學號:B04902097 系級: 資工二 姓名:陳家棋

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

normalize 方法:取 training data rating的 mean和 std,將 training data rating 減掉 mean後除以 std 拿去 train model,最後 predict 出來的值乘上 std 再加 mean。(mean、std 皆為取自 training rating)

```
movie_input = Input( shape=[1] )
movie_vec = Embedding( n_movies + 1, 100 )( movie_input )
movie_vec = Flatten()( movie_vec )
movie_vec = Dropout(0.5)( movie_vec )

# movie_vec = BatchNormalization()( movie_vec )

user_input = Input( shape=[1] )
user_vec = Embedding( n_users + 1, 100 )( user_input )
user_vec = Flatten()( user_vec )
user_vec = Dropout(0.5)( user_vec )

# user_vec = BatchNormalization()( user_vec )

user_vec = BatchNormalization()( user_vec )

model = Model( [movie_input, user_input], out)
model.compile( loss = 'mse', optimizer='adam')

model.compile( loss = 'mse', optimizer='adam')
```

	有 BatchNormalization		無 BatchNormalization	
	無 normalize	有 normalize	無 normalize	有 normalize
kaggle score	0.84720	0.84786	0.88208	0.84877

我發現在沒加 BatchNormalization 前,對 rating 做 normalize 的處理會提高準確度,但加了 BatchNormalization 後則差異不大。故做 normalization 能提高準確度。

2. (1%) 比較不同的 latent dimension 的結果。

dimension	50	100	150	200	250	300
kaggle score	0.85221	0.84720	0.84666	0.84795	0.85039	0.85085

我發現約150的時候效果最佳。

3. (1%) 比較有無 bias 的結果。

我做了兩種 bias。第一種是多加一個 embedding 到 1 維,第二種是拿用來做內積的 100 維 embedding dense 到 1 維。兩者效果看似差不多。有無 bias 對 kaggle score 來說差異不大。(無 bias: 0.84666)

	embedding	dense
kaggle score	0.84647	0.84673

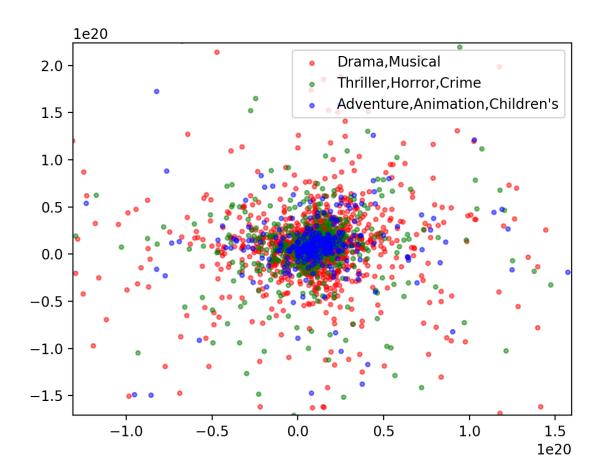
```
26
     movie_input = Input( shape=[1] )
27
     movie_vec = Embedding( n_movies + 1, dim )( movie_input )
28
     movie_vec = Flatten()( movie_vec )
     movie_vec = Dropout(0.5)( movie_vec )
     movie_vec = BatchNormalization()( movie_vec )
31
32
     # movie_bias = Embedding( n_movies + 1, 1 )( movie_input )
33
     # movie_bias = Flatten()( movie_bias )
35
     movie_bias = Dense(1, activation='elu')( movie_vec )
36
37
     user_input = Input( shape=[1] )
38
     user_vec = Embedding( n_users + 1, dim )( user_input )
39
40
     user_vec = Flatten()( user_vec )
     user_vec = Dropout(0.5)( user_vec )
     user_vec = BatchNormalization()( user_vec )
42
43
44
     # user_bias = Embedding( n_users + 1, 1 )( user_input )
     # user_bias = Flatten()( user_bias )
45
     user_bias = Dense(1, activation='elu')( user_vec )
46
47
     out = Dot(1)( [movie_vec, user_vec] )
48
49
50
     out = Add()( [out, movie_bias, user_bias] )
51
     model = Model( [movie_input, user_input], out)
52
     model.compile( loss = 'mse', optimizer='adam' )
53
54
```

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。 我做出來 MF 的效果比 DNN 來的要好,我認為這樣的差距應該只是參數沒調好造成, DNN 應該可以有相當於 MF 的表現。

	MF	DNN
kaggle score	0.84720	0.86196

```
movie_input = Input( shape=[1] )
     movie_vec = Embedding( n_movies + 1, dim )( movie_input )
     movie_vec = Flatten()( movie_vec )
     movie_vec = Dropout(0.5)( movie_vec )
     movie_vec = BatchNormalization()( movie_vec )
31
32
33
34
35
     user_input = Input( shape=[1] )
     user_vec = Embedding( n_users + 1, dim )( user_input )
36
     user_vec = Flatten()( user_vec )
     user_vec = Dropout(0.5)( user_vec )
38
39
     user_vec = BatchNormalization()( user_vec )
40
     out = Concatenate()( [movie_vec, user_vec] )
out = Dense(32, activation='elu')( out )
     out = Dropout(0.2)( out )
44
     out = Dense(32, activation='elu')( out )
out = Dropout(0.2)( out )
46
     out = Dense(32, activat
                                on='elu')( out )
     out = Dropout(0.2)( out )
48
     out = Dense(1)( out )
50
     model = Model( [movie_input, user_input], out)
     model.compile( loss = 'mse', optimizer='adam' )
```

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



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。

我將 users.csv 中的 Gender、Age、Occuaption 做 1 of n encoding,再 將 movies.csv 中的 Genres 做 1 of n encoding,training 時與 embedding 後的結果 concatenate 起來做 DNN。最後上傳 kaggle 分數只有 0.97 左 右。

```
movie_input = Input( shape=[1] )
movie_vec = Embedding( n_movies + 1, dim )( movie_input )
movie_vec = Flatten()( movie_vec )
movie_vec = Dropout(0.5)( movie_vec )

movie_vec = BatchNormalization()( movie_vec )

user_vec = BatchNormalization()( movie_vec )

user_vec = Embedding( n_users + 1, dim )( user_input )
user_vec = Flatten()( user_vec )
user_vec = Dropout(0.5)( user_vec )

user_vec = BatchNormalization()( user_vec )

user_vec = Dropout(0.5)( user_vec )

user_vec = BatchNormalization()( user_vec )

user_vec = Dropout(0.5)( user_vec )

user_vec = Dropout(0.5)( user_vec )

user_vec = Dropout(0.5)( user_vec )

user_vec = Dropout(0.2)( user_vec )

user_vec = Dropout(0.2)( out )

out = Dense(64, activation='elu')( out )

out = Dense(32, activation='elu')( out )

out = Dropout(0.2)( out )

out = Dropout(0.2)( out )

out = Dropout(0.2)( out )

out = Dense(32, activation='elu')( out )

out = Dense(1)( out )

model = Model( [movie_input, user_input, usr_bias], out)

model.compile( loss = 'mse', optimizer='adam')

ender input )

movie_vec = Tatten()( movie_input, user_input, usr_bias], out)

model.compile( loss = 'mse', optimizer='adam')

ender input )

movie_vec = Dropout(0.2)( out )

out = Dense(1)( out )

model.compile( loss = 'mse', optimizer='adam')

ender input )

movie_vec = Tatten()( movie_input, user_input, usr_bias], out)

model.compile( loss = 'mse', optimizer='adam')

ender input )

movie_vec = Tatten()( movie_input, user_input, usr_bias], out)

movie_vec = Tatten()( movie_input, user_input, usr_bias], out)

movie_vec = Tatten()( movie_input, user_input, usr_bias], out)

movie_vec = Tatten()( movie_input, user_input, user_in
```