CSE515 Multimedia and Web Databases

Report Phase#1

Group 7

### Group member

Jianan Yang, Fei Ming, Sagar Matlani, Rui Yang, Chenyang Li, Jingyang Guo

### Abstract

Phase 1 targets on building tag vectors on the given data of MovieLens and IMDB. There are 4 tasks in phase1. For the first three tasks, a <tag, weight> vector should be generated given field id and vector model to measure how good is the tags for the given field as features. For the last task, a <tag, weight> vector is built to tell the difference between genre1 and genre2 with three vector models, which are TF-IDF-DIFF, P-DIFF1 and P-DIFF2.

### Keywords

Vector Model, TF, TFIDF, TF-IDF-DIFF, P-DIFF1, P-DIFF2

# Introduction

## **Terminology**

* TF (Term frequency), is used to measure the frequency a specific term appearing in a document[1].
* TFIDF is the multiply TF and IDF. IDF is inverse document frequency, which measures how much the term can discriminate the document from others.[1]
* TF-IDF-DIFF model shows the difference between two given genres. It’s use modified IDF to compute TF-IDF. The difference in computing IDF is the number of documents is the number of all the unique genres which belongs to instead of the number of unique genres all the movies have.
* P-DIFF1 model shows the difference between two given genres. [3]

is the number of movies in genre, , containing the tag .

is the number of movies in genre, or , containing the tag .

is the number of all the movies containing .

is the number of all the movies containing

* P-DIFF2 model shows the difference between two given genres. [3] The difference from P-DIFF1 is the definition of and .

is the number of movies in genre, , **not** containing the tag .

is the number of movies in genre, or , **not** containing the tag .

is the number of all the movies containing .

is the number of all the movies containing

## Goal **description**

The goal of phase1 is to experiment with vector models, by building <tag, weight> vectors on MovieLens and IMDB database with model TF and TF-IDF. Another goal is to learn how to differentiate genre1 and genre2 by three TF-IDF-DIFF, PDIFF1 and PDIFF2.

## Assumption

1. In task1, assume all the actors in the given database forms whole documents, whether the actor’s movie has been given a tag or not. In this case, there will be some actors who do not have any tags.
2. In task2, assume all the genres have at least one movie and at least one tag.
3. In task3, assume all the movies watched by a user is the set of movies the user gives a tag or a rating, even though some user may not give tag nor rating.
4. Assume for all the movies, movieid, tagid and timestamps forms a unique tag.

# Implementation

#### Task1

For actors, according to the rule that tags with newer timestamp and higher actor rank should be given higher weight in terms of TF. Thus for a specified actor with actorid, find all the movies the actor participate in and find all the tags those movies have. Then form a list of tuples, where the tuple includes actor\_rank, tagid, timestamp.

Actorid:[(actor\_rank, tagid, timestamp)], here I use python style where ‘[]’ means a list, and ‘()’ means tuple.

Each tuple forms a **unique tag**, sort the list in descending order by timestamp and rank respectively. Then for the sorted list, compute the weight for tags in the list. Both timestamp and rank use the following formula.

,where , means the index of the unique tag whose tagid is j, is the index of the unique tag in the sorted list.

Here is the reason why is the same as (term frequency) by definition,

Since we have got (tag weight for timestamp) and (tag weight for actor rank), I simply do summation of and and then do normalization. Then the final TF is

The normalization given a list X used in this project is defined as

,where X is the whole list,

Then compute IDF for term t.

The document here is the actor. So the number of all the documents here is the number of all the unique actors who participate in the at least a movie. And for a specific actor with actorid, get a list of tagids, which is all the tags in the movies this actor participate in, and count how many actors contain the tags in the list.

Finally compute TF-IDF

#### Task2

For genres, according to the rule that tags with newer timestamp higher weight in terms of TF. Thus for a specified genre with genre\_name, find all the movies which have this genre\_name and find all the tags those movies have. Then form a list of tuples, where the tuple includes tagid, timestamp.

Genre\_name:[( tagid, timestamp)], here I use python style where ‘[]’ means a list, and ‘()’ means tuple.

Then the method for computing TF and TF-IDF is the same as task1.

#### Task3

For users, according to the rule that tags with newer timestamp higher weight in terms of TF. Thus for a specified user with userid, find all the movies which this user have rated or tagged and find all the tags those movies have. Then form a list of tuples, where the tuple includes tagid, timestamp.

Userid:[( tagid, timestamp)], here I use python style where ‘[]’ means a list, and ‘()’ means tuple.

Then the method for computing TF and TF-IDF is the same as task1.

#### Task4

TF-IDF-DIFF:

The implementation of TF-IDF-DIFF is very similar to task 2. The only change is when computing idf, the number of documents is the number of all the unique genres which belongs to instead the number of unique genres all the movies have.

P-DIFF1 and P-DIFF2

Where R is the number of all the movies with genre 1, and M is the number of all the movies contains genre1 and genre2.

The difference between P-DIFF1 and P-DIFF2 lies in the definition of . In P-DIFF1, denotes the number of movies in genre, g1, containing tag tj, denotes the number of movies in genre, g1 or g2, containing tag tj. While in P-DIFF1, denotes the number of movies in genre, g1, not containing tag tj, denotes the number of movies in genre, g1 or g2, not containing tag tj,.

First build a dictionary of list whose key is the movieid, and the value is a list of genres this movie has, like {movieid:[genre name]}. Then we can get R and M from this dictionary by counting the number of movies containing g1 or containing g1 or g2.

Then build a dictionary whose key is movieid and value is a list of tags in this movie for g1 and g2 respectively, like g1:{movieid:[tagid}}. Thus we can count the number of movies containing or not containing tag tj for g1 or g2.

Finally, use the weight formula to compute the weight.

To avoid 0 in the denominator, simply add 1 to all the dominators.

# **Interface specifications**

Input with a file  
Sample input:

##### python src/phase1.py testcase.txt

The following commands are in the testcase.txt:

print\_actor\_vector 1484 TF-IDF

print\_actor\_vector 1484 TF

print\_genre\_vector Western TF

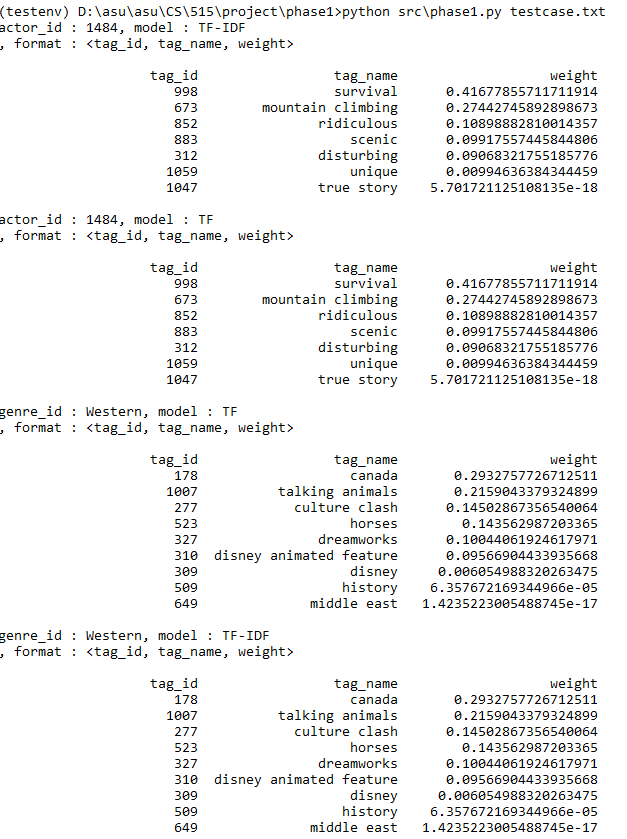
print\_genre\_vector Western TF-IDF

print\_user\_vector 146 TF

print\_user\_vector 146 TF-IDF

differentiate\_genre Thriller Horror P-DIFF2

Sample output:



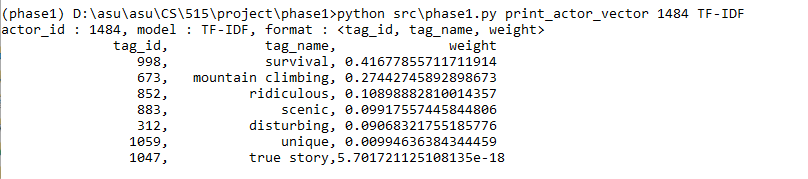
#### Input with command

* Task 1:

Sample input:

##### python src/phase1.py print\_actor\_vector 1484 TF-IDF

Sample output:



* Task 2:

Sample input:

##### python src/phase1.py print\_genre\_vector Western TF-IDF

Sample output:

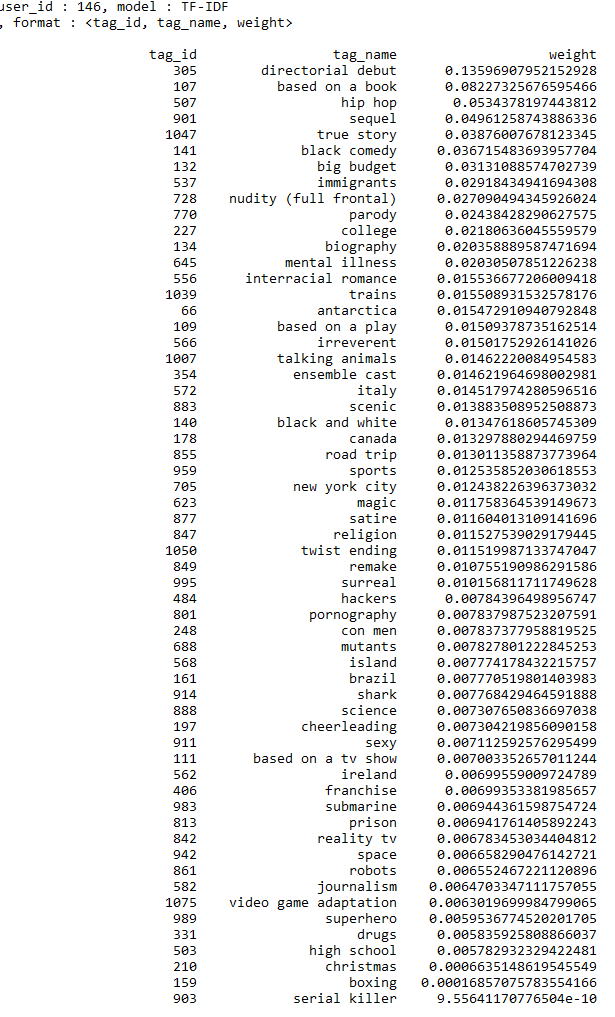


* Task 3:

Sample input:

##### python src/phase1.py print\_user\_vector 146 TF-IDF

Sample output:

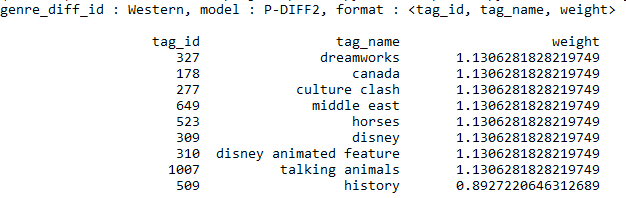


* Task 4:

Sample input:

##### python src/phase1.py differentiate\_genre Western IMAX P-DIFF2

Sample output:



# Installation and execution instructions

This project is under Python 3.6 with dependencies pandas and numpy. After the environment is setup, go to Code director, and run python src/phase1.py command. “Command” can be a single command or a txt file of command. All commands should be in the format given in the project description. The code is tested on windows 10 and Ubuntu 14.

# Conclusions

In this project, I implemented python program building TF and TF-IDF vector for tags given by actorid, genres and userid for dataset MovieLens and IMDB. Besides, I implemented TF-IDF-DIFF, PDIFF1, PDIFF2 vector model to differentiate two genres.

# Bibliography

[1] G. Salton and C. Buckley. "Term-weighting approaches in automatic text retrieval". Information Processing & Management, 24 (5). 1988.

[2] K. Selçuk Candan, Maria Luisa Sapino. “Data Management for Multimedia Retrieval”. Cambridge University Press. 2010.

[3] K. Selçuk Candan. “project1f17”. 2017.

# Appendix

This project is done by group members individually.