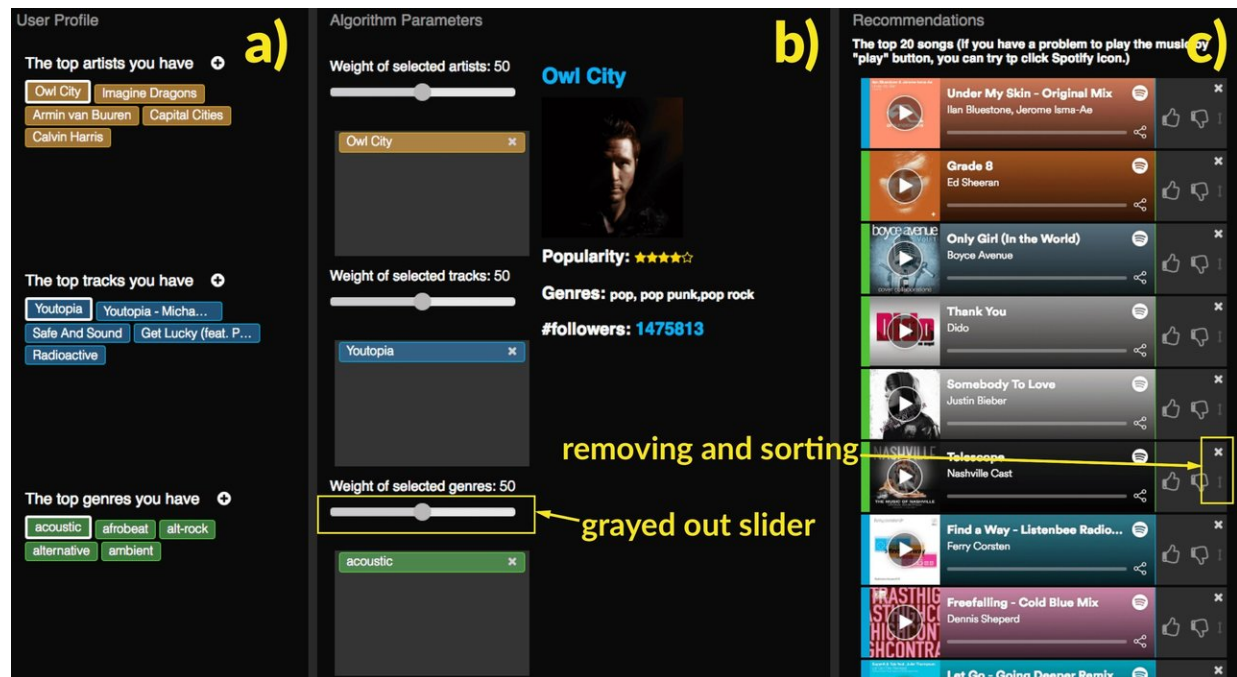


Finding the sweet spot for transparency and control in music recommendations

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a): the recommendation source shows available top artists, tracks and genre tags. b): the recommendation processor enables users to adjust the weight of the input data type and individual data items. c): play-list style recommendations. Some UI controls are disabled in specific settings of user control, e.g., the sliders in b) are grayed out in the setting 5: REC*PRO.

In music recommender systems, it's important to design user controls that hit the sweet spot between the perceived quality of

recommendations and acceptable cognitive load, concludes TU Delft researcher Nava Tintarev. Together with colleagues from KU Leuven, and research with the Spotify API, she will present these findings at [the ACM Conference on Recommender Systems in Vancouver](#), on Wednesday October 3rd.

Control

"Enabling users to [control](#) the [recommendation](#) process, for instance, in music recommender systems, can increase user satisfaction. However, providing additional controls also increases cognitive load, and different users have different needs for control. Therefore, we have investigated the effect of two [personal characteristics](#): musical sophistication and visual memory capacity," says Nava Tintarev of TU Delft.

Traditional user interfaces of recommender systems present the recommendation results with limited feedback possibilities, only allowing the users to indicate how much they like a recommendation. In contrast, interactive recommender systems improve user satisfaction and perceived effectiveness by providing a visualization where users can inspect the recommender process and control the system to receive better recommendations.

To better understand the interaction between different types of controls, it is necessary to take into account the influence of an individual user's personal characteristics and test combinations of control components.

"Nobody has yet investigated how interaction among different control components influences the cognitive load and recommendation acceptance, for users with different personal characteristics. Our study, carried out together with KU Leuven, aims to provide the groundwork for developing recommender systems which offer rich user control, while ensuring acceptable cognitive load," says Tintarev. "We used the Spotify API to design a music recommender system. Our system

generates a playlist-style listening experience based on three types of seeds: artists, tracks and genres. We use the active user's top artists, tracks, and genres as input seeds."

It is possible in the Spotify API to specify the track attributes that affect recommendations such as loudness, danceability and valence. The researchers used four scenarios for the user task of selecting music. The used scenarios include: "Rock night—my life needs passion"; "Dance party—dance till the world ends"; "A joyful after all exam," and "Cannot live without hip-hop."

Sweet spot

The researchers created eight experimental settings and conducted a between-subjects study to explore the effect on cognitive load and recommendation acceptance for different personal characteristics. The participants with high musical sophistication perceived recommendations to be of higher quality, which in turn led to higher recommendation acceptance. However, no effect of visual working memory on either cognitive load or recommendation acceptance was found. "This work contributes an understanding of how to design user control that hits the [sweet spot](#) between the perceived quality of recommendations and acceptable cognitive load."

More information: Effects of personal characteristics on music recommender systems with different levels of controllability, Yucheng Jin (KU Leuven), Nava Tintarev (TU Delft) and Katrien Verbert (KU Leuven). Published in the RecSys '18 Proceedings of the 12th ACM Conference on Recommender Systems, pp 13-21, doi.org/10.1145/3240323.3240358

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