

Recommandation personnalisée et Machine Learning

Adrien Todeschini
Chief Data Scientist



1er Févr. 2018

1ère Journée Entreprises - Aquitaine

Optimisation, Recherche Opérationnelle, Intelligence Artificielle



Présentation générale

ML4U

Recommandation personnalisée pour les
conférences de Machine Learning

Scorelab

- Startup bordelaise créée en avril 2016.
- Spécialisée en Data Science et Machine Learning.
- Des produits innovants.
- Des prestations sur mesure.



Guillaume Forcade

CEO & Co-founder



Jean-Baptiste Pautrizel

PhD Physics & Co-founder



Adrien Todeschini

PhD Stat. ML & Data Scientist



Louis Amon

Back-end Engineer & CTO



Kevin Baudin

MSc. Stat. & Data Scientist



Wassek Al Chahid

Full Stack Dev.



Yang Zheng

Stagiaire Data Scientist



Ngoc-Phi Tran


Stagiaire Data Scientist



bpi**france**




[Rankings](#) [Critics](#) [Blog](#)



One single score, aggregated from critics.

COLOR: Red

SCORE GWS 70 - 100 

COUNTRY (OPTIONAL): Choose a country

LATEST GWS RANKINGS

TOP RED BORDEAUX PRIMEURS 2016

1. Chateau Latour, Pauillac	99,00
2. Chateau Haut Brion, Pessac Leognan	98,92
3. Chateau Mouton Rothschild, Pauillac	98,69
4. Petrus, Pomerol	98,66
5. Chateau Ausone, Saint Emilion Grand Cru	98,49

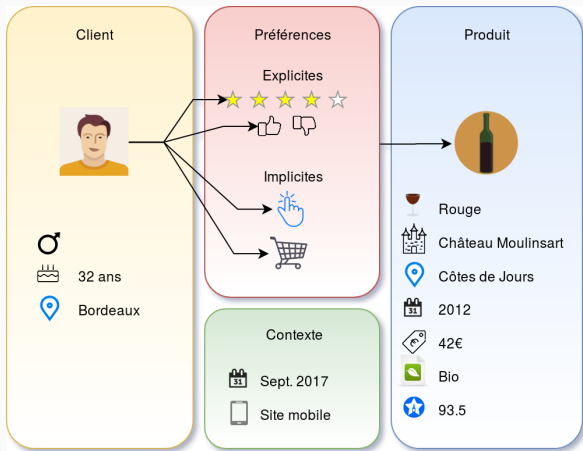
TOP WHITE BORDEAUX PRIMEURS 2016

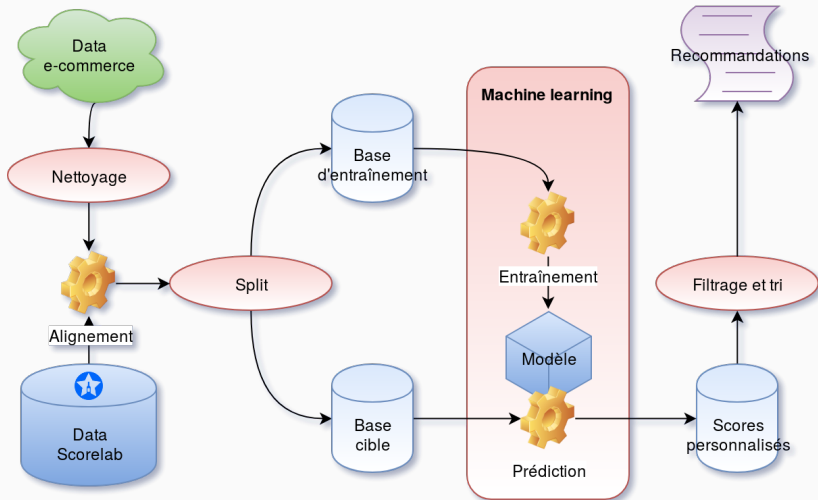
1. Chateau Haut Brion, Blanc, Pessac Leognan	95,40
2. Chateau Smith Haut Lafitte, Blanc, Pessac Leognan	94,22
3. Chateau Margaux, Pavillon Blanc Du Chateau Margaux, Blanc, Bordeaux	94,02
4. Chateau La Mission Haut Brion, Blanc, Pessac Leognan	93,82
5. Domaine De Chevalier, Blanc, Pessac Leognan	93,34

TOP SWEET PRIMEURS 2016

1. Chateau D Yquem, Blanc, Sauternes	97,29
2. Chateau Climens, Blanc, Barsac	95,41
3. Chateau Doisy Daene, L Extravagant De Doisy Daene, Blanc, Sauternes	95,37
4. Chateau De Fargues, Blanc, Sauternes	94,80
5. Chateau Suduiraut, Blanc, Sauternes	94,65

Recommandation personnalisée pour les sites d'e-commerce de vin.





Notre expertise en Data Science & Machine Learning au service de vos solutions innovantes.

Projets en cours

- Estimateur de prix immobilier.
- Credit scoring dans le courtage immobilier.
- Moteur de recommandation pour la parapharmacie.
- Cacao trading system.

ML4U

Recommandation personnalisée
pour les conférences de Machine
Learning



noodle.scorelab.io

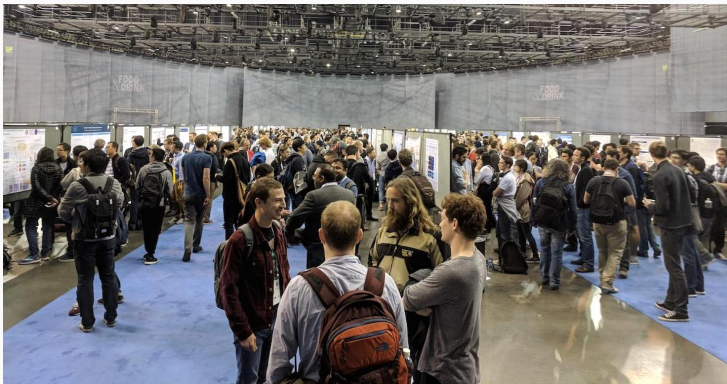
Doodle for notation

ML4U

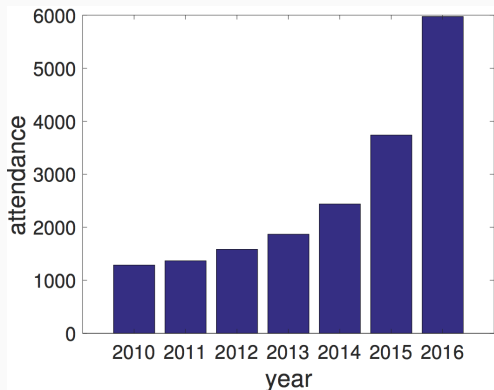
- Un domaine de recherche très tendance.
- [International Conference on Machine Learning](#) (ICML, juil. 2017) :
 - 433 papiers acceptés / 1701 soumissions (25.5%).
 - ~ 3000 participants.
- [Neural Information Processing Systems](#) (NIPS, déc. 2017) :
 - 679 papiers acceptés / 3240 soumissions (20.9%).
 - ~ 6000 participants.



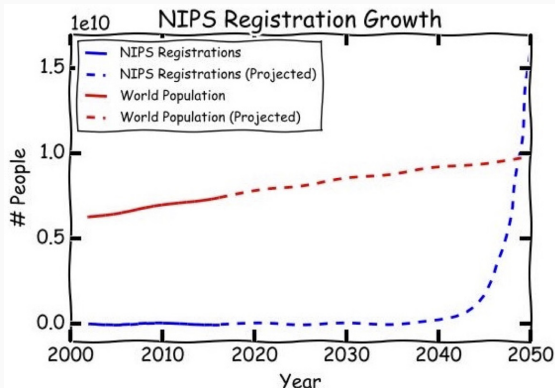
NIPS 2017, Long Beach, USA



NIPS 2017, poster sessions



NIPS registrations



Industriels

1. Google : 60 (8.8%)
4. Microsoft : 40 (5.9%)
7. Deepmind : 31 (4.6%)
13. IBM : 16 (2.4%)
25. Facebook : 11 (1.6%)
32. Tencent AI Lab : 9 (1.3%)
34. OpenAI : 8 (1.2%)
34. Adobe : 8 (1.2%)

Académiques

2. Carnegie Mellon University : 48 (7.1%)
3. Massachusetts Institute of Technology : 43 (6.3%)
5. Stanford University : 39 (5.7%)
6. University of California, Berkeley : 35 (5.2%)
8. University of Oxford : 22 (3.2%)
9. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign : 20 (2.9%)
10. Georgia Institute of Technology : 18 (2.7%)
11. Princeton : 17 (2.5%)
11. ETH Zurich : 17 (2.5%)
14. Inria : 15 (2.2%)
14. Harvard University : 15 (2.2%)

- Application de recommandation personnalisée pour les conférences de Machine Learning.
- Open source, collaboratif et expérimental.
- Equipe de chercheurs et ingénieurs internationale (Oxford, Warwick, Montréal, Bordeaux).
- Version Bêta pour NIPS 2017 : nips17.ml.



Yee Whye Teh

Prof. @ Univ. Oxford



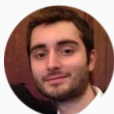
Laurent Charlin

Assist. Prof. @ HEC Montreal



Sebastien Doncker

CEO @ Snark Factory



Valerio Perrone

PhD student @ Univ. Warwick



Huoai Phuoc Truong


Soft. Engineer @ Google



Adrien Todeschini

Data Scientist @ Scorelab

☰ Register

 Which topics are you interested in?

- ✓ Optimization
- ✓ Theory
- ✓ Deep Learning
- ✓ RNNs
- ✓ Reinforcement Learning
- ✓ Supervised Learning
- ✓ Graphs
- ✓ Matrices

☰ Explore

Deep
TRENDING

Simple and Scalable Predictive Uncertainty Estimation using Deep Ensembles
 Balaji Lakshminarayanan, Alexander Pritzel, Charles Blundell

✕ DISMISS
🔖 BOOKMARK
❤️ LIKE

Algo
TRENDING

A Bayesian Data Augmentation Approach for Learning Deep Models
 Toan Tran, Trung Pham, Gustavo Carneiro, Lyle Palmer, Ian Reid

✕ DISMISS
🔖 BOOKMARK
❤️ LIKE

Applied
RecSys
TRENDING

A Meta-Learning Perspective on

☰ Schedule

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
09:00 AM	10:20 AM	01:50 PM	02:50 PM		06:30 PM

02:50 PM - 03:05 PM • Hall A
Oral

ELF: An Extensive, Lightweight a...
 Yuandong Tian, Qucheng Gong, W...

02:50 PM - 03:05 PM • Hall C
Oral

The Marginal Value of Adaptive G...
 Ashia C Wilson, Becca Roelofs, Mit...

03:05 PM - 03:20 PM • Hall A
Oral

Imagination-Augmented Agents f...
 Seb Racanière, Theophane Weber,...

03:05 PM - 03:20 PM • Hall C
Oral

Can Decentralized Algorithms Ou...
 Xiangru Lian, Ce Zhang, Huan Zha...

03:20 PM - 03:50 PM • Hall A
Spotlight

Reinforcement Learning, Deep Le...

03:20 PM - 03:50 PM • Hall C
Spotlight

Optimization

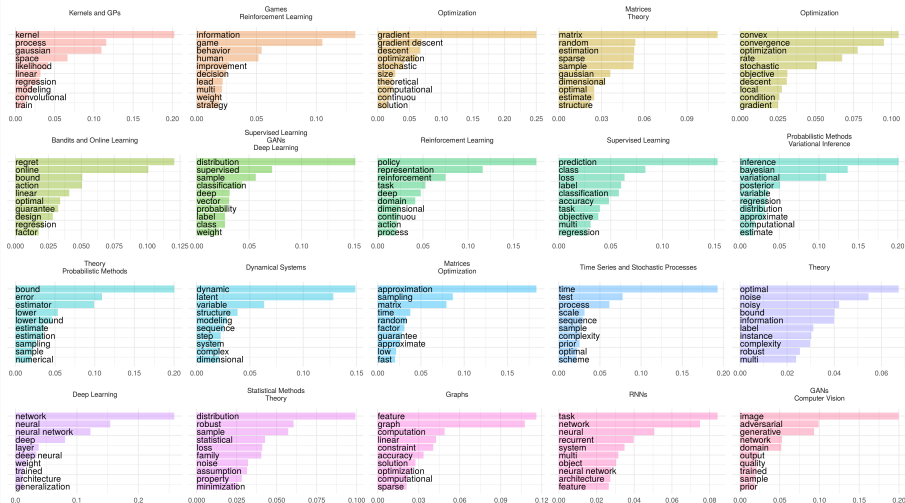
Basé sur le modèle *Collaborative Topic Regression* [Wang and Blei, 2011] qui permet de compenser le *cold-start* en combinant :

- *Topic modeling* : *Latent Dirichlet Allocation* [Blei et al., 2003, LDA].
- *Filtrage collaboratif* : *Probabilistic Matrix Factorization* [Mnih and Salakhutdinov, 2008, PMF].

A inspiré le moteur de recommandation du New York Times.

[http :
//open.blogs.nytimes.com/2015/08/11/building-the-next-new-york-times-recommendation-engine](http://open.blogs.nytimes.com/2015/08/11/building-the-next-new-york-times-recommendation-engine)

- Documents : titres + résumés d'articles.
- Vocabulaire : uni- et bi-grammes, *stopwords* retirés (mots trop ou peu fréquents).
- *Bag-of-words* : chaque document est un ensemble non ordonné de termes appartenant au vocabulaire.
- On suppose l'existence de K topics latents $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_K)$.
- Chaque topic k est une distribution sur le vocabulaire.
- Chaque document j est un mélange des topics.



20 topics labellisés, NIPS 2017

Pour chaque document j de taille m_j ,

- Proportions des topics :

$$\theta_j \sim \text{Dirichlet} \left(\frac{\alpha}{K}, \dots, \frac{\alpha}{K} \right)$$

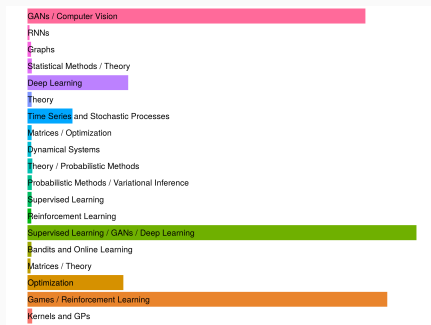
- Pour chaque terme $w_{j\ell}$ avec $\ell = 1, \dots, m_j$,
 - Choix du topic :

$$z_{j\ell} \sim \text{Discrete} (\theta_j).$$

- Choix du terme au sein du topic :

$$w_{j\ell} \sim \text{Discrete} (\beta_{z_{j\ell}}).$$

Improved Training of Wasserstein GANs : Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) are powerful generative models, but suffer from training instability. The recently proposed Wasserstein GAN (WGAN) makes significant progress toward stable training of GANs, but can still generate low-quality samples or fail to converge in some settings. We find that these training failures are often due to the use of weight clipping in WGAN to enforce a Lipschitz constraint on the critic, which can lead to pathological behavior. We propose an alternative method for enforcing the Lipschitz constraint : instead of clipping weights, penalize the norm of the gradient of the critic with respect to its input. Our proposed method converges faster and generates higher-quality samples than WGAN with weight clipping. Finally, our method enables very stable GAN training : for the first time, we can train a wide variety of GAN architectures with almost no hyperparameter tuning, including 101-layer ResNets and language models over discrete data. We further demonstrate state of the art inception scores on CIFAR-10, and provide samples on higher resolution datasets.



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topic



Games / Reinforcement Learning

Optimization



Supervised Learning / GANs / Deep Learning

Time Series and Stochastic Processes



Deep Learning

GANs / Computer Vision



NA

Pour chaque paire user-document (i, j) , on suppose les scores

$$s_{ij} \sim \mathcal{N} \left(\mathbf{u}_i^T \mathbf{v}_j, c_{ij}^{-1} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{u}_i \sim \mathcal{N} \left(\boldsymbol{\mu}_i + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_i, \lambda_u^{-1} \mathbf{I}_K \right)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_j \sim \mathcal{N} \left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_j + \boldsymbol{\delta}_j, \lambda_v^{-1} \mathbf{I}_K \right)$$

où \mathbf{u}_i et \mathbf{v}_j sont des vecteurs de features latentes (topics) de taille K .

Implicit feedback

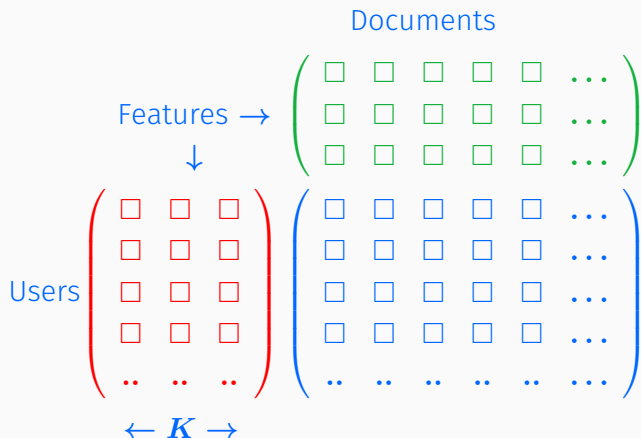
$s_{ij} \in \{0, 1\}$ (not liked / liked).

On pose $c_{ij} = \begin{cases} a, & \text{si } s_{ij} = 1 \\ b, & \text{si } s_{ij} = 0 \end{cases}$ avec $a > b > 0$.

La confiance accordée à l'observation d'un *like* (signal fort) est supérieure à celle accordée à l'observation d'un *not liked* (signal faible).

La matrice de scores $S = (s_{ij})$ admet une factorisation

$$S \simeq U \times V^T.$$



$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{U}} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}}_{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}$$

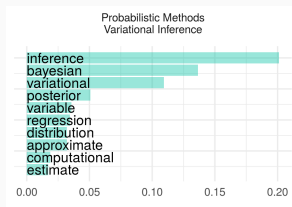
features users
cold-start
collaborative

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{V}} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}}_{\boldsymbol{\delta}}$$

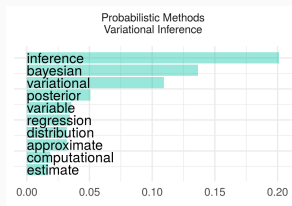
features documents
cold-start
collaborative

- Biais pour le cold-start :
 - $\boldsymbol{\mu}$: préférences renseignées par chaque user.
 - $\boldsymbol{\theta}$: *topic-proportions* des documents issues du *topic model* (LDA).
- Features collaboratives à inférer : $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}$ et $\boldsymbol{\delta}$.

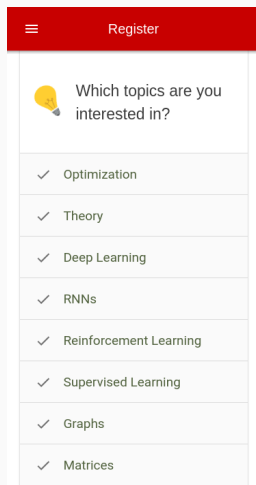
1. Inférer les topics : β et θ (algo. EM variationnel).
2. Labelliser les topics.
3. Récupérer les topics d'intérêt des users : μ .
4. Calculer les recommandations *cold-start*.
5. Toutes les 60 sec.,
 - 5.1 Actualiser la matrice de *likes* : S .
 - 5.2 Inférer les features collaboratives : ϵ et δ (algo. ALS).
 - 5.3 Calculer les recommandations collaboratives.



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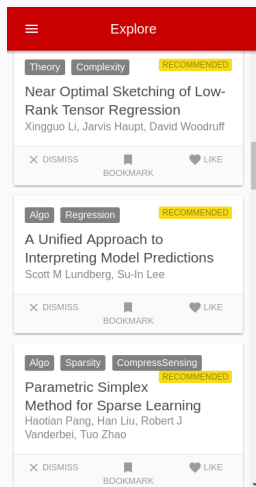
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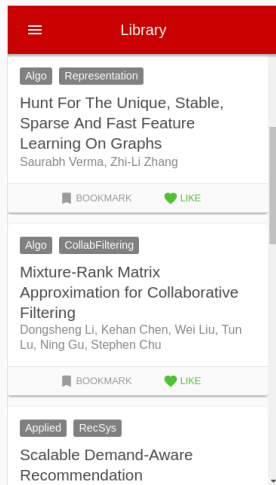
The screenshot shows a mobile application interface for a 'Register' screen. At the top, there is a red header with a white hamburger menu icon on the left and the word 'Register' in white text on the right. Below the header, the main content area has a white background. It starts with a yellow lightbulb icon on the left and the text 'Which topics are you interested in?' on the right. Below this, there is a list of eight topics, each in a light gray row with a white checkmark on the left and the topic name on the right. The topics are: Optimization, Theory, Deep Learning, RNNs, Reinforcement Learning, Supervised Learning, Graphs, and Matrices.

✓	Topic
✓	Optimization
✓	Theory
✓	Deep Learning
✓	RNNs
✓	Reinforcement Learning
✓	Supervised Learning
✓	Graphs
✓	Matrices

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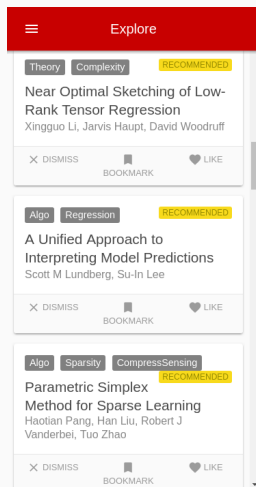


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Blei, D. M., Ng, A. Y., and Jordan, M. I. (2003).

Latent Dirichlet Allocation.

Journal of Machine Learning Research, 3(Jan) :993–1022.



Mnih, A. and Salakhutdinov, R. R. (2008).

Probabilistic Matrix Factorization.

In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, pages 1257–1264.



Wang, C. and Blei, D. M. (2011).

Collaborative topic modeling for recommending scientific articles.

In *Proceedings of the 17th ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining*, pages 448–456. ACM.


Merci de votre attention!



<https://scorelab.io>

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