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

(collaborator : None)

< latent dimension = 12 >

	Public Score	Private Score	Average score
有Normalize	0.86517	0.86610	0.8656
無Normalize	0.86733	0.86767	0.8675

將training data的rating扣掉平均,再除以標準差後,當作training的target;在testing 時再將結果乘以rating的標準差再加上平均,即是最後結果。

實驗結果顯示,有做Normalization比沒做準確。

2. (1%)比較不同的latent dimension的結果。

(collaborator: None)

Latent dimension	Public Score	Private Score	Average score
8	0.86736	0.86624	0.8668
10	0.86446	0.86454	0.8645
12	0.86517	0.86610	0.8656
16	0.86682	0.86768	0.8673
20	0.87281	0.87064	0.8717

實驗結果顯示,Latent dimension在10附近時,結果最為準確。

3. (1%)比較有無bias的結果。

(collaborator : None)

< latent dimension = 10 >

	Public Score	Private Score	Average score
有bias	0.86446	0.86454	0.8645
無bias	0.86985	0.86845	0.8692

實驗結果顯示,有加bias的結果較準確。

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 : None)

MF settings:

< latent dimension = 10 \ normalization = True \ bias = True >

DNN settings:

< latent dimension = 10 \ normalization = True >

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_1 (InputLayer)	(None,	1)	0	
<pre>input_2 (InputLayer)</pre>	(None,	1)	0	
embedding_1 (Embedding)	(None,	1, 10)	60500	input_1[0][0]
embedding_2 (Embedding)	(None,	1, 10)	39620	input_2[0][0]
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None,	10)	0	embedding_1[0][0]
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None,	10)	0	embedding_2[0][0]
concatenate_1 (Concatenate)	(None,	20)	0	flatten_1[0][0] flatten_2[0][0]
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	150)	3150	concatenate_1[0][0]
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	150)	0	dense_1[0][0]
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	100)	15100	dropout_1[0][0]
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	100)	0	dense_2[0][0]
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	1)	101	dropout_2[0][0]
Total params: 118,471 Trainable params: 118,471 Non-trainable params: 0				

	Public Score	Private Score	Average score
MF	0.86446	0.86454	0.8645
DNN	0.88346	0.88325	0.8834

實驗結果顯示,MF的效果較好。

DNN model調過很多次參數,疊深、增加參數量結果都沒有變好,可能這個 task還是適合用MF做。

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

(collaborator : None)

Category 1 (紅色):

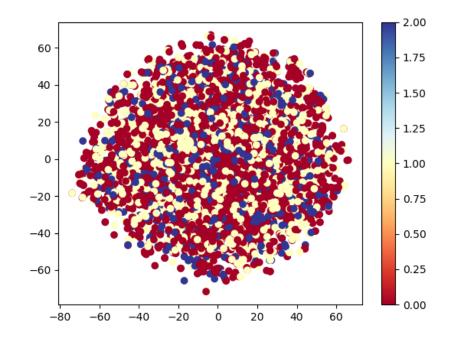
['Action', 'Adventure', 'Sci-Fi', 'Western', 'Documentary', 'Drama']

Category 2 (鵝黃色):

['Animation', 'Children\'s', 'Comedy', 'Musical', 'Romance', 'Fantasy']

Category 3 (藍色):

['Crime', 'Film-Noir', 'Horror', 'Mystery', 'Thriller', 'War']



因為是用Ratings去train embedding,三個大類資料沒有分很開其實合理。

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: None)

< latent dimension = 10 \ normalization = True \ bias = True >

將Movie genres做one-hot encoding,每部電影只取其中一個類別,進去MF model中當第三層input,並將其與user做dot,再加上原先movie id和user dot的 結果和兩層bias後作為output。

結果顯示,只用rating的效果較好,可能是因為取電影類別只取一項,若全取說不定會有更好的結果。

	Public Score	Private Score	Average score
只用rating	0.86446	0.86454	0.8645
加上genres	0.87591	0.87649	0.8762

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_1 (InputLayer)	(None, 1)	0	
input_2 (InputLayer)	(None, 1)	0	
<pre>input_3 (InputLayer)</pre>	(None, 1)	0	
embedding_1 (Embedding)	(None, 1, 25)	151250	input_1[0][0]
embedding_2 (Embedding)	(None, 1, 25)	99050	input_2[0][0]
embedding_3 (Embedding)	(None, 1, 25)	99050	input_3[0][0]
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 25)	0	embedding_1[0][0]
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 25)	0	embedding_2[0][0]
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None, 25)	0	embedding_3[0][0]
embedding_4 (Embedding)	(None, 1, 1)	6050	input_1[0][0]
embedding_5 (Embedding)	(None, 1, 1)	3962	input_2[0][0]
dot_1 (Dot)	(None, 1)	0	flatten_1[0][0] flatten_2[0][0]
dot_2 (Dot)	(None, 1)	0	flatten_1[0][0] flatten_3[0][0]
flatten_4 (Flatten)	(None, 1)	0	embedding_4[0][0]
flatten_5 (Flatten)	(None, 1)	0	embedding_5[0][0]
add_1 (Add)	(None, 1)	Θ	dot_1[0][0] dot_2[0][0] flatten_4[0][0] flatten_5[0][0]
Total params: 359,362 Trainable params: 359,362			