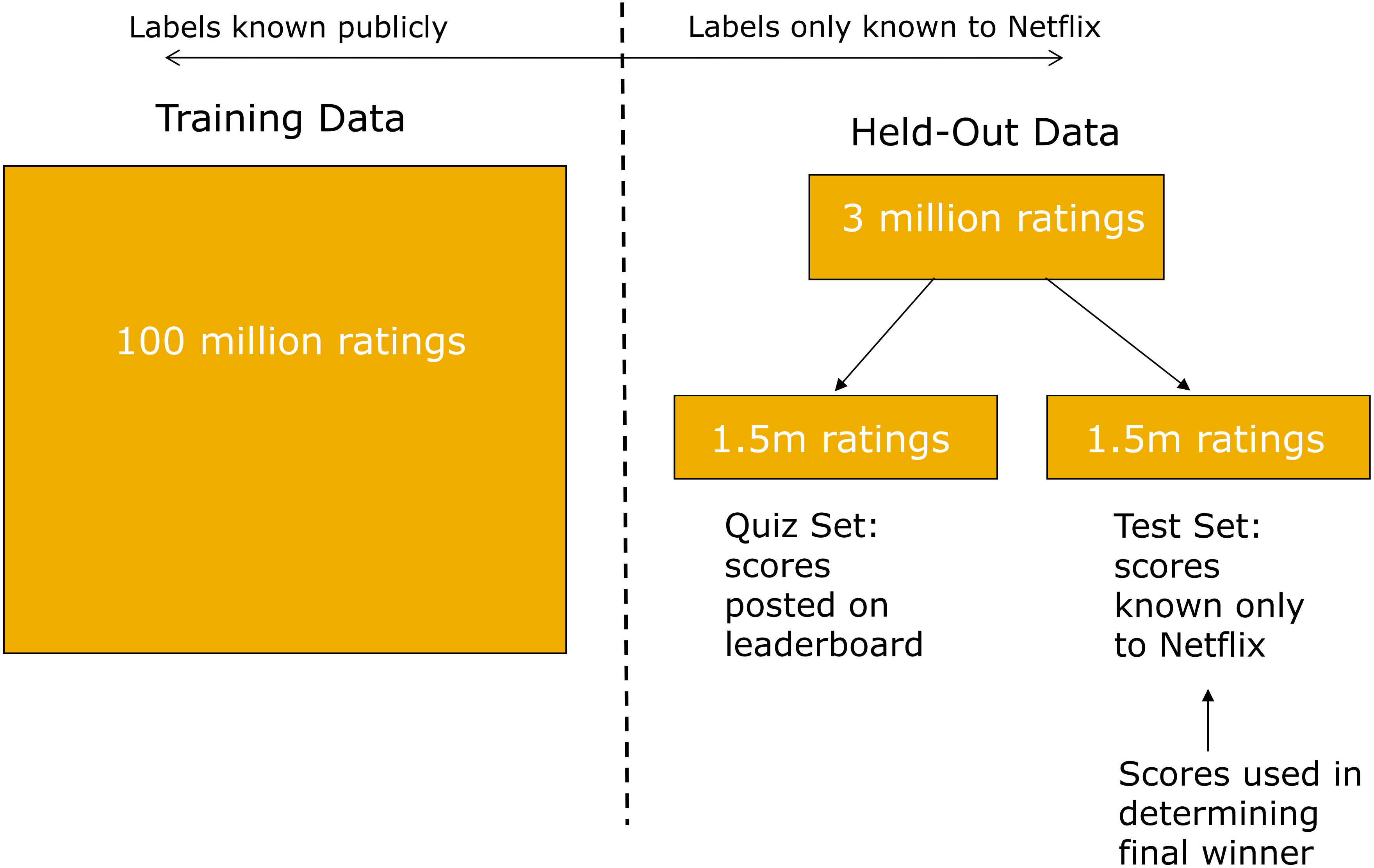
The Netflix Prize

- Training data
  - 100 million ratings, 480,000 users, 17,770 movies
  - 6 years of data: 2000-2005
- Test data
  - Last few ratings of each user (2.8 million)
  - **Evaluation criterion:** Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) $= \sqrt{\frac{1}{|R|}\sum_{(i,x)\in R}(\hat{r}_{xi} - r_{xi})^2}$
  - **Netflix's system RMSE: 0.9514**
- Competition
  - 2,700+ teams
  - **\$1 million** prize for 10% improvement on Netflix

Competition Structure



Labels known publicly

Labels only known to Netflix

Training Data

100 million ratings

Held-Out Data

3 million ratings

1.5m ratings

1.5m ratings

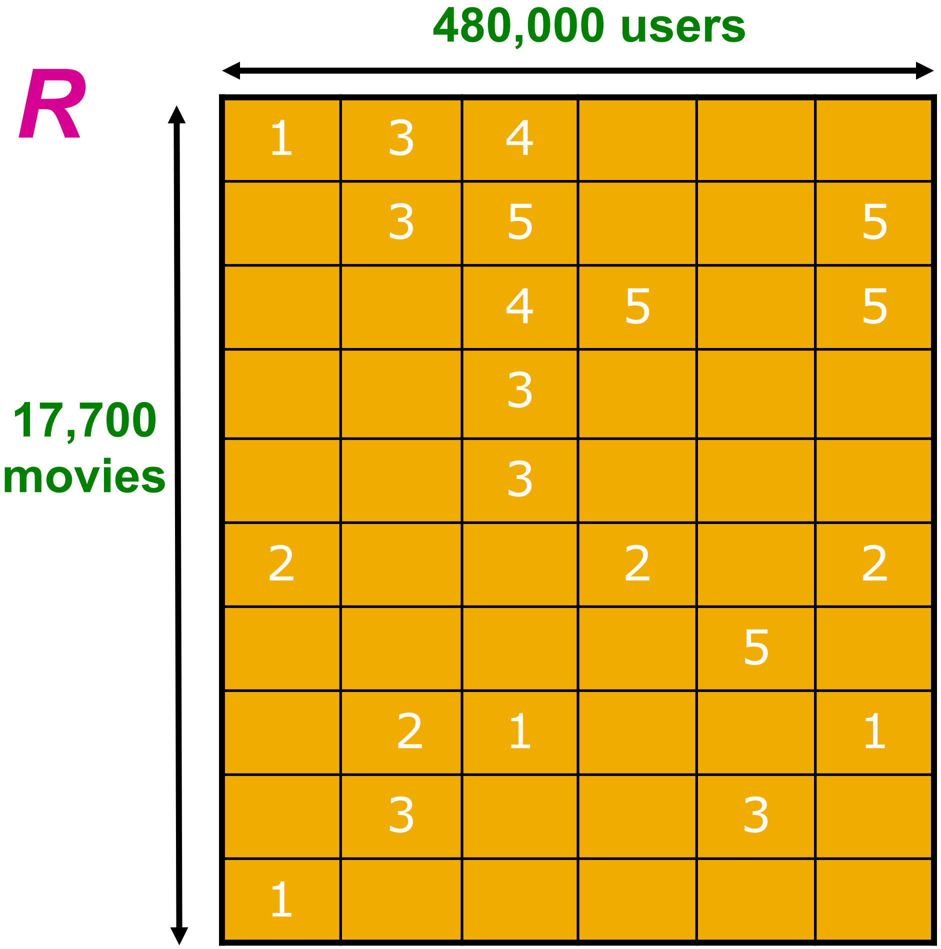
Quiz Set: scores posted on leaderboard

Test Set: scores known only to Netflix

Scores used in determining final winner

The Netflix Utility Matrix *R*

Matrix R

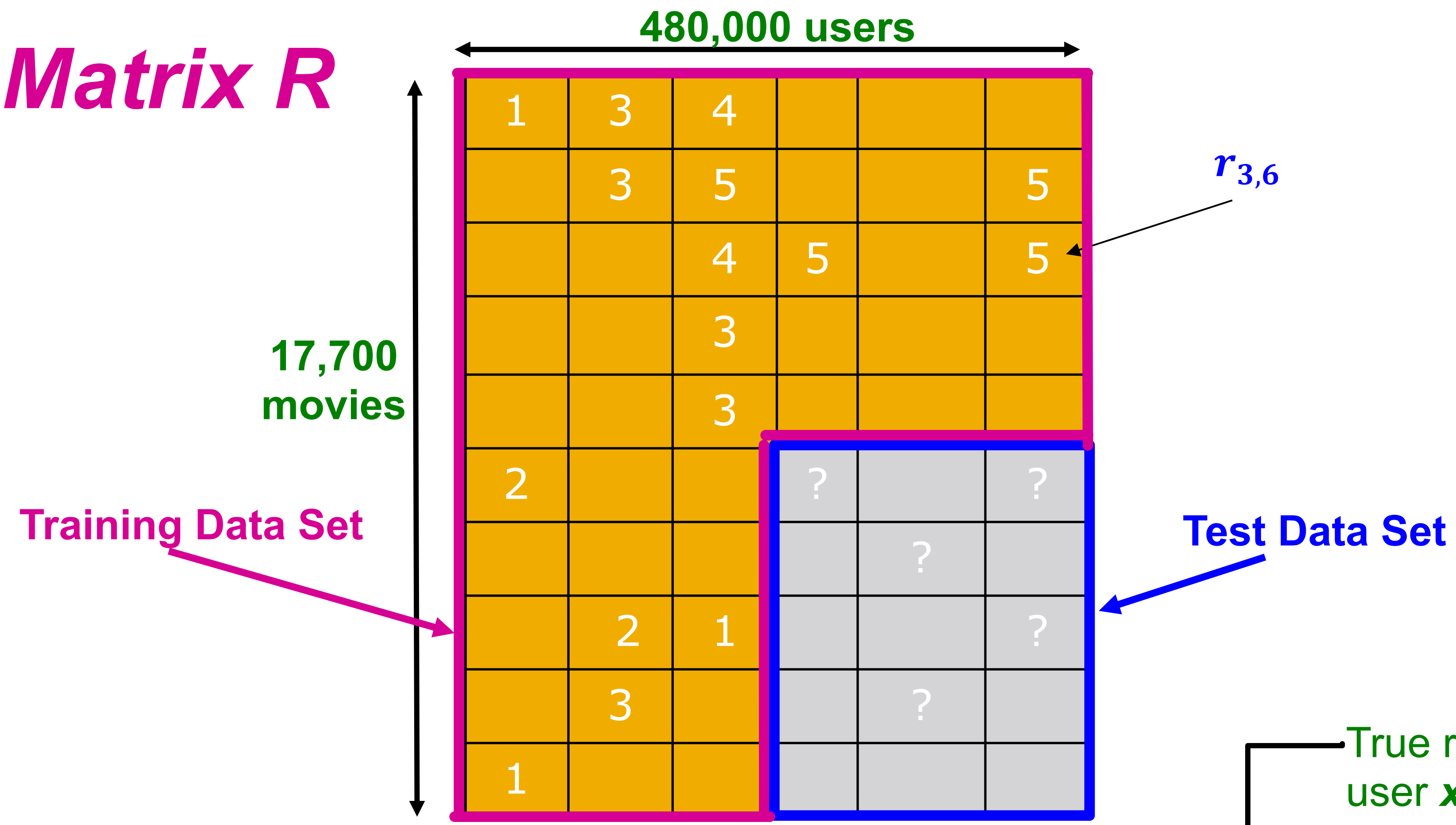


480,000 users

17,700 movies

1	3	4			
	3	5			5
		4	5		5
		3			
		3			
2			2		2
				5	
	2	1			1
	3			3	
1					

Utility Matrix *R*: Evaluation



1	3	4			
	3	5			5
		4	5		5
		3			
		3			
2			?		?
				?	
	2	1			?
	3			?	
1					

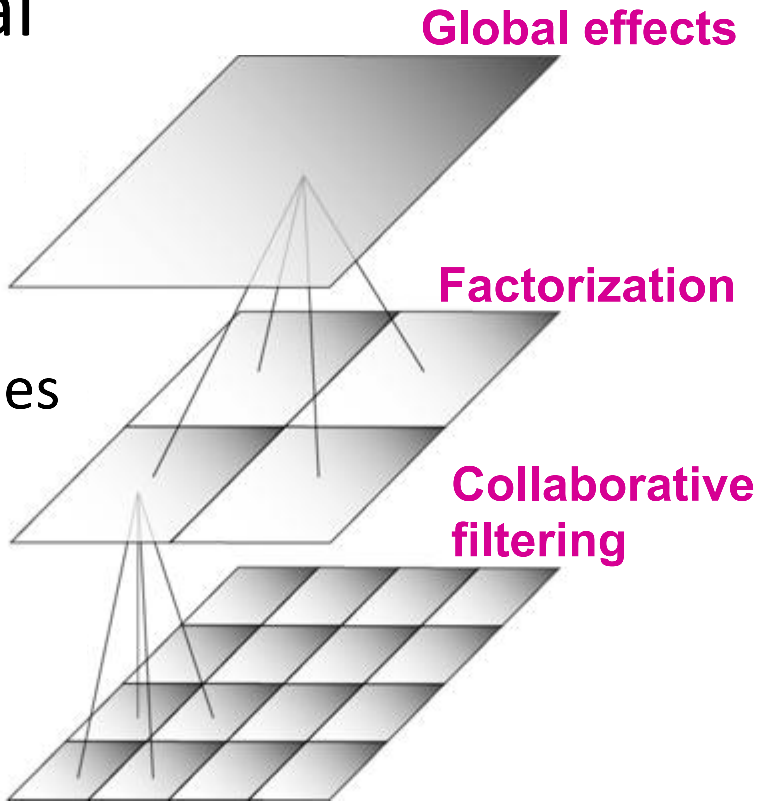
$$\textbf{RMSE} = \frac{1}{|\mathrm{R}|}\sqrt{\sum_{(i,x)\in R}(\hat{r}_{xi} - r_{xi})^2}$$

True rating of user ***x*** on item ***i***

Predicted rating

BellKor Recommender System

- **The winner of the Netflix Challenge**
- **Multi-scale modeling of the data:** Combine top level, "regional" modeling of the data, with a refined, local view:
  - **Global:**
    - Overall deviations of users/movies
  - **Factorization:**
    - Addressing "regional" effects
  - **Collaborative filtering:**
    - Extract local patterns



Modeling Local & Global Effects

- **Global:**
  - Mean movie rating: **3.7 stars**
  - *The Sixth Sense* is **0.5** stars above avg.
  - Joe rates **0.2** stars below avg.

    ⇒ **Baseline estimation:**

    ***Joe* will rate *The Sixth Sense* 4 stars**
    - **That is 4 = 3.7+0.5-0.2**
- **Local neighborhood (CF/NN):**
  - *Joe* didn't like related movie *Signs*
  - ⇒ **Final estimate:**

    ***Joe* will rate *The Sixth Sense* 3.8 stars**

Recap: Collaborative Filtering (CF)

- **The earliest and the most popular collaborative filtering method**
- Derive unknown ratings from those of "**similar**" movies (item-item variant)
- Define similarity metric s_{ij} of items ***i*** and ***j***
- Select ***k***-nearest neighbors, compute the rating
  - ***N(i; x):*** items most similar to ***i*** that were rated by ***x***

$$\hat{r}_{xi} = \frac{\sum_{j \in N(i;x)} s_{ij} \cdot r_{xj}}{\sum_{j \in N(i;x)} s_{ij}}$$

s_{ij}… similarity of items ***i*** and ***j***
r_{xj}…rating of user ***x*** on item ***j***
N(i;x)… set of items similar to item ***i*** that were rated by ***x***

Modeling Local & Global Effects

- **In practice we get better estimates if we model deviations:**

$$\hat{r}_{xi} = b_{xi} + \frac{\sum_{j\in N(i;x)} s_{ij}\cdot(r_{xj}-b_{xj})}{\sum_{j\in N(i;x)} s_{ij}}$$

baseline estimate for r_{xi}

$$b_{xi} = \mu + b_x + b_i$$

μ = overall mean rating
b_x = rating deviation of user ***x***
= (*avg. rating of* user ***x***) – μ
b_i = (*avg. rating of* movie ***i***) – μ

Problems/Issues:

1) Similarity metrics are "arbitrary"

2) Pairwise similarities neglect interdependencies among users

3) Taking a weighted average can be restricting

Solution: Instead of s_{ij} use w_{ij} that we estimate directly from data

Idea: Interpolation Weights w_{ij}

- Use a **weighted sum** rather than **weighted avg.**:

$$\widehat{r_{xi}} = b_{xi} + \sum_{j \in N(i;x)} w_{ij}(r_{xj} - b_{xj})$$

- **A few notes:**
  - $\boldsymbol{N(i;x)}$ … set of movies rated by user ***x*** that are similar to movie ***i***
  - $\boldsymbol{w_{ij}}$ is the **interpolation weight** (some real number)
    - Note, we allow: $\boldsymbol{\sum_{j \in N(i;x)} w_{ij} \neq 1}$
  - $\boldsymbol{w_{ij}}$ models interaction between pairs of movies (it does not depend on user ***x***)

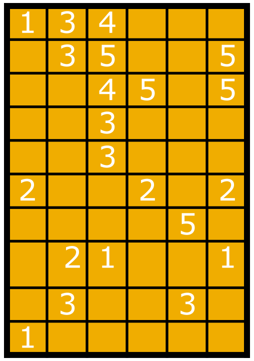
Idea: Interpolation Weights w_{ij}

- $\widehat{r_{xi}} = b_{xi} + \sum_{j \in N(i,x)} w_{ij}(r_{xj} - b_{xj})$
- **How to set w_{ij}?**
  - Remember, error metric is: $\frac{1}{|R|}\sqrt{\sum_{(i,x)\in R}(\hat{r}_{xi} - r_{xi})^2}$

    or equivalently **SSE:** $\sum_{(i,x)\in R}(\hat{r}_{xi} - r_{xi})^2$
  - Find w_{ij} that minimize **SSE** on **training data!**
    - Models relationships between item ***i*** and its neighbors ***j***
  - w_{ij} can be **learned/estimated** based on ***x*** and all other users that rated ***i***

Why is this a good idea?

Recommendations via Optimization



1	3	4			
	3	5			5
		4	5		5
		3			
		3			
2			2		2
				5	
	2	1			1
	3			3	
1					

- **Goal:** Make good recommendations
  - Quantify goodness using **RMSE:**
    Lower RMSE ⇒ better recommendations
  - Really want to make good recommendations on items that user has not yet seen. Can't really do this!

  - **Let's set build a system such that it works well on known (user, item) ratings**
    And **hope** the system will also predict well the **unknown ratings**

Recommendations via Optimization

- **Idea: Let's set values *w* such that they work well on known (user, item) ratings**
- **How to find such values *w*?**
- **Idea:** Define an objective function and solve the optimization problem

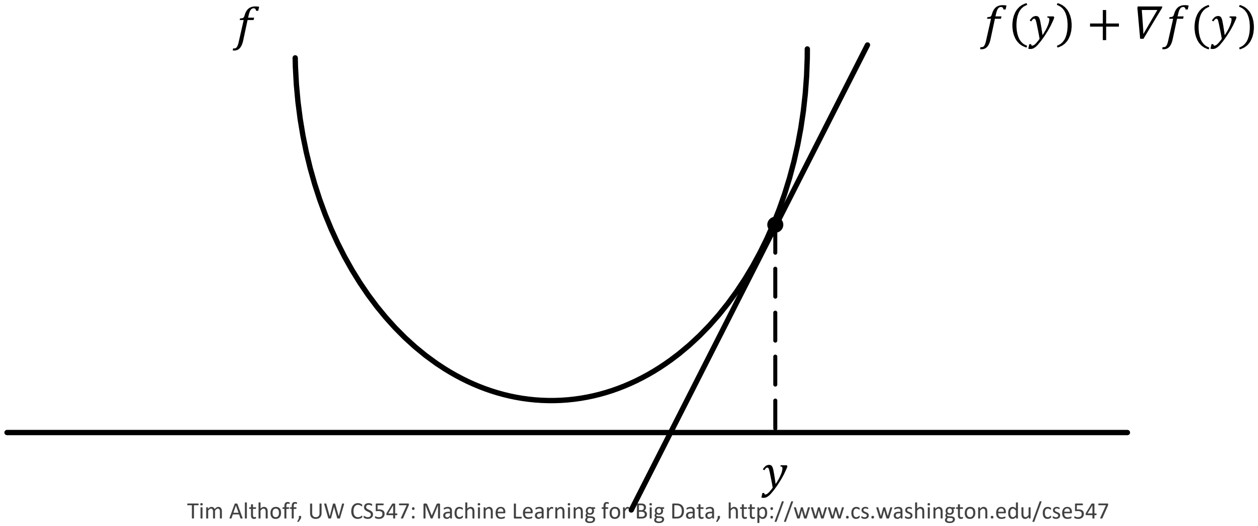
- Find $\boldsymbol{w_{ij}}$ that minimize **SSE** on **training data**!

$$J(w) = \sum_{x,i \in R} \left(\underbrace{\left[b_{xi} + \sum_{j \in N(i;x)} w_{ij} \left(r_{xj} - b_{xj} \right) \right]}_{\text{Predicted rating}} - \underset{\text{True rating}}{r_{xi}} \right)^2$$

- Think of ***w*** as a vector of numbers

Detour: Minimizing a function

- **A simple way to minimize a function $f(x)$:**
  - Compute the derivative $\nabla f(x)$
  - **Start at some point y and evaluate $\nabla f(y)$**
  - **Make a step in the reverse direction of the gradient: $y = y - \nabla f(y)$**
  - **Repeat until convergence**



Interpolation Weights

- We have the optimization problem, now what?

$$J(w)=\sum_{x,i\in R}\left(\left[b_{xi}+\sum_{j\in N(i;x)}w_{ij}\left(r_{xj}-b_{xj}\right)\right]-r_{xi}\right)^2$$

- Gradient descent:
  - Iterate until convergence: $\boldsymbol{w} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{w}-\eta\boldsymbol{\nabla_w J}$ η … learning rate

where $\nabla_w J$ is the gradient (derivative evaluated on data):

$$\nabla_w J=\left[\frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w_{ij}}\right]=2\sum_{x,i\in R}\left(\left[b_{xi}+\sum_{k\in N(i;x)}w_{ik}\left(r_{xk}-b_{xk}\right)\right]-r_{xi}\right)\left(r_{xj}-b_{xj}\right)$$

for $\boldsymbol{j} \in \{\boldsymbol{N(i;x)}, \forall \boldsymbol{i}, \forall \boldsymbol{x}\}$

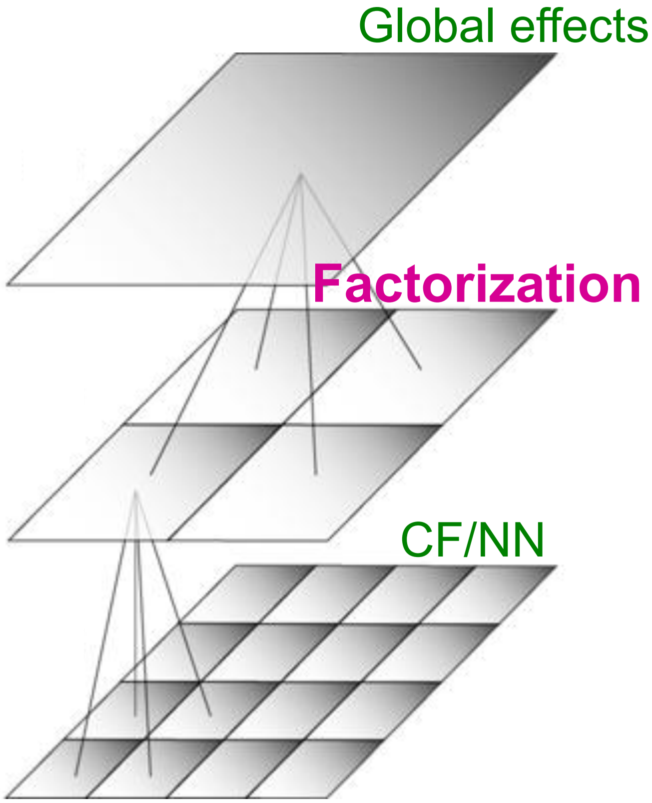
else $\frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w_{ij}}=\mathbf{0}$

  - **Note:** We fix movie ***i***, go over all $\boldsymbol{r_{xi}}$, for every movie $\boldsymbol{j}\in \boldsymbol{N(i;x)}$, we compute $\boldsymbol{\frac{\partial J(w)}{\partial w_{ij}}}$

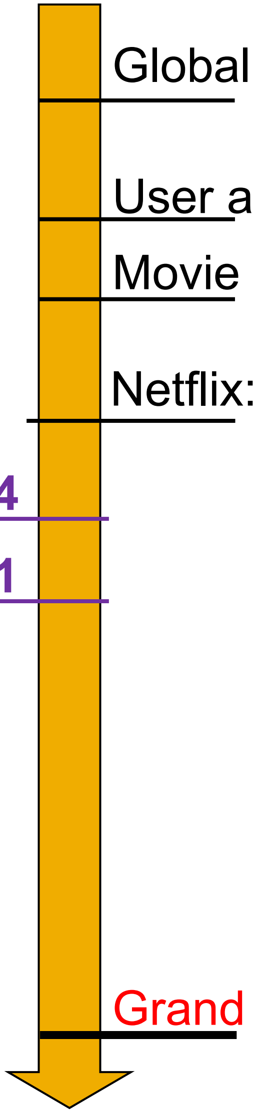
```
while $|w_{new} - w_{old}| > \varepsilon$:
    $w_{old} = w_{new}$
    $w_{new} = w_{old} - \eta \cdot \nabla w_{old}$
```

Interpolation Weights

- **So far:** $\widehat{r_{xi}} = b_{xi} + \sum_{j \in N(i;x)} w_{ij}(r_{xj} - b_{xj})$
  - Weights $\boldsymbol{w_{ij}}$ derived based on their roles; **no use of an arbitrary similarity metric** ($\boldsymbol{w_{ij}} \neq \boldsymbol{s_{ij}}$)
  - Explicitly account for interrelationships among the neighboring movies
- **Next: Latent factor model**
  - Extract "regional" correlations



Performance of Various Methods



Global average: 1.1296

User average: 1.0651

Movie average: 1.0533

Netflix: 0.9514

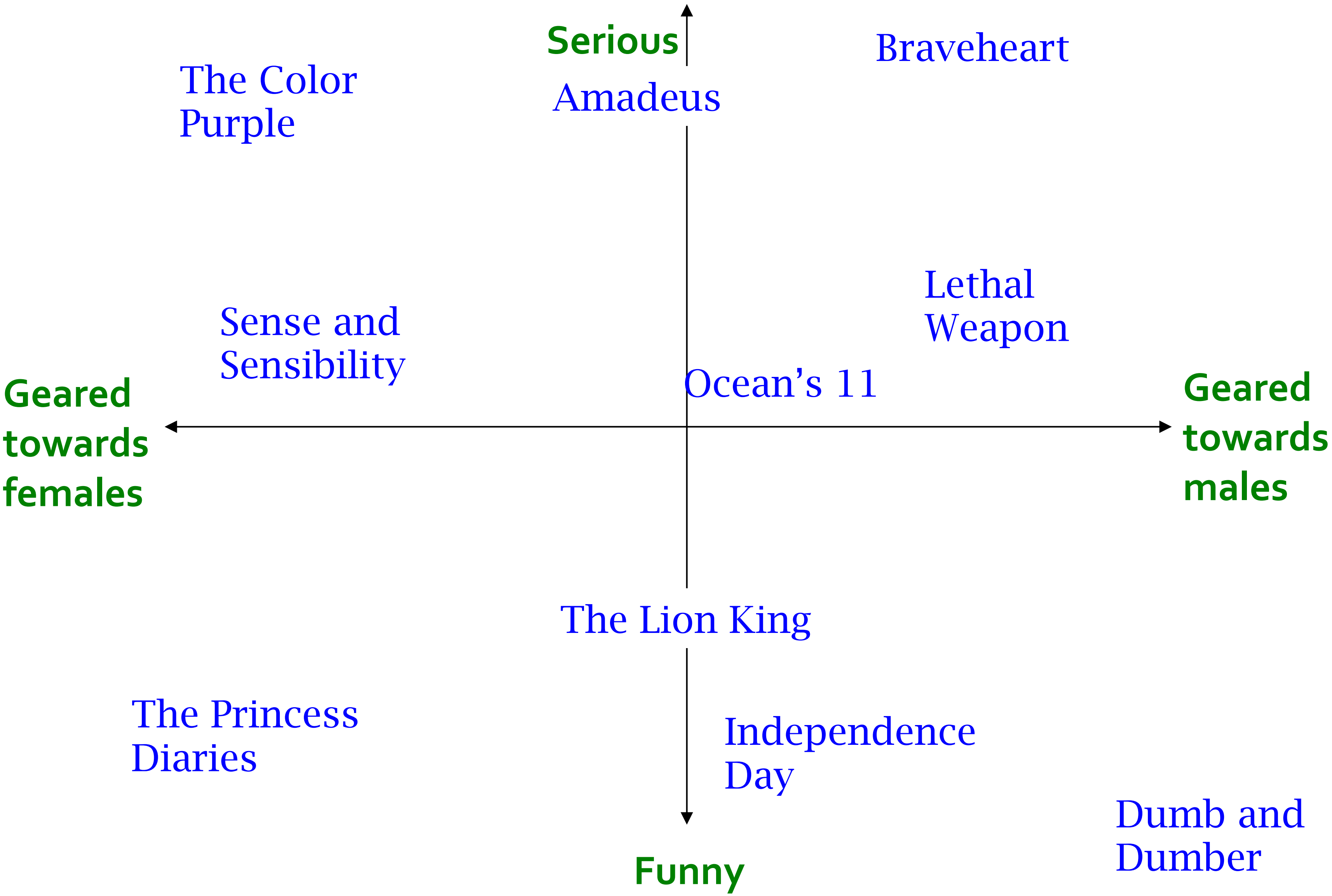
Basic Collaborative filtering: 0.94

CF+Biases+learned weights: 0.91

Grand Prize: 0.8563

[Slide from BellKor team]

Latent Factor Models (e.g., SVD)



Serious

The Color Purple

Amadeus

Braveheart

Sense and Sensibility

Lethal Weapon

Ocean's 11

Geared towards females

Geared towards males

The Lion King

The Princess Diaries

Independence Day

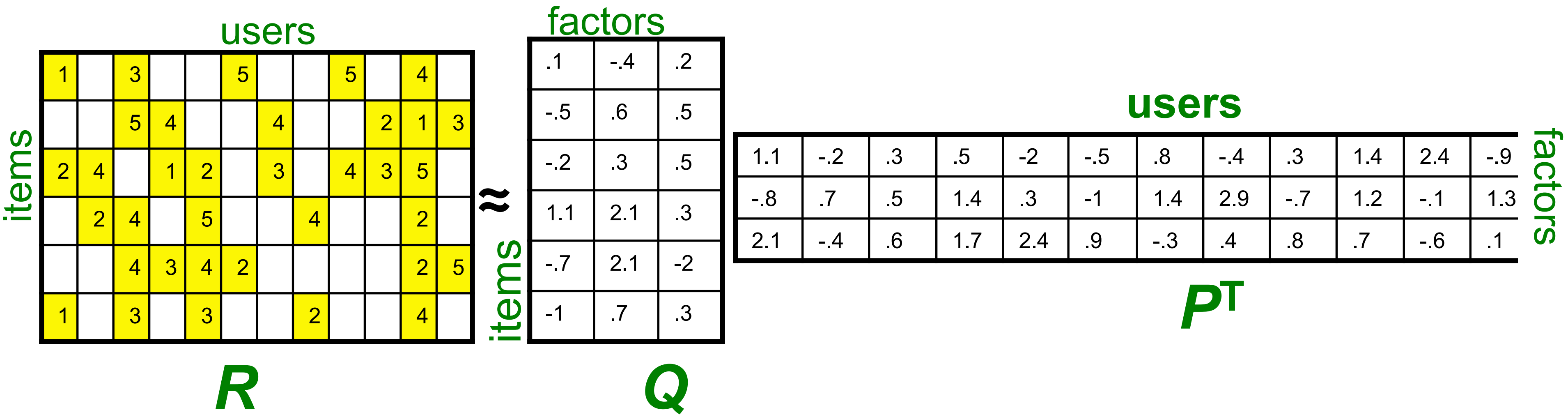
Dumb and Dumber

Funny

Latent Factor Models

SVD: $A = U \Sigma V^T$

- "SVD" on Netflix data: $\mathbf{R} \approx \boldsymbol{Q} \cdot \boldsymbol{P}^T$



1		3			5			5		4	
		5	4			4			2	1	3
2	4		1	2		3		4	3	5	
	2	4		5			4			2	
		4	3	4	2					2	5
1		3		3			2			4	

.1	-.4	.2
-.5	.6	.5
-.2	.3	.5
1.1	2.1	.3
-.7	2.1	-2
-1	.7	.3

1.1	-.2	.3	.5	-2	-.5	.8	-.4	.3	1.4	2.4	-.9
-.8	.7	.5	1.4	.3	-1	1.4	2.9	-.7	1.2	-.1	1.3
2.1	-.4	.6	1.7	2.4	.9	-.3	.4	.8	.7	-.6	.1

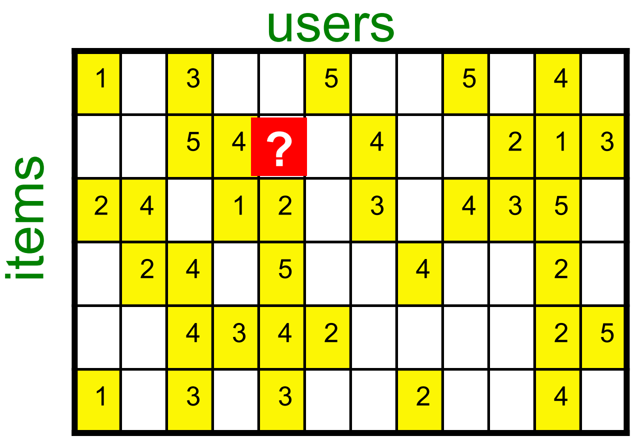
- For now let's assume we can approximate the rating matrix $\boldsymbol{R}$ as a product of "thin" $\boldsymbol{Q} \cdot \boldsymbol{P}^T$
  - $\boldsymbol{R}$ has missing entries but let's ignore that for now!
    - Basically, we want the reconstruction error to be small on known ratings and we don't care about the values on the missing ones

Ratings as Products of Factors

- **How to estimate the missing rating of user *x* for item *i*?**

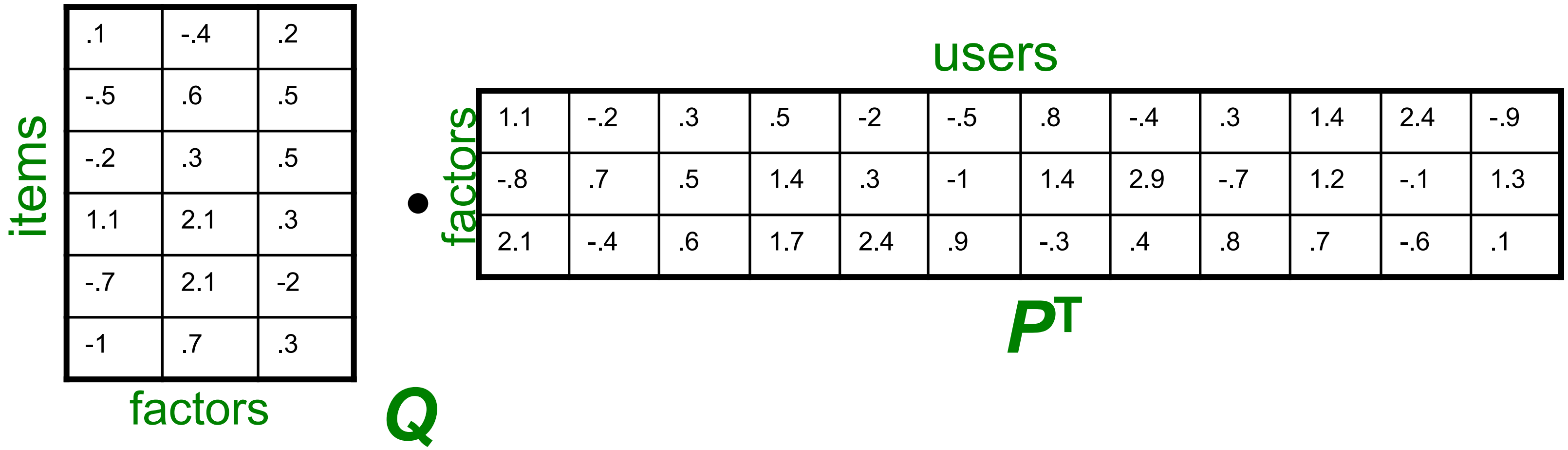
$$\hat{r}_{xi} = q_i \cdot p_x = \sum_f q_{if} \cdot p_{xf}$$

q_i = row i of Q
p_x = column x of P^T



1		3			5			5		4	
		5	4	?		4			2	1	3
2	4		1	2		3		4	3	5	
	2	4		5			4			2	
		4	3	4	2					2	5
1		3		3			2			4	

≈



.1	-.4	.2
-.5	.6	.5
-.2	.3	.5
1.1	2.1	.3
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-.8	.7	.5	1.4	.3	-1	1.4	2.9	-.7	1.2	-.1	1.3
2.1	-.4	.6	1.7	2.4	.9	-.3	.4	.8	.7	-.6	.1

Ratings as Products of Factors

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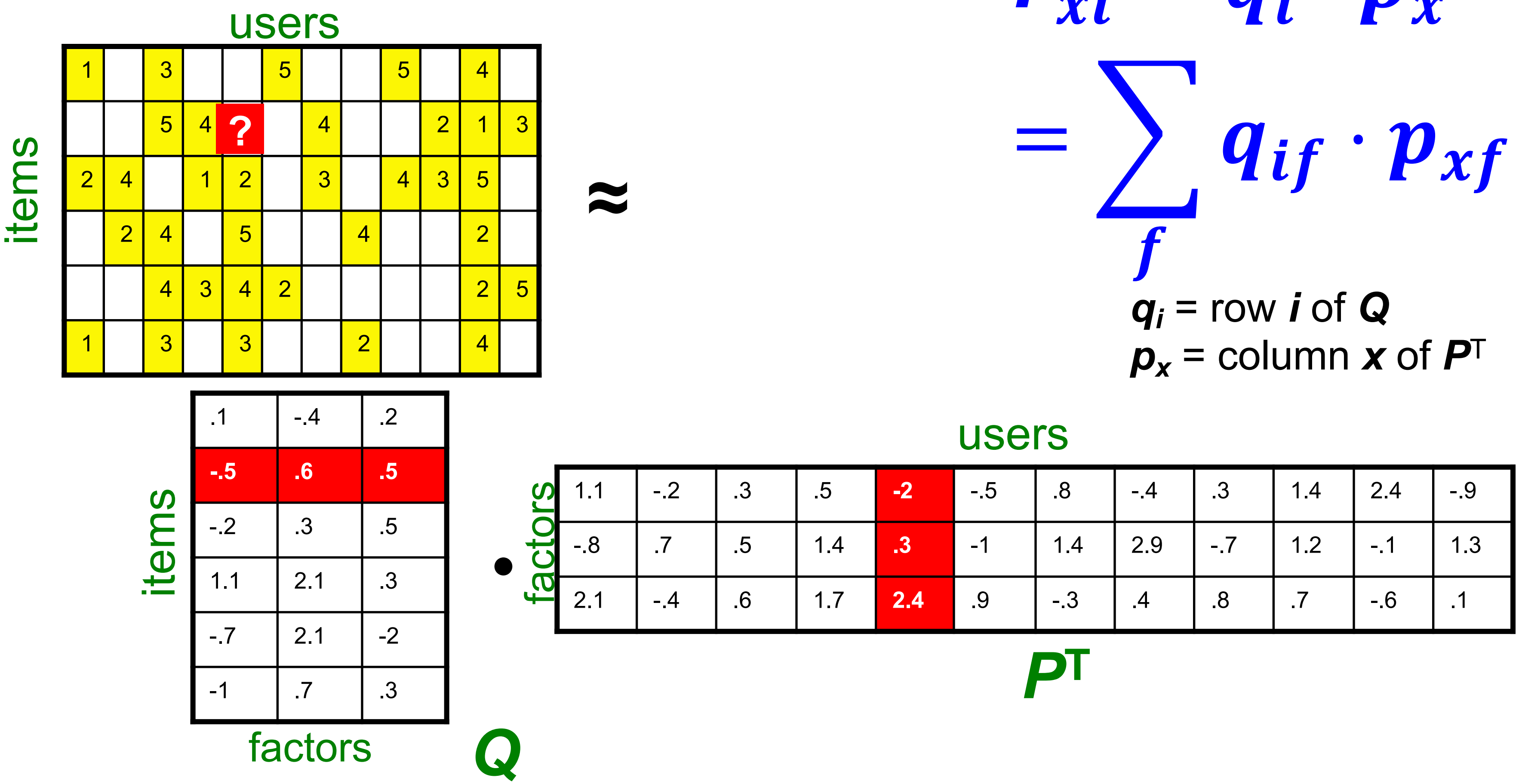

users

items

1		3			5			5		4	
		5	4	?		4			2	1	3
2	4		1	2		3		4	3	5	
	2	4		5			4			2	
		4	3	4	2					2	5
1		3		3			2			4	

≈

items

.1	-.4	.2
-.5	.6	.5
-.2	.3	.5
1.1	2.1	.3
-.7	2.1	-2
-1	.7	.3

factors

Q

•

users

factors

1.1	-.2	.3	.5	-2	-.5	.8	-.4	.3	1.4	2.4	-.9
-.8	.7	.5	1.4	.3	-1	1.4	2.9	-.7	1.2	-.1	1.3
2.1	-.4	.6	1.7	2.4	.9	-.3	.4	.8	.7	-.6	.1

P^T

Ratings as Products of Factors

- **How to estimate the missing rating of user *x* for item *i*?**

$$\hat{r}_{xi} = q_i \cdot p_x$$

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users

items

1		3			5			5		4	
		5	4	**2.4**		4			2	1	3
2	4		1	2		3		4	3	5	
	2	4		5			4			2	
		4	3	4	2					2	5
1		3		3			2			4	

≈

items

.1	-.4	.2
-.5	**.6**	**.5**
-.2	.3	.5
1.1	2.1	.3
-.7	2.1	-2
-1	.7	.3

f factors

Q

•

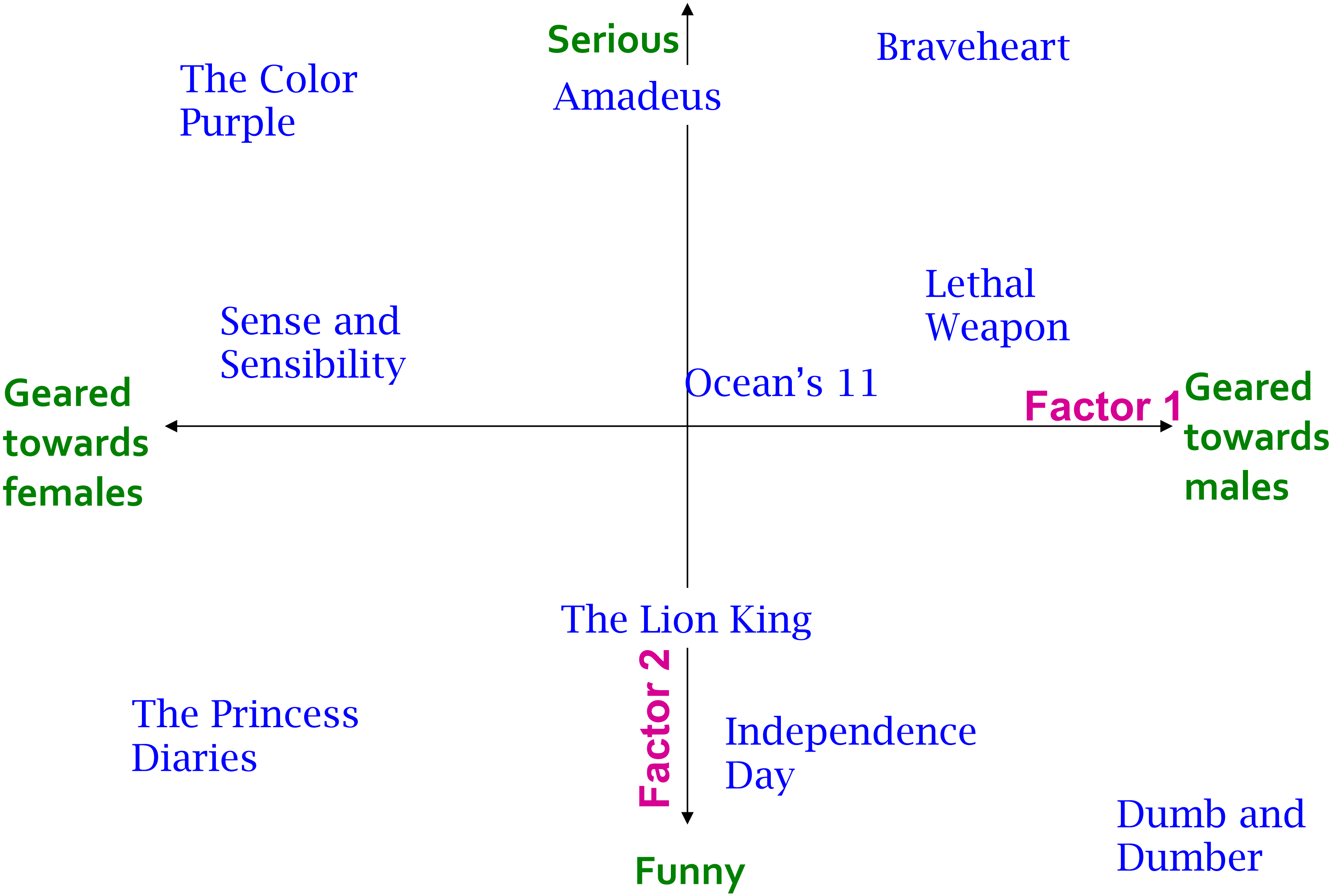
users

f factors

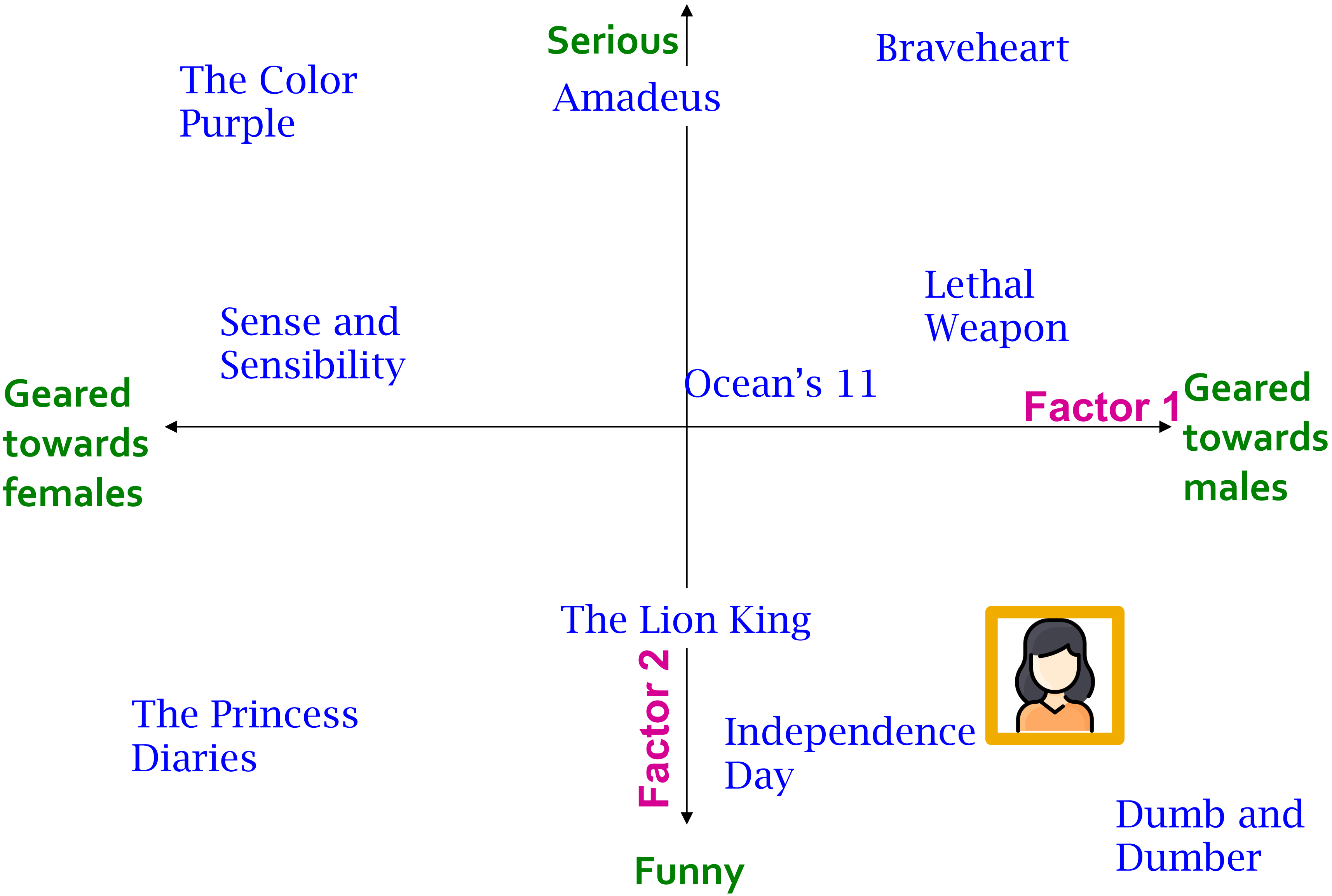
1.1	-.2	.3	.5	**-2**	-.5	.8	-.4	.3	1.4	2.4	-.9
-.8	.7	.5	1.4	**.3**	-1	1.4	2.9	-.7	1.2	-.1	1.3
2.1	-.4	.6	1.7	**2.4**	.9	-.3	.4	.8	.7	-.6	.1

P^T

Latent Factor Models



Latent Factor Models



Serious

Braveheart

The Color Purple

Amadeus

Lethal Weapon

Sense and Sensibility

Ocean's 11

Geared towards females

Factor 1

Geared towards males

The Lion King

Factor 2

The Princess Diaries

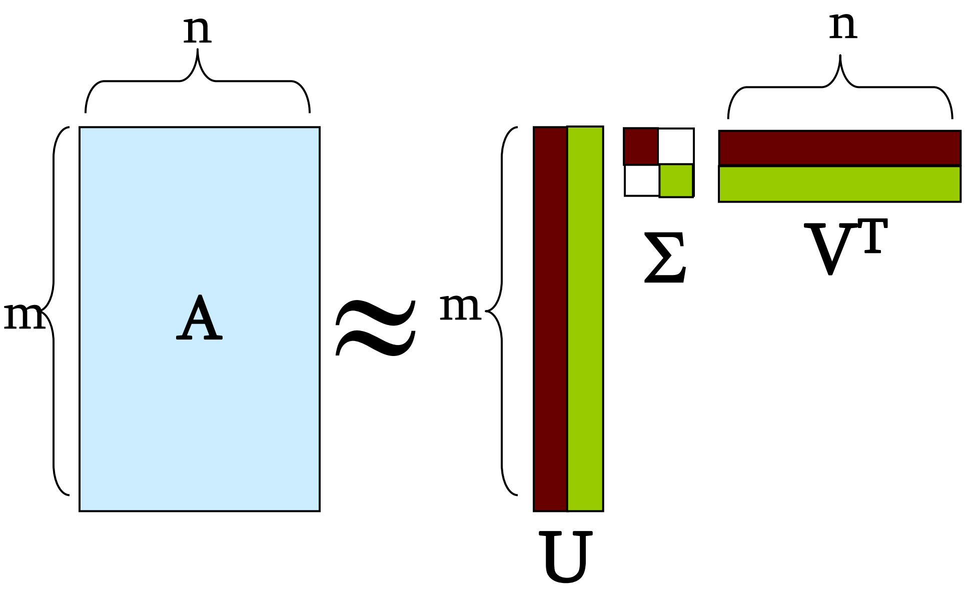
Independence Day

Dumb and Dumber

Funny

Recap: SVD

- **Remember SVD:**
  - **A**: Input data matrix
  - **U**: Left singular vecs
  - **V**: Right singular vecs
  - Σ: Singular values



- **So in our case:**
  "SVD" on Netflix data: $R \approx Q \cdot P^T$
  $A = R,\ \ Q = U,\ \ P^T = \Sigma\, V^T$

$$\hat{r}_{xi} = q_i \cdot p_x$$

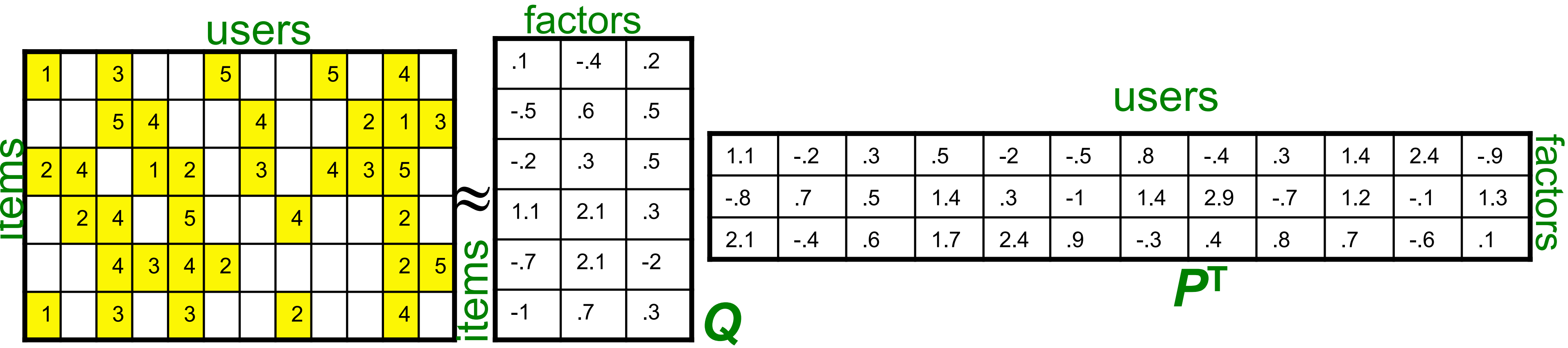
SVD: More good stuff

- We already know that SVD gives minimum reconstruction error **(Sum of Squared Errors):**

$$\min_{U,\mathrm{V},\Sigma} \sum_{ij\in A} \left(A_{ij} - [U\Sigma V^{\mathrm{T}}]_{ij}\right)^2$$

- **Note two things:**
  - **SSE** and **RMSE** are monotonically related:
    - $\boldsymbol{RMSE = \frac{1}{c}\sqrt{SSE}}$ **Great news: SVD is minimizing RMSE!**
  - **Complication:** The sum in SVD error term is over all entries (no-rating is interpreted as zero-rating). But our ***R*** has missing entries!

Latent Factor Models



1		3			5			5		4	
		5	4			4			2	1	3
2	4		1	2		3		4	3	5	
	2	4		5			4			2	
		4	3	4	2					2	5
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2.1	-.4	.6	1.7	2.4	.9	-.3	.4	.8	.7	-.6	.1

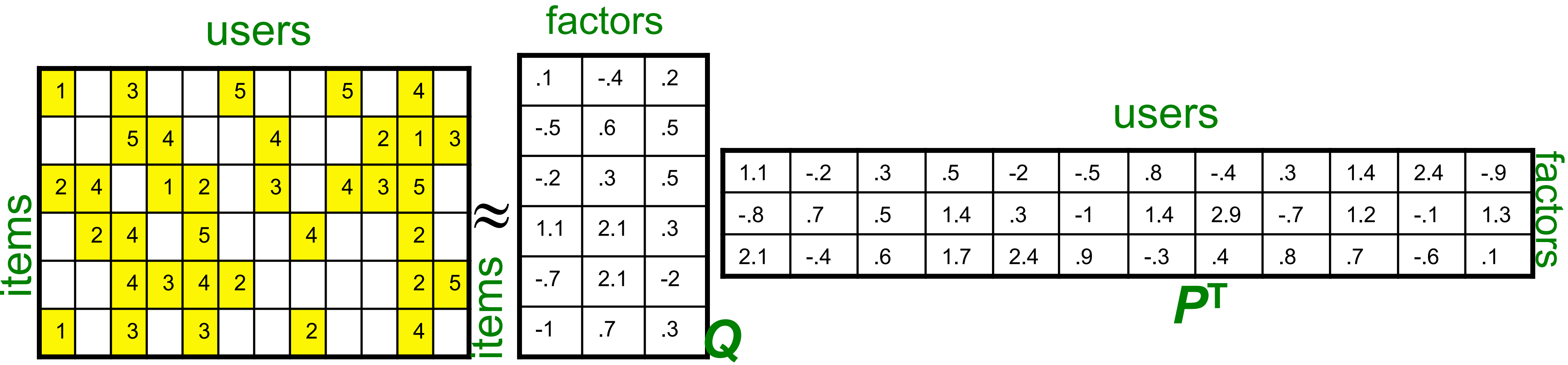
- **SVD isn't defined when entries are missing!**
- **Use specialized methods to find *P, Q***
  - $\min_{P,Q} \sum_{\underline{(i,x)\in \mathrm{R}}} \left(r_{xi} - q_i \cdot p_x\right)^2$ $\qquad \hat{r}_{xi} = q_i \cdot p_x$
  - **Note:**
    - We don't require cols of ***P, Q*** to be orthogonal/unit length
    - ***P, Q*** map users/movies to a latent space
    - This was the most popular model among Netflix contestants

Finding the Latent Factors

Latent Factor Models

- **Our goal is to find P and Q such that:**

$$\min_{P,Q} \sum_{(i,x)\in R} \left(r_{xi} - q_i \cdot p_x\right)^2$$



1		3			5			5		4	
		5	4			4			2	1	3
2	4		1	2		3		4	3	5	
	2	4		5			4			2	
		4	3	4	2					2	5
1		3		3			2			4	

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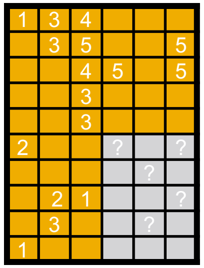
2.1	-.4	.6	1.7	2.4	.9	-.3	.4	.8	.7	-.6	.1

Back to Our Problem

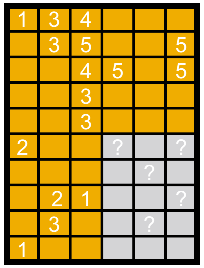
- **Want to minimize SSE for unseen test data**
- **Idea: Minimize SSE on training data**
  - Want large ***k*** (# of factors) to capture all the signals
  - But, **SSE** on **test data** begins to rise for ***k*** > 2

- This is a classical example of **overfitting:**
  - With too much freedom (too many free parameters) the model starts fitting noise
    - That is, the model fits too well the training data and is thus **not generalizing** well to unseen test data



1	3	4			
	3	5			5
		4	5		5
		3			
		3			
2			?		?
				?	
	2	1			?
	3			?	
1					

Dealing with Missing Entries



1	3	4			
	3	5			5
		4	5		5
		3			
		3			
2			?		?
				?	
	2	1			?
	3			?	
1					

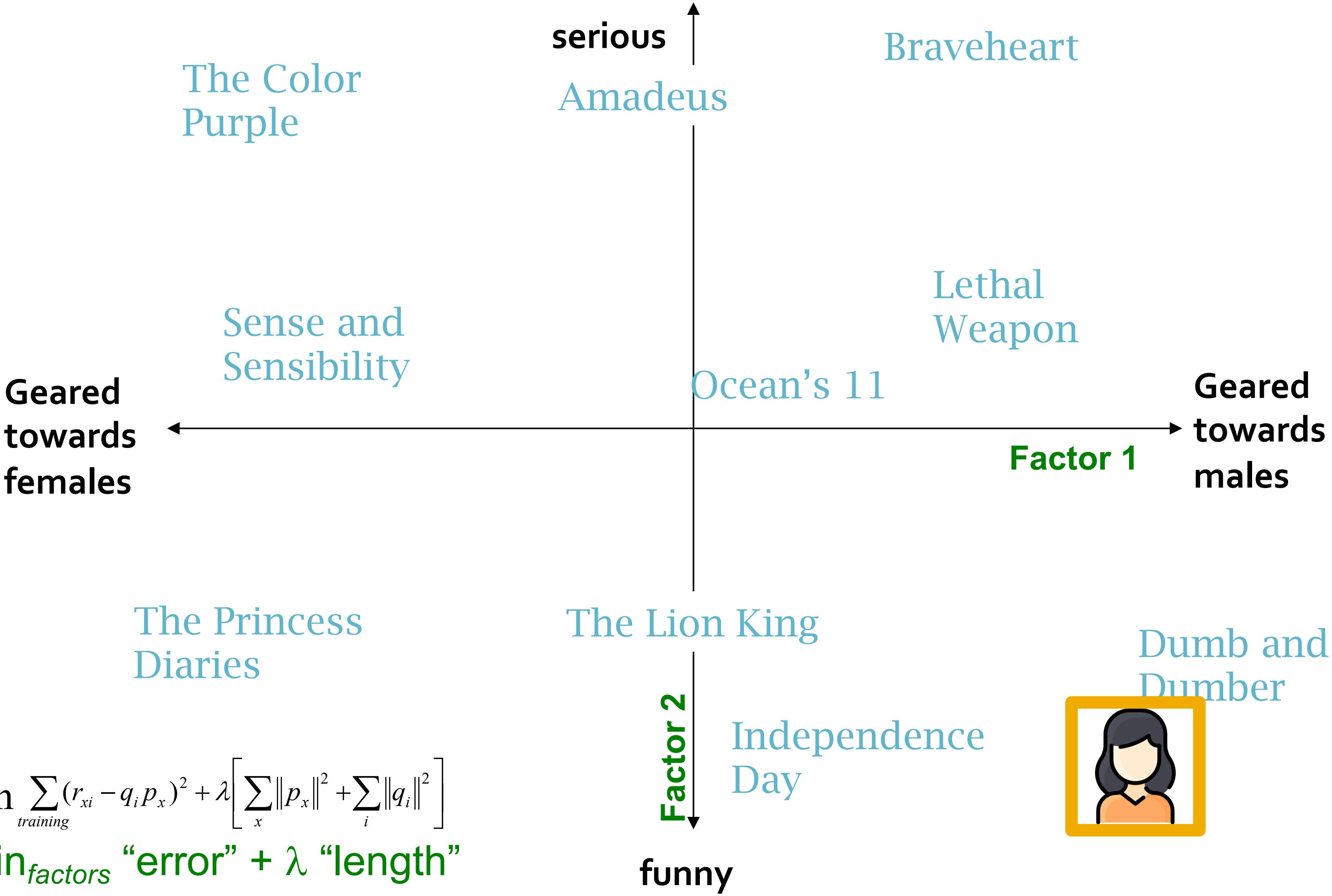
- **To solve overfitting we introduce regularization:**
  - Allow rich model where there is sufficient data
  - Shrink aggressively where data is scarce

$$\min_{P,Q} \underbrace{\sum_{training} (r_{xi} - q_i p_x)^2}_{\text{“error”}} + \underbrace{\left[\lambda_1 \sum_x \|p_x\|^2 + \lambda_2 \sum_i \|q_i\|^2 \right]}_{\text{“length”}}$$

λ_1, λ_2 … user set regularization parameters

Note: We do not care about the absolute (“raw”) value of the objective function, but we care about P,Q that achieve the minimum of the objective

The Effect of Regularization



serious

Braveheart

The Color Purple

Amadeus

Lethal Weapon

Sense and Sensibility

Ocean’s 11

Geared towards females

Geared towards males

Factor 1

The Princess Diaries

The Lion King

Dumb and Dumber

Factor 2

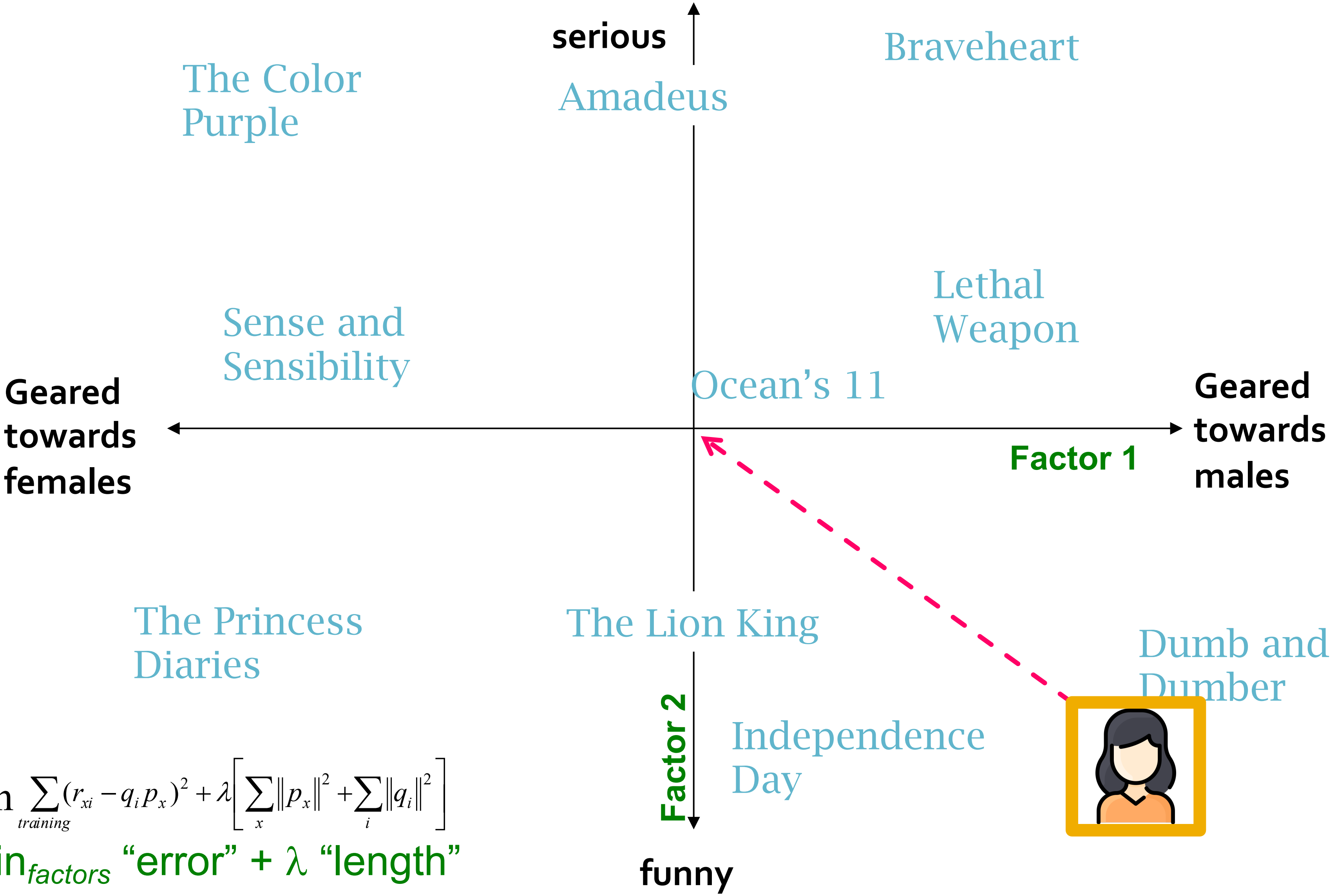
Independence Day

funny

$$\min_{P,Q} \sum_{training} (r_{xi} - q_i p_x)^2 + \lambda \left[\sum_x \|p_x\|^2 + \sum_i \|q_i\|^2 \right]$$

$\min_{factors}$ “error” + λ “length”

The Effect of Regularization



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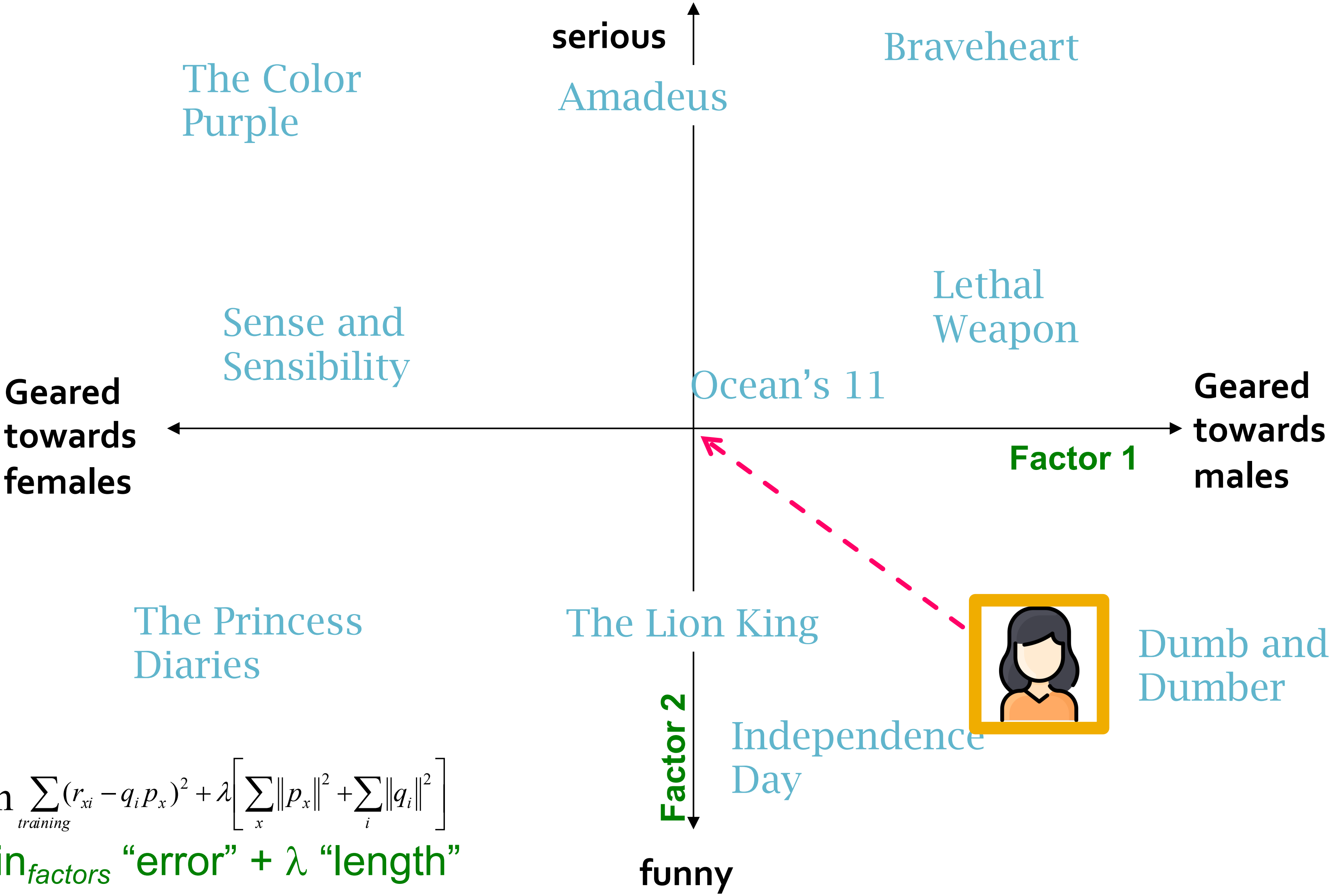
The Effect of Regularization



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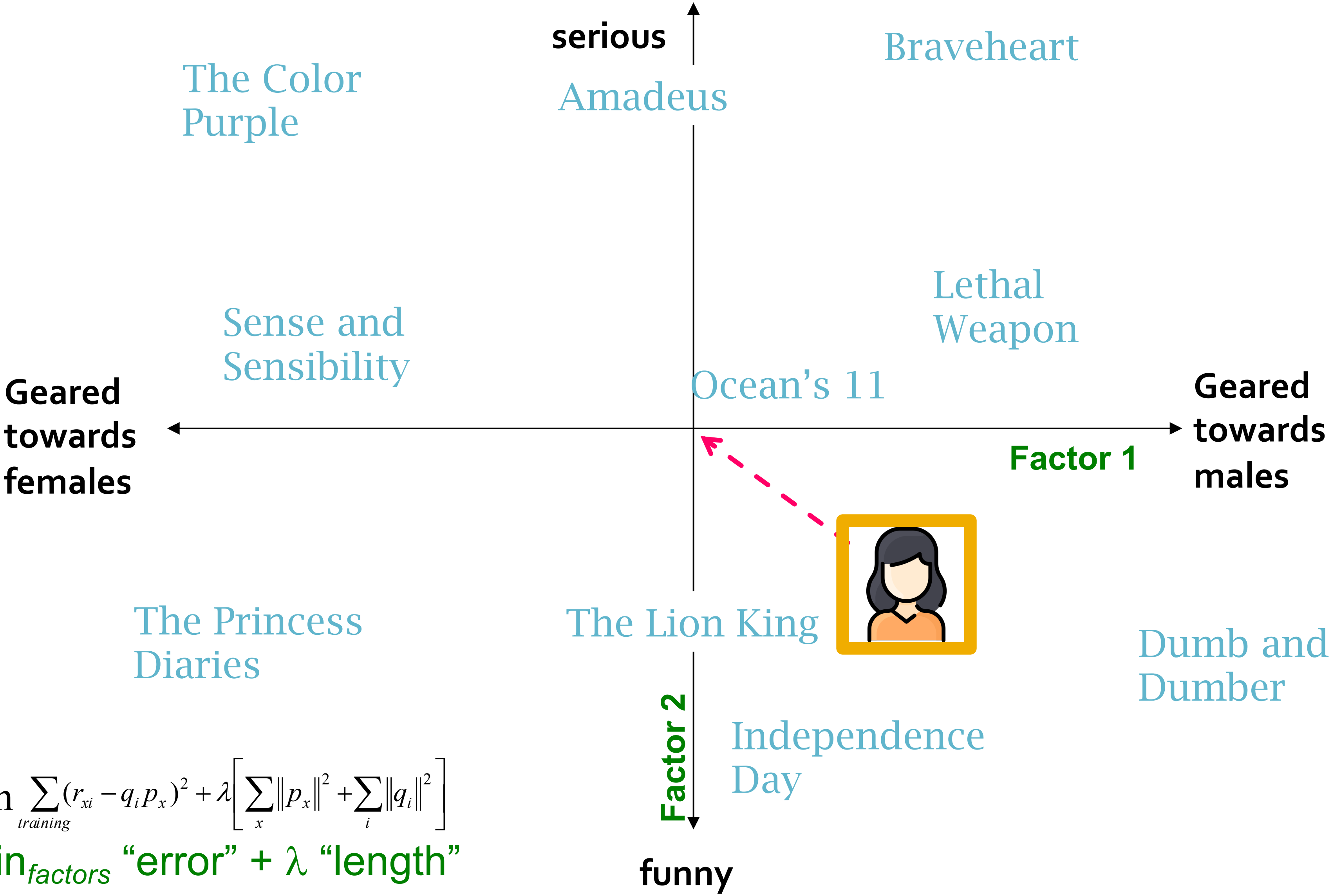
$\min_{factors}$ “error” + λ “length”

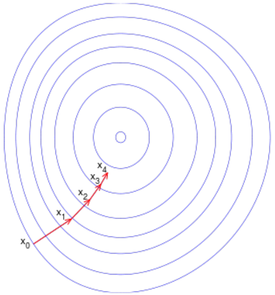
The Effect of Regularization



$$\min_{P,Q} \sum_{training} (r_{xi} - q_i p_x)^2 + \lambda \left[\sum_x \|p_x\|^2 + \sum_i \|q_i\|^2 \right]$$

$\min_{factors}$ "error" + λ "length"

Stochastic Gradient Descent



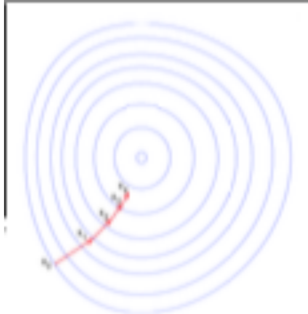
- **Want to find matrices *P* and *Q*:**

$$\min_{P,Q} \sum_{training} (r_{xi} - q_i p_x)^2 + \left[\lambda_1 \sum_x \|p_x\|^2 + \lambda_2 \sum_i \|q_i\|^2 \right]$$

- **Gradient descent:**
  - Initialize ***P*** and ***Q*** (using SVD, pretend missing ratings are 0)
  - Do gradient descent:
    - $\mathbf{P} \leftarrow \mathbf{P} - \eta \cdot \nabla \mathbf{P}$
    - $\mathbf{Q} \leftarrow \mathbf{Q} - \eta \cdot \nabla \mathbf{Q}$
    - where ***∇Q*** is gradient/derivative of matrix ***Q***:
    $\nabla Q = [\nabla q_{if}]$ and $\nabla q_{if} = \sum_{x,i} -2(r_{xi} - q_i p_x) p_{xf} + 2\lambda_2 q_{if}$
      - Here q_{if} is entry ***f*** of row q_i of matrix ***Q***
  - **Observation: Computing gradients is slow!**

How to compute gradient of a matrix?
Compute gradient of every element independently!

Stochastic Gradient Descent



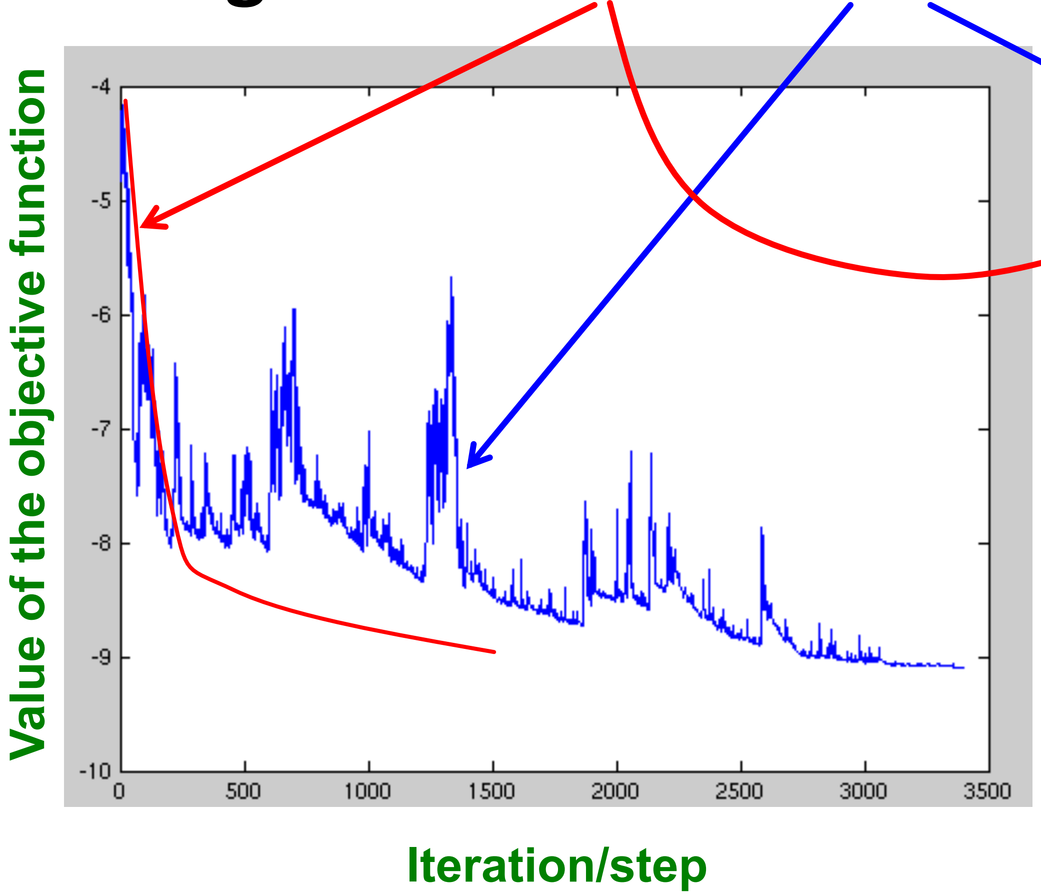
- **Gradient Descent (GD) vs. Stochastic GD**
  - **Observation:** $\nabla Q = [\nabla q_{if}]$ where

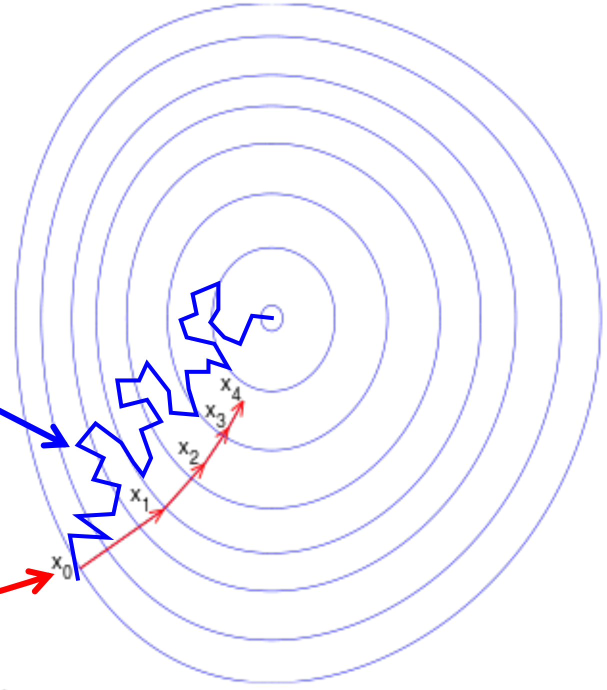
    $$\nabla q_{if} = \sum_{x,i} -2(r_{xi} - q_{if} p_{xf}) p_{xf} + 2\lambda q_{if} = \sum_{x,i} \nabla \boldsymbol{Q}\,(\boldsymbol{r_{xi}})$$

    - Here $\boldsymbol{q_{if}}$ is entry $\boldsymbol{f}$ of row $\boldsymbol{q_i}$ of matrix $\boldsymbol{Q}$
  - $\boldsymbol{Q} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{Q} - \eta \nabla \boldsymbol{Q} = \boldsymbol{Q} - \eta \left[\sum_{\boldsymbol{x,i}} \nabla \boldsymbol{Q}\,(\boldsymbol{r_{xi}})\right]$
  - **Idea:** Instead of evaluating gradient over all ratings evaluate it for each individual rating and make a step
- **GD:** $\boldsymbol{Q} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{Q} - \eta\left[\sum_{\boldsymbol{r_{xi}}} \nabla \boldsymbol{Q}(\boldsymbol{r_{xi}})\right]$
- **SGD:** $\boldsymbol{Q} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{Q} - \mu \nabla \boldsymbol{Q}(\boldsymbol{r_{xi}})$
  - **Faster convergence!**
    - Need more steps but each step is computed much faster

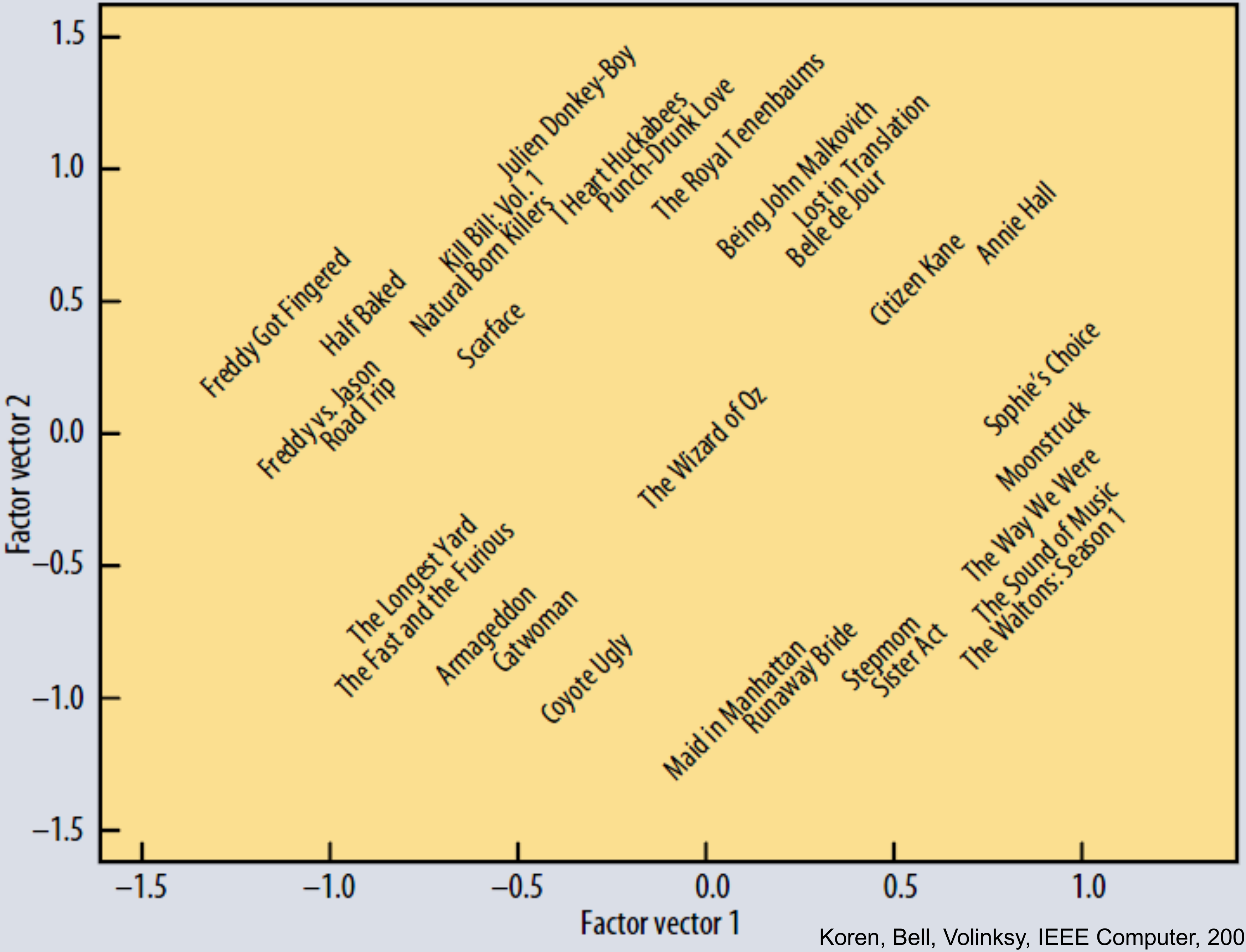
SGD vs. GD

- **Convergence of GD vs. SGD**





GD improves the value of the objective function at every step.
SGD improves the value but in a "noisy" way.
GD takes fewer steps to converge but each step takes much longer to compute.
In practice, **SGD** is much faster!



Koren, Bell, Volinksy, IEEE Computer, 2009

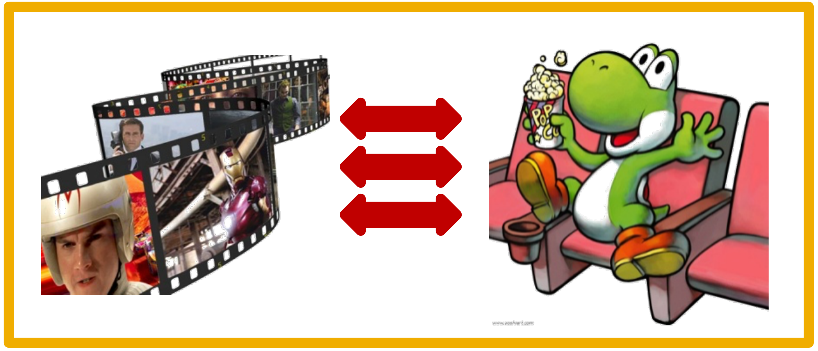
Extending Latent Factor Model to Include Biases

Modeling Biases and Interactions

user bias

movie bias

user-movie interaction



Global: Baseline predictor

- Separates users and movies
- Benefits from insights into user's behavior
- Among the main practical contributions of the competition

Local: User-Movie interaction

- Characterizes the matching between users and movies
- Attracts most research in the field
- Benefits from algorithmic and mathematical innovations

- $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ = overall mean rating
- $\boldsymbol{b_x}$ = bias of user $\boldsymbol{x}$
- $\boldsymbol{b_i}$ = bias of movie $\boldsymbol{i}$

Baseline Predictor

- We have expectations on the rating by user ***x*** of movie ***i***, even without estimating ***x***'s attitude towards movies like ***i***

+

- Rating scale of user ***x***
- Values of other ratings user gave recently (day-specific mood, anchoring, multi-user accounts)

- (Recent) popularity of movie ***i***
- Selection bias; related to number of ratings user gave on the same day ("frequency")

Putting It All Together

$$r_{xi} = \underbrace{\mu}_{\text{Overall mean rating}} + \underbrace{b_x}_{\text{Bias for user } x} + \underbrace{b_i}_{\text{Bias for movie } i} + \underbrace{q_i \cdot p_x}_{\text{User-Movie interaction}}$$

- **Example:**
  - Mean rating: ***μ = 3.7***
  - You are a critical reviewer: your mean rating is 1 star lower than the mean: ***b_x = -1***
  - Star Wars gets a mean rating of *0.5* higher than average movie: ***b_i = + 0.5***
  - Predicted rating for you on Star Wars:
    = 3.7 - 1 + 0.5 = 3.2 *(before user movie interaction)*

Fitting the New Model

- **Solve:**

$$\min_{Q,P} \sum_{(x,i)\in R} \left(r_{xi} - (\mu + b_x + b_i + q_i\, p_x)\right)^2$$

goodness of fit

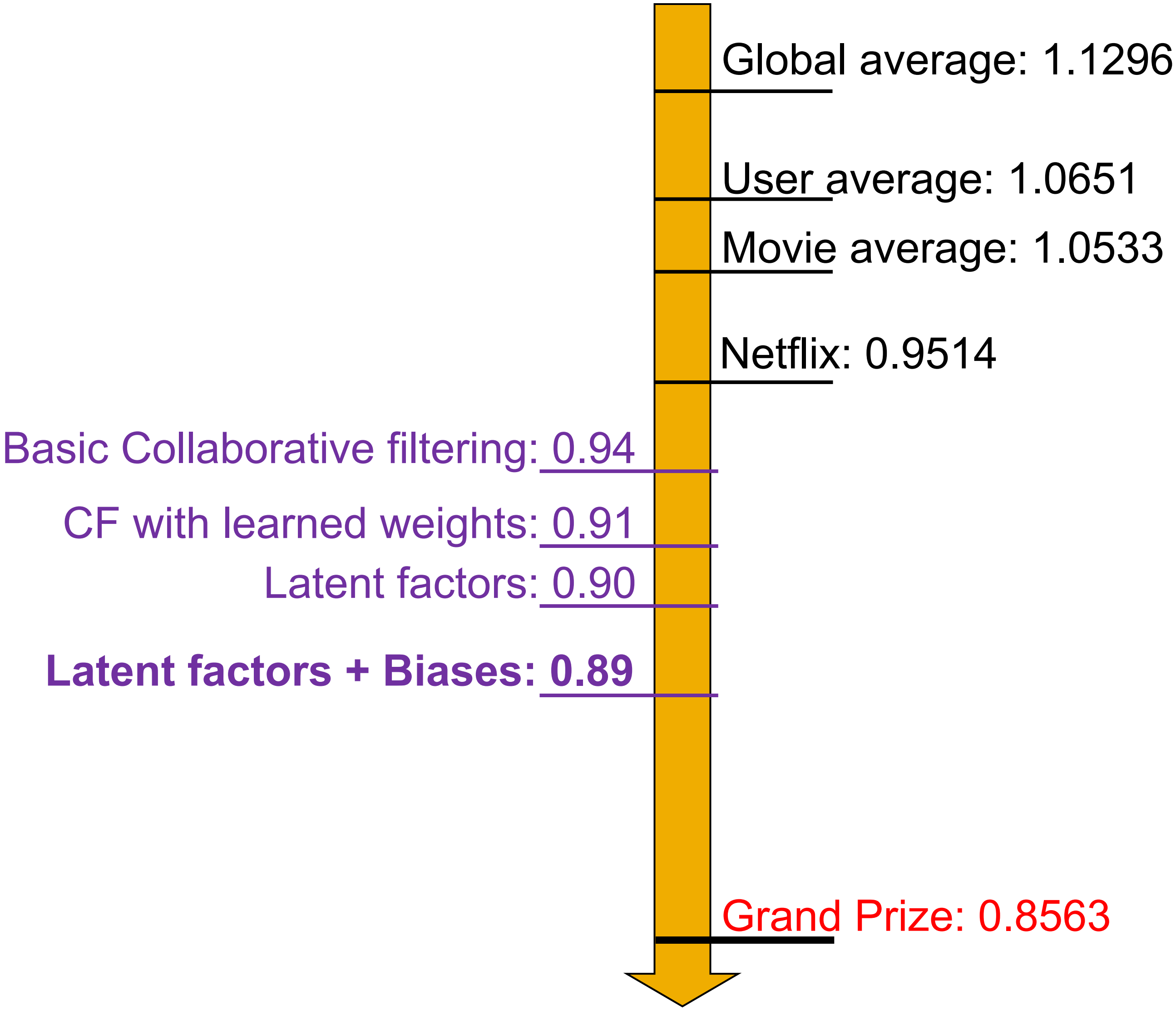
$$+\left(\lambda_1 \sum_i \|q_i\|^2 + \lambda_2 \sum_x \|p_x\|^2 + \lambda_3 \sum_x \|b_x\|^2 + \lambda_4 \sum_i \|b_i\|^2\right)$$

regularization

λ is selected via grid-search on a validation set

- **Stochastic gradient decent to find parameters**
  - **Note:** Both biases ***b*$_x$**, ***b*$_i$** as well as interactions ***q*$_i$**, ***p*$_x$** are treated as parameters (and we learn them)

Performance of Various Methods



Global average: 1.1296

User average: 1.0651

Movie average: 1.0533

Netflix: 0.9514

Basic Collaborative filtering: 0.94

CF with learned weights: 0.91

Latent factors: 0.90

Latent factors + Biases: 0.89

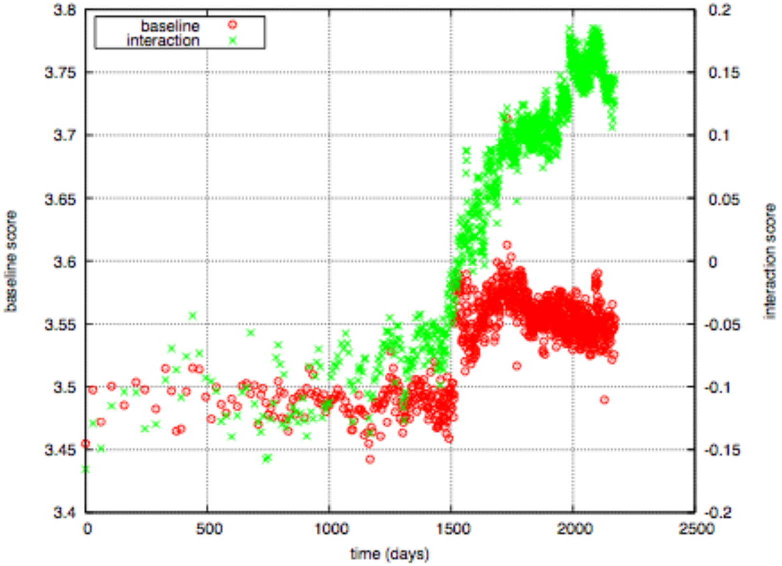
Grand Prize: 0.8563

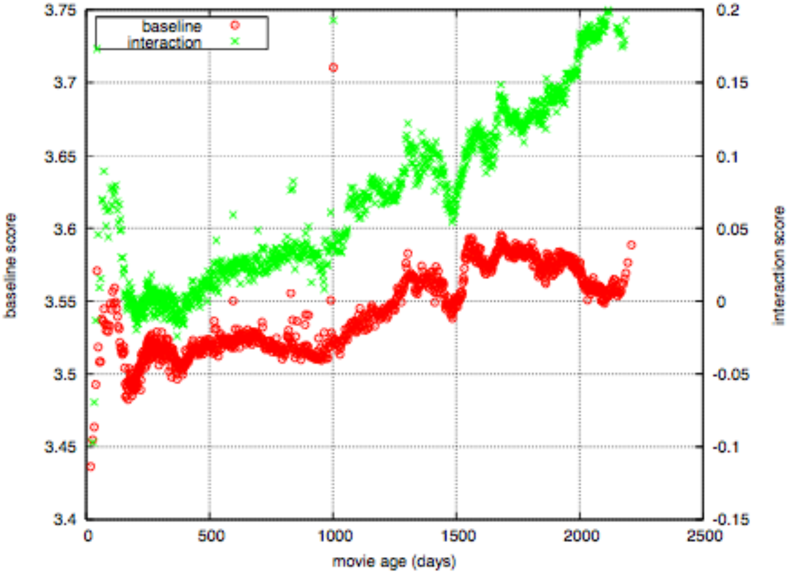
The Netflix Challenge: 2006-09

Temporal Biases Of Users

- **Sudden rise in the average movie rating** (early 2004)
  - Improvements in Netflix
  - GUI improvements
  - Meaning of rating changed
- **Movie age**
  - Users prefer new movies without any reasons
  - Older movies that are rated seem inherently better than newer ones

[Y. Koren, Collaborative filtering with temporal dynamics, KDD ’09]





Temporal Biases & Factors

- **Original model:**

  $r_{xi} = \mu + b_x + b_i + q_i \cdot p_x$

- **Add time dependence to biases:**

  $r_{xi} = \mu + b_x(t) + b_i(t) + q_i \cdot p_x$

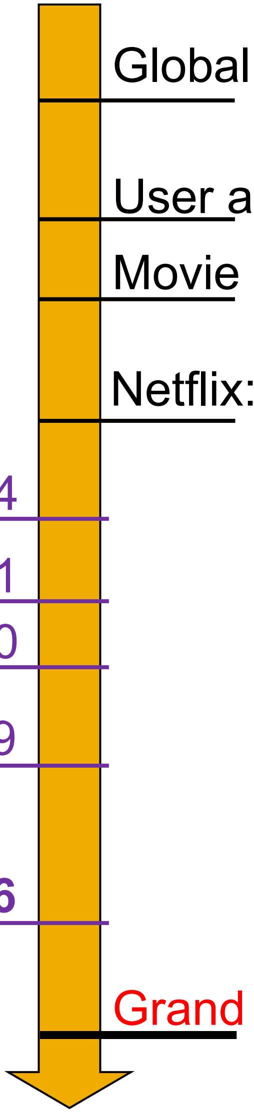
  - Make parameters b_x and b_i to depend on time
  - **(1)** Parameterize time-dependence by linear trends
    (2) Each bin corresponds to 10 consecutive weeks

    $$b_i(t) = b_i + b_{i,\mathrm{Bin}(t)}$$

- **Add temporal dependence to factors**
  - $p_x(t)$… user preference vector on day t

Y. Koren, Collaborative filtering with temporal dynamics, KDD '09

Performance of Various Methods



Global average: 1.1296

User average: 1.0651

Movie average: 1.0533

Netflix: 0.9514

Basic Collaborative filtering: 0.94

Collaborative filtering++: 0.91

Latent factors: 0.90

Latent factors+Biases: 0.89

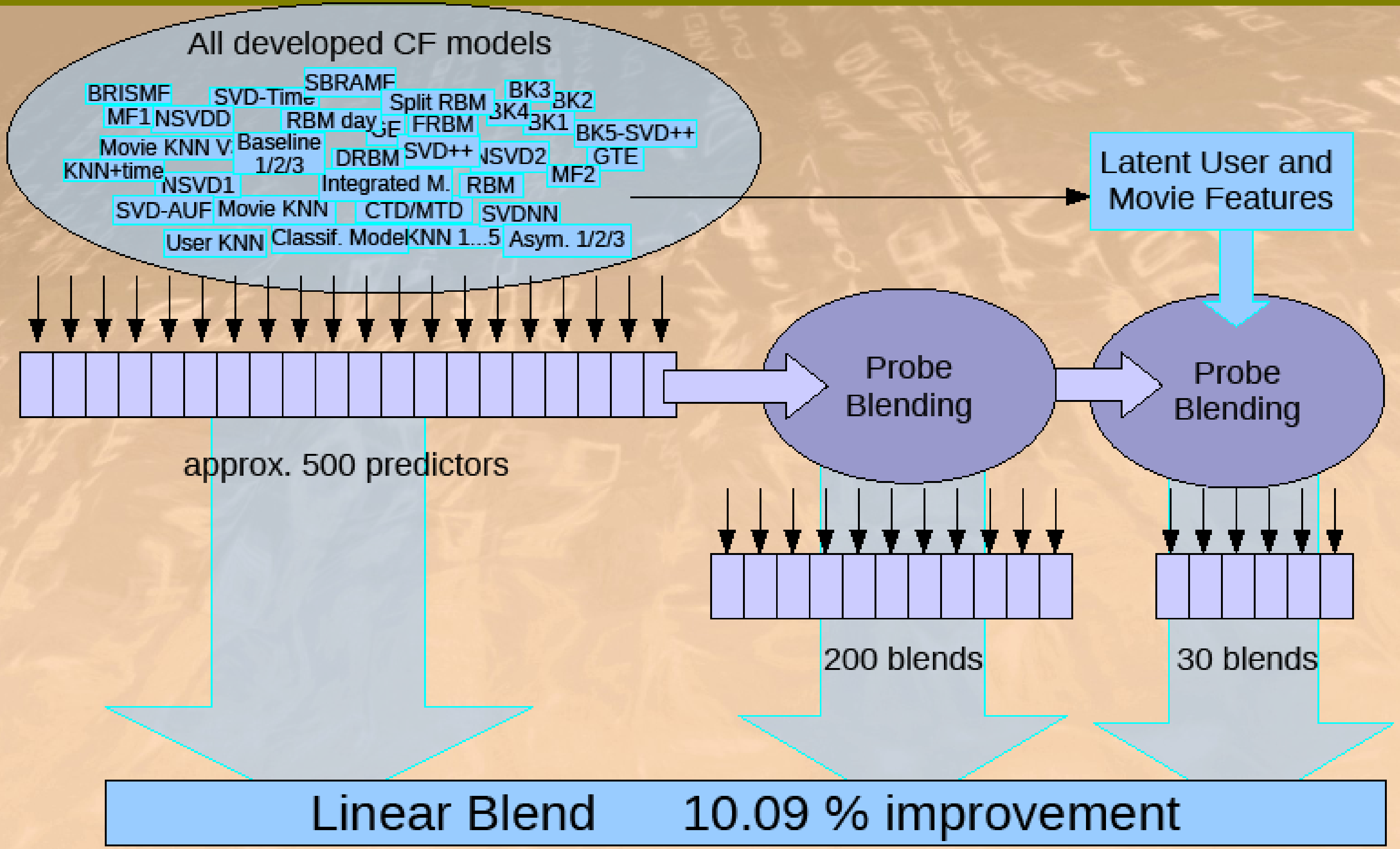
Latent factors+Biases+Time: 0.876

Grand Prize: 0.8563

Still no prize! ☹
Getting desperate.
Try a "kitchen sink" approach!

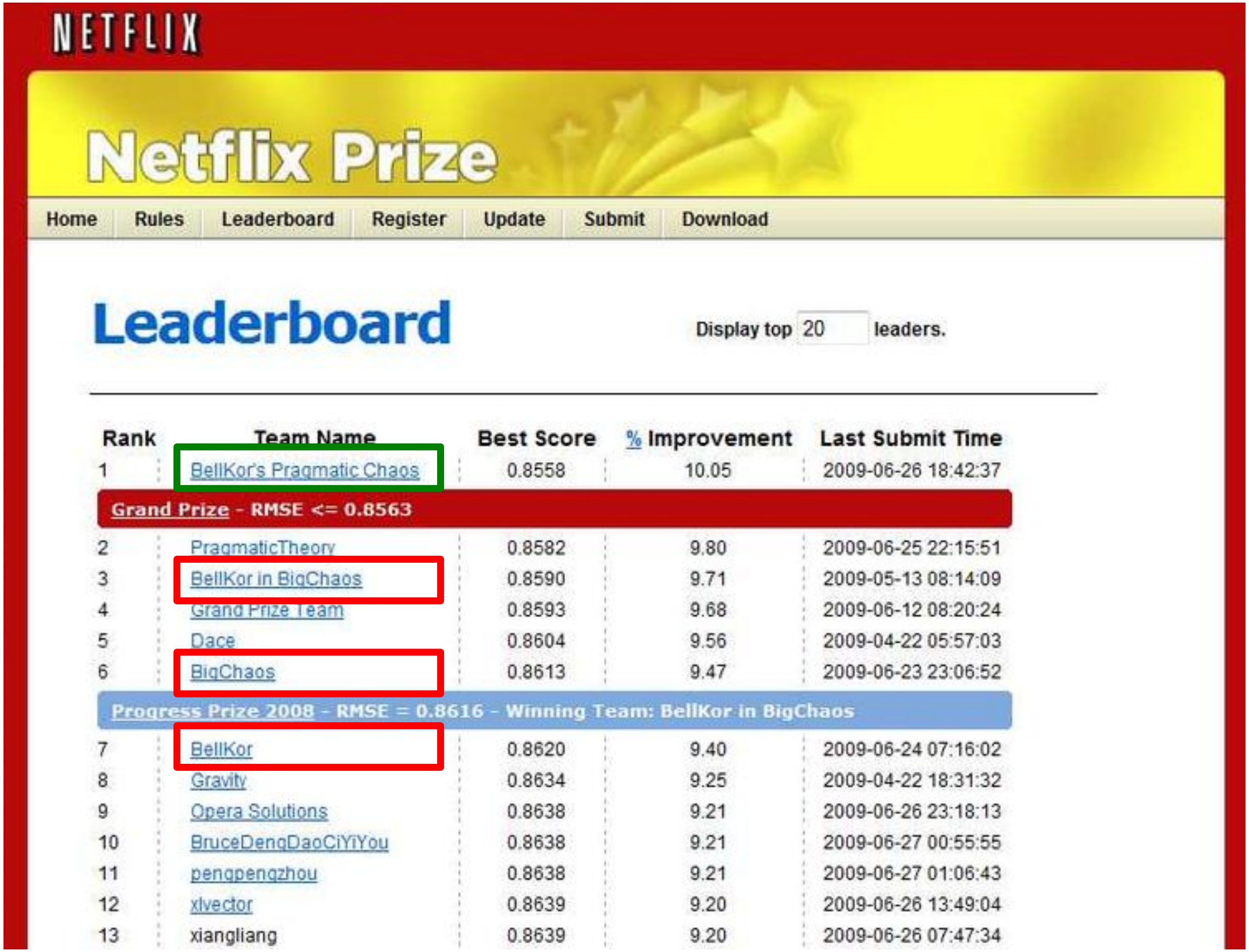
The big picture

Solution of BellKor's Pragmatic Chaos



Michael Jahrer / Andreas Töscher – Team BigChaos – September 21, 2009

Standing on June 26th 2009



Leaderboard

Display top 20 leaders.

Rank	Team Name	Best Score	% Improvement	Last Submit Time
1	BellKor's Pragmatic Chaos	0.8558	10.05	2009-06-26 18:42:37
Grand Prize - RMSE <= 0.8563				
2	PragmaticTheory	0.8582	9.80	2009-06-25 22:15:51
3	BellKor in BigChaos	0.8590	9.71	2009-05-13 08:14:09
4	Grand Prize Team	0.8593	9.68	2009-06-12 08:20:24
5	Dace	0.8604	9.56	2009-04-22 05:57:03
6	BigChaos	0.8613	9.47	2009-06-23 23:06:52
Progress Prize 2008 - RMSE = 0.8616 - Winning Team: BellKor in BigChaos				
7	BellKor	0.8620	9.40	2009-06-24 07:16:02
8	Gravity	0.8634	9.25	2009-04-22 18:31:32
9	Opera Solutions	0.8638	9.21	2009-06-26 23:18:13
10	BruceDengDaoCiYiYou	0.8638	9.21	2009-06-27 00:55:55
11	pengpengzhou	0.8638	9.21	2009-06-27 01:06:43
12	xlvector	0.8639	9.20	2009-06-26 13:49:04
13	xiangliang	0.8639	9.20	2009-06-26 07:47:34

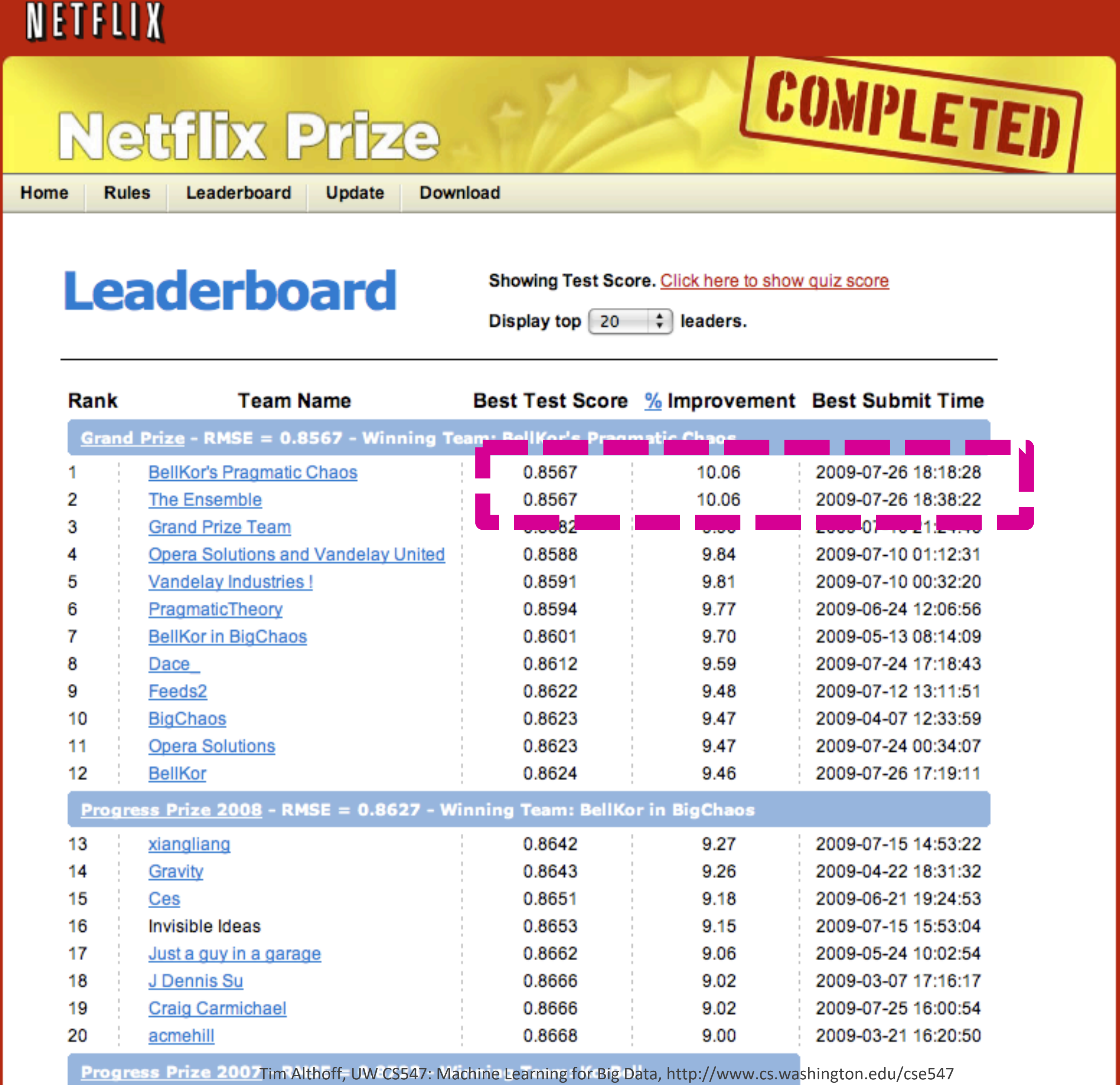
June 26th submission triggers 30-day "last call"

The Last 30 Days

- **Ensemble team formed**
  - Group of other teams on leaderboard forms a new team
  - Relies on combining their models
  - Quickly also get a qualifying score over 10%
- **BellKor**
  - Continue to get small improvements in their scores
  - Realize they are in direct competition with team **Ensemble**
- **Strategy**
  - Both teams carefully monitoring the leader board
  - Only sure way to check for improvement is to submit a set of predictions
    - This alerts the other team of your latest score

24 Hours from the Deadline

- **Submissions limited to 1 a day**
  - Only 1 final submission could be made in the last 24h
- **24 hours before deadline…**
  - **BellKor** team member in Austria notices (by chance) that **Ensemble** posts a score that is slightly better than BellKor's
- **Frantic last 24 hours for both teams**
  - Much computer time on final optimization
  - Carefully calibrated to end about **an hour before deadline**
- **Final submissions**
  - **BellKor** submits a little early (on purpose), 40 mins before deadline
  - **Ensemble** submits their final entry 20 mins later
  - **….and everyone waits….**



Leaderboard

Showing Test Score. Click here to show quiz score

Display top 20 leaders.

Rank	Team Name	Best Test Score	% Improvement	Best Submit Time
Grand Prize - RMSE = 0.8567 - Winning Team: BellKor's Pragmatic Chaos				
1	BellKor's Pragmatic Chaos	0.8567	10.06	2009-07-26 18:18:28
2	The Ensemble	0.8567	10.06	2009-07-26 18:38:22
3	Grand Prize Team	0.8582	9.90	2009-07-10 21:24:40
4	Opera Solutions and Vandelay United	0.8588	9.84	2009-07-10 01:12:31
5	Vandelay Industries !	0.8591	9.81	2009-07-10 00:32:20
6	PragmaticTheory	0.8594	9.77	2009-06-24 12:06:56
7	BellKor in BigChaos	0.8601	9.70	2009-05-13 08:14:09
8	Dace_	0.8612	9.59	2009-07-24 17:18:43
9	Feeds2	0.8622	9.48	2009-07-12 13:11:51
10	BigChaos	0.8623	9.47	2009-04-07 12:33:59
11	Opera Solutions	0.8623	9.47	2009-07-24 00:34:07
12	BellKor	0.8624	9.46	2009-07-26 17:19:11
Progress Prize 2008 - RMSE = 0.8627 - Winning Team: BellKor in BigChaos				
13	xiangliang	0.8642	9.27	2009-07-15 14:53:22
14	Gravity	0.8643	9.26	2009-04-22 18:31:32
15	Ces	0.8651	9.18	2009-06-21 19:24:53
16	Invisible Ideas	0.8653	9.15	2009-07-15 15:53:04
17	Just a guy in a garage	0.8662	9.06	2009-05-24 10:02:54
18	J Dennis Su	0.8666	9.02	2009-03-07 17:16:17
19	Craig Carmichael	0.8666	9.02	2009-07-25 16:00:54
20	acmehill	0.8668	9.00	2009-03-21 16:20:50
Progress Prize 2007				

Million $ Awarded Sept 21st 2009

What's the moral of the story?

Submit early! ☺

Acknowledgments

- Some slides and plots borrowed from Yehuda Koren, Robert Bell and Padhraic Smyth, Jure Leskovec
- **Further reading:**
  - Y. Koren, Collaborative filtering with temporal dynamics, KDD '09
- https://web.archive.org/web/20141130213501/http://www2.research.att.com/~volinsky/netflix/bpc.html
- https://web.archive.org/web/20141227110702/http://www.the-ensemble.com/