Movie Recommendation System

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Abstract

In the last few years, due to the exponential rise in the usage of applications like Amazon Prime, Netflix, YouTube etc., the need for recommendation system has hugely incremented. Nowadays, recommendation systems are frequently used in e-commerce, movie suggestion, online shopping etc.

Recommender systems are nothing but algorithms that are to suggest similar items to users, items could be movies, images, text, products etc. Movie recommendation is extremely crucial in the entertainment industry as it hugely impact the revenue of the industry. If a user is being suggested to watch movies of his/her liking, user tends to use a certain application for a longer time, which ultimately increases the company's revenue.

Sentiment analysis is a technical term for text mining that searches and gets important information from a text source, to help understand the social sentiment behind the text. It is an extremely common text classification tool that studies an input text and responds whether the text conveys a positive or negative meaning.

Introduction

At the backend, an ML model is created using content-based recommendation method. Python packages: scikit learn, pandas, NumPy and seaborn are used to build the model. The model is trained using a dataset from the Kaggle website (IMDB 5000 Movie Dataset), also extracting movies, that were released in 2017 or later, from Wikipedia. The metadata of these movies like cast, director, production company, genre, reviews etc. are extracted from The Move Data Base (TMDB) API. Next the pickling process will be done, where the python object model is converted to a class file. This class file can now be used to predict the incoming movies.

Flask framework will be utilized to make the connection between the HTML webpage and the python class file. Using flask, the input from the webpage is sent to the class file(model), which recommends movies and sends the result back to flask, which in turn returns the result to the webpage as output.

Content-based recommendation system uses metadata like genre, director name etc. to suggest similar movies to the user. For this project, I will be focusing on content-based recommendation system as I thing using metadata can provide a good deal of insight on understanding users preferences and help

recommend movies. It helps to get a good gauge of users' likes and dislikes. Also, sentiment analysis is used to build a model to predict whether a review for a movie has a positive or a negative sentiment.

Methodology

Cosine similarity is a metric used to measure how similar the documents are irrespective of their size. Mathematically, it measures the cosine of the angle between two vectors projected in a multi-dimensional space.

$$\text{similarity} = \cos(\theta) = \frac{\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}}{\|\mathbf{A}\|\|\mathbf{B}\|} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} A_i B_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} A_i^2}\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} B_i^2}},$$

Naive Bayes algorithm is a simple probabilistic classifier that calculates a set of probabilities by counting the frequency and combination of values in a given dataset. It is based on Bayes' theorem.

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

Here,

P(A|B) is Posterior probability: Probability of hypothesis A on the observed event B.

P(B|A) is Likelihood probability: Probability of the evidence given that the probability of a hypothesis is true.

P(A) is the probability that A event occurs.

P(B) is the probability that B event occurs.

Term Frequency (TF) is defined as the number of times a word appears in a document divided by the total number of words in the document. Every document has its own frequency. Inverse Data Frequency (IDF) is log of the number of documents divided by the number of documents that contain a certain word 'w'. IDF determines the weight of rare words for all the documents in the corpus.

For example, say there are three movies from which the algorithm has to suggest similar movies – Avatar, Titanic, War. Now, the movie documents or the metadata are evaluated and a matrix is formed which gives us the similarity between movies.
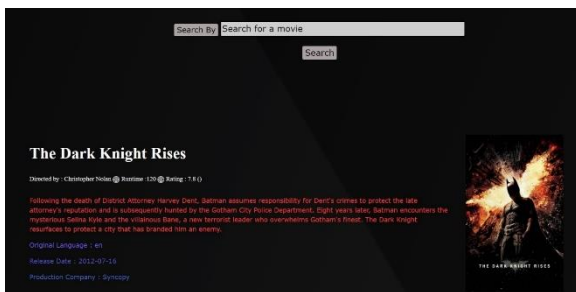
i.e.,

	Avatar	Titanic	War
Avatar	1	0.6	0.2
Titanic	0.6	1	0.4
War	0.2	0.4	1

Now, to get movie similar to 'Avatar', the first is sliced and it is searched for second largest data value. Here, it is 0.6 i.e., 'Titanic', so we can conclude that 'Avatar' is similar to 'Titanic' than 'War'.
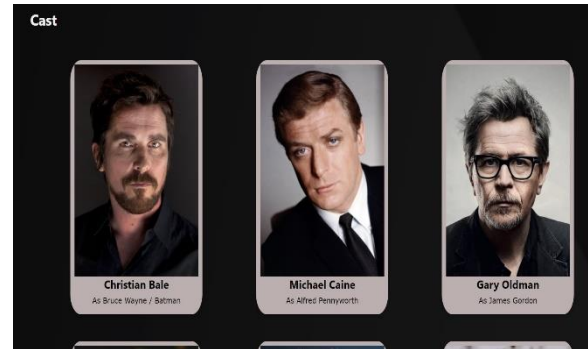
For the reviews part, the nave bayes algorithm is used to create a model that has the ability to predict whether a given sentence/paragraph tells positive or negative emotion. This model is then used to predict sentiment of the reviews that are extracted from the TMDB API for a particular movie.
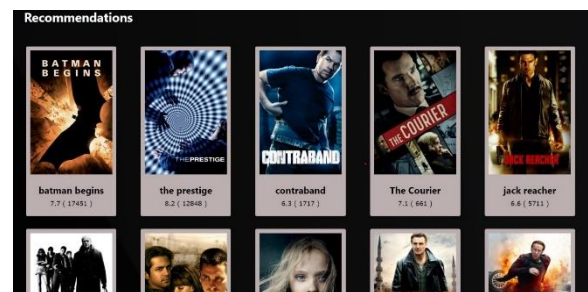
Results

The website allows user to search for movies based on movie name, director, actor and production company. On clicking the 'search' button a gif is imbibed which shows that the movie is getting searched from the data set. On finding the movie, it is shown on screen as shown above. The details about the movie are extracted from the TMDB API and is shown on the web page. These details include a brief summary about the movie, director name, production company, a movie poster and the cast. The images of the cast is shown below, and they are in-built buttons. So, on clicking on these images, user gets information about the particular cast member.

I have extensively used JavaScript while

creating the website. If the user types the key words of a movie, he/she will be given options to complete the movie name. Also, on hovering the mouse over the cast images, user can see that the color of the image changes, and he/she gets details regarding that cast.

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After getting a brief about the movie searched by the user, the user gets recommendation. The user will be able to see a number of similar movies to the movie he/she searches for. So, here we can see that when the user searches for 'the dark knight', user is recommended to watch 'batman begins', 'the prestige', 'contraband' etc. Also, these images are in-built buttons and therefore on clicking any of these images, the user is redirected to a page where he/she will get all details regarding that movie along with new recommendation.

It is worth noting that the recommendation is achieved through content-based filtering and hence the user's priorities are not considered. The features of a movie are taken into consideration and any movie that matches in terms of features, will be displayed as a recommended movie.

Well, the second part is to filter the reviews and predict whether they show positive or negative

emotions. For that, I have built a Naïve Bayes' model that has been trained to filter the reviews. So, when a movie is searched by the user, using the TMDB API, reviews corresponding to that movie is extracted. These reviews are then fed to the Python model which predicts the polarity. If the emotion is positive, I display an 'OK' emoji and if negative emotion is predicted then I display 'NOT OK' emoji.

Conclusion

The recommendation of a movie using cosine similarity was a success, achieving and efficiency close to 83%. This efficiency can be easily improved if we add extra movie features

Naïve Bayes' algorithm was implemented to perform sentiment analysis, and the results are truly appreciable.

```python
from sklearn.metrics.import confusion_matrix
print(confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred))

[[83 19]
 [23 75]]
```

This is the result I got after building a Naïve Bayes' model to filter the reviews.

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