KNN Model In [28]: import numpy as np import pandas as pd import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns from scipy.sparse import csr_matrix from sklearn.neighbors import NearestNeighbors In [29]: books = pd.read_csv('C:/Users/Anjana/Desktop/bdf/books.csv') ratings = pd.read_csv('C:/Users/Anjana/Desktop/bdf/ratings.csv') In [30]: # Show all columns in DataFrame pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None) In [31]: merged_df = pd.merge(books, ratings, how='left', left_on=['id'], right_on=['book_id']) df = merged_df[['id','original_title', 'user_id', 'rating']] df = df.rename(columns = {'id':'book_id'}) df.head(200) Out[31]: book_id original_title user_id rating 1 The Hunger Games 5 314 The Hunger Games 439 1 2 The Hunger Games 588 5 The Hunger Games 1169 4 1 The Hunger Games 1185 4 195 2 Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone 51166 5 196 2 Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone 197 2 Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone 51838 4 198 2 Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone 52036 199 2 Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone 53292 5 200 rows × 4 columns In [32]: ratings_df = df.pivot_table(index='book_id', columns='user_id', values='rating').fillna(0) pd.set_option('display.max_columns', 100) ratings_df.head() 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 Out[32]: user_id book_id $1 \quad 0.0 \quad$ 5 rows × 53424 columns ratings_matrix = csr_matrix(ratings_df.values) In [34]: model_knn = NearestNeighbors(metric='cosine', algorithm = 'brute') model_knn.fit(ratings_matrix) Out[34]: NearestNeighbors(algorithm='brute', metric='cosine') In [58]: def get_book_id(book_title): target_df = df.loc[df['original_title'] == book_title] return target_df['book_id'].iloc[0] id_TheHungerGames = get_book_id('Catching Fire') print(id_TheHungerGames) 6148028 In [59]: def get_title(book_id): target_df = df.loc[df['book_id'] == book_id] return target_df['original_title'].iloc[0] print(get_title(6148028)) Catching Fire In [60]: def get_recomm(book_title, num_neighbors=10, display=False): $book_ids = []$ query_index = get_book_id(book_title) - 1 if num_neighbors > 0: distances, indices = model_knn.kneighbors(ratings_df.iloc[query_index,:].values.reshape(1, -1), n_neighbors = num_neighbors + 1) distances, indices = model_knn.kneighbors(ratings_df.iloc[query_index,:].values.reshape(1, -1), n_neighbors = 10 + 1) for i in range(0, len(distances.flatten())): if display is True: **if** i == 0: print('Recommendations for ', book_title, '\n') else: print('{0}\t Book ID: {1}\t Distance: {2}:\n'.format(i, ratings_df.index[indices.flatten()[i]], distances.flatten()[i])) book_ids.append(ratings_df.index[indices.flatten()[i]]) return book_ids for b in recommendations_for_TheHungerGames[1:]: print('id:', b, '\t\tBook: ', get_title(b)) id: 17 Book: Catching Fire id: 31 Book: The Help id: 2 Book: Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone id: 20 Book: Mockingjay id: 3 Book: Twilight id: 93 Book: The Secret Garden id: 5 Book: The Great Gatsby id: 16 Book: Män som hatar kvinnor id: 9 Book: Angels & Demons id: 37 Book: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe In [40]: # Top 10 recommendations for Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone book_ids_for_H = get_recomm('Harry Potter and the Philosopher\'s Stone', num_neighbors=10) # skip the first item for b in book_ids_for_H[1:]: print(get_title(b)) To Kill a Mockingbird Memoirs of a Geisha

než letná vilka, ako jednoduchý občan. Občas sa prechá-

než letná vilka, ako jednoduchý občan. Občas sa prechádzal po gymnáziu bez liktora a bez služobníka a udržiaval styky s jednoduchými Grékmi ako so seberovnými. Jedného dňa ráno, keď zadeľoval práce, povedal len tak mimochodom, že by chcel navštíviť všetkých chorých v mestečku. Tí, čo boli v jeho blizkosti, tomu rozumeli v mestečku. Tí, čo boli v jeho blizkosti, tomu rozumeli inakšie a vydali prikaz priniesť všetkých chorých do verejnej kolonády a tam jch roztriediť podľa chorób.

verejnej kolonády a tam ich roztriediť podľa chorob. Zarazilo ho to neočakávané divadlo a dlho bol na roz-pakoch, čo robiť. Nakoniec však obišiel všetkých chorých a každėmu sa ospravedinil za to, čo sa stalo, aj ked boli

nedzi nimi fudia nizkeho postavenia a jemu uplne neznámi. Svoju tribúnsku moc použil, ako sa zdalo, len

v jednom prípade — o druhých sa aspoň nehovori. Casto v jednom pripade — o drunych sa aspon nenovori. Casto navštevoval školy a posluchárne učencov. Pri jednej takej návšteve strhla sa raz medzi antisofistami prudká hádka; Tiberius sa do nej zamiešal a tu ho ktosi nahádka; Tiberius sa do nej zamiešal a tu ho ktosi nadrža, druhej strane. Tiberius

padol a vyčítal mu, že nadrža druhej strane. Tiberius padoi a vychai mu, ze naurza drunej strane. Tiberius sa nenápadne vytratil, o chvíľu sa znovu zjavil so slu-žobníkmi a hlásateľom, dal vyvolať človeka, ktorý ho zobnikmi a hiasatelom, dal vyvolat cloveka, ktorý ho urazil, pred svoj tribunál a dal ho uväznit. Potom sa dozvedel, že jeho manželka Iulia bola pre

142

IMPORT LIBRARIES

import pyspark as ps import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

import pandas as pd import numpy as np

import datetime %matplotlib inline

import warnings

Nineteen Eighty-Four The Great Gatsby

Lord of the Flies

Pride and Prejudice The Hunger Games Memoirs of a Geisha The Kite Runner

The Catcher in the Rye

Män som hatar kvinnor The Lovely Bones

The Fellowship of the Ring

To show all predicted images

#create a spark session #create a spark context

sc = spark.sparkContext sqlContext = SQLContext(sc)

ratings_df.printSchema()

ratings_df.describe()

ratings_df.show(10)

1|

1|

1|

1|

1|

1|

1|

1|

root

|book_id|user_id|rating| +----+

314|

439|

588|

1169

1185

2077 2487

2900|

3662

3922

only showing top 10 rows

books_df.printSchema()

books_df.show(n=1)

only showing top 1 row

books_df.describe()

ratings_df.printSchema()

ratings_df.printSchema()

ratings_df.printSchema()

plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))

plt.xlabel('Rating') plt.ylabel('Rating_count') plt.title('Ratings Histogram')

plt.show()

350000

300000

250000

ලි 200000

₹ 150000

100000

50000

root

root

In [17]:

In [19]:

In [43]:

In [44]:

In [45]:

In [47]:

In [49]:

|-- id: integer (nullable = true) |-- book_id: integer (nullable = true) |-- best_book_id: integer (nullable = true) |-- work_id: integer (nullable = true) |-- books_count: integer (nullable = true)

|-- isbn: string (nullable = true) -- isbn13: double (nullable = true) -- authors: string (nullable = true)

|-- title: string (nullable = true)

|-- original_publication_year: double (nullable = true)

|-- original_title: string (nullable = true)

|-- language_code: string (nullable = true) |-- average_rating: string (nullable = true) -- ratings_count: string (nullable = true) -- work_ratings_count: string (nullable = true) -- work_text_reviews_count: string (nullable = true)

|-- ratings_1: double (nullable = true) |-- ratings_2: integer (nullable = true) |-- ratings_3: integer (nullable = true) |-- ratings_4: integer (nullable = true) |-- ratings_5: integer (nullable = true) |-- image_url: string (nullable = true) |-- small_image_url: string (nullable = true)

ratings_df = ratings_df.withColumn("user_id",

ratings_df = ratings_df.withColumn("rating",

ratings_df = ratings_df.withColumn("book_id",

An "interface" to matplotlib.axes.Axes.hist() method

2.0

Percentage of Ratings According to Authors author_list= list(data1['authors'].unique())

x = data1[data1['authors']==i] ratings1.append(sum(x.R1)/len(x)) ratings2.append(sum(x.R2)/len(x))

f,ax = plt.subplots(figsize = (5,8))

ax.legend(loc='lower right', frameon = True)

#change some features' name.

data1= books.head(20)

for i in author_list:

ratings1= [] ratings2= []

plt.show()

|-- book_id: float (nullable = true) |-- user_id: integer (nullable = true) |-- rating: float (nullable = true)

|-- book_id: float (nullable = true) |-- user_id: integer (nullable = true) |-- rating: integer (nullable = true)

|-- book_id: integer (nullable = true) |-- user_id: integer (nullable = true) |-- rating: integer (nullable = true)

ratings_df["user_id"]

ratings_df["rating"] .cast('int'))

ratings_df["book_id"]

.cast('int'))

n, bins, patches = plt.hist(x=ratings['rating'], bins=5, alpha=0.8, rwidth=0.85)

Ratings Histogram

3.5

sns.barplot(x=ratings1, y=author_list, color='green', alpha = 0.5, label='Rating1') sns.barplot(x=ratings2, y=author_list, color='blue', alpha = 0.5, label='Rating2')

Suzanne Collins

Stephenie Meyer

F. Scott Fitzgerald

Harper Lee

John Green J.R.R. Tolkien J.D. Salinger

Dan Brown Jane Austen

Khaled Hosseini Veronica Roth

George Orwell

100000

200000

Percentage of Ratings

300000

Stieg Larsson, Reg Keeland

from plotly.offline import init_notebook_mode, iplot, plot

init_notebook_mode(connected=True) #offline modela ilgili

sta = books.average_rating.value_counts().index[:10]

3.98

1.000000

-0.069888

0.324235

0.333664

0.198698

0.225763

0.334923

0.383699

0.349564

0.279559

0.0 1.0

-0.1

-0.1

-0.1

0.3 0.1

0.8

0.9

1.0

1.0

1.0

1.0

0.8

0.8

0.9

1.0

1.0

work_ratings_count

sns.lmplot(x="ratings_3", y="work_ratings_count", data=books2)

100000 200000 300000 400000 500000 600000 700000 ratings_3

import pyspark.sql.functions as F

#import pyspark.sql.functions as F

print(books_df['average_rating'])

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))

books_df['average_rating'].hist()

from pyspark.sql import SQLContext

requests.packages.urllib3.disable_warnings()

regularization_parameter = 0.1 #lambda

predictions=model.transform(validation_df)

rmse=evaluator.evaluate(new_predictions)

predictions=model.transform(validation_df)

rmse=evaluator.evaluate(new_predictions)

model=als.fit(training_df)

paramGrid=ParamGridBuilder() \

print("Root Mean Square Error Value = "+ str(rmse))

print("Root Mean Square Error Value = "+ str(rmse))

predictions=model.transform(validation_df)

rmse=evaluator.evaluate(new_predictions)

.addGrid(als.regParam, [0.1, 0.01, 0.18])\

.addGrid(als.rank, range(4, 10)) \

predictions= model.transform(validation_df)

crossval = CrossValidator(estimator=als,

cvModel= crossval.fit(training_df)'''

for book in for_one_user.take(10): print(book.title)

userRecomments.printSchema()

users.show()

books.show()

userSubsetRecs.show()

display(Image(url=book.image_url))

#generate top 5 books recommendations for each user userRecomments = model.recommendForAllUsers(5)

bookRecomments = model.recommendForAllItems(5)

#generate top 5 books recommendations related to each book

userRecomments.select("user_id", "recommendations.book_id").show(10, False)

bookRecomments.select("book_id", "recommendations.user_id").show(10, False)

userSubsetRecs.select("user_id", "recommendations.book_id").show(10, False)

bookSubSetRecs.select("book_id", "recommendations.user_id").show(10, False)

Generate top 10 user recommendations for a specified set of books

Generate top 10 Book recommendation for a specified set of users

users = ratings_df.select("user_id").distinct().limit(3);

userSubsetRecs = model.recommendForUserSubset(users, 10)

books = ratings_df.select("book_id").distinct().limit(3)

bookSubSetRecs = model.recommendForItemSubset(movies, 10)

training_df, validation_df = ratings_df.randomSplit([.8, .2])

new_predictions=predictions.filter(col('prediction')!= np.nan)

new_predictions=predictions.filter(col('prediction')!= np.nan)

print("Root Mean Square Error Value = "+ str(rmse))'''

new_predictions=predictions.filter(col('prediction') != np.nan)

evaluator=RegressionEvaluator(metricName='rmse', labelCol="rating", predictionCol="prediction")

evaluator=RegressionEvaluator(metricName='rmse', labelCol="rating", predictionCol="prediction")

evaluator=RegressionEvaluator(metricName='rmse',labelCol="rating",predictionCol="prediction")

evaluator=RegressionEvaluator(metricName='rmse',labelCol="rating",predictionCol="prediction")

estimatorParamMaps=paramGrid,

predictions.join(books_df, "book_id").select("user_id", "title", "prediction").show(5)

evaluator=evaluator,

numFolds=5)

In []: '''ls=ALS(maxIter=iterations, regParam=regularization_parameter,rank=rank,userCol='user_id',itemCol='book_id',ratingCol='rating')

for_one_user=predictions.filter(col("user_id")==35982).join(books_df, "book_id").select("user_id", "title", "image_url", "prediction")

pip install plotly==5.7.0

sqlContext = SQLContext(sc) from chart_studio import plotly import plotly.plotly as py import plotly.graph_objs as go

import pandas as pd import requests

MODEL

iterations = 10

rank = 4 #rank errors = [] err = 0

model=als.fit(training_df)

model=als.fit(training_df)

In []: '''for rnk in range(4,7):

.build()

predictions.show(n = 10)

for_one_user.count()

for_one_user.show()

In []:

In []:

In []:

In []:

pip install chart_studio

books_df.printSchema()

display()

books_df = books_df.withColumn("average_rating",

plt.title('Distribution of Average Ratings')

#cols_to_cast = books_df["average_rating"]

0.8

0.8

1.0

0.8

0.8

0.8

1.0

0.9

0.8

sns.barplot(x=sta,y =books.average_rating.value_counts().values[:10]) plt.title('Avarage Ratings of First 10 Books ',color = 'blue',fontsize=15)

4.07

4.11

-0.069888

1.000000

0.044990

0.045042

0.007481

-0.077997

-0.115875

-0.065237

0.036108

0.115412

0.3 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.3 0.3

0.8

0.8

0.9

1.0

0.9

0.8

0.9

0.9

0.8

0.8

0.9

1.0

1.0

0.8

df = df.withColumn("AddCol", F.when(F.col("Pclass").like("3"), "three").otherwise("notthree"))

authors_with_most_books = pd.DataFrame(books_df.authors.value_counts()[0:10]).reset_index()

books_df["average_rating"]

als = ALS(maxIter=iterations, regParam=regularization_parameter, rank=4, userCol='user_id',itemCol='book_id',ratingCol='rating')

als = ALS(maxIter=iterations, regParam=regularization_parameter, rank=5, userCol='user_id',itemCol='book_id',ratingCol='rating')

als= ALS(maxIter=iterations, regParam=regularization_parameter,rank=rank,userCol='user_id',itemCol='book_id',ratingCol='rating')

.cast('float'))

#books_df["average_rating"]=books_df["average_rating"]([F.cast('double')])

select original_publication_year, count(*) as count from books where original_publication_year > 1950 group by original_publication_year

authors_with_most_books.columns = ['author', 'number_of_books']

1.0

1.0

0.8

0.8

1.0

1.0

0.9

1.0

1.0

0.8

0.9

1.0

sns.heatmap(books2.corr(), annot=True, linewidths=0.6, linecolor="red", fmt= '.1f', ax=ax)

4.12

0.324235

0.044990

1.000000

0.995068

0.779635

0.723144

0.845949

0.935193

0.978869

0.964046

Avarage Ratings of First 10 Books

George Orwell, Erich Fromm, Celâl Üster

J.K. Rowling, Mary GrandPré, Rufus Beck

Anne Frank, Eleanor Roosevelt, B.M. Mooyaart-Doubleday

import plotly.plotly as py

import plotly.graph_objs as go

from wordcloud import WordCloud

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.figure(figsize = (8,5))

import plotly as py

data3=books.head(6)

matplotlib

plt.show()

175

150

125

100

75

50

25

books2.corr()

books_count

average_rating

ratings_count

ratings_1

ratings_2

ratings_3

ratings_4

ratings_5

books count

average_rating - -0.1

ratings_count = 0.3

work_text_reviews_count - 0.2 0.0

work_ratings_count = 0.3 0.0 1.0

ratings_1 - 0.2

ratings 2 - 0.3

ratings_3 - 0.4

ratings_5

ratings 4 - 0.3 0.0

f,ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(7,7))

1.0

work_ratings_count

work_text_reviews_count

plt.show()

In [54]:

Out[54]:

In [55]:

In [57]:

In [1]:

In []:

plt.show()

le6

J.K. Rowling, Mary GrandPré

4.0

3.0

Rating

4.5

ax.set(xlabel='Percentage of Ratings', ylabel='Authors', title = "Percentage of Ratings According to Authors")

Percentage of Ratings According to Authors

Rating1 Rating2

400000

books2= books.drop(columns=['work_id', 'id', 'book_id', 'best_book_id', 'isbn13', 'original_publication_year', "image_url", "small_image_url"])

books_count average_rating ratings_count work_ratings_count work_text_reviews_count ratings_1 ratings_2 ratings_3 ratings_4 ratings_5

0.198698

0.779635

0.807009

1.000000

0.572007

0.696880

0.762214

0.817826

0.764940

0.007481 -0.077997

0.723144

0.718718

0.572007

1.000000

0.926140

0.795364

0.672986

0.597231

-0.115875

0.845949

0.848581

0.696880

0.926140

1.000000

0.949596

0.838298

0.705747

0.383699

-0.065237

0.935193

0.941182

0.762214

0.795364

0.949596

1.000000

0.952998

0.825550

0.349564 0.279559

0.672986 0.597231

0.933785 1.000000

0.115412

0.964046

0.966587

0.764940

0.705747

0.825550

0.933785

0.036108

0.978869

0.987764

0.817826

0.838298

0.952998

1.000000

0.333664

0.045042

0.995068

1.000000

0.807009

0.718718

0.848581

0.941182

0.987764

0.966587

- 1.0

0.8

- 0.6

- 0.4

0.2

0.0

data1.rename(columns={'ratings_1':'R1', 'ratings_2':'R2','ratings_3':'R3','ratings_4':'R4','ratings_5':'R5'}, inplace=True)

.cast('int'))

3|

5|

4|

4|

4 |

5|

4 |

5|

warnings.warn(

root

In [5]:

In [6]:

from IPython.display import Image from IPython.display import display

spark = ps.sql.SparkSession.builder \

.getOrCreate()

|-- book_id: integer (nullable = true) |-- user_id: integer (nullable = true) |-- rating: integer (nullable = true)

.master("local[4]")\ .appName("BDF Project") \

The Book Thief O Alquimista The Giver

Jane Eyre Fahrenheit 451

In [3]:

The Fellowship of the Ring

for b in book_ids_for_H[1:]: print(get_title(b)

Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban The Hobbit or There and Back Again

Top 15 recommendations for Twilight

Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone

Het Achterhuis: Dagboekbrieven 14 juni 1942 - 1 augustus 1944

book_ids_for_H = get_recomm('Twilight', num_neighbors=15)

Het Achterhuis: Dagboekbrieven 14 juni 1942 - 1 augustus 1944

conf = ps.SparkConf().setMaster("yarn-client").setAppName("BDF Project")

Out[5]: DataFrame[summary: string, book_id: string, user_id: string, rating: string]

ratings_df = spark.read.csv('C:/Users/Anjana/Desktop/bdf/ratings.csv', header=True, inferSchema=True)

books_df = spark.read.csv('C:/Users/Anjana/Desktop/bdf/books.csv', header=True, inferSchema=True)

C:\Users\Anjana\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\pyspark\sql\context.py:77: FutureWarning: Deprecated in 3.0.0. Use SparkSession.builder.getOrCreate() instead.

string, ratings_1: string, ratings_2: string, ratings_3: string, ratings_4: string, ratings_5: string, image_url: string, small_image_url: string]

g|ratings_count|work_ratings_count|work_text_reviews_count|ratings_1|ratings_3|ratings_4|ratings_5| image_url| small_image_url| small_image_url|

DataFrame[summary: string, id: string, book_id: string, best_book_id: string, work_id: string, books_count: string, isbn: string, isbn: string, authors: string, original_publicat ion_year: string, original_title: string, title: string, language_code: string, average_rating: string, ratings_count: string, work_ratings_count: string, work_text_reviews_count:

155254| 66715.0| 127936| 560092| 1481305| 2706317|https://images.gr...|https://images.gr...|

2767052|2792775| 272|439023483|9.78043902348E12|Suzanne Collins| 2008.0|The Hunger Games|The Hunger Games ...|

title|language_code|average_ratin

| id|book_id|best_book_id|work_id|books_count| isbn| isbn13| authors|original_publication_year| original_title|

conf.set("spark.executor.heartbeatInterval", "3600s")

In [23]:

from pyspark.sql import SQLContext

from pyspark.ml.recommendation import ALS

from pyspark.sql.functions import udf, col, when

from pyspark.ml import Pipeline from pyspark.sql import Row

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

import plotly_express as px

from pyspark.ml.evaluation import RegressionEvaluator

from pyspark.ml.tuning import CrossValidator, ParamGridBuilder

BOOK

RECOMMENDATION

SYSTEM USING

APACHE SPARK

What should I read next???

nevlastného syna Gaia, ktorý bol spr

hou svojho sprievodcu a vychovávateľa Marca Lol.
ktorý ho pred ním očiernil. Okrem toho upadol do podozrenia, že poslal po niektorých centúrioch, ktorých sám
povýšil a ktorí sa po dovolenke vracali naspäť do tábora,
povýšil a ktorí sa po dovolenke vracali naspäť do tábora,
viacerým osobám záhadné odkazy, ktoré, ako sa zdalo,
viacerým osobám záhadné pripravit na prevnat Koza.

viacerym osobani zanatani ountzy, ktore, ako sa zdalo mali každého z nich pripravit na prevrat, Ked mu Au-

import os
import math
from zipfile import ZipFile
from urllib.request import urlretrie
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
from tensorflow.keras.lay

dataset = pd.read_csv('/content/ration
train, test = train_test_split(dataset)
n_users = len(dataset.user_id.unique)
n_books = len(dataset.book_id_unique)
dataset.head()

book_	id	user_	_id	rating

0	1	314	5
1	1	439	3
2	1	588	5
3	1	1169	4
4	1	1185	4

```
from keras.layers import Input, Embedding, Flatten, Dot, Dense
from keras.models import Model

book_input = Input(shape=[1], name="Book-Input")
book_embedding = Embedding(n_books+1, 5, name="Book-Embedding")(book_input)
book_vec = Flatten(name="Flatten-Books")(book_embedding)

user_input = Input(shape=[1], name="User-Input")
user_embedding = Embedding(n_users+1, 5, name="User-Embedding")(user_input)
user_vec = Flatten(name="Flatten-Users")(user_embedding)

prod = Dot(name="Dot-Product", axes=1)([book_vec, user_vec])
model = Model([user_input, book_input], prod)
model.compile('adam', 'mean_squared_error')
```

history = model.fit([train.user_id, train.book_id], train.rating, epochs=10
model.save('regression_model.h5')

```
Epoch 1/10
Epoch 2/10
Epoch 3/10
Epoch 4/10
Epoch 5/10
Epoch 6/10
Epoch 7/10
Epoch 8/10
Epoch 9/10
Epoch 10/10
```

▼ Predicting using books.csv

```
# Creating dataset for making recommendations for the first user
book_data = np.array(list(set(dataset.book_id)))
user = np.array([1 for i in range(len(book_data))])
predictions = model.predict([user, book_data])
predictions = np.array([a[0] for a in predictions])
recommended_book_ids = (-predictions).argsort()[:5]
print(recommended_book_ids)
print(predictions[recommended_book_ids])
```

[5274 9841 8925 8258 8998] [5.014593 4.9877563 4.947895 4.9065075 4.899353]

```
books = pd.read_csv('/content/books.csv')
books.head()
```

	id	book_id	best_book_id	work_id	books_count	isbn	isbı
0	1	2767052	2767052	2792775	272	439023483	9.780439e
1	2	3	3	4640799	491	439554934	9.780440e
2	3	41865	41865	3212258	226	316015849	9.780316e-
3	4	2657	2657	3275794	487	61120081	9.780061e-
4	5	4671	4671	245494	1356	743273567	9.780743e-

5 rows × 23 columns

print(books[books['id'].isin(recommended_book_ids)])

	id	book_id	best_book_id	work_id	books_count	isbr
5273	5274	86856	86856	107052	38	60012781
8257	8258	18594594	18594594	26341000	41	345547497
8924	8925	17255186	17255186	23848838	16	988262592
8997	8998	292740	292740	2457130	37	2266071289
9840	9841	15101	15101	876908	55	380815923

```
isbn13 authors \
5273 9.780060e+12 Anthony Bourdain
8257 9.780346e+12 Karin Slaughter
8924 9.780988e+12 Gene Kim. Kevin Behr. George Spafford
```

```
9.782266e+12
8997
                                       Lorenzo Carcaterra
9840
     9.780381e+12
                                            Joanne Harris
     original_publication_year
5273
                         2001.0
8257
                         2014.0
8924
                         2013.0
8997
                         1995.0
9840
                         1999.0
                                         original_title
                                                         ... ratings_
     A Cook's Tour: Global Adventures in Extreme Cu...
5273
8257
                                               Cop Town
8924
                                                    NaN
8997
                                               Sleepers
9840
                                        Blackberry Wine
     work ratings count
                        work_text_reviews_count
                                                  ratings_1
                                                             ratings_
5273
                                                        209
                                                                   63
                  18151
                                             885
                                                        274
                                                                   78
8257
                  13997
                                            1704
8924
                  11237
                                            1177
                                                         73
                                                                   29
                                                         73
                                                                   36
8997
                  10772
                                             553
                                                                   75
9840
                  11107
                                             699
                                                        163
      ratings_3
                 ratings_4
                            ratings_5
5273
           4076
                      7837
                                 5390
                      5612
8257
           3299
                                 4032
8924
           1493
                      4354
                                 5025
8997
           1775
                      4088
                                 4532
9840
           3215
                      4220
                                 2754
                                              image_url
     https://s.gr-assets.com/assets/nophoto/book/11...
5273
     https://images.gr-assets.com/books/1384822680m...
8257
8924
     https://images.gr-assets.com/books/1361113128m...
     https://images.gr-assets.com/books/1327871596m...
8997
9840
     https://s.gr-assets.com/assets/nophoto/book/11...
                                        small_image_url
5273
     https://s.gr-assets.com/assets/nophoto/book/50...
     https://images.gr-assets.com/books/1384822680s...
8257
     https://images.gr-assets.com/books/1361113128s...
8924
     https://images.gr-assets.com/books/1327871596s...
8997
     https://s.gr-assets.com/assets/nophoto/book/50...
9840
```

[5 rows x 23 columns]

Code snippets ×

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Adding form fields

Insert

Forms example

Forms support multiple types of fields with type checking including sliders, date pickers, input fields, dropdown menus, and dropdown menus that allow input.

#@title Example form f
#@markdown Forms suppo

no_type_checking = ''
string_type = 'example
slider_value = 142 #@
number = 102 #@param
date = '2010-11-05' #
pick_me = "monday" #@
select_or_input = "app
#@markdown ---

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Visualization: Scatter Plot with Rolling Mean i	+
Visualization: Stacked Histogram in Altair	+
Visualization: Time Series Line Plot in Altair	+

```
!pip install networkx
# Import libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from community import community louvain
%matplotlib inline
#Import data set
df = pd.read csv('../input/book-recommender-dataset/ratings -
Copy.csv',low memory = False)
df.head()
df = df.iloc[:50000]
df.count()
cleaned book = df[['book id','user id','rating']]
cleaned book['book id'] = cleaned book.book id.astype(int)
grouped book = cleaned book.groupby(['book id',
'user id']).sum().reset index()
grouped_book.rating.loc[grouped_book.rating == 0] = 1
grouped purchased = grouped book.query('rating > 0')
#Create a lookup table
item lookup = df[['book id', 'title']].drop duplicates()
item lookup['book id'] = item lookup.book id.astype(str)
#Count number of products and number of customers in the reduced
dataset
no books = len(grouped purchased.book id.unique())
no users = len(grouped purchased.user id.unique())
print('Number of users in dataset:', no users)
print('Number of books in dataset:', no books)
#Turn raw data to pivot ('ratings' matrix)
ratings_new = grouped_purchased.pivot(index = 'user_id',
columns='book id', values='rating').fillna(0).astype('int')
#Binarize the ratings matrix (indicate only if a customer has
purchased a product or not)
ratings binary = ratings new.copy()
ratings binary[ratings binary != 0] = 1
#Initialize zeros dataframe for product interactions
books integer = np.zeros((no books,no books))
#Count how many times each product pair has been purchased
print('Counting how many times each pair of products has been
purchased...')
```

```
for i in range(no books):
    for j in range(no books):
        if i != j:
            df ij = ratings binary.iloc[:,[i,j]] #create a temporary
df with only i and j products as columns
            sum ij = df ij.sum(axis=1)
            pairings ij = len(sum ij[sum ij == 2]) #if s1 ij == 2 it
means that both products were purchased by the same customer
            books integer[i,j] = pairings ij
            books integer[j,i] = pairings ij
#Count how many customers have purchased each item
print('Counting how many times each individual product has been
purchased...')
times purchased = books integer.sum(axis = 1)
#Construct final weighted matrix of item interactions
print('Building weighted product matrix...')
books weighted = np.zeros((no books,no books))
for i in range(no books):
    for j in range(no books):
        if (times purchased[i]+times purchased[j]) !=0: #make sure you
do not divide with zero
            books weighted[i,j] =
(books_integer[i,j])/(times_purchased[i]+times purchased[j])
#Get list of item labels (instead of Codes)
nodes codes = np.array(ratings binary.columns).astype('str')
item lookup dict =
pd.Series(item lookup.title.values,index=item lookup.book id).to dict(
nodes labels = [item lookup dict[code] for code in nodes codes]
#Create Graph object using the weighted product matrix as adjacency
matrix
G = nx.from numpy matrix(books weighted)
pos=nx.random layout(G)
labels = \{\}
for idx, node in enumerate(G.nodes()):
    labels[node] = nodes labels[idx]
nx.draw networkx nodes(G, pos , node color="skyblue", node size=30)
nx.draw networkx edges(G, pos, edge color='k', width= 0.3, alpha=
0.5)
nx.draw_networkx_labels(G, pos, labels, font_size=4)
plt.axis('off')
plt.show() # display
#Export graph to Gephi
H=nx.relabel nodes(G, labels) #create a new graph with Description
```

```
labels and save to Gephi for visualizations
nx.write gexf(H, "products.gexf")
#Find communities of nodes (products)
partition = community_louvain.best_partition(G, resolution = 1.5)
values = list(partition.values())
#Check how many communities were created
print('Number of communities:', len(np.unique(values)))
#Create dataframe with product description and community id
book communities = pd.DataFrame(nodes labels, columns =
['title description'])
book communities['community id'] = values
book communities.head()
#Lets take a peek at community 6
book_communities[book_communities['community id']== 6].head(15)
import sys
#Lets now divide each element in products weighted dataframe with the
maximum of each row.
#This will normalize values in the row and we can perceive it as the
possibility af a customer also buying
#product in column j after showing interest for the product in row i
#Turn into dataframe
books weighted pd = pd.DataFrame(books weighted, columns =
nodes labels)
books weighted pd.set index(books weighted pd.columns, 'book',
inplace=True)
books prob = books weighted pd.divide(books weighted pd.max(axis = 1),
axis = 0)
import pandas as pd
#Now lets select a hypothetical basket of goods (one or more products)
that a customer has already purchased or
#shown an interest for by clicking on an add or something, and then
suggest him relative ones
basket = ['Neuromancer']
#Also select the number of relevant items to suggest
no of suggestions = 10
all of basket = books prob[basket]
all_of_basket = all_of_basket.sort values(by = basket,
ascending=False)
suggestions to customer =
```

```
list(all_of_basket.index[:no_of_suggestions])
print("People have also read")
suggestions_list = pd.DataFrame(suggestions_to_customer, columns =
['Some suggestions for you'])
suggestions_list.head(no_of_suggestions + 1)
```