

# **EPFI**



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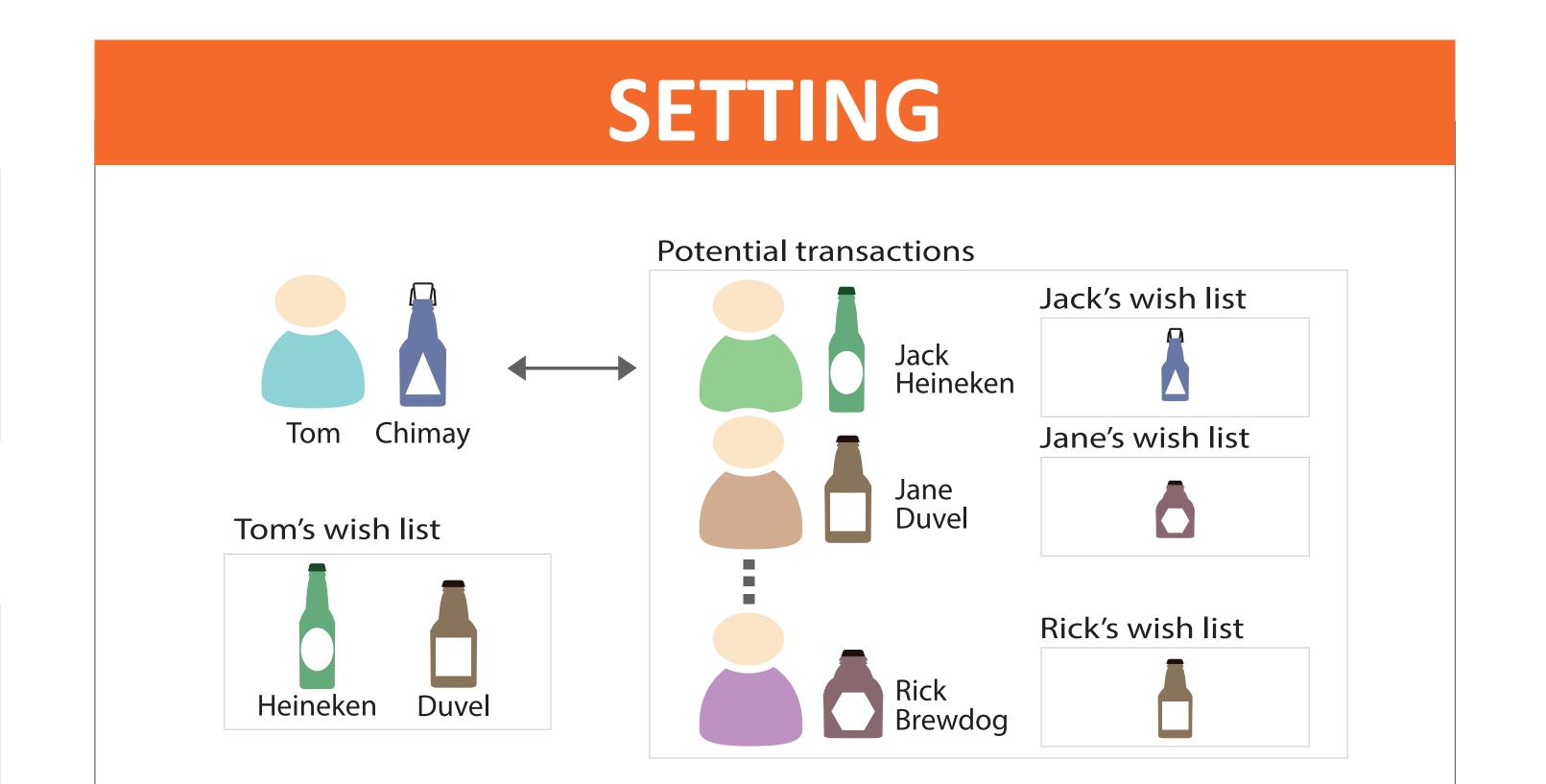
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# MAIN CONTRIBUTION

We propose a socially and temporally aware model for bartering-based recommendation, for which we introduce three novel datasets from online bartering platforms.



## BARTERING

### LIMITATIONS

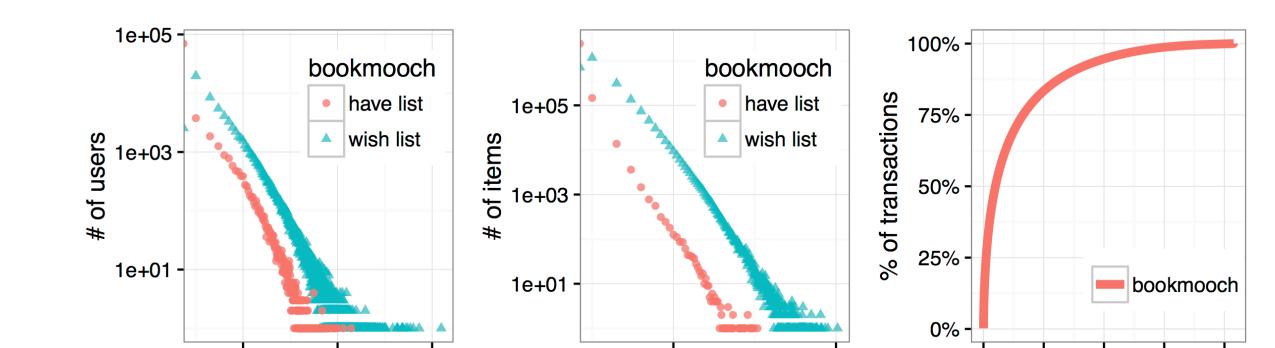
- The need of a "double coincidence of wants"
- There is no common measure of value

### PLATFORMS

	Users	Items	Transactions	
Bookmooch	84'989	2'098'699	148'755	
/r/gameswap	9'888	3'470	2'008	
Ratebeer	2'215	35'815	125'665	

Illustration of the problem setting in which a user (Tom) can exchange an item with owners of other items available.

### **DATA DISTRIBUTION**



### **PROPOSED METHOD**

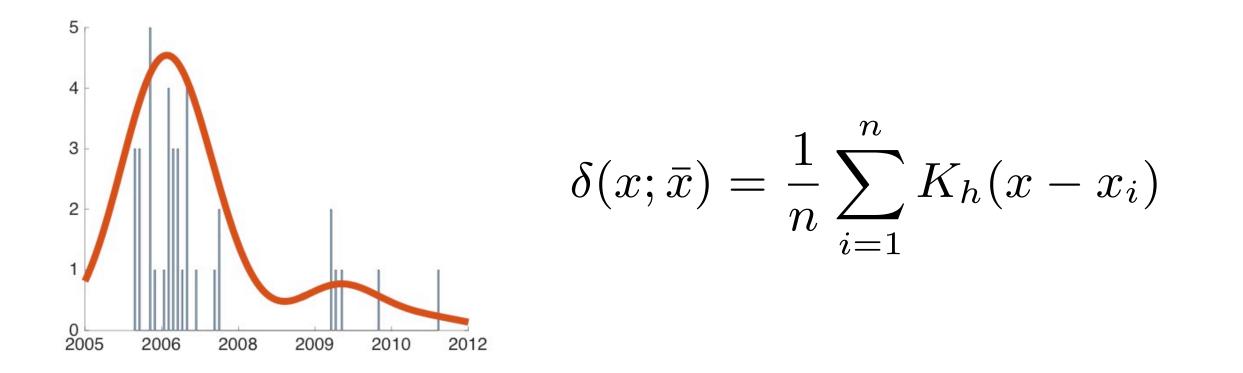
$$\hat{y}_{u_j,u_l,i_k} = p_{u_j}^T q_{i_k} + \underbrace{s_{u_ju_l}}_{t_{u_j}} + \underbrace{\tau_{u_j}\delta(t;\bar{t}_{u_j}) + \tau_{i_k}\delta(t;\bar{t}_{i_k})}_{\mathbf{T}}$$

### **SOCIAL BIAS**

 $S \in \mathbb{R}^{|U| \times |U|}$ 

Directed bias from one user to another (asymmetric).

#### **TEMPORAL DYNAMICS**



1e+01 1e+03 1e+05 list size

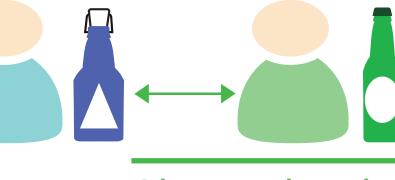
1000 popularity level

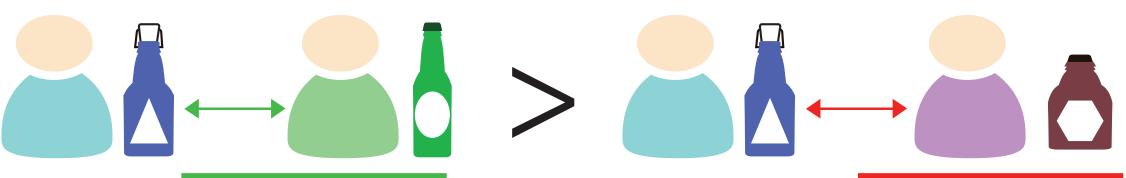
25000 50000 750001 00000 # of users

Wish lists, give-away lists and transaction distributions unveil the existence of power users.

## EXPERIMENTS

Goal: Rank higher an observed trade than a randomly sampled negative example  $\approx$  maximize AUC





Observed trade

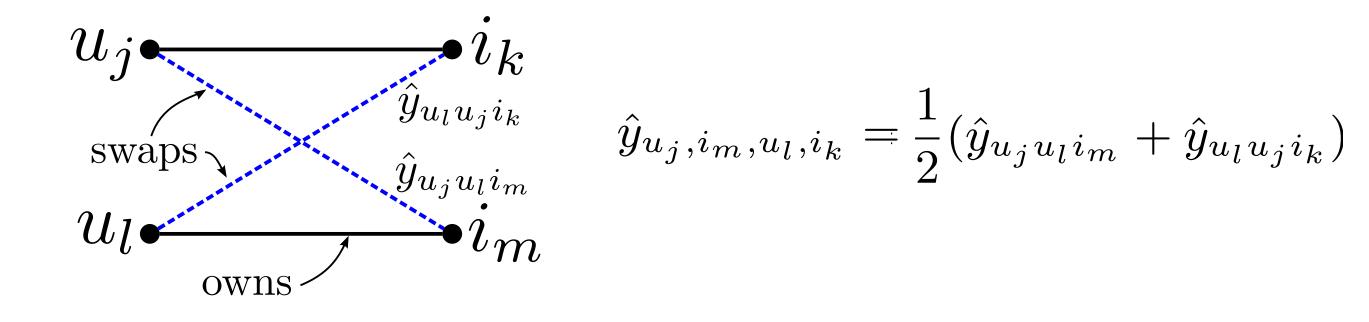
Negative sample

Learning using Bayesian Personalized Ranking (BPR), Rendle 2009



Discard users/items that have been inactive for a long period.

#### **BIDIRECTIONALITY**



Re-rank recommendation vector according to the reciprocal interest: the arithmetic mean of both predicted scores.

	MF	MF+B	MF+B+S	MF+B+T	MF+ALL
Bookmooch	0.758	0.798	0.849	0.938	0.958
/r/gameswap	0.790	0.842	0.863	0.890	0.903
Ratebeer	0.824	0.892	0.962	0.969	0.983

# CONCLUSION

- Successful trades require reciprocal user interest
- Users develop 'trust' and trade according to their social ties
- Activity density varies over time, for both items and users.