# Leveraging Publication Metadata and Social Data into FolkRank for Scientific Publication Recommendation

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Leveraging Publication Metadata

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## Publication Overload





- # papers doubles every 10 years
- # journals doubles every 15 years
- → information overload

typical approach: scientific article recommender e.g., in collaborative tagging systems



### Datasets and Experiments

- Datasets
- Experiments

### Recommendation Results

- Including New Dimensions
- Modifying the Preference Vector

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#### Folksonomy

A *folksonomy* is a quadruple  $\mathbb{F} := (U, T, R, Y)$ , where U, T, and R are finite sets, whose elements are called *users*, *tags* and *resources*, resp., and Y is a ternary relation between them, i.e.,  $Y \subseteq U \times T \times R$ , whose elements are called *tag assignments*.



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# BibSonomy



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# BibSonomy





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# FolkRank

### FolkRank

 $\mathbb{F} = (U, T, R, Y) \rightarrow \text{undirected graph } G_{\mathbb{F}} = (U \cup T \cup R, E)$  $(u, t, r) \in Y \rightarrow \{u, t\}, \{u, r\}, \{t, r\} \in E$ 

Adapted PageRank (APR)  $\vec{w}^d$  :  $\vec{w}^d_{i+1} \leftarrow dA^T \vec{w}^d_i + (1-d)\vec{p}$ FolkRank :  $\vec{w}^d - \vec{w}^1$ 

A = the row-stochastic adjacency matrix of  $G_{\mathbb{F}}$ 

 $\vec{p}$  = preference vector

 $d \in [0,1]$  = parameter for the influence of  $\vec{p}$ 

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#### Adding new Dimensions to the Graph

- $\mathbb{F} + M := (\textit{U},\textit{T},\textit{R},\textit{M},\textit{Y}')$  extends the folksonomy  $\mathbb{F}$  where
  - Y' is a relation  $Y' \subseteq U \times T \times R \times M$  and
  - each triple of Y is extended with those elements of M that one of the elements of the triple is associated with.

### Modifications to the Preference Vector

Select certain users, resources or tags and assign them some weight in  $\vec{p}$ .



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Publication posts of BibSonomy<sup>1</sup>

 $D_{08}$  challenge dataset from 2008

 $D_{12}$  recent dataset from 2012

 $D_R$  each publication in  $\geq 2$  posts

 $D_{UR}$  each publications in  $\geq$  2 posts, each user  $\geq$  20 posts

dataset	users	publications
D <sub>12,R</sub>	2,886	29,921
D <sub>12,UR</sub>	541	25,072
D <sub>08,R</sub>	729	13,001
D <sub>08,UR</sub>	150	11,689



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### Most Popular

- global ranking
- suggesting the most often bookmarked publications to a user

## User-Based Collaborative Filtering

- users are represented as vectors in
  - the tag vector space  $\rightarrow CF_T$
  - or the resource vector space  $\rightarrow CF_R$
- using a similarity function, one determines a set of similar users and recommends publications that are popular among them



# Experiment: Who has the publications to recommend?

How many similar users does it take, to find the 10 left-out resources? – The average coverage of the withheld resources in differently sized neighborhoods of similar users:



 $\rightarrow$  Winner: Cosine similarity in the resource vector space



### 2 Datasets and Experiments

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MAP scores	D <sub>12,R</sub>	D <sub>08,R</sub>	D <sub>12,UR</sub>	$D_{08,UR}$
$CF_R \ k = 10$	0.109	0.141	0.120	0.152
FolkRank	0.090	0.118	0.099	0.129
adapted PageRank (APR)	0.066	0.058	0.070	0.062
$CF_T k = 4$	0.062	0.081	0.060	0.088
most popular	0.006	0.013	0.007	0.013

$$\mathsf{CF}_R > \mathit{FolkRank} > \begin{cases} \mathit{APR} \\ \mathit{CF}_T \end{cases} > \mathsf{most popular}$$



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(plain) FolkRank	0.090	0.118	0.099	0.129
$\mathbb{F}+first$ authors	0.089	0.113	0.102	0.126
$\mathbb{F}+last$ authors	0.086	0.108	0.097	0.120
$\mathbb{F}+all \ authors$	0.085	0.103	0.096	0.115
$\mathbb{F} + group$	0.085	0.117	0.093	0.128



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first authors > last authors > all authors



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comparable to plain FolkRank



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 $\mathbb{F}$  + posting year, publication year, tag clusters, venues,  $\ldots$ 

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# Exploiting Similar Users

**Motivation**: Good results of  $CF_R$ .

For user *u* select the *k* most similar users, insert their similarity value to *u* into  $\vec{p}$ .



All scenarios profit from the *inclusion of* at least very small *user neighborhoods*.



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For user u select the k most similar users, insert their similarity value to u into  $\vec{p}$ .



- *Best results*: only the single most similar user gets additional preference
- APR profits even more from the inclusion of similar users, also for larger neighborhoods
- Using the *Euclidean distance decreases* MAP.

All scenarios profit from the *inclusion of* at least very small *user neighborhoods*.



## Exploiting Recent Resources

**Motivation**: User's interests vary during the use of the system. For user *u* select the *k* most recently posted resources, assign the same weight to them in  $\vec{p}$ .



*Comparable* to the scores of  $CF_R$ .



## Exploiting Recent Resources

**Motivation**: User's interests vary during the use of the system. For user *u* select the *k* most recently posted resources, assign the same weight to them in  $\vec{p}$ .



*Comparable* to the scores of  $CF_R$ .

- Significantly exceeds FolkRank (for ≥ 3 resources on all datasets).
- Highest MAP scores for different number of recent resources.
- Constant MAP for larger numbers of recent resources.



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- Cosine similarity is the measure of choice (CF<sub>R</sub> or  $\vec{p}$  in FolkRank).
- Generally FolkRank below  $CF_R$  but better than  $CF_T$ .
- Using resources seems to be more beneficial than using tags.
- Authors or groups as additional dimension → scores comparable to plain FolkRank.
- Small user neighborhoods can improve FolkRank recommendations.
- Recency of a post is a valuable indicator for the current interests of a user (best FolkRank results).

- Repeat the more successful experiments on further datasets.
- Investigate whether certain types of users can benefit more from the inclusion of certain data than others.
- Truly capture a recommender's performance: Online-Evaluation in BibSonomy
- Use different versions of FolkRank as candidates for hybrid-recommenders.



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http://www.kde.cs.uni-kassel.de/bibsonomy/dumps/

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#### Thank you for your attention!

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