

Recommendations_with_IBM

July 7, 2022

1 Recommendations with IBM

In this notebook, you will be putting your recommendation skills to use on real data from the IBM Watson Studio platform.

You may either submit your notebook through the workspace here, or you may work from your local machine and submit through the next page. Either way assure that your code passes the project [RUBRIC](#). **Please save regularly.**

By following the table of contents, you will build out a number of different methods for making recommendations that can be used for different situations.

1.1 Table of Contents

I. Section ?? II. Section ?? III. Section ?? IV. Section ?? V. Section ?? VI. Section ??

At the end of the notebook, you will find directions for how to submit your work. Let's get started by importing the necessary libraries and reading in the data.

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import project_tests as t
import pickle

%matplotlib inline

df = pd.read_csv('data/user-item-interactions.csv')
df_content = pd.read_csv('data/articles_community.csv')
del df['Unnamed: 0']
del df_content['Unnamed: 0']

# Show df to get an idea of the data
df.head()
```

Out[1]:

	article_id	title \
0	1430.0	using pixiedust for fast, flexible, and easier...
1	1314.0	healthcare python streaming application demo
2	1429.0	use deep learning for image classification
3	1338.0	ml optimization using cognitive assistant
4	1276.0	deploy your python model as a restful api

```

                                email
0  ef5f11f77ba020cd36e1105a00ab868bbdbf7fe7
1  083cbdfa93c8444beaa4c5f5e0f5f9198e4f9e0b
2  b96a4f2e92d8572034b1e9b28f9ac673765cd074
3  06485706b34a5c9bf2a0ecdac41daf7e7654ceb7
4  f01220c46fc92c6e6b161b1849de11faacd7ccb2

```

```

In [2]: # Show df_content to get an idea of the data
df_content.head()

```

```

Out[2]:                                doc_body \
0  Skip navigation Sign in SearchLoading...\r\n\r...
1  No Free Hunch Navigation * kaggle.com\r\n\r\n ...
2  * Login\r\n * Sign Up\r\n\r\n * Learning Pat...
3  DATALAYER: HIGH THROUGHPUT, LOW LATENCY AT SCA...
4  Skip navigation Sign in SearchLoading...\r\n\r...

```

```

                                doc_description \
0  Detect bad readings in real time using Python ...
1  See the forest, see the trees. Here lies the c...
2  Heres this weeks news in Data Science and Bi...
3  Learn how distributed DBs solve the problem of...
4  This video demonstrates the power of IBM DataS...

```

	doc_full_name	doc_status	article_id
0	Detect Malfunctioning IoT Sensors with Streami...	Live	0
1	Communicating data science: A guide to present...	Live	1
2	This Week in Data Science (April 18, 2017)	Live	2
3	DataLayer Conference: Boost the performance of...	Live	3
4	Analyze NY Restaurant data using Spark in DSX	Live	4

1.1.1 Part I: Exploratory Data Analysis

Use the dictionary and cells below to provide some insight into the descriptive statistics of the data.

1. What is the distribution of how many articles a user interacts with in the dataset? Provide a visual and descriptive statistics to assist with giving a look at the number of times each user interacts with an article.

```

In [3]: # descriptive statistic
## we use groupby to find out the no of interaction per email
group_email = df.groupby('email').count()

## we will drop the title column since they are the same as article_id
group_email = group_email.article_id

## churn up statistic
group_email.describe()

```

```

Out[3]: count    5148.000000
        mean      8.930847
        std       16.802267
        min       1.000000
        25%       1.000000
        50%       3.000000
        75%       9.000000
        max       364.000000
        Name: article_id, dtype: float64

```

```

In [4]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12,6))
        ax.hist(group_email)
        ax.set_title('distribution of interactions')

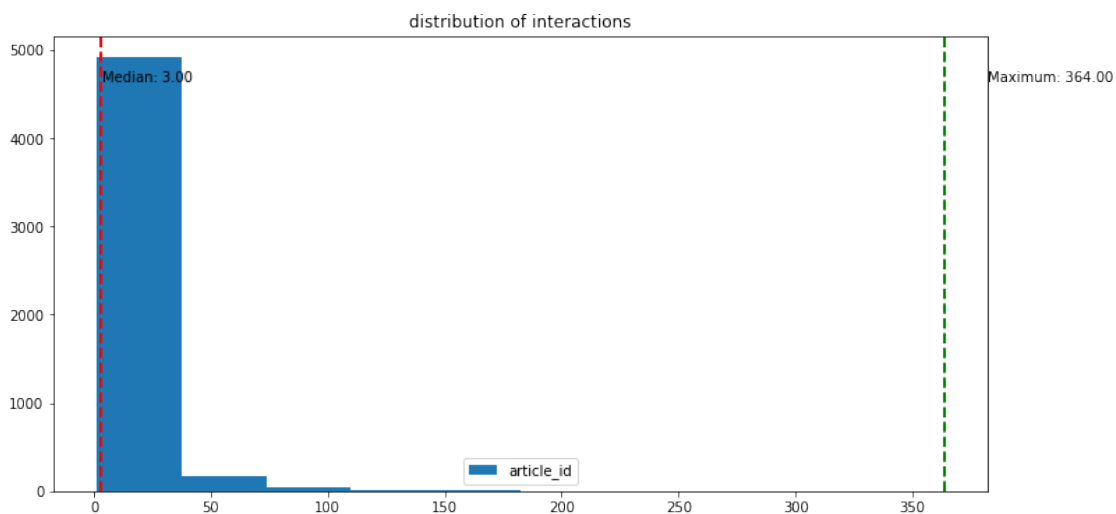
        ## find limits of y axis
        min_ylim, max_ylim = plt.ylim()

        ### write the median value
        plt.text(group_email.median()*1.1, max_ylim*0.9, 'Median: {:.2f}'.format(group_email.med
        plt.axvline(group_email.median(), color='r', linestyle='dashed', linewidth=2)

        ### write the maximum value
        plt.text(group_email.max()*1.05, max_ylim*0.9, 'Maximum: {:.2f}'.format(group_email.max(
        plt.axvline(group_email.max(), color='g', linestyle='dashed', linewidth=2)

        plt.legend()
        plt.show()

```



```

In [5]: # Fill in the median and maximum number of user_article interactions below

```

```
median_val = 3 # 50% of individuals interact with ____ number of articles or fewer.  
max_views_by_user = 364 # The maximum number of user-article interactions by any 1 user
```

2. Explore and remove duplicate articles from the **df_content** dataframe.

```
In [6]: # Find and explore duplicate articles  
df_content_clean = df_content.drop_duplicates(subset='article_id', keep='first')
```

```
In [7]: # Remove any rows that have the same article_id - only keep the first
```

3. Use the cells below to find:

- a. The number of unique articles that have an interaction with a user.
- b. The number of unique articles in the dataset (whether they have any interactions or not).
- c. The number of unique users in the dataset. (excluding null values)
- d. The number of user-article interactions in the dataset.

```
In [8]: ### a. number of article that is unique, I think he refer to the database at large  
len(df.article_id.unique())
```

```
Out[8]: 714
```

```
In [9]: ### a. number of article in dataset that is unique, refer to df_content  
len(df_content_clean.article_id.unique())
```

```
Out[9]: 1051
```

```
In [10]: ### c. The number of unique users in the dataset. (excluding null values)  
### maybe through unique email  
len(df.email.dropna().unique())
```

```
Out[10]: 5148
```

```
In [11]: ### d. The number of user-article interactions in the dataset.  
### size of database... assuming there is no article access by same person  
df.shape[0]
```

```
Out[11]: 45993
```

```
In [12]: unique_articles = 714 # The number of unique articles that have at least one interaction  
total_articles = 1051 # The number of unique articles on the IBM platform  
unique_users = 5148 # The number of unique users  
user_article_interactions = 45993 # The number of user-article interactions
```

4. Use the cells below to find the most viewed **article_id**, as well as how often it was viewed. After talking to the company leaders, the `email_mapper` function was deemed a reasonable way to map users to ids. There were a small number of null values, and it was found that all of these null values likely belonged to a single user (which is how they are stored using the function below).

```
In [13]: group_article_id = df.groupby('article_id').count()
```

```
max_access = group_article_id.email.max()
```

```
print(max_access)
```

```
indx = group_article_id.email.idxmax()
```

```
print(indx)
```

```
937
```

```
1429.0
```

```
In [14]: most_viewed_article_id = "1429.0" # The most viewed article in the dataset as a string
max_views = 937 # The most viewed article in the dataset was viewed how many times?
```

```
In [15]: ## No need to change the code here - this will be helpful for later parts of the notebook
# Run this cell to map the user email to a user_id column and remove the email column
```

```
def email_mapper():
```

```
    coded_dict = dict()
```

```
    cter = 1
```

```
    email_encoded = []
```

```
    for val in df['email']:
```

```
        if val not in coded_dict:
```

```
            coded_dict[val] = cter
```

```
            cter+=1
```

```
    email_encoded.append(coded_dict[val])
```

```
    return email_encoded
```

```
email_encoded = email_mapper()
```

```
del df['email']
```

```
df['user_id'] = email_encoded
```

```
# show header
```

```
df.head()
```

```
Out[15]:
```

	article_id		title	user_id
0	1430.0	using pixiedust for fast, flexible, and easier...		1
1	1314.0	healthcare python streaming application demo		2
2	1429.0	use deep learning for image classification		3
3	1338.0	ml optimization using cognitive assistant		4
4	1276.0	deploy your python model as a restful api		5

```
In [16]: ## If you stored all your results in the variable names above,
## you shouldn't need to change anything in this cell
```

```
sol_1_dict = {
```

```

    ``50% of individuals have _____ or fewer interactions.`': median_val,
    ``The total number of user-article interactions in the dataset is _____.``': user_a
    ``The maximum number of user-article interactions by any 1 user is _____.``': max_v
    ``The most viewed article in the dataset was viewed _____ times.`': max_views,
    ``The article_id of the most viewed article is _____.``': most_viewed_article_id,
    ``The number of unique articles that have at least 1 rating _____.``': unique_artic
    ``The number of unique users in the dataset is _____.``': unique_users,
    ``The number of unique articles on the IBM platform``': total_articles
}

# Test your dictionary against the solution
t.sol_1_test(sol_1_dict)

```

It looks like you have everything right here! Nice job!

1.1.2 Part II: Rank-Based Recommendations

Unlike in the earlier lessons, we don't actually have ratings for whether a user liked an article or not. We only know that a user has interacted with an article. In these cases, the popularity of an article can really only be based on how often an article was interacted with.

1. Fill in the function below to return the **n** top articles ordered with most interactions as the top. Test your function using the tests below.

```

In [17]: def get_top_articles(n, df=df):
    '''
    INPUT:
    n - (int) the number of top articles to return
    df - (pandas dataframe) df as defined at the top of the notebook

    OUTPUT:
    top_articles - (list) A list of the top 'n' article titles

    '''
    # Your code here
    top_id = get_top_article_ids(n, df=df)

    top_articles = [df[df.article_id==x].iloc[0].title for x in top_id]

    return top_articles # Return the top article titles from df (not df_content)

def get_top_article_ids(n, df=df):
    '''
    INPUT:
    n - (int) the number of top articles to return
    df - (pandas dataframe) df as defined at the top of the notebook

```

OUTPUT:
top_articles - (list) A list of the top 'n' article titles

```
'''  
# Your code here  
  
group_article_id = df.groupby('article_id').count()  
  
top_articles_n = group_article_id.title.nlargest(n)  
  
top_articles = list(top_articles_n.index.values)  
  
return top_articles # Return the top article ids
```

```
In [18]: print(get_top_articles(10))  
         print(get_top_article_ids(10))
```

```
['use deep learning for image classification', 'insights from new york car accident reports', 'v  
[1429.0, 1330.0, 1431.0, 1427.0, 1364.0, 1314.0, 1293.0, 1170.0, 1162.0, 1304.0]
```

```
In [19]: # Test your function by returning the top 5, 10, and 20 articles  
         top_5 = get_top_articles(5)  
         top_10 = get_top_articles(10)  
         top_20 = get_top_articles(20)  
  
         # Test each of your three lists from above  
         t.sol_2_test(get_top_articles)
```

Your top_5 looks like the solution list! Nice job.
Your top_10 looks like the solution list! Nice job.
Your top_20 looks like the solution list! Nice job.

1.1.3 Part III: User-User Based Collaborative Filtering

1. Use the function below to reformat the **df** dataframe to be shaped with users as the rows and articles as the columns.

- Each **user** should only appear in each **row** once.
- Each **article** should only show up in one **column**.
- If a **user** has interacted with an article, then place a **1** where the user-row meets for that **article-column**. It does not matter how many times a user has interacted with the article, all entries where a user has interacted with an article should be a 1.
- If a **user** has not interacted with an item, then place a zero where the user-row meets for that **article-column**.

Use the tests to make sure the basic structure of your matrix matches what is expected by the solution.

```
In [20]: # create the user-article matrix with 1's and 0's
```

```
def create_user_item_matrix(df):
    '''
    INPUT:
    df - pandas dataframe with article_id, title, user_id columns

    OUTPUT:
    user_item - user item matrix

    Description:
    Return a matrix with user ids as rows and article ids on the columns with 1 values
    an article and a 0 otherwise
    '''
    # Fill in the function here

    df_matrix = df.groupby(['user_id', 'article_id']).count().reset_index()
    df_matrix = df_matrix.pivot_table(values='title', index=df_matrix.user_id, columns=
df_matrix.article_id)
    df_matrix = df_matrix.fillna(0)
    user_item = df_matrix.where(df_matrix <= 1, 1)

    return user_item # return the user_item matrix

user_item = create_user_item_matrix(df)
```

```
In [21]: ## Tests: You should just need to run this cell. Don't change the code.
```

```
assert user_item.shape[0] == 5149, "Oops! The number of users in the user-article matrix is not 5149"
assert user_item.shape[1] == 714, "Oops! The number of articles in the user-article matrix is not 714"
assert user_item.sum(axis=1)[1] == 36, "Oops! The number of articles seen by user 1 does not equal 36"
print("You have passed our quick tests! Please proceed!")
```

You have passed our quick tests! Please proceed!

2. Complete the function below which should take a `user_id` and provide an ordered list of the most similar users to that user (from most similar to least similar). The returned result should not contain the provided `user_id`, as we know that each user is similar to him/herself. Because the results for each user here are binary, it (perhaps) makes sense to compute similarity as the dot product of two users.

Use the tests to test your function.

```
In [22]: def find_similar_users(user_id, user_item=user_item):
```

```
    '''
    INPUT:
    user_id - (int) a user_id
    user_item - (pandas dataframe) matrix of users by articles:
```


1's when a user has interacted with an article, 0 otherwise

OUTPUT:

similar_users - (list) an ordered list where the closest users (largest dot product) are listed first

Description:

Computes the similarity of every pair of users based on the dot product

Returns an ordered

```
'''
```

```
# compute similarity of each user to the provided user
```

```
## distance is dot product of two vectors
```

```
distance = user_item.dot(np.transpose(user_item))
```

```
# sort by similarity
```

```
dist_user = distance.loc[user_id].sort_values( ascending=False)
```

```
# create list of just the ids
```

```
most_similar_users = list(dist_user.index.values)
```

```
# remove the own user's id
```

```
### the top element or itself will be the most similar
```

```
most_similar_users.pop(0)
```

```
return most_similar_users # return a list of the users in order from most to least
```

```
In [23]: # Do a spot check of your function
```

```
print("The 10 most similar users to user 1 are: {}".format(find_similar_users(1)[:10]))
```

```
print("The 5 most similar users to user 3933 are: {}".format(find_similar_users(3933)[:5]))
```

```
print("The 3 most similar users to user 46 are: {}".format(find_similar_users(46)[:3]))
```

```
The 10 most similar users to user 1 are: [3933, 23, 3782, 203, 4459, 131, 3870, 46, 4201, 5041]
```

```
The 5 most similar users to user 3933 are: [3933, 23, 3782, 4459, 203]
```

```
The 3 most similar users to user 46 are: [46, 23, 3782]
```

3. Now that you have a function that provides the most similar users to each user, you will want to use these users to find articles you can recommend. Complete the functions below to return the articles you would recommend to each user.

```
In [24]: def get_article_names(article_ids, df=df):
```

```
'''
```

INPUT:

article_ids - (list) a list of article ids

df - (pandas dataframe) df as defined at the top of the notebook

OUTPUT:

```

        article_names - (list) a list of article names associated with the list of article
                        (this is identified by the title column)
    '''
    article_names = [df[df['article_id']==float(idx)].max()['title'] for idx in article_ids]

    return article_names # Return the article names associated with list of article ids

def get_user_articles(user_id, user_item=user_item):
    '''
    INPUT:
    user_id - (int) a user id
    user_item - (pandas dataframe) matrix of users by articles:
                1's when a user has interacted with an article, 0 otherwise

    OUTPUT:
    article_ids - (list) a list of the article ids seen by the user
    article_names - (list) a list of article names associated with the list of article ids

    Description:
    Provides a list of the article_ids and article titles that have been seen by a user
    '''
    article_ids = user_item.loc[user_id][user_item.loc[user_id] == 1].index.astype('str')

    article_names = get_article_names(article_ids)

    return article_ids, article_names # return the ids and names

def user_user_recs(user_id, m = 10):
    '''
    INPUT:
    user_id - (int) a user id
    m - (int) the number of recommendations you want for the user

    OUTPUT:
    recs - (list) a list of recommendations for the user

    Description:
    Loops through the users based on closeness to the input user_id
    For each user - finds articles the user hasn't seen before and provides them as recommendations
    Does this until m recommendations are found

    Notes:
    Users who are the same closeness are chosen arbitrarily as the 'next' user

    For the user where the number of recommended articles starts below m
    and ends exceeding m, the last items are chosen arbitrarily
    '''

```

```

'''
recs = np.array([])
new_recs = np.array([])

articles_seen, _ = get_user_articles(user_id)
closest_users = find_similar_users(user_id)

for others in closest_users:

    others_articles, _ = get_user_articles(others)
    new_recs = np.setdiff1d(others_articles, articles_seen, assume_unique=True)
    new_recs = np.setdiff1d(new_recs, recs, assume_unique=True)
    recs      = np.concatenate([new_recs, recs], axis = 0)

    if len(recs) > m-1:
        break

return recs # return your recommendations for this user_id

```

In [25]: # Check Results

```
get_article_names(user_user_recs(1, 10)) # Return 10 recommendations for user 1
```

```

Out[25]: ['this week in data science (april 18, 2017)',
'timeseries data analysis of iot events by using jupyter notebook',
'got zip code data? prep it for analytics.  ibm watson data lab  medium',
'higher-order logistic regression for large datasets',
'using machine learning to predict parking difficulty',
'deep forest: towards an alternative to deep neural networks',
'experience iot with coursera',
'using brunel in ipython/jupyter notebooks',
'graph-based machine learning',
'the 3 kinds of context: machine learning and the art of the frame',
'this week in data science (may 2, 2017)',
'520    using notebooks with pixiedust for fast, flexi...\nName: title, dtype: object',
'a dynamic duo  inside machine learning  medium',
'python machine learning: scikit-learn tutorial',
'simple graphing with ipython and\xa0pandas',
'learn tensorflow and deep learning together and now!',
'spark 2.1 and job monitoring available in dsx',
'data science for real-time streaming analytics',
'this week in data science (february 14, 2017)',
'modeling energy usage in new york city',
'how smart catalogs can turn the big data flood into an ocean of opportunity',
'using bigdl in dsx for deep learning on spark',
'improving real-time object detection with yolo',
'deep learning with data science experience',
'i am not a data scientist  ibm watson data lab',

```

'web picks (week of 4 september 2017)',
 '56594 lifelong (machine) learning: how automation ca...\nName: title, dtype: object',
 'twelve\xa0ways to color a map of africa using brunel',
 'awesome deep learning papers',
 'brunel in jupyter',
 'accelerate your workflow with dsx',
 'leverage python, scikit, and text classification for behavioral profiling',
 'challenges in deep learning',
 'generalization in deep learning',
 'get started with streams designer by following this roadmap',
 'this week in data science (april 25, 2017)',
 'optimizing a marketing campaign: moving from predictions to actions',
 'dsx: hybrid mode',
 'visualising data the node.js way',
 'using github for project control in dsx',
 'brunel 2.0 preview',
 'declarative machine learning',
 'markdown for jupyter notebooks cheatsheet',
 'using deep learning with keras to predict customer churn',
 'this week in data science (may 30, 2017)',
 'shaping data with ibm data refinery',
 'data science platforms are on the rise and ibm is leading the way',
 'pixiedust gets its first community-driven feature in 1.0.4',
 'working with db2 warehouse on cloud in data science experience',
 'perform sentiment analysis with lstms, using tensorflow',
 'deep learning achievements over the past year ',
 'automating web analytics through python',
 'get social with your notebooks in dsx',
 'easy json loading and social sharing in dsx notebooks',
 'better together: spss and data science experience',
 'data visualization playbook: telling the data story',
 'the power of machine learning in spark',
 'pixiedust 1.0 is here! ibm watson data lab',
 'spark-based machine learning tools for capturing word meanings',
 'variational auto-encoder for "frey faces" using keras',
 'machine learning for the enterprise',
 'machine learning exercises in python, part 1',
 'using rstudio in ibm data science experience',
 'what is smote in an imbalanced class setting (e.g. fraud detection)?',
 'machine learning and the science of choosing',
 'aspiring data scientists! start to learn statistics with these 6 books!',
 '502 forgetting the past to learn the future: long ...\nName: title, dtype: object',
 'deep learning from scratch i: computational graphs',
 'discover hidden facebook usage insights',
 'why even a moths brain is smarter than an ai',
 'brunel interactive visualizations in jupyter notebooks',
 'ml algorithm != learning machine',
 'flightpredict ii: the sequel ibm watson data lab',

```

'recent trends in recommender systems',
'5 practical use cases of social network analytics: going beyond facebook and twitter',
'recommender systems: approaches & algorithms',
'1448      i ranked every intro to data science course on...\nName: title, dtype: object',
'data tidying in data science experience',
'a tensorflow regression model to predict house values',
'airbnb data for analytics: mallorca reviews',
'airbnb data for analytics: vancouver listings',
'analyze facebook data using ibm watson and watson studio',
'analyze accident reports on amazon emr spark',
'analyze energy consumption in buildings',
'analyze open data sets with spark & pixiedust',
'analyze open data sets with pandas dataframes',
'analyze precipitation data',
'analyzing data by using the sparkling.data library features',
'apache spark lab, part 2: querying data',
'apache spark lab, part 3: machine learning',
'build a python app on the streaming analytics service',
'car performance data',
'deploy your python model as a restful api',
'54174      detect potentially malfunctioning sensors in r...\nName: title, dtype: object',
'fertility rate by country in total births per woman',
'from scikit-learn model to cloud with wml client',
'from spark ml model to online scoring with scala',
'gosales transactions for logistic regression model',
'healthcare python streaming application demo',
'insights from new york car accident reports',
'intents & examples for ibm watson conversation',
'learn basics about notebooks and apache spark',
'ml optimization using cognitive assistant',
'maximize oil company profits',
'model bike sharing data with spss',
'movie recommender system with spark machine learning',
'overlapping co-cluster recommendation algorithm (ocular)',
'pixieapp for outlier detection',
'predicting churn with the spss random tree algorithm',
'process events from the watson iot platform in a streams python application',
'programmatic evaluation using watson conversation',
'small steps to tensorflow',
'the nurse assignment problem',
'the unit commitment problem',
'times world university ranking analysis',
'use sql with data in hadoop python',
'use decision optimization to schedule league games',
'visualize data with the matplotlib library']

```

```

In [26]: # Test your functions here - No need to change this code - just run this cell
assert set(get_article_names(['1024.0', '1176.0', '1305.0', '1314.0', '1422.0', '1427.0

```

```

assert set(get_article_names(['1320.0', '232.0', '844.0'])) == set(['housing (2015): un
assert set(get_user_articles(20)[0]) == set(['1320.0', '232.0', '844.0'])
assert set(get_user_articles(20)[1]) == set(['housing (2015): united states demographic
assert set(get_user_articles(2)[0]) == set(['1024.0', '1176.0', '1305.0', '1314.0', '14
assert set(get_user_articles(2)[1]) == set(['using deep learning to reconstruct high-re
print("If this is all you see, you passed all of our tests! Nice job!")

```

If this is all you see, you passed all of our tests! Nice job!

4. Now we are going to improve the consistency of the **user_user_recs** function from above.

- Instead of arbitrarily choosing when we obtain users who are all the same closeness to a given user - choose the users that have the most total article interactions before choosing those with fewer article interactions.
- Instead of arbitrarily choosing articles from the user where the number of recommended articles starts below m and ends exceeding m, choose articles with the articles with the most total interactions before choosing those with fewer total interactions. This ranking should be what would be obtained from the **top_articles** function you wrote earlier.

```

In [27]: def get_top_sorted_users(user_id, df=df, user_item=user_item):
        '''
        INPUT:
        user_id - (int)
        df - (pandas dataframe) df as defined at the top of the notebook
        user_item - (pandas dataframe) matrix of users by articles:
                    1's when a user has interacted with an article, 0 otherwise

        OUTPUT:
        neighbors_df - (pandas dataframe) a dataframe with:
                        neighbor_id - is a neighbor user_id
                        similarity - measure of the similarity of each user to the provided
                        num_interactions - the number of articles viewed by the user - if a

        Other Details - sort the neighbors_df by the similarity and then by number of inter
                        highest of each is higher in the dataframe

        '''
        # Your code here_
        ### id
        neighbor_id = user_item.index.values - 1 # to make index start from zero
        neighbors_df = pd.DataFrame(neighbor_id, columns=['neighbor_id'])

        ### interactions
        interaction_df = df.user_id.value_counts().rename_axis('neighbor_id').reset_index()
        neighbors_df = pd.merge(neighbors_df, interaction_df, on='neighbor_id', how='outer'

```

```

    ### similarity
    neighbors_df['similarity'] = user_item.dot(np.transpose(user_item)).loc[user_id]
    neighbors_df = neighbors_df.sort_values(by=['similarity', 'num_interactions'], asce

    # reset index
    neighbors_df = neighbors_df.reset_index(drop=True)

    # drop row with the user_id as itself will be most similar
    neighbors_df = neighbors_df[neighbors_df.neighbor_id != user_id]

    return neighbors_df # Return the dataframe specified in the doc_string

def user_user_recs_part2(user_id, m=10):
    '''
    INPUT:
    user_id - (int) a user id
    m - (int) the number of recommendations you want for the user

    OUTPUT:
    recs - (list) a list of recommendations for the user by article id
    rec_names - (list) a list of recommendations for the user by article title

    Description:
    Loops through the users based on closeness to the input user_id
    For each user - finds articles the user hasn't seen before and provides them as recs
    Does this until m recommendations are found

    Notes:
    * Choose the users that have the most total article interactions
    before choosing those with fewer article interactions.

    * Choose articles with the articles with the most total interactions
    before choosing those with fewer total interactions.

    '''
    # Your code here
    recs = np.array([])

    user_articles_ids, user_articles_names = get_user_articles(user_id)
    closest_neighbours = list(get_top_sorted_users(user_id).neighbor_id)

    for neighbours in closest_neighbours:
        articles_ids, articles_names = get_user_articles(neighbours, user_item)
        new_recs = np.setdiff1d(articles_ids, user_articles_ids, assume_unique=True)
        ## compared to see article has been recommended before,
        new_recs = np.setdiff1d(new_recs, recs, assume_unique=True)
        recs = np.concatenate([new_recs, recs], axis = 0)

```

```

        if len(recs) > m-1:
            break

    rec_names = get_article_names(recs, df=df)

    return recs, rec_names

In [28]: # Quick spot check - don't change this code - just use it to test your functions
rec_ids, rec_names = user_user_recs_part2(20, 10)
print("The top 10 recommendations for user 20 are the following article ids:")
print(rec_ids)
print()
print("The top 10 recommendations for user 20 are the following article names:")
print(rec_names)

The top 10 recommendations for user 20 are the following article ids:
['12.0' '109.0' '125.0' '142.0' '164.0' '205.0' '302.0' '336.0' '362.0'
 '465.0' '555.0' '651.0' '681.0' '686.0' '730.0' '761.0' '793.0' '880.0'
 '911.0' '939.0' '981.0' '1024.0' '1085.0' '1150.0' '1151.0' '1152.0'
 '1153.0' '1154.0' '1157.0' '1160.0' '1162.0' '1163.0' '1166.0' '1170.0'
 '1172.0' '1176.0' '1276.0' '1278.0' '1296.0' '1304.0' '1324.0' '1329.0'
 '1330.0' '1331.0' '1335.0' '1336.0' '1338.0' '1346.0' '1351.0' '1354.0'
 '1356.0' '1357.0' '1360.0' '1364.0' '1367.0' '1368.0' '1386.0' '1391.0'
 '1396.0' '1407.0' '1409.0' '1410.0' '1411.0' '1420.0' '1424.0' '1426.0'
 '1427.0' '1433.0' '1444.0']

```

```

The top 10 recommendations for user 20 are the following article names:
['timeseries data analysis of iot events by using jupyter notebook', 'tensorflow quick tips', 's

```

5. Use your functions from above to correctly fill in the solutions to the dictionary below. Then test your dictionary against the solution. Provide the code you need to answer each following the comments below.

```

In [29]: ### Tests with a dictionary of results

user1_most_sim = get_top_sorted_users(1).iloc[0].neighbor_id # Find the user that is most similar to user 1
user131_10th_sim = get_top_sorted_users(131).iloc[9].neighbor_id # Find the 10th most similar user to user 131

In [30]: ## Dictionary Test Here
sol_5_dict = {
    'The user that is most similar to user 1.': user1_most_sim,
    'The user that is the 10th most similar to user 131': user131_10th_sim,
}

t.sol_5_test(sol_5_dict)

This all looks good! Nice job!

```


6. If we were given a new user, which of the above functions would you be able to use to make recommendations? Explain. Can you think of a better way we might make recommendations? Use the cell below to explain a better method for new users.

Provide your response here.

7. Using your existing functions, provide the top 10 recommended articles you would provide for the a new user below. You can test your function against our thoughts to make sure we are all on the same page with how we might make a recommendation.

What would your recommendations be for this new user '0.0'? As a new user, they have no observed articles.

Ans: For new user, there is no prior information(eg likes/dislike) on this user and so user-based collaborative filtering would not be helpful in this case. So the 'best choice' is to take the top nth articles as recommendations to the new user

```
In [31]: new_user = '0.0'
```

```
# Provide a list of the top 10 article ids you would give to
new_user_recs = get_top_article_ids(10)# Your recommendations here

new_user_recs = [str(x) for x in new_user_recs]
```

```
In [32]: assert set(new_user_recs) == set(['1314.0', '1429.0', '1293.0', '1427.0', '1162.0', '1364.0'])

print("That's right! Nice job!")
```

That's right! Nice job!

1.1.4 Part IV: Content Based Recommendations (EXTRA - NOT REQUIRED)

Another method we might use to make recommendations is to perform a ranking of the highest ranked articles associated with some term. You might consider content to be the **doc_body**, **doc_description**, or **doc_full_name**. There isn't one way to create a content based recommendation, especially considering that each of these columns hold content related information.

1. Use the function body below to create a content based recommender. Since there isn't one right answer for this recommendation tactic, no test functions are provided. Feel free to change the function inputs if you decide you want to try a method that requires more input values. The input values are currently set with one idea in mind that you may use to make content based recommendations. One additional idea is that you might want to choose the most popular recommendations that meet your 'content criteria', but again, there is a lot of flexibility in how you might make these recommendations.

1.1.5 This part is NOT REQUIRED to pass this project. However, you may choose to take this on as an extra way to show off your skills.

```
In [33]: def make_content_recs():
        '''
        INPUT:
```

OUTPUT:

'''

2. Now that you have put together your content-based recommendation system, use the cell below to write a summary explaining how your content based recommender works. Do you see any possible improvements that could be made to your function? Is there anything novel about your content based recommender?

1.1.6 This part is NOT REQUIRED to pass this project. However, you may choose to take this on as an extra way to show off your skills.

Write an explanation of your content based recommendation system here.

3. Use your content-recommendation system to make recommendations for the below scenarios based on the comments. Again no tests are provided here, because there isn't one right answer that could be used to find these content based recommendations.

1.1.7 This part is NOT REQUIRED to pass this project. However, you may choose to take this on as an extra way to show off your skills.

In [34]: *# make recommendations for a brand new user*

make a recommendations for a user who only has interacted with article id '1427.0'

1.1.8 Part V: Matrix Factorization

In this part of the notebook, you will build use matrix factorization to make article recommendations to the users on the IBM Watson Studio platform.

1. You should have already created a **user_item** matrix above in **question 1** of **Part III** above. This first question here will just require that you run the cells to get things set up for the rest of **Part V** of the notebook.

In [35]: *# Load the matrix here*

```
user_item_matrix = pd.read_pickle('user_item_matrix.p')
```

In [36]: *# quick look at the matrix*

```
user_item_matrix.head()
```

```
Out[36]: article_id  0.0  100.0  1000.0  1004.0  1006.0  1008.0  101.0  1014.0  1015.0  \
user_id
1          0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
2          0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
3          0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
4          0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
5          0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0

article_id  1016.0  ...    977.0  98.0  981.0  984.0  985.0  986.0  990.0  \
user_id      ...
```

1	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	...	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	article_id	993.0	996.0	997.0
user_id				
1		0.0	0.0	0.0
2		0.0	0.0	0.0
3		0.0	0.0	0.0
4		0.0	0.0	0.0
5		0.0	0.0	0.0

[5 rows x 714 columns]

2. In this situation, you can use Singular Value Decomposition from [numpy](#) on the user-item matrix. Use the cell to perform SVD, and explain why this is different than in the lesson.

In [37]: *# Perform SVD on the User-Item Matrix Here*

```
u, s, vt = np.linalg.svd(user_item_matrix) # use the built in to get the three matrices
```

Provide your response here.

Ans:

Unlike the lesson in class, the matrix produced down here in the exercise is much sparser

The data used in this project simulate real world data (lots of NaNs) where the data

Actual numbers (ie 5,8,9 etc), indicating user preference, are being used in the lesson

3. Now for the tricky part, how do we choose the number of latent features to use? Running the below cell, you can see that as the number of latent features increases, we obtain a lower error rate on making predictions for the 1 and 0 values in the user-item matrix. Run the cell below to get an idea of how the accuracy improves as we increase the number of latent features.

```
In [38]: num_latent_feats = np.arange(10,700+10,20)
sum_errs = []

for k in num_latent_feats:
    # restructure with k latent features
    s_new, u_new, vt_new = np.diag(s[:k]), u[:, :k], vt[:k, :]

    # take dot product
    user_item_est = np.around(np.dot(np.dot(u_new, s_new), vt_new))

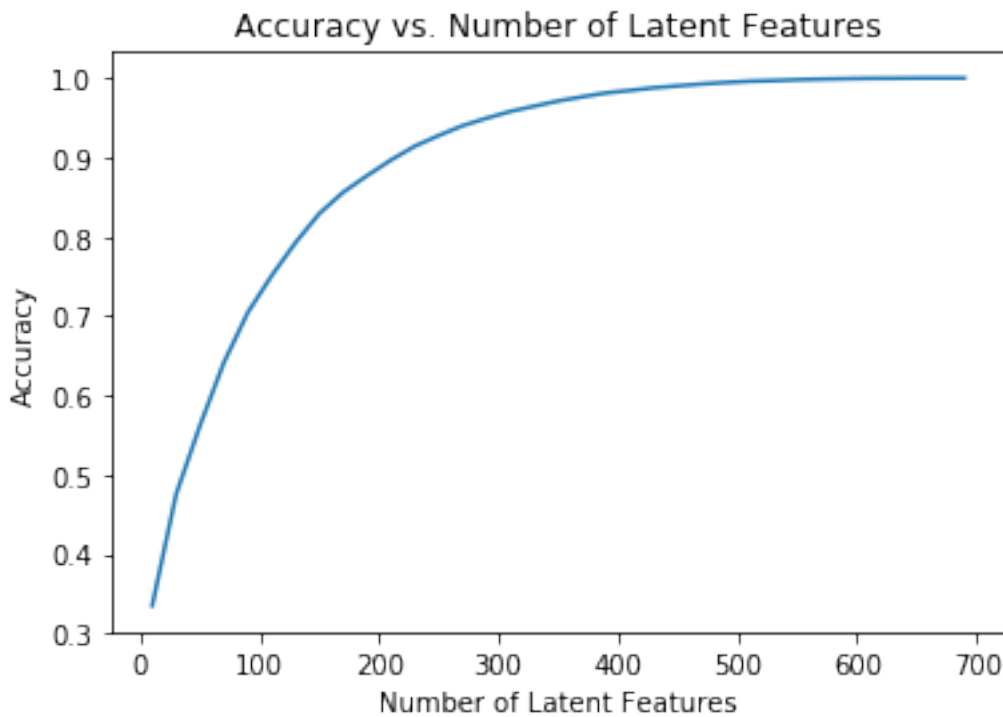
    # compute error for each prediction to actual value
    diffs = np.subtract(user_item_matrix, user_item_est)
```

```

# total errors and keep track of them
err = np.sum(np.sum(np.abs(diffs)))
sum_errs.append(err)

plt.plot(num_latent_feats, 1 - np.array(sum_errs)/df.shape[0]);
plt.xlabel('Number of Latent Features');
plt.ylabel('Accuracy');
plt.title('Accuracy vs. Number of Latent Features');

```



4. From the above, we can't really be sure how many features to use, because simply having a better way to predict the 1's and 0's of the matrix doesn't exactly give us an indication of if we are able to make good recommendations. Instead, we might split our dataset into a training and test set of data, as shown in the cell below.

Use the code from question 3 to understand the impact on accuracy of the training and test sets of data with different numbers of latent features. Using the split below:

- How many users can we make predictions for in the test set?
- How many users are we not able to make predictions for because of the cold start problem?
- How many articles can we make predictions for in the test set?
- How many articles are we not able to make predictions for because of the cold start problem?

```

In [39]: df_train = df.head(40000)
         df_test = df.tail(5993)

def create_test_and_train_user_item(df_train, df_test):
    '''
    INPUT:
    df_train - training dataframe
    df_test - test dataframe

    OUTPUT:
    user_item_train - a user-item matrix of the training dataframe
                      (unique users for each row and unique articles for each column)
    user_item_test - a user-item matrix of the testing dataframe
                     (unique users for each row and unique articles for each column)
    test_idx - all of the test user ids
    test_arts - all of the test article ids

    '''
    # Your code here
    user_item_train = create_user_item_matrix(df_train)
    user_item_test = create_user_item_matrix(df_test)

    test_idx = user_item_test.index.values
    test_arts = user_item_test.columns.values

    return user_item_train, user_item_test, test_idx, test_arts

user_item_train, user_item_test, test_idx, test_arts = create_test_and_train_user_item(

In [40]: train_idx = user_item_train.index
         common_user = len(list(set(train_idx) & set(test_idx)))
         user_unpredict = len(test_idx) - common_user

         train_arts = user_item_train.columns
         common_articles = len(list(set(train_arts) & set(test_arts)))
         articles_unpredict = len(test_arts) - common_articles

In [41]: # Replace the values in the dictionary below
         a = common_user
         b = user_unpredict
         c = common_articles
         d = articles_unpredict

sol_4_dict = {
    'How many users can we make predictions for in the test set?': a,
    'How many users in the test set are we not able to make predictions for because of
    'How many movies can we make predictions for in the test set?': c,

```

```

        'How many movies in the test set are we not able to make predictions for because of
    }

    t.sol_4_test(sol_4_dict)

```

Awesome job! That's right! All of the test movies are in the training data, but there are only

5. Now use the **user_item_train** dataset from above to find U, S, and V transpose using SVD. Then find the subset of rows in the **user_item_test** dataset that you can predict using this matrix decomposition with different numbers of latent features to see how many features makes sense to keep based on the accuracy on the test data. This will require combining what was done in questions 2 - 4.

Use the cells below to explore how well SVD works towards making predictions for recommendations on the test data.

```

In [42]: # fit SVD on the user_item_train matrix
        u_train, s_train, vt_train = np.linalg.svd(user_item_train) # fit svd similar to above

In [43]: # Use these cells to see how well you can use the training
        # decomposition to predict on test data

In [44]: common = list(set(train_idx) & set(test_idx))
        user_item_test_common = user_item_test.loc[common]

        print("The median no of articles user access : ",user_item_test_common.sum(axis=1).median())

The median no of articles user access :  5.0

```

```

In [45]: ## collect the indexes which we can use for testing
        row = user_item_train.index.isin(test_idx)
        col = user_item_train.columns.isin(test_arts)
        u_test = u_train[row, :]
        vt_test = vt_train[:, col]

In [46]: ## basically just copied from above and reproduced with test and train

        num_latent_feats = np.arange(10,700+10,20)
        train_sum_error = []
        test_sum_error = []

        for k in num_latent_feats:
            # restructure with k latent features
            s_train_new, u_train_new, vt_train_new = np.diag(s_train[:k]), u_train[:, :k], vt_train[:, :k]
            u_test_new, vt_test_new = u_test[:, :k], vt_test[:k, :]

            # take dot product
            est_user_item_train= np.around(np.dot(np.dot(u_train_new, s_train_new), vt_train_new), 4)

```

```

est_user_item_test = np.around(np.dot(np.dot(u_test_new, s_train_new), vt_test_new))

# compute error for each prediction to actual value
diff_train = np.subtract(user_item_train, est_user_item_train)
diff_test = np.subtract(user_item_test_common, est_user_item_test)

# total errors and keep track of them
train_error = np.sum(np.sum(np.abs(diff_train)))
train_sum_error.append(train_error)

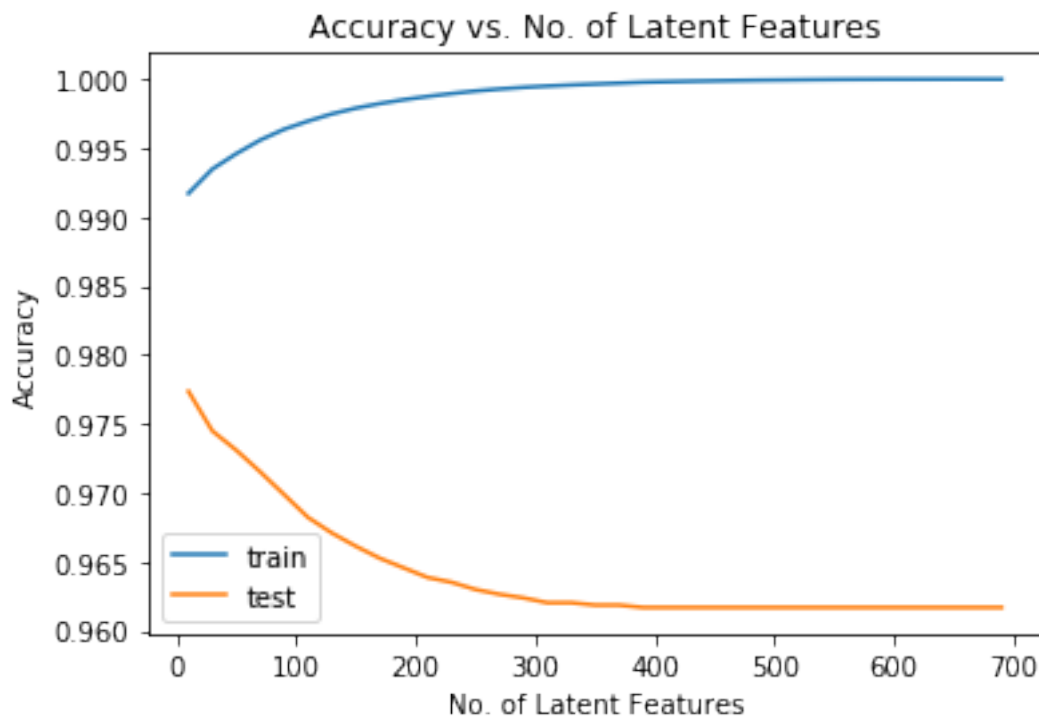
test_error = np.sum(np.sum(np.abs(diff_test)))
test_sum_error.append(test_error)

```

```

In [47]: plt.plot(num_latent_feats, 1 - (np.array(train_sum_error)/(user_item_train.shape[0]*use
plt.plot(num_latent_feats, 1 - (np.array(test_sum_error)/(user_item_test_common.shape[0]
plt.legend()
plt.xlabel('No. of Latent Features');
plt.ylabel('Accuracy');
plt.title('Accuracy vs. No. of Latent Features');
plt.show();

```



6. Use the cell below to comment on the results you found in the previous question. Given the circumstances of your results, discuss what you might do to determine if the recommendations you make with any of the above recommendation systems are an improvement to how users currently find articles?

Your response here.

```
<li>Training accuracy improves with the increased number of latent features. The opposite is observed.  
<li>This is likely due to that only 20 user identity is used for the training and testing data.  
<li> As the result obtained is for 20 users (as opposed to 5000s over users in the database), we  
<li> For cold start (ie new users), use ranked based recommendation(top nth articles). Alternati  
</ol>  
</b>
```

Extras Using your workbook, you could now save your recommendations for each user, develop a class to make new predictions and update your results, and make a flask app to deploy your results. These tasks are beyond what is required for this project. However, from what you learned in the lessons, you certainly capable of taking these tasks on to improve upon your work here!

1.2 Conclusion

Congratulations! You have reached the end of the Recommendations with IBM project!

Tip: Once you are satisfied with your work here, check over your report to make sure that it satisfies all the areas of the [rubric](#). You should also probably remove all of the "Tips" like this one so that the presentation is as polished as possible.

1.3 Directions to Submit

Before you submit your project, you need to create a .html or .pdf version of this notebook in the workspace here. To do that, run the code cell below. If it worked correctly, you should get a return code of 0, and you should see the generated .html file in the workspace directory (click on the orange Jupyter icon in the upper left).

Alternatively, you can download this report as .html via the **File > Download as** sub-menu, and then manually upload it into the workspace directory by clicking on the orange Jupyter icon in the upper left, then using the Upload button.

Once you've done this, you can submit your project by clicking on the "Submit Project" button in the lower right here. This will create and submit a zip file with this .ipynb doc and the .html or .pdf version you created. Congratulations!

```
In [48]: from subprocess import call  
         call(['python', '-m', 'nbconvert', 'Recommendations_with_IBM.ipynb'])
```

```
Out[48]: 0
```

```
In [ ]:
```