DATA612 Project 1

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```
library(pander)
library(ggplot2)
library(knitr)
library(dplyr)
```

This is a basic recommender system that has been created based off of a sample set where 20 users rated 10 choices of ramen noodles.

DataLoad & Analysis

Load the sample data set with ratings for ramen and convert the same into a matrix format.

```
# load csv into data variable
data <- read.csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/AlejandroOsborne/DATA612/master/RamenRatings.csv",r
# convert data into a matrix
data <- as.matrix(data)
pander(data)</pre>
```

Table 1: Table continues below

	Nissin	Maruchan	MyKuali	Ve.Wong	Sapporo.Ichiban	Meimen
user1	1.5	5	1	1.5	5	5
$\mathbf{user2}$	NA	4	4	NA	4	2
user3	5	2	NA	1	3.5	3
${f user 4}$	2	NA	2.75	2	NA	2
${f user 5}$	NA	5	NA	NA	4	4
user6	5	3	5	2.5	NA	NA
user7	NA	NA	4	NA	4	NA
user8	3	4	1	2	NA	3.5
user9	NA	5	NA	3	5	5
user10	5	2	3.5	NA	4.5	NA
user11	2	NA	NA	1	3	2
user12	0.5	1	5	1.5	NA	1
user13	NA	4	4	2	2	NA
user14	4	5	NA	NA	5	4
user15	2	2	2	2	4	2.5
user16	5	2	5	1	NA	1
user17	NA	3	4.5	NA	3	5
user18	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
user19	2	4	2	1	2.5	2
user20	3	4	4	2	2	3

	Jinbo.Selection	Yumei	MrNoodles	Itsuki
user1	2	2	2	5
${f user 2}$	5	2.5	5	4

	Jinbo.Selection	Yumei	MrNoodles	Itsuki
user3	4	4	NA	3
user4	NA	1.5	1	4.5
${f user 5}$	1	2	NA	3
user6	4.5	NA	4	NA
user7	NA	3.5	1	4
user8	3	5	NA	5
user9	NA	4	2	NA
user10	4	NA	1	3
user11	2.5	2	4	4.5
user12	2	5	1	5
user13	NA	NA	1	3
user14	2	5	3	4
user15	NA	NA	NA	NA
user16	4	5	4	4
user17	1	2	5	NA
user18	2	4	2.75	5
user19	3	NA	1	4
user20	1	1	4	3

Top 3 Noodles

Here are the top 3 rated Noodles for fun

```
means <- colMeans(data, na.rm = TRUE)
cols <- colnames(data)[order(means, decreasing = TRUE)[1:3]]
top3 <- data.frame(ramen = cols,stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
pander(top3)</pre>
```

Data Cleaving

Here we will split the data in training and testing set. We selected 12 reviews from trainin and will replace those with NA in the training set. NA was used so it would be omitted from our calculations. In the test dataset we only kept values identified for testing. the others were replaced with NA.

```
test_rows <- c(1,3,13,5,8,7,14,6,19,10,12,4)
test_cols <- c(1,10,6,3,7,5,2,8,9,4,10,7)
test_indices <- cbind(test_rows,test_cols)
data_train <- data
data_train[test_indices] <- NA
data_test <- data
data_test[test_indices] <- 0
data_test[data_test > 0] <- NA
data_test[test_indices] <- data[test_indices]</pre>
```

TRAINING DATA

data	train

##		Nissin	Maruchan	MyKuali	Ve.Wong	Sapporo.Ichiba	n Meimen
##	user1	NA	5	1.00	1.5	5.	0 5.0
##	user2	NA	4	4.00	NA	4.	
##	user3	5.0	2	NA	1.0	3.	5 3.0
##	user4	2.0	NA	2.75	2.0	N	A 2.0
##	user5	NA	5	NA	NA	4.	0 4.0
##	user6	5.0	3	5.00	2.5		A NA
##	user7	NA	NA	4.00	NA	N	A NA
##	user8	3.0	4	1.00	2.0		A 3.5
##	user9	NA	5	NA	3.0	5.	
	user10	5.0	2	3.50	NA	4.	
	user11	2.0	NA	NA	1.0	3.	
##	user12	0.5	1	5.00	1.5		A 1.0
	user13	NA	4	4.00	2.0	2.	
	user14	4.0	NA	NA	NA	5.	
	user15	2.0	2	2.00	2.0	4.	
	user16	5.0	2	5.00	1.0		A 1.0
	user17	NA	3	4.50	NA	3.	
	user18	4.0	NA	NA	NA		A NA
	user19	2.0	4	2.00	1.0	2.	
	user20	3.0	4	4.00	2.0	2.	0 3.0
##		Jinbo.S	Selection				
	user1		2.0	2.0	2.0		
	user2		5.0	2.5	5.0		
	user3		4.0	4.0		NA NA	
	user4		NA	1.5	1.0		
	user5		1.0	2.0		NA 3.0	
	user6		4.5	NA	4.0		
	user7		NA	3.5	1.0		
	user8		NA	5.0		NA 5.0	
	user9		NA 1	4.0	2.0		
	user10		4.0	NA	1.0		
	user11		2.5	2.0	4.(
	user12		2.0	5.0	1.0		
	user13		NA	NA	1.0		
	user14		2.0	5.0	3.0		
	user15		NA 1	NA		NA NA	
	user16		4.0	5.0	4.0		
	user17		1.0	2.0	5.0		
	user18		2.0	4.0	2.7		
	user19		3.0	NA		NA 4.0	
##	user20		1.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	

3.2 TESTING DATA

data_test

##		Nissin	${\tt Maruchan}$	MyKuali	Ve.Wong	Sapporo.Ichiban	Meimen
##	user1	1.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
##	user2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
##	user3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
##	user4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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	user5	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA		NA NA	NA NA
##	user6	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA		NA 4	NA NA
##	user7 user8	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA		4 NA	NA NA
						NA NA	
##	user9		NA NA	NA NA			NA NA
##	user10	NA NA	NA	NA		NA	NA
##	user11	NA NA	NA	NA		NA	NA
##	user12	NA NA	NA	NA		NA	NA
##	user13	NA NA	NA	NA		NA	NA
##	user14	NA 5	NA	NA		NA	NA
##	user15	NA NA	NA	NA		NA	NA
##	user16	NA NA	NA	NA		NA	NA
##	user17	NA NA	NA	NA		NA	NA
##	user18	NA NA	NA	NA		NA	NA
##	user19	NA NA	NA	NA		NA	NA
##	user20	NA NA	NA	NA		NA	NA
##		Jinbo.Selection		.Noodles	Itsuki		
##	user1	NA	NA	NA	NA		
##	user2	NA	NA	NA	NA		
##	user3	NA	NA	NA	3		
##	user4	NA	NA	NA	NA		
##	user5	NA	NA	NA	NA		
##	user6	NA	NA	NA	NA		
##	user7	NA	NA	NA	NA		
##	user8	3	NA	NA	NA		
##	user9	NA	NA	NA	NA		
##	user10	NA	NA	NA	NA		
##	user11	NA	NA	NA	NA		
##	user12	NA	NA	NA	5		
##	user13	NA	NA	NA	NA		
##	user14	NA	NA	NA	NA		
##	user15	NA	NA	NA	NA		
##	user16	NA	NA	NA	NA		
##	user17	NA	NA	NA	NA		
##	user18	NA	NA	NA	NA		
##	user19	NA	NA	1	NA		
##	user20	NA	NA	NA	NA		

4.0 Calculations

Find the mean, bias and RMSE for both the data sets

4.1 Mean ratings of each User with chart for Training data set

Table 4: Table continues below

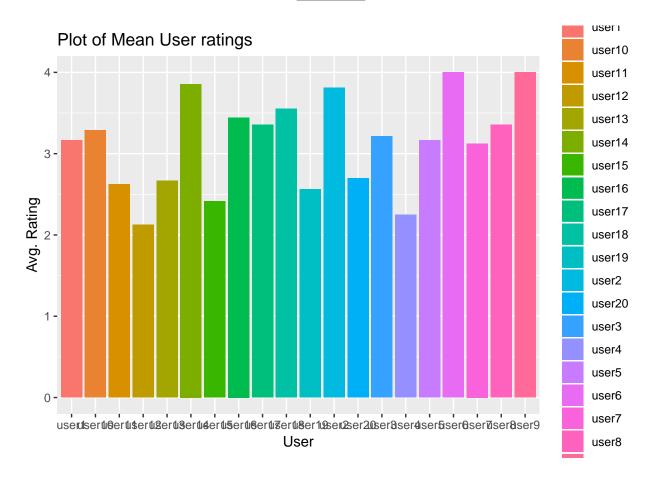
user1	user2	user3	user4	user5	user6	user7	user8	user9	user10
3.167	3.812	3.214	2.25	3.167	4	3.125	3.357	4	3.286

Table 5: Table continues below

user11	user12	user13	user14	user15	user16	user17	user18	user19
2.625	2.125	2.667	3.857	2.417	3.444	3.357	3.55	2.562

user11	user12	user13	user14	user15	user16	user17	user18	user19
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

user20
2.7



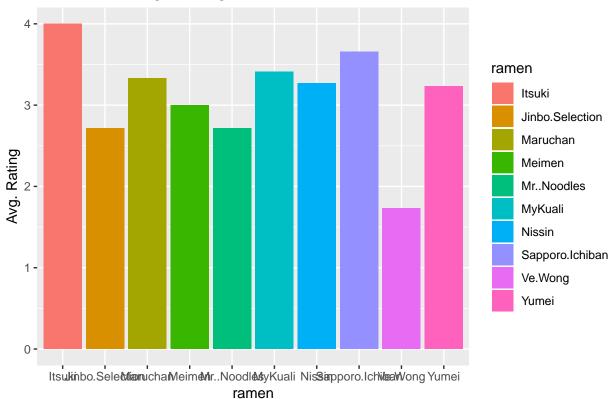
4.2 Mean ratings of ramen with chart for Training data set

Table 7: Table continues below

Nissin	Maruchan	MyKuali	Ve.Wong	Sapporo.Ichiban	Meimen
3.269	3.333	3.411	1.731	3.654	3

Jinbo.Selection	Yumei	MrNoodles	Itsuki
2.714	3.233	2.717	4





4.3 Raw Averages

Rating for every user-item combination. For Testing and Training data sets

[1] 3.214286

[1] 3.109929

4.4 RMSE for raw averages

For Testing and Training data sets

4.5 Train Data

RMSE for Train

[1] 1.365536

4.6 Test Data

 RMSE for Test

[1] 1.460361

4.7 Bias for each user and ramen

User Bias

```
## user bias
user_bias <- user_means - raw_train
user_bias_df <- data.frame(as.list(user_bias))
user_bias_df <- tidyr::gather(user_bias_df,"user")
colnames(user_bias_df) <-c("User","Bias")
pander(user_bias_df)</pre>
```

User	Bias
user1	0.05674
user2	0.7026
user3	0.1044
user4	-0.8599
user5	0.05674
user6	0.8901
user7	0.01507
user8	0.2472
user9	0.8901
user10	0.1758
user11	-0.4849
user12	-0.9849
user13	-0.4433
user14	0.7472
user15	-0.6933
user16	0.3345
user17	0.2472
user18	0.4401
user19	-0.5474
user20	-0.4099

Ramen Bias

```
#Ramen bias
ramen_bias <- ramen_means - raw_train
ramen_bias_df <- data.frame(as.list(ramen_bias))
ramen_bias_df <- tidyr::gather(ramen_bias_df,"Ramen")
colnames(ramen_bias_df) <-c("Ramen","Bias")
pander(ramen_bias_df)</pre>
```

Ramen	Bias
Nissin	0.1593
Maruchan	0.2234
MyKuali	0.3008
Ve.Wong	-1.379
Sapporo.Ichiban	0.5439
Meimen	-0.1099
Jinbo.Selection	-0.3956
Yumei	0.1234
MrNoodles	-0.3933
Itsuki	0.8901

5.0 Baseline predictors for each user item

```
# raw average + user bias + ramen bias
calBaseLine <- function(in_matrix, ramen_bias_in,user_bias_in,raw_average)
{
   out_matrix <- in_matrix
   row_count <-1
   for(item in 1:nrow(in_matrix))
   {
      col_count <-1
      for(colItem in 1: ncol(in_matrix))
      {
            #out_matrix[row_count,col_count] <- 0
            out_matrix[row_count,col_count] <- raw_average[1] + user_bias_in[[row_count]] + ramen_bias_in[[cocol_count <- col_count <- row_count <- ro
```

Table 11: Table continues below

	Nissin	Maruchan	MyKuali	Ve.Wong	Sapporo.Ichiban	Meimen
user1	3.326	3.39	3.467	1.788	3.711	3.057
user2	3.972	4.036	4.113	2.433	4.356	3.703
user3	3.374	3.438	3.515	1.835	3.758	3.104
user4	2.409	2.473	2.551	0.8708	2.794	2.14
user5	3.326	3.39	3.467	1.788	3.711	3.057
user6	4.159	4.223	4.301	2.621	4.544	3.89
user7	3.284	3.348	3.426	1.746	3.669	3.015
user8	3.516	3.581	3.658	1.978	3.901	3.247
user9	4.159	4.223	4.301	2.621	4.544	3.89
user10	3.445	3.509	3.586	1.907	3.83	3.176
user11	2.784	2.848	2.926	1.246	3.169	2.515
user12	2.284	2.348	2.426	0.7458	2.669	2.015
user13	2.826	2.89	2.967	1.288	3.211	2.557
user14	4.016	4.081	4.158	2.478	4.401	3.747
user15	2.576	2.64	2.717	1.038	2.961	2.307
user16	3.604	3.668	3.745	2.065	3.988	3.335
user17	3.516	3.581	3.658	1.978	3.901	3.247
user18	3.709	3.773	3.851	2.171	4.094	3.44
user19	2.722	2.786	2.863	1.183	3.106	2.453
user20	2.859	2.923	3.001	1.321	3.244	2.59

	Jinbo.Selection	Yumei	MrNoodles	Itsuki
user1	2.771	3.29	2.773	4.057
${f user 2}$	3.417	3.936	3.419	4.703
user3	2.819	3.338	2.821	4.104
user4	1.854	2.373	1.857	3.14

	Jinbo.Selection	Yumei	MrNoodles	Itsuki
user5	2.771	3.29	2.773	4.057
user6	3.604	4.123	3.607	4.89
user7	2.729	3.248	2.732	4.015
user8	2.961	3.481	2.964	4.247
user9	3.604	4.123	3.607	4.89
user10	2.89	3.409	2.892	4.176
user11	2.229	2.748	2.232	3.515
user12	1.729	2.248	1.732	3.015
user13	2.271	2.79	2.273	3.557
user14	3.461	3.981	3.464	4.747
user15	2.021	2.54	2.023	3.307
user16	3.049	3.568	3.051	4.335
user17	2.961	3.481	2.964	4.247
user18	3.154	3.673	3.157	4.44
user19	2.167	2.686	2.169	3.453
user20	2.304	2.823	2.307	3.59

6.0 RMSE for the baseline predictors for both training data and testing data sets

```
## test data
# finding Error
data_err <- data_test - base_pred
# squaring error
data_err <- (data_err)^2</pre>
#finding average
data_rmse_test<- mean(data_err,na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
# square root
data_rmse_test<- sqrt(data_rmse_test)</pre>
## training data
# finding Error
data_err_train <- data_train - base_pred</pre>
# squaring error
data_err_train <- (data_err_train)^2</pre>
#finding average
data_rmse_train <- mean(data_err_train,na.rm = TRUE)</pre>
# square root
data_rmse_train<- sqrt(data_rmse_train)</pre>
```

6.1 RMSE - TEST DATA

```
data_rmse_test
```

[1] 1.243113

6.2 RMSE - TRAIN DATA

 ${\tt data_rmse_train}$

[1] 1.116384

7.0 Summary

Lets calculate the percentage improvements based on the original (simple average) and baseline predictor (including bias) RMSE numbers for both Test and Train data sets.

The results show that we see an 18% improvement in making a prediction for the ratings in the Training data set. Where as we see only 15% improvement in prediction for the Test data set. Both are positive hoewver the Training data set yielded better prediction.

```
# Train data set
R1 <- rmse_train
Rb1 <- data_rmse_train
Per_Improv_Train <- (1-(Rb1/R1))*100
Per_Improv_Train

## [1] 18.2457

# Test data set
R2 <- rmse_test
Rb2 <- data_rmse_test
Per_Improv_Test <- (1-(Rb2/R2))*100
Per_Improv_Test
## [1] 14.87627</pre>
```