Package ‘recommenderlab’

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binaryRatingMatrix

Class "binaryRatingMatrix": A Binary Rating Matrix

Description

A matrix to represent binary rating data. 1 codes for a positive rating and 0 codes for either no or a negative rating. This coding is common for market basked data where products are either bought or not.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("binaryRatingMatrix", data = im), where im is an itemMatrix as defined in package arules, by coercion from a matrix (all non-zero values will be a 1), or by using binarize for an object of class "realRatingMatrix".

Slots

data: Object of class "itemMatrix" (see package arules)

Extends

Class "ratingMatrix", directly.
BinaryRatingMatrix

Methods

- `coerce` signature(from = "matrix", to = "binaryRatingMatrix")
- `coerce` signature(from = "itemMatrix", to = "binaryRatingMatrix")
- `coerce` signature(from = "data.frame", to = "binaryRatingMatrix")
- `coerce` signature(from = "binaryRatingMatrix", to = "matrix")
- `coerce` signature(from = "binaryRatingMatrix", to = "dgTMatrix")
- `coerce` signature(from = "binaryRatingMatrix", to = "ngCMatrix")
- `coerce` signature(from = "binaryRatingMatrix", to = "dgCMatrix")
- `coerce` signature(from = "binaryRatingMatrix", to = "itemMatrix")
- `coerce` signature(from = "binaryRatingMatrix", to = "list")

See Also

`itemMatrix` in `arules`, `getList`.

Examples

```r
## create a 0-1 matrix
m <- matrix(sample(c(0,1), 50, replace=TRUE), nrow=5, ncol=10,
             dimnames=list(users=paste("u", 1:5, sep=''),
                           items=paste("i", 1:10, sep='')))

## coerce it into a binaryRatingMatrix
b <- as(m, "binaryRatingMatrix")

## coerce it back to see if it worked
as(b, "matrix")

## use some methods defined in ratingMatrix
dim(b)
dimnames(b)

## counts
rowCounts(b)
colCounts(b)

## plot
image(b)

## sample and subset
sample(b,2)
b[1:2,1:5]

## coercion
as(b, "list")
head(as(b, "data.frame"))
head(getData.frame(b, ratings=FALSE))```
calcPredictionAccuracy

Description

Calculate prediction accuracy. For predicted ratings MAE (mean average error), MSE (mean squared error) and RMSE (root means squared error) are calculated. For topNLists various binary classification metrics are returned.

Usage

calcPredictionAccuracy(x, data, ...)  
## S4 method for signature 'realRatingMatrix,realRatingMatrix'  
calcPredictionAccuracy(x, data, byUser=FALSE,...)  
## S4 method for signature 'topNList,realRatingMatrix'  
calcPredictionAccuracy(x, data, byUser=FALSE, given=NULL, goodRating=NA,...)  
## S4 method for signature 'topNList,binaryRatingMatrix'  
calcPredictionAccuracy(x, data, byUser=FALSE, given=NULL,...)

Arguments

- **x**: Predicted items in a "topNList" or predicted ratings as a "realRatingMatrix"
- **data**: Actual ratings by the user as a "RatingMatrix"
- **byUser**: logical; Should the errors be averaged by user or over all recommendations?
- **given**: how many items were given to create the predictions.
- **goodRating**: threshold for determining what rating is a good rating. Used only if x is a topNList and data is a "realRatingMatrix".
- **...**: further arguments.

Value

Returns a vector with the average measures for byUser=TRUE. Otherwise, a matrix with a row for each user is returned.

References

dissimilarity

See Also
topNList, binaryRatingMatrix, realRatingMatrix.

Examples

```r
### real valued recommender
data(Jester5k)

e <- evaluationScheme(Jester5k[1:500,], method="split", train=0.9, k=1, given=15)

e

## create 90/10 split (known/unknown) for the first 500 users in Jester5k
r <- Recommender(getData(e, "train"), "UBCF")

## create predictions for the test data using known ratings (see given above)
p <- predict(r, getData(e, "known"), type="ratings")

## compute error metrics averaged per user and then averaged over all
## recommendations
calcPredictionAccuracy(p, getData(e, "unknown"))
head(calcPredictionAccuracy(p, getData(e, "unknown"), byUser=TRUE))

## evaluate topNLists instead (you need to specify given and goodRating!)  
p <- predict(r, getData(e, "known"), type="topNList")

## evaluate a binary recommender

data(MSWeb)
MSWeb10 <- sample(MSWeb[rowCounts(MSWeb) >10,], 50)

e <- evaluationScheme(MSWeb10, method="split", train=0.9, k=1, given=3)

e

## create a user-based CF recommender using training data
r <- Recommender(getData(e, "train"), "UBCF")

## create predictions for the test data using known ratings (see given above)
p <- predict(r, getData(e, "known"), type="topNList", n=10)

## evaluate a binary recommender

data(MSWeb)
MSWeb10 <- sample(MSWeb[rowCounts(MSWeb) >10,], 50)

e <- evaluationScheme(MSWeb10, method="split", train=0.9, k=1, given=3)

e

## create a user-based CF recommender using training data
r <- Recommender(getData(e, "train"), "UBCF")

## create predictions for the test data using known ratings (see given above)
p <- predict(r, getData(e, "known"), type="topNList", n=10)

## evaluate a binary recommender

data(MSWeb)
MSWeb10 <- sample(MSWeb[rowCounts(MSWeb) >10,], 50)

e <- evaluationScheme(MSWeb10, method="split", train=0.9, k=1, given=3)

e

```
dissimilarity

Description

Calculate dissimilarities/similarities between ratings by users and for items.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'binaryRatingMatrix'
dissimilarity(x, y = NULL, method = NULL, args = NULL, which = "users")
## S4 method for signature 'realRatingMatrix'
dissimilarity(x, y = NULL, method = NULL, args = NULL, which = "users")

similarity(x, y = NULL, method = NULL, args = NULL, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'ratingMatrix'
similarity(x, y = NULL, method = NULL, args = NULL, which = "users")
```

Arguments

- `x`: a ratingMatrix.
- `y`: NULL or a second ratingMatrix to calculate cross-(dis)similarities.
- `method`: (dis)similarity measure to use. Available measures are typically "cosine", "pearson", "jaccard", etc. See `dissimilarity` for class `itemMatrix` in `arules` for details about measures for `binaryRatingMatrix` and `dist` in `proxy` for `realRatingMatrix`.
- `args`: a list of additional arguments for the methods.
- `which`: a character string indicating if the (dis)similarity should be calculated between "users" (rows) or "items" (columns).
- `...`: further arguments.

Details

Similarities are computed from dissimilarities using $s = 1/(1 + d)$ or $s = 1 - d$ depending on the measure. For Pearson we use 1 - positive correlation.

Value

returns an object of class `dist`, `simil` or an appropriate object (e.g., a matrix) to represent a cross-(dis)similarity.

See Also

`ratingMatrix` and `dissimilarity` in `arules`.

Examples

```r
data(MSWeb)

## between 5 users
dissimilarity(MSWeb[1:5,], method = "jaccard")
similarity(MSWeb[1:5,], method = "jaccard")
```
## Description

Calculate the mean absolute error (MAE), mean square error (MSE), root mean square error (RMSE) and for matrices also the Frobenius norm (identical to RMSE).

### Usage

- `MSE(true, predicted, na.rm = TRUE)`
- `RMSE(true, predicted, na.rm = TRUE)`
- `MAE(true, predicted, na.rm = TRUE)`
- `frobenius(true, predicted, na.rm = TRUE)`

### Arguments

- **true**: true values.
- **predicted**: predicted values
- **na.rm**: ignore missing values.

### Details

Frobenius norm requires matrices.

### Value

The error value.

### Examples

```r
ture <- rnorm(10)
predicted <- rnorm(10)

MAE(true, predicted)
MSE(true, predicted)
RMSE(true, predicted)

ture <- matrix(rnorm(9), nrow = 3)
predicted <- matrix(rnorm(9), nrow = 3)

frobenius(true, predicted)
```
Evaluate a Recommender Models

Description

Evaluates a single or a list of recommender model given an evaluation scheme.

Usage

```r
evaluate(x, method, ...)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'evaluationScheme,character'
evaluate(x, method, type="topNList",
  n=1:10, parameter=NULL, progress = TRUE, keepModel=FALSE)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'evaluationScheme,list'
evaluate(x, method, type="topNList",
  n=1:10, parameter=NULL, progress = TRUE, keepModel=FALSE)
```

Arguments

- **x**: an evaluation scheme (class "evaluationScheme").
- **method**: a character string or a list. If a single character string is given it defines the recommender method used for evaluation. If several recommender methods need to be compared, method contains a nested list. Each element describes a recommender method and consists of a list with two elements: a character string named "method" containing the method and a list names "parameters" containing the parameters used for this recommender method. See Recommender for available methods.
- **type**: evaluate "topNList" or "ratings"?
- **n**: N (number of recommendations) of the top-N lists generated (only if type="topNList").
- **parameter**: a list with parameters for the recommender algorithm (only used when method is a single method).
- **progress**: logical; report progress?
- **keepModel**: logical; store used recommender models?
- **...**: further arguments.

Value

Returns an object of class "evaluationResults" or if method is a list an object of class "evaluationResultList".

See Also

evaluationScheme, evaluationResults, evaluationResultList.
Examples

```r
### evaluate top-N list recommendations on a 0-1 data set
# Note: we sample only 100 users to make the example run faster
data(“MSWeb”)  
MSWeb10 <- sample(MSWeb[rowCounts(MSWeb) > 10,], 100)

### create an evaluation scheme (10-fold cross validation, given-3 scheme)
es <- evaluationScheme(MSWeb10, method=“cross-validation”,
                       k=10, given=3)

### run evaluation
ev <- evaluate(es, “POPULAR”, n=c(1,3,5,10))
ev

### look at the results (by the length of the topNLList)
avg(ev)
plot(ev, annotate = TRUE)

### evaluate several algorithms with a list
algorithms <- list(
  RANDOM = list(name = “RANDOM”, param = NULL),
  POPULAR = list(name = “POPULAR”, param = NULL)
)
evlist <- evaluate(es, algorithms, n=c(1,3,5,10))
plot(evlist, legend=”topright”)

### select the first results
evlist[[1]]

### Evaluate using a data set with real-valued ratings
# Note: we sample only 100 users to make the example run faster
data(“Jester5k”)  
es <- evaluationScheme(Jester5k[1:100], method=“cross-validation”,
                       k=10, given=10, goodRating=5)

### predict top-N recommendation lists
# (results in TPR/FPR and precision/recall)
ev <- evaluate(es, “RANDOM”, type=“topNLList”, n=10)
avg(ev)

### predict missing ratings
# (results in RMSE, MSE and MAE)
ev <- evaluate(es, “RANDOM”, type=“ratings”)  
avg(ev)
```

evaluationResultList-class

Class “evaluationResultList”: Results of the Evaluation of a Multiple Recommender Methods
Description

Contains the evaluation results for several runs using multiple recommender methods in form of confusion matrices. For each run the used models might be available.

Objects from the Class

Objects are created by `evaluate`.

Slots

- `.Data`: Object of class "list": a list of "evaluationResults".

Extends

Class "list", from data part.

Methods

- `avg` 
  
  signature(x = "evaluationResultList"): returns a list of average confusion matrices.
  
  [ signature(x = "evaluationResultList", i = "ANY", j = "missing", drop = "missing")
  
  `coerce` signature(from = "list", to = "evaluationResultList")
  
  `show` signature(object = "evaluationResultList")

See Also

`evaluate, evaluationResults`.

---

**evaluationResults-class**

*Class "evaluationResults": Results of the Evaluation of a Single Recommender Method*

Description

Contains the evaluation results for several runs using the same recommender method in form of confusion matrices. For each run the used model might be available.

Objects from the Class

Objects are created by `evaluate`.

Slots

- `results`: Object of class "list": contains objects of class "ConfusionMatrix", one for each run specified in the used evaluation scheme.
evaluationScheme

Methods

**avg** signature(x = "evaluationResults"): returns an averaged confusion matrix.

**getConfusionMatrix** signature(x = "evaluationResults"): returns a list of confusion matrices.

**getModel** signature(x = "evaluationResults"): returns a list of used recommender models (if available).

**getRuns** signature(x = "evaluationResults"): returns the number of runs/number of confusion matrices.

**show** signature(object = "evaluationResults")

See Also

evaluate

---

**evaluationScheme** Creator Function for evaluationScheme

Description

Creates an evaluationScheme object from a data set. The scheme can be a simple split into training and test data, k-fold cross-evaluation or using k independent bootstrap samples.

Usage

evaluationScheme(data, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ratingMatrix'
evaluationScheme(data, method="split",
train=0.9, k=NULL, given, goodRating = NA)

Arguments

data data set as a ratingMatrix.

method a character string defining the evaluation method to use (see details).

train fraction of the data set used for training.

k number of folds/times to run the evaluation (defaults to 10 for cross-validation and bootstrap and 1 for split).

given single number of items given for evaluation or a vector of length of data giving the number of items given for each observation. Negative values implement all-but schemes. For example, given = -1 means all-but-1 evaluation.

goodRating numeric; threshold at which ratings are considered good for evaluation. E.g., with goodRating=3 all items with actual user rating of greater or equal 3 are considered positives in the evaluation process. Note that this argument is only used if the ratingMatrix is a of subclass realRatingMatrix!

... further arguments.
evaluationScheme creates an evaluation scheme (training and test data) with k runs and one of the given methods:

"split" randomly assigns the proportion of objects given by train to the training set and the rest is used for the test set.

"cross-validation" creates a k-fold cross-validation scheme. The data is randomly split into k parts and in each run k-1 parts are used for training and the remaining part is used for testing. After all k runs each part was used as the test set exactly once.

"bootstrap" creates the training set by taking a bootstrap sample (sampling with replacement) of size train times number of users in the data set. All objects not in the training set are used for testing.

For evaluation, Breese et al. (1998) introduced the four experimental protocols called Given 2, Given 5, Given 10 and All-but-1. For the Given x protocols, for each user the ratings for x randomly chosen items are given to the recommender algorithm to learn the model while the remaining items are withheld for evaluation. For All-but-x, the algorithm is trained with all but x withheld ratings, given controls x in the evaluations scheme. Positive integers result in a Given x protocol, while negative values produce a All-but-x protocol.

Value

Returns an object of class "evaluationScheme".

References


See Also

gedata, evaluationScheme, ratingMatrix.

Examples

data("MSWeb")

MSWeb10 <- sample(MSWeb[rowCounts(MSWeb) >10,], 50)

## simple split with 3 items given
esSplit <- evaluationScheme(MSWeb10, method="split",
    train = 0.9, k=1, given=3)
esSplit

## 4-fold cross-validation with all-but-1 items for learning.
description

An evaluation scheme created from a data set. The scheme can be a simple split into training and test data, k-fold cross-evaluation or using k bootstrap samples.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by evaluationScheme(data, method="split", train=0.9, k=NULL, given=3).

Slots

data: Object of class "ratingMatrix"; the data set.
given: Object of class "integer"; given ratings are randomly selected for each evaluation user and presented to the recommender algorithm to calculate recommend items/ratings. The recommended items are compared to the remaining items for the evaluation user.
goodRating: Object of class "numeric"; Rating at which an item is considered a positive for evaluation.
k: Object of class "integer"; number of runs for evaluation. Default is 1 for method "split" and 10 for "cross-validation" and "bootstrap".
knownData: Object of class "ratingMatrix"; data set with only known (given) items.
method: Object of class "character"; evaluation method. Available methods are: "split", "cross-validation" and "bootstrap".
runstrain: Object of class "list"; internal representation for the split in training and test data for the evaluation runs.
train: Object of class "numeric"; portion of data used for training for "split" and "bootstrap".
unknownData: Object of class "ratingMatrix"; data set with only unknown items.

Methods

getData signature(x = "evaluationScheme"): access data. Parameters are type ("train", "known" or "unknown") and run (1...k). "train" returns the training data for the run, "known" returns the known ratings used for prediction for the test data, and "unknown" returns the ratings used for evaluation for the test data.

show signature(object = "evaluationScheme")

See Also

ratingMatrix and the creator function evaluationScheme.
**Description**

Implements matrix decomposition by the stochastic gradient descent optimization popularized by Simon Funk to minimize the error on the known values.

**Usage**

```r
funkSVD(x, k = 10, gamma = 0.015, lambda = 0.001, 
          min_improvement = 1e-06, min_epochs = 50, max_epochs = 200, 
          verbose = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` : a matrix, potentially containing NAs.
- `k` : number of features (i.e, rank of the approximation).
- `gamma` : regularization term.
- `lambda` : learning rate.
- `min_improvement` : required minimum improvement per iteration.
- `min_epochs` : minimum number of iterations per feature.
- `max_epochs` : maximum number of iterations per feature.
- `verbose` : show progress.

**Details**

Funk SVD decomposes a matrix (with missing values) into two components $U$ and $V$. The singular values are folded into these matrices. The approximation for the original matrix can be obtained by $R = UV'$.

This function `predict` in this implementation folds in new data rows by estimating the $u$ vectors using gradient descend and then calculating the reconstructed complete matrix $r$ for these users via $r = uV'$.

**Value**

An object of class "funkSVD" with components

- `U` : the $U$ matrix.
- `V` : the $V$ matrix.
- `parameters` : a list with parameter values.

**Note**

The code is based on the implementation in package `rrecsys` by Ludovic Coba and Markus Zanker.
** getList**

**References**


**Examples**

```r
### this takes a while to run
## Not run:
data("Jester5k")

train <- as(Jester5k[1:100], "matrix")
fsvd <- funkJSVD(train, verbose = TRUE)

### reconstruct the rating matrix as R = UV'
### and calculate the root mean square error on the known ratings
r <- tcrossprod(fsvd$U, fsvd$V)
rmse(train, r)

### fold in new users for matrix completion
test <- as(Jester5k[101:105], "matrix")
p <- predict(fsvd, test, verbose = TRUE)
rmse(test, p)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**getList**

*List and Data.frame Representation for Recommender Matrix Objects*

**Description**

Create a list or data.frame representation for various objects used in recommenderlab. These functions are used in addition to available coercion to allow for parameters like `decode`.

**Usage**

```r
getList(from, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'realRatingMatrix'
getList(from, decode = TRUE, ratings = TRUE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'binaryRatingMatrix'
getList(from, decode = TRUE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'topNList'
getList(from, decode = TRUE, ...)

getData.frame(from, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'ratingMatrix'
getData.frame(from, decode = TRUE, ratings = TRUE, ...)
```
HybridRecommender

Arguments

from
   object to be represented as a list.
decode
   use item names or item IDs (column numbers) for items?
ratings
   include ratings in the list or data.frame?
...
   further arguments (currently unused).

Details

Lists have one vector with items (and ratings) per user. The data.frame has one row per rating with the user in the first column, the item as the second and the rating as the third.

Value

Returns a list or a data.frame.

See Also

binaryRatingMatrix, realRatingMatrix, topNList.

Examples

data(Jester5k)

getList(Jester5k[1,])
getData.frame(Jester5k[1,])

HybridRecommender Create a Hybrid Recommender

Description

Combines several trained recommender algorithms into a hybrid recommender.

Usage

HybridRecommender(..., weights = NULL)

Arguments

...
   objects of class 'Recommender'.
weights
   weights for the recommenders. The recommenders are equally weighted by default.

Value

An object of class 'Recommender'.

See Also

Recommender

Examples

data("MovieLense")
MovieLense100 <- MovieLense[rowCounts(MovieLense) >100,]
train <- MovieLense100[1:100]
test <- MovieLense100[101:103]

## mix popular movies with a random recommendations for diversity and
## rerecommend some movies the user liked.
recom <- HybridRecommender(
  Recommender(train, method = "POPULAR"),
  Recommender(train, method = "RANDOM"),
  Recommender(train, method = "RERECOMMEND"),
  weights = c(.6, .1, .3)
)

recom

getModel(recom)

as(predict(recom, test), "list")

Description

Utility functions used internally by recommender algorithms. See files starting with RECOM in the package's R directory for examples of usage.

Usage

returnRatings(ratings, newdata,
  type = c("topNList", "ratings", "ratingMatrix"),
  n, randomize = NULL, minRating = NA)

getParameters(defaults, parameter)

Arguments

ratings a realRatingMatrix.
newdata a realRatingMatrix.
type type of recommendation to return.
n max. number of entries in the top-N list.
**jesterUk**

**Jester5k**

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<th>Description</th>
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<td>randomization factor for producing the top-N list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minRating</td>
<td>do not include ratings less than this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaults</td>
<td>list with parameters and default values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parameter</td>
<td>list with actual parameters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Details**

`returnRatings` is used in the predict function of recommender algorithms to return different types of recommendations.

`getParameters` is a helper function which checks parameters for consistency and provides default values. Used in the Recommender constructor.

---

**jesterUk**

**Jester dataset (5k sample)**

**Description**

The data set contains a sample of 5000 users from the anonymous ratings data from the Jester Online Joke Recommender System collected between April 1999 and May 2003.

**Usage**

```r
data(Jester5k)
```

**Format**

The format of `Jester5k` is: Formal class `realRatingMatrix` [package "recommenderlab"]

The format of `JesterJokes` is: vector of character strings.

**Details**

`Jester5k` contains a 5000 x 100 rating matrix (5000 users and 100 jokes) with ratings between -10.00 and +10.00. All selected users have rated 36 or more jokes.

The data also contains the actual jokes in `JesterJokes`.

**References**

Examples

```r
data(Jester5k)
Jester5k

## number of ratings
nratings(Jester5k)

## number of ratings per user
summary(rowCounts(Jester5k))

## rating distribution
hist(getRatings(Jester5k), main="Distribution of ratings")

## 'best' joke with highest average rating
best <- which.max(colMeans(Jester5k))
cat(JesterJokes[best])
```

---

**MovieLense**

**MovieLense Dataset (100k)**

Description

The 100k MovieLense ratings data set. The data was collected through the MovieLens web site (movielens.umn.edu) during the seven-month period from September 19th, 1997 through April 22nd, 1998. The data set contains about 100,000 ratings (1-5) from 943 users on 1664 movies. Movie metadata is also provided in MovieLenseMeta.

Usage

```r
data(MovieLense)
```

Format

The format of MovieLense is an object of class "realRatingMatrix"

The format of MovieLenseMeta is a data.frame with movie title, year, IMDb URL and indicator variables for 19 genres.

Source

GroupLens Research, [http://www.grouplens.org/node/73](http://www.grouplens.org/node/73)

References

Examples

data(MovieLense)
MovieLense

## look at the first few ratings of the first user
head(as(MovieLense[1,], "list"))[1]

## visualize part of the matrix
image(MovieLense[1:100,1:100])

## number of ratings per user
hist(rowCounts(MovieLense))

## number of ratings per movie
hist(colCounts(MovieLense))

## mean rating (averaged over users)
mean(rowMeans(MovieLense))

## available movie meta information
head(MovieLenseMeta)

---

**MSWeb**

*Anonymous web data from www.microsoft.com*

Description

Vroots visited by users in a one week timeframe.

Usage

data(MSWeb)

Format

The format is: Formal class "binaryRatingMatrix".

Details

The data was created by sampling and processing the www.microsoft.com logs. The data records the use of www.microsoft.com by 38000 anonymous, randomly-selected users. For each user, the data lists all the areas of the web site (Vroots) that user visited in a one week timeframe in February 1998.

This dataset contains 32710 valid users and 285 Vroots.
normalize

Source


References


Examples

data(MSWeb)
MSWeb

nratings(MSWeb)

## look at first two users
as(MSWeb[1:2,], "list")

## items per user
hist(rowCounts(MSWeb), main="Distribution of Vroots visited per user")

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>normalize</th>
<th>Normalize the ratings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

Provides the generic for normalize/denormalize and a method to normalize/denormalize the ratings in a realRatingMatrix.

Usage

normalize(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'realRatingMatrix'
normalize(x, method="center", row=TRUE)

denormalize(x, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'realRatingMatrix'
denormalize(x, method=NULL, row=NULL, factors=NULL)
Arguments

\(x\) a realRatingMatrix.

\(method\) normalization method. Currently "center" or "Z-score".

\(row\) logical; normalize rows (or the columns)?

\(factors\) a list with the factors to be used for denormalizing (elements are "mean" and "sds"). Usually these are not specified and the values stored in \(x\) are used.

\(\ldots\) further arguments (currently unused).

Details

Normalization tries to reduce the individual rating bias by row centering the data, i.e., by subtracting from each available rating the mean of the ratings of that user (row). Z-score in addition divides by the standard deviation of the row/column. Normalization can also be done on columns.

Denormalization reverses normalization. It uses the normalization information stored in \(x\) unless the user specifies method, row and factors.

Value

A normalized realRatingMatrix.

Examples

```r
## create a matrix with ratings
m <- matrix(sample(c(NA,.0:5),50, replace=TRUE, prob=c(.5,rep(.5/6,6))),
nrow=5, ncol=10, dimnames = list(users=paste('u', 1:5, sep=''),
items=paste('i', 1:10, sep=''))

## do normalization
r <- as(m, "realRatingMatrix")
r_n1 <- normalize(r)
r_n2 <- normalize(r, method="Z-score")

r
t_n1
t_n2

## show normalized data
image(r, main="Raw Data")
image(r_n1, main="Centered")
image(r_n2, main="Z-Score Normalization")
```
Description

Creates precision-recall or ROC plots for recommender evaluation results.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'evaluationResults'
plot(x, y,
     avg = TRUE, add=FALSE, type= "b", annotate = FALSE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'evaluationResultList'
plot(x, y,
     xlim=NULL, ylim=NULL, col = NULL, pch = NULL, lty = 1,
     avg = TRUE, type = "b", annotate= 0, legend="bottomright", ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: the object to be plotted.
- `y`: a character string indicating the type of plot (e.g., "ROC" or "prec/rec").
- `avg`: plot average of runs?
- `add`: add to a plot?
- `type`: line type (see `plot`).
- `annotate`: annotate N (recommendation list size) to plot.
- `xlim,ylim`: plot limits (see `plot`).
- `col`: colors (see `plot`).
- `pch`: point symbol to use (see `plot`).
- `lty`: line type (see `plot`)
- `legend`: where to place legend (see `legend`).
- `...`: further arguments passed on to `plot`.

See Also

evaluationResults, evaluationResultList. See evaluate for examples.
predict

Predict Recommendations

Description

Creates recommendations using a recommender model and data about new users.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'Recommender'
predict(object, newdata, n = 10, data=NULL,
        type="topNList", ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: a recommender model (class "Recommender").
- `newdata`: data for active users (class "ratingMatrix") or the index of users in the training data to create recommendations for. If an index is used then some recommender algorithms need to be passed the training data as argument `data`. Some algorithms may only support user indices.
- `n`: number of recommendations in the top-N list.
- `data`: training data needed by some recommender algorithms if `newdata` is a user index and not user data.
- `type`: type of recommendation. The default type is "topNList" which creates a top-N recommendation list with recommendations. Some recommenders can also create other results (e.g., type "ratings" returns only predicted ratings with known ratings represented by NA, or type "ratingMatrix" which returns a completed rating matrix).
- `...`: further arguments.

Value

Returns an object of class "topNList" or of other appropriate classes.

See Also

`Recommender`, `ratingMatrix`.

Examples

```r
data("MovieLense")
MovieLense100 <- MovieLense[rowCounts(MovieLense) >100,]
train <- MovieLense100[1:50]

rec <- Recommender(train, method = "POPULAR")
rec
```
## Description

Defines a common class for rating data.

### Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

### Methods

- `[ signature(x = "ratingMatrix", i = "ANY", j = "ANY", drop = "ANY")]: subset the rating matrix (drop is ignored).
- `coerce` signature(from = "ratingMatrix", to = "list")
- `coerce` signature(from = "ratingMatrix", to = "data.frame"): a data.frame with three columns. Col 1 contains user ids, col 2 contains item ids and col 3 contains ratings.
- `colCounts` signature(x = "ratingMatrix"): number of ratings per column.
- `rowCounts` signature(x = "ratingMatrix"): number of ratings per row.
- `colMeans` signature(x = "ratingMatrix"): column-wise rating means.
- `rowMeans` signature(x = "ratingMatrix"): row-wise rating means.
- `dim` signature(x = "ratingMatrix"): dimensions of the rating matrix.
- `dimnames<-` signature(x = "ratingMatrix", value = "list"): replace dimnames.
- `dimnames` signature(x = "ratingMatrix"): retrieve dimnames.
- `getNormalize` signature(x = "ratingMatrix"): returns a list with normalization information for the matrix (NULL if data is not normalized).
- `getRatings` signature(x = "ratingMatrix"): returns all ratings in x as a numeric vector.
realRatingMatrix

getRatingMatrix signature(x = "ratingMatrix"): returns the ratings as a sparse matrix. The format is different for binary and real rating matrices.

image signature(x = "ratingMatrix"): plot the matrix.

nratings signature(x = "ratingMatrix"): number of ratings in the matrix.

sample signature(x = "ratingMatrix"): sample from users (rows).

show signature(object = "ratingMatrix")

See Also

See implementing classes realRatingMatrix and binaryRatingMatrix. See getList, getData.frame, similarity, dissimilarity and dissimilarity.

realRatingMatrix Class "realRatingMatrix": Real-valued Rating Matrix

Description

A matrix containing ratings (typically 1-5 stars, etc.).

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("realRatingMatrix", data = m), where m is sparse matrix of class dgCMatrix in package Matrix or by coercion from a regular matrix, a data.frame containing user/item/rating triplets as rows, or a sparse matrix in triplet form (dgTMatrix in package Matrix).

Slots

data: Object of class "dgCMatrix", a sparse matrix defined in package Matrix. Note that this matrix drops NAs instead of zeroes. Operations on "dgCMatrix" potentially will delete zeroes.

normalize: NULL or a list with normalization factors.

Extends

Class "ratingMatrix", directly.

Methods

coerce signature(from = "matrix", to = "realRatingMatrix")

coerce signature(from = "realRatingMatrix", to = "matrix")

coerce signature(from = "data.frame", to = "realRatingMatrix"): coercion from a data.frame with three columns. Col 1 contains user ids, col 2 contains item ids and col 3 contains ratings.
coerce signature(from = "realRatingMatrix", to = "data.frame"): produces user/item/rating triplets.

coerce signature(from = "realRatingMatrix", to = "dgTMatrix")

coerce signature(from = "dgTMatrix", to = "realRatingMatrix")

coerce signature(from = "realRatingMatrix", to = "dgCMatrix")

coerce signature(from = "dgCMatrix", to = "realRatingMatrix")

coerce signature(from = "realRatingMatrix", to = "ngCMatrix")

binarize signature(x = "realRatingMatrix"): create a "binaryRatingMatrix" by setting all ratings larger or equal to the argument minRating as 1 and all others to 0.

removeKnownRatings signature(x = "realRatingMatrix"): removes all ratings in x for which ratings are available in the realRatingMatrix (of same dimensions as x) passed as the argument known.

rowSds signature(x = "realRatingMatrix"): calculate the standard deviation of ratings for rows (users).

colSds signature(x = "realRatingMatrix"): calculate the standard deviation of ratings for columns (items).

See Also
See ratingMatrix inherited methods, binaryRatingMatrix, topNList, getList and getData.frame. Also see dgCMatrix, dgTMatrix and ngCMatrix in Matrix.

Examples

## create a matrix with ratings
m <- matrix(sample(c(NA,0:5),100, replace=TRUE, prob=c(.7,rep(.3/6,6))),
nrow=10, ncol=10, dimnames = list(
  user=paste('u', 1:10, sep=''),
  item=paste('i', 1:10, sep=''))

m

## coerce into a realRatingMatrix
r <- as(m, "realRatingMatrix")

r

## get some information
dimnames(r)
rowCounts(r)
colCounts(r)
rowMeans(r)

## histogram of ratings
hist(getRatings(r), breaks="FD")

## inspect a subset
Recommender

Create a Recommender Model

Description

Learns a recommender model from given data.

Usage

Recommender(data, ...)  
## S4 method for signature 'ratingMatrix'  
Recommender(data, method, parameter=NULL)

Arguments

data training data.

method a character string defining the recommender method to use (see details).

parameter parameters for the recommender algorithm.

... further arguments.

Details

Recommender uses the registry mechanism from package registry to manage methods. This let's the user easily specify and add new methods. The registry is called recommenderRegistry. See examples section.

Value

An object of class 'Recommender'.

See Also

Recommender, ratingMatrix.
Recommender-class

Examples

data("MSWeb")
MSWeb10 <- sample(MSWeb[rowCounts(MSWeb) > 10, ], 100)

rec <- Recommender(MSWeb10, method = "POPULAR")
rec

getModel(rec)

## look at registry and a few methods
recommenderRegistry$get_entry_names()

recommenderRegistry$get_entry("POPULAR", dataType = "binaryRatingMatrix")

recommenderRegistry$get_entry("SVD", dataType = "realRatingMatrix")

---

Recommender-class  
Class "Recommender": A Recommender Model

Description

Represents a recommender model learned for a given data set (a rating matrix).

Objects from the Class

Objects are created by the creator function Recommender(data, method, parameter = NULL)

Slots

method: Object of class "character"; used recommendation method.
dataType: Object of class "character"; concrete class of the input data.
ntrain: Object of class "integer"; size of training set.
model: Object of class "list"; the model.
predict: Object of class "function"; code to compute a recommendation using the model.

Methods

getModel signature(x = "Recommender"): retrieve the model.
predict signature(object = "Recommender"): create recommendations for new data (argument newdata).
show signature(object = "Recommender")

See Also

See Recommender for the constructor function and a description of available methods.
sparseNAMatrix-class

Sparse Matrix Representation With NAs Not Explicitly Stored

Description

Coerce from and to a sparse matrix representation where NAs are not explicitly stored.

Usage

dropNA(x)
dropNA2matrix(x)

Arguments

x a matrix (for dropNA()). A sparse matrix (for dropNA2matrix())

Details

The representation is based on the sparse dgCMatrix in Matrix but instead of zeros, NAs are dropped.

Note: Be careful when working with matrix operations (multiplication, addition, etc.) since these will use the dgCMatrix superclass which assumes that all dropped values are zero and not NA! This means that the operations might remove zeros or add to NAs incorrectly.

Value

Returns a dgCMatrix or a matrix, respectively.

See Also
dgCMatrix in Matrix.

Examples

```r
m <- matrix(sample(c(NA,0:5),50, replace=TRUE, prob=c(.5,rep(.5/6,6))), nrow=5, ncol=10, dimnames = list(users=paste('u', 1:5, sep=''), items=paste('i', 1:10, sep='')))

## drop all NAs in the representation
sparse <- dropNA(m)
sparse

## convert back to matrix
dropNA2matrix(sparse)
```
**topNList**

*Class "topNList": Top-N List*

---

**Description**

Recommendations a Top-N list.

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created by predict with a recommender model and new data. Alternatively, objects can be created from a realRatingMatrix using getTopNLists (see below).

**Slots**

- **ratings**: Object of class "list". Each element in the list represents a top-N recommendation (an integer vector) with item IDs (column numbers in the rating matrix). The items are ordered in each vector.
- **items**: Object of class "list" or NULL. If available, a list of the same structure as items with the ratings.
- **itemLabels**: Object of class "character"
- **n**: Object of class "integer" specifying the number of items in each recommendation. Note that the actual number on recommended items can be less depending on the data and the used algorithm.

**Methods**

- **coerce** signature(from = "topNList", to = "dgTMatrix")
- **coerce** signature(from = "topNList", to = "dgCMatrix")
- **coerce** signature(from = "topNList", to = "ngCMatrix")
- **coerce** signature(from = "topNList", to = "matrix")
- **coerce** signature(from = "topNList", to = "list")
- **bestN** signature(x = "topNList"): returns only the best n recommendations (second argument is n which defaults to 10). The additional argument minRating can be used to remove all entries with a rating below this value.
- **getTopNLists** signature(x = "realRatingMatrix"): create top-N lists from the ratings in x. Arguments are n (defaults to 10), randomize (default is NULL) and minRating (default is NA). Items with a rating below minRating will not be part of the top-N list. randomize can be used to get diversity in the predictions by randomly selecting items with a bias to higher rated items. The bias is introduced by choosing the items with a probability proportional to the rating \((r - \min(r) + 1)^\text{randomize}\). The larger the value the more likely it is to get very highly rated items and a negative value for randomize will select low-rated items.
- **getRatings** signature(x = "topNList"): get the ratings associated with the items recommended in the top-N list.
- **length** signature(x = "topNList"): for how many users does this object contain a top-N list?
removeKnownItems signature(x = "topNList"): remove items from the top-N list which are known (have a rating) for the user given as a ratingMatrix passed on as argument known.

colCounts signature(x = "topNList"): in how many top-N does each item occur?

rowCounts signature(x = "topNList"): number of recommendations per user.

show signature(object = "topNList")

See Also

evaluate, getList, realRatingMatrix
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