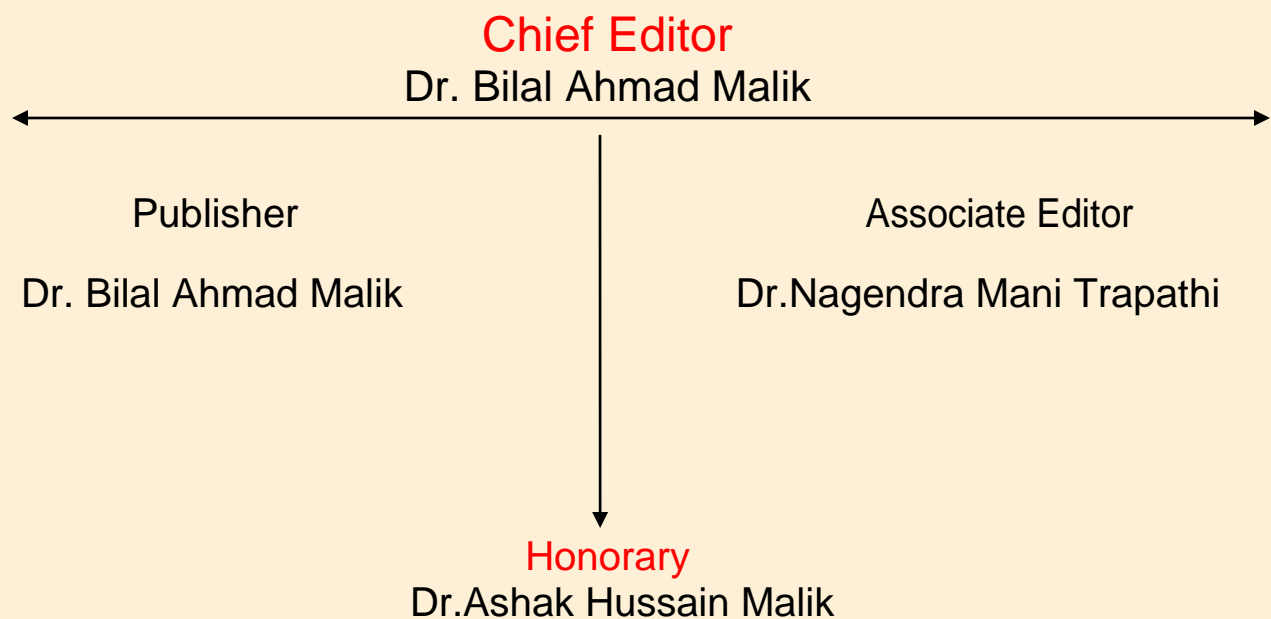# North Asian International Research Journal Consortium

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DIGITAL LIBRARY: USING HYBRID BOOK RECOMMENDATION ENGINE

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ABSTRACT:

Now days, there are so many book purchasing websites are available, those claim to recommend best books according to users interests. Most of the recommendations are based on conventional content, context and collaborative recommendations algorithms. All these algorithms alone fail to recommend best and efficient recommendations to user. So, there is a need to evolve a unique algorithm which combines the features of all these algorithms. Recommender systems have emerged as critical tools that help alleviate the burden of information overload for users. Since these systems have to deal with a variety of modes of user interactions, collaborative recommendation must be sensitive to a user's specific context and changing interests over time. Our approach is to build a digital library system containing soft copies in form of PDF, PPT etc. To make it more efficient we are adding recommendation system that will suggest books to students on their basic information, issuance history, rating patterns and viewing of books. Our idea here is to apply a hybrid recommendation system that combines effective individual recommendation algorithms.

Keywords: *Collaborative Filtering, Content based filtering, Hybrid recommendation, Digital Library.*

1. INTRODUCTION

With the increasing use of internet services every day, we can imagine the amount of data and information available on the internet. The nature of this data is so dynamic and heterogeneous that it becomes difficult for us to look for the kind of data that matches our requirements. Recommender systems here seem to play an important role. There are various methods proposed as the basis for recommender systems including the most popular one which the collaborative filtering, and also content based, demographic etc. each of these techniques individually have some short-comings such as the well known cold-start problem. A hybrid technique is a combination of a few such techniques that compensate these drawbacks to give more precise recommendations. In this paper, we are proposing to implement a hybrid recommendation engine to a web based digital library; which will be a college library. The recommendation engine will take into consideration the preferences of the readers,

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hierarchically, and thus categorize the reader's interest into different genre, pattern of searching different books and to form an effective set of rules based on that.

2. OVERVIEW

The traditional library management system at present is semi automatic one. Some tasks still can be automated which will automate the whole process. With the normal library system the most common limitation is that the hard-copies limit the numbers of users to number of copies available in a library. The students have to wait for the copies to be returned in the library so that they can apply for the book. Currently students go to the library to issue a book for themselves. One student can issue at most two books for oneself. And also as mentioned earlier the limitation of number of books available to the number of students lies as it is. So if the available copies are already taken by the other students, then the remaining people are in left with no option but to wait for someone to come and return the book the library. So, in order to overcome this inconvenience we are using a web based digital library management system, along with the implementation of a recommender system. Recommender systems or recommendations are subclass of information filtering system that seek to predict the 'rating' or 'preference' that user would give to an item. The application will have all the functionalities of a normal library management system.

3. TECHNIQUES USED

The key feature of the proposed web library management system is the application of a recommendation model. The Recommender systems provide a personalized way of guiding users in to interesting or useful objects in a large space of possible options. Recommendation algorithms use input as user's information or interests and also the database of the items and the output is generated as list of recommended items. There various diverse algorithms and techniques proposed that help creating personalized recommendations. Recommendation techniques can be distinguished on the basis of their knowledge sources. Among them the most common ones are:

3.1   COLLABORATIVE FILTERING:

This system generates recommendations using information about rating profiles of different users. Collaborative systems locate peer users with a rating history similar to the current user and generate recommendations using this neighborhood.

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It consists of votes of so many people called groups, who rate the particular item on the given scale of minimum to maximum. Collaborative recommender systems aggregate ratings or recommendations of objects, recognize commonalities between users on the basis of their ratings, and generate new recommendations based on inter-user comparisons. A typical user profile in a collaborative system consists of a vector of items and their ratings, continuously augmented as the user interacts with the system over time.

Slope one is a family of algorithms used for collaborative filtering. It is the simplest form of non-trivial item-based collaborative filtering based on ratings. Their simplicity makes it especially easy to implement them efficiently while their accuracy is often with more complicated and computationally expensive algorithms. When ratings of items are available, such as is the case when people are given the option of ratings resources between 1 and 5, collaborative filtering aims to predict the ratings of one individual based on his past ratings and on a large database of ratings contributed by other users.

3.2   CONTENT-BASED FILTERING:

This system generates recommendations using two sources: the features associated with products and the ratings that a user has given them. Content-based recommenders treat recommendation as a user-specific classification problem and based on the product features, it learns a classifier for user's likes and dislikes.

It consists of user's information such as their interest, date of birth, priorities. This type of information is hard to find for a particular user. This type of system generates recommendations from source based on the features associated with products and the user's information.

For Content based technique, Locality-sensitive hashing method is used. Locality-sensitive hashing (LSH) is a method of performing probabilistic dimension reduction of high-dimensional data. The basic idea is to hash the input items so that similar items are mapped to the same buckets with high probability. In LSH the goal is to maximize probability of "collision" of similar items.

3.3   DEMOGRAPHIC FILTERING:

This system generates recommendations based on a demographic profile of the user. Recommended products can be produced for different demographic niches, by combining the ratings of users in those niches.

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These conventional approaches suffer some limitations like quality, accuracy, precision of the recommendation criteria. We also have to face a cold start problem for new items or new users. Converse to this is stability vs. plasticity problem. Once a user's profile has been established in the system, it is difficult to change one's preferences. To overcome such problems with the existing book recommender systems, hybrid recommendation algorithm has been proposed. We will combine these three techniques together to overcome the drawbacks set by one recommendation technique and sum up advantages of different recommendation techniques.
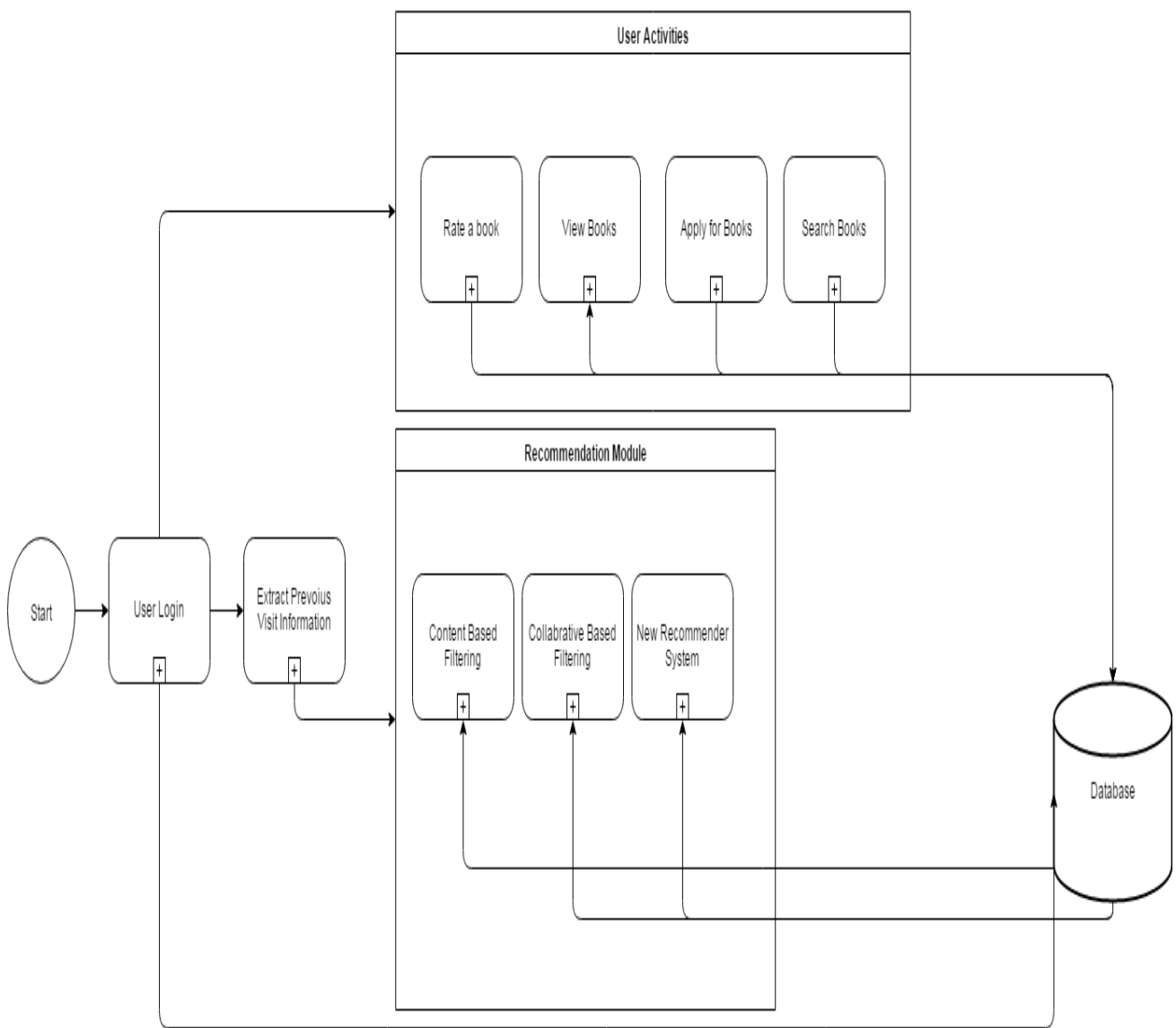
4. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Figure 1: System Architecture

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This paper proposes to develop a web based application which can be installed on the system and performs following operations:

1. Library Management: The applications will all functionalities of a library management system.
2. View E-Book: The application will have mechanism for   viewing e-books and read them. Downloading won't be allowed. Rating of books is allowed for the users.
3. Recommender for books: The application will have a recommendation model that will suggest books based on user's history, what books he applied for and what books were issued.

The user would be able to perform the activities like rating a book, viewing a book, applying for a book or search for a book. Being a web based system the user would be privileged to visit the library from anywhere and at any hour of the day. It will be a well automated application for the convenience of the users. The data filtering and generating suggestions will be done by the hybrid recommender model limiting the efforts of the user to search for his preferences.

5. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

This project would provide an easy to use graphical user interface for user profiles and book information management. Generate optimal recommendations for people that have not sufficient personal experience to evaluate the number of alternatives offered by a website. In this project we are using many recommendation techniques and then combining them to give efficient result to the user. This will increase the efficiency of a library system. Digitization of library is important as hard-copies are degradable and have to be always handled carefully. Hard-copies limit the numbers of users to number of copies available in a library. Therefore, it is necessary to have a digital library wherein people can read and access soft copies. Many users can read the same book with no restriction on number of copies.

6. FUTURE SCOPE

The project basically focuses on the requirements of students and suggests the most appropriate choices. It uses collaborative filtering algorithm to suggest the list of choices. This approach tries to overcome the shortcomings of other approaches. The project takes care of the database so that it gets updated every year in order to make sure that the students get the proper results. This application can be used for college libraries and also for public

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libraries and private online libraries. The recommendation module of this application can be diversified for book e-commerce websites on books.

7. CONCLUSION

Thus we are presenting a complete digital library management approach along with generation of recommendation that provides better quality, accurate and efficient recommendation. This system examines how to incorporate information from metadata into recommendation algorithms. It evaluates the possibility to combine the various recommendations techniques and incorporated with proposed hybrid algorithms to improve recommendation performance.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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