If you're using the **TMDb API** to build a **movie recommender system** with **Apache Airflow**, here's a structured **end-to-end approach**:

Step 1: Define the Architecture

Your workflow involves:

- 1. **Data Ingestion** Extract movie data from TMDb API.
- 2. **Data Storage** Store movie metadata in a distributed database (e.g., Snowflake, BigQuery, or PostgreSQL).
- 3. **Feature Engineering** Transform and preprocess the data.
- Model Training Build a recommender system using collaborative filtering, content-based filtering, or hybrid models.
- 5. **Model Deployment & API** Deploy a model that serves recommendations via an API.

Tech Stack

- Apache Airflow (Orchestrator)
- TMDb API (Data Source)
- Snowflake/BigQuery/PostgreSQL (Storage)
- Spark/Pandas (Processing)
- Scikit-learn/Surprise/LightFM (Modeling)
- Flask/FastAPI (API for serving recommendations)

Step 2: Set Up Apache Airflow DAG for Data Ingestion

The first DAG will:

- Query TMDb API daily for new/updated movies.
- · Store the data in a database.

Tasks for Airflow DAG

- 1. Extract Data from TMDb API
 - Use requests to fetch movie metadata.
 - Query popular, trending, and newly released movies.

2. Transform Data

- Normalize JSON response.
- Extract relevant fields (movie ID, title, genre, cast, etc.).

3. Load Data into a Database

Store the movie data in Snowflake, PostgreSQL, or BigQuery.

Airflow DAG Code (ETL Pipeline)

```
from airflow import DAG
from airflow.operators.python_operator import PythonOperator
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
import requests
import pandas as pd
import sqlalchemy
# TMDb API Config
API_KEY = "your_tmdb_api_key"
BASE_URL = "https://api.themoviedb.org/3"
# Database Connection (PostgreSQL Example)
DATABASE URI =
"postgresql+psycopg2://user:password@host:5432/moviedb"
engine = sqlalchemy.create_engine(DATABASE_URI)
def fetch_movies():
    """Fetch movie data from TMDb API."""
    url = f"{BASE_URL}/movie/popular?api_key=
{API_KEY}&language=en-US&page=1"
    response = requests.get(url)
    data = response.json()["results"]
    # Convert to DataFrame
    df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=["id", "title",
"release_date", "vote_average", "genre_ids", "overview"])
    df.to_sql("movies", con=engine, if_exists="append",
index=False)
default_args = {
    "owner": "airflow",
    "depends on past": False,
    "start_date": datetime(2024, 2, 1),
    "retries": 1,
    "retry_delay": timedelta(minutes=5),
}
dag = DAG(
    "tmdb_movie_etl",
    default_args=default_args,
```

```
schedule_interval="@daily",
    catchup=False,
)

fetch_movies_task = PythonOperator(
    task_id="fetch_movies",
    python_callable=fetch_movies,
    dag=dag,
)

fetch_movies_task
```

Step 3: Feature Engineering

- Process the stored movie data.
- Convert genres and keywords into one-hot encoded vectors.
- Extract text-based features from movie descriptions (TF-IDF).
- Normalize ratings for similarity computation.

Example: Processing Genres for Content-Based Filtering

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.preprocessing import MultiLabelBinarizer

df = pd.read_sql("SELECT id, title, genre_ids FROM movies",
    con=engine)

# Convert genre_ids to list
df["genre_ids"] = df["genre_ids"].apply(lambda x: eval(x) if
    isinstance(x, str) else x)

# One-hot encode genres
mlb = MultiLabelBinarizer()
genres_encoded =
pd.DataFrame(mlb.fit_transform(df["genre_ids"]),
    columns=mlb.classes_)
df = df.drop(columns=["genre_ids"]).join(genres_encoded)

df.to_sql("movies_processed", con=engine, if_exists="replace",
    index=False)
```

Step 4: Build the Recommender System

You can use **two main approaches**:

1. Content-Based Filtering (Using Cosine Similarity)

• Compute similarity based on genres, keywords, descriptions.

```
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import cosine_similarity

# Load preprocessed data
df = pd.read_sql("SELECT * FROM movies_processed", con=engine)

# Convert overview text into TF-IDF features
tfidf = TfidfVectorizer(stop_words="english")
tfidf_matrix = tfidf.fit_transform(df["overview"].fillna(""))

# Compute similarity
cosine_sim = cosine_similarity(tfidf_matrix, tfidf_matrix)

# Store similarity matrix
import numpy as np
np.save("movie_similarity.npy", cosine_sim)
```

2. Collaborative Filtering (Using Surprise)

Uses user ratings to recommend movies.

```
from surprise import Dataset, Reader, SVD
from surprise.model_selection import train_test_split
# Load user ratings
df_ratings = pd.read_sql("SELECT user_id, movie_id, rating
FROM ratings", con=engine)
# Prepare dataset
reader = Reader(rating_scale=(1, 5))
data = Dataset.load_from_df(df_ratings[["user_id", "movie_id",
"rating"]], reader)
# Train model
trainset, testset = train_test_split(data, test_size=0.2)
model = SVD()
model.fit(trainset)
# Save model
import pickle
with open("collab_filtering_model.pkl", "wb") as f:
    pickle.dump(model, f)
```

Step 5: Deploy the Recommender System

Once trained, deploy a **Flask or FastAPI** service that serves recommendations.

Flask API for Movie Recommendations

```
from flask import Flask, request, isonify
import numpy as np
app = Flask(__name__)
# Load similarity matrix
cosine_sim = np.load("movie_similarity.npy")
@app.route("/recommend", methods=["GET"])
def recommend():
   movie id = int(request.args.get("movie id"))
    idx = df[df["id"] == movie id].index[0]
    # Get top similar movies
    similar_indices = cosine_sim[idx].argsort()[-6:-1][::-1]
    recommendations = df.iloc[similar_indices][["id",
"title"]].to dict(orient="records")
    return jsonify(recommendations)
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(debug=True)
```

Step 6: Automate Everything with Airflow

- Ingestion DAG Fetch new data daily.
- **Processing DAG** Feature engineering weekly.
- Model Retraining DAG Train recommender model monthly.
- API Deployment DAG Deploy new model when retrained.

Final Thoughts

- of By following this pipeline, you'll have:
 - **Daily-updated** movie data from TMDb.
 - A structured and scalable recommender system.
 - An Airflow-based automated pipeline.

• A deployed API serving recommendations.

Would you like help setting up Airflow DAGs for **model training and deployment** as well? \mathscr{A}