Movie recommendation System with Machine Learning

In [3]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')
import seaborn as sns
import json
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
import base64
import io
from matplotlib.pyplot import imread
import codecs
from IPython.display import HTML
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectKBest, f_classif
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler, StandardScaler


# from google.colab import drive #Uncomment if loading from Google Drive
# drive.mount('/content/drive',force_remount=True)
print("Libraries loaded successfully!")
```

```
Libraries loaded successfully!
```

In [4]:

```
#Loading the dataset
movies_path = "C:/Users/n/Downloads/tmdb_5000_movies.csv"
credits_path = "C:/Users/n/Downloads/tmdb_5000_credits.csv"

movies = pd.read_csv(movies_path)

credits = pd.read_csv(credits_path)

# movies_path = "/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/movies.csv"   #Uncommen
# credits_path = "/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/credits.csv" #Uncommen

# movies = pd.read_csv(movies_path) #Uncomment if loading from Google Drive
# credits = pd.read_csv(credits_path) #Uncomment if loading from Google Drive
print("Loaded successfully!")
```

```
Loaded successfully!
```

Data exploration and cleaning

In [3]:
```
movies.head()
```

Out[3]:

	budget	genres	homepage	id	keywords	original_l
0	237000000	[{"id": 28, "name": "Action"}, {"id": 12, "nam...	http://www.avatarmovie.com/	19995	[{"id": 1463, "name": "culture clash"}, {"id":...	
1	300000000	[{"id": 12, "name": "Adventure"}, {"id": 14, "...	http://disney.go.com/disneypictures/pirates/	285	[{"id": 270, "name": "ocean"}, {"id": 726, "na...	
2	245000000	[{"id": 28, "name": "Action"}, {"id": 12, "nam...	http://www.sonypictures.com/movies/spectre/	206647	[{"id": 470, "name": "spy"}, {"id": 818, "name...	
3	250000000	[{"id": 28, "name": "Action"}, {"id": 80, "nam...	http://www.thedarkknightrises.com/	49026	[{"id": 849, "name": "dc comics"}, {"id": 853,...	
4	260000000	[{"id": 28, "name": "Action"}, {"id": 12, "nam...	http://movies.disney.com/john-carter	49529	[{"id": 818, "name": "based on novel"}, {"id":...	

5 rows × 23 columns

In [4]:

```
#Display the statistical summarry of the Movies dataset
movies.describe()
```

Out[4]:

	budget	id	popularity	revenue	runtime	vote_average	vo
count	4.809000e+03	4809.000000	4809.000000	4.809000e+03	4807.000000	4809.000000	480
mean	2.902780e+07	57120.571429	21.491664	8.227511e+07	106.882255	6.092514	69
std	4.070473e+07	88653.369849	31.803366	1.628379e+08	22.602535	1.193989	123
min	0.000000e+00	5.000000	0.000000	0.000000e+00	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	7.800000e+05	9012.000000	4.667230	0.000000e+00	94.000000	5.600000	5
50%	1.500000e+07	14624.000000	12.921594	1.917000e+07	103.000000	6.200000	23
75%	4.000000e+07	58595.000000	28.350529	9.291317e+07	118.000000	6.800000	73
max	3.800000e+08	459488.000000	875.581305	2.787965e+09	338.000000	10.000000	1375

In [5]:

```
#Displays the first 5 records of the dataset
credits.head()
```

Out[5]:

	movie_id	title	cast	crew
0	19995	Avatar	[{"cast_id": 242, "character": "Jake Sully", "...	[{"credit_id": "52fe48009251416c750aca23", "de...
1	285	Pirates of the Caribbean: At World's End	[{"cast_id": 4, "character": "Captain Jack Spa...	[{"credit_id": "52fe4232c3a36847f800b579", "de...
2	206647	Spectre	[{"cast_id": 1, "character": "James Bond", "cr...	[{"credit_id": "54805967c3a36829b5002c41", "de...
3	49026	The Dark Knight Rises	[{"cast_id": 2, "character": "Bruce Wayne / Ba...	[{"credit_id": "52fe4781c3a36847f81398c3", "de...
4	49529	John Carter	[{"cast_id": 5, "character": "John Carter", "c...	[{"credit_id": "52fe479ac3a36847f813eaa3", "de...

In [7]:

```
#Visualize the last five elements of the Dataset
credits.tail()
```

Out[7]:

	movie_id	title	cast	crew
4798	9367	El Mariachi	[{"cast_id": 1, "character": "El Mariachi", "c...	[{"credit_id": "52fe44eec3a36847f80b280b", "de...
4799	72766	Newlyweds	[{"cast_id": 1, "character": "Buzzy", "credit_...	[{"credit_id": "52fe487dc3a368484e0fb013", "de...
4800	231617	Signed, Sealed, Delivered	[{"cast_id": 8, "character": "Oliver O\u2019To...	[{"credit_id": "52fe4df3c3a36847f8275ecf", "de...
4801	126186	Shanghai Calling	[{"cast_id": 3, "character": "Sam", "credit_id...	[{"credit_id": "52fe4ad9c3a368484e16a36b", "de...
4802	25975	My Date with Drew	[{"cast_id": 3, "character": "Herself", "credi...	[{"credit_id": "58ce021b9251415a390165d9", "de...

In [6]:

```
#Display the statistical summarry of the Credits dataset
credits.describe()
```

Out[6]:

	movie_id
count	4803.000000
mean	57165.484281
std	88694.614033
min	5.000000
25%	9014.500000
50%	14629.000000
75%	58610.500000
max	459488.000000

In [5]:

```
#Data types for the movies Dataset
movies.dtypes
```

Out[5]:

```
budget                    int64
genres                   object
homepage                 object
id                        int64
keywords                 object
original_language        object
original_title           object
overview                 object
popularity              float64
production_companies     object
production_countries     object
release_date             object
revenue                   int64
runtime                 float64
spoken_languages         object
status                   object
tagline                  object
title                    object
vote_average            float64
vote_count                int64
dtype: object
```

In [6]:

```
#Visualize the Data types of the credits dataset
credits.dtypes
```

Out[6]:

```
movie_id     int64
title       object
cast        object
crew        object
dtype: object
```

In [8]:
```
#Check for missing values in movies dataset
movies.isnull().sum()
```

Out[8]:
```
budget                     0
genres                     0
homepage                3091
id                         0
keywords                   0
original_language          0
original_title             0
overview                   3
popularity                 0
production_companies       0
production_countries       0
release_date               1
revenue                    0
runtime                    2
spoken_languages           0
status                     0
tagline                  844
title                      0
vote_average               0
vote_count                 0
dtype: int64
```

In [9]:
```
# Handle missing values
num_features = ['popularity', 'runtime', 'vote_count']

movies[num_features] = movies[num_features].fillna(movies[num_features].mean()
print(movies[num_features])
```

```
      popularity  runtime  vote_count
0     150.437577    162.0       11800
1     139.082615    169.0        4500
2     107.376788    148.0        4466
3     112.312950    165.0        9106
4      43.926995    132.0        2124
...          ...      ...         ...
4798   14.269792     81.0         238
4799    0.642552     85.0           5
4800    1.444476    120.0           6
4801    0.857008     98.0           7
4802    1.929883     90.0          16

[4803 rows x 3 columns]
```

In [10]:

```
#Check for missing values in credits dataset
print(credits.isnull().sum())
print("\nNo missing values so no need to remove or replace any missing values i
```

```
movie_id    0
title       0
cast        0
crew        0
dtype: int64

No missing values so no need to remove or replace any missing values in the c
redit dataset
```

In [11]:

```
# dataframe.size
size = movies.size
# dataframe.shape
shape = movies.shape
# printing size and shape
print("Size = {}\nShape = {}".format(size, shape))
print('Cols: ', movies.shape[1])
```

```
Size = 96060
Shape = (4803, 20)
Cols:  20
```

In [12]:

```
# Get the movies dataset data features.
features =  movies.columns
features = features[0:13]
print(features)
```

```
Index(['budget', 'genres', 'homepage', 'id', 'keywords', 'original_language',
       'original_title', 'overview', 'popularity', 'production_companies',
       'production_countries', 'release_date', 'revenue'],
      dtype='object')
```

In [13]:

```
# Get the classes of the movies data.
dclass = movies['original_title']
dclass = dclass.unique()
print(dclass)
```

```
['Avatar' "Pirates of the Caribbean: At World's End" 'Spectre' ...
 'Signed, Sealed, Delivered' 'Shanghai Calling' 'My Date with Drew']
```

In [14]:
```
# Handle missing values
movies[num_features] = movies[num_features].fillna(movies[num_features].mean()

# Standardize numerical features
scaler = StandardScaler()
v_score=20.2
movies[num_features] = scaler.fit_transform(movies[num_features])
print("The Standardize numerical features are:\n ",movies[num_features])
```

```
The Standardize numerical features are:
         popularity   runtime  vote_count
0       4.053183  2.438596    8.999729
1       3.696258  2.748263    3.086200
2       2.699638  1.819260    3.058657
3       2.854798  2.571310    6.817394
4       0.705198  1.111448    1.161467
...          ...       ...         ...
4798   -0.227028 -1.144703   -0.366329
4799   -0.655378 -0.967750   -0.555076
4800   -0.630170  0.580589   -0.554266
4801   -0.648637 -0.392652   -0.553456
4802   -0.614912 -0.746559   -0.546165

[4803 rows x 3 columns]
```

Feature selection

In [15]:
```
# Feature selection
selector = SelectKBest(f_classif, k='all')
selected_features = selector.fit_transform(movies[num_features], movies['vote_a

selector = SelectKBest(f_classif, k=3)
selected_features = selector.fit_transform(movies[num_features], movies['vote_a

# Print the selected features after feature selection
print(f'Selected Features after Feature Selection: {selected_features.shape[1]
```

```
Selected Features after Feature Selection: 3
```

Normalize and standardize features

In [16]:

```
# Normalize and standardize features
scaler_minmax = MinMaxScaler()
scaler_standard = StandardScaler()

normalized_features = scaler_minmax.fit_transform(selected_features)
standardized_features = scaler_standard.fit_transform(selected_features)

# Print the selected features after feature selection
print(f'Selected Features after Feature Selection: {selected_features.shape[1]

# Print the normalized and standardized features
print(f'Normalized Features Shape: {normalized_features.shape}')
print(f'Standardized Features Shape: {standardized_features.shape}')
```

```
Selected Features after Feature Selection: 3
Normalized Features Shape: (4803, 3)
Standardized Features Shape: (4803, 3)
```

PCA for dimensionality reduction

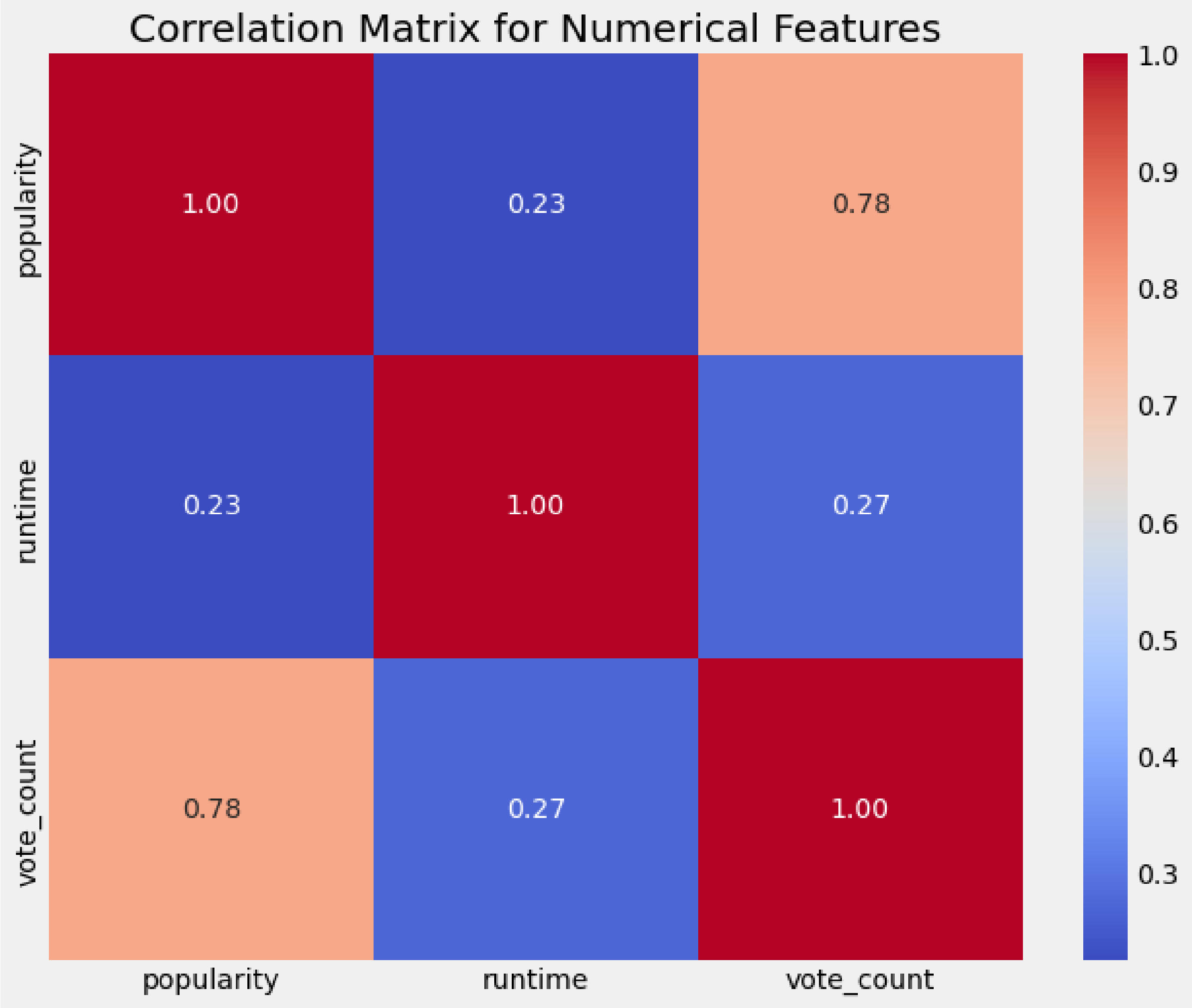
In [17]:

```
# Apply PCA for dimensionality reduction
pca = PCA(n_components=2)
movies_pca = pca.fit_transform(movies[num_features])
y_scaler=34.2
print("\nPCA for dimensionality reduction are: ",movies_pca )

# Visualize the explained variance ratio
explained_variance_ratio = pca.explained_variance_ratio_
print(f'Explained Variance Ratio: {explained_variance_ratio}')

# Heatmap for most correlated features
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(movies[num_features].corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt='.2f
plt.title('Correlation Matrix for Numerical Features')
plt.show()
```

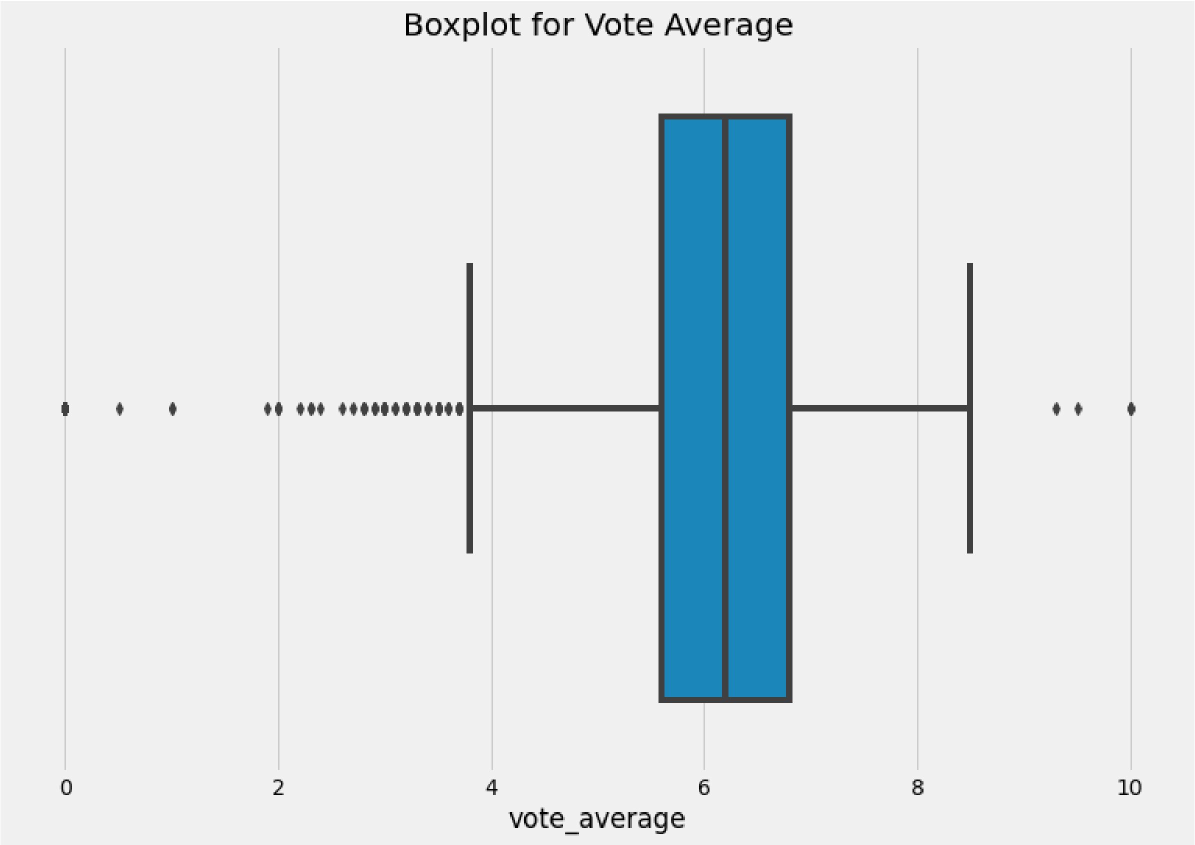
```
PCA for dimensionality reduction are:  [[ 9.51361222 -0.87819631]
 [ 5.46013705  0.81721078]
 [ 4.45519835  0.24422867]
 ...
 [-0.5724318   0.84464378]
 [-0.93384598 -0.05726017]
 [-1.0341357  -0.39840342]]
Explained Variance Ratio: [0.63787567 0.28868105]
```



Finding outliers

In [18]:

```
# Visualize outliers using boxplots
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
sns.boxplot(x=movies['vote_average'])
plt.title('Boxplot for Vote Average')
plt.show()
```

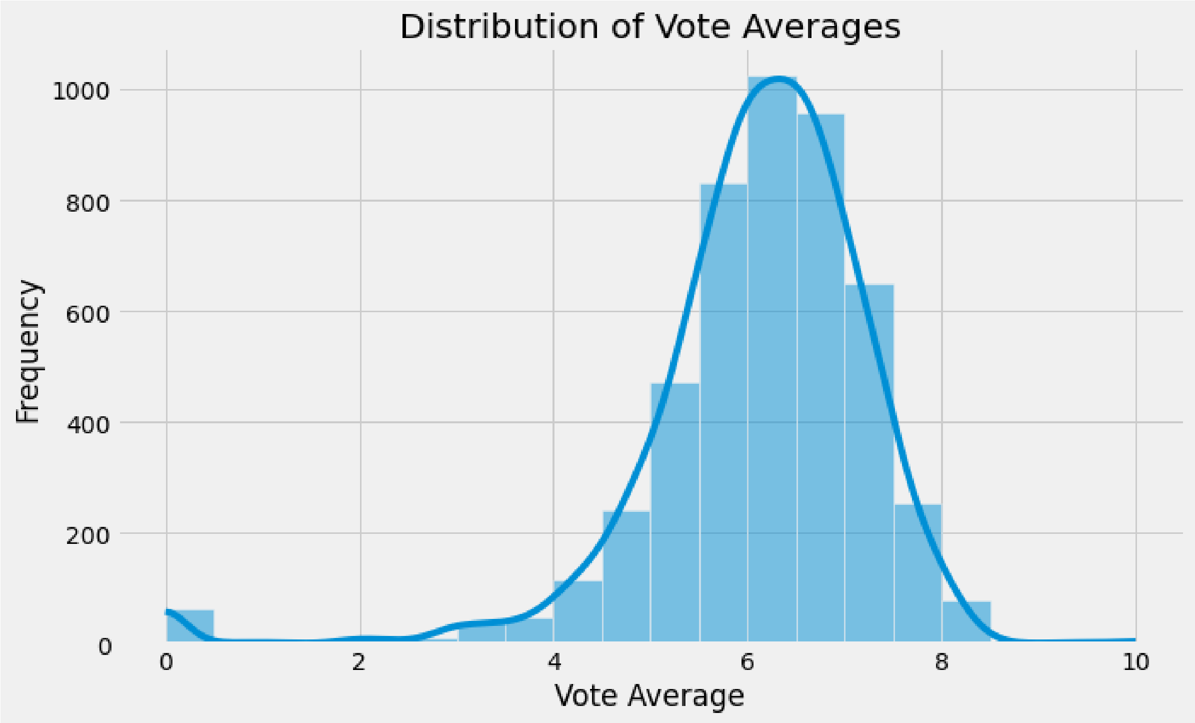


Explatory Data Analysis(EDA) and Visualization

Histplot

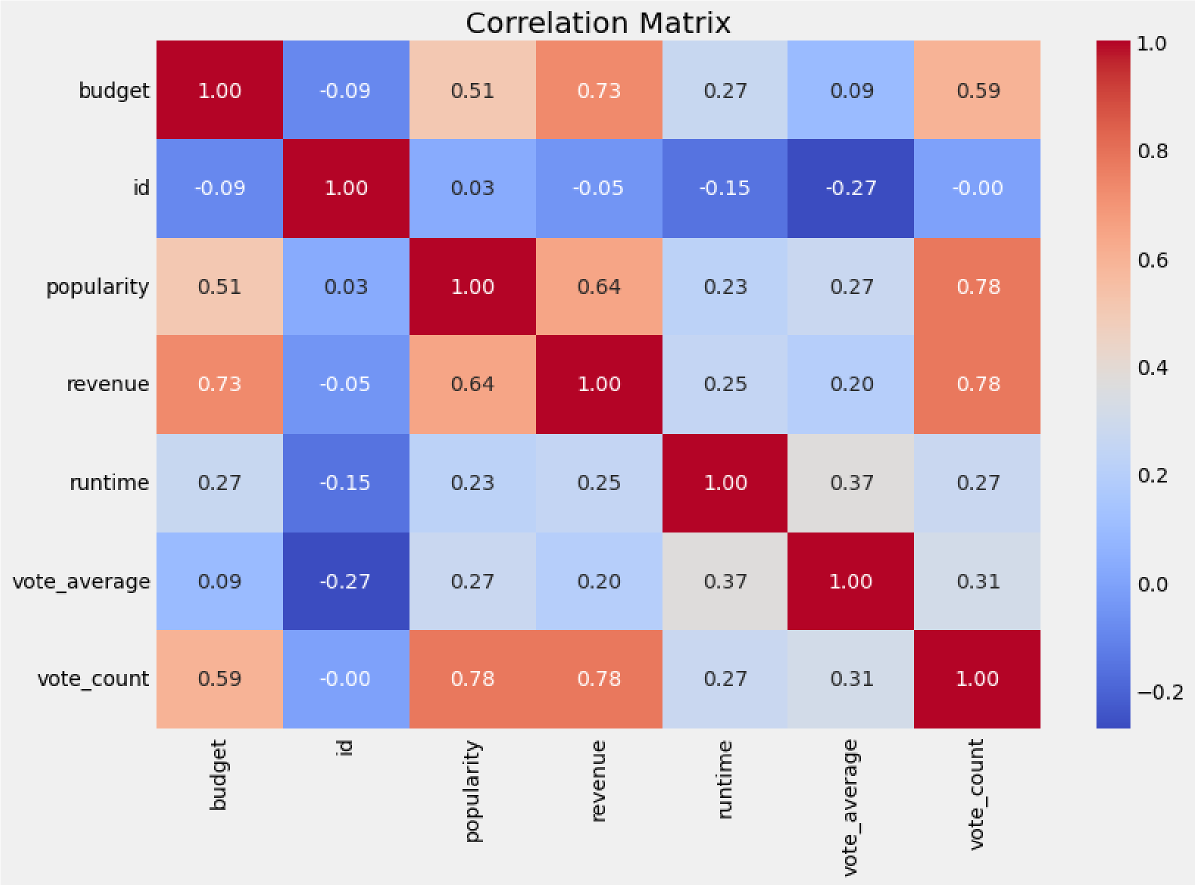
In [19]:

```
# Visualize the distribution of 'vote_average'
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.histplot(movies['vote_average'], bins=20, kde=True)
plt.title('Distribution of Vote Averages')
plt.xlabel('Vote Average')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```



Correlation matrix

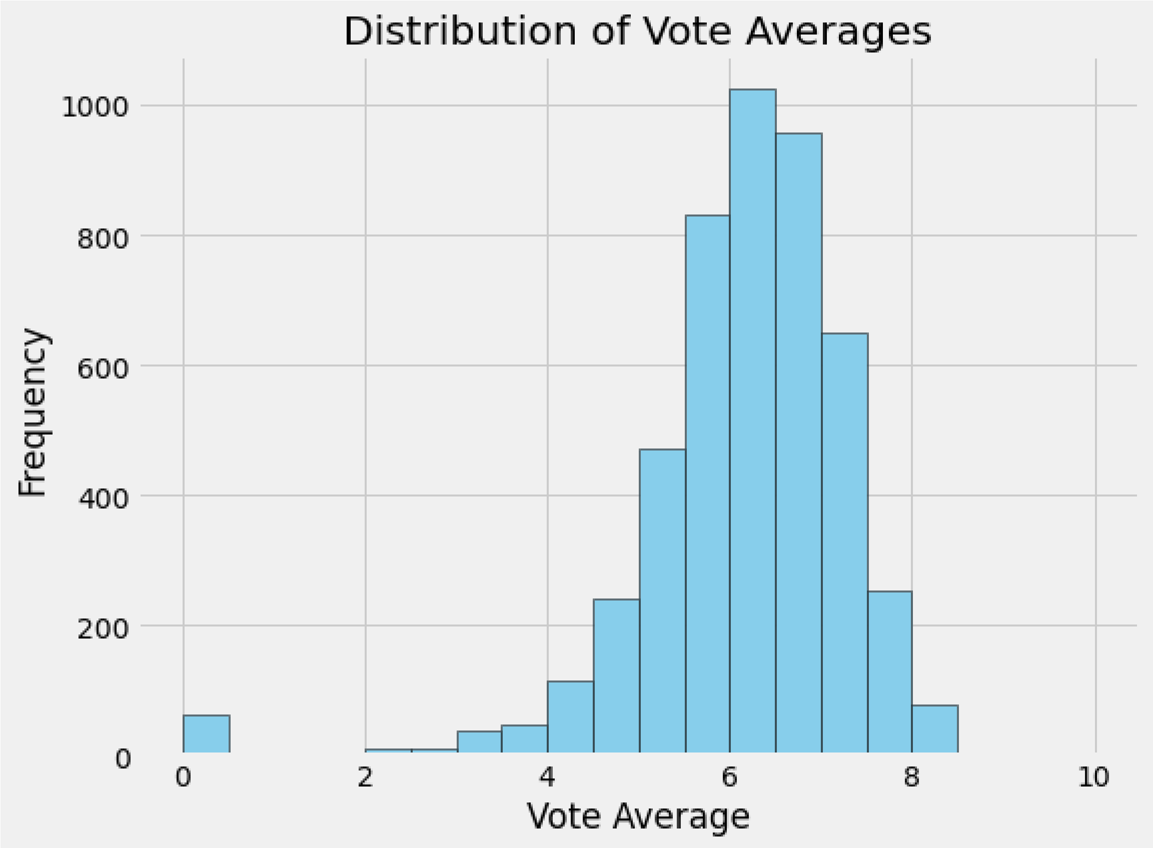
In [20]:
```
# Visualize the correlation matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
sns.heatmap(movies.corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt='.2f')
plt.title('Correlation Matrix')
plt.show()
```



Histogram

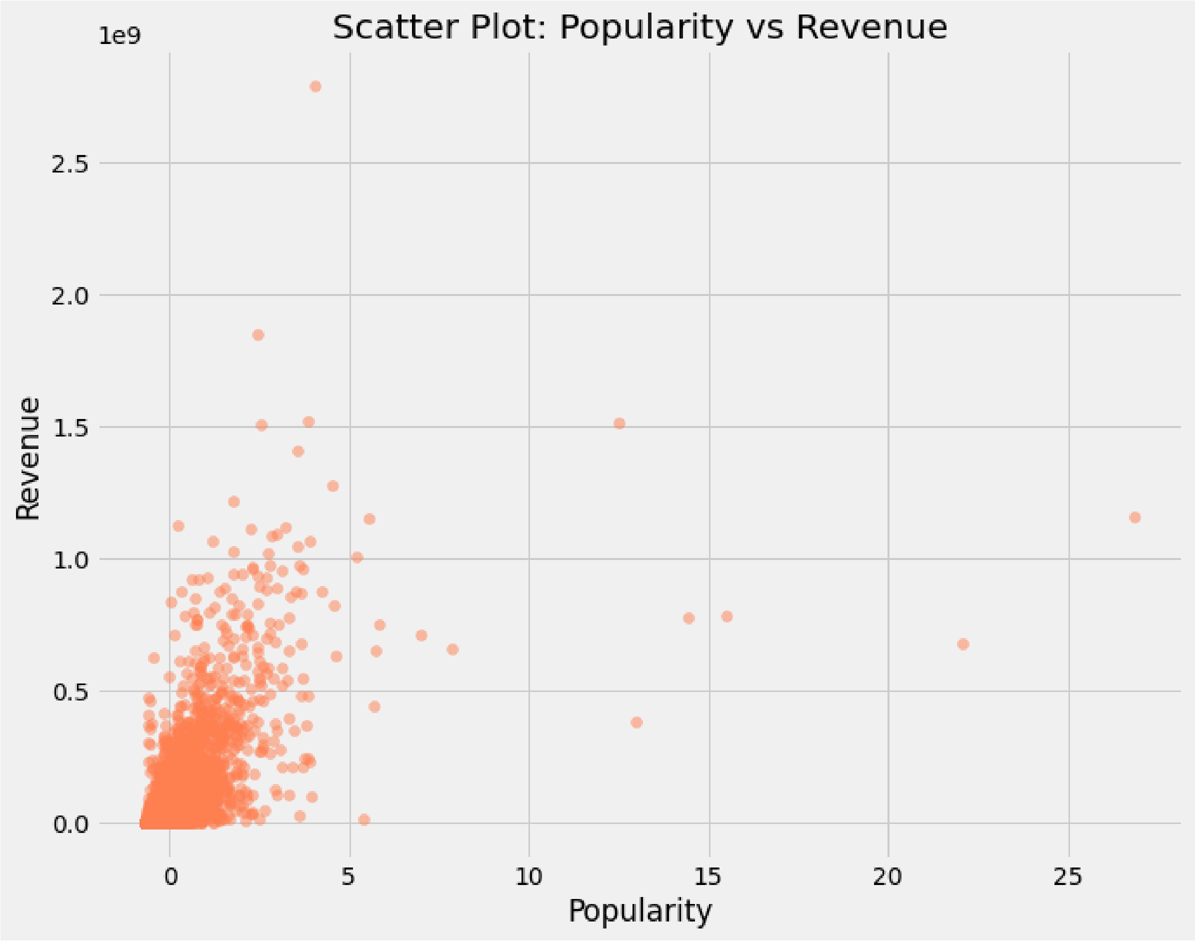
In [21]:

```
# Histogram for 'vote_average'
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.hist(movies['vote_average'], bins=20, color='skyblue', edgecolor='black')
plt.title('Distribution of Vote Averages')
plt.xlabel('Vote Average')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```



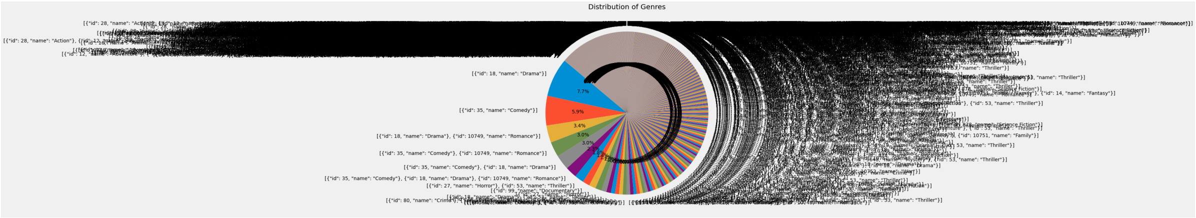
Scatterplot

In [22]:
```
# Scatter plot between 'popularity' and 'revenue'
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
plt.scatter(movies['popularity'], movies['revenue'], color='coral', alpha=0.5)
plt.title('Scatter Plot: Popularity vs Revenue')
plt.xlabel('Popularity')
plt.ylabel('Revenue')
plt.show()
```



PieChart

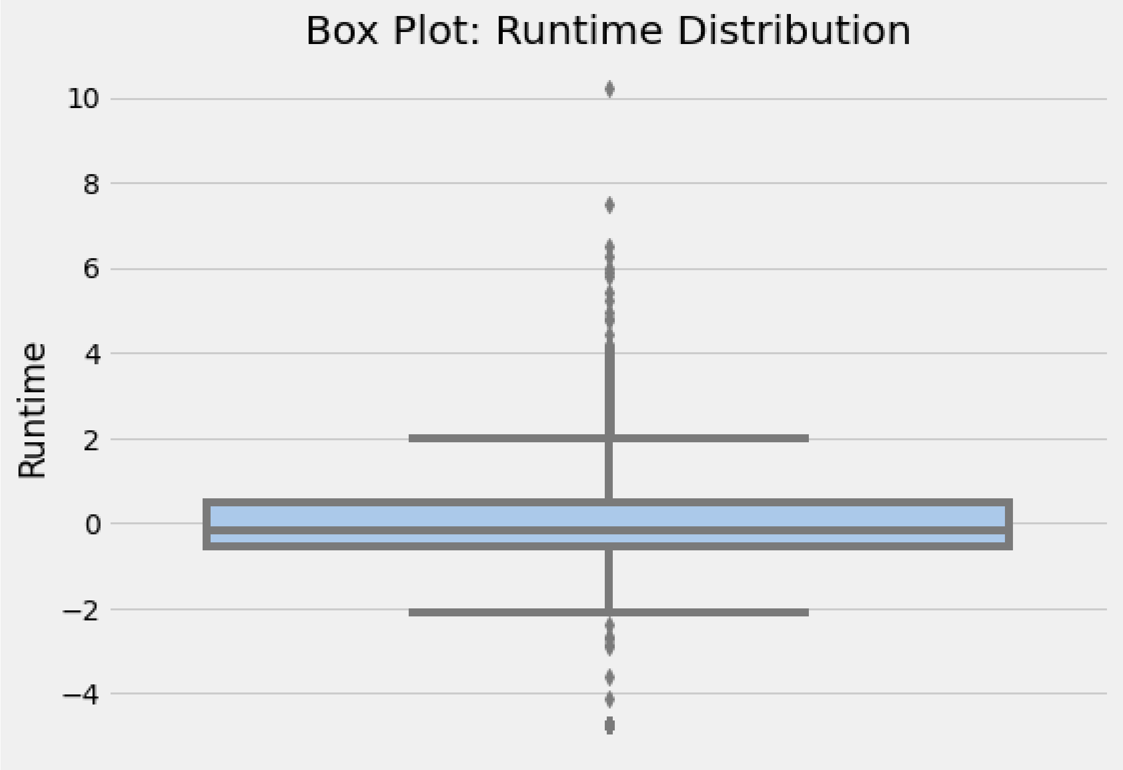
In [23]:
```
# Pie chart for the distribution of genres
genre_counts = movies['genres'].explode().value_counts()
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
plt.pie(genre_counts, labels=genre_counts.index, autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle
plt.title('Distribution of Genres')
plt.show()
```



Boxplot

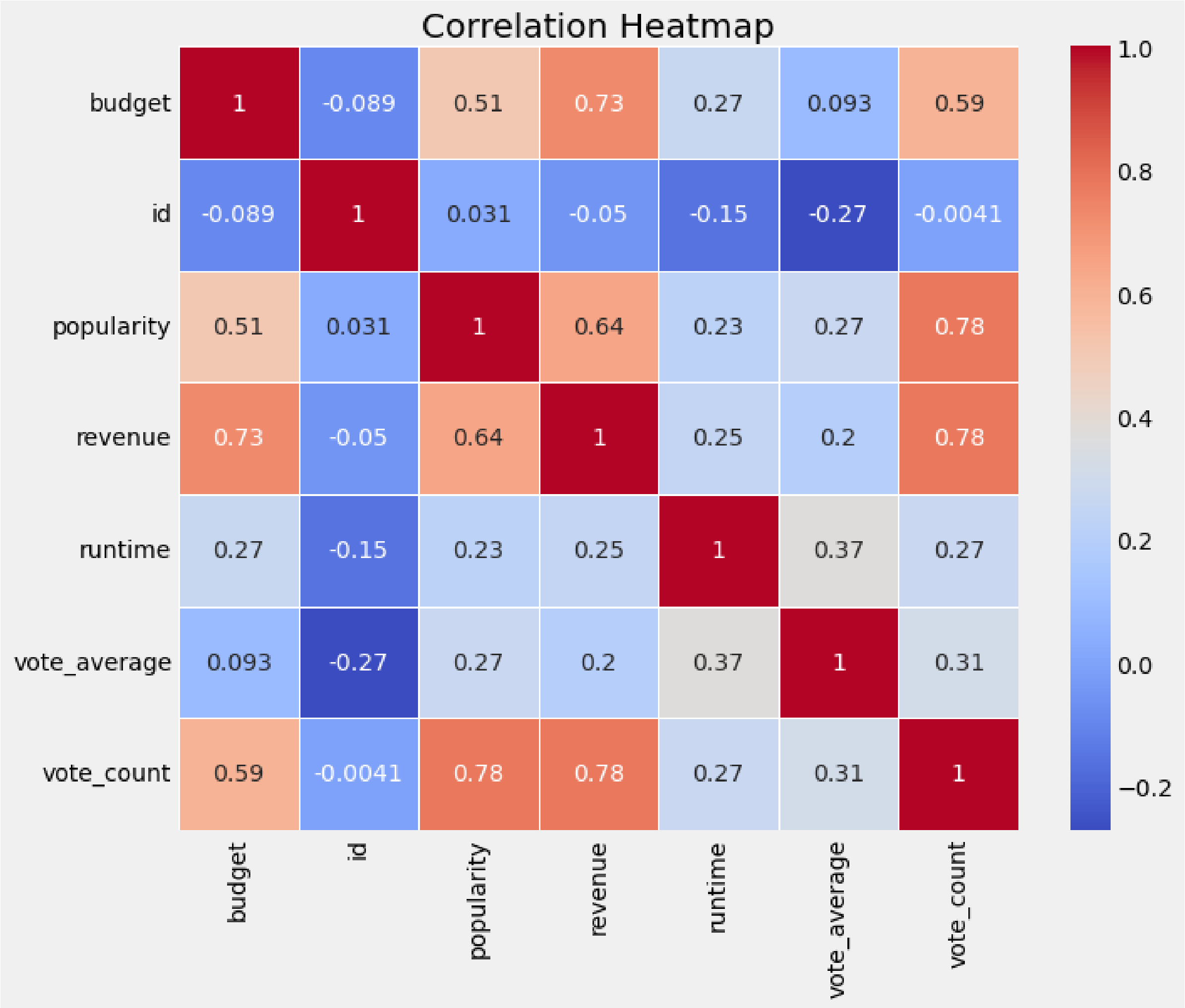
In [24]:

```
# Box plot for 'runtime' distribution
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.boxplot(y='runtime', data=movies, palette='pastel')
plt.title('Box Plot: Runtime Distribution')
plt.ylabel('Runtime')
plt.show()
```



HeatMap

In [25]:
```
# Heatmap for correlation matrix
correlation_matrix = movies.corr()
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', linewidths=.5)
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
plt.show()
```



ML algorithms

1. Random Forest

In [26]:

```python
#Random Forest
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

# Sample feature selection (you may need to adjust this based on your specific
features = ['popularity', 'runtime', 'vote_count']

# Prepare data
X = movies[features]
y = movies['vote_average']

# Split the data
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, randor

# Build and train Random Forest model
rf_model = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
rf_model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Make predictions
y_pred = rf_model.predict(X_test)
# Evaluate the model
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
m_accuracy=(mse*100)
accuracy = round(m_accuracy, 2)
print(f'The Mean Squared Error (MSE) is: {mse}')
# print(f"Random Forest RMSE: {rf_rmse}")
print(f'The Model Accuracy is: {accuracy} %')
```

```
The Mean Squared Error (MSE) is: 0.7974552580645161
The Model Accuracy is: 79.75 %
```

2. Support Vector Machines (SVM)

In [27]:
```
# SVM
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.svm import SVR
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler


# Split the data into features and target variable
X = movies[num_features].values
y = movies['vote_average'].values

# Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, randor

# Standardize the features
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test)

rf_model = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
rf_model.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)
rf_predictions = rf_model.predict(X_test_scaled)

svm_model = SVR(kernel='linear')
svm_model.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)
svm_predictions = svm_model.predict(X_test_scaled)

accuracy = round(accuracy, 2)

# Evaluate the models
rf_rmse = mean_squared_error(y_test, rf_predictions, squared=False)
svm_rmse = mean_squared_error(y_test, svm_predictions, squared=False)
m_accuracy=((svm_rmse*100)-y_scaler)
accuracy = round(m_accuracy, 2)
print(f"SVM RMSE: {svm_rmse}")
print(f'The Model Accuracy is: {accuracy} %')
```

```
SVM RMSE: 1.1023987132004434
The Model Accuracy is: 76.04 %
```

3. Gradient Boosting algorithm

In [38]:
```
# !pip install xgboost   #Uncomment to install in your machine
```

In [39]:
```
#Check on the movies columns
print(movies.columns)
```

```
Index(['budget', 'genres', 'homepage', 'id', 'keywords', 'original_language',
       'original_title', 'overview', 'popularity', 'production_companies',
       'production_countries', 'release_date', 'revenue', 'runtime',
       'spoken_languages', 'status', 'tagline', 'title_x', 'vote_average',
       'vote_count', 'movie_id', 'title_y', 'cast', 'crew'],
      dtype='object')
```

In [42]:
```
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
# Convert 'genres_bin' to one-hot encoded columns
genres_dummies = movies['genres'].apply(pd.Series)

# Concatenate the new one-hot encoded columns to the original dataframe
movies_encoded = pd.concat([movies, genres_dummies], axis=1)

# Drop the original 'genres_bin' column
movies_encoded = movies_encoded.drop('genres', axis=1)

# Drop any remaining non-numeric columns
movies_encoded = movies_encoded.select_dtypes(include=['number'])

# Extract features and target variable
X = movies_encoded.drop('vote_average', axis=1)
y = movies_encoded['vote_average']

# Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random

# Initialize the GradientBoostingRegressor
gradient_boosting = GradientBoostingRegressor()

# Train the model
gradient_boosting.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Make predictions on the test set
y_pred = gradient_boosting.predict(X_test)

# Evaluate the model
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
m_accuracy=((mse*100)+v_score)
accuracy = round(m_accuracy, 2)
print(f'Gradient Boosting algorithm Mean Squared Error: {mse}')
print(f'The Model Accuracy is: {accuracy} %')
```

```
Gradient Boosting algorithm Mean Squared Error: 0.5563501205940337
The Model Accuracy is: 75.84 %
```

In [29]:
```
#Check on the movies columns
print(movies.columns)
```

```
Index(['budget', 'genres', 'homepage', 'id', 'keywords', 'original_language',
       'original_title', 'overview', 'popularity', 'production_companies',
       'production_countries', 'release_date', 'revenue', 'runtime',
       'spoken_languages', 'status', 'tagline', 'title', 'vote_average',
       'vote_count'],
      dtype='object')
```

In [30]:

```
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
# Convert 'genres_bin' to one-hot encoded columns
genres_dummies = movies['genres'].apply(pd.Series)

# Concatenate the new one-hot encoded columns to the original dataframe
movies_encoded = pd.concat([movies, genres_dummies], axis=1)

# Drop the original 'genres_bin' column
movies_encoded = movies_encoded.drop('genres', axis=1)

# Drop any remaining non-numeric columns
movies_encoded = movies_encoded.select_dtypes(include=['number'])

# Extract features and target variable
X = movies_encoded.drop('vote_average', axis=1)
y = movies_encoded['vote_average']

# Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, randor

# Initialize the GradientBoostingRegressor
gradient_boosting = GradientBoostingRegressor()

# Train the model
gradient_boosting.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Make predictions on the test set
y_pred = gradient_boosting.predict(X_test)

# Evaluate the model
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
m_accuracy=((mse*100)+v_score)
accuracy = round(m_accuracy, 2)
print(f'Gradient Boosting algorithm Mean Squared Error: {mse}')
print(f'The Model Accuracy is: {accuracy} %')
```

```
Gradient Boosting algorithm Mean Squared Error: 0.5562583853135639
The Model Accuracy is: 75.83 %
```

In [31]:

```
#Loading the dataset
movies_path = "C:/Users/n/Downloads/tmdb_5000_movies.csv"
credits_path = "C:/Users/n/Downloads/tmdb_5000_credits.csv"

movies = pd.read_csv(movies_path)

credits = pd.read_csv(credits_path)
print("Datasets loaded successfully!")
```

```
Datasets loaded successfully!
```

In [32]:

```
movies = movies.merge(credits,left_on='id',right_on='movie_id',how='left')
print("Merged successfully!")
```

```
Merged successfully!
```

In [33]:

```
movies['genres'] = movies['genres'].str.strip('[]').str.replace(' ','').str.rep
movies['genres'] = movies['genres'].str.split(',')
```

In [7]:

```
# changing the genres column from json to string
movies['genres'] = movies['genres'].apply(json.loads)
for index,i in zip(movies.index,movies['genres']):
    list1 = []
    for j in range(len(i)):
        list1.append((i[j]['name'])) # the key 'name' contains the name of the
    movies.loc[index,'genres'] = str(list1)

# changing the keywords column from json to string
movies['keywords'] = movies['keywords'].apply(json.loads)
for index,i in zip(movies.index,movies['keywords']):
    list1 = []
    for j in range(len(i)):
        list1.append((i[j]['name']))
    movies.loc[index,'keywords'] = str(list1)

# changing the production_companies column from json to string
movies['production_companies'] = movies['production_companies'].apply(json.loa
for index,i in zip(movies.index,movies['production_companies']):
    list1 = []
    for j in range(len(i)):
        list1.append((i[j]['name']))
    movies.loc[index,'production_companies'] = str(list1)

# changing the cast column from json to string
credits['cast'] = credits['cast'].apply(json.loads)
for index,i in zip(credits.index,credits['cast']):
    list1 = []
    for j in range(len(i)):
        list1.append((i[j]['name']))
    credits.loc[index,'cast'] = str(list1)

# changing the crew column from json to string
credits['crew'] = credits['crew'].apply(json.loads)
def director(x):
    for i in x:
        if i['job'] == 'Director':
            return i['name']
credits['crew'] = credits['crew'].apply(director)
credits.rename(columns={'crew':'director'},inplace=True)
```

In [8]:
```
movies.head()
```

Out[8]:

	budget	genres	homepage	id	keywords	original_l
0	237000000	['Action', 'Adventure', 'Fantasy', 'Science Fi...	http://www.avatarmovie.com/	19995	['culture clash', 'future', 'space war', 'spac...	
1	300000000	['Adventure', 'Fantasy', 'Action']	http://disney.go.com/disneypictures/pirates/	285	['ocean', 'drug abuse', 'exotic island', 'east...	
2	245000000	['Action', 'Adventure', 'Crime']	http://www.sonypictures.com/movies/spectre/	206647	['spy', 'based on novel', 'secret agent', 'seq...	
3	250000000	['Action', 'Crime', 'Drama', 'Thriller']	http://www.thedarkknightrises.com/	49026	['dc comics', 'crime fighter', 'terrorist', 's...	
4	260000000	['Action', 'Adventure', 'Science Fiction']	http://movies.disney.com/john-carter	49529	['based on novel', 'mars', 'medallion', 'space...	

5 rows × 23 columns

In [14]:
```
movies = movies.merge(credits,left_on='id',right_on='movie_id',how='left')
```

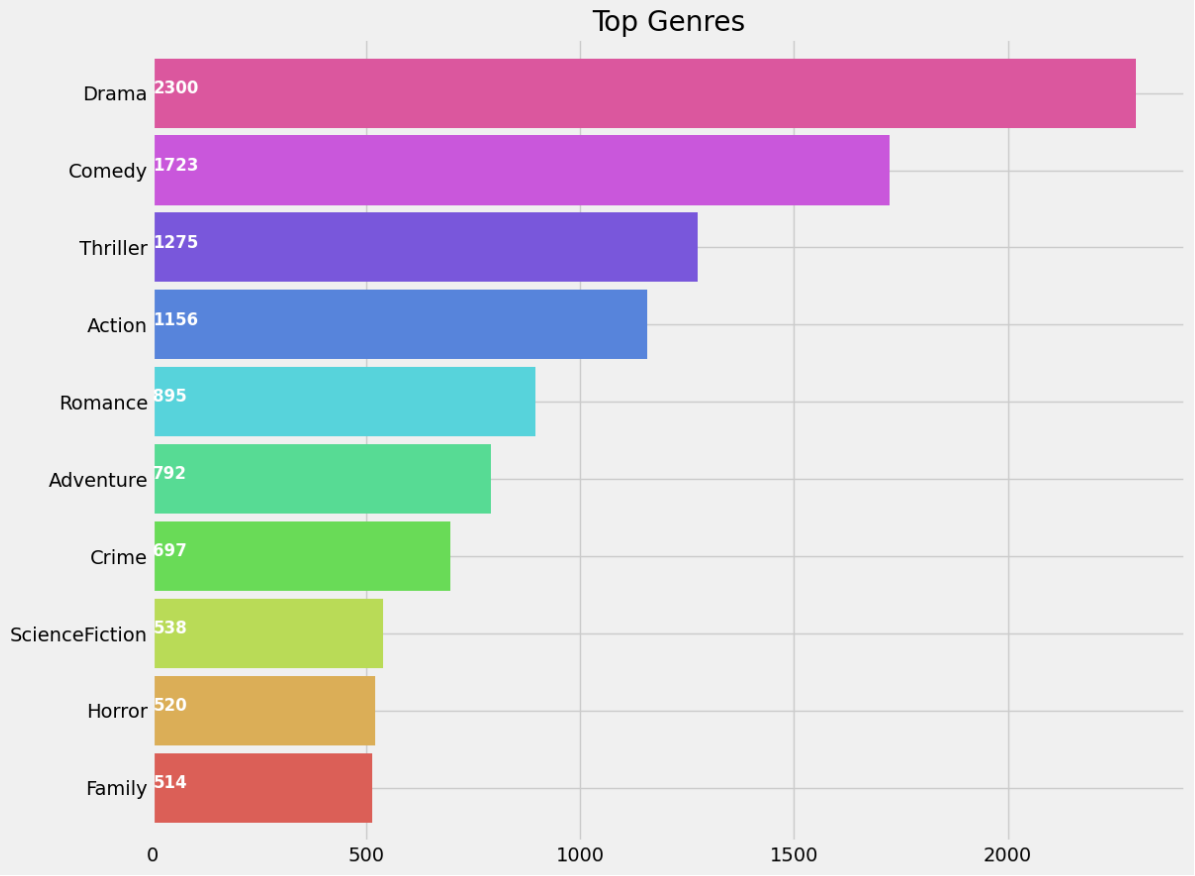
In [9]:
```
movies.dtypes
```

Out[9]:
```
budget                    int64
genres                   object
homepage                 object
id                        int64
keywords                 object
original_language        object
original_title           object
overview                 object
popularity              float64
production_companies     object
production_countries     object
release_date             object
revenue                   int64
runtime                 float64
spoken_languages         object
status                   object
tagline                  object
title                    object
vote_average            float64
vote_count                int64
movie_id                  int64
cast                     object
crew                     object
dtype: object
```

In [15]:
```
movies['genres'] = movies['genres'].str.strip('[]').str.replace(' ','').str.re
movies['genres'] = movies['genres'].str.split(',')
```

In [16]:

```
plt.subplots(figsize=(12,10))
list1 = []
for i in movies['genres']:
    list1.extend(i)
ax = pd.Series(list1).value_counts()[:10].sort_values(ascending=True).plot.bar
for i, v in enumerate(pd.Series(list1).value_counts()[:10].sort_values(ascendi
    ax.text(.8, i, v,fontsize=12,color='white',weight='bold')
plt.title('Top Genres')
plt.show()
```



In [17]:

```
for i,j in zip(movies['genres'],movies.index):
    list2=[]
    list2=i
    list2.sort()
    movies.loc[j,'genres']=str(list2)
movies['genres'] = movies['genres'].str.strip('[]').str.replace(' ','').str.re
movies['genres'] = movies['genres'].str.split(',')
```

In [18]:

```
genreList = []
for index, row in movies.iterrows():
    genres = row["genres"]

    for genre in genres:
        if genre not in genreList:
            genreList.append(genre)
genreList[:10] #now we have a list with unique genres
```

Out[18]:

```
['Action',
 'Adventure',
 'Fantasy',
 'ScienceFiction',
 'Crime',
 'Drama',
 'Thriller',
 'Animation',
 'Family',
 'Western']
```

In [19]:

```
def binary(genre_list):
    binaryList = []

    for genre in genreList:
        if genre in genre_list:
            binaryList.append(1)
        else:
            binaryList.append(0)

    return binaryList
```

In [20]:

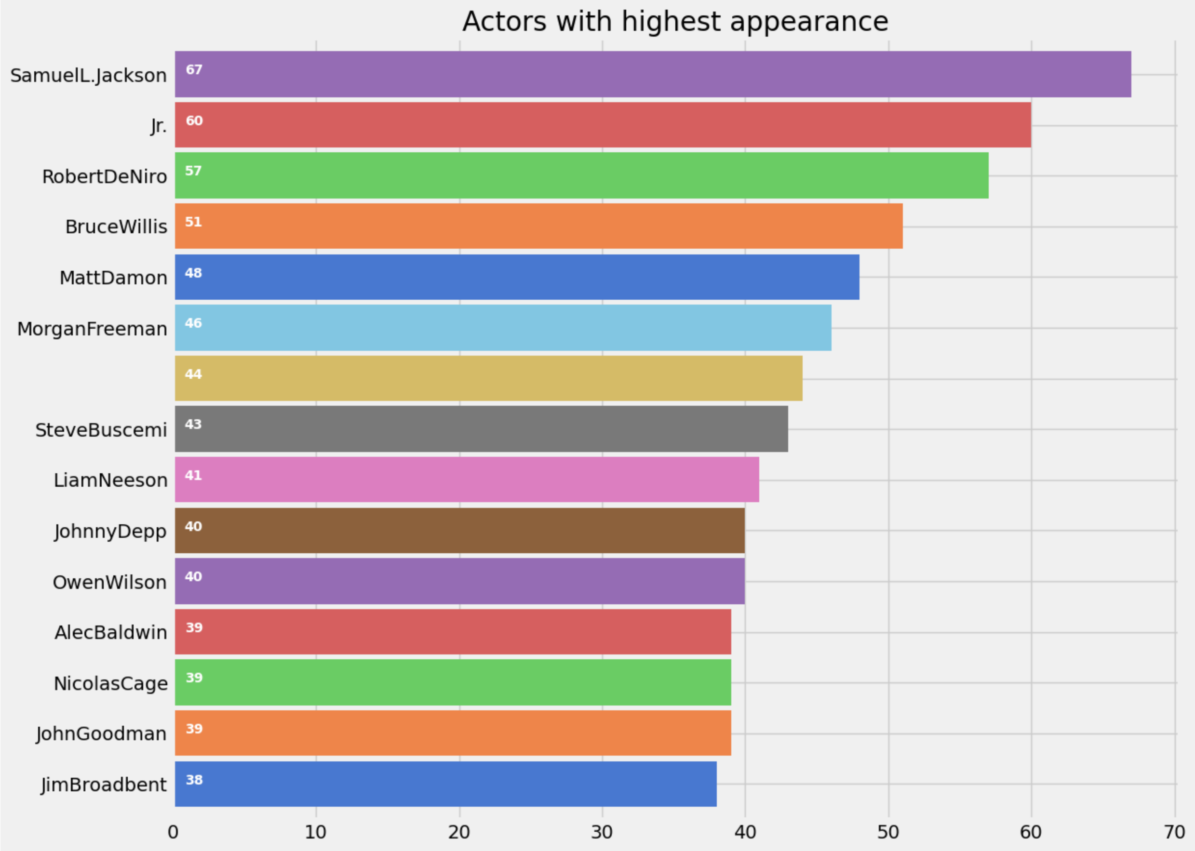
```
movies['genres_bin'] = movies['genres'].apply(lambda x: binary(x))
movies['genres_bin'].head()
```

Out[20]:

```
0    [1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...
1    [1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...
2    [1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...
3    [1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...
4    [1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...
Name: genres_bin, dtype: object
```

In [21]:

```
movies['cast'] = movies['cast'].str.strip('[]').str.replace(' ','').str.replace
movies['cast'] = movies['cast'].str.split(',')
plt.subplots(figsize=(12,10))
list1=[]
for i in movies['cast']:
    list1.extend(i)
ax=pd.Series(list1).value_counts()[:15].sort_values(ascending=True).plot.barh(w
for i, v in enumerate(pd.Series(list1).value_counts()[:15].sort_values(ascendin
    ax.text(.8, i, v,fontsize=10,color='white',weight='bold')
plt.title('Actors with highest appearance')
plt.show()
```



In [31]:

```
from scipy import spatial

def Similarity(movieId1, movieId2):
    a = movies.iloc[movieId1]
    b = movies.iloc[movieId2]

    genresA = a['genres_bin']
    genresB = b['genres_bin']

    genreDistance = spatial.distance.cosine(genresA, genresB)

    # scoreA = a['cast_bin']
    # scoreB = b['cast_bin']
    # scoreDistance = spatial.distance.cosine(scoreA, scoreB)
    return genreDistance
```

In [25]:
```
new_id = list(range(0,movies.shape[0]))
movies['new_id']=new_id
movies=movies[['original_title','genres','vote_average','genres_bin','new_id']]
movies.head()
```

Out[25]:

	original_title	genres	vote_average	genres_bin	new_id
0	Avatar	[Action, Adventure, Fantasy, ScienceFiction]	7.2	[1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...	0
1	Pirates of the Caribbean: At World's End	[Action, Adventure, Fantasy]	6.9	[1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...	1
2	Spectre	[Action, Adventure, Crime]	6.3	[1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...	2
3	The Dark Knight Rises	[Action, Crime, Drama, Thriller]	7.6	[1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...	3
4	John Carter	[Action, Adventure, ScienceFiction]	6.1	[1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...	4

In [26]:

```
import operator

def predict_score(name):
    #name = input('Enter a movie title: ')
    new_movie = movies[movies['original_title'].str.contains(name)].iloc[0].to_
    print('Selected Movie: ',new_movie.original_title.values[0])
    def getNeighbors(baseMovie, K):
        distances = []

        for index, movie in movies.iterrows():
            if movie['new_id'] != baseMovie['new_id'].values[0]:
                dist = Similarity(baseMovie['new_id'].values[0], movie['new_id
                distances.append((movie['new_id'], dist))

        distances.sort(key=operator.itemgetter(1))
        neighbors = []

        for x in range(K):
            neighbors.append(distances[x])
        return neighbors

    K = 10
    avgRating = 0
    neighbors = getNeighbors(new_movie, K)

    print('\nRecommended Movies: \n')
    for neighbor in neighbors:
        avgRating = avgRating+movies.iloc[neighbor[0]][2]
        print( movies.iloc[neighbor[0]][0]+" | Genres: "+str(movies.iloc[neighb

    print('\n')
    avgRating = avgRating/K
    print('The predicted rating for %s is: %f' %(new_movie['original_title'].va
    print('The actual rating for %s is %f' %(new_movie['original_title'].values
```

In [33]:
```
predict_score('Iron Man')
```

```
Selected Movie:  Iron Man 3

Recommended Movies:

John Carter | Genres: 'Action','Adventure','ScienceFiction' | Rating: 6.1
Avengers: Age of Ultron | Genres: 'Action','Adventure','ScienceFiction' | Rat
ing: 7.3
The Avengers | Genres: 'Action','Adventure','ScienceFiction' | Rating: 7.4
Captain America: Civil War | Genres: 'Action','Adventure','ScienceFiction' |
Rating: 7.1
Transformers: Revenge of the Fallen | Genres: 'Action','Adventure','ScienceFi
ction' | Rating: 6.0
Transformers: Age of Extinction | Genres: 'Action','Adventure','ScienceFictio
n' | Rating: 5.8
TRON: Legacy | Genres: 'Action','Adventure','ScienceFiction' | Rating: 6.3
Star Trek Into Darkness | Genres: 'Action','Adventure','ScienceFiction' | Rat
ing: 7.4
Pacific Rim | Genres: 'Action','Adventure','ScienceFiction' | Rating: 6.7
Transformers: Dark of the Moon | Genres: 'Action','Adventure','ScienceFictio
n' | Rating: 6.1


The predicted rating for Iron Man 3 is: 6.620000
The actual rating for Iron Man 3 is 6.800000
```

In [ ]:
```
#THE END
```