



Developing Deep Learning Models to Raise Recommendation Accuracy

Geetanjali Tyagi and Susmita Ray

EasyChair preprints are intended for rapid dissemination of research results and are integrated with the rest of EasyChair.

November 27, 2022

DEVELOPING DEEP LEARNING MODELS TO RAISE RECOMMENDATION ACCURACY

1st Geetanjali Tyagi

Ph.D. Scholar,

(Dept. of CST)

Manav Rachna University

Faridabad, India

git101288@gmail.com

[0000-0003-3715-3695]

2nd Dr.Susmita Ray

Professor

(Dept. of CST)

Manav Rachna University

Faridabad, India

susmita@mru.edu.in

[0000-0002-6073-6509]

Abstract— Software tools as well as techniques that offer suggestions for various items to a user are defined as “Recommendation System” (RS). Recommender systems provide suggestions that will help users to make decisions “regarding the products or items.” It is used to make recommendations by processing data from actively collected diverse type of information.

Under this, one can use the extensively available information about the products through “Online Social Networks (OSN)”Da’u & Salim[5]. “Automatic Recommender system” (ARS) on the “cloud” can recommend products by giving recommendations about the product based on the “user’s questions provided via the cloud platform” (CP). Though number of studies has been conducted on Deep learning models implementation on recommendation system, still very few of them deal with improving accuracy in Recommendation System. Objective of our research is to develop deep learning models to enhance the accuracy of recommendation systems. Moreover, this research will design a deep learning models based platform for sentiment analysis with Recommender System on the E-Commerce Application.

Keywords— Recommendation systems, Deep learning, Sentiment analysis, Intelligent product recommendation systems

I. Introduction

The recommendation system (RS) basically relies on information in order to create recommendations based on the preferences and areas of interest of customers using a tile that is typically used for commercial purposes. By offering a wide range of services and giving users interactive experiences, feedback options, and the ability to understand the information they are given, the recommender systems have completely changed the way we interact. A RS takes into consideration not only how each user's personalized information flows are created independently, but also how all users of a service behave. Recommender systems can be used in a variety of applications, such as Netflix's provider for movies or series recommendations Amazon Prime, YouTube advice services, information advice, e-commerce provider hints In addition, tips for social Blogging site like “Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter” can be found through Amazon, Flipkart, etc. and those lessons of the advice version has the strength to deal with awesome enter which includes audio, videos, comments, score or numerous inputs in and

in the transverse way the sector like information, books and seek queries.

Recommendation fashions are structures that generate customized predictions as output and are normally utilized in e-Commerce, tune, movies, videos, books, information, and different fields. They are labeled into 3 sorts primarily based totally on how they make hints: content material-primarily based “recommender structures”, “collaborative filtering recommender structures” and “hybrid recommender structures”. Nonetheless, the accuracy of predicting goal output in all of those strategies is intently associated with the number of facts received from the lively customers for whom those predictions are generated. In recommender structures, consumer interests, preferences, and dislikes are used to create consumer profiles which might be then used as filters. Building a correct consumer, creating a profile is a major undertaking, and its accuracy holds the key to the device's overall performance Agner et al.[1].

The preliminary works on recommenders used collaborative filtering to advocate information articles and tune albums to the consumer, in addition to hints primarily based totally on social facts. It was observed with the aid of using some of the works with inside the discipline of recommender structures that assisted customers in figuring out objects, services, and content material which includes books, studies articles, movies, information, retail business, virtual products, customer products, and so forth with the aid of using numerous algorithms that reviewed specific customers and objects to offer suitable hints. Dhawan [6].

Deep learning” (DL) is the application of multiple layers of “artificial neural networks” (ANNs) for the learning task. Recently, DL methods are effectively being used in building a high accuracy RS. Deep learning techniques are based on either supervised or unsupervised approaches Wei et al.[17]. Any deep learning method comprises several processing layers that form a hierarchy. An adaptation of deep learning model in different domains had experienced strong performance in achieving the desired objectives.

A. Fundamental Concepts of Recommendation System

Objects and users are known to be the two main top objects that influence recommendation systems. Input information about the customers' preferences is collected as input information, and a utility matrix depicts the information gathered about their preferences. A preference is essentially what the user prefers specific items in the customer combination, which is known as item value. There are two types of recommended systems: Systems based on user recommendations and systems based on item recommendations. User interests and dislikes determine which items are recommended based on their ratings. Users who have not yet rated those items will be recommended based on their relationships with those with whom they have not yet rated them. User recommendations are generated by the closeness and relationship between items in the item-based recommendation model Hernández-Rubio et al.[8].

B. Recommendation System Phases

The Phase of Data Acquisition is responsible for gathering the necessary information about the user to create a summary that is based on their characteristics. This step is very important to ensure that the recommender engine can function properly. One of the most important factors that you should consider is the description of the user's summary. This is because it allows the system to make informed decisions.

The precise review process takes into account the users' preferences when it comes to an item. On the other hand, implicit feedback takes into account the users' behavior when it comes to the item AL-Ghuribi and Noah[2].

The next step involves analyzing the information collected throughout the previous part to maximize the users' potential. This method is administrated through a learning model that takes into consideration the users' characteristics Cai et al.[4]

As a part of this stage, the system can generate recommendations supported by the feedback collected throughout the knowledge assortment phase Amato et al[5]. By applying the acceptable formula, it'll verify the foremost relevant things for the users.

Below is a list of phases of recommendation:

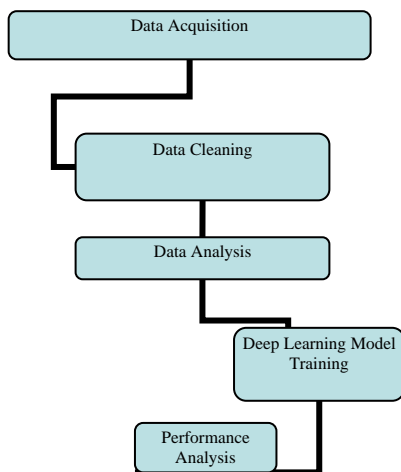


Figure 1.1: Phases of Recommendation System

II. TRADITIONAL RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM

RS is best to consider a variety of tactics when designing a recommendation system, such as a content-based system, a collaborative filtering system, and a hybrid system. Several types of recommendation systems have been identified by Ko et al.[9] Represented in the figure below:

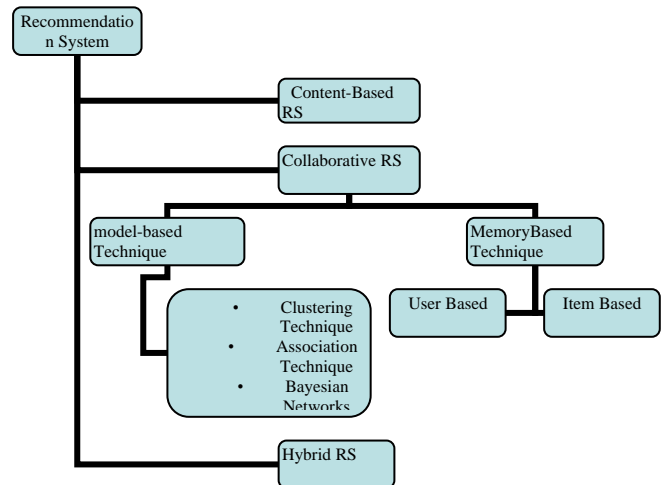


Figure 1.2: Classification of Recommendation Systems

A. Content Based Recommendation System:

Content Based Recommendation system Rather than relying solely on the attributes of the product, content-based recommendation systems depend on the profile of the consumer, and this system works well if the attribute of the item is known, such as the name, location, and availability, regardless of whether the consumer has any attributes known. Users' past preferences are used to recommend items in a content-based recommender system.

A recommendation system takes into account the characteristics of the item, along with the classification problem related to the particular user, when determining the user's preferences.

B. Collaborative filtering Recommendation Systems:

- There are several ways to recommend a product, but collaborative filtering(CF) is the most common method. Collaborative recommender systems work by taking User interactions with items into account when making recommendations. A collaborative filtering method predicts based on the correlations between consumers on an item or both. Training models are also developed with the same optimization methods previously used to create classifiers.
- Collaborative filtering approaches can be categorized into two types: memory-based approach and model-based approach. In recommender systems, CF is based on the

hypothesis that consumers have similar tastes, preferences, and likes in the past and the future. All generated predictions are based on neighboring users' interests rather than the individual characteristics of the items, in this type of system.

C. Hybrid Recommendation Systems

To improve prediction accuracy, the majority of recommendation systems employ a hybrid method that combines “collaborative filtering(CF)”, “content-based filtering(CB)”, and other approaches. There are several ways that hybrid recommender systems operate: by separately forecasting CB and CF method results and then combining them; by including Models of collaborative filtering based on content, or by combining the techniques into one model.

Through the empirical assessment, the overall performance of the hybrid method is essentially in comparison with natural collaborative and content material primarily based techniques. There is distinct research that said concerning the hybrid approach with a purpose of greater correct pointers than natural unbiased approaches. Hybrid techniques also can be used to triumph over a number of the not unusual place demerits in recommender structures which includes bloodless begin and the sparsity problem.

III. DEEP LEARNING-BASED RECOMMENDATIONS SYSTEM

Deep gaining knowledge is understood to be the quickest phase of the system gaining knowledge of which makes use of a variety of deep neural networks to research tiers of illustration and abstraction which makes the experience of data, usually via way of means of the use of synthetic neural networks. Deep gaining knowledge is essentially a critical improvement throughout industries, businesses, and e-commerce.

Each supervised and unsupervised mastering method can use deep learning algorithms. Deep mastering algorithms that match unsupervised classes include Auto encoders, Generative Adversarial Networks, Restricted Boltzmann Machines, Deep Belief Networks, and Deep Boltzmann Machines Networks. Recurrent Neural Networks, Convolutional Neural Networks, and Multi-Layer Perception are other deep-mastering architectures that are used for supervised deep mastering Da'u and Salim[5].

“Deep learning” (DL) is the application of multiple layers of "artificial neural networks" (ANNs) for the learning task Lauzo[14]. Recently, DL methods are effectively being used in building a high-accuracy RS. Deep learning techniques are based on either supervised or unsupervised approaches Sarker[15] Any deep learning method comprises several processing layers that form a hierarchy. An adaptation of deep learning model in different domains had experienced strong performance in achieving the desired objectives

A. Sentiment Analysis in Deep Learning

Data are classified based on emotion (positive, negative, and neutral) as determined by text analysis. Through the power of deep learning, sentiment analysis models can learn to read for context, sarcasm, etc., as well as the actual mood and feelings of the writer. In deep learning, "artificial neural networks" process information similarly to a brain, which is a form of machine learning. . The classifier's dedication and spotlight desire determine the order execution. Learning is the cycle of facts procurement. People usually take advantage of reality due to their capability of thinking. Conversely, Personal Computer (PC) does not research with thinking, but all matters being equal, they research with calculations. Today, there is a tremendous degree of DL calculations proposed in writing. They may be characterized depending on the method applied to gaining knowledge of the interaction. There are 4 number one groupings: controlled, solo, semi-regulated, and assist gaining knowledge. Administered gaining knowledge occurs whilst calculations are given getting ready facts and proper answers.

The challenge of the DL algorithms is to research depending on the educational facts and to use the facts that is obtained in authentic facts without answers. As an example, do not forget a DL gaining knowledge of calculation being applied in an E-book association in an E-book shop. An education set (getting ready facts + answers) may be desk companion information approximately every E-book to proper order. Here, information approximately with every E-book is probably the title, writer, or maybe each phrase an E-book contains. The DL calculation learns with the education setting. At the factor whilst any other E-book suggests up on the E-book shop, the calculation can be set up it depending on the facts approximately the E-book order it has obtained. Surprisingly, in unaided gaining knowledge of, DL calculations do not have an education setting. They have given a few facts approximately this gift truth and want to take advantage of those facts all alone. Unaided gaining knowledge of calculations is normally concerned with coming across included-up designs in facts Kumar et al.

B. Literature Review

Sr. No.	Paper	Methodology	Highlights	Technical Research gap
1.	E-commerce personalized recommendation analysis by deeply-learned clustering [5]	The representation of learning clusters is used to customize the recommendation system for e-commerce products. For e-commerce product recommendations, RNNs and attention mechanisms were combined (RNNs with attention mechanisms and KNN clustering)	1. Using an e-commerce system, they propose a new model A system for recommending commerce products There are deep clustering methods that can be used for	1. Problems with cold starts and A sparsity problem can arise in Web browsing is not available The past.

Sr. No.	Paper	Methodology	Highlights	Technical Research gap
			Data sparse problems can be effectively solved Problems related to information overload. 2. Improvements have been made to the traditional Knn Selecting an object adjacent to another The set.	
2.	DeepFusion: Fusing User-Generated Content and Item Raw Content towards Personalized Product Recommendation [3]	Product and user development was done by them Using numerical ratings as representations, Metadata and written reviews of items With the help of Deep Fusion, a deep neural network Several networks. Among the topics they discussed were An overview of metadata modeling.	1. The model Out performed all of the other models.	1. Evaluation of the model was based on Using one dataset as the basis.
3.	Machine learning based customer sentiment analysis for recommending shoppers, shops based on customers' review [2]	A collaborative filtering method and a product-based filtering method Strategies based on product similarity are used A hybrid system is constructed in this paper advice system.	1. When it involves predicting client buy behavior, there isn't any human interaction. 2. In phrases of correct prediction of client mindset closer to shopping a product in a positive shop, the Hybrid Recommendation System (HRS) It surpasses other algorithms found in the contemporary world	1. Data and applications are defined interoperability
4.	Product Recommendation	A version of their software can assume a product's average score	1. They created a brand new	1. Using different linguistic

Sr. No.	Paper	Methodology	Highlights	Technical Research gap
	on System from Users Reviews using Sentiment Analysis [1]	by manipulating keywords. A sentiment-based prediction approach is combined with a sparkling new relative version of the usual approach to achieve this.	dating for the consumer and their buddies called "interpersonal sentiment" have an impact on, which displays how the buddies have an impact on them from a sentimental viewpoint.	conventions can facilitate their interpretation of a context 2. Enhancements can be made to sentiment dictionaries to achieve finer-grained sentiment analysis.
5.	Product Recommendation System based on User Purchase Priority [4]	A machine has been devised that takes a variety of factors into account. In seeking and obtaining information, the person's priority Purchasing goods. In response, the machine The person after whom the findings were made Analyzing and evaluating their results.	1. The person's choices are taken into consideration so that the person can acquire greater applicable results.	1. users must provide explicit feedback.
6.	Product Recommendation System based on User Trustworthiness & Sentiment Analysis [13]	Users can leave reviews on the device they recommend According to a number of websites and surveys The evaluation of sentiment and the mining of opinions They are upon them. The following issues are also critical An evaluation of big-name brands, the profile of the buyer, and previous purchases Aside from whether or not a transaction takes place After the assessment was published Purchasing	1. By using this methodology, it is possible to determine the reliability of a reviewer.	1. Neural networks may reduce overfitting even further.

IV. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE BROAD AREA

In the present situation, social media and e-commerce are two leading fast-growing fields. These two fields show more impact on the people who are using these fields as every day lakhs of new users are registering on these platforms. Very fast communication and network between the users are provided by these platforms. By using these platforms online product based RS is used to increase the online business with the help of product recommendation. Online product recommendation is based on users' opinion reviews and comments. Online RS have become ubiquitous in consumers' daily lives on online platforms,

ranging from e-commerce, and social media to news outlets. Deep learning(DL) algorithms play a major role of importance in analyzing the trends in the recommendation system e-commerce applications and the product-recommended systems. The research's main focus is on improving the online product recommended systems.

In the current years, era improvements with inside computing have acted as a semiconductor to the occasion of sensitive name assist structures to assist the customers United Nations Agencies or victimization social networks for acquiring services. Durations in the past, certain researchers categorized merchandise and constructing opinions into high-quality and terrible slots, which have been accustomed construct choices to come to a decision on relevant inns, services, and products for customers and to supply recommendations to the commercial enterprise personalities involved in inns. Today, oldsters type online groups and brazenly talk now no longer completely the specialists of as companion instance inns similarly air complaints. If the comments aren't always addressed in the right way via way of means of the constructing provider suppliers, it's far approximately probable growth the hotel's high-satisfactory downsized. Food served to the clients might also additionally relies upon the education of the worn and the vicinity and instances it's far served. Further, the attitude of the income oldsters and constructing workers, in general, performs a key position in customers' choices. Thus, online client comments thru social media are useful for client behavior analysis, essential for the achievement of commercial enterprise.

The extraction of content-based vectors from the data reviews helps the deep learning model to get trained with the extra item content features. During the extraction of content-based vectors from reviews, redundant features are eliminated through dictionary search. In the dictionary search, reviews contents that are semantically similar are identified through Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency techniques. Under the proposed framework, both term frequency as well as term weight of each and every term are calculated. Hence, content-based vectors presented to deep learning model address the data sparsity problem available in the dataset of Recommendation System. It not only helps in improving the accuracy but provides scalability as well.

By connecting parents with similar interests, the projected artwork facilitates lively discussions with parents, highlighting sentiments from involved groups. As part of this evaluation painting, a current cluster rule will be projected, which helps form clusters that are supported by groups. Throughout this painting, a current genetic weighted K-way clump rule is projected to word accurate cluster systems from a range of datasets, Twitter and Facebook. The genetic rule selected right here to carry out clump is accomplice low-budget approach that improves class accuracy.

The Internet is a massive resource pool where versatile collections of data are available. Since the huge volume of information is available on the World Wide Web (WWW), it is quite difficult for users to take the right decision and arrive at the decisive solution on the web to retrieve their required information. Due to the heterogeneous nature of

web data, users lack confidence and find it difficult to select the essential information on the web. Therefore, a concrete system needs to be developed to address this issue.

It is required to propose an authenticated recommendation that can offer and provide the required guidance to users on the web to select the required information. The recommendation with relevant information about various services like the selection of the right products, obtaining career guidance information, movies, and books which are required by the users.

The earlier version of the recommendation system is spread through 'word of mouth' which is prominently used by many users to buy a new product or to select the information online by analyzing the opinions and feedback of the various users. In recent times, the online recommendation system is enhanced to new heights by choosing social media as a primary source of data to endow much interactive and useful suggestions for the user. The evolution of social media has also brought a massive volume of data which include reviews, comments, posts, tweets, tag, and opinions from various social media networks such as Social Accounts Facebook and other online shopping sites like Flipkart and Amazon.

Thus, the recommendation framework is a vital tool for Providing customers and retailers with efficient E-commerce contact. Friendly and efficient contact with the sales team can have a great impact on sales results. Using a technical approach, four guidelines are outlined: collective filtering, content-based filtering, and demographic filtering. In comparison to other methods on the list, collaborative filtering is considered superior. As a result, it provides advantages in terms of fortuity, novelty, and precision. In the Deep gaining knowledge of sentiment evaluation endorsed machine (DLSARS) recommendation system, deep learning-based sentiment analysis is used to analyze sentiment based on deep learning models.

V. METHODOLOGY

Despite the fact that deep learning machine strategy having mind blowing capacity in many field like image processing, language technique, discourse perceiving, profound learning machine that embraced in recommender framework haven't absolutely worked.

Deep gaining knowledge of sentiment evaluation endorsed machine (DLSARS) framework is a deep gaining knowledge of-primarily based sentiment evaluation for the DLSARS advice machine to be able to use deep gaining knowledge of fashions for the proposed machine. The dataset decided for this study might be an artificial dataset that includes a large variety of evaluations for each product. The proposed fashions will show superiorities and examine the findings with different present fashions. The proposed DLSARS body with the bigram method is anticipated to be higher in overall performance than the alternative area at the E-trade area.

A recommendation framework will be executed by supporting a hybrid approach of regular learning and setting an essentially based engine. An attempt will be made to join the common calculations for suggestions to

return keep a duplicate with a hybrid one. It will improve the presentation by beating the disadvantages of old proposal frameworks. Recommender frameworks being of information separating framework region unit acclimated gauge the predisposition or evaluations the client will, in general, allow for partner thing. Among totally completely various kinds of suggestions draws near, a helpful sifting procedure consolidates an excellent in light of their adequacy. These antiquated cooperative filtering frameworks will even work viably and may wind up old suggestions, in any event, for wide nutty atom issues. Estimation examination misuse ordinal arrangement gives distinctive clear settled concerning notions.

Thus, for assessment evaluation, 10 pieces of merchandise which might be usually famous merchandise belonging to electronics including mobiles, televisions, laptops, and different residence preserve merchandise can be decided on and each product has extra than 50 evaluations and eight attributes for each product. The sentiment evaluation can be categorized into 3 classes positive, terrible, and neutral. The proposed gadget DLSARS can be implemented in this dataset.

VI. CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

A deep learning approach is discussed in this paper as a means of predicting positive reviews in explainable recommendation systems. Stacks of layers were used to develop a prediction model. There were five layers: an input layer, an embedding layer, a flattening layer, a hidden layer, and a prediction layer. It is typical for recommendation algorithms to make recommendations based on popular products. The scope of the initiative should not be limited to that. Because customers can get bored with the same and well-known things, it should offer variety. Consequently, our paper mentions potential areas for improvement that may lead to higher precision. Our goal is also to achieve better performance using other deep learning techniques and parameters.

REFERENCES

- [1] L. Agner et al., "Recommendation systems and machine learning: Mapping the user experience" in *Design, User Experience, and Usability. Design for Contemporary Interactive Environments*, A. Marcus, E. Rosenzweig, Eds. Springer, 2020, 3-17 [doi:10.1007/978-3-030-49760-6_1].
- [2] S. Al-Ghuribi and S. Noah, 2022, "A comprehensive overview of recommender system and sentiment analysis". Available at: <https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/2109/2109.08794.pdf>.
- [3] F. Amato et al., "SOS: A multimedia recommender system for online social networks," *Future Gener. Comput. Syst.*, vol. 93, pp. 914-923, 2019 [doi:10.1016/j.future.2017.04.028].
- [4] X. Cai et al., "A hybrid recommendation system with many-objective evolutionary algorithm" in *Expert Syst. Appl. ScienceDirect*, vol. 159, 2020 [doi:10.1016/j.eswa.2020.113648].
- [5] Da'u, "A, & Salim, N," *Artif. Intell. Rev.*, pp. 1-40, 2019. Recommendation system based on deep learning methods: a systematic review and new directions.
- [6] S. Dhawan, "Comparison of recommendation system approaches" in *COMITCon'19. IEEE*, 2019.
- [7] M. P. Geetha and D. D. K. Renuka, "Research on recommendation systems using deep learning models," *Int. J. Recent*, vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 10544-10551, 2019 [doi:10.35940/ijrte.D4609.118419].
- [8] M. Hernández-Rubio et al., "A comparative analysis of recommender systems based on item aspect opinions extracted from user reviews," *User Model. User Adapt. Interact.*, vol. 29, no. 2, pp. 381-441, 2019 [doi:10.1007/s11257-018-9214-9].
- [9] H. Ko et al., "A survey of recommendation systems: Recommendation models, techniques, and application fields," *Electronics*, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 141, 2022 [doi:10.3390/electronics11010141].
- [10] R. Kumar et al., "Aspect-based sentiment analysis using deep networks and stochastic optimization," *Neural Comput. Appl.*, vol. 32, no. 8, pp. 3221-3235, 2020 [doi:10.1007/s00521-019-04105-z].
- [11] F. Sisi et al., "A review for recommender system models and deep learning," *Proc. 1st International Conference on Computers and Information, ICCI 2021*, 2021, pp. 170-176.
- [12] L. Zhang et al., "A recommendation model based on deep neural network," *IEEE Access*, vol. 6, pp. 9454-9463, 2018 [doi:10.1109/ACCESS.2018.2789866].
- [13] I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, "Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy" in *Magnetism*, vol. III, no. G, T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271-350.
- [14] F. Q. Lauzon, "An introduction to deep learning," *IEEE Xplore*, Jul. 01, 2012. <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/6310529> (accessed Mar. 21, 2021).
- [15] Sarker, I.H. *Deep Learning: A Comprehensive Overview on Techniques, Taxonomy, Applications and Research Directions*. SN COMPUT. SCI. 2, 420 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42979-021-00815-1>
- [16] Min, S.-H. and Han, I. (1970) *Recommender systems using support Vector Machines*, SpringerLink. Springer Berlin Heidelberg. Available at: https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/11531371_50 (Accessed: November 24, 2022).
- [17] Wei, J., He, J., Chen, K., Zhou, Y., & Tang, Z. (2017). Collaborative filtering and deep learning based recommendation system for cold start items. *Expert Systems with Applications*, 69, 29–39.