## Recommendation Engines - Non-Personalised

Import libraries

```
library(readr)
```

## USING THE CRITICS DATASET

### Load the critics dataset

```
critics <- read.csv('/Users/taniaelachkar/Desktop/MBD/Term 2/Recommendation Engine
s/Lab1/Lab1_Tania_ElAchkar/critics.csv', sep=',', dec=',')
critics <- as.data.frame(critics)
colnames(critics) <- gsub('.', ' ', colnames(critics), fixed=T)
critics</pre>
```

,, ,,			a				~.				<b>5</b> . 1	- 1.	
##			Star W	ars 1	LV A N	New Hop		Wars	VΙ	Return	of th		
##		John					1					5	
##		Maria				_	5					3	
##		Anton					IA					NA	
##		Roger				1	IA.					3	
##		Martina -					4					3	
##		Ana					2					4	
##		Sergi				N	IA					NA	
##		Marc					4					NA	
##		Jim					5					1	
	10	Chris					4					2	
	11	Bernard					2					1	
	12	Nuria					3					5	
	13	Nerea					2					3	
	14	Carles					3					NA	
		Victoria					4					4	
##	16	Ivan				Ŋ	ΙA					NA	
##	17	Rachel				Ŋ	ΙA					NA	
##	18	Nadia					4					5	
##	19	Oriol					5					1	
##	20	Valery					1					2	
##		Forrest (	Sump Th	e Sha	wshank	Redemp	tion T	he Si	lence	of the	Lambs		
##	1		2				NA				4		
##	2		NA				2				4		
##	3		NA				5				2		
##	4		NA				NA				NA		
##	5		4				1				4		
##	6		4				4				NA		
##			3				1				1		
##			NA				NA				3		

##	9		NA				4				2	
##	10		NA				5				3	3
##	11		5				NA				NA	A
##	12		2				NA				2	2
##	13		NA				5				4	ŀ
##	14		3				NA				2	2
##	15		NA				NA				5	5
##	16		1				NA				3	
##			NA				NA				4	
##			1				5				1	
##			NA				NA				N <i>P</i>	
##			2				4				5	
##		Gladiator		Story	Saving	Privat		Pulp Fict	ion	Stand		
##	1	4	_01	2	50.7-119		2	- u-p 0	NA	5 0 0 1 1 0 1	~1	3
##		2		1			NA		NA			4
##		NA		4			NA		NA			1
##		1		2			3		4			NA 1
##		1		NA			4		NA			1
##		NA		3			1		4			4
##		4		NA			5		2			NA
##		2		2			NA		3			NA
##		4		4			4		NA			1
##		NA -		4			3		4			NA
##		5		5			NA		NA			NA
##		NA		2			NA -		1			NA
##		NA		4			5		NA			NA
##		NA		3			NA		NA			4
##		5		2			NA		3			5
##		2		NA			2		NA			1
##		NA		2			NA		2			NA
##		1		4			NA		5			NA
##	19	4		2			1		3			3
##	20	NA		2			3		2			2
##		Shakespear	re in	Love	Total I	Recall	Indeper	ndence Day	Bl	ade Rui	nner	-
##	1			2		NA		5	5		2	2
##	2			3		2		2	2		NA	A
##	3			NA		1		4	ļ		4	Į.
##	4			NA		4		1	-		3	3
##	5			5		1		N.F	1		4	ļ.
##	6			5		2		4	Į		NA	A
##	7			1		NA		N.F	1		3	3
##	8			NA		2		3	3		2	2
##	9			2		3		1	-		NA	A
##	10			NA		NA		2	2		N <i>P</i>	A
##	11			NA		3		2	2		N <i>P</i>	A
##	12			3		NA		3	3		N <i>P</i>	A
##	13			NA		2		4	<u> </u>		N <i>P</i>	A
##				NA		1		2			2	
##				NA		1		3			N <i>P</i>	
##				5		NA		N.F			N <i>P</i>	

##	17		2	NA		NA		NA
#	18		NA	NA		NA		4
##	19		3	1		NA		NA
##	20		1	NA		NA		5
##		Groundhog Day	The Matrix	Schindler s	List	The Sixth	Sense	
#	1	NA	4		2		5	
#	2	2	NA		5		1	
#	3	1	1		2		3	
##	4	5	NA		5		1	
##		NA	3		5		5	
#		1	NA		NA		3	
##		NA	1		NA		NA	
##		4	NA		1		3	
##		5	NA		NA		NA	
	10	NA	2		5		1	
	11	NA	1		NA		2	
	12	2	5		NA		NA	
	13	3	NA		NA		NA	
	14	3	5		1		NA	
	15	2	NA		3		NA	
	16	5	2		2		4	
	17	NA	4		NA		NA	
	18	NA	NA		2		1	
	19	NA	2		NA		NA	
	20	5	4		3		5	
##		Raiders of the						
#			NA	NA				
#			3	NA				
#			1	3				
##			1	2				
##			NA	NA				
##			NA -	2				
##			5	2				
##			5	NA				
##			NA	5				
	10		NA	NA				
	11		1	4				
	12		NA	2				
	13		5	NA				
	14		NA	NA 1				
	15		3	1				
	16		3	4				
	17		NA	NA				
	18		2	5				
	19 20		NA	NA				
	70		3	NA				

Get the top 5 movies, ordered by the mean of their ratings

```
# Calculate the mean of each column(movie), except for the first one (the User col
umn)
means1 <- colMeans(critics[,-1], na.rm=T)</pre>
# Store the column names of the original critics dataframe, except for the first c
olumn (User)
column <- colnames(critics)</pre>
columns <- column[2:21]</pre>
# Create a new dataframe called means2 and store the mean rating for each movie in
that dataframe
means2 <- data.frame(movie_name=columns, rating=means1, row.names=NULL)</pre>
# Order this previous dataframe and store the top 5 movies (by rating) in a new da
taframe called means4
means3 <- means2[order(means2$rating,decreasing=T), ]</pre>
means4 <- means3[1:5,]
# Print the top 5 movies and their ratings
paste(means4$rating, means4$movie_name, sep=',')
```

```
## [1] "3.6, The Shawshank Redemption"

## [2] "3.2666666666667, Star Wars IV A New Hope"

## [3] "3.222222222222222, Blade Runner"

## [4] "3.1666666666667, Groundhog Day"

## [5] "3.0625, The Silence of the Lambs"
```

Get the top 5 movies, ordered by their ratings

```
# Calculate, for each movie, the number of rows that are not NA (the number of rat
ings given for each movie)
count <- sapply(critics[,-1], function(x) {sum(!is.na(x))})</pre>
# Calculate, for each movie, the number of ratings that are greater than or equal
greater <- sapply(critics[,-1], function(x) {length(which(x>=4))})
# Calculate, for each movie, the percentage of ratings that are greater than or eq
ual to 4 and store the output in a dataframe
ratings <- greater / count
ratings2 <- data.frame(ratings)</pre>
top <- data.frame(movies=rownames(ratings2),ratings,row.names=NULL)</pre>
# Order the movies by rating distribution and store the top 5 in a new dataframe c
alled top5
top2 <- top[order(top$ratings,decreasing=T),]</pre>
top5 <- top2[1:5,]
# Print the top 5 movies by rating, along with their rating
paste(top5$ratings,top5$movies,sep=',')
```

## Get the top 5 movies, ordered by the number of ratings they received

```
# Calculate, for each movie, the number of rows that are not NA (the number of rat
ings given for each movie) and store the output in a
# dataframe
counts <- sapply(critics[,-1],function(x) {sum(!is.na(x))})
counts2 <- data.frame(counts)
counts3 <- data.frame(movies=rownames(counts2),numb_ratings=counts,row.names=NULL)
# Order the movies by quantity of ratings and store the top 5 in a new dataframe c
alled ordered2
ordered <- counts3[order(counts3$numb_ratings,decreasing=T),]
ordered2 <- ordered[1:5,]
# Print the top 5 movies by quantity of ratings, along with their ratings
paste(ordered2$numb_ratings,ordered2$movies,sep=',')</pre>
```

```
## [1] "17,Toy Story"
## [2] "16,The Silence of the Lambs"
## [3] "15,Star Wars IV A New Hope"
## [4] "14,Star Wars VI Return of the Jedi"
## [5] "13,Independence Day"
```

Get the top 5 movies recommended to users who also watched The Wizard of Oz

```
# Remove the first column of the critics dataframe. It contains user names
critics2 <- critics[,-1]</pre>
# Subset the previous dataframe to contain the rows where there are no NA values f
or the Star Wars IV A New Hope movie. Since we're comparing the
# percentage of other movie raters who also rated that movie, we need to keep the
rows of the users who rate that movie, hence no NA
critics3 <- critics2[which(!is.na(critics2$`Star Wars IV A New Hope`)), ]</pre>
# Calculate the number of users who rated each movie, divided by the number of use
rs who rated Star Wars IV A New Hope. The result, which is the
# percentage of other movie raters who also rated Star Wars IV A New Hope is sto
red in a dataframe
percents <- sapply(critics3, function(x){sum(!is.na(x))/nrow(critics3)})</pre>
percents2 <- data.frame(percents)</pre>
percents3 <- data.frame(movies=rownames(percents2),occurences=percents,row.names=N</pre>
ULL)
# Order the movies based on the highest percentage
p_order <- percents3[order(percents3$occurences,decreasing=T),]</pre>
# Store the top 5 in a new dataframe called top5. We start the index at 2 because
our reference movie, Star Wars IV A New Hope, has the highest
# result of 1 because it's compared to itself
p_order1 <- p_order[2:6,]</pre>
# Print the top 5 movies by percentage of other users who also rated Star Wars IV
A New Hope
paste(p_order1$occurences,p_order1$movies,sep=',')
```

Get the top 5 movie recommendations for users who also liked Babe

```
# Subset the original critics dataframe to only include the rows of users who rate
d the movie Babe (no NA values)
critics4 <- critics[!is.na(critics$Babe),c('User','Babe')]</pre>
# Subset the previous dataframe to keep the rows of users who gave either 4 or 5 s
tars to Babe, meaning that they liked the movie
critics5 <- critics4[(critics4$Babe==4 | critics4$Babe==5),]</pre>
# Subset the previous dataframe to remove the Babe column because it is our refere
nce movie
critics6 <- critics[,-ncol(critics)]</pre>
# Subset the previous dataframe to keep the users who rated Babe with 4 or 5 stars
, but keeping all the movies, except for Babe
critics7 <- critics6[which(critics$User %in% critics5$User),]</pre>
# For these users, calculate the average rating they gave to other movies, and sto
re the result in a dataframe
mean1 <- colMeans(critics7[,-1], na.rm=T)</pre>
mean2 <- data.frame(movie=colnames(critics6[,-1]),rating=mean1,row.names=NULL)</pre>
# Order the dataframe by ratings and select the top 5
mean3 <- mean2[order(mean2$rating,decreasing=T),]</pre>
mean4 <- mean3[1:5,]
# Print the top 5 movies for people who gave 4 or 5 stars to Babe
paste(mean4$rating,mean4$movie,sep=',')
```

# USING ANOTHER DATASET, MOVIELENS, WHICH HAS A DIFFERENT STORAGE LAYOUT THAN THE CRITICS DATASET WE HAVE BEEN WORKING WITH PREVIOUSLY

#### Load the MovieLens dataset

```
movies <- read.csv("/Users/taniaelachkar/Desktop/MBD/Term 2/Recommendation Engines
/Lab1/Lab1_Tania_ElAchkar/movies.csv", sep=',')
ratings <- read.csv("/Users/taniaelachkar/Desktop/MBD/Term 2/Recommendation Engine
s/Lab1/Lab1_Tania_ElAchkar/ratings.csv", sep=',')
head(movies)</pre>
```

```
##
     movieId
                                               title
## 1
                                   Toy Story (1995)
## 2
                                     Jumanji (1995)
            2
            3
                          Grumpier Old Men (1995)
## 3
## 4
            4
                         Waiting to Exhale (1995)
## 5
            5 Father of the Bride Part II (1995)
## 6
                                        Heat (1995)
##
                                               genres
## 1 Adventure | Animation | Children | Comedy | Fantasy
## 2
                        Adventure | Children | Fantasy
## 3
                                      Comedy | Romance
## 4
                               Comedy | Drama | Romance
## 5
                                               Comedy
                              Action | Crime | Thriller
## 6
```

```
head(ratings)
```

```
##
     userId movieId rating timestamp
## 1
          1
                  31
                        2.5 1260759144
## 2
          1
                1029
                        3.0 1260759179
## 3
          1
                1061
                        3.0 1260759182
                1129
                        2.0 1260759185
## 4
          1
## 5
          1
                1172
                        4.0 1260759205
                        2.0 1260759151
## 6
          1
                1263
```

Merge both datasets into a new one and remove the movield, genres, and timestamp variables

```
mr0 <- merge(movies, ratings, by.x='movieId')
mr <- mr0[,-c(1,3,6)]</pre>
```

Filter the dataframe and keep the rows/movies that are rated by at least 100 users

```
agg <- aggregate(mr$rating, by=list(mr$title), FUN=function(x) {length(x)})
agg1 <- subset(agg, x>100)
agg2 <- agg1[, -2]
mr1 <- mr[mr$title %in% agg2,]
head(mr1)</pre>
```

```
title userId rating
##
## 1 Toy Story (1995)
                                  3.0
                           23
## 2 Toy Story (1995)
                          623
                                  4.5
## 3 Toy Story (1995)
                          559
                                  4.0
## 4 Toy Story (1995)
                          306
                                  3.0
## 5 Toy Story (1995)
                          361
                                  3.0
## 6 Toy Story (1995)
                                  5.0
                          357
```

Get the top 5 movies ordered by the mean of their ratings

```
# Use the aggregate function to get the mean rating of each movie, grouping the re
sult by movie
mean_r <- aggregate(mr1$rating, by=list(mr1$title), FUN=function(x) {sum(x)/length
(x)})

# Convert the output to a data frame and ordering the ratings and keeping the top
5 results
mean_r1 <- data.frame(movies=mean_r$Group.1, ratings=mean_r$x, row.names=NULL)
mean_r2 <- mean_r1[order(mean_r1$ratings, decreasing=T), ]
mean_r3 <- mean_r2[1:5,]

# Print the top 5 movies by movie ratings
paste(mean_r3$ratings, mean_r3$movies, sep=',')</pre>
```

```
## [1] "4.4875, Godfather, The (1972)"

## [2] "4.48713826366559, Shawshank Redemption, The (1994)"

## [3] "4.38518518518519, Godfather: Part II, The (1974)"

## [4] "4.37064676616915, Usual Suspects, The (1995)"

## [5] "4.30327868852459, Schindler's List (1993)"
```

### Get the top 5 movies, ordered by their ratings

```
# For each movie, calculate the percentage of ratings that are 4 stars or grater
percent_r <- aggregate(mr1$rating, by=list(mr1$title), FUN=function(x) {(length(wh
ich(x>=4)))/(sum(!is.na(x)))})

# Rename the columns of this new data frame
colnames(percent_r) <- c('movie', 'percent >= 4stars')

# Order the movies by rating distribution
percent_r1 <- percent_r[order(percent_r$`percent >= 4stars`, decreasing=T),]
percent_r2 <- percent_r1[1:5,]

# Print the top 5 movies by rating distribution
paste(percent_r2$`percent >= 4stars`, percent_r2$movie, sep=',')
```

```
## [1] "0.89,Godfather, The (1972)"
## [2] "0.881028938906752,Shawshank Redemption, The (1994)"
## [3] "0.860696517412935,Usual Suspects, The (1995)"
## [4] "0.8444444444444444,Godfather: Part II, The (1974)"
## [5] "0.844262295081967,Schindler's List (1993)"
```

Get the top 5 movies, ordered by the number of ratings they received

```
# For each movie, calculate the number of rows that are not NA
counts_r <- aggregate(mrl$rating, by=list(mrl$title), FUN=function(x) {sum(!is.na(
x))})
colnames(counts_r) <- c('movie', 'number_of_ratings')

# Order the movies by quantity of ratings
order_r <- counts_r[order(counts_r$number_of_ratings, decreasing=T), ]
order_r1 <- order_r[1:5,]

# Print the top 5 movies by quantity of ratings
paste(order_r1$number_of_ratings, order_r1$movie, sep=',')</pre>
```

```
## [1] "341,Forrest Gump (1994)"
## [2] "324,Pulp Fiction (1994)"
## [3] "311,Shawshank Redemption, The (1994)"
## [4] "304,Silence of the Lambs, The (1991)"
## [5] "291,Star Wars: Episode IV - A New Hope (1977)"
```

### Get the top 5 movies recommended to users who also watched Toy Story

```
# Subset the initial dataframe mr1 to include the users who rated Toy Story
mr2 <- mr1[mr1$title=='Toy Story (1995)',]</pre>
ts <- mr1[which(mr1$userId %in% mr2$userId), ]
# Calculate the number of users who rated each movie, divided by the number of use
rs who rated Toy Story. The result is the percentage of
# other movie raters who also rated Toy Story
numb_users <- length(unique(mr2$userId))</pre>
ts1 <- aggregate(ts$userId, by=list(ts$title), FUN=function(x) {(length(unique(x))
)/numb users})
colnames(ts1) <- c('movie', 'percentage')</pre>
# Order the movies based on the highest percentage
ts2 <- ts1[order(ts1$percentage, decreasing=T), ]</pre>
# Store the top 5 in a new dataframe called ts3. We start the index at 2 because o
ur reference movie, Toy Story, has the highest result of
# 1 because it's compared to itself
ts3 <- ts2[2:6,]
# Print the top 5 movies that people who watched Toy Story also watched
paste(ts3$percentage, ts3$movie, sep=',')
```

```
## [1] "0.712550607287449,Forrest Gump (1994)"
## [2] "0.663967611336032,Star Wars: Episode IV - A New Hope (1977)"
## [3] "0.619433198380567,Pulp Fiction (1994)"
## [4] "0.595141700404858,Jurassic Park (1993)"
## [5] "0.591093117408907,Shawshank Redemption, The (1994)"
```

### Get the top 5 movie recommendations for users who also liked Toy Story

```
# Subset our mrl dataframe to keep the rows for the movie Toy Story, meaning that
we want to keep the users who have rated this movie
mr2 <- mr1[mr1$title=='Toy Story (1995)',]</pre>
# Subset the previous dataframe to keep the rows of users who gave either 4 or 5 s
tars to Toy Story
mr3 <- mr2[(mr2$rating==4|mr2$rating==5),]</pre>
# Subset the initial dataframe mrl to remove the rows for the movie Toy Story beca
use it is our reference movie
mr4 <- mr1[!(mr1$title=='Toy Story (1995)'), ]
# Subset the previous dataframe to keep the users who rated Toy Story with 4 or 5
stars, but keeping all the movies, except for Toy Story
mr5 <- mr4[which(mr4$userId %in% mr3$userId), ]</pre>
# For these users, calculate the average rating they gave to other movies
avg rating < aggregate(mr5$rating, by=list(mr5$title), FUN=function(x) {sum(x)/le
ngth(x)})
colnames(avg_rating) <- c('movie', 'average_rating')</pre>
# Order the dataframe by ratings and select the top 5
avg_rating1 <- avg_rating[order(avg_rating$average_rating, decreasing=T), ]</pre>
avg_rating2 <- avg_rating1[1:5, ]</pre>
# Print the top 5 movies that people who watched Toy Story also liked
paste(avg rating2$average rating, avg rating2$movie, sep=',')
```

```
## [1] "4.63125, Shawshank Redemption, The (1994)"

## [2] "4.50819672131148, Schindler's List (1993)"

## [3] "4.46875, Dark Knight, The (2008)"

## [4] "4.46296296296, Godfather, The (1972)"

## [5] "4.43965517241379, Usual Suspects, The (1995)"
```