

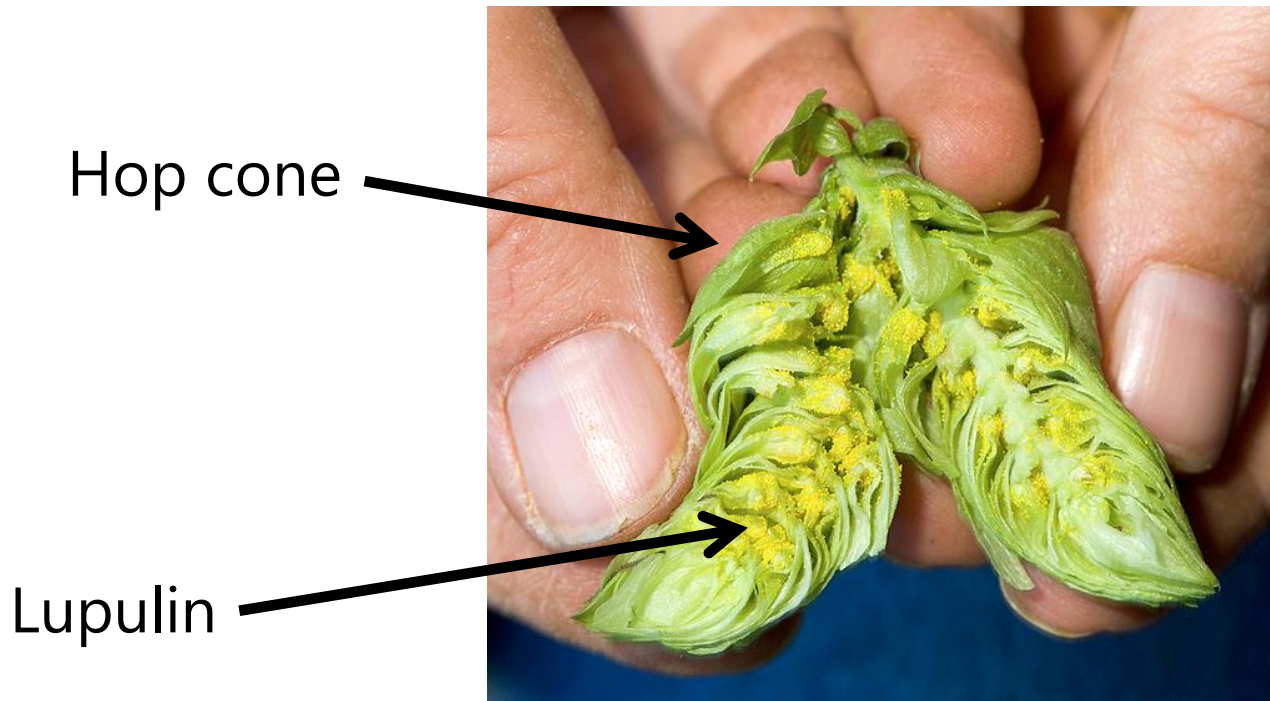
# CSE 190 – Lecture 9

Data Mining and Predictive Analytics

Temporal Modeling of Reviewer

Expertise

# Why do Americans like Pale Ale?



## American Pale Ales:

- Hopsecutioner
- Hoptimus Prime
- Smooth Hoperator
- Red Hoptober
- Hoppy ending
- Hoptopus
- Hopsickle
- Tricerahops

## **Lupulin threshold shift:**

People become accustomed to hops over time,  
and can recognize more subtle flavors

# Users and products evolve over time

"Classics" are rated better (Koren, 2010); new products cause users to change focus (Koller & Malouf, 2007)

Age of the **product**

How can we effectively characterize **acquired tastes** or **expertise**?

Age (development) of the **user**

Users influence each other (Ma et al., 2011); communities shift over time (Xiong et al., 2010)

Age (zeitgeist) of the **community**

# Data

**ratebeer**

**3M** reviews, **100K** beers, **40K** users

**Beeradvocate**

**1.5M** reviews, **60K** beers, **30K** users

**Cellar racker!**



**2M** reviews, **500K** wines, **45K** users

# Models of user and community evolution

Replace the 'standard' model

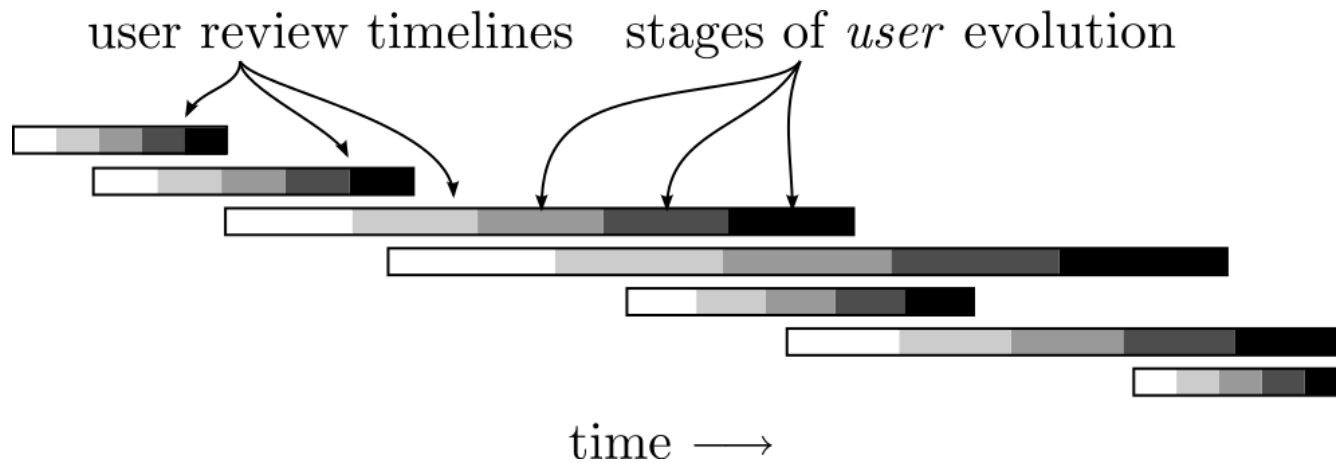
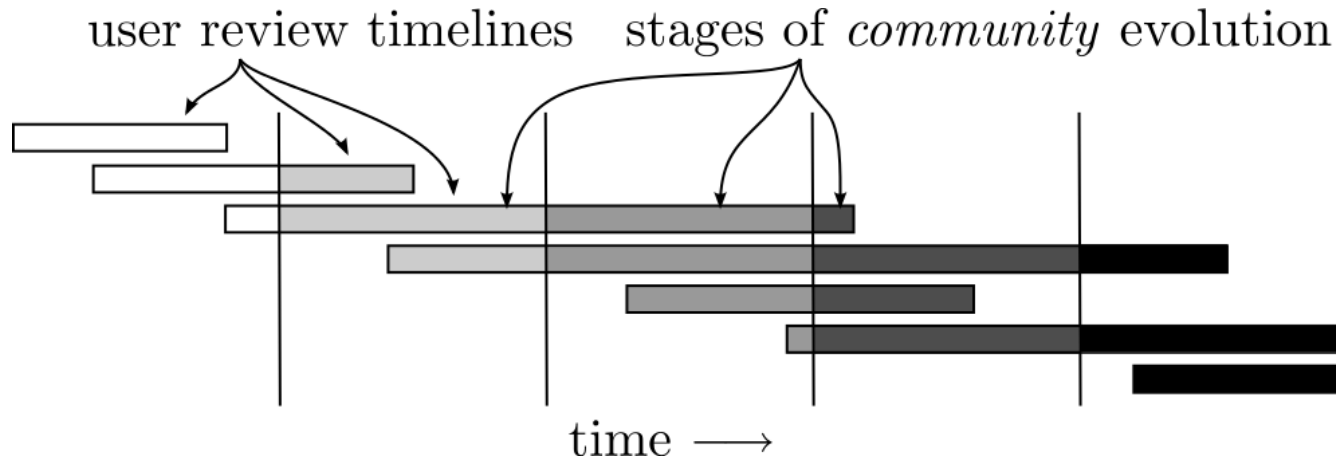
$$rec(u, i) = \alpha + \beta_u + \beta_i + \gamma_u \cdot \gamma_i$$

With one whose parameters change as a function of time ( $t$ )

$$rec_t(u, i) = \alpha(t) + \beta_u(t) + \beta_i(t) + \gamma_u(t) \cdot \gamma_i(t)$$

How we define  $t$  determines what type of evolution we model

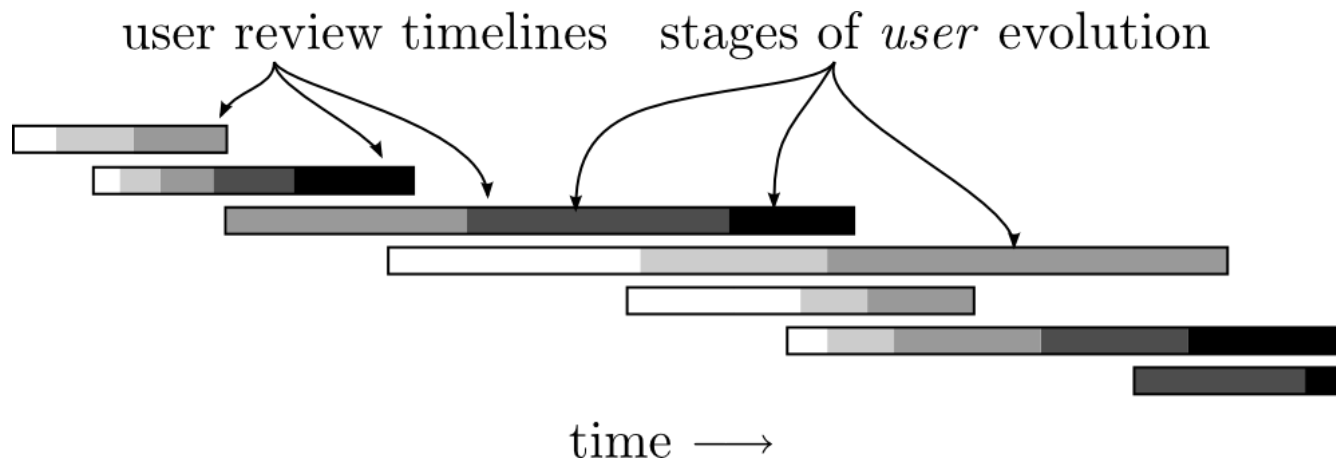
# Models of user and community evolution



# Models of user and community evolution

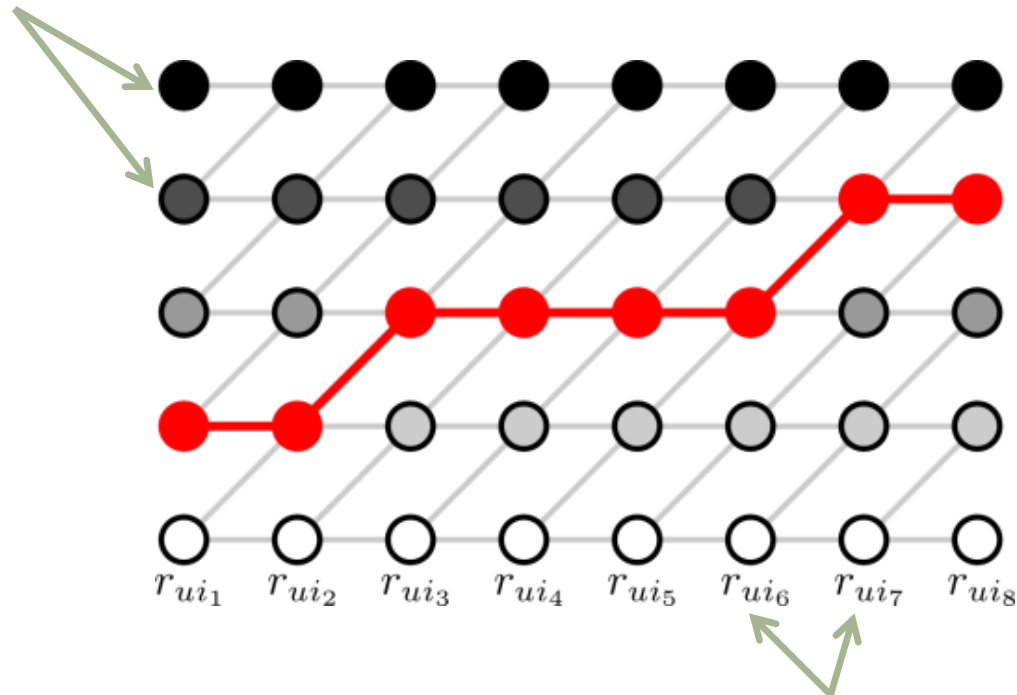
## Observation:

People evolve and develop at different rates.  
We must **learn** the rate of development for each user



# Models of user and community evolution

**rows:** models of increasingly “experienced” users



$r_{ui_1}$   $r_{ui_2}$   $r_{ui_3}$   $r_{ui_4}$   $r_{ui_5}$   $r_{ui_6}$   $r_{ui_7}$   $r_{ui_8}$

**columns:** review timeline for one user

Each user's evolution can be thought of as a  
**monotonic** path through a graph



# Optimization problem & fitting

## Model:

$$rec_{e_{u,i}}(u, i) = \alpha(e) + \beta_u(e) + \beta_i(e) + \gamma_u(e) \cdot \gamma_i(e)$$

experience at time of review

offset, bias (user/item), and latent factors

## Optimization problem:

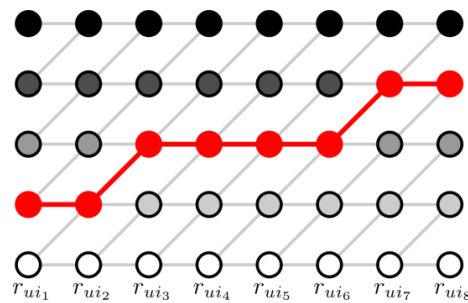
$$\arg \min_{\Theta, \mathcal{E}} \frac{1}{|\mathcal{T}|} \sum_{r_{u,i} \in \mathcal{T}} \underbrace{(rec_{e_{u,i}}(u, i) - r_{u,i})^2}_{\text{rating error}} + \underbrace{\Omega(\Theta)}_{\text{regularizer}}$$

model & experience parameters

smoothness & l2 regularity

# Optimization problem & fitting

Repeat steps (1) and (2) until convergence:



(solved using dynamic programming)

**Step 1:**  
fit expertise  
progression

$$\arg \min_{\Theta} \frac{1}{|\mathcal{T}|} \sum_{r_{u,i} \in \mathcal{T}} (\text{rec}_e(u, i) - r_{u,i})^2 + \Omega(\Theta)$$

solved via gradient ascent using L-BFGS  
(see e.g. Koren & Bell, 2011)

**Step 2:**  
fit rating  
models for  
each expertise  
level

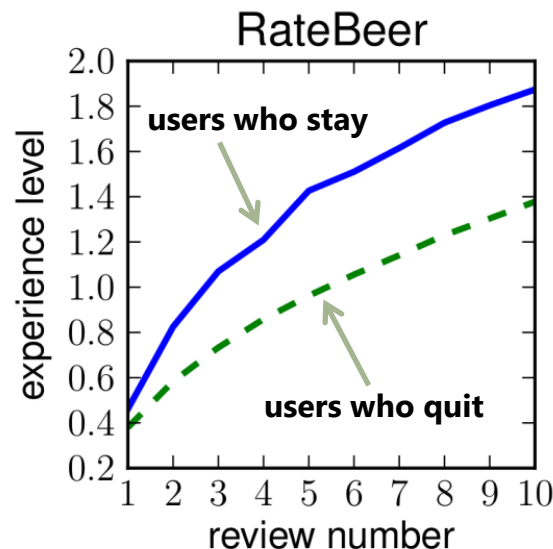
# Outcomes – applications

## Rating prediction:

- Beer: 6% improvement over state-of-the-art
- Wine: 13% improvement
- Movies (Amazon): 23% improvement

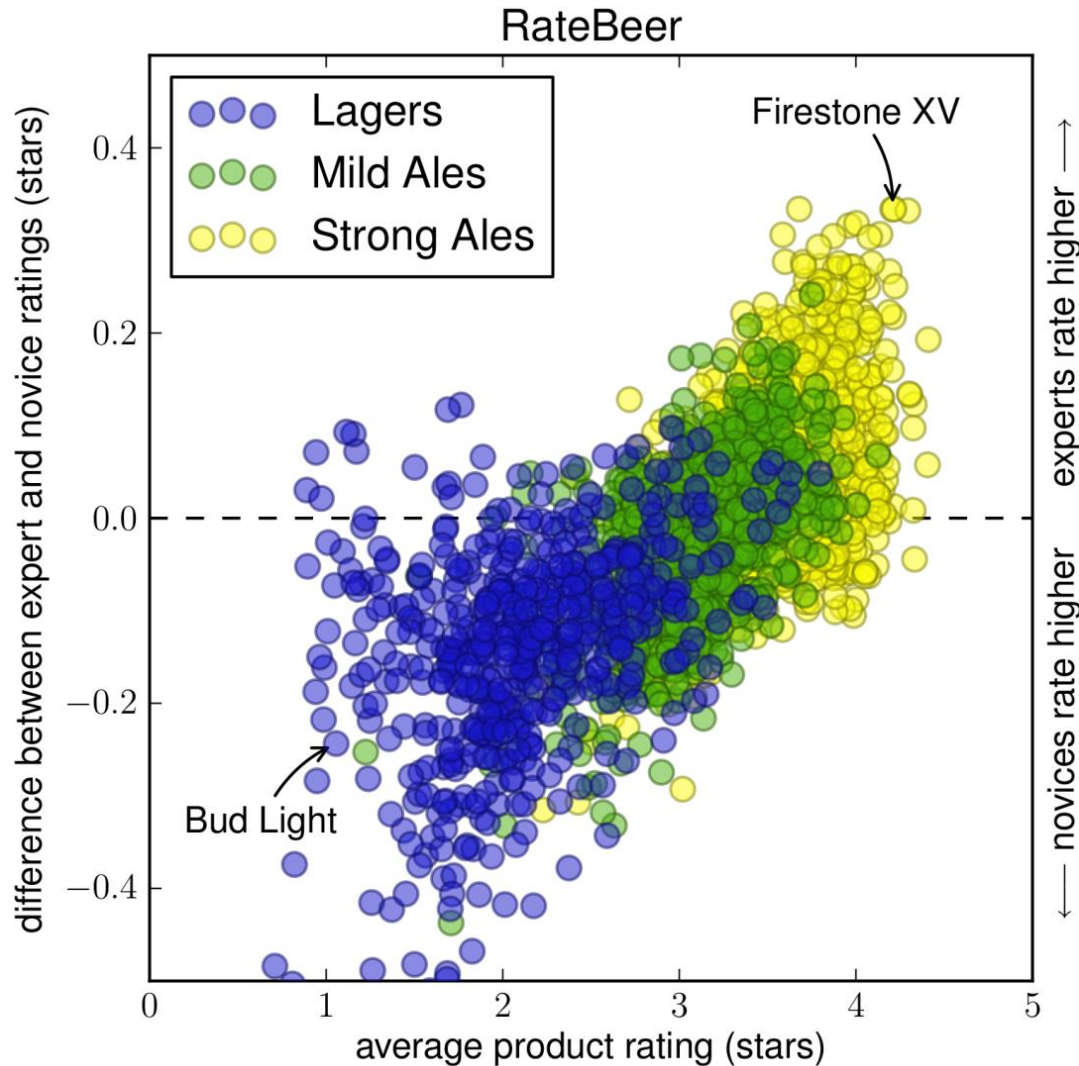
## User retention:

What happens to users who **fail** to acquire taste for a product?



Users who acquire tastes slowly are more likely to quit the community

# Outcomes – understanding



**1.** Entire categories of products tend to be preferred by experts or beginners

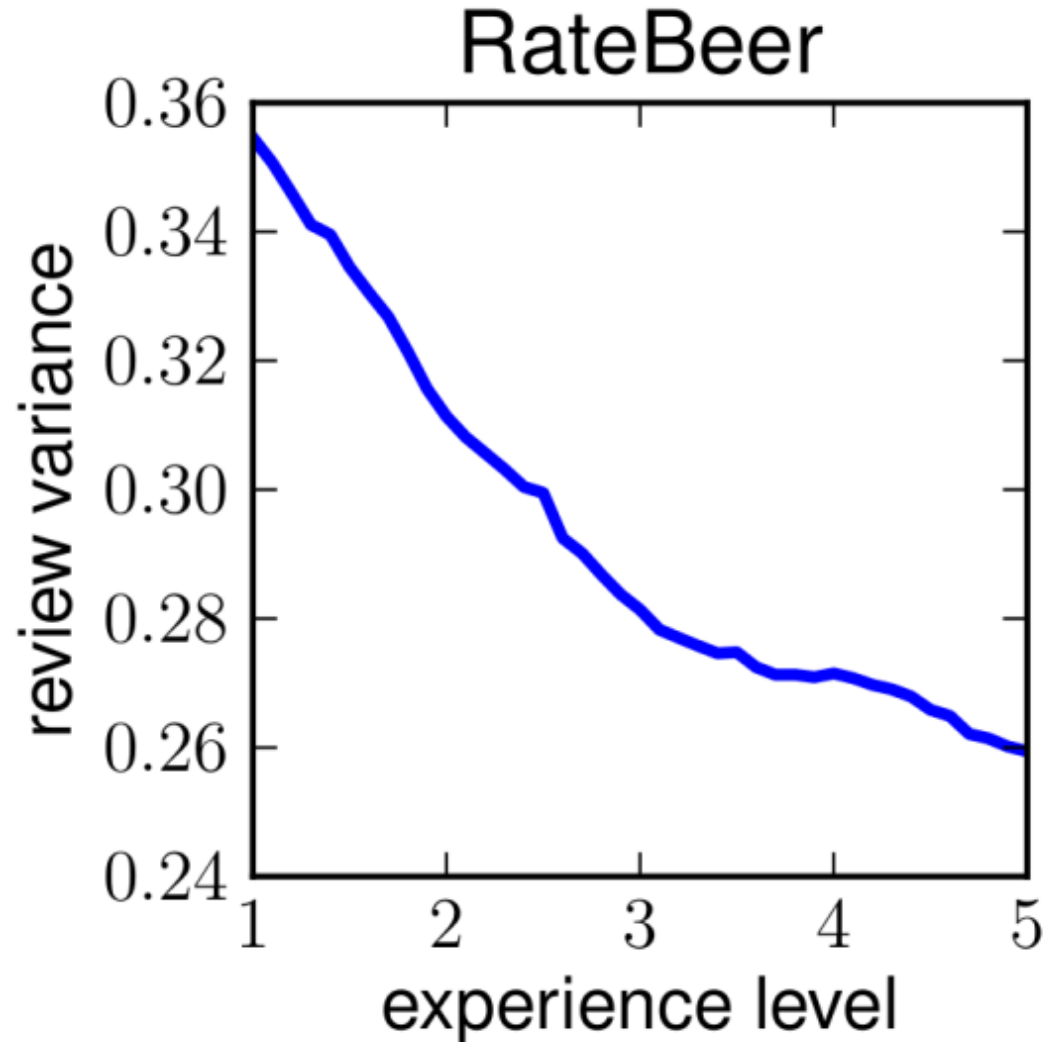
**2.** Experts rate the top products more generously, and the bottom products more harshly

# Outcomes – understanding

## What are experts?

Predictability and agreement are two necessary conditions (Einhorn, 1974)

Experts are more predictable than beginners. They are also more inclined to agree with each other (right).



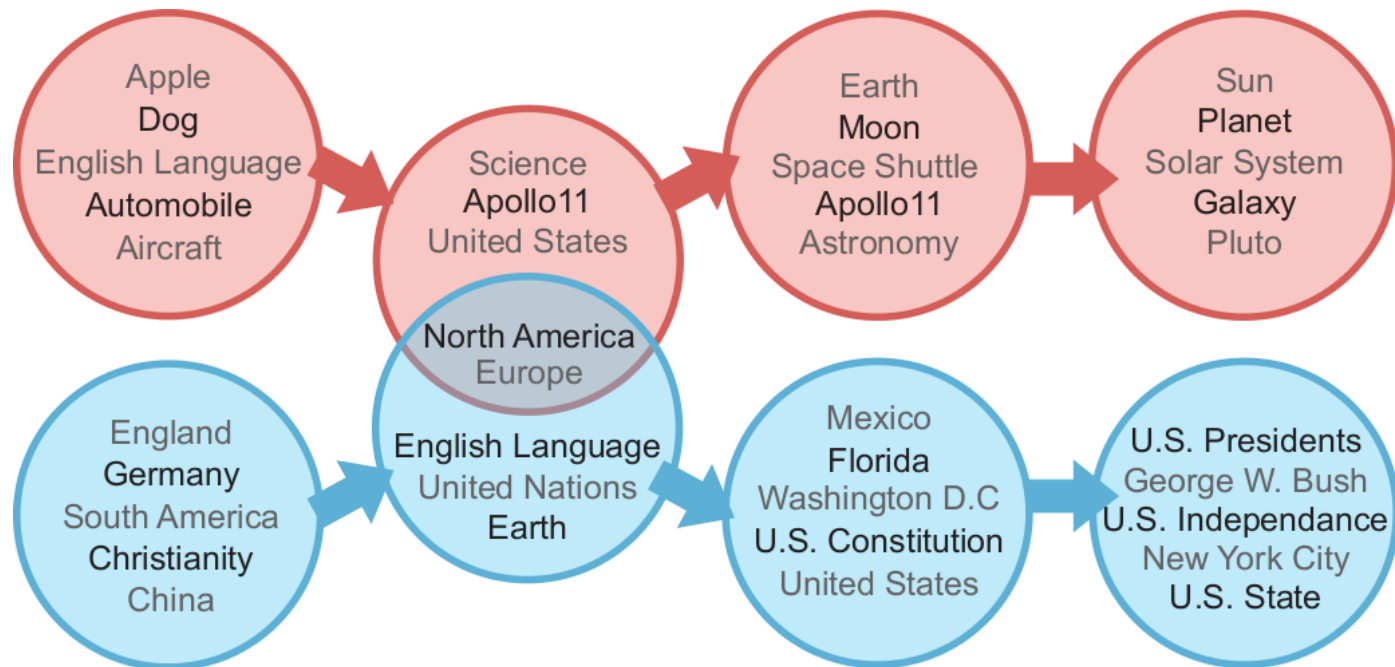
# Extensions: Multiple progression classes

1. We extended our model to allow for multiple “classes” of progression:



# Extensions: Other types of data

2. We modeled to data from other domains, including web navigation traces



Browsing strategies for two classes of articles  
(from "Wikipedia")

# Extensions: Other types of data

2. We modeled to data from other domains, including medical records



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Stages of Chronic Kidney Disease



Questions?