In [1]:
```python
import os
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

import torch
import torch.utils.data as data
import torch.optim as optim
import torch.nn as nn
```

Select run configurations

In [2]:
```python
# 'MF' - baseline ... just standard Matrix Factorization
# 'NCF' - collaborative ... using NeuMF (GMF==MF + MLP) architecture according to the paper
# 'hybrid' - final model ... duplicated NCF with one branch using pretrained book embeddings
architecture = "NCF"

# 'colab' vs 'paperspace'
environment = "paperspace"
```

Load data

In [3]:
```python
if environment == "colab":
    from google.colab import drive
    drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True)
    data_path = "/content/drive/Shareddrives/KNN-Recommenders/data/"
else:
    data_path = "/notebooks/data/"

df = pd.read_csv(data_path + "book_interactions_comics_graphic.csv")
df.head()
```

Out[3]:

	user_id	book_id	rating
0	6	16002136	5
1	6	17277800	4
2	6	19358975	5
3	6	17131869	4
4	6	15704307	4

It's necessary to tranform ids to labels as they can have higher values than their count (index errors)

In [4]:
```python
labelEncoder = LabelEncoder()
df["user_label"] = labelEncoder.fit_transform(df["user_id"])
df["book_label"] = labelEncoder.fit_transform(df["book_id"])

df.head()
```

Out[4]:

	user_id	book_id	rating	user_label	book_label
0	6	16002136	5	0	33421
1	6	17277800	4	0	35164
2	6	19358975	5	0	39973
3	6	17131869	4	0	34643
4	6	15704307	4	0	32092

Basic statistics

In [5]:
```python
num_users = df["user_id"].unique().shape[0]
num_books = df["book_id"].unique().shape[0]
df_len = df.shape[0]
print("Users: {}".format(num_users))
print("Books: {}".format(num_books))
print("Interactions: {}".format(df_len))
print("Density: {}/{} ... {} %".format(df_len, num_users*num_books, round(100*df_len/(num_users*num_books), 4)))
```

```
Users: 100950
Books: 59196
Interactions: 4190598
Density: 4190598/5975836200 ... 0.0701 %
```

In case of final hybrid model, load also the pretrained book embeddings

In [6]:
```python
def csv_embedding_to_dict(filename):
    df_embed = pd.read_csv(data_path + filename)
    df_embed.set_index("book_id", inplace=True)
    return {book_id_to_label[id]:row.values.tolist() for id, row in df_embed.iterrows()}
```

```python
if architecture == "hybrid":
    book_id_to_label = {row["book_id"]:row["book_label"] for i, row in df.drop_duplicates("book_id").iterrows()
    pretrained_book_embeddings = csv_embedding_to_dict("book_embedding_comics_graphic_64.csv")
```

Use GPU if possible

In [7]:
```python
device = "cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu"
device
```

Out[7]:
```
'cuda'
```

Prepare torch dataloaders for the training

In [8]:
```python
class DataSet(data.Dataset):
    """ Base dataset for data loaders """
    def __init__(self, users, books, ratings):
        super(DataSet, self).__init__()
        self.users = torch.tensor(users, dtype=torch.long, device=device)
        self.items = torch.tensor(books, dtype=torch.long, device=device)
        self.ratings = torch.tensor(ratings, dtype=torch.float, device=device)

    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.users)

    def __getitem__(self, idx):
        return self.users[idx], self.items[idx], self.ratings[idx]
```

In [9]:
```python
batch_size = 256 # proposed in NCF paper + lower doesn't have better results, just trains longer (tried 32, 64,

# split to train, validation, test datasets ... 70-20-10
if not os.path.exists(data_path + "train-df.csv"):
    train_df, valid_df, test_df = np.split(df.sample(frac=1), [int(.7 * df_len), int(.9 * df_len)])
    # session may be terminated, so to remember
    train_df.to_csv(data_path + "train-df.csv", index=False)
    valid_df.to_csv(data_path + "valid-df.csv", index=False)
    test_df.to_csv(data_path + "test-df.csv", index=False)
else:
    train_df = pd.read_csv(data_path + "train-df.csv")
    valid_df = pd.read_csv(data_path + "valid-df.csv")
    test_df = pd.read_csv(data_path + "test-df.csv")

# create datasets
train_dataset = DataSet(train_df["user_label"].values, train_df["book_label"].values, train_df["rating"].values
valid_dataset = DataSet(valid_df["user_label"].values, valid_df["book_label"].values, valid_df["rating"].values
test_dataset = DataSet(test_df["user_label"].values, test_df["book_label"].values, test_df["rating"].values)

# create dataloaders
train_dataloader = data.DataLoader(train_dataset, batch_size=batch_size, shuffle=True)
valid_dataloader = data.DataLoader(valid_dataset, batch_size=batch_size, shuffle=True)
```

Model - definition and training

In [10]:
```python
# model path for saving for given architecture
model_path = "{}{}-model".format(data_path, architecture)
```

In [11]:
```python
# inspired by https://github.com/guoyang9/NCF/blob/master/model.py
class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, user_num, book_num, embedding_dim=32, num_of_layers=3):
        super(Model, self).__init__()

        # baseline MF embeddings
        self.embed_user_GMF = nn.Embedding(user_num, embedding_dim)
        self.embed_book_GMF = nn.Embedding(book_num, embedding_dim)
        if architecture == "MF":
            self.create_predict_layer_and_init_weights(embedding_dim)
            return

        # added MLP branch of NCF architecture
        embed_mul_lambda = lambda x: 2 ** (num_of_layers - x)
        self.embed_user_MLP = nn.Embedding(user_num, embedding_dim * embed_mul_lambda(1))
        self.embed_book_MLP = nn.Embedding(book_num, embedding_dim * embed_mul_lambda(1))

        MLP_layers = []
        dropouts = [0.5] + [0.3] * (num_of_layers - 1)
        for i in range(num_of_layers):
            dim = embedding_dim * embed_mul_lambda(i)
            MLP_layers.append(nn.Dropout(p=dropouts[i]))
            MLP_layers.append(nn.Linear(dim, dim // 2))
            MLP_layers.append(nn.ReLU())

        self.MLP_layers = nn.Sequential(*MLP_layers)
        if architecture == "NCF":
            self.create_predict_layer_and_init_weights(2 * embedding_dim) # GMF + MLP concatenates -> twice the
            return
```

```python
        # to NeuMF is concatenated pretrained book embedding of the same size
        self.create_predict_layer_and_init_weights(4 * embedding_dim)

    def create_predict_layer_and_init_weights(self, dimension):
        """ Helper method for creating last prediction layer and
            initializing weights as different architectures are supported.
        """

        self.predict_layer = nn.Linear(dimension, 1)
        self.init_weights()

    def init_weights(self):
        """ Initializes model according to original NCF paper. """

        # Xavier for prediction - in paper they used kaiming but we don't have sigmoid activation
        nn.init.xavier_uniform_(self.predict_layer.weight)

        # embeddings from normal distribution
        standard_deviation = 0.01
        nn.init.normal_(self.embed_user_GMF.weight, std=standard_deviation)
        nn.init.normal_(self.embed_book_GMF.weight, std=standard_deviation)
        if architecture == "MF":
            return

        nn.init.normal_(self.embed_user_MLP.weight, std=standard_deviation)
        nn.init.normal_(self.embed_book_MLP.weight, std=standard_deviation)

        # use Xavier for the MLP network
        for layer in [x for x in self.MLP_layers if isinstance(x, nn.Linear)]:
            nn.init.xavier_uniform_(layer.weight)

    def forward(self, users, books):
        """ Implementation of pytorch nn.Module forward method == computation. """

        output_GMF = self.embed_user_GMF(users) * self.embed_book_GMF(books)
        if architecture == "MF":
            return self.predict_layer(output_GMF).view(-1)

        output_MLP = self.MLP_layers(torch.cat([self.embed_user_MLP(users), self.embed_book_MLP(books)], -1))
        if architecture == "NCF":
            return self.predict_layer(torch.cat((output_GMF, output_MLP), -1)).view(-1)

        pretrained_embeddings = [pretrained_book_embeddings[label] for label in books.tolist()]
        pretrained_embeddings = torch.tensor(pretrained_embeddings, device=device)
        return self.predict_layer(torch.cat((pretrained_embeddings, output_GMF, output_MLP), -1)).view(-1)
```

In [12]:

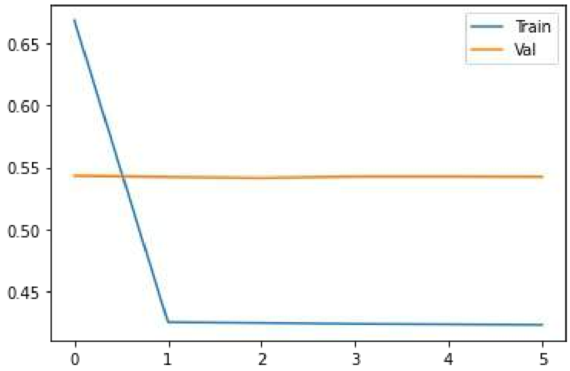
```python
class ModelTrainer:
    """ Class responsible for training the model. """

    def __init__(self, model, train_dataloader, valid_dataloader):
        self.model = model
        self.train_data = train_dataloader
        self.valid_data = valid_dataloader
        self.batch_iters = {"Train": len(train_dataloader), "Valid": len(valid_dataloader)}
        self.epochs = 1
        self.loss_values = {"Train": [], "Valid": []}
        self.best_loss = 1e6
        self.criterion = nn.MSELoss()
        self.optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=1e-3)

    def train(self, epochs=6):
        """ Standard model training. In each batch are updated statistics.
            At the end of each epoch the current model is saved and validation run.
        """

        self.epochs = epochs
        for epoch in range(1, epochs + 1):
            self.model.train()

            # Adam overfits extremely quickly here (almost done after first epoch) -> SGD to slow down
            if epoch == 2:
                self.optimizer = optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=5e-4)

            loss_sum = 0
            for users, books, ratings in self.train_data:
                self.optimizer.zero_grad()

                predictions = self.model(users, books)
                loss = self.criterion(predictions, ratings)
                loss_sum += loss.item()

                loss.backward()
                self.optimizer.step()

            self.eval_epoch(loss_sum, "Train", epoch)
            self.validate(epoch)
```

```python
    def validate(self, epoch):
        """ Validates the model after each epoch on validation dataset. """

        self.model.eval()
        loss_sum = 0
        for users, books, ratings in self.valid_data:
            predictions = self.model(users, books)
            loss = self.criterion(predictions, ratings)
            loss_sum += loss.item()

        self.eval_epoch(loss_sum, "Valid", epoch)

    def eval_epoch(self, loss_sum, phase, epoch):
        """ Helper method for finalizing and printing epoch statistics. """

        data = self.train_data if phase == "Train" else self.valid_data
        count = len(data.dataset.items)
        loss = loss_sum / self.batch_iters[phase]
        self.loss_values[phase].append(loss) # update for plot

        # save the best in case we overtrain - quite fast in collaborative filtering
        if phase == "Valid" and loss < self.best_loss:
            self.best_loss = loss
            self.save_model(model_path)

        print_stats = [phase, epoch, self.epochs, loss]
        print("{}: Epoch: [{}/{}]  Loss: {:.6f} ".format(*print_stats))

    def plot_loss(self):
        """ Plots loss during training and validation. """

        plt.plot(self.loss_values["Train"], label = "Train")
        plt.plot(self.loss_values["Valid"], label = "Val")
        plt.legend()
        plt.show()

    def save_model(self, location="model"):
        """ Saves model to specified location. """

        torch.save(self.model.state_dict(), location)
```

In [13]:
```python
model = Model(num_users, num_books).to(device)
trainer = ModelTrainer(model, train_dataloader, valid_dataloader)
trainer.train()
```

```
Train: Epoch: [1/6]  Loss: 0.667924
Valid: Epoch: [1/6]  Loss: 0.543309
Train: Epoch: [2/6]  Loss: 0.425729
Valid: Epoch: [2/6]  Loss: 0.542313
Train: Epoch: [3/6]  Loss: 0.425091
Valid: Epoch: [3/6]  Loss: 0.541641
Train: Epoch: [4/6]  Loss: 0.424335
Valid: Epoch: [4/6]  Loss: 0.542624
Train: Epoch: [5/6]  Loss: 0.423970
Valid: Epoch: [5/6]  Loss: 0.542643
Train: Epoch: [6/6]  Loss: 0.423504
Valid: Epoch: [6/6]  Loss: 0.542444
```

In [14]:
```python
trainer.plot_loss()
```



Evaluate the model on the test dataset

In [15]:
```python
class ModelTester:
    """ Loads a trained model and runs it against test dataset. """

    def __init__(self, model, location):
        self.model = model.to(device)
        self.model.load_state_dict(torch.load(location))
        self.model.eval()
        self.criterion = nn.MSELoss()
        self.stats = {}
```

```python
        self.predictions = []

    def test(self, test_dataset, test_df):
        """ Tests the model against given data """

        self.stats = {"loss": 0, "hits": 0}
        self.predictions = []

        for user, book, rating in test_dataset:
            # make prediction
            prediction = self.model(torch.reshape(user, (-1,)), torch.reshape(book, (-1,)))
            self.predictions.append(prediction.item())

            # compute statistics
            self.stats["loss"] += self.criterion(prediction.squeeze(), rating).item()
            if rating == round(prediction.item()):
                self.stats["hits"] += 1

        # print results
        count = len(test_dataset.items)
        print("Test dataset metrics: ")
        print("Loss: {:.6f}".format(self.stats["loss"] / count  ))
        print("Hit acc: {:.3f} %".format(100 * self.stats["hits"] / count))
```

In [16]:

```python
tester = ModelTester(Model(num_users, num_books), model_path)
tester.test(test_dataset, test_df)
```

```
Test dataset metrics:
Loss: 0.540610
Hit acc: 53.545 %
```