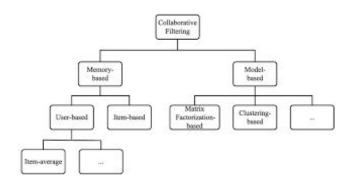


## **Collaborative Filtering**



Collaborative filtering is a method used by recommendation systems to predict the interests of a user by collecting preferences from many users

### Memory-Based: User-Based versus Item-Based

#### **User-Based Collaborative Filtering:**

- Goal: Recommend anime to a user similar to other selected items
- Process:
  - Calculate the similarity between users based on their ratings of various anime
  - Find users who are most similar to the target user
  - Recommend anime that these similar users rated highly but the target user hasn't seen yet

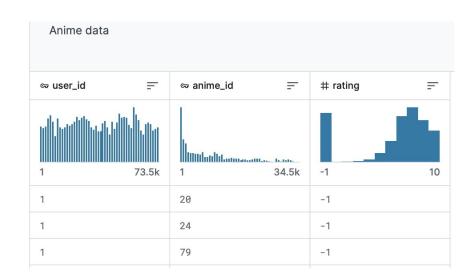
#### **Item-Based Collaborative Filtering:**

- Goal: Recommend anime similar to those the user already likes
- Process:
  - Calculate the similarity between anime titles based on how they've been rated by users
  - For given anime that a users likes, find other anime with high similarity scores
  - Recommend these similar anime to user

#### **Dataset: rating.csv**

#### **Key Features on Dataset:**

- 'user\_id' non identifiable randomly generated user id.
- 'anime\_id': the anime that this user has rated
- 'rating': rating out of 10 this user has assigned (-1 if the user watched it but didn't assign a rating)



#### Dataset: anime.csv

#### **Key Features on Dataset:**

- 'anime\_id' myanimelist.net's unique id identifying an anime.
- 'name' full name of anime.
- 'genre' comma separated list of genres for this anime.
- 'type' movie, TV, OVA, etc.
- 'episodes' how many episodes in this show. (1 if movie).
- 'rating' average rating out of 10 for this anime.
- 'members' number of community members that are in this anime's "Group".

Detail Compact Column						7 of 7 columns 🗸
⇔ anime_id =	<u>A</u> name <u></u>	≜ genre <u>=</u>	<u>A</u> type <u></u>	A episodes =	# rating =	# members =
32281	Kimi no Na wa.	Drama, Romance, School, Supernatural	Movie	1	9.37	200630



## Challenges

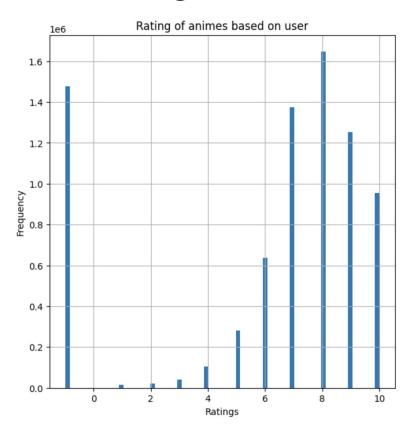
- Scalability: Managing a large dataset with many users and items is computationally expensive
  - Problem: Google Collab crashes, runtime randomly disconnects with many users
  - Hard to run exhaustive hyperparameter searches because of how long runs can take
  - Ex: we would like to have experimented with more values for the cutoff for item-based similarity, but we had to settle for manually approximating the ideal cutoff
- Data Sparsity: Occurs in systems with many users and items but limited interactions
  - Example: Users may watch or rate only handful of anime series, leaving many titles with titles with few or no rating
  - Problem: Causes difficulty to predict user preferences due to limited data
  - Even users with many rated anime often have no neighbors with a high similarity score
  - Setting threshold of ratings for our selected users decreases generality
- Our problem, while falling under Nearest Neighbors, did not cleanly integrate with the prebuilt models we tried. So the training/ prediction is done manually (more prone to errors)

## **Data Preprocessing**



- 1. Our dataset has -1's where the user has watched the show but hasn't rated it
  - a. Poses a problem: how do we know what they think about the show?
  - b. Solution: give the show the mean rating of the user, assuming they have a neutral opinion (assumption)
- Mean center data
  - a. This avoids bias of "tough/easy" graders, also makes comparisons between users more meaningful
- 3. Thresholding:
  - a. Due to computational limits, and to remedy the problem of new users / low rating users, we set a limit to users who have rated 1000 anime (165 left): any lower threshold becomes very time-consuming
  - b. But ideally we can test with much lower thresholds

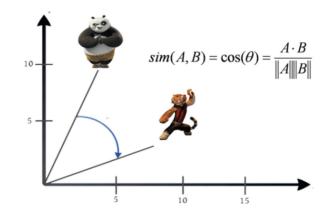
# Rating frequencies among users



# Cosine Similarity Matrix - User Based vs Item Based

Cosine Similarity: Computes the similarity between users based on their anime ratings and helps us get similar users based on their preferences

- To calculate this, we have to make a table that relates every user to every item, which is not how our data is natively stored (pivot table)
- Similar process for item based searching: this calculates the similarity between items based on how users interact with them
  - The important consequence here: can get similar items without having close neighbors
- The crux of our implementation: if there are no close neighbors, do item-based recommendation. If there are sufficient neighbors, user-based recommendation is preferable



## Methodology

- isWatched?: function is crucial so we don't give recs the user has already seen
- User based functions: Get similar users (query the cosine similarity for this)
  - Predict rating: Given user's similar neighbors, predict their scores using the weighted ratings of users
    - Weight ⇔ distance

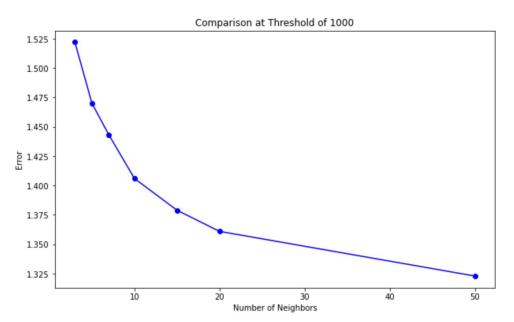
```
def predict_rating(anime_id,user, top_sim_user_sim_scores ):
rating list = np.array([])
weight_list = np.array([])
top_users = np.array([])
# if and only if the current user had top users then continue else switch to item based.
if top_sim_user_sim_scores != None:
  for i, (sim_user, similarity_score) in enumerate(top_sim_user_sim_scores):
      # for each top user who has rated the particular anime, get their ratings, and only use it for prediction if rating is not nan
       rating_for_anime = user_ratings_matrix_nans_present.loc[sim_user, anime_id]
      #this decreases the available neighbors by a lot. This is a known problem of sparse datasets in recommendation problems.
      if np.isnan(rating for anime):
           continue
      elif not np.isnan(rating for anime):
          # Populate rating list, top user list and weight list where similarity score is the weight that will be added to the ratings
          top_users = np.append(top_users, sim_user)
          rating list = np.append(rating list, rating for anime)
          weight_list = np.append(weight_list, similarity_score)
  # calculate avg of weight so that the total sum of all weights is 1, and we can see the total contribution of each user in the ratings.
   weight list = weight list / weight list.sum()
   # multiply ratings with new weights, to get weighted average of each of the ratings
   weighted_avg_rating = rating_list * weight_list
   weighted avg rating df = pd.DataFrame({"User": top users, "rating list": rating list})
   return weighted_avg_rating.sum()
else:
   return item_based(user)
```

### Methodology (Cont): Giving Recs/Error Calculation

- For each item the user has watched, calculate a predicted rating for it.
- To calculate the user's error for one item, their actual rating is subtracted by their predicted.
- The Average error of all predictions: mean error of each user, where each user's error is the mean of error over all watched shows.



# Evaluation: RMSE Values when using different number of neighbors (All at the threshold of 1000)



#### **Conclusions**

- At k = 15 (elbow point), our average RMSE is 1.375. Considering how our ratings can only have a 10 point spread (1-10), this is not perfect!
- At higher thresholds, we get lower RMSE's, but this is outweighed by the scarcity of users at those levels
- Improvements we could make :
  - Use a pipeline for estimating ratings threshold/item-based cutoff means we need more processing power/ better algos
  - Use a combination of item based and user based instead of conditionally doing one or the other.
  - Calculate the cosine similarities differently: the act of imputing the mean for all the missing values can likely be done better / needs to be examined
  - Both csv files could be merged together so we can have all the data at one place
  - Shows can be recommended based on popularity too, not only on the basis of what they have seen

#### References

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/CooperUnion/anime-recommendations-database?select=rating.csv

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1HvNKhTfAMsJ3 FE3I7aEdxymJzo KVuB?authuser=1#scroll To=uvmZ7-Fa6tdh (Our Colab )

Source of Cosine similarity Image:

https://www.kaggle.com/code/benroshan/content-collaborative-anime-recommendation

#### **Questions / Comments?**

Thank you!