

Amazon Apparel Recommendations



Amazon Fashion

[4.2] Data and Code:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0BwNkduBnePt2VWhCYXhMV3p4dTg>
(<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0BwNkduBnePt2VWhCYXhMV3p4dTg>)

[4.3] Overview of the data

Mounting Google Drive locally

```
In [1]: from google.colab import drive  
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Go to this URL in a browser: [Enter your authorization code:](https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth?client_id=947318989803-6bn6qk8qdgf4n4g3pfee6491hc0brc4i.apps.googleusercontent.com&redirect_uri=urn%3Aietf%3Awg%3Aoauth%3A2.0%3Aoob&scope=email%20https%3A%2F%2Fwww.googleapis.com%2Fauth%2Fdocs.test%20https%3A%2F%2Fwww.googleapis.com%2Fauth%2Fdrive.photos.readonly%20https%3A%2F%2Fwww.googleapis.com%2Fauth%2Fpeopleapi.readonly&response_type=code (https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth?client_id=947318989803-6bn6qk8qdgf4n4g3pfee6491hc0brc4i.apps.googleusercontent.com&redirect_uri=urn%3Aietf%3Awg%3Aoauth%3A2.0%3Aoob&scope=email%20https%3A%2F%2Fwww.googleapis.com%2Fauth%2Fdocs.test%20https%3A%2F%2Fwww.googleapis.com%2Fauth%2Fdrive.photos.readonly%20https%3A%2F%2Fwww.googleapis.com%2Fauth%2Fpeopleapi.readonly&response_type=code)</p></div><div data-bbox=)

.....

Mounted at /content/drive

```
In [2]: #import all the necessary packages.
```

```
from PIL import Image  
import requests  
from io import BytesIO  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import numpy as np  
import pandas as pd  
import warnings  
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup  
from nltk.corpus import stopwords  
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize  
import nltk  
import math  
import time  
import re  
import os  
import seaborn as sns  
from collections import Counter  
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer  
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer  
from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import cosine_similarity  
from sklearn.metrics import pairwise_distances  
from matplotlib import gridspec  
from scipy.sparse import hstack  
import plotly  
import plotly.figure_factory as ff  
from plotly.graph_objs import Scatter, Layout  
  
plotly.offline.init_notebook_mode(connected=True)  
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

```
In [0]: # we have give a json file which consists of all information about
# the products
# Loading the data using pandas' read_json file.
data = pd.read_json('/content/drive/My Drive/Amazon Fashion/Applied_AI_Workshop_C...
```

```
In [6]: data.head(3)
```

```
Out[6]: asin author availability availability_type brand color editorial_reivew editorial_rev
```

0	B016I2TS4W	None	None	None	FNC7C	None	NaN	Minions Cc Superher Ironr Women' Ne
1	B01N49AI08	None	None	None	FIG Clothing	None	NaN	Sizing runs the small s Fl recommend
2	B01JDPCOHO	None	None	None	FIG Clothing	None	NaN	Sizing runs the small s Fl recommend

```
In [7]: print ('Number of data points : ', data.shape[0], \
           'Number of features/variables:', data.shape[1])
```

Number of data points : 183138 Number of features/variables: 19

Terminology:

What is a dataset?
 Rows and columns
 Data-point
 Feature/variable

```
In [0]: # each product/item has 19 features in the raw dataset.
data.columns # prints column-names or feature-names.
```

```
Out[35]: Index(['asin', 'author', 'availability', 'availability_type', 'brand', 'color',
       'editorial_reivew', 'editorial_review', 'formatted_price',
       'large_image_url', 'manufacturer', 'medium_image_url', 'model',
       'product_type_name', 'publisher', 'reviews', 'sku', 'small_image_url',
       'title'],
      dtype='object')
```

Of these 19 features, we will be using only 6 features in this workshop.

1. asin (Amazon standard identification number)
2. brand (brand to which the product belongs to)
3. color (Color information of apparel, it can contain many colors as a value ex: red and black stripes)
4. product_type_name (type of the apparel, ex: SHIRT/TSHIRT)
5. medium_image_url (url of the image)
6. title (title of the product.)
7. formatted_price (price of the product)

```
In [0]: data = data[['asin', 'brand', 'color', 'medium_image_url', 'product_type_name', 'title', 'formatted_price']]
```

```
In [5]: print ('Number of data points : ', data.shape[0], \
           'Number of features:', data.shape[1])
data.head() # prints the top rows in the table.
```

Number of data points : 183138 Number of features: 7

Out[5]:

	asin	brand	color	medium_image_url	product_type_name	title	formatted_price
0	B016I2TS4W	FNC7C	None	https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	Minions Como Superheroes Ironman Long Sleeve R...	
1	B01N49AI08	FIG Clothing	None	https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	FIG Clothing Womens Izo Tunic	
2	B01JDPCOHO	FIG Clothing	None	https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	FIG Clothing Womens Won Top	
3	B01N19U5H5	Focal18	None	https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	Focal18 Sailor Collar Bubble Sleeve Blouse Shi...	
4	B004GSI2OS	FeatherLite	Onyx Black/ Stone	https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	Featherlite Ladies' Long Sleeve Stain Resistan...	

[5.1] Missing data for various features.

Basic stats for the feature: product_type_name

```
In [0]: # We have total 72 unique type of product_type_names
print(data['product_type_name'].describe())

# 91.62% (167794/183138) of the products are shirts,
```

```
count      183138
unique       72
top        SHIRT
freq      167794
Name: product_type_name, dtype: object
```

```
In [0]: # names of different product types
print(data['product_type_name'].unique())
```

```
['SHIRT' 'SWEATER' 'APPAREL' 'OUTDOOR_RECREATION_PRODUCT'
 'BOOKS_1973_AND_LATER' 'PANTS' 'HAT' 'SPORTING_GOODS' 'DRESS' 'UNDERWEAR'
 'SKIRT' 'OUTERWEAR' 'BRA' 'ACCESSORY' 'ART_SUPPLIES' 'SLEEPWEAR'
 'ORCA_SHIRT' 'HANDBAG' 'PET_SUPPLIES' 'SHOES' 'KITCHEN' 'ADULT_COSTUME'
 'HOME_BED_AND_BATH' 'MISC_OTHER' 'BLAZER' 'HEALTH_PERSONAL_CARE'
 'TOYS_AND_GAMES' 'SWIMWEAR' 'CONSUMER_ELECTRONICS' 'SHORTS' 'HOME'
 'AUTO_PART' 'OFFICE_PRODUCTS' 'ETHNIC_WEAR' 'BEAUTY'
 'INSTRUMENT_PARTS_AND_ACCESSORIES' 'POWERSPORTS_PROTECTIVE_GEAR' 'SHIRTS'
 'ABIS_APPAREL' 'AUTO_ACCESSORY' 'NONAPPARELMISC' 'TOOLS' 'BABY_PRODUCT'
 'SOCKSHOSIERY' 'POWERSPORTS RIDING SHIRT' 'EYEWEAR' 'SUIT'
 'OUTDOOR_LIVING' 'POWERSPORTS RIDING JACKET' 'HARDWARE' 'SAFETY_SUPPLY'
 'ABIS_DVD' 'VIDEO_DVD' 'GOLF_CLUB' 'MUSIC_POPULAR_VINYL'
 'HOME_FURNITURE_AND_DECOR' 'TABLET_COMPUTER' 'GUILD_ACCESSORIES'
 'ABIS_SPORTS' 'ART_AND_CRAFT_SUPPLY' 'BAG' 'MECHANICAL_COMPONENTS'
 'SOUND_AND_RECORDING_EQUIPMENT' 'COMPUTER_COMPONENT' 'JEWELRY'
 'BUILDING_MATERIAL' 'LUGGAGE' 'BABY_COSTUME' 'POWERSPORTS_VEHICLE_PART'
 'PROFESSIONAL_HEALTHCARE' 'SEEDS_AND_PLANTS' 'WIRELESS_ACCESSORY']
```

```
In [0]: # find the 10 most frequent product_type_names.
product_type_count = Counter(list(data['product_type_name']))
product_type_count.most_common(10)
```

```
Out[40]: [('SHIRT', 167794),
('APPAREL', 3549),
('BOOKS_1973_AND_LATER', 3336),
('DRESS', 1584),
('SPORTING_GOODS', 1281),
('SWEATER', 837),
('OUTERWEAR', 796),
('OUTDOOR_RECREATION_PRODUCT', 729),
('ACCESSORY', 636),
('UNDERWEAR', 425)]
```

Basic stats for the feature: brand

```
In [0]: # there are 10577 unique brands
print(data['brand'].describe())

# 183138 - 182987 = 151 missing values.
```

```
count      182987
unique     10577
top        Zago
freq       223
Name: brand, dtype: object
```

```
In [0]: brand_count = Counter(list(data['brand']))
brand_count.most_common(10)
```

```
Out[42]: [('Zago', 223),
           ('XQS', 222),
           ('Yayun', 215),
           ('YUNY', 198),
           ('XiaoTianXin-women clothes', 193),
           ('Generic', 192),
           ('Boohoo', 190),
           ('Alion', 188),
           ('Abetteric', 187),
           ('TheMogan', 187)]
```

Basic stats for the feature: color

```
In [0]: print(data['color'].describe())

# we have 7380 unique colors
# 7.2% of products are black in color
# 64956 of 183138 products have brand information. That's approx 35.4%.
```

```
count      64956
unique     7380
top        Black
freq       13207
Name: color, dtype: object
```

```
In [0]: color_count = Counter(list(data['color']))
color_count.most_common(10)
```

```
Out[44]: [(None, 118182),
           ('Black', 13207),
           ('White', 8616),
           ('Blue', 3570),
           ('Red', 2289),
           ('Pink', 1842),
           ('Grey', 1499),
           ('*', 1388),
           ('Green', 1258),
           ('Multi', 1203)]
```

Basic stats for the feature: formatted_price

In [0]:

```
print(data['formatted_price'].describe())
# Only 28,395 (15.5% of whole data) products with price information
```

count	28395
unique	3135
top	\$19.99
freq	945
Name:	formatted_price, dtype: object

In [0]:

```
price_count = Counter(list(data['formatted_price']))
price_count.most_common(10)
```

Out[46]:

(None, 154743),
('\$19.99', 945),
('\$9.99', 749),
('\$9.50', 601),
('\$14.99', 472),
('\$7.50', 463),
('\$24.99', 414),
('\$29.99', 370),
('\$8.99', 343),
('\$9.01', 336)]

Basic stats for the feature: title

In [0]:

```
print(data['title'].describe())
# All of the products have a title.
# Titles are fairly descriptive of what the product is.
# We use titles extensively in this workshop
# as they are short and informative.
```

count	183138
unique	175985
top	Nakoda Cotton Self Print Straight Kurti For Women
freq	77
Name:	title, dtype: object

In [0]:

```
data.to_pickle('pickels/180k_apparel_data')
```

We save data files at every major step in our processing in "pickle" files. If you are stuck anywhere (or) if some code takes too long to run on your laptop, you may use the pickle files we give you to speed things up.

```
In [0]: # consider products which have price information
# data['formatted_price'].isnull() => gives the information
# about the dataframe row's which have null values price == None/Null
data = data.loc[~data['formatted_price'].isnull()]
print('Number of data points After eliminating price=NULL :', data.shape[0])
```

Number of data points After eliminating price=NULL : 28395

```
In [0]: # consider products which have color information
# data['color'].isnull() => gives the information about the dataframe row's which
data = data.loc[~data['color'].isnull()]
print('Number of data points After eliminating color=NULL :', data.shape[0])
```

Number of data points After eliminating color=NULL : 28385

We brought down the number of data points from 183K to 28K.

We are processing only 28K points so that most of the workshop participants can run this code on their laptops in a reasonable amount of time.

For those of you who have powerful computers and some time to spare, you are recommended to use all of the 183K images.

```
In [0]: data.to_pickle('pickels/28k_apparel_data')
```

```
In [0]: # You can download all these 28k images using this code below.
# You do NOT need to run this code and hence it is commented.
```

```
...
from PIL import Image
import requests
from io import BytesIO

for index, row in images.iterrows():
    url = row['large_image_url']
    response = requests.get(url)
    img = Image.open(BytesIO(response.content))
    img.save('images/28k_images/'+row['asin']+'.jpeg')

...
```

```
Out[52]: "\nfrom PIL import Image\nimport requests\nfrom io import BytesIO\n\nfor index,\nrow in images.iterrows():\n    url = row['large_image_url']\n    response = requests.get(url)\n    img = Image.open(BytesIO(response.content))\n    img.save('workshop/images/28k_images/'+row['asin']+'.jpeg')\n\n"
```

[5.2] Remove near duplicate items

[5.2.1] Understand about duplicates.

```
In [0]: # read data from pickle file from previous stage
data = pd.read_pickle('pickels/28k_apparel_data')

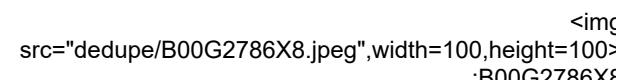
# find number of products that have duplicate titles.
print(sum(data.duplicated('title')))
# we have 2325 products which have same title but different color
```

2325

These shirts are exactly same except in size (S, M,L,XL)

 <code></code> <code>:B00AQ4GMCK</code>	 <code></code> <code>:B00AQ4GMTS</code>
 <code></code> <code>:B00AQ4GMLQ</code>	 <code></code> <code>:B00AQ4GN3I</code>

These shirts exactly same except in color

 <code></code> <code>:B00G278GZ6</code>	 <code></code> <code>:B00G278W6O</code>
 <code></code> <code>:B00G278Z2A</code>	 <code></code> <code>:B00G2786X8</code>

In our data there are many duplicate products like the above examples, we need to de-dupe them for better results.

[5.2.2] Remove duplicates : Part 1

```
In [0]: # read data from pickle file from previous stage
data = pd.read_pickle('pickels/28k_apparel_data')
```

In [0]: `data.head()`

Out[103]:

		asin	brand	color	medium_image_url	product_type_name	title	format
4	B004GSI2OS	FeatherLite		Onyx Black/ Stone	https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	Featherlite Ladies' Long Sleeve Stain Resistan...	
6	B012YX2ZPI	HX-Kingdom Fashion T-shirts		White	https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	Women's Unique 100% Cotton T - Special Olympic...	
11	B001LOUGE4	Fitness Etc.		Black	https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	Ladies Cotton Tank 2x1 Ribbed Tank Top	
15	B003BSRPB0	FeatherLite		White	https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	FeatherLite Ladies' Moisture Free Mesh Sport S...	
21	B014ICEDNA	FNC7C	Purple		https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	Supernatural Chibis Sam Dean And Castiel Short...	

In [0]: `# Remove All products with very few words in title`

```
data_sorted = data[data['title'].apply(lambda x: len(x.split())>4)]
```

```
print("After removal of products with short description:", data_sorted.shape[0])
```

After removal of products with short description: 27949

```
In [0]: # Sort the whole data based on title (alphabetical order of title)
data_sorted.sort_values('title', inplace=True, ascending=False)
data_sorted.head()
```

Out[105]:

		asin	brand	color	medium_image_url	product_type_name	title	fc
61973	B06Y1KZ2WB	Éclair	Black/Pink		https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	Éclair Women's Printed Thin Strap Blouse Black...	
133820	B010RV33VE	xiaoming		Pink	https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	xiaoming Womens Sleeveless Loose Long T-shirts...	
81461	B01DDSDLNS	xiaoming		White	https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	xiaoming Women's White Long Sleeve Single Brea...	
75995	B00X5LYO9Y	xiaoming	Red Anchors		https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	xiaoming Stripes Tank Patch/Bear Sleeve Anchor...	
151570	B00WPJG35K	xiaoming		White	https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	xiaoming Sleeve Sheer Loose Tassel Kimono Woma...	



Some examples of duplicate titles that differ only in the last few words.

Titles 1:

- 16. woman's place is in the house and the senate shirts for Womens XXL White
- 17. woman's place is in the house and the senate shirts for Womens M Grey

Title 2:

- 25. tokidoki The Queen of Diamonds Women's Shirt X-Large
- 26. tokidoki The Queen of Diamonds Women's Shirt Small
- 27. tokidoki The Queen of Diamonds Women's Shirt Large

Title 3:

- 61. psychedelic colorful Howling Galaxy Wolf T-shirt/Colorful Rainbow Animal Print Head Shirt for woman Neon Wolf t-shirt

62. psychedelic colorful Howling Galaxy Wolf T-shirt/Colorful Rainbow Animal Print Head Shirt for woman Neon Wolf t-shirt
63. psychedelic colorful Howling Galaxy Wolf T-shirt/Colorful Rainbow Animal Print Head Shirt for woman Neon Wolf t-shirt
64. psychedelic colorful Howling Galaxy Wolf T-shirt/Colorful Rainbow Animal Print Head Shirt for woman Neon Wolf t-shirt

```
In [0]: indices = []
for i,row in data_sorted.iterrows():
    indices.append(i)
```

```
In [0]: import itertools
stage1_dedupe_asins = []
i = 0
j = 0
num_data_points = data_sorted.shape[0]
while i < num_data_points and j < num_data_points:

    previous_i = i

    # store the list of words of ith string in a, ex: a = ['tokidoki', 'The', 'Qu
    a = data['title'].loc[indices[i]].split()

    # search for the similar products sequentially
    j = i+1
    while j < num_data_points:

        # store the list of words of jth string in b, ex: b = ['tokidoki', 'The',
        b = data['title'].loc[indices[j]].split()

        # store the maximum length of two strings
        length = max(len(a), len(b))

        # count is used to store the number of words that are matched in both str
        count = 0

        # itertools.zip_longest(a,b): will map the corresponding words in both st
        # example: a =[ 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
        # b = [ 'a', 'b', 'd']
        # itertools.zip_longest(a,b): will give [( 'a', 'a'), ( 'b', 'b'), ( 'c', 'd'),
        for k in itertools.zip_longest(a,b):
            if (k[0] == k[1]):
                count += 1

        # if the number of words in which both strings differ are > 2 , we are co
        # if the number of words in which both strings differ are < 2 , we are co
        if (length - count) > 2: # number of words in which both sensences differ
            # if both strings are differ by more than 2 words we include the 1st .
            stage1_dedupe_asins.append(data_sorted['asin'].loc[indices[i]])

        # if the comaprision between is between num_data_points, num_data_point
        if j == num_data_points-1: stage1_dedupe_asins.append(data_sorted['asin'])

        # start searching for similar apperals corresponds 2nd string
        i = j
        break
    else:
        j += 1
    if previous_i == i:
        break
```

```
In [0]: data = data.loc[data['asin'].isin(stage1_dedupe_asins)]
```

We removed the dupliactes which differ only at the end.

```
In [0]: print('Number of data points : ', data.shape[0])
```

Number of data points : 17593

```
In [0]: data.to_pickle('pickels/17k_apperal_data')
```

[5.2.3] Remove duplicates : Part 2

In the previous cell, we sorted whole data in alphabetical order of titles. Then, we removed titles which are adjacent and very similar title

But there are some products whose titles are not adjacent but very similar.

Examples:

Titles-1

86261. UltraClub Women's Classic Wrinkle-Free Long Sleeve Oxford Shirt, Pink, XX-Large

115042. UltraClub Ladies Classic Wrinkle-Free Long-Sleeve Oxford Light Blue XXL

Titles-2

75004. EVALY Women's Cool University Of UTAH 3/4 Sleeve Raglan Tee

109225. EVALY Women's Unique University Of UTAH 3/4 Sleeve Raglan Tees

120832. EVALY Women's New University Of UTAH 3/4-Sleeve Raglan Tshirt

```
In [0]: data = pd.read_pickle('pickels/17k_apperal_data')
```

```
In [0]: # This code snippet takes significant amount of time.
# O(n^2) time.
# Takes about an hour to run on a decent computer.

indices = []
for i, row in data.iterrows():
    indices.append(i)

stage2_dedupe_asins = []
while len(indices) != 0:
    i = indices.pop()
    stage2_dedupe_asins.append(data['asin'].loc[i])
    # consider the first apparel's title
    a = data['title'].loc[i].split()
    # store the list of words of ith string in a, ex: a = ['tokidoki', 'The', 'Qu
    for j in indices:

        b = data['title'].loc[j].split()
        # store the list of words of jth string in b, ex: b = ['tokidoki', 'The',
        length = max(len(a), len(b))

        # count is used to store the number of words that are matched in both str
        count = 0

        # itertools.zip_longest(a,b): will map the corresponding words in both str
        # example: a = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
        # b = ['a', 'b', 'd']
        # itertools.zip_longest(a,b): will give [('a', 'a'), ('b', 'b'), ('c', 'd'),
        for k in itertools.zip_longest(a, b):
            if (k[0] == k[1]):
                count += 1

        # if the number of words in which both strings differ are < 3 , we are co
        if (length - count) < 3:
            indices.remove(j)
```

```
In [0]: # from whole previous products we will consider only
# the products that are found in previous cell
data = data.loc[data['asin'].isin(stage2_dedupe_asins)]
```

```
In [0]: print('Number of data points after stage two of dedupe: ', data.shape[0])
# from 17k apperals we reduced to 16k apperals
```

Number of data points after stage two of dedupe: 16042

```
In [0]: data.to_pickle('pickels/16k_apperal_data')
# Storing these products in a pickle file
# candidates who wants to download these files instead
# of 180K they can download and use them from the Google Drive folder.
```

6. Text pre-processing

```
In [0]: data = pd.read_pickle('pickels/16k_apperal_data')
```

```
# NLTK download stop words. [RUN ONLY ONCE]
# goto Terminal (Linux/Mac) or Command-Prompt (Window)
# In the temrinal, type these commands
# $python3
# $import nltk
# $nltk.download()
```

```
In [0]: # we use the list of stop words that are downloaded from nltk lib.
```

```
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
print ('list of stop words:', stop_words)

def nlp_preprocessing(total_text, index, column):
    if type(total_text) is not int:
        string = ""
        for words in total_text.split():
            # remove the special chars in review Like '#$@!%^&*()_+-~?>< etc.
            word = ("").join(e for e in words if e.isalnum())
            # Conver all Letters to Lower-case
            word = word.lower()
            # stop-word removal
            if not word in stop_words:
                string += word + " "
        data[column][index] = string
```

```
list of stop words: {'such', 'and', 'hers', 'up', 'she', 'd', 'further', 'all', 'than', 'under', 'is', 'off', 'both', 'most', 'few', 'should', 're', 'very', 'just', 'then', 'didn', 'myself', 'in', 'too', 's', 'shouldn', 'herself', 'because', 'how', 'itself', 'what', 'shan', 'weren', 'doing', 'them', 'couldn', 'their', 'so', 'ain', 'haven', 'yourself', 'now', 'll', 'isn', 'about', 'over', 'into', 'before', 'during', 'on', 'as', 'aren', 'against', 'above', 'down', 'they', 'below', 'me', 'again', 'for', 'why', 'been', 'yourselves', 'more', 'her', 'that', 'can', 'am', 'was', 'themselves', 'mightn', 'does', 'those', 'only', 'hasn', 'any', 'ma', 'are', 'nor', 'out', 'you', 'ourselves', 'the', 'an', 'has', 'where', 'i', 'while', 'ours', 'its', 'your', 'had', 'were', 'being', 'no', 'or', 'needn', 've', 'y', 'a', 'each', 'have', 'through', 'when', 'mustn', 'by', 'won', 'from', 'own', 'will', 'there', 't', 'him', 'these', 'doesn', 'theirs', 'my', 'did', 'of', 'who', 'until', 'wouldn', 'we', 'do', 'having', 'yours', 'other', 'wasn', 'it', 'with', 'once', 'here', 'don', 'o', 'whom', 'this', 'if', 'but', 'hadn', 'our', 'some', 'm', 'not', 'between', 'himself', 'same', 'at', 'be', 'he', 'after', 'which', 'to', 'his'}
```

```
In [0]: start_time = time.clock()
```

```
# we take each title and we text-preprocess it.
for index, row in data.iterrows():
    nlp_preprocessing(row['title'], index, 'title')
# we print the time it took to preprocess whole titles
print(time.clock() - start_time, "seconds")
```

3.5727220000000006 seconds

In [0]: `data.head()`

Out[6]:

		asin	brand	color	medium_image_url	product_type_name	title	format
4	B004GSI2OS	FeatherLite	Onyx Black/ Stone		https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	featherlite ladies long sleeve stain resistant...	
6	B012YX2ZPI	HX- Kingdom Fashion T-shirts	White		https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	womens unique 100 cotton special olympics wor...	
15	B003BSRPB0	FeatherLite	White		https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	featherlite ladies moisture free mesh sport sh...	
27	B014ICEJ1Q	FNC7C	Purple		https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	supernatural chibis sam dean castiel neck tshi...	
46	B01NACPBG2	Fifth Degree	Black		https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	fifth degree womens gold foil graphic tees jun...	

In [0]: `data.to_pickle('pickels/16k_appral_data_preprocessed')`

Stemming

In [0]: `from nltk.stem.porter import *
stemmer = PorterStemmer()
print(stemmer.stem('arguing'))
print(stemmer.stem('fishing'))`

We tried using stemming on our titles and it didnot work very well.

argu
fish

[8] Text based product similarity

```
In [6]: data = pd.read_pickle('/content/drive/My Drive/Amazon Fashion/Applied_AI_Workshop')
data.head()
```

Out[6]:

	asin	brand	color	medium_image_url	product_type_name	title	format
4	B004GSI2OS	FeatherLite	Onyx Black/ Stone	https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	featherlite ladies long sleeve stain resistant...	
6	B012YX2ZPI	HX-Kingdom Fashion T-shirts	White	https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	womens unique 100 cotton special olympics wor...	
15	B003BSRPB0	FeatherLite	White	https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	featherlite ladies moisture free mesh sport sh...	
27	B014ICEJ1Q	FNC7C	Purple	https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	supernatural chibis sam dean castiel neck tshi...	
46	B01NACPBG2	Fifth Degree	Black	https://images-na.ssl-images-amazon.com/images...	SHIRT	fifth degree womens gold foil graphic tees jun...	

In [0]: # Utility Functions which we will use through the rest of the workshop.

```
#Display an image
def display_img(url,ax,fig):
    # we get the url of the apparel and download it
    response = requests.get(url)
    img = Image.open(BytesIO(response.content))
    # we will display it in notebook
    plt.imshow(img)

#plotting code to understand the algorithm's decision.
def plot_heatmap(keys, values, labels, url, text):
    # keys: list of words of recommended title
    # values: len(values) == len(keys), values(i) represents the occurrence of keys[i]
    # labels: len(labels) == len(keys), the values of labels depends on the model
    # if model == 'bag of words': labels(i) = values(i)
    # if model == 'tfidf weighted bag of words': labels(i) = tfidf(keys[i], values[i])
    # if model == 'idf weighted bag of words': labels(i) = idf(keys(i))
    # url : apparel's url

    # we will devide the whole figure into two parts
    gs = gridspec.GridSpec(2, 2, width_ratios=[4,1], height_ratios=[4,1])
    fig = plt.figure(figsize=(25,3))

    # 1st, plotting heat map that represents the count of commonly occurred words
    ax = plt.subplot(gs[0])
    # it displays a cell in white color if the word is intersection(list of words)
    ax = sns.heatmap(np.array([values]), annot=np.array([labels]))
    ax.set_xticklabels(keys) # set that axis labels as the words of title
    ax.set_title(text) # apparel title

    # 2nd, plotting image of the the apparel
    ax = plt.subplot(gs[1])
    # we don't want any grid lines for image and no labels on x-axis and y-axis
    ax.grid(False)
    ax.set_xticks([])
    ax.set_yticks([])

    # we call dispaly_img based with paramete url
    display_img(url, ax, fig)

    # displays combine figure ( heat map and image together)
    plt.show()

def plot_heatmap_image(doc_id, vec1, vec2, url, text, model):

    # doc_id : index of the title1
    # vec1 : input apparels's vector, it is of a dict type {word:count}
    # vec2 : recommended apparels's vector, it is of a dict type {word:count}
    # url : apparels image url
    # text: title of recomonded apparel (used to keep title of image)
    # model, it can be any of the models,
        # 1. bag_of_words
        # 2. tfidf
        # 3. idf
```

```

# we find the common words in both titles, because these only words contribute
intersection = set(vec1.keys()) & set(vec2.keys())

# we set the values of non intersecting words to zero, this is just to show this
for i in vec2:
    if i not in intersection:
        vec2[i]=0

# for labeling heatmap, keys contains list of all words in title2
keys = list(vec2.keys())
# if ith word in intersection(list of words of title1 and list of words of title2)
values = [vec2[x] for x in vec2.keys()]

# Labels: len(Labels) == len(keys), the values of labels depends on the model
# if model == 'bag of words': labels(i) = values(i)
# if model == 'tfidf weighted bag of words': labels(i) = tfidf(keys(i))
# if model == 'idf weighted bag of words': labels(i) = idf(keys(i))

if model == 'bag_of_words':
    labels = values
elif model == 'tfidf':
    labels = []
    for x in vec2.keys():
        # tfidf_title_vectorizer.vocabulary_ it contains all the words in the corpus
        # tfidf_title_features[doc_id, index_of_word_in_corpus] will give the value of word
        if x in tfidf_title_vectorizer.vocabulary_:
            labels.append(tfidf_title_features[doc_id, tfidf_title_vectorizer.vocabulary_.index(x)])
        else:
            labels.append(0)
elif model == 'idf':
    labels = []
    for x in vec2.keys():
        # idf_title_vectorizer.vocabulary_ it contains all the words in the corpus
        # idf_title_features[doc_id, index_of_word_in_corpus] will give the value of word
        if x in idf_title_vectorizer.vocabulary_:
            labels.append(idf_title_features[doc_id, idf_title_vectorizer.vocabulary_.index(x)])
        else:
            labels.append(0)

plot_heatmap(keys, values, labels, url, text)

# this function gets a list of words along with the frequency of each word given "text"
def text_to_vector(text):
    word = re.compile(r'\w+')
    words = word.findall(text)
    # words stores list of all words in given string, you can try 'words = text.split()'
    return Counter(words) # Counter counts the occurrence of each word in list, it is a dict

def get_result(doc_id, content_a, content_b, url, model):
    text1 = content_a
    text2 = content_b

```

```
# vector1 = dict{word11:#count, word12:#count, etc.}
vector1 = text_to_vector(text1)

# vector1 = dict{word21:#count, word22:#count, etc.}
vector2 = text_to_vector(text2)

plot_heatmap_image(doc_id, vector1, vector2, url, text2, model)
```

[8.2] Bag of Words (BoW) on product titles.

```
In [8]: from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
title_vectorizer = CountVectorizer()
title_features = title_vectorizer.fit_transform(data['title'])
title_features.get_shape() # get number of rows and columns in feature matrix.
# title_features.shape = #data_points * #words_in_corpus
# CountVectorizer().fit_transform(corpus) returns
# the a sparse matrix of dimensions #data_points * #words_in_corpus

# What is a sparse vector?

# title_features[doc_id, index_of_word_in_corpus] = number of times the word occurs
```

Out[8]: (16042, 12609)

```
In [9]: def bag_of_words_model(doc_id, num_results):
    # doc_id: apparel's id in given corpus

    # pairwise_dist will store the distance from given input apparel to all remain
    # the metric we used here is cosine, the coside distance is mesured as K(X, Y)
    # http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/metrics.html#cosine-similarity
    pairwise_dist = pairwise_distances(title_features,title_features[doc_id])

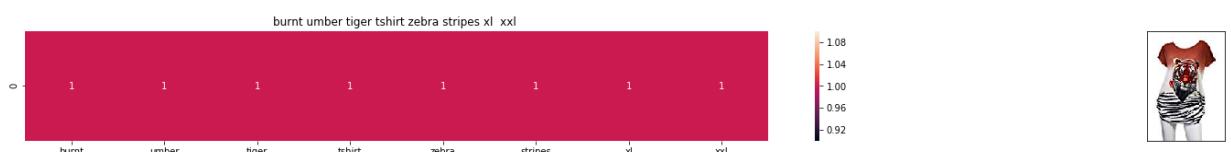
    # np.argsort will return indices of the smallest distances
    indices = np.argsort(pairwise_dist.flatten())[0:num_results]
    #pdists will store the smallest distances
    pdists = np.sort(pairwise_dist.flatten())[0:num_results]

    #data frame indices of the 9 smallest distace's
    df_indices = list(data.index[indices])

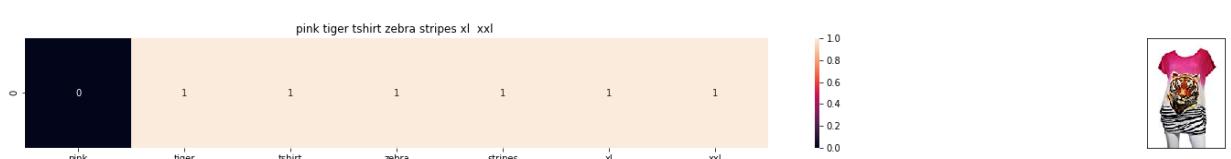
    for i in range(0,len(indices)):
        # we will pass 1. doc_id, 2. title1, 3. title2, url, model
        get_result(indices[i],data['title'].loc[df_indices[0]], data['title'].loc
        print('ASIN :',data['asin'].loc[df_indices[i]])
        print ('Brand:', data['brand'].loc[df_indices[i]])
        print ('Title:', data['title'].loc[df_indices[i]])
        print ('Euclidean similarity with the query image :', pdists[i])
        print('='*60)

#call the bag-of-words model for a product to get similar products.
bag_of_words_model(12566, 20) # change the index if you want to.
# In the output heat map each value represents the count value
# of the label word, the color represents the intersection
# with inputs title.

#try 12566
#try 931
```



ASIN : B00JXQB5FQ
 Brand: Si Row
 Title: burnt umber tiger tshirt zebra stripes xl xxl
 Euclidean similarity with the query image : 0.0



ASIN : B00JXQASS6
 Brand: Si Row
 Title: pink tiger tshirt zebra stripes xl xxl
 Euclidean similarity with the query image : 1.7320508075688772



ASIN : B00JXQCWT0

Brand: Si Row

Title: brown white tiger tshirt tiger stripes xl xxl

Euclidean similarity with the query image : 2.449489742783178

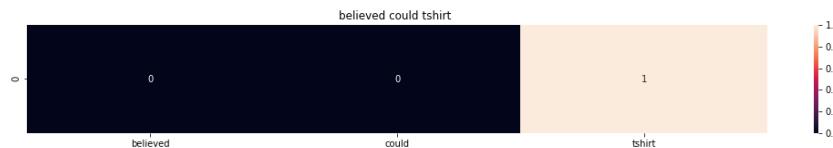


ASIN : B00JXQCUIC

Brand: Si Row

Title: yellow tiger tshirt tiger stripes 1

Euclidean similarity with the query image : 2.6457513110645907

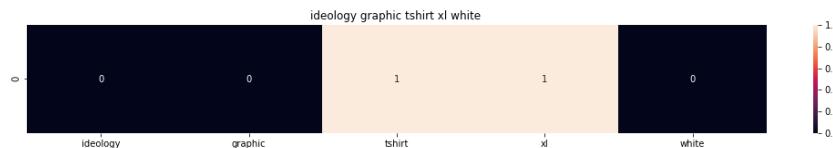


ASIN : B07568NZX4

Brand: Rustic Grace

Title: believed could tshirt

Euclidean similarity with the query image : 3.0

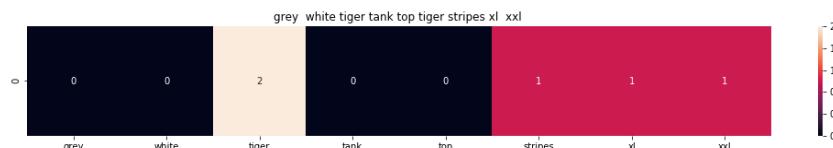


ASIN : B01NB0NKRO

Brand: Ideology

Title: ideology graphic tshirt xl white

Euclidean similarity with the query image : 3.0

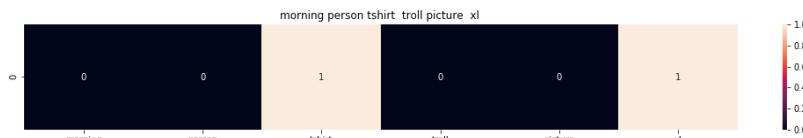


ASIN : B00JXQAFZ2

Brand: Si Row

Title: grey white tiger tank top tiger stripes xl xxl

Euclidean similarity with the query image : 3.0

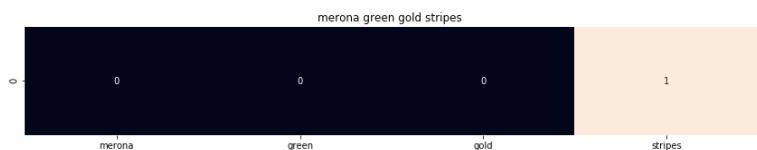


ASIN : B01CLS8LMW

Brand: Awake

Title: morning person tshirt troll picture xl

Euclidean similarity with the query image : 3.1622776601683795

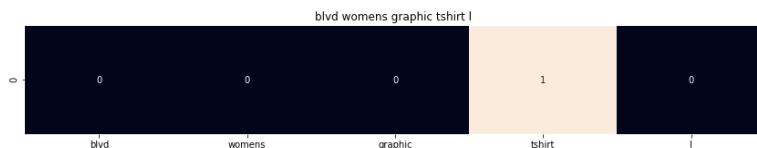


ASIN : B01KVZUB6G

Brand: Merona

Title: merona green gold stripes

Euclidean similarity with the query image : 3.1622776601683795



ASIN : B0733R2CJK

Brand: BLVD

Title: blvd womens graphic tshirt l

Euclidean similarity with the query image : 3.1622776601683795

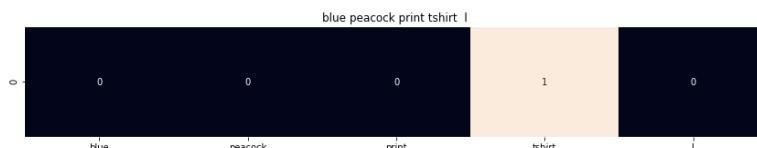


ASIN : B012VQLT6Y

Brand: KM T-shirt

Title: km tiger printed sleeveless vest tshirt

Euclidean similarity with the query image : 3.1622776601683795



ASIN : B00JXQC8L6

Brand: Si Row

Title: blue peacock print tshirt l

Euclidean similarity with the query image : 3.1622776601683795



ASIN : B06XC3CZF6

Brand: Fjallraven

Title: fjallraven womens ovik tshirt plum xxl

Euclidean similarity with the query image : 3.1622776601683795

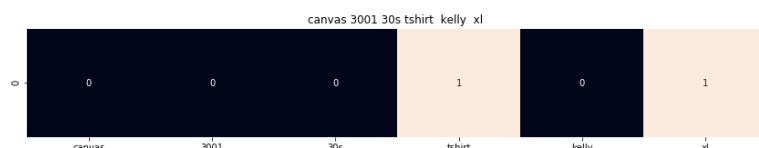


ASIN : B005IT80BA

Brand: Hetalia

Title: hetalia us girl tshirt

Euclidean similarity with the query image : 3.1622776601683795

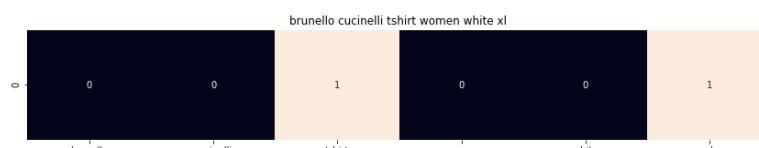


ASIN : B0088PN0LA

Brand: Red House

Title: canvas 3001 30s tshirt kelly xl

Euclidean similarity with the query image : 3.1622776601683795

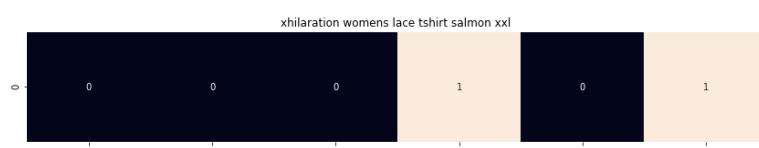


ASIN : B06X99V6WC

Brand: Brunello Cucinelli

Title: brunello cucinelli tshirt women white xl

Euclidean similarity with the query image : 3.1622776601683795



ASIN : B06Y1JPW1Q

Brand: Xhilaration

Title: xhilaration womens lace tshirt salmon xxl

Euclidean similarity with the query image : 3.1622776601683795



ASIN : B06X6GX6WG

Brand: Animal

Title: animal oceania tshirt yellow

Euclidean similarity with the query image : 3.1622776601683795



ASIN : B017X8PW9U

Brand: Diesel

Title: diesel tserraf tshirt black

Euclidean similarity with the query image : 3.1622776601683795



ASIN : B00IAA4JIQ

Brand: I Love Lucy

Title: juniors love lucywaaaaahhhh tshirt size xl

Euclidean similarity with the query image : 3.1622776601683795

[8.5] TF-IDF based product similarity

```
In [0]: tfidf_title_vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(min_df = 0)
tfidf_title_features = tfidf_title_vectorizer.fit_transform(data['title'])
# tfidf_title_features.shape = #data_points * #words_in_corpus
# CountVectorizer().fit_transform(courpus) returns the a sparase matrix of dimensions
# tfidf_title_features[doc_id, index_of_word_in_corpus] = tfidf values of the word
```

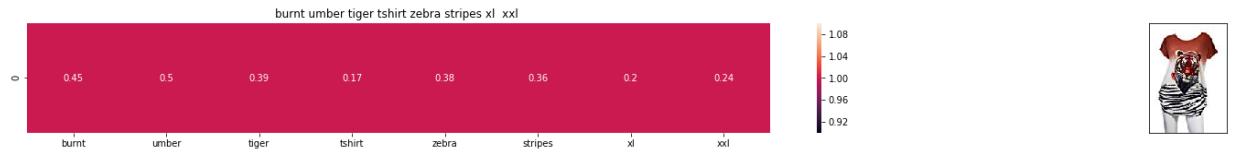
```
In [11]: def tfidf_model(doc_id, num_results):
    # doc_id: apparel's id in given corpus

    # pairwise_dist will store the distance from given input apparel to all remain
    # the metric we used here is cosine, the coside distance is mesured as K(X, Y)
    # http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/metrics.html#cosine-similarity
    pairwise_dist = pairwise_distances(tfidf_title_features,tfidf_title_features[

        # np.argsort will return indices of 9 smallest distances
        indices = np.argsort(pairwise_dist.flatten())[0:num_results]
        #pdists will store the 9 smallest distances
        pdists = np.sort(pairwise_dist.flatten())[0:num_results]

        #data frame indices of the 9 smallest distace's
        df_indices = list(data.index[indices])

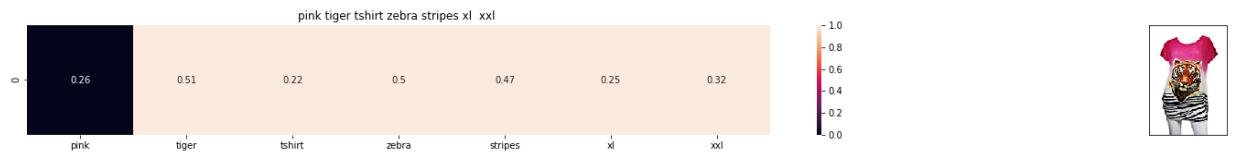
        for i in range(0,len(indices)):
            # we will pass 1. doc_id, 2. title1, 3. title2, url, model
            get_result(indices[i], data['title'].loc[df_indices[0]], data['title'].loc[1])
            print('ASIN :',data['asin'].loc[df_indices[i]])
            print('BRAND :',data['brand'].loc[df_indices[i]])
            print ('Eucliden distance from the given image :', pdists[i])
            print('*'*125)
    tfidf_model(12566, 20)
    # in the output heat map each value represents the tfidf values of the label word.
```



ASIN : B00JXQB5FQ

BRAND : Si Row

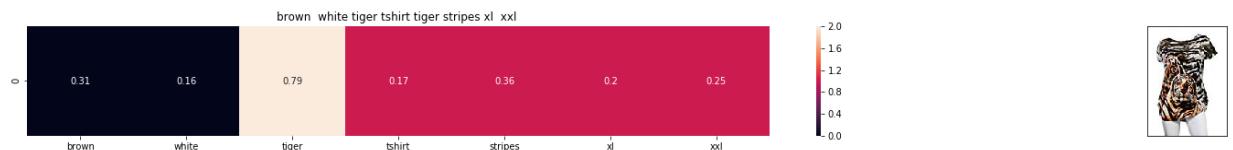
Eucliden distance from the given image : 0.0



ASIN : B00JXQASS6

BRAND : Si Row

Eucliden distance from the given image : 0.7536331912451363



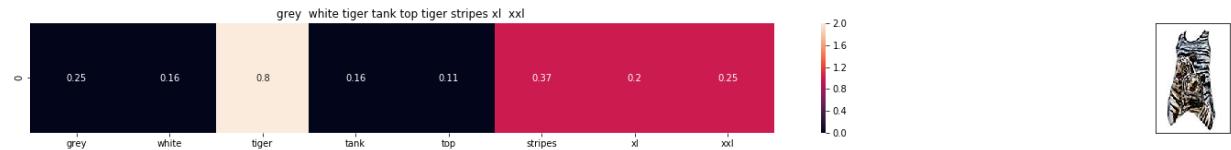
ASIN : B00JXQCWT0

BRAND : Si Row

Eucliden distance from the given image : 0.9357643943769647

=====

=====



ASIN : B00JXQAFZ2

BRAND : Si Row

Eucliden distance from the given image : 0.9586153524200749

=====

=====



ASIN : B00JXQCUIC

BRAND : Si Row

Eucliden distance from the given image : 1.000074961446881

=====

=====



ASIN : B00JXQA094

BRAND : Si Row

Eucliden distance from the given image : 1.023215552457452

=====

=====



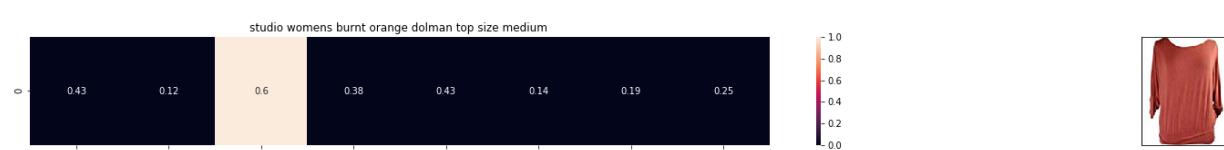
ASIN : B00JXQAUWA

BRAND : Si Row

Eucliden distance from the given image : 1.031991846303421

=====

=====



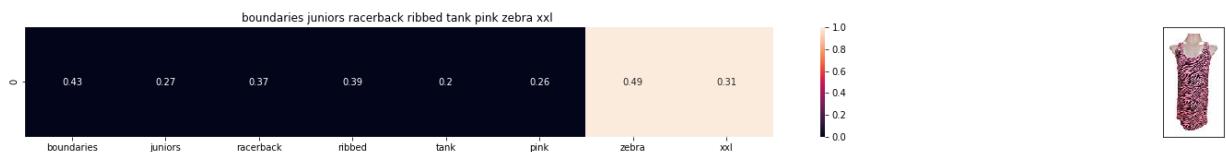
ASIN : B06XSCVFT5

BRAND : Studio M

Eucliden distance from the given image : 1.2106843670424716

=====

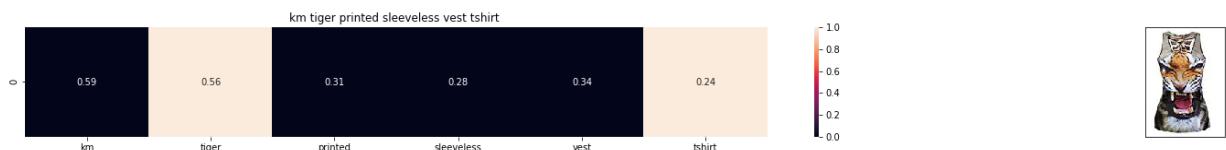
=====



ASIN : B06Y2GTYPM

BRAND : No Boundaries

Eucliden distance from the given image : 1.2121683810720831



ASIN : B012VQLT6Y

BRAND : KM T-shirt

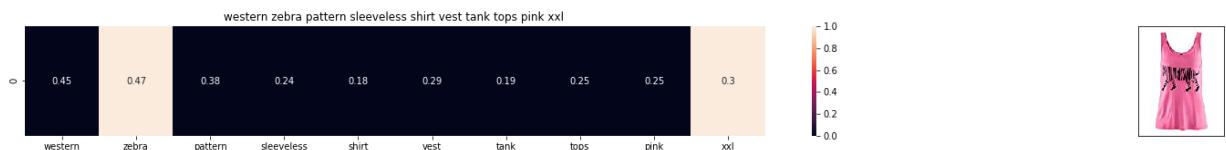
Eucliden distance from the given image : 1.219790640280982



ASIN : B06Y1VN8WQ

BRAND : Black Swan

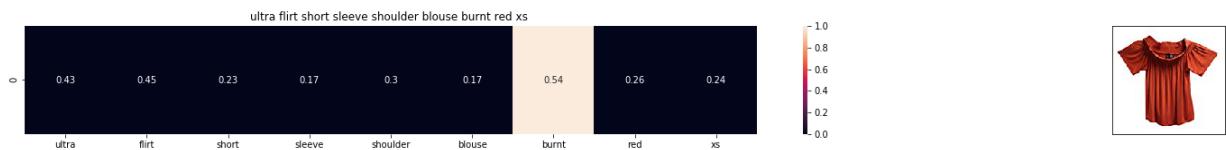
Eucliden distance from the given image : 1.2206849659998316



ASIN : B00Z6HEXWI

BRAND : Black Temptation

Eucliden distance from the given image : 1.221281392120943



ASIN : B074TR12BH

BRAND : Ultra Flirt

Eucliden distance from the given image : 1.2313364094597743



ASIN : B072R2JXKW

BRAND : WHAT ON EARTH

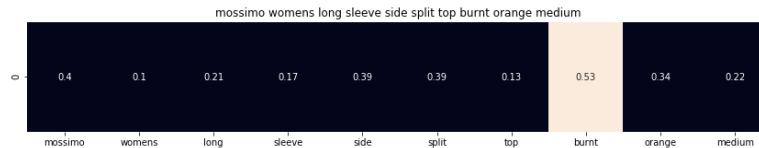
Eucliden distance from the given image : 1.2318451972624516



ASIN : B074T8ZYGX

BRAND : MKP Crop Top

Eucliden distance from the given image : 1.2340607457359425



ASIN : B071ZDF6T2

BRAND : Mossimo

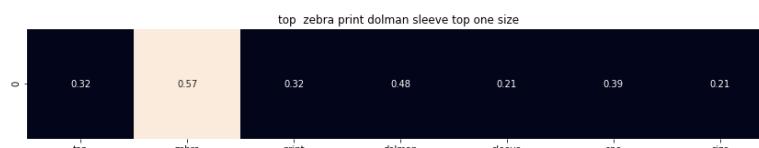
Eucliden distance from the given image : 1.2352785577664824



ASIN : B01K0H020G

BRAND : Tultex

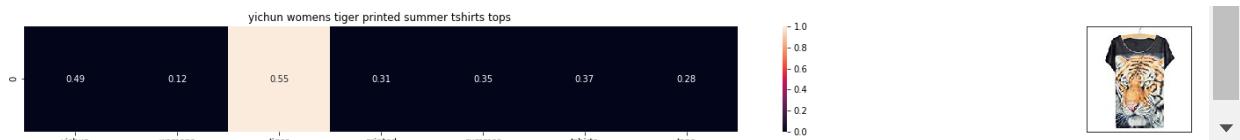
Eucliden distance from the given image : 1.236457298812782



ASIN : B00H8A6ZLI

BRAND : Vivian's Fashions

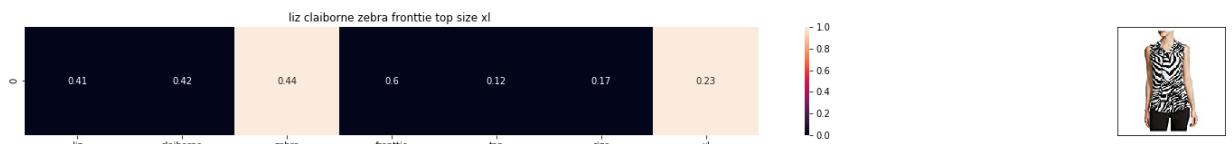
Eucliden distance from the given image : 1.24996155052848



ASIN : B010NN9RX0

BRAND : YICHUN

Eucliden distance from the given image : 1.2535461420856102



ASIN : B06XBY5QXL

BRAND : Liz Claiborne

Eucliden distance from the given image : 1.2538832938357722

[8.5] IDF based product similarity

```
In [0]: idf_title_vectorizer = CountVectorizer()
idf_title_features = idf_title_vectorizer.fit_transform(data['title'])

# idf_title_features.shape = #data_points * #words_in_corpus
# CountVectorizer().fit_transform(courpus) returns the a sparse matrix of dimensions
# idf_title_features[doc_id, index_of_word_in_corpus] = number of times the word
```

```
In [0]: def nContaining(word):
    # return the number of documents which had the given word
    return sum(1 for blob in data['title'] if word in blob.split())

def idf(word):
    # idf = log(#number of docs / #number of docs which had the given word)
    return math.log(data.shape[0] / (nContaining(word)))
```

```
In [0]: # we need to convert the values into float
idf_title_features = idf_title_features.astype(np.float)

for i in idf_title_vectorizer.vocabulary_.keys():
    # for every word in whole corpus we will find its idf value
    idf_val = idf(i)

    # to calculate idf_title_features we need to replace the count values with the
    # idf_title_features[:, idf_title_vectorizer.vocabulary_[i]].nonzero()[0] will
    for j in idf_title_features[:, idf_title_vectorizer.vocabulary_[i]].nonzero():

        # we replace the count values of word i in document j with idf_value of i
        # idf_title_features[doc_id, index_of_word_in_corpus] = idf value of word i
        idf_title_features[j,idf_title_vectorizer.vocabulary_[i]] = idf_val
```

```
In [15]: def idf_model(doc_id, num_results):
    # doc_id: apparel's id in given corpus

    # pairwise_dist will store the distance from given input apparel to all remain
    # the metric we used here is cosine, the coside distance is mesured as K(X, Y)
    # http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/metrics.html#cosine-similarity
    pairwise_dist = pairwise_distances(idf_title_features,idf_title_features[doc_]

    # np.argsort will return indices of 9 smallest distances
    indices = np.argsort(pairwise_dist.flatten())[0:num_results]
    #pdists will store the 9 smallest distances
    pdists = np.sort(pairwise_dist.flatten())[0:num_results]

    #data frame indices of the 9 smallest distace's
    df_indices = list(data.index[indices])

    for i in range(0,len(indices)):
        get_result(indices[i],data['title'].loc[df_indices[0]], data['title'].loc
        print('ASIN :',data['asin'].loc[df_indices[i]])
        print('Brand :',data['brand'].loc[df_indices[i]])
        print ('euclidean distance from the given image :', pdists[i])
        print('*'*125)

idf_model(12566,20)
# in the output heat map each value represents the idf values of the Label word,
```

burnt umber tiger tshirt zebra stripes xl xxl

	burnt	umber	tiger	tshirt	zebra	stripes	xl	xxl
burnt	7.7	9	6.5	2.2	6.4	5.9	2.7	3.7

ASIN : B00JXQB5FQ
 Brand : Si Row
 euclidean distance from the given image : 0.0

=====

pink tiger tshirt zebra stripes xl xxl

	pink	tiger	tshirt	zebra	stripes	xl	xxl
pink	2.9	6.5	2.2	6.4	5.9	2.7	3.7

ASIN : B00JXQASS6
 Brand : Si Row
 euclidean distance from the given image : 12.20507131122177

=====

[9] Text Semantics based product similarity

In [0]:

```
# credits: https://www.kaggle.com/c/word2vec-nlp-tutorial#part-2-word-vectors
# Custom Word2Vec using your own text data.
# Do NOT RUN this code.
# It is meant as a reference to build your own Word2Vec when you have
# lots of data.

...
# Set values for various parameters
num_features = 300      # Word vector dimensionality
min_word_count = 1        # Minimum word count
num_workers = 4           # Number of threads to run in parallel
context = 10              # Context window size
downsampling = 1e-3        # Downsample setting for frequent words

# Initialize and train the model (this will take some time)
from gensim.models import word2vec
print ("Training model...")
model = word2vec.Word2Vec(sen_corpus, workers=num_workers, \
                           size=num_features, min_count = min_word_count, \
                           window = context)

...
```

In [0]:

```
from gensim.models import Word2Vec
from gensim.models import KeyedVectors
import pickle

# in this project we are using a pretrained model by google
# its 3.3G file, once you Load this into your memory
# it occupies ~9Gb, so please do this step only if you have >12G of ram
# we will provide a pickle file which contains a dict ,
# and it contains all our corpus words as keys and model[word] as values
# To use this code-snippet, download "GoogleNews-vectors-negative300.bin"
# from https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7XkCwpI5KDYNLNUTLSS21pQmM/edit
# it's 1.9GB in size.

...
model = KeyedVectors.load_word2vec_format('GoogleNews-vectors-negative300.bin', b
...
# if you do NOT have RAM >= 12GB, use the code below.
with open('/content/drive/My Drive/Amazon Fashion/Applied_AI_Workshop_Code_Data/w
    model = pickle.load(handle)
```

In [0]: # Utility functions

```

def get_word_vec(sentence, doc_id, m_name):
    # sentence : title of the apparel
    # doc_id: document id in our corpus
    # m_name: model information it will take two values
        # if m_name == 'avg', we will append the model[i], w2v representation of
        # if m_name == 'weighted', we will multiply each w2v[word] with the idf(w)
    vec = []
    for i in sentence.split():
        if i in vocab:
            if m_name == 'weighted' and i in idf_title_vectorizer.vocabulary_:
                vec.append(idf_title_features[doc_id, idf_title_vectorizer.vocabulary_[i]])
            elif m_name == 'avg':
                vec.append(model[i])
        else:
            # if the word in our corpus is not there in the google word2vec corpus
            vec.append(np.zeros(shape=(300,)))
    # we will return a numpy array of shape (#number of words in title * 300 ) 300
    # each row represents the word2vec representation of each word (weighted/avg)
    return np.array(vec)

def get_distance(vec1, vec2):
    # vec1 = np.array(#number_of_words_title1 * 300), each row is a vector of length 300
    # vec2 = np.array(#number_of_words_title2 * 300), each row is a vector of length 300

    final_dist = []
    # for each vector in vec1 we calculate the distance(euclidean) to all vectors
    for i in vec1:
        dist = []
        for j in vec2:
            # np.linalg.norm(i-j) will result the euclidean distance between vectors i, j
            dist.append(np.linalg.norm(i-j))
        final_dist.append(np.array(dist))
    # final_dist = np.array(#number of words in title1 * #number of words in title2) * 300
    # final_dist[i,j] = euclidean distance between vectors i, j
    return np.array(final_dist)

def heat_map_w2v(sentence1, sentence2, url, doc_id1, doc_id2, model):

    # sentence1 : title1, input apparel
    # sentence2 : title2, recommended apparel
    # url: apparel image url
    # doc_id1: document id of input apparel
    # doc_id2: document id of recommended apparel
    # model: it can have two values, 1. avg 2. weighted

    s1_vec = np.array(#number_of_words_title1 * 300), each row is a vector(weighed)
    s1_vec = get_word_vec(sentence1, doc_id1, model)
    s2_vec = np.array(#number_of_words_title2 * 300), each row is a vector(weighed)
    s2_vec = get_word_vec(sentence2, doc_id2, model)

    # s1_s2_dist = np.array(#number of words in title1 * #number of words in title2) * 300
    # s1_s2_dist[i,j] = euclidean distance between words i, j
    s1_s2_dist = get_distance(s1_vec, s2_vec)

```

```
# devide whole figure into 2 parts 1st part displays heatmap 2nd part display:
gs = gridspec.GridSpec(2, 2, width_ratios=[4,1],height_ratios=[2,1])
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(15,15))

ax = plt.subplot(gs[0])
# plotting the heap map based on the pairwise distances
ax = sns.heatmap(np.round(s1_s2_dist,4), annot=True)
# set the x axis labels as recommended apparels title
ax.set_xticklabels(sentence2.split())
# set the y axis labels as input apparels title
ax.set_yticklabels(sentence1.split())
# set title as recommended apparels title
ax.set_title(sentence2)

ax = plt.subplot(gs[1])
# we remove all grids and axis labels for image
ax.grid(False)
ax.set_xticks([])
ax.set_yticks([])
display_img(url, ax, fig)

plt.show()
```

In [0]:

```
# vocab = stores all the words that are there in google w2v model
# vocab = model.wv.vocab.keys() # if you are using Google word2Vec

vocab = model.keys()
# this function will add the vectors of each word and returns the avg vector of g
def build_avg_vec(sentence, num_features, doc_id, m_name):
    # sentence: its title of the apparel
    # num_features: the length of word2vec vector, its values = 300
    # m_name: model information it will take two values
        # if m_name == 'avg', we will append the model[i], w2v representation of
        # if m_name == 'weighted', we will multiply each w2v[word] with the idf(w

    featureVec = np.zeros((num_features,), dtype="float32")
    # we will initialize a vector of size 300 with all zeros
    # we add each word2vec(wordi) to this featureVec
    nwords = 0

    for word in sentence.split():
        nwords += 1
        if word in vocab:
            if m_name == 'weighted' and word in idf_title_vectorizer.vocabulary_:
                featureVec = np.add(featureVec, idf_title_features[doc_id, idf_tit
            elif m_name == 'avg':
                featureVec = np.add(featureVec, model[word])
        if(nwords>0):
            featureVec = np.divide(featureVec, nwords)
    # returns the avg vector of given sentence, its of shape (1, 300)
return featureVec
```

[9.2] Average Word2Vec product similarity.

```
In [0]: doc_id = 0
w2v_title = []
# for every title we build a avg vector representation
for i in data['title']:
    w2v_title.append(build_avg_vec(i, 300, doc_id,'avg'))
    doc_id += 1

# w2v_title = np.array(# number of doc in courpus * 300), each row corresponds to
w2v_title = np.array(w2v_title)
```

```
In [20]: def avg_w2v_model(doc_id, num_results):
    # doc_id: apparel's id in given corpus

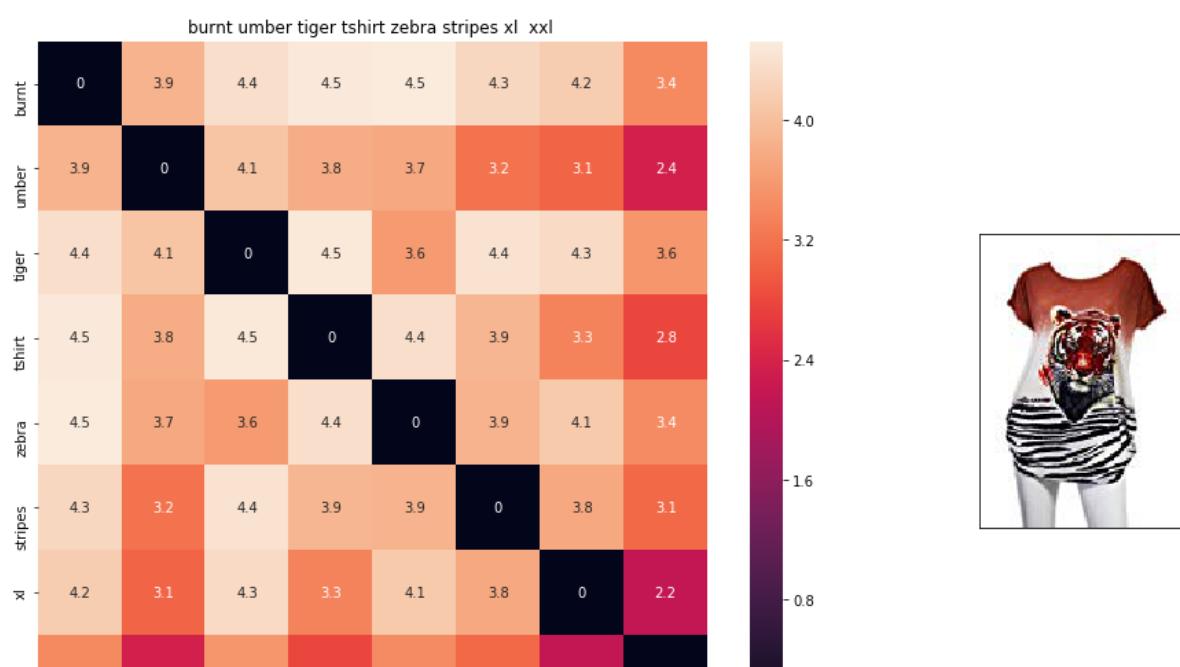
    # dist(x, y) = sqrt(dot(x, x) - 2 * dot(x, y) + dot(y, y))
    pairwise_dist = pairwise_distances(w2v_title, w2v_title[doc_id].reshape(1, -1))

    # np.argsort will return indices of 9 smallest distances
    indices = np.argsort(pairwise_dist.flatten())[0:num_results]
    #pdists will store the 9 smallest distances
    pdists = np.sort(pairwise_dist.flatten())[0:num_results]

    #data frame indices of the 9 smallest distance's
    df_indices = list(data.index[indices])

    for i in range(0, len(indices)):
        heat_map_w2v(data['title'].loc[df_indices[0]], data['title'].loc[df_indices[i]])
        print('ASIN : ', data['asin'].loc[df_indices[i]])
        print('BRAND : ', data['brand'].loc[df_indices[i]])
        print('euclidean distance from given input image : ', pdists[i])
        print('='*125)

avg_w2v_model(12566, 20)
# in the give heat map, each cell contains the euclidean distance between words i
```



[9.4] IDF weighted Word2Vec for product similarity

```
In [0]: doc_id = 0
w2v_title_weight = []
# for every title we build a weighted vector representation
for i in data['title']:
    w2v_title_weight.append(build_avg_vec(i, 300, doc_id, 'weighted'))
    doc_id += 1
# w2v_title = np.array(# number of doc in courpus * 300), each row corresponds to
w2v_title_weight = np.array(w2v_title_weight)
```

```
In [22]: def weighted_w2v_model(doc_id, num_results):
    # doc_id: apparel's id in given corpus

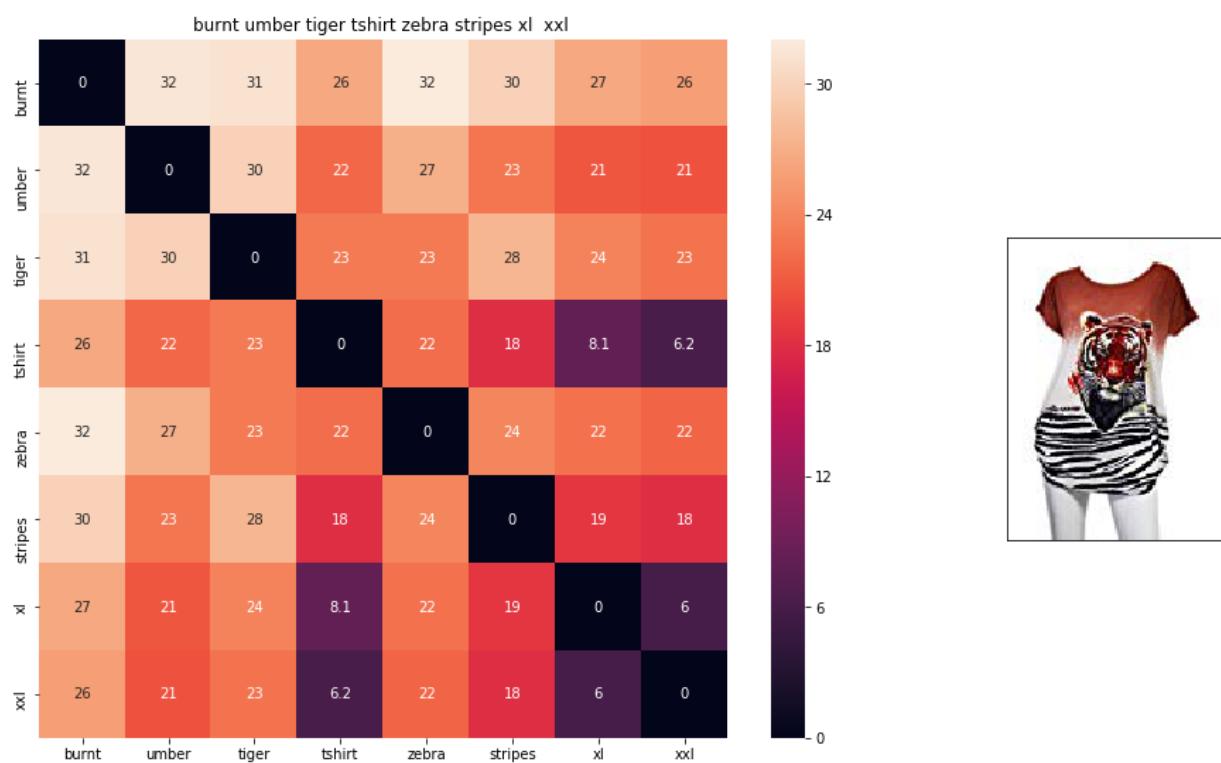
    # pairwise_dist will store the distance from given input apparel to all remain
    # the metric we used here is cosine, the coside distance is mesured as K(X, Y)
    # http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/metrics.html#cosine-similarity
    pairwise_dist = pairwise_distances(w2v_title_weight, w2v_title_weight[doc_id])

    # np.argsort will return indices of 9 smallest distances
    indices = np.argsort(pairwise_dist.flatten())[0:num_results]
    #pdists will store the 9 smallest distances
    pdists = np.sort(pairwise_dist.flatten())[0:num_results]

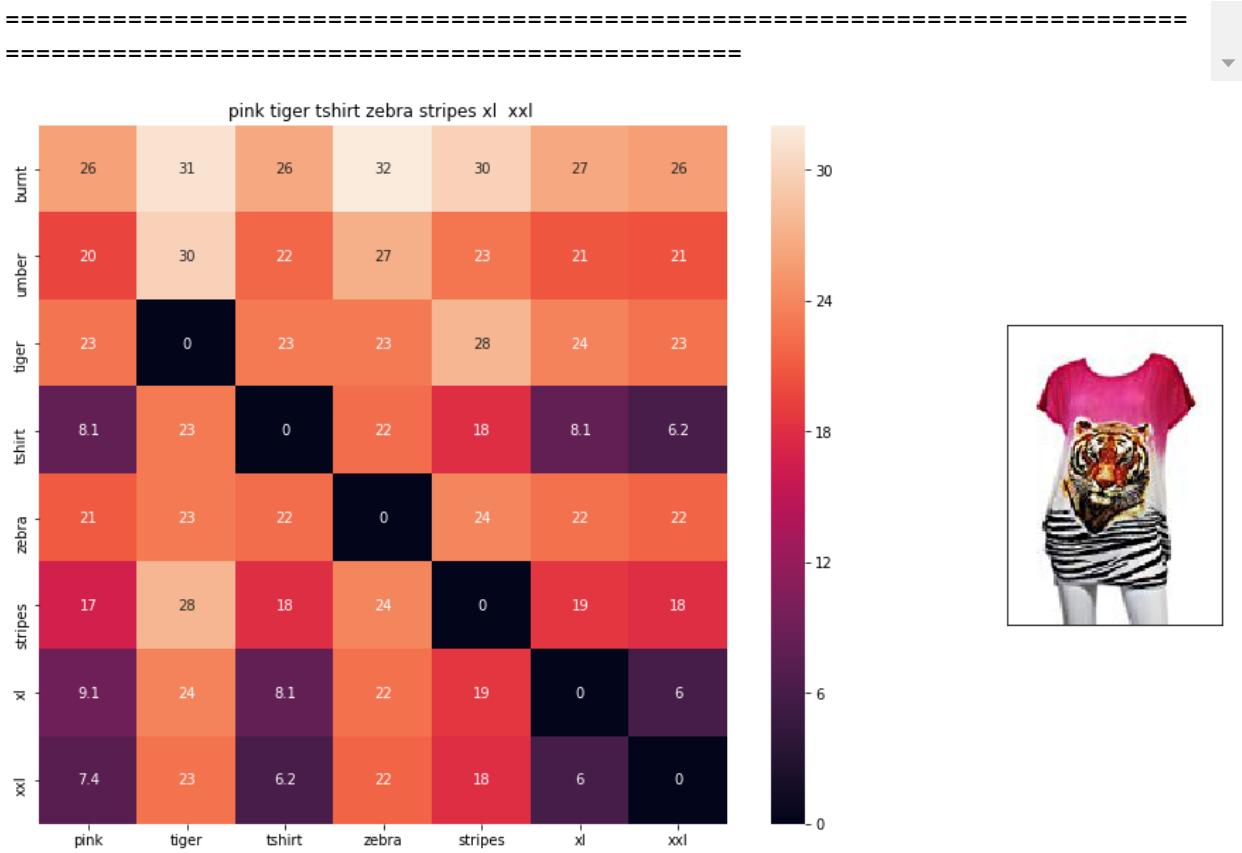
    #data frame indices of the 9 smallest distace's
    df_indices = list(data.index[indices])

    for i in range(0, len(indices)):
        heat_map_w2v(data['title'].loc[df_indices[0]],data['title'].loc[df_indices[i]])
        print('ASIN :',data['asin'].loc[df_indices[i]])
        print('Brand :',data['brand'].loc[df_indices[i]])
        print('euclidean distance from input :', pdists[i])
        print('*125)

weighted_w2v_model(12566, 20)
#931
#12566
# in the give heat map, each cell contains the euclidean distance between words i
```



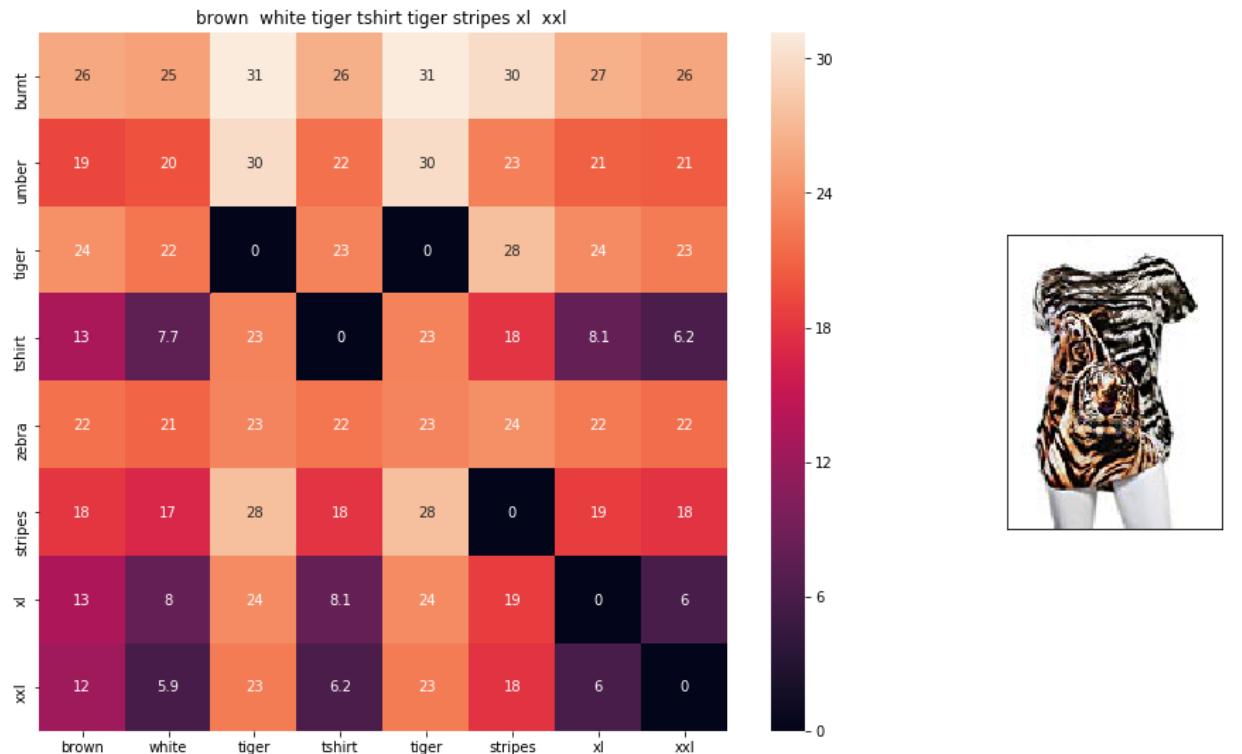
ASIN : B00JXQB5FQ
 Brand : Si Row
 euclidean distance from input : 0.0



ASIN : B00JXQASS6

Brand : Si Row

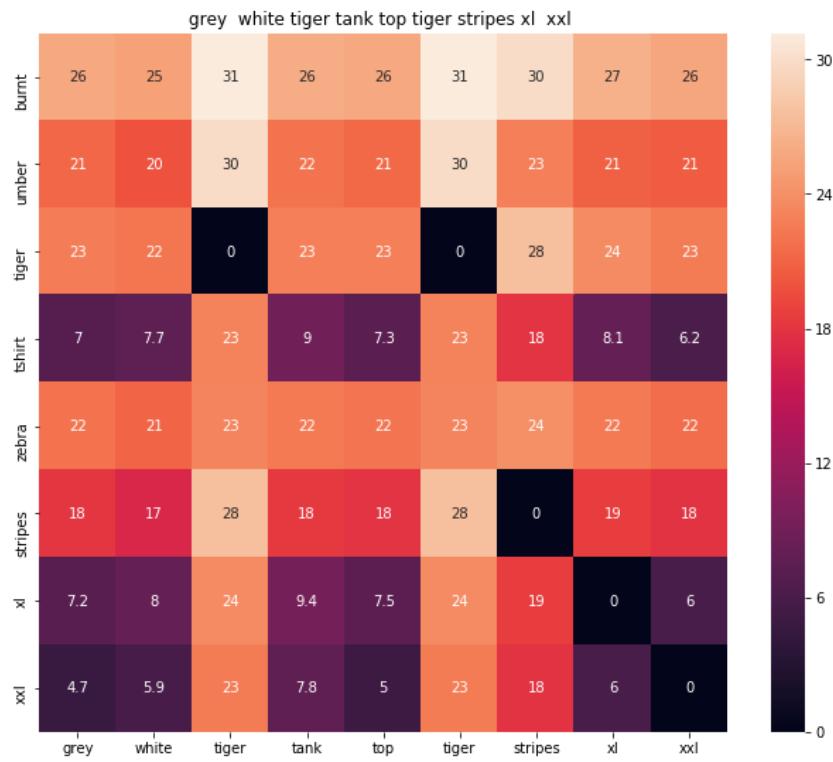
euclidean distance from input : 4.0638866



ASIN : B00JXQCWTO

Brand : Si Row

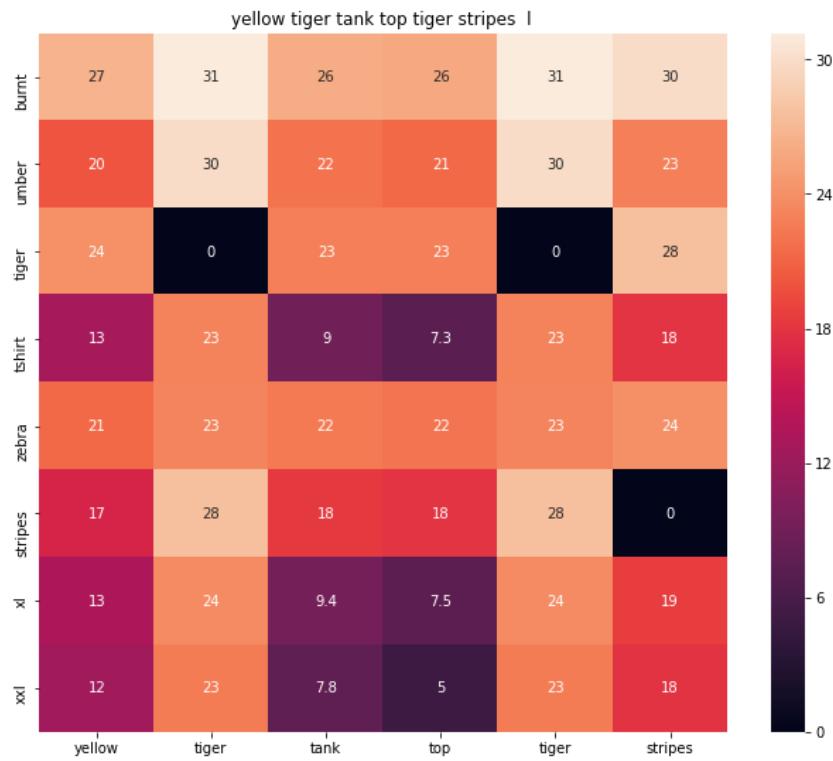
euclidean distance from input : 4.7709413



ASIN : B00JXQAFZ2

Brand : Si Row

euclidean distance from input : 5.3601604

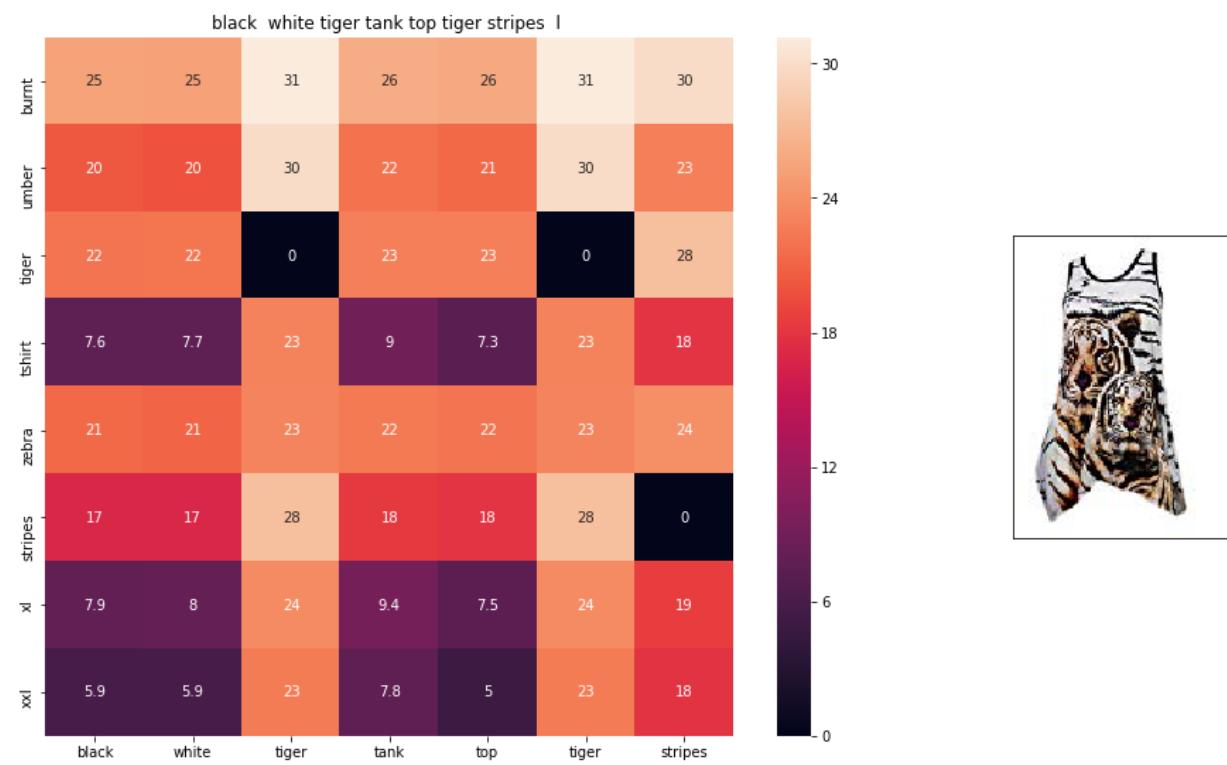


ASIN : B00JXQAUWA

Brand : Si Row

euclidean distance from input : 5.6895227

=====

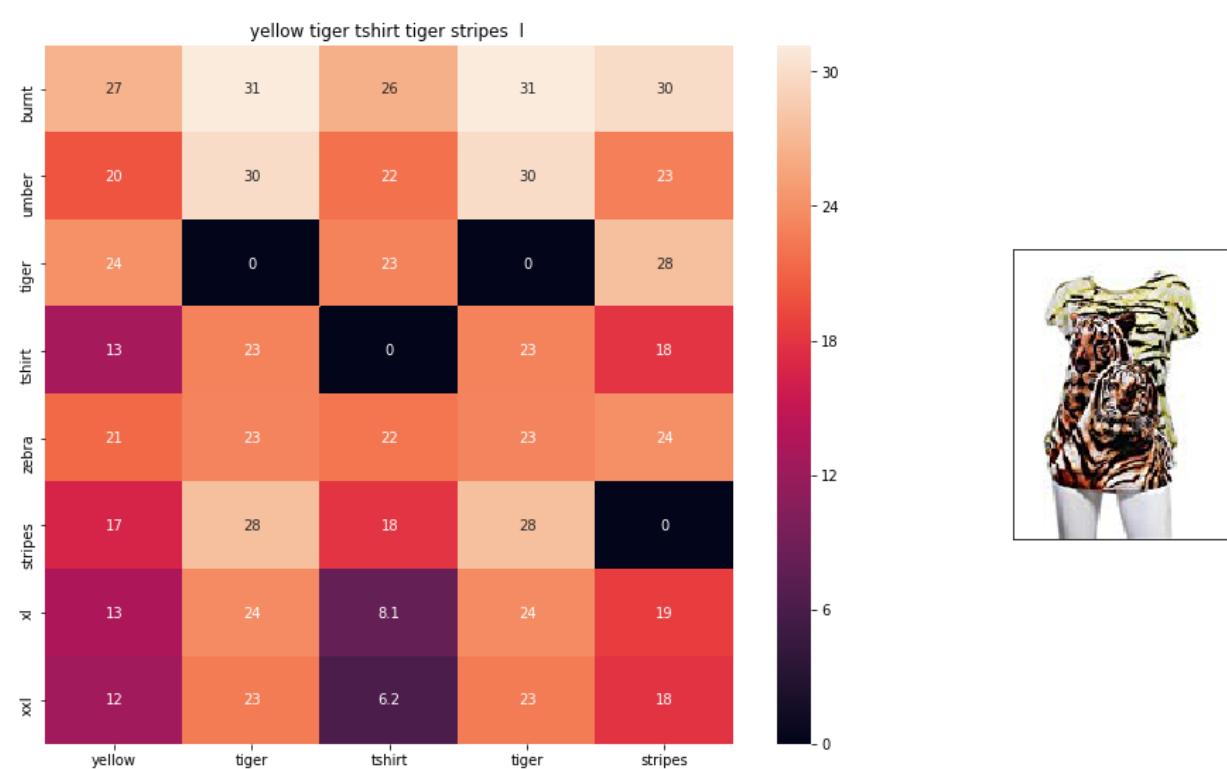


ASIN : B00JXQA094

Brand : Si Row

euclidean distance from input : 5.693021

=====



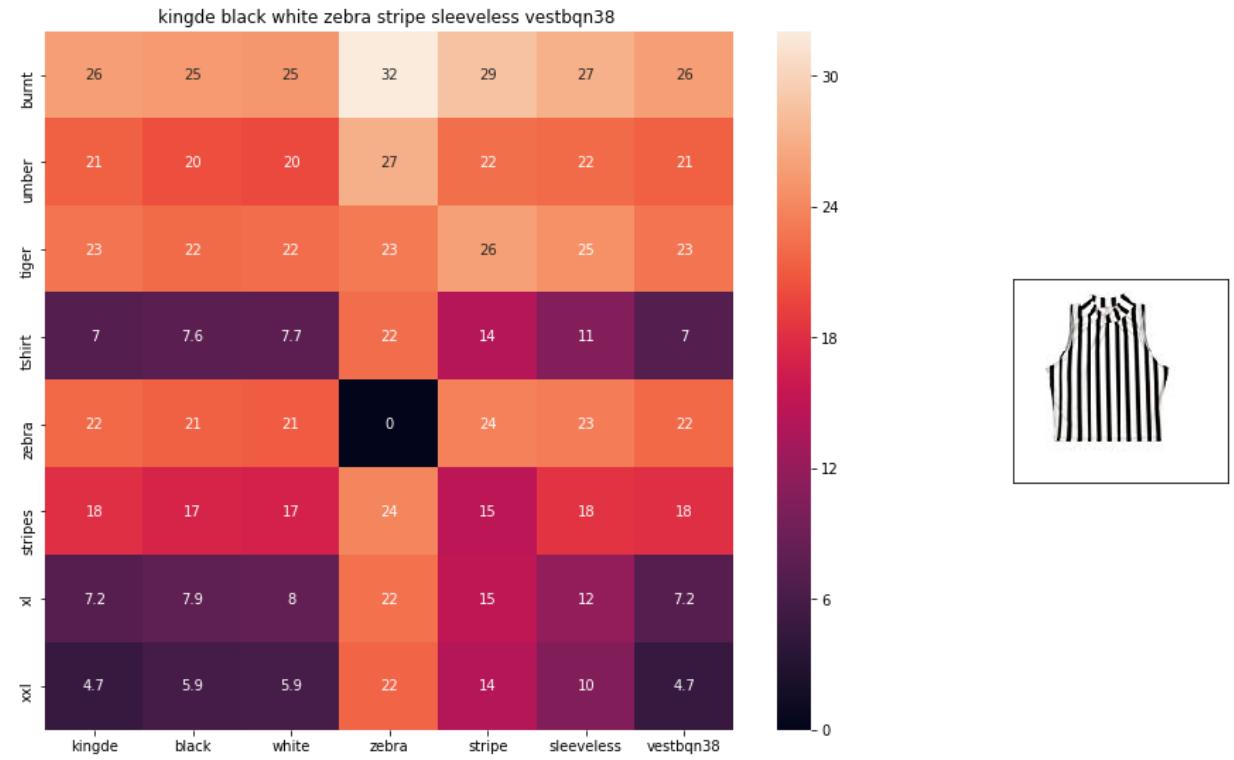
ASIN : B00JXQCUIC

Brand : Si Row

euclidean distance from input : 5.893442

=====

=====



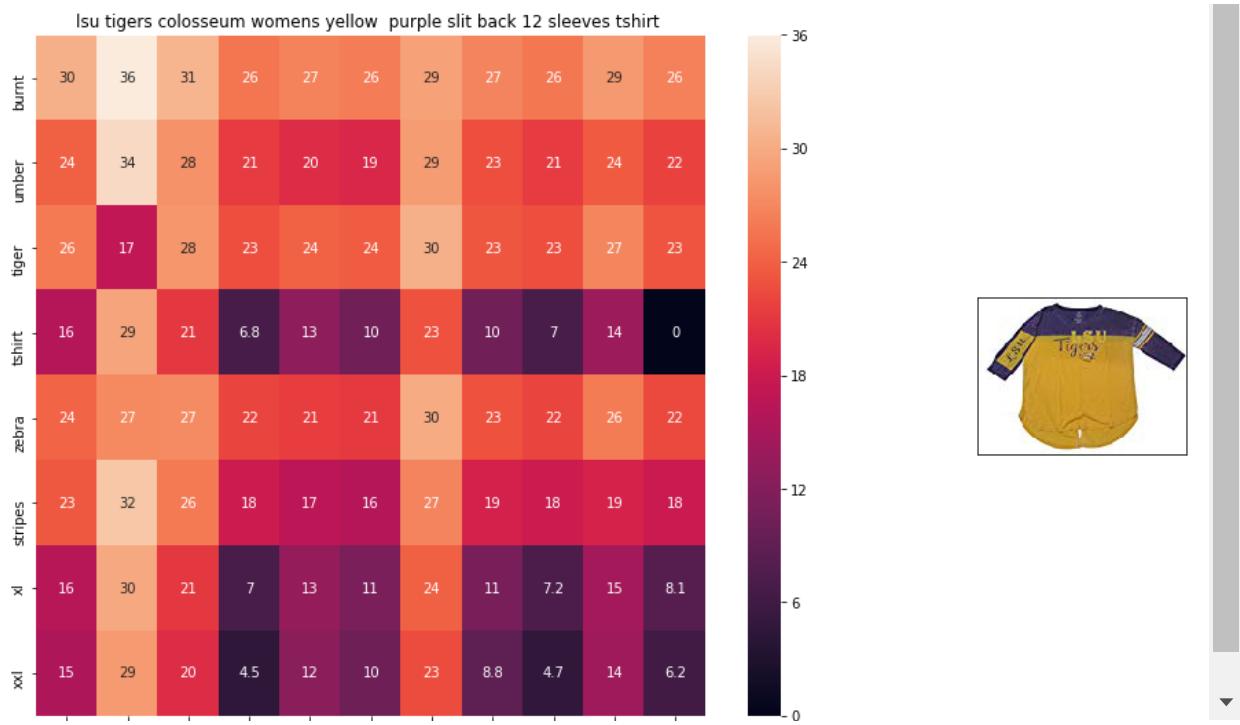
ASIN : B015H41F6G

Brand : KINGDE

euclidean distance from input : 6.1329894

=====

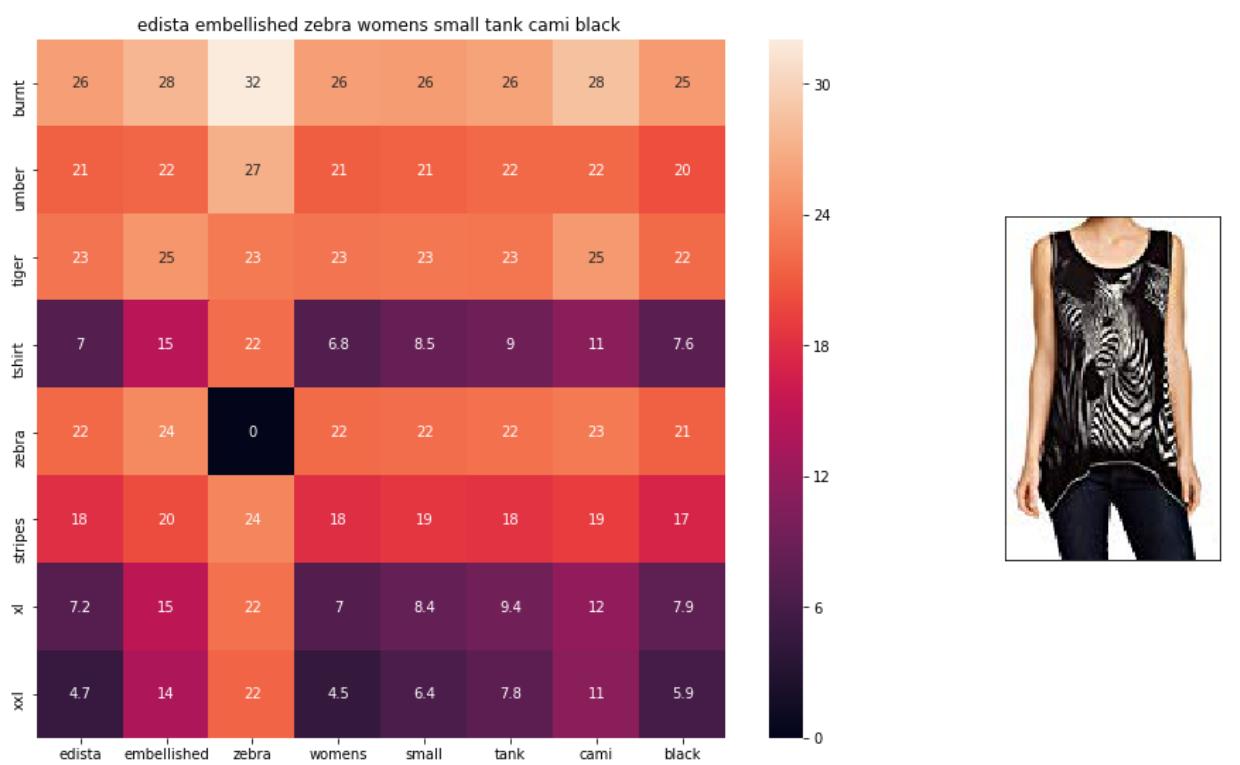
=====



ASIN : B073R5Q8HD

Brand : Colosseum

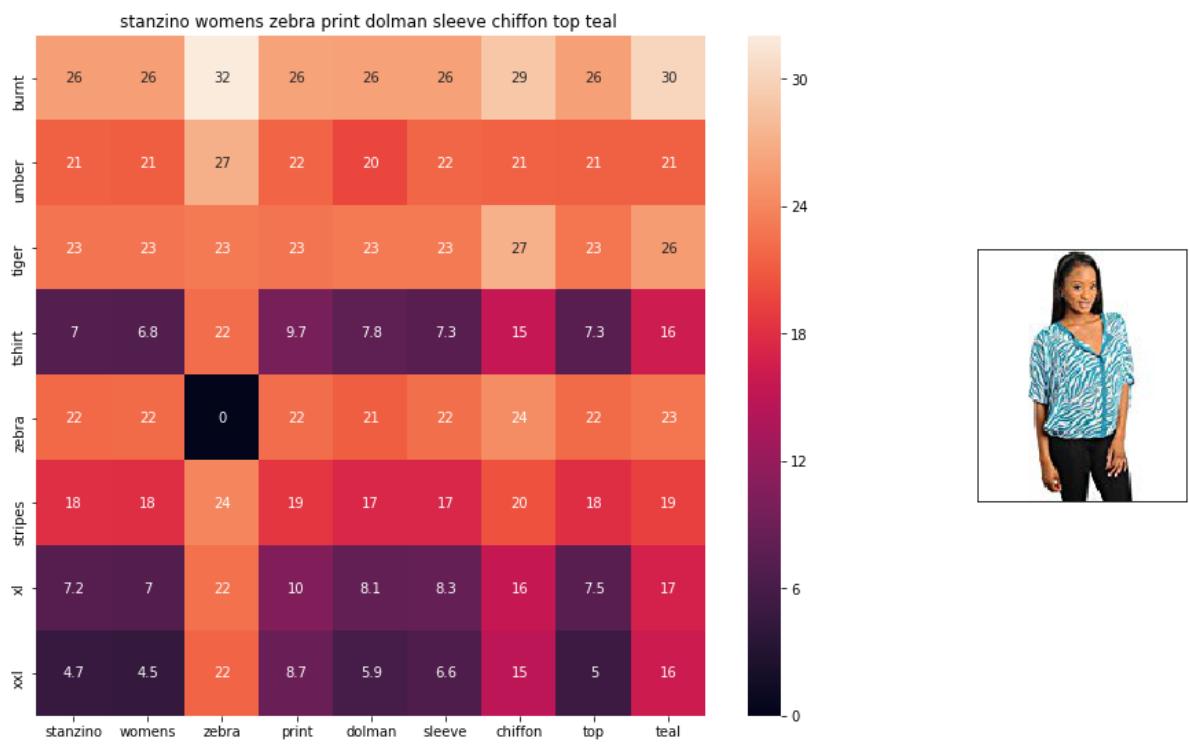
euclidean distance from input : 6.2567053



ASIN : B074P8MD22

Brand : Edista

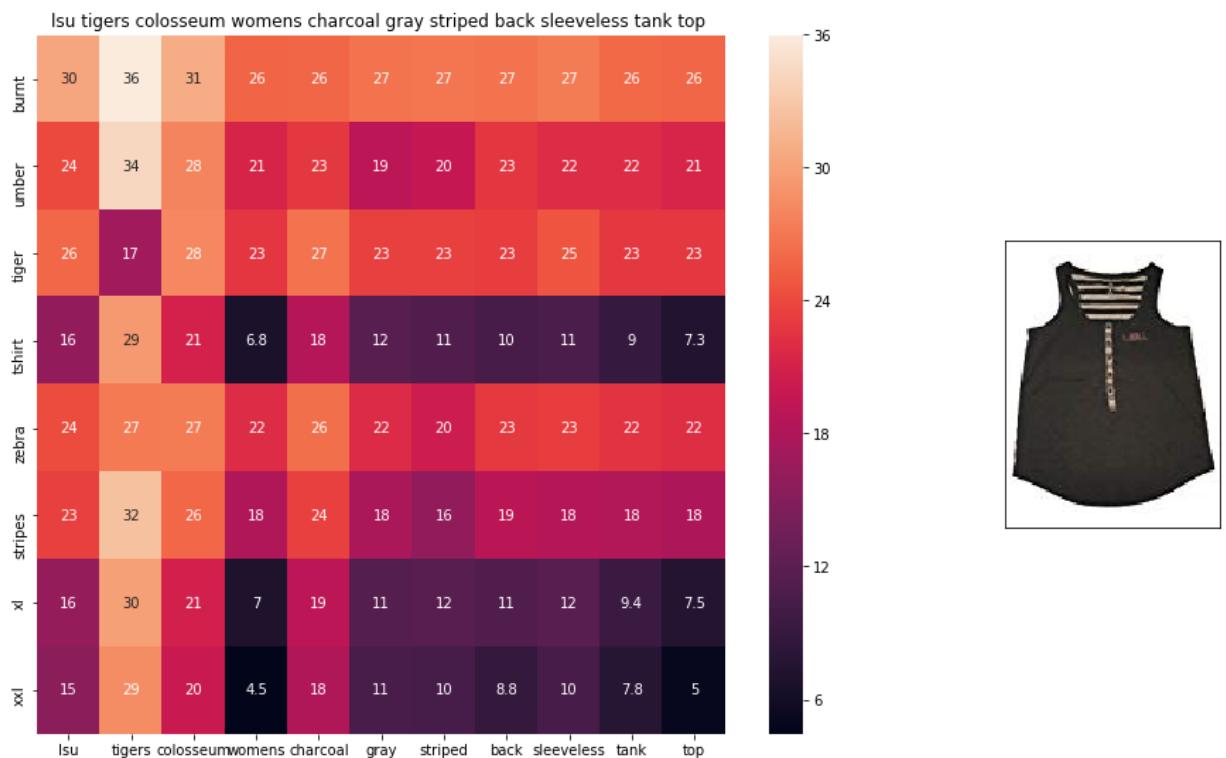
euclidean distance from input : 6.3922033



ASIN : B00C0I3U3E

Brand : Stanzino

euclidean distance from input : 6.4149003



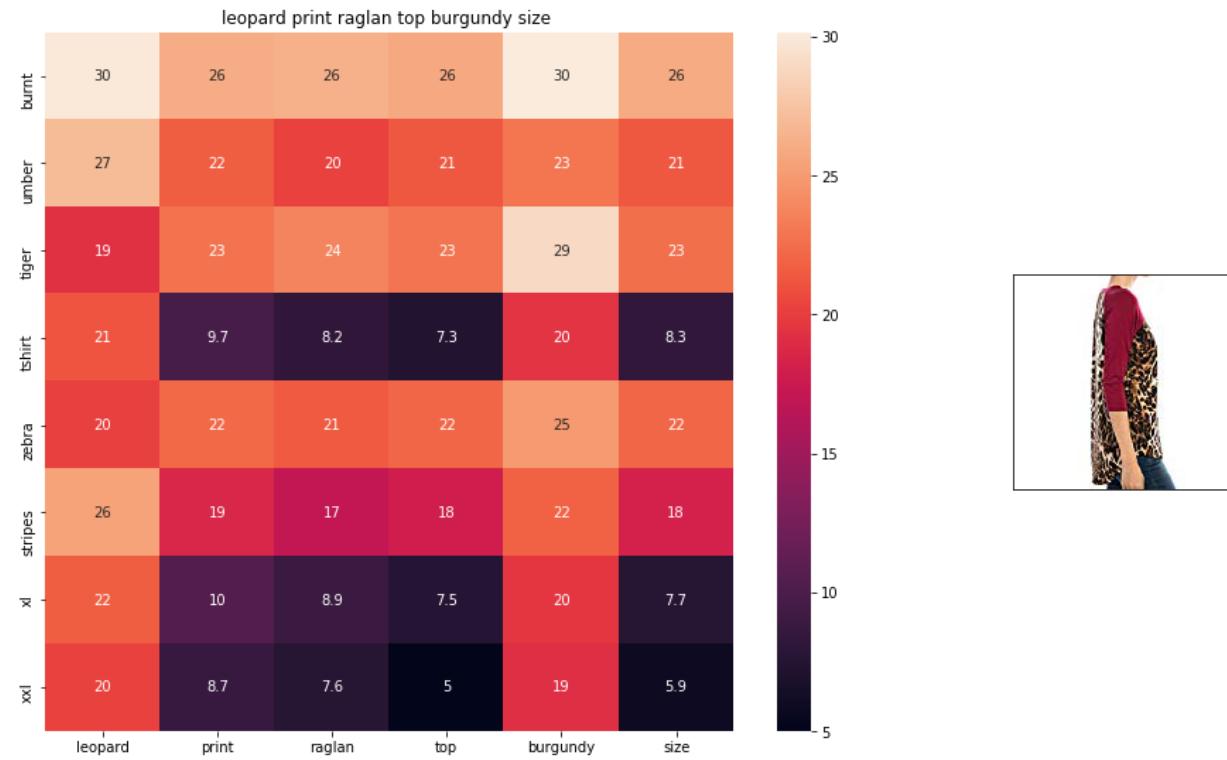
ASIN : B073R4ZM7Y

Brand : Colosseum

euclidean distance from input : 6.450959

=====

=====



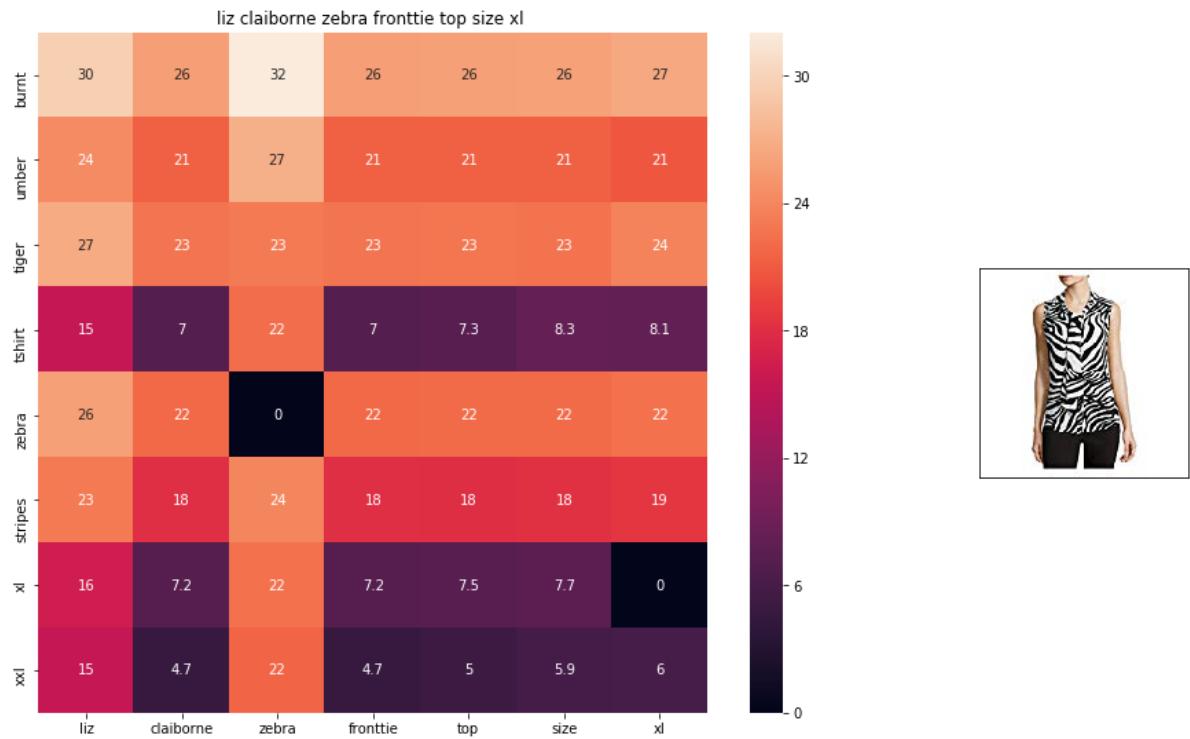
ASIN : B01C60RLDQ

Brand : 1 Mad Fit

euclidean distance from input : 6.463409

=====

=====

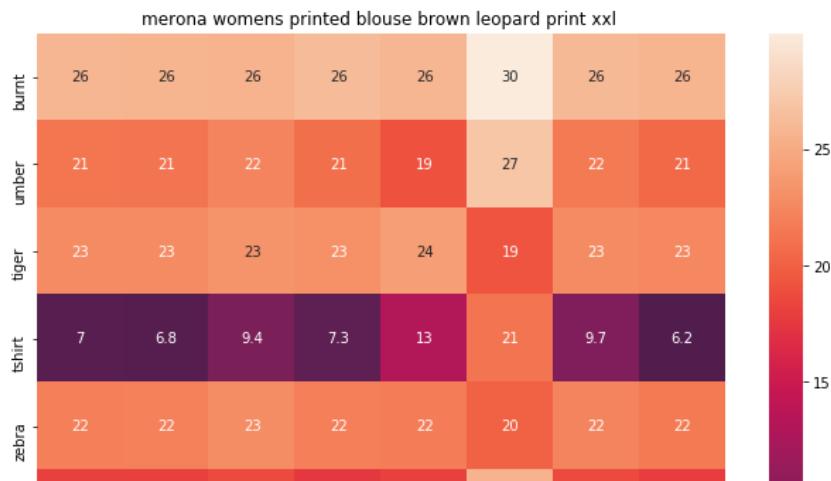


ASIN : B06XY5QXL

Brand : Liz Claiborne

euclidean distance from input : 6.5392227

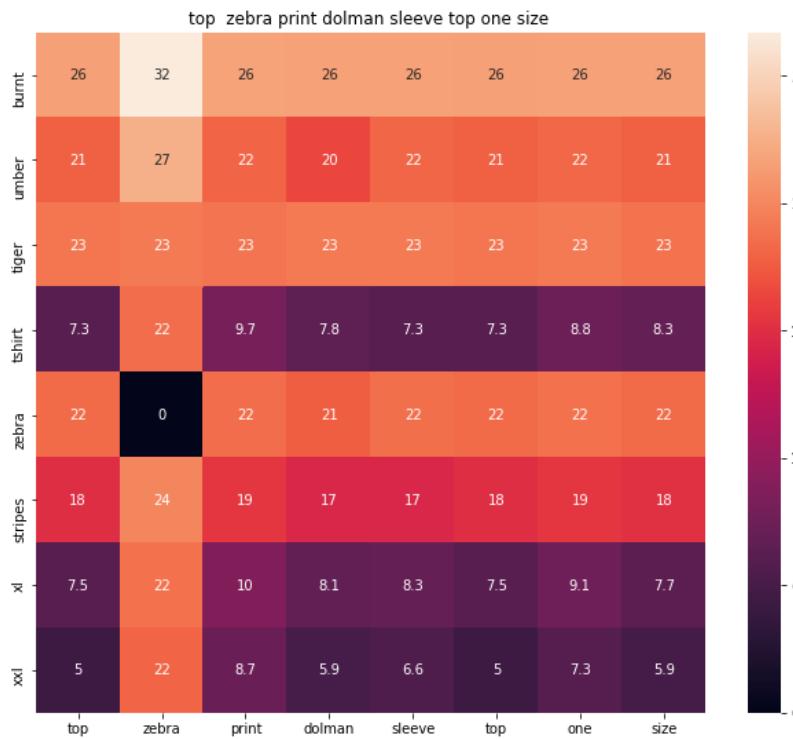




ASIN : B071YF3WDD

Brand : Merona

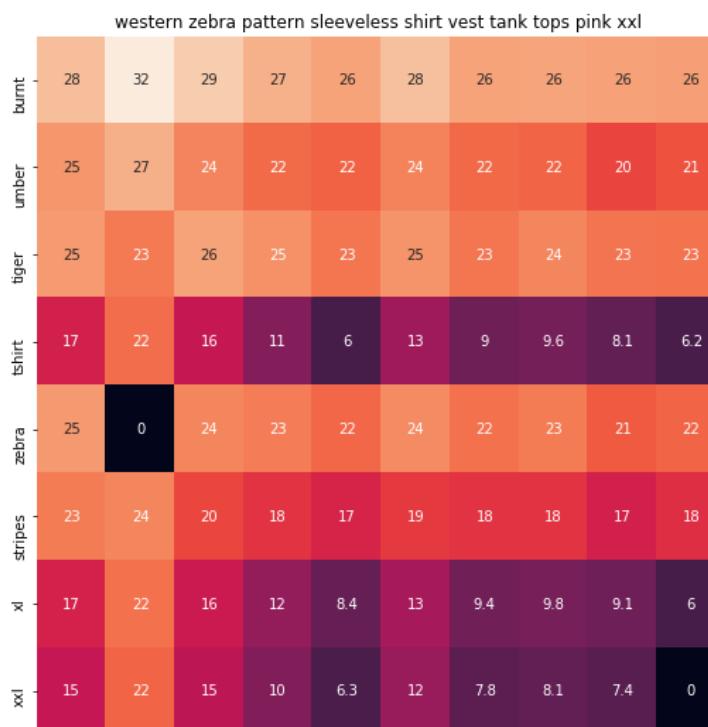
euclidean distance from input : 6.5755024



ASIN : B00H8A6ZLI

Brand : Vivian's Fashions

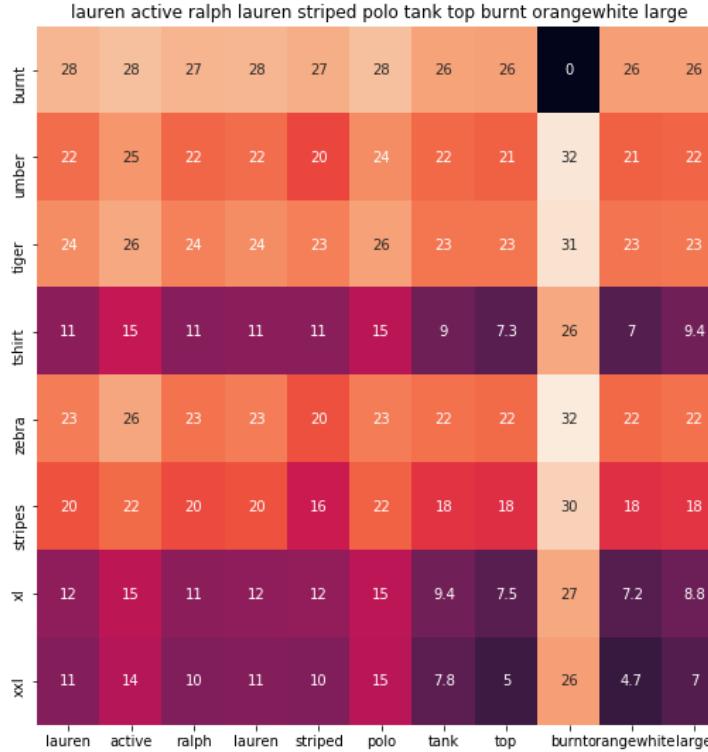
euclidean distance from input : 6.6382146



ASIN : B00Z6HEXWI

Brand : Black Temptation

euclidean distance from input : 6.6607366



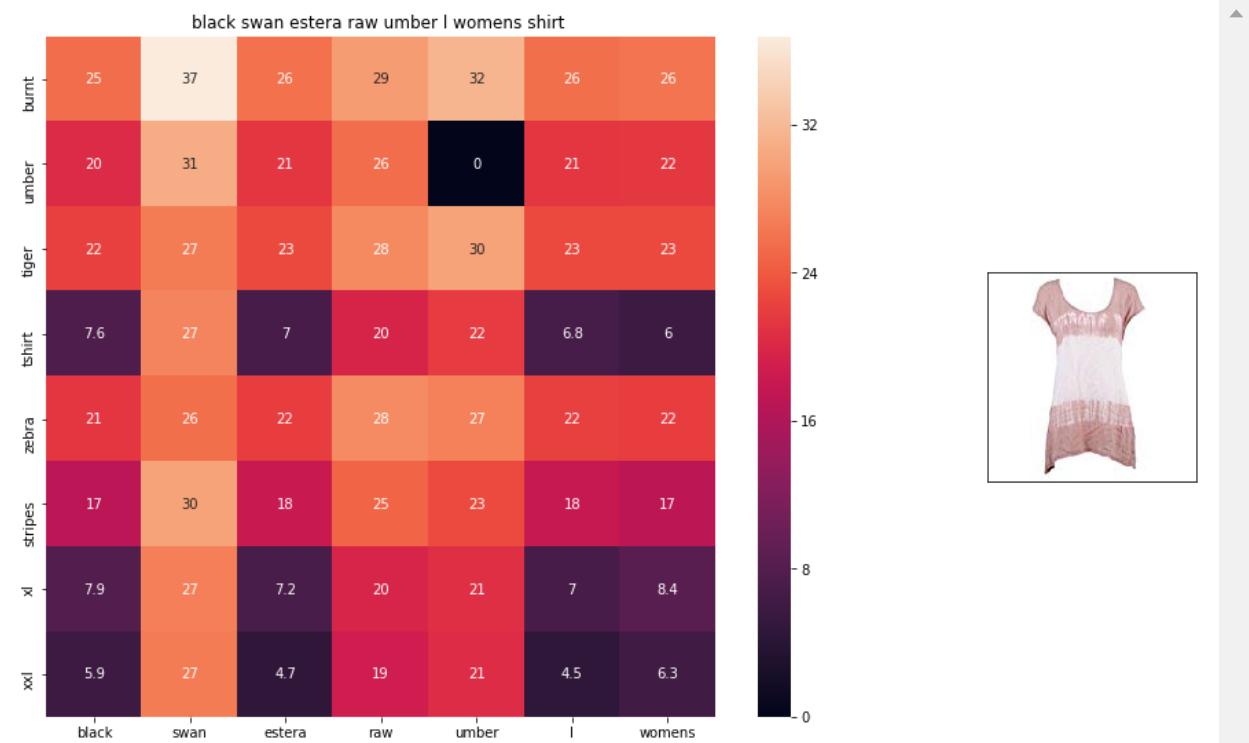
ASIN : B00ILGH50Y

Brand : Ralph Lauren Active

euclidean distance from input : 6.6839046

=====

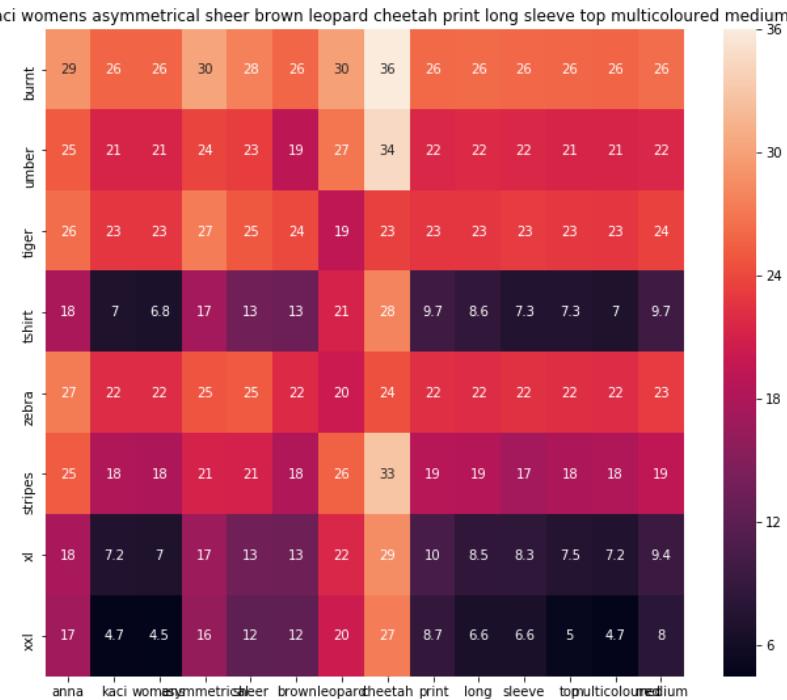
=====



ASIN : B06Y1VN8WQ

Brand : Black Swan

euclidean distance from input : 6.705763



ASIN : B00KSNTY7Y

Brand : Anna-Kaci

euclidean distance from input : 6.7061243

=====

=====

[9.6] Weighted similarity using brand and color.

```
In [0]: # some of the brand values are empty.
# Need to replace Null with string "NULL"
data['brand'].fillna(value="Not given", inplace=True)

# replace spaces with hyphen
brands = [x.replace(" ", "-") for x in data['brand'].values]
types = [x.replace(" ", "-") for x in data['product_type_name'].values]
colors = [x.replace(" ", "-") for x in data['color'].values]

brand_vectorizer = CountVectorizer()
brand_features = brand_vectorizer.fit_transform(brands)

type_vectorizer = CountVectorizer()
type_features = type_vectorizer.fit_transform(types)

color_vectorizer = CountVectorizer()
color_features = color_vectorizer.fit_transform(colors)

extra_features = hstack((brand_features, type_features, color_features)).tocsr()
```

```
In [0]: def heat_map_w2v_brand(sentance1, sentance2, url, doc_id1, doc_id2, df_id1, df_id2):

    # sentance1 : title1, input apparel
    # sentance2 : title2, recommended apparel
    # url: apparel image url
    # doc_id1: document id of input apparel
    # doc_id2: document id of recommended apparel
    # df_id1: index of document1 in the data frame
    # df_id2: index of document2 in the data frame
    # model: it can have two values, 1. avg 2. weighted

    #s1_vec = np.array(#number_of_words_title1 * 300), each row is a vector(weigh
    s1_vec = get_word_vec(sentance1, doc_id1, model)
    #s2_vec = np.array(#number_of_words_title2 * 300), each row is a vector(weigh
    s2_vec = get_word_vec(sentance2, doc_id2, model)

    # s1_s2_dist = np.array(#number of words in title1 * #number of words in titl
    # s1_s2_dist[i,j] = euclidean distance between words i, j
    s1_s2_dist = get_distance(s1_vec, s2_vec)

    data_matrix = [['Asin', 'Brand', 'Color', 'Product type'],
                  [data['asin'].loc[df_id1], brands[doc_id1], colors[doc_id1], types[doc_id1]],
                  [data['asin'].loc[df_id2], brands[doc_id2], colors[doc_id2], types[doc_id2]]]

    colorscale = [[0, '#1d004d'], [.5, '#f2e5ff'], [1, '#f2e5d1']] # to color the h

    # we create a table with the data_matrix
    table = ff.create_table(data_matrix, index=True, colorscale=colorscale)
    # plot it with plotly
    plotly.offline.iplot(table, filename='simple_table')

    # devide whole figure space into 25 * 1:10 grids
    gs = gridspec.GridSpec(25, 15)
    fig = plt.figure(figsize=(25,5))

    # in first 25*10 grids we plot heatmap
    ax1 = plt.subplot(gs[:, :-5])
    # plotting the heap map based on the pairwise distances
    ax1 = sns.heatmap(np.round(s1_s2_dist, 6), annot=True)
    # set the x axis labels as recommended apparels title
    ax1.set_xticklabels(sentance2.split())
    # set the y axis labels as input apparels title
    ax1.set_yticklabels(sentance1.split())
    # set title as recommended apparels title
    ax1.set_title(sentance2)

    # in last 25 * 10:15 grids we display image
    ax2 = plt.subplot(gs[:, 10:16])
    # we dont display grid lines and axis labels to images
    ax2.grid(False)
    ax2.set_xticks([])
    ax2.set_yticks([])

    # pass the url it display it
    display_img(url, ax2, fig)
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
In [25]: def idf_w2v_brand(doc_id, w1, w2, num_results):
    # doc_id: apparel's id in given corpus
    # w1: weight for w2v features
    # w2: weight for brand and color features

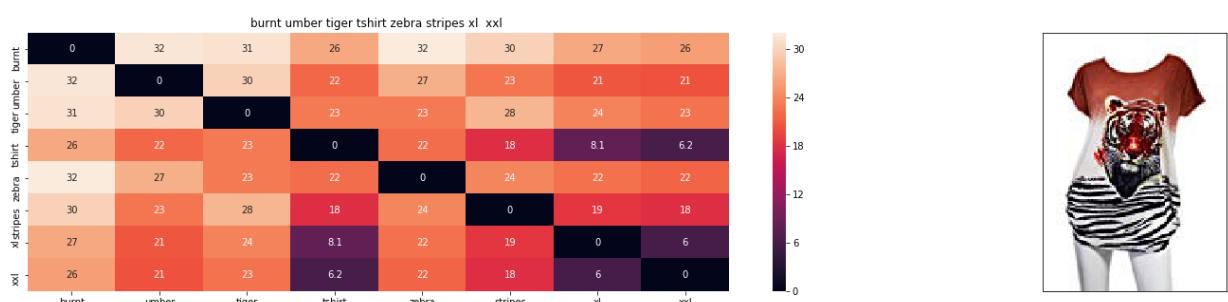
    # pairwise_dist will store the distance from given input apparel to all remain
    # the metric we used here is cosine, the coside distance is mesured as K(X, Y)
    # http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/metrics.html#cosine-similarity
    idf_w2v_dist = pairwise_distances(w2v_title_weight, w2v_title_weight[doc_id])
    ex_feat_dist = pairwise_distances(extra_features, extra_features[doc_id])
    pairwise_dist = (w1 * idf_w2v_dist + w2 * ex_feat_dist)/float(w1 + w2)

    # np.argsort will return indices of 9 smallest distances
    indices = np.argsort(pairwise_dist.flatten())[0:num_results]
    #pdists will store the 9 smallest distances
    pdists = np.sort(pairwise_dist.flatten())[0:num_results]

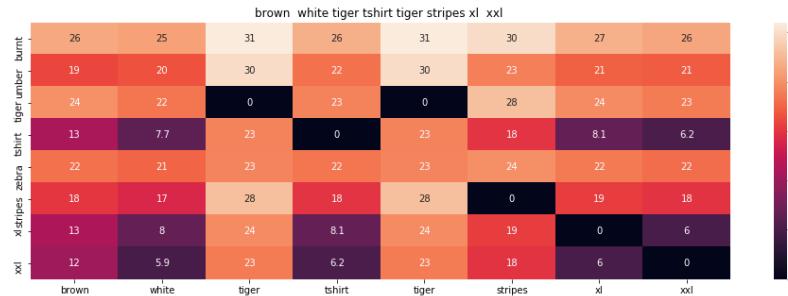
    #data frame indices of the 9 smallest distace's
    df_indices = list(data.index[indices])

    for i in range(0, len(indices)):
        heat_map_w2v_brand(data['title'].loc[df_indices[0]], data['title'].loc[df_indices[i]])
        print('ASIN : ', data['asin'].loc[df_indices[i]])
        print('Brand : ', data['brand'].loc[df_indices[i]])
        print('euclidean distance from input : ', pdists[i])
        print('='*125)

    idf_w2v_brand(12566, 5, 5, 20)
    # in the give heat map, each cell contains the euclidean distance between words i.
```



ASIN : B00JXQB5FQ
 Brand : Si Row
 euclidean distance from input : 0.0
 =====
 =====



ASIN : B00JXQCWTO

Brand : Si Row

euclidean distance from input : 2.3854705810546877

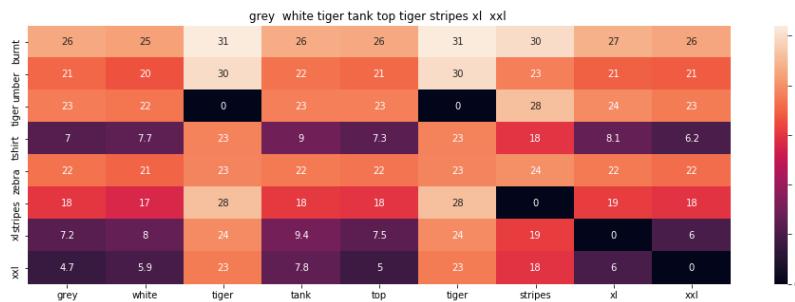


ASIN : B00JXQASS6

Brand : Si Row

euclidean distance from input : 2.739050102414575

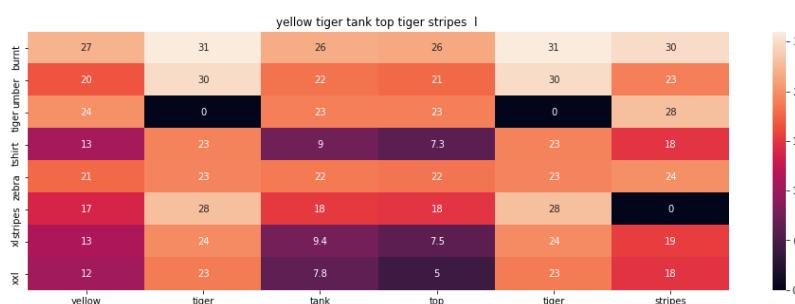
Amazon Apparel Recommendation



ASIN : B00JXQAFZ2

Brand : Si Row

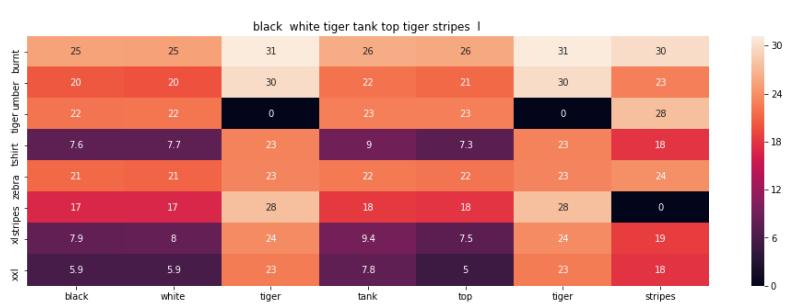
euclidean distance from input : 3.387187004270044



ASIN : B00JXQAUWA

Brand : Si Row

euclidean distance from input : 3.5518680574316646



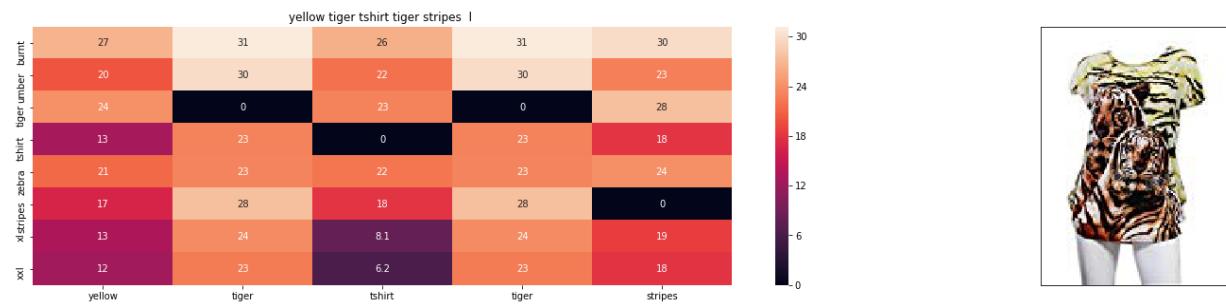
ASIN : B00JXQA094

Brand : Si Row

euclidean distance from input : 3.5536170961279536

=====

=====



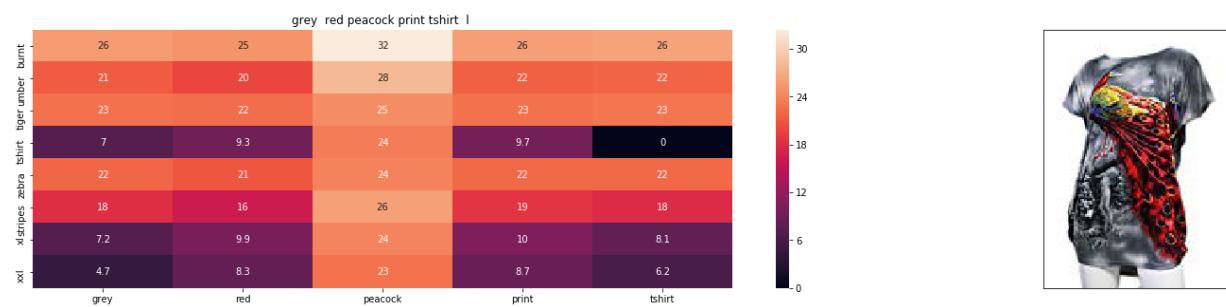
ASIN : B00JXQCUIC

Brand : Si Row

euclidean distance from input : 3.6538278581518795

=====

=====



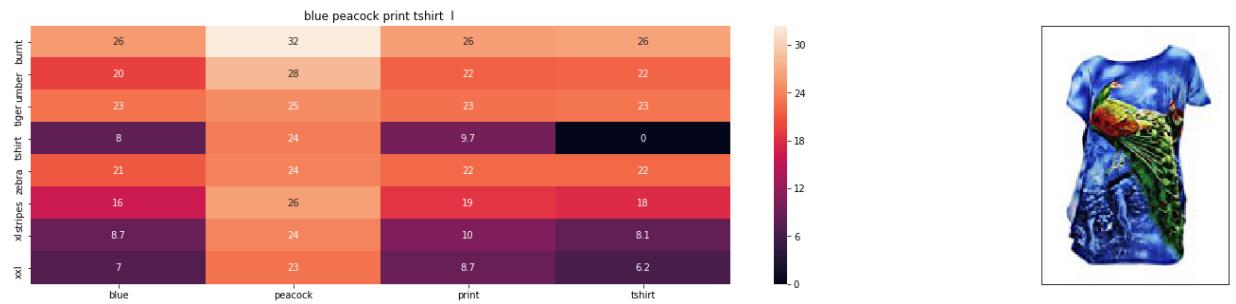
ASIN : B00JXQCFRS

Brand : Si Row

euclidean distance from input : 4.128811264218774

=====

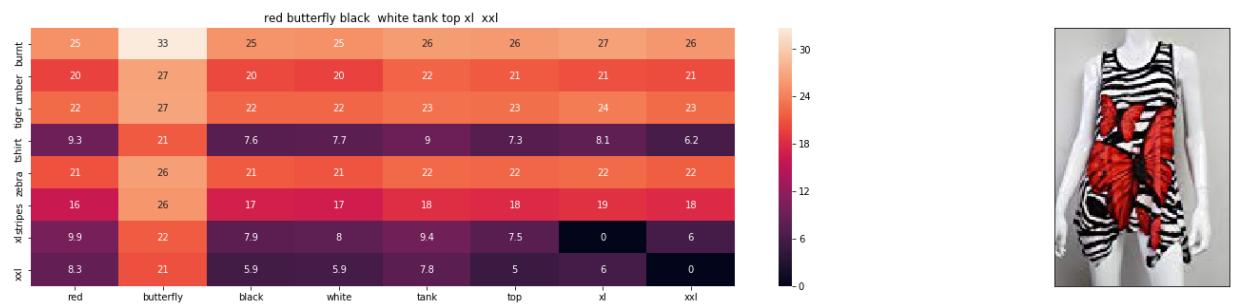
=====



ASIN : B00JXQC8L6

Brand : Si Row

euclidean distance from input : 4.203900146665063



ASIN : B00JV63CW2

Brand : Si Row

euclidean distance from input : 4.286586380185571



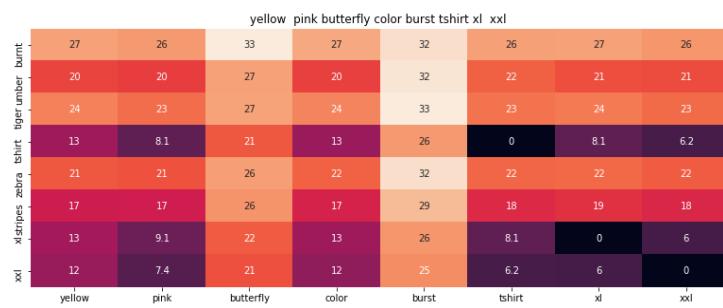
ASIN : B015H41F6G

Brand : KINGDE

euclidean distance from input : 4.389370406508858

=====

=====



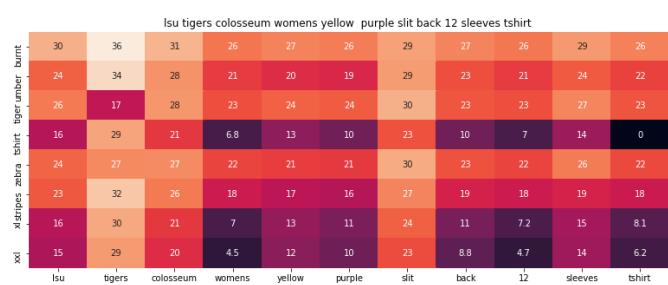
ASIN : B00JXQBBMI

Brand : Si Row

euclidean distance from input : 4.397909927548852

=====

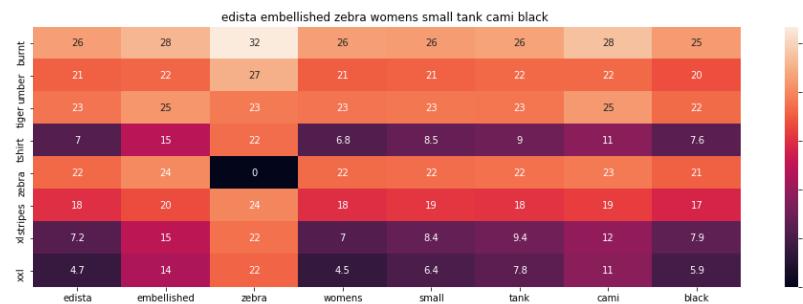
=====



ASIN : B073R5Q8HD

Brand : Colosseum

euclidean distance from input : 4.451228392959053



ASIN : B074P8MD22

Brand : Edista

euclidean distance from input : 4.518977416396553



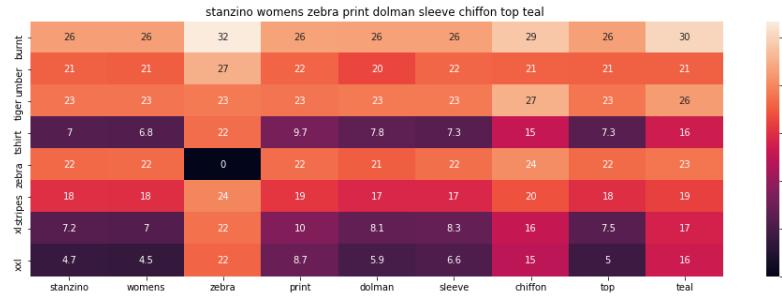
ASIN : B00JV63QQE

Brand : Si Row

euclidean distance from input : 4.529374695004907

=====

=====



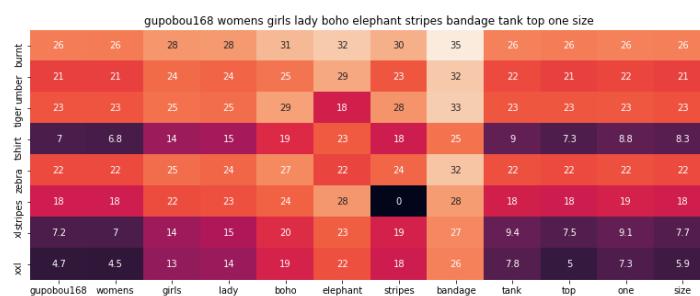
ASIN : B00C0I3U3E

Brand : Stanzino

euclidean distance from input : 4.530325759292061

=====

=====



ASIN : B01ER18406

Brand : GuPoBoU168

euclidean distance from input : 4.546816642558488

=====

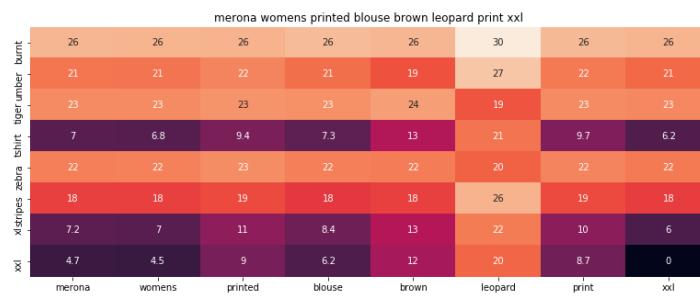
=====



ASIN : B073R4ZM7Y

Brand : Colosseum

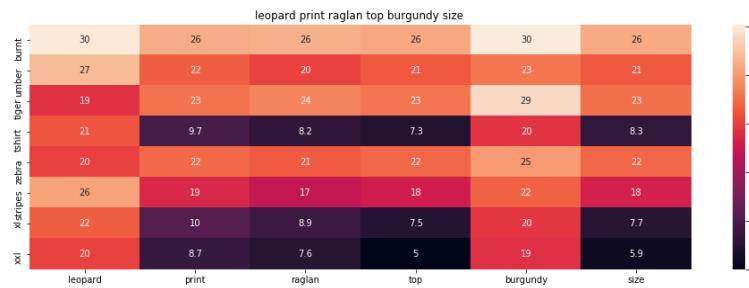
euclidean distance from input : 4.548355162978584



ASIN : B071YF3WDD

Brand : Merona

euclidean distance from input : 4.610626662612374



ASIN : B01C60RLDQ

Brand : 1 Mad Fit

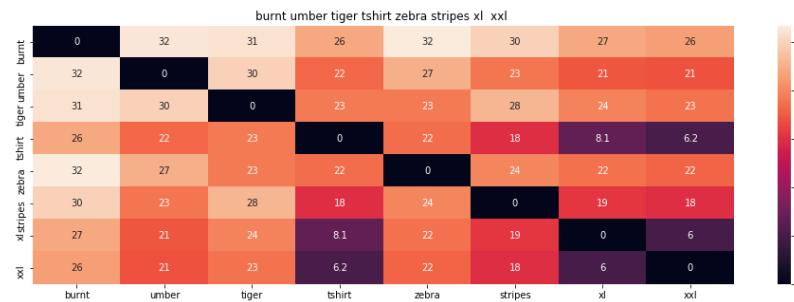
euclidean distance from input : 4.645917892817431

=====

```
In [0]: # brand and color weight =50
```

```
# title vector weight = 5
```

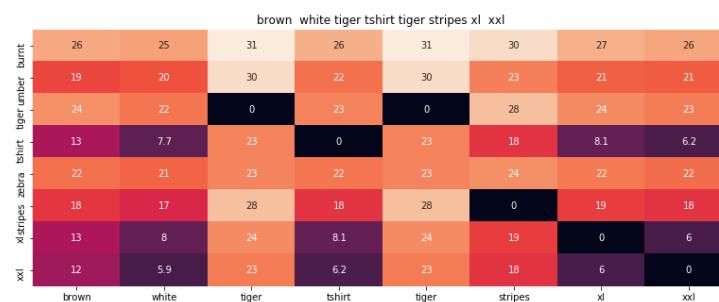
```
idf_w2v_brand(12566, 5, 50, 20)
```



ASIN : B00JXQB5FQ

Brand : Si Row

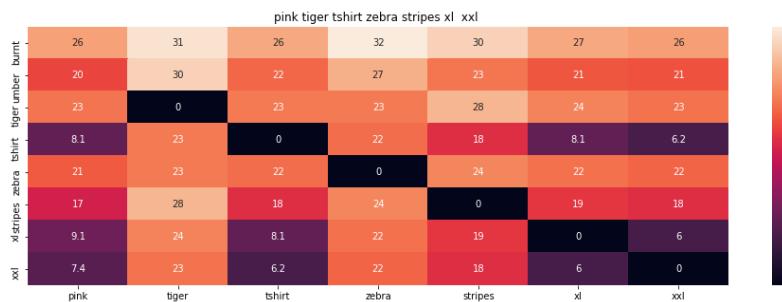
euclidean distance from input : 0.000355113636364



ASIN : B00JXQCWT0

Brand : Si Row

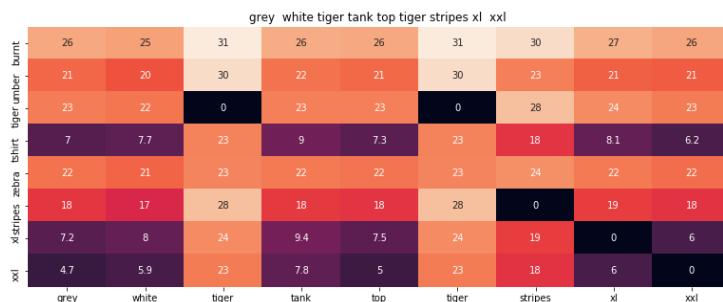
euclidean distance from input : 0.433722027865



ASIN : B00JXQASS6

Brand : Si Row

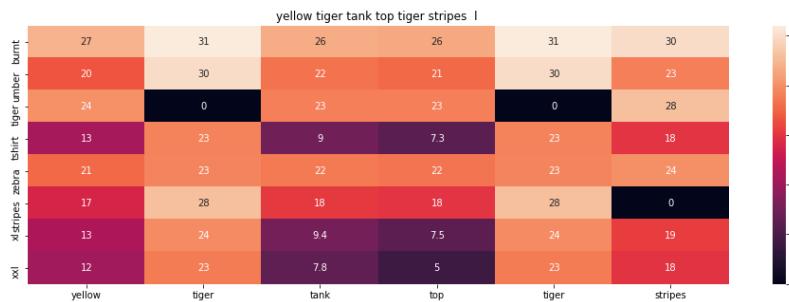
euclidean distance from input : 1.65509310669



ASIN : B00JXQAFZ2

Brand : Si Row

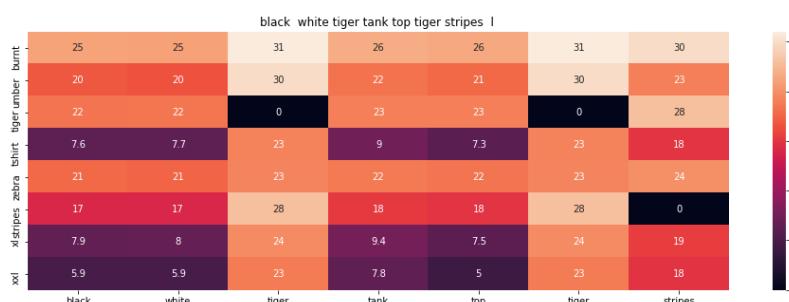
euclidean distance from input : 1.77293604103



ASIN : B00JXQAUWA

Brand : Si Row

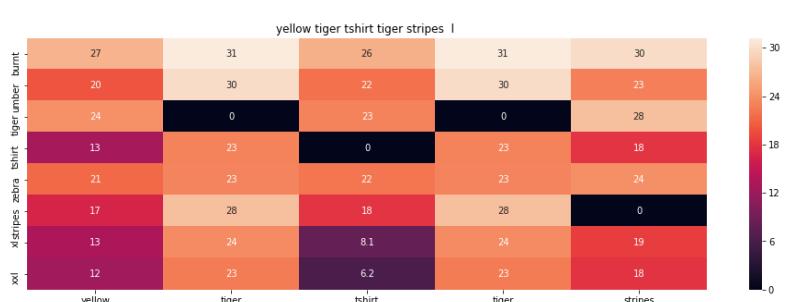
euclidean distance from input : 1.80287808538



ASIN : B00JXQA094

Brand : Si Row

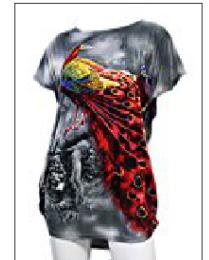
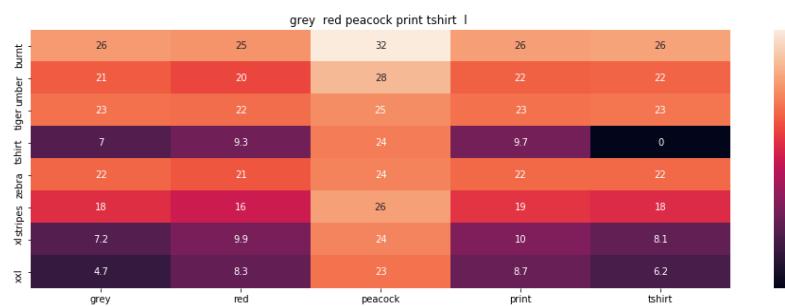
euclidean distance from input : 1.80319609241



ASIN : B00JXQCUIC

Brand : Si Row

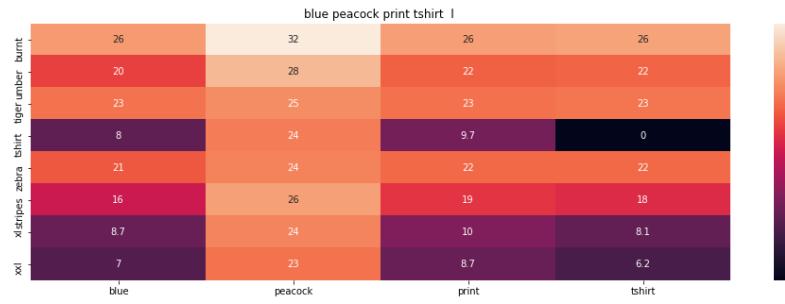
euclidean distance from input : 1.82141619628



ASIN : B00JXQCFRS

Brand : Si Row

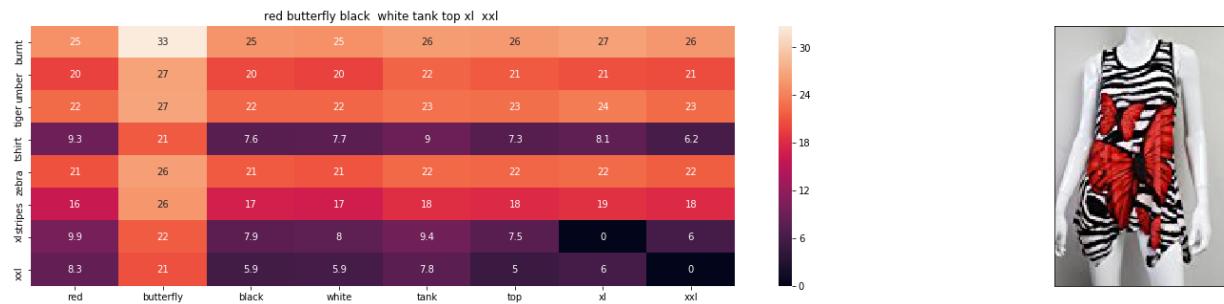
euclidean distance from input : 1.90777685025



ASIN : B00JXQC8L6

Brand : Si Row

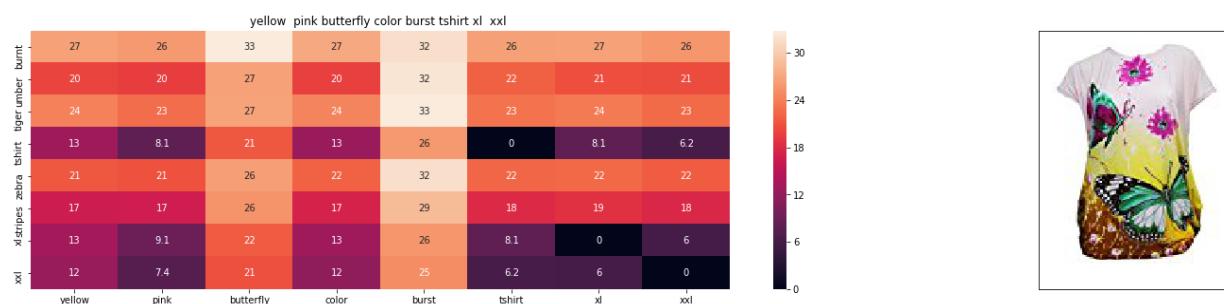
euclidean distance from input : 1.92142937433

=====
=====


ASIN : B00JV63CW2

Brand : Si Row

euclidean distance from input : 1.93646323497

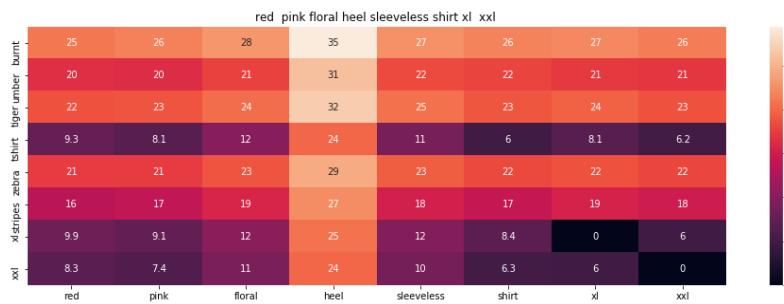
=====
=====


ASIN : B00JXQBBMI

Brand : Si Row

euclidean distance from input : 1.95670381059

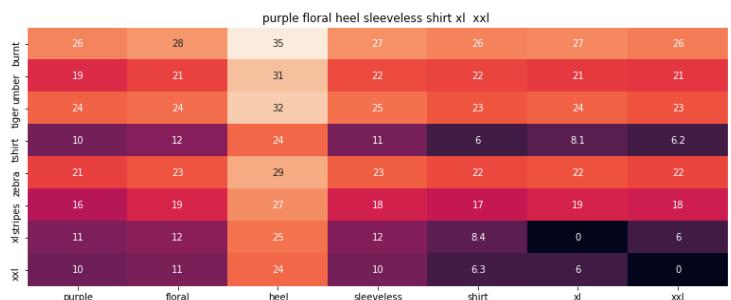
=====
=====



ASIN : B00JV63QQE

Brand : Si Row

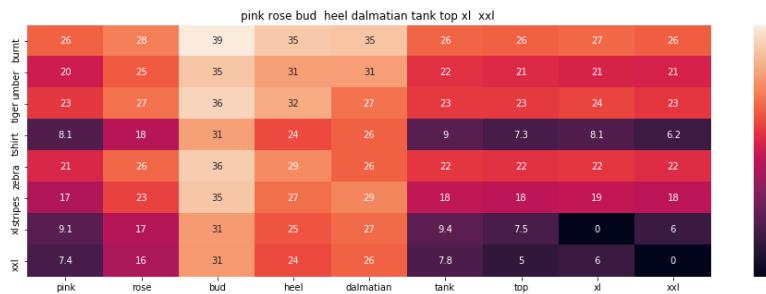
euclidean distance from input : 1.9806066343



ASIN : B00JV63VC8

Brand : Si Row

euclidean distance from input : 2.01218559992



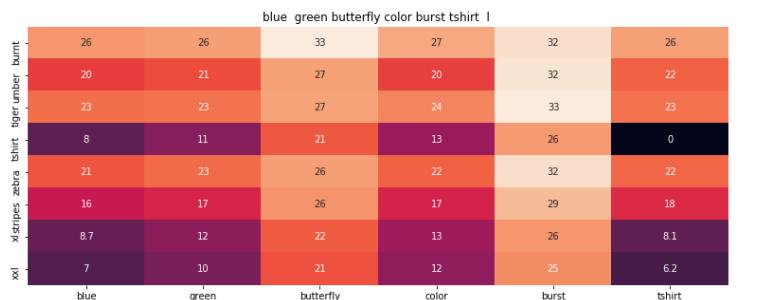
ASIN : B00JXQAX2C

Brand : Si Row

euclidean distance from input : 2.01335178755

=====

=====



ASIN : B00JXQC0C8

Brand : Si Row

euclidean distance from input : 2.01388334827

=====

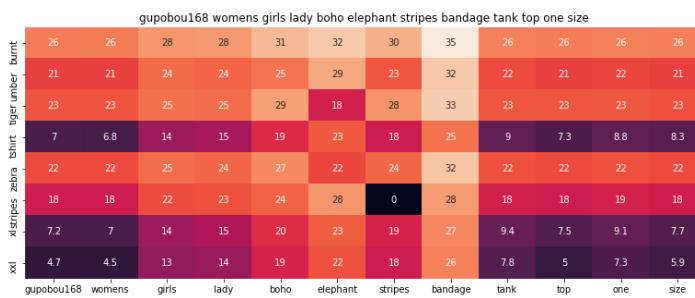
=====



ASIN : B00JXQABB0

Brand : Si Row

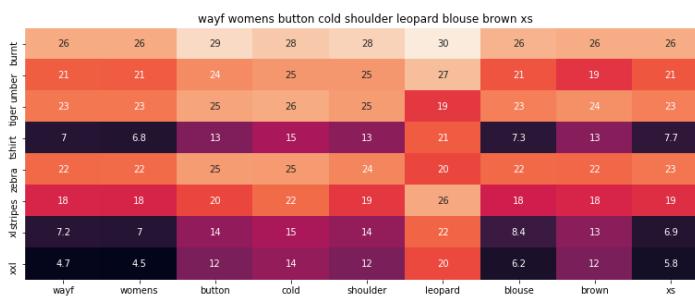
euclidean distance from input : 2.0367257555



ASIN : B01ER18406

Brand : GuPoBoU168

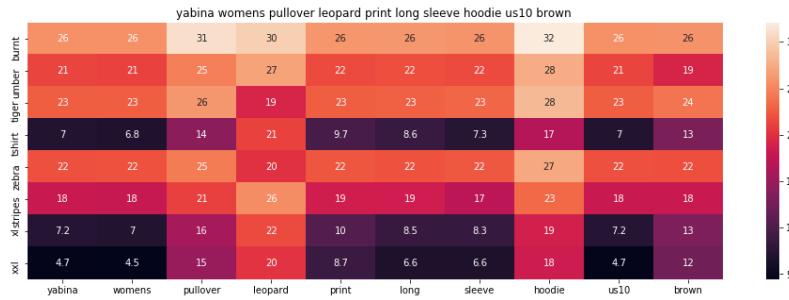
euclidean distance from input : 2.65620416778



ASIN : B01LZ7BQ4H

Brand : WAYF

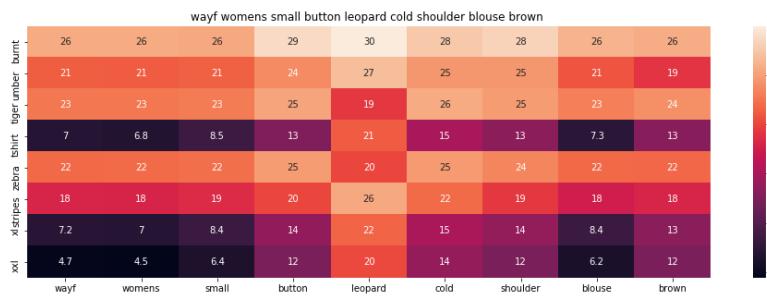
euclidean distance from input : 2.6849067823



ASIN : B01KJUM6JI

Brand : YABINA

euclidean distance from input : 2.68583819266



ASIN : B01M06V4X1

Brand : WAYF

euclidean distance from input : 2.69476194865

[10.2] Keras and Tensorflow to extract features

In [26]:

```
import numpy as np
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dropout, Flatten, Dense
from keras import applications
from sklearn.metrics import pairwise_distances
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import requests
from PIL import Image
import pandas as pd
import pickle
```

Using TensorFlow backend.

```
In [0]: # https://gist.github.com/fchollet/f35fbc80e066a49d65f1688a7e99f069
# Code reference: https://blog.keras.io/building-powerful-image-classification-mo

# This code takes 40 minutes to run on a modern GPU (graphics card)
# Like Nvidia 1050.
# GPU (NVidia 1050): 0.175 seconds per image

# This codse takes 160 minutes to run on a high end i7 CPU
# CPU (i7): 0.615 seconds per image.

#Do NOT run this code unless you want to wait a few hours for it to generate output

# each image is converted into 25088 Length dense-vector

'''

# dimensions of our images.
img_width, img_height = 224, 224

top_model_weights_path = 'bottleneck_fc_model.h5'
train_data_dir = 'images2/'
nb_train_samples = 16042
epochs = 50
batch_size = 1

def save_bottlebeck_features():

    #Function to compute VGG-16 CNN for image feature extraction.

    asins = []
    datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1. / 255)

    # build the VGG16 network
    model = applications.VGG16(include_top=False, weights='imagenet')
    generator = datagen.flow_from_directory(
        train_data_dir,
        target_size=(img_width, img_height),
        batch_size=batch_size,
        class_mode=None,
        shuffle=False)

    for i in generator.filenames:
        asins.append(i[2:-5])

    bottleneck_features_train = model.predict_generator(generator, nb_train_samples)
    bottleneck_features_train = bottleneck_features_train.reshape((16042,25088))

    np.save(open('16k_data_cnn_features.npy', 'wb'), bottleneck_features_train)
    np.save(open('16k_data_cnn_feature_asins.npy', 'wb'), np.array(asins))

save_bottlebeck_features()
```

[10.3] Visual features based product similarity.

```
In [31]: #Load the features and corresponding ASINS info.
bottleneck_features_train = np.load('/content/drive/My Drive/Amazon Fashion/Applications/bottleneck_features_train.npy')
asins = np.load('/content/drive/My Drive/Amazon Fashion/Applied_AI_Workshop_Code_1/asins.npy')
asins = list(asins)

# Load the original 16K dataset
data = pd.read_pickle('/content/drive/My Drive/Amazon Fashion/Applied_AI_Workshop_Code_1/data.pkl')
df_asins = list(data['asin'])

from IPython.display import display, Image, SVG, Math, YouTubeVideo

#get similar products using CNN features (VGG-16)
def get_similar_products_cnn(doc_id, num_results):
    doc_id = asins.index(df_asins[doc_id])
    pairwise_dist = pairwise_distances(bottleneck_features_train, bottleneck_features_train)

    indices = np.argsort(pairwise_dist.flatten())[0:num_results]
    pdists = np.sort(pairwise_dist.flatten())[0:num_results]

    for i in range(len(indices)):
        rows = data[['medium_image_url', 'title']].loc[data['asin'] == asins[indices[i]]]
        for idx, row in rows.iterrows():
            display(Image(url=row['medium_image_url'], embed=True))
            print('Product Title: ', row['title'])
            print('Euclidean Distance from input image: ', pdists[i])
            print('Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/' + asins[indices[i]])
```

```
get_similar_products_cnn(12566, 20)
```



Product Title: burnt umber tiger tshirt zebra stripes xl xxl
 Euclidean Distance from input image: 6.32596e-06
 Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B00JXQB5FQ



Product Title: pink tiger tshirt zebra stripes xl xxl
Euclidean Distance from input image: 30.05017
Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B00JXQASS6



Product Title: yellow tiger tshirt tiger stripes l
Euclidean Distance from input image: 41.261116
Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B00JXQCUIC



Product Title: brown white tiger tshirt tiger stripes xl xxl
Euclidean Distance from input image: 44.000156
Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B00JXQCWT0



Product Title: kawaii pastel tops tees pink flower design
Euclidean Distance from input image: 47.38248
Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B071FCWD97



Product Title: womens thin style tops tees pastel watermelon print
Euclidean Distance from input image: 47.71842

Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B01JUNHBRM



Product Title: kawaii pastel tops tees baby blue flower design

Euclidean Distance from input image: 47.90206

Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B071SBCY9W



Product Title: edv cheetah run purple multi xl

Euclidean Distance from input image: 48.046482

Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B01CUPYBM0



Product Title: danskin womens vneck loose performance tee xsmall pink ombre

Euclidean Distance from input image: 48.101837

Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B01F7PHXY8



Product Title: summer alpaca 3d pastel casual loose tops tee design

Euclidean Distance from input image: 48.118866

Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B01I80A93G



Product Title: miss chievous juniors striped peplum tank top medium shadowpeach

Euclidean Distance from input image: 48.13122

Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B0177DM70S



Product Title: red pink floral heel sleeveless shirt xl xxl

Euclidean Distance from input image: 48.16945

Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B00JV63QQE



Product Title: moana logo adults hot v neck shirt black xxl

Euclidean Distance from input image: 48.256786

Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B01LX6H43D



Product Title: abaday multicolor cartoon cat print short sleeve longline shirt large

Euclidean Distance from input image: 48.265686

Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B01CR57YY0



Product Title: kawaii cotton pastel tops tees peach pink cactus design
Euclidean Distance from input image: 48.362602
Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B071WYLBZS



Product Title: chicago chicago 18 shirt women pink
Euclidean Distance from input image: 48.383606
Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B01GXAZTRY



Product Title: yichun womens tiger printed summer tshirts tops
Euclidean Distance from input image: 48.449356
Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B010NN9RXO



Product Title: nancy lopez whimsy short sleeve whiteblacklemon drop xs
Euclidean Distance from input image: 48.47889
Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B01MPX6IDX



Product Title: womens tops tees pastel peach ice cream cone print
Euclidean Distance from input image: 48.557957
Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B0734GRKZL



Product Title: uswomens mary j blige without tshirts shirt
Euclidean Distance from input image: 48.614372
Amazon Url: www.amazon.com/dp/B01M0XXFKK

In [0]:

Weighted similarity using title + brand + color + image :

In [0]: `import PIL.Image`

```
In [0]: #https://stackoverflow.com/questions/7391945/how-do-i-read-image-data-from-a-url-
#Display an image
def display_img(url,ax,fig):
    from PIL import Image
    import requests
    from io import BytesIO
    # we get the url of the apparel and download it
    response = requests.get(url)
    img = Image.open(BytesIO(response.content))
    # we will display it in notebook
    plt.imshow(img)
```

```
In [39]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import gridspec
from scipy.sparse import hstack
import plotly
import plotly.figure_factory as ff
from plotly.graph_objs import Scatter, Layout

plotly.offline.init_notebook_mode(connected=True)
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

```
In [46]: def idf_w2v_brand_with_cnn_image(doc_id, w1, w2,w3, num_results):
    # doc_id: apparel's id in given corpus
    # w1: weight for w2v features
    # w2: weight for brand and color features

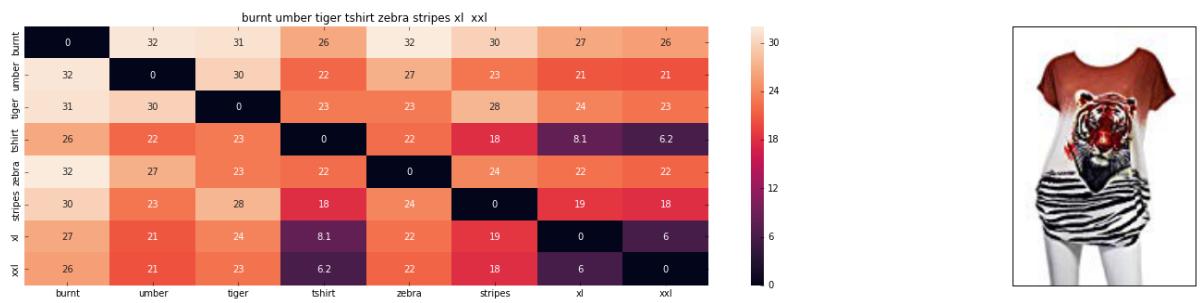
    # pairwise_dist will store the distance from given input apparel to all remain
    # the metric we used here is cosine, the coside distance is mesured as K(X, Y)
    # http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/metrics.html#cosine-similarity
    idf_w2v_dist = pairwise_distances(w2v_title_weight, w2v_title_weight[doc_id])
    ex_feat_dist = pairwise_distances(extra_features, extra_features[doc_id])
    # pairwise_dist for cnn_image
    cnn_img_dist = pairwise_distances(bottleneck_features_train, bottleneck_featu
    pairwise_dist = (w1 * idf_w2v_dist + w2 * ex_feat_dist + w3 * cnn_img_dist

    # np.argsort will return indices of 9 smallest distances
    indices = np.argsort(pairwise_dist.flatten())[0:num_results]
    #pdists will store the 9 smallest distances
    pdists = np.sort(pairwise_dist.flatten())[0:num_results]

    #data frame indices of the 9 smallest distace's
    df_indices = list(data.index[indices])

    for i in range(0, len(indices)):
        heat_map_w2v_brand(data['title'].loc[df_indices[0]],data['title'].loc[df_
        print('ASIN :',data['asin'].loc[df_indices[i]])
        print('Brand :',data['brand'].loc[df_indices[i]])
        print('euclidean distance from input :', pdists[i])
        print('*'*125)

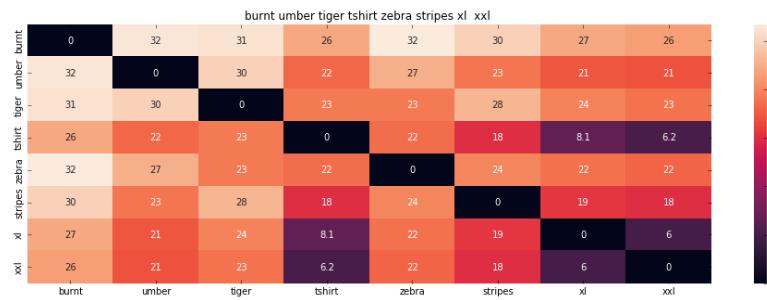
idf_w2v_brand_with_cnn_image(12566, 5, 5, 5, 20)
# in the give heat map, each cell contains the euclidean distance between words i.
```



Giving more weight to the image

In [47]: *#giving more weight to image*

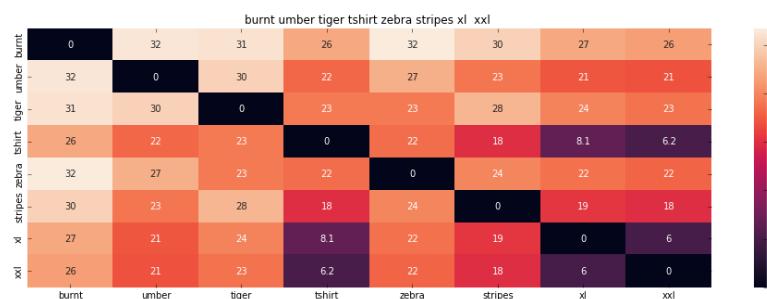
```
# image weight =50
# title vector weight,brand and color weight = 5
idf_w2v_brand_with_cnn_image(12566, 5, 5,50, 20)
```



ASIN : B00JXQB5FQ

In [50]: *#giving more weight to image*

```
idf_w2v_brand_with_cnn_image(12566, 5, 5,70, 20)
```



ASIN : B00JXQB5FQ

Giving more weight to the brand and color

In [48]: *#giving more weight to brand and color*

```
# title vector weight,image weight =5
# brand and color weight = 50
idf_w2v_brand_with_cnn_image(12566, 5, 50, 5, 20)
```

```
=====
=====
```



Conclusion

As we can see, when we have tried with different weight of image we got slightly different product.