#### MovieRecommender.com

dn-ds

#### What is MovieRecommender?

A web app that makes movie recommendations based on ratings supplied by the user.

		Home   About
<b>MovieRecommender.com</b>		
Please rate the following movies (1-5 [best], or	0 if not seen):	
Shavehank Redemption, The (1994) Puterst Gump (1994) Pulip Friction (1994) Silence of the Lanks, The (1991) Matter, The (1999) State of the Lanks, The (1991) State of the Lanks, The (1997) State of the Lanks, The (1997) State of the Lanks, The (1997) State of the Lanks, The (1998) Typ Story (1995) Typ Story (1995) State Water, Episode V The Empire Strikes Back (1990) Fight Ciths (1999) Terminator 2.2 Judgment Day (1991) Indiana Joses and the Raiders of the Loat Ark (1991) Recommend Movies	0 1 2 3 4 5	

#### The Dataset

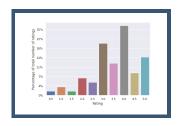
- MovieLens http://grouplens.org/datasets/movielens/latest
- 27 million ratings
- 280 thousand users
- Ratings created January 09, 1995 September 26, 2018

Goal: Given user ratings, make movie recommendations.

### Project Outline



## Exploring the Data



- Ratings range from 0.5 to 5.0, with increments of 0.5.
- Median rating: 3.5; Most common rating: 4.0 (27%).
- $\blacksquare$  # of ratings per user: median = 30, min = 1, max  $\sim$  24K.
- # of ratings per movies: median = 7, min = 1, max  $\sim$  98K.
- Training and test sets are prepared.

## Choosing a Recommender System

- Used the technique of collaborative filtering.
- Main idea: use similarities between users and similarities between items (movies, in our case) simultaneously to provide recommendations.
- Items are recommended (filtering) to a given user based on the interests of similar users (collaborating).
- Used matrix factorization, a collaborative filtering algorithm.
- Main idea: decompose the user-movie ratings (sparse) matrix
   R into a product UV, where U and V are low-rank matrices.

## Choosing a Recommender System (continued)

- Optimal U and V are found by minimizing the error arising from the approximation  $R \approx UV$ .
- Difficult optimization problem, since the objective function is non-convex.
- Instead, solve a convex optimization problem by alternately treating U and V as constants during gradient descent, an approach known as Alternating Least Squares (ALS).

## Selecting and Evaluating a Model

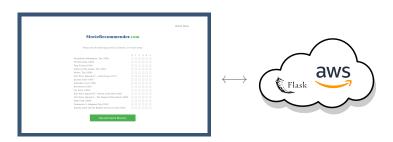
- Used a cross-validator to determine optimal hyperparameters.
- Optimal hyperparameters:
  - rank = 10
  - $\blacksquare$  regularization parameter = 0.1.
- Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) on the test set: 0.8156.
- Best model improves the baseline model by 15%.

### Making Recommendations

- y: ratings supplied by a new user.
- How to make recommendations?
- One approach:
  - Append *y* to the training set.
  - Retrain the model.
  - Make recommendations.
- Recommendations will not be available immediately.
- Instead, we used the following approach:
  - lacktriangleright Find an approximation heta of the user factor vector for the new user.
  - lacktriangle Compute the product heta V to obtain predicted ratings for the new user.
  - Make recommendations.

### Web App

- When ratings are submitted, the information is preprocessed using jQuery and PHP, and then passed onto the machine learning model.
- The model processes the data and returns recommendations.
- The machine learning model is deployed on an AWS EC2 t2.micro instance using the Flask framework.



# Main Tools and Packages Used

















