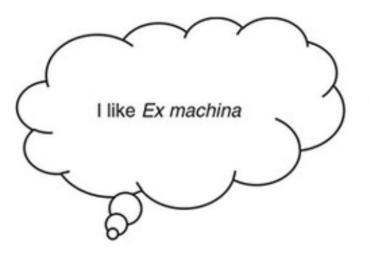


What about metadata you know about content and the user? Is a

recommender good if it doesn't take those things into account?

• Me: I just saw Ex Machina (okay, still haven't watched it but I look forward to it). • *Imaginary interested person:* Really, was it good? • *Me:* Yeah, there were some very interesting subjects (imagining that I watched it). • *Imaginary interested person:* All right, so you like robot people. • *Me:* Well, yes (feeling like I shouldn't say yes). • *Imaginary interested person:* Technology that goes bad. Then you must like Terminator. • *Me:* Yes (relieved).

"More Like These" Recommendations



Look up categories for Ex Machina

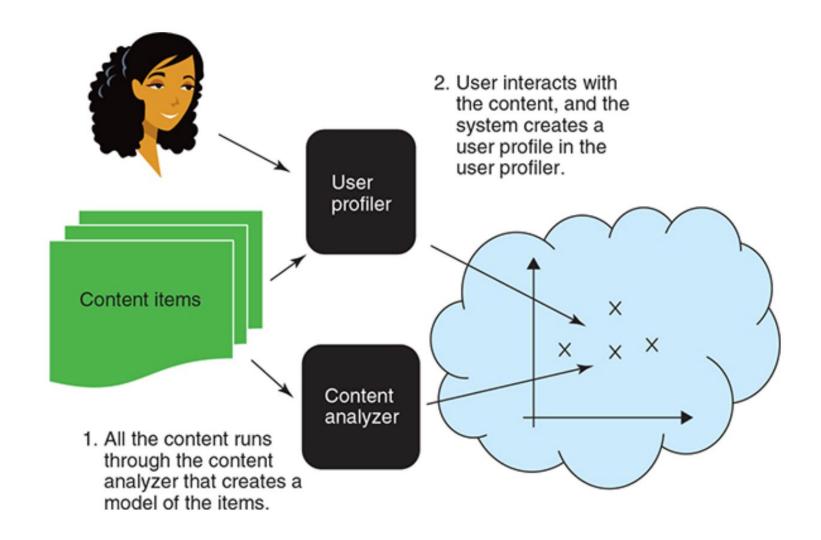
- 1. Action
- 2. Robots that go insane
- 3. Sci-fi

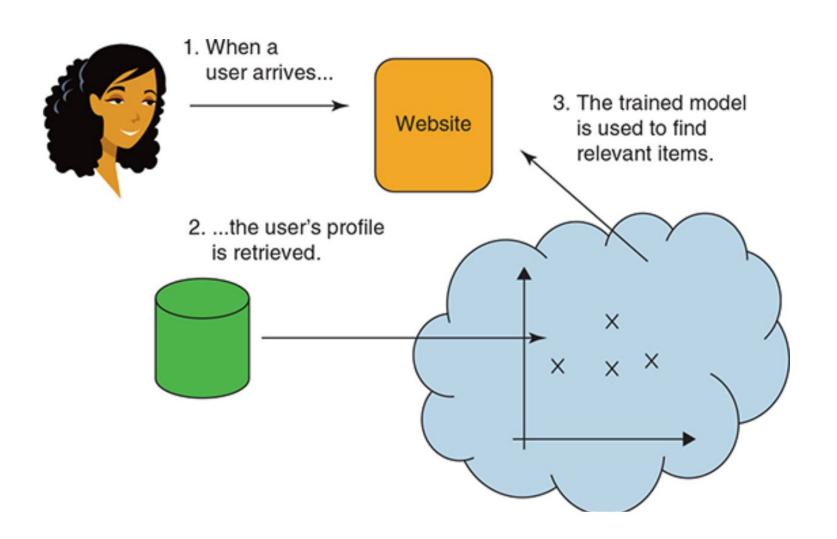
Recommendations

Terminator *** Star Wars ** Die Hard * Order by relevance

- Star Wars (1,3)
- Terminator (1,2,3)
- Die Hard (1)

Look up movies in these categories





Three things needed for Implementation

- Content analyzer
- User profiler It can be a simple list of items consumed by the user
- Item retriever Retrieves
 relevant items by comparing
 the user profiles to the content
 profiles

Content Analyzer

Metadata of the content is used

Extract features from the metadata

Extracting features from descriptions

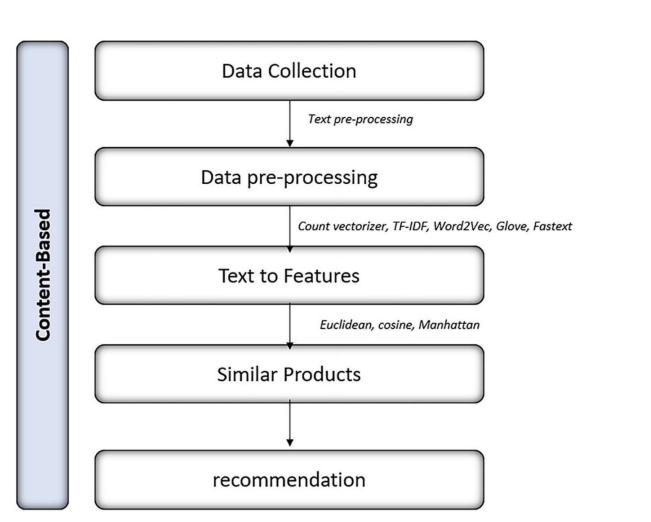
Algorithms like TF-IDF and LDA or NLP can be used to extract features from text

User Profile

- Create a user profile that encompasses all the items or content the user likes
- Iterate through each item in the user list and find similar products
- LDA, TF-IDF or NLP techniques can be used to create user profiles

Item Retriever

- Calculate the similarity between user profile and the item
- Retrieve similar items
- Use business rules to filter and order
- Serve recommendations



Pros

- New items are easy to add. Create the item feature vector, and you're set to go.
- You don't require much traffic. Because you can find similarity based on content descriptions, you can start recommending things from the first visit or rating.
- It recommends across popularity; content-based recommenders don't care which content is popular right now if it finds that a film nobody ever watched is as likely to be recommended as one that everybody watched.

Cons

- Conflates liking with importance. If you like science fiction films with Harrison Ford, the system will also give you films with Harrison Ford that aren't science fiction.
- No serendipity; it's specialized.
- Limited understanding of content. It might be hard to include all features that mark the aspects that make content favorable to a user, which means that the system can easily misunderstand what the user likes.