

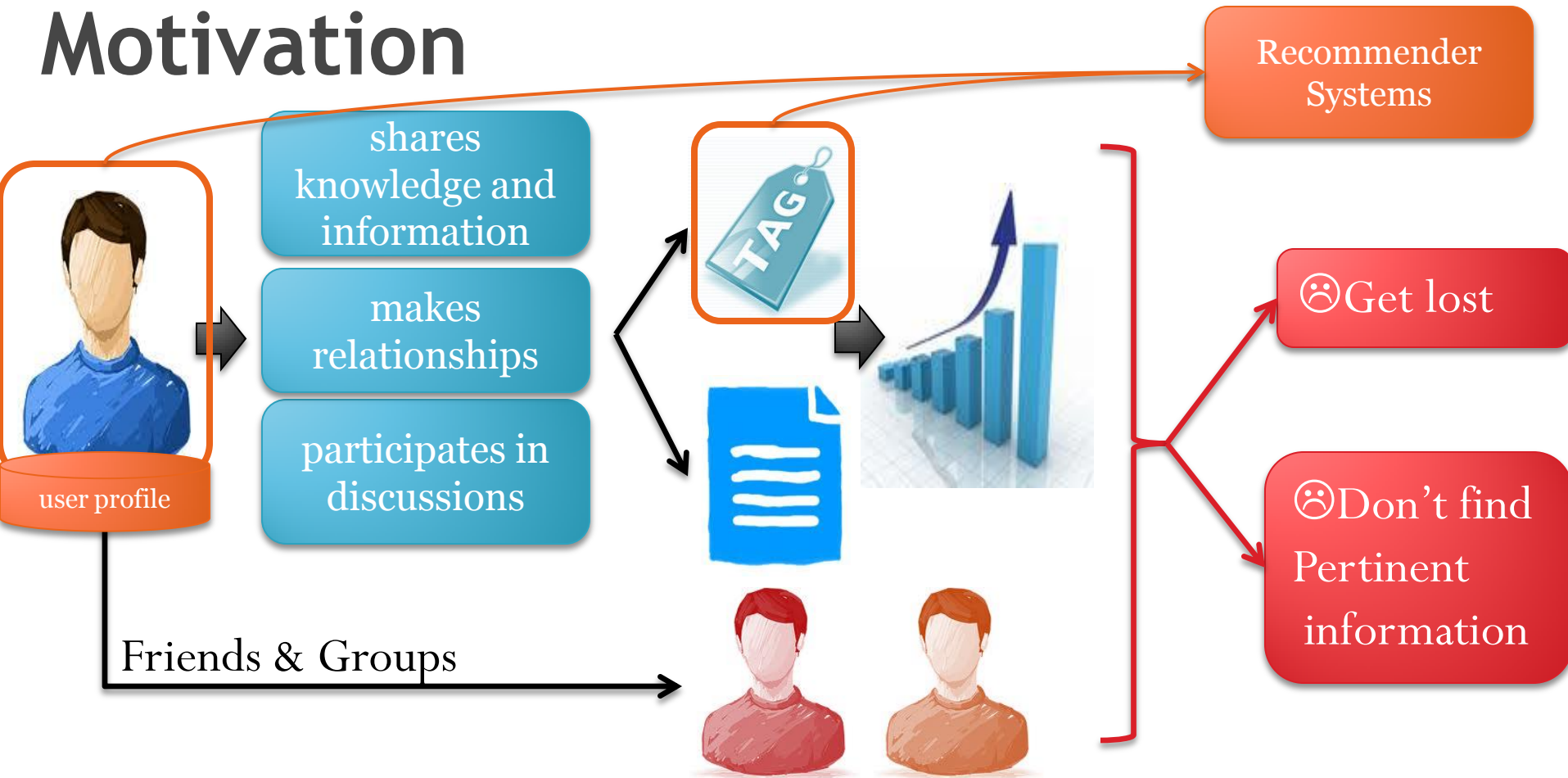
# *A User Profile Modelling Using Social Annotations: a Survey*


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# Motivation

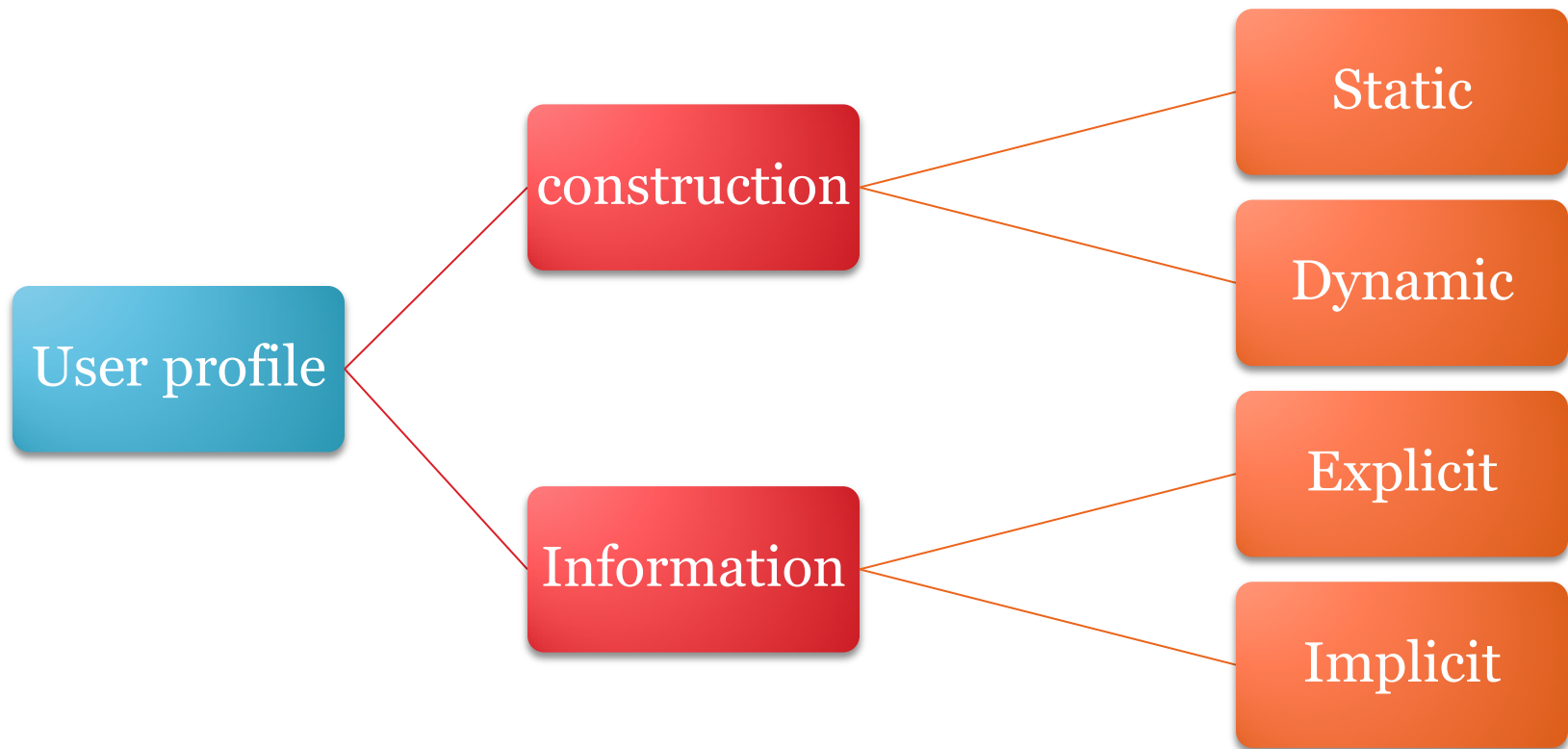


 Social elements could avoid this disorientation like the social annotations (tags) which become more and more popular and contribute to guide the social user

# Outline

- Social user profile modelling
  - Characteristics of social user
  - Representation of social user
  - Tag-based user profile update
- Tag's treatment
- Social Recommender systems
- Conclusion and perspectives

# Characteristics of social user (1/3)



# Characteristics of social user (2/3)

- The creation of social networks provides additional user's behaviors
- The user is no longer representing the audience, but has become an active contributor for creating the social information

## **Actif**

- exchange information
- participate in groups and blogs
- etc

## **Curious**

- compare for a better information
- search for advice
- etc.



Social  
annotations

# Characteristics of social user (3/3)

Social annotations:

- User generated keywords



Popular



Social



Flexible

# Outline

- Social user profile modelling
  - Characteristics of social user
  - Representation of social user
    - Vector
    - FOAF Ontology
    - Tag ontology
  - Tag-based user profile update
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# Representation of social user (1/3)

- **Vector:**
  - Weighted vector for a recommendation purpose or in cross-system context:

$$u = \langle w(t_1), w(t_2), \dots, w(t_k) \rangle$$

*where  $w(t_k)$  denotes the weight of tag  $t_k$  with user  $u$*



# Representation of social user (2/3)

- ***FOAF Ontology***

- Represents the user in social networks
- Describes relations between users through the element “Knows” through five dimensions:

*FOAF Basics*

*Personal Information*

*Projects and Groups*

*Online Accounts*

*Documents and images*

- Is used in:
  - Recommender systems
  - Management of the user profile in cross-system context

# Representation of social user (3/3)

## • *Tag ontology*

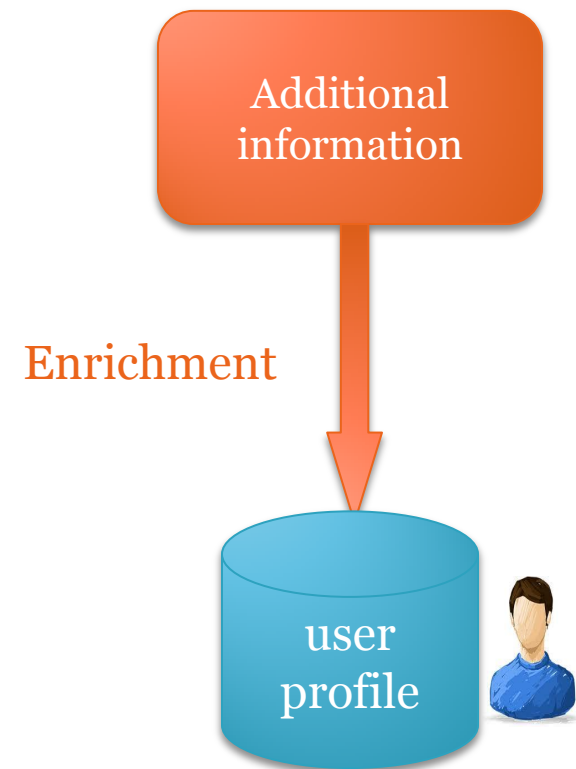
Types	Tag ontology	Meaning of a tag	Social Semantic Cloud of Tags	Common Tag	Nice tag	The Modular Unified Tagging Ontology
Characteristics						
Namespace	tags:	moat:	scot:	ctag:	nt:	muto:
Purpose	First formal tagging ontology	:tags extension for semantic tagging	:tags extension for tag clouds	Optimized for RDFa	Tagging as speech acts	Unification, modularization
Tag	tag	tag	tag	tag	tagAction	hasTag
Resource	taggedRessource		tagspace	tagged	taggedResource	hasResource
User	foaf:Agent	foaf:Agent	sioc:user	foaf:maker	sioc:creator	hasUser
Authors	Newmann <i>et al.</i>	Passant <i>et al.</i>	Kim <i>el al.</i>	Tori <i>el al.</i>	Limpens <i>et al.</i>	Lohmann <i>et al.</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> publication	23-03-2005	15-01-2008	23-03-2007	08-06-2009	09-01-2009	02-09-2011
Related vocabulary	FOAF, SKOS, DC	FOAF, SIOC	SIOC, FOAF		FOAF, SIOC	FOAF, SIOC, SKOS, DCTERMS, MOAT...

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- Social user profile modelling
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    - In recommendation context
    - In cross system context
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# Tag-based user profile update (1 / 3)

- The social user is very active and may be interested in many different subjects for a short time
- The update is considered as an enrichment of the user profile, in which additional information deduced from the user's behaviour is integrated in his profile



# Tag-based user profile update (2/3)

- In recommendation context

	Technique	Advantages	Disadvantages
De Meo <i>et al.</i> , 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enrich user profiles by “authoritative” tags, which are tags considered as important</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☺ Useful compared to other methods</li> <li>☺ Tags are automatically filtered and ranked at the same time</li> <li>☺ The filtering technique is simple to use and fast</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☹ It does not consider semantics of tags and the context of user in the recommendation process</li> <li>☹ There is a risk of having no precise information through the filtering technique</li> </ul>
Kim <i>et al.</i> , 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enrich a user model with collaboration from other similar users</li> <li>- The collaborative user modelling is made through detecting a user’s neighbour and then enriching the user profile through the neighbour’s topics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☺ The method is promising</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☹ No consideration of the semantic aspect of tags</li> </ul>
Beldjoudi <i>et al.</i> , 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enrich user profiles with relevant resources based on association rules extracted from the social relations</li> <li>- In order to improve the quality of the recommendation, tag ambiguity is detected by finding similar users and resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☺ This approach deals with a tag’s ambiguity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☹ It does not consider the semantic ambiguity of these tags</li> </ul>

# Tag-based user profile update (3/3)

- In cross system context

	Technique	Advantages	Disadvantages
Abel <i>et al.</i> , 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use semantic user modelling based on Twitter posts to create semantically rich user profiles.</li> <li>- This method is graph based.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☺ The method deals with the user's interests through people of interest, topics, event, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☹ Do not consider the evolution of a user profile through time</li> </ul>
Abel <i>et al.</i> , 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enrich tag-based profiles based on association rules deduced from observation across two systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☺ This approach is a good issue to model a user through his different social profiles, and to enrich this profile with semantic enrichment to decrease a tag's ambiguity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☹ Do not consider the evolution of a user profile through time</li> </ul>

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# TAG'S TREATMENT (1 / 3)

- Tags are elements reflecting user's opinion:
  - Used by users for many purposes like: contributing and sharing, making an opinion, marking a place for a future search, making attention, etc. (*Gupta et al., 2010*)
- Tag's problems:
  - Don't follow any rules
  - Spam
  - Semantic ambiguity : many words have the same meaning
  - The folksonomy
    - is very diverse : blog, blogs, blogging
    - have a lack of classification and do not handle synonyms and homonyms





## TAG'S TREATMENT (2/3)

- Detecting Spam:
  - Georgia Koutrika *et al.* 2007, define tag spam as:
    - “misleading tags that are generated in order to increase the visibility of some resources or simply to confuse users”
    - Evaluate the impact of tag spam with a unit called *SpamFactor*
  - Wetzker *et al.*, 2008 try to detect spam by:
    - Propose a concept named “*diffusion of attention*”, which can reduce the influence of spam in tag distribution and without a filtering process
    - Technique which gives a maximum number of tags for each resource and so limits the influence of the user



# TAG'S TREATMENT (3/3)

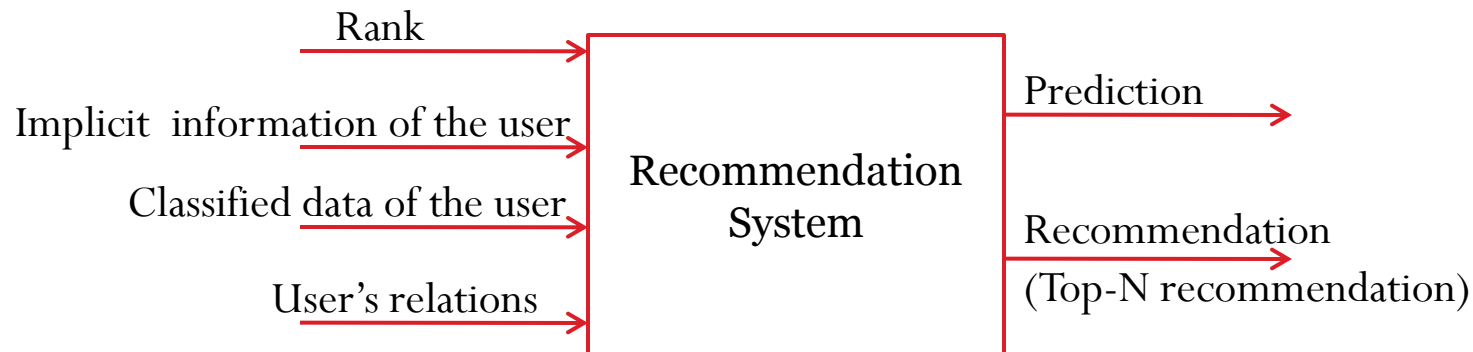
- Tag's ambiguity :
  - By using a tool which can detect : a natural language, synonyms/homonyms, etc. (like WordNet dictionary)
  - By classifying tags according to a specific ontology (like Carmagnola et al., 2008):
    - Proposed /free tags
    - Generic/specific tags
    - Synonym tags
    - Contextual tags
    - Subjective tags
    - Organizational tags

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# Social Recommender Systems

- ✓ A recommendation is an adaptation technique:
  - ✓ Provide to the user information he needs
  - ✓ Avoid disorientation of the user



# SOCIAL RECOMMENDER SYSTEMS

	Tag			User					
	Weight og tag	Semantic aspect of tag	Filtering tag	Representation			Characteristics		User interest update
				Vector	Graph	Other	Static	Dynamic	
De Meo et al., 2010	✓		✓		✓				
Kim et al., 2011	✓					✓			
Nauerz et al., 2008						✓			
Xu et al., 2011									
Pan et al., 2011			✓			✓		✓	
Carmagnola el al., 2008		✓				✓		✓	✓
Carmagnola et al., 2011		✓				✓		✓	✓
Huang et al., 2010			✓			✓			

reflect how the tag is important

help detect tags: ambiguous

eliminates inappropriate tags

knowing the user's interest as they change over time

includes the tagging behaviour

# CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES

- Social user:
  - Characteristics
  - Representation of tag-based profile
    - Techniques and ontology
  - Techniques for update in :
    - Recommendation context
    - Cross-system context
- Social annotations:
  - Limits & Solutions
- The study of a tag-based profile in a social recommendation systems

# CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES

- Construct a tag-based profile which takes into consideration:
  - The weight of tags
  - The semantic aspect of tags
  - The filtering of tags
  - The static and dynamic aspect of user profile representation
- Gather information from the FOAF user's profile and the tags assigned by the user:
  - Semantic analysis and distance
- Update of the user's interest should take into considerations:
  - The social behavior of the user including his tagging behavior
  - Social elements like "similar" users
- Resolve the tag's ambiguity problem through a semantic way, by:
  - Extracting meaningful tags
  - Filtering the insignificant ones

Thanks for your attention

...Questions ?

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