Recommender System based on Neural Networks

Customer Order Prediction with TensorFlow

This notebook is focused on predicting customer orders using various pieces of information about the customer, the vendor, and the orders that have been made. It uses TensorFlow, to train a deep learning model for this task.

The notebook uses different data preprocessing techniques to format and clean the data, which is then used to train a neural network model. The neural network model consists of several densely connected layers and uses the Adam optimizer and binary cross-entropy as the loss function.

Libraries

The script uses several Python libraries, including:

- pandas: used for data manipulation and analysis.
- numpy: used for numerical computations.
- tensorflow: used to build and train the machine learning model.
- sklearn: used for data preprocessing and splitting the dataset into training and validation sets.
- matplotlib: used for data visualization. tensorflow_addons: provides additional functionality to TensorFlow.
- sklearn.metrics: used for computing the f1 score.

```
In []: # Import necessary libraries for the task
import pandas as pd
from tensorflow.keras import layers, losses, optimizers
import tensorflow_addons as tfa
import numpy as np
from sklearn.preprocessing import MultiLabelBinarizer
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score
import itertools
```

Datasets

Several datasets are used in this script:

- test_customers.csv: Contains information about the test customers.
- test_locations.csv : Contains information about the test locations.
- train_customers.csv: Contains information about the train customers.
- train locations.csv: Contains information about the train locations.
- vendors.csv: Contains information about the vendors.
- orders.csv: Contains information about the orders.

```
In [ ]: # Read the data from CSV files into pandas dataframes
    df_test_customers = pd.read_csv('../data/test_customers.csv')
```

```
df_test_locations = pd.read_csv('../data/test_locations.csv')
df_train_customers = pd.read_csv('../data/train_customers.csv')
df_train_locations = pd.read_csv('../data/train_locations.csv')
df_vendors = pd.read_csv('../data/vendors.csv')
df_orders = pd.read_csv('../data/orders.csv')

C:\Users\Tom\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_14500\2303872769.py:7: DtypeWarning: Columns (15,1 6,18,19,20) have mixed types. Specify dtype option on import or set low_memory=False.
df_orders = pd.read_csv('../data/orders.csv')
```

Data Preprocessing

The data is preprocessed through several steps to clean and format the data. This includes dropping unnecessary columns, filling missing values, transforming categorical variables into numerical variables, merging dataframes, and normalizing the data.

Many data are irrelevant, as described by the describe() function in pandas which gives us the following output:

```
In [ ]:
         print(len(df train customers.index))
          df_train_customers.describe(include='all')
          34674
Out[ ]:
                  akeed_customer_id
                                     gender
                                                     dob
                                                                 status
                                                                              verified
                                                                                      language
                                                                                                 created_at updated_a
           count
                              34674
                                       22520
                                              3046.000000
                                                          34674.000000 34674.000000
                                                                                          21099
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                                                                                                                  34674
          unique
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            freq
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                                                                   NaN
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                                              1991.210768
                                                               0.998991
                                                                             0.956538
                                                                                           NaN
                                                                                                       NaN
                                                                                                                   Nal
           mean
                                        NaN
```

0.031756

0.000000

1.000000

1.000000

1.000000

1.000000

0.203898

0.000000

1.000000

1.000000

1.000000

1.000000

NaN

Nal

Nal

Nal

Nal

Nal

Nal

language, dob or other sparse columns are real values for less than 10% of the rows, this is why we have to drop them.

Besides some data are float or int 64 types, which is too expensive compared to its real range of values, so we convert them to int8, int16 or bool to save memory.

We keep reiterating this process until we have a clean dataset that can be used to train the model.

We also need to merge the locations of customers and the customers dataframe.

Training Strategy

std

min

25%

50%

75%

max

NaN

48.422045

1.000000

1986.000000

1993.000000

1999.000000

2562.000000

The training data strategy will be crossing the customers, locations per customer and vendors to get every single possibility of orders. Then the target value will be 1 if the order exists in the order dataframe, otherwise 0.

```
In [ ]: # Functions to clean and format the data
        def format_customers(df_customers, df_locations):
            Function to format the customers data
            # Drop unnecessary columns
            df_customers = df_customers.drop(["language", "dob", "created_at", "updated_at"], axis=1)
            # Clean and map gender data
            df_customers["gender"] = df_customers["gender"].str.strip()
            df_customers["gender"] = df_customers["gender"].str.upper()
            df_customers["gender"] = df_customers["gender"].map({'MALE': 0, 'FEMALE': 1})
            df_customers["gender"] = df_customers.gender.fillna(2).astype(int)
            # Select only verified and active customers
            df customers = df customers[(df customers.verified == 1) & (df customers.status == 1)].dr
            df customers = df customers.rename(columns={"akeed customer id": "customer id"})
            # Merge with Location data
            df_customers = pd.merge(df_customers, df_locations[["customer_id", "location_number", "la
            df_customers = df_customers.fillna(0)
            # Convert data types to save memory
            df_customers["gender"] = df_customers["gender"].astype(np.uint8)
            df customers["location number"] = df customers["location number"].astype(np.uint8)
            df customers["latitude"] = df customers["latitude"].astype(np.float16)
            df_customers["longitude"] = df_customers["longitude"].astype(np.float16)
            return df_customers
        def format_items(df_orders):
            Function to format the items data
            # Drop unnecessary columns
            df orders = df orders[["customer id", "vendor id", "deliverydistance", "LOCATION NUMBER"]
            return df_orders
        def format vendors(df vendors):
            Function to format the vendors data
            # Drop unnecessary columns
            to_remove = [
                     "vendor_category_en",
                     "authentication_id",
                     "OpeningTime",
                     "OpeningTime2",
                     "open_close_flags",
                     "vendor_tag_name",
                     "created_at",
                     "updated_at",
                     "commission",
                     "saturday_to_time1",
                     "saturday_from_time2",
                     "saturday_from_time1",
                     "saturday_to_time2",
                     "thursday_to_time1",
                     "thursday_from_time1"
                     "thursday_from_time2",
```

```
"thursday_to_time2",
            "tuesday_to_time1",
            "tuesday from time2",
            "tuesday_from_time1",
            "tuesday_to_time2",
            "monday_to_time1",
            "monday_from_time1",
            "monday_from_time2",
            "monday_to_time2",
            "sunday_to_time1",
            "sunday_from_time1",
            "sunday_from_time2",
            "sunday_to_time2",
            "friday_to_time1",
            "friday_from_time1",
            "friday_from_time2",
            "friday_to_time2",
            "wednesday_to_time1",
            "wednesday_from_time1",
            "wednesday from time2",
            "wednesday_to_time2",
            "one_click_vendor",
            "country_id",
            "city_id",
            "display_orders",
            "device_type",
            "is akeed delivering",
            "language",
            "rank",
            "is open"
            "verified"
   df_vendors = df_vendors.drop(to_remove, axis=1)
   # Parse primary_tags
   df_vendors["primary_tags"] = df_vendors["primary_tags"].fillna("{\"primary_tags\":\"0\"}"
   # Parsing and one hot encoding for vendor tag
   df_vendors_tags = df_vendors.vendor_tag.str.split(",")
   df_vendors_tags = df_vendors_tags.apply(lambda d: d if isinstance(d, list) else [])
   mlb = MultiLabelBinarizer()
   one_hot_encoded_data = mlb.fit_transform(df_vendors_tags)
   one_hot_encoded_data = pd.DataFrame(one_hot_encoded_data, columns=mlb.classes_, dtype=boo
   # Concat df train items and one hot encoded data
   df_vendors = df_vendors.drop(["vendor_tag"], axis=1)
   df_vendors = df_vendors.reset_index(drop=True)
   one_hot_encoded_data = one_hot_encoded_data.reset_index(drop=True)
   df_vendors = pd.concat([df_vendors, one_hot_encoded_data], axis=1)
   # Convert data types to save memory
   df_vendors["latitude"] = df_vendors["latitude"].astype(np.float16)
   df_vendors["longitude"] = df_vendors["longitude"].astype(np.float16)
   df vendors["vendor category id"] = df vendors["vendor category id"].astype(np.uint8)
   df_vendors["delivery_charge"] = df_vendors["delivery_charge"].astype(bool)
   df_vendors["serving_distance"] = df_vendors["serving_distance"].astype(np.uint8)
   df_vendors["prepration_time"] = df_vendors["prepration_time"].astype(np.uint8)
   df_vendors["discount_percentage"] = df_vendors["discount_percentage"].astype(np.uint8)
   df_vendors["status"] = df_vendors["status"].astype(bool)
   df_vendors["vendor_rating"] = df_vendors["vendor_rating"].astype(np.float16)
   df_vendors["primary_tags"] = df_vendors["primary_tags"].astype(np.uint16)
   df_vendors["id"] = df_vendors["id"].astype(np.uint16)
   return df_vendors
def format_train_dataset(df_customers, df_orders, df_vendors, df_locations):
   df_customers = format_customers(df_customers, df_locations)
   df_orders = format_items(df_orders)
```

```
# Cross product of customers and vendors
            # This gives us all the possible triples (customer_id, location_number, vendor_id)
            C = pd.merge(df_customers, df_vendors, how="cross")
            # Check if triple (customer_id, location_number, vendor_id) is in df_orders and put it in
            triplets = set(df_orders[["customer_id", "LOCATION_NUMBER", "vendor_id"]].itertuples(inde
            C["target"] = C.apply(lambda x: 1 if (x["customer_id"], x["location_number"], x["id"]) in
            # Fill NaNs with 0s
            C = C.fillna(0)
            # balance the number of positive and negative samples according to y_train
            C = C.groupby('target').apply(lambda x: x.sample(C['target'].value_counts().min()).reset_
            y_train = C["target"].reset_index(drop=True)
            C = C.drop(["customer id", "id", "target"], axis=1)
            C = C.reset_index(drop=True)
            return C, y_train
In [ ]: # Load data
        df_X_train, df_y_train = format_train_dataset(df_train_customers, df_orders, df_vendors, df_t
In [ ]: # Convert to numpy
        np X train = df X train.to numpy()
        np_y_train = df_y_train.to_numpy()
```

df_customers = df_customers[df_customers['customer_id'].isin(df_orders['customer_id'])]

df_vendors = format_vendors(df_vendors)

Remove users that are not in df items

Now that our data is clean, we need to convert it to tensors, which are multi-dimensional arrays with a uniform type. We can do this by converting the dataframes to numpy arrays and then to tensors, which are supported by TensorFlow.

```
In [ ]: | def dataframe_to_dataset(np_X_train, np_y_train):
            Convert numpy arrays to tensorflow datasets
            # Split train and validation
            X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(
                np_X_train, np_y_train, train_size=0.80, shuffle=True, random_state=42
            print(X_train.shape, y_train.shape, X_val.shape, y_val.shape)
            size_train = X_train.shape[0]
            size_val = X_val.shape[0]
            input shape y = X train.shape[-1]
            # Convert to tensors
            X_train = tf.keras.utils.normalize(tf.convert_to_tensor(X_train, dtype=tf.float32), axis=
            X_val = tf.keras.utils.normalize(tf.convert_to_tensor(X_val, dtype=tf.float32), axis=1)
            y_train = tf.convert_to_tensor(y_train, dtype=tf.float32)
            y_val = tf.convert_to_tensor(y_val, dtype=tf.float32)
            # Create tensorflow datasets
            train_dataset = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices((X_train, y_train))
            del X_train, y_train
            valid_dataset = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices((X_val, y_val))
            del X_val # , y_val
            batch_size = 2048
            # Batch the datasets
            train_dataset = train_dataset.batch(batch_size).prefetch(2)
```

valid_dataset = valid_dataset.batch(batch_size).prefetch(2)

Machine Learning Model

The script uses a neural network model with several densely connected layers. The model uses the Adam optimizer and binary cross-entropy as the loss function. The model is trained with a batch size of 2048 for a maximum of 100 epochs.

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	10496
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	10496
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 32)	2080
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 1)	33
Total params: 20,865 Trainable params: 20,865		========

Model Training

Non-trainable params: 0

The model is trained using the processed data, with the output variable being whether or not the customer will place an order. During training, the learning rate is reduced if the validation loss does not improve after a certain number of epochs (patience), and the training is stopped if the validation loss does not improve after a certain number of epochs.

```
In []: # Reduce Learning rate on plateau
    reduce_lr = tf.keras.callbacks.ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val_loss', factor=0.2, patience=5,

# Early stopping
    early_stopping = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=10, restore_be
    epochs = 100

# Train model
    history = model.fit(train_dataset, epochs=epochs, validation_data=valid_dataset, callbacks=[r
```

```
Epoch 1/100
63/63 [============= - 7s 34ms/step - loss: 0.6716 - recall: 0.5876 - preci
sion: 0.5741 - val loss: 0.6443 - val recall: 0.5444 - val precision: 0.6444 - lr: 0.0100
sion: 0.6532 - val_loss: 0.6067 - val_recall: 0.7705 - val_precision: 0.6401 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 3/100
sion: 0.6658 - val_loss: 0.5864 - val_recall: 0.5377 - val_precision: 0.7636 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 4/100
sion: 0.6746 - val_loss: 0.5463 - val_recall: 0.8431 - val_precision: 0.6735 - lr: 0.0100
sion: 0.6769 - val_loss: 0.5407 - val_recall: 0.6120 - val_precision: 0.7566 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 6/100
sion: 0.6867 - val_loss: 0.5232 - val_recall: 0.8399 - val_precision: 0.6847 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 7/100
sion: 0.7032 - val loss: 0.5575 - val recall: 0.5688 - val precision: 0.7405 - lr: 0.0100
sion: 0.6474 - val_loss: 0.5210 - val_recall: 0.8001 - val_precision: 0.6975 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 9/100
sion: 0.6945 - val loss: 0.5057 - val recall: 0.8307 - val precision: 0.7093 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 10/100
sion: 0.6908 - val_loss: 0.4881 - val_recall: 0.8299 - val_precision: 0.7194 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 11/100
sion: 0.6915 - val_loss: 0.4978 - val_recall: 0.8551 - val_precision: 0.7022 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 12/100
sion: 0.6975 - val loss: 0.4881 - val recall: 0.8209 - val precision: 0.7215 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 13/100
sion: 0.6993 - val_loss: 0.4905 - val_recall: 0.8454 - val_precision: 0.7107 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 14/100
sion: 0.6937 - val_loss: 0.5255 - val_recall: 0.8230 - val_precision: 0.6989 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 15/100
sion: 0.6987 - val loss: 0.4736 - val recall: 0.8708 - val precision: 0.7160 - lr: 0.0100
sion: 0.6993 - val_loss: 0.4794 - val_recall: 0.8285 - val_precision: 0.7240 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 17/100
sion: 0.6964 - val_loss: 0.5011 - val_recall: 0.8685 - val_precision: 0.7022 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 18/100
sion: 0.7056 - val_loss: 0.4775 - val_recall: 0.8666 - val_precision: 0.7153 - lr: 0.0100
sion: 0.6989 - val_loss: 0.5003 - val_recall: 0.7828 - val_precision: 0.7270 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 20/100
0.7017
Epoch 20: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0019999999552965165.
sion: 0.7015 - val_loss: 0.5108 - val_recall: 0.7892 - val_precision: 0.7121 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 21/100
sion: 0.7025 - val_loss: 0.4796 - val_recall: 0.8677 - val_precision: 0.7109 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 22/100
```

sion: 0.7165 - val_loss: 0.4688 - val_recall: 0.8664 - val_precision: 0.7224 - lr: 0.0020

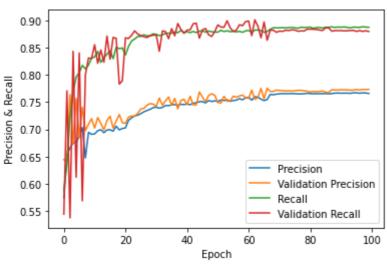
```
Epoch 23/100
sion: 0.7209 - val loss: 0.4633 - val recall: 0.8724 - val precision: 0.7244 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 24/100
sion: 0.7248 - val_loss: 0.4578 - val_recall: 0.8805 - val_precision: 0.7236 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 25/100
sion: 0.7259 - val_loss: 0.4538 - val_recall: 0.8746 - val_precision: 0.7295 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 26/100
sion: 0.7288 - val_loss: 0.4494 - val_recall: 0.8718 - val_precision: 0.7375 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 27/100
sion: 0.7321 - val_loss: 0.4489 - val_recall: 0.8696 - val_precision: 0.7383 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 28/100
sion: 0.7345 - val_loss: 0.4458 - val_recall: 0.8682 - val_precision: 0.7440 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 29/100
sion: 0.7366 - val loss: 0.4405 - val recall: 0.8713 - val precision: 0.7471 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 30/100
sion: 0.7398 - val_loss: 0.4406 - val_recall: 0.8724 - val_precision: 0.7461 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 31/100
sion: 0.7406 - val loss: 0.4443 - val recall: 0.8729 - val precision: 0.7421 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 32/100
sion: 0.7386 - val_loss: 0.4412 - val_recall: 0.8430 - val_precision: 0.7572 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 33/100
sion: 0.7403 - val_loss: 0.4379 - val_recall: 0.8804 - val_precision: 0.7442 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 34/100
sion: 0.7436 - val loss: 0.4334 - val recall: 0.8792 - val precision: 0.7520 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 35/100
sion: 0.7434 - val_loss: 0.4332 - val_recall: 0.8661 - val_precision: 0.7593 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 36/100
sion: 0.7447 - val_loss: 0.4332 - val_recall: 0.8845 - val_precision: 0.7442 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 37/100
sion: 0.7454 - val loss: 0.4318 - val recall: 0.8714 - val precision: 0.7567 - lr: 0.0020
sion: 0.7440 - val_loss: 0.4353 - val_recall: 0.8940 - val_precision: 0.7375 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 39/100
sion: 0.7459 - val_loss: 0.4314 - val_recall: 0.8831 - val_precision: 0.7527 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 40/100
sion: 0.7453 - val_loss: 0.4315 - val_recall: 0.8759 - val_precision: 0.7550 - lr: 0.0020
sion: 0.7465 - val_loss: 0.4342 - val_recall: 0.8818 - val_precision: 0.7454 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 42/100
sion: 0.7451 - val_loss: 0.4246 - val_recall: 0.8822 - val_precision: 0.7604 - lr: 0.0020
sion: 0.7478 - val_loss: 0.4299 - val_recall: 0.8935 - val_precision: 0.7447 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 44/100
sion: 0.7485 - val_loss: 0.4279 - val_recall: 0.8947 - val_precision: 0.7448 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 45/100
sion: 0.7506 - val_loss: 0.4245 - val_recall: 0.8670 - val_precision: 0.7684 - lr: 0.0020
```

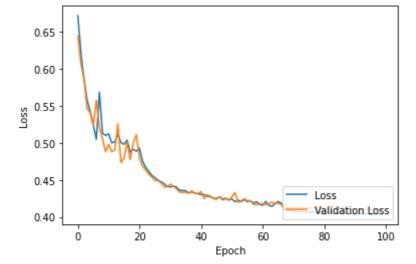
```
Epoch 46/100
sion: 0.7508 - val loss: 0.4237 - val recall: 0.8823 - val precision: 0.7589 - lr: 0.0020
sion: 0.7484 - val_loss: 0.4274 - val_recall: 0.8848 - val_precision: 0.7506 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 48/100
sion: 0.7527 - val_loss: 0.4244 - val_recall: 0.8732 - val_precision: 0.7619 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 49/100
sion: 0.7510 - val_loss: 0.4252 - val_recall: 0.8702 - val_precision: 0.7652 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 50/100
sion: 0.7523 - val_loss: 0.4222 - val_recall: 0.8793 - val_precision: 0.7622 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 51/100
sion: 0.7509 - val_loss: 0.4268 - val_recall: 0.8914 - val_precision: 0.7490 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 52/100
sion: 0.7539 - val loss: 0.4326 - val recall: 0.8874 - val precision: 0.7483 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 53/100
sion: 0.7527 - val_loss: 0.4196 - val_recall: 0.8870 - val_precision: 0.7605 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 54/100
sion: 0.7540 - val loss: 0.4214 - val recall: 0.8990 - val precision: 0.7514 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 55/100
sion: 0.7512 - val_loss: 0.4245 - val_recall: 0.8860 - val_precision: 0.7522 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 56/100
sion: 0.7528 - val_loss: 0.4219 - val_recall: 0.8796 - val_precision: 0.7607 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 57/100
sion: 0.7535 - val loss: 0.4218 - val recall: 0.8818 - val precision: 0.7588 - lr: 0.0020
sion: 0.7561 - val_loss: 0.4168 - val_recall: 0.8916 - val_precision: 0.7611 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 59/100
sion: 0.7542 - val_loss: 0.4166 - val_recall: 0.8900 - val_precision: 0.7628 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 60/100
sion: 0.7575 - val loss: 0.4178 - val recall: 0.8974 - val precision: 0.7580 - lr: 0.0020
sion: 0.7587 - val_loss: 0.4175 - val_recall: 0.8984 - val_precision: 0.7569 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 62/100
sion: 0.7534 - val_loss: 0.4165 - val_recall: 0.8716 - val_precision: 0.7718 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 63/100
sion: 0.7596 - val_loss: 0.4178 - val_recall: 0.9008 - val_precision: 0.7548 - lr: 0.0020
sion: 0.7589 - val_loss: 0.4199 - val_recall: 0.8891 - val_precision: 0.7581 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 65/100
sion: 0.7552 - val_loss: 0.4179 - val_recall: 0.8677 - val_precision: 0.7750 - lr: 0.0020
sion: 0.7527 - val_loss: 0.4189 - val_recall: 0.8968 - val_precision: 0.7560 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 67/100
0.7542
Epoch 67: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0003999999724328518.
sion: 0.7544 - val_loss: 0.4167 - val_recall: 0.8632 - val_precision: 0.7753 - lr: 0.0020
```

```
Epoch 68/100
sion: 0.7639 - val loss: 0.4128 - val recall: 0.8815 - val precision: 0.7694 - lr: 4.0000e-04
sion: 0.7633 - val_loss: 0.4129 - val_recall: 0.8819 - val_precision: 0.7693 - lr: 4.0000e-04
Epoch 70/100
sion: 0.7645 - val_loss: 0.4124 - val_recall: 0.8778 - val_precision: 0.7720 - lr: 4.0000e-04
Epoch 71/100
sion: 0.7650 - val_loss: 0.4125 - val_recall: 0.8801 - val_precision: 0.7711 - lr: 4.0000e-04
Epoch 72/100
sion: 0.7654 - val_loss: 0.4122 - val_recall: 0.8795 - val_precision: 0.7710 - lr: 4.0000e-04
Epoch 73/100
sion: 0.7653 - val_loss: 0.4121 - val_recall: 0.8818 - val_precision: 0.7702 - lr: 4.0000e-04
Epoch 74/100
sion: 0.7654 - val loss: 0.4123 - val recall: 0.8810 - val precision: 0.7708 - lr: 4.0000e-04
sion: 0.7655 - val_loss: 0.4121 - val_recall: 0.8823 - val_precision: 0.7699 - lr: 4.0000e-04
Epoch 76/100
sion: 0.7652 - val loss: 0.4119 - val recall: 0.8820 - val precision: 0.7707 - lr: 4.0000e-04
Epoch 77/100
sion: 0.7649 - val_loss: 0.4121 - val_recall: 0.8797 - val_precision: 0.7714 - lr: 4.0000e-04
Epoch 78/100
sion: 0.7648 - val_loss: 0.4122 - val_recall: 0.8804 - val_precision: 0.7714 - lr: 4.0000e-04
Epoch 79/100
sion: 0.7653 - val loss: 0.4122 - val recall: 0.8802 - val precision: 0.7706 - lr: 4.0000e-04
sion: 0.7661 - val_loss: 0.4115 - val_recall: 0.8836 - val_precision: 0.7698 - lr: 4.0000e-04
Epoch 81/100
sion: 0.7655 - val_loss: 0.4122 - val_recall: 0.8836 - val_precision: 0.7684 - lr: 4.0000e-04
Epoch 82/100
sion: 0.7651 - val loss: 0.4113 - val recall: 0.8834 - val precision: 0.7695 - lr: 4.0000e-04
63/63 [============== ] - 2s 34ms/step - loss: 0.4057 - recall: 0.8864 - preci
sion: 0.7655 - val_loss: 0.4125 - val_recall: 0.8830 - val_precision: 0.7691 - lr: 4.0000e-04
Epoch 84/100
sion: 0.7652 - val_loss: 0.4125 - val_recall: 0.8820 - val_precision: 0.7695 - lr: 4.0000e-04
Epoch 85/100
sion: 0.7653 - val_loss: 0.4120 - val_recall: 0.8811 - val_precision: 0.7701 - lr: 4.0000e-04
63/63 [============= - 2s 33ms/step - loss: 0.4056 - recall: 0.8871 - preci
sion: 0.7656 - val_loss: 0.4123 - val_recall: 0.8861 - val_precision: 0.7680 - lr: 4.0000e-04
Epoch 87/100
0.7649
Epoch 87: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0001.
sion: 0.7649 - val_loss: 0.4121 - val_recall: 0.8857 - val_precision: 0.7676 - lr: 4.0000e-04
Epoch 88/100
sion: 0.7655 - val_loss: 0.4107 - val_recall: 0.8798 - val_precision: 0.7726 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 89/100
```

sion: 0.7663 - val_loss: 0.4105 - val_recall: 0.8809 - val_precision: 0.7720 - lr: 1.0000e-04

```
Epoch 90/100
     sion: 0.7665 - val loss: 0.4104 - val recall: 0.8809 - val precision: 0.7720 - lr: 1.0000e-04
     Epoch 91/100
     63/63 [============= ] - 3s 41ms/step - loss: 0.4041 - recall: 0.8871 - preci
     sion: 0.7662 - val_loss: 0.4105 - val_recall: 0.8809 - val_precision: 0.7726 - lr: 1.0000e-04
     Epoch 92/100
     sion: 0.7663 - val_loss: 0.4107 - val_recall: 0.8804 - val_precision: 0.7723 - lr: 1.0000e-04
     Epoch 93/100
     sion: 0.7664 - val_loss: 0.4105 - val_recall: 0.8807 - val_precision: 0.7724 - lr: 1.0000e-04
     Epoch 94/100
     sion: 0.7659 - val_loss: 0.4104 - val_recall: 0.8811 - val_precision: 0.7717 - lr: 1.0000e-04
     Epoch 95/100
     sion: 0.7670 - val_loss: 0.4103 - val_recall: 0.8813 - val_precision: 0.7719 - lr: 1.0000e-04
     Epoch 96/100
     sion: 0.7669 - val loss: 0.4106 - val recall: 0.8794 - val precision: 0.7729 - lr: 1.0000e-04
     Epoch 97/100
     sion: 0.7661 - val_loss: 0.4107 - val_recall: 0.8809 - val_precision: 0.7720 - lr: 1.0000e-04
     Epoch 98/100
     sion: 0.7668 - val loss: 0.4103 - val recall: 0.8795 - val precision: 0.7731 - lr: 1.0000e-04
     Epoch 99/100
     sion: 0.7666 - val_loss: 0.4103 - val_recall: 0.8806 - val_precision: 0.7728 - lr: 1.0000e-04
     Epoch 100/100
     sion: 0.7658 - val_loss: 0.4105 - val_recall: 0.8794 - val_precision: 0.7733 - lr: 1.0000e-04
In [ ]: # Plot F1score
     plt.plot(history.history['precision'], label='Precision')
     plt.plot(history.history['val precision'], label='Validation Precision')
     plt.plot(history.history['recall'], label='Recall')
     plt.plot(history.history['val_recall'], label='Validation Recall')
     plt.xlabel('Epoch')
     plt.ylabel('Precision & Recall')
     plt.legend(loc='lower right')
     plt.show()
     # Plot Loss
     plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Loss')
     plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss')
     plt.xlabel('Epoch')
     plt.ylabel('Loss')
     plt.legend(loc='lower right')
     plt.show()
       0.90
```





Model Evaluation

The model's performance is evaluated using precision, recall, and F1 score. The precision and recall for each epoch during training are visualized using matplotlib. The F1 score is calculated after making predictions on the validation set.

```
# Predict on validation set
In [ ]:
        y_pred = model.predict(valid_dataset)
        y_pred = np.where(y_pred > 0.5, 1, 0)
        y_pred = y_pred.reshape(-1)
        # Print number of 1s and 0s
        print("1 count", np.count_nonzero(y_pred == 1))
        print("0 count", np.count_nonzero(y_pred == 0))
        # Print F1 Score
        print("F1 Score : ", f1_score(y_val.numpy().astype(int), y_pred))
        1 count 18385
        0 count 13672
        F1 Score: 0.8229573673699747
In [ ]:
        def format_customers(df_customers, df_locations):
            df_customers = df_customers.drop(["language", "dob", "created_at", "updated_at"], axis=1)
            df_customers["gender"] = df_customers["gender"].str.strip()
            df_customers["gender"] = df_customers["gender"].str.upper()
            df_customers["gender"] = df_customers["gender"].map({'MALE': 0, 'FEMALE': 1})
            df_customers["gender"] = df_customers.gender.fillna(2).astype(int)
            df_customers = df_customers.drop(["verified", "status"], axis=1)
            df_customers = df_customers.rename(columns={"akeed_customer_id": "customer_id"})
            df_customers = pd.merge(df_customers, df_locations[["customer_id", "location_number", "la
            df_customers = df_customers.fillna(0)
            df_customers["gender"] = df_customers["gender"].astype(np.uint8)
            df_customers["location_number"] = df_customers["location_number"].astype(np.uint8)
            df_customers["latitude"] = df_customers["latitude"].astype(np.float16)
            df_customers["longitude"] = df_customers["longitude"].astype(np.float16)
            return df_customers
        def format_items(df_orders):
            df_orders = df_orders[["akeed_order_id", "customer_id", "vendor_id", "deliverydistance"]]
            df_orders = df_orders.drop(["akeed_order_id"], axis=1)
            return df_orders
```

```
def format_vendors(df_vendors):
   to remove = [
            "vendor_category_en",
            "authentication_id",
            "OpeningTime",
            "OpeningTime2",
            "open_close_flags",
            "vendor_tag_name",
            "created_at",
            "updated_at",
            "commission",
            "saturday_to_time1",
            "saturday_from_time2",
            "saturday_from_time1",
            "saturday_to_time2",
            "thursday_to_time1",
            "thursday_from_time1",
            "thursday_from_time2",
            "thursday_to_time2",
            "tuesday_to_time1",
            "tuesday_from_time2",
            "tuesday_from_time1",
            "tuesday_to_time2",
            "monday_to_time1",
            "monday_from_time1",
            "monday_from_time2",
            "monday_to_time2",
            "sunday_to_time1",
            "sunday_from_time1"
            "sunday_from_time2",
            "sunday to time2",
            "friday_to_time1",
            "friday_from_time1",
            "friday_from_time2",
            "friday_to_time2",
            "wednesday_to_time1",
            "wednesday from time1",
            "wednesday_from_time2",
            "wednesday_to_time2",
            "one_click_vendor",
            "country_id",
            "city_id",
            "display_orders",
            "device_type",
            "is_akeed_delivering",
            "language",
            "rank",
            "is open"
   df_vendors = df_vendors.drop(to_remove, axis=1)
    # remove all unverified accounts
    # df_vendors = df_vendors[df_vendors["verified"] == 1]
   df vendors = df vendors.drop("verified", axis=1)
    df_vendors["primary_tags"] = df_vendors["primary_tags"].fillna("{\"primary_tags\":\"0\"}"
    # one hot encoding for vendor_tag
   df_vendors_tags = df_vendors.vendor_tag.str.split(",")
    df_vendors_tags = df_vendors_tags.apply(lambda d: d if isinstance(d, list) else [])
   mlb = MultiLabelBinarizer()
   one_hot_encoded_data = mlb.fit_transform(df_vendors_tags)
    one_hot_encoded_data = pd.DataFrame(one_hot_encoded_data, columns=mlb.classes_, dtype=bool
    # merge df_train_items and one_hot_encoded_data
    df_vendors = df_vendors.drop(["vendor_tag"], axis=1)
    df_vendors = df_vendors.reset_index(drop=True)
    one_hot_encoded_data = one_hot_encoded_data.reset_index(drop=True)
```

```
df_vendors = pd.concat([df_vendors, one_hot_encoded_data], axis=1)
            df vendors["latitude"] = df vendors["latitude"].astype(np.float16)
            df_vendors["longitude"] = df_vendors["longitude"].astype(np.float16)
            df_vendors["vendor_category_id"] = df_vendors["vendor_category_id"].astype(np.uint8)
            df_vendors["delivery_charge"] = df_vendors["delivery_charge"].astype(bool)
            df_vendors["serving_distance"] = df_vendors["serving_distance"].astype(np.uint8)
            df_vendors["prepration_time"] = df_vendors["prepration_time"].astype(np.uint8)
            df_vendors["discount_percentage"] = df_vendors["discount_percentage"].astype(np.uint8)
            df_vendors["status"] = df_vendors["status"].astype(bool)
            df_vendors["vendor_rating"] = df_vendors["vendor_rating"].astype(np.float16)
            df_vendors["primary_tags"] = df_vendors["primary_tags"].astype(np.uint16)
            df_vendors["id"] = df_vendors["id"].astype(np.uint16)
            return df_vendors
        def format_test_dataset(df_customers, df_orders, df_vendors, df_locations):
            df_customers = format_customers(df_customers, df_locations)
            df_orders = format_items(df_orders)
            df vendors = format vendors(df vendors)
            print(df_customers.shape, df_orders.shape, df_vendors.shape)
            # get the cross merge product of users, items and rests
            C = pd.merge(df_customers, df_vendors, how="cross")
            sub = C[["customer id", "location number", "id"]]
            C = C.drop(["customer_id", "id"], axis=1)
            return C, sub
In [ ]: df_X_test, df_submission = format_test_dataset(df_test_customers, df_orders, df_vendors, df_t
        (16736, 5) (135303, 3) (100, 78)
In [ ]: X_test = tf.keras.utils.normalize(tf.convert_to_tensor(df_X_test.to_numpy(), dtype=tf.float32
In [ ]: # Predict the test set
        y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
        # Convert the prediction to binary
        y_pred = np.where(y_pred > 0.5, 1, 0)
        # Reshape the prediction to a 1D array
        y_pred = y_pred.reshape(-1)
        52300/52300 [=========== ] - 183s 3ms/step
```

Prediction

Finally, the trained model is used to predict whether a customer will place an order. The predictions are saved to a CSV file.

```
In [ ]: # Create the submission file
    df_submission["CID X LOC_NUM X VENDOR"] = df_submission["customer_id"].astype(str) + " X " +
    df_submission["target"] = y_pred
    df_submission = df_submission.drop(["customer_id", "location_number", "id"], axis=1)
    df_submission.to_csv("submission.csv", index=False)
```

Thank you for reading this notebook, I hope you enjoyed it!