

BACS HW9

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Q1

a. Let's explore to see if any sticker bundles seem intuitively similar:

```
#install.packages('data.table')  
library(data.table)
```

```
## Warning: package 'data.table' was built under R version 4.0.2
```

```
ac_bundles_dt <- fread("piccollage_accounts_bundles.csv")  
ac_bundles_matrix <- as.matrix(ac_bundles_dt[, -1, with=FALSE])
```

i) How many recommendations does each bundle have?

6 recommendations

ii) Find a single sticker bundle that is both in our limited data set and also in the app's Sticker Store . Then, use your intuition to recommend five other bundles in our dataset that might have similar usage patterns as this bundle.

I choose 'sweetmothersday'

#recommendations guesses

'Mom2013' 'toMomwithLove' 'supersweet' 'lovestinks2016' 'happybday'

by searching on key words related to mom, love, sweet and happy.

b. Let's find similar bundles using geometric models of similarity:

i) Let's create cosine similarity based recommendations for all bundles:

1. Create a matrix or data.frame of the top 5 recommendations for all bundles

```
#install.packages('lsa')  
library(lsa)
```

```
## Warning: package 'lsa' was built under R version 4.0.2
```

```
## Loading required package: SnowballC
```

```
## Warning: package 'SnowballC' was built under R version 4.0.2
```

```
bundles_cos <- round(cosine(ac_bundles_matrix),2)  
originname <- colnames(bundles_cos)
```

```
func <- function(a){  
  order(bundles_cos[,a], decreasing = TRUE)  
  order <- bundles_cos[order(bundles_cos[,a], decreasing = TRUE),]  
  rec5 <- row.names(order)[2:6]  
  return(rec5)
```

```

}

for (i in 1:165){
  if (i == 1){
    x <- func(i)
    newdata <- matrix(x,nrow = 5)
  }else{
    x <- func(i)
    newdata <- cbind(newdata,x)
  }
}
colnames(newdata) <- originname
as.data.frame(newdata[,1:10]) #Since printing out the whole data takes too much space, I only printed o

```

```

##      Maroon5V                between      pellington      StickerLite
## 1 OddAnatomy      BlingStickerPack      springrose HeartStickerPack
## 2      alien                xoxo          8bit2  HipsterChicSara
## 3 beatsmusic                gwen          mmlm          Emome
## 4      xoxo          OddAnatomy      julyfourth      Mom2013
## 5      word AccessoriesStickerPack tropicalparadise      between
##  saintvalentine HipsterChicSara      OddAnatomy      wonderland
## 1      nashnext      Random          alien      Random
## 2      givethanks HeartStickerPack      xoxo HipsterChicSara
## 3 togetherwerise      wonderland      between      Maroon5V
## 4      teenwitch      Emome          KLL      supercute
## 5 lovestinks2016      StickerLite BlingStickerPack      gwen
##
##      V10 lovestinks2016
## 1      Mom2013      nashnext
## 2      HeartStickerPack      teenwitch
## 3      DecktheHall      givethanks
## 4      CampusLife togetherwerise
## 5 Halloween2012StickerPack      bubbleletters

```

2. Create a new function that automates the above functionality: it should take an accounts-bundles matrix as a parameter, and return a data object with the top 5 recommendations for each bundle in our data set, using cosine similarity.

```

library(lsa)
bundles_cos <- round(cosine(ac_bundles_matrix),2)

func <- function(a){
  order(bundles_cos[,a], decreasing = TRUE)
  order <- bundles_cos[order(bundles_cos[,a], decreasing = TRUE),]
  rec5 <- row.names(order)[2:6]
  return(rec5)
}

for (i in 1:165){
  if (i == 1){
    x <- func(i)
    newdata <- matrix(x,nrow = 5)
  }else{
    x <- func(i)
    newdata <- cbind(newdata,x)
  }
}

```

```
colnames(newdata) <- originname
as.data.frame(newdata[,1:5])
```

```
##      Maroon5V          between      pellington      StickerLite
## 1 OddAnatomy      BlingStickerPack      springrose HeartStickerPack
## 2      alien          xoxo          8bit2 HipsterChicSara
## 3 beatsmusic          gwen          mmlm          Emome
## 4      xoxo      OddAnatomy      julyfourth      Mom2013
## 5      word AccessoriesStickerPack tropicalparadise      between
##      saintvalentine
## 1      nashnext
## 2      givethanks
## 3 togetherwerise
## 4      teenwitch
## 5 lovestinks2016
```

3. What are the top 5 recommendations for the bundle you chose to explore earlier?

```
num <- which(colnames(newdata) == "sweetmothersday")
newdata[,num]
```

```
## [1] "mmlm"          "julyfourth"      "tropicalparadise" "bestdaddy"
## [5] "justmytype"
```

ii) Let's create correlation based recommendations.

1. Reuse the function you created above

```
library(lsa)
bundle_means <- apply(ac_bundles_matrix, 2, mean)
bundle_means_matrix<-t(replicate(nrow(ac_bundles_matrix),bundle_means))
ac_bundles_mc_b<-ac_bundles_matrix-bundle_means_matrix
cor_sim<-cosine(ac_bundles_mc_b)
originname <- colnames(bundles_cos)

func_cor <- function(a){
  order(cor_sim[,a], decreasing = TRUE)
  order_cor <- cor_sim[order(cor_sim[,a], decreasing = TRUE),]
  rec5_cor <- row.names(order_cor)[2:6]
  return(rec5_cor)
}
for (i in 1:165){
  if (i == 1){
    x_cor <- func_cor(i)
    newdata_cor <- matrix(x_cor,nrow = 5)
  }else{
    x_cor <- func_cor(i)
    newdata_cor <- cbind(newdata_cor,x_cor)
  }
}
colnames(newdata_cor) <- originname
as.data.frame(newdata_cor[,1:10])
```

```
##      Maroon5V          between      pellington      StickerLite
## 1 OddAnatomy      BlingStickerPack      springrose      HeartStickerPack
## 2 beatsmusic          xoxo          8bit2 AnimalFriendsStickerPack
## 3      xoxo          gwen tropicalparadise      between
```

```
## 4      alien      OddAnatomy      mmlm      Emome
## 5      word AccessoriesStickerPack      julyfourth      HipsterChicSara
##      saintvalentine      HipsterChicSara      OddAnatomy      wonderland
## 1      nashnext      Random      alien      Random
## 2      givethanks      HeartStickerPack      xoxo      HipsterChicSara
## 3      teenwitch      wonderland      between      Maroon5V
## 4      togetherwerise      Emome      KLL      supercute
## 5      lovestinks2016      StickerLite      BlingStickerPack      gwen
##      V10      lovestinks2016
## 1      Mom2013      nashnext
## 2      HeartStickerPack      teenwitch
## 3      CampusLife      givethanks
## 4      DecktheHall      togetherwerise
## 5      BlingStickerPack      bubbleletters
```

2. give the function an accounts-bundles matrix where each bundle (column) has already been mean-centered in advance.

```
library(lsa)
bundle_means <- apply(ac_bundles_matrix, 2, mean)
bundle_means_matrix<-t(replicate(nrow(ac_bundles_matrix),bundle_means))
ac_bundles_mc_b<-ac_bundles_matrix-bundle_means_matrix
cor_sim<-cosine(ac_bundles_mc_b)

func_cor <- function(a){
  order(cor_sim[,a], decreasing = TRUE)
  order_cor <- cor_sim[order(cor_sim[,a], decreasing = TRUE),]
  rec5_cor <- row.names(order_cor)[2:6]
  return(rec5_cor)
}

for (i in 1:165){
  if (i == 1){
    x_cor <- func_cor(i)
    newdata_cor <- matrix(x_cor,nrow = 5)
  }else{
    x_cor <- func_cor(i)
    newdata_cor <- cbind(newdata_cor,x_cor)
  }
}

colnames(newdata_cor) <- originname
as.data.frame(newdata_cor[,1:5])
```

```
##      Maroon5V      between      pellington      StickerLite
## 1      OddAnatomy      BlingStickerPack      springrose      HeartStickerPack
## 2      beatsmusic      xoxo      8bit2      AnimalFriendsStickerPack
## 3      xoxo      gwen      tropicalparadise      between
## 4      alien      OddAnatomy      mmlm      Emome
## 5      word AccessoriesStickerPack      julyfourth      HipsterChicSara
##      saintvalentine
## 1      nashnext
## 2      givethanks
## 3      teenwitch
## 4      togetherwerise
## 5      lovestinks2016
```

3. Now what are the top 5 recommendations for the bundle you chose to explore earlier?

```
num_cor <- which(colnames(newdata_cor) == "sweetmothersday")
func_cor(num)
```

```
## [1] "mmlm"          "julyfourth" "bestdaddy"  "justmytype" "gudetama"
```

iii) Let's create adjusted-cosine based recommendations.

1. Reuse the function you created above

```
library(lsa)
bundle_means_adj <- apply(ac_bundles_matrix, 1, mean)
bundle_means_adj_matrix <- replicate(ncol(ac_bundles_matrix), bundle_means_adj)
ac_bundles_mc <- ac_bundles_matrix - bundle_means_adj_matrix
cos_adj <- cosine(ac_bundles_mc)
originname <- colnames(bundles_cos)

func_adj <- function(a){
  order(cos_adj[,a], decreasing = TRUE)
  order_adj <- cos_adj[order(cos_adj[,a], decreasing = TRUE),]
  rec5_adj <- row.names(order_adj)[2:6]
  return(rec5_adj)
}

for (i in 1:165){
  if (i == 1){
    x_adj <- func_adj(i)
    newdata_adj <- matrix(x_adj, nrow = 5)
  } else {
    x_adj <- func_adj(i)
    newdata_adj <- cbind(newdata_adj, x_adj)
  }
}

colnames(newdata_adj) <- originname
as.data.frame(newdata_adj[,1:10])
```

```
##      Maroon5V      between      pellington      StickerLite      saintvalentine
## 1 OddAnatomy BlingStickerPack      springrose      HeartStickerPack      togetherwerise
## 2      word      xoxo      8bit2      Mom2013      givethanks
## 3      xoxo      gwen      backtocool      HipsterChicSara      teenwitch
## 4 beatsmusic      Monsterhigh      tropicalparadise      Emome      mrcurlsport
## 5      supercute      OddAnatomy      julyfourth      Random      arrows
##      HipsterChicSara      OddAnatomy      wonderland      V10      lovestinks2016
## 1      Random      xoxo      Random      christmasnow      teenwitch
## 2      HeartStickerPack      alien      HipsterChicSara      cny2017      givethanks
## 3      wonderland      between      food      frombierun      togetherwerise
## 4      Emome      KLL      Maroon5V      floralwedding      mrcurlsport
## 5      StickerLite      word      supersweet      chicchristmas      kungfood
```

2. give the function an accounts-bundles matrix where each account (row) has already been mean-centered in advance.

```
library(lsa)
bundle_means_adj <- apply(ac_bundles_matrix, 1, mean)
bundle_means_adj_matrix <- replicate(ncol(ac_bundles_matrix), bundle_means_adj)
ac_bundles_mc <- ac_bundles_matrix - bundle_means_adj_matrix
cos_adj <- cosine(ac_bundles_mc)
originname <- colnames(bundles_cos)
```

```

func_adj <- function(a){
  order(cos_adj[,a], decreasing = TRUE)
  order_adj <- cos_adj[order(cos_adj[,a], decreasing = TRUE),]
  rec5_adj <- row.names(order_adj)[2:6]
  return(rec5_adj)
}
for (i in 1:165){
  if (i == 1){
    x_adj <- func_adj(i)
    newdata_adj <- matrix(x_adj,nrow = 5)
  }else{
    x_adj <- func_adj(i)
    newdata_adj <- cbind(newdata_adj,x_adj)
  }
}
colnames(newdata_adj) <- originname
as.data.frame(newdata_adj[,1:5])

```

```

##      Maroon5V      between      pellington      StickerLite      saintvalentine
## 1 OddAnatomy BlingStickerPack      springrose      HeartStickerPack      togetherwerise
## 2      word      xoxo      8bit2      Mom2013      givethanks
## 3      xoxo      gwen      backtocool      HipsterChicSara      teenwitch
## 4 beatsmusic      Monsterhigh      tropicalparadise      Emome      mrcurlsport
## 5 supercute      OddAnatomy      julyfourth      Random      arrows

```

3. What are the top 5 recommendations for the bundle you chose to explore earlier?

```

num_adj <- which(colnames(newdata_adj) == "sweetmothersday")
func_adj(num)

```

```
## [1] "justmytype" "julyfourth" "gudetama" "mmlm" "bestdaddy"
```

c. Are the three sets of geometric recommendations similar in nature (theme/keywords) to the recommendations you picked earlier using your intuition alone? What reasons might explain why your computational geometric recommendation models produce different results from your intuition?

The results using geometric recommendation methods are not the same as my guesses, because we can only “guess” the results instead of calculating all the relations and compare between them.

d. What do you think is the conceptual difference in cosine similarity, correlation, and adjusted-cosine?

Correlation and adjusted-cosine uses the mean-centered cosine. The difference is that correlation uses the column mean while adjusted-cosine uses the row mean.

Q2

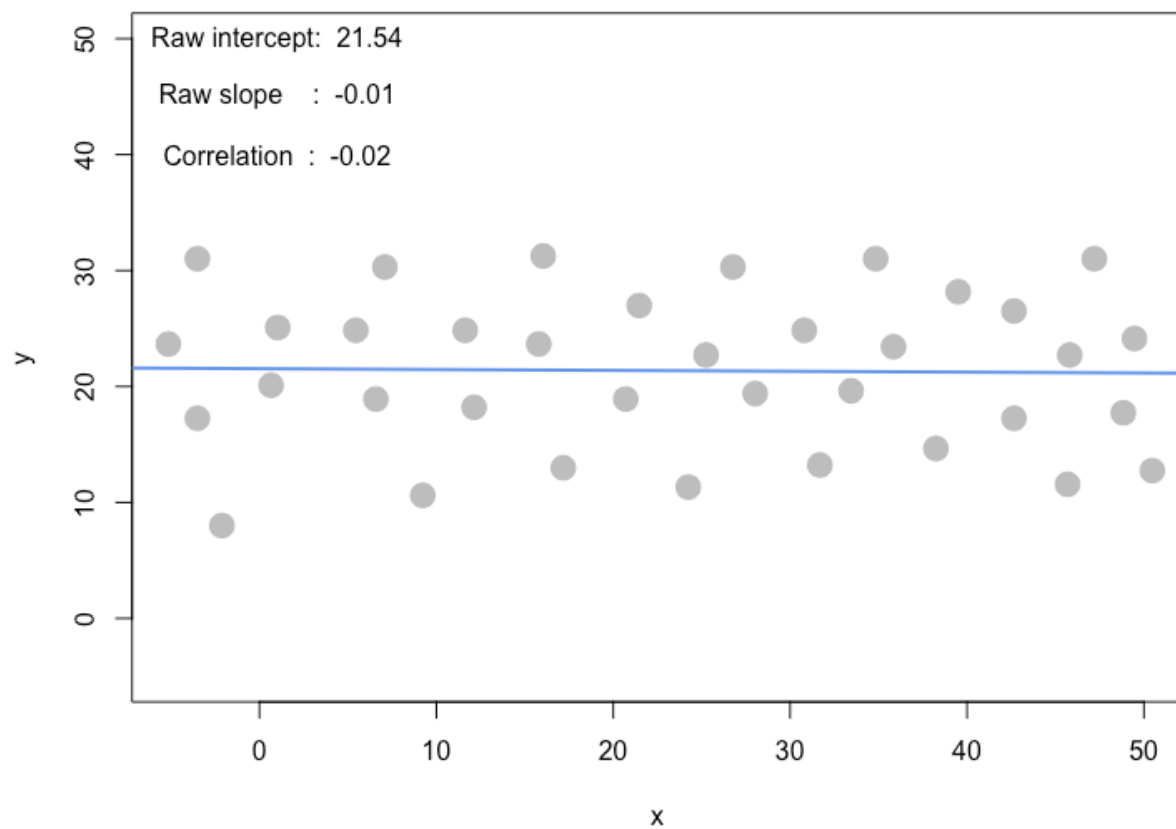
a. Create a horizontal set of random points, with a relatively narrow but flat distribution.

i) What raw slope of x and y would you generally expect?

We expect the slope close be to 0.

ii) What is the correlation of x and y that you would generally expect?

We expect the correlation be close to 0.



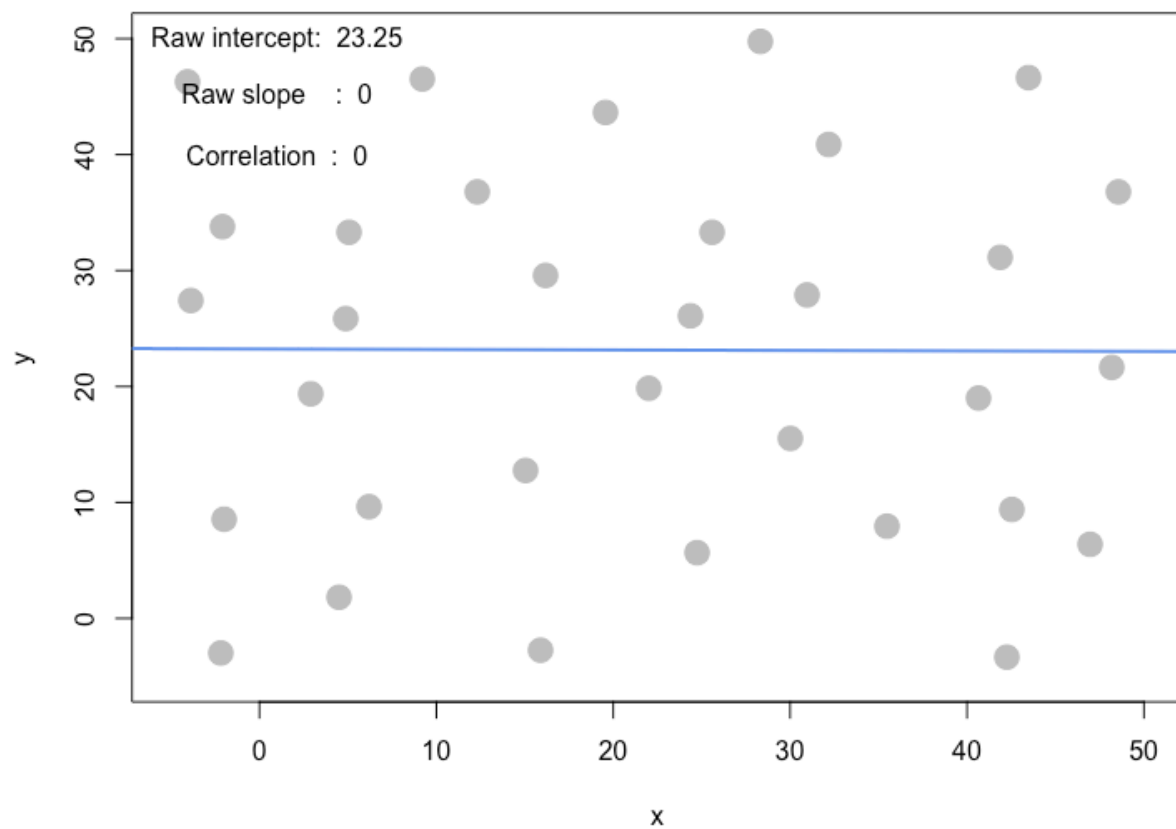
b. Create a completely random set of points to fill the entire plotting area, along both x-axis and y-axis

i) What raw slope of x and y would you generally expect?

We expect the slope close be to 0.

ii) What is the correlation of x and y that you would generally expect?

We expect the correlation be close to 0.



c. Create a diagonal set of random points trending upwards at 45 degrees

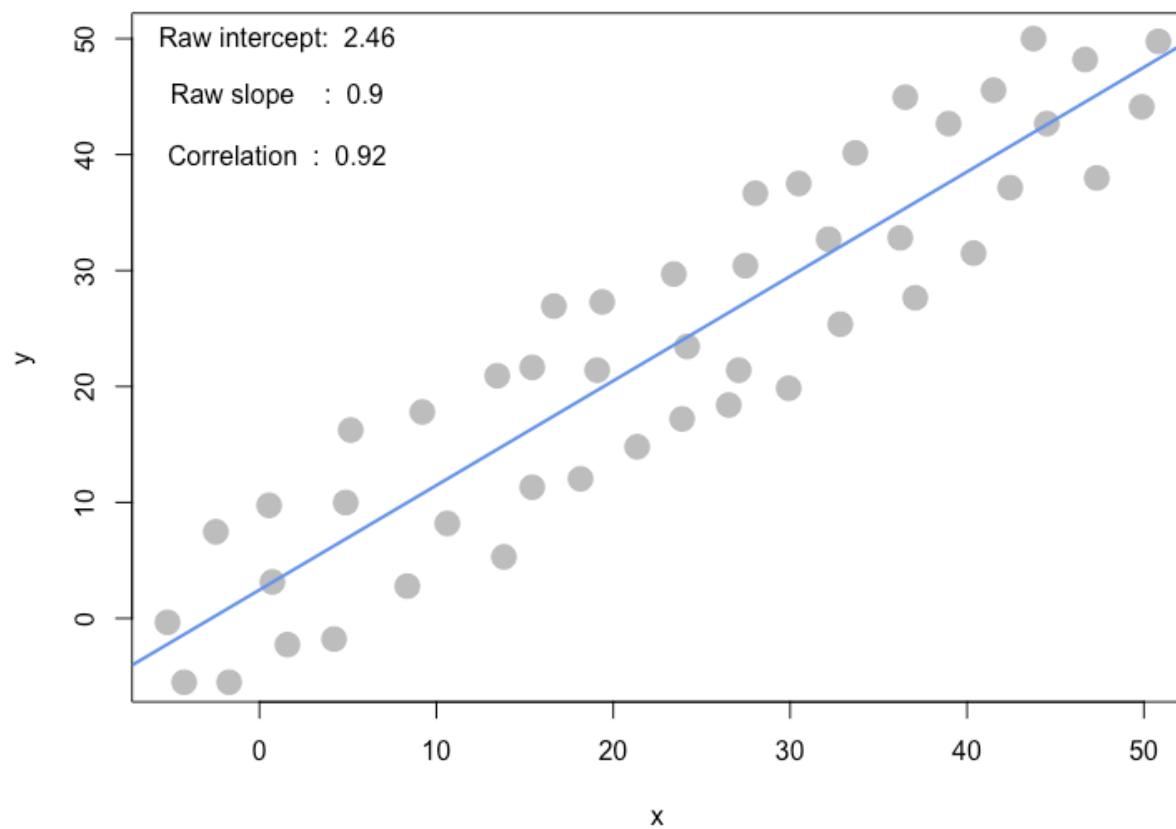
i) What raw slope of x and y would you generally expect? (note that x , y have the same scale)

We expect the slope close be to 1.

ii) What is the correlation of x and y that you would generally expect?

If x and y are linear, we can expect the correlation be close to 1.

If x and y are nonlinear, we can expect the correlation be close to 0.



d. Create a diagonal set of random trending downwards at 45 degrees

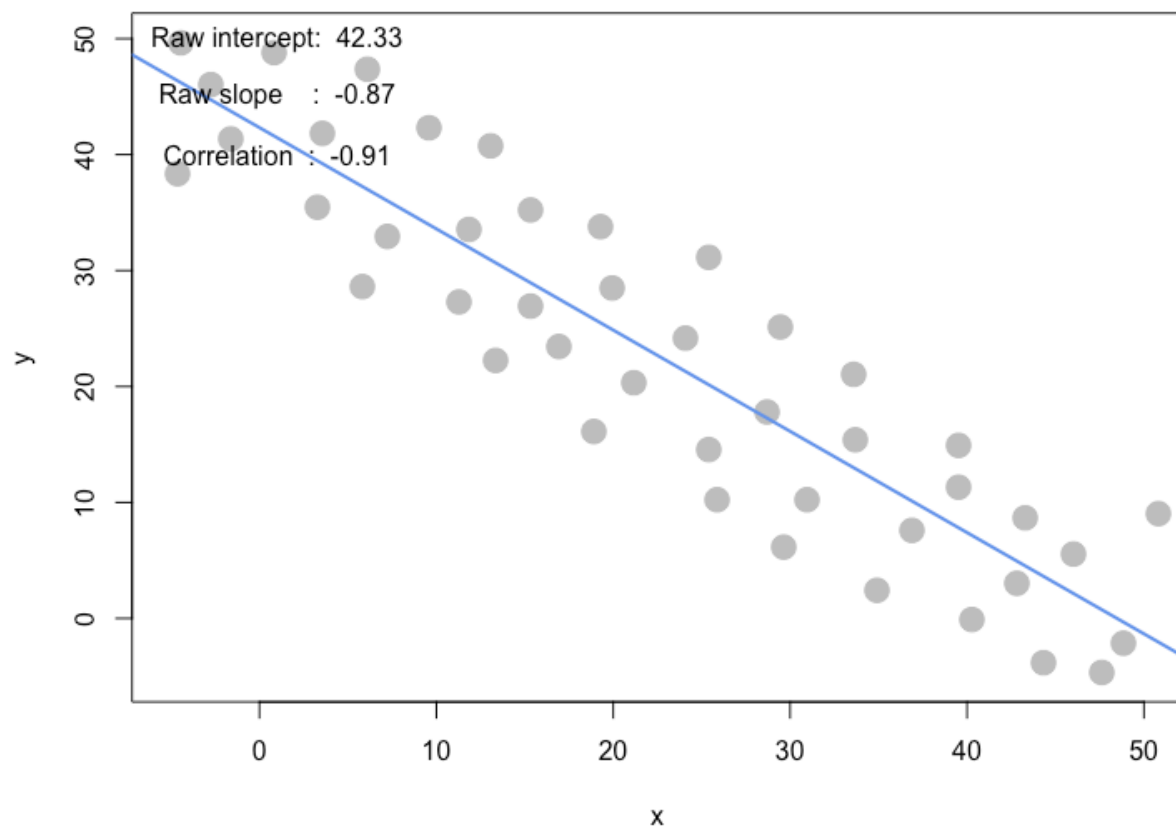
i) What raw slope of x and y would you generally expect? (note that x, y have the same scale)

We expect the slope close be to -1.

ii) What is the correlation of x and y that you would generally expect?

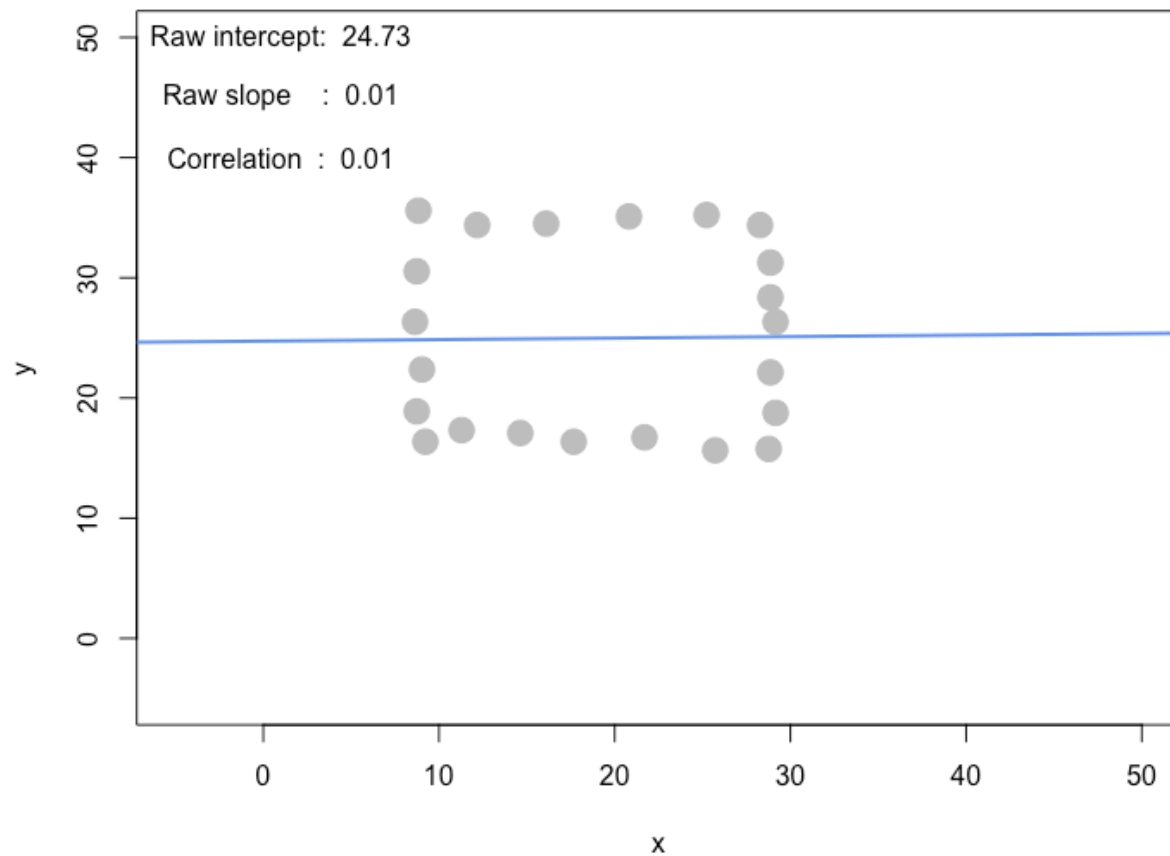
If x and y are linear, we can expect the correlation be close to -1.

If x and y are nonlinear, we can expect the correlation be close to 0.



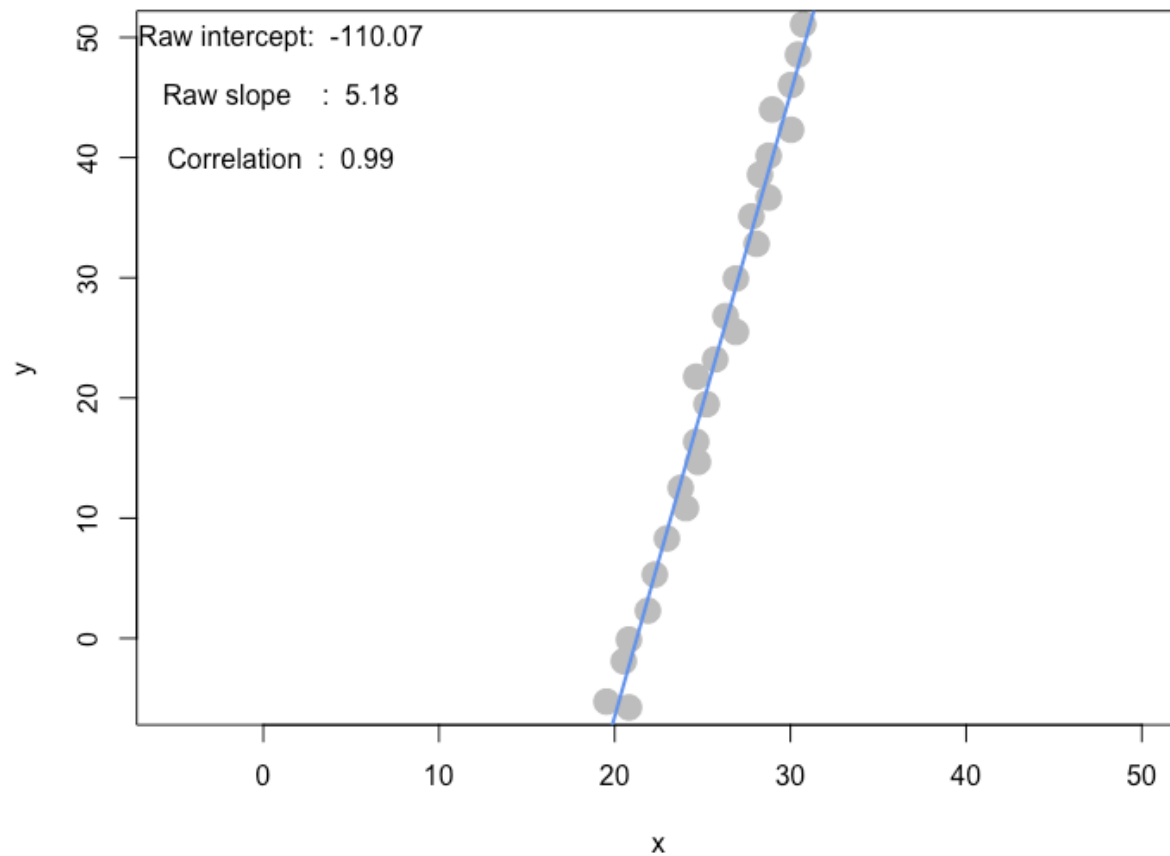
e. Apart from any of the above scenarios, find another pattern of data points with no correlation ($r = 0$).

We create a symmetric pattern.



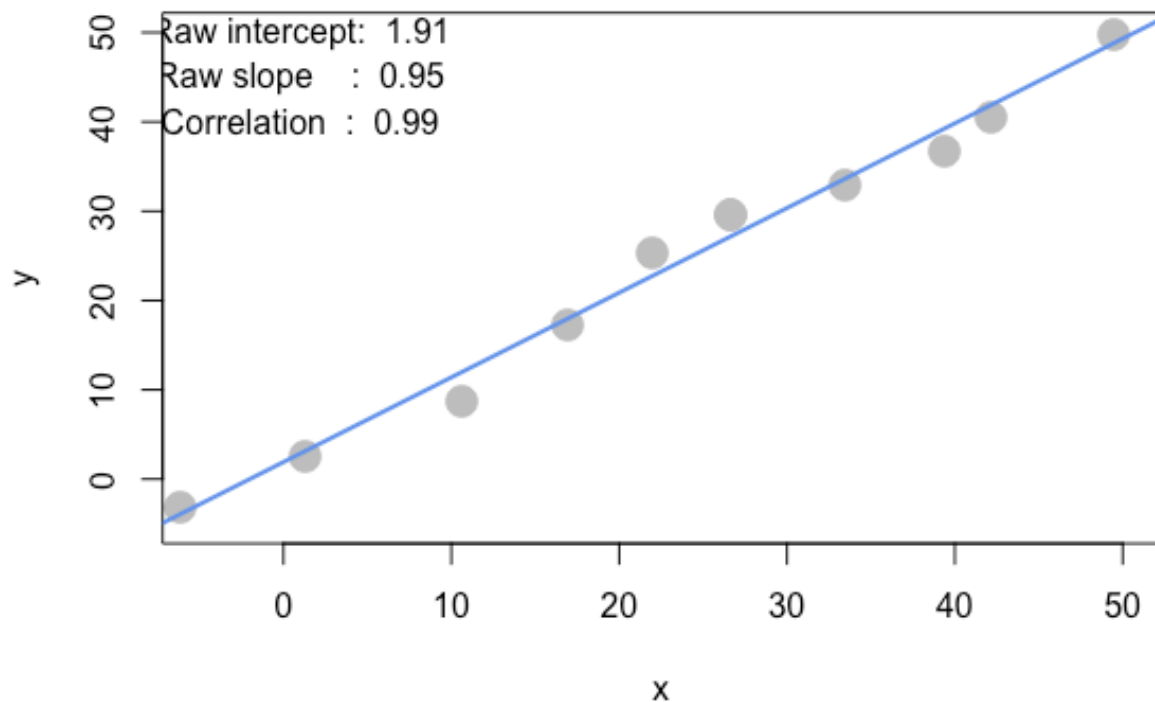
f. Apart from any of the above scenarios, find another pattern of data points with perfect correlation ($r = 1$).

We create a set of points highly centralized into a positive steep slope line (almost vertical line).



g. Let's see how correlation relates to simple regression, by simulating any linear relationship you wish:

i) Run the simulation and record the points you create:



```
##           x           y
## 1  -6.155682 -3.147627
## 2   1.285714  2.546573
## 3  10.618991  8.715290
## 4  16.925259 17.256591
## 5  26.636912 29.594025
## 6  26.636912 29.594025
## 7  33.447681 32.915641
## 8  42.150331 40.507909
## 9  49.465602 49.760984
## 10 21.970273 25.323374
## 11 39.375573 36.711775
```

ii) Use the `lm()` function to estimate the regression intercept and slope of `pts` to ensure they are the same as the values reported in the simulation plot:

```
summary(lm(PTS$y ~ PTS$x))
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = PTS$y ~ PTS$x)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -3.266 -1.037 -0.586  1.689  2.581
##
```

```
## Coefficients:
##           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  1.91370    1.12288   1.704   0.123
## PTS$x       0.94805    0.03876  24.461 1.53e-09 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 2.114 on 9 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.9852, Adjusted R-squared:  0.9835
## F-statistic: 598.3 on 1 and 9 DF,  p-value: 1.528e-09
```

The intercept is the same as the plot(1.91).

iii) Estimate the correlation of x and y to see it is the same as reported in the plot:

```
cor(PTS)
```

```
##           x           y
## x 1.0000000 0.9925631
## y 0.9925631 1.0000000
```

The correlation of x and y is the same as reported in the plot($r = 0.99$).

iv) Now, standardize the values of both x and y from pts and re-estimate the regression slope

```
X <- (PTS$x - mean(PTS$x)) / sd(PTS$x)
Y <- (PTS$y - mean(PTS$y)) / sd(PTS$y)
summary(lm(Y ~ X))
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Y ~ X)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.19820 -0.06295 -0.03557  0.10253  0.15663
##
## Coefficients:
##           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 6.595e-17  3.869e-02   0.00      1
## X           9.926e-01  4.058e-02  24.46 1.53e-09 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.1283 on 9 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.9852, Adjusted R-squared:  0.9835
## F-statistic: 598.3 on 1 and 9 DF,  p-value: 1.528e-09
```

v) What is the relationship between correlation and the standardized simple-regression estimates?

```
cor(X,Y)
```

```
## [1] 0.9925631
```

The covariance of standardized simple-regression is equal to correlation (0.99).