

CS 620 Class Presentation

**Using WordNet to
Improve User Modelling in
a Web Document
Recommender System**

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Problem

- A recommender system for a Web site of multilingual news
 - **Learns user's interests from the requested pages**
 - **Build a model of the user**
 - **Exploit the model to anticipate which documents in the web site could be interesting for the user**



Previous Work

- SiteIF, a personal agent for a multilingual news web site
 - Word-based (word frequency and co-occurrence)
 - Not accurate enough
 - Misinterpret word sense



Main Idea

- Content-based document representation
 - Build the user model as a semantic network whose nodes represent sense (not just words)
 - Retrieve new documents with high semantic relevance with respect to the use model
 - More accurate and,
 - independent from the language of the documents browsed(?!).
- The problems
 - Require a repository for word senses (WordNet)
 - Word sense disambiguation (WSD)



Word Domain Disambiguation

- Sense clustering with domain labels (Magnini and Strapparava, 2000)
 - Each word has a *domain* label (MEDICINE, SPORT, etc)
 - Reduce the WordNet polysemy
 - Covers only noun synsets now

Example

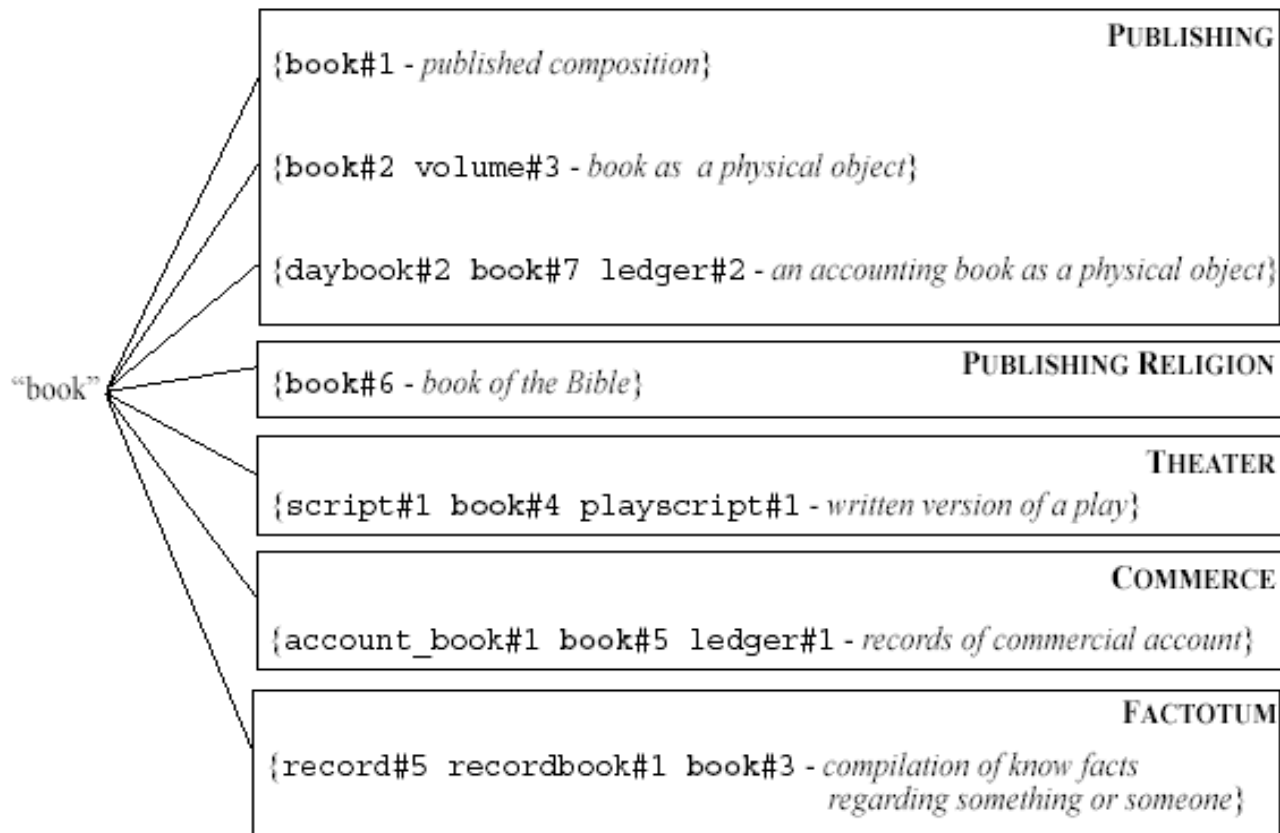


Figure 2: An example of polysemy reduction



Domain Disambiguation

- Two steps
 - Given a word, for each domain label of the word, give a score, which is determined by the frequency of the label among the senses
 - The domain label with the highest score is selected
 - .83 accuracy (Magnini and Strapparava, 2000)

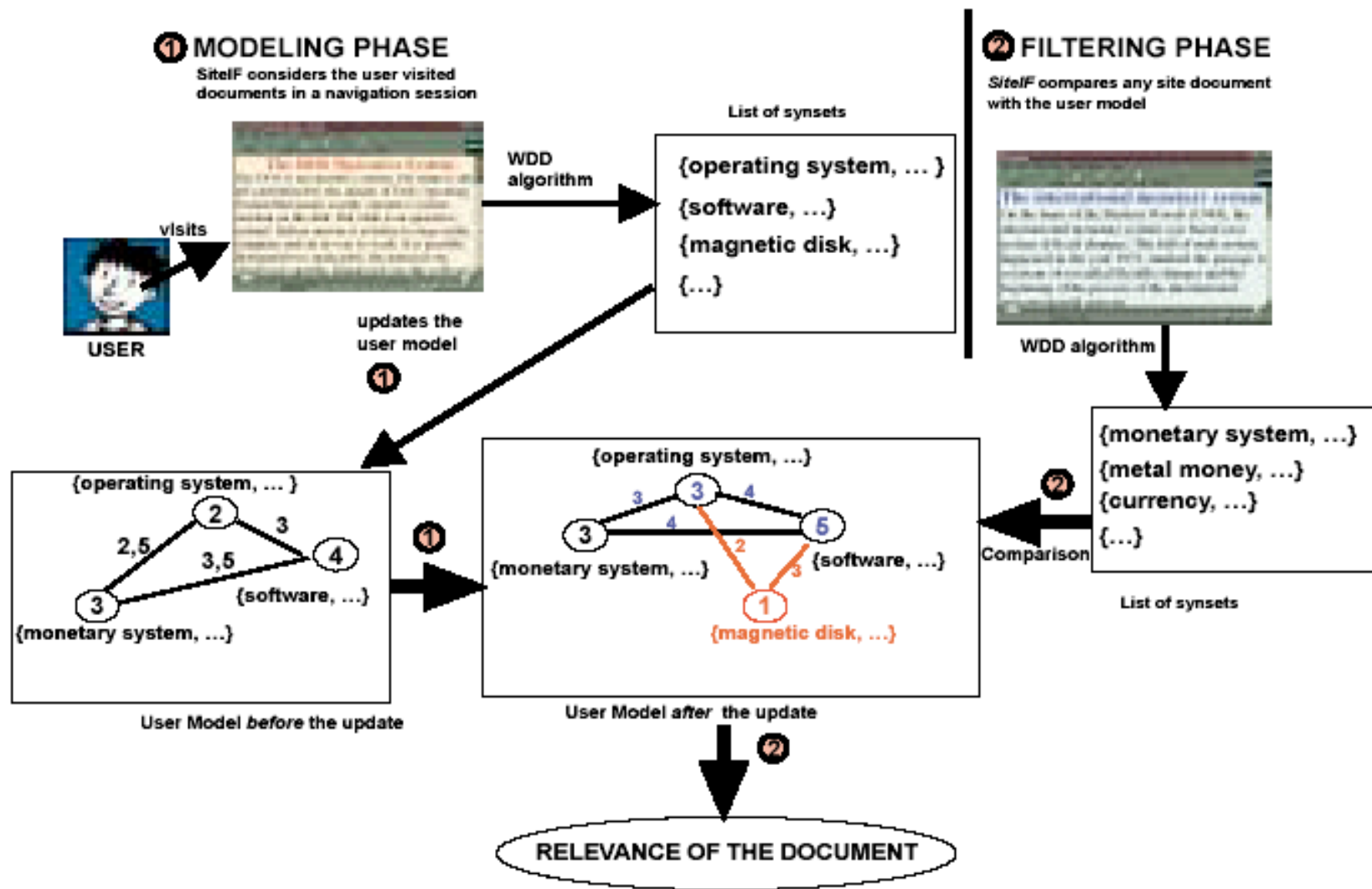


Figure 4: Modelling and Filtering Processes



Evaluation and Conclusions

- Compare the output of two systems against the judgments of a human advisor

- Word-based and synset based

- H the set of human proposals, S the set of the system proposals

- Precision = $\frac{|H \cap S|}{S}$; Recall = $\frac{|H \cap S|}{S}$

- Precision increase 34%. Recall increase 15%.