

## Preface:

I went to do the mechanics of Netflix movie recommendations, let's say if I want to go to Amazon to buy a phone, let's say I search for phone Iphone 14, then the next search will bring up related associations like iphone 14 pro, iphone 14 pro max, iphone 13 etc. So how does Amazon know that I am interested in the iphone banner.

So based on my behaviour, (my behavior), my interest, and even based on my purchase history on Amazon. There are two requirement systems here, the first becomes a content library and the other is called a collaborative filter, which contains user interests, user behaviour and user reads. The content I produce is based on the collaborative filter, let's say a user is watching an action movie on Netflix, it will push similar based on tags, for example if a user watches the movie Avengers, then Netflix will push Spider-Man, Iron Man, because these are action movies. The second point is that when user A gives a movie or a game a positive review, these will be recommended to user B because user B's type of movie preference is similar to user A's.

## Jupiter

You can see the total number of 10,000, the average value of 25%, the maximum value of 934,761 and the minimum value of 5. Check the total number of datasets and the classification. There are films in Hindi, English, etc. but language is not a major influence on viewing, so only id, title, genre, overview are needed.

```
In [20]:  
movies.describe()  
  
Out[20]:  


|       | id            | popularity   | vote_average | vote_count   |
|-------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| count | 10000.000000  | 10000.000000 | 10000.000000 | 10000.000000 |
| mean  | 161243.505000 | 34.697267    | 6.621150     | 1547.309400  |
| std   | 211422.046043 | 211.684175   | 0.766231     | 2648.295789  |
| min   | 5.000000      | 0.600000     | 4.600000     | 200.000000   |
| 25%   | 10127.750000  | 9.154750     | 6.100000     | 315.000000   |
| 50%   | 30002.500000  | 13.637500    | 6.600000     | 583.500000   |
| 75%   | 310133.500000 | 25.651250    | 7.200000     | 1460.000000  |
| max   | 934761.000000 | 10436.917000 | 8.700000     | 31917.000000 |


```
In [25]:  
movies[['id', 'title', 'overview', 'genre']]  
  
Out[25]:  


	id	title	overview	genre
0	278	The Shawshank Redemption	Framed in the 1940s for the double murder of h...	Drama,Crime
1	19404	Dilwale Dulhania Le Jayenge	Raj is a rich, carefree, happy-go-lucky second...	Comedy,Drama,Romance
2	238	The Godfather	Spanning the years 1945 to 1955, a chronicle o...	Drama,Crime

  
The true story of how
```


```

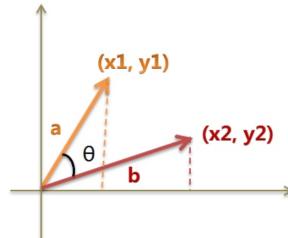
## Collection characteristics

Step 2, using the sklearn module, set up the stop word to detect english movies in 10000 data, then set up to use the cosine algorithm to set up the calculation of similarity, when we load the dataset here a red 10000, we fit it with the correct count vectorizer, this means that 10000 vectors in the dimension are created. Suppose there is a mobi movie that is an action movie and another movie that is also an action movie and most action movies are similar having the lowest angle, so this is also called cosine similarity.

So in a spatial axis of x, y, z, with 10,000 movies placed on the spatial axis, the smaller the distance between each movie, the more similar the movies are. The recommended similarity is similar to the cosine algorithm, so import the cosine similarity.

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (A_i \times B_i)}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (A_i)^2} \times \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (B_i)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{A \cdot B}{|A| \times |B|}$$



In [50]:

```
from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import cosine_similarity
```

In [51]:

```
similarity = cosine_similarity(vector)
```

```
array([[1.          ,  0.05634362,  0.12888482, ...,  0.07559289,  0.11065667,
       0.06388766],
       [0.05634362,  1.          ,  0.07624929, ...,  0.          ,  0.03636965,
       0.          ],
       [0.12888482,  0.07624929,  1.          , ...,  0.02273314,  0.06655583,
       0.08645856],
       ...,
       [0.07559289,  0.          ,  0.02273314, ...,  1.          ,  0.03253   ,
       0.02817181],
       [0.11065667,  0.03636965,  0.06655583, ...,  0.03253   ,  1.          ,
       0.0412393 ],
       [0.06388766,  0.          ,  0.08645856, ...,  0.02817181,  0.0412393 ,
       1.          ]])
```

## Similarity data

```
sorted(list(enumerate(similarity[2])), reverse=True, key=lambda vector:vector[1])
[(2, 1.0000000000000004),
 (4, 0.48976229911514363),
 (7419, 0.3521803625302496),
```

Then we obtained 2,100, got 100 cosine similarities and got to 4.8, so set a search range of 0 to 5.

	id	title	genre	original_
0	278	The Shawshank Redemption	Drama,Crime	
1	19404	Dilwale Dulhania Le Jayenge	Comedy,Drama,Romance	
2	238	The Godfather	Drama,Crime	

In [72]:

```
def recommend(movies):
    index = new_data[new_data['title']==movies].index
    distance = sorted(list(enumerate(similarity[index])))
    for i in distance[0:5]:
        print(new_data.iloc[i[0]].title)
```

```
recommend("Iron Man")
```

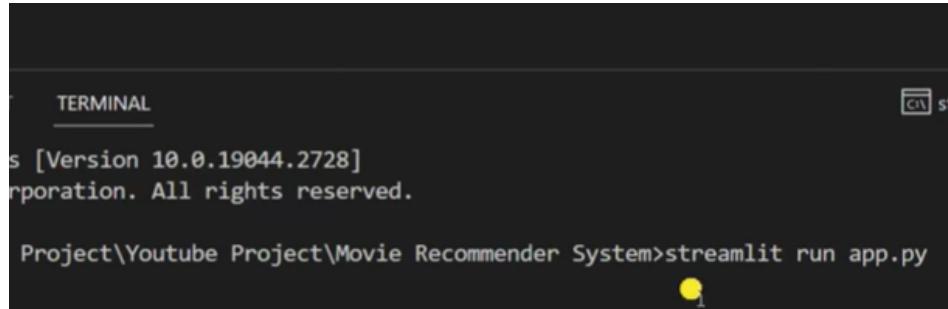
Iron Man  
Iron Man 3  
Guardians of the Galaxy Vol. 2  
Avengers: Age of Ultron  
Star Wars: Episode III – Revenge of the Sith

Search for relevant recommended movies to get Iron Man. Then import pickle and call similarity rights To use this on a web page.

In [76]:	pickle.dump(new_data,open('movies_list.pkl','wb'))																																
In [79]:	pickle.dump(similarity,open('similarity.pkl','wb'))																																
In [80]:	pickle.load(open('movies_list.pkl','rb'))																																
Out[80]:	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th></th><th>id</th><th>title</th><th>original_language</th><th>popularity</th><th>release_date</th><th>vote_average</th><th>vote_count</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0</td><td>278</td><td>The Shawshank Redemption</td><td>en</td><td>94.075</td><td>1994-09-23</td><td>8.7</td><td>21862</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>19404</td><td>Dilwale Dulhania Le Jayenge</td><td>hi</td><td>25.408</td><td>1995-10-19</td><td>8.7</td><td>3731</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>238</td><td>The Godfather</td><td>en</td><td>90.585</td><td>1972-03-14</td><td>8.7</td><td>16280</td></tr></tbody></table>		id	title	original_language	popularity	release_date	vote_average	vote_count	0	278	The Shawshank Redemption	en	94.075	1994-09-23	8.7	21862	1	19404	Dilwale Dulhania Le Jayenge	hi	25.408	1995-10-19	8.7	3731	2	238	The Godfather	en	90.585	1972-03-14	8.7	16280
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## Web

writing web code.

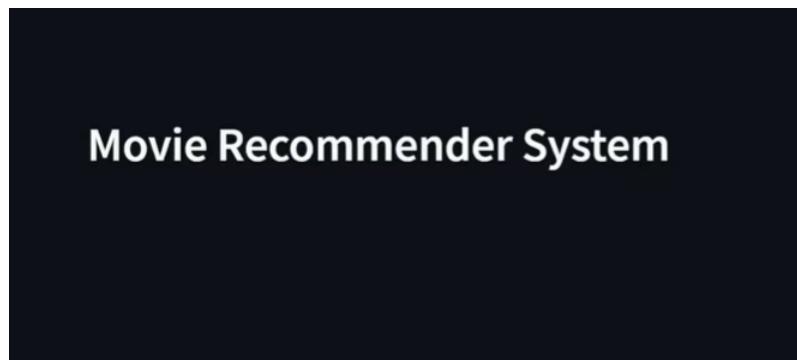


The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following text:

```
TERMINAL
s [Version 10.0.19044.2728]
Copyright. All rights reserved.

Project\Youtube Project\Movie Recommender System>streamlit run app.py
```

Open the program on a local server or in any browser.



Open for web movie recommendation system.

```
st.header("Movie Recommender System")

if st.button("Show Recommend"):
    movie_name, movie_poster = recommend(selectvalue)
    col1,col2,col3,col4,col5=st.columns(5)
    with col1:
```

Set drop down menu, button.

## Movie Recommender System

Select movie from dropdown



278

Show Recommend

```
def recommend(movie):
    index=movies[movies['title']==movie].index[0]
    distance = sorted(list(enumerate(similarity[index])),reverse=True, key=lambda vector:vector[1])
    recommend_movie=[]
    recommend_poster=[]
    for i in distance[1:6]:
        movies_id=movies.iloc[i[0]].id
        recommend_movie.append(movies.iloc[i[0]].title)
        recommend_poster.append(fetch_poster(movies_id))
    return recommend_movie, recommend_poster
```

Load the similarities correctly, search for 5 recommendations, then return when the search is complete. Set five index numbers there on the button.

```
if st.button("Show Recommend"):
    movie_name, movie_poster = recommend(selectvalue)
    col1,col2,col3,col4,col5=st.columns(5)
```

## Movie Recommender System

Select movie from dropdown

The Godfather

Show Recommend

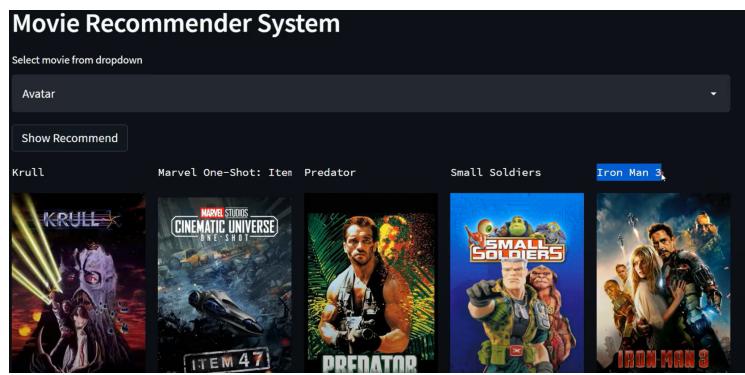
The Godfather: Part II

Bomb City

Joker

Next, associate the index with the relevant image, set the movie poster as a button and end.

```
with col1:
    st.text(movie_name[0])
    st.image(movie_poster[0])
with col2:
```



出现的(2, 1.0)就是教父本身

