

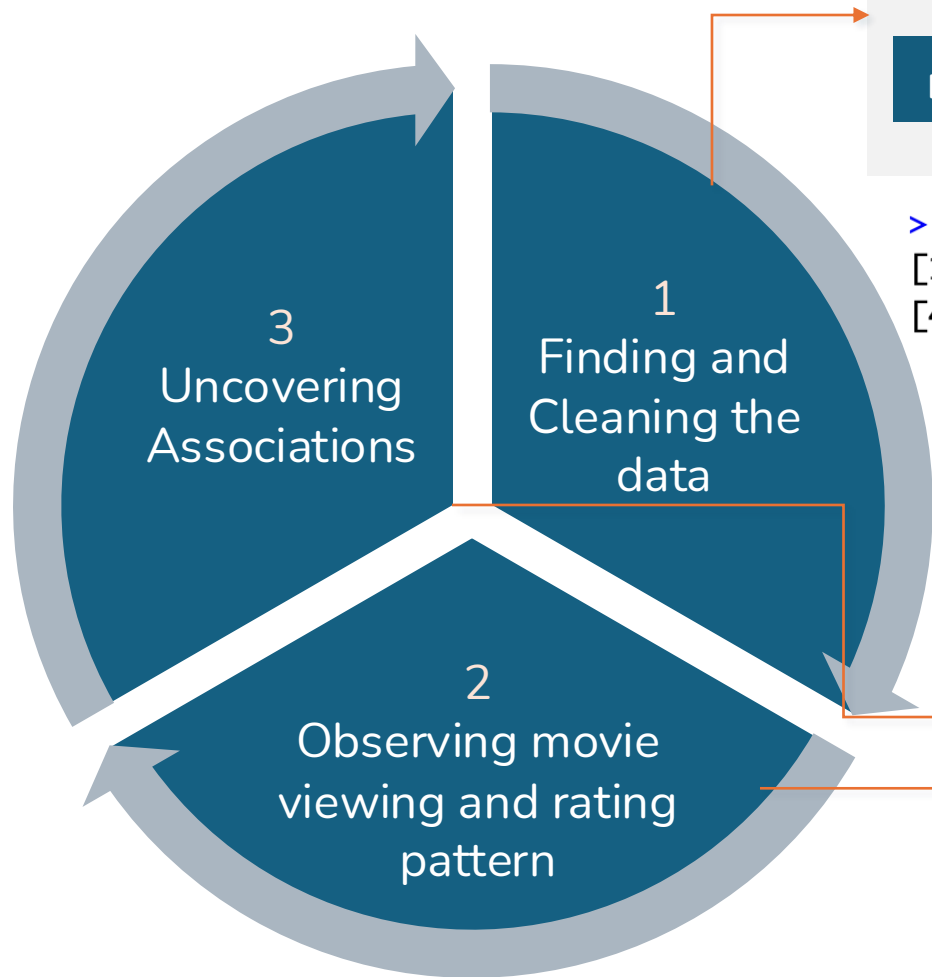
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## How it works



movies.csv

movieId

title

genres

ratings.csv

userId

movieId

rating

timestamp

```
> head(genre_combinations)
```

```
[1] "{Comedy,Crime}"
```

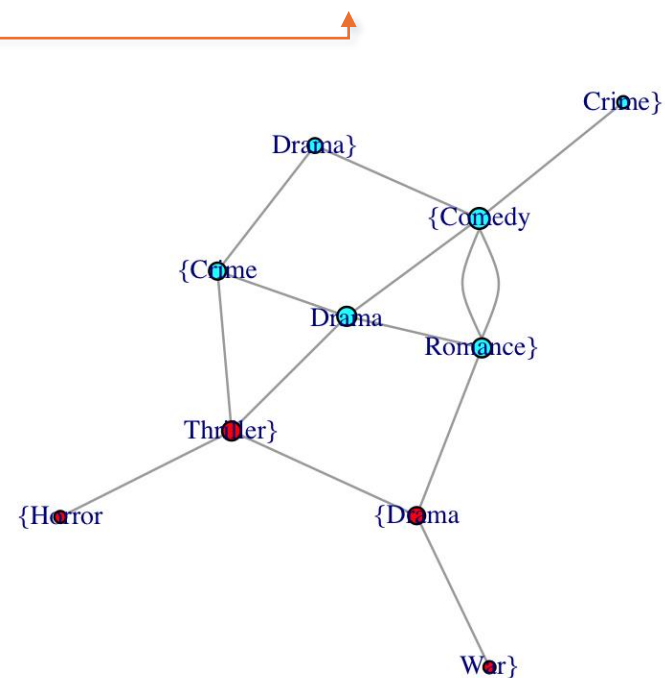
```
"{Drama,War}"
```

```
"{Crime,Drama,Thriller}"
```

```
[4] "{Crime,Drama}"
```

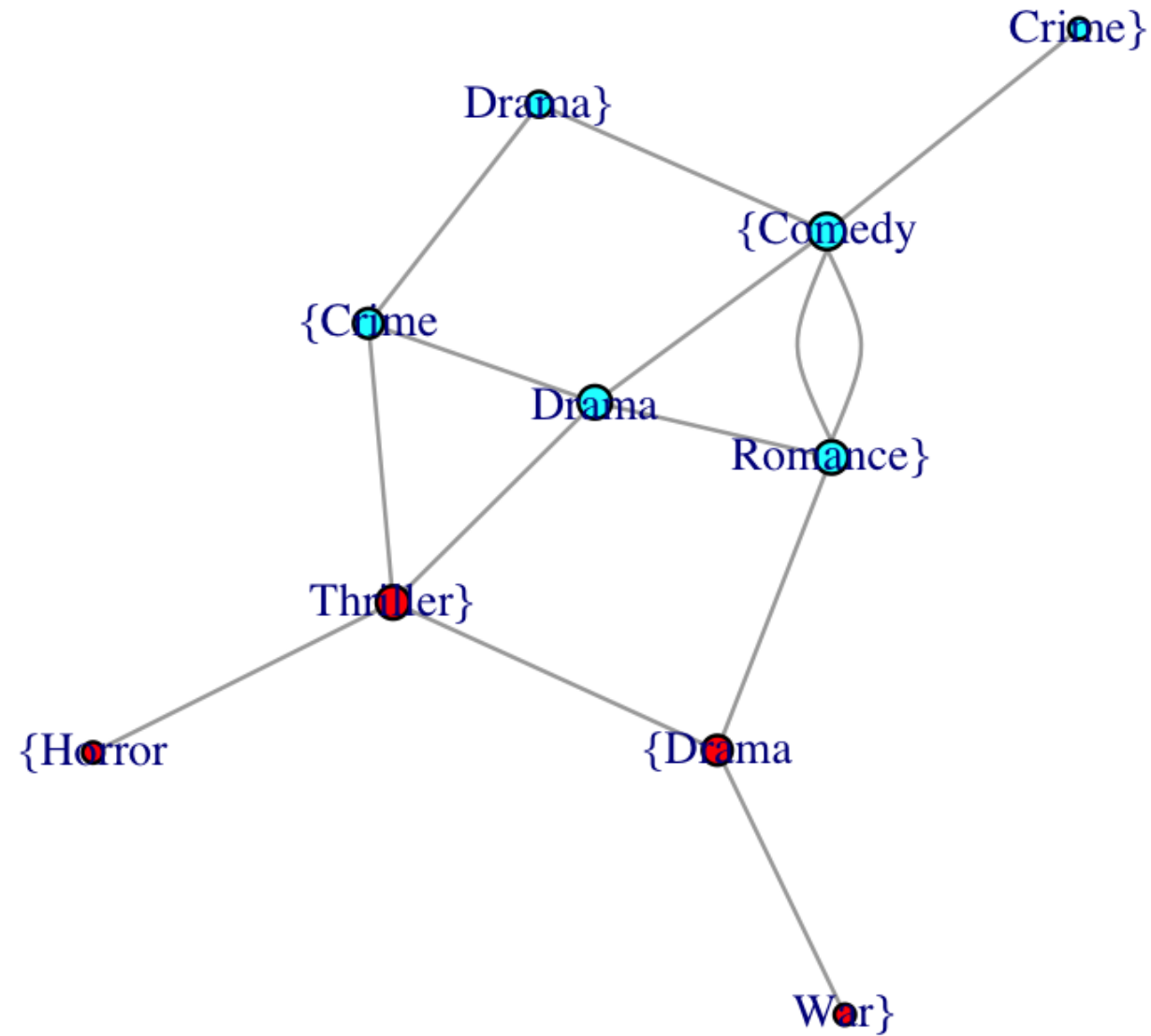
```
"{Horror,Thriller}"
```

```
"{Horror}"
```



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Each Node represents a genre

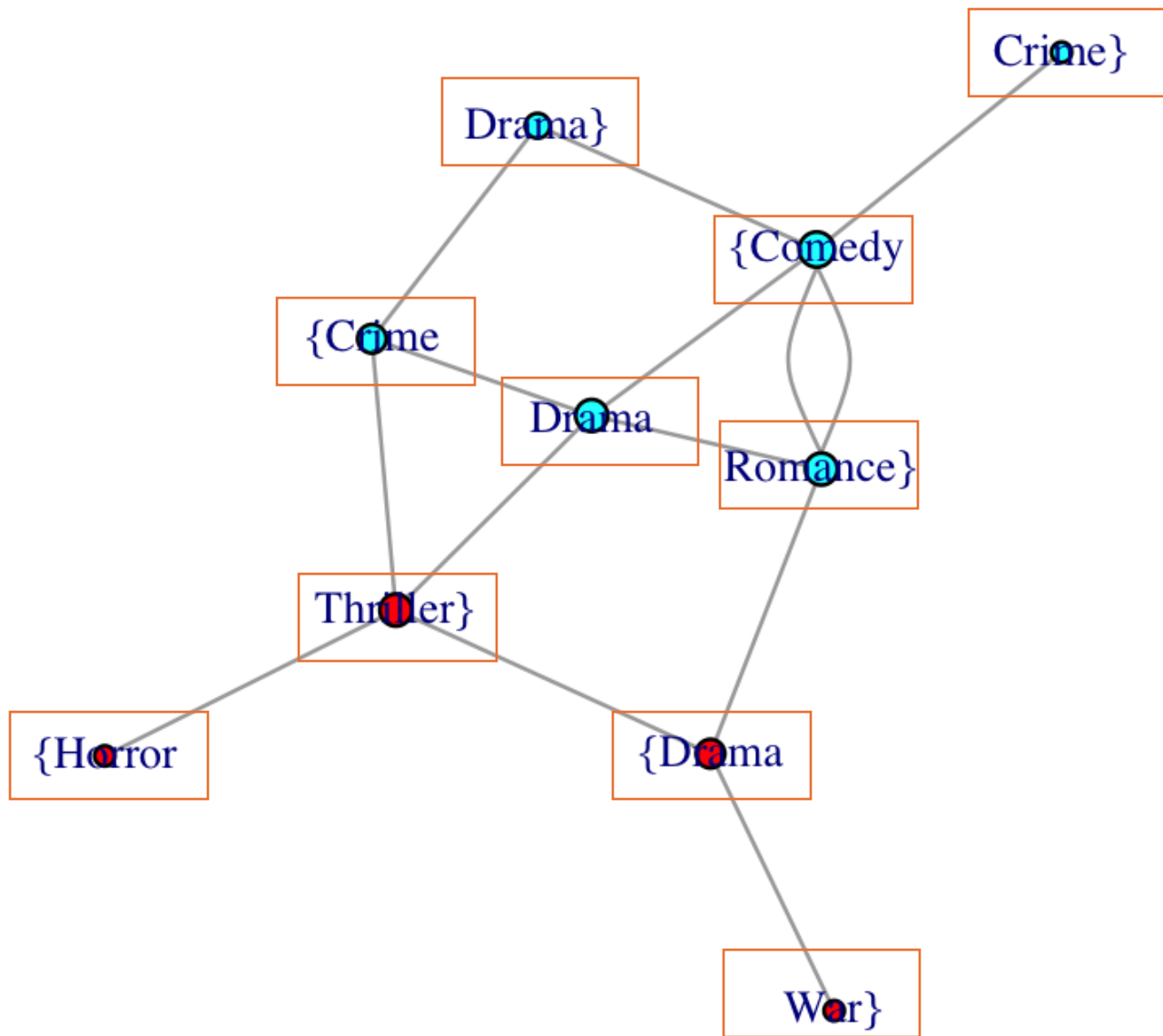
{Crime}

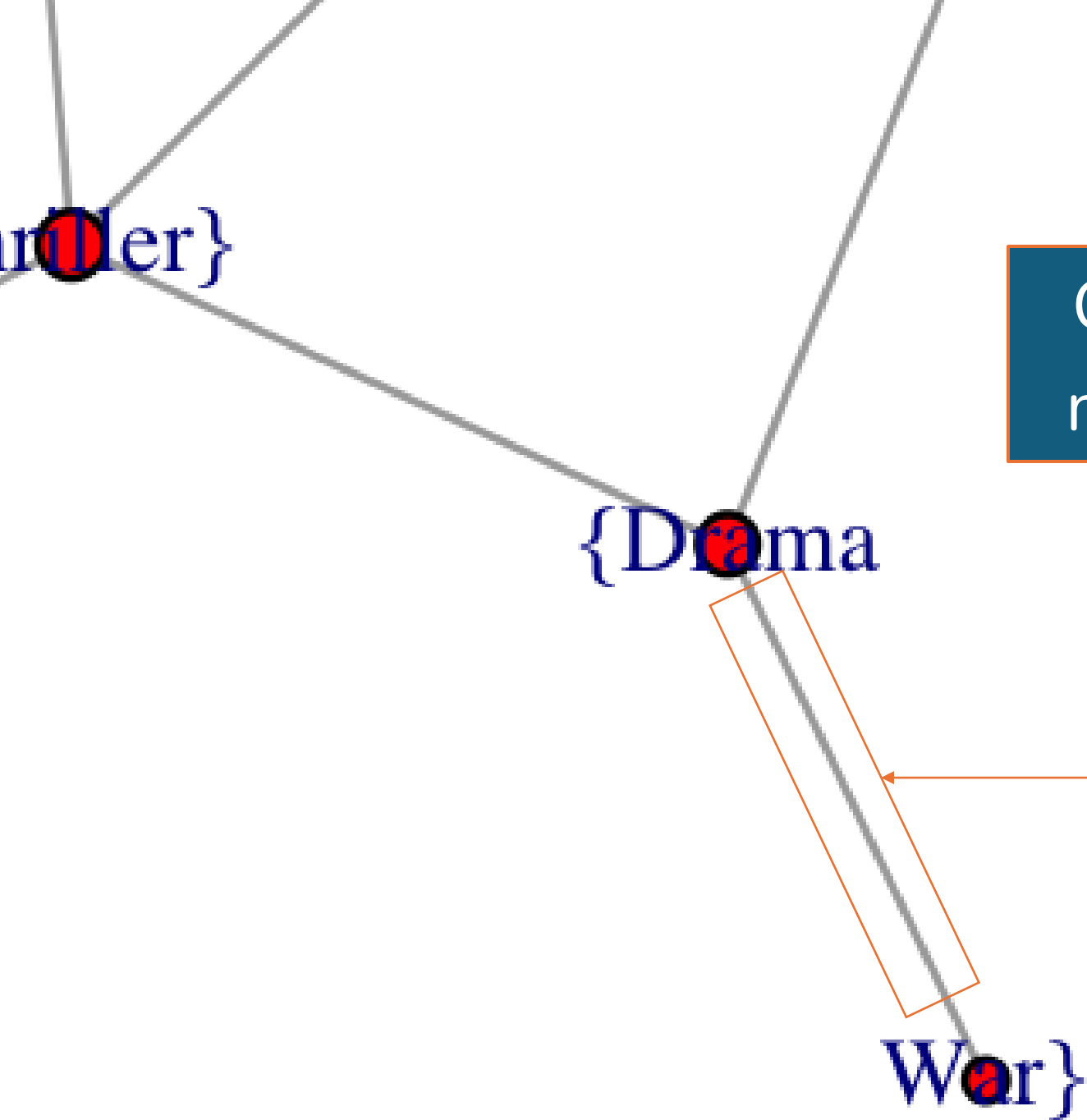
{Comedy}



```
graph TD; C1["{Comedy}"] --- C2["{Crime}"]; C1 --- C3["{ }"]; C1 --- C4["{ }"]; C1 --- C5["{ }"];
```

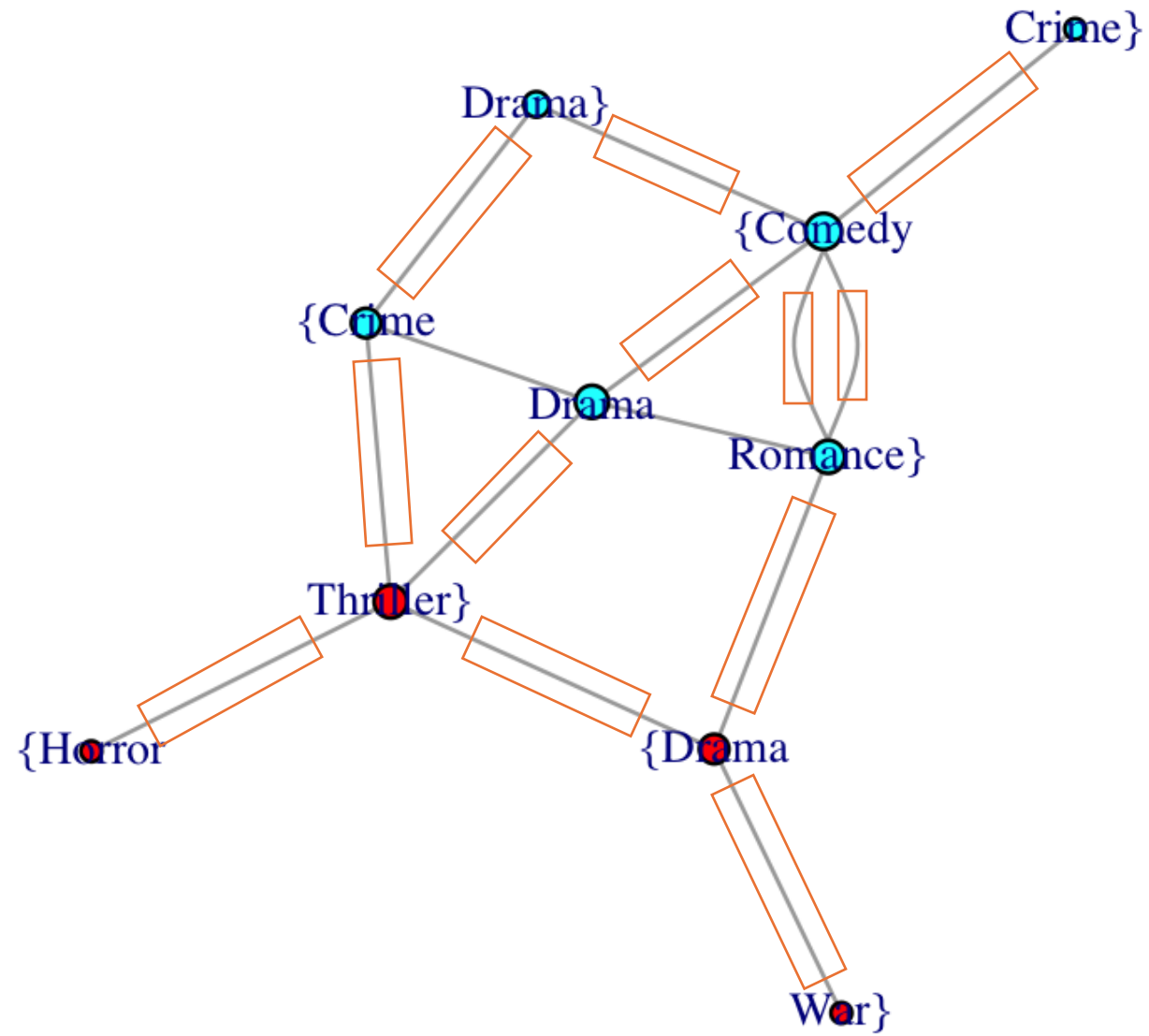
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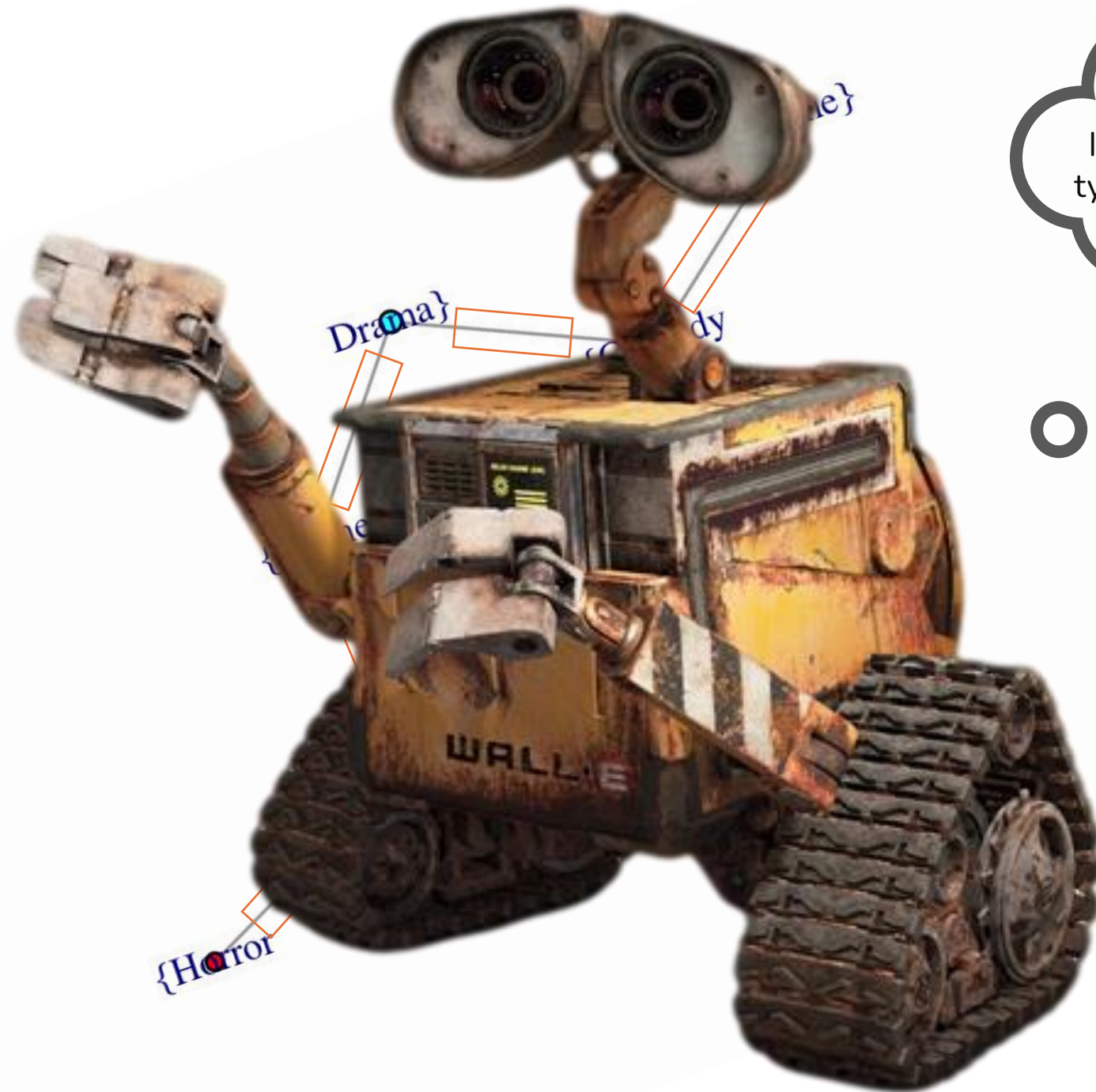




Genre within same  
movies have Edges

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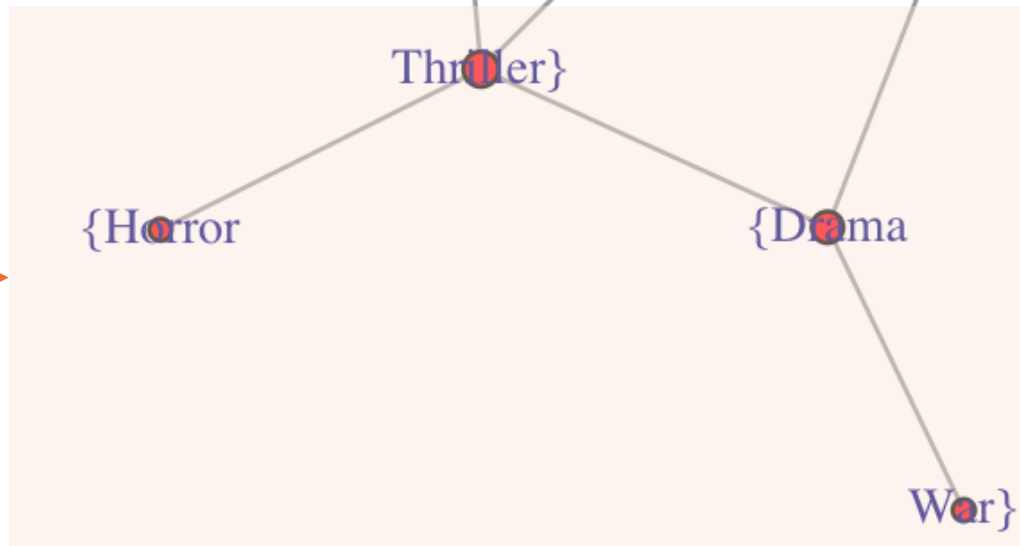
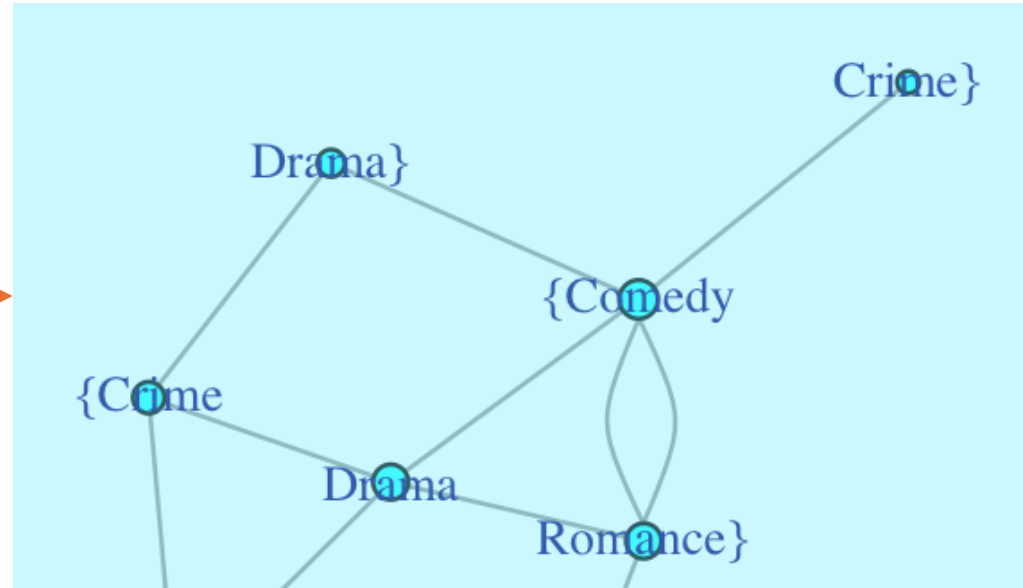


It's like all these movie  
types are holding hands.  
Eva...



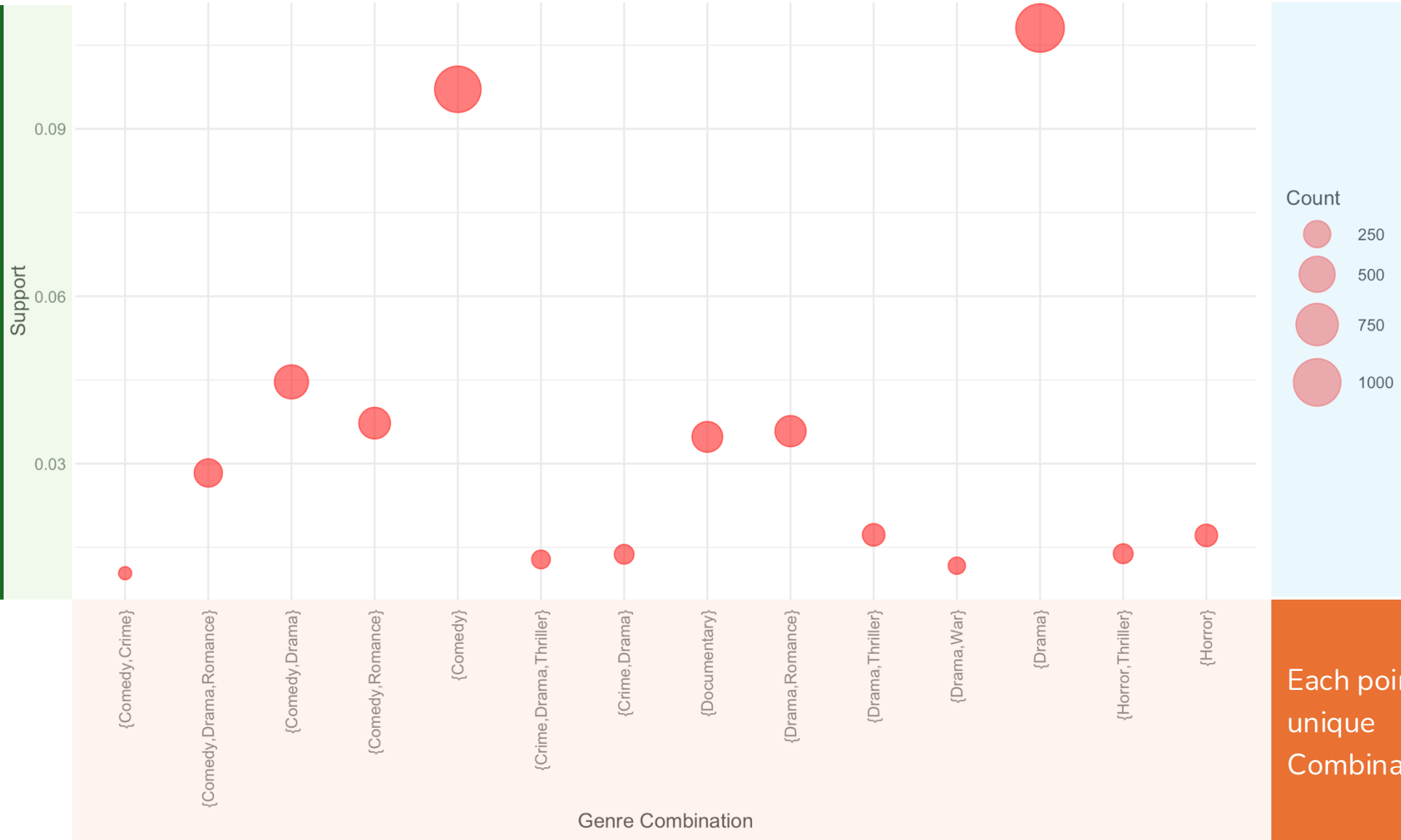
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Genres that are more frequently associated with each other are colored similarly



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In simple terms, like the popularity or frequency of each genre combination within the dataset

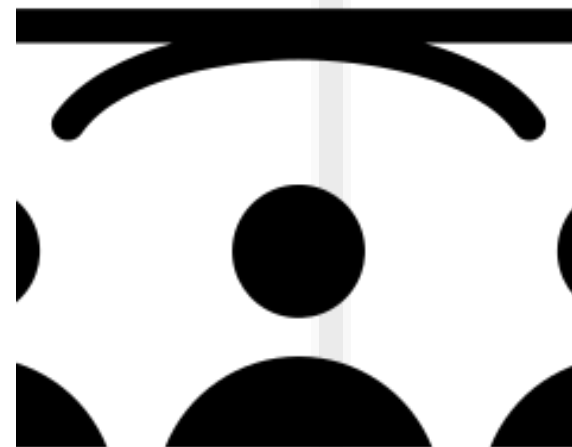


Size of the bubble represents the actual number of times the genre combination

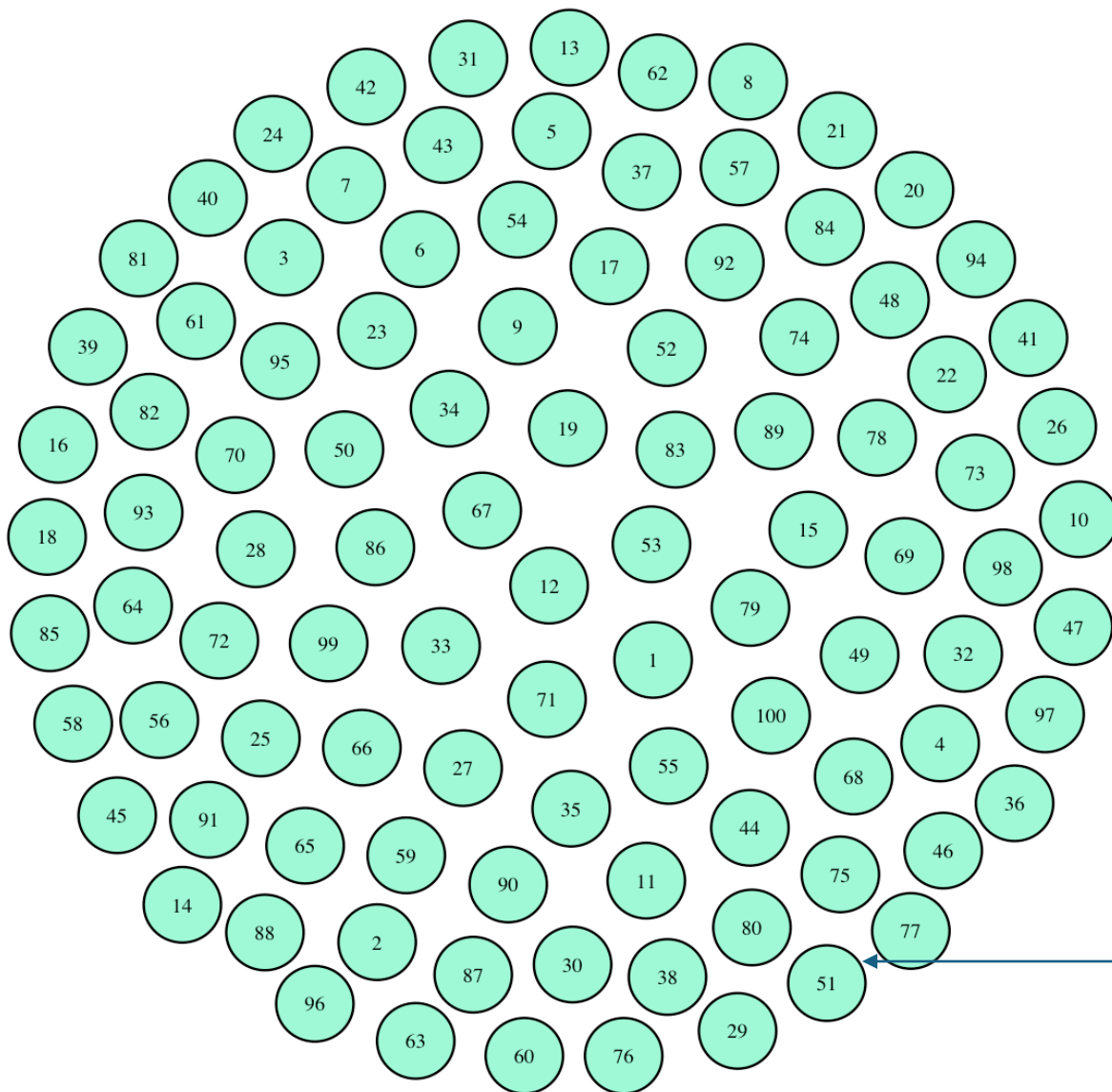
Each point represents unique Combination of genre



Genre: Comedy  
Movie: Bean (1995)

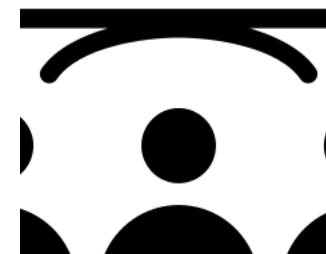


User number: 51

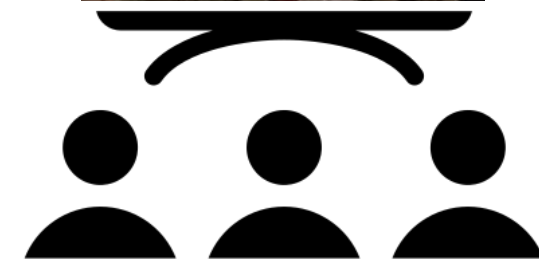
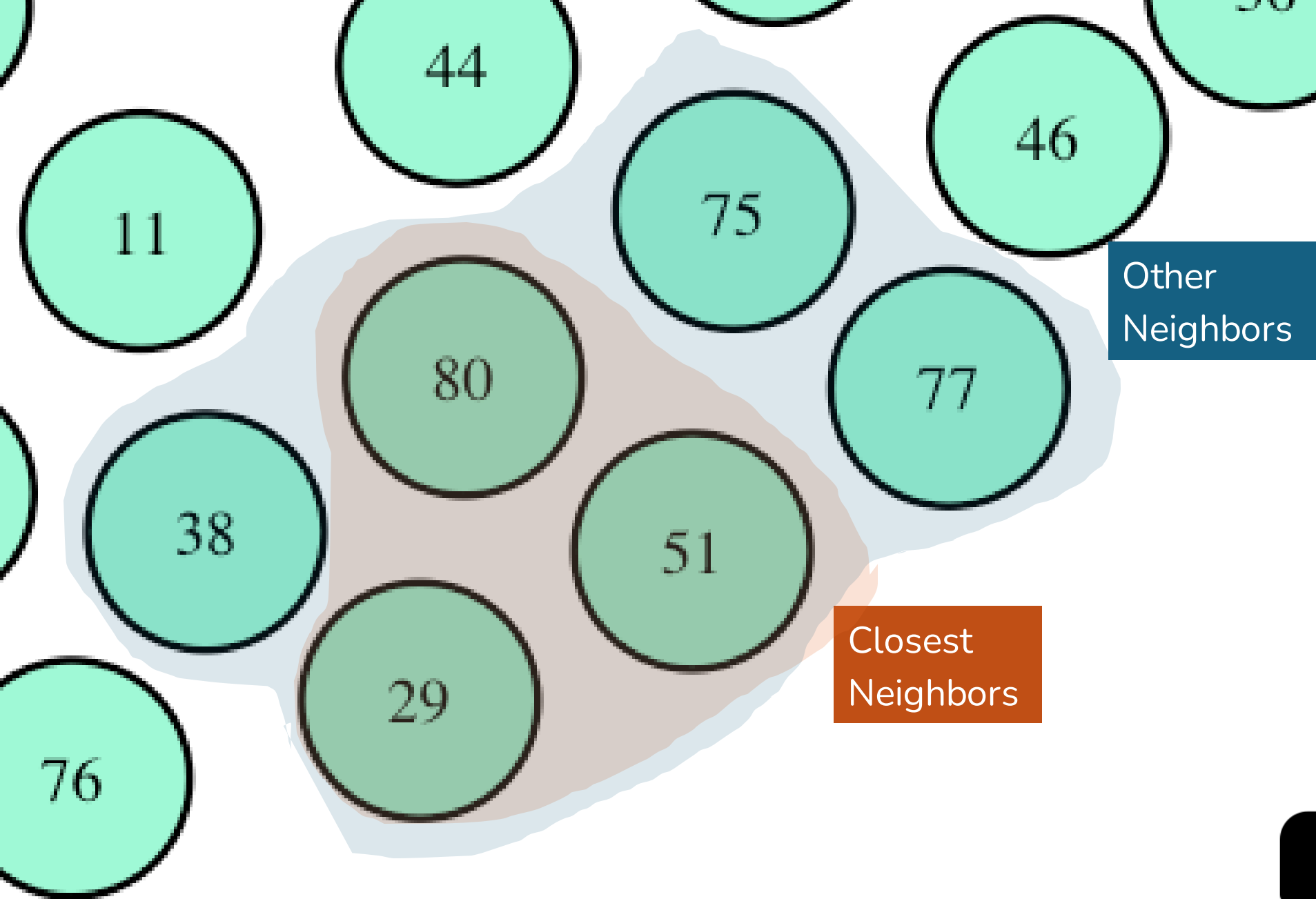


Nearest neighbours is like finding the closest friends who have a similar movie preference as you.

Here each number represents a person, and the neighbors tend to have a similar genre preference.



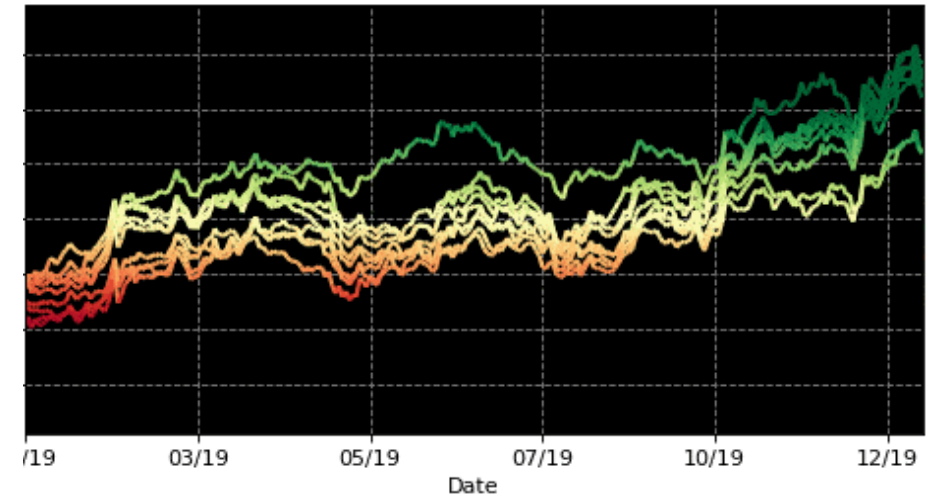
User number: 51



New friends of 51 -> 29 and 80

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- **Time Series Analysis:** Analyze ratings over time to see how preferences change, which could lead to dynamic recommendations that evolve with trends.
- **Meta Data:** Incorporate movie metadata (e.g., director, cast, description) and use text mining and natural language processing to recommend movies similar to those a user likes.
- **FP-Growth Algorithm:** We could use the FP-growth algorithm, which is generally faster than Apriori and does not generate candidate sets explicitly, thus improving the efficiency of the model.



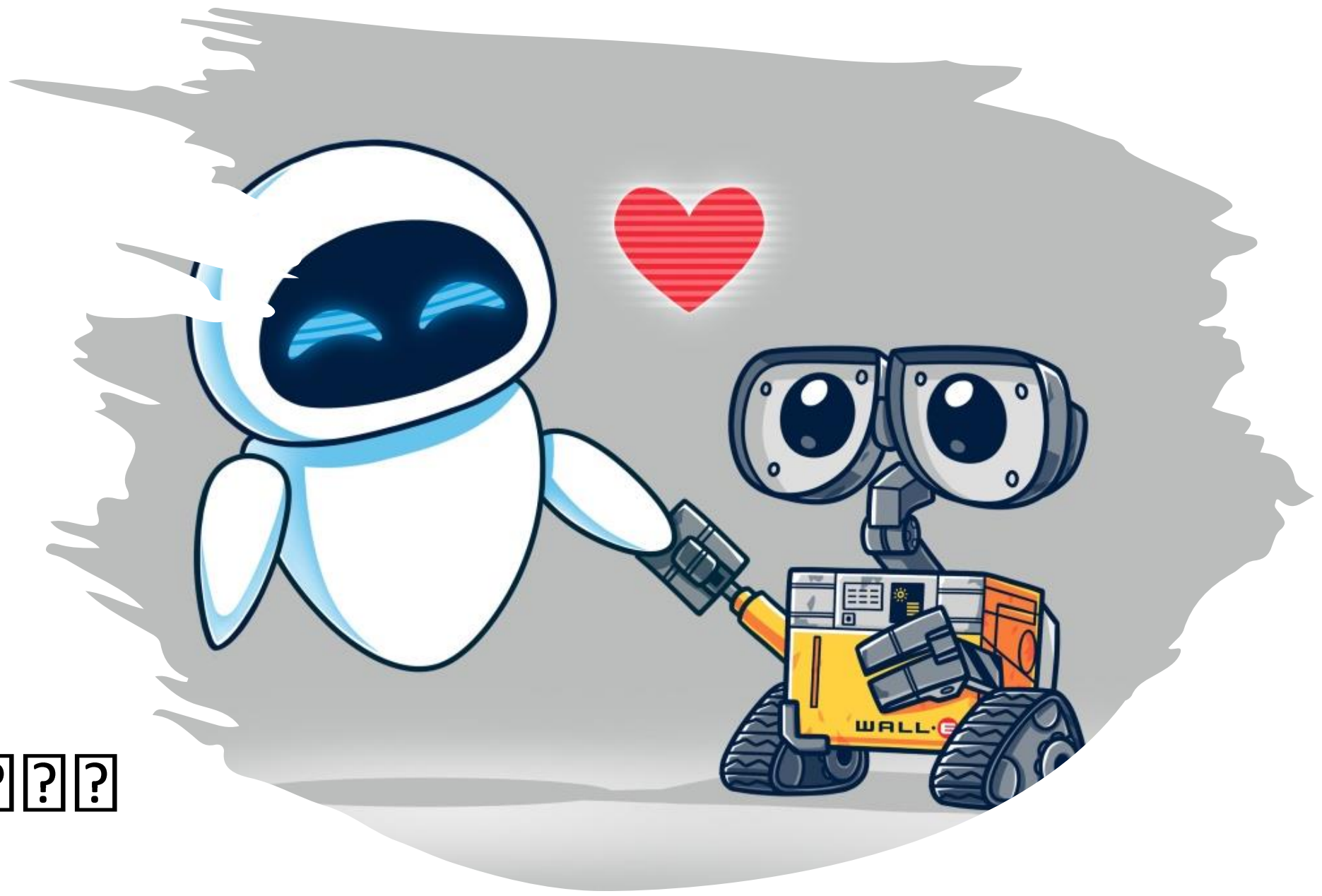
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