

# User's topological similarity

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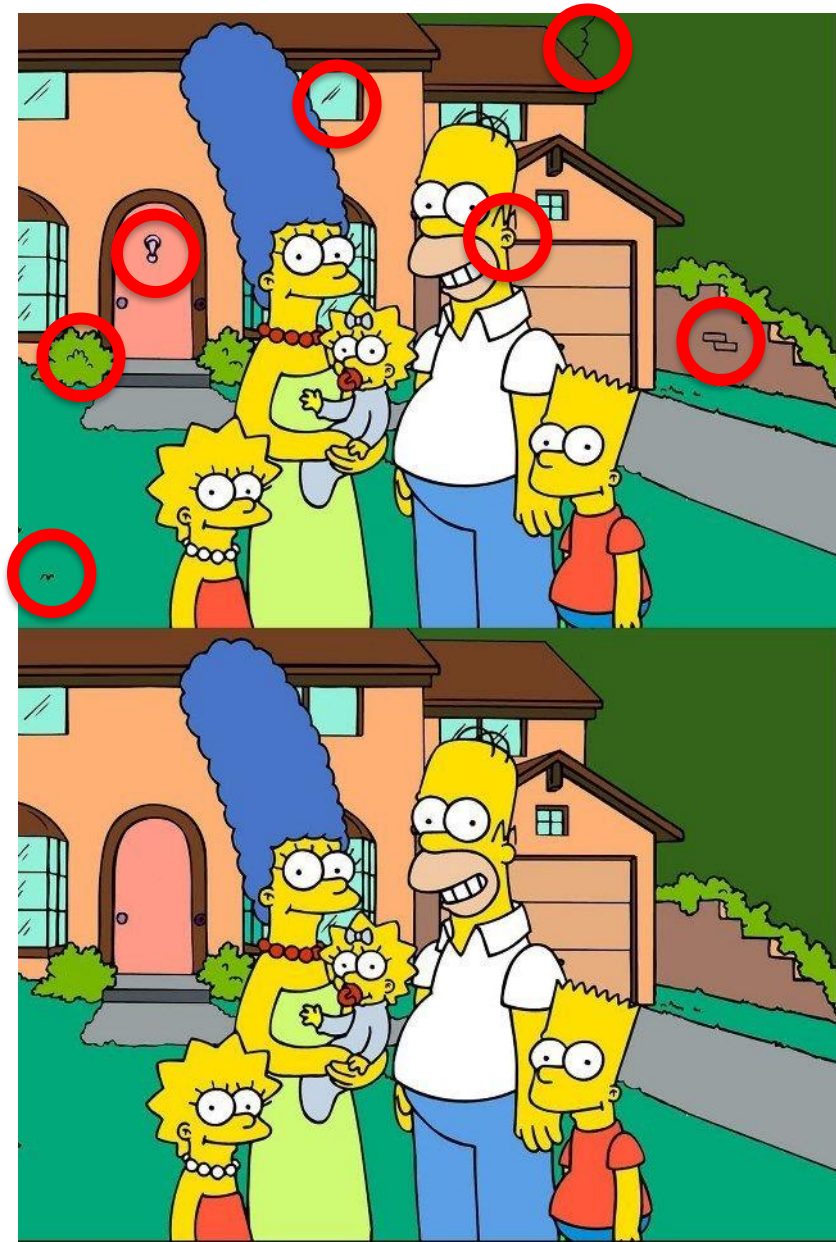
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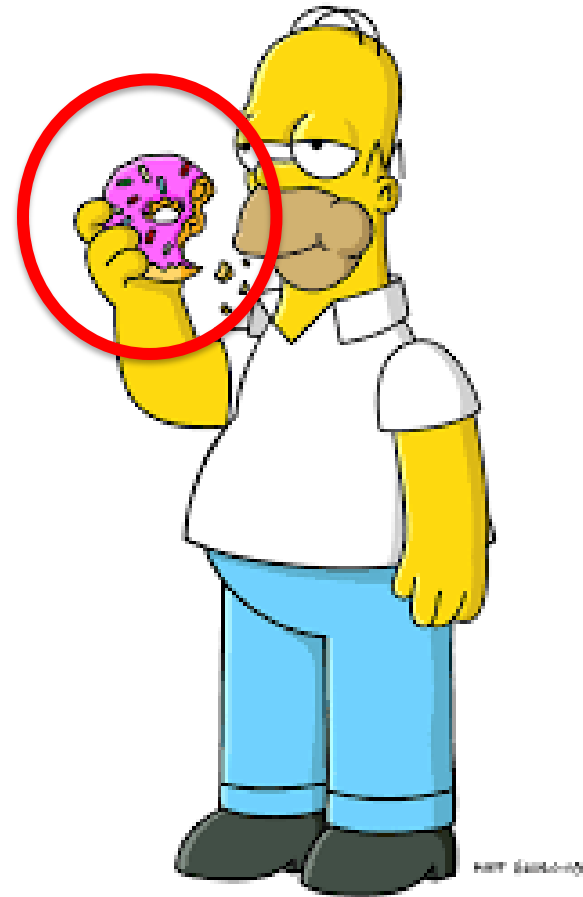
[fernando.diez@uam.es](mailto:fernando.diez@uam.es), [alejandro.bellogin@uam.es](mailto:alejandro.bellogin@uam.es)

# Let's play

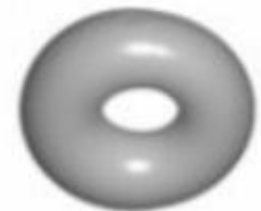
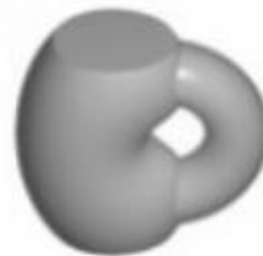
Find the 7 differences



# Now ... spot the similarity!



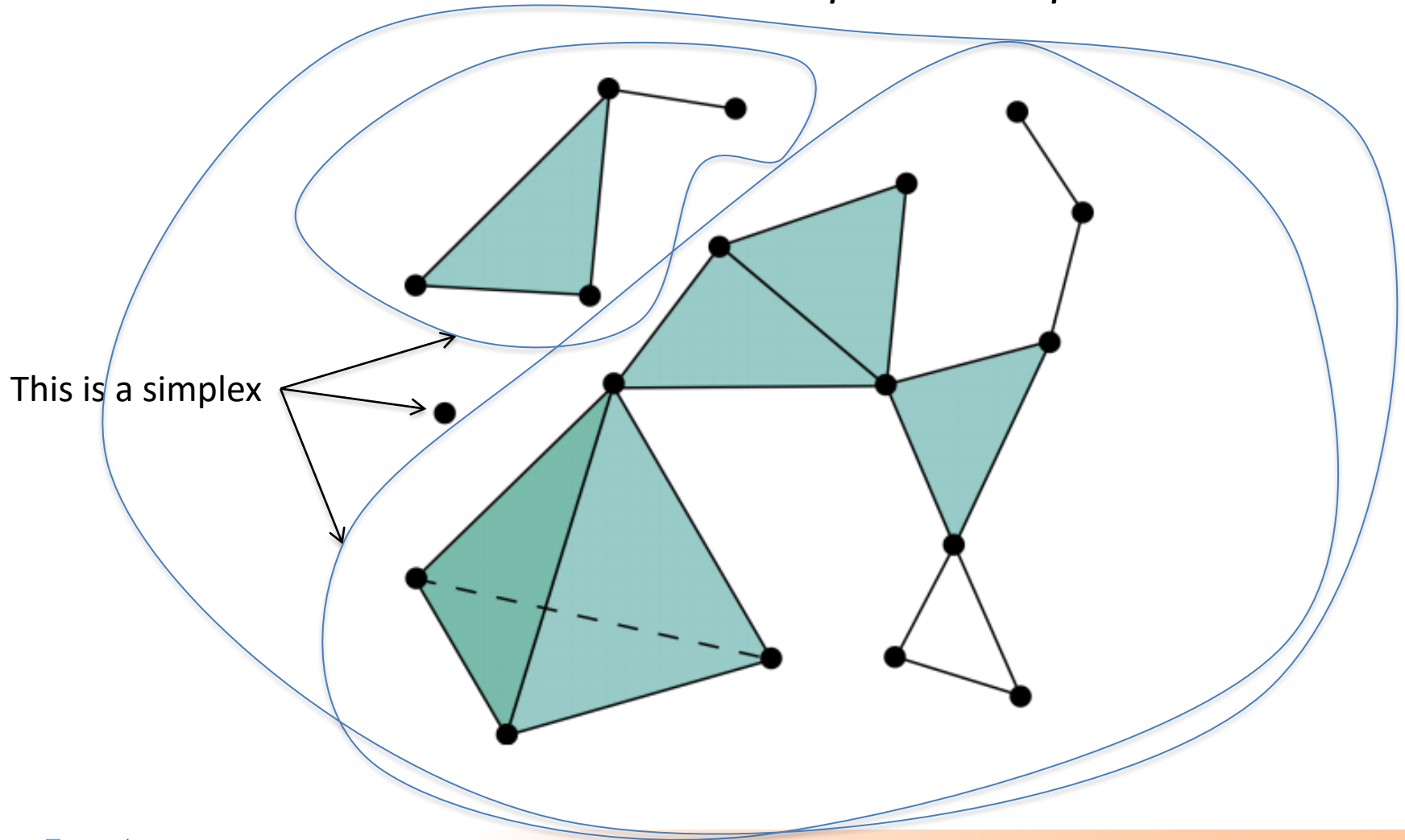
A cup and a doughnut are topologically equivalent!!

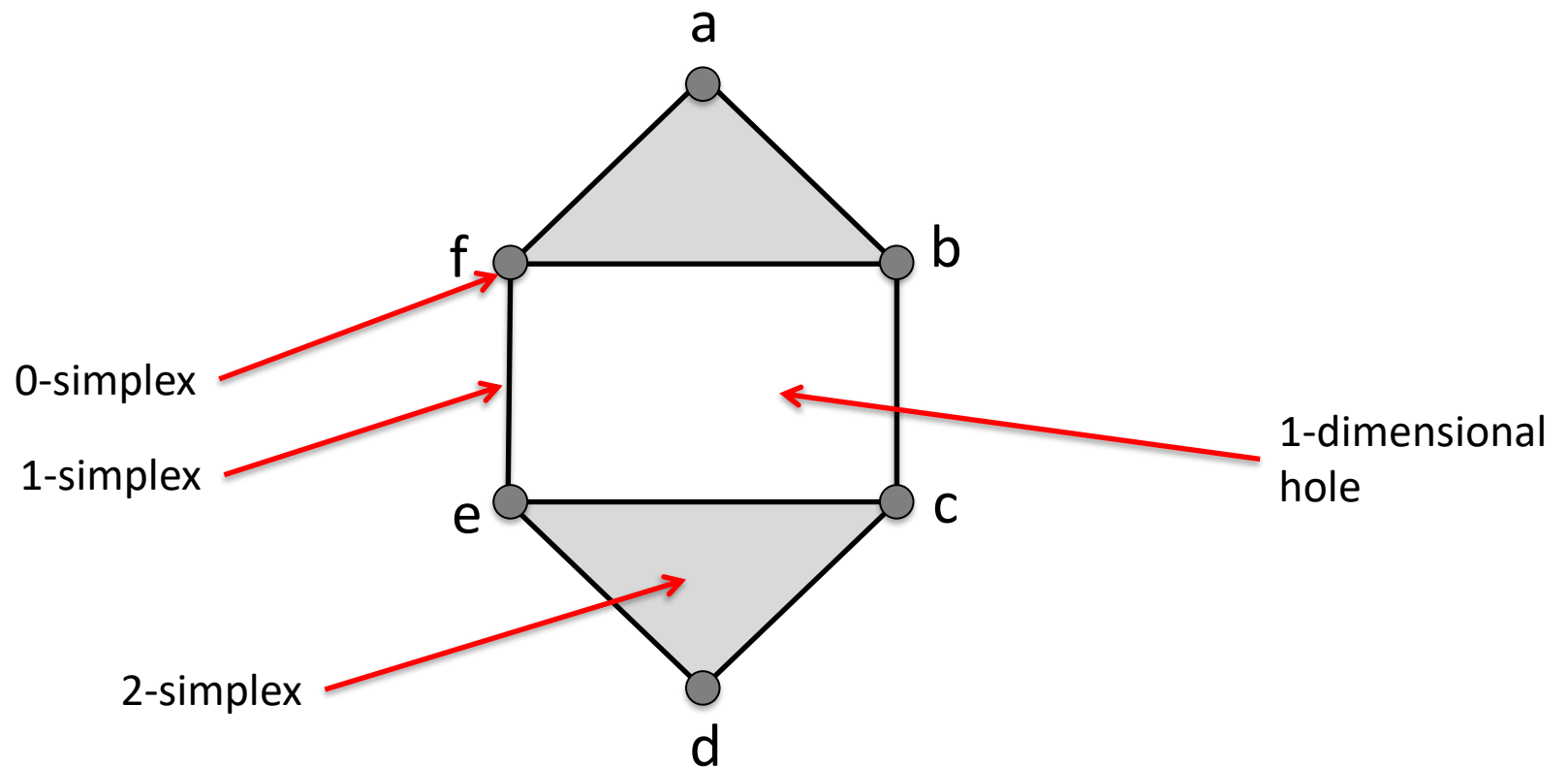


# Basics

- This paper is about **topology** and **data** or **TDA** (Topological Data Analysis)
- Works on the understanding of the **shape of data**
- Recognizing typical shapes (**patterns**)
- Topology studies shapes that are **invariant** under small deformations

This is a *simplicial complex*



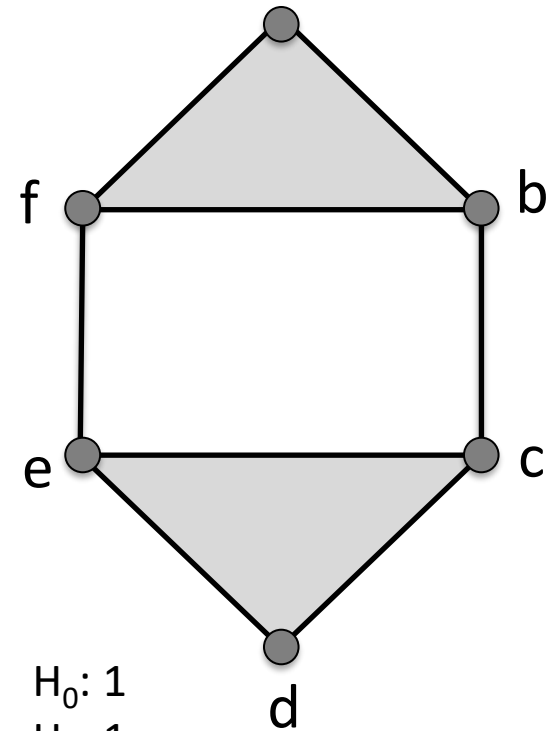


Betti numbers: characterizes simplicial complexes

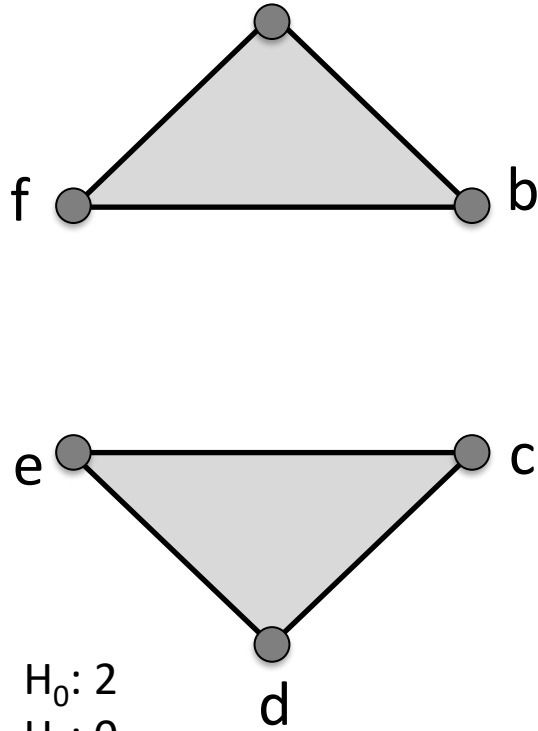
$$H_0: 1$$

$$H_1: 1$$

$$H_2: 0$$



$H_0: 1$   
 $H_1: 1$   
 $H_2: 0$



$H_0: 2$   
 $H_1: 0$   
 $H_2: 0$



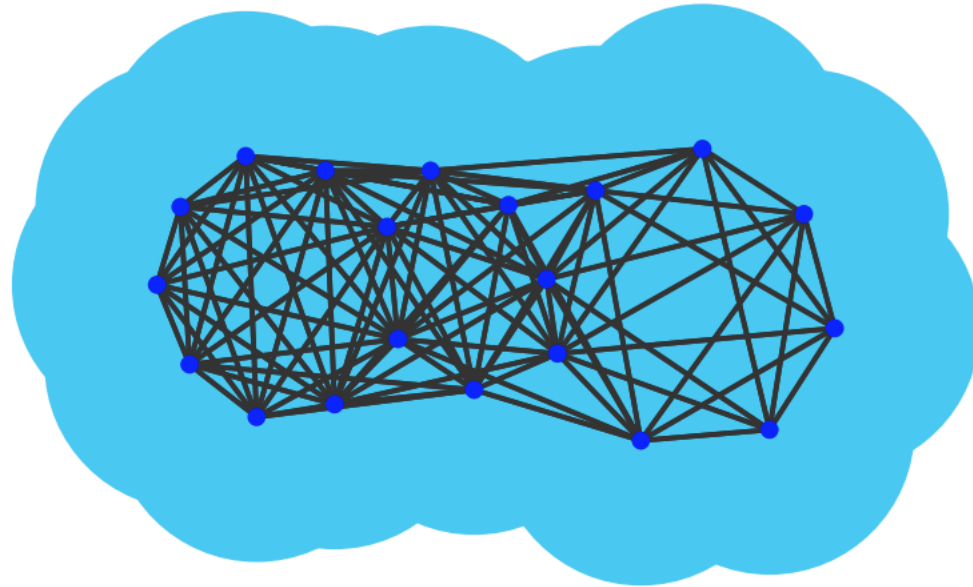
$H_0: 1$   
 $H_1: 1$   
 $H_2: 0$



$H_0: 1$   
 $H_1: 1$   
 $H_2: 0$



# *Vietoris-Rips* Complex computation

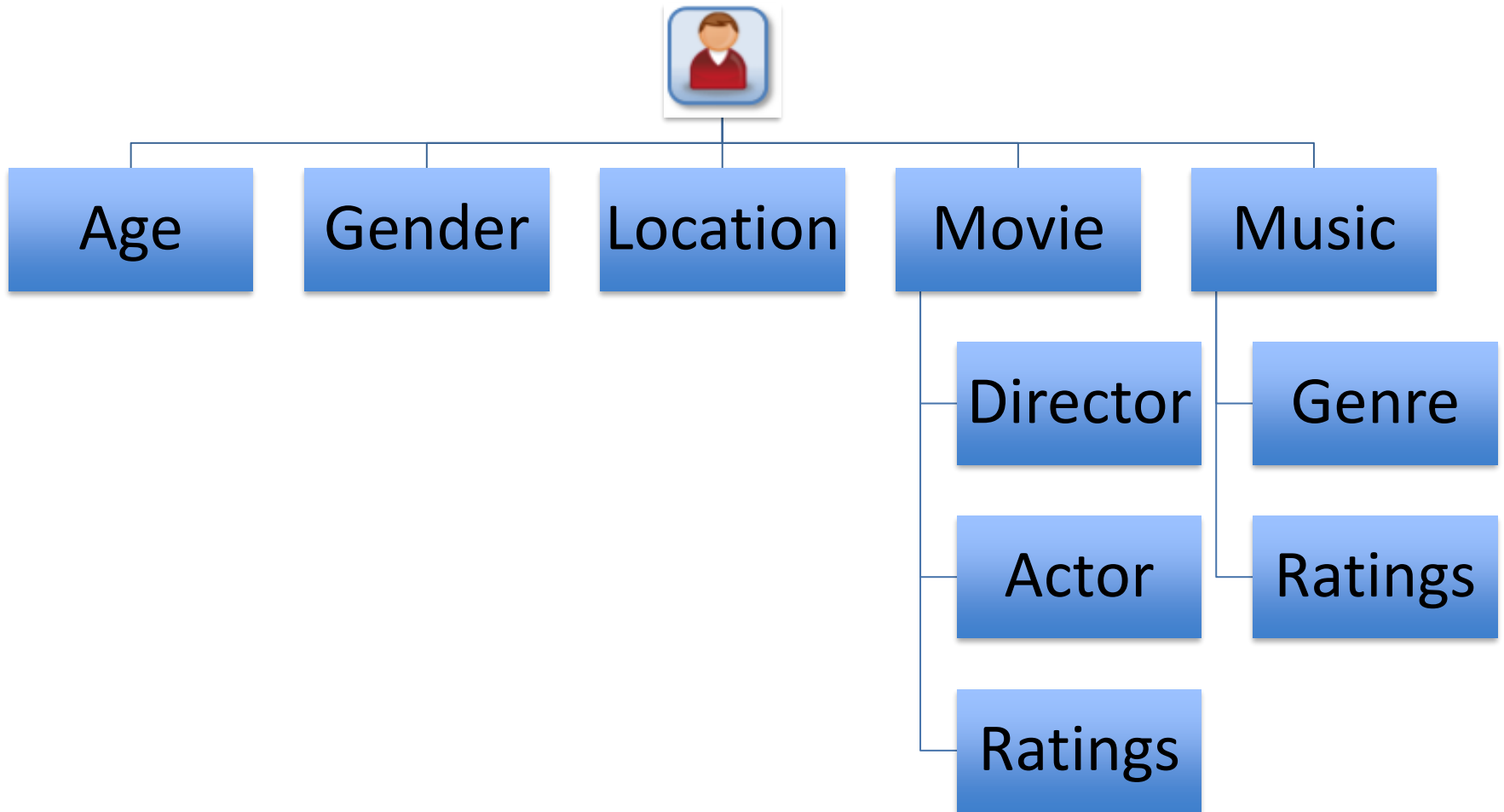


Vietoris-Rips complex characterizes the topology of a point set

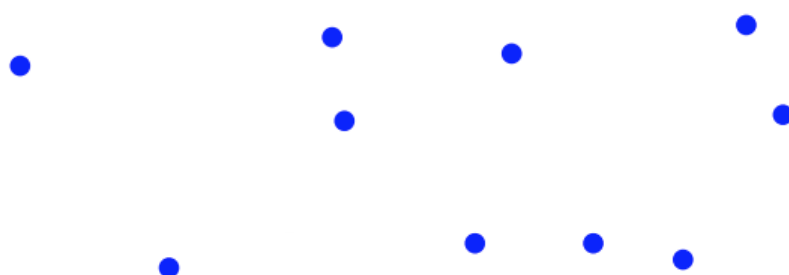
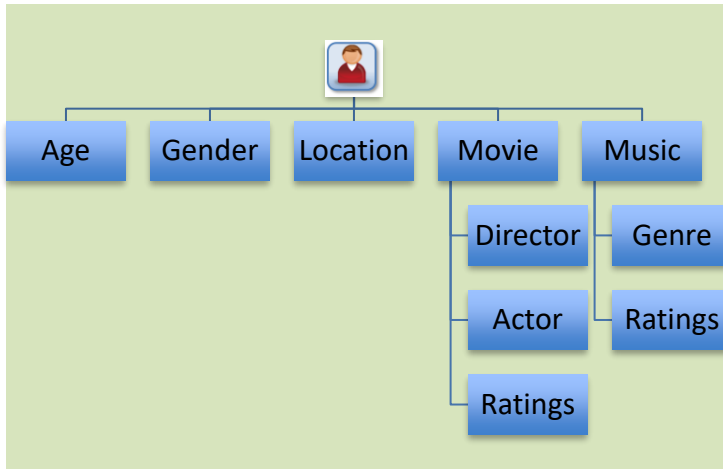
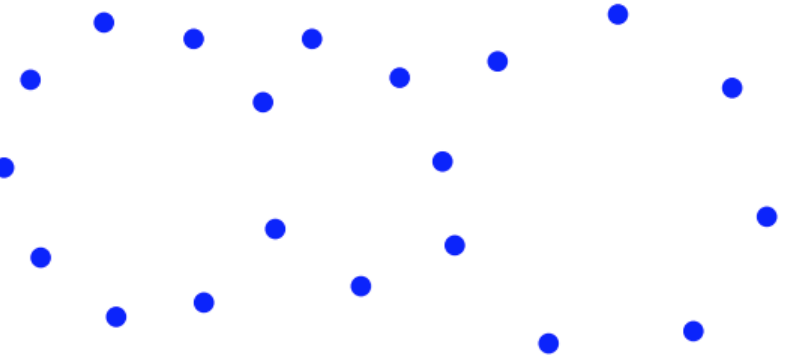
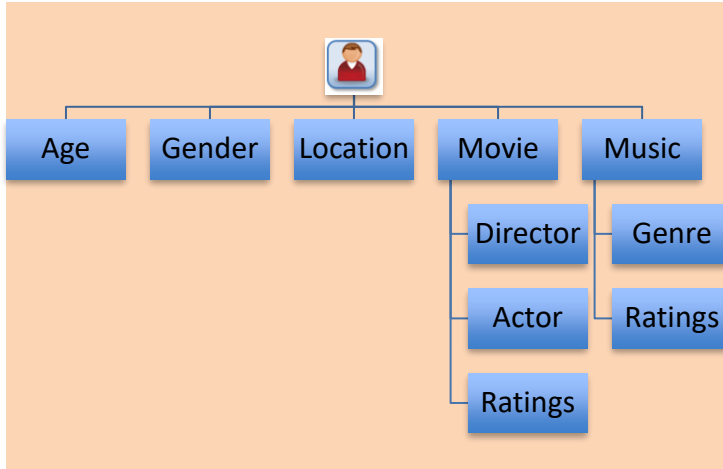
From users to barcodes

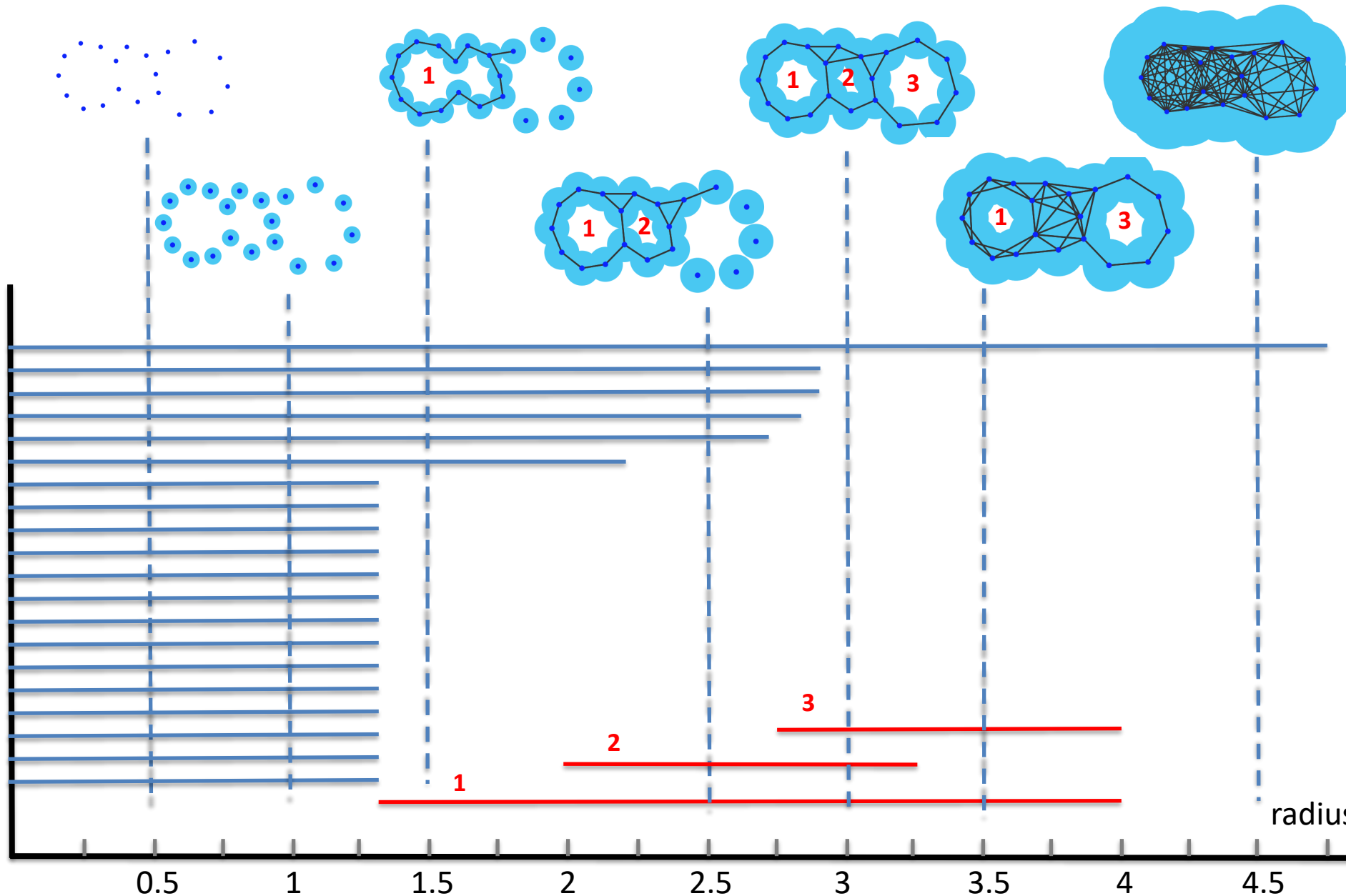
# BARCODE BASED SIMILARITIES

# From users to barcodes



# User's topologies





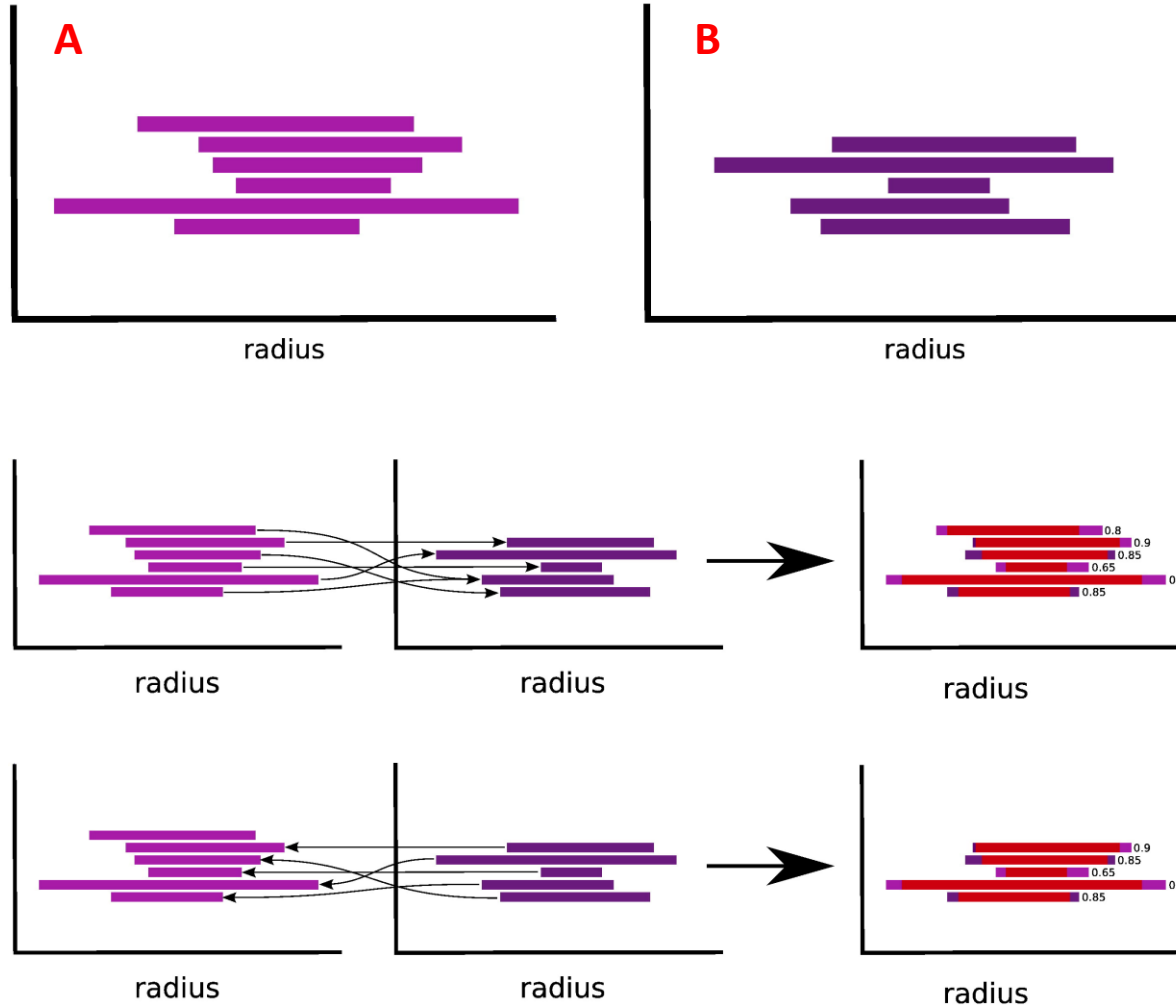
# Barcode Overlapping (Extended) similarity metric

$$S_{BO}(A, B) = \frac{1}{|A| + |B|} \left( \sup_{a \in A, b \in B} \frac{|a \cap b|}{|a \cup b|} + \sup_{b \in B, a \in A} \frac{|a \cap b|}{|a \cup b|} \right)$$

$$S_{BOE} = \begin{cases} S_{BO}(A, B) & A \neq \emptyset, B \neq \emptyset \\ 1 & A = \emptyset, B = \emptyset \\ 0 & \text{any other case} \end{cases}$$

# User's barcode comparisons

## $S_{BO}$ similarity computation

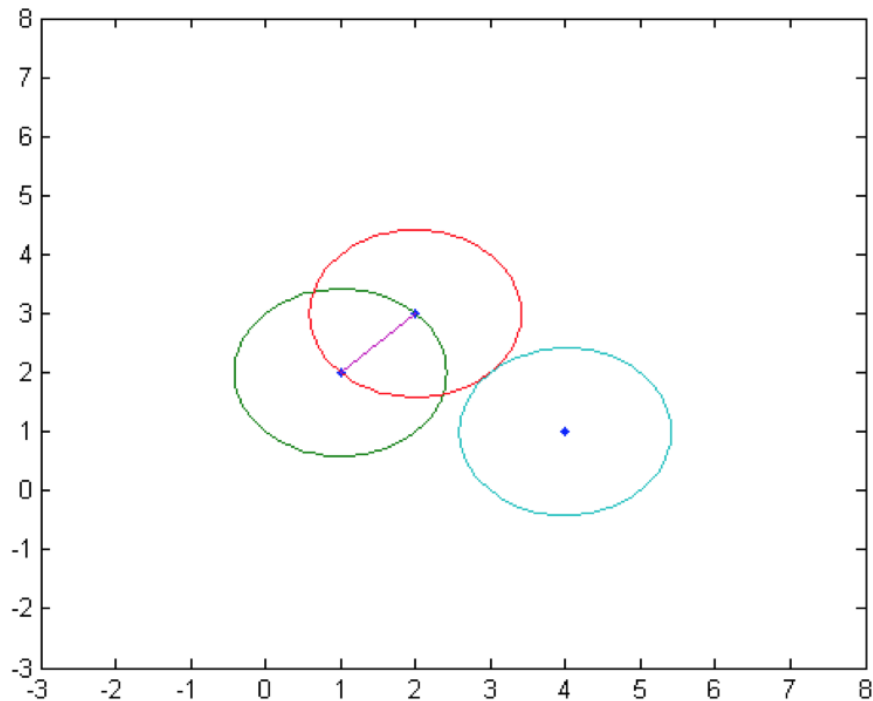


# Experiments

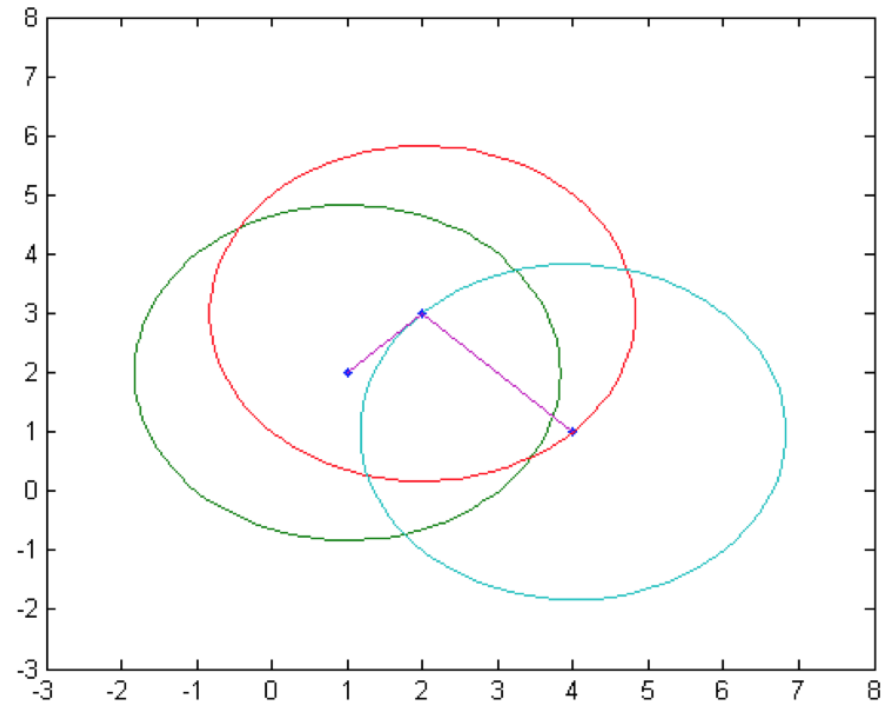
- Dataset: Movielens 100K
  - 943 users. 1682 items
  - Users represented by means of pairs `(item, value)`
  - # user ratings < 50
- Javaplex library
  - To compute invariants as well as similarities among users' barcodes
- Standard kNN algorithm



# Users' profiles simplicial complexes

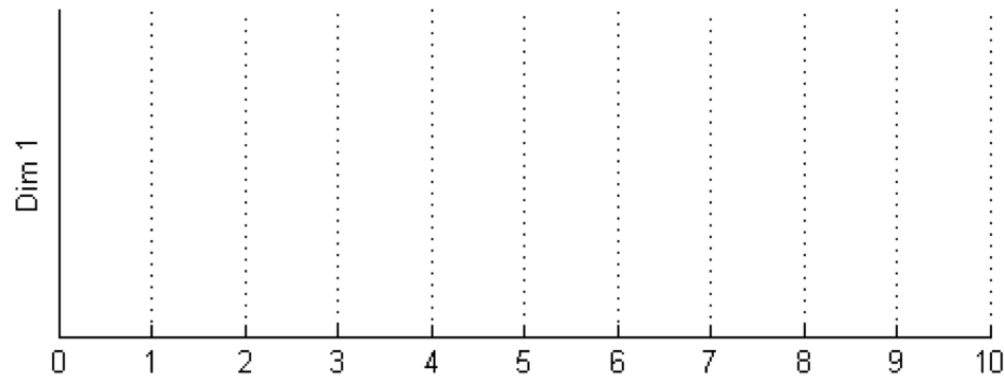
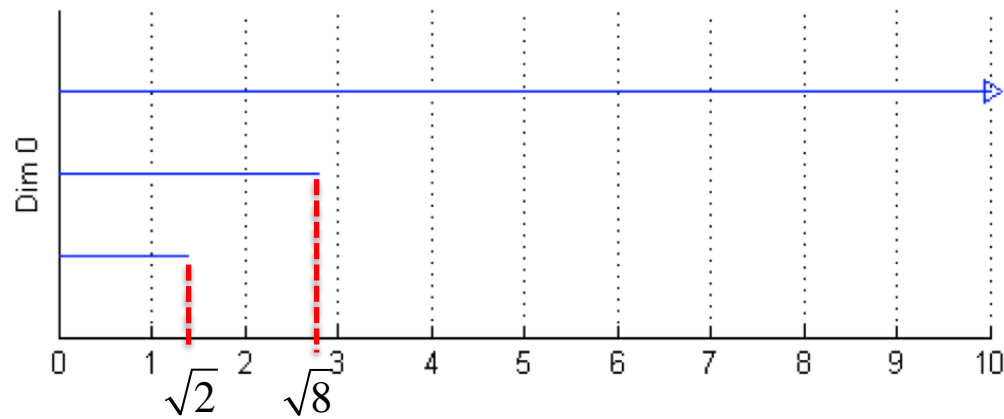


$$r = \sqrt{2}$$



$$r = \sqrt{8}$$

# Associated users' barcodes computed



⇒ No holes

# Results

Similarity	$S_{BOE}$ 50 20	$S_{BOE}$ 100 15	Cosine	Pearson	Random
<b>RMSE</b>	1.1616	1.1482	<b>1.0791</b>	1.5728	1.1217

# Conclusions and future work

- Competitive behaviour against standard Cosine or Pearson similarities
- *Cold start* problem
- Accomplish new experiments using different datasets, graph based algorithms, optimization, etc.
- Improve the computation of barcode similarities, highly dependant on dataset size

# Merci, Grazie, Gracias, Thank you!

