

AperTO - Archivio Istituzionale Open Access dell'Università di Torino

Multi-faceted Trust-based Collaborative Filtering

This is the author's manuscript

Original Citation:

Availability:

This version is available <http://hdl.handle.net/2318/1704569> since 2023-02-10T15:14:38Z

Publisher:

ACM

Published version:

DOI:10.1145/3320435.3320441

Terms of use:

Open Access

Anyone can freely access the full text of works made available as "Open Access". Works made available under a Creative Commons license can be used according to the terms and conditions of said license. Use of all other works requires consent of the right holder (author or publisher) if not exempted from copyright protection by the applicable law.

(Article begins on next page)

Multi-faceted Trust-based Collaborative Filtering

Noemi Mauro
Computer Science Department
University of Torino
Torino, Italy
noemi.mauro@unito.it

Liliana Ardissono
Computer Science Department
University of Torino
Torino, Italy
liliana.ardissono@unito.it

Zhongli Filippo Hu
Computer Science Department
University of Torino
Torino, Italy
zhongli.hu@edu.unito.it

ABSTRACT

Many collaborative recommender systems leverage social correlation theories to improve suggestion performance. However, they focus on explicit relations between users and they leave out other types of information that can contribute to determine users' global reputation; e.g., public recognition of reviewers' quality.

We are interested in understanding if and when these additional types of feedback improve Top-N recommendation. For this purpose, we propose a multi-faceted trust model to integrate local trust, represented by social links, with various types of global trust evidence provided by social networks. We aim at identifying general classes of data in order to make our model applicable to different case studies. Then, we test the model by applying it to a variant of User-to-User Collaborative filtering (U2UCF) which supports the fusion of rating similarity, local trust derived from social relations, and multi-faceted reputation for rating prediction.

We test our model on two datasets: the Yelp one publishes generic friend relations between users but provides different types of trust feedback, including user profile endorsements. The LibraryThing dataset offers fewer types of feedback but it provides more selective friend relations aimed at content sharing. The results of our experiments show that, on the Yelp dataset, our model outperforms both U2UCF and state-of-the-art trust-based recommenders that only use rating similarity and social relations. Differently, in the LibraryThing dataset, the combination of social relations and rating similarity achieves the best results. The lesson we learn is that multi-faceted trust can be a valuable type of information for recommendation. However, before using it in an application domain, an analysis of the type and amount of available trust evidence has to be done to assess its real impact on recommendation performance.

CCS CONCEPTS

• **Information systems** → *Reputation systems; Collaborative filtering; Social recommendation; Recommender systems.*

KEYWORDS

Multi-faceted Reputation Model; Trust-aware Recommender Systems; Social Relations.

Permission to make digital or hard copies of all or part of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. Copyrights for components of this work owned by others than the author(s) must be honored. Abstracting with credit is permitted. To copy otherwise, or republish, to post on servers or to redistribute to lists, requires prior specific permission and/or a fee. Request permissions from permissions@acm.org.

UMAP '19, June 9–12, 2019, Larnaca, Cyprus

© 2019 Copyright held by the owner/author(s). Publication rights licensed to ACM.

ACM ISBN 978-1-4503-6021-0/19/06...\$15.00

<https://doi.org/10.1145/3320435.3320441>

ACM Reference Format:

Noemi Mauro, Liliana Ardissono, and Zhongli Filippo Hu. 2019. Multi-faceted Trust-based Collaborative Filtering. In *Proceedings of 27th Conference on User Modeling, Adaptation and Personalization (UMAP '19)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 9 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3320435.3320441>

1 INTRODUCTION

Social correlation theories, such as homophily [35] and social influence [32], associate social links (e.g., friends relations in human networks) to user similarity by observing that “similarity breeds connection” [35]; moreover, homophily has been recently observed in digital social networks [2]. Building on these findings, researchers developed several collaborative recommender systems that employ friends, follower and trust links between users, in combination with rating similarity, to improve the estimation of user preferences in cold start scenarios. These systems assume that social relations are associated with user trust, or with pseudo-trust, as in friend networks. Moreover, they predict ratings by relying on local trust that is attributed to the people directly linked to the current user, or reachable through a short path of links; e.g., [19, 31, 45]. In [43], Tang et al. observe that, in the physical world, people are likely to ask their local friends for suggestions, but they also tend to seek advice from reputable users. Therefore, in the LOCABAL recommender system, the authors combine local trust with global user reputation; however, they compute reputation on the sole basis of social links by applying the PageRank [38] metric. We point out that additional types of trust statements could be considered to build a richer reputation model. For instance, various online location-based services such as Yelp [47], Booking [6] and Expedia [12], enable users to provide feedback on other users and on item reviews. These systems do not disclose the identity of the people who provide the feedback; however, they publish aggregated data that can be interpreted as “anonymous trust statements”. We are interested in evaluating the impact of this type of information on Top-N recommendation.

For this purpose, we propose a multi-faceted trust model that integrates local trust with global reputation evidence available in social networks and e-commerce sites. We define four general classes of evidence, which can be mapped to different types of information published by social networks. Specifically, we estimate the multi-faceted global reputation of a user by analyzing the trust statements provided by the other users; e.g., endorsements to her/his public profile and feedback on item reviews. Moreover, we model local trust between users by taking into account both direct friends and the relations depending on the existence of implicit user groups, which can be revealed by the presence of relevant numbers of common friends and might denote preference similarity.

We test our model on collaborative recommendation by applying it to a variant of User-to-User Collaborative Filtering (U2UCF) which we denote as Multi-faceted Trust-based Recommender (MTR). MTR can be configured to combine in different ways rating similarity, local trust derived from social relations and multi-faceted global reputation for neighbor detection and rating estimation. MTR also makes it possible to separately include or exclude different facets of trust; thus, it helps understand their impact on accuracy. We compare MTR with U2UCF, and with LOCABAL and TrustMF trust-based recommender systems, which combine rating similarity and trust information in Matrix Factorization.

For the experiments, we work on two datasets: the Yelp one [48] provides information about generic friend relations established by users to filter contributions in the social network. The dataset publishes different types of trust feedback, including user profile endorsements. The LibraryThing dataset [51] stores fewer types of feedback but it publishes more selective friend relations aimed at content sharing. The evaluation provides the following results:

- On the Yelp dataset, multi-faceted trust information helps recommendation performance, probably by complementing the social ties defined by friend relations. The MTR configurations that combine social relations and global multi-faceted reputation outperform U2UCF in accuracy, MRR and diversity of recommendations. Moreover, they outperform LOCABAL and TrustMF in RMSE and MAE. Furthermore, MTR obtains the best accuracy when local trust includes both direct social links and implicit groups of users having a relevant number of common friends. In contrast, in the LibraryThing dataset, LOCABAL obtains the best performance results by inferring users' reputation on the basis of friend relations, and by combining it with rating similarity.
- Profile endorsements and feedback on users' contributions improve recommendation performance: the configurations of MTR ignoring these types of information (and especially the former) have lower accuracy, MRR and diversity than the other MTR configurations. However, taking profile endorsements into account reduces user coverage.

We conclude that multi-faceted trust can help recommendation, especially when social relations are weak trust predictors, because it complements them with global reputation data. However, before using this type of information in a social network, an analysis of the type and amount of available trust evidence, as well as of the meaning of social relations, is needed to assess its real impact on recommendation performance. In summary, this paper provides the following contributions:

- A novel, multi-faceted model of trust between users in a social network that includes local trust relations and global reputation gained on the basis of different types of feedback; e.g., user profile endorsements and appreciations of user contributions such as item reviews.
- A new definition of local trust aimed at considering both direct friends and users having a relevant number of common friends, as this type of information helps identify implicit user groups.

- Experimental results aimed at understanding the impact of different trust facets on recommendation performance in Collaborative Filtering.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: Section 2 positions our work in the related literature. Section 3 presents our multi-faceted trust model and its integration in Collaborative Filtering. Section 4 describes the evaluation methodology and results. Finally, Section 6 concludes the paper and outlines our future work.

2 BACKGROUND AND RELATED WORK

2.1 Basic Concepts: Trust and Reputation

According to Gambetta [13], “trust [...] is a particular level of the subjective probability with which an agent will perform a particular action, both before [we] can monitor such action (or independently of his capacity of ever to be able to monitor it) and in a context in which it affects [our] own action.” Moreover, Misztal points out that trust is a subjective degree of belief about agents” [36]. Furthermore, Goldbeck and Hendler specify that a user trusts another one in a social network if (s)he believes that any future transaction with her/him will be rewarding rather than detrimental [14].

Differently, *reputation* “helps us to manage the complexity of social life by singling out trustworthy people - in whose interest it is to meet promises” [36]. In [1] reputation is described as “an expectation about an agent’s behaviour based on information about or observations of its past behaviour”. In [34], McNally et al. point out that reputation can derive from direct user to user interaction (e.g., when users are rated) or from indirect one (e.g., when they interact by virtue of some item). Moreover, it can derive from explicit trust statements (e.g., ratings) or from implicit ones such as follower relations. Overall, reputation represents a global point of view about a user.

In [22, 23], Jøsang et al. discuss that Trust and Reputation Systems are challenged by strategic manipulation and by various types of attacks which cannot always be detected by statistical analyses. Therefore, in [21] the authors highlight the importance of strengthening legislation as a barrier to discourage malicious behavior.

2.2 Trust-based Recommender Systems

Most trust-based recommenders leverage social influence to estimate ratings in Collaborative Filtering; see [41]. They assume that the trust relations between specific users can be inferred from social links; e.g., from friend associations and/or follower relations [5, 14, 15, 19, 28, 29, 33, 43, 45, 46]. McNally et al. generalize trust relations by analyzing the occurrence of collaboration events involving users [34]. All these works focus on the known social links existing among individual users. In comparison, we propose a multi-faceted trust model that also takes into account anonymous feedback about contributions, and endorsements of user profiles, commonly available in social networks. Furthermore, we analyze the impact of different classes of trust evidence on recommendation performance. Finally, while in [40, 44] both trust and distrust are considered, we focus on the former because it is more available than distrust information in social network datasets.

In [17], [31] and [26], the authors discuss that, different from explicit trust relations (such as those among Epinions users [11]),

friendship does not strictly imply preference similarity: user preferences are strongly correlated among trusted neighbors, but only slightly positively correlated among “trust-alike” neighbors, such as friends in social networks [17]. Moreover, several authors recognize the importance of limiting the social context to the local proximity of the user. For instance, [33] and [49] prove that, when indirect connections are used to estimate preferences, recommendation accuracy sensibly decreases. In order to address this issue, various types of social regularization combine the rating and trust matrices to focus on users having preferences similar to those of the current user; e.g., via matrix factorization in [20, 29–31] or co-clustering in [10]. In [17], Guo et al. propose TrustSVD that extends SVD++ [25] to jointly factorize the ratings and trust matrices: they learn a truster model describing how people are influenced by their parties. TrustMF [45] learns both the truster and trustee models because, in a social context, people mutually influence each other. In comparison, our model fuses social relations with multi-faceted global reputation derived from different types of feedback about users and their contributions.

Our work takes inspiration from LOCABAL [43] in fusing local trust and global reputation. However, we combine these two types of information in a K-Nearest Neighbor approach and we employ the local recommendation context given by friend relations, together with a multi-faceted global reputation derived from various types of anonymous trust statements. Moreover, we introduce a social proximity metric that takes direct friends and implicit user groups into account for neighborhood identification.

Some collaborative recommender systems integrate multiple trust relations for rating estimation; e.g., references in research papers and bookmarks in social reference management systems [4]. Moreover, in [49] friendship and group membership relations are fused, taking into account that the latter denote interest similarity. Furthermore, [24] uses both friend relations and tagging behavior in neighbor detection. These works exploit complementary trust information with respect to ours. Moreover, our work differs from the one in [49] because we do not work on explicit user groups, but we infer implicit ones from the existence of common friends.

Reputation has also been inferred from correlation in rating behavior; e.g., (i) as the percentage of ratings provided by a user that agree with those of the other raters [37], (ii) by clustering users on the basis of their rating similarity [42] (in this case, the “honest” group is the largest cluster), or (iii) by iteratively calculating the correlation of the historical ratings provided by a user and the intrinsic qualities of items emerging from the ratings they receive [39]. Our current model does not cover rating correlation because a deeper investigation of the phenomenon is needed to take into account user diversity. For instance, Victor et al. point out that controversial reviews have to be considered and matched to individual preferences [44].

3 RECOMMENDATION MODEL

3.1 Multi-faceted Trust Model

Our model is based on types of trust evidence that are publicly provided by social networks such as Yelp [47], Booking [6], Expedia [12], LibraryThing [27] and Airbnb [3]. Sections 4.1 and 4.2 provide examples of the application of our model.

Let U be the set of users and I the set of items of a social network. Given $v \in U$ and $i \in I$, we consider the following classes of trust evidence:

(A) *Global feedback on the user’s profile:*

- *User profile endorsements and public recognition* ($endors_v$, in $[0, 1]$): this class represents the degree of appreciation that v ’s public user profile has received from the users of the social network (e.g., number of “likes”) and public assessments of reputation (e.g., number of years in the status of “Elite” contributor granted by the social network itself, as in Yelp). The value of this trust facet is evaluated as the ratio between the number of appreciations received by v ’s profile ($Appreciations_v$) and the maximum number of appreciations received by a profile $a \in U$:

$$fEndors_v = \frac{|Appreciations_v|}{\max_{a \in U} |Appreciations_a|} \quad (1)$$

- *Visibility:* this class is aimed at estimating how popular v becomes thanks to her/his contributions; e.g., item reviews and comments. This is computed as the ratio between the number of appreciations received by v ’s profile and the total number of contributions provided by her/him ($Contributions_v$), normalized by the maximum number of appreciations acquired by the other users:

$$vis_v = \frac{|Appreciations_v|}{\max_{a \in U} (|Appreciations_a| * |Contributions_v|)} \quad (2)$$

(B) *Global feedback on v ’s contributions* ($fContr_v$, in $[0, 1]$): this class summarizes the degree of appreciation that the contributions posted by v receive, compared to that of the other users of the social network:

$$fContr_v = \frac{\sum_{x \in Contributions_v} |Appreciations_x|}{\max_{a \in U} \left(\sum_{y \in Contributions_a} |Appreciations_y| \right)} \quad (3)$$

(C) *Global feedback on v ’s review of item i* ($fRev_{vi}$, in $[0, 1]$): this class is aimed at promoting the authors of popular reviews. It is computed as the ratio between the feedback obtained by the specific review, rev_{vi} , and the maximum amount of feedback obtained by the other reviews on the same item:

$$fRev_{vi} = \frac{|Appreciations_{rev_{vi}}|}{\max_{a \in U} |Appreciations_{rev_{ai}}|} \quad (4)$$

(D) *Social relation between u and v* (rel_{uv} , in $[0, 1]$): this class represents the degree of local trust that $u \in U$ has in v , given the social link existing between them. We consider two alternative models of the relation between users:

(a) *Direct connections:* in this model, only the users directly linked to u are considered as trustworthy:

$$rel_{uv} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } u \text{ and } v \text{ are directly linked} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

(b) *Direct connections + social intersection:* in this case, both the direct connections and the users having a relatively high number of direct social connections in common with u are considered as trustworthy. The rationale is that, if two users have several common friends, then they might belong to a group of people having similar interests. We

capture this intuition by applying the Jaccard Similarity to u and v 's social connections:

$$rel_{uv} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } u \text{ and } v \text{ are directly linked} \\ JS(u, v) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

where

$$JS(u, v) = \frac{|Friends_u \cap Friends_v|}{|Friends_u \cup Friends_v|} \quad (7)$$

The above classes of trust evidence are generic and most of them could be mapped to multiple trust indicators in a social network. For instance, Yelp supports different types of endorsements on user profiles; e.g., “thanks” and “Elite” recognition. Moreover, in other cases, the social relation between users might be mapped to friends, follower and trust relations. Therefore, we need a flexible way to compose information items within a unified trust model.

We fuse individual trust indicators in a linear combination, assuming that they contribute to increasing v 's trustworthiness in an additive way. Let's consider a set of indicators $\{f_1, \dots, f_z\}$ that are instances of the above trust evidence classes. Then, we estimate the trust of a user u in v , in the context of item i , as follows:

$$t_{uvi} = \frac{\sum_{x=1}^z w_x * f_x}{\sum_{x=1}^z w_x} \quad (8)$$

where t_{uvi}, w_1, \dots, w_z take values in the $[0, 1]$ interval.

We assume that each trust indicator is computed according to the method defined for the class to which it belongs. Notice that the computation of t_{uvi} can be performed by maintaining:

- For each unidimensional trust indicator (e.g. $fEndors_v, vis_v, fContr_v$), a vector of length $|U|$;
- A UXI matrix that stores, for each user and item, the $fRev_{vi}$ feedback received by the reviews provided by v ;
- A UXU matrix that stores the social relations among users.

3.2 Multi-faceted Trust in Collaborative Filtering

3.2.1 User-to-User Collaborative Filtering (U2UCF). Collaborative recommenders based on U2UCF [9] assume that people who agreed in the evaluation of items in the past are likely to agree in the evaluation of future items. Let U be the set of users, I the set of items and $R \in \mathbb{R}^{UXI}$ the users-items rating matrix, where each value is a rating $r_{ui} = R[u, i]$ given by $u \in U$ to $i \in I$. U2UCF estimates u 's rating of i (\hat{r}_{ui}) as follows:

$$\hat{r}_{ui} = \bar{r}_u + \frac{\sum_{v \in N_i(u)} w_{uv}(r_{vi} - \bar{r}_v)}{\sum_{v \in N_i(u)} |w_{uv}|} \quad (9)$$

where $N_i(u)$ is the set of neighbors of u who rated item i and $w_{uv} = \sigma(u, v) \in [0, 1]$ is the observed rating similarity between u and a user $v \in N_i(u)$. In U2UCF, $\sigma(u, v)$ is computed by applying a distance metric, e.g., Pearson similarity, between ratings vectors.

3.2.2 Multi-faceted Trust-based Recommender (MTR). This is a variant of U2UCF which identifies neighbors and tunes their impact on rating estimation by applying a general influence metric based on global reputation, local trust and/or observed rating similarity. Let $u \in U$, $i \in I$, and V_i the set of users who rated item i . We define

the *influence of v on u in the context of item i* (i.e., how strongly we expect that v conditions u in the evaluation of i) as:

$$infl_{uvi} = \beta * \sigma(u, v) + (1 - \beta) * t_{uvi} \quad (10)$$

where $\sigma(u, v)$ represents the similarity between u and v , t_{uvi} is the trust that u has in v in the context of item i (computed by applying Equation 8), and β takes value in interval $[0, 1]$; see below. The set of neighbours of u , $N_i(u)$, contains the n users in V_i having the highest values of $infl_{uvi}$.

Given $N_i(u)$, we estimate u 's rating of item i by replacing w_{uv} with $infl_{uvi}$ in Equation 9:

$$\hat{r}_{ui} = \bar{r}_u + \frac{\sum_{v \in N_i(u)} infl_{uvi}(r_{vi} - \bar{r}_v)}{\sum_{v \in N_i(u)} |infl_{uvi}|} \quad (11)$$

Equation 10 above combines similarity and trust in a weighted sum and determines their relative impact using the β parameter: the smaller is β , the more important is trust in the computation of $infl_{uvi}$, and *vice versa*. We combine $\sigma(u, v)$ and t_{uvi} by means of an additive function because we want to give a priority to the people similar to u , or who are highly trustworthy. Notice that, in our experiments, we considered other possible combinations: e.g., the product and the minimum of the two measures, both representing the intuition that neighbors should be trustworthy *and* similar to the target user. However, we discarded these combinations because they provided poor recommendation accuracy. This was probably caused by the fact that the pool of candidate neighbors to choose from, in a data sparsity situation, was too small.

The evidence of similarity between u and v can be modeled as the observed rating similarity of the two users. In that case, we map $\sigma(u, v)$ to the Pearson correlation between rating vectors. However, it can also represent other types of evidence, and in particular those related to social proximity, which can be associated to local trust [43]. In this second case, we map $\sigma(u, v)$ to rel_{uv} of Equations 5 or 6, depending on the type of context that we want to consider; i.e., without, or with social intersection.

4 TEST METHODOLOGY

We evaluate our multi-faceted trust model in Top-N recommendation by applying it to the Yelp [48] and LibraryThing [51] datasets. On each dataset, we compare MTR with the following baselines: User-to-User Collaborative Filtering (U2UCF) [9], which relies on rating similarity to predict ratings; TrustMF [45] and LOCABAL [43], which combine rating similarity and trust (mapped to friends relations) using Matrix Factorization.

We evaluate Top-k recommendation performance, with $k=10$, by taking the ratings observed in the dataset as ground truth. For the evaluation we consider the following metrics: Precision, Recall, F1, RMSE, MAE, MRR, Diversity and User Coverage.

Diversity describes the mean intra-diversity of items in the suggestion lists @ k ; see [7]. We assume that items are represented as the sets of categories they are tagged with. The intra-diversity of an individual list @ k is thus defined as:

$$\text{intra-diversity}@k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=i}^k (1 - \text{sim}(i, j))}{\frac{k*(k+1)}{2}} \quad (12)$$

Table 1: Statistics about the Filtered Yelp and LibraryThing Datasets

Yelp	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Mode
#Elite years of individual user profiles	0	1	0.4296	0	0
#Compliments (more+thx+gw) received by individual user profiles	0	56184	83.2143	4	0
#Fans of individual users	0	1962	13.8254	3	0
#Appreciations (useful+funny+cool) on the reviews provided by individual users	0	43862	198.9471	59	25
#Appreciations (like) on tips provided by individual users	0	966	0.4176	0	0
#Appreciations (useful+funny+cool) received by individual reviews	0	2278	3.9897	2	0
#Friends of individual users	0	1887	24.2488	5	1
LibraryThing	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Mode
#Appreciations (nhelpful) on the reviews provided by individual users	0	2956	19.5842	4	0
#Appreciations (nhelpful) received by individual reviews	0	332	0.2091	0	0
#Friends of individual user profiles	0	266	3.0958	0	0

where $sim(i, j)$ is the Cosine similarity between the lists of categories associated to items i and j in the dataset.

On each dataset, we test the algorithms by applying a 10-fold cross-validation, after having randomly distributed ratings on folds: we use 90% of the ratings as training set and 10% as test set.

We use the the Surprise [18] implementation of U2UCF, the LibRec [16] implementation of TrustMF, and the RecQ [8] implementation of LOCABAL. MTR is developed by extending the Surprise library. The implementations of LOCABAL and TrustMF only provide RMSE and MAE metrics to evaluate accuracy; therefore, we limit the comparison to these measures.

4.1 Dataset 1: Yelp

The Yelp Dataset [48] contains information about a set of businesses, users and item reviews. Each item is associated with a list of tags that can be interpreted as categories to which the item belongs; e.g., an individual restaurant might be associated to “Restaurants”, “Indian” and “Nightlife” categories. Moreover, each item is associated with a list of item ratings, reviews and tips provided by Yelp users. Every user can provide at most one contribution (including review+rating, and possibly tip) on the same item. Item ratings take values in a [1,5] Likert scale where 1 is the worst value and 5 is the best one.

User profiles can receive different types of endorsements: e.g., every year Yelp rewards its most valuable contributors by attributing them the status of Elite users. Moreover, each user profile can receive *compliments* by other Yelp users; e.g., “write more”, “thanks” and “good writer”. Similarly, each review can receive appreciations; i.e., “useful”, “funny” and “cool”. Notice that the dataset reports the number of compliments and appreciations, but not the identities of the users who provided them.

Yelp enables users to establish generic friend relations in order to filter posts in the social network; moreover, it supports more specific fan relations, which grant a direct access to the contributions provided by the followed users. The Yelp dataset publishes the friend relations existing between Yelp users but it only provides the number of fans of each user. Therefore, only the former data can be exploited to infer direct trust-alike relations among users.

For our experiments, we filtered the Yelp Dataset on the users who provided at least 20 ratings, and on the items tagged with the

Yelp categories¹ that are subclasses of Restaurants and Food: e.g., Cafes, Kebab, Pizza, ... The resulting dataset contains 26,600 users, 76,317 businesses, 1,326,409 ratings and 645,020 friend relations. Its users-items rating matrix has sparsity = 0.9994 and its (users-users) friends matrix has sparsity = 0.9991.

The higher portion of Table 1 provides information about the dataset. It can be noticed that the median number of compliments, fans, appreciations, etc. is very low but it reaches high values in some cases: for each type of feedback, the distribution of individuals (users or reviews) has a long tail.

We define the following trust indicators:

(A) *Global feedback on the user’s profile:*

- (1) $elite_v$: we map each year of Elite status to an element of the $Appreciations_v$ set in Equation 1:

$$elite_v = \frac{\#Elite\ years_v}{\max_{a \in U} \#Elite\ years_a} \quad (13)$$

- (2) lup_v (degree of liking of user profile): we map the requests to write more content (*More*), thanks (*Thx*) and appreciations of users’ writing capabilities (*Gw* - good writer) to $Appreciations_v$ in Equation 1:

$$lup_v = \frac{|More_v| + |Thx_v| + |Gw_v|}{\max_{a \in U} (|More_a| + |Thx_a| + |Gw_a|)} \quad (14)$$

- (3) $opLeader_v$ (opinion leader degree): the number of fans of a user can be interpreted as a global recognition of her/his profile. We thus map fans to the $Appreciations_v$ in Equation 1:

$$opLeader_v = \frac{|Fans_v|}{\max_{a \in U} |Fans_a|} \quad (15)$$

- (4) *Visibility* (vis_v): starting from Equation 2, we map the compliments directed to v ’s user profile to $Appreciations_v$ and the reviews (Rev_v) and tips ($Tips_v$) on items provided by v to $Contributions_v$:

$$vis_v = \frac{|More_v| + |Thx_v| + |Gw_v|}{\max C * (|Rev_v| + |Tip_v|)} \quad (16)$$

where $\max C = \max_{a \in U} (|More_a| + |Thx_a| + |Gw_a|)$

¹The full list of Yelp categories is available at https://www.yelp.com/developers/documentation/v3/category_list.

Table 2: MTR Configurations. $Pearson(u, v)$ Denotes the Pearson Correlation between the Rating Vectors of u and v

ID	Description	t_{uvi}	$\sigma(u, v)$	rel_{uv}
MTR-U	B+C+D	$\frac{fb_v + fRev_{vi} + rel_{uv}}{3}$	$Pearson(u, v)$	Direct friends
MTR-S	A+B+C	$\frac{elite_v + lup_v + opLeader_v + vis_v + fb_v + fRev_{vi}}{6}$	$Pearson(u, v)$	-
MTR-F	A+D	$\frac{elite_v + lup_v + opLeader_v + vis_v + rel_{uv}}{5}$	$Pearson(u, v)$	Direct friends
MTR-FS	A	$\frac{elite_v + lup_v + opLeader_v + vis_v}{4}$	$Pearson(u, v)$	-
MTR-US	B+C	$\frac{fb_v + fRev_{vi}}{2}$	$Pearson(u, v)$	-
MTR	A+B+C+D	$\frac{elite_v + lup_v + opLeader_v + vis_v + fb_v + fRev_{vi} + rel_{uv}}{7}$	$Pearson(u, v)$	Direct friends
MTRTrust1	A+B+C+D	$\frac{elite_v + lup_v + opLeader_v + vis_v + fb_v + fRev_{vi}}{6}$	rel_{uv}	Direct friends
MTRTrust2	A+B+C+D	$\frac{elite_v + lup_v + opLeader_v + vis_v + fb_v + fRev_{vi}}{6}$	rel_{uv}	Direct friends OR JS(u,v)

(B) *Global feedback on the user's contributions* (fb_v): we map $Contributions_v$ to $Rev_v \cup Tips_v$. Moreover, we map $Appreciations_x$ (or $Appreciations_y$) to the feedback obtained by the reviews ("useful" - Usf_x ; "funny" - Fun_x ; "cool" - $Cool_x$) and tips ("like" - $Like_x$) provided by v (or by a):

$$fb_v = \frac{\sum_{x \in Rev_v \cup Tip_v} |Usf_x| + |Fun_x| + |Cool_x| + |Like_x|}{\max_{a \in U} \sum_{y \in Rev_a \cup Tip_a} |Usf_y| + |Fun_y| + |Cool_y| + |Like_y|} \quad (17)$$

(C) *Global feedback on v 's review of item i* ($fRev_{vi}$):

$$fRev_{vi} = \frac{|Usf_{rev_{vi}}| + |Fun_{rev_{vi}}| + |Cool_{rev_{vi}}|}{\max_{a \in U} (|Usf_{rev_{ai}}| + |Fun_{rev_{ai}}| + |Cool_{rev_{ai}}|)} \quad (18)$$

(D) *Social relation between u and v* (rel_{uv}): we map social links to friend relations among Yelp users, using either direct friends (Equation 5) or direct friends + social intersection (Eq. 6).

4.2 Dataset 2: LibraryThing

LibraryThing [27] publishes information about books and enables users to create their own virtual libraries and to tag books. In this social network, friends relations are used to watch and take inspiration from the libraries created by other people, as well as to visualize the contributions posted by them. Therefore, these relations are similar to the trust relations of social networks like Epinions, which are established with the intent of monitoring the contributions of the preferred reviewers. The LibraryThing dataset [50, 51] contains item reviews with ratings taken from this social network. In the dataset, items are not classified in any specific category because they are all books; ratings take values in a [1, 5] Likert scale where 1 is the worst value and 5 is the best one. For each review, the dataset reports the number of "helpful" appreciations it received ("nhelpful" field of the review). Moreover, it publishes the friend relations between LibraryThing users.

We filtered this dataset to select the users who provided at least 20 reviews and we removed all the reviews which were not associated with any rating. The resulting dataset contains 12,258 users, 349,365 items, 1,148,270 reviews and 37,949 friend relations. The users-items matrix has sparsity = 0.99973 and the friends matrix has sparsity = 0.99975.

The statistics reported at bottom of Table 1 show that, with respect to Yelp, this dataset provides a stricter type of social relation

among users and a more limited amount of feedback on their contributions. For instance, the median number of appreciations of an individual review is 0 against the 2 of Yelp. Moreover, as the amount of global feedback collected by user profiles only concerns their reviews, users get very few appreciations from the the social network (4 against 59). Friend relations are fewer, as well: the median number of friends is 0 in LibraryThing.

We consider the following trust indicators:

- (A) *Global feedback on the user's profile*: missing.
- (B) *Global feedback on the user's contributions* (fb_v):

$$fb_v = \frac{\sum_{x \in Rev_v} nhelpful_x}{\max_{a \in U} \sum_{y \in Rev_a} nhelpful_y} \quad (19)$$

- (C) *Global feedback on v 's review about item i* ($fRev_{vi}$):

$$fRev_{vi} = \frac{nhelpful_{rev_{vi}}}{\max_{a \in U} (nhelpful_{rev_{ai}})} \quad (20)$$

- (D) *Social relation between u and v* (rel_{uv}): we map social links to friend relations, using either direct friends (Equation 5) or direct friends + social intersection (Equation 6).

4.3 Multi-faceted Trust Configuration

In order to assess the impact of the A, B, C and D evidence classes on recommendation performance, we test MTR on several configurations of Equation 8, setting the weights of the trust indicators either to 1 or 0 in order to include, or exclude, user profile endorsements (class A), global feedback on the user's contributions (B+C) and social relations (D); see Table 2.

In most of the configurations, we map $\sigma(u, v)$ to the observed rating similarity, which is defined as the Pearson Correlation of u and v 's rating vectors. Moreover, we map multi-faceted trust (t_{uvi}) to a subset of the trust indicators. Furthermore, we compute social proximity either by considering direct friends (Equation 5) or direct friends + social intersection (Equation 6).

MTRTrust1 and MTrust2 use all the facets of trust in the computation of t_{uvi} but they ignore the observed rating similarity: the former computes $\sigma(u, v)$ as the local trust between users, taking direct friends relations as an indicator of similarity. The latter computes $\sigma(u, v)$ by considering direct friends plus the social intersection of users.

Table 3: Performance@10 on Yelp Dataset. The Best Values Are in Boldface; the Worst Ones Are Strikethrough

Algorithms	β	Precision	Recall	F1	RMSE	MAE	MRR	Diversity	User Coverage
U2UCF	-	0.7634	0.7381	0.7505	1.0518	0.7823	0.7243	0.3027	0.8263
LOCABAL	-	-	-	-	1.063461	0.8361	-	-	-
TrustMF	-	-	-	-	1.1342	0.876	-	-	-
MTR-U	0.1	0.7642	0.738	0.7509	1.0486	0.7796	0.725	0.3023	0.8262
MTR-S	0.1	0.7651	0.7385	0.7506	1.0457	0.7785	0.7247	0.3028	0.8249
MTR-F	0.1	0.7651	0.7391	0.7519	1.0452	0.778	0.7249	0.303	0.825
MTR-FS	0.1	0.7648	0.7387	0.7515	1.0461	0.7788	0.7244	0.303	0.825
MTR-US	0.1	0.7638	0.7372	0.7503	1.0508	0.7817	0.7243	0.3023	0.8259
MTR	0.1	0.7653	0.7388	0.7518	1.045	0.7778	0.725	0.3029	0.825
MTRTrust1	0.1	0.7716	0.7406	0.7558	1.0765	0.8134	0.6671	0.3329	0.468
MTRTrust2	0.1	0.782	0.7393	0.76	1.0233	0.7667	0.7043	0.3157	0.6877

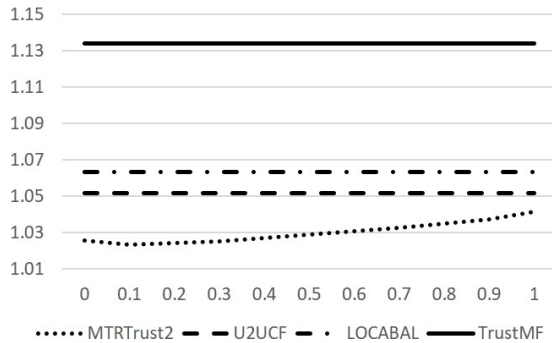
We evaluate the performance of the MTR configurations by varying the value of β in $[0, 1]$ in order to find the most convenient setting of Equation 10 in each configuration. In all the experiments the number of neighbors for rating estimation is 50.

5 EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

5.1 Yelp

Table 3 shows the performance results @10 obtained with $\beta = 0.1$. The first portion of the table is devoted to the baselines, i.e., U2UCF, LOCABAL and TrustMF. The second portion groups the results obtained by taking the observed rating similarity into account, and by including or excluding different facets of trust. The last portion of the table reports the results concerning the MTR configurations that focus on multi-faceted trust and ignore rating similarity. Figure 1 compares the RMSE of the baselines with those of MTRTrust2, which outperforms the other configurations in accuracy. We omit the other curves for space reasons. The table shows that:

- MTRTrust1 and MTRTrust2 are the best algorithms in all the measures except for MRR and User Coverage.
- Specifically, MTRTrust2 beats the baselines in all the measures except for User Coverage, which is about 69% against the 83% of U2UCF. Indeed, MTRTrust2 obtains the best results with $\beta = 0.1$, i.e., by applying 90% global reputation

**Figure 1: RMSE of the Baselines and of MTRTrust2.**

and 10% local trust in Equation 10. When β increases, performance decreases, but it is always higher than that of the baselines.

- MTRTrust2 outperforms MTRTrust1 except for Recall and Diversity and has much higher User Coverage than MTRTrust1. This shows that the extension of neighborhood to the social intersection of users, combined with global reputation, helps finding good neighbors for preference estimation. In comparison, the fact that MTRTrust1 focuses on direct friends challenges neighbor identification because it reduces the set of users to choose from.
- MTRTrust2 also outperforms MTR, which combines global reputation, local trust and observed rating similarity. It thus appears that, when rich trust evidence is available, this is more effective than observed rating similarity in preference prediction. Notice also that LOCABAL obtains better results than TrustMF. We believe that this is due to the fact that LOCABAL fuses rating similarity with local trust and global reputation (PageRank score), while TrustMF only uses the first two components.

We now focus on the second portion of Table 3 in order to analyze the relative influence of the facets of trust on recommendation performance. Notice that, while β increases, these strategies converge to U2UCF because they give progressively more importance to rating similarity.

- Lines MTR-U, MTR-S and MTR-F compare the performance of the MTR configurations which ignore a single type of trust indicator ($\beta = 0.1$).
 - MTR-U has the worse accuracy and Diversity, showing that, in this dataset, the global feedback on user profiles (class A) strongly influences performance. However, MTR-U has the best user coverage.
 - Social relations (D) seem to influence performance in a weaker way than user profile endorsements. The minor influence of this type of information can be explained with the fact that, as previously discussed, friend relations provide trust-alike evidence.
 - Finally, the feedback on contributions (B+C) appears to be the less influential type of information among the three.

Table 4: Accuracy@10 on Yelp and LibraryThing Datasets

Algorithms	β	Yelp		LibraryThing	
		RMSE	MAE	RMSE	MAE
U2UCF	-	1.0518	0.7823	0.9214	0.6982
LOCABAL	-	1.063461	0.8361	0.8831	0.6817
TrustMF	-	1.1342	0.876	0.9109	0.7028
MTR-F	0.1	1.0452	0.778	0.9221	0.6986
MTR-FS	0.1	1.0461	0.7788	0.9214	0.6982
MTR-US	0.1	1.0508	0.7817	0.9265	0.702
MTR	0.1	1.045	0.7778	0.9262	0.7017
MTRTrust1	0.1	1.0765	0.8134	0.9222	0.7107
MTRTrust2	0.1	1.0233	0.7667	0.9299	0.7144

- Consistently with the previous findings, MTR-US has lower results than MTR-U (in some cases, the worst of all algorithms in the table); moreover, MTR-FS performs worse than MTR-F, showing that social relations (D) positively influences recommendation. However, in this dataset, the omission of social relations has minor consequences on accuracy than that of user profile endorsements.

5.2 LibraryThing

Table 4 shows the accuracy results @10 with $\beta = 0.1$ on the LibraryThing dataset and it summarizes the values obtained on the Yelp one. The results are rather different on the two datasets: LOCABAL is the most accurate algorithm when applied to LibraryThing. Moreover, TrustMF has the second best RMSE while U2UCF and MTR-FS (which in this dataset coincides with U2UCF) have the second best MAE. MTRTrust2 obtains the worst accuracy results, which slightly improve when β increases (not shown for space reasons), but are always higher than those of the other algorithms. We explain these results as follows: first, the friend links of this dataset can be interpreted as explicit trust relations concerning user preferences because they are aimed at content sharing. Users establish friend relations in order to view the other users' virtual libraries and contributions. Thus, it would not make sense being friend with somebody who has very different interests than our own. On the other hand, the dataset provides poor feedback on user contributions, and lacks user profile endorsements; therefore, the global reputation deriving from users' feedback is weak and noisy. In this context, LOCABAL is accurate because it combines observed rating similarity with local and global trust inferred from explicit trust relations. In comparison, TrustMF has lower performance because it does not take global reputation derived from trust links into account. Second, MTR, which fuses observed rating similarity with multi-faceted trust information, has lower accuracy than U2UCF because U2UCF focuses on observed rating similarity that, in this dataset, is more reliable than global reputation derived from anonymous feedback on contributions. Third, MTRTrust1 and MTRTrust2 have low accuracy because they attempt to compute global reputation on the basis of feedback on users' reviews but the available data is not enough; moreover, they overlook rating similarity, which would help to contrast this lack of information.

5.3 Discussion

We previously pointed out that the semantics of friend relations, and the presence of different types and amount of feedback about users, can explain the different performance of the analyzed algorithms. In order to further investigate this aspect, we consider a variant of U2UCF (denoted as U2USocial) that replaces rating similarity with social proximity. In U2USocial, the weight w_{uv} of U2UCF in Equation 9 is computed as rel_{uv} of Equation 6; i.e., it depends on direct friends and social intersection. Basically, U2USocial is similar to MTRTrust2 but it excludes global reputation.

When applied to Yelp, U2USocial obtains RMSE = 1.0401 and MAE = 0.7748; i.e., it is the second most accurate algorithm, showing that social relations are strong preference predictors. U2USocial is however less accurate than MTRTrust2, which employs both social relations and global reputation derived from user profile endorsements and feedback on users' contributions. Conversely, on LibraryThing, U2USocial has RMSE = 0.9285 and MAE = 0.713. These are low accuracy values, but they are better than those obtained by MTRTrust2, showing that global reputation derived from feedback on contributions brings noise in preference prediction. As already discussed, the algorithms that combine observed rating similarity with explicit trust links perform better than the pure trust-based ones on this dataset.

The diversity of results obtained by the same algorithms on different domains shows that there is no absolute winner and it highlights the importance of analyzing the characteristics of a dataset before choosing a recommendation algorithm to be applied to it.

6 CONCLUSIONS

This paper described a multi-faceted trust model that integrates local trust, represented by social links, with various types of global trust evidence, such as user profile endorsements and feedback on user contributions in social networks. In order to test the impact of our model on recommendation performance, we integrated it into Collaborative Filtering and we tested the resulting system on two public datasets. We compared the achieved accuracy with that of User-to-User Collaborative Filtering, as well as to that of the LOCABAL and TrustMF trust-based recommenders. The experimental results show that, depending on the characteristics of the dataset, and in particular on the type of trust feedback it provides, the same algorithms can perform rather differently. Before choosing a recommendation algorithm for a specific application domain, it is therefore very important to analyze the characteristics of the domain and of the available types of information about user behavior. In our future work, we will evaluate our model on other datasets, possibly considering further facets of trust, in order to validate the results we obtained and to better understand which characteristics influence recommendation performance. Moreover, we will test other weighting methods to combine the facets of trust, rather than only including or excluding them.

This work was supported by the University of Torino through projects "Ricerca Locale", MIMOSA (MultiModal Ontology-driven query system for the heterogeneous data of a Smartcity, "Progetto di Ateneo Torino_call2014_L2_157", 2015-17) and the Computer Science PhD program.

REFERENCES

- [1] Alvarez Abdul-Rahman and Stephen Hailes. 2000. Supporting Trust in Virtual Communities. In *Proceedings of the 33rd Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences-Volume 6 - Volume 6 (HICSS '00)*. IEEE Computer Society, Washington, DC, USA, 6007–. <http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=820262.820322>
- [2] L.M. Aiello, A. Barrat, R. Schifanella, C. Cattuto, B. Markines, and F. Menczer. 2012. Friendship prediction and homophily in social media. *ACM Transactions on the Web (TWEB)* 6, 2 (2012), art. 9.
- [3] Airbnb. 1999. Airbnb. <https://airbnb.com>.
- [4] S. Alotaibi and J. Vassileva. 2016. Personalized Recommendation of Research Papers by Fusing Recommendations from Explicit and Implicit Social Networks. In *Proc. of IFUP 2016: Workshop on Multi-dimensional Information Fusion for User Modeling and Personalization*, Vol. 1618. CEUR, Halifax, Canada, paper 2.
- [5] Liliana Ardissono, Maurizio Ferrero, Giovanna Petrone, and Marino Segnan. 2017. Enhancing Collaborative Filtering with Friendship Information. In *Proceedings of the 25th Conference on User Modeling, Adaptation and Personalization (UMAP '17)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 353–354. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3079628.3079629>
- [6] Booking.com. [n. d.]. Booking.com. <https://www.booking.com>.
- [7] K. Bradley and B. Smyth. 2001. Improving Recommendation Diversity. In *Proc. of the 12th National Conference in Artificial Intelligence and Cognitive Science*, Diarmuid O'Donoghue (Ed.), Maynooth, Ireland, 75–84.
- [8] Coder-Yu. 2019. Locabal.py. <https://github.com/Coder-Yu/RecQ/blob/master/algorithm/rating/LOCABAL.py>.
- [9] C. Desrosiers and G. Karypis. 2011. A Comprehensive Survey of Neighborhood-based Recommendation Methods. In *Recommender systems handbook*, F. Ricci, L. Rokach, B. Shapira, and P.B. Kantor (Eds.). Springer, 107–144.
- [10] Xixi Du, Huafeng Liu, and Liping Jing. 2017. Additive Co-Clustering with Social Influence for Recommendation. In *Proceedings of the Eleventh ACM Conference on Recommender Systems (RecSys '17)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 193–200. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3109859.3109883>
- [11] ePinions. [n. d.]. ePinions datasets. <http://www.trustlet.org/epinions.html>.
- [12] Expedia.com. 2001. Expedia. <http://www.expedia.com>.
- [13] Diego Gambetta. 1988. Can We Trust Trust? In *Trust: Making and Breaking Cooperative Relations*, Diego Gambetta (Ed.). Blackwell, 213–237.
- [14] Jennifer Golbeck and James Hendler. 2004. Accuracy of Metrics for Inferring Trust and Reputation in Semantic Web-Based Social Networks. In *Engineering Knowledge in the Age of the Semantic Web*, Enrico Motta, Nigel R. Shadbolt, Arthur Stutt, and Nick Gibbins (Eds.). Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 116–131.
- [15] Georg Groh and Christian Ehmig. 2007. Recommendations in Taste Related Domains: Collaborative Filtering vs. Social Filtering. In *Proceedings of the 2007 International ACM Conference on Supporting Group Work (GROUP '07)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 127–136. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1316624.1316643>
- [16] G. Guo. 2019. LibRec - Exploration makes surprise - A Leading Java Library for Recommender Systems. www.librec.net.
- [17] Guibing Guo, Jie Zhang, and Neil Yorke-Smith. 2015. TrustSVD: Collaborative Filtering with Both the Explicit and Implicit Influence of User Trust and of Item Ratings. In *Proceedings of the Twenty-Ninth AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence (AAAI '15)*. AAAI Press, 123–129. <http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2887007.2887025>
- [18] Nicolas Hug. 2018. Surprise, a Python library for recommender systems. <http://surpriselib.com>.
- [19] Mohsen Jamali and Martin Ester. 2010. A Matrix Factorization Technique with Trust Propagation for Recommendation in Social Networks. In *Proceedings of the Fourth ACM Conference on Recommender Systems (RecSys '10)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 135–142. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1864708.1864736>
- [20] Meng Jiang, Peng Cui, Rui Liu, Qiang Yang, Fei Wang, Wenwu Zhu, and Shiqiang Yang. 2012. Social Contextual Recommendation. In *Proceedings of the 21st ACM International Conference on Information and Knowledge Management (CIKM '12)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 45–54. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2396761.2396771>
- [21] Audun Jøsang. 2012. Robustness of Trust and Reputation Systems: Does It Matter?. In *Trust Management VI*, Theo Dimitrakos, Rajat Moona, Dhiren Patel, and D. Harrison McKnight (Eds.). Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 253–262.
- [22] Audun Jøsang and Jennifer Goldbeck. 2009. Challenges for robust trust and reputation systems. In *5th Int. workshop on Security and trust management (STM 2009)*. Saint Malo, France.
- [23] Audun Jøsang, Roslan Ismail, and Colin Boyd. 2007. A Survey of Trust and Reputation Systems for Online Service Provision. *Decis. Support Syst.* 43, 2 (March 2007), 618–644. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dss.2005.05.019>
- [24] Ioannis Konstas, Vassilios Stathopoulos, and Joemon M. Jose. 2009. On Social Networks and Collaborative Recommendation. In *Proceedings of the 32nd International ACM SIGIR Conference on Research and Development in Information Retrieval (SIGIR '09)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 195–202. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1571941.1571977>
- [25] Yehuda Koren. 2008. Factorization Meets the Neighborhood: A Multifaceted Collaborative Filtering Model. In *Proceedings of the 14th ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining (KDD '08)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 426–434. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1401890.1401944>
- [26] Xiaoming Li, Hui Fang, Qing Yang, and Jie Zhang. 2018. Who is Your Best Friend?: Ranking Social Network Friends According to Trust Relationship. In *Proceedings of the 26th Conference on User Modeling, Adaptation and Personalization (UMAP '18)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 301–309. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3209219.3209243>
- [27] LibraryThing. [n. d.]. LibraryThing - a home for your books. <https://www.librarything.com>.
- [28] Fengkun Liu and Hong Joo Lee. 2010. Use of Social Network Information to Enhance Collaborative Filtering Performance. *Expert Syst. Appl.* 37, 7 (July 2010), 4772–4778. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eswa.2009.12.061>
- [29] Xin Liu and Karl Aberer. 2013. SoCo: A Social Network Aided Context-aware Recommender System. In *Proceedings of the 22nd International Conference on World Wide Web (WWW '13)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 781–802. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2488388.2488457>
- [30] Hao Ma, Irwin King, and Michael R. Lyu. 2011. Learning to Recommend with Explicit and Implicit Social Relations. *ACM Trans. Intell. Syst. Technol.* 2, 3, Article 29 (May 2011), 19 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1961189.1961201>
- [31] Hao Ma, Dengyong Zhou, Chao Liu, Michael R. Lyu, and Irwin King. 2011. Recommender Systems with Social Regularization. In *Proceedings of the Fourth ACM International Conference on Web Search and Data Mining (WSDM '11)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 287–296. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1297231.1297235>
- [32] P.V. Marsden and N.E. Friedkin. 1993. Network Studies of Social Influence. *Sociological Methods & Research* 22, 1 (1993), 127–151. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0049124193022001006> arXiv:<https://doi.org/10.1177/0049124193022001006>
- [33] Paolo Massa and Paolo Avesani. 2007. Trust-aware Recommender Systems. In *Proceedings of the 2007 ACM Conference on Recommender Systems (RecSys '07)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 17–24. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1297231.1297235>
- [34] Kevin McNally, Michael P. O'Mahony, and Barry Smyth. 2014. A Comparative Study of Collaboration-based Reputation Models for Social Recommender Systems. *User Modeling and User-Adapted Interaction* 24, 3 (Aug. 2014), 219–260. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11257-013-9143-6>
- [35] M. McPherson, L. Smith-Lovin, and J. Cook. 2001. Birds of a feather: homophily in social networks. *Annual review of sociology* 27 (2001), 415–444.
- [36] B. Misztal. 1996. *Trust in modern societies*. Polity Press, Cambridge, MA.
- [37] John O'Donovan and Barry Smyth. 2005. Trust in Recommender Systems. In *Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Intelligent User Interfaces (IUI '05)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 167–174. <https://doi.org/10.1145/1040830.1040870>
- [38] Lawrence Page, Sergey Brin, Rajeev Motwani, and Terry Winograd. 1999. *The PageRank Citation Ranking: Bringing Order to the Web*. Technical Report 1999-66. Stanford InfoLab. <http://ilpubs.stanford.edu:8090/422/> Previous number = SIDL-WP-1999-0120.
- [39] F. Qian, S. Zhao, J. Tang, and Y. Zhang. 2016. SoRS: Social recommendation using global rating reputation and local rating similarity. *Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and its Applications* 461, November (2016), 61–72.
- [40] Dimitrios Rafailidis and Fabio Crestani. 2017. Learning to Rank with Trust and Distrust in Recommender Systems. In *Proceedings of the Eleventh ACM Conference on Recommender Systems (RecSys '17)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 5–13. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3109859.3109879>
- [41] Christian Richthammer, Michael Weber, and Günther Pernul. 2017. Reputation-Enhanced Recommender Systems. In *Trust Management XI*, Jan-Philipp Steghöfer and Babak Esfandiari (Eds.). Springer International Publishing, Cham, 163–179.
- [42] Kai Su, Bin Xiao, Baoping Liu, Huaqiang Zhang, and Zongsheng Zhang. 2017. TAP: A personalized trust-aware QoS prediction approach for web service recommendation. *Knowledge-Based Systems* 115 (2017), 55 – 65. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.knsys.2016.09.033>
- [43] Jiliang Tang, Xia Hu, Huiji Gao, and Huan Liu. 2013. Exploiting Local and Global Social Context for Recommendation. In *Proceedings of the Twenty-Third International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence (IJCAI '13)*. AAAI Press, 2712–2718. <http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2540128.2540519>
- [44] P. Victor, C. Cornelis, M. De Cock, and A.M. Teredesai. 2011. Trust- and Distrust-Based Recommendations for Controversial Reviews. *IEEE Intelligent Systems* 26, 1 (2011), 48–55.
- [45] B. Yang, Y. Lei, J. Liu, and W. Li. 2017. Social collaborative filtering by trust. *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence* 39, 8 (2017), 1633–1647.
- [46] Xiwang Yang, Harald Steck, and Yong Liu. 2012. Circle-based Recommendation in Online Social Networks. In *Proceedings of the 18th ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining (KDD '12)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 1267–1275. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2339530.2339728>
- [47] Yelp. [n. d.]. Yelp. <https://www.yelp.com>.
- [48] Yelp. [n. d.]. Yelp Dataset Challenge. https://www.yelp.com/dataset_challenge.
- [49] Quan Yuan, Li Chen, and Shiwan Zhao. 2011. Factorization vs. Regularization: Fusing Heterogeneous Social Relationships in Top-n Recommendation. In *Proceedings of the Fifth ACM Conference on Recommender Systems (RecSys '11)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 245–252. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2043932.2043975>
- [50] Tong Zhao, Julian McAuley, and Irwin King. 2015. Improving Latent Factor Models via Personalized Feature Projection for One Class Recommendation. In *Proc. of the 24th ACM Int. Conf. on Information and Knowledge Management (CIKM '15)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 821–830. <https://doi.org/10.1145/2806416.2806511>
- [51] T. Zhao, J. McAuley, and I. King. 2019. LibraryThing Dataset. http://deepe.ucsd.edu/datasets/librarything/lthing_data.tar.gz.