

Abstract

The use of E-commerce has increased due to the affordability and availability of network bandwidth. The user base has grown multi-folds for these online markets, that has led to the data explosion on the web. It is a challenging task to filter this large volumes of data. In this scenario, information filtering systems are pivotal in making content/item search more accessible and efficient to provide personalised recommendations. Recommender systems are information filtering systems that provide items/contents/services from a plethora of choices available on the web by mining users' past preferences and feedback. Recommendation helps to overcome the information overload problem and as there are many options (for a specific requirement) and more will be added at regular intervals. Recommender systems aim to help users by offering a choice from a large set of items.

Man is a social animal. Therefore, majority of his activities involve a group, like watching a movie with friends, planning a tour itinerary with family, etc. In these scenarios, there is a requirement to recommend items to a group based on preferences of users. Now, the research has gained visibility in discovering user groups with similar preferences and generating recommendations for each group. The prevalence of social group activities led to the development of a group recommender system. The task of a group recommender system is to generate a group recommendation vector by integrating individual user's diversified interest. In general, a group activity increases social bonding. In the group recommendation, individual member activities show his/her satisfaction or dissatisfaction score for a particular item, and all members are equally important in the recommendation process. The entire group must be satisfied with the recommended products in group recommendations.

The decision-making process of a group is more complex, as different group members have diverse interests and contribute unevenly to the final decision. The composition of

a group is a vital problem in group recommendation. A majority of the previous works have developed group recommender systems with prior knowledge about group members. However, in many realistic scenarios, this information is generally not available. The existing models auto-detect groups by computing correlations among all individual users and are thus computationally very inefficient. Traditional clustering approaches reduce time complexity but do not solve dimensionality reduction, sparsity problems, etc. So, this thesis aims to provide efficient models for auto-detecting groups in group recommendations to mitigate these issues. Exploring a particular group from the available information is a challenging task. In many cases, the group members who share similar characteristics are unfamiliar with each other. This motivated us to explore a group before generating the recommendation, as a group composition is essential in an automatically identified group in group recommendations.

As group formation is an unsupervised task, it is inevitable to auto-detect groups from the available information where each group member shares some common characteristics. This thesis focuses on presenting efficient models for identifying user groups automatically. Groups are formed using probabilistic hashing techniques, e.g., locality-sensitive hashing and one permutation hashing, dimensionality reduction technique, i.e., autoencoder, etc. Automatically identified groups are also formed by incorporating swarm intelligence in K-means technique; an optimization technique (Gaussian mixture model) to cluster similar users and a community detection-based algorithm (Louvain algorithm). This thesis also studies the performance of benchmark clustering approaches in group formation. We conducted extensive experiments on real-world datasets and found that the proposed models to identify groups in group recommendations maximize consensus among the users in a group.

A clustering approach on a utility matrix mainly considers users' ratings for items. It does not consider meta-data to form a group. The review texts are auxiliary information available in most of the datasets. This thesis also considers the textual similarities among the review texts to auto-detect a group. In a group recommendation scenario, group members will have different tastes and achieving consensus is a non-trivial task. A common set of interested items taken from users' preferences is the most vital information to provide recommendations. In reality, recommendations are generated by considering only the set of common interest items instead of considering uninterested items. We hy-

pothesise that these uninterested items may influence the overall recommendations by interpreting users' preferences in a better way.

In this thesis, we first discuss some major issues and challenges through a detailed literature survey on existing group recommendations and auto-detecting groups in group recommender systems. Then, we propose effective solutions to those issues. We also include the importance of uninterested items of the group members while generating the recommendation list. We have performed experiments over automatically identified groups and random groups to check the efficacy of the proposed models. We conducted experiments on publicly available real-world datasets. We found that incorporating uninterested items in group recommendations play a positive role in group recommendations while considering order and flexibility in user preferences. We observed that the overall group satisfaction scores are better in an automatically identified group.