

Amazon_Product_Recommendation

November 15, 2020

0.1 Amazon Product Recommendation

Online E-commerce websites like Amazon, Flipkart use different recommendation models to provide different suggestions to different users. Amazon currently uses item-to-item collaborative filtering, which scales to massive data sets and produces high-quality recommendations in real time. This type of filtering matches each of the user's purchased and rated items to similar items, then combines those similar items into a recommendation list for the user. In this project we are going to build a recommendation model for the electronics products of Amazon.

Attribute Information: overall: Rating of the corresponding product by the corresponding user

verified: Every user is either reviewed or not

reviewTime: Time when review is provided

reviewerID: Every user identified with a unique id

asin: Every product identified with a unique id (Second Column)

reviewerName: Name of the user

timestamp: Time of the rating (Fourth Column)

Problem Statement: Our objective is to build a recommendation system to recommend products to customers based on their previous ratings for other products. For this purpose, first we will perform exploratory data analysis and then implement recommendation algorithms including Popularity-Based, Collaborative filtering.

Both these recommendation systems can be defined as below:

Popularity based systems: It works by recommending items viewed and purchased by most people and are rated high. It is not a personalized recommendation and is mostly useful for the test case of recommending products to new customers.

Collaborative Filtering: It is based on the assumption that people like things similar to other things they like, and things that are liked by other people with similar taste. There are two ways of doing this. One is user based and second is item based collaborative filtering.

0.1.1 Reading the data

```
[86]: # Importing libraries
```

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.decomposition import TruncatedSVD
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
[3]: # Loading the product data into data frames
```

```
allbeauty_df = pd.read_json("C:\Data\All_Beauty.json", lines = True)
fashion_df = pd.read_json("C:\Data\AMAZON_FASHION.json", lines = True)
appliances_df = pd.read_json("C:\Data\Appliances.json", lines = True)
```

```
[11]: # Checking the shape of the data
```

```
print(allbeauty_df.shape, fashion_df.shape, appliances_df.shape)
```

```
(371345, 12) (883636, 12) (602777, 12)
```

```
[12]: # Checking the allbeauty data
```

```
allbeauty_df.head()
```

```
[12]:
```

	overall	verified	reviewTime	reviewerID	asin	\
0	1	True	02 19, 2015	A1V6B6TNIC10QE	0143026860	
1	4	True	12 18, 2014	A2F5GHSXFQOW6J	0143026860	
2	4	True	08 10, 2014	A1572GUYS7DGSR	0143026860	
3	5	True	03 11, 2013	A1PSGLFK1NSVO	0143026860	
4	5	True	12 25, 2011	A6IKXKZMTKGSC	0143026860	

	reviewerName	reviewText	\
0	theodore j bigham	great	
1	Mary K. Byke	My husband wanted to reading about the Negro ...	
2	David G	This book was very informative, covering all a...	
3	TamB	I am already a baseball fan and knew a bit abo...	
4	shoecanary	This was a good story of the Black leagues. I ...	

	summary	unixReviewTime	vote	\
0	One Star	1424304000	NaN	
1	... to reading about the Negro Baseball and th...	1418860800	NaN	
2	Worth the Read	1407628800	NaN	
3	Good Read	1362960000	NaN	
4	More than facts, a good story read!	1324771200	5	

```

style image
0    NaN    NaN
1    NaN    NaN
2    NaN    NaN
3    NaN    NaN
4    NaN    NaN

```

```
[13]: # Checking the fashion data
```

```
fashion_df.head()
```

```
[13]:  overall  verified  reviewTime  reviewerID  asin  reviewerName \
0         5        True  10 20, 2014  A1D4G1SNUZWQOT  7106116521      Tracy
1         2        True  09 28, 2014  A3DDWDH9PX2YX2  7106116521    Sonja Lau
2         4       False  08 25, 2014  A2MWC41EW7XL15  7106116521    Kathleen
3         2        True  08 24, 2014  A2UH2QQ275NV45  7106116521    Jodi Stoner
4         3       False  07 27, 2014  A89F3LQADZBS5  7106116521  Alexander D.
```

```

reviewText \
0          Exactly what I needed.
1  I agree with the other review, the opening is ...
2  Love these... I am going to order another pack...
3          too tiny an opening
4          Okay

```

```

summary  unixReviewTime  vote \
0  perfect replacements!!  1413763200  NaN
1  I agree with the other review, the opening is ...  1411862400  3.0
2  My New 'Friends' !!  1408924800  NaN
3  Two Stars  1408838400  NaN
4  Three Stars  1406419200  NaN

```

```

style image
0    NaN    NaN
1    NaN    NaN
2    NaN    NaN
3    NaN    NaN
4    NaN    NaN

```

```
[14]: # Checking the appliances data
```

```
appliances_df.head()
```

```
[14]:  overall  vote  verified  reviewTime  reviewerID  asin \
0         5     2     False  11 27, 2013  A3NHUQ33CFH3VM  1118461304
1         5    NaN     False  11 1, 2013  A3SK6VNBQDNBJE  1118461304
2         5    NaN     False  10 10, 2013  A3SOFHUR27F03K  1118461304
```

3	5	NaN	False	10 9, 2013	A1HOG1PYCAE157	1118461304
4	5	10	False	09 7, 2013	A26JGAM6GZMM4V	1118461304

	style	reviewerName \
0	{'Format:': ' Hardcover'}	Greeny
1	{'Format:': ' Kindle Edition'}	Leif C. Ulstrup
2	{'Format:': ' Hardcover'}	Harry Gilbert Miller III
3	{'Format:': ' Hardcover'}	Rebecca Ripley
4	{'Format:': ' Hardcover'}	Robert Morris

	reviewText \
0	Not one thing in this book seemed an obvious o...
1	I have enjoyed Dr. Alan Gregerman's weekly blo...
2	Alan Gregerman believes that innovation comes ...
3	Alan Gregerman is a smart, funny, entertaining...
4	As I began to read this book, I was again remi...

	summary	unixReviewTime	image
0	Clear on what leads to innovation	1385510400	NaN
1	Becoming more innovative by opening yourself t...	1383264000	NaN
2	The World from Different Perspectives	1381363200	NaN
3	Strangers are Your New Best Friends	1381276800	NaN
4	How and why it is imperative to engage, learn ...	1378512000	NaN

0.1.2 Data Preprocessing

```
[15]: # Retrieving the columns necessary for the analysis

allbeauty_df2 =
    ↳ allbeauty_df[['overall', 'verified', 'reviewerID', 'reviewTime', 'asin']]
fashion_df2 =
    ↳ fashion_df[['overall', 'verified', 'reviewerID', 'reviewTime', 'asin']]
appliances_df2 =
    ↳ appliances_df[['overall', 'verified', 'reviewerID', 'reviewTime', 'asin']]
```

```
[16]: # Combining all the dataframes into a single dataframe

df = allbeauty_df2.append(fashion_df2).append(appliances_df2)
```

```
[17]: # Checking the shape of the final dataframe

df.shape
```

```
[17]: (1857758, 5)
```

```
[18]: # Checking the data in final dataframe
```

```
df.head()
```

```
[18]:
```

	overall	verified	reviewerID	reviewTime	asin
0	1	True	A1V6B6TNIC10QE	02 19, 2015	0143026860
1	4	True	A2F5GHSXFQOW6J	12 18, 2014	0143026860
2	4	True	A1572GUYS7DGSR	08 10, 2014	0143026860
3	5	True	A1PSGLFK1NSVO	03 11, 2013	0143026860
4	5	True	A6IKXKZMTKGSC	12 25, 2011	0143026860

```
[19]: # Renaming the dataframe columns as required
```

```
df = df.rename(columns={'overall':'rating','asin':'itemID'})
```

```
[21]: # Checking the dataframe
```

```
df.head()
```

```
[21]:
```

	rating	verified	reviewerID	reviewTime	itemID
0	1	True	A1V6B6TNIC10QE	02 19, 2015	0143026860
1	4	True	A2F5GHSXFQOW6J	12 18, 2014	0143026860
2	4	True	A1572GUYS7DGSR	08 10, 2014	0143026860
3	5	True	A1PSGLFK1NSVO	03 11, 2013	0143026860
4	5	True	A6IKXKZMTKGSC	12 25, 2011	0143026860

```
[24]: # Checking the info of the dataframe
```

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 1857758 entries, 0 to 602776
Data columns (total 5 columns):
rating      int64
verified    bool
reviewerID  object
reviewTime  object
itemID      object
dtypes: bool(1), int64(1), object(3)
memory usage: 72.6+ MB
```

```
[27]: # Checking max and min values of ratings
```

```
print(df.rating.max(),df.rating.min())
```

5 1

```
[57]: # Checking if rating has any invalid entries
```

```
df.rating.unique()
```

```
[57]: array([5, 4, 2, 3, 1], dtype=int64)
```

```
[30]: # Converting boolean data of verified column to integer data of 0 and 1
```

```
df['verified'] = df['verified'].astype(int)
```

```
[31]: # Validating the column change
```

```
df.head()
```

```
[31]:
```

	rating	verified	reviewerID	reviewTime	itemID
0	1	1	A1V6B6TNIC10QE	02 19, 2015	0143026860
1	4	1	A2F5GHSXFQOW6J	12 18, 2014	0143026860
2	4	1	A1572GUYS7DGSR	08 10, 2014	0143026860
3	5	1	A1PSGLFK1NSVO	03 11, 2013	0143026860
4	5	1	A6IKXXKZMTKGSC	12 25, 2011	0143026860

```
[56]: # Checking for NaN values in the dataframe
```

```
df.isnull().sum()
```

```
[56]: rating      0  
verified      0  
reviewerID    0  
reviewTime    0  
itemID        0  
dtype: int64
```

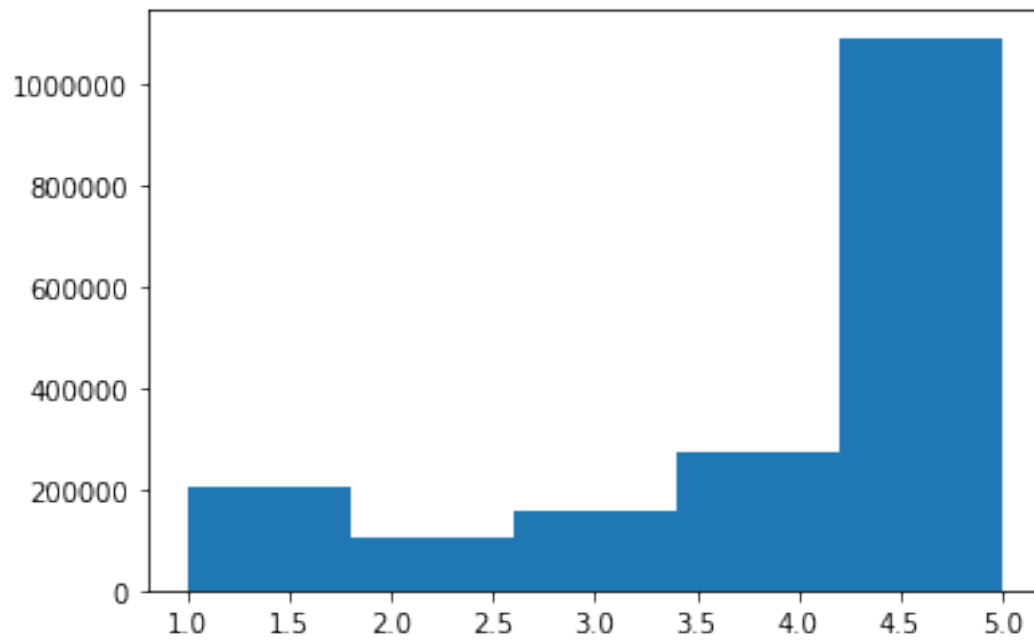
```
[60]: # Checking for invalid entried in verfied column
```

```
df.verified.value_counts()
```

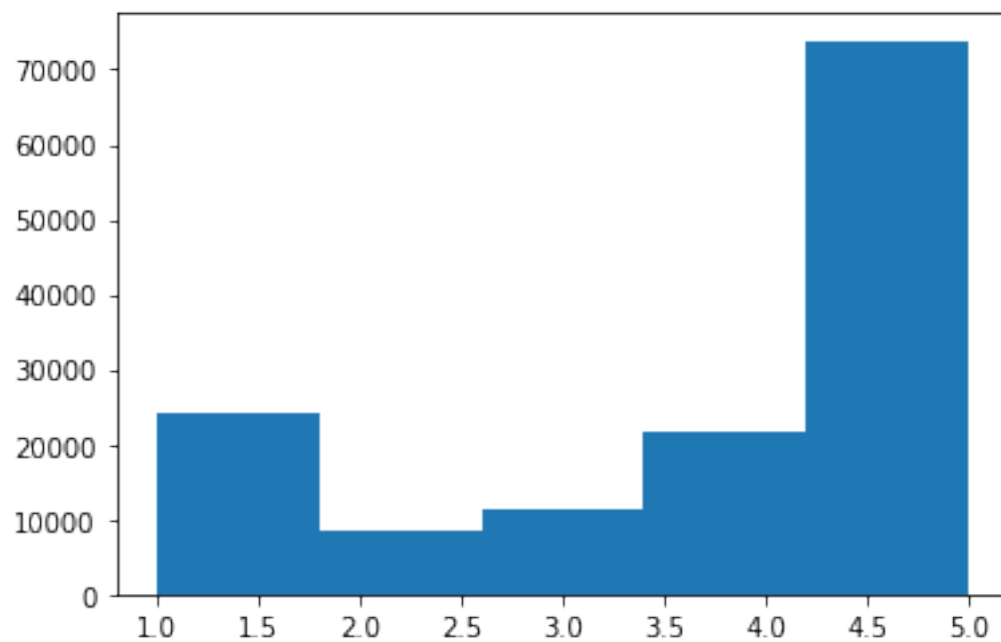
```
[60]: 1    1689696  
0     139547  
Name: verified, dtype: int64
```

```
[61]: # Visualizing ratings
```

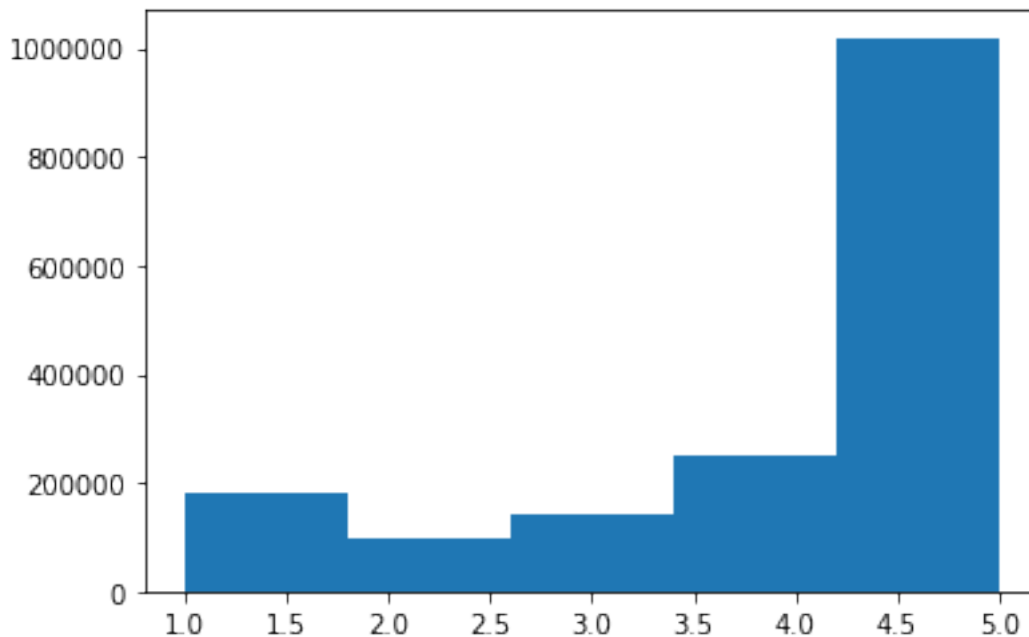
```
plt.hist(df.rating, 5, alpha=1);
```



```
[62]: # Visualizing ratings  
plt.hist(df[df.verified==0].rating, 5, alpha=1);
```



```
[63]: # Visualizing ratings
plt.hist(df[df.verified==1].rating, 5, alpha=1);
```



Looking at the histogram we can see that non verified users show a bigger 1 rating which could be impacting the overall low ratings for the products. This is a business call to handle this data to be removed or kept.

```
[38]: # Checking for duplicate values
df[df.duplicated(subset=['rating', 'reviewerID', 'reviewTime', 'itemID'],
↪keep='first')].head()
```

```
[38]:
```

	rating	verified	reviewerID	reviewTime	itemID
6905	4	1	ACTVXNBEPLW2S	01 25, 2015	B000052YAN
7166	5	1	A3AMP8ZS2WQ94N	11 19, 2014	B0000530HU
9557	5	0	A1CJPRUT6GHTGO	01 30, 2007	B000067E30
11543	2	0	A6H01UBMBOZTY	09 13, 2006	B00009RBOZ
12224	3	1	A2LHFW4Q0UWIFA	10 26, 2016	B00011QUDE

```
[41]: # Validating duplicate results
df[df.reviewerID=='ACTVXNBEPLW2S']
```

```
[41]:
```

	rating	verified	reviewerID	reviewTime	itemID
6904	4	1	ACTVXNBEPLW2S	01 25, 2015	B000052YAN

6905	4	1	ACTVXNBEPLW2S	01 25, 2015	B000052YAN
32550	5	1	ACTVXNBEPLW2S	05 9, 2014	B000GGFZLC

There are several duplicate recording in the dataframe. These duplicate records will be removed, however while doing so we make sure that one entry is retained and all other duplicates will be removed.

```
[43]: # Sorting the values based on reviewTime
```

```
df.sort_values("reviewTime", ascending= [0], inplace=True)
```

```
[45]: # Validating the sort
```

```
df.head()
```

```
[45]:
```

	rating	verified	reviewerID	reviewTime	itemID
492858	5	1	A2NU79MV53K6QC	12 9, 2017	B003DA62R0
155958	5	1	A3GEVGOC9H36LL	12 9, 2017	B00HMK96UK
410390	5	1	A2GMFY423DP50	12 9, 2017	B00319B2K4
366153	4	1	A3993649BUWPHY	12 9, 2017	B00UIZLE48
350051	5	1	AYDQ9IJCQCAG	12 9, 2017	B000P8991Y

```
[47]: # Checking the length of dataframe before removing duplicates
```

```
len(df)
```

```
[47]: 1857758
```

```
[48]: # Removing the duplicates while keeping the first value of the duplicates
```

```
df.drop_duplicates(keep='first',inplace=True)
```

```
[49]: # Checking the length of dataframe after removing duplicates
```

```
len(df)
```

```
[49]: 1829243
```

```
[52]: # Validating to see if duplicates are removed
```

```
df[df.reviewerID=='ACTVXNBEPLW2S']
```

```
[52]:
```

	rating	verified	reviewerID	reviewTime	itemID
32550	5	1	ACTVXNBEPLW2S	05 9, 2014	B000GGFZLC
6904	4	1	ACTVXNBEPLW2S	01 25, 2015	B000052YAN

0.1.3 For New Customers

Popularity based model Since a new customer will not have any historical data the right approach to recommend the products is by making use of the popularity based model. This model will have all the items which got the highest rating and at the top.

```
[64]: # Creating a new dataframe and creating the count per item and mean rating per item
```

```
df2 = pd.DataFrame({'count':df.groupby('itemID')['rating'].count(), 'ratingMean':  
    ↳df.groupby('itemID')['rating'].mean()}).reset_index()
```

```
[65]: # Printing the maximum count and minimum count values
```

```
print(df2['count'].max(), df2['count'].min())
```

8668 1

```
[66]: # Printing the record count and the items who got less than 500 ratings
```

```
print(len(df2), len(df2[df2['count']<500]))
```

249027 248717

```
[68]: # Getting the items which has ratings greater than 500 and mean rating greater  
    ↳ than 4. Again this could be a business call
```

```
df2 = df2[(df2['count']>500) & (df2['ratingMean']>=4.0)]
```

```
[69]: # Printing the maximum and minimum ratings count
```

```
print(df2['count'].max(), df2['count'].min())
```

8668 505

```
[71]: # Sorting dataframe by rating mean in descending order
```

```
df2 = pd.DataFrame(df2.sort_values(by = ['ratingMean'], ascending= False))
```

```
[72]: # Printing the top 15 records of the popular products
```

```
df2.head(15)
```

```
[72]:
```

	itemID	count	ratingMean
1906	B0009RF9DW	772	4.933938
2913	B000FI4S1E	773	4.931436
46577	B00DM8J11Q	1416	4.868644
7478	B0012Y0ZG2	1101	4.852861

26947	B006H7HB7K	526	4.851711
200880	B01B5BWTNS	528	4.844697
21677	B0053F80JA	1366	4.838946
6230	B000URXP6E	1003	4.838485
111843	B00RLSCLJM	3529	4.826296
243	B00006L9LC	712	4.814607
64878	B00IOW0AI8	541	4.813309
22925	B005AR75A6	538	4.812268
57466	B00G8Q7JZ4	629	4.802862
62	1620213982	4792	4.798414
14730	B002Z3N1HE	1189	4.793103

0.1.4 Collaborative Filtering

Collaborative filtering is a technique that can filter out items that a user might like on the basis of reactions by similar users.

It works by searching a large group of people and finding a smaller set of users with tastes similar to a particular user. It looks at the items they like and combines them to create a ranked list of suggestions. Here we use the SVD approach to provide product recommendations based on item.

SVD - Singular Value Decomposition One of the popular algorithms to factorize a matrix is the singular value decomposition(SVD) algorithm. First I build a user-item matrix. Then we decompose this matrix using SVD to extract constituent arrays of feature vectors and correlation out of it.

```
[74]: # Filtering out the values with user ratings which are less than 50
```

```
df3 = df.groupby('itemID').filter(lambda x:x['rating'].count()>50)
```

```
[78]: # Getting a subset of the data
```

```
df4 = df3.head(10000)
```

```
[79]: # Checking the record counts
```

```
print(len(df3), len(df4))
```

```
941800 10000
```

```
[80]: # Creating the utility matrix with reviewerID and itemID
```

```
utility_matrix =df4.pivot_table(values='rating', index='reviewerID',
→columns='itemID', fill_value=0)
```

```
[82]: # Checking the utility matrix
```

```
utility_matrix.head()
```

```

[82]: itemID          1620213982  B00004YWK2  B000050B6H  B000050FDY  \
reviewerID
A0090831Q386KET36YQW          0          0          0          0
A0122375SQ8Z42DUL03J          0          0          0          0
A0207585A6YBSJJPD5FS          0          0          0          0
A0634459IUT5LVFM9YZZ          0          0          0          0
A1000I7I07B70I                0          0          0          0

itemID          B000052YAN  B0000530HU  B00005JS5C  B000050U6T  \
reviewerID
A0090831Q386KET36YQW          0          0          0          0
A0122375SQ8Z42DUL03J          0          0          0          0
A0207585A6YBSJJPD5FS          0          0          0          0
A0634459IUT5LVFM9YZZ          0          0          0          0
A1000I7I07B70I                0          0          0          0

itemID          B000068PBJ  B00006IV17  ...  B01H8A05N6  B01HBLM8EQ  \
reviewerID
A0090831Q386KET36YQW          0          0  ...          0          0
A0122375SQ8Z42DUL03J          0          0  ...          0          0
A0207585A6YBSJJPD5FS          0          0  ...          0          0
A0634459IUT5LVFM9YZZ          0          0  ...          0          0
A1000I7I07B70I                0          0  ...          0          0

itemID          B01HBPGP28  B01HBSH2EK  B01HC6G4D6  B01HC7ZP1M  \
reviewerID
A0090831Q386KET36YQW          0          0          0          0
A0122375SQ8Z42DUL03J          0          0          0          0
A0207585A6YBSJJPD5FS          0          0          0          0
A0634459IUT5LVFM9YZZ          0          0          0          0
A1000I7I07B70I                0          0          0          0

itemID          B01HC90NI6  B01HDZ400M  B01HEISONU  B01HI7K476
reviewerID
A0090831Q386KET36YQW          0          0          0          0
A0122375SQ8Z42DUL03J          0          0          0          0
A0207585A6YBSJJPD5FS          0          0          0          0
A0634459IUT5LVFM9YZZ          0          0          0          0
A1000I7I07B70I                0          0          0          0

```

[5 rows x 3332 columns]

```

[83]: # Checking the shape of the utility matrix

utility_matrix.shape

```

[83]: (9343, 3332)

```
[84]: # Creating the transpose of the matrix
```

```
utility_matrix = utility_matrix.T  
utility_matrix.head()
```

```
[84]: reviewerID  A0090831Q386KET36YQW  A0122375SQ8Z42DUL03J  A0207585A6YBSJJPD5FS  \  
itemID  
1620213982          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B00004YWK2          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B000050B6H          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B000050FDY          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B000052YAN          0.0          0.0          0.0  
  
reviewerID  A0634459IUT5LVFM9YZZ  A1000I7IO7B7OI  A1003HDK1GHMSP  \  
itemID  
1620213982          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B00004YWK2          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B000050B6H          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B000050FDY          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B000052YAN          0.0          0.0          0.0  
  
reviewerID  A101GQRGM79ZAX  A101LWC4TVGOVT  A101NXBK4DJ454  A102G6SC7VE2HS  \  
itemID  
1620213982          0.0          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B00004YWK2          0.0          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B000050B6H          0.0          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B000050FDY          0.0          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B000052YAN          0.0          0.0          0.0          0.0  
  
reviewerID  ...  AZW33SSW09BZ6  AZW70WXHAHGKT  AZX1PZRBP1FJD  AZX3R9XUGMQWD  \  
itemID      ...  
1620213982  ...          0.0          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B00004YWK2  ...          0.0          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B000050B6H  ...          0.0          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B000050FDY  ...          0.0          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B000052YAN  ...          0.0          0.0          0.0          0.0  
  
reviewerID  AZXFF73ZZM0FV  AZYA6NBTF2843  AZYEIBA04SWE0  AZYNASCEZ6FXX  \  
itemID  
1620213982          0.0          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B00004YWK2          0.0          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B000050B6H          0.0          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B000050FDY          0.0          0.0          0.0          0.0  
B000052YAN          0.0          0.0          0.0          0.0  
  
reviewerID  AZYQE4YLJCLBI  AZZSKNX254F5D  
itemID
```

1620213982	0.0	0.0
B00004YWK2	0.0	0.0
B000050B6H	0.0	0.0
B000050FDY	0.0	0.0
B000052YAN	0.0	0.0

[5 rows x 9343 columns]

```
[85]: # Checking the shape of the transposed matrix
```

```
utility_matrix.shape
```

```
[85]: (3332, 9343)
```

```
[87]: # Creating the SVD model and fitting the utility matrix
```

```
SVD = TruncatedSVD(n_components=10)
decomposed_utility = SVD.fit_transform(utility_matrix)
decomposed_utility.shape
```

```
[87]: (3332, 10)
```

```
[90]: # Creating the correlation matrix using the decomposed utility matrix
```

```
correlation_matrix = np.corrcoef(decomposed_utility)
correlation_matrix.shape
```

```
[90]: (3332, 3332)
```

```
[119]: # Creating a method for recommendation system
```

```
def recommendation_system(i):
    item_names = list(utility_matrix.index)
    item_ID = item_names.index(i)
    result = list(utility_matrix.index[correlation_matrix[item_ID] > 0.70])
    result.remove(i)
    return result[0:15]
```

```
[120]: # Recommending the top 15 correlated items based on the item search
```

```
recommendation_system('B00005JS5C')
```

```
[120]: ['B0000530HU',
        'B00006IV17',
        'B000146LKS',
        'B00020UR4C',
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