

▼ Building a Recommender System Using Drupal and TensorFlow.js

Adapted from *Build, Train, and Deploy a Book Recommender System Using Keras, TensorFlow.js, Node.js, and Firebase (Part 1)*, <https://heartbeat.fritz.ai/build-train-and-deploy-a-book-recommender-system-using-keras-tensorflow-js-b96944b936a7>. Instead of using Node.js and Firebase, I will be using Drupal 9, the Component module, and the TensorFlow.js module.

The loading of the data, preprocessing the data, model building and model training will be done using Colab (or Jupyter Notebook), and the model will be exported and used by Drupal to do inference using TensorFlow.js.

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import os
import warnings

import tensorflow.keras as tf
```

Read the data downloaded from [Zygmuntz's Github repository](#). After downloading these csv files, you must upload them to Colab in a directory called book-data. They will be removed when you stop or restart the kernel.

```
ratings_df = pd.read_csv("book-data/ratings.csv")
books_df = pd.read_csv("book-data/books.csv")
```

Display the first few lines of the ratings csv file.

```
ratings_df.head()
```

	user_id	book_id	rating
0	1	258	5
1	2	4081	4
2	2	260	5
3	2	9296	5
4	2	2318	3

```
books_df.head()
```

	book_id	goodreads_book_id	best_book_id	work_id	books_count	isbn
0	1	2767052	2767052	2792775	272	439023483
1	2	3	3	4640799	491	439554934
2	3	41865	41865	3212258	226	316015849
3	4	2657	2657	3275794	487	61120081
4	5	4671	4671	245494	1356	743273567

```
print(ratings_df.shape)
```

```
print(ratings_df.user_id.nunique())
print(ratings_df.book_id.nunique())
ratings_df.isna().sum()
```

```
(5976479, 3)
53424
10000
user_id      0
book_id      0
rating       0
dtype: int64
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
Xtrain, Xtest = train_test_split(ratings_df, test_size=0.2, random_state=1)
print(f"Shape of train data: {Xtrain.shape}")
print(f"Shape of test data: {Xtest.shape}")
```

```
Shape of train data: (4781183, 3)
Shape of test data: (1195296, 3)
```

```
#Get the number of unique entities in books and users columns
nbook_id = ratings_df.book_id.nunique()
nuser_id = ratings_df.user_id.nunique()
```

```
#Book input network
input_books = tf.layers.Input(shape=[1])
embed_books = tf.layers.Embedding(nbook_id + 1, 30)(input_books)
books_out = tf.layers.Flatten()(embed_books)
```

```
#user input network
input_users = tf.layers.Input(shape=[1])
embed_users = tf.layers.Embedding(nuser_id + 1, 30)(input_users)
users_out = tf.layers.Flatten()(embed_users)
```

```
conc_layer = tf.layers.Concatenate()([books_out, users_out])
x = tf.layers.Dense(300, activation='relu')(conc_layer)
x_out = x = tf.layers.Dense(1, activation='relu')(x)
model = tf.Model([input_books, input_users], x_out)
```

```
opt = tf.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.001)
model.compile(optimizer=opt, loss='mean_squared_error')
model.summary()
```

Model: "model"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 1)]	0	
input_2 (InputLayer)	[(None, 1)]	0	
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 1, 30)	300030	input_1[0][0]
embedding_1 (Embedding)	(None, 1, 30)	1602750	input_2[0][0]
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 30)	0	embedding[0][0]
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 30)	0	embedding_1[0][0]
concatenate (Concatenate)	(None, 60)	0	flatten[0][0] flatten_1[0][0]
dense (Dense)	(None, 300)	18300	concatenate[0][0]
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 1)	301	dense[0][0]

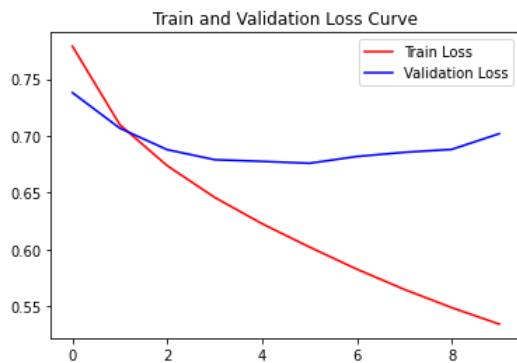
```
Total params: 1,921,381
Trainable params: 1,921,381
Non-trainable params: 0
```

```
hist = model.fit([Xtrain.book_id, Xtrain.user_id], Xtrain.rating,
                batch_size=64,
                epochs=10,
                verbose=1)
```

```
verbose=1,
validation_data=(Xtest.book_id, Xtest.user_id, Xtest.rating))
```

```
Epoch 1/10
74706/74706 [=====] - 661s 9ms/step - loss: 0.7788 - val_loss: 0.7380
Epoch 2/10
74706/74706 [=====] - 599s 8ms/step - loss: 0.7098 - val_loss: 0.7067
Epoch 3/10
74706/74706 [=====] - 570s 8ms/step - loss: 0.6737 - val_loss: 0.6879
Epoch 4/10
74706/74706 [=====] - 597s 8ms/step - loss: 0.6459 - val_loss: 0.6791
Epoch 5/10
74706/74706 [=====] - 637s 9ms/step - loss: 0.6227 - val_loss: 0.6776
Epoch 6/10
74706/74706 [=====] - 580s 8ms/step - loss: 0.6021 - val_loss: 0.6759
Epoch 7/10
74706/74706 [=====] - 595s 8ms/step - loss: 0.5827 - val_loss: 0.6819
Epoch 8/10
74706/74706 [=====] - 641s 9ms/step - loss: 0.5649 - val_loss: 0.6855
Epoch 9/10
74706/74706 [=====] - 642s 9ms/step - loss: 0.5488 - val_loss: 0.6881
Epoch 10/10
74706/74706 [=====] - 638s 9ms/step - loss: 0.5344 - val_loss: 0.7019
```

```
train_loss = hist.history['loss']
val_loss = hist.history['val_loss']
plt.plot(train_loss, color='r', label='Train Loss')
plt.plot(val_loss, color='b', label='Validation Loss')
plt.title("Train and Validation Loss Curve")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Save the model. This saves the model as a Tensorflow / Keras model. Note this format, as you'll be referencing it during model conversion in the next tutorial.

```
#save the model
model.save('model')
```

```
INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to: model/assets
```

✓ 0s completed at 3:47 AM

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