

Siam Innovation Distr DESIGN THINKIN

FOR BUSINESS INNOVATION



Team Lead, Innovation Lab and CVC, MBA, Stanford University d.leader, Stanford d.school

ply Now - Aug 31, 2017 : Open for Public

Course: SEP 9 - OCT 7, Every Saturday, 09.00 - 12.00 oem Rajakumari 60 Building (Chamchuri 10 Bldg), Fl 4

02-218-3106-7

https://goo.gl/forms/0

ted Seats! Selected candidates will be fully-funded towards the course fee, worth 35,000 baht

NTACT US 093-725-0808

www.facebook.com/cuihub

© @cuinnovationhub

w cu.innovat

m innovation



- Essential tools and libraries: Python, Jupyter Notebook, NumPy, Pandas, SciPy, Scikit-Learn, MatPlotLib, and
- Data collection through API and web scraping.

Machine Learning Algorithms reviews

Warodom Khamphanchai, Ph.D. Bangkok Al Ambassador, Ex Software Developer at Samsung SmartThings in Palo Alto,

CA. Ex-Full Stack Developer at

Sorawit Saengkyongam Data Scientist at Agoda, Google Developer Expert in Machine Learning.

sh course to take your startup idea

rtup pitch deck and get ready for

Research through to Building your



Ex-teaching staff at MIT, Ex-Googler, Serial Entrepreneur

ug 31, 2017 : Open for Public

14, Every Saturday, 9.00 - 13.00 ing (Chamchuri 10 Bldg)., Fl 4

dates will be fully-funded towards the course fee, worth 35,000 baht

24 Steps to

http://bit.ly/cueDE

@ @cuinnovationhub

f www.facebook.com/culhub mnovationhub.chula.ac.th

cu.innovation.hub@gmail.com

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?



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



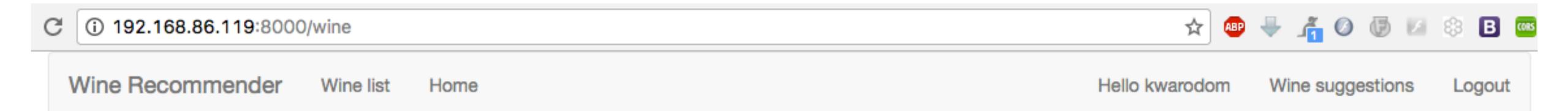
Step 1
Start Django Web App
(tag: 1)

Step 2
Add User Management

(tag: 2)

Step 3
Generate Recommendations
(tag:3)





Wine list

Viña Tondonia Blanco Reserva 1981

4 reviews

4 average rating

Raveneu Le Clos 1996

4 reviews

4.8 average rating

Manzanilla La Gitana

9 reviews

3.8 average rating

JL Chave Hermitage 2001

4 reviews

4.3 average rating

Vega Sicilia Unico 1989

5 reviews

4.4 average rating

Pol Roger Rose 1998

8 reviews

2.9 average rating

Le Grappin Bagnum Rose 2013

2 reviews

2.5 average rating

Chateau Latour 1982

8 reviews

4 average rating

Rosseau Chambertin 2001

6 reviews

4.5 average rating

Molino Real 2002

8 reviews

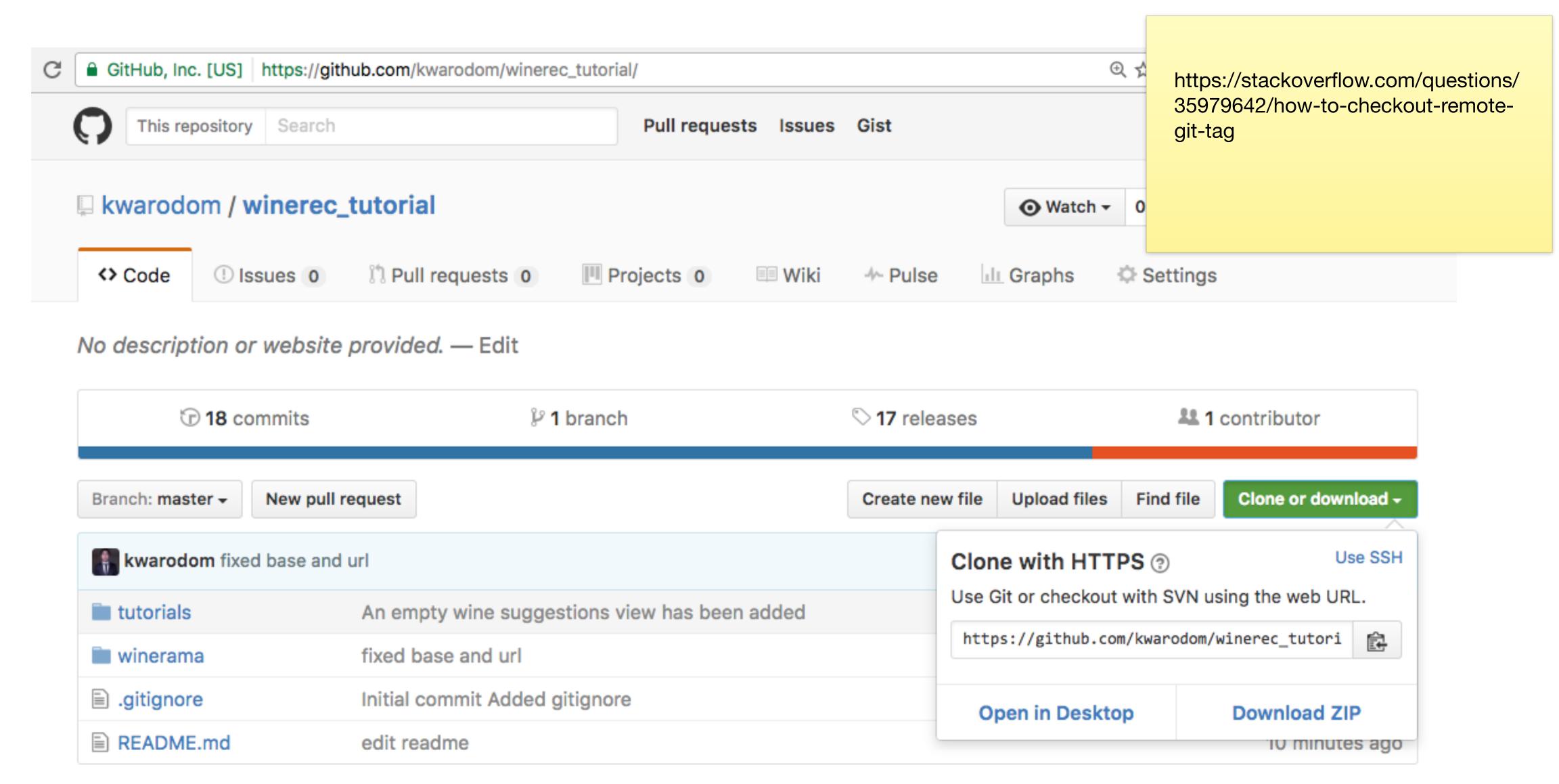
3.1 average rating

La Bota de Amontillado 1

4 reviews

4.3 average rating





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

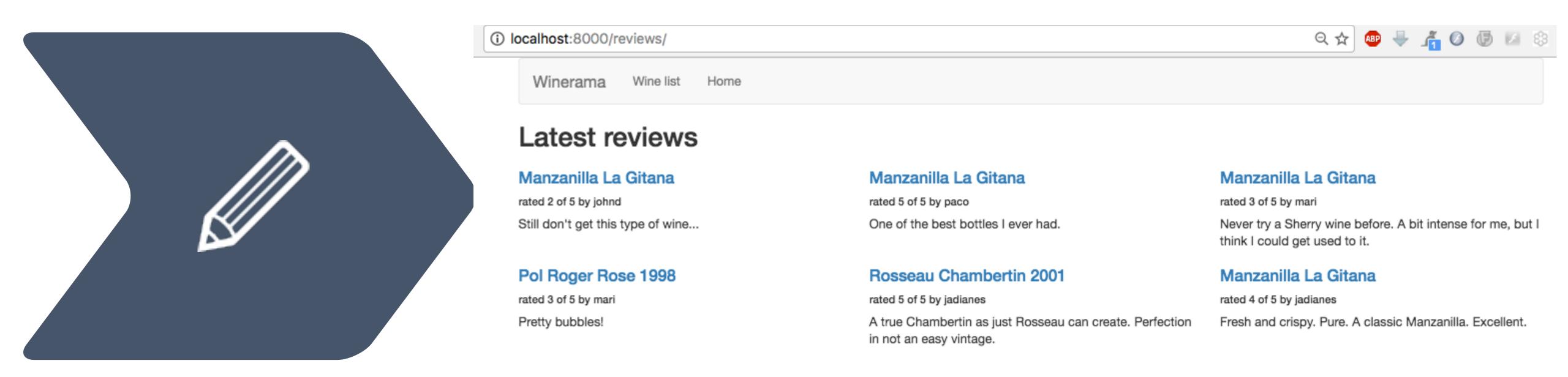


This repository contains the code for such a web application in different stages as git tags.

- 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.



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



Step 1

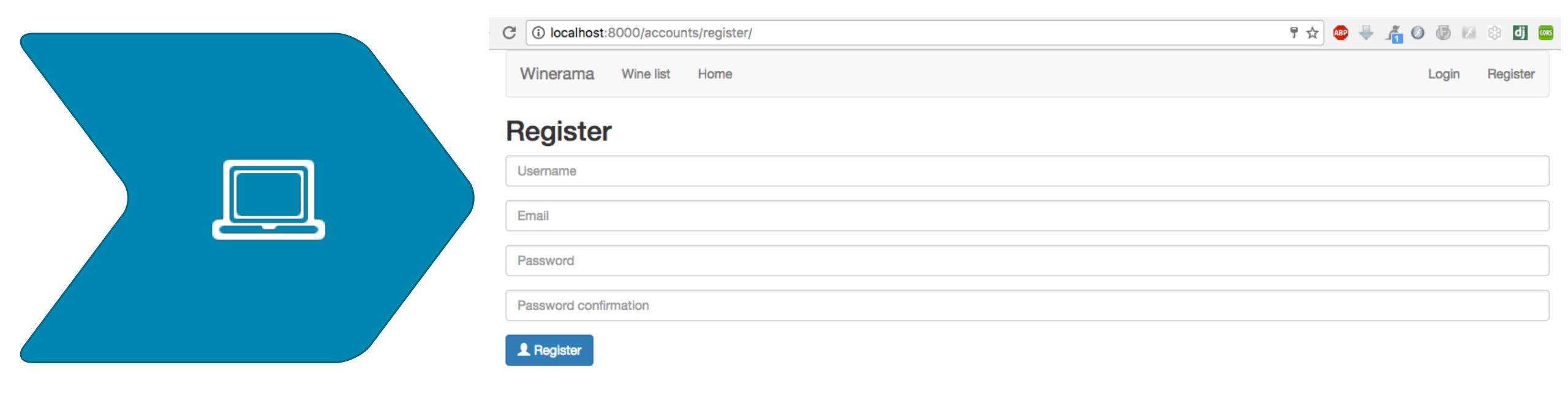
Start Django Web App

(tag: stage-1)

Start Django project and Django app for wine recommendation web



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



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.



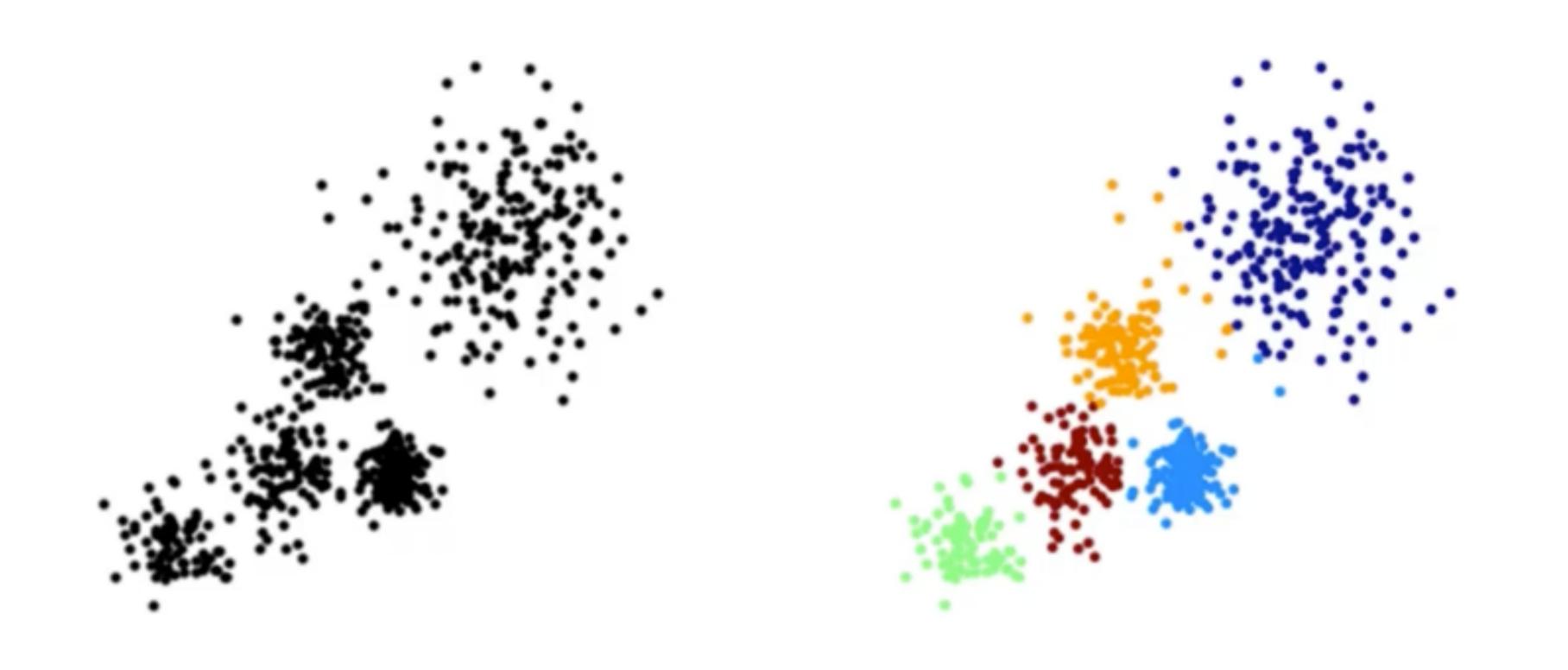
K Means Clustering is an unsupervised learning algorithm that will attempt to group similar clusters together in your data.

So what does a typical clustering problem look like?

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

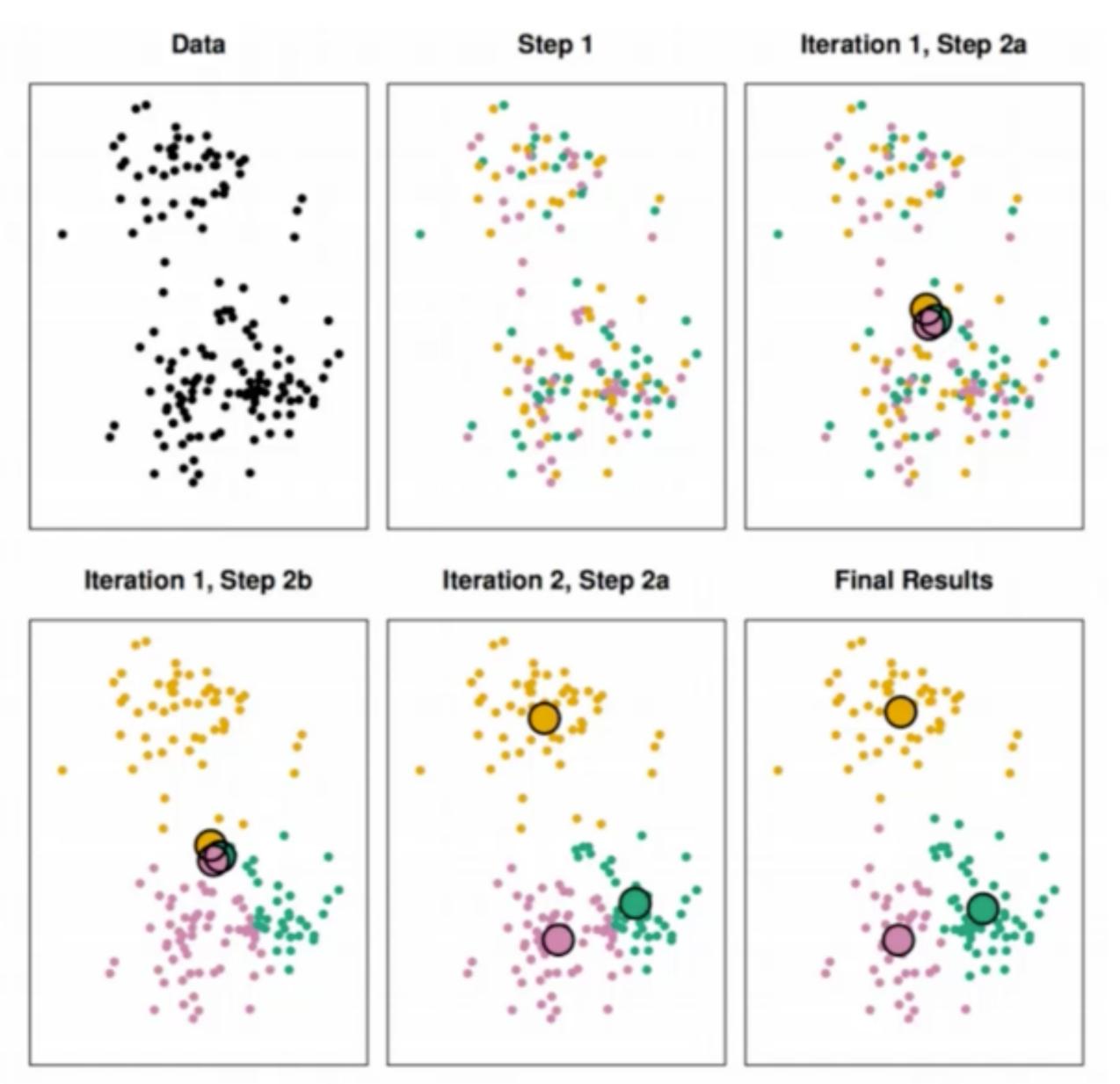


The overall goal is to divide data into distinct groups such that observations within each group are similar



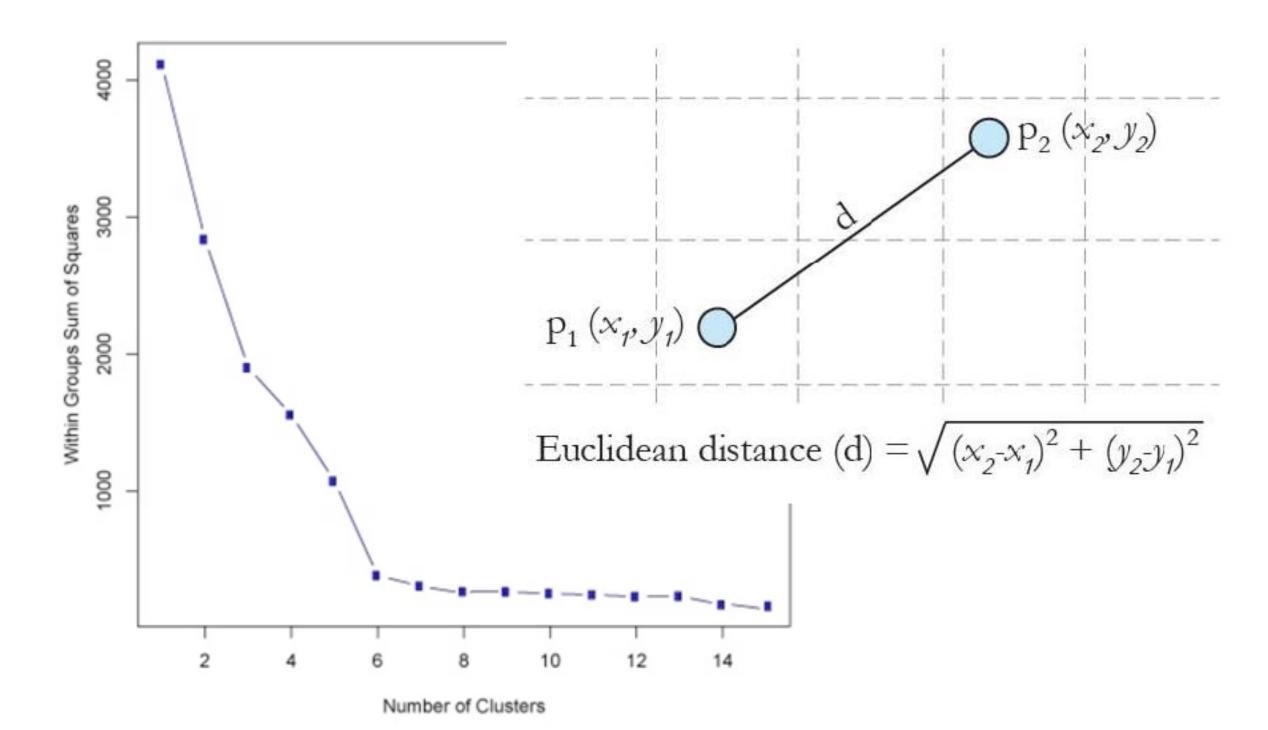


UNSUPERVISED LEARNING -> K-MEANS CLUSTERING



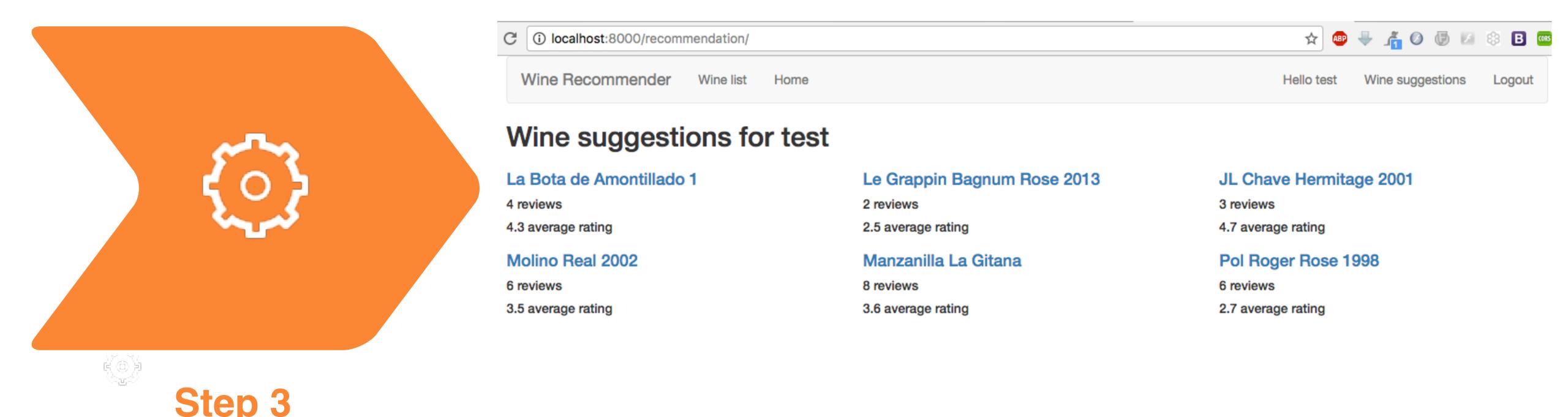
The K Means Algorithm

- 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





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



Generate Recommendations

(tag : stage-3.3)

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





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!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!")
```



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				
usernamen				

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



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())
```





3 Steps of Clustering Process

Step 3.3 Update cluster assignments in the database