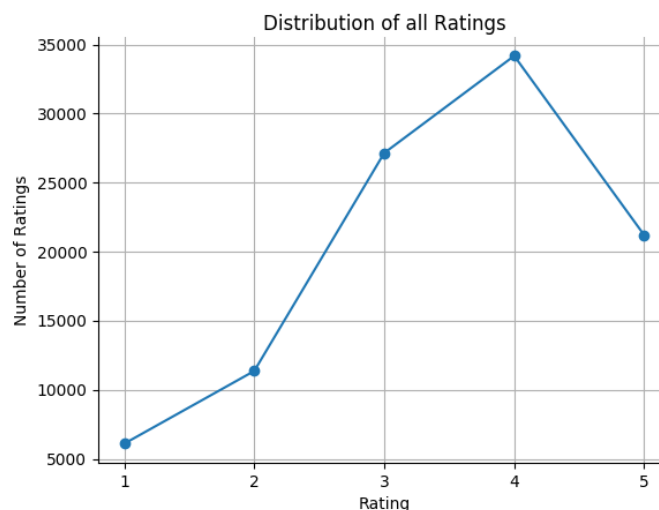


## 1 Introduction

- **Group members:** Enrico Borba, Claire Goeckner-Wald
- **Team name:** Papa Mart's Mini Gary - The End
- **Division of labour:** Enrico Borba: Programming, ideas, report visualization. Claire Goeckner-Wald: Programming, ideas, report assembly.

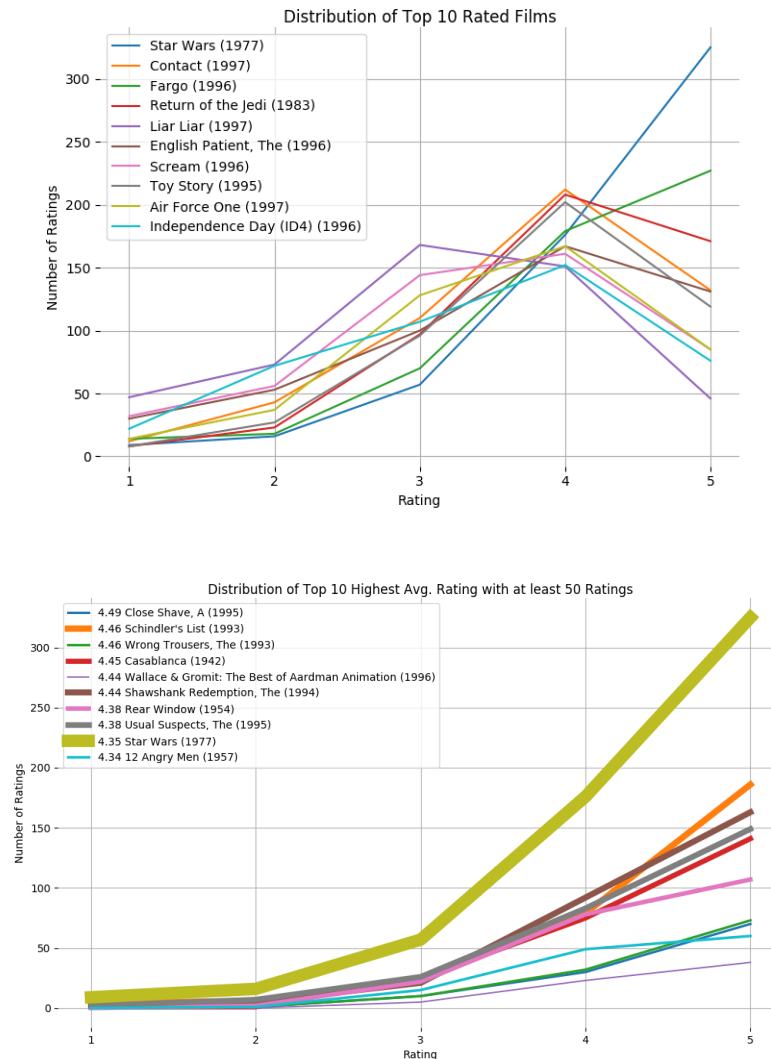
## 2 Basic Visualizations

- **Choice of visualization method:** We used a line graph to show visualize the dataset. We didn't use histograms, because the amount of data shown on the chart would have overwhelmed the reader using this method. For visualizing our three genres, we used the size of the dot to indicate the number of genres the movie is in (larger dot implies more genre crossover); the color of the dot indicated the standard deviation of the reviews (yellow implies higher standard deviation, blue implies lower standard deviation.)
- **Observations:** We observed that 3 was not the average rating, perhaps unsurprisingly. While one might expect a uniform, or normal distribution, center around 3 stars, 4 stars was in fact the most common rating given. On second thought, this is perhaps more expected, because people will tend to watch movies they enjoy - so that would skew the distribution towards higher ratings.

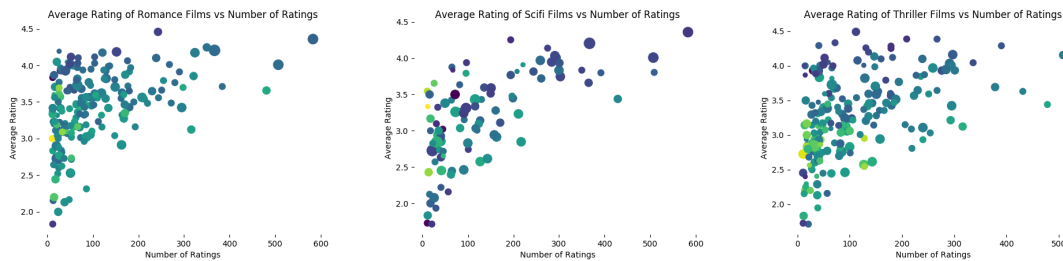


- **Results:** The results approximately matched what we expected.
- **Best ratings:** With the exception of Star Wars, none of the top 10 movies with the highest number of ratings overlapped with the top 10 highest average-rated movies. This is perhaps unexpected. To visualize the highest average-rating movies, we decided to use the size of the line to indicate the

number of ratings for the film. This visualization method really shows how much Star Wars stands out. In order to acquire this list, we did not include films with fewer than 50 ratings, which removed



- **Three genres:** We note that the SciFi genre has no movies rated over 4 stars with less than about 200 ratings. We postulate that this is because SciFi's are more difficult to produce, and thus the better scifi films (those with funding) would correlate with more/better advertising (and thus more ratings). As a reminder, we used the size of the dot to indicate the number of genres the movie is in (larger dot implies more genre crossover); the color of the dot indicated the standard deviation of the reviews (yellow implies higher standard deviation, blue implies lower standard deviation.)



### 3 Matrix Factorization Algorithm

- Adjustment of parameters:
- Justification of parameters and stopping criteria:
- Significant modifications:

### 4 Matrix Factorization Visualization

- Observations:
- Best ratings:
- Three genres:
- Expected, and unexpected:

### 5 Conclusions

- Summary:
- Did it help?: The visualizations helped us better understand the MovieLens dataset.