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1. (1%)請比較有無 normalize(rating)的差別。並說明如何 normalize.

(collaborator:)

normalize 方法:將 rating/5,即限制於 0~1 之間

	normalized	No-normalize	
Training loss	0.136	0.699	
Kaggle public	0.873	0.904	

可見 normalize 有相當好的效果

2. (1%)比較不同的 latent dimension 的結果。

(collaborator:)

	128	64	32
Training loss (使用 mse)	0.029	0.030	0.030
Kaggle public	0.850	0.868	0.872

3. (1%)比較有無 bias 的結果。

(collaborator:)

	有 bias(normalized)	無 bias(normalized)	
Training loss	0.136	0.699	
Kaggle public	0.873	0.904	

4. (1%)請試著用 DNN 來解決這個問題,並且說明實做的方法(方法不限)。並比較 MF 和 NN 的結果,討論結果的差異。

(collaborator:)

試過幾次 DNN,發現精準度無法提高,覺得像這種類型對應輸出的問題, 也許比較適合 MF,也就是資料能畫出關係表格的。

model 如下:

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	512)	1536
batch_normalization_1 (Batch	(None,	512)	2048
activation_1 (Activation)	(None,	512)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	512)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	256)	131328
batch_normalization_2 (Batch	(None,	256)	1024
activation_2 (Activation)	(None,	256)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	256)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	128)	32896
batch_normalization_3 (Batch	(None,	128)	512
activation_3 (Activation)	(None,	128)	0
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	128)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None,	64)	8256
dense_4 (Dense) batch_normalization_4 (Batch			8256 256
	(None,	64)	
batch_normalization_4 (Batch	(None,	64)	256
batch_normalization_4 (Batch_activation_4 (Activation)	(None,	64) 64)	256 Ø
batch_normalization_4 (Batch activation_4 (Activation) dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, (None,	64) 64) 64)	256 0 0
batch_normalization_4 (Batch_activation_4 (Activation)  dropout_4 (Dropout)  dense_5 (Dense)	(None, (None,	64) 64) 64) 64)	256 0 0 4160
batch_normalization_4 (Batch_activation_4 (Activation)  dropout_4 (Dropout)  dense_5 (Dense)  batch_normalization_5 (Batch_	(None, (None, (None,	64) 64) 64) 64) 64)	256 0 0 4160 256
batch_normalization_4 (Batch_activation_4 (Activation) dropout_4 (Dropout) dense_5 (Dense) batch_normalization_5 (Batch_activation_5 (Activation)	(None, (None, (None, (None, (None,	64) 64) 64) 64) 64) 64)	256 0 0 4160 256
batch_normalization_4 (Batch_activation_4 (Activation)  dropout_4 (Dropout)  dense_5 (Dense)  batch_normalization_5 (Batch_activation_5 (Activation))  dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None, (None, (None, (None, (None, (None,	64) 64) 64) 64) 64) 64) 61)	256 0 0 4160 256 0
batch_normalization_4 (Batch activation_4 (Activation)  dropout_4 (Dropout)  dense_5 (Dense)  batch_normalization_5 (Batch activation_5 (Activation)  dropout_5 (Dropout)  dense_6 (Dense)	(None, (None, (None, (None, (None, (None, (None,	64) 64) 64) 64) 64) 64) 61)	256 0 0 4160 256 0 0 65

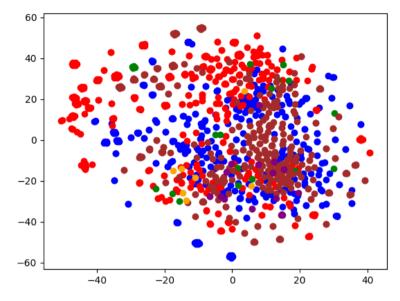
最高 validation:<u>**0.922**</u>,kaggle:<u>**1.144**</u>

5. (1%)請試著將 movie 的 embedding 用 tsne 降維後,將 movie category 當作 label 來作圖。

(collaborator:)

分類(有多種性質的 movie 會取第一個作為代表)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Animation	Adventure	Thriller	Drama	Documentary	Western
Children's	Action	Horror	Romance	Sci-Fi	
Comedy	Crime		Musical	Mystery	
Fantasy	War			Film-Noir	



目前還找不到更好的分類方式。

6. (BONUS)(1%)試著使用除了 rating 以外的 feature, 並說明你的作法和結果, 結果好壞不會影響評分。

(collaborator:)

有嘗試過下列幾種作法:

- (1) 將每一行 user 的資訊(Gender, Age, Occupation, Zip-code)和 movie 的資訊 (Genres\*6,未達6種的補0)取出,並合成一條11個 element 的向量,輸入 DNN,輸出為1個值,該值當作 bias 與原本的 MF 相加,輸出最後結果。但不論 Dense、batchnormalize、activation、drpoout、不使用 zip-code、減少 Genres 數量,結果 loss 都無法降低,上傳結果亦很慘(>1)。
- (2)與上種類似,但是不輸入 DNN,而是將 user 資訊、資訊分別做 word embedding 後內積,也就是 MF,此值當作 bias 再與原本的 MF 相加,輸出 最後結果。

以上經過長時間的搶救,最終宣告不治

