DATA612 Project 5

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Overview:

In the following R code, IBCF system is applied to MovieLense data

import libraries

```
library(recommenderlab)
```

```
## Loading required package: Matrix
```

```
## Loading required package: arules
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'arules'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     abbreviate, write
```

```
## Loading required package: proxy
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'proxy'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:Matrix':
##
##     as.matrix
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##     as.dist, dist
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
##
##     as.matrix
```

```
## Loading required package: registry
```

```
library(ggplot2)
library(recosystem)
set.seed(1)
library(devtools)
install_github(repo = "tarashnot/SlopeOne", username = "tarashnot")
```

```
## Skipping install of 'SlopeOne' from a github remote, the SHA1 (fa91818f) has not changed since last install.
##   Use `force = TRUE` to force installation
```

```
install_github(repo = "tarashnot/SVDApproximation", username = "tarashnot")
```

```
## Skipping install of 'SVDApproximation' from a github remote, the SHA1 (b53f26e5) has not changed since last install.
##   Use `force = TRUE` to force installation
```

import the MovieLense data

```
data(MovieLense)
MovieLense
```

```
## 943 x 1664 rating matrix of class 'realRatingMatrix' with 99392 ratings.
```

View the size of the MovieLense data

```
object.size(MovieLense)
```

```
## 1409432 bytes
```

```
object.size(as(MovieLense, "matrix"))
```

```
## 12761360 bytes
```

converting the matrix into vector to see values

```
vector_ratings <- as.vector(MovieLense@data)
unique(vector_ratings)
```

```
## [1] 5 4 0 3 1 2
```

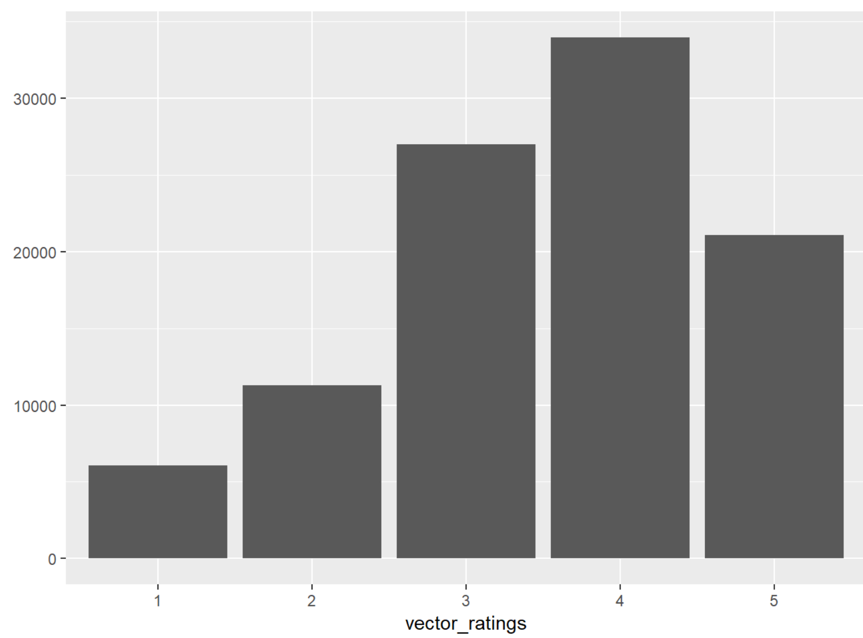
```
table(vector_ratings)
```

```
## vector_ratings
##       0       1       2       3       4       5
## 1469760    6059   11307   27002   33947   21077
```

removing the null values and turning vector into factors

```
vector_ratings <- vector_ratings[vector_ratings != 0]
vector_ratings <- factor(vector_ratings)

qplot(vector_ratings)
```



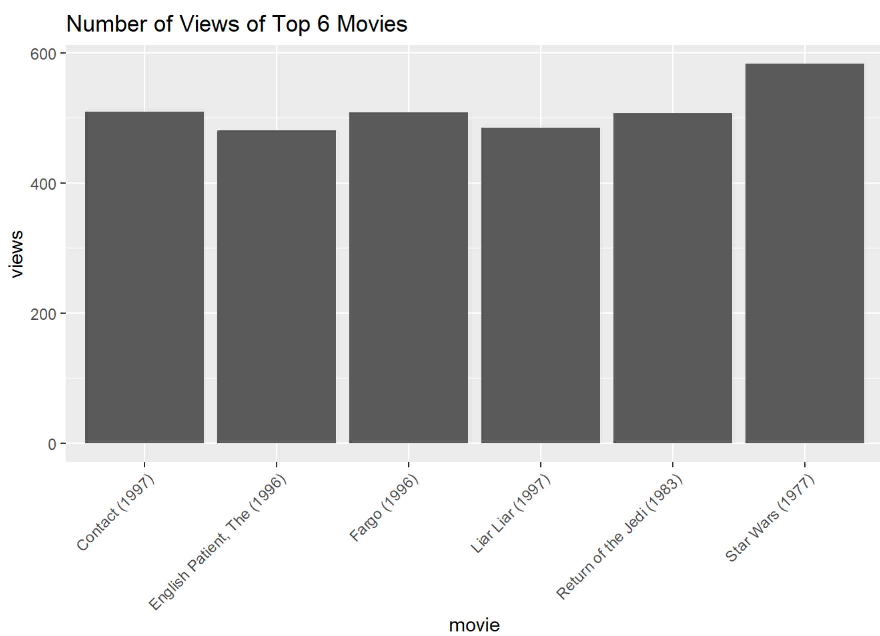
calculating and visualizing which movies have been viewed

```
views_per_movie <- colCounts(MovieLense)

table_views <- data.frame(
  movie = names(views_per_movie),
  views = views_per_movie
)

table_views <- table_views[order(table_views$views,
                                 decreasing = TRUE), ]

ggplot(table_views[1:6, ], aes(x=movie, y=views)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1)) +
  ggtitle("Number of Views of Top 6 Movies")
```

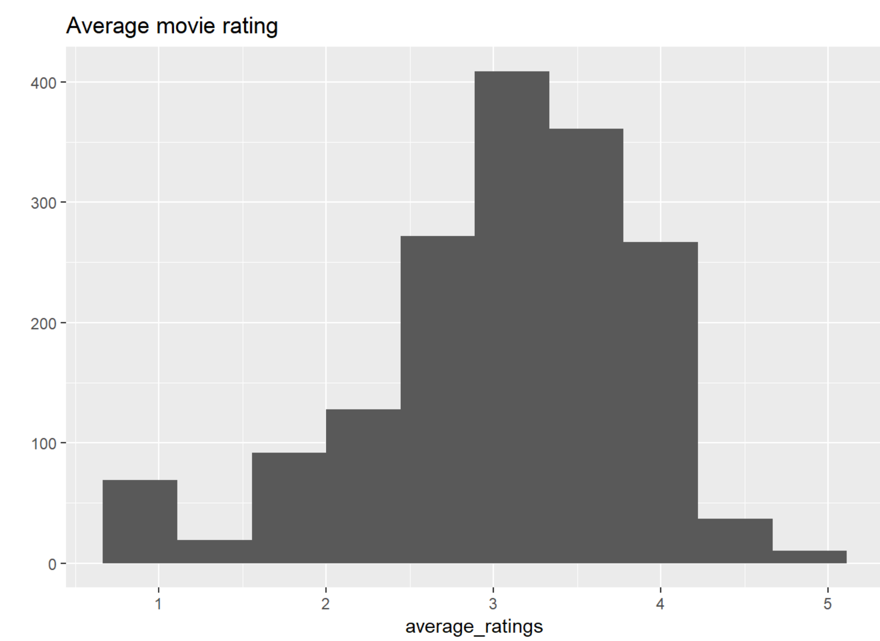


visualizing the average movie score

```
average_ratings <- colMeans(MovieLense)

qplot(average_ratings) +
  stat_bin(bins = 10) +
  ggtitle("Average movie rating")
```

```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```

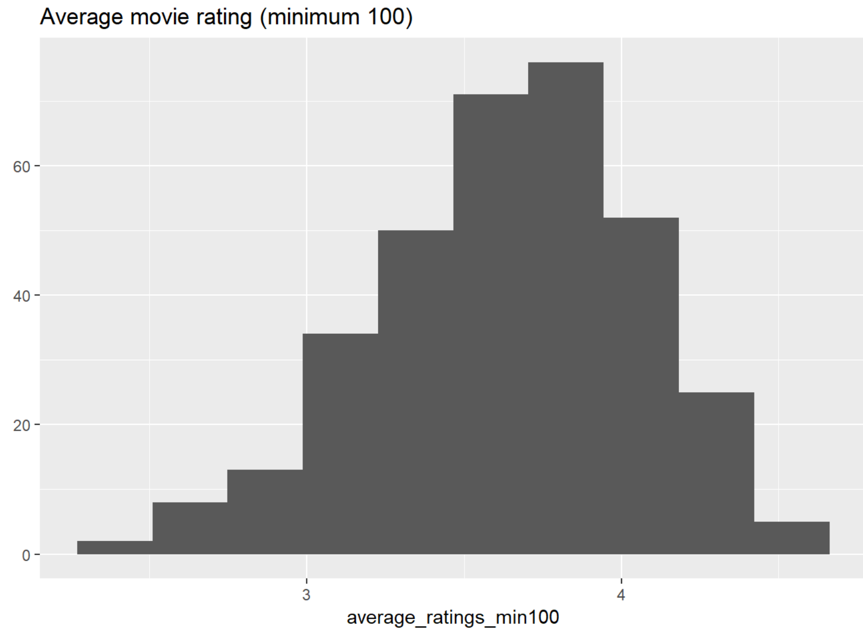


view the average ratings of only movies with 100 views minimum

```
average_ratings_min100 <- average_ratings[views_per_movie >= 100]

qplot(average_ratings_min100) +
  stat_bin(bins = 10) +
  ggtitle("Average movie rating (minimum 100)")
```

```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```



selecting only data with enough ratings and power users

```
# greater than 100 views
# only accounting for users that have rated at least 50 movies
ratings_movies <- MovieLense[rowCounts(MovieLense) > 50,
                             colCounts(MovieLense) > 100]
ratings_movies
```

```
## 560 x 332 rating matrix of class 'realRatingMatrix' with 55298 ratings.
```

```
#average ratings per user
avg_ratings_user <- rowMeans(ratings_movies)
```

normalize the user ratings to zero

```
ratings_movies_normalize <- normalize(ratings_movies)
```

splitting the data into training and testing sets

```
which_train <- sample(x = c(TRUE, FALSE), size = nrow(ratings_movies),
                      replace = TRUE, prob = c(0.8, 0.2))

train <- ratings_movies[which_train, ]
test <- ratings_movies[!which_train, ]
```

use k-fold to split the users into 5 groups

```
which_set <- sample(x = 1:5, size=nrow(ratings_movies),
                    replace = TRUE)
for(i in 1:5) {
  which_train <- which_set == i
  train <- ratings_movies[which_train, ]
  test <- ratings_movies[!which_train, ]
}
```

establishing the Item Based Collaborative Filtering recommender model

```
model <- Recommender(data = train, method = "IBCF",
                     parameter = list(k=30))
model
```

```
## Recommender of type 'IBCF' for 'realRatingMatrix'
## learned using 111 users.
```

apply model onto the test set (IBCF model)

```
# number of items to recommend
n_recommend <- 5

predicted <- predict(object = model, newdata = test, n = n_recommend)
predicted
```

```
## Recommendations as 'topNList' with n = 5 for 449 users.
```

see the list of recommended movies for the first test user (IBCF model)

```
test_user_one <- predicted@items[[1]]
test_movies_one <- predicted@itemLabels[test_user_one]
test_movies_one
```

```
## [1] "Craft, The (1996)"
## [2] "Little Women (1994)"
## [3] "E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial (1982)"
## [4] "G.I. Jane (1997)"
## [5] "Star Trek: The Motion Picture (1979)"
```

now, recommend movies for each user in the test set (IBCF model)

```
recommender_matrix <- sapply(predicted@items, function(x){
  colnames(ratings_movies)[x]
})

recommender_matrix[, 2:4]
```

```
##      2
## [1,] "Babe (1995)"
## [2,] "Natural Born Killers (1994)"
## [3,] "Mystery Science Theater 3000: The Movie (1996)"
## [4,] "Frighteners, The (1996)"
## [5,] "Event Horizon (1997)"
##      3                                5
## [1,] "Craft, The (1996)"              "Ace Ventura: Pet Detective (1994)"
## [2,] "Aladdin (1992)"                 "Cape Fear (1991)"
## [3,] "While You Were Sleeping (1995)" "Dumbo (1941)"
## [4,] "Emma (1996)"                    "Little Women (1994)"
## [5,] "Michael (1996)"                 "Peacemaker, The (1997)"
```

Now, to view the most frequently recommended movies (IBCF model)

```
items <- factor(table(recommender_matrix))
items <- sort(items, decreasing = TRUE)
top_items <- data.frame(names(items), items)
head(top_items)
```

```
##                                                       names.items.
## Spawn (1997)                                          Spawn (1997)
## Ace Ventura: Pet Detective (1994)   Ace Ventura: Pet Detective (1994)
## Natural Born Killers (1994)               Natural Born Killers (1994)
## Craft, The (1996)                                   Craft, The (1996)
## Outbreak (1995)                                       Outbreak (1995)
## Ghost and the Darkness, The (1996) Ghost and the Darkness, The (1996)
##                                    items
## Spawn (1997)                          45
## Ace Ventura: Pet Detective (1994)     32
## Natural Born Killers (1994)           31
## Craft, The (1996)                     28
## Outbreak (1995)                       23
## Ghost and the Darkness, The (1996)    22
```

We've implemented a IBCF model locally

Now, to view the databricks movie recommendor:

https://databricks-prod-cloudfront.cloud.databricks.com/public/4027ec902e239c93eaaa871 (https://databricks-prod-cloudfront.cloud.databricks.com/public/4027ec902e239c93eaaa871

Summary

To summarize, it was amazing how much more data the distributed recommender system could handle. 20 Million rows with ease! In the future, if I had a dataset of more than 1 million rows I would consider databricks rather than a local recommender system.