Logic and probabilities for recommender systems

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- Which probabilities we need?
- Simple layered semantics
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Recommender systems?

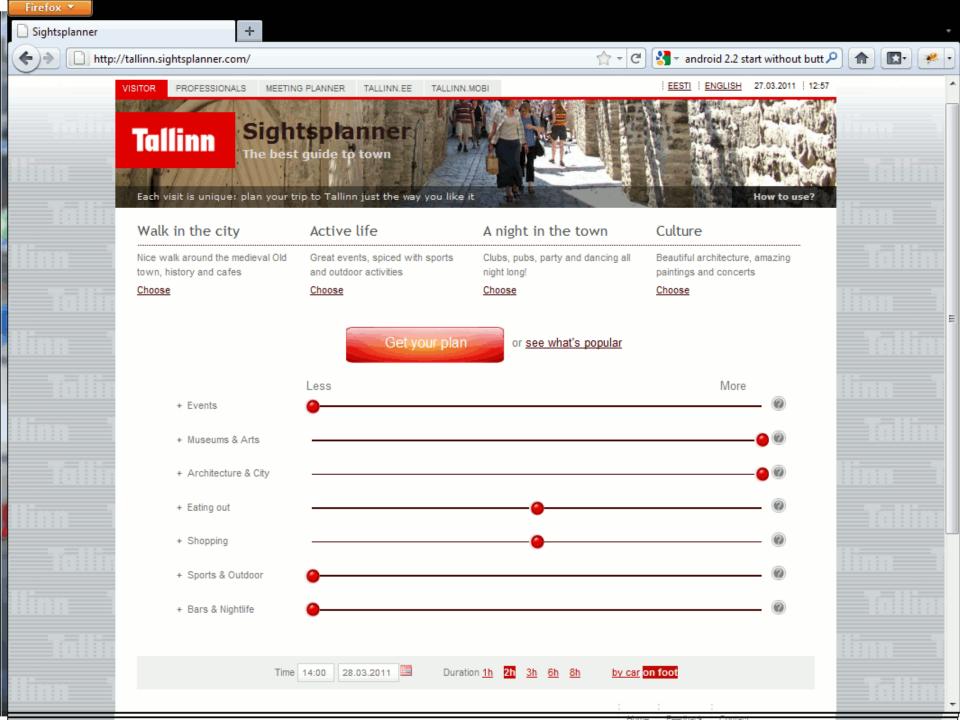
- Several historical "expert systems" were recommender systems (medicine etc)
- Google is a popularity-focused recommender
- Social network systems are recommender systems: recommend news items and possible friends and topics
- The wealth of data available online

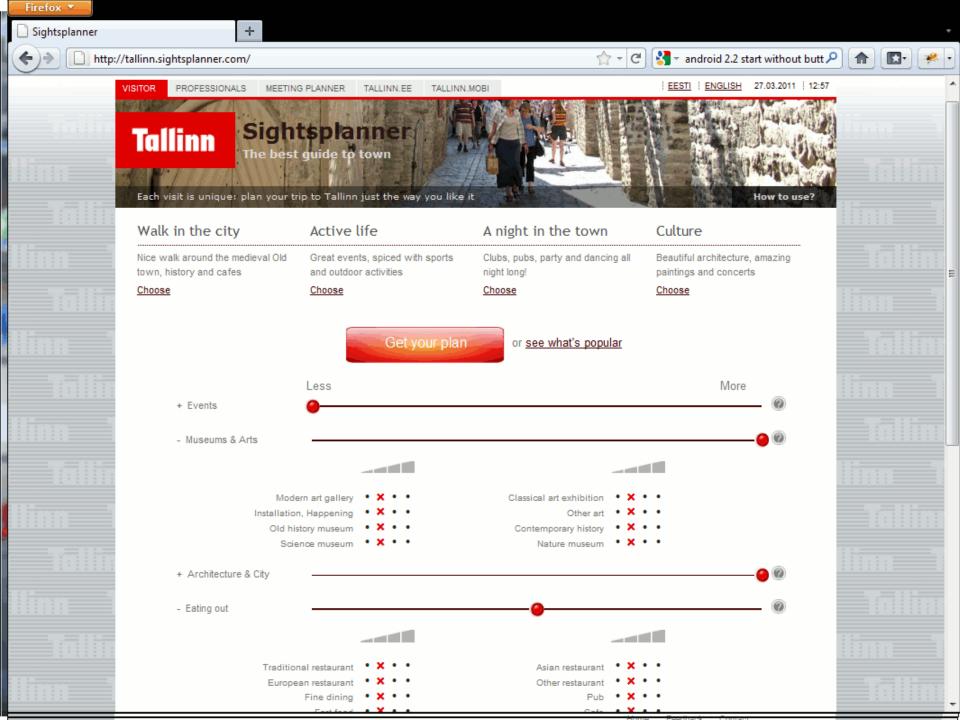
Two main recommender types

- Collaborative filtering
- Rule-based, also called content-based

Our tourism recommender project

- http://www.sightsplanner.com
- http://www.sightsmap.com





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Sightsplanner		+		•
(http://tallinn.sightspla	nner.com/maps/show	🚖 ▾ 🕑 🛂 ▾ Google	۹ 😭 🖉
		Time 14:00 29.03.2011 Duration <u>1h</u> <u>2h</u> <u>3h</u> <u>6h</u>	8h by car <mark>on foot</mark>	
		1. Estonian History Museum - Great Guild Hall Read Museums and Arts Architecture and City Old history museum Medieval architectur In the course of time, the Great Guild Hall has played an important role in the permanent exhibition of the History Museum located in the building introduces	life of the city. The	Arrive 14:05 Stay <u>45</u> minutes <u>Remove from selection</u>
		Walk 5 minutes		
		2. Katariina käik (St Catherine's Passage) Read more L Landmark Architecture and City Medieval architecture Vene and Müürivahe Streets are connected by Katariina käik. You can see th Catherine's Church in its northern end The southern part of the passage is lin	ne remaining parts of St	Arrive 14:55 Stay <u>20</u> minutes <u>Remove from selection</u>
		Walk 5 minutes		



3. Olde	Hansa	Read more	Locate on map
Eating out	Traditional	restaurant	

Olde Hansa Restaurant

See more

Arrive 15:20

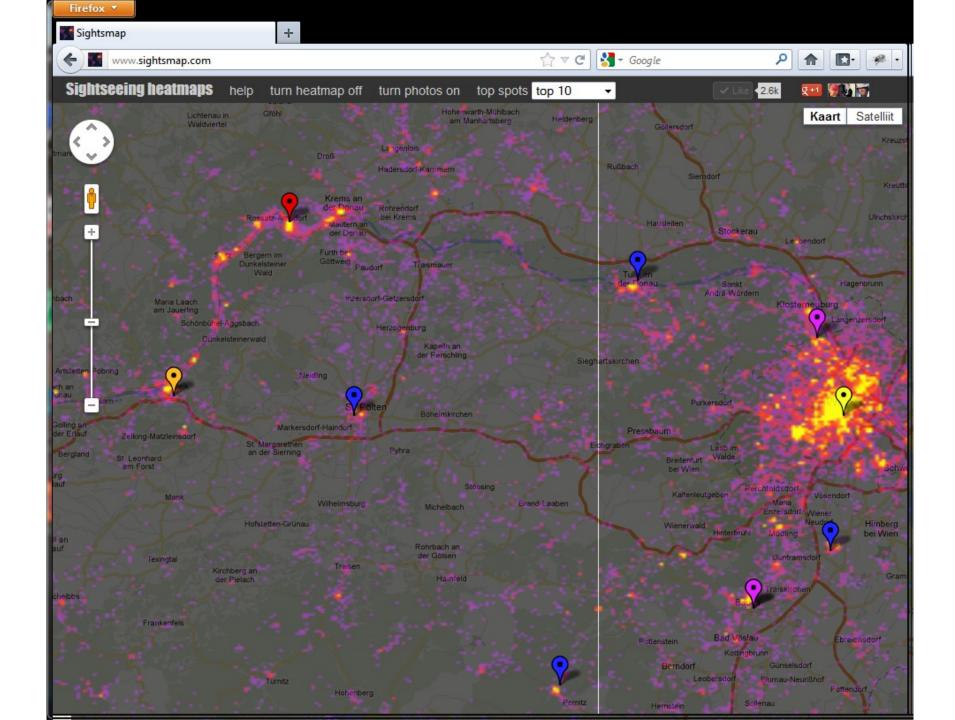
Stay 60

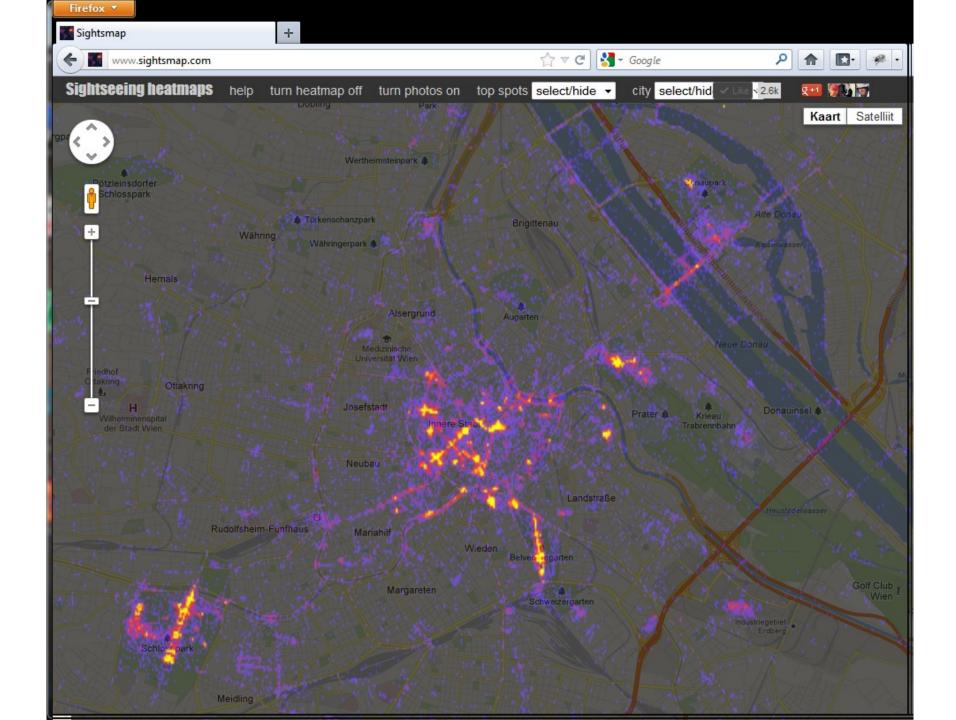
minutes Remove from selection

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Walk 10 minutes

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ARCON AL	Tallinn Sightsplanner The wat is and a set of the Television of th		
	The literary below is based on your category preferences, start time, duration and means of transport. This is matched with the information about sights: their types, opening times, location, typical visit time and popularity of the sight.		
	To see more information for an object, clok the "Read more" or "Locale on mag" ink. The mag with all the suggested objects is below the linerary and the the predicted transit time is shown between the objects.		
	You can remove suggestions by clicking the "Remove from selection" link. You can set the time at each object by clicking the number of minutes next to each object. If you have chargest the stay time on objects or nervoved some objects from the timenay, click the "Suggest more" button to get a fresh timenay with the new suggestions.		
10.00	Suggest more or characterization or an ubails conduc		
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	4. Town Hall Square <u>East new Laters on man</u> Level: Letters Cly Nated extension Troughout the extrusion, the Town Hall Square has been used as a market square and Troughout the extrusion, the Town Hall Square has been used or tracing even before the Town <u>Bernove from selection</u> Hall was built. C		
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Input 1

• User interests:

likes(john,nightlife,0.6) likes(john,sports,0.8) likes(john,music,0.7) likes(john,heavymetal,0.9) dislikes(john,classicalmusic,0.9)

Input 2

• Object properties:

type(omalley,bar,0.9)
activity(omalley,footballwatching,0.7)
popularity(omalley,1000)

type(crown,restaurant,1.0)
activity(crown,heavymetal,0.8)
popularity(crown,1500)
opentime(crown,12.00,0.9)

Input 3

• Knowledge about the world:

type(X,church,M) -> type(X,architecture,M*0.9)
type(X,bar,M) -> type(X,drinkingplace,M)
type(X,restaurant,M) -> type(X,drinkingplace,M*0.7)
activity(X,footballwatching,M) -> activity(X,sports,M)

```
type(X,fastfood,M) -> visitminutes(X,20,0.8*M)
type(X,bar,M) & M>0.75 -> openat12(X,0.85)
```

```
description(X,S) &
contains_str(S ,"paintings") &
contains_str(S ,"gallery") ->
type(X,artcollection,0.8)
```

Output

 Recommendations: numerical ranks for all tourism objects:

rank(john,omalley,0.6) rank(john,crown,0.5)

Reasoning tasks

- Object identities: are two objects A and B obtained from different sources actually equal?
- Object types from content: using title, abstract, source etc, calculate wheather the object is a city, a castle, a church, medieval, modern, a drama play, a classical music concert, a rock concert, ...
- Generalised object types: if we know that an object is a bar (with some confidence X), then it is also a nightlife spot (with some confidence Y)
- Additional properties like time of visit,

Probabilities?

There is a large number of probabilityoriented theories and several reasoning systems, yet no "mainstream" probabilistic rule-based derivation algorithms exist

Fuzzy logic, probabilistic logic, Bayes networks,

Probabilistic datalog, probabilistic prolog, ...

Mycin, Emycin, Cadiag-2, ...

Goal

Formulate a practical, correct and complete way to use probabilities in rules for the (tourism) recommender context, using object logic.

Metalogic:

0.9: type(X,church) -> type(X,architecture)
0.8: type(X,fastfood) -> visitminutes(X,20)

Object logic:

type(X,church,M) ->
type(X,architecture,M*0.9)
type(X factfood M) >

Which kinds of probabilities?

Non-strict sets a la "blue", "large", " Fuzzy logic : $p(A \vee B) = max(p(A),p(B))$

0.95: type(X,church) ->
type(X,architecture)
 0.7: type(X,theatre) ->
type(X,architecture)

Incomplete knowledge a la "not sure that" ...

Probabilistic: $p(A \vee B) = p(A)+p(B) - (p(A)) + p(B)$

Object logic layers of interpretation

Pred(t): Pred(t) holds. Pred(t) holds with a fuzzy Pred(t,m): measure at least m. Pred(t,m,c): With confidence (probability) at least c, Pred(t) holds with at least a fuzzy measure m. Pred(t,m,c,d): The fact "with confidence (probability) at least c, Pred(t) holds with at least a fuzzy measure m, holds and depends

Examples

bar(malloy,0.9,1): we are certain that malloy is bar with a fuzzy measure at least 0.9

bar(crown,0.9,0.8): we are 0.8 confident that crown is a bar with a fuzzy measure at least 0.9

Rule examples

```
bar(X,M,C) & M>L -> openat12(X,1,C*0.8):
```

when we have confidence C in that X is a bar with a measure M at least L, we are C*0.8 confident that it is open at 12 with a measure 1.

```
optionally
bar(X,M,C) -> openat12(X,1,M*C*0.8):
```

example of a sure rule:

Fuzzy part is easy

Use your own preferred function f and limits for fuzzy derivation

 $Pred(X,M1) \& Pred(X,M2) \rightarrow Pred(X, f(M1,M2))$

 $Pred(X,M) \& M > L \rightarrow Pred(X, f(M))$

Standard derivation rules in resolution hold, nothing is added.

We can enhace subsumption, provided f is monotonic:

Pred(X,M1) subsumes Pred(Y,M2) iff Y=Xs and

Probabilistic part requires tracking

Recall P(t,M,C,D): C is the probability and D is the set of facts on which the atom depends upon.

Always use rules of form

P(....,D1) & ... & P(...,Dn) & A1 & & An -> P(....,union(D1,...,Dn))

where P atoms do contain probabilities and A1 ... An do not contain probabilities

Multiplying probabilities

Generally the rules should have a form

P1(t1,M1,C1,D1) & ... & Pn(tn,Mn,Cn,Dn) -> P(t,M,f(M1,...,M2),g(C1,...,Cn,D1,...,Dn),union(D1,..., Dn))

- In simple cases g(C1,...,Cn,D1,...,Dn) = C1*...*Cn
- However, if intersection(D1,...,Dn) is not empty, Ci-s corresponding to Di-s with multiple occurrences should be used only once

Cumulating evidence

Use evidence cumulating rule schema:

Pred(X,M1,C1,D1) & Pred(X,M2,C2,D2) &
Empty(Intersection(D1,D2))
->
Pred(X,min(M1,M2),(C1+C2)(C1*C2),union(D1,D2))

Cumulating evidence

Example: independent facts

a) bar(X,M,C,D) & M>0.75 -> openat12(X,1,C*0.8,D)
b) intitle(X,"allnight",M,C,D) & M>0.75 -> openat12(X,1,C*0.9,D)
c) bar(malloy,1,1,{c}).
d) intitle(malloy,"allnight",1,1,{d}).

a,c: e) openat12(malloy,1,0.8,{c}) b,d: f) openat12(malloy,1,0.9,{d})

giving for our case (0.8+0.9=1.7, 0.8*0.9=0.72, 1.7-0.72=0.98) openat12(malloy,1,0.98,{c,d})

Cumulating evidence

Example: dependent facts
f) activity(X,heavymetal,1,1,D) ->
activity(X,music,1,1,D).
g) activity(X,Y,M1,C1,D1) & likes(U,Y,M2,C2,D2) ->

fits(U,X,1,M1*M2*C1*C2,union(D1,D2))

- a) likes(john,music,1,0.6,{a})
- b) likes(john,heavymetal,1,0.8,{b})
- c) activity(crown,heavymetal,1,1,{c}).

c,f: h) activity(crown,music,1,1,{e}).
g,a,h(cf): i) fits(john,crown,1,0.6,{a,c})
g,b,c: j) fits(john,crown,1,0.8,{b,c})

Ranking calculation in metalogic

- Derive all open-at-time facts.
- Derive all independent addrank facts, using:

Popularity(X,P) -> addrank(X,pf(P))

Likes(X,Y,M1) & assoc(Z,Y,M2,C,D) -> addrank(X,Z,f(M1,M2,C),D) Dislikes(X,Y,M1) & assoc(Z,Y,M2,C,D) -> addrank(X,Z,nf(M1,M2,C),D)

- Sum all maximal pos/neg addrank numbers for objects.
- Filter out objects which are open at time.

Summary 1

Represent facts as P(t,M,C,D) where: M- fuzzy measure of P(t) holding C – confidence as probability of at least P(t,M) holding D – set of facts on which P(t,M,C) depends

Represent rules as P1(t1,M1,C1,D1) & ... & Pn(tn,Mn,Cn,Dn) & M1>L1 & ... & Mn>Ln & A1 & Am ->

P(t,M,f(M1,...,M2),g(C1,...,Cn,D1,...,Dn),union(

Summary 2

Add evidence cumulating rule

```
Pred(X,M1,C1,D1) & Pred(X,M2,C2,D2) &
Empty(Intersection(D1,D2))
->
Pred(X,min(M1,M2),(C1+C2)-
(C1*C2),union(D1,D2))
```

Add extended subsumption

```
Pred(X,M1,C1,D1) subsumes
Pred(Y,M2,C2,D2)
iff Y=Xs & M1>=M2 & C1>=C2 &
D1 is a subset of D2
```