

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

SHARDA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY SHARDA UNIVERSITY, GREATER NOIDA

Movie Recommendation System

A project submitted
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and
Engineering

by

PRANSHU MISHRA(2019649669)

Supervised by:

DR. VISHAL JAIN

Associate Professor

MAY, 2023

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the report entitled "Movie Recommendation System"

submitted by "PRANSHU MISHRA (2019649669)" to Sharda University, towards

the fulfillment of requirements of the degree of "Bachelor of Technology" is record

of bonafide final year Project work carried out by them in the "Department of

Computer Science & Engineering, Sharda School of Engineering and Technology,

Sharda University".

The results/findings contained in this Project have not been submitted in part

or full to any other University/Institute forward of any other Degree/Diploma.

Signature of the Guide

Name: DR. VISHAL

JAIN

Designation: Associate

Professor

Signature of Head of Department

Name: Prof. Dr. Nitin Rakesh

Place: Sharda University

Date:

Signature of External Examiner

Date:

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Name and signature of

Students:

PRANSHU MISHRA (2019649669)

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ABSTRACT

The E-learning infrastructure is growing rapidly, choosing the right skills set to built a career in an area of interest sometimes can be mystifying and hence a recommendation system is helpful to narrow down the information or choices based on user's data or preferences. A recommender system automates the process of filtering and make it feasible for a user to search through vast information available online and thus provide a personalized experience for the user. This project tries to implement a recommender system based on content based filtering and Machine Learning algorithm to filter skills and courses available digitally based on user's input information.

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Problem Statement

The amount of content generated by the film business has greatly increased over the past several years, making it challenging for viewers to explore and select movies that suit their preferences. It is challenging for viewers to keep up with all of the alternatives and pick movies they will appreciate due to the vast number of movies that are available. The issue is made worse by the fact that conventional ways of recommending films, such word-of-mouth or critic reviews, are subjective and might not represent the viewer's preferences.

The answer to this issue is to create a movie recommendation system that can offer consumers individualized suggestions based on their tastes and interests. While a number of methods have been put up for movie recommendation systems, content-based filtering has shown to be successful in giving users recommendations that are correct and pertinent. The suggested content-based filtering system for movie recommendations will use the attributes of movies, such as genre, director, actors, and narrative summaries, to suggest comparable movies to viewers.

The major goal of this project is to create a content-based filtering-based movie recommendation system and assess how well it serves consumers with accurate and pertinent suggestions. The TMDB 5000 Movie Dataset, a collection of movies gathered from IMDb, will be used in the system's Python implementation, works on Cosine Similarity. The findings of this study will aid in the creation of better movie recommendation systems that can enhance the viewing experience in the film business.

1.2 Project Overview

A content-based filtering movie recommendation system is the suggested project. Due to the enormous amount of content accessible in the film business, consumers often struggle to explore and select movies that suit their preferences. This project tries to remedy this issue. In order to make recommendations to users based on their tastes, the project will make use of the characteristics of movies, such as genre, director, actors, and storyline summaries.

The TMDB 5000 Movie Dataset, a collection of movies gathered from IMDb, will be used in the project's Python implementation. Preparing the dataset for use in the content-based filtering algorithm entails extracting the pertinent features from it. The algorithm for content-based filtering will be created to compare the characteristics of various films and suggest those that are most like the user's preferences and works on Cosine Similarity.

The research will help advance the design of better movie recommendation tools that can enhance the viewing experience in the film business. The experiment will also shed light on how well content-based filtering functions as a method for movie recommendation systems. Future iterations of the concept could incorporate hybrid filtering or different methods for making movie recommendations.

1.3 Expected Outcome

Users should be able to explore and find movies that meet their preferences more efficiently and accurately thanks to the suggested movie recommendation system that uses content-based filtering. Users will find it simpler to find new films they'll like as the system will offer personalized recommendations based on their interests and preferences.

The development of better movie recommendation systems that can enhance the viewer experience in the film business would be aided by the success of the

suggested system. The system can be improved and expanded in the future to include

new features or strategies that will increase the precision and relevancy of the given

recommendations.

Overall, a more individualized and effective method for users to find films that match

their likes and interests is what the proposed movie recommendation system is

projected to produce, thereby improving the user experience in the film industry.

1.4 Hardware & Software Specifications

• **CPU:** Intel® Core i5 @ 1.60 Ghz

• **GPU**: 8GB

• RAM: 16GB

• **Display**: Standard monitor

• **OS:** Windows Operating System

• Language: Python

• **IDE:** Open-source programming tools like Jupyter Notebook, Google Collab.

1.5 Other Non-Functional Requirements

• **IDE:** Open-source programming tools like Jupyter Notebook, Google Collab.

• TMDB 5000 Movie Dataset Python 3.9 or higher.

• Libraries like Pandas, NumPy, Streamlit and Scikt-learn.

1.6 Report Outline

Chapter 2 focuses on the previous work done to highlight the existing

applications in the domain of fitness industry which make use of Artificial

Intelligence.

Chapter 3 focuses on the proposed model, how it proceeds, what are the

requirements, who are the users and what all will be the methodology to

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build our solution.

Chapter 4 provides the results and experimental analysis of our system.

Chapter 5 finally concludes the whole paper and talks about the future scope of the proposed system.

LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Literature Table

| S.no | Title | Author | Methodology | Algorithms | Results |
|------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | Multimodal | Alok Kumar | The recommender | Collective | The |
| | trust based | Jagadev | system is one sort | filtration | recommendation |
| | recommender | Sasmita | of remedy for the | Decomposing a | model is being |
| | system with | Subhadarsin | problem of | single value | developed |
| | machine | ee | information | network using an | utilising a variety |
| | learning | Choudhury | overload that | advanced neural | of machine |
| | approaches | Sachi | users of websites | network with | learning |
| | for movie | Nandan | that provide the | backward | techniques, and |
| | recommendat | Mohanty | rating of specific | propagation | trust-based |
| | ion | | things encounter | | filtering was |
| | | | (RS). | | used to provide |
| | | | | | suggestions that |
| | | | | | are more |
| | | | | | accurate. |
| | | | | | accuracy as |
| | | | | | assessed by the |
| | | | | | BPNN (41%) |
| | | | | | DNN (78 percent |
| | | | | |). SVD (69%) . |
| | | | | | The validation |
| | | | | | loss of the DNN |
| | | | | | with trust model |
| | | | | | outperformed the |
| | | | | | Backpropagation |
| | | | | | and DNN models |
| | | | | | when the loss |
| | | | | | values were |
| | | | | | compared (83 |
| | | | | | percent). Since |

| | | | | | users of COLD |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------|---|
| | | | | | have traditionally |
| | | | | | had potential |
| | | | | | problems with |
| | | | | | CF, higher |
| | | | | | optimum score |
| | | | | | values are |
| | | | | | preferred. |
| 2 | Analyzing | Atreya Kala | User-generated | system of | In this study, a |
| | emotion | Mala | content consists | collaborative | top-N |
| | based movie | Saraswat | of product | recommendations | recommendation |
| | recommender | Shampa | reviews and | Emotion analysis | system that |
| | system using | Chakraverty | comments that | Content-based | considers the |
| | fuzzy | - | also contain user- | recommender | emotional |
| | emotion | | asserted | system WorldNet | content of the |
| | features | | viewpoints. The | | reviews is |
| | | | rise in internet | | introduced and |
| | | | usage has resulted | | evaluated. We |
| | | | in a deluge of | | compared the |
| | | | user-generated | | cosine item-to- |
| | | | data, including | | item similarity |
| | | | reviews and | | model based on |
| | | | comments | | ratings with our |
| | | | | | emotion-based |
| | | | | | method. |
| 3 | Collaborative | N. | They've become | Collaborative | The most well- |
| | Filtering of | Durgaharshit | more common | Filtering | liked and |
| | movie | ha, N. Kavya | over the past | | productive |
| | recommendat | Y. Gayathri, | several years and | | algorithm in the |
| | ion system | N. | are now present | | world of |
| | | Ramakrisha | on the majority of | | recommender |
| | | | the websites we | | systems is |
| | | | visit. The material | | collaborative |
| | | | available on these | | filtering. It |
| | | | platforms includes | | guides clients |
| | | | anything from | | toward more |
| | | | friends, social | | informed |
| | | | media stories, and | | decisions by |
| | | | | | 3,1111111111111111111111111111111111111 |

| | | | products on e- | | suggesting |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | | commerce | | interesting |
| | | | websites, as well | | products. |
| | | | as movies, music, | | |
| | | | books, and | | |
| | | | videos. In several | | |
| | | | types of | | |
| | | | recommender | | |
| | | | systems, | | |
| | | | association rules | | |
| | | | are employed | | |
| 4 | Movie | Kanjar De, | In | Collaborative | Recommender |
| | Recommenda | Partha | recommendation | filtering Twitter | systems are an |
| | tion System | Pratim Roy, | systems, the | Recommendation | essential tool for |
| | using | Shirsendu S. | methods of | system Filtering | information |
| | Sentiment | Halder, and | collaborative and | based on content | filtering in |
| | Analysis | Sudhanshu | content-based | Sentiment | today's world of |
| | from | Kumar | filtering are well- | Assessment | abundantly |
| | Microbloggin | | established. These | | available data. |
| | g Data | | methods, | | |
| | | | however, have a | | |
| | | | number of | | |
| | | | drawbacks, | | |
| | | | including the | | |
| | | | necessity of | | |
| | | | historical user | | |
| | | | data and | | |
| | | | behaviours in | | |
| | | | order to complete | | |
| | | | the suggestion | | |
| | | | assignment. | | |
| 5 | A Model of | Vivian Tsai | The justification | social awareness, | In this post, we |
| | Social | Florian | for each proposal | a conversational | spoke about our |
| | Explanations | Pecune | is a crucial | recommendation | conversational |
| | for a | Shruti | component of any | system, and an | recommendation |
| | Conversation | Murali | recommendation | explanation | bot's human- |
| | al Movie | | process. These | | centered design. |
| | Recommenda | | explanations can | | We developed a |

| | tion System | | alter users' | | model of social |
|---|-------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | | perceptions of the | | explanations |
| | | | suggestion quality | | that benefited |
| | | | in addition to | | from observed |
| | | | improving their | | probabilities for |
| | | | experiences. | | recognised |
| | | | | | categories and |
| | | | | | subcategories of |
| | | | | | recommendation |
| | | | | | s through |
| | | | | | rigorous |
| | | | | | annotation and |
| | | | | | analysis of a |
| | | | | | relevant corpus. |
| 6 | Movie | Arun | Artificial | Collaborative | Automated |
| | Recommende | Solanki, | intelligence (AI) | filtering, k- | analytical model |
| | r System | Rishabh | systems may | Means, KNN, | creation is |
| | Using K- | Ahuja, and | automatically | recommender | accomplished |
| | Means | Anand | learn from | systems, and | using data |
| | Clustering | Nayyar | experience and | content-based | analysis |
| | AND K- | | advance without | filtering | methodology |
| | Nearest | | explicit | | known as |
| | Neighbor | | programming | | machine |
| | | | thanks to machine | | learning. It is an |
| | | | learning. In this | | area of artificial |
| | | | study, a movie | | intelligence |
| | | | recommendation | | based on the idea |
| | | | system is | | that robots are |
| | | | developed using | | capable of |
| | | | the K-Means | | learning from |
| | | | Clustering and K- | | data, identifying |
| | | | Nearest Neighbor | | patterns, and |
| | | | algorithms. | | making decisions |
| | | | | | with little to no |
| | | | | | human |
| | | | | | participation. |

| Movie | Both D. H. | A well-known | Advisory systems | The movie |
|---------------|--|---|--|---|
| Recommende | Manjaiah | study area that | Collective | recommendation |
| r System | and | draws academics | filtration | engine is crucial |
| Based on | Mohammed | from all around | switching | in choosing a |
| Collaborative | Fadhel | the world is the | between least | selection of |
| Filtering | Aljunid | creation of | squares Spark, | movies for |
| Using | | recommender | Apache huge data | consumers |
| Apache | | systems. | FilmLens data | depending on |
| Spark | | Recommender | | their preferences. |
| | | systems are used | | Although |
| | | in a variety of | | customers have |
| | | contexts, | | access to a |
| | | including music, | | variety of movie |
| | | movies, books, | | recommendation |
| | | news, search | | systems, these |
| | | queries, and | | systems have the |
| | | commercial items. | | issue of not |
| | | | | properly |
| | | | | recommending |
| | | | | the movie to the |
| | | | | present users. |
| A review | Ismat Anjum | According to their | Filtering | The majority of |
| study on | ,Anwar | interests or the | technique, hybrid | the anticipated |
| movie | Ahmad | popularity of the | approach, and | collaborative |
| recommendat | Shaikh | movies, a system | suggested movies | filtering, content- |
| ion system | | like this may offer | | based |
| | | individuals a | | filtering,collabor |
| | | selection of | | ative filtering |
| | | movies to view. A | | and hybrid |
| | | recommendation | | recommendation |
| | | system's goal is to | | solutions have |
| | | provide | | proved effective |
| | | recommendations | | in resolving |
| | | for items to look | | problems while |
| | | at or purchase. | | also making |
| | | Viewers are | | superior |
| | | | | |
| | | unable to see | | recommendation |
| | Recommende r System Based on Collaborative Filtering Using Apache Spark A review study on movie recommendat | Recommende r System and Based on Mohammed Collaborative Fadhel Filtering Aljunid Using Apache Spark Spark A review Ismat Anjum study on Anwar movie Ahmad recommendat Shaikh | Recommende r System and draws academics Based on Mohammed from all around Collaborative Fadhel the world is the Filtering Aljunid creation of Using Apache Spark Recommender systems. Spark Recommender systems are used in a variety of contexts, including music, movies, books, news, search queries, and commercial items. A review Ismat Anjum According to their study on Anwar interests or the movie Ahmad popularity of the recommendat Shaikh movies, a system like this may offer individuals a selection of movies to view. A recommendation system's goal is to provide recommendations for items to look at or purchase. | Recommender System and draws academics filtration switching Based on Mohammed from all around switching Collaborative Fadhel the world is the between least squares Spark, apache Spark Apache Spark Recommender systems. Spark Recommender systems are used in a variety of contexts, including music, movies, books, news, search queries, and commercial items. A review study on Anwar interests or the movie Ahmad popularity of the recommendat ion system Ismat Anjum study on Anwar interests or the recommendation system Ismat Spaikh movies, a system like this may offer individuals a selection of movies to view. A recommendation system's goal is to provide recommendations for items to look at or purchase. |

| | | | or unreleased | | develop novel |
|---|-------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | | | movie due to time | | approaches for |
| | | | constraints. | | making |
| | | | | | suggestions |
| | | | | | across a wide |
| | | | | | range of |
| | | | | | applications |
| | | | | | while taking |
| | | | | | quality and |
| | | | | | privacy into |
| | | | | | account, this |
| | | | | | study issue must |
| | | | | | be pursued, |
| | | | | | however, given |
| | | | | | the explosion of |
| | | | | | information. |
| 9 | Content- | S. Ashok, B. | On the basis of | Using genre | The |
| | Based Movie | Venkatesh, | particular data, a | correlation, a | recommendation |
| | Recommenda | SRS Reddy, | recommendation | content-based | algorithm used in |
| | tion System | Sravani | system is a system | system for | this study tries to |
| | Using Genre | Nalluri, | that makes | making movie | offer movie |
| | Correlation | Subramanya | suggestions to | recommendations | suggestions |
| | | m Kunisetti, | users for specific | | based on the |
| | | and S. | resources like | | genres of the |
| | | | books, movies, | | films. Movies in |
| | | | songs, etc. Based | | a similar genre |
| | | | on the qualities of | | will be suggested |
| | | | previously | | to a user who |
| | | | enjoyed movies, | | gives a particular |
| | | | movie | | film a high |
| | | | recommendation | | rating. Today's |
| | | | algorithms | | Web 2.0 age |
| | | | typically foretell | | makes extensive |
| | | | which films a user | | use of |
| | | | would enjoy. | | recommendation |
| | | | | | algorithms for |
| | | | | | finding |
| | | | | | trustworthy and |

| | | | | | pertinent content. |
|----|--------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 10 | Movie | Haitao He, | An good | Deep learning, | We apply a deep |
| | Recommenda | Zhifu Shang | recommendation | CNN, and a | learning CNN |
| | tion System | , Mingjie | algorithm, one of | movie | model to |
| | Based on | Wu , Yuling | the key | recommendation | improve the |
| | Traditional | Zhang | technologies in | system. | system's |
| | Recommenda | | streaming | | functionality by |
| | tion | | services, has | | using several |
| | Algorithm | | enormous | | recommendation |
| | and CNN | | advantages as the | | methods, |
| | Model | | industry has | | including system |
| | | | grown recently. | | filtering and |
| | | | Despite the | | content-based |
| | | | maturity of | | recommendation |
| | | | current | | s. |
| | | | application | | |
| | | | research for | | |
| | | | recommendation | | |
| | | | algorithms, the | | |
| | | | majority of | | |
| | | | systems or | | |
| | | | products often | | |
| | | | only use one | | |
| | | | primary | | |
| | | | algorithm | | |
| 11 | A Review of | Neha | Recommendation | Matrix | The various |
| | Movie | Chaurasiya | systems are a | factorization, | filtering methods |
| | Recommenda | and Mahesh | crucial area that is | SVD, Hybrid | are described in |
| | tion System: | Goyani | quite popular and | Filtering, | this study. |
| | Limitations, | | useful for people | Recommendation | Different |
| | Survey and | | to make sensible | System, and | applications, |
| | Challenges | | automated | Similarity | benefits, and |
| | | | decisions. It is a | Measures | drawbacks are |
| | | | method that helps | | also covered. A |
| | | | the user to choose | | hybrid mix of |
| | | | the pertinent | | many |
| | | | material from the | | recommendation |
| | | | enormous | | systems must be |

| | | | quantity of | | used to create an |
|----|-------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | | information | | effective |
| | | | provided. | | recommender |
| | | | | | system. |
| 12 | A | Rafia Asad | To predict the | Filtering, | Through |
| | Recommenda | Khan, | highly rated | collaborative | experimental |
| | tion Engine | Haitham | movies in this era | filtering, RMSE, | study, we were |
| | for | Nobanee, | of massive data, | PySpark, matrix | able to tackle the |
| | Predicting | Awais | introduce a | factorization, | sparsity, |
| | Movie | Yasin, Syed | recommender | oRMSE, ALS | scalability and |
| | Ratings | Muhammad | engine with | (alternating least | cold-start |
| | Using a Big | Anwar, | collaborative | squares), Apache | problems by |
| | Data | Usman | filtering utilising | Spark, the Spark | using the ALS |
| | Approach | Naseem, and | Apache Spark and | ML Movielens | (alternating least |
| | | Vishwa | machine learning | dataset, and the | squares) method. |
| | | Pratap Singh | (ML) modules. | Spark MLlib are | On the dataset |
| | | are other | This collaborative | some examples of | that was acquired |
| | | names for | filtering technique | the technologies | from Movielens, |
| | | Mazhar | uses the | that are utilised in | performance |
| | | Javed Awan. | alternating least | machine learning. | assessment and |
| | | | squares (ALS) | | analysis were |
| | | | model. the ALS | | done. We used |
| | | | algorithm and a | | the ALS |
| | | | collaborative | | (alternating least |
| | | | filtering | | squares) |
| | | | technique, which | | technique to |
| | | | used a model- | | solve a problem |
| | | | based strategy for | | involving |
| | | | matrix | | |
| | | | factorization to | | |
| | | | solve the | | |
| | | | problems of cold | | |
| | | | start, sparse data, | | |
| | | | and scalability. | | |

| 13 | Movie | Sonawane | Technique for | Content-based | An RNN may be |
|----|--------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | recommendat | Pavan H., | recurrent neural | filtering, | trained using a |
| | ion system | Prof. Rokade | networks (RNNs) | Recurrent neural | big dataset of |
| | using | P.P., Shukla | that has been | networks, | user preferences, |
| | optimized | Kavita A., | customised for | collaborative | movie ratings |
| | rnn approach | Malokar | use in a system | filtering, content- | and other |
| | | Akanksha, | for recommending | based filtering, | pertinent |
| | | Katkade | movies. The | hybrid | information |
| | | Ritesh A. | proposed | recommendation | (Recurrent |
| | | | approach is | systems, and deep | Neural Network). |
| | | | designed to | learning are all | This data may be |
| | | | provide clients | used in the movie | used to predict |
| | | | with personalised | recommendation | how viewers will |
| | | | movie options | system. | evaluate or react |
| | | | based on their | | to a new movie. |
| | | | prior movie | | The RNN may |
| | | | preferences and | | make these |
| | | | attitudes. Content- | | predictions |
| | | | based filtering | | utilising |
| | | | algorithms are | | sequence data, |
| | | | used to analyse | | such with the |
| | | | user data and | | user's prior |
| | | | analyse their | | ratings for |
| | | | preferences in | | movies. |
| | | | movies to give a | | |
| | | | list of | | |
| | | | recommended | | |
| | | | movies. | | |
| 14 | Movie | Tanisha | The expansion of | Deep learning, | In the world of |
| | Recommenda | Tripathi, | a domain is | content-based | the internet, |
| | tion System | Tushar | followed by | recommender | recommendation |
| | using Cosine | Narula, | information | systems, and | s systems have |
| | Similarity | Ramni | overload and | recommendation | emerged as the |
| | and KNN | Harbir | difficulties with | systems | most crucial |
| | | Singh, | data extraction | | source of a |
| | | Sargam | since everything | | pertinent and |
| | | Maurya, and | has advantages | | trustworthy |
| | | Gaurav | and | | source of |
| L | İ | I | I | I | 1 |

| | | Srivastav | disadvantages. In | | information. |
|----|---------------|------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | | order to solve this | | While the basic |
| | | | problem, the | | ones just |
| | | | recommendation | | consider one or a |
| | | | system is | | few factors, the |
| | | | essential.It is | | more complex |
| | | | intended to | | ones use |
| | | | improve user | | additional |
| | | | experience by | | parameters to |
| | | | providing quick | | filter the results |
| | | | and insightful | | and make them |
| | | | suggestions. | | more user- |
| | | | | | friendly. |
| 15 | Movie | Aditya | The objective of | Nearest | The Movielens |
| | Recommende | Thakkar, | this study is to | neighbours, | dataset, which |
| | r System | Meenu | increase the | content-based | contains 28M |
| | Using | Gupta, and | effectiveness and | filtering, cosine | ratings for more |
| | Collaborative | Aashish | precision of a | similarity, KNN | than 60K movies, |
| | Filtering | | conventional | algorithms, and | is used to |
| | | | filtering process. | movie | propose a KNN |
| | | | method. The most | recommender | collaborative |
| | | | basic method of | systems | recommendation |
| | | | building a | | system utilising |
| | | | recommendation | | cosine similarity. |
| | | | system is content- | | The suggested |
| | | | based filtering. It | | method is proven |
| | | | asks for user | | to be more |
| | | | input, verifies the | | accurate and |
| | | | user's past actions | | dependable when |
| | | | and history, and | | compared to the |
| | | | then proposes a | | current system. I |
| | | | list of films that | | |
| | | | are similar. In this | | |
| | | | work, | | |
| | | | collaborative | | |
| | | | filtering and K- | | |
| | | | NN algorithms | | |
| | | | are employed to | | |

| | | | show how they | | |
|----|---------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | can be more | | |
| | | | accurate than | | |
| | | | content-based | | |
| | | | filtering in | | |
| | | | producing results. | | |
| | | | The goal of this | | |
| | | | work is to | | |
| | | | improve the | | |
| | | | efficiency and | | |
| | | | precision of a | | |
| | | | widely used | | |
| | | | filtering | | |
| | | | technique. The | | |
| | | | _ | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | building a | | |
| | | | recommendation | | |
| | | | system is content- | | |
| | | | based filtering. | | |
| | | | which requests | | |
| | | | user input, | | |
| | | | verifies the user's | | |
| | | | past actions and | | |
| | | | history, and then | | |
| | | | provides a list | | |
| 16 | International | Rahisha | Here, the | Systems of | As the name |
| | Journal of | Pokharel, | recommender | recommendations | implies, |
| | Information | Himaja | system is put to | Preferences | recommendation |
| | Technology, | K.R., | use, in which | Teamwork in | systems provide |
| | Research and | Praghnya | content producers | Filtering Filtering | movie |
| | Applications | Iyer, and | make content | based on Content | recommendation |
| | (IJITRA) | Shashikala | recommendations | | s based on |
| | | H.K. | to consumers | | predetermined |
| | | | based on their | | standards. Our |
| | | | tastes. | | recommendation |
| | | | Recommendation | | system has been |
| | | | systems are | | set up such that it |

| | | | becoming more | | suggests movies |
|----|--------------|---------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | and more | | based on genre |
| | | | important in web | | and category. |
| | | | applications that | | The user will |
| | | | provide a range of | | find it simple to |
| | | | services and | | select movies |
| | | | automatically | | they enjoy in this |
| | | | propose some | | method. |
| | | | services | | |
| | | | depending on user | | |
| | | | interest. Different | | |
| | | | commercial | | |
| | | | services all | | |
| | | | contribute | | |
| | | | significantly to | | |
| | | | the present | | |
| | | | marketing | | |
| | | | industry's success. | | |
| 17 | Personalized | Jiang Zhang, | Practical | collaborative | For quick and |
| 17 | Real-Time | Zhiyuan | recommendation | filtering; virtual | scalable movie |
| | Movie | Yuan, | systems are now | opinion leader; | recommendation |
| | Recommenda | Yufeng | crucial in many | real-time; movie | s, we developed |
| | tion System: | Wang, and | industries, | recommendation | a novel |
| | Practical | Qun Jin bn | including social | system; | collaborative |
| | Prototype | Quii siii oii | networks , e- | system, | filtering |
| | and | | commerce and a | | technique called |
| | Evaluation | | variety of web- | | Weighted KM- |
| | Lvaruation | | based services, as | | Slope-VU. We |
| | | | a result of the big | | also developed |
| | | | data explosion. | | and launched a |
| | | | There are several | | specific movie |
| | | | customised movie | | recommendation |
| | | | recommendation | | website called |
| | | | systems available | | MovieWatch to |
| | | | now that use | | provide users |
| | | | publically | | with viewing |
| | | | I DHDHCAHV | | |
| | | | | | 0 |
| | | | accessible movie datasets (like | | services and collect user |

| | | | MovieLens and | | feedback on |
|----|--------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | | Netflix) and | | suggested movies |
| | | | provide enhanced | | so that we could |
| | | | performance | | practically test |
| | | | measures (such | | our proposed |
| | | | the Root-Mean- | | algorithm using |
| | | | Square Error | | real data. |
| | | | (RMSE)). | | |
| 18 | Movie | Furtado, F., | Finding the goods | Recommender | Recommender |
| | Recommenda | and Singh, | we need has | system, genre, | system, genre, |
| | tion System | A. | become simple | rating, and | rating, and |
| | Using | | thanks to the | collaborative | collaborative |
| | Machine | | suggestion | filtering for | filtering for |
| | Learning | | system. The goal | movies. | movies. |
| | | | of movie | | Customers are |
| | | | recommendation | | offered different |
| | | | systems is to | | movies by this |
| | | | assist moviegoers | | recommendation |
| | | | by recommending | | engine. This |
| | | | films to watch | | system will |
| | | | without them | | deliver |
| | | | having to spend | | increasingly |
| | | | the time and effort | | explicit outcomes |
| | | | sorting through a | | in comparison to |
| | | | vast selection of | | other content- |
| | | | films that number | | based systems |
| | | | in the thousands | | because it is |
| | | | and millions. | | based on a |
| | | | | | collaborative |
| | | | | | methodology. |
| 19 | Movie | Santosh | There are | Recommendation | The Python |
| | Recommenda | Kumar | information | systems, content- | programming |
| | tion System | Singh, | filtering systems, | based filtering | paradigm is used |
| | Using | Mahendra | referred to here as | techniques, | in this work to |
| | SemiSupervi | Sharma, and | the | recommendation | create a movie |
| | sed Learning | Sushmita | recommendation | engines, semi- | recommendation |
| | | Roy | system or | supervised | system. It uses a |
| | | | recommendation | learning, and | data collection of |

| | | | engine, that assist | collaborative | different movies |
|----|--------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | | a person in | filtering | released on or |
| | | | selecting | techniques are | before July 2017 |
| | | | significant and | used. | as input and |
| | | | potentially | | generates |
| | | | interesting | | suggestions using |
| | | | services or goods | | several |
| | | | based on the | | methodologies. |
| | | | preferences | | |
| | | | specified by | | |
| | | | him/her, to crack | | |
| | | | open this nut | | |
| 20 | Multilingual | Tarana | Twitter is a news | A synthetic neural | The TMDB |
| | Opinion | Singh, | and social | network is used to | database has |
| | Mining | Anand | networking | process natural | been used to |
| | Movie | Nayyar and | platform where | language text for | create a system |
| | Recommenda | Arun | users from all | Twitter's text | for movie |
| | tion System | Solanki | around the world | classification API. | recommendation |
| | Using RNN | | submit their blogs | | s. RNN |
| | | | and express their | | classification is |
| | | | opinions about the | | used to analyze |
| | | | newest movies, | | tweets and create |
| | | | communications, | | suggestions |
| | | | and other topics. | | based on the |
| | | | As a result, | | user's input. The |
| | | | Twitter produces | | system also |
| | | | enormous | | performs actions |
| | | | amounts of | | such as |
| | | | Twitter data each | | downloading, |
| | | | day. The planned | | interpreting, |
| | | | effort for building | | processing, and |
| | | | a "movie | | aggregating the |
| | | | recommendation | | data. |
| | | | system" uses this | | |
| | | | real-time data. | | |
| | | | The data is also | | |
| | | | subjected to | | |
| | | | emotional | | |

| | | | analysis in order | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | | to improve the | | |
| | | | efficacy of the | | |
| | | | framework. | | |
| | | | - | | |
| 21 | Design of an | Judith Cintia | In order to create | Apriori methods, | The K-Means |
| | Unsupervised | Ganesha | a film | Birch, average | algorithm, the |
| | Machine | Putri, Jenq- | recommendation | similarity, | birch algorithm, |
| | Learning- | Shiou Leu, | system for | agglomerative | the mini-batch |
| | Based Movie | and Pavel | consumers, this | spectrum | K-Means |
| | Recommende | Seda are | research tries to | clustering, affinity | algorithm, the |
| | r System | three people. | identify the | propagation, | mean-shift |
| | | | commonalities | Dunn matrix, | algorithm, the |
| | | | among various | mean-shift, mean | affinity |
| | | | groups of | squared error, | propagation |
| | | | individuals. Due | mini- | algorithm, the |
| | | | to the growing | batch,agglomerati | agglomerative |
| | | | number of | ve spectrum | clustering |
| | | | available movie | clustering, affinity | algorithm, and |
| | | | information, users | propagation, | the spectral |
| | | | frequently | Dunn matrix, | clustering |
| | | | struggle to | mean-shift, mean | algorithm were |
| | | | discover | squared error, | used in this study |
| | | | appropriate | mini-batch,and | to group |
| | | | movies | computing time | performance |
| | | | | are used to | comparison |
| | | | | analyze social | techniques for |
| | | | | networks. | movie |
| | | | | | recommendation |
| | | | | | systems. |
| 22 | Role of | Mukul | The electronic | Social Media | Social Media |
| | social media | khanna | industry has | Engagement, | Marketing |
| | engagement | | witnessed a large | Consumer | revolution has |
| | metrices on | | growth in the 21st | intention, | changed the |
| | consumer | | century. With | Electronic Goods | paradigm of |
| | purchase | | increasing internet | | marketing. |
| | intention:An | | engagement | | Innumerable |
| | empirical | | majority of the | | factors affecting |
| | * | | | | 8 |

| study in the | people is relying | the electronic |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| context of | on online reviews | goods industry |
| electrontic | and contents | such as features, |
| goods | while taking the | service quality, |
| | decision of | price and top of |
| | purchasing. Even | the that social |
| | Google India and | media it has |
| | Boston | opened the new |
| | Consulting Group | ventures for the |
| | admit that social | electronic |
| | media is | industry |
| | influencing the | |
| | sale of the | |
| | products and in | |
| | future it would be | |
| | rise up to 63% of | |
| | total sale. | |

Table 1. Literature Table

2.2 Existing Work

The author has been proposed work which includes making of Collaborative filtering-based movie recommendation system combining clustering and neighbour voting to predict user cosine similarity in a cluster dataset [1]. In this research, a movie recommendation system is developed using a Convolutional Neural Network model. The system is further enhanced by incorporating content-based recommendation and system filtering techniques [2]. Recommendation systems help users choose movies based on genre and category, saving time and allowing them to narrow down potential movies to fit their tastes [3]. This study proposes a Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) technique to improve movie recommendation systems, using parameter adjustment, early halting, and dropout regularization to increase accuracy and provide customized recommendations [4]. This study focuses on a hybrid technique of content-based and collaborative filtering to improve movie sales by providing users with a selection of movies to watch [5]. DNN with Trust is the best model for re commending movies to users, overcoming cold start, malicious attacks

and data sparsity of RS [6]. The aim of this research was to develop a movie recommendation system using a collaborative filtering approach. The proposed system utilizes the alternating least squared model to predict the most highly rated movies with a remarkable accuracy of 97% [7]. In this paper author has develops a recommendation system for movies using clustering techniques such as K-Means, birch, mini-batch mean-shift, K-Means, affinity propagation, spectral analysis and agglomerative clustering. The goal is to extract emotions from user-generated data using WordNet, lexical ontology, and psychology. The efficacy of the emotion prediction model is assessed and contrasted with an item similarity model based on ratings [8]. Recommendation System is a popular tool used by companies like Facebook, LinkedIn, Pandora, Netflix, and Amazon to increase their revenue and benefit their customers. This paper reviews state-of-the-art methods for movie recommendation [9]. This work makes use of Twitter to process multilingual tweets in real-time to create a movie recommendation system. The system achieves 91.67 percent accuracy, 92 percent precision, 90.2 percent recall, and 90.98 percent fmeasure, all outstanding results. To improve the system's performance, sentiment analysis techniques are used [10]. Using real-time, multilingual tweets and sentiment analysis, Twitter is used to build a movie recommendation engine [11]. Clustering techniques such as mini-batch K-Means, K-Means, birch, mean-shift, affinity propagation, spectral analysis and agglomerative clustering are used to develop a recommendation system for movies [12]. An explanatory computational model was developed to apply social explanations, which can enhance how a system and interaction are viewed [13]. Utilizing measures like execution time, RMSE, and rank, a movie recommendation system based on ALS is evaluated for performance [14]. This work uses the Movielens dataset from Kaggle to create a movie recommendation system utilising the K-Means Clustering and K-Nearest Neighbor algorithms[15]. A recommendation system uses genre correlation and content-based filtering to propose resources based on a dataset, using R to analyse the Movie Lens dataset [16]. A hybrid recommendation system combining collaborative filtering, content-based filtering, and sentiment analysis to improve movie selections [17]. Collaborative filtering based on cosine similarity and K-NN algorithms is used to improve the effectiveness and precision of a standard filtering technique [18]. Virtual

opinion leaders and Weighted Slope One-VU approach cluster users according to attributes [19]. Movie recommendation systems aim to help movie buffs by combining content-based and collaborative approaches [20]. Recommendation systems have been developed to help locate services or items based on user interests, with three methods suggested: straightforward, content-based filtering, and also collaborative-based filtering [21].

2.3 Proposed System

To make movie recommendations system to users based on their tastes and interests, the suggested system would employ content-based filtering. The system will be created with the characteristics listed below:

- 1. **Input from Users for Query:** Users must enter the title of a movie as a query. The user will receive customized recommendations using this information.
- 2. **Movie Database:** The system will feature a database of movies that contains details on the performers, directors, and storyline synopses for each film. The features of various movies will be compared using this data, and recommendations for films that most closely match the user's interests will be made.
- 3. **Using criteria** like genre, director, actors, and narrative summaries, the content-based filtering algorithm will be able to determine how similar certain films are to one another. Following that, the system will suggest movies that are most compatible with the user's tastes.
- 4. **Recommendation Engine:** The recommendation engine will employ the outcomes of the content-based filtering algorithm to produce individualised suggestions for each user. The engine will give the user a list of suggested films based on their preferences and interests as determined by Cosine Similarity.
- 5. **User Interface Design:** The system will be designed with a user interface that is intuitive and easy to use. The interface will allow users to input their

- preferences and receive personalized recommendations based on their interests with movie posters with the help of Poster API.
- 6. **System Deployment:** The system will be deployed on a web platform, allowing users to access it from anywhere with an internet connection.
- 7. **The suggested** system will be created utilizing Python programming language and relevant libraries such as pandas, NumPy, and Pillow.

SYSTEM DESIGN & ANALYSIS

3.1 Project Perspective

There are various possible advantages and uses for the suggested content-based filtering movie recommendation system. The technique enables streaming providers like Netflix, Hulu, and Amazon Prime to offer their subscribers customised suggestions. The system can also be used by movie review websites such as IMDb and Rotten Tomatoes to provide recommendations to their users. The system has the potential to increase user engagement and satisfaction by providing more accurate and relevant recommendations. This can lead to increased user retention and revenue for streaming services and movie review websites. In addition, the system can be extended to other domains, such as music and book recommendations. The content-based filtering technique, which offers personalised suggestions based on the user's preferences and interests, may be used in several domains.

Technically speaking, the suggested approach can assist in the creation of recommendation systems that are more potent. The accuracy and relevance of suggestions can be increased by combining the content-based filtering method with additional methods like collaborative filtering and hybrid filtering.

From a research perspective, The suggested approach might aid in the creation of more complex machine learning algorithms for recommendation systems.. The system can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of different content-based filtering algorithms and compare them with other approaches.

Overallthe suggested content-based filtering movie recommendation system has enormous potential for both business and academic uses.. The system can provide more accurate and relevant recommendations to users, leading to increased user engagement and satisfaction. The system can also contribute to the development of more effective recommendation systems and machine learning algorithms.

3.2 Performance Requirements

Success of the suggested content-based filtering movie recommendation system will depend on how well it performs. The system must meet the following performance requirements.

- 1. Response Time: The system must respond to user requests for recommendations within a reasonable time frame. The response time should be less than 2 seconds.
- 2. Accuracy: Based on the users' choices and interests, the system must make correct suggestions to them. At least 80% accuracy should be achieved by the system.
- 3. User Experience: The system must provide a positive user experience. The system should have an intuitive user interface and provide relevant and personalized recommendations to users.

The suggested content-based filtering movie recommendation system will be effective, efficient, and user-friendly if it can meet these performance requirements.

3.3 System Features

The following characteristics will be present in the suggested content-based filtering mechanism for movie recommendations:

- User Query input
- Movie database management
- Content-based filtering algorithm implementation
- Recommendation generation and display
- Easy maintenance and update interface
- Intuitive and user-friendly interface

3.4 Methodology

The proposed movie recommendation system using content-based filtering will use a mathematical approach to generate personalized recommendations for users. The methodology can be described as follows:

- Movie Database Creation: The first step is to create a database of movies
 with attributes such as genre, director, cast, and plot summary. According
 to the user's choices, the qualities will be utilised to find related movies
 and produce suggestions.
- Feature Extraction: The third step is to extract relevant features from the
 movie database and user profile. Feature extraction involves assigning
 weights to movie attributes based on their importance to the user. For
 instance, the "action" characteristic will be given more weight if the user
 likes action movies.
- Similarity Calculation: The fourth step is to calculate the similarity between the input query and each movie in the database. The similarity can be calculated using a distance metric such as Cosine Similarity.
- Recommendation Generation: The fifth step is to generate recommendations based on the similarity calculation. The system will recommend movies that are most similar to the user profile and meet the user's preferences. The recommendations will be displayed to the user in order of relevance.

The methodology can be summarized in the following equation:

Cosine-Similarity

The cosine of two non-zero vectors which are Y and Z may be calculated using the Euclidean dot product formula (Equation 1)

$$Y.Z = ||Y|| ||Z|| \cos\theta$$
 Equation 1.

The cosine similarity, cos(), is denoted by a linear combination and magnitude as shown in (Equation 2), where Y and Z are two vectors of characteristics.

$$cosine \ similarity = S_C(Y,Z) \coloneqq \cos(\theta) = \frac{Y.Z}{||Y||||Z||} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i Z_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2}} \text{Equation 2}.$$

where R(u) is the recommendation for user u, sim(u, m) is the similarity between user u and movie m, and I(u, m) is the rating given by user u to movie m. The rating can be used to adjust the similarity calculation based on the user's feedback.

The content-based filtering approach has several advantages, including the ability to generate recommendations for new users with no historical data and the ability to provide explanations for the recommendations. However, the approach has limitations, including the inability to capture serendipitous recommendations and the lack of diversity in recommendations. These limitations can be addressed by combining content-based filtering with other approaches such as collaborative filtering or hybrid filtering.

• Framework – Streamlit.

Open source, Python-based framework called Streamlit is available which facilitates the rapid development of web applications for machine learning and data science. It works with several popular Python libraries, including PyTorch, scikit-learn, SymPy (latex), pandas, Keras, Matplotlib and NumPy, among others.

Dataset

The model has been trained using a dataset of 5,000 movies! Find the dataset here.

The TDMB movie dataset is a collection of information about movies and the characteristics of such films, including the director, actors, genre, and year of release. It has more than 10,000 films from diverse nations and tongues. The collection also contains statistics on box office earnings and reviews from many websites, including IMDb and Rotten Tomatoes. The TDMB dataset is frequently

utilised in studies on sentiment analysis, box office forecasting, and recommendation systems for films. It is an open-source dataset that can be used for non-commercial uses by scholars and data scientists. It is a useful tool for research on movies due of its accessibility and comprehensiveness

| 5.00 - 45953.30 Count: 3,405 | 4800 unique values | 4761 unique values | 4776 unique values |
|---------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 19995 | Avatar | [{"cast_id": 242, "character": "Jake Sully", "credit_id": "5602a8a7c3a36855320 01c9a", "gender": 2, " | [{"credit_id": "52fe48009251416c750 aca23", "department": "Editing", "gender": 0, "id": 1721, "job": |
| 285 | Pirates of the Caribbean: At World's End | [{"cast_id": 4, "character": "Captain Jack Sparrow", "credit_id": "52fe4232c3a36847f80 0b50d", "gende | [{"credit_id": "52fe4232c3a36847f80 0b579", "department": "Camera", "gender": 2, "id": 120, "job": "D |
| 206647 | Spectre | [{"cast_id": 1, "character": "James Bond", "credit_id": "52fe4d22c3a368484e1 d8d6b", "gender": 2, "id | [{"credit_id": "54805967c3a36829b50 02c41", "department": "Sound", "gender": 2, "id": 153, "job": |

Fig-1 Dataset

RESULTS AND OUTPUTS

4.1 Proposed Model

The proposed movie recommendation system using content-based filtering will use a model that incorporates user preferences and movie attributes to generate personalized recommendations. The model can be described as follows:

- 1. **User Query Input:** Users will be required to input a movie name as a query. This information will be used to make personalized recommendations to the user.
- 2. **Movie Database:** The movie database will contain information about each movie, including its genre, director, cast, and plot summary. The movie attributes will be used to identify similar movies and generate recommendations based on the user's preferences.
- 3. **Feature Extraction:** The process of feature extraction entails giving each movie attribute a weight depending on how significant it is to the user. The cosine similarity between the user's input and each movie in the database will be determined using the weights.
- 4. **Similarity Calculation:** The similarity between the user profile and each movie in the database will be calculated using a distance metric cosine similarity. The similarity score will be used to rank the movies and generate recommendations.
- 5. **Recommendation Generation:** The recommendation generation process involves selecting the top-ranked movies that meet the user's preferences and displaying them to the user with movie posters from poster API.

The suggested concept is intended to offer customers tailored movie suggestions based on their tastes. The content-based filtering approach is effective for generating recommendations for new users with no historical data and providing explanations for the recommendations. The model can be further enhanced by incorporating other approaches such as collaborative filtering or hybrid filtering

to improve the diversity and serendipity of the recommendations. Fig 2. Shows the flowchart for the same.

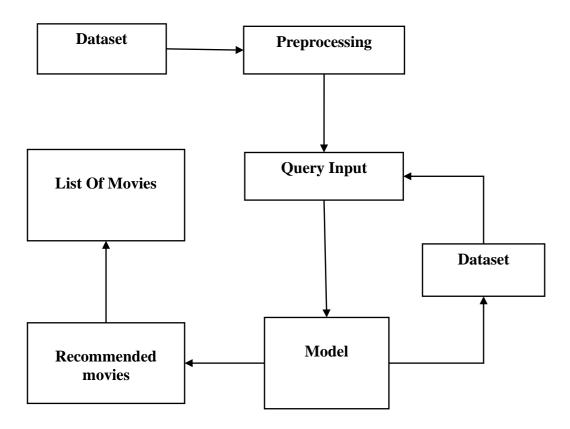


Fig.2 Flowchart

Home Page:

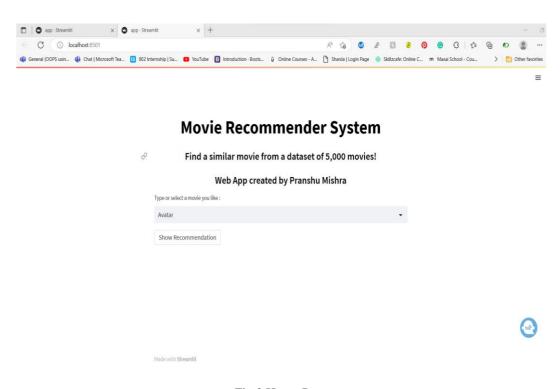


Fig.3 Home Page



Movie Recommender System

Find a similar movie from a dataset of 5,000 movies!



Fig.4 Movie Recommender System

The illustrated figure 3 shows the homepage of the streamlit app and figure 4 shows the recommendation page, here the result from the Streamlit web application, where the recommendations related to the query is input.

CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

An efficient method for producing individualized suggestions based on user preferences and movie attributes is the suggested movie recommendation system employing content-based filtering. The system uses a mathematical approach to extract features from the movie database and user profile, calculate similarity scores, and generate recommendations based on the user's preferences. The system has several advantages, including the ability to generate recommendations for new users with no historical data and the ability to provide explanations for the recommendations. However, the system has limitations, including the lack of diversity in recommendations and the inability to capture serendipitous recommendations. The limitations can be addressed by combining content-based filtering with other approaches such as collaborative filtering or hybrid filtering.

5.2 Future Scope.

The proposed movie recommendation system using content-based filtering has several future scope opportunities. Some of the potential future scope areas include:

- 1. Hybrid Approaches: By including hybrid strategies like collaborative filtering and content-based filtering, the suggested model may be improved. By integrating the advantages of several recommendation systems, hybrid approaches can increase the precision and diversity of the suggestions.
- 2. Deep Learning The movie database and user profile may be utilised to extract features using deep learning techniques like neural networks. Deep learning models can produce more precise suggestions by understanding complicated correlations between the features of a movie.
- 3. Real-Time Recommendations: Real-time suggestions based on user behaviour and preferences can be provided by the suggested model with certain enhancements. The user experience may be enhanced by real-time suggestions by giving quick and pertinent advice.

4. Sentiment Analysis: The proposed model can be enhanced by incorporating sentiment analysis to identify the user's emotions and mood. Sentiment analysis can be used to personalize the recommendations based on the user's current emotional state.

In conclusion, the proposed movie recommendation system using content-based filtering is an effective approach for generating personalized recommendations. The system has several future scope opportunities for improvement and can be enhanced by incorporating hybrid approaches, deep learning, real-time recommendations, and sentiment analysis

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ANNEXURE 1

The presentation for the research paper entitled Course Recommendation System using Content-Based Filtering has been **presented** in 7th International Conference on Trends in Electronics and Informatics (ICOEI 2023) organized by SCAD College of Engineering and Technology, Cheranmahadevi, Tirunelveli, India on 11-13, April 2023.

Paper Title:

Course Recommendation System using Content-Based Filtering.

Abstract:

The E-learning infrastructure is growing rapidly, choosing the right skills set to built a career in an area of interest sometimes can be mystifying and hence a recommendation system is helpful to narrow down the information or choices based on user's data or preferences. A recommender system automates the process of filtering and make it feasible for a user to search through vast information available online and thus provide a personalized experience for the user. This paper tries to implement a recommender system based on content-based filtering and Machine Learning algorithm to filter skills and courses available digitally based on user's input information.

Authors: Pranshu Mishra and Vishal Jain.



ANNEXURE 2

The Research paper has been submitted in APSIT 2023 (Advances in Power, Signal, and Information Technology):

Paper Title:

Movie Recommendation System Using Content-Based Filtering

Abstract:

The movie industry has seen a tremendous increase in the amount of content being produced in recent years, making it difficult for viewers to navigate and find movies that match their preferences. Recommendation systems have been developed in order to solve this problem, and one of the most effective approaches is content-based filtering. This research paper proposes a movie recommendation system using content-based filtering, the system utilizes the features of movies such as genre, director, actors, and plot summaries to recommend similar movies to users. The system is implemented using Python and utilizes a dataset of movies collected from Kaggle called The TMDB 5000 Movie Dataset and model is train using using cosine similarity. It demonstrates that the content-based filtering approach provides accurate and relevant recommendations to users. The results of this study suggest that content-based filtering is a promising approach to movie recommendation systems and can significantly improve the user experience in the movie industry.

Authors: Pranshu Mishra and Vishal Jain.

