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Expanding Trusted Neighborhood for Effective Recommendation in Virtual Reality Environments

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Outline

- Introduction
 - Background
 - Motivation
- Research progress
- Future work

Background

- Personalized Recommendation in VR
 - Recommend useful information
 - **Information overload**: large amount of info => difficult to manage: selection, filtering, ...
 - Improve the interactions
 - 2D versus 3D
 - Different recommendation objects
 - 2D: books, news, article, movie, etc.
 - 3D: 3D virtual objects

Background

- Recommender System (RS)
 - Collaborative Filtering
 - Find a group of like-minded users (neighborhood) based on similarity
 - Aggregate neighbors' opinions to do recommendations
 - Issues
 - Suffers from data-sparsity, cold-start problem
 - Performance is not good in accuracy and coverage

Background

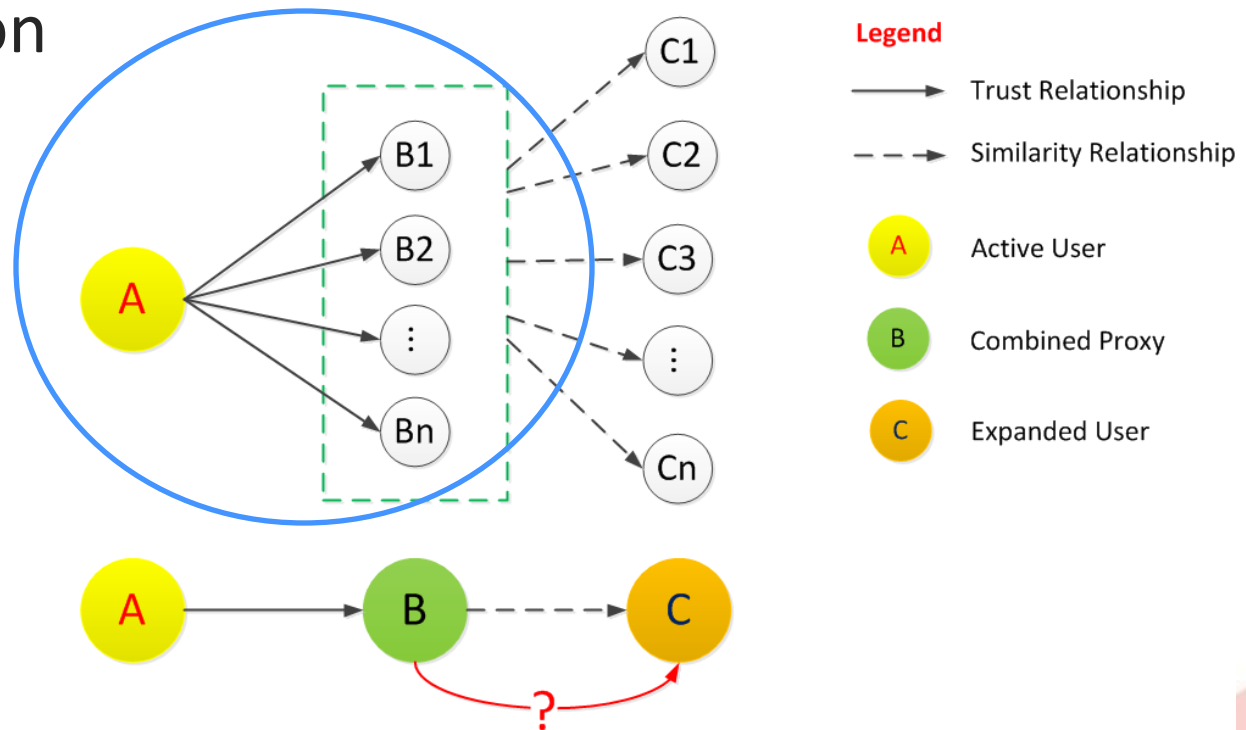
- Trust aware RSs (TARSs)
 - Social relationship is easily available
 - Friendship (Konstas et al. 2009), membership (Yuan et al. 2009), trust list (Massa et al. 2007)
 - Trust is good for
 - Word-of-mouth marketing => more trustable systems
 - Transparent recommendation => more user control
 - Alleviate CF's suffering
 - Users without ratings but involved in trust network => cold start users
 - Trust propagation => data sparsity
 - Better performance (accuracy and coverage)
 - More robust (assist copy, pushing/nuking attacks)

Motivation

- Problems of existing TARSS
 - Cold-start problem
 - Users may only specify few or none trusted peers
 - Bottleneck: how to find out more neighbors?
 - Mechanism for 2D & 3D environments
- How far are we in TARSSs? (Shi, 2011)
 - By comparing state-of-art trust models with naïve ones
 - Coverage is better
 - Accuracy is better in a sense, sometimes worse
 - Trust is not well-exploited yet

Current progress

- A computational model for trusted neighborhood expansion



The computational model

– Confidence

$$c(w_1, w_{-1}) = \int_0^1 \left| \frac{x^{w_1} (1-x)^{w_{-1}}}{\int_0^1 x^{w_1} (1-x)^{w_{-1}} dx} - 1 \right| dx$$

– Similarity

$$W_{u,v} = \frac{\sum_{i \in I_{u,v}} (r_{u,i} - \bar{r}_u)(r_{v,i} - \bar{r}_v)}{\sqrt{\sum_{i \in I_{u,v}} (r_{u,i} - \bar{r}_u)^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i \in I_{u,v}} (r_{v,i} - \bar{r}_v)^2}}$$

The computational model

PERFORMANCE OF APPROACHES FOR UNIFORM, IDEAL, SPARSE AND SUFFICIENT INFORMATION SCENARIOS

Our Methods

		MAE/RC								Sufficient Information	
Approaches	Co	Views						Algorithms		MAE	MAE
OPGP	0.49	CF	MT1	MT2	MT3	TrustAll	ENMT	ETMT	0.002	0.622±0.012	
MPGP	0.62								0.002	0.782±0.009	
EPGP	0.63	All	51.24%	26.34%	57.64%	71.68%	88.20%	77.87%	0.003	0.773±0.003	
EPGP+	0.83								0.007	0.559±0.025	
		Cold Users	1.032	0.756	0.916	0.890	0.857	0.672	0.621	Scenario	
										Heavy Users	3.22%
Approaches	Scenario	0.873	0.847	0.848	0.827	0.818	0.716	0.649	MAE		
OPGP	0.50								0.009	0.912±0.002	
MPGP	0.63	0.005	1.343±0.039								
EPGP	0.644±0.005	0.914±0.005	0.521±0.007	1.351±0.021	0.555±0.005	1.529±0.054	0.504±0.006	1.342±0.038			
EPGP+	0.827±0.017	0.814±0.053	0.701±0.013	1.502±0.024	0.534±0.008	1.414±0.018	0.676±0.009	1.498±0.037			

Table 3. Performance on Epinions

Future work

- E-commerce in VR
 - Limitless time and space
 - Avatar, real world-like, real-time interactions
 - Cognitive trust is needed
- Future work: A cognitive model for virtual reality environments

Cognitive Trust Theory

- Trust from computational perspective
 - Emphases only on ability/competency (O'Donovan 2005)
 - Trust approaches in 2D are not suitable for VR
- Trust from cognitive perspective
 - Trust is a complex cognitive procedure
 - May be affected by internal, external, self factors
 - Internal factors: competency, willingness, un-harmfulness
 - External factors: risk, opportunity
 - Self factors: confidence

Trust Cognitive Models

- C. Castelfranchi, R. Falcone, “**Trust Theory: A Socio-Cognitive and Computational Model**,” Wiley, 2010, 20
- A. Herzig, E. Lorini, J. F. Hübner, and L. Vercouter, “*A logic of trust and reputation*,” *Logic Journal of the IGPL*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 214-244, 2010.
- A. J. I. Jones, “*On the concept of trust*,” *Decis. Support Syst.*, vol. 33, no. 3, pp. 225-232, 2002.
- S. Marsh and P. Briggs, *Computing with social trust*. Springer, 2009, ch. Examining trust, forgiveness and regret as computational concepts.
- ...

Issues with cognitive trust models

- General cognitive trust models
 - Possible, but not easy to implement, not useful
 - FCM (Venanzi et al., 2011), BDI (Hubner et al, 2009)
 - Incomplete information to model all factors
 - More concrete models are needed!

Our proposal

- Concrete cognitive trust model
 - Incorporating cognitive factors
 - Competency, Willingness , Risk, Uncertainty
 - Model these factors and inspect their impacts
 - Formalize our cognitive model
 - Evaluations
 - Build up virtual reality environment
 - Volunteers to participate in

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Q & A



Thank you!
Any comments?