
Movie Recommendation System

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Abstract

We create a movie recommendation system based on personal habits. We proposed several methods, including ratings, overview, features, logistic regression, and MLP. The result is positive, and the recommended lists are credible.

GitHub url: <https://github.com/SyXuan/EE-596-A-Su-22-Final-Project>

1 Short introduction

Many OTT (Over-the-top) media services provide recommendation system services, including Netflix, HBOMAX, Disney+, Hulu, etc. The recommendation is usually based on several factors, such as release date, view, popularity genre, or personal habits. Sometimes, the system recommendation is also affected by the manufacturer's sponsorship or the company's other factors. Therefore, we want to create a system based on personal behavior, such as watching history.

2 Technical descriptions, including algorithm

In this project, we choose the TMDB (The Movie Database, <https://www.themoviedb.org/>) as our database. Also, we use the field of Title, Genre, Actor, Director and Overview.

2.1 Recommend by Rating

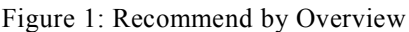
We want to use IMDB's formula to calculate the data result of TMDB. IMDB's rating is based on this formula as follows,

$$IMDb\ Rating = \frac{v}{v+m} \times R + \frac{m}{v+m} \times C$$

R = average for the movie (mean); v = number of votes for the movie; m = minimum votes required to be listed; C = the mean vote across the whole report

2.2 Recommend by Overview

First, we use the overview from the TMDB database. Second, using the TFI-IDF to get a vector matrix of 4803*20987. Third, we do cosine similarity to compare the score between each movie. After we get the score, the highest one would be our recommendation.



We turn Title, Cast, Director, Keywords, Genres, and Overview to an array list, do the CountVectorizer, Cosine Similarity, and recommend.



We take CountVectorizer as our X. Since The data do not have a label. Therefore, we create Y by ourselves. Then, we take the second highest cosine similarity score as our Y.

Figure 3: Recommend by Logistic Regression

The source of the first layer is CountVectorizer. It has 34242 features. There are four hidden layers in the middle, and all their activation functions are ReLU. The final layer is the output layer. Its activation function is Softmax.

Diagram illustrating the architecture of a neural network with 6 layers:

- Input Layer: 34242
- Hidden Layer 1: 512 (relu)
- Hidden Layer 2: 64 (relu)
- Hidden Layer 3: 64 (relu)
- Hidden Layer 4: 512 (relu)
- Output Layer: 4363 (softmax)

Total params: 19,840,907

Figure 4: Recommend by MLP (Multi-layer perception)

3 Experimental results

3.1 Recommend by Rating

The result of the top ten TMDb databases which use the IMDB's formula, and at the column on the right side, which is the actual ranking of IMDB.

The two databases have repetitive ranking when using the same formula, which means the IMDB's formula is credible.

index	title	release_date	score_IMDB	vote_average	IMDB_rating
1881	The Shawshank Redemption	1994/9/23	8.05	8.5	1
662	Fight Club	1999/10/15	7.93	8.3	12
65	The Dark Knight	2008/7/16	7.92	8.2	3
3232	Pulp Fiction	1994/10/8	7.9	8.3	8
96	Inception	2010/7/14	7.86	8.1	13
3337	The Godfather	1972/3/14	7.85	8.4	2
95	Interstellar	2014/11/5	7.8	8.1	27
809	Forrest Gump	1994/7/6	7.8	8.2	11
329	The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	2003/12/1	7.72	8.1	7
1990	The Empire Strikes Back	1980/5/17	7.69	8.2	15

Figure 5: The result of the rating

3.2 Recommend by Overview

We use “The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring” as the original movie. The following picture shows the top ten recommendations.

The top five are “The Lord of the Rings” series, and the rest is recommended based on some keywords.

The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring			
index	title	cosine_score	note
262	The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring	1	
98	The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey	0.195158	Series
22	The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug	0.180959	Series
329	The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	0.166745	Series
330	The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers	0.147305	Series
1933	Underclassman	0.124586	"young", "ring" in overview
4185	Sublime	0.119095	"ring" in overview
2344	Raging Bull	0.117544	"ring" in overview
1616	What's the Worst That Could Happen?	0.117095	"ring" in overview
3714	Exiled	0.112993	"ring" in overview
1438	Krull	0.094786	"protect" in overview

Figure 6: The result of the overview

3.3 Recommend by Title, Cast, Director, Keywords, Genres, Overview

The input movie is “The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring”. We can know the relationship from the note part that shows why it is recommended.

The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring			
index	title	cosine_score	note
259	The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring	1	titles x 4, cast x 5, director x 1, keywords x 5, genres x 3, overview x 33
326	The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers	0.42956	titles x 2, cast x 3, director x 1, keywords x 4, genres x 3, overview x 4
325	The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King	0.396438	titles x 2, cast x 3, director x 1, keywords x 3, genres x 3, overview x 3
95	The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey	0.395130	cast x 2, director x 1, keywords x 4, genres x 3, overview x 4
22	The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug	0.339932	cast x 1, director x 1, keywords x 4, genres x 2, overview x 2
19	The Hobbit: The Battle of the Five Armies	0.339343	cast x 1, director x 1, keywords x 4, genres x 3, overview x 3
1580	What's the Worst That Could Happen?	0.195311	genres x 1, overview x 2
1407	Krull	0.147844	genres x 3, overview x 2
2264	Raging Bull	0.133352	overview x 3
1885	Underclassman	0.130677	genres x 1, overview x 2
61	Jupiter Ascending	0.126295	cast x 1, genres x 3, overview x 1

Figure 7: The result of Title, Cast, Director, Keywords, Genres, Overview

3.4 Logistic Regression

87 We input two of “The Lord of the Rings” movies, and it recommends “The Lord of the Rings:
88 The Two Towers” movie.
89

```
getRecBySklearnModel([  
    'The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring',  
    'The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey',  
], model_lr)
```

90
91 Figure 8: The code of logistic regression first example
92

```
Predict index: 326  
Predict movie title: The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers  
  
Diff with input movie "The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring":  
titles x 2 cast x 3 director x 1 keywords x 4 genres x 3 overview x 4  
  
Diff with input movie "The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey":  
cast x 1 director x 1 keywords x 3 genres x 3
```

93
94 Figure 9: The result of logistic regression first example
95

96 We input three random movies, and the predicted movie is based on Genres. Here, the genre is
97 drama.

```
getRecBySklearnModel(  
    df_new.title.sample(n=3, random_state=10).tolist(),  
    model_lr)
```

98
99 Figure 10: The code of logistic regression second example
100

```
Predict index: 4035  
Predict movie title: Love Me Tender  
  
Diff with input movie "The Passion of the Christ":  
genres x 1 overview x 1  
  
Diff with input movie "A Madea Christmas":  
genres x 1  
  
Diff with input movie "Coal Miner's Daughter":  
genres x 2
```

101
102 Figure 11: The result of logistic regression second example
103

104 We input “The Matrix”, “The Matrix Reloaded”, “Speed”, and “Point Break” as four movies. It
105 recommends “The Matrix Revolutions” because they are all performed by 'Keanu Reeves.'

```
getRecBySklearnModel([  
    'The Matrix',  
    'The Matrix Reloaded',  
    'Speed',  
    'Point Break',  
], model=model_lr)
```

106
107 Figure 10: The code of logistic regression third example
108

```
Predict index: 120  
Predict movie title: The Matrix Revolutions  
  
Diff with input movie "The Matrix":  
titles x 1 cast x 4 director x 2 keywords x 4 genres x 2  
  
Diff with input movie "The Matrix Reloaded":  
titles x 1 cast x 4 director x 2 keywords x 3 genres x 4 overview x 6  
  
Diff with input movie "Speed":  
cast x 1 genres x 2 overview x 1  
  
Diff with input movie "Point Break":  
genres x 2 overview x 1
```

109
110 Figure 10: The code of logistic regression third example
111

112 3.4 MLP (Multi-layer perception)

113 The Loss and accuracy are shown in Figure 11. Training is getting better, but validation is not.

114

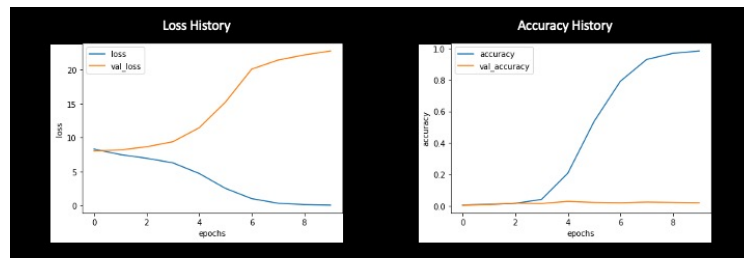


Figure 11: Loss history and accuracy history

115

116

117

118 We input two of “The Lord of the Rings” movies. The result is “The Hobbit”. However, the result
119 is different from logic regression, but they come from the same series.

120

```
getRecByMLP([
    'The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring',
    'The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey',
], model_mlp)
```

121

122

123

Figure 12: The code of MLP first example

```
Predict index: 22
Predict movie title: The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug

Diff with input movie "The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring":
cast x 1 director x 1 keywords x 4 genres x 2 overview x 2

Diff with input movie "The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey":
titles x 1 cast x 3 director x 1 keywords x 3 genres x 2 overview x 5
```

124

125

126

127 We input three random movies for the MLP model, which considers not only genres but also uses
128 the keywords of overview.

129

```
getRecByMLP(
    df_new.title.sample(n=3, random_state=10).tolist(),
    model_mlp)
```

130

131

132

Figure 14: The code of MLP second example

```
Predict index: 3851
Predict movie title: Sherrybaby

Diff with input movie "The Passion of the Christ":
genres x 1 overview x 1

Diff with input movie "A Madea Christmas":
genres x 1 overview x 1

Diff with input movie "Coal Miner's Daughter":
genres x 1
```

133

134

135

Figure 12: The result of MLP's second example

136 We input “The Matrix”, “The Matrix Reloaded”, “Speed”, and “Point Break” as four movies. It
137 recommends “The Matrix Revolutions”, and the same as Logistic Regression because they are all
138 performed by 'Keanu Reeves.'

139

```
getRecByMLP([
    'The Matrix',
    'The Matrix Reloaded',
    'Speed',
    'Point Break'
], model=model_mlp)
```

140

141

Figure 12: The code of MLP's third example

142

```
Predict index: 120
Predict movie title: The Matrix Revolutions

Diff with input movie "The Matrix":
titles x 1 cast x 4 director x 2 keywords x 4 genres x 2

Diff with input movie "The Matrix Reloaded":
titles x 1 cast x 4 director x 2 keywords x 3 genres x 4 overview x 6

Diff with input movie "Speed":
cast x 1 genres x 2 overview x 1

Diff with input movie "Point Break":
genres x 2 overview x 1
```

143

144

Figure 12: The result of MLP's third example

145

146 **4 Discussion of results, strengths/weaknesses, what** 147 **worked, what didn't**

148 The advantage is that this model does not need to be labeled in advance. Our target is generated
149 by the program. Also, others recommendation systems in the reference data are recommended
150 by the title of the movie as an index, but our system can use all features. It can generate
151 predicted features by itself, so it can be used more flexibly for films that are not limited to the
152 database

153 The disadvantage is that because there are no labeled targets, it is difficult to judge whether
154 our model is good or bad.

155

156 **5 Future work**

157 We have several expectations of our future work. First, we want to add history weight to the
158 model, and the standard would be the closing time, the higher weight. Secondly, adding weight
159 based on the feature affects the final score. Third, the results output of MLP are all
160 probabilities; traditionally, we would only get the highest scores, the predicted movie, of the
161 classification results. Therefore, we would want to add multiple recommendations in the future.
162 Fourth, the accuracies of logistic regression and MLP are not ideal because we take cosine
163 similarity as y, but the result would not be the same as Y. Thus, we would like to find a better
164 solution to solve this problem.

165

166 **References**

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