LetsGrowMore (LGM) - Virtual Internship Program

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Task - Music Recommendation:

Music recommender systems can suggest songs to users based on their listening patterns.

Importing Packages

```
In []:

1 import pandas as pd
2 import numpy as np
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 import seaborn as sns
```

Load the Dataset

DATA VISUALIZATION

```
In [ ]:
    sns.countplot(x = train['source_system_tab'],hue=train['source_system_tab'])
In [ ]:
    sns.countplot(x = train['source_system_tab'],hue=train['target'])
In [ ]:
    sns.countplot(x = train['source_screen_name'],hue=train['target'],data = train,orier
    plt.xticks(rotation =90)
 3 plt.show()
In [ ]:
    sns.countplot(x = train['source_type'],hue=train['source_type'],data = train,orient=
    plt.xticks(rotation =90)
    plt.show()
In [ ]:
 1 | sns.countplot(x = train['source_type'],hue=train['target'],data = train,orient='v')
 2 plt.xticks(rotation =90)
   plt.show()
 3
In [ ]:
   sns.countplot(x = songs['language'],data =train,hue=songs['language'],orient='v')
In [ ]:
    sns.countplot(x = members['registered_via'],hue=members['registered_via'],orient='v'
    plt.xticks(rotation =90)
   plt.show()
```

DATA PREPROCESSING AND CLEANING

```
In [ ]:
    song_cols = ['song_id', 'artist_name', 'genre_ids', 'song_length', 'language']
 2 train = train.merge(songs[song_cols], on='song_id', how='left')
 3 test = test.merge(songs[song_cols], on='song_id', how='left')
In [ ]:
    members['registration_year'] = members['registration_init_time'].apply(lambda x: int
    members['registration_month'] = members['registration_init_time'].apply(lambda x: ir
    members['registration_date'] = members['registration_init_time'].apply(lambda x: int
In [ ]:
    members = members.drop(['registration_init_time'], axis=1)
    members_cols = members.columns
 3 train = train.merge(members[members_cols], on='msno', how='left')
 4 test = test.merge(members[members_cols], on='msno', how='left')
In [ ]:
    members cols = members.columns
   train = train.merge(members[members_cols], on='msno', how='left')
   test = test.merge(members[members_cols], on='msno', how='left')
In [ ]:
 1 train = train.fillna(-1)
 2 | test = test.fillna(-1)
In [ ]:
 1 import gc
   del members, songs; gc.collect();
In [ ]:
   cols = list(train.columns)
   cols.remove('target')
```

MODEL BUILDING

In []:

```
from tqdm import tqdm
   from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
   for col in tqdm(cols):
        if train[col].dtype == 'object':
 4
 5
            train[col] = train[col].apply(str)
 6
            test[col] = test[col].apply(str)
 7
 8
            le = LabelEncoder()
9
            train_vals = list(train[col].unique())
10
            test vals = list(test[col].unique())
11
            le.fit(train_vals + test_vals)
12
            train[col] = le.transform(train[col])
            test[col] = le.transform(test[col])
13
```

TRYING OUT BASIC CLASSIFICATION MODELS

In []:

```
unique_songs = range(max(train['song_id'].max(), test['song_id'].max()))
song_popularity = pd.DataFrame({'song_id': unique_songs, 'popularity':0})

train_sorted = train.sort_values('song_id')
train_sorted.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)
test_sorted = test.sort_values('song_id')
test_sorted.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)
```

In []:

```
1 !pip install lightgbm
```

In []:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
   import lightgbm as lgb
   X = np.array(train.drop(['target'], axis=1))
   y = train['target'].values
   X_test = np.array(test.drop(['id'], axis=1))
7
   ids = test['id'].values
8
9
   del train, test; gc.collect();
10
11
   X_train, X_valid, y_train, y_valid = train_test_split(X, y, \
12
       test size=0.1, random state = 12)
13
14
   del X, y; gc.collect();
15
16
   d_train = lgb.Dataset(X_train, label=y_train)
   d_valid = lgb.Dataset(X_valid, label=y_valid)
17
18
19
   watchlist = [d_train, d_valid]
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
1
   def predict(m1 model):
 2
       model = m1_model.fit(X_train,y_train)
 3
       print('Training Score : {}'.format(model.score(X_train,y_train)))
       y pred = model.predict(X valid)
4
 5
       #accuracy_score = m1_model.metrics.accuracy_score(y_valid,y_pred)
 6
       #print('Accuracy Score : {}'.format(accuracy_score))
7
       v_test = model.predict(X_test)
8
       yhat = (v_test>0.5).astype(int)
9
       comp = (yhat==ytr).astype(int)
10
       acc = comp.sum()/comp.size*100
       print("Accuracy on test data for the model", acc)
11
```

In []:

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
predict(LogisticRegression())
```

In []:

```
predict(RandomForestClassifier())
```

PREDICTION USING LIGHTGBM

In []:

```
params = {}
params['learning_rate'] = 0.4
params['application'] = 'binary'
params['max_depth'] = 15
params['num_leaves'] = 2**8
params['verbosity'] = 0
params['metric'] = 'auc'

model1 = lgb.train(params, train_set=d_train, num_boost_round=200, valid_sets=watchlearly_stopping_rounds=10, verbose_eval=10)
```

In []:

```
1 p_test = model1.predict(X_test)
```

In []:

```
1  yhat = (p_test>0.5).astype(int)
2  comp = (yhat==ytr).astype(int)
3  acc = comp.sum()/comp.size*100
4  print('The accuracy of lgbm model on test data is: {0:f}%'.format(acc))
```

#Conclusion

This brings us to a conclusion that RandomForest and LGM perform very well in test data. But RandomForest in some cases tend to overfit the data. So LigthGBM is better at predicting the music the

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