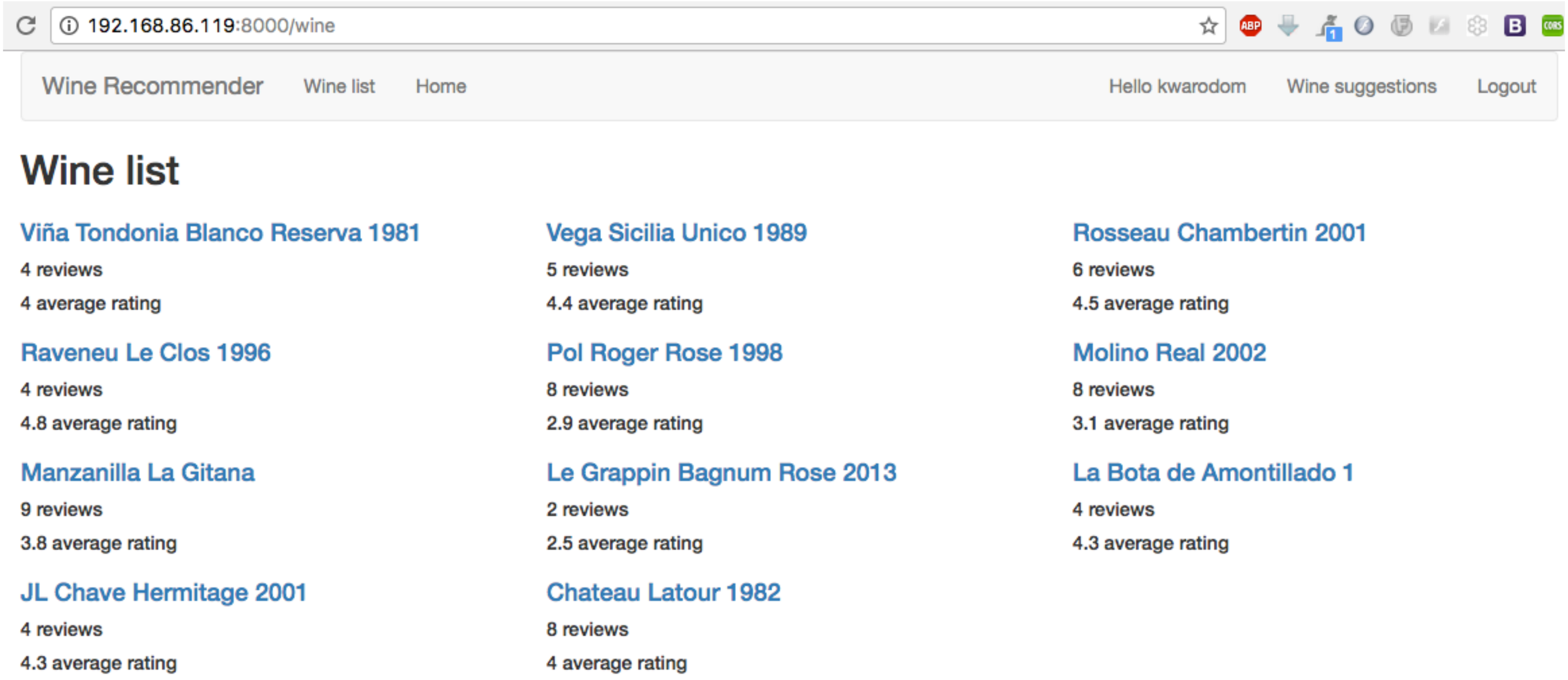
Agenda ครับ ------
1. Meet guest developers from Silicon Valle
2. What you need to know to convince your prospective CTO or developer?
3. How can you communicate your ideas to your CTO or developer?

LEARN TO BUILD A WEB-BASED RECOMMENDER SYSTEM

We will build a web-based wine review and recommendation system using Python technologies such as Django, Pandas, SciPy, and Scikit-learn.

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
Start Django Web App	Add User Management	Generate Recommendations
(tag : 1)	(tag : 2)	(tag : 3)

LEARN TO BUILD A WEB-BASED RECOMMENDER SYSTEM



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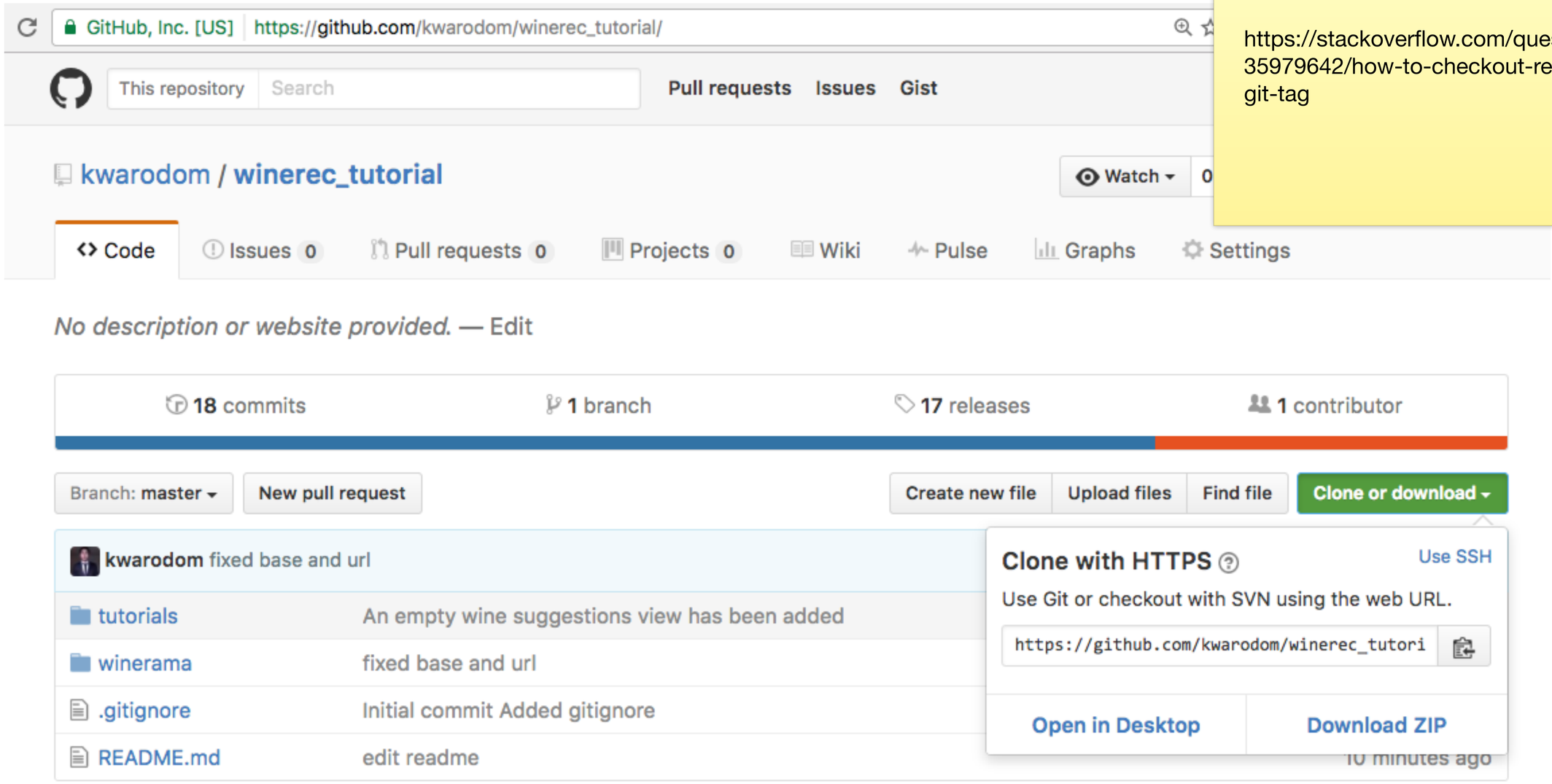
https://stackoverflow.com/questions/35979642/how-to-checkout-remote-git-tag



At terminal type: git clone https://github.com/kwarodom/winerec_tutorial.git

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This repository contains the code for such a web application in different stages as git tags.

- `stage-0` : an empty repo.
- `stage-0.1` : a Django project with one app called `reviews` . The app defines model entities.
- `stage-0.2` : admin site up and running for our model entitities `Wine` and `Review` .
- `stage-0.3` : views and templates are available.
- `stage-0.4` : add review form added.
- `stage-0.5` : template reuse.
- **stage-1**: added Bootstrap 3 for Django.
- `stage-1.1` : `add_review` now requires login. Added login templates and menu sesion links.
- `stage-1.2` : a user reviews page created.
- **stage-2**: user management done.
- `stage-2.1` : Scripts to load CSV available + data loaded.
- `stage-2.2` : An empty wine suggestions view has been added.
- `stage-2.3` : Suggestions view now shows wines not reviewed by the user.
- `stage-2.4` : Added cluster model object and manually created three clusters.
- `stage-2.5` : Suggestions view now makes use of cluster information.
- **stage-3**: K-means clustering based recommendations provided.

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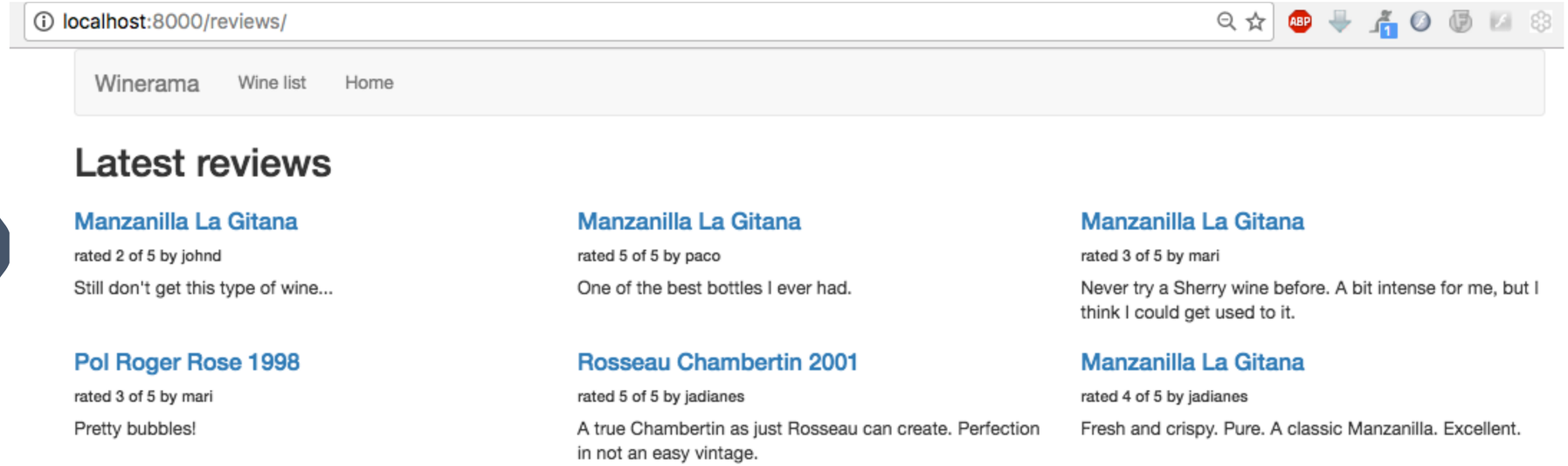

Step 1

Start Django Web App

(tag : stage-1)

Start Django project and Django app for wine recommendation web

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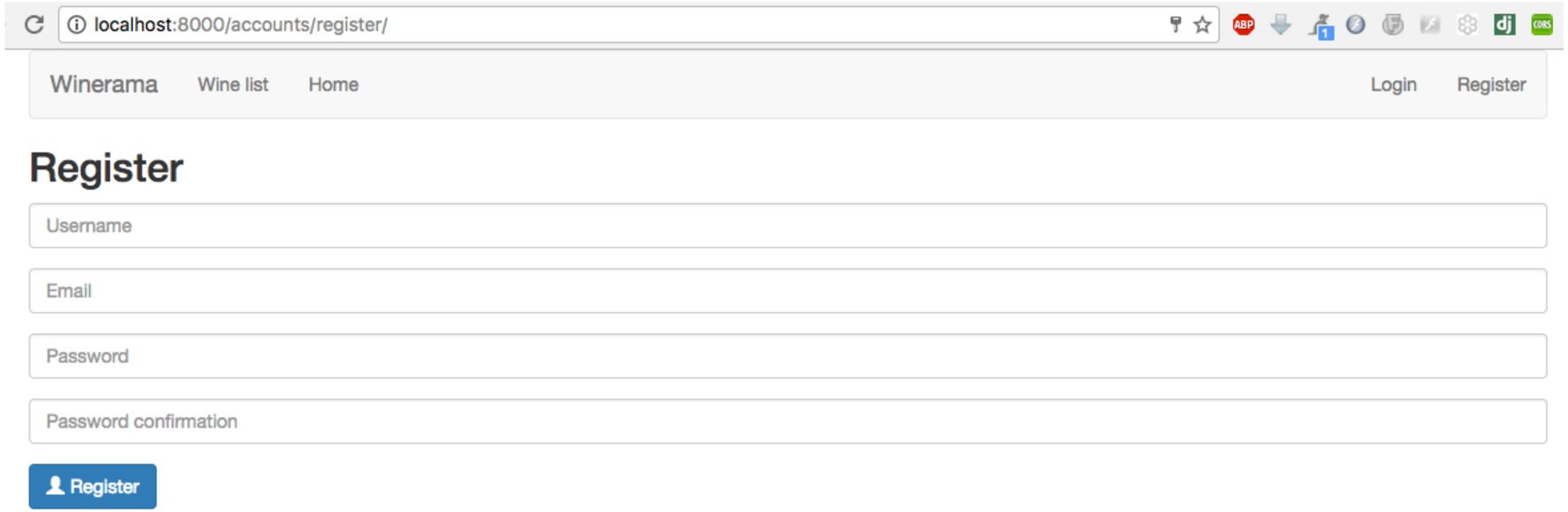

Step 2

Add User Management

(tag : stage-2)

Add user management and, once we have users identified, proceed to generate user recommendations using machine learning.

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K Means Clustering is an unsupervised learning algorithm that will attempt to group similar clusters together in your data.

So what does a typical clustering problem look like?

- Cluster Similar Documents
- Cluster Customers based on Features
- Market Segmentation
- Identify similar physical groups

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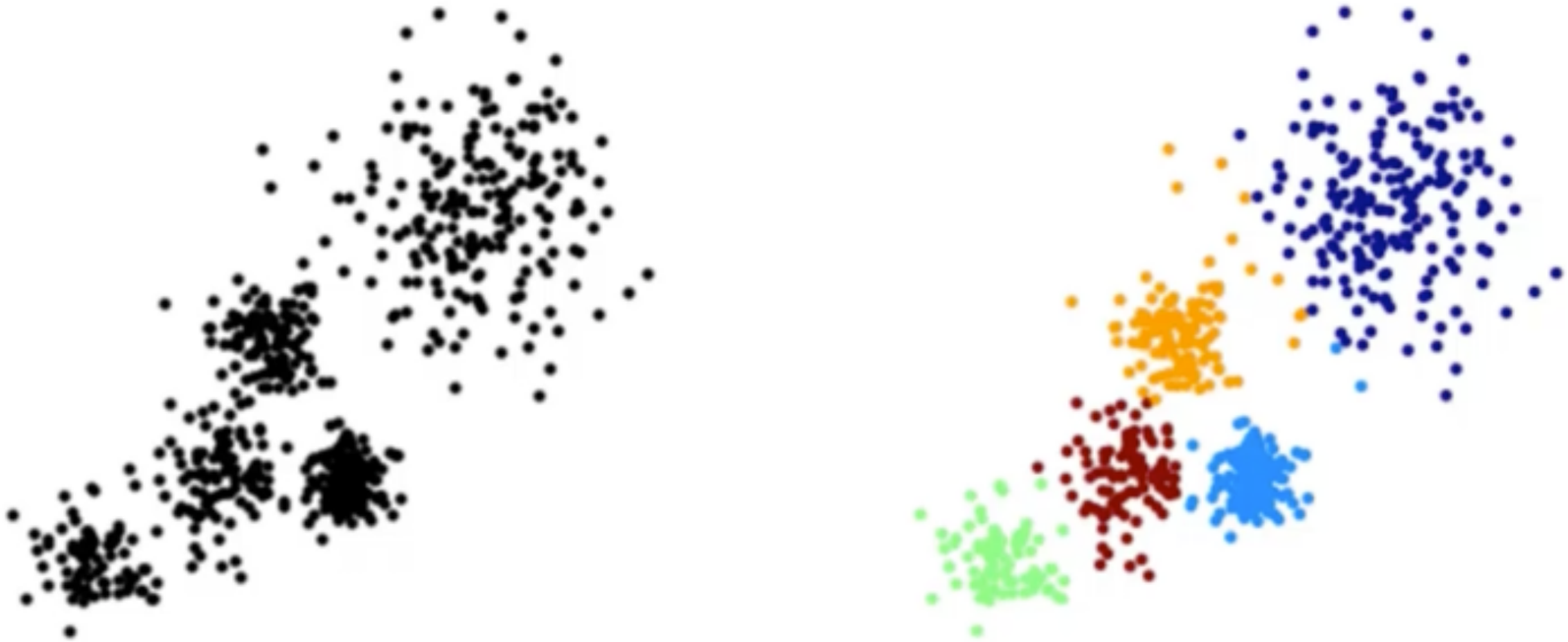
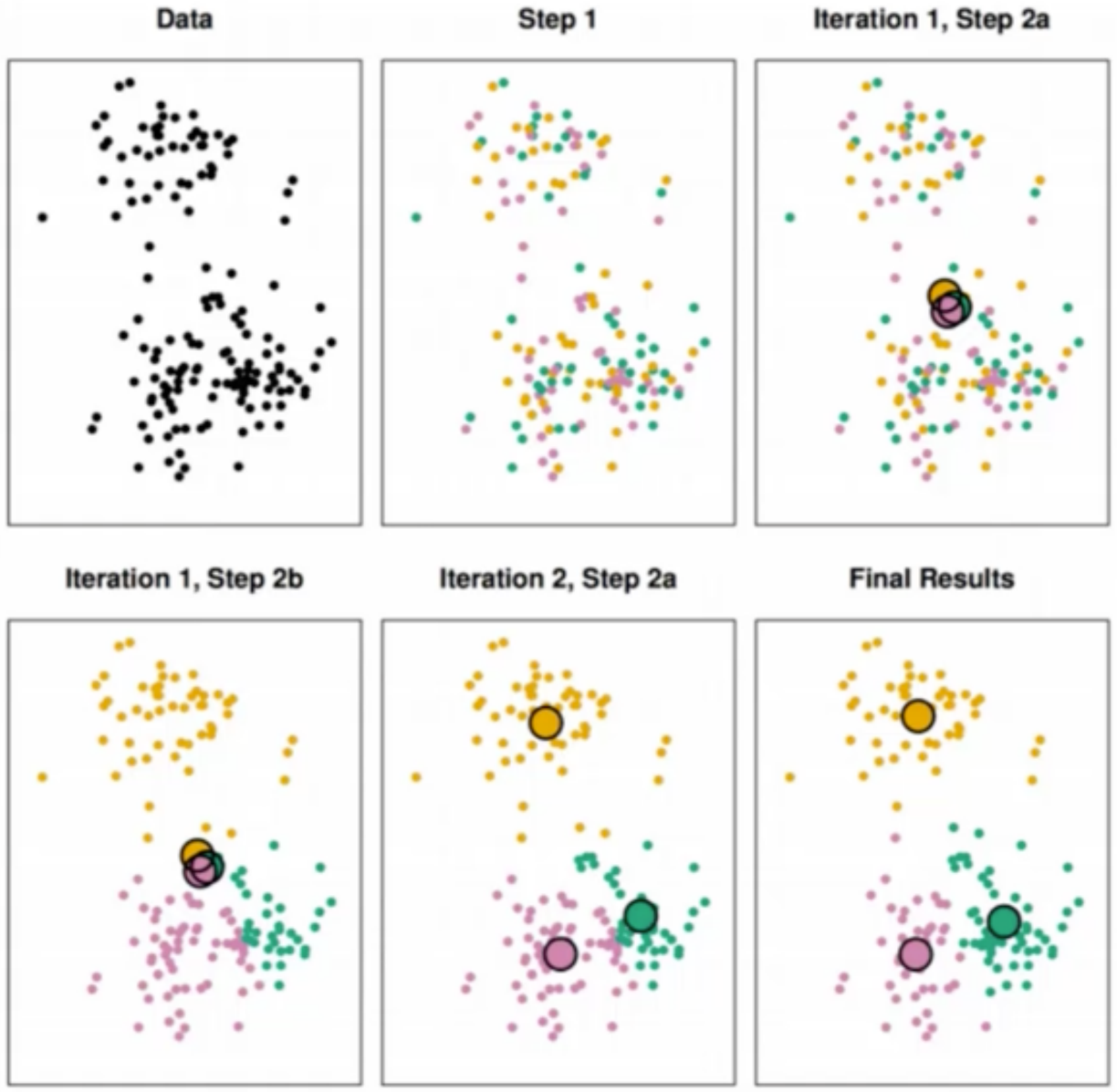
The overall goal is to divide data into distinct groups such that observations within each group are similar

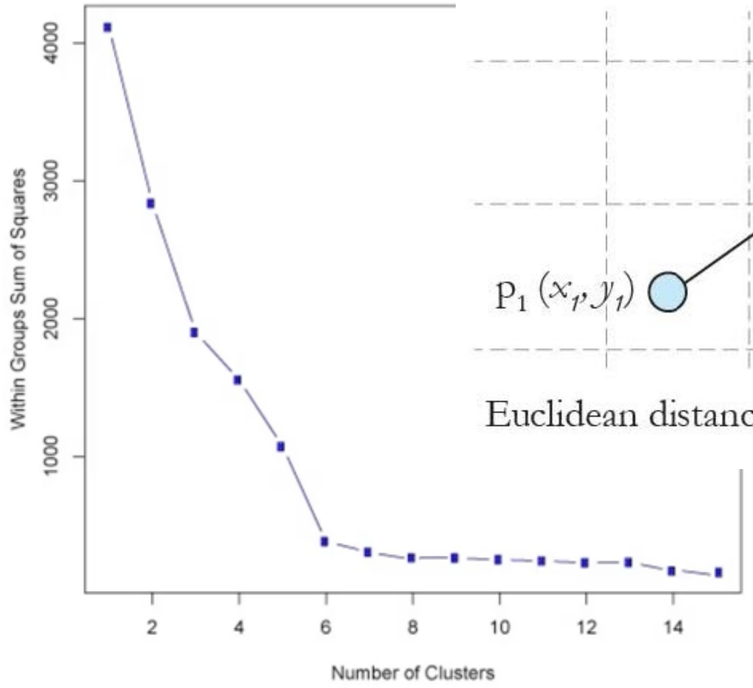


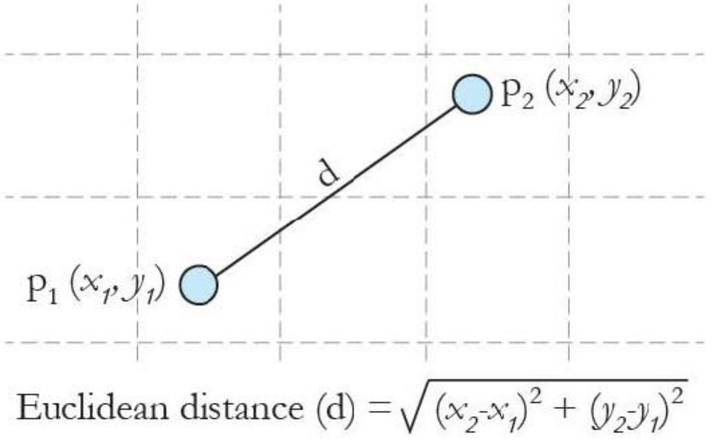
UNSUPERVISED LEARNING -> K-MEANS CLUSTERING



The K Means Algorithm

- Choose a number of Clusters “K”
- Randomly assign each point to a cluster
- Until clusters stop changing, repeat the following:
  - For each cluster, compute the cluster centroid by taking the mean vector of points in the cluster
  - Assign each data point to the cluster for which the centroid is the closest





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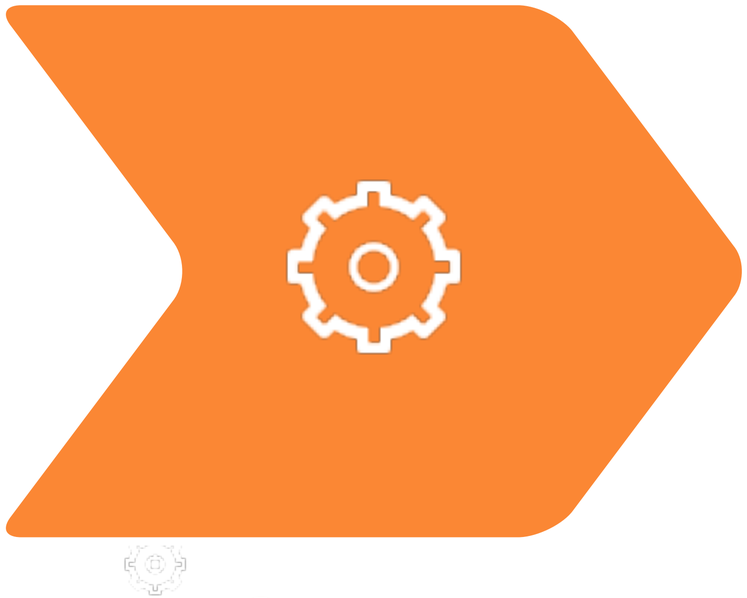
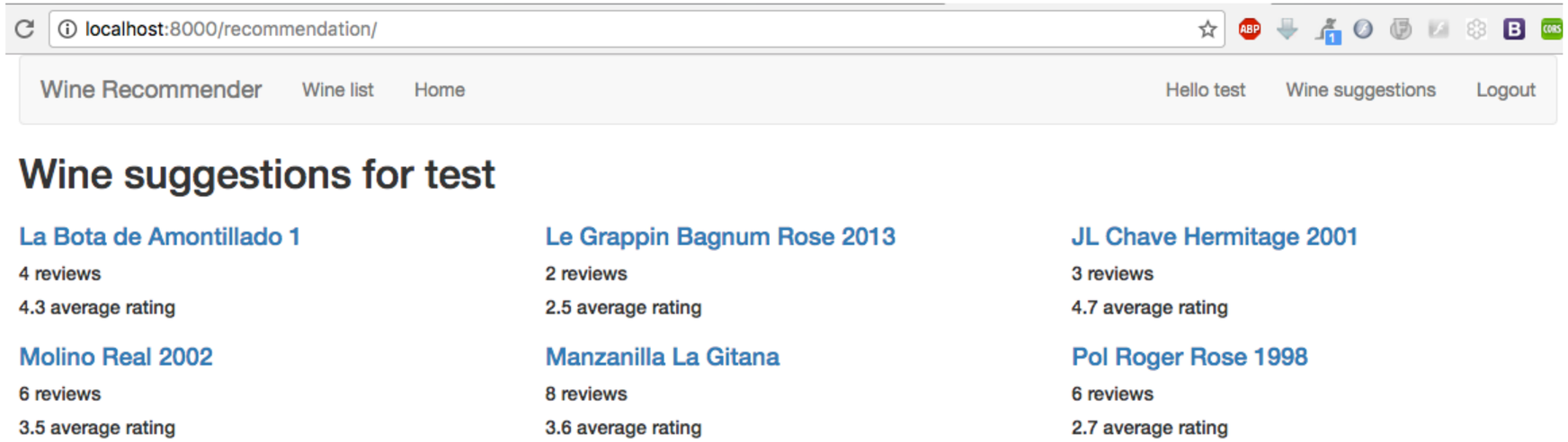


Step 3

Generate Recommendations

(tag : stage-3.3)



Use machine learning to provide wine suggestions to our users, using k-means clustering.

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Step 3

Generate Recommendations

(tag : stage-3.3)

```
def update_clusters():
    print("inside update clusters")
    num_reviews = Review.objects.count()
    update_step = ((num_reviews / 100) + 1) * 5
    print("{}: ".format(num_reviews % update_step))
    if num_reviews % update_step != 0:  # using some magic numbers here, sorry...
        # Create a sparse matrix from user reviews
        all_user_names = list(map(lambda x: x.username, User.objects.only("username")))
        all_wine_ids = set(map(lambda x: x.wine.id, Review.objects.only("wine")))
        num_users = len(all_user_names)
        ratings_m = dok_matrix((num_users, max(all_wine_ids) + 1), dtype=np.float32)
        for i in range(num_users):  # each user corresponds to a row, in the order of all_user_names
            user_reviews = Review.objects.filter(user_name=all_user_names[i])
            for user_review in user_reviews:
                ratings_m[i, user_review.wine.id] = user_review.rating

        # Perform kmeans clustering
        k = int(num_users / 10) + 2
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=k)
        clustering = kmeans.fit(ratings_m.tocsr())

        # Update clusters
        Cluster.objects.all().delete()
        new_clusters = {i: Cluster(name=i) for i in range(k)}
        for cluster in new_clusters.values():  # clusters need to be saved before refering to users
            cluster.save()
        for i, cluster_label in enumerate(clustering.labels_):
            new_clusters[cluster_label].users.add(User.objects.get(username=all_user_names[i]))
        print("Cluster updated!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!")
        print("Cluster updated!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!")
        print("Cluster updated!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!")
```

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3 Steps of Clustering Process

Step 3.1 create sparse matrix using user reviews ratings

	$wine\_id_1$	$wine\_id_2$	• • •		$wine\_id_n$
$username_1$	$rating_{(i,j)}$				
$username_2$					
•					
•					
•					
$username_n$					

*in order to easily build a sparse matrix, dok_matrix from scipy is used

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3 Steps of Clustering Process

Step 3.2 Perform K-Means Clustering

```
# Perform kmeans clustering
k = int(num_users / 10) + 2
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=k)
clustering = kmeans.fit(ratings_m.tocsr())
```

*convert dok_matrix into a csr_matrix that is better for the calculation needed in k-means

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3 Steps of Clustering Process

Step 3.3 Update cluster assignments in the database

```
# Update clusters
Cluster.objects.all().delete()
new_clusters = {i: Cluster(name=i) for i in range(k)}
for cluster in new_clusters.values():  # clusters need to be saved before refering to users
    cluster.save()
for i, cluster_label in enumerate(clustering.labels_):
    new_clusters[cluster_label].users.add(User.objects.get(username=all_user_names[i]))
print("Cluster updated!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!")
print("Cluster updated!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!")
print("Cluster updated!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!")
```