

# Personalized Tour Recommendation Based on User Interests and Points of Interest Visit Durations

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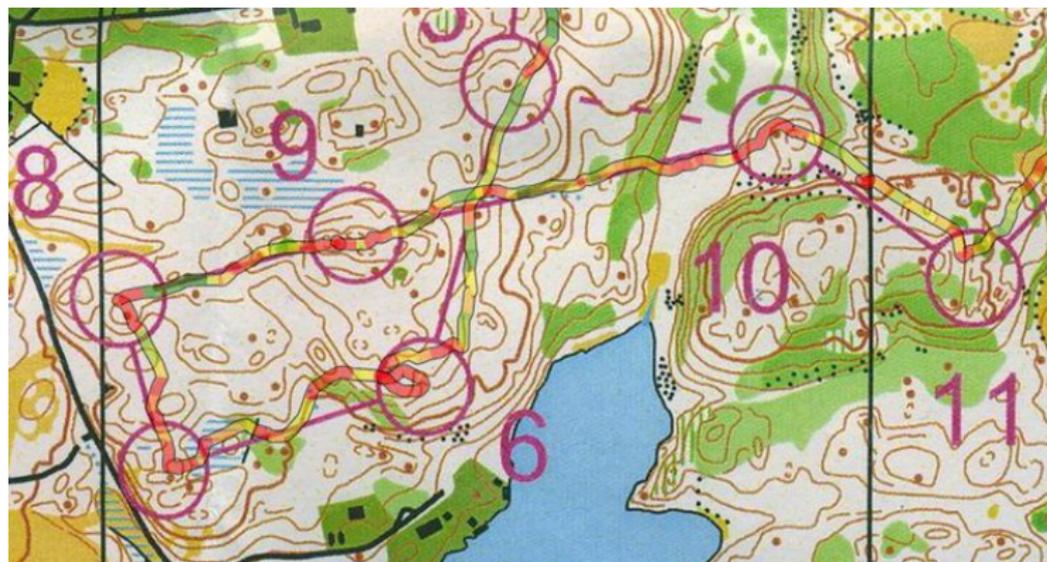
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# Outline

- Context
- Definitions
- Framework
- Methodology
- Results

# Context

Based on the Orienteering problem [Tsiligirides, 1984].



## Definitions

Given a city  $P$  with  $m$  POIs, each one having a category  $Cat_p$ .  
The popularity of  $p$ ,  $Pop_p$  is given by the amount of visits to  $p$ .  
For a user  $u$ , the travel history is given by

$$S_u = \left( (p_1, t_{p_1}^a, t_{p_1}^d), \dots, (p_n, t_{p_n}^a, t_{p_n}^d) \right) \quad (1)$$

# Definitions

## Average POI Visit duration

For all users  $U$ , the average visit duration for a POI  $p$  is given by:

$$\bar{V}(p) = \frac{1}{n_p} \sum_{u \in U} \sum_{p_x \in S_u} (t_{p_x}^d - t_{p_x}^a) \delta(p_x = p), \quad (2)$$

where  $n_p$  is the total number of visits of  $p$ .

# Definitions

## Time-based User Interest

For every user  $u$ , the personal interest in the category  $c$  is given by:

$$Int_u^{Time}(c) = \sum_{p_x \in S_u} \frac{(t_{p_x}^d - t_{p_x}^a)}{\bar{V}(p_x)} \delta(Cat_{p_x} = c) \quad (3)$$

# Definitions

## Personalized POI Visit Duration

Based on the user preferences in  $Cat_p$ .

$$T_u^{Visit}(p) = Int_u^{Time}(Cat_p) \times \bar{V}(p) \quad (4)$$

## Definitions

For every travel sequence, the function to maximize is

$$\sum_{i=2}^{N-1} \sum_{j=2}^N x_{i,j} (\eta Int(Cat_i) + (1 - \eta) Pop(i)), \quad (5)$$

where  $x_{i,j} = 1$  if  $i$  and  $j$  are visited in sequence, 0 otherwise.

# Definitions

## Constrains

$$\sum_{j=2}^N x_{1,j} = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} x_{i,N} = 1 \quad (6)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} x_{i,k} = \sum_{j=2}^N x_{k,j} \leq 1 \quad \forall k = 2, \dots, N-1 \quad (7)$$

$$\sum_{i=2}^{N-1} \sum_{j=2}^N \text{Cost}(i,j)x_{i,j} \leq B \quad (8)$$

$$2 \leq p_i \leq N \quad \forall i = 2, \dots, N \quad (9)$$

$$p_i - p_j + 1 \leq (N-1)(1 - x_{i,j}) \quad \forall i, j = 2, \dots, N \quad (10)$$

# Framework

## Data

POI obtained from Wikipedia with coordinates and categories.  
Photos obtained from Yahoo! Flickr Creative Commons 100M dataset (YFCC100M), with timestamp and coordinates.

<b>City</b>	<b># Photos</b>	<b># Users</b>	<b># POI Visits</b>	<b># Seq</b>
Toronto	157k	1395	39k	6k
Osaka	392k	450	7k	1k
Glasgow	29k	601	11k	2k
Edinburgh	82k	1454	34k	5k

# Framework

- 1 Determine POI visits. Distance from each photo to the POI less than 200m
- 2 Construct travel history. An individual sequence doesn't have visits separated by more than 8 hours.
- 3 Recommend Tours. Use different values for  $\eta$  and  $Int_u$ .

# Experiments

Evaluate how the interest function and weight of user interest affects the recommendations.

- $\eta = 0$ .
- $Int_u^{Time}$  and  $\eta = 0.5$ .
- $Int_u^{Freq}$  and  $\eta = 0.5$ .
- $Int_u^{Time}$  and  $\eta = 1$ .
- $Int_u^{Freq}$  and  $\eta = 1$ .

# Experiments

## Baseline

- Greedy Nearest (GNear): Select at random from 3 nearest unvisited POIs.
- Greedy Most Popular (GPop): Select at random from 3 most popular unvisited POIs.
- Random (Rand): Select at random from all unvisited POIs.

# Results

## Time-based vs Freq-based

Toronto			
<i>Algo.</i>	<i>Recall</i>	<i>Precision</i>	<i>F<sub>1</sub>-score</i>
PT-.5F	.760±.009	.679±.013	.708±.012
PT-.5T	<b>.779±.010</b>	<b>.706±.013</b>	<b>.732±.012</b>
PT-1F	.737±.010	.682±.013	.698±.012
PT-1T	<b>.744±.011</b>	<b>.710±.013</b>	<b>.718±.012</b>
GNEAR	.501±.010	.512±.015	.487±.011
GPOP	.440±.009	.623±.015	.504±.011
RAND	.333±.007	.495±.011	.391±.009

Glasgow			
<i>Algo.</i>	<i>Recall</i>	<i>Precision</i>	<i>F<sub>1</sub>-score</i>
PT-.5F	.819±.017	.758±.024	.780±.021
PT-.5T	<b>.826±.017</b>	<b>.782±.022</b>	<b>.798±.020</b>
PT-1F	<b>.748±.017</b>	.728±.022	.726±.019
PT-1T	.739±.018	<b>.736±.021</b>	<b>.728±.019</b>
GNEAR	.498±.020	.519±.028	.490±.022
GPOP	.418±.015	.592±.024	.480±.017
RAND	.340±.012	.462±.017	.386±.013

Osaka			
<i>Algo.</i>	<i>Recall</i>	<i>Precision</i>	<i>F<sub>1</sub>-score</i>
PT-.5F	.757±.025	.645±.037	.687±.032
PT-.5T	<b>.759±.026</b>	<b>.662±.037</b>	<b>.699±.033</b>
PT-1F	.679±.023	.582±.032	.616±.027
PT-1T	<b>.683±.025</b>	<b>.622±.032</b>	<b>.641±.029</b>
GNEAR	.478±.026	.433±.038	.441±.030
GPOP	.439±.034	.649±.038	.517±.035
RAND	.354±.021	.488±.032	.406±.024

Edinburgh			
<i>Algo.</i>	<i>Recall</i>	<i>Precision</i>	<i>F<sub>1</sub>-score</i>
PT-.5F	.740±.006	.607±.010	.654±.009
PT-.5T	<b>.740±.007</b>	<b>.633±.010</b>	<b>.671±.008</b>
PT-1F	<b>.678±.007</b>	.572±.009	.605±.008
PT-1T	.668±.007	<b>.601±.009</b>	<b>.618±.008</b>
GNEAR	.471±.007	.429±.010	.427±.008
GPOP	.486±.008	.640±.010	.539±.008
RAND	.336±.006	.479±.009	.384±.006

# Personalized vs Non-personalized

Toronto		
Algo.	Visit Duration	RMSE
PT-0	Personalized	<b>147.57±10.85</b>
	Non-personalized	152.44±9.84
PT-.5F	Personalized	<b>146.33±10.85</b>
	Non-personalized	152.61±10.09
PT-.5T	Personalized	<b>143.56±10.89</b>
	Non-personalized	150.65±10.09
PT-1F	Personalized	<b>137.07±11.40</b>
	Non-personalized	145.54±10.78
PT-1T	Personalized	<b>145.20±11.79</b>
	Non-personalized	148.18±11.29

Glasgow		
Algo.	Visit Duration	RMSE
PT-0	Personalized	<b>75.98±11.53</b>
	Non-personalized	85.76±12.07
PT-.5F	Personalized	<b>88.20±13.03</b>
	Non-personalized	92.71±12.92
PT-.5T	Personalized	<b>76.40±11.34</b>
	Non-personalized	90.33±12.35
PT-1F	Personalized	<b>79.67±12.27</b>
	Non-personalized	86.24±12.85
PT-1T	Personalized	<b>73.29±11.94</b>
	Non-personalized	91.06±13.45

Osaka		
Algo.	Visit Duration	RMSE
PT-0	Personalized	<b>51.35±11.41</b>
	Non-personalized	54.91±11.91
PT-.5F	Personalized	<b>56.71±12.43</b>
	Non-personalized	60.06±13.09
PT-.5T	Personalized	57.09±12.39
	Non-personalized	<b>55.84±13.18</b>
PT-1F	Personalized	<b>56.62±13.21</b>
	Non-personalized	62.24±14.60
PT-1T	Personalized	<b>53.44±13.05</b>
	Non-personalized	58.88±14.63

Edinburgh		
Algo.	Visit Duration	RMSE
PT-0	Personalized	<b>91.08±4.85</b>
	Non-personalized	113.15±5.21
PT-.5F	Personalized	<b>84.56±4.96</b>
	Non-personalized	99.54±5.14
PT-.5T	Personalized	<b>89.76±5.85</b>
	Non-personalized	100.15±5.27
PT-1F	Personalized	<b>69.61±5.04</b>
	Non-personalized	78.89±5.31
PT-1T	Personalized	<b>72.11±6.09</b>
	Non-personalized	74.48±5.29

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# Comparison vs Baselines

Toronto			
<i>Algo.</i>	<i>Popularity</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Rk</i>
PT-0	2.204±.069 (1)	0.904±.048 (5)	3
PT-.5F	2.053±.063 (2)	1.088±.060 (4)	3
PT-.5T	1.960±.064 (3)	1.223±.061 (2)	<b>2.5</b>
PT-1F	1.583±.048 (4)	1.137±.061 (3)	3.5
PT-1T	1.419±.044 (7)	1.351±.069 (1)	4
GNEAR	1.424±.049 (6)	0.773±.054 (6)	6
GPOP	1.566±.050 (5)	0.443±.029 (8)	6.5
RAND	0.581±.032 (8)	0.467±.037 (7)	7.5

Glasgow			
<i>Algo.</i>	<i>Popularity</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Rk</i>
PT-0	1.701±.101 (1)	0.459±.069 (5)	3
PT-.5F	1.562±.089 (3)	0.563±.091 (3)	3
PT-.5T	1.601±.089 (2)	0.625±.084 (2)	<b>2</b>
PT-1F	1.128±.069 (5)	0.562±.090 (4)	4.5
PT-1T	1.001±.052 (6)	0.676±.096 (1)	3.5
GNEAR	0.874±.064 (7)	0.339±.070 (6)	6.5
GPOP	1.399±.075 (4)	0.217±.049 (8)	6
RAND	0.483±.048 (8)	0.229±.041 (7)	7.5

Osaka			
<i>Algo.</i>	<i>Popularity</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Rk</i>
PT-0	1.263±.094 (1)	0.791±.166 (6)	3.5
PT-.5F	1.126±.095 (3)	1.151±.213 (3)	3
PT-.5T	1.144±.093 (2)	1.171±.206 (2)	<b>2</b>
PT-1F	0.809±.075 (5)	1.137±.211 (4)	4.5
PT-1T	0.737±.067 (6)	1.205±.211 (1)	3.5
GNEAR	0.500±.059 (7)	0.853±.183 (5)	6
GPOP	0.837±.062 (4)	0.223±.066 (8)	6
RAND	0.433±.055 (8)	0.305±.089 (7)	7.5

Edinburgh			
<i>Algo.</i>	<i>Popularity</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Rk</i>
PT-0	2.269±.046 (1)	1.047±.053 (5)	3
PT-.5F	2.016±.042 (2)	1.383±.068 (4)	3
PT-.5T	2.012±.043 (3)	1.579±.069 (2)	<b>2.5</b>
PT-1F	1.541±.038 (5)	1.430±.070 (3)	4
PT-1T	1.336±.034 (6)	1.722±.076 (1)	3.5
GNEAR	1.269±.033 (7)	0.939±.054 (6)	6.5
GPOP	1.775±.039 (4)	0.577±.033 (7)	5.5
RAND	0.656±.025 (8)	0.526±.033 (8)	8

# Conclusions

- Time based outperforms frequency based interests. It represents better real life scenarios.
- This method gives personalized visit durations based on personal interests.

# References



Tsiligirides, T. (1984).

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