



Collaborative Filtering on Movie Ratings

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# PEARSON CORRELATION USING FORMULA

def average(x):
    assert len(x) > 0
    return float(sum(x)) / len(x)

def pearson_def(x, y):
    assert len(x) == len(y)
    n = len(x)
    if (n > 0):
        avg_x = average(x)
        avg_y = average(y)
        diffprod = 0
        xdiff2 = 0
        ydiff2 = 0
        for idx in range(n):
            xdiff = x[idx] - avg_x
            ydiff = y[idx] - avg_y
            diffprod += xdiff * ydiff
            xdiff2 += xdiff * xdiff
            ydiff2 += ydiff * ydiff

        return diffprod / math.sqrt(xdiff2 * ydiff2)
    else:
        return None
```

The results for both 2 sets of data are below:

Correlation of Users from Set 1 (25% missing data)

The spreadsheet displays a lower triangular matrix of Pearson correlation coefficients for 100 users. The diagonal is all 1.0. The upper triangle is empty. The lower triangle contains values ranging from approximately 0.1 to 0.9. Green cells indicate strong positive correlations, while red cells indicate weak correlations. The matrix shows a clear pattern of strong positive correlations between users, with many green cells clustered together.

View sheet Pearson Correlation (25%) for expanded view

Correlation of Users from Set 2 (75% missing data)

The spreadsheet displays a lower triangular matrix of Pearson correlation coefficients for 100 users in Set 2 (75% missing data). The diagonal is all 1.0. The upper triangle is empty. The lower triangle contains values ranging from 0 to 1.0. The matrix is sparsely populated with green cells, indicating that most correlations are weak or cannot be determined due to missing data. There are very few strong positive correlations compared to Set 1.

View sheet Pearson Correlation (75%) for expanded view

Conclusions of Pearson correlation

We filtered the excel spreadsheet to show any pearson correlation equal to or above 0.6 to be green to indicate that it is strong. Anything below 0.6 was colored as red to indicate weak.

From the 25% missing data set, every user typically had 10 or less users with strong similarity. There were almost no users with strong negative correlations.

We also noticed that many correlations could not be determined and are therefore empty when using the Pearson correlation on the data set with 75% missing data. This is because there isn't enough data to determine the correlation, thus it is 0 and correlation is not derived. The results were therefore more extreme. For every user, roughly more than half

of the 50 users did not have a determinable correlation. For the ones that did have a correlation, they tended to either be very strong (above 0.6) or very negative (below -0.6).

Determining user based rating prediction using Set 1 and Set 2

To give rating based predictions, we must first determine a user's top 10 nearest neighbors. Because the 75% missing data set has far less correlations, we needed to use this set first to pick a user with enough correlations. If a user has enough correlations for this 75% missing data set, then they would also therefore surely have enough correlations in the 25% missing set. We ultimately picked user Kierran Moore, because he had the highest number of positive correlations from the 75% missing data set, 14.

Kierran Moore's top 10 neighbors from both data sets and their respective correlations are below:

	PC Ratings (25%)	PC Ratings (75%)
	Kierran Moore	Kierran Moore
Barney Morse	0,71	1,00
Cleveland Wong	0,51	1,00
Forrest Marquez	0,34	1,00
Gerald Haigh	0,51	1,00
Kasey Finley	0,27	0,71
Merryn Mcculloch	0,74	1,00
Oakley Bautista	0,65	1,00
Shaunie Hassan	-0,04	1,00
Tony Morrow	0,61	1,00
Zoha Hills	0,53	1,00

Looking at this table, we can easily see the discrepancies when there are not enough correlations. The system tends to give extreme results when there is a lack of data, and in

our case, extreme positive correlation results. For example, Shaunie Hassan's correlation with Kierran was very negligible at -0.04, but the system thought she was perfectly similar with Kierran at 1.0 when there was 75% missing data.

Now that we know the top 10 nearest neighbors, their respective correlations, and their rating, we can predict Kierran's movie ratings using the below formula:

- ▶ The predicted rating \hat{r}_{ui} can be calculated as the average of the ratings by neighbors.
- ▶ $\mathcal{N}_i(u)$ stands for the set of neighbors that have rated i .
- ▶ But we also need to take into account the similarity of u to each neighbor v (w_{uv}) and get a right value in the allowed range of ratings.

$$\hat{r}_{ui} = \frac{\sum_{v \in \mathcal{N}_i(u)} w_{uv} r_{vi}}{\sum_{v \in \mathcal{N}_i(u)} |w_{uv}|}.$$

We chose to predict the rating for Kierran for 2 movies, Braveheart and Rob Roy because they are similar, historical war-action movies. See predicted ratings on the next page:

Prediction for Braveheart, 25% and 75% missing data

Kierran actually already rated Braveheart with a rating of 4.5. Thus, predicting his rating for Braveheart would help us understand how accurate our collaborative filtering model is. We plugged in the data for the formula into excel below, based on the correlation of top 10 nearest neighbors and their ratings for Braveheart:

25% missing data

$$=((0.71*0)+(0.51*0)+(0.34*5)+(0.51*4.5)+(0.27*4)+(0.74*5)+(0.65*5)+(-0.04*3)+(0.61*5)+(0.53*5))/(4.83)$$

75% missing data

$$=((0.71*0)+(0.51*0)+(0.34*0)+(0.51*0)+(0.27*0)+(0.74*5)+(0.65*0)+(-0.04*3)+(0.61*5)+(0.53*5))/(4.83)$$

Note: the 4.83 in the denominator is the sum of the top 10 neighbor correlations from the 25% missing data set (see Excel for calculation)

	Braveheart	
	Ratings (25%)	Ratings (75%)
Barney Morse		
Cleveland Wong		
Forrest Marquez	5	
Gerald Haigh	4.5	
Kasey Finley	4	
Merryn Mcculloch	5	5
Oakley Bautista	5	
Shaunie Hassan	3	3
Tony Morrow	5	5
Zoha Hills	5	5
Kierran Moore predicted rating	3.64	1.92

Seeing the results, we see that using 25% missing data, our model predicts a reasonably close 3.64 rating when compared to Kierran's real 4.5 rating for Braveheart. With 75% missing data however, our model is much less accurate and predicts a rating of only 1.92.

Prediction for Rob Roy, 25% and 75% missing data

Similar to Braveheart, we predict the Kierran's ratings for Rob Roy by plugging the correlations and ratings for Rob Roy for the top 10 neighbors into the formula in Excel.

25% missing data

$$=((1*0)+(1*0)+(1*4)+(1*3)+(0.71*4)+(1*0)+(1*0)+(1*3)+(1*0)+(1*3))/9.71$$

75% missing data

$$=((1*0)+(1*0)+(1*4)+(1*0)+(0.71*0)+(1*0)+(1*0)+(1*0)+(1*0)+(1*0))/9.71$$

Note: The 9.71 in the denominator is the sum of the top 10 neighbor correlations from the 75% missing data set (See excel for calculation).

	Rob Roy	
	Ratings (25%)	Ratings (75%)
Barney Morse		
Cleveland Wong		
Forrest Marquez	4	4
Gerald Haigh	3	
Kasey Finley	4	
Merryn Mcculloch		
Oakley Bautista		
Shaunie Hassan	3	
Tony Morrow		
Zoha Hills	3	
Kierran Moore predicted rating	1.63	0.41

Here, we see that the results from the model are not very accurate. Kierran is predicted to have a rating of 1.63 with 25% missing data, although the 5 other ratings are 3 or above. Similarly, Kierran is predicted to have a rating of 0.41 with 75% missing data, when the only other rating provided is a 4. These discrepancies can be explained due to the general lack of ratings available for Rob Roy. This causes the numerator of the formula to grow smaller, dragging down the overall recommended rating score.

Conclusion

I. More rating data means more accurate pearson correlations

As seen from the results of the pearson correlation calculation using the 2 sets of data, using 25% missing data provides a more accurate and varied set of correlations. With 75% missing data however, the correlation overestimates the strength of the relationship between users.

II. More rating data means more accurate rating suggestions

When there is a lack of sufficient ratings, the collaborative filtering rating suggestions tends to be lower. This phenomena can be seen through the application of the ratings formula, as the numerator and overall rating will be lower and lower.

III. Collaborative filtering still has its benefits

Despite some of these issues with collaborative filtering, it still has value because it is able to provide ratings when there is no information available about the content itself. It can also provide novel recommendations that aren't extremely similar content wise.