```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import math
```

Part a

```
df=pd.read_csv("/content/hw9_part1_data.csv")
genere=np.array(df)[0,1:]
df2= df.drop(0)
print(np.array(df2))
maximum val=np.max((np.array(df2.fillna(-10))[:,1:]).astype(np.float))
minimum_val=np.min((np.array(df2.fillna(10000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float))
all=(np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
all_notnan = all[all>-100000000000]
average=np.mean(all_notnan)
print("Maximum review value", maximum_val)
print("Minimum review value",minimum_val)
print("The overall mean is",np.round(np.mean(all_notnan),2))
     <ipython-input-72-36144bda3164>:1: DtypeWarning: Columns (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,2
       df=pd.read_csv("/content/hw9_part1_data.csv")
     [[2 '3.5' '3.5' ... nan nan nan]
     [3 '2.5' nan ... nan nan nan]
[4 '5' '4.5' ... nan nan nan]
      [2669 3.0 3.0 ... nan nan nan]
      [2670 4.5 nan ... nan nan 1.0]
      [2671 4.5 2.5 ... nan nan nan]]
     <ipython-input-72-36144bda3164>:5: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence t
     Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
      maximum_val=np.max((np.array(df2.fillna(-10))[:,1:]).astype(np.float))
     <ipython-input-72-36144bda3164>:6: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence t
     Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
      minimum val=np.min((np.array(df2.fillna(10000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float))
     <ipython-input-72-36144bda3164>:8: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence t
     Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
      all=(np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
     Maximum review value 5.0
     Minimum review value 0.5
     The overall mean is 3.3
```

Answer

- 1. What is the highest review given? Maximum review value is 5.0
 - 2. What is the lowest review?

Minimum review value is 0.5

3. What is the overall average review? The overall average review is 3.3

▼ Part b

```
movies=np.array(df2.columns)[1:]
p_1460=np.array(df2)[1460,1:]
g_1460=genere[p_1460==5]
print("Generes person 1462 ",g_1460)

print("Movies person 1462",movies[p_1460==5] )
p 45=(np.array(df2)[43,1:]).astype(np.float)
```

```
g_45=genere[p_45==5]
print("Generes person 45 ",g 45)
print("Movies person 45", movies[p_45==5] )
     Generes person 1462 ['Crime|Drama|Thriller' 'Action|Drama|Romance|War' 'Children|Drama'
       'Drama Romance' 'Drama Romance' 'Drama Musical'
       'Children | Drama | Fantasy' 'Adventure | Drama ' 'Drama | Romance'
       'Action|Drama|Sci-Fi']
     Movies person 1462 ['Taxi Driver (1976)' 'Rob Roy (1995)' 'Little Princess, A (1995)'
       "William Shakespeare's Romeo + Juliet (1996)" 'Quiet Man, The (1952)'
       'Raging Bull (1980)' 'Pink Floyd: The Wall (1982)'
      'Field of Dreams (1989)' 'Man Who Would Be King, The (1975)'
     'Playing by Heart (1998)' 'War of the Worlds, The (1953)']
Generes person 45 ['Comedy|Drama' 'Comedy|Crime' 'Comedy|Fantasy|Romance'
       'Adventure | Comedy | Sci-Fi' 'Comedy | Drama']
     Movies person 45 ['Jack (1996)' 'Sting, The (1973)' 'Groundhog Day (1993)' 'Howard the Duck (1986)' 'Anywhere But Here (1999)']
     <ipython-input-73-701ae6e28e8f>:8: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence t
     Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <a href="https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations">https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations</a>
       p_45=(np.array(df2)[43,1:]).astype(np.float)
print(genere[4])
     Comedy
```

What genre of movie does this individual tend to give review scores of 5? The user tends to give review scores of 5 to drama movies.

How does this individual differ individual 45? User 1462 prefers genre drama and this can be seen from their highest reviews of movies such as movie "Taxi Driver" and movie "Field of Dreams". However, user 45 seems to prefer Genre Comedy, as seen from their 5-star reviews of movie "Howard the Duck" and movie "Jack".

What type of movie does this individual rate highly? The user 45 tends to like comedy movies

→ Part c

Answer

I would expect to separate people by their preferences. I would expect that I can separate people by the following genere preferences: "comedy, romance,thriller, drama,horror,Sci-Fi and Adventure". Hence I would expect 7 type of people according to the genere.

→ Part d

```
all_wz=(np.array(df2.fillna(0))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
u,s,vt=np.linalg.svd(all_wz)

k=7
data_reco=u[:,0:k].dot(np.diag(s[0:k])).dot(vt[0:k,:])

jumanji_p45=data_reco[43,1]
print(np.round(jumanji_p45,2))

<ipython-input-75-d4e032dld758>:1: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence to Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <a href="https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations">https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations all_wz=(np.array(df2.fillna(0))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
1.42

sum_squared=0
for i in range(all.shape[0]):
```

```
for j in range(all.shape[1]):
    if all[i,j]!=-100000000000:
        sum_squared=sum_squared+(all[i,j]-data_reco[i,j])*(all[i,j]-data_reco[i,j])

s_r_m_s_d=np.sqrt(sum_squared/(all.shape[0]*all.shape[1]))

print("Mean squared distance",np.round(s_r_m_s_d,2))

Mean squared distance 0.81
```

- 1. Report the estimate of user 45 (index 43) review of the movie Jumanji Estimate for user 45 for Jumanji is 1.42
- 2. Compute and report the average difference between the true (non-missing) values in the review matrix and the reconstructed matrix. **The**Mean squared distance is 0.81

→ Part e

```
count c=[]
means=[]
print(all)
for j in range(all.shape[1]):
    count_c.append(0)
     for i in range(all.shape[0]):
          if all[i,j]==-100000000000:
              all[i,i]=0
               count c[j]=count c[j]+1
    means.append(np.sum(all[:,j])/(all.shape[0]-count_c[j]))
print(all)
            [[ 3.5e+00 3.5e+00 3.0e+00 ... -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11]
              [ 2.5e+00 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 ... -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11]
              [ 5.0e+00 4.5e+00 -1.0e+11 ... -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11]
             [ 3.0e+00  3.0e+00  3.5e+00  ... -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11]
              [ 4.5e+00 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 ... -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 1.0e+00]
              [ 4.5e+00 2.5e+00 5.0e-01 ... -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11]]
            [[3.5 3.5 3. ... 0. 0. 0.]
             [2.5 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]
[5. 4.5 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]
             [3. 3. 3.5 ... 0. 0. 0. ]
              [4.5 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 1.]
              [4.5 2.5 0.5 ... 0. 0. 0. ]]
print(means)
            [3.8681705298013247,\ 3.0228690228690227,\ 2.773361976369495,\ 2.4674657534246576,\ 2.5741525423728815,\ 3.790623335109217,\ 2.91053681705298013247,\ 3.0228690228690227,\ 2.773361976369495,\ 2.4674657534246576,\ 2.5741525423728815,\ 3.790623335109217,\ 2.91053681705298013247,\ 3.0228690228690227,\ 2.773361976369495,\ 2.4674657534246576,\ 2.5741525423728815,\ 3.790623335109217,\ 2.91053681705298013247,\ 3.0228690228690227,\ 2.773361976369495,\ 2.4674657534246576,\ 2.5741525423728815,\ 3.790623335109217,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.910536817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298
all_m=(np.array(df2.fillna(-100000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
for j in range(all m.shape[1]):
     for i in range(all_m.shape[0]):
         if all m[i,j]==-100000000000:
               all_m[i,j]=means[j]
            <ipython-input-79-e6e72a5d8d2c>:1: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence t
            Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
                all_m=(np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
```

```
u,s,vt=np.linalg.svd(all m)
k=7
data reco m=u[:,0:k].dot(np.diag(s[0:k])).dot(vt[0:k,:])
jumanji_p45=data_reco_m[43,1]
print(np.round(jumanji_p45,2))
    1.42
all_m2=(np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
sum squared m=0
for i in range(all_m2.shape[0]):
 for j in range(all_m2.shape[1]):
   if all m2[i,j]!=-100000000000:
      sum_squared_m=sum_squared_m+(all_m2[i,j]-data_reco_m[i,j])*(all_m2[i,j]-data_reco_m[i,j])
s_r_m_s_dM=np.sqrt(sum_squared_m/(all_m2.shape[0]*all_m2.shape[1]))
print("Mean squared distance", np.round(s r m s dM,2))
    <ipython-input-81-eb85f982431f>:1: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence t
    Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
      all_m2=(np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
    Mean squared distance 0.35
```

- 1. Report the estimate of user 45 (index 43) review of the movie Jumanji. Estimate for user 45 for Jumanji is 1.42
- 2. Compute and report the average difference between the true (non-missing) values in the review matrix and the reconstructed matrix. **The**Mean squared distance is 0.35

Part 2 of homework

→ Part f

```
count_cf=[]
meansf=[]
allf=(np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
for i in range(allf.shape[0]):
 count_cf.append(0)
  for j in range(allf.shape[1]):
    if allf[i,j]==-100000000000:
      allf[i,j]=0
      count cf[i]=count cf[i]+1
 meansf.append(np.sum(allf[i,:])/(allf.shape[0]-count_cf[i]))
print(allf)
   <ipython-input-84-a37295e6f016>:3: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence t
     Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
      allf=(np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
    [[3.5 3.5 3. ... 0. 0. 0. ]
[2.5 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]
     [5. 4.5 0. ... 0. 0. ]
      [3. 3. 3.5 ... 0. 0. 0.]
     [4.5 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 1.]
[4.5 2.5 0.5 ... 0. 0. 0.]]
print(meansf)
```

```
all_mf=(np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
for i in range(all mf.shape[0]):
    for j in range(all_mf.shape[1]):
         if all_mf[i,j]==-100000000000:
              all mf[i,j]=meansf[i]
           <ipython-input-86-1ccc732c8c15>:1: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence t
           Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
               all\_mf = (np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
u,s,vt=np.linalg.svd(all_mf)
k=7
data_reco_mf=u[:,0:k].dot(np.diag(s[0:k])).dot(vt[0:k,:])
jumanji_p45=data_reco_mf[43,1]
print(np.round(jumanji p45,2))
           1.85
all m2f=(np.array(df2.fillna(-100000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
sum squared mf=0
for i in range(all m2f.shape[0]):
    for j in range(all m2f.shape[1]):
         if all_m2f[i,j]!=-100000000000:
              sum\_squared\_mf = sum\_squared\_mf + (all\_m2f[i,j] - data\_reco\_mf[i,j]) * (all\_m2f[i,j
s_r_m_s_dMf=np.sqrt(sum_squared_mf/(all_m2f.shape[0]*all_m2f.shape[1]))
print("Mean squared distance",np.round(s_r_m_s_dMf,2))
           <ipython-input-88-bfcf1ba7e2b0>:1: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence t
           Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
               all_m2f=(np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
           Mean squared distance 0.52
```

- 1. Report the estimate of user 45 (index 43) review of the movie Jumanji. Estimate for user 45 for Jumanji is 1.85
- 2. Additionally, compute and report the average difference between the true (non-missing) values in the review matrix and the reconstructed matrix. **The Mean squared distance is 0.52**

Part g

Answer

- 1. Interpret the meaning of each method of replacing missing values used in the previous subquestions.
 - By replacing missing values with row average the interpretation is: If we believe that a ranking of a movie is primarily a function of the user, then we might expect missing values to be similar to other values given by the user.
 - By replacing missing values with column average the interpretation is: If we believe that a ranking of a movie is primarily a function of the movie, then we might expect the missing values to be similar to other rankings given to the movie
 - By replacing missing values with zeros is: If users only rank movies they have watched, then we might expect the missing values to be low compared to their counterparts due to self selection of movies
- 2. Which method is the most effective at reducing the difference between true and reconstructed values in the matrix?
- 3. Give another method that could've been used, and explain what effect it would have.

Replace missing ranking values of movies of certain user "A" by the mean of users that have originally watched the movie that user "A" has not watched and that have similar movie preferences to user "A". For example, we could take firstly see the preferences of user "A". Suppose is comedy to show how this would work. Then we collect all other users that have watched the movie that A has not watched. Then we filter only those other users that have liked many comedy movies (for example could be 70% of movies to be rank 5 to be comedy). Finally we take the mean of those users and replace the missing value by that mean. We itereate over all missing values implementing these steps. This algorithm would have a better prediction, because we are considering the preference of the people that are similar to "A" in movie preferences, so there is higher probability to fill values correctly as "A" would have ranked.

→ Part h

```
allh=(np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
count ch=[]
meansh=[]
print(allh)
for j in range(allh.shape[1]):
  count_ch.append(0)
  for i in range(allh.shape[0]):
    if allh[i,j]==-100000000000:
     allh[i,j]=0
     count ch[j]=count ch[j]+1
  meansh.append(np.sum(allh[:,j])/(allh.shape[0]-count_ch[j]))
    <ipython-input-89-519ea04fa96d>:1: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence t
    Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <a href="https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations">https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations</a>
      allh=(np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
    [[ 3.5e+00 3.5e+00 3.0e+00 ... -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11]
     [ 2.5e+00 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 ... -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11]
     [ 5.0e+00 4.5e+00 -1.0e+11 ... -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11]
     [ 3.0e+00 3.0e+00 3.5e+00 ... -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11]
     [ 4.5e+00 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 ... -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 1.0e+00]
     [ 4.5e+00 2.5e+00 5.0e-01 ... -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11]]
print(meansh)
    all_mh=(np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
for j in range(all mh.shape[1]):
  for i in range(all_mh.shape[0]):
    if all mh[i,j]==-100000000000:
      all mh[i,j]=meansh[j]
    <ipython-input-91-1f5608fa3dda>:1: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence t
    Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
      all mh=(np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
from sklearn.decomposition import NMF
k=7
model = NMF(n_components=k, init='random', random_state=0,max_iter = 200)
W = model.fit transform(all mh)
H=model.components_
data reco h=W.dot(H)
    /usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/sklearn/decomposition/_nmf.py:1665: ConvergenceWarning: Maximum number of iterations 2
      warnings.warn(
print(data_reco_h.shape)
    (2670, 2153)
```

```
print(data_reco_h)
     [[3.96274553 3.5493988 3.06847111 ... 3.30142748 2.89357668 3.69019967]
       \hbox{\tt [3.40273205 2.72172648 2.60930045 \dots 3.33654162 2.94382935 3.5859238 ] } 
      [4.4890659 3.37545775 2.92347241 ... 3.30914281 2.85130937 3.75915754]
      [3.13116946 2.88505109 2.65236541 ... 3.41444298 2.89237944 3.69052953]
      [3.81832982 \ 3.36125351 \ 3.02122253 \ \dots \ 3.2812619 \ 2.8620062 \ 3.45233566]
      [3.50981848 3.4258518 3.05722695 ... 3.20729636 2.79700068 3.3931038 ]]
jumanji_p45=data_reco_h[43,1]
print(np.round(jumanji_p45,2))
     2.44
all m2h=(np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
sum squared mh=0
for i in range(all_m2h.shape[0]):
  for j in range(all_m2h.shape[1]):
    if all m2h[i,j]!=-100000000000:
      sum_squared_mh=sum_squared_mh+(all_m2h[i,j]-data_reco_h[i,j])*(all_m2h[i,j]-data_reco_h[i,j])
s r m s dMh=np.sqrt(sum squared mh/(all m2h.shape[0]*all m2h.shape[1]))
print("Mean squared distance",np.round(s r m s dMh,2))
     <ipython-input-103-lad3ab7213a2>:1: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence
     Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <a href="https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations">https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations</a>
       all_m2h=(np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
     Mean squared distance 0.36
```

- 1. Report the estimate of user 45 (index 43) review of the movie Jumanji. Estimate for user 45 for Jumanji is 2.44.
- 2. Compute and report the average difference between the true (non-missing) values in the review matrix and the reconstructed matrix **The**Mean squared distance is 0.36
- 3. How does this compare to the average difference found using SVD? When using SVD, I obtained a mean squared distance of 0.35, while using NMF I obtained 0.36. So, using NMF there is slightly more error in reconstructed true(non-missing) values.

→ Part i

Answer

- 1. Explain a reason why one would choose to use SVD over NMF for this data. The mean squared distance for SVD is smaller than NMF.

 There is less error in the estimates for the original values.
- 2. Explain a reason why one would choose to use NMF over SVD for this data. NMF basis vectors could have more interpretability.
- 3. Which would you recommend? I would recoomedn NMF, because even though the mean squared distance is slightly greater, the interpretability of NMF could give hints about the users and their movie preferences. With the interpretability of the basis vectors of NMF, further analysis could be done by applying algorithms that implement clustering afterwards.

→ Part j

```
allj=(np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
count_cj=[]
meansj=[]
print(allj)
for j in range(allj.shape[1]):
    count_cj.append(0)
    for i in range(allj.shape[0]):
        if allj[i,j]==-1000000000000:
```

```
alli[i,i]=0
           count cj[j]=count cj[j]+1
   meansj.append(np.sum(allj[:,j])/(allj.shape[0]-count_cj[j]))
         <ipython-input-104-bfe9b25e4eb5>:1: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence
         Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
            allj=(np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
        [[ 3.5e+00 3.5e+00 3.0e+00 ... -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11]
[ 2.5e+00 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 ... -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11]
          [ 5.0e+00 4.5e+00 -1.0e+11 ... -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11]
          [ 3.0e+00 3.0e+00 3.5e+00 ... -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11]
          [ 4.5e+00 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 ... -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 1.0e+00]
           [ 4.5e+00 2.5e+00 5.0e-01 ... -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11 -1.0e+11]]
print(meansh)
         [3.8681705298013247,\ 3.0228690228690227,\ 2.773361976369495,\ 2.4674657534246576,\ 2.5741525423728815,\ 3.790623335109217,\ 2.91053681705298013247,\ 3.0228690228690227,\ 2.773361976369495,\ 2.4674657534246576,\ 2.5741525423728815,\ 3.790623335109217,\ 2.91053681705298013247,\ 3.0228690228690227,\ 2.773361976369495,\ 2.4674657534246576,\ 2.5741525423728815,\ 3.790623335109217,\ 2.91053681705298013247,\ 3.0228690228690227,\ 2.773361976369495,\ 2.4674657534246576,\ 2.5741525423728815,\ 3.790623335109217,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.9105368170529817,\ 2.910536817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298170529817052981705298
all mj=(np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
for j in range(all_mj.shape[1]):
    for i in range(all_mj.shape[0]):
       if all mj[i,j]==-100000000000:
           all_mj[i,j]=meansj[j]
         <ipython-input-106-ba263c63d0d4>:1: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence
         Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
            all mj=(np.array(df2.fillna(-10000000000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
from sklearn.decomposition import NMF
modelj = NMF(n_components=k, init='random', random_state=0,max_iter = 200)
Wj = modelj.fit transform(all mj)
Hj=modelj.components_
data_reco_j=Wj.dot(Hj)
print(data reco j)
        [4.48486194 3.32359991 2.93176706 ... 3.33316791 2.87836959 3.74652253]
          [3.52850192 \ 2.96025829 \ 2.65585915 \ \dots \ 3.37829422 \ 2.90294417 \ 3.64650869]
          [3.66024902 3.38854417 2.8756275 ... 3.30140809 2.82255107 3.58017199]
          [3.74678506 3.46317634 2.89864755 ... 3.15871554 2.72558821 3.48596283]]
         /usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/sklearn/decomposition/_nmf.py:1665: ConvergenceWarning: Maximum number of iterations 2
            warnings.warn(
print(type(data_reco_j))
         <class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

```
movies=np.array(df2.columns)[1:]
p 1460j=data reco j[1460]
p_1460F=(p_1460).astype(np.float)
recommendations=[]
rankings=[]
generes=[]
for i in range(p_1460j.shape[0]):
  if (p_1460j[i]>=3.92 and np.isnan(p_1460F[i])):
    recommendations.append(movies[i])
    rankings.append(p_1460j[i])
    generes.append(genere[i])
print("Recommendations", recommendations, "with rankings", rankings, "with generes", generes)
     e Sunset (2004)'] with rankings [3.936377964658053, 3.9762577367388205, 4.06738412081147] with generes ['Comedy|Crime', 'Dram
    ated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this warning, use `float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior as
    docs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
p 1460F4 generes4=genere[p 1460F==4]
print(p_1460F4_generes4)
counter_comedy_crime=0
for i in range(p_1460F4_generes4.shape[0]):
  if (p_1460F4_generes4[i].__contains__('Comedy') or p_1460F4_generes4[i].__contains__('Crime')):
    counter comedy crime=counter comedy crime+1
print("Percentage of ranked 4 commedy",counter_comedy_crime/p_1460F4_generes4.shape[0]*100)
     \hbox{['Adventure\,|\,Animation\,|\,Children\,|\,Comedy\,|\,Fantasy'\,'\,'Comedy\,|\,Crime\,|\,Thriller']}
       Crime | Mystery | Thriller' 'Comedy' 'Comedy | Crime | Drama | Thriller
       'Action | Crime | Fantasy | Thriller' 'Children | Drama'
       'Comedy | Romance | Thriller' 'Animation | Children | Drama | Fantasy | Musical'
       'Animation|Children|Fantasy|Musical' 'Adventure|Drama|Sci-Fi
       'Comedy|Drama' 'Drama' 'Horror' 'Drama|Mystery|Sci-Fi' 'Drama|War'
       'Crime | Drama | Film-Noir | Thriller' 'Crime | Film-Noir | Thriller'
      'Drama|Western' 'Action|Adventure|Animation|Sci-Fi' 'Comedy' 'Drama|Romance' 'Drama| Romance' 'Crime|Drama|Romance' 'Comedy'
       'Horror|Thriller' 'Horror|Thriller'
       'Action Adventure Children Comedy Fantasy' 'Action Adventure Sci-Fi'
      'Comedy | Fantasy | Romance' 'Action | Comedy | Crime | Thriller' 'Drama'
       'Horror Thriller' 'Children | Comedy' 'Crime | Thriller' 
'Action | Adventure | Thriller' 'Comedy | Drama | Musical' 'Drama | War'
       'Adventure | Drama' 'Adventure | Comedy' 'Drama | Romance' 'Action | Comedy'
       'Drama | Romance | War' 'Comedy | Romance' 'Action | Crime | Thriller
      'Documentary' 'Comedy | Romance']
     Percentage of ranked 4 commedy 50.0
```

The recommended movies are Nine to Five, K-PAX and Before Sunset.

How did you choose these recommendations? I picked the three movies with highest estimated ranking. Do these recommendations align with what you'd expect them to enjoy? Yes, the recommendations align to what is expected from user 1462 to enjoy.

Why or why not?

The recommended movies are Nine to Five,K-PAX and Before Sunset. The movies K-PAX and Before Sunset are drama movies, while Nine to Five is commedy movie. The user 1462 tends to like the most drama movies, because all original ranked movies of user 1462 with rank 5 were drama movies. So, the two movies with highest estimated rank correctly predicted what would the user tend to like. The third recommendations, with the lowest estimated ranking is a commedy/crime movie and the user 1462 originally ranked as 4 the 50% of movies that where either comedy or crime. So, as the last suggestion with lowest estimated ranking, there is a 50% chance the user will like it.

→ Part k

```
<ipython-input-146-64fcec8ba2f3>:1: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence
     Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
       \verb|all_k_wNans=(np.array(df2.fillna(-1000))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)|\\
all k wZeros=(np.array(df2.fillna(0))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
Z=all k wZeros
Y=np.empty([all_k_wZeros.shape[0], all_k_wZeros.shape[1]], dtype=float)
lamda=100
for i in range(100):
  for r in range(all_k_wNans.shape[0]):
      for s in range(all k wNans.shape[1]):
        if all_k_wNans[r,s]==-1000:
          Y[r,s]=Z[r,s]
        if all_k_wNans[r,s]!=-1000:
          Y[r,s]=all_k_wNans[r,s]
  u,s,vt=np.linalg.svd(Y)
  s_top5=s[0:k]
  sigma_lambda=[]
  for j in range(s_top5.shape[0]):
    sigma_lambda.append(s_top5[j]-lamda)
    if sigma_lambda[j]<=0:</pre>
      sigma_lambda[j]=0
  Z=u[:,0:k].dot(np.diag(sigma lambda)).dot(vt[0:k,:])
     <ipython-input-156-c09b9eb67c07>:1: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence
     Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <a href="https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations">https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations</a>
       all k wZeros=(np.array(df2.fillna(0))[:,1:]).astype(np.float)
print(Y[43])
print(all_k_wNans[43])
                 2.21066152 2.00447096 ... 1.20038246 1.05363933 2.92512831]
          2.5 -1000. -1000. ... -1000. -1000. -1000. ]
movies=np.array(df2.columns)[1:]
p 45k=Y[43]
p_45Fk=(p_45).astype(np.float)
recommendationsk=[]
rankingsk=[]
generesk=[]
for i in range(p_45k.shape[0]):
  if (p_45k[i]>=3.471 and np.isnan(p_45Fk[i])):
    recommendationsk.append(movies[i])
    rankingsk.append(p_45k[i])
    generesk.append(genere[i])
print("Recommendations", recommendationsk, "with rankings", rankingsk, "with generes", generesk)
print("3 ranked original",genere[p_45Fk==3])
print("----")
print("4 ranked original",genere[p_45Fk==4])
     Recommendations ['2001: A Space Odyssey (1968)', 'Ghost and Mrs. Muir, The (1947)', 'M (1931)'] with rankings [3.55001442581]
     3 ranked original ['Drama|Romance' 'Drama|Romance' 'Drama' 'Drama|Romance'
      'Comedy|Drama|Romance' 'Crime|Drama|Romance' 'Comedy|Drama'
      'Comedy Romance' 'Drama' 'Drama Romance' 'Comedy
      'Action | Drama | Sci-Fi | Thriller' 'Action | Thriller | Western'
```

```
'Action | Crime | Drama | Thriller' 'Comedy | Drama | Romance' 'Comedy | Sci-Fi'
 'Action | Drama' 'Comedy | Drama | Romance' 'Adventure | Western'
 'Crime | Drama | Romance | Thriller' 'Adventure | Children | Fantasy | Musical'
 'Drama | Mystery' 'Film-Noir | Romance | Thriller' 'Adventure | Drama' 'Comedy | Drama' 'Documentary' 'Action | Adventure | Western' 'Drama'
 'Drama | Mystery | Sci-Fi' 'Action | Drama | War' 'Drama | Fantasy'
 'Action | Adventure | Drama | War' 'Drama' 'Animation | Children | Fantasy | Musical'
 'Comedy Romance' 'Horror|Thriller' 'Action|Adventure|Sci-Fi|Thriller'
 'Action|Western' 'Comedy' 'Action|Comedy' 'Comedy|Drama' 'Drama|Romance' 'Children|Comedy|Fantasy' 'Drama|Romance' 'Comedy' 'Horror|Thriller'
 'Adventure | Children | Fantasy' 'Crime | Drama ' 'Crime | Drama | Thriller'
 'Action|Crime|Drama' 'Adventure|Children|Drama' 'Action|Drama|War'
 'Drama | Romance' 'Comedy | Crime' 'Drama | Romance | Sci-Fi | Thriller
 'Comedy | Romance' 'Comedy' 'Mystery | Thriller' 'Drama' 'Comedy | Horror'
  'Drama'
           'Comedy' 'Comedy Romance'
                                           'Action | Adventure | Comedy | Thriller'
 'Horror' 'Comedy|Drama|Musical' 'Action|Horror|Thriller'
 'Comedy | Drama | Romance' 'Adventure | Children | Comedy' 'Drama']
4 ranked original ['Action|Crime|Thriller' 'Crime|Drama' 'Mystery|Sci-Fi|Thriller'
 'Action | Adventure | Comedy | Crime' 'Action | Adventure | Mystery | Sci-Fi 'Drama | Thriller' 'Crime | Drama ' 'Comedy | Crime | Drama | Thriller'
 'Action | Adventure | Children | Comedy | Fantasy | Sci-Fi' 'Documentary' 'Drama'
 'Action | Adventure | Sci-Fi | Thriller' 'Comedy | Crime' 'Children | Comedy'
 'Comedy | Drama | Romance' 'Adventure | Drama | War'
 'Crime|Drama|Film-Noir|Thriller' 'Comedy|Drama|Romance'
'Comedy|Horror|Sci-Fi' 'Comedy|Drama' 'Crime|Film-Noir|Mystery'
 'Drama Romance' 'Drama Romance' 'Action Horror' 'Drama Romance'
 'Action | Adventure | Comedy | Thriller' | Drama | Romance' | Drama | Romance'
 'Adventure | Animation | Children | Drama | Musical' 'Action | Crime | Thriller'
 'Action|Drama|Thriller' 'Crime|Drama|Mystery|Thriller' 'Horror' 'Horror'
 'Adventure | Animation | Children | Musical' 'Drama | Sci-Fi'
  'Comedy | Drama | Fantasy' 'Action | Sci-Fi | War' 'Comedy' 'Comedy | Crime'
 'Action | Adventure | Drama | Thriller' 'Action | Drama'
 'Action | Adventure | Children | Fantasy | Mystery | Thriller' 'Comedy'
 'Comedy | Drama' 'Comedy | Romance' 'Action | Mystery' 'Comedy
 'Crime | Drama | Mystery | Romance | Thriller' 'Action | Adventure | Thriller'
 'Horror' 'Mystery | Romance | Thriller' 'Drama | Mystery' 'Drama' 'Drama'
 'Drama' 'Drama' 'Action | Comedy' 'Drama | Romance' 'Crime | Film-Noir'
 'Animation | Comedy' 'Action | Adventure | Romance | Thriller
 'Action | Adventure | Drama | War' | 'Action | Drama | Romance '
 'Crime | Drama | Thriller' 'Comedy | Romance' 'Action | Horror | Sci-Fi']
<ipython-input-171-f16fa7ca5bcd>:4: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <a href="https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations">https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations</a>
  p_45Fk=(p_45).astype(np.float)
```

- 1. Using this matrix, give three recommendations of movies for user 45 that they have not seen.
- ** Recommended movies: '2001: A Space Odyssey (1968)', 'Ghost and Mrs. Muir, The (1947)', 'M (1931)'**
 - 2. How did you choose these recommendations?

"I picked the 3 movies with the highest estimated ranking"

√ 0s completed at 2:52 PM

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