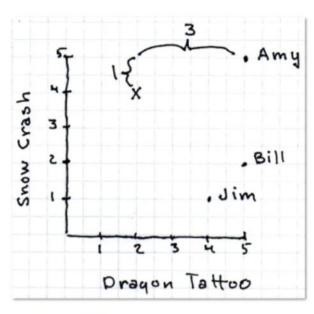
17_12_22

Friday, December 22, 2017 12:05 PM

	Snow Crash	Girl with the Dragon Tattoo
Amy	5☆	5☆
Bill	2☆	5☆
Jim	1 ☆	4 ☆

现在我想为神秘的X先生推荐一本书,他给《雪崩》打了四星,《龙纹身的女孩》两星。第一个任务是找出哪个用户和他最为相似。我们用距离来表示。



完整的计算结果如下:

	Distance from Ms. X	
Amy	4	
Bill	5	
Jim	5	

艾米的距离最近,在她的浏览历史中可以看到她曾给巴奇加卢比的《发条女孩》打过五星,于是我们就可以把这本书推荐给X先生。

	Distance From Ms. X	
Amy	3.16	
Bill	3.61	
Jim	3.61	

	Angelica	Bill	Difference
Blues Traveler	3.5	2	1.5
Broken Bells	2	3.5	1.5
Deadmau5	-	4	
Norah Jones	4.5	-	
Phoenix	5	2	3
Slightly Stoopid	1.5	3.5	2
The Strokes	2.5	-	-
Vampire Weekend	2	3	1
Manhattan Distance:			9

其中Difference一栏表示两者评分之差的绝对值,加起来等于9,也就是他们之间的距离。

```
users = {"Angelica": {"Blues Traveler": 3.5, "Broken Bells": 2.0, "Norah Jones": 4.5,
"Phoenix": 5.0, "Slightly Stoopid": 1.5, "The Strokes": 2.5, "Vampire Weekend": 2.0},
        "Bill":{"Blues Traveler": 2.0, "Broken Bells": 3.5, "Deadmau5": 4.0, "Phoenix"
: 2.0, "Slightly Stoopid": 3.5, "Vampire Weekend": 3.0},
        "Chan": {"Blues Traveler": 5.0, "Broken Bells": 1.0, "Deadmau5": 1.0, "Norah
Jones": 3.0, "Phoenix": 5, "Slightly Stoopid": 1.0},
         "Dan": {"Blues Traveler": 3.0, "Broken Bells": 4.0, "Deadmau5": 4.5, "Phoenix"
: 3.0, "Slightly Stoopid": 4.5, "The Strokes": 4.0, "Vampire Weekend": 2.0},
         "Hailey": {"Broken Bells": 4.0, "Deadmau5": 1.0, "Norah Jones": 4.0, "The Str
okes": 4.0, "Vampire Weekend": 1.0},
         "Jordyn": {"Broken Bells": 4.5, "Deadmau5": 4.0, "Norah Jones": 5.0, "Phoeni
x": 5.0, "Slightly Stoopid": 4.5, "The Strokes": 4.0, "Vampire Weekend": 4.0},
        "Sam": {"Blues Traveler": 5.0, "Broken Bells": 2.0, "Norah Jones": 3.0, "Phoe
nix": 5.0, "Slightly Stoopid": 4.0, "The Strokes": 5.0},
         "Veronica": {"Blues Traveler": 3.0, "Norah Jones": 5.0, "Phoenix": 4.0, "Slig
htly Stoopid": 2.5, "The Strokes": 3.0}
        }
```

```
>>> users["Veronica"]
{"Blues Traveler": 3.0, "Norah Jones": 5.0, "Phoenix": 4.0, "Slightly Stoopid": 2.5, "
The Strokes": 3.0}
>>>
```

计算曼哈顿距离

```
def manhattan(rating1, rating2):

"""计算曼哈顿距离。rating1和rating2参数中存储的数据格式均为
{'The Strokes': 3.0, 'Slightly Stoopid': 2.5}"""

distance = 0

for key in rating1:
    if key in rating2:
        distance += abs(rating1[key] - rating2[key])

return distance
```

```
>>> manhattan(users['Hailey'], users['Veronica'])
2.0
>>> manhattan(users['Hailey'], users['Jordyn'])
7.5
>>>
```

下面我们编写一个函数来找出距离最近的用户(其实该函数会返回一个用户列表,按距离排序):

```
def computeNearestNeighbor(username, users):
    """计算所有用户至username用户的距离,倒序排列并返回结果列表"""
    distances = []
    for user in users:
        if user != username:
            distance = manhattan(users[user], users[username])
            distances.append((distance, user))
# 按距离排序—距离近的排在前面
distances.sort()
return distances
```

简单测试一下:

```
>>> computeNearestNeighbor("Hailey", users)
[(2.0, 'Veronica'), (4.0, 'Chan'), (4.0, 'Sam'), (4.5, 'Dan'), (5.0, 'Angelica'), (5.5, 'Bill'), (7.5, 'Jordyn')]
```

最后,我们结合以上内容来进行推荐。

假设我想为Hailey做推荐,这里我找到了离他距离最近的用户Veronica。然后,我会找到出 Veronica评价过但Hailey没有评价的乐队,并假设Hailey对这些陌生乐队的评价会和Veronica 相近。

比如,Hailey没有评价过Phoenix乐队,而Veronica对这个乐队打出了4分,所以我们认为 Hailey也会喜欢这支乐队。下面的函数就实现了这一逻辑:

```
def recommend(username, users):
    """返回推荐结果列表"""
    # 找到距离最近的用户
    nearest = computeNearestNeighbor(username, users)[0][1]
    recommendations = []
    # 找出这位用户评价过、但自己未曾评价的乐队
    neighborRatings = users[nearest]
    userRatings = users[username]
    for artist in neighborRatings:
        if not artist in userRatings:
            recommendations.append((artist, neighborRatings[artist]))
    # 按照评分进行排序
    return sorted(recommendations, key=lambda artistTuple: artistTuple[1], reverse = True)
```

下面我们就可以用它来为Hailey做推荐了:

```
>>> recommend('Hailey', users)
[('Phoenix', 4.0), ('Blues Traveler', 3.0), ('Slightly Stoopid', 2.5)]
```

运行结果和我们的预期相符。我们看可以看到,和Hailey距离最近的用户是Veronica, Veronica对Phoenix乐队打了4分。我们再试试其他人:

```
>>> recommend('Chan', users)
[('The Strokes', 4.0), ('Vampire Weekend', 1.0)]
>>> recommend('Sam', users)
[('Deadmau5', 1.0)]
```