

AGENDA

An Intelligent Approach To Personalized Book Suggestions

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Project Architecture

Datasets

- Import Libraries
- Load Datasets
- Explore Data Summary

Data cleaning

- Handle Missing Values
- Remove Duplicates
- Fix Data Types

Data
Preprocessing
/EDA

- Feature Scaling
- Visualize Data Patterns

Model Building

- Select Algorithms
- Train the Model

Model Evaluation

- Evaluate Accuracy
- Cross-Validation

Model **Deployment**

- Deploy Model to Production
- Update Model as Needed

INTRODUCTION TO RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM

- A BOOK RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM AIMS TO SUGGEST BOOKS TO USERS BASED ON THEIR INTERESTS, READING HISTORY, AND PREFERENCES. WITH THE VAST NUMBER OF BOOKS AVAILABLE, SUCH SYSTEMS HELP USERS DISCOVER NEW BOOKS THEY MAY ENJOY, ENHANCING THEIR READING EXPERIENCE.
- BY ANALYZING DATA SUCH AS USER RATINGS, BOOK DETAILS, AND USER INTERACTIONS, THESE SYSTEMS CREATE PERSONALIZED SUGGESTIONS THAT INCREASE USER ENGAGEMENT AND SATISFACTION. GIVE IN A POINT WISE.



Dataset Details

BOOK DATASET

USER DATASET

RATING DATASET

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 271360 entries, 0 to 271359
Data columns (total 8 columns):
                       Non-Null Count Dtype
                       -----
                       271360 non-null object
    Book-Title
                       271360 non-null object
2 Book-Author
                       271358 non-null object
    Year-Of-Publication 271360 non-null object
                       271358 non-null object
    Publisher
    Image-URL-S
                       271360 non-null object
    Image-URL-M
                       271360 non-null object
    Image-URL-L
                       271357 non-null object
dtypes: object(8)
memory usage: 16.6+ MB
```

Data Preprocessing And EDA

In Book Dataset

CLEAN DATA: Handle missing values, duplicates, and fix data types.

ANALYZE FEATURES:

Examine distributions of ratings, genres, and authors.

USER-BOOK INSIGHTS: Study user activity and book popularity.

VISUALIZE TRENDS: USE CHARTS TO REVEAL KEY PATTERNS.

In User Dataset

clean DATA: Handle missing values, remove duplicates, and correct data types.

ANALYZE FEATURES: Explore user activity, ratings, and demographics.

VISUALIZE TRENDS: Use charts to uncover patterns in user behavior.

In Rating Dataset

CLEAN DATA: Identify and address missing or invalid ratings and remove duplicates.

EXPLORE RATINGS:

Analyze trends like average ratings, most frequent ratings, and variations.

VISUALIZE INSIGHTS: Use heatmaps or bar charts to highlight top-rated books and active users.

Details About Recommendation Techniques

1. COSINE SIMILARITY FOR USER SIMILARITY:

- > Measures the angle between user rating vectors to find similar users.
- > Helps recommend items preferred by users with similar preferences.

2. COSINE SIMILARITY FOR ITEM SIMILARITY:

- > Calculates the similarity between item vectors based on user ratings.
- > Suggests items that are most similar to those already interacted with.

3. CONTENT-BASED RECOMMENDATIONS:

> Uses cosine similarity on item attributes (e.G., Genres, keywords) to recommend items with high feature overlap.

MODEL SELECTION

- MODEL SELECTION: CHOOSING THE BEST MODEL BASED ON PERFORMANCE METRICS.
- > EVALUATION METRICS: USING ACCURACY, PRECISION, RECALL, ETC., TO ASSESS MODEL PERFORMANCE.
- > CROSS-VALIDATION: Validating models with k-fold cross-validation to ensure robustness.
- > HYPERPARAMETER TUNING: Using grid search or random search to optimize model parameters.
- COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Comparing multiple models to choose the best performer.

MODEL DEPLOYMENT

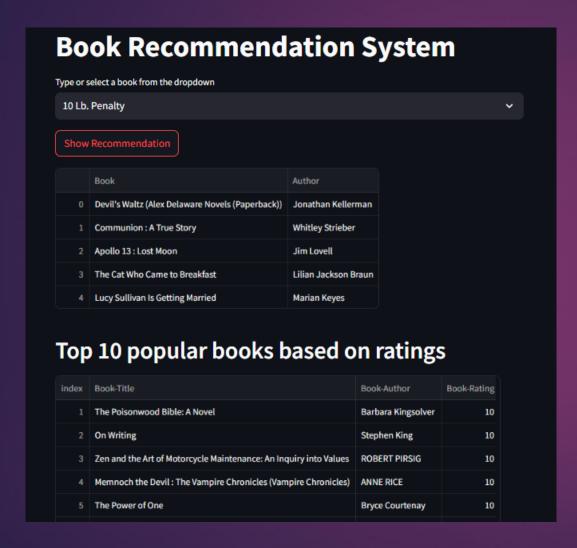
- Model deployment is the process of integrating a trained machine learning model into a production environment to provide predictions or insights to end-users or systems.
- > It involves setting up the infrastructure, creating apis or user interfaces, and ensuring scalability and reliability for real-world usage.
- > Deployment platforms like streamlit, flask, aws, azure, or docker are commonly used for deploying models as web applications or services.
- Monitoring and updating the model post-deployment are critical to maintaining its performance over time.

Using Streamlit We Have Deployed Our Application

```
import pickle
import streamlit as st
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
st.title('Book Recommendation System') ## adding title
DeltaGenerator()
## loading the files
df_new=pickle.load(open('df_new.pkl','rb'))
df=pickle.load(open('df1.pkl','rb'))
similarity_scores=pickle.load(open('similarity_scores.pkl','rb'))
```

```
def recommend(book_name):
   # Ensure index consistency
   df new.index = df new.index.astype(str).str.strip()
   df['Book-Title'] = df['Book-Title'].astype(str).str.strip()
   # fetch the index of the book from the pivot table
   index = np.where(df_new.index == book_name)[0][0]
   # getting similar suggestions with greater similarity score,
   similar items = sorted(list(enumerate(similarity scores[index])),
                          key=lambda x: x[1], # sort by similarity score
                          reverse=True)[1:6] # exclude the input book
   data = []
   for i in similar items:
       if i[0] < len(df_new.index): # Ensure index is within range
           book title = df new.index[i[0]] # Get the book title safely
           temp_df = df[df['Book-Title'] == book_title]
           item.extend(list(temp_df.drop_duplicates('Book-Title')['Book-Title'].values))
           item.extend(list(temp df.drop duplicates('Book-Title')['Book-Author'].values))
           data.append(item)
       else:
           print(f"Index {i[0]} is out of bounds for df_new.index.")
   return pd.DataFrame(data, columns=['Book', 'Author'])
book_list=df_new.index.values
selected book=st.selectbox('Type or select a book from the dropdown',book list)
if st.button('Show Recommendation'):
   recommended books=recommend(selected book)
   recommended books
```

STREAMLIT INTERFACE:





Challenges in Building a Book Recommendation System

- > COLD START PROBLEM: Difficulty in recommending to new users or books with little data.
- > DATA SPARSITY: Not enough interaction data to make accurate recommendations.
- SCALABILITY: Handling large volumes of users and books efficiently.

Thank You