Package: recommenderlab (via r-universe)

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Description Provides a research infrastructure to develop and evaluate collaborative filtering recommender algorithms. This includes a sparse representation for user-item matrices, many popular algorithms, top-N recommendations, and cross-validation. Hahsler (2022) <doi:10.48550/arXiv.2205.12371>.

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Contents

binaryRatingMatrix-class . . . 2
calcPredictionAccuracy . . . 4
dissimilarity . . . 6
error . . . 8
evaluate . . . 9
evaluationResultList-class . . . 11
evaluationResults-class . . . 12
evaluationScheme . . . 13
evaluationScheme-class . . . 15
getList . . . 16
HybridRecommender . . . 17
Jester5k . . . 19
MovieLense . . . 20
MSWeb . . . 21
normalize . . . 22
plot . . . 23
predict . . . 24
ratingMatrix-class . . . 25
realRatingMatrix-class . . . 27
Recommender . . . 29
Recommender-class . . . 30
sparseNAMatrix . . . 31
topNList-class . . . 32

Index **34**

`binaryRatingMatrix-class`

Class "binaryRatingMatrix": A Binary Rating Matrix

Description

A matrix for binary rating data. A value of 1 indicates a positive rating; 0 indicates no rating or a negative rating. This coding is common for market-basket 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.

Methods

coerce signature(from = "matrix", to = "binaryRatingMatrix"): The matrix needs to be a logical matrix, or a 0-1 matrix (0 means FALSE and 1 means TRUE). NAs are interpreted as FALSE.

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.

Other rating data: dissimilarity, ratingMatrix-class, realRatingMatrix-class

Examples

```
## 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='')))
m

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

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

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

## counts
rowCounts(b) ## number of ratings per user
colCounts(b) ## number of ratings per item

## 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))

## creation from user/item tuples
df <- data.frame(user=c(1,1,2,2,2,3), items=c(1,4,1,2,3,5))
df
b2 <- as(df, "binaryRatingMatrix")
b2
as(b2, "matrix")
```

`calcPredictionAccuracy` *Calculate the Prediction Error for a Recommendation*

Description

Calculate prediction accuracy. For predicted ratings, MAE (mean absolute error), MSE (mean squared error), and RMSE (root mean squared error) are calculated. For top-N lists, binary classification metrics such as precision, recall, TPR, and FPR 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`	Observed true ratings for the users as a "RatingMatrix". The users have to be in the same order as in `x`.
`byUser`	logical; Should the accuracy measures be reported for each user individually instead of being averaged over all users?

...	further arguments.
given	How many items were given to create the predictions. If the data comes from an all-but-x evaluation scheme (i.e., a negative value for given), supply a vector containing the number of items given for each prediction. This can be obtained from the evaluation scheme es using getData(es, "given").
goodRating	If x is a "topNList" and data is a "realRatingMatrix" then goodRating is used as the threshold for determining what rating in data is considered a good rating.

Details

The function calculates the accuracy of predictions compared to the observed true ratings (data) averaged over the users. Use byUser = TRUE to get the results for each user.

If the predictions are numeric ratings (i.e., a "realRatingMatrix"), the error measures RMSE, MSE, and MAE are calculated.

If the predictions are a "topNList", the confusion matrix entries (true positives TP, false positives FP, false negatives FN, and true negatives TN) and binary classification measures such as precision, recall, TPR, and FPR are calculated. If the data is a "realRatingMatrix", then goodRating must be specified to identify items that should be recommended (i.e., those with ratings at or above this threshold). Note that you need to specify the number of items given to the recommender to create predictions. The number of predictions by user (N) is the total number of items in the data minus the number of given items. The number of TP is limited by the size of the top-N list. Also, since the counts for TP, FP, FN and TN are averaged over the users (unless byUser = TRUE is used), they will not be whole numbers.

If the predictions are a "topNList" and the observed data is a "realRatingMatrix", goodRating determines which ratings in data count as good for the binary classification measures. An item in the top-N list counts as a true positive if its observed rating is at least goodRating.

Value

Returns a vector with the appropriate measures averaged over all users. For byUser=TRUE, a matrix with a row for each user is returned.

References

Asela Gunawardana and Guy Shani (2009). A Survey of Accuracy Evaluation Metrics of Recommendation Tasks, Journal of Machine Learning Research 10, 2935-2962.

See Also

topNList, binaryRatingMatrix, realRatingMatrix.

Other evaluation: error, evaluate(), evaluationResultList-class, evaluationResults-class, evaluationScheme(), evaluationScheme-class, plot()

Examples

```
### recommender for real-valued ratings
data(Jester5k)
```

```
## create 90/10 split (known/unknown) for the first 500 users in Jester5k
e <- evaluationScheme(Jester5k[1:500, ], method = "split", train = 0.9,
    k = 1, given = 15)
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 = "ratings")
p

## 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")
p
calcPredictionAccuracy(p, getData(e, "unknown"), given = 15, goodRating = 5)

## 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)
p

calcPredictionAccuracy(p, getData(e, "unknown"), given = 3)
calcPredictionAccuracy(p, getData(e, "unknown"), given = 3, byUser = TRUE)
```

`dissimilarity` *Dissimilarity and Similarity Calculation Between Rating Data*

Description

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

Usage

```
## 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",
  min_matching = 0, min_predictive = 0)
```

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. Default for realRatingMatrix is cosine and for binaryRatingMatrix is jaccard.
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).
min_matching, min_predictive	Thresholds on the minimum number of ratings used to calculate the similarity and the minimum number of ratings that can be used for prediction.
...	further arguments.

Details

Most dissimilarities and similarities are calculated using the **proxy** package. Similarities are typically converted into dissimilarities using $s = 1/(1 + d)$ or $s = 1 - d$ (used for Jaccard, Cosine and Pearson correlation) depending on the measure.

Similarities are usually defined in the range of $[0, 1]$, however, Cosine similarity and Pearson correlation are defined in the interval $[-1, 1]$. We rescale these measures with $s' = 1/2(s + 1)$ to the interval $[0, 1]$.

Similarities are calculated using only the ratings that are available for both users/items. This can lead to calculating the measure using only a very small number (maybe only one) of ratings. min_matching is the required number of shared ratings to calculate similarities. To predict ratings, there need to be additional ratings in argument y. min_predictive is the required number of additional ratings to calculate similarities. If min_matching or min_predictive fails, then NA is reported instead of the calculated similarity.

Value

returns an object of class "dist", "simil" or an appropriate object (e.g., a matrix with class "crossdist" o "crosssimil") to represent a cross-(dis)similarity.

See Also

ratingMatrix, dissimilarity in **arules**, and dist in **proxy**.

Other rating data: binaryRatingMatrix-class, ratingMatrix-class, realRatingMatrix-class

Examples

```
data(MSWeb)

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

## between first 3 items
dissimilarity(MSWeb[,1:3], method = "jaccard", which = "items")
similarity(MSWeb[,1:3], method = "jaccard", which = "items")

## cross-similarity between first 2 users and users 10-20
similarity(MSWeb[1:2,], MSWeb[10:20,], method="jaccard")
```

---

error *Error Calculation*

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.

See Also

Other evaluation: calcPredictionAccuracy(), evaluate(), evaluationResultList-class, evaluationResults-class, evaluationScheme(), evaluationScheme-class, plot()

Examples

```
true <- rnorm(10)
predicted <- rnorm(10)

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

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

frobenius(true, predicted)
```

---

evaluate *Evaluate a Recommender Models*

Description

Evaluates one or more recommender models using an evaluation scheme and returns evaluation metrics.

Usage

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

## S4 method for signature 'evaluationScheme,character'
evaluate(x, method, type="topNList",
  n=1:10, parameter=NULL, progress = TRUE, keepModel=FALSE)
## 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 "name" containing the method and a list named "parameters" containing the parameters used for this recommender method. See Recommender for available methods.

type	evaluate "topNList" or "ratings"?
n	a vector of the different values for N used to generate top-N lists (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.

Details

The evaluation uses the specification in the evaluation scheme to train a recommender models on training data and then evaluates the models on test data. The result is a set of accuracy measures averaged over the test users. See calcPredictionAccuracy for details on the accuracy measures and the averaging. Note: Also the confusion matrix counts are averaged over users and therefore not whole numbers.

See vignette("recommenderlab") for more details on the evaluation process and the metrics used.

Value

If a single recommender method is specified in method, then an object of class "evaluationResults" is returned. If method is a list of recommendation models, then an object of class "evaluationResultList" is returned.

See Also

calcPredictionAccuracy, evaluationScheme, evaluationResults. evaluationResultList.

Other evaluation: calcPredictionAccuracy(), error, evaluationResultList-class, evaluationResults-class, evaluationScheme(), evaluationScheme-class, plot()

Examples

```
### 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 (the length of the topNList is shown as column n)
getResults(ev)

## get a confusion matrices averaged over the 10 folds
```

```
avg(ev)
plot(ev, annotate = TRUE)

## evaluate several algorithms (including a hybrid recommender) with a list
algorithms <- list(
  RANDOM = list(name = "RANDOM", param = NULL),
  POPULAR = list(name = "POPULAR", param = NULL),
  HYBRID = list(name = "HYBRID", param =
      list(recommenders = list(
          RANDOM = list(name = "RANDOM", param = NULL),
          POPULAR = list(name = "POPULAR", param = NULL)
        )
      )
  )
)

evlist <- evaluate(es, algorithms, n=c(1,3,5,10))
evlist
names(evlist)

## select the first results by index
evlist[[1]]
avg(evlist[[1]])

plot(evlist, legend="topright")

### 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="split",
  train=.9, given=10, goodRating=5)
## Note: goodRating is used to determine positive ratings

## predict top-N recommendation lists
## (results in TPR/FPR and precision/recall)
ev <- evaluate(es, "RANDOM", type="topNList", n=10)
getResults(ev)

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

---

evaluationResultList-class

Class "evaluationResultList": Results from Evaluating Multiple Recommender Methods

---

Description

Contains evaluation results for several runs of multiple recommender methods, represented as confusion matrices. The models used for each run may also 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`.

Other evaluation: `calcPredictionAccuracy()`, `error`, `evaluate()`, `evaluationResults-class`, `evaluationScheme()`, `evaluationScheme-class`, `plot()`

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

Description

Contains evaluation results for several runs of the same recommender method, represented as confusion matrices. The model used for each run may also 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.

Methods

avg `signature(x = "evaluationResults")`: returns evaluation metrics averaged across cross-validation folds.

getConfusionMatrix `signature(x = "evaluationResults")`: Deprecated. Use `getResults()`.

getResults `signature(x = "evaluationResults")`: returns a list of evaluation metrics with one element for each cross-validation fold.

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

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

show `signature(object = "evaluationResults")`

See Also

`evaluate`

Other evaluation: `calcPredictionAccuracy()`, `error`, `evaluate()`, `evaluationResultList-class`, `evaluationScheme()`, `evaluationScheme-class`, `plot()`

`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 when the rating matrix is a subclass of realRatingMatrix.

... — further arguments.

Details

evaluationScheme creates an evaluation scheme (training and test data) with k runs and one of the following methods:

"split" randomly assigns the proportion of objects specified 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. During testing, the Given x protocol presents the algorithm with only x randomly chosen items for the test user, and the algorithm is evaluated by how well it is able to predict the withheld items. For All-but-x, the algorithm sees all but x withheld ratings for the test user. given controls x in the evaluations scheme. Positive integers result in a Given x protocol, while negative values produce a All-but-x protocol.

If a user does not have enough ratings to satisfy given, then the user is dropped from the evaluation with a warning.

Value

Returns an object of class "evaluationScheme".

References

Kohavi, Ron (1995). "A study of cross-validation and bootstrap for accuracy estimation and model selection". Proceedings of the Fourteenth International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence, pp. 1137-1143.

Breese JS, Heckerman D, Kadie C (1998). "Empirical Analysis of Predictive Algorithms for Collaborative Filtering." In Uncertainty in Artificial Intelligence. Proceedings of the Fourteenth Conference, pp. 43-52.

See Also

getData, evaluationScheme, ratingMatrix.

Other evaluation: calcPredictionAccuracy(), error, evaluate(), evaluationResultList-class, evaluationResults-class, evaluationScheme-class, plot()

Examples

```
data("MSWeb")

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

## 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.
esCross <- evaluationScheme(MSWeb10, method="cross-validation",
        k=4, given=-1)
esCross
```

---

evaluationScheme-class

Class "evaluationScheme": Evaluation Scheme

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 of the training and test data splits 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", "given") and `run` (1...k). `"train"` returns the training data for the run, `"known"` returns the known ratings used for prediction for the test data, `"unknown"` returns the ratings used for evaluation for the test data, and `"given"` returns the number of items that were given in "known." If the `given` items was a positive number, then this will be a vector with this number, but if `given` was negative (all-but-x), then the number of given items for each test user will be different.

show `signature(object = "evaluationScheme")`

See Also

`ratingMatrix` and the creator function `evaluationScheme`.

Other evaluation: `calcPredictionAccuracy()`, `error`, `evaluate()`, `evaluationResultList-class`, `evaluationResults-class`, `evaluationScheme()`, `plot()`

---

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

```
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, ...)
```

Arguments

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

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.

Other data preparation: normalize(), sparseNAMatrix

Examples

```
data(Jester5k)

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

HybridRecommender *Create a Hybrid Recommender*

Description

Creates and combines recommendations using several recommender algorithms.

Usage

```
HybridRecommender(..., weights = NULL, aggregation_type = "sum")
```

Arguments

...	objects of class 'Recommender'.
weights	weights for the recommenders. The recommenders are equally weighted by default.
aggregation_type	How are the recommendations aggregated. Options are "sum", "min", and "max".

Details

The hybrid recommender is initialized with a set of pretrained Recommender objects. Typically, the algorithms are trained using the same training set. If different training sets are used, then, at least the training sets need to have the same items in the same order.

Alternatively, hybrid recommenders can be created using the regular Recommender() interface. Here method is set to HYBRID and parameter contains a list with recommenders and weights. The recommenders are a list of recommender algorithms, each represented by a list with the elements

name (the recommender method) and parameters (the algorithm parameters). This interface can be used with evaluate().

For creating recommendations (predict), each recommender algorithm is used to create ratings. The individual ratings are combined using a weighted sum where missing ratings are ignored. Weights can be specified in weights.

Value

An object of class 'Recommender'.

See Also

Recommender

Other recommender models: Recommender(), Recommender-class

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")

## create a hybrid recommender using the regular Recommender interface.
## This is needed to use hybrid recommenders with evaluate().
recommenders <- list(
  RANDOM = list(name = "POPULAR", param = NULL),
  POPULAR = list(name = "RANDOM", param = NULL),
  RERECOMMEND = list(name = "RERECOMMEND", param = NULL)
)

weights <- c(.6, .1, .3)

recom <- Recommender(train, method = "HYBRID",
  parameter = list(recommenders = recommenders, weights = weights))
recom

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

Jester5k *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

```
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

Ken Goldberg, Theresa Roeder, Dhruv Gupta, and Chris Perkins. "Eigentaste: A Constant Time Collaborative Filtering Algorithm." Information Retrieval, 4(2), 133-151. July 2001.

See Also

Other datasets: `MSWeb`, `MovieLense`

Examples

```
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 and user metadata is also provided in `MovieLenseMeta` and `MovieLenseUser`.

Usage

```
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.

The format of `MovieLenseUser` is a data.frame with user age, sex, occupation and zip code.

Source

GroupLens Research, https://grouplens.org/datasets/movielens/

References

Herlocker, J., Konstan, J., Borchers, A., Riedl, J.. An Algorithmic Framework for Performing Collaborative Filtering. Proceedings of the 1999 Conference on Research and Development in Information Retrieval. Aug. 1999.

See Also

Other datasets: `Jester5k`, `MSWeb`

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)

## available user meta information
head(MovieLenseUser)
```

MSWeb *Anonymous web data from www.microsoft.com*

Description

Records the Vroots visited by users during a one-week period.

Usage

```
data(MSWeb)
```

Format

The format is: Formal class "binaryRatingMatrix".

Details

The data set was created by sampling and processing the www.microsoft.com logs. It records site use by 38,000 anonymous, randomly selected users. For each user, it lists all areas of the web site (Vroots) that the user visited during a one-week period in February 1998.

This data set contains 32,710 valid users and 285 Vroots.

Source

Asuncion, A., Newman, D.J. (2007). UCI Machine Learning Repository, Irvine, CA: University of California, School of Information and Computer Science. https://archive.ics.uci.edu/

References

J. Breese, D. Heckerman., C. Kadie (1998). Empirical Analysis of Predictive Algorithms for Collaborative Filtering, Proceedings of the Fourteenth Conference on Uncertainty in Artificial Intelligence, Madison, WI.

See Also

Other datasets: Jester5k, MovieLense

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")
```

`normalize` *Normalize the ratings*

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.
`...`	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.

See Also

Other data preparation: `getList()`, `sparseNAMatrix`

Examples

```
## 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
r_n1
r_n2

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

---

plot *Plot Evaluation Results*

Description

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

Usage

```
## 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.
...	further arguments passed on 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).

See Also

evaluationResults, evaluationResultList. See evaluate for examples.

Other evaluation: calcPredictionAccuracy(), error, evaluate(), evaluationResultList-class, evaluationResults-class, evaluationScheme(), evaluationScheme-class

---

predict *Predict Recommendations*

Description

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

Usage

```
## 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 predict ratings with type "ratings" which returns only predicted ratings with known ratings represented by NA, or type "ratingMatrix" which returns a completed rating matrix (Note that the predicted ratings may differ from the known ratings).
...	further arguments.

Value

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

See Also

Recommender, ratingMatrix.

Other recommendations: topNList-class

Examples

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

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

## create top-N recommendations for new users
pre <- predict(rec, MovieLense100[101:102], n = 10)
pre
as(pre, "list")

## predict ratings for new users
pre <- predict(rec, MovieLense100[101:102], type="ratings")
pre
as(pre, "matrix")[,1:10]


## create recommendations using user ids with ids 1..10 in the
## training data
pre <- predict(rec, 1:10 , data = train, n = 10)
pre
as(pre, "list")
```

---

ratingMatrix-class *Class "ratingMatrix": Virtual Class for Rating Data*

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.

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

hasRating `signature(x = "ratingMatrix")`: returns a sparse logical matrix with TRUE for user-item combinations which have a rating.

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`.

Other rating data: `binaryRatingMatrix-class`, `dissimilarity`, `realRatingMatrix-class`

realRatingMatrix-class
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")`: Note that unknown ratings have to be encoded in the matrix as NA and not as 0 (which would mean an actual rating of 0).

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.

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 $(r - min(r) + 1)^{randomize}$. 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.

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-class`, `dgTMatrix-class` and `ngCMatrix-class` in **Matrix**.

Other rating data: `binaryRatingMatrix-class`, `dissimilarity`, `ratingMatrix-class`

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) ## number of ratings per user
colCounts(r) ## number of ratings per item
colMeans(r) ## average item rating
nratings(r) ## total number of ratings
hasRating(r) ## user-item combinations with ratings

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

## inspect a subset
image(r[1:5,1:5])

## coerce it back to see if it worked
```

```
as(r, "matrix")

## coerce to data.frame (user/item/rating triplets)
as(r, "data.frame")

## binarize into a binaryRatingMatrix with all 4+ rating a 1
b <- binarize(r, minRating=4)
b
as(b, "matrix")
```

`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 lets users easily specify and add new methods. The registry is called `recommenderRegistry`. See examples section. Methods `SVD` and `LIBMF` require the suggested packages **irlba** and **recosystem**, respectively. Install the corresponding package before using either method.

Value

An object of class 'Recommender'.

See Also

`Recommender`, `ratingMatrix`, `predict`.

Other recommender models: `HybridRecommender()`, `Recommender-class`

Examples

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

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

getModel(rec)

## save and read a recommender model
saveRDS(rec, file = "rec.rds")
rec2 <- readRDS("rec.rds")
rec2
unlink("rec.rds")

## 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.

Other recommender models: HybridRecommender(), Recommender()

---

sparseNAMatrix *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)
dropNAis.na(x)
```

Arguments

x	a matrix for dropNA(), or a sparse matrix with dropped NA values for dropNA2matrix() or dropNAis.na().

Details

The representation is based on the sparse dgCMatrix in **Matrix** but instead of zeros, NAs are dropped. This is achieved by the following:

- Zeros are represented with a very small value (.Machine$double.xmin) so they do not get dropped in the sparse representation.
- NAs are converted to 0 before coercion to dgCMatrix so they are not explicitly stored.

Caution: Be careful when working with the sparse matrix and sparse matrix operations (multiplication, addition, etc.) directly.

- Sparse matrix operations will see 0 where NAs should be.
- Actual zero ratings have a small, but non-zero value (.Machine$double.xmin).
- Sparse matrix operations that can result in a true 0 need to be followed by replacing the 0 with .Machine$double.xmin or other operations (like subsetting) may drop the 0.

dropNAis.na() correctly finds NA values in a sparse matrix with dropped NA values, while is.na() does not work.

dropNA2matrix() converts the sparse representation into a dense matrix. NAs represented by dropped values are converted to true NAs. Zeros are recovered by using zapsmall() which replaces small values by 0.

Value

Returns a dgCMatrix or a matrix, respectively.

See Also

dgCMatrix in **Matrix**.

Other data preparation: getList(), normalize()

Examples

```
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='')))
m

## drop all NAs in the representation. Zeros are represented by very small values.
sparse <- dropNA(m)
sparse

## convert back to matrix
dropNA2matrix(sparse)

## Note: be careful with the sparse representation!
## Do not use is.na, but use
dropNAis.na(sparse)
```

---

topNList-class *Class "topNList": Top-N List*

Description

Represents recommendations as 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.

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 = "list")`: returns a list with the items (labels) in the topNList.

coerce `signature(from = "topNList", to = "realRatingMatrix")`: creates a rating Matrix with entries for the items in the topN list.

coerce `signature(from = "topNList", to = "dgTMatrix")`

coerce `signature(from = "topNList", to = "dgCMatrix")`

coerce `signature(from = "topNList", to = "ngCMatrix")`

coerce `signature(from = "topNList", to = "matrix")`: returns a dense matrix with the ratings for the top-N items. All other items have a rating of NA.

c `signature(x = "topNList")`: combine several topN lists into a single list. The lists need to be for the same data (i.e., items).

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.

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`

Other recommendations: `predict`

Index

∗ **classes**
binaryRatingMatrix-class, 2
evaluationResultList-class, 11
evaluationResults-class, 12
evaluationScheme-class, 15
ratingMatrix-class, 25
realRatingMatrix-class, 27
Recommender-class, 30
topNList-class, 32
∗ **data preparation**
getList, 16
normalize, 22
sparseNAMatrix, 31
∗ **datasets**
Jester5k, 19
MovieLense, 20
MSWeb, 21
∗ **evaluation**
calcPredictionAccuracy, 4
error, 8
evaluate, 9
evaluationResultList-class, 11
evaluationResults-class, 12
evaluationScheme, 13
evaluationScheme-class, 15
plot, 23
∗ **manipulation**
normalize, 22
∗ **rating data**
binaryRatingMatrix-class, 2
dissimilarity, 6
ratingMatrix-class, 25
realRatingMatrix-class, 27
∗ **recommendations**
predict, 24
topNList-class, 32
∗ **recommender models**
HybridRecommender, 17
Recommender, 29
Recommender-class, 30
[,evaluationResultList,ANY,missing,missing-method *(evaluationResultList-class)*, 11
[,ratingMatrix,ANY,ANY,ANY-method *(ratingMatrix-class)*, 25
[<-,realRatingMatrix,ANY,ANY,ANY-method *(realRatingMatrix-class)*, 27

avg *(evaluationResults-class)*, 12
avg,evaluationResultList-method *(evaluationResultList-class)*, 11
avg,evaluationResults-method *(evaluationResults-class)*, 12

bestN *(topNList-class)*, 32
bestN,topNList-method *(topNList-class)*, 32
binarize *(realRatingMatrix-class)*, 27
binarize,realRatingMatrix-method *(realRatingMatrix-class)*, 27
binaryRatingMatrix, *5*, *17*, *26*, *28*
binaryRatingMatrix *(binaryRatingMatrix-class)*, 2
binaryRatingMatrix-class, 2

c,topNList-method *(topNList-class)*, 32
calcPredictionAccuracy, 4, *10*
calcPredictionAccuracy(), *9, 10*, *12–14*, *16*, *24*
calcPredictionAccuracy,realRatingMatrix,realRatingMatrix-m *(calcPredictionAccuracy)*, 4
calcPredictionAccuracy,topNList,binaryRatingMatrix-method *(calcPredictionAccuracy)*, 4
calcPredictionAccuracy,topNList,realRatingMatrix-method *(calcPredictionAccuracy)*, 4
coerce,binaryRatingMatrix,dgCMatrix-method *(binaryRatingMatrix-class)*, 2

coerce,binaryRatingMatrix,dgTMatrix-method (binaryRatingMatrix-class), 2
coerce,binaryRatingMatrix,itemMatrix-method (binaryRatingMatrix-class), 2
coerce,binaryRatingMatrix,list-method (binaryRatingMatrix-class), 2
coerce,binaryRatingMatrix,matrix-method (binaryRatingMatrix-class), 2
coerce,binaryRatingMatrix,ngCMatrix-method (binaryRatingMatrix-class), 2
coerce,data.frame,binaryRatingMatrix-method (binaryRatingMatrix-class), 2
coerce,data.frame,realRatingMatrix-method (realRatingMatrix-class), 27
coerce,dgCMatrix,realRatingMatrix-method (realRatingMatrix-class), 27
coerce,dgTMatrix,realRatingMatrix-method (realRatingMatrix-class), 27
coerce,itemMatrix,binaryRatingMatrix-method (binaryRatingMatrix-class), 2
coerce,list,evaluationResultList-method (evaluationResultList-class), 11
coerce,matrix,binaryRatingMatrix-method (binaryRatingMatrix-class), 2
coerce,matrix,realRatingMatrix-method (realRatingMatrix-class), 27
coerce,ratingMatrix,data.frame-method (ratingMatrix-class), 25
coerce,ratingMatrix,list-method (ratingMatrix-class), 25
coerce,realRatingMatrix,data.frame-method (realRatingMatrix-class), 27
coerce,realRatingMatrix,dgCMatrix-method (realRatingMatrix-class), 27
coerce,realRatingMatrix,dgTMatrix-method (realRatingMatrix-class), 27
coerce,realRatingMatrix,matrix-method (realRatingMatrix-class), 27
coerce,realRatingMatrix,ngCMatrix-method (realRatingMatrix-class), 27
coerce,topNList,dgCMatrix-method (topNList-class), 32
coerce,topNList,dgTMatrix-method (topNList-class), 32
coerce,topNList,list-method (topNList-class), 32
coerce,topNList,matrix-method (topNList-class), 32
coerce,topNList,ngCMatrix-method (topNList-class), 32
coerce,topNList,realRatingMatrix-method (topNList-class), 32
colCounts (ratingMatrix-class), 25
colCounts,ratingMatrix-method (ratingMatrix-class), 25
colCounts,topNList-method (topNList-class), 32
colMeans,ratingMatrix-method (ratingMatrix-class), 25
colSds (realRatingMatrix-class), 27
colSds,realRatingMatrix-method (realRatingMatrix-class), 27
confusionMatrix-class (evaluationResults-class), 12

denormalize (normalize), 22
denormalize,realRatingMatrix-method (normalize), 22
dgCMatrix, *32*
dim,ratingMatrix-method (ratingMatrix-class), 25
dimnames,ratingMatrix-method (ratingMatrix-class), 25
dimnames<-,ratingMatrix,list-method (ratingMatrix-class), 25
dissimilarity, *3*, 6, *8*, *26*, *28*
dissimilarity,binaryRatingMatrix-method (dissimilarity), 6
dissimilarity,realRatingMatrix-method (dissimilarity), 6
dist, *8*
dropNA (sparseNAMatrix), 31
dropNA2matrix (sparseNAMatrix), 31
dropNAis.na (sparseNAMatrix), 31

Error (error), 8
error, *5*, 8, *10*, *12–14*, *16*, *24*
evaluate, 9, *12, 13*, *24*, *33*
evaluate(), *5*, *9*, *12–14*, *16*, *24*
evaluate,evaluationScheme,character-method (evaluate), 9
evaluate,evaluationScheme,list-method (evaluate), 9
evaluationResultList, *10*, *24*
evaluationResultList-class, 11
evaluationResults, *10*, *12*, *24*

evaluationResults-class, 12
evaluationScheme, *10*, 13, *14*, *16*
evaluationScheme(), *5*, *9*, *10*, *12*, *13*, *16*, *24*
evaluationScheme,ratingMatrix-method (evaluationScheme), 13
evaluationScheme-class, 15

frobenius (error), 8

getConfusionMatrix (evaluationResults-class), 12
getConfusionMatrix,evaluationResults-method (evaluationResults-class), 12
getData, *14*
getData (evaluationScheme-class), 15
getData,evaluationScheme-method (evaluationScheme-class), 15
getData.frame, *26*, *28*
getData.frame (getList), 16
getData.frame,ratingMatrix-method (getList), 16
getList, *3*, 16, *26*, *28*, *33*
getList(), *23*, *32*
getList,binaryRatingMatrix-method (getList), 16
getList,realRatingMatrix-method (getList), 16
getList,topNList-method (getList), 16
getModel (evaluationResults-class), 12
getModel,evaluationResults-method (evaluationResults-class), 12
getModel,Recommender-method (Recommender), 29
getNormalize (ratingMatrix-class), 25
getNormalize,ratingMatrix-method (ratingMatrix-class), 25
getRatingMatrix (ratingMatrix-class), 25
getRatingMatrix,ratingMatrix-method (ratingMatrix-class), 25
getRatings (ratingMatrix-class), 25
getRatings,ratingMatrix-method (ratingMatrix-class), 25
getResults (evaluationResults-class), 12
getResults,evaluationResults-method (evaluationResults-class), 12
getRuns (evaluationResults-class), 12
getRuns,evaluationResults-method (evaluationResults-class), 12
getTopNLists, *32*
getTopNLists (realRatingMatrix-class), 27
getTopNLists,realRatingMatrix-method (realRatingMatrix-class), 27

hasRating (ratingMatrix-class), 25
hasRating,ratingMatrix-method (ratingMatrix-class), 25
HybridRecommender, 17
HybridRecommender(), *29*, *31*

image,ratingMatrix-method (ratingMatrix-class), 25
itemMatrix, *3*

Jester5k, 19, *20*, *21*
JesterJokes (Jester5k), 19

length,topNList-method (topNList-class), 32
list, *12*

MAE (error), 8
MovieLense, *19*, 20, *21*
MovieLenseMeta (MovieLense), 20
MovieLenseUser (MovieLense), 20
MSE (error), 8
MSWeb, *19*, *20*, 21

normalize, 22
normalize(), *17*, *32*
normalize,realRatingMatrix-method (normalize), 22
nratings (ratingMatrix-class), 25
nratings,ratingMatrix-method (ratingMatrix-class), 25

plot, 23
plot(), *5*, *9*, *10*, *12*–*14*, *16*
plot,evaluationResultList-method (plot), 23
plot,evaluationResults-method (plot), 23
predict, 24, *29*, *33*
predict,Recommender-method (predict), 24

ratingMatrix, *3*, *8*, *14*, *16*, *25*, *27*–*29*
ratingMatrix (ratingMatrix-class), 25
ratingMatrix-class, 25
realRatingMatrix, *5*, *17*, *26*, *33*

realRatingMatrix
(realRatingMatrix-class), 27
realRatingMatrix-class, 27
Recommender, *18*, *25*, 29, *29*, *31*
Recommender(), *18*, *31*
Recommender,ratingMatrix-method
(Recommender), 29
Recommender-class, 30
recommenderRegistry (Recommender), 29
removeKnownItems (topNList-class), 32
removeKnownItems,topNList-method
(topNList-class), 32
removeKnownRatings
(realRatingMatrix-class), 27
removeKnownRatings,realRatingMatrix-method
(realRatingMatrix-class), 27
RMSE (error), 8
rowCounts (ratingMatrix-class), 25
rowCounts,ratingMatrix-method
(ratingMatrix-class), 25
rowCounts,topNList-method
(topNList-class), 32
rowMeans,ratingMatrix-method
(ratingMatrix-class), 25
rowSds (realRatingMatrix-class), 27
rowSds,realRatingMatrix-method
(realRatingMatrix-class), 27

sample,ratingMatrix-method
(ratingMatrix-class), 25
show,evaluationResultList-method
(evaluationResultList-class),
11
show,evaluationResults-method
(evaluationResults-class), 12
show,evaluationScheme-method
(evaluationScheme-class), 15
show,ratingMatrix-method
(ratingMatrix-class), 25
show,Recommender-method
(Recommender-class), 30
show,topNList-method (topNList-class),
32
similarity, *26*
similarity (dissimilarity), 6
similarity,ratingMatrix-method
(dissimilarity), 6
sparseNAMatrix, *17*, *23*, 31
sparseNAMatrix-class (sparseNAMatrix),
31

topNList, *5*, *17*, *28*
topNList (topNList-class), 32
topNList-class, 32