1. Business Problem

1.1 Problem Description

Netflix is all about connecting people to the movies they love. To help customers find those movies, they developed world-class movie recommendation system: CinematchSM. Its job is to predict whether someone will enjoy a movie based on how much they liked or disliked other movies. Netflix use those predictions to make personal movie recommendations based on each customer's unique tastes. And while **Cinematch** is doing pretty well, it can always be made better.

Now there are a lot of interesting alternative approaches to how Cinematch works that netflix haven't tried. Some are described in the literature, some aren't. We're curious whether any of these can beat Cinematch by making better predictions. Because, frankly, if there is a much better approach it could make a big difference to our customers and our business.

Credits: https://www.netflixprize.com/rules.html

1.2 Problem Statement

Netflix provided a lot of anonymous rating data, and a prediction accuracy bar that is 10% better than what Cinematch can do on the same training data set. (Accuracy is a measurement of how closely predicted ratings of movies match subsequent actual ratings.)

1.3 Sources

- https://www.netflixprize.com/rules.html
- https://www.kaggle.com/netflix-inc/netflix-prize-data
- Netflix blog: https://medium.com/netflix-techblog/netflix-recommendations-beyond-the-5-stars-part-1-55838468f429 (very nice blog)
- surprise library: http://surpriselib.com/ (we use many models from this library)
- surprise library doc: http://surprise.readthedocs.io/en/stable/getting_started.html (we use many models from this library)
- installing surprise: https://github.com/NicolasHug/Surprise#installation
- Research paper: http://courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i290-dm/s11/SECURE/a1-koren.pdf (most of our work was inspired by this paper)
- SVD Decomposition : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P5mlg91as1c

1.4 Real world/Business Objectives and constraints

Objectives:

1. Predict the rating that a user would give to a movie that he ahs not yet rated.
2. Minimize the difference between predicted and actual rating (RMSE and MAPE)

Constraints:

1. Some form of interpretability.

2. Machine Learning Problem

2.1 Data

2.1.1 Data Overview

Get the data from : https://www.kaggle.com/netflix-inc/netflix-prize-data/data

Data files :

- combined_data_1.txt
- combined_data_2.txt
- combined_data_3.txt
- combined_data_4.txt
- movie_titles.csv


```
The first line of each file [combined_data_1.txt, combined
_data_2.txt, combined_data_3.txt, combined_data_4.txt] con
tains the movie id followed by a colon. Each subsequent li
ne in the file corresponds to a rating from a customer and
its date in the following format:

CustomerID,Rating,Date

MovieIDs range from 1 to 17770 sequentially.
CustomerIDs range from 1 to 2649429, with gaps. There are
480189 users.
Ratings are on a five star (integral) scale from 1 to 5.
Dates have the format YYYY-MM-DD.
```

2.1.2 Example Data point

```
1:
1488844,3,2005-09-06
822109,5,2005-05-13
885013,4,2005-10-19
30878,4,2005-12-26
823519,3,2004-05-03
893988,3,2005-11-17
124105,4,2004-08-05
1248029,3,2004-04-22
1842128,4,2004-05-09
2238063,3,2005-05-11
1503895,4,2005-05-19
2207774,5,2005-06-06
2590061,3,2004-08-12
2442,3,2004-04-14
543865,4,2004-05-28
1209119,4,2004-03-23
804919,4,2004-06-10
1086807,3,2004-12-28
1711859,4,2005-05-08
372233,5,2005-11-23
1080361,3,2005-03-28
1245640,3,2005-12-19
558634,4,2004-12-14
2165002,4,2004-04-06
1181550,3,2004-02-01
1227322,4,2004-02-06
427928,4,2004-02-26
814701,5,2005-09-29
808731,4,2005-10-31
662870,5,2005-08-24
337541,5,2005-03-23
```

```
786312,3,2004-11-16
1133214,4,2004-03-07
1537427,4,2004-03-29
1209954,5,2005-05-09
2381599,3,2005-09-12
525356,2,2004-07-11
1910569,4,2004-04-12
2263586,4,2004-08-20
2421815,2,2004-02-26
1009622,1,2005-01-19
1481961,2,2005-05-24
401047,4,2005-06-03
2179073,3,2004-08-29
1434636,3,2004-05-01
93986,5,2005-10-06
1308744,5,2005-10-29
2647871,4,2005-12-30
1905581,5,2005-08-16
2508819,3,2004-05-18
1578279,1,2005-05-19
1159695,4,2005-02-15
2588432,3,2005-03-31
2423091,3,2005-09-12
470232,4,2004-04-08
2148699,2,2004-06-05
1342007,3,2004-07-16
466135,4,2004-07-13
2472440,3,2005-08-13
1283744,3,2004-04-17
1927580,4,2004-11-08
716874,5,2005-05-06
4326,4,2005-10-29
```

2.2 Mapping the real world problem to a Machine Learning Problem

2.2.1 Type of Machine Learning Problem

```
For a given movie and user we need to predict the rating would b
e given by him/her to the movie.
The given problem is a Recommendation problem
It can also seen as a Regression problem
```

2.2.2 Performance metric

- Mean Absolute Percentage Error: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mean_absolute_percentage_error
- Root Mean Square Error: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Root-mean-square_deviation

2.2.3 Machine Learning Objective and Constraints

1. Minimize RMSE.
2. Try to provide some interpretability.

In [1]:
```
# this is just to know how much time will it take to run this entire ip
ython notebook
from datetime import datetime
# globalstart = datetime.now()
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib
matplotlib.use('nbagg')
```

```python
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rcParams.update({'figure.max_open_warning': 0})

import seaborn as sns
sns.set_style('whitegrid')
import os
from scipy import sparse
from scipy.sparse import csr_matrix

from sklearn.decomposition import TruncatedSVD
from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import cosine_similarity
import random
```

3. Exploratory Data Analysis

3.1 Preprocessing

3.1.1 Converting / Merging whole data to required format: u_i, m_j, r_ij

In [2]:

```python
start = datetime.now()
if not os.path.isfile('data.csv'):
    # Create a file 'data.csv' before reading it
    # Read all the files in netflix and store them in one big file('dat
a.csv')
    # We re reading from each of the four files and appendig each ratin
g to a global file 'train.csv'
    data = open('data.csv', mode='w')

    row = list()
    files=['combined_data_1.txt','combined_data_2.txt',
           'combined_data_3.txt', 'combined_data_4.txt']
    for file in files:
```

```
        print("Reading ratings from {}...".format(file))
        with open(file) as f:
            for line in f:
                line = line.strip()
                if line.endswith(':'):
                    # All below are ratings for this movie, until anoth
er movie appears.
                    movie_id = line.replace(':', '')
                else:
                    row = [x for x in line.split(',')]
                    row.insert(0, movie_id)
                    data.write(','.join(row))
                    data.write('\n')
        print("Done.\n")
    data.close()
else:
    print("Already in the disc.......")

print('Time taken :', datetime.now() - start)
```

```
Already in the disc.......
Time taken : 0:00:00.001997
```

In [3]:
```
print("creating the dataframe from data.csv file..")
#Taking a sample of 10M data due to less computing power.
df = pd.read_csv('data.csv', sep=',',
                       names=['movie', 'user','rating','date']).sample(
10000000)
df.date = pd.to_datetime(df.date)
print('Done.\n')

# we are arranging the ratings according to time.
print('Sorting the dataframe by date..')
df.sort_values(by='date', inplace=True)
print('Done..')
```

```
creating the dataframe from data.csv file..
Done.
```

```
Sorting the dataframe by date..
Done..
```

In [4]:
```
df.head()
```

Out[4]:

	movie	user	rating	date
56431994	10341	510180	4	1999-11-11
30518877	5571	510180	4	1999-11-11
89491833	15894	510180	3	1999-11-11
15344539	2948	510180	3	1999-12-06
82135130	14691	122223	2	1999-12-08

In [5]:
```
df.describe()['rating']
```

Out[5]:
```
count    1.000000e+07
mean     3.604087e+00
std      1.085237e+00
min      1.000000e+00
25%      3.000000e+00
50%      4.000000e+00
75%      4.000000e+00
max      5.000000e+00
Name: rating, dtype: float64
```

3.1.2 Checking for NaN values

In [6]:
```
# just to make sure that all Nan containing rows are deleted..
print("No of Nan values in our dataframe : ", sum(df.isnull().any()))
```

```
No of Nan values in our dataframe :  0
```

3.1.3 Removing Duplicates

In [7]:
```
dup_bool = df.duplicated(['movie','user','rating'])
dups = sum(dup_bool) # by considering all columns..( including timestam
p)
print("There are {} duplicate rating entries in the data..".format(dups
))
```

```
There are 0 duplicate rating entries in the data..
```

3.1.4 Basic Statistics (#Ratings, #Users, and #Movies)

In [8]:
```
print("Total data ")
print("-"*50)
print("\nTotal no of ratings :",df.shape[0])
print("Total No of Users   :", len(np.unique(df.user)))
print("Total No of movies  :", len(np.unique(df.movie)))
```

```
Total data
--------------------------------------------------

Total no of ratings : 10000000
Total No of Users   : 458462
Total No of movies  : 17768
```

3.2 Spliting data into Train and Test(80:20)

In [9]:
```
if not os.path.isfile('train_sample.csv'):
    # create the dataframe and store it in the disk for offline purpose
s..
    df.iloc[:int(df.shape[0]*0.80)].to_csv("train_sample.csv", index=Fa
lse)
```

```
if not os.path.isfile('test_sample.csv'):
    # create the dataframe and store it in the disk for offline purpose
s..
    df.iloc[int(df.shape[0]*0.80):].to_csv("test_sample.csv", index=Fal
se)

train_df = pd.read_csv("train_sample.csv", parse_dates=['date'])
test_df = pd.read_csv("test_sample.csv")
```

3.2.1 Basic Statistics in Train data (#Ratings, #Users, and #Movies)

In [10]:
```
# movies = train_df.movie.value_counts()
# users = train_df.user.value_counts()
print("Training data ")
print("-"*50)
print("\nTotal no of ratings :",train_df.shape[0])
print("Total No of Users   :", len(np.unique(train_df.user)))
print("Total No of movies  :", len(np.unique(train_df.movie)))
```

```
Training data 
--------------------------------------------------

Total no of ratings : 8000000
Total No of Users   : 377669
Total No of movies  : 17231
```

3.2.2 Basic Statistics in Test data (#Ratings, #Users, and #Movies)

In [11]:
```
print("Test data ")
print("-"*50)
print("\nTotal no of ratings :",test_df.shape[0])
print("Total No of Users   :", len(np.unique(test_df.user)))
print("Total No of movies  :", len(np.unique(test_df.movie)))
```

```
Test data 
```

```
--------------------------------------------------

Total no of ratings : 2000000
Total No of Users   : 259900
Total No of movies  : 16774
```

3.3 Exploratory Data Analysis on Train data

In [12]:
```
# method to make y-axis more readable
def human(num, units = 'M'):
    units = units.lower()
    num = float(num)
    if units == 'k':
        return str(num/10**3) + " K"
    elif units == 'm':
        return str(num/10**6) + " M"
    elif units == 'b':
        return str(num/10**9) +  " B"
```

3.3.1 Distribution of ratings

In [13]:
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
plt.title('Distribution of ratings over Training dataset', fontsize=15)
sns.countplot(train_df.rating)
ax.set_yticklabels([human(item, 'M') for item in ax.get_yticks()])
ax.set_ylabel('No. of Ratings(Millions)')

plt.show()
```

observation

- we have observed from above histogram that most of the ratings given by users is 3 and 4.

Add new column (week day) to the data set for analysis.

In [14]:
```
# It is used to skip the warning ''SettingWithCopyWarning''..
pd.options.mode.chained_assignment = None  # default='warn'
```

```
train_df['day_of_week'] = train_df.date.dt.weekday_name

train_df.tail()
```

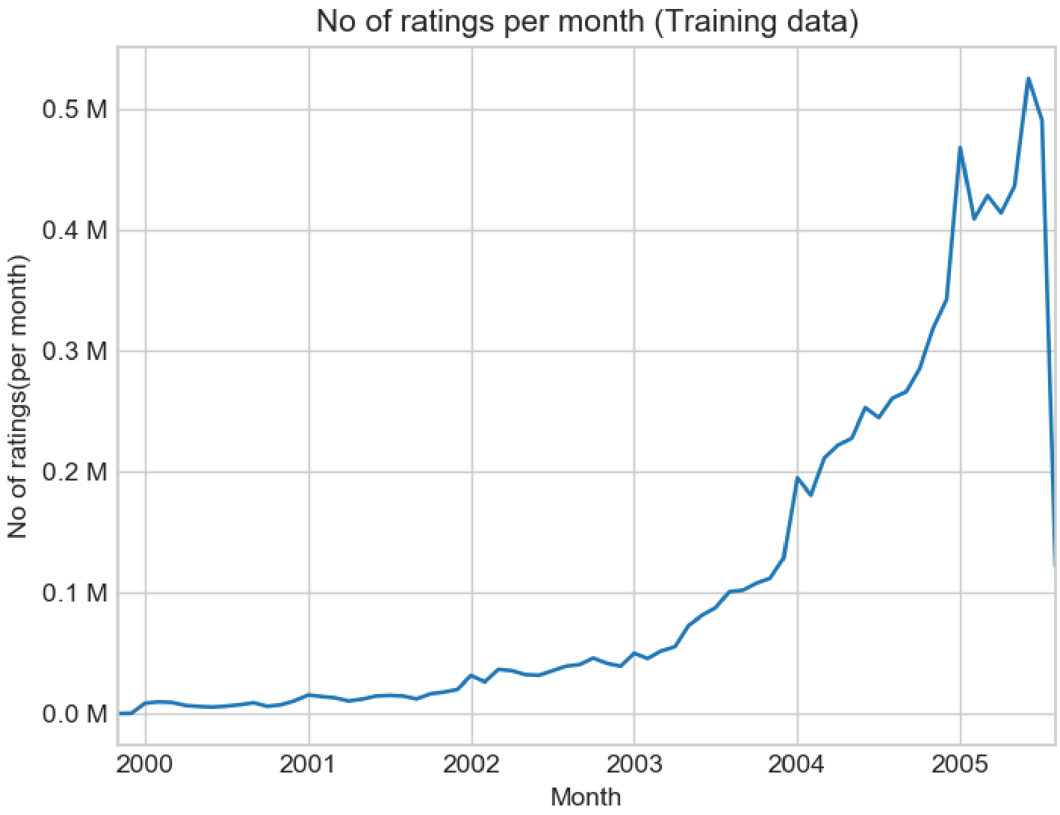
Out[14]:

	movie	user	rating	date	day_of_week
7999995	16879	2326288	4	2005-08-08	Monday
7999996	17031	1434918	4	2005-08-08	Monday
7999997	13651	2344292	3	2005-08-08	Monday
7999998	12668	1694916	4	2005-08-08	Monday
7999999	17169	174836	5	2005-08-08	Monday

3.3.2 Number of Ratings per a month

In [15]:

```
ax = train_df.resample('M', on='date')['rating'].count().plot()
ax.set_title('No of ratings per month (Training data)')
plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('No of ratings(per month)')
ax.set_yticklabels([human(item, 'M') for item in ax.get_yticks()])
plt.show()
```



3.3.3 Analysis on the Ratings given by user

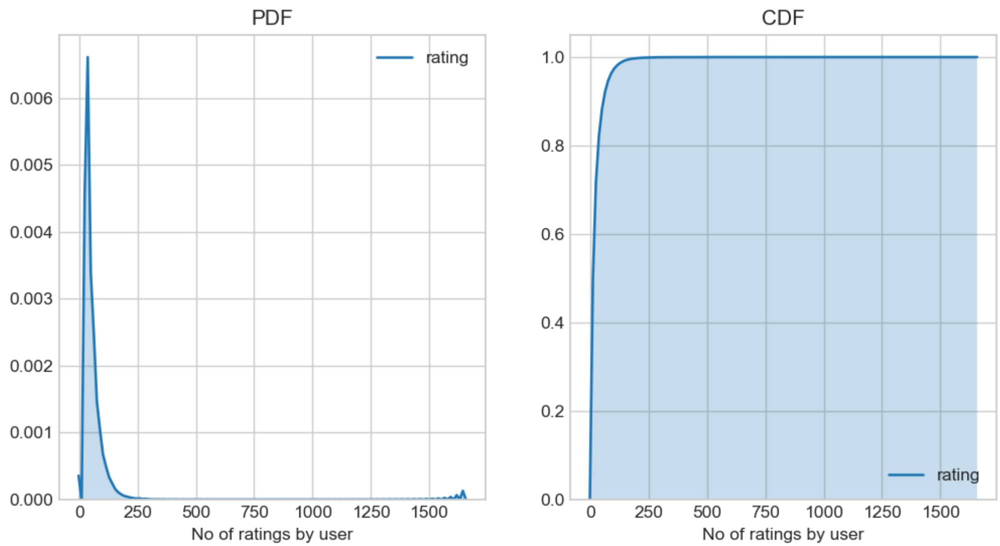
In [16]:
```
no_of_rated_movies_per_user = train_df.groupby(by='user')['rating'].cou
nt().sort_values(ascending=False)

no_of_rated_movies_per_user.head()
```

Out[16]:
```
user
305344     1654
```

```
2439493    1611
387418     1550
1639792    1037
1461435     932
Name: rating, dtype: int64
```

In [17]:
```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=plt.figaspect(.5))

ax1 = plt.subplot(121)
sns.kdeplot(no_of_rated_movies_per_user, shade=True, ax=ax1)
plt.xlabel('No of ratings by user')
plt.title("PDF")

ax2 = plt.subplot(122)
sns.kdeplot(no_of_rated_movies_per_user, shade=True, cumulative=True,ax
=ax2)
plt.xlabel('No of ratings by user')
plt.title('CDF')

plt.show()
```

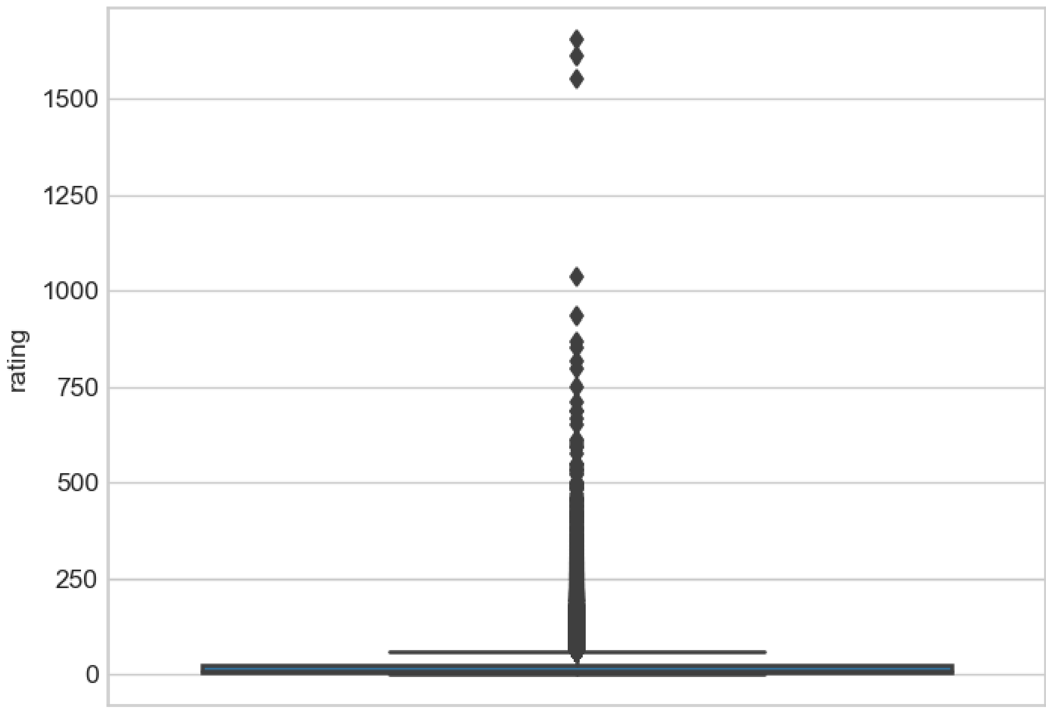
```
C:\Users\manish dogra\Documents\anaconda\lib\site-packages\scipy\stats
\stats.py:1633: FutureWarning: Using a non-tuple sequence for multidime
nsional indexing is deprecated; use `arr[tuple(seq)]` instead of `arr[s
eq]`. In the future this will be interpreted as an array index, `arr[n
p.array(seq)]`, which will result either in an error or a different res
ult.
  return np.add.reduce(sorted[indexer] * weights, axis=axis) / sumval
```



In [18]:
```
no_of_rated_movies_per_user.describe()
```

Out[18]:
```
count    377669.000000
mean         21.182570
std          29.802011
min           1.000000
25%           4.000000
50%          10.000000
75%          26.000000
max        1654.000000
Name: rating, dtype: float64
```

In [19]:
```
sns.boxplot(no_of_rated_movies_per_user,orient = 'v')
plt.show()
```



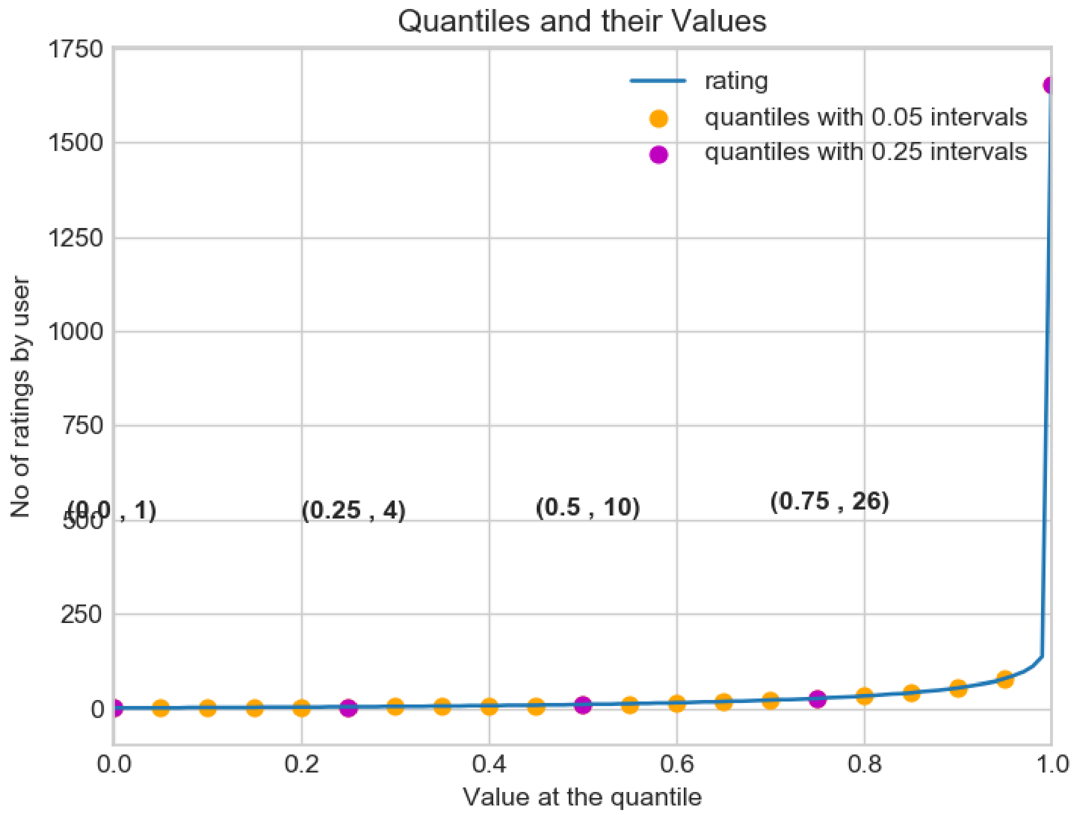
observation

- From above , we can see that 50% of users have rated movies less than or more than 89.
- 75% of users have rated the movie less than 245.
- But there are some users who have rated movies more than 15000 as we can see in the box plot.

> *There, is something interesting going on with the quantiles..*

In [20]:
```
quantiles = no_of_rated_movies_per_user.quantile(np.arange(0,1.01,0.01
), interpolation='higher')
```

In [21]:
```
plt.title("Quantiles and their Values")
quantiles.plot()
# quantiles with 0.05 difference
plt.scatter(x=quantiles.index[::5], y=quantiles.values[::5], c='orange'
, label="quantiles with 0.05 intervals")
# quantiles with 0.25 difference
plt.scatter(x=quantiles.index[::25], y=quantiles.values[::25], c='m', l
abel = "quantiles with 0.25 intervals")
plt.ylabel('No of ratings by user')
plt.xlabel('Value at the quantile')
plt.legend(loc='best')

# annotate the 25th, 50th, 75th and 100th percentile values....
for x,y in zip(quantiles.index[::25], quantiles[::25]):
    plt.annotate(s="({} , {})".format(x,y), xy=(x,y), xytext=(x-0.05, y
+500)
                ,fontweight='bold')


plt.show()
```



In [23]:
```
quantiles[::5]
```

Out[23]:
```
0.00        1
0.05        1
0.10        2
0.15        2
0.20        3
0.25        4
0.30        5
0.35        6
0.40        7
0.45        8
```

```
0.50      10
0.55      12
0.60      15
0.65      18
0.70      22
0.75      26
0.80      33
0.85      41
0.90      54
0.95      78
1.00    1654
Name: rating, dtype: int64
```

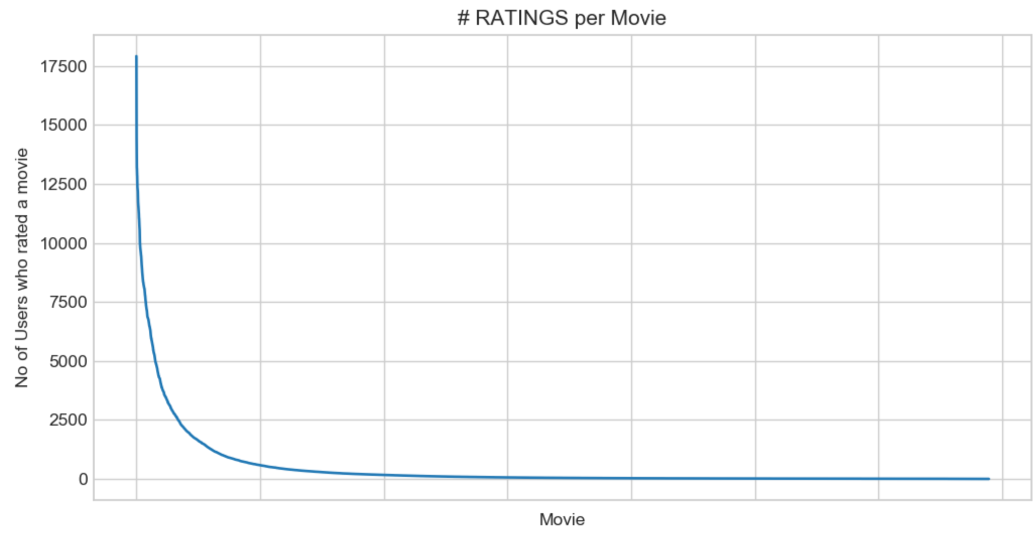
how many ratings at the last 5% of all ratings??

In [22]:
```
print('\n No of ratings at last 5 percentile : {}\n'.format(sum((no_of_
rated_movies_per_user>= 749) )))
```

```
 No of ratings at last 5 percentile : 9
```

3.3.4 Analysis of ratings of a movie given by a user

In [24]:
```
no_of_ratings_per_movie = train_df.groupby(by='movie')['rating'].count
().sort_values(ascending=False)

fig = plt.figure(figsize=plt.figaspect(.5))
ax = plt.gca()
plt.plot(no_of_ratings_per_movie.values)
plt.title('# RATINGS per Movie')
plt.xlabel('Movie')
plt.ylabel('No of Users who rated a movie')
ax.set_xticklabels([])

plt.show()
```

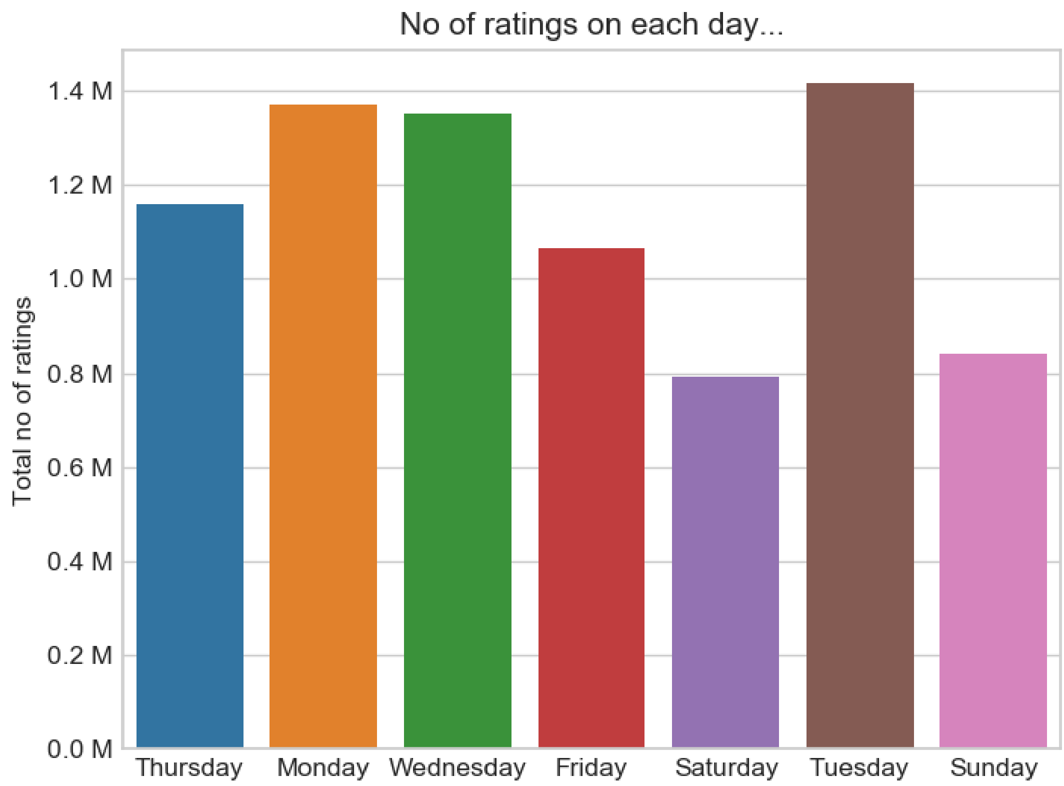


- **It is very skewed.. just like nunmber of ratings given per user.**

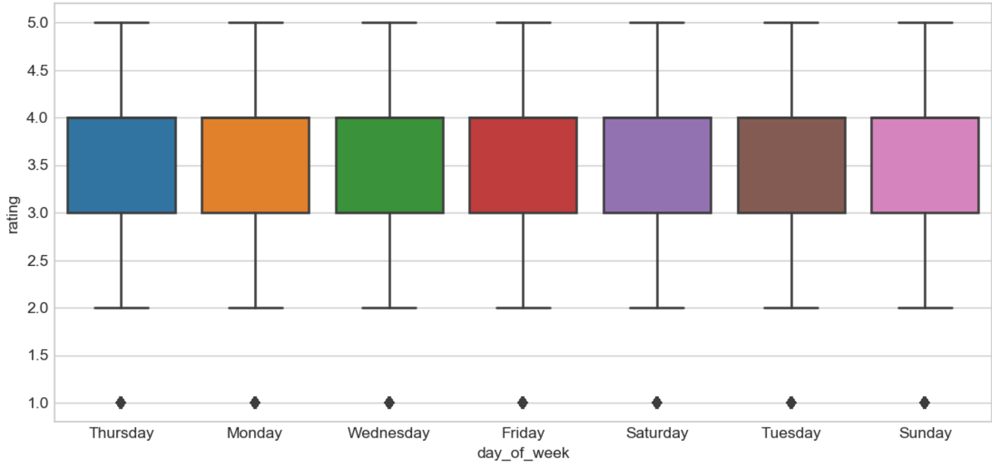
```
- There are some movies (which are very popular) which are rated
 by huge number of users.

- But most of the movies(like 90%) got some hundereds of rating
s.
```

3.3.5 Number of ratings on each day of the week

In [25]:
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.countplot(train_df.day_of_week, ax=ax)
plt.title('No of ratings on each day...')
plt.ylabel('Total no of ratings')
plt.xlabel('')
ax.set_yticklabels([human(item, 'M') for item in ax.get_yticks()])
plt.show()
```



In [26]:
```
start = datetime.now()
fig = plt.figure(figsize=plt.figaspect(.45))
sns.boxplot(y='rating', x='day_of_week', data=train_df)
plt.show()
print(datetime.now() - start)
```




```
0:00:01.966154
```

observation

- we can see from above boxplot ,that the no. of ratings does not depend on day on week because for each day , the alignment of each box plot is same which means that all quantile values are same for each day.
- Therefore, day of week is not an important feature for predicting the rating.

In [27]:
```
avg_week_df = train_df.groupby(by=['day_of_week'])['rating'].mean()
print(" AVerage ratings")
print("-"*30)
print(avg_week_df)
print("\n")
```

```
 AVerage ratings
------------------------------
day_of_week
Friday       3.585237
Monday       3.579331
```

```
Saturday     3.592310
Sunday       3.594077
Thursday     3.582415
Tuesday      3.574602
Wednesday    3.583832
Name: rating, dtype: float64
```

3.3.6 Creating sparse matrix from data frame

3.3.6.1 Creating sparse matrix from train data frame

In [28]:

```python
start = datetime.now()
if os.path.isfile('train_sparse_matrix_sample.npz'):
    print("It is present in your pwd, getting it from disk....")
    # just get it from the disk instead of computing it
    train_sparse_matrix = sparse.load_npz('train_sparse_matrix_sample.npz')
    print("DONE..")
else:
    print("We are creating sparse_matrix from the dataframe..")
    # create sparse_matrix and store it for after usage.
    # csr_matrix(data_values, (row_index, col_index), shape_of_matrix)
    # It should be in such a way that, MATRIX[row, col] = data
    train_sparse_matrix = sparse.csr_matrix((train_df.rating.values, (train_df.user.values,
                                               train_df.movie.values
)),)

    print('Done. It\'s shape is : (user, movie) : ',train_sparse_matrix
```

```
.shape)
    print('Saving it into disk for furthur usage..')
    # save it into disk
    sparse.save_npz("train_sparse_matrix_sample.npz", train_sparse_matr
ix)
    print('Done..\n')

print(datetime.now() - start)
```

```
It is present in your pwd, getting it from disk....
DONE..
0:00:02.957680
```

The Sparsity of Train Sparse Matrix

In [29]:

```
us,mv = train_sparse_matrix.shape
elem = train_sparse_matrix.count_nonzero()
print("Total no. of users in train : {}".format(us))
print("Total no. of movies in train : {}".format(mv))
print("Sparsity Of Train matrix : {} % ".format(  (1-(elem/(us*mv))) *
100) )
```

```
Total no. of users in train : 2649430
Total no. of movies in train : 17771
Sparsity Of Train matrix : 99.98300873667418 %
```

3.3.6.2 Creating sparse matrix from test data frame

In [30]:

```
start = datetime.now()
if os.path.isfile('test_sparse_matrix_sample.npz'):
    print("It is present in your pwd, getting it from disk....")
    # just get it from the disk instead of computing it
    test_sparse_matrix = sparse.load_npz('test_sparse_matrix_sample.np
z')
    print("DONE..")
else:
    print("We are creating sparse_matrix from the dataframe..")
```

```
    # create sparse_matrix and store it for after usage.
    # csr_matrix(data_values, (row_index, col_index), shape_of_matrix)
    # It should be in such a way that, MATRIX[row, col] = data
    test_sparse_matrix = sparse.csr_matrix((test_df.rating.values, (tes
t_df.user.values,
                                                test_df.movie.values)))

    print('Done. It\'s shape is : (user, movie) : ',test_sparse_matrix.
shape)
    print('Saving it into disk for furthur usage..')
    # save it into disk
    sparse.save_npz("test_sparse_matrix_sample.npz", test_sparse_matrix
)
    print('Done..\n')

print(datetime.now() - start)
```

```
It is present in your pwd, getting it from disk....
DONE..
0:00:01.248171
```

The Sparsity of Test data Matrix

In [31]:

```
us,mv = test_sparse_matrix.shape
elem = test_sparse_matrix.count_nonzero()
print("Total no. of users in test : {}".format(us))
print("Total no. of movies in test : {}".format(mv))
print("Sparsity Of Test matrix : {} % ".format(  (1-(elem/(us*mv))) * 1
00) )
```

```
Total no. of users in test : 2649430
Total no. of movies in test : 17771
Sparsity Of Test matrix : 99.99575218416855 %
```

3.3.7 Finding Global average of all movie ratings, Average rating per user, and Average rating per movie

In [32]:
```
# get the user averages in dictionary (key: user_id/movie_id, value: av
g rating)

def get_average_ratings(sparse_matrix, of_users):

    # average ratings of user/axes
    ax = 1 if of_users else 0 # 1 - User axes,0 - Movie axes

    # ".A1" is for converting Column_Matrix to 1-D numpy array
    sum_of_ratings = sparse_matrix.sum(axis=ax).A1
    # Boolean matrix of ratings ( whether a user rated that movie or no
t)
    is_rated = sparse_matrix!=0
    # no of ratings that each user OR movie..
    no_of_ratings = is_rated.sum(axis=ax).A1

    # max_user  and max_movie ids in sparse matrix
    u,m = sparse_matrix.shape
    # creae a dictonary of users and their average ratigns..
    average_ratings = { i : sum_of_ratings[i]/no_of_ratings[i]
                                 for i in range(u if of_users else m)
                                    if no_of_ratings[i] !=0}

    # return that dictionary of average ratings
    return average_ratings
```

3.3.7.1 finding global average of all movie ratings

In [33]:
```
train_averages = dict()
# get the global average of ratings in our train set.
train_global_average = train_sparse_matrix.sum()/train_sparse_matrix.co
unt_nonzero()
train_averages['global'] = train_global_average
train_averages
```

Out[33]:
```
{'global': 3.58332325}
```

3.3.7.2 finding average rating per user

In [34]:
```
train_averages['user'] = get_average_ratings(train_sparse_matrix, of_us
ers=True)
print('\nAverage rating of user 10 :',train_averages['user'][10])
```

```
Average rating of user 10 : 3.411764705882353
```

3.3.7.3 finding average rating per movie

In [35]:
```
train_averages['movie'] =  get_average_ratings(train_sparse_matrix, of_
users=False)
print('\n AVerage rating of movie 15 :',train_averages['movie'][15])
```

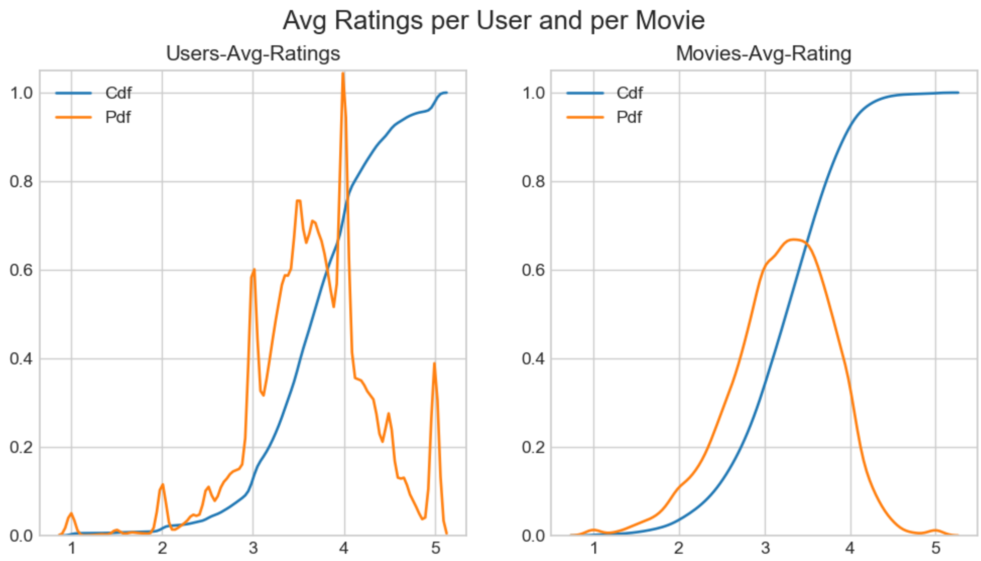
```
 AVerage rating of movie 15 : 3.8214285714285716
```

3.3.7.4 PDF's & CDF's of Avg.Ratings of Users & Movies (In Train Data)

In [36]:
```
start = datetime.now()
# draw pdfs for average rating per user and average
fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=plt.figaspect(
.5))
fig.suptitle('Avg Ratings per User and per Movie', fontsize=15)

ax1.set_title('Users-Avg-Ratings')
# get the list of average user ratings from the averages dictionary..
user_averages = [rat for rat in train_averages['user'].values()]
sns.kdeplot(user_averages, ax=ax1,
             cumulative=True, label='Cdf')
sns.distplot(user_averages, ax=ax1, hist=False,label='Pdf')

ax2.set_title('Movies-Avg-Rating')
# get the list of movie_average_ratings from the dictionary..
movie_averages = [rat for rat in train_averages['movie'].values()]
sns.distplot(movie_averages, ax=ax2, hist=False,
```

```
            kde_kws=dict(cumulative=True), label='Cdf')
sns.distplot(movie_averages, ax=ax2, hist=False, label='Pdf')

plt.show()
print(datetime.now() - start)
```

```
C:\Users\manish dogra\Documents\anaconda\lib\site-packages\scipy\stats
\stats.py:1633: FutureWarning: Using a non-tuple sequence for multidime
nsional indexing is deprecated; use `arr[tuple(seq)]` instead of `arr[s
eq]`. In the future this will be interpreted as an array index, `arr[n
p.array(seq)]`, which will result either in an error or a different res
ult.
  return np.add.reduce(sorted[indexer] * weights, axis=axis) / sumval
```




```
0:01:06.329020
```

3.3.8 Cold Start problem

3.3.8.1 Cold Start problem with Users

In [37]:
```
total_users = len(np.unique(df.user))
users_train = len(train_averages['user'])
new_users = total_users - users_train

print('\nTotal number of Users  :', total_users)
print('\nNumber of Users in Train data :', users_train)
print("\nNo of Users that didn't appear in train data: {}({} %) \n ".fo
rmat(new_users,

 np.round((new_users/total_users)*100, 2)))
```

```
Total number of Users  : 458462

Number of Users in Train data : 377669

No of Users that didn't appear in train data: 80793(17.62 %)
```

> We might have to handle **new users** (***80793***) who didn't appear in train data.

3.3.8.2 Cold Start problem with Movies

In [38]:
```
total_movies = len(np.unique(df.movie))
movies_train = len(train_averages['movie'])
new_movies = total_movies - movies_train

print('\nTotal number of Movies  :', total_movies)
print('\nNumber of Users in Train data :', movies_train)
print("\nNo of Movies that didn't appear in train data: {}({} %) \n ".f
ormat(new_movies,

 np.round((new_movies/total_movies)*100, 2)))
```

```
Total number of Movies  : 17768
```

```
Number of Users in Train data : 17231

No of Movies that didn't appear in train data: 537(3.02 %)
```

> We might have to handle **537 movies** (small comparatively) in test data

3.4 Computing Similarity matrices

3.4.1 Computing User-User Similarity matrix

1. Calculating User User Similarity_Matrix is **not very easy**(*unless you have huge Computing Power and lots of time*) because of number of. usersbeing lare.
   - You can try if you want to. Your system could crash or the program stops with **Memory Error**

3.4.1.1 Trying with all dimensions (17k dimensions per user)

In [39]:
```
from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import cosine_similarity


def compute_user_similarity(sparse_matrix, compute_for_few=False, top =
 100, verbose=False, verb_for_n_rows = 20,
                            draw_time_taken=True):
    no_of_users, _ = sparse_matrix.shape
    # get the indices of  non zero rows(users) from our sparse matrix
    row_ind, col_ind = sparse_matrix.nonzero()
```

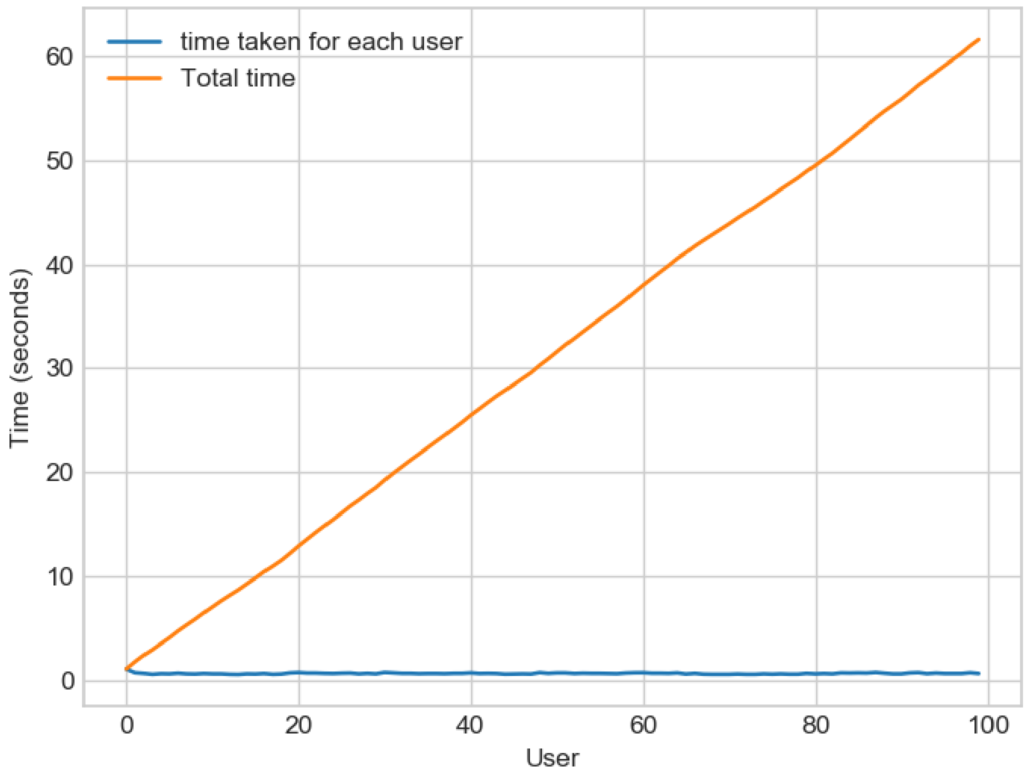
```
    row_ind = sorted(set(row_ind)) # we don't have to
    time_taken = list() #  time taken for finding similar users for an
 user..

    # we create rows, cols, and data lists.., which can be used to crea
te sparse matrices
    rows, cols, data = list(), list(), list()
    if verbose: print("Computing top",top,"similarities for each use
r..")

    start = datetime.now()
    temp = 0

    for row in row_ind[:top] if compute_for_few else row_ind:
        temp = temp+1
        prev = datetime.now()

        # get the similarity row for this user with all other users
        sim = cosine_similarity(sparse_matrix.getrow(row), sparse_matri
x).ravel()
        # We will get only the top ''top'' most similar users and ignor
e rest of them..
        top_sim_ind = sim.argsort()[-top:]
        top_sim_val = sim[top_sim_ind]

        # add them to our rows, cols and data
        rows.extend([row]*top)
        cols.extend(top_sim_ind)
        data.extend(top_sim_val)
        time_taken.append(datetime.now().timestamp() - prev.timestamp
())
        if verbose:
            if temp%verb_for_n_rows == 0:
                print("computing done for {} users [  time elapsed : {}
  ]"
                      .format(temp, datetime.now()-start))


    # lets create sparse matrix out of these and return it
```

```
    if verbose: print('Creating Sparse matrix from the computed similar
ities')
    #return rows, cols, data

    if draw_time_taken:
        plt.plot(time_taken, label = 'time taken for each user')
        plt.plot(np.cumsum(time_taken), label='Total time')
        plt.legend(loc='best')
        plt.xlabel('User')
        plt.ylabel('Time (seconds)')
        plt.show()

    return sparse.csr_matrix((data, (rows, cols)), shape=(no_of_users,
no_of_users)), time_taken
```

In [40]:

```
start = datetime.now()
u_u_sim_sparse, _ = compute_user_similarity(train_sparse_matrix, comput
e_for_few=True, top = 100,
                                                     verbose=True)
print("-"*100)
print("Time taken :",datetime.now()-start)
```

```
Computing top 100 similarities for each user..
computing done for 20 users [  time elapsed : 0:00:12.167624  ]
computing done for 40 users [  time elapsed : 0:00:24.794701  ]
computing done for 60 users [  time elapsed : 0:00:37.278748  ]
computing done for 80 users [  time elapsed : 0:00:48.920541  ]
computing done for 100 users [  time elapsed : 0:01:01.605071  ]
Creating Sparse matrix from the computed similarities
```




```
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
-----------------------------
Time taken : 0:01:03.895130
```

3.4.1.2 Trying with reduced dimensions (Using TruncatedSVD for dimensionality reduction of user vector)

- We have **405,041 users** in out training set and computing similarities between them..(**17K dimensional vector..**) is time consuming..

- From above plot, It took roughly **8.88 sec** for computing simlilar users for **one user**
- We have **405,041 users** with us in training set.
- $$405041 \times 8.88 = 3596764.08 \sec = 59946.068 \text{ min } = 999.101133333 \text{ hours } = 41.629213889 \text{ days} \ldots$$
  - Even if we run on 4 cores parallelly (a typical system now a days), It will still take almost **10 and 1/2** days.

  IDEA: Instead, we will try to reduce the dimentsions using SVD, so that **it might** speed up the process...

Here,

- $\sum \longleftarrow$ (netflix_svd.**singular_values_**)
- $\bigvee^T \longleftarrow$ (netflix_svd.**components_**)
- $\bigcup$ is not returned. instead **Projection_of_X** onto the new vectorspace is returned.
- It uses **randomized svd** internally, which returns **All 3 of them saperately**. Use that instead..

In [ ]:
```
from datetime import datetime
from sklearn.decomposition import TruncatedSVD

start = datetime.now()

# initilaize the algorithm with some parameters..
# All of them are default except n_components. n_itr is for Randomized
 SVD solver.
netflix_svd = TruncatedSVD(n_components=500, algorithm='randomized', ra
ndom_state=15)
trunc_svd = netflix_svd.fit_transform(train_sparse_matrix)

print(datetime.now()-start)
```

In [ ]:
```
expl_var = np.cumsum(netflix_svd.explained_variance_ratio_)
```

In [ ]:
```
fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=plt.figaspect(
.5))

ax1.set_ylabel("Variance Explained", fontsize=15)
ax1.set_xlabel("# Latent Facors", fontsize=15)
ax1.plot(expl_var)
# annote some (latentfactors, expl_var) to make it clear
ind = [1, 2,4,8,20, 60, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500]
ax1.scatter(x = [i-1 for i in ind], y = expl_var[[i-1 for i in ind]], c
='#ff3300')
for i in ind:
    ax1.annotate(s ="({}, {})".format(i,  np.round(expl_var[i-1], 2)),
xy=(i-1, expl_var[i-1]),
                xytext = ( i+20, expl_var[i-1] - 0.01), fontweight='bol
d')

change_in_expl_var = [expl_var[i+1] - expl_var[i] for i in range(len(ex
pl_var)-1)]
ax2.plot(change_in_expl_var)



ax2.set_ylabel("Gain in Var_Expl with One Additional LF", fontsize=10)
ax2.yaxis.set_label_position("right")
ax2.set_xlabel("# Latent Facors", fontsize=20)

plt.show()
```

In [ ]:
```
for i in ind:
    print("({}, {})".format(i, np.round(expl_var[i-1], 2)))
```

> I think 500 dimensions is good enough

- By just taking **(20 to 30)** latent factors, explained variance that we could get is **20 %**.
- To take it to **60%**, we have to take **almost 400 latent factors**. It is not fare.

- It basically is the **gain of variance explained**, if we ***add one additional latent factor to it.***

- By adding one by one latent factore too it, the **_gain in expained variance** with that addition is decreasing. (Obviously, because they are sorted that way).
- ***LHS Graph***:
  - **x** --- (No of latent factos),
  - **y** --- (The variance explained by taking x latent factors)

- **More decrease in the line (RHS graph)** :
  - We are getting more expained variance than before.
- **Less decrease in that line (RHS graph)** :
  - We are not getting benifitted from adding latent factor furthur. This is what is shown in the plots.

- ***RHS Graph***:
  - **x** --- (No of latent factors),
  - **y** --- (Gain n Expl_Var by taking one additional latent factor)

In [ ]:
```
# Let's project our Original U_M matrix into into 500 Dimensional spac
e...
start = datetime.now()
trunc_matrix = train_sparse_matrix.dot(netflix_svd.components_.T)
print(datetime.now()- start)
```

In [ ]:
```
type(trunc_matrix), trunc_matrix.shape
```

- Let's convert this to actual sparse matrix and store it for future purposes

In [ ]:
```
if not os.path.isfile('trunc_sparse_matrix.npz'):
    # create that sparse sparse matrix
    trunc_sparse_matrix = sparse.csr_matrix(trunc_matrix)
```

```
    # Save this truncated sparse matrix for later usage..
    sparse.save_npz('trunc_sparse_matrix', trunc_sparse_matrix)
else:
    trunc_sparse_matrix = sparse.load_npz('trunc_sparse_matrix.npz')
```

In [ ]:
```
trunc_sparse_matrix.shape
```

In [ ]:
```
start = datetime.now()
trunc_u_u_sim_matrix, _ = compute_user_similarity(trunc_sparse_matrix,
compute_for_few=True, top=50, verbose=True,
                                                 verb_for_n_rows=10)
print("-"*50)
print("time:",datetime.now()-start)
```

: This is taking more time for each user than Original one.

- from above plot, It took almost **12.18** for computing simlilar users for **one user**
- We have **405041 users** with us in training set.
- $405041 \times 12.18 ==== 4933399.38 sec ==== 82223.323 \text{ min} ==== 1370.388716667 \text{ hours} ==== 57.0$
  - Even we run on 4 cores parallelly (a typical system now a days), It will still take almost **(14 - 15)** days.

- **Why did this happen...??**

```
- Just think about it. It's not that difficult.
```

---------------------------------*(sparse & dense.................get it ??)*-----------------------------------

Is there any other way to compute user user similarity..??

-An alternative is to compute similar users for a particular user, whenenver required (**ie., Run time**)

```
- We maintain a binary Vector for users, which tells us whether
 we already computed or not..
- ***If not*** :
    - Compute top (let's just say, 1000) most similar users for
 this given user, and add this to our datastructure, so that we
 can just access it(similar users) without recomputing it again.
    -
- ***If It is already Computed***:
    - Just get it directly from our datastructure, which has tha
t information.
    - In production time, We might have to recompute similaritie
s, if it is computed a long time ago. Because user preferences c
hanges over time. If we could maintain some kind of Timer, which
 when expires, we have to update it ( recompute it ).
    -
- ***Which datastructure to use:***
    - It is purely implementation dependant.
    - One simple method is to maintain a **Dictionary Of Diction
aries**.
        -
        - **key    :** _userid_
        - __value__: _Again a dictionary_
            - __key__  : _Similar User_
            - __value__: _Similarity Value_
```

3.4.2 Computing Movie-Movie Similarity matrix

In [41]:
```
start = datetime.now()
if not os.path.isfile('m_m_sim_sparse_sample.npz'):
```

```
    print("It seems you don't have that file. Computing movie_movie sim
ilarity...")
    start = datetime.now()
    m_m_sim_sparse = cosine_similarity(X=train_sparse_matrix.T, dense_o
utput=False)
    print("Done..")
    # store this sparse matrix in disk before using it. For future purp
oses.
    print("Saving it to disk without the need of re-computing it agai
n.. ")
    sparse.save_npz("m_m_sim_sparse_sample.npz", m_m_sim_sparse)
    print("Done..")
else:
    print("It is there, We will get it.")
    m_m_sim_sparse = sparse.load_npz("m_m_sim_sparse_sample.npz")
    print("Done ...")

print("It's a ",m_m_sim_sparse.shape," dimensional matrix")

print(datetime.now() - start)
```

```
It is there, We will get it.
Done ...
It's a  (17771, 17771)  dimensional matrix
0:00:32.752574
```

In [42]:
```
m_m_sim_sparse.shape
```

Out[42]:
```
(17771, 17771)
```

- Even though we have similarity measure of each movie, with all other movies, We generally don't care much about least similar movies.
- Most of the times, only top_xxx similar items matters. It may be 10 or 100.
- We take only those top similar movie ratings and store them in a saperate dictionary.

In [43]:
```
movie_ids = np.unique(m_m_sim_sparse.nonzero()[1])
```

In [44]:
```
start = datetime.now()
similar_movies = dict()
for movie in movie_ids:
    # get the top similar movies and store them in the dictionary
    sim_movies = m_m_sim_sparse[movie].toarray().ravel().argsort()[::-1
][1:]
    similar_movies[movie] = sim_movies[:100]
print(datetime.now() - start)

# just testing similar movies for movie_15
similar_movies[15]
```

```
0:00:18.011350
```

Out[44]:
```
array([12062,  5929,  5324,  1430,  4973, 10793,   214, 14622, 16682,
       13312,  5770,  8218, 11396,  2292, 16074,  3279, 13931,  1328,
       16704, 10245,  8135, 15691,  9707,  2213, 14726,  4808, 12563,
        4897,  3618,  1510,  1620, 13713, 11730,  1717, 13443, 15880,
        8899, 10296, 17744, 14744, 16353,  7358,   630,  1639, 13406,
       10756,  4212,  4959,  4994,  4343, 16553, 12094, 10771,  5556,
         598,  7702,  8811,  6182, 15293,  2229,  2869,  6186, 11144,
        3241, 16894,  5661, 12614,   572,  2910,   566, 15311, 16888,
        8121,  1520,  1968,  7967,  1343,    90, 15318,  9935,  2567,
       13989, 12505,  5568, 13667,  2544, 11861,  8741, 13185,  2849,
       12387, 13600,  7860, 16655, 14975,  7140, 15397,  2584,  4133,
       10570], dtype=int64)
```

3.4.3 Finding most similar movies using similarity matrix

Does Similarity really works as the way we expected...?
Let's pick some random movie and check for its similar movies....

In [45]:
```
# First Let's load the movie details into soe dataframe..
# movie details are in 'netflix/movie_titles.csv'
```

```
movie_titles = pd.read_csv("movie_titles.csv", sep=',', header = None,
                           names=['movie_id', 'year_of_release', 'titl
e'], verbose=True,
                      index_col = 'movie_id', encoding = "ISO-8859-1")

movie_titles.head()
```

```
Tokenization took: 62.44 ms
Type conversion took: 156.18 ms
Parser memory cleanup took: 0.00 ms
```

Out[45]:

	year_of_release	title
movie_id		
1	2003.0	Dinosaur Planet
2	2004.0	Isle of Man TT 2004 Review
3	1997.0	Character
4	1994.0	Paula Abdul's Get Up & Dance
5	2004.0	The Rise and Fall of ECW

Similar Movies for 'Vampire Journals'

In [46]:

```
mv_id = 67

print("\nMovie ----->",movie_titles.loc[mv_id].values[1])

print("\nIt has {} Ratings from users.".format(train_sparse_matrix[:,mv
_id].getnnz()))

print("\nWe have {} movies which are similarto this  and we will get on
ly top most..".format(m_m_sim_sparse[:,mv_id].getnnz()))
```

```
Movie -----> Vampire Journals
```

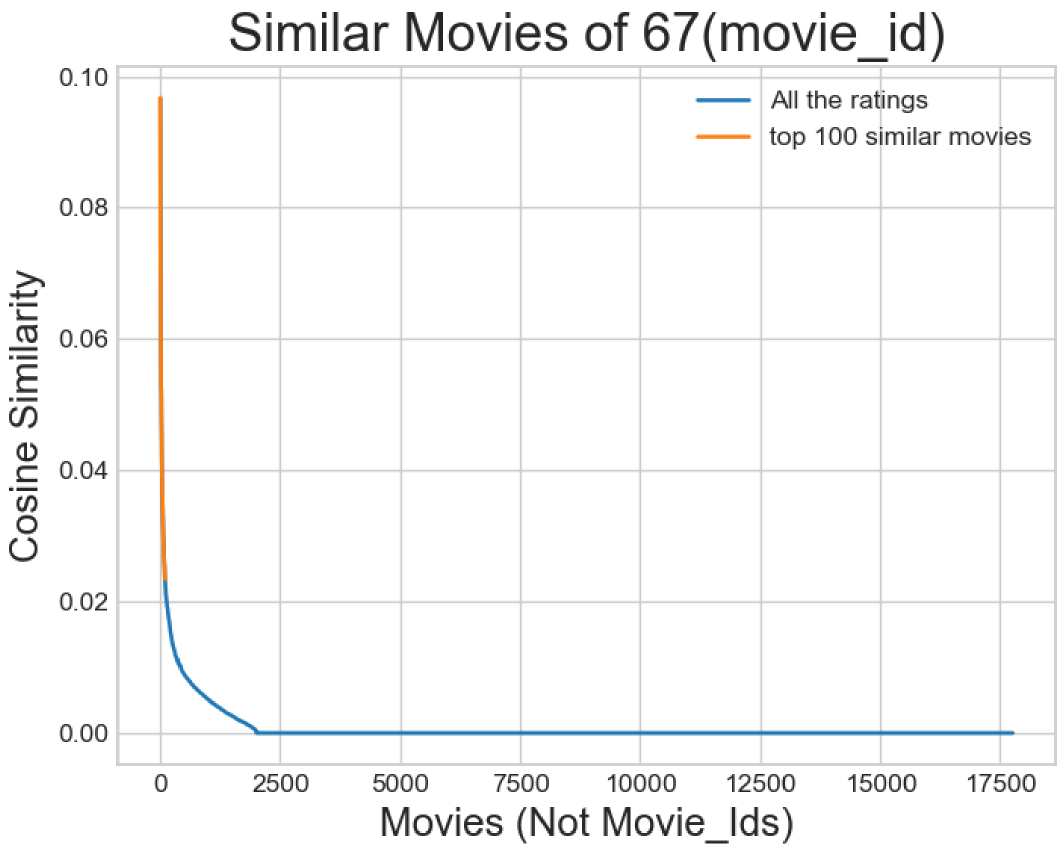
```
It has 26 Ratings from users.

We have 1998 movies which are similarto this  and we will get only top
most..
```

In [47]:

```
similarities = m_m_sim_sparse[mv_id].toarray().ravel()

similar_indices = similarities.argsort()[::-1][1:]

similarities[similar_indices]

sim_indices = similarities.argsort()[::-1][1:] # It will sort and rever
se the array and ignore its similarity (ie.,1)
                                               # and return its indices
(movie_ids)
```

In [48]:

```
plt.plot(similarities[sim_indices], label='All the ratings')
plt.plot(similarities[sim_indices[:100]], label='top 100 similar movie
s')
plt.title("Similar Movies of {}(movie_id)".format(mv_id), fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("Movies (Not Movie_Ids)", fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel("Cosine Similarity",fontsize=15)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Top 10 similar movies

In [165]:
```
movie_titles.loc[sim_indices[:5]]
```

Out[165]:

	year_of_release	title
movie_id		

	year_of_release	title
movie_id		
10205	2000.0	Galerians: Rion
5176	1972.0	Blacula
8973	2004.0	The Spartans
6537	2002.0	Lucky
16529	1988.0	Curse of the Queerwolf

> Similarly, we can ***find similar users*** and compare how similar they are.

4. Machine Learning Models

In [50]:

```
def get_sample_sparse_matrix(sparse_matrix, no_users, no_movies, path, verbose = True):
    """
        It will get it from the ''path'' if it is present  or It will create
        and store the sampled sparse matrix in the path specified.
    """

    # get (row, col) and (rating) tuple from sparse_matrix...
    row_ind, col_ind, ratings = sparse.find(sparse_matrix)
```

```
    users = np.unique(row_ind)
    movies = np.unique(col_ind)

    print("Original Matrix : (users, movies) -- ({} {})".format(len(use
rs), len(movies)))
    print("Original Matrix : Ratings -- {}\n".format(len(ratings)))

    # It just to make sure to get same sample everytime we run this pro
gram..
    # and pick without replacement....
    np.random.seed(15)
    sample_users = np.random.choice(users, no_users, replace=False)
    sample_movies = np.random.choice(movies, no_movies, replace=False)
    # get the boolean mask or these sampled_items in origin1 row/col_in
ds..
    mask = np.logical_and( np.isin(row_ind, sample_users),
                      np.isin(col_ind, sample_movies) )

    sample_sparse_matrix = sparse.csr_matrix((ratings[mask], (row_ind[m
ask], col_ind[mask])),
                                             shape=(max(sample_users)+1
, max(sample_movies)+1))

    if verbose:
        print("Sampled Matrix : (users, movies) -- ({} {})".format(len(
sample_users), len(sample_movies)))
        print("Sampled Matrix : Ratings --", format(ratings[mask].shape
[0]))

    print('Saving it into disk for furthur usage..')
    # save it into disk
    sparse.save_npz(path, sample_sparse_matrix)
    if verbose:
            print('Done..\n')

    return sample_sparse_matrix
```

4.1 Sampling Data

4.1.1 Build sample train data from the train data

In [51]:
```
start = datetime.now()
path = "ss_train_sparse_matrix.npz"
if os.path.isfile(path):
    print("It is present in your pwd, getting it from disk....")
    # just get it from the disk instead of computing it
    sample_train_sparse_matrix = sparse.load_npz(path)
    print("DONE..")
else:
    # get 10k users and 1k movies from available data
    sample_train_sparse_matrix = get_sample_sparse_matrix(train_sparse_
matrix, no_users=25000, no_movies=3000,
                                             path = path)

print(datetime.now() - start)
```

```
It is present in your pwd, getting it from disk....
DONE..
0:00:00.616371
```

4.1.2 Build sample test data from the test data

In [52]:
```
start = datetime.now()

path = "ss_test_sparse_matrix.npz"
if os.path.isfile(path):
    print("It is present in your pwd, getting it from disk....")
    # just get it from the disk instead of computing it
    sample_test_sparse_matrix = sparse.load_npz(path)
    print("DONE..")
else:
    # get 5k users and 500 movies from available data
    sample_test_sparse_matrix = get_sample_sparse_matrix(test_sparse_ma
trix, no_users=10000, no_movies=1000,
```

```
                                            path = "ss_test_sparse
_matrix.npz")
print(datetime.now() - start)
```

```
It is present in your pwd, getting it from disk....
DONE..
0:00:00.301716
```

4.2 Finding Global Average of all movie ratings, Average rating per User, and Average rating per Movie (from sampled train)

In [53]:
```
sample_train_averages = dict()
```

4.2.1 Finding Global Average of all movie ratings

In [54]:
```
# get the global average of ratings in our train set.
global_average = sample_train_sparse_matrix.sum()/sample_train_sparse_m
atrix.count_nonzero()
sample_train_averages['global'] = global_average
sample_train_averages
```

Out[54]:
```
{'global': 3.577884007331268}
```

4.2.2 Finding Average rating per User

In [55]:
```
sample_train_averages['user'] = get_average_ratings(sample_train_sparse
_matrix, of_users=True)
print('\nAverage rating of user 102071 :',sample_train_averages['user']
[102071])
```

```
Average rating of user 102071 : 3.4
```

4.2.3 Finding Average rating per Movie

In [56]:
```
sample_train_averages['movie'] =  get_average_ratings(sample_train_sparse_matrix, of_users=False)
print('\n AVerage rating of movie 3798 :',sample_train_averages['movie'][3798])
```

```
 AVerage rating of movie 3798 : 4.142857142857143
```

4.3 Featurizing data

In [57]:
```
print('\n No of ratings in Our Sampled train matrix is : {}\n'.format(sample_train_sparse_matrix.count_nonzero()))
print('\n No of ratings in Our Sampled test  matrix is : {}\n'.format(sample_test_sparse_matrix.count_nonzero()))
```

```
 No of ratings in Our Sampled train matrix is : 93299


 No of ratings in Our Sampled test  matrix is : 3695
```

4.3.1 Featurizing data for regression problem

4.3.1.1 Featurizing train data

In [58]:
```
# get users, movies and ratings from our samples train sparse matrix
sample_train_users, sample_train_movies, sample_train_ratings = sparse.find(sample_train_sparse_matrix)
```

In [59]:
```
############################################################
```

```
# It took me almost 10 hours to prepare this train dataset.#
#############################################################
start = datetime.now()
if os.path.isfile('new_reg_train.csv'):
    print("File already exists you don't have to prepare again..." )
else:
    print('preparing {} tuples for the dataset..\n'.format(len(sample_t
rain_ratings)))
    with open('new_reg_train.csv', mode='w') as reg_data_file:
        count = 0
        for (user, movie, rating)  in zip(sample_train_users, sample_tr
ain_movies, sample_train_ratings):
            st = datetime.now()
        #     print(user, movie)
            #--------------------- Ratings of "movie" by similar users
 of "user" ---------------------
            # compute the similar Users of the "user"
            user_sim = cosine_similarity(sample_train_sparse_matrix[use
r], sample_train_sparse_matrix).ravel()
            top_sim_users = user_sim.argsort()[::-1][1:] # we are ignor
ing 'The User' from its similar users.
            # get the ratings of most similar users for this movie
            top_ratings = sample_train_sparse_matrix[top_sim_users, mov
ie].toarray().ravel()
            # we will make it's length "5" by adding movie averages to
 .
            top_sim_users_ratings = list(top_ratings[top_ratings != 0]
[:5])
            top_sim_users_ratings.extend([sample_train_averages['movie'
][movie]]*(5 - len(top_sim_users_ratings)))
        #     print(top_sim_users_ratings, end=" ")


            #--------------------- Ratings by "user"  to similar movies
 of "movie" ---------------------
            # compute the similar movies of the "movie"
            movie_sim = cosine_similarity(sample_train_sparse_matrix[:,
movie].T, sample_train_sparse_matrix.T).ravel()
            top_sim_movies = movie_sim.argsort()[::-1][1:] # we are ign
```

```
oring 'The User' from its similar users.
            # get the ratings of most similar movie rated by this use
r..
            top_ratings = sample_train_sparse_matrix[user, top_sim_movi
es].toarray().ravel()
            # we will make it's length "5" by adding user averages to.
            top_sim_movies_ratings = list(top_ratings[top_ratings != 0]
[:5])
            top_sim_movies_ratings.extend([sample_train_averages['user'
][user]]*(5-len(top_sim_movies_ratings)))
        #     print(top_sim_movies_ratings, end=" : -- ")

            #-----------------prepare the row to be stores in a file---
--------------#
            row = list()
            row.append(user)
            row.append(movie)
            # Now add the other features to this data...
            row.append(sample_train_averages['global']) # first feature
            # next 5 features are similar_users "movie" ratings
            row.extend(top_sim_users_ratings)
            # next 5 features are "user" ratings for similar_movies
            row.extend(top_sim_movies_ratings)
            # Avg_user rating
            row.append(sample_train_averages['user'][user])
            # Avg_movie rating
            row.append(sample_train_averages['movie'][movie])

            # finalley, The actual Rating of this user-movie pair...
            row.append(rating)
            count = count + 1

            # add rows to the file opened..
            reg_data_file.write(','.join(map(str, row)))
            reg_data_file.write('\n')
            if (count)%10000 == 0:
                # print(','.join(map(str, row)))
                print("Done for {} rows ----- {}".format(count, datetim
e.now() - start))
```

```
print(datetime.now() - start)
```

```
File already exists you don't have to prepare again...
0:00:00
```

Reading from the file to make a Train_dataframe

In [60]:
```
reg_train = pd.read_csv('new_reg_train.csv', names = ['user', 'movie',
'GAvg', 'sur1', 'sur2', 'sur3', 'sur4', 'sur5','smr1', 'smr2', 'smr3',
'smr4', 'smr5', 'UAvg', 'MAvg', 'rating'], header=None)
reg_train.head()
```

Out[60]:

	user	movie	GAvg	sur1	sur2	sur3	sur4	sur5	smr1	smr2	smr3	smr4	smr5
0	1556831	19	3.577884	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	3.0
1	1932594	19	3.577884	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
2	512488	27	3.577884	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
3	934735	27	3.577884	4.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0
4	1422883	27	3.577884	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	2.0

- **GAvg** : Average rating of all the ratings
- **Similar users rating of this movie**:
  - sur1, sur2, sur3, sur4, sur5 (top 5 similar users who rated that movie..)
- **Similar movies rated by this user**:
  - smr1, smr2, smr3, smr4, smr5 (top 5 similar movies rated by this movie..)
- **UAvg** : User's Average rating

- **MAvg** : Average rating of this movie
- **rating** : Rating of this movie by this user.

4.3.1.2 Featurizing test data

In [61]:
```
# get users, movies and ratings from the Sampled Test
sample_test_users, sample_test_movies, sample_test_ratings = sparse.fin
d(sample_test_sparse_matrix)
```

In [62]:
```
sample_train_averages['global']
```

Out[62]: 3.577884007331268

In [63]:
```
start = datetime.now()

if os.path.isfile('new_reg_test.csv'):
    print("It is already created...")
else:

    print('preparing {} tuples for the dataset..\n'.format(len(sample_t
est_ratings)))
    with open('new_reg_test.csv', mode='w') as reg_data_file:
        count = 0
        for (user, movie, rating)  in zip(sample_test_users, sample_tes
t_movies, sample_test_ratings):
            st = datetime.now()

        #--------------------- Ratings of "movie" by similar users of
 "user" ---------------------
            #print(user, movie)
            try:
                # compute the similar Users of the "user"
```

```
                user_sim = cosine_similarity(sample_train_sparse_matrix
[user], sample_train_sparse_matrix).ravel()
                top_sim_users = user_sim.argsort()[::-1][1:] # we are i
gnoring 'The User' from its similar users.
                # get the ratings of most similar users for this movie
                top_ratings = sample_train_sparse_matrix[top_sim_users,
 movie].toarray().ravel()
                # we will make it's length "5" by adding movie averages
 to .
                top_sim_users_ratings = list(top_ratings[top_ratings !=
 0][:5])
                top_sim_users_ratings.extend([sample_train_averages['mo
vie'][movie]]*(5 - len(top_sim_users_ratings)))
                # print(top_sim_users_ratings, end="--")

            except (IndexError, KeyError):
                # It is a new User or new Movie or there are no ratings
 for given user for top similar movies...
                ########## Cold STart Problem ##########
                top_sim_users_ratings.extend([sample_train_averages['gl
obal']]*(5 - len(top_sim_users_ratings)))
                #print(top_sim_users_ratings)
            except:
                print(user, movie)
                # we just want KeyErrors to be resolved. Not every Exce
ption...
                raise



            #-------------------- Ratings by "user"  to similar movies
 of "movie" ---------------------
            try:
                # compute the similar movies of the "movie"
                movie_sim = cosine_similarity(sample_train_sparse_matri
x[:,movie].T, sample_train_sparse_matrix.T).ravel()
                top_sim_movies = movie_sim.argsort()[::-1][1:] # we are
 ignoring 'The User' from its similar users.
                # get the ratings of most similar movie rated by this u
```

```
ser..
                top_ratings = sample_train_sparse_matrix[user, top_sim_
movies].toarray().ravel()
                # we will make it's length "5" by adding user averages
 to.
                top_sim_movies_ratings = list(top_ratings[top_ratings !
= 0][:5])
                top_sim_movies_ratings.extend([sample_train_averages['u
ser'][user]]*(5-len(top_sim_movies_ratings)))
                #print(top_sim_movies_ratings)
            except (IndexError, KeyError):
                #print(top_sim_movies_ratings, end=" : -- ")
                top_sim_movies_ratings.extend([sample_train_averages['g
lobal']]*(5-len(top_sim_movies_ratings)))
                #print(top_sim_movies_ratings)
            except :
                raise

            #-----------------prepare the row to be stores in a file---
--------------#
            row = list()
            # add usser and movie name first
            row.append(user)
            row.append(movie)
            row.append(sample_train_averages['global']) # first feature
            #print(row)
            # next 5 features are similar_users "movie" ratings
            row.extend(top_sim_users_ratings)
            #print(row)
            # next 5 features are "user" ratings for similar_movies
            row.extend(top_sim_movies_ratings)
            #print(row)
            # Avg_user rating
            try:
                row.append(sample_train_averages['user'][user])
            except KeyError:
                row.append(sample_train_averages['global'])
            except:
                raise
```

```
            #print(row)
            # Avg_movie rating
            try:
                row.append(sample_train_averages['movie'][movie])
            except KeyError:
                row.append(sample_train_averages['global'])
            except:
                raise
            #print(row)
            # finalley, The actual Rating of this user-movie pair...
            row.append(rating)
            #print(row)
            count = count + 1

            # add rows to the file opened..
            reg_data_file.write(','.join(map(str, row)))
            #print(','.join(map(str, row)))
            reg_data_file.write('\n')
            if (count)%1000 == 0:
                #print(','.join(map(str, row)))
                print("Done for {} rows----- {}".format(count, datetime
.now() - start))
    print("",datetime.now() - start)
```

```
It is already created...
```

Reading from the file to make a test dataframe

In [64]:

```
reg_test_df = pd.read_csv('new_reg_test.csv', names = ['user', 'movie',
 'GAvg', 'sur1', 'sur2', 'sur3', 'sur4', 'sur5',
                                                           'smr1', 'smr
2', 'smr3', 'smr4', 'smr5',
                                                           'UAvg', 'MAv
g', 'rating'], header=None)
reg_test_df.head(4)
```

Out[64]:

	user	movie	GAvg	sur1	sur2	sur3	sur4	sur5	smr1

	user	movie	GAvg	sur1	sur2	sur3	sur4	sur5	smr1
0	1082545	116	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884
1	1274870	116	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884
2	2456423	116	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884
3	968242	125	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.000000

- **GAvg** : Average rating of all the ratings
- **Similar users rating of this movie**:
  - sur1, sur2, sur3, sur4, sur5 (top 5 simiular users who rated that movie..)
- **Similar movies rated by this user**:
  - smr1, smr2, smr3, smr4, smr5 (top 5 simiular movies rated by this movie..)
- **UAvg** : User AVerage rating
- **MAvg** : Average rating of this movie
- **rating** : Rating of this movie by this user.

4.3.2 Transforming data for Surprise models

In [65]:
```
from surprise import Reader, Dataset
```

In [66]:
```
import scipy
print(scipy.__version__)
```

```
0.19.1
```

4.3.2.1 Transforming train data

- We can't give raw data (movie, user, rating) to train the model in Surprise library.
- They have a saperate format for TRAIN and TEST data, which will be useful for training the models like SVD, KNNBaseLineOnly....etc..,in Surprise.
- We can form the trainset from a file, or from a Pandas DataFrame. http://surprise.readthedocs.io/en/stable/getting_started.html#load-dom-dataframe-py

In [67]:
```
# It is to specify how to read the dataframe.
# for our dataframe, we don't have to specify anything extra..
reader = Reader(rating_scale=(1,5))

# create the traindata from the dataframe...
train_data = Dataset.load_from_df(reg_train[['user', 'movie', 'rating'
]], reader)

# build the trainset from traindata.., It is of dataset format from sur
prise library..
trainset = train_data.build_full_trainset()
```

4.3.2.2 Transforming test data

- Testset is just a list of (user, movie, rating) tuples. (Order in the tuple is impotant)

In [68]:
```
testset = list(zip(reg_test_df.user.values, reg_test_df.movie.values, r
eg_test_df.rating.values))
testset[:3]
```

Out[68]:
```
[(1082545, 116, 4), (1274870, 116, 5), (2456423, 116, 1)]
```

4.4 Applying Machine Learning models

- Global dictionary that stores rmse and mape for all the models....
    - It stores the metrics in a dictionary of dictionaries

> **keys** : model names(string)
>
> **value**: dict(**key** : metric, **value** : value)

In [69]:
```
models_evaluation_train = dict()
models_evaluation_test = dict()

models_evaluation_train, models_evaluation_test
```

Out[69]:
```
({}, {})
```

> **Utility functions for running regression models**

In [70]:
```
# to get rmse and mape given actual and predicted ratings..
def get_error_metrics(y_true, y_pred):
    rmse = np.sqrt(np.mean([ (y_true[i] - y_pred[i])**2 for i in range(
len(y_pred)) ]))
    mape = np.mean(np.abs( (y_true - y_pred)/y_true )) * 100
    return rmse, mape

###################################################################
###################################################################
def run_xgboost(algo,  x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test, verbose=True):
    """
```

```
    It will return train_results and test_results
    """

    # dictionaries for storing train and test results
    train_results = dict()
    test_results = dict()


    # fit the model
    print('Training the model..')
    start =datetime.now()
    algo.fit(x_train, y_train, eval_metric = 'rmse')
    print('Done. Time taken : {}\n'.format(datetime.now()-start))
    print('Done \n')

    # from the trained model, get the predictions....
    print('Evaluating the model with TRAIN data...')
    start =datetime.now()
    y_train_pred = algo.predict(x_train)
    # get the rmse and mape of train data...
    rmse_train, mape_train = get_error_metrics(y_train.values, y_train_
pred)

    # store the results in train_results dictionary..
    train_results = {'rmse': rmse_train,
                    'mape' : mape_train,
                    'predictions' : y_train_pred}

    #######################################
    # get the test data predictions and compute rmse and mape
    print('Evaluating Test data')
    y_test_pred = algo.predict(x_test)
    rmse_test, mape_test = get_error_metrics(y_true=y_test.values, y_pr
ed=y_test_pred)
    # store them in our test results dictionary.
    test_results = {'rmse': rmse_test,
                    'mape' : mape_test,
                    'predictions':y_test_pred}
    if verbose:
```

```
        print('\nTEST DATA')
        print('-'*30)
        print('RMSE : ', rmse_test)
        print('MAPE : ', mape_test)

    # return these train and test results...
    return train_results, test_results
```

Utility functions for Surprise modes

In [71]:

```
# it is just to makesure that all of our algorithms should produce same
 results
# everytime they run...

my_seed = 15
random.seed(my_seed)
np.random.seed(my_seed)

##########################################################
# get  (actual_list , predicted_list) ratings given list
# of predictions (prediction is a class in Surprise).
##########################################################
def get_ratings(predictions):
    actual = np.array([pred.r_ui for pred in predictions])
    pred = np.array([pred.est for pred in predictions])

    return actual, pred

################################################################
# get ''rmse'' and ''mape'' , given list of prediction objecs
################################################################
def get_errors(predictions, print_them=False):

    actual, pred = get_ratings(predictions)
    rmse = np.sqrt(np.mean((pred - actual)**2))
```

```
    mape = np.mean(np.abs(pred - actual)/actual)

    return rmse, mape*100

##################################################################
###########
# It will return predicted ratings, rmse and mape of both train and tes
t data   #
##################################################################
###########
def run_surprise(algo, trainset, testset, verbose=True):
    '''
        return train_dict, test_dict

        It returns two dictionaries, one for train and the other is for
 test
        Each of them have 3 key-value pairs, which specify ''rmse'',
 ''mape'', and ''predicted ratings''.
    '''
    start = datetime.now()
    # dictionaries that stores metrics for train and test..
    train = dict()
    test = dict()

    # train the algorithm with the trainset
    st = datetime.now()
    print('Training the model...')
    algo.fit(trainset)
    print('Done. time taken : {} \n'.format(datetime.now()-st))

    # ---------------- Evaluating train data--------------------#
    st = datetime.now()
    print('Evaluating the model with train data..')
    # get the train predictions (list of prediction class inside Surpri
se)
    train_preds = algo.test(trainset.build_testset())
    # get predicted ratings from the train predictions..
    train_actual_ratings, train_pred_ratings = get_ratings(train_preds)
    # get ''rmse'' and ''mape'' from the train predictions.
```

```
    train_rmse, train_mape = get_errors(train_preds)
    print('time taken : {}'.format(datetime.now()-st))

    if verbose:
        print('-'*15)
        print('Train Data')
        print('-'*15)
        print("RMSE : {}\n\nMAPE : {}\n".format(train_rmse, train_mape
))

    #store them in the train dictionary
    if verbose:
        print('adding train results in the dictionary..')
    train['rmse'] = train_rmse
    train['mape'] = train_mape
    train['predictions'] = train_pred_ratings

    #------------ Evaluating Test data---------------#
    st = datetime.now()
    print('\nEvaluating for test data...')
    # get the predictions( list of prediction classes) of test data
    test_preds = algo.test(testset)
    # get the predicted ratings from the list of predictions
    test_actual_ratings, test_pred_ratings = get_ratings(test_preds)
    # get error metrics from the predicted and actual ratings
    test_rmse, test_mape = get_errors(test_preds)
    print('time taken : {}'.format(datetime.now()-st))

    if verbose:
        print('-'*15)
        print('Test Data')
        print('-'*15)
        print("RMSE : {}\n\nMAPE : {}\n".format(test_rmse, test_mape))
    # store them in test dictionary
    if verbose:
        print('storing the test results in test dictionary...')
    test['rmse'] = test_rmse
    test['mape'] = test_mape
    test['predictions'] = test_pred_ratings
```

```
    print('\n'+'-'*45)
    print('Total time taken to run this algorithm :', datetime.now() -
start)

    # return two dictionaries train and test
    return train, test
```

4.4.1 XGBoost with initial 13 features

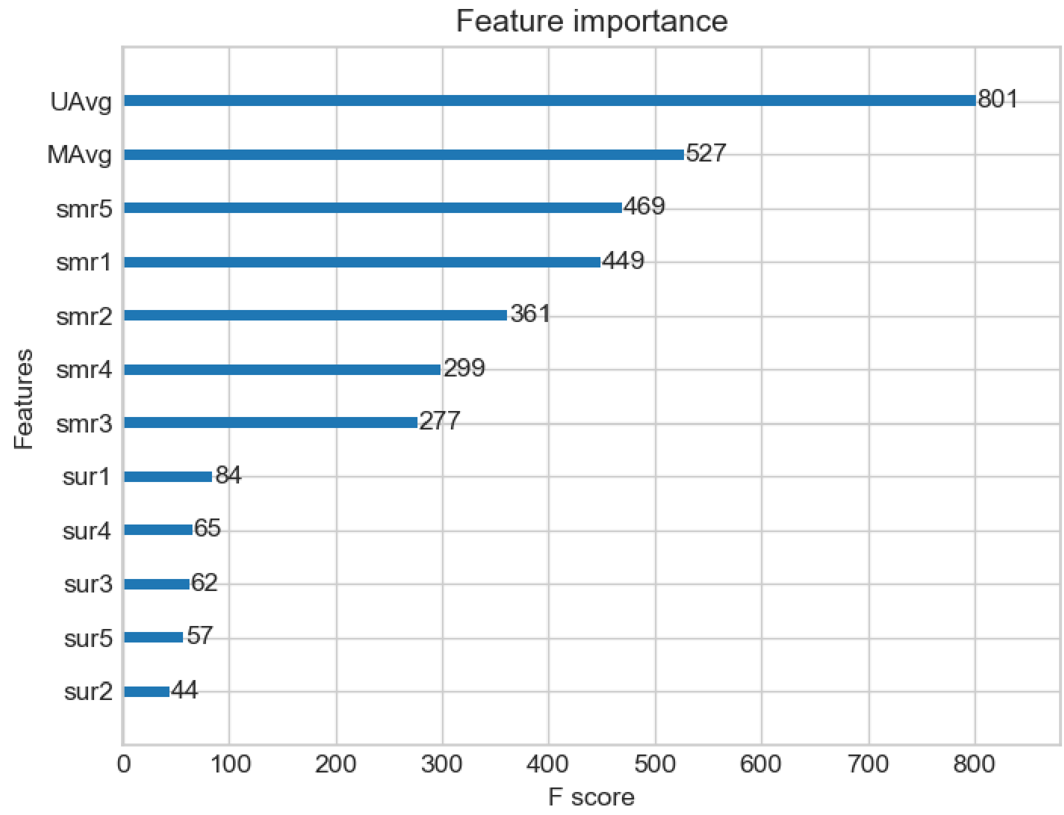
In [72]:
```
import xgboost as xgb
```

In [79]:
```
# prepare Train data
x_train = reg_train.drop(['user','movie','rating'], axis=1)
y_train = reg_train['rating']

# Prepare Test data
x_test = reg_test_df.drop(['user','movie','rating'], axis=1)
y_test = reg_test_df['rating']
```

In [78]:
```
start = datetime.now()
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
params = {'n_estimators':[80,100,250,350,500]}
first_xgb = xgb.XGBRegressor(silent = True, n_jobs=13, random_state=15)
gd = GridSearchCV(first_xgb,params,cv = 3,scoring = 'neg_mean_squared_e
rror')
gd.fit(x_train,y_train)

n = gd.best_params_['n_estimators']
clf_opt_xgb = xgb.XGBRegressor(n_estimators = n)
clf_opt_xgb.fit(x_train,y_train)

y_train_pred = clf_opt_xgb.predict(x_train)
rmse_train, mape_train = get_error_metrics(y_train.values, y_train_pred
)
```

```
train_results = dict()
test_results = dict()

# store the results in train_results dictionary..
train_results = {'rmse': rmse_train,
                'mape' : mape_train,
                'predictions' : y_train_pred}

#######################################
# get the test data predictions and compute rmse and mape
print('Evaluating Test data')
y_test_pred = clf_opt_xgb.predict(x_test)
rmse_test, mape_test = get_error_metrics(y_true=y_test.values, y_pred=y
_test_pred)
# store them in our test results dictionary.
test_results = {'rmse': rmse_test,
                'mape' : mape_test,
                'predictions':y_test_pred}
print('\nTEST DATA')
print('-'*30)
print('RMSE : ', rmse_test)
print('MAPE : ', mape_test)

# store the results in models_evaluations dictionaries
models_evaluation_train['first_algo'] = train_results
models_evaluation_test['first_algo'] = test_results

xgb.plot_importance(clf_opt_xgb)
plt.show()

print("Time Taken:{}".format(datetime.now()-start))
```

```
Evaluating Test data

TEST DATA
------------------------------
RMSE :  1.124611470289652
MAPE :  34.193341986359805
```




```
Time Taken:0:02:52.798071
```

4.4.2 Suprise BaselineModel

In [80]:
```python
from surprise import BaselineOnly
```

Predicted_rating : (baseline prediction)

```
-  http://surprise.readthedocs.io/en/stable/basic_algorithms.htm
l#surprise.prediction_algorithms.baseline_only.BaselineOnly
```

> $\hat{r}_{ui} = b_{ui} = \mu + b_u + b_i$

- $\boldsymbol{\mu}$: Average of all trainings in training data.
- $\boldsymbol{b}_u$: User bias
- $\boldsymbol{b}_i$: Item bias (movie biases)

Optimization function (Least Squares Problem)

```
- http://surprise.readthedocs.io/en/stable/prediction_algorithm
s.html#baselines-estimates-configuration
```

> $\sum_{r_{ui} \in R_{train}} \left(r_{ui} - (\mu + b_u + b_i)\right)^2 + \lambda \left(b_u^2 + b_i^2\right).\text{ [mimimize } b_u, b_i]$

In [82]:

```
# options are to specify.., how to compute those user and item biases
bsl_options = {'method': 'sgd',
               'learning_rate': .001
               }
bsl_algo = BaselineOnly(bsl_options=bsl_options)
# run this algorithm.., It will return the train and test results..
bsl_train_results, bsl_test_results = run_surprise(bsl_algo, trainset,
testset, verbose=True)


# Just store these error metrics in our models_evaluation datastructure
models_evaluation_train['bsl_algo'] = bsl_train_results
models_evaluation_test['bsl_algo'] = bsl_test_results
```

```
Training the model...
Estimating biases using sgd...
```

```
Done. time taken : 0:00:00.714676

Evaluating the model with train data..
time taken : 0:00:01.024457
---------------
Train Data
---------------
RMSE : 0.9707855354132979

MAPE : 31.081555225750808

adding train results in the dictionary..

Evaluating for test data...
time taken : 0:00:00.031237
---------------
Test Data
---------------
RMSE : 1.0977249606059394

MAPE : 34.94728400717451

storing the test results in test dictionary...

---------------------------------------------
Total time taken to run this algorithm : 0:00:01.770370
```

4.4.3 XGBoost with initial 13 features + Surprise Baseline predictor

Updating Train Data

In [83]:

```python
# add our baseline_predicted value as our feature..
reg_train['bslpr'] = models_evaluation_train['bsl_algo']['predictions']
reg_train.head(2)
```

Out[83]:

	user	movie	GAvg	sur1	sur2	sur3	sur4	sur5	smr1	smr2	smr3	smr4	smr5

	user	movie	GAvg	sur1	sur2	sur3	sur4	sur5	smr1	smr2	smr3	smr4	smr5
0	1556831	19	3.577884	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	3.0
1	1932594	19	3.577884	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

Updating Test Data

In [84]:

```
# add that baseline predicted ratings with Surprise to the test data as
 well
reg_test_df['bslpr']  = models_evaluation_test['bsl_algo']['prediction
s']

reg_test_df.head(2)
```

Out[84]:

	user	movie	GAvg	sur1	sur2	sur3	sur4	sur5	smr1
0	1082545	116	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884
1	1274870	116	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884

In [85]:

```
# prepare train data
x_train = reg_train.drop(['user', 'movie','rating'], axis=1)
y_train = reg_train['rating']

# Prepare Test data
x_test = reg_test_df.drop(['user','movie','rating'], axis=1)
y_test = reg_test_df['rating']
```

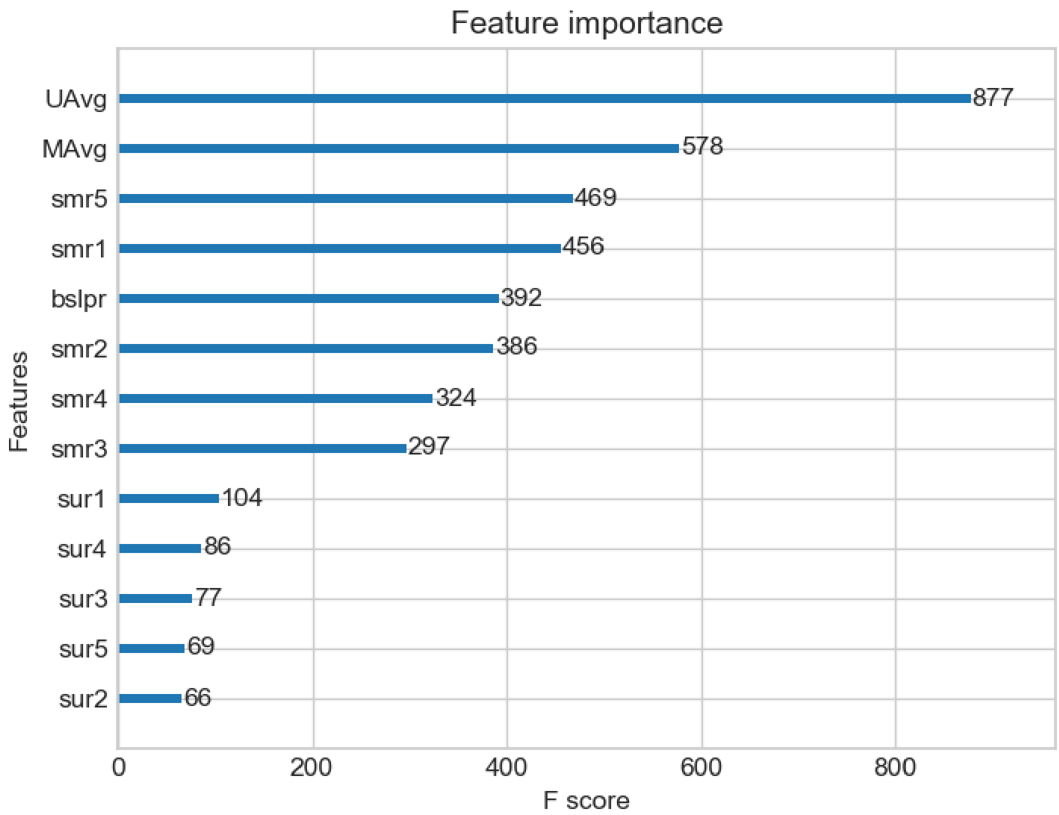
In [86]:

```
start = datetime.now()
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
params = {'n_estimators':[80,100,250,350,500,600]}
first_xgb = xgb.XGBRegressor(silent = True, n_jobs=13, random_state=15)
gd = GridSearchCV(first_xgb,params,cv = 3,scoring = 'neg_mean_squared_e
rror')
gd.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
n = gd.best_params_['n_estimators']
clf_opt_xgb = xgb.XGBRegressor(n_estimators = n)
clf_opt_xgb.fit(x_train,y_train)

y_train_pred = clf_opt_xgb.predict(x_train)
rmse_train, mape_train = get_error_metrics(y_train.values, y_train_pred
)
train_results = dict()
test_results = dict()

# store the results in train_results dictionary..
train_results = {'rmse': rmse_train,
                'mape' : mape_train,
                'predictions' : y_train_pred}

#######################################
# get the test data predictions and compute rmse and mape
print('Evaluating Test data')
y_test_pred = clf_opt_xgb.predict(x_test)
rmse_test, mape_test = get_error_metrics(y_true=y_test.values, y_pred=y
_test_pred)
# store them in our test results dictionary.
test_results = {'rmse': rmse_test,
                'mape' : mape_test,
                'predictions':y_test_pred}
print('\nTEST DATA')
print('-'*30)
print('RMSE : ', rmse_test)
print('MAPE : ', mape_test)

# store the results in models_evaluations dictionaries
models_evaluation_train['xgb_bsl'] = train_results
models_evaluation_test['xgb_bsl'] = test_results

xgb.plot_importance(clf_opt_xgb)
plt.show()
```

```
Evaluating Test data
```

```
TEST DATA
------------------------------
RMSE :  1.1320041181507006
MAPE :  34.04648960599181
```



4.4.4 Surprise KNNBaseline predictor

In [87]:
```python
from surprise import KNNBaseline
```

- KNN BASELINE
  - http://surprise.readthedocs.io/en/stable/knn_inspired.html#surprise.prediction_algorithms.
- PEARSON_BASELINE SIMILARITY
  - http://surprise.readthedocs.io/en/stable/similarities.html#surprise.similarities.pearson_bas
- SHRINKAGE
  - *2.2 Neighborhood Models* in http://courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i290-dm/s11/SECURE/a1-koren.pdf
- **predicted Rating** : (***based on User-User similarity***)

$$\hat{r}_{ui} = b_{ui} + \frac{\sum\limits_{v \in N_i^k(u)} \text{sim}(u, v) \cdot (r_{vi} - b_{vi})}{\sum\limits_{v \in N_i^k(u)} \text{sim}(u, v)}$$

- $\pmb{b_{ui}}$ - *Baseline prediction* of (user,movie) rating
- $\pmb{N_i^k(u)}$ - Set of **K similar** users (neighbours) of **user (u)** who rated **movie(i)**
- *sim (u, v)* - **Similarity** between users **u and v**
  - Generally, it will be cosine similarity or Pearson correlation coefficient.
  - But we use **shrunk Pearson-baseline correlation coefficient**, which is based on the pearsonBaseline similarity (we take base line predictions instead of mean rating of user/item)
- **Predicted rating** (based on Item Item similarity):

$$\hat{r}_{ui} = b_{ui} + \frac{\sum\limits_{j \in N_u^k(i)} \text{sim}(i,j) \cdot (r_{uj} - b_{uj})}{\sum\limits_{j \in N_u^k(j)} \text{sim}(i,j)}$$

- ***Notations follows same as above (user user based predicted rating)***

4.4.4.1 Surprise KNNBaseline with user user similarities

In [88]:
```
# we specify , how to compute similarities and what to consider with si
m_options to our algorithm
sim_options = {'user_based' : True,
               'name': 'pearson_baseline',
               'shrinkage': 100,
               'min_support': 2
              }
# we keep other parameters like regularization parameter and learning_r
ate as default values.
bsl_options = {'method': 'sgd'}

knn_bsl_u = KNNBaseline(k=40, sim_options = sim_options, bsl_options =
bsl_options)
knn_bsl_u_train_results, knn_bsl_u_test_results = run_surprise(knn_bsl_
u, trainset, testset, verbose=True)

# Just store these error metrics in our models_evaluation datastructure
models_evaluation_train['knn_bsl_u'] = knn_bsl_u_train_results
models_evaluation_test['knn_bsl_u'] = knn_bsl_u_test_results
```

```
Training the model...
Estimating biases using sgd...
Computing the pearson_baseline similarity matrix...
Done computing similarity matrix.
Done. time taken : 0:24:02.146867

Evaluating the model with train data..
time taken : 0:00:49.990801
```

```
---------------
Train Data
---------------
RMSE : 0.06332985709114253

MAPE : 1.3879256604914036

adding train results in the dictionary..

Evaluating for test data...
time taken : 0:00:00.109241
---------------
Test Data
---------------
RMSE : 1.0972596153774579

MAPE : 34.90271260062106

storing the test results in test dictionary...

---------------------------------------------
Total time taken to run this algorithm : 0:24:52.418711
```

4.4.4.2 Surprise KNNBaseline with movie movie similarities

In [89]:
```
# we specify , how to compute similarities and what to consider with si
m_options to our algorithm

# 'user_based' : Fals => this considers the similarities of movies inst
ead of users

sim_options = {'user_based' : False,
               'name': 'pearson_baseline',
               'shrinkage': 100,
               'min_support': 2
              }
# we keep other parameters like regularization parameter and learning_r
ate as default values.
```

```python
bsl_options = {'method': 'sgd'}


knn_bsl_m = KNNBaseline(k=40, sim_options = sim_options, bsl_options =
bsl_options)

knn_bsl_m_train_results, knn_bsl_m_test_results = run_surprise(knn_bsl_
m, trainset, testset, verbose=True)

# Just store these error metrics in our models_evaluation datastructure
models_evaluation_train['knn_bsl_m'] = knn_bsl_m_train_results
models_evaluation_test['knn_bsl_m'] = knn_bsl_m_test_results
```

```
Training the model...
Estimating biases using sgd...
Computing the pearson_baseline similarity matrix...
Done computing similarity matrix.
Done. time taken : 0:00:01.257789

Evaluating the model with train data..
time taken : 0:00:03.590727
---------------
Train Data
---------------
RMSE : 0.050843800594550945

MAPE : 1.0031598216168174

adding train results in the dictionary..

Evaluating for test data...
time taken : 0:00:00.062485
---------------
Test Data
---------------
RMSE : 1.097042405253938

MAPE : 34.89799158841972

storing the test results in test dictionary...
```

```
-------------------------------------------
Total time taken to run this algorithm : 0:00:04.911001
```

4.4.5 XGBoost with initial 13 features + Surprise Baseline predictor + KNNBaseline predictor

- - - First we will run XGBoost with predictions from both KNN's (that uses User_User and Item_Item similarities along with our previous features.

- - - Then we will run XGBoost with just predictions form both knn models and preditions from our baseline model.

Preparing Train data

In [90]:

```
# add the predicted values from both knns to this dataframe
reg_train['knn_bsl_u'] = models_evaluation_train['knn_bsl_u']['predicti
ons']
reg_train['knn_bsl_m'] = models_evaluation_train['knn_bsl_m']['predicti
ons']

reg_train.head(2)
```

Out[90]:

	user	movie	GAvg	sur1	sur2	sur3	sur4	sur5	smr1	smr2	smr3	smr4	smr5
0	1556831	19	3.577884	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	3.0
1	1932594	19	3.577884	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

Preparing Test data

In [91]:
```
reg_test_df['knn_bsl_u'] = models_evaluation_test['knn_bsl_u']['predict
ions']
reg_test_df['knn_bsl_m'] = models_evaluation_test['knn_bsl_m']['predict
ions']

reg_test_df.head(2)
```

Out[91]:

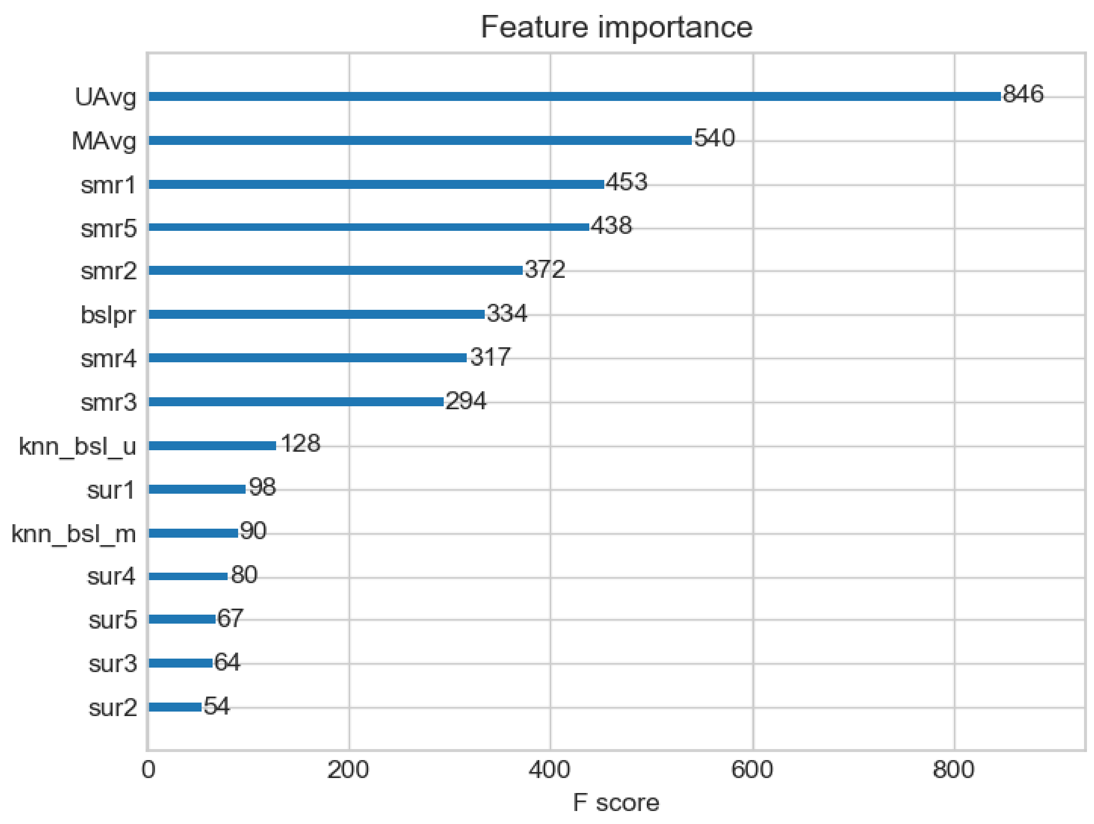
	user	movie	GAvg	sur1	sur2	sur3	sur4	sur5	smr1
0	1082545	116	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884
1	1274870	116	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884

In [92]:
```
# prepare the train data....
x_train = reg_train.drop(['user', 'movie', 'rating'], axis=1)
y_train = reg_train['rating']

# prepare the train data....
x_test = reg_test_df.drop(['user','movie','rating'], axis=1)
y_test = reg_test_df['rating']
```

In [94]:
```
start = datetime.now()
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
params = {'n_estimators':[80,100,250,350,500,600]}
first_xgb = xgb.XGBRegressor(silent = True, n_jobs=13, random_state=15)
gd = GridSearchCV(first_xgb,params,cv = 3,scoring = 'neg_mean_squared_e
rror')
gd.fit(x_train,y_train)

n = gd.best_params_['n_estimators']
clf_opt_xgb = xgb.XGBRegressor(n_estimators = n)
clf_opt_xgb.fit(x_train,y_train)

y_train_pred = clf_opt_xgb.predict(x_train)
rmse_train, mape_train = get_error_metrics(y_train.values, y_train_pred
)
train_results = dict()
```

```
test_results = dict()

# store the results in train_results dictionary..
train_results = {'rmse': rmse_train,
                'mape' : mape_train,
                'predictions' : y_train_pred}

#######################################
# get the test data predictions and compute rmse and mape
print('Evaluating Test data')
y_test_pred = clf_opt_xgb.predict(x_test)
rmse_test, mape_test = get_error_metrics(y_true=y_test.values, y_pred=y
_test_pred)
# store them in our test results dictionary.
test_results = {'rmse': rmse_test,
                'mape' : mape_test,
                'predictions':y_test_pred}
print('\nTEST DATA')
print('-'*30)
print('RMSE : ', rmse_test)
print('MAPE : ', mape_test)

# store the results in models_evaluations dictionaries
models_evaluation_train['xgb_knn_bsl'] = train_results
models_evaluation_test['xgb_knn_bsl'] = test_results

xgb.plot_importance(clf_opt_xgb)
plt.show()
```

```
Evaluating Test data

TEST DATA
------------------------------
RMSE :  1.128939147755394
MAPE :  34.107503208643045
```



4.4.6 Matrix Factorization Techniques

4.4.6.1 SVD Matrix Factorization User Movie intractions

In [95]:
```
from surprise import SVD
```

http://surprise.readthedocs.io/en/stable/matrix_factorization.html#surprise.prediction_algorithms.ma

- Predicted Rating :

```
- $ \large  \hat r_{ui} = \mu + b_u + b_i + q_i^Tp_u $

    - $\pmb q_i$ - Representation of item(movie) in latent facto
r space

    - $\pmb p_u$ - Representation of user in new latent factor s
pace
```

- A BASIC MATRIX FACTORIZATION MODEL in [https://datajobs.com/data-science-repo/Recommender-Systems-[Netflix].pdf](https://datajobs.com/data-science-repo/Recommender-Systems-[Netflix].pdf)

- Optimization problem with user item interactions and regularization (to avoid overfitting)

```
- $\large \sum_{r_{ui} \in R_{train}} \left(r_{ui} - \hat{r}_{u
i} \right)^2 +
```

\lambda\left(b_i^2 + b_u^2 + ||q_i||^2 + ||p_u||^2\right) $

In [96]:
```
# initiallize the model
svd = SVD(n_factors=100, biased=True, random_state=15, verbose=True)
svd_train_results, svd_test_results = run_surprise(svd, trainset, tests
et, verbose=True)

# Just store these error metrics in our models_evaluation datastructure
models_evaluation_train['svd'] = svd_train_results
models_evaluation_test['svd'] = svd_test_results
```

```
Training the model...
Processing epoch 0
```

```
Processing epoch 1
Processing epoch 2
Processing epoch 3
Processing epoch 4
Processing epoch 5
Processing epoch 6
Processing epoch 7
Processing epoch 8
Processing epoch 9
Processing epoch 10
Processing epoch 11
Processing epoch 12
Processing epoch 13
Processing epoch 14
Processing epoch 15
Processing epoch 16
Processing epoch 17
Processing epoch 18
Processing epoch 19
Done. time taken : 0:00:07.138784

Evaluating the model with train data..
time taken : 0:00:01.211645
---------------
Train Data
---------------
RMSE : 0.683619132561189

MAPE : 21.148541056768778

adding train results in the dictionary..

Evaluating for test data...
time taken : 0:00:00.046832
---------------
Test Data
---------------
RMSE : 1.0971935813455622
```

```
MAPE : 34.90594446336633

storing the test results in test dictionary...

---------------------------------------------
Total time taken to run this algorithm : 0:00:08.397261
```

4.4.6.2 SVD Matrix Factorization with implicit feedback from user (user rated movies)

In [97]:
```
from surprise import SVDpp
```

- -----> 2.5 Implicit Feedback in http://courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i290-dm/s11/SECURE/a1-koren.pdf

- Predicted Rating :

```
- $ \large \hat{r}_{ui} = \mu + b_u + b_i + q_i^T\left(p_u +
|I_u|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{j \in I_u}y_j\right) $
```

- I_u --- the set of all items rated by user u
- y_j --- Our new set of item factors that capture implicit ratings.

- Optimization problem with user item interactions and regularization (to avoid overfitting)

```
- $ \large \sum_{r_{ui} \in R_{train}} \left(r_{ui} - \hat{r}_{u
i} \right)^2 +
```

\lambda\left(b_i^2 + b_u^2 + ||q_i||^2 + ||p_u||^2 + ||y_j||^2\right) $

In [98]:

```python
# initiallize the model
svdpp = SVDpp(n_factors=50, random_state=15, verbose=True)
svdpp_train_results, svdpp_test_results = run_surprise(svdpp, trainset,
 testset, verbose=True)

# Just store these error metrics in our models_evaluation datastructure
models_evaluation_train['svdpp'] = svdpp_train_results
models_evaluation_test['svdpp'] = svdpp_test_results
```

```
Training the model...
 processing epoch 0
 processing epoch 1
 processing epoch 2
 processing epoch 3
 processing epoch 4
 processing epoch 5
 processing epoch 6
 processing epoch 7
 processing epoch 8
 processing epoch 9
 processing epoch 10
 processing epoch 11
 processing epoch 12
 processing epoch 13
 processing epoch 14
 processing epoch 15
 processing epoch 16
 processing epoch 17
 processing epoch 18
 processing epoch 19
Done. time taken : 0:00:40.691143

Evaluating the model with train data..
time taken : 0:00:02.702217
---------------
Train Data
---------------
RMSE : 0.583768802924078
```

```
MAPE : 17.60589867702322

adding train results in the dictionary..

Evaluating for test data...
time taken : 0:00:00.046831
---------------
Test Data
---------------
RMSE : 1.096896856445189

MAPE : 34.87519132247341

storing the test results in test dictionary...

---------------------------------------------
Total time taken to run this algorithm : 0:00:43.440191
```

4.4.7 XgBoost with 13 features + Surprise Baseline + Surprise KNNbaseline + MF Techniques

Preparing Train data

In [99]:

```python
# add the predicted values from both knns to this dataframe
reg_train['svd'] = models_evaluation_train['svd']['predictions']
reg_train['svdpp'] = models_evaluation_train['svdpp']['predictions']

reg_train.head(2)
```

Out[99]:

	user	movie	GAvg	sur1	sur2	sur3	sur4	sur5	smr1	smr2	...	smr4	smr5	
0	1556831	19	3.577884	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	...	1.0	3.0	1.9

	user	movie	GAvg	sur1	sur2	sur3	sur4	sur5	smr1	smr2	...	smr4	smr5	
1	1932594	19	3.577884	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.0	1.0	...	2.0	2.0	2.0

2 rows × 21 columns

Preparing Test data

In [100]:

```
reg_test_df['svd'] = models_evaluation_test['svd']['predictions']
reg_test_df['svdpp'] = models_evaluation_test['svdpp']['predictions']

reg_test_df.head(2)
```

Out[100]:

	user	movie	GAvg	sur1	sur2	sur3	sur4	sur5	smr1
0	1082545	116	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884
1	1274870	116	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884	3.577884

2 rows × 21 columns

In [101]:

```
# prepare x_train and y_train
x_train = reg_train.drop(['user', 'movie', 'rating',], axis=1)
y_train = reg_train['rating']

# prepare test data
x_test = reg_test_df.drop(['user', 'movie', 'rating'], axis=1)
y_test = reg_test_df['rating']
```

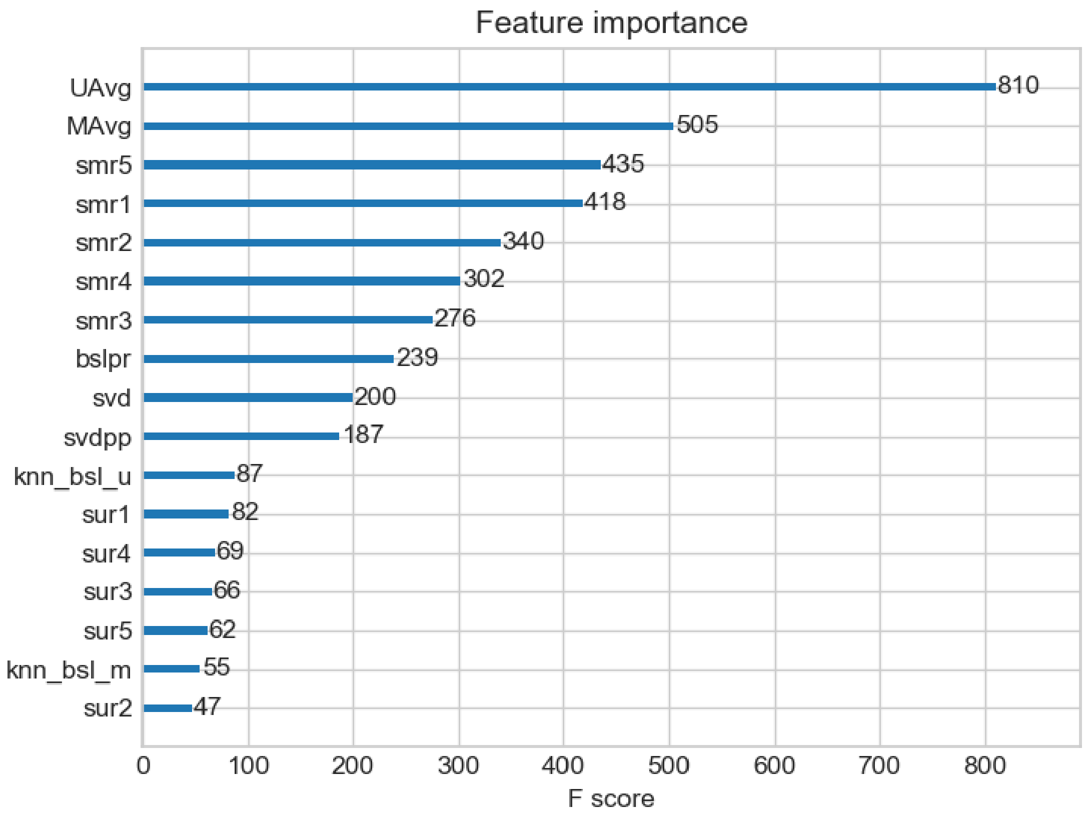
In [102]:

```
start = datetime.now()
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
params = {'n_estimators':[80,100,250,350,500,600]}
first_xgb = xgb.XGBRegressor(silent = True, n_jobs=13, random_state=15)
```

```
gd = GridSearchCV(first_xgb,params,cv = 3,scoring = 'neg_mean_squared_e
rror')
gd.fit(x_train,y_train)

n = gd.best_params_['n_estimators']
clf_opt_xgb = xgb.XGBRegressor(n_estimators = n)
clf_opt_xgb.fit(x_train,y_train)

y_train_pred = clf_opt_xgb.predict(x_train)
rmse_train, mape_train = get_error_metrics(y_train.values, y_train_pred
)
train_results = dict()
test_results = dict()

# store the results in train_results dictionary..
train_results = {'rmse': rmse_train,
                'mape' : mape_train,
                'predictions' : y_train_pred}

#######################################
# get the test data predictions and compute rmse and mape
print('Evaluating Test data')
y_test_pred = clf_opt_xgb.predict(x_test)
rmse_test, mape_test = get_error_metrics(y_true=y_test.values, y_pred=y
_test_pred)
# store them in our test results dictionary.
test_results = {'rmse': rmse_test,
                'mape' : mape_test,
                'predictions':y_test_pred}
print('\nTEST DATA')
print('-'*30)
print('RMSE : ', rmse_test)
print('MAPE : ', mape_test)

# store the results in models_evaluations dictionaries
models_evaluation_train['xgb_final'] = train_results
models_evaluation_test['xgb_final'] = test_results
```

```
xgb.plot_importance(clf_opt_xgb)
plt.show()
```

```
Evaluating Test data

TEST DATA
------------------------------
RMSE :  1.1238453167589781
MAPE :  34.198885840771695
```



4.4.8 XgBoost with Surprise Baseline + Surprise KNNbaseline + MF Techniques

In [103]:

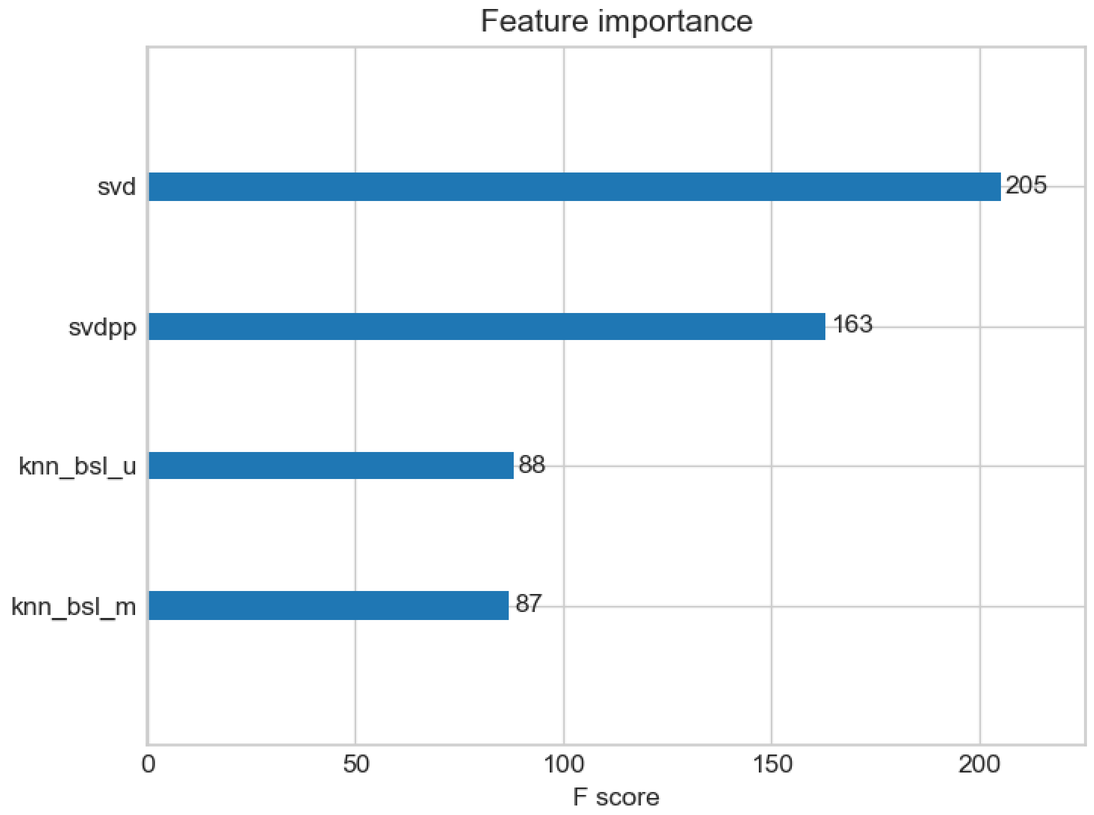
```
# prepare train data
x_train = reg_train[['knn_bsl_u', 'knn_bsl_m', 'svd', 'svdpp']]
y_train = reg_train['rating']

# test data
x_test = reg_test_df[['knn_bsl_u', 'knn_bsl_m', 'svd', 'svdpp']]
y_test = reg_test_df['rating']
```

In [104]:

```
start = datetime.now()
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
params = {'n_estimators':[80,100,250,350,500,600]}
first_xgb = xgb.XGBRegressor(silent = True, n_jobs=13, random_state=15)
gd = GridSearchCV(first_xgb,params,cv = 3,scoring = 'neg_mean_squared_e
rror')
gd.fit(x_train,y_train)

n = gd.best_params_['n_estimators']
clf_opt_xgb = xgb.XGBRegressor(n_estimators = n)
clf_opt_xgb.fit(x_train,y_train)

y_train_pred = clf_opt_xgb.predict(x_train)
rmse_train, mape_train = get_error_metrics(y_train.values, y_train_pred
)
train_results = dict()
test_results = dict()

# store the results in train_results dictionary..
train_results = {'rmse': rmse_train,
                'mape' : mape_train,
                'predictions' : y_train_pred}

#######################################
# get the test data predictions and compute rmse and mape
print('Evaluating Test data')
y_test_pred = clf_opt_xgb.predict(x_test)
```

```
rmse_test, mape_test = get_error_metrics(y_true=y_test.values, y_pred=y
_test_pred)
# store them in our test results dictionary.
test_results = {'rmse': rmse_test,
                'mape' : mape_test,
                'predictions':y_test_pred}
print('\nTEST DATA')
print('-'*30)
print('RMSE : ', rmse_test)
print('MAPE : ', mape_test)

# store the results in models_evaluations dictionaries
models_evaluation_train['xgb_all_models'] = train_results
models_evaluation_test['xgb_all_models'] = test_results

xgb.plot_importance(clf_opt_xgb)
plt.show()
```

```
Evaluating Test data

TEST DATA
------------------------------
RMSE :  1.1035885947289783
MAPE :  35.09962079252915
```



4.5 Comparision between all models

In [105]:
```
# Saving our TEST_RESULTS into a dataframe so that you don't have to ru
n it again
pd.DataFrame(models_evaluation_test).to_csv('small_sample_results.csv')
models = pd.read_csv('small_sample_results.csv', index_col=0)
models.loc['rmse'].sort_values()
```

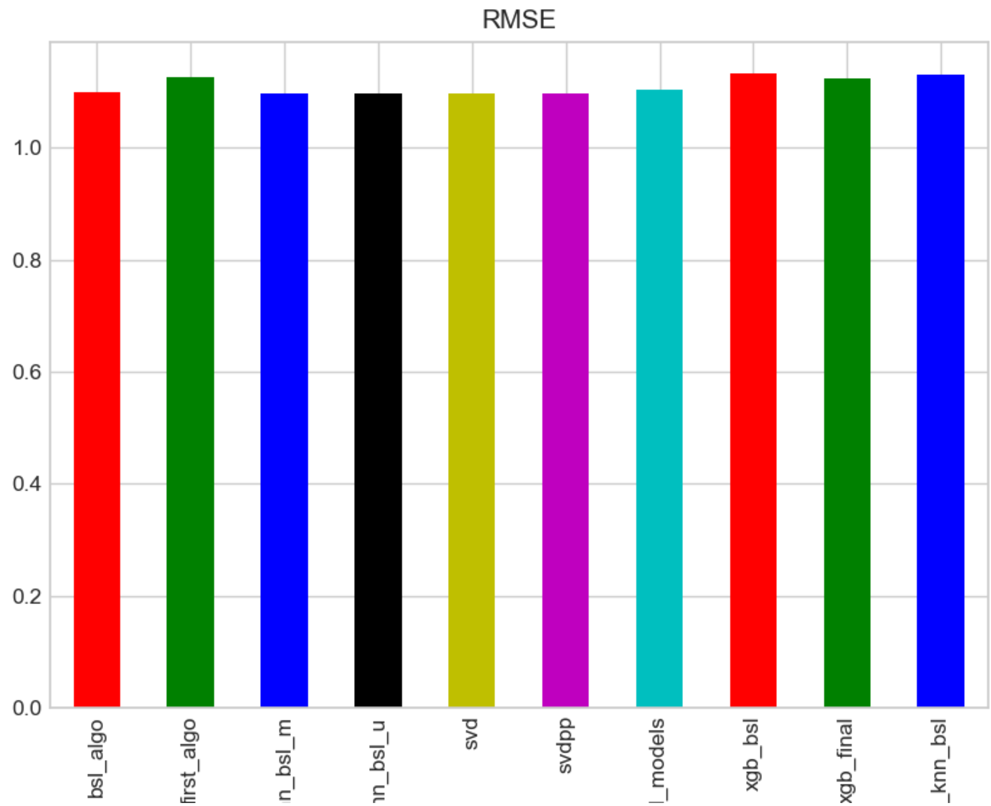
Out[105]:
```
svdpp              1.096896856445189
knn_bsl_m          1.097042405253938
svd               1.0971935813455622
knn_bsl_u         1.0972596153774579
bsl_algo          1.0977249606059394
xgb_all_models    1.1035885947289783
xgb_final         1.1238453167589781
first_algo         1.124611470289652
xgb_knn_bsl        1.128939147755394
xgb_bsl           1.1320041181507006
Name: rmse, dtype: object
```

In [155]:
```
fig = plt.figure()
rmse_mape = models.iloc[[0,2]].T
rmse_mape.head()
```

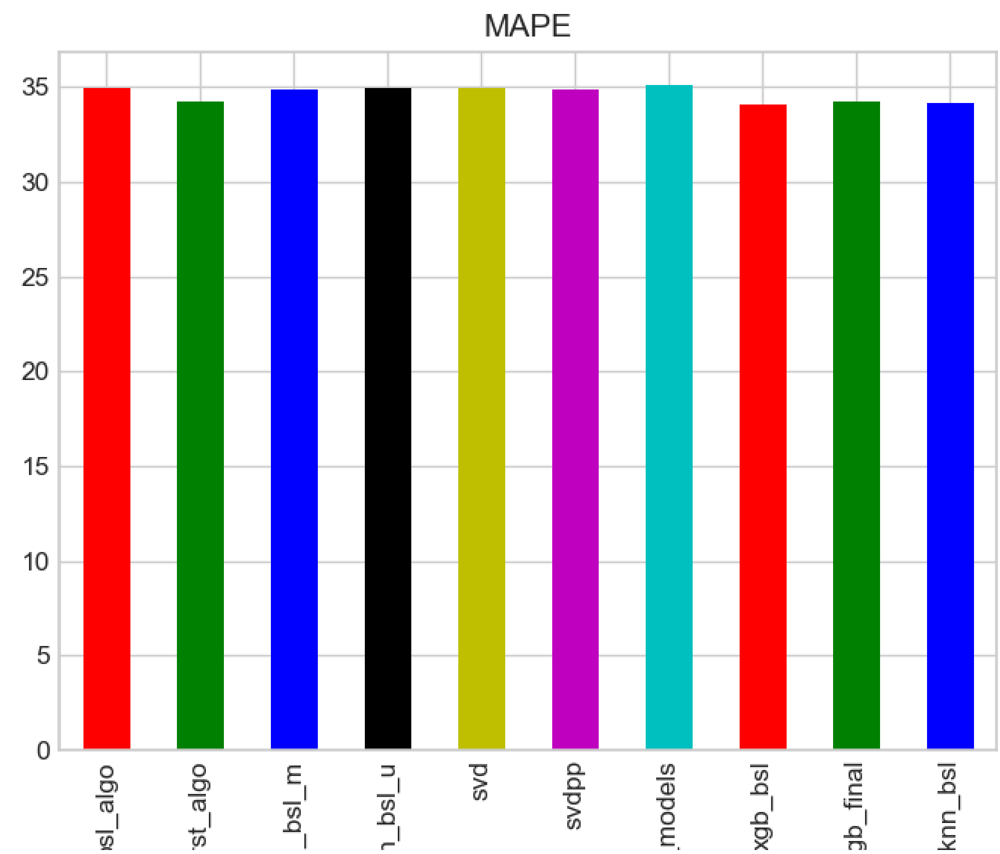
Out[155]:

	mape	rmse
bsl_algo	34.94728400717451	1.0977249606059394
first_algo	34.193341986359805	1.124611470289652
knn_bsl_m	34.89799158841972	1.097042405253938
knn_bsl_u	34.90271260062106	1.0972596153774579
svd	34.90594446336633	1.0971935813455622

In [164]:
```
my_colors = 'rgbkymc'
rmse = pd.to_numeric(rmse_mape['rmse'])
rmse.plot(kind = 'bar',color = my_colors)
plt.title("RMSE")
plt.show()
```



In [161]:
```
mape = pd.to_numeric(rmse_mape['mape'])
mape.plot(kind = 'bar',color = my_colors)
plt.title("MAPE")
plt.show()
```



Conclusion

- Here we have taken 10 million data and created different models with the help of surprise baseline model and knn surprise model for user-user as well as for movie-movie and also formed the 13 features from dataset.
- Also we have applied Matrix Factorisation Technique e.g Truncated SVD as well as Svdpp(from surprise lib).
- Actually we have played around by taking different combinations of features with predictions of surprise models and also with output of different matrix factorisation

techniques. After that we have applied the XGboost Model on all of the possible combinations formed by using surprise model,MF techniques , Basic features(13).

- At the end we have checked the metric RMSE and MAPE for all the combinations and from this we have observed that the svdpp(surprise lib) have given the best rmse(lowest) for test data and xgboost with surprise baseline predictor have given the best mape(lowest) for test data.