This paper provides a complete assessment of Collaborating Filtering Techniques, discussing the features and obstacles encountered while adopting Collaborated Filters, as well as the many types of Collaborative Filtering Techniques and their evaluation metrics. A approach followed by recommender systems is collaborative filtering. It creates automatic predictions about a user's interests by gathering preference or like information from a large number of users.

The following are the characteristics and problems of collaborative filtering: -

•Data Sparsity: -This is a problem when the user item matrix comprises very big product sets, causing the data to be exceedingly sparse and the performance to suffer.

•Scalability: -This problem arises when computer resources exceed acceptable levels, such as current users and goods multiplying exponentially.

•Synonymy: -This occurs when two or more objects that are similar or extremely similar have distinct names or entities. Other difficulties include gray sheep, a Shilling attack, and other obstacles, among others.

Techniques for Collaborative Filtering

•Memory-based Collaborative Filtering: -These algorithms use the entire or a sample of the user item database to generate a prediction.

•Model Based Collaborative Filtering: -These model-based filtering algorithms alleviate the inadequacies of the memory-based CF algorithms by allowing the system to evaluate data based on the learnt models.

•Hybrid Collaborative Filtering: -Predictions and recommendations are created when a system utilizing Collaborative filtering techniques are integrated with other recommendation approaches.

Evaluation Metrics: -These are used to assess the accuracy / precision of a model. CF metrics such as Mean absolute error, F1, measure, ROC sensitivity and various others are used