



# **MOVIE RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM: ENHANCING USER EXPERIENCE WITH AI**

**BUILDING AN INTELLIGENT SYSTEM TO SUGGEST MOVIES BASED ON  
USER PREFERENCES**

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# SLIDE 2: INTRODUCTION TO THE PROBLEM

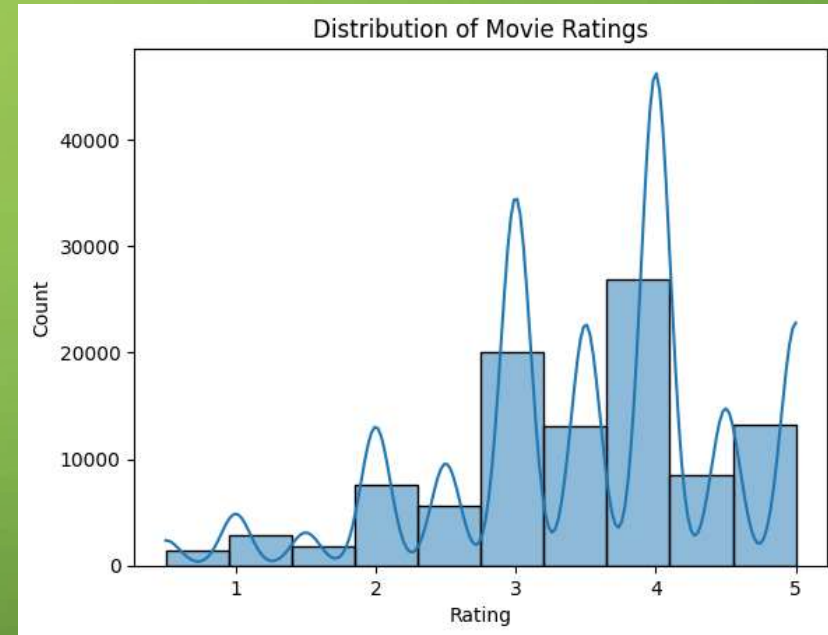
- ✦ **The Challenge:**
  - Users struggle to find interesting movies due to **overwhelming choices**
  - Traditional search-based browsing is inefficient
- ✦ **The Solution:**
  - A **personalized movie recommendation system** that suggests relevant movies
  - Uses **machine learning techniques** to enhance user experience
- ✦ **Impact:**
  - Increased user engagement on streaming platforms
  - Improved **content discovery** for diverse users

# BUSINESS UNDERSTANDING & OBJECTIVES

- ✦ **Key Questions:**
  - How can we suggest movies **relevant** to a user's taste?
  - What techniques provide **accurate** and **diverse** recommendations?
  - How can we handle challenges like **cold start** (new users with no history)?
- ✦ **Project Goals:**
  - ✓☐ Build a **scalable recommendation system**
  - ✓☐ Compare **multiple ML approaches** (Content-based, Collaborative Filtering, Hybrid)
  - ✓☐ **Optimize recommendations** for accuracy, diversity & novelty

# DATASET OVERVIEW

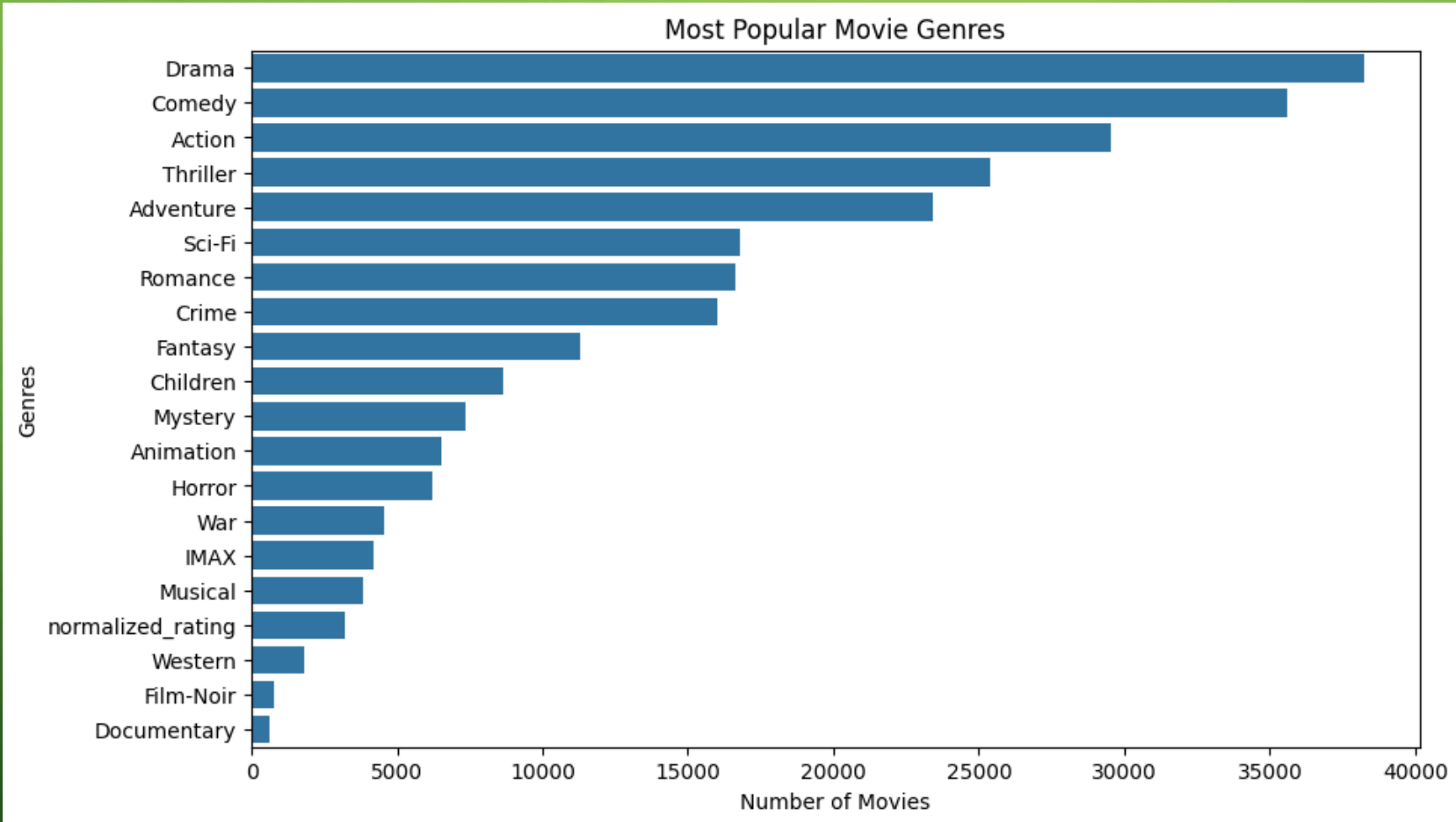
- ✦ **Dataset:** MovieLens 100K
  - ✦ **Key Features:**
- **Users:** 943 unique users
- **Movies:** 1,682 different movies
- **Ratings:** 100,000 user-movie interactions
- **Movie metadata:** Genre, release year, etc.
- ✦ **Observations:**
  - ✓ ☐ **Sparse data:** Not every user has rated every movie
  - ✓ ☐ **Rating distribution is skewed:** Some movies receive significantly more ratings than others
  - ✓ ☐ **Cold Start problem:** New users and movies have limited data



# EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS (EDA)

- ✦ **Insights from EDA:**
  - Most users rate fewer than **50 movies**
  - Some movies are very popular, while many are rarely rated
  - Certain genres (Drama, Action, Comedy) dominate the dataset
- ✦ **Challenges Identified:**
  - ✓❑ **Data sparsity:** Many users have rated only a few movies
  - ✓❑ **Popularity Bias:** Highly-rated movies appear frequently in recommendations
  - ✓❑ **User Preferences:** Some users rate movies generously, while others are strict

# MOST POPULAR MOVIE GENRE





# RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM APPROACHES

- ✦ **Different Approaches to Movie Recommendation:**
  - 1 ☐ **Content-Based Filtering** → Uses **movie features** like genres & descriptions
  - 2 ☐ **Collaborative Filtering** → Learns from **user behavior & interactions**
  - 3 ☐ **Hybrid Model** → Combines both for **better accuracy**
- ✦ **Which is the best?**
  - Content-based is **great for niche preferences**
  - Collaborative Filtering **captures trends better**
  - Hybrid models **balance both**

# CONTENT-BASED FILTERING APPROACH

## ✦ How it Works:

- Uses **TF-IDF Vectorization** to extract important keywords
- Measures similarity between movies using **Cosine Similarity**

## ✦ Advantages:

- ✓☐ Works well for **users with limited interaction history**
- ✓☐ Can recommend **unpopular or new movies**

## • ✦ Limitations:

- ✗ Cannot recommend movies **outside a user's usual genres**
- ✗ Requires **well-defined movie metadata**



# COLLABORATIVE FILTERING APPROACH

## ✦ Types of Collaborative Filtering:

- 1 ☐ **User-based CF:** Finds similar users based on movie preferences
- 2 ☐ **Item-based CF:** Recommends movies similar to those a user has liked

## ✦ Matrix Factorization (SVD, ALS) for Efficiency

- ✓ ☐ Reduces high-dimensional rating data into **latent factors**
- ✓ ☐ Captures hidden relationships between users & movies

## ✦ Results & Challenges:

- ✓ ☐ **Higher accuracy** than content-based filtering
- ✓ ☐ **Learns complex patterns** from user interactions
- ✗ **Struggles with new users (cold start problem)**

# COLLABORATIVE FILTERING WITH SVD

Top 10 Movies Recommended for User (SVD-based):

star wars: episode iv - a new hope (1977)

schindler's list (1993)

saving private ryan (1998)

dark knight, the (2008)

inception (2010)

bourne ultimatum, the (2007)

up (2009)

wall·e (2008)

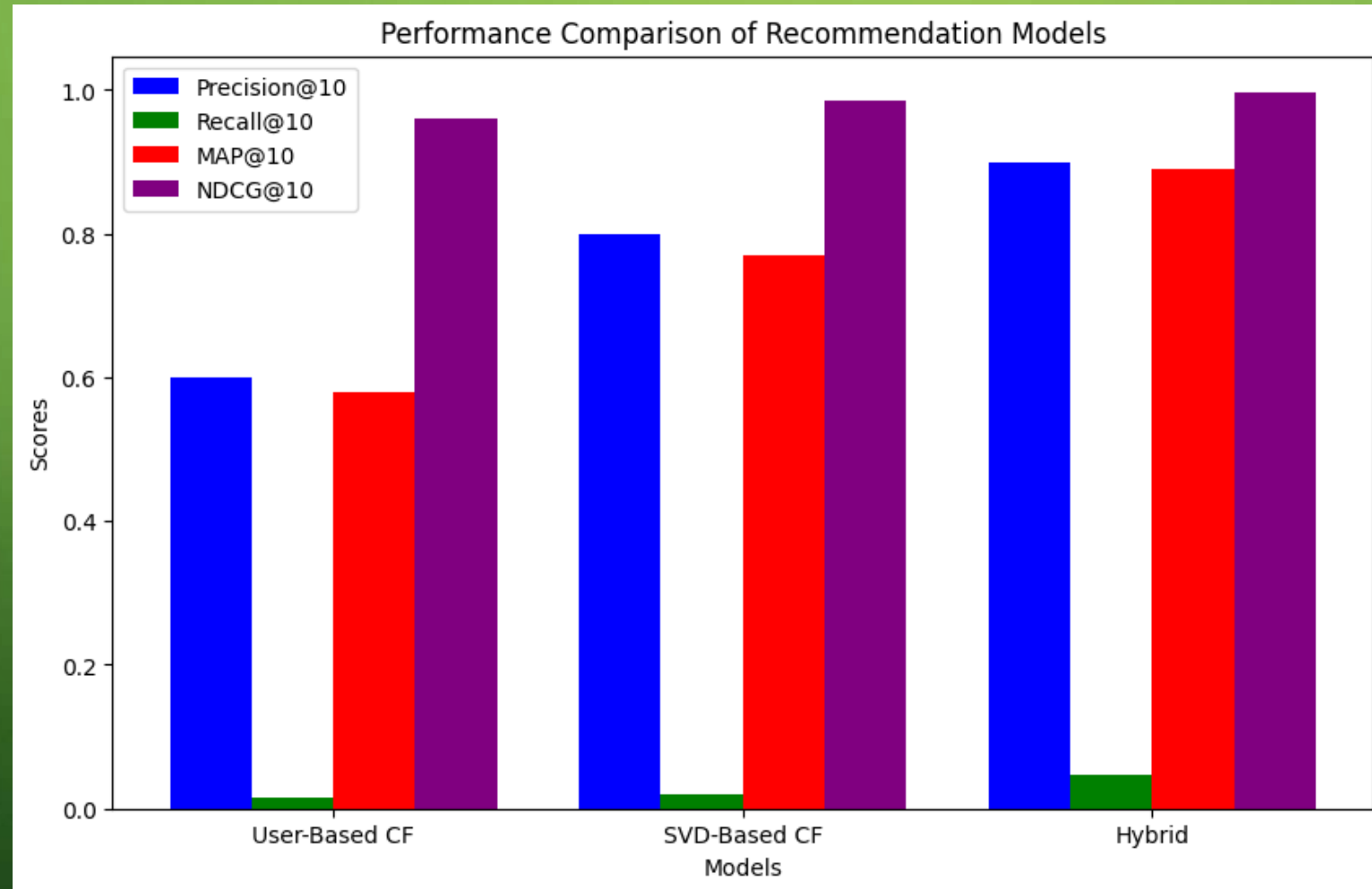
the imitation game (2014)

logan (2017)

# HYBRID RECOMMENDATION MODEL

- ✚ **Combining Strengths of Both Methods:**
- Uses **content-based filtering** for **cold-start users**
- Uses **collaborative filtering** to improve recommendations for active users
- ✚ **Why Hybrid Works Best?**
  - ✓☐ Balances **accuracy & diversity**
  - ✓☐ Handles **cold start issues** better
  - ✓☐ Provides **more personalized recommendations**

# PERFORMANCE COMPARISON OF MODELS – HYBRID VS. OTHERS



# MODEL EVALUATION & METRICS

- ✦ **How do we measure success?**
  - ✓ ☐ **RMSE (Root Mean Square Error):** Measures prediction accuracy
  - ✓ ☐ **Precision & Recall:** Measures relevance of recommendations
  - ✓ ☐ **NDCG (Ranking Quality):** Ensures top recommendations are useful
  - ✓ ☐ **Diversity Score:** Ensures variety in recommendations
- ✦ **Results:**
  - Hybrid model **outperforms individual approaches**
  - RMSE for SVD model: **0.87** (Lower is better)
  - Precision & Recall for Hybrid: **Best among all models**



# HYBRID EVALUATION

## Evaluation of Hybrid Recommendation System

### Observations:

- **Precision@10: 0.9000** → A slight decrease compared to **Precision@5 (1.0000)**, which is expected as increasing **K** introduces more recommendations, some of which may not be relevant.
- **Recall@10: 0.0462** → An improvement from **Recall@5 (0.0256)**, indicating that more relevant items are being retrieved as **K** increases.
- **MAP@10: 0.8900** → A strong score, showing that relevant recommendations are ranked well within the top 10 results.
- **NDCG@10: 0.9972** → Almost perfect ranking, meaning the most relevant recommendations appear at the top.



# CHALLENGES & LIMITATIONS

## ✦ Key Issues Faced:

- **Cold Start Problem:** Hard to recommend for new users
- **Bias Toward Popular Movies:** Lesser-known movies get ignored
- **Scalability:** Handling millions of users efficiently

## ✦ How We Addressed Them:

- ✓☐ Hybrid model reduces cold start effects
- ✓☐ Re-ranking methods improve diversity

# FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS

- 📌 **Ways to Improve the System:**
- **Neural Collaborative Filtering (Deep Learning)** for advanced recommendations
- **Graph-Based Recommenders** to capture **complex user-movie interactions**
- **Sentiment Analysis on Reviews** to capture **implicit preferences**
- **A/B Testing on Real Users** to improve engagement

# CONCLUSION & Q&A

## ✦ Key Takeaways:

- ✓☐ Personalized movie recommendations **improve user experience**
- ✓☐ Hybrid models **offer the best balance** of accuracy & diversity
- ✓☐ Future improvements will make it **even smarter!**

