

# A Review of Deep Learning-Based Movie Recommendation Systems

[Group#22][Project#4]

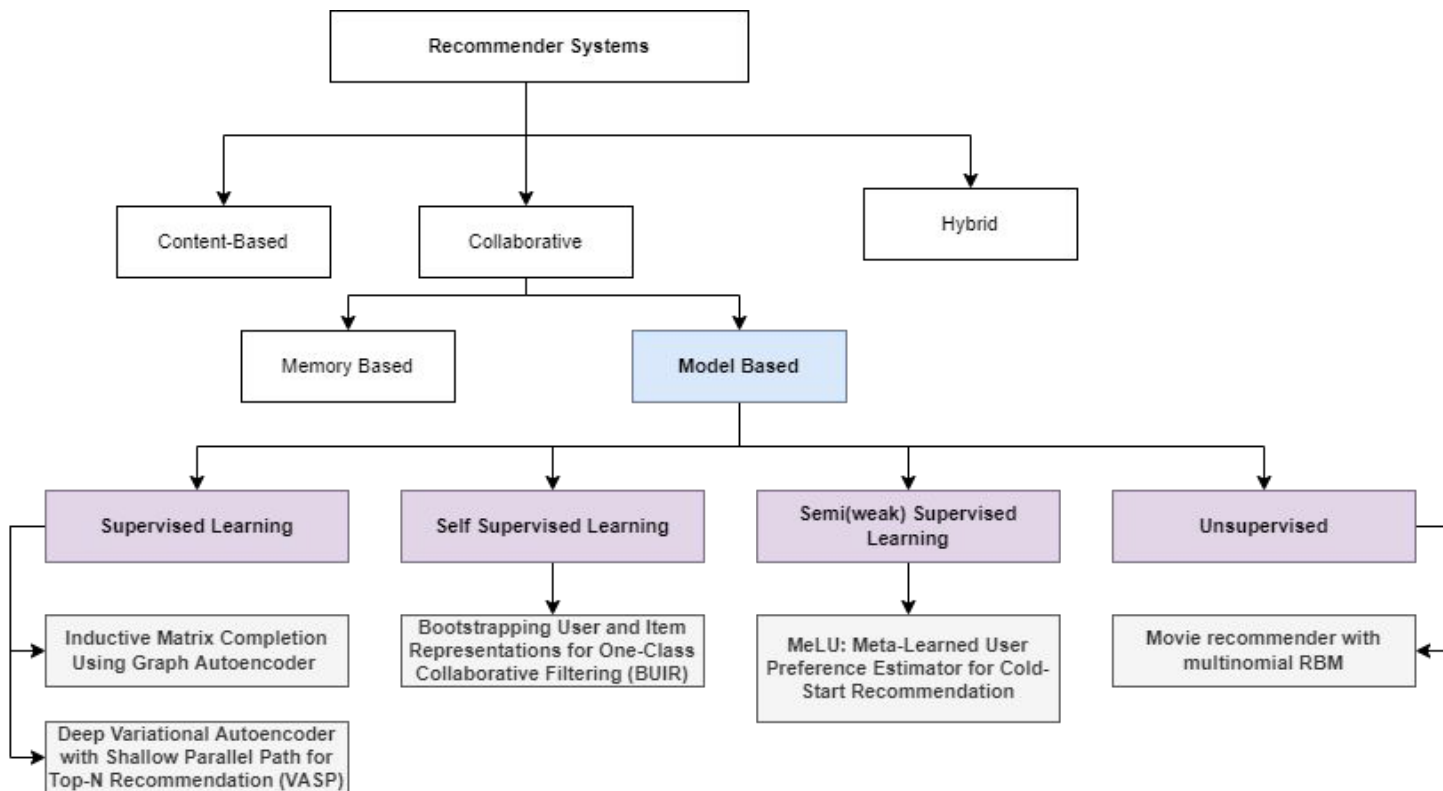
Chinmay Bhale, Truxten Cook, Kritshekhar Jha,  
Kumarage Tharindu Kumarage, Kyle Otstot, Paras Sheth

# Problem Definition

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- Recommender systems have proven to be a successful method of reducing information overload in light of the increasing volume of online information.
- In recent years, research on recommender systems and information retrieval has shown that deep learning has a wide-ranging impact. However, they still have issues when working with extremely sparse data or other problems like cold start.
- The purpose of this review paper is to provide a comprehensive and systematic analysis of current research on recommender systems based on deep learning.
- We will provide a detailed taxonomy along with summaries for state-of-the-art algorithms.
- We also plan to provide a perspective on the future trends and research challenges of deep learning in recommender systems.

# SOTA Taxonomy



# Dataset

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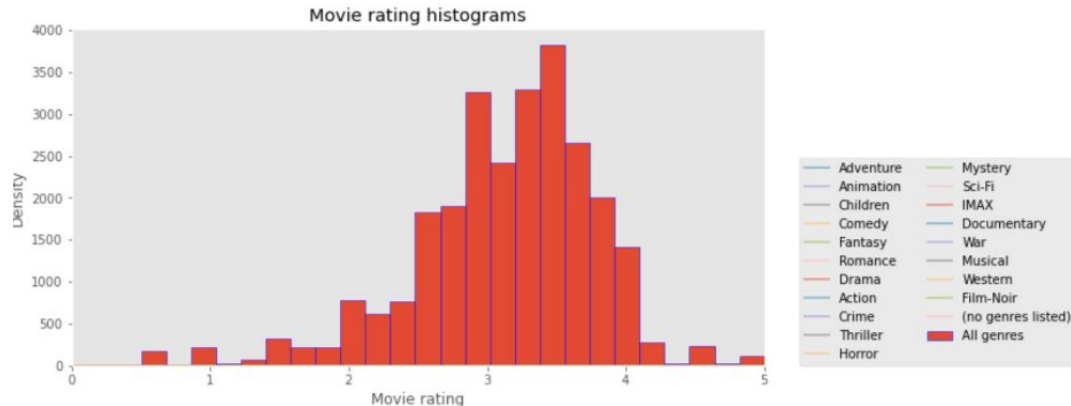
## MovieLens

### 1. 1M:

- 1 million rankings, in the range of 0.5 to 5.0, over ~4000 movies.
- Ratings from ~6040 users.
- Contains user information: Gender::Age::Occupation::Zip-code

### 2. 20M:

- 20 million rankings, in the range of 0.5 to 5.0, over 62,000 movies.
- Ratings from 138493 users.
- Movies are associated with genres and user-generated tags.
- A common benchmark for testing a wide variety of different movie recommendation algorithms.



# System Architecture & Evaluations

The implemented models in the scope of this project can also be classified based upon the dataset used for training and inference. We will be conducting the comparative analysis of the evaluations results based on this classification.

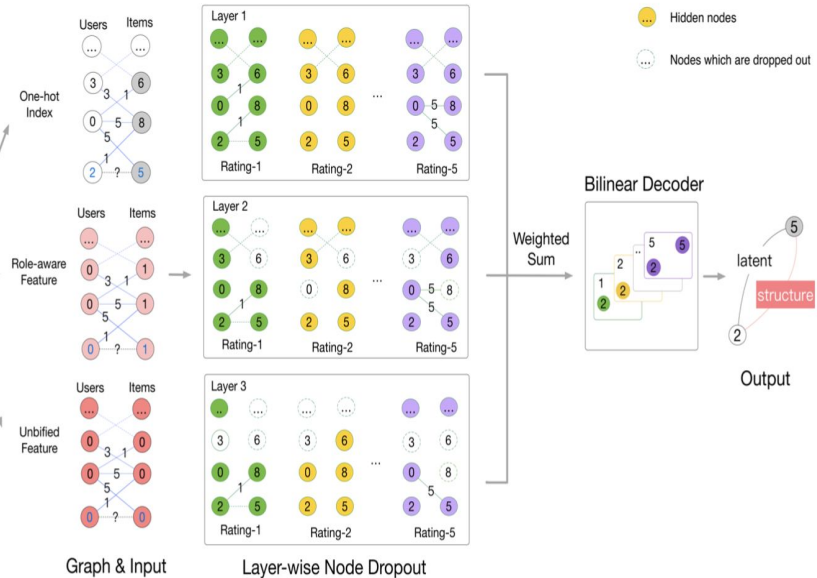
- **Dataset: Movielens 20M - Use only the rating information**
  - Deep Variational Autoencoder with Shallow Parallel Path for Top-N Recommendation (VASP)
- **Dataset: MovieLens 1M - Rating information and user auxiliary information**
  - MeLU: Meta-Learned User Preference Estimator for Cold-Start Recommendation
  - Inductive Matrix Completion Using Graph Autoencoder
  - MultiNominal Restricted Boltzman Machine
  - Bootstrapping User and Item Representations for One-Class Collaborative Filtering (BUIR)

# Supervised Learning: Deep Variational Autoencoder with Shallow Path for Top-N Recommendation (VASP)

Input

Rating Matrix

	4	5	6	7	8	9
0		5	1		5	
1	1		3			5
2		?			1	
3	2			5	3	

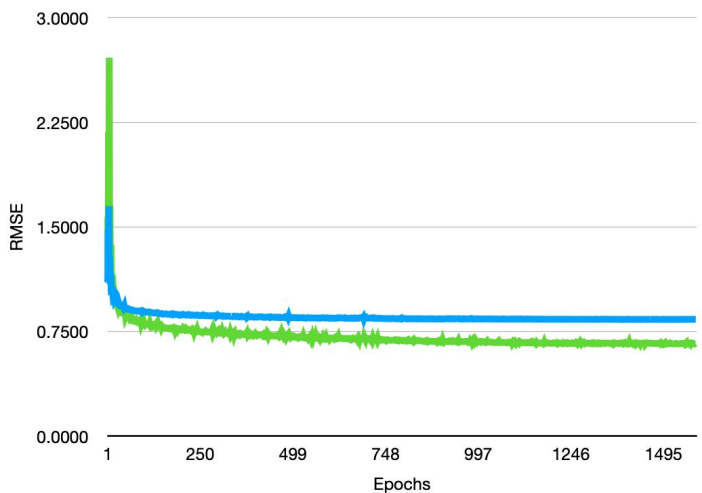


Legend for RMSE plot:

- ncde@100 (Yellow)
- cov@5 (Blue)
- cov@20 (Green)
- cov@50 (Dark Blue)
- cov@100 (Brown)

Legend for RMSE plot:

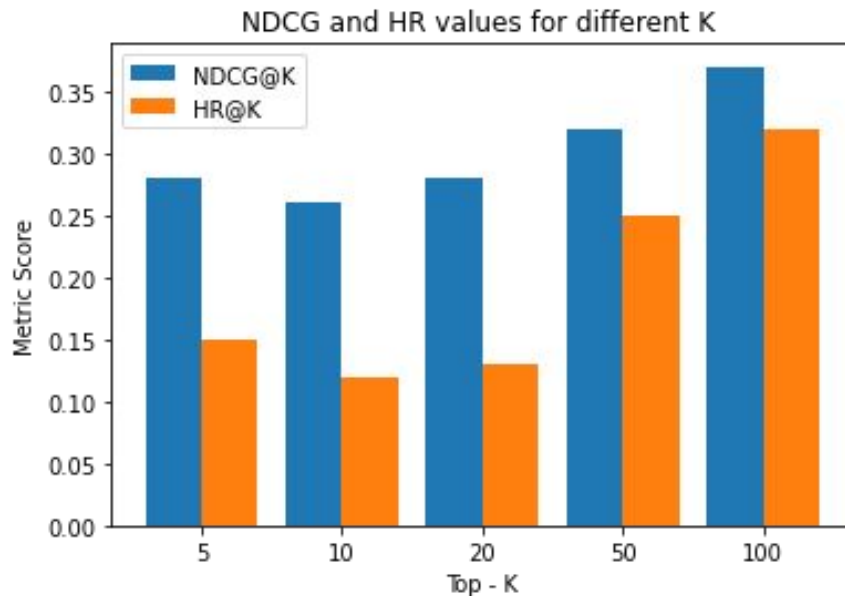
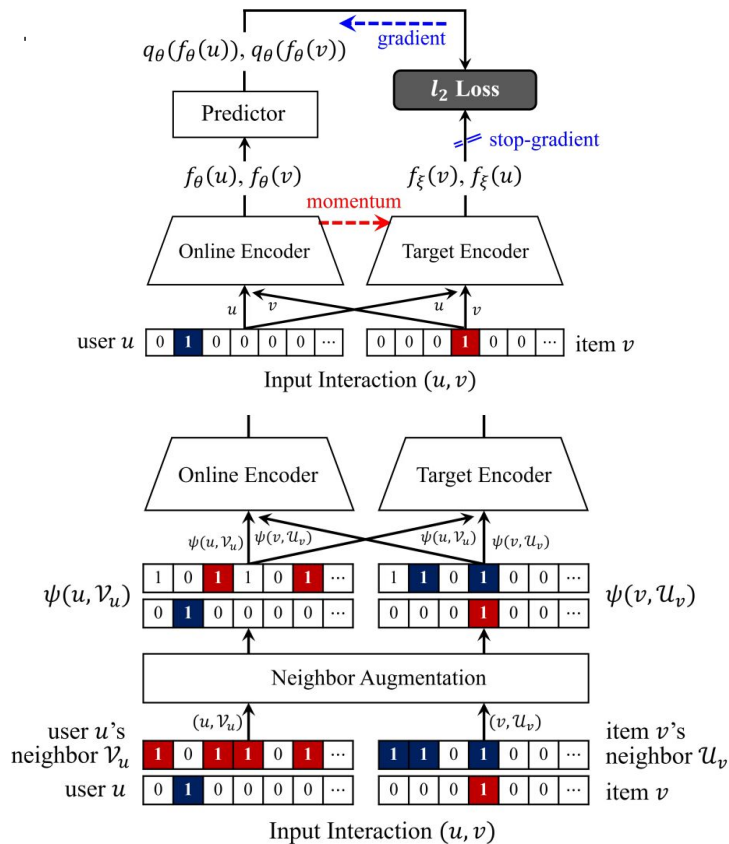
- Validation Loss (Blue line)
- Training Loss (Green line)



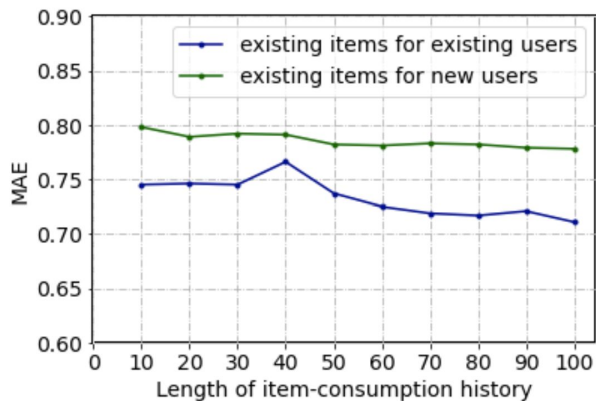
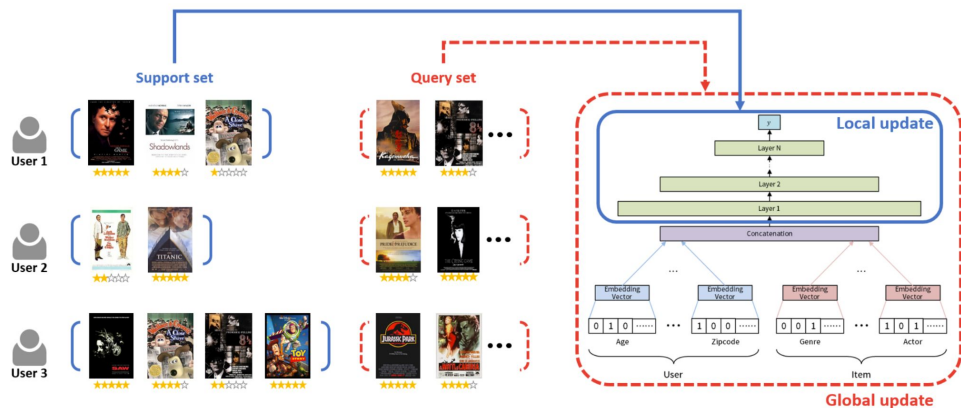
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

Epochs

# Self-Supervised Learning: “Bootstrapping User and Item Representations for One-Class Collaborative Filtering (BUIR)”

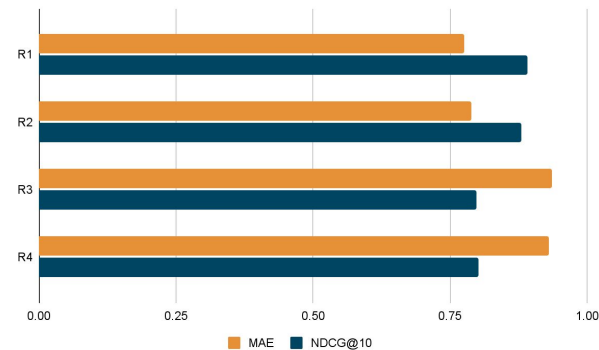


# Semi-supervised Learning: “MeLU: Meta-Learned User Preference Estimator for Cold-Start Recommendation”



## Recommendation Scenarios:

- R1- Recommendation of existing items for existing users
  - R2- Recommendation of existing items for new users
  - R3- Recommendation of new items for existing users
  - R4- Recommendation of new items for new users
- } **Cold Start**

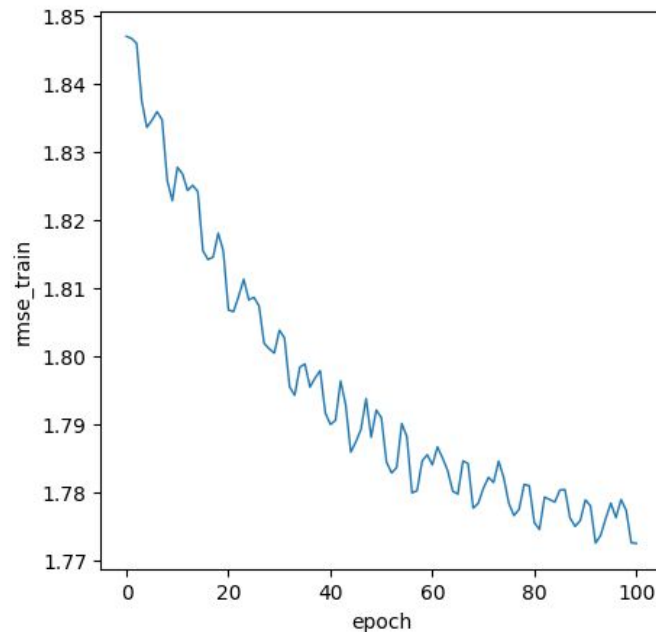




## Unsupervised Learning: MultiNomial Restricted Boltzmann Machine

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- Generative neural network
- Attempt to learn the distribution of *tastes* (latent factors) and use this approximated distribution to generative new rankings.
- Make guesses about the distribution and try to approximate it.
  - Gibbs Sampling to sample from the distribution and calculate forward and backward gradients
  - Minimize *Free Energy* in the system.



# Comparative Study - Performance

Dataset	Learning Paradigm	Algorithm	NCDG@100	Recall@20	Recall@50
MovieLens <b>20M</b>	Supervised Learning	VASP	<b>0.444</b>	<b>0.411</b>	<b>0.548</b>

Dataset	Learning Paradigm	Algorithm	RMSE	MAE	NCDG@10	HR@10
MovieLens <b>1M</b>	Supervised Learning	IMC-GAE	0.8299	0.738	.779	<b>0.689</b>
MovieLens <b>1M</b>	Semi-Supervised Learning	MeLU	0.847	0.7653	<b>0.843</b>	-
MovieLens <b>1M</b>	Self-Supervised Learning	BUIR	-	-	0.11	0.25
MovieLens <b>1M</b>	Unsupervised Learning	Multinomial Restricted Boltzman Machine	<b>0.828</b>	<b>0.538</b>	0.685	-

# Comparative Study - Resources

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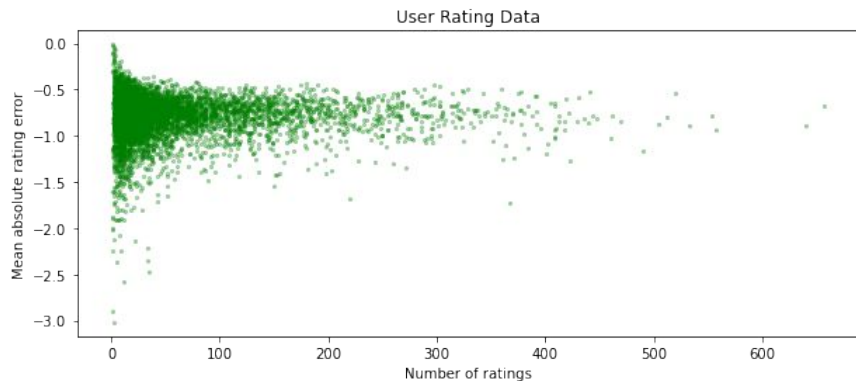
Dataset	Learning Paradigm	Algorithm	Running Time (Min)	GPU Config
MovieLens <b>20M</b>	Supervised Learning	VASP	680	Tesla V100, 16GB
Dataset	Learning Paradigm	Algorithm	Running Time (Min)	GPU config
MovieLens <b>1M</b>	Supervised Learning	IMC-GAE	25	Nvidia K80 12GB
MovieLens <b>1M</b>	Semi-Supervised Learning	MeLU	240	Tesla V100, 16GB
MovieLens <b>1M</b>	Self-Supervised Learning	BUIR	25	Nvidia GeForce RTX 3090 24GB
MovieLens <b>1M</b>	Unsupervised Learning	MultiNominal Restricted Boltzmann Machine	1/6	Nvidia GeForce RTX 3080 16GB

# Bonus Section

- **Task:** “Ranking expert users and top movies by genre”

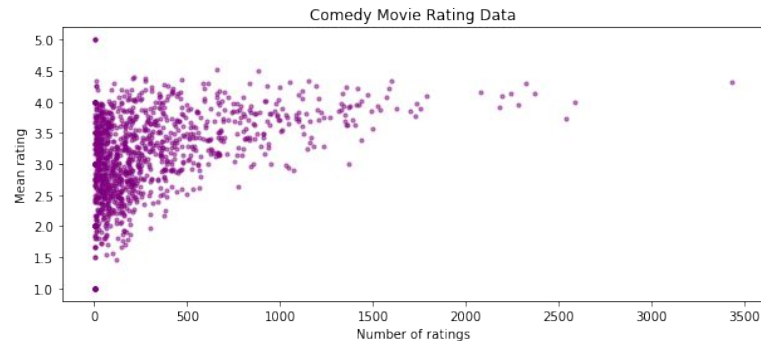
How to quantify user *expertise*?

- Consistency with public opinion
- Number of watched movies

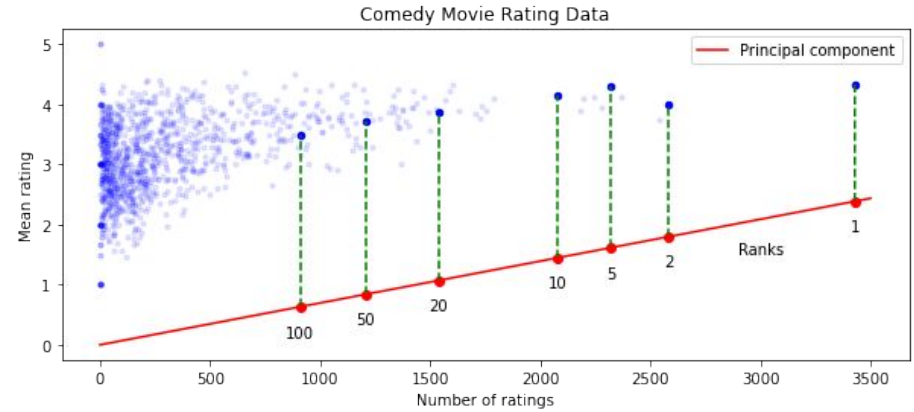
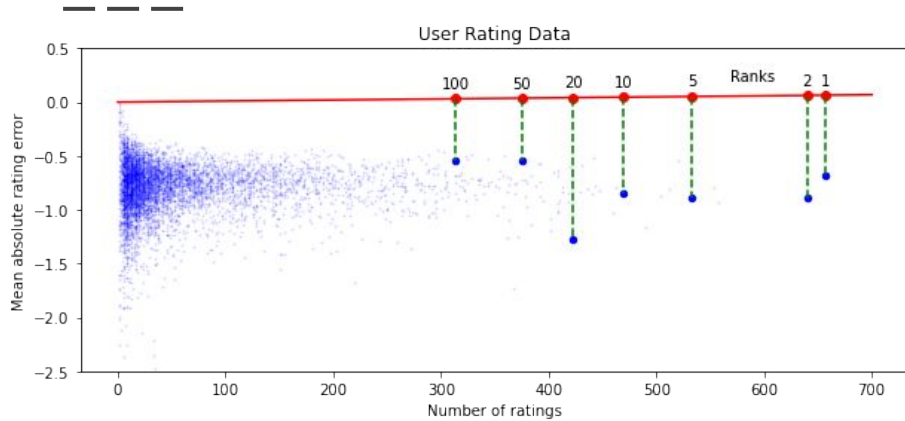


How to quantify *top* movies?

- Average user rating
- Number of watches/reviews



- **Solution:** project the 2D metric space onto vector that best preserves variance (PCA) and establishes natural ranking system



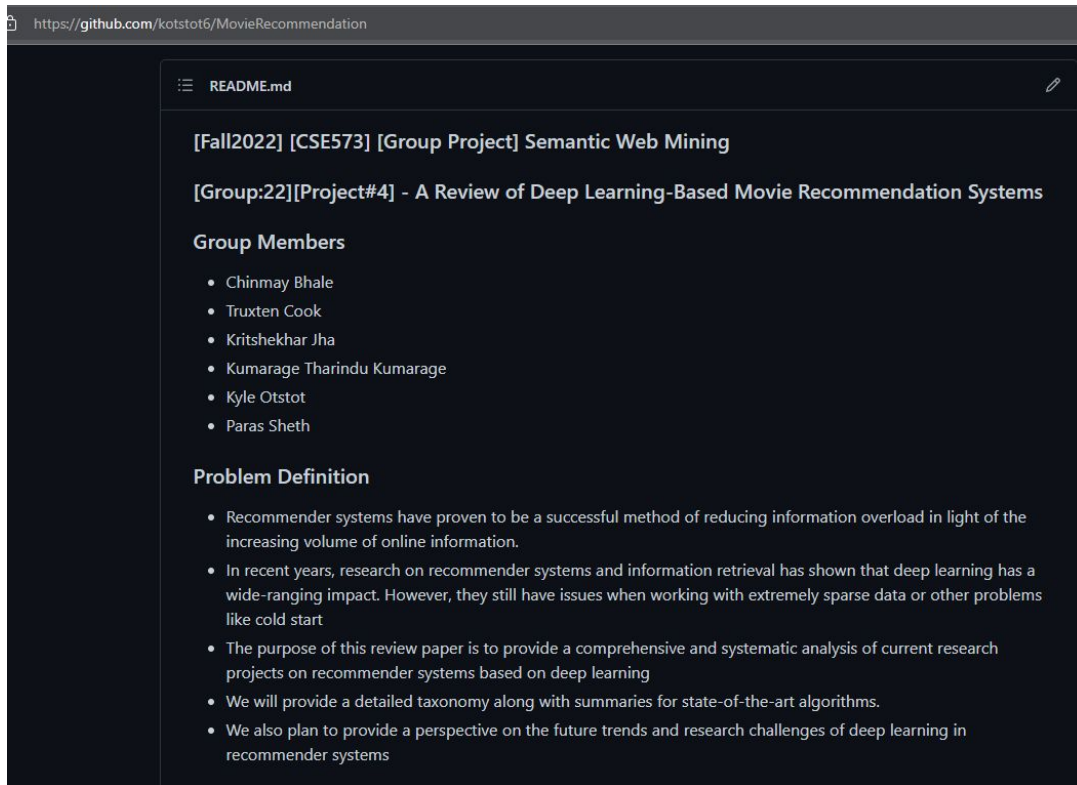
Rank	UserID
1	4163
2	1677
3	1938

Rank	Movie Title
1	American Beauty (1999)
2	Back to the Future (1985)
3	Men in Black (1997)

# Project Plan: Tasks, Deadlines, Division of Work

#	Task Description	Task Owner	Deadline	Status
1	Background Study & Literature Survey	Everyone	25-Oct	Completed
2	Project Proposal	Everyone	12-Oct	Completed
3	Brainstorm the taxonomy for the survey	Everyone	25-Oct	Completed
4	Understanding of the selected SOTA for Supervised Learning	Chinmay Bhale	25-Oct	Completed
5	Implement the selected SOTA for Supervised Learning	Chinmay Bhale	15-Nov	Completed
6	Understanding of the selected SOTA for Supervised Learning	Kritshekhar Jha	25-Oct	Completed
7	Implement the selected SOTA for Supervised Learning	Kritshekhar Jha	15-Nov	Completed
8	Understanding of the selected SOTA for Self Supervised Learning	Paras Sheth	25-Oct	Completed
9	Implement the selected SOTA for Self Supervised Learning	Paras Sheth	15-Nov	Completed
10	Understanding of the selected SOTA for Semi Supervised Learning	Tharindu Kumarage	25-Oct	Completed
11	Implement the selected SOTA for Semi Supervised Learning	Tharindu Kumarage	15-Nov	Completed
12	Understanding of the selected SOTA for Unsupervised Learning	Truxten Cook	25-Oct	Completed
13	Implement the selected SOTA for Unsupervised Learning	Truxten Cook	15-Nov	Completed
14	Understanding of the selected SOTA for Unsupervised Learning	Kyle Otsot	25-Oct	Completed
15	Implement the selected SOTA for Unsupervised Learning	Kyle Otsot	15-Nov	Completed
16	Comparative analysis & discussion	Everyone	20-Nov	Completed
17	Project Presentation	Everyone	14-Nov	Completed
18	Group Demo	Everyone	30-Nov	Completed
19	Final Report	Everyone	2-Dec	Completed

# Project Repository



The image shows a screenshot of a GitHub repository page. The browser address bar at the top displays the URL 'https://github.com/kotstot6/MovieRecommendation'. Below the address bar, the repository name 'kotstot6/MovieRecommendation' is visible. The main content area shows the README file for the repository. The README text includes the following sections:

- [Fall2022] [CSE573] [Group Project] Semantic Web Mining**
- [Group:22][Project#4] - A Review of Deep Learning-Based Movie Recommendation Systems**
- Group Members**
  - Chinmay Bhale
  - Truxten Cook
  - Kritshekhar Jha
  - Kumarage Tharindu Kumarage
  - Kyle Otstot
  - Paras Sheth
- Problem Definition**
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[kotstot6/MovieRecommendation  
\(github.com\)](https://github.com/kotstot6/MovieRecommendation)

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