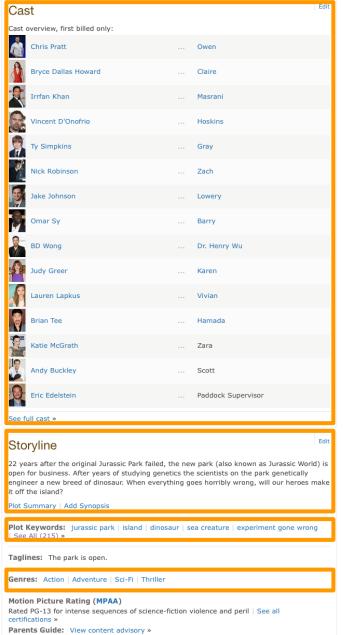
AIM-3: IMDb Movie Classification

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Introduction

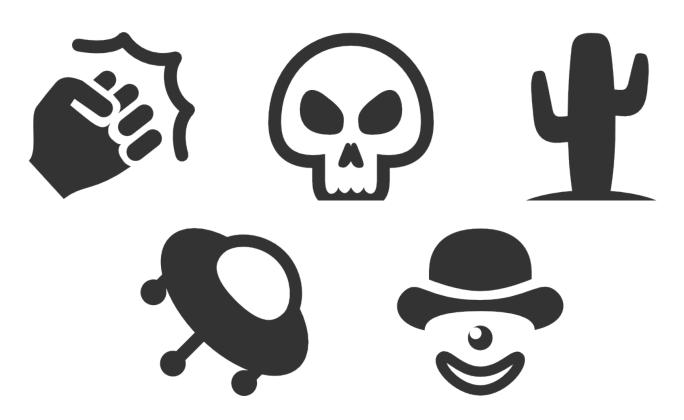




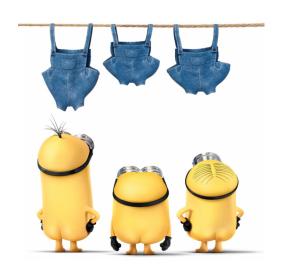
To build a scalable movie genre classification system using Internet Movie Database(IMDb)

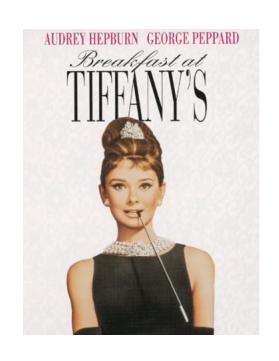
- What is a movie genre?
- What kind of information is sufficient to classify the movies?

• What is a movie genre?



• What is a movie genre?





Animation	Romance
Comedy	Comedy
Family	Drama

 What kind of information is sufficient to classify the movies?

```
Plot description?
Actors?
Key words?
```

Dataset

the Internet Movie Database(IMDb):

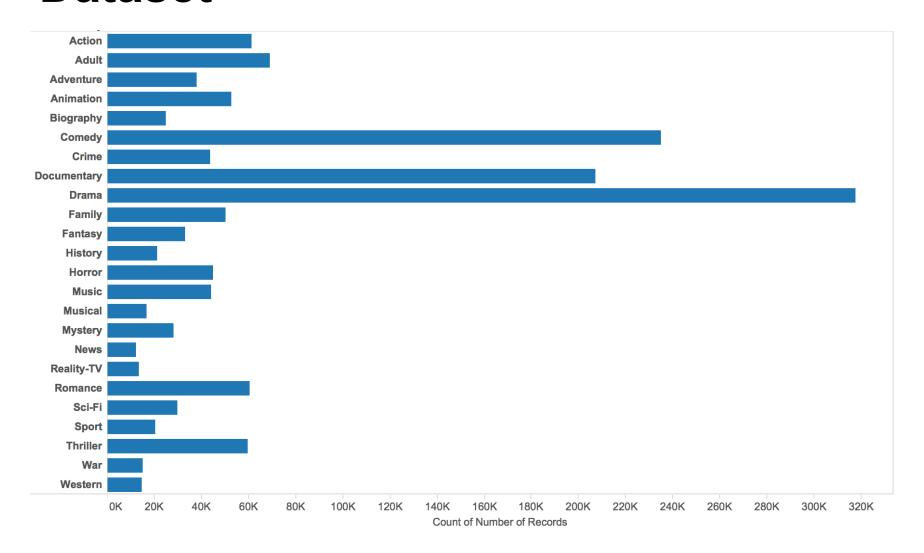
- publicly available data
- provides all kinds of information related to movies
- size: 1.7GB
- formatted difficult to use

Dataset

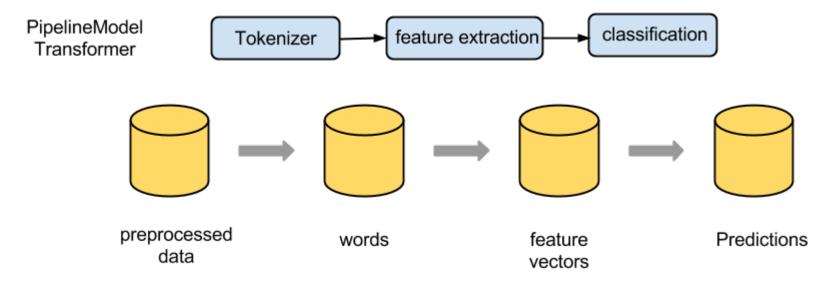
```
PLOT SUMMARIES LIST
13
14
15
16
    MV: "#7DaysLater" (2013)
17
18
    PL: #7dayslater is an interactive comedy series featuring an ensemble cast of
    PL: YouTube celebrities. Each week the audience writes the brief via social
19
20
    PL: media for an all-new episode featuring a well-known guest-star. Seven days
    PL: later that week's episode premieres on TV and across multiple platforms.
21
22
    BY: Sum Whan
23
24
25
```

MovieName | PlotDescription

Dataset



Methodology



- feature extraction: TF-IDF, Binary Vectors (TF)
- classification: Support Vector Machines(SVMs)

- Term Frequency
 - counts number of times each term occurs in each document
- Inverse Document Frequency:

measures how important the term provides

$$IDF(t,D) = \log \frac{|D|+1}{DF(t,D)+1}$$

$$TFIDF(t, d, D) = TF(t, d) \cdot IDF(t, D)$$

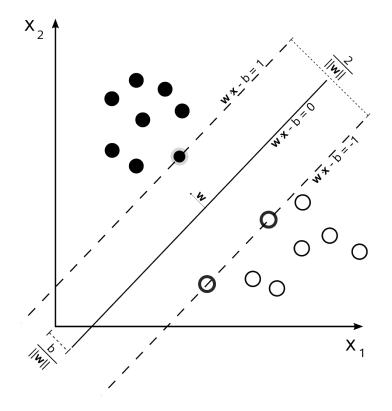
d	ocument1	the	game	of	life	is	а	overlasting	learning
	TF	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	document2	the	unexa	amined	life	is	not	worth	living
	TF	0.143	0.	143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.143
	document3	3 never		stop				learning	
	TF	0.333				0.	333		0.333

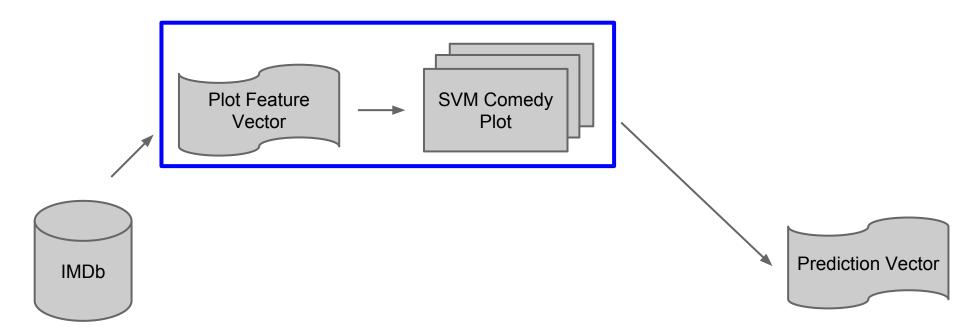
Terms	IDF	Terms	IDF	
the	1.405507153	learning	1.405507153	
game	2.098726209	unexamined	2.098726209	
of	2.098726209	not	2.098726209	
life	1.405507153	worth	2.098726209	
is	1.405507153	living	2.098726209	
а	2.098726209	never	2.098726209	
everlasting	2.098726209	stop	2.098726209	

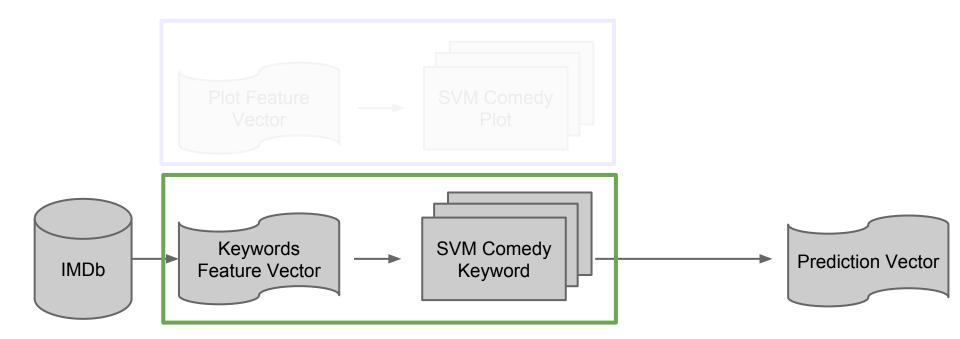
	Document1	Document2	Document3
life	0.140550715	0.200786736	0
learning	0.140550715	0	0.468502384

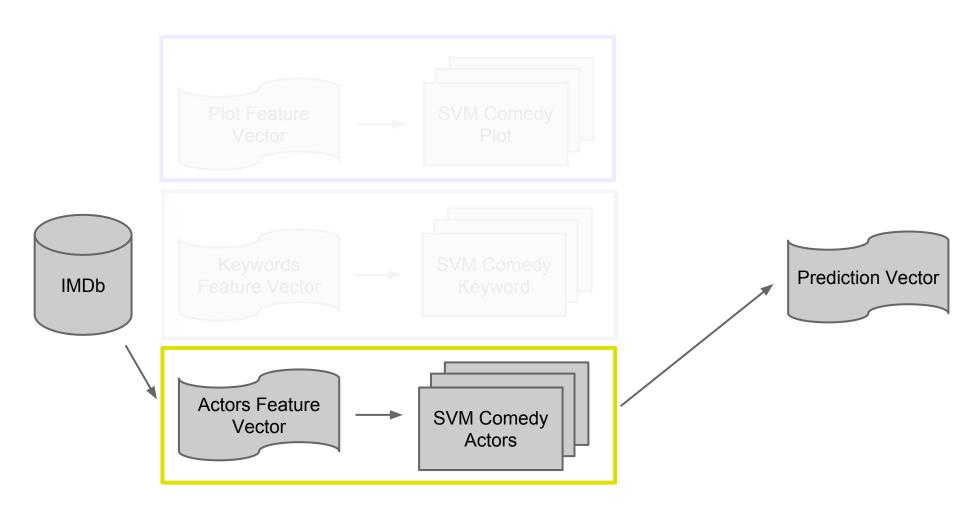
Support Vector Machine

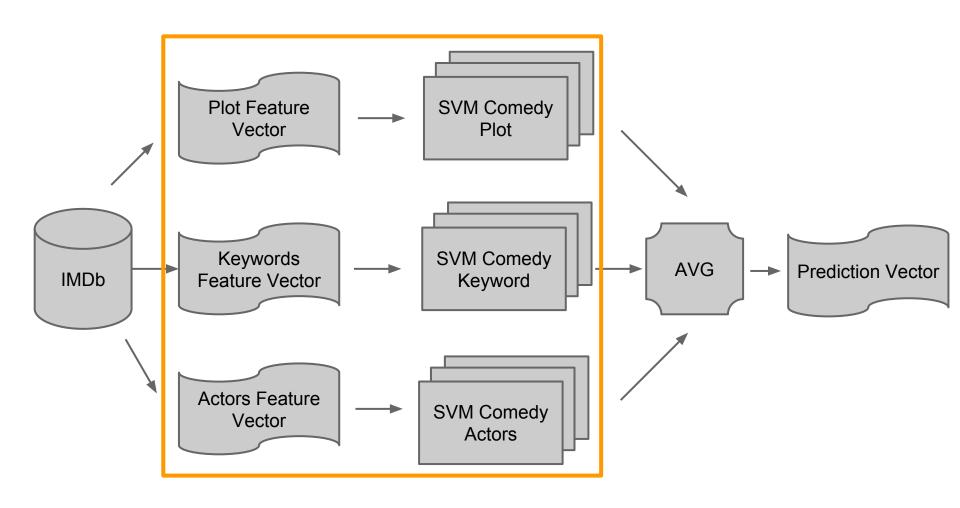
- supervised learning algorithm
- binary classification
- to find the maximum margin hyperplane



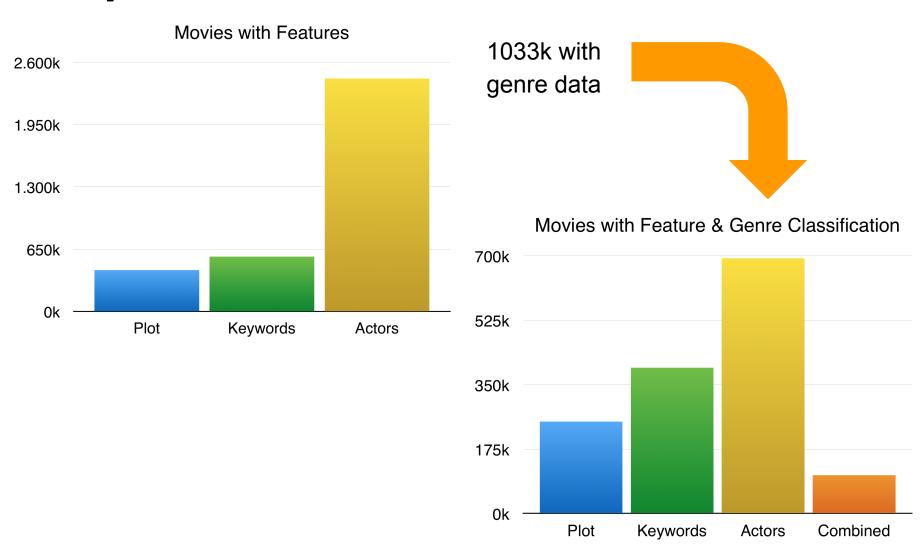




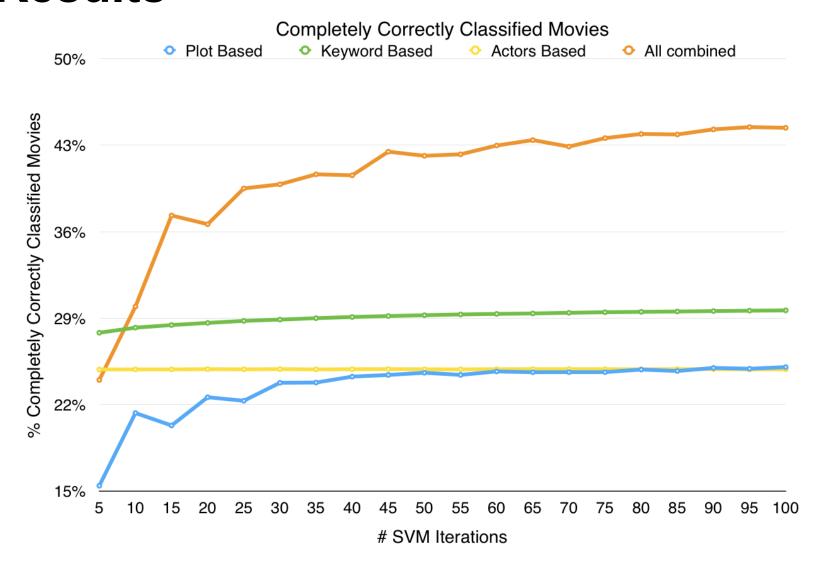




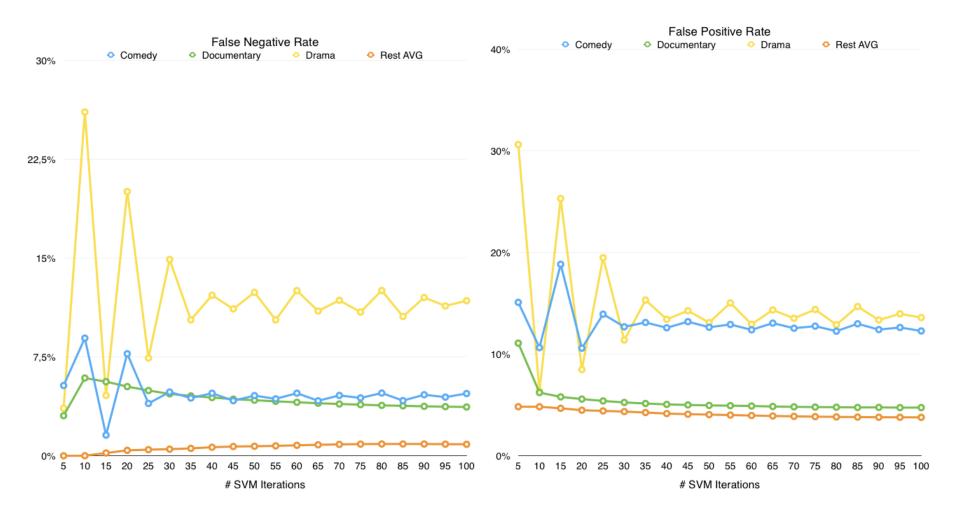
Experiments - Data



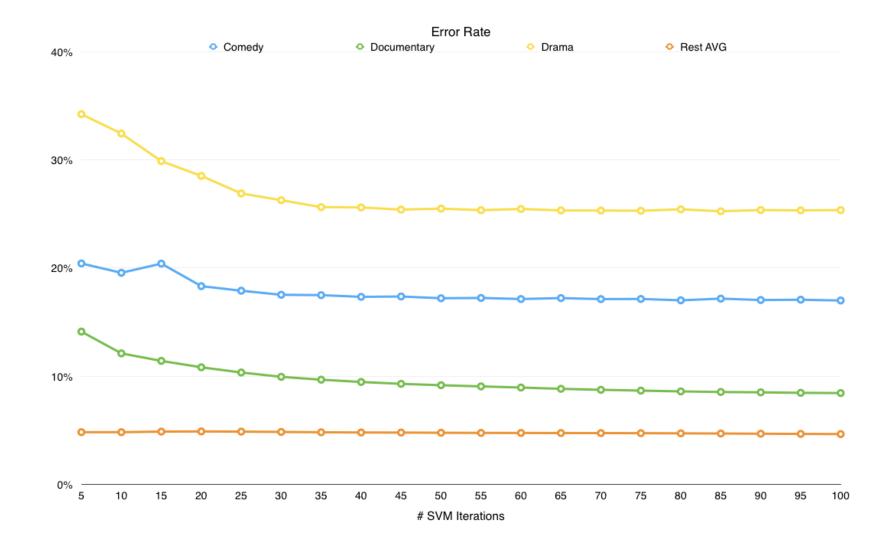
Results



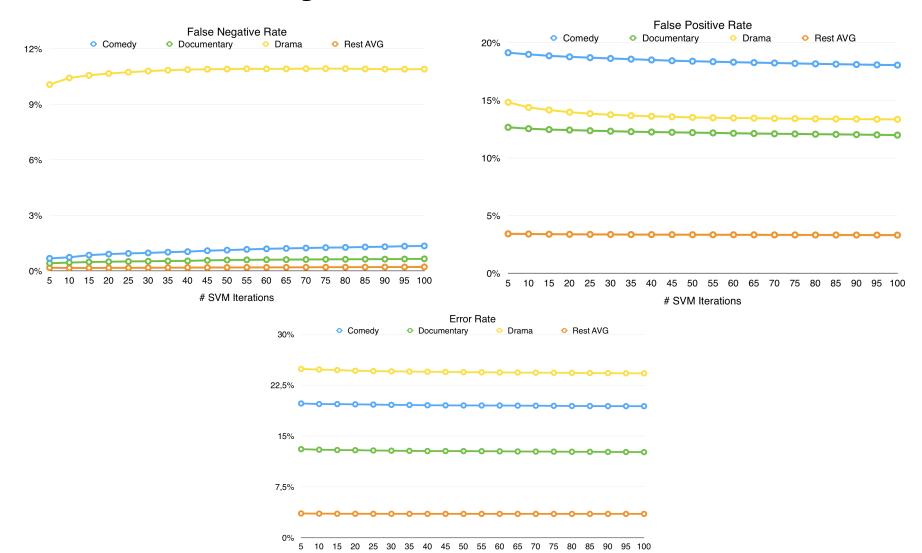
Results - Plot Based



Results - Plot Based

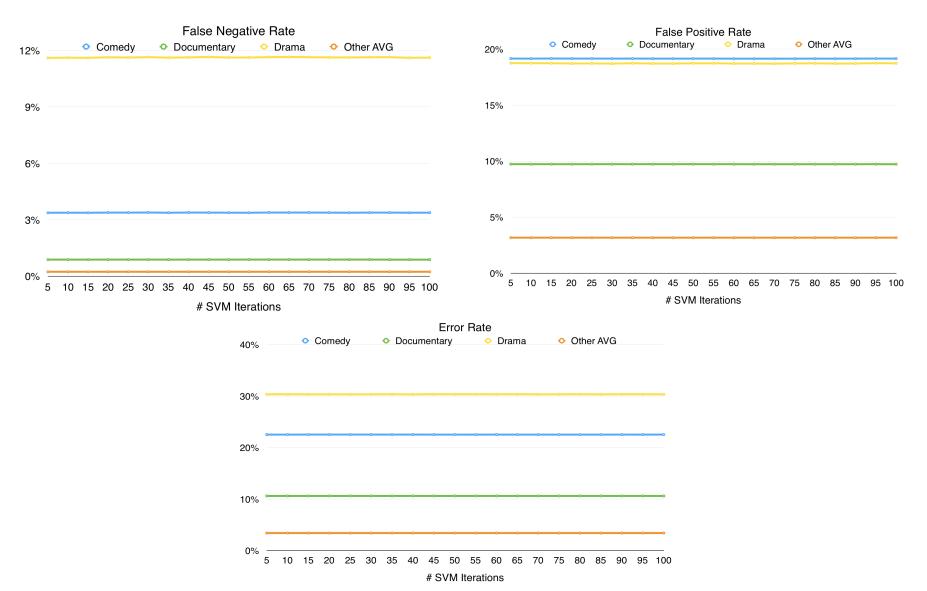


Results - Keyword Based

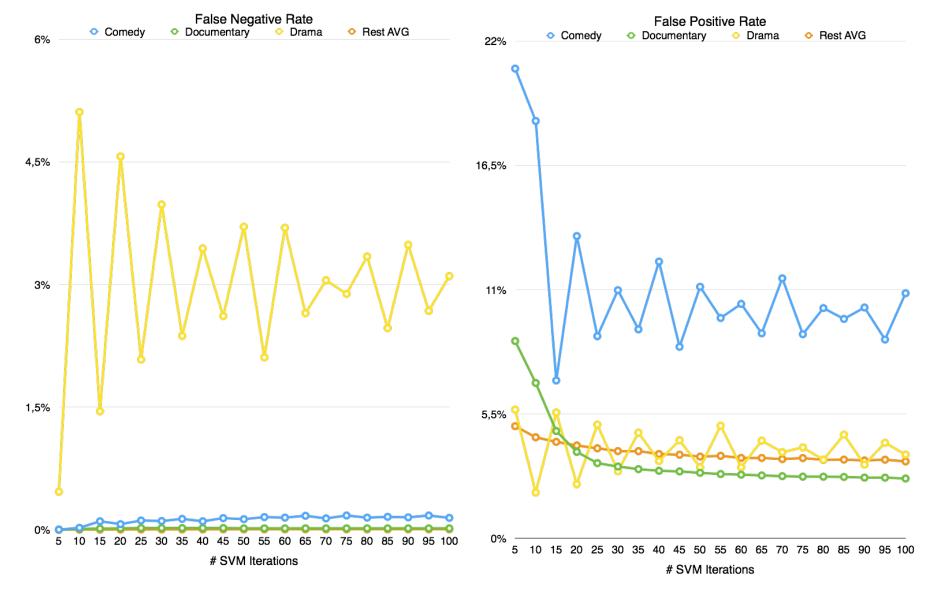


SVM Iterations

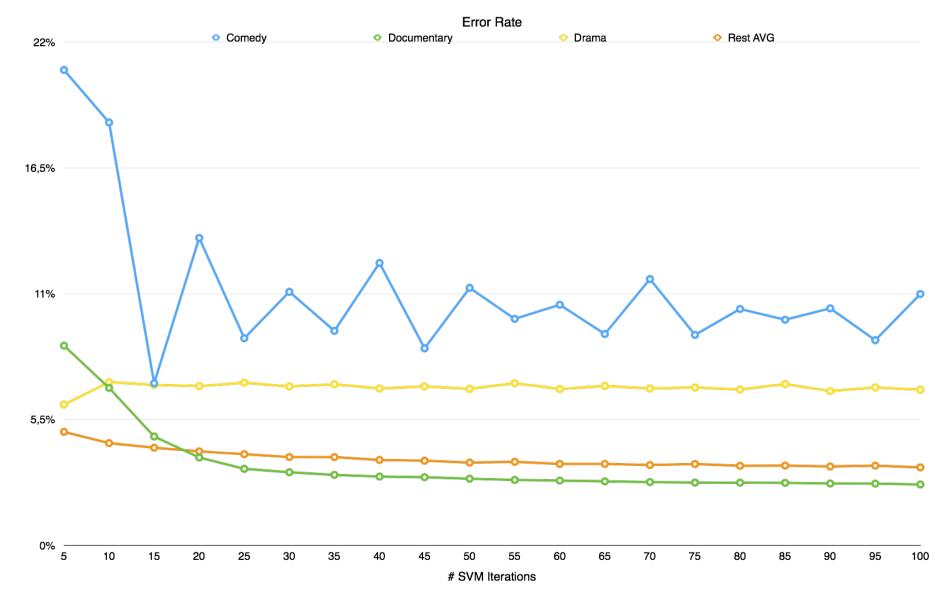
Results - Actors Based



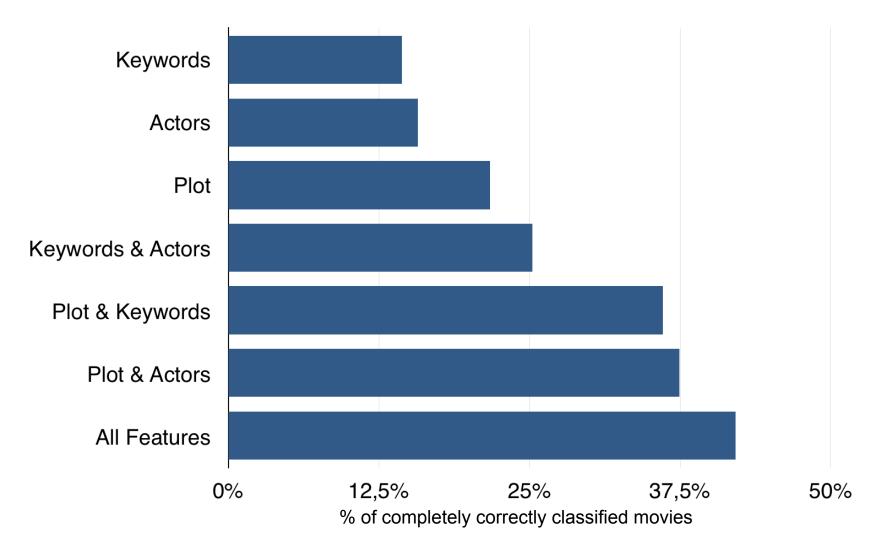
Results - Combined Features



Results - Combined Features



Results - Combined Features



trained with 50 iterations on the subset of ~100k movies which provide all 3 features

Conclusion

- Classification not good enough
- Feature combination is better
- Data Quality is important
- SVMs are powerful and comparatively easy to use
- SVM training time vs precision trade-off
- zick-zack curves are mysterious
- Spark has a nice & stable API with good basic ML tools
- other tools for preprocessing
- IMDb is no "real Big Data"