Netflix-Movie-Recommendation

TASK

1.Instead of using 10K users and 1K movies to train the above models, use 25K users and 3K movies (or more) to train all of the above models. Report the RMSE and MAPE on the test data using larger amount of data and provide a comparison between various models as shown above.

2.Tune hyperparamters of all the Xgboost models above to improve the RMSE.

1. Business Problem

1.1 Problem Description

Netflix is all about connecting people to the movies they love. To help customers find those movies, they developed world-class movie recommendation system: CinematchSM. Its job is to predict whether someone will enjoy a movie based on how much they liked or disliked other movies. Netflix use those predictions to make personal movie recommendations based on each customer's unique tastes. And while **Cinematch** is doing pretty well, it can always be made better.

Now there are a lot of interesting alternative approaches to how Cinematch works that netflix haven't tried. Some are described in the literature, some aren't. We're curious whether any of these can beat Cinematch by making better predictions. Because, frankly, if there is a much better approach it could make a big difference to our customers and our business.

Credits: https://www.netflixprize.com/rules.html

1.2 Problem Statement

Netflix provided a lot of anonymous rating data, and a prediction accuracy bar that is 10% better than what Cinematch can do on the same training data set. (Accuracy is a measurement of how closely predicted ratings of movies match subsequent actual ratings.)

1.3 Sources

- https://www.netflixprize.com/rules.html
- https://www.kaggle.com/netflix-inc/netflix-prize-data
- Netflix blog: https://medium.com/netflix-techblog/netflix-recommendations-beyond-the-5-stars-part-1-55838468f429 (very nice blog)
- surprise library: http://surpriselib.com/ (we use many models from this library)
- surprise library doc: http://surprise.readthedocs.io/en/stable/getting_started.html (we use many models from this library)
- installing surprise: https://github.com/NicolasHug/Surprise#installation
- Research paper: http://courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i290-dm/s11/SECURE/a1-koren.pdf (most of our work was inspired by this paper)
- SVD Decomposition : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P5mlg91as1c

1.4 Real world/Business Objectives and constraints

Objectives:

1. Predict the rating that a user would give to a movie that he has not yet rated.
2. Minimize the difference between predicted and actual rating (RMSE and MAPE)

Constraints:

1. Some form of interpretability.

2. Machine Learning Problem

2.1 Data

2.1.1 Data Overview

Get the data from : https://www.kaggle.com/netflix-inc/netflix-prize-data/data

Data files :

- combined_data_1.txt
- combined_data_2.txt
- combined_data_3.txt
- combined_data_4.txt
- movie_titles.csv


```
The first line of each file [combined_data_1.txt, combined_data_2.txt, combi
ned_data_3.txt, combined_data_4.txt] contains the movie id followed by a col
umn. Each subsequent line in the file corresponds to a rating from a custome
r and its date in the following format:

CustomerID,Rating,Date

MovieIDs range from 1 to 17770 sequentially.
CustomerIDs range from 1 to 2649429, with gaps. There are 480189 users.
Ratings are on a five star (integral) scale from 1 to 5.
Dates have the format YYYY-MM-DD.
```

2.1.2 Example Data point

```
1:
1488844,3,2005-09-06
822109,5,2005-05-13
885013,4,2005-10-19
30878,4,2005-12-26
823519,3,2004-05-03
893988,3,2005-11-17
124105,4,2004-08-05
1248029,3,2004-04-22
1842128,4,2004-05-09
2238063,3,2005-05-11
1503895,4,2005-05-19
2207774,5,2005-06-06
2590061,3,2004-08-12
2442,3,2004-04-14
543865,4,2004-05-28
1209119,4,2004-03-23
804919,4,2004-06-10
1086807,3,2004-12-28
1711859,4,2005-05-08
372233,5,2005-11-23
1080361,3,2005-03-28
1245640,3,2005-12-19
558634,4,2004-12-14
2165002,4,2004-04-06
1181550,3,2004-02-01
1227322,4,2004-02-06
427928,4,2004-02-26
814701,5,2005-09-29
808731,4,2005-10-31
662870,5,2005-08-24
337541,5,2005-03-23
786312,3,2004-11-16
1133214,4,2004-03-07
1537427,4,2004-03-29
1209954,5,2005-05-09
2381599,3,2005-09-12
525356,2,2004-07-11
1910569,4,2004-04-12
2263586,4,2004-08-20
2421815,2,2004-02-26
1009622,1,2005-01-19
1481961,2,2005-05-24
401047,4,2005-06-03
2179073,3,2004-08-29
1434636,3,2004-05-01
93986,5,2005-10-06
1308744,5,2005-10-29
2647871,4,2005-12-30
1905581,5,2005-08-16
```

```
2508819,3,2004-05-18
1578279,1,2005-05-19
1159695,4,2005-02-15
2588432,3,2005-03-31
2423091,3,2005-09-12
470232,4,2004-04-08
2148699,2,2004-06-05
1342007,3,2004-07-16
466135,4,2004-07-13
2472440,3,2005-08-13
1283744,3,2004-04-17
1927580,4,2004-11-08
716874,5,2005-05-06
4326,4,2005-10-29
```

2.2 Mapping the real world problem to a Machine Learning Problem

2.2.1 Type of Machine Learning Problem

```
For a given movie and user we need to predict the rating would be given by him/h
er to the movie.
The given problem is a Recommendation problem
It can also seen as a Regression problem
```

2.2.2 Performance metric

- Mean Absolute Percentage Error: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mean_absolute_percentage_error
- Root Mean Square Error: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Root-mean-square_deviation

2.2.3 Machine Learning Objective and Constraints

1. Minimize RMSE.
2. Try to provide some interpretability.

In [1]:

```
%matplotlib inline
# this is just to know how much time will it take to run this entire Cell
from datetime import datetime
# globalstart = datetime.now()
#pandas is used for reading files
import pandas as pd
# numpy for scientific computing
import numpy as np
#used for plotting plots
import matplotlib
matplotlib.use('nbagg')

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rcParams.update({'figure.max_open_warning': 0})

#used for data visualization library based on matplotlib
import seaborn as sns
sns.set_style('whitegrid')
#Get the users environment os.
import os
#Compressed Sparse Row matrix
from scipy import sparse
from scipy.sparse import csr_matrix
#This transformer performs linear dimensionality reduction by means of truncated singul
ar value decomposition
from sklearn.decomposition import TruncatedSVD
from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import cosine_similarity
import random
```

3. Exploratory Data Analysis

3.1 Preprocessing

3.1.1 Converting / Merging whole data to required format: u_i, m_j, r_ij

In [2]:

```
start = datetime.now()
#checking file os present or not
if not os.path.isfile('data.csv'):
    # Create a file 'data.csv' before reading it
    # Read all the files in netflix and store them in one big file('data.csv')
    # When reading from each of the four files and appendig each rating to a global fil
e 'train.csv'
    data = open('data.csv', mode='w')

    row = list()
    files=['combined_data_1.txt','combined_data_2.txt',
           'combined_data_3.txt', 'combined_data_4.txt']
    for file in files:
        print("Reading ratings from {}...".format(file))
        with open(file) as f:
            for line in f:
                del row[:] # you don't have to do this.
                line = line.strip()
                if line.endswith(':'):
                    # All below are ratings for this movie, until another movie appear
s.
                    movie_id = line.replace(':', '')
                else:
                    row = [x for x in line.split(',')]
                    row.insert(0, movie_id)
                    data.write(','.join(row))
                    data.write('\n')
        print("Done.\n")
    data.close()
print('Time taken :', datetime.now() - start)
```

```
Time taken : 0:00:00.000218
```

In [3]:

```
print("creating the dataframe from data.csv file..")
#Reading csv file by pandas
df = pd.read_csv('data.csv', sep=',',
                       names=['movie', 'user','rating','date'])
# helps to convert string Date time into Python Date time object
#https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-pandas-to_datetime/
df.date = pd.to_datetime(df.date)
print('Done.\n')

# we are arranging the ratings according to time.
print('Sorting the dataframe by date..')
#inplace=True is passed, the data is renamed in place (it returns nothing)
# inplace=False is passed (this is the default value, so isn't necessary), performs the
operation and returns a copy of the object, so you'd use
# Have to assign back to dataframe (because it is a new copy)
#df = df.some_operation(inplace=False)
# No need to assign back to dataframe (because it is on the same copy)
#df.some_operation(inplace=True)
df.sort_values(by='date', inplace=True)
print('Done..')
```

```
creating the dataframe from data.csv file..
Done.

Sorting the dataframe by date..
Done..
```

In [4]:

```
#printing first five rows
df.head()
```

Out[4]:

	movie	user	rating	date
56431994	10341	510180	4	1999-11-11
9056171	1798	510180	5	1999-11-11
58698779	10774	510180	3	1999-11-11
48101611	8651	510180	2	1999-11-11
81893208	14660	510180	2	1999-11-11

In [5]:

```
#used to view some basic statistical details like percentile, mean, std etc. of a data
 frame or a series of numeric values.
df.describe()['rating']
```

Out[5]:

```
count    1.004805e+08
mean     3.604290e+00
std      1.085219e+00
min      1.000000e+00
25%      3.000000e+00
50%      4.000000e+00
75%      4.000000e+00
max      5.000000e+00
Name: rating, dtype: float64
```

3.1.2 Checking for NaN values

In [6]:

```
# just to make sure that all Nan containing rows are deleted..
print("No of Nan values in our dataframe : ", sum(df.isnull().any()))
```

```
No of Nan values in our dataframe :  0
```

3.1.3 Removing Duplicates

In [7]:

```
#Return boolean Series denoting duplicate rows, optionally only considering certain col
umns.
dup_bool = df.duplicated(['movie','user','rating'])
dups = sum(dup_bool) # by considering all columns..( including timestamp)
print("There are {} duplicate rating entries in the data..".format(dups))
```

```
There are 0 duplicate rating entries in the data..
```

3.1.4 Basic Statistics (#Ratings, #Users, and #Movies)

In [8]:

```
print("Total data ")
print("-"*50)
print("\nTotal no of ratings :",df.shape[0])
print("Total No of Users   :", len(np.unique(df.user)))
print("Total No of movies  :", len(np.unique(df.movie)))
```

```
Total data
--------------------------------------------------

Total no of ratings : 100480507
Total No of Users   : 480189
Total No of movies  : 17770
```

3.2 Spliting data into Train and Test(80:20)

In [9]:

```
#checking file is present or not
if not os.path.isfile('train.csv'):
    # create the dataframe csv file and store it in the disk for offline purposes..
    df.iloc[:int(df.shape[0]*0.80)].to_csv("train.csv", index=False)
#checking file is present or not
if not os.path.isfile('test.csv'):
    # create the dataframe csv file and store it in the disk for offline purposes..
    df.iloc[int(df.shape[0]*0.80):].to_csv("test.csv", index=False)
#parse_dates : bool or list of int or names or list of lists or dict, default False
train_df = pd.read_csv("train.csv", parse_dates=['date'])
test_df = pd.read_csv("test.csv")
```

3.2.1 Basic Statistics in Train data (#Ratings, #Users, and #Movies)

In [10]:

```
# movies = train_df.movie.value_counts()
# users = train_df.user.value_counts()
print("Training data ")
print("-"*50)
print("\nTotal no of ratings :",train_df.shape[0])
print("Total No of Users   :", len(np.unique(train_df.user)))
print("Total No of movies  :", len(np.unique(train_df.movie)))
```

```
Training data
--------------------------------------------------

Total no of ratings : 80384405
Total No of Users   : 405041
Total No of movies  : 17424
```

3.2.2 Basic Statistics in Test data (#Ratings, #Users, and #Movies)

In [11]:

```
print("Test data ")
print("-"*50)
print("\nTotal no of ratings :",test_df.shape[0])
print("Total No of Users   :", len(np.unique(test_df.user)))
print("Total No of movies  :", len(np.unique(test_df.movie)))
```

```
Test data
--------------------------------------------------

Total no of ratings : 20096102
Total No of Users   : 349312
Total No of movies  : 17757
```

3.3 Exploratory Data Analysis on Train data

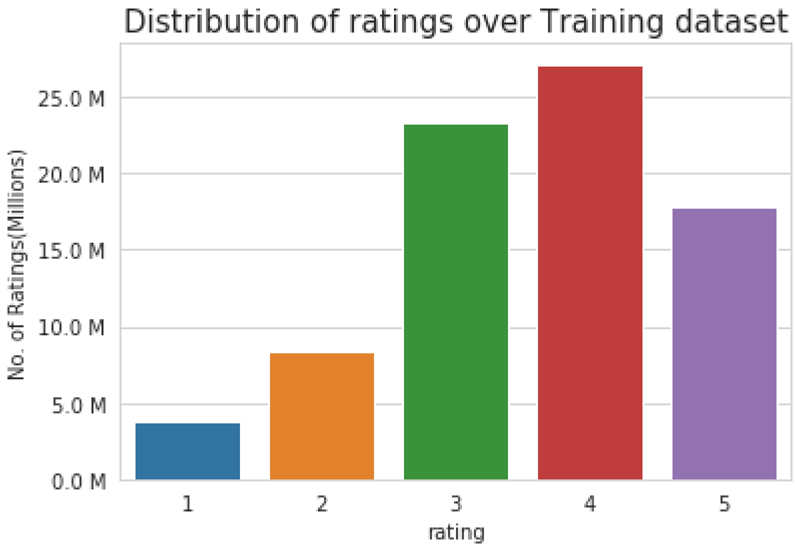
In [12]:

```
# method to make y-axis more readable
def human(num, units = 'M'):
    units = units.lower()
    num = float(num)
    if units == 'k':
        return str(num/10**3) + " K"
    elif units == 'm':
        return str(num/10**6) + " M"
    elif units == 'b':
        return str(num/10**9) +  " B"
```

3.3.1 Distribution of ratings

In [13]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
plt.title('Distribution of ratings over Training dataset', fontsize=15)
sns.countplot(train_df.rating)
ax.set_yticklabels([human(item, 'M') for item in ax.get_yticks()])
ax.set_ylabel('No. of Ratings(Millions)')

plt.show()
```



Add new column (week day) to the data set for analysis.

In [14]:

```
# It is used to skip the warning ''SettingWithCopyWarning''..
pd.options.mode.chained_assignment = None  # default='warn'

train_df['day_of_week'] = train_df.date.dt.weekday_name
#print last five rows
train_df.tail()
```

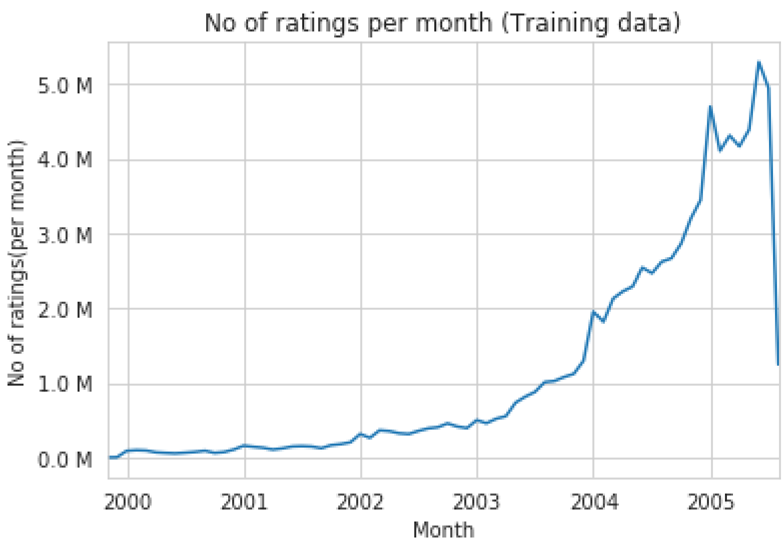
Out[14]:

	movie	user	rating	date	day_of_week
80384400	12074	2033618	4	2005-08-08	Monday
80384401	862	1797061	3	2005-08-08	Monday
80384402	10986	1498715	5	2005-08-08	Monday
80384403	14861	500016	4	2005-08-08	Monday
80384404	5926	1044015	5	2005-08-08	Monday

3.3.2 Number of Ratings per a month

In [15]:

```
ax = train_df.resample('m', on='date')['rating'].count().plot()
ax.set_title('No of ratings per month (Training data)')
plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('No of ratings(per month)')
ax.set_yticklabels([human(item, 'M') for item in ax.get_yticks()])
plt.show()
```



3.3.3 Analysis on the Ratings given by user

In [16]:

```
# used to split the data into groups based on some criteria
no_of_rated_movies_per_user = train_df.groupby(by='user')['rating'].count().sort_values
(ascending=False)
#printing first five rows
no_of_rated_movies_per_user.head()
```

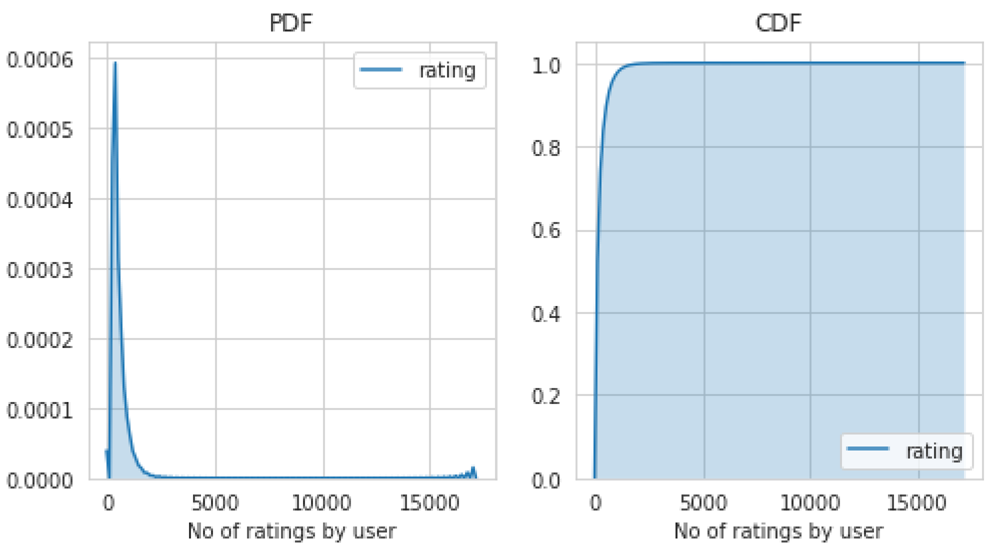
Out[16]:

```
user
305344     17112
2439493    15896
387418     15402
1639792     9767
1461435     9447
Name: rating, dtype: int64
```

In [17]:

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=plt.figaspect(.5))

ax1 = plt.subplot(121)
sns.kdeplot(no_of_rated_movies_per_user, shade=True, ax=ax1)
plt.xlabel('No of ratings by user')
plt.title("PDF")

ax2 = plt.subplot(122)
sns.kdeplot(no_of_rated_movies_per_user, shade=True, cumulative=True,ax=ax2)
plt.xlabel('No of ratings by user')
plt.title('CDF')

plt.show()
```

```
/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/scipy/stats/stats.py:1713: Futu
reWarning: Using a non-tuple sequence for multidimensional indexing is dep
recated; use `arr[tuple(seq)]` instead of `arr[seq]`. In the future this w
ill be interpreted as an array index, `arr[np.array(seq)]`, which will res
ult either in an error or a different result.
  return np.add.reduce(sorted[indexer] * weights, axis=axis) / sumval
```



In [18]:

```
#used to view some basic statistical details like percentile, mean, std etc. of a data
 frame or a series of numeric values.
no_of_rated_movies_per_user.describe()
```

Out[18]:

```
count    405041.000000
mean        198.459921
std         290.793238
min           1.000000
25%          34.000000
50%          89.000000
75%         245.000000
max       17112.000000
Name: rating, dtype: float64
```

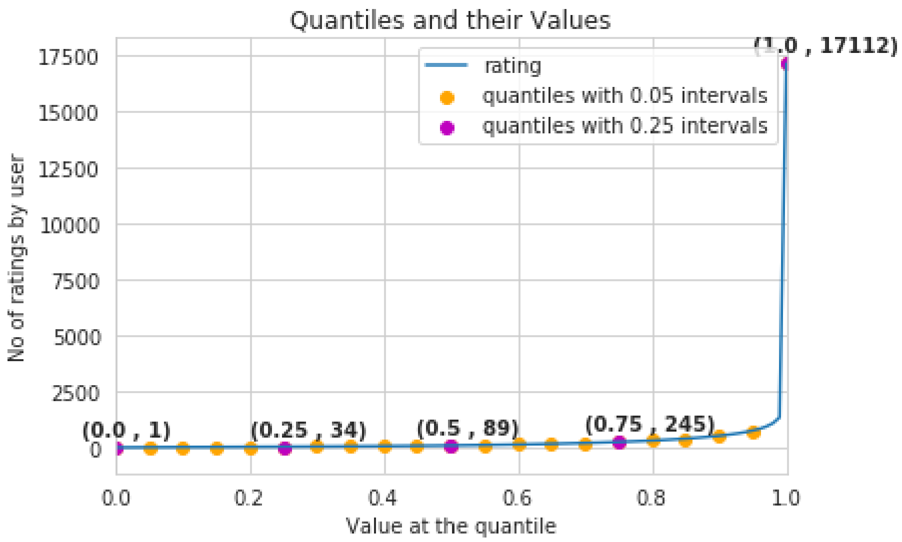
> *There, is something interesting going on with the quantiles..*

In [19]:

```
#Return values at the given quantile over requested axis.
quantiles = no_of_rated_movies_per_user.quantile(np.arange(0,1.01,0.01), interpolation=
'higher')
```

In [20]:

```
plt.title("Quantiles and their Values")
quantiles.plot()
# quantiles with 0.05 difference
plt.scatter(x=quantiles.index[::5], y=quantiles.values[::5], c='orange', label="quantil
es with 0.05 intervals")
# quantiles with 0.25 difference
plt.scatter(x=quantiles.index[::25], y=quantiles.values[::25], c='m', label = "quantile
s with 0.25 intervals")
plt.ylabel('No of ratings by user')
plt.xlabel('Value at the quantile')
plt.legend(loc='best')

# annotate the 25th, 50th, 75th and 100th percentile values....
for x,y in zip(quantiles.index[::25], quantiles[::25]):
    plt.annotate(s="({} , {})".format(x,y), xy=(x,y), xytext=(x-0.05, y+500)
                ,fontweight='bold')


plt.show()
```



In [21]:

```
#quantile values and no of ratings by user on each quantile
quantiles[::5]
```

Out[21]:

```
0.00        1
0.05        7
0.10       15
0.15       21
0.20       27
0.25       34
0.30       41
0.35       50
0.40       60
0.45       73
0.50       89
0.55      109
0.60      133
0.65      163
0.70      199
0.75      245
0.80      307
0.85      392
0.90      520
0.95      749
1.00    17112
Name: rating, dtype: int64
```

how many ratings at the last 5% of all ratings??

In [22]:

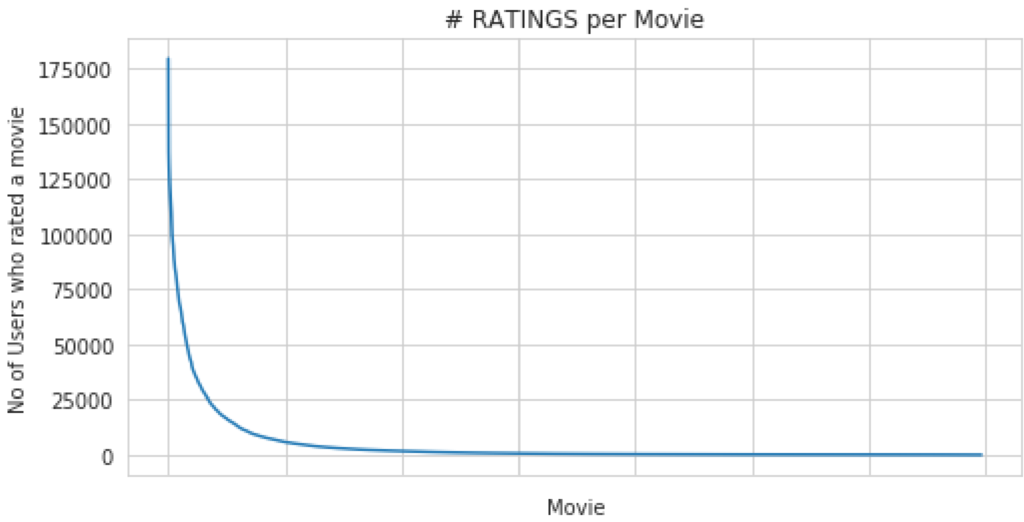
```
print('\n No of ratings at last 5 percentile : {}\n'.format(sum(no_of_rated_movies_per_
user>= 749)) )
```

```
 No of ratings at last 5 percentile : 20305
```

3.3.4 Analysis of ratings of a movie given by a user

In [23]:

```
no_of_ratings_per_movie = train_df.groupby(by='movie')['rating'].count().sort_values(as
cending=False)

fig = plt.figure(figsize=plt.figaspect(.5))
ax = plt.gca()
plt.plot(no_of_ratings_per_movie.values)
plt.title('# RATINGS per Movie')
plt.xlabel('Movie')
plt.ylabel('No of Users who rated a movie')
ax.set_xticklabels([])

plt.show()
```



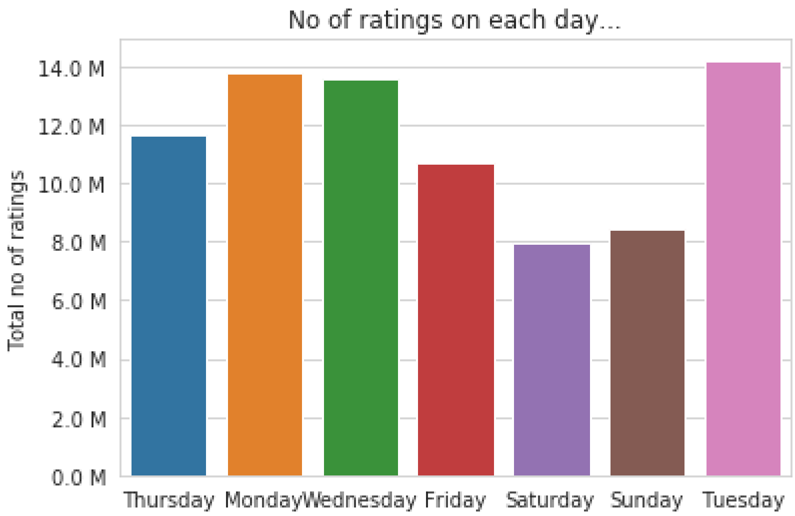
- **It is very skewed.. just like nunmber of ratings given per user.**

```
- There are some movies (which are very popular) which are rated by huge number
 of users.

- But most of the movies(like 90%) got some hundereds of ratings.
```

3.3.5 Number of ratings on each day of the week

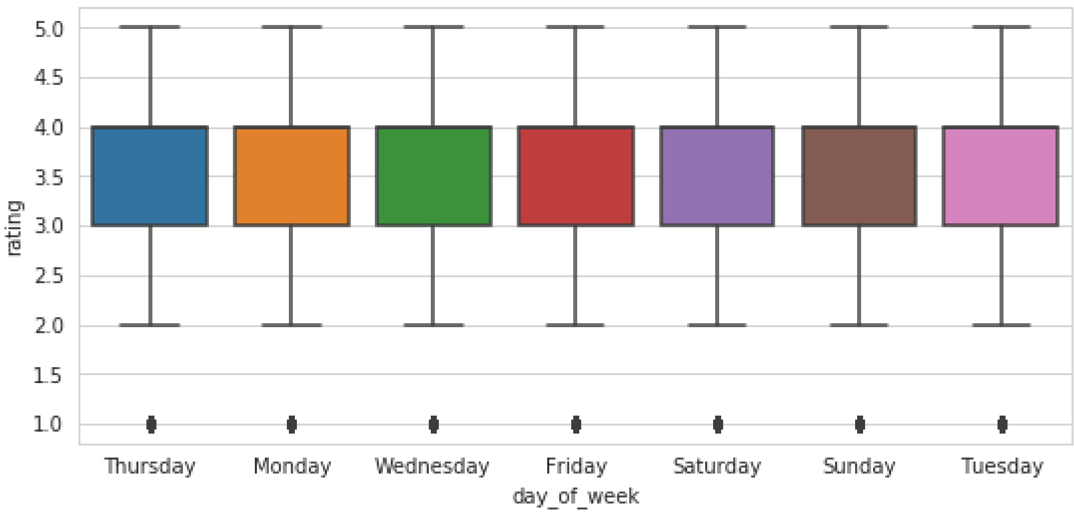
In [24]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
sns.countplot(x='day_of_week', data=train_df, ax=ax)
plt.title('No of ratings on each day...')
plt.ylabel('Total no of ratings')
plt.xlabel('')
ax.set_yticklabels([human(item, 'M') for item in ax.get_yticks()])
plt.show()
```



In [25]:

```
start = datetime.now()
fig = plt.figure(figsize=plt.figaspect(.45))
sns.boxplot(y='rating', x='day_of_week', data=train_df)
plt.show()
print(datetime.now() - start)
```




```
0:00:32.449934
```

In [26]:

```
avg_week_df = train_df.groupby(by=['day_of_week'])['rating'].mean()
print(" AVerage ratings")
print("-"*30)
print(avg_week_df)
print("\n")
```

```
 AVerage ratings
------------------------------
day_of_week
Friday       3.585274
Monday       3.577250
Saturday     3.591791
Sunday       3.594144
Thursday     3.582463
Tuesday      3.574438
Wednesday    3.583751
Name: rating, dtype: float64
```

3.3.6 Creating sparse matrix from data frame

3.3.6.1 Creating sparse matrix from train data frame

In [27]:

```
start = datetime.now()
#Checking file is present or not
if os.path.isfile('train_sparse_matrix.npz'):
    print("It is present in your pwd, getting it from disk....")
    # just get it from the disk instead of computing it
    train_sparse_matrix = sparse.load_npz('train_sparse_matrix.npz')
    print("DONE..")
else:
    print("We are creating sparse_matrix from the dataframe..")
    # create sparse_matrix and store it for after usage.
    # csr_matrix(data_values, (row_index, col_index), shape_of_matrix)
    # It should be in such a way that, MATRIX[row, col] = data
    train_sparse_matrix = sparse.csr_matrix((train_df.rating.values, (train_df.user.val
ues,
                                               train_df.movie.values)),)

    print('Done. It\'s shape is : (user, movie) : ',train_sparse_matrix.shape)
    print('Saving it into disk for furthur usage..')
    # save it into disk
    sparse.save_npz("train_sparse_matrix.npz", train_sparse_matrix)
    print('Done..\n')

print(datetime.now() - start)
```

```
It is present in your pwd, getting it from disk....
DONE..
0:00:04.100922
```

The Sparsity of Train Sparse Matrix

In [28]:

```
us,mv = train_sparse_matrix.shape
#Counts the number of non-zero values in the train_sparse_matrix
elem = train_sparse_matrix.count_nonzero()

print("Sparsity Of Train matrix : {} % ".format(  (1-(elem/(us*mv))) * 100) )
```

```
Sparsity Of Train matrix : 99.8292709259195 %
```

3.3.6.2 Creating sparse matrix from test data frame

In [29]:

```
start = datetime.now()
#checking file is present or not
if os.path.isfile('test_sparse_matrix.npz'):
    print("It is present in your pwd, getting it from disk....")
    # just get it from the disk instead of computing it
    test_sparse_matrix = sparse.load_npz('test_sparse_matrix.npz')
    print("DONE..")
else:
    print("We are creating sparse_matrix from the dataframe..")
    # create sparse_matrix and store it for after usage.
    # csr_matrix(data_values, (row_index, col_index), shape_of_matrix)
    # It should be in such a way that, MATRIX[row, col] = data
    test_sparse_matrix = sparse.csr_matrix((test_df.rating.values, (test_df.user.values
,
                                               test_df.movie.values)))

    print('Done. It\'s shape is : (user, movie) : ',test_sparse_matrix.shape)
    print('Saving it into disk for furthur usage..')
    # save it into disk
    sparse.save_npz("test_sparse_matrix.npz", test_sparse_matrix)
    print('Done..\n')

print(datetime.now() - start)
```

```
It is present in your pwd, getting it from disk....
DONE..
0:00:01.075387
```

The Sparsity of Test data Matrix

In [30]:

```
us,mv = test_sparse_matrix.shape
#Counts the number of non-zero values in the test_sparse_matrix
elem = test_sparse_matrix.count_nonzero()

print("Sparsity Of Test matrix : {} % ".format(  (1-(elem/(us*mv))) * 100) )
```

```
Sparsity Of Test matrix : 99.95731772988694 %
```

3.3.7 Finding Global average of all movie ratings, Average rating per user, and Average rating per movie

In [31]:

```
# get the user averages in dictionary (key: user_id/movie_id, value: avg rating)

def get_average_ratings(sparse_matrix, of_users):

    # average ratings of user/axes
    ax = 1 if of_users else 0 # 1 - User axes,0 - Movie axes

    # ".A1" is for converting Column_Matrix to 1-D numpy array
    sum_of_ratings = sparse_matrix.sum(axis=ax).A1
    # Boolean matrix of ratings ( whether a user rated that movie or not)
    is_rated = sparse_matrix!=0
    # no of ratings that each user OR movie..
    no_of_ratings = is_rated.sum(axis=ax).A1

    # max_user  and max_movie ids in sparse matrix
    u,m = sparse_matrix.shape
    # creae a dictonary of users and their average ratigns..
    average_ratings = { i : sum_of_ratings[i]/no_of_ratings[i]
                                 for i in range(u if of_users else m)
                                    if no_of_ratings[i] !=0}

    # return that dictionary of average ratings
    return average_ratings
```

3.3.7.1 finding global average of all movie ratings

In [32]:

```
train_averages = dict()
# get the global average of ratings in our train set.
train_global_average = train_sparse_matrix.sum()/train_sparse_matrix.count_nonzero()
train_averages['global'] = train_global_average
train_averages
```

Out[32]:

```
{'global': 3.582890686321557}
```

3.3.7.2 finding average rating per user

In [33]:

```
train_averages['user'] = get_average_ratings(train_sparse_matrix, of_users=True)
print('\nAverage rating of user 10 :',train_averages['user'][10])
```

```
Average rating of user 10 : 3.3781094527363185
```

3.3.7.3 finding average rating per movie

In [34]:

```
train_averages['movie'] =  get_average_ratings(train_sparse_matrix, of_users=False)
print('\n AVerage rating of movie 15 :',train_averages['movie'][15])
```

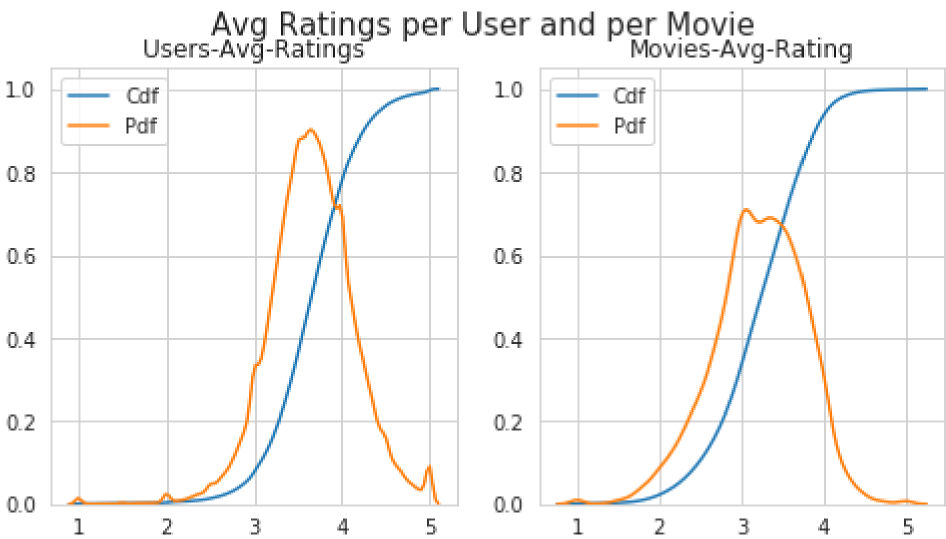
```
 AVerage rating of movie 15 : 3.3038461538461537
```

3.3.7.4 PDF's & CDF's of Avg.Ratings of Users & Movies (In Train Data)

In [35]:

```
start = datetime.now()
# draw pdfs for average rating per user and average
fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=plt.figaspect(.5))
fig.suptitle('Avg Ratings per User and per Movie', fontsize=15)

ax1.set_title('Users-Avg-Ratings')
# get the list of average user ratings from the averages dictionary..
user_averages = [rat for rat in train_averages['user'].values()]
sns.distplot(user_averages, ax=ax1, hist=False,
             kde_kws=dict(cumulative=True), label='Cdf')
sns.distplot(user_averages, ax=ax1, hist=False,label='Pdf')

ax2.set_title('Movies-Avg-Rating')
# get the list of movie_average_ratings from the dictionary..
movie_averages = [rat for rat in train_averages['movie'].values()]
sns.distplot(movie_averages, ax=ax2, hist=False,
             kde_kws=dict(cumulative=True), label='Cdf')
sns.distplot(movie_averages, ax=ax2, hist=False, label='Pdf')

plt.show()
print(datetime.now() - start)
```

```
/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/scipy/stats/stats.py:1713: Futu
reWarning: Using a non-tuple sequence for multidimensional indexing is dep
recated; use `arr[tuple(seq)]` instead of `arr[seq]`. In the future this w
ill be interpreted as an array index, `arr[np.array(seq)]`, which will res
ult either in an error or a different result.
  return np.add.reduce(sorted[indexer] * weights, axis=axis) / sumval
```




```
0:00:32.040947
```

3.3.8 Cold Start problem

> There will be some data that not present in train data but that present in Test data

3.3.8.1 Cold Start problem with Users

In [36]:

```
total_users = len(np.unique(df.user))
users_train = len(train_averages['user'])
new_users = total_users - users_train

print('\nTotal number of Users  :', total_users)
print('\nNumber of Users in Train data :', users_train)
print("\nNo of Users that didn't appear in train data: {}({} %) \n ".format(new_users,
                                                                        np.round((new_u
sers/total_users)*100, 2)))
```

```
Total number of Users  : 480189

Number of Users in Train data : 405041

No of Users that didn't appear in train data: 75148(15.65 %)
```

> We might have to handle **new users** (***75148***) who didn't appear in train data.

3.3.8.2 Cold Start problem with Movies

In [37]:

```
total_movies = len(np.unique(df.movie))
movies_train = len(train_averages['movie'])
new_movies = total_movies - movies_train

print('\nTotal number of Movies  :', total_movies)
print('\nNumber of Users in Train data :', movies_train)
print("\nNo of Movies that didn't appear in train data: {}({} %) \n ".format(new_movies
,
                                                                        np.round((new_m
ovies/total_movies)*100, 2)))
```

```
Total number of Movies  : 17770

Number of Users in Train data : 17424

No of Movies that didn't appear in train data: 346(1.95 %)
```

> We might have to handle **346 movies** (small comparatively) in test data

3.4 Computing Similarity matrices

3.4.1 Computing User-User Similarity matrix

1. Calculating User User Similarity_Matrix is **not very easy**(*unless you have huge Computing Power and lots of time*) because of number of. usersbeing lare.

    - You can try if you want to. Your system could crash or the program stops with **Memory Error**

3.4.1.1 Trying with all dimensions (17k dimensions per user)

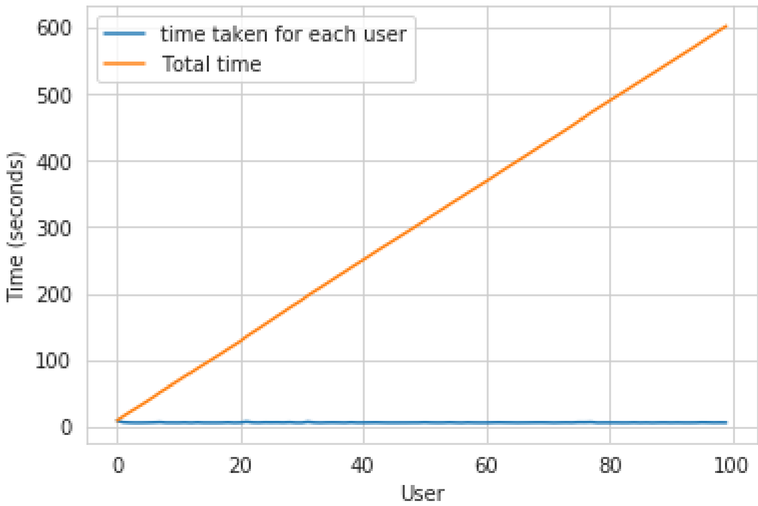
In [38]:

```
from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import cosine_similarity


def compute_user_similarity(sparse_matrix, compute_for_few=False, top = 100, verbose=Fa
lse, verb_for_n_rows = 20,
                            draw_time_taken=True):
    no_of_users, _ = sparse_matrix.shape
    # get the indices of  non zero rows(users) from our sparse matrix
    row_ind, col_ind = sparse_matrix.nonzero()
    row_ind = sorted(set(row_ind)) # we don't have to
    time_taken = list() #  time taken for finding similar users for an user..

    # we create rows, cols, and data lists.., which can be used to create sparse matric
es
    rows, cols, data = list(), list(), list()
    if verbose: print("Computing top",top,"similarities for each user..")

    start = datetime.now()
    temp = 0

    for row in row_ind[:top] if compute_for_few else row_ind:
        temp = temp+1
        prev = datetime.now()

        # get the similarity row for this user with all other users
        sim = cosine_similarity(sparse_matrix.getrow(row), sparse_matrix).ravel()
        # We will get only the top ''top'' most similar users and ignore rest of them..
        top_sim_ind = sim.argsort()[-top:]
        top_sim_val = sim[top_sim_ind]

        # add them to our rows, cols and data
        rows.extend([row]*top)
        cols.extend(top_sim_ind)
        data.extend(top_sim_val)
        time_taken.append(datetime.now().timestamp() - prev.timestamp())
        if verbose:
            if temp%verb_for_n_rows == 0:
                print("computing done for {} users [  time elapsed : {}  ]"
                      .format(temp, datetime.now()-start))


    # lets create sparse matrix out of these and return it
    if verbose: print('Creating Sparse matrix from the computed similarities')
    #return rows, cols, data

    if draw_time_taken:
        plt.plot(time_taken, label = 'time taken for each user')
        plt.plot(np.cumsum(time_taken), label='Total time')
        plt.legend(loc='best')
        plt.xlabel('User')
        plt.ylabel('Time (seconds)')
        plt.show()

    return sparse.csr_matrix((data, (rows, cols)), shape=(no_of_users, no_of_users)), t
ime_taken
```

In [39]:

```
start = datetime.now()
u_u_sim_sparse, _ = compute_user_similarity(train_sparse_matrix, compute_for_few=True,
top = 100,
                                                     verbose=True)
print("-"*100)
print("Time taken :",datetime.now()-start)
```

```
Computing top 100 similarities for each user..
computing done for 20 users [  time elapsed : 0:02:01.945490  ]
computing done for 40 users [  time elapsed : 0:04:04.810032  ]
computing done for 60 users [  time elapsed : 0:06:03.272799  ]
computing done for 80 users [  time elapsed : 0:08:04.047895  ]
computing done for 100 users [  time elapsed : 0:10:02.606481  ]
Creating Sparse matrix from the computed similarities
```




```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
--------------------------
Time taken : 0:10:14.780620
```

3.4.1.2 Trying with reduced dimensions (Using TruncatedSVD for dimensionality reduction of user vector)

- We have **405,041 users** in out training set and computing similarities between them..(**17K dimensional vector..**) is time consuming..
- From above plot, It took roughly **8.88 sec** for computing simlilar users for **one user**
- We have **405,041 users** with us in training set.
- $405041 \times 8.88 = 3596764.08 \sec = 59946.068 \min = 999.101133333 \text{ hours} = 41.629213889$ (
  - Even if we run on 4 cores parallelly (a typical system now a days), It will still take almost **10 and 1/2** days.

  IDEA: Instead, we will try to reduce the dimentsions using SVD, so that **it might** speed up the process...

In [40]:

```
from datetime import datetime
from sklearn.decomposition import TruncatedSVD

start = datetime.now()

# initilaize the algorithm with some parameters..
# All of them are default except n_components. n_itr is for Randomized SVD solver.
netflix_svd = TruncatedSVD(n_components=500, algorithm='randomized', random_state=15)
trunc_svd = netflix_svd.fit_transform(train_sparse_matrix)

print(datetime.now()-start)
```

```
0:15:57.521267
```

Here,

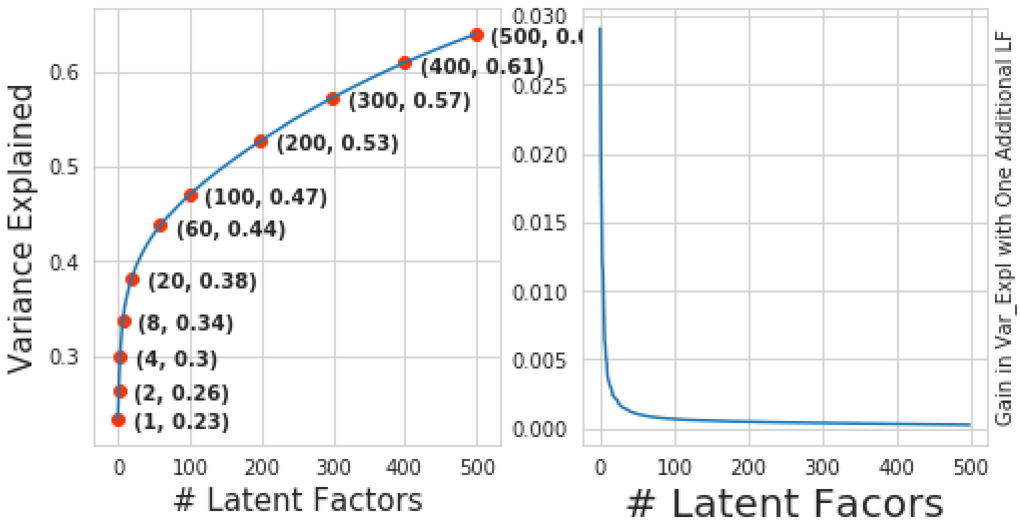
- $\sum \longleftarrow$ (netflix_svd.**singular_values_**)
- $\bigvee^T \longleftarrow$ (netflix_svd.**components_**)
- $\bigcup$ is not returned. instead **Projection_of_X** onto the new vectorspace is returned.
- It uses **randomized svd** internally, which returns **All 3 of them separately**. Use that instead..

In [41]:

```
expl_var = np.cumsum(netflix_svd.explained_variance_ratio_)
```

In [42]:

```
fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2, figsize=plt.figaspect(.5))

ax1.set_ylabel("Variance Explained", fontsize=15)
ax1.set_xlabel("# Latent Factors", fontsize=15)
ax1.plot(expl_var)
# annote some (latentfactors, expl_var) to make it clear
ind = [1, 2,4,8,20, 60, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500]
ax1.scatter(x = [i-1 for i in ind], y = expl_var[[i-1 for i in ind]], c='#ff3300')
for i in ind:
    ax1.annotate(s ="({}, {})".format(i,  np.round(expl_var[i-1], 2)), xy=(i-1, expl_va
r[i-1]),
                xytext = ( i+20, expl_var[i-1] - 0.01), fontweight='bold')

change_in_expl_var = [expl_var[i+1] - expl_var[i] for i in range(len(expl_var)-1)]
ax2.plot(change_in_expl_var)



ax2.set_ylabel("Gain in Var_Expl with One Additional LF", fontsize=10)
ax2.yaxis.set_label_position("right")
ax2.set_xlabel("# Latent Facors", fontsize=20)

plt.show()
```



In [43]:

```
for i in ind:
    print("({}, {})".format(i, np.round(expl_var[i-1], 2)))
```

```
(1, 0.23)
(2, 0.26)
(4, 0.3)
(8, 0.34)
(20, 0.38)
(60, 0.44)
(100, 0.47)
(200, 0.53)
(300, 0.57)
(400, 0.61)
(500, 0.64)
```

> I think 500 dimensions is good enough

- By just taking **(20 to 30)** latent factors, explained variance that we could get is **20 %**.
- To take it to **60%**, we have to take **almost 400 latent factors**. It is not fare.

- It basically is the **gain of variance explained**, if we ***add one additional latent factor to it.***

- By adding one by one latent factore too it, the **_gain in expained variance** with that addition is decreasing. (Obviously, because they are sorted that way).
- ***LHS Graph***:
  - **x** --- (No of latent factors),
  - **y** --- (The variance explained by taking x latent factors)

- **More decrease in the line (RHS graph)** :
  - We are getting more expained variance than before.
- **Less decrease in that line (RHS graph)** :
  - We are not getting benifitted from adding latent factor furthur. This is what is shown in the plots.

- ***RHS Graph***:
  - **x** --- (No of latent factors),
  - **y** --- (Gain n Expl_Var by taking one additional latent factor)

In [44]:

```
# Let's project our Original U_M matrix into into 500 Dimensional space...
start = datetime.now()
trunc_matrix = train_sparse_matrix.dot(netflix_svd.components_.T)
print(datetime.now()- start)
```

```
0:00:33.161308
```

In [45]:

```
type(trunc_matrix), trunc_matrix.shape
```

Out[45]:

```
(numpy.ndarray, (2649430, 500))
```

- Let's convert this to actual sparse matrix and store it for future purposes

In [46]:

```
if not os.path.isfile('trunc_sparse_matrix.npz'):
    # create that sparse sparse matrix
    trunc_sparse_matrix = sparse.csr_matrix(trunc_matrix)
    # Save this truncated sparse matrix for later usage..
    sparse.save_npz('trunc_sparse_matrix', trunc_sparse_matrix)
else:
    trunc_sparse_matrix = sparse.load_npz('trunc_sparse_matrix.npz')
```

In [47]:

```
trunc_sparse_matrix.shape
```

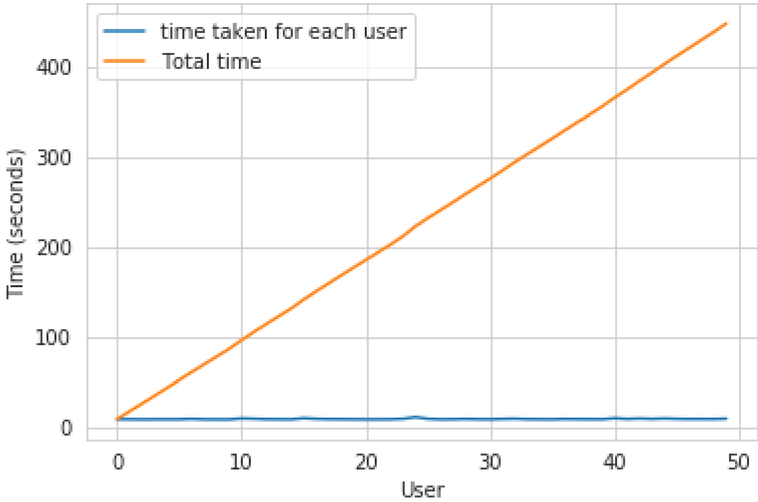
Out[47]:

```
(2649430, 500)
```

In [48]:

```
start = datetime.now()
trunc_u_u_sim_matrix, _ = compute_user_similarity(trunc_sparse_matrix, compute_for_few=
True, top=50, verbose=True,
                                                 verb_for_n_rows=10)
print("-"*50)
print("time:",datetime.now()-start)
```

```
Computing top 50 similarities for each user..
computing done for 10 users [  time elapsed : 0:01:26.724580  ]
computing done for 20 users [  time elapsed : 0:02:57.104793  ]
computing done for 30 users [  time elapsed : 0:04:27.691482  ]
computing done for 40 users [  time elapsed : 0:05:56.238890  ]
computing done for 50 users [  time elapsed : 0:07:28.774927  ]
Creating Sparse matrix from the computed similarities
```




```
--------------------------------------------------
time: 0:07:57.490940
```

: This is taking more time for each user than Original one.

- from above plot, It took almost **12.18** for computing simlilar users for **one user**
- We have **405041 users** with us in training set.
- $405041 \times 12.18 ==== 4933399.38 \, \text{sec} ==== 82223.323 \, \text{min} ==== 1370.388716667 \, \text{hour}$
  - Even we run on 4 cores parallelly (a typical system now a days), It will still take almost **(14 - 15)** days.

- **Why did this happen...??**

```
- Just think about it. It's not that difficult.
```

---------------------------------*(sparse & dense.................get it ??)*-----------------------------------

Is there any other way to compute user user similarity..??

-An alternative is to compute similar users for a particular user, whenenver required (**ie., Run time**)

```
- We maintain a binary Vector for users, which tells us whether we already compu
ted or not..
- ***If not*** :
    - Compute top (let's just say, 1000) most similar users for this given user,
and add this to our datastructure, so that we can just access it(similar users)
 without recomputing it again.
    -
- ***If It is already Computed***:
    - Just get it directly from our datastructure, which has that information.
    - In production time, We might have to recompute similarities, if it is comp
uted a long time ago. Because user preferences changes over time. If we could ma
intain some kind of Timer, which when expires, we have to update it ( recompute
 it ).
    -
- ***Which datastructure to use:***
    - It is purely implementation dependant.
    - One simple method is to maintain a **Dictionary Of Dictionaries**.
        -
        - **key    :** _userid_
        - __value__: _Again a dictionary_
            - __key__  : _Similar User_
            - __value__: _Similarity Value_
```

3.4.2 Computing Movie-Movie Similarity matrix

In [49]:

```python
start = datetime.now()
if not os.path.isfile('m_m_sim_sparse.npz'):
    print("It seems you don't have that file. Computing movie_movie similarity...")
    start = datetime.now()
    m_m_sim_sparse = cosine_similarity(X=train_sparse_matrix.T, dense_output=False)
    print("Done..")
    # store this sparse matrix in disk before using it. For future purposes.
    print("Saving it to disk without the need of re-computing it again.. ")
    sparse.save_npz("m_m_sim_sparse.npz", m_m_sim_sparse)
    print("Done..")
else:
    print("It is there, We will get it.")
    m_m_sim_sparse = sparse.load_npz("m_m_sim_sparse.npz")
    print("Done ...")

print("It's a ",m_m_sim_sparse.shape," dimensional matrix")

print(datetime.now() - start)
```

```
It is there, We will get it.
Done ...
It's a  (17771, 17771)  dimensional matrix
0:00:26.888838
```

In [50]:

```
m_m_sim_sparse.shape
```

Out[50]:

```
(17771, 17771)
```

- Even though we have similarity measure of each movie, with all other movies, We generally don't care much about least similar movies.
- Most of the times, only top_xxx similar items matters. It may be 10 or 100.
- We take only those top similar movie ratings and store them in a saperate dictionary.

In [51]:

```
movie_ids = np.unique(m_m_sim_sparse.nonzero()[1])
```

In [52]:

```
start = datetime.now()
similar_movies = dict()
for movie in movie_ids:
    # get the top similar movies and store them in the dictionary
    sim_movies = m_m_sim_sparse[movie].toarray().ravel().argsort()[::-1][1:]
    similar_movies[movie] = sim_movies[:100]
print(datetime.now() - start)

# just testing similar movies for movie_15
similar_movies[15]
```

```
0:00:30.722095
```

Out[52]:

```
array([ 8279,  8013, 16528,  5927, 13105, 12049,  4424, 10193, 17590,
        4549,  3755,   590, 14059, 15144, 15054,  9584,  9071,  6349,
       16402,  3973,  1720,  5370, 16309,  9376,  6116,  4706,  2818,
         778, 15331,  1416, 12979, 17139, 17710,  5452,  2534,   164,
       15188,  8323,  2450, 16331,  9566, 15301, 13213, 14308, 15984,
       10597,  6426,  5500,  7068,  7328,  5720,  9802,   376, 13013,
        8003, 10199,  3338, 15390,  9688, 16455, 11730,  4513,   598,
       12762,  2187,   509,  5865,  9166, 17115, 16334,  1942,  7282,
       17584,  4376,  8988,  8873,  5921,  2716, 14679, 11947, 11981,
        4649,   565, 12954, 10788, 10220, 10963,  9427,  1690,  5107,
        7859,  5969,  1510,  2429,   847,  7845,  6410, 13931,  9840,
        3706])
```

3.4.3 Finding most similar movies using similarity matrix

Does Similarity really works as the way we expected...?
Let's pick some random movie and check for its similar movies....

In [53]:

```
# First Let's load the movie details into soe dataframe..
# movie details are in 'netflix/movie_titles.csv'

movie_titles = pd.read_csv("movie_titles.csv", sep=',', header = None,
                           names=['movie_id', 'year_of_release', 'title'], verbose=True
,
                      index_col = 'movie_id', encoding = "ISO-8859-1")

movie_titles.head()
```

```
Tokenization took: 4.02 ms
Type conversion took: 10.66 ms
Parser memory cleanup took: 0.01 ms
```

Out[53]:

movie_id	year_of_release	title
1	2003.0	Dinosaur Planet
2	2004.0	Isle of Man TT 2004 Review
3	1997.0	Character
4	1994.0	Paula Abdul's Get Up & Dance
5	2004.0	The Rise and Fall of ECW

Similar Movies for 'Vampire Journals'

In [54]:

```
mv_id = 67

print("\nMovie ----->",movie_titles.loc[mv_id].values[1])

print("\nIt has {} Ratings from users.".format(train_sparse_matrix[:,mv_id].getnnz()))

print("\nWe have {} movies which are similarty this  and we will get only top most..".f
ormat(m_m_sim_sparse[:,mv_id].getnnz()))
```

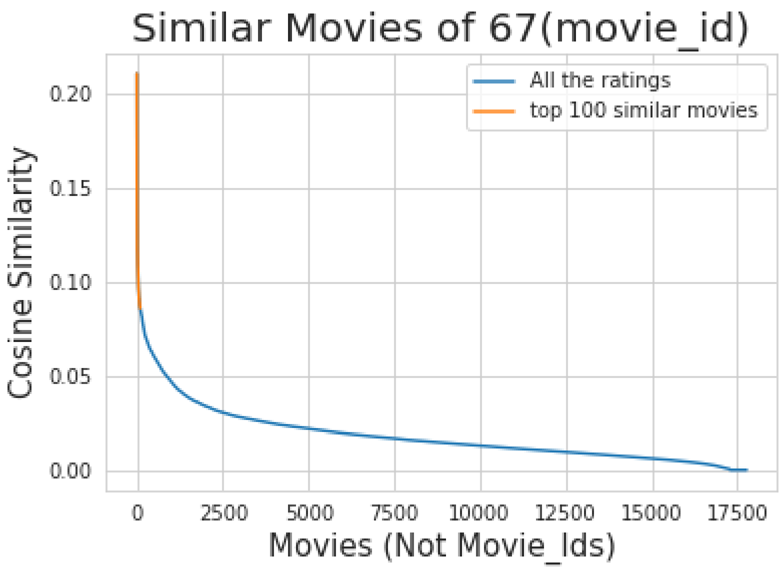
```
Movie -----> Vampire Journals

It has 270 Ratings from users.

We have 17284 movies which are similarty this  and we will get only top mo
st..
```

In [55]:

```
similarities = m_m_sim_sparse[mv_id].toarray().ravel()

similar_indices = similarities.argsort()[::-1][1:]

similarities[similar_indices]

sim_indices = similarities.argsort()[::-1][1:] # It will sort and reverse the array and
ignore its similarity (ie.,1)
                                               # and return its indices(movie_ids)
```

In [56]:

```
plt.plot(similarities[sim_indices], label='All the ratings')
plt.plot(similarities[sim_indices[:100]], label='top 100 similar movies')
plt.title("Similar Movies of {}(movie_id)".format(mv_id), fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel("Movies (Not Movie_Ids)", fontsize=15)
plt.ylabel("Cosine Similarity",fontsize=15)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Top 10 similar movies

In [57]:

```
movie_titles.loc[sim_indices[:10]]
```

Out[57]:

	year_of_release	title
movie_id		
323	1999.0	Modern Vampires
4044	1998.0	Subspecies 4: Bloodstorm
1688	1993.0	To Sleep With a Vampire
13962	2001.0	Dracula: The Dark Prince
12053	1993.0	Dracula Rising
16279	2002.0	Vampires: Los Muertos
4667	1996.0	Vampirella
1900	1997.0	Club Vampire
13873	2001.0	The Breed
15867	2003.0	Dracula II: Ascension

> Similarly, we can ***find similar users*** and compare how similar they are.

4. Machine Learning Models

In [58]:

```
def get_sample_sparse_matrix(sparse_matrix, no_users, no_movies, path, verbose = True):
    """
        It will get it from the ''path'' if it is present  or It will create
        and store the sampled sparse matrix in the path specified.
    """

    # get (row, col) and (rating) tuple from sparse_matrix...
    row_ind, col_ind, ratings = sparse.find(sparse_matrix)
    users = np.unique(row_ind)
    movies = np.unique(col_ind)

    print("Original Matrix : (users, movies) -- ({} {})".format(len(users), len(movies
)))
    print("Original Matrix : Ratings -- {}\n".format(len(ratings)))

    # It just to make sure to get same sample everytime we run this program..
    # and pick without replacement....
    np.random.seed(15)
    sample_users = np.random.choice(users, no_users, replace=False)
    sample_movies = np.random.choice(movies, no_movies, replace=False)
    # get the boolean mask or these sampled_items in originl row/col_inds..
    mask = np.logical_and( np.isin(row_ind, sample_users),
                      np.isin(col_ind, sample_movies) )

    sample_sparse_matrix = sparse.csr_matrix((ratings[mask], (row_ind[mask], col_ind[ma
sk])),
                                             shape=(max(sample_users)+1, max(sample_mov
ies)+1))

    if verbose:
        print("Sampled Matrix : (users, movies) -- ({} {})".format(len(sample_users), l
en(sample_movies)))
        print("Sampled Matrix : Ratings --", format(ratings[mask].shape[0]))

    print('Saving it into disk for furthur usage..')
    # save it into disk
    sparse.save_npz(path, sample_sparse_matrix)
    if verbose:
            print('Done..\n')

    return sample_sparse_matrix
```

4.1 Sampling Data

4.1.1 Build sample train data from the train data

In [59]:

```
start = datetime.now()
path = "sample_train_sparse_matrix.npz"
if os.path.isfile(path):
    print("It is present in your pwd, getting it from disk....")
    # just get it from the disk instead of computing it
    sample_train_sparse_matrix = sparse.load_npz(path)
    print("DONE..")
else:
    # get 25k users and 3k movies from available data
    sample_train_sparse_matrix = get_sample_sparse_matrix(train_sparse_matrix, no_users
=25000, no_movies=3000,
                                             path = path)

print(datetime.now() - start)
```

```
It is present in your pwd, getting it from disk....
DONE..
0:00:00.028081
```

4.1.2 Build sample test data from the test data

In [60]:

```
start = datetime.now()

path = "sample_test_sparse_matrix.npz"
if os.path.isfile(path):
    print("It is present in your pwd, getting it from disk....")
    # just get it from the disk instead of computing it
    sample_test_sparse_matrix = sparse.load_npz(path)
    print("DONE..")
else:
    # get 5k users and 500 movies from available data
    sample_test_sparse_matrix = get_sample_sparse_matrix(test_sparse_matrix, no_users=5
000, no_movies=500,
                                                 path = "sample/small/sample_test_spars
e_matrix.npz")
print(datetime.now() - start)
```

```
It is present in your pwd, getting it from disk....
DONE..
0:00:00.025149
```

4.2 Finding Global Average of all movie ratings, Average rating per User, and Average rating per Movie (from sampled train)

In [61]:

```
sample_train_averages = dict()
```

4.2.1 Finding Global Average of all movie ratings

In [62]:

```
# get the global average of ratings in our train set.
global_average = sample_train_sparse_matrix.sum()/sample_train_sparse_matrix.count_nonz
ero()
sample_train_averages['global'] = global_average
sample_train_averages
```

Out[62]:

```
{'global': 3.581679377504138}
```

4.2.2 Finding Average rating per User

In [63]:

```
sample_train_averages['user'] = get_average_ratings(sample_train_sparse_matrix, of_user
s=True)
print('\nAverage rating of user 1515220 :',sample_train_averages['user'][1515220])
```

```
Average rating of user 1515220 : 3.9655172413793105
```

4.2.3 Finding Average rating per Movie

In [64]:

```
sample_train_averages['movie'] =  get_average_ratings(sample_train_sparse_matrix, of_us
ers=False)
print('\n AVerage rating of movie 15153 :',sample_train_averages['movie'][15153])
```

```
 AVerage rating of movie 15153 : 2.6458333333333335
```

4.3 Featurizing data

In [65]:

```
print('\n No of ratings in Our Sampled train matrix is : {}\n'.format(sample_train_spar
se_matrix.count_nonzero()))
print('\n No of ratings in Our Sampled test  matrix is : {}\n'.format(sample_test_spars
e_matrix.count_nonzero()))
```

```
 No of ratings in Our Sampled train matrix is : 129286


 No of ratings in Our Sampled test  matrix is : 7333
```

4.3.1 Featurizing data for regression problem

4.3.1.1 Featurizing train data

In [66]:

```
# get users, movies and ratings from our samples train sparse matrix
sample_train_users, sample_train_movies, sample_train_ratings = sparse.find(sample_trai
n_sparse_matrix)
```

In [67]:

```
############################################################
# It took me almost 10 hours to prepare this train dataset.#
############################################################
start = datetime.now()
if os.path.isfile('reg_train.csv'):
    print("File already exists you don't have to prepare again..." )
else:
    print('preparing {} tuples for the dataset..\n'.format(len(sample_train_ratings)))
    with open('sample/small/reg_train.csv', mode='w') as reg_data_file:
        count = 0
        for (user, movie, rating)  in zip(sample_train_users, sample_train_movies, samp
le_train_ratings):
            st = datetime.now()
        #     print(user, movie)
            #--------------------- Ratings of "movie" by similar users of "user" ------
---------------
            # compute the similar Users of the "user"
            user_sim = cosine_similarity(sample_train_sparse_matrix[user], sample_train
_sparse_matrix).ravel()
            top_sim_users = user_sim.argsort()[::-1][1:] # we are ignoring 'The User' f
rom its similar users.
            # get the ratings of most similar users for this movie
            top_ratings = sample_train_sparse_matrix[top_sim_users, movie].toarray().ra
vel()
            # we will make it's length "5" by adding movie averages to .
            top_sim_users_ratings = list(top_ratings[top_ratings != 0][:5])
            top_sim_users_ratings.extend([sample_train_averages['movie'][movie]]*(5 - l
en(top_sim_users_ratings)))
        #     print(top_sim_users_ratings, end=" ")


            #--------------------- Ratings by "user"  to similar movies of "movie" ----
-----------------
            # compute the similar movies of the "movie"
            movie_sim = cosine_similarity(sample_train_sparse_matrix[:,movie].T, sample
_train_sparse_matrix.T).ravel()
            top_sim_movies = movie_sim.argsort()[::-1][1:] # we are ignoring 'The User'
from its similar users.
            # get the ratings of most similar movie rated by this user..
            top_ratings = sample_train_sparse_matrix[user, top_sim_movies].toarray().ra
vel()
            # we will make it's length "5" by adding user averages to.
            top_sim_movies_ratings = list(top_ratings[top_ratings != 0][:5])
            top_sim_movies_ratings.extend([sample_train_averages['user'][user]]*(5-len(
top_sim_movies_ratings)))
        #     print(top_sim_movies_ratings, end=" : -- ")

            #-----------------prepare the row to be stores in a file-----------------#
            row = list()
            row.append(user)
            row.append(movie)
            # Now add the other features to this data...
            row.append(sample_train_averages['global']) # first feature
            # next 5 features are similar_users "movie" ratings
            row.extend(top_sim_users_ratings)
            # next 5 features are "user" ratings for similar_movies
            row.extend(top_sim_movies_ratings)
            # Avg_user rating
            row.append(sample_train_averages['user'][user])
```

```
            # Avg_movie rating
            row.append(sample_train_averages['movie'][movie])

            # finalley, The actual Rating of this user-movie pair...
            row.append(rating)
            count = count + 1

            # add rows to the file opened..
            reg_data_file.write(','.join(map(str, row)))
            reg_data_file.write('\n')
            if (count)%10000 == 0:
                # print(','.join(map(str, row)))
                print("Done for {} rows----- {}".format(count, datetime.now() - start))


print(datetime.now() - start)
```

```
File already exists you don't have to prepare again...
0:00:00.000496
```

Reading from the file to make a Train_dataframe

In [68]:

```
reg_train = pd.read_csv('reg_train.csv', names = ['user', 'movie', 'GAvg', 'sur1', 'sur
2', 'sur3', 'sur4', 'sur5','smr1', 'smr2', 'smr3', 'smr4', 'smr5', 'UAvg', 'MAvg', 'rat
ing'], header=None)
reg_train.head()
```

Out[68]:

	user	movie	GAvg	sur1	sur2	sur3	sur4	sur5	smr1	smr2	smr3	smr4	smr
0	53406	33	3.581679	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	1.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	1.
1	99540	33	3.581679	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	5.
2	99865	33	3.581679	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.
3	101620	33	3.581679	2.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.
4	112974	33	3.581679	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.

- **GAvg** : Average rating of all the ratings
- **Similar users rating of this movie**:
  - sur1, sur2, sur3, sur4, sur5 (top 5 similar users who rated that movie..)
- **Similar movies rated by this user**:
  - smr1, smr2, smr3, smr4, smr5 (top 5 similar movies rated by this movie..)
- **UAvg** : User's Average rating
- **MAvg** : Average rating of this movie
- **rating** : Rating of this movie by this user.

4.3.1.2 Featurizing test data

In [69]:

```
# get users, movies and ratings from the Sampled Test
sample_test_users, sample_test_movies, sample_test_ratings = sparse.find(sample_test_sp
arse_matrix)
```

In [70]:

```
sample_train_averages['global']
```

Out[70]:

```
3.581679377504138
```

In [71]:

```
start = datetime.now()

if os.path.isfile('reg_test.csv'):
    print("It is already created...")
else:

    print('preparing {} tuples for the dataset..\n'.format(len(sample_test_ratings)))
    with open('sample/small/reg_test.csv', mode='w') as reg_data_file:
        count = 0
        for (user, movie, rating)  in zip(sample_test_users, sample_test_movies, sample
_test_ratings):
            st = datetime.now()

        #--------------------- Ratings of "movie" by similar users of "user" ----------
-----------
            #print(user, movie)
            try:
                # compute the similar Users of the "user"
                user_sim = cosine_similarity(sample_train_sparse_matrix[user], sample_t
rain_sparse_matrix).ravel()
                top_sim_users = user_sim.argsort()[::-1][1:] # we are ignoring 'The Use
r' from its similar users.
                # get the ratings of most similar users for this movie
                top_ratings = sample_train_sparse_matrix[top_sim_users, movie].toarray
().ravel()
                # we will make it's length "5" by adding movie averages to .
                top_sim_users_ratings = list(top_ratings[top_ratings != 0][:5])
                top_sim_users_ratings.extend([sample_train_averages['movie'][movie]]*(5
- len(top_sim_users_ratings)))
                # print(top_sim_users_ratings, end="--")

            except (IndexError, KeyError):
                # It is a new User or new Movie or there are no ratings for given user
 for top similar movies...
                ########## Cold STart Problem ##########
                top_sim_users_ratings.extend([sample_train_averages['global']]*(5 - len
(top_sim_users_ratings)))
                #print(top_sim_users_ratings)
            except:
                print(user, movie)
                # we just want KeyErrors to be resolved. Not every Exception...
                raise



            #--------------------- Ratings by "user"  to similar movies of "movie" ----
-----------------
            try:
                # compute the similar movies of the "movie"
                movie_sim = cosine_similarity(sample_train_sparse_matrix[:,movie].T, sa
mple_train_sparse_matrix.T).ravel()
                top_sim_movies = movie_sim.argsort()[::-1][1:] # we are ignoring 'The U
ser' from its similar users.
                # get the ratings of most similar movie rated by this user..
                top_ratings = sample_train_sparse_matrix[user, top_sim_movies].toarray
().ravel()
                # we will make it's length "5" by adding user averages to.
                top_sim_movies_ratings = list(top_ratings[top_ratings != 0][:5])
                top_sim_movies_ratings.extend([sample_train_averages['user'][user]]*(5-
```

```
len(top_sim_movies_ratings)))
                    #print(top_sim_movies_ratings)
            except (IndexError, KeyError):
                    #print(top_sim_movies_ratings, end=" : -- ")
                    top_sim_movies_ratings.extend([sample_train_averages['global']]*(5-len(
top_sim_movies_ratings)))
                    #print(top_sim_movies_ratings)
            except :
                    raise

            #-----------------prepare the row to be stores in a file-----------------#
            row = list()
            # add usser and movie name first
            row.append(user)
            row.append(movie)
            row.append(sample_train_averages['global']) # first feature
            #print(row)
            # next 5 features are similar_users "movie" ratings
            row.extend(top_sim_users_ratings)
            #print(row)
            # next 5 features are "user" ratings for similar_movies
            row.extend(top_sim_movies_ratings)
            #print(row)
            # Avg_user rating
            try:
                row.append(sample_train_averages['user'][user])
            except KeyError:
                row.append(sample_train_averages['global'])
            except:
                raise
            #print(row)
            # Avg_movie rating
            try:
                row.append(sample_train_averages['movie'][movie])
            except KeyError:
                row.append(sample_train_averages['global'])
            except:
                raise
            #print(row)
            # finalley, The actual Rating of this user-movie pair...
            row.append(rating)
            #print(row)
            count = count + 1

            # add rows to the file opened..
            reg_data_file.write(','.join(map(str, row)))
            #print(','.join(map(str, row)))
            reg_data_file.write('\n')
            if (count)%1000 == 0:
                #print(','.join(map(str, row)))
                print("Done for {} rows----- {}".format(count, datetime.now() - start))
    print("",datetime.now() - start)
```

```
It is already created...
```

Reading from the file to make a test dataframe

In [72]:

```
reg_test_df = pd.read_csv('reg_test.csv', names = ['user', 'movie', 'GAvg', 'sur1', 'su
r2', 'sur3', 'sur4', 'sur5',
                                                          'smr1', 'smr2', 'smr3', 'smr
4', 'smr5',
                                                          'UAvg', 'MAvg', 'rating'], he
ader=None)
reg_test_df.head(4)
```

Out[72]:

	user	movie	GAvg	sur1	sur2	sur3	sur4	sur5	smr1
0	808635	71	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.
1	941866	71	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.
2	1737912	71	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.
3	1849204	71	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.

- **GAvg** : Average rating of all the ratings
- **Similar users rating of this movie**:
  - sur1, sur2, sur3, sur4, sur5 (top 5 simiular users who rated that movie..)
- **Similar movies rated by this user**:
  - smr1, smr2, smr3, smr4, smr5 (top 5 simiular movies rated by this movie..)
- **UAvg** : User AVerage rating
- **MAvg** : Average rating of this movie
- **rating** : Rating of this movie by this user.

4.3.2 Transforming data for Surprise models

In [73]:

```
from surprise import Reader, Dataset
```

4.3.2.1 Transforming train data

- We can't give raw data (movie, user, rating) to train the model in Surprise library.
- They have a saperate format for TRAIN and TEST data, which will be useful for training the models like SVD, KNNBaseLineOnly....etc..,in Surprise.
- We can form the trainset from a file, or from a Pandas DataFrame. http://surprise.readthedocs.io/en/stable/getting_started.html#load-dom-dataframe-py (http://surprise.readthedocs.io/en/stable/getting_started.html#load-dom-dataframe-py)

In [74]:

```
# It is to specify how to read the dataframe.
# for our dataframe, we don't have to specify anything extra..
reader = Reader(rating_scale=(1,5))

# create the traindata from the dataframe...
train_data = Dataset.load_from_df(reg_train[['user', 'movie', 'rating']], reader)

# build the trainset from traindata.., It is of dataset format from surprise library..
trainset = train_data.build_full_trainset()
```

4.3.2.2 Transforming test data

- Testset is just a list of (user, movie, rating) tuples. (Order in the tuple is impotant)

In [75]:

```
testset = list(zip(reg_test_df.user.values, reg_test_df.movie.values, reg_test_df.ratin
g.values))
testset[:3]
```

Out[75]:

```
[(808635, 71, 5), (941866, 71, 4), (1737912, 71, 3)]
```

4.4 Applying Machine Learning models

- Global dictionary that stores rmse and mape for all the models....
    - It stores the metrics in a dictionary of dictionaries

> **keys** : model names(string)
>
> **value**: dict(**key** : metric, **value** : value)

In [76]:

```
models_evaluation_train = dict()
models_evaluation_test = dict()

models_evaluation_train, models_evaluation_test
```

Out[76]:

```
({}, {})
```

Utility functions for running regression models

In [77]:

```
# to get rmse and mape given actual and predicted ratings..
def get_error_metrics(y_true, y_pred):
    rmse = np.sqrt(np.mean([ (y_true[i] - y_pred[i])**2 for i in range(len(y_pred)) ]))
    mape = np.mean(np.abs( (y_true - y_pred)/y_true )) * 100
    return rmse, mape

###################################################################
###################################################################
def run_xgboost(algo,  x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test, verbose=True):
    """
    It will return train_results and test_results
    """

    # dictionaries for storing train and test results
    train_results = dict()
    test_results = dict()


    # fit the model
    print('Training the model..')
    start =datetime.now()
    algo.fit(x_train, y_train, eval_metric = 'rmse')
    print('Done. Time taken : {}\n'.format(datetime.now()-start))
    print('Done \n')

    # from the trained model, get the predictions....
    print('Evaluating the model with TRAIN data...')
    start =datetime.now()
    y_train_pred = algo.predict(x_train)
    # get the rmse and mape of train data...
    rmse_train, mape_train = get_error_metrics(y_train.values, y_train_pred)

    # store the results in train_results dictionary..
    train_results = {'rmse': rmse_train,
                    'mape' : mape_train,
                    'predictions' : y_train_pred}

    #######################################
    # get the test data predictions and compute rmse and mape
    print('Evaluating Test data')
    y_test_pred = algo.predict(x_test)
    rmse_test, mape_test = get_error_metrics(y_true=y_test.values, y_pred=y_test_pred)
    # store them in our test results dictionary.
    test_results = {'rmse': rmse_test,
                    'mape' : mape_test,
                    'predictions':y_test_pred}
    if verbose:
        print('\nTEST DATA')
        print('-'*30)
        print('RMSE : ', rmse_test)
        print('MAPE : ', mape_test)

    # return these train and test results...
    return train_results, test_results
```

Utility functions for Surprise modes

In [78]:

```
# it is just to makesure that all of our algorithms should produce same results
# everytime they run...

my_seed = 15
random.seed(my_seed)
np.random.seed(my_seed)

##########################################################
# get  (actual_list , predicted_list) ratings given list
# of predictions (prediction is a class in Surprise).
##########################################################
def get_ratings(predictions):
    actual = np.array([pred.r_ui for pred in predictions])
    pred = np.array([pred.est for pred in predictions])

    return actual, pred

################################################################
# get ''rmse'' and ''mape'' , given list of prediction objecs
################################################################
def get_errors(predictions, print_them=False):

    actual, pred = get_ratings(predictions)
    rmse = np.sqrt(np.mean((pred - actual)**2))
    mape = np.mean(np.abs(pred - actual)/actual)

    return rmse, mape*100

##################################################################################
# It will return predicted ratings, rmse and mape of both train and test data   #
##################################################################################
def run_surprise(algo, trainset, testset, verbose=True):
    '''
        return train_dict, test_dict

        It returns two dictionaries, one for train and the other is for test
        Each of them have 3 key-value pairs, which specify ''rmse'', ''mape'', and ''pr
edicted ratings''.
    '''
    start = datetime.now()
    # dictionaries that stores metrics for train and test..
    train = dict()
    test = dict()

    # train the algorithm with the trainset
    st = datetime.now()
    print('Training the model...')
    algo.fit(trainset)
    print('Done. time taken : {} \n'.format(datetime.now()-st))

    # ---------------- Evaluating train data--------------------#
    st = datetime.now()
    print('Evaluating the model with train data..')
    # get the train predictions (list of prediction class inside Surprise)
    train_preds = algo.test(trainset.build_testset())
    # get predicted ratings from the train predictions..
    train_actual_ratings, train_pred_ratings = get_ratings(train_preds)
    # get ''rmse'' and ''mape'' from the train predictions.
    train_rmse, train_mape = get_errors(train_preds)
```

```
    print('time taken : {}'.format(datetime.now()-st))

    if verbose:
        print('-'*15)
        print('Train Data')
        print('-'*15)
        print("RMSE : {}\n\nMAPE : {}\n".format(train_rmse, train_mape))

    #store them in the train dictionary
    if verbose:
        print('adding train results in the dictionary..')
    train['rmse'] = train_rmse
    train['mape'] = train_mape
    train['predictions'] = train_pred_ratings

    #------------ Evaluating Test data---------------#
    st = datetime.now()
    print('\nEvaluating for test data...')
    # get the predictions( list of prediction classes) of test data
    test_preds = algo.test(testset)
    # get the predicted ratings from the list of predictions
    test_actual_ratings, test_pred_ratings = get_ratings(test_preds)
    # get error metrics from the predicted and actual ratings
    test_rmse, test_mape = get_errors(test_preds)
    print('time taken : {}'.format(datetime.now()-st))

    if verbose:
        print('-'*15)
        print('Test Data')
        print('-'*15)
        print("RMSE : {}\n\nMAPE : {}\n".format(test_rmse, test_mape))
    # store them in test dictionary
    if verbose:
        print('storing the test results in test dictionary...')
    test['rmse'] = test_rmse
    test['mape'] = test_mape
    test['predictions'] = test_pred_ratings

    print('\n'+'-'*45)
    print('Total time taken to run this algorithm :', datetime.now() - start)

    # return two dictionaries train and test
    return train, test
```

Hyper Parameters of xgboost

[https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2016/03/complete-guide-parameter-tuning-xgboost-with-codes-python/ (https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2016/03/complete-guide-parameter-tuning-xgboost-with-codes-python/)](https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2016/03/complete-guide-parameter-tuning-xgboost-with-codes-python/)

> 1)eta= [default=0.3]:-

Analogous to learning rate in GBM

Makes the model more robust by shrinking the weights on each step

Typical final values to be used: 0.01-0.2

> 2)min_child_weight [default=1]

Defines the minimum sum of weights of all observations required in a child.

This is similar to min_child_leaf in GBM but not exactly. This refers to min “sum of weights” of observations while GBM has min “number of observations”.

Used to control over-fitting. Higher values prevent a model from learning relations which might be highly specific to the

particular sample selected for a tree.

Too high values can lead to under-fitting hence, it should be tuned using CV.

> 3)max_depth [default=6]

The maximum depth of a tree, same as GBM.

Used to control over-fitting as higher depth will allow model to learn relations very specific to a particular sample.

Should be tuned using CV.

Typical values: 3-10

> 4)max_leaf_nodes

The maximum number of terminal nodes or leaves in a tree.

Can be defined in place of max_depth. Since binary trees are created, a depth of ‘n’ would produce a maximum of 2^n leaves.

If this is defined, GBM will ignore max_depth.

> 5)gamma [default=0]

A node is split only when the resulting split gives a positive reduction in the loss function. Gamma specifies the minimum loss

reduction required to make a split.

Makes the algorithm conservative. The values can vary depending on the loss function and should be tuned.

> 6)max_delta_step [default=0]

In maximum delta step we allow each tree's weight estimation to be. If the value is set to 0, it means there is no constraint.

If it is set to a positive value, it can help making the update step more conservative.

Usually this parameter is not needed, but it might help in logistic regression when class is extremely imbalanced.

This is generally not used but you can explore further if you wish.

> 7)subsample [default=1]

Same as the subsample of GBM. Denotes the fraction of observations to be randomly samples for each tree.

Lower values make the algorithm more conservative and prevents overfitting but too small values might lead to under-fitting.

Typical values: 0.5-1

> 8)colsample_bytree [default=1]

Similar to max_features in GBM. Denotes the fraction of columns to be randomly samples for each tree.

Typical values: 0.5-1

> 9)colsample_bylevel [default=1]

Denotes the subsample ratio of columns for each split, in each level.

I don't use this often because subsample and colsample_bytree will do the job for you. but you can explore further if you feel so.

> 10)lambda [default=1]

L2 regularization term on weights (analogous to Ridge regression)

This used to handle the regularization part of XGBoost. Though many data scientists don't use it often, it should be explored to reduce overfitting.

> 11)alpha [default=0]

L1 regularization term on weight (analogous to Lasso regression)

Can be used in case of very high dimensionality so that the algorithm runs faster when implemented

> 12)scale_pos_weight [default=1]

A value greater than 0 should be used in case of high class imbalance as it helps in faster convergence.

> 13)no.of decisioin trees:: No.of trees in the model to construct
>
> 14)booster [default=gbtree]

Select the type of model to run at each iteration. It has 2 options:

gbtree: tree-based models

gblinear: linear models

> 15)silent [default=0]:

Silent mode is activated is set to 1, i.e. no running messages will be printed.

It’s generally good to keep it 0 as the messages might help in understanding the model.

> 16)nthread [default to maximum number of threads available if not set]

This is used for parallel processing and number of cores in the system should be entered

If you wish to run on all cores, value should not be entered and algorithm will detect automatically

In [79]:

```
# prepare train data
x_train = reg_train.drop(['user', 'movie','rating'], axis=1)
y_train = reg_train['rating']

# Prepare Test data
x_test = reg_test_df.drop(['user','movie','rating'], axis=1)
y_test = reg_test_df['rating']
```

4.4.1 XGBoost with initial 13 features

Hyper Parameter Tuninng of xgboost

In [80]:

```
import xgboost as xgb
```

In [81]:

```
start = datetime.now()
#https://www.analyticsindiamag.com/why-is-random-search-better-than-grid-search-for-mac
hine-learning/
from sklearn.model_selection import RandomizedSearchCV

parameters = {'learning_rate':[0.001,0.01,0.1,1],
              'min_child_weight': [1,3,5,7],
              'max_depth': [1,2,3,4,5],
              'subsample': [0.7],
             'colsample_bytree': [0.3,0.4,0.5,0.7],
              'n_estimators':[100,300,500,700],
              'nthread':[4],
               'silent': [0]}

start =datetime.now()
print('Tuning parameters: \n')
first_xgb1 = xgb.XGBRegressor(silent=False, n_jobs=13, random_state=15)
model = RandomizedSearchCV(first_xgb1, param_distributions= parameters,refit=False,
                              cv =2,n_jobs = -1)
model.fit(x_train, y_train)
a = model.best_params_
optimal_learning_rate = a.get('learning_rate')
optimal_min_child_weight = a.get('min_child_weight')
optimal_max_depth = a.get('max_depth')
optimal_subsample = a.get('subsample')
optimal_colsample_bytree = a.get('colsample_bytree')
optimal_n_estimators = a.get('n_estimators')


# Summarize results
print("\n Best: %f using %s" % (model.best_score_, model.best_params_))
means = model.cv_results_['mean_test_score']
stds = model.cv_results_['std_test_score']
params = model.cv_results_['params']
for mean, stdev, param in zip(means, stds, params):
    print("%f (%f) with: %r" % (mean, stdev, param))
print(datetime.now() - start)
```

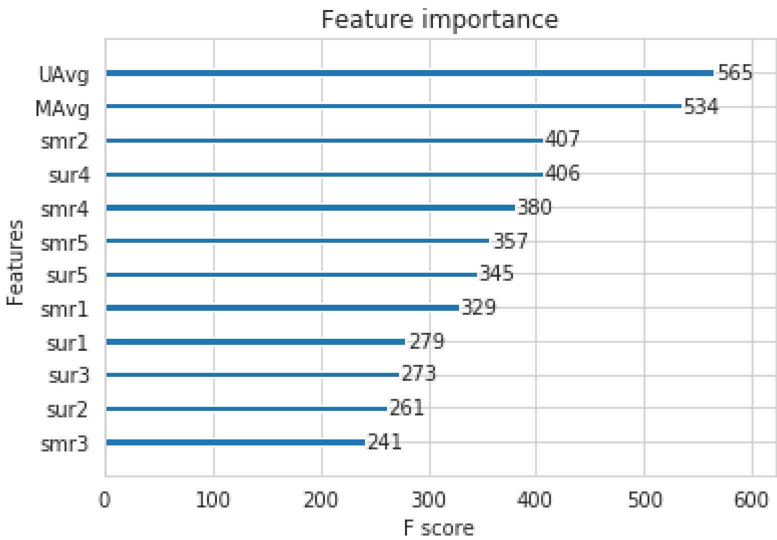
```
Tuning parameters:


 Best: 0.379888 using {'subsample': 0.7, 'silent': 0, 'nthread': 4, 'n_est
imators': 300, 'min_child_weight': 7, 'max_depth': 4, 'learning_rate': 0.
1, 'colsample_bytree': 0.3}
-4.456240 (0.206373) with: {'subsample': 0.7, 'silent': 0, 'nthread': 4,
'n_estimators': 300, 'min_child_weight': 3, 'max_depth': 1, 'learning_rat
e': 0.001, 'colsample_bytree': 0.5}
-6.679514 (0.269580) with: {'subsample': 0.7, 'silent': 0, 'nthread': 4,
'n_estimators': 100, 'min_child_weight': 1, 'max_depth': 5, 'learning_rat
e': 0.001, 'colsample_bytree': 0.4}
-0.868006 (0.066877) with: {'subsample': 0.7, 'silent': 0, 'nthread': 4,
'n_estimators': 100, 'min_child_weight': 7, 'max_depth': 5, 'learning_rat
e': 0.01, 'colsample_bytree': 0.3}
-1.864076 (0.098622) with: {'subsample': 0.7, 'silent': 0, 'nthread': 4,
'n_estimators': 700, 'min_child_weight': 5, 'max_depth': 2, 'learning_rat
e': 0.001, 'colsample_bytree': 0.5}
0.350297 (0.000343) with: {'subsample': 0.7, 'silent': 0, 'nthread': 4, 'n
_estimators': 700, 'min_child_weight': 3, 'max_depth': 2, 'learning_rate':
1, 'colsample_bytree': 0.7}
0.226708 (0.002942) with: {'subsample': 0.7, 'silent': 0, 'nthread': 4, 'n
_estimators': 300, 'min_child_weight': 3, 'max_depth': 1, 'learning_rate':
0.01, 'colsample_bytree': 0.3}
0.091958 (0.018461) with: {'subsample': 0.7, 'silent': 0, 'nthread': 4, 'n
_estimators': 500, 'min_child_weight': 3, 'max_depth': 5, 'learning_rate':
1, 'colsample_bytree': 0.4}
0.183524 (0.001297) with: {'subsample': 0.7, 'silent': 0, 'nthread': 4, 'n
_estimators': 700, 'min_child_weight': 7, 'max_depth': 4, 'learning_rate':
1, 'colsample_bytree': 0.5}
0.379888 (0.002533) with: {'subsample': 0.7, 'silent': 0, 'nthread': 4, 'n
_estimators': 300, 'min_child_weight': 7, 'max_depth': 4, 'learning_rate':
0.1, 'colsample_bytree': 0.3}
-4.438652 (0.202704) with: {'subsample': 0.7, 'silent': 0, 'nthread': 4,
'n_estimators': 300, 'min_child_weight': 1, 'max_depth': 2, 'learning_rat
e': 0.001, 'colsample_bytree': 0.3}
0:02:04.444403
```

- we have 4X4X5X1X4X4X1 = 1280 possible combinations of hyper parameters.

In [82]:

```
start = datetime.now()
first_xgb1 = xgb.XGBRegressor(subsample= optimal_subsample, silent= 0 ,nthread= 4, n_es
timators= optimal_n_estimators, min_child_weight= optimal_min_child_weight, max_depth=
optimal_max_depth,learning_rate=optimal_learning_rate,colsample_bytree=optimal_colsampl
e_bytree)

train_results, test_results = run_xgboost(first_xgb1, x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test)

# store the results in models_evaluations dictionaries
models_evaluation_train['first_xgb1'] = train_results
models_evaluation_test['first_xgb1'] = test_results

print(model.best_params_)
xgb.plot_importance(first_xgb1)
plt.show()

print("\nTime Taken: ",start - datetime.now())
```

```
Training the model..

/home/saikrishna6680/.local/lib/python3.7/site-packages/xgboost/core.py:58
7: FutureWarning: Series.base is deprecated and will be removed in a futur
e version
  if getattr(data, 'base', None) is not None and \
/home/saikrishna6680/.local/lib/python3.7/site-packages/xgboost/core.py:58
8: FutureWarning: Series.base is deprecated and will be removed in a futur
e version
  data.base is not None and isinstance(data, np.ndarray) \

Done. Time taken : 0:00:07.068529

Done

Evaluating the model with TRAIN data...
Evaluating Test data

TEST DATA
------------------------------
RMSE :  1.1061373691920495
MAPE :  33.218735983449875
{'subsample': 0.7, 'silent': 0, 'nthread': 4, 'n_estimators': 300, 'min_ch
ild_weight': 7, 'max_depth': 4, 'learning_rate': 0.1, 'colsample_bytree':
0.3}
```




```
Time Taken:  -1 day, 23:59:51.724177
```

4.4.2 Suprise BaselineModel

In [83]:

```
from surprise import BaselineOnly
```

Predicted_rating : (baseline prediction)

```
-  http://surprise.readthedocs.io/en/stable/basic_algorithms.html#surprise.predi
ction_algorithms.baseline_only.BaselineOnly
```

$$\hat{r}_{ui} = b_{ui} = \mu + b_u + b_i$$

- $\boldsymbol{\mu}$: Average of all trainings in training data.
- $\boldsymbol{b}_u$: User bias
- $\boldsymbol{b}_i$: Item bias (movie biases)

Optimization function (Least Squares Problem)

```
- http://surprise.readthedocs.io/en/stable/prediction_algorithms.html#baselines-
estimates-configuration
```

$$\sum_{r_{ui} \in R_{train}} \left(r_{ui} - (\mu + b_u + b_i)\right)^2 + \lambda \left(b_u^2 + b_i^2\right). \text{ [mimimize } b_u, b_i]$$

In [84]:

```
# options are to specify.., how to compute those user and item biases
bsl_options = {'method': 'sgd',
               'learning_rate': .001
               }
bsl_algo = BaselineOnly(bsl_options=bsl_options)
# run this algorithm.., It will return the train and test results..
bsl_train_results, bsl_test_results = run_surprise(bsl_algo, trainset, testset, verbose
=True)


# Just store these error metrics in our models_evaluation datastructure
models_evaluation_train['bsl_algo'] = bsl_train_results
models_evaluation_test['bsl_algo'] = bsl_test_results
```

```
Training the model...
Estimating biases using sgd...
Done. time taken : 0:00:00.642380

Evaluating the model with train data..
time taken : 0:00:01.037400
---------------
Train Data
---------------
RMSE : 0.9347153928678286

MAPE : 29.389572652358183

adding train results in the dictionary..

Evaluating for test data...
time taken : 0:00:00.185727
---------------
Test Data
---------------
RMSE : 1.0730330260516174

MAPE : 35.04995544572911

storing the test results in test dictionary...

---------------------------------------------
Total time taken to run this algorithm : 0:00:01.866141
```

4.4.3 XGBoost with initial 13 features + Surprise Baseline predictor

Updating Train Data

In [85]:

```
# add our baseline_predicted value as our feature..
reg_train['bslpr'] = models_evaluation_train['bsl_algo']['predictions']
reg_train.head(2)
```

Out[85]:

	user	movie	GAvg	sur1	sur2	sur3	sur4	sur5	smr1	smr2	smr3	smr4	smr5
0	53406	33	3.581679	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	1.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	1.0
1	99540	33	3.581679	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	5.0

Updating Test Data

In [86]:

```
# add that baseline predicted ratings with Surprise to the test data as well
reg_test_df['bslpr']  = models_evaluation_test['bsl_algo']['predictions']

reg_test_df.head(2)
```

Out[86]:

	user	movie	GAvg	sur1	sur2	sur3	sur4	sur5	smr1
0	808635	71	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679
1	941866	71	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679

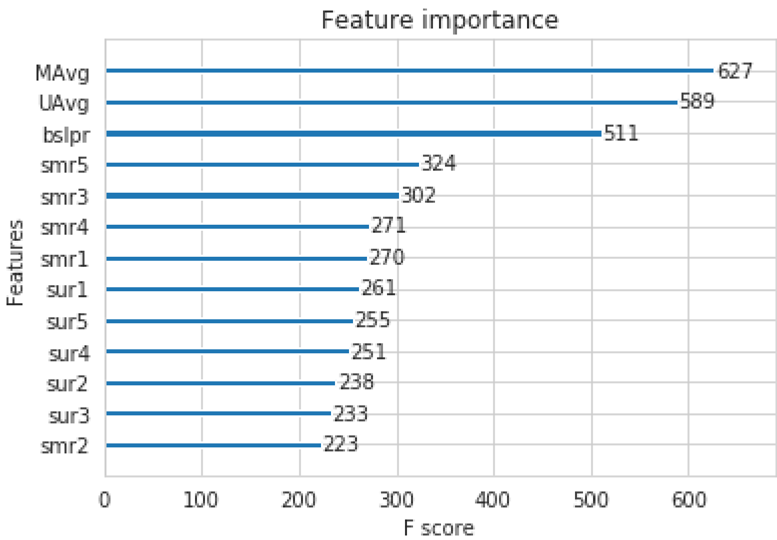
In [87]:

```
# prepare train data
x_train = reg_train.drop(['user', 'movie','rating'], axis=1)
y_train = reg_train['rating']

# Prepare Test data
x_test = reg_test_df.drop(['user','movie','rating'], axis=1)
y_test = reg_test_df['rating']
```

In [88]:

```
# initialize Our first XGBoost model...
start = datetime.now()
xgb_bsl = xgb.XGBRegressor(subsample= optimal_subsample, silent= 0 ,nthread= 4, n_estim
ators= optimal_n_estimators, min_child_weight= optimal_min_child_weight, max_depth= opt
imal_max_depth,learning_rate=optimal_learning_rate,colsample_bytree=optimal_colsample_b
ytree)
train_results, test_results = run_xgboost(xgb_bsl, x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test)

# store the results in models_evaluations dictionaries
models_evaluation_train['xgb_bsl'] = train_results
models_evaluation_test['xgb_bsl'] = test_results

xgb.plot_importance(xgb_bsl)
plt.show()
print(datetime.now() - start)
```

```
Training the model..
Done. Time taken : 0:00:07.381078

Done

Evaluating the model with TRAIN data...
Evaluating Test data

TEST DATA
------------------------------
RMSE :  1.0971021289189
MAPE :  33.500239034366416
```




```
0:00:08.585613
```

4.4.4 Surprise KNNBaseline predictor

In [89]:

```
from surprise import KNNBaseline
```

- KNN BASELINE
  - http://surprise.readthedocs.io/en/stable/knn_inspired.html#surprise.prediction_algorithms.knns.KNNBa
    (http://surprise.readthedocs.io/en/stable/knn_inspired.html#surprise.prediction_algorithms.knns.KNNE

- PEARSON_BASELINE SIMILARITY
  - http://surprise.readthedocs.io/en/stable/similarities.html#surprise.similarities.pearson_baseline
    (http://surprise.readthedocs.io/en/stable/similarities.html#surprise.similarities.pearson_baseline)

- SHRINKAGE
  - *2.2 Neighborhood Models* in http://courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i290-dm/s11/SECURE/a1-koren.pdf
    (http://courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i290-dm/s11/SECURE/a1-koren.pdf)

- **predicted Rating** : (***based on User-User similarity***)

$$\hat{r}_{ui} = b_{ui} + \frac{\sum\limits_{v \in N_i^k(u)} \text{sim}(u, v) \cdot (r_{vi} - b_{vi})}{\sum\limits_{v \in N_i^k(u)} \text{sim}(u, v)}$$

- $\boldsymbol{b_{ui}}$ - *Baseline prediction* of (user,movie) rating
- $\boldsymbol{N_i^k(u)}$ - Set of **K similar** users (neighbours) of **user (u)** who rated **movie(i)**
- *sim (u, v)* - **Similarity** between users **u and v**
  - Generally, it will be cosine similarity or Pearson correlation coefficient.
  - But we use **shrunk Pearson-baseline correlation coefficient**, which is based on the pearsonBaseline similarity (we take base line predictions instead of mean rating of user/item)

- **Predicted rating** (based on Item Item similarity):

$$\hat{r}_{ui} = b_{ui} + \frac{\sum\limits_{j \in N_u^k(i)} \text{sim}(i, j) \cdot (r_{uj} - b_{uj})}{\sum\limits_{j \in N_u^k(j)} \text{sim}(i, j)}$$

  - ***Notations follows same as above (user user based predicted rating)***

4.4.4.1 Surprise KNNBaseline with user user similarities

In [90]:

```
# we specify , how to compute similarities and what to consider with sim_options to our algorithm
sim_options = {'user_based' : True,
               'name': 'pearson_baseline',
               'shrinkage': 100,
               'min_support': 2
              }
# we keep other parameters like regularization parameter and learning_rate as default values.
bsl_options = {'method': 'sgd'}

knn_bsl_u = KNNBaseline(k=40, sim_options = sim_options, bsl_options = bsl_options)
knn_bsl_u_train_results, knn_bsl_u_test_results = run_surprise(knn_bsl_u, trainset, testset, verbose=True)

# Just store these error metrics in our models_evaluation datastructure
models_evaluation_train['knn_bsl_u'] = knn_bsl_u_train_results
models_evaluation_test['knn_bsl_u'] = knn_bsl_u_test_results
```

```
Training the model...
Estimating biases using sgd...
Computing the pearson_baseline similarity matrix...
Done computing similarity matrix.
Done. time taken : 0:00:35.014370

Evaluating the model with train data..
time taken : 0:01:44.433533
---------------
Train Data
---------------
RMSE : 0.33642097416508826

MAPE : 9.145093375416348

adding train results in the dictionary..

Evaluating for test data...
time taken : 0:00:00.076038
---------------
Test Data
---------------
RMSE : 1.0726493739667242

MAPE : 35.02094499698424

storing the test results in test dictionary...

---------------------------------------------
Total time taken to run this algorithm : 0:02:19.524638
```

4.4.4.2 Surprise KNNBaseline with movie movie similarities

In [91]:

```
# we specify , how to compute similarities and what to consider with sim_options to our
algorithm
sim_options = {'user_based' : False,
               'name': 'pearson_baseline',
               'shrinkage': 100,
               'min_support': 2
              }
# we keep other parameters like regularization parameter and learning_rate as default v
alues.
bsl_options = {'method': 'sgd'}


knn_bsl_m = (KNNBaseline(k=40, sim_options = sim_options, bsl_options = bsl_options))

knn_bsl_m_train_results, knn_bsl_m_test_results = run_surprise(knn_bsl_m, trainset, tes
tset, verbose=True)

# Just store these error metrics in our models_evaluation datastructure
models_evaluation_train['knn_bsl_m'] = knn_bsl_m_train_results
models_evaluation_test['knn_bsl_m'] = knn_bsl_m_test_results
```

```
Training the model...
Estimating biases using sgd...
Computing the pearson_baseline similarity matrix...
Done computing similarity matrix.
Done. time taken : 0:00:01.005700

Evaluating the model with train data..
time taken : 0:00:09.293756
---------------
Train Data
---------------
RMSE : 0.32584796251610554

MAPE : 8.447062581998374

adding train results in the dictionary..

Evaluating for test data...
time taken : 0:00:00.075394
---------------
Test Data
---------------
RMSE : 1.072758832653683

MAPE : 35.02269653015042

storing the test results in test dictionary...

---------------------------------------------
Total time taken to run this algorithm : 0:00:10.375781
```

4.4.5 XGBoost with initial 13 features + Surprise Baseline predictor + KNNBaseline predictor

- - - First we will run XGBoost with predictions from both KNN's (that uses User_User and Item_Item similarities along with our previous features.

- - - Then we will run XGBoost with just predictions form both knn models and preditions from our baseline model.

Preparing Train data

In [92]:

```
# add the predicted values from both knns to this dataframe
reg_train['knn_bsl_u'] = models_evaluation_train['knn_bsl_u']['predictions']
reg_train['knn_bsl_m'] = models_evaluation_train['knn_bsl_m']['predictions']

reg_train.head(2)
```

Out[92]:

	user	movie	GAvg	sur1	sur2	sur3	sur4	sur5	smr1	smr2	smr3	smr4	smr5
0	53406	33	3.581679	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	1.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	1.0
1	99540	33	3.581679	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	5.0

Preparing Test data

In [93]:

```
reg_test_df['knn_bsl_u'] = models_evaluation_test['knn_bsl_u']['predictions']
reg_test_df['knn_bsl_m'] = models_evaluation_test['knn_bsl_m']['predictions']

reg_test_df.head(2)
```

Out[93]:

	user	movie	GAvg	sur1	sur2	sur3	sur4	sur5	smr1
0	808635	71	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679
1	941866	71	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679

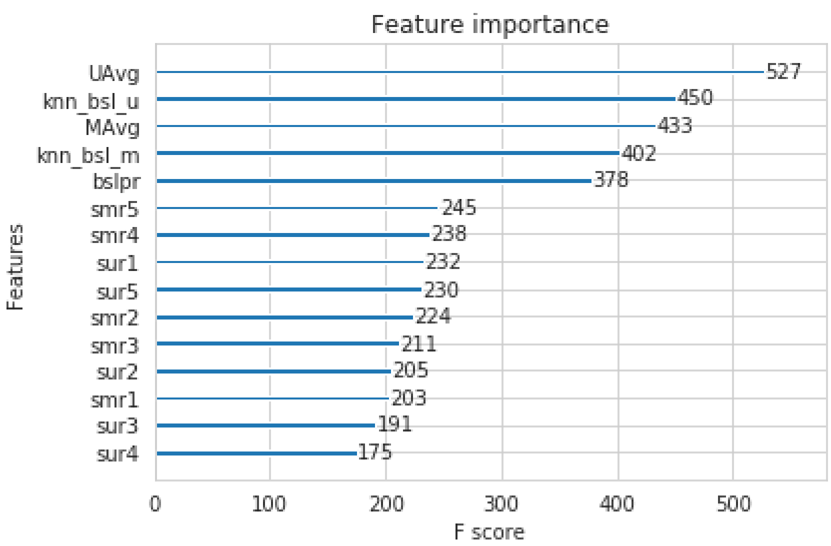
In [94]:

```
# prepare the train data....
x_train = reg_train.drop(['user', 'movie', 'rating'], axis=1)
y_train = reg_train['rating']

# prepare the train data....
x_test = reg_test_df.drop(['user','movie','rating'], axis=1)
y_test = reg_test_df['rating']
```

In [95]:

```
start = datetime.now()
# declare the model
xgb_knn_bsl = xgb.XGBRegressor(subsample= optimal_subsample, silent= 0 ,nthread= 4, n_e
stimators= optimal_n_estimators, min_child_weight= optimal_min_child_weight, max_depth=
optimal_max_depth,learning_rate=optimal_learning_rate,colsample_bytree=optimal_colsampl
e_bytree)
train_results, test_results = run_xgboost(xgb_knn_bsl, x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test
)

# store the results in models_evaluations dictionaries
models_evaluation_train['xgb_knn_bsl'] = train_results
models_evaluation_test['xgb_knn_bsl'] = test_results


xgb.plot_importance(xgb_knn_bsl)
plt.show()
print(datetime.now() - start)
```

```
Training the model..
Done. Time taken : 0:00:07.986261

Done

Evaluating the model with TRAIN data...
Evaluating Test data

TEST DATA
------------------------------
RMSE :  1.0974005887508091
MAPE :  33.5005063007916
```




```
0:00:09.214445
```

4.4.6 Matrix Factorization Techniques

4.4.6.1 SVD Matrix Factorization User Movie intractions

In [96]:

```
from surprise import SVD
```

http://surprise.readthedocs.io/en/stable/matrix_factorization.html#surprise.prediction_algorithms.matrix_factoriz
(http://surprise.readthedocs.io/en/stable/matrix_factorization.html#surprise.prediction_algorithms.matrix_factori

- Predicted Rating :

```
- $ \large  \hat r_{ui} = \mu + b_u + b_i + q_i^Tp_u $

    - $\pmb q_i$ - Representation of item(movie) in latent factor space

    - $\pmb p_u$ - Representation of user in new latent factor space
```

- A BASIC MATRIX FACTORIZATION MODEL in https://datajobs.com/data-science-repo/Recommender-Systems-[Netflix].pdf (https://datajobs.com/data-science-repo/Recommender-Systems-[Netflix].pdf)

- Optimization problem with user item interactions and regularization (to avoid overfitting)

```
- $\large \sum_{r_{ui} \in R_{train}} \left(r_{ui} - \hat{r}_{ui} \right)^2 +
```

\lambda\left(b_i^2 + b_u^2 + ||q_i||^2 + ||p_u||^2\right) $

In [97]:

```
# initiallize the model
svd = SVD(n_factors=100, biased=True, random_state=15, verbose=True)
svd_train_results, svd_test_results = run_surprise(svd, trainset, testset, verbose=True
)

# Just store these error metrics in our models_evaluation data structure
models_evaluation_train['svd'] = svd_train_results
models_evaluation_test['svd'] = svd_test_results
```

```
Training the model...
Processing epoch 0
Processing epoch 1
Processing epoch 2
Processing epoch 3
Processing epoch 4
Processing epoch 5
Processing epoch 6
Processing epoch 7
Processing epoch 8
Processing epoch 9
Processing epoch 10
Processing epoch 11
Processing epoch 12
Processing epoch 13
Processing epoch 14
Processing epoch 15
Processing epoch 16
Processing epoch 17
Processing epoch 18
Processing epoch 19
Done. time taken : 0:00:07.533132

Evaluating the model with train data..
time taken : 0:00:01.390768
---------------
Train Data
---------------
RMSE : 0.6574721240954099

MAPE : 19.704901088660474

adding train results in the dictionary..

Evaluating for test data...
time taken : 0:00:00.069537
---------------
Test Data
---------------
RMSE : 1.0726046873826458

MAPE : 35.01953535988152

storing the test results in test dictionary...

---------------------------------------------
Total time taken to run this algorithm : 0:00:08.994696
```

4.4.6.2 SVD Matrix Factorization with implicit feedback from user (user rated movies)

In [98]:

```
from surprise import SVDpp
```

- -----> 2.5 Implicit Feedback in http://courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i290-dm/s11/SECURE/a1-koren.pdf (http://courses.ischool.berkeley.edu/i290-dm/s11/SECURE/a1-koren.pdf)

- Predicted Rating :

```
- $ \large \hat{r}_{ui} = \mu + b_u + b_i + q_i^T\left(p_u +
|I_u|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sum_{j \in I_u}y_j\right) $
```

- I_u --- the set of all items rated by user u
- y_j --- Our new set of item factors that capture implicit ratings.

- Optimization problem with user item interactions and regularization (to avoid overfitting)

```
- $ \large \sum_{r_{ui} \in R_{train}} \left(r_{ui} - \hat{r}_{ui} \right)^2 +
```

\lambda\left(b_i^2 + b_u^2 + ||q_i||^2 + ||p_u||^2 + ||y_j||^2\right) $

In [99]:

```
# initiallize the model
svdpp = SVDpp(n_factors=50, random_state=15, verbose=True)
svdpp_train_results, svdpp_test_results = run_surprise(svdpp, trainset, testset, verbos
e=True)

# Just store these error metrics in our models_evaluation datastructure
models_evaluation_train['svdpp'] = svdpp_train_results
models_evaluation_test['svdpp'] = svdpp_test_results
```

```
Training the model...
 processing epoch 0
 processing epoch 1
 processing epoch 2
 processing epoch 3
 processing epoch 4
 processing epoch 5
 processing epoch 6
 processing epoch 7
 processing epoch 8
 processing epoch 9
 processing epoch 10
 processing epoch 11
 processing epoch 12
 processing epoch 13
 processing epoch 14
 processing epoch 15
 processing epoch 16
 processing epoch 17
 processing epoch 18
 processing epoch 19
Done. time taken : 0:02:02.015288

Evaluating the model with train data..
time taken : 0:00:06.676871
---------------
Train Data
---------------
RMSE : 0.6032438403305899

MAPE : 17.49285063490268

adding train results in the dictionary..

Evaluating for test data...
time taken : 0:00:00.072948
---------------
Test Data
---------------
RMSE : 1.0728491944183447

MAPE : 35.03817913919887

storing the test results in test dictionary...

---------------------------------------------
Total time taken to run this algorithm : 0:02:08.766798
```

4.4.7 XgBoost with 13 features + Surprise Baseline + Surprise KNNbaseline + MF Techniques

Preparing Train data

In [100]:

```
# add the predicted values from both knns to this dataframe
reg_train['svd'] = models_evaluation_train['svd']['predictions']
reg_train['svdpp'] = models_evaluation_train['svdpp']['predictions']

reg_train.head(2)
```

Out[100]:

	user	movie	GAvg	sur1	sur2	sur3	sur4	sur5	smr1	smr2	...	smr4	smr5
0	53406	33	3.581679	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	1.0	5.0	2.0	...	3.0	1.0	3
1	99540	33	3.581679	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	...	3.0	5.0	3

2 rows × 21 columns

Preparing Test data

In [101]:

```
reg_test_df['svd'] = models_evaluation_test['svd']['predictions']
reg_test_df['svdpp'] = models_evaluation_test['svdpp']['predictions']

reg_test_df.head(2)
```

Out[101]:

	user	movie	GAvg	sur1	sur2	sur3	sur4	sur5	smr1
0	808635	71	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679
1	941866	71	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679	3.581679

2 rows × 21 columns

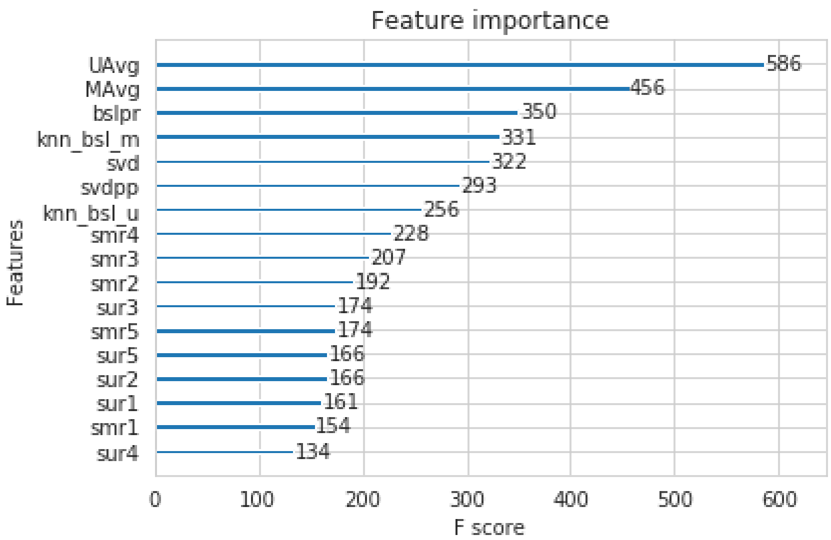
In [102]:

```
# prepare x_train and y_train
x_train = reg_train.drop(['user', 'movie', 'rating',], axis=1)
y_train = reg_train['rating']

# prepare test data
x_test = reg_test_df.drop(['user', 'movie', 'rating'], axis=1)
y_test = reg_test_df['rating']
```

In [103]:

```
start = datetime.now()
xgb_final = xgb.XGBRegressor(subsample= optimal_subsample, silent= 0 ,nthread= 4, n_est
imators= optimal_n_estimators, min_child_weight= optimal_min_child_weight, max_depth= o
ptimal_max_depth,learning_rate=optimal_learning_rate,colsample_bytree=optimal_colsample
_bytree)
train_results, test_results = run_xgboost(xgb_final, x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test)

# store the results in models_evaluations dictionaries
models_evaluation_train['xgb_final'] = train_results
models_evaluation_test['xgb_final'] = test_results


xgb.plot_importance(xgb_final)
plt.show()
print(datetime.now() - start)
```

```
Training the model..
Done. Time taken : 0:00:09.784062

Done

Evaluating the model with TRAIN data...
Evaluating Test data

TEST DATA
------------------------------
RMSE :  1.0732645332099027
MAPE :  35.08995944556607
```




```
0:00:10.998960
```

4.4.8 XgBoost with Surprise Baseline + Surprise KNNbaseline + MF Techniques

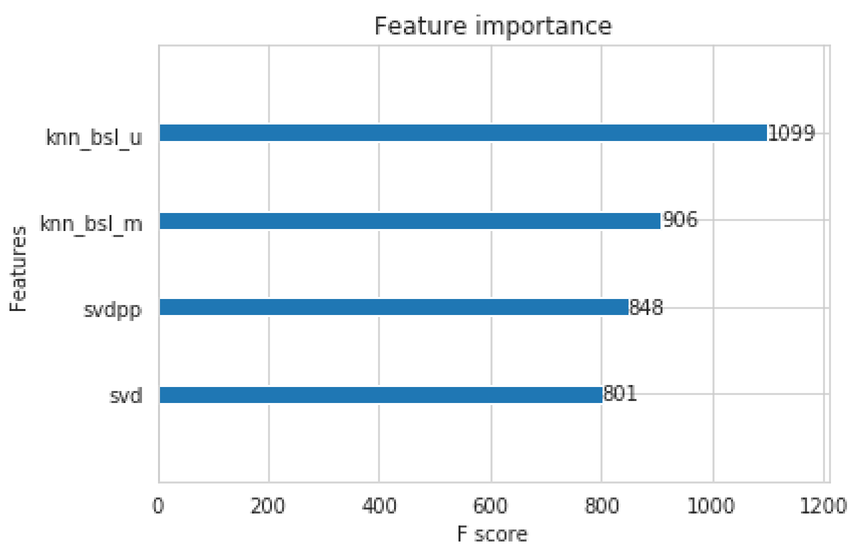
In [104]:

```
# prepare train data
x_train = reg_train[['knn_bsl_u', 'knn_bsl_m', 'svd', 'svdpp']]
y_train = reg_train['rating']

# test data
x_test = reg_test_df[['knn_bsl_u', 'knn_bsl_m', 'svd', 'svdpp']]
y_test = reg_test_df['rating']
```

In [105]:

```
start = datetime.now()
xgb_all_models = xgb.XGBRegressor(subsample= optimal_subsample, silent= 0 ,nthread= 4,
n_estimators= optimal_n_estimators, min_child_weight= optimal_min_child_weight, max_dep
th= optimal_max_depth,learning_rate=optimal_learning_rate,colsample_bytree=optimal_cols
ample_bytree)
train_results, test_results = run_xgboost(xgb_all_models, x_train, y_train, x_test, y_t
est)

# store the results in models_evaluations dictionaries
models_evaluation_train['xgb_all_models'] = train_results
models_evaluation_test['xgb_all_models'] = test_results

xgb.plot_importance(xgb_all_models)
plt.show()
print(datetime.now() - start)
```

```
Training the model..
Done. Time taken : 0:00:07.801906

Done

Evaluating the model with TRAIN data...
Evaluating Test data

TEST DATA
------------------------------
RMSE :  1.0753903461999572
MAPE :  35.02766704601593
```




```
0:00:08.874142
```

4.5 Comparision between all models

In [106]:

```
# Saving our TEST_RESULTS into a dataframe so that you don't have to run it again
pd.DataFrame(models_evaluation_test).to_csv('small_sample_results.csv')
models = pd.read_csv('small_sample_results.csv', index_col=0)
models.loc['rmse'].sort_values()
```

Out[106]:

```
svd               1.0726046873826458
knn_bsl_u         1.0726493739667242
knn_bsl_m          1.072758832653683
svdpp             1.0728491944183447
bsl_algo          1.0730330260516174
xgb_final         1.0732645332099027
xgb_all_models    1.0753903461999572
xgb_bsl              1.0971021289189
xgb_knn_bsl       1.0974005887508091
first_xgb1        1.1061373691920495
Name: rmse, dtype: object
```

In [108]:

```
models.loc['mape'].sort_values()
```

Out[108]:

```
first_xgb1        33.218735983449875
xgb_bsl           33.500239034366416
xgb_knn_bsl         33.5005063007916
svd                35.01953535988152
knn_bsl_u          35.02094499698424
knn_bsl_m          35.02269653015042
xgb_all_models     35.02766704601593
svdpp              35.03817913919887
bsl_algo           35.04995544572911
xgb_final          35.08995944556607
Name: mape, dtype: object
```

Conclusion

This is a Recomendation problem the metrics we used in this case study RMSE and Mape

Steps invovled:-

1) Converting / Merging whole data to required format: u_i, m_j, r_ij

2) Checking for NaN values

3) Removing Duplicates

4) Spliting data into Train and Test(80:20)

5) plotting Distribution of ratings

6) Number of Ratings per a month

7) Analysis on the Ratings given by user

8) Analysis of ratings of a movie given by a user

9 Number of ratings on each day of the week

10) Creating sparse matrix from data frame

11) Finding Global average of all movie ratings, Average rating per user, and Average rating per movie

12) PDF's & CDF's of Avg.Ratings of Users & Movies

13) Cold Start problem

14) Computing Similarity matrices

15) Finding most similar movies using similarity matrix

16) Sampling Data due to less computational power

17) Build sample train and test dataframe

18) Finding Global Average of all movie ratings, Average rating per User, and Average rating per Movie (from sampled train)

19) Featurizing data for regression prblm

20) Applying Machine Learning Models

i) XGBoost with initial 13 features(hyperparameter tunning xgboost)

ii) XGBoost with initial 13 features + Surprise Baseline predictor

iii) Surprise KNNBaseline with user user similarities

iv) Surprise KNNBaseline with movie movie similarities

v) XGBoost with initial 13 features + Surprise Baseline predictor + KNNBaseline predictor

21) Matrix Factorization Techniques

i) SVD Matrix Factorization User Movie intractions

ii) SVD Matrix Factorization with implicit feedback from user (user rated movies)

22) XgBoost with 13 features + Surprise Baseline + Surprise KNNbaseline + MF Techniques

23) XgBoost with Surprise Baseline + Surprise KNNbaseline + MF Techniques

24) Comparision between all models

27) conclusion

In [ ]:

```

```